

Household Disaster Information Sheet Discuss as a family and fill in the information below

Emergency Contacts *If calling from a mobile phone or from outside the city, add the area code (054).

Contact	Tel	Contact	Tel
Shida Fire Headquarters Information Command Division	623-1119		
Yaizu Police Department	624-0110		
Yaizu City Hospital	623-3111		
Yaizu City Hall	626-1111 (main no.)		
Yaizu City Waterworks General Affairs Section and Waterworks Engineering Section	624-0111		
Public Broadcast Telephone Replay Service	656-2727		

Emergency contact information of family, relatives and acquaintances

Name	Tel	Notes	Name	Tel	Notes

Evacuation Center

Evacuation Center		Evacuation center designated by the community	
Assembly point in case the family is separated			

Disaster Message Board **171** Disaster Voicemail

When disaster strikes, phone lines get congested, and it can be difficult to get in touch with loved ones. In such situations, call the number 171 and follow the instructions to record or playback audio messages. NTT will decide on the method of use, such as when the service will be started and how many messages can be recorded, and the information will be publicized on television and radio.

Recording 171→1→Telephone number Instructions will play. <small>If using a landline, you will need to use the area code (054).</small>	Playback 171→2→Telephone number Instructions will play. <small>If using a landline, you will need to use the area code (054).</small>
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*The disaster voicemail service can be used with home phones, public phones and mobile phones.

Disaster Message Board **web171** (<https://www.web171.jp/>)

NTTdocomo

<http://dengon.docomo.ne.jp/top.cgi>

au(KDDI)

<http://dengon.ezweb.ne.jp/>

SoftBank Y!mobile

<http://dengon.softbank.ne.jp/>

You can also check messages from your PC (only during disasters).
*For more details, contact your mobile phone service provider.

Inquiries related to the Yaizu City Flood Hazard Map

●On flooding assumptions

Yaizu City Department of Construction,
River Division
Tel : 054-626-1118
Fax : 054-626-9416
Email : kasen@city.yaizu.lg.jp

●On evacuation

Yaizu City Disaster Preparedness Department,
Regional Disaster Preparedness Division
Tel : 054-623-2554
Fax : 054-625-0132
Email : tiikibousai@city.yaizu.lg.jp

Published March 2022

Yaizu City Flood Hazard Map Guidebook



Permanent version



The Yaizu City Flood Hazard Map compiles information on the **expected flooding** that can occur if the 13 rivers including Oigawa River and Setogawa River overflow after receiving **once-in-a-millennium** downpours. The map also contains information on **evacuation and taking refuge**.

Following The Basic Act on the Disaster Management (revised in May 2021),
the name of the evacuation information has been changed.

Check the evacuation information and alert levels.

Alert Level		Evacuation Information	Actions to Take	
5		Emergency Safety Measures [issued by the city]	Life-threatening. Seek safety immediately.	
<Evacuate by Alert Level 4!> Make sure to evacuate when Alert Level 3 and Alert Level 4 are issued. Do not wait for Alert Level 5!				
Important evacuation information	4	General Evacuation Order [issued by the city]	Evacuate immediately.	
	3	Evacuation of the Elderly and Vulnerable [issued by the city]	The elderly and vulnerable should evacuate immediately. People who require additional time to evacuate should begin evacuating promptly, along with their caregivers.	
	2	Heavy Rain and Flood Advisories [published by JMA]	Check your evacuation plan. Check your evacuation center and the route to get there, as well as the things you will take with you.	
1		Early Warning [published by JMA]	Mentally prepare yourself for a disaster.	

Be sure to evacuate when or before a General Evacuation Order (Alert Level 4) is issued.

Past floods in Yaizu City

- 1974 Tanabata Downpour Asahina River breach
- 1982 Typhoon No. 18 Setogawa River breach






The evacuation (Higashimashizu Elementary School)



Immediately after the banks burst (Ekikita district)

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Culture related to flooding

In the city, there are still remains and culture that remind us of the history of people living in the basin and the floods they experienced.

● The Boat-shaped Mansion

Fearing the flooding of Oigawa River, people came up with the idea of building the "mansion shaped like the bow of a ship." The land around the mansion was shaped in a sharp triangle pointing upstream to prevent the intrusion of water.



● Bato Kannon

There is a legend that the Bato Kannon protected the city from Setogawa River bursting its banks and causing a flood. It is called the River Defense Jizo-san.



1 Use the Flood Hazard Map to think about evacuation

1 General information on disasters

Disasters don't just happen to other people. They can happen to you, and it is important to prepare for emergencies in your day-to-day life.

Know that
heavy rains are becoming more frequent.

Weather patterns are changing due to climate change, causing disasters due to heavy rainfall all across the country.



Imagine what would happen if a flood occurred.

By thinking about what could happen if a flood occurs - before it happens - you can start taking life-saving action.



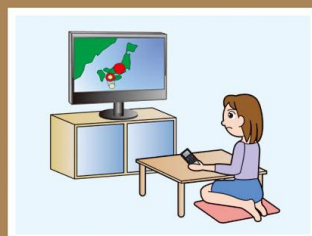
**I am responsible for my own life.
We are responsible for our community.**

It is important to take the fundamental stance that when disaster strikes, you must be responsible for saving yourself, and everyone in the community must help each other.



Stay up to date with information on the weather and rivers.

It is important to stay informed with the latest information on the weather, the amount of precipitation, water levels in the rivers, and other information that you need to stay safe and take action. You can follow the changing developments on TV and the internet.



Unlike earthquakes, floods don't happen suddenly. If you prepare in advance, you can calmly evacuate and take refuge. Now take a look at the hazard map!



Gather information on evacuation and taking refuge.

Evacuation and refuge information, such as the city's evacuation instructions, is available from many sources, such as TV, Yaizu disaster notification e-mails, the Yaizu City LINE account, and wireless broadcasts.



Understanding evacuation and taking refuge

The point of evacuating and taking refuge is to ensure one's safety. It's not simply about going to an evacuation center. If the location you are currently at is a safe place, you can also take refuge right where you are. And if you can find safety in your own home, the home of a friend or relative, or even a hotel or other accommodation facility, then you can also take refuge there.

Point!



Managers and users of special care facilities*1 should check flood depths in advance and discuss evacuation and refuge methods. In special care facilities, it is also required to create evacuation plans.

Yaizu City Evacuation Plan

Search



*1: "Special care facilities" refers to facilities used by people who require special care when a disaster occurs, such as social welfare and healthcare facilities.

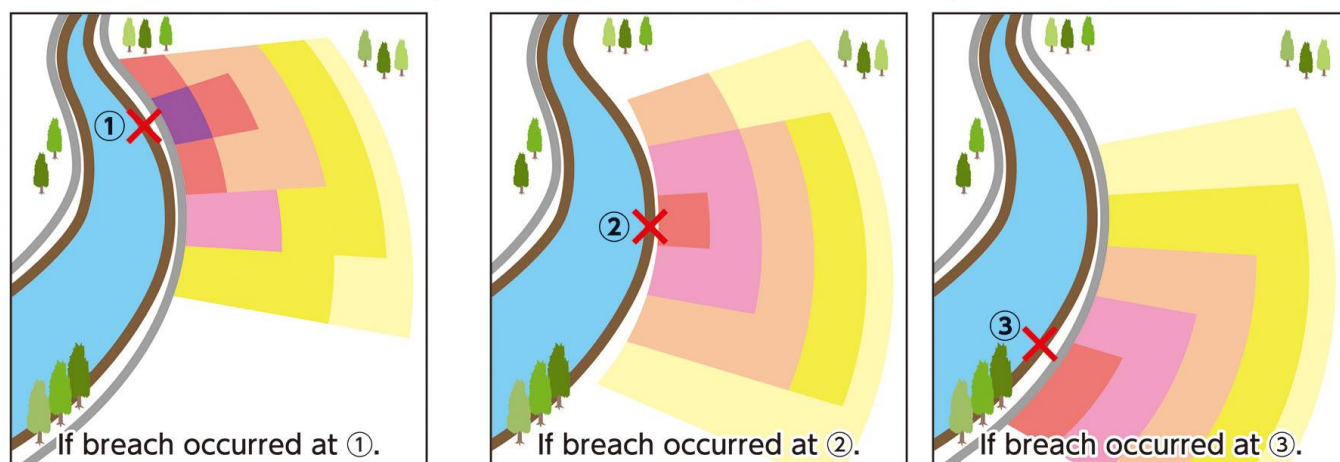
2 Information on the map aspects of the Flood Hazard Map

Flood inundation area maps

The flood hazard map includes flood inundation area maps. These are color-coded maps showing the extent and depth of flooding, based on simulations of the **maximum expected rainfall**.*

Flood simulation

Flood simulations are carried out by considering what could happen if breaches happened at the points marked with X.



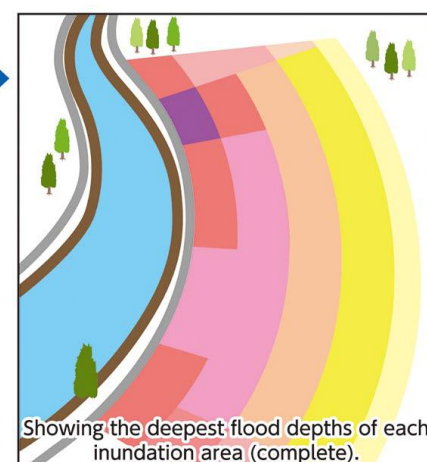
Flood inundation area maps

These maps show the deepest flood depths of each inundation area.

【IMPORTANT】

The Yaizu City Flood Hazard Map **combines the flood inundation area maps of each relevant river**. This does not mean that all of the areas will be flooded in a single flood. In addition, sections that have not been colored can still experience flooding due to the effects of storm surges, etc.

Combine maps ① to ③.



If you want to know the extent and depth of flooding for each river

You can check the online version of the Yaizu City Flood Hazard Map. (PC and mobile compatible.)

Yaizu City Flood Hazard Map

Search

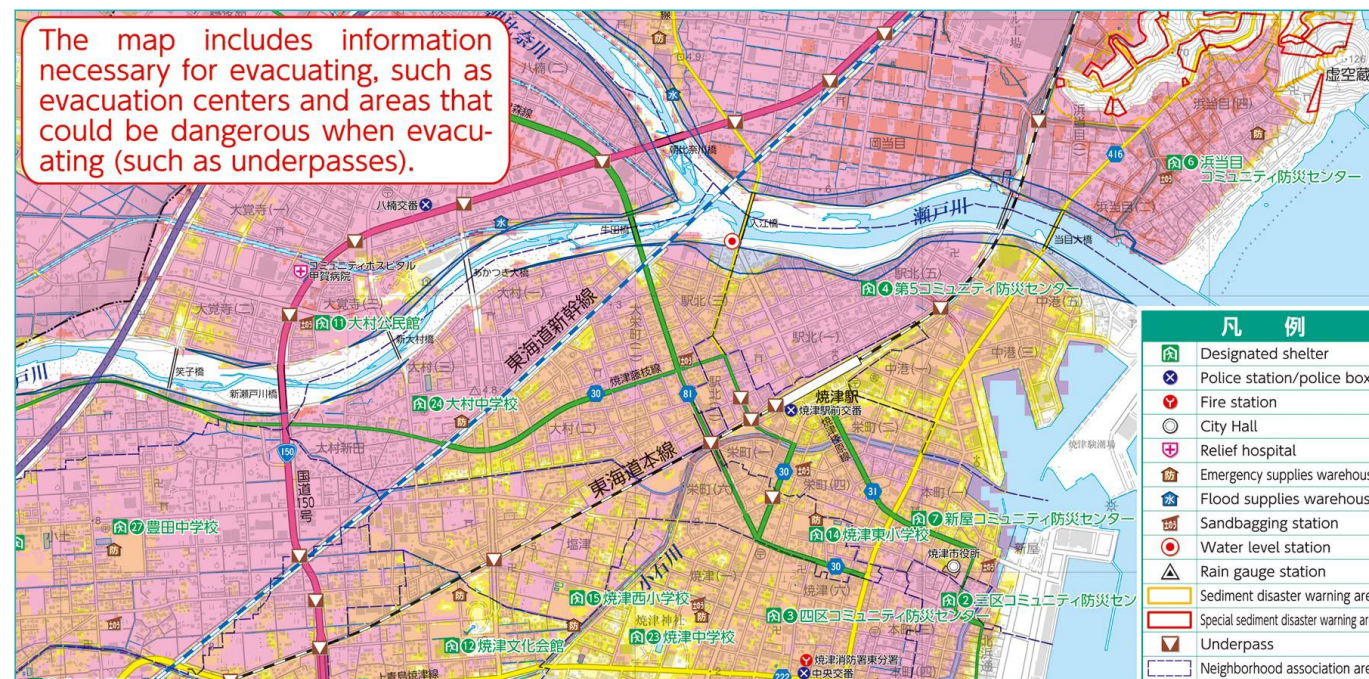


***"Maximum expected rainfall" refers to the heaviest expected rainfall that has a probability to occur once in 1,000 years.**

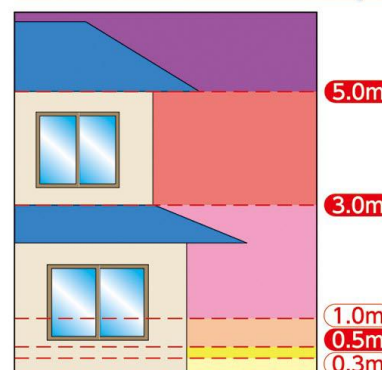
Although the probability is extremely low, the maximum amount of rainfall has been estimated taking into consideration the increasing severity of water disasters in recent years.

Information included

The map includes information necessary for evacuating, such as evacuation centers and areas that could be dangerous when evacuating (such as underpasses).



On flood depths



Flood depths and what they mean

5.0m: At this depth, two stories of a standard house will be fully submerged.

3.0m: The height of the second floor of a standard house. If waters exceed this depth, taking refuge on the second floor may become dangerous.

0.5m: The height of the first floor of a standard house. If waters exceed this depth, the first floor may be flooded.

Area at risk of houses collapsing and other damage

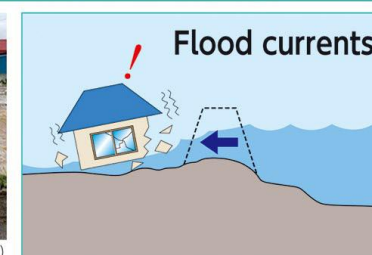
If embankments burst, there are areas alongside rivers that are at risks of houses collapsing due to strong currents (flood currents), as well as areas where the strong currents can erode the ground (riverbank erosion). These areas are called "areas at risk of house collapse and other damage."

In such areas, it is necessary to evacuate to a location that is certain to be safe.

(Display on the map)

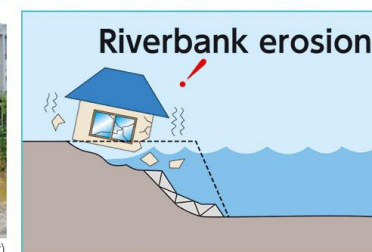
Flood currents (purple)

【Rivers with risk areas】
Oigawa River



Riverbank erosion (dark indigo)

【Rivers with risk areas】
Oigawa River, Setogawa River, Asahina River, Tochiyama River, Koya River

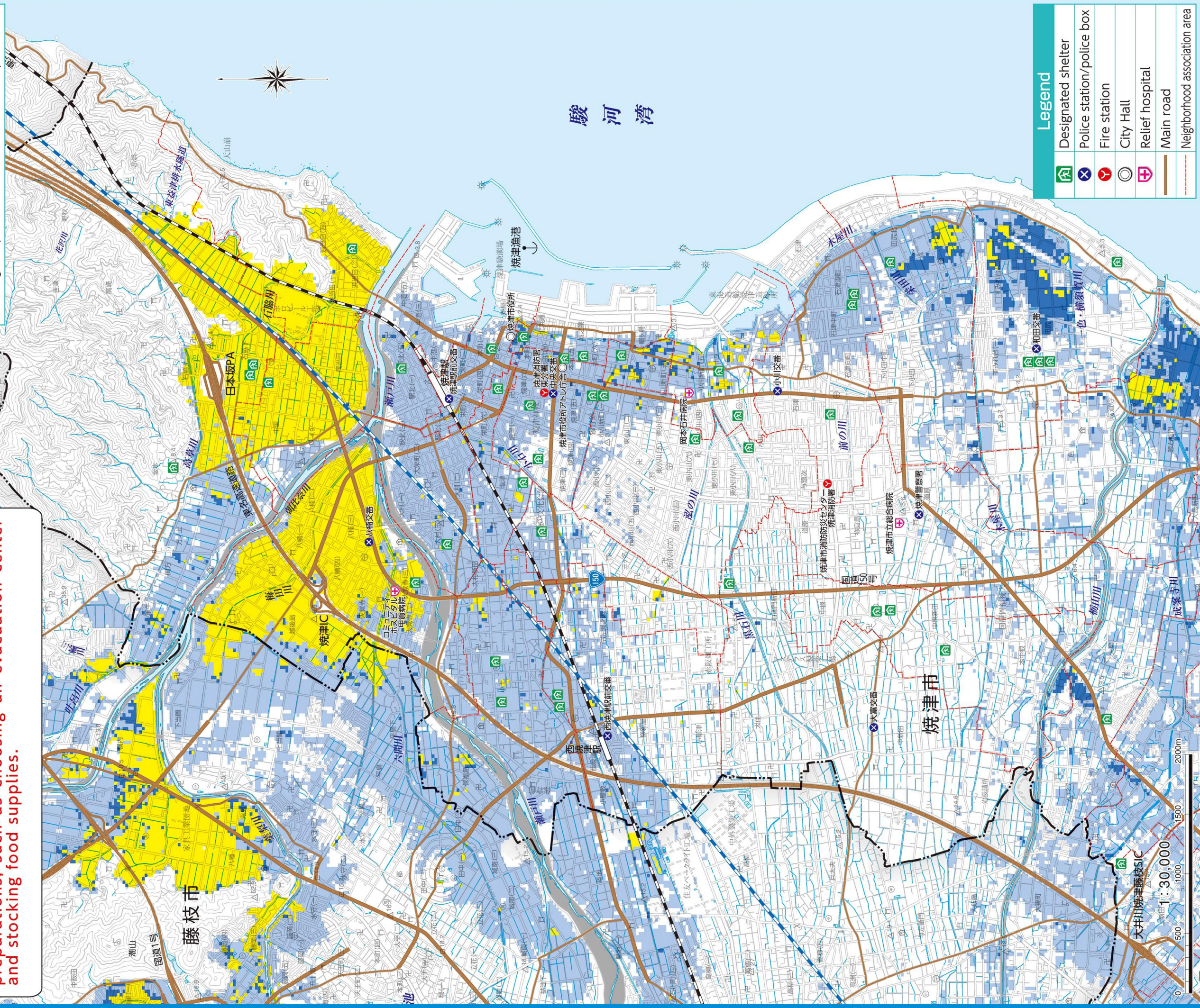


***View this page vertically.**

A bar chart titled 'Estimated flood duration' with a teal header. The chart displays three categories of flood durations. The first category, '12 hours or less', is represented by a light blue bar. The second category, '12 to 24 hours (one day)', is represented by a dark blue bar. The third category, '24 to 72 hours (three days)', is represented by a yellow bar. To the right of the bars, a note states: '(The longest expected flood duration within the city: 41 hours)'.

Flood Level	Estimated Flood Duration
12 hours or less	12 hours or less
12 to 24 hours (one day)	12 to 24 hours (one day)
24 to 72 hours (three days)	24 to 72 hours (three days)

(The longest expected flood duration within the city: 41 hours)



4 Flood duration map (south of Tochiyama River)

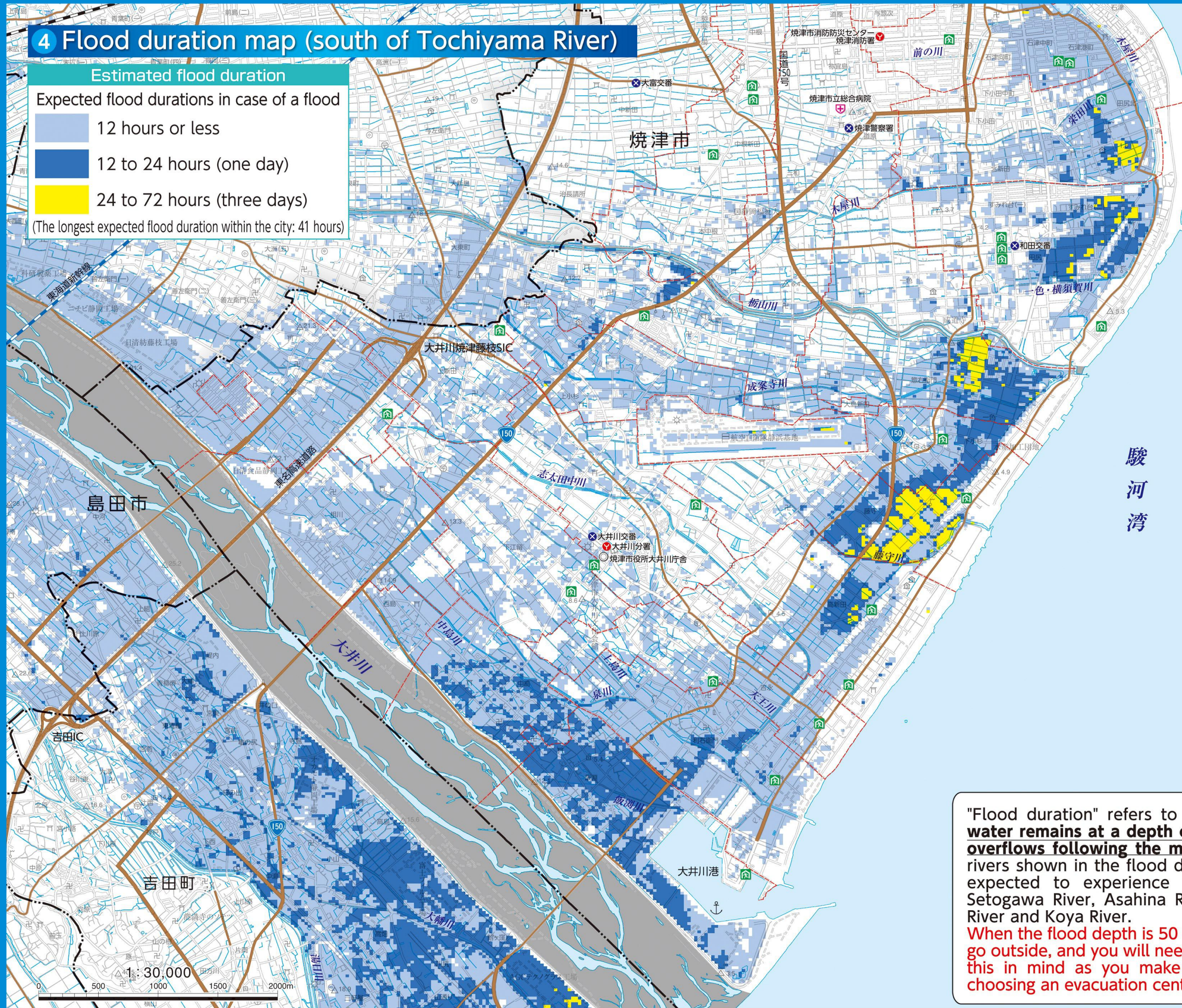
Estimated flood duration

Expected flood durations in case of a flood

- 12 hours or less
- 12 to 24 hours (one day)
- 24 to 72 hours (three days)

(The longest expected flood duration within the city: 41 hours)

Legend	
	Designated shelter
	Police station/police box
	Fire station
	City Hall
	Relief hospital
	Main road
	Neighborhood association area



"Flood duration" refers to **the length of time that flood water remains at a depth of 50 cm or higher after a river overflows following the maximum expected rainfall.** The rivers shown in the flood duration map are those that are expected to experience long flood durations, namely Setogawa River, Asahina River, Hanashi River, Tochiyama River and Koya River.

When the flood depth is 50 cm or higher, it is not possible to go outside, and you will need to remain where you are. Keep this in mind as you make disaster preparations, such as choosing an evacuation center and stocking food supplies.

5 Thinking about evacuation / evacuation action sheet

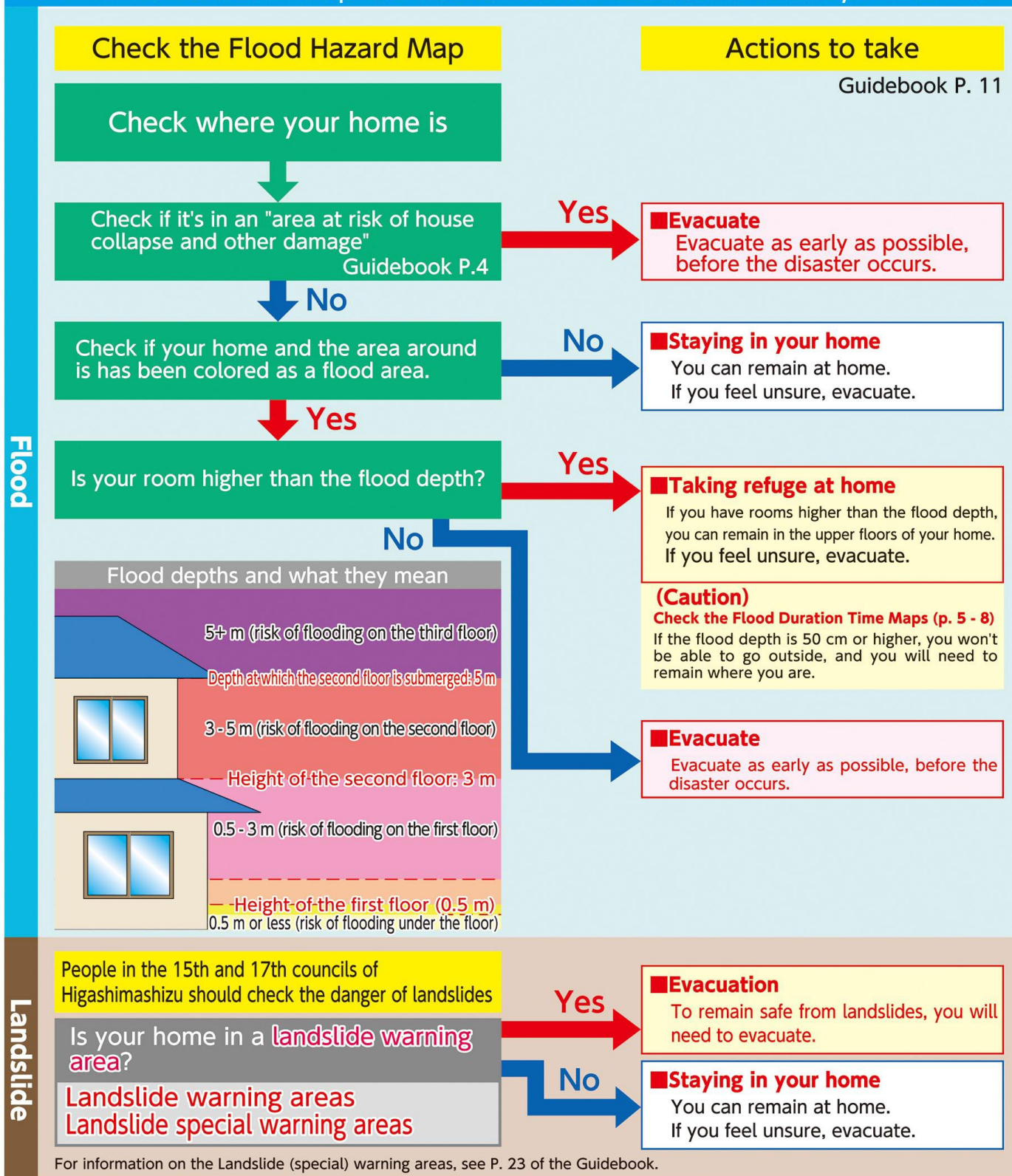
Try this at home

- Follow the Evacuation Action Assessment Flowchart while using the Flood Hazard Map
- Check the Evacuation Timing Assessment Flowchart (P. 10).
Then try filling out the Household Evacuation Action Sheet (P. 10)!



Evacuation Action Assessment Flowchart

Use the Flood Hazard Map and think about the evacuation actions you will take



Evacuation Timing Assessment Flowchart

Do you or does anybody evacuating with you require extra time to evacuate?
(e.g., the elderly, the disabled, infants and caregivers)

Yes

No

When to evacuate

When Alert Level 3 "Evacuation of the Elderly and vulnerable" has been issued, begin evacuating.

When to evacuate

When Alert Level 3 "Evacuation of the Elderly and vulnerable" has been issued, begin evacuating.

*See P. 15 of the Guidebook "Alert Levels and Evacuation Actions" for more on how to get evacuation information

Household Evacuation Action Sheet

The flood depth in your home

m ~ m

Is your home in an area at risk of house collapse and other damage?

Yes • No

The flood duration at your home

hours

Is your home in a landslide (special) warning area?

Yes • No

Actions to take (*if unsure, evacuate)

Take refuge at home

Evacuate

evacuation center

When to evacuate

Alert Level 3

Start evacuating with the Evacuation of the Elderly and Vulnerable notice

Alert Level 4

Start evacuating with the General Evacuation Order

Notes

2 General information on evacuating and taking refuge

1 Five ways to prepare in your daily life

Make it a part of your everyday life to prepare for emergencies and evacuation.

- 1 Reconfirm your evacuation center and your route to get there.



- 2 Prepare household reserves and emergency items you will need to take with you.



- 3 Pay attention to weather and disaster information.



- 4 Consider the people who may need help to evacuate, such as elderly people living alone.



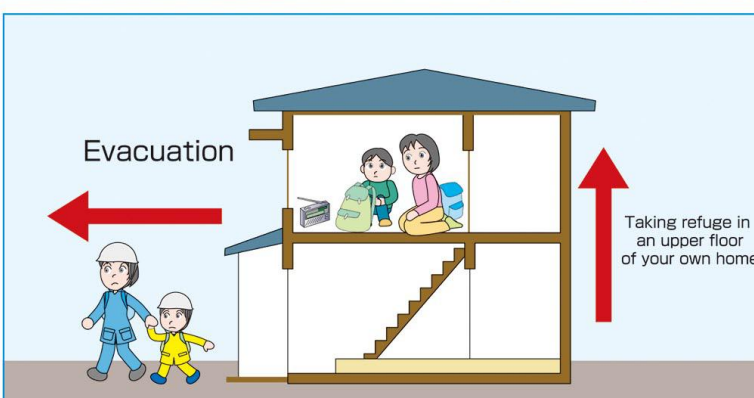
- 5 Prepare for heavy rains and typhoons by inspecting and equipping your house and its surroundings.



2 Choosing where to evacuate to or take refuge

Depending on the situation, you should consider the best option for you, whether you **evacuate** to an evacuation center, the safe home of a friend or relative or a hotel, or you **take refuge** on the 2nd floor or higher of your **own home**. The important thing is to make sure you do something.

Evacuation vs. taking refuge in your own home



Evacuation

Evacuate to a safe place before flooding occurs.

Taking refuge in your own home

If you live outside areas at risk of houses collapsing and your building has floors higher than the expected flood depth, you can take refuge in the upper floors of your building.

As a basic rule, you should evacuate if you live in an "area at risk of house collapse and other damage" or a "landslide (special) warning area."

3 Things to keep in mind when evacuating

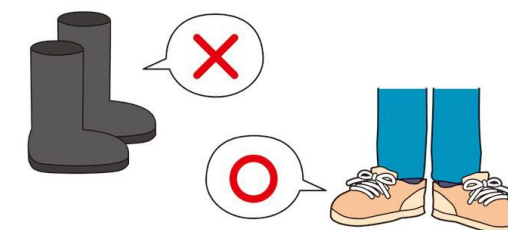
● Evacuate in groups

When evacuating, wear comfortable clothes and evacuate in groups of two or more.



● Wear comfortable shoes

It's hard to walk in rubber boots, so wear well broken-in shoes with hard soles.



● Watch your feet

When evacuating during floods, it can be hard to see your own feet, so take care as you walk. Be especially careful of underwater ditches and water channels.



● Do not evacuate by car

Cars become immobile when flooded. If the flood depth exceeds 30 cm, traveling by car becomes difficult. Evacuate by foot whenever possible.



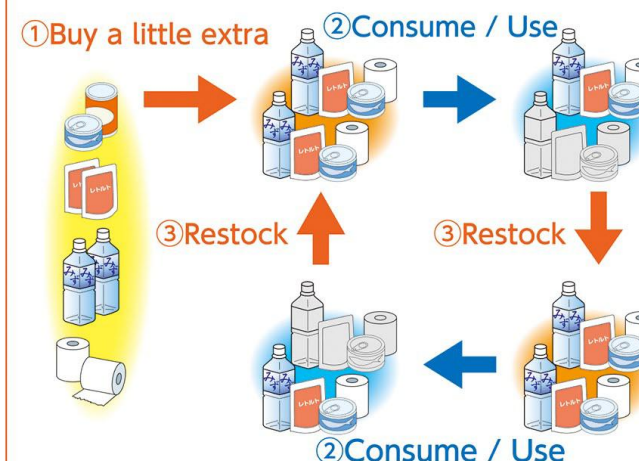
4 Advance preparations

Prepare supplies of food and daily necessities in case of a disaster. Learn how and what to stockpile.

Point!

■ The rolling stock method

If you use this cycle, you can store food and other necessities even if they have short shelf lives.



■ Keep reserves of portable toilets

During disasters, it is very likely you will not have access to a working toilet. Prepare by keeping reserves of portable and simple toilets.

Portable Toilet



A bag-style toilet to be used together with western-style or simple toilets. They're easy to use, and can be thrown away with the garbage.

Simple Toilet



A small toilet with a seat that can be used when you have no access to normal toilets. Needs to be stored together with a portable toilet.

5 Advance Preparations [Checklist]



Preparations for taking refuge at home

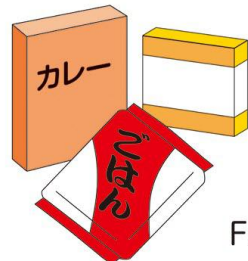
Check the boxes
as you
go along!

Check the supplies you have at home

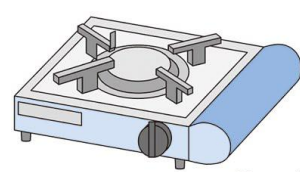
Assume that toilets, baths, refrigerators and other appliances will become unusable during a flood, and prepare accordingly.



Portable toilet



Food



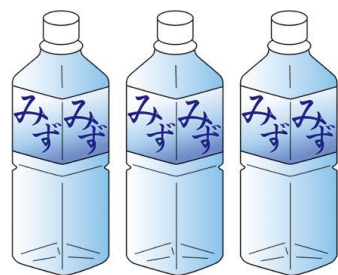
Cooking stove



GAS

Food supplies

- ☐ Drinking water
- ☐ Food (cooked and packaged rice, canned food, etc.)
- ☐ Food that can be eaten uncooked (cheese, ham, etc.)
- ☐ Seasoning (salt, soy sauce, etc.)
- ☐ Snacks (chocolate, potato chips, etc.)



3L of water per person per day

Daily necessities

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Household water | <input type="checkbox"/> Portable toilet | <input type="checkbox"/> Dietary supplements |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Portable toilet | <input type="checkbox"/> Prescription and non-prescription medications | <input type="checkbox"/> Portable stove and gas cylinder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lighter | <input type="checkbox"/> Tissue paper | <input type="checkbox"/> Other items you need |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Batteries | <input type="checkbox"/> Toilet paper | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Flashlight | <input type="checkbox"/> Moist towelettes | <input type="checkbox"/> Feminine hygiene products |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Latex gloves | <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic wrap for food | <input type="checkbox"/> Baby food |

Items you might need depending on your age and sex

❗ You should stock **3L of water per person per day**.

❗ Stock **at least seven days' worth** of supplies.

❗ Store your supplies higher than the expected flood depth, e.g. on the upper floors of your home.

❗ Calculating how many portable toilets to prepare.

⑤ toilet visits per day x ⑦ days x people in the household
= enough toilets for at least toilet visits

Download the checklist from the Yaizu City website.

Yaizu City Flood Hazard Map

Search



Evacuation preparations

Check the boxes
as you
go along!

Check your emergency kit

Pack a bag with the bare minimum of things you would need in a disaster, and keep it ready.



Evacuation bag

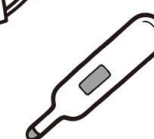
- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drinking water | <input type="checkbox"/> Rain gear | <input type="checkbox"/> Change of clothes | <input type="checkbox"/> First aid kit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food | <input type="checkbox"/> Portable radio | <input type="checkbox"/> Helmet | <input type="checkbox"/> Portable toilets |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Knife | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile phone (+charger / batteries) | <input type="checkbox"/> Work gloves | <input type="checkbox"/> Other items you need |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Can opener | | <input type="checkbox"/> Slippers | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Batteries | <input type="checkbox"/> Tissue paper | <input type="checkbox"/> Trash bags | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Flashlight | <input type="checkbox"/> Disposable heating pads | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Writing utensils | <input type="checkbox"/> Candles | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Towels | <input type="checkbox"/> Lighter | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prescription and non-prescription medications | <input type="checkbox"/> Portable battery | | |

Valuables

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bank book | <input type="checkbox"/> Cash |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health insurance card | <input type="checkbox"/> Personal seal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Identification documents | |

Necessities for preventing and treating infection

- ☐ Mask
- ☐ Thermometer
- ☐ Alcoholic disinfectant
- ☐ Antimicrobial spray
- ☐ Moist towelettes
- ☐ Disposable gloves



❗ Keep your emergency kit within **easy reach**.

3 How to Get Information

1 Alert Levels and Evacuation Actions

There are five flood alert levels, and you should refer to them **to determine when to evacuate**. **Make sure your entire household evacuates by the time "Alert Level 4: General Evacuation Order" has been issued.**

High ↑ Danger ↓ Low	Alert Level	Evacuation Information	Actions to Take
	5	Emergency Safety Measures (issued by the city)	Life-threatening. Seek safety immediately! There is an extremely high chance that disaster has already struck. Seek safety immediately.
	<Evacuate by Alert Level 4!> Make sure to evacuate when Alert Level 3 and Alert Level 4 are issued. Do not wait for Alert Level 5!		
	4	General Evacuation Order (issued by the city)	Evacuate immediately. All people in areas that are expected to be affected by the disaster should evacuate to a safe place. If there is a safe place at home, you can go home and take refuge.
	3	Evacuation of the Elderly and Vulnerable (issued by the city)	The elderly and vulnerable should evacuate immediately. People in areas that are expected to be affected by the disaster who require additional time to evacuate (e.g., the elderly, disabled persons, infants, etc.) should begin evacuating promptly, along with their caregivers.
	2	Heavy Rain and Flood Advisories (published by JMA)	Check your evacuation plan. Reconfirm your evacuation center and the route to get there, as well as the things you will take with you.
	1	Early Warning (published by JMA)	Mentally prepare yourself for a disaster. Keep checking weather updates.

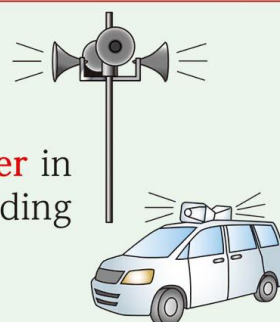
Flood and evacuation information announcements

- Having taken local conditions into consideration, the city will make evacuation information announcements on river water levels, weather forecasts, etc.
- See P. 17 "Getting weather and evacuation information" for information on how to get evacuation information.

[Calls to evacuate]

If an Alert Level 4 General Evacuation Order is issued because of a flood

Alert Level 4 Begin evacuation
We have issued an **Alert Level 4 General Evacuation Order** in the parts of Area XX that are expected to experience flooding due to the increased risk of River XX overflowing.
Evacuate immediately.



River water levels, upon which evacuation information announcements are based.

The national and prefectural governments have installed water level gauges in the major rivers flowing through the city, and the latest readings*1 are available on the internet. At major observation stations, certain water levels have been established to guide evacuation decisions. The following figure shows the relationship between the water level and the evacuation information issued.

*1: See P. 19 SIPOS Radar







Flood-fighting preparation water level	Flood alert water level	Evacuation water level	Flood risk water level
The flood-fighting corps begins preparing for flood control actions.	The flood-fighting corps commences operations.	[Alert Level 3] Evacuation orders are issued for the elderly and other vulnerable people.	[Alert Level 4] General evacuation orders are issued.

Rivers	Oigawa River	Setogawa River	Asahina River	Hanashi River	Tochiyama River	Koya River	Otsuya River
Water level station	Hosojima (Shimada City)	Kachikusa Bridge (Fujieda City)	Irie Bridge (Fujieda City)	Yokouchi Bridge (Fujieda City)	Yawata Bridge (Fujieda City)	Shindo Bridge	Isshiki Tochiyama Bridge (Shimada City)
Flood risk water level	3.30	2.60	—	3.40	3.96	2.92	1.90
Evacuation water level	2.70	2.25	—	2.80	3.40	2.40	1.70
Flood alert water level	1.70	2.00	2.70	2.50	3.00	2.10	1.50
Flood-fighting preparation water level	1.30	1.50	2.10	1.80	2.70	1.30	1.10
Normal water level							

Units: m

The intensity and characteristics of rain

When the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) refers to "strong" or "intense" rain, this is what they mean.

Rainfall per hour (mm)	Rain intensity (forecast terminology)	How it feels	The impact on people	The scene outside
10 ~ 20	Somewhat strong rain	Raining heavily	Rain splashes up from the ground and gets your feet wet. 	There are rain puddles everywhere. 
20 ~ 30	Strong rain	Soaking wet	You get wet even if you use an umbrella. 	The road becomes like a river. 
30 ~ 50	Intense rain	It feels as if buckets of water are being emptied on you	The umbrella becomes completely useless. 	The entire area becomes white due to foam, and it becomes difficult to see. 
50 ~ 80	Very intense rain	Raining like a waterfall (roaring rain that doesn't stop)		
80 ~	Severely intense rain	There's so much pressure it's hard to breathe. You get fearful.		

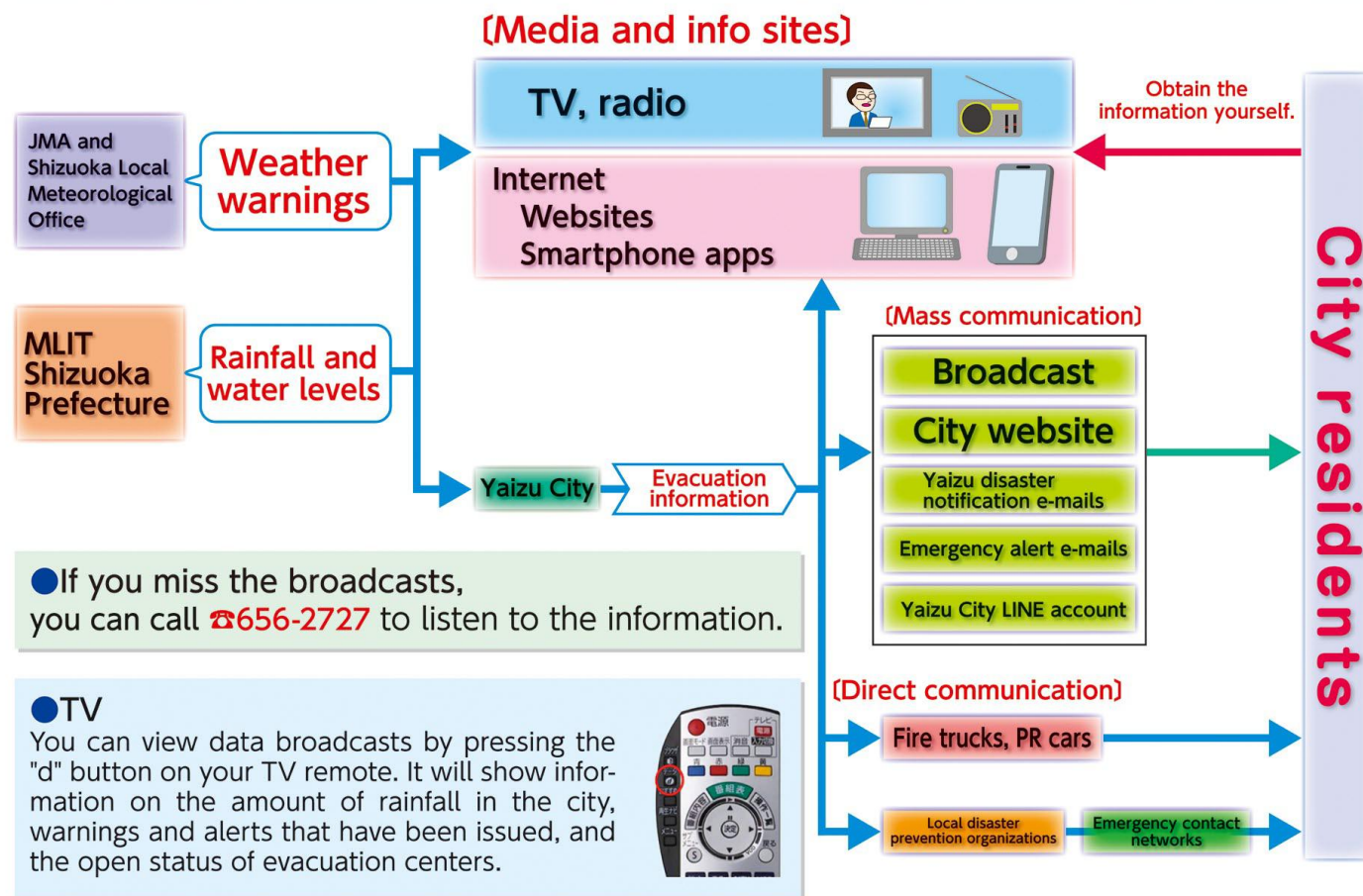
Quoted from the website of the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA)

2 Getting weather and evacuation information

When it looks like a disaster is about to occur, it is important to get the **latest information**. Reconfirm in advance how you will gather information.

Communication channels

Disaster information such as weather reports and evacuation information is disseminated by various organizations via the following routes.



Get information via e-mail and LINE

Yaizu disaster notification e-mails (pre-registration required)

The Yaizu disaster notification e-mail service disseminates disaster information and the content of related broadcasts.

How to register ■ Scan the QR code at the right

■ Send a blank e-mail yaizu-entry@tokyoanpi.sbs-infosys.com



Disaster notification e-mail

Yaizu City official LINE account (must be added as friends on LINE)

- Emergency information (disasters, disaster prevention, etc.)
- Information necessary for daily life

In addition to the emergency information that will always be sent out, you can select the types of information you want to receive.



Useful features in the Shizuoka Prefecture Disaster Prevention App

- Emergency notifications
- Local disaster information
- Disaster learning materials

This app has many features that can be useful in disasters, such as notifications on various types of information and disaster prevention information that you can use in normal times.

<https://www.pref.shizuoka.jp/bousai/application.html>



Get information on the internet

Information you can check on the Yaizu City website during an emergency

- Emergency information *During typhoons, earthquakes and other disasters, emergency information will be posted on the upper part of the city website.

<https://www.city.yaizu.lg.jp/>

Yaizu City

Search



Information available from the JMA website

- Weather reports and advisories
- Tide levels
- The danger of landslides and floods occurring

<http://www.jma.go.jp>



JMA

Search

Information available from the Shizuoka Prefecture landslide warning system

- Sediment disaster info map
- Sediment disaster warning information
- Sediment disaster 110, etc.

<https://www.pref.shizuoka.jp/kensetsu/ke-350/keikai/>

Shizuoka Sediment disaster landslide warning system

Search



Yaizu City Flood Control Monitoring System

A useful website where you can see information on the city's rivers

Flood control monitoring system screenshot



Live cam



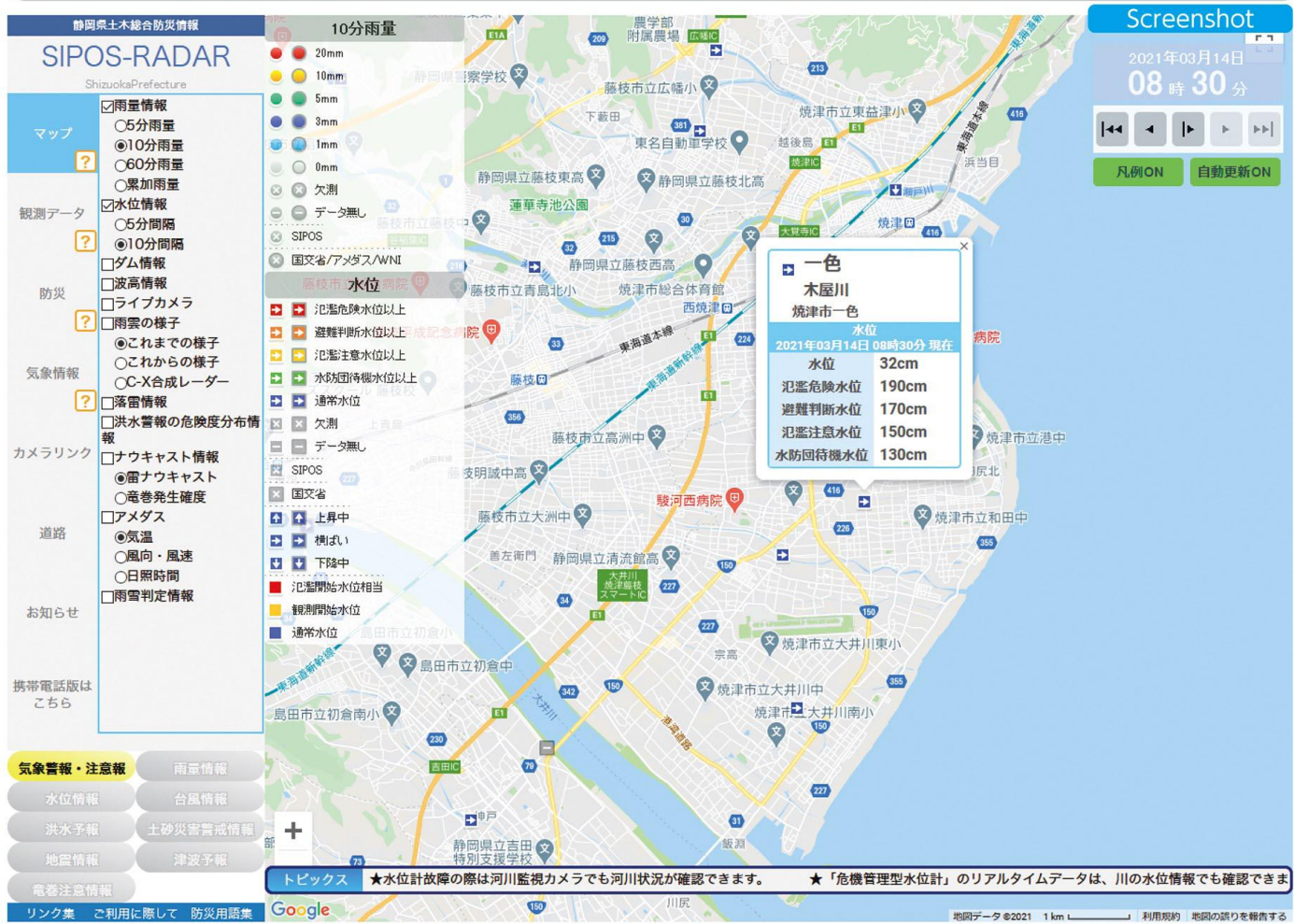
External websites

- Weather information (external websites)
- Weather warnings
- The movement of rain clouds (rain forecasts up to one hour in advance)
- Upcoming changes to the rain (rain forecasts up to 15 hours in advance)
- GPV weather information (rain and the movement of rain clouds forecasted up to 10 days in advance)
- River disaster prevention information
- SIPOS-RADAR (Shizuoka Prefecture)
- River water level information

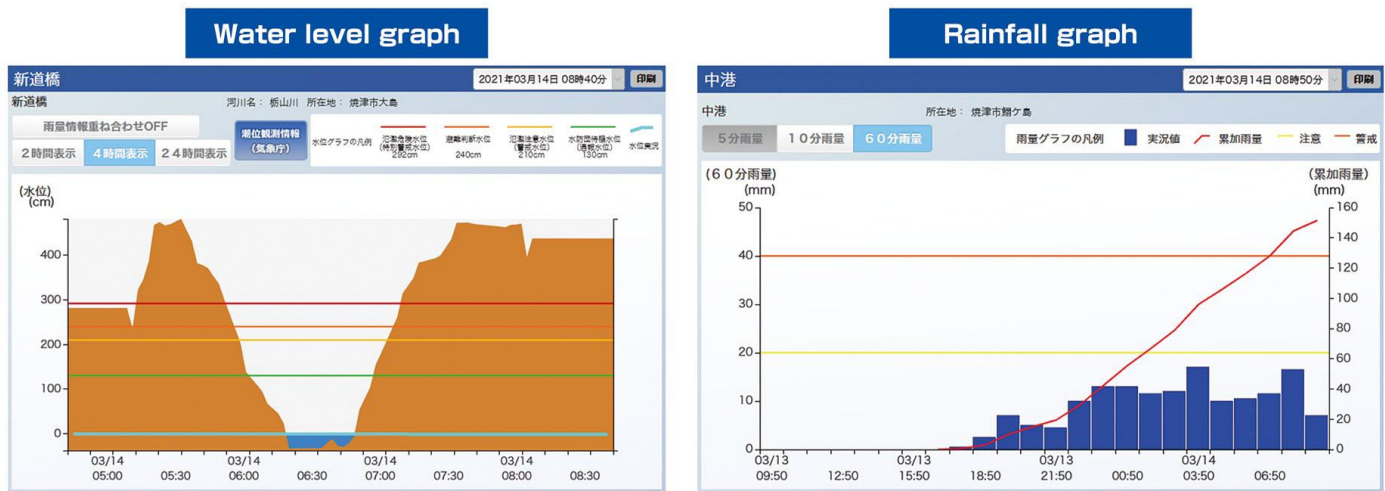
You can follow the present status of rivers and the coast from the live camera. External websites providing weather information have also been gathered.

Shizuoka Prefecture SIPOS Radar

SIPOS-RADAR provides the latest information on river water levels and rainfall.
It is Shizuoka Prefecture's civil engineering comprehensive disaster prevention information site, where you can get information on disasters and the weather.



If you want to know the water level of a river or amount of rainfall at an observation station, you can click on it and get the current measurements and see any recent changes.



The main observation stations show the "flood risk water level" and "evacuation water level" that serve as markers for making evacuation decisions. (See P. 16 for details.) Pay attention to the changes in water level and use the information for your evacuation actions.

SIPOS radar

Search

http://sipos.pref.shizuoka.jp/

4 Advance Preparation and Knowledge

1 Evacuation centers

The city will open evacuation centers for wind and flood disasters, starting with community halls and gymnasiums of elementary and junior high schools. (Depending on the situation, school buildings may also be used.)

- You can check the status of evacuation centers from the Yaizu disaster notification e-mails and the city website.
- To check the status of other evacuation facilities managed by each community (e.g., town halls), check with the local disaster prevention organizations.

Designated Evacuation Centers (northern part of the Flood Hazard Map)

No	Facility Name	Address	Tel	Index	Refuge floor	No	Facility Name	Address	Tel	Index	Refuge floor
1	Niku Community Disaster Prevention Center	Honmachi 5-9-1	628-3359	H-5	2F	21	Wada Elementary School	Tajiri 541	624-4507	L-5	1F
2	Sanku Community Disaster Prevention Center	Honmachi 2-13-18	628-5236	H-6	2F	22	Kuroishi Elementary School	Ozumi 1246	629-4855	J-3	2F
3	Yonku Community Disaster Prevention Center	Yaizu 6-10-17	628-2445	H-5	2F	23	Yaizu Junior High School	Yaizu 2-10-28	628-7255	H-5	2F
4	No. 5 Community Disaster Prevention Center	Ekikita 5-1-24	627-8401	F-5	2F	24	Omura Junior High School	Omura 3-25-1	628-3851	G-4	2F
5	Kogawashinchi Community Disaster Prevention Center	Kogawa Shinmachi 1-11-2	627-0684	H-5	2F	25	Kogawa Junior High School	Higashi Kogawa 4-21-1	628-3777	I-5	2F
6	Hamatome Community Disaster Prevention Center	Hamatome 3-1-45	627-7283	F-6	2F	26	Minato Junior High School	Tajiri Kita 584	624-6010	K-6	2F
7	Araya Community Disaster Prevention Center	Honmachi 1-3-28	626-0487	G-5	1F	27	Toyoda Junior High School	Kohiji 301-2	627-1166	G-3	2F
8	Ishizu Community Disaster Prevention Center	Ishizu 1233-1	623-5586	J-5	1 F	28	Higashimashizu Junior High School	Nakazato 416	628-4428	E-5	2F
9	Sakamoto Community Disaster Prevention Center	Sakamoto 971-5	626-0023	D-4	1 F	29	Otomi Junior High School	Nakane 1-1	624-4329	K-3	1F
10	Kogawa No.13 Community Disaster Prevention Center	Kogawa 3118	623-7035	I-5	2F	30	Wada Junior High School	Tajiri 1984	624-4339	L-5	1F
11	Omura Community Center	Daikakuji 3-5-5	629-3351	G-3	2F	31	Yaizu Fisheries High School	Yaizu 5-5-2	628-6148	H-5	2F
12	Yaizu Cultural Center	Sangamyo 1550	627-3111	H-4	1F	32	Yaizu Chuo High School *1	Kohiji 157-1	628-6000	G-2	—
13	Minato Elementary School	Ishizu Minatomachi 40-2	624-0210	K-6	2F	33	Yaizu Community Center	Honmachi 5-6-1	626-0888	H-5	3F
14	Yaizu Higashi Elementary School	Sakaemachi 5-14-1	628-6348	G-5	2F	34	Kogawa Community Center	Kogawa 2724-1	624-8191	J-5	2F
15	Yaizu Nishi Elementary School	Shiotsu 117-1	628-3064	H-4	2F	35	Wada Community Center	Tajiri 1992-2	623-1570	L-5	1F
16	Yaizu Minami Elementary School	Yaizu 5-5-1	628-2321	H-5	2F	36	Minato Community Center	Ishizu Minatomachi 40-1	624-8855	K-6	1F
17	Kogawa Elementary School	Kogawa 2525	624-3097	J-5	2F	37	Higashimashizu Community Center	Ishiwakikami 65	628-2607	E-5	2F
18	Toyoda Elementary School	Gokahorinouchi 2	628-3201	H-2	2F	38	Toyoda Community Center	Koyashiki 258-1	627-7310	H-2	2F
19	Higashimashizu Elementary School	Ishiwakikami 65	628-4427	E-5	2F	39	Otomi Community Center	Nakane Shinden 93-1	624-4302	K-3	1F
20	Otomi Elementary School	Nakane Shinden 637	624-4316	L-3	1F						

Designated Evacuation Centers (southern part of the Flood Hazard Map)

No	Facility Name	Address	Tel	Index	Refuge floor	No	Facility Name	Address	Tel	Index	Refuge floor
1	Riemon Chiku Community Disaster Prevention Center	Riemon 2559-2	—	F-7	2F	13	Wada Junior High School	Tajiri 1984	624-4339	B-9	1F
2	Yoshinaga Chiku Community Disaster Prevention Center	Yoshinaga 1933-1	—	F-8	1F	14	Oigawa Junior High School	Shimodome 191	622-0038	E-5	2F
3	Takashinden Chiku Community Disaster Prevention Center	Takashinden 1853-1	—	E-8	1F	15	Seiryukan High School	Kamishinden 292-1	622-3411	B-5	1F
4	Takashinden Higashi Chiku Community Disaster Prevention Center	Takashinden 2172-2	—	E-8	2F	16	Ojima Gymnasium	Ojima 738	—	B-6	*2
5	Fujimori Chiku Community Disaster Prevention Center	Fujimori 2025	—	D-9	1F	17	Wada Community Center	Tajiri 1992-2	623-1570	B-9	1F
6	Shimokosugi Chiku Community Disaster Prevention Center	Shimokosugi 537	—	C-9	2F	18	Oigawa Community Center	Munadaka 900	622-3111	D-6	2F
7	Oigawako Community Disaster Prevention Center	Habuchi 2160	622-1337	G-7	3F	19	Discovery Park Yaizu	Tajiri 2968-1	625-0800	B-10	1F
8	Otomi Elementary School	Nakane Shinden 637	624-4316	A-7	1F						
9	Wada Elementary School	Tajiri 541	624-4507	A-9	1F						
10	Oigawa Nishi Elementary School	Kamiizumi 1688-1	622-0049	C-4	1F						
11	Oigawa Higashi Elementary School	Munadaka 428	622-0010	D-6	2F						
12	Oigawa Minami Elementary School	Yoshinaga 490	622-0104	E-7	2F						

* "Refuge floor" refers to the floor of a building that is higher than the expected flood depth.
* Some of the facilities are shown in both the northern and southern parts of the Flood Hazard Map. The numbers of those facilities differ on the northern and southern parts.
*1: An emergency center to be used by people who cannot return home.
*2: Depending on the flooding situation, it might not be possible to use this facility.

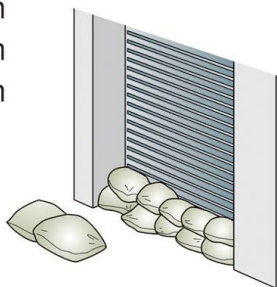
2 Flood prevention measures you can take at home

Simple flood prevention methods

You can implement your own flood prevention methods at home by using sandbags, watertight sheets and simple waterbags.

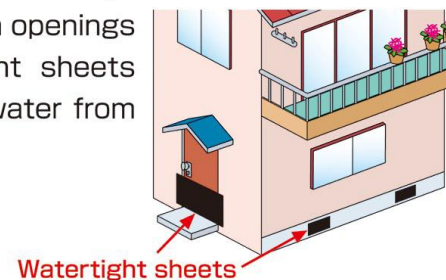
Sandbags

Prepare sandbags in advance and use them to stop floodwater from coming in.



Watertight sheets

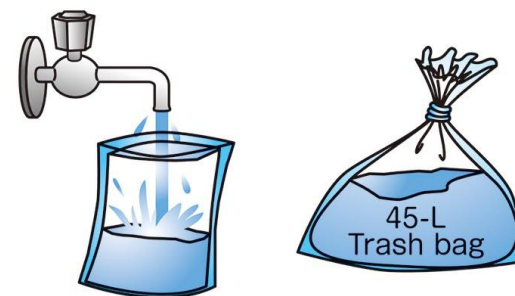
You can seal doorways and ventilation openings with watertight sheets to stop floodwater from coming in.



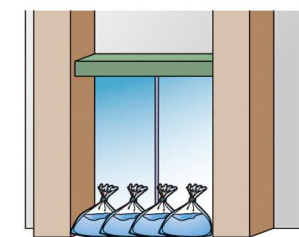
Simple waterbags

How to make simple waterbags

Take two 45-L trash bags and double-bag them. Fill the inner bag around halfway with water, and tie both the inner and outer bags with string. (Make sure you can still carry them.)



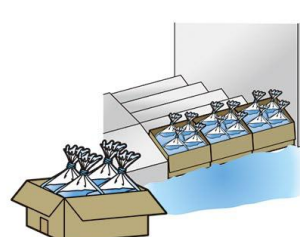
How to use simple waterbags



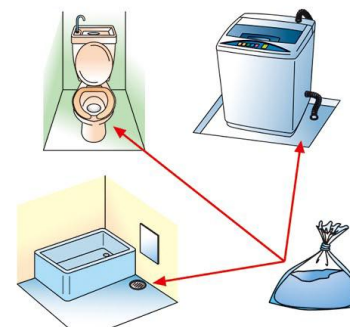
Line them up together with no gaps as a barrier to floodwater.



Use them together with long planks.



They're easier to carry if you put them in cardboard boxes.



Use them to block drains and prevent sewage water from coming back up.

Sandbag stations

Yaizu City has prepared sandbag stations, where sandbags are stored ready-to-use in case of typhoons and heavy rains. You can find the sandbag stations on the Flood Hazard Map and Yaizu City Flood Control Monitoring System (see P. 18).

Notes of caution

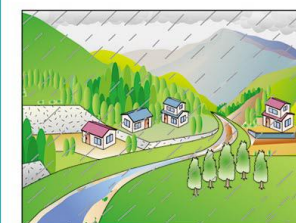
- Each household can take up to 20 sandbags.
- The sandbags may only be taken for flood control purposes.
- After use, do not return the sandbags. Keep and store them at your own household.
- If there is a shortage of sandbags, please contact the city Rivers Division.



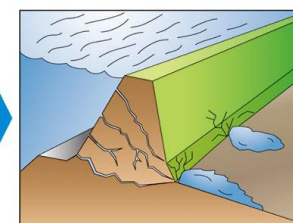
3 How flooding happens

The mechanism of external water inundation (flooding)

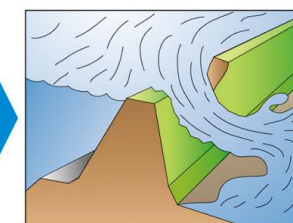
When a river overflows or collapses its embankments due to heavy rains, the water flows out with great force. This is called "external water inundation."



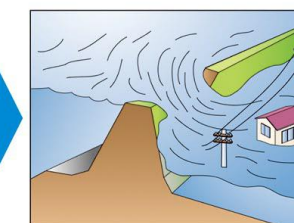
The amount of water increases due to heavy rain, and the water volume starts to rise.



If the water fills up all the way to the top of the embankment, the water pressure places stress on the embankment.



If the water increases and the embankment becomes unable to withstand the pressure, parts of the embankment begin to collapse.



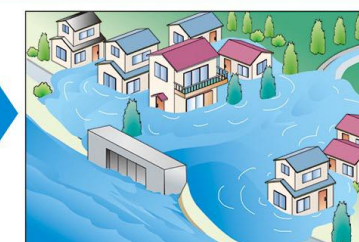
The collapsed parts expand suddenly, and water flows out with great force.

The mechanism of inland water inundation

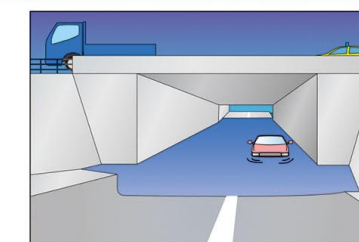
When the water level of a river rises due to heavy rainfall, it becomes impossible to drain the rainwater that has fallen in urban areas into rivers, resulting in the overflow of water. This is called "inland water inundation."



Rain that falls in urban areas is drained into rivers via water channels.

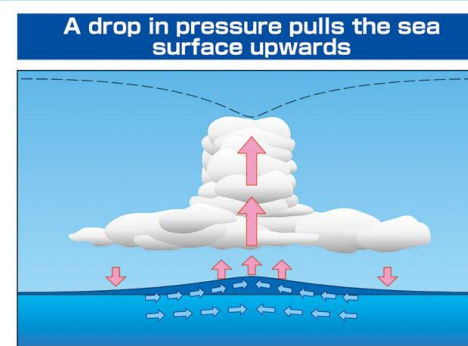


During heavy rains, the water level in the rivers rises, and draining the rainwater becomes difficult, causing the water channels to overflow.

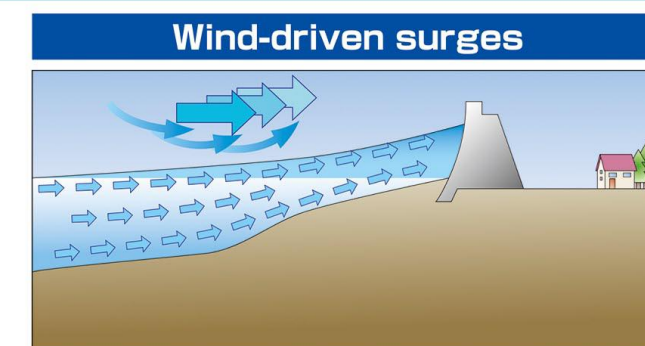


Rainwater collects in areas where the roads are low, such as underneath road and rail overpasses, inundating them.

The mechanism of storm surges



At the center of a typhoon or cyclone, the air pressure is lower than that of the surrounding area, so the air near the center pulls up the sea level, causing it to rise.



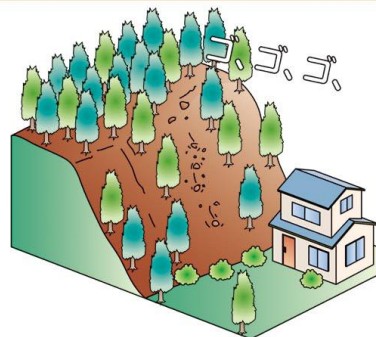
When the strong typhoon winds blow from offshore toward the coast, the sea level near the coast rises. The shallower the water, the stronger the effect, and the likelier it is for a storm surge to develop.

4 Basic knowledge of landslides

Types of landslides

Landslides are natural disasters triggered by heavy rains or earthquakes that cause mountains and cliffs to collapse. Soil and stones mixed with water can also flow from rivers, causing damage to houses and fields. The main types of disasters are **cliff collapses (steep slope collapse)**, **mudslides**, and **landslides**.

Cliff collapses (steep slope collapses)

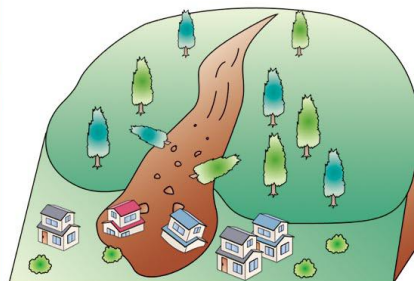


The collapse of steep slopes.

Warning signs

- Cracks in the cliff become visible.
- Water starts gushing forth from the cliff.
- Pebbles start to fall from the cliff.

Mudslides

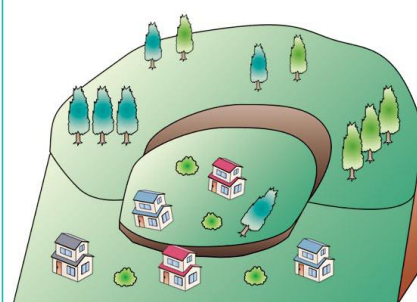


Soil and stones from the mountain mix with water and come rushing down at great speed.

Warning signs

- The mountain rumbles.
- Rivers suddenly become murky, and driftwood comes down.
- The river's water level goes down, even if it keeps on raining.

Landslides



A surface with a relatively gentle slope slides down all at once over a large area.

Warning signs

- The water in mountain streams and wells becomes murky.
- Cracks appear in the ground.
- Water sprays out from the slope.

Landslide warning areas

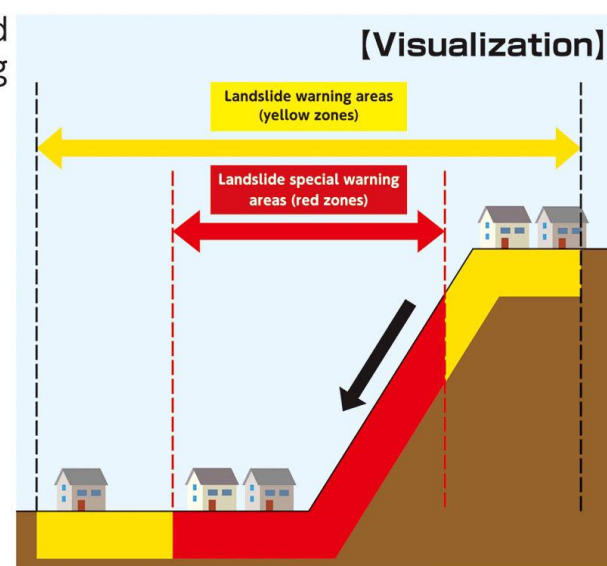
There are two types of areas where you should be watchful of landslides: "landslide warning areas" and "landslide special warning areas."

Landslide warning areas (yellow zones)

Areas at risk of receiving damage from collapsing soil and sand. (Shown in yellow borders on the map.)

Landslide special warning areas (red zones)

Areas where there is a risk that collapsing soil and sand can cause damage to buildings and considerable harm to life and limb of residents. (Shown in red borders on the map.)



You can also check the landslide (special) warning areas on the Yaizu City Landslide Hazard Map.

Yaizu City Landslide Hazard Map

Search



5 Flood navigator

Try simulating a flood

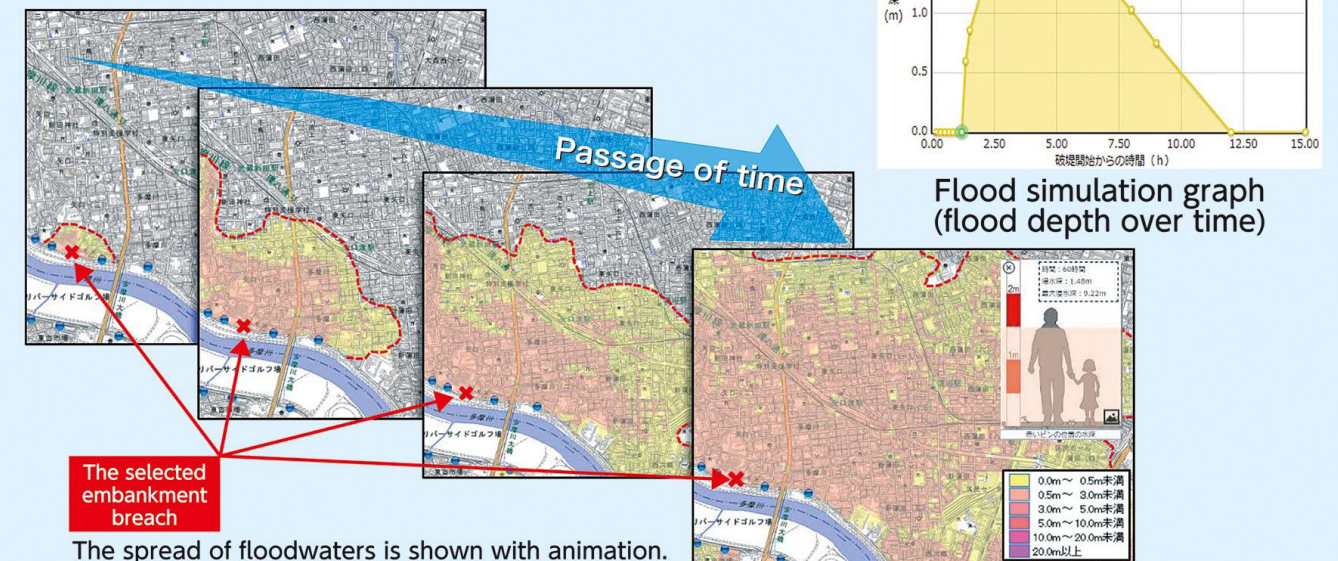
~Things you can learn from the flood navigator~

You can check detailed information about expected flooding.

[Available for: Oigawa River, Setogawa River, Asahina River, Hanashi River, Tochiyama River, Koya River]

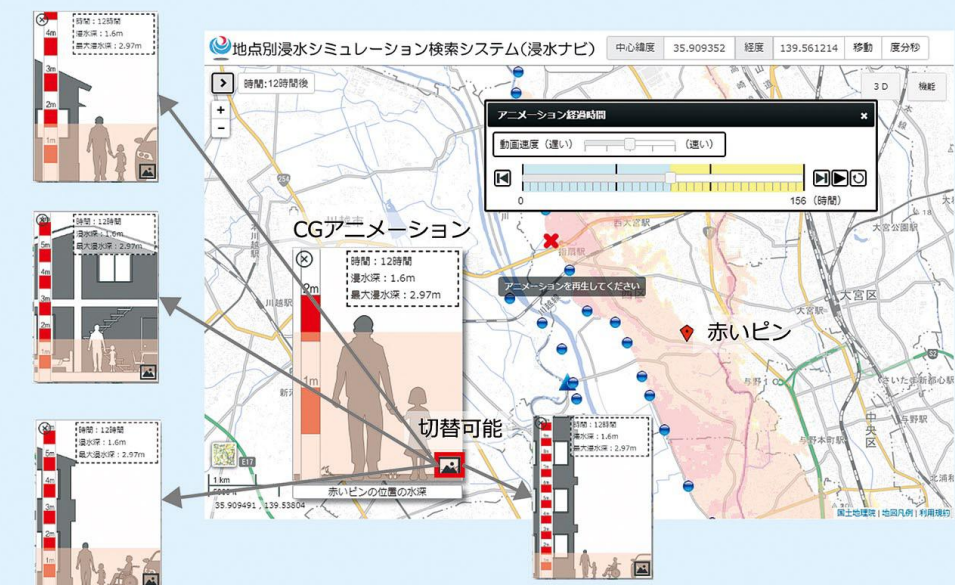
You can see how the extent and depth of flooding change when a flood happens

By choosing the expected location of an embankment breach, you can see how the floodwaters would spread. The graph shows the depth of floodwaters over time in the location you want to check.



CG animation shows you how deep the floodwaters could become

By switching between backgrounds with different scales (five legends), you can use CG animation to see the changes in flood depth of a location of your choosing (the point with the red pin).



You can also check when the flood will begin and for how long it will last on the map.

Flood navigator website

Flood navigator

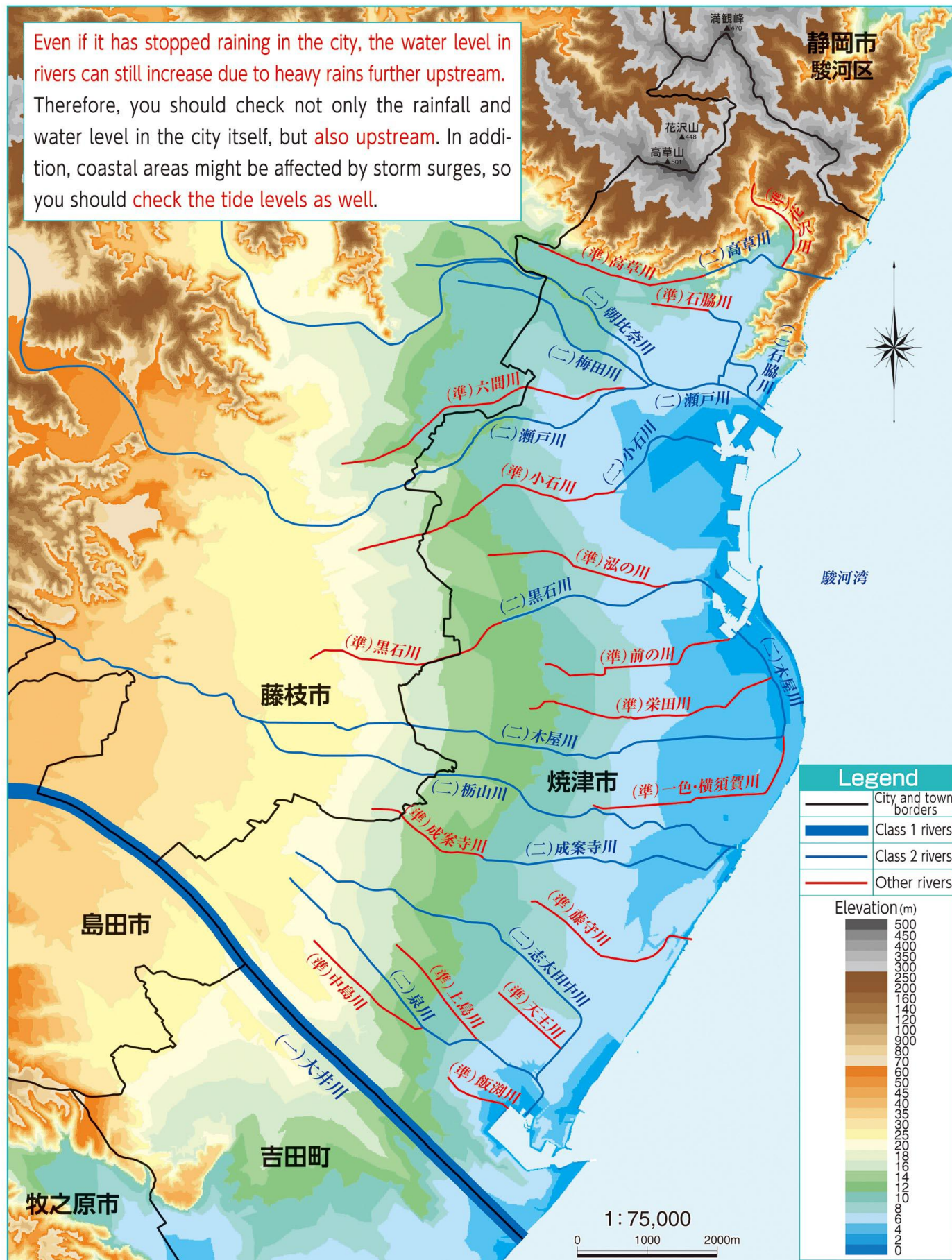
Search

Address: <https://suiboumap.gsi.go.jp/>

Compatible with mobile devices



6 The rivers that flow through the city and their elevations



● Check here for elevation information
GIS map (electronic national map on the web)
(PC and mobile device compatible)

GIS map

Search

Address: <https://maps.gsi.go.jp>



5 Create your own household evacuation plan

What is an evacuation plan?

An evacuation plan is an **action plan** that you **put together in advance** to determine "when to do what" and "when to begin evacuating," based on the evacuation information issued by JMA and the city government. Floods are progressive disasters in which the situation changes from moment to moment based on weather conditions.

In order to protect valuable human life, it is important to make a plan in advance and prepare for disaster, instead of waiting for the disaster to start before taking any action.

Follow the steps below to create your plan.

STEP1. Check the flood predictions in your area. ●Guidebook P.9 - 10

- Open the Yaizu City Flood Hazard Map (separate)
- Follow the Evacuation Action Assessment Flowchart (P. 9) and Evacuation Timing Assessment Flowchart (P. 10) to make your Household Evacuation Action Sheet (P. 10).

STEP2. Check the Alert Level and your evacuation actions ●Guidebook P.15 - 19

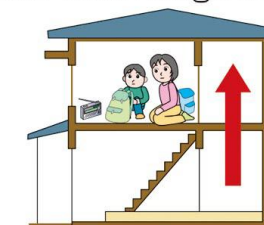
- Reconfirm the evacuation information and actions to take (P. 15)
- "Alert Level 3 Evacuation of the Elderly and Vulnerable" and "Alert Level 4 General Evacuation Order" **Important Evacuation Information**
- Reconfirm how to get weather and evacuation information (P. 17)
- The "d" button on your TV, radio, internet, broadcasts, Yaizu disaster notification e-mails, the city's official LINE account etc.

STEP3. Create your evacuation action plan ●Guidebook P.28

- Use the sample plan on P. 27 as a reference to create your own evacuation action plan.

◆ Consider evacuation or refuge sites appropriate to your situation.

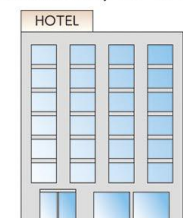
As a basic rule, people who are in areas expected to experience disaster should evacuate, but there's no need for people in safe areas to also go to evacuation centers. If you're in a safe area, you can take refuge in your own home, the home of a friend or relative, or even a hotel.



Own home



Home of friend or relative



Hotel

Local cooperation

- In times of disaster and during evacuation, the everyday connections you make with people in your neighborhood show their strength.
- Ensuring your own safety is important, but having done so, it is also important for people in the community to help each other.
- It is important to get together with local disaster prevention organizations and people in your neighborhood to think about the disaster-related challenges and countermeasures in your community so that you will be able to respond appropriately when the time comes.
- When disaster strikes, the people in your neighborhood will be the ones you can rely on. In order to reduce damage from disaster, it is important to maintain connections to your community.

This evacuation action plan is intended as a guide to show the basic flow of how to respond to wind and flood disasters. Please note that **evacuation information will not necessarily be issued in this sequence.**

This evacuation action plan is intended as a guide to show the basic flow of how to respond to wind and flood disasters. Please note that **evacuation information will not necessarily be issued in this sequence.**