

# Acquire knowledge on evacuation

When a disaster occurs and it becomes dangerous to stay indoors, you must calmly and quickly evacuate. When doing so, always place the protection of those who require particular protection during a disaster, such as children and the elderly, first. Community cooperation is also required, such as checking in on elderly residents living alone.

## Basic concepts when evacuating

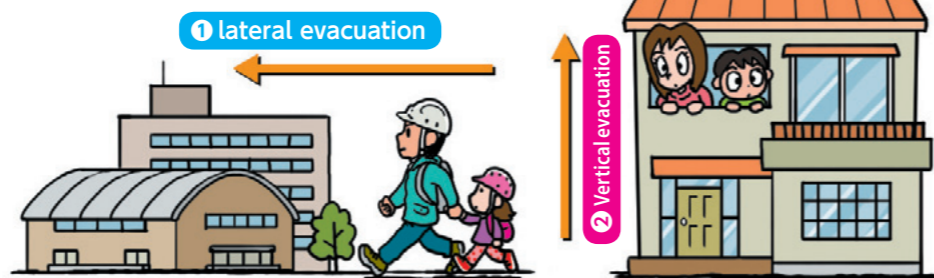
### Decide for yourself if evacuation is necessary

During a disaster, the situation that one is placed in differs for every individual. You must make your own decisions and act in an appropriate manner.



### Take the actions necessary to evacuate and protect your life

Avoid evacuations in dangerous situations if possible and place the securing of safety as the highest priority. If danger is imminent, you need to not merely move to the specified evacuation area **1 lateral evacuation**, but rather to take the actions necessary to protect your own life, which means moving to an area safer than nearby areas or moving to a safer building.



- For example**
- It is difficult to determine dangerous locations along the evacuation route because it is night or it is raining.
  - There is flooding above the knees (over 50cm)
  - Flooding is around 20cm, but the speed of the waterflow is fast.
  - Flooding is around 10cm, but the location of gutters is unknown and there is a risk of tripping or falling.

- 2 Vertical evacuation** Moving to the outside is dangerous. If you determine that there is no danger of the building collapsing due to flooding, evacuate temporarily to the 2nd floor or higher (3rd floor or higher in the event of a tsunami) of the residence or a nearby building and consider waiting to be rescued.

## 3 information items related to evacuation

### 1 Evacuation preparation / Beginning to evacuate the elderly and others

- This is a situation in which it is expected that an evacuation advisory or evacuation order (emergency) will be issued.
- Persons requiring time to evacuate (such as the elderly, disabled persons, infants, etc.) and their helpers will start to evacuate.
- Other people should prepare for evacuation by preparing their survival kits, etc.



### 2 Evacuation advisory

- This is a situation where a disaster is anticipated to cause damage and there is an increased risk of human casualties.
- Promptly evacuate to evacuation areas.
- In the event that going outside would actually increase the danger to your life, evacuate to a nearby safe location or to a safer part of your house.



### 3 Evacuation order (emergency)

- This is a situation where a disaster situation has further deteriorated and there is an extremely increased risk of human casualties.
  - Residents who have not yet evacuated should immediately proceed to evacuation areas with urgency.
  - In the event that going outside would actually increase the danger to your life, evacuate to a nearby safe location or to a safer part of your house.
- See "Take the actions necessary to evacuate and protect your life"



## Evacuating safely

When an evacuation advisory is issued, promptly evacuate. Do not determine on your own that "it's still OK". The point to protecting your life is to always be one step ahead.

### 1 Be prepared in advance

Be sure to regularly check safe routes to the evacuation area.



### 2 Keep belongings to a minimum

Carry belongings on your back and keep both hands free.

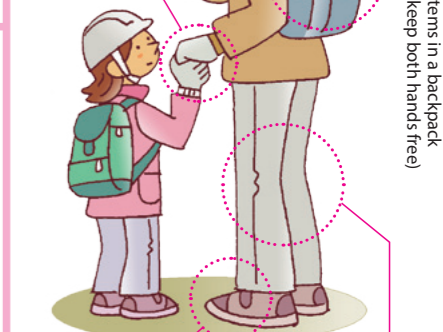


### 3 Dress in clothes that are easy to move in and provide protection

Protect your head with a helmet or disaster prevention hood and wear laced athletic shoes. Bare feet and boots are dangerous.

Wear a helmet or disaster prevention hood. (If you do not have either, wear a hat)

Wear work gloves or regular gloves.



Wear broken in shoes with thick soles.

Wear long sleeved and long pants that are made from flame resistant material (choose cotton products over polyester or other synthetic materials).

### 4 Don't use a car

Cars start to float in only tens of centimeters of flooding. They are also dangerous, obstructing other evacuees and emergency vehicles.



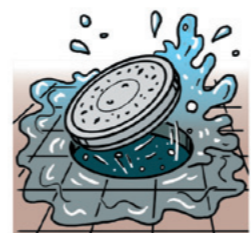
### 5 Communicate with neighbors

Evacuations should be in groups of 2 or more people. Gather neighbors, tie yourselves together with a rope and evacuate in a group. To ensure safety, carry the elderly and sick on your back and have children wear flotation devices.



### 6 Watch your step

There are dangerous locations under the surface of the water such as manholes and gutters. Use a long stick to check around you while you walk.



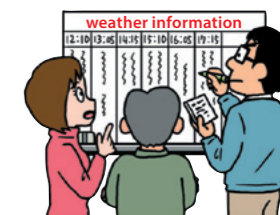
### 7 Beware of water depth

People are able to walk in depths of up to approximately 50cm. In fast flowing waters, walking is dangerous even in depths of 20cm.



### 8 Be aware of weather information when at the evacuation area

Cooperate and assist each other at the evacuation area. Check on the effects and state of the disaster and future weather conditions.



## The 10 rules to be aware of during an evacuation

- Check fire sources! Main gas valves / electricity circuit breakers
- Hold the hands of children and elderly when evacuating
- Keep the disaster prevention card with you
- Move to the evacuation area as a group with neighbors
- Evacuate on foot! Never use cars!
- Protect your head with helmets or disaster prevention hoods
- Use contact memos to leave messages for family members
- Set a route! Always avoid dangerous roads, walls, riverbanks and other dangerous areas
- Keep belongings to an absolute minimum
- Evacuate to the designated evacuation area