

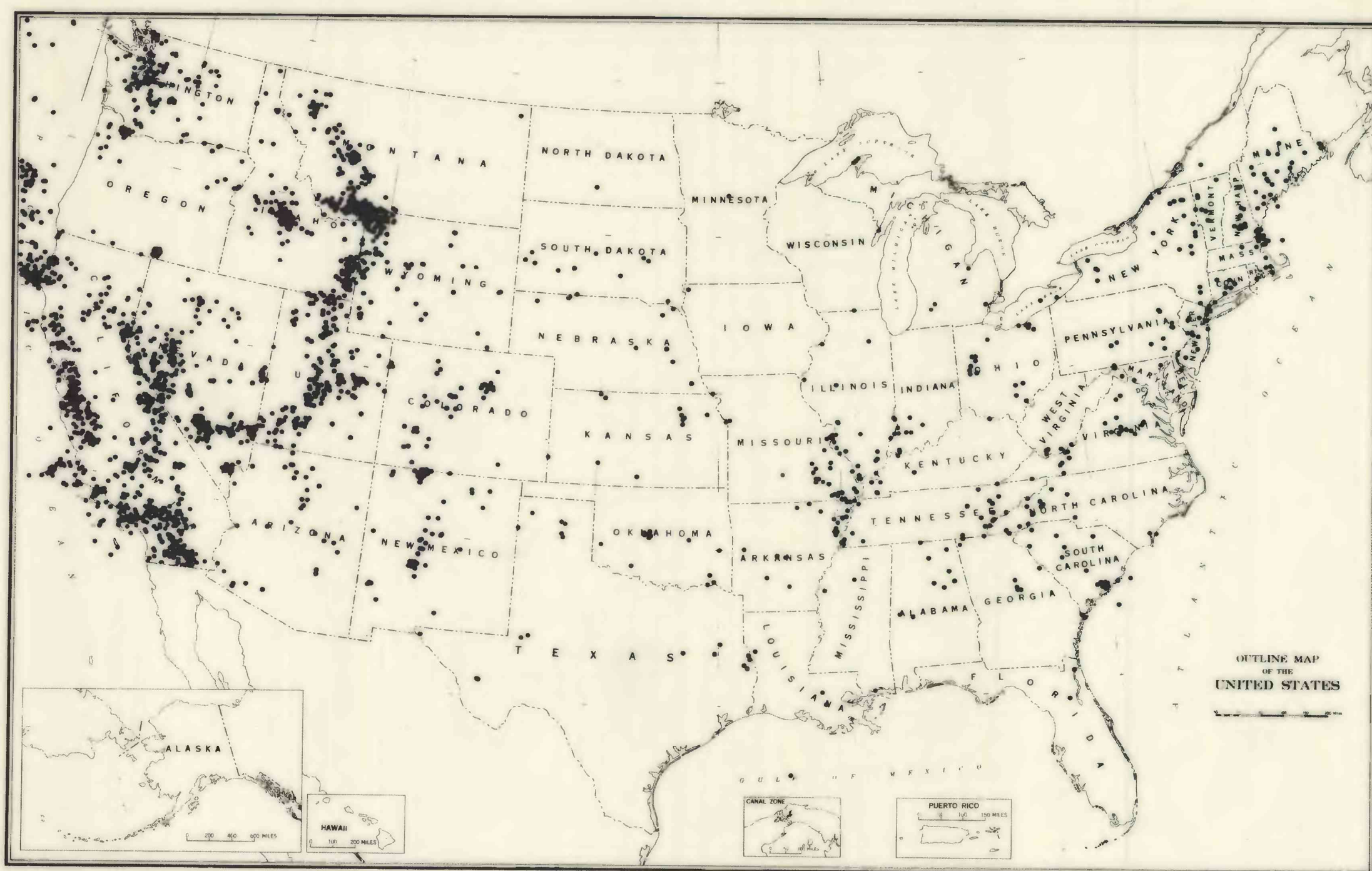


Figure 9.--Location of epicenters of earthquakes with magnitudes greater than 5 on the Modified Mercalli Scale. Data from U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 1969, and U.S. Geological Survey, 1970.

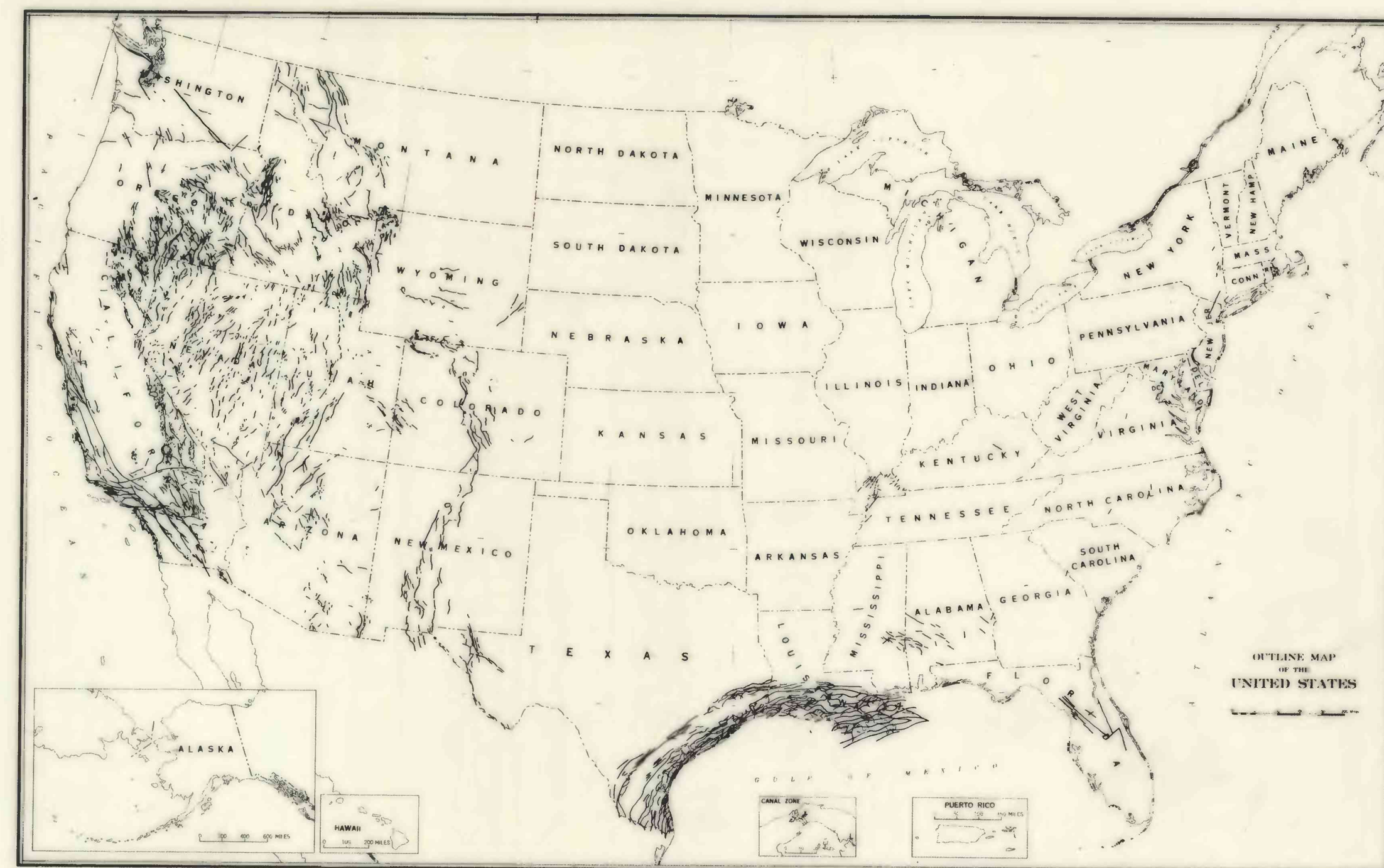


Figure 11.--Map showing locations of known recent and active faults. Reduced from Howard and others (1978). It is important to note that unknown faults may occur in the blank areas.

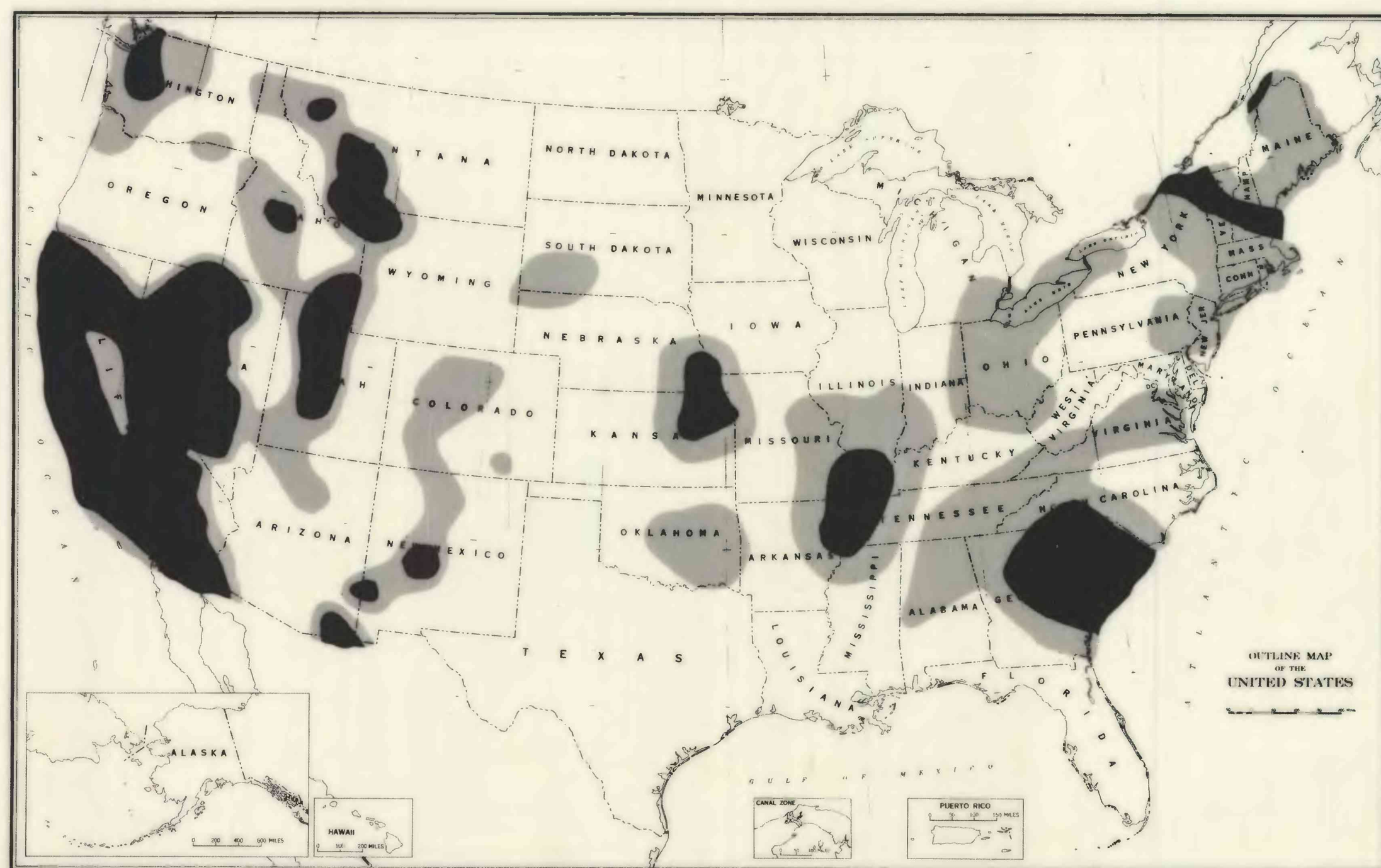


Figure 10.--Probable maximum horizontal acceleration of the surface during the next 50 years. Data generalized from Algermissen and Perkins, 1976. Clear areas, <4 percent g; medium-gray areas, 4-10 percent g; dark areas, >10 percent g (with a maximum in California of about 80 percent g).

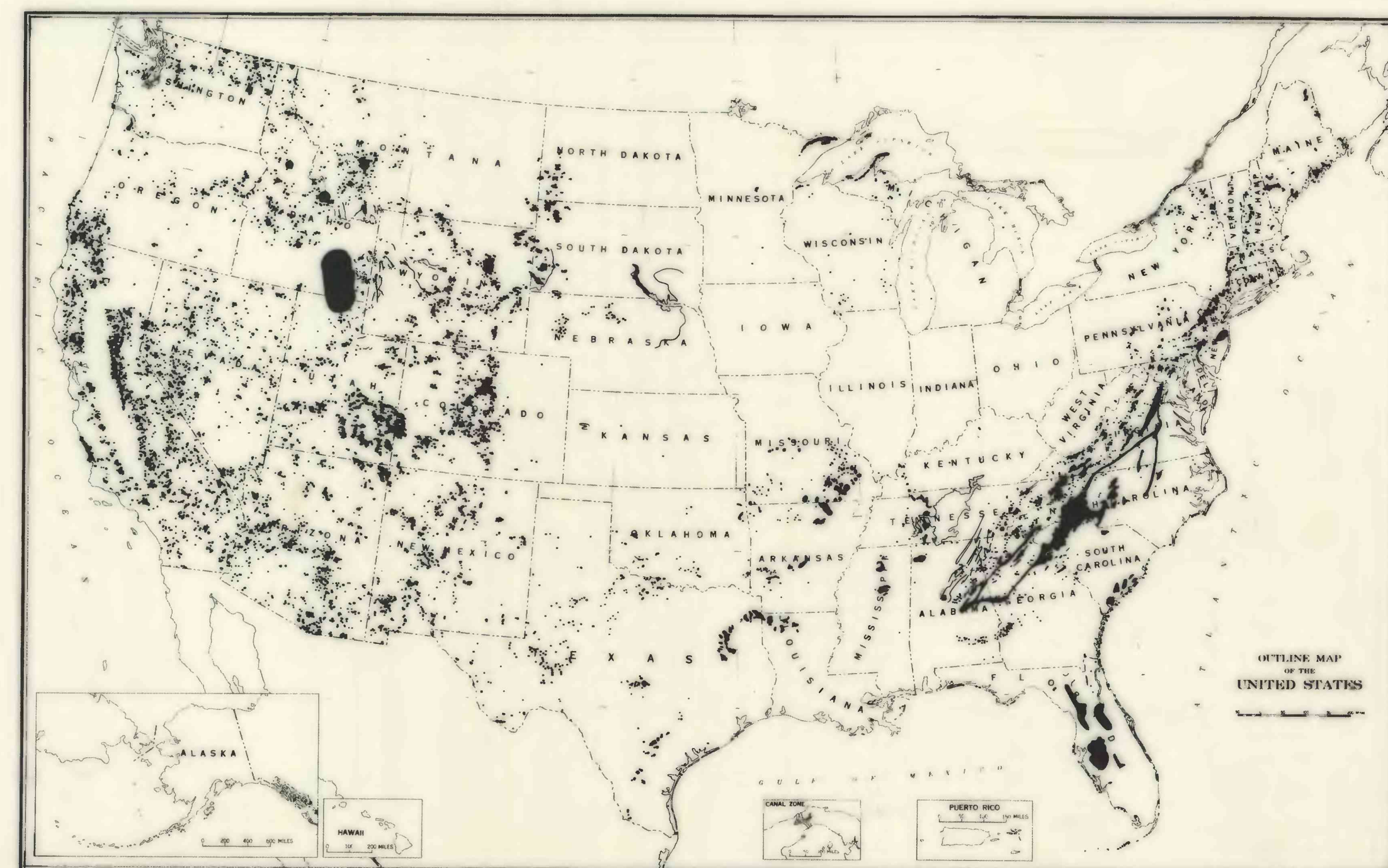


Figure 12.--Known major metallic and nonmetallic mineral deposits except sand and gravel. Gray areas represent places of widespread mineralization where individual deposits cannot be shown separately at this scale. Generalized from data in the USGS Mineral Investigations Resource Maps (MR). Deposits included are asbestos, beryllium, bismuth, borates, brucite ($Mg(OH)_2$), chromite, copper, iron, lead, magnetite ($MgCO_3$), mercury, molybdenum, phosphate, potash (K_2O), rare earth elements, thorium, titanium, tungsten, uranium, vanadium, and zinc.