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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 faults near Coal Pit Peak (Class A) No. 1518

Last Review Date: 1999-01-28

citation for this record: **Sawyer, T.L., and Adams, K., compilers, 1999, Fault number 1518, unnamed faults near Coal Pit Peak, 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 02:50 PM.**

Synopsis	This distributed group of possibly related short inter-plateau faults extend northward from Secret Spring Summit across Goat Corral Flat to Charlie Young Canyon and includes a range-front fault bounding a short section of east flank of Coal Pit Peak. Some nearby faults offset only Tertiary volcanic rocks, but young movement is suspected on the faults shown herein based on their expression as prominent topographic lineaments formed by linear segments of small stream valleys and a few faults along flank of Coal Pit Peak juxtapose Quaternary alluvium against bedrock. Several pairs of faults form small graben approximately 0.5 to 1 km wide and 3 to 4 km long. Reconnaissance photogeologic mapping of the faults is the source of data. Trench investigations and detailed studies of scarp morphology have not been completed.

Name comments	Refers to a group of faults mapped by Slemmons (1966, unpublished McDermitt 1? X 2? sheet) and Dohrenwend and Moring (1991 #284) that extend from near Secret Spring Summit, northeast of Paradise Valley, northward through Goat Corral Flat and along Martin Creek, to Charlie Young Canyon and near Coal Pit Creek.
County(s) and State(s)	HUMBOLDT COUNTY, NEVADA
Physiographic province(s)	BASIN AND RANGE
Reliability of location	Good Compiled at 1:100,000 scale. *Comments:* Fault locations are based on 1:250,000-scale maps of Dohrenwend and Moring (1991 #284) and Slemmons (1966, unpublished McDermitt 1? X 2? sheet). The map of Dohrenwend and Moring (1991 #284) was produced by 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. Slemmons (1966, unpublished McDermitt 1? X 2? sheet) mapped from analysis of 1:60,000-scale AMS photography transferred to mylar overlaid onto a 1:250,000-scale topographic map using proportional dividers.
Geologic setting	This distributed group of seemingly related short inter-plateau faults extend northward from Secret Spring Summit across Goat Corral Flat to Charlie Young Canyon and includes a range-front fault bounding a short section of east flank of Coal Pit Peak (Willden, 1964 #3002).
Length (km)	10 km.
Average strike	N2°E
Sense of movement	Normal *Comments:* (Dohrenwend and Moring, 1991 #284)
Dip Direction	E; W
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic	Some nearby faults offset only Tertiary volcanic rocks (Willden,

expression	1964 #3002; Dohrenwend and Moring, 1991 #284), but young movement is suspected on the faults shown herein based on their expression as prominent topographic lineaments formed by linear segments of small stream valleys and a few faults along flank of Coal Pit Peak juxtapose Quaternary alluvium against bedrock (Dohrenwend and Moring, 1991 #284). Several pairs of faults form small grabens approximately 0.5 to 1 km wide and 3 to 4 km long (Slemmons, 1966, unpublished McDermitt 1? X 2? sheet; Dohrenwend and Moring, 1991 #284).
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Quaternary; Tertiary. A few faults on the east flank of Coal Pit Peak juxtapose Quaternary alluvium against bedrock, but the other faults in this zone displace only Tertiary bedrock (Willden, 1964 #3002; Dohrenwend and Moring, 1991 #284).
Historic earthquake	
Most recent prehistoric deformation	undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma) *Comments:* Although timing of most recent event is not well constrained, a Quaternary time is suspected based on reconnaissance photogeologic mapping of Slemmons (1966, unpublished McDermitt 1? X 2? sheet) and Dohrenwend and Moring (1991 #284).
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)	1999 Thomas L. Sawyer, Piedmont Geosciences, Inc. Kenneth Adams, Piedmont Geosciences, Inc.
References	#284 Dohrenwend, J.C., and Moring, B.C., 1991, Reconnaissance photogeologic map of young faults in the McDermitt 1° by 2° quadrangle, Nevada, Oregon, and Idaho: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2177, 1 sheet, scale 1:250,000. #3002 Willden, R., 1964, Geology and mineral deposits of Humboldt County, Nevada: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 59, 154 p., scale 1:250,000.

Questions or comments?

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