

Seismic Retrofit of Existing Reservoirs

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“We learn geology the morning after the earthquake.”

Ralph Waldo Emerson



Why Reservoir Seismic Upgrades?

Older Reservoir Designs Didn't Adequately Address Seismic Issues.

Seismic Code Changes

Spectral Map Replaced Zones

IBC and AWWA Upgrades

Seismic Events

2001 Nisqually Quake

California Quakes



Presentation Outline

Overview of Seismic Stresses

Failure Examples

Retrofit Necessity

Retrofit Strategies

Other Seismic Retrofit Issues



Overview of Seismic Stresses

What happens to a water reservoir during an earthquake?

Ground movement and water inertia combine to put stresses on the tank shell, the tank foundation, and the anchorage of the tank to the foundation.

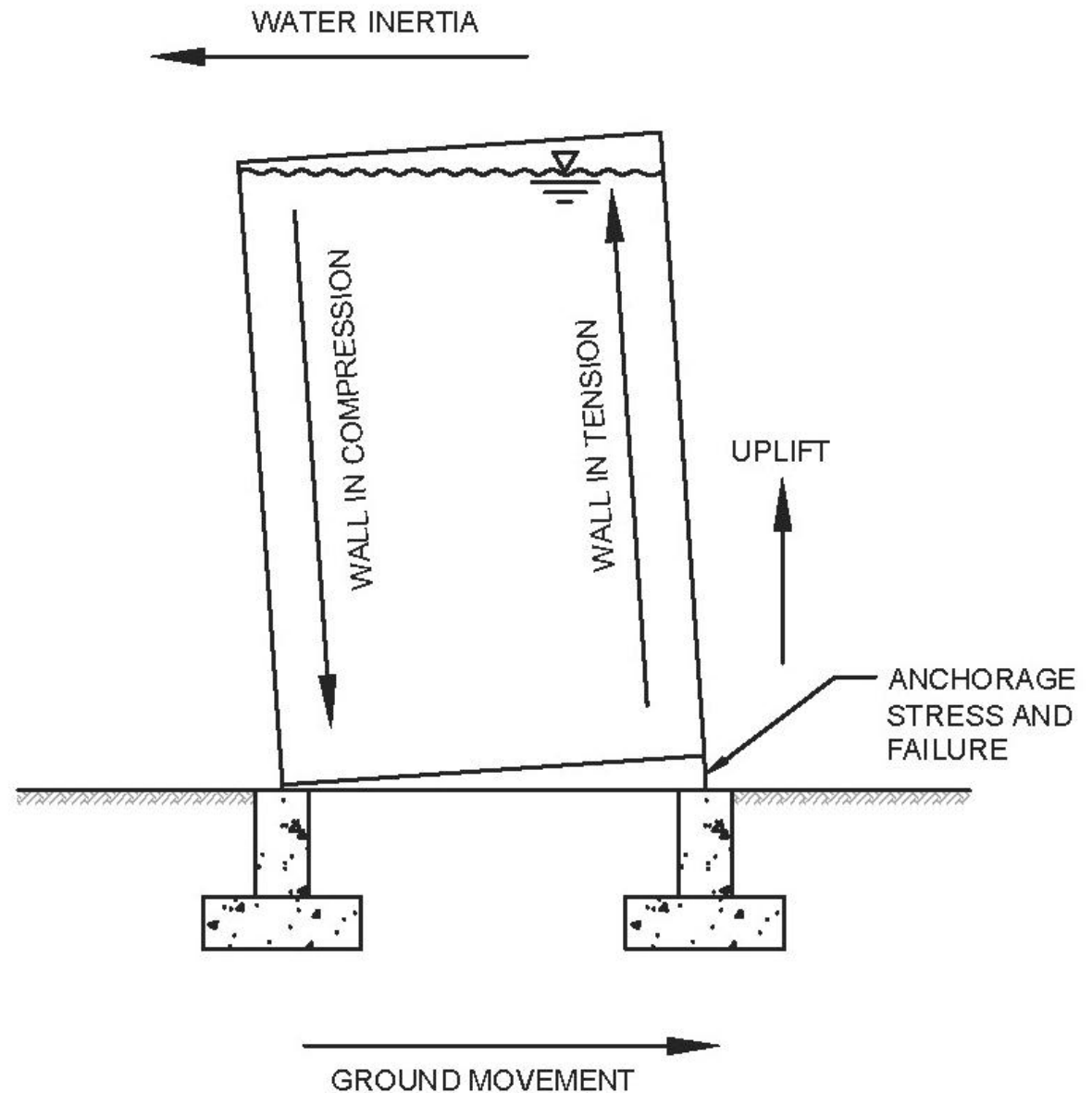


Simple Example

Beer can

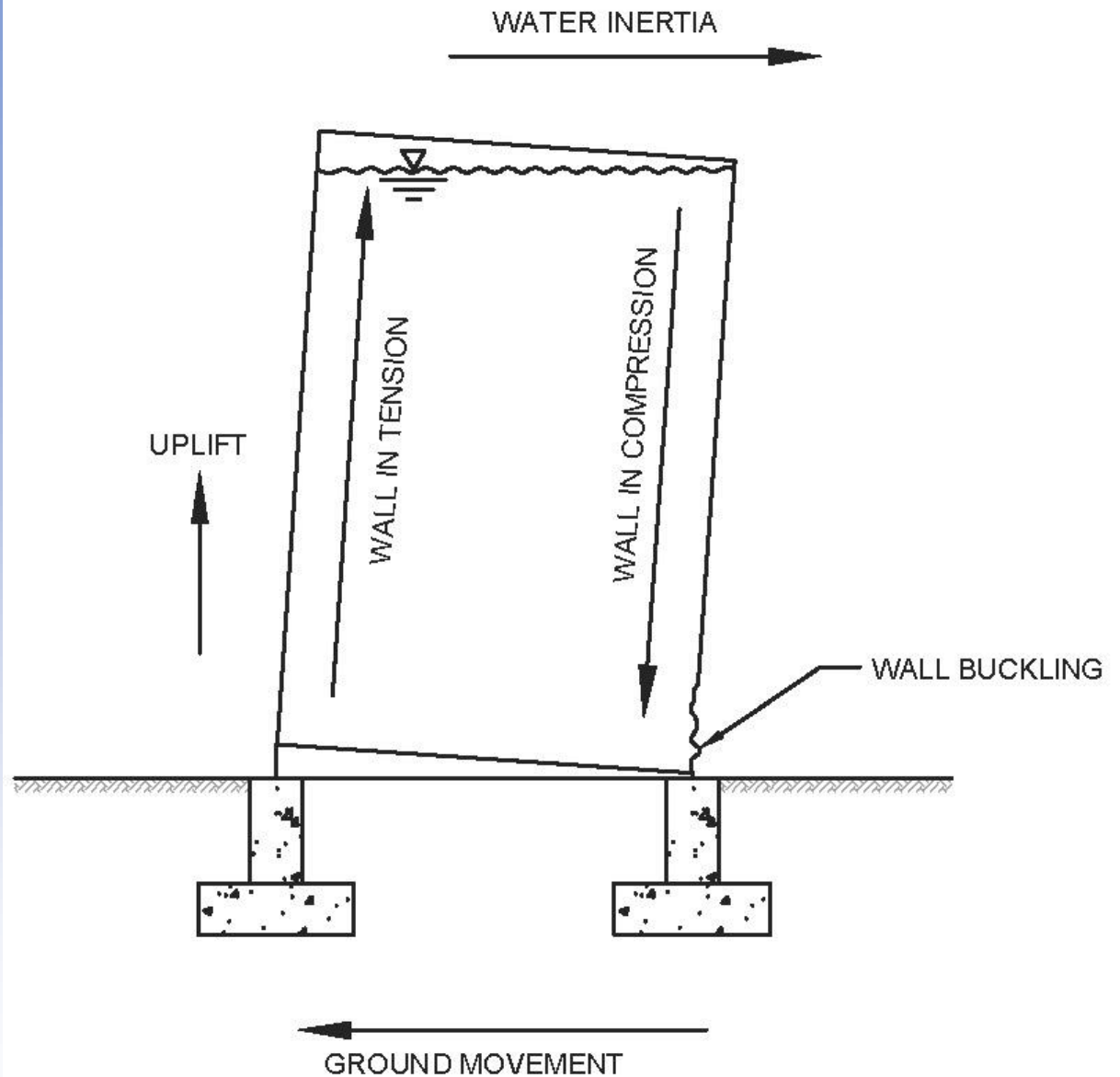


The inertia of the water and the ground movement create uplift on one side of the tank creating anchorage stress and possible failure.

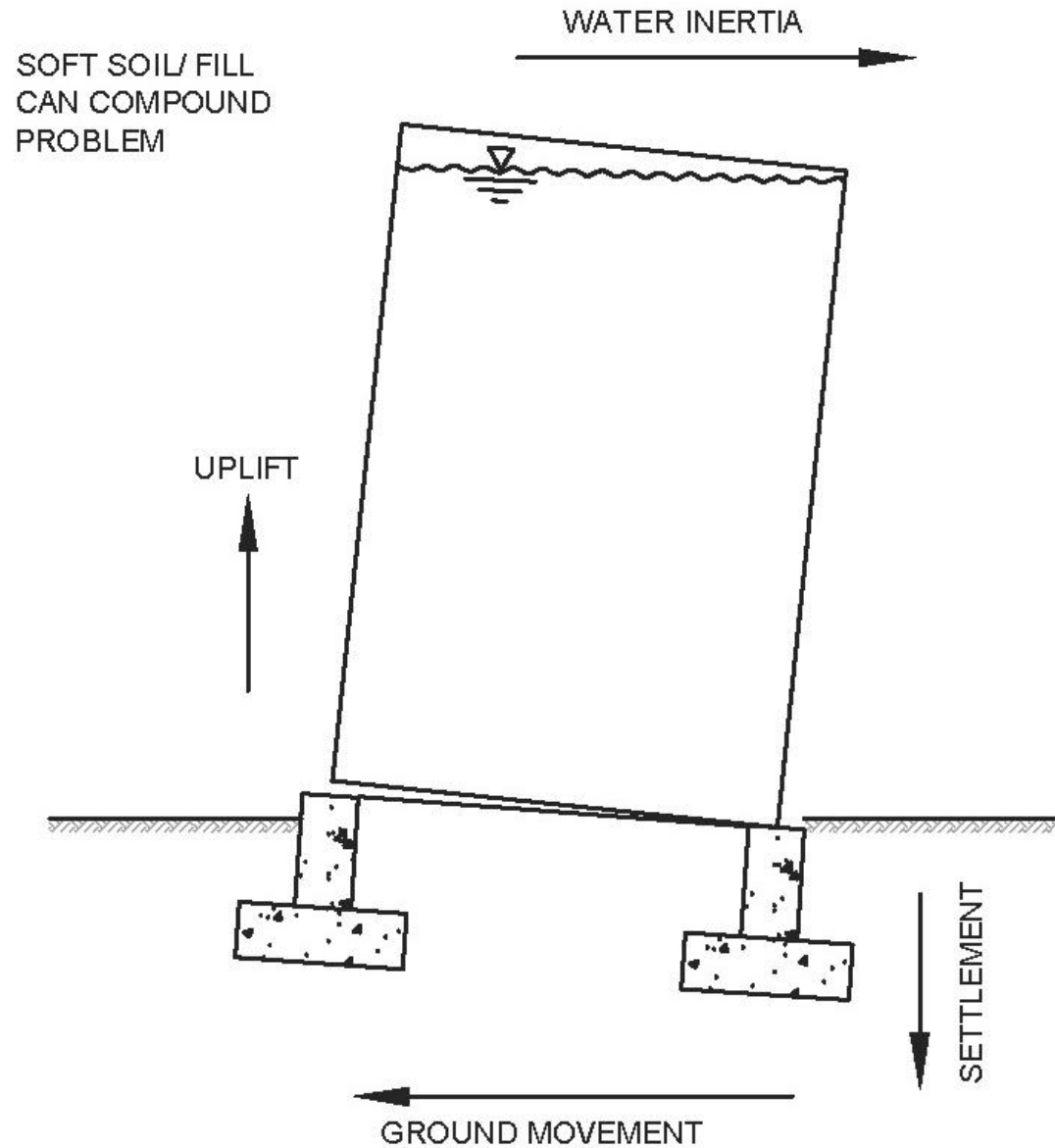


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As the ground movement reverses, the tank motion reverses. Buckling can occur as the tank shell impacts the foundation after uplift.



Soft soils or fill can exaggerate the seismic effect by settling or liquefaction under the foundation.



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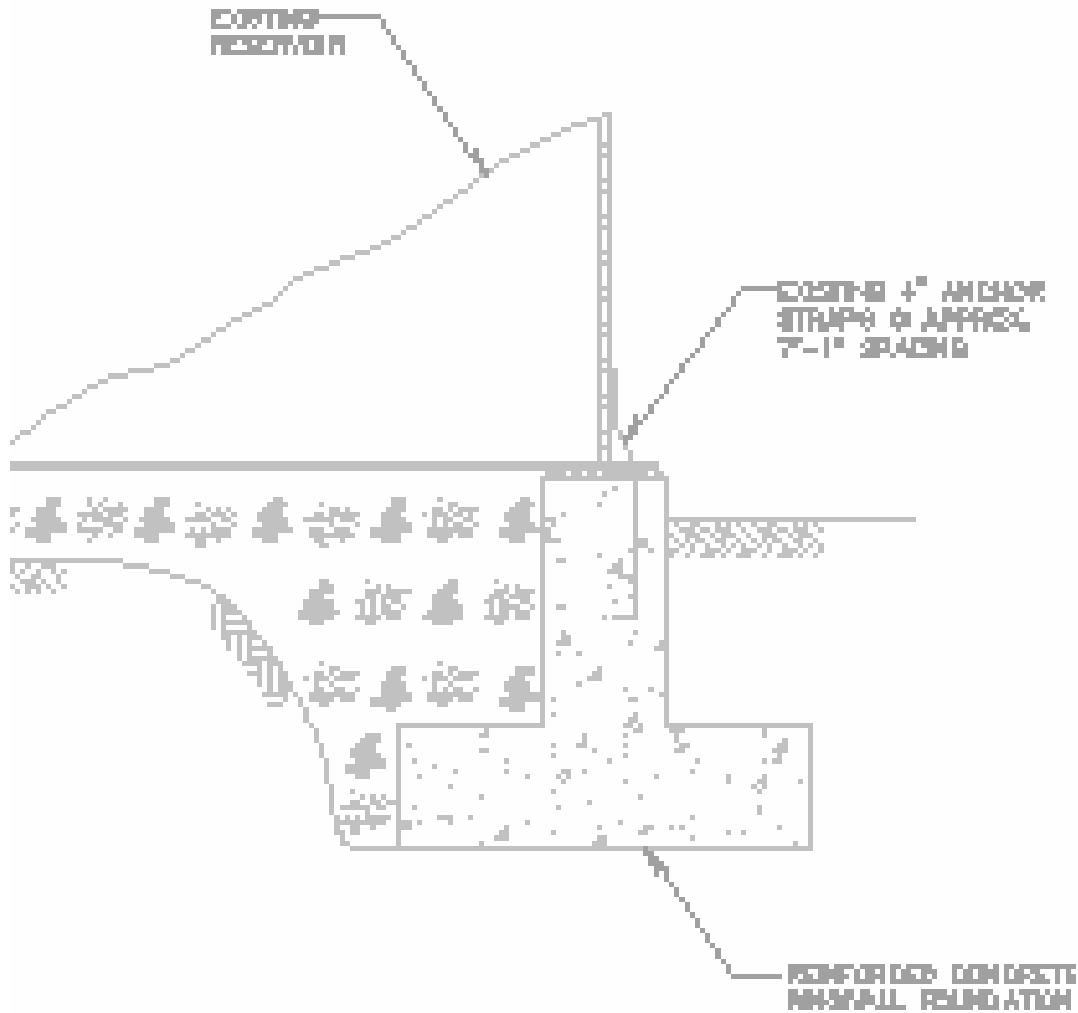
Seismic Failure Examples

Anchorage Failure

Shell Wall Failure

Piping Connection Failure





Typical Strap Anchor

Typical Anchor Straps



Nisqually Earthquake Effect on Steel Reservoir

Stress and Flexure
of Steel Strap

Failure of Steel Strap to
Foundation Anchorage



Nisqually Earthquake Effect on Steel Reservoir

Failure of Steel Straps Foundation Damage



Nisqually Earthquake Effect on Steel Reservoir

Severed Strap





Nisqually Earthquake Effect on Steel Reservoir

Elongated Anchor Bolt



Tank Wall Failure

“Elephant
Foot”



Don Ballantyne photo

Reservoir Seismic Design Considerations

- Reservoir Size and Shape (Diameter and Height)
- Applicable Design Codes (International Building Code, AWWA-D101)
- Seismic Determinations and Anchoring Design
- Available Options And Impacts On Storage Capacity
- Supporting Soil Capacity
- Inlet and Outlet Piping Shear Protection Design
- Inlet and Outlet Piping Shutdown Upon Pipe Failure



Reservoir Geometry Determines Anchorage Requirements



Reservoir Geometry Determines Anchorage Requirements

In general, reservoirs that have a diameter to height ratio of 1.5:1 do not require seismic anchorage between tank and foundation.

Geometry prevents uplift forces during ground movement.

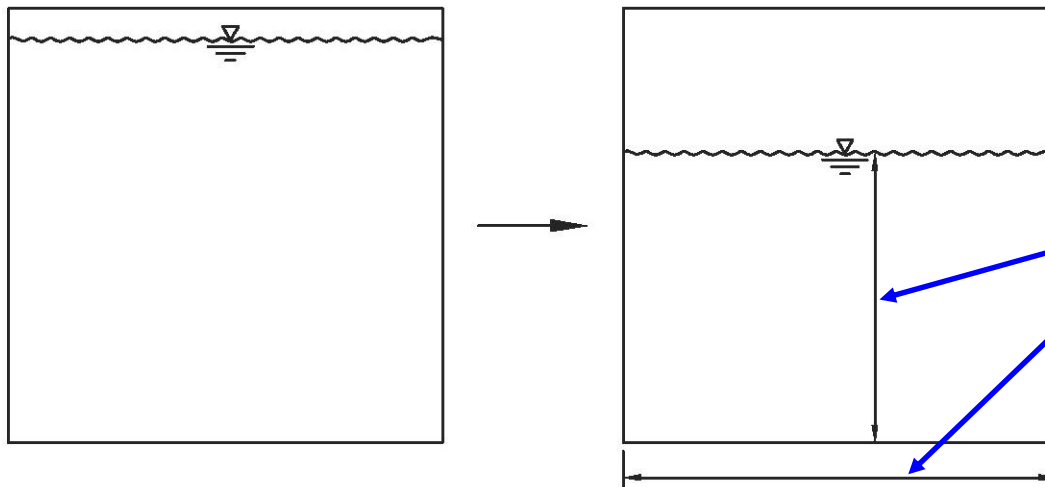


Reservoir Geometry Determines Anchorage Requirements



Reservoir Geometry Determines Anchorage Requirements

In general, tank height for seismic purposes is water level. One strategy for seismic retrofit is to lower water level to achieve 1.5:1 diameter to water level height.



**Diameter to
Water Level
Ratio = 1.5:1**

Retrofit Strategies

In general, retrofits to prevent tank damage focus on stabilizing the reservoir by preventing uplift either through increasing weight resistance or anchorage.

- Internal ballast ring
- External foundation supplementation
- External foundation supplementation with micro-piles
- External foundation supplementation with auger cast piles

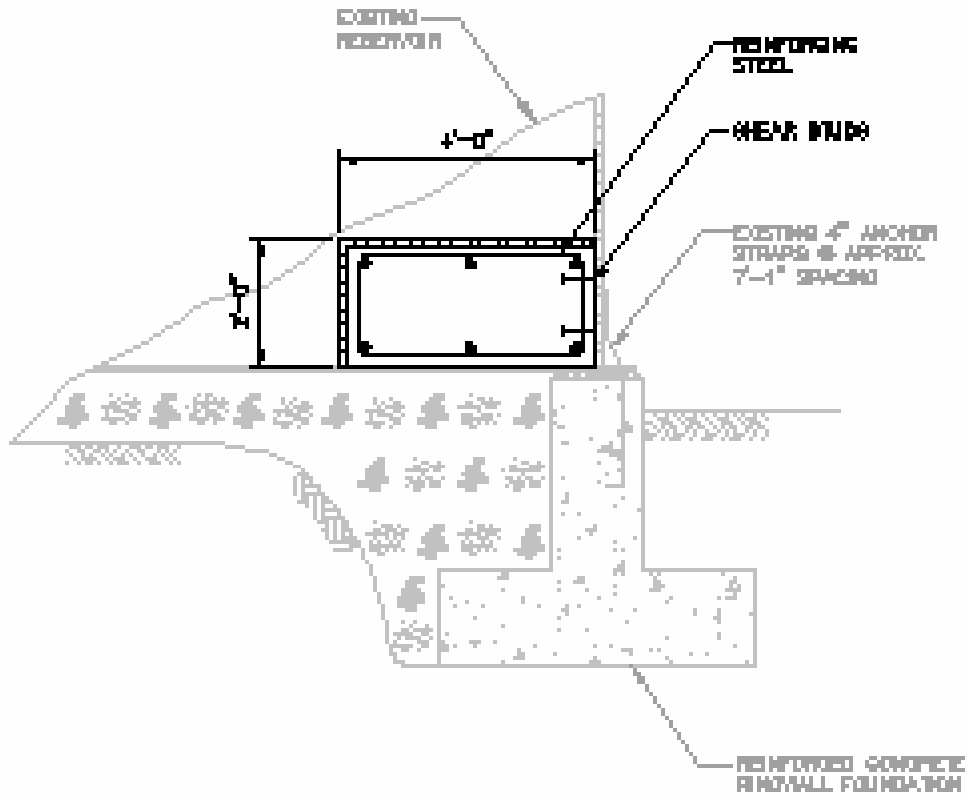


Internal Ballast Ring

Goal: To increase foundation weight to resist uplift. Improved anchorage between tank and foundation is not necessary, but a good connection between the ballast ring and the tank wall is necessary.

Tank is removed from service for the work.





Internal "Doughnut" Ballast Ring



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Internal Doughnut Ballast

Access Opening



Doughnut Ballast
Reinforcement

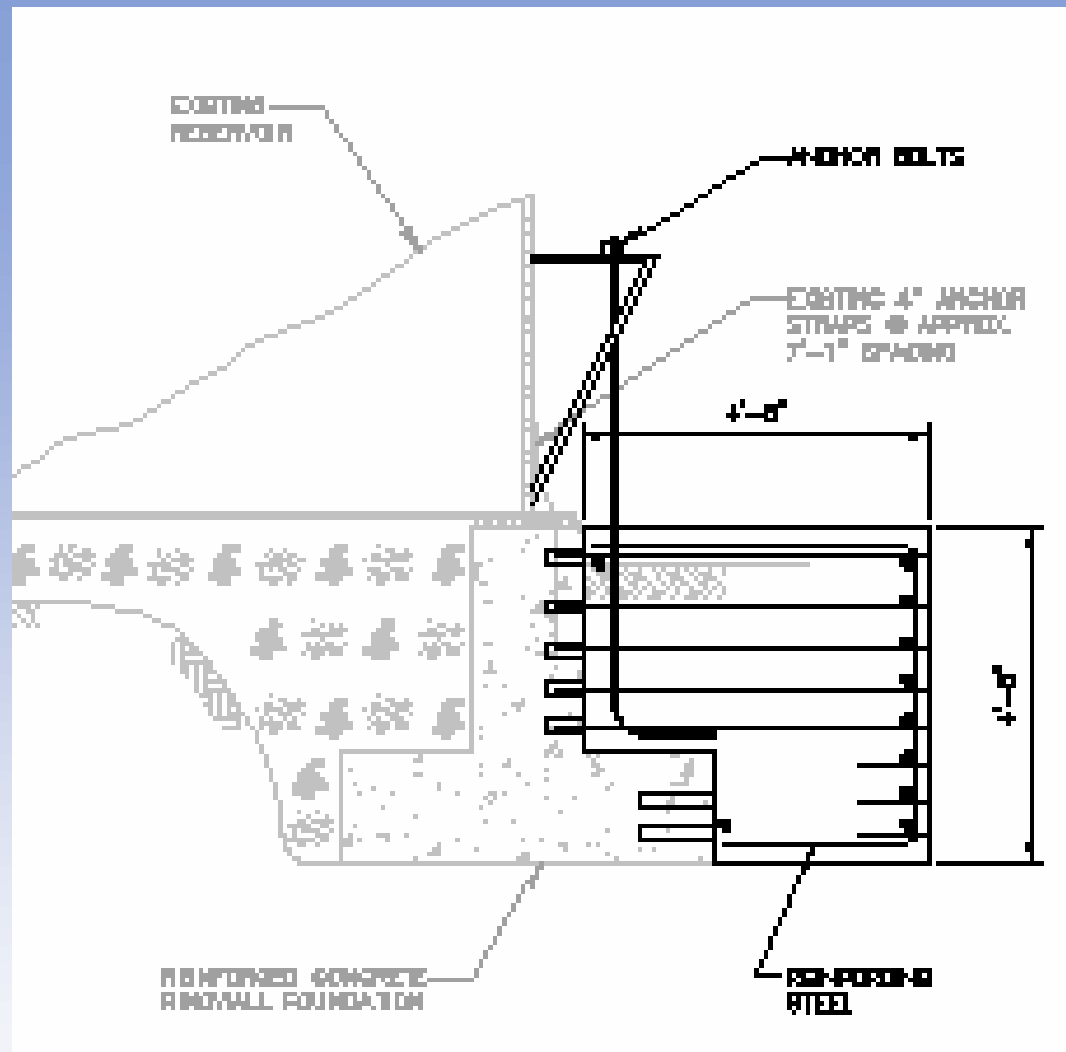


External Foundation Supplementation

Goal: To increase foundation weight to resist uplift. May need improved anchorage between tank and foundation.

Tank may or may not remain in service depending upon extent of anchorage improvements.





External Anchor Ring Addition and Improved Anchorage

External Anchor Ring Example – Before Retrofit



External Anchor Ring



External Anchor Ring



External Anchor Ring



Before



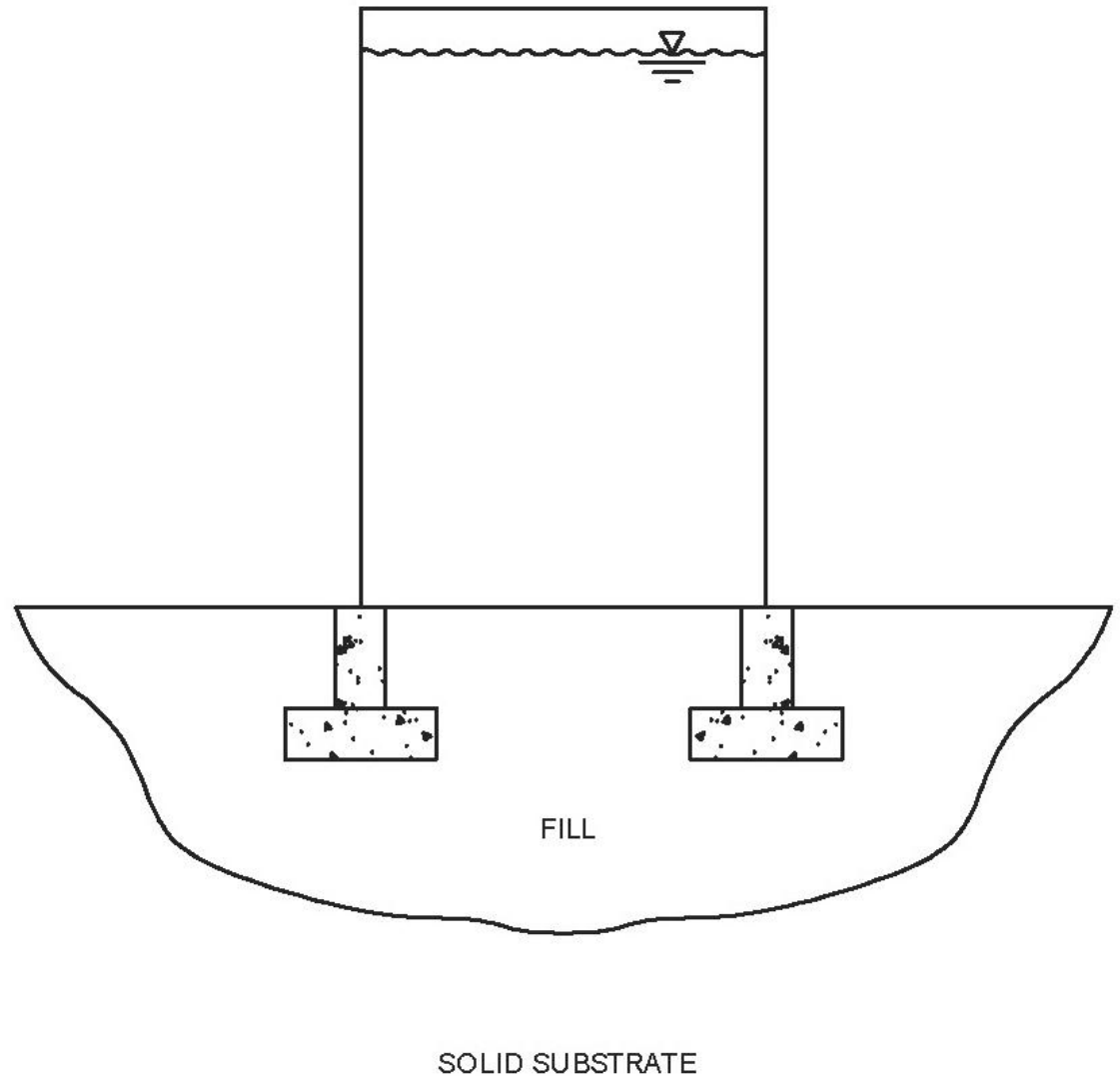
After

External Foundation Supplementation with Piles

Goal: To increase foundation weight to resist uplift and connect foundation to soil with piles. May need improved anchorage between tank and foundation.



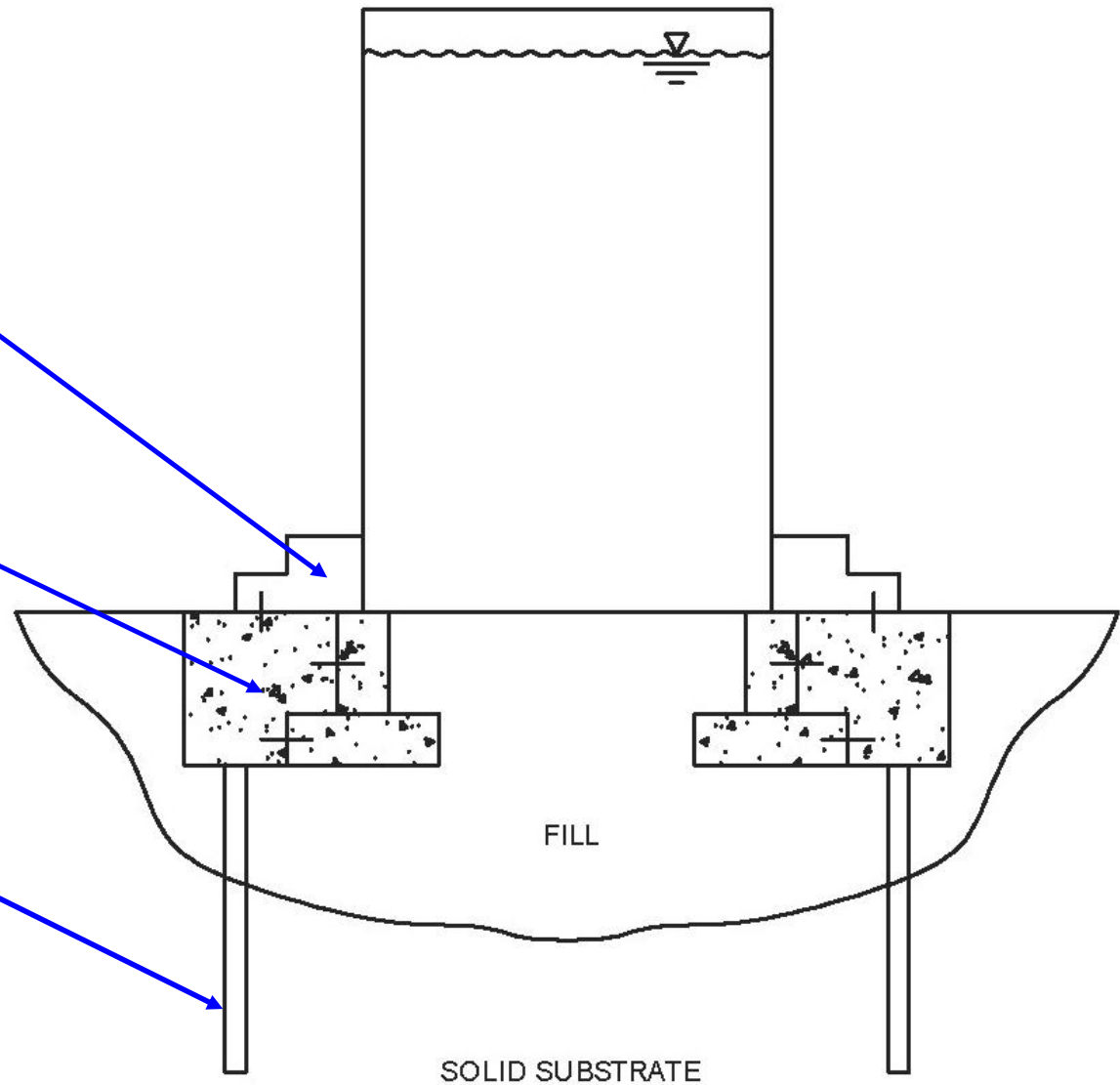
Reservoir on fill with inadequate anchorage



Improved Anchorage

Foundation Enlargement

Piles





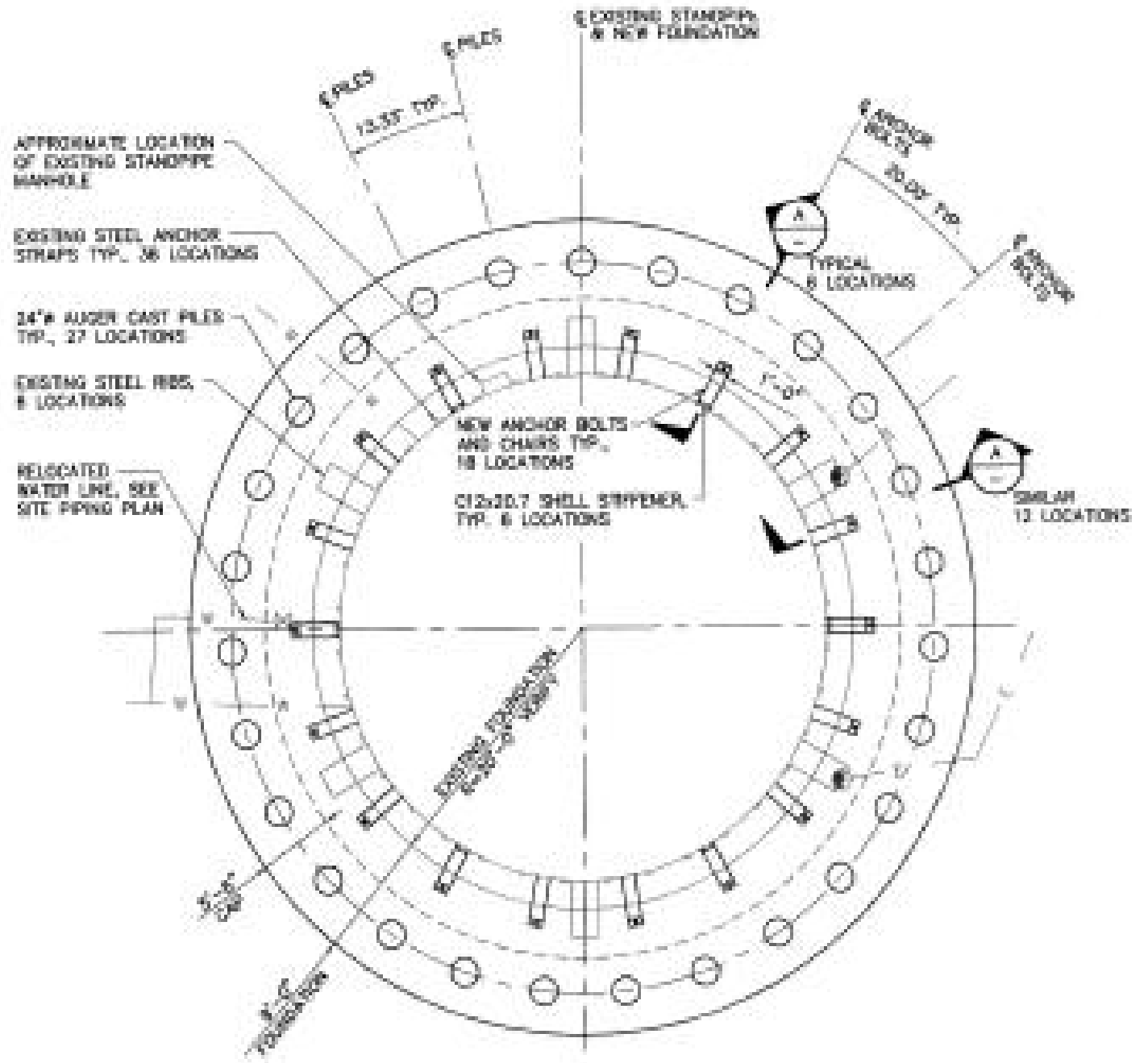
Example of Pile and Foundation Retrofit

Existing Reservoir
100' Tall
36' Diameter

Built on ~15' of fill



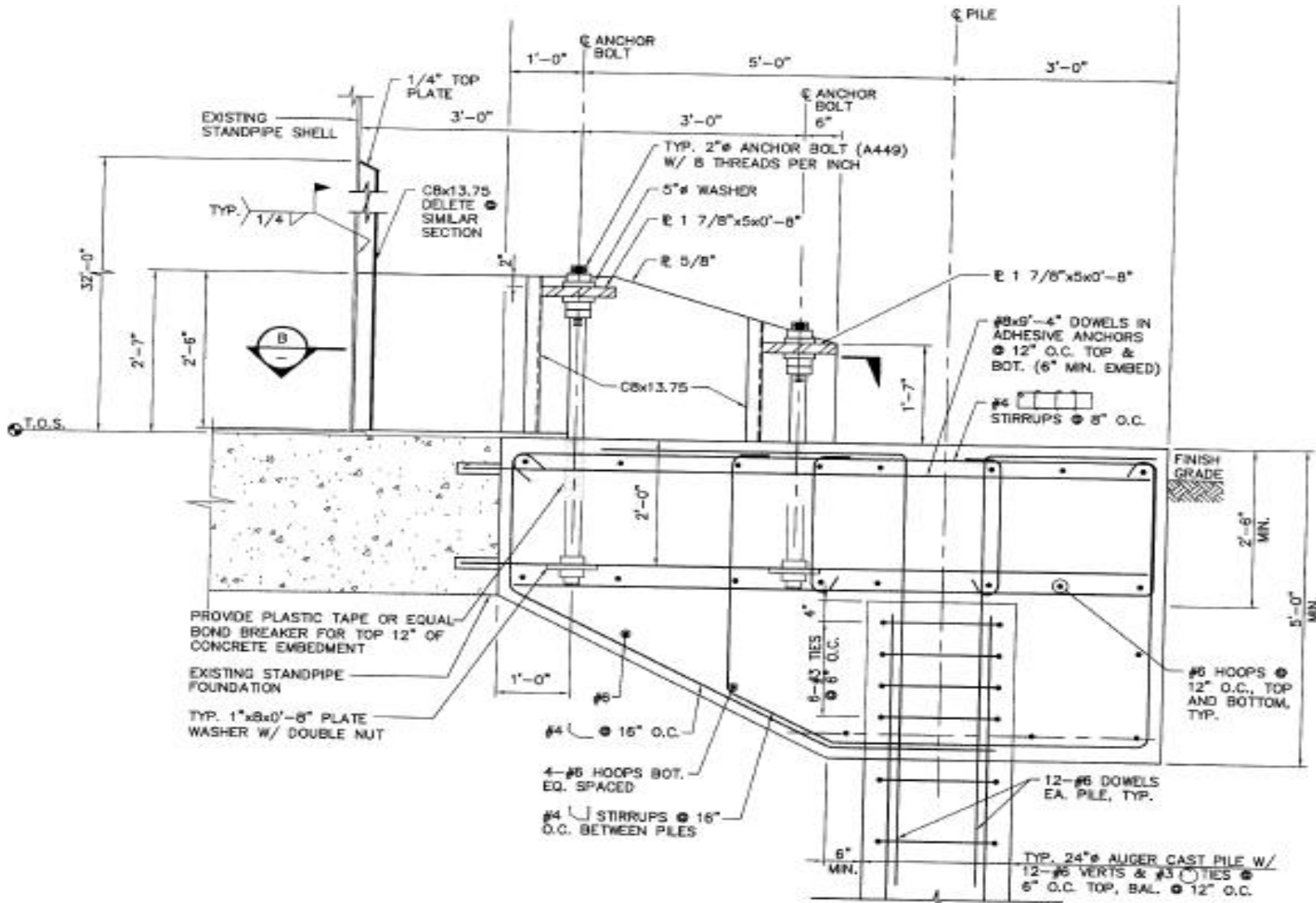
Existing
reservoir
anchor straps
and slab
foundation



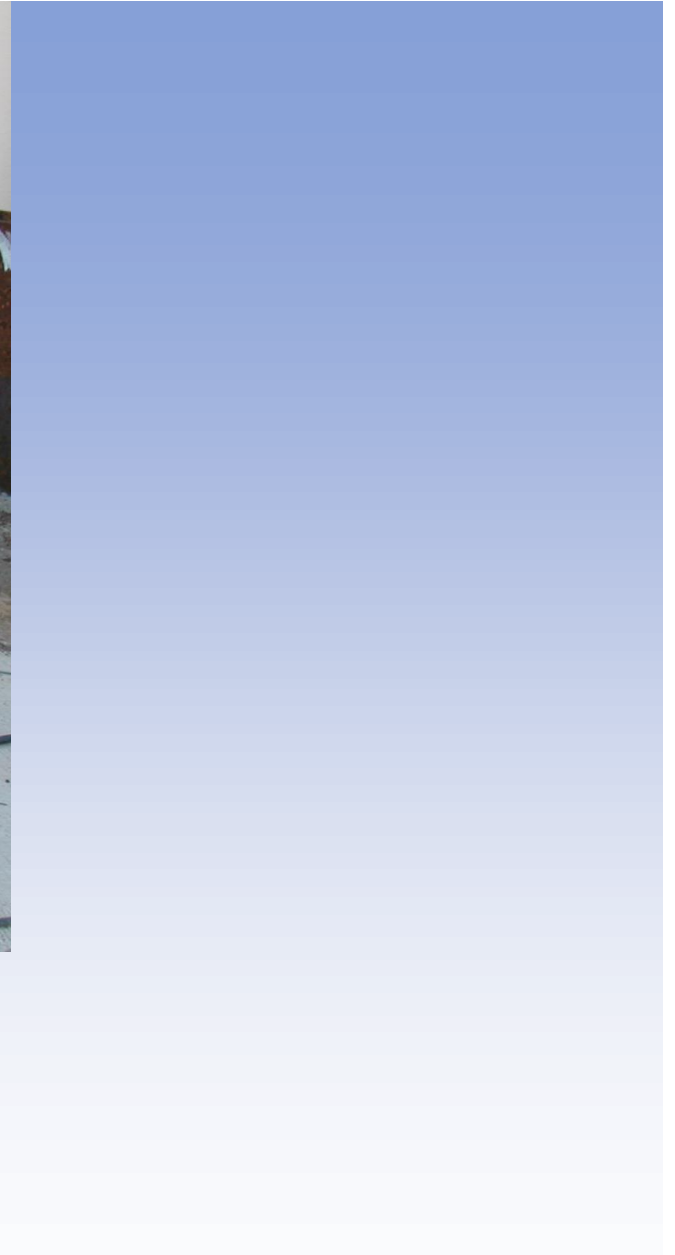
EXISTING STANDPIPE FOUNDATION PLAN



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Finished Retrofit with Anchor Chairs and Tank Sidewall Stiffeners



Reservoir Piping Connection Improvements

Differential movement between reservoir structure and inlet/outlet piping can create shear stress on piping that can lead to failure.

Flexibility can be included in design/retrofit to allow for movement.



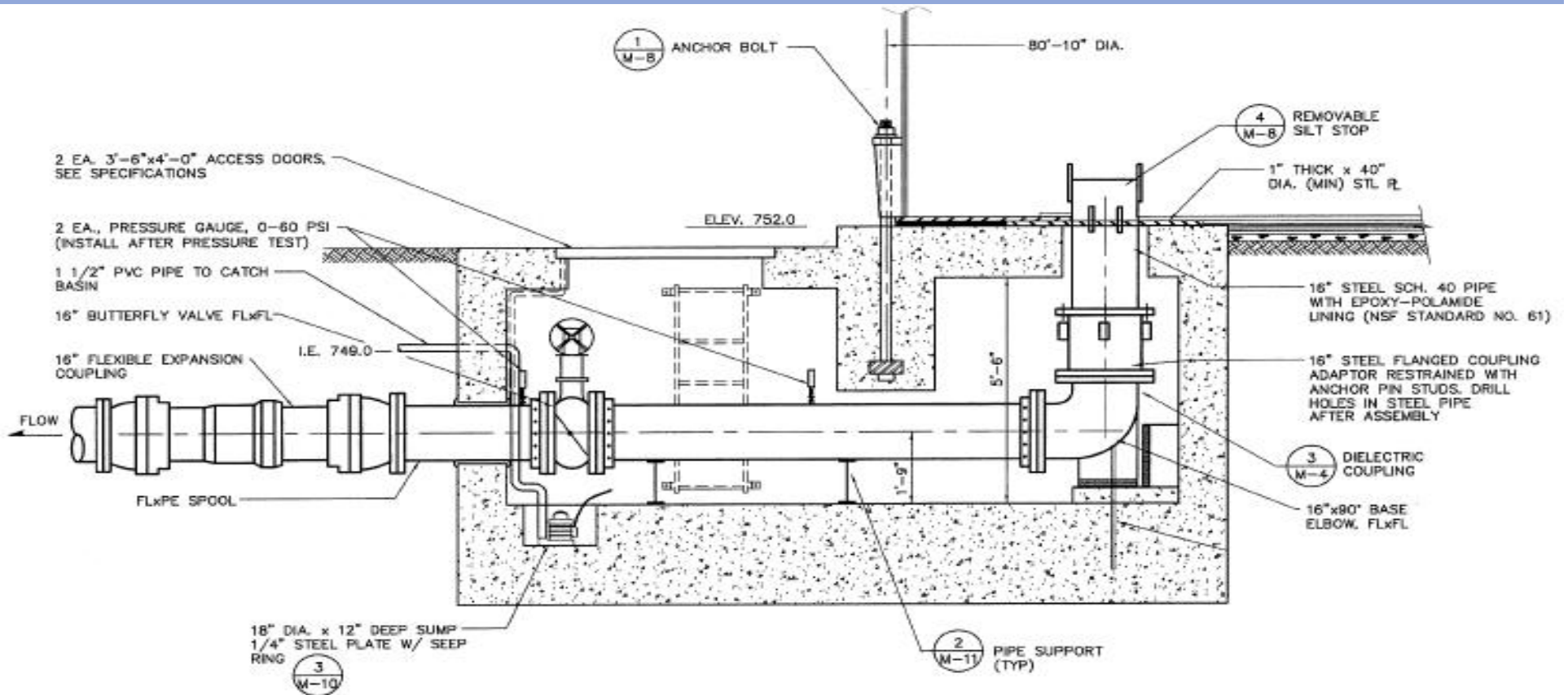
Improvements to Existing Reservoir Piping

Shear Prevention

Flex-tend Fittings



Reservoir Outlet Flexible Coupling



Seismic Valve



Seismic controllers sense seismic movement and send control signal to valve actuator to close valve.

Can be installed inside a building or at the reservoir.

Seismic Valve

Seismic valve actuator



Seismic Valve

Seismic valve
installation



Seismic Valve Design Considerations

- Seismic valve must stop catastrophic flows from reservoir due to seismic pipe failure.
- Other types of seismic failures may require water – fireflow, etc.
- Additional controls may improve seismic valve performance.

Addition of meter signal

Closure only on seismic and very high flow



Conclusions

- Retrofits are designed to increase stability of the reservoir during seismic events.
- Anchorage and foundation improvements are common.
- Shell reinforcement is sometimes necessary.
- Pipe connection flexibility and seismic valves also may add benefit.

Questions?

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