Types of Sediment-Related Disasters

Sediment-related disasters include slope collapses, debris flow, and sediment movement.

Slope Collapse

The rapid collapse of a slope due to factors such as rain and earthquakes, in which soil has become softened by moisture that has suddenly soaked into the ground. Slope collapse occurs suddenly, and when it happens near residential areas, many people fail to escape, resulting in significant damage.



Debris Flow

Debris such as stones and soil on mountain slopes and riverbeds are washed down rapidly by torrential rain. The speed of the flow varies depending on the scale, but at a speed of 20 to 40km/hr, it can destroy houses and fields in an instant.



A phenomenon in which a part or all of a slope moves downward due to the influence of groundwater. With large mass movement, it can cause immense damage. Once it starts moving, it is extremely difficult to stop completely.



Sediment-Related Disaster Hazard Zone

Sediment-Related Disaster Hazard Zone Areas recognized to likely cause harm to lives or bodies of residents, etc.

Sediment-Related Disaster Special Warning Area Areas where there is a risk of serious harm to the lives or bodies of residents, etc., due to structural damage



There are areas where the risk of sediment-related disasters occurring exists, in addition to the designated sediment disaster warning areas and special caution areas.

There is a possibility of sediment-related disasters occurring in areas outside the designated sediment disaster warning areas. Be sure to check any slopes, streams, and evacuation shelters near your home.

Debris Flow Hazardous Streams

Currents at risk of damage-causing debris flow

Debris Flow Hazardous Area Areas where debris flow from streams pose a danger

Steep Slope Collapse Hazardous Area

Areas at risk of human casualties due to landslide

Landslide Hazardous Area Areas at risk of landslides, damage to rivers, roads, public facilities, homes, and other structures

Real-time information is available via the lwate Sediment Disaster Warning System



Precautions When Evacuating

and do not go barefoot. Wearing rubber boots can make it difficult to move, and may prevent you from evacuating quickly if water accumulates.

- one is left behind.
- people if possible.
- waist to avoid getting separated.

acquaintance, etc

Obtaining Disaster Prevention Information

Pochitto Oshu (General Citizen Life App)

Easy access to important notices, such as administrative information from Oshu City. Compatible with smartphones and tablet devices

Iwate Mobile Mail

and tourism info, via email. who have an email address)

Iwate Mobile Mail: http://www.highway.pref.iwate.jp/mobile/

Tankome (information email service for Oshu and Kanegasaki regions)

• Compatible with smartphones, tablet devices, mobile phones, etc. (for those who have an email address) Tankome: https://www.tankome.jp/agriMob/pubUserNewRegister.do

To minimize damage as much as possible, it is important to protect yourself and your family through self-reliance, and for people in your community to help each other through mutual aid.

Self-Reliance

Wear clothes that are safe and easy to move in

• Protect your head with a helmet or emergency hood, etc. • When evacuating, wear laced sneakers that do not come off easily,



Watch your step

- Be careful of shattered glass or tripping over steps.
- Avoid places with fast flowing water. It's very dangerous to pass through flooded areas that are over 20cm (ankle height) to 50cm (adult knee height).



Mutual Aid

Call out to each other while evacuating

• Evacuate together by calling out to each other, and make sure that no

Try not to act alone, and move with multiple

During a flood, wrap a rope around your



Ensure safety for those who require special assistance

- Elderly people and those who require assistance should be evacuated using a wheelchair, or be carried on someone's back.
- When conveying information, use large gestures and speak clearly. During a flood, put a life jacket on small children to be



Measures Against Infection

At evacuation centers, it is expected the "three Cs" (closed spaces, crowded places, and close-contact settings) conditions. So make sure to wear a mask and disinfect your hands. In addition, if you are not feeling well, instead of going to an evacuation center, try to evacuate to a safe place at home, or the home of a relative or

safe.



▼ Scan with a QR reader to lownload the app



A service that provides administrative information, such as disaster prevention

• Compatible with smartphones, tablet devices, mobile phones, etc. (for those





When disaster occurs, people need quick and accurate information. To be able to receive disaster prevention information in case of emergency, it's wise to prepare in advance.

Television

By pressing the "d button" on your remote, you can switch to data broadcasting and obtain disaster prevention information via your television.

Radio/Emergency Alert Radio

[For Commercial Radios]

During a disaster, emergency information based on the city's instructions will be broadcasted via Oshu FM.

[For Emergency Alert Radios]

Normally, these function in the same way as commercial radios, but in the event of an emergency, automatic startup gets activated, allowing the system to operate even if the power is off.