OPEN-FILE REPORT
84-106
PLATE 2 of 5

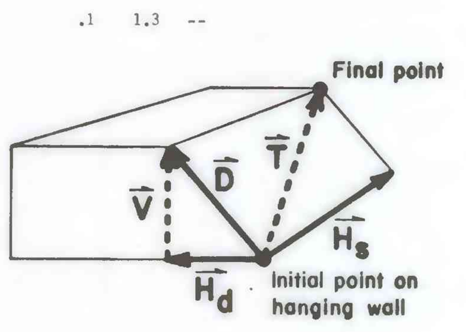
Map Location #	Fault	Location	Latitude/ Longitude	Fault Strike	Style:[1] Component	Slip[2] mn - mx	Age of Offset[2,4] (1000 years) mn - mx	Slip Rate[2] (mm/yr) mn	mx	pf	Feature Offset		Method of Age Estimation	Us	Ua[3]	Reference(s)	Comments	Compiler's Initials
Cascade-Modoc Plateau																		
CM BCK01	Battle Creek	Coleman Forebay	40°24.1'/ 122°7.8'	070	N:V T	124-130 m 128-136 m	450-1000	.14	.31	.2	fanglomerate	BCK01	correlation, K-Ar	A	B	Harwood and others (1980); Helley and others (1981); Harwood and others (1981)	Possible small RL horizontal component. Offset fanglomerate correlated with Red Bluff Fm., which is bracketed by volcanic units dated as 0.45 and 1.09 m.y. Measured dip of fault 70-80°	DH
CM BCK02	Battle Creek	Battle Creek, near Black Butte	40°26.1'/ 121°59.8'	070	N:V T	335-336 m 335-338 m	450-1000	.34	.75	.4	fanglomerate	BCK02	correlation	A	B	References same as BCK01	Comments same as BCK01.	DH
CM BCK03	Battle Creek	Battle Creek, north of Manton	40°26.1'/ 121°57.5'	070	N:V T	433-439 m 440-467 m	450-1000	.44	1	.5	fanglomerate	BCK03	correlation	A	B	References same as BCK01	Comments same as BCK01.	DH
CM UNM02	Unnamed	SE of Eagle Lake	40°36.0'/ 120°43.8'	035	N:V T	150-260 m 160-340 m	100-240	.7	3.4	1.6	basalt flow	UNM02	K-Ar	C	A C	Roberts and Gross, 1982 and written com., 1983	Fault forms SE boundary of Eagle Lake volcano-tectonic depression. Offset basalt is not exposed on downthrown block, but offset is constrained by geologic relations. T derived by MC assuming fault dip of 50°-70°. Preferred slip rate uses Roberts and Gross' preferred value of 230 m for V, 60° for dip and 0.17 my for age.	MC
Great Valley																		
GV ZAM01	Zamora	Zamora	38°47.1'/ 121°53.3'	142	N:V	216-222 m	450-1000	.22	.49	.25	pediment	ZAM01	correlation, K-Ar	C	B	Harwood and others (1981); Harwood and Helley (1982)	Redbluff Fm. present on footwall block. Offset is a minimum, derived from depth drilled to Rockland ash bed, which elsewhere directly overlies Redbluff Fm. See age comments of BCK01.	DH KH
Mojave Desert																		
MD CAL01	Calico	Rodman Mountains	34°44'/ 116°35'	140	RL:H_s	7-9 km	2000-20000	.4	5	--	projection of Kane Springs fa	CAL01	fossils, K-Ar, correlation	C	C	Dokka (1983), Miller and Morton (1980)	Kane Springs fault is the southern boundary (originally continous) of Miocene extensional terrane, now offset by strike-slip faults of central Mojave desert. Dokka (1983) estimates inception of faulting after 20 m.y. BP, probably in Pliocene or Quaternary time. Offset estimated from Fig. 2 of Dokka (1983). Fault has evidence of late Quaternary offset.	MC
MD CPK01	Camp Rock	Newberry Mountains	34°44'/ 116°47'	135	RL:H_s	1.6-4 km	2000-20000	.08	2	--	same as for CAL01	CPK01	same as for CAL01	C	C	Dokka (1983); Morton and others (1980)	Same as for CAL01, except that offset is from Table 1 of Dokka (1983).	MC
MD GAR01	Garlock	Oak Creek	35°02.2'/ 118°23.8'	053	LL:H_s	200-300 m	90-190	1	3	2	stream channels	GAR01	correlation	B	C	La Violette and others (1980)	Age of offset surface into which stream channels are incised based on preliminary correlation with dated soils of San Joaquin Valley. Minor (< 10 m) and variable vertical component is present. 200 to 300 m offset permitted by Fig. 3 of La Violette and others (1980).	MC
MD GAR02	Garlock	Koehn Lake	35°22.3'/ 117°51.0'	060	LL:H_s	75-85 m	11-15	5	8	7	lake bar	GAR02	^{14}C from tufa, ostracodes	A	C	Clark & Lajoie (1974); Burke & Clark (1978)	Age of lake based on tufa on bar and on ostracodes in adjacent lacustrine silt. Age has been challenged as too young, based on appearance of soil on bar. Vertical component <1 m.	MC
MD GAR03	Garlock	Goler Gulch	35°26'/ 117°43'	065	LL:H_s	16->20 km	<650-3000	5	>30	11	alluvial gravel from source	GAR03	correlation and vertebrate fossils	B	B	Carter (1980, 1982)	Displaced gravels correlated by lithology, texture and degree of consolidation to similar gravels next to bedrock source that overlie silt beds containing Pleistocene or upper Pleistocene fossils. Carter's preferred rate of 11 mm/yr is compatible with rate derived from nearby displaced Pliocene deposits.	MC
MD GAR04	Garlock	Christmas Canyon	35°31.1'/ 117°22.1'	077	LL:H_s	7-9 m	8-10	.7	1.1	1	former stream channel	GAR04	correlation, ^{14}C	B	A	Smith (1975); G.I. Smith, oral commun., 1983	Faulted channels occur in lacustrine and alluvial gravels correlated with ^{14}C-dated stratigraphy established elsewhere in Searles Valley. No significant vertical component.	MC
MD HDL01	Helendale	Near Interstate 15	34°42'/ 117°13'	135	RL:H_s	U-2 km	2000-20000	--	1	--	pluton contact	HDL01	see comments	C	C	Dokka (1983), Miller and Morton (1980); Morton and others (1980)	Miller and Morton estimate 1-2 km maximum horizontal offset of pluton boundary assuming no vertical offset, but vertical offset is possible. Dokka (1983) assumed that offset began at same time as offset on subparallel faults to NE (see CAL01, CPK01, LWD01, RDP01). Fault has evidence of late Quaternary offset.	MC
MD LWD01	Lenwood	Newberry Mountains	34°45'/ 116°56'	120-160	RL:H_s	1-5 km	2000-20000	.05	2.5	--	same as for CAL01	LWD01	same as for CAL01	C	C	Dokka (1983); Miller and Morton (1980)	Same as for CAL01	MC
MD RDP01	Rodman & Pisgah	Lava Bed Mountains	34°39'/ 116°27'	150	RL:H_s	6.4-14.4 km	2000-20000	.3	7	--	same as for CAL01	RDP01	same as for CAL01	C	C	Dokka (1983); Miller and Morton (1980)	Same comment as CPK01. Slip is combined for Rodman and Pisgah faults.	MC
Northern Coast Ranges																		
NC ADC01	Adobe Creek	Kelseyville	38°56.9'/ 122°51.8'	030	?:V	32-36 m	120-450	.07	.30	--	Kelsey Tuff Member	ADC01	correlation	C	C	M. J. Rymer, unpub. data, Sarna-Wojcicki, written commun., 1983.	Only the vertical separation is known. Maximum possible age of Kelsey Tuff Member (1.0-1.7 m thick) is approximated by correlation of ash bed underlying the tuff (Sarna-Wojcicki, written commun., 1983). Minimum age is determined by correlation of diatoms (J. P. Bradbury, written commun., 1983) in the Kelseyville Formation with diatoms in Clear Lake cores.	MR
NC ANV01	Año Nuevo	Año Nuevo	37°06.9'/ 122°19.5'	141	R:T	5.5 m P	105 E	--	--	.05	marine wave-cut platform	ANV01	paleontology, amino acids, geomorphology, dated sea-level curve	B	B	Weber (1980); Weber and Lajoie (1980); K. R. Lajoie, unpub. data	Reverse fault exposed in sea cliff. Lateral extent not known. Five to seven offset events. Holocene displacement. Lateral slip not known. Assume all dip slip. Age from correlation with sea-level curve (K. R. Lajoie, unpub. data).	KL
NC BEN01	Bay Entrance	Fields Landing	40°44.1'/ 124°13.1'	166	R:D	270 m P	120-200	1.4	2.2	1.8	top lower Hookton Formation	BEN01	stratigraphy	C	C	Woodward-Clyde Consultants (1980)	Top of lower Hookton Fm. repeated in test well. Older horizons off-set rates of 0.5-1.2 mm/yr. Part of Little Salmon fault system. No surface expression of fault. Dip separation reported; horizontal component of slip unknown.	KL
NC BGV01	Big Valley	Shaul Valley	38°56.7'/ 122°48.5'	153	RL:H_s	180-210 m	<500-580	.3	>.4	--	slender outcrop of basalt, bws	BGV01	K-Ar date on rhyolite, rcc, intruded by bws	C	C	B. C. Hearn, written commun., 1983; Hearn and others (1976)	Low rating of displacement estimates reflects uncertainty in true structure of bws. Stratigraphic relations elsewhere suggest bws was emplaced soon after rcc, but how soon is unclear, thus minimum age and maximum rate may not be accurate.	JL
NC BGV02	Big Valley	Kelseyville	38°59.1'/ 122°51.1'	110	?:V	65-69 m	120-450	.14	.58	--	Kelsey Tuff Member	BGV02	correlation	C	C	M. J. Rymer, unpub. data	Same comment as ADC01.	MR
NC COL01	Collayomi	Camel Back Ridge	38°54.0'/ 122°47.9'	136	RL:H_s	0-0.5 km	520-700	0	1	--	rhyolite units r & ro, Clear Lake Volcanics	COL01	K-Ar dating	D	A	B. C. Hearn, written commun., 1983; Hearn and others (1976)	Southern limit of ro and general distribution of r suggest RL offset, but critical evidence covered by landslide & colluvium. Apparent RL may also be caused by vertical offset followed by erosion.	JL
NC CSW01	Coastways	Año Nuevo	37°07.5'/ 122°17.8'	160	RL:H_s	1800 m E	105 E	--	--	17	ancient marine shoreline	CSW01	paleontology, amino acids, geomorphology, dated sea-level curve	D	B	Weber & Lajoie (1980), K. R. Lajoie, unpub. data	Major strand in San Gregorio fault zone. Shoreline crosses fault at acute angle therefore, slip is very uncertain. Small vertical slip component may be present.	KL
NC CSW02	Coastways	Año Nuevo	37°08.2'/ 122°18.5'	160	RL:H_s	1400 m E	200 E	7	--	7	ancient marine shoreline	CSW02	geomorphology, dated sea-level curve	C	C	G. E. Weber & K. R. Lajoie, unpub. data	Major strand of San Gregorio fault zone. Shoreline and fault geometry obscured by landslides. Strand cuts younger features to south. This is probably most reliable estimate of H_s for this fault. small vertical slip component may be present.	KL
NC FRJ01	Frijoles	Año Nuevo	37°07.0'/ 122°19.7'	157	RV:V?	3 m E	8.4 E	--	--	.4	strata	FRJ01	^{14}C on charcoal and organic sediment	B	A	Weber and Lajoie (1980); K. R. Lajoie, unpub. data	Holocene peaty beds exposed in natural sea cliff separated 3 m vertically. Fold of beds to north indicates some horizontal component. H_s may be much greater than V. Part of San Gregorio fault zone; subparallel to Coastways fault. Frijoles may be most active strand over past .10 m.y.	KL
NC FRJ02	Frijoles	Año Nuevo	37°07.0'/ 122°19.7'	157	RV:V?	25 m E	105 E	--	--	.3	marine wave-cut platform	FRJ02	paleontology, amino acids, geomorphology, dated sea-level curve	B	B	Weber & Lajoie (1980); K. R. Lajoie, unpub. data	Apparent vertical component of RL fault at same location as FRJ01. V/H_s not known, but H_s probably greater than V. Part of San Gregorio fault zone.	KL
NC FRJ03	Frijoles	Año Nuevo	37°08.4'/ 122°20.0'	167	RL:H_s	460-540 m	200 E	2.3	2.7	2.3	ancient marine shoreline	FRJ03	same as FRJ02	C	B	Weber and Cotton (1981); K. R. Lajoie, unpub. data	Holocene displacement on this strand. Part of San Gregorio fault zone.	KL
NC FRJ04	Frijoles	Año Nuevo	37°08.4'/ 122°20.0'	146	RL:H_s	200-260 m	105 E	2.0	2.5	2.0	ancient marine shoreline	FRJ04	same as FRJ02	C	B	G. E. Weber; K. R. Lajoie, unpub. data; Weber and Cotton (1981)	Reconstructed shoreline offset, not tightly constrained. Holocene displacement on this strand.	KL
NC FRJ05	Frijoles	Pescadero	37°16.8'/ 122°24.5'	165	RR:V?	43 m E	100-200	.2	.4	.2	wave-cut platform of marine terrac	FRJ05	geomorphology, dated sea-level curve	B	C	K. R. Lajoie, unpub. data	Three subparallel fault strands cut an emergent marine terrace and vertically separate the wave-cut platform a total of 43 m. This series of faults probably has a large, but unknown horizontal component (H_s) of right slip. These faults are part of the San Gregorio fault zone.	KL
NC GSL01	Goose Lake	Hydesville	40°30.5'/ 124°05.3'	113	RR:T	4-8.5 m	9-16	.3	1.0	1.0	lake strata	GSL01	^{14}C on wood	B	B	Woodward-Clyde Consultants (1980)	Trench across fault scarp exposed faulted sag-pond deposits. May be bedding-plane slip on limb of syncline associated with Little Salmon fault 1 km to north. 2 events recorded, 2-4m/ per event. Displacement based on slickensides.	KL
NC LPS01	Las Positas, north branch, two strands only	Arroyo Seco	37°40.4'/ 121°42.1'	060	LN:V H_s H_d T	.25 m S 3.1-4.8 m .1 m S 3.1-4.8 m	3-80	.04	1.6	--	base of terrace gravels	LPS01	soil development	B D D D	D	Carpenter and Clark (1982); Herd & Brabb (1979); D. W. Carpenter, oral commun., 1983	60-70 cm, S-side-down vertical separation assumed equal to V. Rake on slickensides of 19° (N60°E) showing at least 50 cm slip, and 84° SE dip used with V to compute H_s and H_d for that strand. The other strand: 85-95 cm of N-side-down vertical separation, and a measured dip of 89° NW, are combined with tenuous assumptions, made by compiler that: (1) 19° rake and (2) soil-age, apply to this strand also, to compute H_s, H_d and V, which are then summed over both strands. Other strands are present.	JL
NC LTS01	Little Salmon	Fields Landing	40°42.7'/ 124°12.8'	135	RR?:D	360 m P	120-200	1.8	3.0	2.4	top of lower Hookton Formatio	LTS01	stratigraphy	C	C	Woodward-Clyde Consultants (1980)	Top of lower Hookton Fm. repeated in test well. 30° dip on fault assumed to get dip slip. Older horizons offset at rates of 1.4-2.2 mm/yr. Surface expression. Strands exposed in trenches. Dip separation reported, H_s unknown.	KL
NC MCV01	McKinleyville	McKinleyville	39°59.3'/ 124°06.8'	135	RR:T	19 m P	82 E	--	--	0.2	marine wave-cut platform	MCV01	regional correlation	B	C	Woodward-Clyde Consultants (1980)	Fault exposed in trench across topographic fault scarp in marine terrace. Recurrence 5,000-20,000 yr. Slickensides used to estimate T.	KL
NC MDW01	Midway	east of Altamont	37°44'/ 121°35'	143	R:V H_d T	25-35 m 25-35 m 35-50 m	100-600	.06	.5	--	pediment	MDW01	similarity to Los Banos alluvium	C D D	D	Shedlock and others (1980); D. G. Herd, oral commun., 1983	H_d and T derived from unmeasured, assumed dip of 45°. Local constraints on age not available. Style appears similar to that of the O'Neill fault system.	JL
NC ONL01	O'Neill	Los Banos Creek	36°57.5'/ 121°00.5'	140	R:V H_d T	110-130 m 110-130 m 160-180 m	100-600	.3	1.8	--	pediment	ONL01	U-series on bone & groundwater carbonates; correlation	B D C	C	Lettis (1982)	Pediment age; see comments for San Joaquin fault. Dip used to compute H_d and T, 45°, is only approximate and relies on assumption of bedding plane slip. No evidence for strike-slip component.	JL
NC ORT01	Ortigalita	Los Banos Creek	36°57.5'/ 121°02.2'	134	?:V	6-7 m	500-700	.01	.01	--	stratum, Tulare Fm.	ORT01	correlation	C	B	Anderson and others (1982); L. W. Anderson, written commun., 1983	Probable match of stratum across fault, but not certain. Pull-apart basin in this region suggests late Neogene strike-slip rates of .2-.8 mm/yr; Holocene geomorphic expression is consistent with this. See comments for ORT02.	JL
NC ORT02	Ortigalita	San Luis Reservoir	37°06.5'/ 121°08.0'	156	?:V	.18-.22 m	5-15	.01	.04	--	colluvial lens	ORT02	soil development	C	C	Anderson and others (1982); L. W. Anderson, oral commun., 1983	Horizontal slickensides and nearly vertical dip suggest a large strike-slip component, thus both Ortigalita fault slip rates in this table are extreme minima, possibly too low by one or two orders of magnitude.	JL
NC SAN85	San Andreas	Woodside	37°29.3'/ 122°19.9'	142	RL:H_s	3.1-4.2 km	350-450	6.9	12	--	gravels of the Woodside member, Santa Clara Fm.	SAN85	fission track & K-Ar dates on tuff correlative to one found in Woodside member	B	B	J. C. Cummings, oral commun., 1983; Cummings (1983)	Arkosic gravels derived from northernmost Butano Fm., matched across fault by contouring max. clast size. Tuff seems to be near base of Woodside member. Because adjacent Canada fault shows no late Pleistocene offset, slip-rate range prob. that of entire San Andreas fault zone.	JL
NC SAN90	San Andreas	Crystals Springs Reservoir	37°33.7'/ 122°23.6'	145	RL:H_s	2.1-3.3 m	* <.068 S	31	48	--	pre-1906 fence and cypress tree	SAN90	1838 AD to 1906 AD	A	D	Hall, in press	Speculative assumption by compiler that strain released in 1906 accumulated entirely after 1838 earthquake.	
					H_s	8.5-14.3 m	* .94-1.2	7.1	15.2	12	stream channel		^{14}C-date, tree-ring corrected, ± 2 std. dev., and 1906 earthquake	A	B	Hall, in press	^{14}C-date on charcoal gives age of youngest ponded alluvium deposited before channel offset. Compiler estimates 37 to 47 feet of total offset. Minimum slip rate uses minimum estimate of offset less 9 ft. of slip in 1906 event. Charcoal samples probably consisted entirely of twig-sized plants and therefore were not already old at deposition. Preferred value from Hall.	JL
NC SGR01	San Gregorio	Ano Nuevo	37°07.1'/ 122°18.2'	160	RL:H_s	740-1160 m	105 E	7	11	7	ancient marine shoreline	SGR01	paleontology, amino acids, geomorphology, dated sea-level curve	C	B	Weber & Cotton (1980); K. R. Lajoie, unpub. data	Sums displacement across CSW01 and FRJ04 in the San Gregorio fault zone to give minimum reasonable estimate. Some strands are not included. Long-term slip rate (Mioc.) for this fault zone is about 8 mm/yr.	KL
NC SJQ01	San Joaquin	Laguna Seca Hills	36°55'/ 120°50'	137	?:V	140-200 m	100-600	.2	2	--	pediment overlai by the middle un of Los Banos all	SJQ01	U-series on bone & groundwater carbonate, and correlation	B	C	Lettis (1982)	Middle unit at least 100,000 years old by U-series dating, and is considerably younger than the .62-.72 m.y. Corcoran Clay. A buried soil with .08-.10 m.y. of development lies stratigraphically between middle-unit and that clay. Dip and sense of fault are unknown. Maximum pediment offset is compiler's estimate using geologic map of Lettis.	JL
NC SLC01	Seal Cove	Half Moon Bay	37°30.06'/ 122°30.1'	141	RL:V	U-50 m	82-105	<.5	.6	--	marine wave cut platform	SLC01	paleontology, amino acids, dated sea-level curve.	C	B	K. R. Lajoie, unpub. data	Half Moon Bay marine terrace is displaced across the vertical Seal Cove fault. The resulting linear scarp (SW side up) represents vertical separation. Terrace is warped differently on each side of the fault. Right-lateral displacement and H_s/V are not known, but may be large. Locally strands appear to cut Holocene alluvium.	KL
NC TRN01	Andersen Ranch	Trinidad	41°03.5'/ 124°08.6'	155	R:T	14-30 m	82 E	.2	.4	.4	surface of marine terrace	TRN01	regional tectonic uplift rate and dated sea-level curve	A	B	Woodward-Clyde Consultants (1980)	Fault exposed in trench across topographic scarp on marine terrace. Slickensides indicate dip slip. Named by Rust, 1982c; subsequently referred to as Trinidad fault by Woodward-Clyde Consultants, (1980).	KL
NC TRN02	Andersen Ranch	Trinidad	41°04.5'/ 124°09.3'	120	R:D	5 m P	60 E	.09	.2	--	surface of marin terrace and alluvial gravels	TRN02	regional tectonic uplift rate and dated sea-level curve	A	B	Woodward-Clyde Consultants (1980); Rust (1982c)	Fault exposed in sea-cliff exposure on projection of topographic scarp. Slickensides indicate dip slip. See comments for TRN01 regarding name	KL
NC VCA01	Vaca	Cannon Hills	38°18.8'/ 121°58.3'	148	RL:H_s	30-40 m	10-120	.3	4	--	stream channel	VCA01	soil development	D	D	Knuepfer (1977); P. L. Knuepfer, oral commun., 1983	Erosion alone may have caused apparent RL offset; only geomorphic evidence is available, thus slip rate may actually have been zero since time of channel formation.	JL
NC VER01	Verona	Vallecitos Valley	37°36.7'/ 121°50.5'	125	R:T	5.5->6.4 m	70-300	.02	>.1	≥.1	buried soil	VER01	climatic assumption about soil development	B	C	Herd and Brabb (1980); D. G. Herd, oral commun., 1983	Buried soil probably formed in last major interglacial period, but may be older. Total offset is summed dip slip on 3 breaks. ^{14}C-dated offset at site suggests much greater Holocene rate; Pleistocene Livermore Gravel offset allows up to 0.15 mm/yr. Erosional destruction of offset buried soil makes preferred rate a minimum.	JL
NC ZAV01	Zayante-Vergeles	Elkhorn Valley	36°52'/ 121°39'	108	?:V	4.9-8.5 m	75-115	.04	.1	.06	fluvial terrace	ZAV01	correlation of soil development to Watsonville terrace	B	D	Coppersmith (1979)	Soil of the offset lower Elkhorn Valley terrace apparently is same age as soils developed on Watsonville terrace, thus comments about that terrace's age apply here as well; see ZAV02.	JL
NC ZAV02	Zayante-Vergeles	Pinto Lake	36°57'/ 121°47'	136	?:V	10-17 m	75-115	.09	.2	.1	Watsonville terrace	ZAV02	fill terrace grades to marine shoreline angle	C	C	Dupre (1975); Hall and others (1974); Coppersmith (1979); W.R. Dupre, written commun., 1983; K.R. Lajoie, unpub. data	Age of shoreline angle prob. .085 or .105 m.y.;.105 m.y. more likely (K. R. Lajoie, oral commun., 1983) 15 m offset of Dupre (1975) and .105 m.y. used for prefer. rate. Minimum of one 20 ft. contour offset at Pinto Lake scarp and 2/3 of a contour on adjacent College Lake scarp. Focal mechanisms suggest RL style, but RR seen 12 km north at ZAV03.	JL
NC ZAV03	Zayante-Vergeles	Bean Hill	37°01.2'/ 121°50.6'	127	RR:V H_d H_s T	1.2-2.4 m .3-1.1 m 1.0-6.2 m 1.6-6.7 m	5-15	.1	1.3	--	pebbly layer	ZAV03	sag-pond filling-rates and soil development	B C D D	D	Coppersmith (1979)	Vertical offsets not fully exposed. Lateral component range based on range of rake angles measured on various shears exposed in trench, 23°-50°, and thus may not encompass the range of strike-slip at this site.	JL

1. Style: strike-slip RL right lateral, LL left lateral
dip-slip R reverse or thrust, compressional; N normal, extensional
oblique-slip RR right-reverse, LR left-reverse; RN right-normal, LN left-normal; RV right-vertical, LV left-vertical

Components: refer to block diagram

$$T = H_s + D = H_s + H_d + V$$

$$T = (H_s^2 + H_d^2 + V^2)^{1/2}$$



2. mn-minimum mx-maximum pf-preferred
* Slip, age, and slip rate apply to a definite period in the past.
E - best estimate or measured value, neither mn nor mx.
P - published value, neither mn nor mx.
S - accurate to value shown, mn and mx are the same value.
U - mn or mx value is unknown.

3. U_s - qualitative uncertainty associated with slip estimate.
U_a - qualitative uncertainty both in the analytical method used to reckon ages and in the assuptions made linking them to the age of the offset feature.
A - small uncertainty; B - significant uncertainty; C - distinct uncertainty; D - major uncertainty

4. For all but starred (*) entries "age" is age of offset feature, in years before present.

PRELIMINARY SLIP-RATE TABLE AND MAP OF LATE-QUATERNARY FAULTS OF CALIFORNIA

by

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