

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](#).

Cedar Valley (south side) fault (Class A) No. 2408

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 2408, Cedar Valley (south side) fault, 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 02:55 PM.

Synopsis	Poorly understood middle and late Quaternary fault in southern Cedar Valley in northwestern Utah.
Name comments	Fault ID: Refers to fault number 7-3 of Hecker (1993 #642).
County(s) and State(s)	UTAH COUNTY, UTAH
Physiographic province(s)	BASIN AND RANGE

Reliability of location	Poor Compiled at 1:24,000 scale. <i>Comments:</i> Mapped at 1:500,000 by Anderson and Miller (1979 #4494). Fault traces from unpublished 1989 UGS mapping by Hecker (scale 1:24,000; 1:62,500; 1:100,000).
Geologic setting	Short range-front fault along the north side of Pinyon Peak in southern Cedar Valley. Pinyon Peak is at the north end of the East Tintic Mountains, a north-trending horst-block mountain range in the Basin and Range southwest of Utah Valley. Bedrock in the mountains is mainly Tertiary volcanic rock; unconsolidated deposits in the valley are mainly lake deposits and alluvium.
Length (km)	3 km.
Average strike	N26°E
Sense of movement	Normal
Dip Direction	NW
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	Anderson and Miller (1979 #4494) indicate evidence of possible displacement of Quaternary alluvium, and map the fault as late Pleistocene in age (<500 ka). However, Hecker (1993 #642) saw no clear evidence of faulted alluvium.
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Late Quaternary(?)
Historic earthquake	
Most recent prehistoric deformation	middle and late Quaternary (<750 ka) <i>Comments:</i> Timing of <500 ka based on possible displacement of Quaternary alluvium (Anderson and Miller, 1979 #4494).
Recurrence interval	
Slip-rate	Less than 0.2 mm/yr

category	<i>Comments:</i> Poor geomorphic expression indicates a low slip rate.
Date and Compiler(s)	1999 Bill D. Black, Utah Geological Survey Suzanne Hecker, U.S. Geological Survey
References	#4494 Anderson, L.W., and Miller, D.G., 1979, Quaternary fault map of Utah: Long Beach, California, Fugro, Inc, 35 p. pamphlet, scale 1:500,000. #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.

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