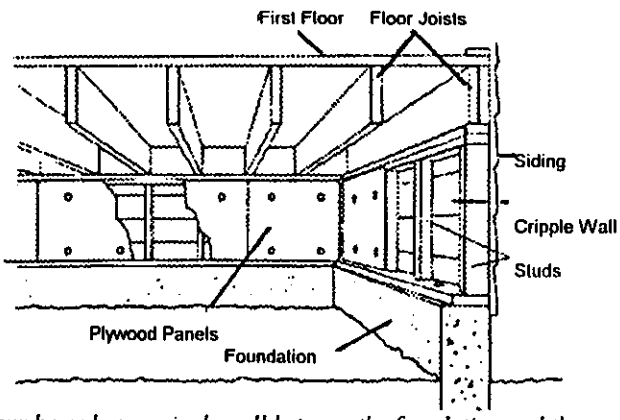
Situation

Raised foundation with weak or unstrengthened cripple walls.

Solution

1) Install plywood sheathing to strengthen the cripple walls. By strengthening the cripple wall, the wall will better resist swaying and collapse.

2) Install anchor bolts to sill plate into concrete foundation.



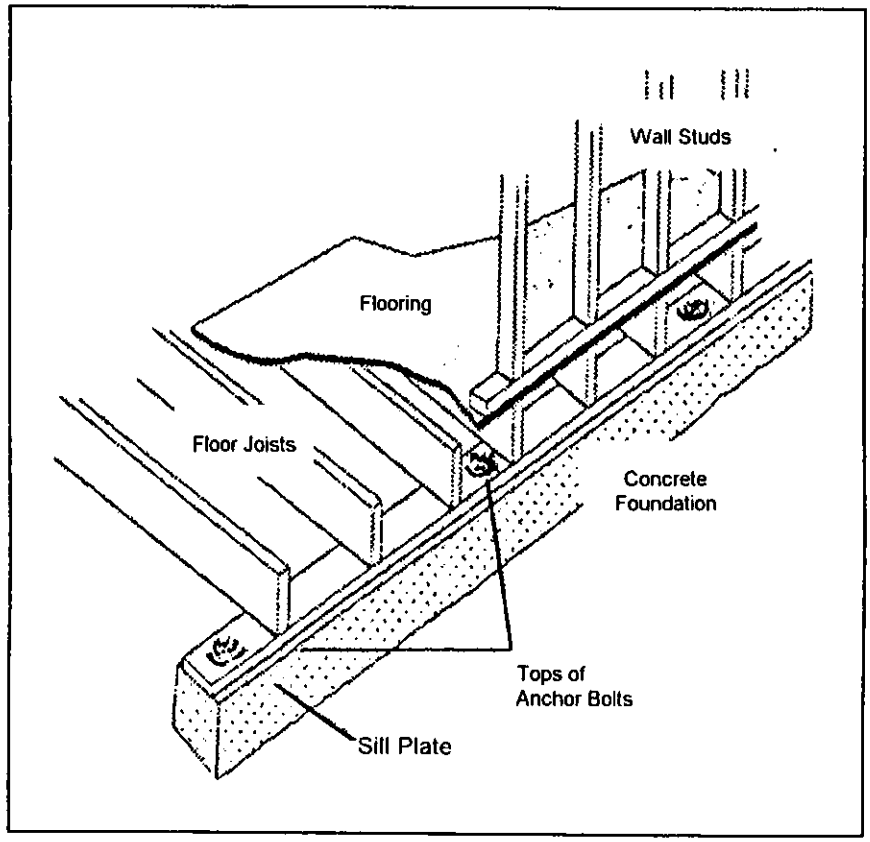
If your home has a cripple wall between the foundation and the first floor, and it is not braced with plywood sheathing, the house may collapse in an earthquake.

Situation

Perimeter foundation sill plate not anchored to poured perimeter foundation. Home not anchored to foundation.

Solution

Install anchor bolts every 4 to 6 feet to fasten sill plate to foundation.

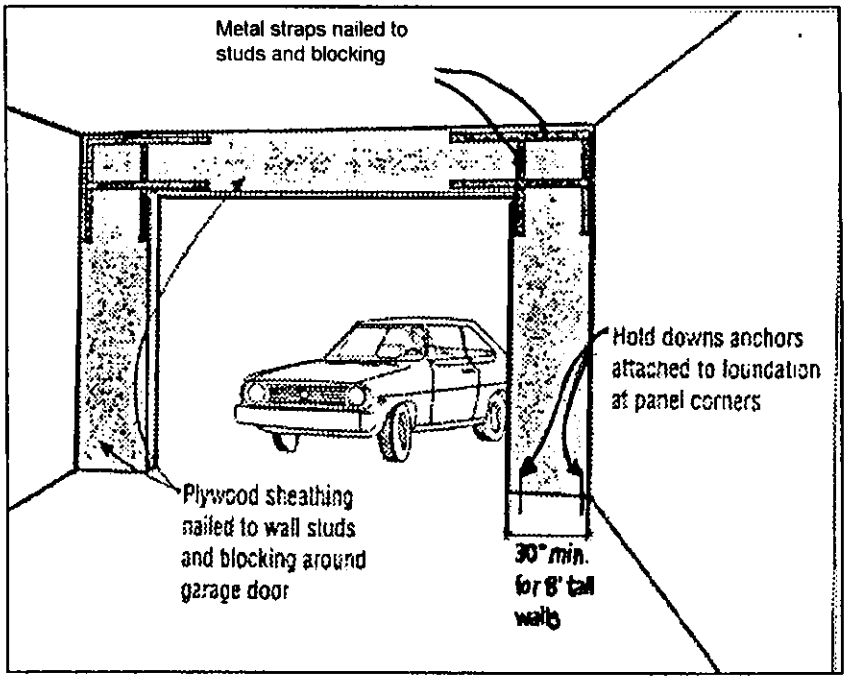


Situation

Home with living space over built-in garage (soft 1st story).

Solution

Shear interior garage walls with plywood sheeting and install metal door frames.



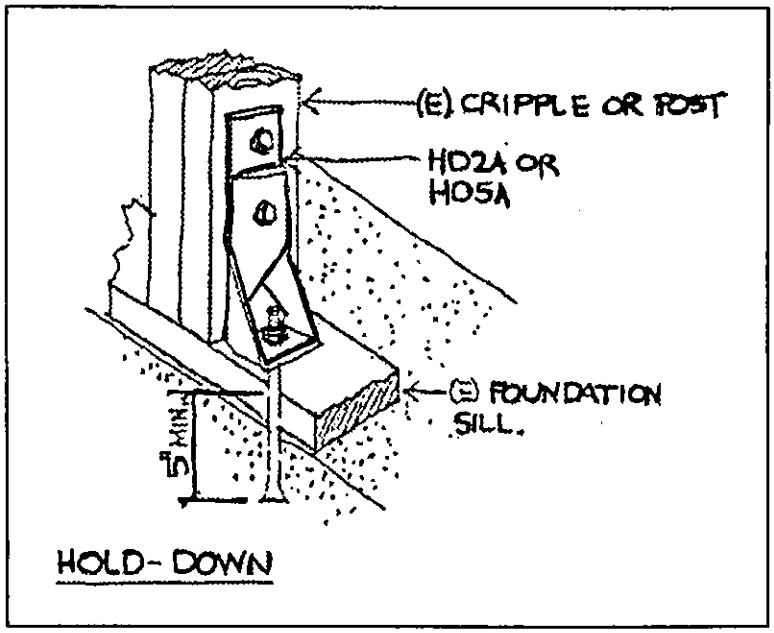
Bracing garage openings with plywood panels on each side.

Situation

Homes with irregular shapes and non-continuous corners, homes with over 30% surface area of glass, homes that are higher than they are wide or more than two stories.

Solution

Install structural steel angles and hold-downs for top heavy multi-story homes, wall bracing around windows and plastic film to prevent glass from shattering.



Situation

Home with unattached/braced water (could cause or contribute to fire following an earthquake).

Solution

Secure/anchor water heater to wall using metal strapping and bolts.

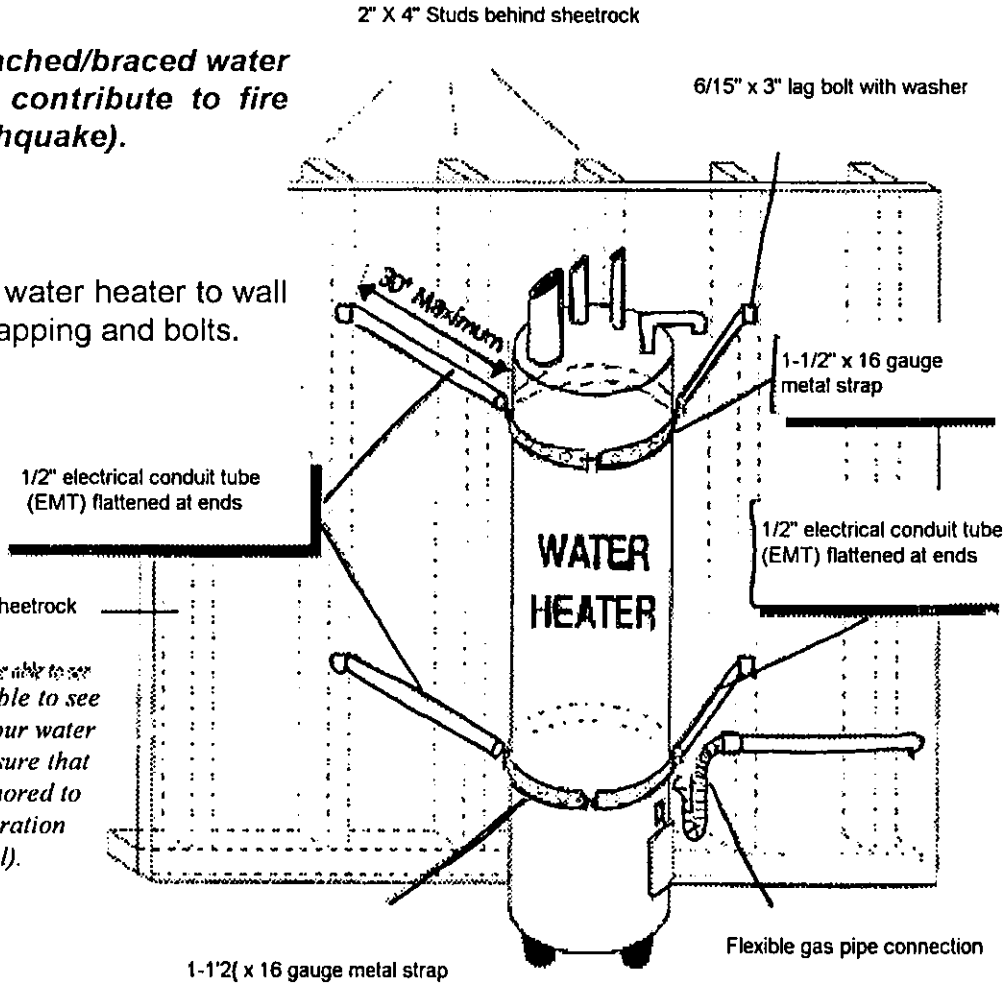


Figure 1 - *You will be able to see the straps and bolts if your water heater is braced. Make sure that the bolts are firmly anchored to studs or masonry. (Illustration based on BAREPP detail).*

Situation

Older concrete foundation made of sand or aggregate which eventually weaken and crumble. Indicators include large cracks and crumbling concrete falling from foundation.

Solution

Replace foundation.