

ACTIVE FAULT ZONES OF LITHOSPHERE AS AN ORIGIN OF DISASTERS

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The active faults of the Lithosphere provoke often an environmental misbalance and some natural and natural- man-made disasters, because they make a control the endogenous and exogenous processes. The gravitation, erosion, creep, karst, selectivity denudation are activated under these conditions. In addition, alteration of a landscape as well as hydrogeological and hydrological conditions take place. Besides great deformations and destruction of buildings and constructions, waste escape from tailing reservoirs, damages of chemical and oil-refining, gasworks, oil and gas pipe-lines, active nuclear stations are feasible. Structural organization of intrafault volume is a main controller of intensity all of these processes. Power of some disasters depends on often not only exist of fault but its specific structural part. Studying of the intrafault volume of great fault zones in continental and oceanic lithosphere made it possible to establish a number of specific regularities. The relations between the degree of the main fault development and that of the destructive areas as well as the relations of the quantitative parameters permit to single out the following three types of intrafault mechanisms: uniform-dispersion, discrete-dispersion and linear-concentrated. The origin of each type of the fault zones is the reflection a certain stressed-deformed state of the lithosphere, valid reological conditions and geometrical parameters of the lithosphere block, where a fault zone is appeared.