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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 Currant Creek Summit (Class A) No. 1387

Last Review Date: 1998-06-28

citation for this record: **Sawyer, T.L., compiler, 1998, Fault number 1387, unnamed fault northeast of Currant Creek Summit, 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 02:14 PM.**

Synopsis	This discontinuous zone of down-to-the-east normal faults extends along the eastern margin and piedmont slope of the northernmost Horse Range. Reconnaissance photogeologic mapping of the faults is the source of data. Trench investigations and studies of scarp morphology have not been completed.
Name comments	Refers to fault mapped by Dohrenwend and others (1991 #287). The fault extends from the Currant Creek Summit area northeastward, subparallel to U.S. Highway 6, to about 14 km northwest of Lund.
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 (1991 #287); mapped 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, then reduced and compiled at 1:250,000.
Geologic setting	This discontinuous zone of short down-to-the-east normal faults extends along the eastern margin and piedmont slope of the northernmost Horse Range.
Length (km)	12 km.
Average strike	N47°E
Sense of movement	Normal *Comments:* Dohrenwend and others (1991 #287)
Dip Direction	NW
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	The fault is expressed by scarps and lineaments on Quaternary surficial deposits and scarps juxtaposing Quaternary deposits against bedrock, and by lineaments on Tertiary rocks (Dohrenwend and others, 1991 #287).
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Quaternary (Dohrenwend and others, 1991 #287).
Historic earthquake	
Most recent prehistoric deformation	undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma) *Comments:* Although timing of most recent prehistorical event is not well constrained, Dohrenwend and others (1991 #287; 1996 #2846) suggested a Quaternary time based on a reconnaissance photogeologic study.

Recurrence interval	
Slip-rate category	Less than 0.2 mm/yr *Comments:* A low slip rate is inferred from general knowledge of slip rates estimated for other faults in the region.
Date and Compiler(s)	1998 Thomas L. Sawyer, Piedmont Geosciences, Inc.
References	#287 Dohrenwend, J.C., Schell, B.A., and Moring, B.C., 1991, Reconnaissance photogeologic map of young faults in the Lund 1° by 2° quadrangle, Nevada and Utah: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2180, 1 sheet, scale 1:250,000. #2846 Dohrenwend, J.C., Schell, B.A., Menges, C.M., Moring, B.C., and McKittrick, M.A., 1996, Reconnaissance photogeologic map of young (Quaternary and late Tertiary) faults in Nevada, *in* Singer, D.A., ed., Analysis of Nevada's metal-bearing mineral resources: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Open-File Report 96-2, 1 pl., scale 1:1,000,000.