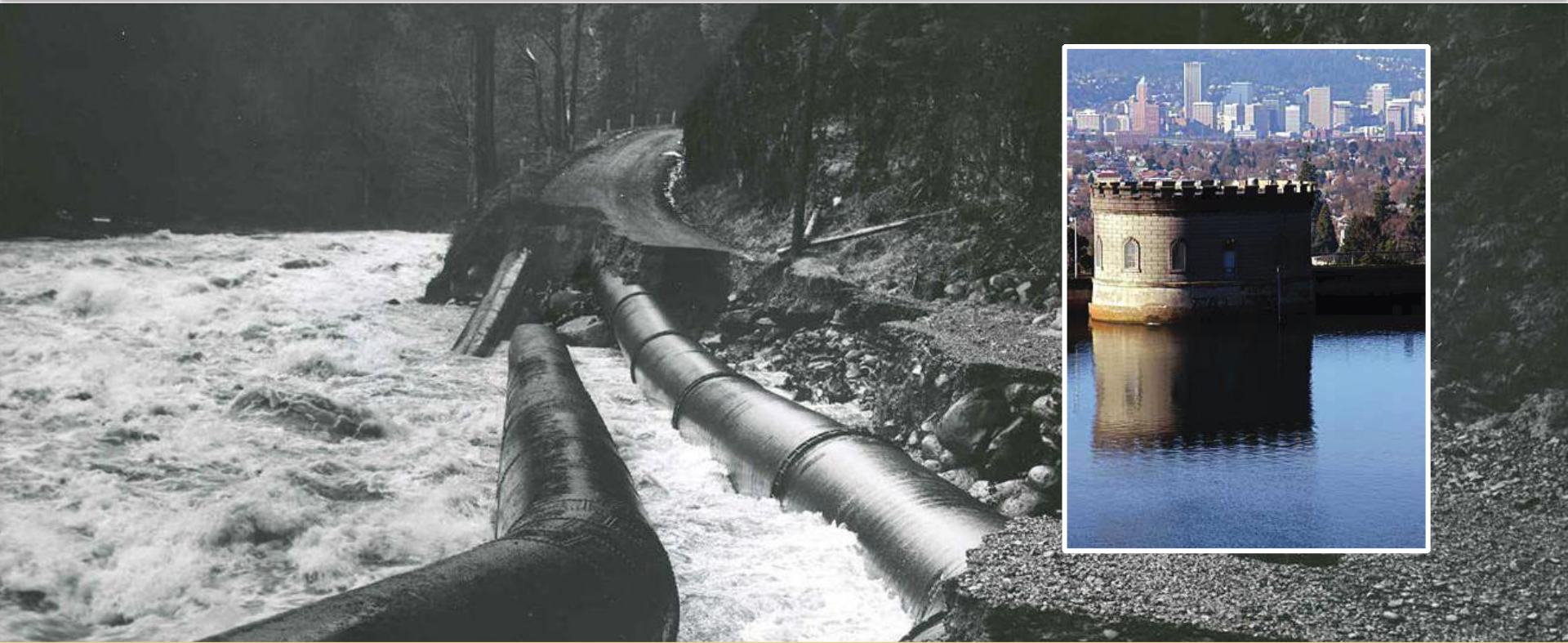


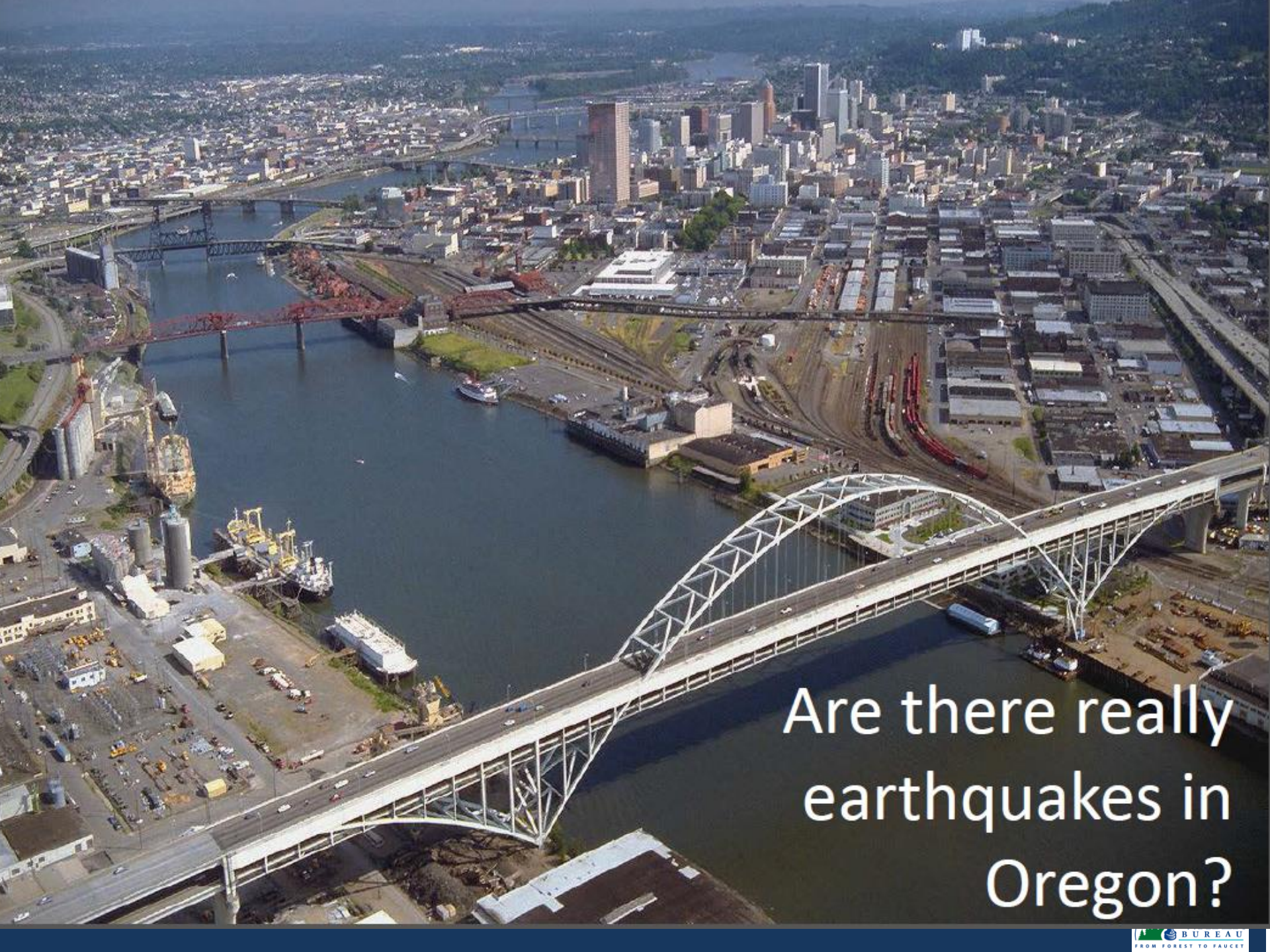
City of Portland Water Bureau

Portland's Seismic Vulnerabilities



Columbia Corridor Association
23 March 2016



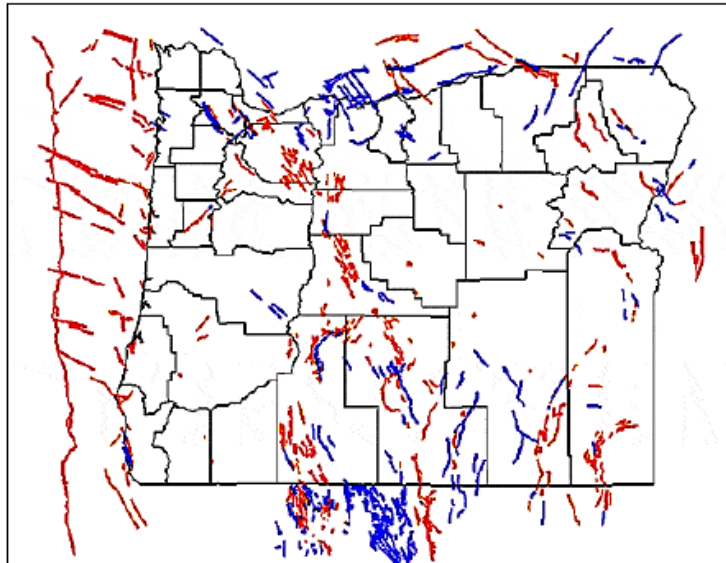


Are there really
earthquakes in
Oregon?

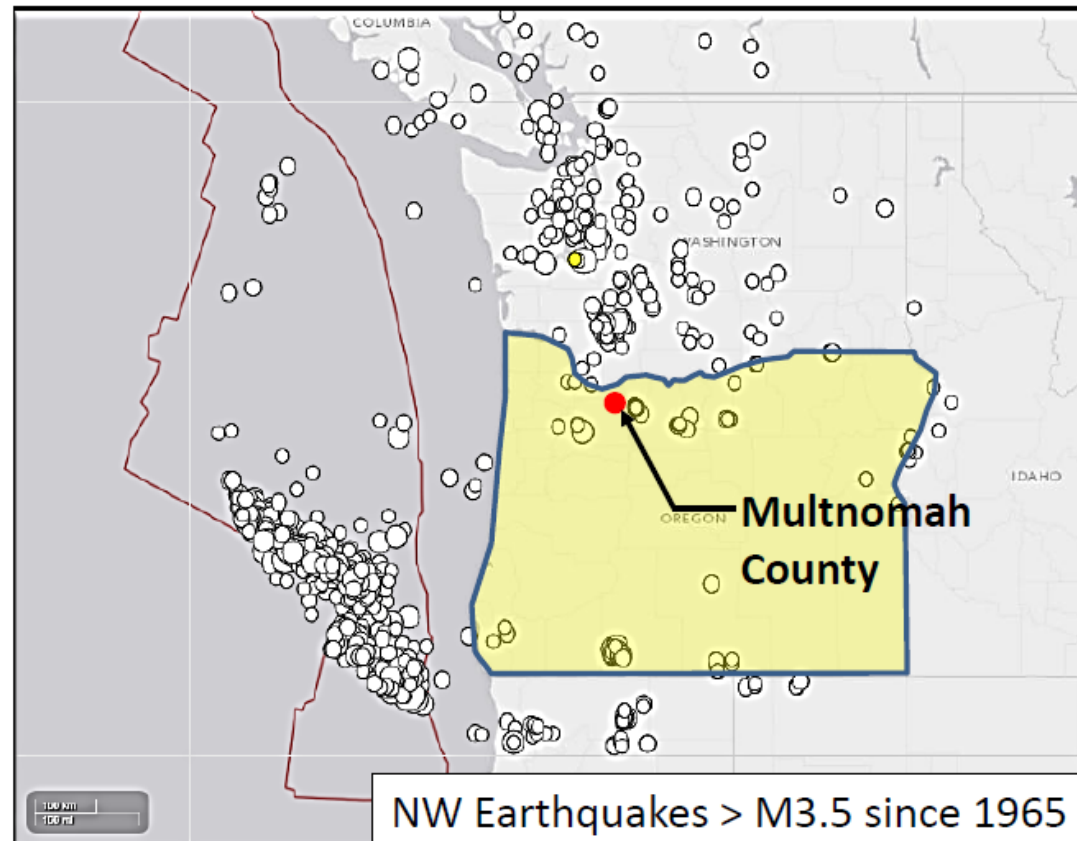
NW Earthquake Activity

Source	Magnitude	Frequency	Latest Occurrence
Crustal	$M < 5.5$	Every 15–20 years	Annually
	$M \geq 5.5$???	1993: Scotts Mills & Klamath-Falls
CSZ*	$M \geq 8.0$	Every 350–500 years	January, 1700
Intraplate	$M = 4-7$	Every 30–50 years	Feb., 2009 M4.1, Grants Pass, OR

Note: $M_{9.0} = 1000 \times 2014$ Napa EQ



Known Oregon EQ Faults



NW Earthquakes > M3.5 since 1965



2 Dams



100+ miles of
large pipe



2,300+ miles of
Smaller dia. pipe



66 Tanks and
Reservoirs



14,000+ hydrants



50,000+ valves



180,000 meters



41 pump stations



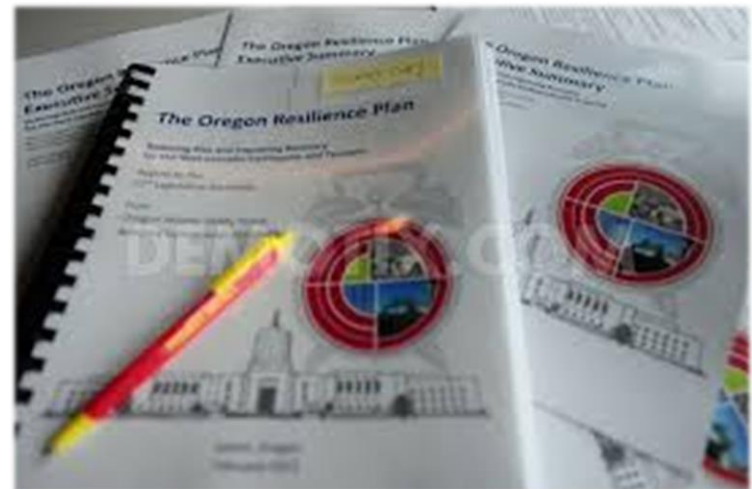
Water System Seismic Study Project Objective

- ❖ Comply with the Oregon Resilience Plan (ORP)
 - i. Complete a seismic risk assessment of PWB's water system.
 - ii. Produce an infrastructure mitigation plan to meet or exceed the water recovery goals (target states of recovery) listed in the ORP.



Oregon Resilience Plan (ORP)

- Specifies likely impacts of a magnitude 9.0 Cascadia earthquake.
- Defines target states of recovery goals to be met within 50 years.
- Recommends changes in practice and policy.



ORP – Target States of Recovery

KEY TO THE TABLE

TARGET TIMEFRAME FOR RECOVERY:

Desired time to restore component to 80–90% operational
Desired time to restore component to 50–60% operational
Desired time to restore component to 20–30% operational
Current state (90% operational)



TARGET STATES OF RECOVERY: WATER & WASTEWATER SECTOR (VALLEY)											
	Event occurs	0–24 hours	1–3 days	3–7 days	1–2 weeks	2 weeks–1 month	1–3 months	3–6 months	6 months–1 year	1–3 years	3+ years
Domestic Water Supply											
Potable water available at supply source (WTP, wells, impoundment)		R	Y		G			X			
Main transmission facilities, pipes, pump stations, and reservoirs (backbone) operational		G					X				
Water supply to critical facilities available		Y	G				X				
Water for fire suppression—at key supply points		G		X							
Water for fire suppression—at fire hydrants				R	Y	G			X		
Water available at community distribution centers/points			Y	G	X						
Distribution system operational		R	Y	G					X		

(To be continued on next page)

KEY TO THE TABLE

TARGET TIMEFRAME FOR RECOVERY:

Desired time to restore component to 80–90% operational
Desired time to restore component to 50–60% operational
Desired time to restore component to 20–30% operational
Current state (90% operational)

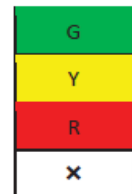


	Event occurs	0–24 hours	1–3 days	3–7 days	1–2 weeks	2 weeks–1 month	1–3 months	3–6 months	6 months–1 year	1–3 years	3+ years
Wastewater Systems											
Threats to public health & safety controlled			R	Y		G			X		
Raw sewage contained & routed away from population		R		Y			G		X		
Treatment plants operational to meet regulatory					R			Y	G		X

KEY TO THE TABLE

TARGET TIMEFRAME FOR RECOVERY:

Desired time to restore component to 80–90% operational
Desired time to restore component to 50–60% operational
Desired time to restore component to 20–30% operational
Current state (90% operational)





Water System Seismic Study Tasks

- **Task 1 – Assess liquefaction and lateral spreading**
 - Produce hazard maps to assist in PWB's emergency response
 - Produce high-resolution data of Permanent Ground Deformation (PGD) that can be utilized in determining risk (damage)
- **Task 2 – Assess & Model backbone system performance**
- **Task 3 – Assess distribution system performance**
- **Task 4 – Evaluate emergency preparedness for response and recovery**
- **Task 5 – Develop & prioritize mitigation measures**



Causes of Damage due to Seismicity

Two Categories:

1) Permanent Ground Deformation

- Liquefaction
- Lateral Spreading
- Dynamic Slope Instability (Landslides)
- Surface Rupture (study assumes it will not occur)

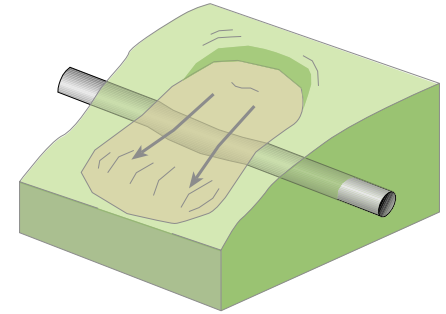
2) Seismic Wave Propagation





General Explanation of Liquefaction & Lateral Spreading

- Occurs due to strong ground shaking
- In saturated soil profiles with significant sand content
- Results in a semi-fluid state
- Causes loss of soil strength and bearing capacity





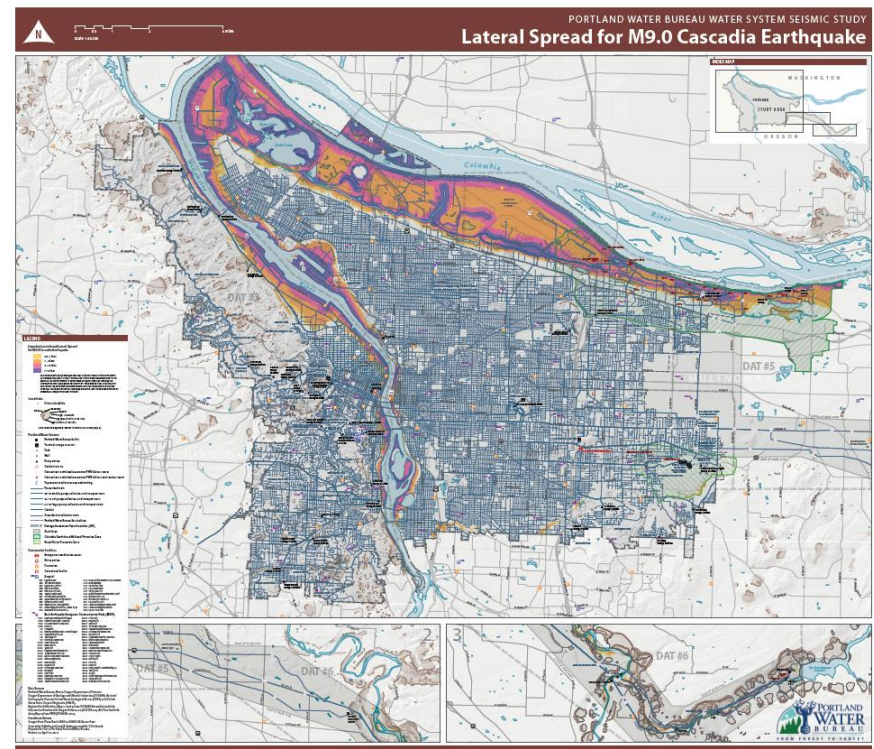
Video of Liquefaction During East Japan Earthquake





PWB's New Hazard Maps from Seismic Study

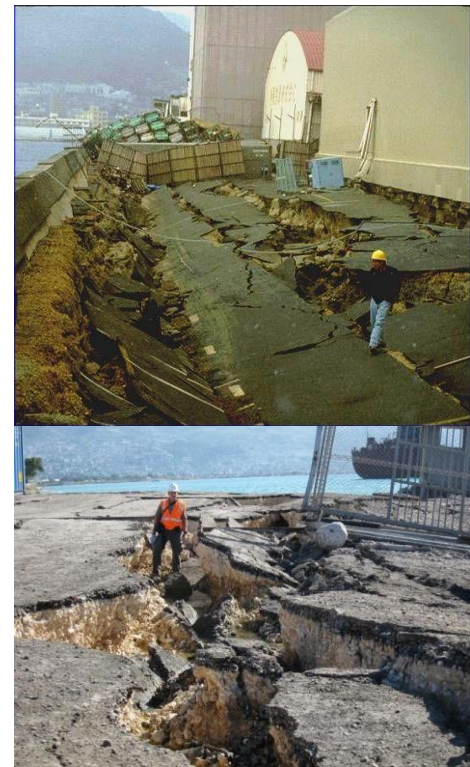
- Four (4) PDF Maps along with four new ArcGIS layers in the City's CorporateGIS system
 - Liquefaction Susceptibility
 - Lateral Spread
 - Liquefaction Ground Settlement
 - Landslide Deformation





PWB's PGD Maps Incorporate

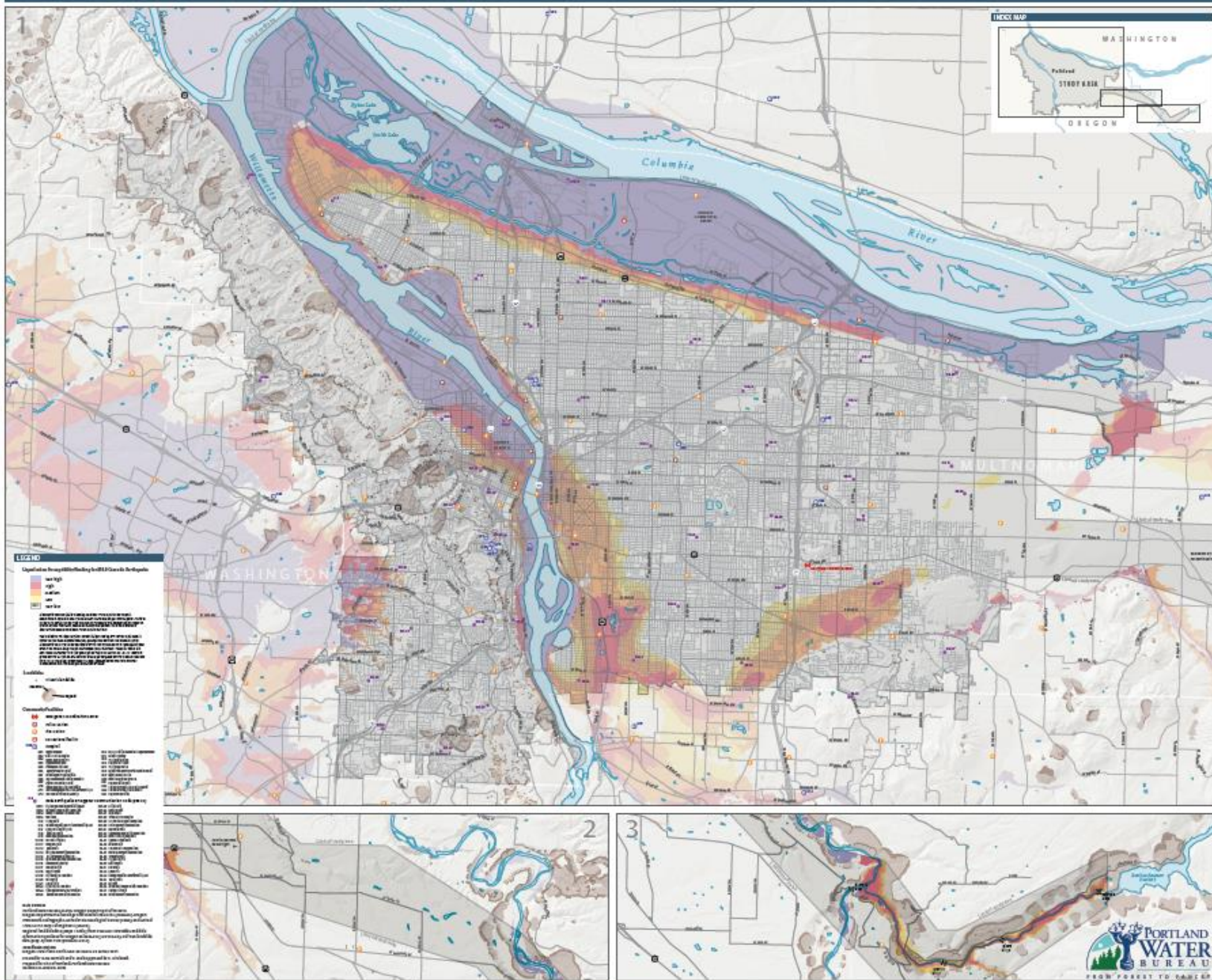
- DOGAMI produced regional hazard maps (Madin and Burns, 2013) for the ORP
- recently developed three-dimensional geologic model by DOGAMI
- ground water depth using the regional USGS depth to groundwater model
- substantially more geotechnical borings than the ORP mapping
- settlement using estimated volumetric strain calculated for the total saturated thickness of liquefiable deposits based on the three-dimensional geologic model and depth to groundwater
- lateral spreading calculated on estimated strain from ground shaking applied to the cumulative liquefiable thickness of subsurface deposits and modified by LiDAR-based ground slope/distance from the free faces

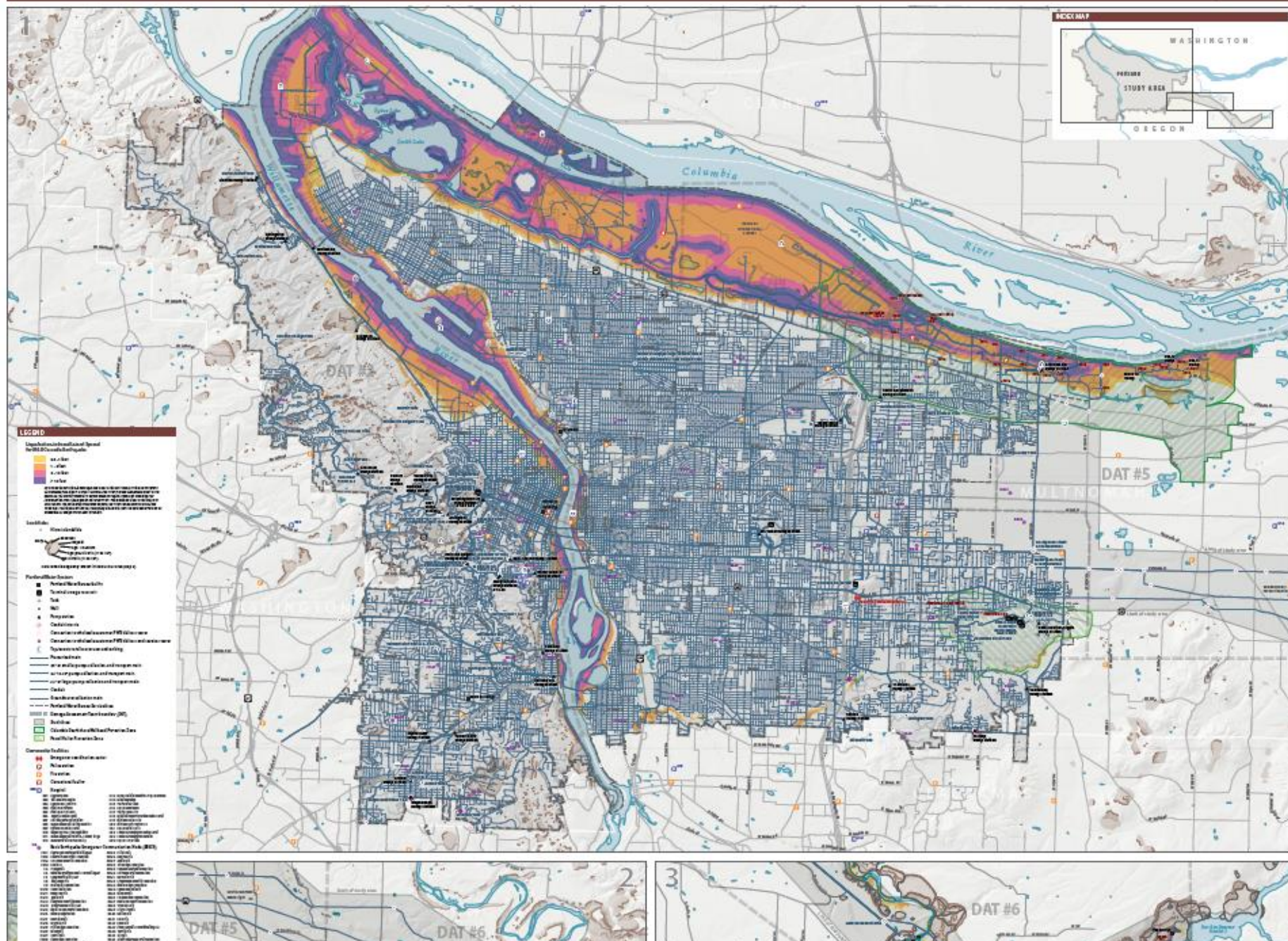




Scale 1:50,000

PORTLAND WATER BUREAU WATER SYSTEM SEISMIC STUDY Liquefaction Susceptibility for M9.0 Cascadia Earthquake











Possible Uses

- Planning level analyses, not site specific.



Next Steps

- Finalize Maps and GIS Layers, CGIS Feb 2016
- Continue work on System
 - Assess Facility Performance
 - Model Backbone System
 - Repair Plan, Fire Plan, Potable Water Plan
 - Water System Mitigation Plan
- Final Seismic Report, Summer 2016

Questions ?

