



Disaster with Hazard Map Prevention Handbook

We prepared this "Disaster Prevention Handbook with Hazard Map (DP Handbook)" for our town residents to become familiar with characteristics and dangers of possible disasters around us, to prepare for them, and to take actions when they occur to minimize the damage.

Discuss and periodically check dangerous locations, your evacuation site, and evacuation route with your family, neighbors, and Voluntary Disaster Preventing Organization.

Keep this DP Handbook where easily accessible for your family.

	Introduction	P1
:2:	Improving the community disaster prevention capabilities of Yoshitomi Town	P2
i	Evacuation Information using Warning Levels	Р3
	Communicating and Acquiring Disaster Prevention Information	P4
i	Disaster and Weather Information	P5 ~ P6
	Flood / Inundation Disasters	P7
~	Sediment Disasters	P8
	Preparing for	P9
15	an Earthquake	P10
	an Earthquake Preparing for Tsunamis	P10 P11
	an Earthquake Preparing for Tsunamis Preparing for Storm Surges	P10 P11 P12
	an Earthquake Preparing for Tsunamis Preparing for Storm Surges Disaster Prevention at Home	P10 P11 P12 P13 P14
	an Earthquake Preparing for Tsunamis Preparing for Storm Surges Disaster Prevention at Home Emergency Pack Items and Storage Items	 P10 P11 P12 P13 P14 P15
	an Earthquake Preparing for Tsunamis Preparing for Storm Surges Disaster Prevention at Home Emergency Pack Items and Storage Items Evacuation Reminders for Infection Prevention	 P10 P11 P12 P13 P14 P15 P16

Introduction

To the residents of Yoshitomi Town

In recent years, tremendous disasters beyond our imagination have occurred all over the world.

As we watched the news on TV about what was going on inside the Diamond Princess, we began to realize how frightening the invisible spread of COVID-19 can be, and we were emotionally stunned.

We clearly remember the Kumamoto Earthquake. It drastically made us aware of how serious disasters can be. We also suffered from a series of torrential rain disasters that required evacuations, such as the unprecedented Northern Kyushu Torrential Rain, the West Japan Torrential Rain, and in 2020, the Kyushu Torrential Rain, and Typhoon Haishen (No.10), the largest on record.

The level of disaster crisis awareness of our town residents was surely raised when we saw various disasters hit our area.

To respond, we have prepared a Disaster Prevention Handbook.

It contains disaster-related information for our town. We hope you will carefully read this Handbook, recognize disaster risks in your area, and discuss them with your family and neighbors. Please value the relationship with your neighbors by helping each other on regular basis. We hope you can utilize this information to protect your

life by evacuating during emergencies.

We are concerned that large-scale disasters at intensities we have never experienced may occur.

"You can never be too prepared." To further strengthen our disaster preparedness, let's unite to improve the disaster prevention capabilities of Yoshitomi Town. Please cooperate in this activity with your neighbors, the town office staff, and the disaster prevention departments!

March 2021 Akira Hanabata, Mayor of Yoshitomi Town

3 key points to protect lives -every life is precious-

To minimize damage from earthquakes, floods, typhoons, and other natural disasters, it is necessary to implement "Self-help" to protect our own life, "Mutual help" to support the community, and "Public help" to receive rescue and relief from the government.

The public-help capacity is limited in large-scale disasters, so it is vital for the residents and the government to work together to improve the community disaster prevention capabilities through a collaboration of "Self-help, Mutual help, and Public help."

Let us keep in mind disaster prevention on a daily basis to be ready and able to take appropriate actions when necessary.



Improving the community disaster prevention capabilities of Yoshitomi Town

Yoshitomi Town and the responsible bureaus will do our best to handle disaster situations. But it will be quite difficult to provide support if a wide area is affected by fires, road damage, interruptions in water or power supply, and so on. In such cases, it is important to cooperate with community members to help one another. The Community Disaster Prevention Team can take the lead in improving the community capabilities against disasters by providing necessary information and assigning specific roles.

Roles and activities of Voluntary Disaster Preventing Organizations

"We protect our own lives and our community!"

Normal Condition

- Checking evacuation routes
- Knowing dangerous areas

:2:

- Checking evacuation sites
- Checking cooperative arrangements
- Collecting community information

All communities in Yoshitomi Town have their Voluntary Disaster Preventing Organizations

Each community is organizing disaster prevention materials and equipment, evacuation support arrangements, and activities for disaster prevention according to the needs of the community. Become familiar with the Voluntary Disaster Preventing Organization in your neighborhood, and simulate preparations and actions needed in an emergency. Building community filled with consideration We also provide training for Voluntary Disaster Preventing Organizations, give disaster prevention lectures, and hold evacuation drills for all communities in our town. We will continue to prepare for disasters by cooperating with Voluntary Disaster Preventing Organizations, and we ask for town residents' cooperation.

Let's help people who need support in evacuating

People who need support in evacuating include senior citizens and infants, people with disabilities, non-Japanese-speakers, and others who are disadvantaged in responding to disasters. Please help each other in the community and provide needed support in various situations by sharing disaster information, checking their safety, and guiding the evacuation. Yoshitomi Town has set out Guidelines for Assisting People Who Need Support in Evacuating and has taken the initiative in making a list of people requesting support upon their consent at registration. We are also holding seminars to assist those needing support during disasters so that each Voluntary Disaster Preventing Organization can make plans to give individual support. If you need support in the evacuation, please contact the Voluntary Disaster Preventing Organization in your community.



During Disaster

:2:

i

e:

i

뙖

7

^

C

 $\widehat{\mathbb{O}}$

卞

j.

- Cooperate in collecting and sharing information
- Helping people who need support in evacuating
- Helping each other during an evacuation
- Guiding the evacuation
- Cooperating with food distribution and water supply
- Cooperating with the environment and hygiene maintenance



The town issues evacuation advisory and other warnings in the events of possible danger to residents' lives to prompt evacuation actions.

The national government revised the "Guidelines for Evacuation Advisories" based on the lessons learned from recent disasters, and organized the evacuation information from local municipalities, and the disaster and weather information from the state and prefectural governments on water/sediment disasters into 5 levels (*1).

Evacuation information			Disaster a	nd weather in	formation
Warning Level	Required action	Evacuation information from local municipalities	Warnings	Degree of Danger	Flood forecasting for designated rivers
Warning 5 Level 5 Take the best action to protect lives.	A disaster has already occurred. Take the best actions to protect lives.	Disaster Occurrence Information Provides information within the scope available when municipalities have been able to get a picture of the disaster.	(*2) Heavy rain emergency warning		Flood Occurrence information
Warning Level 4	Evacuate quickly from hazardous places to evacuation sites. In case it seems dangerous to move to	Evacuation Advisory(*3) Evacuation Order (emergency) To be issued urgently	Sediment disaster	Extremely dangerous	Flood danger information
Everyone evacuates from hazardous places	a safer location in your home or move to a safer building if there is one nearby.	according to local conditions or to repeatedly urge people to evacuate.	alert information	Highly dangerous	
Warning 3 Level 3 Elderly and other people who need care evacuate from hazardous places.	People who need time to evacuate (the disabled, infants, etc.) and their assistants evacuate from hazardous places. Others begin prepara- tions for evacuation.	Prepare for Evacua- tion. Elderly and other people who need care start evacuating.	Heavy rain warning Flood warning	Warning (warning level)	Flood alert information
Warning 2 Level 2	Check your evacuation action using a hazard map, etc., to be ready for evacuation.		Heavy rain advisory Flood advisory	Advisory (advisory level)	Flood advisory information
Warning 1 Level	Stay alert for disasters.		Early advisory (possible warning level)		

(*1) The information may not be announced in order from Warning Levels 1 to 5. The situation can change drastically.

- (*2) A heavy rain emergency warning does not indicate that the flood or landslide has already occurred. But it suggests that there is a high potential of such disasters already occurring and therefore issues the information corresponding to the Warning Level 5 (flood) or information corresponding to the Warning Level 5 (landslide disasters). However, local municipalities may not necessarily issue evacuation orders even when the heavy rain emergency warning has been declared.
- (*3) "Evacuation advisory" and "Evacuation order (emergency)" are to be combined starting in FY2021. Check the latest information on the town's website.

At Warning Level 5, a disaster has already occurred.

This information is not always issued. At Warning Level 3 or 4, please alert one another in the community and evacuate safely and securely.

(Table on this page is based on the information of Cabinet Office and the Japan Meteorological Agency websites.)



Weather information

correct information early on.

=.



Acquiring disaster prevention information

Email distribution service (Disaster Prevention Email - Mamoru-kun) By email, this service provides disaster prevention information such as weather information and evacuation advisories in cases of heavy rains, typhoons, earthquakes, tsunamis, etc. 1 Distributing disaster and weather information and evacuation advisories 2 Notifying safety information during disasters ③ Distributing local safety information ④ Fukuoka Prefecture evacuation support map





Disaster Prevention Email Mamoru-kun: Website for registration http://www.bousaimobile.pref.fukuoka.lg.jp Contact: Fukuoka Prefecture "Disaster Prevention and Plannning Division" TEL: 092-643-3114 FAX: 092-643-3117

Personal receiver rental (free) for Town Disaster Administrative Radio

Our town rents out personal receivers to communicate the following information. • Disaster-related information ② Town administration related information
③ Announcements from each community
④ Other emergency notices Contact: Yoshitomi Town "Future Town Development Division" TEL: 0979-24-1122 FAX: 0979-24-3219

Information on Yoshitomi Town

Issued evacuation advisories Yoshitomi Town Website

间海

https://www.town.yoshitomi.lg.jp/ Yoshitomi Town

Weather information

Weather information/advisories weather information for typhoons/floods/landslides, etc.



Fukuoka Regional Headquarters, JMA Website https://www.jma-net.go.jp/fukuoka/ Fukuoka Regional Headquarters, JMA

Water level information

Rainfall information

Water level information

Dam information



"River Flood Information" by Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism https://www.river.go.jp/portal/#89 River Flood Information

Communicating and Acquiring Disaster Prevention Information

In order to take the necessary actions during disasters, each one of us needs to judge for ourselves the necessity and the timing of evacuation. For this reason, it is essential to gather

Communicating disaster prevention information

Evacuation information. etc.

mamoru@bousaimobile.pref.fukuoka.lg.jp

1 Send a blank email to receive a reply, and proceed with registration by following the provided instruction.



:2:

i

e=

i

籬

4

C

R

Û

亢

j.



Fukuoka Disaster Prevention Information Website https://www.bousai.pref.fukuoka.jp/index.php

Fukuoka Prefecture Disaster Prevention

Information on Sediment disasters Sediment disaster alert information



Fukuoka Prefecture Sediment Disaster Warning Information, a portal website for sediment control information http://www.sabo.pref.fukuoka.lg.jp/dosya/index.html

Fukuoka Prefecture Sediment Disaster Warning Information



Yamakuni River live camera http://www.qsr.mlit.go.jp/yamakuni/ Yamakunigawa River Office 🔍

TV/Radio In addition to TV news and weather forecasting, data broadcasting provides weather and disaster information at all times.

Large-scale damage has been caused by heavy rains and typhoons in recent years. Make it a habit to check the weather information!

Warnings and advisories (heavy rain/flood)

Heavy rain advisory/ Flood advisory	Heavy rain warning/ Flood warning	Sediment disaster alert information	Heavy rain emergency warning	
River levels are increasing due to heavy or continuing rains, and disasters may occur (such as floods, sediment disasters, flooding in lowlands, etc.).	Large disasters may occur due to rains or floods.	Jointly prepared and issued by Fukuoka Prefecture and Fukuoka Regional Headquarters, JMA, when the possibility of sediment disasters is high while the heavy rain warning is being declared.	When a disaster that far exceeds the warning announcement criteria is being expected and major disaster risk is drastically increasing.	
The following is the rainfall criteria of advisories and warnings that are to be issued in Yoshitomi Towr				
Rainfall of 40 mm/hour or more is expected	Rainfall of 60 mm/hour or more is expected		Extremely dangerous heavy rains that only occur once in a few decades	

Information on record-breaking short-term rainfall

This is an information that is announced by Regional Headquarters, JMA, when a short-term heavy rainfall that only occurs once in a few years is observed during the declaration of heavy rain warning. When this information is announced, it indicates that there is an extremely heavy rain in your area that may cause sediment disasters, inundations, or flooding in small and medium-sized rivers. Check the "Real-time Risk Maps" as well to find out the area where disasters are likely to occur.



Intensity and characteristics of the rainfall



Slightly strong rain 10 - (under) 20 mm Steady rain

Strong rain

20 - (under) 30 mm Pouring rain



30 - (under) 50 mm Heavy downpour



waterfalls

50 - (under) 80 mm Rain falling like

Torrential rain 80 mm or over Causing fear and a sense of pressure, making it difficult to breathe.

Intensity and characteristics of wind blow



Slightly strong wind 10 - (under) 15 m/s

Hard to walk against the wind. Unable to hold an umbrella.



15 - (under) 20 m/s

Impossible to walk against the wind, people may fall.



Very strong wind 20 - (under) 35 m/s

Cannot remain standing unless holding on to something.



Violent wind 35 m/s or over

Being outdoors is extremely dangerous. **Emergency warnings**

The Japan Meteorological Agency issues "Emergency Warning" to call for maximum vigilance when heavy rains and major tsunamis that exceed the warning announcement criteria are expected, and when the likelihood of a major disaster is drastically increasing.

Announcement criteria of emergency warning

Types of phenomena	Criteria		
Heavy rain	When rainfalls that occur once in a few decades are expected due to typhoons or local downpours, or when heavy rains are expected due to strong typhoons or tropical cyclone that occur once in a few decades		
Strong wind	Due to strong typhoons or tropical cyclones that occur once in a few decades	When strong winds are expected	
Storm surge		When storm surges are expected	
High wave		When high waves are expected	
Blizzard	When strong wind with snow is expected due to strong typhoons or tropical cyclones that occur once in a few decades		
Heavy snow	When heavy snowfalls that occur once in a few decades are expected		

Objective indicators in the table that represent weather conditions occurring "once in a few decades" are provided on the Japan Meteorological Agency website.

Regard earthquake warning and other warnings as emergency warnings.

Types of phenomena	
Earthquake (seismic motion)	When seismic motions with an intensit quake Early Warning (seismic intensity
Volcanic eruption	When volcanic eruptions that may cau expected (regard volcanic eruption wa eruption warning (residential area) as a
Tsunami	When tsunamis over 3 meters are experience warning)

Real-time Risk Maps When warnings are issued in your municipality, view the "Real-time Risk Maps" to check areas with an increased risk of sediment disasters and floods.



Real-time Landslide Risk Map (Japan Meteorological Agency)

https://www.jma.go.jp/jp/doshamesh/index.html

Heavy rain warning Landside disaster Japan Meteorological Agency Q



Real-time Inundation Risk Map (Japan Meteorological Agency)

Heavy rain warning Inundation Japan Meteorological Agency

https://www.jma.go.jp/jp/suigaimesh/inund.html



Real-time Flood Risk Map (Japan Meteorological Agency) https://www.jma.go.jp/jp/suigaimesh/flood.html

Flood warning Japan Meteorological Agency

(Diagrams on this page are based on the information of the Japan Meteorological Agency website.)

(Diagrams on this page are based on the information of the Japan Meteorological Agency website.)

:2:

i

e:

i

좶

7

A

C

£

 \bigcirc

亢

j.

Criteria

ty of above 6-Lower are expected (regard Earthof above 6-Lower) as an emergency warning)

se serious disasters in the residential area are arning (warning level 4 or higher) and volcanic emergency warnings) ected (regard major tsunami warning as an



Possibility of serious Extreme risk High disasters already occurring Possibility of serious disasters High risk occurring in a few hours Risk Warning Advisory

Degrees of danger are color-coded in 5 levels



Real-time Flood Risk Map

*Real-time Flood Risk Map indicates "Check weather bulletin" in light blue color.

Flood / Inundation Disasters

In Yoshitomi Town, Sai River and Yamakuni River may flood with heavy rains, and low-lying areas may overflow with flooded waterways. Rainstorms in typhoon seasons may cause disasters. Check the Flood Hazard Map in advance that is provided in the back pocket of this Handbook to make sure of the possible scope of damage in your area.

Types of floods

There are two types of floods caused by increased rainfalls: "River flooding" caused by overflowing rivers or broken levees, and "Inland flooding" caused by overflowing waterways in towns where drainage capacities are overwhelmed.

Floods Rive caused by looding river water when the

water level exceeds the levees or when levees are broken due to large rainfalls flowing into the river. Maximum caution is required as such an overflow can quickly flood the area.



Floods nland caused by ooding rainfalls in the area or

by water runoff that accumulated due to the drainage capacity being exceeded. Caution is required as it is difficult to issue a warning or evacuation advisory at an appropriate timing.

Dangerous river levels and flood forecasting

Flood forecasting is announced by the river management bureau and Japan Meteorological Agency depending on the dangerous water levels designated for each river. Local municipalities issue information related to evacuation according to this forecasting.

1 Flood advisory information



River name	Yamakuni River	Yamakuni River	Yamakuni River	Sai River
Observatory	Koiwai	Kanaya	Shimotobaru	Shindainose Bridge
Flood danger water level (Level 4)	—	—	6.60	1.96
Evacuation advisory water level (Level 3)	-	-	6.00	1.73
Flood advisory water level (Level 2)	4.40	5.40	5.00	1.60
Water level for the flood prevention team to standby	4.00	4.70	4.40	1.22

muddy, making

to see through

it impossible

the water

surface.

(Units: m)

Reminders for evacuation, dangerous areas

Evacuate early before flooding starts

Flooded water flow is strong, and it is difficult for adults to walk in the

knee-level water depth. It is dangerous to evacuate outdoors after flooding begins

Do not go close to rivers and waterways

Even when feeling anxious during the continuous rainfall, do not go check rivers, waterways, and irrigation channels. When it's unavoidable, do so with a group of people.



Evacuate according to the situation

In case you cannot evacuate to the designated site due to dangerous surroundings, evacuate to the highest location 222 vertical possible in evacuation your home or in a sturdy building in vour area.

Underpasses are dangerous

Underpasses that go under roads or railways are going to be flooded first. Check detours to be used in advance.



When you have to walk in the flood

Do not walk barefoot or with boots.

not come off easily. Flood water is

Lace-up shoes are suitable as they do

In Yoshitomi Town, Slope failures or other disasters may occur when there are heavy rains, typhoons, or earthquakes. The first step to protect yourself and your family is to check any dangerous locations in your neighborhood. Certain precursory phenomena precede sediment disasters. When you see them, evacuate immediately and report the phenomena to the Town Office. (TEL: 0979-24-1122)

Types of sediment disasters

Slope Failure

7

*Possible to occur in Yoshitomi Town

Water infiltrating the ground weakens the soil resistance, and slopes collapse quickly because of rain, earthquake, or other influences. As slope failures occur suddenly, it is more likely to cause more injuries than other types of sediment disasters in residential areas due to residents not having enough time to evacuate.





floor to flow downstream at once. The flow speed varies depending on the scale, but it can destroy buildings and farming fields instantly at a speed of 20 to 40 km/hour.

Landslide

Debris flow

A long rainy period or a local

downpour pushes rocks and

sediments on a hillside or a valley

It is a phenomenon in which a part or all of a slope slowly moves downward due to the influence of groundwater and gravity. As a huge mass of the ground moves, the damage can be very severe. Once it starts moving, it is extremely difficult to stop it completely.



Reminders for evacuation

Sediment disasters occur suddenly, causing great damage. The above precursory phenomena have been generally observed in the past sediment disaster cases, but you may have very little time to evacuate, especially in a hazard zone. Evacuate immediately to a safer location when you perceive something unusual.

Evacuate from the mouth of a valley or from under a slope as soon as possible whether your area is designated as a sediment disaster hazard zone or not.

In case it is difficult to move to a Designated Evacuation Shelter, move to a higher level of a sturdy building in your neighborhood.





Sediment Disasters

In case it is dangerous to go out and if you have to stay home, go to the second floor or to a higher room as far away from the mountainside as possible

亢

j.

Preparing for an Earthquake

We do not know when an earthquake will strike. Let us be mentally ready for it to occur and take advanced anti-seismic measures in our homes by taking such steps as fastening the furniture.

Major earthquakes that will affect Yoshitomi Town

Predicted damage of Yos	hitomi Town
E al la companya de l	Earthquakes that

Earthqual	could occur anywhere directly underneath	
Intensity (M: magnitude)		6.9
Maximum intensity		6 Lower
Number of damaged buildings	Totally damaged (wooden/non-wooden)	54
Fire damage	Number of fires	1
	Casualties	3
numan damage	Injuries	219



1 Earthquake of Suonada Fault Group (maximum intensity)

Intensity of 5 Lower to 6 Lower is expected in Yoshitomi Town.

2 Earthquakes that could occur anywhere directly underneath (maximum damage) Estimation of damage to buildings in Fukuoka Prefecture (See left table).

When you hear or see Earthquake Early Warning

Earthquake Early Warning is the earliest information provided immediately after an earthquake occurs that predicts the time and the intensity of tremors at various locations. The warning is announced on TVs, radios, town disaster administrative radios, mobile phones, facility announcements, radio transmitters, etc. Strong seismic motions may begin a few seconds to a several tens of seconds after the warning. Please take quick actions to protect yourself. In the area close to the epicenter, "Earthquake Early Warning" may not be provided in time.

At home	Outdoors	In facilities with many people	
 Protect your head and hide under a sturdy desk, etc. Don't rush outdoors. 	 Be careful of block walls collapsing and falling. Be aware of falling board-signs, broken glasses, stay away from buildings. 	 Follow the direction of the facility staff. Evacuate calmly. Don't rush to the exit. 	
While driving	In the mountains or under a slope	In an elevator	

Earthqu	uake Action Manual C
Occurrence of an earthquake	When you feel a large shake or hear an Early Warning, keep your posture low, p head, and wait until the shaking stops.
	🚺 Turn off all fire to prevent fire damage
2 to 5 minutes	Turn off the fire in the kitchen and switc etc. Turn off the breaker, and close the when you evacuate.
	Confirm and secure your family's safet
5 to 10 minutes	Confirm and secure your family's safety, information and evacuation information to evacuate
	Confirm the condition of your neighbo
10 minutes to 12 hours	Rescue those who are trapped under fu cooperate with neighbors to extinguish
	Survive 2-3 days on your own
12 hours to 3 days	For a few days after an earthquake, wat power, and other supplies are going to Prepare living essentials (storage items) able to survive on your own.
Seismic	intensity scale E
ເລີຍອອດເປັນ	(atopting)

	Quite scary, decorative objects may fall.	Intensity	Difficult to keep standing. Gas and water pipes may become damaged.
Intensity 5 Lower	Some people cannot move normally. Walls and pillars may become damaged.	Intensity	Impossible to keep standing. Most of the nonreinforced block walls will collapse.
	Many people find it difficult to move. Cabinets and other heavy furniture may tilt over.	Intensity 7	Overwhelmed by the shaking. Even earthquake-resista nt buildings may collapse.

mages. Check the surroundings, ensure such as the designated evacuation site.

Over Time

Earthquake protect your

ch off heaters, gas supply valve

ty!

gather disaster n. Secure the exit

ors, help each other

rniture, and fires.

ter, food, electric be interrupted. in advance to be

:2:

i

.

i

뙖

7

介

C

R

 $\widehat{\mathbf{O}}$

τ

j.

arthquake Map

Seismic intensity map

his map is color-coded by eismic intensity scale of an arthquake occurring in oshitomi Town predicted for "Earthquake of Suonada Fault Group."

Because it is difficult to predict when and where an earthquake will occur, we need to be prepared at all times.

 The seismic intensity indicated on this map is a prediction. The actual tremor can be higher or lower.

Seismic intensity Intensity 5 Upper

Intensity 6 Lower

Yoshitomi Station Yoshitomi Town Office

Preparing for Tsunamis

Yoshitomi Town is located on the coast of Suonada Sea. In the event of a tsunami caused by an earthquake, etc., levees can become damaged by the quake and become unfunctional. The reference elevation for the maximum tsunami height of 4 m caused by the predicted Nankai Trough Megathrust Earthquake is provided in the Tsunami/Storm Surge Hazard Map in the back of this Handbook. Check in advance the elevation of where your home is located.

Types of Tsunami Warning/Advisory, and actions to be taken

	Estimated maximum t	sunami heights	
	Quantitative expression (Announcement criteria)	Terms for major earthquakes	Actions to be taken
Major	Over 10m (10m < tsunami)		People in the coastal or riverside area should evacuate immedi-
Tsunami	10m (5 m < tsunami ≦ 10m)	Huge	ately to a safe location such as an elevated ground or a tsunami
Warning	5m(3m < tsunami ≦ 5m)		warning is turned off as tsunami waves come back repeatedly.
Tsunami Warning	3m (1m < tsunami ≦ 3m)	High	Do not assume that you are in a safe place, but evacuate to a higher location!
Tsunami Advisory	1m (20cm < tsunami ≦ 1m)	(N/A)	People in the ocean should immediately get out from the water and stay away from the coast. Do not go into the sea or go near the coast until the Tsunami Advisory is turned off.

*When the Tsunami Warning is issued, the higher value of each segment is announced as the predicted height of the tsunami.

Evacuation from tsunami



Characteristics of tsunamis and reminders for evacuation

Quickly move away from the waterfront	. I Tsunami speed is fast.	Once evacuated, don't go back.
Waterfront is dangerous even in the case of tsunami advisory. Immediately move away from the coast or riverside.	Tsunami travels so fast that it is too late to evacuate after seeing it physically.	Even when the predicted time of the wave has passed and even after the first wave subsided, keep evacuating until the tsunami warning/advisory is turned off and safety is assured.
Tsunamis come repeatedly.	Tsunamis are higher depending on the location.	Tsunamis also come from afar.
Tsunamis come not only once but multiple times, and later waves may be higher.	Tsunamis drastical- ly become higher when they are closer to the coast and when the water depth is shallower. They may also get higher in certain places due to geographical features such as a V-shaped bay or at the tip of a cape.	Tsunamis may be caused by earthquakes, etc., in faraway locations. Pay attention to tsunami warning/advisory that are not related to earthquakes in oceans near Japan.

Preparing for Storm Surges

Typhoons come close to or hit Yoshitomi Town every year. Storm surges are caused by typhoons, and they can flood a wide area when they occur during high tides. When a typhoon is approaching, do not go near the coast.

How storm surges form

A storm surge is a phenomenon that occurs when the sea level becomes unusually high during the approach of a typhoon or a developed low pressure. When a storm surge occurs and strong winds and waves agitate high tide, sea water level may exceed the levee and flood the inland area behind them. If there are rivers flowing into the sea where a storm surge is occurring, the high tide level and wind waves block the river flow. Rivers are flooded as a result, and they overflow into riverside areas, causing damage even in inland locations away from the coast.

• Suction effect



When the center of a typhoon or a developed low pressure comes near, the air pressure near the center gets low, and the sea surface is sucked upward and raised. As the atmospheric pressure lowers by 1 hPa, the sea level rises by 1 cm. For example, when a typhoon of 950 hPa approaches, the sea level goes up by 50 cm from the time of 1000 hPa.

What should we be cautious of in a storm surge?

It is generally recommended to evacuate to higher ground in cases of a storm surge, but it may be safer to stay indoors at times. The key is to check the predicted depth of flooding in your area and determine the evacuation action to take. (Determine the evacuation location, etc.) If you live in a singlestory house or on the ground floor of an apartment, and when the flood exceeds 2 m in depth, you should evacuate to another location. The safety risk will depend largely on the height of the storm surge.

Tide Height Criteria for a Storm Surge Advisory/Warning

●Storm Surge Advisory: Tide height 4.1m ●Storm Surge Warning: Tide height 5.1m •Storm Surge Emergency Warning: issued when a storm surge is expected due to strong typhoons or tropical cyclones that occur once in a few decades

• Wind-drift effect



:2:

i

•=

i

籬

<u>7</u>

C

R

·大

j.

When strong winds by a typhoon continue to blow against the coast for a long time, the sea water is blown and drift toward the coast, raising the sea level near the coast unusually high. The wind-drift effect varies greatly depending on the wind speed and coastal features. It becomes higher in the interior of a V-shaped bay.



Look around and think about what you can do to prepare for sudden disasters.

Safety measures in your house

Check if you have done these advance preparations.

Avoid placing furniture in bedrooms and rooms for the elderly and children, if possible.

Earthquakes occurring during sleep can cause furniture to fall. If you need some furniture, choose low pieces. Check the direction and the position of your furniture, so it is safe even if it falls down during sleep and doesn't block the entrance/exit.



Prevent electricity-related fires

Fires caused by earthquakes are often related to electricity. It can be caused by electric heaters and electric cooking stoves that toppled over or by re-energization after the restoration of a power outage (short circuit of broken supply cables can spark a fire, etc.). Installation of a seismoscopic



Do not place items at the entrance/exit and passageways to ensure evacuation routes.

Do not place furniture or other items that can fall in the passageway to the entrance/exit. Items placed in the main entrance area can block the entrance/exit during an emergency.



Keep disaster emergency items within your reach

When there is a power outage during the night or during sleep, it is dangerous because vou cannot do a visual check of your vicinity. In case of an earthquake, the glass may

shatter, and you may get locked in your room. Keep a flashlight, slippers, and a whistle within your reach of where you sleep.

circuit breaker is effective in preventing electricity-related fires.

Suggestions to prevent furniture from toppling over or falling

• Check if you have done these advance preparations.

Dressers/bookshelves

Fasten with L-shaped brackets or tension poles. For furniture with 2-stacked pieces, securely connect them together with metal fittings.



Cupboards Fasten with L-shaped brackets and lay anti-slip sheets or cloths on each shelf. Place heavy items closer to the bottom. Put on

fasteners to prevent

doors from opening.



Fix them to the ceiling using multiple chains and metal fittings. Fasten both ends of fluorescent lamps with heat-resistant tapes.

Lightings



markers on the refrigerator (or handles for carrying, etc.) to walls and pillars with fall-prevention belts.



T⇒

Fixing the TV directly to the rack is effective. Fasten with screws if fixing attachments are provided in the legs, etc. If not, use fall-prevention belts to secure it.

TV

13



Piano Wrap it with nylon tapes and attach it with metal fittings. Use stoppers to prevent casters from moving.

Safety measures outside your house

• Check the following points and make appropriate repairs.



How to protect your home from flooding

When the flood level is low, you can prevent flooding by blocking the water entryway with household items. It is also effective in preventing water from flowing backwards through toilets.

*Be careful with taking these measures that they do not interfere with your evacuation.

How to make "water bags."





Rain gutters/sliding shutters

Check for clogging in rain gutters. Check for rattling or loose sliding shutters.

Outer walls

Drain gutters Clogged drain gutters can cause floods and roads to submerge. Clean them regularly.

Check for corroded or loose sections in wooden walls. Check for cracks in mortar walls.

25

:2:

i

•=

i

籬

4

4

L

R

Û

亢

j.

Secure the emergency exit

possible in order to secure an

Items around your house

Make sure that propane gas cylinders are tightly fixed. Bring inside items that are likely to blow away.

Cut branches of large trees that may sway with the wind, so they won't shake the ground. Cover dangerous areas on slopes with plastic sheets to prevent rainwater from seeping in.

Create gutters to divert rainwater from the slope.

Remove trash from gutters.



Prevent water from flowing backwards through drains.



0

0 1 1

Use them with long boards to block water



Wrapping plastic sheets around planters filled with soil is also effective.

Emergency Pack Items and Storage Items

"Emergency pack items" are what you will take with you when you evacuate. "Storage items" are items that you will need to survive for a few days after the disaster until the danger subsides. Below is one example. The amount of the items should be what you can carry during the evacuation. (Generally 15 kg for men and 10 kg for women.)

Emergency pack items

• Put these items in your backpack to take with you in case of an emergency.



Prepare items so you can survive on your own for at least 3 days (or one week, if possible)

- Drinking water
- *3L per day, per person
- Food *pregelatinized rice, foods with a long shelf life, and other emergency foodstuffs. Use the rolling stock
- method below. Plastic tank/bucket to store water
- Portable cooking stove/gas cylinders
- Disposable dishes, cutlery Food wrap film
- Lantern Disaster toilet set
- Body wipes
- Water-less shampoo
- Packaging tape
- Plastic sheets



In addition to the list above, you can add other items that are necessary for people needing care during disaster, especially for infants and the elderly depending on your family makeup.

What is rolling stock

Rolling stock refers to keeping a certain amount of stockpile at all times by purchasing a little extra food and daily commodities on a regular basis to replenish what has been used. Incorporate using emergency stockpiles in your daily life.

- Items for rolling stock -

Bottled water and other drinks, ready-made food bags, instant foods, snacks, dried noodles, canned foods, pickled foods, gas bottles for portable cooking stove, wet tissue paper, toilet paper, food wrap film, plastic bags, batteries, disposable heat packs



Evacuation Reminders for Infection Prevention

In principle, people in hazardous locations need to evacuate during disasters.

- Evacuation means to avoid danger. If you are in a safe place, you do not need to evacuate.
- There is a shortage of face masks, disinfectants, and clinic thermometers. Please bring your own supplies.
- The evacuation sites and shelters designated by Yoshitomi Town may have been changed or added. Please check the latest information on the website of Yoshitomi Town in cases of a disaster.

Evacuation decision flowchart



(*3) Evacuate after checking the evacuation site/shelter information provided by Yoshitomi Town.

- Traveling outdoors in heavy rains is dangerous even by a car. In case you have to sleep in a car, be sure to check the surroundings to avoid being flooded.
- Evacuation shelters are not only elementary and junior high schools and community centers. Also think about evacuating to a relative's or an acquaintance's home that is safe.

:2:

i

e:

i

₩ E

7

4

C

R

 $\widehat{\mathbb{O}}$

亢

j.

(*1) Hazard maps show the areas at high risk of flood or sediment disasters in color. Disasters can still occur in areas that are not colored.

Even if the area is not colored, if your home is an area that is lower than the surrounding land, near a cliff, etc., evacuate as necessary using the evacuation information from Yoshitomi Town as a guide.

- (*2) Even if there is danger of flooding, it is possible to remain in your home and stay safe if
 - ① Your home is outside the zone at high risk of homes being destroyed in a flood
 - 2 You are in a place higher up than the flood depth
 - ③ You can wait until the water recedes if there is a flood, and have enough food, water and other supplies.

(*2) Even if there is a danger of landslide, it is possible to remain in your home and stay safe if you live in an upper floor of a sturdy building

Do you have a relative or an acquaintance who lives in a safe place where you can go?



When a Warning Level 4 is issued, evacuate to the safe home of the relative or acquaintance. (Discuss your plans regularly with them.)

When a Warning Level 4 is issued, evacuate to the Designated Emergency Evacuation Site (*3) designated by Yoshitomi Town.



List of Evacuation Sites

Types of evacuation facilities

Designated Emergency Evacuation Site	ncy These locations are regarded as evacuation destinations for the residents to evacuate dur an emergency to ensure the safety of lives in situations wherein the possibility of tsunami floods, and other disasters are increasing.			
Designated Evacuation Shelters	These facilities are for residents who evacuated due to the possibility of danger from the disaster in order to stay until such dangers are gone. Residents also stay in these facilities for a period of time because they cannot return home due to the damage caused by the disaster.			
Tsunami/Flood Emergency Evacuation Site (Tsunami Evacuation Building)	These are regarded as emergency evacuation destinations based on agreements with facilities to be used by residents for them to evacuate when tsunamis or floods have occurred or are likely to occur.			

List of Designated Emergency Evacuation Sites/ **Designated Evacuation Shelters**

	Facility name	Address	TEL No. Area code 0979	Altitude
1	Yoshitomi For You Hall	413-1 Hirotsu, Yoshitomi Town	23-5006	4.1m
2	Yoshitomi Town Welfare Center Hidamari (*1) (*2)	641-1 Hirotsu, Yoshitomi Town	24-1123 (Welfare & Insurance Division, Town Office)	4.9m
3	Yoshitomi Town Gymnasium (*1) (*2)	413-1 Hirotsu, Yoshitomi Town	22-1944 (Board of Education)	4.1m
4	Yoshitomi Town Martial Arts Hall (*1) (*2)	358-5 Hirotsu, Yoshitomi Town	22-1944 (Board of Education)	4.1m
5	Yoshitomi Town Child Care Support Center (*1) (*2)	641-1 Hirotsu, Yoshitomi Town	23-2178	4.9m
6	Yoshitomi Ai-Ai Center (*1) (*2)	342 Hirotsu, Yoshitomi Town	23-9900	4.2m
7	Yoshitomi Nursery School (Kodomo no Mori)	21-1 Imayoshi, Yoshitomi Town	22-6588	10.6m
8	Yoshitomi Elementary School	665-1 Hirotsu, Yoshitomi Town	23-2179	8.6m
9	Yoshitomi Junior High School (*2)	612 Naoe, Yoshitomi Town	22-0813	6.5m
10	Saiko-ji Temple (*1) (*2)	442-1 Koji, Yoshitomi Town	24-1122 (Future Town Development Division, Town Office)	7.0m
11	Hofuku-ji Temple (*1) (*2)	140 Koinumaru, Yoshitomi Town	24-1122 (Future Town Development Division, Town Office)	4.0m
12	Hachiman Kohyo Shrine (*1) (*2)	353-1 Koinumaru, Yoshitomi Town	24-1122 (Future Town Development Division, Town Office)	4.0m

(*1) The facility may not be used in case a flood has occurred or is likely to occur.

(*2) The facility may not be used in case a storm surge has occurred or is likely to occur.

Tsunami/Flood Emergency Evacuation Site (Tsunami Evacuation Building)

A5 Building of Mitsubishi Tanabe

Pharma Factory, Ltd.

2nd and higher floor

23-8900

* Capacity for about 100 residents living around the company building (in Communities of Takahama, Kitsureshima-Kami, Kitsureshima-Shimo, Koinumaru-Shimo, and Sakaiki)

How to Use the Hazard Map

Mark the route from your home to the evacuation site in advance, and keep the Map in an easily accessible place of your home. When a disaster is likely to occur, evacuate quickly by following the Map. • This Hazard Map has been prepared for disasters predicted in

- Yoshitomi Town.
- The Flood Hazard Map indicates locations that may experience landslides by heavy rains.
- The Anticipated Flood Zones on this Map is determined by overlaying the areas predicted to be flooded as suggested by the simulation results of flood predictions carried out by the national government and Fukuoka Prefecture. It shows the area and the water depth of the largest scale that are predicted.
- Exercise caution as floods and sediment disasters can occur in areas outside of locations indicated on this Map as areas likely to be affected by floods and sediment disasters.

What is Disaster Prevention Hazard Map?

A hazard map is a damage prediction map prepared by the national or prefectural government. The scope or the depth of the actual river flooding or the area of landslides may differ from predictions. Keep in mind that flood and landslide disasters can occur outside the area indicated on the Map due to local downpours exceeding the prediction or for other reasons.

17

955 Koiwai, Yoshitomi Town



Family's "emergency/first-aid" disaster prevention information

Family's information, such as emergency contact information that can be given to the rescue team in disasters or first-aid/medical personnel in an emergency.

Family's meeting place

Family's contact and medical information

Name	Relation ship	TEL No. (home/mobile)	TEL No. (company/school)	Birth date	Blood type	Medical information (chronic diseases, allergies, medications)
					Туре	
					Туре	
					Туре	
					Туре	
					Туре	
					Туре	

Relative/friend

Regularly consulted medical institution

				0 /			
Name	Relation ship	TEL N	0.	Institution name		TEL No.	
Emergency dial							
Fire Service Dept first-aid / emerge	:. / ency	119 Poli	ce statio	n 110	Marin	e accidents	118
Disaster Emergency [171] Telephone calls often do not go through in disasters. You can dial 171 to leave and hear a message.							
To leave a message To hear a message Call To hear a message Press *Start dialing from the area code. [Dial] the telephone/mobile phone number of the person in the disaster area. Hear a message							

[Publisher] Future Town Development Division, Yoshitomi Town Office 226-1 Hirotsu, Yoshitomi Town, Chikujo-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture 871-8585 TEL: 0979-24-1122 FAX: 0979-24-3219 https://www.town.yoshitomi.lg.jp (Published in March 2021)