



The 12th JWWA/WRF/CTWWA Water System Seismic Conference Program



January 30 - February 1, 2023
KUMAMOTO-JO HALL, Kumamoto, Japan



DAY 1 – Monday, January 30, 2023

1. REGISTRATION

08:30 - 09:30 Conference Room A1 in KUMAMOTO-JO HALL

09:10 - Meeting with Mayor of Kumamoto City (National Representatives)

2. OPENING CEREMONY

09:30 - 09:35 Kazufumi Onishi, Mayor of Kumamoto City

09:35 - 09:40 Hideyuki Aoki, Executive Director of Japan Water Works Association

09:40 - 09:45 Yang-Long Wu, Secretary General of Chinese Taiwan Water Works Association

09:45 - 09:50 Brenley McKenna, Chief of Subscriber Services of Water Research Foundation

3. KEYNOTE SPEECHES (20 minutes speech)

Time	Speaker/Title
09:50 – 10:10	<u>Yuji Matsuoka</u> Kumamoto City Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau “Water Supply System Infrastructure-Issues and Lessons Learned from the Kumamoto Earthquake” (Japan)
10:10 – 10:30	<u>Tin-Lai Lee</u> Vice President of Taiwan Water Corporation “Earthquake-resilience and Mitigation Strategies for Taiwan Water Corporation” (Taiwan)
10:30 – 10:50	<u>Winston Chai</u> Manager of Metropolitan Water District of Southern California “Comprehensive Strategies to Mitigate Seismic Risks of Large-Diameter Pipelines”(US)

10:50-11:00 Group Photo

11:00-11:10 Break (10 minutes)

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4. PRESENTATION PART I (15 minutes presentation with 5 minutes for questions and answers)

SESSION 1

Chairperson: Jian Zhang (US)

Time	Speaker/Title
11:10 – 11:30	<u>Mizuki Uemura</u> Bureau of Waterworks, Tokyo Metropolitan Government “Duplexing of Conveyance Facilities (Raw Water Connection Pipes) and Development of the “Second Asaka-Higashimurayama Lines”” (Japan)
11:30 – 11:50	<u>Michael J. Britch</u> Tualatin Valley Water District “Seismic Design Quality Control Practice to Improve Overall Seismic Performance of Large Water Transmission System Pipelines and Facilities” (US)
11:50 – 12:10	<u>Jung Ching Wu</u> Taiwan Water Corporation “The Risk management of water supply system - Ban-xin water supply improvement project” (Taiwan)
12:10 – 12:30	<u>Shunichi Hayasaka</u> Sendai City Waterworks Bureau “Efforts of the Project for Providing Information of Earthquake Disaster Provision in Sendai City” (Japan)

12:30 - 13:30 Lunch

SESSION 2

Chairperson: Nagahisa Hirayama (Japan)

Time	Speaker/Title
13:30 – 13:50	<u>Shang-Hsin Ou</u> Taiwan Water Corporation “A Study of Anti-seismic Measures for Expansion Joints of Water Tanks” (Taiwan)
13:50 – 14:10	<u>Rintaro Okada</u> Yokohama Waterworks Bureau “Fabrication of special equipment for filling water trucks and receiving tanks from municipal water supplies” (Japan)
14:10 – 14:30	<u>Tao Peng</u> Metropolitan Water District of Southern California “Design of Casa Loma Siphon for Fault Crossing and Ground Subsidence ” (US)

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Time	Speaker/Title
14:30 – 14:50	<u>Kuo-Chun Chen</u> Taipei Water Department "An Earthquake Effect on Network Consumptions & Pumping Behaviors" (Taiwan)
14:50 – 15:10	<u>Takashi Nakai</u> Osaka Municipal Waterworks Bureau "2nd Version of Earthquake Resistance Measures Reinforcement Plan of Osaka Municipal Waterworks Bureau" (Japan)

15:10 – 15:40 Break (30 minutes)

SESSION 3

Chairperson: Chin-Hsun Yeh (Taiwan)

Time	Speaker/Title
15:40 – 16:00	<u>Tomohisa Okamoto</u> Hanshin Water Supply Authority "Evaluation of seismic performance of reservoir-like structures and measures to increase their earthquake resistance" (Japan)
16:00 – 16:20	<u>Raffi Moughamian</u> East Bay Municipal Utility District "Large Diameter Steel Pipeline Response to Fault Creep" (US)
16:20 – 16:40	<u>Hiroki Oiwa</u> Nagoya City Waterworks & Sewerage Bureau "Earthquake Resistant Renovation of Water Conduit" (Japan)
16:40 – 17:00	<u>Bing-Ru Wu</u> National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction "Mesh-based Damage Assessment on the Water Supply System – Case Studies for Two Major Earthquakes in Taiwan" (Taiwan)
17:00 – 17:20	<u>Craig A. Davis</u> C.A. Davis Engineering "A Framework to Establish Post-Earthquake Water System Service Recovery Goals" (US)
17:20 – 17:40	<u>Kazumitsu Tashiro</u> Kumamoto City Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau "Response to Newly Actualized Damage Following the 2016 Kumamoto Earthquake" (Japan)

5. SPEAKERS' RECEPTION, Lazor Garden Kumamoto (SAKURAMACHI Kumamoto)

18:30 – 20:00 Reception

DAY 2 – Tuesday, January 31, 2023

6. PRESENTATION PART II (15 minutes presentation with 5 minutes for questions and answers)

SESSION 4

Chairperson: Andrea Chen (US)

Time	Speaker/Title
09:00 – 09:20	<u>Kouhei Mizobuchi</u> Kobe City Waterworks Bureau “Evaluation of the effect of Seismic Resistant Measures and verification of prioritized Facilities Improvement Measures of Basic Plan of Earthquake Resistance” (Japan)
09:20 – 09:40	<u>Michael J. Britch</u> Tualatin Valley Water District “Practical Applications for Transient Ground Shaking in the Design of Earthquake Resistant Welded Steel and Ductile Iron Pipelines” (US)
09:40 – 10:00	<u>Nagahisa Hirayama</u> Nagoya University “Development of Evaluation Procedure for Opportunity Loss of Economic Activities due to Damage on Water Distribution System After Earthquake”(Japan)
10:00 – 10:20	<u>Chin-Hsun Yeh</u> National Center for Research on Earthquake Engineering “Prioritization of Seismic Hazards and Vulnerabilities of Water Distribution Mains in Taipei” (Taiwan)

10:20 - 10:40 Break (20 minutes)

SESSION 5

Chairperson: Masakatsu Miyajima (Japan)

Time	Speaker/Title
10:40 – 11:00	<u>Gee-Yu Liu</u> National Center for Research on Earthquake Engineering “On Seismic Design and Assessment of Rectangular Water Containing Reinforced Concrete Structures” (Taiwan)

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Time	Speaker/Title
11:00 – 11:20	<u>Yuya Oshikiri</u> Sendai City Waterworks Bureau “Development of Educational Materials for Human Resource Development Training Utilizing Disaster Ethnography Surveys in the Great East Japan Earthquake” (Japan)
11:20 – 11:40	<u>Jianping Hu</u> Los Angeles Department of Water and Power “Development of Water System Seismic Resilience Pipe Network” (US)
11:40 – 12:00	<u>Shogo Kaneko</u> Kubota Corporation “Design Method of Pipeline in Shield Tunnel against Fault Displacement” (Japan)

12:00 - 14:20 Lunch (12:40 - 14:05 Kumamoto Castle Tour)
Technical tour to Kumamoto Castle, where the restoration projects are ongoing after the devastating damage caused by the Kumamoto earthquake.

SESSION 6

Chairperson: Tin-Lai Lee (Taiwan)

Time	Speaker/Title
14:20 – 14:40	<u>Nagahisa Hirayama</u> Nagoya University “Development of Numerical Simulation Model for Emergency Water Supply” (Japan)
14:40 – 15:00	<u>Yu-Hsiang Wang</u> Sinotech Engineering Services LTD. “Establishing Criteria for Water Distribution Mains Replacing Prioritization with Earthquake-Resistance Factors” (Taiwan)
15:00 – 15:20	<u>Yuji Kawase</u> Meta Water Co., Ltd. “Introducing the case studies of ICT utilization to accelerate the recovery of the water supply service after natural disasters and the daily troubleshooting operations in Arao City” (Japan)
15:20 – 15:40	<u>Charles Scawthorn</u> SPA Risk LLC “Effect of Major Stress Events on Buried Pipe Service Life” (US)

15:40 - 16:00 Break (20 minutes)

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SESSION 7

Chairperson: Jian Zhang (US)

Time	Speaker/Title
16:00 – 16:20	<u>Satoshi Iwatsubo</u> Nihon Suido Consultants Co., Ltd (NSC) “Earthquake-induced damages on water supply facilities and recommendations to seismic design in Japan” (Japan)
16:20 – 16:40	<u>Bard P. Wham</u> University of Colorado Boulder “Evaluation of Assessment Procedures for Hazard-Resilient Expansion Joints” (US)
16:40 – 17:00	<u>Yang-Long Wu</u> Chinese Taiwan Water Works Association “Evaluate Liquefaction Risk to Taipei Water Supply System” (Taiwan)
17:00 – 17:20	<u>Shigeru Imai</u> Japan Water Works Association “Mutual Support against great disaster by water utilities and JWVA” (Japan)

7. CONCLUDING REMARKS

17:20 – 17:25 Hiroshi Nagaoka - Tokyo City University (Japan)

17:25 – 17:30 Brenley McKenna – Water Research Foundation (US)

17:30 – 17:35 Tin-Lai Lee (Taiwan)

8. 13TH WATER SYSTEM SEISMIC CONFERENCE

17:35 – 17:40 Yang-Long Wu (Taiwan)

9. SPEAKERS’ BANQUET, Kumamoto Hotel Castle

(15 minutes walk from KUMAMOTO-JO-HALL)

18:30 – 20:30 Dinner

DAY 3 – Wednesday, February 1, 2023

10. TECHNICAL TOUR FOR INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPANTS

07:45 Meet at Sakuramachi Bus Terminal

10:00 – 10:20 Daikanbo (the best viewing spot in Aso area)

11:00 – 11:40 The Kumamoto Earthquake Memorial Museum

11:50 – 12:20 Remains of the collapsed bridge girders of the old Aso Ohashi Bridge

12:30 – 13:30 Lunch

14:30 – 15:20 Kengun Water Source

15:30 End of TECHNICAL TOUR

* Chartered buses take the participants to Kumamoto Airport, Sakuramachi Bus Terminal, Kumamoto Station.

- Kumamoto Airport (arrive around 16:00)
- Sakuramachi Bus Terminal (arrive around 16:00)
- Kumamoto Station (arrive around 16:15)

* Please note that some visits may change due to weather.

Conference Information

English-speaking staff :

If you have any questions about meals, transportation, etc., please ask the English-speaking staff at the registration desk.

ACCESS (Conference Room A1 in KUMAMOTO-JO HALL)

Notes :

- From JR Kumamoto Station, approx. 12 minutes by city tram, or approx. 10 minutes by car
- From Aso Kumamoto Airport, approx. 46 minutes by bus

From SAKURAMACHI Kumamoto's Front Entrance to KUMAMOTO-JO HALL



Enter through SAKURAMACHI Kumamoto's Front Entrance.



Take the escalator in front of you to the second floor.

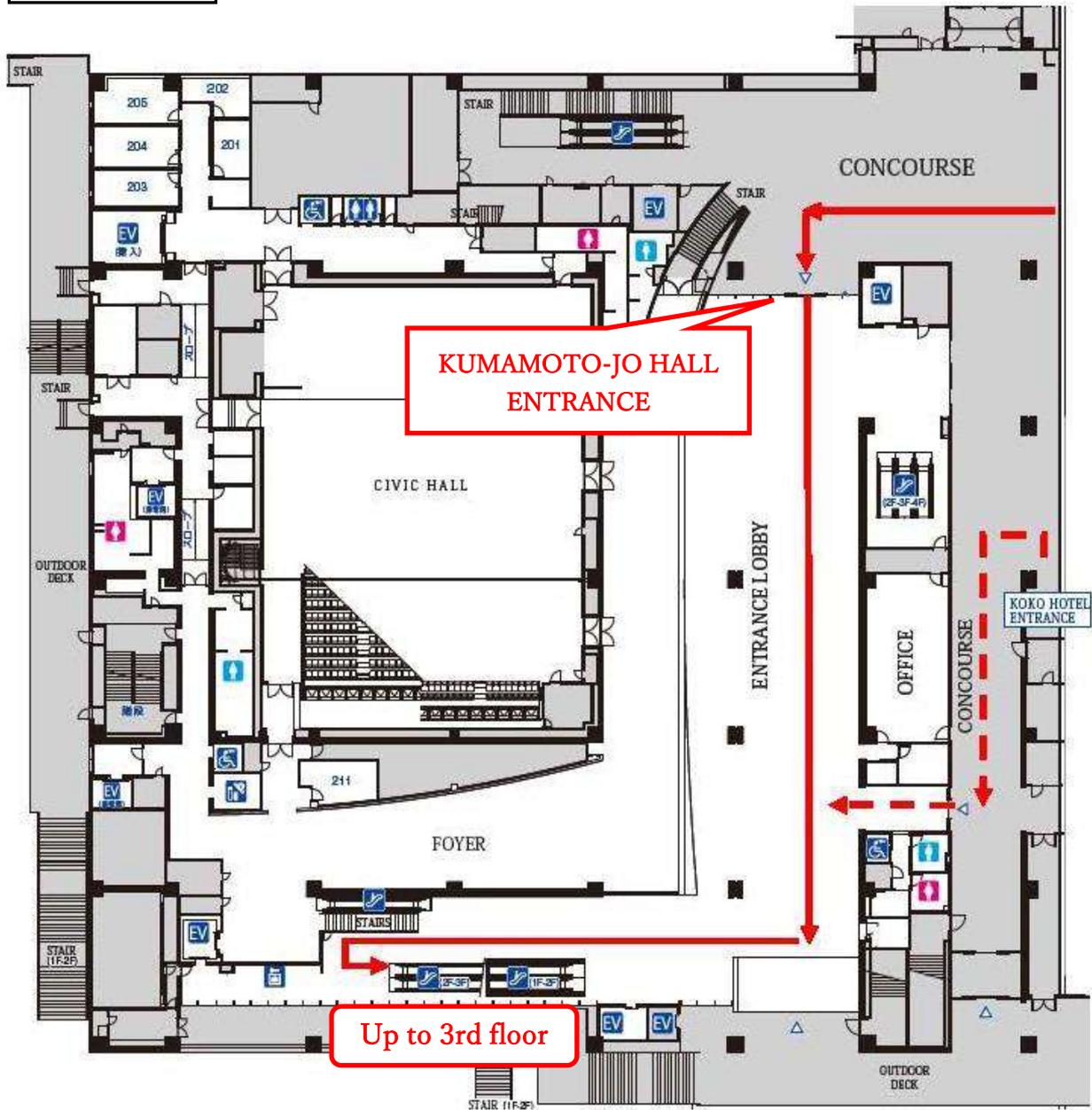


When you reach the second floor, go straight ahead.



The entrance to Kumamoto-Jo Hall is ahead and to the left (circled in red).

2nd Floor



- Follow the red line and go up to the 3rd floor (Main Venue).
- In case you are staying at KOKO HOTEL, follow the red dotted line.

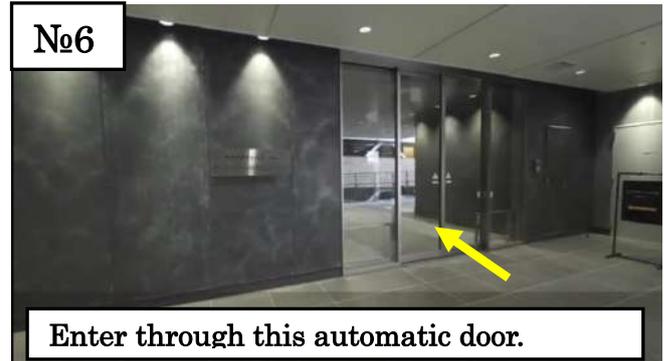
3rd Floor (Main Venue)



Companies' booth:

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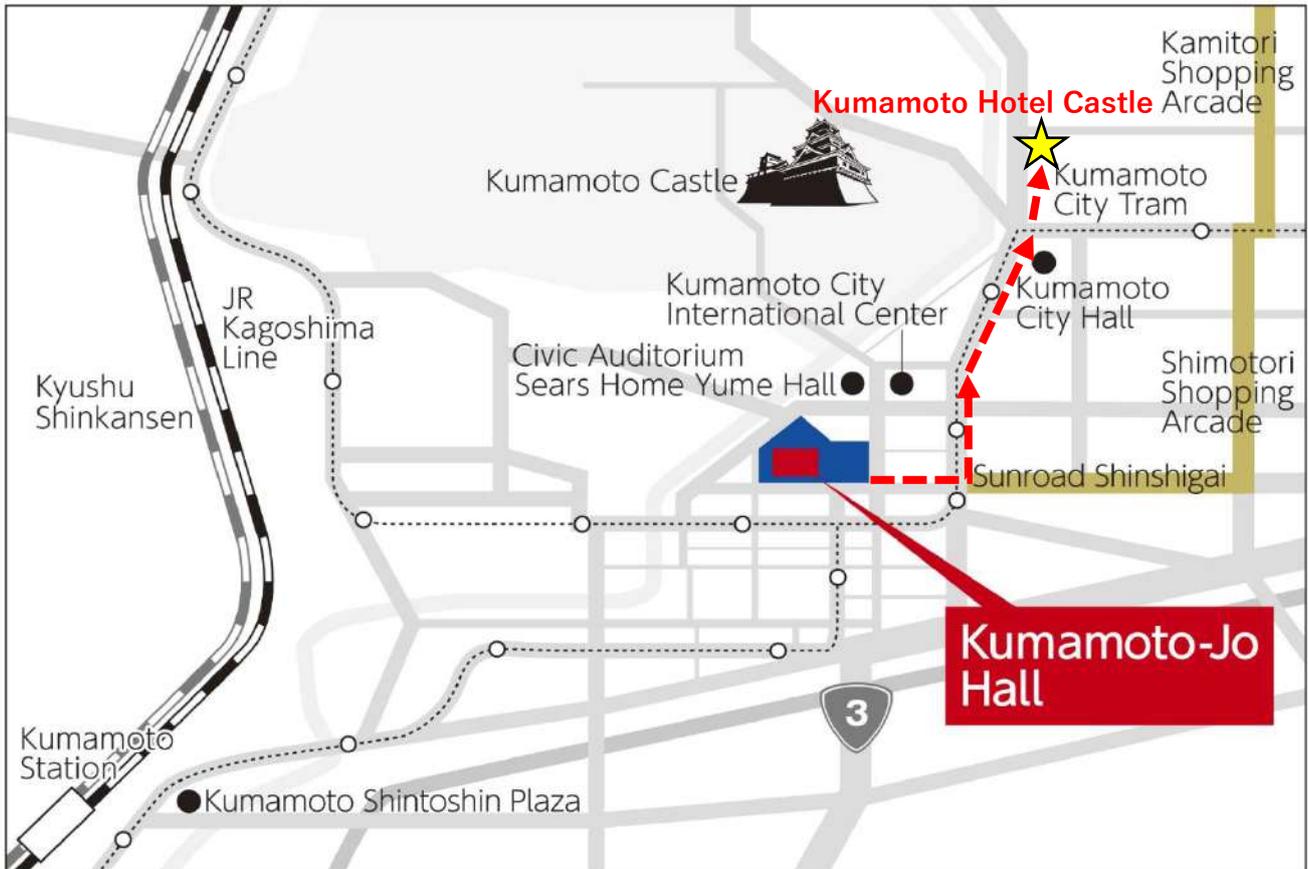
ACCESS (SPEAKERS' RECEPTION at Lazor Garden Kumamoto)



Notes :

If you need guidance to Lazor Garden Kumamoto, please come to the entrance of Kumamoto-Jo Hall at 6:15 PM when staff will lead a group of participants to the venue.

ACCESS (SPEAKER'S BANQUET, Kumamoto Hotel Castle)



Notes :

It takes about 15 minutes to walk from KUMAMOTO-JO HALL to Kumamoto Hotel Castle.

If you need guidance to Kumamoto Hotel Castle, please come to the entrance of Kumamoto-Jo Hall at 6:10 PM when staff will lead a group of participants to the venue.

[LSP Flange Gasket]

Patent No. : US 10,145,498 B2

What went wrong here?



The problem comes from loosening nuts caused by earthquake vibration or by uneven pressure distribution from inconsistently tightened bolts.

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- The construction method remains the same as before
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NOJX
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TASCUL JOINT ER TYPE AS TYPE




As a stainless steel pipe joint for water supply, earthquake-resistant steel pipe joints (TSJ/ER type) that have strength greater than that of steel pipes (welded joints) that are recognized for their seismic resistance. 2 series fittings for steel pipe fittings for water supply (TSJ/AS type) are now available! Compared to conventional construction method Joints that can be connected by one-touch construction without welding
Japanese patent no.7012390

01 steel pipe (welded joint) **Higher strength**
TSJ/ER types have superior tensile strength and bending strength to steel pipes (welded joints). *Strength equivalent to Sch10S

02 Low cost construction time
Significant reduction in cost
On-site welding is unnecessary, and the construction period is extremely short.

03 Easy no welding required
One-touch type
Simply insert and insert the locking band for easy connection.

04 Excellent durability
Chlorine-resistant EPDM rubber, which has a proven track record as a seal material, is used. Accelerated deterioration test of packing can be expected to last more than 100 years.

05 Maintenance free and long life due to stainless steel
It has excellent corrosion resistance and impact resistance, and can be expected to have a life of over 100 years at room temperature. (From the Technical Materials of the Stainless Steel Association)



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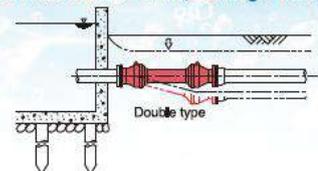


Developed to protect pipelines from stress caused by ground movement



TAI-FLEX DN 1000mm in Hong Kong

Pipe installation around a structure (Sedimentation tank, Storage tank)



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PRODUCT INFORMATION

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Features

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Hourly Data Collecting, High Durability

Effectiveness expected

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Leak detection, Safety monitoring
Usage visualization, Pipeline optimization

特長と期待される利活用

- 遠隔での検針値等の水量データが取得可能
- 時間単位のデータ送信が可能
- データセンターと双方向通信が可能
- 電池で8年通信可能

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Attendees List of the 12th JWWA/WRF/CTWWA Water System Seismic Conference

日本/Japan

No.	氏名/Name	所属/Affiliation	区分/Category
1	長岡 裕	東京都市大学	委員
	Hiroshi Nagaoka	TOKYO CITY UNIVERSITY	Committee Member
2	宮島 昌克	金沢大学	委員
	Masakatsu Miyajima	KANAZAWA UNIVERSITY	Committee Member
3	渡部 和彦	仙台市水道局	委員
	Kazuhiko Watanabe	Sendai City Waterworks Bureau	Committee Member
4	古林 祐正	阪神水道企業団	委員
	Yusei Kobayashi	Hanshin Water Supply Authority	Committee Member
5	藤本 仁	熊本市上下水道局	委員
	Hitoshi Fujimoto	Kumamoto City Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau	Committee Member
6	小田 圭太	日本ダグタイル鉄管協会(クボタ)	委員
	Keita Oda	Kubota Corporation	Committee Member
7	田村 聡志	公益社団法人 日本水道協会	委員
	Satoshi Tamura	Japan Water Works Association	Committee Member
8	松岡 雄次	熊本市上下水道局	発表者
	Yuji Matsuoka	Kumamoto City Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau	Presenter
9	上村 瑞城	東京都水道局	発表者
	Mizuki Uemura	Bureau of Waterworks, Tokyo Metropolitan Government	Presenter
10	早坂 俊一	仙台市水道局	発表者
	Shunichi Hayasaka	Sendai City Waterworks Bureau	Presenter
11	岡田 凜太郎	横浜市水道局	発表者
	Rintaro Okada	Yokohama Waterworks Bureau	Presenter
12	中井 隆	大阪市水道局	発表者
	Takashi Nakai	Osaka Municipal Waterworks Bureau	Presenter
13	岡本 知久	阪神水道企業団	発表者
	Tomohisa Okamoto	Hanshin Water Supply Authority	Presenter
14	大岩 大記	名古屋市上下水道局	発表者
	Hiroki Oiwa	Nagoya City Waterworks & Sewerage Bureau	Presenter
15	田代 一洗	熊本市上下水道局	発表者
	Kazumitsu Tashiro	Kumamoto City Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau	Presenter
16	溝淵 浩平	神戸市水道局	発表者
	Kohei Mizobuchi	Kobe City Waterworks Bureau	Presenter
17	平山 修久	名古屋大学	発表者
	Nagahisa Hirayama	Nagoya University	Presenter
18	押切 祐哉	仙台市水道局	発表者
	Yuya Oshikiri	Sendai City Waterworks Bureau	Presenter
19	金子 正吾	株式会社クボタ	発表者
	Shogo Kaneko	Kubota Corporation	Presenter
20	河瀬 雄司	メタウォーター株式会社	発表者
	Yuji Kawase	METAWATER Co., Ltd	Presenter
21	岩坪 智史	株式会社日水コン	発表者
	Satoshi Iwatsubo	Nihon Suido Consultants Co., Ltd	Presenter
22	今井 滋	公益社団法人 日本水道協会	発表者
	Shigeru Imai	Japan Water Works Association	Presenter
23	井谷 昌功	株式会社クボタ	聴講者
	Yoshinori Itani	Kubota Corporation	Audience
24	原 毅史	株式会社クボタ	聴講者
	Takeshi Hara	Kubota Corporation	Audience
25	香川 崇哲	株式会社クボタ	聴講者
	Takaaki Kagawa	Kubota Corporation	Audience
26	森本 皓一	株式会社栗本鐵工所	聴講者
	Koichi Morimoto	KURIMOTO, LTD	Audience
27	中村 学	(公財)水道技術研究センター	聴講者
	Manabu Nakamura	Japan Water Research Center	Audience
28	長谷川 千夏	横浜市水道局	聴講者
	Sena Hasegawa	Yokohama Waterworks Bureau	Audience
29	松尾 晃政	メタウォーター株式会社	聴講者
	Akimasa Matsuo	METAWATER Co., Ltd.	Audience
30	武田 真二	メタウォーター株式会社	聴講者
	Shinji Takeda	METAWATER Co., Ltd.	Audience

No.	氏名/Name	所属/Affiliation	区分/Category
31	浅井 彰規	メタウォーター株式会社	聴講者
	Akinori Asai	METAWATER Co., Ltd.	Audience
32	小林 周平	メタウォーター株式会社	聴講者
	Syuhei Kobayashi	METAWATER Co., Ltd.	Audience
33	福本 拓磨	メタウォーター株式会社	聴講者
	Takuma Fukumoto	METAWATER Co., Ltd.	Audience
34	今村 達也	メタウォーター株式会社	聴講者
	Tatsuya Imamura	METAWATER Co., Ltd.	Audience
35	福井 智康	メタウォーター株式会社	聴講者
	Tomoyasu Fukui	METAWATER Co., Ltd.	Audience
36	阪 庄司	メタウォーター株式会社	聴講者
	Shoji Saka	METAWATER Co., Ltd.	Audience
37	今村 健一	(株)日水コン	聴講者
	Kenichi Imamura	Nihon Suido Consultants Co., Ltd	Audience
38	小林 由帆	東京都水道局	聴講者
	Yuho Kobayashi	Bureau of Waterworks, Tokyo Metropolitan Government	Audience
39	大橋 信行	札幌市水道局	聴講者
	Nobuyuki Ooke	Sapporo Waterworks Bureau	Audience
40	並木 曹汰	札幌市水道局	聴講者
	Sota Namiki	Sapporo Waterworks Bureau	Audience
41	宮本 勝利	株式会社日水コン	聴講者
	Katsutoshi Miyamoto	Nihon Suido Consultants Co., Ltd	Audience
42	福山 正彦	株式会社日水コン	聴講者
	Masahiko Fukuyama	Nihon Suido Consultants Co., Ltd	Audience
43	松原 康一	株式会社日水コン	聴講者
	Koichi Matsubara	Nihon Suido Consultants Co., Ltd	Audience
44	中西 晃樹	岡谷鋼機株式会社	聴講者
	Koki Nakanishi	OKAYA&CO., LTD.	Audience
45	半田 盛久	配水用ポリエチレンパイプシステム協会	聴講者
	Morihisu Handa	Japan Polyethylene Piping System & Integrated Technology Association for Water Supply	Audience
46	天野 幹太	株式会社NJS	聴講者
	Mikita Amano	NJS CO., LTD.	Audience
47	森 泰之	日本ニューロン株式会社	聴講者
	Yasuyuki Mori	Neuron Japan Co., Ltd	Audience
48	伊藤 朋紀	株式会社安部日鋼工業	協賛企業
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90	福島 真明	水道産業新聞	プレス
	Masaaki Fukushima	Newspaper of Waterworks Industry	Press
91	嶋本 裕樹	日本水道新聞	プレス
	Yuki Shimamoto	Japanese Watersupply & Sewerage Newspaper	Press

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Earthquake-resilience and mitigation strategies for Taiwan Water Corporation



Tin-Lai Lee
Vice President, Taiwan Water Corporation

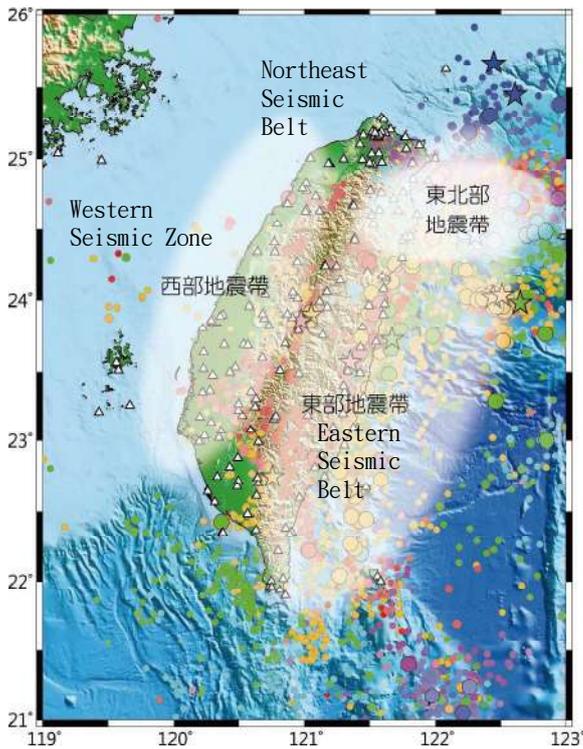
The 12th JWWA/WRF/CTWWA Water System Seismic Conference
Kumamoto—January 21, 2023

Outline

- **Earthquake Threat to Taiwan**
- **Recent Earthquakes in Taiwan**
- **Lessons Learned from the Earthquakes**
- **Future prospects**



Earthquake Threat to Taiwan

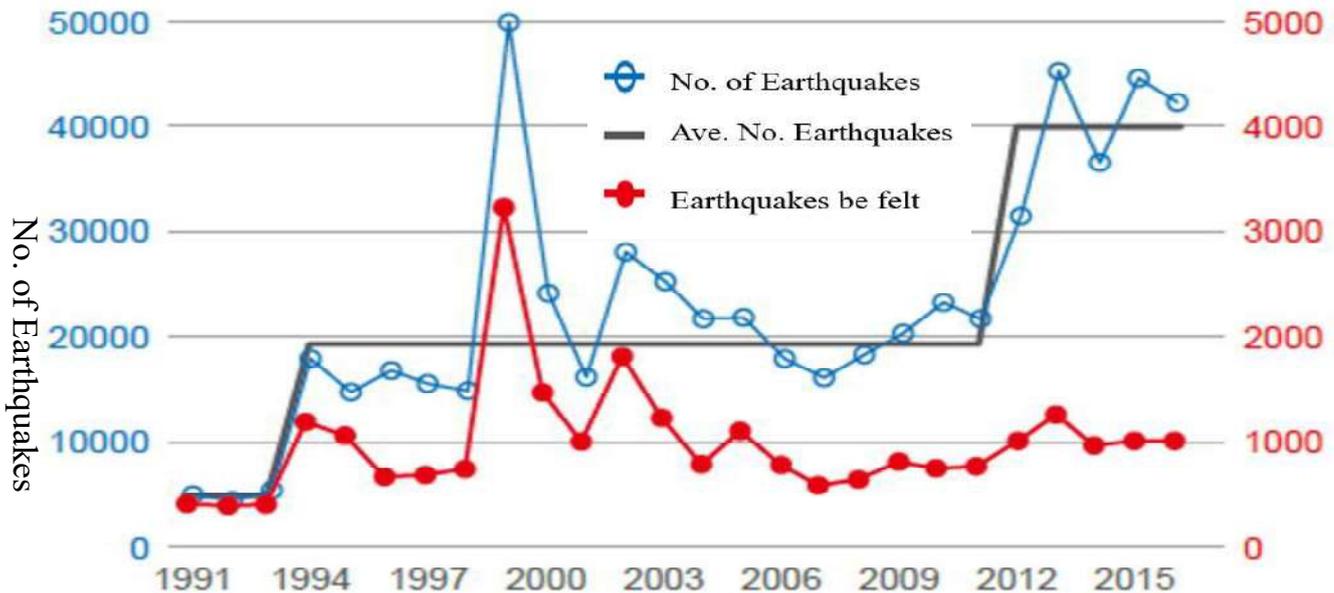


- ◆ Taiwan is located in the Pacific Ring of Fire, at the junction of the Philippine Sea plate and the Eurasian plate.
- ◆ The Philippine Sea plate collides with the Eurasian plate northwestward at an average annual rate of 82mm, resulting in frequent earthquakes in Taiwan.
- ◆ Taiwan is regularly impacted by moderate-to-large seismic.

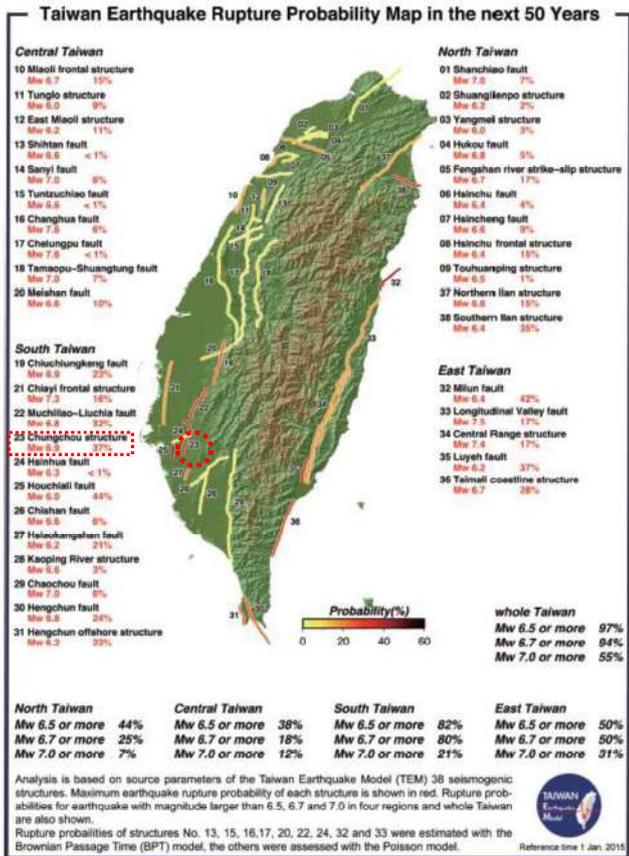


Earthquakes Occurrence in Taiwan

- Taiwan has about 100 earthquakes/day, 191 earthquakes with a scale of 4.0-5.0/year , 24 earthquakes with a scale of 5.0-6.0/year , 3 earthquakes with a scale above 6.0/year.



Taiwan Earthquake Rupture probability in next 50 years

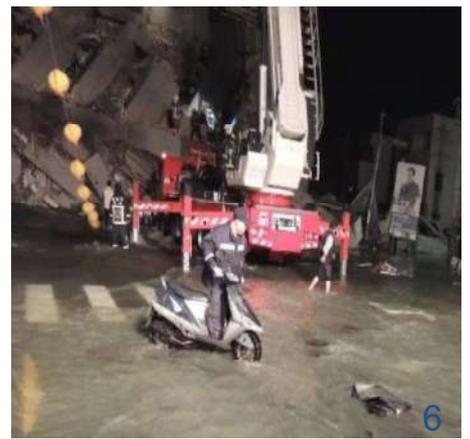
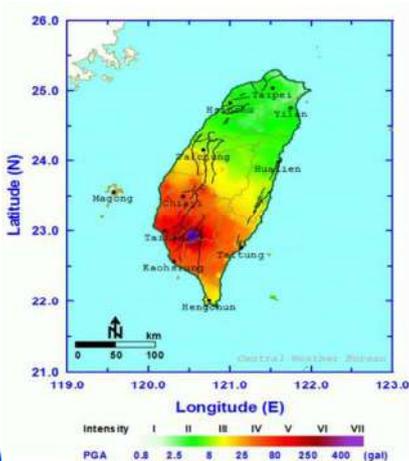


- ◆ The CWB announced study of “Probabilistic earthquake hazard analysis of various faults in Taiwan” from E-DREaM.
- ◆ Probability of earthquakes larger than 6.5 in Taiwan in the next 50 years is 97%, and the probability of earthquakes larger than 7.0 is 55%.
- ◆ The **Tainan Chungzhou structure** has the highest probability, and the probability of earthquakes larger than 6.9 is 37%.

5

Overview of 2016 Tainan Earthquake (1/4)

- ◆ At Feb.06 03:57 a scale of 6.4 earthquake struck southern Taiwan.
- ◆ The earthquake caused widespread damage and 117 deaths. Most of the deaths were caused by the collapse of a 17-story building in Tainan City.
- ◆ Tainan water supply network was seriously damaged, of which 2,000 mm pipeline was located under the collapsed building.

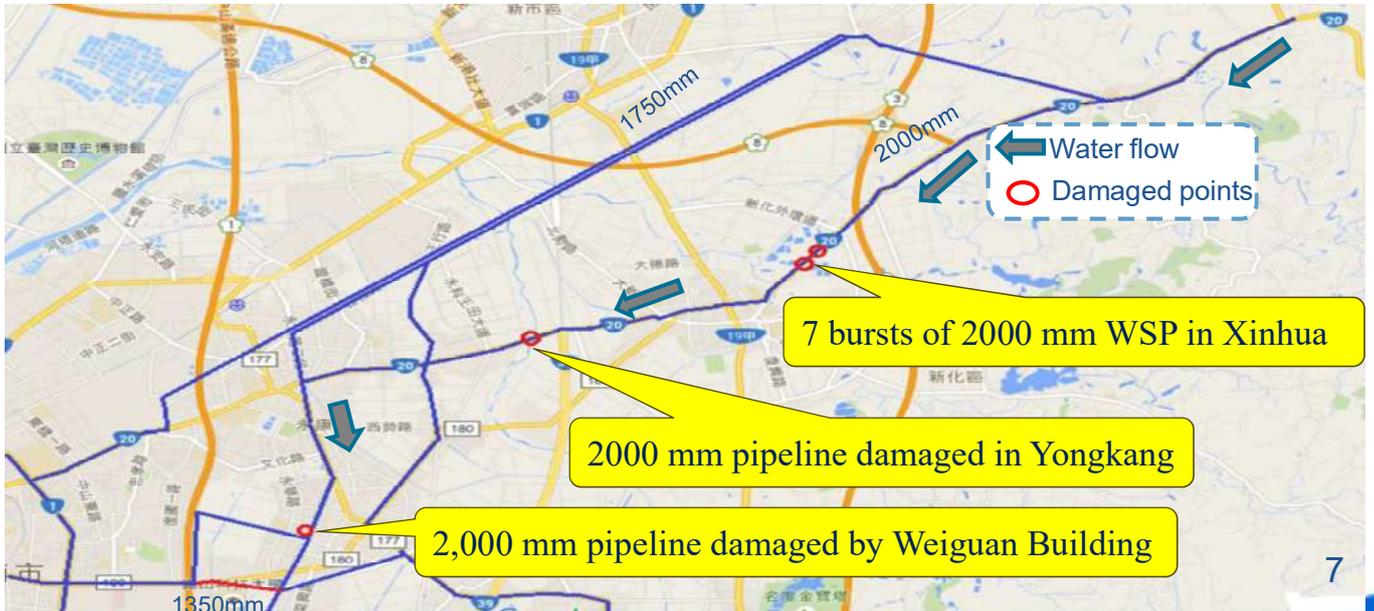


6



Overview of 2016 Tainan Earthquake (2/4)

- ◆ Taiwan Water Corporation (TWC) immediately establish an emergency response team at 5 a.m.
- ◆ Three trunk mains and 4,710 leaks of distribution pipelines were repaired, resulting in water loss and 400 thousands service interruption.



Overview of 2016 Tainan Earthquake (3/4)



ϕ2000mm SP Crack(5cm)



ϕ 2,000 mm SP damaged by Weiguan Building



ϕ2,000mm WSP damage



ϕ2000mm SP Crack(30cm)

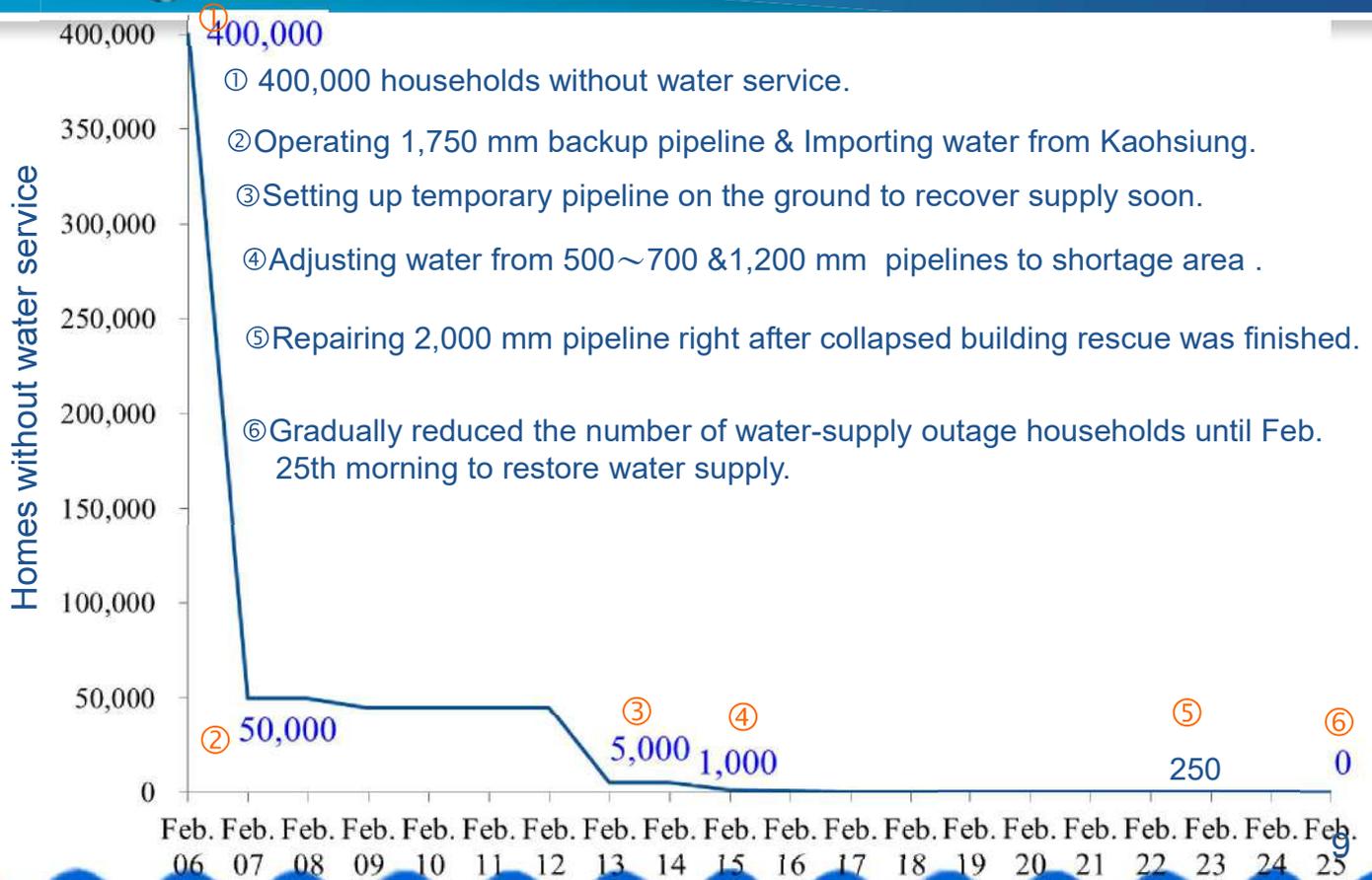


Pipeline breaks at pumping station



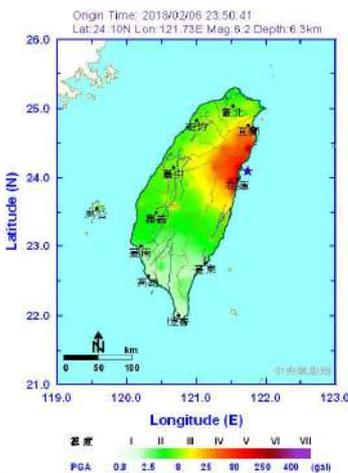
ϕ2,000m/m WSP damage

Overview of 2016 Tainan Earthquake (4/4)



Overview of 2018 Hualien Earthquake (1/4)

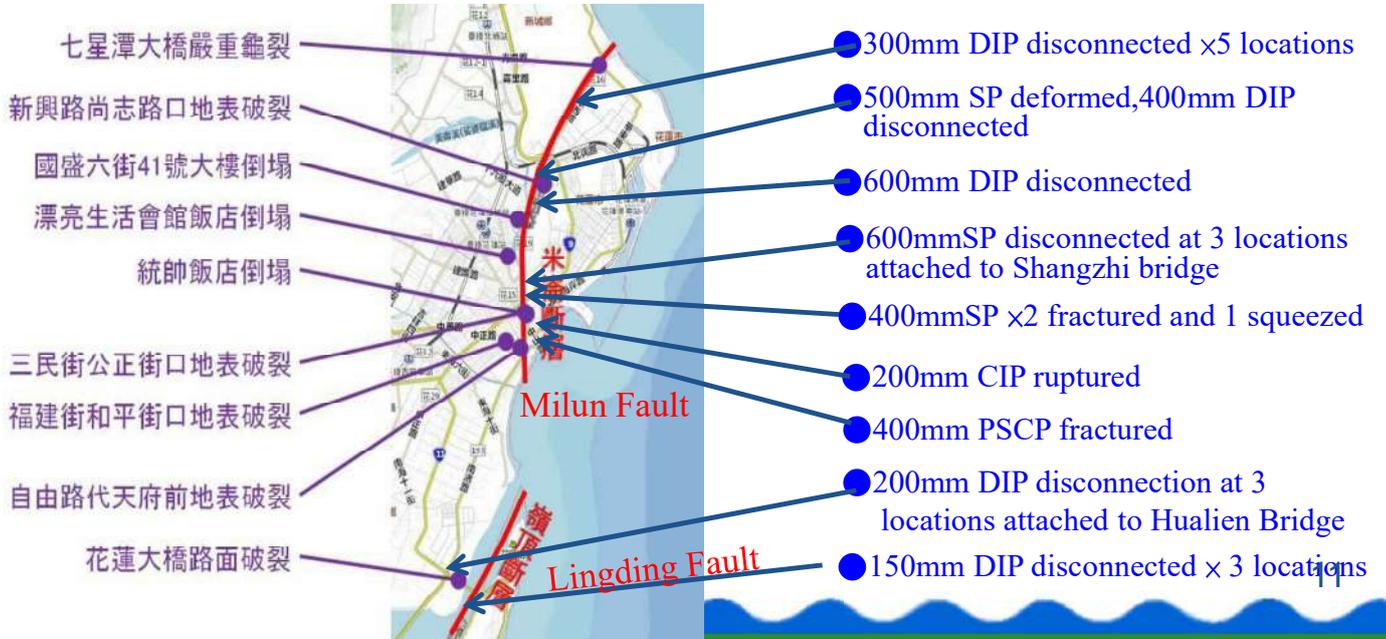
- At 23:50 midnight on February 6, a scale of 6.2 (Max. 7) earthquake hit eastern Taiwan.
- The earthquake caused 17 deaths, most of them were caused by the collapsed of a 12-story building in Hualien City.
- There were 1,147 cases of leaks were repaired, resulting in water loss and 40 thousands of service interruptions.





Overview of 2018 Hualien Earthquake (2/4)

- ◆ Main damages were along Milun and Lingding Faults caused disconnection and distortion of two ϕ 600mm main pipes attached to Shangzhi Bridge.
- ◆ Other damages are located in Shangzhi WTP, pipelines attached to bridges, drainage channels and customer service lines.



Overview of 2018 Hualien Earthquake (3/4)



Breaks of ϕ 600mm SP attached to Sheng-Jr Bridge

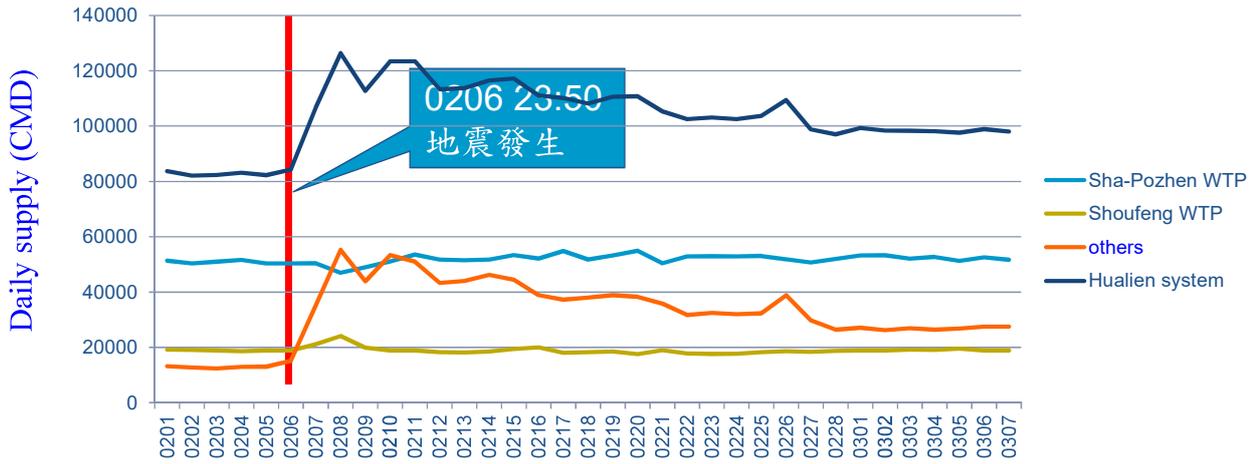


The customer service lines were disconnected, crack or even broken



Overview of 2018 Hualien Earthquake (4/4)

- The water supply of the Hualien system was 87,388 CMD, but during the earthquake, it was as high as 125,000 CMD.
- After 1 week of emergency repairs ,all service connections were restored, but water supply is about 99,000 CMD. There implied hidden leaks, and leak detection works were still needed.



Hualien water supply system daily output



Overview of 2022 Taitung Earthquake (1/4)

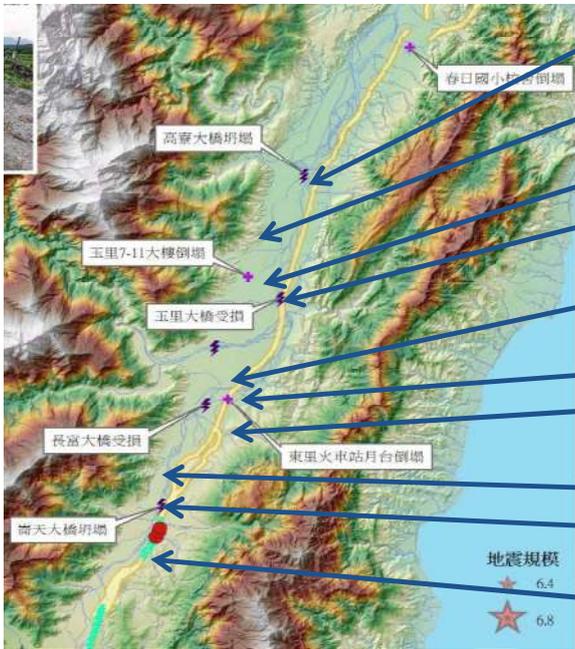
- ◆ Taitung earthquakes were a series of two earthquakes affecting Taitung and Hualien Counties.
- ◆ The first earthquake struck Taitung on September 17, 2022, occurred with a magnitude of 6.5. The second earthquake occurred the same area, with a stronger magnitude of 6.9.
- ◆ The earthquake caused 1 deaths. There were 494 cases of leaks were repaired, resulting in water loss and 4.2 thousands of service interruptions.





Overview of 2022 Taitung Earthquake (2/4)

- The CWB stated the earthquake was close to the Chi-shang Fault, but it is possible at the bottom of the Central Mountain, and the main cause hasn't been confirmed.
- The CGS pointed out the earthquake was caused by a strike-slip fault with a north-north-east trend and a high-angle inclination toward the west.



- § 300mm DIP attached to Gaoliao bridge was destroyed
- § 300mm DIP disconnected in Yuli WTP
- § 300mm DIP disconnected x5 locations
- § 500mm*200mm DIP T Joint of Yuli Bridge broke
- § 500mm SP disconnected attached to Wujiang bridge
- § 300mm DIP disconnected in Dongli WTP
- § 200mm DIP disconnected attached to Amei River bridge
- § 500mm DIP disconnected x 4 locations
- § 300mm DIP attached to Luntian bridge was destroyed
- § 200mm DIP disconnected



Overview of 2022 Taitung Earthquake (3/4)



Pipelines were disconnected and dislocated by the earthquake



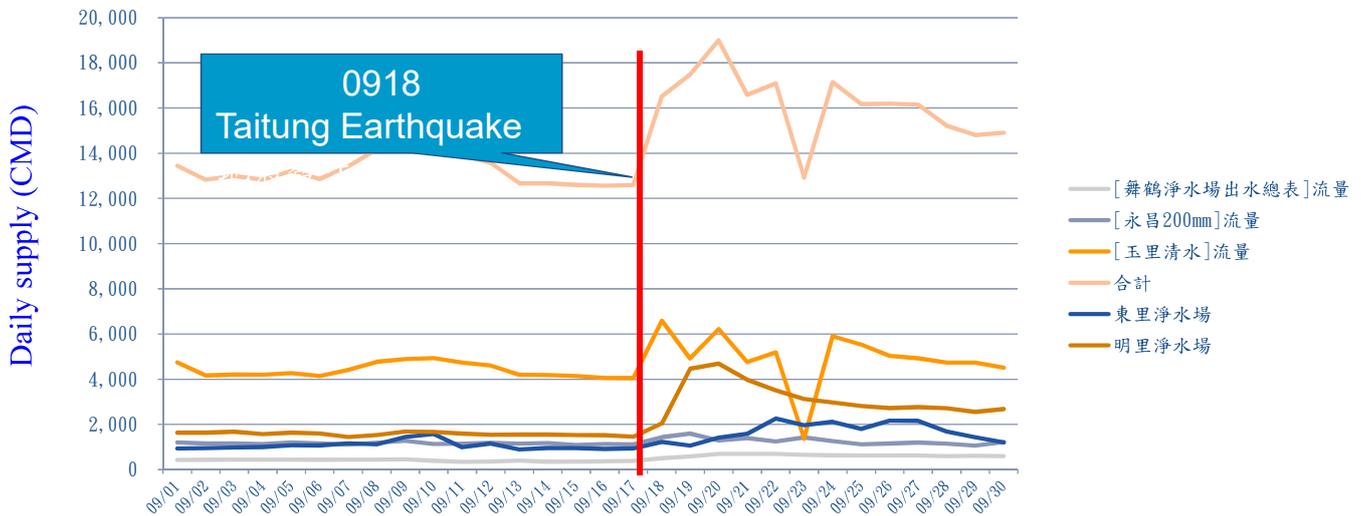
Pipelines were extruded, deformed and broken by the earthquake



Customer service lines were disconnected, crack or even broken

Overview of 2022 Taitung Earthquake (4/4)

- The water supply of the Yuli system was 12,500CMD. During the earthquake, it was as high as 19,000 CMD.
- After 5 days of emergency repairs, all service connections are restored, but water supply is about 14,000 CMD. There implied hidden leaks, and leak detection works were still needed.



Yuli water supply system daily output

Earthquake Emergency Response and Operation

- Establish Incident Command Post /Emergency Response Team
- Daily information released on TWC website regarding emergency water supply and customers service
- Free 'Mobile TWC APP' for query service、payment、water usage、notify water leaks .
- Communicate with customers by social medias( 、 )
- Toll-free number





Lessons Learned from these Earthquake Incidents

1. Establish Incident Command Post 、 Emergency Operations Center and Task Force
2. Establishing Group Text Messaging (e.g. ) for Task Force 、 Government officials and **Interested public representative.**
3. Setting up a media center to provide complete, accurate, and timely information for the public.
4. Handling customer water outage cases immediately.
5. Rolling adjustment to increase Emergency Water Supply Stations.
6. E-management of Emergency Water Supply Stations by Water Supply Monitoring Platform .
7. Establishing leakage detection teams for specific responsibility areas.
8. Continuously strengthening the safety of supply system and taking anti-earthquake measures.
9. Shortening the time required to restore water services for high level regions and dead ends.

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Future prospects

Surveying seismic and geologic hazards across the system.

Prioritizing to replace seismically-weak and aging water pipelines with earthquake resistant pipe according to seismic vulnerability assessment result .

Constructing earthquake resilient measures and Backup Water Transmission Pipelines Project.

Continuously to improve resilience for urban water supply system.

Regularly conduct seismic vulnerability assessment and condition assessment for trunk water mains(DN \geq 800mm).

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*Thanks for
Your
Attention*



A Study of Anti-seismic Measures for Expansion Joints of Water Tanks

Min-Li Chang, Shang-Hsin Ou*, Jiunn-Shyong Shiu

Monday, January 30, 2022

The 12th JWWA/WRF/CTWWA Water System Seismic Conference

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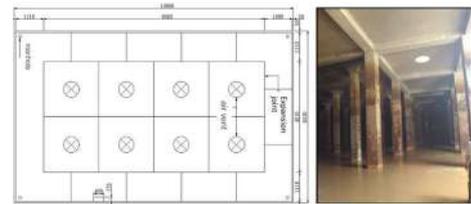
- 01** INTRODUCTION
 - 02** CONCRETE EXPANSION JOINT IN THE WATER TANK STRUCTURE
 - 03** SEISMIC COUNTERMEASURES FOR EXPANSION JOINTS OF LIQUID-STORAGE STRUCTURE
 - 04** THE DEVELOPMENT AND TEST OF SEISMIC TENSION ROD FOR EXPANSION JOINTS
 - 05** CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
-

02 CONCRETE EXPANSION JOINT IN THE WATER TANK STRUCTURE (2/5)

Regulations for the installation of expansion joints in concrete structures

- ❑ Autogenous shrinkage occurs within concrete solidification contraction.
- ❑ Thermal expansion and contraction with temperature changes after grouting.
- Setting expansion joints to avoid concrete cracking

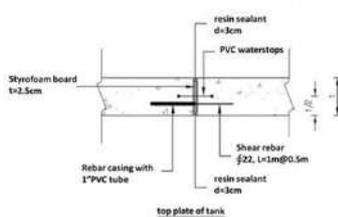
Related regulations of Expansion joints in concrete structure	Spacing (m)
The standard and commentary for water supply facilities construction, CTWWA, 1996	20~30
The guideline of seismic design for water supply facilities, CTWWA, 2013	20~30
Design Considerations for Environmental Engineering Concrete Structures, ACI Committee 350.4R-04, 2004	45
Taiwan Water Corporation	45



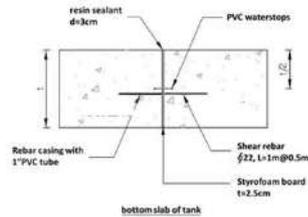
40,000 m³ distribution reservoir of Shalu Taichung Water Distribution Center

02 CONCRETE EXPANSION JOINT IN THE WATER TANK STRUCTURE (3/5)

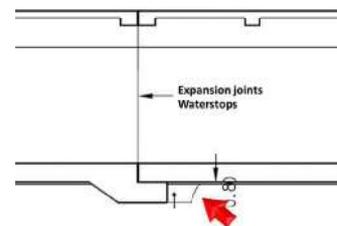
Seismic resistance of water tank expansion joints



top plate of tank



bottom slab of tank



Design of expansion joints on the top and bottom plate of the water tank

Design section of the expansion joint at the bottom plate of the water tank



Deformation (stretch) caused by vertical earthquake stress is unavoidable.

Waterstops and connecting steel bar set between the expansion joint

02 CONCRETE EXPANSION JOINT IN THE WATER TANK STRUCTURE (4/5)

Seismic analyze of expansion joint in a symmetrical structure (1/2)



Structure Dimension	
Length	150 m
Breadth	70 m
Inner height	5.7 m
Operation height max.	5.35 m
Burial depth	3.15 m
Bottom slab thickness	0.6 m
Wall thickness	0.5 m



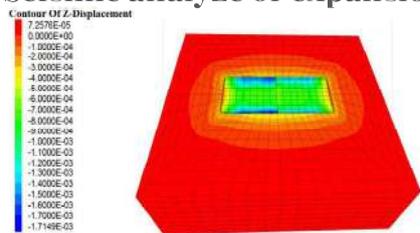
50,000 m³ Raw water regulation basin of Chang-bin WTP



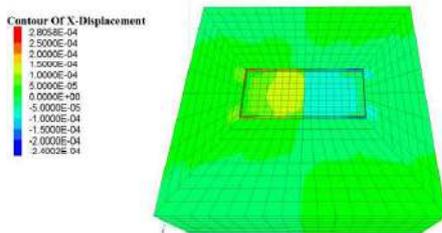
FLAC 3D Basin simulation grid

02 CONCRETE EXPANSION JOINT IN THE WATER TANK STRUCTURE (5/5)

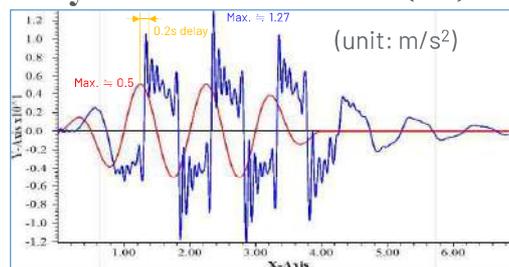
Seismic analyze of expansion joint in a symmetrical structure (2/2)



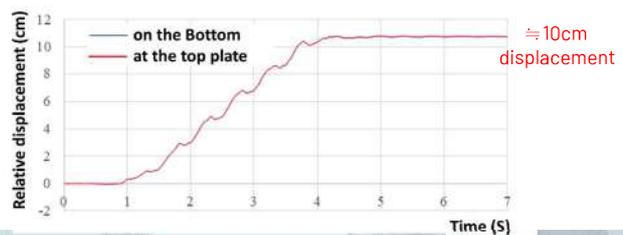
Z-axis displacement distribution



X-axis displacement distribution



Acceleration time of bedrock (red) and bottom slab (blue)



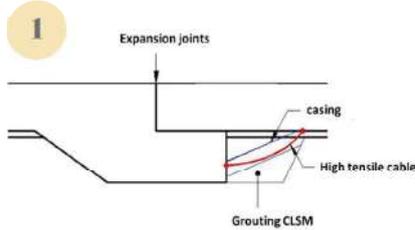
Relative vertical displacement curves of expansion joint

03 SEISMIC COUNTERMEASURES FOR EXPANSION JOINTS OF LIQUID-STORAGE STRUCTURE(1/2)

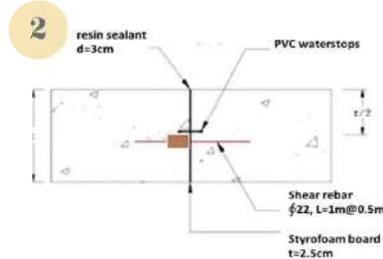
Built-in type seismic facilities of expansion joints

- ✓ located in the structure body
- ✓ does not occupy the pool volume
- ✓ does not interfere with the surrounding pipelines

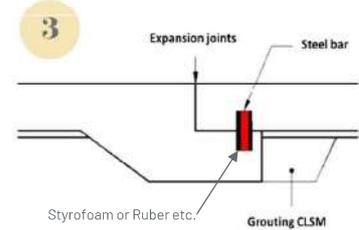
- need to be co-constructed with the structure body
- not easy to repair after earthquake damage



High-tensile steel cables
provided tensile strength by an external force.



Steel bar with displacement limit equipment
allows the minor displacement induced by shrinkage, but provides resistance.



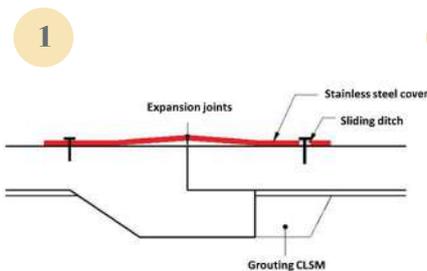
Vertical steel bar
covers the compressible material but providing resistance by shear strength.

03 SEISMIC COUNTERMEASURES FOR EXPANSION JOINTS OF LIQUID-STORAGE STRUCTURE(2/2)

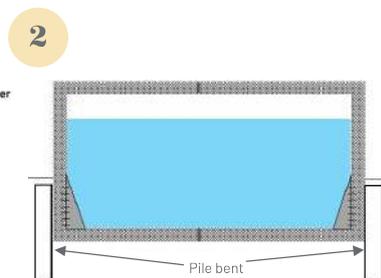
External-based type seismic facilities of expansion joints

- ✓ could be applied to the existing water tank
- ✓ easy to maintain or repair

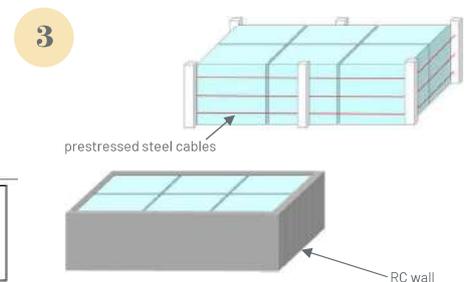
- the installation might interfere with the surrounding pipelines



stainless steel cover
The cover processes a sliding ditch on one end, which provides limited space for a permissible relative displacement of the anchor screw.



pile bent outside of the walls
provides resistance by shear strength and the designers need to consider the arrangement of surrounding pipelines in construction.



the external confined structures
provides resistance by confined strength from the pre-tension steel cables or RC walls.

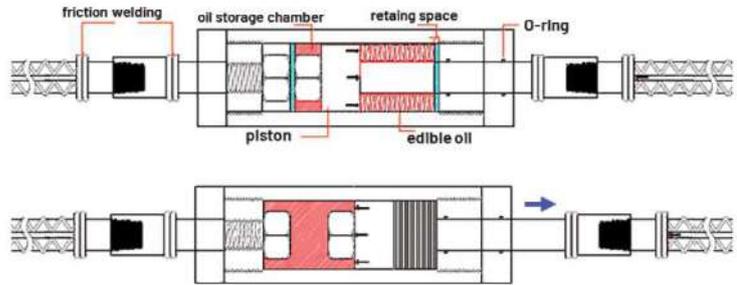
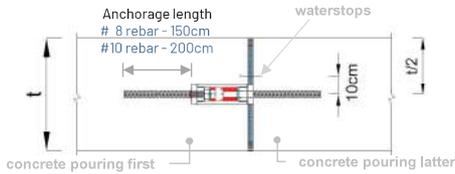
04 THE DEVELOPMENT AND TEST OF SEISMIC TENSION ROD FOR EXPANSION JOINTS (1/4)

Functions and requirements of seismic tension rod

- preventing shrinkage cracking causing by concrete setting and temperature change.
- sustain the function of the water tank from leakage caused by earthquakes.



The installation position of the tension rod where is embedded in the concrete need to consider **a compressible space**.



rebar development length :

$$l_d = \left[\frac{0.19 f_y \psi_t \psi_e \lambda}{\sqrt{f'_c}} \right] d_b$$

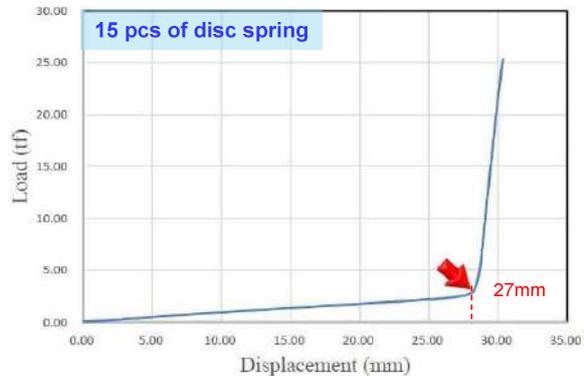
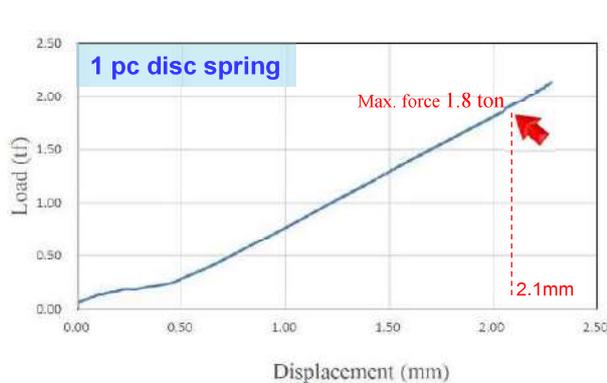
Where D_b = rebar diameter
 f'_c = concrete compressive strength
 f_y = steel stirrups yielding stress (4200 kgf/cm²)
 λ = modification factor for unit weight concrete
 ψ_e = Epoxy coating factor
 ψ_t = Size factor
 ψ_i = Top bar factor

Tension rod	Disc spring (mm)	Thickness (mm)	PCS.	Tensile strength (ton)
#8	D60mm	3.0	15	23.3
#10	D70mm	2.5	15	31.5

04 THE DEVELOPMENT AND TEST OF SEISMIC TENSION ROD FOR EXPANSION JOINTS (2/4)

experimental design of seismic tension rod (1/3)

- compression test



the variation of displacement with load at 1 pc and 15 pcs of disc spring in compression test

04 THE DEVELOPMENT AND TEST OF SEISMIC TENSION ROD FOR EXPANSION JOINTS (3/4)

experimental design of seismic tension rod (2/3)

- Tensile test



universal testing machine



Before testing



After testing



structural configuration of seismic tension rod

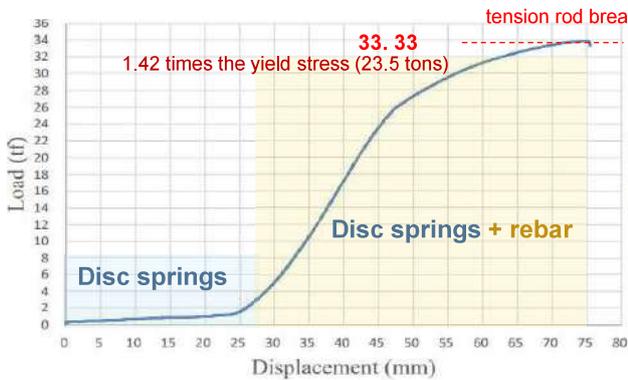
structure comparison of the tension rods (#8)

04 THE DEVELOPMENT AND TEST OF SEISMIC TENSION ROD FOR EXPANSION JOINTS (4/4)

experimental design of seismic tension rod (3/3)

- Tensile test

Bar	A(cm ²)	f _y (kg/cm ²)	f _u =1.25f _y	F _u (T)
#10(D32)	8.143	4200	5250	42.75
#8(D25)	5.607	4200	5250	29.44



#8 seismic tension rod



#10 seismic tension rod

the relation between the displacement with stretching stress

conclusions

- ❑ Due to frequent earthquakes in Taiwan, the anti-seismic assessment of existing liquid-storage structures is necessary.
- ❑ This study is to make a comparison and analysis of expansion joints in the existing water tanks and newly built large water tanks and further propose a seismic retrofit measure for expansion joints.
- ❑ It is necessary to take countermeasures to limit excessive displacement caused by earthquakes between adjacent structures, to avoid the sudden release of impound water because of the breakage of expansion joints and causing subsequent secondary disasters.
- ❑ The seismic tension rods in this study provides a seismic countermeasure for the expansion joint strengthening.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❑ the recommended principles for newly liquid-storage structure are as bellows:
 - The structure should be designed as regular shape and symmetrical structures in priority to reduce the relative displacement caused by earthquakes.
 - Consider the operation water head in the new water tank, the structure foundation should be installed at the maximum depth by planning.
 - When planning a very long water tank (over 45 m in length) that is large enough to require expansion joints, it is recommended water tank composed by two (or more) independent substructures without expansion joints as an alternative.
 - Add the facilities to limit the permissible displacement when there is an excessive displacement of the expansion joint simulated between adjacent structures.
- Considering the scale and importance of the water structures, and then take the proper application of seismic facilities.



Thank you for your time and attention!

Do you have any questions?

Department of Public Works, Taiwan Water Corporation,
E-Mail: shou24@mail.water.gov.tw





The Risk management of water supply system — Ban-xin water supply improvement project

Presenter: Jung-Ching, Wu



CONTENTS



- 1** Introduction
- 2** Plan and Design
- 3** Construct and Test
- 4** Results



Project Background

Water usage increase

- Population Growth
- Industrial Development



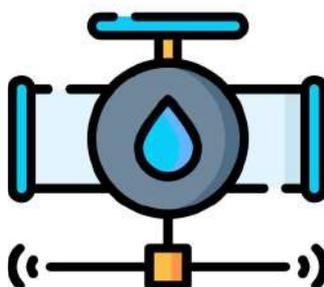
Challenges

- Unstable Precipitation
- Water supply system

Ban-Xin Water supply system

Goals

- 810,000 m³/day by 2021
- Water supply system for two systems (Taipei and new Taipei city)



Establish water supply system

Plan

- Water demand
- 2 Phases
- Connection points

01

02

Design

- EPAnet simulation
- Water pipes renew
- Pump stations

Construct

- Φ1,500-2,200mm pipelines
- Pump stations
- Water tank

03

04

Test

- Control Center
- Goal achievement

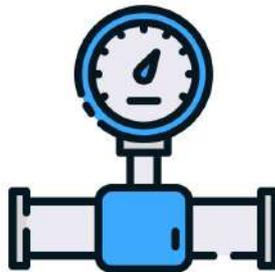
4

Water supply area

NTPC



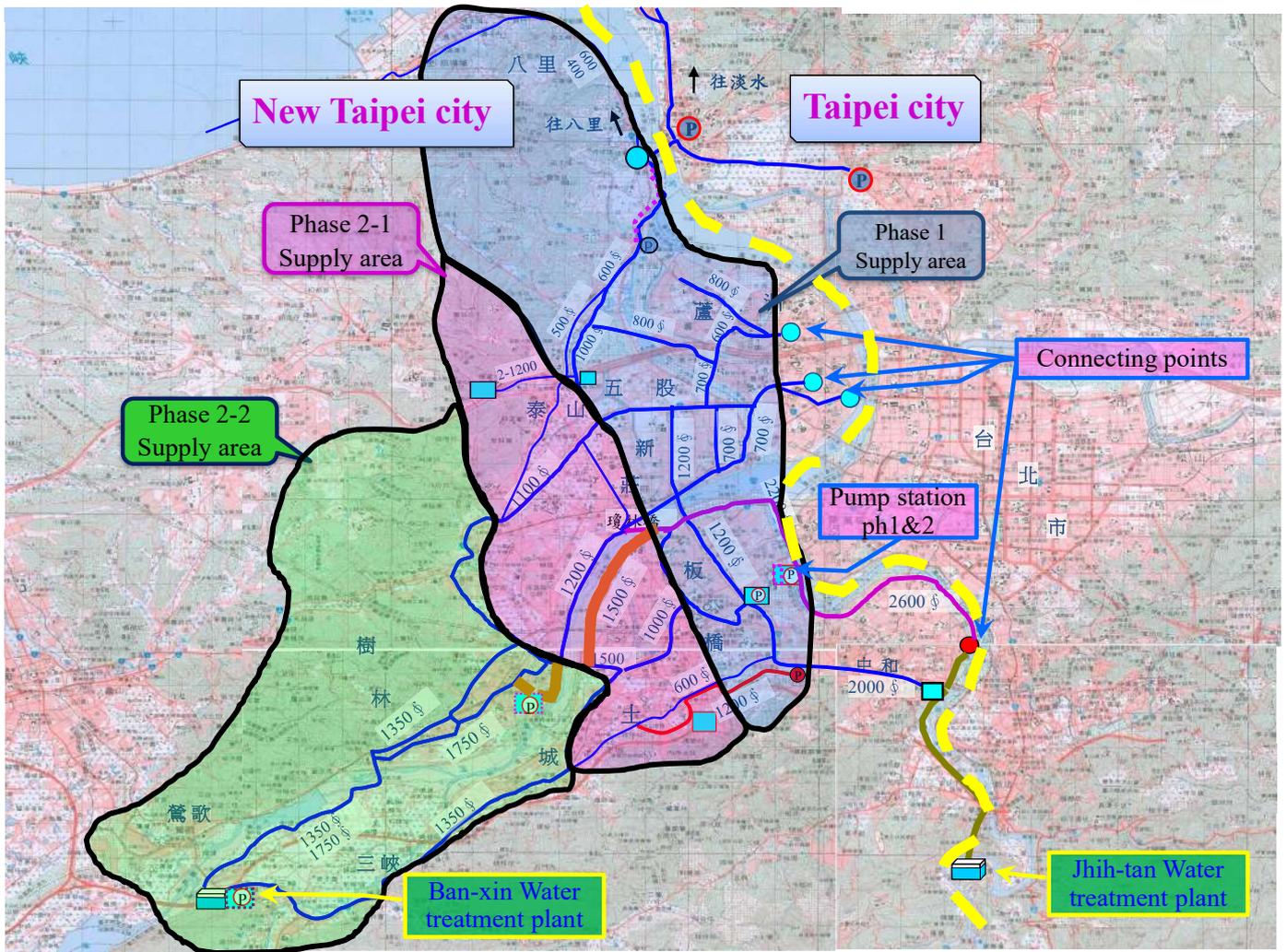
If needed
15 CMD



81 CMD



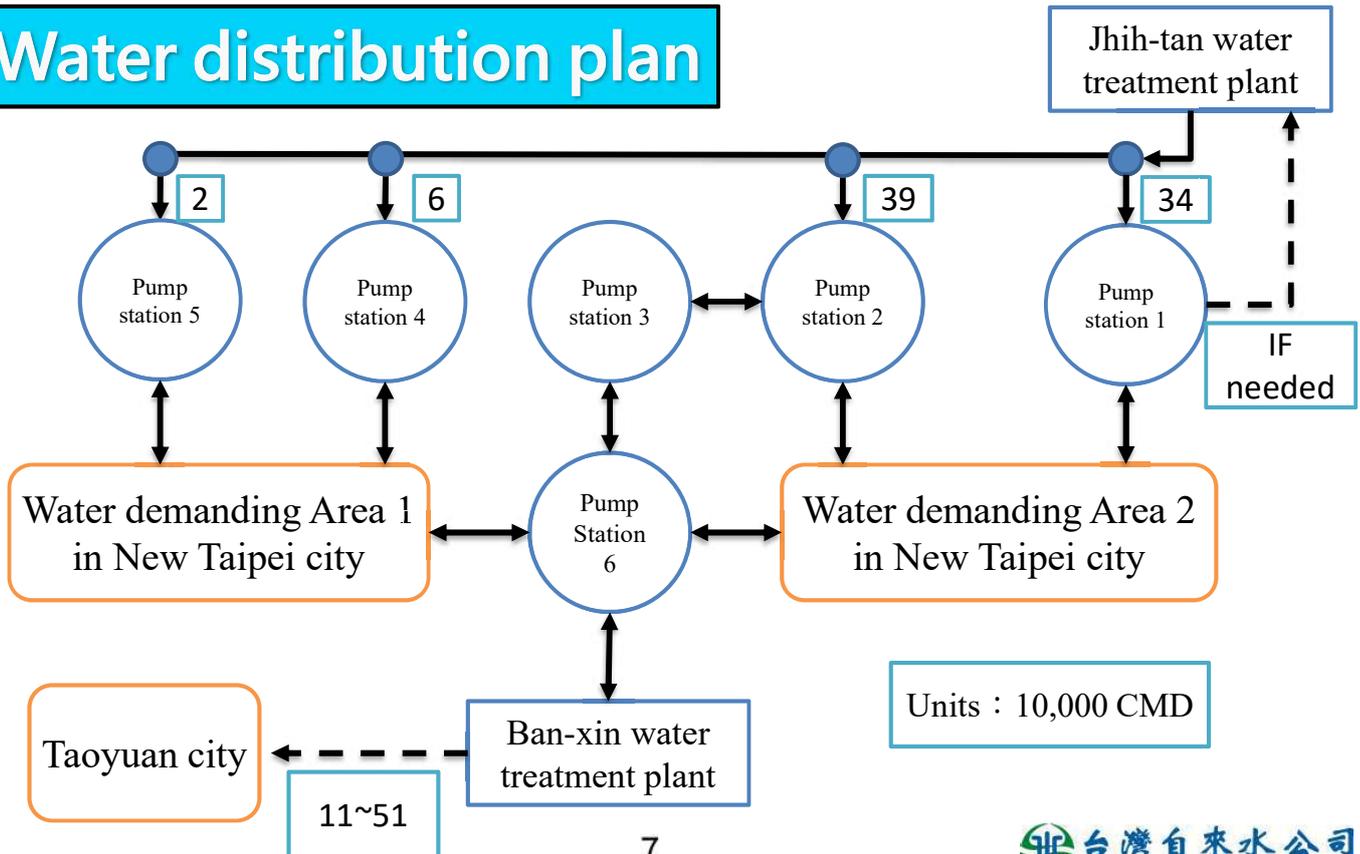
5



Quick.品質
創新.信賴.專業

2 Plan and Design

Water distribution plan



Difficulties

- ⊘ Land acquisition
- ⊘ Unexpected underground situation

Solutions

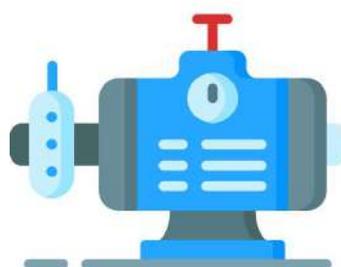
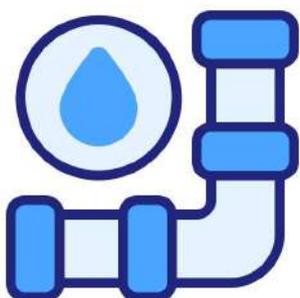
- 💡 Govern-owned & embankment land
- 💡 Feasible change order



8

Construction Projects

- ✂ 6 water pump stations with water tanks
- ✂ 6 km Φ 1,500mm pipelines
- ✂ 12 km Φ 2,200-2,600mm pipelines
- ✂ 8 water renewal projects



9

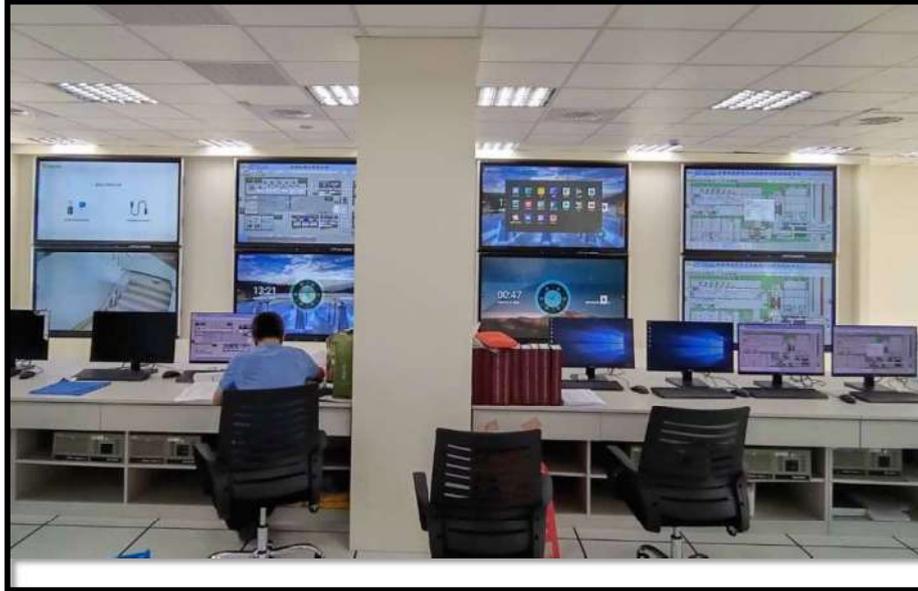
Construction Pictures



Construction Pictures



Control Center

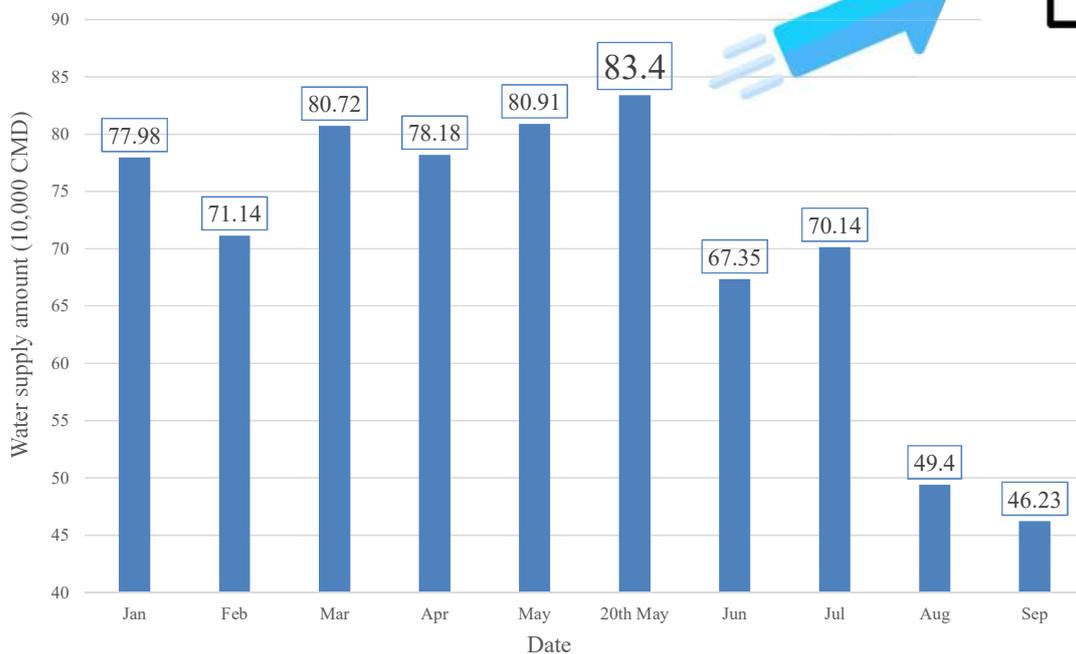


12

Implement supply system



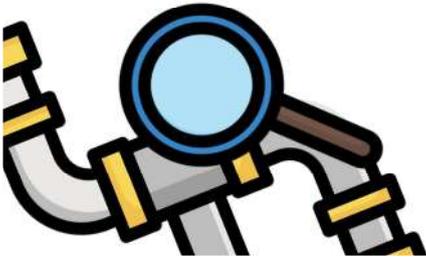
Water supply from Jhih-tan (2021)



13

Conclusion

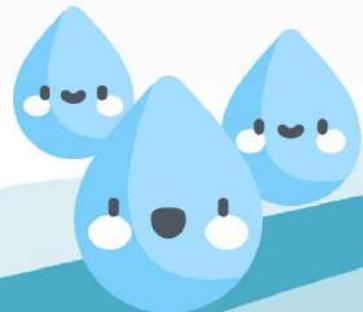
- 💡 Keep improving stability of this system
- 💡 Renewal pipeline and decrease water leakage
- 💡 Connecting system for other districts or establish water allocation system



15



Thanks for Listening





「熊本城 ～ 復興に向けて」

Kumamoto-Castle ～ Towards The Reconstruction



熊本城総合事務所

1. 熊本城の概要

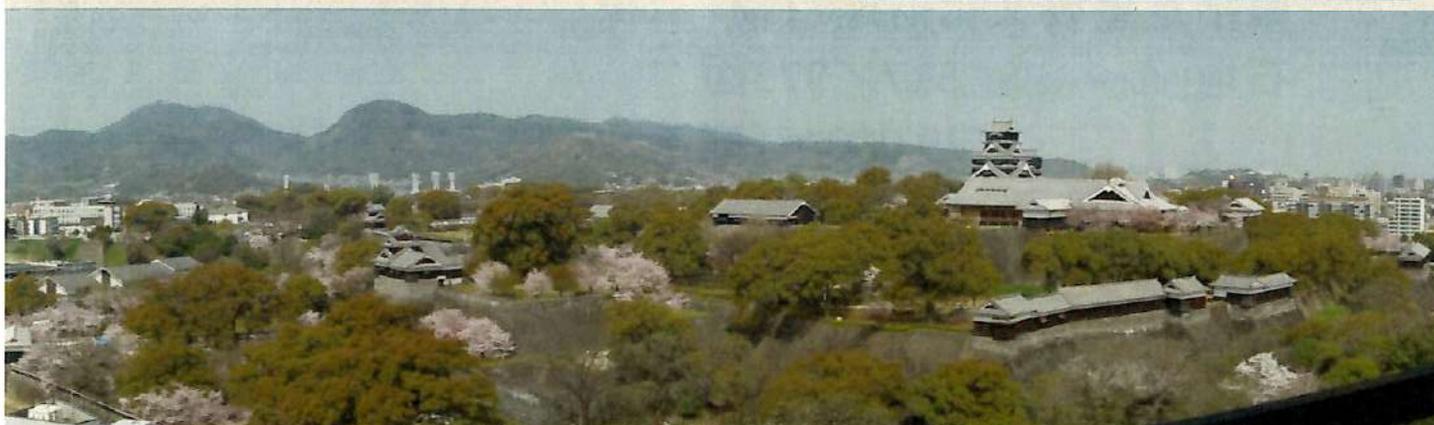
(Overview of Kumamoto Castle)

- 築城者(Builder) : 加藤清正(Kato Kiyomasa)
- 築城時期(Time Period): 関ヶ原の戦いの頃に現在の位置に築城され始め、慶長12年(1607)頃完成(completed in 1607)
- 形式(Format): 平山城(Hilltop castle) ※茶白山と呼ばれた小高い丘の上
- 規模(Scale) : 周囲(circumference)5.3km、面積(area)約98ha

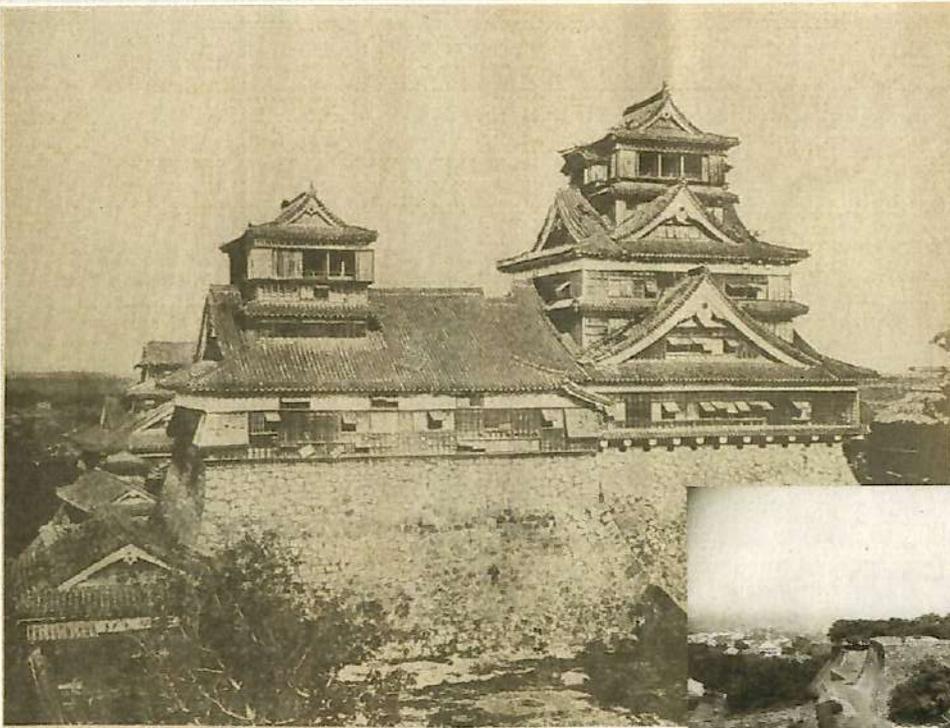
(うち約57haが国指定特別史跡)

(Designated as a Special Historic Site)

1877年(明治10年)	西南戦争
1889年(明治22年)	熊本地震
2016年(平成28年)	熊本地震



熊本城の古写真
Old Photo of
Kumamoto Castle



明治8年頃の焼失前熊本城天守
Taken in 1875, before it burned down
(明治10年(1877年)の西南戦争直前に焼失)

⇒ 昭和35年(1960年)、鉄筋鉄骨コンクリート造りで再建
Rebuilt in 1960



明治28年(1895年)頃の熊本城天守台

2. 熊本城域の被害状況 (Damage in the Kumamoto Castle area)

2016年(平成28年) 熊本地震 (Kumamoto Earthquake)

- ◆ 2016年4月14日 21:26 前震(Foreshock)(M6.5、熊本市中央区:震度5強)
- 2016年4月16日 01:25 本震(Main shock)(M7.3、熊本市中央区:震度6強)

◆ 熊本城の被害(本震後)(Damage to Kumamoto Castle)

国指定重要文化財建造物 **13棟全て** (all 13 National Important Cultural Properties)
県指定重要文化財建造物 1棟

石垣(Stone walls) 517/973面

23,600㎡/79,000㎡(崩落229面、8,200㎡)

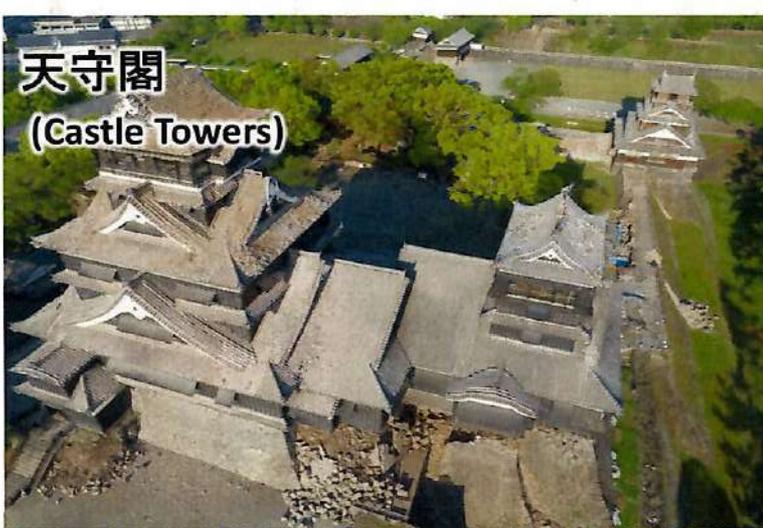
地盤 70箇所、12,345㎡

再建・復元建造物 20棟全て

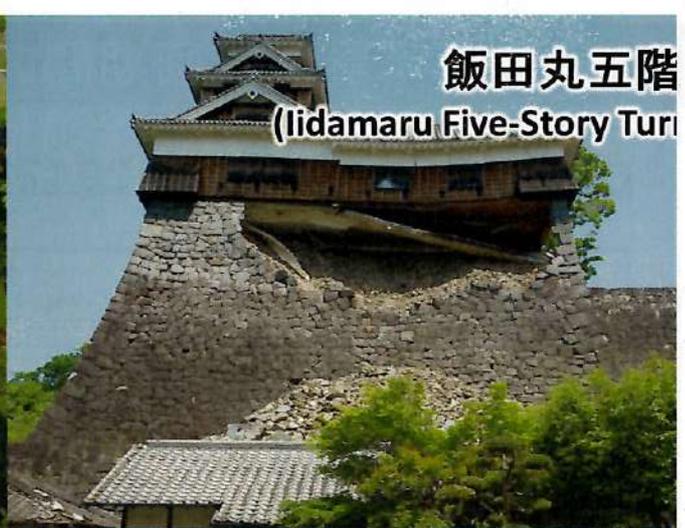
公園施設26棟

など → **(人的被害0)**

(No human casualties)



天守閣
(Castle Towers)



飯田丸五階
(Iidamaru Five-Story Tower)



頬当御門 (Hohoate Gate)



東十八間櫓 (Higashi-Juhachiken Tower)

3. 熊本城復旧基本計画策定 (2018年3月)

(Formulation of the Recovery Masterplan)

<基本方針>

※基本方針は2016年12月 (地震から8ヶ月後)

- 1 被災した石垣・建造物等の保全
- 2 復興のシンボル「**天守閣**」の**早期復旧**
(early restoration of the castle keeps)
- 3 石垣・建造物等の**文化財的価値保全と計画的復旧**
(preservation of cultural value and meticulous recovery)
- 4 **復旧過程の段階的公開と活用**
(restoring and opening areas in phases)
- 5 最新技術も活用した安全対策の検討
- 6 100年先を見据えた復元への礎づくり
- 7 復旧基本計画の推進



<計画期間> 20年設定 ⇒ **35年**へ

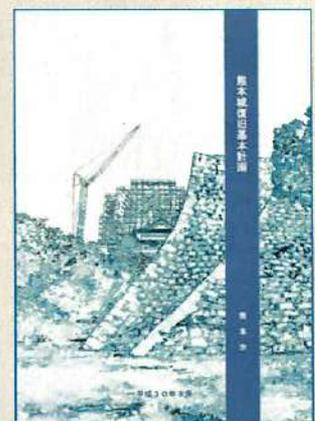
(plan period)

※2023年3月改定予定

↑ 2022年度 計画の見直し作業 ↑ (revised estimate)

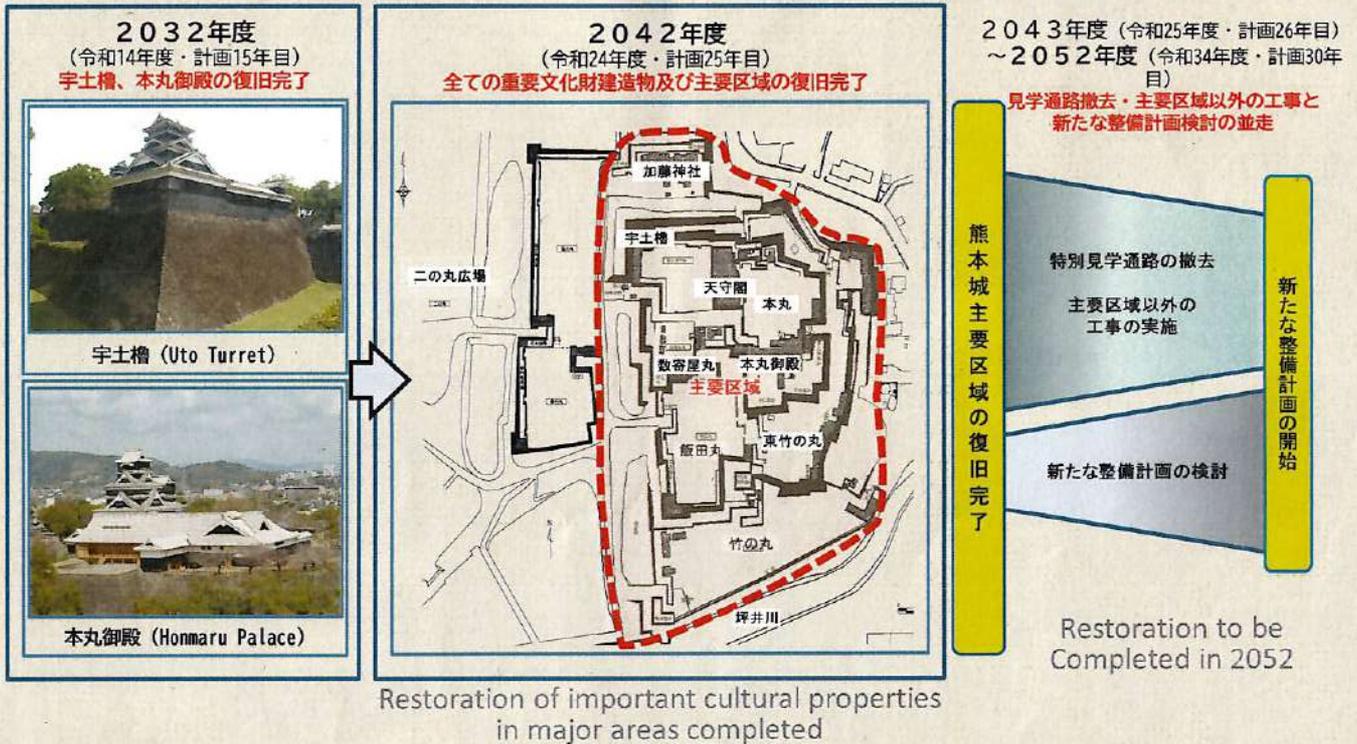
◎前例のない復旧作業は当初想定していた以上に各工程に時間を要する

◎復旧事業に携わる専門技術者等の体制に応じた事業量の設定



4. 復旧基本計画計画期間の改定 (Revised plan period)

○2032年度 (計画15年目)、2042年度 (計画25年目) に大きな節目 (major milestone)



○今後、新たに得られる知見や社会・経済情勢、建設環境の変化等に順応させ、5年ごとに検証を実施する

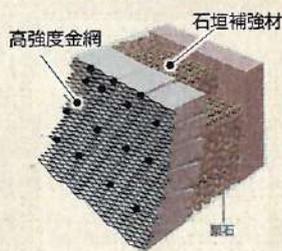
5. 石垣の耐震補強技術 (Seismic reinforcement technology for stone walls)



被災石垣復旧の原則

- ア 意匠を損なわないこと
- イ 部材を傷めないこと
- ウ **可逆的**であること (reversible)
- エ **区別可能**であること (distinguishable)
- オ 最小限の補強であること (minimal reinforcement)

一般的な石垣の構造



石垣補強イメージ

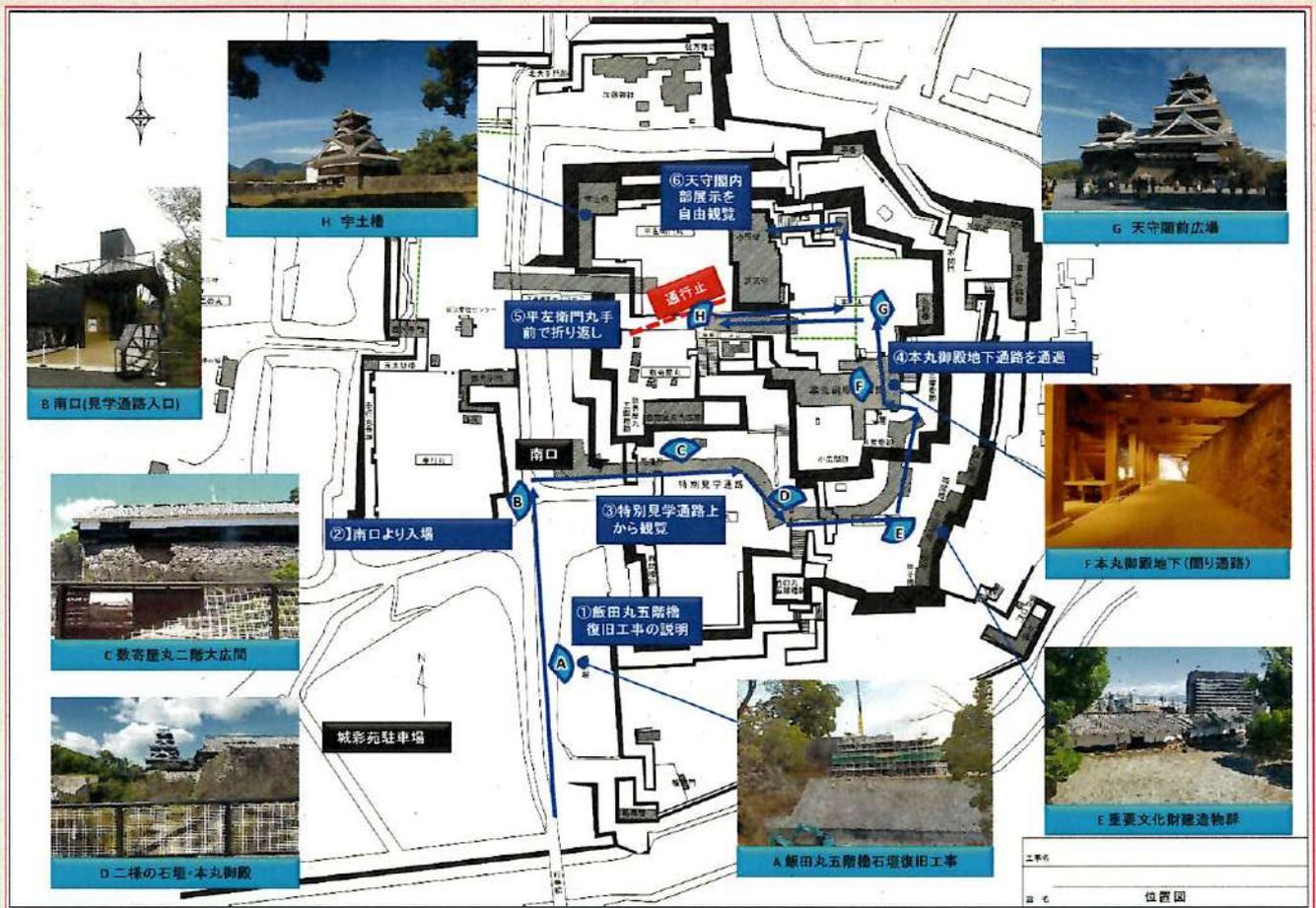


(Grid mesh ~ Stone wall reinforcement)

石垣補強材の施工状況(改良型ジオテキスタイル工法)



観覧ルート (Viewing route)

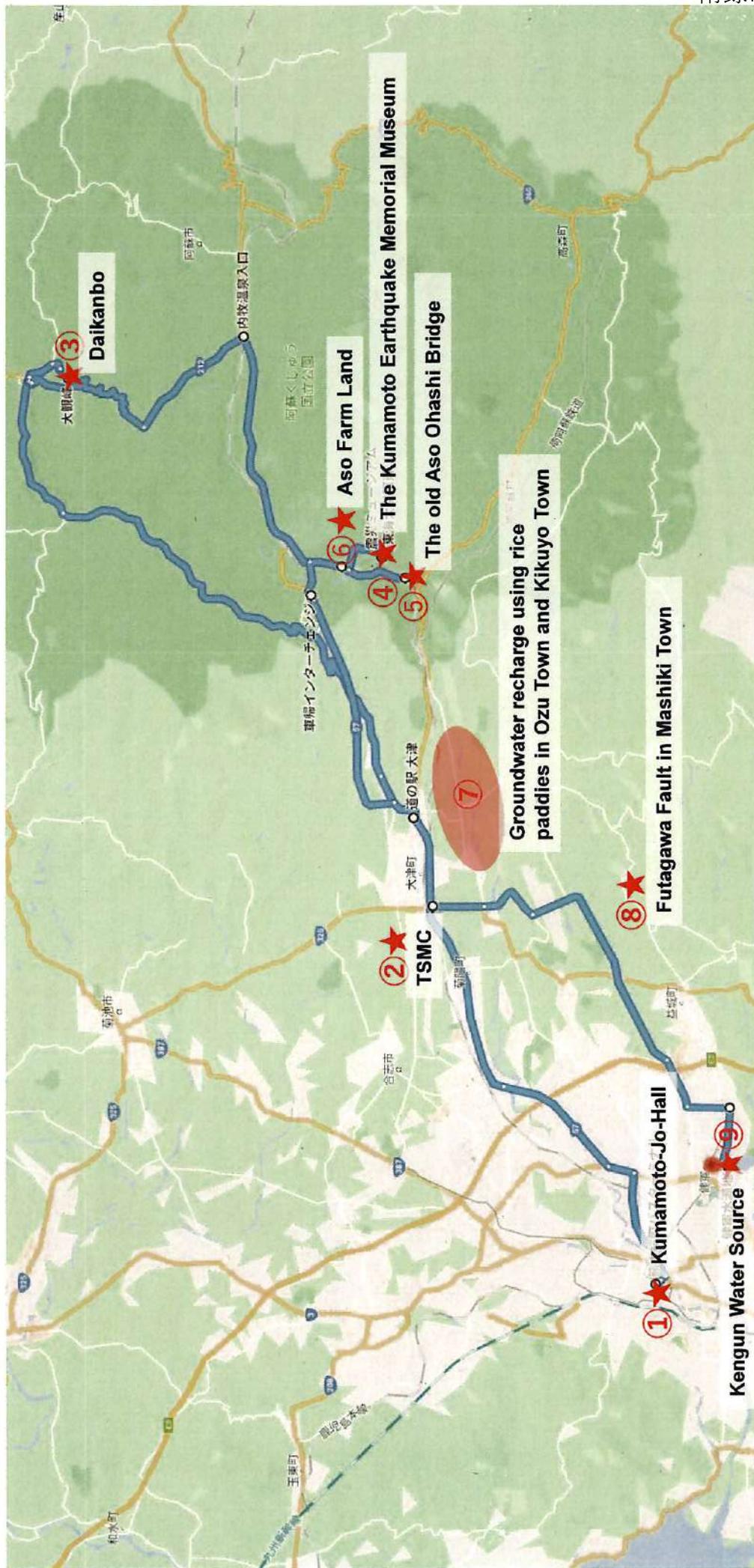




熊本城

Technical Tour テクニカルツアー2/1(水)資料

・Route map ルートマップ



The 12 th JWWA/WRF/CTWWA Water System Seismic Conference
第12回日米台水源地震対策ワークショップ

Technical Tour February 1, 2023

テクニカルツアー-2/1(水)資料

① **Important Place on the way : Kumamoto-Jo-Hall**

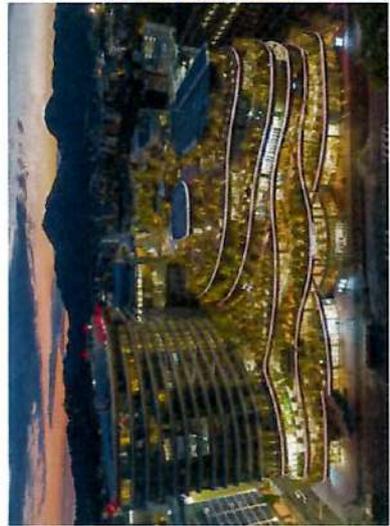
經由地：熊本城ホール

Construction of SAKURAMACHI, a complex consisting of Kumamoto Castle Hall, KOKO Hotel, a bus terminal, and commercial facilities, began in 2016 and completed in 2019. The company involved in the project is Kyushu Sangyo Kotsu, but the parent company is HIS, a major travel company.

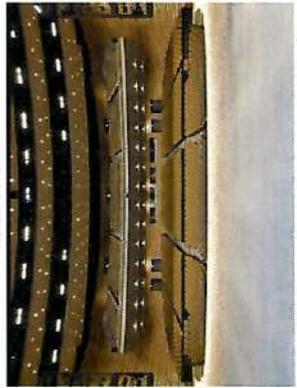
Kyushu Sangyo Kotsu, as the private redevelopment agency, coordinated the previous rights, design, and construction, while Kumamoto City purchased and developed the Kumamoto Castle Hall portion of the building. Kumamoto Castle Hall has a total area of approximately 30,000 square meters and is generally composed of the following four levels. The main hall can accommodate 2,300 people, and by using the entire building together, it can independently handle conventions of up to 3,000 people.

SAKURAMACHI は、熊本城ホールや KOKO Hotel、バスターミナル、商業施設などからなる複合施設で、2016年に着工し、2019年に竣工しました。手がけたのは、九州産業交通ですが、親会社は、旅行社の HIS です。

九州産業交通が民間の再開発事業者として従前権利の調整、設計、工事等を行い、熊本市が建築物の一部である熊本城ホールの部分を購入し、整備しました。熊本城ホールは、合計約3万平方メートルあり、メインホールは2,300人収容でき、全館を一体で利用することによって3,000人規模のコンベンションを単独で対応できます。



Main Hall



② **Important Place on the way : TSMC Giant Semiconductor Manufacturing Company**

經由地 TSMC (台湾セミコンダクター・マニファクチャリング・カンパニー)

In Kikuyo Town, adjacent to Kumamoto City, construction of a new plant of TSMC, the world's largest Taiwanese semiconductor contract manufacturer, is underway. Construction began in April last year, and production is scheduled to start at the end of next year, employing approximately 1,700 people. The site area is approximately 21.3 hectares.

The production of semiconductors requires large quantities of highly pure water, and the abundance of water resources is said to be one of the reasons why Kumamoto was chosen as the site for the new plant.

熊本市に隣接する菊陽町では、台湾の半導体受託生産の世界最大手 TSMC の新工場建設が進んでいます。昨年4月から着工し、来年末の生産開始が予定され、約1700人の雇用を見込んでいます。敷地面積は約21.3ヘクタールです。

半導体生産には、純度の高い水が大量に必要であり、その水資源が豊富なことが進出先に熊本が選ばれた理由の一つとされています。



③ 1st Destination: Daikanbo (Best View Point in Aso Area)
 目的地1大観峰

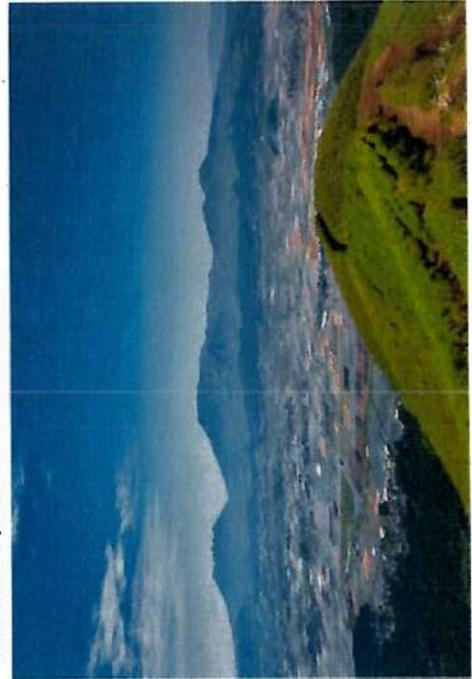
Daikanbo is in the northeast of the Aso Uchinomaki Onsen area and is on the edge of the outer rim of the Aso caldera.
 Daikanbo offers the best 360-degree panoramic view in Aso. Here, you can see the Five Peaks of Aso, as well as the Kuju Mountain Range.
 A huge depression made with volcanic activities is called a "caldera". In Aso, the land subsided to create a caldera because of four super-eruptions occurred between about 90,000 years ago to about 270,000 years ago.

The pyroclastic flow at that time spread the northern part of Kyushu Island and volcanic ash curled up to sky covered all over Japan. These four major eruptions have created a unique geological structure that allows groundwater to permeate the ground to percolate easily, benefiting Kumamoto City and the surrounding areas.

Here at Daikanbo, a terrific power of volcanic activities of Aso can be felt.

大観峰は阿蘇・内牧温泉地区の北東、阿蘇の外輪山の端にあります。阿蘇の中でも唯一の360°パノラマビューが楽しめます。阿蘇5岳や九重連山もはっきり見えます。火山活動によってできた大きなくぼ地を「カルデラ」といいます。阿蘇では、今から約27万年前から約9万年前に起こった4度の巨大噴火によって、大地が陥没してカルデラができました。そのときの火砕流は北部九州一帯に広がり、上空に巻き上げられた火山灰は日本全土を覆いました。この4度にわたる大噴火が地下水が浸透しやすい特有の地質構造を生み出し、熊本市をはじめ周辺地域に恩恵をもたらしています。
 ここ大観峰は、阿蘇の火山活動のすさまじい力を感じる場所です。

View of the 5 peaks of Aso from Daikanbo



④ 2nd Destination: The Kumamoto Earthquake Memorial Museum
 (Former Tokai University Aso Campus)

目的地2 熊本震災ミュージアム(旧東海大学阿蘇キャンパス)

The Kumamoto earthquake (main shock) that occurred in the early hours of April 16, 2016 recorded a seismic intensity of upper 6 in Minamiaso Village. Former Tokai University Aso Campus Building No. 1 was damaged.

The campus was completed in 1973 and has long served as a study building for Tokai University students.

The fault runs directly under the building, allowing us to intuitively grasp the impact on the building caused by the displacement of the fault. This is the only case in Japan where a building and a fault that did not collapse despite being hit by an earthquake of magnitude 6 or higher have been preserved as one unit.

2016年4月16日未明に発生した熊本地震(本震)により、南阿蘇村で震度6強の揺れを記録し、同地区にある、旧東海大学阿蘇キャンパス1号館が被災しました。同キャンパスは昭和48年(1973)に竣工され、長い間、東海大生の学び舎として活躍してきました。建物の真下を断層が貫いており、断層の変位による建物への影響を直感的に把握することができます。震度6強の揺れを受けながら倒壊しなかつた建物と断層が一体的に保存されている事例は国内に例を見ません。



Former Tokai University Aso Campus



⑤ 3rd Destination:

Remains of the collapsed bridge girders of the old Aso Ohashi Bridge

目的地 3 阿蘇大橋遺構

The Aso Ohashi Bridge in Minamiaso Village also collapsed due to the Earthquake. Currently, part of the collapsed bridge remains trapped in the gorge.

In the same area, a 700 m long and 200 m wide slope collapse occurred, cutting off a railroad and a national highway, which are essential for daily life and sightseeing.

Initially, the cause was believed to be that the bridge was caught in the slope collapse, but later investigations revealed that the cause was the movement of a fault line directly under the bridge, which caused the ground to shift and exert a strong compressive force on the bridge.

Kumamoto Prefecture has decided to preserve the Aso Ohashi Bridge as a relic of the earthquake to leave behind for posterity the horrific nature of the earthquake.

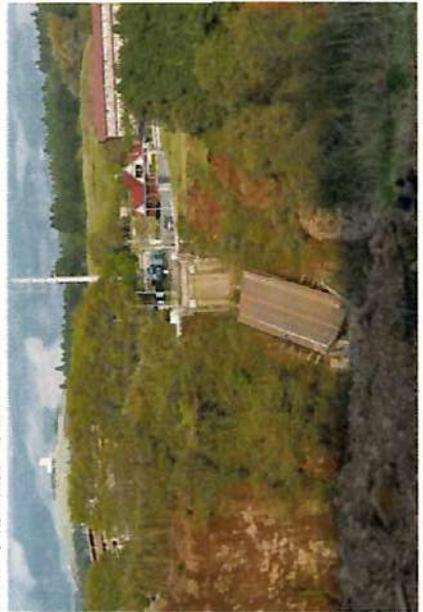
On March 7, 2021, the new Aso Ohashi Bridge connecting Kumamoto City and Minami Aso opened to traffic. It is 525 meters long and spans a gorge approximately 600 meters downstream from the old bridge.

熊本地震（本震）により、南阿蘇村の阿蘇大橋も崩落しました。現在は崩落した橋の一部が峡谷に引つかかる形で残っています。

同地区では長さ約 700m、幅約 200m にわたって斜面崩壊が発生し、生活道路として、阿蘇観光にも不可欠な、鉄道、国道が寸断されました。

当初この斜面崩壊に巻き込まれたことが原因とされましたが、後の調査で橋直下の断層が動き、地盤がずれ、橋を圧縮する強い力がかかったことが原因とわかりました。

熊本県は地震の被害を後世に残さずと阿蘇大橋を震災遺構として保存することに決めました。2021年3月7日、熊本市内と南阿蘇を結ぶ新阿蘇大橋が開通しました。全長 525m で、旧橋から約 600m 下流の峡谷に架かっています。



⑥ Place to eat for Lunch: Aso Farm Land

昼食会場：阿蘇ファームランド

This is one of the few theme parks in the world supervised by health experts.

The Park offers a full range of facilities that can be enjoyed by men and women of all ages, including the "Genki no Mori" exercise facility, where you can use both your body and your brain to the maximum and improve your health in the great outdoors, restaurants where you can enjoy meals using home-grown vegetables, hot springs and spas, and a dome-shaped hotel.

There is also a "petting zoo" where visitors can meet various animals such as capybaras, beavers, and flamingos, and experience feeding them.

健康の専門家が監修する、世界でも珍しいテーマパーク。

身体と頭脳の両方を最大限に使う、大自然の中で健康づくりができる運動施設“元気の森”をはじめ、自家栽培の野菜を使った食事が楽しめるレストラン、温泉やスパ、ドーム型のホテルなど、老若男女問わず楽しめる施設が充実しています。

カピバラやビーバー、フラメンゴなど、様々な動物たちに会える“ふれあい動物王国”もあり、えさやり体験ができます。



Restaurant and Hotels in Aso Farm Land

⑦ Important Place on the way :

Groundwater recharge using rice paddies in Ozu Town and Kikuyo Town

経由地 大津町・菊陽町の水田を利用した地下水のかん養

The rice paddies in Otsu and Kikuyo towns, located in the middle reaches of the Shirakawa River, are characterized by water infiltration 5 to 10 times greater than normal rice paddies, and are a major groundwater recharge area in the Kumamoto region.

However, in recent years, the amount of groundwater recharge has been decreasing due to the conversion of land into residential land. For this reason, Kumamoto City subsidizes the groundwater conservation project by allowing farmers to flood their rice paddies during the fallow season.

白川中流域に位置する大津町・菊陽町の水田は、通常の水田の5～10倍も水が浸透するという特徴があり、熊本地域の地下水の大きなかん養域となっています。

しかし、近年は宅地化により、地下水のかん養量が減少しています。そのため、熊本市が助成し、各農家が休耕時期に水田に水を張り、地下水の保全事業を行っています。



⑧ Important Place on the way : Futagawa Fault in Mashiki Town

経由地 益城町の布田川断層

At 21:26 on April 14, 2016, a magnitude 6.5 earthquake struck the Kumamoto region, shaking Mashiki town with an intensity of 7.

At 1:25 a.m. on April. 16, a magnitude 7.3 earthquake struck again, this time with an epicenter in the Kumamoto region, shaking Mashiki Town and other areas with an intensity of 7.

A surface earthquake fault that surfaced for 180 m in a field in the town of Mashiki, where a maximum intensity of 7 was recorded. The maximum lateral displacement of approximately 2.5 m was observed here.

The scale of lateral displacement is visually conveyed by the "cranked" appearance of the crops.

There is a folk tale of a "legend of a giant snake" in the area, and the fault that surfaced this time appears to be the "path of a giant snake."

2016年4月14日21時26分、熊本地方を震源とするマグニチュード6.5の地震が発生し、益城町では震度7の揺れとなりました。

4月16日深夜1時25分には、再び熊本地方を震源とするマグニチュード7.3の地震が発生し、益城町等で震度7の揺れとなりました。

2度の大地震7を記録した益城町の畑地に、180mにわたり表出した地表地震断層。ここでは、横ずれ最大変位量約2.5mが観測されました。

「クランク状」に見える作物などから、横ずれ変位の規模が視覚的に伝わります。この地域周辺には「大蛇伝説」が民話として残されており、今回表出した断層は、まさに「大蛇の通り道」といった様相を呈しています。



④ 4th Destination: Kengun Water Source

目的地 4 健康水源

Kumamoto City has a population of 740,000 and a water supply population of 710,000. The water pipeline is 3,500 km long, and an average of 220,000 m³ of water is distributed per day.

Among them, this Kengun water source is the most important facility that provides about 1/4 of the water distribution in Kumamoto city, 60,000 m³ per day. There are 11 deep wells (7 of which are self-flowing wells), 2 water storage tanks of 12,000 m³, equipped with emergency shutoff valves that close at 250 gal, and 12,000 m³ of water storage tank can be secured.

In addition, we are receiving power from two lines, and we have installed a private power generator just in case. There are 6 water distribution pumps, 1,380m³, 330Kw per hour, and 4 units are normally in operation. Charge pressure is 0.55MPa.

熊本市は、人口74万人、給水人口71万人、上水道の全てを地下水で賄っている全国でも稀な都市です。

水源38か所、井戸98本、配水池54個、水道管路延長3,500Km、1日平均22万m³の水を送っています。

その中でも、この健康水源は、熊本市内全体の配水量の約1/4、1日6万m³を賄う最重要施設となっています。

深井戸が11本（そのうち7本が自噴井戸）、12,000m³の貯水タンクが2つ、緊急遮断弁を備え250ガルの弁が締め、貯水タンク1つあたり12,000m³を確保することができます。

また、2回線受電を行っており、万が一に備え自家発電設備も設置しています。配水ポンプは6台、1台1時間当たり1,380m³、330Kw、通常4台運転を行っています。吐出圧は0.55MPaです。



No.5 well, Kengun Water Source

南阿蘇村

熊本地震 震災遺構

ガイドマップ



防災は、自分のためだけじゃない。
自分が生き延びることで
大切な誰かを悲しませないように
そして生き残って大切な誰かを救うために
必要なんです。

(南阿蘇村 語り部講話より)

2016年4月、2度の震度7という未曾有の大地震が熊本を襲い、南阿蘇村でも甚大な被害が発生しました。

その熊本地震の経験を風化させずに後世に伝えるべく、南阿蘇村では「熊本地震 震災ミュージアム」の一角として、被災の様子を伝える震災遺構の保全・整備を行っています。

南阿蘇村に残る



熊本地震の記憶～9つの震災遺構～



1

立野地区屋角山周辺の 地表地震断層(整備中)

道路や斜面が布田川断層によって右横ずれ変位している様子を観察することができます。

※整備中につき見学できません

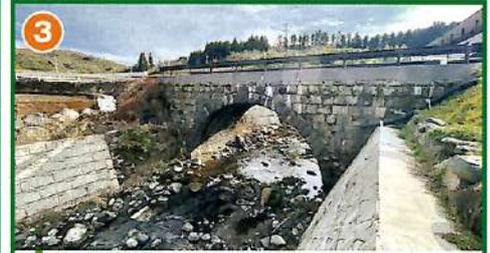


2

黒川地区の地表地震断層

布田川断層が道路を横切り、右横ずれ変位が発生。現在、道路は仮復旧されていますが、中央線と道路に埋め込まれたキャッツアイから変位が確認できます。

※生活区域のため、住民への配慮をお願いします



3

とこせがわばし 床瀬川橋

土台は石造アーチで路面はアスファルト舗装の生活路。今回の地震でアーチ部分は耐えましたが、路面は損壊。震災の傷跡と昔の技術の高さが窺えます。

※生活区域のため、住民への配慮をお願いします

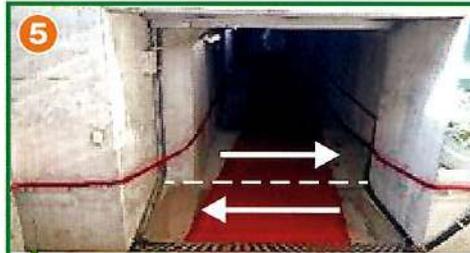


4

崩落した阿蘇大橋の橋げた

本震時に崩落。落橋原因は地震動、地盤変動、崩土、橋支持部崩壊などが指摘されています。現在は崩落した橋桁の一部が対岸から見えます。

※数鹿流崩之碑展望所から見学できます



5

阿蘇ファームランド地下通路

宿泊者専用駐車場と施設を結ぶ地下トンネルを横切った断層。コンクリートの継ぎ目により右横ずれしているのが確認できます。

※観光施設のため、他の観光客へのご配慮をお願いします



6

阿蘇中央火口丘群の表層崩壊

阿蘇五岳をはじめとする中央火口丘群では多数の表層崩壊が発生。特に御竜門山、烏帽子岳ではその爪痕と植生遷移の様子が確認できます。

※崩壊部は危険なため近づけません。道の駅あそ望の郷くぎの等から見学できます



7

高野台大規模地すべり

高野台団地は土砂災害警戒区域等の指定を受けていない緩やかな傾斜地でしたが、本震の強い揺れで厚く積もった火山灰層での地すべりが発生しました。家屋を飲み込み、複数の世帯が全半壊となり、4世帯5名が亡くなりました。

現在は地すべり跡に表出した地層が保存されている他、防災公園としても整備され、約500人の3日分の水・食料の備蓄や防災トイレなどを備える災害支援拠点となっています。



地震直後の様子



地震直後の様子

※南阿蘇復興公園から見学できます



8

数鹿流崩れ (大規模山腹崩壊)

熊本市から阿蘇市・大分方面(国道57号線)と南阿蘇・宮崎方面(阿蘇大橋)への分岐点であり、熊本と大分を結ぶJR豊肥本線も通る九州横断の交通の要衝。本震の強い揺れにより溶岩でできた阿蘇カルデラ外輪山の崖が横幅約200m崩落し、土砂は約700m流下しました。この斜面崩壊で国道57号線とJR豊肥本線は崩落土砂に飲み込まれ、阿蘇大橋も崩落しました。



地震直後の様子



地震直後の様子

※数鹿流崩之碑展望所から見学できます



9

旧東海大学 阿蘇キャンパス

震災前は全国から集まった約1,000名の学生が学ぶ「牧場・農場一体型キャンパス」でした。熊本地震の本震では断層が鉄筋コンクリート造の1号館の真下を通り、広場には全長約50mに及ぶ地表地震断層(右横ずれ断層)が現れました。地震の発生が深夜だったため人的な被害は免れましたが、一部実習施設を除いてキャンパスは移転。現在は建物の被害と断層の関係を観察できる場所として、1号館の一部と地表断層断層が一般公開されています。



※団体での見学は事前予約が必要です

2016年熊本地震

熊本地震では最初に起きた揺れよりも大きな揺れが28時間後に起きたことにより、「最初に起きた揺れが本震とは限らないので、油断せず備えなければならない」という教訓を残してくれました。

また余震が長く続いたため、多くの方が建物の中に留まることができず、車中泊生活を強いられたことも特徴です。

○前震

平成28年4月14日午後9時26分
マグニチュード6.5
最大震度7
(村内では河陽地区で震度5弱)

○本震

平成28年4月16日午前1時25分
マグニチュード7.3
最大震度7
(村内では河陽地区が震度6強)



熊本城
出典：熊本地震デジタルアーカイブ/提供者：熊本県

南阿蘇村の被災状況

前震(震度5弱)での被害は少なかったものの、本震(震度6強)では地表地震断層が出現し、突き上げるような強い揺れで数多くの家屋が倒壊しました。

村内の斜面は崩落し、土砂災害による甚大な被害が発生しました。この土砂災害の多くは阿蘇カルデラの火山に由来する地形・地質的な特性が要因とされており、火山と共に生きる私たちへの大切な教訓となりました。



人的被害

- ・死亡者 31名(関連死15名含む)
- ・重傷者 31名、軽傷者 120名

その他

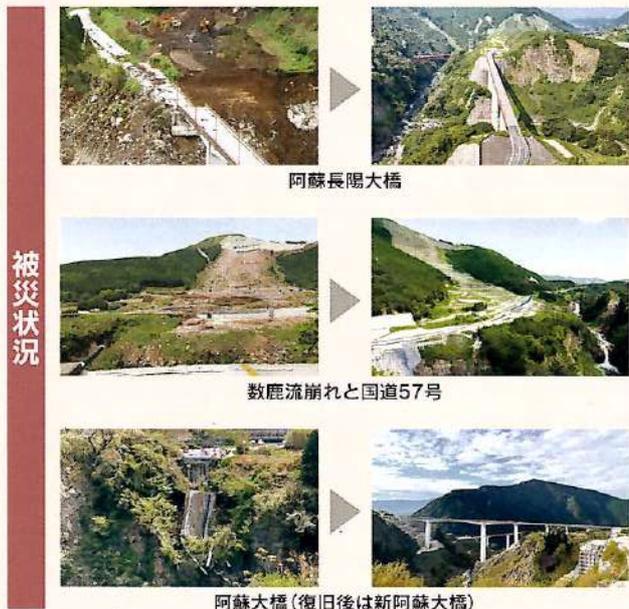
- ・ライフライン: 村内全域で停電発生、最大3,761世帯(約80%)で断水発生
- ・交通インフラ: JR豊肥本線・南阿蘇鉄道の不通
主要道路(国道57号線・阿蘇大橋、長陽大橋、俵山トンネル等)の寸断
- ・農業被害: 農地の地割れ、農業用水路の被災、人手不足の悪化
- ・観光被害: アクセス悪化、施設被災、風評による観光客激減
- ・その他: 山腹崩壊及びその後の豪雨による土砂崩れ多数

建物被害

- ・全壊 699世帯
- ・半壊 989世帯
- ・一部損壊1,173世帯 ※2021年1月時点

※南阿蘇村の人口:11,652人、世帯数:4,744世帯(2016年2月末時点) ※平成28年6月19日から6月25日に発生した豪雨被害を含む

復旧・復興の歩み



阿蘇長陽大橋

数鹿流崩れと国道57号

阿蘇大橋(復旧後は新阿蘇大橋)

2016年熊本地震では、南阿蘇村内で多数の土砂崩れ・地すべりが発生しました。その結果、「阿蘇大橋」「阿蘇長陽大橋」「俵山トンネル」「国道57号」といった熊本市方面と南阿蘇村・宮崎方面および阿蘇市・大分方面をつなぐ主要道路をはじめ「JR豊肥本線」「南阿蘇鉄道」の鉄道路線も寸断されました。

その後、2016年12月に「俵山トンネル」、2017年8月に「長陽大橋」と順次復旧が進みました。2020年には「数鹿流崩れ(すがるくずれ)」と呼ばれる大規模斜面崩落の斜面对策工事(再発防止のための安定化)が完了し、その下を通過する「JR豊肥本線」が8月に、「国道57号線」が10月にそれぞれ開通しました。そして2021年3月には旧阿蘇大橋に代わり、安全性・経済性の観点から約600m下流の位置で「新阿蘇大橋」が開通。全長525m、橋脚最大高さ97m、最大支間長165mの地震に強い大きな橋として生まれ変わり、復興のシンボルとして多くの住民・観光客を支えています。残る南阿蘇鉄道も2023年ごろの全線開通を目指して復旧工事が進んでいます。

お問い合わせ

南阿蘇観光案内所 TEL 0967-67-2222

2022年9月発行



公開時間・入場料

9：00～17：00 入場無料

ただし、11月中旬～2月末日までの間は
9：00～16：00

休館日

●毎週火曜日（火曜日が祝日の場合は原則翌平日休館）

●年末年始（詳しくは熊本地震震災ミュージアムホームページを御確認ください）

見学について

- ・一般のお客様はお申込み不要で自由に見学いただけます。
- ・ガイドが常駐していますが、団体のお客様の予約があるときや休憩時間中は対応できないことがあります。

【事前の申込みが必要な場合】

- ・20人以上60人未満の団体の場合は希望日の2週間前まで、60人以上の団体の場合は1カ月前までに申込書をご提出ください。
- ・10人以上20人未満の団体でガイドをご希望の場合も、希望日の2週間前までにお申込みをお願いします。
- ・申込書はこちら⇒



お問合せ先

熊本県 観光交流政策課 震災ミュージアム担当
TEL 096-333-2011（平日 8:30～17:00）

※団体のお申込み・お問合せはこちら

一般社団法人みなみあそ観光局

TEL 080-1753-4068（9:00～17:00 年中無休）

E-mail tourdesk@minamiaso.info

アクセス

令和4年4月1日現在

- ・所在地 熊本県阿蘇郡南阿蘇村河陽5435
（東海大学阿蘇実習フィールドとなり）
- ・駐車場約30台、大型3台



●車でお越しの際の所要時間（目安）

- ・熊本市中心部から約1時間10分
- ・阿蘇くまもと空港から約40分
- ・阿蘇市内（阿蘇駅付近）から約30分

※立野駅から「南阿蘇ゆるっとバス」が運行
しています（1日2便）。

※電車では直接お越しいただけません。

見学の際の注意など

- ・立入禁止エリアには入らないでください。
- ・ごみ箱はありませんので、ごみ等はお持ち帰りください。
- ・敷地内禁煙です。喫煙場所はありません。



熊本地震 震災ミュージアム

Kumamoto Earthquake Museum



震災遺構 Reminders of the Kumamoto Earthquake 旧東海大学阿蘇校舎 1号館及び 地表地震断層

熊本地震震災ミュージアムとは

・熊本地震を通して得られた教訓等を後世に伝えるため、県内各地に点在する地震断層や被災建物等の「震災遺構」と熊本地震を伝える「拠点」等を広域的に巡る回廊形式のフィールドミュージアムです。

・令和5年（2023年）夏に旧東海大学阿蘇校舎敷地内に体験・展示施設を開館予定です。

・詳しくは

熊本地震震災ミュージアムホームページ

<https://kumamotojishin-museum.com/>

熊本地震震災ミュージアム

検索



・熊本地震からの復旧・復興を後押しする
「ONE PIECE熊本復興プロジェクト」と連携して
取組みを進めます。



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1 見学通路入口

旧1号館と地表地震断層の全景を見ることが出来ます



2 地表地震断層

敷地内に現れた地面の隆起や亀裂、地面の横ずれを見ることが出来ます



3 旧1号館中央部前

外壁の亀裂や階段の損傷など地震の凄まじさを感じることが出来ます
また、耐震補強がされていない中央部分とそれ以外の部分との違いを見ることが出来ます



4 旧阿蘇事務課横

床の隆起や鉄筋が剥き出しになった柱など建物内部の被害を見ることが出来ます

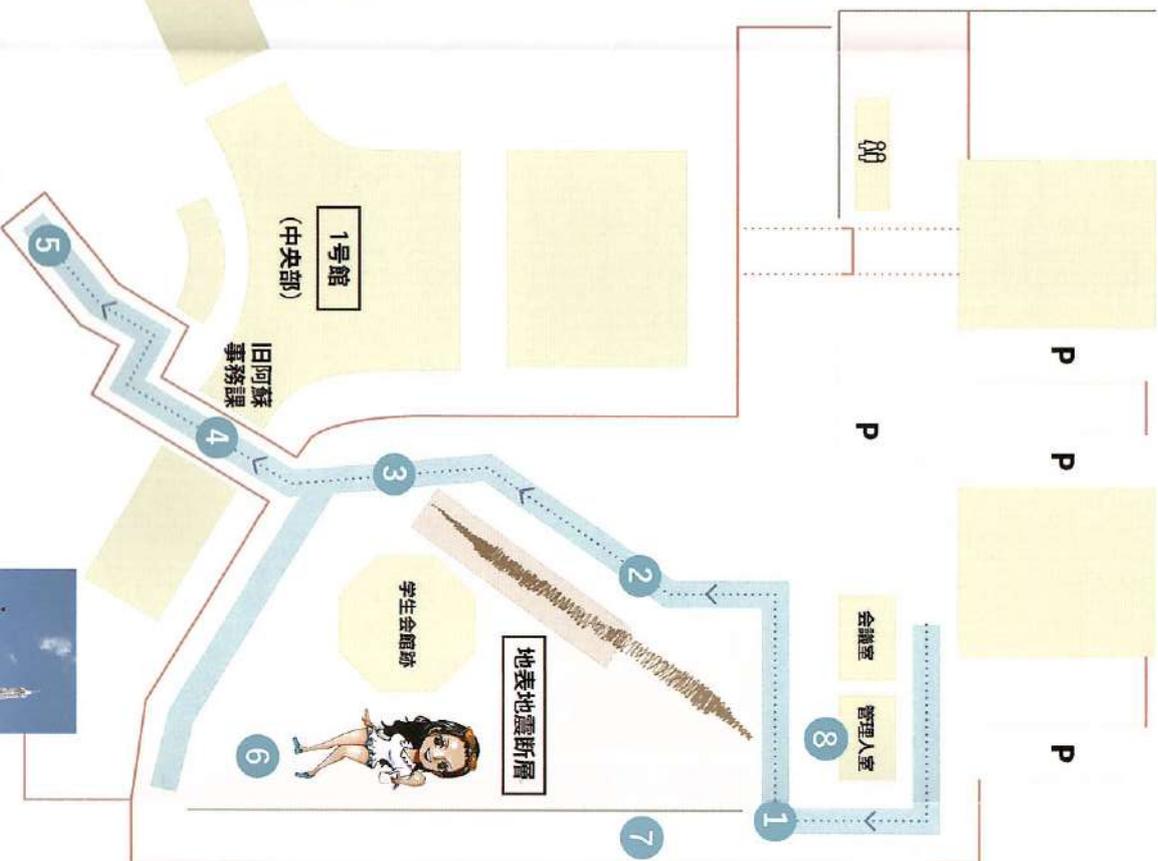


5 正面玄関前

地面に生じた多数の亀裂や段差、地面の隆起を見ることが出来ます
また、旧阿蘇大橋付近の大規模山腹崩壊の跡を遠景に見ることが出来ます



立入可能エリア



8 管理入室

旧1号館内部の映像や、熊本地震の映像を見ることが出来ます
ほかの震災遺構や観光に関するパンフレットも配付しています

7 通行路

高野台・京大火山研究所付近で起きた大規模地すべりの跡を遠景に見ることが出来ます



6 ロビン像

人気漫画「ONE PIECE」のキャラクターで考古学者のロビンが、歴史の語り部として、記憶と教訓を語り継ぐ手助けをしています

P 駐車場 …… 見学通路

トイレ — 立入禁止線