

台 2 線 68K 八斗子落石災害致災成因初探

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摘要 基隆市北寧路於 2013 年 8 月 31 日下午發生高強度降雨事件 (最高達 94.5 mm/hr), 並導致台 2 線 68K+000 處於當日 16 時 19 分左右發生落石擊毀小客車之意外。本次落石災害之發生區屬於大寮層中段塊狀砂岩, 且為逆向坡之型態, 現地調查結果顯示本區域具有兩組傾角近乎垂直之節理面, 一組走向約略平行於海岸線, 另一組走向則約略垂直於海岸線。致災成因可能與長期雨水入滲及風化作用有關, 節理裂隙除因風化作用逐漸加大外, 節理面上之含鐵質結核亦可能於風化後體積增加, 進而加速節理開裂速度。本次落石災害之運動歷程大致可分為傾倒、滾動、墜落、彈跳、滾動等數段歷程, 落石運動過程耗時約 23 秒, 移動路徑上之植被與風化土壤層可能為遲滯落石運動之主因。本文將說明此次災害之地質調查成果, 並探討可能之破壞機制, 以供未來類似災害之防治對策參考。

關鍵詞：落石、地質調查、破壞機制。

The Study of Rockfall Mechanism at 68K on Provincial Highway No. 2

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ABSTRACT Several rockfalls caused damages on Highway No.2 during an intensive rainfall on August 31, 2013, in Keelung. One of the rockfalls hit a car and the event was captured by a camera. This study analyzes the mechanism of the rockfall based on the video and field investigation. Two major joints which led to the hazard, one was parallel to the coast and the other was perpendicular to the coast. Both of them were almost vertical and cut the rock into several blocks. Weathering processes may have lead to the extension of joints during the heavy rainfall; the infiltration and the surface runoff took the weathered material away, making the rock unable and ultimately leading to the rockfall. The process of this hazard can be divided into topple, roll, fall, bounce and roll. The rockfall took about 23 seconds in total. This paper focuses on the results of field investigation and the mechanism of the rockfall is also discussed.

Key Words : Rockfall, geological investigation, failure mechanism.

一、前言

臺灣位於菲律賓海板塊及歐亞大陸板塊之碰撞帶, 在構造上為一造山運動頻繁之活動帶, 屬板塊碰撞下產生之板塊邊緣島嶼。臺灣本島歷經劇烈之造山運動, 造成山坡地面積佔全臺四分之三以上, 坡體地質狀況脆弱破碎且陡峻, 易於地震、豪雨等外在因素擾動下發生落石災害。臺灣緊鄰高陡岩坡之聯絡道路, 如橫貫公路 (北橫、中橫、新中橫、南橫) 及濱海公路 (北部、蘇花) 落石阻斷道路事件, 常於颱風豪雨過後造成人

員傷亡災情 (王豐仁, 1994; 吳曉明, 1996; 紀宗吉與陳宏宇, 1997; 陳志豪, 2002; 陳柏村和江婉綺, 2010)。

本研究區域位於台 2 線北部濱海公路上, 依據交通部公路總局近三年 (2010~2013) 交通流量統計, 台 2 線北部濱海公路車流量高 (平均值為 166,841 車次/日) 且落石坍方災害頻繁, 自民國 68 年通車後其落石坍方造成人員傷亡災情不斷, 如民國 78 年北口標誌區至鼻頭附近落石造成三人死亡、民國 85 年水滴洞山崩活埋兩車六人 (陳榮河等, 1997)。另根據交通部公路防救災資訊系統 (<http://www.bobe168.tw/>) 統計近年

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