

Timeless Edition

Wadomari Town Disaster Prevention Map

Are you prepared for an emergency?

This disaster prevention map contains information aimed at reducing human casualties from earthquakes, tsunamis, and landslides.



Wadomari Town Hall

10 Wadomari, Wadomari-cho, Oshima-gun, Kagoshima 891-9192

Tel.: 0997-92-1111

Email: info@town.wadomari.lg.jp

Three Principles for Promoting Regional Disaster Reduction



Self-help:

Protecting or preparing for one's own life (including the lives of one's family).

Mutual help:

Mutual help of neighbors to protect the community or prepare for disasters.

Public help:

Public assistance, such as rescue operations and provision of relief supplies by government offices, fire departments, and police.

Events after the Great East Japan Earthquake

**Evacuated to the roof and had a narrow escape
—it turned out the assumption was wrong.**



I was at work when the earthquake hit. I was worried about my family because my house was along a river, so I rode my bicycle along a 4-km road back to my house. My family had already evacuated, and no one was home.

In the meantime, the tsunami and the fire became so serious that we had to evacuate from the balcony to the roof. The scene from the roof was unbelievable: cars with people still inside and houses being swept away by the torrent. We could do nothing to help, and all we could do was watch helplessly.

I still feel a crushing sensation in my heart, and I experienced nightmares for six months.

Believing it was no longer safe here, we, along with four other people present, helped each other, and evacuated to a junior high school. It took us an hour, although it would normally be a 15-minute walk. On the third day, I was able to confirm that my family members were safe. Two days before the disaster, we had just discussed escaping to the second floor if a tsunami happened to hit. However, this earthquake proved that such evacuation was not enough.

It is important to discuss the unexpected with your family members on a daily basis and decide on a proper evacuation site. Then, do not hesitate to go to that evacuation site. The first step is to protect yourself.

(Male in his 40s, fishery cooperative worker, Kesenuma City)

Quote from the One Day Ahead Project

One Day Ahead Project (Cabinet Office, Disaster Prevention Information Page)

We posed a question to those who had suffered from earthquakes and floods: "If you could go back to one day before the disaster, what would you do?" Some responded, "I didn't expect the wardrobe to fall over so easily," and "I was very anxious because I couldn't contact my family." There are lessons to be learned from these experiences.

<http://www.bousai.go.jp/kyoiku/keigen/ichinitimae/index.html>



Cabinet Office's One Day Ahead Project

One Day Ahead Project

Voluntary Disaster Prevention Measures

Voluntary Disaster Prevention Organization We protect our own community!



In Wadamari Town, all townspeople are members of a voluntary disaster prevention organization!

The roles of the voluntary disaster prevention organization, both during normal times and in times of disaster, are as follows. Let's collaborate on disaster prevention activities regularly so that we can exhibit our organizational strength when emergencies arise.

Normal Activities

Disaster prevention inspections within the community

During a disaster, check for any elements within the community that could contribute to increased damage and ascertain if there are persons requiring assistance for evacuation action.



Conduct disaster drills

Conduct disaster drills, including evacuation drills, tabletop exercises, and training in the use of fire extinguishers and first aid to prepare for potential disasters.



Dissemination of disaster prevention knowledge

Raise each resident's awareness of disaster prevention by creating disaster prevention guidebooks, etc.



Maintenance of disaster prevention equipment and materials

Prepare and maintain materials and equipment as needed for potential disasters based on the actual conditions of the community and periodically inspect and confirm their proper use.



Activities during disasters

Collection and dissemination of information

Coordinate with local authorities to ensure residents receive accurate and up-to-date information regarding disasters.



Initial firefighting

Activities to prevent fires from breaking out, securing fire extinguishers and firefighting water supplies, and initial firefighting activities using bucket relays, etc.

Rescue operation

Conduct rescue operations for injured individuals and those trapped under collapsed structures, among other situations.



Medical relief activities

Administer first aid to the injured and transport them to medical relief stations as necessary.

Taken-out items

What you need to have at a minimum



Stay prepared by regularly ensuring that especially important items are ready to be taken with you.



Flashlight

If possible, ensure each person has one. Do not forget to include spare batteries and bulbs.



Emergency food / water

Prepare canned foods and other foods that can be eaten without cooking. If you have an infant, prepare powdered milk, as well.



Portable radio

Small, lightweight, and capable of listening to both AM and FM. Have plenty of spare batteries.



Emergency medicines
Household medicines

Include wound dressings, band-aids, antipyretics, cold medicine, stomach medicine, eye drops, antiseptic solutions, etc. Do not forget any medications you are currently taking.



Valuables

Include cash, bankbook, personal seal, driver's license, health insurance card, etc. Having coins can also be convenient.



Others

Include items like a helmet (disaster prevention hood), clothing, lighter (or matches), knife, plastic bags, diapers, and baby bottles.

Secondary essentials Items to prepare for self-sufficiency until disaster recovery is achieved

Emergency food

Canned and retort foods, dry foods and nutritional supplements, confectionery such as chocolate and candy, seasonings, etc.

Drinking water

A guideline is three liters per person per day. Have a supply of canned or bottled mineral water, and also store water in polyethylene containers.

Infection control measures

- Mask
- Thermometer
- Antiseptic solution

Other items to take out

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blanket | <input type="checkbox"/> Tabletop stove |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic wrap | <input type="checkbox"/> Spare gas cylinder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sleeping bag | <input type="checkbox"/> Solid fuel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Toiletries | <input type="checkbox"/> Tools such as crowbar, shovel, etc. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disposable body warmer | <input type="checkbox"/> Mask |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rope | <input type="checkbox"/> Toilet paper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Newspaper | <input type="checkbox"/> Spare glasses |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Portable toilet | <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle/Bicycle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dry shampoo | <input type="checkbox"/> Thermometer |



It is important to ensure that you have all the necessary emergency supplies, keep them in a bag, and have them ready to take out.

Every minute counts during evacuation; therefore, there is no time to search through closets or shelves. The most important thing is to keep the disaster prevention goods you have prepared in a place where you can get to them quickly, such as the entrance hallway.



Aim to stockpile at least a three-day supply, and preferably enough for a week.

In the event of a major disaster that causes extensive damage to an exceptionally large area, food and other relief supplies may not arrive immediately. Therefore, it is important to prepare emergency rations at home.

Disaster Prevention Radio Individual Receiver—Troubleshooting List

1. Check the power lamp status

- 1) **Green** light ON: Normal. Proceed to 4.
- 2) **Green** light flashing: Properly plugged. The battery will run out soon.
*However, if a beeping sound is heard, the battery is dead.
- 3) **Red** light ON: Improperly plugged. The battery is working.
- 4) **Red** light flashing: Improperly plugged. The battery will run out soon.
- 5) No light: Improperly plugged. The battery is dead.

*When the lamp is **green**, power is supplied from the outlet.

*When the lamp is **red**, power is not supplied from the outlet.

2. Ensure the power switch is in the [ON] position. (Is it flipped upward?)

3. Check whether the power cable is plugged into the power outlet

4. Check the volume (Is it not set to minimum?)

5. Check antenna type (Rod antenna or external antenna)

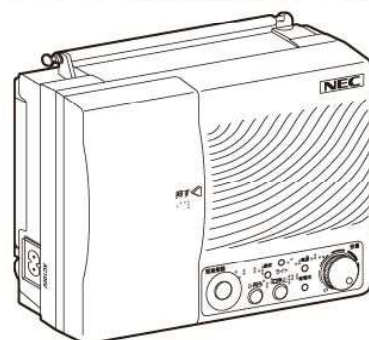
- Rod antenna (antenna provided to the receiver)
 - 1) Is the antenna oriented in the right direction?
 - 2) Is the antenna extended?
- For external antennas
 - 1) Is the cable inserted deeply into ⑤?
 - 2) Is there any damage to the outdoor dipole antenna?

6. Has the individual receiver been moved from its initial installation location?

Disaster Prevention Radio Individual Receiver of Wadamari Town

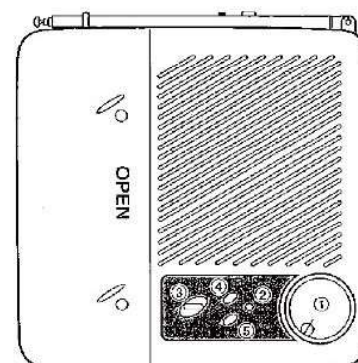
Disaster Prevention Radio Individual Receiver

NEC Model: **JR2F1-8A**



Disaster Prevention Radio Individual Receiver

NEC Model: **JR2F1-2A**



If the receiver still does not work after performing the above actions, please contact the General Affairs Division of the Town Hall. Tel.: 84-3511

Wind and Flood Damage



Typhoon scale and intensity

The Japan Meteorological Agency expresses the scale and intensity of a typhoon based on wind speed as a guide to the approximate strength of the typhoon.

The size of a typhoon is determined by the radius of its strong wind area (wind speeds of 15 m/sec. or higher), and its strength is determined by its maximum wind speed.

The area inside the strong wind area where winds of 25 m/sec or higher are expected to blow is called the "storm area."

In information on typhoons, these are combined and referred to as "large and strong typhoons."



The size of Large and Very Large typhoons can be compared to the size of the Japanese archipelago, as illustrated in the figure on the left.

i Typhoon scale

Scale	Radius of high winds above 15 m/sec.
Large (Large in diameter)	500 km to less than 800 km
Very large (Very large in diameter)	800 km or more

i Typhoon intensity

Scale	Maximum wind speed
Strong	33 m/sec. to less than 44 m/sec.
Very strong	44 m/sec. to less than 54 m/sec.
Violent	54 m/sec. or more

Rain intensity and rainfall (1-hour rainfall)

Moderately heavy rain Heavy rain Torrential rain Extremely torrential rain Violent rain

10 mm to less than 20 mm

20 mm to less than 30 mm

30 mm to less than 50 mm

50 mm to less than 80 mm

80 mm or more



Puddles form all over the ground, making speech hard to hear. If it looks like the rain is going to last a while, caution is needed.



Torrential rain. It is so intense that you get wet even with an umbrella. If the rain continues for several hours, a little river may overflow, and there is also concern about landslides.



If it continues for several hours, landslides are likely, and preparations for evacuation are necessary in hazardous areas. Road restrictions may be in place.



When the rain falls like a waterfall, it whitens the surroundings with its spray, increasing the likelihood of debris flows and potentially leading to various disasters.

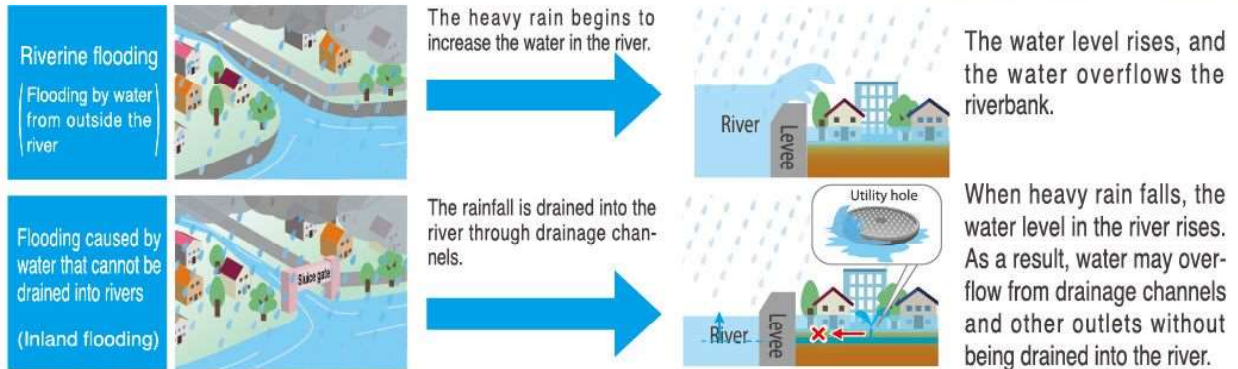


There is an oppressive feeling of suffocation. There is a strong threat of a major disaster due to heavy rainfall, and extreme caution is required.

Heavy rain (Flooding)

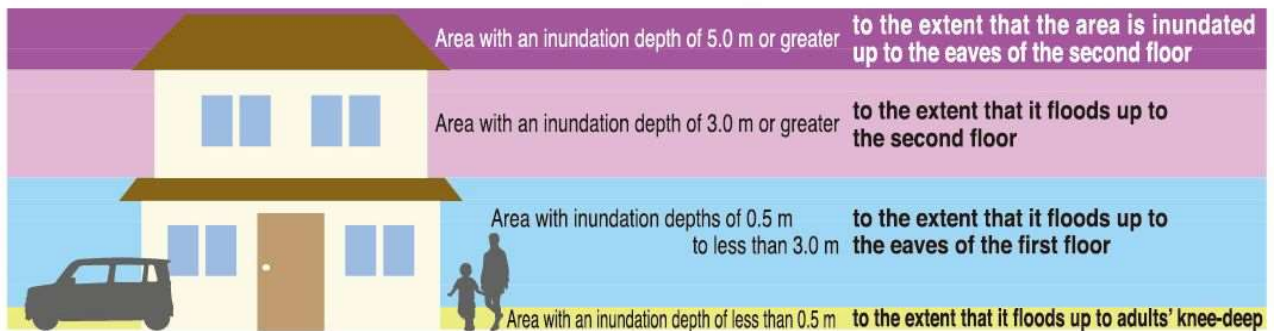
i How does flooding occur?

When it rains heavily upstream of a river, the water rises, and flooding occurs downstream. In areas where pavement has become widespread, rainwater is less likely to seep into the ground, and rainwater that exceeds the drainage treatment capacity of rivers and drainage channels due to torrential rains, etc., collects in low areas. The area is then flooded within a short time. Even if there is no river nearby, it is necessary to pay attention to flood damage.



*Inland flooding may also occur when rainfall exceeds the drainage capacity of the drainage canal.

Guidelines and Tips for Flooding



Area with an inundation depth of 3.0 m or greater

Area with an inundation depth of 5.0 m or greater

- In two-story houses where the second floor gets flooded, a delay in evacuation can lead to dangerous situations. Therefore, residents should pay attention not only to evacuation information but also to information on water levels at the time of flooding. Residents should ensure to evacuate to a safe place, such as an evacuation shelter.
- Even residents in tall buildings are expected to experience deep flooding, and it will take time for the water to recede. Therefore, evacuate to a safe place such as a shelter in advance.

Area with inundation depths of 0.5 m to less than 3.0 m

- Residents living in one-story houses or on the first floor of apartment complexes will be inundated above the floor level. If evacuation is delayed, they will be in a dangerous situation. Therefore, pay attention not only to evacuation information but also to information on water levels at the time of flooding. Residents should ensure to evacuate to a safe place, such as an evacuation shelter.
- For residents who have rooms on the second floor or above, evacuation after the flooding has begun is extremely dangerous, even if the depth of the water is 0.5 m. Therefore, if evacuation is delayed, they should take it easy and move to the second floor of their homes, etc. However, it is necessary to be aware of the problems that may occur if flooding continues for an extended period or if they become isolated.

Area with an inundation depth of less than 0.5 m

- If evacuation is delayed, shelter on the upper floors of the home. However, it is necessary to be aware of the problems that may occur if flooding continues for an extended period or if they become isolated.

Please make use of the Japan Meteorological Agency's leaflets.

(You can download them by scanning the QR codes below. Please read the Terms of Use before utilizing the leaflets.)

How to Read Typhoon Information

How to Read Typhoon Information - Japan Meteorological Agency
From the Japan Meteorological Agency's website



Rain and Wind

Rain and Wind - Japan Meteorological Agency
From the Japan Meteorological Agency's website



Protect Yourself from Storm Surge

Protect Yourself from Storm Surge - Japan Meteorological Agency
From the Japan Meteorological Agency's website

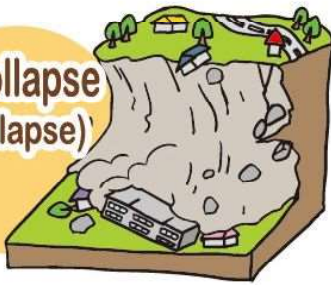


Landslide Disasters



Types of Landslide Disasters

Slope collapse (Cliff collapse)



Slope failure, also known as landslide, refers to the sudden collapse of cliffs or mountain slopes and is the most common type of landslide disaster in Japan.

Because the landslide occurs in an instant, many people fail to escape, resulting in extensive damage.

Areas where such damage may occur are called “hazardous areas of steep slope failure.”

Debris flow



A debris flow is a phenomenon in which soil, stones, and sand on a slope flow down a valley at once with water from heavy rainfall.

Because of its high speed and destructive force, a debris flow causes extensive damage.

Streams, including ravines and small ones, that are susceptible to such damage are referred to as “streams prone to debris flow hazards.”

Landslide



A landslide is a phenomenon where a slope, located on a stratum of materials such as clay that are impervious to water, begins moving slowly due to the influence of rain-water seeping into the stratum.

Because a large area moves at one time, it can cause extensive damage.

Areas where such damage may occur are called “areas prone to landslide hazards.”

Three Basic Points You Should Know

Confirm if you live in an area prone to landslide hazards

Check if your house is located in an area prone to landslide hazards.

*Even if your house is not in an area prone to landslide hazards, be careful if cliffs or small streams are nearby.

When it starts to rain, pay attention to the landslide warning information

The information can be found on websites of organizations like the Kagoshima Prefectural Erosion Control Division and is also broadcast on TV and radio weather reports.

Evacuate as soon as possible when a landslide warning is issued in dangerous areas

When a landslide warning is issued, evacuate to a safe place, such as a nearby evacuation site, as soon as possible.

Landslide precursor

When a landslide occurs, some precursor phenomenon may appear. Listed below are the main precursor phenomena.

If you notice any of these precursor phenomena, it is important to alert those around you and evacuate to a safe place promptly.



There is a rumbling sound from the mountains.



The river level is dropping despite continuous rain.



The river water becomes muddy, and driftwood mixes with the water.



Water spurts from the slope.



The water in streams and wells turns muddy.



Cracks form in the ground.



Small stones are trickling down.

Three Basic Points You Should Know



Refer to the heavy rain and landslide hazard distribution published by the Japan Meteorological Agency.



Since debris flows move rapidly, try to escape perpendicular to the direction of the flow.



Deciding on evacuation sites and routes with all family members in advance is advisable.

Please make use of the Japan Meteorological Agency's leaflets. (You can download them by scanning the QR codes below. Please read the Terms of Use before utilizing the leaflets.)

Danger distribution of heavy rain and flood warnings

Danger distribution of heavy rain and flood warnings

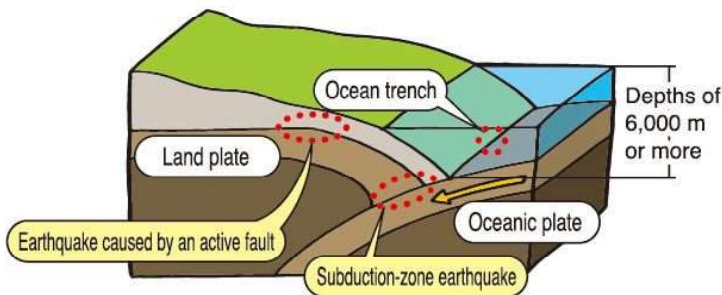
From the Japan Meteorological Agency's website



About Earthquakes

Mechanism of Earthquake Occurrence

An earthquake occurs when strain builds up on a plate due to pressure, and when the strain reaches a limit, the plate cracks or moves significantly.



The plate boundary between the ocean and land is called an “ocean trench,” with a depth of 6,000 meters or more.

Earthquakes occurring here are called “subduction-zone earthquakes,” while earthquakes caused by the displacement of weak spots in the land plate are called “earthquakes caused by active faults.”

Earthquake Preparedness



Take measures to prevent furniture from tipping over, falling, or moving.

Arrange furniture in such a way as to prevent injury and ensure smooth evacuation. Secure furniture, televisions, computers, etc., and take measures to prevent them from falling over, falling, or moving.



Take measures to prevent injury.

Implement measures to prevent glass shattering from cupboards, windows, etc. Keep a flashlight in a readily accessible place in case of power failure. Keep slippers, sneakers, etc. close at hand to avoid injury from scattered objects.



Check the strength of your house and fence.

Have your house inspected for earthquake resistance and make necessary reinforcements. Block and concrete walls should be reinforced to prevent them from collapsing.

Points to Prevent Toppling, Falling, and Moving

- Secure furniture and other objects with fall-prevention fixtures to prevent them from toppling over.
- Ensure glass on sideboards, cupboards, windows, etc., does not shatter.
- For bookshelves and chests for tea implements, store heavy items at the bottom to lower the center of gravity.
- Do not place dangerous objects on top of shelves or chests of drawers.
- Make sure that glassware (bottles, etc.) stored in cupboards do not fall over or slide out.