Relative Earthquake Hazard Map of the Mount Tabor Quadrangle, Multnomah County, Oregon, and Clark County, Washington

This Relative Earthquake Hazard Map of the Mount Tabor Quadrangle was developed to depict areas at relatively greater risk, compared to other areas, due to local geologic conditions. On a neighborhood-to-neighborhood scale, the local geologic conditions contribute as much as, or more than, any other factor to the hazard portion of a risk assessment. Shown in relative terms on a single map, the hazard contribution of three different earthquake-related hazards assists a nonspecialist and nonengineering audience in working more effectively toward reducing the risk to life and property through planning policy and mitigation measures. This composite hazard map was developed by combining single-hazard maps for ground motion amplification, liquefaction, and slope instability. The single-component maps were developed to show geographic patterns of strike-slip earthquake offsets for a variety of likely earthquake sources. Zones that are expected to have the most pronounced damage in any damaging earthquake are shown on the map as having the greatest hazard.

EXPLANATION

The relative earthquake hazard zones shown below range from zone A, which shows areas of greatest hazard, to zone D, which shows areas of least hazard. The degree of relative hazard was based on the factors of ground motion amplification, liquefaction, and slope instability. The single-component maps are also shown on smaller scale maps on left side of sheet.

Zone A

Zone B

Zone C

Zone D

Legend

The information provided on these maps cannot be utilized for site-specific engineering investigations. The site-specific potential for soil vibrations demands that local geologic and geotechnical conditions be thoroughly evaluated. Ground motion and potential post-earthquake hazard should be assessed by qualified practitioners working at the site-specific level.