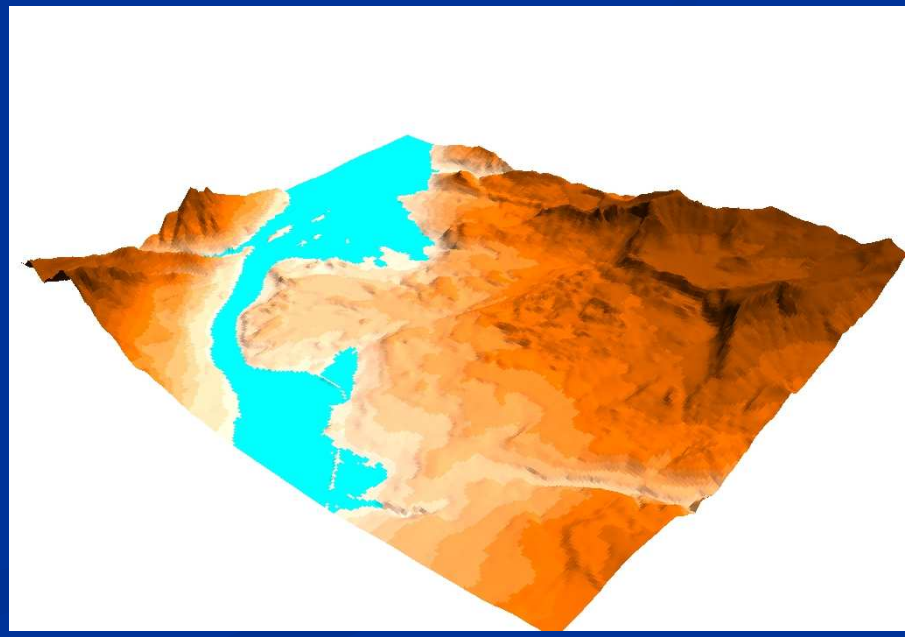
Seismic Hazards for Oregon Dams

2013 Oregon Dam Safety Conference
Yumei Wang, PE
DOGAMI

Topics

- Earthquakes in Oregon
- Seismic Risk to Oregon's Dams
- Dam Examples
- Summary Remarks

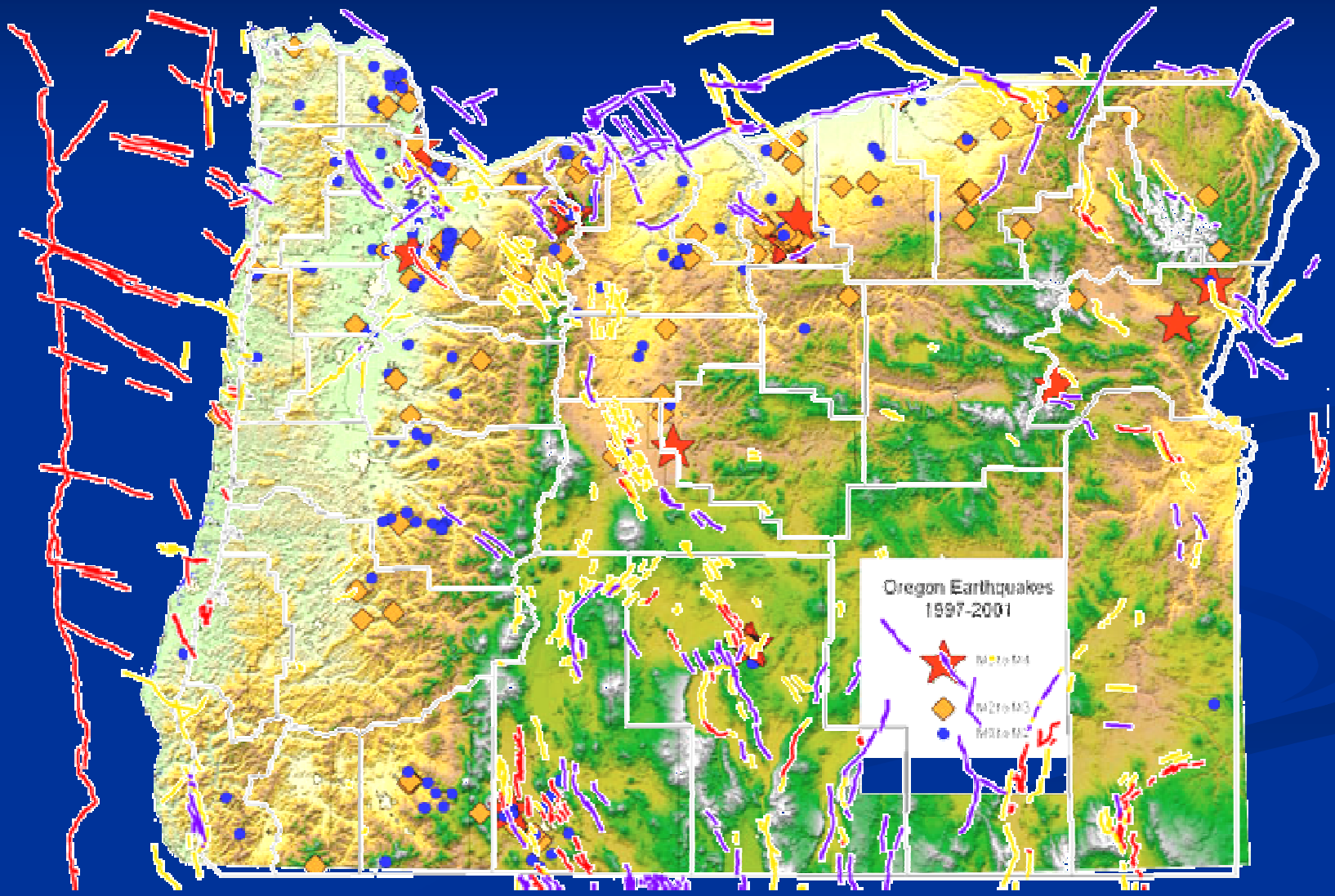
Bonneville Dam Looking U/S



Looking D/S

Earthquakes… strike without warning

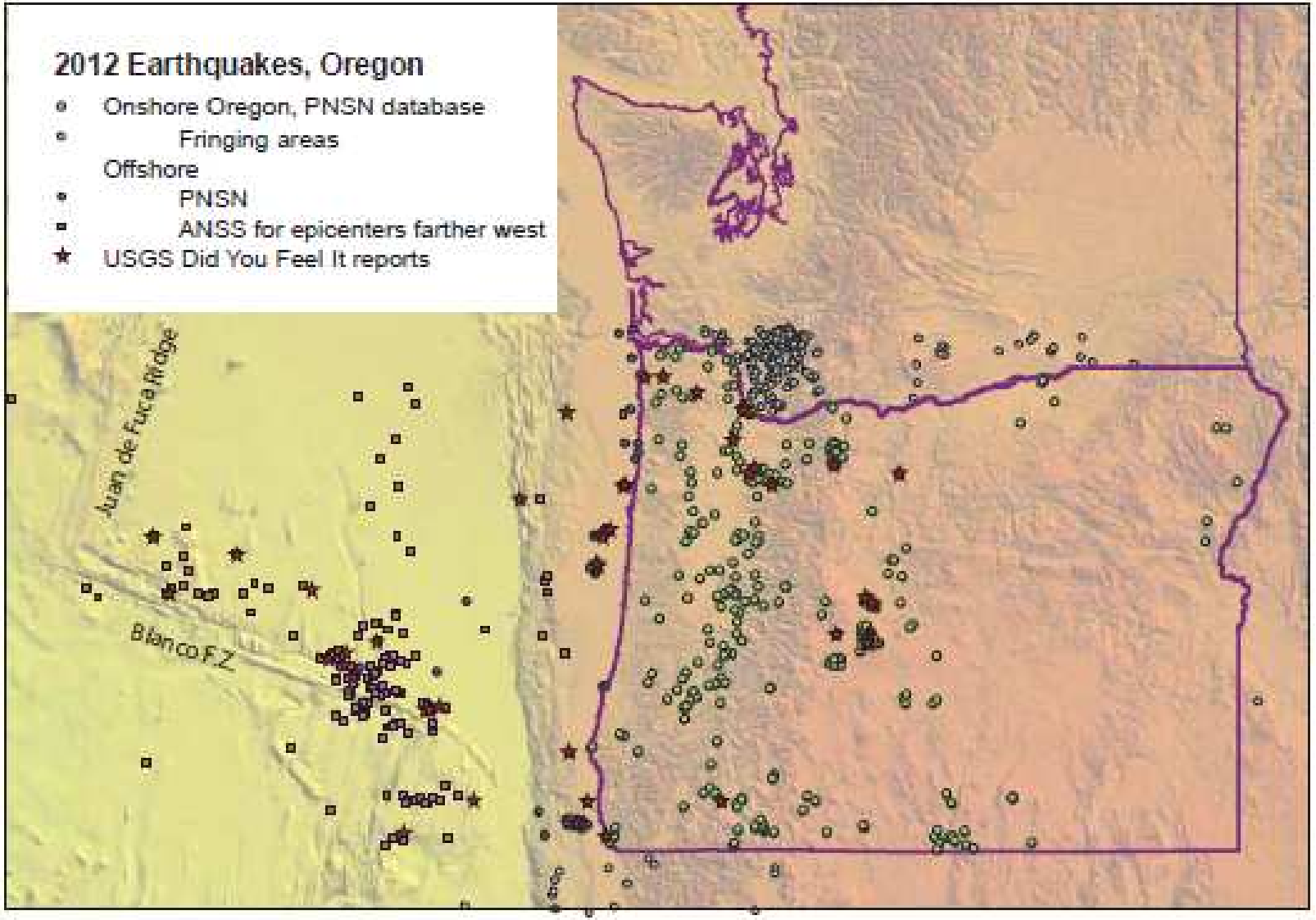
Oregon Faults & Earthquakes



YWang, DOGAMI, 2013

2012 earthquakes

D. Sherrod, 2013



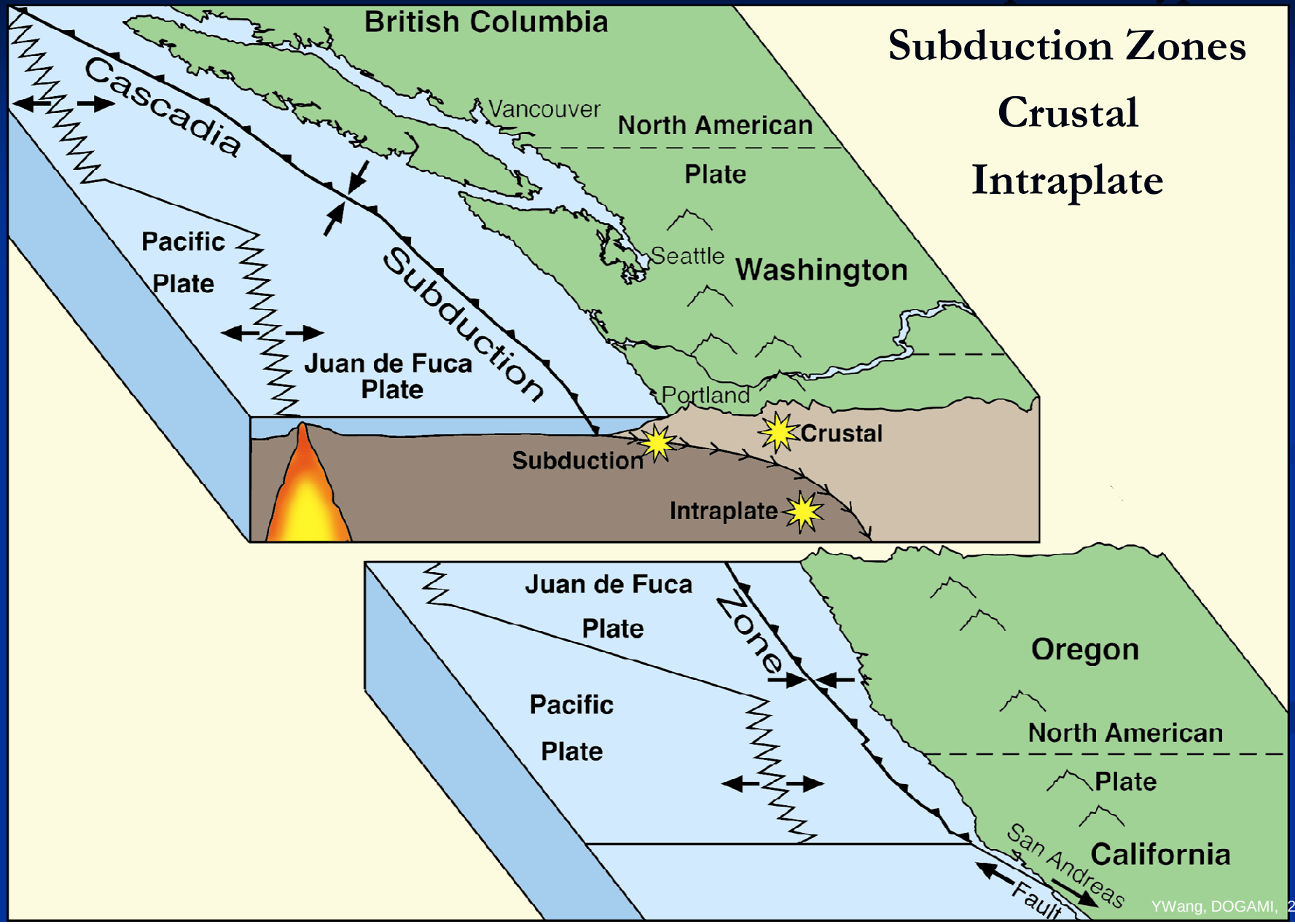
Earthquake Sources

Earthquake Types:

Subduction Zones

Crustal

Intraplate



Probabilistic Ground Shaking Map

Source: USGS

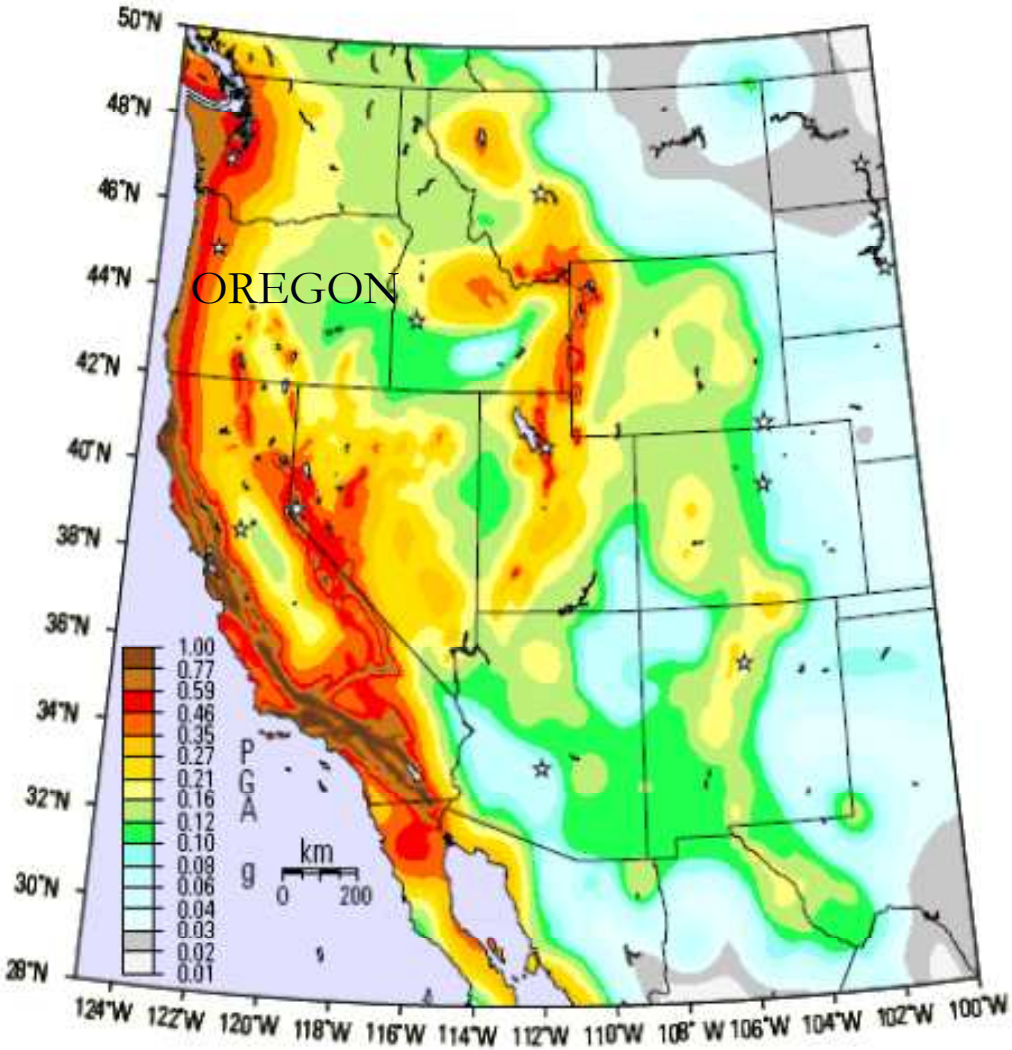


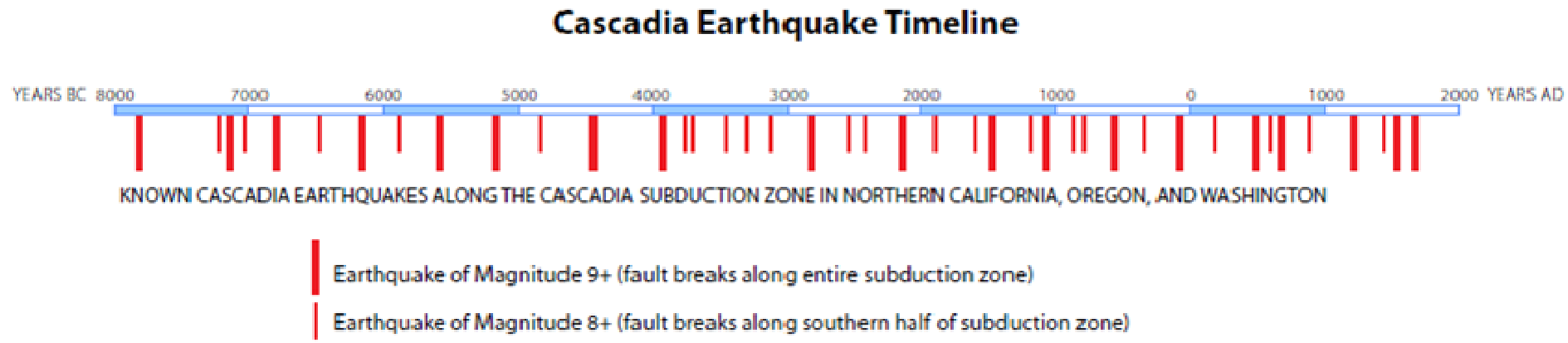
Figure 36. Map of 5-hertz spectral acceleration (SA) for 2-percent probability of exceedance in 50 years in the Western United States in standard gravity (g).

Cascadia Fault (subduction zone)

YWang, DOGAMI, 2013

When, where, how big?

100%, *don't know exactly when…*

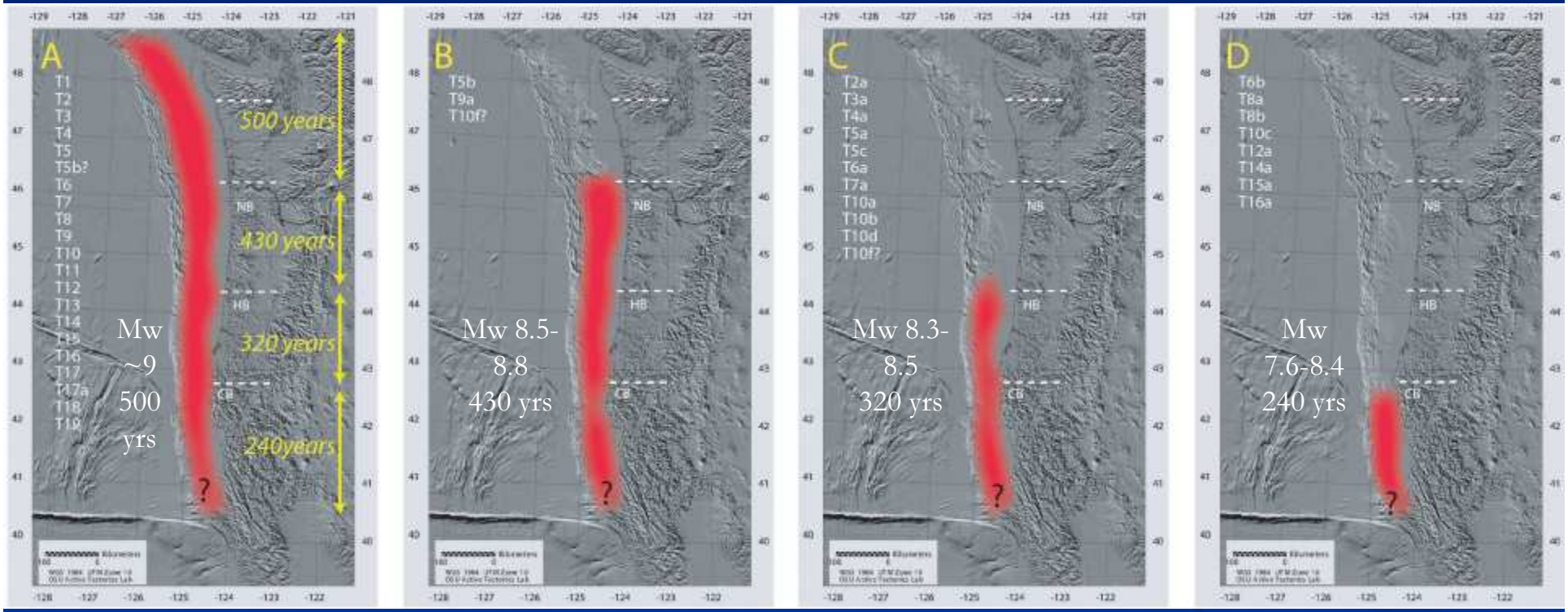


(Goldfinger et al, 2012;
Image: DOGAMI Cascadia, 2010)

- **Many quakes in 10,000 yr geologic record**
- **Last quake: ~M9 Jan 26, 1700 (313 yrs ago)**

When, where, how big?…

Could be magnitude 8, or magnitude 9.2



(Goldfinger et al., 2012)

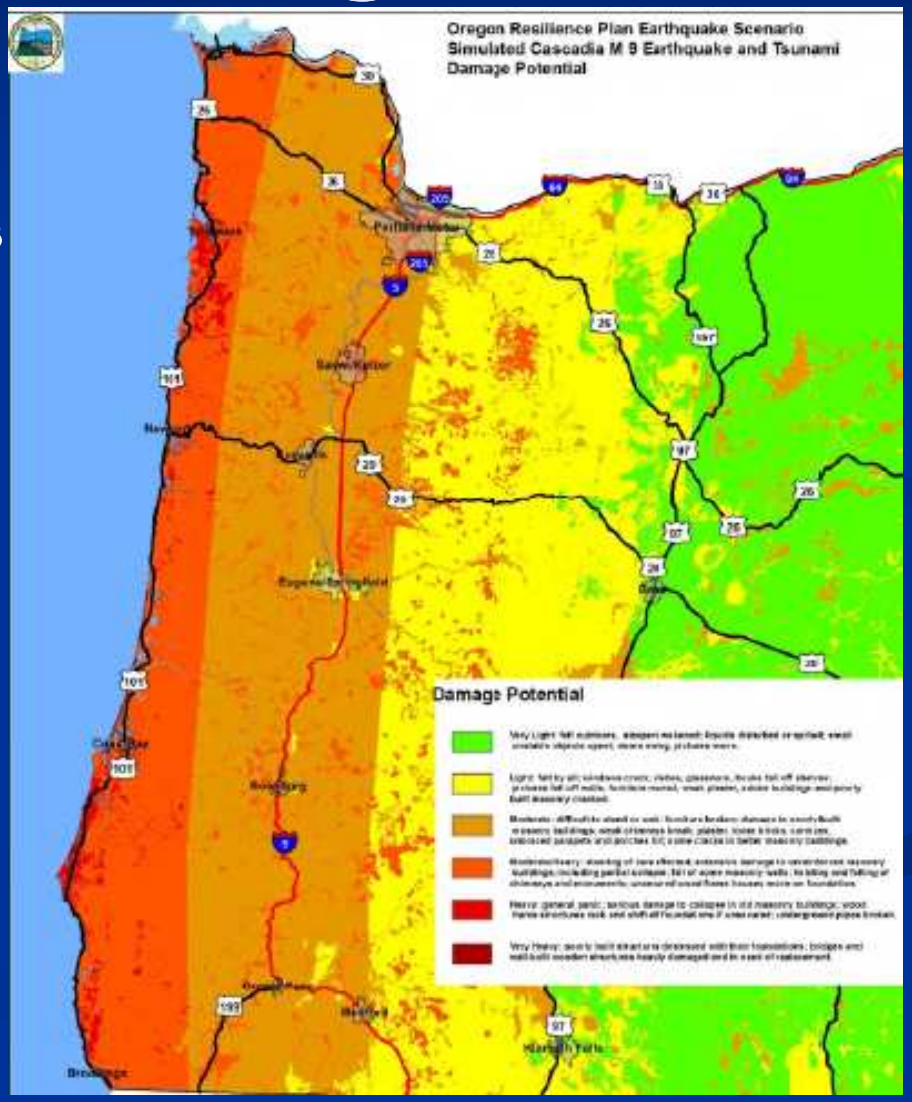
- **20 full or nearly full length ruptures**
- **Many partial length ruptures. South most active.**

YWang, DOGAMI, 2013

Strong Shaking & Damage in Western Oregon

- Extreme Damage by Tsunami
- Major Damage in Coastal Areas
- Significant Damage in Valley

Levels & Duration
of engineering significance
vs
Perceivable shaking



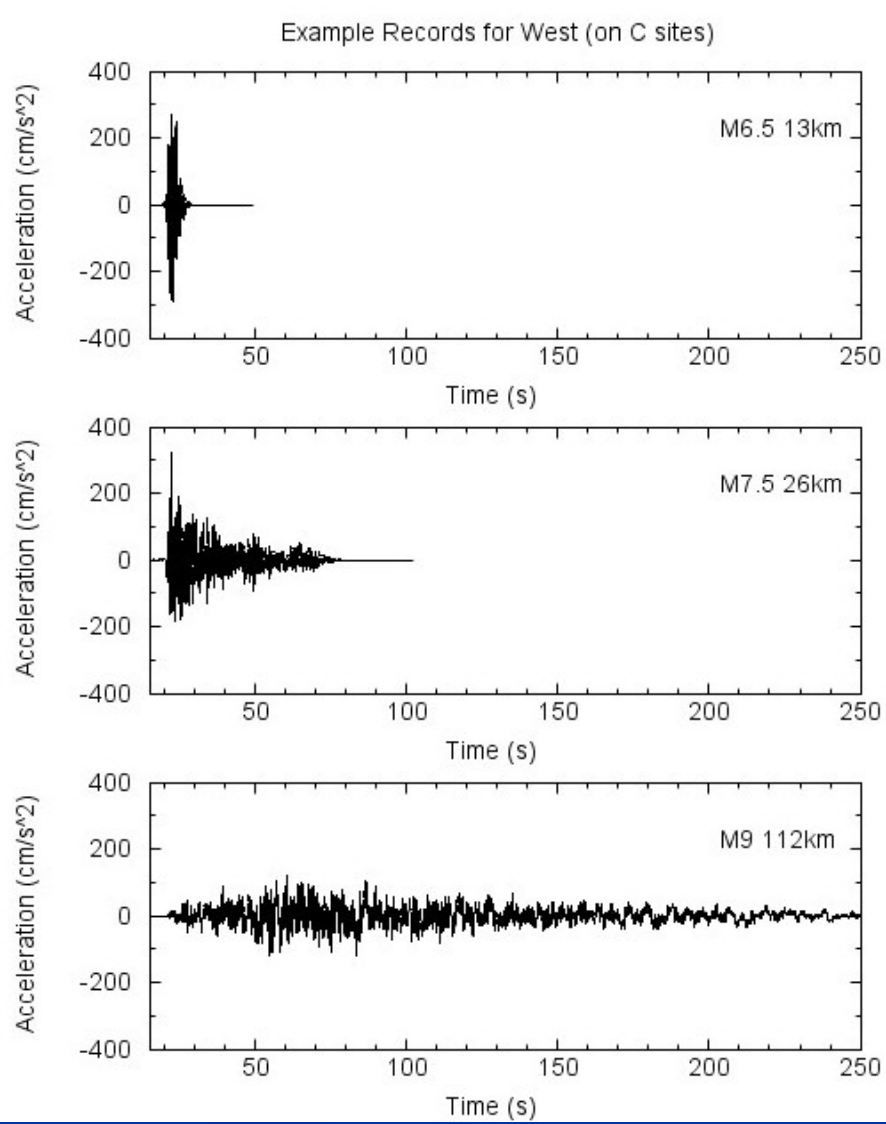
Duration: Cascadia Lots Longer!

Synthetic Time Histories

M6.5 13 km

M7.5 26 km

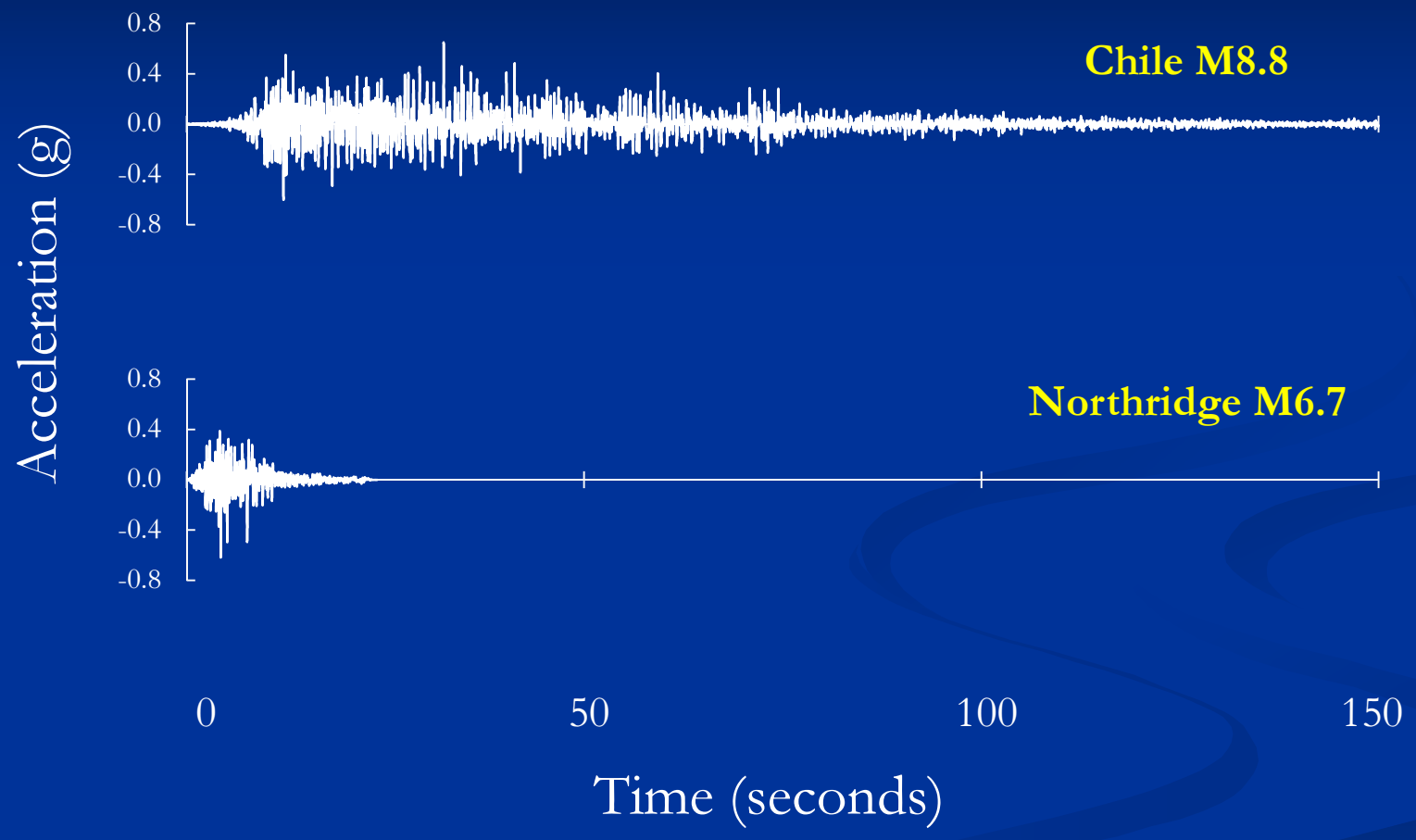
M9 112 km



http://www.seismotoolbox.ca/TimeHistoriesNBCC2005/Atkinson2009_cjce.pdf

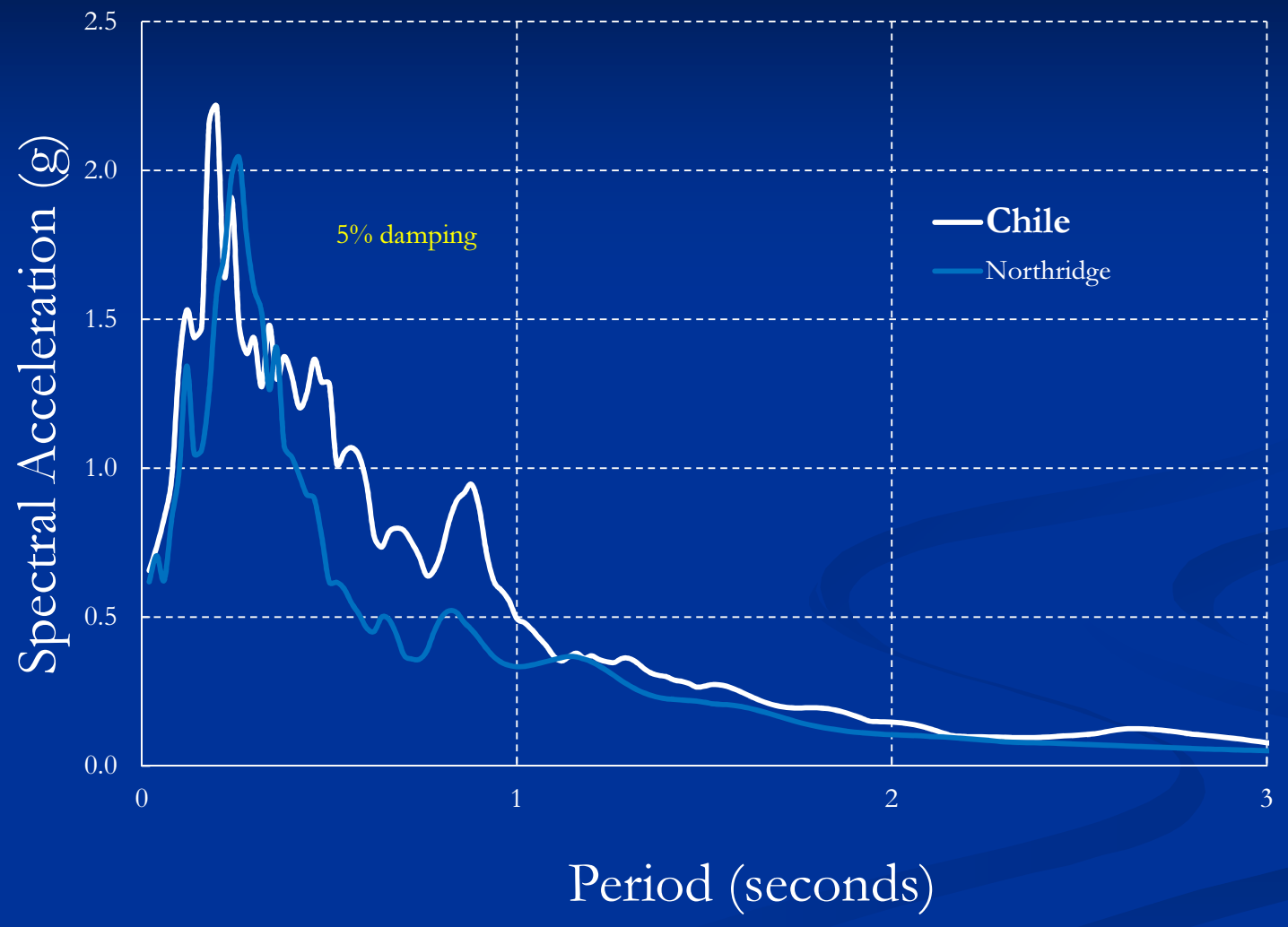
Duration: Chile vs Northridge

Source: D. Baska, Terracon



Response Spectra

Source: D. Baska, Terracon

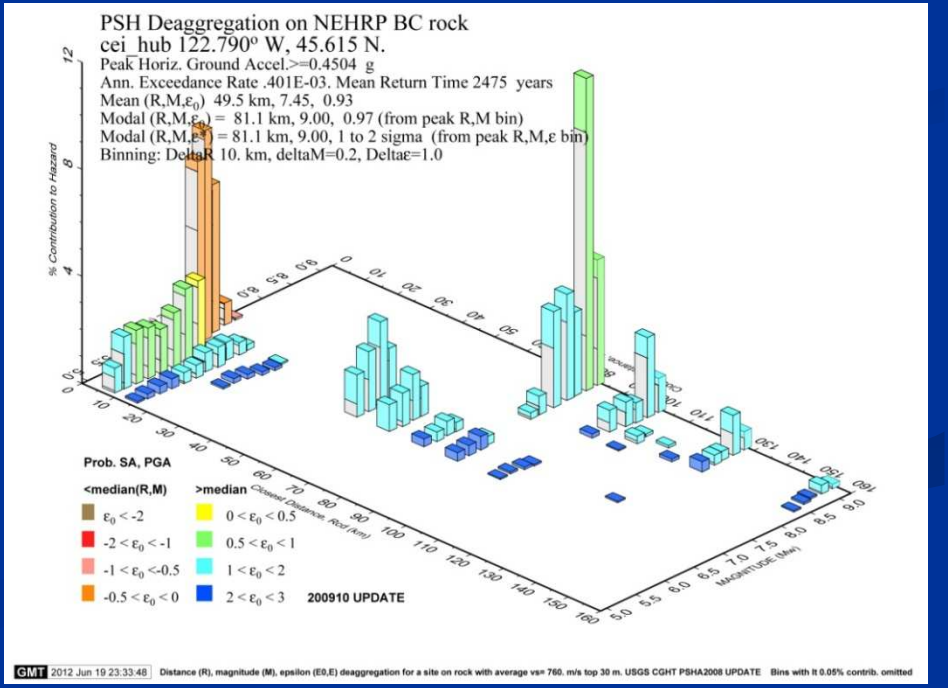


Cascadia Probabilities

- 10-40% Magnitude 8 or greater in next 50 yrs

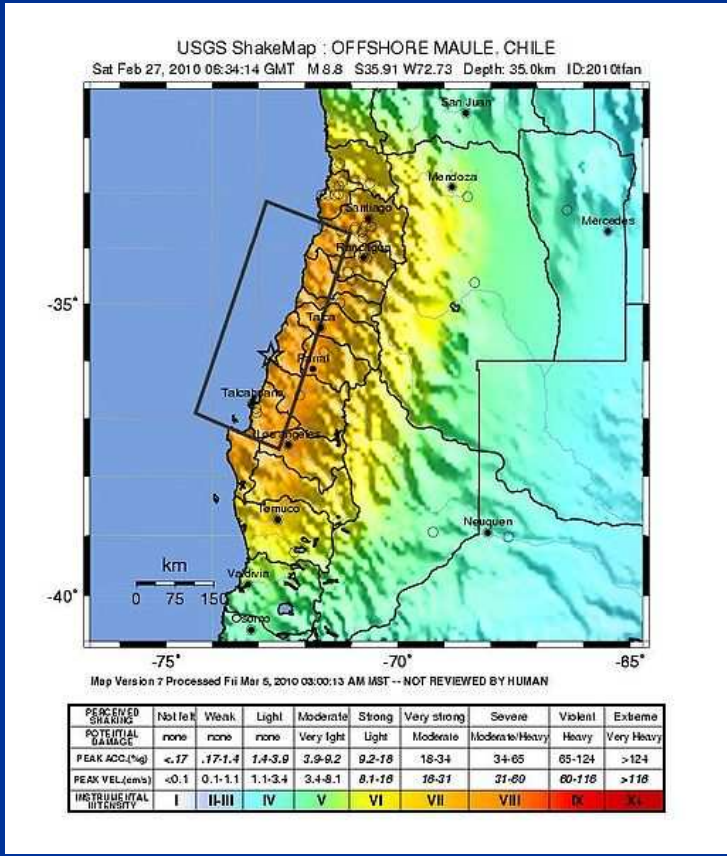
- USGS web tools: de-aggregate sources

  http://earthquake.usgs.gov/hazards/designmaps



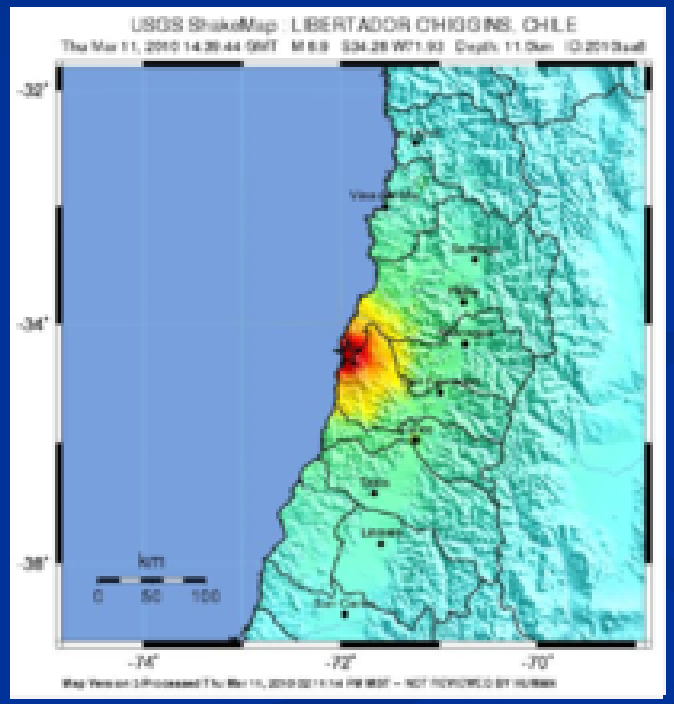
- Expect Lots of Aftershocks
- Crustal Fault Reactivation Possible

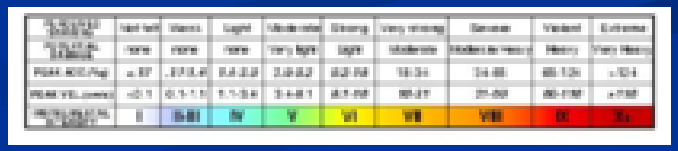
Feb 27, 2010 M8.8 Subduction



PERCEIVED SHAKING	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
POTENTIAL DAMAGE	none	none	none	Very light	Light	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	Very Heavy
PEAK ACC.(%g)	<.17	.17-1.4	1.4-3.9	3.9-9.2	9.2-18	18-34	34-65	65-124	>124
PEAK VEL.(cm/s)	<0.1	0.1-1.1	1.1-3.4	3.4-8.1	8.1-16	16-31	31-60	60-116	>116
INSTRUMENTAL INTENSITY	I	II-III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+

March 11, 2010 M6.9 Crustal

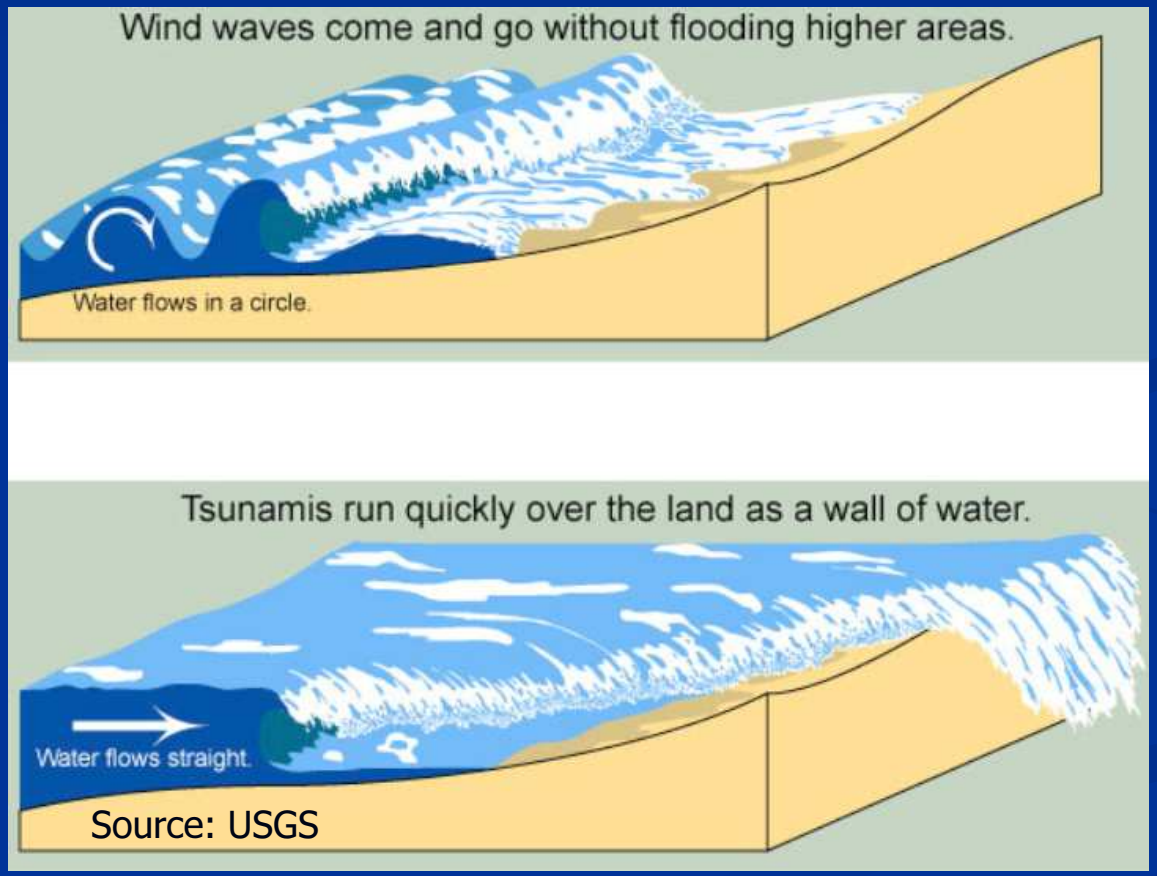




Cascadia: Double Whammy! Earthquake + Tsunami

Tsunami: arrives ~15-20 minutes

Waves for many hours



Hazards/Effects

- Ground shaking
- Tsunami (coast)
- Coast Subsidence
- Liquefaction
- Lateral spreading
- Landslides
- Ground Settlement
- Seiches (waves)
- Fires
- Hazmat spills
- Infrastructure damage
- Black out, Fuel shortage, etc

Deaths, Dollars & Downtime

Oregon Death Estimates from Cascadia~5,000

- Weak building collapses
  - Unreinforced masonry (URMs)
  - High risk school buildings
    - 300,000 students exposed
- Tsunami flood zones

YWang, DOGAMI, 2013

Deaths, Dollars & Downtime

Japan's Damage

~$300 Billion (US)

~6% GDP

Chile's Damage

$30 Billion (US)

18% GDP

Oregon Estimates

>$32 Billion direct damage

(>20% OR GSP)

- > 35,000 Buildings Destroyed
- > 250,000 Buildings Damaged

Deaths, Dollars & Downtime

Source: Port of Portland

- Economy relies on critical infrastructure
- Damage to water, energy & transportation
  - Water systems, including supply/dams
  - Energy (Fuel, natural gas, electrical systems)
  - Transportation (highways, rail, airports, ports)

Seismic Risk to Oregon Dams: Hazards & Vulnerabilities & Impact

- Fault Rupture (fault created river valleys)
- Ground Shaking (multiple earthquake sources)
- Liquefaction (dams built on alluvium)
- Landslides (dams at landform constrictions)
- Dam Slope Stability

- No "code" requirements (vs building codes)
- Leaders & Regulators: FEMA, FERC, USBR, USACE, state dam safety officials

Fault Rupture of Ground Surface

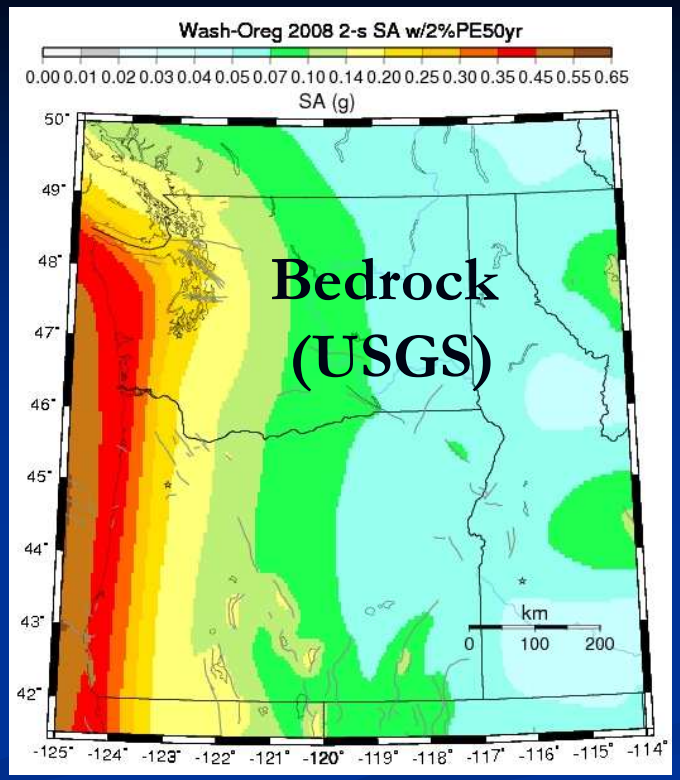
Shikung Dam, 1999 Taiwan M7.6

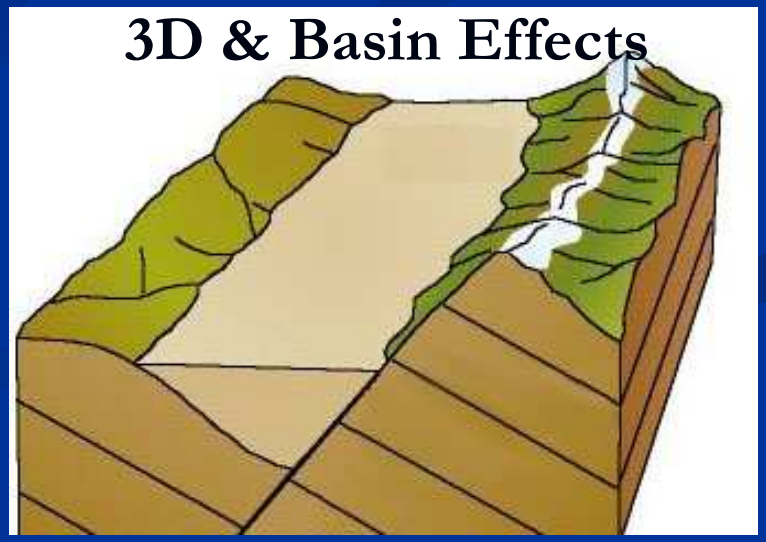
~8 m displacement fault rupture & 0.5 g

Shaking

Local Site Response: Influence of Soils

Amplification of Shaking



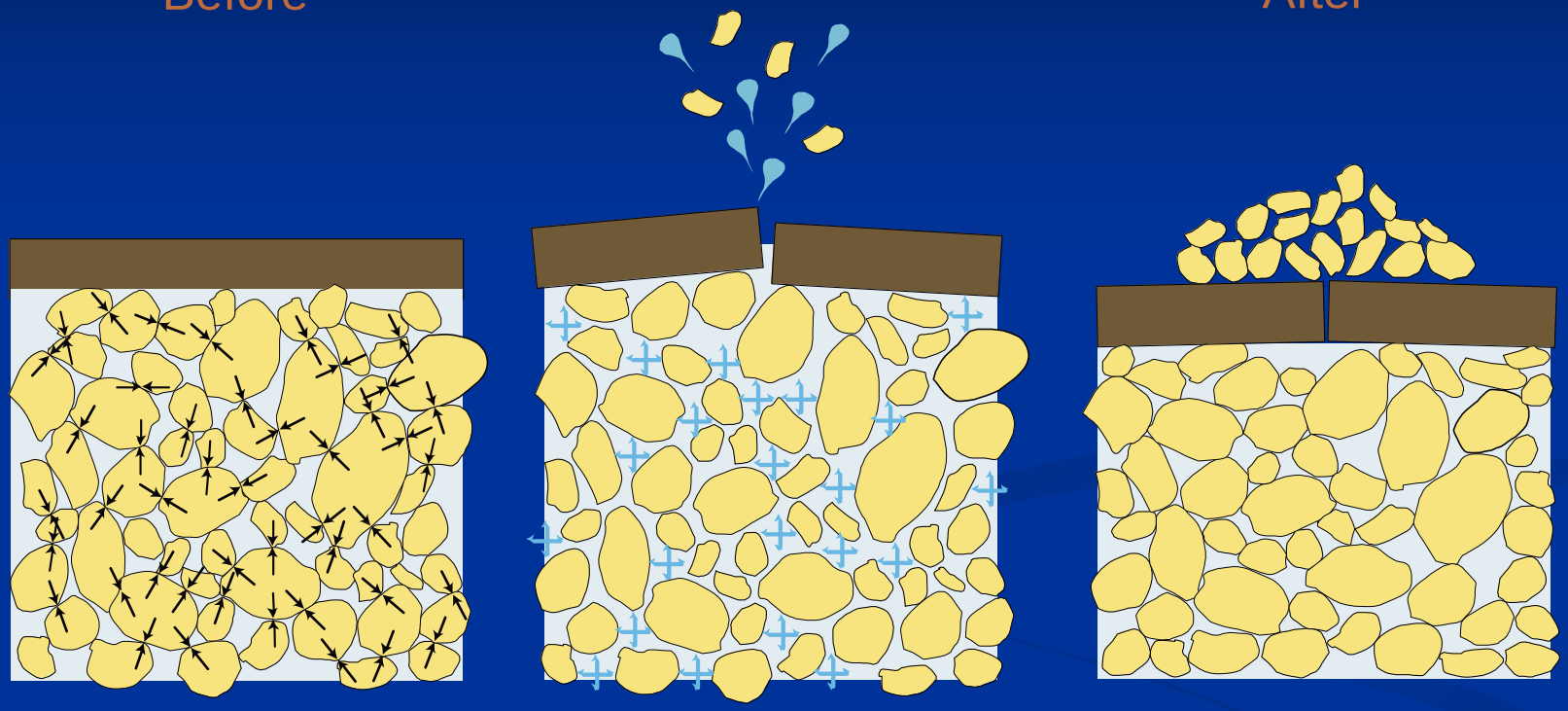


Soil Liquefaction

Before

During Shaking

After



Sand supports loads through grain-to-grain contacts

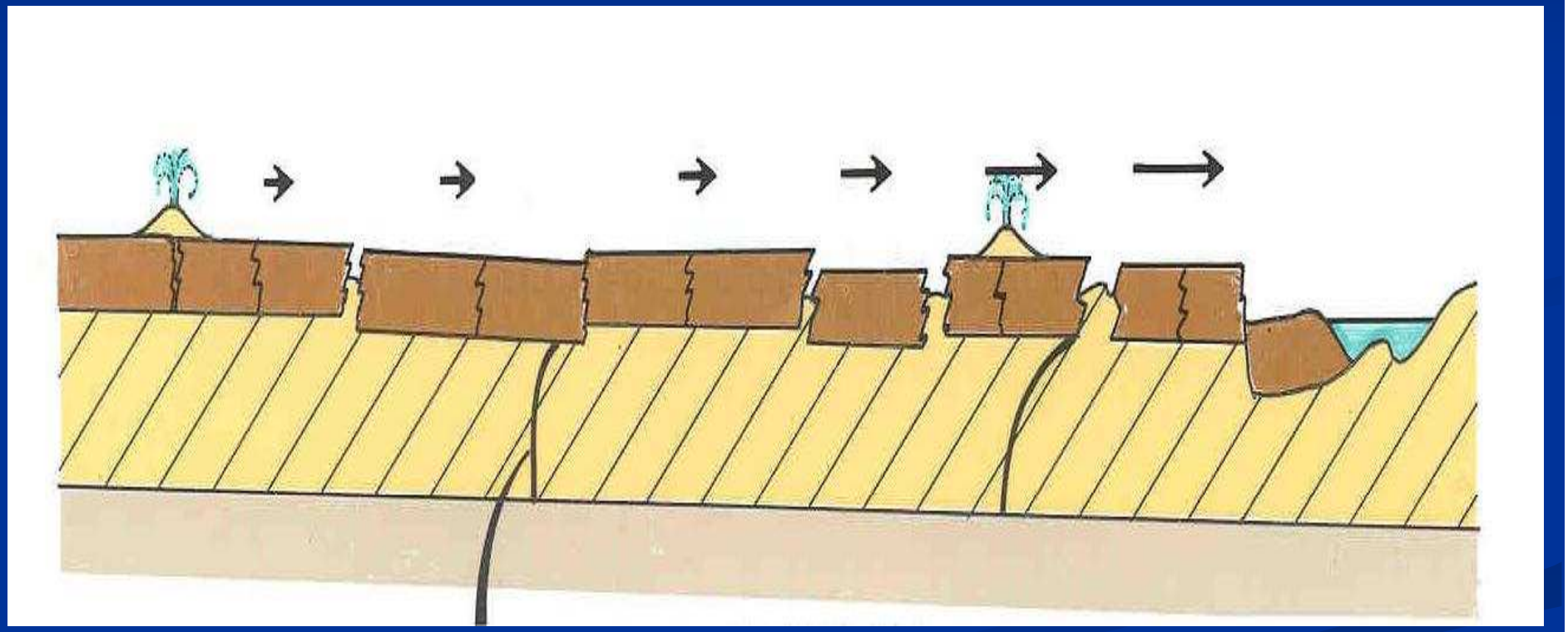
Fluid pressure rises
Grains float apart
Sand loses strength & can flow downhill
Water, sand ejected

Sand is compacted
Sand volcanoes on surface

Courtesy: ERoeloffs

Courtesy: ERoeloffs

Lateral Spreading
(Permanent Ground Displacement)

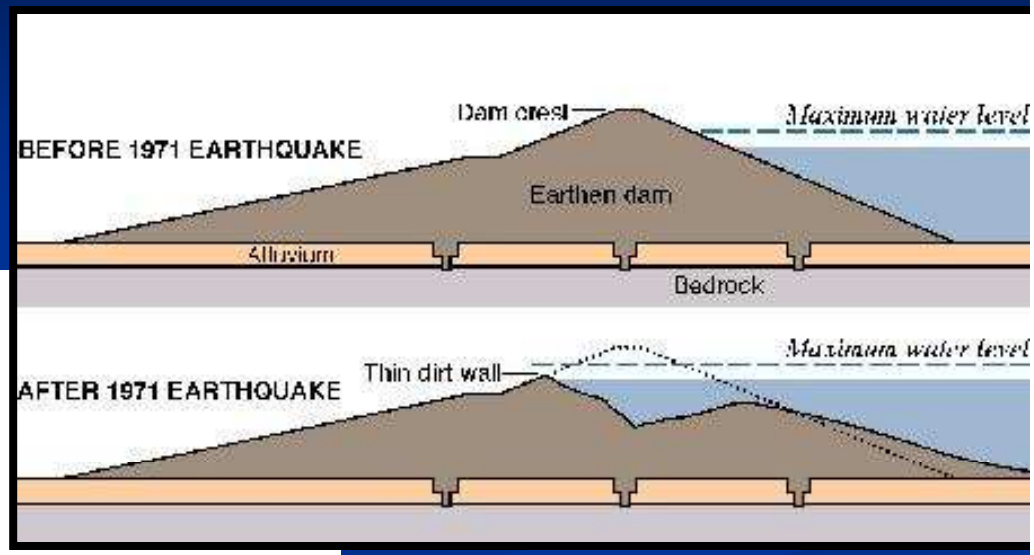


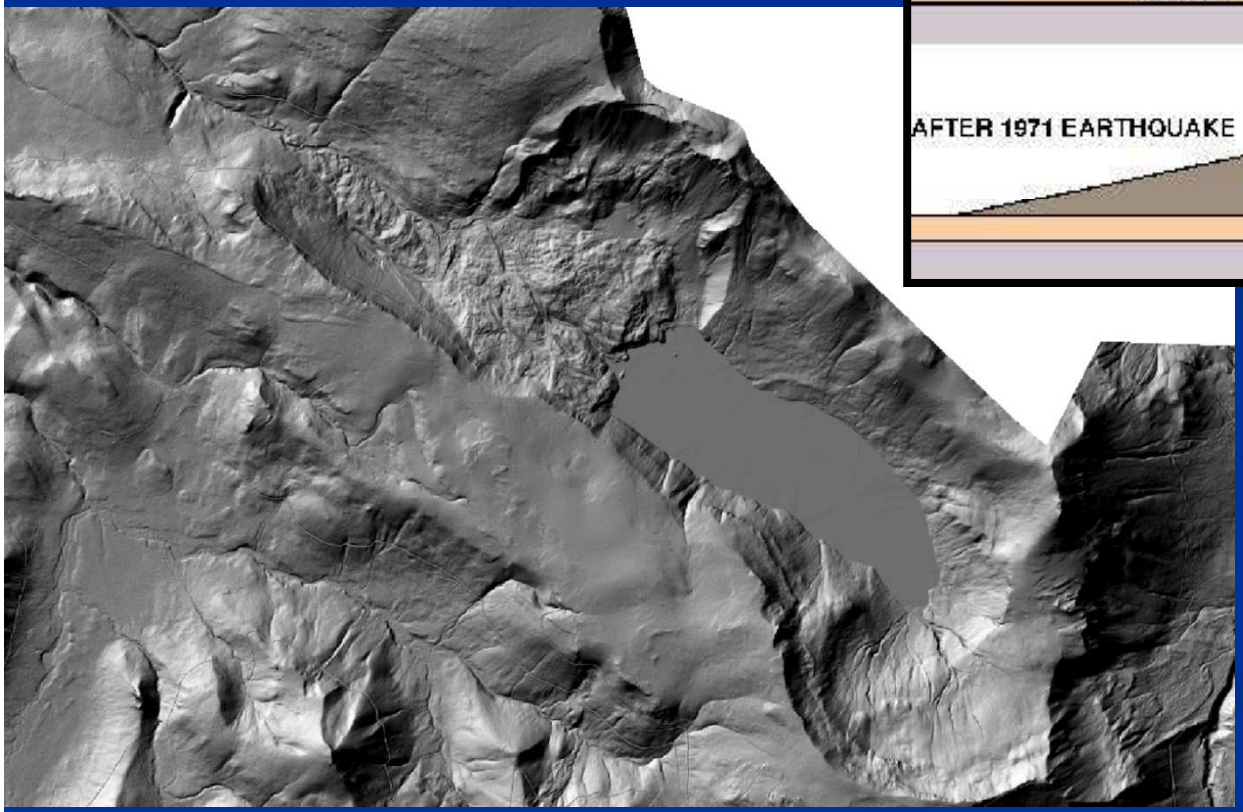
Example: Lateral Spreading

Example: Port of Sendai, Japan

Source: ASCE COPRI

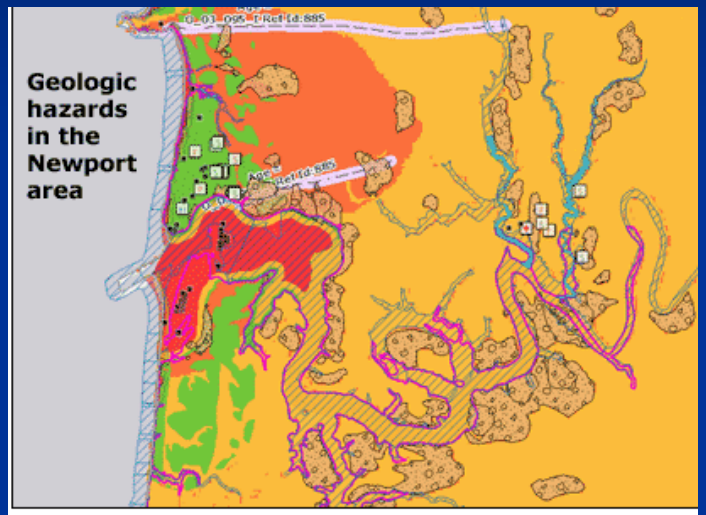
Landslides & Dam Slope Stability



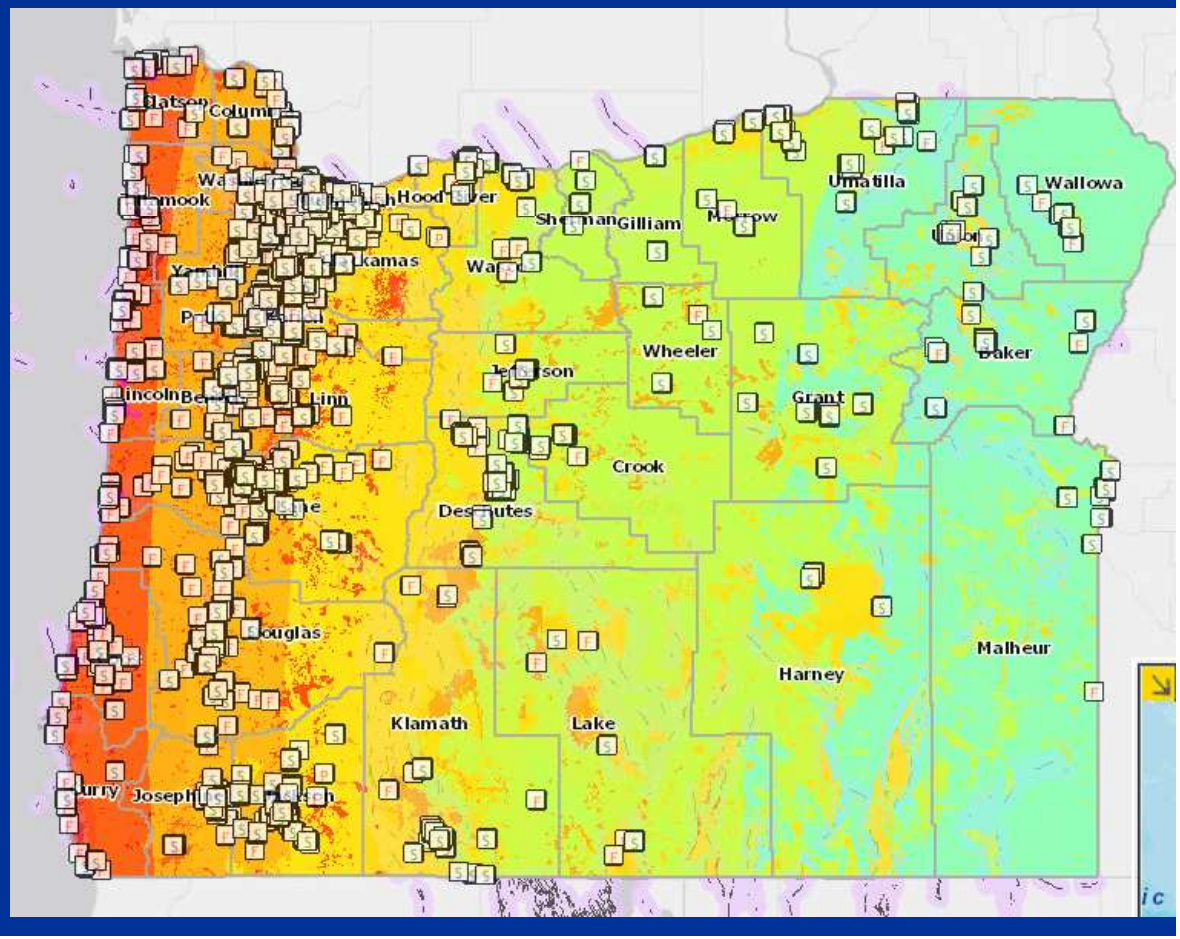


Bull Run Lake, Lidar

DOGAMI's HAZVU online tool depict regional hazards (lat/long)



GO TO MAP VIEWER



Seismic Failure Modes

Internal Erosion/Piping: Dam

Instability or Erosion: Abutments

Instability or Erosion: Foundation

Global Instability (incl. Rapid Drawdown)

Spillway & Outlet Works

Overtopping: Settlement, Seiche, incl. Landslide-induced Seiche

Consequences / Impacts

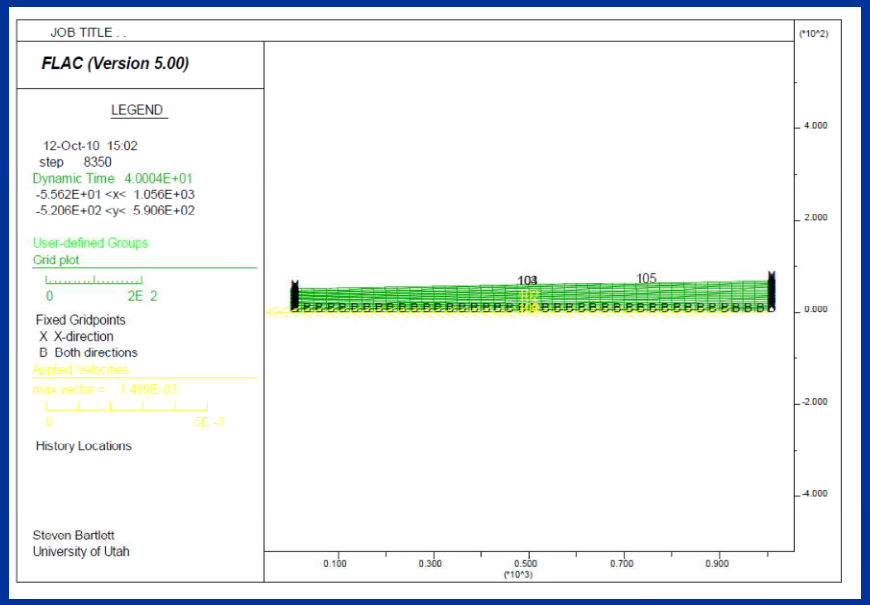
- Life Safety
- Economic
- Lifeline services
- Flood Damage Reduction
- Hydropower
- Environmental

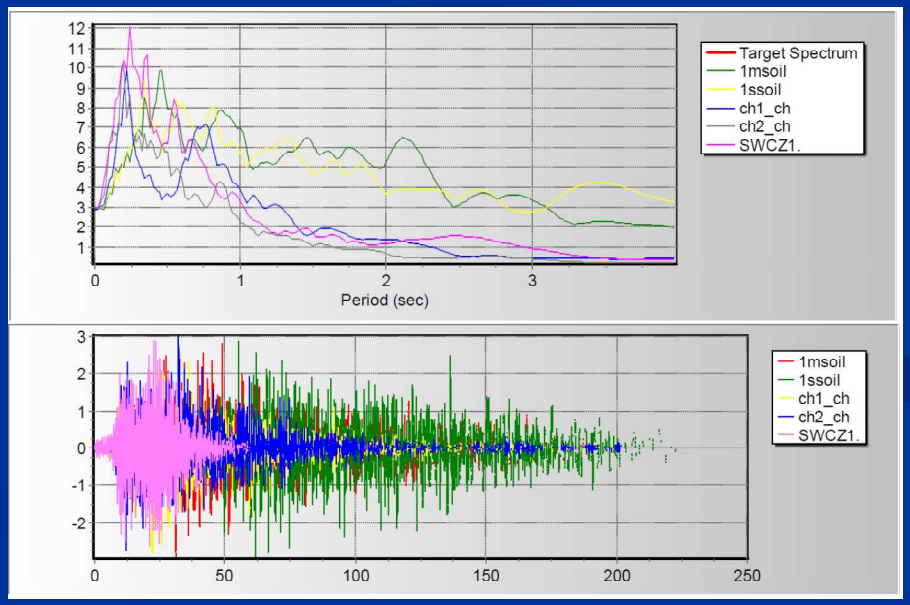
Site-Specific Seismic Analyses

- Determine Seismic Sources
- Determine Design Earthquake Levels
- Evaluate Hazards: liquefaction, landslides, slope stability, settlement

Site-Specific Seismic Analyses

- Conduct <u>dynamic analyses</u> to address duration
  - Pseudo-static doesn't address duration of shaking
  - Use multiple time histories
  - Use multiple ground motion attenuation models
  - Example: FLAC for ground displacement





Wang, Bartlett & Miles, 2012 www.oregon.gov/puc/docs/DOGAMICEIHubreport-8-1-12-R1.pdf

Seismic Risk Analyses

- Evaluate each potential failure mode
- Likelihood of failure
- Consequence of failure (impact)
- Consider value of mitigation of each
- Determine benefit cost ratio of each

Multi-Hazard Risk Analyses

- Hazards (flood, terrorism)
- Consider Mitigation Options & Purposes
  - Is raising dam height to address flooding decreasing slope stability?
  - Warning system: improves life safety, not property

Dam Examples

2008 Wenchuan China M7.9

Damage: 1,803 concrete & embankment dams & reservoirs, & 403 hydropower plants

International Water Power, Sept 2010

Fears for quake-damaged dams

Monday's quake in China damaged hundreds of dams. The 500-foot-high Zipingpu Dam on the Min River upstream of the city of Dujiang-yan suffered "extremely dangerous" cracks, the official Xinhua News Agency reported. A collapse could endanger the Dujiangyan irrigation and flood-control system, an engineering masterpiece downriver that has been in use for more than 2,000 years.

Sources: ESRI, USGS, NGA

MSNBC

YWang, DOGAMI, 2013

Japan

<10 m high embankments
"frequently damaged"
by major earthquakes

1964 Niigata M7.5:
146 reservoir embankments
Damaged; 7 completely failed

2011: 1 day after
252 dams inspected
7 damage

www.geerassociation.org

745 reservoirs in
Fukushima Prefecture damage

https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/hrl/5/0/5_0_69/_pdf

Nishigo Dam,
longitudinal cracks on
dam crest (2011)

https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/hrl/5/0/5_0_69/_pdf

2011 Japan M9.0

1949 Fujinuma Dam
H=61 ft
Breached; 8 killed

GEER Quick Report 5
www.geerassociation.org

https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/hrl/5/0/5_0_69/_pdf

Fujinuma Dam

Looking upstream

D/S to right side

GEER Quick Report 5
www.geerassociation.org

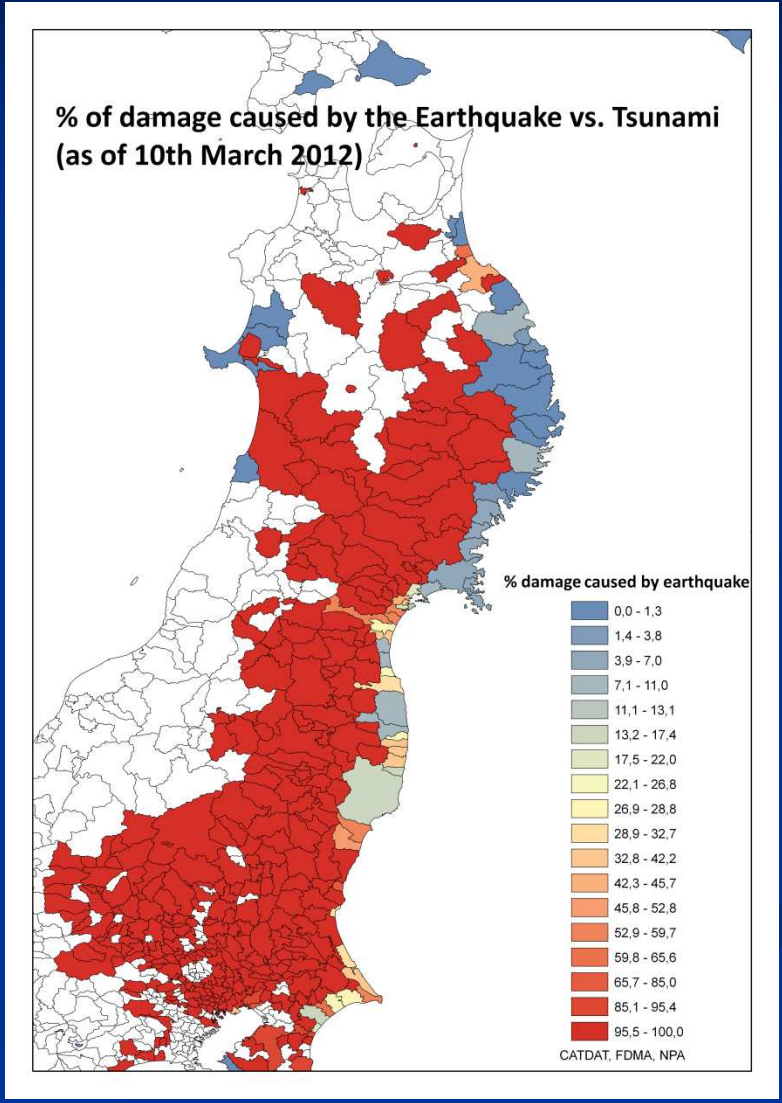
Fujinuma Auxiliary Dam

GEER Quick Report 5
www.geerassociation.org

2011 Japan M9.0

~95% deaths from tsunami

~ 40% damage from earthquake
~ 40% damage from tsunami
~20% nuclear



http://quakesos.sosearthquakesvz.netdna-cdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Percent-damage-by-earthquake.png

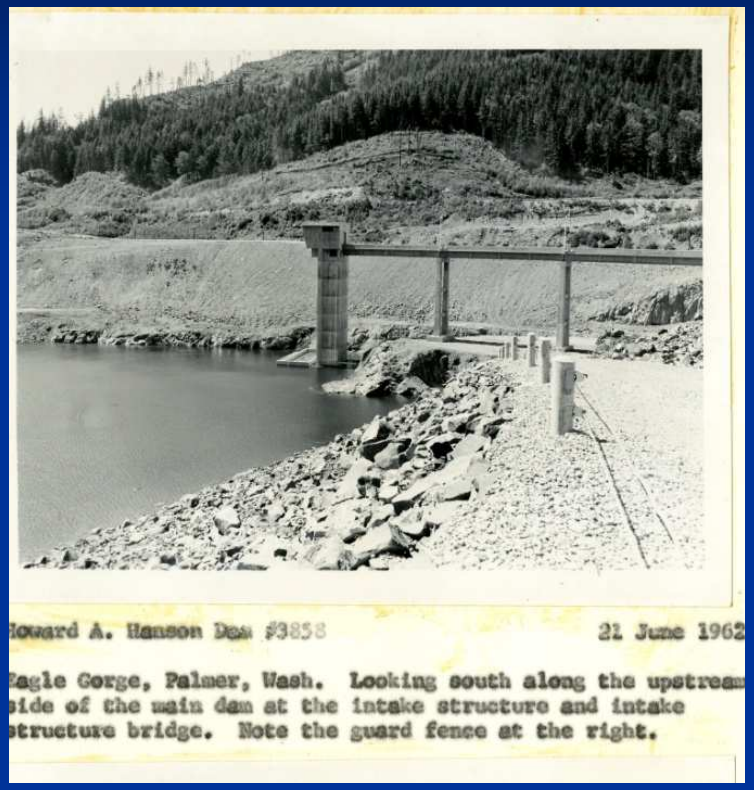
Who is Mitigating?

CA Dams: Decades of Seismic Efforts

Echo Lake Dam, RCC

Lyons Dam, Arch

US ACE Howard Hanson, WA



Source: Richard Smith, US ACE

USBR Scoggins Dam at Hagg Lake

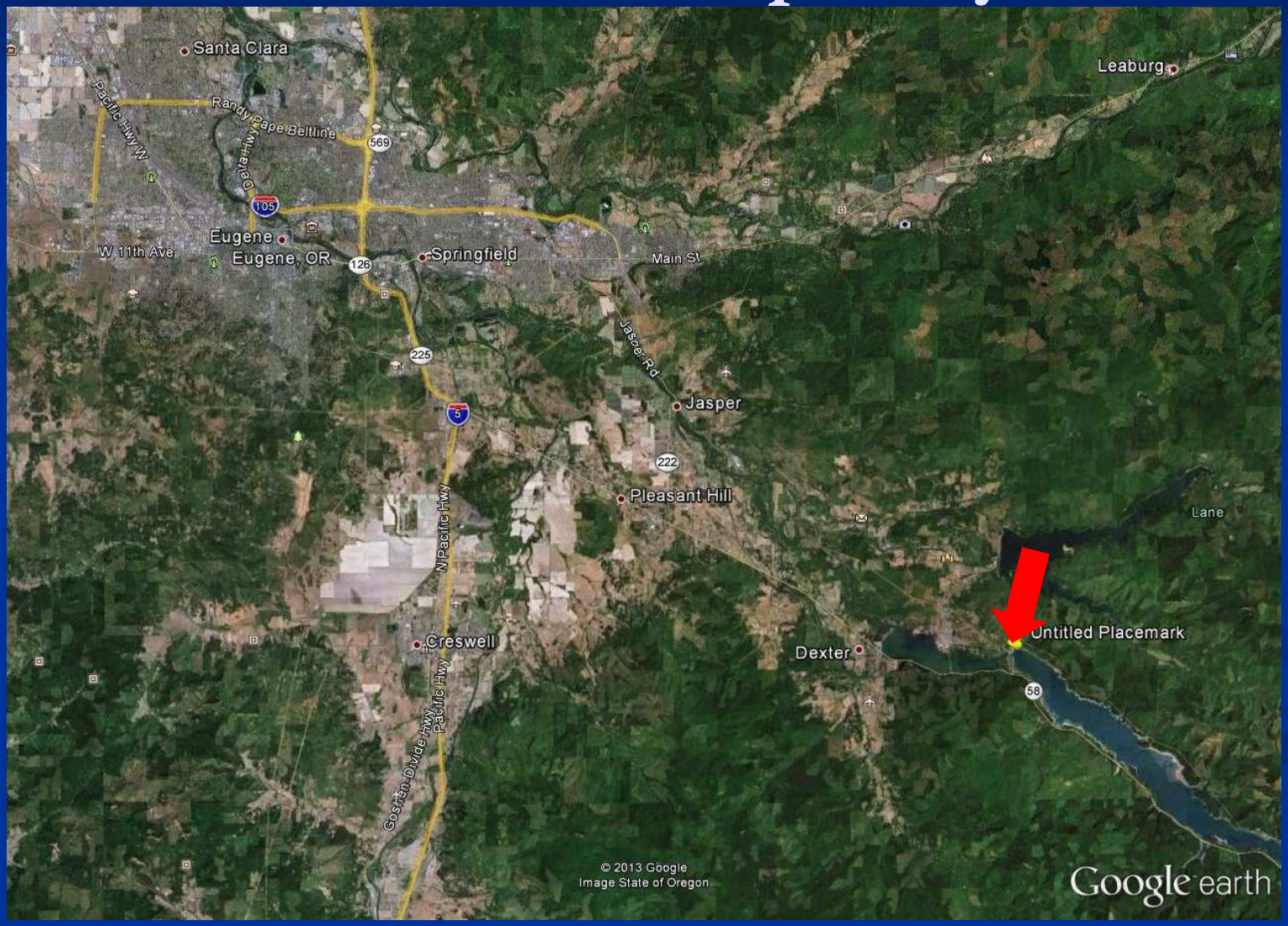
Risk Analysis: Probability is ~1 in 500 significant deformation (PGA = 0.38 g)

Analyses Source: USBR, D. Levish, 2013

Photo: http://www.usbr.gov/projects/Facility.jsp?fac_Name=Scoggins+Dam

US ACE: 1953 Lookout Point Dam

embankment & concrete spillway H = 250 ft



Multiple Dam Failure "Scenario"

All designed to 0.1 g

1962 Hills Creek Dam 314 ft

1953 Lookout Point Dam 276 ft

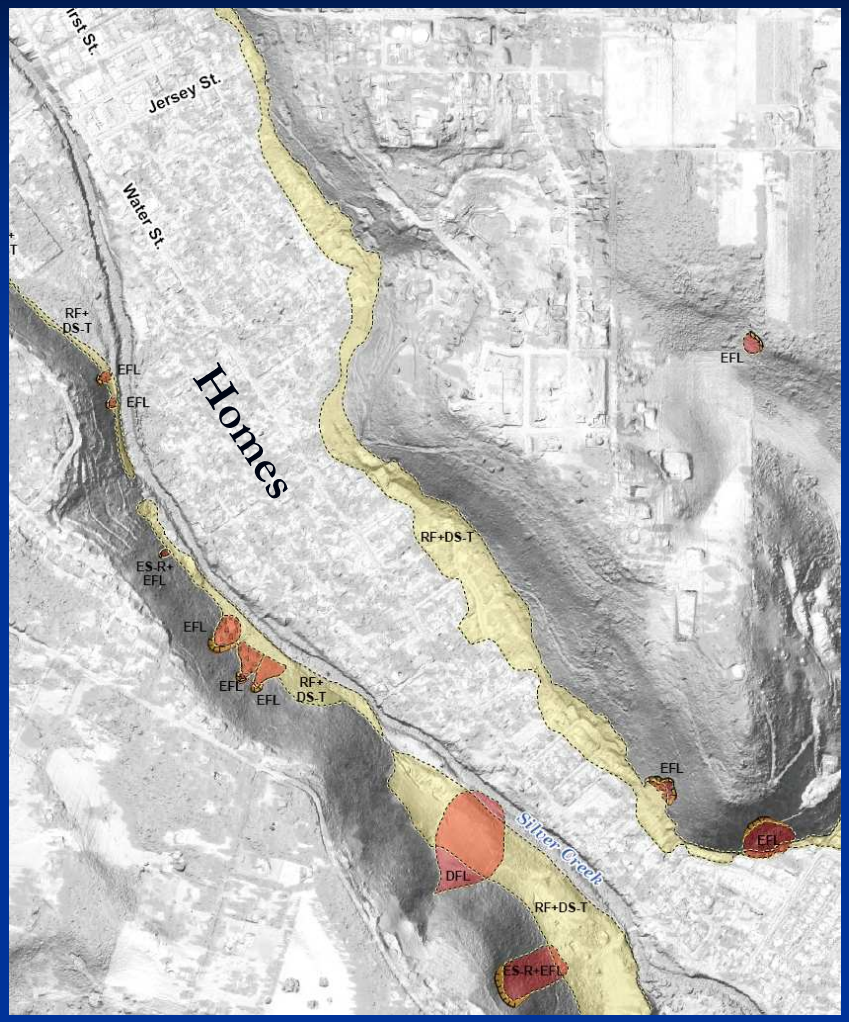
1955 Dexter Dam 117 ft

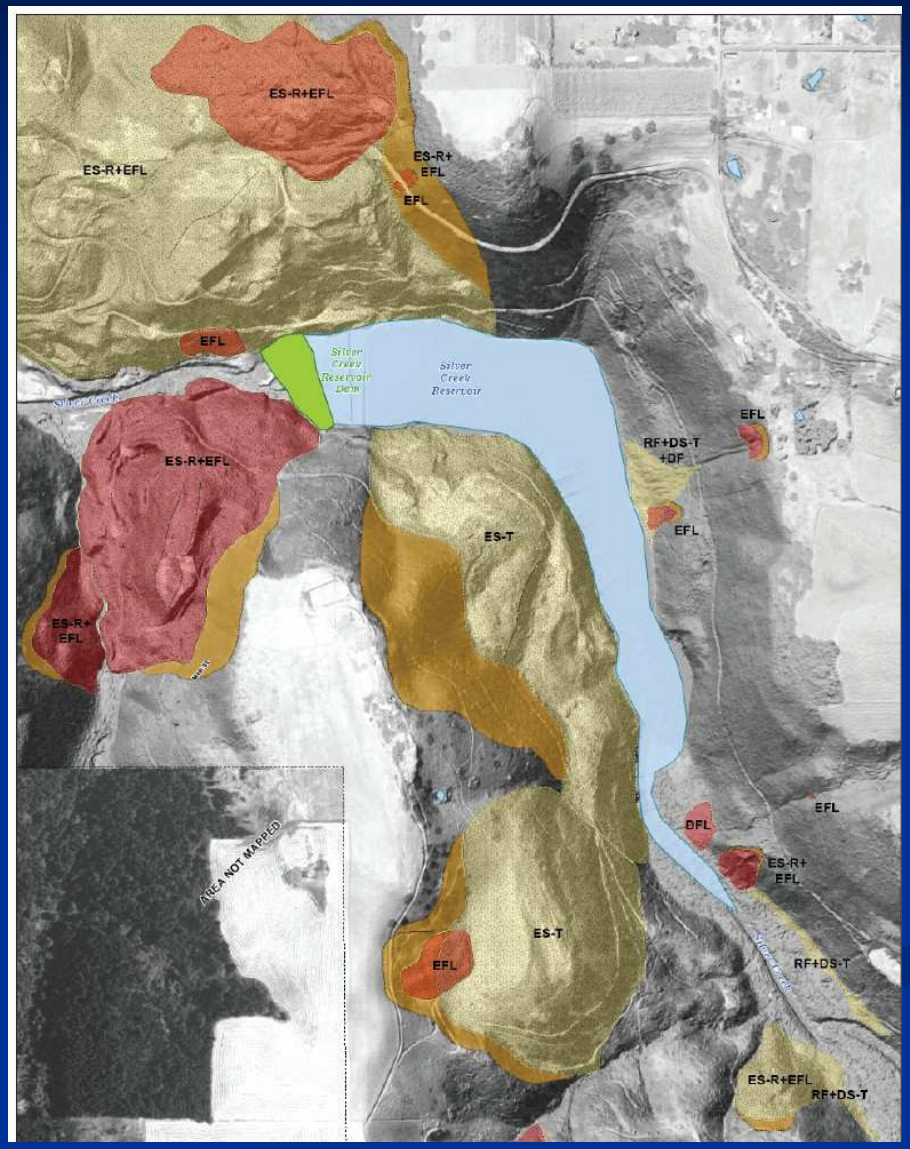
Evacuation of ~250,000 people

~$20 B Losses

Source: OEM, 1987 dam report
(& Eugene/Springfield NHMP, 2009)

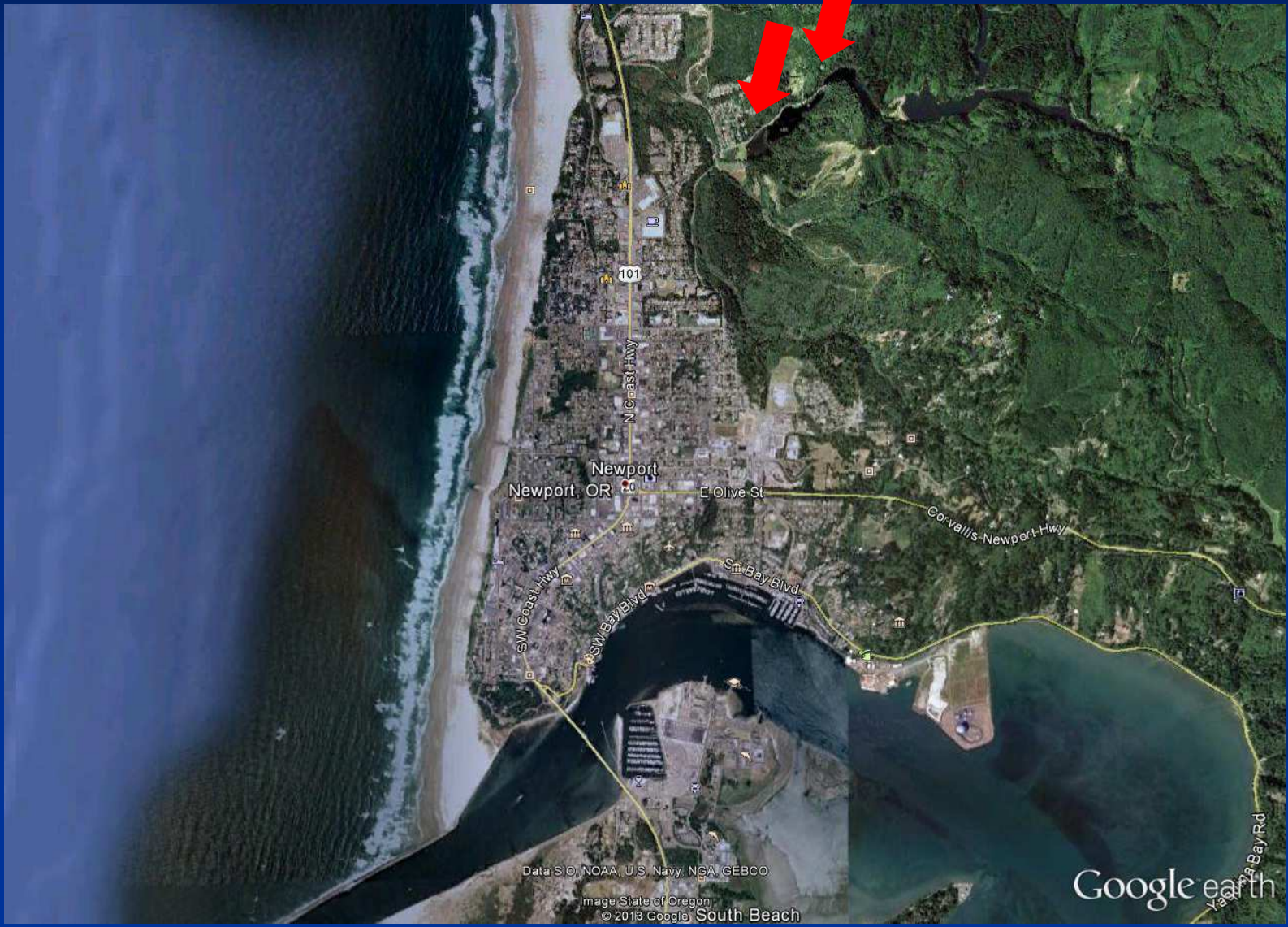
Silverton Dam & Landslides



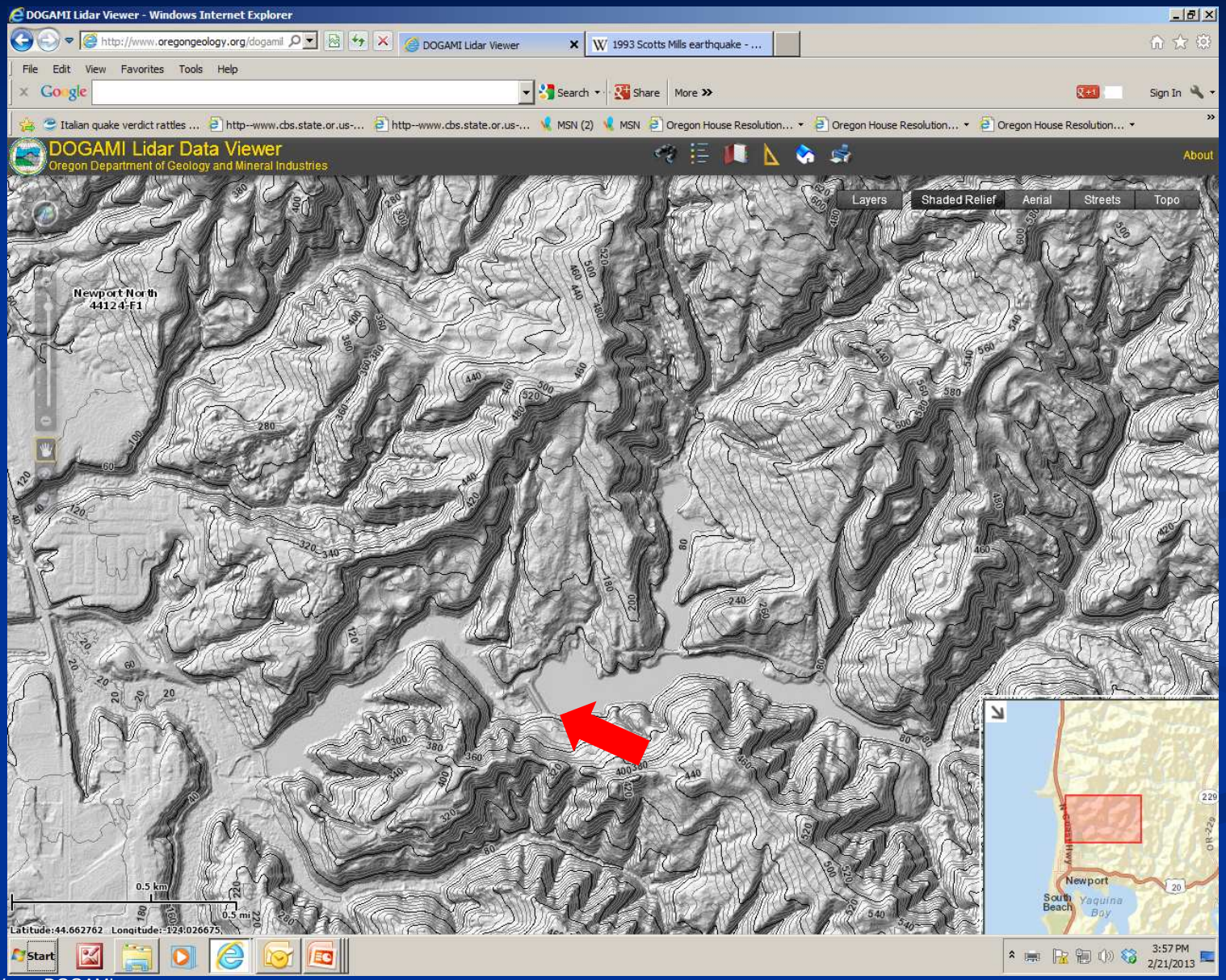


DOGAMI OFR O-12-05

Big Creek, Newport



DOGAMI Lidar Web Viewer



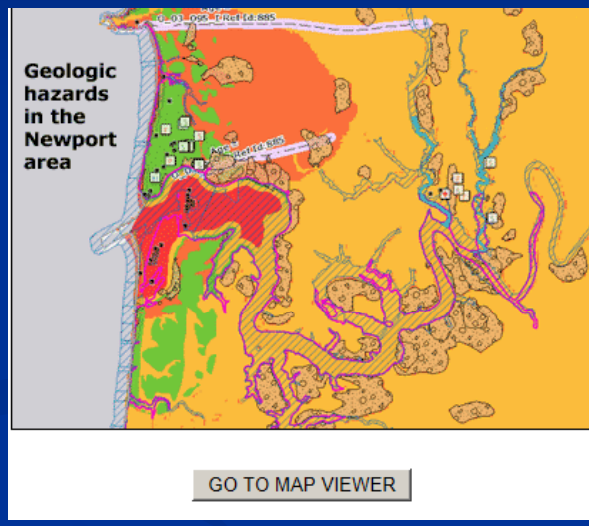
Summary Remarks

Dam Things to Consider…

- Life safety & property
- Interdependencies: stable water source & electricity
- Seismic analyses of critical dams
- Model shaking duration for potential ground displacement
- Consider multiple hazards & risk

Available Resources

- DOGAMI Geohazard Info www.oregongeology.org
  - Interactive Maps:
    - GeoHazards Viewer (HazVu)
    - Lidar maps (topography)



- **USGS** develop ground motions: http://earthquake.usgs.gov/hazards/designmaps
- **USBR**: http://www.usbr.gov/ssle/damsafety/Risk/methodology.html
- **FERC** part 12: http://www.ferc.gov/industries/hydropower/safety/guidelines/part12-regs.pdf

Building for Hazards in Oregon

Cascadia Fault (bigger hazard than wolf)

Oregon has high risk seismic problem, & needs to build resilience

Statewide Dam Risk Prioritization Study ?

…to better understand, prioritize, plan & mitigate

Questions