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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.

unnamed fault (Class A) No. 617

Last Review Date: 1994-01-18

Compiled in cooperation with the Idaho Geological Survey

citation for this record: **Haller, K.M., Adema, G.W., and Lewis, R.S., compilers, 1994, Fault number 617, unnamed 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 03:02 PM.**

Synopsis	Fault is poorly understood, no known studies have been completed at time of this compilation. Sole source of data is Witkind (1975 #320).
Name comments	Fault as shown by Witkind (1975 #320) extends from about 0.1 km southwest of confluence of Steel Creek and West Camas Creek southeast to about 0.3 km west of Kilgore, Idaho. **Fault ID:** Refers to number 101 ("unnamed fault along southwest flank of Camas Creek") in Witkind (1975 #320).
County(s) and	CLARK COUNTY, IDAHO

State(s)	CLARK COUNTY, IDAHO
Physiographic province(s)	NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAINS COLUMBIA PLATEAU
Reliability of location	Poor Compiled at 1:500,000 scale. *Comments:* Location of fault based on 1:500,000-scale map of Witkind (1975 #320).
Geologic setting	High-angle, down-to-northeast, normal fault along southwest side of West Camas Creek in the southern Centennial Mountains. Fault is north of and parallel to unnamed fault northwest of Kilgore [618].
Length (km)	8 km.
Average strike	N43°W
Sense of movement	Normal *Comments:* Witkind (1975 #320) suggests fault is probably Quaternary.
Dip Direction	NE
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	
Age of faulted surficial deposits	
Historic earthquake	
Most recent prehistoric deformation	undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma) *Comments:* Witkind (1975 #320) suggests fault is probably Quaternary. Gilbert and others (1983 #434) conservatively assume that this fault is related to Quaternary faulting. Fault shown on map of Breckenridge and others (2003 #5878) in similar fashion as in this compilation.

Recurrence interval	
Slip-rate category	Less than 0.2 mm/yr *Comments:* Low slip rate is assigned based on the lack of evidence to indicate otherwise. Wong and others (2000 #4484) grouped this fault with fault numbers 615 and 618 and assigned a slip rate of 0.03 mm/yr (with an assigned probablilty of activity of 0.7) for their probabilistic seismic hazard analyses of the region; however, no new field investigations were initiated for this study. These numbers are assigned based on analogy with the nearby Deadman fault [606].
Date and Compiler(s)	1994 Kathleen M. Haller, U.S. Geological Survey Guy W. Adema, Idaho Geological Survey Reed S. Lewis, Idaho Geological Survey
References	#5878 Breckenridge, R.M., Lewis, R.S., Adema, G.W., and Weisz, D.W., 2003, Miocene and younger faults in Idaho: Idaho Geological Survey Map 8, 1 sheet, scale 1:1,000,000. #434 Gilbert, J.D., Ostenaa, D., and Wood, C., 1983, Seismotectonic study Island Park Dam and Reservoir, Minidoka Project, Idaho-Wyoming: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Seismotectonic Report 83-1, 37 p., 6 pl. #320 Witkind, I.J., 1975, Preliminary map showing known and suspected active faults in Idaho: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 75-278, 71 p. pamphlet, 1 sheet, scale 1:500,000. #4484 Wong, I., Olig, S., and Dober, M., 2000, Preliminary probabilistic seismic hazard analyses—Island Park, Grassy Lake, Jackson Lake, Palisades, and Ririe Dams: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation Technical Memorandum D8330-2000-17.