

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](#).

East Eagle Mountains fault (Class A) No. 916

Last Review Date: 1993-12-01

Compiled in cooperation with the Texas Bureau of Economic Geology

citation for this record: Collins, E., compiler, 1993, Fault number 916, East Eagle Mountains 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 03:13 PM.

Synopsis	The East Eagle Mountains fault is a short fault scarp on Quaternary alluvium as mapped from aerial photos. Not studied or confirmed on ground.
Name comments	Named by Collins and Raney (1993 #852) for the mountain range west of fault. This short fault is about 20 km south of Allamoore and about 8 km west of the boundary between Hudspeth and Culberson counties.
County(s) and State(s)	HUDSPETH COUNTY, TEXAS
Physiographic	

Physiographic province(s)	BASIN AND RANGE
Reliability of location	Good Compiled at 1:250,000 scale. <i>Comments:</i> Location based on 1:250,000-scale map compiled from aerial photographs and 1:24,000- and 1:48,000-scale maps of Collins and Raney (1993 #852).
Geologic setting	This down-to-east fault bounds the southeast margin of the Eagle Mountains (Collins and Raney, 1993 #852).
Length (km)	1 km.
Average strike	N10°W
Sense of movement	Normal <i>Comments:</i> Not studied in detail; sense of movement inferred from topography.
Dip Direction	E
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	Distinct but short scarp on alluvial-fan deposits (Collins and Raney, 1993 #852).
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Quaternary alluvium. Collins and Raney (1993 #852) mention that the faulted alluvial-fan deposits are probably middle Pleistocene, although this was not confirmed because access to the fault was not available during their study. They based their interpretation on ground investigations conducted several kilometers to the north and the east-northeast where a fan with similar aerial-photograph characteristics and the distal part of a coalescent-fan piedmont both have calcretes with stage IV morphology, which suggests a probably middle Pleistocene age.
Historic earthquake	
Most recent prehistoric deformation	undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma) <i>Comments:</i> The scarp is on alluvial-fan deposits, but has not been studied on the ground. However, aerial photographic studies and

	field investigations several kilometers away suggest that the faulted deposits may be middle Pleistocene in age (Collins and Raney, 1993 #852).
Recurrence interval	
Slip-rate category	Less than 0.2 mm/yr <i>Comments:</i> Inferred low slip rate based on general knowledge of slip rate estimates for other faults in the region.
Date and Compiler(s)	1993 E.W. Collins, Bureau of Economic Geology, The University of Texas at Austin
References	#852 Collins, E.W., and Raney, J.A., 1993, Late Cenozoic faults of the region surrounding the Eagle Flat study area, northwestern trans-Pecos Texas: Technical report to Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Authority, under Contract IAC(92-93)-0910, 74 p.

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