

ICS 07.060
CCS P 13

DZ

**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

DZ/T 0261-2014

**Specification of comprehensive survey for landslide, collapse
and debris flow(1: 50000)**

滑坡崩塌泥石流灾害调查规范（1：50000） 清晰版

(English Translation)

Issued on: January 1, 1970

Implemented on: December 1, 2014

Issued by: Ministry of Land and Resources

Table of Contents

Foreword

Introduction

1 Scope

2 Normative references

3 Terms and definitions

Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard was proposed by the Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China.

This standard is under the jurisdiction of the National Land Resources Standardization Technical Committee (SCA/TC93).

This standard was drafted. China Geological Environment Monitoring Institute, China Geological Survey Xi'an Geological Survey Center, China Academy of Geological Sciences Institute of Mechanics, Chengdu Geological Survey Center of China Geological Survey, Aviation Remote Sensing Center of Ministry of Land and Resources, Sichuan Geological Survey.

Introduction

To standardize the investigation and evaluation of geological disasters, and guide the development of the 1:500,000 geological disaster investigation work in the national geological disaster-prone area.

Set this standard.

For more than 20 years, China has carried out a 1:500,000 environmental geological survey, large rivers and important traffic in the country.

Special investigations on geological disasters along the line, especially the county (city) geological disaster investigation and zoning work covering the mountainous and hilly areas of the country.

Initially found out the distribution of geological disasters in China, divided the geological disaster-prone areas and dangerous areas, and established a group monitoring and prevention system to effectively alleviate Loss of geological disasters. However, with the

rapid development of China's social economy, landslides, collapses, mudslides, etc. are intensifying, seriously damaging the people.

For the safety of life and property and the sustainable development of the social economy, there is an urgent need for more systematic, accurate, and accurate survey data.

According to the "Regulations on Prevention and Control of Geological Disasters" issued by the State Council and the "Decision of the State Council on Strengthening Prevention and Control of Geological Disasters", the country carried out a 1:50000 geological disaster investigation, providing a basis for governments at all levels to formulate geological disaster prevention planning and implement geological disaster warning projects.

Basis.

Specification for investigation of landslide collapse debris flow disaster (1:50000)

1 Scope

This standard specifies the content, control accuracy, basic methods and results of the landslide, collapse, and debris flow hazard investigation (1:50000).

Acceptance and other requirements.

This standard applies to regional investigations of three types of geological disasters such as landslides, collapses and debris flows.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the dated version applies to this article.

Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this document.

DZ/T 0218-2006 landslide prevention engineering exploration specification

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Landslide

The geological body slides down the geological weak face under the action of gravity. Landslide usually has a double meaning, gravity sliding process, or weight Force sliding geological bodies and accumulations.

Collapse rockfall

Under the action of gravity, the geological body suddenly accelerates to collapse, roll or

jump from the high steep slope, with obvious breaking or overturning.

Debris flow A kind of mud, sand, stone and other solids in the mountain valley or slope surface under the action of natural and human factors such as rainfall, melting ice and breaking the bank.

The fluid of matter.

Slope natural slope

A natural slope formed by various geological processes with high elevations on the terrain, such as hillsides, coasts, river banks, etc.

Unstable slope A slope with deformation characteristics or trends such as creep, collapse, dumping or lateral cracking.

Dangerous rock mass dangerous rock mass A geological body that is cut and separated by multiple sets of discontinuous structural surfaces and has poor stability and may collapse in the form of dumping, falling or collapsing.

Deformable deformable rock mass or soil mass Geological separations that do not form clear slip or collapse due to gravity are easily converted into landslides or collapses under artificial disturbances such as excavation.