Expansive Soils
Clays with subordinate sand content possessing high to medium swell potential. This area is a concern for foundations and road beds. Additional engineering testing and design may be required prior to utilization.

Excavation Costs
Clays and limestones with characteristics potentially making excavation more costly and time consuming. Clays can be hard, tough, difficult to remove without heavy equipment. Limestone is discontinuous and varies from 0 to 50 feet in thickness. Individual beds seldom more than 1/2 of a foot thick, but may be multiple beds. Typically breaks into large pieces which must be reduced in size to remove. Additional testing is recommended.

Flood Prone Area
Flat areas bordering streams that are formed by flood events. Soils usually fine-grained. See http://www.fema.gov/hazard/map/flood.shtm for detailed flood maps regarding specific areas.

Normal fault concealed: upthrown and downthrown blocks indicated by "U" and "D" respectively. See Geology and Geotechnical Considerations for Urban and Economic Planning in the Blue Springs, Mississippi Area for more information.

Normal fault inferred: upthrown and downthrown blocks indicated by "U" and "D" respectively. See Geology and Geotechnical Considerations for Urban and Economic Planning in the Blue Springs, Mississippi Area for more information.

Expansive Soil Zone
An expansive soil zone formed above the chalks and marls of the Demopolis. Soil zone is typically thin and can be removed prior to construction. Additional testing is recommended to determine soil thickness.

Areas of few concerns
Areas where no geotechnical or environmental concerns were noted. Routine soil testing should identify any unforeseen concerns.