

Demonstration of Road Safety Assessment

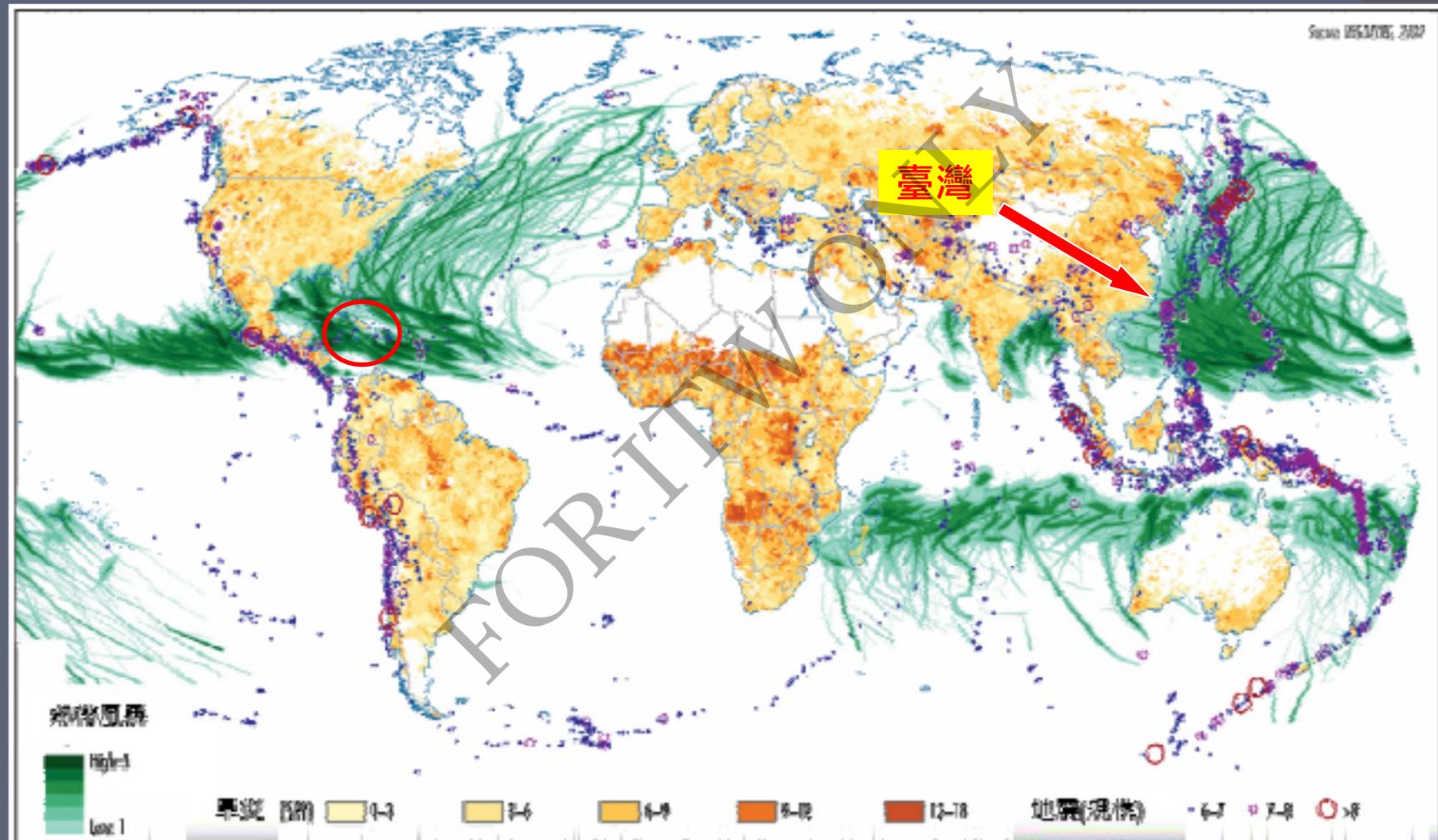
(Early Warning System Application)

Presentation Outlines

1. Integrated Hazard Mitigation Concept
2. Watershed Management for Highway Bridges
3. Active Risk Management for Mountain Highways
4. Early-warning Mechanism for Highway Hazard Mitigation
5. Case Study for Verification

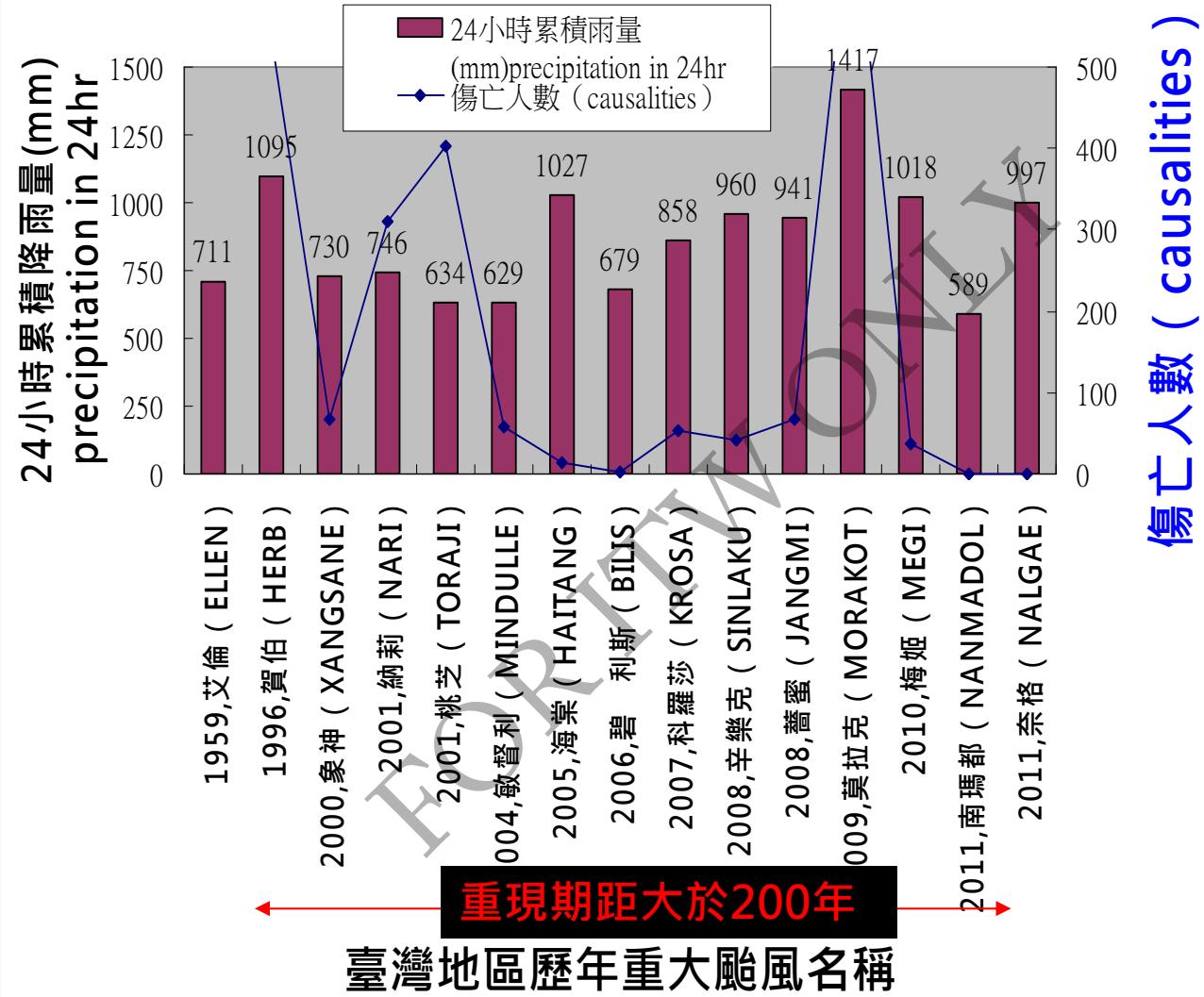


全球天然災害潛勢分佈圖

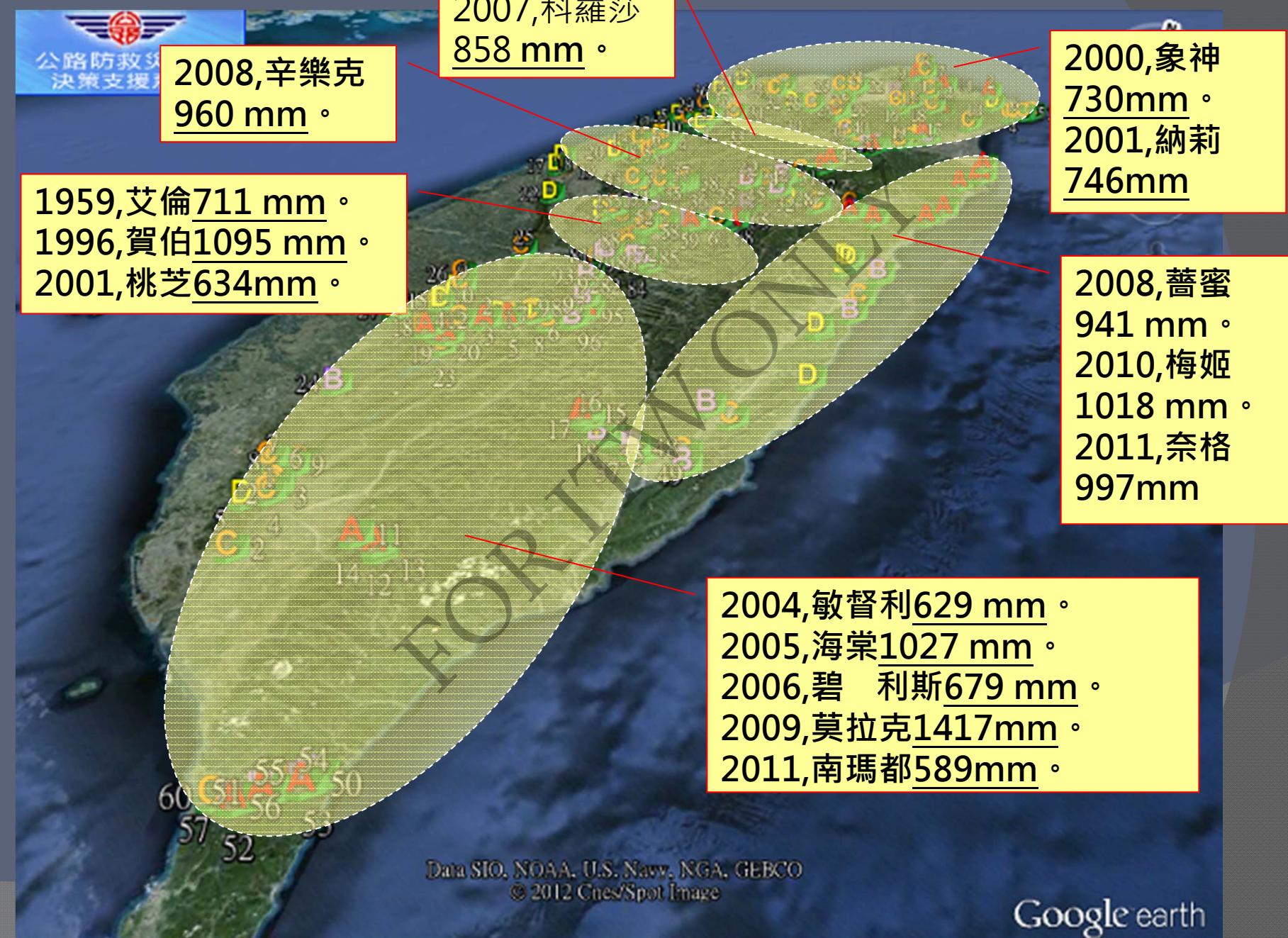


資料來源：世界銀行評估

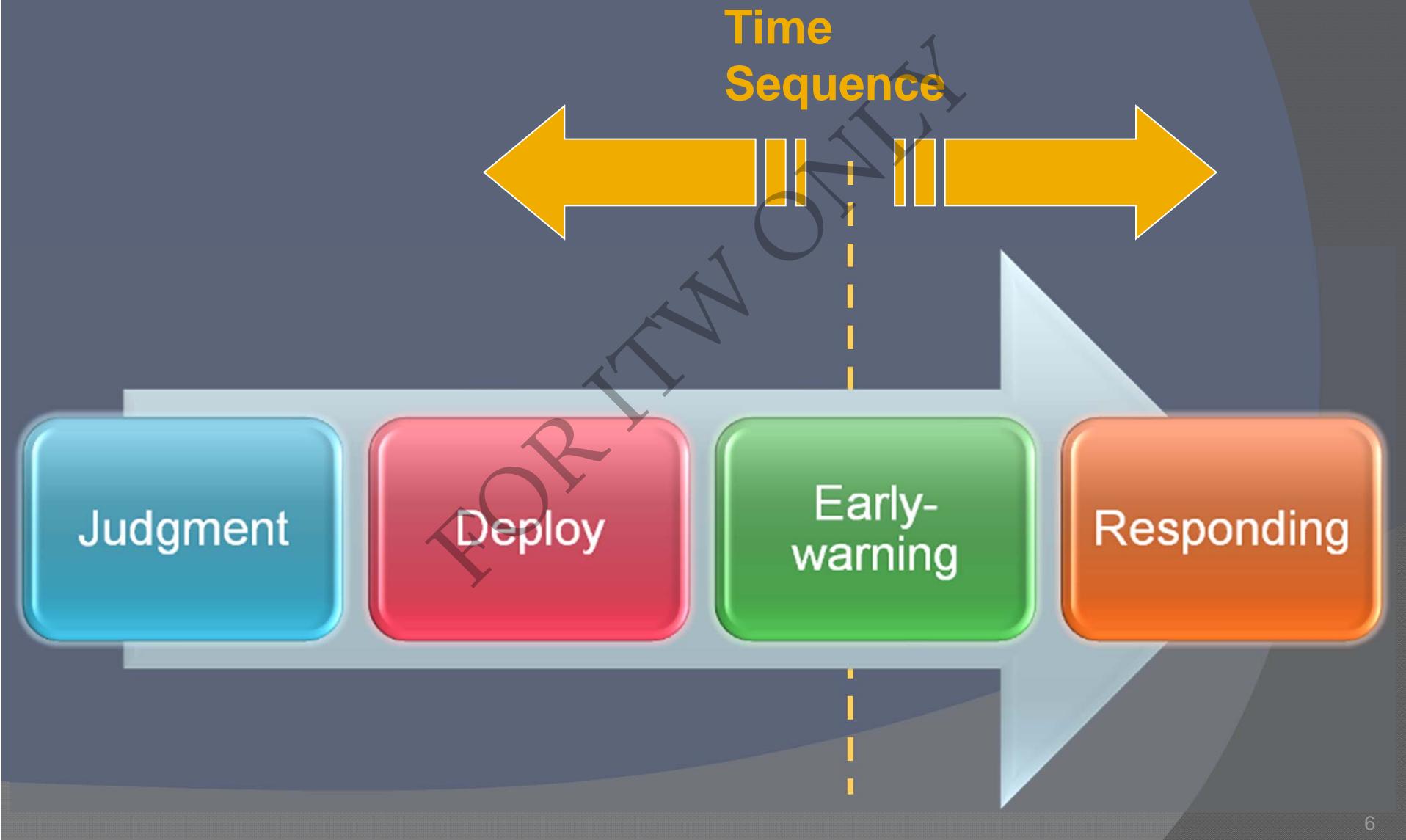
臺灣地區歷年重大劇烈天氣下降雨量與傷亡人數統計圖



臺灣地區歷年重大颱風24小時累積最大降雨量與發生地示意圖



Integrated Hazard Mitigation



早期預警 (early warning) - 雲 (cloud of meteorology)

災時預警 (pre-warning) - 雨 (rainfall)



各類災害警戒顏色燈號訂定原則

顏色燈號	Pantone 色號 (色彩數值)	危險等級	優先順序	管制方案	疏散撤離
紅色		Red 032 C (M100 Y100)	高	第一優先	禁止、封閉、強制
橙色		Orange 021 C (M50 Y100)	中	第二優先	加強注意
黃色		Yellow 012C (Y100)	低	第三優先	注意、警戒、通知、警告
綠色		Hexachrome Green C (C100 Y100)		一般狀況、平時、整備作業	

行政院101年3月27日院臺忠字第1010126718A號函各類災害警戒顏色
燈號訂定原則

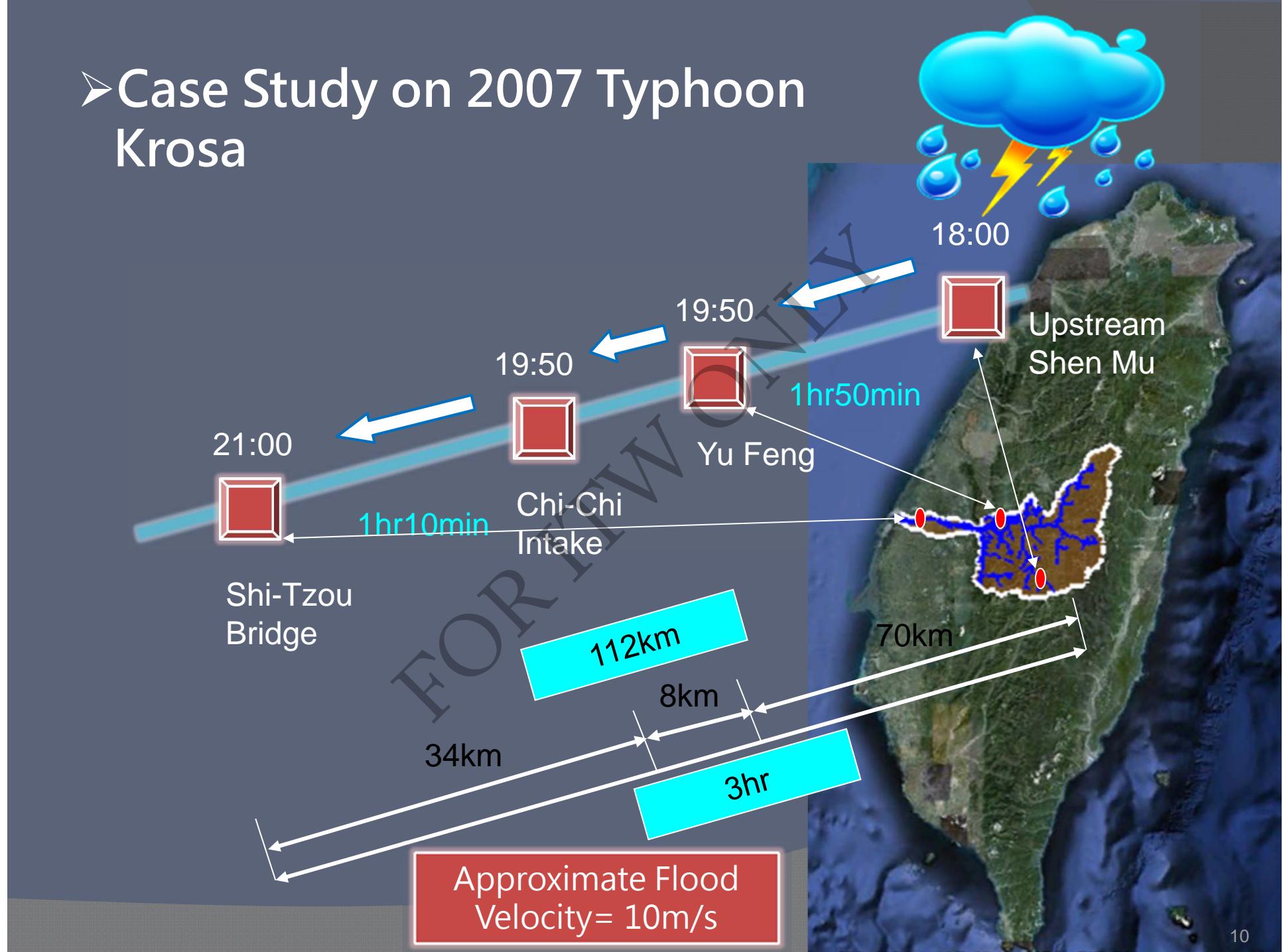
Watershed Management for Highway Bridges

- Active risk management scheme could be installed for midstream and downstream bridges by monitoring rainfall and river flow conditions in the upstream area.
- Historical rainfall patterns and critical flow conditions were collected and analyzed to identify potential hazard pattern .



Wei F. Lee et al, 2010

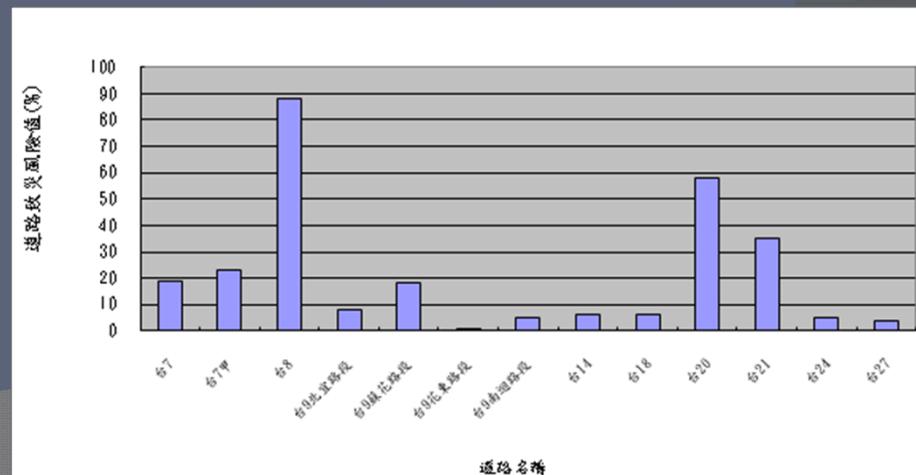
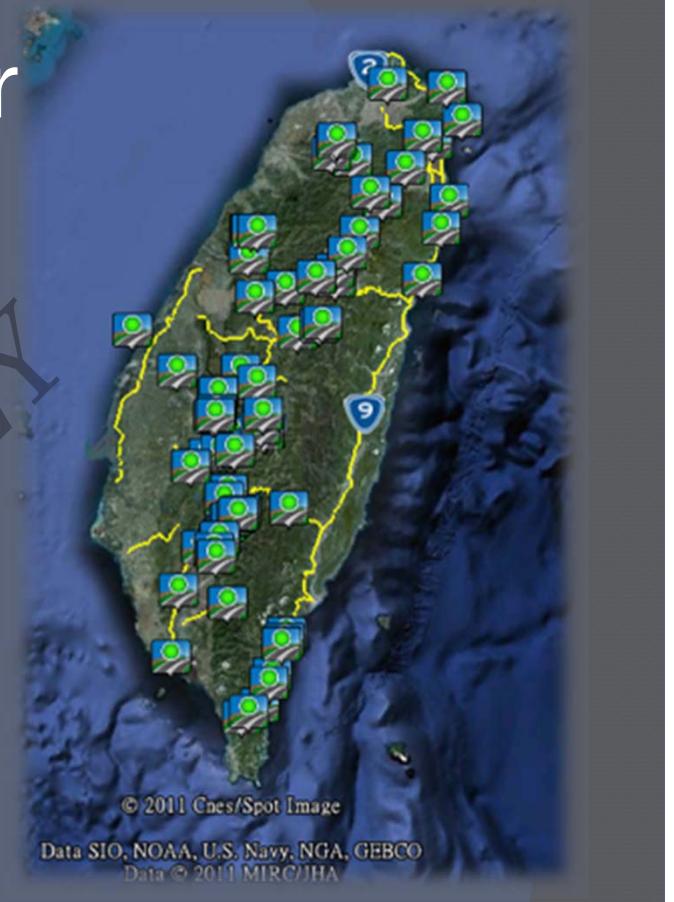
➤ Case Study on 2007 Typhoon Krosa



Active Risk Management for Mountain Highways

- To monitor and equip high risk mountain highway sections based on data of historical hazard events and damage scales
- Protocol of responding program is divided into **early warning**, **warning**, and **action** three levels, with according threshold rainfall indices.
- total **64 monitoring section** throughout all mountain highways in Taiwan.

Risk Statistics for Mountain Highways (1997~2007), NCDR

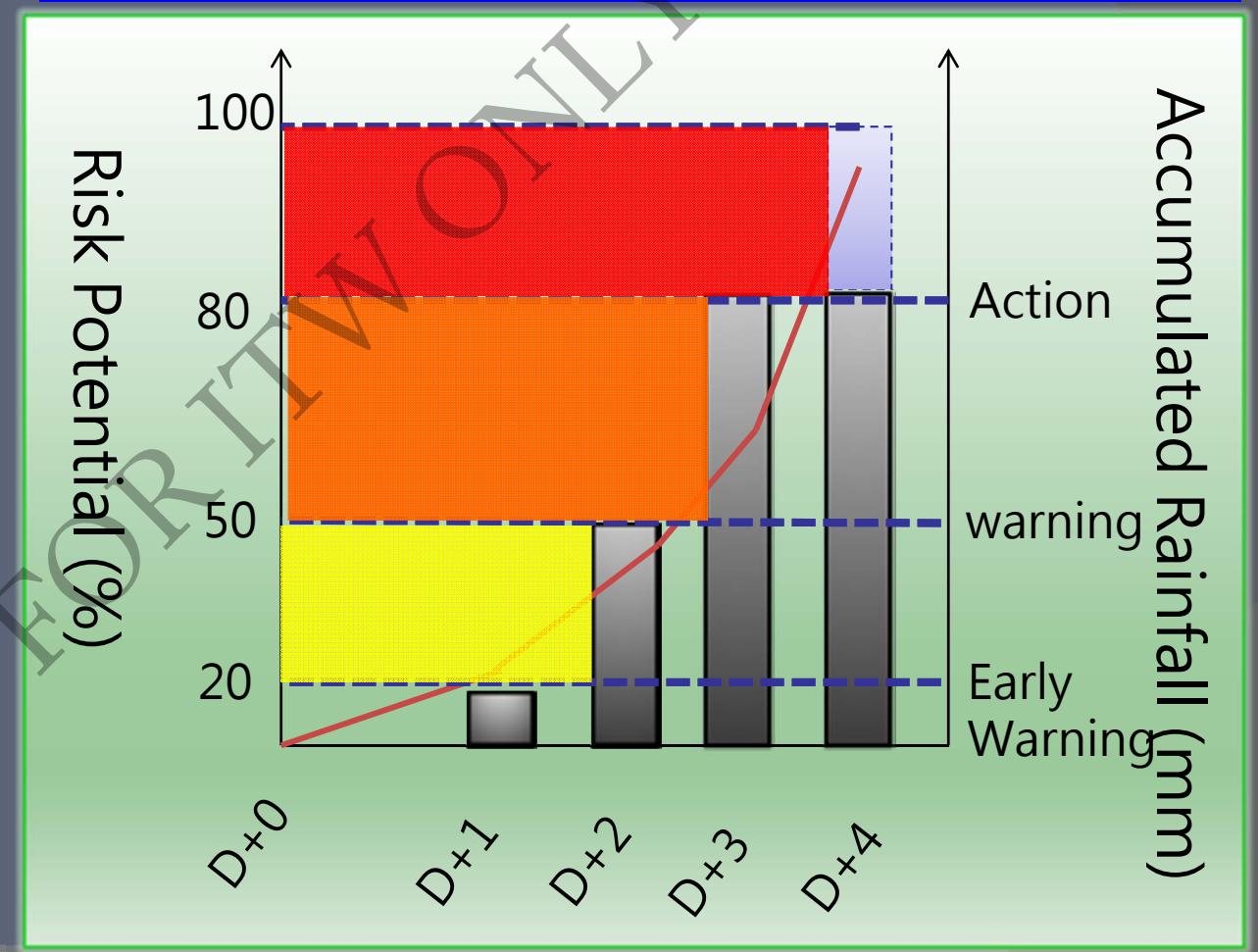


➤ Responding Protocol

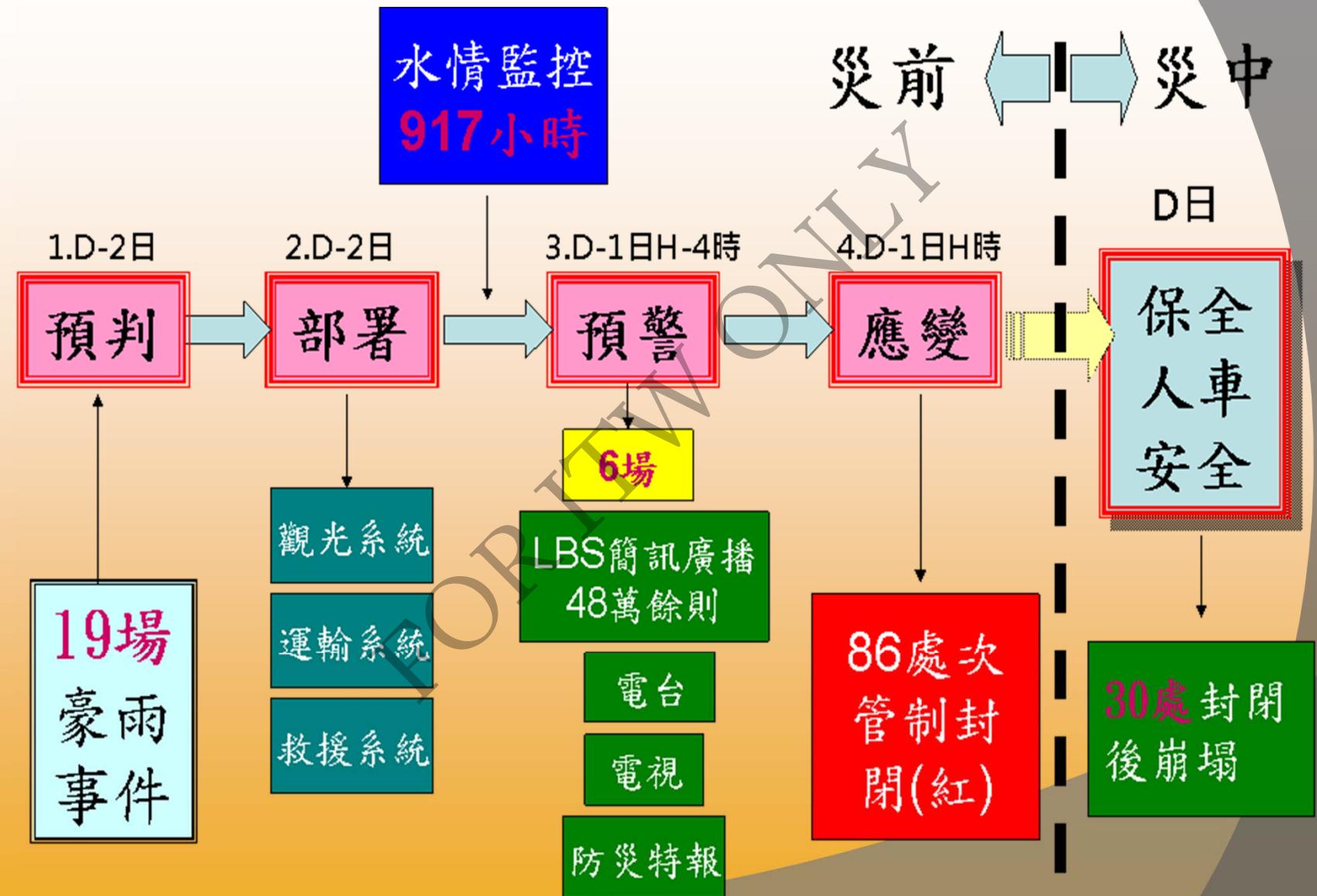
Early Warning (yellow)	Warning (orange)	Action (traffic control)
<p>Def. : Rainfall indices are predicted to reach threshold values or monitored rainfall indices reaches threshold values</p> <p>Traffic Control : Maintain normal traffic, and install control point management forces</p> <p>Information : Government broadcast systems for refreshing cautious reminders</p>	<p>Def. : Rainfall indices reach critical values</p> <p>Traffic Control : In cases of small rock falls or erosion, drivers will be advised to stop entering high risk highway sections</p> <p>Information : Both broadcasting and local signs</p>	<p>Def. : Action or emergency levels of rainfall indices are reached.</p> <p>Traffic Control : Traffic would be closed and monitored closely</p> <p>Information : Traffic closure messages would be sent out via all news media including high risk sections and locations of shelter stations</p>

➤ Diagram of risk management

Risk could be defined as the probabilities of failure and consequences caused by the failure of the protected objects under hazards



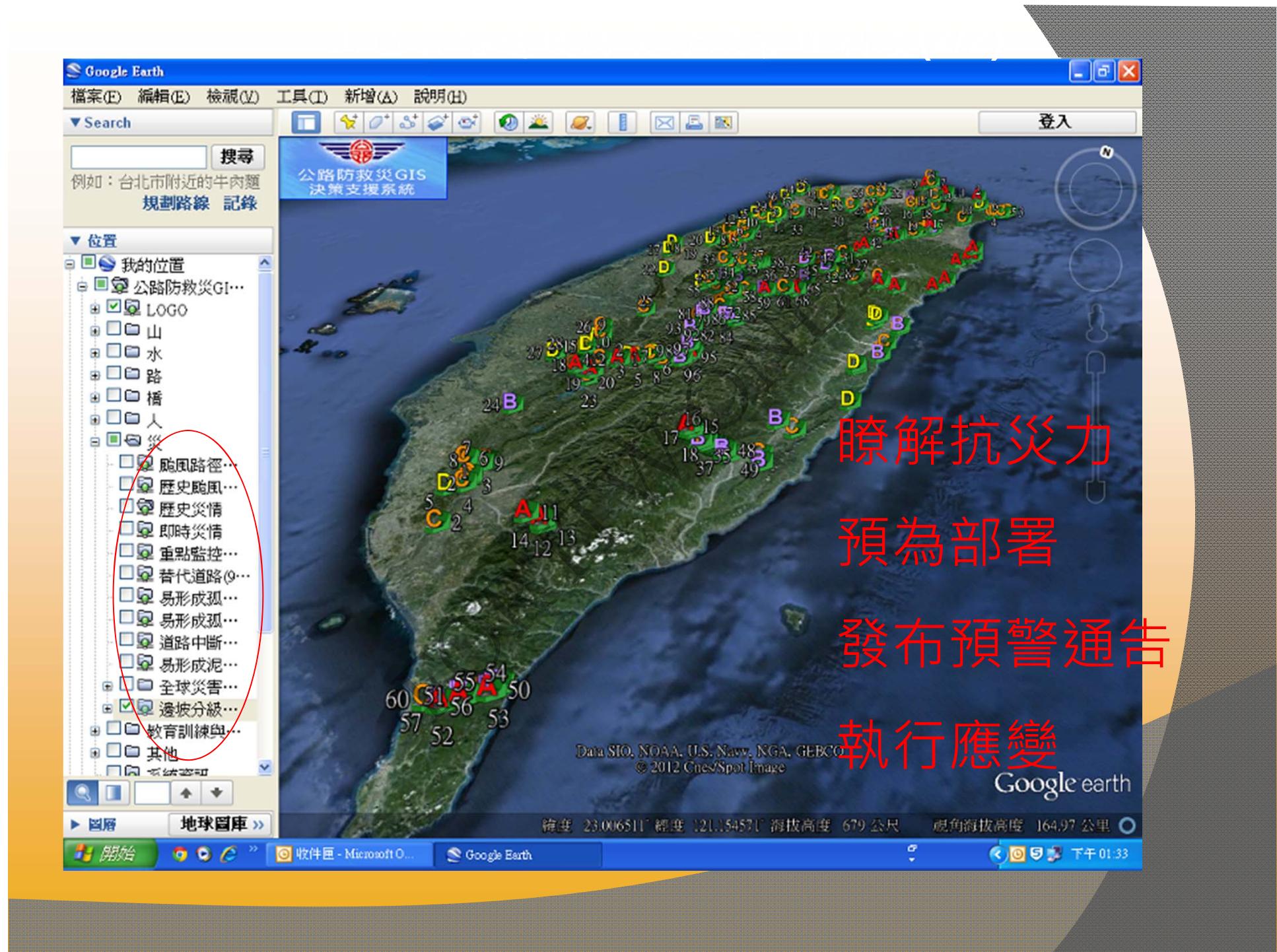
100年執行成果(2)



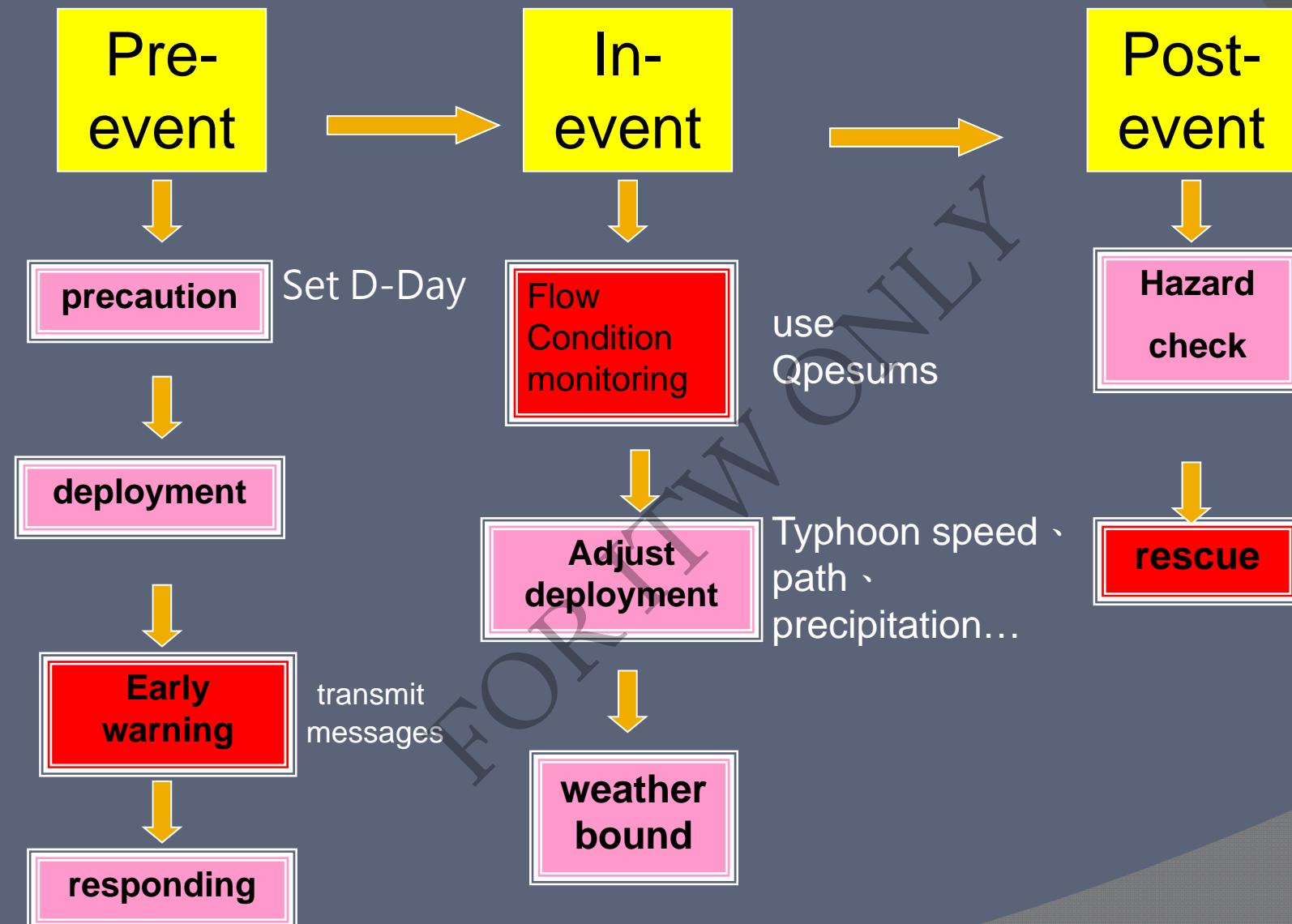
實施重點：協助篩選全國高風險值之易致災路段



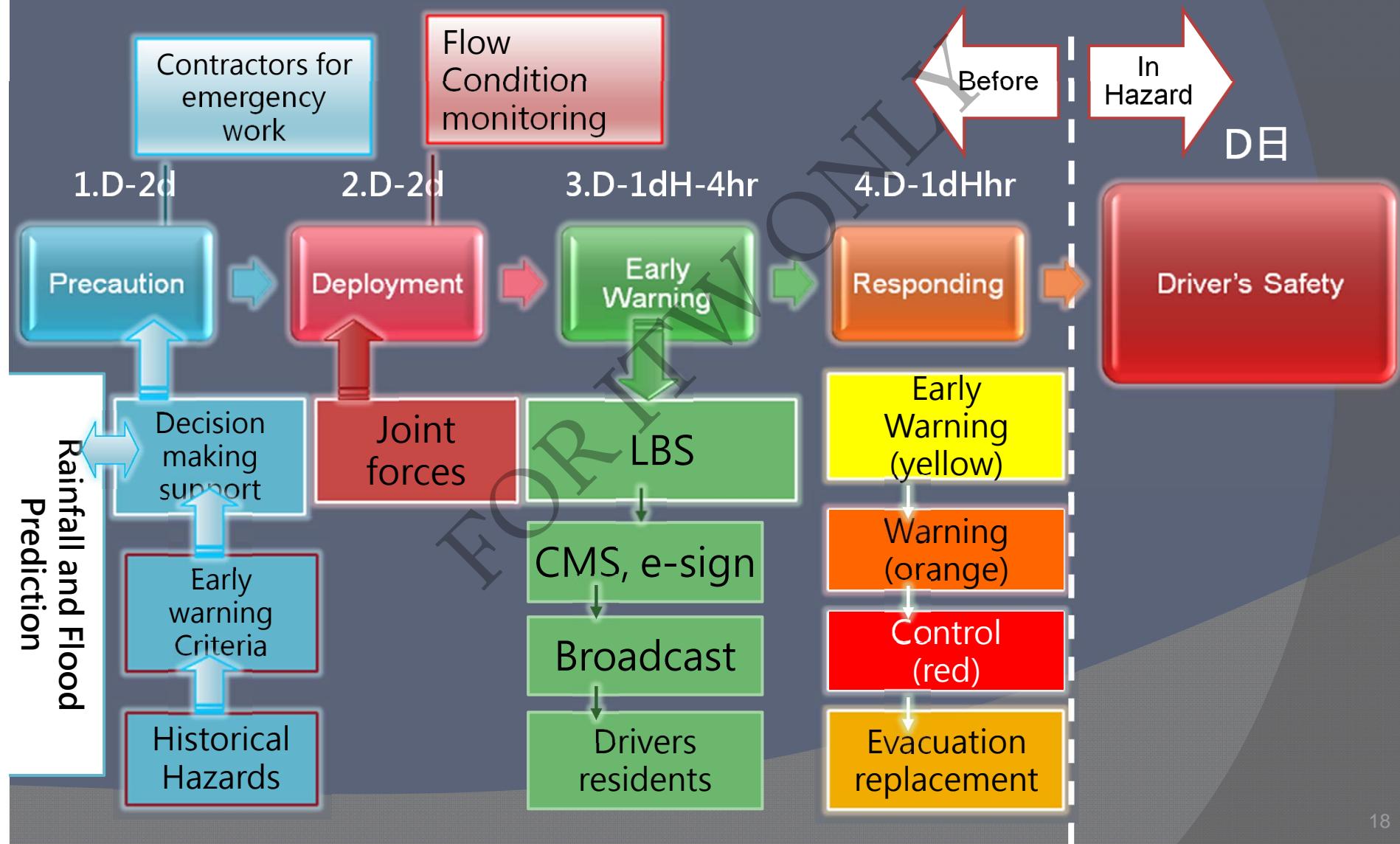
資料來源：2011.國家災害防救科技中心



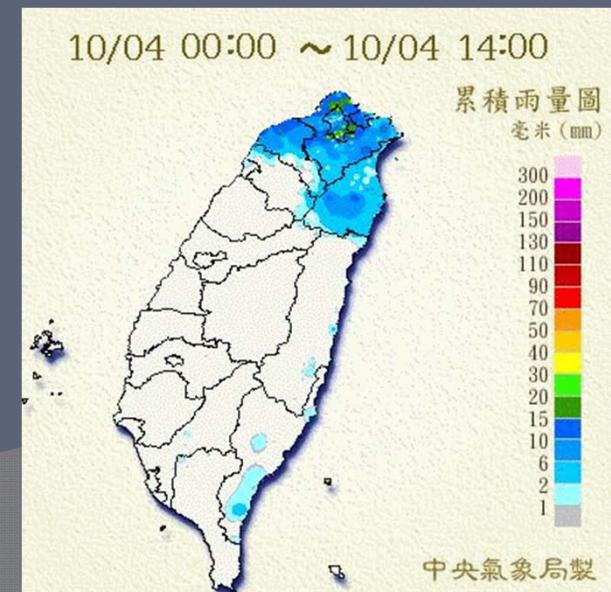
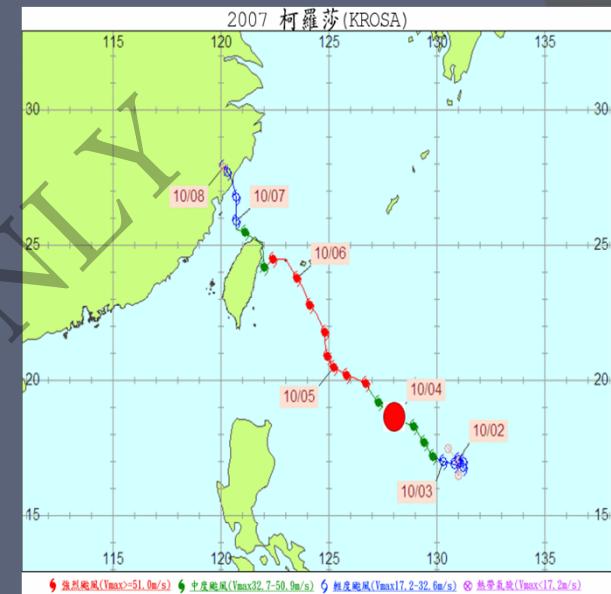
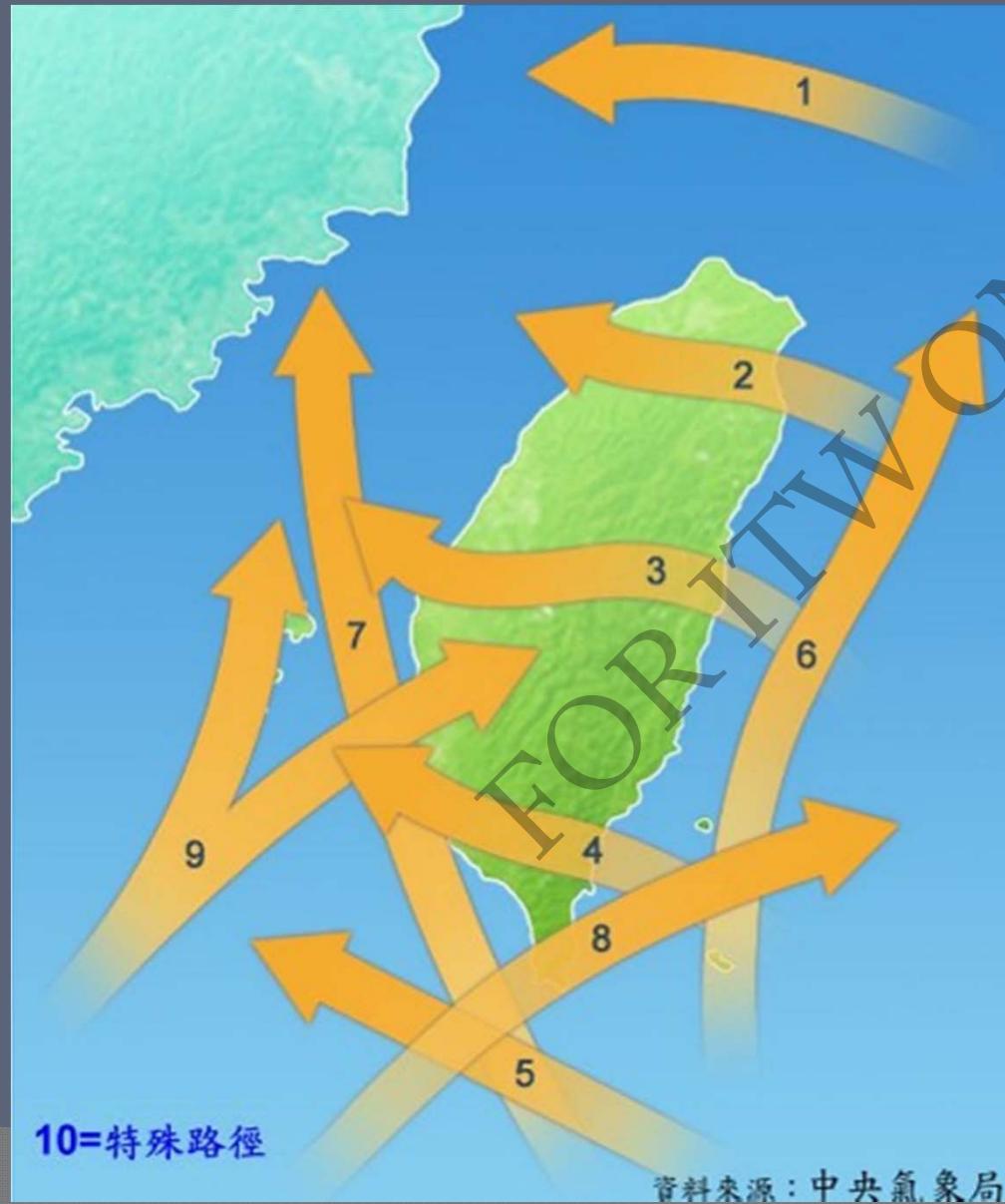
The planning for action



Early-warning Mechanism for Highway Hazard Mitigation



► Pre-analyses of Hazard Information

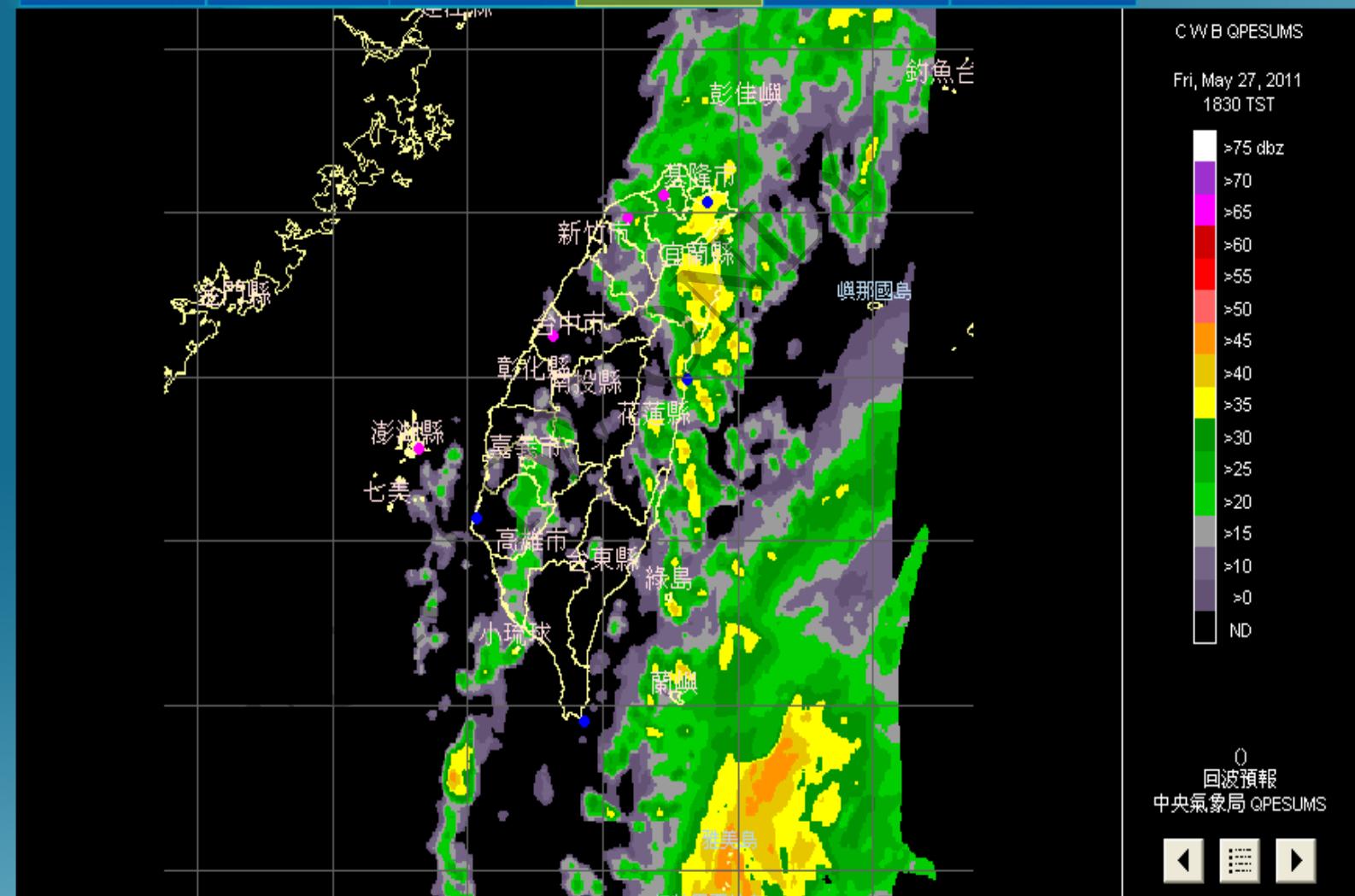


- [回波預報](#)
- [降水預報](#)
- [台灣流域分區](#)
- [淡水河流域分區](#)
- [土石流分區](#)

附註：此定量降水預報產品技術仍在發展階段，使用時須瞭解其極限，並請謹慎使用。

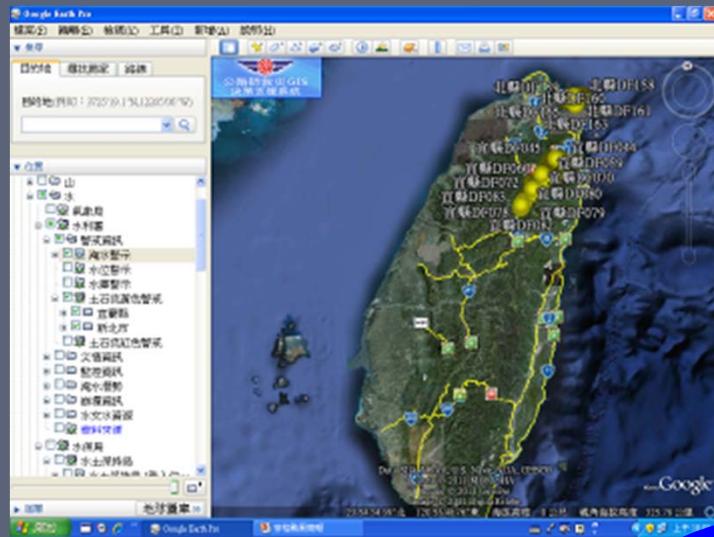
- |動畫|設定|
- |新視窗|重新載入|

- 地理資訊
- 水文資訊
- 氣象資訊
- 衛星影像



Precipitation Prediction Model ing

1



Use 「Google earth」 to monitor watershed.

2



Use 「QPESUMS」 to monitor precipitation at entire island.

3



Use 「QPESUMS」 to predict the critical weather condition in the next hour.

4

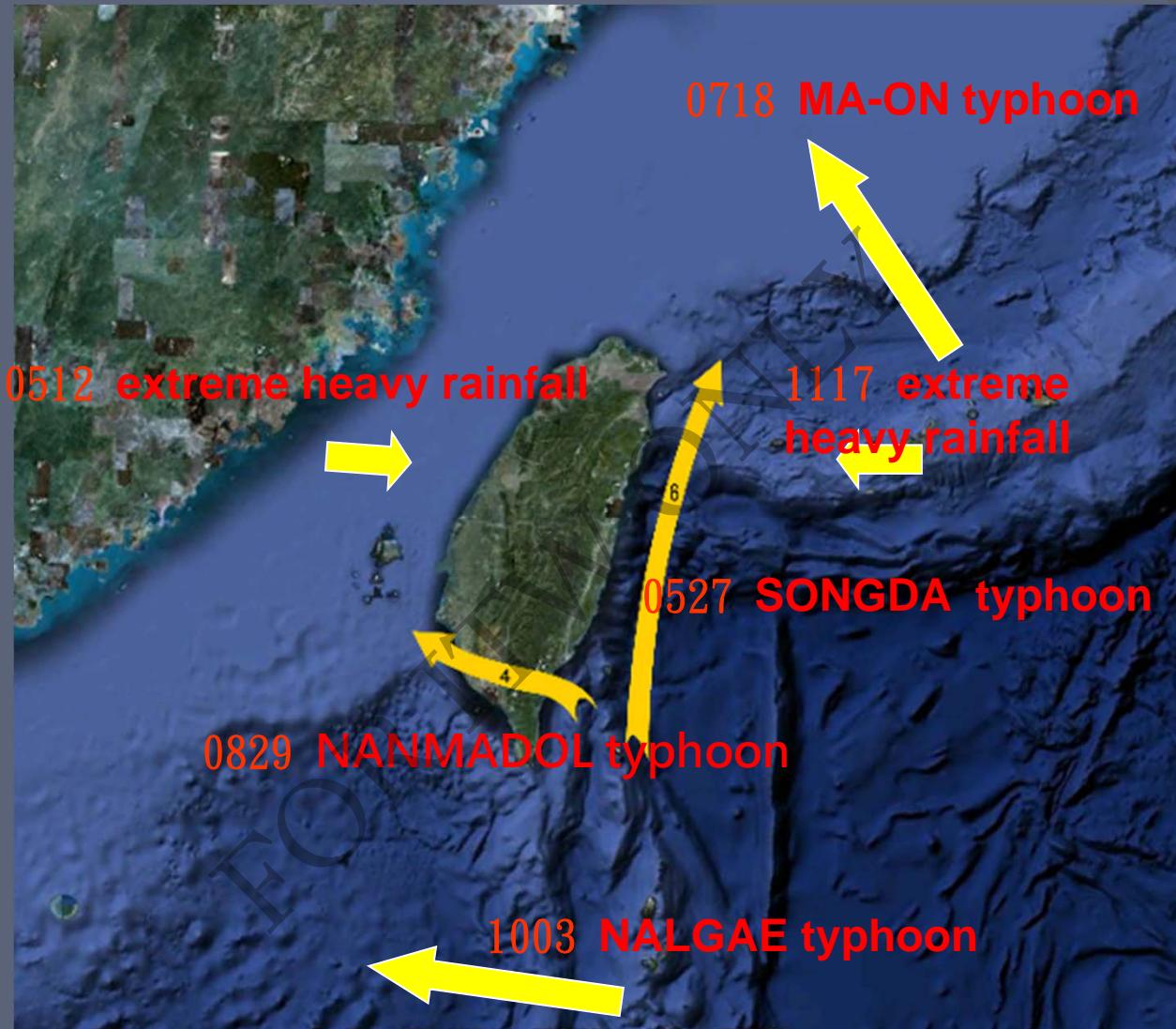


Use 「QPESUMS」 to monitor precipitation at concern road.

Automatic monitoring system

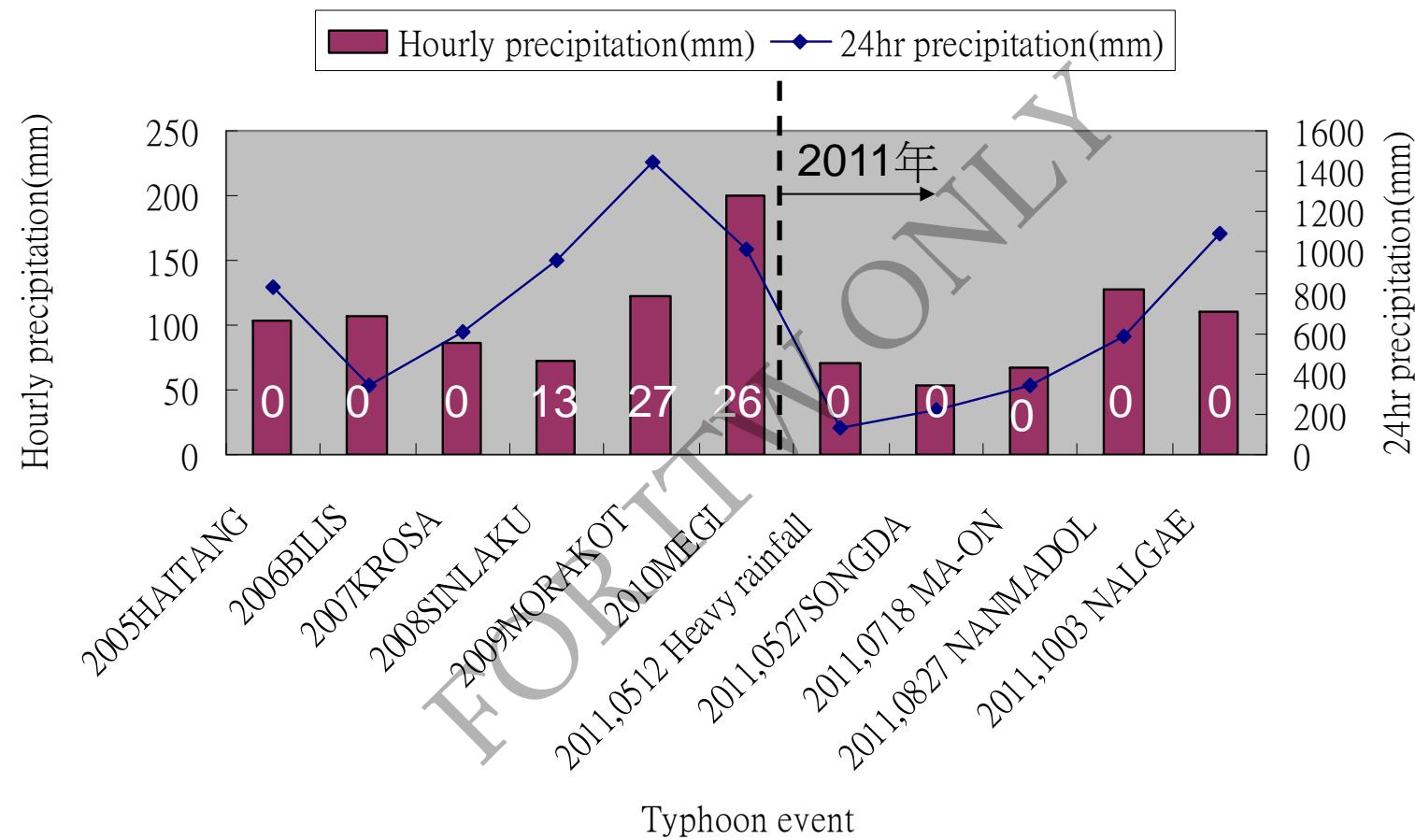
Case Study for Verification

FOR ITW ONLY



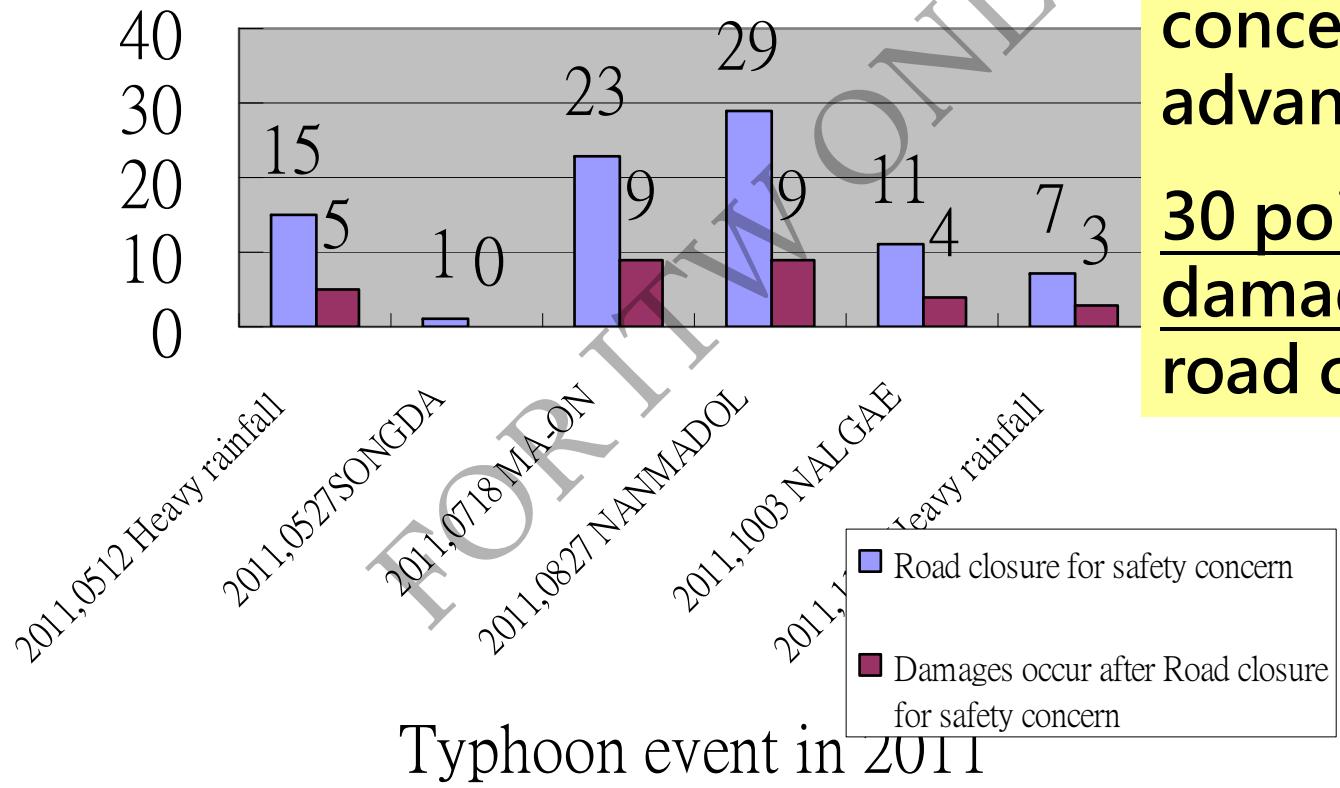
Extreme heavy rainfall attack taiwan in 2011

Comparison chart for the precipitation of each typhoon event



Statistical chart for executing road closure and damages

number of times

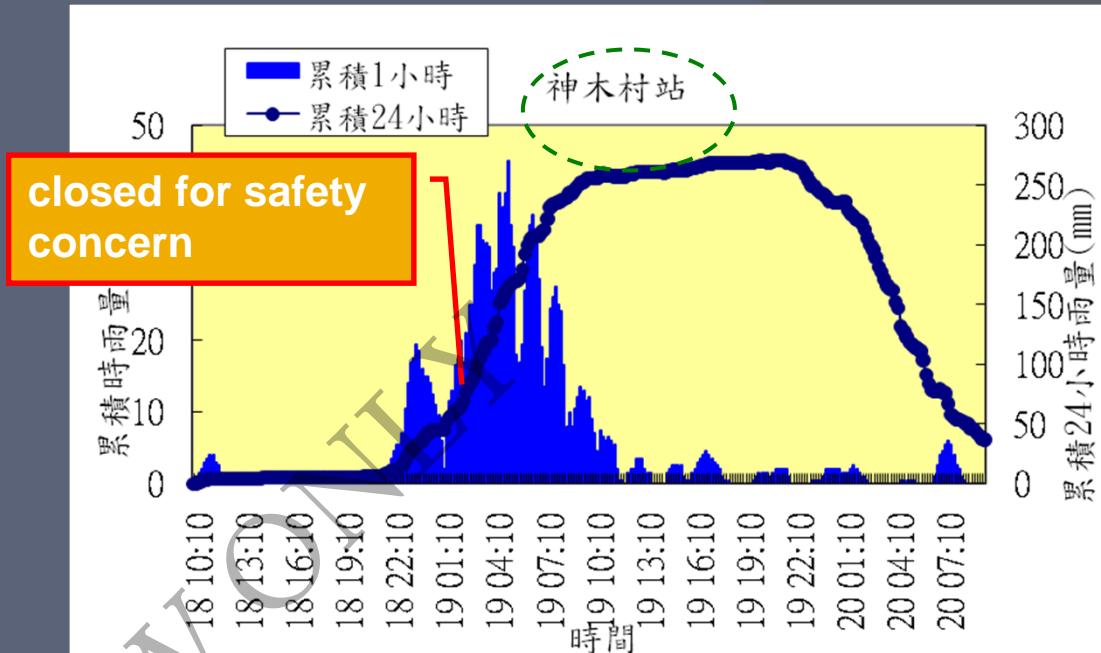


Typhoon event in 2011

**86 road closure
for safety
concern in
advance,
30 point of
damages after
road closure**

Case 1

verification



- Rainfall Event on July 18th, 2011
- Total 22 high risk sites were closed in pre-event , no causality happens.

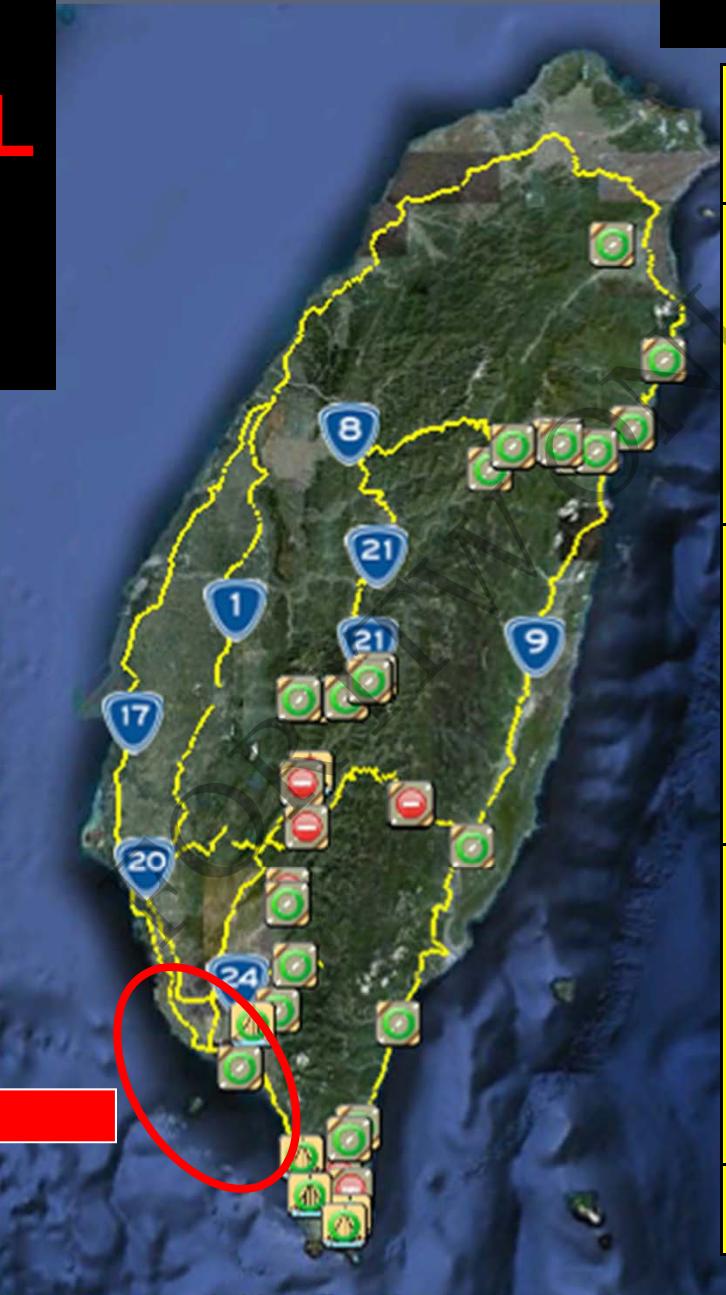


Case 2

Typhoon NANMADOL

on August 29th, 2011

Accumulated
rainfall closed
to 1100mm



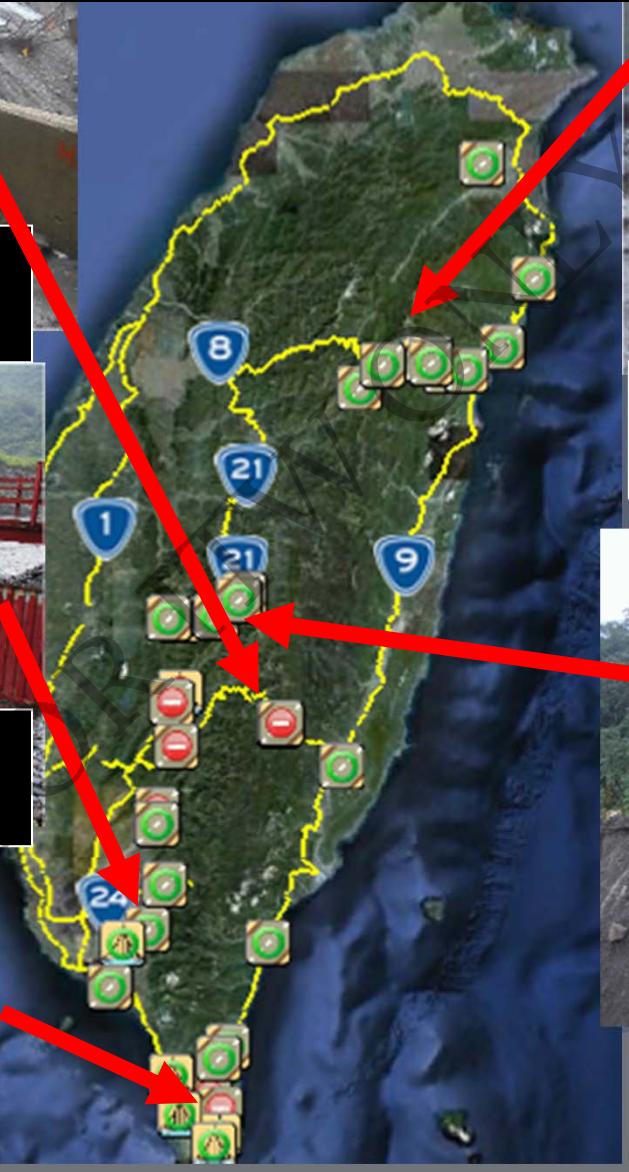
Statistical table of executing traffic control

TYPE	Times
(—) Road closure for safety concern and no damage occur	20
(—) Damages occur after Road closure for safety concern	9
(—) Damages occur before Road closure but not concern road	9
Total	38

Case 3 Typhoon NANMADOL on August 29th, 2011



Provincial road No.20 181K
scene picture at post-event



Provincial road No.8 175K
scene picture at in-event



Provincial road No.24 26K
scene picture at in-event



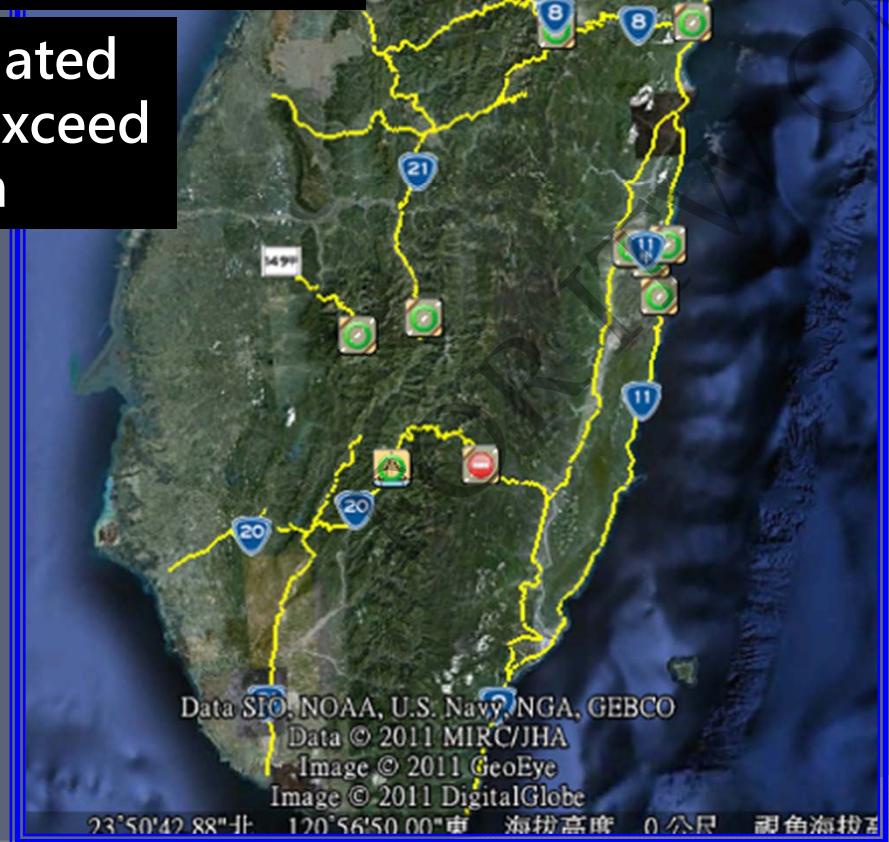
Road No.200 24K scene
picture at post-event



Road No.159 41K scene
picture at post-event

Case 4 Typhoon NALGAE on October 3rd, 2011

Accumulated
rainfall exceed
1600mm



Statistical table of executing traffic control

TYPE	Times
(一) Road closure for safety concern and no damage occur	7
(二) Damages occur after Road closure for safety concern	4
(三) Damages occur before Road closure but not concern road	6
Total	17

How ?

Organize weather information

Make decision

Deploy

Early warning

Responding

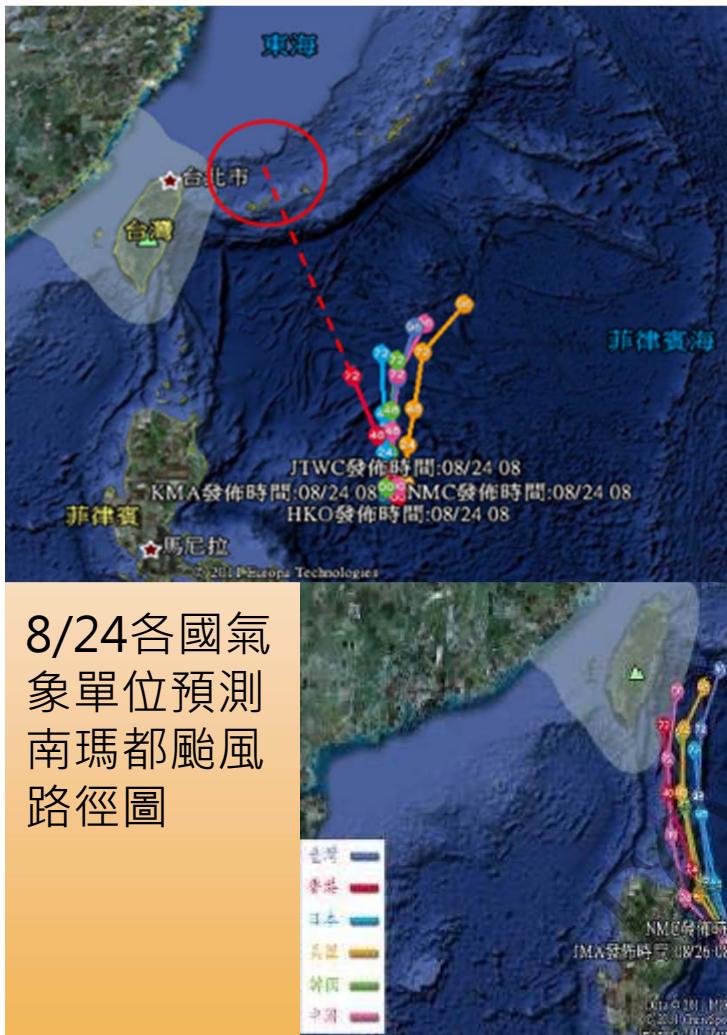
FOR INFORMATION ONLY

有颱風警報單

侵颱前轉向

南瑪都颱風如何預警？

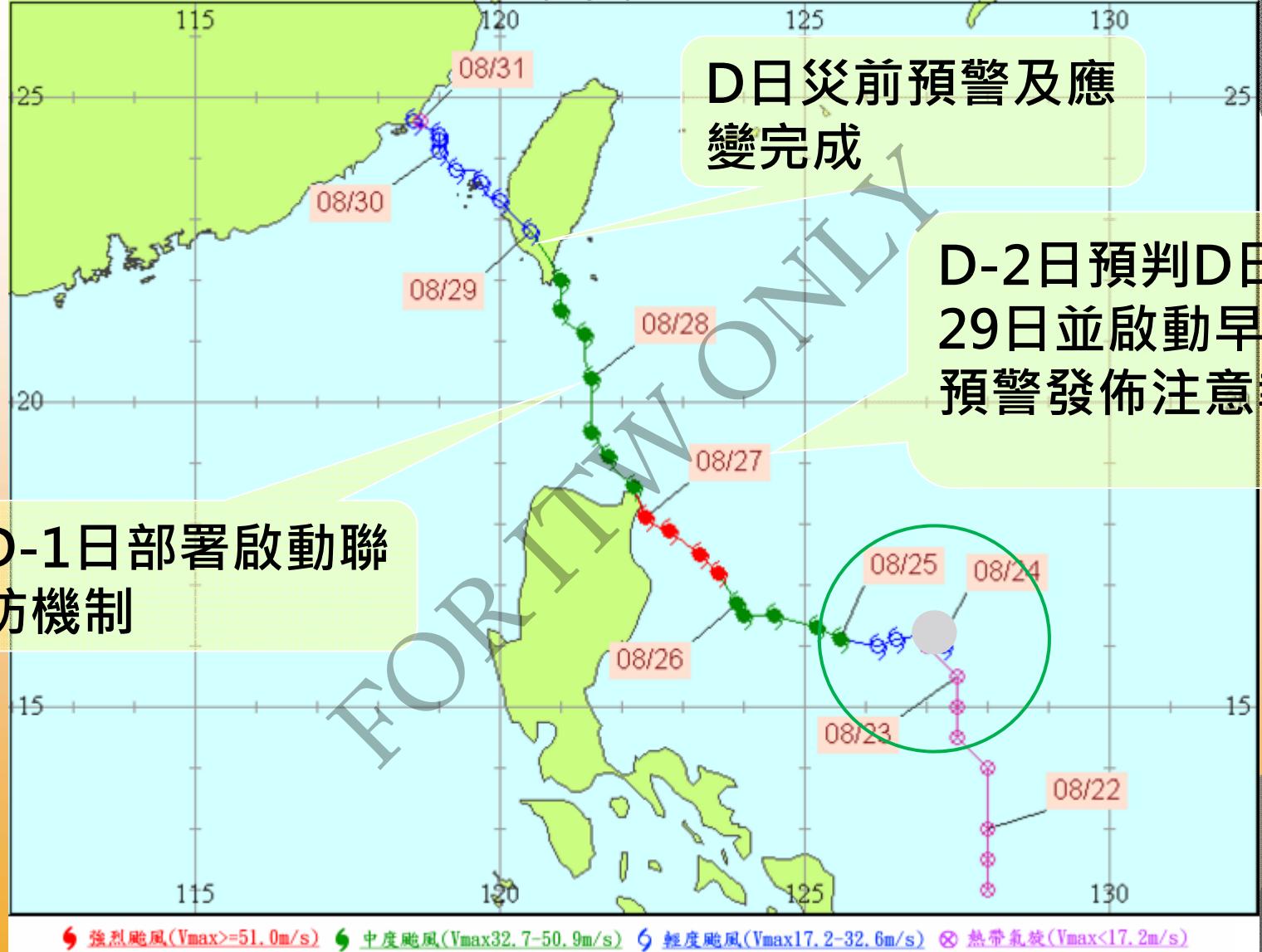
各國預測南瑪都颱風路徑歷程



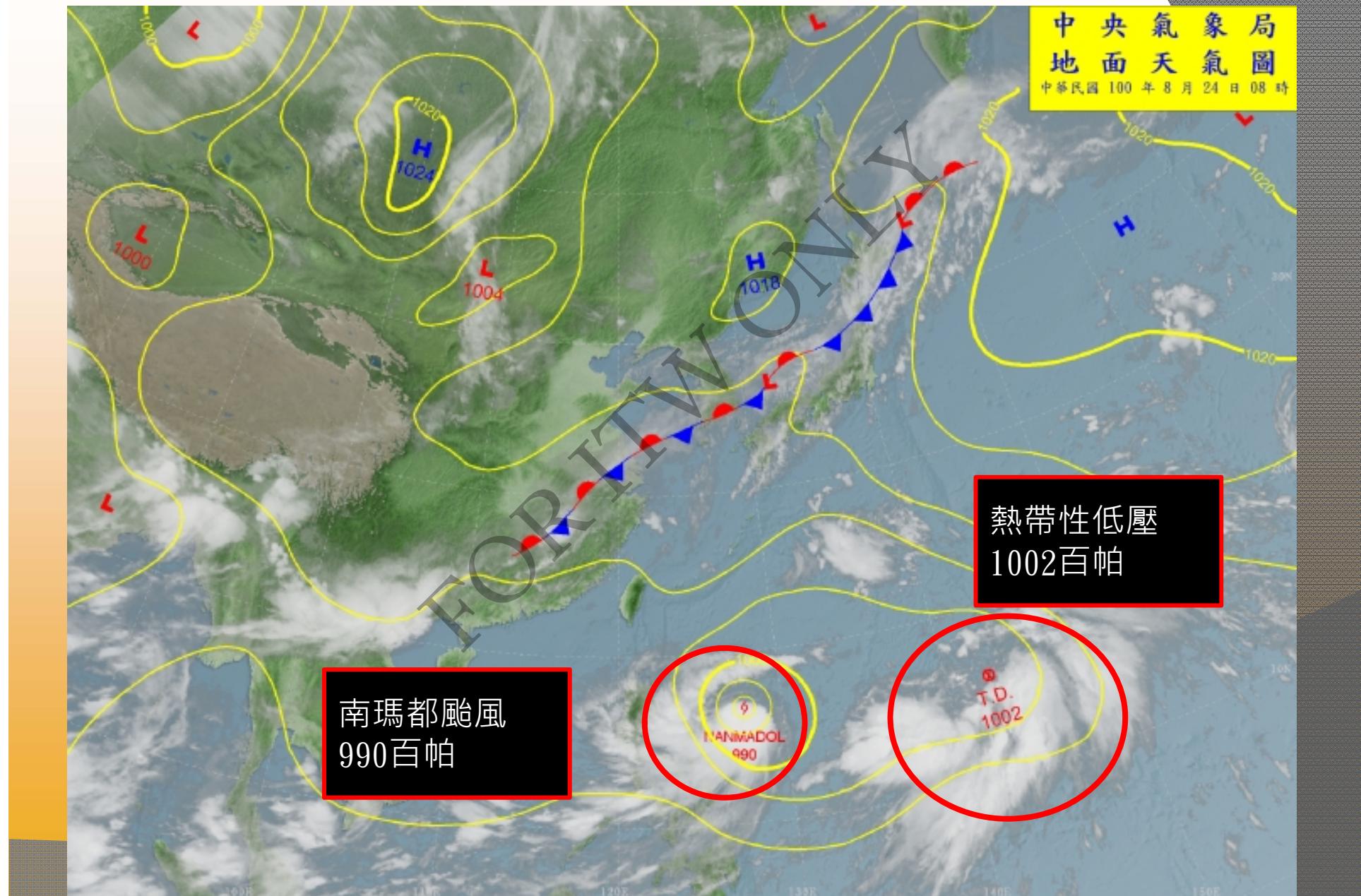
8/26各國預測南瑪都颱風路徑



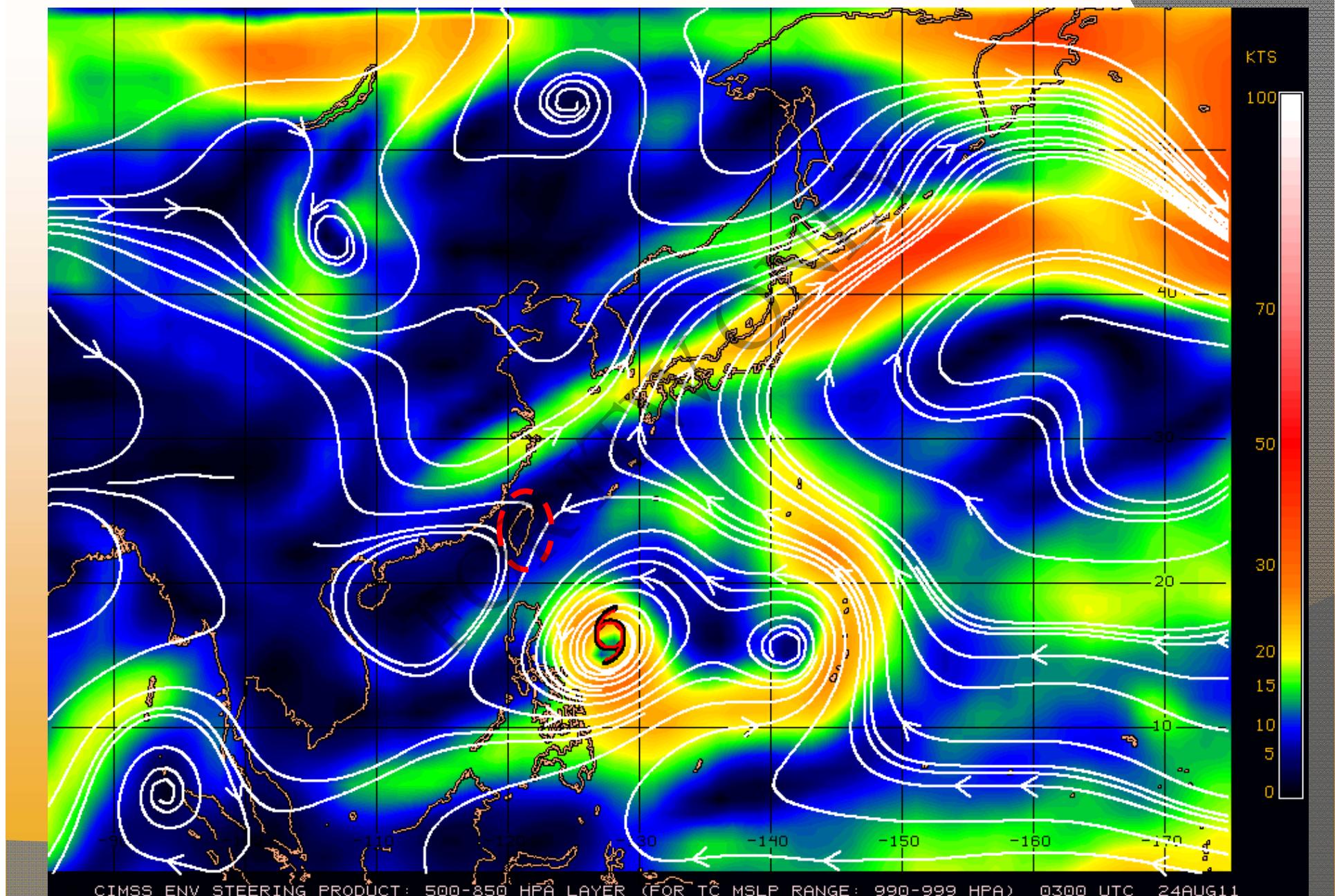
2011 南瑪都 (NANMADOL)



08/24/08時地面天氣圖及衛星雲圖



08/24 11時 500-850高空流線圖



颱風路徑潛勢預報圖

2011/08/25 02:00 LST

30日02時

29日02時

28日02時

27日02時

26日02時

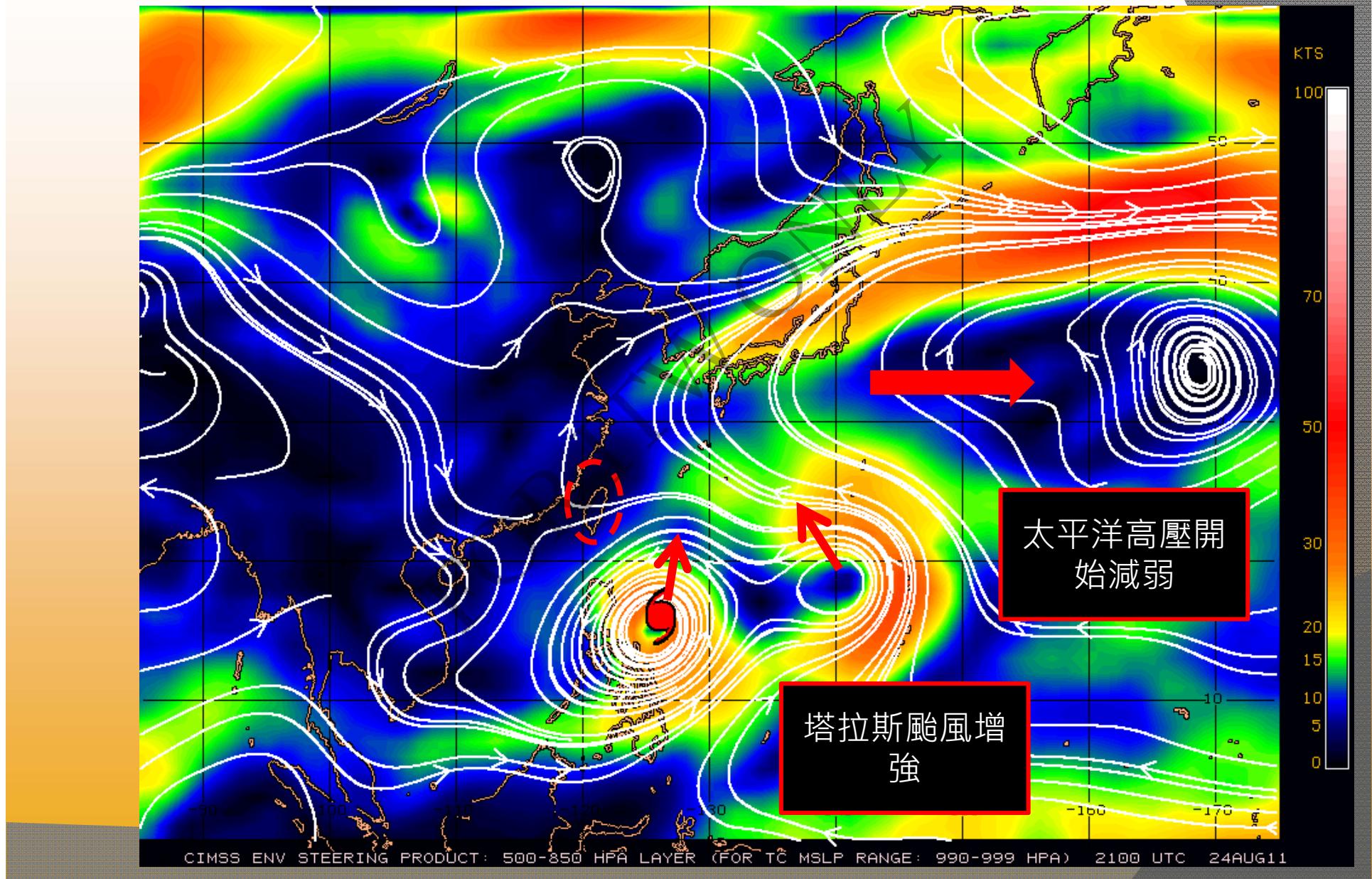
25日14時

25日02時

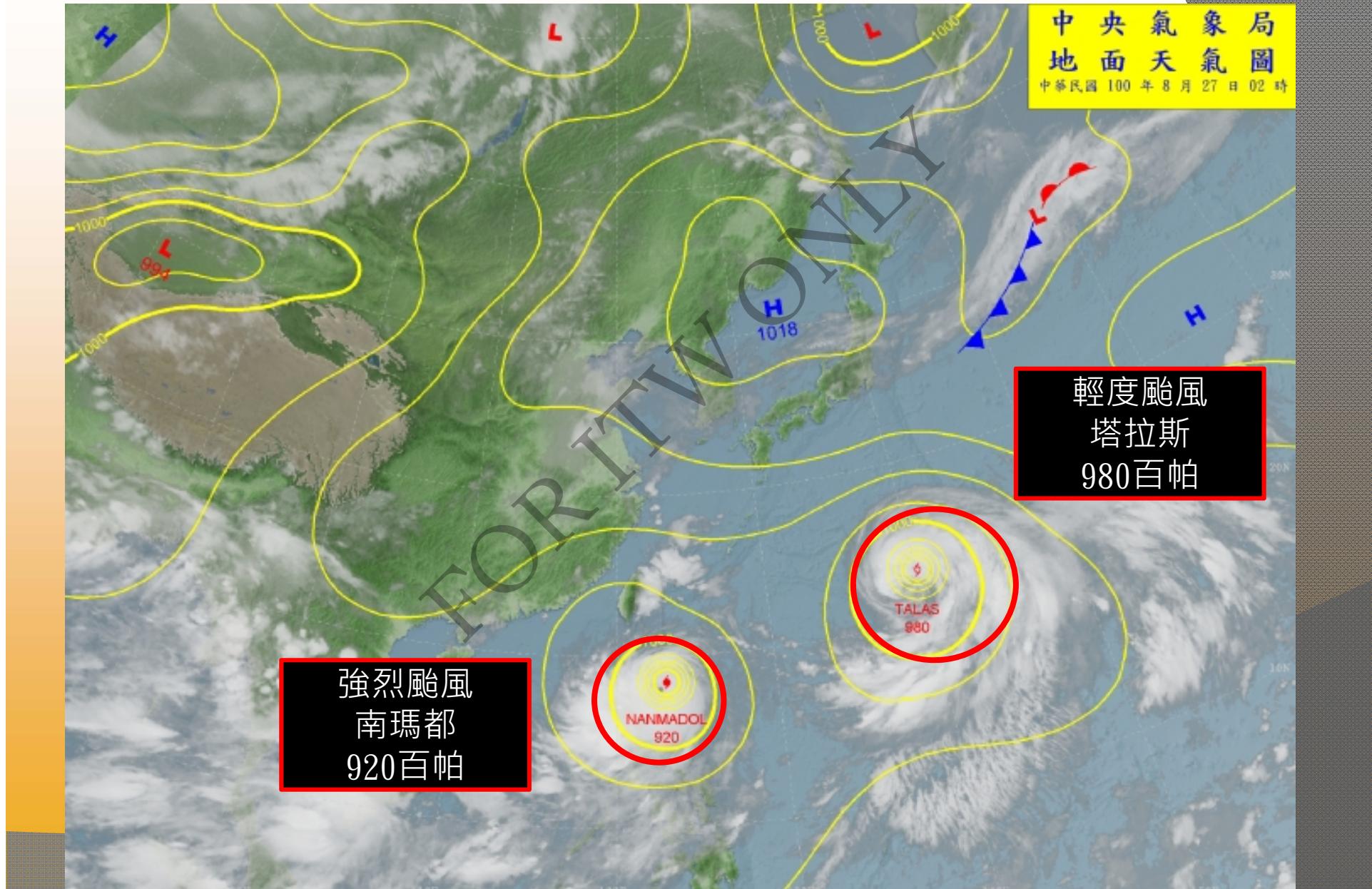
11

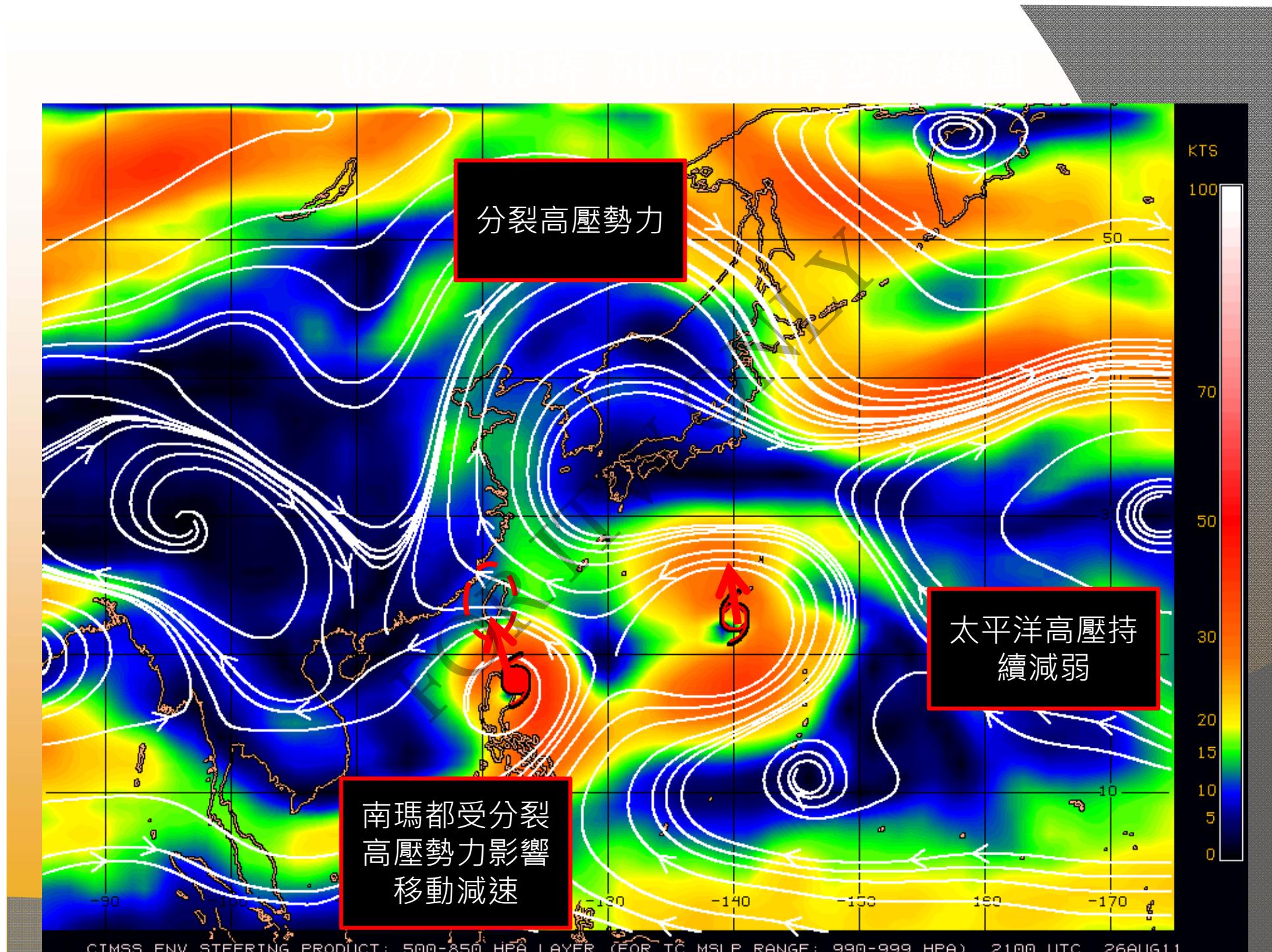


08/25 05時 500-850高空流線圖



08/27/02時地面天氣圖及衛星雲圖







預判

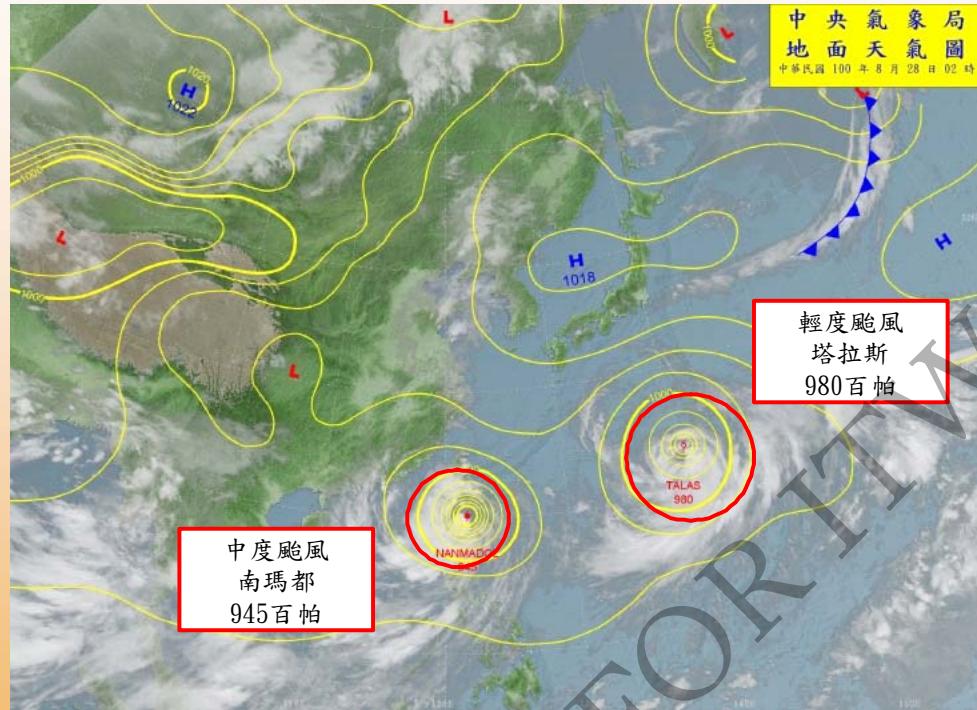
設定D日(29日)

啟動早期預警(D-2日)

第1報8月27日 15：30

注意報

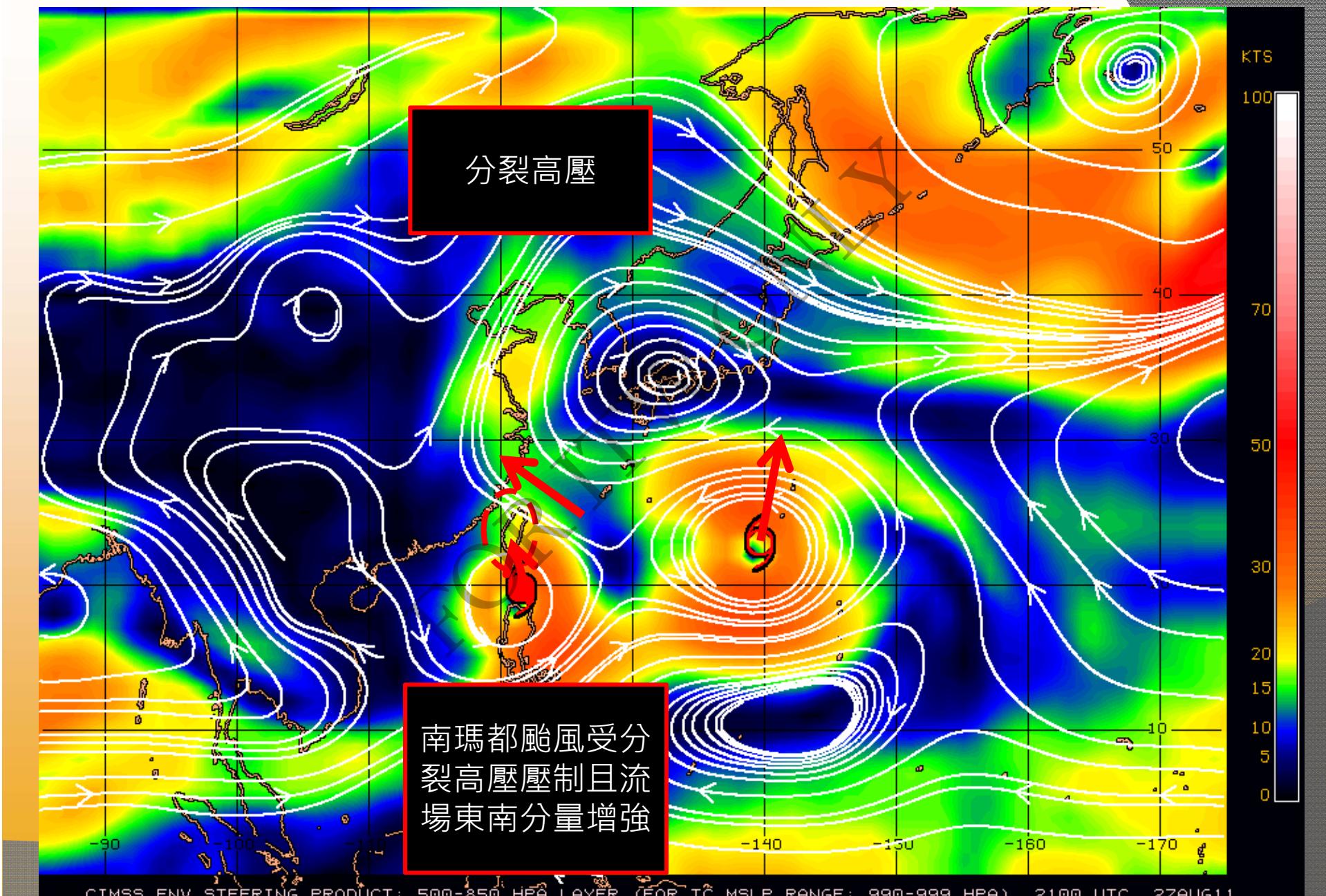
08/27/08時地面天氣圖及衛星雲圖



公路總局為因應南瑪都颱風之影響，倘降雨持續增強，不排除於8月28日(週日)下半天進行預警性封閉

路段：台9線蘇花公路
104K-179K (蘇澳-崇德段)、台9線407K+600-432K+800 (香蘭-大鳥村)、台7甲線25K-41K(棲蘭-思源)。

08/28 05時 500-850高空流線圖



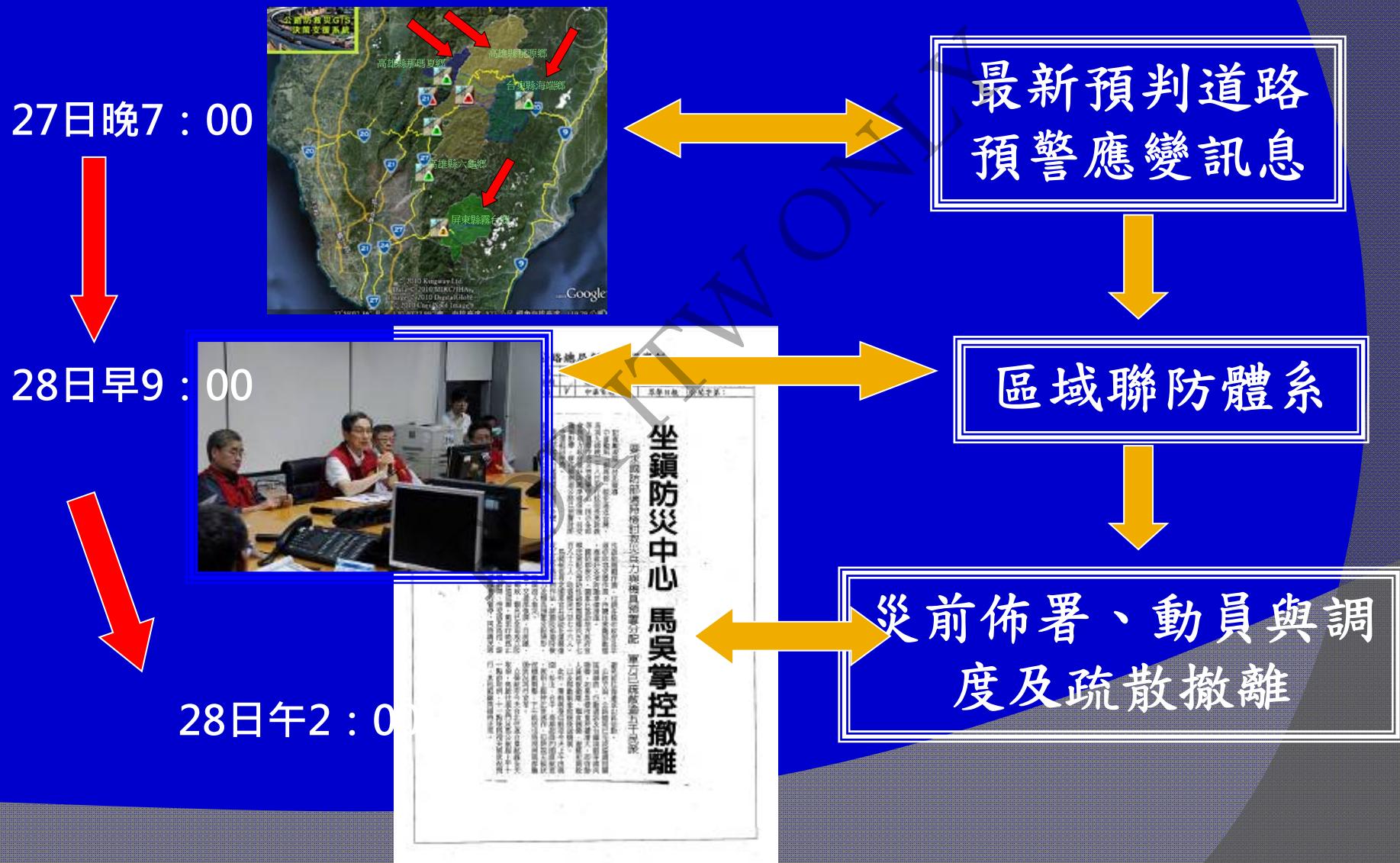


部署 啟動聯防機制

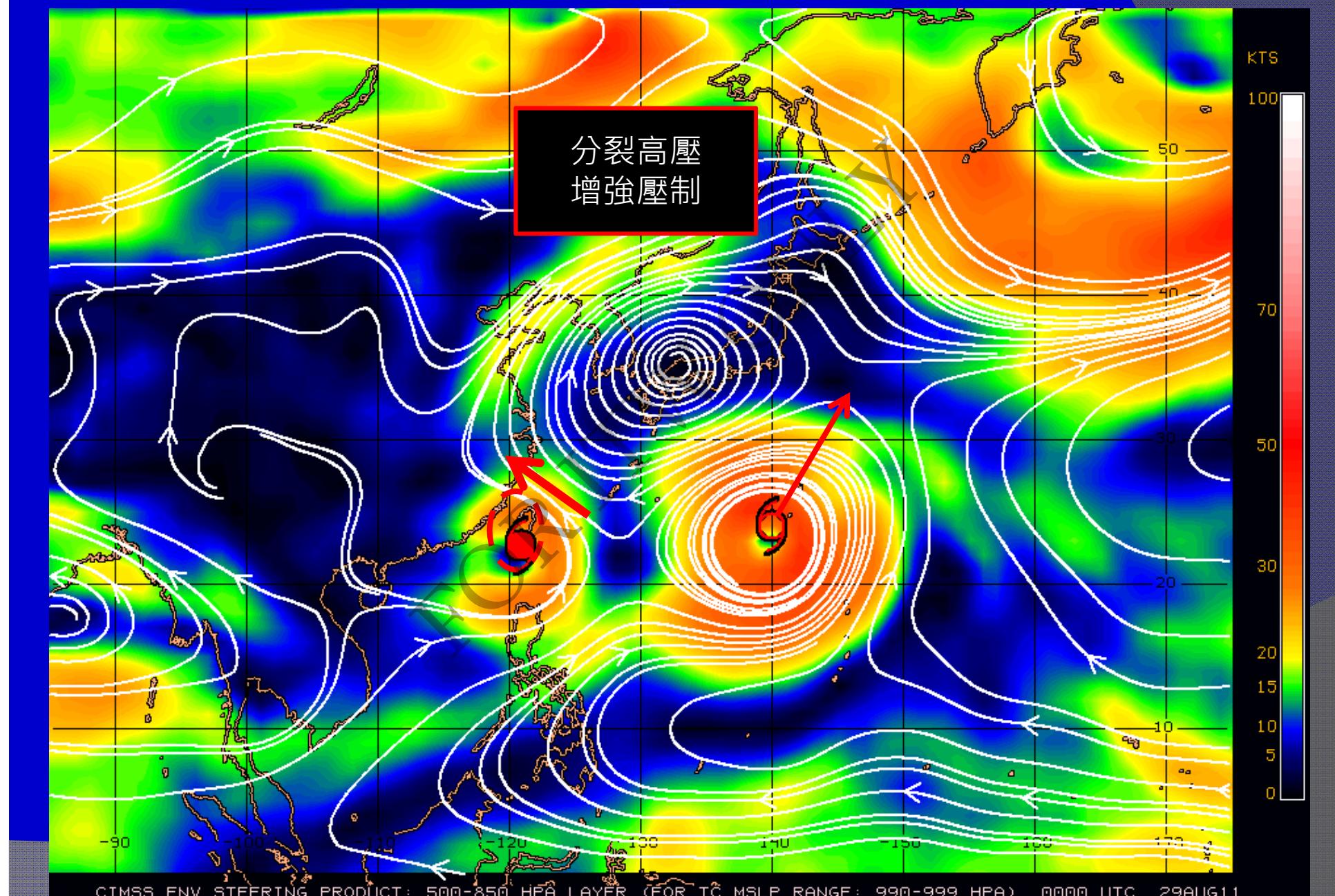
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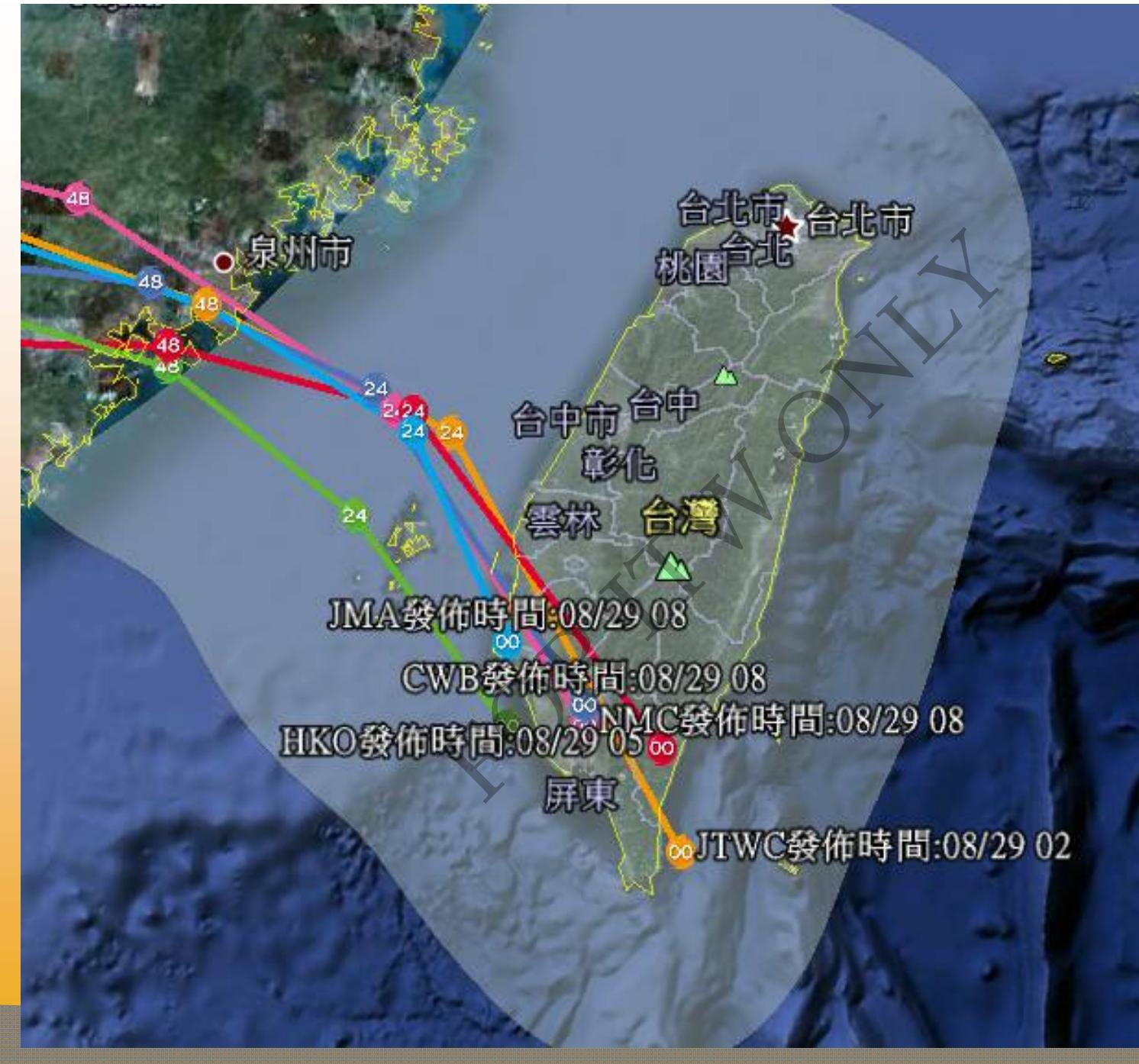
聯防機制啟動

單日累積雨量上修達300mm以上，可能因公路阻斷2日以上，造成孤島地區之預置作為



08/29 08時 500-850高空流線圖



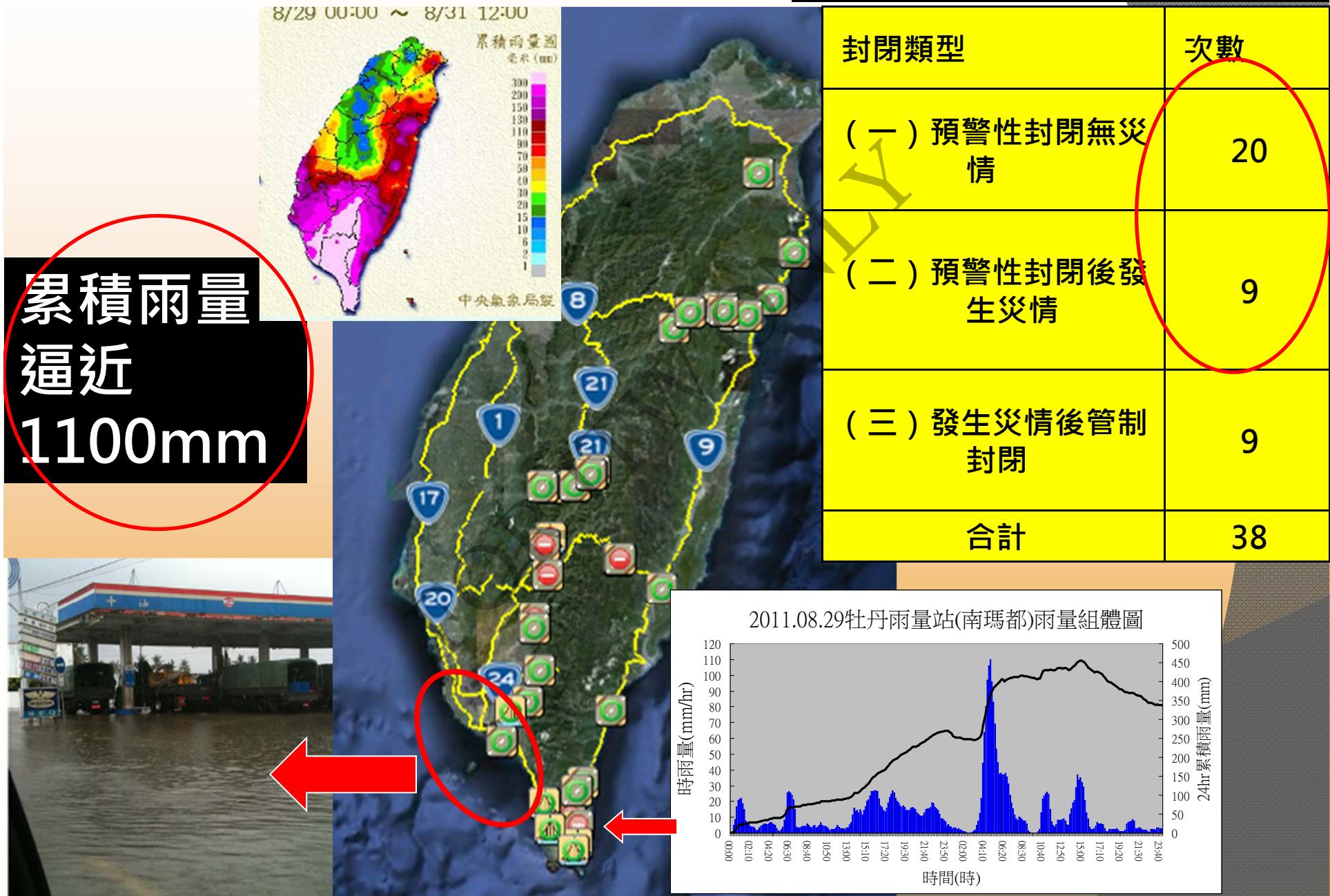


災前預警及應變

(D-1 日)

0829南瑪都颱風襲台

颱風期間公路應變管制檢討表



0829南瑪都颱風襲台災況



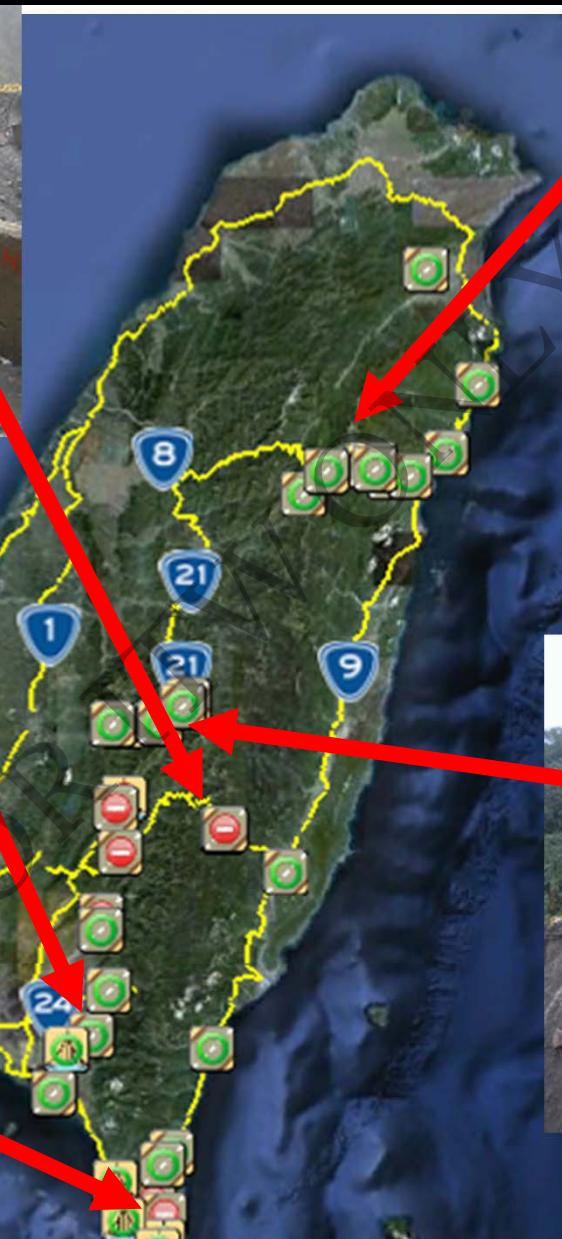
台20線 181K+100~181K+200
便道沖毀



台24線 026K+800~32K+890
伊拉便橋水位高漲



縣200線24k路基下陷滑落



台8線 175K+200沖蝕
溝瀑布夾雜落石



縣159甲線
041K+500邊坡坍方

無颱風警報單

距臺灣500公里以上

奈格颱風如何預警？

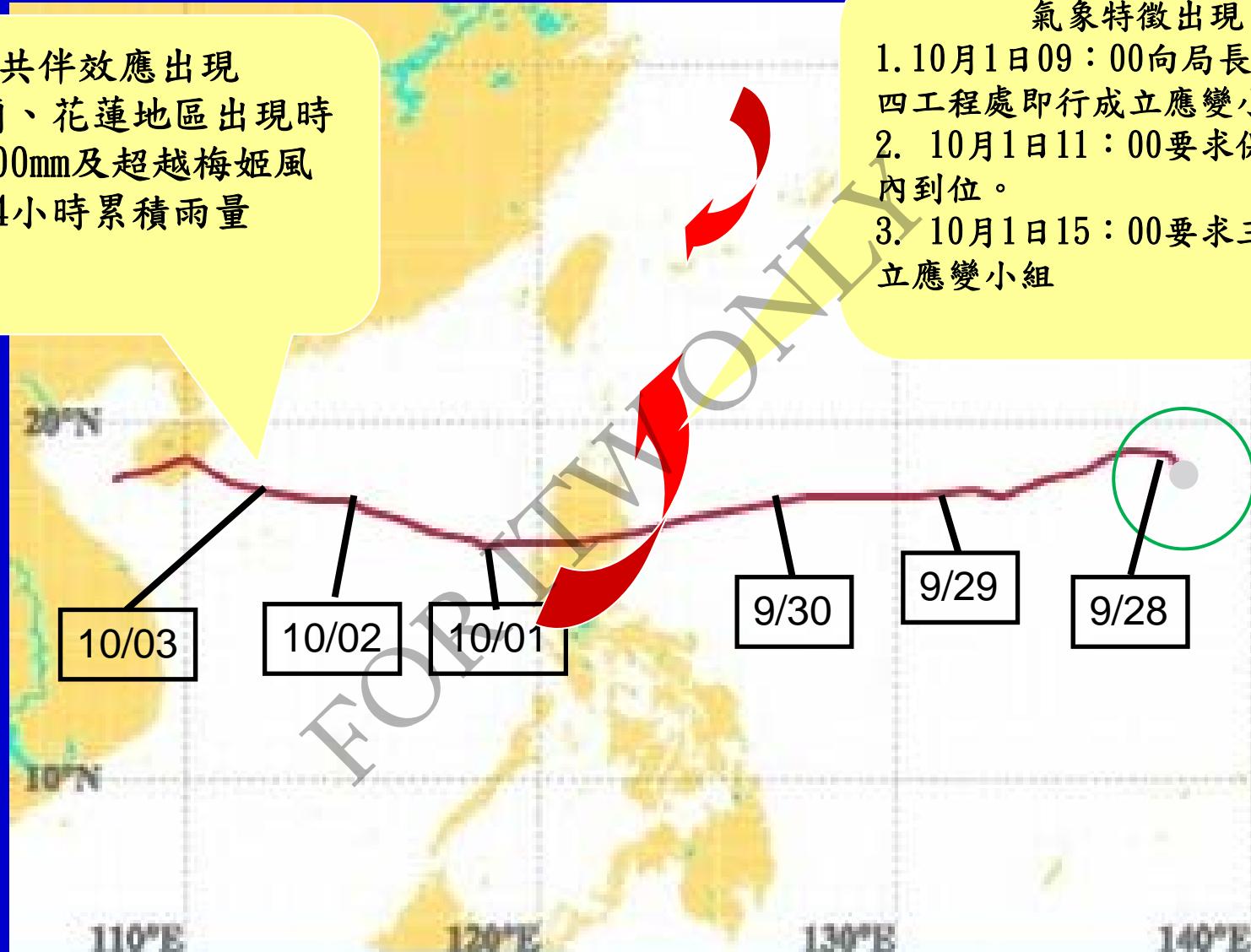
2011年1003號颱風共伴效應

共伴效應出現

- 宜蘭、花蓮地區出現時雨量100mm及超越梅姬風災之24小時累積雨量666mm

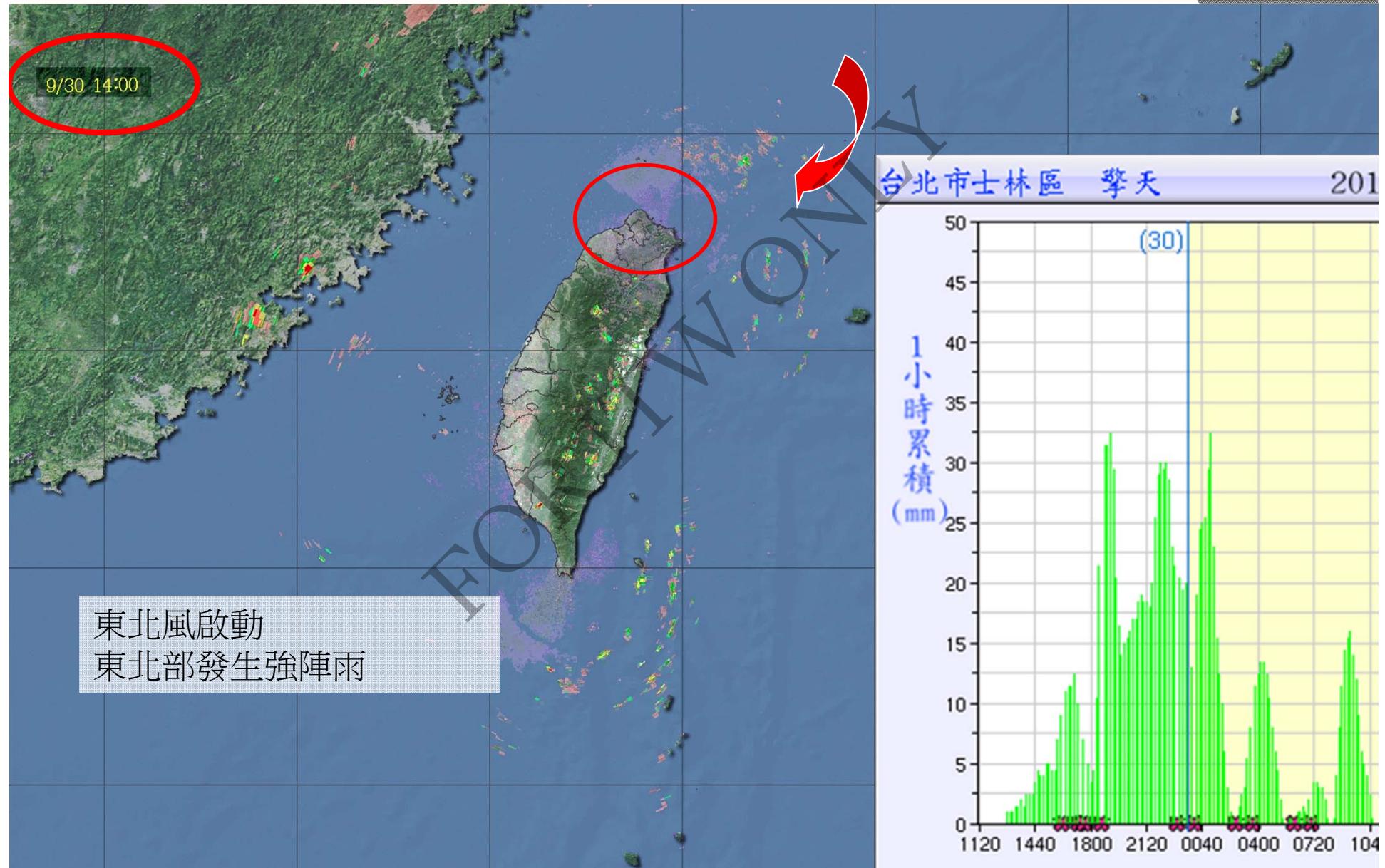
氣象特徵出現

- 10月1日09:00向局長陳報一、四工程處即行成立應變小組。
- 10月1日11:00要求保全1小時內到位。
- 10月1日15:00要求三工處成立應變小組

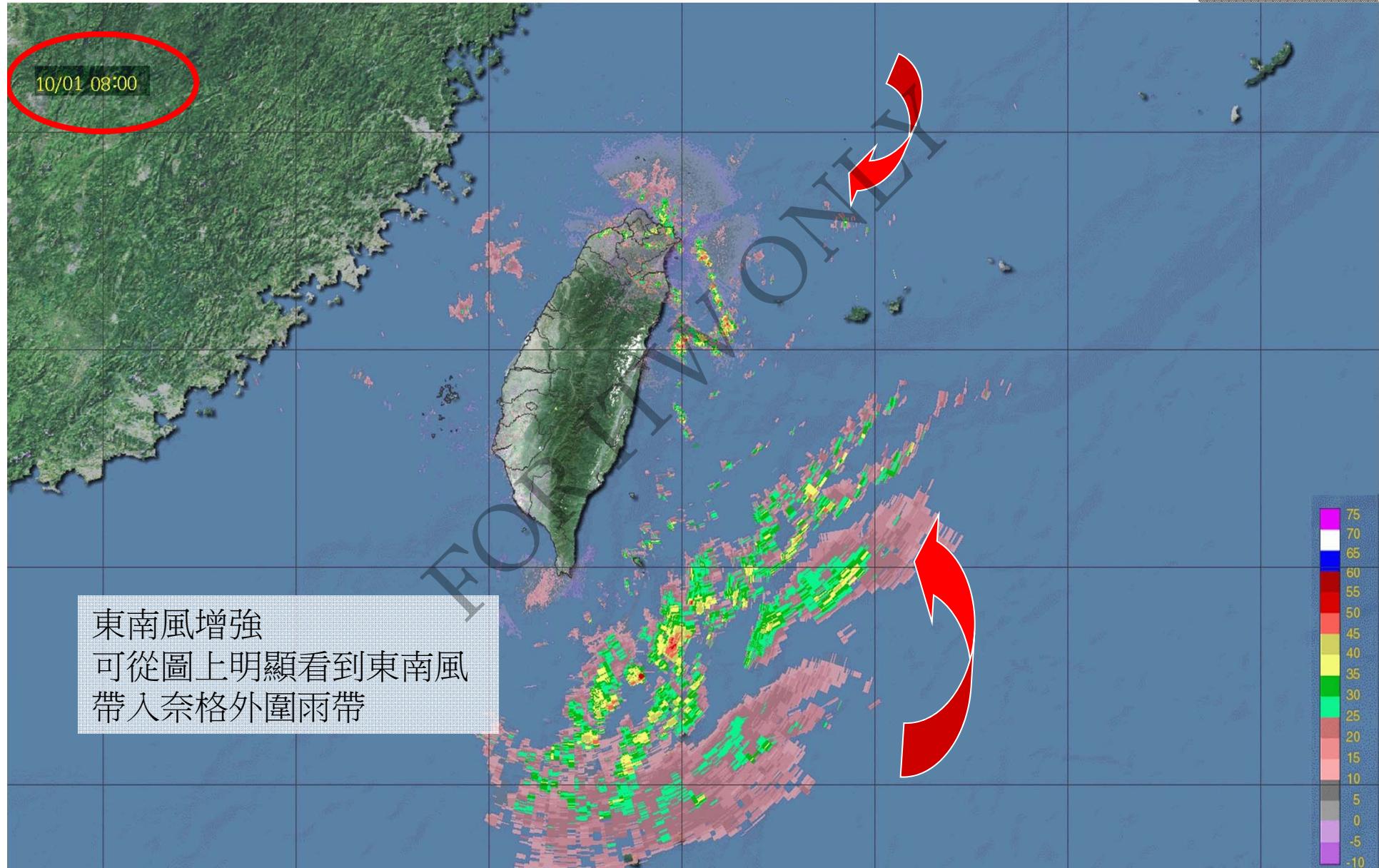


2011年1003號颱風共伴效應

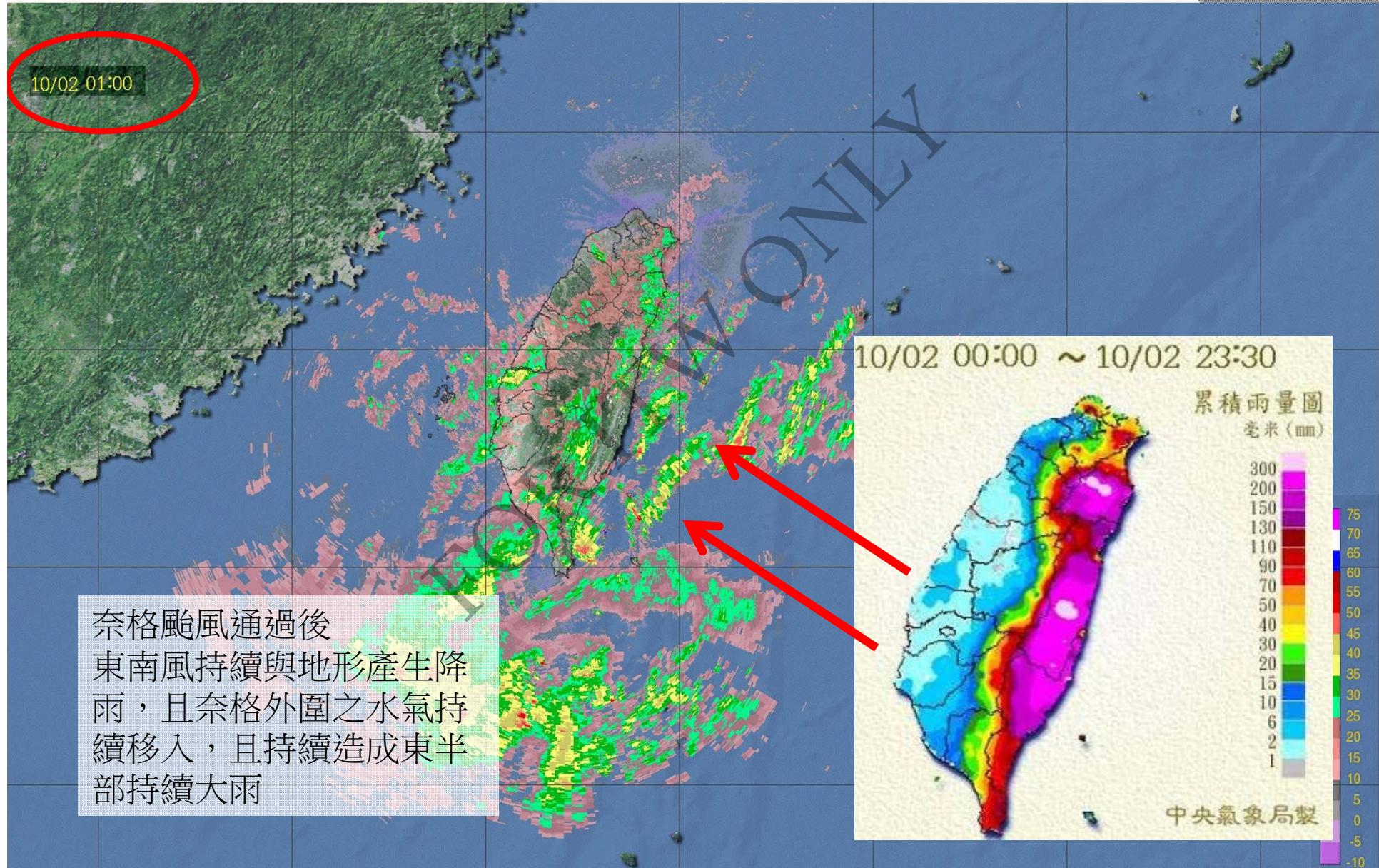
09/30~10/01逐時雷達回波



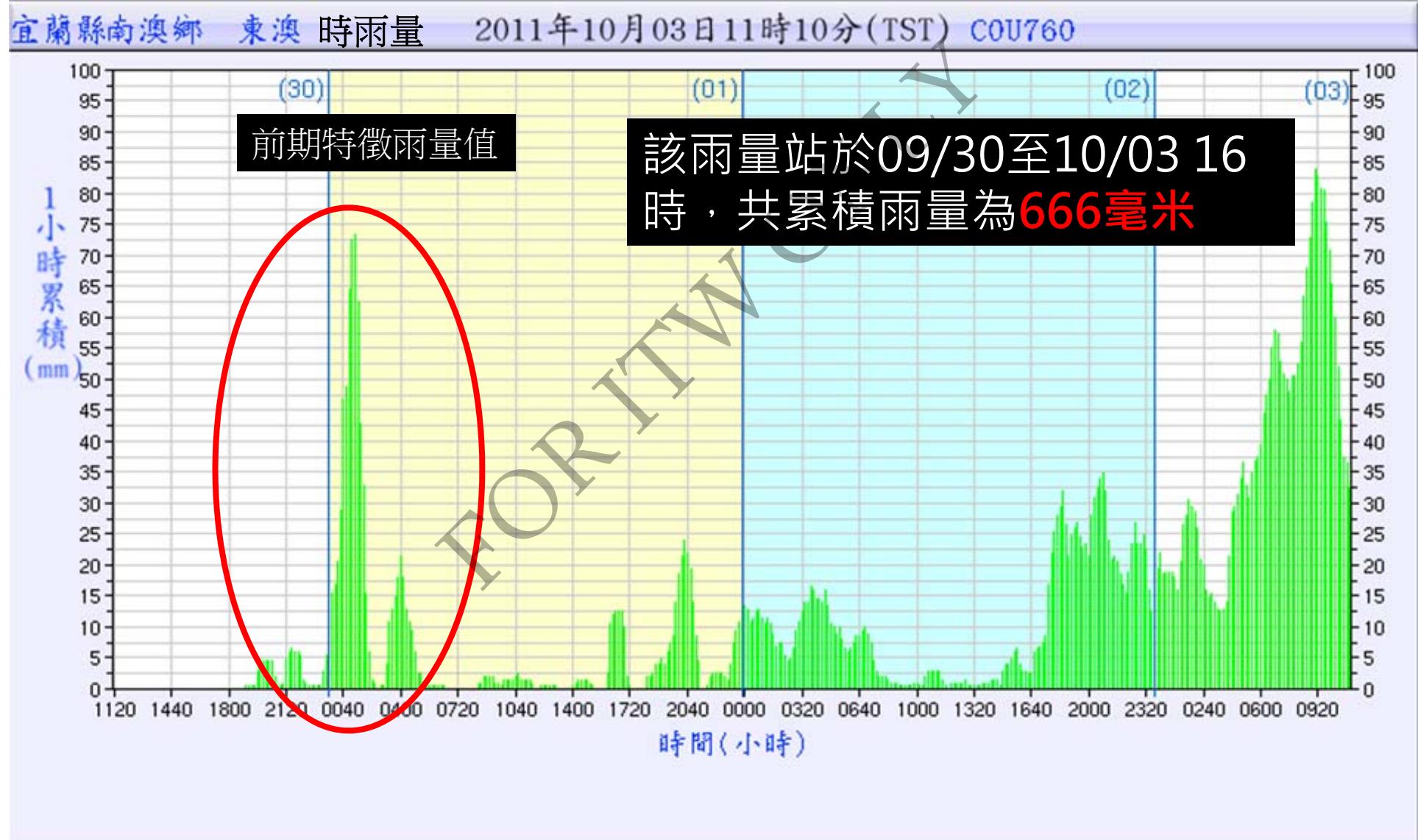
10/01逐時雷達回波



10/02逐時雷達回波



09/30至10/03奈格共伴指標雨量站滾動時雨量

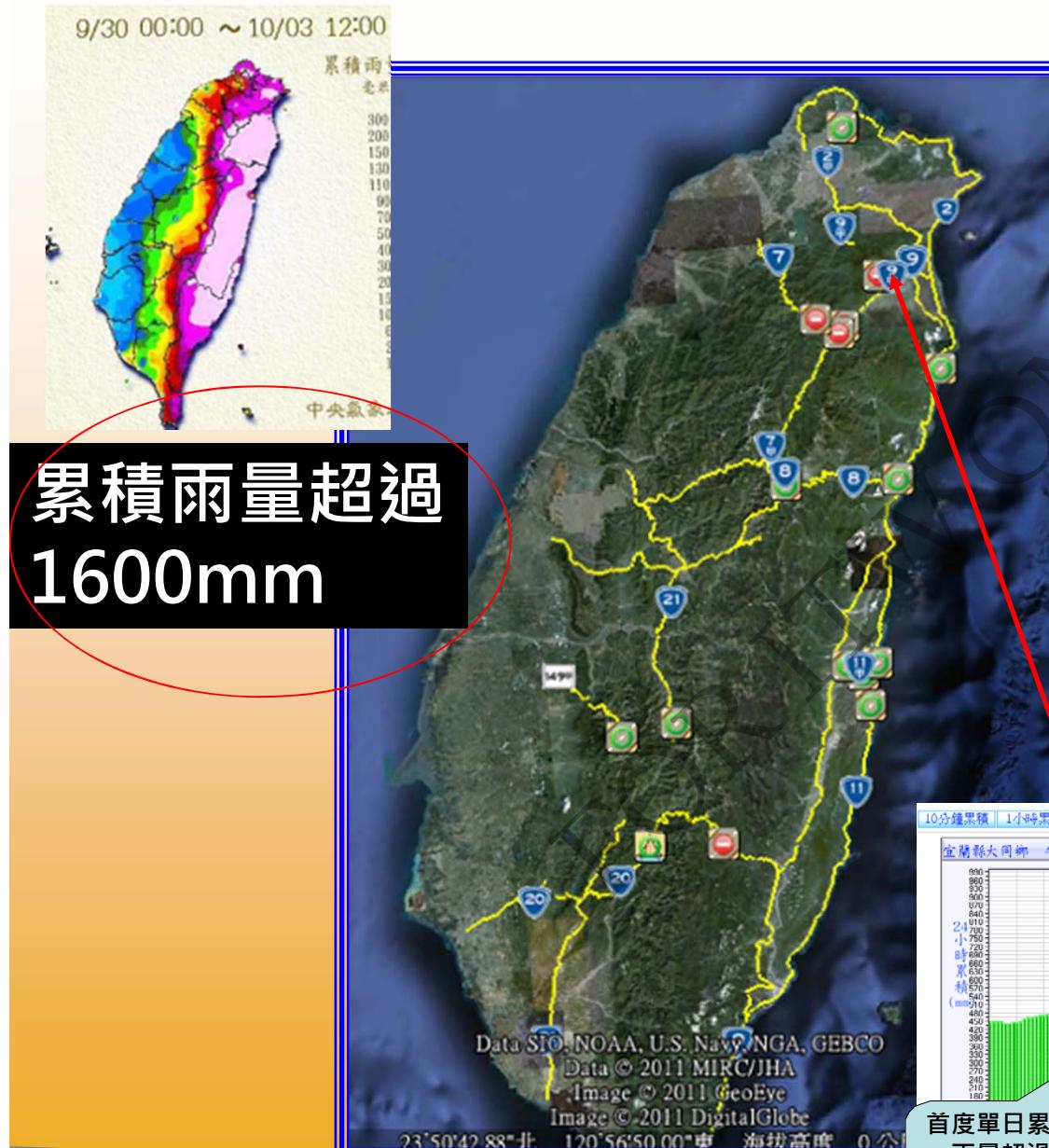


09/30至10/03奈格共伴指標雨量站滾動時雨量



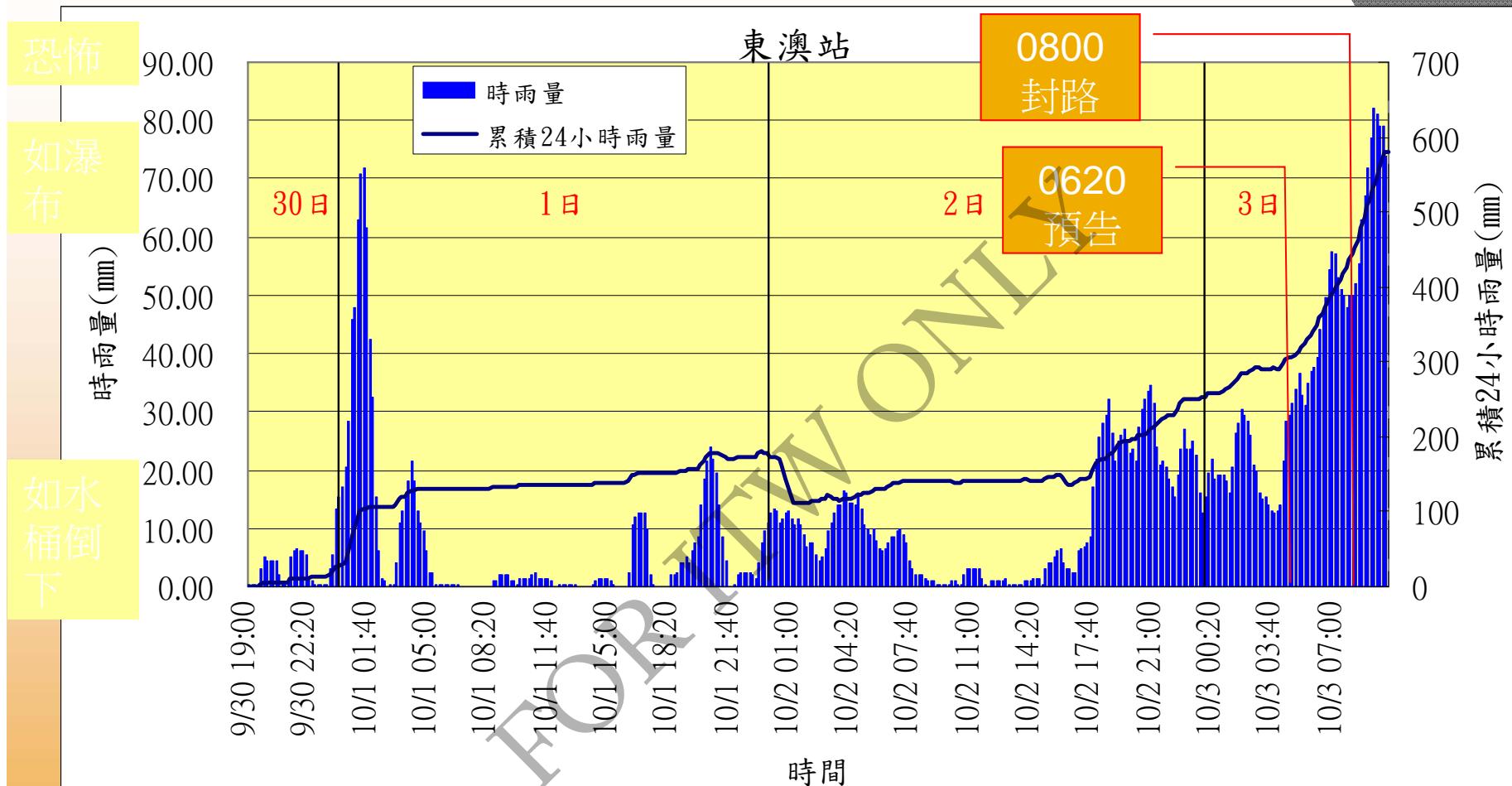
1003奈格颱風共伴效應

共伴效應期間公路應變管制 檢討表



封閉類型	次數
(一) 預警性封閉無災情	7
(二) 預警性封閉後發生災情	4
(三) 發生災情後管制封閉(均為非重點監控路段)	6
合計	17

10.03奈格颱風共伴效應蘇花公路雨量圖



2010年梅姬24小時最大累積雨量661mm

✓2011年奈格24小時最大累積雨量達666mm

✓2010年梅姬最大時雨量180mm

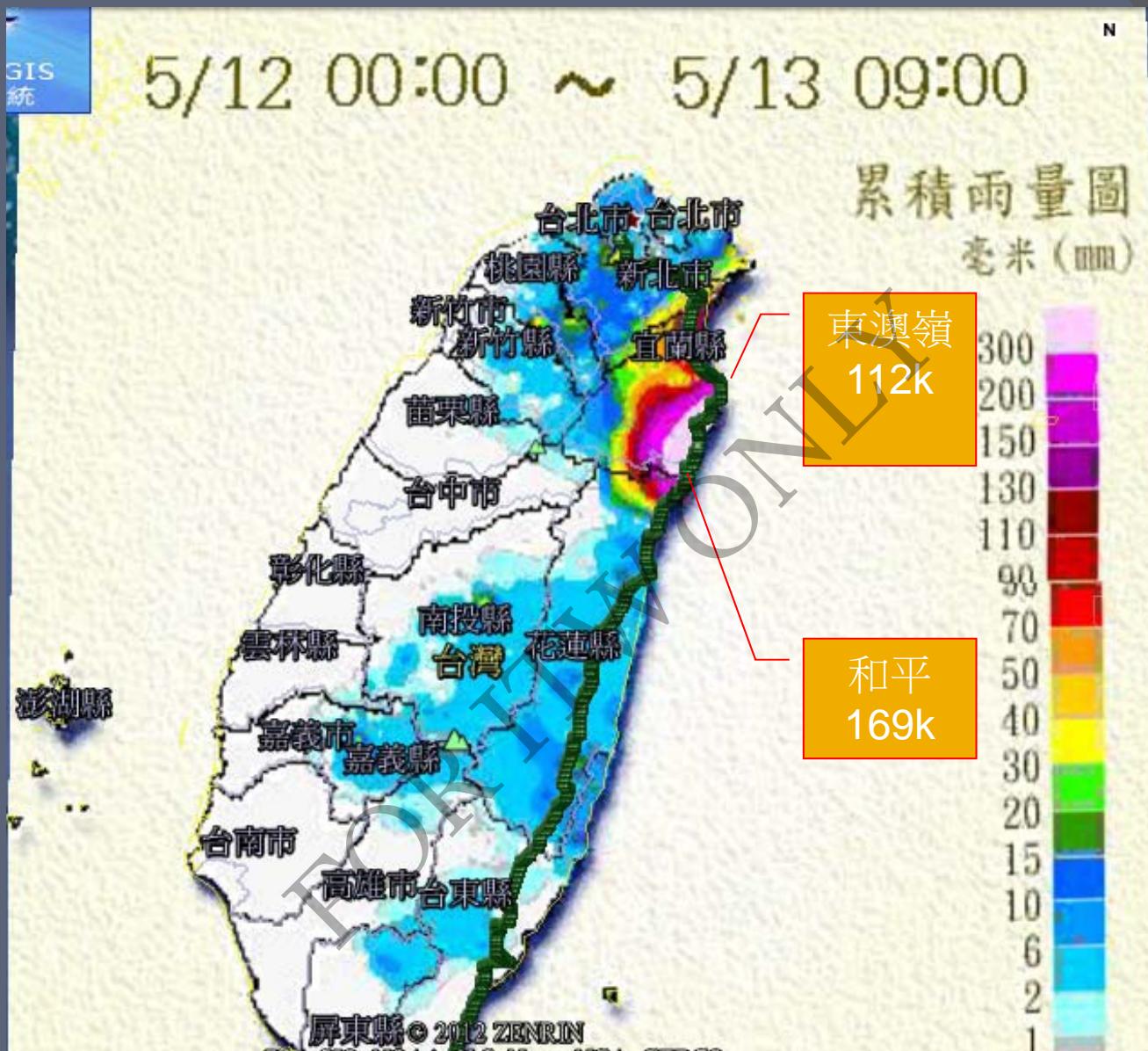
2011年奈格最大時雨量100mm

Typhoon NALGAE on October 3rd, 2011

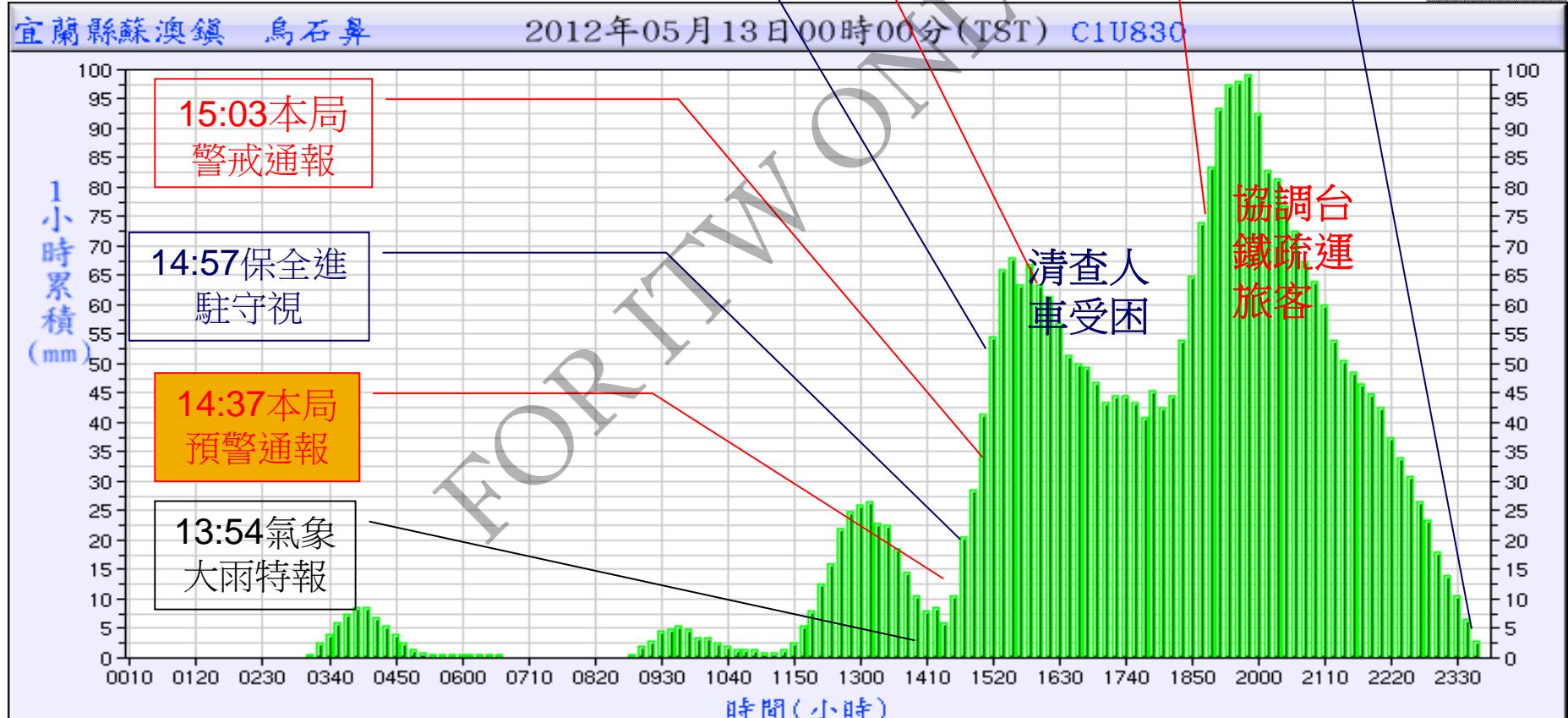


0512蘇花公路強降雨 公路災情報告

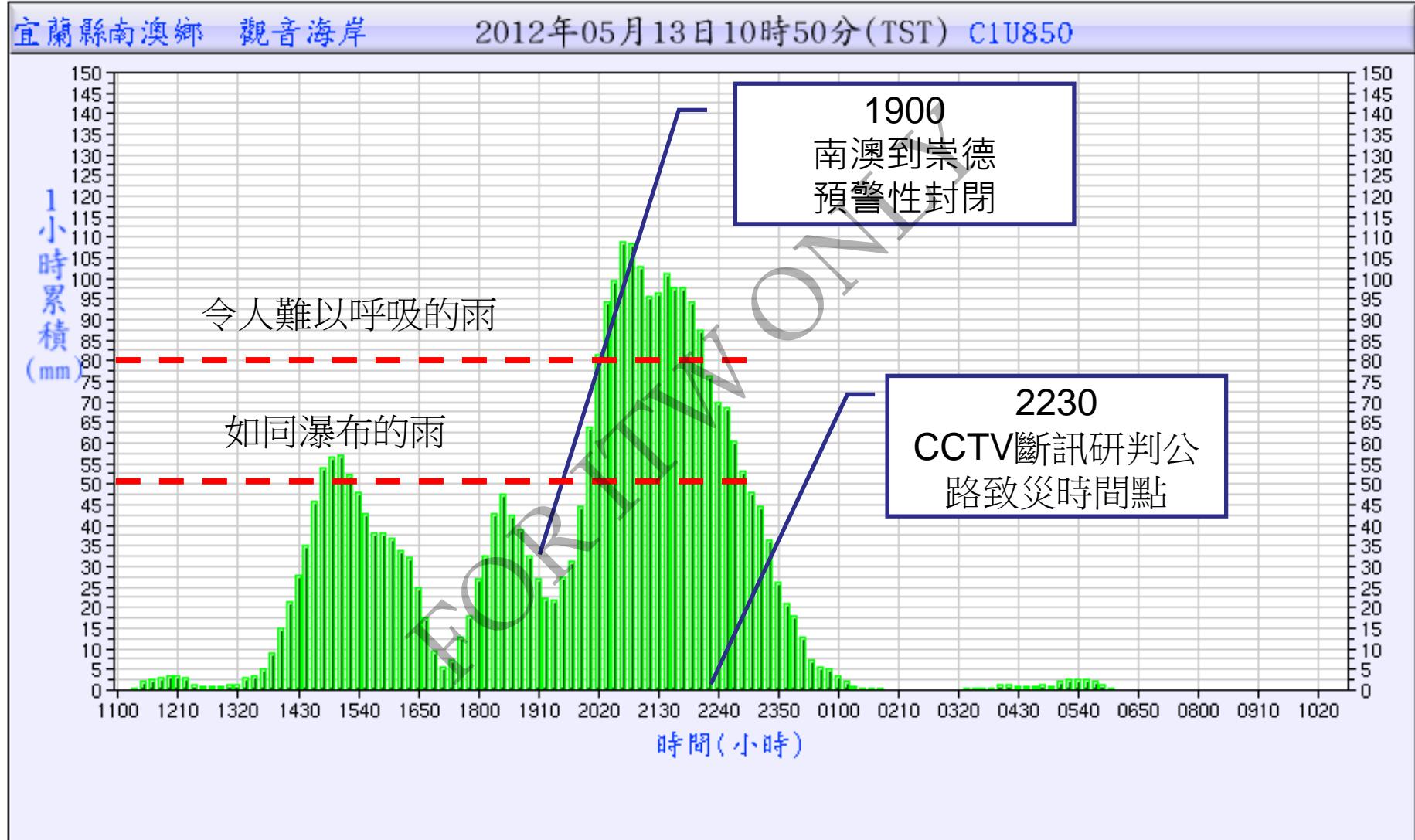
FOR INFORMATION ONLY



0512到0513累積降雨集中於蘇澳到和平間57
公里長路段



分鐘累積 1小時累積 3小時累積 6小時累積 12小時累積 24小時累積 前1日 前2日 前3日 前4日 前5



10分鐘累積

1小時累積

3小時累積

6小時累積

12小時累積

24小時累積

前1日

前2日

前3日

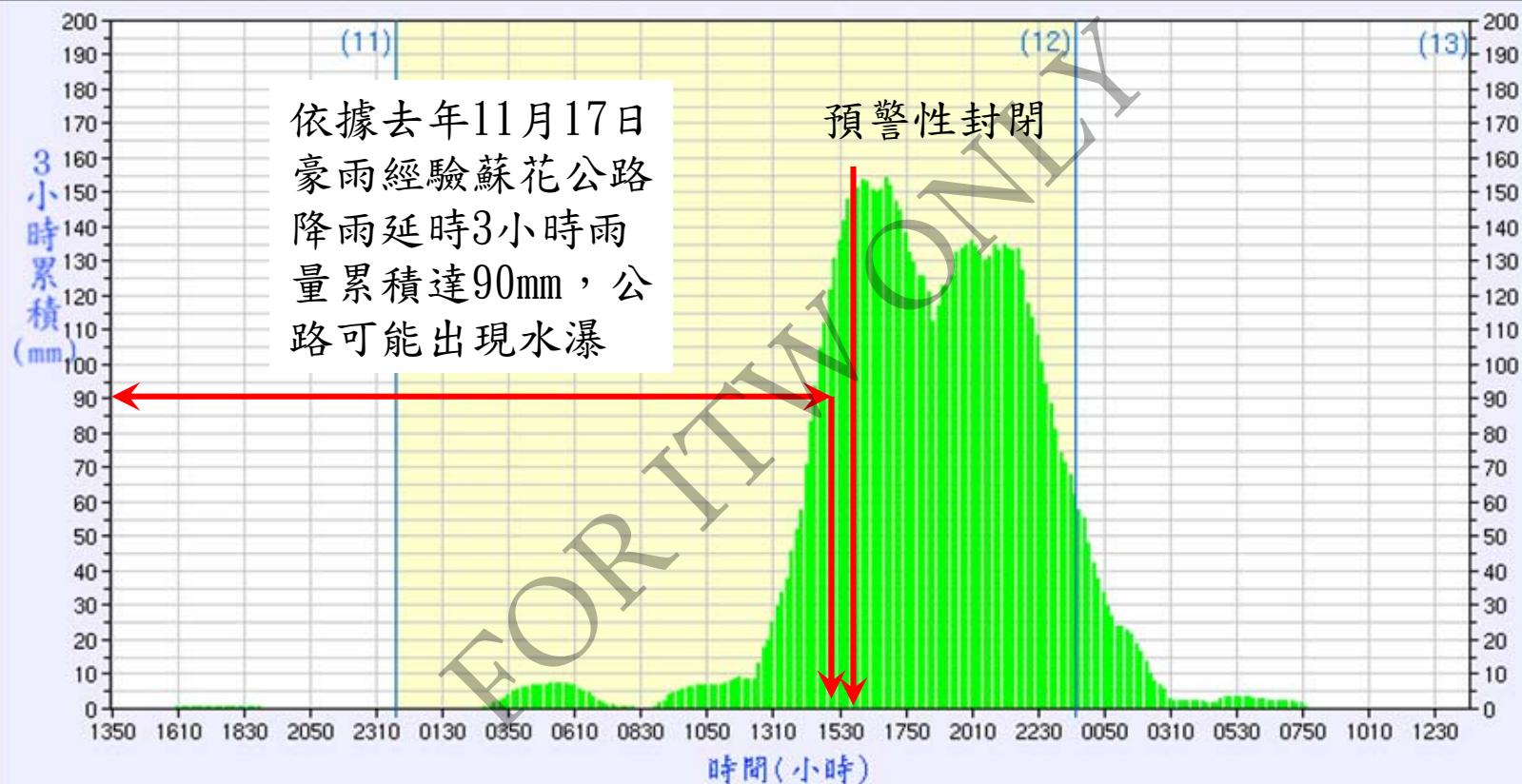
前4日

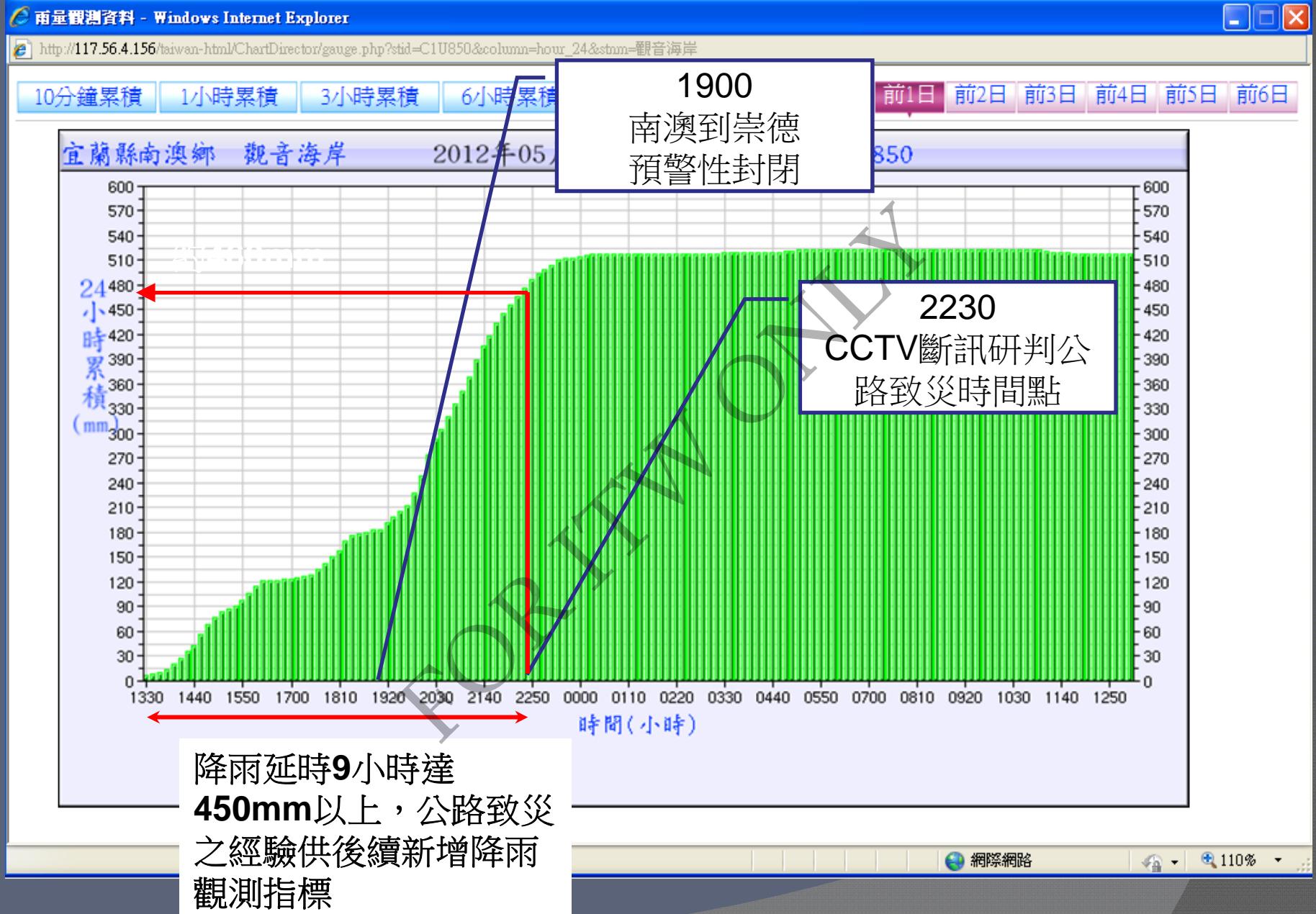
前5日

前6日

宜蘭縣南澳鄉 東澳嶺

2012年05月13日13時40分(TST) C1U840





0512日人車清查安置

- ◎ 東澳部分受阻人車計：小客車241部，大客車25部，大貨車24部，共約230人。
- ◎ 南澳部分之人車疏散至南澳火車站空曠處，共小客車46部，大貨車18部，中巴1部，大客車大部分旅客已搭乘台鐵離開，餘32人已做安置。
- ◎ 本局南澳段並同步協調地方政府提供東澳國小開放教室空間，本局亦發送LBS簡訊通知民眾前往東澳國小或南澳火車站休息。上述緊急停駐空間有廁所，工務段亦主動發放乾糧、飲水及蚊香。

蘇花公路災情清查及搶修進度

- ◎ 蘇澳至南澳路段(112K、113K、114K、124K)分別有落石坍方，新澳隧道124K出現水瀑夾雜坍方落石，武塔路段(138K)有大型坍方，分別於今(13)日8時及10時陸續搶通，受困民眾脫困。
- ◎ 蘇澳到南澳已於上午10時搶通，和平至花蓮(164K)亦於下午1時搶通。
- ◎ 觀音路段(144.7k-144.85k、147.5k-148.1k)2處路基嚴重流失分別達50公尺，路基僅存1~2公尺，初步估計搶通時間約需10天以上。

地名	路段	災況
蘇澳	138k+500	可單線
南澳	140.5~142.5	坍方10m長*10m寬*10m高(單線搶通)
觀音	143K+800~980	坍方180長*10寬*5高(單線搶通)
	144.7k~144.85k	路基缺口50m長*10m寬*8m深，路基僅餘1m寬。前後尚有50m坍方
	147.5k~148.1k	路基缺口50m長*10m寬*20m深，路基僅餘2m寬。
	149k+300~400	坍方80m長*10m寬*1.5m高(單線搶通)
和中	149k+400~500	坍方70m長*10m寬*6m高(單線搶通)
	149k+300~500	護欄損壞200m(單線搶通)
	149k+750	坍方15m長*8m寬*2m高(單線搶通)
	150k+000	坍方20m長*8m寬*3m高(單線搶通)
	150k+050~150k+150	坍方60m長*10m寬*0.5m高(單線搶通)
	151k+200~300	坍方100m長*10m寬*1.5m高(單線搶通)
	151k+400	坍方15m長*10m寬*0.5m高(單線搶通)
	151k+400~151k+800	零星坍方可單線
	151k+800~162k	零星坍方可單線
崇德	162k~179k	零星落石可通車

143K+940~+970

before



after



144K+590

before



after



144K+750~+800

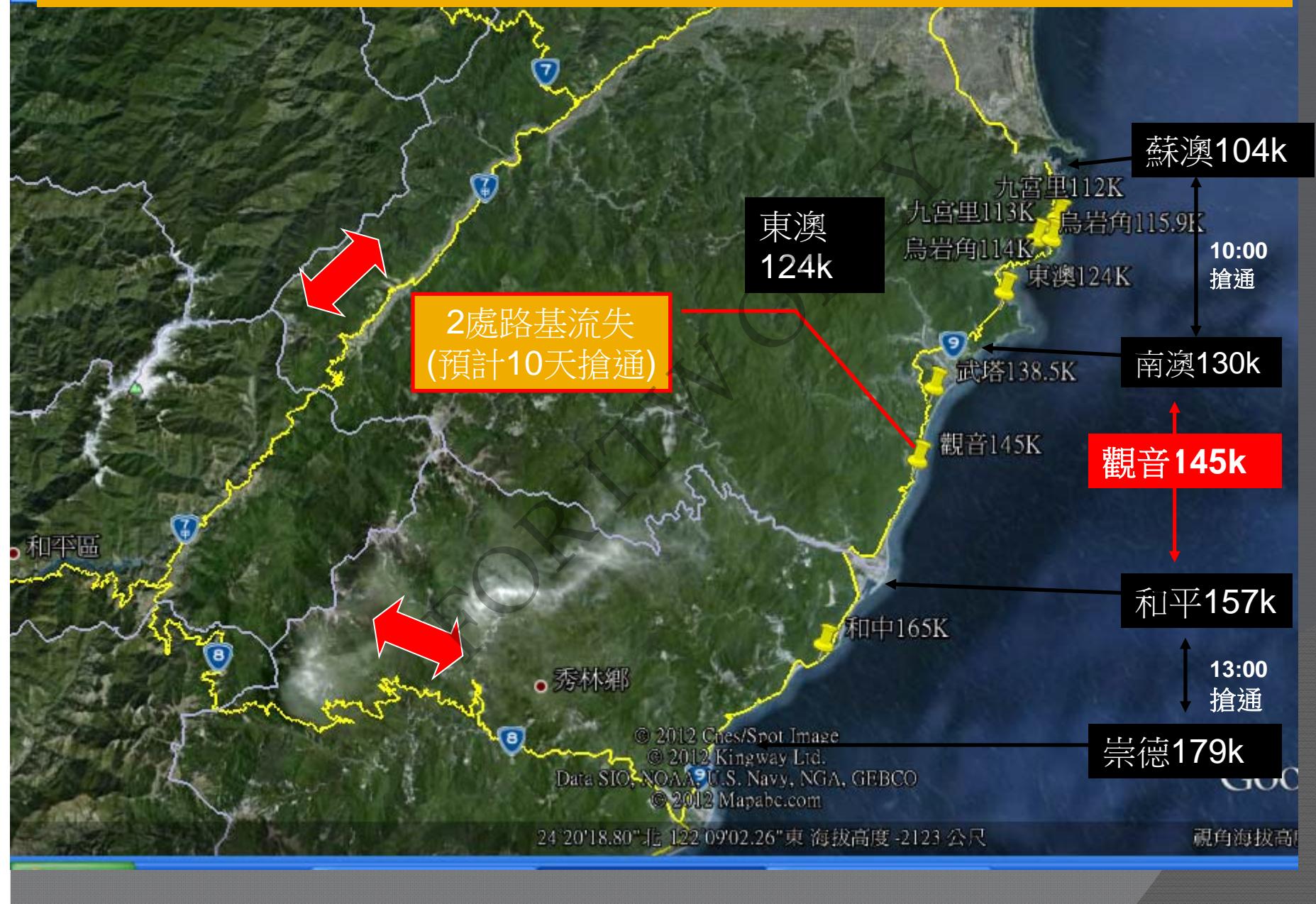
before



after



0512-0513豪雨災害蘇花公路搶修進度及替代路線圖



Summary and Conclusions

- Last year (2011) ,**6 extreme heavy rainfall** attack Taiwan , Highway authorities excuted 86 road closure for warning in advance · and then 30 point of disaster occur after road closure. Watershed management and risk management programs could be successfully applied to execute traffic control for bridges and mountain highway safety during extreme natural hazards, and **QPESUMS** is a efficient system.

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Thanks for Your
attention