

# 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](#).

## Lockhart fault (Class B) No. 2510

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 2510, Lockhart 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 02:55 PM.

<b>Synopsis</b>	Poorly understood suspected Quaternary fault possibly related to collapse of Lockhart Basin in eastern Utah. Therefore, we have assigned it as a Class B structure, herein.
<b>Name comments</b>	<b>Fault ID:</b> Refers to fault number 18-12 in Hecker (1993 #642).
<b>County(s) and State(s)</b>	SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH
<b>Physiographic province(s)</b>	COLORADO PLATEAUS

<b>Reliability of location</b>	Poor Compiled at 1:340,000 scale.  <i>Comments:</i> Mapped or discussed by Woodward-Clyde Consultants (1982 #5025), and Huntoon (1988 #4994). Fault traces from 1:340,000-scale mapping of Woodward-Clyde Consultants (1982 #5025).
<b>Geologic setting</b>	These are north- to northeast-trending faults that traverse Lockhart Basin in the Paradox Basin of eastern Utah. Seismic-reflection data indicate that the fault is confined to strata above the Paradox Formation, suggesting that it may be a tensional feature related to basin collapse.
<b>Length (km)</b>	16 km.
<b>Average strike</b>	N42°E
<b>Sense of movement</b>	Normal
<b>Dip Direction</b>	NW; SE
<b>Paleoseismology studies</b>	
<b>Geomorphic expression</b>	The faults traverse Lockhart Canyon and are overlain by undisplaced late Quaternary deposits estimated to be 10-30 ka in age. Although direct evidence is lacking, Woodward-Clyde Consultants (1982 #5025) inferred the collapse structures of the basin to be Tertiary in age. In contrast, Huntoon (1988 #4994) inferred Quaternary subsidence in Lockhart Basin and Beef Basin (south of the Needles fault zone [2507]), based on the presence of recent deposits
<b>Age of faulted surficial deposits</b>	Quaternary(?).
<b>Historic earthquake</b>	
<b>Most recent prehistoric deformation</b>	latest Quaternary (<15 ka)  <i>Comments:</i> Based on recency of sedimentation.
<b>Recurrence</b>	

<b>interval</b>	
<b>Slip-rate category</b>	Less than 0.2 mm/yr
<b>Date and Compiler(s)</b>	1999 Bill D. Black, Utah Geological Survey Suzanne Hecker, U.S. Geological Survey
<b>References</b>	<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> <p>#4994 Huntoon, P., 1988, Late Cenozoic gravity tectonic deformation related to the Paradox salts in the Canyonlands area of Utah, <i>in</i> Doelling, H.H., Oviatt, C.G., and Huntoon, P.W., eds., Salt deformation in the Paradox region: Utah Geological and Mineral Survey Bulletin 122, p. 79-93.</p> <p>#5025 Woodward-Clyde Consultants, 1982, Geologic characterization report for the Paradox Basin study region, Utah study areas, volume II, Gibson Dome: Technical report to Battelle Memorial Institute, Office of Nuclear Waste Isolation, under Contract ONWI-290, variously paginated, scale 1:340,000.</p>

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