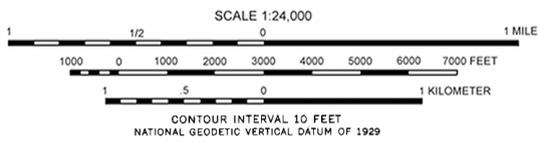


TOPOGRAPHIC BASE MAP BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 1954
 PHOTOREVISED 1968



MAP EXPLANATION

Potentially Active Faults

Faults considered to have been active during Holocene time and to have a relatively high potential for surface rupture; solid line where accurately located, long dash where approximately located, short dash where inferred, dotted where concealed; query (?) indicates additional uncertainty. Evidence of historic offset indicated by year of earthquake-associated event or C for displacement caused by creep or possible creep.

Special Studies Zone Boundaries

- These are delineated as straight-line segments that connect encircled turning points so as to define special studies zone segments.
- Seaward projection of zone boundary.

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 SPECIAL STUDIES ZONES**
 Delineated in compliance with
 Chapter 7.5, Division 2 of the California Public Resources Code
 (Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zones Act)

**OIDDALE QUADRANGLE
 REVISED OFFICIAL MAP**
 Effective: January 1, 1985

James F. Davis State Geologist

REFERENCES USED TO COMPILE FAULT DATA

- Oildale Quadrangle
- Castle, K.O., and Manning, J.C., 1975, Map of the Kern Front and Presler faults: Unpublished map.
 - Castle, R.O., Church, J.F., Yerkes, R.F., and Manning, J.C., 1984, Historical surface deformation near Oildale, California: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1243, 42 p., 2 plates.
 - Manning, J.C., 1973, Field trip to areas of active faulting and shallow subsidence in the southern San Joaquin Valley, Far West Section National Association of Geology Teachers, Spring Meeting (Guidebook), 26 p.
 - Smith, T.C., 1983, Kern Front, New Hope, and Presler faults, Kern County: California Division of Mines and Geology Fault Evaluation Report FER-143 (unpublished).

IMPORTANT - PLEASE NOTE

- 1) This map may not show all faults that have the potential for surface fault rupture, either within the special studies zones or outside their boundaries.
- 2) Faults shown are the basis for establishing the boundaries of the special studies zones. The identification and location of these faults are based on the best available data. However, the quality of data used is varied. Traces have been drawn as accurately as possible at this map scale.
- 4) Fault information on this map is not sufficient to serve as a substitute for the geologic site investigations (special studies) required under Chapter 7.5 of Division 2 of the California Public Resources Code.