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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.

North of Wah Wah Mountains faults (Class A) No. 2459

Last Review Date: 2004-07-01

Compiled in cooperation with the Utah Geological Survey

citation for this record: **Black, B.D., Hylland, M.D., and Hecker, S., compilers, 2004, Fault number 2459, North of Wah Wah Mountains faults, 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 02:56 PM.**

Synopsis	Poorly understood late Quaternary faults north of the Wah Wah Mountains. No information on the size or morphology of the fault scarps have been reported.
Name comments	**Fault ID:** Refers to fault number 9-24 of Hecker (1993 #642).
County(s) and State(s)	MILLARD COUNTY, UTAH
Physiographic	

Physiographic province(s)	BASIN AND RANGE
Reliability of location	Good Compiled at 1:250,000 scale. *Comments:* Mapped or discussed by Ertec Western, Inc. (Schell, 1981 #4598) and Hintze and Davis (2002 #6754, 2003 #6741). Fault traces from 1:100,000-scale mapping of Ertec Western, Inc. (Schell, 1981 #4598).
Geologic setting	Group of normal faults north of the Wah Wah Mountains on the northwestern margin of Wah Wah Valley. The area is in the Confusion Basin of southwestern Utah, a Paleozoic center of deposition. Mountains in the basin are comprised almost exclusively of sedimentary rocks, valleys contain lake deposits and alluvium.
Length (km)	12 km.
Average strike	N19°W
Sense of movement	Normal
Dip Direction	E; NE
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	Scarps on alluvium (Schell, 1981 #4598).
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Late Quaternary (<500 ka; Schell, 1981 #4598), which we consider to be late and middle Quaternary.
Historic earthquake	
Most recent prehistoric deformation	middle and late Quaternary (<750 ka) *Comments:* The faults are interpreted by Ertec Western, Inc. (Schell, 1981 #4598) to be Pleistocene in age and are on middle or late Quaternary (<500 ka) deposits.
Recurrence interval	

Slip-rate category	Less than 0.2 mm/yr
Date and Compiler(s)	2004 Bill D. Black, Utah Geological Survey Michael D. Hylland, Utah Geological Survey Suzanne Hecker, U.S. Geological Survey
References	#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. #6754 Hintze, L.F., and Davis, F.D., 2002, Geologic map of the Tule Valley 30' x 60' quadrangle and parts of the Ely, Fish Springs, and Kern Mountains 30' x 60' quadrangles, northwest Millard County, Utah: Utah Geological Survey Map 186, scale 1:100,000. #6741 Hintze, L.F., and Davis, F.D., 2003, Geology of Millard County, Utah: Utah Geological Survey Bulletin 133, 305 p. #4598 Schell, B.A., 1981, MX siting investigation, faults and lineaments in the MX siting region, Nevada and Utah: Long Beach, California, report no. E-TR-54 for U.S. Air Force, volume I, 77p.; volume II, variously paginated, scale 1:250,000.