RiskMeter.com
The Online Service to Perform Automated Property Reports

The RiskMeter Test results for :

39997 CEDAR BLVD, NEWARK,CA 94560
Latitude: 37.518256 Longitude: -121.992

Geocoding Accuracy: S5 (Very Accurate) - single valid address match, point located at an interpolated position along street line segment

Original Input Address: 39997 Cedar Blvd , Newark CA 94560

Distance to Earthquake Faults *Test Description*

Distance to Closest Earthquake Fault
Within 5 Miles

EQE Reports *Test Description*

Property Attributes
Peril Type: EarthquakeGroundShaking
Structure Type: ISOFire1
Occupancy Type: Residential
# of Buildings: 8
# of Stories: 3
Year Built: 1985
Year Upgraded: 1985

Source Legend:

EQE Ground Shaking
Soil Type: Stiff Soil
Distance To Controlling Fault: 46.16 miles
Controlling Fault Name: Hayward-Rodgers Creek fault
Magnitude: 7.31

Mercalli Scores
MMI 100 yr: 9.06
MMI 250 yr: 9.99
MMI 500 yr: 10.73

Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA)
PGA 100 yr: 0.55
PGA 250 yr: 1.04
PGA 500 yr: 1.73

EQE Overall Risk Score (1-10): 10

AP Fault Zones *Test Description*

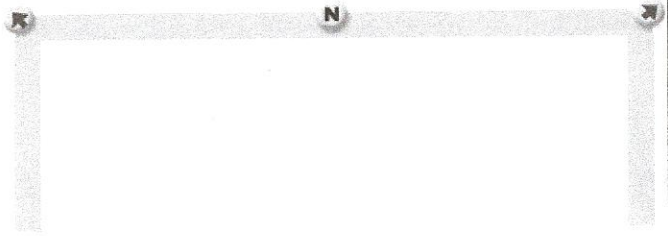
Alquist-Priolo
Out

Liquefaction/Landslide(CA) *Test Description*

Type
High Liquefaction Probability

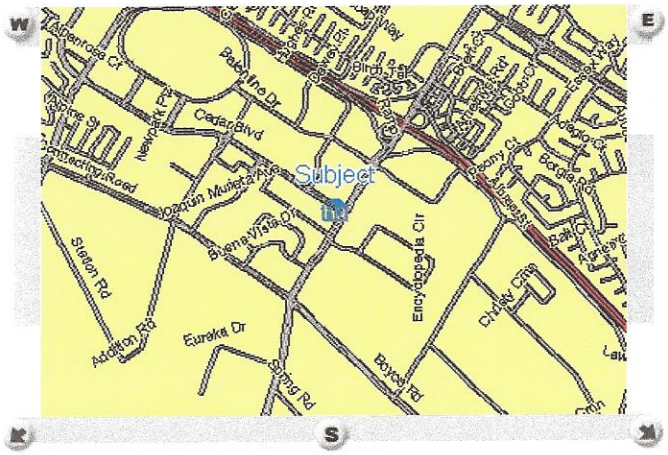
MAP

○ Zoom In // ○ Zoom Out // ○ Manual Placement *What's This?* // ○ Distance // ○ [2.] Zoom Level (Miles)



Display Layer	On/Off
AP Fault Zones	☐
Liquefaction/Landslide(CA)	☐
Distance to Earthquake Faults	☐
ReDraw Map	

Note: Some map information may not appear as zoom level changes.



new address | birdseye geocoding | print | Adobe | Email Adobe eReport | help | exit

Earthquake Faults

Fault Line

Alquist Priolo Fault Zones

Area Defined as an Earthquake Hazard

Liquefaction Types

High Landslide Probability

High Liquefaction Probability

High Landslide/Liquefaction Probability

New Address -- View Account -- Auto Log-In Tool -- Glossary / Resources -- Exit

The Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale

The effect of an earthquake on the Earth's surface is called the intensity. The intensity scale consists of a series of certain key responses such as people awakening, movement of furniture, damage to chimneys, and finally - total destruction. Although numerous *intensity scales* have been developed over the last several hundred years to evaluate the effects of earthquakes, the one currently used in the United States is the Modified Mercalli (MM) Intensity Scale. It was developed in 1931 by the American seismologists Harry Wood and Frank Neumann. This scale, composed of 12 increasing levels of intensity that range from imperceptible shaking to catastrophic destruction, is designated by Roman numerals. It does not have a mathematical basis; instead it is an arbitrary ranking based on observed effects.

The Modified Mercalli Intensity value assigned to a specific site after an earthquake has a more meaningful measure of severity to the nonscientist than the magnitude because intensity refers to the effects actually experienced at that place.

The **lower** numbers of the intensity scale generally deal with the manner in which the earthquake is felt by people. The **higher** numbers of the scale are based on observed structural damage. Structural engineers usually contribute information for assigning intensity values of VIII or above.

The following is an abbreviated description of the 12 levels of Modified Mercalli intensity.

I. Not felt except by a very few under especially favorable conditions.

II. Felt only by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of buildings.

III. Felt quite noticeably by persons indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings. Many people do not recognize it as an earthquake. Standing motor cars may rock slightly. Vibrations similar to the passing of a truck. Duration estimated.

IV. Felt indoors by many, outdoors by few during the day. At night, some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make cracking sound.

Sensation like heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.

V. Felt by nearly everyone; many awakened. Some dishes, windows broken. Unstable objects overturned. Pendulum clocks may stop.

VI. Felt by all, many frightened. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster. Damage slight.

VII. Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; considerable damage in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken.

VIII. Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable damage in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse. Damage great in poorly built structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, walls. Heavy furniture overturned.

IX. Damage considerable in specially designed structures; well-designed frame structures thrown out of plumb. Damage great in substantial buildings, with partial collapse. Buildings shifted off foundations.

X. Some well-built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundations. Rails bent.

XI. Few, if any (masonry) structures remain standing. Bridges destroyed. Rails bent greatly.

XII. Damage total. Lines of sight and level are distorted. Objects thrown into the air.