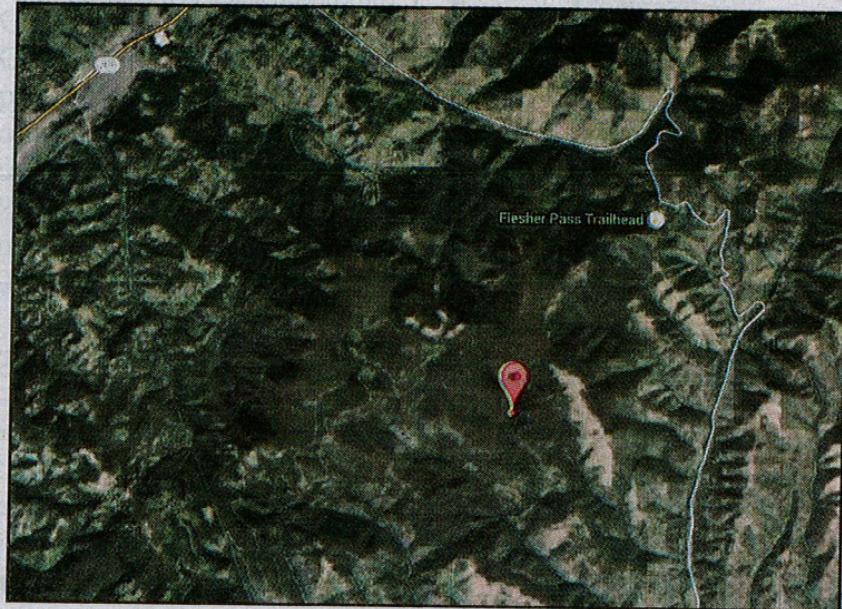


No damage reported from minor earthquake Saturday; tremblor among strongest on record in Lincoln area



A map shows the precise location of Saturday's 4.3 magnitude earthquake

Roger Dey
BVD Editor

A cluster of four small earthquakes hit the Lincoln area Saturday, Jan. 30, centered in an area of the Helena National Forest 13 miles east of Lincoln.

The first quake, which registered as a 2.8, hit the area at 5:52 a.m. The second and largest quake, a magnitude 4.3, struck at 12:31 p.m. 3.2 miles southwest of Flesher Pass at a depth of just five kilometers. It was followed by two smaller

tremors, a 2.2 and a 2.8, that hit at 12:42 and 1:47 pm. respectively at depths of six to seven kilometers.

According to the online USGS database, Saturdays largest quake was the first 4.0 or greater to hit the Lincoln area in at least the last 50 years and was among one of the shallowest, with a hypocenter just three and a half miles deep.

Residents living east of Lincoln both heard and felt the largest earthquake.

Peg Eschenbacher, who

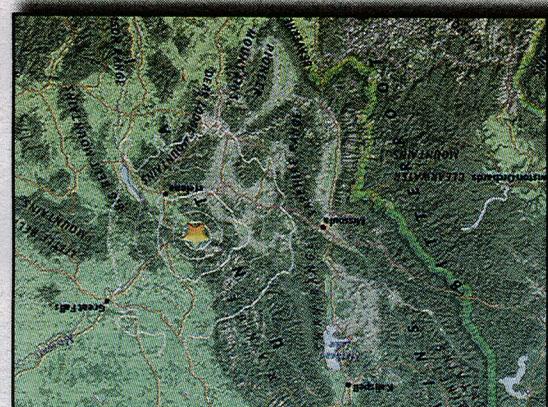
lives four miles east of town, said she didn't really feel it, but heard a loud boom. Six miles further east along Highway 200 Trudy Bouma reported her husband Louie, who was working in his office at the time, felt the tremor as did their daughter Wendy who was visiting. Trudy said she didn't feel it herself, but all of them heard it.

"We all heard this sound like a big semi rumbling

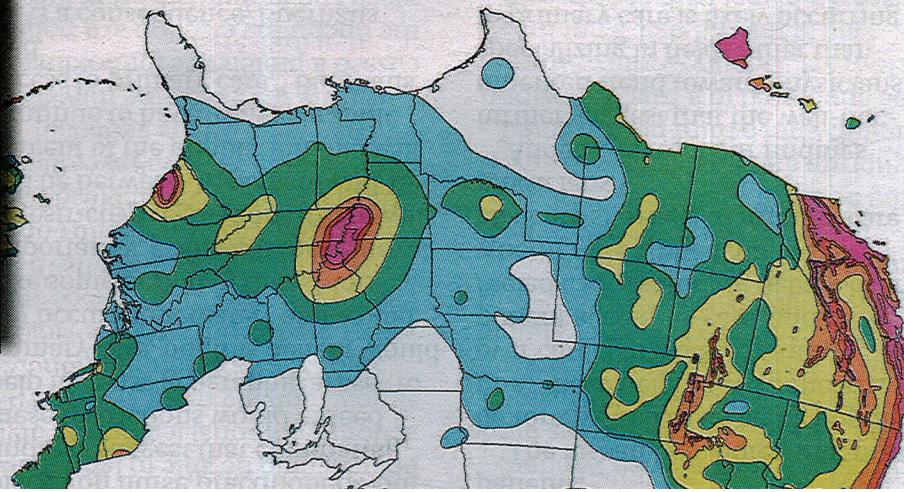
See QUAKE Pg. 5

QUAKE

from page 1



Liquefaction hazard
0-4
4-8
8-10
10-12



tremors may have been felt.
dictates the extent of the area where
of Saturday's 4.3 earthquake and in
for any hunting or fishing
license - which is required
of a resident conservation
license purchase. The price
licensing will remain at \$8 for
most licenses that were
Under the new structure,
all ages.

Previously, free licenses or a
variety of discounted prices
were offered to some youth,
seniors and disabled sports-
men. In 2016, only military
nation licenses will remain
agreement cooperator combi-
nation handled this event or
have handled this event or
not. I'm just glad we didn't
have to find out."

Limcoln sits within a rela-
tively active seismic zone
that extends in an arc from
central Utah north along the
Rocky Mountains to Canada
and just westward from the
Yellowstone area into cen-
tral Idaho.

Thirty-four earthquakes
within 15 miles of town
greater have been recorded
since Jan. 31, 1966. Half
have been about 40 earth-
quakes with a magnitude
of 4.3 or greater in western
Montana and east central
Idaho, particularly in the
areas north and west of Yel-
lowstone National Park.

Since Jan. 31, 1976, there
have been about 40 earth-
quakes greater than those have been
of those have been 3.0 or
since Jan. 31, 1966. Half
glad they were able to get
Haaland also said she's
met removed before a
sightseer earthquake hit,
given the unstable "Jelly-
like" consistency of the
material they found at the
center of the dam. "I can't
tell you how much of a
weakness, or if it could
withstand, or if it could

that the design engineer did
a thorough job analyzing
the walls, she said it didn't
cause any real damage.

Fisher also described her-
self as a side-to-side shaking.
Fisher described the tremor
as a distinct downward and
then upward motion, rather
than a good shake.

Just east of Grimes and she
said it got a good shake.

Mike Fisher's home sits
from the epicenter of the
quake.

"It really shook our
house," said Mike Grimes,
who lives about five miles
from the epicenter of the
quake.

Along Highway 279,
residents definitely felt the
quake.

"It really shook our
house," she said.

Highway 279 from the
Highway 279 from the
Grimes and Fisher resi-
dences, the BVD contacted
Shelbie Haaland, the BVMC
construction manager with
the Montana Department of Environmental Quality

Haaland said she's
glad they were able to get
the Mike Horse impound-
ment removed before a
sightseer earthquake hit,

given the unstable "Jelly-
like" consistency of the
material they found at the
center of the dam. "I can't
tell you how much of a
weakness, or if it could
withstand, or if it could

that they are confident the
repository is stable and
they are conducting the
repository's site selection

Given the quakes proxim-
ity to the Upper Blackfoot
repository, in part, because
a region known for earth-
quakes," she wrote. Adding

Yellowstone area into cen-
tral Idaho.

Rocky Mountains to Canada
and just westward from the
repository, in part, because
of its seismic stability in
the site was chosen for the
temors aren't uncommon.

The site was chosen for the
temors aren't uncommon.

Given the quakes proxim-
ity to the Upper Blackfoot
repository, in part, because
we shouldn't close our eyes
to, where we live," she said.

"It's just one of those things
we live about five miles
from the epicenter of the
quake.

Mike Fisher's home sits
just east of Grimes and she
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