

**Título: Implications on seismic hazard and risk assessment of two cities of Colombia as a result of a lithospheric tear proposal in the NW South America**

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**RESUMEN**

The new tectonic interpretation proposing the existence of a lithospheric fault system called "Caldas Tear" has led to a new assessment of the seismic hazard model for Colombia using the same methodology and information of the updated seismic hazard study for the national earthquake resistant building code NSR-10. Both models are used for a probabilistic seismic risk assessment for the cities of Bogotá and Manizales, resulting in the loss exceedance curve, probable maximum losses and the average annual loss. For the estimation of the future losses on the buildings of both cities, seismic microzonations have been taken into account. The comparison presents a relative decrease and increase of seismic risk in Bogotá and Manizales respectively.

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**IMPLICATIONS ON SEISMIC HAZARD AND RISK ASSESSMENT OF TWO CITIES OF COLOMBIA AS RESULT OF A LITHOSPHERIC TEAR PROPOSAL IN THE NW SOUTH AMERICA**

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**ABSTRACT**

The new tectonic interpretation proposing the existence of a lithospheric fault system called "Caldas Tear" has led to a new assessment of the seismic hazard model for Colombia using the same methodology and information of the updated seismic hazard study for the national earthquake resistant building code NSR-10. Both models are used for a probabilistic seismic risk assessment for the cities of Bogotá and Manizales, resulting in the loss exceedance curve, probable maximum losses and the average annual loss. For the estimation of the future losses on the buildings of both cities, seismic microzonations have been taken into account. The comparison presents a relative decrease and increase of seismic risk in Bogotá and Manizales respectively.

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PALABRAS CLAVE	Seismic hazard, risk assessment, Bogotá, Manizales

**COMPONENTES DE LA EVALUACIÓN**

AMENAZA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tipo de amenaza: sismo</li> <li>2. Métricas de intensidad: Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA)</li> <li>3. Escala/resolución: Local</li> <li>4. Resultados: Mapas de amenaza uniforme</li> <li>5. Localización: Bogotá, Manizales, Colombia</li> <li>6. Metodología: AIS (2009), CRISIS 2014 (Ordaz et al. 2014)</li> <li>7. Períodos de retorno (años): 475</li> </ol>
VULNERABILIDAD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tipo de vulnerabilidad: Física</li> <li>2. Metodología: -</li> <li>3. Tipología estructural: Adobe, mampostería reforzada / no reforzada / confinada, madera, pórticos en concreto, pórticos en acero</li> <li>4. Representación: Función de vulnerabilidad; PGA vs. Valor esperado de la pérdida.</li> </ol>
EXPOSICIÓN	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tipo exposición: Edificaciones</li> <li>2. Portafolios: -</li> <li>3. Localización geográfica: Bogotá, Colombia</li> <li>4. Valor de reposición total: <math>55.731 * 10 ^ 6</math> COP</li> <li>5. Área expuesta (m<sup>2</sup>): -</li> </ol>
RESULTADOS DE RIESGO	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Modelo utilizado: Comprehensive Approach for Probabilistic Risk Assessment (CAPRA)</li> <li>2. Métricas de riesgo: Pérdida Anual Esperada (PAE), Pérdida Máxima Probable (PML)</li> <li>3. PAE: 2.51 % Bogotá / 6.36 % Manizales</li> <li>4. PML: 100, 250, 500, 1000 años de Período de retorno</li> <li>5. Representación del riesgo: Curva de excedencia de pérdidas</li> </ol>