

# **SAMPOONG COLLAPSE**

## *A Tragic Man-made Disaster*

---

Sahng Beak Jeon, P.E.

Korea Professional Engineers Association

### **1. Outline of the Accident**

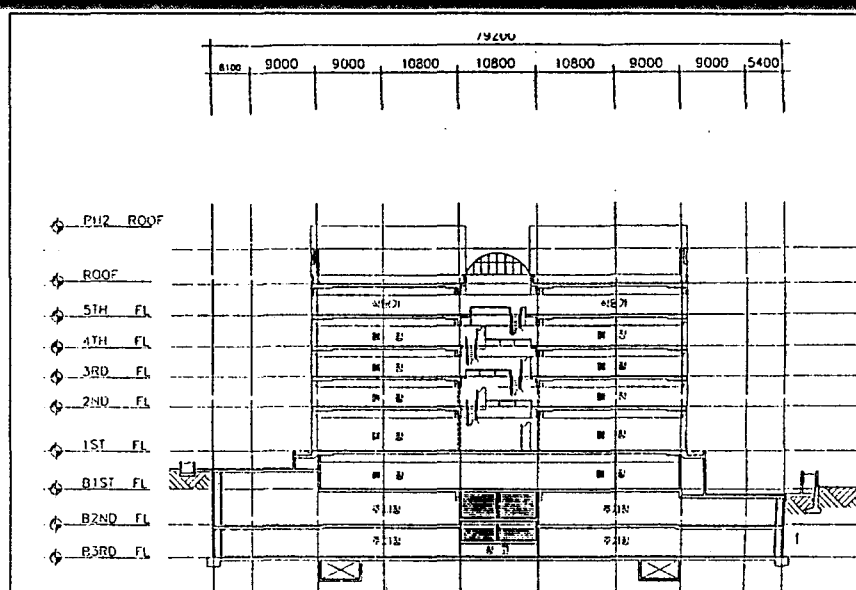
---

- (1). Name of the building: Sampoong Department Store
- (2). Date and time : 5:50 PM, June 29, 1995  
~ sudden fall-down from top floor to bottom of basement
- (3). Casualties: 501 killed, 937 injured
- (4). Structure: RC structure flat slab system w/ drop panels
- (5). Stories: 5 FL above and 4 FL below G.L.
- (6). Floor Area: Total 73,877 m<sup>2</sup>
- (7). Construction Period : Sept. 1987 ~ Dec. 1989
- (8). Building Age : 5.5 years

## Section of Building

<i>Glass roof to concrete slab</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Roof Garden - cooling towers moved</i>
<i>Expansion of 5th floor</i>	<i>5F</i>	<i>Food Court - modified roller skate link</i>
	<i>4F</i>	<i>Home Appliances</i>
<i>Escalators installed</i>	<i>3F</i>	<i>Men's Clothes</i>
<i>Escalators installed</i>	<i>2F</i>	<i>Lady's Clothes</i>
<i>Escalators installed</i>	<i>1F</i>	<i>Miscellaneous</i>
<i>Expansion work of 660m<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>B1</i>	<i>Fast Food - five pillars eliminated</i>
<i>Expansion of parking lot</i>	<i>B2</i>	<i>Parking</i>
	<i>B3</i>	<i>Parking</i>
	<i>B4</i>	<i>Machine Room</i>

## Cross Section of the Building



## 2. Causes of the Accident

### (1). Design and Engineering

- neglected thorough analysis of structure calculations.
- did not follow the design code and procedures.

### (2). Construction and Supervision

- irregular practice by the construction company.
- loose supervision of the construction.

### (3). Maintenance

- frequent modification.
- illegal expansion of sales floor.

## 3. Detailed Analysis of the Causes

### (1). Less span than design

Design: three span or more

Actual: two span only

### (2). Longer span than design

Adequate: 7.5m x 7.5m or less

Actual: 10.8m x 10.8m

(for a better space view, less number of columns were used)

### (3). Overloads of roof

Design: 100 kg/m<sup>2</sup>

Actual: 210 kg/m<sup>2</sup>

### (4). Relocated cooling tower (400 tons)

Design: rear

Actual: front

### (5). Column reinforcement

Design:  $\phi$  = 800 m/m w/bars D22-16EA

Actual:  $\phi$  = 600 m/m w/bars D22-8EA

---

### ***Detailed Analysis of the Causes (continued)***

---

- (6). Management by shoddy sub-contractor*
- (7). Failure of quality control*
- (8). Absence of proper management*
- (9). Frequent modification & illegal expansion*
- (10). Impact of crumbling top floor*
- (11). Failure of punching shear at columns*

### ***Detailed Analysis of the Cause (continued)***

---

*In summary,*

- all engineers were lacking professionalism*
- worked haphazardly and carelessly out of bad habits (so called "It's all right, Quickly Syndrome").*
  
- With the painful lessons from "Sampoong" accident still vivid in our minds, each one of us changes our mind to achieve the Mercedes Benz-like quality in building construction.*

## **Building Code For Flat Slab Design: Methods of Analysis**

### 1. Recognized Elastic Analysis

### 2. Empirical Method

#### • Limitations for use of flat slab

##### – Span layout

- $L/B$  = not more than 1.33
- slab continuous over 3 or more panels in each direction

##### – Thickness of Slabs

##### – Shear

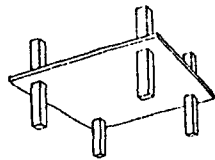
##### – Reinforcement

##### – Openings in flat slab

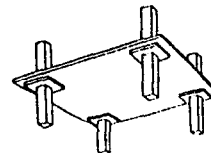
## **4. Characteristics of the Building Structure**

### **Reinforced concrete structure with drop panels**

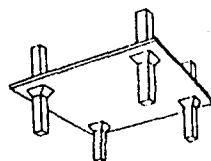
**flat plate slab**



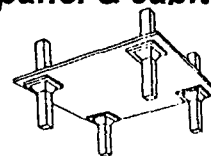
**flat plate slab  
w/drop panel**



**flat pate slab w/capital**

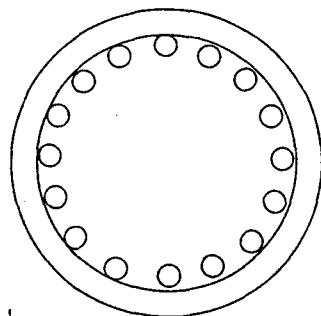


**flat slab w/drop  
panel & capital**



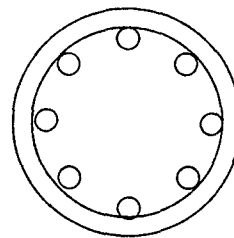
## **Difference Between Drawings & Calculations**

*Structural Analysis*



80cm  
HD22 16 EA

*Structural Drawings*  
(original calculations were disregarded)



60cm  
HD22 8 EA

## **5. Remedial Measures after the Accident**

(1). Government actions are :

- regular safety-check.
- tight supervision at every construction stage.
- harsher punishments to shoddy construction.

(2). Government safety advisory established for :

- safety measures for construction related disasters.
- codes and regulations for construction safety.
- approval of qualified safety Investigation firms.

(3). Opening supervision and management market to foreign firms and third parties.

---

## **6. Example of Remedial Measures Abroad**

(1). *Japan (Apr. 8, 1970)*

- *Gas explosion in subway construction site, Osaka*
- *79 killed*
- *strict safety procedures enforced afterwards*

(2). *USA (July 17, 1981)*

- *Collapse of swinging bridge at Hyatt Regency Hotel, Kansas City, Missouri*
- *114 killed, 200 injured*
- *mandatory safety bond required afterwards*

(3). *France (Jan. 26, 1994)*

- *Collapse of casino roof slab in supermarket, Nice*
- *3 killed, 97 injured*
- *qualified workmanship enforced*