

# Worcester Telegram

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## New York City Seen Vulnerable to Quakes

N.Y. Times News Service

NEW YORK — Recently identified faults under the East River have reawakened concern that, contrary to widespread belief, New York City may be vulnerable to moderately severe earthquakes, according to an authority on the geology of the New York area.

“New York City has always been considered safe from earthquakes, but that is now being reevaluated,” said the expert, Dr. Charles Merguerian of Hofstra University in Hempstead, N.Y. Geologists, he added, are having to reconsider the “seismic potential” of the area.

While the city’s high-rise buildings are not considered particularly vulnerable to earthquakes of moderate severity, this may not be true of other structures, such as the water tanks perched atop many older buildings. Merguerian said the earthquake potential should be taken into account in designing new structures.

He and Dr. Leonardo Seeber of Columbia University’s Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory have been seeking evidence within the city for faults, or cracks produced by past movements in the earth’s crust.

Three faults cross the city from northwest to southeast, as shown on maps of New York City’s third water tunnel, now under construction.

One, known as the 125th Street Fault, enters Manhattan at about 125th Street, skirts the northeast corner of Central Park and crosses the East River near the center of Roosevelt Island. Seeber has found a band of crushed rock where the water tunnel cuts across that fault on the East Side of Manhattan.

Another of these faults traverses the Inwood section of Manhattan and continues into the Bronx.

Additional faults have been identified running under the city from southwest to northeast, parallel to the Hudson Highlands, which cross the Hudson River in the vicinity of Bear Mountain and West Point. These faults also run parallel to Cameron’s Line, which extends from Massachusetts to New York City and marks a “suture” where formations once widely separated were pushed together as the two sides of an ocean ancestral to the Atlantic converged some 400 million years ago.