City Care Milton Street Depot Plant Maintenance Workshop, Part 1 & 2 Detailed Engineering Evaluation BU 1141-002 EQ2 Quantitative Report

Prepared for Christchurch City Council (Client)

By Beca Carter Hollings & Ferner Ltd (Beca)

14 June 2013



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Revision History

Revision N ^o	Prepared By	Description	Date
A	George El Haddad	Draft for CCC review	1 March 2013
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Document Acceptance

Action	Name	Signed	Date			
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City Care Milton Street Depot – Plant Maintenance Workshop, Part 1 & 2 BU 1141-002 EQ2

Detailed Engineering Evaluation Quantitative Report – SUMMARY Version 1

Address 245 Milton Street Sydenham Christchurch



Background

This is a summary of the Quantitative Assessment report for the building structure, and is based on the document 'Guidance on Detailed Engineering Evaluation of Earthquake Affected Non-residential Buildings in Canterbury – Part 2 Evaluation Procedure' (draft) issued by the Engineering Advisory Group (EAG) on 19 July 2011.

Separate Qualitative Reports for the Plant Maintenance Workshop Part 1 and Part 2 were issued to CCC on 4 September 2012

The Plant Maintenance Workshop Part 1 and 2 (Plant Maintenance Workshop) is located at the City Care Milton St Depot at 245 Milton Street, Sydenham, Christchurch. It is part of the same building which also encompasses the Tyre Bay (BU 1141-011 EQ2) and primarily consists of steel portal frames with precast concrete shear walls. The structural drawings available indicate the Plant Maintenance Workshop was designed in 1979. Calculations have been undertaken as part of the Quantitative Assessment.

Key Damage Observed

Visual inspection on 8 February 2012 indicates the building has suffered minor damage. Key damage observed includes:

- n Minor cracking to concrete encasement of steel columns.
- n Cracking along vertical joint between concrete wall and internal timber framed wall.
- n Horizontal cracking to concrete shear walls.
- n Cracking of the sealant in the vertical movement joints between concrete panels.
- n Cracking in masonry block wall mortar joints in the oxygen storage area.

Critical Structural Weaknesses (CSW)

The following Critical Structural Weaknesses have been identified:

n Site characteristics due to liquefaction occurring on the Milton St site.



Indicative Building Strength (from Detailed Assessment)

The building has been assessed to have a seismic capacity in the order of 35%NBS, using the New Zealand Society for Earthquake Engineering (NZSEE) Detailed Assessment guideline 'Assessment and Improvement of the Structural Performance of Buildings in Earthquakes' (AISPBE), 2006. The Plant Maintenance Workshop is therefore classified as Earthquake Risk and Seismic Grade C.

The structural damage observed is predominantly minor and the seismic capacity is not considered to have materially diminished from its pre-earthquake level.

Our assessment has identified the structural components that have governed/limited the building's seismic performance, and their potential failure mechanisms, are as follows:

- n Overturning capacity of the precast shear walls and foundation achieves 35%NBS under longitudinal (in-plane) loading.
- n RHS door header (tie member) connections under longitudinal (in-plane) loading achieve 36%NBS.
- n Eaves channel (tie member) connections under longitudinal (in-plane) loading achieve 38%NBS.
- Precast panel connections to the portal frames achieve 46%NBS under longitudinal (in-plane) loading.

Recommendations

In order that the owner can make an informed decision about the on-going use and occupancy of their building the following information is presented in line with the Department of Building and Housing document 'Guidance for engineers assessing the seismic performance of non-residential and multi-unit residential buildings in greater Christchurch', June 2012.

The building is considered to be earthquake risk, having an assessed capacity of between 34% and 67% NBS. The risk of collapse of an earthquake risk building is considered to be 5 to 10 times greater than that of an equivalent new building.

No significant damage or hazards were identified to the seismic or gravity load resisting system that would reduce its ability to resist further loads and therefore no restrictions on use or occupancy are recommended.

It is recommended that:

- n A level survey could be carried out to determine the extent of settlement of the building for insurance purposes.
- n According to the recent CCC Instructions to Engineers document (16 October 2012), Council's insurance provides for repairing damaged elements to a condition substantially as new. We suggest you consult further with your insurance advisor.



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1 Background

Beca Carter Hollings & Ferner Ltd (Beca) has been engaged by Christchurch City Council (CCC) to undertake a Quantitative Detailed Engineering Evaluation (DEE) of the Plant Maintenance Workshop building located at 245 Milton Street, Sydenham, Christchurch.

This report is a Quantitative Assessment of the building structure, and is based on the document 'Guidance on Detailed Engineering Evaluation of Earthquake Affected Non-residential Buildings in Canterbury – Part 2 Evaluation Procedure' (draft) issued by the Engineering Advisory Group (EAG) on 19 July 2011.

A quantitative assessment involves analytical calculations of the building's strength and may involve material testing, geotechnical testing and intrusive investigation. The qualitative assessment previously carried out involved inspections of the building, a desktop review of existing structural and geotechnical information, including existing drawings and calculations, if available and an assessment of the level of seismic capacity against current code using the Initial Evaluation Procedure (IEP).

The purpose of these assessments is to determine the likely building performance and damage patterns, to identify any potential Critical Structural Weaknesses (CSW) or collapse hazards, and to make an assessment of the likely building strength in terms of percentage of New Building Standard (%NBS).

A full set of structural drawings was made available and has been used in our assessment of the building. The building description below is based on a review of the drawings and our visual inspections.

The format and content of this report follows a template provided by CCC, which is based on the EAG document.

2 Compliance

This section contains a brief summary of the requirements of the various statutes and authorities that control activities in relation to buildings in Christchurch at present.

2.1 Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority (CERA)

CERA was established on 28 March 2011 to take control of the recovery of Christchurch using powers established by the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Act enacted on 18 April 2011. This act gives the Chief Executive Officer of CERA wide powers in relation to building safety, demolition and repair. Two relevant sections are:

Section 38 - Works

This section outlines a process in which the chief executive can give notice that a building is to be demolished and if the owner does not carry out the demolition, the chief executive can commission the demolition and recover the costs from the owner or by placing a charge on the owners' land.

Section 51 - Requiring Structural Survey

This section enables the chief executive to require a building owner, insurer or mortgagee carry out a full structural survey before the building is re-occupied.



We understand that CERA will require a detailed engineering evaluation to be carried out for all buildings (other than those exempt from the Earthquake Prone Building definition in the Building Act). It is understood that CERA is adopting the Detailed Engineering Evaluation Procedure document (draft) issued by the Engineering Advisory Group on 19 July 2011, which sets out a methodology for both qualitative and quantitative assessments. We understand this report will be used in response to CERA Section 51.

The qualitative assessment includes a thorough visual inspection of the building coupled with a desktop review of available documentation such as drawings, specifications and IEP's. The quantitative assessment involves analytical calculation of the building's strength and may require non-destructive or destructive material testing, geotechnical testing and intrusive investigation.

It is anticipated that factors determining the extent of evaluation and strengthening level required will include:

- n The importance level and occupancy of the building
- n The placard status that was assigned during the state of emergency following the 22 February 2011 earthquake
- n The age and structural type of the building
- n Consideration of any Critical Structural Weaknesses
- n The extent of any earthquake damage

2.2 Building Act

Several sections of the Building Act are relevant when considering structural requirements:

Section 112 – Alterations

This section requires that an existing building complies with the relevant sections of the Building Code to at least the extent that it did prior to any alteration. This effectively means that a building cannot be weakened as a result of an alteration (including partial demolition).

Section 115 - Change of Use

This section requires that the territorial authority (in this case Christchurch City Council (CCC)) be satisfied that the building with a new use complies with the relevant sections of the Building Code 'as near as is reasonably practicable'. Regarding seismic capacity 'as near as reasonably practicable' has previously been interpreted by CCC as achieving a minimum of 67%NBS however where practical achieving 100%NBS is desirable. The New Zealand Society for Earthquake Engineering (NZSEE) recommend a minimum of 67%NBS.

Section 121 – Dangerous Buildings

The definition of dangerous building in the Act was extended by the Canterbury Earthquake (Building Act) Order 2010, and it now defines a building as dangerous if:

- n In the ordinary course of events (excluding the occurrence of an earthquake), the building is likely to cause injury or death or damage to other property; or
- n In the event of fire, injury or death to any persons in the building or on other property is likely because of fire hazard or the occupancy of the building; or
- n There is a risk that the building could collapse or otherwise cause injury or death as a result of earthquake shaking that is less than a 'moderate earthquake' (refer to Section 122 below); or
- n There is a risk that that other property could collapse or otherwise cause injury or death; or



n A territorial authority has not been able to undertake an inspection to determine whether the building is dangerous.

Section 122 - Earthquake Prone Buildings

This section defines a building as earthquake prone if its ultimate capacity would be exceeded in a 'moderate earthquake' and it would be likely to collapse causing injury or death, or damage to other property. A moderate earthquake is defined by the building regulations as one that would generate ground shaking 33% of the shaking used to design an equivalent new building.

Section 124 - Powers of Territorial Authorities

This section gives the territorial authority the power to require strengthening work within specified timeframes or to close and prevent occupancy to any building defined as dangerous or earthquake prone.

Section 131 - Earthquake Prone Building Policy

This section requires the territorial authority to adopt a specific policy for earthquake prone, dangerous and insanitary buildings.

2.3 Christchurch City Council Policy

Christchurch City Council adopted their Earthquake Prone, Dangerous and Insanitary Building Policy in 2006. This policy was amended immediately following the Darfield Earthquake of the 4th September 2010.

The 2010 amendment includes the following:

- A process for identifying, categorising and prioritising Earthquake Prone Buildings, commencing on 1 July 2012;
- n A strengthening target level of 67% of a new building for buildings that are Earthquake Prone;
- n A timeframe of 15-30 years for Earthquake Prone Buildings to be strengthened; and,
- n Repair works for buildings damaged by earthquakes will be required to comply with the above.

The council has stated their willingness to consider retrofit proposals on a case by case basis, considering the economic impact of such a retrofit.

It is understood that any building with a capacity of less than 33%NBS (including consideration of Critical Structural Weaknesses) will need to be strengthened to a target of 67%NBS of new building standard as recommended by the Policy.

If strengthening works are undertaken, a building consent will be required. A requirement of the consent will require upgrade of the building to comply 'as near as is reasonably practicable' with:

- n The accessibility requirements of the Building Code.
- n The fire requirements of the Building Code. This is likely to require a fire report to be submitted with the building consent application.

2.4 Building Code

The building code outlines performance standards for buildings and the Building Act requires that all new buildings comply with this code. Compliance Documents published by The Department of Building and Housing can be used to demonstrate compliance with the Building Code.



On 19 May 2011, Compliance Document B1: Structure was amended to include increased seismic design requirements for Canterbury as follows:

- a. Hazard Factor increased from 0.22 to 0.3 (36% increase in the basic seismic design load)
- b. Serviceability Return Period Factor increased from 0.25 to 0.33 (80% increase in the serviceability design loads when combined with the Hazard Factor increase)

The increase in the above factors has resulted in a reduction in the level of compliance of an existing building relative to a new building despite the capacity of the existing building not changing.

3 Earthquake Resistance Standards

For this assessment, the building's Ultimate Limit State earthquake resistance is compared with the current New Zealand Building Code requirements for a new building constructed on the site. This is expressed as a percentage of new building standard (%NBS). The new building standard load requirements have been determined in accordance with the current earthquake loading standard (NZS 1170.5:2004 Structural design actions - Earthquake actions - New Zealand).

No consideration has been given at this stage to checking the level of compliance against the increased Serviceability Limit State requirements.

The likely ultimate capacity of this building has been derived in accordance with the New Zealand Society for Earthquake Engineering (NZSEE) guidelines 'Assessment and Improvement of the Structural Performance of Buildings in Earthquakes' (AISPBE), 2006. These guidelines provide an Initial Evaluation Procedure that assesses a building's capacity based on a comparison of loading codes from when the building was designed and currently. It is a quick high-level procedure that can be used when undertaking a Qualitative analysis of a building. The guidelines also provide guidance on calculating a modified Ultimate Limit State capacity of the building which is much more accurate and can be used when undertaking a Quantitative analysis.

The New Zealand Society for Earthquake Engineering has proposed a way for classifying earthquake risk for existing buildings in terms of %NBS and this is shown in Figure 3.1 below.

Description	Grade	Risk	%NBS	Existing Building Structural Performance		Structural Improvement of Structural Performance			ructural Performance
					_→	Legal Requirement	NZSEE Recommendation		
Low Risk Building	A or B	Low	Above 67	Acceptable (improvement may be desirable)		The Building Act sets no required level of structural improvement (unless change in use)	100%NBS desirable. Improvement should achieve at least 67%NBS		
Moderate Risk Building	B or C	Moderate	34 to 66	Acceptable legally. Improvement recommended		(unless change in use) This is for each TA to decide. Improvement is not limited to 34%NBS.	Not recommended. Acceptable only in exceptional circumstances		
High Risk Building	D or E	High	33 or lower	Unacceptable (Improvement		Unacceptable	Unacceptable		

Figure 3.1: NZSEE Risk Classifications Extracted from Table 2.2 of the NZSEE 2006 AISPBE Guidelines

Table 3.1 below compares the percentage NBS to the relative risk of the building failing in a seismic event with a 10% risk of exceedance in 50 years (i.e. on average 0.2% in any year). It is noted that the current seismic risk in Christchurch results in a 6% risk of exceedance in the next year.



Building Grade	Percentage of New Building Standard (%NBS)	Approx. Risk Relative to a New Building
A+	>100	<1
A	80-100	1-2 times
В	67-80	2-5 times
С	33-67	5-10 times
D	20-33	10-25 times
E	<20	>25 times

Table 3.1: %NBS Compared to Relative Risk of Failure

4 Building Description

4.1 General

Summary information about the building is given in the following table. The Plant Maintenance Workshop is part of the same structure which contains the Tyre Bay.

Item	Details	Comment
Building name	City Care Milton Street Depot – Plant Maintenance Workshop,	
Street Address	245 Milton Street Sydenham Christchurch	
Age	Designed in 1979	From drawings available
Description	Single storey garage facility	
Building Footprint / Floor Area	Approx. 100m x 15m, 1500m ² internally	Excluding Tyre Bay area
No. of storeys / basements	1 storey/no basement	2 storey office area at centre of building
Occupancy / use	Workshop and offices	Importance Level 2
Construction	Steel portal frame with glazed infills and concrete walls. Concrete frame in office area. A timber framed extension at the entrance to the two storey office area was designed in 1995.	The timber extension is tied into the concrete frame of the office area.
Gravity load resisting system	Timber framed roof supported by steel portal frames. Concrete ground to mezzanine floor structure in two-storey office.	
Seismic load resisting system	The transverse lateral load resisting system comprises steel portal frames. The longitudinal lateral load resisting system	The drawings indicate rod bracing on both the north and south elevations of the building, however site

Table 4.1: Building Summary Information



Item	Details	Comment
	 comprises of a plywood roof diaphragm which transfers the load through struts/ties at the eaves level into the precast panel shear walls at each end of the building (Tyre Bay and Plant Maintenance Workshop). In the two storey office area, the lateral load resisting system is reinforced concrete frames in both directions (ground to mezzanine), with transverse portal frames from mezzanine floor level and tied into the primary longitudinal load resisting system at door header level. Lateral loads from the timber framed extension are resisted by the concrete frames of the office area. 	observations suggest the northern bracing was not installed. This Quantitative Assessment did not include the northern bracing. The south elevation structures of both the Tyre Bay and Plant Maintenance Workshop have been considered as a single continuous lateral load resisting system for longitudinal loading including precast panels, RHS door header and channel eaves members.
Foundation system	Reinforced concrete slab with concrete pads and tie beams.	
Stair system	Timber stairs up to Fleet Services office.	
Other notable features	None	
External works		
Construction information	Structural drawings by City Engineer's Department and Architectural drawings by City Architectural Division both dated 1979.	
Likely design standard	NZS 4203:1976	Inferred from age of building
Heritage status	No heritage status	
Other	Masonry block walls in oxygen storage area	

4.2 Structural 'Hot-spots'

Areas in which damage may be expected to occur from earthquake shaking are outlined below;

- n Cracking of the office concrete frames.
- n Cracking of the precast panels.
- n Damage to the roof diaphragm between the portal frame structures and the concrete frame office area due to the different behaviour of the different structures.
- n Damage at panel connections and panel interfaces.



5 Site Investigations

5.1 **Previous Assessments**

It is understood that Opus International Consultants undertook rapid assessments of the buildings on the Milton St Depot site. These reports were not available for review.

Visual inspections as part of the Level 4 assessment were undertaken on 8 February 2012. A qualitative report was issued to CCC on 4 September 2012.

5.2 Level 5 Intrusive Investigations

Intrusive Investigations were carried out on the roof structure on 9 October 2012 to confirm the presence of a plywood roof diaphragm.

6 Damage Assessment

6.1 Damage Summary

The table below provides a summary of damage that we observed on our inspection visit. Refer to Appendix A for photographs of the observed damage. The damage described in this report is for the Plant Maintenance Workshop only.

Damage type	Unknown	Minor	Moderate	Major	Comment
settlement of foundations	ü				None observed during visual inspection. Level survey may be required to confirm.
tilt of building	ü				None observed during visual inspection. Verticality survey may be required to confirm.
liquefaction		ü			None observed during visual inspection. Contacts on site stated it had occurred in areas throughout the site. The aerial reconnaissance on 24 Feb 2011 indicates the extent was minor.
settlement of external ground					None observed during visual inspection.
lateral spread / ground cracks					None observed during visual inspection.
Frame		ü			Minor cracking of column concrete encasement was observed.
concrete walls		ü			Minor cracking of the concrete shear walls was observed. Minor separation along movement joints between concrete panels was observed.
cracking to concrete floors		ü			Cracks in floor slabs were observed.
Bracing	ü				No damage to the vertical steel cross bracing was observed.

Table 6.1: Damage Summary



Damage type	Unknown	Minor	Moderate	Major	Comment
					Only a small area of the roof diaphragm was able to be inspected during the intrusive investigation. No damage to this area was observed.
Precast flooring seating	ü				Ceiling lining prevented visual inspection of precast floor seating (mezzanine level of office structure). Drawings indicate 55mm seating which is in accordance with NZS 3101:2006
Stairs					No damage observed during visual inspection
cladding /envelope		ü			Cracking to precast concrete wall panels observed as described above
Internal fit out		ü			Minor plasterboard cracking observed.
building services	ü				No inspection of services. No obvious damage was observed.
Adjacent building					The Plant Maintenance Workshop and the Tyre Bay have been considered as one building.

6.2 Surrounding Buildings

The Tyre Bay (BU 1141-011 EQ2) is part of the same structure as the Plant Maintenance Workshop.

6.3 Residual Displacements and General Observations

No evidence of permanent settlement or displacements was observed during our visual inspection, however a global settlement survey may reveal movement that could be described as damage under insurance entitlement.

6.4 Implication of Damage

Based on our visual inspection, the structure appears to have only suffered minor damage and therefore we believe the structural capacity has not materially diminished.

7 Generic Issues

The generic issues referred to in Appendix A of the EAG guideline document have been assessed and are not considered applicable to the Plant Maintenance Workshop.



8 Geotechnical Consideration

No geotechnical information was available for this site. During the inspection, any damage to the surrounding pavement was noted and any affect to the structure was considered.

9 Survey

No level or verticality surveys were carried out as there was no evidence of settlement or displacement observed during the inspection. CCC may wish to undertake a level survey as part of insurance entitlement considerations.

10 Detailed Seismic Capacity Assessment

10.1 Assessment Methodology

The building has had its seismic capacity assessed using the Forced-based Detailed Assessment Procedures in the NZSEE 2006 AISPBE guidelines, based on the drawings and intrusive investigations.

The structure has suffered minor damage. The post-damage capacity is considered to be the same as the original capacity.

The concrete framed structure of the office area was assessed separately to the rest of the structure. The precast concrete panels of the Tyre Bay and Plant Maintenance Workshop, plus associated steel tie members, have been assumed to contribute to the overall longitudinal lateral load resisting system of both structures i.e. they have been considered as one structure when assessing the seismic capacity of the building.

10.2 Assumptions

The following assumptions were used in our quantitative assessment:

- n Reinforcing steel yield strength $f_y = 275$ MPa (as noted on the drawings)
- n Concrete compressive strength f_c ' = 25 MPa (as noted on the drawings)
- n Structural steel yield strength $f_y = 250 \text{ MPa}$
- n Soil ultimate bearing strength $q_u = 300 \text{ kPa}$

10.3 Critical Structural Weaknesses

The following Critical Structural Weakness has been identified:

n Site characteristics due to liquefaction occurring on the Milton St site

The site characteristics have been identified as a potential CSW in our earlier qualitative report. We note that liquefaction is still considered a potential CSW however has not been considered in this quantitative assessment as we believe it will not have a direct impact on the structure's ability to resist further loads or cause global failure of the structure.

10.4 Seismic Parameters

The seismic design parameters based on current design requirements from NZS 1170.5:2004 and the NZBC clause B1 for this building are:



- n Site soil class: D NZS 1170.5:2004, Clause 3.1.3, Soft Soil
- n Site hazard factor, Z = 0.3 NZBC, Clause B1 Structure, Amendment 11 effective from 19 May 2011
- n Return period factor Ru = 1 NZS 1170.5:2004, Table 3.5, Importance Level 2 structure with a 50 year design life.
- Near fault factor N(T,D) = 1 NZS 1170.5:2004, Clause 3.1.6, Distance more than 20 km from fault line.

10.5 Results of Seismic Assessment

The results of our quantitative assessment indicate the building has a seismic capacity in the order of 35%NBS. This is similar to the IEP assessment of 36%NBS in the previous Qualitative Report. Table 10.1 presents the evaluated seismic capacity in terms of %NBS of the individual structural systems in each building direction.

Item	Loading Direction	Ductility, μ	Seismic Capacity	Notes
Overall %NBS adopted from DEE	Longitudinal		35%NBS	Governed by precast shear wall overturning.
Portal frames	Transverse	1.25	>100%NBS	
Precast panel, in- plane capacity	Longitudinal	1.25	>100%NBS	
Foundations	Longitudinal	1.25	35%NBS	Resistance to overturning of precast panels. Based on combined Tyre Bay and Plant Maintenance Workshop longitudinal load resisting system adopted.
Precast panel, out-of- plane flexural capacity	Both	3	92%NBS	Precast panels have been analysed as a part.
Precast panel connections	Longitudinal	1.25	46%NBS	Shear capacity under In- plane loading.
RHS door header beam	Longitudinal	1.25	36%NBS	Pull out of connection to the precast panels.
Channel eaves beam	Longitudinal	1.0	38%NBS	Shear capacity of connection to precast panels.
Mezzanine office reinforced concrete frames	Transverse	3	85%NBS	Capacity governed by columns (flexure).
Mezzanine office reinforced concrete frames	Longitudinal	3	70%NBS	Capacity governed by beams (flexure).

Table 10.1: Summary of Seismic Assessment of Structural Systems

Note: Ductility factors are in accordance with values recommended in the NZSEE 2006 AISPBE guidelines.



10.6 Discussion of results

The key findings of the assessment are as follows:

- n Overturning capacity of the precast shear walls and foundation achieves 35%NBS under longitudinal (in-plane) loading.
- n RHS door header (tie member) connections under longitudinal (in-plane) loading achieve 36%NBS.
- n Eaves channel (tie member) connections under longitudinal (in-plane) loading achieve 38%NBS.
- n Precast panel connections to the portal frames achieve 46%NBS under longitudinal (in-plane) loading.

Based on the results of our Quantitative Assessment, the Plant Maintenance Workshop is considered Earthquake Risk and Seismic Grade C as the seismic capacity was assessed to be between 34%NBS and 67%NBS.

11 Recommendations

11.1 Occupancy

In order that the owner can make an informed decision about the on-going use and occupancy of their building the following information is presented in line with the Department of Building and Housing document 'Guidance for engineers assessing the seismic performance of non-residential and multi-unit residential buildings in greater Christchurch', June 2012.

The building is considered to be earthquake risk, having an assessed capacity of between 34% and 67%NBS. The risk of collapse of an earthquake risk building is considered to be 5 to 10 times greater than that of an equivalent new building.

No significant damage or hazards were identified to the seismic or gravity load resisting system that would reduce its ability to resist further loads and therefore no restrictions on use or occupancy are recommended.

11.2 Further Investigations, Survey or Geotechnical Work

A settlement survey could be carried out to determine the extent of settlement of the building for insurance purposes.

11.3 Damage Reinstatement

According to the recent CCC Instructions to Engineers document (16 October 2012), Council's insurance provides for repairing damaged elements to a condition substantially as new. We suggest you consult further with your insurance advisor.

12 Design Features Report

Repairs will be required to reinstate the existing structural system. A repair methodology has not been prepared at this stage. No new load paths are expected as a result of the repairs required.



13 Limitations

The following limitations apply to this engagement:

- n Beca and its employees and agents are not able to give any warranty or guarantee that all defects, damage, conditions or qualities have been identified.
- n Inspections are primarily limited to visible structural components. Appropriate locations for invasive inspection, if required, will be based on damage patterns observed in visible elements, and review of the construction drawings and structural system. As such, there will be concealed structural elements that will not be directly inspected.
- n The inspections are limited to building structural components only.
- n Inspection of building services, pipework, pavement, and fire safety systems is excluded from the scope of this report.
- n Inspection of the glazing system, linings, carpets, claddings, finishes, suspended ceilings, partitions, tenant fit-out, or the general water tightness envelope is excluded from the scope of this report.
- n The assessment of the lateral load capacity of the building is limited by the completeness and accuracy of the drawings provided. Assumptions have been made in respect of the geotechnical conditions at the site and any aspects or material properties not clear on the drawings. Where these assumptions are considered material to the outcome further investigations may be recommended. It is noted the assessment has not been exhaustive, our analysis and calculations have focused on representative areas only to determine the level of provision made. At this stage we have not undertaken any checks of the gravity system, wind load capacity, or foundations.
- n The information in this report provides a snapshot of building damage at the time the detailed inspection was carried out. Additional inspections required as a result of significant aftershocks are outside the scope of this work.

This report is of defined scope and is for reliance by CCC only, and only for this commission. Beca should be consulted where any question regarding the interpretation or completeness of our inspection or reporting arises.



Appendix A

Photographs



Figure 1A: Site Layout (North is to the left of page)



Photo 1: External view of Plant Maintenance Workshop



Photo 2: External view of Plant Maintenance Workshop



Photo 3: External view of Plant Maintenance Workshop



Photo 4: Internal view of Plant Maintenance Workshop.

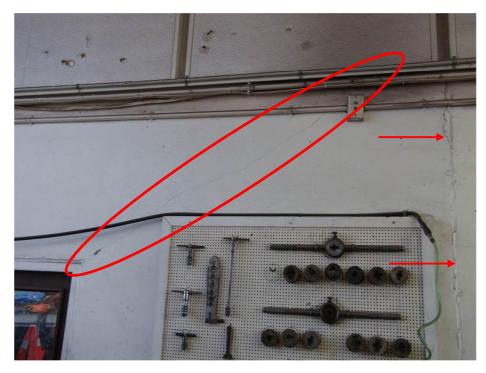


Photo 5: Typical cracking to concrete shear walls.

Description of Damage: Cracking to concrete shear walls and movement joints, with some spalling at movement joint.



Photo 6: Typical slab cracking

Description of Damage: Cracking to concrete slab at Fleet Services entrance.



Photo 7: Movement between concrete wall and timber wall.

Description of Damage: Damage from movement between concrete wall and timber wall.



Photo 8: Typical cracking to concrete encasement of column.

Description of Damage: Cracking to column concrete encasement.



Photo 9: Typical cracking to concrete shear walls at corners of building.

Description of Damage: Cracking to concrete shear walls.



Photo 10: Typical cracking to concrete shear walls at corners of building **Description of Damage:** Shear crack in concrete shear wall.



Photo 11: Typical cracking along movement jointsDescription of Damage: Cracking to vertical movement joints.

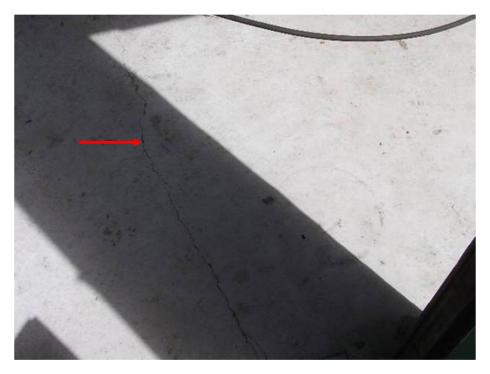
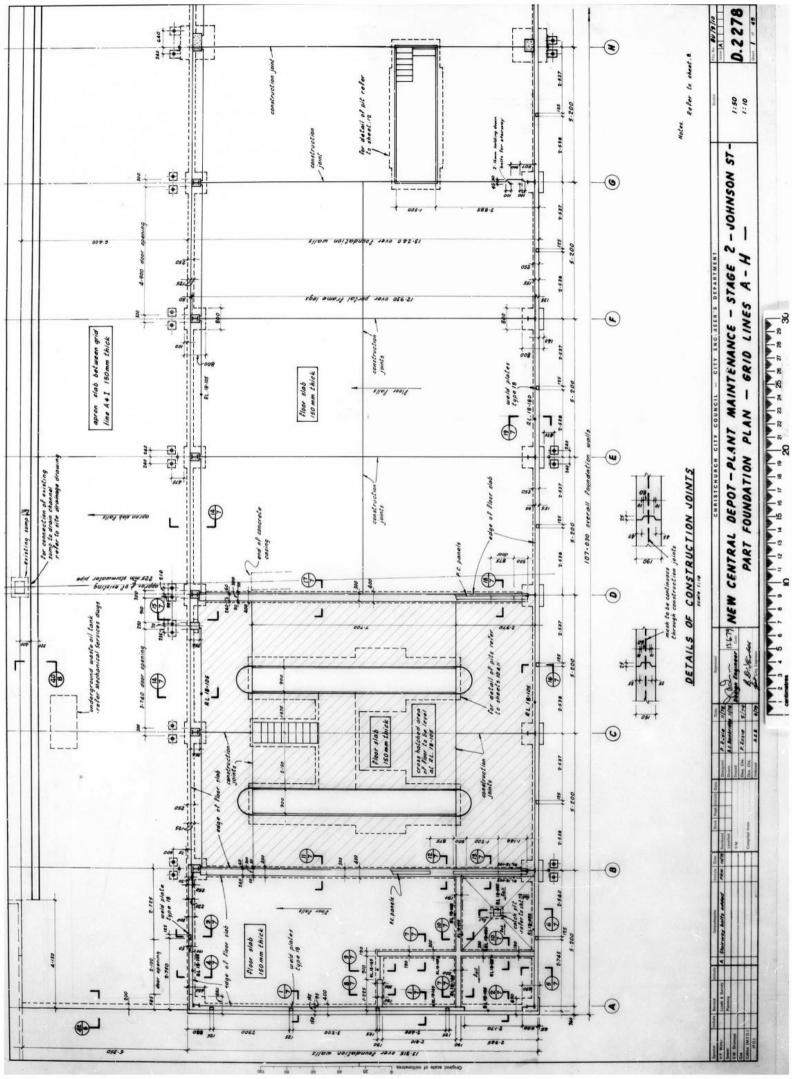


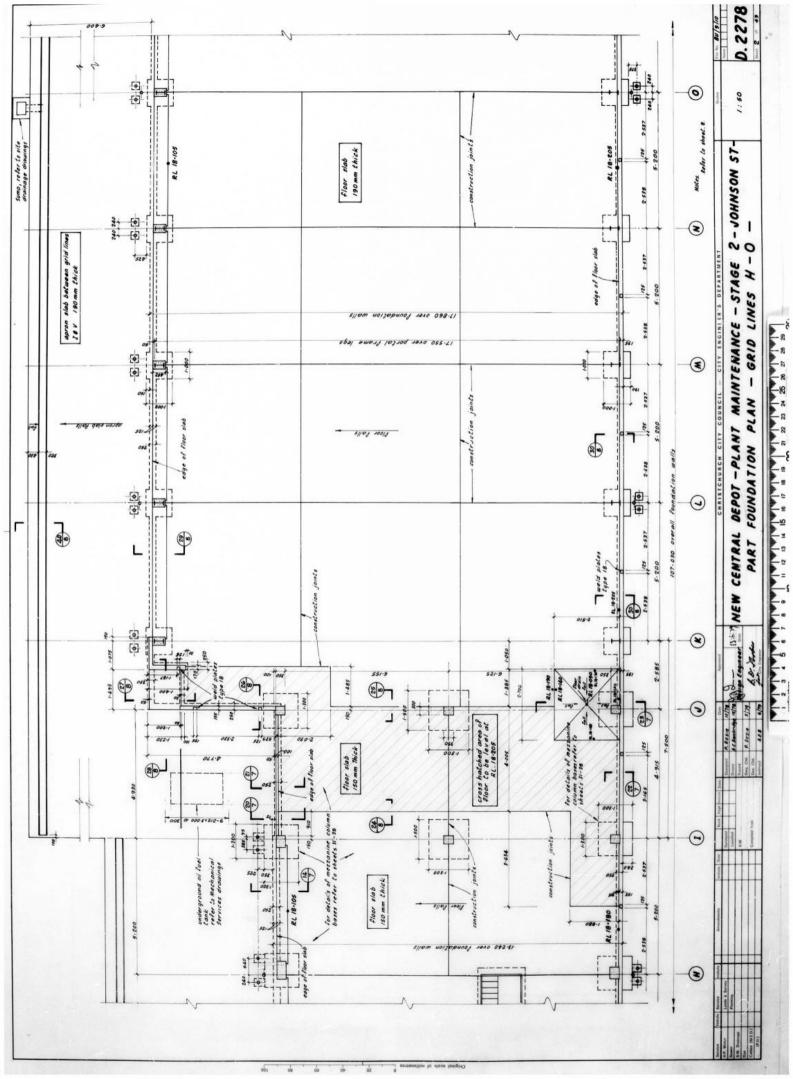
Photo 12: Typical slab cracking Description of Damage: Cracking to concrete slab.

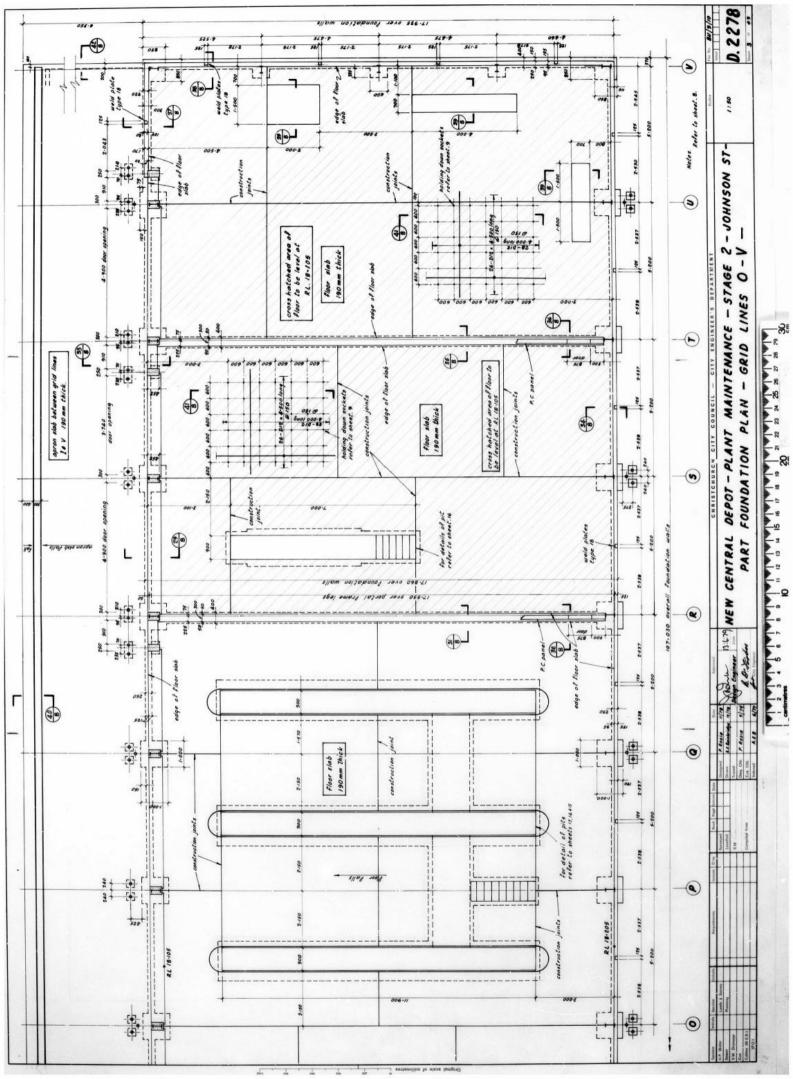


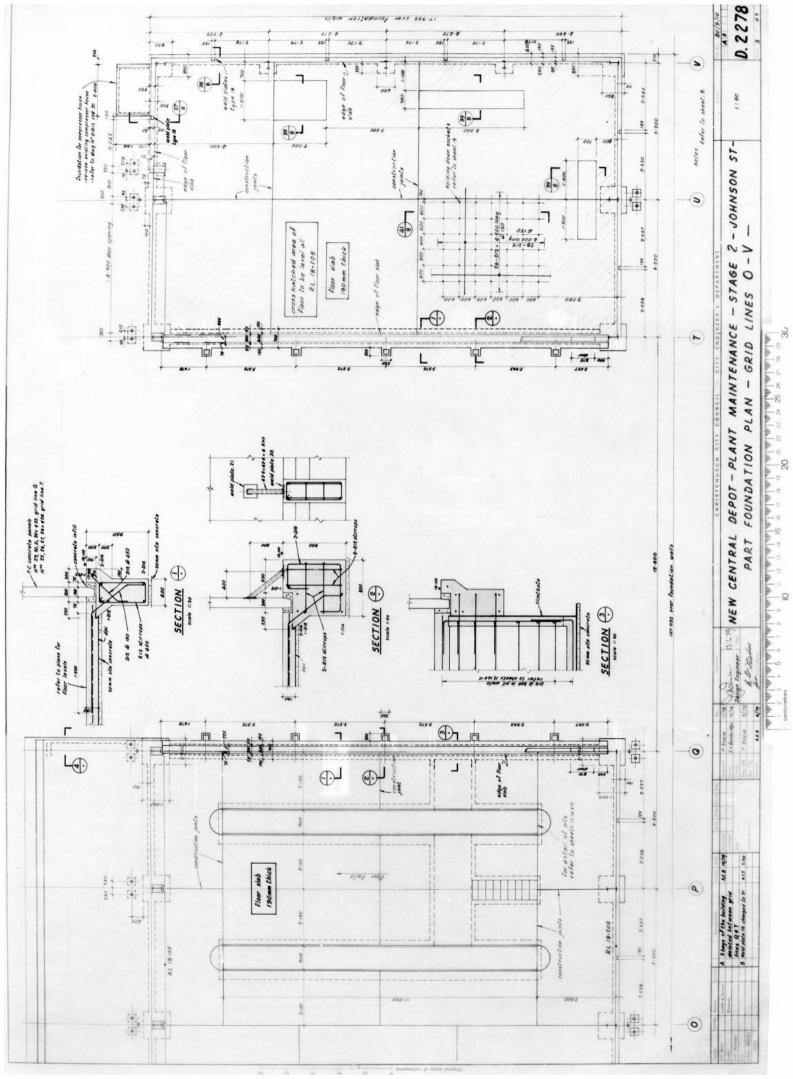
Photo 13: Cracking to oxygen tank storage blockwork Description of Damage: Cracking to blockwork mortar. Appendix B

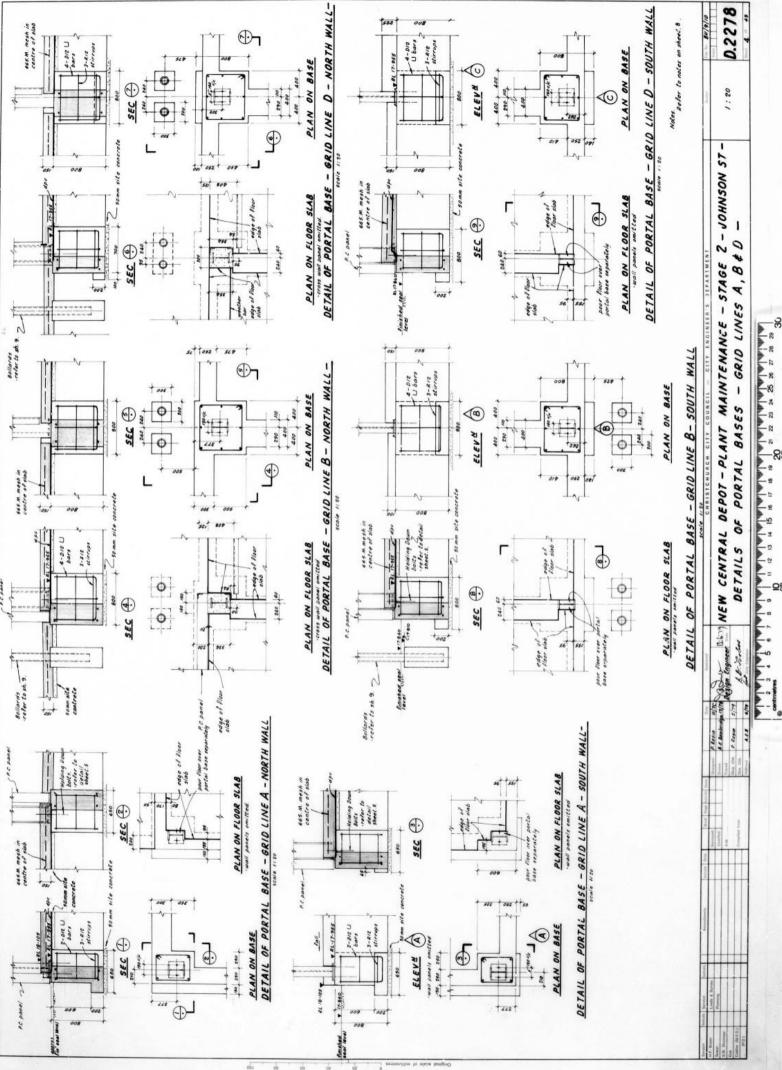
Existing Drawings

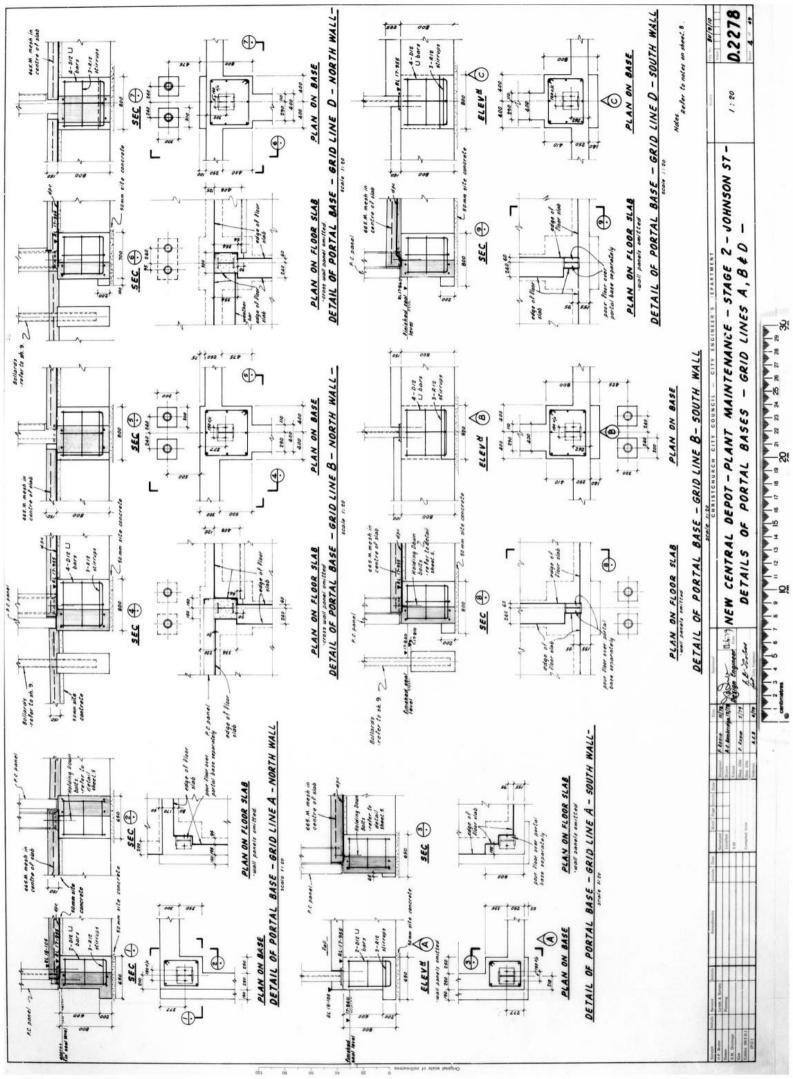


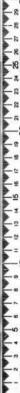


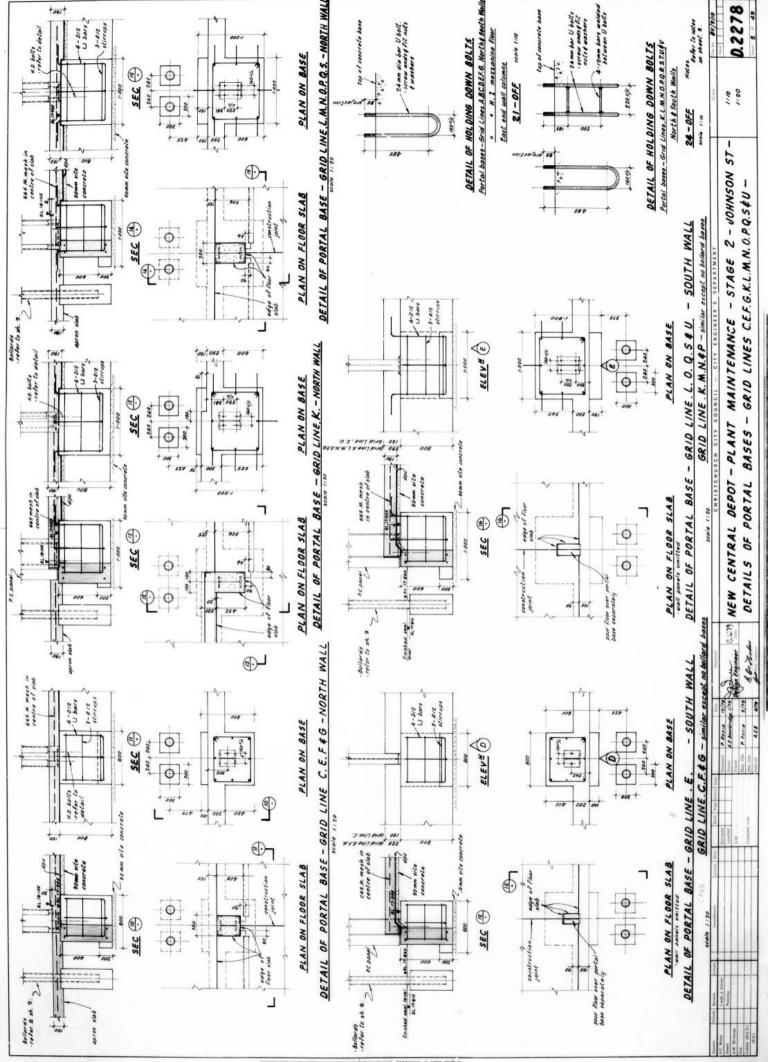


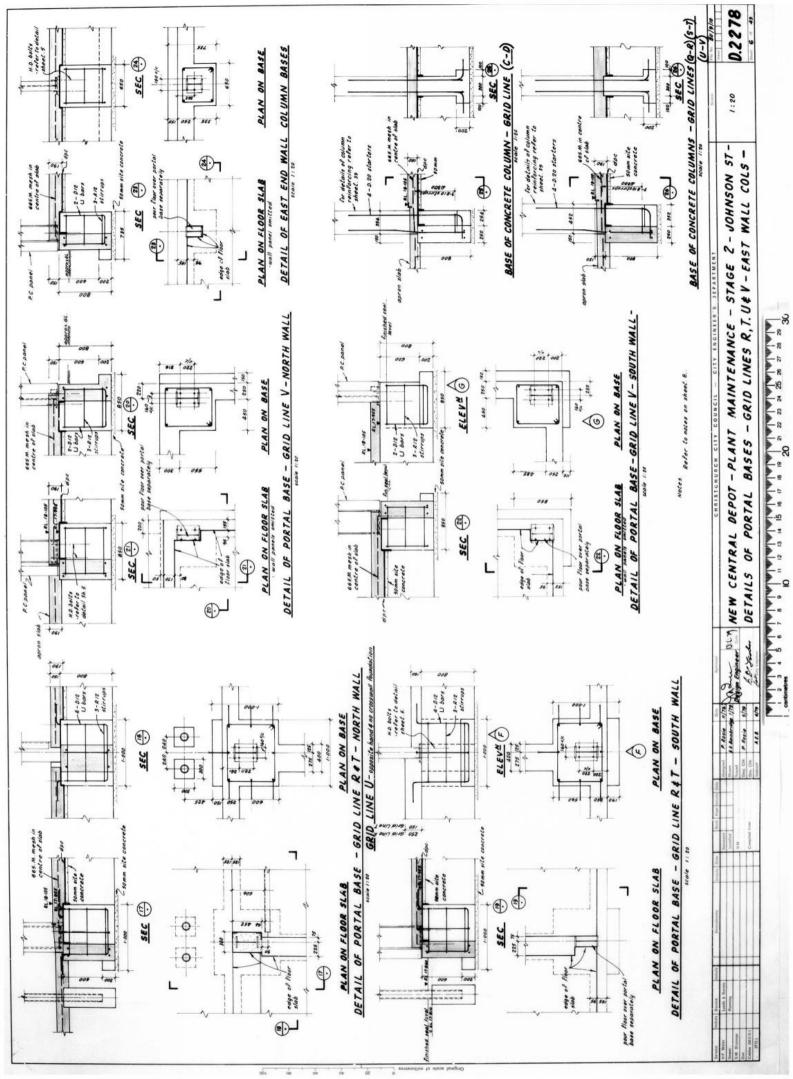


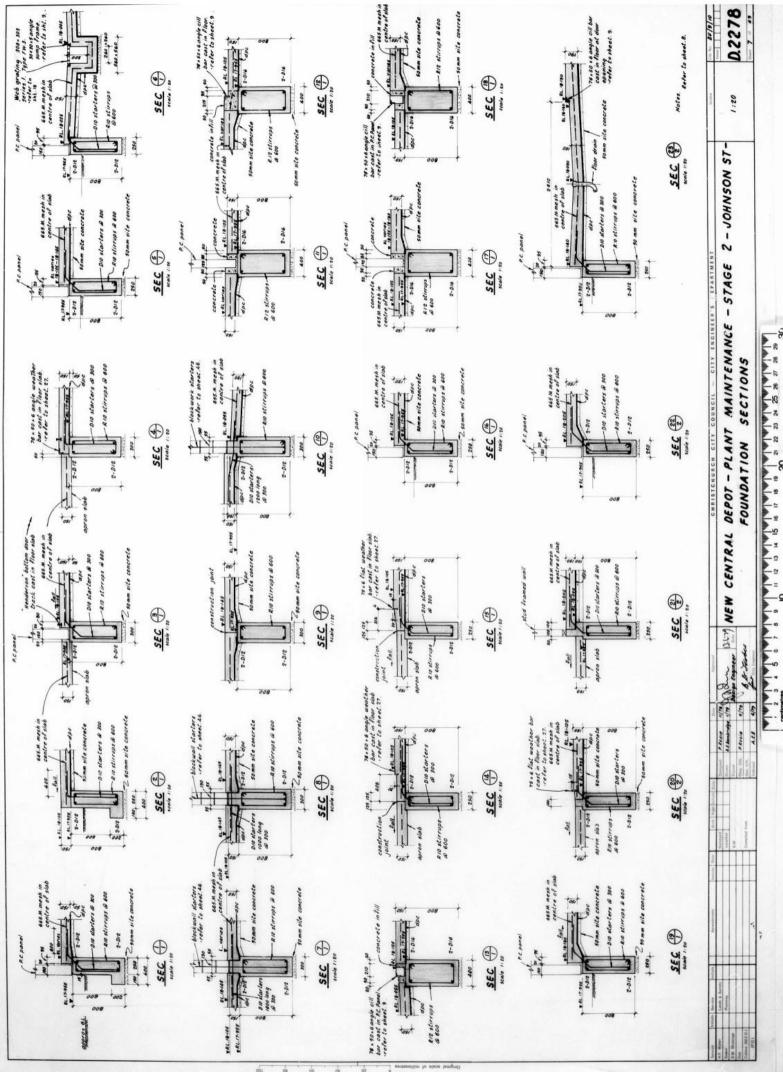


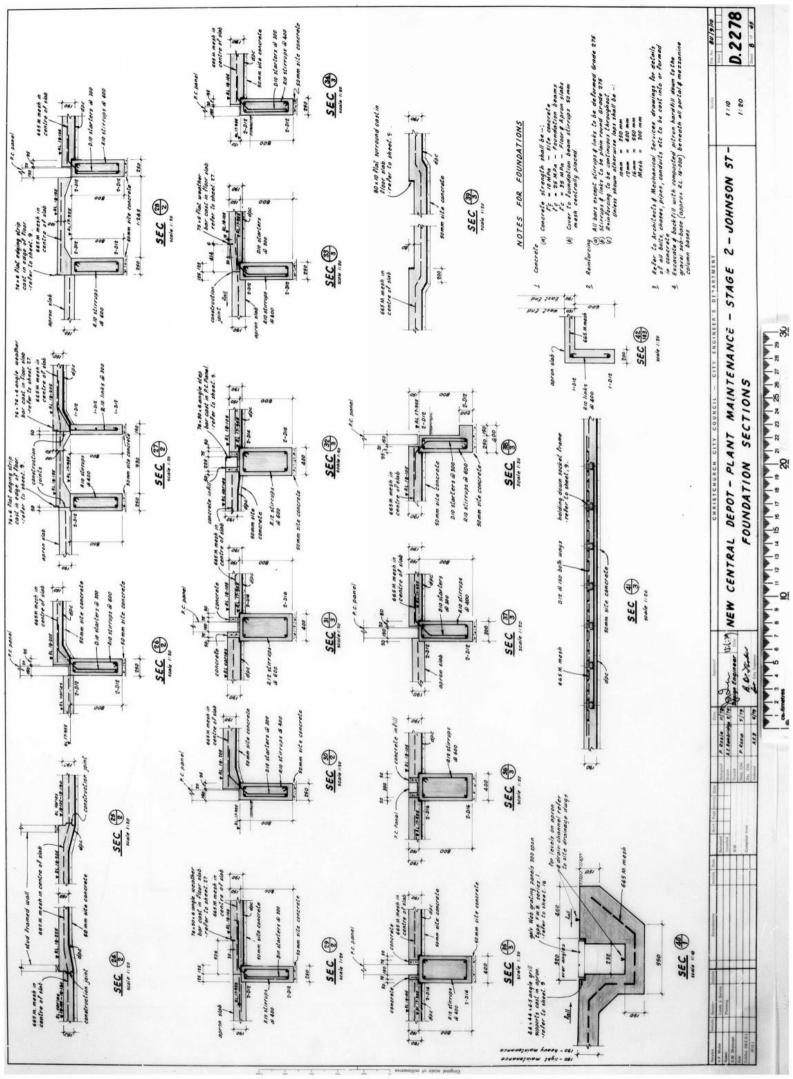


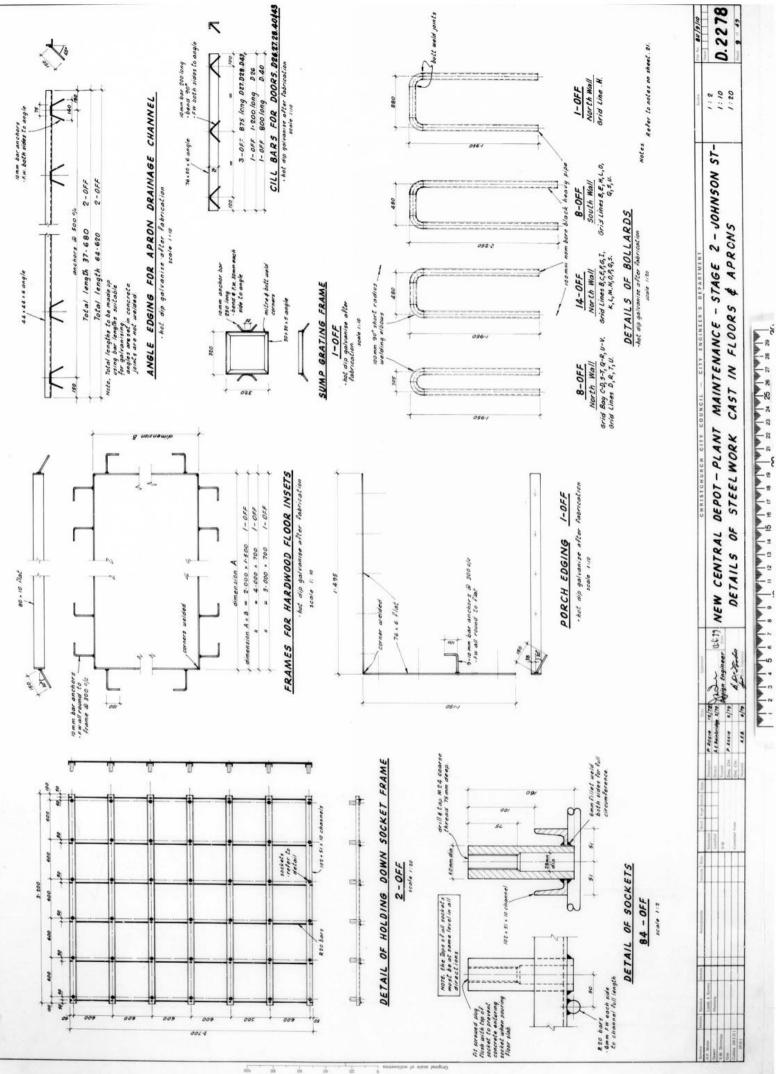


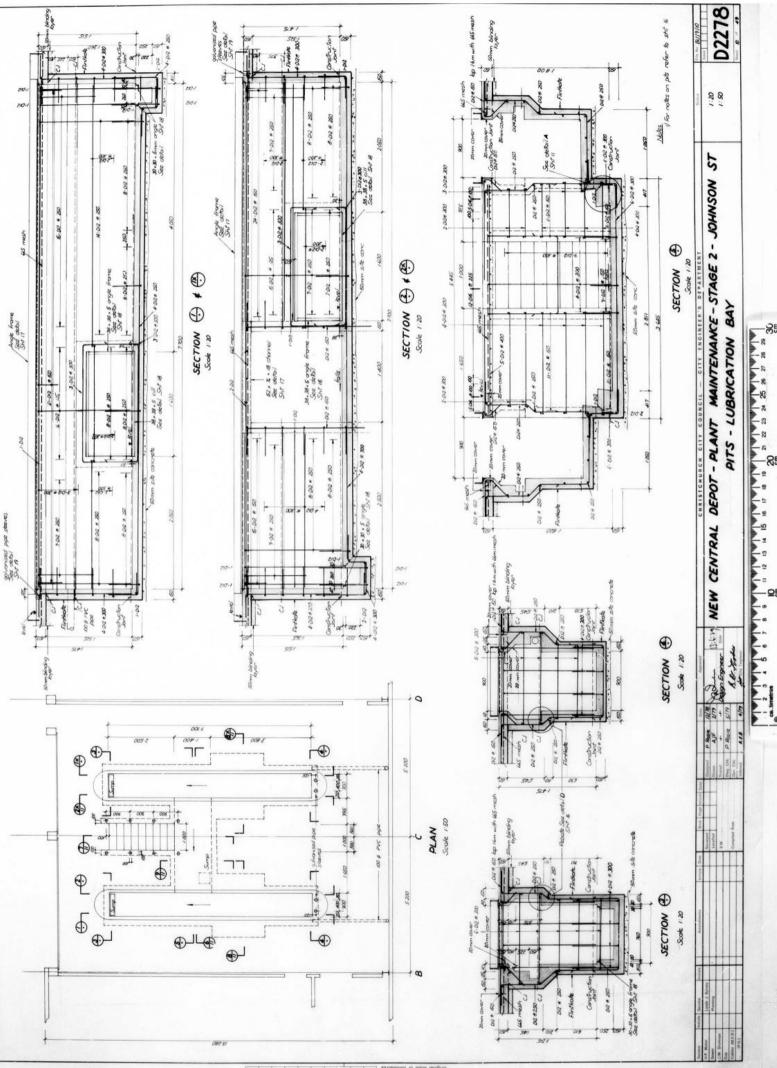


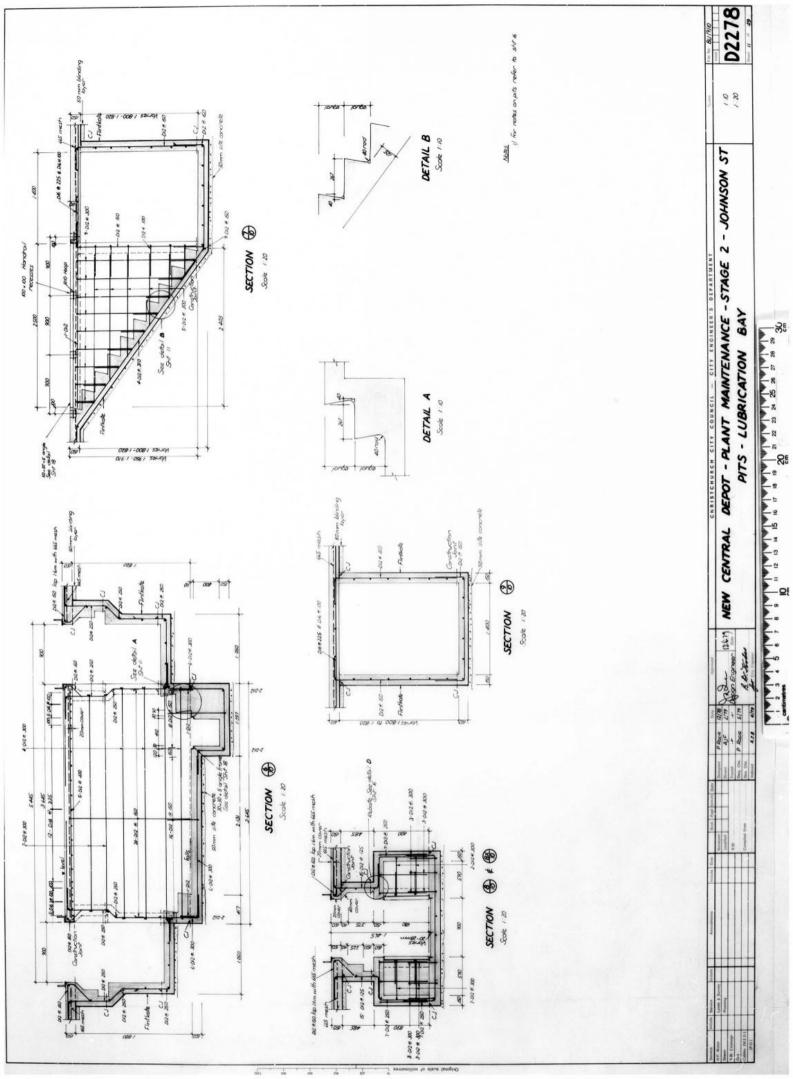


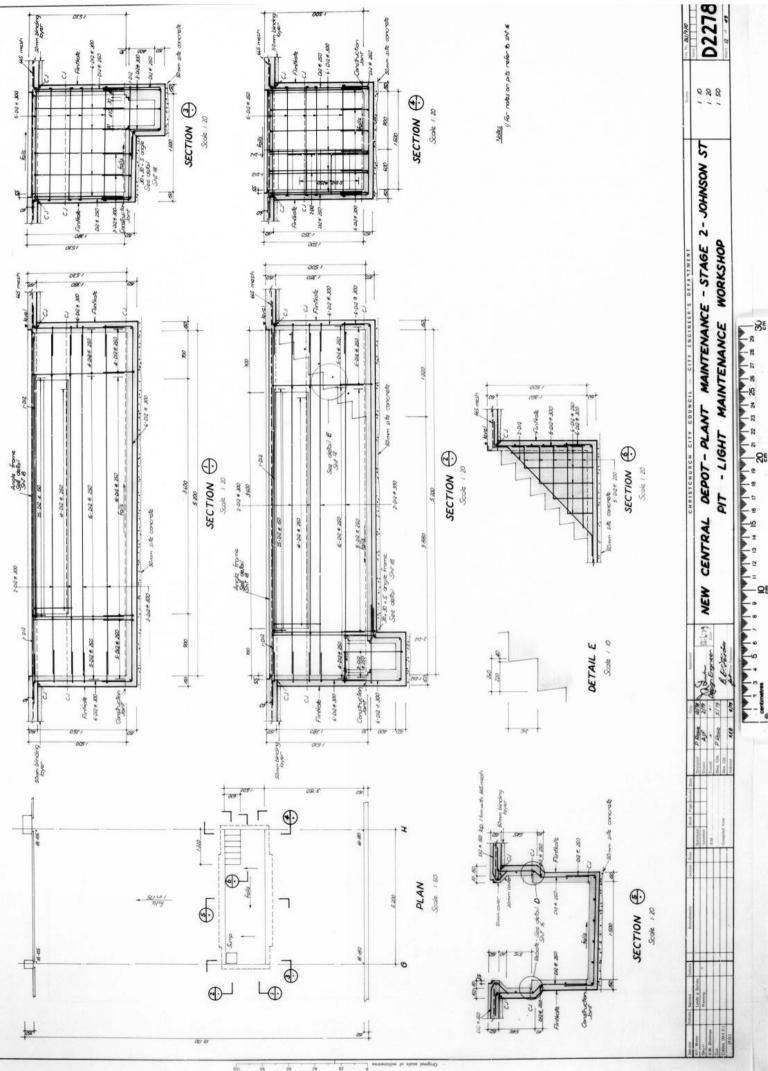


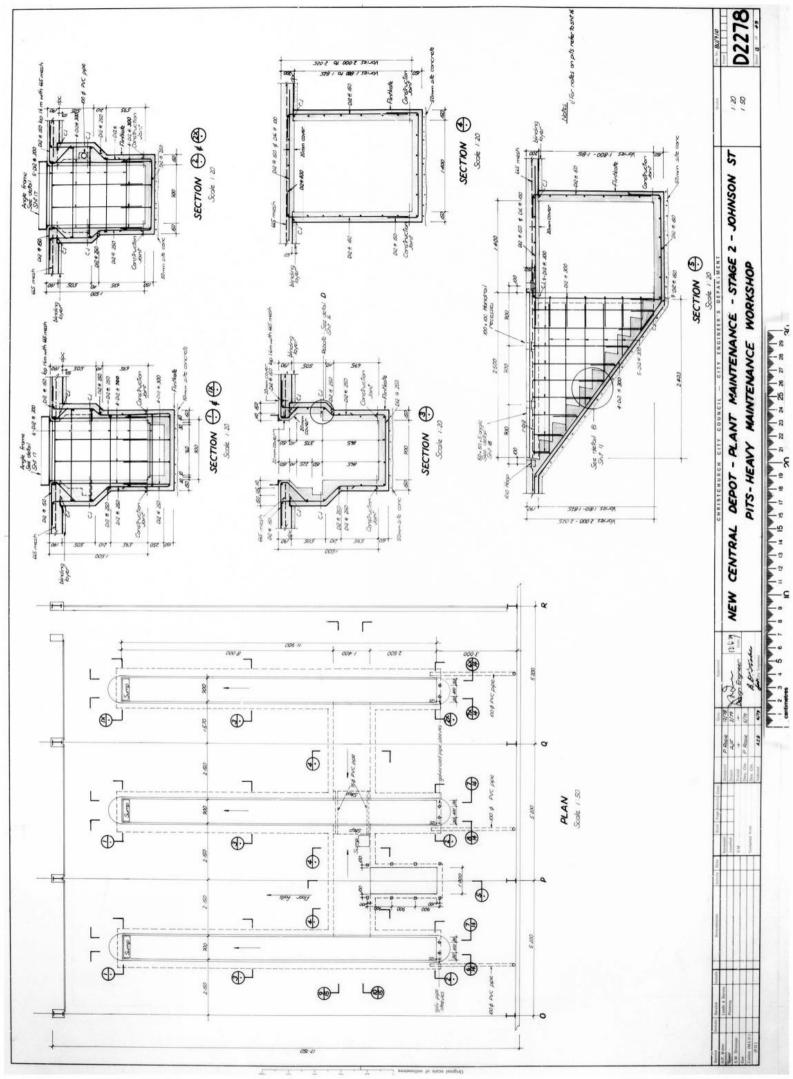


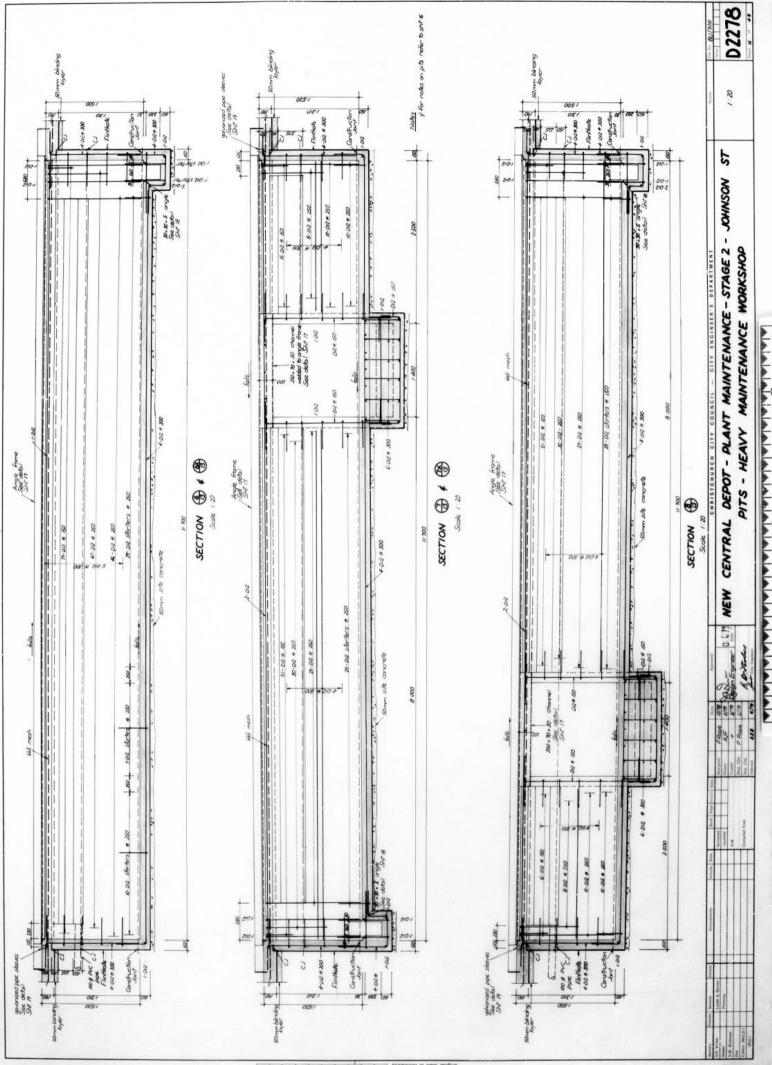


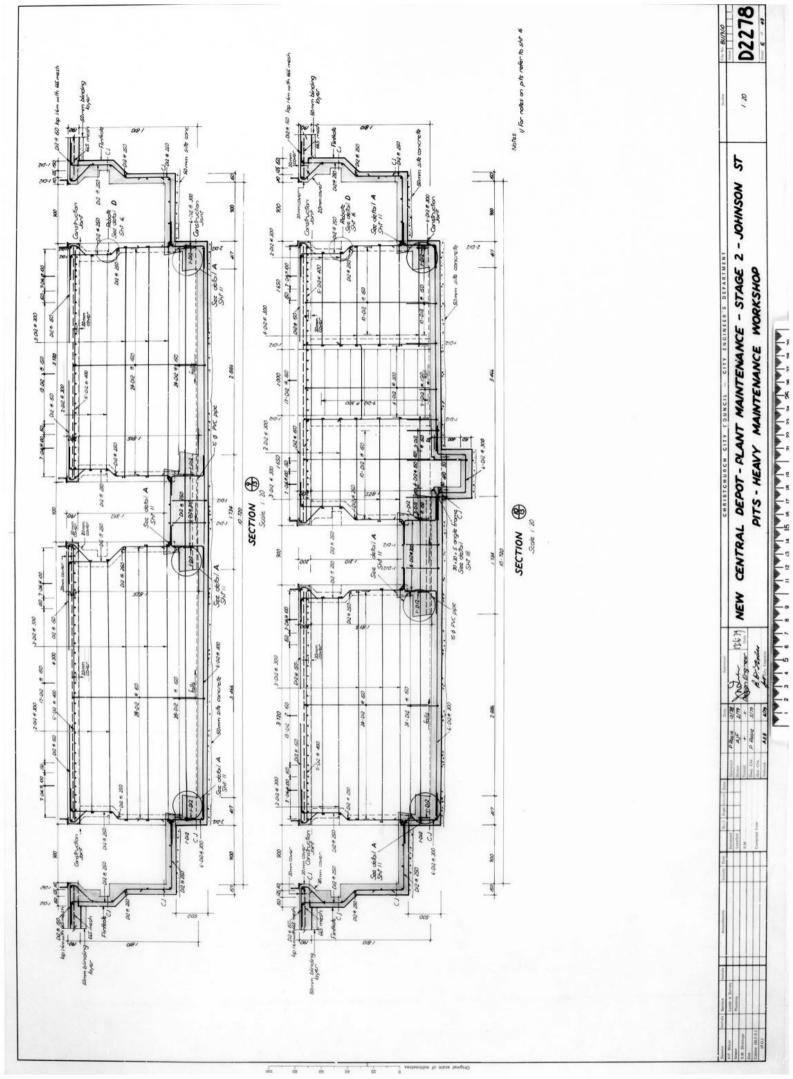


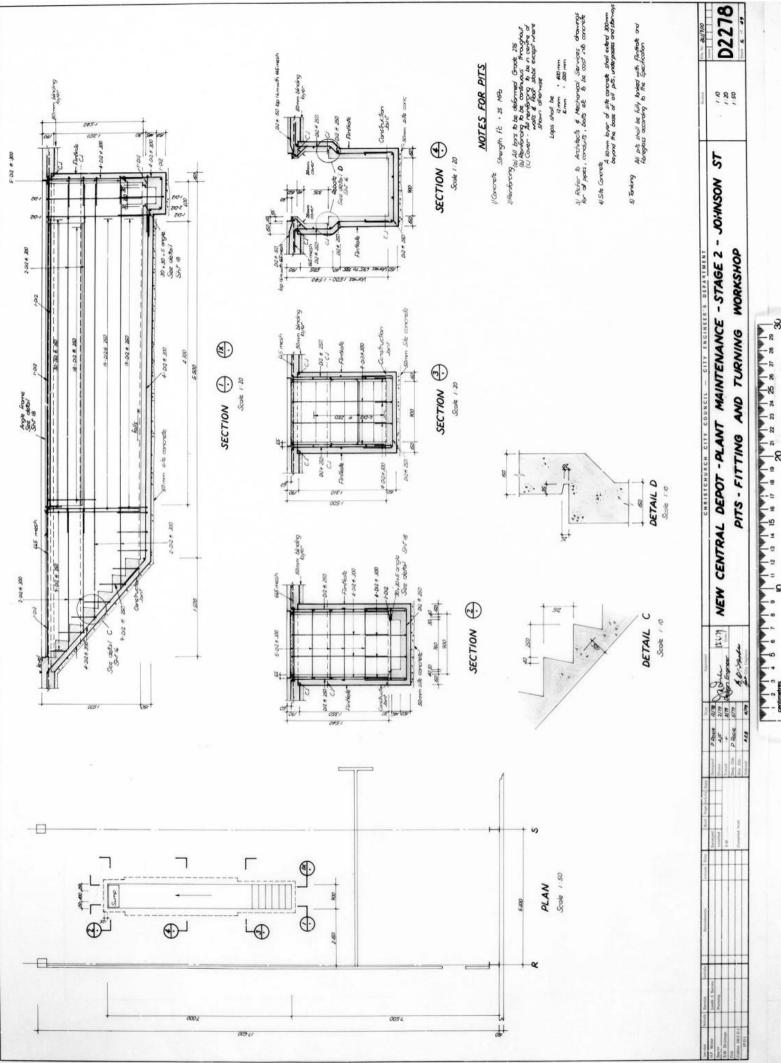




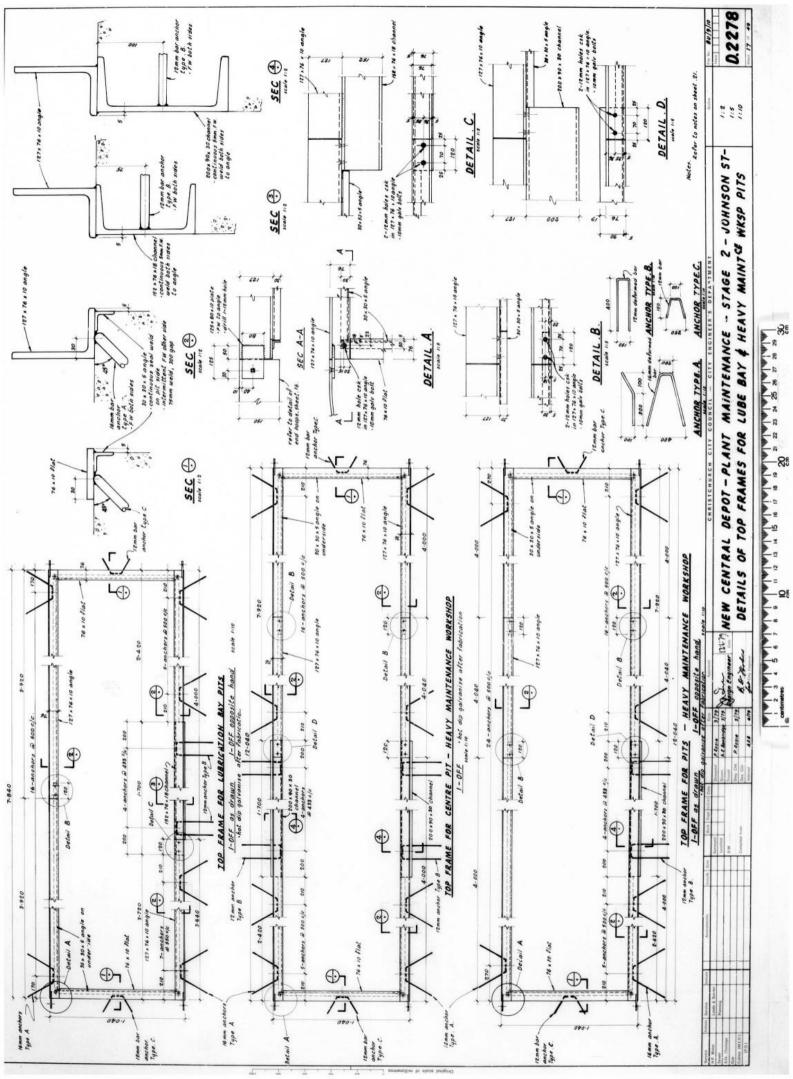


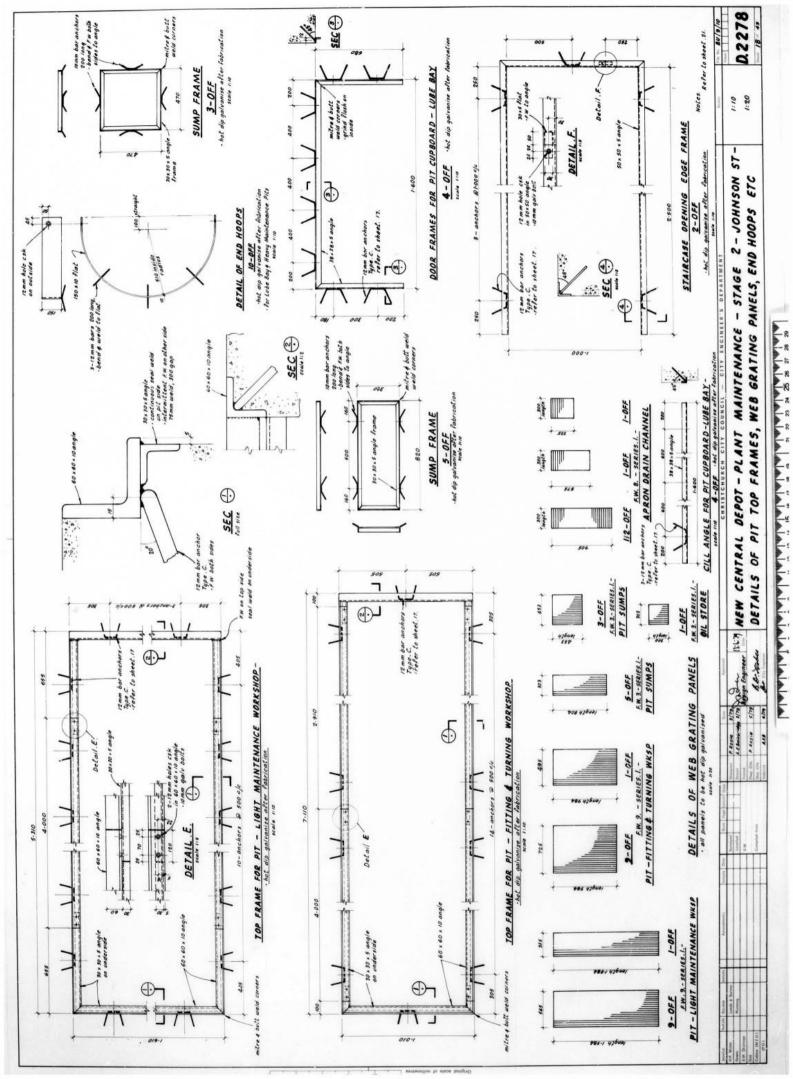


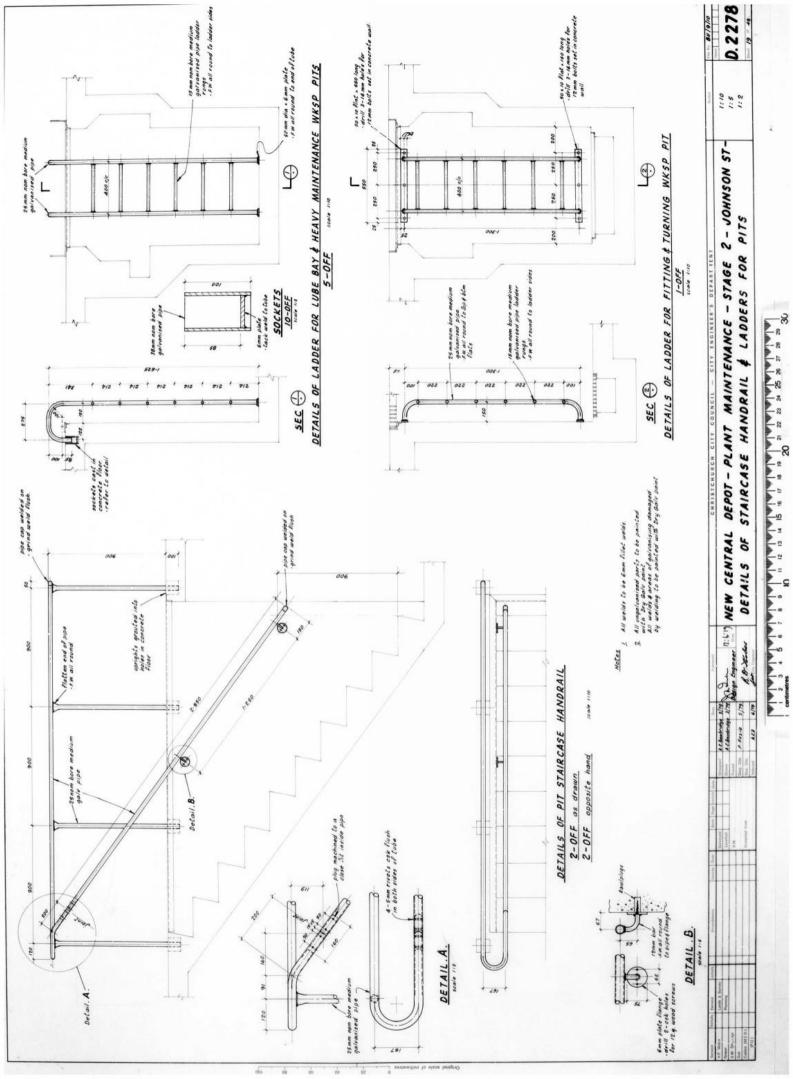


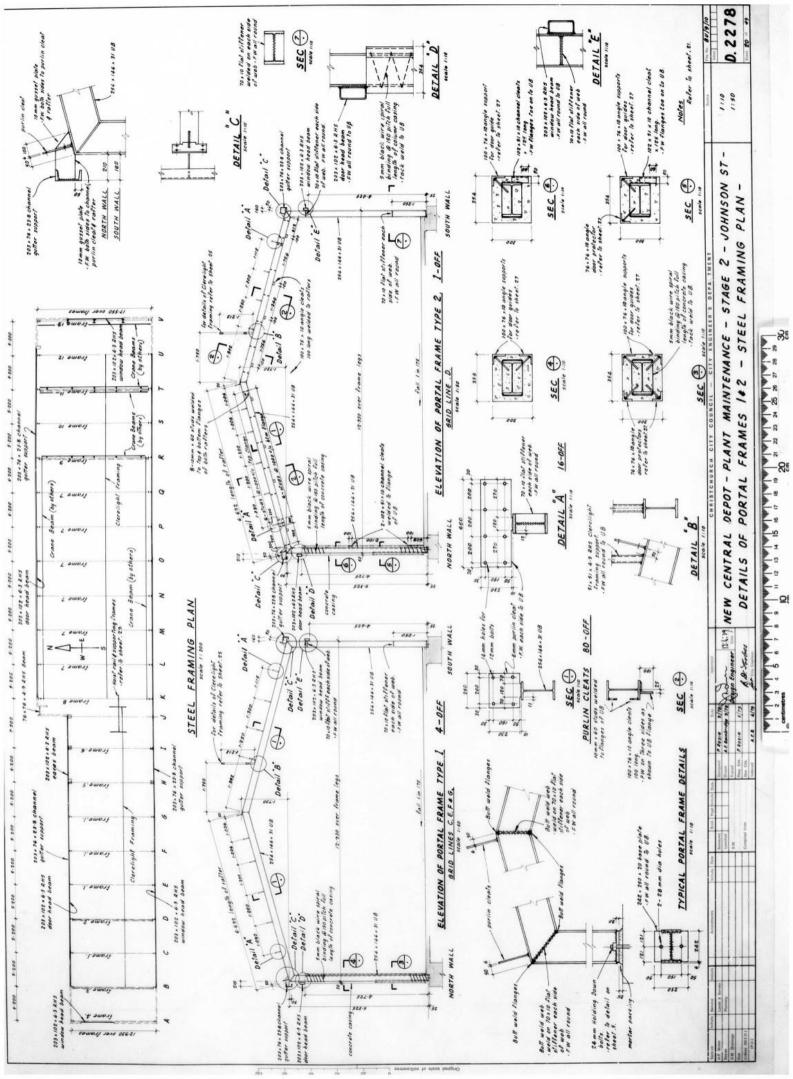


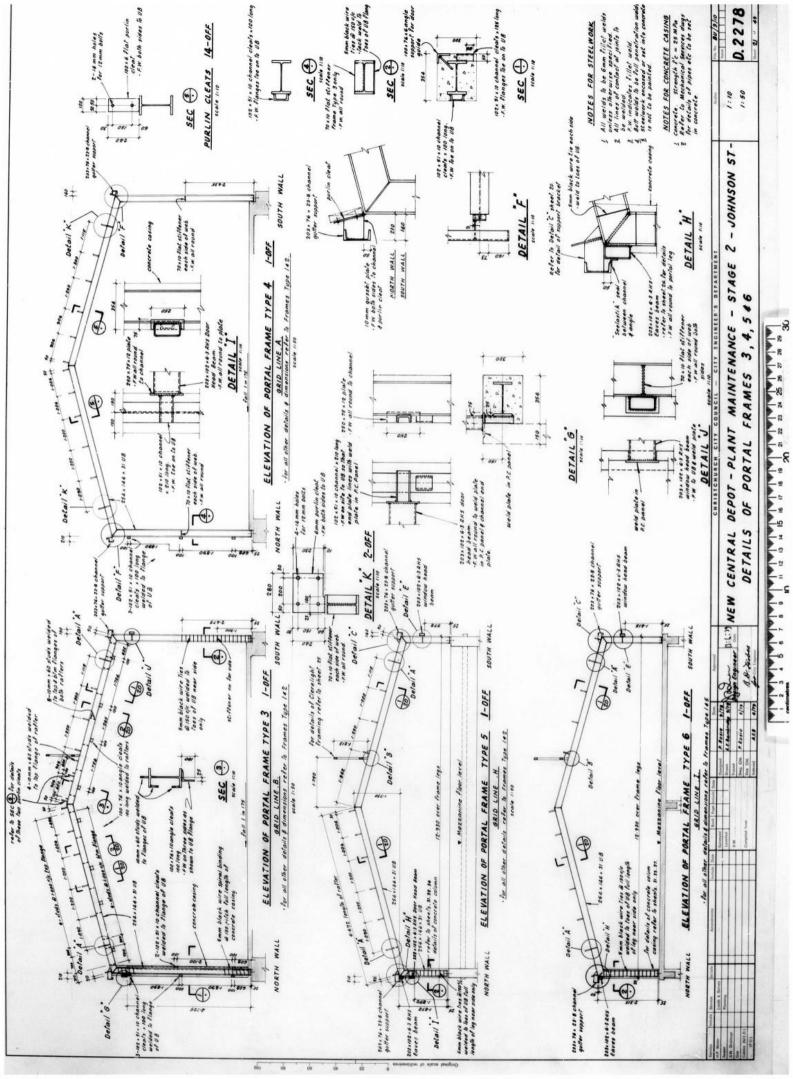
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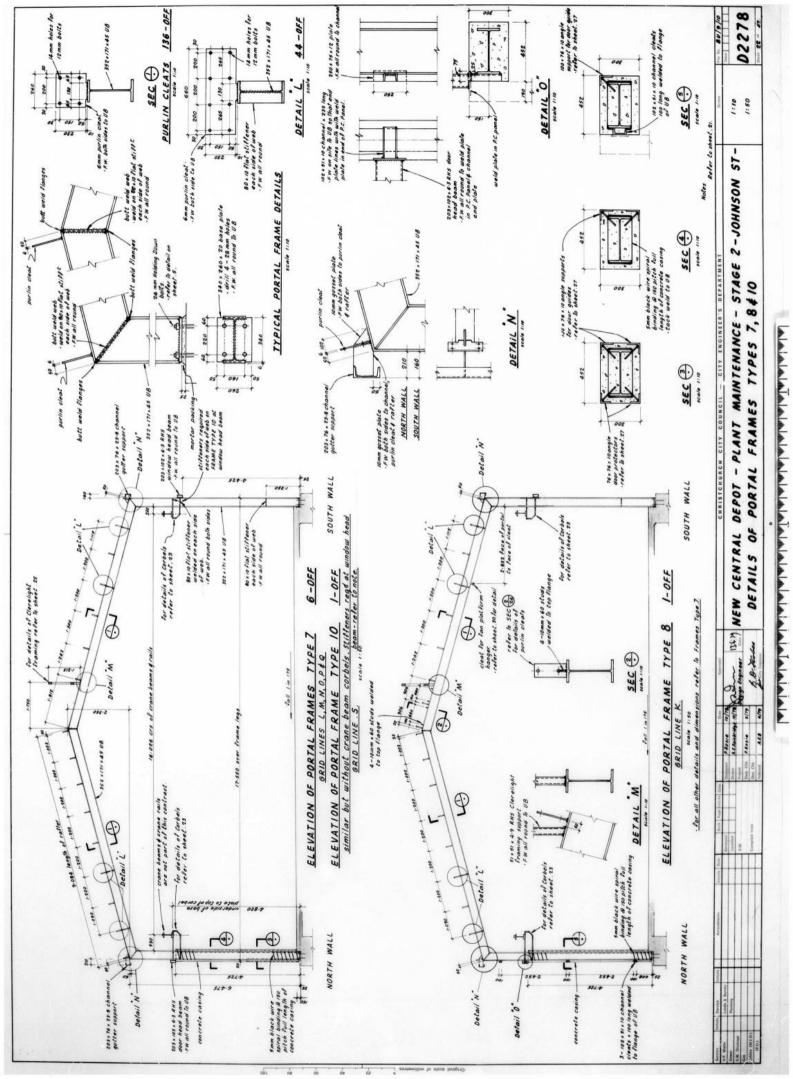


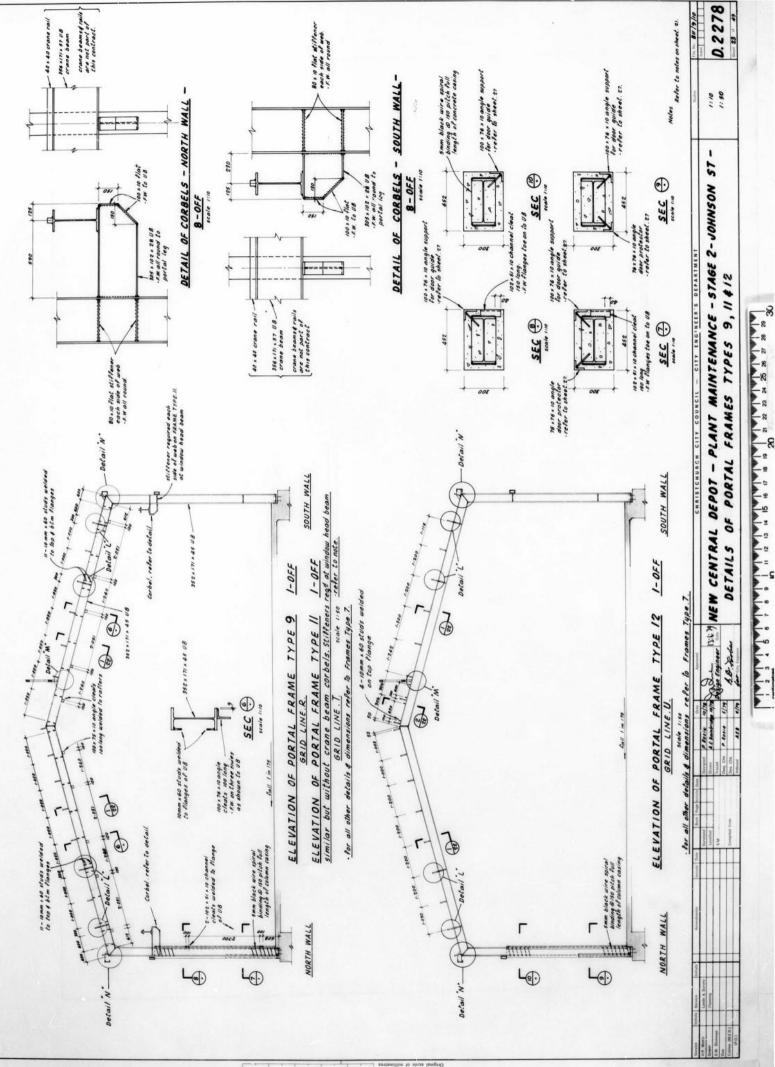


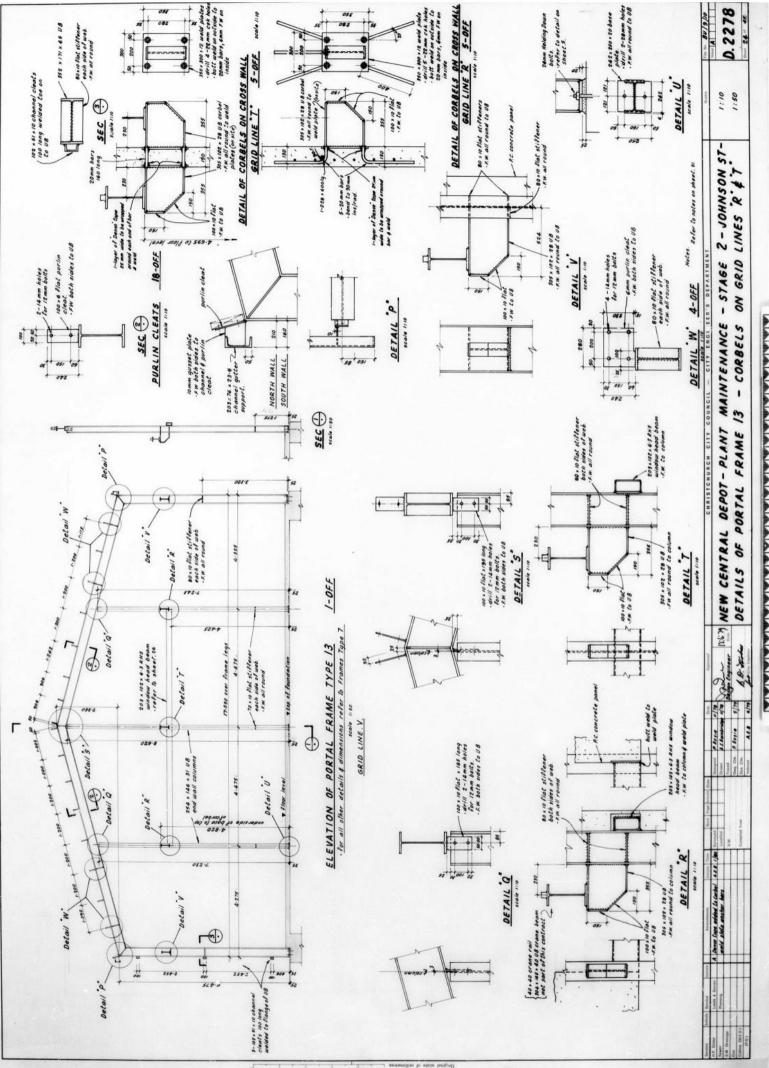


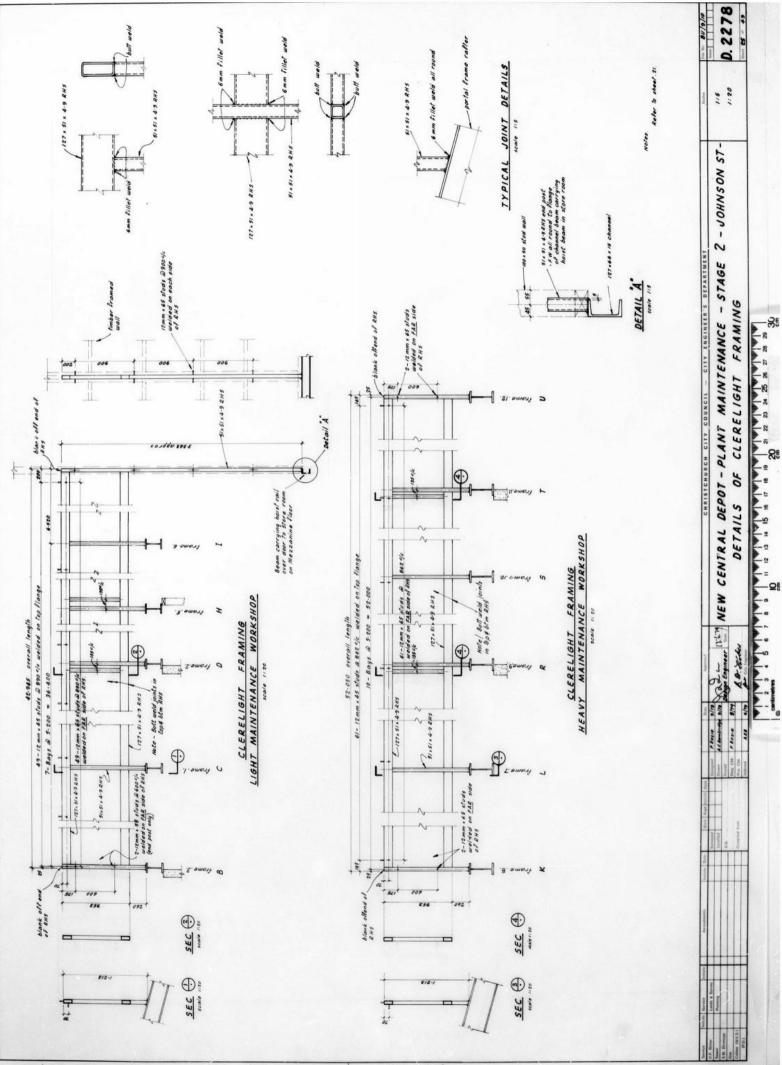






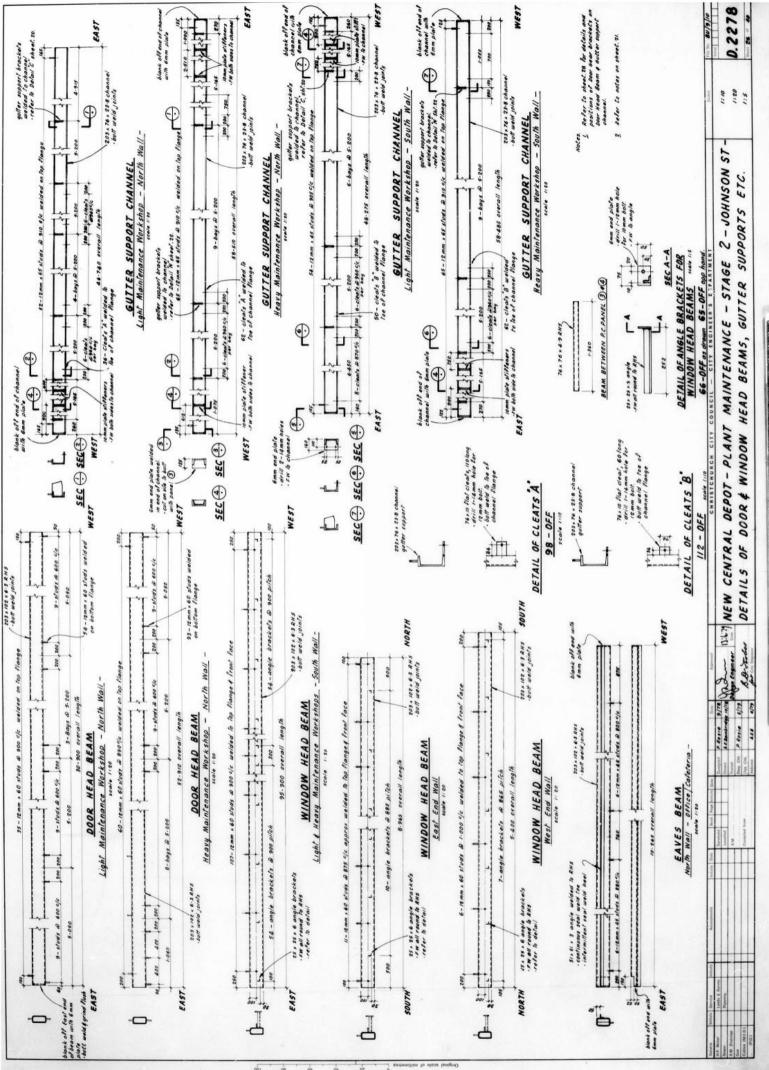


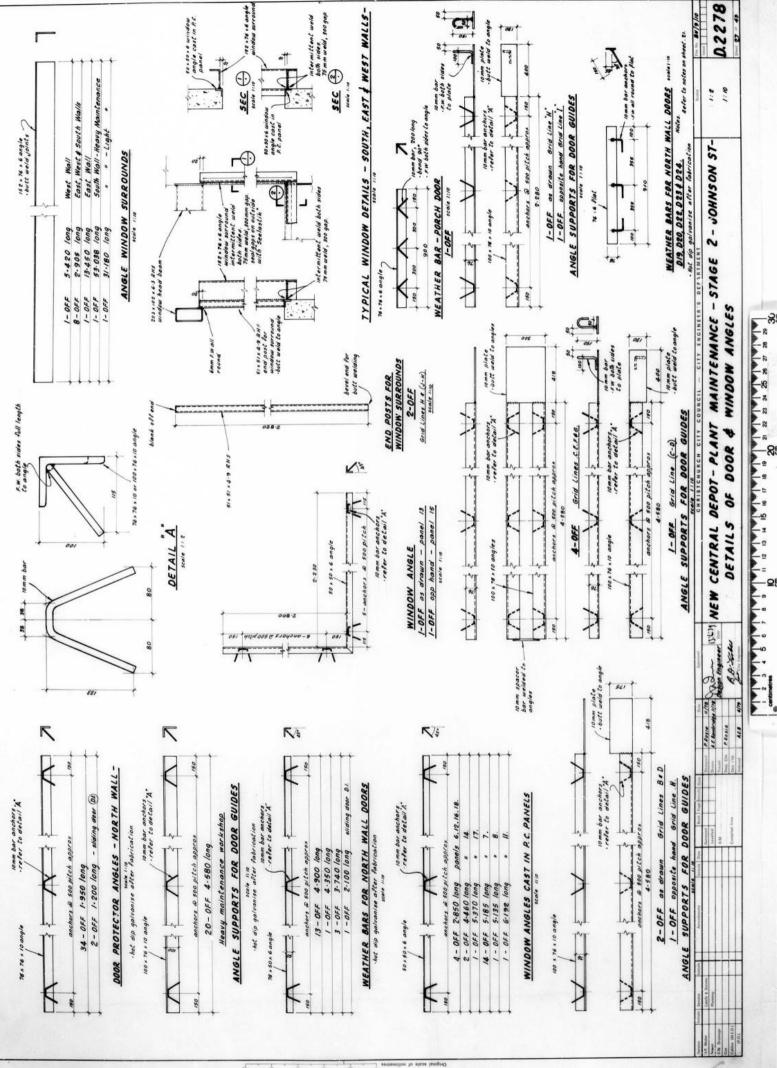


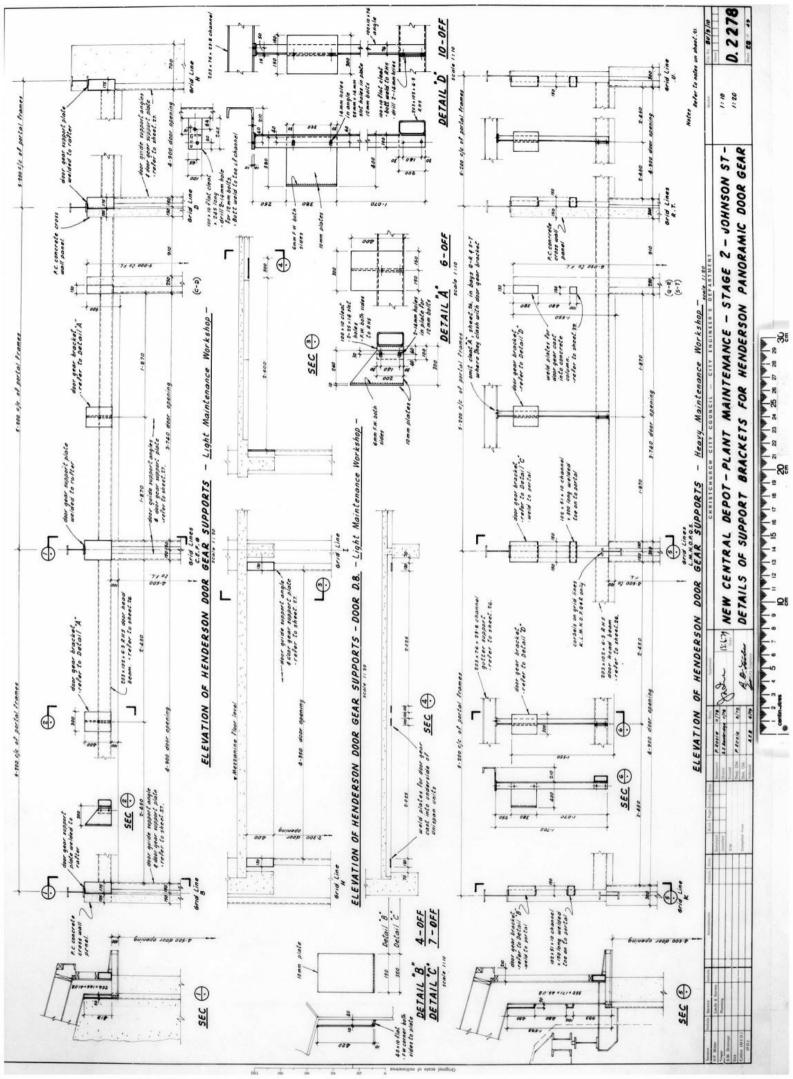


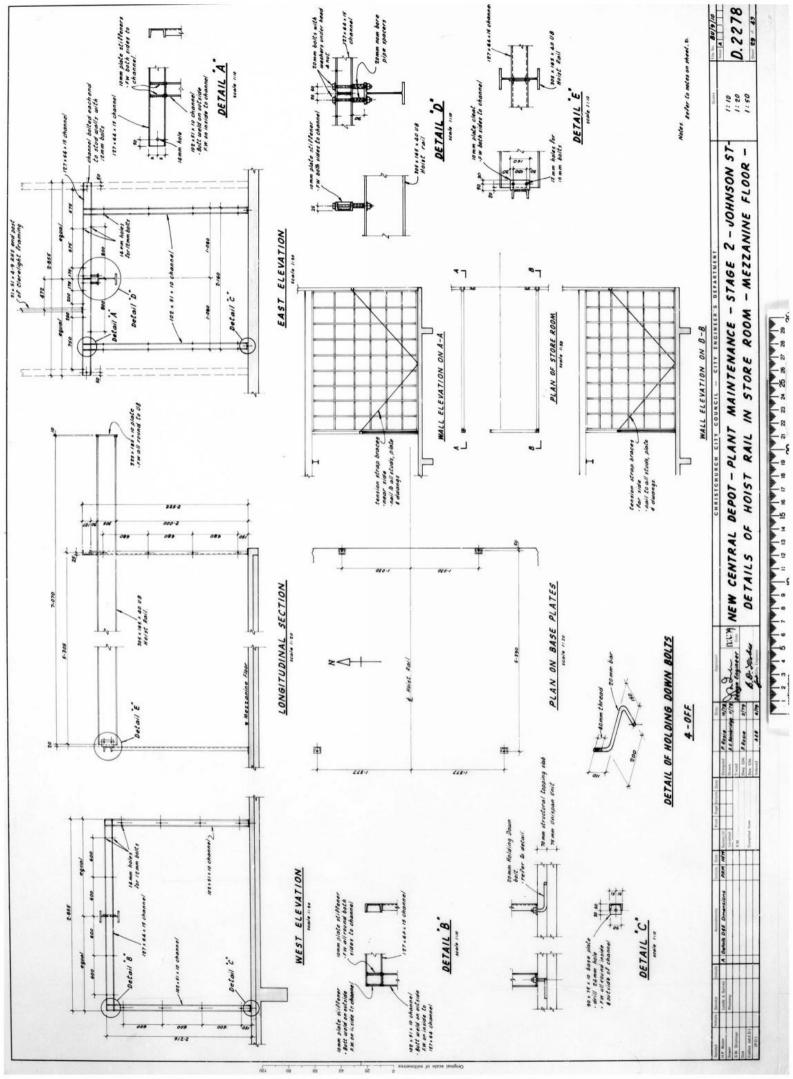
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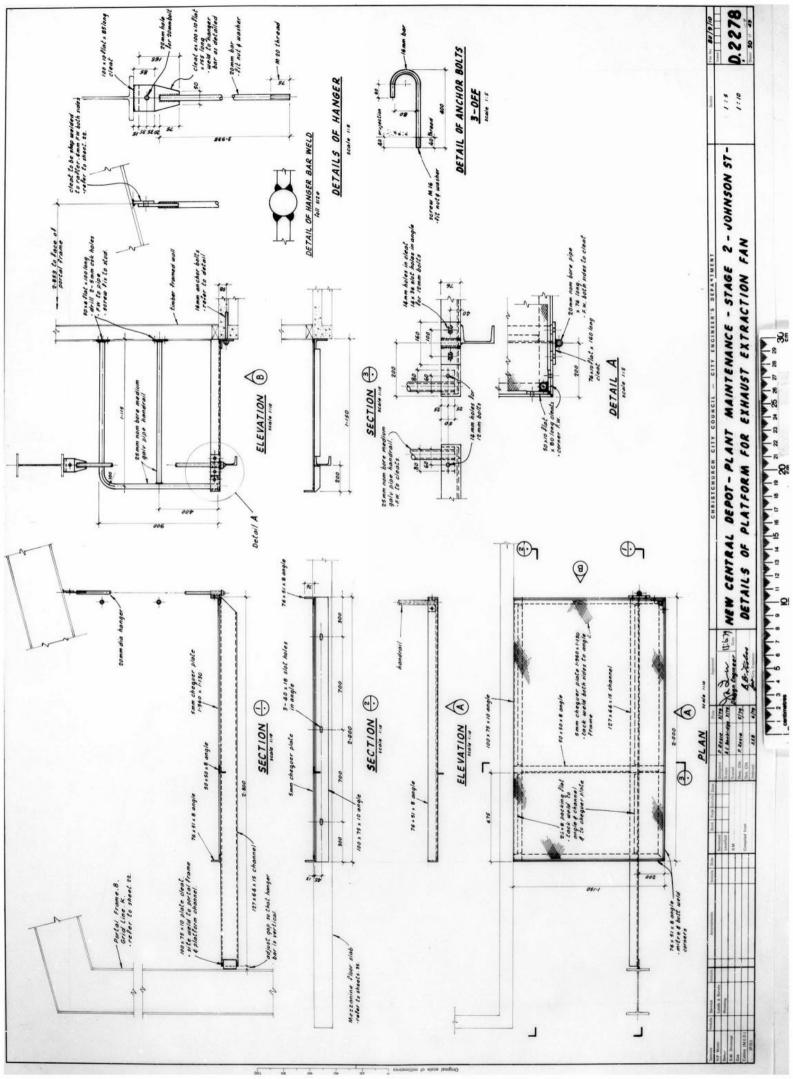
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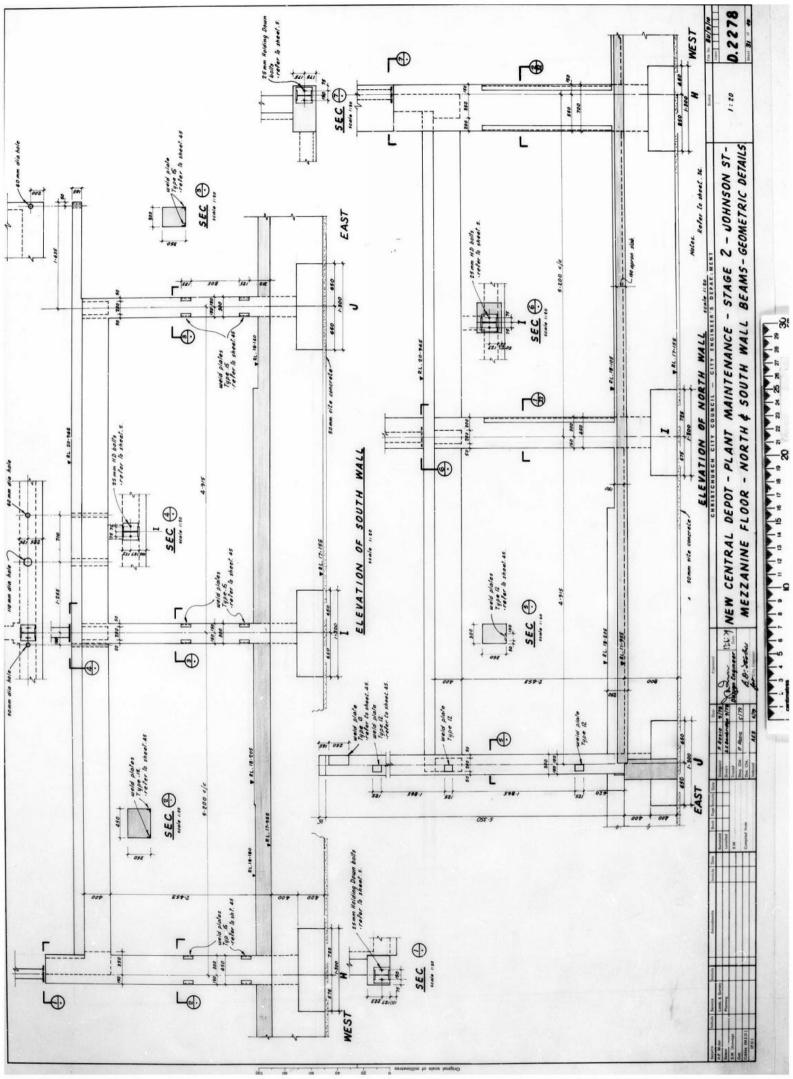


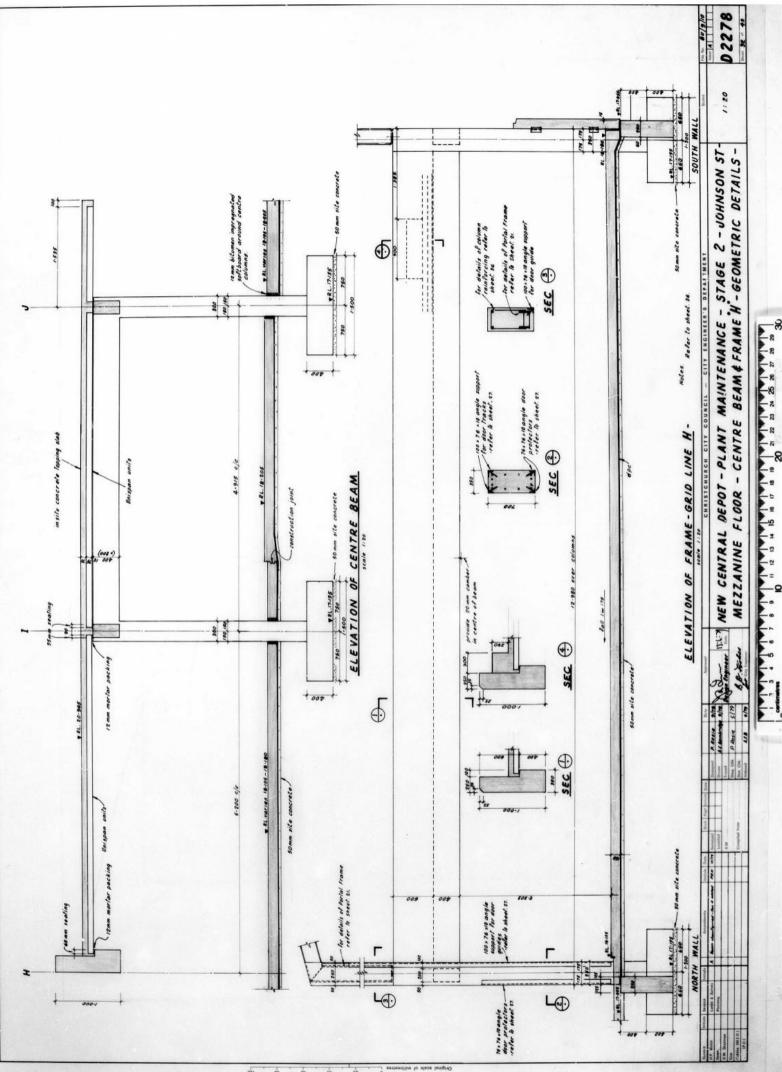


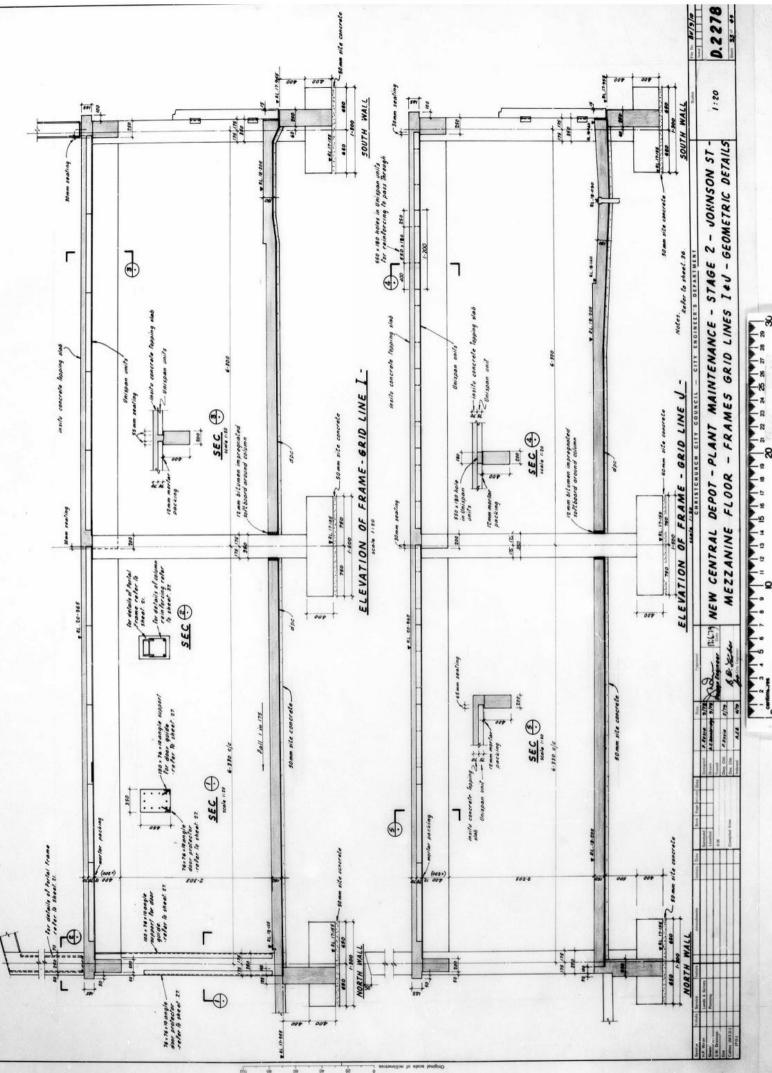


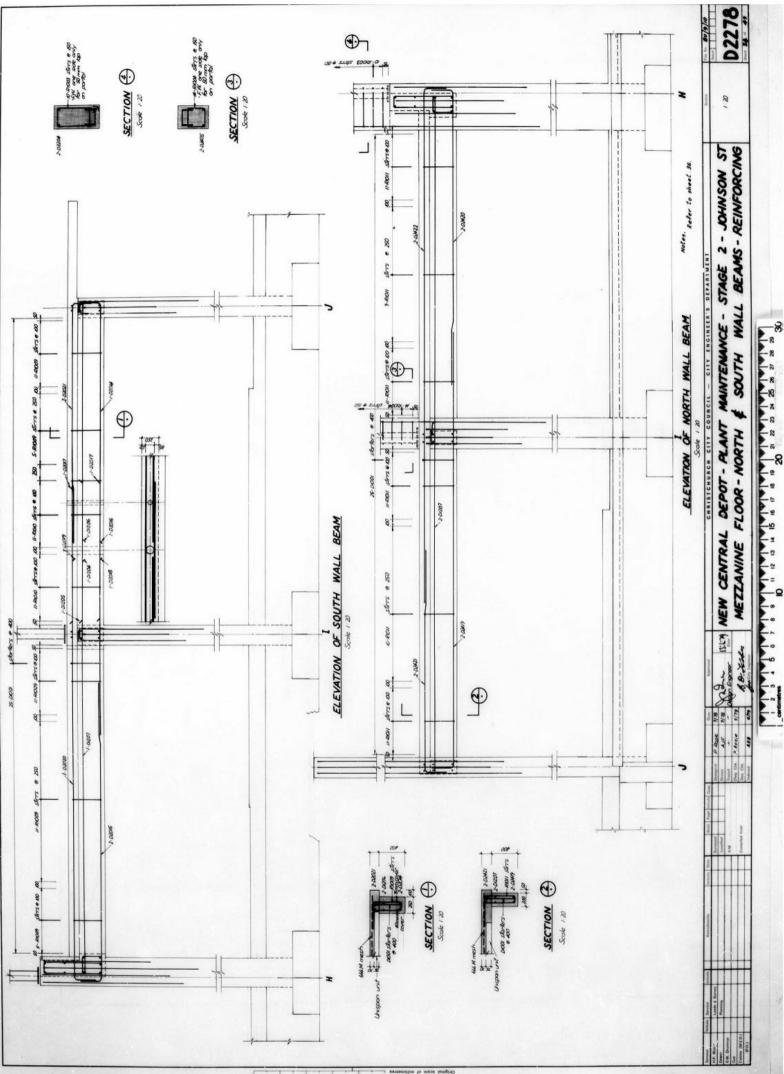


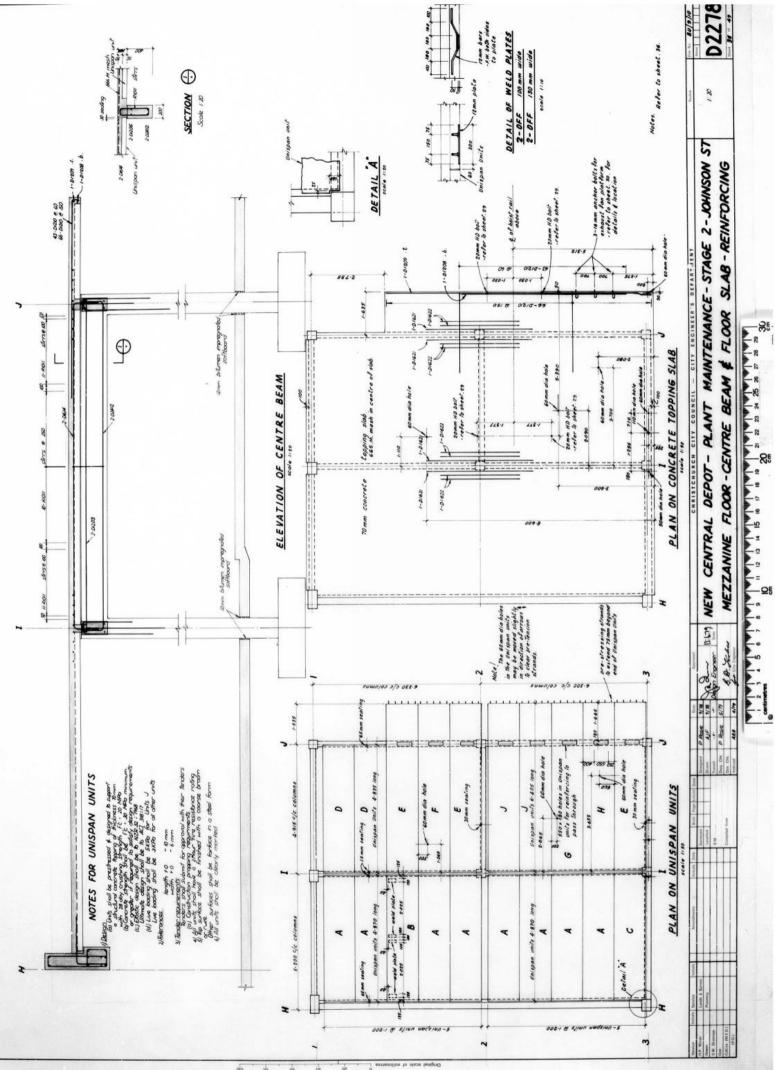


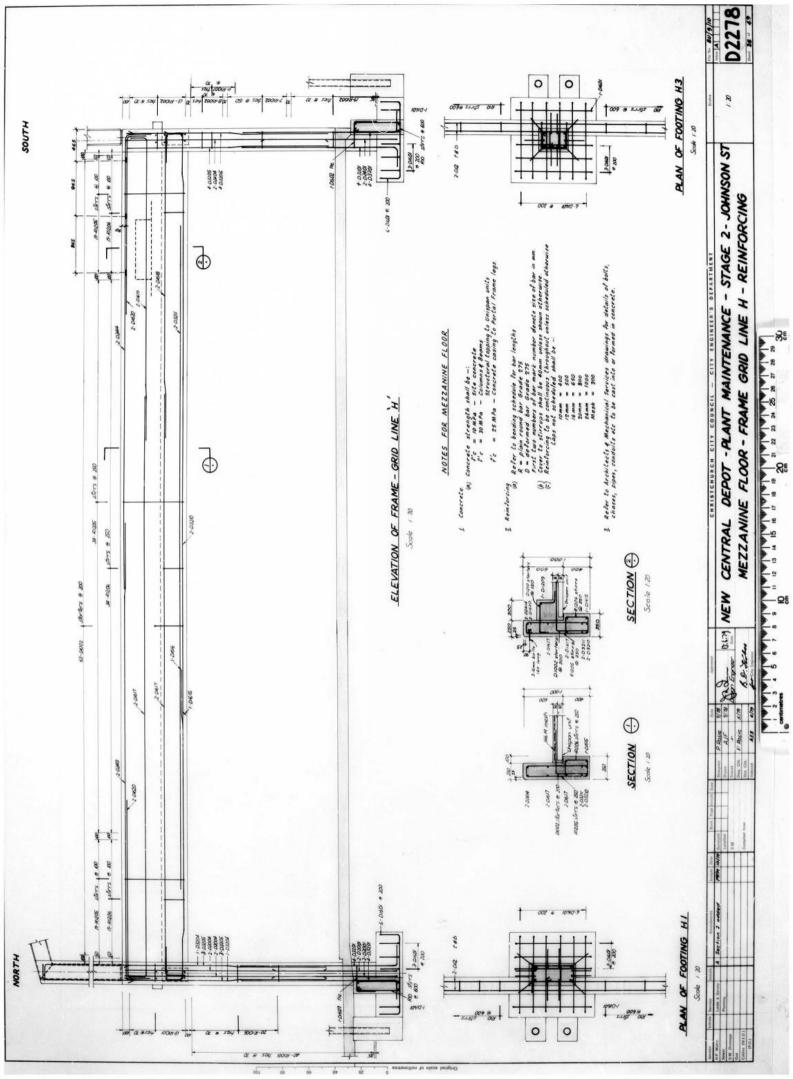


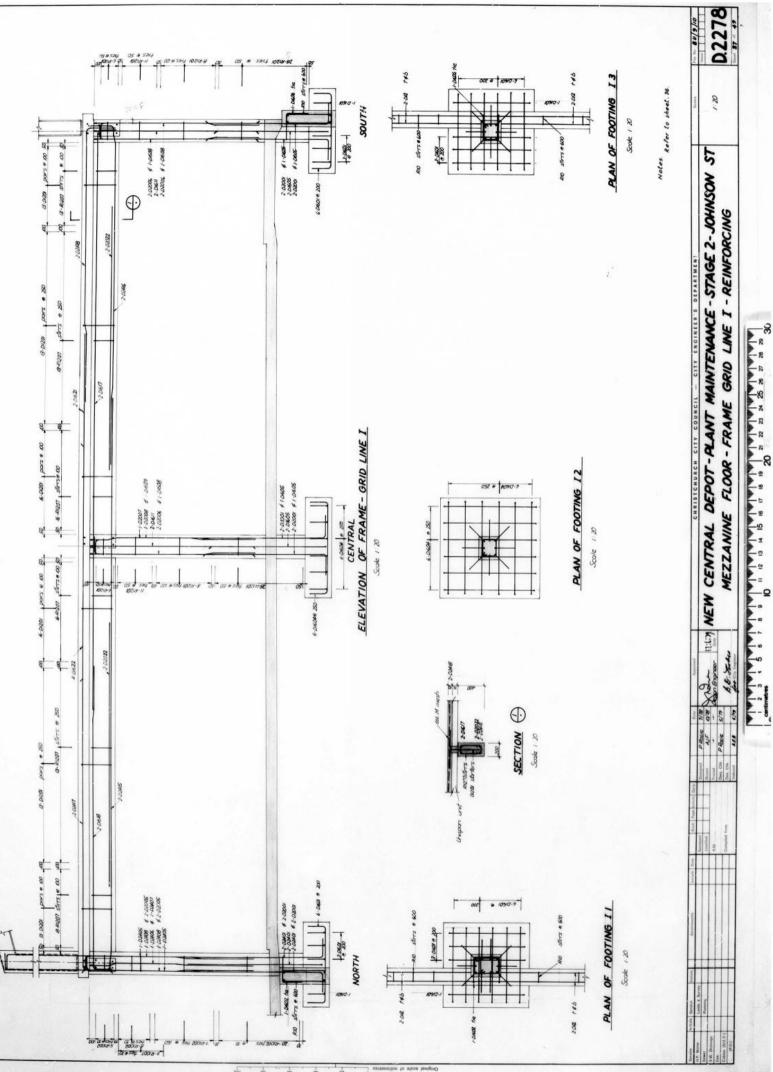


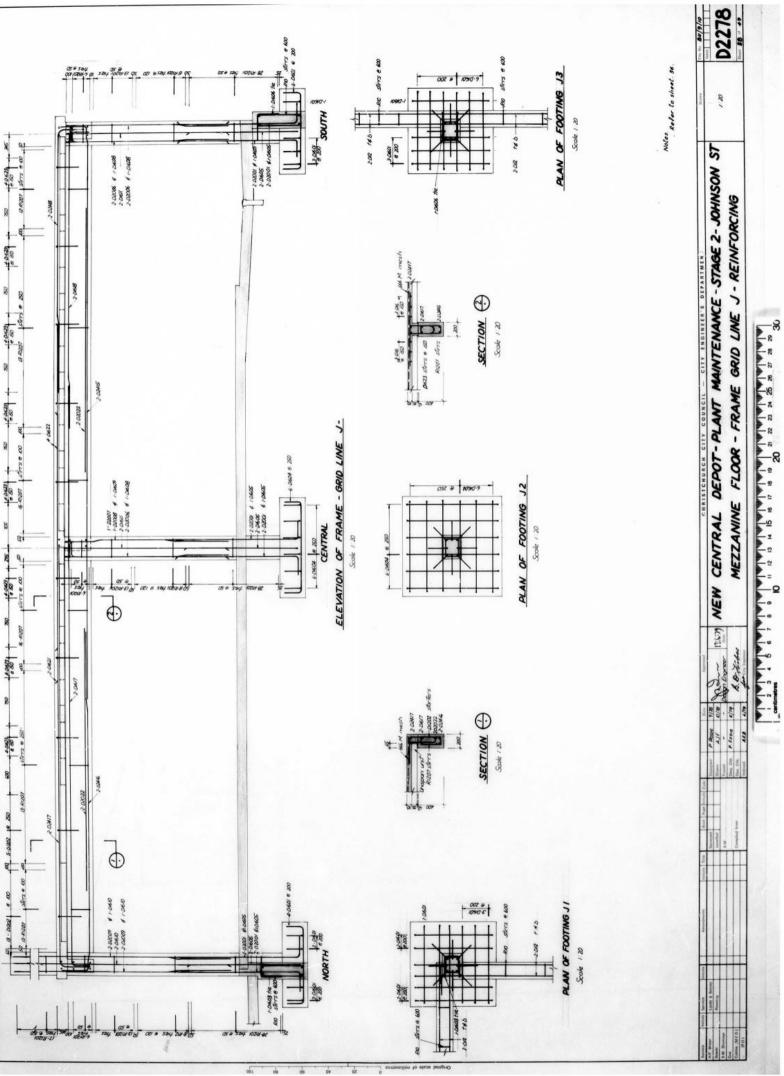


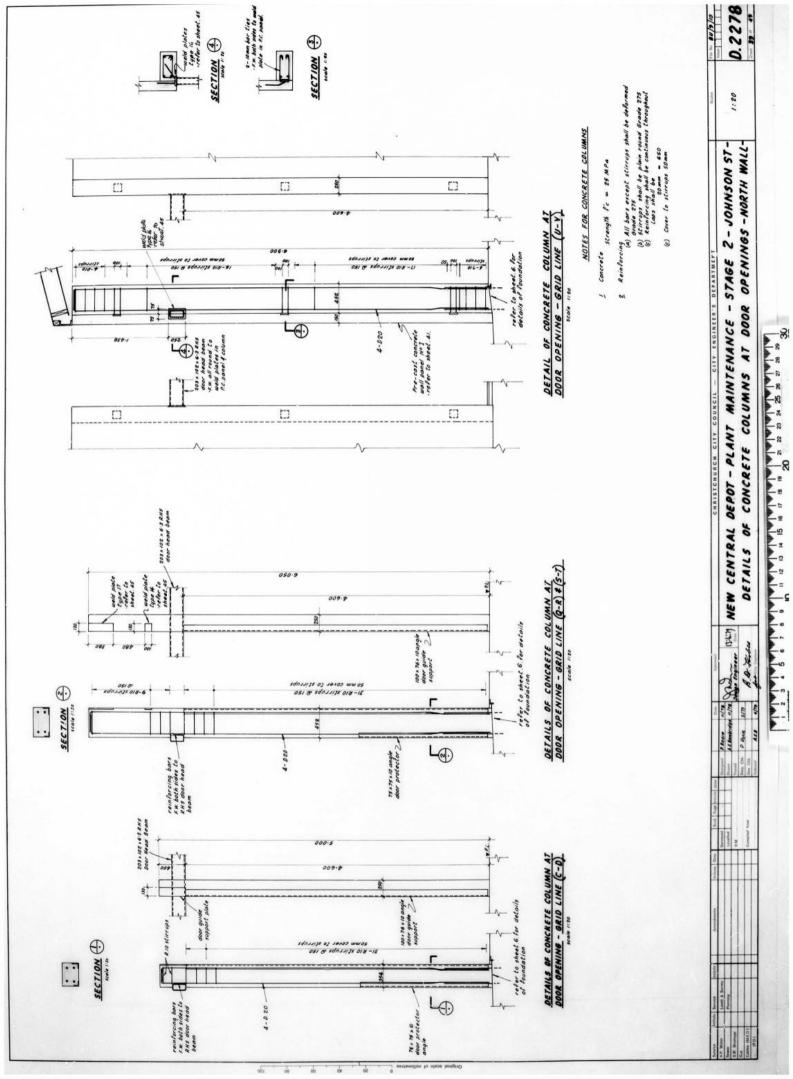


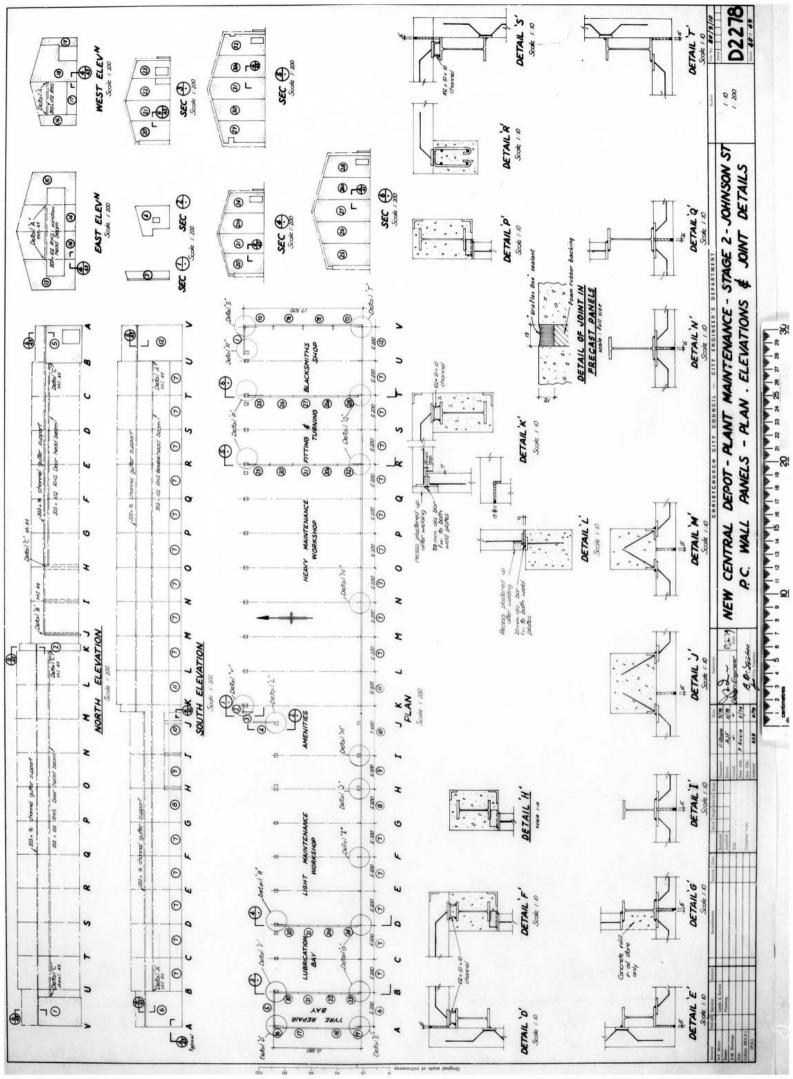


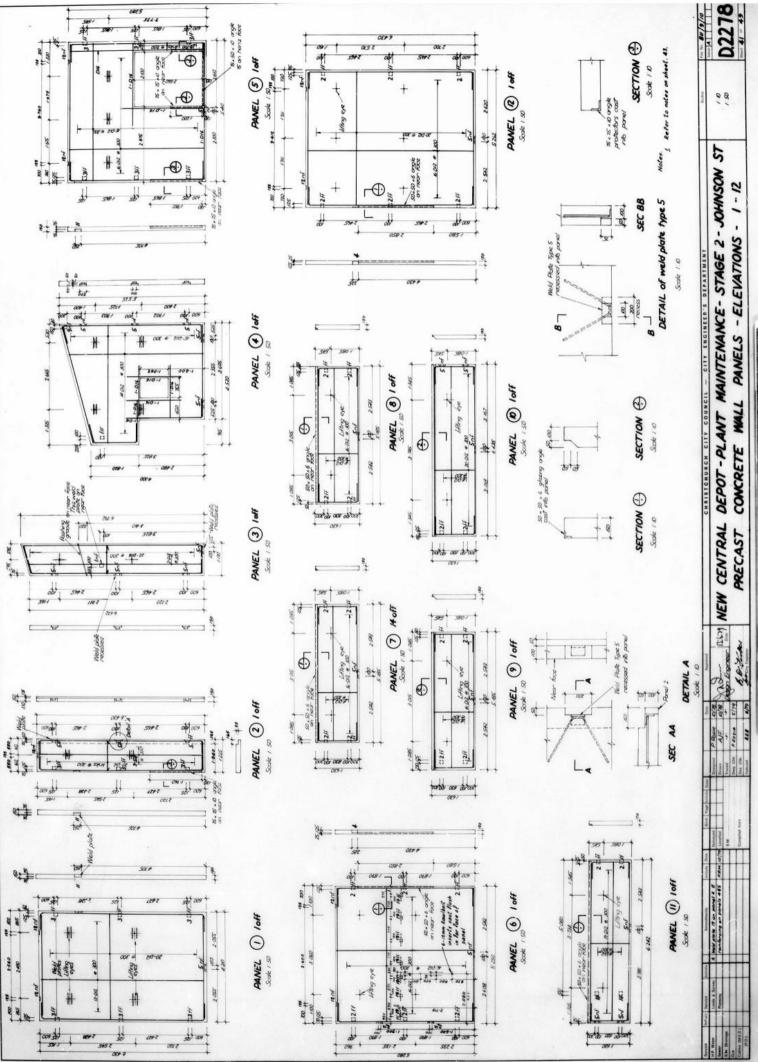


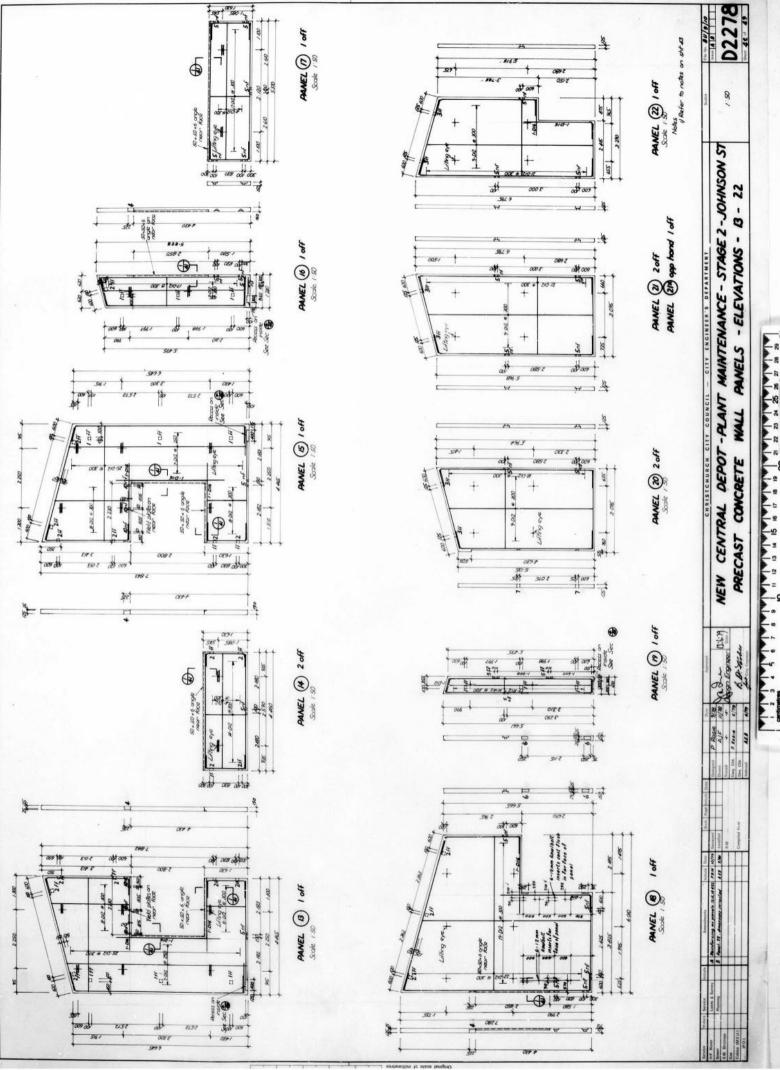


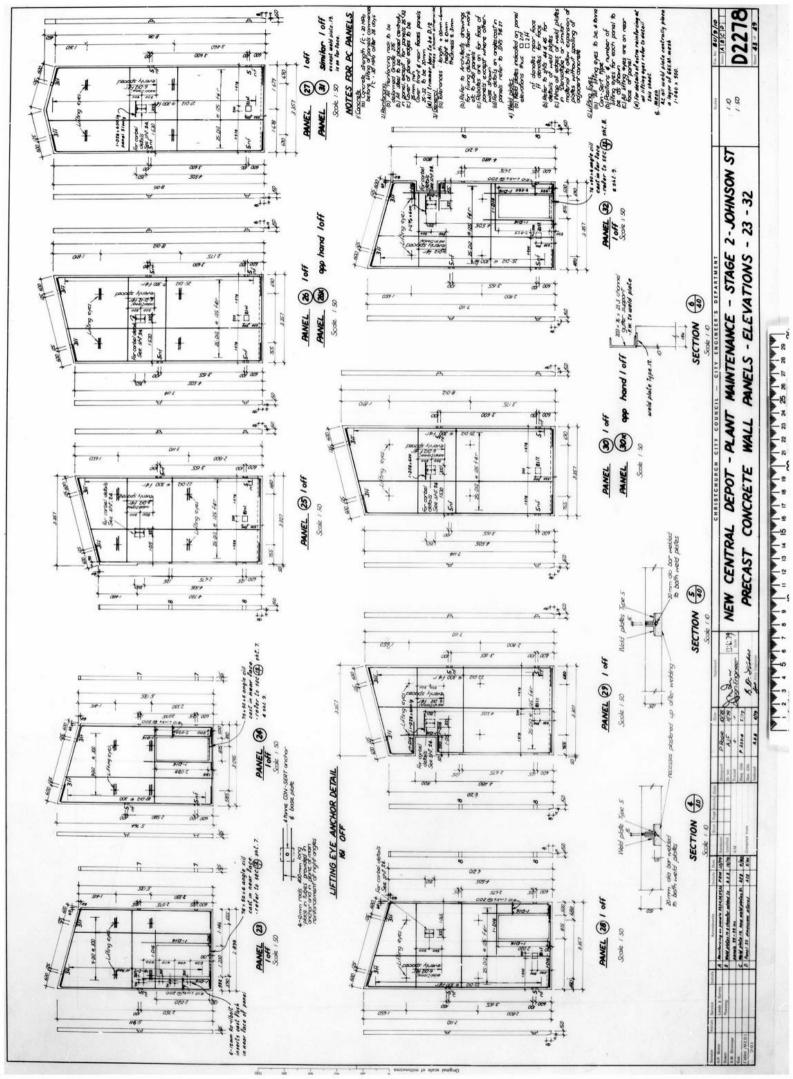


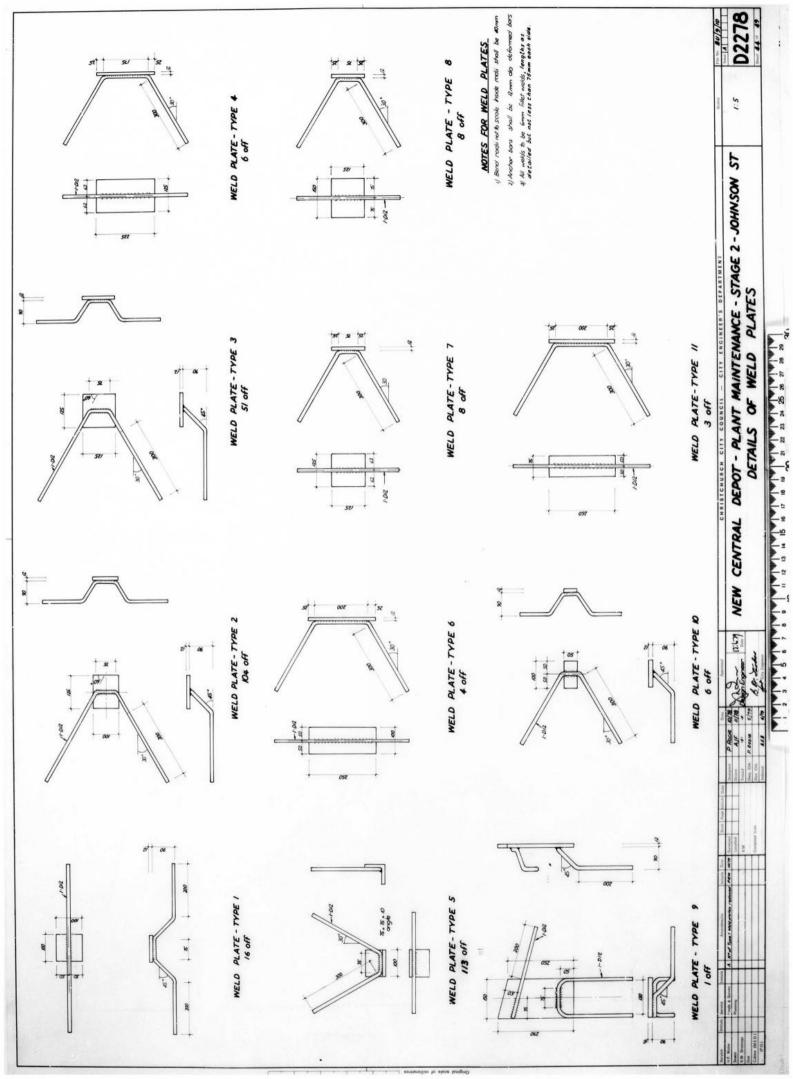


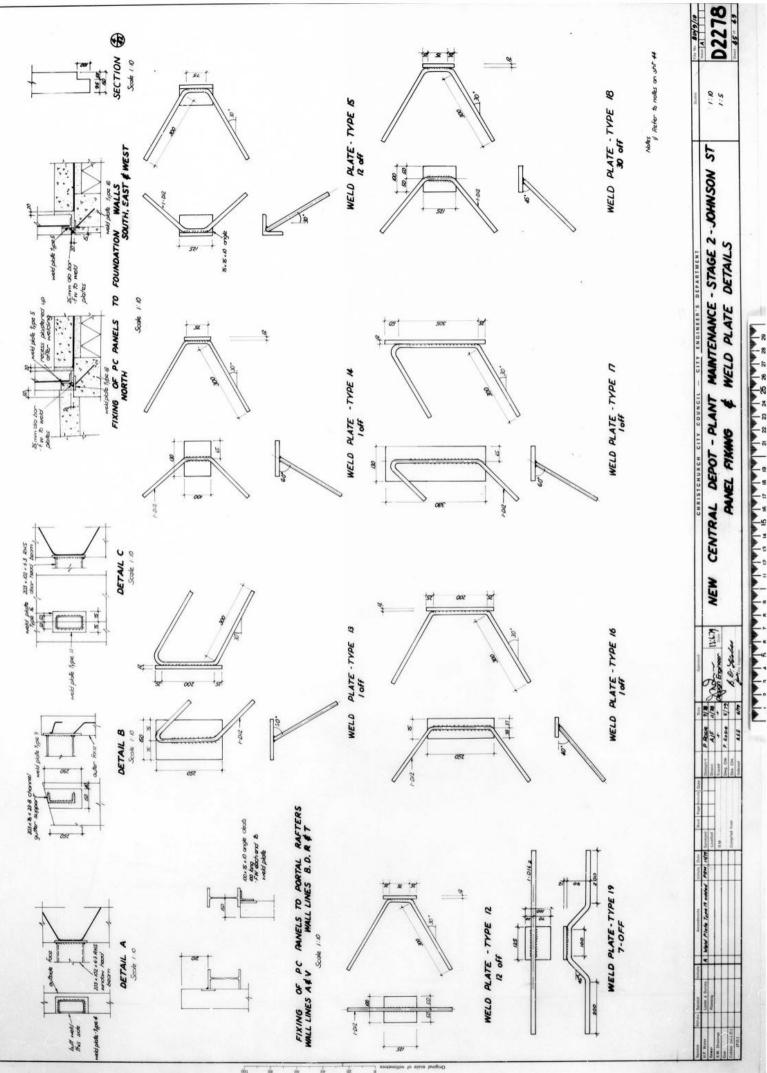


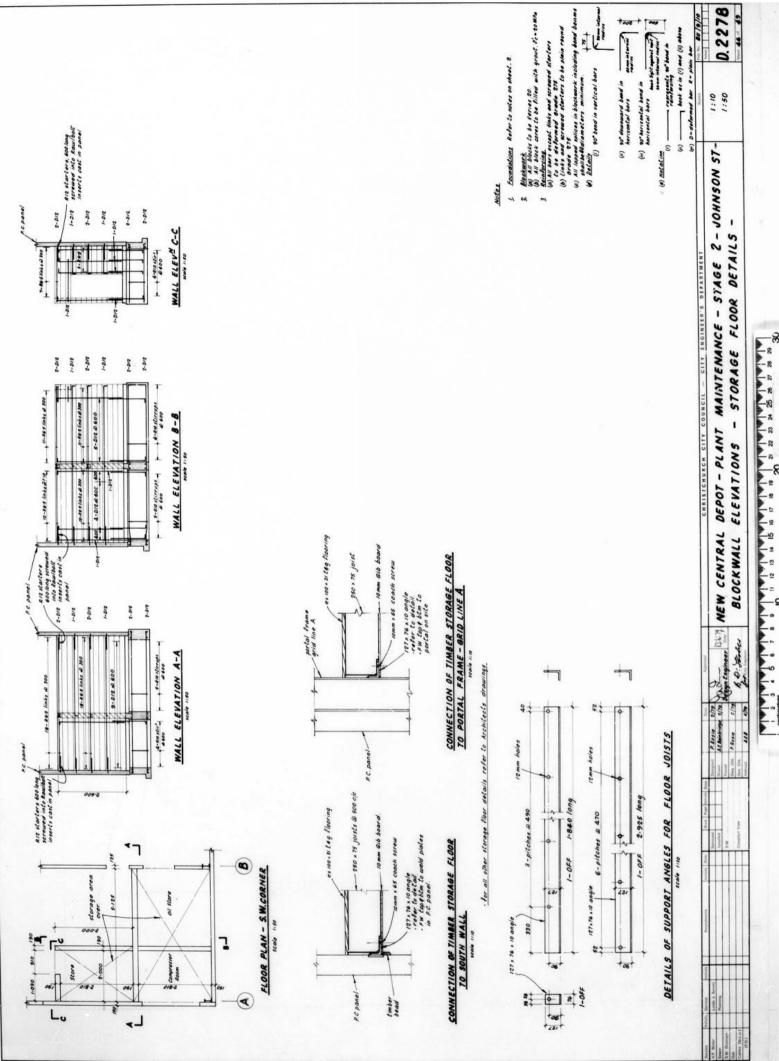


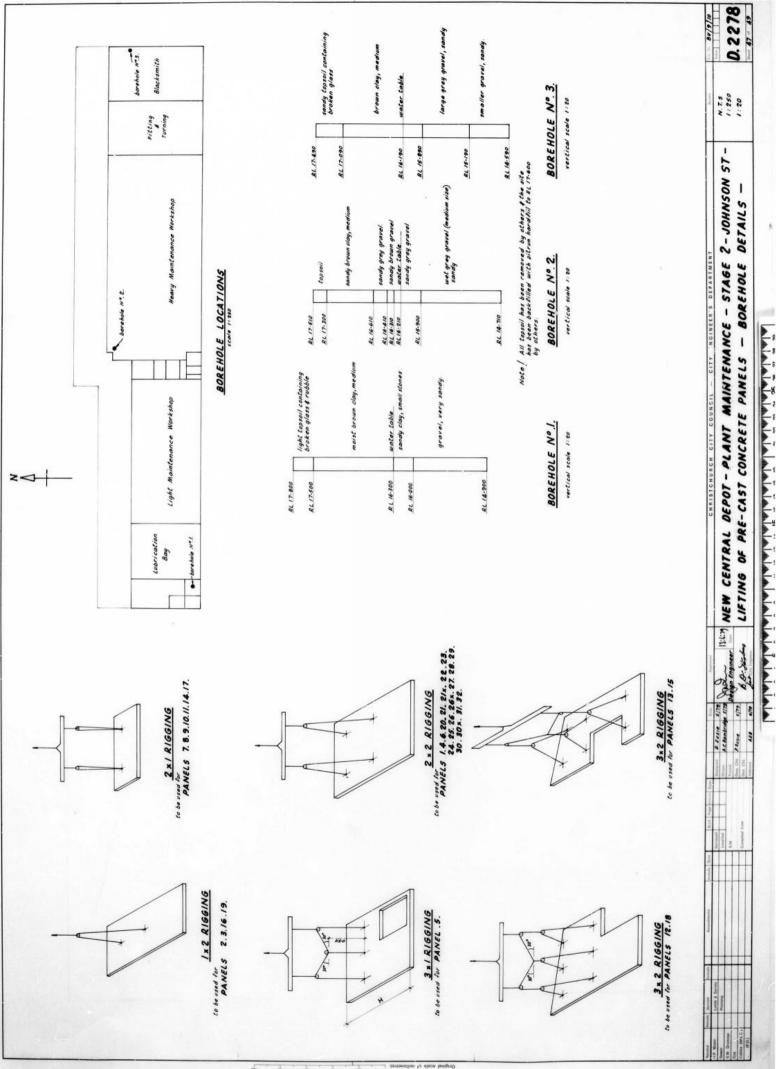


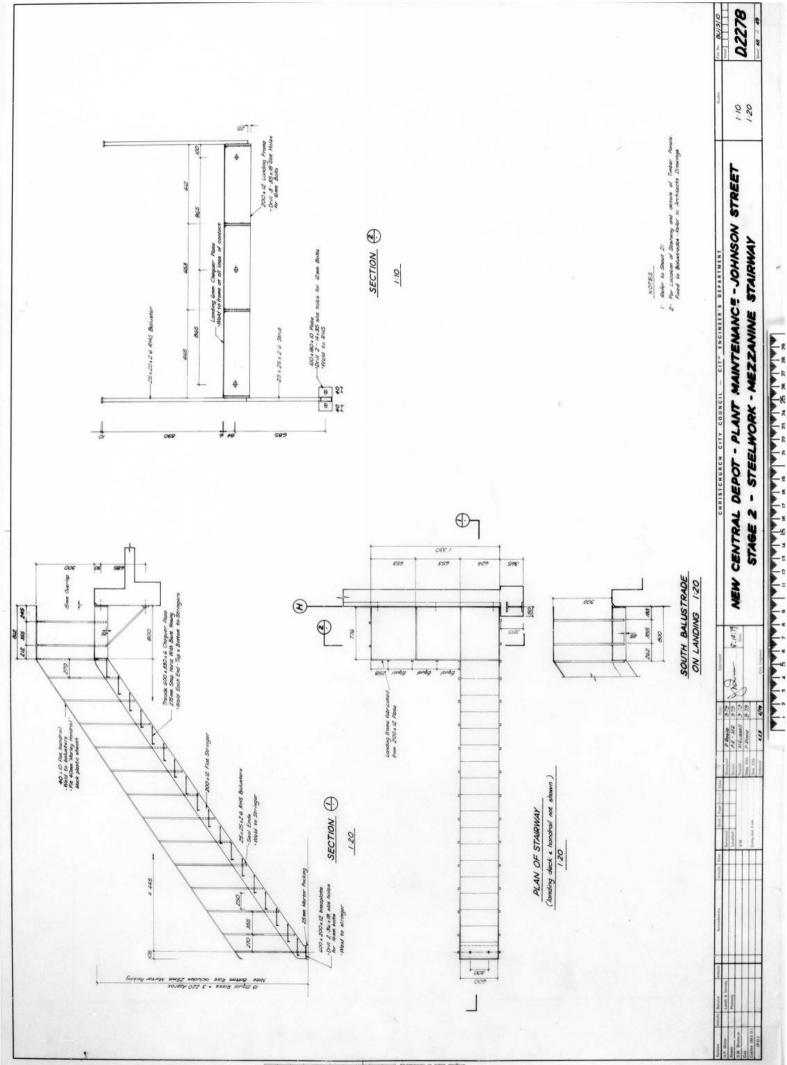






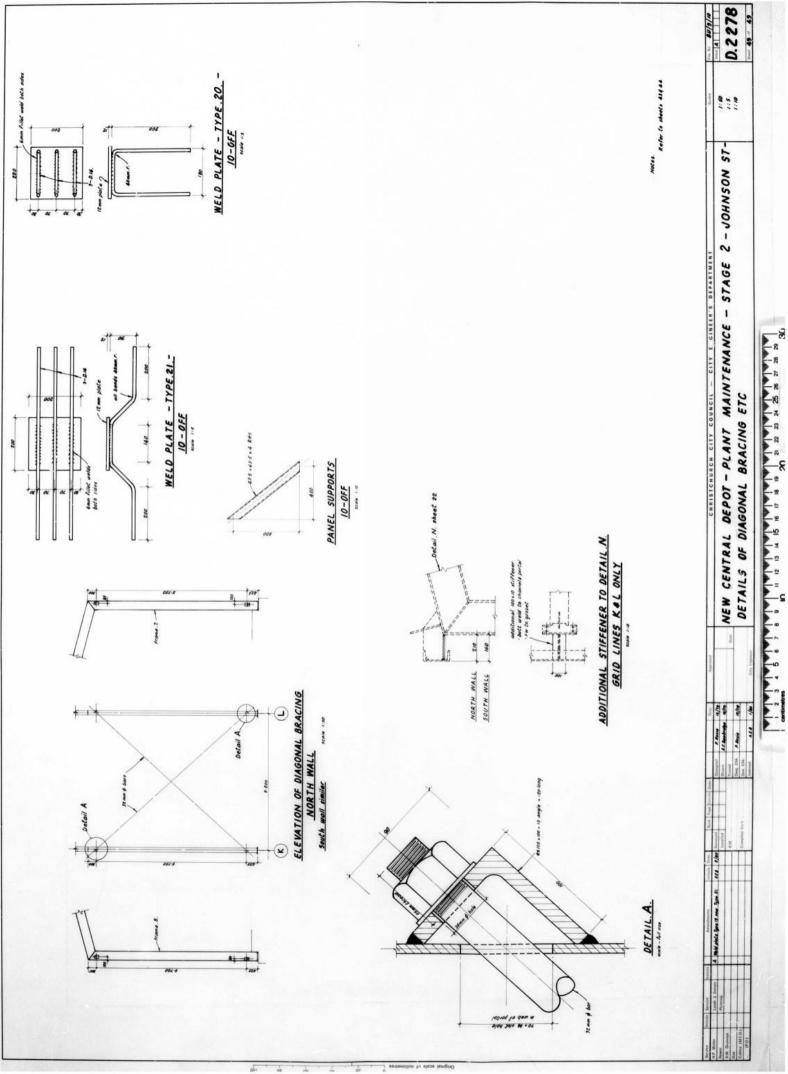






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Appendix C

CERA DEE Summary Data

Detailed Engineering Evaluation Summary Data			V1.11
Location			
	Milton St Depot - Plant Maintenance Works Unit	No: Street CPEng No:	David Whittaker 123089
Building Address Legal Description		245 Milton Street Company Company project number	Beca 5323355
Lega Description		Company phone number	
GPS south	Degrees	Min Sec Date of submission	
GPS east		Inspection Date:	
Building Unique Identifier (CCC)	BU 1411-002 EQ2	Revision: Is there a full report with this summary?	ves
		,	
Site	-		
Site slope Soil type	flat	Max retaining height (m): Soil Profile (if available):	0
Site Class (to NZS1170.5)	: D		
Proximity to waterway (m, if <100m). Proximity to clifftop (m, if < 100m).		If Ground improvement on site, describe	
Proximity to cliff base (m,if <100m)		Approx site elevation (m):	
Building		single storey = 1 Ground floor elevation (Absolute) (m):	
No. of storeys above ground Ground floor split?		single storey = 1 Ground floor elevation (Absolute) (m): Ground floor elevation above ground (m):	0.00
Storeys below ground	1 0		
Building height (m)	ther (describe) 5.00	if Foundation type is other, describe height from ground to level of uppermost seismic mass (for IEP only) (m).	4.5
Floor footprint area (approx) Age of Building (years)	: 545		
Age of Building (years).	32	Date of design	1970-1992
Characterize and all		If an when (was)	
Strengthening present?		If so, when (year) And what load level (%g)?	
Use (ground floor)	other (specify)	Brief strengthening description	N/A
Use (upper floors): Use notes (if required)	Workshop and offices upstairs		
Importance level (to NZS1170.5)	IL2		
iravity Structure			
Gravity System:	frame system		
Roof	steel framed	rafter type, purlin type and cladding	steel portal, timber purlins and profiled metal
Floors	timber	joist depth and spacing (mm)	
Beams Columns	: steel non-composite : structural steel	beam and connector type typical dimensions (mm x mm)	structural steel, welded with concrete encasement on one side
	non-load bearing		
ateral load resisting structure			
		Note: Define along and across in	
Lateral system along	other (note)	detailed report! describe system	Precast panels and steel cross bracing, with concrete frame mezzanine.
Ductility assumed, µ	: 1.25		
Period along Total deflection (ULS) (mm)	0.40	0.00 estimate or calculation? estimate or calculation?	estimated
maximum interstorey deflection (ULS) (mm)		estimate or calculation?	
	·	1	steel portal frames with concrete frame
Lateral system across	other (note)	describe system	mezzanine
Ductility assumed, μ	3.00		for governing concrete frame, 1.25 for portals
Period across	. 0.40	0.00 estimate or calculation?	
Total deflection (ULS) (mm) maximum interstorey deflection (ULS) (mm)	/	estimate or calculation? estimate or calculation?	
Separations: north (mm)	·	leave blank if not relevant	
east (mm)			
south (mm) west (mm)			
Non-structural elements Stairs	timber	describe supports	concrete wall adjacent
Wall cladding:	exposed structure	describe	concrete walls and glazing
Roof Cladding Glazing	aluminium frames	describe	corrugated iron
Ceilings	light tiles		
Services(list)	lighting, roller door mechanical	J	
Available documentation Architectura	Inone	original designer name/date	none available
Structura	none	original designer name/date	none available
Mechanica Electrica	none	original designer name/date original designer name/date	
Geotech report		original designer name/date	
amage ite: Site performance	-E-ta		and Received and
refer DEE Table 4-2)			some liquefaction and pavement cracking
Settlement	none observed	notes (if applicable) notes (if applicable)	
Differential settlement Liquefaction:	: 0-2 m ² /100m ³	notes (if applicable):	estimated from 24th Feb aerial photo
Lateral Spread	none apparent	notes (if applicable):	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Differential lateral spread Ground cracks	: 0-20mm/20m	notes (if applicable) notes (if applicable)	cracking to pavement observed
Damage to area	slight	notes (if applicable)	
uilding:			
Current Placard Status	green		
long Damage ratio		Describe how damage ratio arrived at	
Describe (summary)			
cross Damage ratio	:0%	$Damage _Ratio = \frac{(\% NBS (before) - \% NBS (after))}{(\% NBS (before))}$	
Describe (summary)		% NBS (before)	
iaphragms Damage?	no	Describe	roof diaphragm not able to be seen
SWs: Damage?	Ino	Describe	
ounding: Damage?	no	Describe	N/A
on-structural: Damage?	Ino	Describe	
Damage?		Describe	·
ecommendations			
Level of repair/strengthening required:	minor structural	Describe	concrete wall crack repair
Building Consent required:	no	Describe	
	Tuil occupancy	Describe	
Interim occupancy recommendations			
Along Assessed %NBS before:		##### %NBS from IEP below If IEP not used, please detail assessmen	Forced-based quantitative assessment
	35% 35%	##### %NBS from IEP below If IEP not used, please detail assessmen methodology	Forced-based quantitative assessment
Along Assessed %NBS before: Assessed %NBS after: Across Assessed %NBS before:	35%	methodology	Forced-based quantitative assessment
long Assessed %NBS before: Assessed %NBS after:	35%	methodology	Forced-based quantitative assessment

Penod	of design of building (from above)	1970-1992				nn from al	bove: 4.5m	
Seismic Zone, if	designed between 1965 and 1992	in			not req not req	uired for this age of bu uired for this age of bu	ilding ilding	
						along		across
				Period (from above): (%NBS)nom from Fig 3.3:		0.4		0.4
	Note:1 for specific	ally design public buildings, to the	code of the day: pre-19			6, Zone B = 1.2; all else atween 1976-1984, use		
			N	ote 3: for buildings designed prior t	o 1935 use 0.8	, except in Wellington	(1.0)	
				Final (%NBS)nom:		along 0%		across 0%
2.2	Near Fault Scaling Factor				Ť	, from NZS1170.5, cl 3 along	3.1.6:	across
			Near Fault so	caling factor (1/N(T,D), Factor A:		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!
2.3 H	lazard Scaling Factor			Hazard	factor Z for site	from AS1170.5, Table Z1992, from NZS4203:		
					Haza	rd scaling factor, Fact		#DIV/0!
2.4	Return Period Scaling Factor				Building Imp	oortance level (from ab	ove):	
				Return Perio	od Scaling facto	r from Table 3.1, Fact	or C:	
25	Ductility Scaling Factor		Assessed du	ctility (less than max in Table 3.2)		along	1	across
2.5	buctinty ocaning ractor	Ductility scaling factor: =1		r =kµ, if pre-1976, fromTable 3.3:				
			r	Ductiity Scaling Factor, Factor D:		1.00		1.00
26	Structural Performance Scaling	Factor:		So:			1	
2.0	otractarar enormance ocaling	ractor.						
			Structural Perfo	rmance Scaling Factor Factor E:		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!
2.7 E	Baseline %NBS, (NBS%)₀ = (%NI	BS)nom x A x B x C x D x E		%NBS _b :		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!
	al Critical Structural Weaknesses							
		(Telef to NZSEE TEP Table 3.4)						
3.1.1	Plan Irregularity, factor A:		1					
3.2.	Vertical irregularity, Factor B:		1					1
3.3.	Short columns, Factor C:		1	Table for selection of D1	Separation	Severe 0 <sep<.005h< td=""><td>Significant .005<sep<.01h< td=""><td>Insignificant/none Sep>.01H</td></sep<.01h<></td></sep<.005h<>	Significant .005 <sep<.01h< td=""><td>Insignificant/none Sep>.01H</td></sep<.01h<>	Insignificant/none Sep>.01H
3.4.	Pounding potential	Pounding effect D1, from Ta	able to right	Alignment of floors with		0 <sep<.005h< td=""><td>0.8</td><td>3ep>.01H</td></sep<.005h<>	0.8	3ep>.01H
	He	ight Difference effect D2, from Ta	able to right	Alignment of floors not with		0.4	0.7	0.8
		Therefore	e, Factor D: 0	Table for Selection of D2		Severe	Significant	Insignificant/none
3.5.	Site Characteristics		1		Separation	0 <sep<.005h< td=""><td>.005<sep<.01h< td=""><td>Sep>.01H</td></sep<.01h<></td></sep<.005h<>	.005 <sep<.01h< td=""><td>Sep>.01H</td></sep<.01h<>	Sep>.01H
				Height difference Height difference 2		0.4 0.7	0.7 0.9	1
				Height difference		1	1	1
						Along		Across
3.6.	Other factors, Factor F	For \leq 3 storeys,		vise max valule =1.5, no minimum				
			Ratio	nale for choice of F factor, if not 1				
Det	ail Critical Structural Weaknesses	: (refer to DEE Procedure section	16)					
	List any			section 6.3.1 of DEE for discussio	n of F factor mo	odification for other crit	ical structural weaknes	ses
3.7.	Overall Performance Achieveme	ent ratio (PAR)				0.00		0.00
4.3	PAR x (%NBS)b:			PAR x Baselline %NBS:		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!
								#DIV/0!
446	Percentage New Building Standa							

Appendix D

Previous Reports and Assessments

