DISASTER PREVENTION MAP

URASOE CITY 2022

Knowledge Preparation Timeless Edition

Keep this pamphlet in a place where you can see it with ease.

Urasoe City Disaster Prevention Map

Gather information to save lives.

In the event of heavy rain, typhoons, earthquakes, etc., try to collect information transmitted from the TV and the internet, as well as from Urasoe City.

TV and radio

Japan Meteorological Agency's website and the Internet.

Disaster prevention administration radio and publicity cars

Emergency Take-out Items

Checklist on Emergency Items

Be prepared for trouble during disasters.

☐ **Drinking water**
Three liters a day per person on average.

☐ **Helmets and disaster prevention hoods**
Keep a helmet or disaster prevention hood to protect your head in a place where you can immediately take it out.

☐ **Raincoats and rain gear**
For rainy weather and chilly weather. Those that can be compacted is convenient to carry.

☐ **Food**
Hardtacks, canned food, cookies, chocolate, etc.
*Families with babies should also take out milk and baby bottles.

☐ **Cotton gloves**
Prepare thick cotton gloves for debris removal and rescue operations.

☐ **Clothing**
Underwear, jumpers, towels, etc.

☐ **Can openers and knives**
Multifunctional ones are convenient.

☐ **Candles**
Store them in a bag so that they will not get wet.

☐ **Blankets**
Sleeping bags and survival sheets that keep your body warm are also useful.

☐ **Matches and lighters**
Be careful of moisture and gas shortage. Waterproof matches are commercially available.

☐ **Flashlights**
Keep a flashlight in a place that can be easily reached at night.

☐ **Sneakers**
To prevent injury when evacuating yourself, keep the sneakers in an easily accessible place.

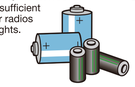
☐ **Medicine**
Antiseptics, gastrointestinal medicine, cotton wool, adhesive plasters, bandages, medicine for chronic diseases.

☐ **Radio**
A radio is indispensable for information gathering, and a receiver with an integrated flashlight is also convenient.

☐ **Paper plates, paper cups, and clingfilm**
Paper plates and paper cups are reusable and useful if you cover them with clingfilm for use.

☐ **Valuables**
Cash (also coins), bankbooks, seals, etc.
*Decide on a storage location so that you can take it out immediately in case of emergency.

☐ **Spare dry batteries**
Prepare a sufficient amount for radios and flashlights.



☐ **Tissue, including wet tissue**

Precautions for Evacuation & Preliminary Knowledge of Disaster

Make door lock, gas, fire, and electricity checks

In case of evacuation, shut out the fire and lock the doors. Further, take only essential items during the evacuation.

Do not use cars for evacuation!

They will hinder the passage of emergency vehicles. It is dangerous because you will not be able to move if cars are flooded.

Evacuate quickly!

Wear comfortable clothes for evacuation. Two or more people should evacuate themselves together. Do not return home for lost items as this may endanger your life.

Immediate Measures on the Path of a Typhoon:

Outdoors

- Lay down laundry poles and clothes racks and tie bicycles to pillars to prevent them from being blown away by the wind.
- Set up supports for garden trees, and keep flowerpots, building boxes, etc. indoors because they can be blown away by the wind.
- Remove the accumulated fallen leaves from the gutter and improve drainage. Clean the gutters and rainwater basins.
- Close windows and shutters tightly and reinforce them with boards from outside.
- Reinforce roof tiles and galvanized iron roof so that they will not be blown off.
- Always prepare sandbags and the like if there is a danger of flooding.

Indoors

- Pay close attention to weather information on TV and the radio.
- In preparation for flooding, move household items such as household appliances, food, clothing, and bedding to a higher place and prepare emergency items, including valuables, to be taken out.
- Prepare flashlights and spare batteries.
- Prepare drinking water in anticipation of a water supply suspension, Secure water for daily use, such as toilet flushing water, by watering the bathtub.
- Close the curtains and blinds in preparation for flying objects from outside.

Method of Evacuation from Disasters

Be careful of the walking depth!

The average walking depth is about 50 cm. Call for help and wait for rescue at a high place if the water reaches your knees.

Be careful of block walls.

Keep yourself away from old buildings and structures, such as block walls and gateposts on roadside houses, which are likely to fall over.

In case of an avalanche of sand and stone

Be careful about how to escape!

An avalanche of sand and stone will flow fast and catch up with you if you try to escape in the direction of the flow. Be careful about how to escape (e.g., escaping at right angles to the course of the flow).

Use proper footwear!

Bare feet and boots are forbidden. Sneakers that can be tightened with strings are good.

Know the Sign of Danger

Signs of landslides

- Mountain stream and well water become turbid.
- The ground cracks.
- Water blows out from slopes.

Signs of avalanches of sand and stone

- There are rumblings in the mountain.
- River water suddenly becomes turbid with driftwood seen in the flow.
- Despite the continued rain, the river water level drops.

Signs of cliff failures and earthflows

- Cliff cracks are visible.
- Swelling water springs from the cliff.
- Pebbles fall from the cliff.

Be especially careful if the amount of rain exceeds 20 mm per hour or if the total amount of precipitation exceeds 100 mm.

For the Safety of People in Need during Disasters & Voluntary Disaster Prevention Organizations

If Anyone Needs Help:

《Elderly and People with Illnesses》

Elderly people, children, and people with illnesses need to evacuate first. Everyone should cooperate during the evacuation.

《Hearing-impaired People》

When speaking, face straight on and move your mouth clearly. Use sign language, writing, gestures, etc. to convey information accurately.

《Blind People》

Speak clearly and slowly in a loud voice. In the case of guiding a blind person, have the person lightly hold your elbow and walk half a step ahead at a slow speed.

《Disabled People》

In the case of a person who uses a wheelchair, be sure to have at least three people on the stairs for assistance! Have the person facing forward in the case of going upstairs and face backward in the case of going downstairs.

Voluntary Disaster Prevention Organization《Regional Disaster Prevention Capabilities》

Human and material damage can be reduced by coordinating self-help, mutual help, and public help if a disaster occurs. Once a large-scale disaster has occurred, the assistance activities of public institutions may not be able to respond sufficiently due to disruptions in the traffic network or simultaneous multiple fires. Therefore, it is essential not only to prepare for disasters by yourself (self-help) but also to help the local community by helping each other (mutual assistance).

You should start activities for strengthening mutual assistance and strengthening local disaster prevention capabilities. You can do this through the organizational activities of voluntary disaster prevention to reduce disaster damage and create a disaster-resistant community.

<Local Disaster Prevention Capabilities>

Self-help
Activities to protect yourself, your family, and your property.

Mutual assistance
Activities in which local and neighboring people cooperate.

Public assistance
Rescue and aid activities conducted by the fire department, police, and government

1. What is a voluntary disaster prevention organization?

○ A voluntary disaster prevention organization enables local people to work together for disaster prevention activities daily, not to mention in times of disaster.
○ Typically, a voluntary organization for disaster prevention conducts disaster prevention drills and public relations activities. However, in times of emergencies, the organization performs activities, including initial firefighting, rescue and first-aid operations, collective evacuation, and the supplying of food and water to shelters.

2. Why do we need a voluntary disaster prevention organization?

○ In the event of a large-scale disaster, it may not be possible for a public disaster prevention organization, such as the fire department, to respond sufficiently.
In such a case, it will be possible for residents to mitigate damage by cooperating in sending information on disasters and evacuation, providing evacuation guidance and safety confirmation, and conducting rescue and first-aid activities. Furthermore, to promote these activities quickly, it is practical to decide in advance the division of roles in the region in a relationship "where people can see each other."
Preparations (with structural planning) are essential for a variety of more practical activities.

Disaster Emergency Message Dial 171

In the event of a disaster, the usual home phone and mobile phone lines will be congested.
To make sure your family is safe, use NTT's disaster message dialing service.

How to message	How to listen to messages
① Call 171 *Guidance will be given in Japanese.	① Call 171 *Guidance will be given in Japanese.
② Press 1 to message *Guidance will be given in Japanese.	② Press 2 to listen to messages *Guidance will be given in Japanese.
③ (□□□□□)□□□□-□□□□ Press your phone number or the phone number of the person you want to contact.	
1 Record a message.	1 Listen to messages.

Emergency Contacts

Fire Dept./Ambulance : 119　　Police Dept. : 110

■ Weather Information

Name	Phone
Okinawa Regional Headquarters, JMA	098-833-4290

■ Public Administration

Name	Phone
Urasoe Municipal Government Disaster Prevention and Crisis Management Office	098-876-1234
Okinawa Prefectural Government Disaster Prevention and Crisis Management Division	098-866-2143

■ Lifeline

(For information on phone malfunctions)	Phone
NTT West Okinawa Branch	113
From mobile phone/PHS	0120-444-113
(For information on electricity)	**Phone**
The Okinawa Electric Power Company Urasoe Branch	0120-586-704
(For information on water and sewage)	**Phone**
Engineering Division, Water and Sewerage Department	098-876-1234

Your Disaster Prevention Memo

Name	Blood type	Nationality	Birthday
Address		Telephone number	

Fire and Emergency 119　　Police 110　　Disaster Emergency Message Dial 171

● Contact information on your country's embassy

● Evacuation sites and shelters

● Contact information of your acquaintances and family members

Name	Address	Telephone	Memo

● Fill it out beforehand and remember the addresses.
● Ask people around you for advice.
○私はどうしたらいいのですか? (What should I do?)
○どこに行けばいいのですか? (Where should I go?)
○助けてください。(Please help me.)

About Disaster Information

Regarding flooding and landslide disasters, evacuation information issued by municipalities, as well as disaster prevention weather information issued by the Japanese government and prefectural governments, is organized into five levels.

Alert Level	Situation	New Evacuation Information
5	Disaster has occurred or is imminent	Emergency Safety Measures ※1
	Be sure to evacuate by Alert Level 4	
4	High risk of disaster	Evacuation Instruction ※2
3	Risk of disaster	Evacuation of the Elderly, etc. ※3
2	Weather worsening	Heavy Rain Advisory, Flood Advisory, Storm Surge Advisory (Japan Meteorological Agency)
1	Risk of weather worsening	Early Advisory Information (Japan Meteorological Agency)

※1 Alert Level 5 is not always issued due to a number of reasons, such as municipal authorities being unable to accurately grasp the severity of the disaster.
※2 Evacuation Instructions will be issued at the same time as when Evacuation Advisories used to be issued.
※3 At Alert Level 3, everyone should adjust their daily activities as needed and prepare to evacuate. If they feel that their safety is threatened, they should evacuate

Estimated Rainfall and Types and Standards of Weather Information

Announcement standards of information on heavy rain advisories, heavy rain warnings, and record-breaking short heavy rain

Heavy rain advisory
Issued if it is predicted that heavy rain may cause a disaster.
[Announcement criteria]
Surface rainfall index: 13 or over
Soil rain index: 134 or over

Heavy rain warning
Issued if it is predicted that a big disaster may occur due to heavy rain.
[Announcement criteria]
Surface rain index: 25 or over
Soil rain index: 192 or over

Information on record-breaking short heavy rain
If there is intense rainfall that could lead to avalanches of sand and stone, floods, and overflowing of small and medium-sized rivers.
[Announcement criteria]
One-hour rainfall: 110 mm or more

The surface rainfall index indicates an increase in the risk of flood damage due to short-term heavy rain. In addition, the soil rainfall index shows an increase in the risk of sediment disasters caused by rainfall.

Rain intensity and rainfall

(One-hour rainfall: mm)

10 mm or over and less than 20 mm	20 mm or over and less than 30 mm	30 mm or over and less than 50 mm	50 mm or over and less than 80 mm	80 mm or over
• Rather heavy rain • Downpour	• Heavy rain • Driving rain	• Hard rain • Raining buckets outside	• Hefty rain • Raining like a waterfall (Raining noisily)	• Heavy rain • The rain that makes people feel hard to breathe with fear.

Wind strength and condition

(Average wind speed: m/s)

10 m/s or over and less than 15 m/s	15 m/s or over and less than 20 m/s	20 m/s or over and less than 30 m/s	30 m/s or over
• Rather strong wind • It is challenging to walk towards the wind and people cannot use umbrellas.	• Strong wind • People cannot walk in the wind and some people topple. Working at a high altitude is extremely dangerous.	• Powerful wind • People cannot stand unless they hold onto something stable. Flying objects may injure people.	• Furious wind • Outdoor activities are hazardous.

Typhoon size and strength

(Average wind speed: m/s)

Many typhoons approach or land in Japan each year, often causing severe damage. If a typhoon is expected to approach, it is necessary to pay close attention to typhoon information and make preparations to prevent damage.

Scale	Radius with a minimum wind speed of 15 m/s
Large scale (large)	500 km or over and less than 800 km
Superscale (very large)	800 km or more

Strength	Maximum wind speed
Strong	33 m/s or over and less than 44 m/s
Very strong	44 m/s or over and less than 54 m/s
Furious	54 m/s or more

Torrential rain

Torrential rain is heavy rain that suddenly concentrates in a limited area in a short period, and often occurs at the end of the rainy season. An outbreak of torrential rain is relatively difficult to predict and can cause major damage by the flooding of small- and medium-sized rivers, avalanches of sand and stones, and cliff failures. Therefore, it is necessary to pay close attention to weather information and take thorough measures.

- Pay attention to weather information on the radio and TV.
- Listen carefully to public announcements from towns and disaster prevention agencies.
- Prepare a flashlight and portable radio in preparation for a power outage.
- Prepare emergency take-out belongings.
- Go home early, contact your family, and prepare for an emergency.
- Reserve drinking water and food for several days.
- Move household goods to high places in case of flooding.
- Prepare to evacuate yourself from dangerous areas at any time.

Tsunami / Storm Surge

The Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) will issue a major tsunami warning, tsunami warning, or tsunami advisory approximately three minutes after an earthquake if it is expected to cause a disaster. Furthermore, the JMA will issue a storm surge warning, storm surge advisory, high-wave warning, or high-wave advisory if a storm surge or wave is expected to cause a disaster.

Types of tsunami warnings and advisories

*A major tsunami warning is a special warning.

Type	Announcement criteria	The height of the tsunami announced: Numerical announcement (Tsunami height prediction category)	The height of the tsunami announced: Announcement in case of a huge earthquake	Possible damage and actions to take
Large tsunami warning	The expected tsunami height peaks higher than 3 m.	Over 10 m (10 m < Expected height) 10 m (5 m <Expected height ≤ 10 m) 5 m (3 m < Expected height ≤ 5 m)	Megatsunami	Wooden houses will be destroyed or washed away, and people can be caught up in the tsunami flow. **People along the coast or rivers should immediately evacuate to safe places, such as hills and evacuation buildings.**
Tsunami warning	The expected tsunami height is over 1 m and less than 3 m.	3 m (1 m < Expected height ≤ 3 m)	High tsunami	At low altitudes, a tsunami hits and causes flood damage, and people are often involved in the flow of the tsunami. **People along the coast or river should immediately evacuate to safe places, such as hills and evacuation buildings.**
Tsunami Advisory	The expected tsunami height is over 0.2 m and less than 1 m, and there is a risk of disaster due to the tsunami.	1 m (0.2 m ≤ Expected height ≤ 1 m)	(Not specified)	People are caught in fast currents, aquaculture rafts, are washed away, and small boats capsize. **Anyone in the sea should immediately return and leave the shore.**

Types of storm surge and wave warnings

Type	Contents
Storm surge warning	An announcement will be made when it is anticipated that a serious disaster may occur as a result of an abnormal rise in tide due to a typhoon or low pressure.
Storm surge advisory	An announcement will be made if it is anticipated that a disaster may occur as a result of an abnormal rise in tide due to a typhoon or low pressure.
High sea warning	An announcement will be made if it is anticipated that a serious disaster, including damage to coastal facilities, may occur as a result of high waves.
High sea advisory	An announcement will be made if it is anticipated that a disaster, including distress by high waves and damage to coastal facilities, may occur as a result of high waves.

Evacuate quickly to high places

Promptly evacuate yourself to a higher place that is farther away from the sea.

Evacuate yourself on foot if possible

Evacuate yourself on foot as much as possible because cars can lead to traffic jams and dangerous situations.

Get the right information

Get the right information from the emergency radio system and TV and radio broadcasts.

Keep away from rivers and coasts

Coasts and rivers are dangerous if an earthquake occurs or a tsunami warning or advisory is issued. If you are fishing or swimming, leave the beach immediately and evacuate yourself to a higher place.

Follow evacuation instructions

If an evacuation order is issued, make an individual decision at that moment and evacuate yourself to a safe and high place immediately.

Floods / Earth and Sand Disaster

The amount of river water may increase, or the water may seep into the ground, causing serious disasters due to heavy rains. Understand the disaster mechanism in advance and respond to disasters that may occur nearby.

River flooding

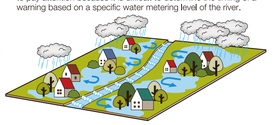
There are two types of inundation caused by increased rainfall. One of them is inundation by river water, which occurs when water overflows from a river or when a levee breaks down. The other one is inundation inside a levee that overflows from waterways because draining water in the city is not possible at that time.

Inundation by river water

Inundation by river water occurs when a large amount of heavy rainwater flows into the river. This raises the river water level, and the river water crosses over the levee or breaks the levee and floods. When flooding occurs, the water level rises at a stretch, so be extremely careful.

Inundation inside a levee

Inundation inside a levee occurs from rainwater falling inside the levee, or when water that has flowed in from around the levee stays and exceeds the draining capacity inside the levee. The public needs to pay attention because it is difficult to determine the timing of a warning based on a specific water metering level of the river.



Sediment disaster

You may notice a different situation, e.g., a sign of a landslide disaster, even if no landslide warning information has been released. In such a case, immediately evacuate yourself to a safe place with people around you. Furthermore, it is also essential to check danger points, evacuation sites, and evacuation routes daily.

Cliff failure

Water that soaks into the ground weakens the soil's resistance. The crumbling of cliff slides can also occur suddenly due to rain or earthquake. Many people will be left behind if it occurs near to homes, and the percentage of victims will be high.

Avalanche of sand and stone

An avalanche of sand and stone on hillsides and riverbed occurs as a result of prolonged rain or heavy rain, and sand and stone are flushed downstream all at once. The speed of the flow varies depending on the scale, but usually at a rate of 20 to 40 km/h, and it will destroy houses and fields in an instant.

Landslide

A landslide is a phenomenon in which all or part of a slope slowly moves down due to the influence of groundwater and gravity. In general, the amount of moving soil mass is large, causing severe damage. Also, once the ground starts moving, it is difficult to stop it completely.

*The above shows general precursory phenomena, which do not always occur. If you feel anything is unusual or any danger, try to evacuate yourself.