

Seismic Evaluation of Structures at Plant Nos. 1 and 2

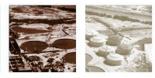
Project PS15-06

Kathy Millea, Director of Engineering **Operations Committee**

May 6, 2020



Fostering Resilience at OCSD







Seismic Evaluation Study

SEISMIC EVALUATION OF STRUCTURES

AT PLANTS 1 AND 2



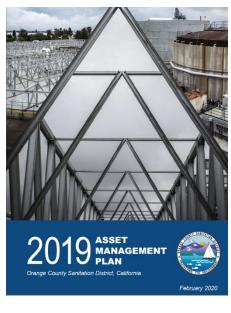


Collections Capacity Evaluation Study Orange County Sanitation District Climate Resiliency Study

Executive Summary 20



Climate Resiliency Study

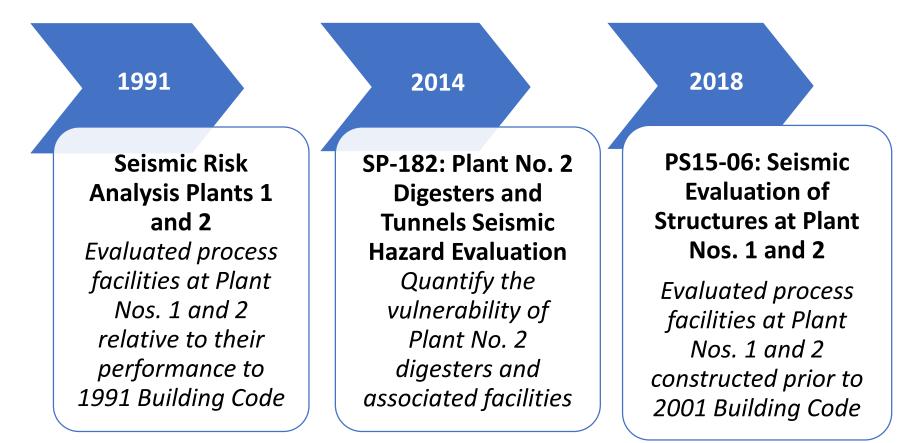


Asset Management Plan

Long History of Seismic Evaluations



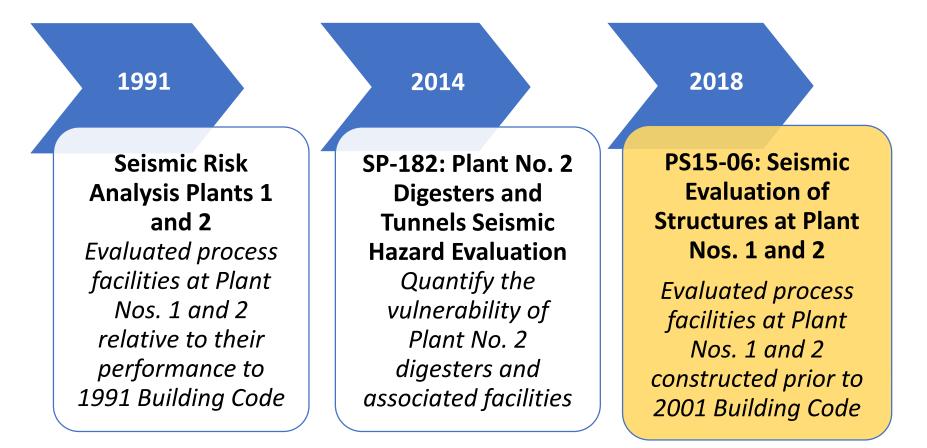




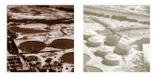
Long History of Seismic Evaluations

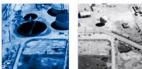


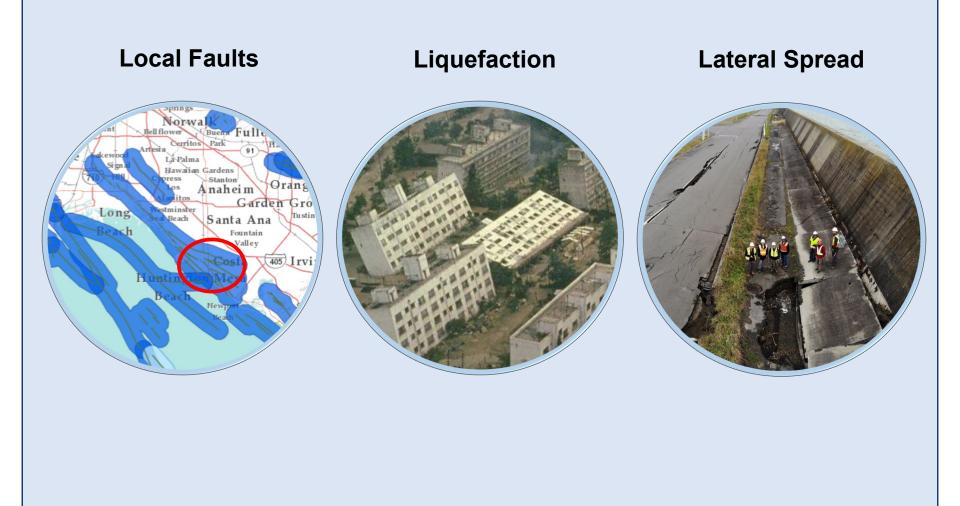




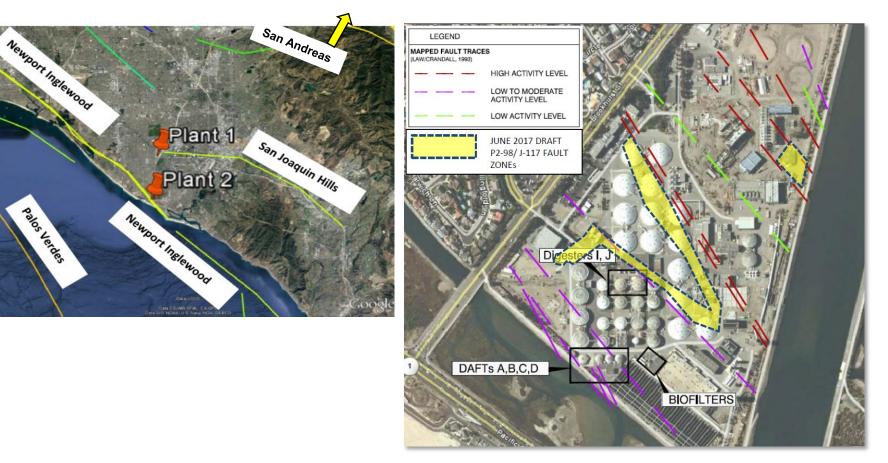
Seismic Risks







Several Local Faults Impact Seismic Hazards

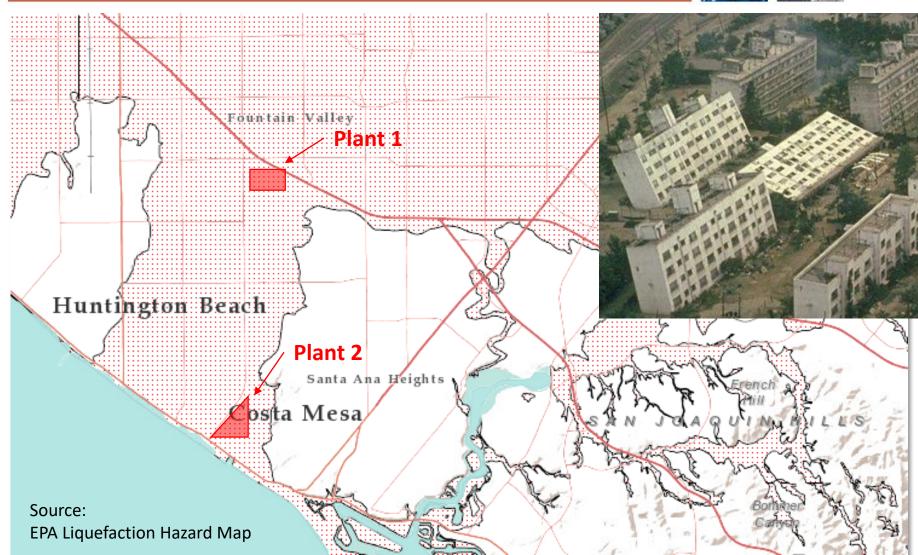




Potential Liquefaction Hazard Zone

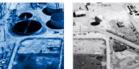


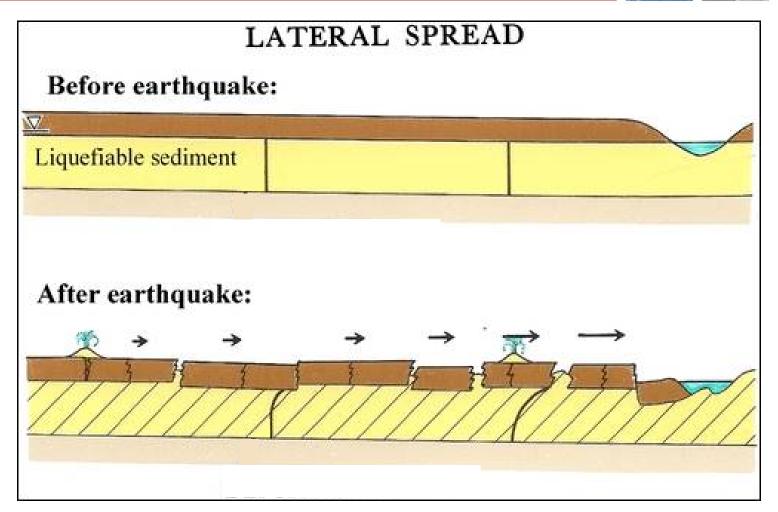




Lateral Spread a Risk

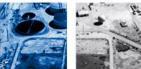






Lateral Spread a Risk

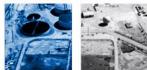




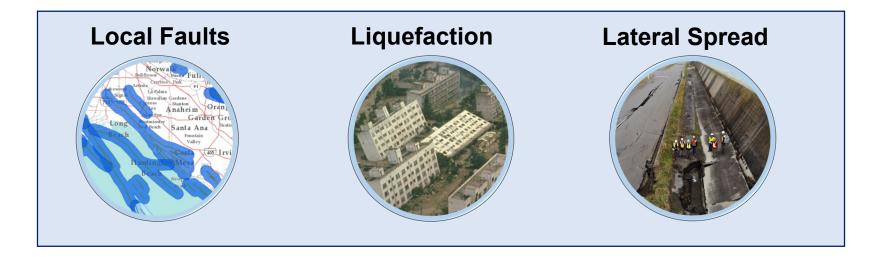


Mitigation Measures





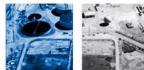
If this is the problem...



What is the solution?

Structural Mitigation





Vulnerability

Separation of the roof element from the wall caused roof to collapse

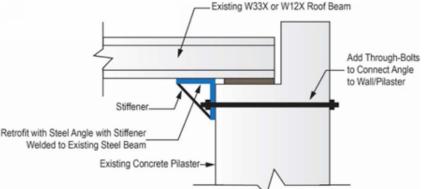


Ref: 1994 Northridge Earthquake. EERI, Earthquake Engineering Research Institute

Mitigation

Installation of wall anchorage





Geotechnical Mitigation





Vulnerability

Soils became liquified during a seismic event, reducing the ground's ability to support loads



Niigata Japan, June 16, 1964 Photo Credit: National Geophysical Data Center

Mitigation

Deep soil mixing is one alternative to stabilize soil by "cementing" the sand particles together



Lateral Spread Mitigation





Vulnerability

Seismic event causes soil to move laterally towards a free surface of lower elevation (river bed)



Ref: Michael J. Crozier, 'Landslides - Hill country, regolith and submarine landslides', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand

Mitigation

Installation of closely spaced piles effectively creates a "wall" that is designed to resist lateral soil movement



Summary of Seismic Risk Mitigation



63 Structures Evaluated

Designed to older Building Codes that do not consider current seismic performance criteria

48 Structures Identified with Structural and/or Geotechnical Deficiencies

Deficiencies from design code changes that influence loading conditions and building performance during seismic events

16 Structures Impacted by Lateral Spread

Caused by liquefiable soils and vertical separation between the plant sites and the Santa Ana River or Talbert Marsh

13 Structures Improved Under Planned Projects

Identified in the 2017 Facilities Master Plan; separate seismic projects will be created for other facilities

3 Structures Require Complete Replacement

The seismic upgrade costs are greater than the value of the structure

Mitigation Costs	Plant 1	Plant 2
Structural	\$25 M	\$16 M
Geotechnical	\$11 M	\$143 M
Lateral Spread	\$100 M	\$50 M
	7, 1-10, 1-13 TO 15, AND 1-24	1-16 TO 1-

Recommendations

Study Summary

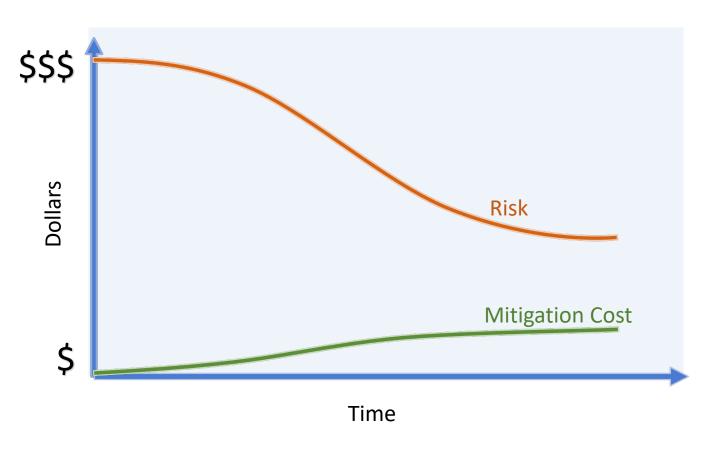
Mitigation Costs	Plant 1	Plant 2	Mitigation Costs	Plant 1	Plant 2
Structural	\$25 M	\$16 M	Structural	\$25 M	\$16 M
Geotechnical	\$11 M	\$143 M	Geotechnical	\$9 M	\$125 M
Lateral Spread	\$100 M	\$50 M	Lateral Spread	\$100 M	\$50 M





Budget Proposal

A Strategic Seismic Program Will Reduce Long-Term Risk



Risks

Replacement costs of critical facilities that may be compromised from a seismic event

Seismic Program

Implementation costs of performing seismic rehabilitation of facilities





































Questions?