Kentucky Geological Survey
James C. Cobb, State Geologist and Director
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON

Generalized Geologic Map for Land-Use Planning: Nicholas County, Kentucky

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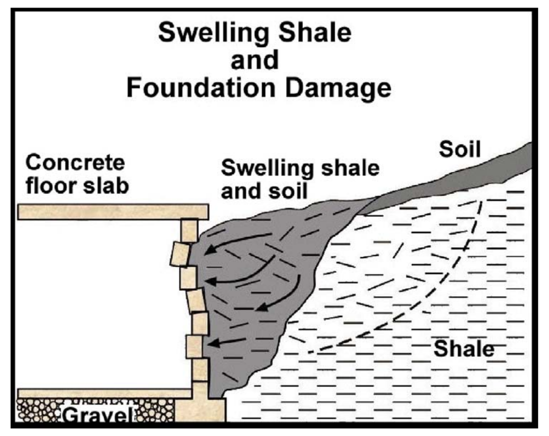
MAP AND CHART 129

Series XII, 2006

Swelling and Shrinking Shales

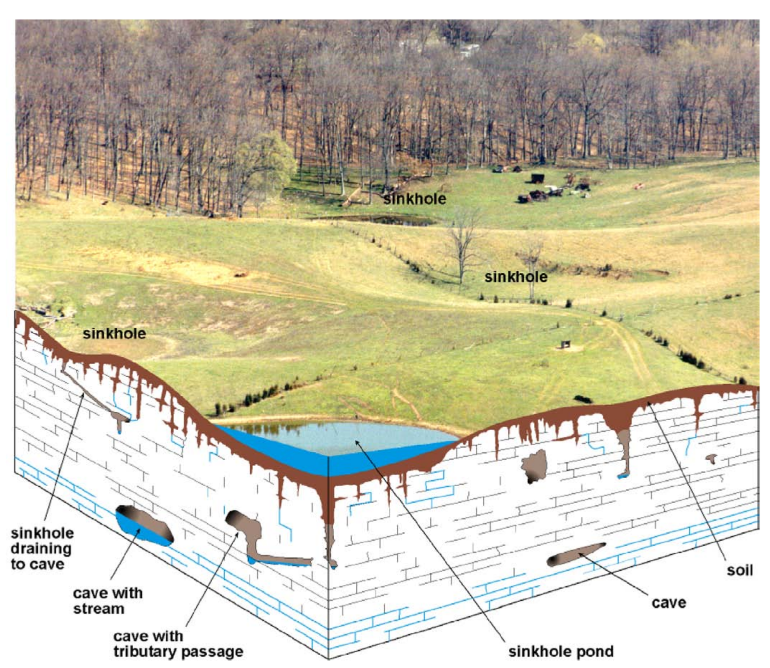
A problem of considerable concern in this area is the swelling of some of the clay minerals in shale units 2 and 3. Expanding shale can cause backfill to swell and concrete to crack and crumble. It can heave the foundation, the slab, and interior partitions resting on it, and damage upper floors and interior partitions. This phenomenon has been responsible for extensive damage to schools, homes, and businesses in Kentucky. During times of drought, these same shales may shrink, causing foundations to drop. Anyone planning construction on these shales should seek professional advice from a geologist or engineer familiar with the problem.



Some shales and the soils derived from them swell when exposed to water or air. These swelling shales and soils can have severe impacts on building foundations and other structures (e.g., bridges, dams, roads). Photo by John Kiefer, Kentucky Geological Survey.

Karst Geology

The term "karst" refers to a landscape characterized by sinkholes, springs, sinking streams (streams that disappear underground), and underground drainage through solution-enlarged conduits or caves. Karst landscapes form when slightly acidic water from rain and snowmelt seeps through soil cover into fractured and soluble bedrock (usually limestone, dolomite, or gypsum). Sinkholes are depressions on the land surface into which water drains underground. Usually circular and often funnel-shaped, they range in size from a few feet to hundreds of feet in diameter. Springs occur when water emerges from underground to become surface water. Caves are solution-enlarged fractures or conduits large enough for a person to enter.



Never use sinkholes as dumps. All waste, but especially pesticides, paints, household chemicals, automobile batteries, and used motor oil should be taken to an appropriate recycling center or landfill.

Make sure runoff from parking lots, streets, and other urban areas is routed through a detention basin and sediment trap to filter it before it flows into a sinkhole.

Make sure your home septic system is working properly and that it's not discharging sewage into a crevice or sinkhole.

Keep cattle and other livestock out of sinkholes and sinking streams. There are other methods of providing water to livestock.

See to it that sinkholes near or in crop fields are bordered with trees, shrubs, or grass buffer strips. This will filter runoff flowing into sinkholes and also keep tilled areas away from sinkholes.

Construct waste-holding lagoons in karst areas carefully, to prevent the bottom of the lagoon from collapsing, which would result in a catastrophic emptying of waste into the groundwater.

If required, develop a groundwater protection plan (410KAR5:037) or an agricultural water-quality plan (KRS224.71) for your land use.

(From Currens, 2001)

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Nicholas County Courthouse at Carlisle

Nicholas County, 197 square miles in the Bluegrass Region, was established in 1800. Elevation ranges from 565 feet where the Licking River leaves the county, to 1,060 feet about 3.5 miles northwest of Moorefield. The 2004 population of 7,076 was 3.9 percent higher than in 2000. The Clay Wildlife Management Area, 5,790 acres of steep to rolling woodlands in Nicholas and Fleming Counties, provides hiking, fishing, and wildlife observation. Photo by Dan Carey, Kentucky Geological Survey.

Acknowledgments

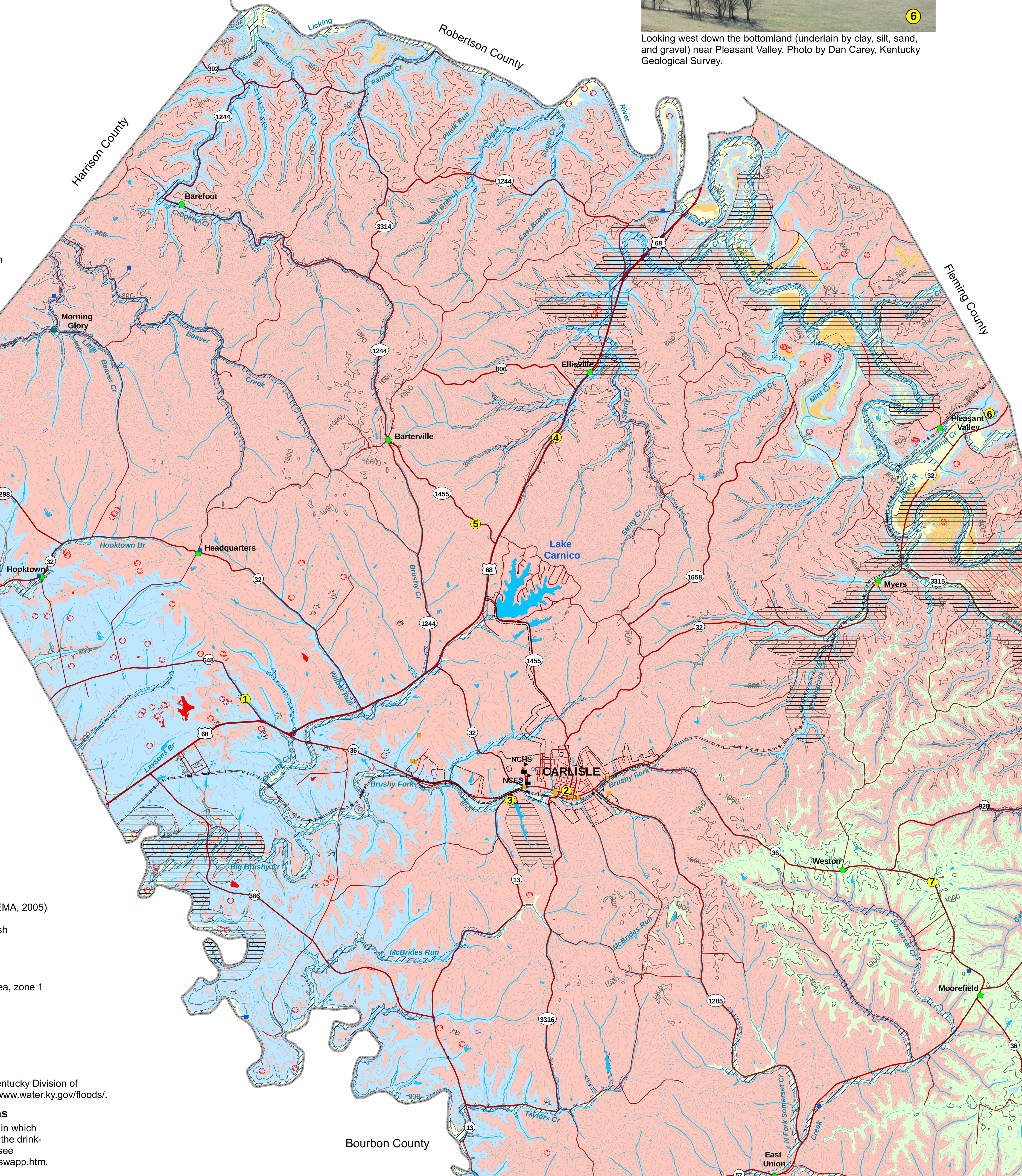
Geology adapted from Hettinger (2001), Murphy (2001), Nelson (2001a, b, 2005), Palmgreen (2005), Palmgreen and Murphy (2005), Petersen (2005), and Sparks (2001). Sinkhole data from Paylor and others (2004). Thanks to Paul Howell, U.S. Department of Agriculture–Natural Resources Conservation Service, for pond construction illustration. Thanks to John Kiefer for swelling-shale illustrations. Karst illustration from Currens (2001).

For Planning Use Only

This map is not intended to be used for selecting individual sites. Its purpose is to inform land-use planners, government officials, and the public in a general way about geologic bedrock conditions that affect the selection of sites for various purposes. The properties of thick soils may supercede those of the underlying bedrock and should be considered on a site-to-site basis. At any site, it is important to understand the characteristics of both the soils and the underlying rock. For further assistance, contact the Kentucky Geological Survey, 859.257.5500. For more information, and to make custom maps of your area, visit the KGS Land-Use Planning Internet Mapping Web Site at kgsmap.uky.edu/website/kyluplan/viewer.htm.

Alluvium

Looking west down the bottomland (underlain by clay, silt, sand, and gravel) near Pleasant Valley. Photo by Dan Carey, Kentucky Geological Survey.



EXPLANATION

- School
- Water wells
  - Domestic
  - Monitoring
- Spring
- Rock outcrop
- Sinkhole
- Railroad
- Sewer service
- Water service
- Watershed boundary
- Railroad
- Geologic fault
- Concealed geologic fault
- County line
- Landslide deposits
- Mapped sinkhole
- Wildlife management area
- Designated flood zone* (FEMA, 2005)
- Wetlands > 1 acre (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2003)
- Incorporated city boundary
- Source-water protection area, zone 1
- Artificial fill
- 40-foot contour interval
- 4 Photo location

*Flood information is available from the Kentucky Division of Water, Flood Plain Management Branch, www.water.ky.gov/floods/.

Source-Water Protection Areas

Source-water protection areas are those in which activities are likely to affect the quality of the drinking-water source. For more information, see kgsweb.uky.edu/download/water/swapp/swapp.htm.

Limestone Soils

Limestone (unit 4) soils support horse and cattle operations and some row crop agriculture. Photo by Dan Carey, Kentucky Geological Survey.

Public Water Supplies

The Nicholas County, Harrison County, Sharpsburg, and Western Fleming Water Districts, and Carlisle Water Department provide water to nearly 90 percent of county residents. Residents of Carlisle have public sewer service. Photo of the Carlisle reservoir and treatment facility by Dan Carey, Kentucky Geological Survey.

Earthquake Hazard

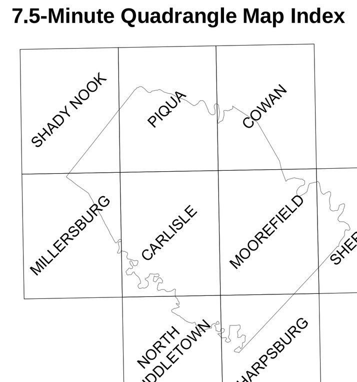
Ground shaking (peak particle accelerations) caused by an earthquake in or near the county is minimal for structures situated on or tied into the bedrock foundation. In areas underlain by poorly consolidated soils, site-specific investigations should be conducted to assure that the building codes will conform to any ground deformation such as liquefaction, landslides, or surface fault ruptures. See www.uky.edu/KGS/geologichazards/eqhazards.htm for more information.

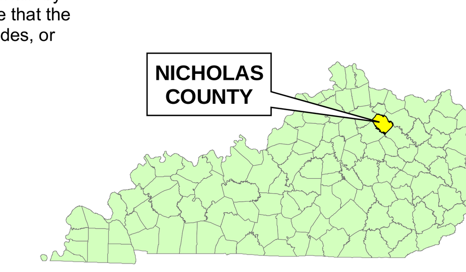
Additional Resources

Listed below are Web sites for several agencies and organizations that may be of assistance with land-use planning issues in Nicholas County:

ces.ca.uky.edu/nicholas/ University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service
www.bgadd.org/counties/nicholas.htm Nicholas County information from the Bluegrass Area Development District
www.thinkkentucky.com/edis/cmnty/cw106/ Kentucky Economic Development Information System
www.uky.edu/KentuckyAtlas/21181.html Kentucky Atlas and Gazetteer, Nicholas County
quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/21/21181.html U.S. census data
kgsweb.uky.edu/download/kgsplanning.htm Planning information from the Kentucky Geological Survey

7.5-Minute Quadrangle Map Index

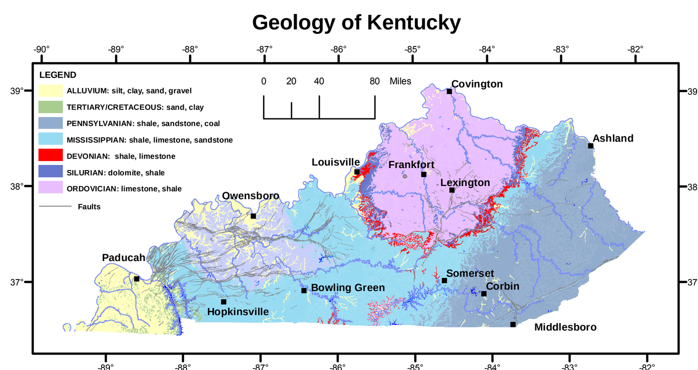




For information on obtaining copies of this map and other Kentucky Geological Survey maps and publications call our Public Information Center at 859.257.3896 or 877.778.7827 (toll free)

View the KGS World Wide Web site at: www.uky.edu/kgs

Geology of Kentucky



Learn more about Kentucky geology at www.uky.edu/KGS/geoky/

N

Scale 1:48,000

1 inch equals 3/4 mile

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles

Soil Loss

Waves of soil, loosened by cattle, rainfall, freezing, and thawing, slide slowly downslope on a hillside (unit 2) stripped of trees. Vertical furrows are incipient gulleys. Photo by Dan Carey, Kentucky Geological Survey.

Lake Carnico

Lake Carnico, 120 acres, provides boating, fishing, swimming, and bird watching recreation. Aerial photo (2004) by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Services Administration, National Agricultural Imagery Program.

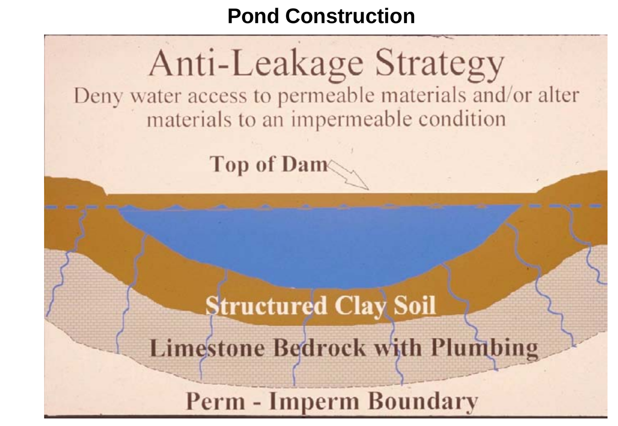
Shaly Limestone Terrain

Areas underlain by the shaly limestones of unit 2 are characterized by steeply rolling hills. Photo by Dan Carey, Kentucky Geological Survey.

Shaly Limestone (Unit 2)

The shaly limestone of unit 2 is exposed in this roadcut along U.S. 68. Photo by Dan Carey, Kentucky Geological Survey.

Pond Construction



Successful pond construction must prevent water from seeping through structured soils into limestone solution channels below. A compacted clay liner or artificial liner may prevent pond failure. Getting the basin filled with water as soon as possible after construction prevents drying and cracking, and possible leakage, of the clayey soil liner. Ponds constructed in dry weather are more apt to leak than ponds constructed in wet weather. A geotechnical engineer or geologist should be consulted regarding the requirements of a specific site. Other leakage prevention measures include synthetic liners, bentonite, and asphaltic emulsions. The U.S. Department of Agriculture–Natural Resources Conservation Service can provide guidance on the application of these liners to new construction, and for treatment of existing leaking ponds.

Dams should be constructed of compacted clayey soils at slopes flatter than 3 units horizontal to 1 unit vertical. Ponds with dam heights exceeding 25 feet, or pond volumes exceeding 50 acre-feet, require permits. Contact the Kentucky Division of Water, 14 Reilly Rd., Frankfort, KY 40601, telephone: 502.564.3410. Illustration by Paul Howell, U.S. Department of Agriculture–Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Slope Failure

Mass movements or landslides of surficial materials are by far the most frequent and costly geologic hazards in the northern Kentucky area. Northern Kentucky has the greatest monetary loss per capita caused by landslides in the country. The failure of the slope may be rapid, but more commonly is a slow, almost imperceptible movement, called creep, of a few inches per year. Whether rapid or slow, the end results and damage are similar and costly: broken plumbing, cracked walls and foundations, cracked streets and sidewalks, and commonly total loss of the structures.

Virtually all of the mass movements in northern Kentucky occur in colluvium—the weathered soil and rock materials that crumble from the bedrock as it weathers. The lower slopes of unit 2 are commonly thickly mantled with colluvium.

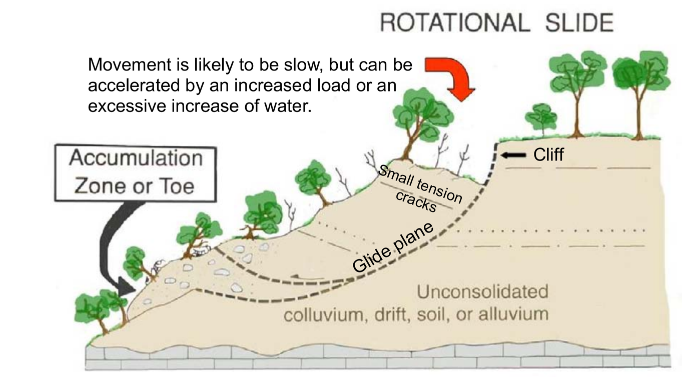
Shales of unit 2 and adjacent unit 3 will break down and weather rapidly when exposed to air and water. These shaly units tend to swell considerably when exposed to water. For this reason, plumbing trenches under walls and foundations should be prevented from accumulating water. Units 2 and 3 may share a translational landslide.

Gravity is the main driving force, but water nearly always plays a critical role by adding weight and lubricating the particles in the colluvium. Cutting into or overloading a slope with structures and fill can also be major contributing factors.

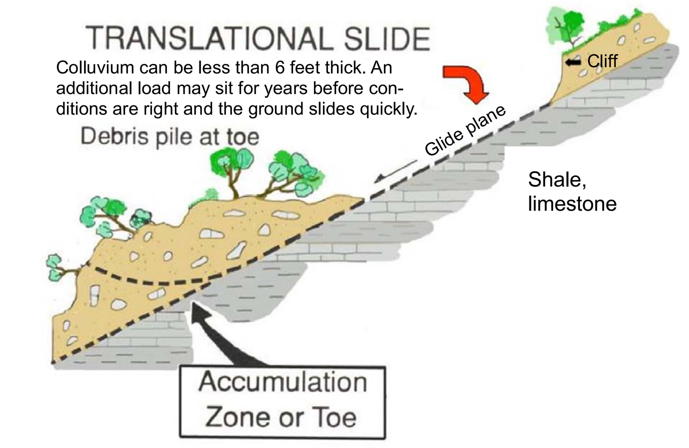
Precautions include taking care of all surface-water runoff by making certain that all runoff from roofs, gutters, patios, sidewalks, and driveways is carried well away from and not toward the house; diverting drainage from areas sloping toward the house; cutting into natural slopes as little as possible and avoiding the use of fill; and trying to place the foundation of the structure on undisturbed bedrock.

When in doubt, consult an engineering geologist or a geotechnical engineer. Old landslides can also be easily reactivated. Look for unusual bulges or cracks in the slope, tilted or curved trees, springs coming out onto the hillside, and tilted and cracked sidewalks, streets, and retaining walls.

For more information, see Potter (1996).



Rotational landslides occur in both the thicker colluvium of unit 2 and in glacial deposits. The head or top area has tension cracks or small cliffs; the toe or bottom has transverse ridges or bulges. A principal glide plane connects the top to the bottom. Small tension cracks in the top become large scarps or cliffs as material moves downslope and small bulges in the bottom become larger ones. After Potter (1996).



A transitional landslide is a relatively thin sheet of colluvium that separates from the underlying bedrock and slides catastrophically downslope more or less as a coherent sheet until it abruptly stops and becomes a crumbled, disorganized pile of debris. Such failures are common on steeper slopes of shale-dominated units (units 2, 3) when both colluvium and the weathered, more permeable bedrock below become fully saturated with water. After Potter (1996).

Groundwater

In the Licking River Valley and in the valley of the main trunk of Hinkston Creek, most drilled wells will produce enough water for a domestic supply at depths of less than 100 feet. Wells located in many of the larger creek valleys will produce enough water for a domestic supply, except during dry weather. In upland areas (85 percent of the county), most drilled wells will not produce enough water for a dependable domestic supply unless they are drilled along drainage lines, in which case they may produce enough water except during dry weather. Throughout the county groundwater is hard or very hard, and may contain salt or hydrogen sulfide, especially at depths greater than 100 feet. For more information on groundwater in the county, see Carey and Stickney (2004).

Agriculture

Limestone soils (unit 3) cap the ridges in southeastern Nicholas County, supporting an agricultural economy. Photo by Dan Carey, Kentucky Geological Survey.

LAND-USE PLANNING TABLE DEFINITIONS

FOUNDATION AND EXCAVATION

The terms "earth" and "rock" excavation are used in the engineering sense; earth can be excavated by hand tools, whereas rock requires heavy equipment or blasting to remove.

LIMITATIONS

Slight—A slight limitation is one that commonly requires some corrective measure but can be overcome without a great deal of difficulty or expense.

Moderate—A moderate limitation is one that can normally be overcome but the difficulty and expense are great enough that completing the project is commonly a question of feasibility.

Severe—A severe limitation is one that is difficult to overcome and commonly is not feasible because of the expense involved.

LAND USES

Septic tank disposal system—A septic tank disposal system consists of a septic tank and a filter field. The filter field is a subsurface tile system laid in such a way that effluent from the septic tank is distributed with reasonable uniformity into the soil.

Residences—Ratings are made for residences with basements because the degree of limitation is dependent upon ease and required depth of excavation. For example, excavation in limestone has greater limitation than excavation in shale for a house with a basement.

Highways and streets—Refers to paved roads in which cuts and fills are made in hilly topography, and considerable work is done preparing subgrades and bases before the surface is applied.

Access roads—These are low-cost roads, driveways, etc., usually surfaced with crushed stone or a thin layer of blacktop. A minimum of cuts and fills are made, little work is done preparing a subgrade, and generally only a thin base is used. The degree of limitation is based on year-around use and would be less severe if not used during the winter and early spring. Some types of recreation areas would not be used during these seasons.

Light industry and malls—Ratings are based on developments having structures or equivalent load limit requirements of three stories or less, and large paved areas for parking lots. Structures with greater load limit requirements would normally need footings in solid rock, and the rock would need to be core drilled to determine the presence of caverns, cracks, etc.

Intensive recreation—Athletic fields, stadiums, etc.

Extensive recreation—Camp sites, picnic areas, parks, etc.

Reservoir areas—The floor of the area where the water is impounded. Ratings are based on the permeability of the rock.

Reservoir embankments—The rocks are rated on limitations for embankment material.

Underground utilities—Included in this group are sanitary sewers, storm sewers, water mains, and other pipes that require fairly deep trenches.

Planning Guidance by Rock Unit Type

Rock Unit	Karst Potential Rating	Foundation and Excavation	Septic System	Residence with Basement	Highways and Streets	Access Roads	Light Industry and Malls	Intensive Recreation	Extensive Recreation	Reservoir Areas	Reservoir Embankments	Underground Utilities
1. Clay, silt, sand, and gravel	None, but on-site karst investigation recommended where less than 25 feet thick over soluble rock.	Fair foundation material; easy to excavate.	Severe limitations. Failed septic systems can contaminate groundwater. Refer to soil report (Richardson and others, 1982).	Water in alluvium may be in direct contact with basements. Refer to soil report (Richardson and others, 1982).	Slight limitations. Refer to soil report (Richardson and others, 1982).	Slight to moderate limitations. Refer to soil report (Richardson and others, 1982).	Slight to moderate limitations. Avoid construction in floodplain. Refer to soil report (Richardson and others, 1982).	Refer to soil report (Richardson and others, 1982).	Refer to soil report (Richardson and others, 1982).	Refer to soil report (Richardson and others, 1982).	Not recommended. Refer to soil report (Richardson and others, 1982).	Not recommended. Refer to soil report (Richardson and others, 1982).
2. Shale*, limestone**	Medium to low.	Fair to good foundation material; difficult excavation. Slumps when wet. Avoid steep slopes.	Slight to severe limitations, depending on amount of soil cover and depth to impermeable rock.	Severe to moderate limitations. Rock excavation may be required. Slumps when wet. Avoid steep slopes.	Moderate to severe limitations. Rock excavation may be required. Possible steep slopes.	Moderate limitations. Rock excavation likely. Local drainage problems, especially on shale. Sinks common.	Slight to severe limitations, depending on topography. Rock excavation. Sinks common. Local drainage problems. Groundwater contamination possible.	Slight to moderate limitations, depending on activity and topography. Possible steep wooded slopes.	Slight limitations, depending on activity and topography. Possible steep wooded slopes. Slight limitations for forest or nature preserve.	Moderate to slight limitations. Reservoir may leak where rocks are fractured. Sinks possible.	Moderate to severe limitations. Reservoir may leak where rocks are fractured. Sinks possible.	Moderate to severe limitations. Possible rock excavation. Susceptible to landslides.
3. Limestone, shale*	High to medium.	Good to excellent foundation material; difficult to excavate.	Slight to severe limitations, depending on amount of soil cover and depth to impermeable rock.	Severe to moderate limitations. Rock excavation may be required.	Moderate limitations. Rock excavation possible. Local drainage problems, especially on shale. Sinks common and caves possible.	Moderate limitations. Rock excavation possible. Possible steep slopes. Slight limitations with suitable topography.	Slight to severe limitations, depending on topography. Rock excavation. Sinks common. Local drainage problems. Groundwater contamination possible.	Slight to moderate limitations. Rock excavation may be required.	Slight limitations, depending on activity and topography. Possible steep wooded slopes. No limitations for nature or forest preserve.	Moderate to slight limitations. Reservoir may leak where rocks are fractured. Sinks possible.	Moderate to severe limitations. Reservoir may leak where rocks are fractured. Sinks possible.	Severe to moderate limitations. Possible rock excavation.
4. Limestone	High.	Excellent foundation material; difficult to excavate.	Severe limitations. Impermeable rock. Locally fast drainage through fractures and sinks. Danger of groundwater contamination.	Severe to moderate limitations. Rock excavation may be required.	Severe limitations. Rock excavation. Possible steep slopes.	Severe to moderate limitations. Possible rock excavation. Possible steep slopes and narrow ravines.	Slight to moderate limitations, depending on topography. Rock excavation possible. Sinks common. Local drainage problems.	Moderate to slight limitations, depending on activity and topography. Possible wooded slopes.	Severe to slight limitations, depending on activity and topography. Possible wooded slopes. Slight limitations for nature preserve.	Slight to severe limitations. Reservoir may leak where rocks are fractured. Sinks possible.	Slight to severe limitations. Reservoir may leak where rocks are fractured. Sinks possible.	Severe to moderate limitations. Possible rock excavation.
5. Clay, silt, sand, and gravel (high-level terrace deposits and glacial outwash)	None, but on-site karst investigation recommended where less than 25 feet thick over soluble rock.	Fair foundation material; easy to excavate.	Severe to slight limitations, depending on amount of soil cover.	Moderate to slight limitations, depending on slope.	Slight limitations.	Slight limitations, depending on degree of slope.	Slight limitations, depending on degree of slope.	Moderate to slight limitations, depending on activity and topography. Possible wooded slopes.	Slight limitations, depending on activity and topography. Possible wooded slopes. Slight limitations for nature preserve.	Not recommended. Pervious material.	Severe to slight limitations. Unstable steep slopes.	Slight limitations.

*Some of these shales can shrink during dry periods and swell during wet periods and cause cracking of foundations. On hillsides, especially where springs are present, they can also be susceptible to landslides.
**In areas near units 3 and 4, limestone may predominate in unit 2.