APPENDIX A - 2002 CALIFORNIA FAULT PARAMETERS

FAULT NAME AND GEOMETRY (ss) strike slip, (r) reverse, (n) normal (rl) rt. lateral, (ll) left lateral, (o) oblique	Fault Length (km)	+/-	Slip Rate (mm/yr)	+/-	Rank (1)	Mmax (2)	Down Dip Width (km) (3)	+/-	Ruptop (4)	Rupbot (5)	Dip	Endpt N (W)	Endpt. S (E)	COMMENTS

Note: Entry highlighted in yellow indicates modifications to 1996 fault parameters.
Entry highlighted in grey with red text indicates 1996 source that has been deleted in the 2002 fault parameters.

C ZONES (AREA SOURCES)

FOOTHILLS FAULT SYSTEM

Foothills fault system (n-rl-o, 75 E)	360	36	0.05	0.03	P	6.5	12	2	0	12	75	n/a	n/a	Poorly constrained composite late Quaternary slip rate across Bear Mtn. and Melones flt zones (Woodward-Clyde Consultants, 1978; Clark, et al., 1984; PG&E, 1994). Areal source model assumes a maximum magnitude earthquake of 6.5.

NORTHEASTERN CALIFORNIA

Mohawk-Honey Lake Zone (rl-ss)	88	9	2.0	1.0	P	7.3	15	2	0	15	90	n/a	n/a	Distributed dextral shear zone carried from Western Nevada Zone.
Rate for NE CA (rl-ss)	230	23	4.0	2.0	P	7.3	15	2	0	15	90	n/a	n/a	Distributed dextral shear of Sierra Nevada-Great Basin shear zone, based on VLBI data (Argus & Gordon, 1991; Argus (p.c. to J. Lienkaemper, 1995). Model weighted 50%.
Western Nevada Zone (rl-ss)	245	25	4.0	2.0	P	7.3	15	2	0	15	90	n/a	n/a	Distributed dextral shear zone of Walker Lane.

(1) Slip-rate rank: W - well-constrained; M - moderately constrained; P - poorly constrained; U - unconstrained.

(2) Maximum moment magnitude - representative value for B faults. See discussion on magnitude calculation.

(3) Down-dip width = (rupture bottom minus rupture top) divided by sine of dip angle.

(4) Top of rupture plane.

(5) Bottom of rupture plane.