

Evacuation Knowledge

To be ready for emergencies, always have items needed for evacuation ready, and talk to family/colleagues about how to evacuate. And, in cases where the danger of disaster is perceived, gather information, and aim to swiftly evacuate.



In accordance with circumstances, quickly evacuate

To avoid getting an infectious disease, aside from "evacuation centers" where many people gather, consider going to "relative or friend's house". However, if you feel any danger, evacuate to the evacuation center immediately.



Leave a contact memo for any family members who are out (away from your home)

Leave a memo that states the facility you will evacuate to.



Keep a filled out (name, address, contact number) disaster prevention memo (bosai-memo) with you

In particular, prepare memos in advance for the elderly and children, make sure they have them attached, and then evacuate.



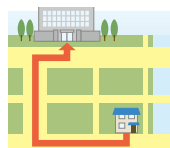
Group together and help each other

Avoid taking action on your own - instead, join together with neighbors, and evacuate to the designated facility.



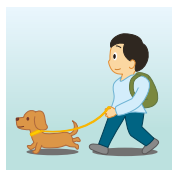
Please refrain from evacuating by automobile

Automobiles struggle to move once floodwater reaches a depth of approximately 30cm. So, be cautious about evacuating by automobile.



Evacuate along the safest possible route

Avoid riversides and underpasses, etc., choosing as much as possible the safest and widest roads to use for evacuation.



Evacuate with your pet

Pet shelters are outside the evacuation centers. Pets are not allowed indoors.



Adhere to instructions from people supervising evacuation facilities, etc.

When you arrive at the evacuation center, please give your address, name, etc. before entering the evacuation center. During this time, please inform us about your physical condition and temperature.



Put emergency supplies in a place where you can take it out immediately

Please put your items in a backpack and bring them with you in an emergency. Then put it in a place where you can take it out immediately. Also prepare masks, alcohol disinfectant, thermometer, and portable toilets to prevent infection.

Evacuating during Flooding

Be very careful when evacuating at night because surroundings cannot be checked visually.



Do not attempt to walk in waist-deep water, the walkable depth is approximately 50cm. Aim to evacuate to high land (place) as quickly as possible.



Use a long stick to probe ahead to check the safety of your route because all sorts of dangers may be hidden under the surface of the floodwater.



Do not go barefoot or wear wellington (gum) boots. Wellington boots slip off easily, so wear lace-up sports shoes, and tie the laces tight.



Tie yourselves onto a length of rope so that you do not get separated, and evacuate. In particular, keep an eye on children at all times.



Carry the elderly and disabled on your backs. Small children should use inflatable rubber rings, etc., to further assure safety when evacuating them.

Direct (Horizontal) Evacuation and Indirect (Vertical) Evacuation

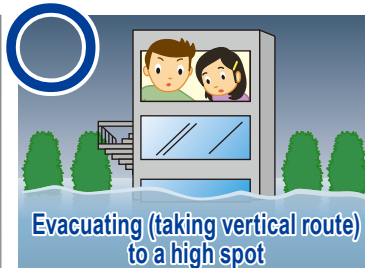
In a disaster, it is important to evacuate quickly. However, if the route to the evacuation facility is already flooded, etc., it is best to avoid as much as possible making vain evacuation attempts that could bring you into contact with greater danger. In such cases, do not go directly (on the horizontal route) to the evacuation facility but instead head (take a vertical route) for a high spot like a nearby tall building or the second floor of your house. These are the kind of decisions you must make depending on the circumstances.



Risky evacuation



Evacuating (on the horizontal route) to the evacuation facility



Evacuating (taking vertical route) to a high spot

In cases where you can determine that there is no danger of a building being destroyed by floodwater, please consider temporarily making an emergency evacuation to the second floor or higher of such a safe, high building or home, and wait there to be rescued.

Those Who Need Help in Evacuation Activities (Those Who Need Help at time of Disaster)

This refers to anyone, such as the elderly and disabled, who might need help in coping with the outbreak of a disaster. Generally speaking, this usually applies to the elderly and disabled. Please help check on the wellbeing and move to evacuation facilities the elderly and disabled that live near you.



The elderly and sick

- Please evacuate such people by carrying them to a safe location.
- Please do this task with other helpers.



Visually impaired people

- Verbally pass on information to such people.
- In cases where you need to lead such people, do not touch the hand that is holding the white stick and instead have the person lightly hold your arm in the vicinity of the elbow, and walk slowly at about a half pace ahead.



Physically disabled people (wheelchair users)

- Two or more helpers will be needed to move such people up/down stairs. The wheelchair user should face forward when being carried up stairs and backward when being carried down stairs.
- In cases where there is only one helper, use some string if possible, and carry the person to evacuate.



Hearing impaired people

- Open your mouth distinctly when speaking to such people and do anything else that might help you to be understood.
- Pass on information accurately by using sign language, scribing and gestures.

Underground Areas are Dangerous during Torrential Rain or Flooding

Underground facilities and cellars, etc., are dangerous during torrential rain or flooding. Underground spaces differ enormously to spaces above ground in that the risk is greater for them to become flooded and/or experience power cuts, so quick evacuation away from underground locations is particularly vital.



You do not know what is going on outside (above ground) if you are in a cellar or basement room.



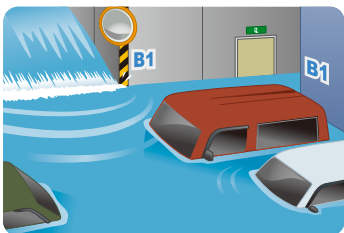
Even at a floodwater depth of 20 or 30cm, doors cannot be open due to water pressure.



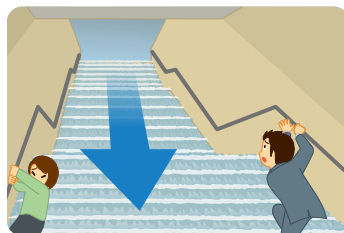
If above ground areas flood, water will quickly pour into underground areas.



If water pours in, lighting will fail and elevators will stop.



There is a danger that underground car parks will flood.



If overflow water flows into underground passages, escape via the stairs becomes difficult.

Beware underpasses during heavy rain or flooding

In cases where roads and railway pass over the top of an area, the routes underneath them are referred to as underpasses, which become covered in water during heavy rain and flooding.



What Could Happen If You do not Evacuate

If you merely choose not to evacuate at the time of a disaster, the following problems could predictably occur.

In cases where flooding is prolonged

- In cases where flood water is deep, it may become impossible for you to leave your home.
- Even if you have a stock of water and food, they will run out.
- The hygiene of your surroundings will deteriorate.
- In cases where people become sick, it will be difficult to treat them.
- People who receive regular medical treatment will have difficulty in receiving that treatment.

If electricity, gas and water are cut off

- Power cuts will mean that you cannot get news about the disaster on TV, etc.
- As lifelines cease, living environment deteriorates.

On high levels of buildings

- Elevators will stop and the use of stairs will be unavoidable, causing problems peculiar to high-rise buildings.
- The procurement of emergency supplies, such as water and food, from lower floors becomes difficult.
- If people get sick, moving them via the stairs become extremely difficult.

In cases where individuals become isolated

- In cases where people become unwell, it will be difficult to treat them.
- In cases where information cannot be obtained, the isolated individual will become frantic.