



- EXPLANATION**
- 1 Excavation very easy
 - 2 Excavation easy
 - 3 Excavation easy to difficult - Variability due to interbedded resistant and soft rocks
 - 4 Excavation difficult
 - 5 Excavation very difficult

This map shows relative ease (or difficulty) with which rocks and surficial deposits can be excavated. Because of rapidly changing technology of excavation and considerable local variability of many rock units, it is not practical to specifically categorize rock units according to type of equipment needed for their excavation. However, it may be stated in general that rock units classed as *very easy* and *easy* can in most places be excavated by hand tools and by light machinery such as backhoes and small bulldozers; units included in *easy to difficult* require blasting and (or) heavy machinery such as rippers and large bulldozers for resistant rocks, and hand tools or light power equipment for soft rocks; and units classed as *difficult* and *very difficult* probably require blasting and heavy machinery.

The excavation units shown here are based on map units of the geologic map of the Salina quadrangle.¹ Where bedrock is mantled with thin unmapped surficial deposits, ease of excavation shown is that of the bedrock, not that of the thin surficial mantle; where surficial deposits are mapped, ease of excavation shown is that of the surficial deposits.

¹Williams, P. L., and Hackman, R. J., 1971, Geology, structure, and uranium deposits of the Salina quadrangle, Utah: U.S. Geol. Survey Misc. Geol. Inv. Map I-591.

MAP SHOWING RELATIVE EASE OF EXCAVATION IN THE SALINA QUADRANGLE, UTAH

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