

# 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 west of Miller Mountain (Class A) No. 1434

Last Review Date: 1998-06-28

*citation for this record:* Sawyer, T.L., compiler, 1998, Fault number 1434, unnamed fault west of Miller Mountain, 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.

<b>Synopsis</b>	This distributed zone of parallel down-to-the-west normal faults bounds the west flank of Miller Mountain. Reconnaissance photogeologic mapping of the fault are sources of data. Trench investigations and studies of scarp morphology have not been completed.
<b>Name comments</b>	Refers to faults mapped by Dohrenwend and others (1991 #287). The fault zone extends along west front of Mountain Home Range in Utah, across the Nevada-Utah stateline, to west of Miller Mountain in Nevada.
<b>County(s) and State(s)</b>	BEAVER COUNTY, UTAH LINCOLN COUNTY, NEVADA MILLARD COUNTY, UTAH
<b>Physiographic</b>	

<b>Topographic province(s)</b>	BASIN AND RANGE
<b>Reliability of location</b>	Good Compiled at 1:100,000 scale.  <i>Comments:</i> Location based on 1:250,000-scale maps of Dohrenwend and others (1991 #287); 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.
<b>Geologic setting</b>	This distributed zone of parallel down-to-the-west normal faults bounds the western flank of Miller Mountain.
<b>Length (km)</b>	27 km.
<b>Average strike</b>	N6°W
<b>Sense of movement</b>	Normal  <i>Comments:</i> Not studied in detail; sense of movement inferred from topography.
<b>Dip Direction</b>	W
<b>Paleoseismology studies</b>	
<b>Geomorphic expression</b>	The fault is marked by fault scarps juxtaposing Quaternary alluvium against bedrock and by lineaments on Quaternary and Tertiary deposits (Dohrenwend and others, 1991 #287).
<b>Age of faulted surficial deposits</b>	Quaternary and Tertiary deposits (Dohrenwend and others, 1991 #287).
<b>Historic earthquake</b>	
<b>Most recent prehistoric deformation</b>	undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma)  <i>Comments:</i> Although timing of the most recent event is not well constrained, Dohrenwend and others (1991 #287) suggested a Quaternary time based on a reconnaissance photogeologic study.
<b>Recurrence</b>	

<b>interval</b>	
<b>Slip-rate category</b>	Less than 0.2 mm/yr  <i>Comments:</i> A low slip rate is inferred from general knowledge of slip rates estimated for other faults in the region.
<b>Date and Compiler(s)</b>	1998 Thomas L. Sawyer, Piedmont Geosciences, Inc.
<b>References</b>	#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.

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