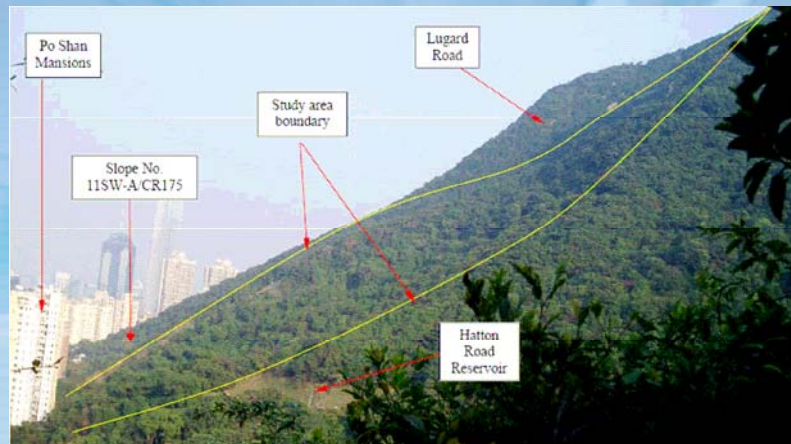


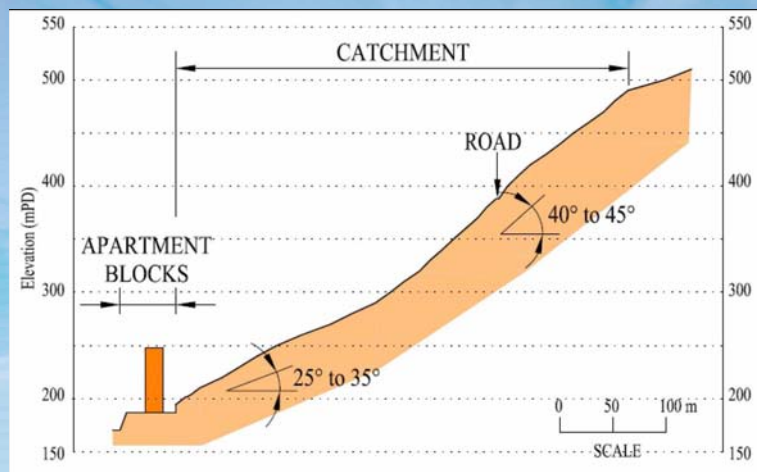


Po Shan Catchment



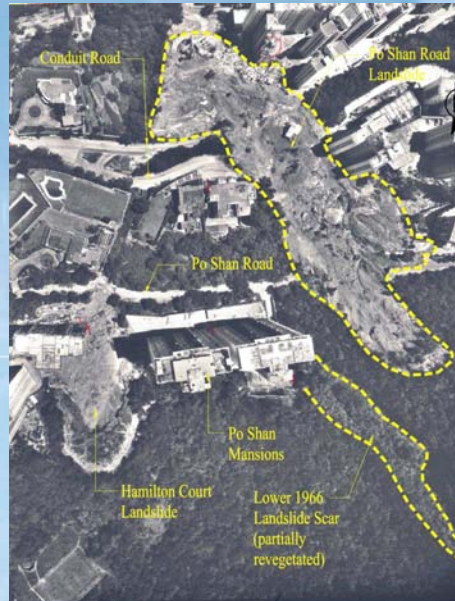
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Section Through Catchment



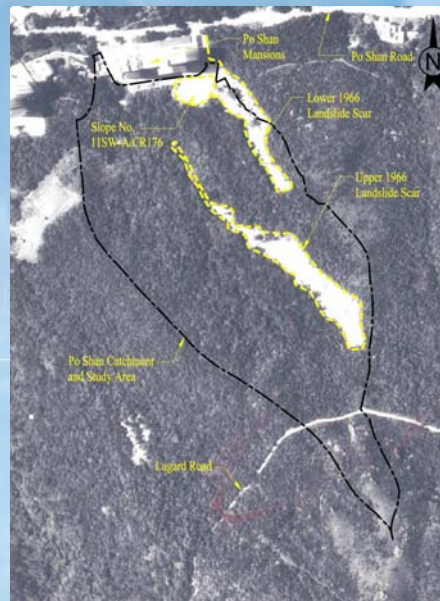
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1972 Po Shan Road Landslide



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1966 Natural Terrain Landslides



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Historical Landslide Events



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Mid-levels Study

- Three rows of horizontal drains
- Max. length ~ 80m
- Surface drainage collection system



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Signs of Recent Movement



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Geology

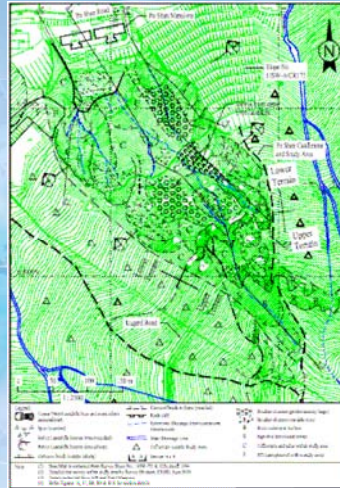
- Colluvium (20m max.) overlying weathering profile of volcanic bedrock (30m max.) in lower portion of the site
- Saprolite and rock exposures predominate over upper portion of site above line of rock cliffs
- Two classes of colluvium: older deposit that has weathered insitu and younger deposit with higher proportion of coarse clasts and boulders
- Rockfall debris below rock cliffs



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Geomorphology

- Catchment defined by divergent spur ridges
- Poorly defined drainage lines within
- Two lines of rock cliffs
- Elongate debris lobes below rock cliffs
- Relict landslide scars along flanks

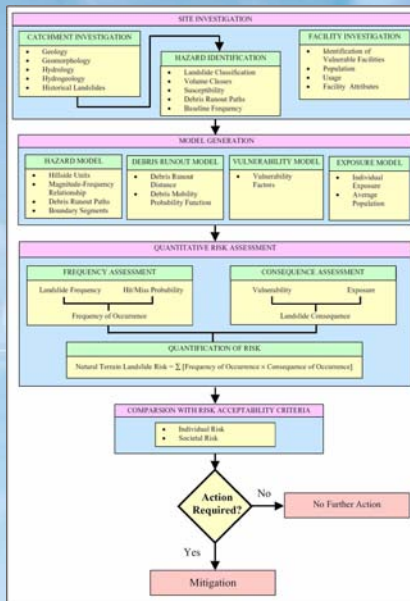


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Quantitative Risk Assessment

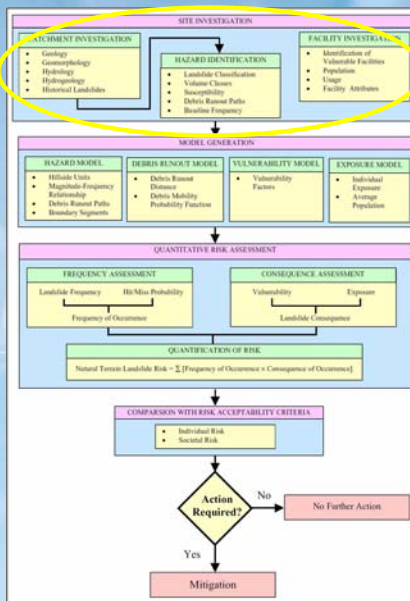
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Overall QRA Methodology



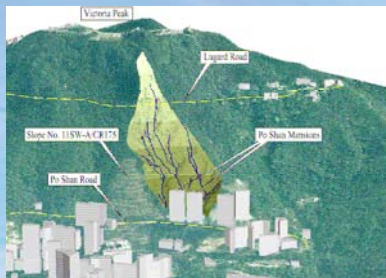
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Site Investigation



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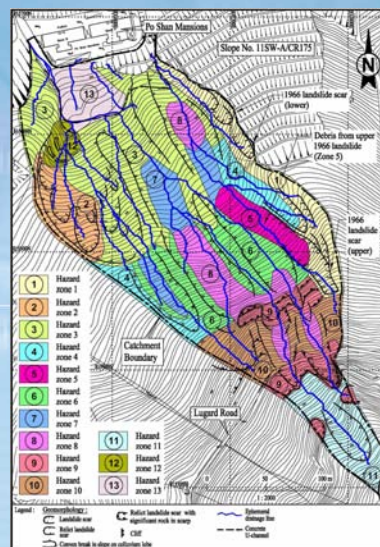
Hazard identification and hazard model



- **Landslide Hazards**
 - Type I: Shallow retrogression in old colluvium, E & W flanks
 - Type II: Shallow debris slides in upper portion of catchment
 - Type III: Rock slides on the rock cliffs
 - Type IV: Deep-seated failures in old colluvium & saprolite
- **Types I & III dominant**

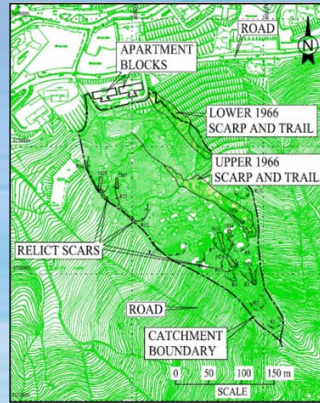
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Natural Terrain Landslide Hazard Zones



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Landslide Volume Classes



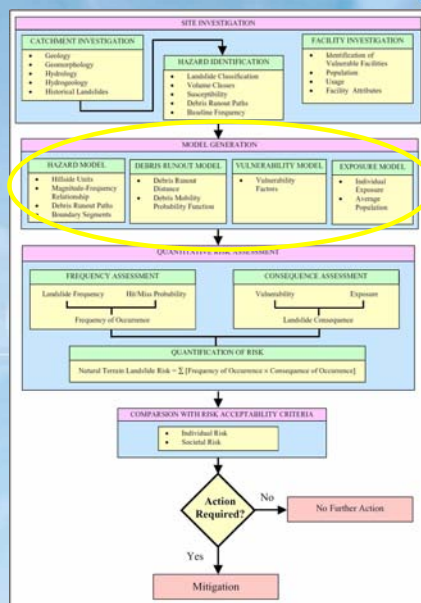
Historical Landslides

Historical upper bound volume ~ 4000m³

Landslide Volume Class	Volume (m ³)		Selected Mid-range Volume (m ³)
	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	
H1	10	200	100
H2a	200	800	500
H2b	800	2000	1000
H3a	2000	8000	5000

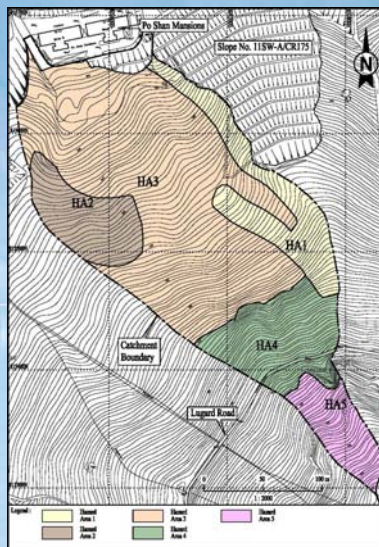
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Model Generation



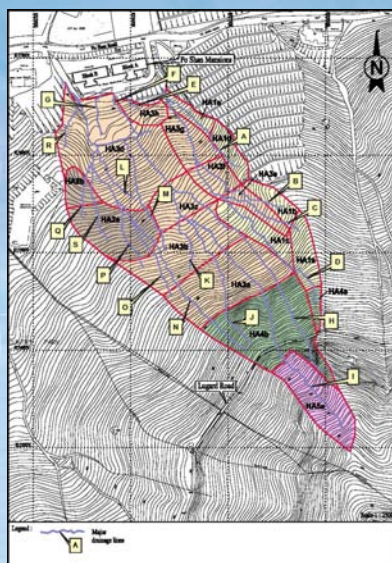
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Natural Terrain Landslide Hazard Areas



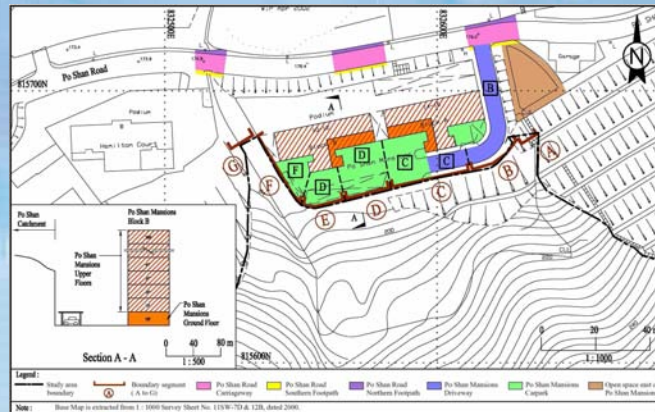
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Hillside Units and Drainage Lines



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Boundary Segments and Vulnerable Facilities



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Magnitude-Frequency Relationship

Hazard Area	Hillside Unit	Surface Area (m ²)	Relative Susceptibility	Distributed Natural Terrain Landslide Frequency (no./year)			
				H1	H2a	H2b	H3a
HA1	HA1a	2098	2	5.12E-03	0	1.54E-02	0
	HA1b	1265	1	1.55E-03	0	4.63E-03	0
	HA1c	2475	2	0	0	0	1.00E-03
	HA1d	1490	2	0	1.5E-02	0	0
	HA1e	996	1	0	5.01E-03	0	0
HA2	HA2a	4904	1	5.33E-02	6.39E-03	1.06E-03	0
	HA2b	1236	1	1.34E-02	1.61E-03	2.68E-04	0
	HA3a	7868	4	1.00E-02	7.64E-04	7.64E-05	0
HA3	HA3b	6109	2	3.89E-03	2.97E-04	2.97E-05	0
	HA3c	2570	1	8.19E-04	6.24E-05	6.24E-06	0
	HA3d	11683	1	3.72E-03	2.84E-04	2.84E-05	0
	HA3e	1326	2	8.45E-04	6.44E-05	6.44E-06	0
	HA3f	1618	1	5.16E-04	3.93E-05	3.93E-06	0
	HA3g	2514	1	8.10E-04	6.10E-05	6.10E-06	0
	HA3h	1161	1	3.70E-04	2.82E-05	2.82E-06	0
HA4	HA4a	596	1	7.07E-04	1.31E-04	2.07E-05	5.32E-06
	HA4b	10610	1	1.26E-02	2.34E-03	3.69E-04	9.47E-05
HA5	HA5a	4792	1	2.13E-03	4.25E-04	5.00E-05	0

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Debris Mobility Modelling (DMM)

- GEO-DAN (after Hungr, 1995)
- Assumed 'Voellmy Fluid' model to describe basal flow resistance
 - Apparent Friction Angle, ϕ
 - Turbulence Coefficient, ξ
- Range of debris mobility estimated by:
 - Runout distance for 7 sets of basal flow resistance parameters
 - Block probability function for parameter sets

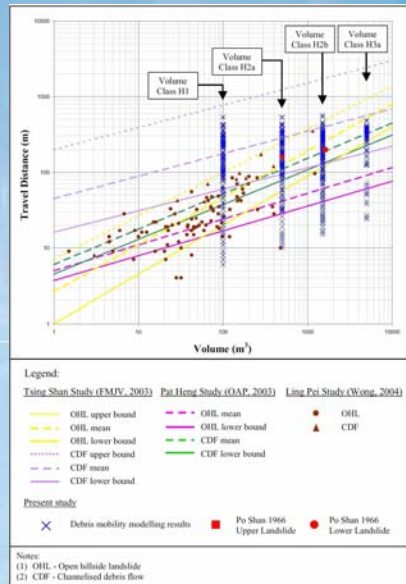
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Parameter Sets and Probability Function

Parameter Set	Apparent Friction Angle, ϕ (°)	Turbulence Coefficient, ξ (m/s ²)	Probability Distribution of Debris Mobility for Landslide Volume Class			
			H1	H2a	H2b	H3a
1	8	500	0	0	0	2%
2	11	500	0	0	2%	5%
3	15	1000	0	3%	5%	13%
4	20	1000	3%	7%	13%	30%
5	25	5000	7%	20%	35%	30%
6	30	5000	45%	35%	35%	10%
7	35	∞	45%	35%	10%	10%

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DMM Results



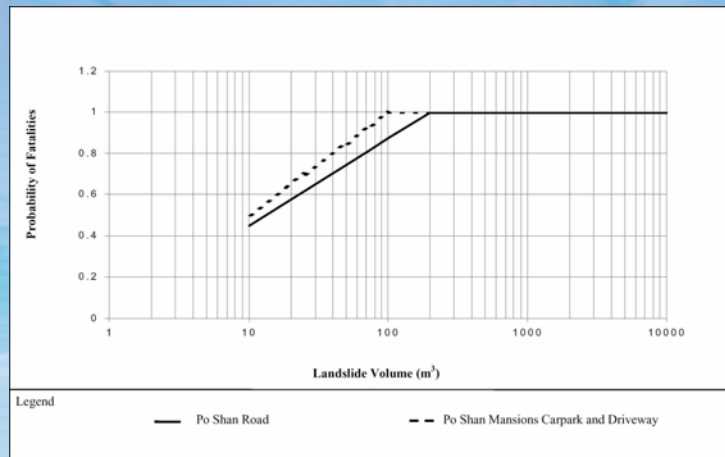
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Vulnerability Model

- Overall Vulnerability Factor = Product of individual attribute-specific factors
- Debris-related attributes
 - Volume
 - Mobility
- Facility-related attributes
 - Vehicle Protection
 - Building Protection

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Vehicle Protection Factor, V_p



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Exposure Model

- For each Vulnerable Facility:
 - Individual Exposure (Most Vulnerable Individual)
 - Average Populations

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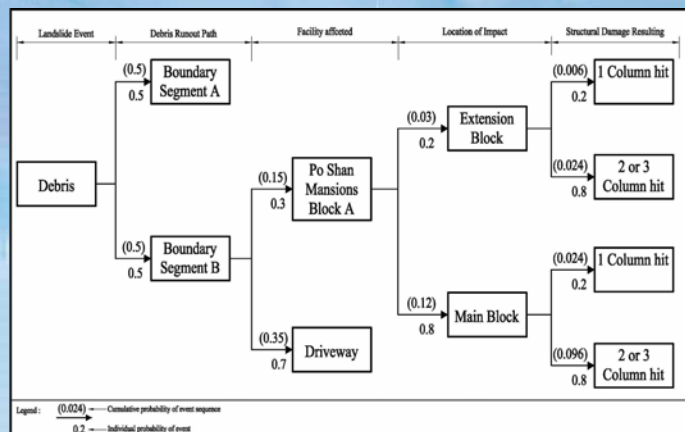
Individual Exposure and Average Populations

Vulnerable Facility	Individual Exposure	Average Population
Po Shan Rd Nth Footpath (Segment 1)	1.8E-05	1.1E-02
Po Shan Rd Nth Footpath (Segment 2)	2.1E-04	1.3E-02
Po Shan Rd Nth Footpath (Segment 3)	2.5E-04	1.5E-02
Po Shan Rd Carriageway (Segment 1)	3.6E-05	2.6E-02
Po Shan Rd Carriageway (Segment 2)	4.4E-05	3.1E-02
Po Shan Rd Carriageway (Segment 3)	2.5E-04	3.6E-01
Po Shan Rd Nth Footpath (Segment 1)	1.8E-05	1.1E-02
Po Shan Rd Nth Footpath (Segment 2)	2.1E-04	1.3E-02
Po Shan Rd Nth Footpath (Segment 3)	2.5E-05	1.5E-02
Open Space East of Po Shan Mansions	6.9E-05	3.0E-02
Po Shan Mansions Driveway	2.4E-04	8.3E-02
Po Shan Mansions Carpark (Pedestrians)	Segment B	1.3E-04
	Segment C	3.4E-04
	Segment D	2.7E-04
	Segment E	3.2E-04
	Segment F	2.2E-04
Po Shan Mansions Carpark (Veh. Pass.)	Segment B	1.3E-04
	Segment C	1.8E-04
	Segment D	1.2E-03
	Segment E	1.8E-04
	Segment F	1.8E-04
Po Shan Mansions Ground Floor	3.2E-01	2.1E+00
Po Shan Mansions Upper Floors	7.5E-01	1.2E+02

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Building Collapse Scenario

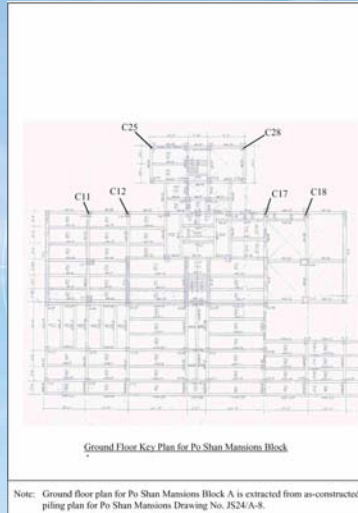
■ Event-tree



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Building Collapse Scenario

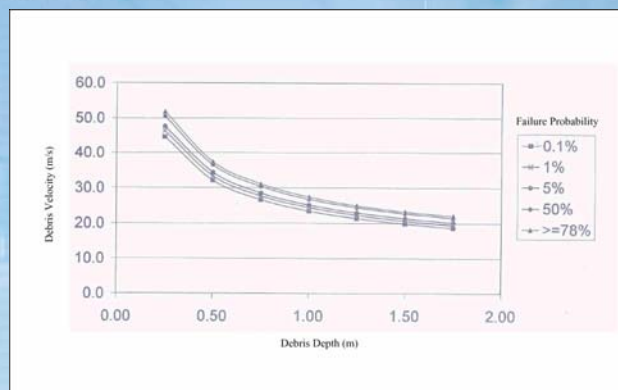
■ Structural Analysis



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Building Collapse Scenario

■ Probability of Collapse



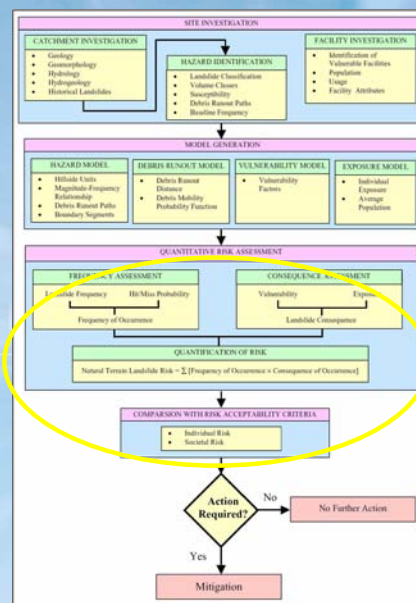
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Building Collapse Scenario

- DMM Results
- Floor Area Affected
- Vulnerability
- Individual Exposure & Average Populations

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Risk Quantification & Acceptability Criteria



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Quantification of Risk

Risk

=

$$\Sigma(\text{Frequency of Occurrence} \times \text{Consequence of Occurrence})$$

- Individual Risk

- Societal Risk

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Individual Risk

- Personal Individual Risk

- $\Sigma(\text{Frequency of Occurrence} \times \text{Vulnerability} \times \text{Individual Exposure})$

- Summation for:

- All volume classes
- All hillside units
- Individual facilities

- Acceptability Criterion: $< 10^{-4}$

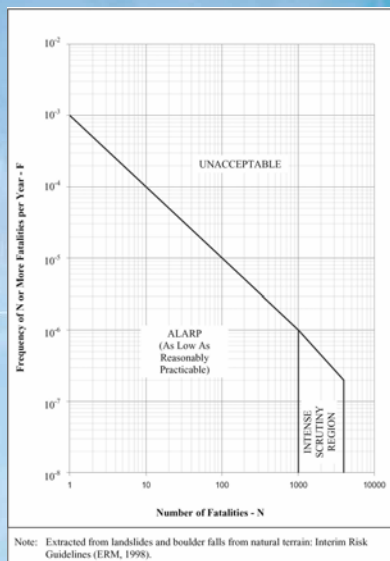
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Societal Risk

- Potential Loss of Life (PLL)
- $\Sigma(\text{Frequency of Occurrence} \times \text{Vulnerability} \times \text{Average Population})$
- Summation for:
 - All Volume Classes
 - All hillside units
 - All facilities
- Acceptability criteria applied to generated F-N pairs and based on ALARP principle

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Societal Risk Acceptability Criteria



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Individual Risk at Vulnerable Facilities (Current Condition)

Vulnerable Facility	Personal Individual Risk
Po Shan Rd Northern Footpath	1.2E-07
Po Shan Rd Carriageway	1.7E-07
Po Shan Rd Southern Footpath	3.4E-07
Open Space East of Po Shan Mansions	3.6E-07
Po Shan Mansions Driveway	1.6E-06
Po Shan Mansions Carpark	2.2E-06
Po Shan Mansions Ground Floor	2.1E-04
Po Shan Mansions Upper Floors	8.6E-07

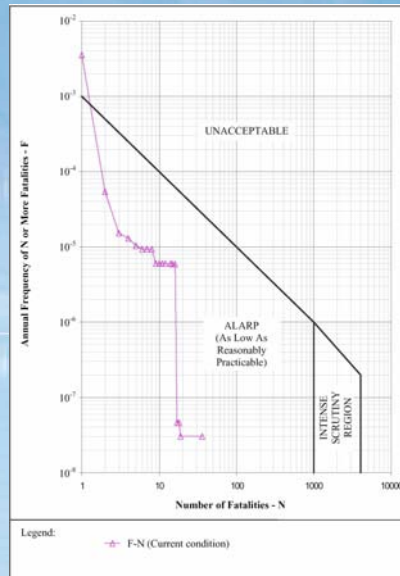
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Societal Risk at Vulnerable Facilities (Current Condition)

Vulnerable Facility	PLL
Po Shan Rd Northern Footpath	7.2E-06
Po Shan Rd Carriageway	2.4E-04
Po Shan Rd Southern Footpath	2.0E-05
Open Space East of Po Shan Mansions	1.6E-04
Po Shan Mansions Driveway	5.5E-04
Po Shan Mansions Carpark (Pedestrians)	9.2E-04
Po Shan Mansions Carpark (Veh. Pass.)	4.5E-04
Po Shan Mansions Ground Floor	1.4E-03
Po Shan Mansions Upper Floors	1.4E-04
Total	3.9E-03

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Societal Risk presented as F-N Curve



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PLL Attributable to Hazard Areas (Current Condition)

Hazard Area	PLL	%
HA1	3.6E-03	92.0
HA2	6.2E-05	1.6
HA3	1.1E-04	2.7
HA4	1.3E-04	3.4
HA5	7.7E-06	0.2
Total	3.9E-03	100

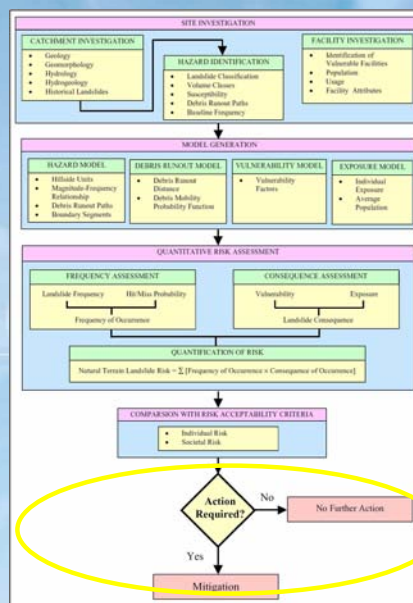
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PLL Attributable to Volume Classes (Current Condition)

Volume Class	Volume Range (m³)	PLL	%
H1	10 – 200	6.5E-05	1.7
H2a	200 – 800	6.1E-04	15.8
H2b	800 – 2000	2.4E-03	62.8
H3a	2000 - 8000	7.7E-04	19.8
Total		3.9E-03	100

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Mitigation



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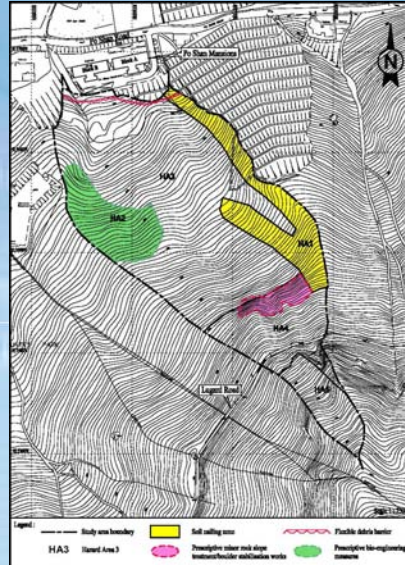
Maximum Justifiable Expenditure

- $MJE = (PLL \times \text{Design Life} \times \text{'Value of a Life'} \times \text{Aversion Factor})$
 - Design Life = 120 years
 - Value of Life = HK\$24 million to 33 million
 - Aversion Factor = unity
- $\Rightarrow MJE = \text{HK\$11 million to 15 million}$

Mitigation Strategy

- Combination of Preventive and Protective Measures
- Preventive Works comprising:
 - Localised soil nailing within Hazard Area 1
- Prescriptive measures comprising:
 - Flexible debris barrier along northern catchment boundary
 - Surface drainage improvement
 - Minor rock slope/boulder stabilisation at rock cliffs
 - Bio-engineering measures in Hazard Area HA2
- Estimated cost = HK\$6 million < MJE

Mitigation Works Scheme



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Residual Risk

- Reduce frequency of occurrence of natural terrain landslides in all volume classes in Hazard Area HA1 by factor of 100.
- Individual Risk
- Societal Risk

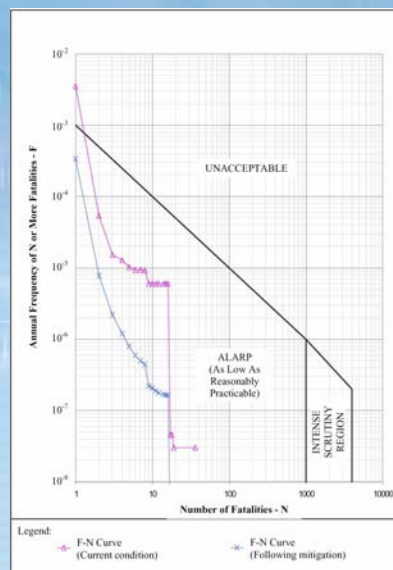
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Individual Risk (Following Mitigation)

Vulnerable Facility	Personal Individual Risk
Po Shan Rd Northern Footpath	1.0E-08
Po Shan Rd Carriageway	5.0E-09
Po Shan Rd Southern Footpath	2.9E-08
Open Space East of Po Shan Mansions	7.9E-08
Po Shan Mansions Driveway	2.5E-07
Po Shan Mansions Carpark	5.0E-08
Po Shan Mansions Ground Floor	2.2E-05
Po Shan Mansions Upper Floors	2.9E-08

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Societal Risk (Following Mitigation)



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The slide has a blue background with a faint world map in the center. Radiating lines extend from the map towards the corners. Faint technical terms are visible: 'PROTECTION' at the top left, 'INNOVATE' at the top right, 'REGENERATION' at the bottom left, and 'SUSTAINABLE' at the bottom right. The text 'THANK YOU' is prominently displayed in the upper center.

THANK YOU

FUGRO SCOTT WILSON JOINT VENTURE

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