

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](#).

Wah Wah Valley (west side) faults (Class B) No. 2484

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 2484, Wah Wah Valley (west side) 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 02:54 PM.

Synopsis	Poorly understood, possible middle to late Pleistocene faults on the western side of Wah Wah Valley. The scarps may be the result of liquefaction and lateral spreading rather than faulting. Because of these faults may be non-tectonic sources, we categorize them as Class B structures.
Name comments	Fault ID: Refers to fault number 9-26 of Hecker (1993 #642).
County(s) and	BEAVER COUNTY, UTAH

State(s)	BEAVER COUNTY, UTAH
Physiographic province(s)	BASIN AND RANGE
Reliability of location	Good Compiled at 1:250,000 scale. <i>Comments:</i> Mapped or discussed by Anderson and Bucknam (1979 #518) and Ertec Western, Inc. (1981 #4980). Mapping from Ertec Western, Inc. (1981 #4980).
Geologic setting	Short, generally northwest-trending zone of faulting on the western side 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)	2 km.
Average strike	N37°W
Sense of movement	Normal <i>Comments:</i> Inferred by compiler
Dip Direction	NE
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	Springs coincide with the fault zone and scarps. A height of 6 m was measured for one of the scarps. The scarps were not included in mapping by Anderson and Bucknam (1979 #518), and may be the result of liquefaction and lateral spreading rather than faulting (B.A. Schell, written commun. to Suzanne Hecker, 1991). Because of these faults may be non-tectonic sources, we categorize them as Class B structures.
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Middle to late Pleistocene lake deposits and alluvium.
Historic earthquake	
Most recent	middle and late Quaternary (<750 ka)

prehistoric deformation	<i>Comments:</i>
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	<p>#518 Anderson, R.E., and Bucknam, R.C., 1979, Map of fault scarps in unconsolidated sediments, Richfield 1° x 2° quadrangle, Utah: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 79-1236, 15 p. pamphlet, 1 sheet, scale 1:250,000.</p> <p>#4980 Ertec Western Inc., 1981, MX siting investigation, geotechnical evaluation, verification study—Wah Wah Valley, Utah, volume I—Synthesis: Technical report to U.S. Air Force, under Contract FN-TR-27-WA-I, 46 p.</p> <p>#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.</p>

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