

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 near Currant Creek Summit (Class A) No. 1386

Last Review Date: 1998-06-28

citation for this record: Sawyer, T.L., compiler, 1998, Fault number 1386, unnamed fault near Currant Creek Summit, 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 02:14 PM.

Synopsis	This discontinuous zone of short down-to-the-east normal faults defines the eastern edge of a short mountain block near Currant Creek Summit. Reconnaissance photogeologic mapping of the faults is the source of data. Trench investigations and studies of scarp morphology have not been completed.
Name comments	The fault was mapped by Dohrenwend and others (1991 #27) and extends a few kilometers north and south of Currant Creek Summit.
County(s) and State(s)	NYE COUNTY, NEVADA WHITE PINE COUNTY, NEVADA
Physiographic province(s)	BASIN AND RANGE

Reliability of location	<p>Good Compiled at 1:100,000 scale.</p> <p><i>Comments:</i> Location based on 1:250,000-scale map of Dohrenwend and others (1991 #287); mapped by photogeologic analysis of 1:58,000-nominal-scale color-infrared photography transferred directly to 1:100,000-scale topographic quadrangle maps enlarged to scale of the photographs, then reduced and compiled at 1:250,000.</p>
Geologic setting	This discontinuous zone of short down-to-the-east normal faults extends along the eastern margin of a low mountain block in the horse Range.
Length (km)	24 km.
Average strike	N2°E
Sense of movement	<p>Normal</p> <p><i>Comments:</i> Not studied in detail; sense of movement inferred from topography.</p>
Dip Direction	E
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	Fault is expressed by lineaments on Quaternary surficial deposits and (or) erosional surfaces (Dohrenwend and others, 1991 #287).
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Quaternary (Dohrenwend and others, 1991 #287).
Historic earthquake	
Most recent prehistoric deformation	<p>undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma)</p> <p><i>Comments:</i> Although timing of most recent prehistorical event is not well constrained, Dohrenwend and others (1991 #287) suggested a Quaternary time based on a reconnaissance photogeologic study.</p>
Recurrence	

interval	
Slip-rate category	Less than 0.2 mm/yr <i>Comments:</i> A low slip rate is inferred from general knowledge of slip rates estimated for other faults in the region.
Date and Compiler(s)	1998 Thomas L. Sawyer, Piedmont Geosciences, Inc.
References	#287 Dohrenwend, J.C., Schell, B.A., and Moring, B.C., 1991, Reconnaissance photogeologic map of young faults in the Lund 1° by 2° quadrangle, Nevada and Utah: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2180, 1 sheet, scale 1:250,000.

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