

STEPHEN MITCHELL ENGINEERS LIMITED consulting structural engineers

STRUCTURAL REPORT

Seismic Structural Assessment by IEP

Job Title:	2 Fred Thomas Drive
Building Type:	Existing Building
Client:	Smales Farm Management Ltd
Location:	2 Fred Thomas Drive, Takapuna Auckland
Job No.:	11/1559
Date:	April 2012
Rev:	1

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INTRODUCTION

This report represents a seismic assessment of the existing building at 2 Fred Thomas Drive, Takapuna, Auckland based on the Initial Evaluation Procedure (IEP) detailed in the New Zealand Society for Earthquake Engineering technical publication 'Assessment and Improvement of the Structural Performance of Buildings in Earthquakes'

The IEP method was developed to provide an initial coarse screening tool for the assessment of the potential seismic performance of a building structure bench marked against the New Building Standard (NBS). The grading system is expressed as the percentage of the New Building Standard lateral load capacity that the building is likely to achieve. The assessment is derived from both quantative parameters and the qualitative review of specific features of the buildings form, design, construction and location.

BUILDING DESCRIPTION:

The building was designed in 1986/1987 by Roberts Mitchell & Associates Ltd Architects with the structural engineering design undertaken by Thorburn Davidson Ltd, a reputable structural engineering firm that we understand is still practicing as structural engineers. We have reviewed the council building consent records and have located a selection of Structural and Architectural drawings which are appended to this report (Appendix B). A full set of the Structural and Architectural drawings was not available but the drawings obtained provide sufficient information supplemented by our site inspections to undertake an IEP assessment of the building.

The existing building consists of three levels with the upper two tower levels designed as offices and the ground floor level designed as offices and a bowling alley which extends from the tower out to the northern boundary. The building is clad with non-structural precast panels from the ground level up to the first floor level and has a blockwork boundary wall along the eastern boundary adjacent to the existing storm water culvert. Above the first floor level the tower is clad with curtain wall glazing. The roof is metal clad over the office and bowling alley with sections of membrane roofing over the entrance lobby.

The structure of the building consists of pre-stressed double tee flooring units with an insitu concrete topping supported onto reinforced concrete moment resisting frames at Level 1 and Level 2. The ground floor slab is a suspended double tee floor system similar to the upper levels but this floor is supported onto ground beams. The entire ground floor level is suspended due to the site being located over a historic rubbish dump and has been founded onto steel driven UC piles embedded into the Waitemata series rock.

The roof structure for the tower consists of a metal cladding system supported on steel purlins and rafters. The rafters span between the concrete columns which have all been taken up to the roof level to provide the lateral restraint for the roof under wind and seismic loadings. The bowling alley extension has a steel truss roof which spans approximately 30m and is supported onto reinforced concrete columns which are independent from the office tower columns. The roof structure for the bowling alley has therefore been seismically separated from the Level 1 tower floor diaphragm and is self supporting under seismic and wind loadings.

The lateral seismic loading is resolved into two way reinforced concrete moment resisting frames. The ground beams at the ground level provide resolution of the column moments at the base of the structure in both directions. Based on the limited structural drawings that we have reviewed the detailing and design is typical of a reinforced concrete structure of this



era and would have been designed for a reasonable level of ductility as required by the codes of the day.

BUILDING CONDITION:

The visual survey of the building demonstrated that it is in sound condition and excellent repair. As far as we could tell, the physical constructions observed closely matched the original documentation and therefore we have confidence that the building was built in general accordance with the design detail. The building appears to remain straight, true and level giving no indication of settlement or dilapidation due to deformation.

Settlement of the surrounding car park areas was observed and is not un-expected due to the historic rubbish dump under the site. This has no effect on the structural integrity of the building.

SEISMIC ASSESSMENT BY THE INITIAL EVALUATION PROCEDURE:

The evaluation was carried out for both the longitudinal and transverse directions utilizing the standard IEP spread sheets, (Appendix A), The baseline %NBS from this assessment is 146% which qualifies the building a Grade A+. With a rating of A+ and a %NBS > 67% the existing structure is considered a low risk building and is well above the legal threshold of 33%NBS which requires seismic improvement works to be undertaken.

CONCLUSIONS:

 The existing reinforced concrete structure has been assessed to have 146% NBS capacity and is therefore a building grade of A+. No seismic strengthening of the structure is required

DISCLAIMERS:

This report presents the conclusions reached from the application of the Initial Evaluation Procedure as required by the brief from Smales Farm Management Ltd. The report is based only on the information contained within the Auckland Council property file and the observations during a walk around visual inspection of the exterior of the building. No measurements, samples or testing of any structural or architectural materials including geotechnical soils, were undertaken during this investigation. No numerical analysis, design or investigative calculations were carried out other than as required during the IEP process. The examination and investigation of architectural and services elements is outside the scope of this brief.

Yours faithfully

Mathew Erskine-Shaw (Partner)



Appendix A Initial Evaluation Procedure (IEP)



By M. ERSKINE SUM Date APRIL 2012
TRUCTURAL
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4 CONCRETE 187. REFER
HOVITION AC tek as appropriate SELECTION STRUCTURM ARCNITECT DRAWING

ble IEP-2 Initial (Ref	Evaluation Proced	ure Step 2 1; Table IEP - 3 fo	or Step 3; Table IEP - 4 for S	Page 2 teps 4, 5 and 6)
uilding Name 2 - ocation virection Considered Choose worse case if c	FRED TH I: a) Longitudinal V lear at start. Complete II	b) Trans	Verse V each if in doubt)	Ref. 11/1559 By M.E-S Date APRIL 2012
itep 2 - Determinal	ion of (%NBS) _b			
2.1 Determine	nominal (%NBS) = (%NBS) _{nom}		
a) Date of Desig	n and Seismic Zone			tick as appropriate
		Pre 1935 1935-1965		See also notes 1, 3
		1965-1976	Seismic Zone; A	
		1976-1992	В С Seismic Zone; А В	See also note 2
		1992-2004	- C	
b) Soil Type	F N704470 E-0	004 012 4 2	A or P Book	· ·
	From N251170.3:2	.004, CI 3.1.3	C Shallow Soil	
			D Soft Soil E Verv Soft Soil	
(for 1	From NZS4203:199 992 to 2004 only and or	2, Cl 4.6.2.2 hly if known)	a) Rigid b) Intermediate	
c) Estimate Peri	od, <i>T</i>			O-40 Seconds
Can use following.	$\begin{split} T &= 0.09 h_n^{0.75} \\ T &= 0.14 h_n^{0.75} \\ T &= 0.08 h_n^{0.75} \\ T &= 0.08 h_n^{0.75} \\ T &= 0.09 h_n^{0.75} / A_0^{0.5} \\ T &\leq 0.4 \mathrm{sec} \end{split}$	for moment-resisting for moment-resisting for eccentrically brack for all other frame sin for concrete share was for masonry shear was Where h_n = height in $A_c = \Sigma A_i (0.2 +$ $A_i = cross-sectitiJ_{wi} = length of siwith the restriction the$	concrete frames steel frames ad steel frames uctures lits m from the base of the structure to l L_{n}/h_{n}^{2} onal shear area of shear wall i in the hear wall i in the first storey in the din at $l_{n'}/h_{n}$ shall not exceed 0.9	he uppermost seismic weight or mass. first storey of the building, in m ² action parallel to the applied forces, in m
d) <i>(%NBS</i>) _{nom} de	etermined from Figure 3	1.3		13.3 (%NBS) _{nom}
Note 1: For buildin designed a of the time For buildin designed a of the time	gs designed prior to 1965 is public buildings in accc , multipy (%NBS) _{nom} by gs designed 1965 - 1976 is public buildings in accc , multiply (%NBS) _{nom} by	and known to be ordance with the con 1.25. and known to be ordance with the con 1.33 - Zone A 1.2 - Zone B	de l.o	
Note 2: For reinfore 1976-84 m	ced concrete buildings de ultiply (%NBS) _{nom} by 1.2	signed between	1.0	
Note 3: For buildin (%NBS) _{nor} factor mav	gs designed prior to 1935 n by 0.8 except for Wellin be taken as 1.	i multiply gton where the	1.0	13.3 (%NBS) _{nom}
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,				Continued over page
			~ 7 <i>C</i>	

Section 3 – Initial Evaluation Procedure 04/08/2006

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Figure 3.3:(%NBS) nom for Different Building Design Vintages

	NZS1170.5:2004 Return Perio	od Factor, R	가 아님 아이지 아이는 것이네.	Ret	urn Period Scal	ing Facto	r. C	1
Importance level	Comment	Annual Probability of Exceedance	Return Period Factor, R	Pre 1965	1965-76	1976-92	1992-04	
<u>(1997)</u> A Maria	Minor structures (failure not likely to endanger human life)	1/100	0.5	2		.	1.2	
2	Normal structures and structures not falling into other levels	1/500	1988 1 8888	104 1 781		$\widehat{\mathbf{n}}$	383 1 383	&- #I
3	Major structures (affecting crowds)	1/1000	1.3	0.8	0.8	11	0.0	
4	Post-disaster structures (post-disaster	1/2500	1.8	0.6	0.0	<u>।।</u> इन्द्र्य	0.9	

Table 3.1: Return period scaling factor

Where R is the return period factor appropriate to the current use of the building, as shown in Table 3.5 of NZS 1170.0:2002

Table 3.2: Ductility factors to be used for existing buildings

Structure Type	Max	kimum allowable dı	uctility factor for IEI	D
	Pre-1935	1935-65	1965-76	1976-2004
All buildings	2	2	2	6

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Table 3.3: Ductility scaling factor

			actor,	k _n				
	1.0 or le	SS	1.25		1.50		2	
Soil Type	A,B,C & D	E	A,B,C & D	Е	A,B,C & D	E	A,B,C & D	E
Period, T								
<u><</u> 0.40s		3 1 33	1.14	1.25	1.29	1.50	1.57	1 70
0.50s	- 788 1 ,8885		1.18	1.25	1.36	1.50	1.71	1.75
0.60s	A STATE OF	3 1	1.21	1.25	1.43	1.50	1.86	1.80
0.70s	1998 1 9995		1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	2.00	1.85
0.80s		- AN 2.	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	2.00	1.90
<u>≥1.00s</u>		1	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00



Where S_p is the Structural Performance Factor from NZS1170.5:2004, Cl 4.4.2.

Figure 3.4: Structural performance factor, Sp

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(Refer Table IFP - 1 for Stop 1. T	Step 3 able IEP - 2 for Step 2: Table IE	D. A fax Ctan		Page
uilding Name 2 FRED THOM	KS DROLE	r • 4 IOI Steps	Ref. 11 19	559
cation	h) Transvaras		By M.E	5
choose worse case if clear at start. Complete IEP-2 a	and IEP-3 for each if in doubt)		Date APK	22012
ep 3 - Assessment of Performance Achie (Refer Appendix B - Section B3.2)	evement Ratio (PAR)			
Critical Structural Weakness	Building Score	Effect on	Structural Pe	erformance
		(Choose a	a value - Do not	interpolate)
Effect on Structural Performance		Severe	Significant	Insignificant
	Factor A 1.0	0.4 max	0.7	6
Comment				
Effect on Structural Performance		Severe	Significant	
	Factor B 1.0	0.4 max	0.7	\square
Comment				\sim 1
Effect on Structural Performance		Severe	Significant	Insignificant
	Factor C 1.0	0.4 max	0.7	$\hat{\mathbf{O}}$
3.4 Pounding Potential				
(Estimate D1 and D2 and set D = the lower (of the two. or =1.0 if no potentia	al for poundin	w)	가라 한 것을 알려 있는 것이다. 정말 2013년 1월 2013년 1월
a) Easter D4: Dounding Effect	o adoaceni	t str	uorul	es 👘
Select appropriate value from Table Note: Values given assume the building has a frame s of pounding may be reduced by taking the co-e	structure. For stiff buildings (e	eg with shear	walls), the effec o frame building	
Note: Values given assume the building has a frame s of pounding may be reduced by taking the co-e	structure. For stiff buildings (e fificient to the right of the value or D1	eg with shear e applicable to	walls), the effec o frame building	¢ 5.
Note: Values given assume the building has a frame s of pounding may be reduced by taking the co-e Factor	structure. For stiff buildings (e tricient to the right of the value or D1 1.0	eg with shear e applicable to Severe	walls), the effec o frame building Significant	Insignificant
Note: Values given assume the building has a frame s of pounding may be reduced by taking the co-e Facto Table for Selection of Factor D1 Alignment of Floo	structure. For stiff buildings (e fficient to the right of the value or D1 1.0 Separation (vrs within 20% of Storey Height	eg with shear e applicable to Severe 0 <sep<.005h 0.7</sep<.005h 	walls), the effec o frame building Significant .005 <sep<.01h 0.8</sep<.01h 	ts. Insignificant Sep>.01H 1
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(Refer Table IEP - 1 for Step 1; Table I	e, 5 and 6 IEP - 2 for Step 2; Table IEP - 3	for Step 3)	Page
Building Name 2 FRED THOM AS Location	DRIVE	Ref. 11/1559 By M.E-5 Date APREL 2	loiz
Step 4 - Percentage of New Building Standard (%/	VBS) Longitu	dinal Transverse	
4.1 Assessed Baseline (%NBS) _b (from Table IEP - 1)	141	2 4:6	
4.2 Performance Achievement Ratio (PAR) (from Table IEP - 2)		<u>.</u>	
4.3 PAR x Baseline (%NBS)b	142	– 146	
4.4 Percentage New Building Standard (%NBS (Use lower of two values from Step 3.3))	146	
Step 5 - Potentially Earthquake Prone? (Mark as appropriate)	%NBS > 33 %NBS <u><</u> 33	YES	
Step 6 - Potentially Earthquake Risk? (Mark as appropriate)	%NBS ≥ 67 %NBS < 67	YES	
Step 7 - Provisional Grading for Seismic Risk base	ed on IEP Seismic Grade	A+	
Evaluation Confirmed by	Delen	. Signature	
M <u>. E</u> k	ISISTONE-SHA	Name	
2	17561	· CPEng. No	

Appendix B

Existing Structural and Architectural Drawings









receiver 21 Jan 2010 Scanner: 23 Jan 2010 Don: 21140 BATCH: 37340 OOG; Hocessey

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Appendix C Site Photos





Figure 1: Southern Elevation



Figure 2:Northern Elevation



Figure 3: Eastern Elevation



Figure 4: Western Elevation



STEPHEN MITCHELL ENGINEERS LIMITED consulting structural engineers

STRUCTURAL REPORT

Seismic Structural Assessment by IEP

Job Title:	4 Fred Thomas Drive
Building Type:	Existing Building
Client:	Smales Farm Management Ltd
Location:	4 Fred Thomas Drive, Takapuna Auckland
Job No.:	12/1651
Date:	June 2012
Rev:	1

61b Barrys Point Road, Takapuna, North Shore City 0622 P.O. Box 32312, Devonport, North Shore City 0744 Tel: +64 9 914 5502, Fax: +64 9 914 5504 Email : general@srmitchell.co.nz

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INTRODUCTION

This report represents a seismic assessment of the existing building at 4 Fred Thomas Drive, Takapuna, Auckland based on the Initial Evaluation Procedure (IEP) detailed in the New Zealand Society for Earthquake Engineering technical publication 'Assessment and Improvement of the Structural Performance of Buildings in Earthquakes'

The IEP method was developed to provide an initial coarse screening tool for the assessment of the potential seismic performance of a building structure bench marked against the New Building Standard (NBS). The grading system is expressed as the percentage of the New Building Standard lateral load capacity that the building is likely to achieve. The assessment is derived from both quantative parameters and the qualitative review of specific features of the buildings form, design, construction and location.

BUILDING DESCRIPTION:

The building was designed in 1987/1988 by Roberts Mitchell & Associates Ltd Architects with the structural engineering design undertaken by Thorburn Davidson Ltd, a reputable structural engineering firm that we understand is still practicing as structural engineers. We have reviewed the Council Building Consent records and have located a selection of Structural and Architectural drawings which are appended to this report (Appendix B). A full set of the Structural and Architectural drawings was not available but the drawings obtained provide sufficient information supplemented by our site inspections to undertake an IEP assessment of the building.

The existing building consists of three levels with the upper two tower levels designed as offices and the ground floor level originally designed as offices, gymnasium and warehousing. The building has been designed as two independent blocks with a rectangular block (Block 1) which forms the bulk of the building and an annex (Block 2) to the eastern side of the structure which forms the double height warehouse area. The two blocks have been detailed with a 100mm seismic gap to allow for the independent seismic behaviour of each structure and avoid pounding effects.

The structure of Block 1 consists of pre-stressed Dycore flooring units with an insitu concrete topping supported onto reinforced concrete moment resisting frames at Level 1 and Level 2. The ground floor slab is a suspended Dycore flooring system similar to the upper levels but this floor is supported onto ground beams. The entire ground floor level is suspended due to the site being located over a historic rubbish dump and has been founded onto steel driven UC piles embedded into the Waitemata series rock. The concrete floor at level 1 does not cover the full footprint of the building and was designed for a double height Warehouse and gymnasium at the northern end of the building. This was infilled at the time of construction with some areas of timber flooring to form mezzanine office areas and a viewing gallery for the squash courts. Subsequently in 1998 the remaining areas of floor were infilled with additional timber framing over the gymnasium area but the warehouse remains as a double height space. In addition one bay of the existing moment resisting frame along grid G between grids 6-7 has been removed at L1. The flexural reinforcement has been anchored on the column face by weldplates so we assume that this modification has been considered and certified by a Chartered Professional Engineer.

The roof structure for Block 1 consists of a metal cladding system supported on steel purlins and rafters. The rafters span between the concrete columns which have all been taken up to the roof level to provide the lateral restraint for the roof under wind and seismic loadings. A precast spandrel forms the parapet around the perimeter of the building and this is supported by the perimeter concrete columns.



The lateral seismic loading is resolved into reinforced concrete moment resisting frames. The ground beams at the ground level provide resolution of the column moments at the base of the structure in both directions. Based on the limited structural drawings that we have reviewed the detailing and design is typical of a reinforced concrete structure of this era and would have been designed for a reasonable level of ductility as required by the codes of the day.

The structure of Block 2 consists of pre-stressed Dycore flooring units with an insitu concrete topping supported onto reinforced concrete gravity frames at Level 2 only. The perimeter of the building on three sides consists of reinforced masonry shear walls. The ground floor slab is a suspended Dycore flooring system similar to the upper levels but this floor is supported onto ground beams. The entire ground floor level is suspended due to the site being located over a historic rubbish dump and has been founded onto steel driven UC piles embedded into the Waitemata series rock.

The roof structure for Block 2 is of similar construction to Block 1 with a metal cladding system supported on steel purlins and rafters. The rafters span between the concrete columns which have all been taken up to the roof level to provide the lateral restraint for the roof under wind and seismic loadings.

The lateral seismic loading is resolved into the perimeter masonry shear walls with a substantial wall along the eastern boundary and smaller shear walls at each end of the building running in the north/south direction. The walls in the north/south direction are heavily reinforced for shear and would have been designed for a reasonable level of ductility as required by the codes of the day.

BUILDING CONDITION:

The visual survey of the building demonstrated that it is in sound condition and excellent repair. As far as we could tell, the physical constructions observed closely matched the original documentation and therefore we have confidence that the building was built in general accordance with the design detail. The building appears to remain straight, true and level giving no indication of settlement or dilapidation due to deformation.

Settlement of the surrounding car park areas was observed and is not un-expected due to the historic rubbish dump under the site. This has no effect on the structural integrity of the building.

SEISMIC ASSESSMENT BY THE INITIAL EVALUATION PROCEDURE:

The evaluation was carried out for both the longitudinal and transverse directions of both blocks utilizing the standard IEP spread sheets, (Appendix A), The baseline %NBS from this assessment for Block 1 is 102% which qualifies the building a Grade A+. The baseline %NBS from this assessment for Block 2 is also 102% which qualifies the building a Grade A+. With a rating of A+ and a %NBS > 67% the existing structure is considered a low risk building and is well above the legal threshold of 33%NBS which requires seismic improvement works to be undertaken.



CONCLUSIONS:

• The existing reinforced concrete structure has been assessed to have 102% NBS capacity and is therefore a building grade of A+. No seismic strengthening of the structure is required

DISCLAIMERS:

This report presents the conclusions reached from the application of the Initial Evaluation Procedure as required by the brief from Smales Farm Management Ltd. The report is based only on the information contained within the Auckland Council property file and the observations during a walk around visual inspection of the exterior of the building. No measurements, samples or testing of any structural or architectural materials including geotechnical soils, were undertaken during this investigation. No numerical analysis, design or investigative calculations were carried out other than as required during the IEP process. The examination and investigation of architectural and services elements is outside the scope of this brief.

Yours faithfully

Mathew Erskine-Shaw (Partner)



Appendix A Initial Evaluation Procedure (IEP)





(Refer	valuation Proced	ure Step 2 – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	BLOCK () r Step 3; Table IEP - 4 for St	Page 2 Page 2
Building Name 4, - F Location Direction Considered: (<i>Choose worse case if clea</i>	a) Longitudinal ✓ r at start. Complete IE	b) Transv EP-2 and IEP-3 for e	erse√ each if in doubt)	Ref. 12/1651 By M.E-5 Date MAY 2012
Step 2 - Determinatio	n of (%NBS)₀			
2.1 Determine no	minal (%NBS) = ('	%NBS) _{nom}		
a) Date of Design a	nd Seismic Zone	Pre 1935 1935-1965 1965-1976	Seismic Zone; A	tick as appropriate See also notes 1, 3
		1976-1992	B C Seismic Zone; A B C	See also note 2 $\sqrt{988}$
		1992-2004		
b) Soil Type	From NZS1170.5:2	004, CI 3.1.3	A or B Rock C Shallow Soil D Soft Soil E Very Soft Soil	
(for 199)	From NZS4203:199 to 2004 only and on	2, Cl 4.6.2.2 ly if known)	a) Rigid b) Intermediate	
c) Estimate Period,	7			O-405 Seconds
	$T = 0.09h_0^{0.75}$ $T = 0.14h_0^{0.75}$ $T = 0.08h_0^{0.75}$ $T = 0.09h_0^{0.75}$ $T = 0.09h_0^{0.75}/A_c^{0.5}$ $T \le 0.4sec$	for moment-resisting cd for moment-resisting at for eccentrically braced for all other frame struc for concrete shear wall for masonry shear wall Where h_n = height in r $A_c = \Sigma A_1(0.2 + L)$ A_1 = cross-sectior J_{wi} = length of she with the restriction that	concrete frames * Leef frames I steel frames clures S s n from the base of the structure to th $_n(h_n)^2$ hal shear area of shear wall i in the fire ear wall i in the first storey in the dire I_{n1}/h_n shall not exceed 0.9	ie uppermost seismic weight or mass. rst storey of the building, in m ² ction parallel to the applied forces, in m
d) (%NBS) _{nom} deter	mined from Figure 3	3		13.3 (%NBS)nom
Note 1: For buildings of designed as p of the time, m For buildings of designed as p of the time, m	lesigned prior to 1965 ublic buildings in accor ultipy (%NBS) _{nom} by 1 lesigned 1965 - 1976 a ublic buildings in accor ultiply (%NBS) _{nom} by 1	and known to be dance with the code .25. and known to be dance with the code .33 - Zone A .2 - Zone B	a 1.0	
Note 2: For reinforced 1976-84 mullip	concrete buildings des bly (% <i>NBS</i>) _{nom} by 1.2	signed between	1.0	
Note 3: For buildings of (% <i>NBS</i>) _{nom} by factor may be	lesigned prior to 1935 0.8 except for Welling taken as 1.	multiply Iton where the	1.0	13.3 (%NBS)nom

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ie IEP-2 Initial Evaluation Proced	iure Step 2 continued		Page 3
2.2 Near Fault Scaling Factor, Factor, Factor If $T \leq 1.5$ sec, Factor A =	tor A 1		
a) Near Fault Factor, <i>N(T,D)</i> (from NZS1170.5:2004, CI 3.1.6)	<u>.</u>	· O	
b) Near Fault Scaling Factor	= 1/N(T,D)	Factor A 1.0	
2.3 Hazard Scaling Factor, Factor	Β		
a) Hazard Factor, <i>Z, for site</i> (from NZS1170.5:2004, Table 3.3)	0	.13	
b) Hazard Scaling Factor For pre 1992 For 1992 onward	= 1/Z is = Z ₁₉₉₉ /Z		
(Where Z ₁₉₉₂ is the NZS4203:199)	2 Zone Factor from accompanying Fig	ure 3.5(b)) Factor B 7.69	
2.4 Return Period Scaling Factor, I	Factor C		
a) Building Importance Level (from NZS1170.0:2004, Table 3.1 and 3.2)		2	
b) Return Period Scaling Factor from a	ccompanying Table 3.1	Factor C 1.0	
2.5 Ductility Scaling Factor, D			
a) Assessed Ductility of Existing Struct (shall be less than maximum given in accompanying Table 3.2)	ture, μ	2	
b) Ductility Scaling Factor For pre 1976	$= k_{\mu}$		
(where k_{μ} is NZS1 accompanying Tab	170.5:2004 Ductility Factor, from ble 3.3)	Factor D 1.0	
2.6 Structural Performance Scaling	g Factor, Factor E		
a) Structural Performance Factor, S _p from accompanying Figure 3.4			
b) Structural Performance Scaling Fact	ior =	1/S _p Factor E 1.43	
2.7 Baseline %NBS for Building, (%	%NBS) _b	146	
(equals (%NSB) nom X A X B X C)	x u X E)		🏙 말 같이 같아?

Table IEP-2: Initial Evaluation Procedure – Step 2 continued



Figure 3.3: (%NBS) nom for Different Building Design Vintages

4-FRED THOMAS - BLOCK D

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Table 3.1: Return period scaling factor

NZS1170.5:2004 Return Period Factor, R				Ret				
Importance level	Comment States and States	Annual Probability of Exceedance	Return Period Factor, R	Pre 1965	1965-76	1976-92	1992-04	
NG 1 ,860	Minor structures (failure not likely to endanger human life)	1/100	0.5 (14)	0 2 (A)	2	2	1.2	
	Normal structures and structures not falling into other levels	1/500 (assistant	NAR <mark>H</mark> LERE	88 4 N94	ases y sessi	\bigcirc	1	* 1988
3	Major structures (affecting crowds)	1/1000	1.3	0.8	0.8 Additional	11 M	0.9	
11 4 (1144)	Post-disaster structures (post-disaster functions or dangerous activities)	1/2500	1.8	0.6	0.6	20 4 - 22	ि0.7 ि	
5	Exceptional structures are outside the so	cope of the IEP, spec	ial study require	d.		400.000.000		

Where R is the return period factor appropriate to the current use of the building, as shown in Table 3.5 of NZS 1170.0:2002

Table 3.2: Ductility factors to be used for existing buildings

Structure Type	Max	kimum allowable du	uctility factor for IEF	>
Structure Type	Pre-1935	1935-65	1965-76	1976-2004
All buildings	2	2	2	6

Table 3.3 ¹	Ductility	scaling t	actor

		Structural Ductility Scaling Factor, I								
	1.0 or less		1.25		1.50	1.50				
Soil Type	A,B,C & D	E	A,B,C & D	Е	A,B,C & D	Ε	A,B,C & D	E		
Period, <i>T</i>										
<u><</u> 0.40s		^{ाः} 1 ः	1.14	1.25	1.29	1.50	1.57	1.70		
0.50s	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	1	1.18 AV	1.25	1.36	1.50	1.71	1.75		
0.60s	2014 - 2014 1	1.	1.21	1.25	1.43	1.50	1.86	1.80		
0.70s	anna n anna	<u>`</u> 1 ∹	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	2.00	1.85		
0.80s	1	1	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	2.00	1.90		
≥1.00s	a second	11 🗟	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00		



Where S_p is the Structural Performance Factor from NZS1170.5:2004, Cl 4.4.2.

Figure 3.4: Structural performance factor, Sp

MINIMUM $\mathcal{U} = 2.0$

4 FRED THOMAS - BLOCK ()



Figure 3.5: Extracts from previous Standards showing seismic zoning schemes

(Defer Table IED & for Step 4. T	Step 3 - BLOCK		Page	
Iding Name 4 - FRED THOY cation rection Considered: a) Longitudinal hoose worse case if clear at start. Complete IEP-2 a	b) Transverse b) Transverse	Ref. 12/11 By M. E- Date M44	-51 5 1 2012	
ep 3 - Assessment of Performance Achie (Refer Appendix B - Section B3.2)	evement Ratio (PAR)			
Critical Structural Weakness	Building Score	Effect on Structural Pe	rformance	
3.1 Plan Irregularity Effect on Structural Performance		(Choose a value - Do not) Severe Significant	interpolate) Insignificant	
Comment 3.2 Vertical Irregularity	Factor A 1.0	0.4 max 0.7	•	Contra ANAMA
Effect on Structural Performance	Factor B 0.70	Severe Significant 0.4 max 0.7	Insignificant 4	SIZE SMM
3.3 Short Columns Effect on Structural Performance		Severe Significant	Insignificant	FLOORS A
Comment 3.4 Pounding Potential		0.4 max 0.7	υl	FRANCOU
a) Factor D1: - Pounding Effect Select appropriate value from Table	o ale tao, oio a no potenii	a o pourung,		
Note: Values given assume the building has a frame of pounding may be reduced by taking the co-e	structure. For stiff buildings (fficient to the right of the valu	eg with shear walls), the effec e applicable to frame building	t S	
Note: Values given assume the building has a frame of pounding may be reduced by taking the co-e Facto Table for Selection of Factor D1	structure. For stiff buildings (fifficient to the right of the valu or D1 1.0	eg with shear walls), the effec e applicable to frame building Severe Significant	t. s.	\sim
Note: Values given assume the building has a frame of pounding may be reduced by taking the co-e Facto Table for Selection of Factor D1 Alignment of Floo	structure. For stiff buildings (efficient to the right of the value or D1 1.00 Separation ors within 20% of Storey Height	eg with shear walls), the effec e applicable to frame building Severe Significant 0 <sep<.005h .005<sep<.01h<br="">0.7 0.8</sep<.005h>	ts. Insignificant Sep>.01H	SEISMIC
Note: Values given assume the building has a frame of pounding may be reduced by taking the co-e Factor Table for Selection of Factor D1 Alignment of Floors I b) Factor D2: - Height Difference Effect	structure. For stiff buildings (efficient to the right of the value or D1 I C Separation ors within 20% of Storey Height not within 20% of Storey Height	eg with shear walls), the effec e applicable to frame building Severe Significant 0 <sep<.005h .005<sep<.01h<br="">0.7 0.8 0.4 0.7</sep<.005h>	ts. Insignificant Sep> 01H 0.8	SEISMIC GAP 100 > 0.01H
Note: Values given assume the building has a frame of pounding may be reduced by taking the co-e Factor Table for Selection of Factor D1 Alignment of Floors i b) Factor D2: - Height Difference Effect Select appropriate value from Table Factor Table for Selection of Factor D2	structure. For stiff buildings (fifficient to the right of the value or D1 1.0 Separation rs within 20% of Storey Height not within 20% of Storey Height or D2 1.0	eg with shear walls), the effec e applicable to trame building Severe Significant 0 <sep<.005h .005<sep<.01h<br="">0.7 0.8 0.4 0.7</sep<.005h>	ts. Insignificant Sep2 01H 0.8	SEISMIC GAP 100 > 0.01H
Note: Values given assume the building has a frame of pounding may be reduced by taking the co-or Factor Table for Selection of Factor D1 Alignment of Floors i b) Factor D2: - Height Difference Effect Select appropriate value from Table Fact Table for Selection of Factor D2 Height Difference Effect Fact	structure. For stiff buildings (ffricient to the right of the value or D1 100 Separation Separation ors within 20% of Storey Height not within 20% of Storey Height or D2 100	eg with shear walls), the effec e applicable to frame building Severe Significant 0.7 0.8 0.4 0.7 0.4 0.7 Severe Significant 0.5 Sep<.01H 0.4 0.7 0.5 Sep<.01H 0.4 0.7 0.7 0.9 1 1	Insignificant Sep> 01H 0.8 ACTANE Insignificant Sep> 01H 1 1 1	SEISMIC GAP 100 > 0.01H
Note: Values given assume the building has a frame of pounding may be reduced by taking the co-e Factor Table for Selection of Factor D1 Alignment of Floors i b) Factor D2: - Height Difference Effect Select appropriate value from Table Fact Table for Selection of Factor D2 Height Difference Effect Select appropriate value from Table	structure. For stiff buildings (efficient to the right of the value or D1 100 Separation ors within 20% of Storey Height not within 20% of Storey Height or D2 100 < N Height Difference > 4 Storeys Height Difference 2 to 4 Storeys Height Difference 2 to 4 Storeys Height Difference 2 to 5 Storeys Height Difference 2 Storeys Height Difference 2 Storeys	eg with shear walls), the effec e applicable to trame building Severe Significant 0 <sep<.005h< td=""> .005<sep<.01h< td=""> 0.7 0.8 0.4 0.7 0/A FCCORSS Severe Significant 0<sep<.005h< td=""> .005<sep<.01h< td=""> 0.4 0.7 0<sep<.005h< td=""> .005<sep<.01h< td=""> 0.7 0.9 1 1 (Set D = lesser of D1 an ot 0 finesereset fineser</sep<.01h<></sep<.005h<></sep<.01h<></sep<.005h<></sep<.01h<></sep<.005h<>	ts. Insignificant Sep>01H 0.8 ACCTANE Insignificant Sep>.01H 1 1 1 1	SEISMIC GAP 100 > 0.01H
Note: Values given assume the building has a frame of pounding may be reduced by taking the co-e Factor Table for Selection of Factor D1 Alignment of Floors i b) Factor D2: - Height Difference Effect Select appropriate value from Table Factor Table for Selection of Factor D2 Height Difference Fifect Select appropriate value from Table Factor Table for Selection of Factor D2 Height Difference - (Stability, land Effect on Structural Performance	structure. For stiff buildings (efficient to the right of the value or D1 100 Separation or swithin 20% of Storey Height not within 20% of Storey Height or D2 100 4 Norey Height Difference > 4 Storeys Height Difference > 2 to 4 Storeys Height Difference < 2 Storeys Height Difference < 2 Storeys Storey Height Difference < 2 Storeys Height Difference < 2 Storeys Storey Height Difference < 2 Storeys Storey Height Difference < 2 Storeys Height Diffe	eg with shear walls), the effec e applicable to frame building Severe Significant 0.7 0.8 0.4 0.7 D/A FLOCKS Severe Significant 0.5 Sep<.005H .005 <sep<.01h 0.4 0.7 0.7 0.9 1 1 (Set $D = lesser$ of $D1$ an set $D = 1.0$ if no prospect o) Severe Significant 0.5 max 0.7</sep<.01h 	Insignificant Sep>01H 0.8 ACJANE Insignificant Sep>.01H 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	SEISMIC GAP 100 > 0.01H
Note: Values given assume the building has a frame of pounding may be reduced by taking the co-e Factor Table for Selection of Factor D1 Alignment of Floors i b) Factor D2: - Height Difference Effect Select appropriate value from Table Factor Table for Selection of Factor D2 H 3.5 Site Characteristics - (Stability, land Effect on Structural Performance 3.6 Other Factors	structure. For stiff buildings (structure. For stiff buildings (structure. For stiff buildings (structure. For stiff buildings (Separation Separation Separation Separation Separation Separation Separation Separation Separation Separation Separation Separation Separation Separation Separation Separation Separation Storey Height Storey Factor D Solution Factor E Separation Separation Separation Separation Storey Separation Storey Separation Storey Separation Storey S	eg with shear walls), the effec e applicable to frame building Severe Significant 0.5 Sep <.005H .005 < Sep <.01H 0.7 0.8 0.4 0.7 0.4 0.7 0.4 0.7 0.5 Severe Significant 0.4 0.7 0.7 0.9 1 1 1 (Set $D =$ lesser of $D1$ an set $D =$ 1.0 if no prospect o) Severe Significant 0.5 max 0.7	ts. Insignificant Sep> 01H 0.8 ACTANE Insignificant Sep> 01H 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	SEISMIC GAP 100 > 0.01H
Note: Values given assume the building has a frame of pounding may be reduced by taking the co-ed Factor Table for Selection of Factor D1 Alignment of Floors i b) Factor D2: - Height Difference Effect Select appropriate value from Table Factor Table for Selection of Factor D2 Alignment of Floors i b) Factor D2: - Height Difference Effect Select appropriate value from Table Factor Factor Factor Selection of Factor D2 Alignment of Floors i Select appropriate value from Table Factor Factor Factor Factor Selection of Factor D2 Alignment of Floors i Select appropriate value from Table Factor Factor Select on Structural Performance Select on Structural Performance Select appropriate value for choice of Factor Select on Structural Factor SEL Record rationale for choice of Factor Select Appropriate VELY	structure. For stiff buildings (fifficient to the right of the value or D1 100 Separation or swithin 20% of Storey Height not within 20% of Storey Height or D2 $100 < N$ Height Difference > 4 Storeys leight Difference 2 to 4 Storeys Height Difference 2 to 4 Storeys Height Difference 2 to 5 Storeys	eg with shear walls), the effec e applicable to trame building Severe Significant 0 <sep<.005h .005<sep<.01h<br="">0.7 0.8 0.4 0.7 0.4 0.7 0.4 0.7 0.5 Severe Significant 0<sep<.005h .005<sep<.01h<br="">0.4 0.7 0.7 0.9 1 1 (Set D = lesser of D1 an set D = 1.0 if no prospect o) Severe Significant 0.5 max 0.7 = or ≤ 3 storeys - Maximum value 2 otherwise - Maximum value 2 0 - REGULA</sep<.005h></sep<.005h>	ts. Insignificant Sep>01H 0.8 ACCTANE Insignificant Sep>.01H 1 1 1 d D2 or f pounding) Insignificant 1 1 2.5, 1.5. No minimum. A STRUC	SEISMIC GAP 100 > 0.01H

able IEP- 4 Initial Evaluation Procedure Steps 4, 5 (Refer Table IEP - 1 for Step 1; Table IEP	and 6 - BLOCK	Step 3)
Building Name A FRED THOM45 Location		Ref. 12/1651 By M. E-5 Date MAY 2012
Step 4 - Percentage of New Building Standard (%NBS	S) Longitudina	I Transverse
4.1 Assessed Baseline (%NBS) _b (from Table IEP - 1)	46	146
4.2 Performance Achievement Ratio (PAR) (from Table IEP - 2)	०न	। ०न
4.3 PAR x Baseline (%NBS)b	102%	102%
4.4 Percentage New Building Standard (%NBS) (Use lower of two values from Step 3.3)		102%
Step 5 - Potentially Earthquake Prone? (Mark as appropriate)	%NBS > 33	
Step 6 - Potentially Earthquake Risk? (Mark as appropriale)	%NBS <u>≤</u> 33 %NBS <u>≥</u> 67	YES .
	%NBS < 67	YES
Step 7 - Provisional Grading for Seismic Risk based o	on IEP Seismic Grade	A+
Evaluation Confirmed by	becee	Signature
M.ERS	KINE-SHAW	Name
2(;	7561	CPEng. No
Relationship between Seismic Grade ar	nd %NBS:	
Grade: A+ A %NBS: > 100 100 to 80	B C 80 to 67 67 to 33	D E 33 to 20 < 20

TW	KAPUNA	AUCKLAND	2000 - 200	vate MAY 2017	2
p 1 - Gener 1.1 Photos (al Information attach sufficient to desc	ribe building)			
REI	FER TO PORT.	APPENDIX	C OF	STRUCTUR	enc
1.2 Sketch of	building plan				
		BLOCK B/	SEISWA	ic GAP	
REFE	ER APPE	NDIX B OF	= STRUC	TURAL REP	ort
1.3 List relev	ant features				
BLOC DIF REFE ADDI 1.4 Note Info	CKWGRK RECTION EK TO STR TIONAC mation sources	SHEAR W S. DESTANE UCCUENT ALT USUAL INSPECTION OF Exterior Visual Inspection of Interior Drawings (note type) Specifications Geotechical Reports Other (list)	KULS IN NO IN V EPORT F H ION	BOTH 987/88. FOR Kas appropriate STRUCT AKCHITT	ECTU ECTU

Section 3 – Initial Evaluation Procedure 30/06/2006

able IEP-2	! Initial E (Refer	Evaluation Proced	ure Step 2 - 1 o 1; Table IEP - 3 for	BLOCR (2) r Step 3; Table IEP - 4 for S	Page 2 Steps 4, 5 and 6)	1.1.1.1 1 .1 1.1.1
Building N	ame 🦧	FRED T	Homas	DRIDE	Ref. 12/16-51	
Location Direction (Considered:	a) Longitudinal ♥	b) Transv	erse 🗸	By M.E-S	
(Choose wo	rse case if cle	ar at start. Complete I	EP-2 and IEP-3 for e	ach if in doubt)	Date MAY 201	4
Step 2 - D	eterminatio	on of (%NBS) _b				
2.1 D	etermine no	ominal (%NBS) = (%NBS) _{nom}			
a) Da	te of Design	and Seismic Zone			tick as appropriate	
			Pre 1935		See also notes 1, 3	
			1955-1965	Seismic Zone; A		
				B		
			1976-1992	Seismic Zone; A	See also note 2	
				B C	7 1988	
			1992-2004			
b) Sc	oil Type					
<i></i> ,		From NZS1170.5:2	2004, CI 3.1.3	A or B Rock		
				C Shallow Soil D Soft Soil		
		Erom N754203-100	2 CI4622	E Very Soft Soil		
	(for 199	2 to 2004 only and or	nly if known)	b) Intermediate		
c) Es	timate Period	, T			O.45 Seconds	
Can u	se loliowing:	$T = 0.09 h_n^{0.75}$	for moment-resisting co	oncrete frames	MASONRY	
		$T = 0.14h_{\rm n}^{0.75}$ $T = 0.08h^{0.75}$	for moment-resisting st	eel frames	SHEAR WA	LS
		$T = 0.06h_{0}^{0.75}$	for all other frame struc	stures		
		$T = 0.09h_n^{0.75}/A_c^{0.5}$ T < 0.4 sec	for concrete shear wall for masonry shear wall	s s		
			Where <i>h</i> _n = height in r	n from the base of the structure to	the uppermost seismic weight or mass.	
			$A_c = \sum A_i(0.2 + L)$ $A_i = \text{cross-section}$	_w /h _n)* nal shear area of shear wall i in the	first storey of the building, in m ²	
			I_{wi} = length of she with the restriction that	ear wall i in the first storey in the dir L/L shall not exceed 0.9	ection parallel to the applied forces, in m	
				with a shall not exceed 0.9		
d) (%	NBS) _{nom} dete	ermined from Figure 3	1.3		[2.2 (%NBS) _{nom}	
Note 1.	For buildings	designed prior to 1965	and known to be			
	designed as p	public buildings in acco	rdance with the code	· [.0]		
	or the time, m For buildings	designed 1965 - 1976	and known to be			
	designed as p	bublic buildings in acco	rdance with the code	3		
	or the utile, ff	initihity (2010D) ^{uom} hA	1.2 - Zone B			
	For reinforcer	f concrete buildings de	signed between	1.6		
Note 2:	i or ichnoreed	iply (%NBS) _{nom} by 1.2				
Note 2:	1976-84 multi					
Note 2: Note 3:	1976-84 mult	designed prior to 1935	multipiv		[%NBS)	
Note 2: Note 3:	For buildings (%NBS) _{nom} b	designed prior to 1935 y 0.8 except for Wellin	multiply gton where the	1.0	13.3 (%NBS) _{nom}	
Note 2: Note 3:	For buildings (%NBS) _{nom} b factor may be	designed prior to 1935 y 0.8 except for Wellin e taken as 1.	multiply gton where the	1.0	13.3 (%NBS) _{nom}	

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le IEP-2 Initial Evaluation	on Procedure Step	2 continued		Page 3
2.2 Near Fault Scaling Fault	actor, Factor A			
a) Near Fault Factor, <i>N(T,D)</i> (from NZS1170.5:2004, CI 3.1.6)		1.0	2	
b) Near Fault Scaling Facto	r	1/N(T,D)	Factor A	
2.3 Hazard Scaling Facto	or, Factor B			
a) Hazard Factor, <i>Z, for site</i> (from NZS1170.5:2004, Table 3.3)	0.1	3	
b) Hazard Scaling Factor For For	pre 1992 = 1992 onwards =	1/Z Z ₁₉₉₂ /Z		
(Where Z_{1992} is the	NZS4203:1992 Zone Factor	from accompanying Figure	3.5(b)) Factor B 구・b	9
2.4 Return Period Scaling	g Factor, Factor C			
a) Building Importance Levo (from NZS1170.0:2004, Table 3.1	el (and 3.2)	2		
b) Return Period Scaling Fa	ctor from accompanyi	ng Table 3.1	Factor C	Σ
2.5 Ductility Scaling Fact	or, D			
a) Assessed Ductility of Exi (shall be less than maximum give accompanying Table 3.2)	sting Structure, μ en in	2.	0	
b) Ductility Scaling Factor	ore 1976 –			
1988 -> For	1976 onwards =	Λμ 1		
(wh) acc	ere κ_{μ} is NZS1170.5:2004 Du companying Table 3.3)	iculity Factor, from	Factor D	
2.6 Structural Performan	ce Scaling Factor,	Factor E		
a) Structural Performance F from accompanying F	actor, S _p Figure 3.4	0:	71	
b) Structural Performance S	caling Factor	= 1/S	P Factor E 1.4	3]
2.7 Baseline %NBS for B	uilding, (%NBS) _b			



Figure 3.3: (%NBS) nom for Different Building Design Vintages

4 FRED THOMAS - BLOCK (2)

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Table 3.1: Return period scaling factor

la de la competi	NZS1170.5:2004 Return Period Factor, R				urn Period Scal	ing Facto	r, C	l	
Importance level	Comment	Annual Probability of Exceedance	Return Period Factor, <i>R</i>	Pre 1965	1965-76	1976-92	1992-04		
1	Minor structures (failure not likely to endanger human life)	1/100	0.5	2	199 2 - 299	····2	1.2		
	Normal structures and structures not falling into other levels	1/500	1.1.1	·1 ···	us in <mark>A</mark> rreise	(0)	1	€ '	1988
3	Major structures (affecting crowds)	1/1000	1.3	0.8	0.8	ି 1.1 ି	0.9	1	
~ [4 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	Post-disaster structures (post-disaster functions or dangerous activities)	1/2500	1.8	0.6	0.6	- - 1	0.7		
5	Exceptional structures are outside the so	cope of the IEP, spec	ial study require	d	1.1.1.1.1.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	and the second		1	

Where R is the return period factor appropriate to the current use of the building, as shown in Table 3.5 of NZS 1170.0:2002

Table 3.2: Ductility factors to be used for existing buildings

Structure Tures	Maximum allowable ductility factor for IEP					
Structure Type	Pre-1935	1935-65	1965-76	1976-2004		
All buildings	2 Autor (1997)	2	2	6		
	Table 3.3	: Ductilitv scali	ng factor	2 mm	10MUM	

Table	2 2.	Ductility	ecoling	facto
Iani	- 0.0.	Ducinity	Scamy	lacio

10. Mag			Structural	Ductil	ity Scaling Fa	ctor, I	k _u		
	1.0 or le	SS	1.25		1.50		2		
Soil Type	A,B,C & D	Е	A,B,C & D	E	A,B,C & D	E	A,B,C & D	E	
Period, T									
<u>≤</u> 0.40s	1	11	1.14	1.25	1.29	1.50	1.57	1.70	
0.50s	1	1	1.18	1.25	1.36	1.50	1.71	1.75	
0.60s	. N 1 E 556	1	1.21	1.25	1.43	1.50	1.86	1.80	
0.70s	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	2.00	1.85	
0.80s	1	1	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	2.00	1.90	
<u>≥</u> 1.00s	1 1 1 1	1	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	



Where S_p is the Structural Performance Factor from NZS1170.5:2004, Cl 4.4.2.

Figure 3.4: Structural performance factor, Sp



	- Block(Z		Page	
(Refer Table IEP - 1 for Step 1; Table IEP - iilding Name A FRED THOWLES ication rection Considered: a) Longitudinal (b) Trai thoose worse case if clear at start. Complete IEP-2 and IEP-3 I	2 for Step 2; Table IEf nsverse for each if in doubt)	P - 4 for Steps	A, 5 and 6) Ref. 1211 By M.E. Date MA	651 -5 12012	
ep 3 - Assessment of Performance Achievement (Refer Appendix B - Section B3.2)	Ratio (PAR)				
Critical Structural Weakness	Building Score	Effect on	Structural Pe	rformance	
2.1 Plan krogularitu		(Choose a	value - Do not i	nterpolate)	
Effect on Structural Performance		Severe	Significant	Insignificant	ECONTRAC
Fa	ctor A O·7	0.4 max	0.7	1 (KUEAR WA
3.2 Vertical Irregularity				Ľ	CONFILIURI
Effect on Structural Performance		Severe	Significant	Insignificant	Yum
Fac Comment		0.4 max	0.7	\mathbf{U}	
3.3 Short Columns		Savora	Significant	Incignificant	
Enect on Structural Performance		0.4 max	0 7		
Comment		0.111104	•	$\mathbf{\mathbf{\nabla}}$	
3.4 Pounding Potential (Estimate D1 and D2 and set D = the lower of the two	or =1.0 if no potentia	al for poundin	α)		
••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••					
Note: Values given assume the building has a frame structure. of pounding may be reduced by taking the co-efficient to	For stiff buildings () the right of the value	eg with shear e applicable to	walls), the effect oframe building:	5.	
Note: Values given assume the building has a frame structure. of pounding may be reduced by taking the co-efficient to Factor D1	For stiff buildings (o the right of the value	eg with shear i e applicable to Severe	walls), the effect o frame building: Significant	s.	m
Note: Values given assume the building has a frame structure. of pounding may be reduced by taking the co-efficient to Factor D1 Table for Selection of Factor D1	For stiff buildings (o the right of the value •••••• Separation	eg with shear i e applicable to Severe 0 <sep<.005h< td=""><td>walls), the effect o trame building: Significant .005<sep<.01h< td=""><td>s. Insignificant Sep> 01H</td><td>SEISMIC GA</td></sep<.01h<></td></sep<.005h<>	walls), the effect o trame building: Significant .005 <sep<.01h< td=""><td>s. Insignificant Sep> 01H</td><td>SEISMIC GA</td></sep<.01h<>	s. Insignificant Sep> 01H	SEISMIC GA
Note: Values given assume the building has a frame structure, of pounding may be reduced by taking the co-efficient to Factor D1 Table for Selection of Factor D1 Alignment of Floors within 2	For stiff buildings (o the right of the value • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	eg with shear to e applicable to Severe 0 <sep<.005h 0.7</sep<.005h 	walls), the effect frame building: Significant .005 <sep<.01h 0.8</sep<.01h 	Insignificant Sep> 01H	SEIJMIC GA
Note: Values given assume the building has a frame structure. of pounding may be reduced by taking the co-efficient to Factor D1 Table for Selection of Factor D1 Alignment of Floors within 2	For stiff buildings (o the right of the value CONSTRUCTION Separation 20% of Storey Height 20% of Storey Height	eg with shear to e applicable to Severe 0 <sep<.005h 0.7 0.4</sep<.005h 	walls), the effect trame building Significant .005 <sep<.01h 0.8 0.7</sep<.01h 	Insignificant Sep>01H 1 0.8	SEIJMIN GA 100mm > 0.
Note: Values given assume the building has a frame structure. of pounding may be reduced by taking the co-efficient to Factor D1 Table for Selection of Factor D1 Alignment of Floors within 2 Alignment of Floors not within 2 b) Factor D2: - Height Difference Effect Select appropriate value from Table Factor D2	For stiff buildings (o the right of the value o Separation 20% of Storey Height 20% of Storey Height	Severe 0 <sep<.005h 0.7 0.4</sep<.005h 	walls), the effect frame buildings Significant .005 <sep<.01h 0.8 0.7</sep<.01h 	Insignificant Sep>01H 0.8	SEIJMIR GA 100mm > 0.
Note: Values given assume the building has a frame structure. of pounding may be reduced by taking the co-efficient to Factor D1 Table for Selection of Factor D1 Alignment of Floors within 2 Alignment of Floors not within 2 b) Factor D2: - Height Difference Effect Select appropriate value from Table Factor D2 Table for Selection of Factor D2	For stiff buildings (o the right of the value o the right of the value o the right of the value Separation Separation 20% of Storey Height 20% of Storey Height	Severe 0 <sep<.005h 0.7 0.4</sep<.005h 	walls), the effect trame building Significant .005 <sep<.01h 0.8 0.7 Significant 005<sen< 01h<="" td=""><td>Insignificant Sep>01H 0.8 0.8</td><td>SEIJMIC GA 100mm > 0.</td></sen<></sep<.01h 	Insignificant Sep>01H 0.8 0.8	SEIJMIC GA 100mm > 0.
Note: Values given assume the building has a frame structure. of pounding may be reduced by taking the co-efficient to Factor D1 Table for Selection of Factor D1 Alignment of Floors within 2 Alignment of Floors not within 2 b) Factor D2: - Height Difference Effect Select appropriate value from Table Factor D2 Table for Selection of Factor D2 Height Diff	For stiff buildings (o the right of the value o the right of the value Separation 20% of Storey Height 20% of Storey Height	Severe 0 <sep<.005h 0.7 0.4 /A FC Severe 0<sep<.005h 0.4 0.4</sep<.005h </sep<.005h 	walls), the effect trame building Significant .005 <sep<.01h 0.8 0.7 Significant .005<sep<.01h 0.7</sep<.01h </sep<.01h 	Insignificant Sep>01H 0.8 ACTCC Insignificant Sep>.01H 1	SEIJMIC GA 100mm > 0.
Note: Values given assume the building has a frame structure. of pounding may be reduced by taking the co-efficient to Factor D1 Table for Selection of Factor D1 Alignment of Floors within 2 Alignment of Floors not within 2 b) Factor D2: - Height Difference Effect Select appropriate value from Table Factor D2 Table for Selection of Factor D2 Height Diff Height Difference D	For stiff buildings (the right of the value Separation 20% of Storey Height 20% of Storey Height CO C Storey Height For C 2 to 4 Storeys ifference > 4 Storeys ifference < 2 Storeys	Severe 0-Sep<.005H 0.7 0.4 Severe 0-Seo<.005H 0.4 Severe 0-Seo<.005H 0.7 1	walls), the effect trame building. Significant .005 <sep<.01h 0.8 0.7 Significant .005<sep<.01h 0.7 0.9 1</sep<.01h </sep<.01h 	Insignificant Sep> 01H 0.8 ACTCC Insignificant Sep> 01H 1 1 1	SEIJMIR GA 100mm > 0.
Note: Values given assume the building has a frame structure. of pounding may be reduced by taking the co-efficient to Factor D1 Table for Selection of Factor D1 Alignment of Floors within 2 Alignment of Floors not within 2 Alignment of Floors not within 2 b) Factor D2: - Height Difference Effect Select appropriate value from Table Factor D2 Table for Selection of Factor D2 Height Differ Height Differ Height Differ Height Differ	For stiff buildings (the right of the value Separation 20% of Storey Height 20% of Storey Height 20% of Storey Height CON CONTRACTOR ference > 4 Storeys rence 2 to 4 Storeys ifference < 2 Storeys ifference < 2 Storeys ifference > 1 Storeys ifference < 2 Storeys ifference > 1 Storeys ifference < 2 Storeys ifference < 2 Storeys	Severe 0 <sep<.005h 0.7 0.4 /A Fr Severe 0<sep<.005h 0.4 0.7 1 (Set D = set D = 1.0</sep<.005h </sep<.005h 	walls), the effect trame building: .005 <sep<.01h 0.8 0.7 </sep<.01h 	Insignificant Sep>01H 0.8 ACTUA Insignificant Sep>.01H 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	SEIJMIC GA 100mm > 0.
Note: Values given assume the building has a frame structure. of pounding may be reduced by taking the co-efficient to Factor D1 Table for Selection of Factor D1 Alignment of Floors within 2 Alignment of Floors not within 2 Alignment of	For stiff buildings (the right of the value Separation 20% of Storey Height 20% of Storey Height CO C V ference > 4 Storeys rence 2 to 4 Storeys ifference < 2 Storeys	Severe Severe 0-Sep005H 0.7 0.4 Severe 0-Sep005H 0.4 0-Sep005H 0.4 0.7 1 (Set D = set D = 1.0 Severe	walls), the effect trame building: .005 <sep<.01h 0.8 0.7 .005<sep<.01h 0.7 0.9 1 elesser of D1 an- if no prospect of Significant</sep<.01h </sep<.01h 	Insignificant Sep> 01H 0.8 ACCCCC Insignificant Sep>.01H 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	SEIJMIC GA 100mm > 0.
Note: Values given assume the building has a frame structure. of pounding may be reduced by taking the co-efficient to Factor D1 Table for Selection of Factor D1 Alignment of Floors within 2 Alignment of Floors not within 2 Alignment of Floors not within 2 b) Factor D2: - Height Difference Effect Select appropriate value from Table Factor D2 Table for Selection of Factor D2 Height Difference Height Difference Height Difference Height Difference Height Difference Height Difference Height Difference Height Difference Factor D2 Factor D2	For stiff buildings (the right of the value Separation 20% of Storey Height 20% of	Severe 0 <sep<.005h 0.7 0.4 Severe 0<sep<.005h 0.4 0.7 1 (Set D = set D = 1.0) Severe 0.5 max</sep<.005h </sep<.005h 	Significant 0.5 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Insignificant Sep>01H 1 0.8 ACTAC Insignificant Sep>.01H 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	SEIJMIK GA 100mm > 0.
Note: Values given assume the building has a frame structure. of pounding may be reduced by taking the co-efficient to Factor D1 Table for Selection of Factor D1 Alignment of Floors within 2 Alignment of Floors not within 2 Floors not within 2 Alignment of Floors not wi	For stiff buildings (the right of the value Separation 20% of Storey Height 20% of Storey Height 20% of Storey Height CON CONTRACTOR Forence > 4 Storeys Forence > 4 Storeys Forence > 2 Storeys Storey	Severe 0 <sep<.005h 0.7 0.4 Severe 0<sep<.005h 0.4 0.7 1 (Set D = set D = 1.0) Severe 0.5 max</sep<.005h </sep<.005h 	walls), the effect trame building: Significant .005 <sep<.01h 0.8 0.7 COORES Significant .005<sep<.01h 0.7 0.9 1 : lesser of D1 an- if no prospect o Significant 0.7</sep<.01h </sep<.01h 	Insignificant Sep≥01H 1 0.8 ACCTCC Insignificant Sep>.01H 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	SEIJMIC GA 100mm > 0.
Note: Values given assume the building has a frame structure. of pounding may be reduced by taking the co-efficient to Factor D1 Table for Selection of Factor D1 Alignment of Floors within 2 Alignment of Floors not within 2 Alignment of	For stiff buildings (the right of the value Separation 20% of Storey Height 20% of Storey Height 20% of Storey Height 0 C V ference > 4 Storeys rence 2 to 4 Storeys ifference < 2 Storeys ifference < 3 Storeys ifferenc	Severe 0 <sep<.005h< td=""> 0.7 0.4 0<sep<.005h< td=""> 0.7 0.4 0<sep<.005h< td=""> 0.4 0.7 1 (Set D = set D = 1.0 Severe 0.5 max For ≤ 3 storeys -</sep<.005h<></sep<.005h<></sep<.005h<>	walls), the effect trame building Significant .005 <sep<.01h 0.8 0.7 COCCRS Significant .005<sep<.01h 0.7 0.9 1 telesser of D1 and if no prospect of Significant 0.7 Maximum value 2</sep<.01h </sep<.01h 	Insignificant Sep> 01H 0.8 ACCCCC Insignificant Sep>.01H 1 1 1 1 d D2 or f pounding) Insignificant 1 2.5,	SEIJMIR GIA 100mm > 0.
Note: Values given assume the building has a frame structure. of pounding may be reduced by taking the co-efficient to Factor D1 Table for Selection of Factor D1 Alignment of Floors within 2 Alignment of Floors not within 2 Note: Plactor D2 Factor D2 Factor D2 Factor D2 Factor D2 Factor D2 Factor Structural Performance Factor Alignment of Floors Factor F: CONSERUATIONED	For stiff buildings (the right of the value Separation 20% of Storey Height 20% of Storey Height 20% of Storey Height CO	Severe 0 < Sep < .005H 0.7 0.4 0.4 0.7 0.4 0.5 Severe 0 < Sep < .005H 0.4 0.7 1 (Set D = 1.0) Severe 0.5 max for $\leq 3 storeys - otherwise - oth$	walls), the effect trame building: .005 <sep<.01h 0.8 0.7 .005<sep<.01h 0.7 0.9 1 .005<sep<.01h 0.7 0.9 1 .005<sep<.01h 0.7 0.9 1 .005 Significant 0.7 Significant 0.7 .0.7 .0.7 .0.7 .0.7 .0.9 .0.7 .0.9 .0.7 .0.9 .0.7 .0.7</sep<.01h </sep<.01h </sep<.01h </sep<.01h 	Insignificant Sep>01H 0.8 ACTUL Insignificant Sep>.01H 1 1 1 d D2 or f pounding) Insignificant 1 1 2.5, 1.5. No minimum.	SEISMIC GA 100mm > 0.

able IEP- 4 Initial Evaluation Procedure Steps 4 (Refer Table IEP - 1 for Step 1; Table I	i, 5 and 6 – BLOCK (IEP - 2 for Step 2; Table IEP - 3 for St	Page
Building Name 4 FRED THOWAS		Ref. 12/1651 By M.E.S Date MAY 2012
Sten 4 Deventere of New Building Stendard (9/	NDCY	
Step 4 - Percentage of New Building Standard (70)	Longitudinal	Transverse
4.1 Assessed Baseline(%NBS) _b (from Table IEP - 1)	146	14-0
4.2 Performance Achievement Ratio (PAR) (from Table IEP - 2)	0.7	0.7
4.3 PAR x Baseline (%NBS)b	102%	102%
4.4 Percentage New Building Standard (%NBS))	102%
(Use lower of two values from Step 3.3)		
Step 5 - Potentially Earthquake Prone? (Mark as appropriate)	%NBS > 33	NO
	%NBS <u><</u> 33	YES
Step 6 - Potentially Earthquake Risk? (Mark as appropriate)	%NBS ≥ 67	
	%NBS < 67	YES
Step 7 - Provisional Grading for Selsmic Risk bas	ed on IEP	
	Seismic Grade	A+
Evaluation Confirmed by	100 bee	Signature
M. <u>E</u> r	SKINE-SHAW	Name
.21	7561	CPEng. No
Relationship between Seismic Grade	e and %NBS :	
Grade: A+ A	ВС	DE

Appendix B

Existing Structural and Architectural Drawings



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Appendix C Site Photos





Figure #1 Northern Elevation-Block 1



Figure #2 Western Elevation-Block 1



Figure #3 Southern Elevation-Block 1



Figure #4 Southern Elevation-Block 2 Annex



Figure #5: Northern Elevation-Block 2 Annex



Figure #6: Internal Double Storey Warehouse