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

Presentation to the Nevada Earthquake Safety Council 4 November 2009 by Jonathan G. Price and Craig M. dePolo Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology





# 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 <u>www.nbmg.unr.edu.</u> You can use it to locate your home or business.







www.nbmg.unr.edu



The map has ~130 major faults (with lengths >19 miles or 30 km), ~300 intermediate faults with lengths of 6-19 miles (10-30 km), and >1,150 smaller faults. Surface breakage typically occurs when an earthquake is greater than or equal to magnitude 6.5.



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### Look for a fault

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The locations, ages of latest rupture, and other features of the faults are in a geographic information systems (GIS) database, which is accessible on line at www.nbmg.unr.edu.



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By clicking map contents on and off, the faults can be viewed on aerial photographs.

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## Example:

Fairview Peak fault (1954 rupture, magnitude 7.1, 5.3 meters of normal, rightlateral displacement)



### Look for a fault





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### Look for a fault

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

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> You can use the map contents to click the faults on and off, here with just the aerial photograph base.

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automatically picks a more detailed USGS topographic base map.



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Genoa fault (500 Meter Fault \* Buffer) Genoa fault Name Zone <15,000 Age O N Туре USGS Q Fault & Fold Source Database Remarks SlipRate 1-5 QFLT\_ID QFTL\_NUM 1285 Symbol Mapped

> 9i10glj\_Q\_Faults > 500 Meter Fault Buffer Add to Results

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

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Faults are shown as 1,000-meter-wide swaths, here on an aerial photograph base. Faults ter Fault Buffer ata PO\_data ata PS\_data e Data



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

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### Quaternary Faults in Nevada - Online Interactive Map

### Look for a fault





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Faults are shown as 1,000-meter-wide swaths, here on an aerial photograph base. A fault zone can have many individual fault traces or scarps.

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Remarks	Boulder City quad; slightly modifed by dePolo from Fossett (2004) M.S. Thesis Map
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A fault zone can have many individual fault traces or scarps.

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# A fault zone can have many individual fault traces or scarps.

# 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 lossestimation 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.



Earthquake risks in Nevada are assessed by the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology using the Federal Emergency Management Agency's lossestimation 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.

# 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.

% Probabil	ity of magnit	ude greater	than or equa	al to magnitude
5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0
>90	~80	70-75	50-55	12-15
>90	~80	70	50-55	12-15
>90	~80	67	50	12-15
>90	~80	60-70	40-50	10
40-50	~30	12	4-5	<0.5
30-40	~25	10-15	6-8	0.5-1
30-40	~20	9	6	0.5-1
10-20	~5	2-3	0.5-1	<0.5
	% Probabil 5.0 >90 >90 >90 >90 40-50 30-40 30-40 10-20	% Probability of magnit   5.0 5.5   >90 ~80   >90 ~80   >90 ~80   >90 ~80   >90 ~80   300 ~30   30-40 ~25   30-40 ~20   10-20 ~5	% Probability of magnitude greater $5.0$ $5.5$ $6.0$ >90 $\sim 80$ $70-75$ >90 $\sim 80$ $70$ >90 $\sim 80$ $67$ >90 $\sim 80$ $60-70$ $40-50$ $\sim 30$ $12$ $30-40$ $\sim 25$ $10-15$ $30-40$ $\sim 20$ $9$ $10-20$ $\sim 5$ $2-3$	% Probability of magnitude greater than or equal $5.0$ $5.5$ $6.0$ $6.5$ >90 $\sim 80$ $70-75$ $50-55$ >90 $\sim 80$ $70$ $50-55$ >90 $\sim 80$ $67$ $50$ >90 $\sim 80$ $60-70$ $40-50$ $40-50$ $\sim 30$ $12$ $4-5$ $30-40$ $\sim 25$ $10-15$ $6-8$ $30-40$ $\sim 20$ $9$ $6$ $10-20$ $\sim 5$ $2-3$ $0.5-1$

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.

# 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.

	% Probabil	ity of magnit	tude greater	than or equa	al to magnitude
Community	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
Stateline	>90	~80	60-70	40-50	10
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

Dayton and Laughlin have the highest and lowest earthquake hazards, respectively, among 38 Nevada communities evaluated.

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.

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).

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	<b>Total Economic Loss</b>	Probability in 50 years within 50 km
Las Vegas	\$7.2 billion	12%
Reno	\$1.9 billion	67%
Stateline	\$590 million	60 to 70%
Elko	\$160 million	10 to 15%
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 Las Vegas within the next 50 years is approximately 12%, 1.3 times higher than for Wells.



## The probability of a magnitude 6.0 earthquake occurring within 50 km of Reno within the next 50 years is approximately 67%, 7.4 times higher than for Wells.



### Probability

0.80 0.75 0.70

0.65 0.60 0.50

0.40 0.30

0.20

0.10

0.05

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.

> 0.80 0.75 0.70

> 0.65 0.60 0.50

0.40 0.30

0.20

0.10

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# HAZUS estimates building damage:



# HAZUS estimates public shelter needs:



# **HAZUS** estimates hospital needs:



# **HAZUS** estimates fatalities:



# HAZUS estimates (total) economic loss:



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.







# Thank you!

And thanks to 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.nbmg.unr.edu.

From there, go to online documents at http://www.nbmg.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





4 May 2009