

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 faults in the northern Double H Mountains (Class A) No. 1502

Last Review Date: 1998-07-19

citation for this record: Sawyer, T.L., compiler, 1998, Fault number 1502, unnamed faults in the northern Double H Mountains, 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 02:50 PM.

Synopsis	These distributed relatively short, northwest- and east-west-striking, intermontane normal faults appear to bound a graben(?), separating the northern Double H Mountains from the southern Montana Mountains. Although they predominantly displace Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks, young movement is suspected based on prominent topographic lineaments and small linear stream valleys. Reconnaissance photogeologic mapping of the faults is the sources of data. Trench investigations and detailed studies of scarp morphology have not been conducted.
Name comments	Refers to faults mapped by Dohrenwend and Moring (1991 #281) in the northern Double H Mountains and in the southern Montana Mountains near Thacker Pass.
County(s) and	

County(s) and State(s)	HUMBOLDT COUNTY, NEVADA
Physiographic province(s)	BASIN AND RANGE
Reliability of location	Good Compiled at 1:100,000 scale. <i>Comments:</i> Fault locations based on 1:250,000-scale map of Dohrenwend and Moring (1991 #281); mapping is from 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.
Geologic setting	These relatively short, northwest- and east-west-striking, intermontane normal faults appear to bound a graben(?), separating the northern Double H Mountains from the southern Montana Mountains.
Length (km)	10 km.
Average strike	N57°W
Sense of movement	Normal <i>Comments:</i> Not studied in detail; sense of movement is inferred from topography.
Dip Direction	N; S
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	Faults in this group appear to be defined by prominent and minor topographic escarpments and small linear stream valleys, suggesting young movement (Dohrenwend and Moring, 1991 #281).
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Tertiary. The faults displace Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks (Dohrenwend and Moring, 1991 #281).
Historic earthquake	
Most recent prehistoric	undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma)

deformation	<i>Comments:</i> Although timing of most recent event is not well constrained, a Quaternary time is suspected based on reconnaissance photogeologic mapping by Dohrenwend and Moring (1991 #281).
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	#281 Dohrenwend, J.C., and Moring, B.C., 1991, Reconnaissance photogeologic map of young faults in the Vya 1° by 2° quadrangle, Nevada, Oregon, and California: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2174, 1 sheet, scale 1:250,000.

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