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**Specification of geological investigation for landslide
stabilization**

(English Translation)

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Foreword

Appendix E of this specification is a normative appendix. Appendix A, Appendix B, Appendix C, Appendix D, Appendix E, Appendix F are informative appendices.

This specification was proposed by the Department of Geology and Environment of the Ministry of Land and Resources.

This specification is under the centralized management of the Department of International Cooperation and Science and Technology of the Ministry of Land and Resources.

The main drafting unit of this code. China Geological Survey.

Introduction

In order to improve the technical level of landslide exploration, unify the technical standards, and ensure that the prevention and control engineering geological basis is sufficient, safe and reliable, economically reasonable, and technical Feasible, this specification is specially formulated.

This code is based on the full study of relevant domestic and foreign landslide survey technical standards and relatively mature methods and technologies, and combines municipal and Compiled by engineering construction, natural geological landscape protection, etc. This code regards landslide survey as a dynamic process and monitoring as a component, it emphasizes the use of information feedback method for the whole process survey. The full text is divided into 13 chapters, including scope, normative reference documents, terms and definitions, general rules, Basic regulations, classification and hazard classification of landslides and collapses, landslide investigation, feasibility demonstration stage survey, design stage survey, construction stage survey, the main survey methods, physical and mechanical tests and steady state analysis, completion geological report, etc.

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Landslide prevention engineering survey specification

1 Scope

This code specifies the classification and hazard classification of landslides and collapses, the feasibility demonstration phase, the design phase, the survey during the construction phase, and emergency treatment.

It also stipulates the main investigation methods, physical and mechanical tests and steady-state analysis, as well as the completion geological report.

This code is applicable to the investigation of natural landslide prevention projects, and can also be used for landslides in water conservancy and hydropower, railway, transportation, urban construction, mining and other industries Prevention and control engineering survey.

Unless otherwise specified in this code, it can be applied to the investigation of collapse prevention engineering.

2 Normative references

The clauses in the following documents become clauses of this standard after being quoted. For dated reference documents, all subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard. However, all parties that have reached an agreement based on this standard are encouraged to study is the latest version of these files available? For undated references, the latest version is applicable to this standard.

GB 50021-2001 Geotechnical Engineering Survey Specification GB/J50123-1999 Standard for soil test methods GB/T 50266-1999 Engineering rock mass test method standard GB 50287-1999 Code for Geological Survey of Water Conservancy and Hydropower Engineering JGJ89-1992 Undisturbed soil sampling technical standard

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

The gravity failure of a geological body sliding down along the weak geological surface. Landslide usually has a dual meaning, it can refer to a process of gravity and geology, it can also refer to a result of gravitational geology.

Note: This code generally refers to landslides that have occurred and unstable slopes or deformed bodies that may be damaged in the form of landslides.

Under the action of gravity, the geological body suddenly accelerates or rolls down (jumping) from a high steep slope. It has obvious breaking and overturning phenomena.

Note: The collapse in this code includes dangerous rock masses and collapsed accumulations.

A geological body that is cut and separated by multiple groups of discontinuous structural surfaces, has poor stability, and may collapse in the form of toppling, falling or slumping.

Under the action of gravity, a geological separation body that does not form a clear slip or collapse is easily transformed into a landslide or collapse under artificial disturbance such as excavation.

Through investigation, surveying and mapping, prospecting and other methods, comprehensive reports and maps are provided for the geological work carried out in the landslide area.

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