

Summary of the Minutes of the 2nd Meeting of TG3 on Seismic Risk and Earthquake Scenarios

The 2nd ENSeRVES - EAEE TG3 Meeting was held in the afternoon of 26.6.98, after the International Workshop on "Measures of Seismic Damage to Masonry Buildings", with the following agenda:

1. Introduction
2. Technical Session on Hazard aspects
3. General Discussion on future actions of ENSeRVES
4. Cost Statement
5. Others

ENSeRVES Participants:

Prof. M. Dolce - University of Basilicata - Italy

Prof. P. Burton - Anglia University - U.K.

Prof. C. Davenport - Anglia University - U.K.

Dr. H. Sandi - INCERC - Romania

Dr. V. Schenck - Academy of Science - Czech Republic

Dr. P. Labak - Academy of Science - Slovakia

Dr. G. Szeidowitz - Academy of Science - Hungary

Invited Participants:

Dr. F. Papa - Servizio Sismico Nazionale - Italy - Convenor

Dr. F. Sabetta - Servizio Sismico Nazionale - Italy

Prof. R. Spence - Cambridge University - U.K.

Prof. C. Symakesis - University of Athens - Greece

Dr. G. Zuccaro - University of Naples - Italy

1. Introduction

Dolce makes a short introduction for the invited participants on the scope, membership and programmed activities of ENSeRVES and of the EAEE-TG3. He recalls that this meeting and future meetings are open also to other participants who are interested in presenting their activities and want to contribute to the ENSeRVES and EAEE-TG3 activities.

2. Technical Session

Presentations of the scientific activities regarding hazard assessment carried out in their institutions were made by Szeidowitz, Labak, Sandi and Schenk.

Problems of damage and vulnerability assessment were deeply discussed during the workshop on the Measure of damage, and are reported separately.

3. General Discussion on Future Actions of ENSeRVES

3.1 Case Study

A short discussion was made in order to establish if it is possible to make a case study for earthquake scenarios and risk assessment within the ENSeRVES project, taking into account that the funds are limited and especially devoted for travelling expenses. The case study allows participants to compare their procedures and the relevant results. The final decision was that this is possible, conditioned upon the availability of data obtained from a specific project funded by other organisations. All the participants agreed on the "Potenza project", which is funded by Servizio Sismico Nazionale (SSN) and carried out jointly by the University of Basilicata (USB) and SSN. The aim of the project is to collect data and prepare earthquake scenarios and make seismic risk assessment. The project has just started. At the end of the first year, i.e. March 1999, the complete set of data, regarding hazard, geology, soil conditions, buildings, and exposure, should be available. In the next meeting Dolce will inform the participants on the advances of the project and about the availability of the first data. During the 4th meeting, the activities of each participant of ENSeRVES will be better defined so that there will be more than one year to make analyses and comparisons.

3.2 Harmonisation of vulnerability and damage assessment

During the meeting on the Measures of damage, the problem of harmonisation and standardisation of tools and procedures for vulnerability and damage assessment was arisen. Dolce said that an effort should be made by ENSeRVES and EAEE-TG3 in order to set up a "European damage/vulnerability survey form", that could be used in every country. Dolce proposed to start from the survey form that was set up in Italy just before the 1997 Umbria-Marche earthquake and extensively used for that earthquake. A discussion followed this proposal. At the end it was decided that the following actions could be taken:

- *Collecting all the information describing the main structural characteristics of dwelling buildings in as many countries as possible in Europe, so that it will be possible to compile a catalogue of the "European building types"*
- *Making observations and improvements of the Italian survey form, comparison with other available and already used forms, in order to establish a standardised European form.*

Mauro DOLCE

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DiSGG, University of Basilicata

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