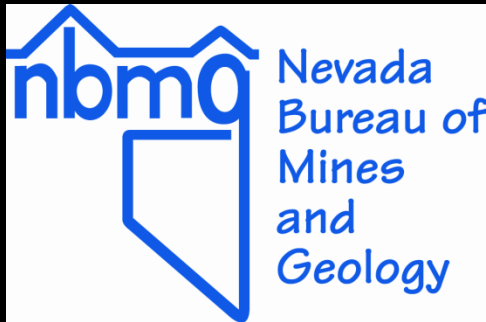


Earthquake Hazards in Carson City

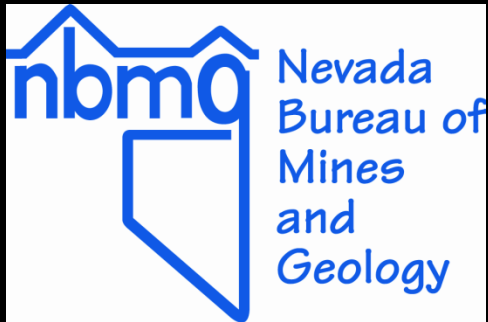
Presentation by Jonathan G. Price and Craig M. dePolo
Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology

Nevada Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee

7 February 2012

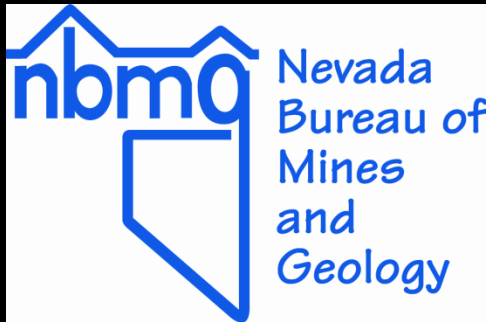


**Earthquake faults occur throughout Nevada,
and potential losses from earthquakes are high
for many communities, including Carson City.**



**Earthquake faults occur throughout Nevada,
and potential losses from earthquakes are high
for many communities.**

**NBMG Map 167, *Quaternary Faults in Nevada*, is now
available not only as a poster but also as an interactive
map (Open-File Report 09-9) on line at
www.nbmg.unr.edu. You can use it to locate your home
or business.**





Look for a fault | Find Address

Easy to pinpoint an address

Results

Map Contents

Find Address

Street or Intersection:

City:

State:

ZIP:



CRAIG DEPT
of Geology
noting seismic

Look for a fault | Find Address

Easy to pinpoint an address

Results

- ☒ 1402 West King Street, Carson City, NV
- ☒ 1402 W King St, Carson City, NV

Map Contents

- ☒ Quaternary_Faults
 - ☐ Legend
 - ☐ Base Data
- ☒ 9i10glj_TOPO_data
 - ☐ Base Data
- ☒ USGS_aerial_photographs
 - ☒ Base Data



Look for a fault | Find Address

Results

- ☒ 1402 West King Street, Carson City, NV
- ☒ 1402 W King St, Carson City, NV
- ☒ Zoom to
- ☒ Pan to
- ☒ Remove

Map Contents

- ☒ Quaternary_Faults
 - ☒ Legend
 - ☒ Base Data
- ☒ 9i10glj_TOPO_data
 - ☒ Base Data
- ☒ USGS_aerial_photographs
 - ☒ Base Data



Multiple ways to zoom in to a location



Look for a fault | Find Address

Results

- ☒ 1402 West King Street,
- ☒ 1402 W King St, Carson

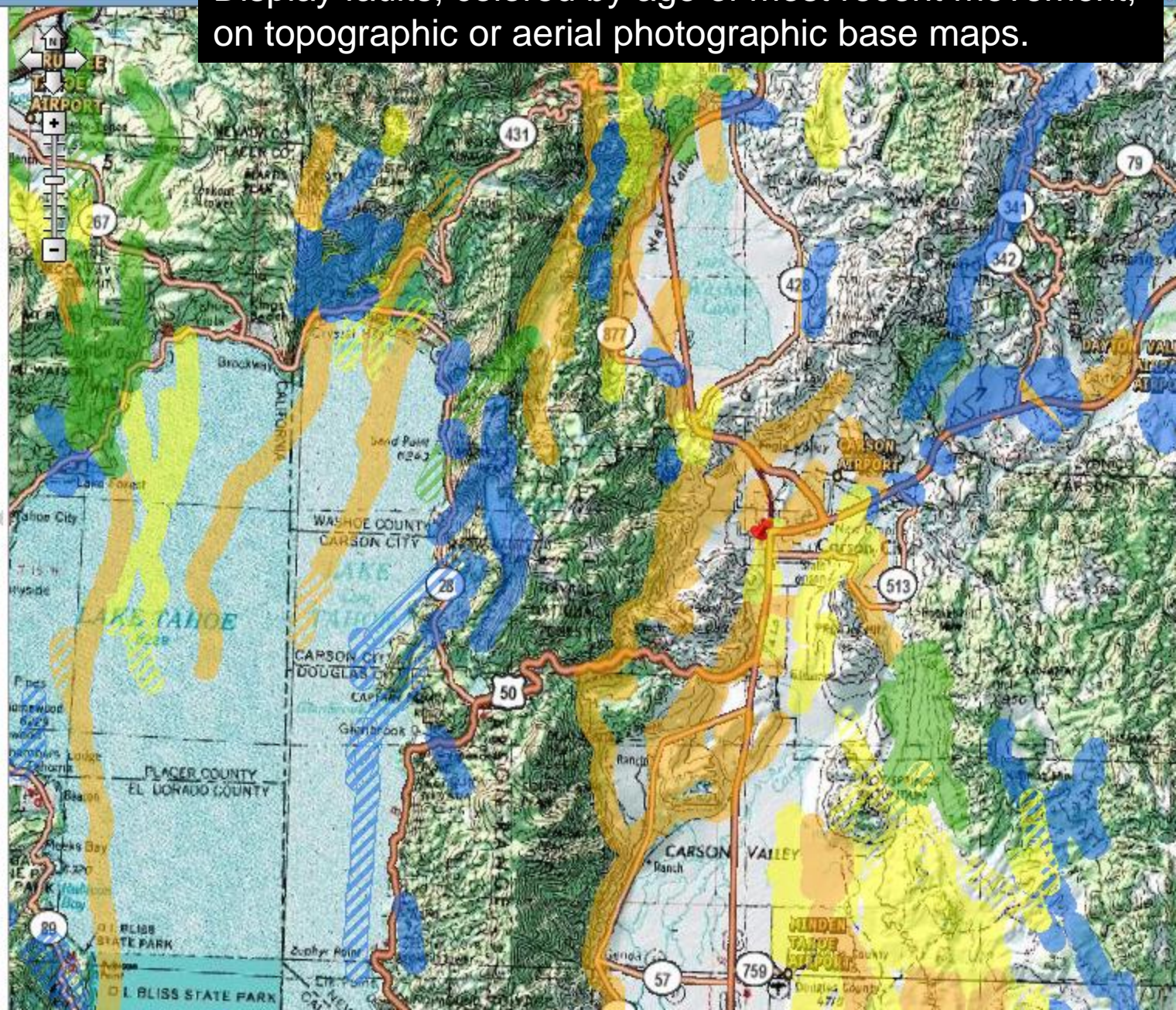
Map Contents

- ☒ Quaternary_Faults

Legend

- ☒ Historic - within the
- ☒ Historic - within the
- ☒ latest Pleistocene &
- ☒ latest Pleistocene &
- ☒ late Quaternary - wi
- ☒ late Quaternary - wi
- ☒ middle Quaternary -
- ☒ middle Quaternary -
- ☒ Quaternary - within
- ☒ Quaternary - within
- ☒ Base Data
- ☒ 9i10glj_TOPO_data
- ☒ Base Data
- ☒ USGS_aerial_photographs
- ☒ Base Data

Display faults, colored by age of most recent movement, on topographic or aerial photographic base maps.



Look for a fault | Find Address

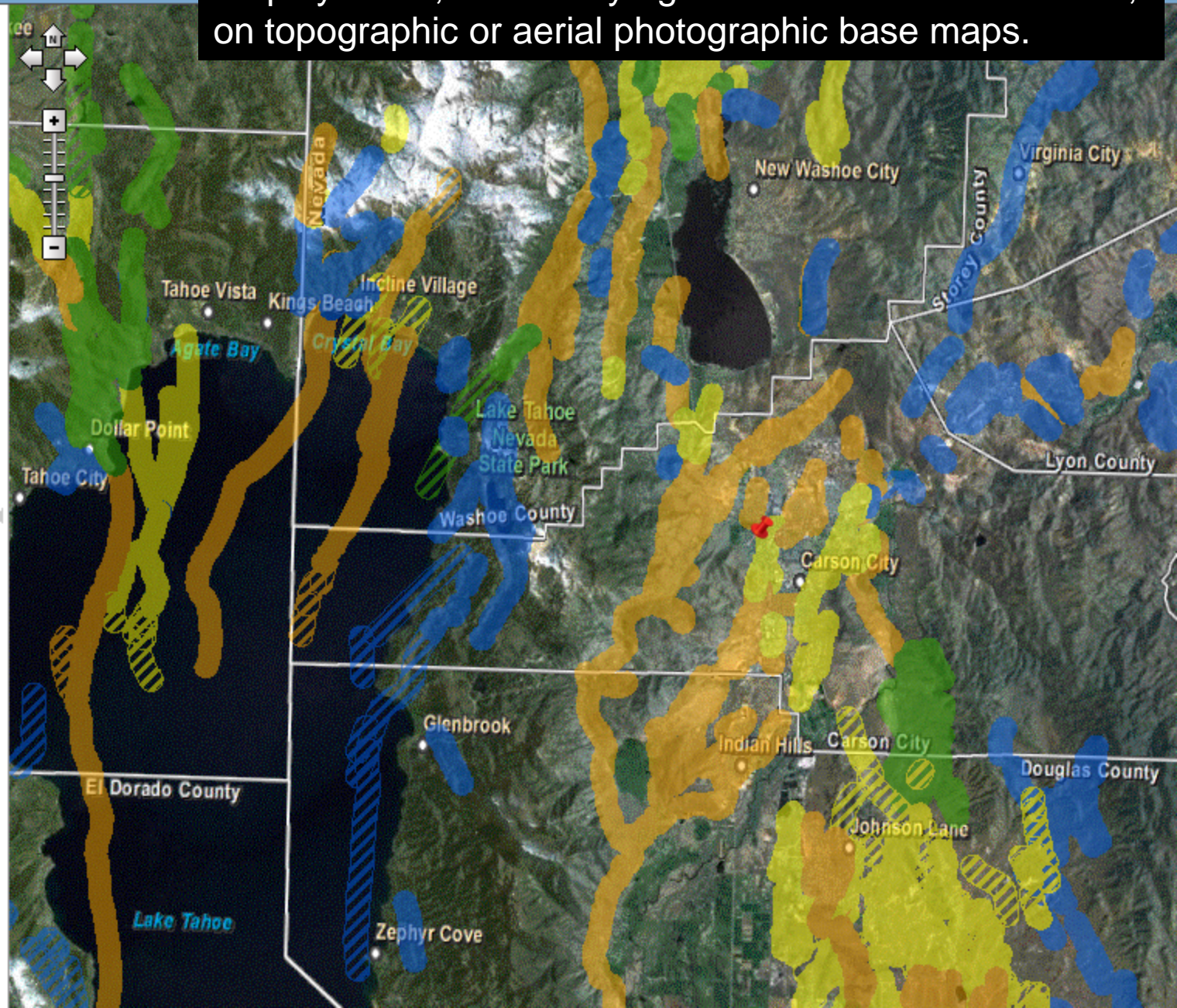
Display faults, colored by age of most recent movement, on topographic or aerial photographic base maps.

Results

- ☒ 1402 West King Street,
- ☒ 1402 W King St, Carson

Map Contents

- ☒ Quaternary_Faults
 - ☐ Legend
 - Historic - within the
 - Historic - within the
 - latest Pleistocene &
 - latest Pleistocene &
 - late Quaternary - wi
 - late Quaternary - wi
 - middle Quaternary -
 - middle Quaternary -
 - Quaternary - within
 - Quaternary - within
 - ☐ Base Data
- ☐ 9i10glj_TOPO_data
 - ☐ Base Data
- ☒ USGS_aerial_photographs
 - ☒ Base Data



Look for a fault | Find Address

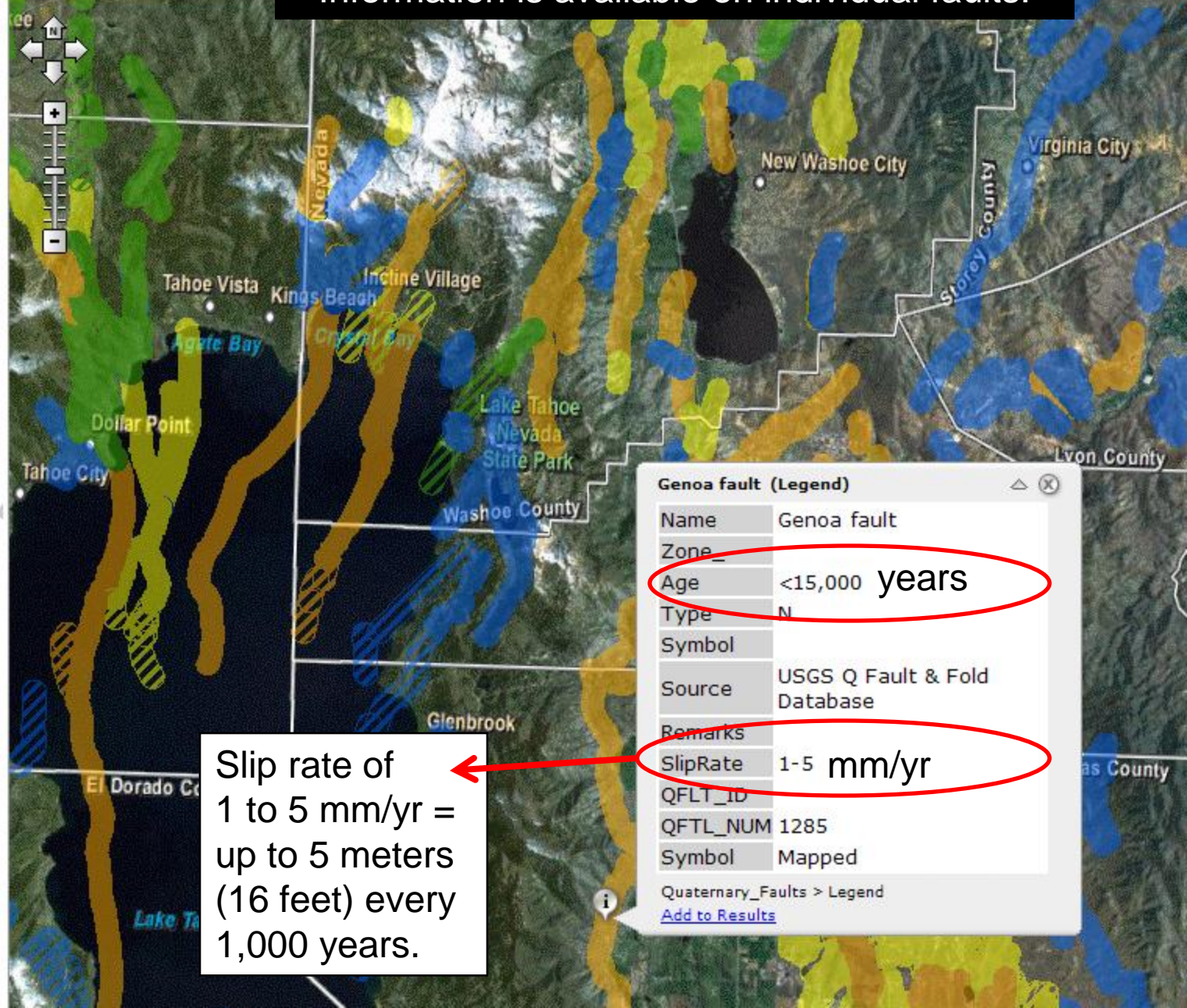
Information is available on individual faults.

Results

- ☒ 1402 West King Street,
- ☒ 1402 W King St, Carson

Map Contents

- ☒ Quaternary_Faults
 - ☒ Legend
 - Historic - within the
 - Historic - within the
 - latest Pleistocene &
 - latest Pleistocene &
 - late Quaternary - wi
 - late Quaternary - wi
 - middle Quaternary -
 - middle Quaternary -
 - Quaternary - within
 - Quaternary - within
 - ☒ Base Data
- ☐ 9i10glj_TOPO_data
 - ☒ Base Data
- ☒ USGS_aerial_photographs
 - ☒ Base Data



Genoa fault (Legend)

Name	Genoa fault
Zone_	
Age	<15,000 years
Type	N
Symbol	
Source	USGS Q Fault & Fold Database
Remarks	
SlipRate	1-5 mm/yr
QFLT_ID	
QFTL_NUM	1285
Symbol	Mapped
Quaternary_Faults > Legend	
Add to Results	

Slip rate of
1 to 5 mm/yr =
up to 5 meters
(16 feet) every
1,000 years.

Look for a fault | Find Address

Zooming in

Results

- ☒ 1402 West King Street,
- ☒ 1402 W King St, Carson

Map Contents

- ☒ Quaternary_Faults

Legend

- ☒ Historic - within the
- ☒ Historic - within the
- ☒ latest Pleistocene &
- ☒ latest Pleistocene &
- ☒ late Quaternary - wi
- ☒ late Quaternary - wi
- ☒ middle Quaternary -
- ☒ middle Quaternary -
- ☒ Quaternary - within
- ☒ Quaternary - within

Base Data

- ☐ 9i10glj_TOPO_data

Base Data

- ☒ USGS_aerial_photographs

Base Data

Faults are shown as 1,000-meter (3,281-feet) swaths, inside which geological studies should be conducted to precisely locate the faults relative to building sites.

Look for a fault | Find Address

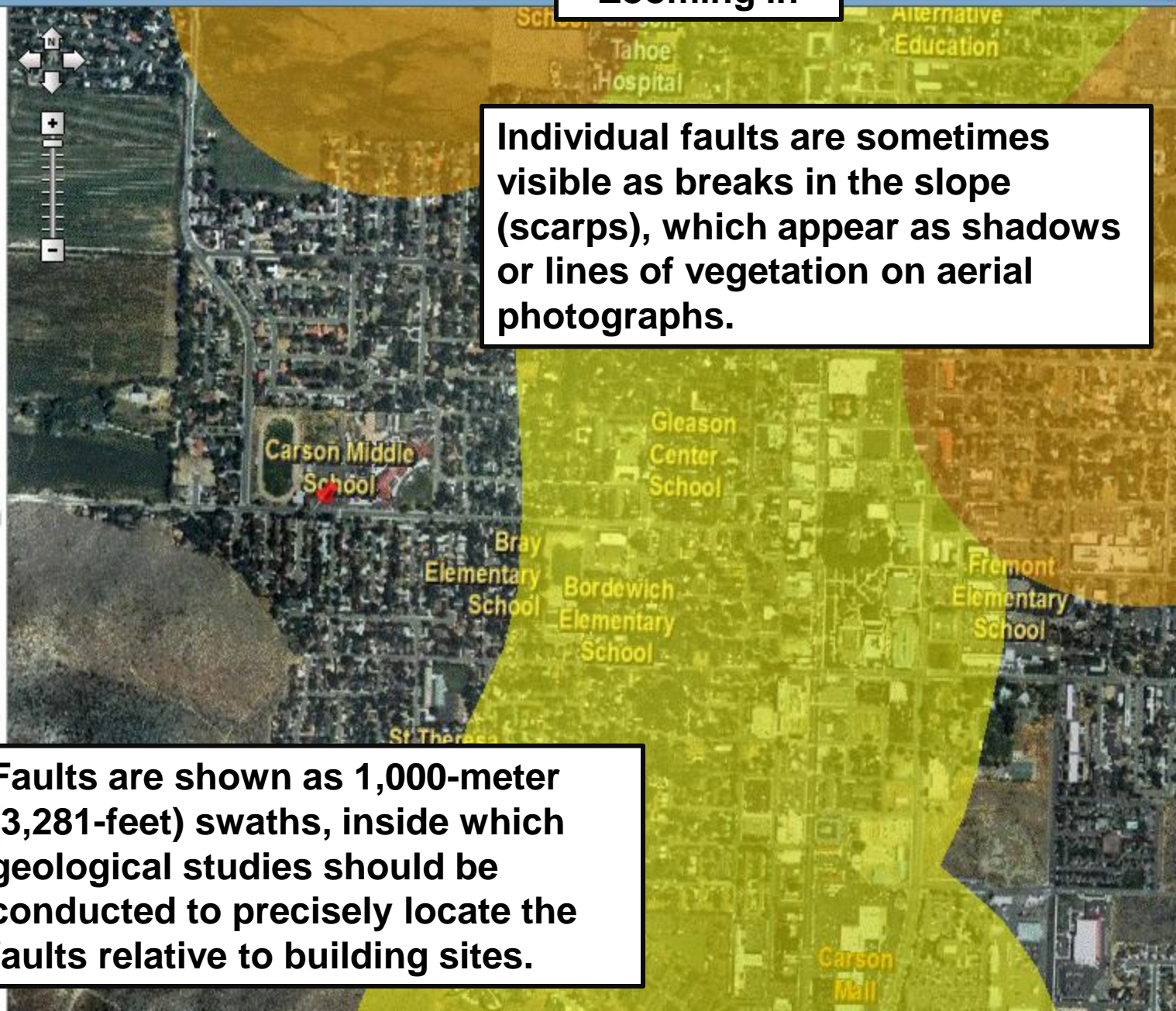
Zooming in

Results

- ☒ 1402 West King Street,
- ☒ 1402 W King St, Carson

Map Contents

- ☒ Quaternary_Faults
 - ☒ Legend
 - Historic - within the
 - Historic - within the
 - latest Pleistocene &
 - latest Pleistocene &
 - late Quaternary - wi
 - late Quaternary - wi
 - middle Quaternary -
 - middle Quaternary -
 - Quaternary - within
 - Quaternary - within
 - ☒ Base Data
- ☐ 9i10glj_TOPO_data
 - ☒ Base Data
- ☒ USGS_aerial_photographs
 - ☒ Base Data



Individual faults are sometimes visible as breaks in the slope (scarps), which appear as shadows or lines of vegetation on aerial photographs.

Faults are shown as 1,000-meter (3,281-feet) swaths, inside which geological studies should be conducted to precisely locate the faults relative to building sites.



Individual faults are sometimes visible as breaks in the slope (scarps), as along US-395 north of Williams Street.

Quaternary Faults in Nevada - Online Interactive Map

Look for a fault

Results

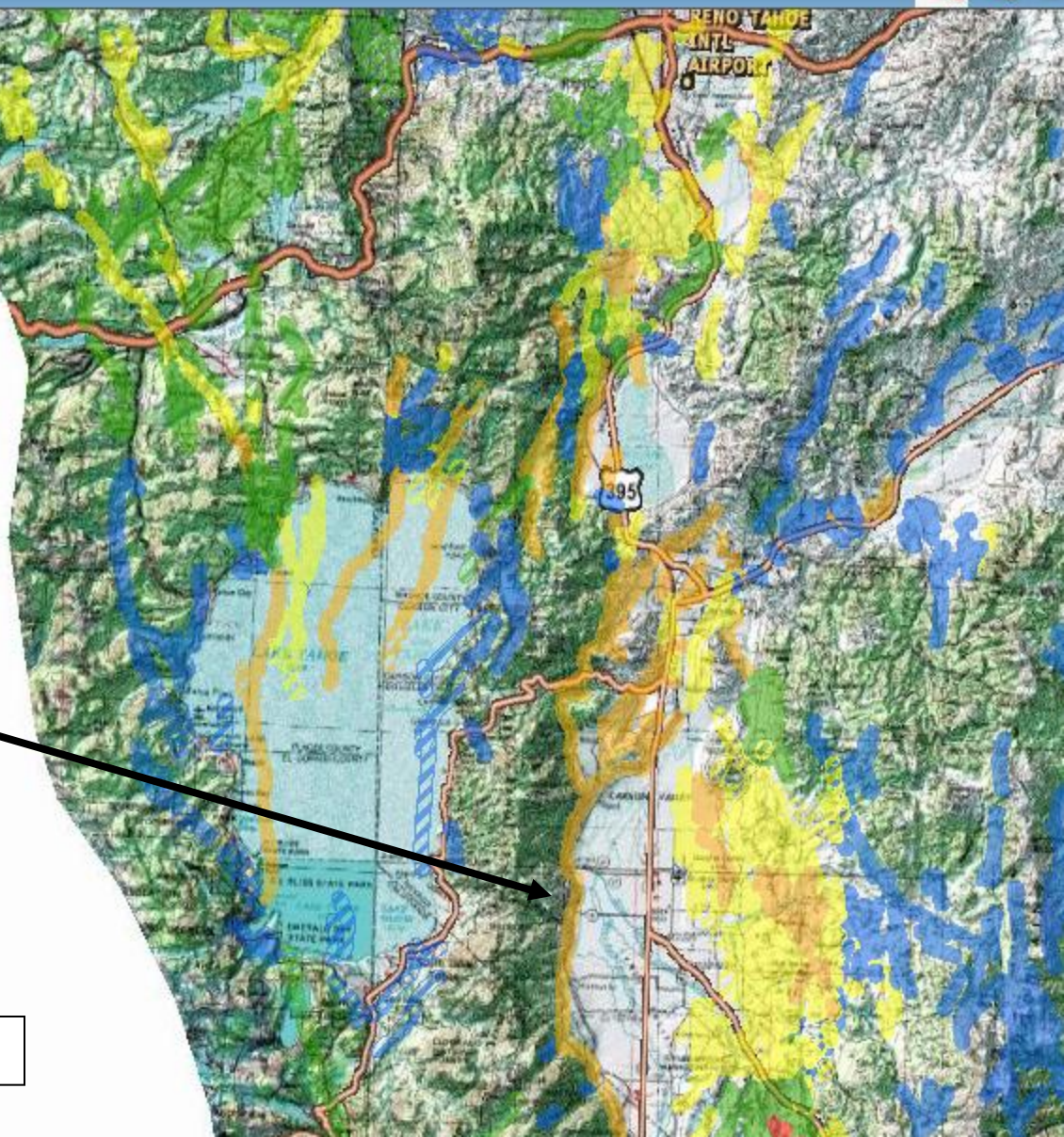
Map Contents

- ☒ 9i10glj_Q_Faults
 - ☐ 500 Meter Fault Buffer
 - ☐ Base Data
- ☒ 9i10glj_TOPO_data
 - ☐ Base Data
- ☒ 9i10glj_NAPS_data
 - ☒ Base Data



Example:
Genoa fault
(last ruptured
approximately
600 years ago)

Topographic base map from the USGS.





As you blow up the view, the computer automatically picks a more detailed USGS topographic base map.

t



Faults

ter Fault Buffer

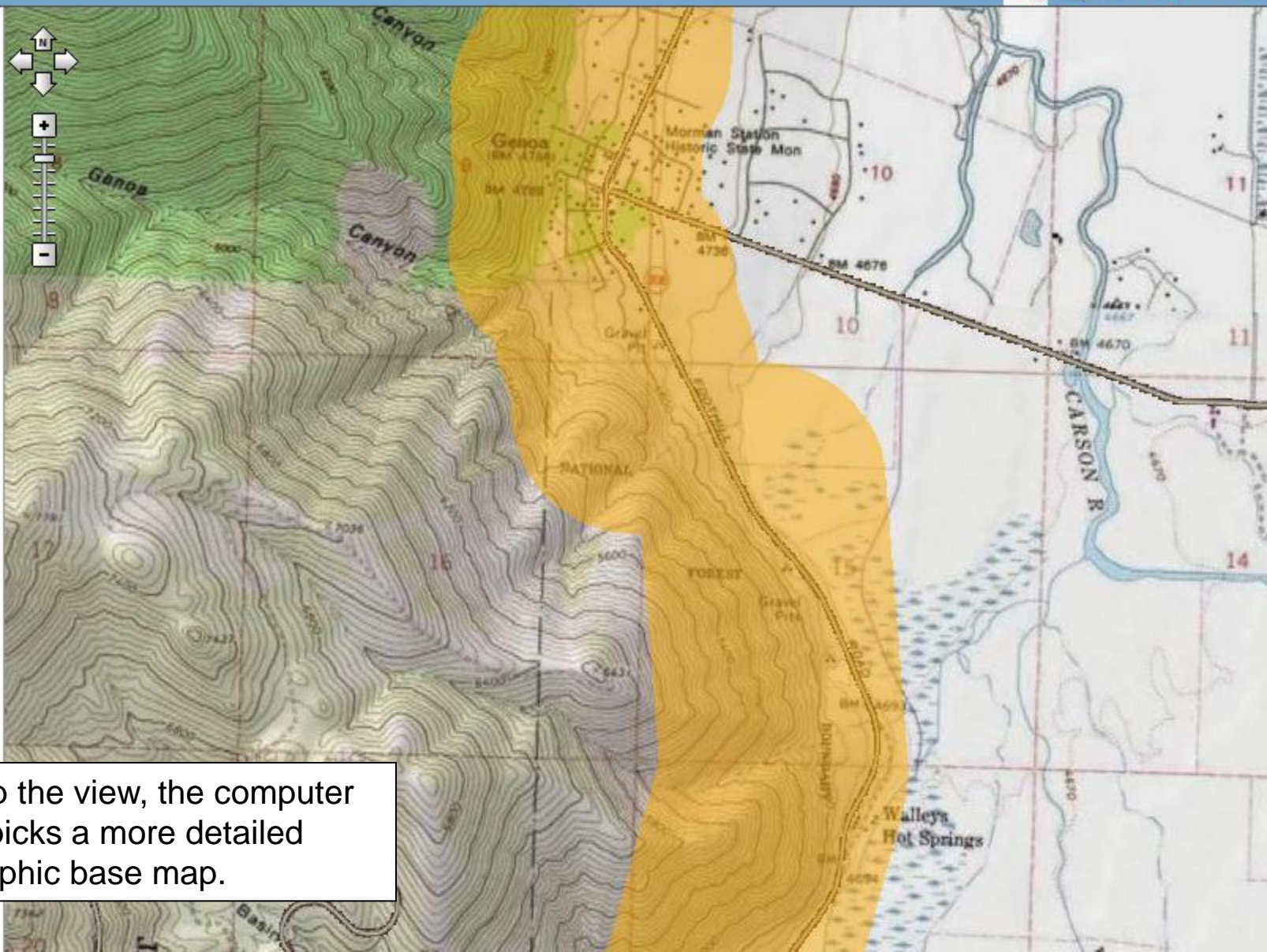
ata

PO_data

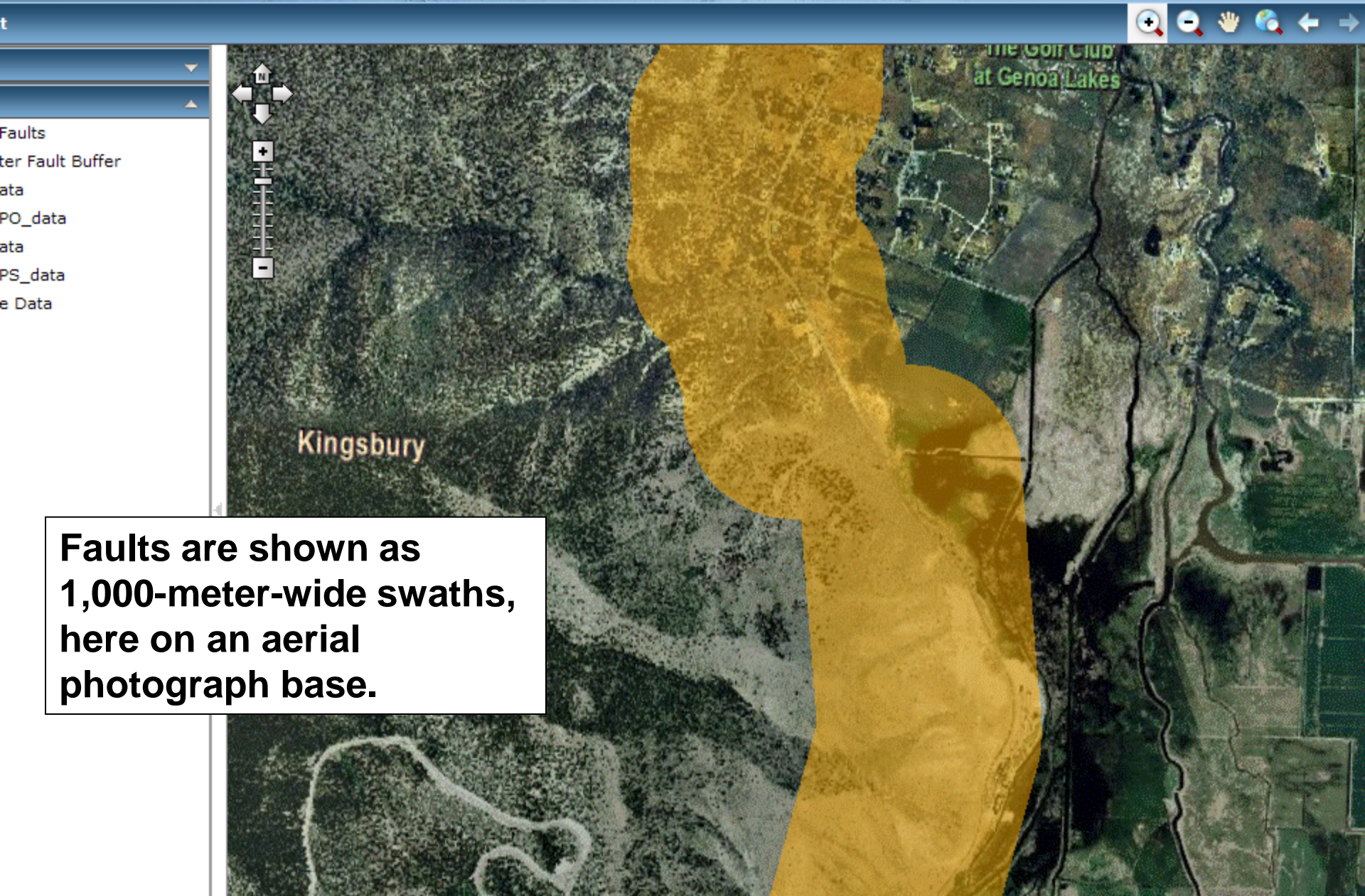
ata

PS_data

e Data



As you blow up the view, the computer automatically picks a more detailed USGS topographic base map.



Faults are shown as 1,000-meter-wide swaths, here on an aerial photograph base.



uffer





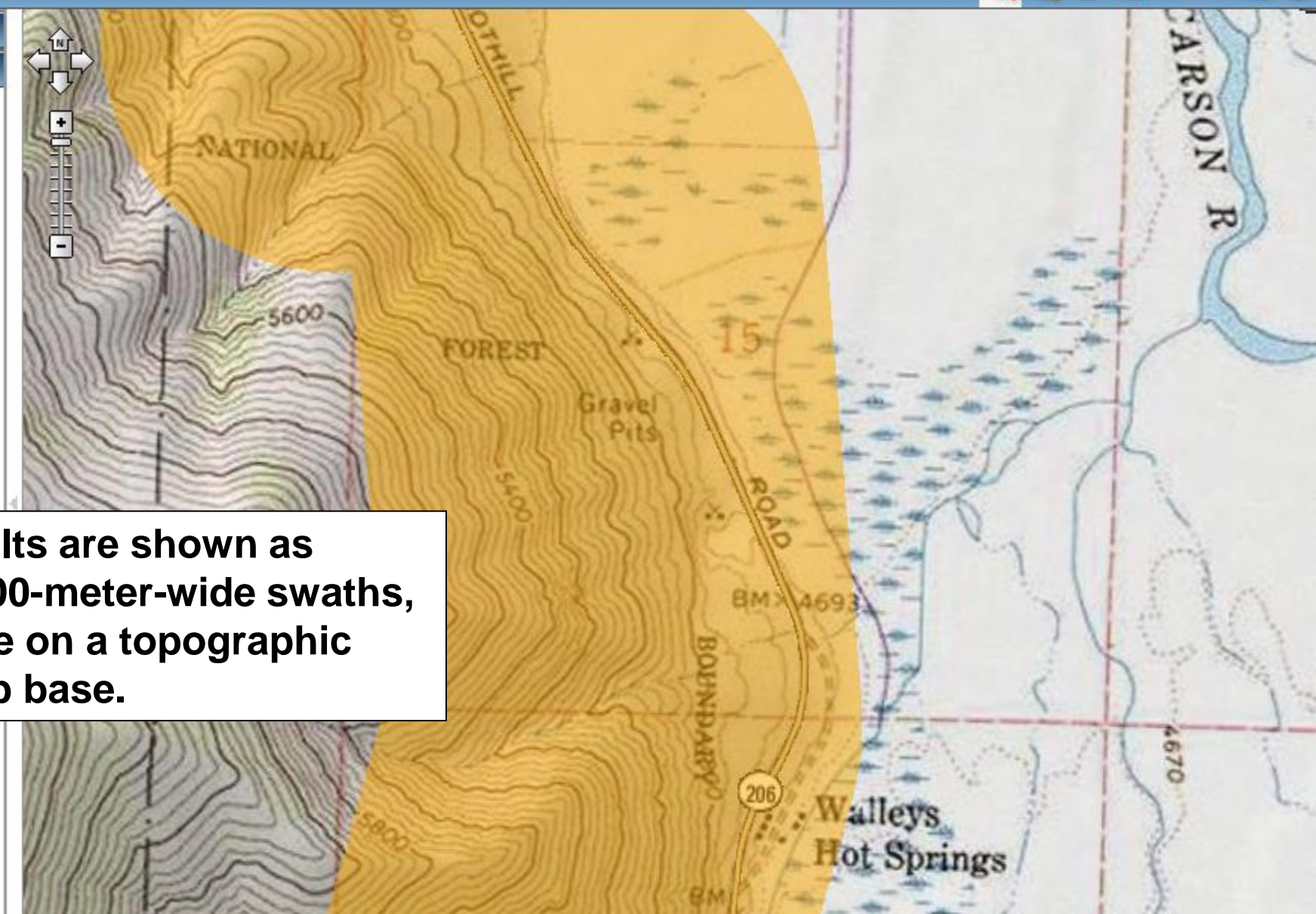
uffer

**Faults are shown as
1,000-meter-wide swaths,
here on an aerial
photograph base.**



uffer

**Faults are shown as
1,000-meter-wide swaths,
here on a topographic
map base.**



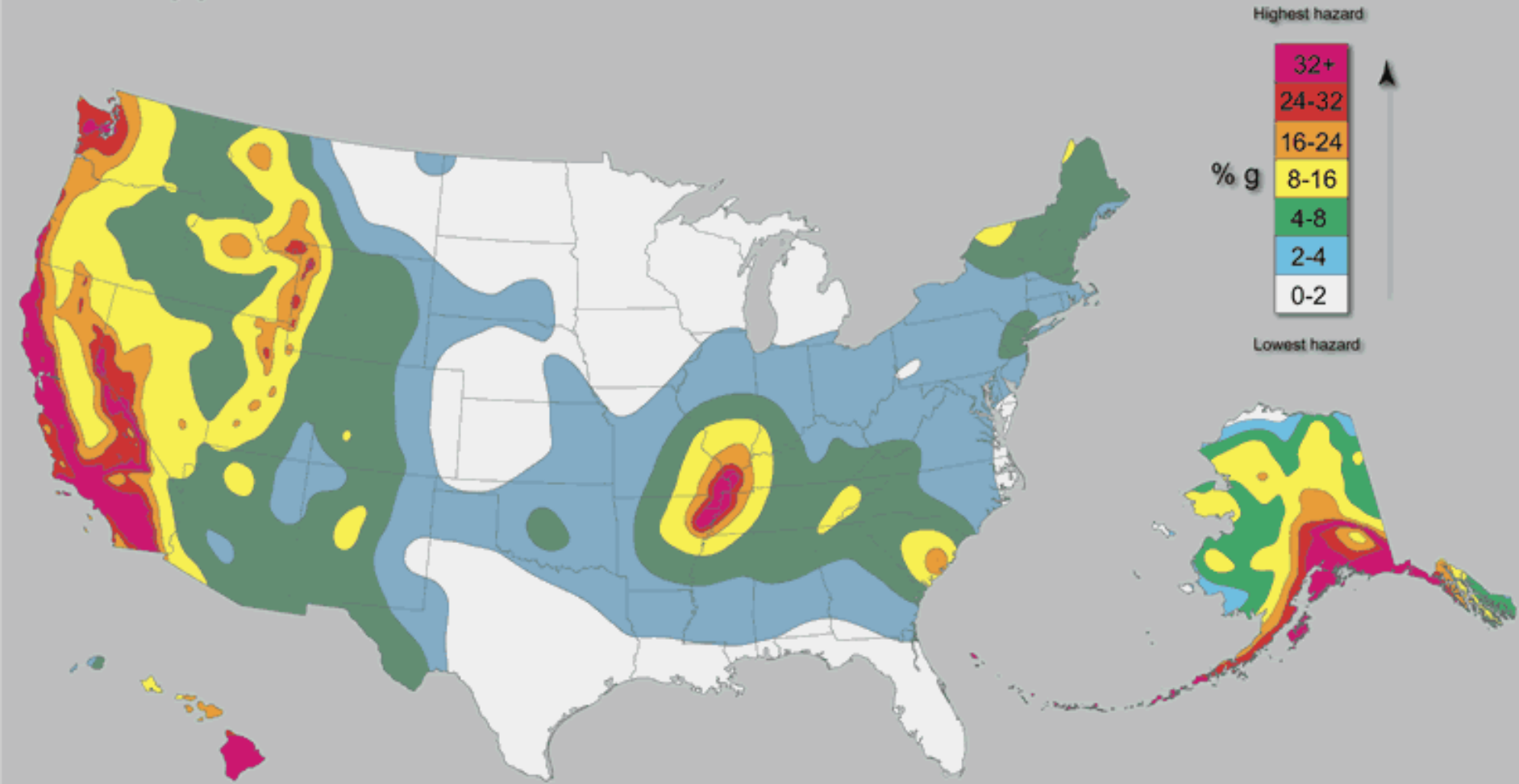


Genoa fault (500 Meter Fault Buffer)

Name	Genoa fault
Zone_	
Age	<15,000
Type	N
Source	USGS Q Fault & Fold Database
Remarks	
SlipRate	1-5
QFLT_ID	
QFTL_NUM	1285
Symbol	Mapped

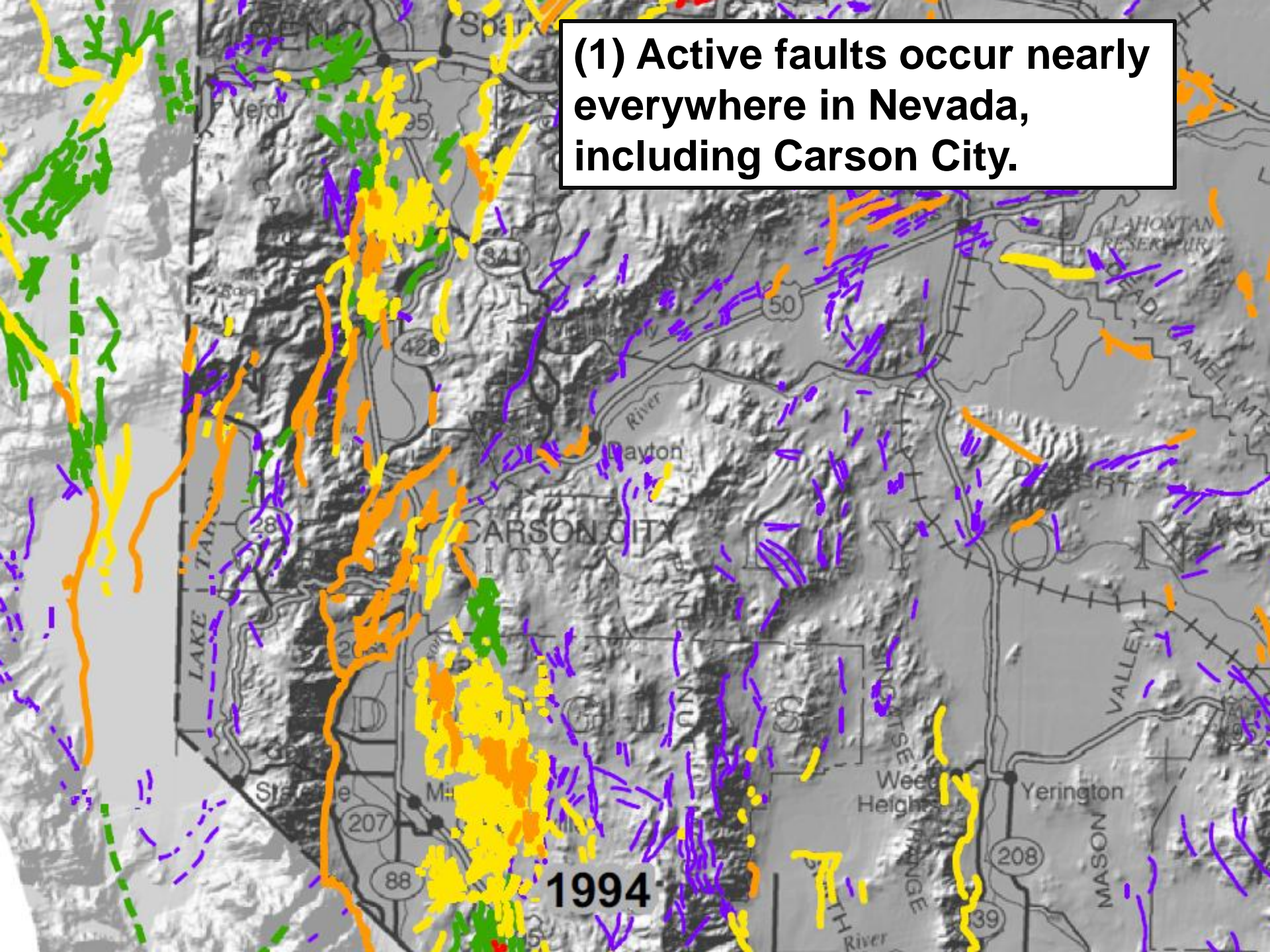
9i10glj_Q_Faults > 500 Meter Fault Buffer
[Add to Results](#)

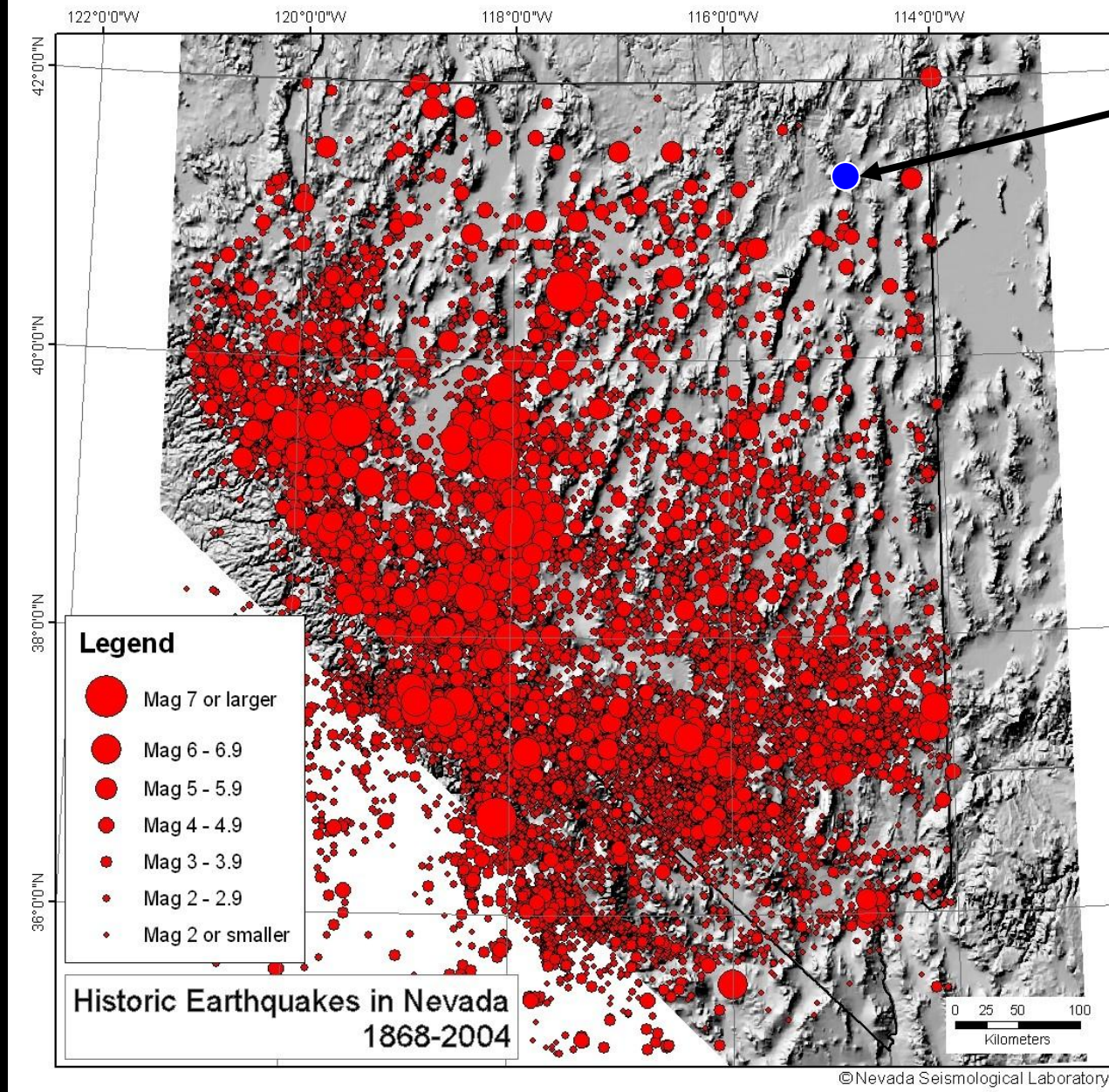
Use the information icon to find the age of latest rupture (in years), the slip rate (in millimeters per year), and other information.



The USGS integrates (1) fault, (2) earthquake, and (3) geodetic data into its probabilistic seismic hazard analysis.

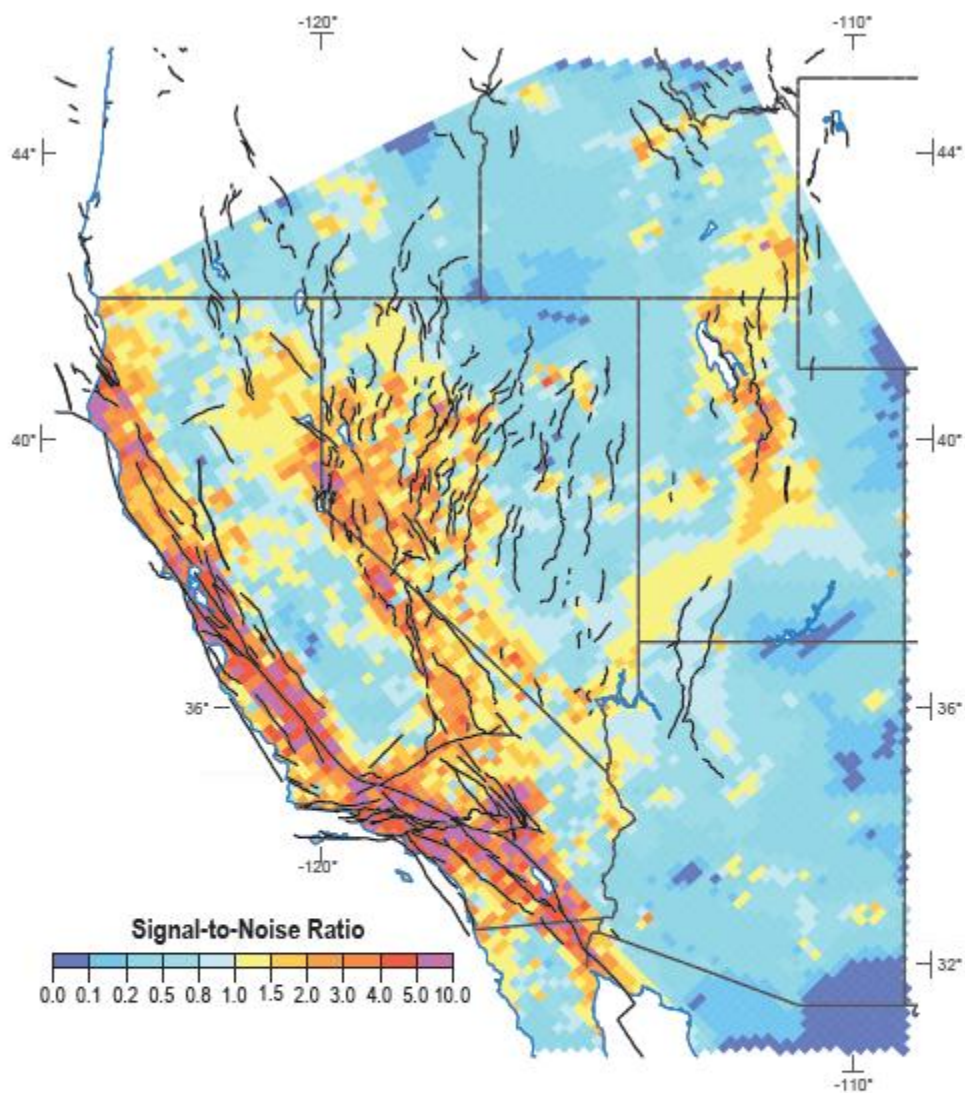
(1) Active faults occur nearly everywhere in Nevada, including Carson City.





Wells
21 Feb 08
M = 6.0

(2) Earthquakes have occurred throughout Nevada.

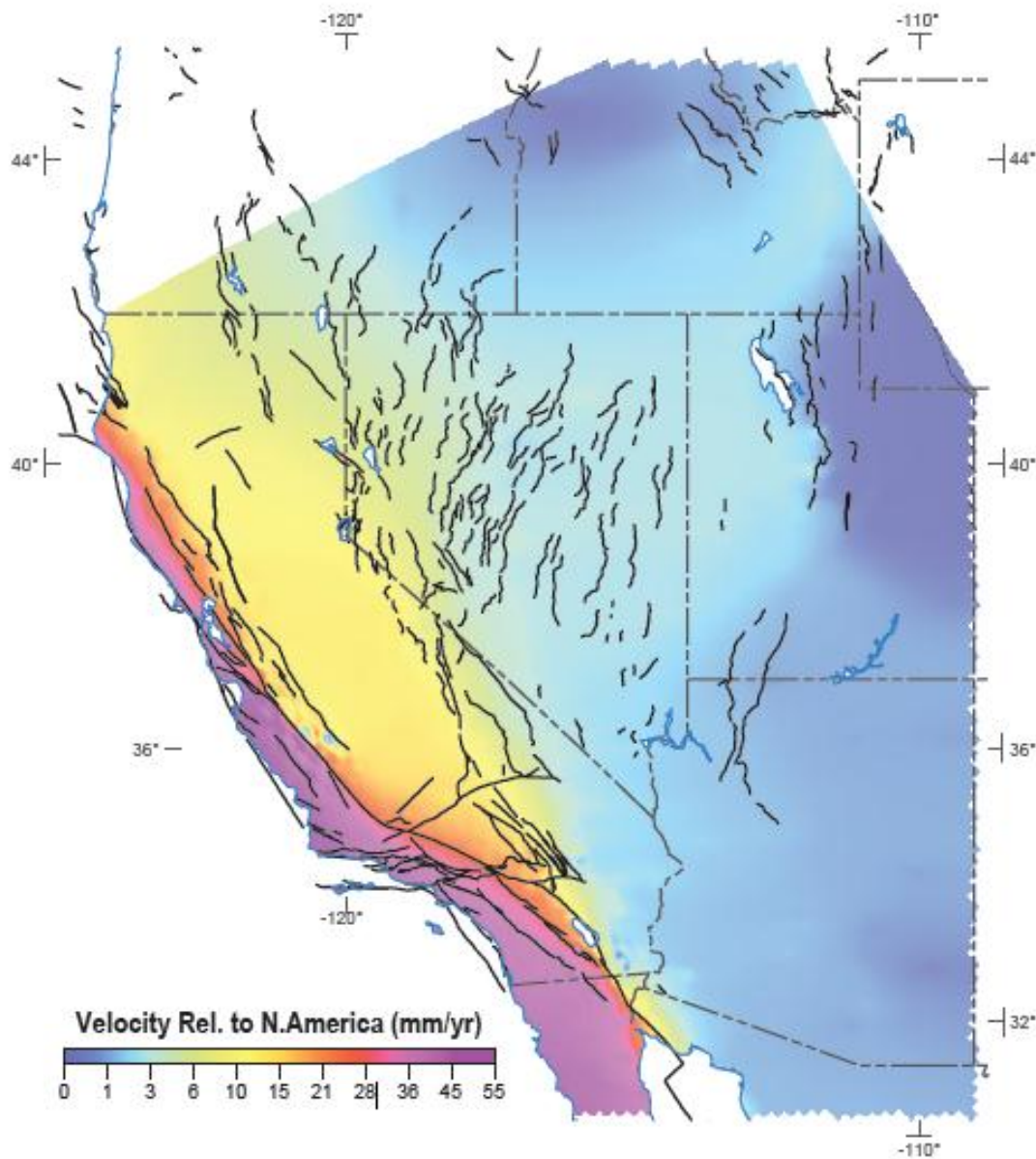


Uncertainty is high in areas with few geodetic GPS data points (areas in blue on this map).



Signal-to-noise (SNR) ratio defined as the ratio of second invariant of the strain rate over the a posteriori standard deviation. These values are strongly affected by the GPS station density and the precision of velocities. Everywhere where $SNR < 1$ the area could be considered rigid within one standard deviation. Conversely, for areas that the model suggests are nearly rigid and where $SNR < 1$ (e.g., Arizona, eastern Nevada) strain rates may be much more localized (i.e., higher) than the model suggests.

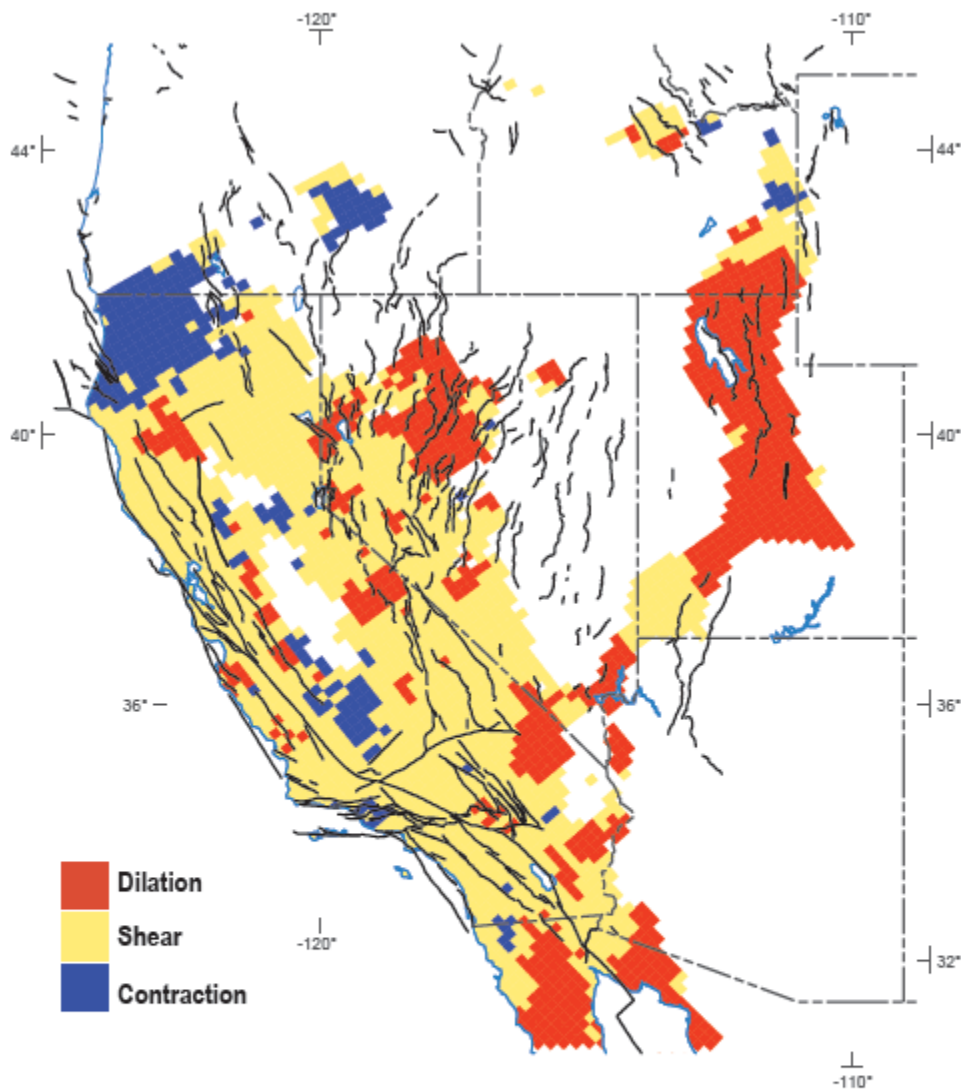
West of the San Andreas fault in California, the Pacific Plate is moving northwest relative to the North American Plate.



Contour map of the amplitude of interpolated velocities relative to North America.
Results are clipped at coast.



Kreemer et al. (2012)



General style of deformation for all areas where at least one strain rate principal component is > 6 nanostrain/yr. Results are spatially averaged. We define shear where the largest absolute principal value is less than twice the smallest absolute principal value. If not shear, we define dilatation or contraction when the largest principal value is positive or negative, respectively. Results are clipped at coast.

Western Nevada is accommodating ~20% of the North American-Pacific plate interaction, mostly along right-lateral strike-slip faults and oblique-slip normal faults.

Extension is occurring mostly in western and central Nevada (and along the Wasatch front in Utah) along normal faults.

State	Surface Growth (acres/yr)
AZ	0.08
CA	-0.96
NV	0.20
UT	0.21

The negative value for California indicates shrinking, not growing.

Nevada and Utah are growing.

A Geodetic Strain Rate Model for the Pacific-North American Plate Boundary, Western United States

Corné Kreemer¹
William C. Hammond¹
Geoffrey Blewitt¹
Austin A. Holland²
Richard A. Bennett²

¹Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology,
University of Nevada Reno
²Department of Geological Sciences,
University of Arizona
2012

SUMMARY

The map presents a geodetic strain rate model for the Pacific-North American plate boundary in the western United States. The model is based on GPS data and is presented as a map of the western United States. The map shows the distribution of strain rates across the region, with colors indicating different levels of strain rate. The map also shows the locations of GPS stations and the boundaries of the Pacific and North American plates.



GPS DATA

The GPS data used in this model were collected from 1994 to 2008. The data were collected from 1,000 GPS stations across the western United States. The data were used to calculate the strain rates across the region. The map shows the distribution of strain rates across the region, with colors indicating different levels of strain rate. The map also shows the locations of GPS stations and the boundaries of the Pacific and North American plates.

MODELING DETAILS

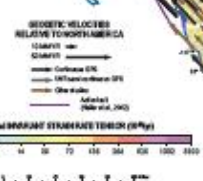
The model was created using a finite element method. The model was based on the GPS data and was used to calculate the strain rates across the region. The map shows the distribution of strain rates across the region, with colors indicating different levels of strain rate. The map also shows the locations of GPS stations and the boundaries of the Pacific and North American plates.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

Beck, S. L., & Molnar, P. (1998). Geodesy and the evolution of the Pacific-North American plate boundary. *Journal of Geophysical Research*, 103, 15,111-15,126.
Blewitt, G., Hammond, W. C., & Kreemer, C. (2007). Geodetic strain rates in the Pacific-North American plate boundary region. *Journal of Geophysical Research*, 112, B03401.
Holland, A. A., & Kreemer, C. (2009). Geodetic strain rates in the Pacific-North American plate boundary region. *Journal of Geophysical Research*, 114, B03401.
Kreemer, C., Hammond, W. C., & Blewitt, G. (2012). Geodetic strain rates in the Pacific-North American plate boundary region. *Journal of Geophysical Research*, 117, B03401.

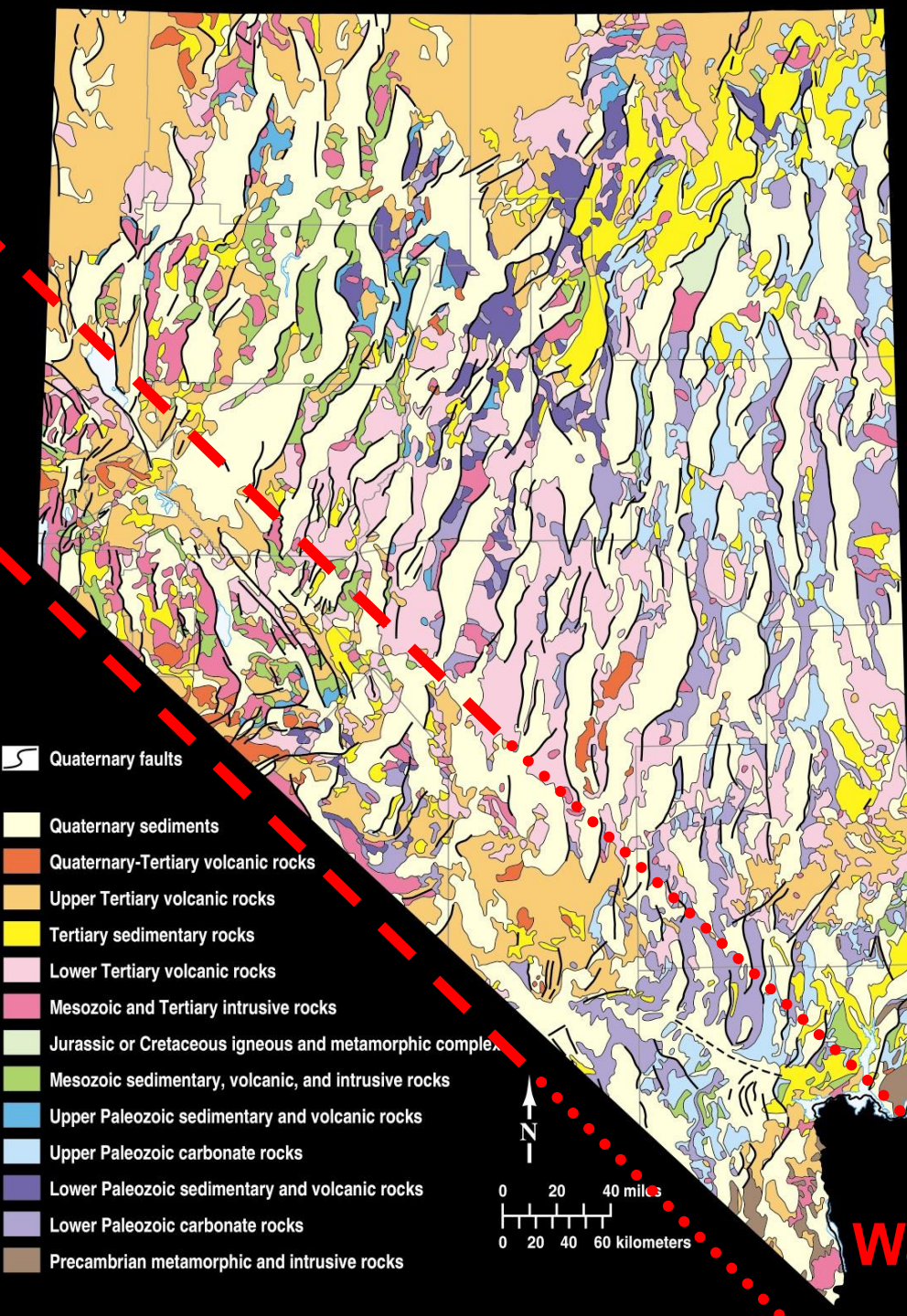
State	Surface Growth (mm/yr)
AK	0.01
CA	0.01
HI	0.01
UT	0.01



(3) Geodetic data indicate that the Nevada is gaining about 0.2 acre of area per year through crustal extension, and that western Nevada is accommodating ~20% of the North American-Pacific plate interaction.



Kreemer et al. (2012)



In Nevada, much of the right-lateral shear between the North American and Pacific plates occurs along northwest-striking strike-slip faults of the Walker Lane.

Extension largely is accommodated along N- to NE-striking, basin-bounding normal faults.

Walker Lane

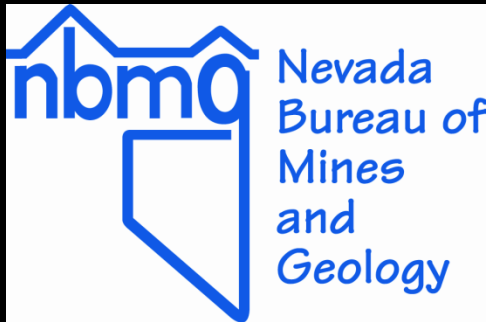
The hazard: expressed in terms of probability of an earthquake of a given magnitude occurring within 50 years and within 50 km of the community.

Community	% Probability of magnitude greater than or equal to magnitude				
	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0
Dayton	>90	~80	70-75	50-55	12-15
Carson City	>90	~80	70	50-55	12-15
Reno	>90	~80	67	50	12-15
Incline Village	>90	~80	60-70	40-50	10-12
Stateline	>90	~80	60-70	40-50	10
Fallon	80-90	~60	35	20-25	6-8
Las Vegas	40-50	~30	12	4-5	<0.5
Elko	30-40	~25	10-15	6-8	0.5-1
Wells	30-40	~20	9	6	0.5-1
Laughlin	10-20	~5	2-3	0.5-1	<0.5

Data are from the USGS at <http://eqint.cr.usgs.gov/eqprob/2002/index.php> .
 Values for magnitude 5.5 are extrapolated between 5.0 and 6.0.

Earthquake faults occur throughout Nevada,
and **potential losses from earthquakes are high
for many communities.**

NBMG Open-File Report 09-8, *Estimated Losses from Earthquakes near Nevada Communities*, demonstrates that the consequences of earthquakes can be huge in Nevada, particularly if individuals are not prepared.



Earthquake risks in Nevada are assessed by the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology using the Federal Emergency Management Agency's loss-estimation model, HAZUS-MH, and the U.S. Geological Survey's probabilistic seismic hazard analysis.

These loss estimates are useful in hazard-mitigation planning, in building scenarios for emergency response and recovery exercises, and in helping emergency managers and the Governor make decisions on official disaster declarations after an actual earthquake.

INCIDENT NAME - VIGILANT GUARD ^{TIME} 0600
7.1 MAGNITUDE EARTHQUAKE
INITIAL DAMAGE REPORT -
COLLEGE DORMITORY COLLAPSE w/ VICTIMS
LABORATORY / CHEMICAL FACILITY COLLAPSE w/ VICTIMS
INCIDENT COMMAND - RENO FIRE DEPT.
RESOURCES - RENO FD USE, ON SCENE
NEVADA TASK FORCE 1 - LAS VEGAS
REMSA, SPARKS PD,
REQUESTED - 92ND CIVIL SUPPORT TEAM - NATIONAL GUARD
LAS VEGAS
NATIONAL GUARD BATTALIONS + RESOURCES
FROM CALIFORNIA, HAWAII, ARIZONA,
UTAH, IDAHO, WASHINGTON STATE
INITIAL REPORT -
DAMAGE ALSO REPORTED - CARSON CITY, CHURCHILL CO.
LYON COUNTY, DOUGLAS COUNTY
STORSEY SE - VIRGINIA CITY +
INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT
AFTERSHOCKS POSSIBLE -



Earthquake risks in Nevada are assessed by the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology using the Federal Emergency Management Agency's loss-estimation model, HAZUS-MH, and the U.S. Geological Survey's probabilistic seismic hazard analysis.

NBMG Open-File Report 09-8, *Estimated Losses from Earthquakes near Nevada Communities*, contains HAZUS scenarios for magnitude 5.0, 5.5, 6.0, 6.5, and 7.0 earthquakes near 38 communities in Nevada.

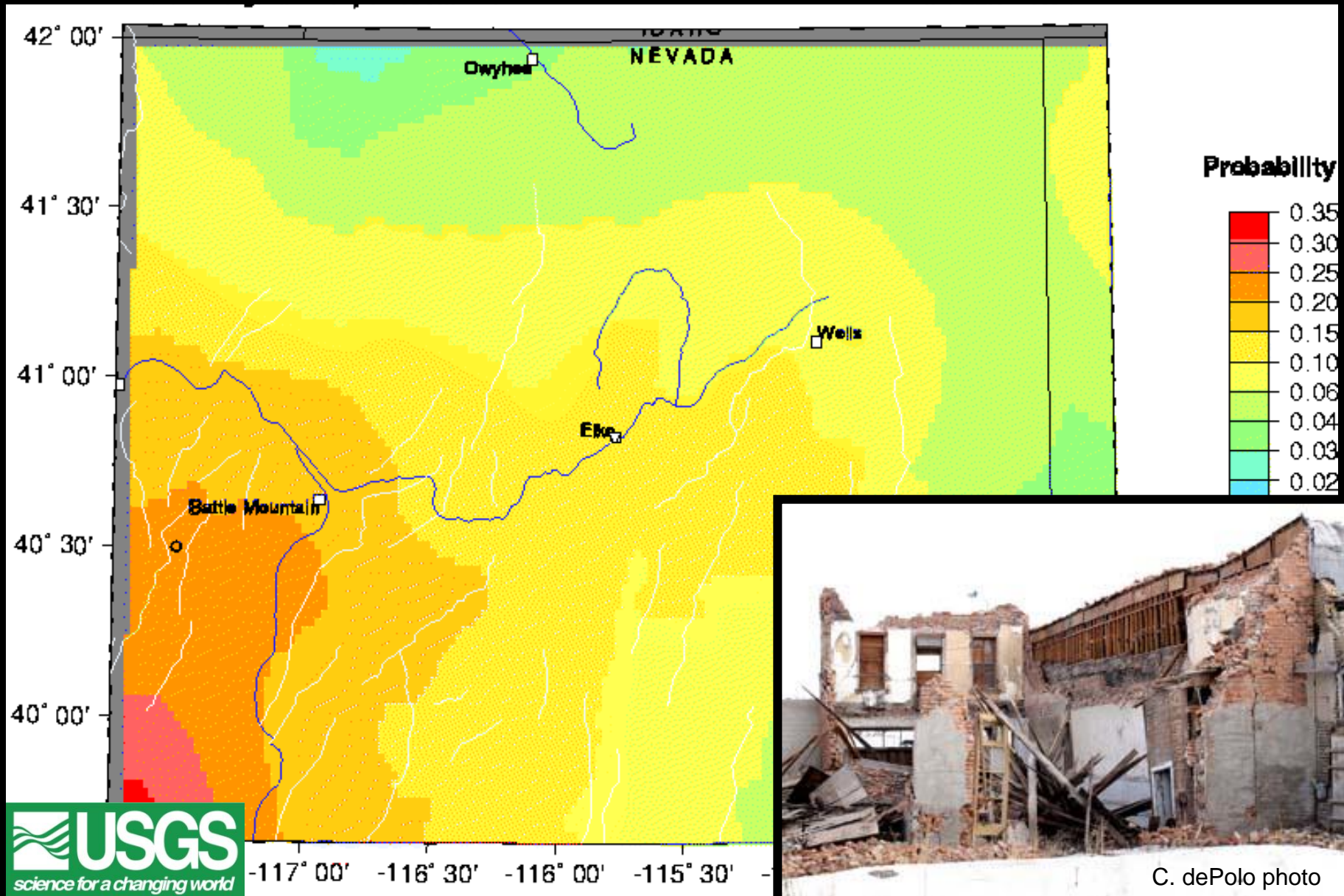
Uncertainties in the location of epicenters, depths, and magnitude, when combined with changing population and uncertainties in local effects (soil and rock types, assumptions about attenuation, basin geometry, liquefaction potential, and directivity), make loss estimates generally consistent within one order of magnitude (a factor of 10), although experience with urban earthquakes in the US has generally yielded numbers within a factor of 2 or 3 of the actual damages.

HAZUS estimates for total economic loss from a magnitude 6.0 earthquake and probability of an earthquake of this magnitude or greater occurring within 50 years and within 50 km of the community.

Community	Total Economic Loss	Probability in 50 years within 50 km
Las Vegas	\$7.2 billion	12%
Reno	\$1.9 billion	67%
Carson City	\$650 million	70%
Elko	\$160 million	10 to 15%
Fallon	\$110 million	35%
Wells	\$30 million	9%

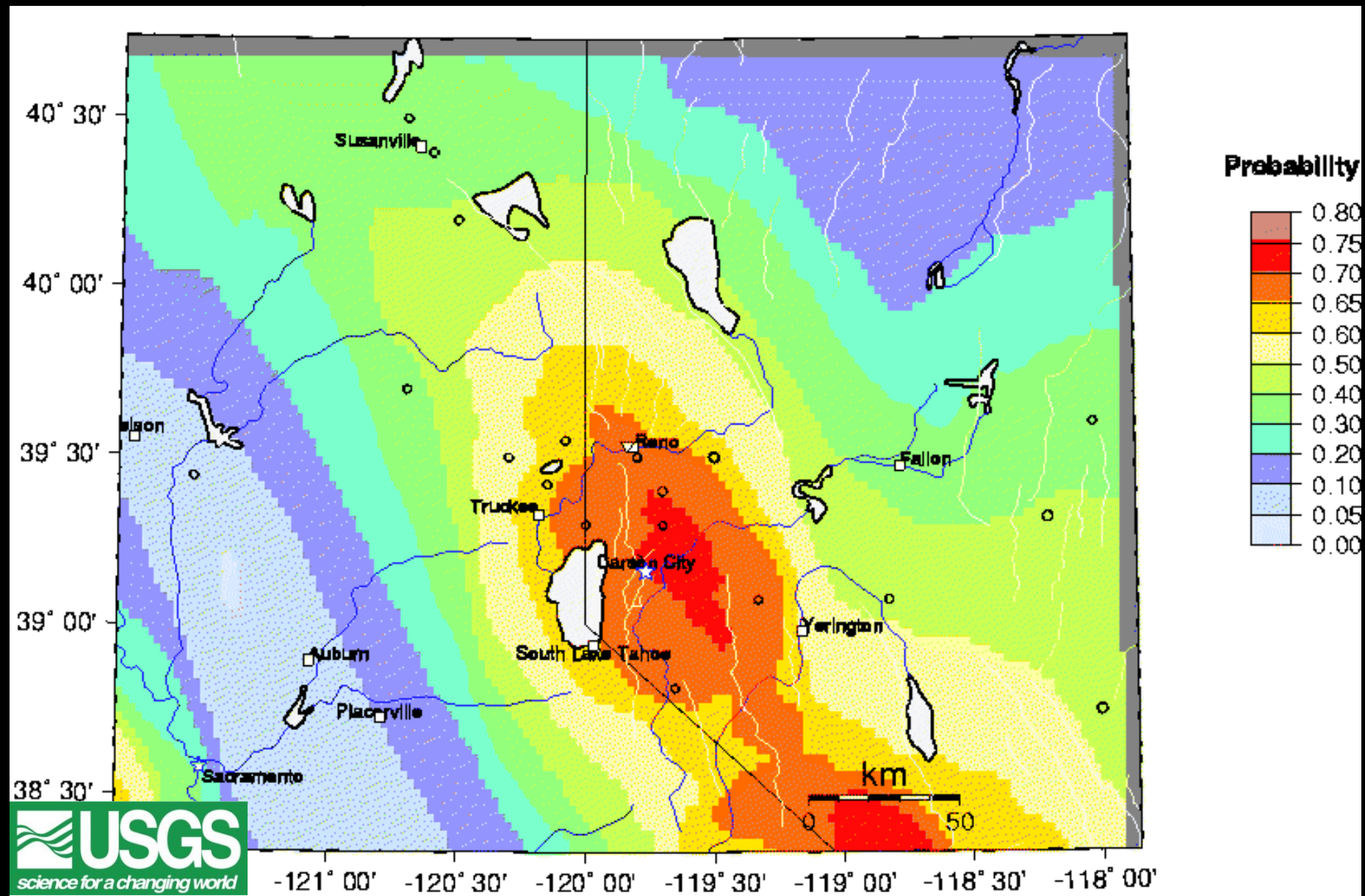
Total economic loss is from HAZUS. Probabilities are from the USGS at <http://eqint.cr.usgs.gov/eqprob/2002/index.php> .

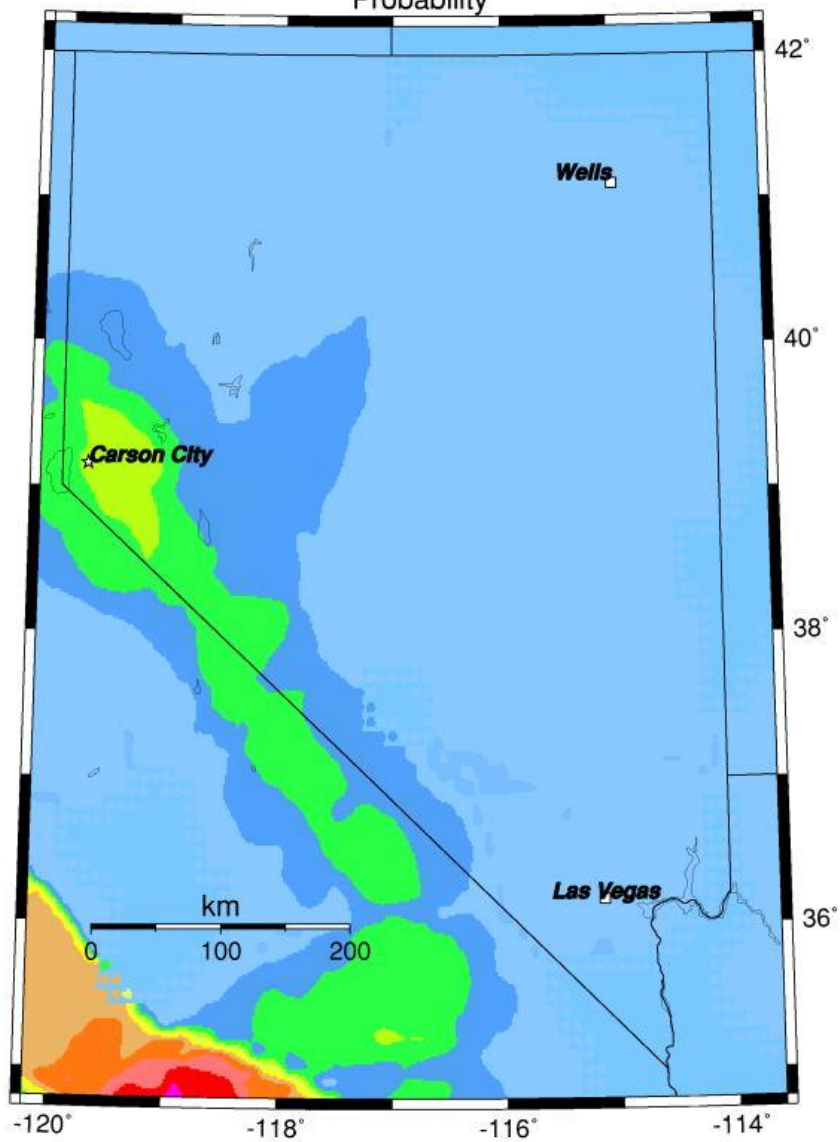
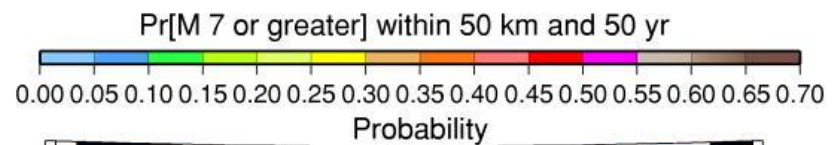
The probability of a magnitude 6.0 earthquake occurring within 50 km of Wells, Nevada within the next 50 years is approximately 9%.
It happened on 21 February 2008.



C. dePolo photo

The probability of a magnitude 6.0 earthquake occurring within 50 km of Carson City within the next 50 years is approximately 70%, 7.8 times higher than for Wells.





Earthquake faults occur throughout Nevada, and potential losses from earthquakes are high for many communities.

The consequences of earthquakes can be huge in Nevada, particularly if individuals are not prepared.

A. Be prepared to respond.

B. Mitigate structural risks, largely through building codes and avoiding faults and areas of liquefaction.

C. Mitigate nonstructural risks.

Unreinforced masonry building (URM)
that collapsed during the Wells
earthquake on 21 February 2008



View from back, 20 May 2009



View from front, 20 May 2009

Definition of potential unreinforced masonry (URM) buildings in Nevada:

buildings listed by County Assessors or State Public Works as built before 1974 with brick, stone, or block masonry structure.

Caution: This is a preliminary study based on data provided by the County Assessors and the State of Nevada. We know there are errors in the database:

URMs missed - not recorded as masonry structures

URMs missed – ones on federal or Indian lands

URMs counted due to wrong building type in the database

Wrong locations due to poor address coding

Misidentifications due to lack of construction date

Buildings that may have been seismically retrofitted

Buildings that have been removed.

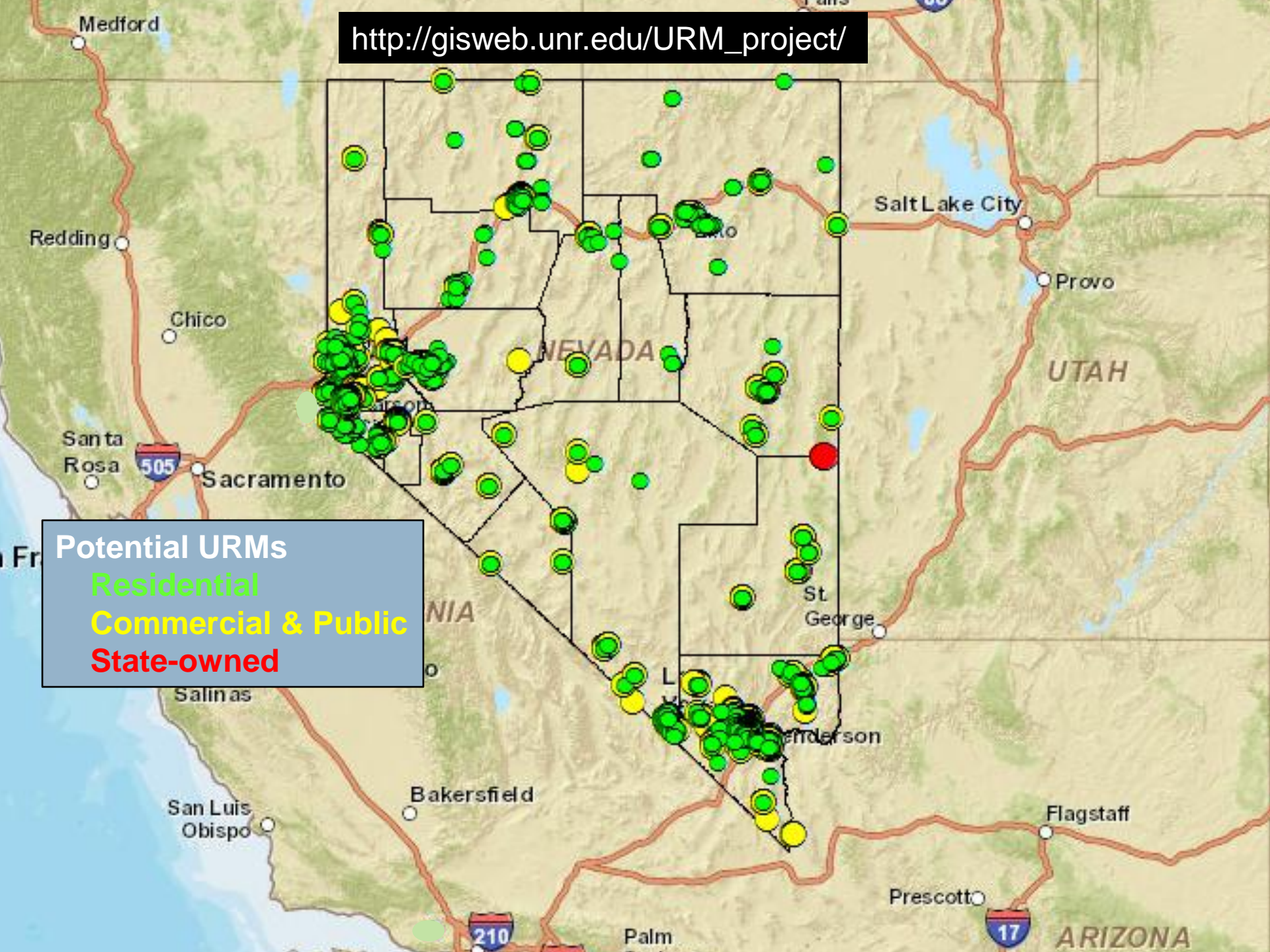
Recommendation 1 (draft): Jurisdictions (cities, counties, state) should use this County Assessors' data to follow up with on-the-ground inspections and checks of building plans. Individuals should determine if their buildings are URMs.

Potential URMs in Nevada – totals*

7,354	Residential
16,145	Commercial & Public (city and county)
<u>98</u>	State-owned
23,597	TOTAL*

* The total does not include buildings owned by the federal government.

http://gisweb.unr.edu/URM_project/



Observations:

Because URMs are mostly 50+ years old, many have deteriorated and need maintenance. Some may have been damaged from shaking during previous distant or small earthquakes.





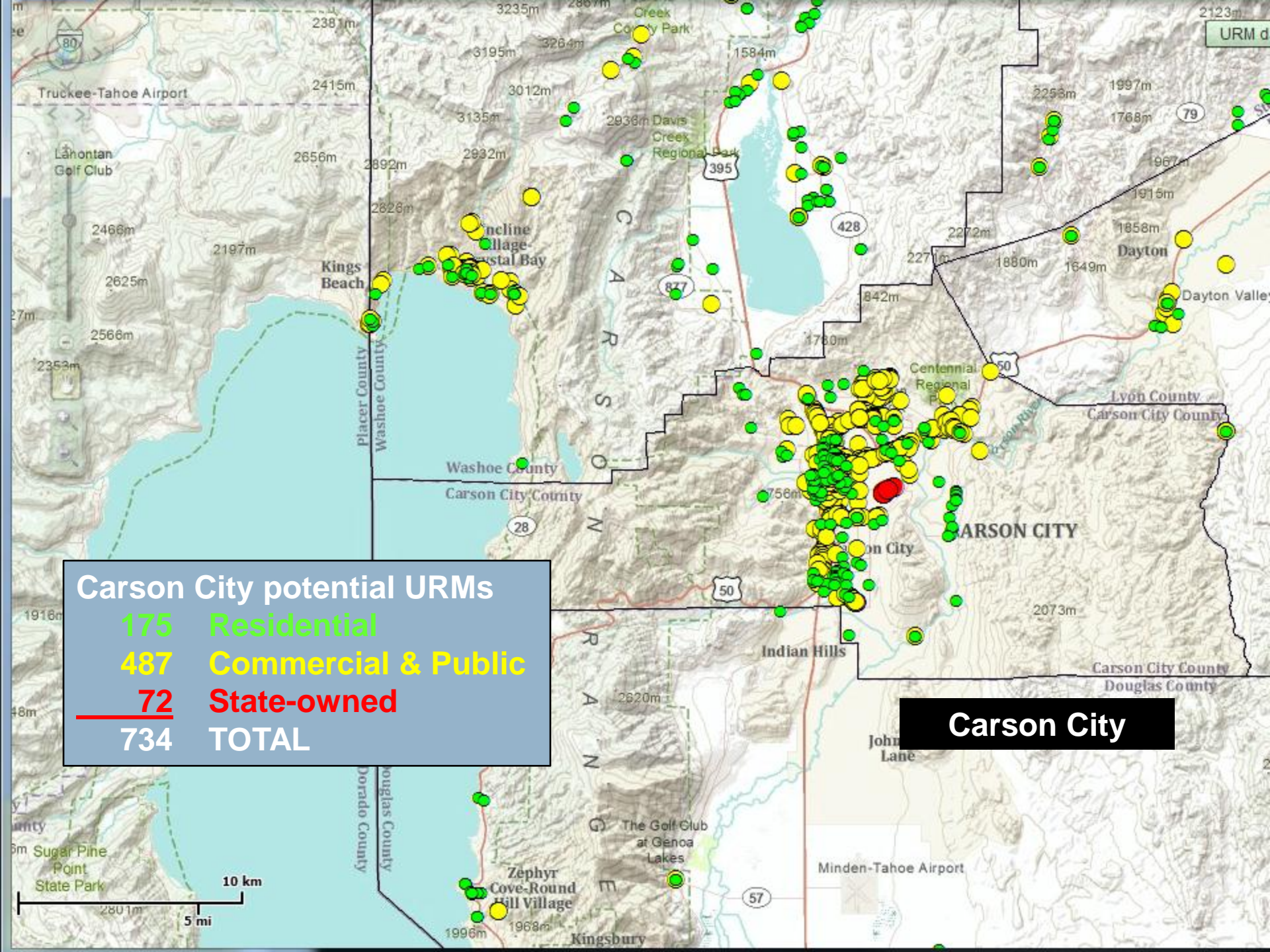


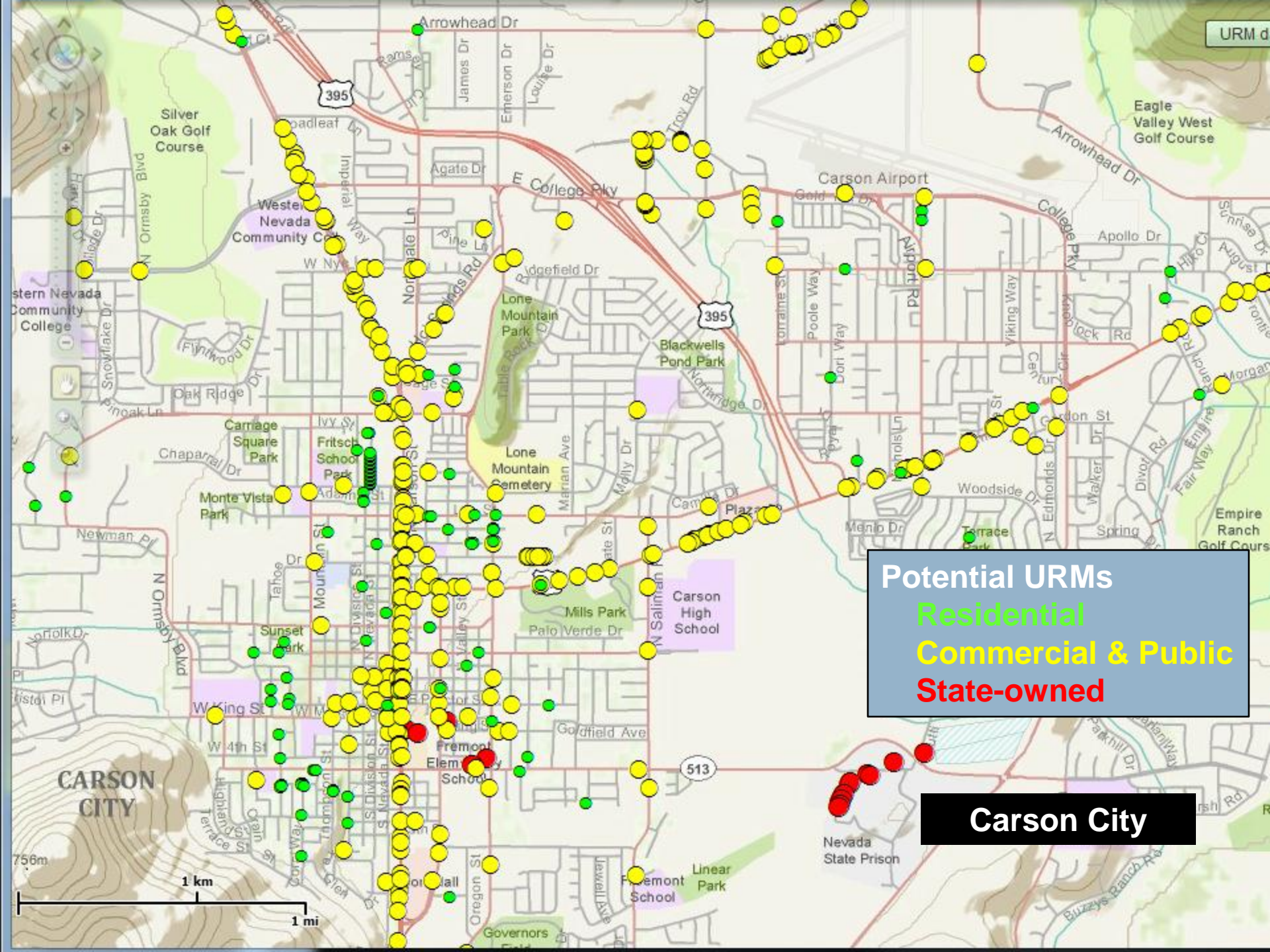


Carson City potential URM

175	Residential
487	Commercial & Public
<u>72</u>	State-owned
734	TOTAL

Carson City



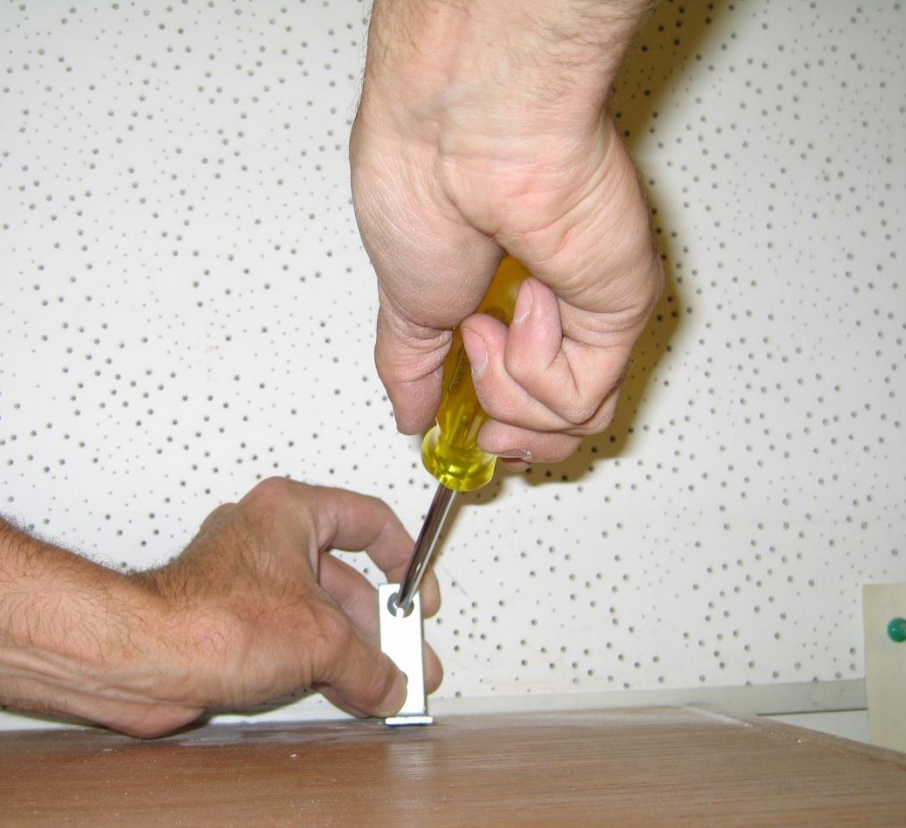


Potential URM's
Residential
Commercial & Public
State-owned

Carson City



Nonstructural damage often can be easily prevented.



Earthquake-secure bookshelves in the office of the State Geologist



**Secured computers at the
Clark County Building Department**

Thank you!

And thanks to Craig dePolo, Gary Johnson, Christine Ballard, Heather Armeno, Irene Seeley, Linda D. Goar, and Jordan T. Hastings for their work on the open-file reports (OF 09-8 and 09-9), which are available as online documents at www.nbmng.unr.edu.

From there, go to online documents at <http://www.nbmng.unr.edu/dox/dox.htm>, then scroll down to OF 09-8 or 09-9. Link to the fault map from OF 09-9.

