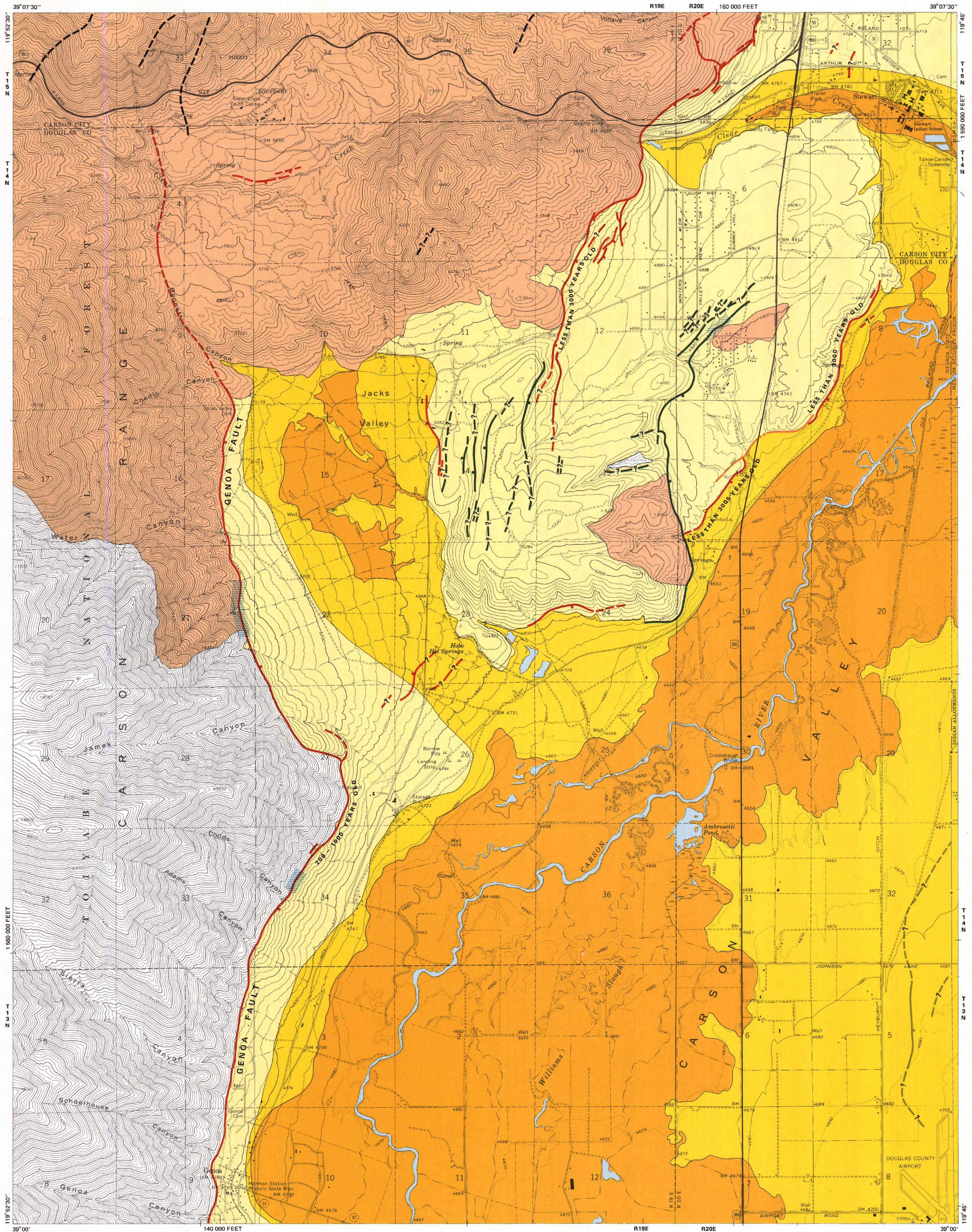


GENOA QUAD



EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS

POTENTIAL FOR GROUND SHAKING DURING EARTHQUAKES

The hazards shown on this map are based upon current available data. Shaking characteristics are inferred from interpretation of geologic, seismic velocity, soils engineering, and ground-water information. Surface rupture potentials are inferred from generalized geologic and soils (weathering profile) information.

These data are intended to be used only as a generalized guide and will be subject to change as more data become available.

Assessment of seismic hazard potential for individual sites must be based upon detailed engineering and seismic studies; such assessments should not be inferred from this map.

INCREASING INTENSITY OF SHAKING AND POTENTIAL HAZARD  
Possibly about 3 units of Mercalli intensity scale difference from I to IV

- I** Greatest severity of shaking. Possible severe liquefaction. Depth to ground water less than 3 meters (10 ft). Consists of fine-grained alluvium.
- II** Moderate severity of shaking. May be subject to liquefaction. Depth to ground water less than 10 meters (30 ft). Includes fine- and coarse-grained alluvium.
- III** Moderate severity of shaking. Depth to ground water greater than 10 meters (30 ft). Includes all alluvial deposits outside of categories I and II.
- IV** Least severity of shaking. Consists of crystalline bedrock.

**V** Variable severity of shaking. Consists of granodiorite that exhibits variable weathering characteristics. Also includes thin colluvial-alluvial deposits overlying granodiorite and basin-fill deposits.

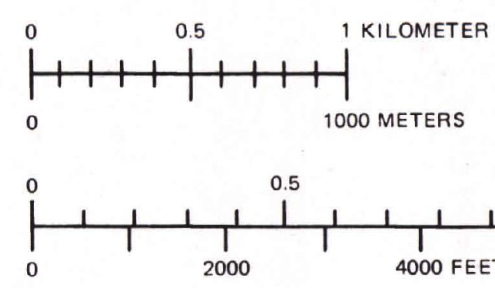
POTENTIAL FOR SURFACE RUPTURE  
Age of youngest fault displacement

- Holocene (<12,000 years; locally less than 3000 years).
- Late Pleistocene (approximately 12,000–35,000 years).
- Mid- to late Pleistocene (approximately 35,000–100,000 years).
- Early to mid-Pleistocene (approximately 100,000–1.8 m.y.).
- Indeterminate; bedrock faults with last probable movement of pre-Pleistocene age.
- - - Possible fault.
- · - · - Fault. Dotted where concealed; dashed where approximately located. Ball on downthrown side.
- Landslide zone. Consists of existing landslides developed in colluvium; confined to slopes greater than 10 percent along faults. Slope failure previously induced by movement of associated faults; future slope failure could probably be generated by fault rupture.

Robert C. Pease, 1979

Depth to ground water based on a compilation of existing ground-water reports and well logs. Geology units from Pease (1979) Geologic map, Genoa quadrangle, Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology open-file map. Work supported by a grant from the Nevada Civil Defense and Disaster Agency.

Scale 1:24,000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET  
DOTTED LINES ARE 10-FOOT CONTOURS  
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

Topographic base from U. S. Geological Survey Genoa 7 1/2' quadrangle, 1974  
Cartography by Susan L. Nichols

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