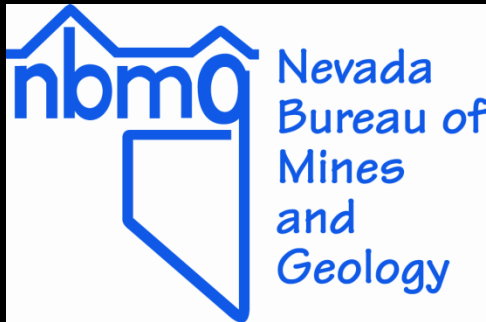
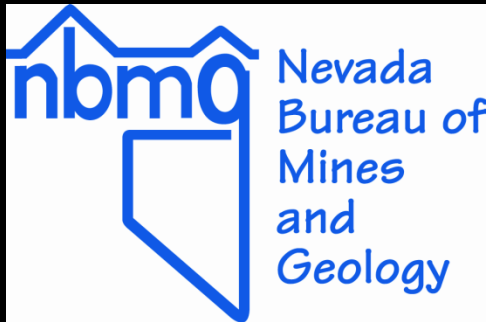


Earthquake Hazards in Storey County

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

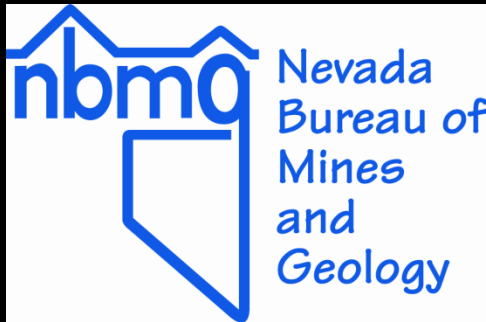


Earthquake faults occur throughout Nevada, and potential losses from earthquakes are high for many communities, including those in Storey County

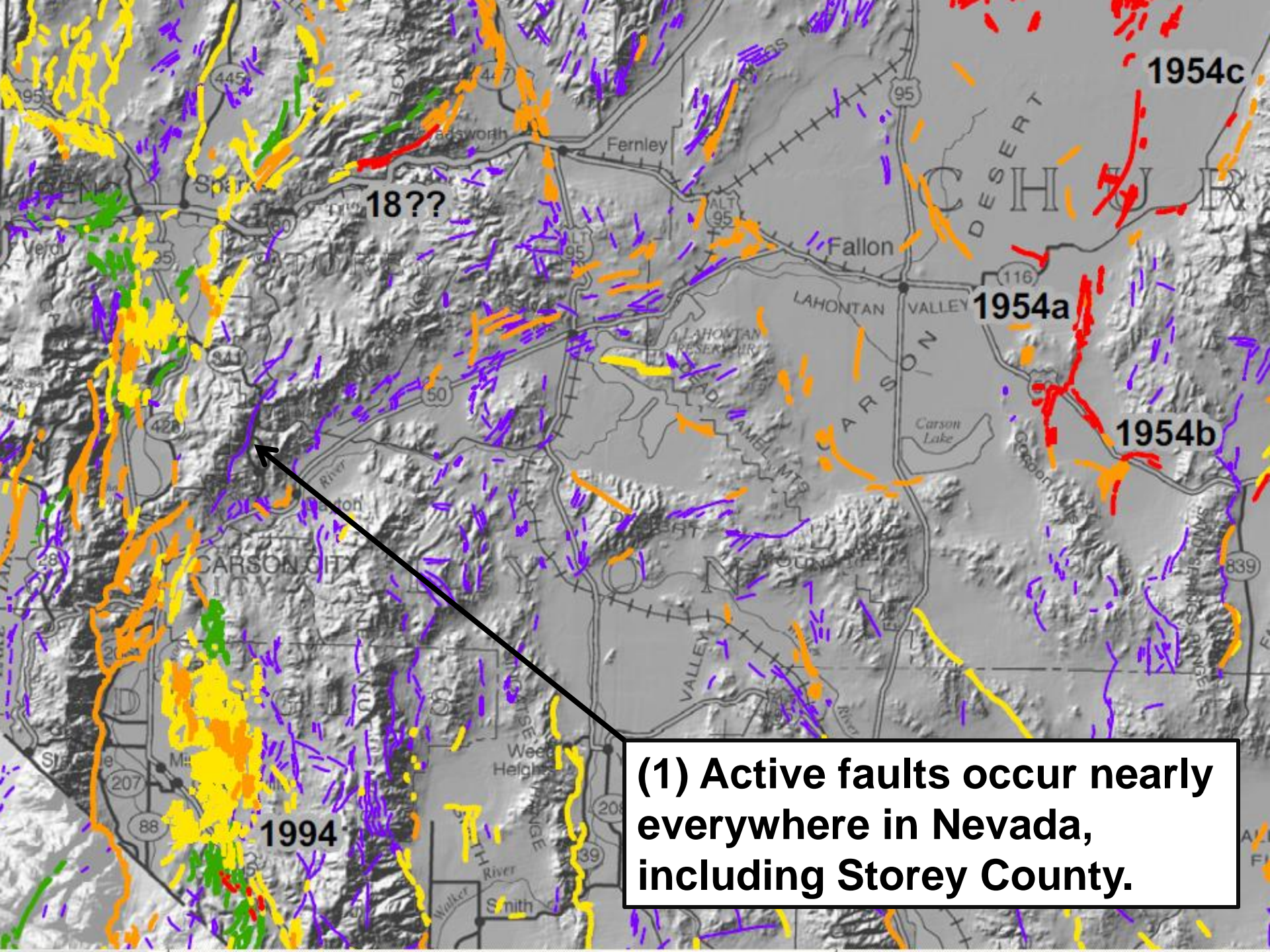


**Earthquake faults occur throughout Nevada,
and potential losses from earthquakes are high
for many communities.**

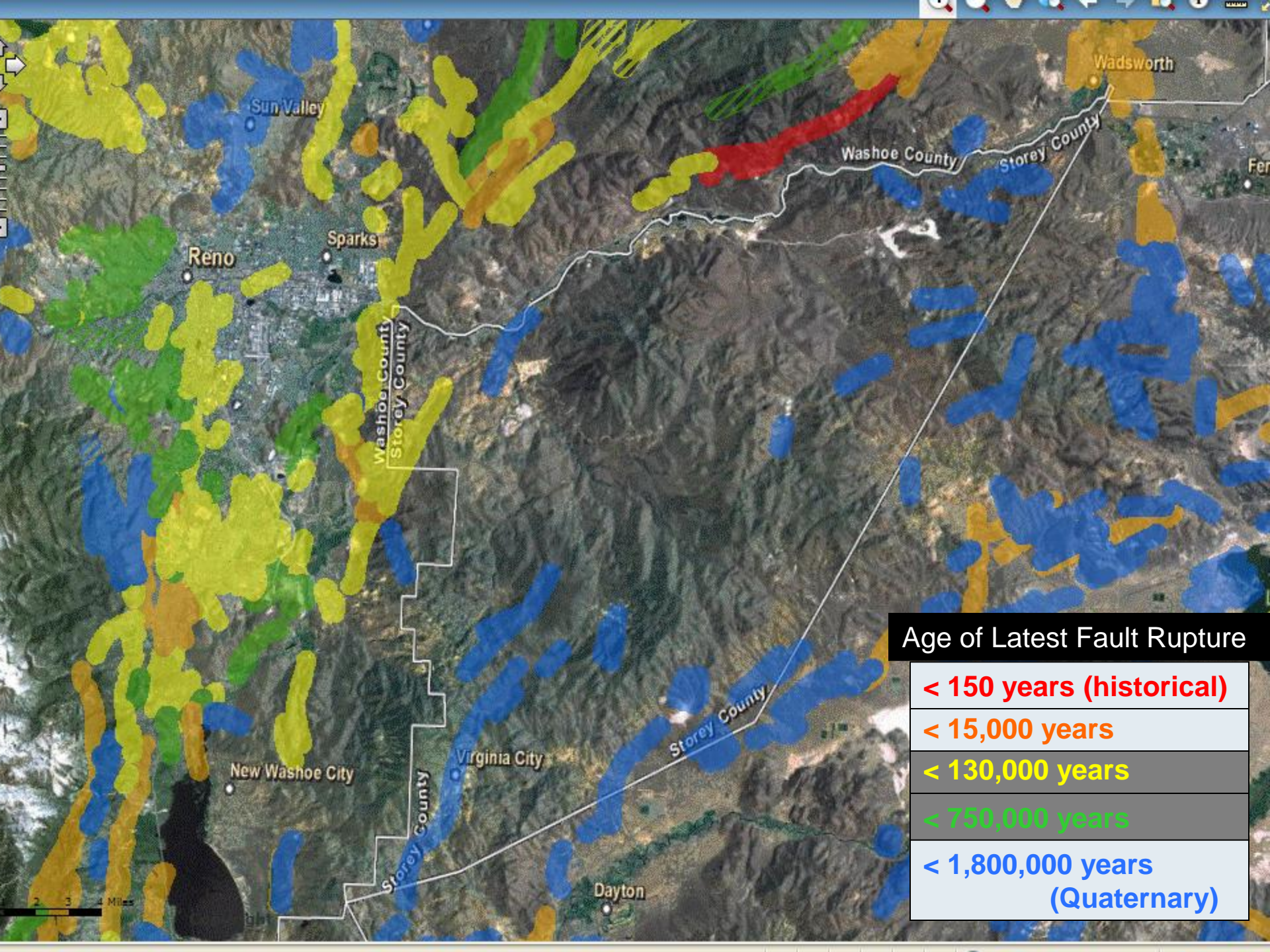
**NBMG Map 167, *Quaternary Faults in Nevada*, is now
available not only as a poster but also as an interactive
map (Open-File Report 09-9) on line at
www.nbmg.unr.edu. You can use it to locate your home
or business.**







(1) Active faults occur nearly everywhere in Nevada, including Storey County.



Age of Latest Fault Rupture

< 150 years (historical)

< 15,000 years

< 130,000 years

< 750,000 years

< 1,800,000 years
(Quaternary)

Look for a fault **Find Address**

Easy to pinpoint an address

Results

Map Contents

Find Address

☒ Quaternary
☒ Legend
☒ Base Data
☒ 9i10glj_TC
☒ Base Data
☒ USGS_aer
☒ Base Data

Street or Intersection:
 City:
 State:
 ZIP:





Look for a fault | Find Address

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

Results

☒ C Street, Virginia City

- ☒ C St
- ☒ C St
- ☒ C St
- ☒ C St
- ☒ C St
- ☒ C St

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

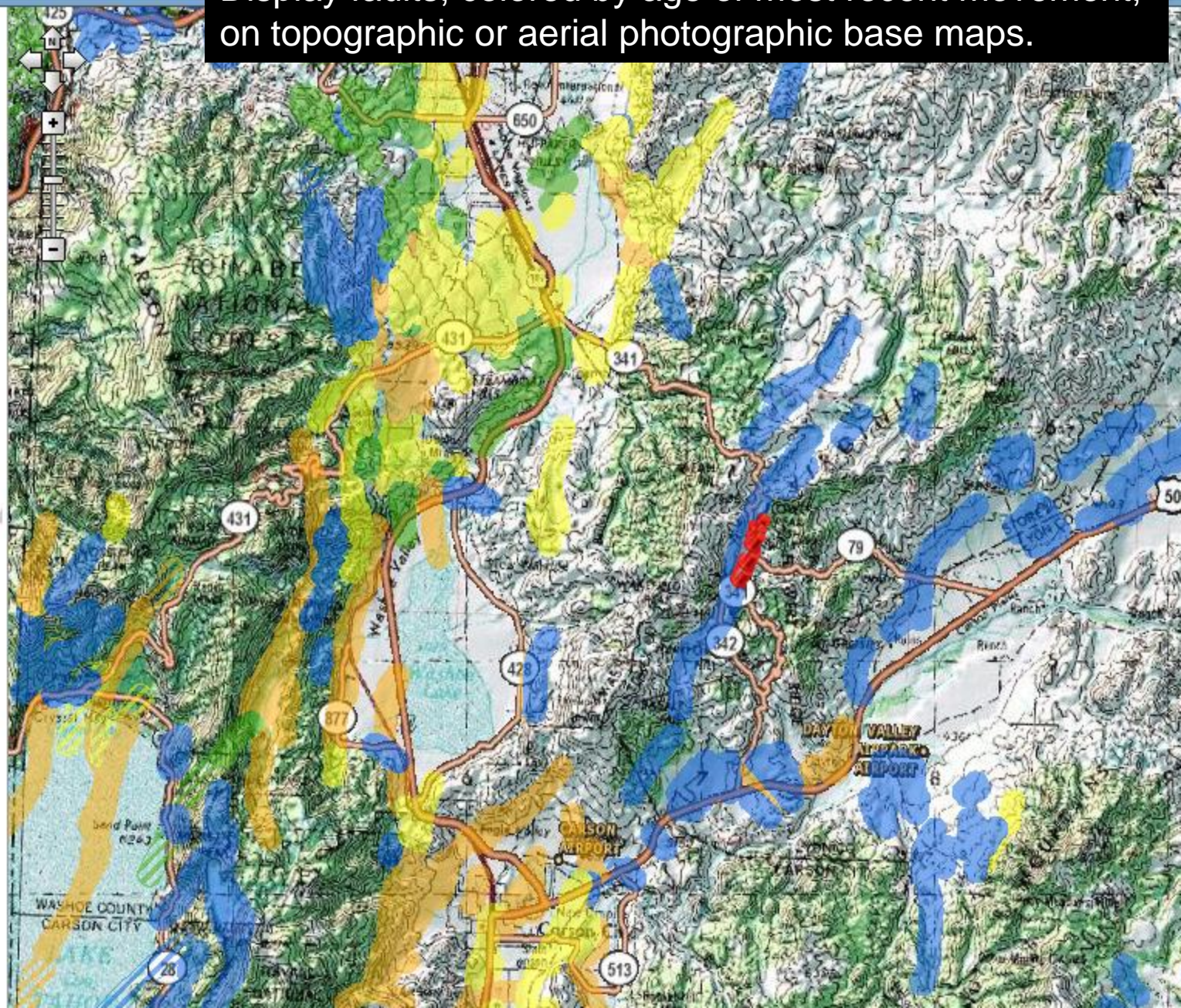
☒ Base Data

☒ 9i10glj_TOPO_data

☒ Base Data

☒ USGS_aerial_photographs

☒ Base Data



Look for a fault | Find Address

Information is available on individual faults.

Results

☒ C Street, Virginia City

- ☒ C St
- ☒ C St
- ☒ C St
- ☒ C St
- ☒ C St
- ☒ C St

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

Comstock Fault (dePolo) (Legend)

Name	Comstock Fault (dePolo)
Zone_	
Age	<1,800,000 years
Type	N
Symbol	
Source	USGS Q Fault & Fold Database
Remarks	
SlipRate	
QFLT_ID	
QFTL_NUM	
Symbol	Mapped

Quaternary_Faults > Legend

[Add to Results](#)



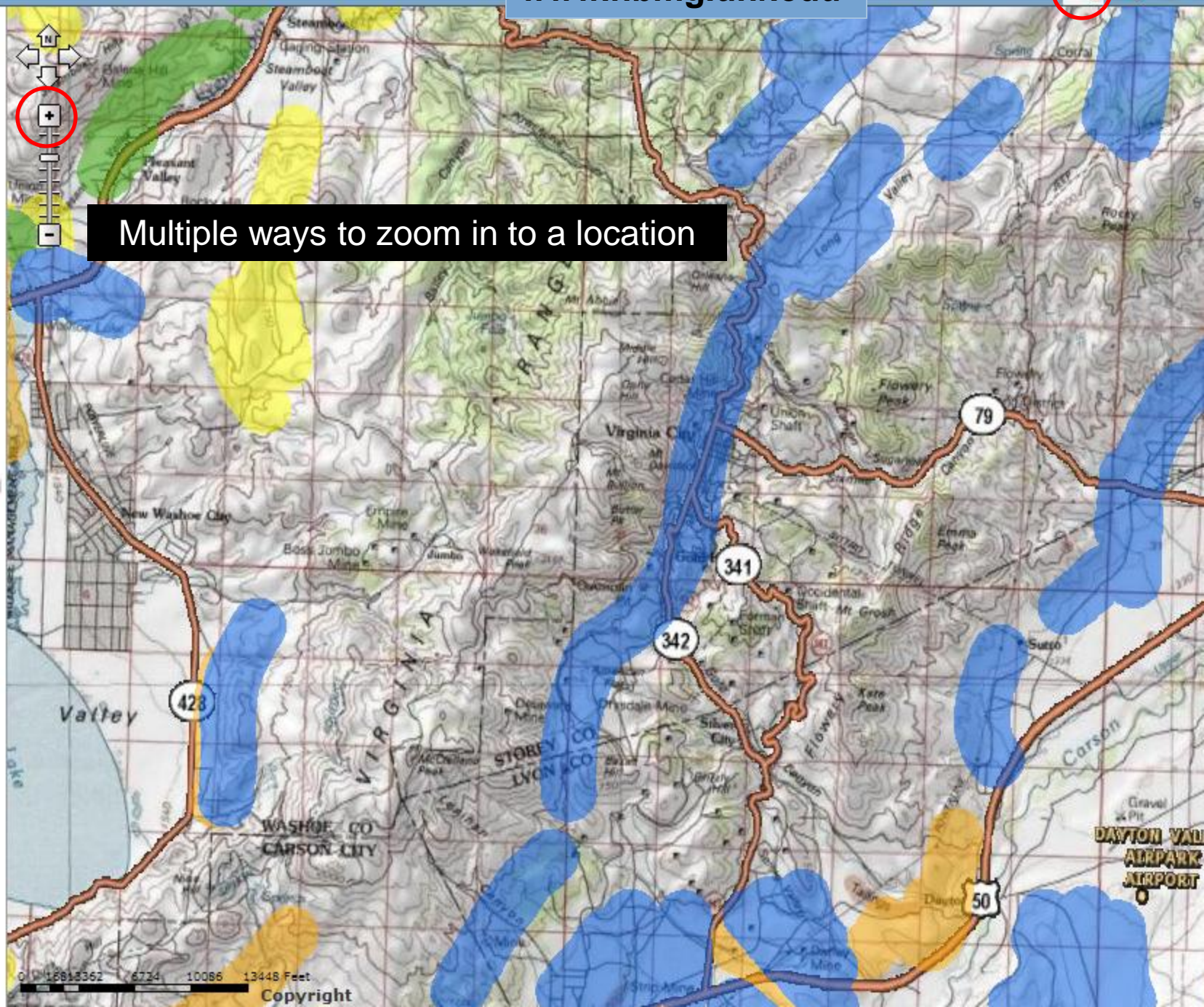
Multiple ways to zoom in to a location

ents

Secondary_Faults

Legend

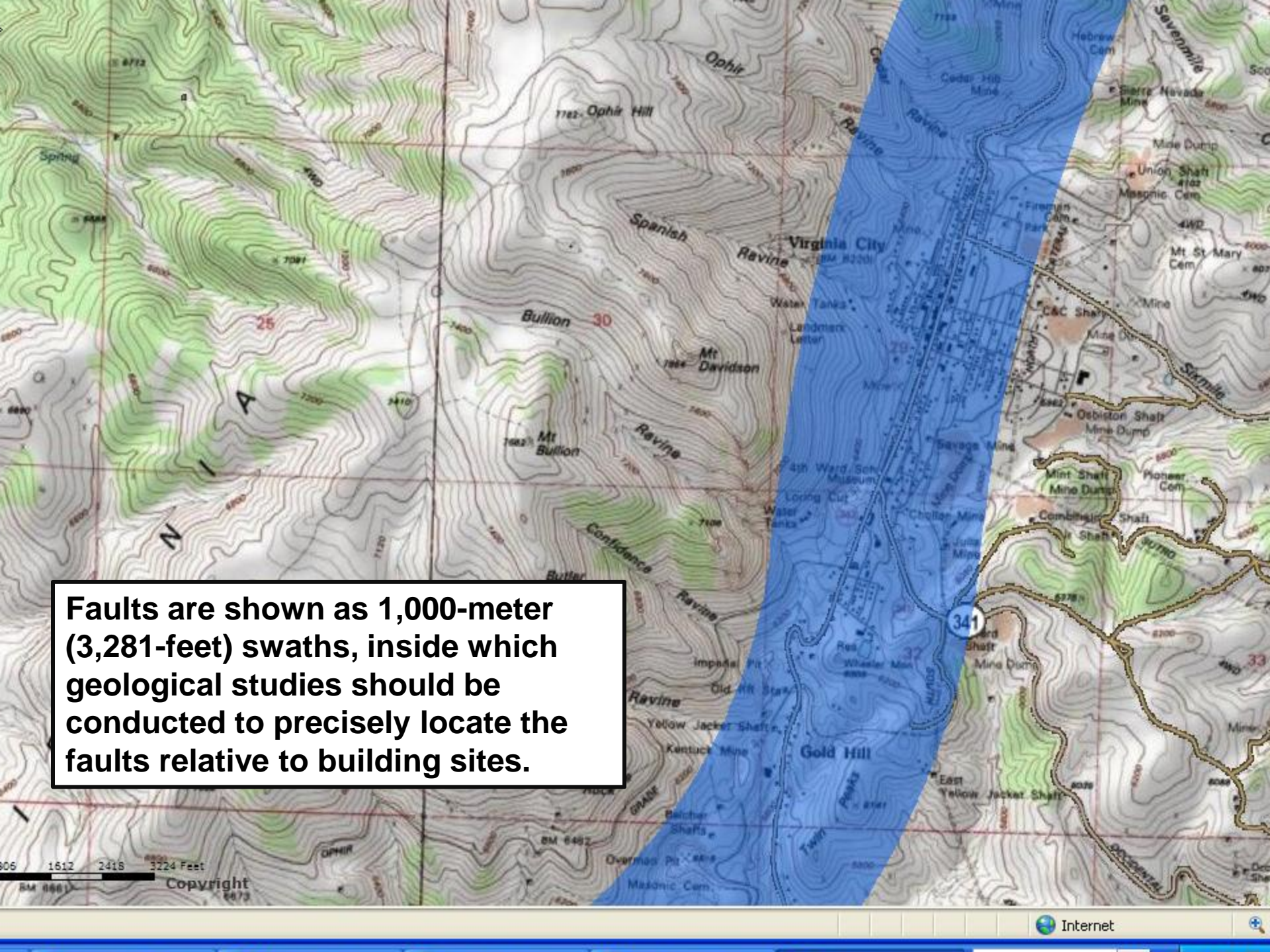
- Historic - within the
- Historic - within the
- latest Pleistocene &
- latest Pleistocene &
- late Quaternary - wi
- late Quaternary - wi
- middle Quaternary -
- middle Quaternary -
- Quaternary - within
- Quaternary - within
- Base Data
- lj_TOPO_data
- Base Data
- S_aerial_photographs
- Base Data



0 6724 10086 13448 Feet

Copyright

DAYTON VALLEY
AIRPORT

A topographic map of Virginia City, Nevada, and surrounding areas. The map features contour lines indicating elevation, with green shading for higher elevations and brown for lower elevations. A prominent blue-shaded area, representing a fault, runs diagonally from the upper right towards the lower left, passing through the city of Virginia City. Various geographical features are labeled, including Ophir Hill, Spanish Ravine, Bullion Ravine, Confidence Ravine, and Gold Hill. Numerous mines and shafts are marked, such as the Cedar Hill Mine, Union Shaft, and Obiston Shaft. A scale bar at the bottom left shows distances in feet (0, 1612, 2418, 3224). A copyright notice for 1973 is visible at the bottom left. A text box in the lower-left corner provides information about faults.

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.

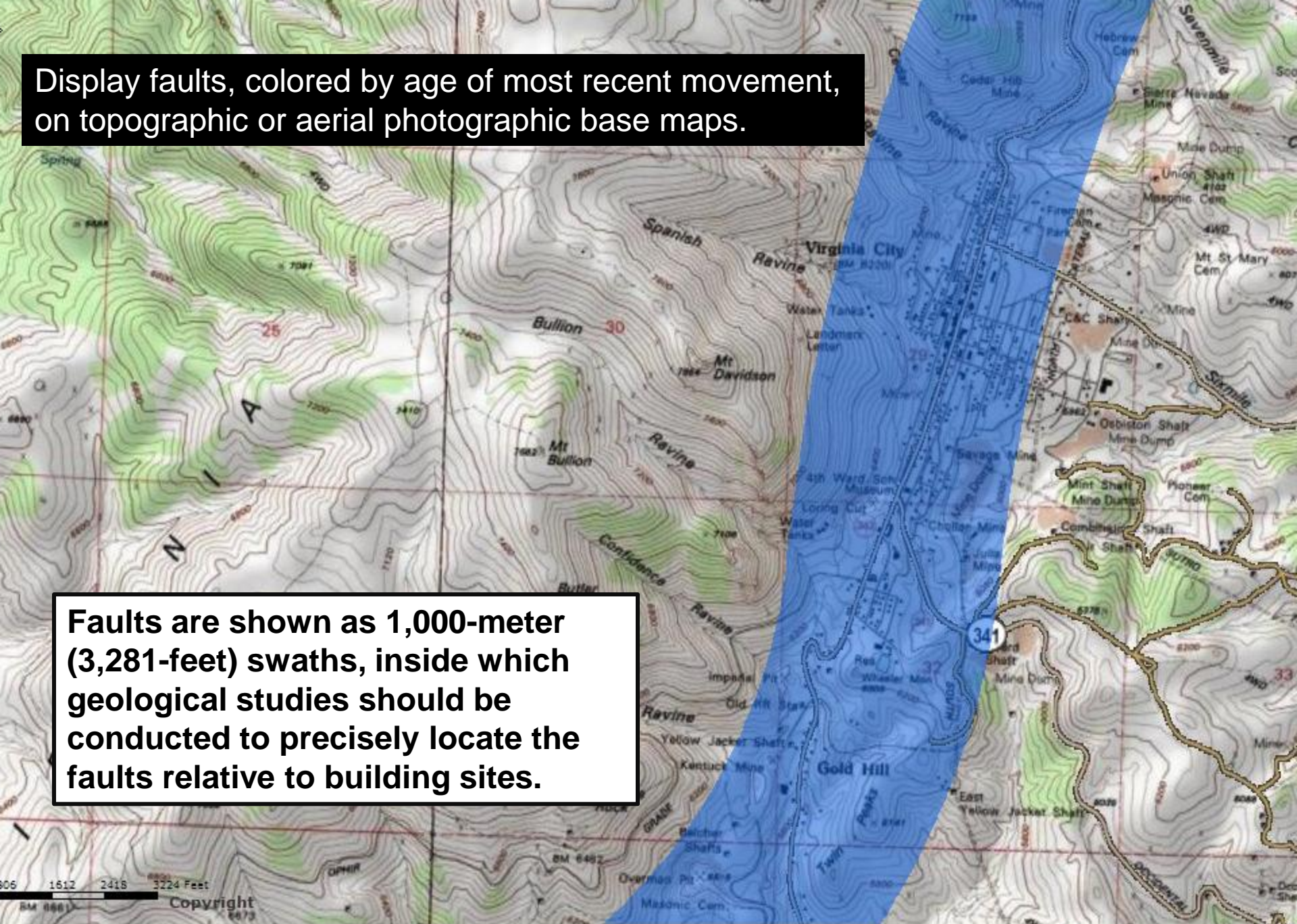
An aerial photograph of a landscape, likely a mountainous region, with a prominent blue-shaded area representing a fault zone. The blue area is a wide, curved band that runs diagonally across the image. The surrounding terrain is rugged and brownish-green, showing signs of erosion and vegetation. A vertical white line, possibly a road or a boundary, runs through the center of the image. The blue-shaded area is wider in some places and narrower in others, following the contours of the land.

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

**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.**

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

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.



Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Map 165 –
Geologic Map of the Virginia City Quadrangle –
by Hudson, Castor, Garside, and Henry (2009),
1:24,000 scale.

**Fault locations are more accurately
displayed on modern geologic
maps, which are available for some
locations, but it is always best to
conduct detailed geological studies
to precisely locate the faults
relative to building sites.**

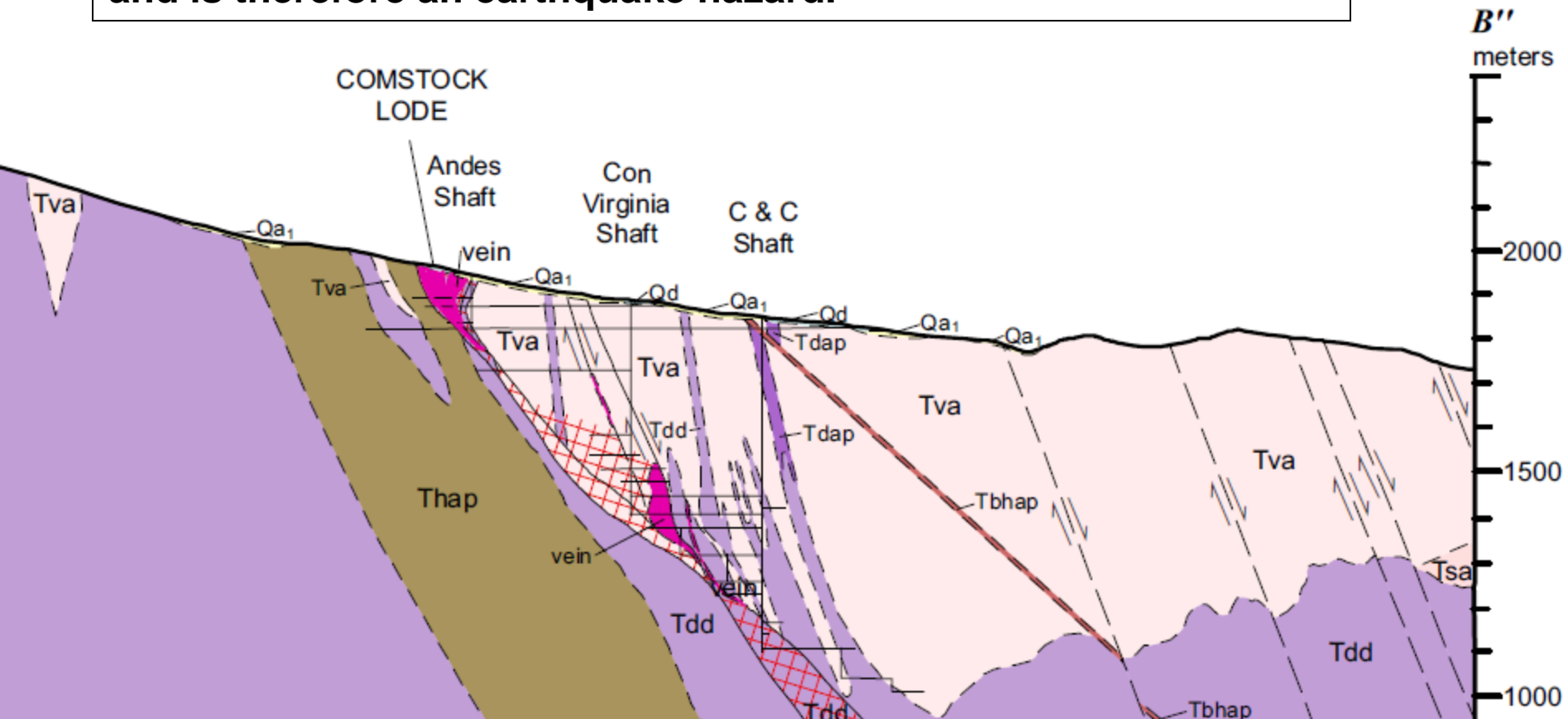
Fault locations are more accurately displayed on modern geologic maps, which are available for some locations, but it is always best to conduct detailed geological studies to precisely locate the faults relative to building sites.

Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Map 165 –
Geologic Map of the Virginia City Quadrangle –
by Hudson, Castor, Garside, and Henry (2009),
1:24,000 scale.

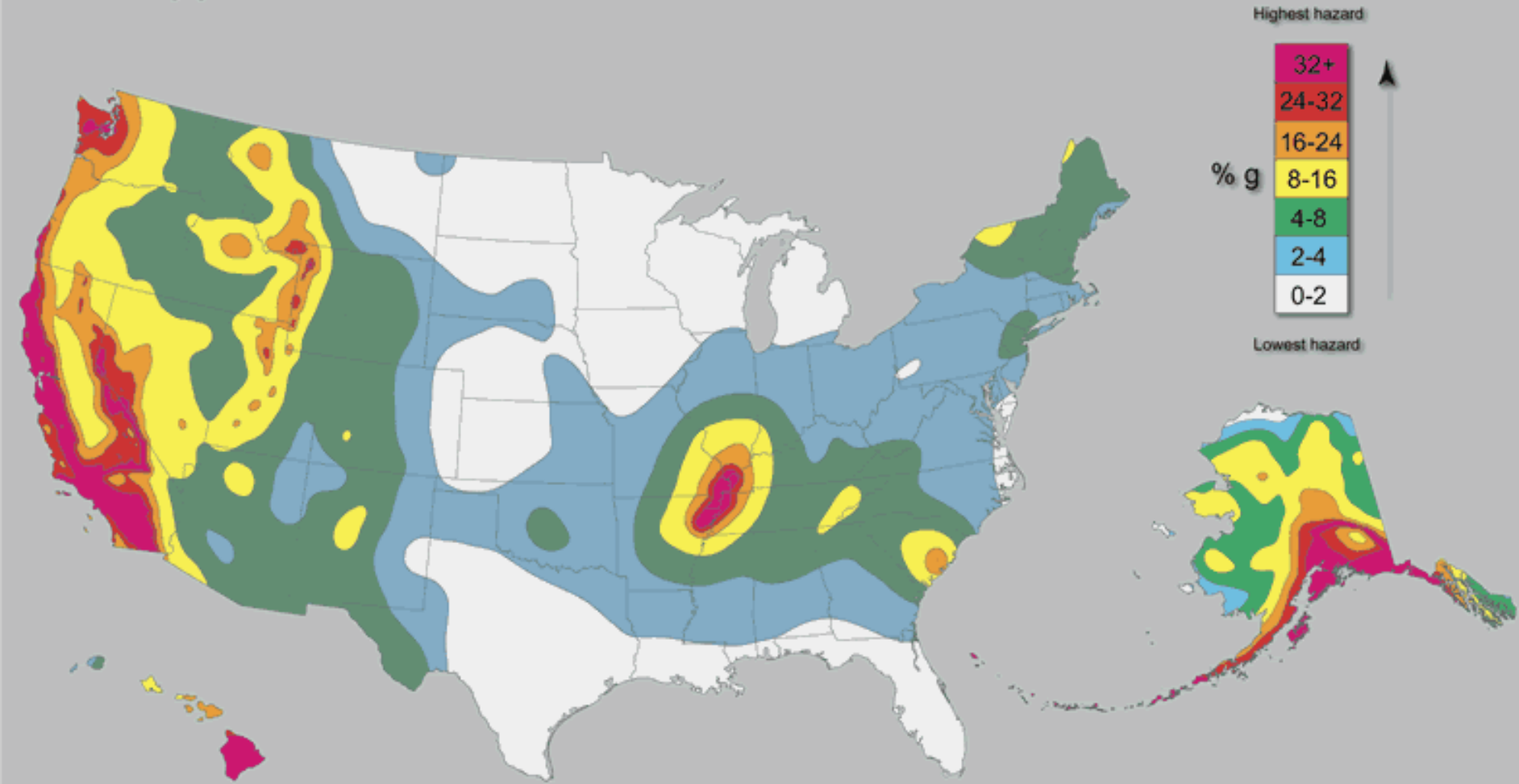
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Fault locations are more accurately displayed on modern geologic maps, which are available for some locations, but it is always best to conduct detailed geological studies to precisely locate the faults relative to building sites.

The Comstock Fault, along which the Comstock Lode formed 14 million years ago, has moved during the last 1.8 million years and is therefore an earthquake hazard.



Cross section, looking north, across the Comstock Lode, Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Map 165 – Geologic Map of the Virginia City Quadrangle – by Hudson, Castor, Garside, and Henry (2009), 1:24,000 scale.

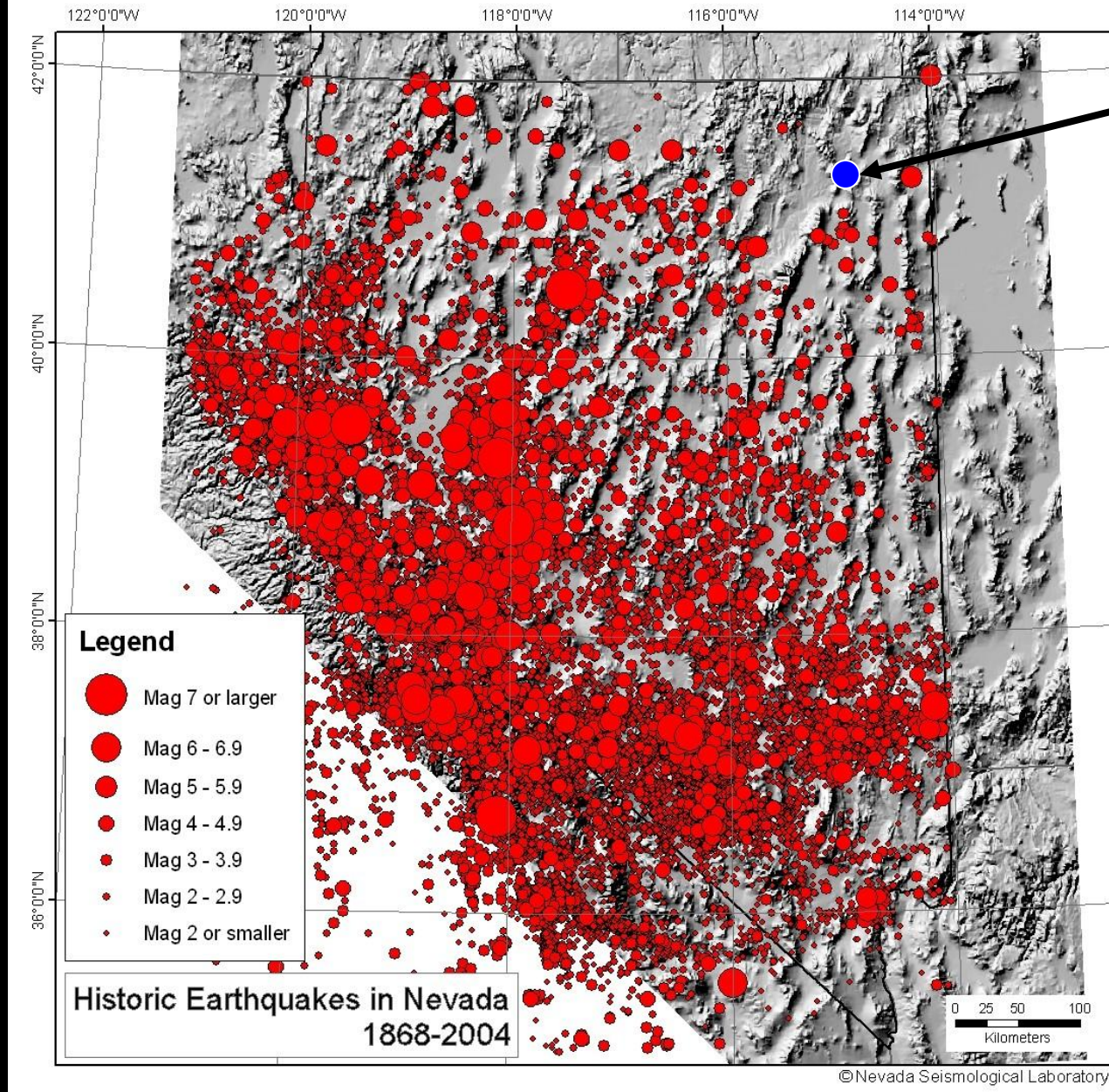


The USGS integrates (1) fault, (2) earthquake, and (3) geodetic data into its probabilistic seismic hazard analysis.



(1) Active faults occur nearly everywhere in Nevada, including Storey County.

This is a topographic map of Nevada, showing the state's terrain with shaded relief. Overlaid on the map are numerous active faults, represented by colored lines. Purple lines are the most numerous and are distributed across the entire state. Yellow and orange lines are also widespread, often following major mountain ranges and valleys. Green lines are less frequent and appear in specific regions. Some faults are labeled with years, indicating seismic activity: 1950, 1877, 1915, 1954a, 1954b, 1954c, 1954d, 1954e, and 1903. The map also shows major geographical features like the Owyhee Desert in the northeast and the Sierra Nevada in the west.



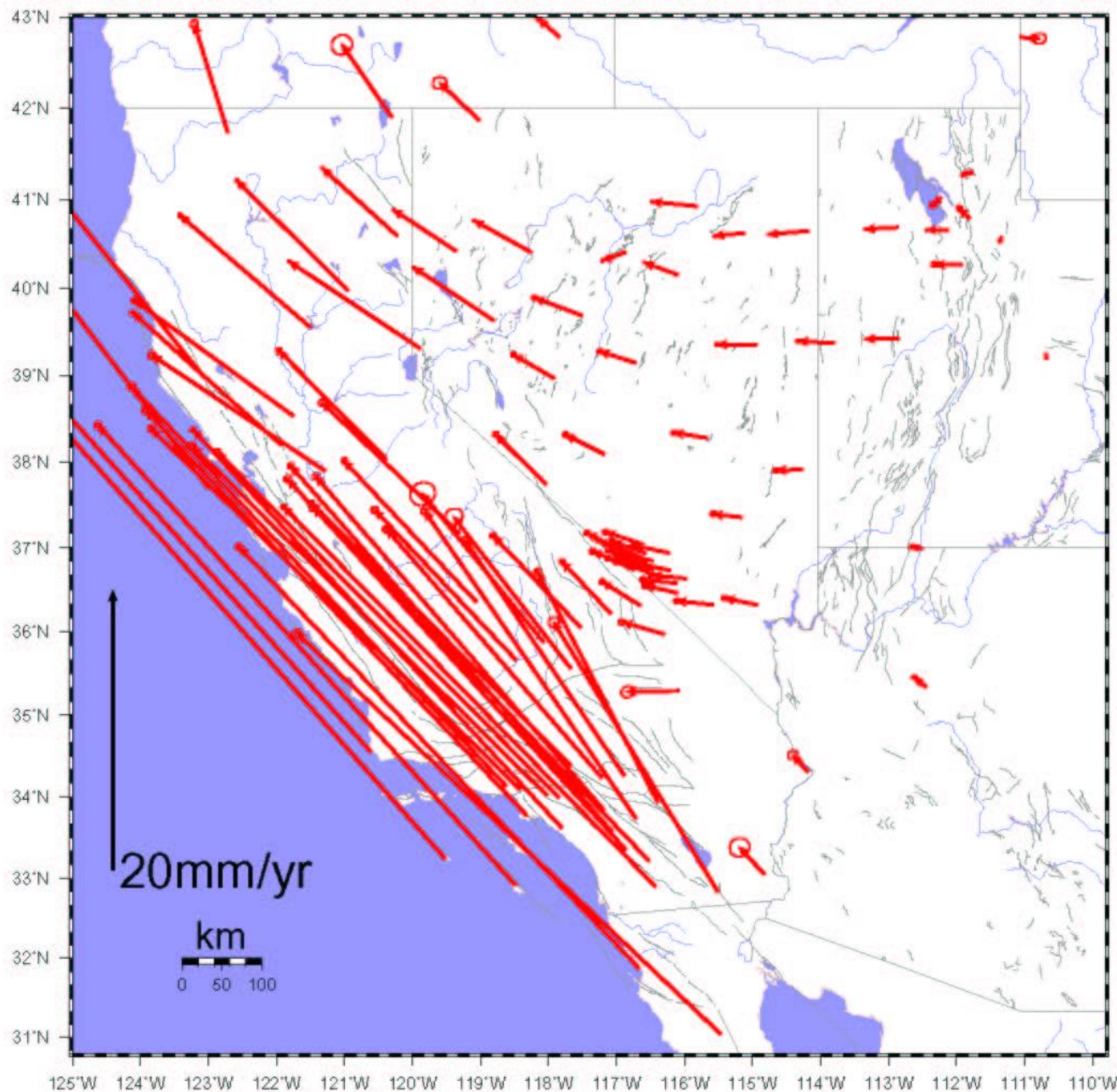
Wells
21 Feb 08
M = 6.0

(2) Earthquakes have occurred throughout Nevada.

Historical Earthquakes in Storey County

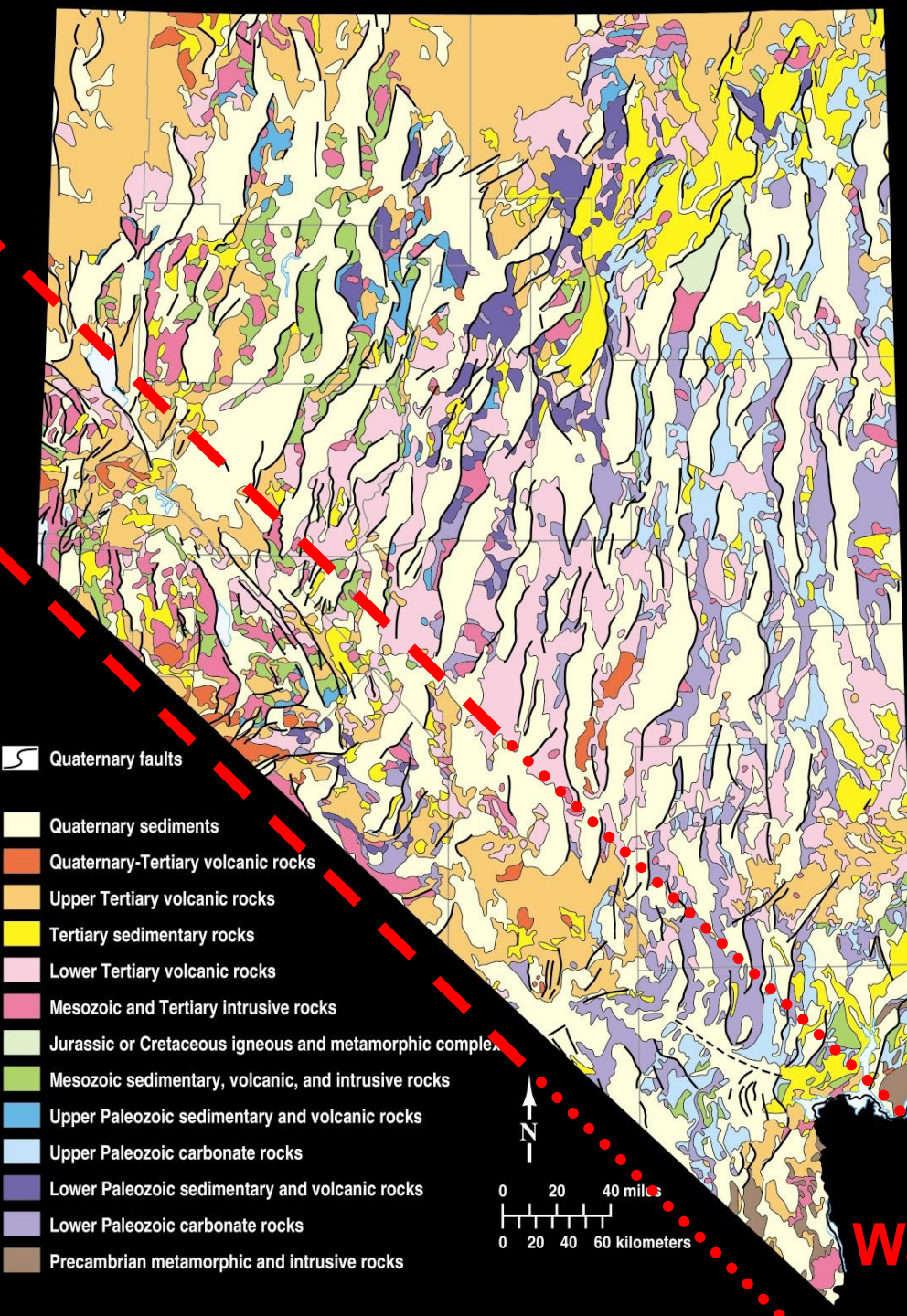
May 29, 1868 – Magnitude 6.0: At Virginia City, brick buildings were cracked, some bricks were shaken down, and plaster fell in nearly all brick buildings; had two foreshocks – at 14 and 5 minutes before the main event; may have been a foreshock to the earthquake 1.5 years later.

December 26, 1869 – Magnitude 6.7: Seriously damaged masonry walls in Virginia City and Washoe City, and caused some damage in the Sierra foothills of California; with one large aftershock 8 hours later; probably located near present-day Derby Dam along the Truckee River



(3) Geodetic data indicate that the Basin and Range province is gaining about 1.3 acres of area per year through crustal extension, and that western Nevada is accommodating ~20% of the North American-Pacific plate interaction.

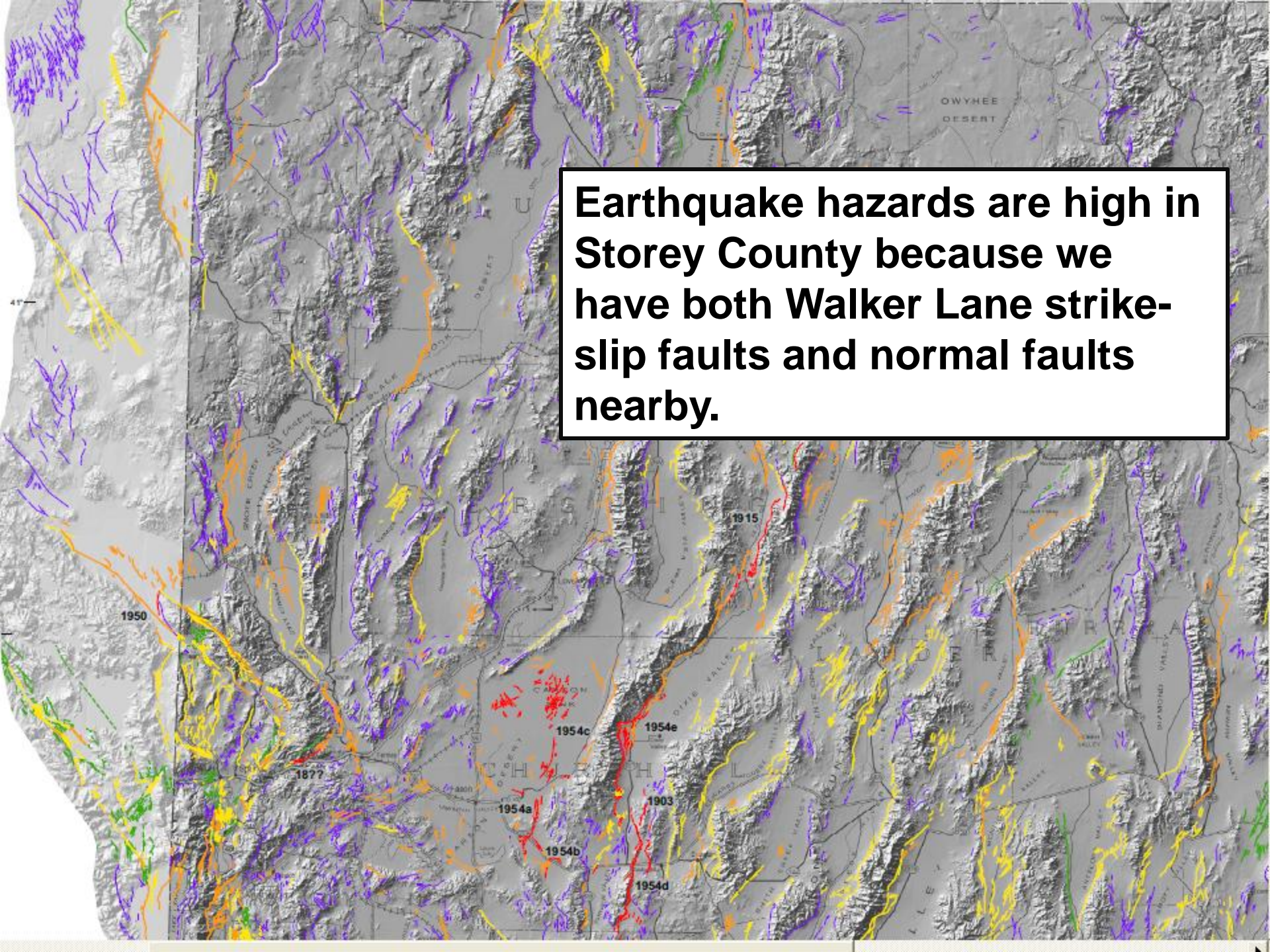
Kreemer and Hammond (2007)



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



Earthquake hazards are high in Storey County because we have both Walker Lane strike-slip faults and normal faults nearby.

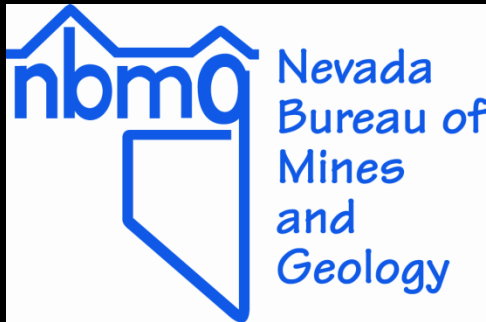
The hazard: expressed in terms of probability of an earthquake of a given magnitude occurring within 50 years and within 50 km of the community.

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
Virginia City	>90	~80	70	50	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
Gerlach	40	~25	10-15	6-10	2-3
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
STONEY 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.

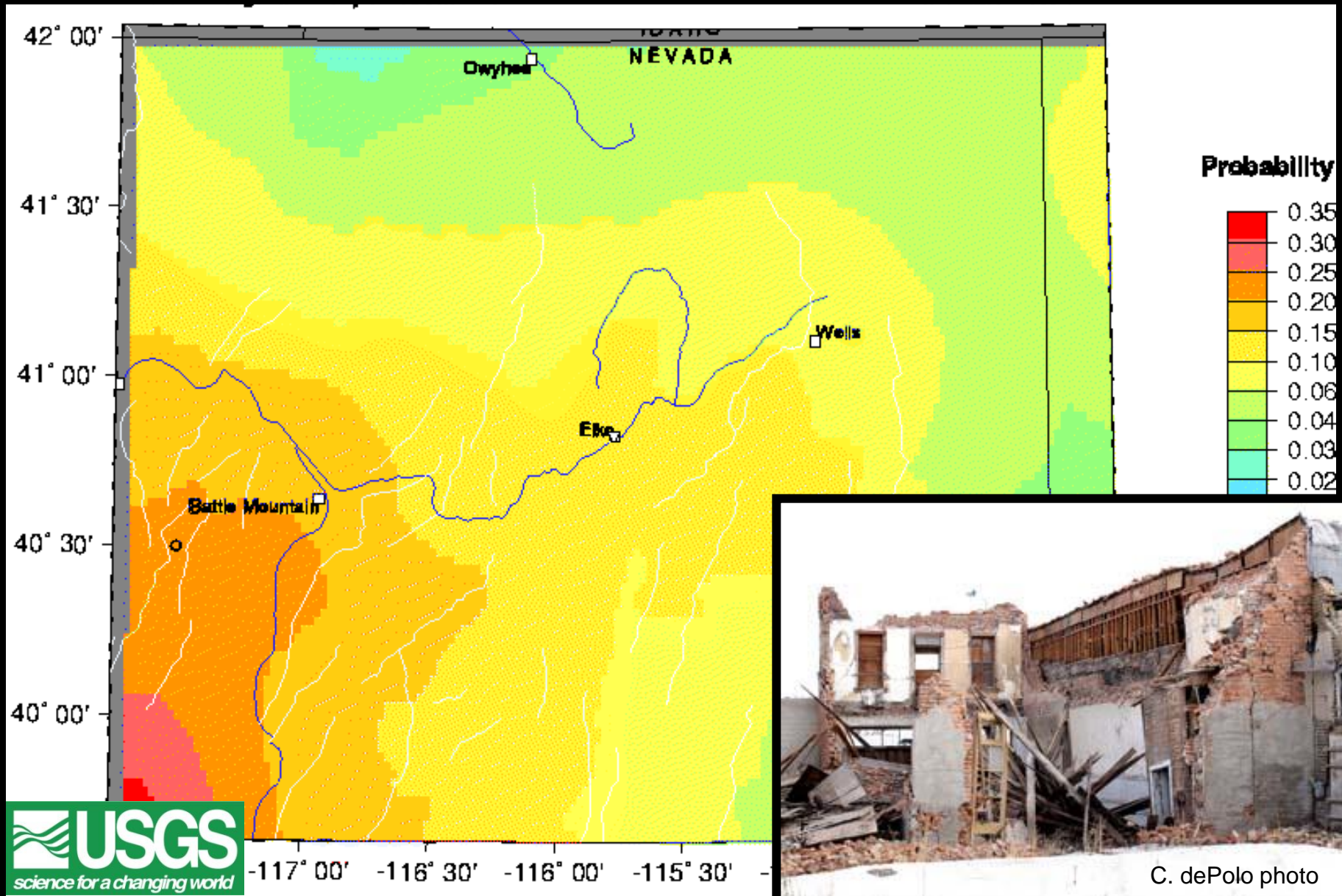
Uncertainties in the location of epicenters, depths, and magnitude, when combined with changing population and uncertainties in local effects (soil and rock types, assumptions about attenuation, basin geometry, liquefaction potential, and directivity), make loss estimates generally consistent within 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.

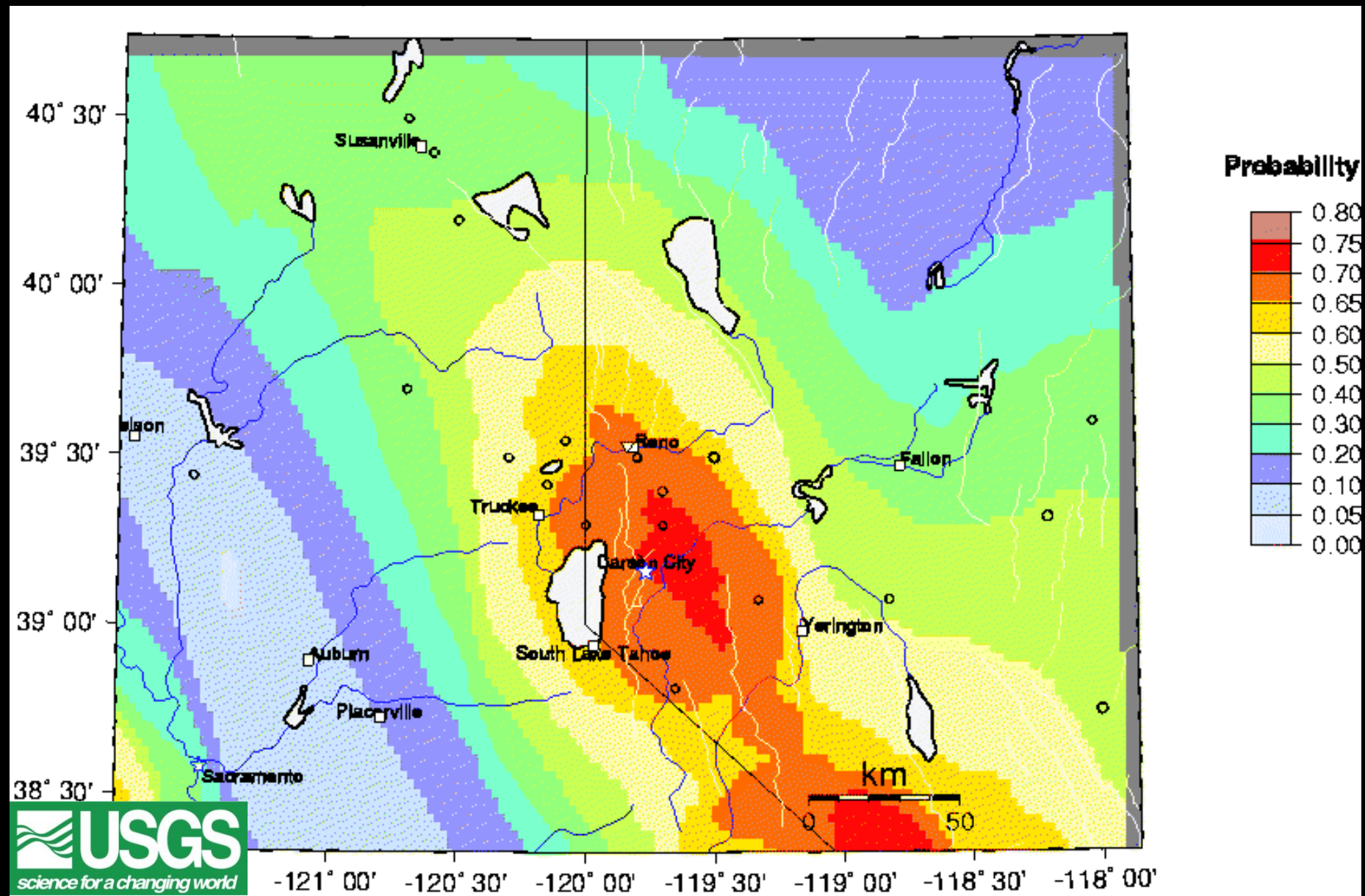
Community	Total Economic Loss	Probability in 50 years within 50 km
Las Vegas	\$7.2 billion	12%
Reno	\$1.9 billion	67%
Carson City	\$510 million	60 to 70%
Virginia City	\$490 million	70%
Elko	\$160 million	10 to 15%
Fallon	\$110 million	35%
Wells	\$30 million	9%

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.**



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



HAZUS loss-estimation model results for Virginia City earthquake scenarios (**all counties affected**)

	Magnitude				
	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0
Total Dollar Loss	\$39M	\$140M	\$490M	\$1.5B	\$3.4B
# Buildings with major damage	20	110	740	3,000	7,700
# People needing shelter	1	9	46	240	680
# People needing hospital care	1	4	21	120	430
# Fatalities	none	1	4	29	110
Probability in 50 years	>90%	~80%	70%	50%	12-15%

HAZUS loss-estimation model results for Virginia City earthquake scenarios (**Storey County only**)

	Magnitude				
	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0
Total Dollar Loss	\$7M	\$16M	\$33M	\$62M	\$83M
# Buildings with major damage	3	17	110	230	320
# People needing shelter	none	none	1	4	6
# People needing hospital care	none	none	1	4	7
# Fatalities	none	none	none	1	2
Probability in 50 years	>90%	~80%	70%	50%	12-15%

HAZUS loss-estimation model results for Virginia City earthquake scenarios (**all counties affected**)

	Magnitude				
	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0
Total Dollar Loss	\$39M	\$140M	\$490M	\$1.5B	\$3.4B
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# Fatalities	none	1	4	29	110
Probability in 50 years	>90%	~80%	70%	50%	12-15%

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



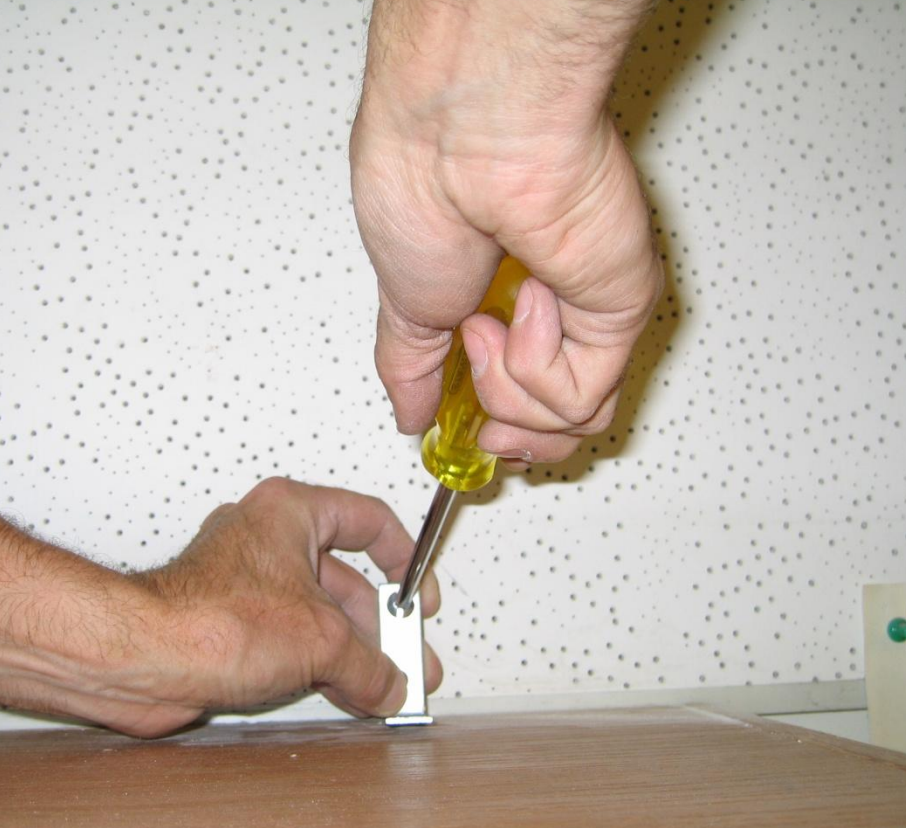
View from back, 20 May 2009



View from front, 20 May 2009



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**



Terrorism & WMD

Earthquake

Nuclear Waste Transport

Civil Disorder

Avalanche

Why We Train

Hazardous Materials

MANAGEMENT
SECTION

Volcano

Severe Storms

Biological Infection

Wildland Fires

Energy Emergency

Drought

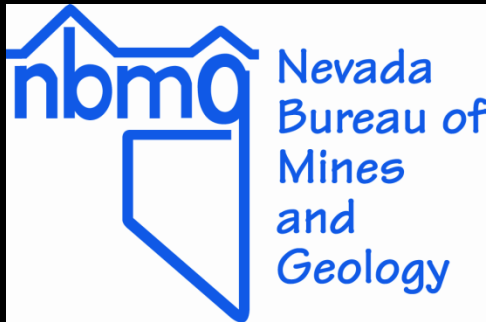
Flooding

Washoe County EOC, 30 September 2007 –
computers secure

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.





GREAT BASIN SCIENCE SAMPLE AND RECORDS LIBRARY

Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology

University of Nevada, Reno

on the Campus of the Desert Research Institute

2175 Raggio Parkway, Reno, NV 89512

Cuttings from oil,
gas, and
geothermal
exploration and
production wells
6 May 2009



Seismic base isolation
for storage racks in the
warehouse section,
6 May 2009





RIDG.U.RAK®

Seismic Base Isolation System

Patent No's. 7,249,442 & 7,263,806



4 May 2009

**Large earthquakes can cluster
in time and location.**

**Large historical earthquakes in 1954-1959
near Fallon,
preceded by a possible large earthquake in 1852**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Magnitude</u>	<u>Near</u>
1852?	7.3	Fallon
July 6, 1954 (a)	6.6	Rainbow Mtn.
11 hours later (b)	6.0	Fourmile Flat
August 24, 1954 (c)	6.8	Stillwater
December 16, 1954 (d)	7.1	Fairview Peak
4 minutes later (e)	6.8	Dixie Valley
March 23, 1959	6.3	Dixie Valley

On the basis of historical seismic records, the Nevada Seismological Laboratory estimates that

there is a 2% probability that a given earthquake is a foreshock of an earthquake with a magnitude 1 unit higher within the next 10 days, and that

there is a 5% probability that a given earthquake is a foreshock of an earthquake with a magnitude 0.5 unit higher within the next 10 days.