

山崩與地滑地質敏感區劃定

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摘 要

以往多認為坡地災害的問題能以工程技術克服，然而「順應自然」以及「防災重於救災、離災優於防災」的策略，才是災害預防的關鍵。99年底，我國通過地質法，明定中央主管機關應將具有特殊地質景觀、地質環境或有發生地質災害之虞之地區，公告為地質敏感區；其中，屬於「有發生地質災害之虞」的山崩與地滑地質敏感區，是以全國坡地廣域性調查與山崩潛勢評估的成果為基礎，劃定可能發生坡地災害之區域。一旦開發行為觸及各類型已公告之地質敏感區域，即應「加強地質調查」、「評估地質安全」，並提出因應對策，如果獲得目的事業主管機關審核通過後，仍可以繼續完成開發程序。因此，地質法的重要理念是：消極面在避免開發行為對於坡地環境的負面衝擊，以及坡地災害危及開發行為，積極面則在加強保障人民生命財產的安全。

關鍵字：地質法、山崩與地滑地質敏感區、坡地。

Zoning of Landslide-Landslip Geologically Sensitive Area

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Abstract

Previous thought of slopeland disaster issues could be overcome by engineering methods, but "away from areas with potential hazards" strategy is the key to disaster prevention. At the end of 2010, the Legislative Yuan passed through Geological Act, stating the public should be notified by the central regulatory authority of areas with special geologic scenery, environment or potential hazards. Landslide-landslip Geologically Sensitive Area, which belongs to "area with potential hazards", is delineated by the achievements of national geological investigation for the slopeland hazard, and of the assessment of landslide susceptibility. Once an area of land to be developed fall within a geologically sensitive region, it should first undergo a geologic site survey, safety assessment and mitigation strategy before filing an application for development. Passively, avoiding development activities from the negative impact of environment on hillside land or vice versa; actively, protecting the safety of people's lives and properties.

Key Words : Geological Act, Landslide-landslip Geologically Sensitive Area, Slope.

一、前言與地質法說明

臺灣處於板塊邊界之造山地質脆弱區域，坡地約占全島三分之二地區，近年來地震事件與極端降雨事件頻繁發生，常造成坡地大規模山崩與地滑事件。太魯閣九曲洞一帶、北部濱海公路的

落石現象，甚至是山區陡峭崖壁在地震或豪雨過後都相當常見落石災害；99年底梅姬颱風帶來極大的累積雨量與降雨強度，在蘇澳地區周緣坡地、山區聚落與蘇花公路沿線陡峭邊坡，普遍地誘發規模不一之表層的岩屑崩滑與深層的岩體滑動，而且不論有無保全對象的坡面皆然，莫拉克颱風也是類似情況，坡地災害廣泛的發生；九