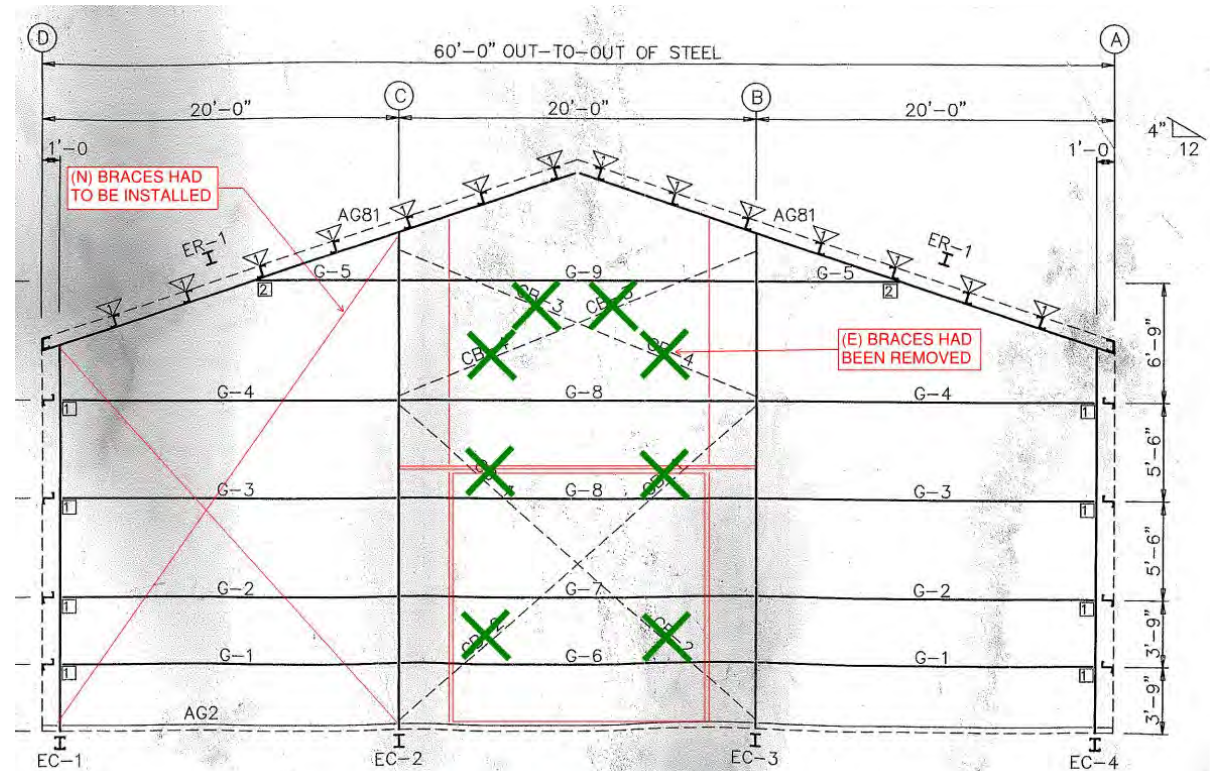
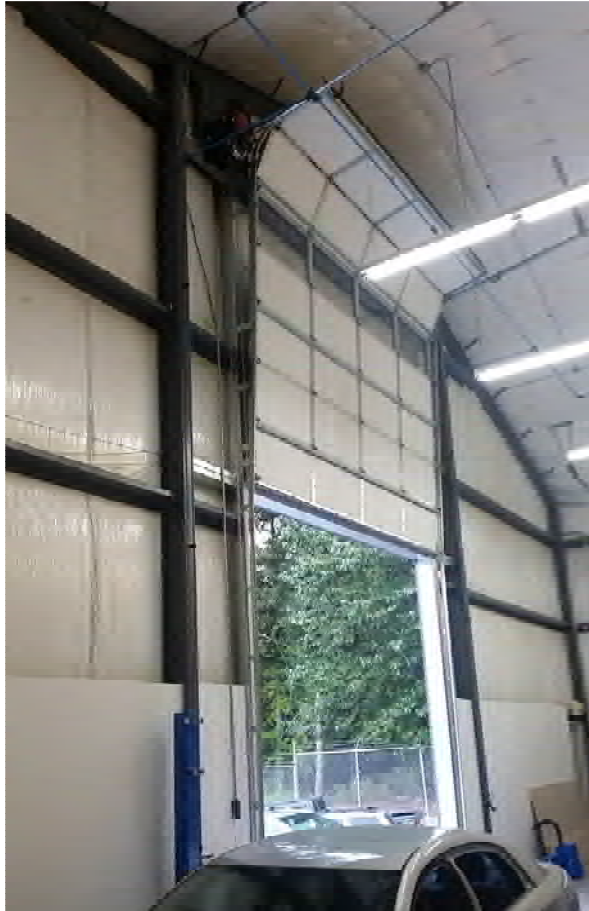


Perpetual Modifications



Liquefaction & Ground Displacement



Roadway damage in 2018 Anchorage Earthquake



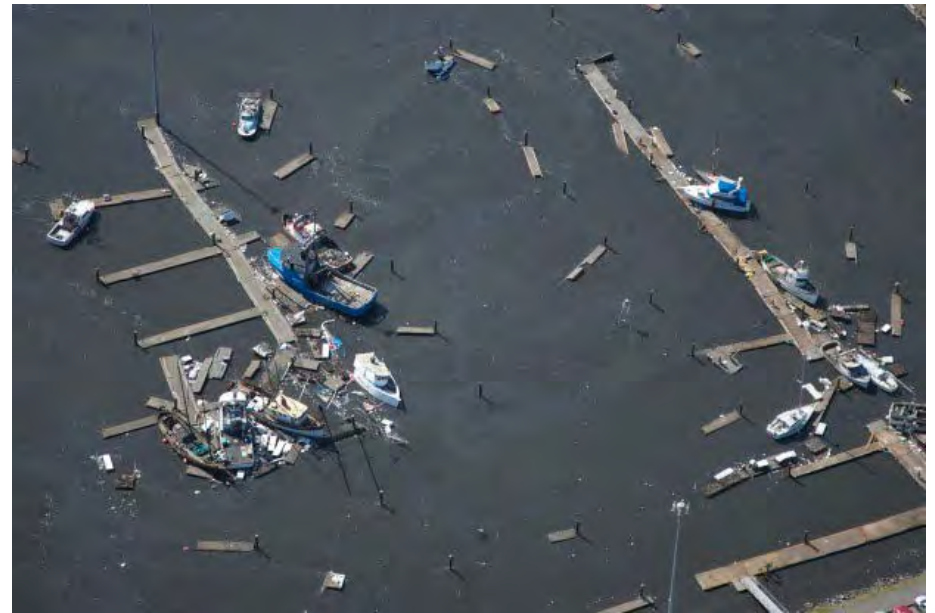
Compression buckling in railway in 2010 Canterbury, NZ Earthquake



Tsunamis



Tsunami damage in Kodiak, AK in 1964 Great Alaskan Earthquake



Tsunami damage in Crescent City, CA from the 2011 Tohoku Earthquake in Japan



Earthquake Damage Summary

- Building structures without irregularities or deficiencies typically perform well in earthquake events
- 80-90% of all earthquake losses can be attributed to non-structural elements
- More attention needs to be paid to these non-structural elements in the future to minimize downtime and losses



Ceiling damage in the 2011 Christchurch Earthquake in New Zealand



How to Prepare for Future Earthquakes

- Personal Preparedness
- Business Preparedness
- Evaluate Seismic Risk
- Performance Objectives
- Seismic Retrofits



Personal Preparedness

- Earthquake/Tsunami Alerts
- Drop, Cover, Hold On
- Emergency supplies & water for (3) days
- Expect no electricity, internet or phones (texting best communication)
- Stuck doors/windows



Business Preparedness

- Emergency Response Plan
 - Pipe Breaks
 - Hazmat Releases
- Who will survey damage & determine when reoccupancy is safe?
- Plan for potential interruptions
 - Communications
 - Roads/Bridges
 - Rail
 - Ships



UNSAFE
DO NOT ENTER OR OCCUPY
(THIS PLACARD IS NOT A DEMOLITION ORDER)

This structure has been inspected and found to be unsafe for occupancy. It is unsafe for occupancy and should be vacated immediately. It is unsafe for occupancy and should be vacated immediately. It is unsafe for occupancy and should be vacated immediately.

Date: _____

Inspector (S): _____

Facility Name and Address: _____

Facility Owner and Address: _____

RESTRICTED USE

This structure has been inspected and found to be unsafe for occupancy. It is unsafe for occupancy and should be vacated immediately. It is unsafe for occupancy and should be vacated immediately. It is unsafe for occupancy and should be vacated immediately.

Date: _____

Inspector (S): _____

Facility Name and Address: _____

Facility Owner and Address: _____

INSPECTED
LAWFUL OCCUPANCY PERMITTED

This structure has been inspected and found to be safe for occupancy. It is safe for occupancy and should be occupied immediately. It is safe for occupancy and should be occupied immediately. It is safe for occupancy and should be occupied immediately.

Date: _____

Inspector (S): _____

Facility Name and Address: _____

Facility Owner and Address: _____



Evaluate Seismic Risk

- Determine Seismic Hazard
- Determine Critical Functions/ Processes for Operation
- Determine Cost of Downtime
- Structural Survey / Earthquake Loss Estimation
- Determine Seismic Performance Objective

Earthquake Physical Damage Estimate
(% of replacement cost)
200-year recurrence interval scenario

| Building | SEL (Mean Loss) | SUL (or NUVEEN PML) 90 th Percentile Loss |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Seattle High Rise (2009) | 7 | 11 |

Earthquake Physical Damage Estimate
(% of replacement cost)
475-year recurrence interval scenario

| Building | SEL (Mean Loss) | SUL 90 th Percentile Loss |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Seattle High Rise (2009) | 10 | 16 |

Earthquake Physical Damage Estimate
(% of replacement cost)
Maximum Capable Earthquake scenario

| Building | SEL (Mean Loss) | SUL 90 th Percentile Loss |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Seattle High Rise (2009) | 15 | 22 |



Seismic Performance Objectives

- Prior to 1997
 - Life Safety for 5%/50-yr event “k”
- Current Code
 - Life Safety for 2%/50-yr event “o”
- Future
 - Immediate Occupancy (Functional Recovery) for 2%/50-yr event “n”
 - Approximately 1-3% increased cost for new construction

Table C2-2. Performance Objectives

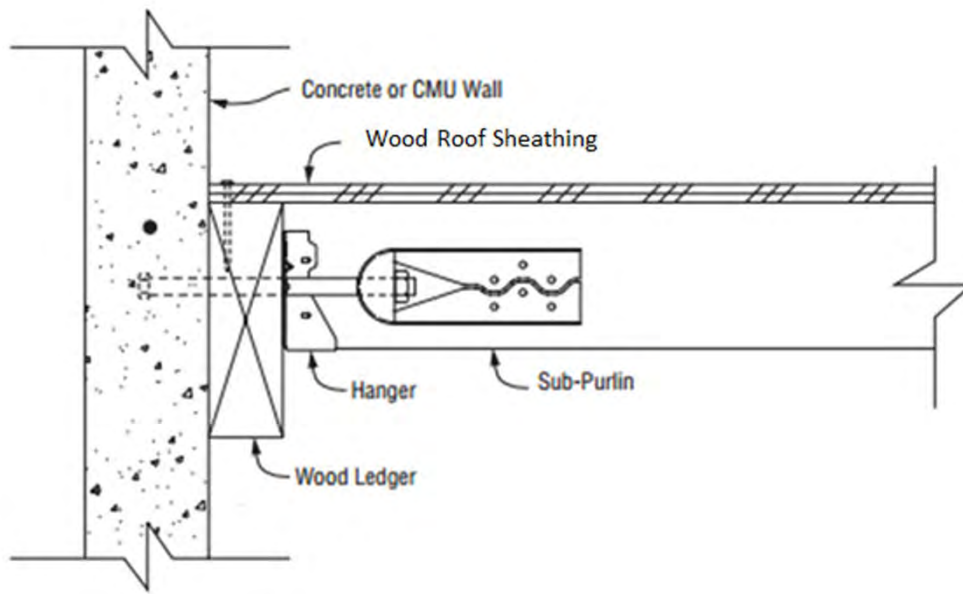
| Target Building Performance Levels | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| Seismic Hazard Level | Operational Performance Level (1-A) | Immediate Occupancy Performance Level (1-B) | Life Safety Performance Level (3-C) | Collapse Prevention Performance Level (5-D) |
| 50%/50 years | a | b | c | d |
| BSE-1E (20%/50 years) | e | f | g | h |
| BSE-2E (5%/50 years) | i | j | k | l |
| BSE-2N (ASCE 7 MCE _R) | m | n | o | p |

NOTES: Each cell in the above matrix represents a discrete Performance Objective.

Source: ASCE 41-13 Seismic Evaluation and Retrofit of Existing Buildings



Seismic Retrofits



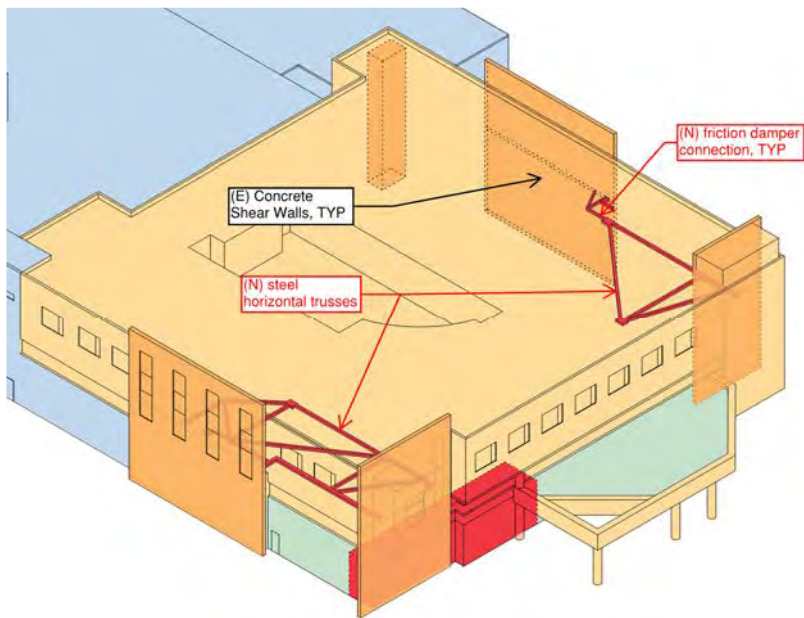
Wall Out-of-Plane Anchorage



Pipe Seismic Bracing



Seismic Retrofits – Friction Dampers



Seismic Retrofits – Viscous Dampers

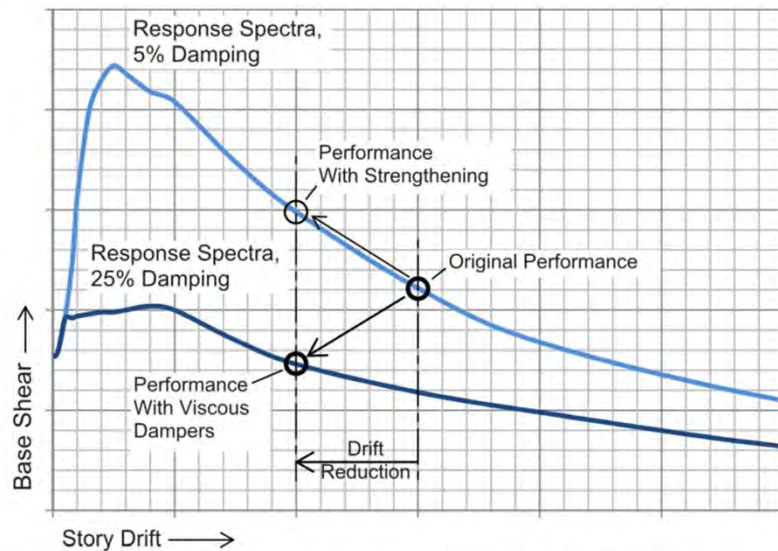
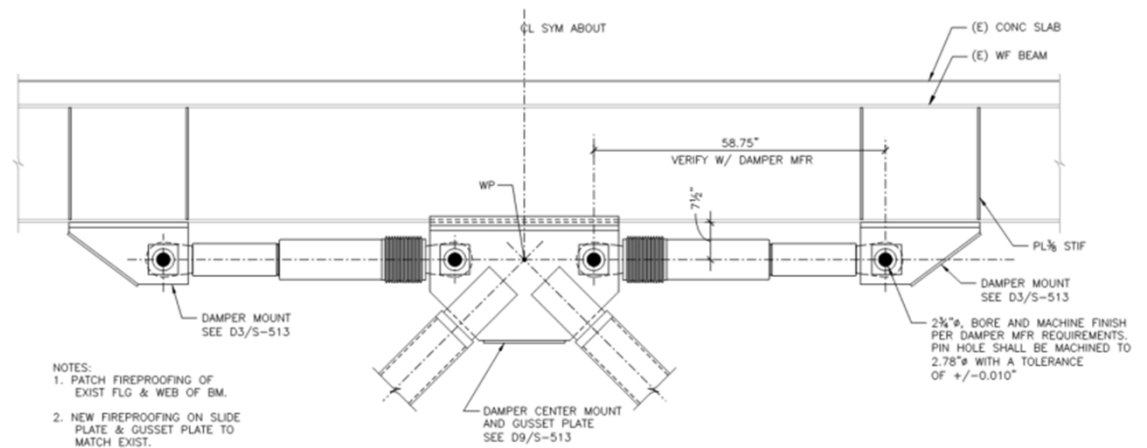


Figure 1: Retrofit performance comparison. Note that while both damping and strengthening reduce drift, only damping reduces drift while simultaneously reducing base shear.



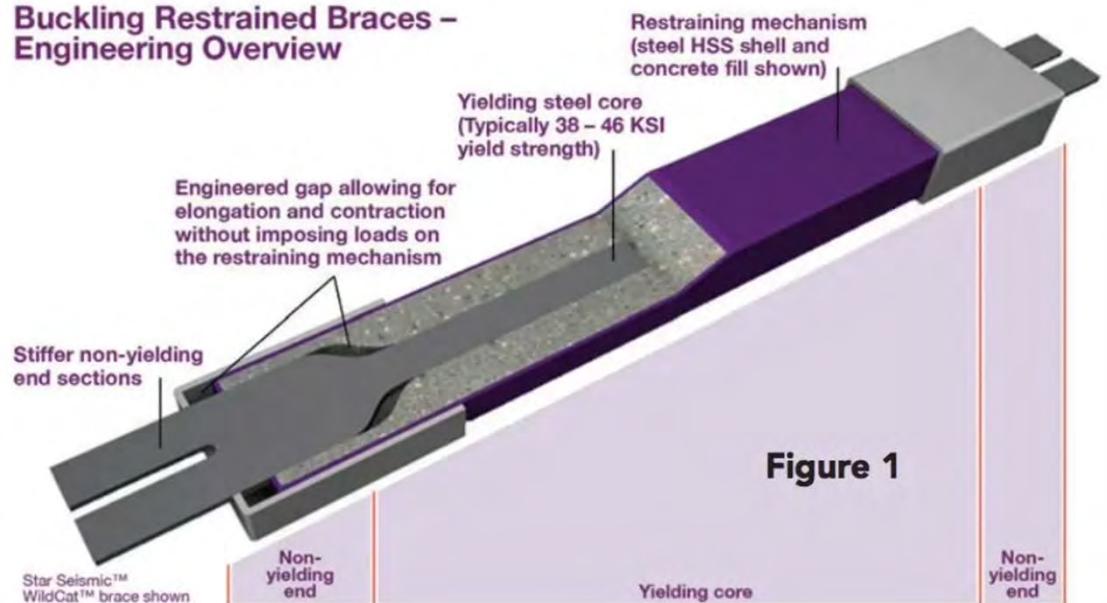
Seismic Retrofits – Viscous Dampers



Seismic Retrofits – Buckling Restrained Braces



Buckling Restrained Braces – Engineering Overview



Seismic Retrofits – Fiber Reinforced Polymer (FRP)



Seismic Retrofits – Shear Walls

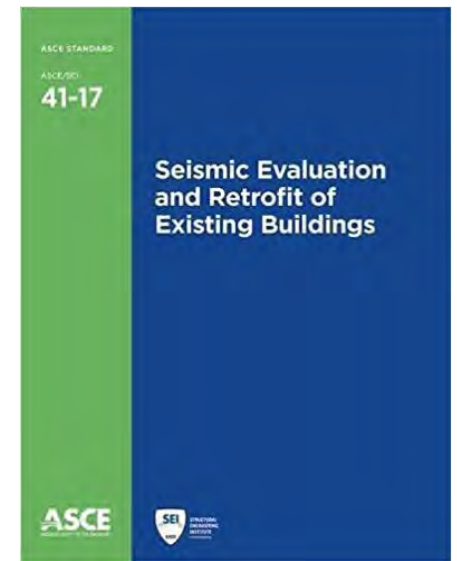
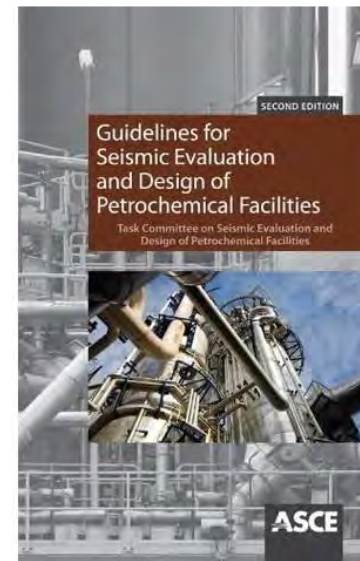


Seismic Retrofit?



Summary

- Structural surveys can quickly identify most hazards/deficiencies
- Seismic retrofits can be customized to mitigate specific risks or performance objectives
- Seismic Retrofit Benefits:
 - Increase Safety/Reduce Economic Loss
 - Resume Operation Faster
 - Lower Insurance Rates



Resources

- DNR Seismic Scenarios & HAZUS Reports
<https://www.dnr.wa.gov/seismic-scenarios#list-of-scenarios-for-download>
- Liquefaction Hazard Maps
https://geologyportal.dnr.wa.gov/2d-view#wigm?-13918057,-13091926,5861768,6286758?Earthquakes,Ground_Response,Liquefaction_Susceptibility
- Tsunami Hazard Maps
<https://asce7tsunami.online/>
- Tsunami and ShakeAlert Earthquake Early Warning System
<https://mil.wa.gov/alerts>



