

# 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 east of Santiago Peak (Class A) No. 917

Last Review Date: 1995-10-17

### Compiled in cooperation with the Texas Bureau of Economic Geology

*citation for this record:* Collins, E., compiler, 1995, Fault number 917, unnamed fault east of Santiago Peak, 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.

<b>Synopsis</b>	This short fault bounds the northeast side of the Santiago Mountains. It was identified by W.R. Muehlberger on aerial photographs, but it has not been studied on the ground and is only briefly mentioned in the literature.
<b>Name comments</b>	Fault extends from about 6 km east of Santiago Peak southeastward to about 3.5 km northeast of YE Mesa.
<b>County(s) and State(s)</b>	BREWSTER COUNTY, TEXAS

<b>Physiographic province(s)</b>	BASIN AND RANGE
<b>Reliability of location</b>	Good Compiled at 1:250,000 scale.  <i>Comments:</i> Location based on 1:250,000-scale map compiled from 1:65,000-scale aerial photos by Collins in 1995.
<b>Geologic setting</b>	This down-to-northeast fault bounds the northeast side of the Santiago Mountains and the southwestern part of the Marathon Basin.
<b>Length (km)</b>	5 km.
<b>Average strike</b>	N62°W
<b>Sense of movement</b>	Normal  <i>Comments:</i> Not studied in detail; sense of movement inferred from topography.
<b>Dip Direction</b>	NE
<b>Paleoseismology studies</b>	
<b>Geomorphic expression</b>	The fault forms a scarp on Quaternary (?) alluvial-fan deposits. The scarp was identified on aerial photographs (Muehlberger and others, 1994 #913), but it has not been studied in the field.
<b>Age of faulted surficial deposits</b>	Quaternary (?). Aerial photograph interpretations indicate that the faulted deposits are probably Quaternary in age, but they have not been studied in the field.
<b>Historic earthquake</b>	
<b>Most recent prehistoric deformation</b>	undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma)  <i>Comments:</i>
<b>Recurrence interval</b>	
<b>Slip-rate category</b>	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.
<b>Date and Compiler(s)</b>	1995 E.W. Collins, Bureau of Economic Geology, The University of Texas at Austin
<b>References</b>	#913 Muehlberger, W.R., Dickerson, P.W., and Stevens, J.B., 1994, Stop II—Persimmon Gap Trail, <i>in</i> Laroche, T.M., and Viveiros, J.J., eds., Structure and tectonics of the Big Bend area and southern Permian Basin, Texas: West Texas Geological Society Publication 94-95, p. 102.

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