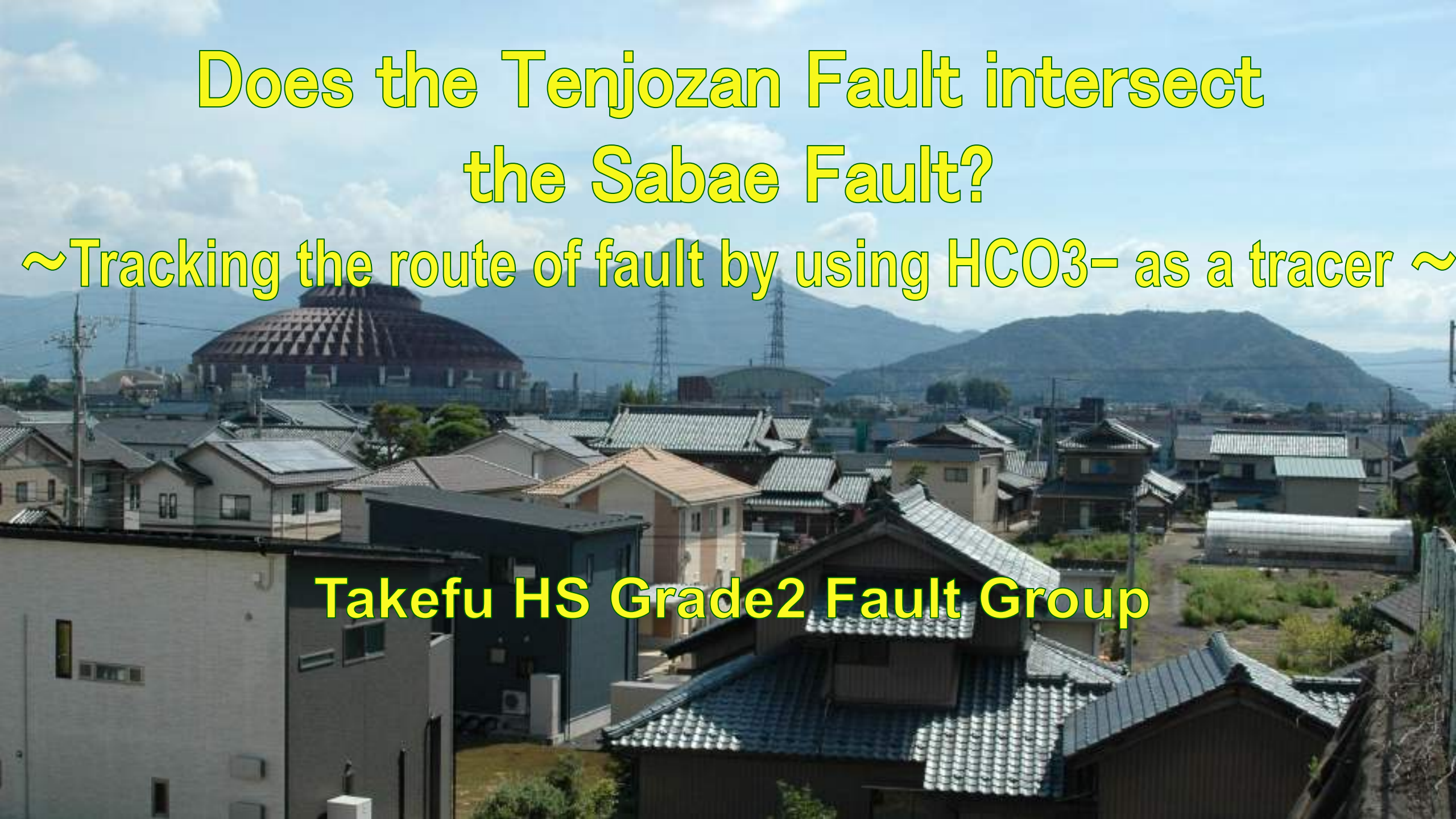
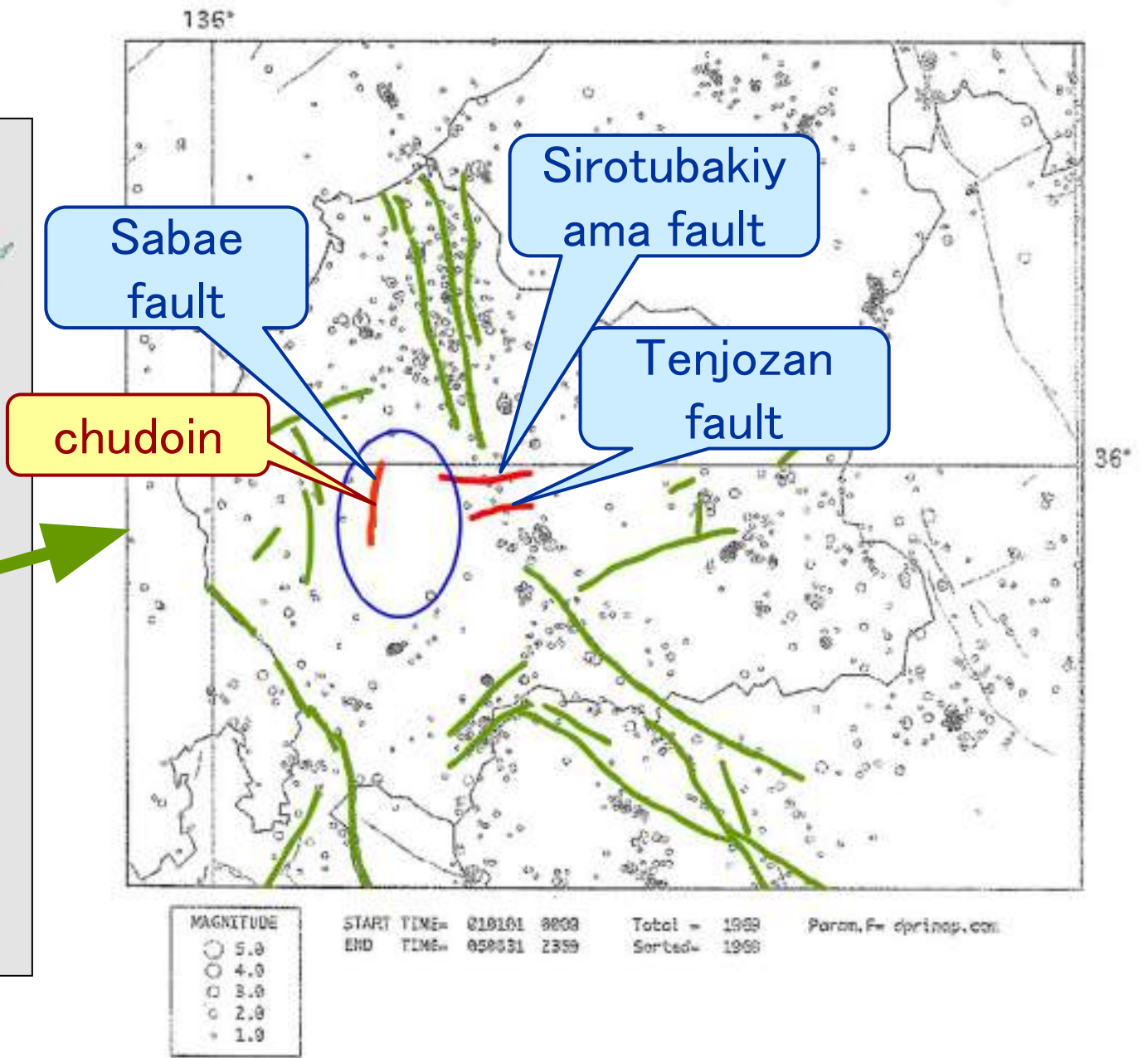


Does the Tenjozan Fault intersect the Sabae Fault?

~Tracking the route of fault by using HCO_3^- as a tracer ~

Takefu HS Grade2 Fault Group





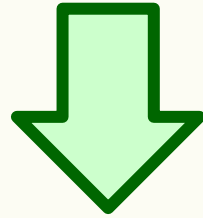
Quoted from Okamoto (2007)

Fig. 6 Distribution of earthquakes with $M \geq 1.0$, $h \leq 30$ km after Okamoto et al., 2007





The relationship between the Tonoueyama Fault and the Sabae Fault is unknown



important information for
disaster prevention
measures

We would like to clarify the relationship between the two faults and help with disaster prevention measures around the Sabae Fault.

Method

tracer

· · · Material that traces the route of the fault

Tracer of the Sabae Fault

In a previous study conducted at Takefu High School, the tracer is fluoride ion.



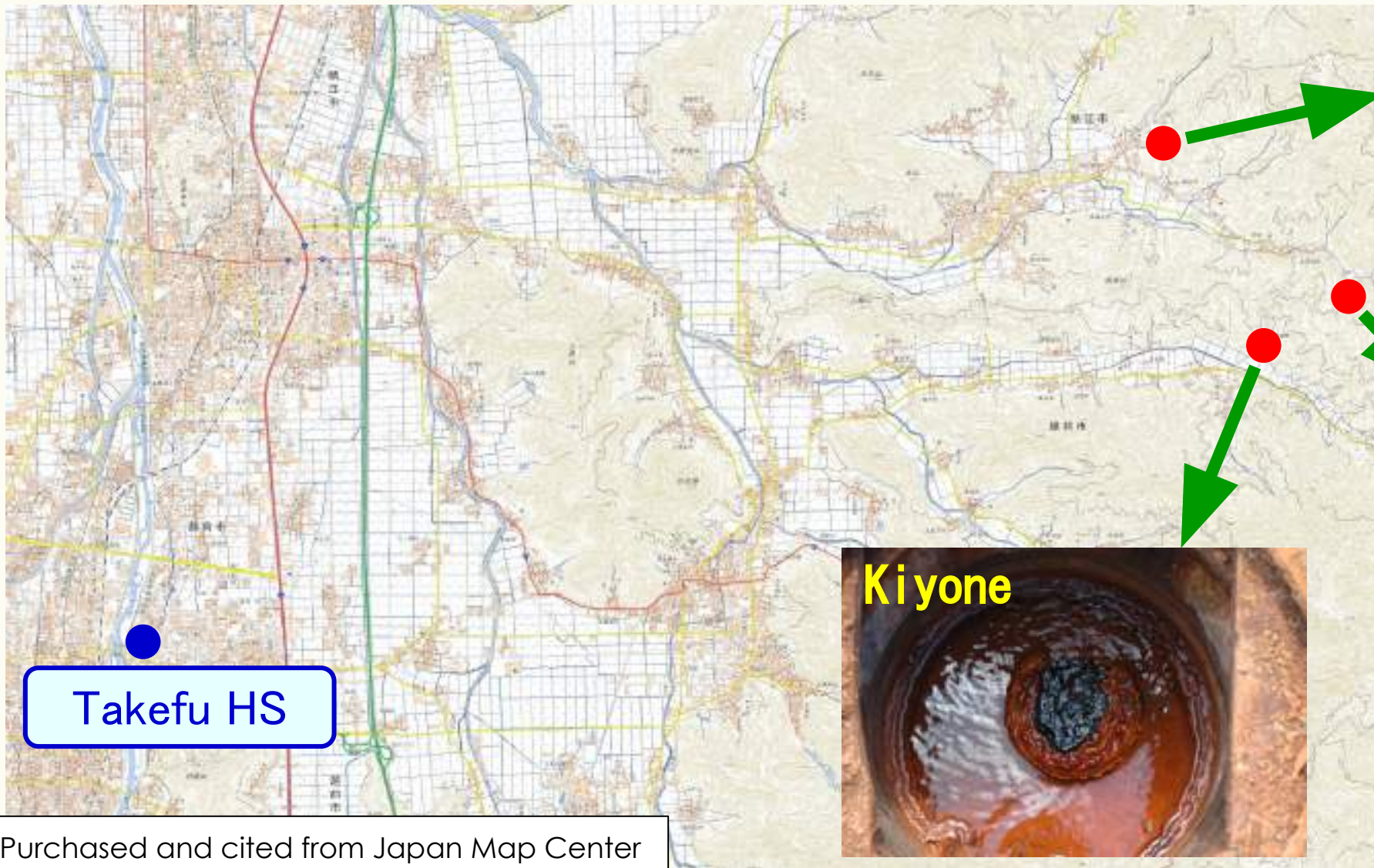
Sabae Fault Route Clarification

What about tracers on the Tonjozan Fault?

→ da spring

soda spring

- ▪ ▪ High concentrations of carbon dioxide dissolved in groundwater



Purchased and cited from Japan Map Center

High concentrations of carbon dioxide dissolved in groundwater

▪ bicarbonate ion $(\text{HCO}_3)^-$

Neutralization titration with 0.1 mol/L hydrochloric acid

reagent: Bromocresol green/methyl red ethanol solution

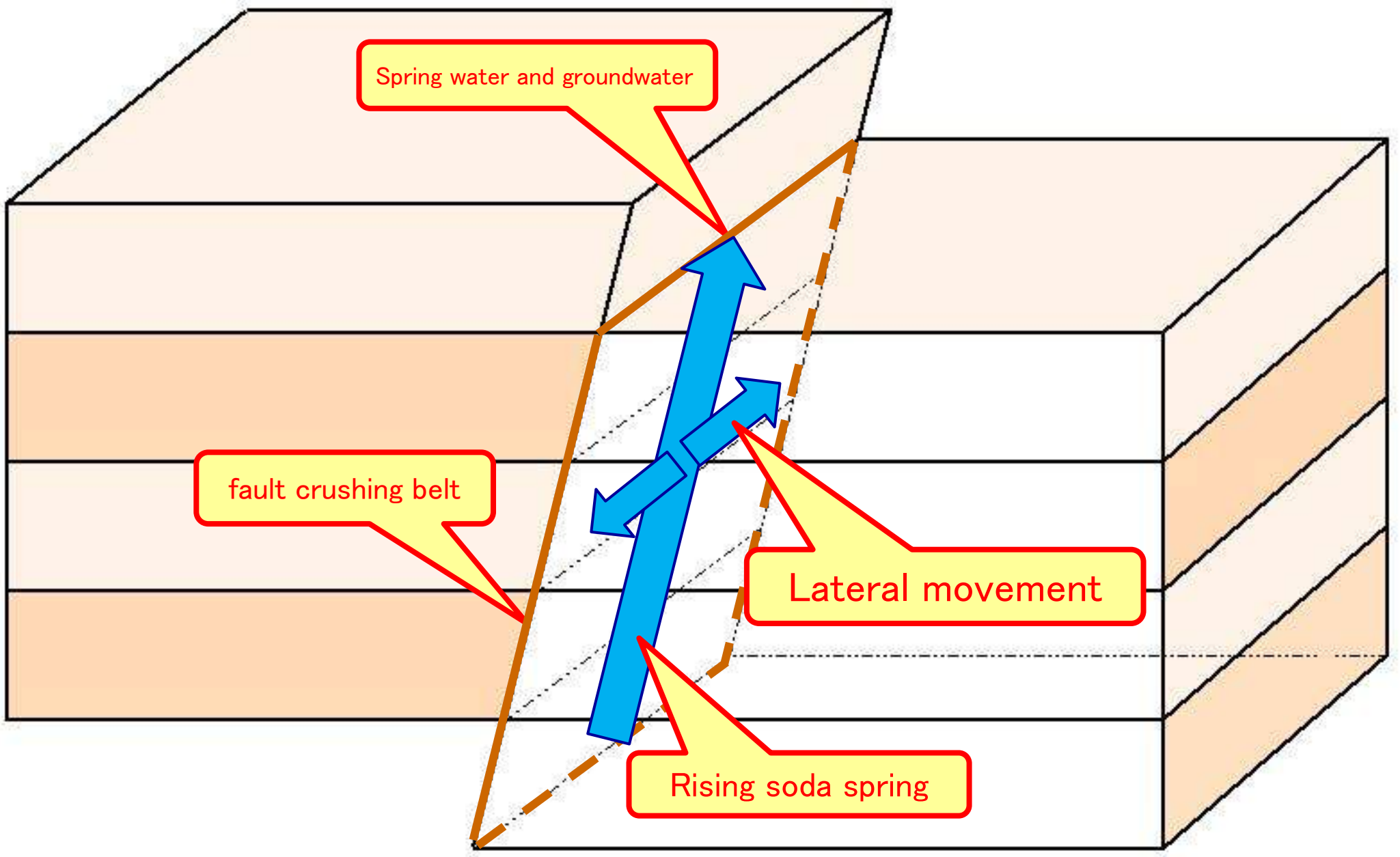
▪ Other ions $(\text{F}^-、\text{Cl}^-、\text{NO}_3^-、\text{SO}_4^{2-} \text{ etc})$

ion chromatography

(unit: mg/L)

point	F-	Cl-	NO3-	SO4(2-)	HCO3-
kamikouchi	-	too much	-	122.07	2977.8
teranaka	-	47.85	-	171.9	1751.3
kiyone	0.02	53	-	8.38	1587.7
chudoin	0.51	14.48	2.16	7.45	81.2
Takefu HS	0.03	8.3	2.06	7.23	33.6

The water quality of the soda spring and the spring water at Chudoin is distinctly different.



Spring water and groundwater

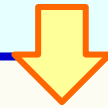
fault crushing belt

Lateral movement

Rising soda spring

Previous research (Adachi,2022)

Sites of high **fluoride ion** concentrations in springs and groundwater are arranged in rows along the fault



Bicarbonate ions are effective tracers of the Tenjozan fault

Measuring the concentration of bicarbonate ions, fluoride ions, etc. in spring water and groundwater



- Tracking the route of the Tonakamiyama Fault
- Clarification of the relationship between the Tenjozan Fault and the Sabae Fault

Result

Range

Fukui

Hino River

Sabae fault

Tenjozan fault

Sabae

Chudoin

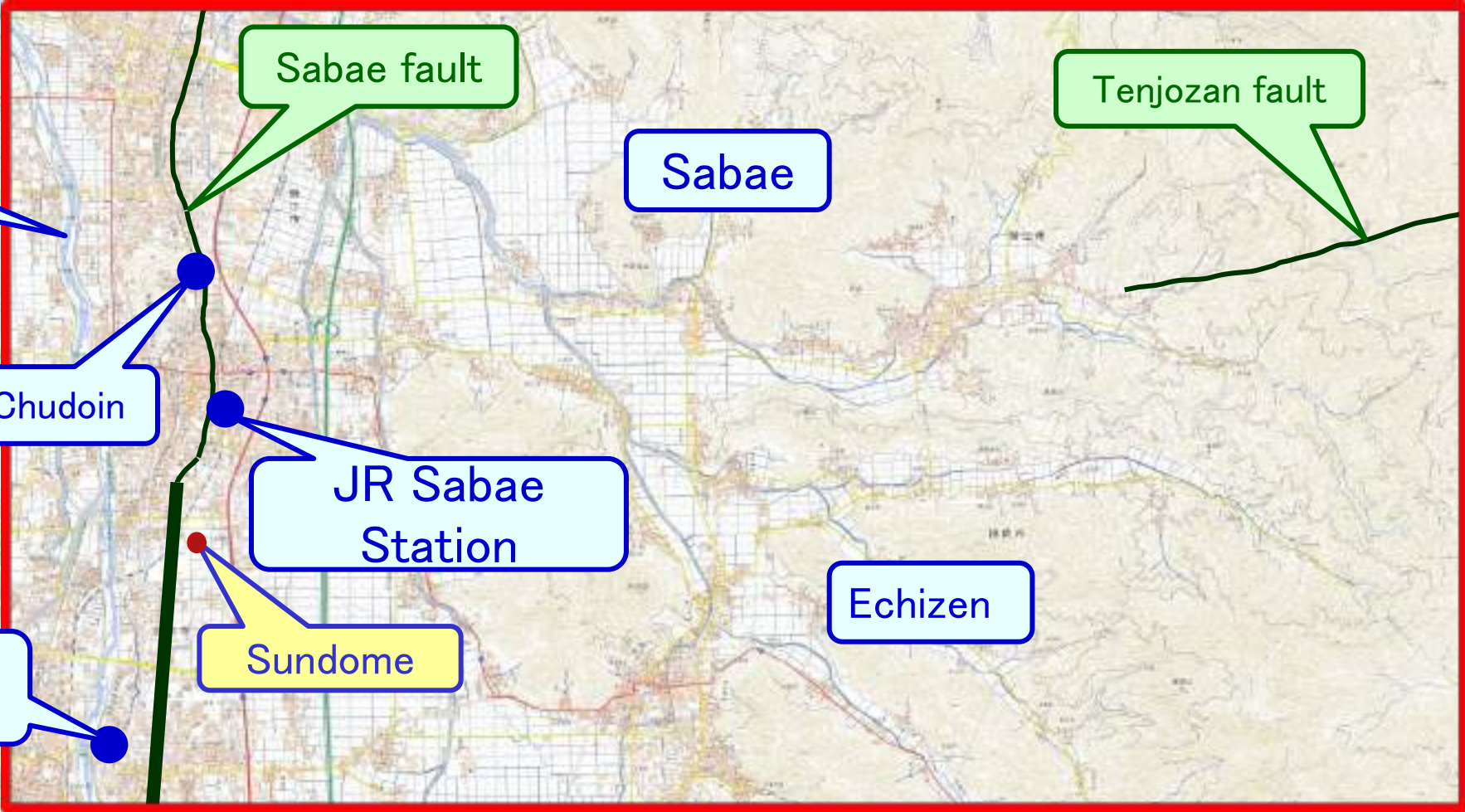
JR Sabae Station

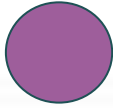
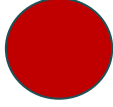




Echizen

Ikeda

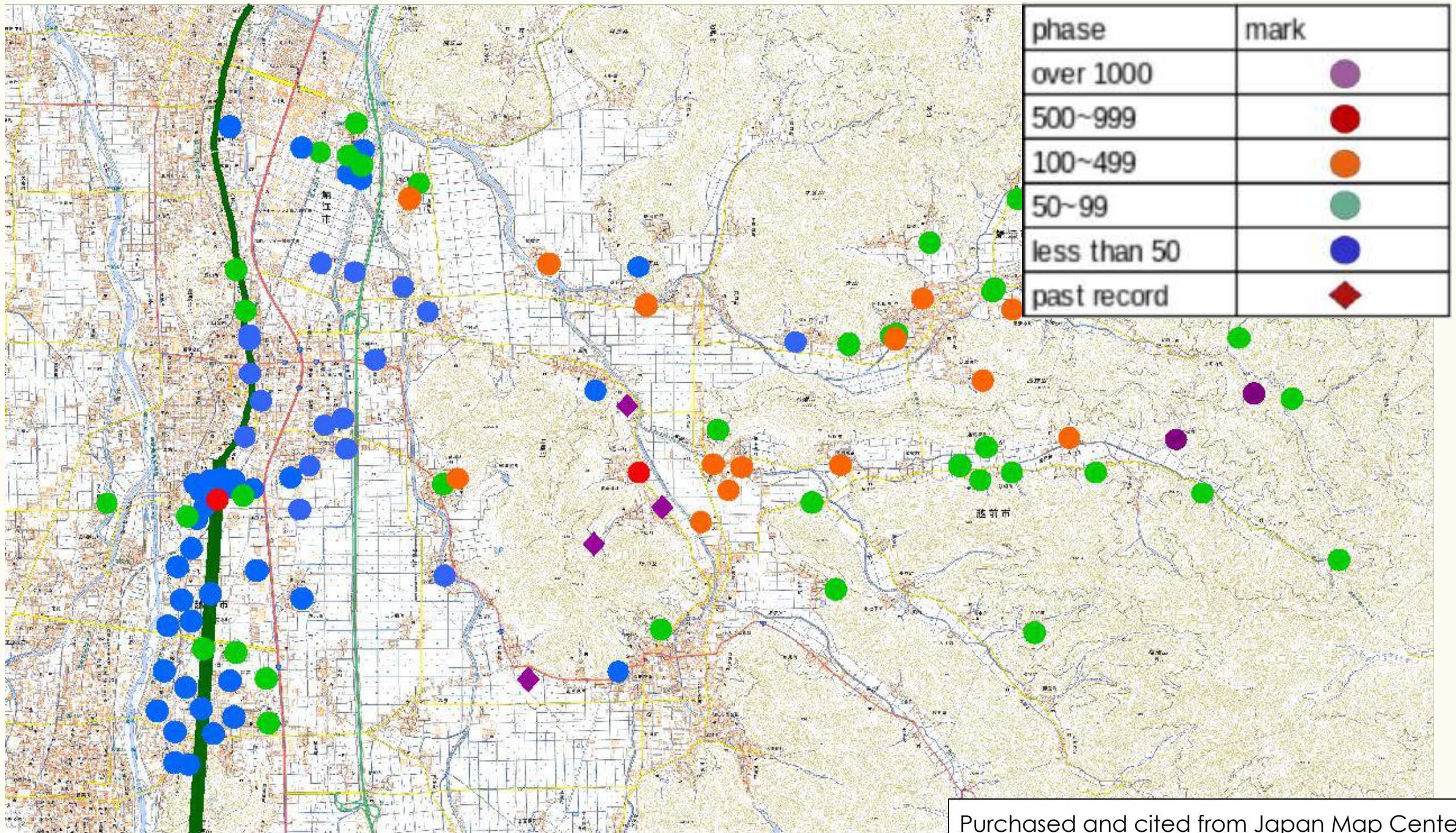
Takefu HS

Sundome



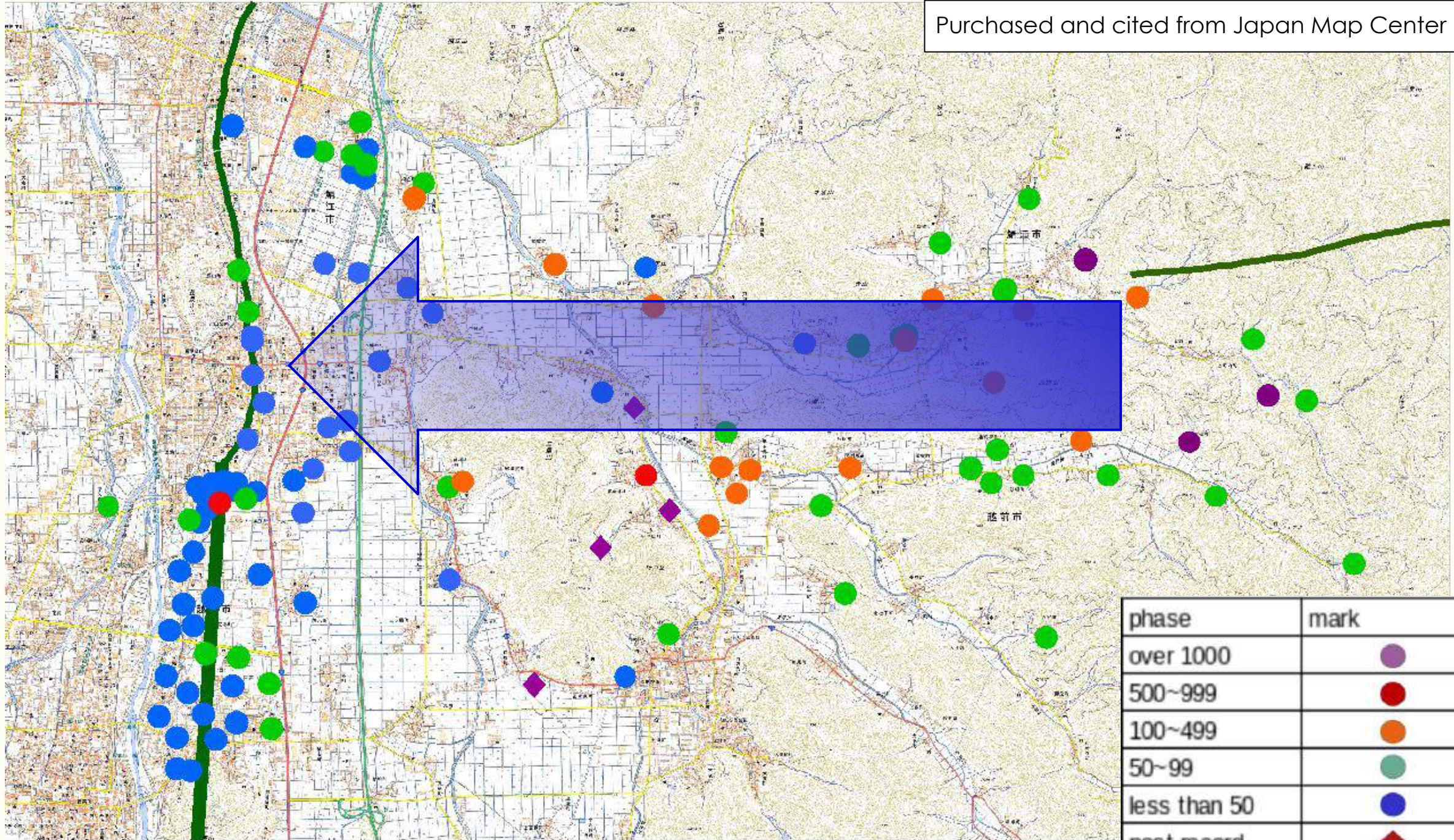
phase	mark
over 1000	
500~999	
100~499	
50~99	
less than 50	
past record	

unit(mg/L)

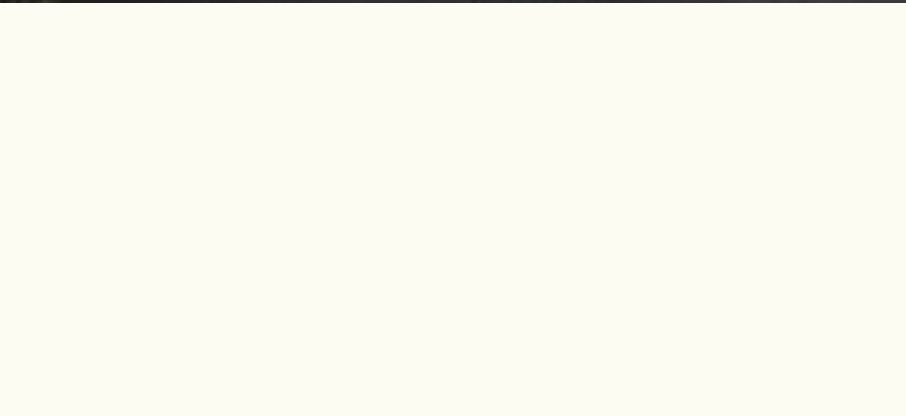
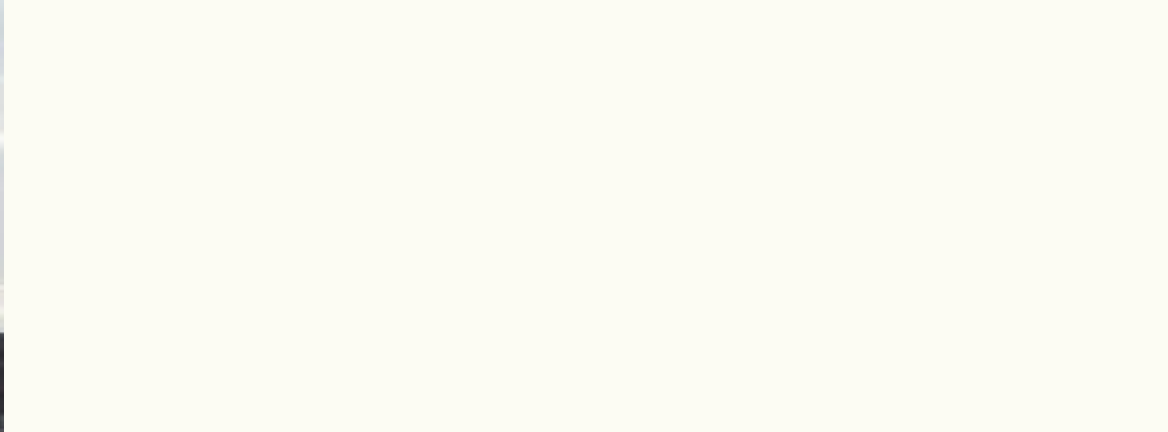


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Purchased and cited from Japan Map Center



phase	mark
over 1000	purple circle
500~999	red circle
100~499	orange circle
50~99	green circle
less than 50	blue circle
past record	purple diamond



(unit: mg/L)

point	F-	Cl-	NO3-	SO4(2-)	HCO3-
kamikouchi	-	too much	-	122.07	2977.8
teranaka	-	47.85	-	171.9	1751.3
kiyone	0.02	53	-	8.38	1587.7
chudoin	0.51	14.48	2.16	7.45	81.2
Takefu HS	0.03	8.3	2.06	7.23	33.6
underpass	0.21	21.82	35.66	71.38	648

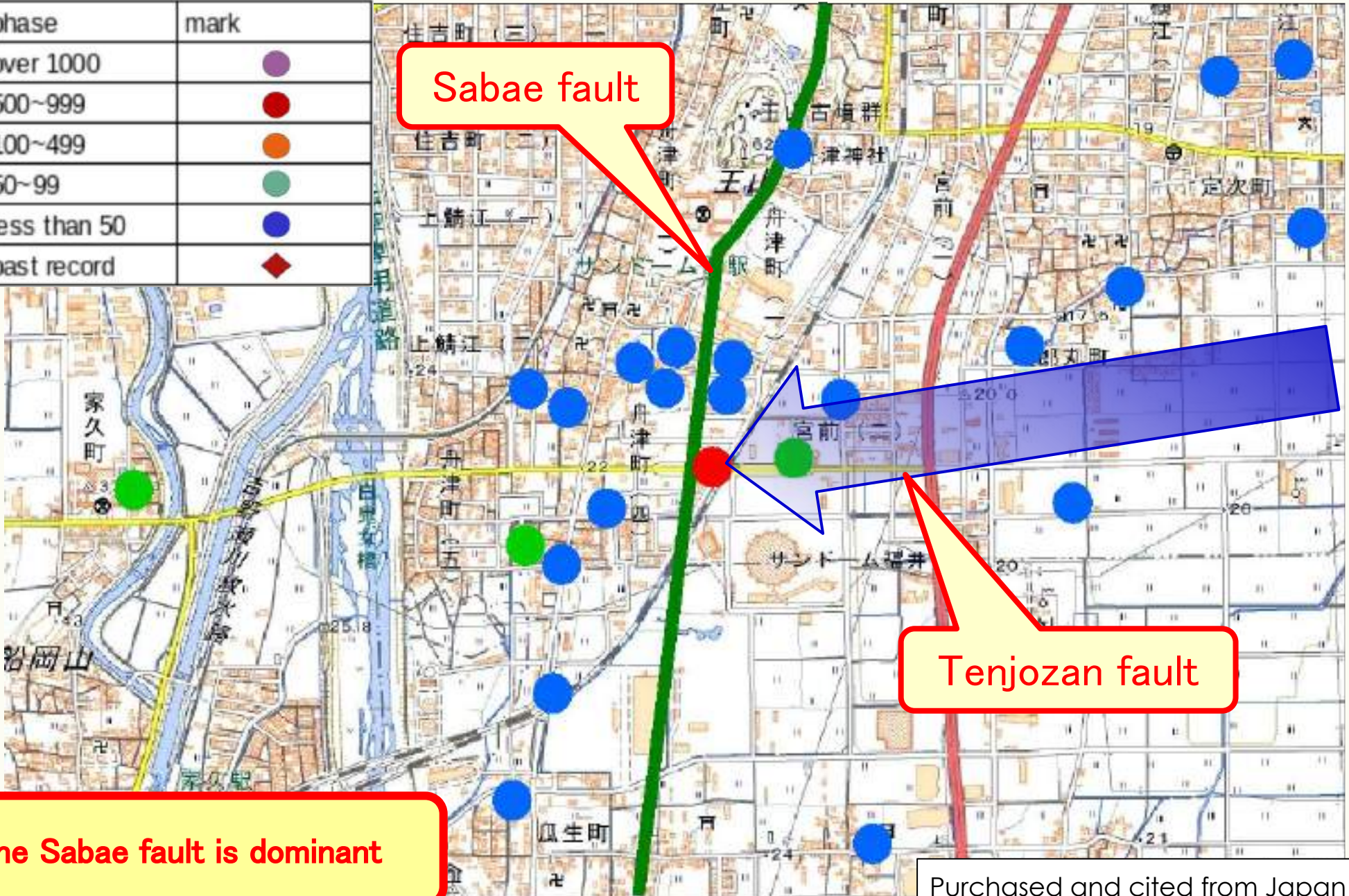
groundwater

Includes groundwater quality associated with both the Tenjozan Fault and the Sabae Fault



Groundwater associated with two faults mixing near underground passage

phase	mark
over 1000	purple circle
500~999	red circle
100~499	orange circle
50~99	green circle
less than 50	blue circle
past record	red diamond



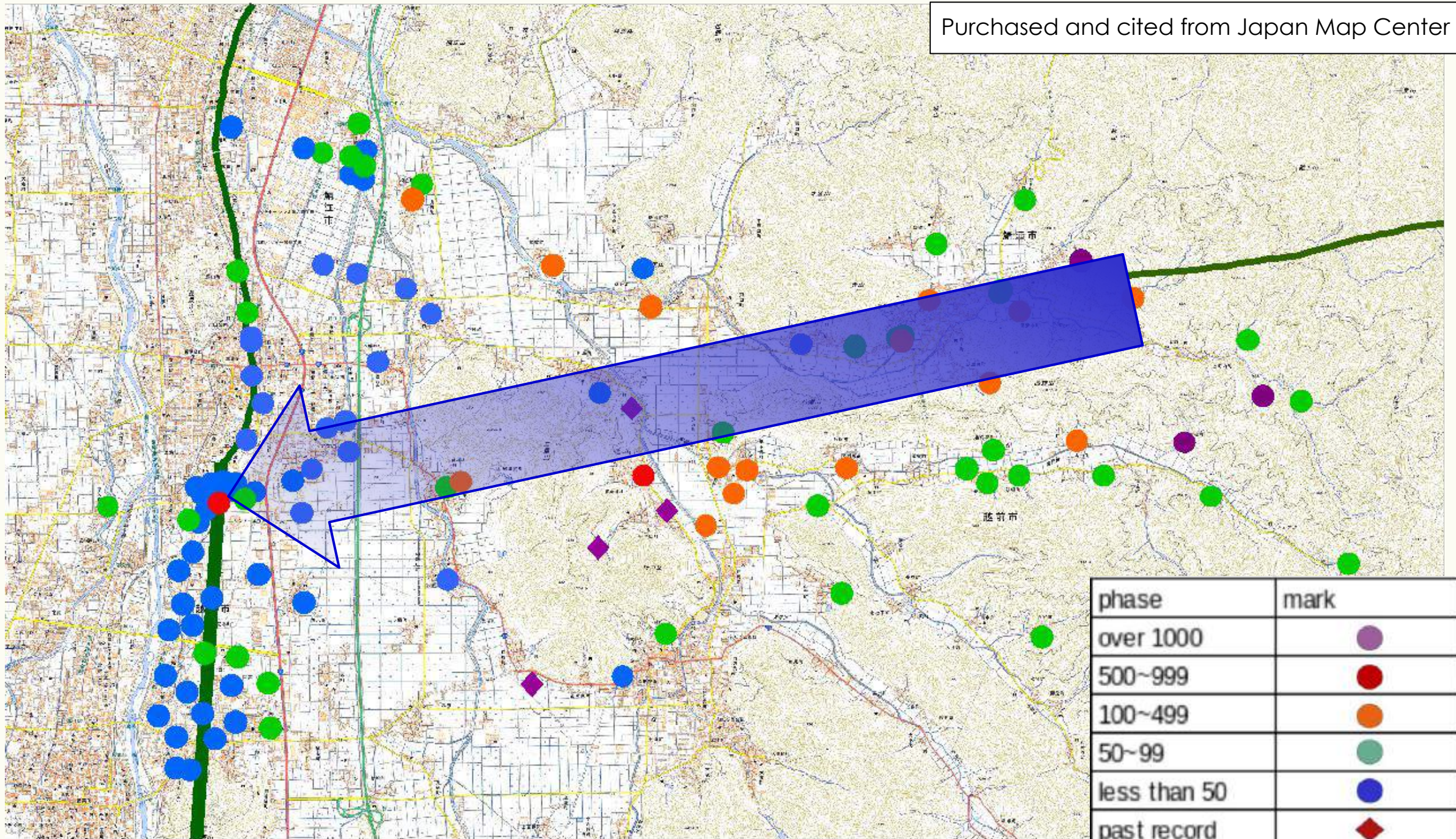
Sabae fault

Tenjozan fault

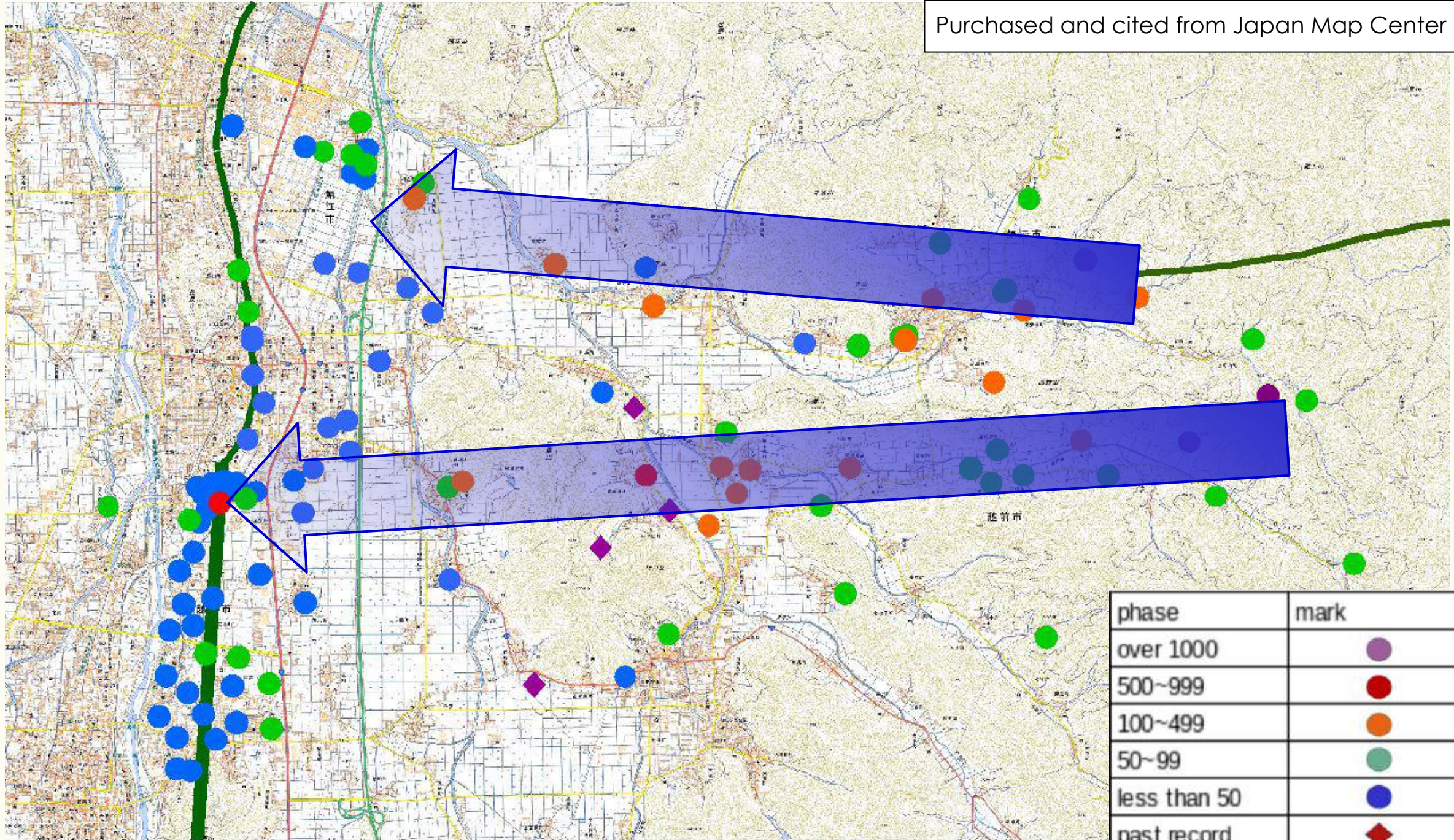
The Sabae fault is dominant

Purchased and cited from Japan Map Center

Purchased and cited from Japan Map Center



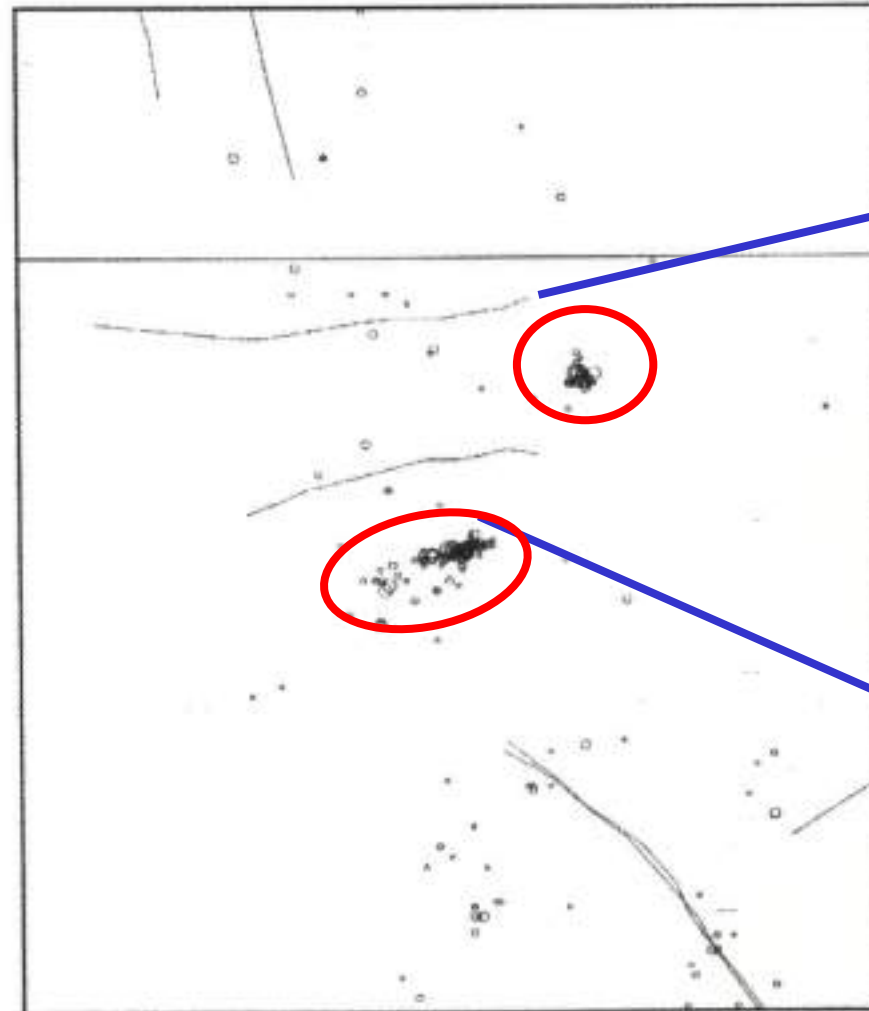
Purchased and cited from Japan Map Center



phase	mark
over 1000	●
500~999	●
100~499	●
50~99	●
less than 50	●
past record	◆

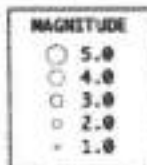
EQ Distribution at Eastern Sabae City

- '060401 - '090331, $M \geq 1.0$, $H \leq 20\text{km}$ -



Shirotubakiyama
Fault

Tenjozan
Fault



START TIME= 060401 0000
END TIME= 090331 2359

Total = 180
Sorted= 180

Param. F= eprmap.com

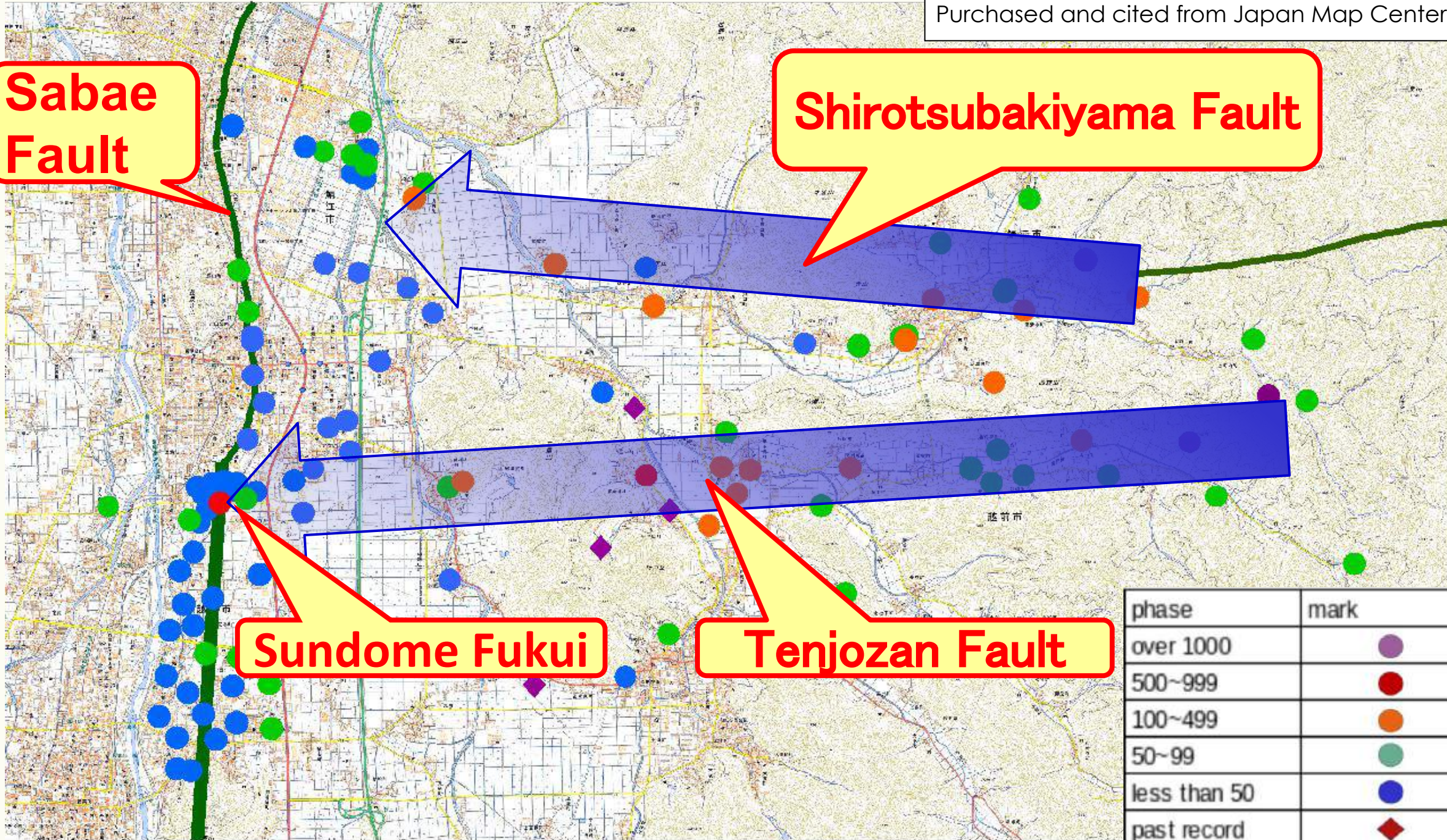
Quoted from Okamoto(2014)

Sabae Fault

Shirotsubakiyama Fault

Sundome Fukui

Tenjozan Fault



phase	mark
over 1000	purple circle
500~999	red circle
100~499	orange circle
50~99	green circle
less than 50	blue circle
past record	purple diamond

Conclusion

1. Bicarbonate ions as tracers of the Tenjozan Fault are effective.
2. That the Tenjozan Fault extends further west than the route considered.
3. That the Tenjozan Fault extends further west than the route considered The Tenjozan Fault stops just before the Sabae Fault near the Sundome and does not intersect, indicating that the Sabae Fault is dominant.

Future Tasks

Clarification of the situation including
the actual location of **the Tenjozan
Fault** and
the Shirotsubakiyama Fault

thanks

We would like to thank all the professors who have helped us in the course of our research.

- Teaching about faults, ions in spring water, etc.

Fukui technical HS Dr.Takuo Okamoto

- Analysis of ions in spring water and groundwater

Research Institute of Education Science Education Section Section chief Taishu Imazawa

- Teaching about the carbon dioxide spring in Sanriyama

simosinjotyō in Sabae city osamu kimizu

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Thank you for your listening