

Tragedi gelinciran tanah Taman Hillview (Taman Hillview landslide tragedy)

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Gelinciran Tanah Taman Hillview berlaku pada 20 November 2002 telah memusnahkan sebuah rumah banglo dan mengorbankan lapan nyawa. Ia merupakan jenis gelinciran tanah kompleks iaitu gabungan gelinciran putaran di bahagian kepala, gelinciran di bahagian tengah, disusuli dengan aliran di bahagian kaki. Panjang gelinciran mencapai 200 m dengan kelebaran maksimum 50 m dan melibatkan sekitar 25,000 meter padu bahan cerun yang terganggu. Walaupun hujan lebat yang berterusan mencetus gelinciran, faktor penting lain yang menyebabkan gelinciran ialah kedudukan dalam zon gelinciran lama, bahan permukaan yang mudah mengalami kegagalan, lineamen geologi yang menggalak gelinciran, bentuk lembangan yang mempermudahkan pengumpulan air tanah, perataan dan penteresan cerun di bahagian atas gelinciran, dan dinding penahan lama yang rosak yang telah menggalak penumpuan air permukaan. Tragedi ini merupakan peristiwa ulangan pada gelinciran tanah lama yang boleh dielakkan sekiranya kajian risiko geobencana dijalankan dengan teliti sebelum pembinaan rumah yang telah musnah.

The 20 November Taman Hillview landslide destroyed a bungalow house and eight lives were lost. The landslide was a complex landslide, i.e. a combination of rotation at the head and sliding in the middle which was followed by a flow occurrence at the toe. The landslide was up to 200 m long and 50 m at the maximum width, involving approximately 25,000 cubic metre of disturbed slope material. Even though continuous heavy rain triggered the sliding, various other important factors that contributed to the event were its location within an old landslide, surficial material prone to failure, geological lineament that facilitated sliding, shape of the old landslide that aided the accumulation of ground water, levelling and terracing at the upper part of the landslide area, and an old damaged rubble wall that encouraged the concentration of surface water. The tragedy was a recurrence of an old landslide that could have been avoided if a detailed geohazard risk study had been undertaken prior to the construction of the affected residence.