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DZ/T 0221-2006

**Monitoring code of rockfall, landslide and debris flow
(English Translation)**

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Foreword

Appendix F and Appendix H of this specification are normative appendices, and Appendix A, Appendix B, Appendix C, Appendix D, Appendix E, Appendix G, and Appendix I are Informative appendix.

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. the Three Gorges Reservoir Area Geological Disaster Prevention and Control Headquarters of the Ministry of Land and Resources (formerly Lianziya and Huangla of the Three Gorges of the Yangtze River) Stone Geological Disaster Prevention Project Headquarters).

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This code is interpreted by the Department of Geology and Environment of the Ministry of Land and Resources.

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Introduction

In order to improve the level of collapse, landslide deformation monitoring and debris flow monitoring, and to standardize monitoring behavior, this code is formulated.

This code was drafted in 1994 and has been tried out in the geological disaster prevention and control project in the Three Gorges Reservoir area, and has been revised this time.

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Specifications for monitoring collapse, landslide, and debris flow

1 Scope

This code specifies the monitoring content, monitoring methods, monitoring point network layout, and monitoring data collation of landslide, collapse deformation and debris flow activities.

And technical requirements such as deformation and damage or activity prediction.

This code is applicable to the monitoring of landslides, avalanches and mudslides that have occurred and may continue or reoccur in deformation, destruction and activities.

And monitoring of natural or artificial slopes and mud-rock flow active trenches (or slopes) that are likely to collapse.

This specification focuses on professional monitoring, and part of the content is available for group testing and group defense monitoring.

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.

DZ/T 0218 Landslide Prevention Engineering Survey Specification DZ/T 0220 Debris flow disaster prevention and control engineering survey specifications

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

Displacement, settlement, uplift, inclination, deflection, cracks of the rock and soil within a certain depth of the ground and underground and the buildings and structures on it such as micro and macro phenomena, periodic or real-time measurement within a certain period of time.

4.1 Monitoring tasks

- a) Monitoring the deformation or activity characteristics of landslides, collapses, and debris flows and related elements.
- b) To study the geological environment, types and characteristics of landslides, collapses and debris flows, analyze their formation mechanisms, activities and induce their deformation and destruction the main factors and influencing factors of damage or activity, evaluate its stability.
- c) To study and master the laws and development trends of landslides, collapse, deformation and destruction, and debris flow activities, as well as for geological disaster prevention and control engineering surveys Provide information for investigation, design and construction, and check the effects of prevention and control projects.
- d) Research and formulate criteria for landslide, collapse, deformation and damage and debris flow activity criteria, and timely forecast the occurrence of disasters in accordance with relevant regulations Time, place and intensity (magnitude).

4.2 Professional monitoring

The professionally monitored landslides, collapses and debris flows should be landslides, collapses and debris flows with poor stability.

Professional monitoring stations (points) are divided into four levels according to the importance of their locations, as shown in Table 1.

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