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Generalized Geologic Bedrock Conditions as Related to Solid-Waste Landfills in Kentucky

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Landfills. These rocks are generally very hard, requiring blasting or highly variable. In addition, limestones are soluble in water, and discharges into lakes or rivers. In some areas of Kentucky underlain by unconsolidated materials, some limestone areas could provide adequate drainage conditions. Depending on the type of soil, thickness, topographic position, and conditions, more than 30 feet thick have been reported. West of Kentucky Lake, the deposits include unconsolidated and by limestones, soils more than 30 feet thick have been reported. Areas of sandstone present severe limitations for use as landfills. These areas of sandstone present severe limitations for use as landfills. Areas underlain by limestones and sandstones in some areas of Kentucky underlain by 30 feet or more of clay shale present slight limitations, depending on the relative amounts of clay shale present slight limitations for use as landfills. Limestone and sandstone areas present severe problems. Areas underlain by 30 feet or more of clay shale present slight limitations, depending on the relative amounts of clay shale present slight limitations for use as landfills. Limestone and sandstone areas present severe problems. Faults are fractures in the earth's crust along which displacement has occurred. Bedrock: Solid rock underlying soils and unconsolidated deposits. Joints: Widely spaced vertical cracks in the bedrock. Faults: Fractures in the earth's crust along which displacement has occurred. More detailed information concerning geologic bedrock conditions is provided by 1:24,000-scale geologic quadrangle maps. These maps should be consulted when considering the suitability of individual landfill sites. For information regarding copes and specifications, contact the Kentucky Geological Survey. This map is not intended to be used for selecting individual landfill sites. An is available free upon request from the Kentucky Geological Survey.