

DESIGN OPTIONS FOR EARTHQUAKE RESISTANCE IN NEW BUILDINGS

TAYLOR DAMPING SYSTEM

Buildings designed with Taylor Dampers and go well beyond requirements.

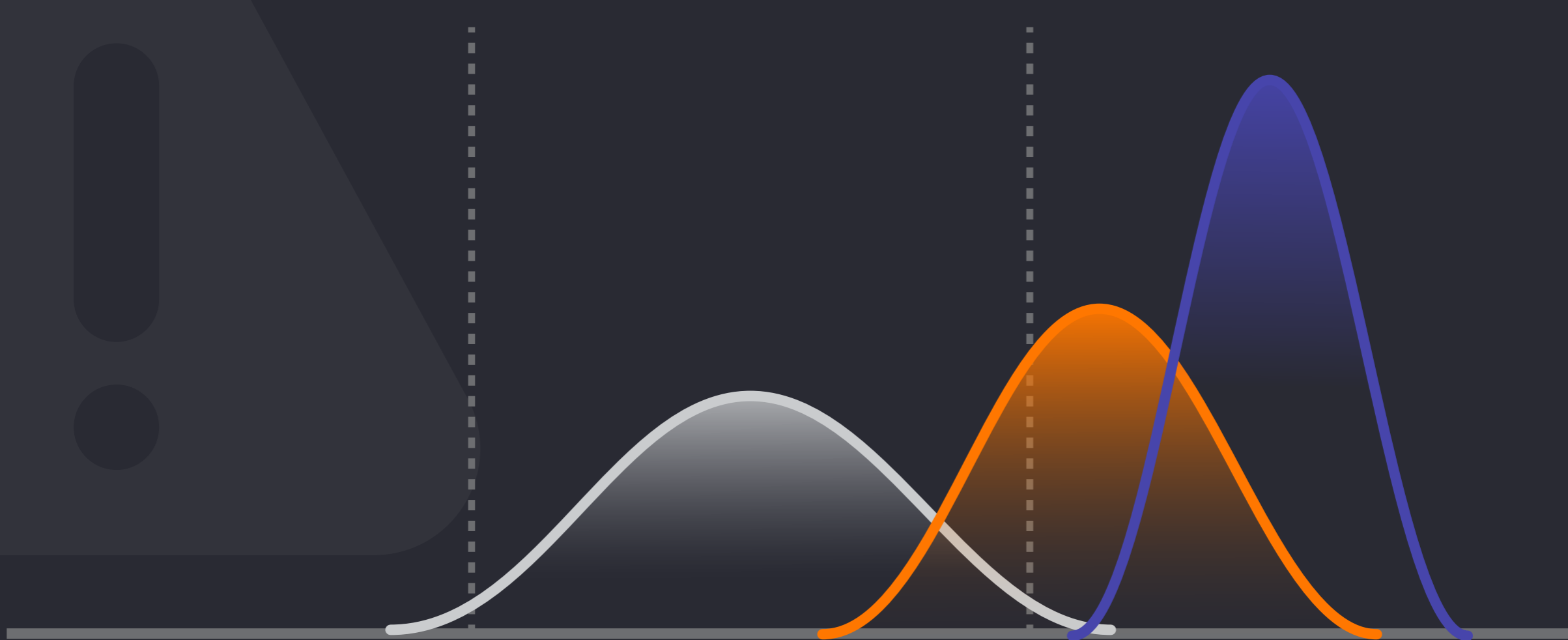
RISK CATEGORY IV

Buildings designed with slightly enhanced features to go slightly above normal building code standards, such as hospitals and essential buildings.

BASIC CODE

Buildings designed only to meet the basic code requirements.

CHANCE OF POST-EQ PLACARD



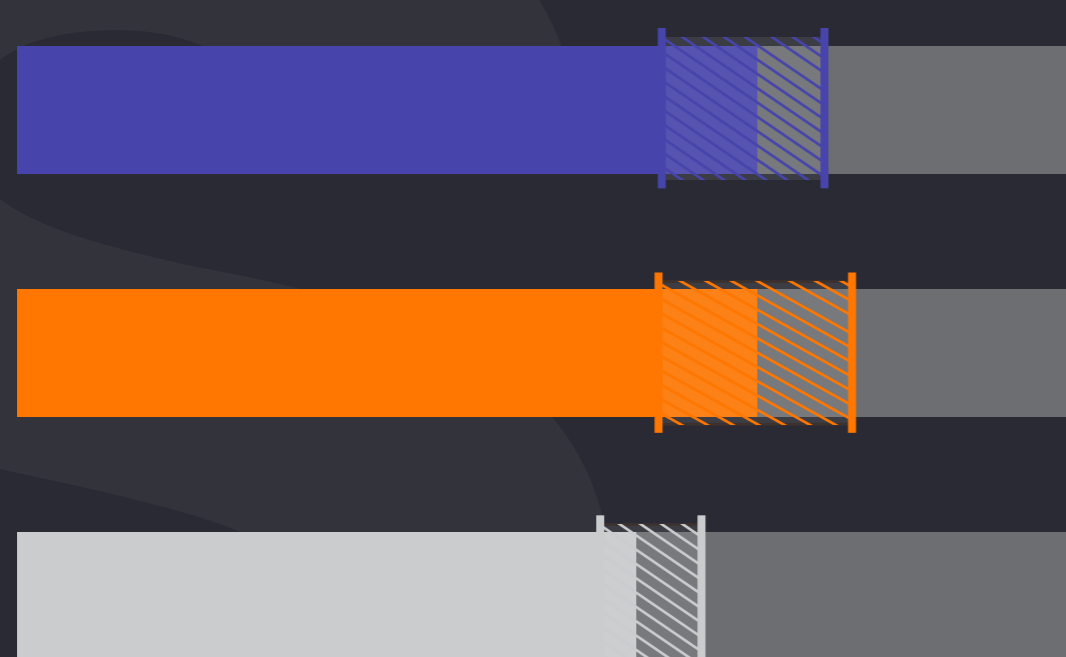
When designing a building with Taylor Dampers, you can be confident that your building will perform consistently above requirements after an earthquake. When designing to basic codes, your building may be red-tagged and not allowed for reentry.

EXPECTED BUILDING DOWNTIME

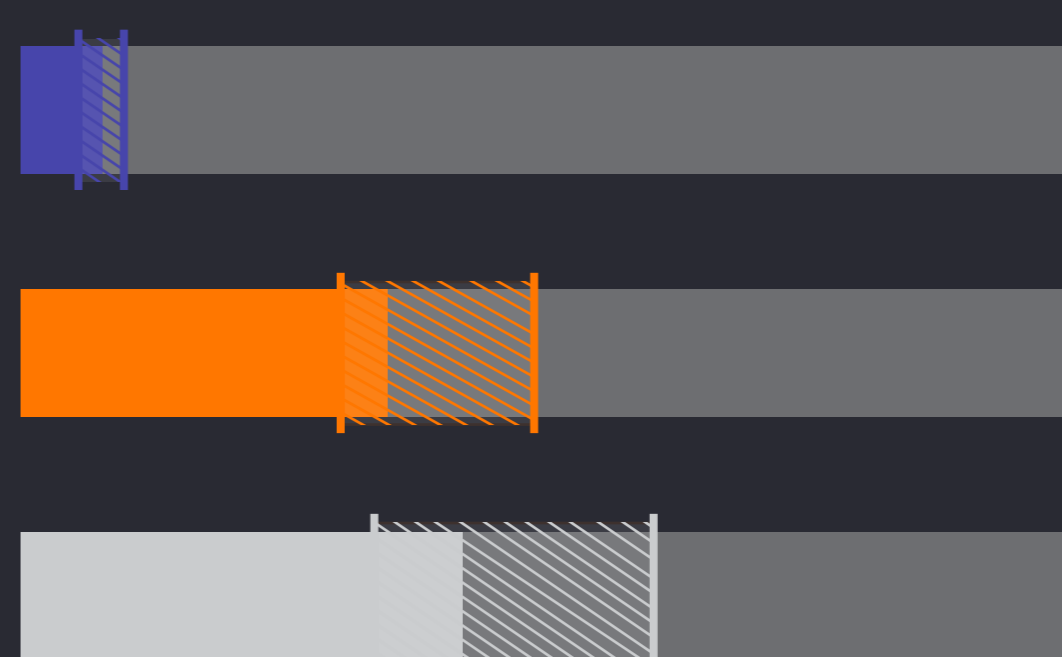


After an earthquake, buildings need to be examined to determine if they are safe for people to reenter. With buildings that only meet the minimum code requirements, there is a greater chance that major repair work is needed and people may not be able to enter the building for months. With buildings designed with Taylor Dampers, re-occupancy can be from immediately to a few days after an earthquake.

INITIAL COST

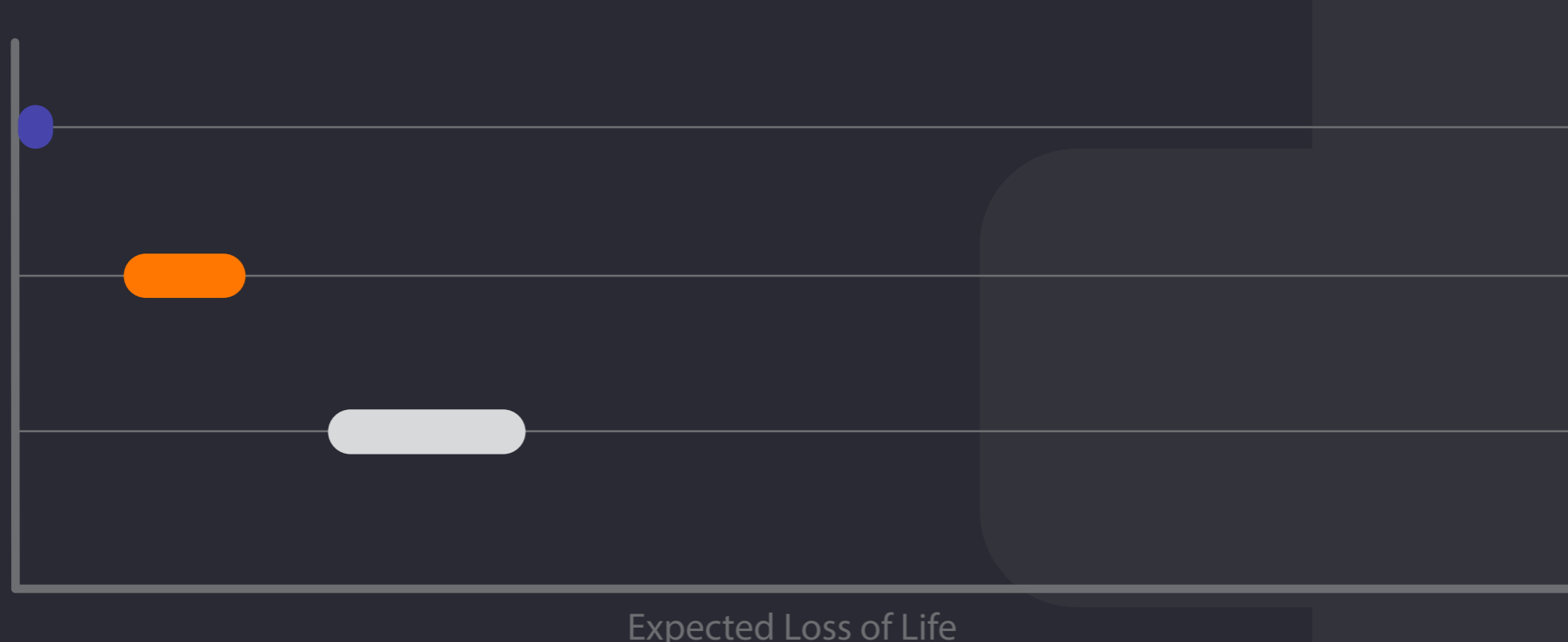


REPAIR COST



Although building with Taylor Dampers may require a slightly higher initial cost, there are minimal repair costs after an earthquake. Other buildings that are designed only to meet basic codes may need significant repair work or even need to be demolished after a major earthquake.

CASUALTY RISKS



Today, new buildings are built to much higher standards and are much safer than older buildings. Add in Taylor Dampers and the risk of casualties from a moderate earthquake is virtually zero.

CARBON IMPACTS OF REPAIR



When it comes to building repairs, it is also important to consider the environmental impact. Because buildings that use Taylor Dampers have minimal need for repair, they have virtually zero carbon impact on the environment.