

3-4 Take Evacuation Actions According to Your Situation

Consider your evacuation actions using the hazard map

1 In what color is your home located?

2 How many floors does your home have?
(Number of floors if you live in a housing complex)

Behavioral guidelines for your household

Evacuation (horizontal evacuation)

It is assumed that it can be very dangerous when there is flooding or landslides disasters. You need to evacuate to a safe location as soon as possible.

* The shelter destination is not just a designated shelter setup by the city. Safe neighborhoods, such as shelters for relatives and friends, and the like can also be an effective way to remain safe.

Ensure indoor safety (vertical evacuation)

You can wait for help in a safe place in your home. Evacuate vertically to a place where there is no risk of getting caught in the flood, such as the upper floors of your home.

* If you are unsure, because you live near a river or the like, evacuate horizontally.

Assumed flooding areas such as destroyed homes

Assumed flooding area (maximum flooding depth)

- Less than 10.0 to 20.0 m
- Less than 5.0 to 10.0 m
- Less than 4.0 to 5.0 m
- Less than 3.0 to 4.0 m
- Less than 2.0 to 3.0 m
- Less than 1.0 to 2.0 m
- Less than 0.5 to 1.0 m
- Less than 0.5 m

Landslide disaster warning area and others

- Landslide disaster special warning area
- Landslide disaster warning area

You have a home in an earthquake disaster warning area or special warning area

Considerations when thinking of your evacuation - Saving lives is our top priority! -

- What is shown here is a guide to what to do in the event of heavy rain. This is not absolutely every option. If you sense that you are in danger, take action to protect your life.
- Even in areas where it is assumed that there is no damage, it may not be completely safe. Think and act as though you are in danger.
- Also considering things other than risks that can arise from a disaster, please think about that where you will evacuate, how to evacuate, and when to evacuate.
- Even in the event of an infectious disease disaster or your feeling ill, "When in need, do not hesitate to evacuate."

Evacuating

Evacuation includes evacuation (horizontal evacuation) where you evacuate to a safe place in the vicinity, such as a relative's or friend's home or a designated shelter(*). Another is ensuring indoor safety (vertical evacuation) where you ensure your safety by moving to a higher place in your home, such as the second floor or higher.

*Designated evacuation shelter: Facilities designated by the city as a safe place to which you can evacuate in the event of a disaster or as a place to live after a disaster has occurred
Designated emergency evacuation shelter: Facilities that the city considers opening as an emergency evacuation destination having priority among designated evacuation shelters

Evacuation (horizontal evacuation)

Before evacuation information is issued (Before designated evacuation) [Up to Warning Level 2]

Safe areas near relatives and friends away from assumed flooding areas, earthquake disaster warning areas and the like

When evacuation information is issued [Warning Level 3 or Higher]

Homes of relatives and friends where your safety is ensured even in areas with setup designated shelters and assumed flooding areas

As a general rule, you must evacuate before a disaster strikes.

Ensure indoor safety (vertical evacuation)

Moving to a safer upper level is an evacuation action, even if you know you can be safe at home. Furthermore, if moving to a shelter is dangerous because it is night time or there is a very heavy rainfall, or if walking is difficult because of flooding, or the like, and if leaving the shelter is still dangerous, take action to protect yourself as much as possible, such as by evacuating to a second floor of your home or a higher building in your close vicinity.

Learning to Evacuate

The most important things to remember while evacuating during a disaster are to evacuate early to a safe

place. Be prepared to protect your own life first, and always think and act in a calm and rational manner.

- Collect disaster prevention information such as weather information and evacuation information, and consider when you need to evacuate.

- Elderly people, children, sick people, and the physically challenged must plan to evacuate early. Help those who need help evacuating.

- Wear clothing that makes it easier for you to move when evacuating. Evacuate with two or more people.

- Evacuation at night or after flooding begins makes it difficult to check your surrounding conditions and it is very dangerous. Whenever possible, evacuate before it has become dark and flooding has started.

[In case of flooding disaster]

- If you are late to evacuate, move temporarily to a higher location in your home or in a strong building in your neighborhood.

[In case of earth and sand disaster]

- If you are late for escape, move to a higher floor in a building opposite to the slope to protect yourself.