

Emergency Supplies Checklist

When there is ash fall, delivery of goods may be delayed, and it may be difficult to obtain supplies for daily living. To continue living in your home, you will need to always maintain adequate stocks of emergency supplies.

Please stockpile about one week of supplies to be ready for the possibility of a prolonged stay in your home.

In the case of phenomena which accompany volcanic eruptions and pose a danger to human life with almost no leeway in time to evacuation (flying rocks, pyroclastic flows, snowmelt-type mudflow, etc.), prior evacuation is necessary based on volcanic warnings and evacuation plans.

Checklist to continue living in your home (Common with other disasters)



Food, drinking water

- Water
- Food (rice, (e.g., alpha rice), retort pouch foods, crackers, chocolate, hardtack biscuits, etc.)



Sanitary products

- Grooming supplies
- Tooth brush, tooth paste
- Portable toilet
- Toilet paper
- Diapers, feminine hygiene products
- Mask



Other emergency supplies

- Flashlight (hand-crank rechargeable type is convenient)
- Portable radio (hand-crank rechargeable type is convenient)
- Spare batteries, portable charger
- Matches, lighters, candles



Medications

- Band-aids
- Bandages
- Disinfectant solution
- Medicine chest items

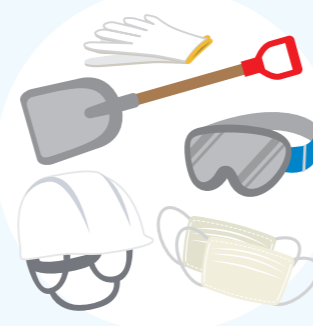
Checklist for evacuation



Clothing and valuables

- Towels (a few)
- Blanket
- Change of clothes
- Emergency pillow
- Valuables (identification, cash, bankbook)

Checklist for ash removal-specific items (Items for ash removal)



Gear for dealing with ash fall

- Dust-proof mask
- Safety goggles
- Shovel
- Cotton work gloves
- Dust-proof cover (for air-conditioner outdoor unit)

For inquiries, contact:



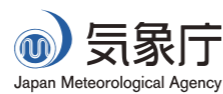
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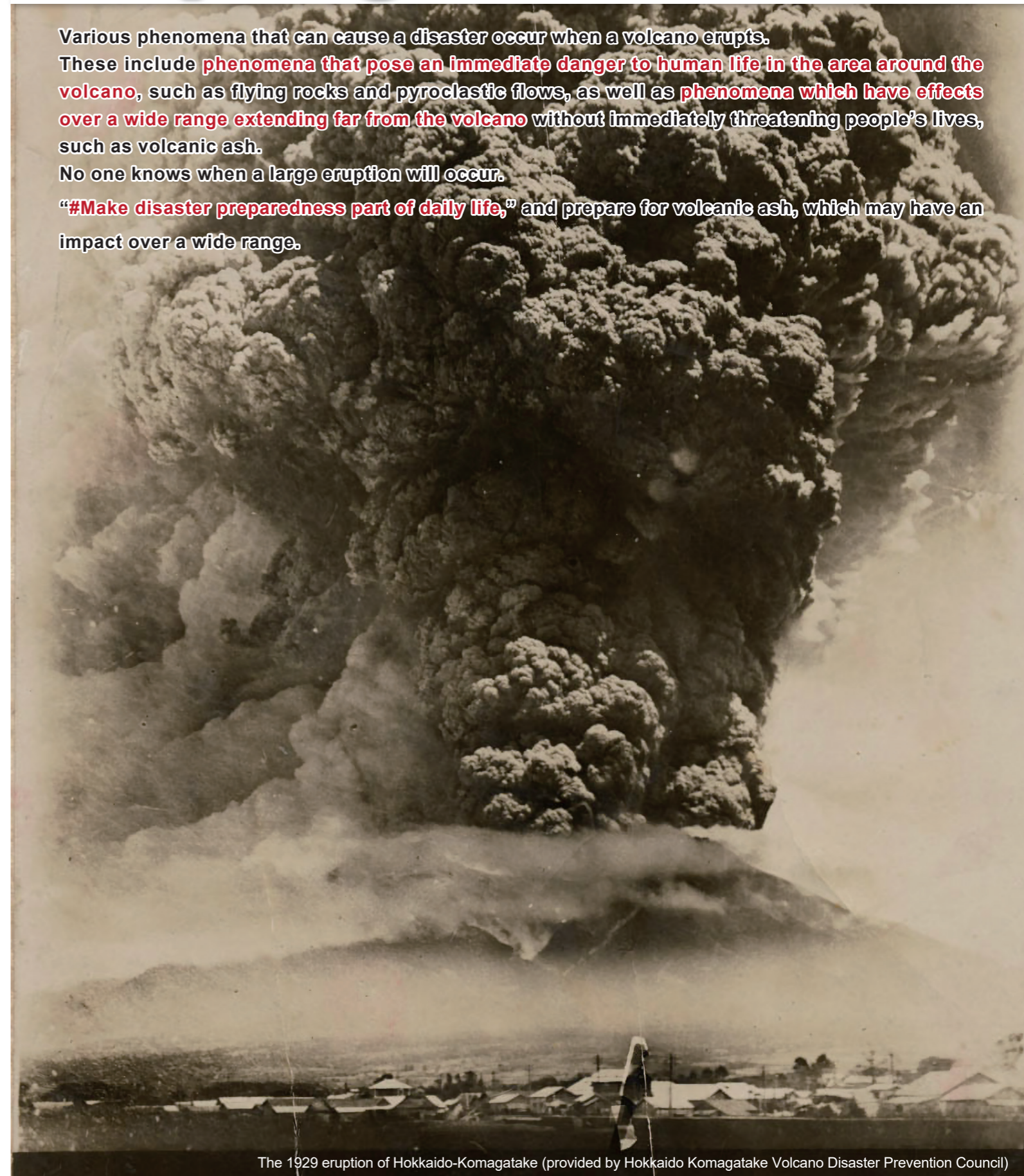
Preparing for Volcanic Ash

Various phenomena that can cause a disaster occur when a volcano erupts.

These include **phenomena that pose an immediate danger to human life in the area around the volcano**, such as flying rocks and pyroclastic flows, as well as **phenomena which have effects over a wide range extending far from the volcano** without immediately threatening people's lives, such as volcanic ash.

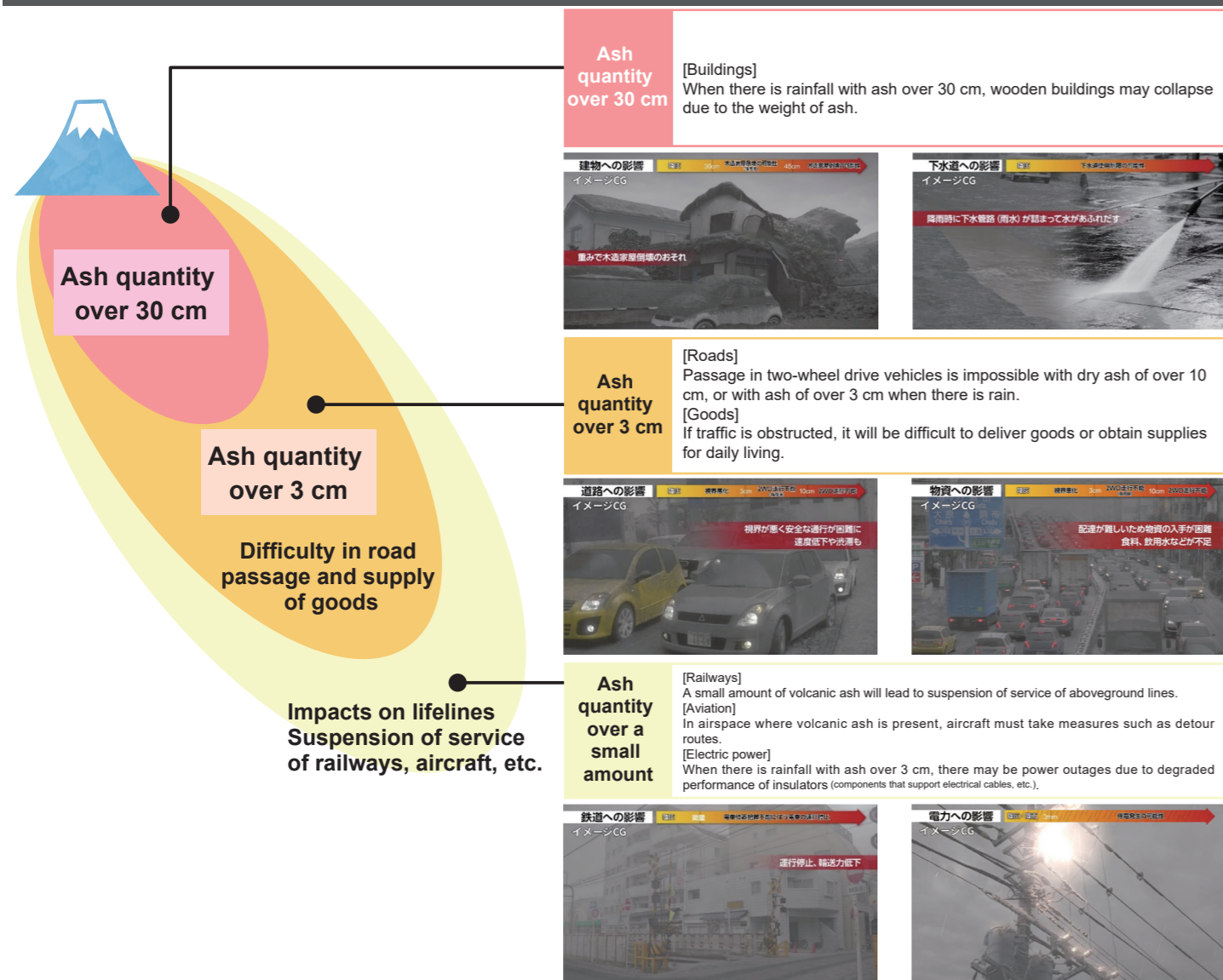
No one knows when a large eruption will occur.

"#Make disaster preparedness part of daily life," and prepare for volcanic ash, which may have an impact over a wide range.



The 1929 eruption of Hokkaido-Komagatake (provided by Hokkaido Komagatake Volcano Disaster Prevention Council)

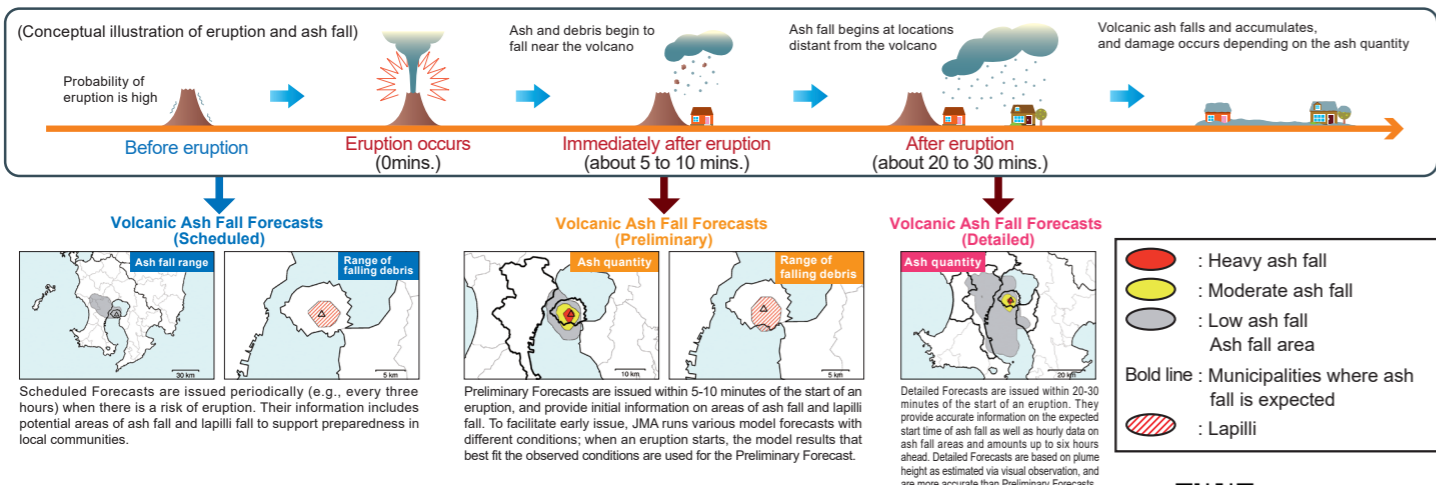
Impacts Based on Ash Quantity



Volcanic Ash Fall Forecasts

Preliminary Forecasts and Detailed Forecasts show the ash fall area expected after an actual eruption. Scheduled Forecasts show the expected ash fall area based on an assumed eruption at a specified time.

*Going forward, the JMA plans to upgrade to ash fall forecast information appropriate for each stage.



You can access this type of disaster-prevention information on the JMA website.
https://www.jma.go.jp/jma/kishou/known/kazan/qvaf/qvaf_guide.html



Damage Conditions by Stage

The various damage conditions which can arise have been divided into four stages based on the amount of volcanic ash. These stages are used to organize the approach, precautions, and other aspects of dealing these events.

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4
Ash quantity	Small amount, up to 3 cm	3cm~30cm Minor damage	3cm~30cm Major damage	Over 30 cm Range where debris flows are anticipated
Building collapse	-	Possibility of failure buildings with large spans ^{*1}		Danger of collapse of wooden buildings (During rainfall)
Transport, mobility, supply of goods, lifelines	Suspension of service of railways, aircraft, etc. Hindered supply of goods	Difficulty in road passage and supply of goods ^{*2} , Minor impact on lifelines	Difficulty in road passage and supply of goods, Major impact on lifelines (Prolonged)	
Basic action^{*3}	Continue daily life	Continue daily life (Move, depending on the circumstances)	Continue daily life (Move, depending on the circumstances)	Evacuate, as rule Evacuate to building immediately after eruption
People requiring outpatient or long-term care services^{*4}	Continue daily life	Continue daily life (Move, depending on the circumstances)	Evacuate, as rule	

^{*1}: Buildings such as gymnasiums with large spacing between columns, or large frontage.
^{*2}: Conditions with some temporary supply difficulties, but daily living can continue through emergency response.
^{*3}: People should basically stay in their own homes or other indoor spaces if doing things outside is dangerous due to factors such as reduced visibility during ash fall. To prevent damage to your health, it is best to take steps such as wearing goggles and a mask when doing things outside. Take particular care for people with respiratory diseases, other chronic diseases, and similar problems.
^{*4}: Assuming the presence of people who cannot continue living through self-help or mutual aid, and whose lives will be endangered by events such as a drop in social activity due to ash fall (e.g., dialysis outpatients, and people requiring long-term care services). Persons requiring special care who can continue daily life in locations such as their own home can take the same actions as ordinary citizens.

Prepare for Volcanic Ash

The basic approach is to stay within the ash fall area if possible, and continue daily life in one's own home, etc. However, cases* directly posing a danger to human life can be anticipated, depending on the situation, and actions such as evacuation must be taken in such cases. *Wooden buildings when ash quantity is 30 cm or more, areas where there is a danger of debris flows, persons requiring special care who cannot continue living through self-help or mutual aid, and whose lives will be directly endangered, etc.

Preparation during normal times

- When there is ash fall, delivery of goods may be delayed, and it may be difficult to obtain supplies for daily living. To continue living in your home, you will need to always maintain adequate stocks of emergency supplies.

Steps to take immediately before ash falls

- Close doors and windows (Block gaps and ventilation holes with wet towels or tape).
- Cover electric appliances that are easily damaged.
- Disconnect rain gutters and water supply pipes from drainage gutters.
- People with respiratory disorders such as chronic bronchitis or asthma should stay indoors and avoid unnecessary exposure to volcanic ash.
- The ideal is to return home before ash starts to fall.

When going outside or working outdoors is unavoidable, Prohibitions

- Always wear a mask. (When going outside for a long time, wear a robust dust-proof mask.)
- Do not wear contact lenses. Wear goggles or glasses instead.
- Don't act hastily when climbing onto a roof to remove ash. Start work only after verifying that it is safe for a person to stand on the roof.
- Be careful because the surfaces of a ladder or rooftop will become very slippery with volcanic ash.
- Wear a life line and helmet, and work in a team of at least two people.
- Volcanic ash can easily clog rain gutters and sewers, so do not allow it to run down.
- When cleaning, wet volcanic ash with water to keep it from being stirred up, and then collect it in bags.
- Do not saturate volcanic ash with water. (It will harden and become difficult to clean.)

Steps to take while ash is falling

- Do not go out for nonessential, nonurgent reasons.
- While outdoors, cover your nose and mouth with a mask or handkerchief.
- Gather information with a radio, etc.
- Avoid driving cars while visibility is poor. (If driving is necessary and can't be avoided, turn on your headlights and go slowly.)
- Don't wear contact lenses outside. If volcanic ash gets in your eyes, do not rub your eyes with your hands. Flush them with water.