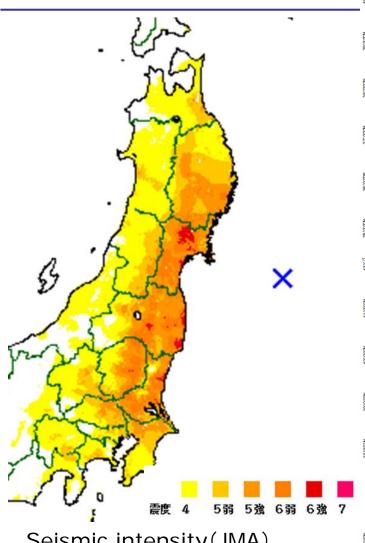
Waterworks damage

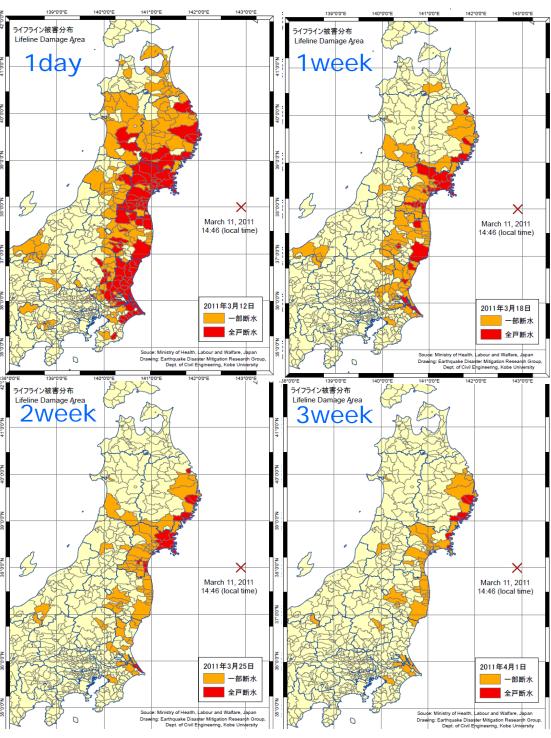
Yasuko Kuwata

Dept. of Civil Eng., Kobe University

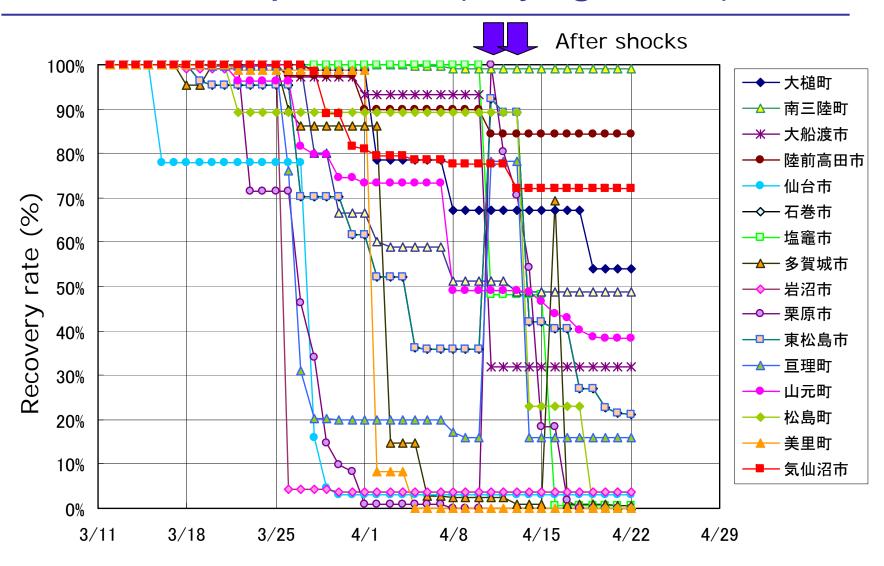
Ground motion and water outage



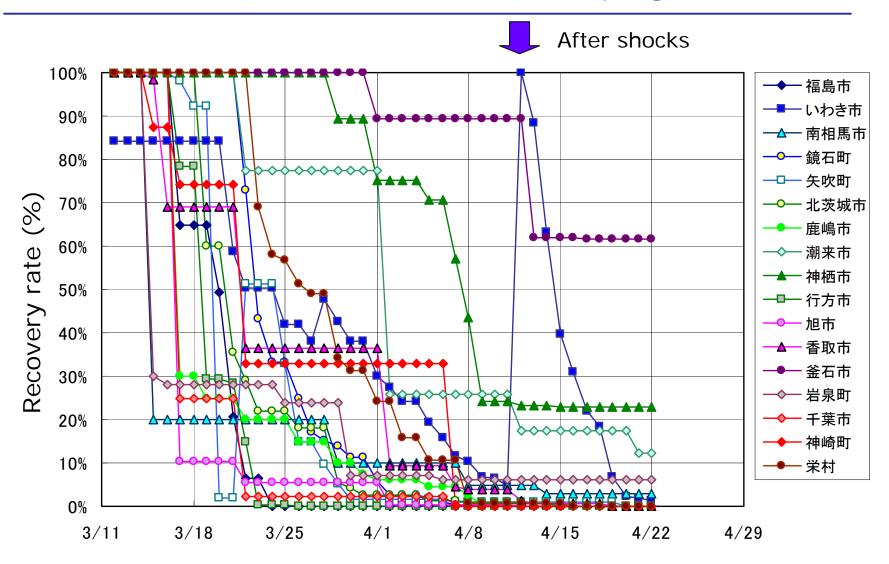
Seismic intensity(JMA)



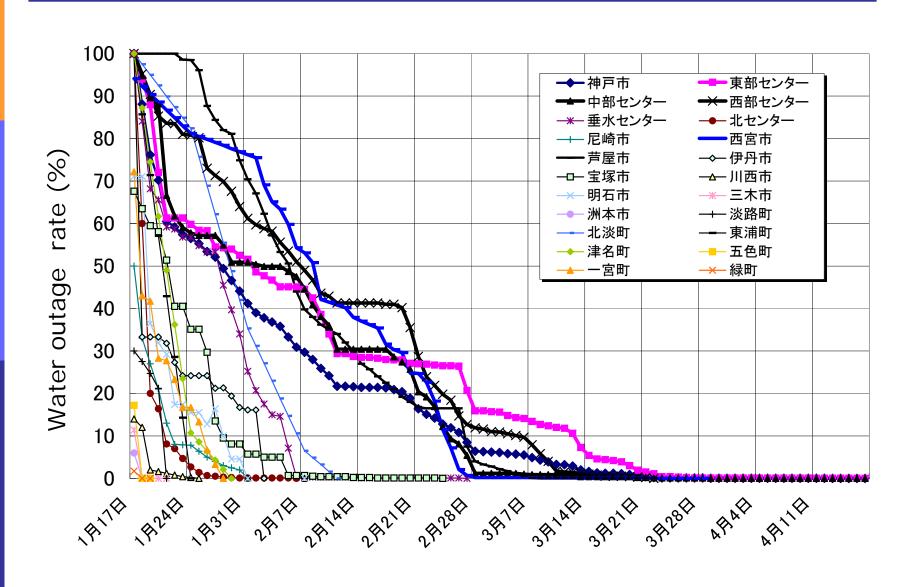
Restoration process (Miyagi Pref.)



Restoration process (except Miyagi Pref.)

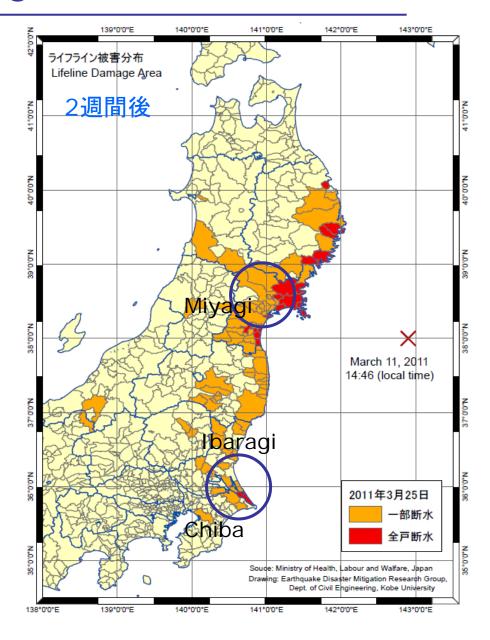


Restoration process in the Kobe EQ



Damage pattern and regional characteristic

- Tohoku area (Miyagi Pref.)
 - Destructive tsunami damage at coastal area
 - Large diameter pipe damage
 - Local damage due to liquefaction
 - Minor damage to small diameter pipeline
- Kanto area (Chiba/Ibaraki Pref.)
 - Moderate seismic intensity
 - Wide-area liquefaction damage



Damage to water supply facility Miyagi pref.

Destructive tsunami damage at coastal area

Large diameter pipe damage

Local damage due to liquefaction

Minor damage to small diameter pipeline

Large diameter pipe damage/ Shiraishi



Lateral sliding 70 cm

Large diameter pipe damage/ Shiraishi



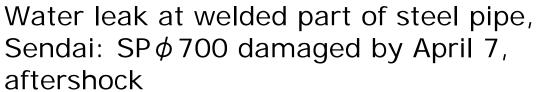
Large diameter pipe damage/ Shiraishi



Joint at SP ϕ 1200, damaged by April 7, aftershock

Large diameter pipe damage/ Sendai





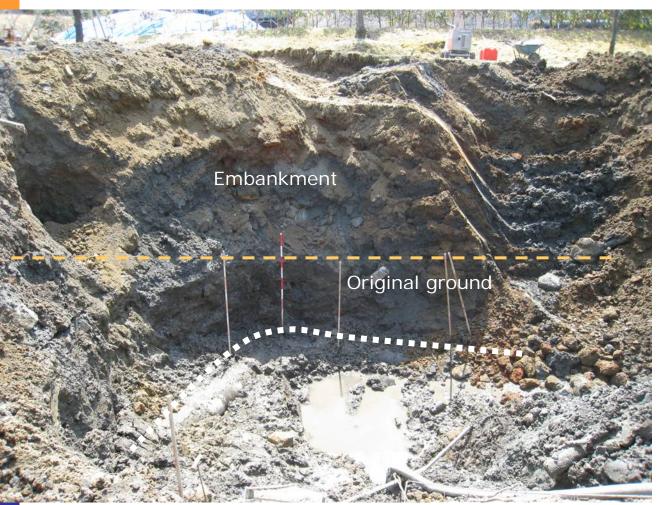




Large diameter pipe damage/ Sendai



Large diameter pipe damage/ Osaki





Water leak from joints at bending part DIP ϕ 500, damaged by April 7 aftershock

Pipe bridge damage/ Misato

Water leak from joint



Slide of embankment at water pipe bridge (ϕ 500) and water leak from flexible joint, after April 4 aftershock

Pipe damage, Natori



Crack on pipe body

Pipeline damage due to ground deformation







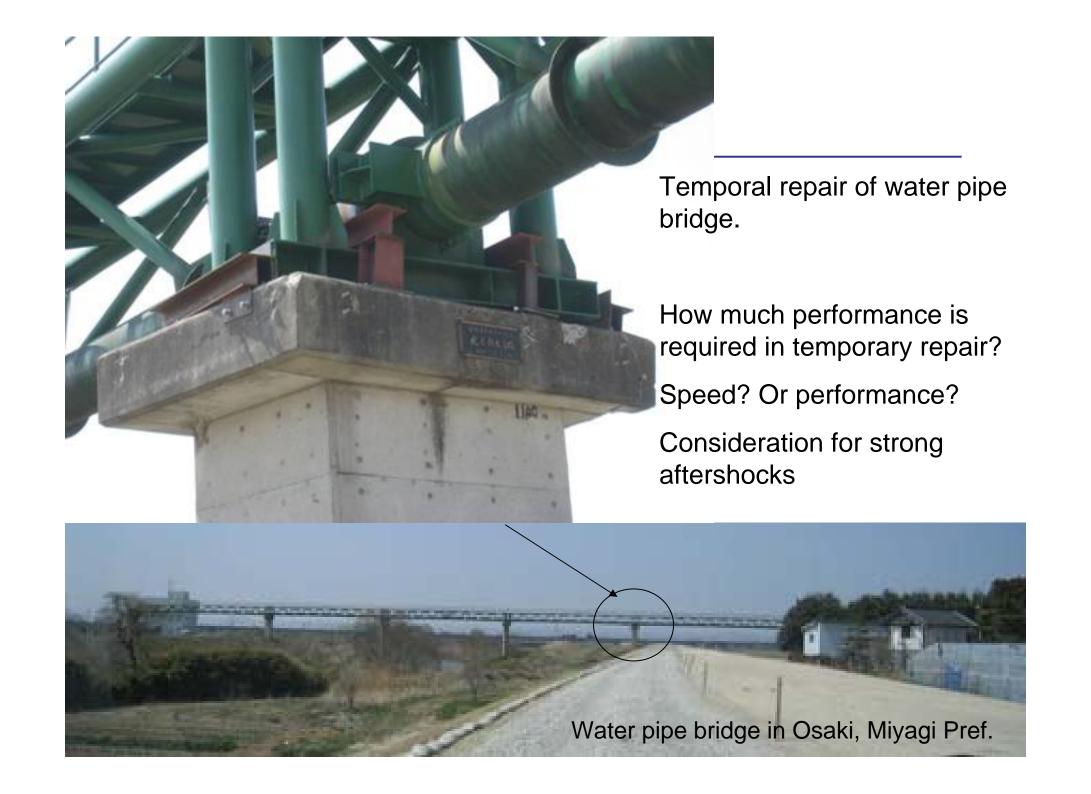
Land deformation at hill-side land development

Liquefaction









Water pipe bridge/ adjusted pipe

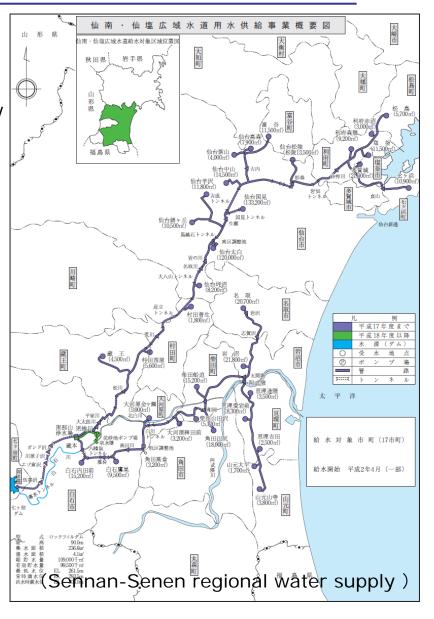


Why does it take long restoration in Miyagi?

- Minor damage/ Purification plant and distribution plant
- Regional water transmission supply
 - Sennan-Senen regional water supply / 17 cities and towns
 - Osaki regional water supply
- Less redundancy of large-diameter transmission pipe
- No or few water resources in each city

//ISSUE//

- Seismic evaluation of joint and welded part of steel pipe
- Securing redundancy of main transmission pipeline
- Securing multi-water resources



Damage to water supply facility Ibaraki/ Chiba prefs.

Moderate seismic ground motion

Wide-area liquefaction damage to facility and pipeline



Liquefied area around Kamisu/ Kashima



(March 12, Google Earth)

Wanigawa purification plant



(March 12, Google Earth)

Damage at Wanigawa purification plant



Damage at Wanigawa purification plant



Pipe connection to facility



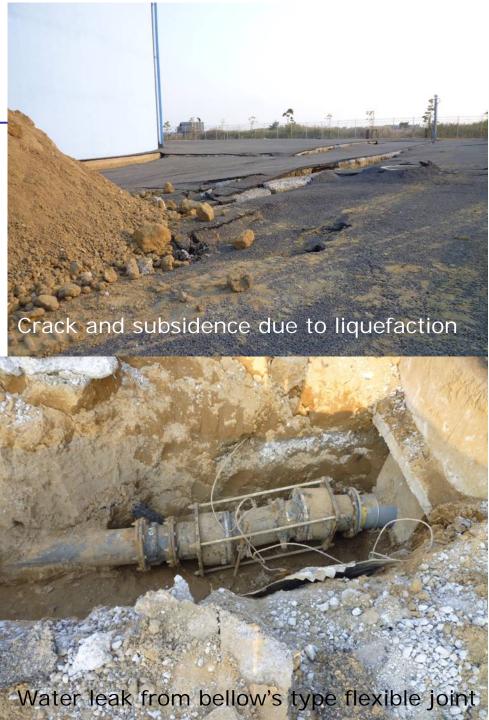
Subsicence/ No subsidence

Surrounding facility



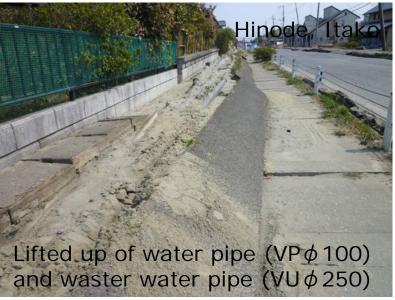
Distribution reservoir





Pipeline damage due to wide-area liquefaction/ Itako, Ibaraki









Pipeline damage due to wide-area liquefaction/ Kamisu, Ibaraki







Pipeline damage due to wide-area liquefaction/ Katori, Chiba











Other damage in Ibaraki/ Chiba areas



Uplifted tanks in liquefied ground





Pipe at sliding bearing of pipe beam bridge hit at walls

Other pipeline damage



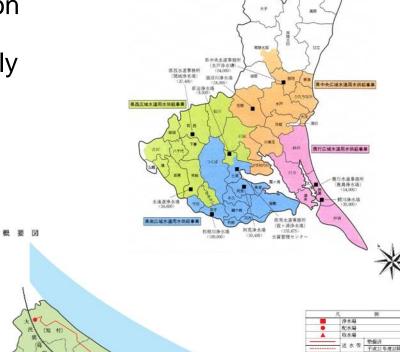
Pipeline damage, DIP ϕ 150, due to landslide



Pipeline damage, DIP(A) ϕ 350, due to raised ground surrounding underpass of highway embankment

Why does it take long restoration in Ibaraki?

- Interruption of water transmission because of liquefaction of purification plant and distribution plant
- Wide-area water transmission supply
 - Rokko wide water supply
- Less redundancy of large-diameter transmission pipe
- Difficulty of pipe repair at wide-area liquefaction



//ISSUE//

- Revaluation of liquefaction at coastal area
- Install of flexible pipe at developed land of residence

Future tasks on structural problem

- Seismic measures of large-diameter pipe
 - Seismic performance of welded part and joint of large-diameter pipe
 - Seismic behavior of underpass, curve, fixed parts of pipeline
 - Seismic performance of water pipe bridge
- Wide-area liquefaction mechanism and its measures
 - Peak ground motion plus duration of ground motion
 - Evaluation of important facilities against long-period ground motion
 - Intake structure of embankment
 - Subsidence surrounding facilities
 - Uplift measures of common duct and drain
 - Pipe connecting to facilitate
 - Flexible pipe install at liquefaction area
 - Uplift measures of water tanks
- High-level aftershock measures
 - Damaged earth structures, temporal repaired structures

Future tasks on functional problem

- Black out measures
 - A few days black-out causes delay of water supply (damage identification, filling water in reservoir and large-diameter pipeline.
- Redundancy of transmission and delivery main pipeline
 - Wide-area water transmission system with less redundancy
 - Two systems (regional and local)
 - Multi water resources
 - No enhancement of small and old systems
- Water storing by shut-off valves
 - Saving water by automatically or manually
- Emergency connection pipelines between cities
 - Not efficient in this event, because wide-area disaster

Future tasks on recovery in wide earthquake disaster

- Suffered water department staffs
 - Half of staffs was Isolated in the sea for a night
- Early response of emergency water delivery
 - Lessons from recent earthquakes.
 - Dispatched from JWWA, other cities.
 - Malfunction of information management by chief government in Tohoku, Kanto district
- Recovered by local workers, not dispatched workers
- Securing supply-chain of materials
 - Pipe, equipment, fuel, vehicle, roadway
- Decision making of recovery strategy in liquefaction zone
 - Repair/ Install with above pipeline
- Lack of engineers in local government
 - Reducing engineers in last decade.

Thank you for your attention!!!