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 <u>interactive fault map</u>.

Ten Mile graben faults (Class B) No. 2473

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 2473, Ten Mile graben 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 zone of Quaternary faulting that forms a narrow graben along Salt Wash southeast of Green River. This graben is at the northern end of a long zone of Quaternary faulting that includes the Moab [2476] and Lisbon Valley [2511] faults. As with the remainder of the zone, the graben is probably related to salt dissolution, but may have a tectonic component, thus we classify it as a Class B feature.
Name comments	Fault ID: Refers to fault number 14-4 of Hecker (1993 #642).
County(s) and	EMERY COUNTY, UTAH

State(s)	GRAND COUNTY, UTAH
Physiographic province(s)	COLORADO PLATEAUS
Reliability of location	Good Compiled at 1:250,000 scale.
	<i>Comments:</i> Mapped or discussed by Woodward-Clyde Consultants (1984 #5026, 1996 #5027). Mapping from Williams (1964 #2789) and Williams and Hackman (1964 #2789).
Geologic setting	Narrow zone of faulting displacing Cretaceous and Jurassic bedrock along Salt Wash southeast of Green River. The graben is on the northwestern edge of an area typified by northwest- trending, elongate, oval valleys that are collapsed or depressed anticlines.
Length (km)	35 km.
Average strike	N72°W
Sense of movement	Normal
Dip Direction	S; N
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	Narrow graben at the northern end of a long zone of Quaternary faulting that includes the Moab [2476] and Lisbon Valley [2511] faults. As with the remainder of the zone, the graben is probably related to salt dissolution, but may have a tectonic component, thus we classify it as a Class B feature. Woodward-Clyde Consultants (1996 #5027) found no evidence for Quaternary deformation and did not consider the graben as a capable fault for seismic-hazard assessment purposes.
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Cretaceous
Historic earthquake	
Most recent prehistoric	undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma)

deformation	<i>Comments:</i> Based on continuity with Quaternary deformation to the southeast.
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	 #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. #2789 Williams, P.L., 1964, Geology, structure, and uranium deposits of the Moab quadrangle, Colorado and Utah: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations I-360. #5026 Woodward-Clyde Consultants, 1984, Geologic characterization report for the Paradox Basin study region, Utah study areas, volume VI, Salt Valley: Technical report to Battelle Memorial Institute, Office of Nuclear Waste Isolation, under Contract ONWI-290, 190 p. #5027 Woodward-Clyde Federal Services, 1996, Evaluation and potential seismic and salt dissolution hazards at the Atlas Uranium Mill tailings site, Moab, Utah: Technical report to Smith Environmental Technologies and Atlas Corporation, under Contract SK9407, variously paginated.

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