

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 northeast of Kimberly (Class A) No. 1237

Last Review Date: 2000-10-26

citation for this record: Redsteer, M.H., compiler, 2000, Fault number 1237, unnamed fault northeast of Kimberly, 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 comprised of a group of northwest trending, down-to-the-northeast curvilinear scarps that extend along the eastern side of a unnamed, but prominent ridge, northwest of Kimberly, Nevada. The scarps are on steep northeast-facing slopes; the related faults juxtapose Quaternary alluvium against bedrock, thereby forming an abrupt transition in relief and elevation between the base of the ridge on the east side of Robinson Canyon, and the relatively flat piedmont area west of the canyon floor referred to as Copper Flat. Reconnaissance, photogeologic mapping is the source of data. Trench investigations and detailed studies of scarp morphology have not been completed.
Name	Refers to fault located on the east side of a prominent northwest-

comments	trending ridge 3 km northwest of Kimberly, Nevada, as mapped by Brokaw and Barosh (1968 #116) and Dohrenwend and others (1992 #2480).
County(s) and State(s)	WHITE PINE COUNTY, NEVADA
Physiographic province(s)	BASIN AND RANGE
Reliability of location	<p>Good Compiled at 1:100,000 scale.</p> <p><i>Comments:</i> Location based on 1:250,000-scale map of Dohrenwend and others (1992 #2480). Mapping based on photogeologic analysis of primarily 1:24,000-scale color aerial photography supplemented with 1:60,000-scale black-and-white aerial photography, transferred by inspection 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.</p>
Geologic setting	This unnamed fault was mapped by Brokaw and Barosh (1968 #116) as a high-angle, down-to the east structure that juxtaposes the recumbent east limb of folded Pennsylvanian and Permian carbonates (that form a prominent ridge) against dissected alluvial-fan and terrace deposits of Copper Flat. Dissection of these deposits indicates recent lowering of base level or adjacent bedrock uplift.
Length (km)	13 km.
Average strike	N24°W
Sense of movement	Normal
Dip	<p>75° NE</p> <p><i>Comments:</i> Dip estimate from geologic cross section of Brokaw and Barosh (1968 #116)</p>
Paleoseismology	

studies	
Geomorphic expression	This unnamed fault is composed of a group of northwest trending, down-to-the-northeast curvilinear scarps along the eastern side of a prominent ridge, northwest of Kimberly, that juxtapose Quaternary alluvium against bedrock. Scarps are on steep bedrock slopes at an abrupt transition in relief and elevation between the base of the ridge on the eastern side of Robinson Canyon, and the relatively flat floor of the canyon.
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Quaternary 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) <i>Comments:</i> Dohrenwend and others (1992 #2480) considered the last fault movement to be of Quaternary age.
Recurrence interval	
Slip-rate category	Less than 0.2 mm/yr <i>Comments:</i> 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	#116 Brokaw, A.L., and Barosh, P.J., 1968, Geologic map of the Riepetown quadrangle, White Pine County, Nevada: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic quadrangle Map GQ-758, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000. #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.

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