CALIFORNIA DIVISION OF MINES AND GEOLOGY
JAMES F. DAVIS, STATE GEOLOGIST

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
THE RESOURCES AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

ALBERHILL QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

TOPOGRAPHIC BASE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 1954
PHOTOREVISED 1973

SCALE 1:24,000

1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

MAP EXPLANATION

Potentially Active Faults

906 C — Faults considered to have been active during Quaternary time; 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.

Aerial photo lineaments (not field checked); based on youthful geomorphic and other features believed to be the results of Quaternary faulting.

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

ALBERHILL QUADRANGLE

OFFICIAL MAP

Effective: January 1, 1980

James F. Davis — State Geologist

REFERENCES USED TO COMPILE FAULT DATA

Alberhill Quadrangle

Smith, D.P., 1979, Fault Evaluation Report FER-72 (Elsinore fault zone, Prado Dam to Lake Elsinore, Riverside County): Unpublished report, California Division of Mines and Geology, 20 p. with supplement, 16 p. (see figures 4 and 5).

Weber, F.H., 1977, Seismic hazards related to geologic factors, Elsinore and Chino fault zones, northwestern Riverside County, California: California Division of Mines and Geology Open File Report 77-4 LA, 96 p., plates 2A and 2B.

IMPORTANT - PLEASE NOTE

1) *This map may not show all potentially active faults, 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.
3) The identification of these potentially active faults and the location of such fault traces are based on the best available data. Traces have been drawn as accurately as possible at this map scale; however, the quality of data used is varied.
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, Division 2, Section 2623 of the California Public Resources Code.