

IDENTIFYING POTENTIAL EPBs IN HIGH SEISMIC-RISK AREAS

BUILDING PERFORMANCE

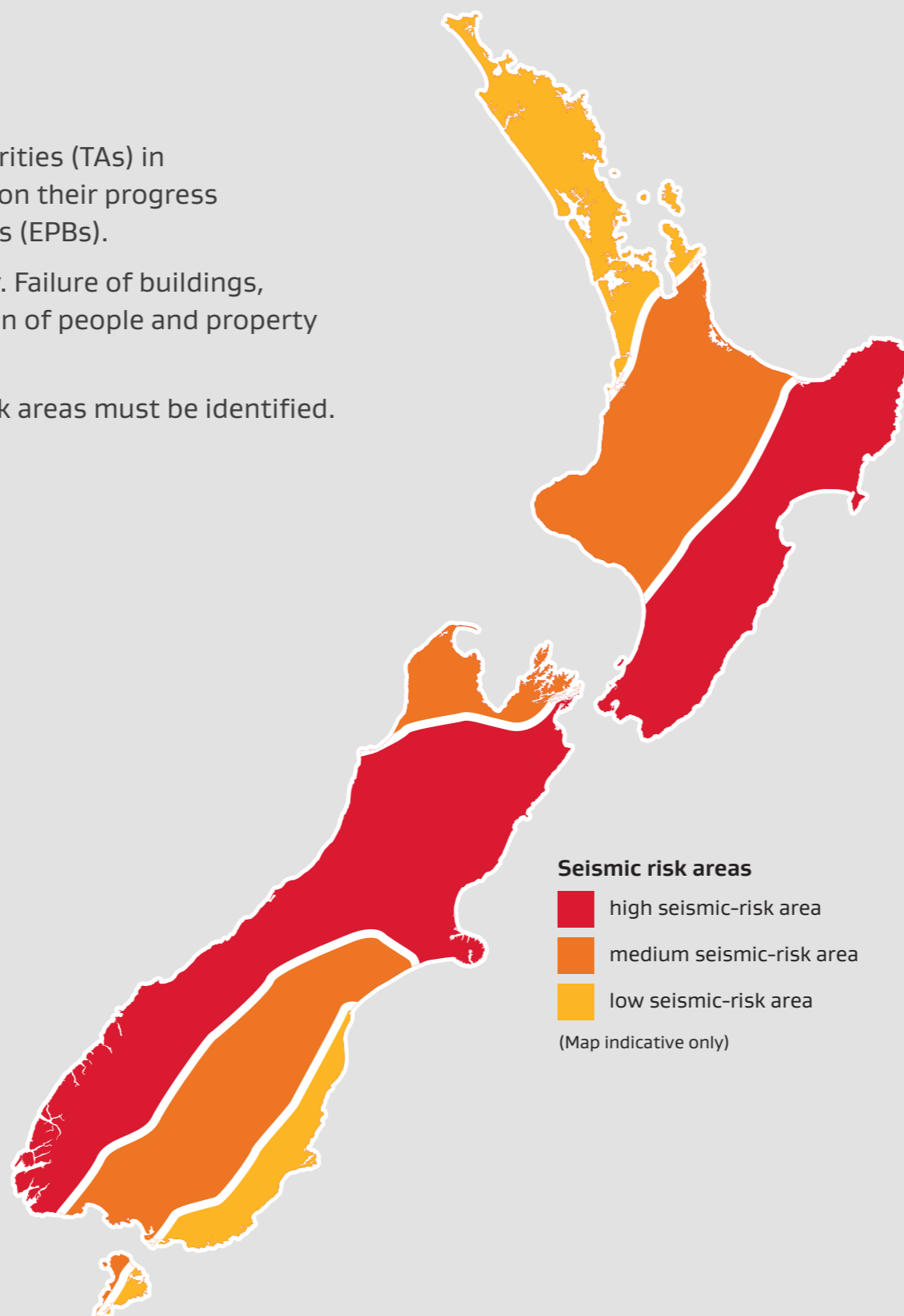
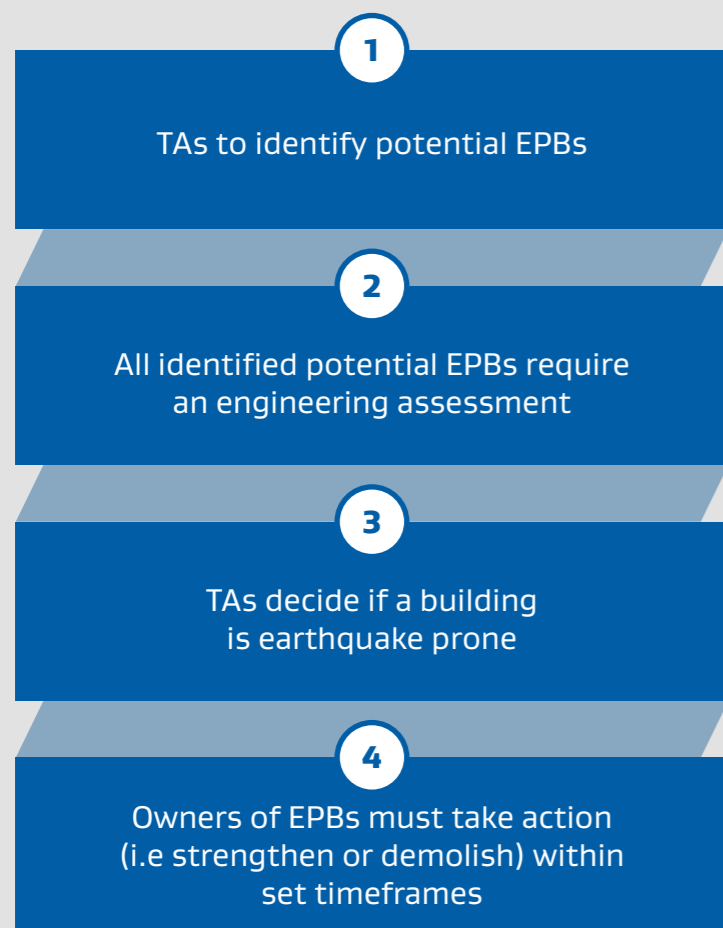
30 June 2018

The Building Act 2004 requires all territorial authorities (TAs) in high seismic-risk areas to report annually to MBIE on their progress in identifying potential earthquake-prone buildings (EPBs).

New Zealand is extremely prone to seismic activity. Failure of buildings, or parts of buildings, can endanger lives. Protection of people and property is paramount.

By 1 July 2022 all potential EPBs in high seismic-risk areas must be identified.

KEY STEPS



38

There are 38 TAs that manage buildings in high seismic-risk areas

All 38 have reported on progress towards identifying potential EPBs in their areas:

7

estimate they have no potential EPBs

31

are still to identify potential EPBs

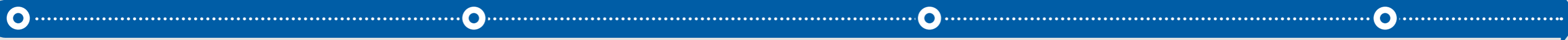
Overall there are approximately **4,500** potential EPBs still to be identified



TAs will continue consultation and requesting engineering assessments from building owners where needed



MBIE will work with TAs to enable them to meet their EPB requirements



1 JULY 2017
EPB system introduced

1 JULY 2018
TAs report on progress to MBIE

1 JANUARY 2020
TAs identify all priority* EPBs

*priority buildings pose higher risk to public safety than other EPBs because of their location or function

1 JULY 2022
All potential EPBs in high seismic-risk areas identified