

# 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 Toano Range (Class A) No. 1591

Last Review Date: 1998-10-02

*citation for this record:* Oswald, J.A., and Sawyer, T.L., compilers, 1998, Fault number 1591, unnamed fault west of Toano Range, 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.

<b>Synopsis</b>	This short, down-to-the-west, range-front normal fault bounds west front of the northern Toano Range. Fault juxtapose Quaternary alluvium against bedrock and forms scarps and (or) lineaments on Quaternary alluvium adjacent to 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.
<b>Name comments</b>	Refers to faults mapped by Slemmons (1964, unpublished Wells 1? X 2? sheet) and Dohrenwend and others (1991 #290) along the west range front of the northern Toano Range.
<b>County(s) and State(s)</b>	ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA
<b>Physiographic</b>	

<b>Topographic province(s)</b>	BASIN AND RANGE
<b>Reliability of location</b>	<p>Good Compiled at 1:100,000 scale.</p> <p><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.</p>
<b>Geologic setting</b>	This short, down-to-the-west, range-front normal fault bounds west front of the northern Toano Range (Dohrenwend and others, 1991 #290).
<b>Length (km)</b>	9 km.
<b>Average strike</b>	N13°E
<b>Sense of movement</b>	<p>Normal</p> <p><i>Comments:</i> Not studied in detail; sense of movement is inferred from topography.</p>
<b>Dip Direction</b>	E
<b>Paleoseismology studies</b>	
<b>Geomorphic expression</b>	Faults juxtapose Quaternary alluvium against bedrock and forms scarps and (or) lineaments on Quaternary alluvium adjacent to the range front (Dohrenwend and others, 1991 #290).
<b>Age of faulted surficial deposits</b>	Quaternary. The fault juxtaposes alluvium interpreted from photogeologic mapping to be Quaternary in age (Dohrenwend and others, 1991 #290).
<b>Historic earthquake</b>	
<b>Most recent prehistoric deformation</b>	<p>undifferentiated Quaternary (&lt;1.6 Ma)</p> <p><i>Comments:</i> Although timing of the most recent event is not well constrained, Dohrenwend and others (1991 #290) suggested a Quaternary time based on reconnaissance photogeologic studies.</p>

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