



## **The peculiarities of estimation of risk of formation collapses in perm prikamje**

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The most of Perm region is layered by perm sediments of West European platform and Pre-Ural deflection that are lying under very small slope. At the bottom of integumentary sediments are widely meets karst breccias. These ones consists from little fragments of carbonate rocks with clay and loamy filler. Karst breccias are formed by slow dissolving of karst rocks with destroying ones to little pieces. Area of distribution of ones is about 3900 sq.km. There are many weakened and unstable zones and cavities with height up to 2-4 meters in karst breccias. Cavities in karst breccias mostly has the complex shape and represents the space between big stones. The probability of development suffosion processes, caused the sinkholes and deflections on surface is rising when thickness of the karst breccias is about 20 meters and more. There is necessity to take into account presence, thickness, structure and features of lying of karst breccias in karst areas when goes geologic estimation of territory.