# Chile Earthquake of February 27, 2010 Reconnaissance Report on Hospitals

**Bill Holmes** 



## **EERI Hospital Reconnaissance Team Members**



Talca Regional Public Hospital, Talca, Chile, March 19, 2010

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## Goals of Hospital Team

- Assess the physical and medical similarity of Chilean Hospitals to US practice.
- Identify vulnerabilities that can
  - Threaten patients
  - Reduce the ability to provide emergency medical care
- Develop a protocol to collect detailed data measuring effectiveness and vulnerabilities of regional medical care.
  - Size and other medical characteristics of facility
  - Numbers of in-patients present, injured, evacuated, moved to other facilities
  - Numbers of outside patients treated

# Chilean Hospital System

- Public Health System
  - Regional (we covered parts of 4 regions)
- ACHS
  - Began to provide care similar to Workman's Comp
  - Now essentially a hospital system
- Private hospitals and clinics
  - Catolica, etc.
- Systematic listing of facilities, damage, etc, available only on Public Health System.
  - Several other hospitals visited in Santiago

# Overall performance of Public Health Hospital System according to Ministry of Health Website

- Total in shaken region: 100
- 17 to be completely rebuilt
- 8 with major damage
- 54 requiring minor repair
- 21 apparently undamaged

## Reconnaissance of Hospitals

- Santiago area
  - Military Hospital
  - San Carlos Catolica Clinic
  - ACHS (Trahabador)
  - Victor Bulnes (Santiago Sotero del Rio, Felix Bulnes)
- Talca Regional Public
- Los Angeles Regional Public
  - Six satellite facilities
    - de Hupiel
    - Laja
    - Santa Barbara
    - Nacimiento
    - Yumbel
    - Mulchen
- Concepcion Regional Public
  - Talcahuano





# Structural Systems

- Typical systems
  - Masonry bearing wall—only in very old buildings
  - Concrete Frame with infill
  - Concrete frame
  - Concrete frame with concrete shear wall
  - Steel brace frame-3 story (tube columns and braces)
- Structural Performance
  - Lack of damage to one story hospital buildings compared to high rise non-hospital concrete buildings suggests different input energy levels.
  - Older buildings beat up—often masonry
  - Mid-rise hospital buildings constructed after 1985 generally performed well structurally, with some exceptions.
  - Seismically isolated buildings (3) performed well but joint damage was common.

# Nonstructural Systems

- Systems used are very comparable to US practice
- Only the newest hospitals in Chile have systematic seismic protection for nonstructural systems
- The nonstructural seismic performance observed should be expected in similar levels of ground motion in older US hospitals or where code-specified nonstructural protection is not enforced.
  - 0.2-0.25 g in Santiago
  - Higher, up to 0.5 g elsewhere
  - Effects of long duration on nonstructural systems has not been studied.

# Organization of Findings

- By issues known to affect patient safety or functionality
  - Communications
  - The need for evacuations
  - Elevators
  - Loss of power
  - Loss of water
  - Water damage
  - Loss of bulk oxygen tanks
  - General disruption from ceiling damage
  - General disruption from nonstructural masonry damage
  - Disruption to fragile areas like paper medical records, pharmacies, and laboratories
  - Damage to medical equipment
  - Damage to MEP equipment
  - Damage to MEP distribution systems

# Known Hospital Seismic Issues

## Communications

- Over-reliance on cell phones, no plan for emergency communication in facility or between facilities—particularly to headquarters of public health system.
- Perhaps explains remarkable self reliance at each site
- Administrators interviewed wanted to address this issue for future emergencies

## **Evacuations**

- San Carlos de Catolica (Santiago)
  - Fifth floor of fixed base wing due to nonstructural chaos
- Felix Bulnes (Santiago)
  - 200 patients from tower due mostly to nonstructural but also damage to infill masonry
  - Administrative building severely damaged, and would have caused casualties if occupied.
  - Entire facility is now closed. Clinic building under construction/renovation is being rushed to completion



Patient room. Felix Bulnes







Felix Bulnes





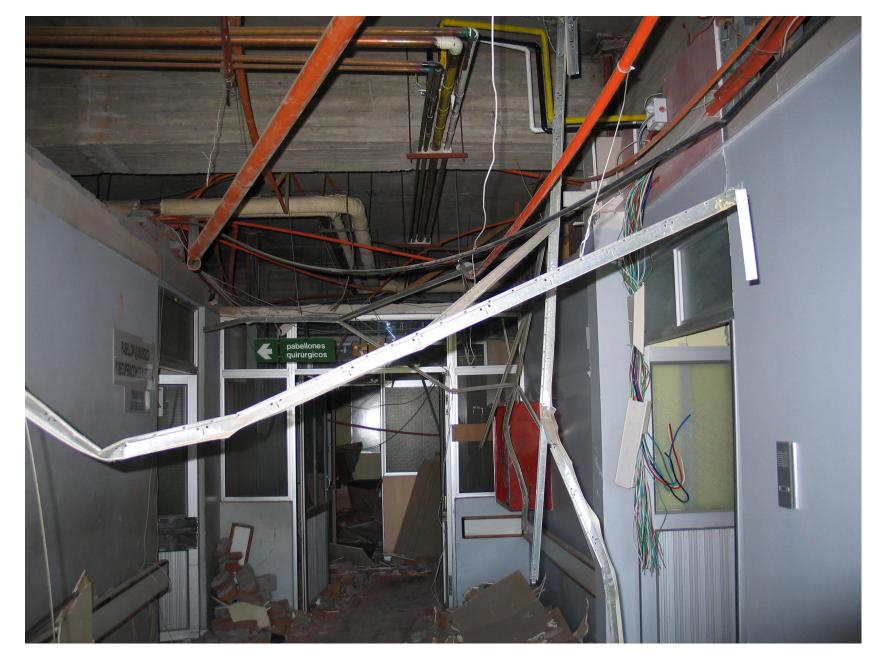
## **Evacuations**

- Talca
  - Older light concrete frame with heavy masonry severely damaged and evacuated
  - Chilean military hospital set up across street is still in operation.
- Los Angeles
  - Older buildings slated for replacement in 3 years evacuated due to nonstructural, infill, and water damage
  - Several floors of newer building evacuated for repairs
- Concepcion
  - Older building evacuated due to water and sanitation piping systems leaks



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Evacuated building at Talca Hospital

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Evacuated building at Los Angeles Hospital

Chile Earthquake of Feb 27, 2010



# Known Hospital Seismic Issues

## Elevators

- Significant failures. Over 50% of all elevators were out, most due to counterweights off rails.
- In every building evacuated, elevators were inoperable, requiring patients to be carried down stairs-often rubble strewn.
- Elevator machine rooms and shafts are typically accessible only by elevator maintenance service or one person on site.
- Evacuations required use of stairs.



Anchor bolt failure of elevator generator set due to inadequate edge distance. Los Angeles Regional Public Hospital

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Security camera at Military Hospital (Santiago) captures counterweight failure





# Known Hospital Seismic Issues

## Loss of Power

- Outside power lost for various times at every facility
- Seldom caused an ongoing problem due to availability of emergency generators and at least 3 days fuel.

## Loss of Water

- Unlike most of the US, many sites had on-site storage for 3 or more days (or wells).
- Water provided that was not pumped through facility system did not provide sufficient pressure for toilets and some medial equipment.

# **Known Hospital Seismic Issues**

- Damage/disruption from water
  - Not statistically frequent but caused at least three buildings to be evacuated, and shut down 3 of 6 ORs in relatively new building.



2005 building; Los Angeles Hospital. Infill masonry wall collapses on to distilled water equipment, spilling two 150 gallon containers; water leaks past perimeter edge of slab to OR suite below, closing 3 or 6 ORs





Continuing water damage at Talca Hospital. Water is leaking from water heater on right. Building was closed due to nonstructural damage, dominated by water.



# Known Hospital Seismic Issues

## Bulk oxygen storage tanks

 Standard of practice is to anchor. No overturning reported, but close calls....







Oxygen tank legs punched through support slab but did not overturn and remained functional. Felix Bulnes-Santiago

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Overturning tension stretched anchor bolts. Talcahuano Hospital.

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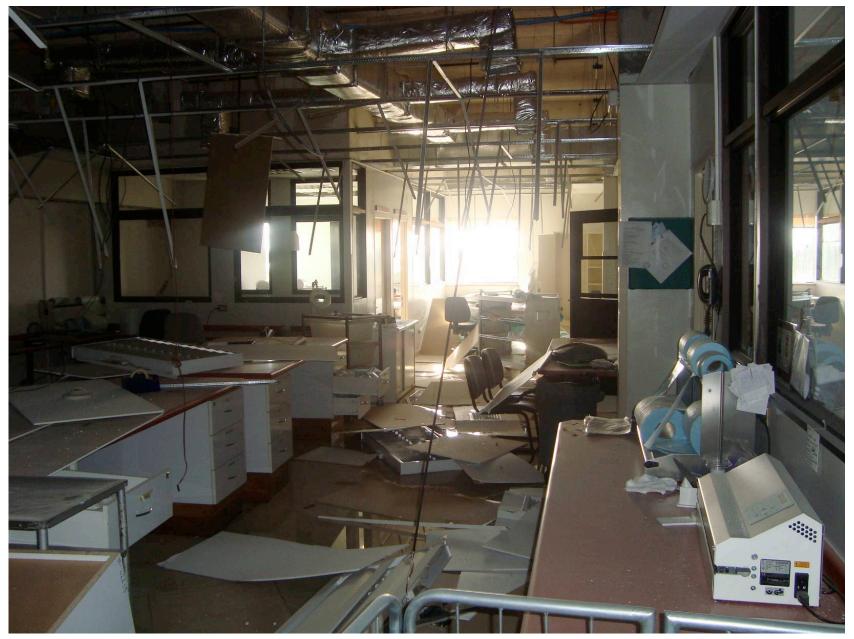
# **Known Hospital Seismic Issues**

- Suspended lay-in ceilings. Generally without any seismic detailing. The "American Ceiling"
  - Most consistent failure.
  - Often causes little real damage but great fear and disruption.
  - Fallen light fixtures and air registers can be life safety issue
  - Older ceilings drop dust and other debris (in the US, often asbestos)

# The story of the American Ceiling

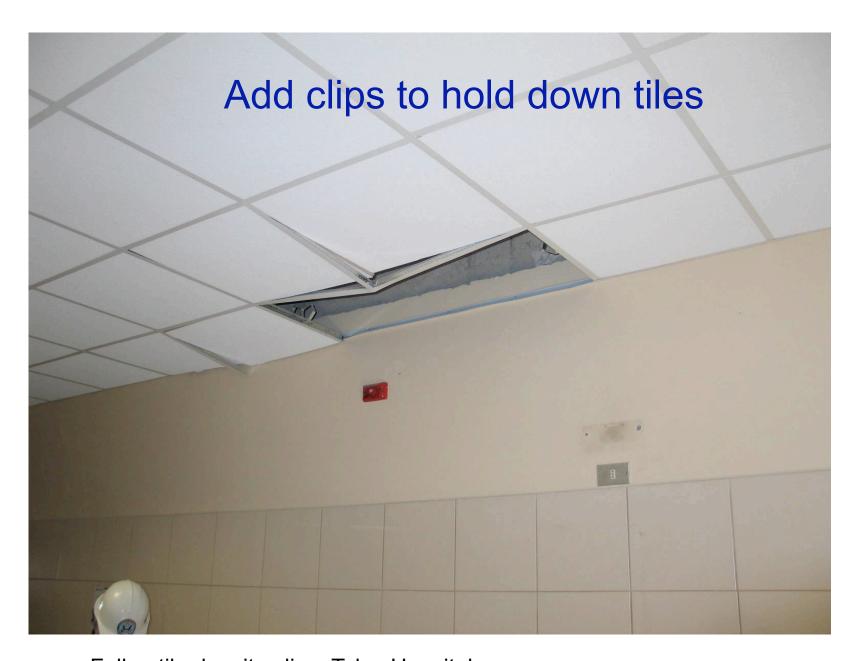






The morning after. Los Angeles Hospital. Note fallen light fixtures and mechanical registers, in addition to ceiling panels.





Fallen tile despite clips. Talca Hospital.

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Close up of clips used at Talca Hospital in new building.



ICU. Talca Hospital older building-evacuated



## Packing tape is almost as good as duct tape as a cure-all!



ICU Talca Hospital



# Known Hospital Seismic Issues

- Infill masonry/heavy partition damage
  - Considered "nonstructural" but, like ceilings, causes fear, creates dust and occasionally risk of injury.



Cracked and spalled infill in patient room. Felix Bulnes (Santiago)







Temporary braces at loose precast partitions. Laja

Braces supported at bottom with cabinet



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#### **Known Hospital Seismic Issues**

- Vulnerable areas
  - Paper medical records, pharmacies, and laboratories
  - Medical Equipment
  - Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing Equipment
  - Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing Distribution
     Systems
- Did not "stand out" as vulnerable. Damaged when building had other nonstructural damage

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EE RI

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# Lessons for the Disaster Resistant University Program University of Concepcion

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### University of Concepcion

- School was out for the "summer"
  - Scheduled to start March 15, now April 5 (questionable)
  - Student housing is off campus residential, much now damaged.
     Amount now available is unknown. Plan for housing not formulated
- Little structural damage on campus, but much nonstructural
  - No power for 7 days
  - Water out for 7-14 days (still fixing leaks on March 19)
- Lost Chemistry Department due to fire following
- Lost Marine Biology Department -extensively outfitted ship
  - Tsunami and looting
- Losses in Civil Engineering Labs
  - Essentially all equipment out of calibration at a minimum
  - All theodolites fell off shelves—have not been tested
- Severe losses in Microbiology lab
- Campus not completely investigated—library?, computer center?
   Student Records?

Chemistry
Building,
containing
the entire
department,
destroyed by
fire,
exacerbated
by chemicals



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Four year old Micro Biology Lab Building



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Structure had several joint, all beat up by pounding



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#### Protection of Equipment

 Equipment on wheels vs. anchorage: Wheels apparently are better. No injuries and no reported overturning. This issue needs systematic testing.

## Centrifuge on wheels ok



#### Incubator ruined



- Hit by overturning equipment
- Loss of power for5-10 days

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#### Microbiology Lab

- Lost most of work done in 4 years at micro biology lab
  - will take 2 years to recover to previous point
- 8 PhD work lost
- 100 M Peso total lost equipment (\$500,000)
  - Lost a \$70,000 piece that will take 6 mo to replace
  - Lost another that will take 12 mo to replace

Not the
University
of
Concepcion
Marine
Biology
Department



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