



# Seattle Fault Earthquake Scenario

Conference

February 28, 2005



Earthquake Engineering  
Research Institute

# Seattle Fault and the Scenario Earthquake

Craig Weaver, PhD  
U.S. Geological Survey

Seattle Fault  
Earthquake  
Scenario



# Ground Motion Contributors

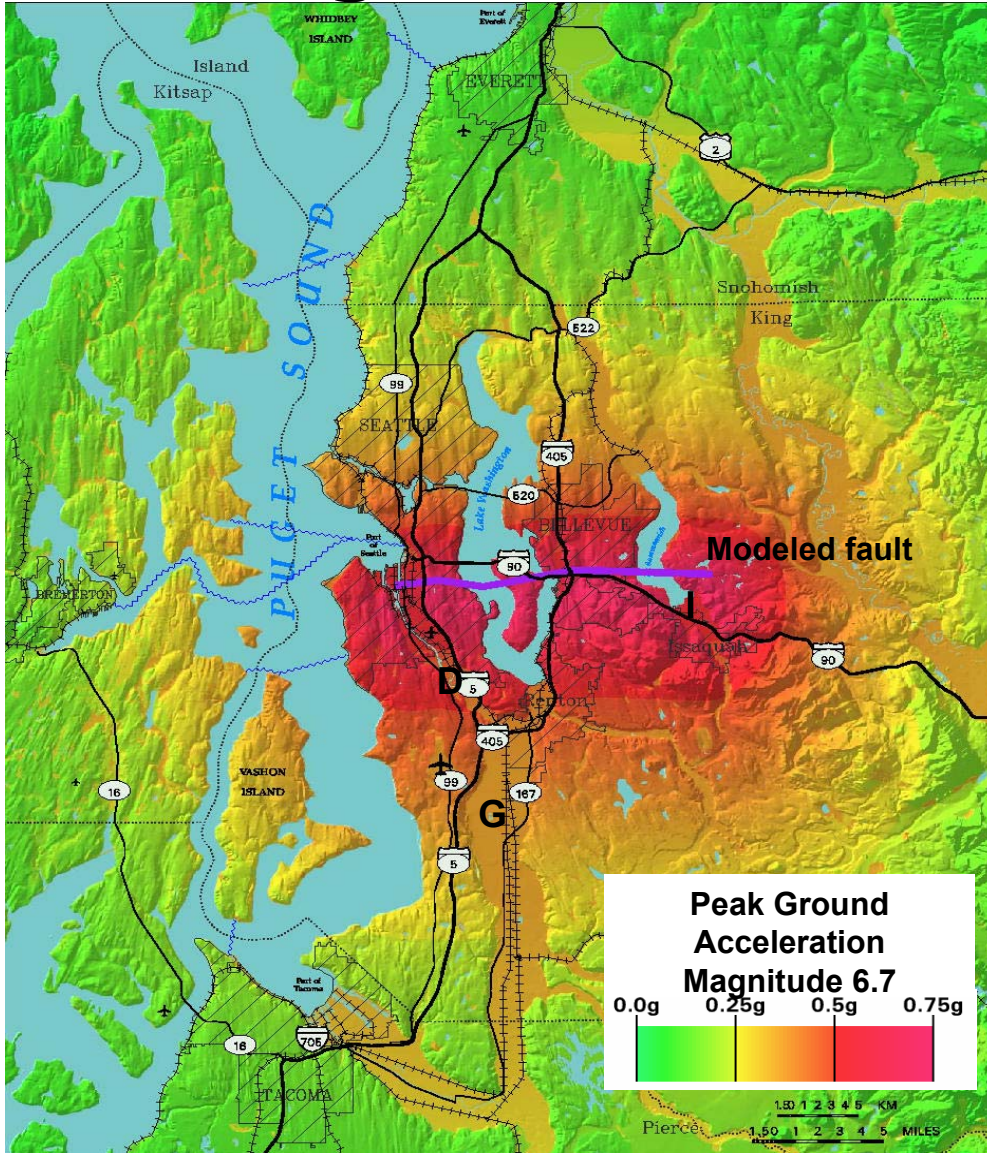
- Dr. Craig Weaver, Ph.D.\*\*
  - U.S. Geological Survey
- Dr. Art Frankel, Ph.D.
  - U.S. Geological Survey
- Dr. Brian Sherrod, Ph.D.
  - U.S. Geological Survey
- Dr. Ralph Haugerud, PhD.
  - U.S. Geological Survey
- Dr. Rick Blakely, Ph.D.
  - U.S. Geological Survey
- Dr. Stephen Palmer, L.E.G., Ph.D.
  - Washington State Department of Natural Resources

\*\* - Team Leader





# How Big?



The scenario earthquake produces very strong ground motions. The highest ground shaking in the Nisqually earthquake was about 0.3 g—in a few small areas.

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# How Often?

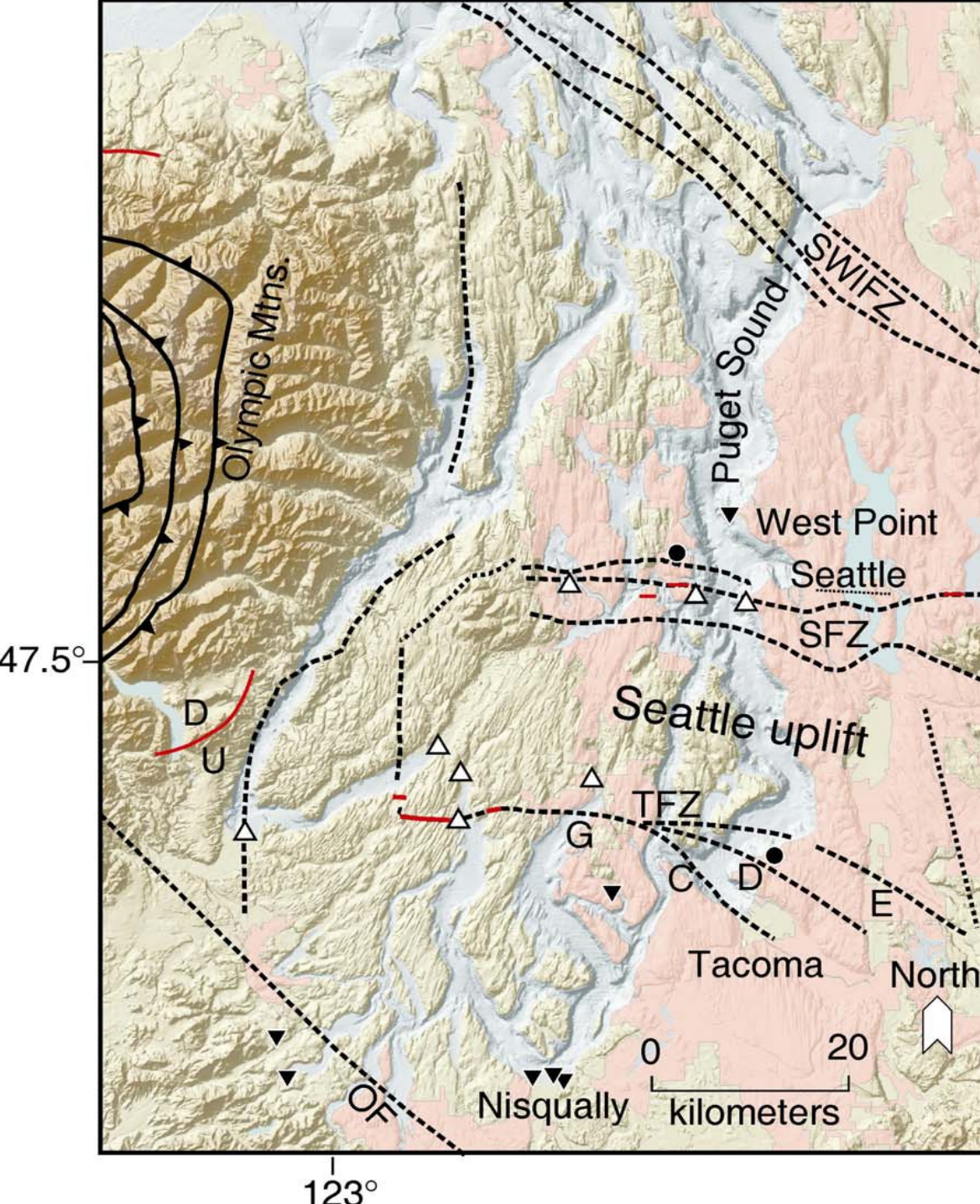
## Approximate 50 year probabilities

- Cascadia M9: 10-14%
- Seattle Fault  $M \geq 6.5$ : 5% (from slip rate, GR model; 1000 yr return time) ???
- Deep  $M \geq 6.5$ : 84% (from 1949, 1965, 2001)
- Random shallow  $M \geq 6.5$  in entire Puget Sound area: 15% (mostly from rate of  $M \geq 4$  since 1963,  $b=0.8$ ) ???



# How Often??

**The Seattle fault zone is one of a series of major faults that cut across the Puget Sound basin**



△ Uplifted site

▼ Subsided site

● Site with no change

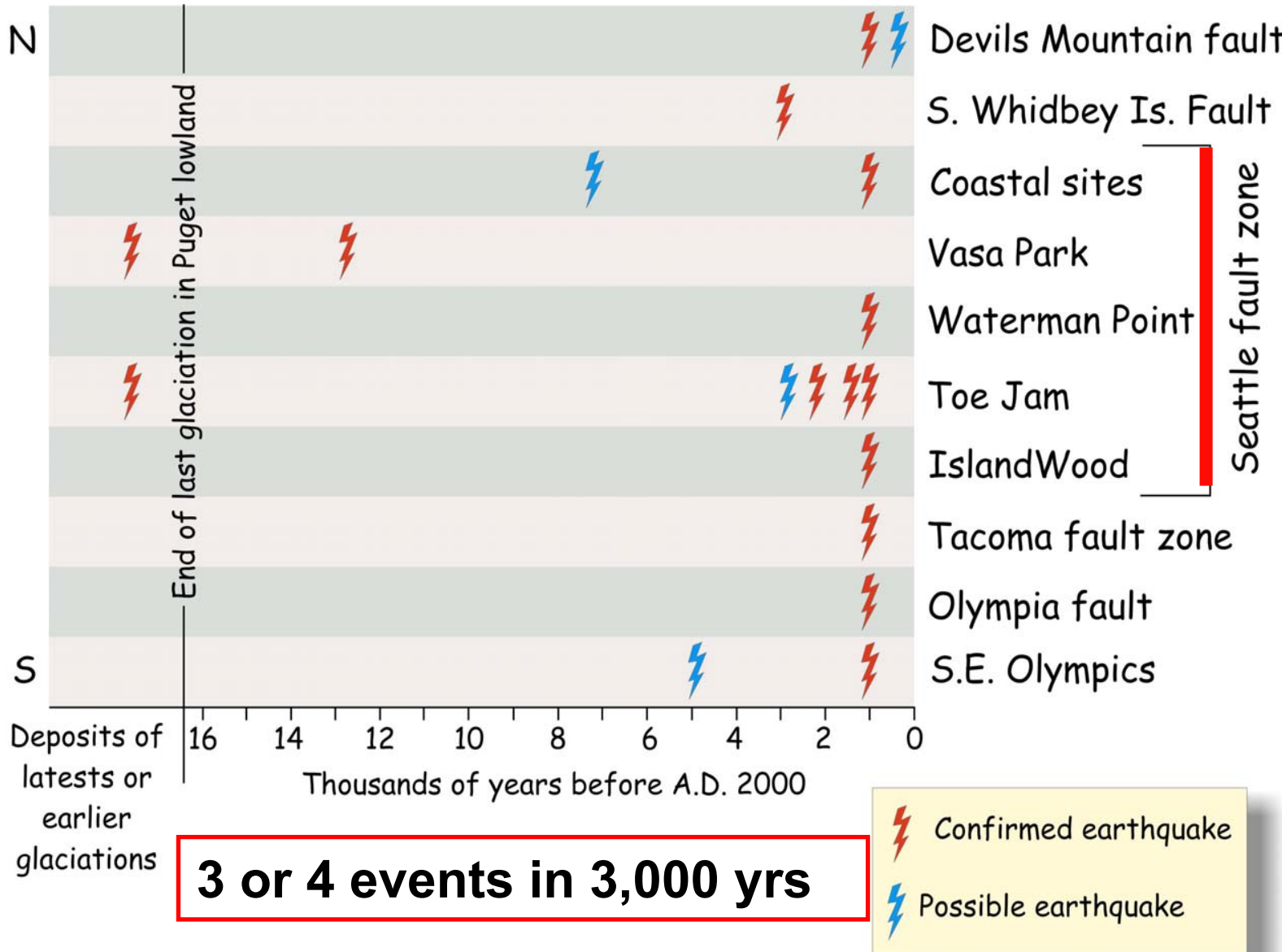
↖ Thrust fault, barb on upthrown block

⋯ Geophysical anomaly

— Holocene scarp

■ Urban areas

# Known Crustal Fault Events—How Often??





# The Seattle Fault

Seattle Fault

uplifted  
prehistoric  
beach



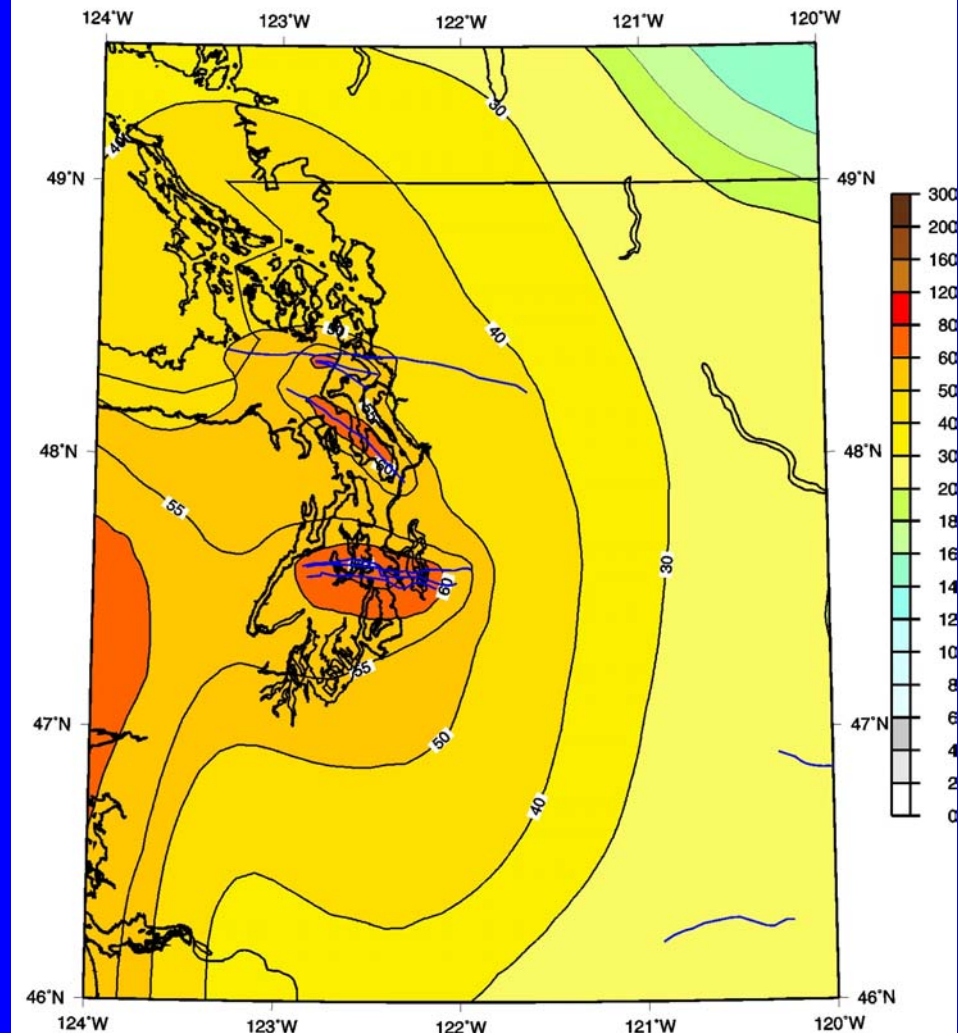
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# Seattle Hazard Maps

From 2002 USGS National Seismic Hazard Map  
PGA (%g) with 2% Prob. Of Exceedance in 50 Years



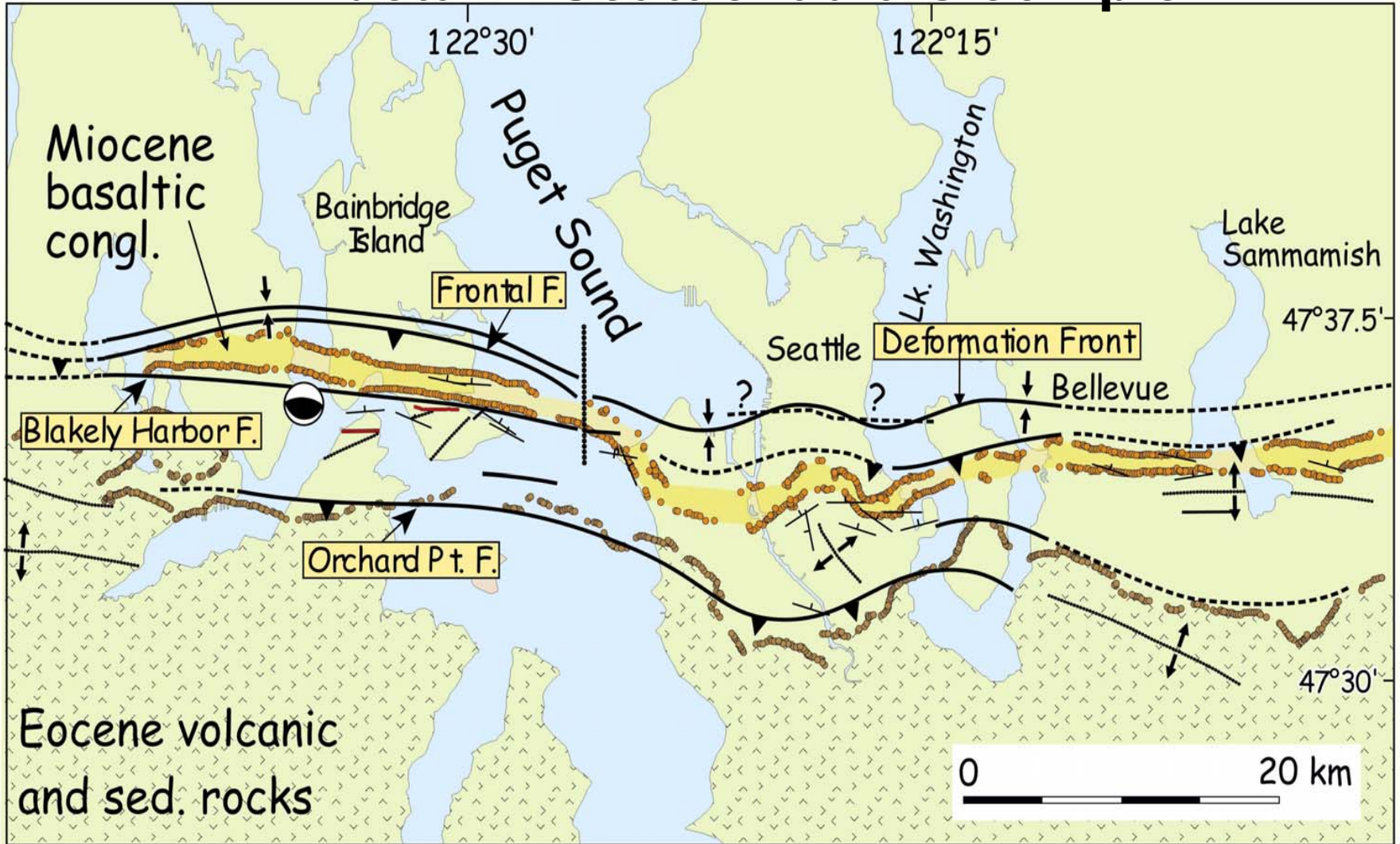
Earthquake Hazards Reduction  
Program




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# In detail—Seattle fault is complex

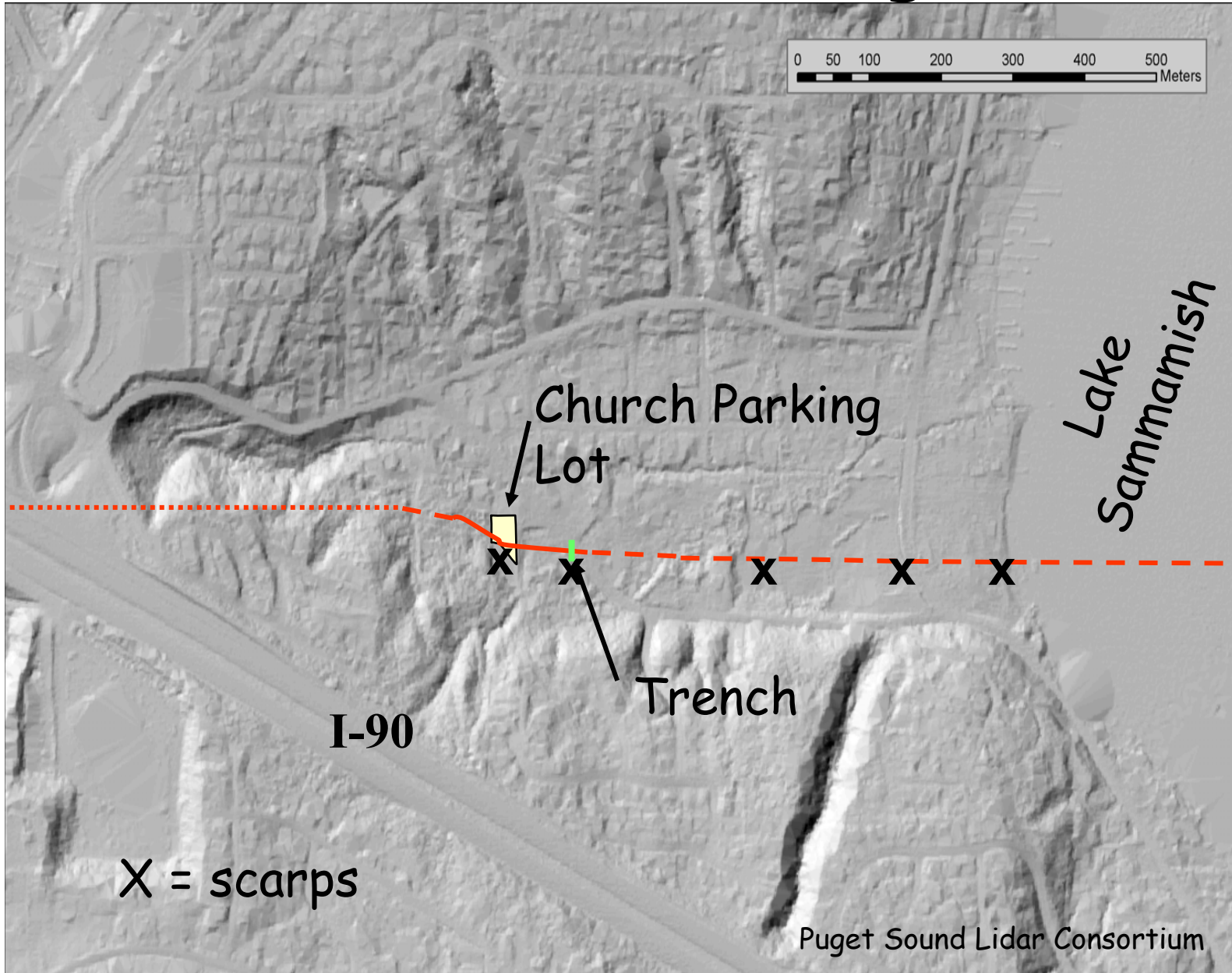


## Interpreted Aeromagnetic Map of the Seattle Fault Zone

 Epicenter, M 4.9  
Bainbridge Island earthquake



# Bellevue Surface Faulting Sites



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# Church Parking Lot

Bedrock

Sediments

2000. 8. 26 18:31





# Before the Vasa Park Trench



Why we need lidar!!

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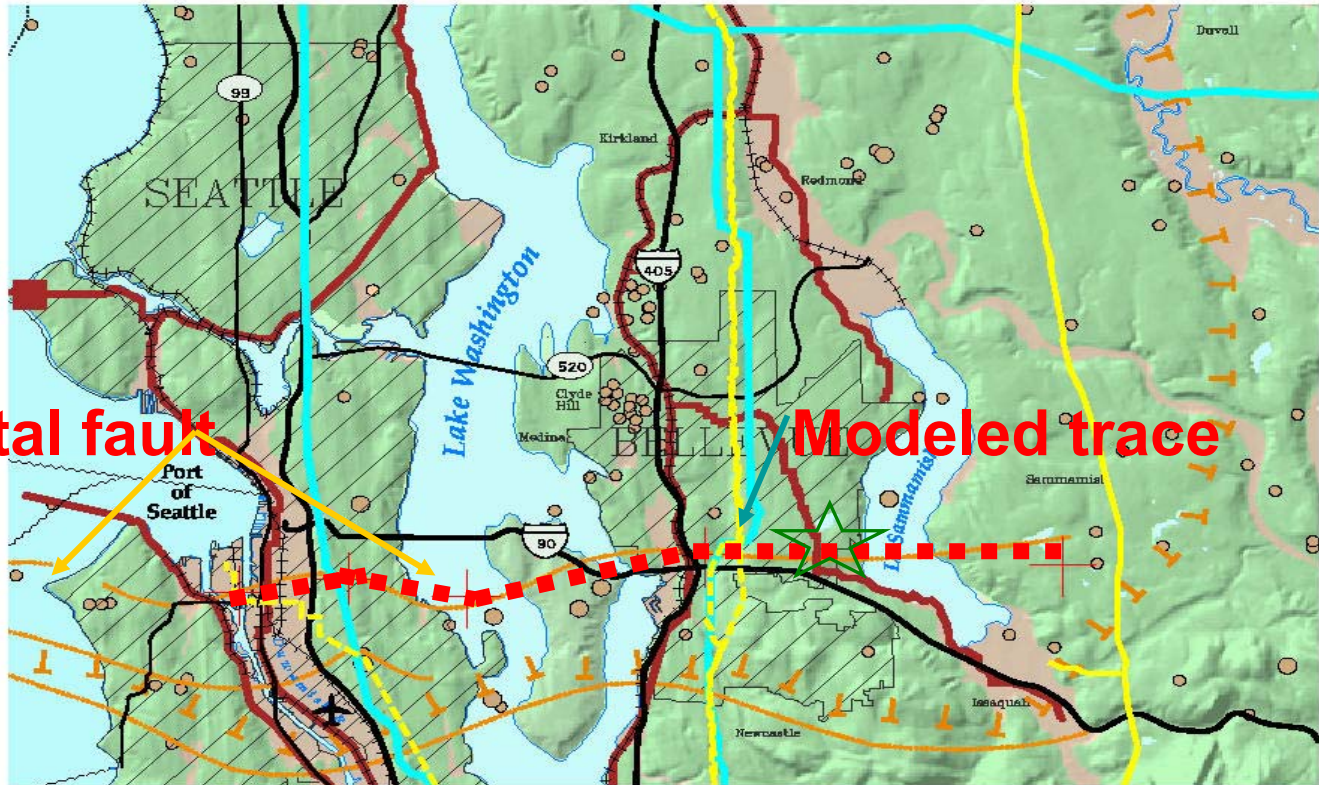
# Vasa Park Trench

South →





# Modeled fault trace: 4 segments, about 22 km length



Frontal fault

Modeled trace



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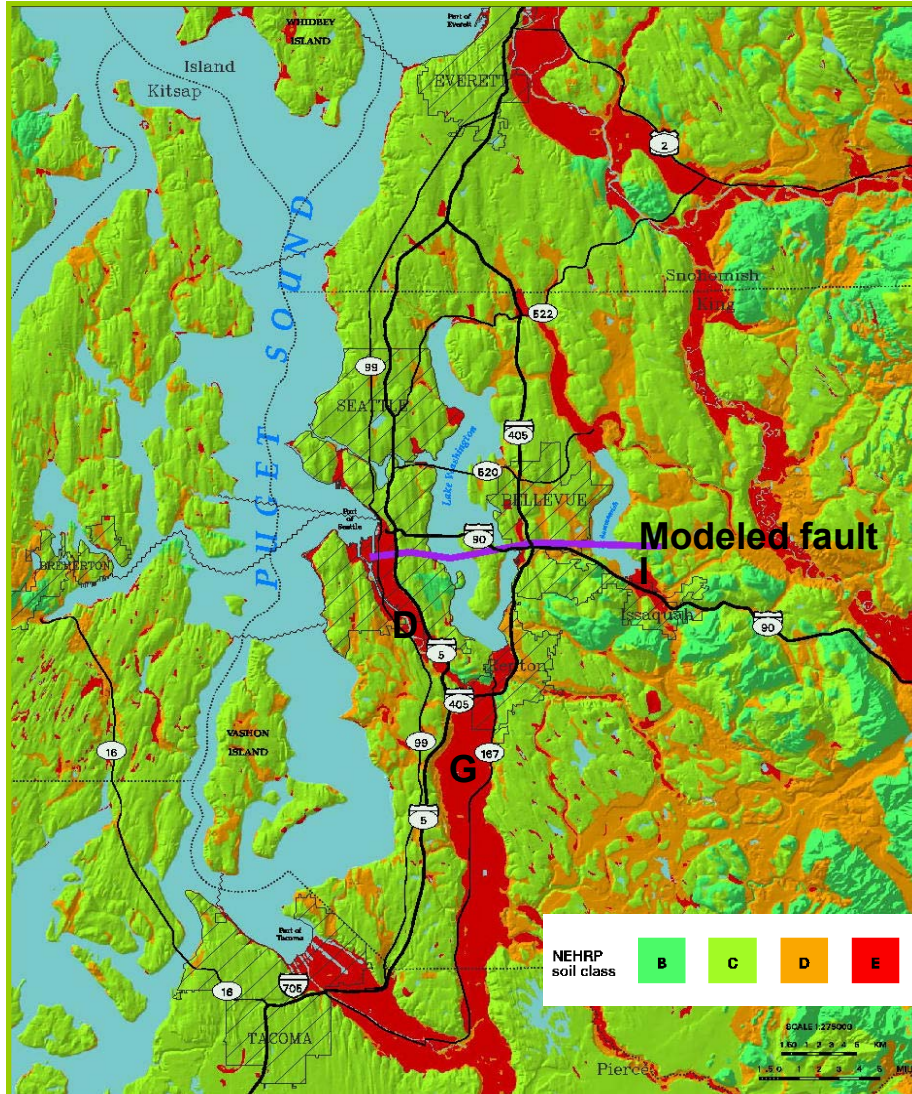
# Scenario Earthquake Faulting Parameters

- Magnitude 6.7
- Surface rupture = 6 feet (matches trench)
- Located at frontal fault
- Four segments, about 16 miles length
- 9 miles deep fault
- 45° from surface
- Breaks from depth up





# Local Site Conditions

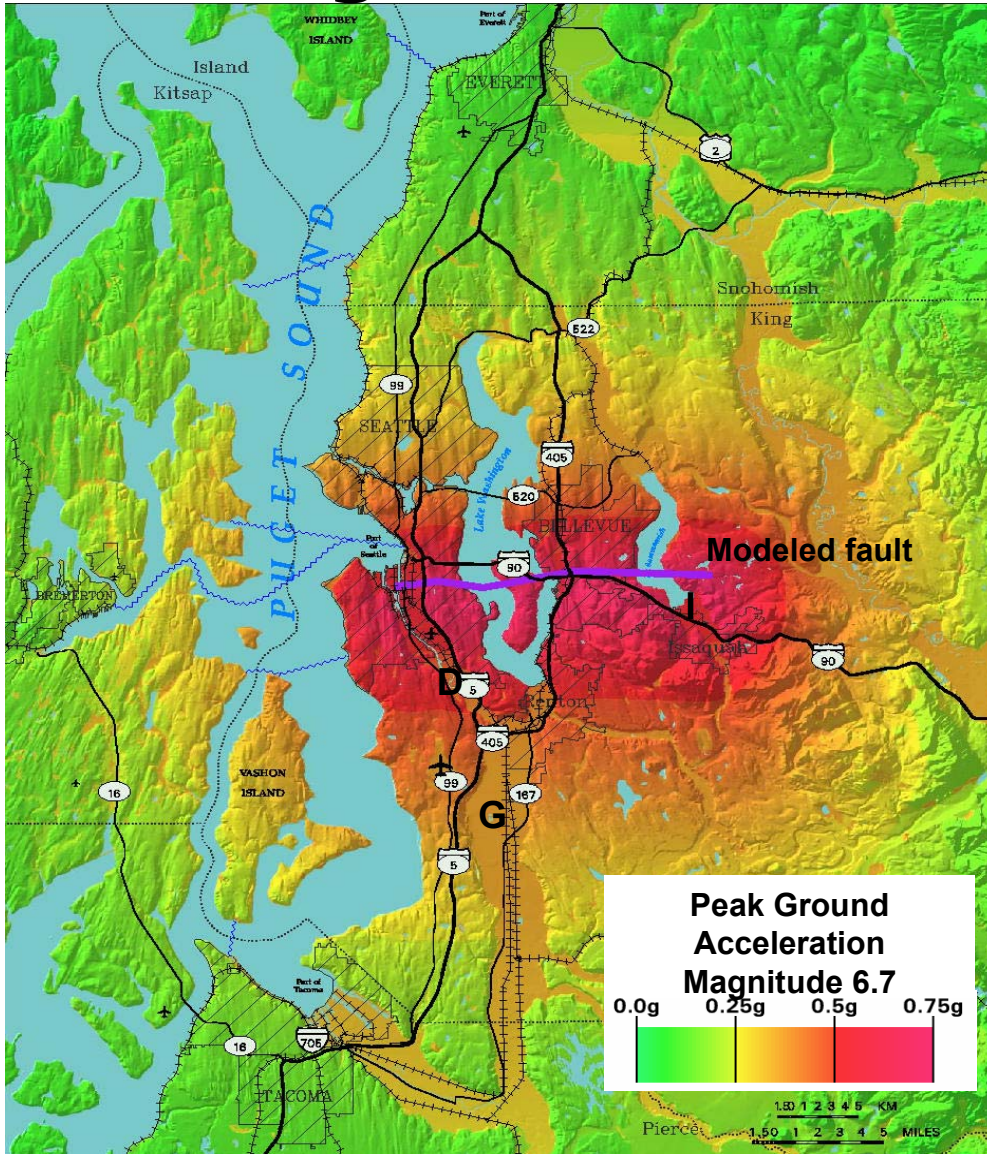


E soils are expected to cause problems





# How Big?



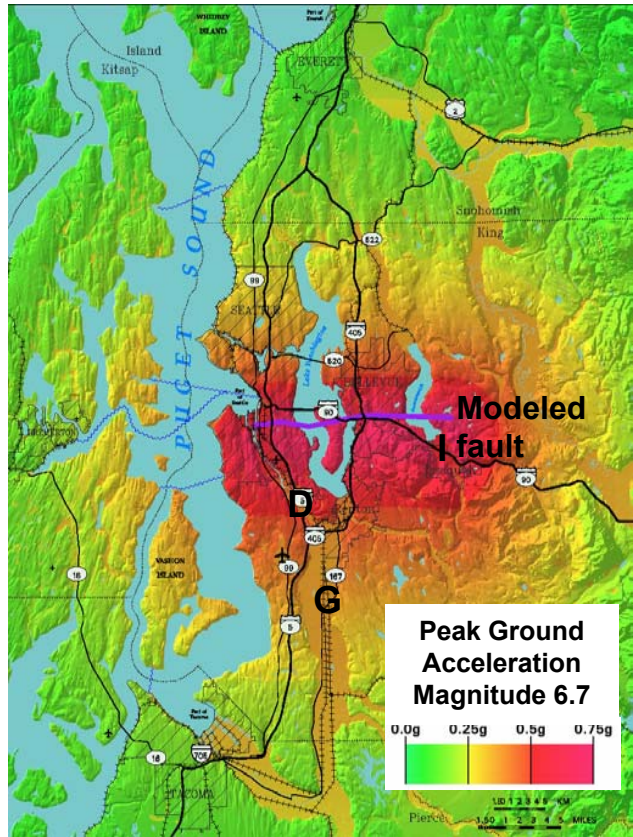
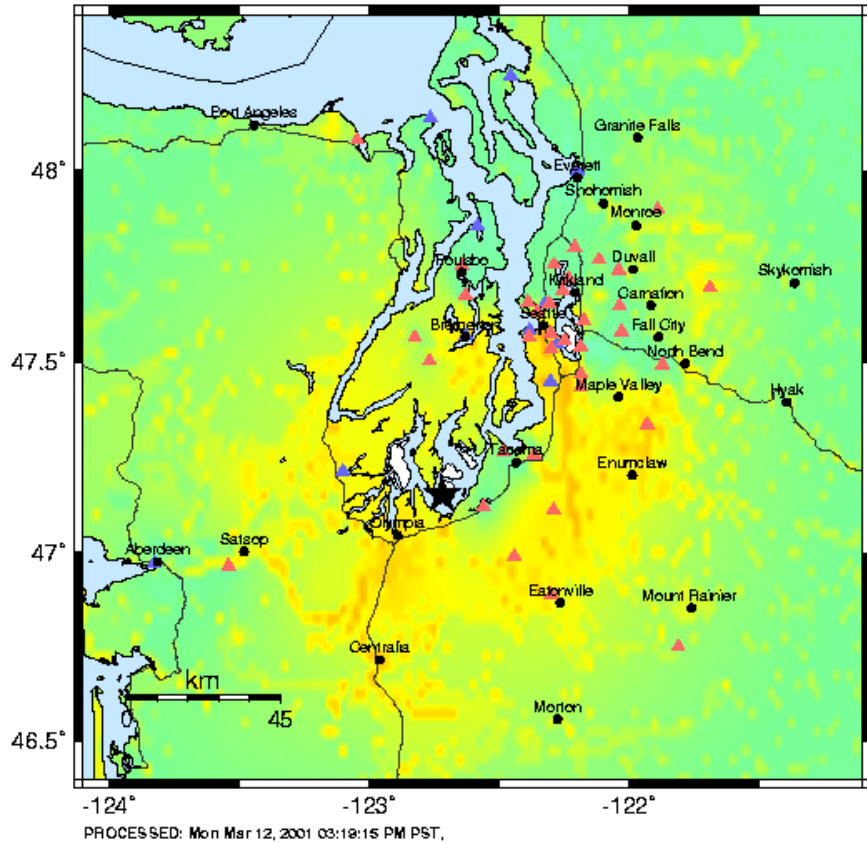
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# Ground Motions Comparison

PNSN Rapid Instrumental Intensity Map Epicenter: 17.6 km NE of Olympia, WA  
 Wed Feb 28, 2001 10:54:00 AM PST M 6.8 N47.15 W122.72 ID:0102281854



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.(%)	<.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	60-118	>118
INSTRUMENTAL INTENSITY	I	II-III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+

Nisqually

Scenario

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# Call to Action—Earth Sciences

- **Complete lowland lidar**
  - North Puget Sound and Lewis County highest priority
  - Coastal Counties and SW Washington second priority
- **Accelerate geological and geophysical studies**
  - Paleoseismology of crustal faults
  - Geological mapping of urban areas
  - Geophysical studies of Tacoma basin, selected faults
- **Enhance regional seismic network**
  - Increase number of urban strong motion stations—do site characterizations of all sites
  - Instrument critical structures, lifelines, and buildings
  - Increase capabilities at the UW seismic lab to meet state, local and private informational needs







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