Jump to Navigation

Quaternary Fault and Fold Database of the United States

As of January 12, 2017, the USGS maintains a limited number of metadata fields that characterize the Quaternary faults and folds of the United States. For the most up-to-date information, please refer to the interactive fault map.

unnamed fault south of Riepetown (Class A) No. 1236

Last Review Date: 2000-10-26

citation for this record: **Redsteer, M.H., compiler, 2000, Fault number 1236, unnamed fault south of Riepetown, in Quaternary fault and fold database of the United States: U.S. Geological Survey website, https://earthquakes.usgs.gov/hazards/qfaults, accessed 12/14/2020 02:16 PM.**

Synopsis	This unnamed fault is composed of a group of northwest-trending, down-to-the-southwest curvilinear scarps that juxtapose Quaternary alluvium against bedrock. The scarps coincide with an aligned group of hillside ridges southwest of Rib Hill. Reconnaissance, photogeologic mapping is the source of data. Trench investigations and detailed studies of scarp morphology have not been completed.
Name comments	Refers to series of curvilinear faults are located about 2.5 km south of Kimberly and Riepetown as mapped by Dohrenwend and others (1992 #2480). The northern limit of the fault is 2.5 km south of Kimberly and extends for about 5 km southeast to U.S. Highway 6.
County(s) and	

County(s) and State(s)	WHITE PINE COUNTY, NEVADA
Physiographic province(s)	BASIN AND RANGE
Reliability of location	Good Compiled at 1:100,000 scale. *Comments:* Location based on 1:250,000-scale map of Dohrenwend and others (1992 #2480). Mapping based on photogeologic analysis of 1:24,000-scale color aerial photography supplemented with 1:60,000-scale black-and-white aerial photography, transferred to 1:62,500-scale topographic maps and photographically reduced and directly transferred to 1:250,000-scale topographic maps, and subsequent mapping by photogeologic analysis of 1:58,000-nominal-scale color-infrared photography transferred directly to 1:100,000-scale topographic quadrangle maps enlarged to scale of the photographs.
Geologic setting	This unnamed fault lies within the Egan Range.
Length (km)	5 km.
Average strike	N16°W
Sense of movement	Normal
Dip Direction	W
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	This unnamed fault is composed of a curvilinear series of north and northwest- trending escarpments. The faults coincide with an aligned group of hillside ridges southwest of Rib Hill, 2.5 kilometers south of Kimberly, Nevada.
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Quaternary, Tertiary, and Paleozoic. Dohrenwend and others (1992 #2480) show most of the faults included in this group as juxtaposing bedrock against Quaternary alluvium.
Historic earthquake	
Most recent prehistoric deformation	undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma) *Comments:* Mapping by Dohrenwend (1992 #2480) indicates

	fault is of Quaternary age.
Recurrence interval	
Slip-rate category	Less than 0.2 mm/yr *Comments:* Low slip-rate category is assigned on the basis of poor geomorphic preservation, general lack of mapped fault scarps, and relative inactivity of similar distributed faults in the Basin and Range province.
Date and Compiler(s)	2000 Margaret Hisa Redsteer, U.S. Geological Survey
References	#2480 Dohrenwend, J.C., Schell, B.A., and Moring, B.C., 1992, Reconnaissance photogeologic map of young faults in the Ely 1° by 2° quadrangle, Nevada and Utah: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2181, 1 sheet, scale 1:250,000.