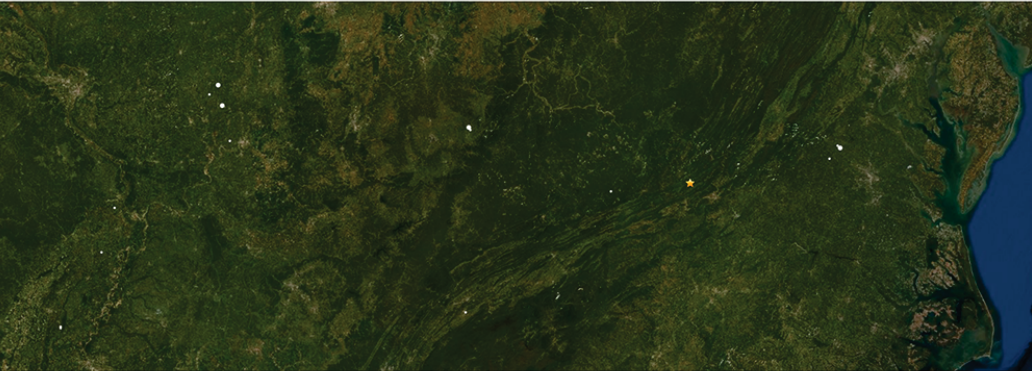


# 2.1 and 2.5 Mag. Quakes, New Castle, Virginia - 12/9-10/2019

## M 2.5 – 21km W of New Castle, Virginia

2019-12-10 06:43:10 (UTC) | 37.466°N 80.345°W | 14.5 km depth



ISO  
USA  
Region  
Virginia  
Country  
United States

### Nearby Places

New Castle, Virginia, United States	Population: 152
21 km (13 mi) E	
Blacksburg, Virginia, United States	Population: 44215
27 km (16.8 mi) SSW	
Salem, Virginia, United States	Population: 25432
32 km (19.9 mi) SE	
Christiansburg, Virginia, United States	Population: 21943
37.8 km (23.5 mi) S	
Charleston, West Virginia, United States	Population: 49736
149.7 km (93 mi) NW	

Distance and direction from epicenter to nearby place.

### Tectonic Summary

#### Earthquakes in the Giles County Seismic Zone

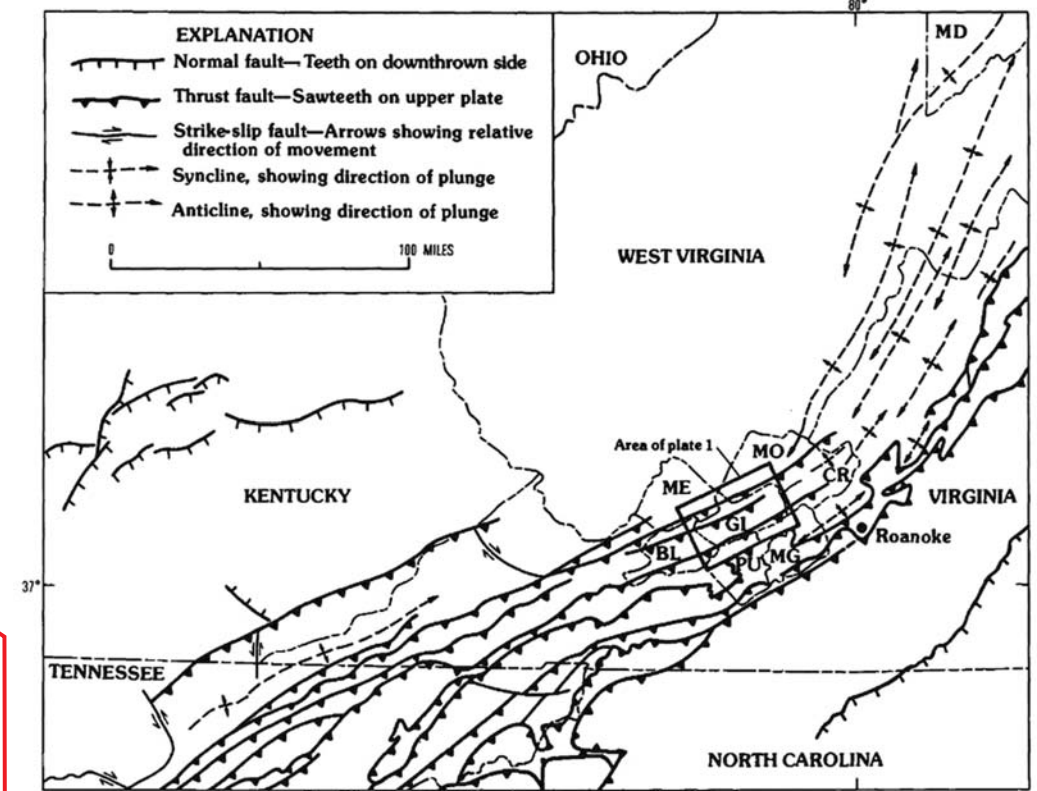
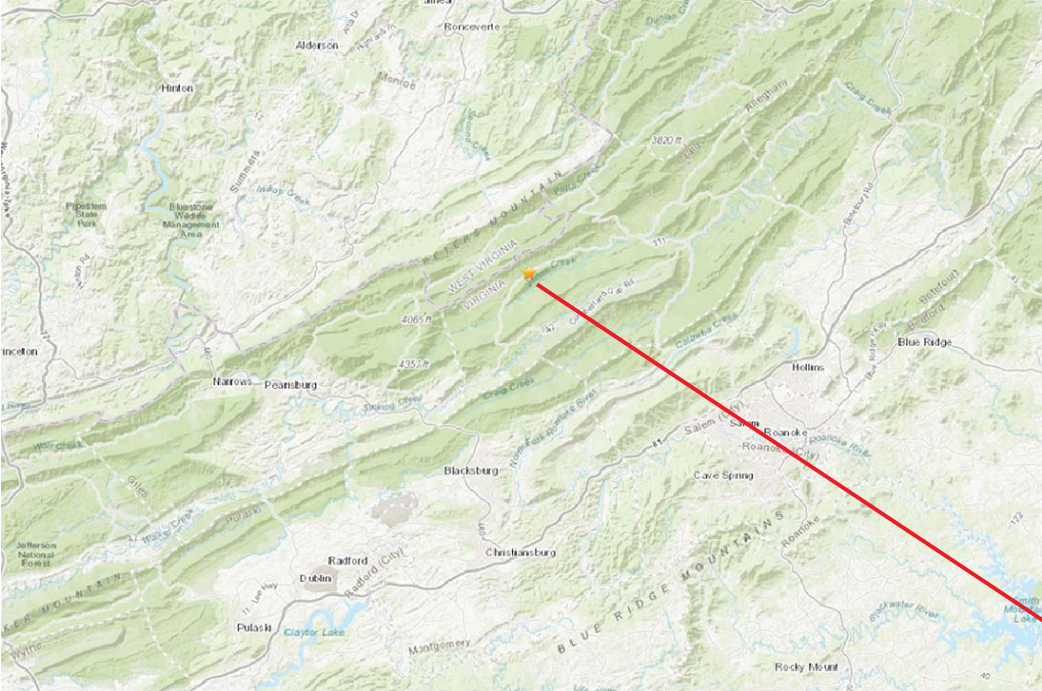
Since at least 1828, people in the Giles County seismic zone of southwestern Virginia and adjacent West Virginia have felt small earthquakes and suffered damage from infrequent larger ones. The [largest damaging earthquake](#) (magnitude 5.9) in the seismic zone occurred in 1897. Smaller, slightly damaging earthquakes occur at variable intervals, but in the zone they tend to occur a few decades apart. Still smaller earthquakes that cause no damage are felt once or twice a decade in the seismic zone.

Earthquakes in the central and eastern U.S., although less frequent than in the western U.S., are typically felt over a much broader region. East of the Rockies, an earthquake can be felt over an area as much as ten times larger than a similar magnitude earthquake on the west coast. A magnitude 4.0 eastern U.S. earthquake typically can be felt at many places as far as 100 km (60 mi) from where it occurred, and it infrequently causes damage near its source. A magnitude 5.5 eastern U.S. earthquake usually can be felt as far as 500 km (300 mi) from where it occurred, and sometimes causes damage as far away as 40 km (25 mi).

#### Faults

Earthquakes everywhere occur on faults within bedrock, usually miles deep. Most bedrock beneath southwestern Virginia and adjacent West Virginia was assembled as continents collided to form a supercontinent about 500-300 million years ago, raising the Appalachian Mountains.

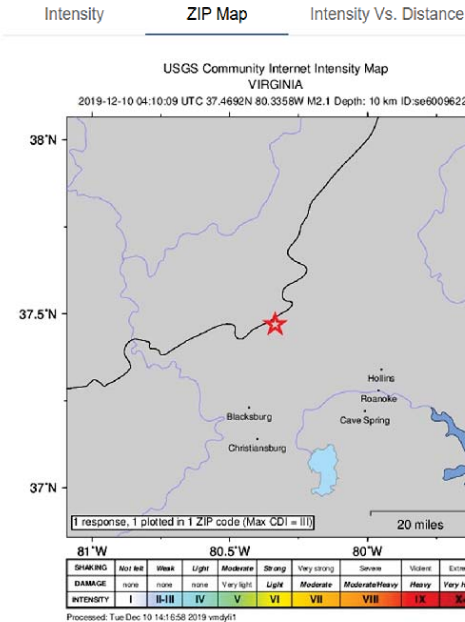
At well-studied plate boundaries like the San Andreas fault system in California, often scientists can determine the name of the specific fault that is responsible for an earthquake. In contrast, east of the Rocky Mountains this is rarely the case. The Giles County seismic zone is far from the nearest plate boundaries, which are in the center of the Atlantic Ocean and in the Caribbean Sea. The seismic zone is laced with known faults but numerous smaller or deeply buried faults remain undetected. Even the known faults are poorly located at earthquake depths. Accordingly, few, if any, earthquakes in the seismic zone can be linked to named faults. It is difficult to determine if a known fault is still active and could slip and cause an earthquake. As in most other areas east of the Rockies, the best guide to earthquake hazards in the seismic zone is the earthquakes themselves.



**Figure 2.** Regional structural setting of the Giles County area of Virginia and West Virginia. Counties, West Virginia: ME, Mercer; MO, Monroe. Counties, Virginia: BL, Bland; CR, Craig; GI, Giles; MG, Montgomery; PU, Pulaski. Location of area of plate 1 is also shown.

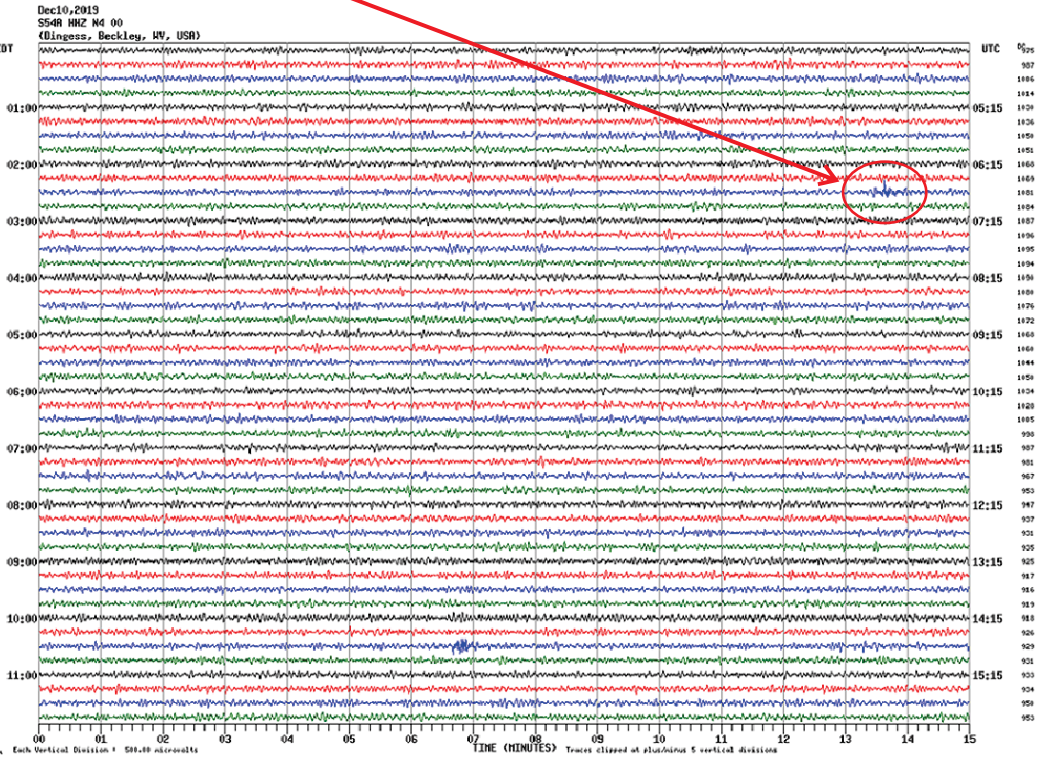
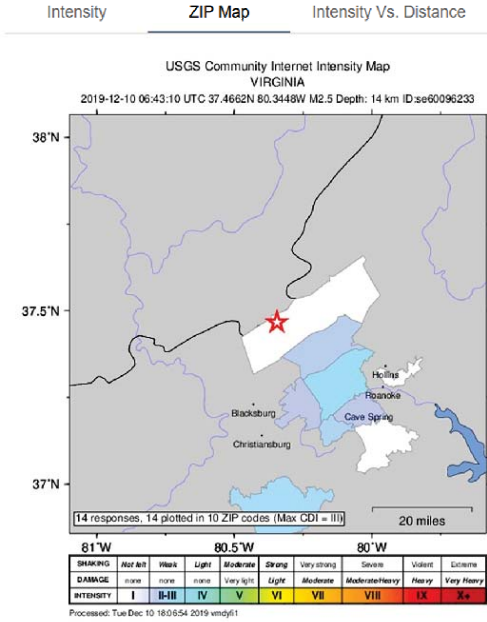
Contributed by US<sup>2</sup> last updated 2019-12-10 14:17:04 (UTC)

- ✓ The data below are the most preferred data available
- The data below have NOT been reviewed by a scientist.



Contributed by US<sup>2</sup> last updated 2019-12-10 18:07:00 (UTC)

- ✓ The data below are the most preferred data available
- The data below have NOT been reviewed by a scientist.



Two small (2.1 and 2.5 Mag.) quakes  
two hours apart. Not felt in West  
Virginia.