Additional ventilation of the home.

Radium, parent materials for radon gas. Homes in these areas should be tested for Protection Agency’s maximum recommended limit of 4 picocuries per liter. The shales by Dan Carey, Kentucky Geological Survey.

For more information on groundwater in the county, see Carey and 1:24,000.


1. Silt, sand, foundation material; Excellent foundation; Impermeable rock.

2. Shale**

Moderate to slight swelling and shrinking. Possible piping, compaction. Piping can be a subsurface tile system laid in such a way that effluent from the septic tank is distributed with reasonable uniformity on slopes.

3. Bedded or argillaceous limestone

High strength, impermeable rock. Requires heavy equipment or blasting to remove. The terms “earth” and “rock” excavation are used in the engineering sense; earth can be excavated by hand tools, and seepage problems. Possible. Piping can be a subsurface tile system laid in such a way that effluent from the septic tank is distributed with reasonable uniformity on slopes.

5. Lime dolomite

Medium to high strength, impermeable rock. Requires heavy equipment or blasting to remove. The terms “earth” and “rock” excavation are used in the engineering sense; earth can be excavated by hand tools, and seepage problems. Possible. Piping can be a subsurface tile system laid in such a way that effluent from the septic tank is distributed with reasonable uniformity on slopes.

6. Shale

Low strength, impermeable rock. Requires heavy equipment or blasting to remove. The terms “earth” and “rock” excavation are used in the engineering sense; earth can be excavated by hand tools, and seepage problems. Possible. Piping can be a subsurface tile system laid in such a way that effluent from the septic tank is distributed with reasonable uniformity on slopes.

Rock Unit

Rock Unit

Flows are as much as 100 gallons per minute, but most have low...