Toin Town Hazard Map In recent years, there has been frequent sudden heavy rain, typhoons, and

earthquakes throughout Japan. Do not be complacent because there "have been no disasters so far" in your area. Instead, take necessary disaster measures to reduce damage as much as possible using this hazard map.



In September 2019, Toin Town observed torrential rainfall of 235mm in three hours*, which resulted in damage such as 50 houses suffering below-floor flooding. Many cases of river flooding have been seen throughout Japan after the water level in due to a large volume of rainfall in a short time. You should evacuate the area as quickly as possible before it is too late and never worry about whether evacuation is an unnecessary precaution. *The average rainfall during the whole month of September is usually 280mm

How to use the hazard map

- Check whether you should evacuate during a flooding/landslide disaster and during an earthquake at the "Consider evacuation action" section on the back of this leaflet.
- Check when you should evacuate during a typhoon and heavy rain at the "Your required evacuation action" section on the right if you are a person who must evacuate the area.
- Create a "Family evacuation plan" based on 🕕 and 🛭 above.

How to obtain disaster prevention information

Information delivered automatically

Toin Town Official Twitter

Provides emergency and other information for Toin Town.

Toin Town administrative information email delivery service Provides emergency information such as evacuation information and evacuation shelter information by email. (Must register in advance)

Official emergency broadcast system

Information is broadcast over speakers installed throughout the town to deliver evacuation instructions, etc.

Mobile carriers simultaneously notify all people who own a cell phone or smartphone in the applicable area about urgent evacuation information, etc.



Information you can obtain by yourself

Japan Meteorological Agency website

Disaster information can be obtained from such as the Kikikuru and Rain Cloud Movement disaster websites.

https://www.jma.go.jp/jma/menu/menuflash.html

Toin Town website

Emergency information is posted at the top of the page. https://www.town.toin.lg.jp/ **BOSAIMIE**



Mie Prefecture disaster information and disaster prevention resources can be viewed here. https://www.bosaimie.jp/

Mie Prefecture Landslide Information Provision System

Mie Prefecture's landslide and weather information can be viewed here. https://www.sabo.pref.mie.jp/Top.aspx

Disaster Information for River

River levels can be viewed here in real time using cameras installed along rivers. https://www.river.go.jp/index

Contact information for disaster prevention organizations

Organization	Address	Telephone number				
Toin Town Hall	1600, Ooaza-Yamada, Toin Town	0594-86-2800 Out of hours:0594-76-6045				
Kuwana City Fire Department	7, Ooaza-Eba, Kuwana City	0594-24-0119				
Toin Fire Station	oin Fire Station 86-1, Ooaza-Roppanoshinden, Toin Town					
Inabe Police Station	320-1, Uno, Inabe Town, Inabe City	0594-84-0110				
Inabe Police Station (Toin Koban)	133-4, Ooaza-Tottori, Toin Town	0594-76-7410				
Inabe General Hospital	771, Ageki, Hokusei Town, Inabe City	0594-72-2000				
Tsu District Meteorological Observatory	327-2, Shimazaki Town, Tsu City	059-225-7515				

Your required evacuation action

If you have decided that you need to evacuate based on the information in the "Consider evacuation action" flowchart on the backside, evacuate according to the information shown below.

television, and

over the radio.

Weather

likely to

worsen

conditions are

Early warning information

JMA announces weather information, advisories, and warnings on their website, on

announcements.

Weather/Disaster information

You should be alert for weather report updates.

See "How to obtain disaster prevention information"



level





Frequently stay updated on weather conditions.

Check your evacuation site and route in preparation of a disaster.







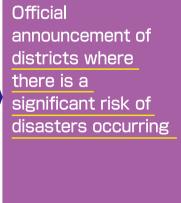
likely to occur

time but do not go outside until necessary. Do not go near dangerous areas.

Get ready to

Elderly people, those with disabilities, and others who may need more time to evacuate should begin to evacuate to a friend's house or evacuation





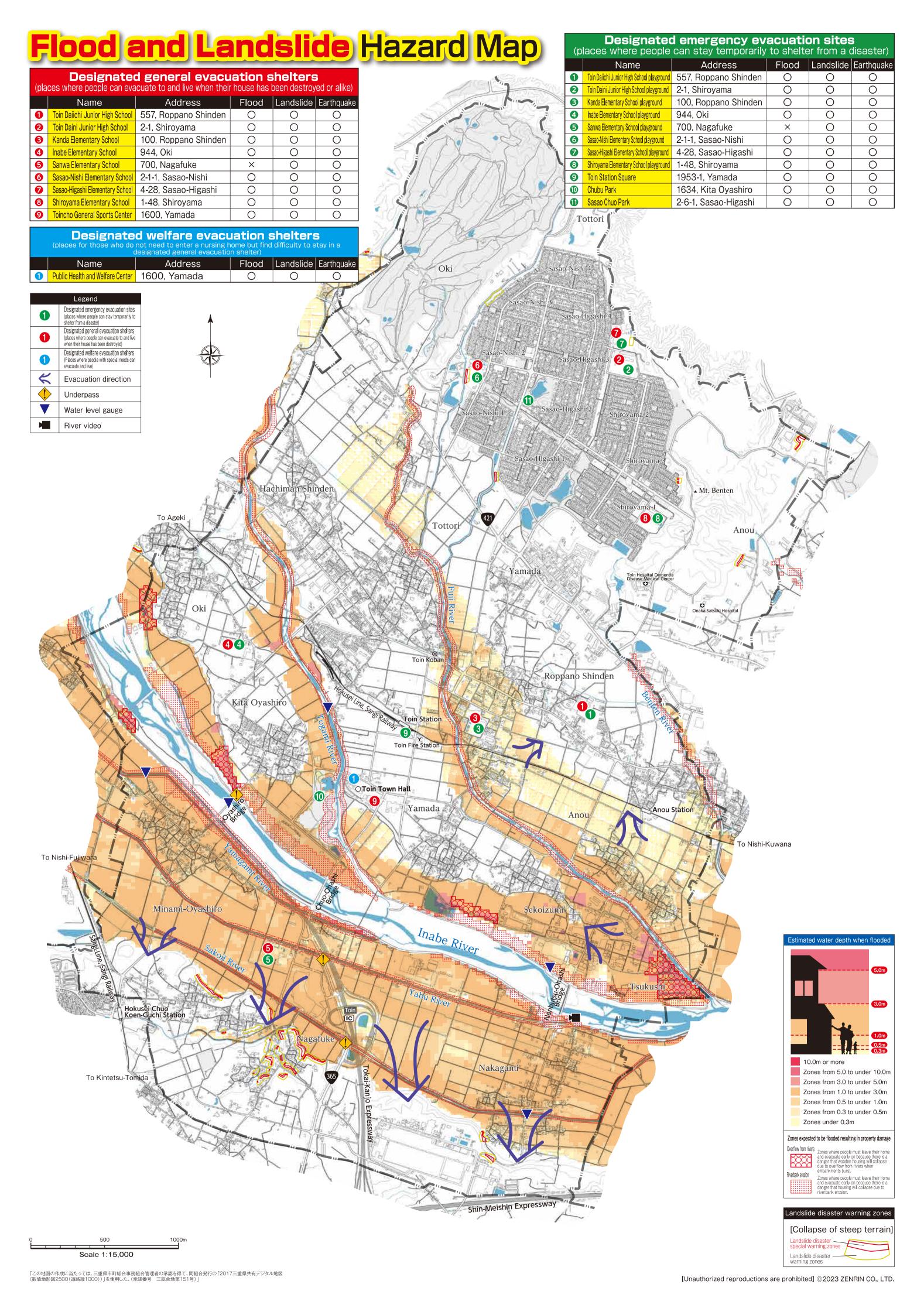
the district that vas announced hould evacuate mmediately without waiting for the level 5 alert announcement to take emergency afety measures.

Those who live in







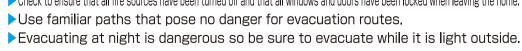


Types of **evacuation**

Horizontal evacuation (leaving the home to evacuate)

Evacuate to a designated general evacuation shelter or a relative or friend's house located in a safe spot when there is enough time to do so.

Coordinate with neighbors to quickly evacuate the elderly, disabled, and children. Check to ensure that all fire sources have been turned off and that all windows and doors have been locked when leaving the home. Use familiar paths that pose no danger for evacuation routes.





Vertical evacuation

When it is difficult to evacuate to an outdoor area due to sudden rainfall and flooding, first check that there is no risk of the building collapsing due to flooding and then evacuate to the 2nd floor or higher in your house or an adjacent building



Shelter at home

Evacuation shelters can have cramped living spaces in which people must live alongside each other during a disaster and it can be difficult to maintain privacy, which causes excessive stress to evacuees. Therefore, it may be better to take shelter at home as long as there is no danger such as flooding or the house collapsing. Be sure to stock up on items such as a portable gas stove and emergency toilet.



Landslide disaster

This disaster occurs when steep terrain collapses (cliff failure), rock and earth avalanches occur, and land begins to move and slide. Zones with a risk of landslide are referred to as "Landslide warning zones (yellow zones)." Among them, zones where there is a risk of severe damage when a disaster occurs are referred to as "Landslide special warning zones (red zones)."



A phenomenon in which a slope suddenly crumbles and falls

 Water coming from the cliff becomes muddy. · Cracks form in the cliff.

Small stones frequently fall from the cliff.

and suddenly begin to flow

Rock and

earth

avalanche

The water level in rivers begins to fall even

A phenomenon in which sediment from A phenomenon in which a gentle

slope begins to slowly slide down

Cracks and fissures can form on

·Water gushes from slopes.

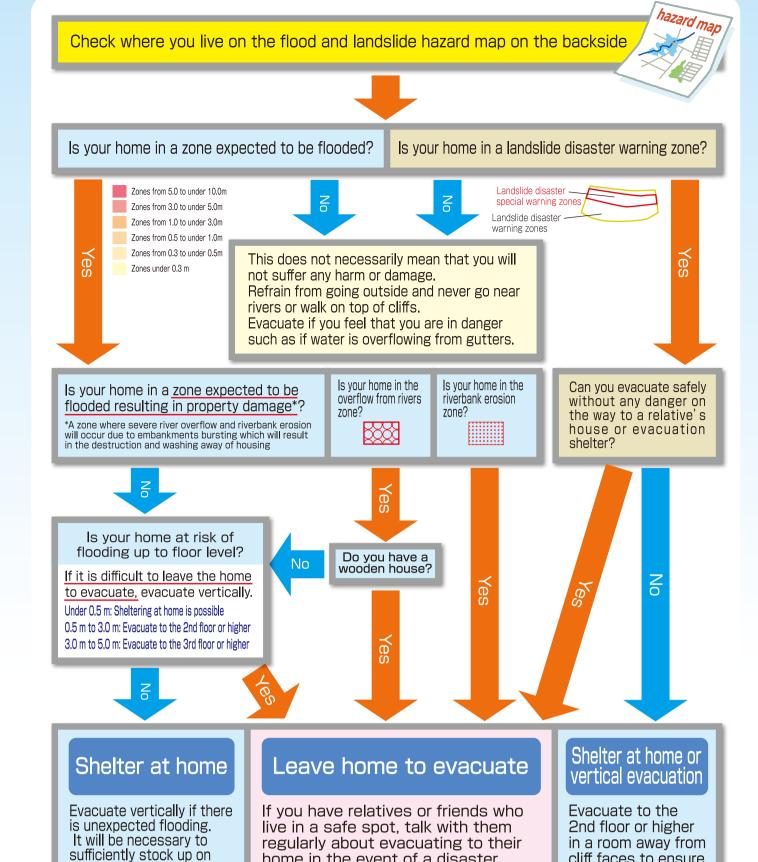
slopes and on the ground.

over a large area of land

Rivers become muddy and mixed with driftwood.

Rumblings in the earth can be heard.

Consider **evacuation action** during floods and landslide disasters



Supplies checklist

Prepare at least 3 days' worth of food, 7 days if possible.

It may take one week to obtain foodstuff and household goods Prepare for a disaster by preparing items that you need based on the idea that there will be no electricity or water supply available.

Estimated required drinking wate

3 liters per person per day x number of people in your family x 3 to 7 days' worth

Emergency supplies checklist Items that everyone should prepare -

lens, contact lens

cleaning solution

Toilet paper

☐ Spare glasses, contact

Tissues, wet tissues

Soap, dry shampoo

Oral care products such

as waterless toothpaste

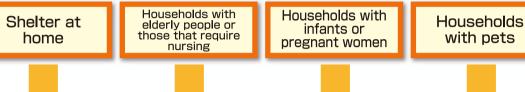
Cold remedy, digestive

medicine, band aids

- Food
- Clothes including underwear and iackets
- Towel, gloves, plastic
- Rain gear, cold weather gear Helmet
- Portable radio | Flashlight, lantern, LED light Mobile battery
- Matches, lighter
- Notepad, writing implement
- Medicine you take normally, medication
 - Infectious disease control
 - items (mask, sanitizer)
- child (something to keep their spirits up) Cash (mostly small

Items important to your

- change)] ID, driving license, health insurance card (can also be copies)
- Seal, savings bankbook Memo with passwords
- and login ID Other items you need





Collect together items from your checklist in a bag(s) that can be easily carried with a weight of

around 10 kg

Evacuate to

shelter

Portable gas stove Spare gas canisters

home

Nursing care food Disposable diapers, pads Disability

certificate

bottle Baby formula Disposable diapers Maternal and Child Health

Baby sling/

Baby feeding

Collar Handbook Baby food

Cage Pet sheets Pet waste disposal goods Feeding bowl

Medicine

Lead

Pet food

Response when extra information is announced Bedrock semi-fracture | Bedrock partial-fracture | Slow plate sliding Announced Megaquake

Period to be

Observed

phenomena

unusual

information warning Re-confirm preparation for earthquakes (secure furniture, prepare items to take with you for emergency use)

After one week has passed, allow for basically one another week to respond to disasters in the event of a bedrock

Nankai Trough **Earthquake Extra Information**

The public is notified when there is an increased possibility of an earthquake occurring in regions

around the Nankai Trough. When an unusual phenomenon is observed such as a major earthquake or large-scale deformation of the Earth's crust within the expected earthquake epicenter, Japan

Meteorological Agency announces information on the event. For example, such as when an

earthquake occurs at the eastern side along the Nankai Trough and it is highly likely that the

earthquake will continue along to the western side as well (a subsequent earthquake event)

Magnitude 7 or

greater earthquake

About Nankai Trough Earthquake Extra Information

A magnitude 6.8 or greater

earthquake occurs at the

expected epicenter of the

Nankai Trough or nearby

greater earthquake a

the plate boundary

warning

After plate sliding has stopped, wait for the same period of time

Megaquake

caution

Condition other that

those on the left

Investigation ends

Unusual slow sliding has possibly

occurred at the plate boundary

surface at the expected epicenter

of the Nankai Trough

JMA announces Nankai Trough Earthquake Extra Information (under investigation)

An assessment committee on earthquakes along the Nankai Trough is held

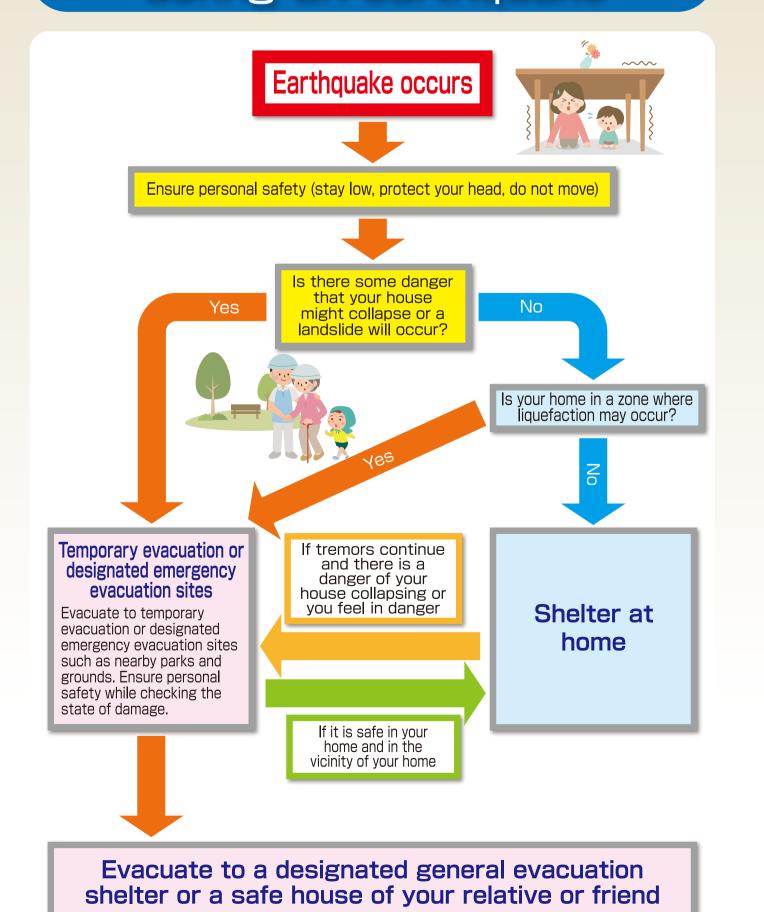
among a group of experts to evaluate the phenomena that occurred

Nankai Trough Earthquake Extra Information

Megaquake

caution

Consider evacuation action during an earthquake



The location and name of nearby designated general evacuation shelters are listed in the Flood and landslide hazard map on the reverse side and also posted on the

town website. Be sure to check the location of your evacuation shelter in advance.



home in the event of a disaster.

Bring at least 3 days of food, water,

and clothing if you have to evacuate.

items such as water and

food in preparation of a

long time sheltering at

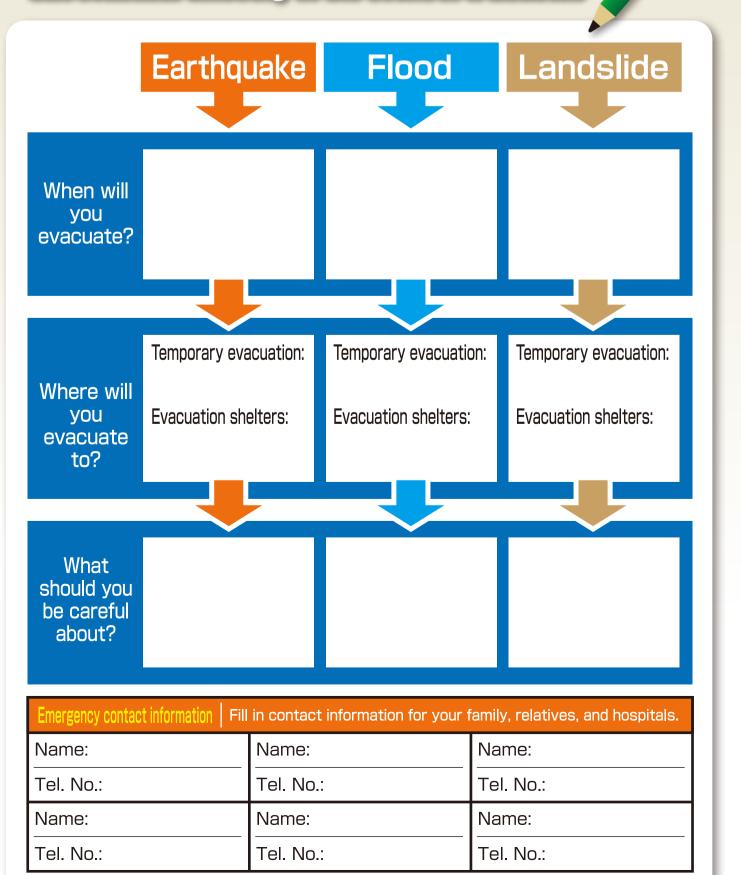
cliff faces to ensure

become trapped if a

that you do not

landslide occurs.

Write your evacuation plan below to ensure that you can evacuate smoothly in the event of a disaster.



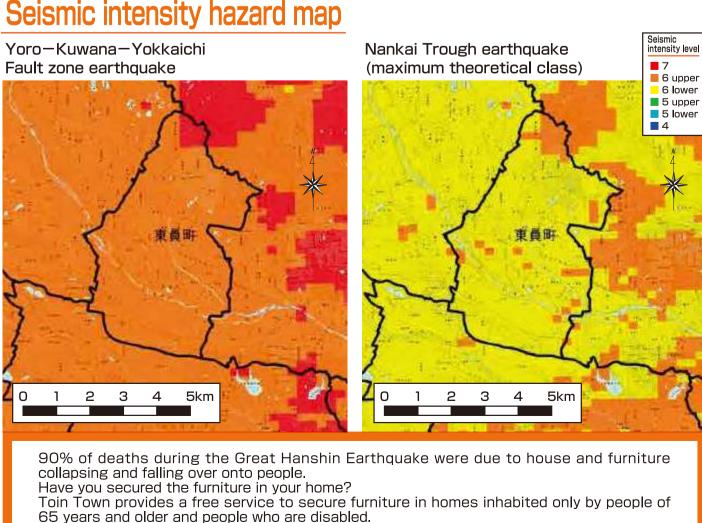
Earthquake **hazard map**

Seismic intensity guide

Tremors may be greater than expected depending on the size of the earthquake and ground conditions.

		5 lower	5 upper	6 lower	6 upper	7
-	Seismic intensity					
	How people feel it	People feel afraid of the shaking and tend to grab onto objects.	People will find it difficult to walk unless they hold onto objects.	People will find it difficult to stand.	People will not be able to stand and be unable to move unless they crawl.	People will not be able to stand and be unable to move unless they crawl.
	Situation inside buildings	Unsecured furniture may move around and unstable objects may fall over.	TVs may fall from their stand and unsecured furniture may fall over.	Most unsecured furniture will move around and may fall over. Doors may no longer open.	Almost all unsecured furniture will move around and most will fall over.	Almost all unsecured furniture will move around and fall over, some furniture may fly through the air.
	Difference in seismic proofing	Small cracks and fissures may appear in walls on buildings with low seismic proofing.	Cracks and fissures may appear in walls on buildings with low seismic proofing and non-reinforced cinder block walls may topple over.	Buildings with low seismic proofing will tilt and roof tiles will fall from the roof.	Many buildings with low seismic proofing will tilt and collapse.	The number of buildings with low seismic proofing that tilt and collapse will further increase. Wooden buildings with high seismic proofing and concrete buildings with low seismic proofing may be damaged.

Seismic intensity hazard map



Please see the Toin Town website or contact the Disaster Prevention Office, General

Affairs Section at Toin Town Government for details

Liquefaction hazard map

What is liquefaction?

Major damage Examples of damage

partial-fracture

. It is a phenomenon in which the ground becomes liquid when an earthquake has occurred. When a loosely packed sand layer or similar is violently shaken by an earthquake, it temporarily softens as though it were completely liquid resulting in liquefaction. When stepping on ground after rain has subsided, water gradually oozes from the ground. This is exactly what liquefaction is.

Main impact on livelihood

Damage due to liquefaction causes significant impact on the lives of people following an earthquake and can last for a long time.

	Jets of water and sand can form		 Delayed emergency evacuation due to buried vehicles Sediment deposits form on roads and residential land Dust damage due to the dispersion of dry sediment 	including	caused by		
	Residential land and building damage		 Damage to structures such as water and sewer pipes when residential land sinks Housing functionality is hindered (faults occur such as doors not being able to open and close), health hazard (dizziness, nausea, etc.) due to living in a home that has tilted 	_	: for a long ending on nt of		
	Road damage		 Hindrance to emergency evacuation and rescue work due to damaged roads Suspension of goods distribution due to traffic disruption falls and accidents occur due to road damage 	Approximately one month until emergency repairs Around one month at the most depending on the amount of damage			
	Damage to utility lines that support life		 Life-related hindrances due to suspension of the water supply (drinking water, cleaning water, toilet water, bath water, etc.) Life-related hindrances due to damage to sewer pipes (unable to flush toilet water and drain cleaning water, etc.) Life-related hindrances due to suspension of electricity and gas supply 				
	Liquefaction hazard map						

