

わが家の 防災対策

My Home : Disaster Prevention Measures Handbook

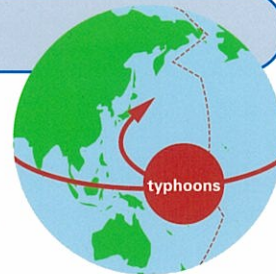
Earthquakes

Typhoons

Typhoons

What you need to know about typhoons.

A typhoon is a tropical cyclone which is created over warm seas, with winds over 17m/s at its epicenter. In 2004, 9 typhoons struck Kagawa and much damage was caused by the heavy rains (*ooame*), storm surges (*takashio*) and storms (*boufuu*).



If a typhoon should approach:

1. Look out for typhoon warning information.

Listen closely to warnings on the radio and television. Watch out for warnings and advisories. Warnings are issued when there is a danger of particularly strong disaster.

Storm warning (*boufuu keihou*) /
Gale advisory (*kyoufuu chuuihou*)

Strong winds and gusts may cause dangerous situations.

High waves warning (*harou keihou*) /
High waves advisory (*harou chuuihou*)

Waves are higher than usual due to strong winds.

Storm surge warning (*takashio keihou*) /
Storm surge advisory (*takashio chuuihou*)

Seawater may flood and enter buildings.

Heavy rains warning (*ooame keihou*) /
Heavy rains advisory (*ooame chuuihou*)

Heavy rains may cause leaks, landslides.

Flood warning (*kouzui keihou*) /
Flood advisory (*kouzui chuuihou*)

Heavy rain causes river levels to rise and possibly flood.

2. Clean up dangerous items from around your home.

Things such as potted plants, etc., that may be blown off by strong winds, should be placed inside the house. Tape over glass windows and close curtains and blinds tightly.

3. Have an emergency preparedness kit ready.

Keep water and nonperishable food in an emergency bag, and fill the bath with water.

4. Stay away from dangerous places.

Cliffs and bluffs may slide away in heavy rain. Stay away from the ocean and rivers.

5. Beware of items blown toward you by heavy winds.

People may be knocked down by wind, or be hit and injured by roof tiles dislodged and blown away. If you must go outside, wear a helmet or hat.



If a typhoon hits:

1. Check the most recent news reports.

Keep up with television and radio news coverage of the typhoon. The decision to remain in one's house or to evacuate should be made calmly and after careful consideration.

2. Try not to go outside.

Heavy rains cause water levels to rise, including rivers and storm/sewage drains. Being knocked down by this rising water is a common cause of injury; it's best to stay inside, but if that environment becomes unsafe, one should evacuate to a safer location.



During evacuation:

If city or town officials consider the area unsafe, an evacuation notice (*hinan-kankoku/hinan-shiji*) will be sent out through the area and residents should evacuate as quickly as possible. If you feel unsafe in your current location, you should evacuate even if there hasn't yet been a notice.



Earthquakes

What you need to know about earthquakes.

Shindo (Earthquake Intensity)	How much shaking is felt or predicted damage
Shindo 0	No shaking is felt.
Shindo 1	Some people inside buildings may feel shaking.
Shindo 2	Many people inside buildings feel shaking. Hanging items shake a little.
Shindo 3	Most people inside buildings feel shaking. Some people will be scared.
Shindo 4	Most sleeping people will be woken up by the shaking. Hanging items will shake badly. Many people will be frightened.
Shindo 5jaku (Weak)	The shaking will make it difficult to move for some people. Inside, tableware and books will fall from shelves.
Shindo 5kyou (Strong)	Many people will find it difficult to move because of the shaking. Large cupboards and furniture may fall over. Buildings may be damaged and doors may become stuck.
Shindo 6jaku (Weak)	It becomes difficult to stand up. Windows smashing and tiles falling from roofs may occur.
Shindo 6kyou (Strong)	Standing up is impossible. Heavy furniture will fall over. Doors may become unhinged.
Shindo 7	Shaking is so powerful it is impossible to move freely. Large cracks appear in the ground and on mountainsides. Glass from windows and tiles will fall from many buildings.

Japan is a country which has a lot of earthquakes. In 1995 a large earthquake hit Hyogo Prefecture and caused many deaths and injuries. In 2004 and 2007 there were large earthquakes in Niigata Prefecture.

Earthquakes are caused by the movements of tectonic plates (large pieces of the earth's surface). The ground shakes violently, and large earthquakes can break buildings, causing fires and on the coast, tsunami (giant waves) are sometimes formed.

We use the word "*shindo*" to describe the force or size of an earthquake. "*Shindo*" ranges from 0 - 7. The damage and perceived strength are shown on a 10-level scale. To show an earthquake's scope and energy, the term "magnitude" is used.

What should you do if there is an earthquake?

An Earthquake!

① Protect yourself!

Guarding your head with a pillow or blanket, calmly hide under a sturdy table or something similar, away from other large objects of furniture. If you are close to a cliff, the coast, or a river, make your way away from the area as fast as is safely possible. Doors may become stuck due to structural damage to buildings, so if possible, open doors to create an escape route. If you rush outside, you may be hurt by falling glass or roof tiles. Make sure your surroundings are safe before exiting.



② Reduce fire hazards!

If your stove or gas hobs are on, turn them off and shut off the gas at the wall. Turn off your electrical circuit-breakers. In case of a fire, alert your neighbours by shouting "*Kaji da!*" (Fire!).



③ Make sure your family is safe and make your way to a safe place!

Make sure your family are not injured and if your house is unsafe, prepare to make your way to a safe place. If roads are congested, fire engines and ambulances will not be able to move freely, so make your way on foot. Be careful of things falling from tall buildings. Avoid narrow roads, walls, riversides and cliffs.



④ Get correct information!

After a large earthquake, incorrect information can be passed on easily. Listen carefully to the news on television and the radio, and do not be drawn in too easily by rumour. If there are people in trouble around you, join up with them and work together to get help.



2 Minutes Later

5 Minutes Later

Afterwards

Things to Have Ready at All Times:



Talk within your family or colleagues:

The approach of a typhoon is predictable to an extent, but an earthquake may happen at any time. Make sure you and your family or colleagues know what you will do in case it does:

- o Where is a safe place to evacuate to?
- o How should you get to the safe place?
- o Where is the safest place in your home?
- o Who will carry what things when you evacuate?
- o Where will the family meet up if you are separated?
- o How will you contact each other?

Disaster prevention training (what to do in case of a disaster):

What would you do in the event of a fire or earthquake? Where would you evacuate to? Disaster prevention training allows you to experience and think about what you should do in case of an emergency. The town or city that you are living in holds this sort of training-why don't you give it a try?

Checklist of items to be prepared for an emergency:

- drinking water • foods • valuables (bank book, personal seal, money)
- medicine • helmet, hat • heavy gloves • glasses • plastic wrap
- underwear and a change of clothes • a radio and fresh batteries
- flashlight • tissues • pens, pencils, and memo pad
- paper diapers, powdered milk (for a house with an infant)



Water Shortage

As Kagawa Prefecture is prone to drought with low average annual rainfall and lack of large rivers, we rely on water from the reservoir behind the Sameura Dam in Kochi Prefecture.

Because of low levels of reserve water in the Sameura Dam, the amount of water being distributed to Kagawa Prefecture may be reduced temporarily (water turned off following a daily / hourly schedule).

Please be conscious of how you use water in your everyday affairs, and do your best to reduce that usage as much as possible.

Here are some easy ways to save water:

- Don't leave the water running when you brush your teeth. Keep some in a cup for rinsing. Water savings
- Use a bucket of water when you wash your car, rather than leaving the hose running. Water savings
- Even a small bathtub uses at least 200 liters of water. Reusing the water can save

➡ **5liters**

➡ **210liters**

➡ **100liters**

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