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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.

Silver King Pass fault (Class A) No. 1404

Last Review Date: 1998-06-29

citation for this record: **Sawyer, T.L., compiler, 1998, Fault number 1404, Silver King Pass fault, 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 02:05 PM.**

Synopsis	This group of orthogonal to parallel normal faults bounds the east and west margins of the southernmost Schell Creek Range and all four sides of Silver King Mountain. The fault shown here also includes a few piedmont faults in Muleshoe Valley. Reconnaissance photogeologic mapping of these faults is the source of data. Trench investigations and studies of scarp morphology have not been completed.
Name comments	Refers to the Silver King Pass fault mapped and named by Schell (1981 #2857) and subsequently mapped by Dohrenwend and others (1991 #287). The fault zone was also mapped and named the Coyote Wash fault by Schell (1981 #2844), however the Silver King Pass name of Schell (1981 #2857) is used herein. **Fault ID:** Refers to fault 81 on plate A6 of Schell (1981 #2844).
County(s) and	

County(s) and State(s)	LINCOLN 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 maps of Schell (1981 #2844) and of Dohrenwend and others (1991 #287). Mapping by Schell (1981 #2843; 1981 #2844; 1981 #2858) 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 supplemented by field verification. Mapping by Dohrenwend and others (1991 #287) based on 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 group of orthogonal to parallel normal faults bounds east and west margins of the southernmost Schell Creek Range and all four sides of Silver King Mountain. The fault shown here also includes a few piedmont faults in Muleshoe Valley.
Length (km)	14 km.
Average strike	N6°E
Sense of movement	Normal *Comments:* (Schell, 1981 #2844)
Dip Direction	E; W; NW; SW
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	The fault is marked by abrupt well-defined fault scarps and less well-defined scarps that juxtapose Quaternary alluvium against bedrock and by lineaments and scarps on Quaternary and Tertiary deposits (Schell, 1981 #2844; 1981 #2857; Dohrenwend and others, 1991 #287).

Age of faulted surficial deposits	Late Pleistocene (Schell, 1981 #2844); Late Quaternary (Schell, 1981 #2857); Quaternary (Dohrenwend and others, 1991 #287; 1996 #2846).
Historic earthquake	
Most recent prehistoric deformation	late Quaternary (<130 ka) *Comments:* Although timing of the most recent event is not well constrained, reconnaissance studies by Schell (1981 #2843; 1981 #2857) suggest a late Quaternary time based on photogeologic interpretation and field reconnaissance. Dohrenwend (1991 #287; 1996 #2846) suggested Pleistocene time based on reconnaissance photogeologic analysis.
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. #2843 Schell, B.A., 1981, Faults and lineaments in the MX Sitting Region, Nevada and Utah, Volume I: Technical report to U.S. Department of [Defense] the Air Force, Norton Air Force Base, California, under Contract FO4704-80-C-0006, November 6, 1981, 77 p. #2844 Schell, B.A., 1981, Faults and lineaments in the MX Siting

	Region, Nevada and Utah, Volume II: Technical report to U.S. Department of [Defense] the Air Force, Norton Air Force Base, California, under Contract FO4704-80-C-0006, November 6, 1981, 29 p., 11 pls., scale 1:250,000. #2857 Schell, B.A., 1981, MX Siting Investigation, geotechnical evaluation, verification study, Muleshoe Valley, NV, Volume I—Synthesis: Technical report to U.S. Department of [Defense] the Air Force, Norton Air Force Base, California, November 6, 1981, scale 1:125,000. #2858 Schell, B.A., 1981, MX Siting Investigation, Geotechnical Evaluation, Verification Study, Lake Valley, NV, Volume I—Synthesis: Technical report to U.S. Department of [Defense] Air Force, Norton Air Force Base, California, November 6, 1981, scale 1:125,000.