

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 south of Pequop Summit (Class A) No. 1588

Last Review Date: 1998-10-05

citation for this record: Oswald, J.A., and Sawyer, T.L., compilers, 1998, Fault number 1588, unnamed fault south of Pequop 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 02:36 PM.

Synopsis	This short, down-to-the-east normal fault bounds east side of an embayment in the northern Pequop Mountains, extending from Sixmile Creek northward to 2 km south of Nanny Creek; this fault may be related to Independence Valley fault zone [1582], which bounds the west side of the range. The fault juxtaposes Quaternary alluvium against bedrock along the range front. Reconnaissance photogeologic mapping of fault related features is the source of data. Trench investigations and studies of scarp morphology have not been conducted along the fault.
Name comments	Refers to a fault mapped by Dohrenwend and others (1991 #290) bounding the east side of an embayment in the northern Pequop Mountains and extending from Sixmile Creek northward to 2 km south of Nanny Creek.

County(s) and State(s)	ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA
Physiographic province(s)	BASIN AND RANGE
Reliability of location	Good Compiled at 1:100,000 scale. <i>Comments:</i> Location based on 1:250,000-scale map of Dohrenwend and others (1991 #290); 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.
Geologic setting	This short, down-to-the-east normal fault bounds east side of an embayment in the northern Pequop Mountains, extending from Sixmile Creek northward to 2 km south of Nanny Creek (Dohrenwend and others, 1991 #290).
Length (km)	3 km.
Average strike	N37°W
Sense of movement	Normal <i>Comments:</i> Not studied in detail; sense of movement is inferred from topography.
Dip Direction	NE
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	The fault juxtaposes Quaternary alluvium against bedrock along the abrupt and well-defined eastern front of the northern Pequop Mountains (Dohrenwend and others, 1991 #290).
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Quaternary. The fault juxtaposes alluvium interpreted from photogeologic mapping to be Quaternary in age (Dohrenwend and others, 1991 #290).
Historic earthquake	
Most recent prehistoric	undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma)

deformation	<i>Comments:</i> Although timing of the most recent event is not well constrained, reconnaissance photogeologic mapping by Dohrenwend and others (1991 #290) suggests a Quaternary time.
Recurrence interval	
Slip-rate category	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.
Date and Compiler(s)	1998 John A. Oswald, Piedmont Geosciences, Inc. Thomas L. Sawyer, Piedmont Geosciences, Inc.
References	#290 Dohrenwend, J.C., McKittrick, M.A., and Moring, B.C., 1991, Reconnaissance photogeologic map of young faults in the Wells 1° by 2° quadrangle, Nevada, Utah, and Idaho: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2184, 1 sheet, scale 1:250,000.

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