The terms "earth" and "rock" excavation are used in the engineering sense; earth can be excavated by the movement of equipment whereas rock excavation requires the use of explosives, drilling, or blasting. The rock classification is based on its strength and potential for sliding or movement. Strength is determined by compressive strength, while potential for movement is assessed through stability analysis.

- **Rock classification**: Slight to moderate
- **Foundation material**: Siltstone, fair to good
- **Reservoir areas**
  - Dam heights exceeding 25 feet, or pond volumes exceeding 50,000
  - Service can provide guidance on the application of these liners to reservoir areas
- **Swelling Shale**
  - The rocks are rated on limitations for embankment material.
  - Severe to moderate
- **Limestone**
  - Severe to moderate
- **Siltstone**
  - Severe to moderate
- **Shale**
  - Severe to moderate
  - Swelling of shales.

Seismic risk associated with these faults is very low. Faults may be active or have activity and may be offset. Refer to soil report for additional information.