

Kyotanabe City flood damage hazard map

◆ This hazard map is created for the residents to evacuate to safe places in advance when the danger of flooding, sediment disasters and other flood damage is high and to minimize the damage.

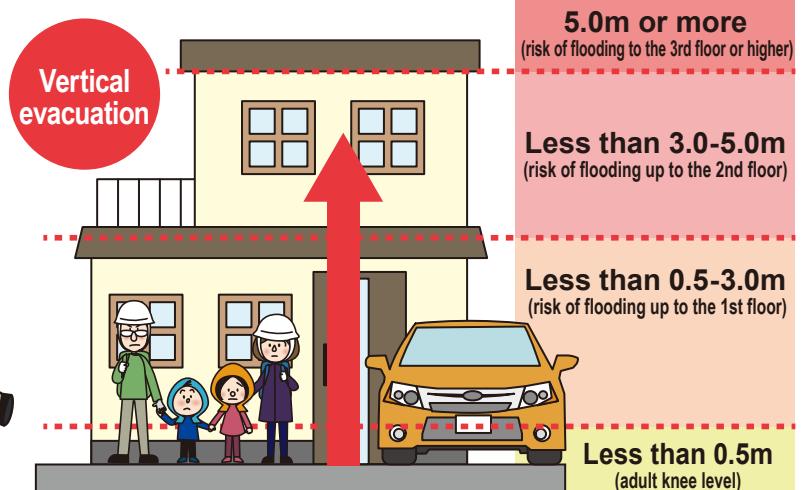
◆ To be prepared for disasters, please utilize this hazard map to discuss and practice with your family and neighbors on a regular basis regarding shelters, how to gather information, and behaviors and preparations you can make.

General evacuation rules

Decide what evacuation measures to take based on the situation you are in

Displacement evacuation and vertical evacuation

- » Evacuations are generally displacement evacuations to shelters, but when it is already dangerous outside, there is also a method called vertical evacuation.
- » However, people who live in **areas which require quick displacement evacuation** may not be able to secure their safety by staying home, so they should displacement evacuate to a shelter or other safe place promptly.



If flooding or sediment disasters occur, it will be dangerous to stay at home. Please evacuate to a shelter.

If danger is urgent and going outside is dangerous, please move upstairs.

● Please confirm on the map on the reverse side whether your house is in an "**areas which require quick displacement evacuation**".

- In areas where houses collapsing etc. is predicted (flood flow)
- In areas where houses collapsing etc. is predicted (riverbank erosion)
- In areas with 3.0m or more inundation
- In areas with sediment disaster special warning

If any of these have checkmarks...
Quick displacement evacuation is required

- In areas with 0.5-3.0m inundation
- In areas with sediment disaster warning

Displacement evacuation as a general rule
Vertical evacuation depending on circumstances

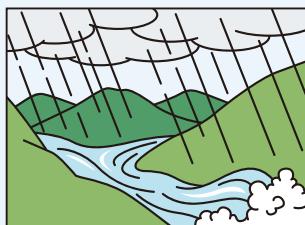
● If the map is too small to see or if you want more information,

- Kyotanabe City website hazard map <http://www.kyotanabe.jp/0000002071.html>
- Kyoto prefecture multi-hazard information provision system <http://multi-hazard-map.pref.kyoto.jp>

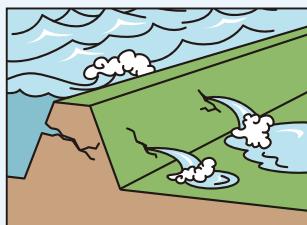
Preparing for flooding

● Flood occurrence mechanisms

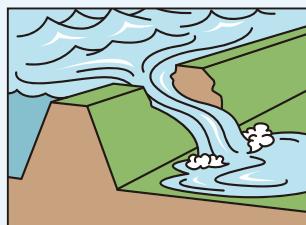
» Floods are caused when river water rises due to heavy rainfall causing levees to break, or when water levels rise above the levees, etc.



Heavy rain increases the water level in the river, and the water volume starts to increase.



When levees reach their capacity, it starts to put water pressure on the levees.



The water rises and the levees become unable to withstand the water pressure, causing part of them to start to collapse.



The collapsed section spreads out all at once and the water flows out forcefully, flowing toward homes, etc.

● Evacuation information

Voluntary shelter opening information

Please pay attention to weather reports and if you anticipate danger go to temporary shelters voluntarily.

Evacuation preparations/ Start of evacuations of people such as the elderly

The elderly, disabled, and people who live in areas which require more time to evacuate or areas at more risk of danger should please start evacuating. Other people should start preparations for evacuation.

Evacuation recommendation

Please start evacuations promptly

Evacuation orders (urgent)

Please evacuate urgently.

● Information on water levels

Water level information	Water level observation post response			Kyotanabe City	Your Action
	Kizu river [Inōka]	Kizu river [Kamo]	Fugenji River [Miyamaki]		
Danger of flooding occurring	Less than 6.5m	Less than 7.6m		Evacuation orders (urgent) issued	
Flood danger water level	(5.1m)※	6.0m	2.0m	Evacuation recommendation issued	
Evacuation order water level	(4.7m)※	5.9m	1.7m	Evacuation preparations/ Start of evacuations of people such as the elderly	
Flood warning water level	3.5m	4.5m	1.2m	Flood control corps dispatched	
Flood control corps standby water level	2.0m	2.5m	0.9m	Flood control corps on standby	
Normal water level	-2.7m	-2.5m	0.2m		

※() is, Although not prescribed water levels, they are listed as water levels which correspond to the flood danger and evacuation order water levels.

Water level information

Flood forecast

Flood occurrence

→ Flood occurrence information

Issued when floods occur

Flood danger water level

→ Flood danger information

Issued when flood danger water level is reached

Evacuation order water level

→ Flood warning information

Issued when the evacuation order water level is reached and expected to rise further

Flood warning water level

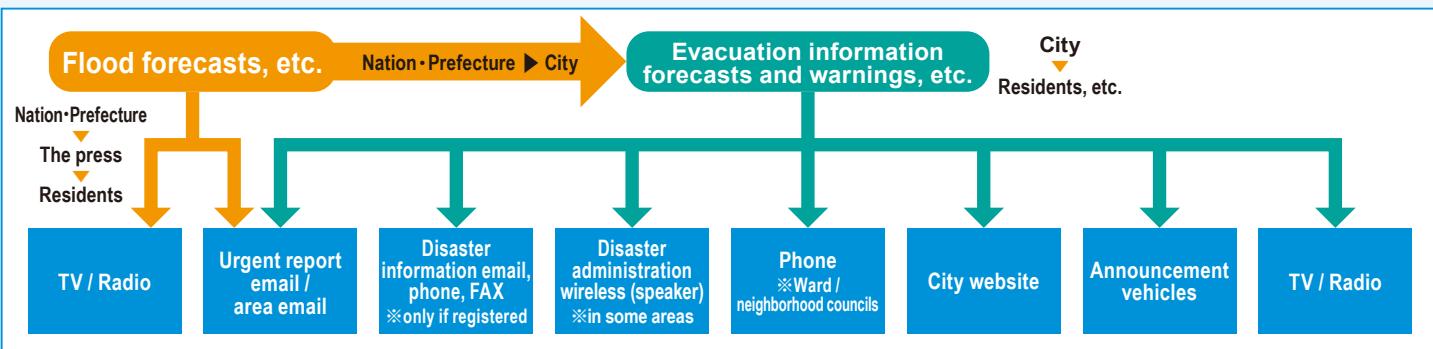
→ Flood caution information

Issued when the flood caution water level is reached and expected to rise further

※ The listed water levels are guidelines for the city to use to determine when to issue evacuation recommendation, etc.

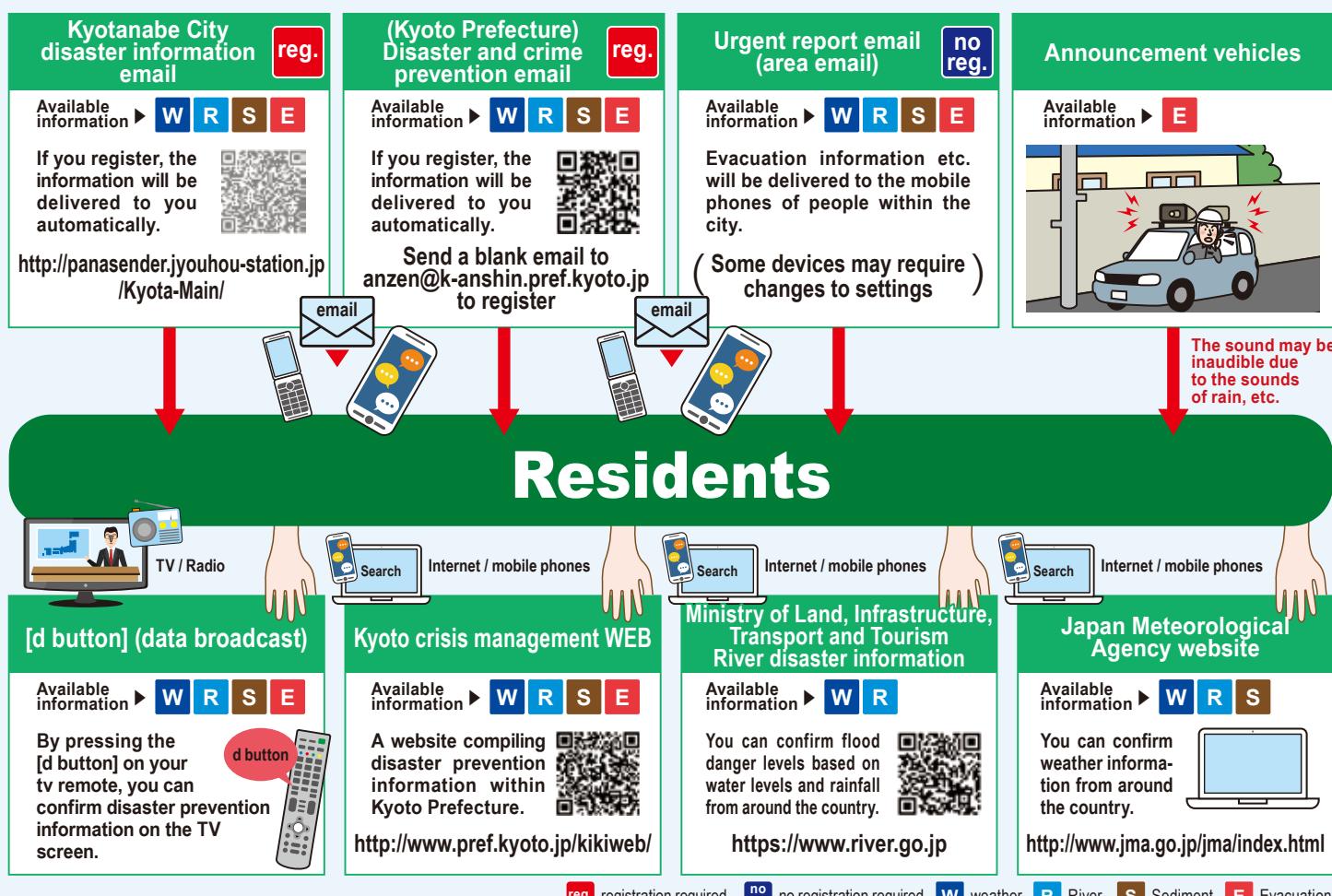
※ Evacuation recommendation may be issued based on the occurrence of other phenomena like "leakage" and "erosion" which can cause dam discharge or levee breaking in addition to river water levels.

● How flood forecasts, evacuation information and other information is transmitted



● Information to obtain when flood damage occurs and how to receive the information

» The available information may differ depending on the source. Please confirm what information is available from each source.



● Sources of information when flood damage occurs

- Kyotanabe City disaster information email (From computers) <http://panasender.jyouhou-station.jp/Kyota-Main/>
- Kyotanabe City disaster information email (From mobile phones) <http://panasender.jyouhou-station.jp/Kyota-Main/mobile/main.html>
- (Kyoto Prefecture) Disaster and crime prevention email zenen@k-anshin.pref.kyoto.jp ※Send a blank email and you can register
- Urgent report email (area email) Evacuation information etc. will be delivered to the mobile phones of people within the city.
- Kyoto crisis management WEB <http://www.pref.kyoto.jp/kikiweb/>
- Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism / River disaster information <https://www.river.go.jp>
- Japan Meteorological Agency website <http://www.jma.go.jp/jma/index.html>

- The shelters only loan the most basic essentials like blankets.
- When evacuating please bring food, water, and other daily necessities yourself.

Checklist of emergency items to bring

- » Starting evacuation preparations after a disaster has occurred will cause you to evacuate too late.
- » You should prepare an emergency items bag containing everything you need so that you can take it immediately when needed.

Water / food	<input type="checkbox"/> Drinking water (1-3 liters per person per day) <input type="checkbox"/> Portable/emergency food (*at least one day's worth of dry bread, canned goods, etc.)
Medical care hygiene	<input type="checkbox"/> First aid supplies <input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary items <input type="checkbox"/> Toiletries <input type="checkbox"/> Masks <input type="checkbox"/> Simple toilet (waste disposal bag/ coagulant agent (enough for 5 times per person per day))
Valuables	<input type="checkbox"/> Cash <input type="checkbox"/> personal seal(hanko) <input type="checkbox"/> Health insurance card · bank book (copies acceptable)
Safety measures	<input type="checkbox"/> Helmets · disaster hoods <input type="checkbox"/> Thick-soled footwear <input type="checkbox"/> Working gloves · mittens
Tools	<input type="checkbox"/> Portable radio <input type="checkbox"/> Flashlight <input type="checkbox"/> Spare batteries <input type="checkbox"/> Clocks <input type="checkbox"/> Hand warmers <input type="checkbox"/> Ropes <input type="checkbox"/> Lighters · matches <input type="checkbox"/> Can openers <input type="checkbox"/> Bottle openers <input type="checkbox"/> Knives <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic wrap <input type="checkbox"/> Newspapers <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic sheets <input type="checkbox"/> Writing implements <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile phones/chargers
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Coats (protection against cold) <input type="checkbox"/> Underwear · socks <input type="checkbox"/> Portable raincoats
Daily supplies	<input type="checkbox"/> Wet wipes <input type="checkbox"/> Tissues <input type="checkbox"/> Towels <input type="checkbox"/> Trash bags · plastic bags <input type="checkbox"/> Packing tape
Important items (Glasses, dentures, etc.)	



Emergency items stock checklist

- » During disasters you may become unable to use electricity, gas, water, etc. Each household should prepare enough to live for at least 3 days or preferably 10 days at home if possible.
- » Please buy plenty in your daily life and restock while consuming them when they start to expire in order to maintain a stock without effort.

Water / food	<input type="checkbox"/> Drinking water (1-3 liters per person per day) <input type="checkbox"/> Food (instant rice, dried noodles, canned goods, ready-made meal packs and other portable foods)
Medical care hygiene	<input type="checkbox"/> First aid supplies <input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary items <input type="checkbox"/> Toilet paper <input type="checkbox"/> Dry shampoo <input type="checkbox"/> Masks <input type="checkbox"/> Simple toilet (waste disposal bag/ coagulant agent (enough for 5 times per person per day))
Tools	<input type="checkbox"/> Portable radio <input type="checkbox"/> Flashlight <input type="checkbox"/> Spare batteries <input type="checkbox"/> Hand warmers <input type="checkbox"/> Ropes <input type="checkbox"/> Candles <input type="checkbox"/> Lighters · matches <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic wrap · aluminum foil <input type="checkbox"/> Portable stove <input type="checkbox"/> Gas cylinder <input type="checkbox"/> Newspaper <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic sheets <input type="checkbox"/> Tools
Daily supplies	<input type="checkbox"/> Wet wipes <input type="checkbox"/> Tissues <input type="checkbox"/> Towels <input type="checkbox"/> Packing tape <input type="checkbox"/> Simple eating utensils



Disaster prevention notebook for your household

» When should you evacuate?

※Based on what information or circumstances should you evacuate?

» Where should you evacuate?

※Prepare multiple shelter destinations

⟨Shelter①⟩

⟨Shelter②⟩

⟨Shelter③⟩

» Make agreements among the family and neighborhood.

» Check on people you may be worried about during a disaster (neighbors, etc.)

» Write information that might be useful during a disaster freely such as simple evacuation routes and dangerous places.

⟨Space to write freely⟩

Preparing for sediment disasters

● What are sediment disaster warning areas and sediment disaster special warning areas?

» These are areas which Kyoto Prefecture conducts basic surveys on and designates as areas based on the Sediment Disaster Prevention Act.



Sediment disaster special warning areas

Areas where structural damage may occur causing considerable damage to the residents. ※ Extra caution is required in the case of wooden houses.



Sediment disaster warning areas

Areas where considerable damage may occur to the residents.

※ You can find more details on the Kyoto Prefecture website. <http://www.pref.kyoto.jp/dosyashitei/>

● Evacuation in accordance with evacuation information and conditions

» When you are in sediment disaster warning areas or special warning areas and sediment disaster warning information is issued, you must promptly secure your safety.

Voluntary shelter opening information

Please pay attention to weather reports and if you anticipate danger go to temporary shelters voluntarily.

Evacuation preparations/ Start of evacuations of people such as the elderly

The elderly, disabled, and people who live in areas which require more time to evacuate or areas at more risk of danger should please start evacuating. Other people should start preparations for evacuation.

Evacuation recommendation

Please start evacuations promptly

Evacuation orders (urgent)

Please evacuate urgently.

Displacement evacuation

Move to a safe place outside the sediment disaster warning area/sediment disaster special warning area such as a shelter or high ground.



Displacement evacuation

Evacuate to a nearby tall building, etc.

If displacement evacuation is difficult, move to a nearby sturdy building on the 2nd floor or higher, or to the highest floor possible of a tall buildings nearby.



Vertical evacuation

Evacuation to a safe indoor

When a displacement evacuation is more dangerous, move to a room on a higher floor as possible on the opposite side of any slopes.



Indoor evacuation
(opposite side of a sloped surface)

● Types of sediment disasters

» sediment disasters come in the following forms. If you notice any warning signs of these, evacuate to a safe place promptly.

Cliff collapse	Debris flow	Landslides
<ul style="list-style-type: none">This is a phenomenon where a place near a sloped ground surface is loosened by rain water or permeation or an earthquake, etc. and suddenly collapses.Because it collapses in a very short time, many people in houses nearby fail to escape in time, costing lives. <p><Major warning signs></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Cracks appearing in cliffsWater springing from cliffsPebbles falling downRumbling from the groundTrees slanting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This is a phenomenon where hillside and riverbed stones and sediment suddenly flow downward due to long or concentrated downpours.They move at a speed of 20-40km and can crush a home or field in an instant. <p><Major warning signs></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ground or mountain rumblingRiver water suddenly becoming muddy with driftwood in itWater levels dropping in a river despite continuing rainThe sound of standing trees breaking or rocks colliding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This is a phenomenon where part or all of the slope moves down in the direction of the slope due to the influence of underground water and gravity.Because a large volume of soil mass moves, it can cause massive damage. <p><Major warning signs></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Cracks, collapsing or level differences appearing in ground surfaceWater springing from cliffs and slopesWater in wells or mountain streams getting muddiedGround or mountain rumblingTrees slanting

Information useful in evacuation

* The Kyotanabe City announcement area is included in "southern Kyoto Prefecture" in weather forecasts and "Yamashiro Chubu" in advisories and warnings.

● Weather information

Level 2 Advisory

Information when there is a danger of damage due to heavy rain or strong winds

Level 3 Warning

Information when there is a chance of a serious disaster

Level 5 Special Warning

Information when an extraordinary situation where an unprecedented danger is approaching and may already be occurring

Record-breaking deluge in a short period

Information issued to inform regarding an amount of rain rarely recorded that could lead to sediment disasters or inundation

● River water level information

Level 2 Flood warning water level

- Warning regarding water level that could cause river flooding
- Water level used as the standard for when to deploy flood control corps

Level 3 Evacuation order water level

- Water level used as a standard for when to start evacuation preparations and evacuations of the elderly, etc.

Level 4 Flood danger water level

- Water level at which rivers are at risk of flooding
- Water level at which evacuation should be started to ensure safe evacuation

● Sediment disaster information

Level 4 Sediment disaster warning Information

- Information when the risk of sediment disaster is high

● Evacuation information

Voluntary shelter opening information

- Information to inform regarding an approaching typhoon which could cause a disaster and for which temporary shelters have been opened for those who wish to voluntarily evacuate
- Please pay attention to weather reports and if you anticipate danger go to temporary shelters voluntarily.

Level 3 Evacuation preparations / Start of evacuations of people such as the elderly

- An order issued to urge preparations for evacuation when there is danger of bodily injury
- The elderly, disabled, and people who live in areas which require more time to evacuate or areas at more risk of danger should please start evacuating. Other people should start preparations for evacuation.

Level 4 Evacuation recommendation

- An order issued when there is further increased danger of bodily injury
- An order issued a sediment disaster warning is issued
- Please start evacuations promptly

Level 4 Evacuation orders (urgent)

- An order issued when there is an extreme danger of bodily injury
- An order issued when warning signs of a disaster have been observed and danger is imminent
- Please evacuate urgently.

* The levels are indicated in 5 stages of disaster danger (levels 1-5).

* Level 1 is not listed here but indicates a stage of increased awareness toward disasters when heavy rain, etc. is predicted.

* Level 5 is the stage issued when the most prudent measures should be taken to protect human life.

Emergency contact information

For emergencies such as fire, first aid or rescue, **dial 119**

<Government agencies>

Kyotanabe city hall (switchboard)	0774-63-1122	Kansai Electric Power Co., Inc.	0800-777-3081
Kyotanabe water and sewage department	0774-62-0414	Osaka Gas	0120-59-4817
Kyotanabe firefighting headquarters	0774-63-1125	NTT (when telephones fail)	113 with no telephone exchange number
Tanabe police station	0774-63-0110		

<How to use the disaster message hotline "171">

▼ In the case of a telephone (input in accordance with the voice guidance)

- To record a message
"171" > "1" > Other party's telephone number (mobile number) > Record verbal message
- To play back to verbal messages
"171" > "2" > Other party's telephone number (mobile number) > Play back to verbal message

▼ In the case of the Internet

Web 171

search

<https://www.web171.jp>

- You can also access them from the NTT East Corporation or NTT West Corporation official websites.

Knowledge during disasters

① Obtain accurate information and take prompt action



- Confirm the latest weather and disaster information on TV, the internet, etc
- Pay attention to rainfall and inundation conditions and take action quickly if you sense danger.

② Clothing and things to have when evacuation



- Wear clothing that is easy to move around in and sturdy shoes and evacuate on foot.
- Boots and sandals are liable to come off and should be avoided.

③ Avoid moving alone

- Stick together with family and neighbors when moving.
- Everyone should work together to help evacuate the elderly and disabled.



④ Avoid evacuating in cars



- The average car can stop working in about 30cm of inundation.
- If flooding occurs cars can cause traffic jam and prevent the passage of emergency vehicles.

⑤ Preparations for inundation and self-defense measures

<Inspecting and maintaining the area around your home>

- Mud, leaves, and garbage can clog up storm water inlets causing inundation.
- Before rainy seasons or typhoon seasons, check whether the storm water inlets around your home are clogged.
- Things which are liable to be blown by wind should be cleared away in advance.
- Take care to inspect and clean regularly in preparation for typhoons and local downpours.

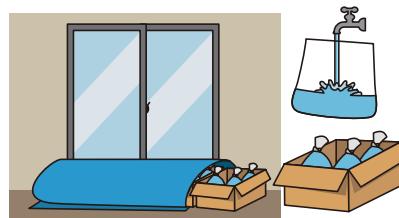


<Inundation prevention measures you can take at home>



- Place sandbags.
(Sandbags can be purchased at hardware stores, etc.)

- If inundation is shallow, you can use the things you have around your home to prevent flood water from leaking in.



Pack water bags made from large plastic bags into a cardboard box, wrap them in a picnic sheet, and line them up to prevent water from seeping through cracks.

Use long board-shaped objects like tables and boards and sandbags to create water sealing boards.