

The Chile and NZ earthquakes of 2010, What have we learned so far?



*Hugh Cowan
Earthquake Commission*



*LGNZ Workshop
Wellington
16 February, 2011*



Key points...



- **27 February, 2010. M8.8 earthquake, central Chile:**
 - largest insured loss in Latin America - ~US\$8 billion
- **4 September, 2010, M7.1 earthquake, central Canterbury:**
 - largest insured loss in New Zealand – provisional NZ\$4-5 billion
- ***Extensive non-structural damage and business interruption***
- ***Expect underwriting focus to be under the spotlight***

At the coast – the devastating power of tsunami





But in fact,
most survived...

...thanks to high
public awareness





Advanced design, technology and code enforcement resulted in generally good performance in shaking – for “life safety”





Modern housing
generally performed well



Few engineered buildings collapsed, but social and economic effects were severe





Two months on...
...many properties remained off-limits



Seven months on...
...only the weather had changed



Emergency Housing

A swift response by State and NGOs - but majority uninsured





Transiti-
"Reconstrucción por el terremoto concluirá en 2014"
- AFP, February 2011
~8% of GDP
using subsidies
hospitals unusable
50 schools damaged
1500 km of roading repairs

~500,000 more below poverty line

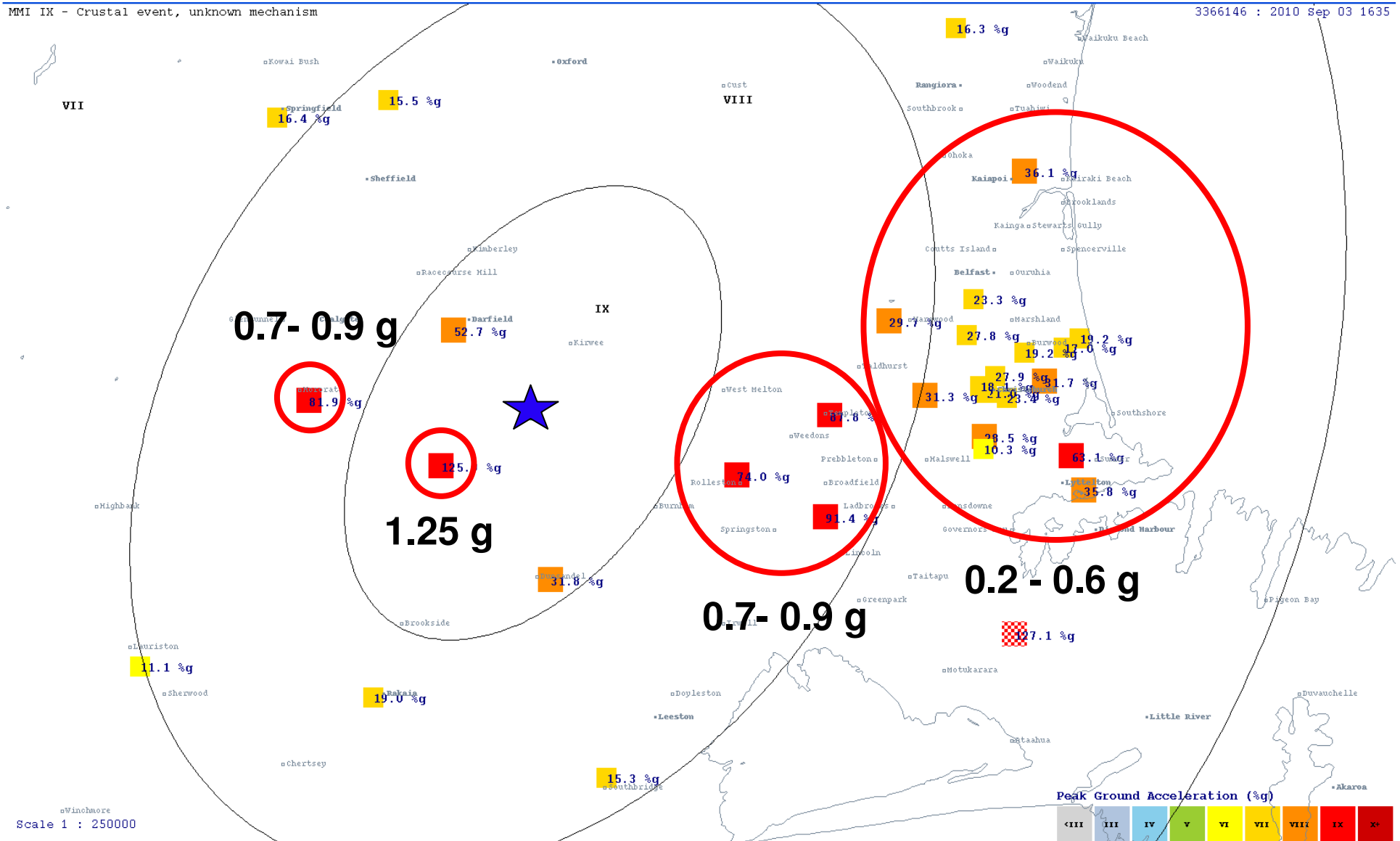
Encuesta Post Terremoto: Principales resultados:
Ministry of Planning, 25 Jan. 2011



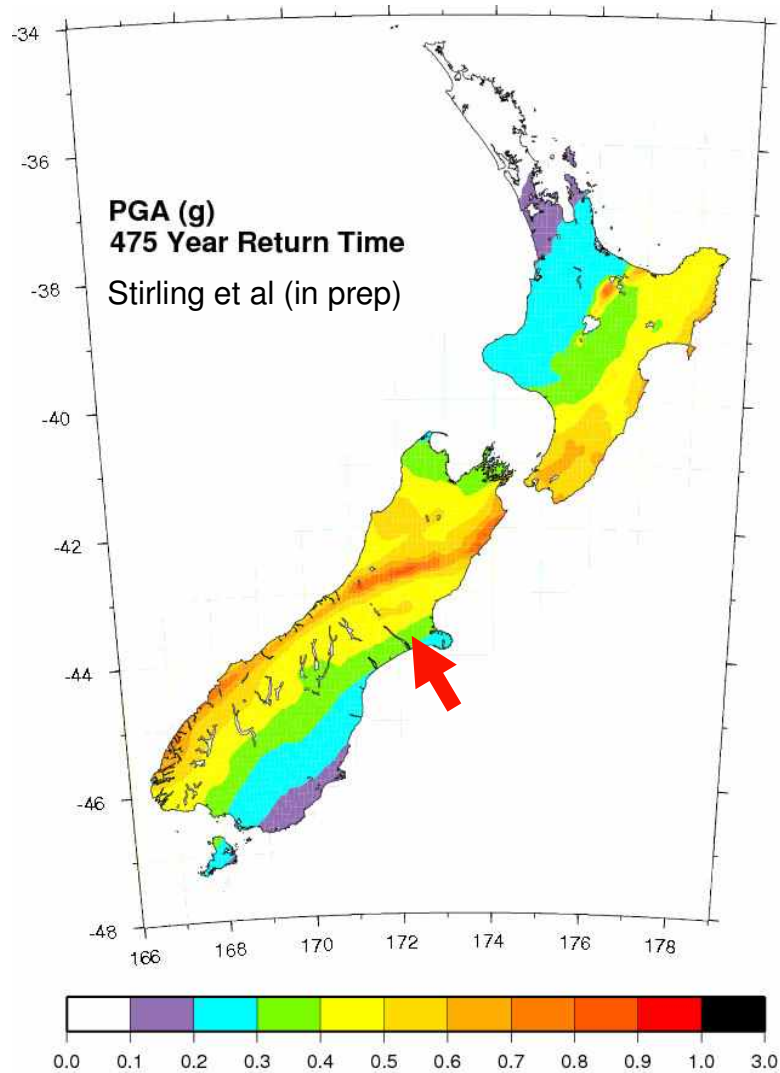
How much did it shake?

MMI IX - Crustal event, unknown mechanism

3366146 : 2010 Sep 03 1635



National Seismic Hazard Model



Return Period	PGA
20yrs	0.07
50yrs	0.11
75yrs	0.14
200yrs	0.22
475yrs	0.31
1000yrs	0.40
2000yrs	0.50
5000yrs	0.64
10000yrs	0.77
20000yrs	0.90

No fault source and no time dependence in background seismicity model



Widespread non-structural damage



Liquefaction and settlement

Lateral spreading





Replacing the rising main at Charles St

Uplift at the Charles St WWPS



Some very long water main repairs

Levee damage

As at 15 February 2011, Tuesday
ClaimsCenter Information Reported

	<i>Open</i>	<i>Closed</i>	<i>No. of Payments Paid to date</i>		
Number of Claimants	180,782	139,333	41,449	118,520	\$733,771,657
Building Exposures	166,947	141,591	25,356	72,257	\$648,001,973
Content Exposures	56,079	41,413	14,666	46,229	\$83,171,615
Land Exposures	24,472	22,491	1,981	34	\$2,598,069
Total Exposures	247,498	<i>Estimated Total Cost</i>		\$2.5 - 3.5 bn	



***Claims by Event**

No of Claims

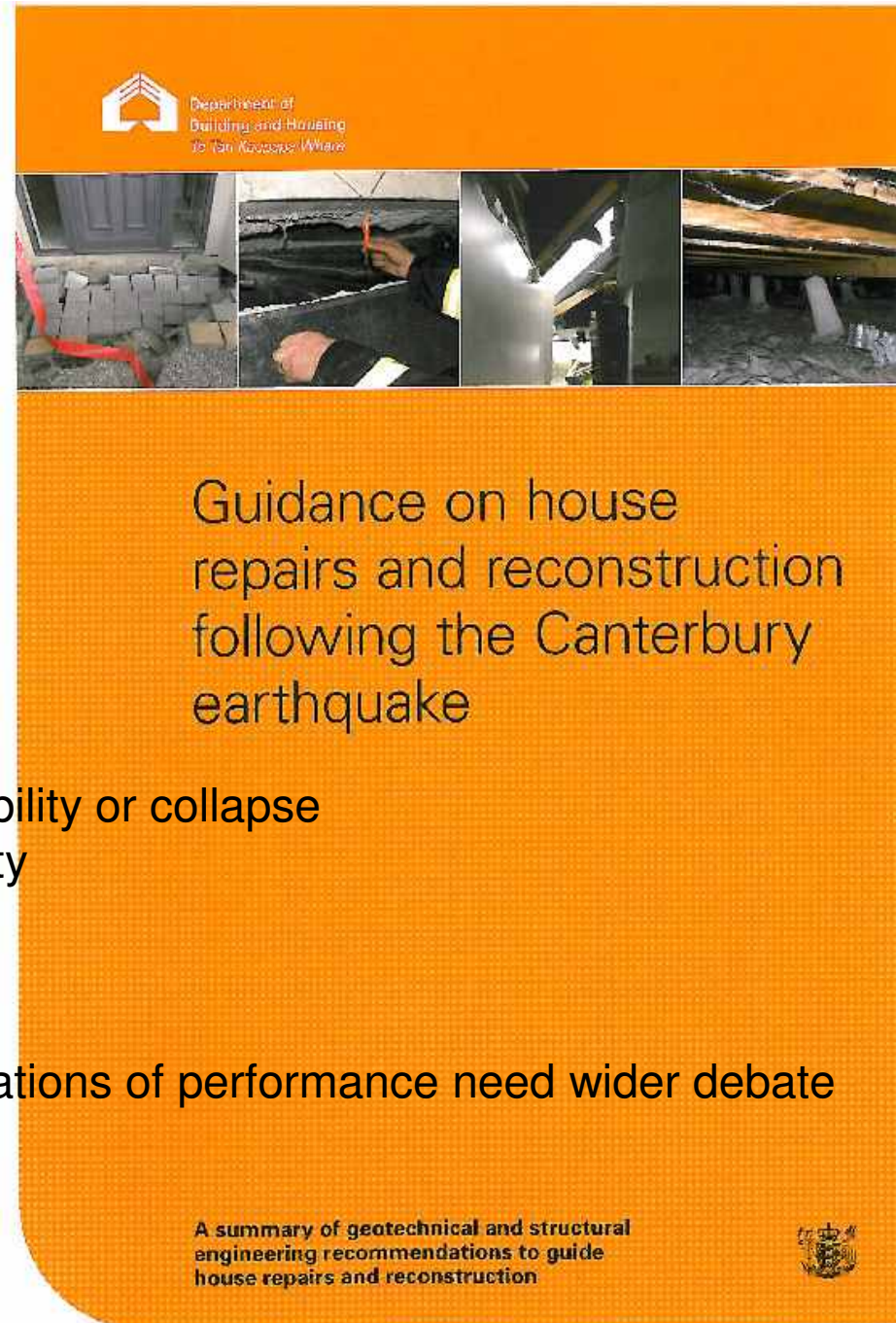
04 Sept. 2010	157,087
19 Oct. 2010	3,052
14 Nov. 2010	2,130
26 Dec. 2010	16,015
20 Jan. 2011	2,378
04 Feb. 2011	120

Residential Claims to EQC

What do we expect of our Codes and Standards?

- B1.3.1 ...low probability of rupture, instability or collapse
- B1.3.2 ...low probability of loss of amenity

- ..loss of amenity is not well defined
- ..building importance levels and expectations of performance need wider debate





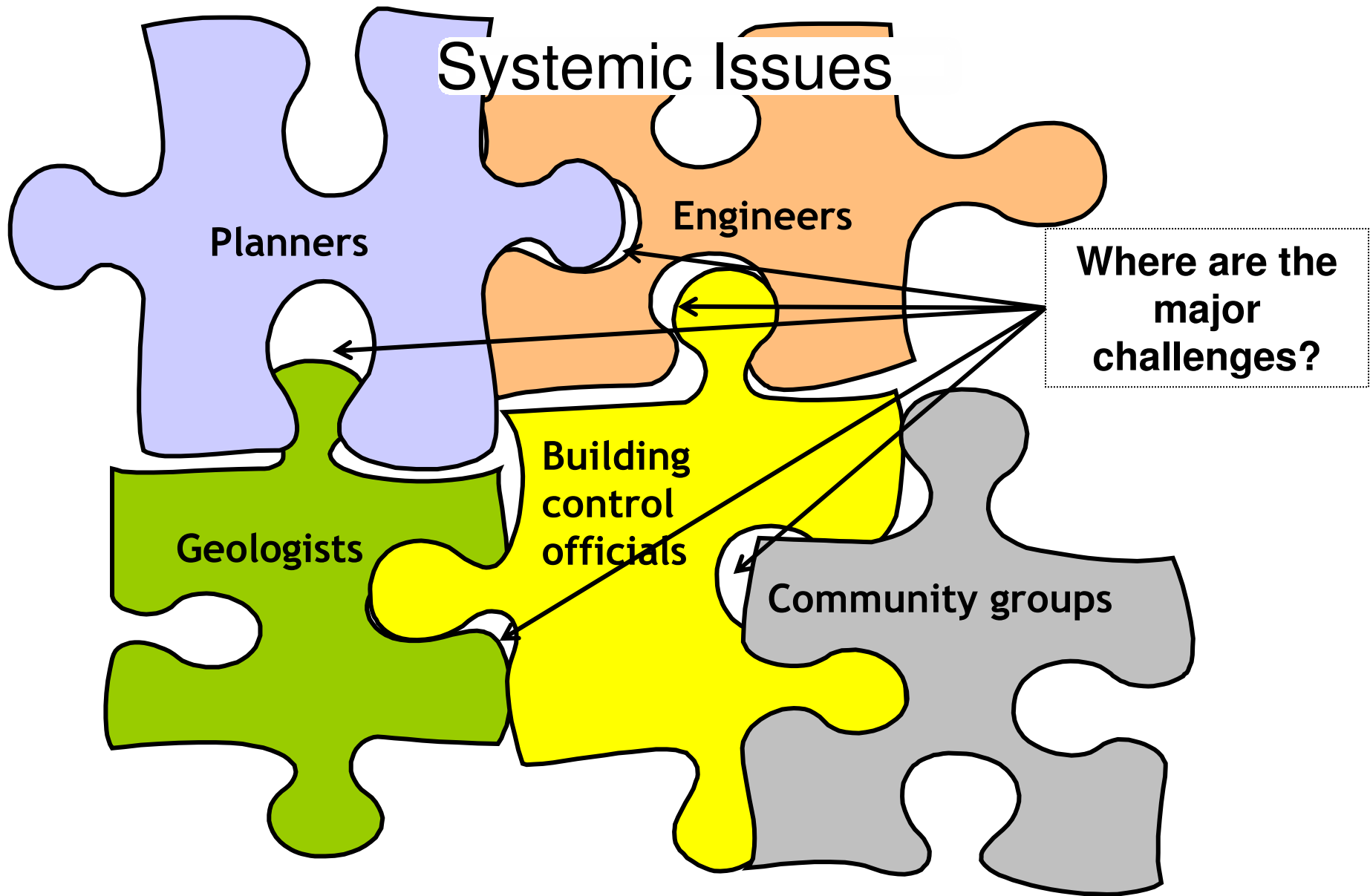
Total Risk Environment

To what extent are we using:

- Avoid risk?
- Control risk?
- Accept risk?
- Transfer or share risk?

...it comes back to
Governance

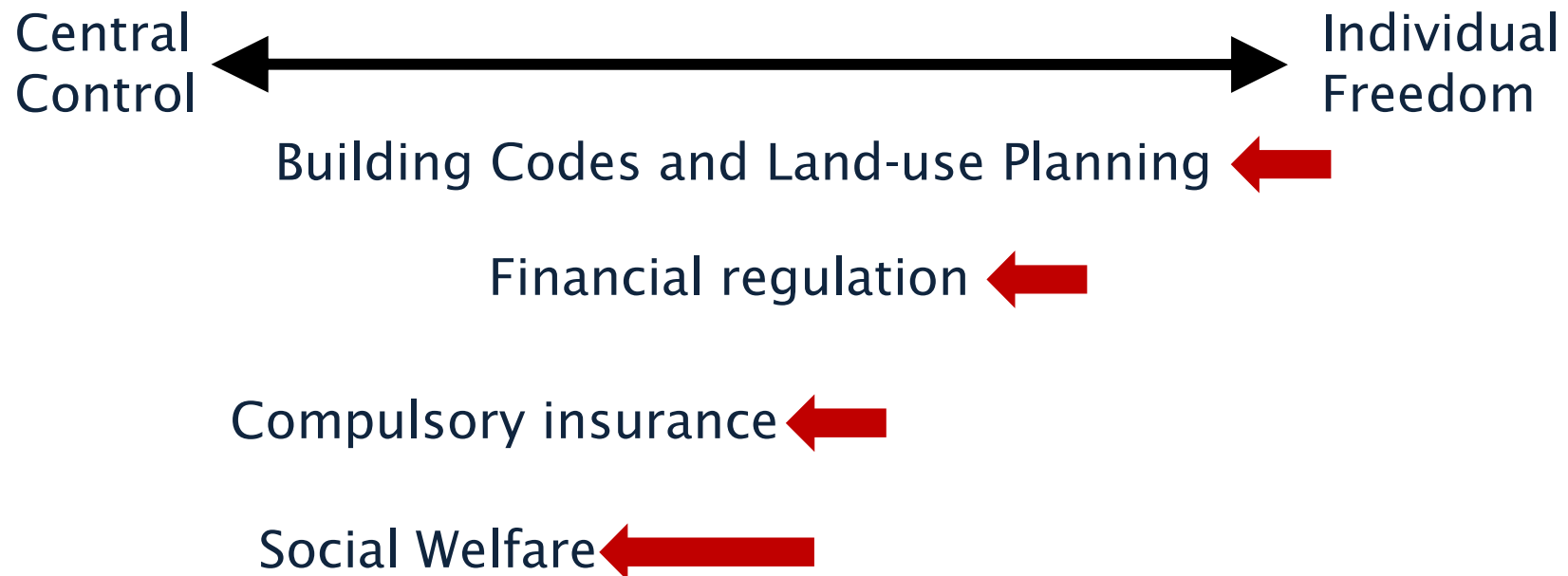
...and at what cost?



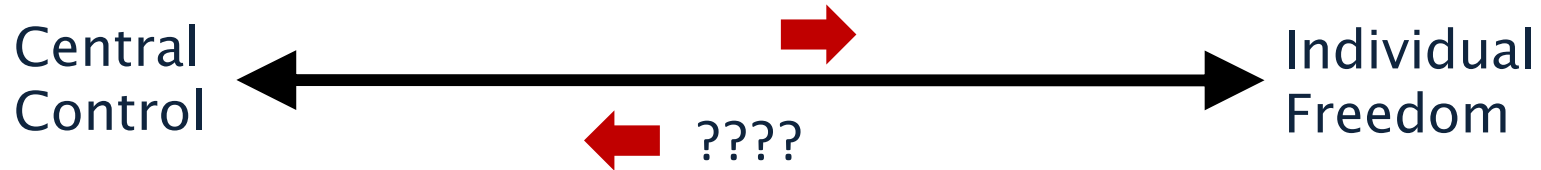
Between the boundaries....
Improved communication and accountability



The Mitigation Continuum



Government Intervention



New Zealand and Chile

- Ensure building standards maintained or improved
- Affordable insurance – for home/ business owners
 - ✧ To provide financial compensation
- Labor, materials and equipment to repair and rebuild available and under control
- Plan for future government costs
- Ensure all citizens have necessities of life



New Zealand



Chile

Thank You



New Zealand



Chile