

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 <u>interactive fault map</u>.

Pot Creek faults (Class A) No. 2394

Last Review Date: 1999-10-01

Compiled in cooperation with the Utah Geological Survey

citation for this record: Black, B.D., and Hecker, S., compilers, 1999, Fault number 2394, Pot Creek faults, in Quaternary fault and fold database of the United States: U.S. Geological Survey website, https://earthquakes.usgs.gov/hazards/qfaults, accessed

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Synopsis	Poorly understood Quaternary(?) faults northeast of the Diamond Gulch faults [2393].
Name comments	Fault ID: Refers to fault number 16-2 of Hecker (1993 #642).
• ` ′	DAGGETT COUNTY, UTAH UINTAH COUNTY, UTAH
Physiographic province(s)	MIDDLE ROCKY MOUNTAINS
Reliability of	Good

location	Compiled at 1:250,000 scale.
	Comments: Mapped or discussed by Hansen and others (1981 #4522), Hansen (1984 #4521), and Piety and Vetter (1999 #4463). Fault traces from 1:250,000-scale mapping of Rowley and others (1985 #4523).
Geologic setting	Generally southeast-trending faults northeast of Diamond Gulch in the eastern Uintah Mountains. The faults displace the Gilbert Peak erosion surface, a broad pediment surface cut on older rocks on the east flank of the mountains.
Length (km)	13 km.
Average strike	N66°E
Sense of movement	Normal
Dip Direction	NE
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	Scarps on Oligocene conglomerate representing 5-6 m (?) of displacement are eroded and less well defined than those along Diamond Gulch. The scarps have a maximum height of 20-24 m, are highly eroded, and limited in extent.
Age of faulted surficial deposits	The faulted pediment surface is mantled by Oligocene Bishop Conglomerate, a gravelly alluvium deposited as large alluvial fans beginning about 30 Ma.
Historic earthquake	
Most recent prehistoric deformation	undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma) Comments: Hansen (1984 #4521) notes the eroded character of the scarps suggests displacement likely occurred during early Pleistocene, and is probably Quaternary in age based on displacement of the Bishop Conglomerate and underlying Gilbert Peak erosion surface. Piety and Vetter (1999 #4463) conclude the scarps are no younger than 100 ka.
Recurrence	

interval	
Slip-rate category	Less than 0.2 mm/yr
Date and Compiler(s)	1999 Bill D. Black, Utah Geological Survey Suzanne Hecker, U.S. Geological Survey
References	#4521 Hansen, W.R., 1984, Post-Laramide tectonic history of the eastern Uinta Mountains, Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming: The Mountain Geologist, v. 21, no. 1, p. 5-29.
	#4522 Hansen, W.R., Carrara, P.E., and Rowley, P.D., 1981, Geologic map of the Crouse Reservoir quadrangle, Uintah and Daggett Counties, Utah: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic quadrangle Map GQ-1554, scale 1:24,000.
	#642 Hecker, S., 1993, Quaternary tectonics of Utah with emphasis on earthquake-hazard characterization: Utah Geological Survey Bulletin 127, 157 p., 6 pls., scale 1:500,000.
	#4463 Piety, L.A., and Vetter, U.R., 1999, Seismotectonic report for Flaming Gorge Dam, Colorado River Storage Project, northeastern Utah: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Seismotectonic Report 98-2, 78 p.
	#4523 Rowley, P.D., Hansen, W.R., Tweto, Ogden, and Carrara, P.E., 1985, Geologic map of the Vernal 1° x 2° quadrangle, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Investigations Map I-1526.

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