英語

Understand disaster risk in your area using the

Hazard Map

Flooding ▸P14 | Tsunami ▸P16 | Storm surge ▸P18

Obtain information by whatever means possible!

Get correct information from a reliable source!

▸P3

Protect our lives!

Kisosaki Town

Disaster Prevention

Guidebook

▸P3

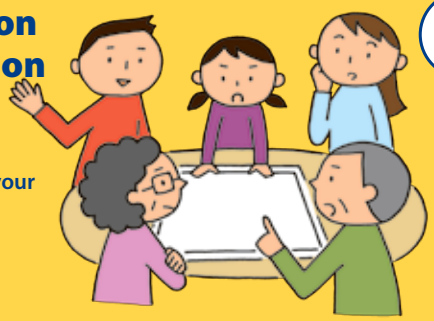
An early evacuation will save your life!

Evacuate voluntarily

if you feel unsafe where you are.

Check the location of your evacuation shelter and the route to it!

Share the information with your family and neighbors.



▸P6

A tsunami travels as fast as **an automobile!**

Take immediate action if you sense danger.

▸P11

An earthquake has occurred!
Three steps to take:

drop, cover your head, stay put.

▸P10

A person needs **3 liters** of water per day.

▸P12

Tidying up will help reduce the harm from a disaster!

Ensure safety at home.

▸P12

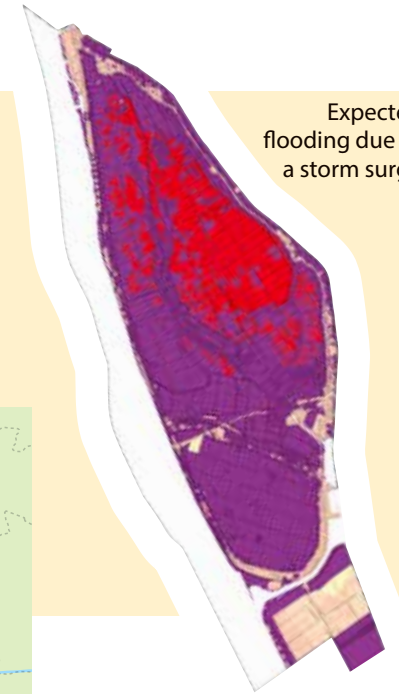
Kisosaki Town, Mie Prefecture

When faced with large-scale flood damage…

Like the one that would be caused by the Super Ise Bay Typhoon

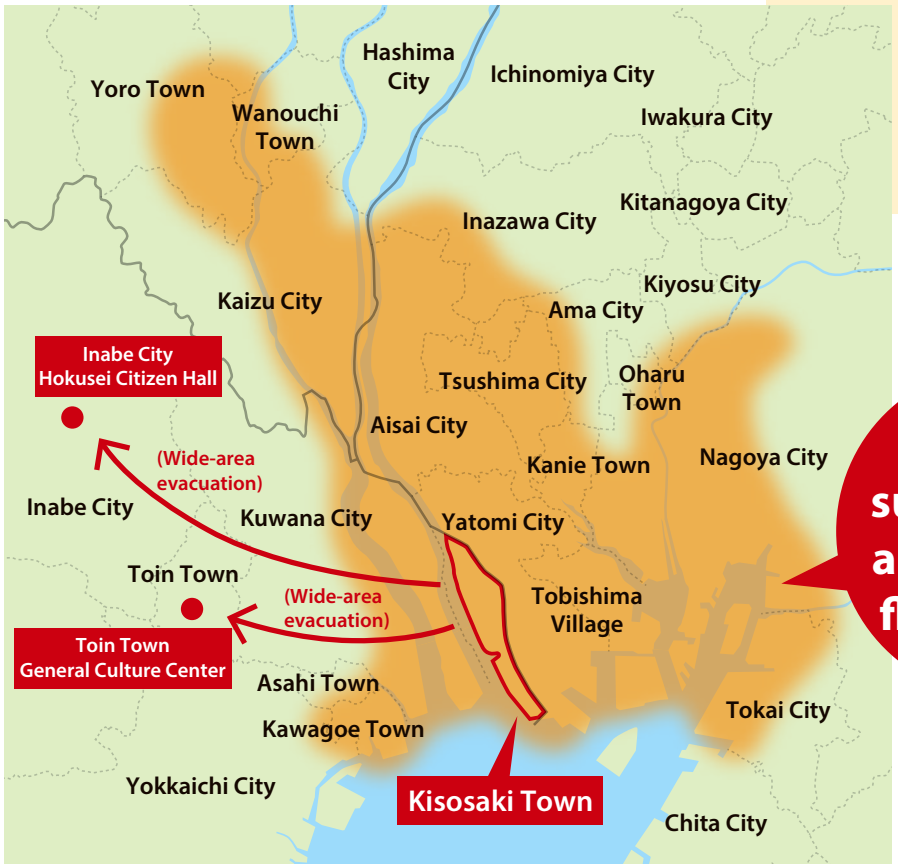
It is expected that Kisosaki Town, an area lying at sea level or lower, will be flooded if a storm surge (or an abnormal rise in the sea level) occurs due to a typhoon or the like.

The town is flooded



Expected flooding due to a storm surge

Areas likely to be flooded



The surrounding areas will be flooded too

When Kisosaki Town is flooded, its surrounding areas will also be widely flooded.

Created based on the expected storm surge disaster due to a super-large typhoon equivalent to the Super Ise Bay Typhoon (Tokai Netherlands Regional Council for High Tide and Flood)

Utilities such as water, electricity, and gas stops

Flooding continues for days

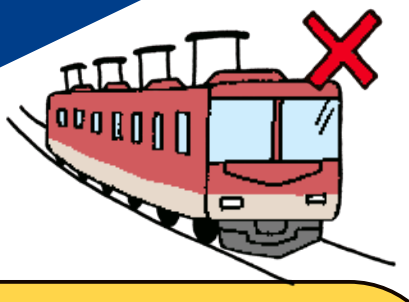
Rescue may take days

Even the evacuation shelters in the town may be flooded

If such hazardous situations are expected…

Early preparation Early evacuation

If people evacuate to a distant shelter all at once, panic as well as severe traffic congestion will occur. Everyone, including those who need time and assistance to evacuate, should start evacuating early, by car or public transportation.



Be proactive, gather information

As a storm approaches, transportation services may be suspended, and traveling on foot will be very difficult. Obtain information from a reliable source such as radio or television.

Evacuate out of town to a place where there is no risk of flooding

Large-scale flood damage will make the whole town flooded over a long period of time, making all the shelters unusable. If that's the case, you need to go to your own evacuation site or a safety evacuation -area.

Evacuate to your own evacuation site

Evacuate to your own evacuation site, such as a relative's or a friend's home, or your office out of town where there is no risk of flooding.

Evacuate to a shelter in the municipality with which we have a safety evacuation area agreement

Evacuate to **Inabe City** or **Toin Town**, with which we have agreements.

The safety evacuation area agreement for flood has been concluded

among Kuwana City, Inabe City, Kisosaki Town, Toin Town

Inabe City and the Toin Town accept evacuees living in areas at sea level of Kuwana City and Kisosaki Town when flooding occurs due to a storm surge.

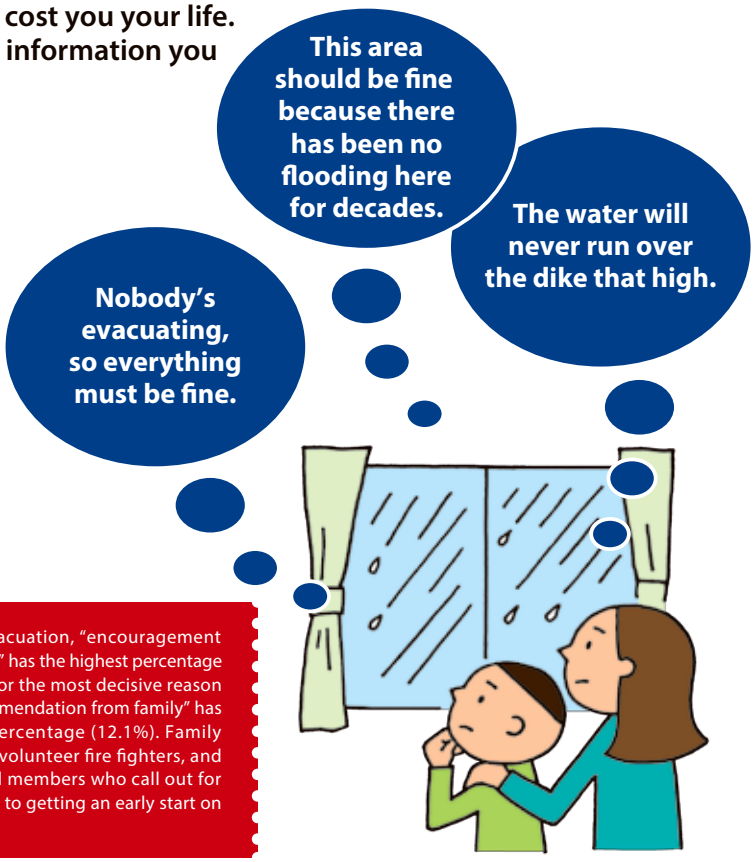
* See "When to start evacuating (wide-area evacuation)" on page 6.

How to evacuate in time

Failing to evacuate in time during a disaster may cost you your life. Determine if and when to evacuate based on the information you gather on your own.

Indecisiveness may cause you to fail to evacuate in time

People tend to hesitate to evacuate if their neighbors are not evacuating, even when a disaster like a typhoon is predicted. **If you fail to evacuate in time, it is possible that you will be isolated with no assistance for days in a flooded area.**



A motive for evacuation

"Encouragement from family and friends"

41%

As for a motive for evacuation, "encouragement from family and friends" has the highest percentage (41%). In addition, as for the most decisive reason for evacuation, "recommendation from family" has the second highest percentage (12.1%). Family members, neighbors, volunteer fire fighters, and neighborhood council members who call out for evacuation are the key to getting an early start on evacuation.

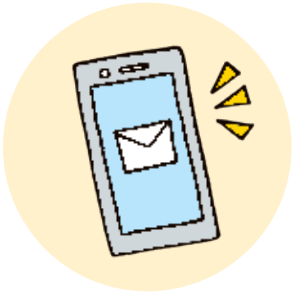
Refer to "Research and Study of Local Citizens' Voluntary Evacuation Behavior" Japan Fire and Crisis Management Association (March 2020)

Don't wait around!

Take the initiative, gather disaster information on your own!

You could be misled by false rumors at the time of a disaster.
Decide to evacuate based on the disaster information you gather on your own.

Television



Emergency alert email
Kisosaki town email distribution service

Websites

SNS

The d button on the TV remote (Data broadcasting)

Press the d button to get information on weather and disasters. Familiarize yourself with how to use the d button by watching weather news on data broadcasting on a daily basis.

How Kisosaki Town sends out information

Type of information	Emergency radio for disaster prevention (Receiver at each house)	Emergency alert email	CTY data broadcasting
Emergency earthquake warning	● (J-Alert system)	● (Meteorological Agency)	
Earthquake information	● (J-Alert system)		●
Tokai earthquake information	● (J-Alert system)	● (J-Alert system)	●
Tsunami information	● (J-Alert system)	● (J-Alert system)	●
Special warning	● (J-Alert system)		●
Civil protection information	● (J-Alert system)		●
Evacuation information	●	●	●

Shown in parentheses is the sender of information; otherwise, the sender is Kisosaki Town.

Kisosaki Town Email Distribution Service

To sign up for the email distribution service, read the QR code or send a blank email to the address below:

t-kisosaki@sg-m.jp

5-level Warning System

Disaster information with a corresponding warning level (1 to 5) is provided by the Japan Meteorological Agency and/or the local government.

Examples of information provided with a warning level

Info corresponding to Warning Level 5

Emergency heavy rain warning
Information on the occurrence of storm surges and flooding.

Info corresponding to Warning Level 4

Storm warning
Information on the risk of storm surges and flooding,
Storm surge warnings etc.

Info corresponding to Warning Level 3

Heavy rainfall warning
An advisory that is most likely switched to a storm surge warning

Residents can use this information as a guide for voluntary evacuation.

Warning Level	Action to take	Evacuation information
Warning Level 5	Severe disasters have already occurred. You must take the best possible measures to save yourself.	**Disaster information** (Issued by local governments)
Warning Level 4 — All residents must evacuate	All residents must evacuate immediately. If going to a public shelter seems dangerous, you must go to a safe location nearby or a safer area inside your house.	**Evacuation advisory** **Evacuation order (urgent)** (Issued by local governments)
Warning Level 3 — The elderly and physically challenged must evacuate	You must prepare for evacuation. People who need assistance (the elderly, physically challenged, and infants) and their care givers must start evacuating.	**Evacuation preparation** **The elderly and people who need assistance must start evacuating** (Issued by local governments)
Warning Level 2	You should check evacuation procedures while reviewing the hazard map.	**Flood advisory** **Heavy rain advisory** (Issued by the Japan Meteorological Agency)
Warning Level 1	You should be alert for disasters.	**Early warning information** (Issued by the Japan Meteorological Agency)

When to start evacuating

Initial actions

For storms and typhoons

Hazard Map→See page 14

Check the meteorological information!

Warning Level 1	Early warning information	Stay alert for information updates
Warning Level 2	Flood advisory Heavy rain advisory	
Warning Level 3	Evacuation preparation * The elderly and people who need assistance must start evacuating	Evacuation preparation (The elderly and physically challenged must evacuate.)
Warning Level 4	Evacuation advisory * Evacuation order (urgent)	
Warning Level 5	Disaster information	Severe disasters Take action

* The town designates evacuation shelters for use, based on a prediction of flooding conditions.

For earthquakes and tsunamis

Hazard Map→See page 16

While it's shaking…

- ☐Save your life
- ☐Open the door to secure an escape path
- ☐Check for fires, close the gas tap

After the shaking stops…

- ☐Check for fires / put the fire out
- ☐Confirm the safety of family members
- ☐Put on shoes
- ☐Prepare emergency carry-out items

Emergency earthquake warning:

For wide-area evacuation

Hazard Map→See page 18

3 – 5 days prior to flooding

A super-large typhoon (the Super Ise Bay Typhoon) is expected

2 days (48 hours) prior to flooding

An order of wide-area evacuation is issued

Evacuate by car or public transportation if possible, while calling out to neighbors to evacuate.

Do you have private transportation?

No → **Public transportation**

Bus service provided by the town for those who need assistance in evacuating

Yes → **Family car**

Review the location of your house on the hazard map.

Write down your shelter while reviewing the hazard map.

Bring three days' worth of food and water with you when evacuating.

→Page 13

Check the situation outside!

Houses and roads are not flooded yet → Stay at home and stay alert for information updates

Houses and roads are getting flooded → Evacuate to a safe location nearby or a safer area inside your house

Evacuate to a designated evacuation shelter or a safe location **B**

have already occurred!
to save your life!

Possibility of a tsunami? / Check the house!

No possibility (Tsunami advisory)
- No risk of collapse → Stay at a safe place in your home
- Risk of collapse → Go to a designated evacuation shelter **B**

High possibility (Mega-tsunami warning, tsunami warning) → Go to a safe, higher place immediately! **A**

high possibility of tsunami occurrence

Wide-area evacuation completed / 12 hours prior to flooding / Occurrence of flooding

Evacuate to a temporary evacuation facility (Inabe City Hokusei Citizen Hall or Toin Town General Culture Center)
(See the wide-area evacuation map on page 2.)

Voluntary wide-area evacuation
Evacuate to a relative's or a friend's home out of town where there is no risk of flooding

→ **The whole town is flooded**

Check your shelter's exact location on the hazard map

→Page14~19

Types of shelters

A Designated Emergency Evacuation Site

This is a temporary shelter used when there is imminent danger of a tsunami. After the possible danger has passed, evacuees move to their homes or a designated evacuation shelter. An emergency box is installed here, which is automatically unlocked by the shock of an earthquake with a seismic intensity of 5 or lower.

Example: **The second or higher floor of an earthquake-resistant public facility or company building, such as the roof of a school building**

B Designated Evacuation Shelter

This is where evacuees stay for a certain period of time until the danger of flooding has passed.

Example: **Public facilities like schools, gymnasiums, and public halls**

Typhoons
(Wind and Flood Damage)

A typhoon is a foreseeable disaster. It is important to take precautions and prepare in advance.

A typhoon can cause damage from strong winds, not to mention swelling of the river and a dike breach due to heavy rain. **Unlike earthquakes, typhoons can be forecasted and tracked. It is important to prepare in advance and evacuate early.**

Strength of wind and damage

Average wind velocity (meters per second)	Forecast terminology	Observed conditions	Guide for evacuation
10 or more but less than **15**	**Slightly strong wind**	It's hard to walk against the wind. You can't hold up an umbrella.	Move to a shelter or a safe location if you can (before it starts raining). **[Horizontal evacuation]**
15 or more but less than **20**	**Strong wind**	It's hard to walk against the wind. Some people might fall down.	
20 or more but less than **25**	**Very strong wind**	You might fall unless you hold on to something. Driving is dangerous.	If you fail to evacuate early or flooding has already started, move to a higher area of the building. **[Vertical evacuation]**
25 or more but less than **30**		You can't stand upright. Driving is dangerous.	It is dangerous to move in the dark at night or when the visibility is poor due to heavy rain. In that case, stay where you are, or move to a higher area of the building. **[Vertical evacuation]**
30 or more	**Violent wind**		

Torrential rain*

Unexpected heavy rain falls on a localized area in a very short period of time, due to the rainy season front. Torrential rain can cause river flooding and poor drainage.

Things you should bear in mind

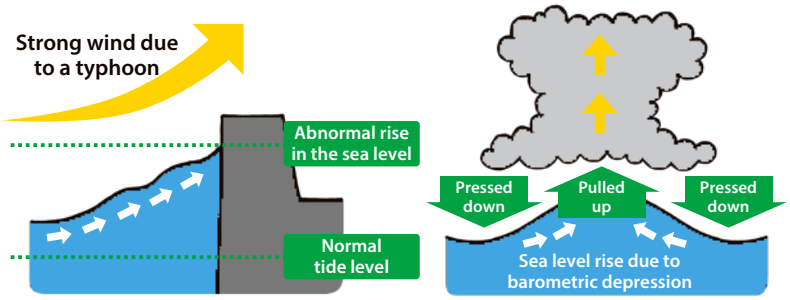
- **Be alert when you see or hear phrases like "the atmospheric conditions are unstable" and "the weather may change suddenly."**
- **The raining in a far-off location could affect the condition of where you are.**
- **The water level can rise to a dangerous level in a very short time, so stay away from irrigation channels and the like.**

*** Definition of torrential rain: 100 to several hundred millimeters of rainfall on a localized area in a few hours**

Storm surge caused by a typhoon

A storm surge is an extreme rise in the sea level. It is differentiated from a tsunami because it often occurs as a typhoon approaches. An area lying at sea level or lower has a high risk of being hit by flooding due to storm surges.

How a storm surge occurs



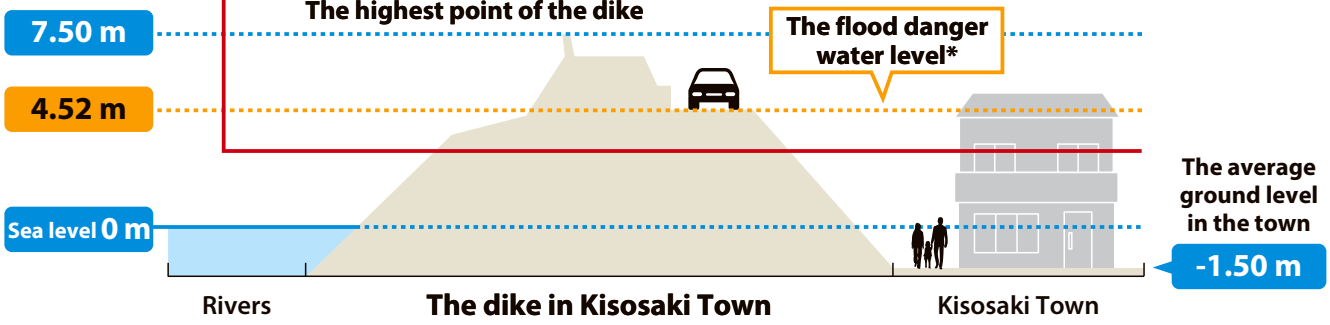
Wind blowing towards the land

Strong wind disturbs the sea surface, causing currents and raising the water level, which hits the land.

Barometric depression

The atmospheric pressure drops due to a typhoon, and the surrounding air with high pressure causes the sea surface to rise.

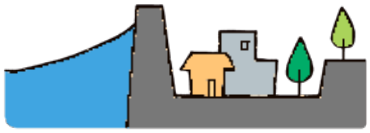
Tide level at the time of the Ise Bay Typhoon
3.89 m
(Expected height at Nagoya Port)



* A line to indicate that the level of a body of water has become dangerously high, posing the risk of flooding

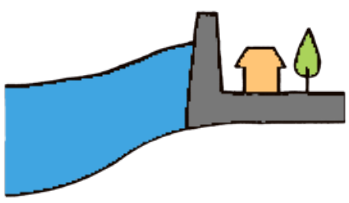
Storm surge-prone areas

An area around the mouth of a river



An area lying at sea level or lower

The end of a gulf



A shallow sea floor

What to do:

- Stay alert for weather information
- Check emergency carry-out items
- Move furniture to a safe location in preparation for flooding
- Reinforce your house before the wind and rain get stronger
- Check the route to your evacuation shelter
- Prepare early, evacuate early
- Do not go outside when a typhoon is approaching

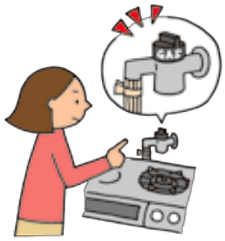
When an order of wide-area evacuation is issued, follow the instructions from the city.

Earthquakes

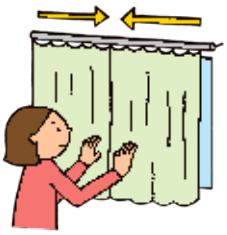
Know what to do to keep yourself safe, no matter where you are when an earthquake strikes.

An earthquake strikes suddenly. When you feel an earthquake or receive an emergency earthquake warning, protect your head from falling objects. After the quake stops, ensure the safety of the surroundings, and secure an escape path.

Secure an escape path



Check for fires

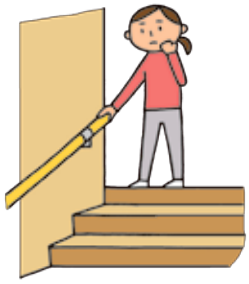


Stay away from window glass and outside walls

If there is broken glass on the floor, wear slippers or lay down things like magazines to walk on.

If you are at home…

Move away from tall furniture such as bookcases.



If you are on the second floor, stay there; do not run downstairs.

Protect yourself from broken glass with a blanket.

Protect your head with a washbowl and get out of the shower room immediately.

If you are out…

Hold on to something like a hanging strap if you are in a moving vehicle.

Protect your head with a shopping basket from falling objects.

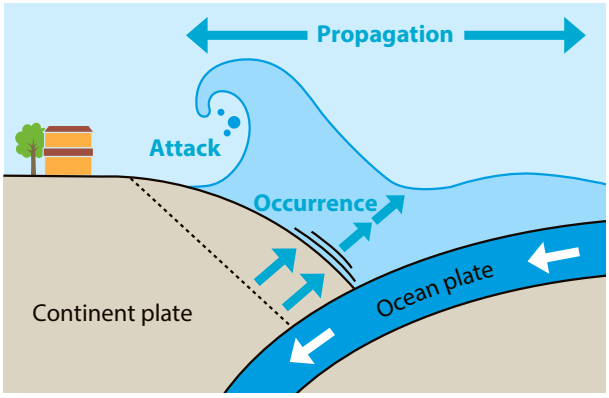
Park your car on the side of the road and get away, leaving the key on.

Press all the floor buttons and get off the elevator when the door opens.

Tsunamis

A tsunami is caused by an earthquake. Move to a higher place.

An earthquake can cause a tsunami, a series of enormous waves. A tsunami travels very fast, so immediately go to a higher place or a designated emergency evacuation site even in a small quake.



Facts about tsunamis

Much higher than you might expect

Travels as fast as a car

Occurs in multiple waves that can hit in succession

May occur with very little warning

Tsunami warning and advisory

Types	Expected height of a tsunami		Expected damage
	Specific data announced (Criteria for announcement)	Terminology used at the time of a major earthquake	
Mega-tsunami warning	10 meters or higher (10 m < height)	Major	Wooden houses are completely destroyed or washed away. People are caught up in tsunami currents.
	10 meters (5 m < height ≤ 10 m)		
	5 meters (3 m < height ≤ 5 m)		
Tsunami warning	3 meters (1 m < height ≤ 3 m)	High	Low-lying areas are hit by tsunami currents and flooded. People are caught up in tsunami currents.
Tsunami advisory	1 meter (20 cm ≤ height ≤ 1 m)	Not applicable	If in the water, people are caught up in rapid currents. Small vessels overturn.

Signboards in the town

Altitude display boards

Placed to raise people's awareness of disaster prevention by displaying the altitude of the area.

Tsunami evacuation pictogram

Showing an evacuation shelter that can be used at the occurrence of a tsunami. The signboard is placed at an easily viewable location.

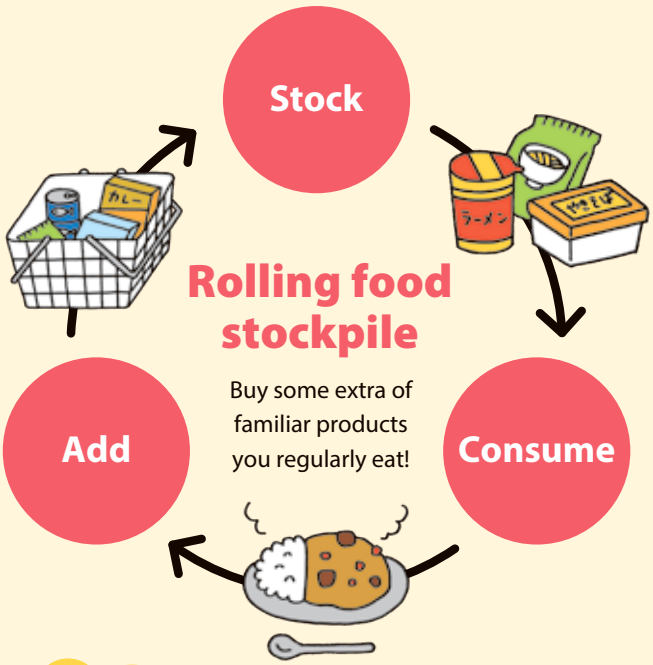
What to do:

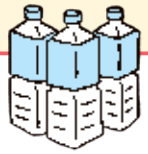
- **Call out to neighbors to evacuate**
- **Move to a higher place nearby**
- **Stay at a safe place until the warning/ advisory is lifted**

Answers for the quiz on page 13: Q1.③ Q2.③ Q3.① Q4.② Q5.②

Have a three to seven-day supply of food on hand

Keep a "rolling food stockpile" of three to seven days' worth, constantly updating food supplies by consuming the old food stock and replacing it with new items (see page 7).





Necessary amount of drinking water

3 liters a day per person × **Number of household members** × **For three days**

Preparation at home

To reduce the harm from an earthquake, it is important to prepare at home. Reinforce the house and double-check the layout of the furniture and the evacuation route.

Prepare!

Do it

Check!

Have an earthquake-proof evaluation for your house!

Having an earthquake-proof evaluation is a good way of preparing for an earthquake.

Contact:

Construction Division,
Kisosaki Town Hall
0567-68-6106

Checklist for emergency carry-out items

Add your own carry-out items as necessary.

☐ Drinking water and food	☐ Clothing
☐ Portable radio	☐ Blankets
☐ Flashlights	☐ First aid kit and disinfection solution
☐ Batteries	☐ Portable toilet
☐ Helmet and masks	☐ Cash
☐ Work gloves	☐ Family pictures
☐ Writing tools and paper	☐ Photocopy of driver's license
☐ Can opener and knives	☐ Photocopy of health insurance card
☐ Lighters	☐ Photocopy of bank book
☐ Toothbrush kit	☐ Spare key for the house and/or the car
☐ Clinical thermometer	☐
☐	☐

now!

Safety tips for women

Always have security items with you.

A security buzzer or a whistle will help you get help if you are trapped in a collapsed building.

Do not act alone.

Women can be an easier target for crime during a disaster. Do not act alone; act with others.

Beware of unexpected visitors!

Following disasters, criminals often visit neighborhoods in disguise. Do not let anyone into your home unless you are sure who they are.

Operators of the evacuation shelter should be both men and women.

Get women's opinions on how to operate an evacuation shelter, so it will be as comfortable as possible for both men and women.

Quiz on disaster prevention

Q1 What would you do first when an earthquake occurs?

1) Get away from where you are
2) Hold on to the wall
3) Drop and cover your head

Q2 When would you evacuate as a typhoon is approaching?

1) When the wind and rain become ferocious
2) When your house is flooded up to your knees
3) When the wind and rain are still weak with no flooding

Q3 Where would you keep your emergency carry-out bag?

1) Near the exit (at the front door)
2) In a locked closet because the bag contains important items
3) In the kitchen because it contains food

Q4 A tsunami has occurred! What would you do?

1) Evacuate as far as possible
2) Move to a safe, higher place
3) Wait until the next information comes in and then act

Q5 What do you call the act of helping each other at the time of a disaster?

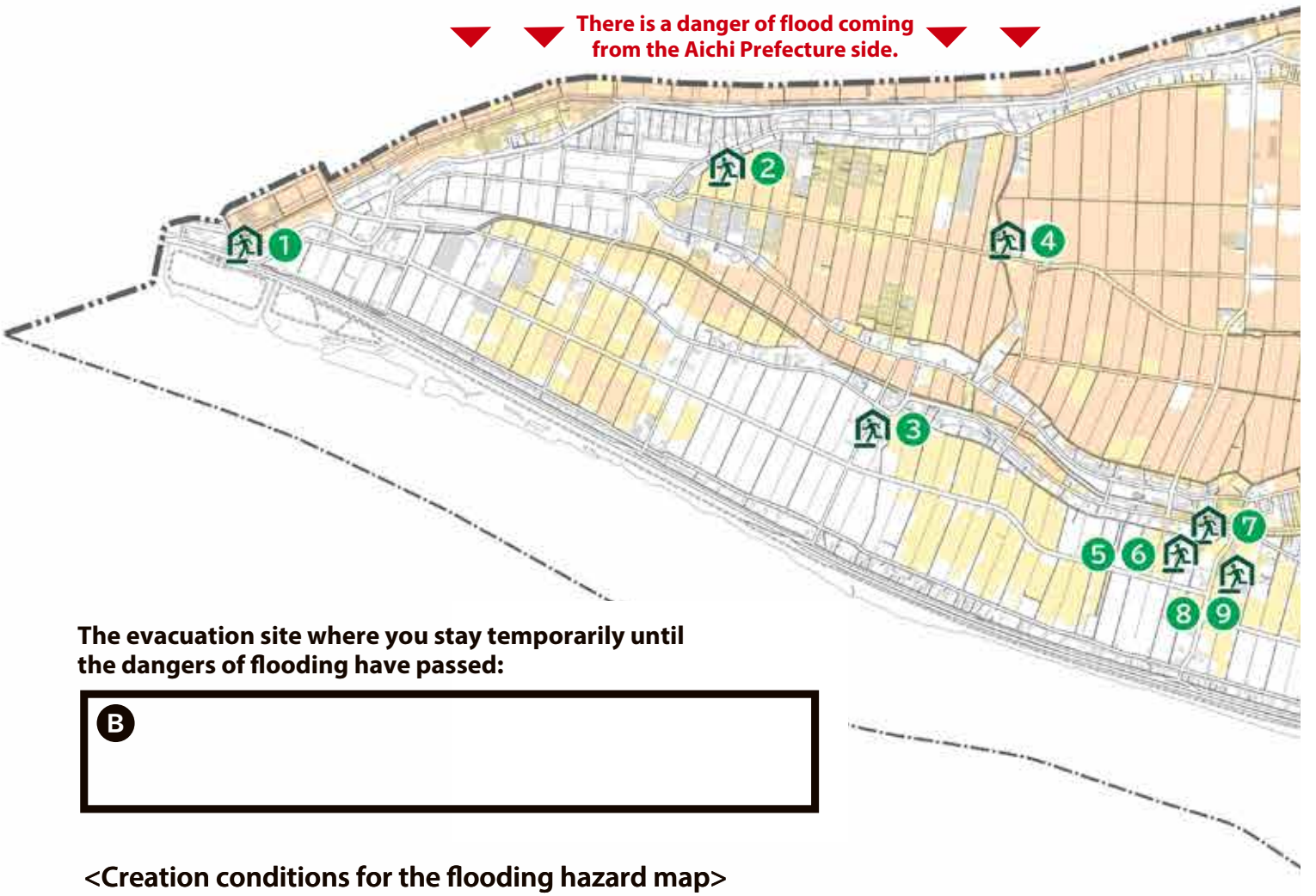
1) Self-help
2) Mutual help
3) Public help

Go to the bottom of page 11 for the answers

Flooding Hazard Map

Flooding has occurred at the upstream region from Kisosaki Town!

There is a danger of flood coming from the Aichi Prefecture side.



The evacuation site where you stay temporarily until the dangers of flooding have passed:

B

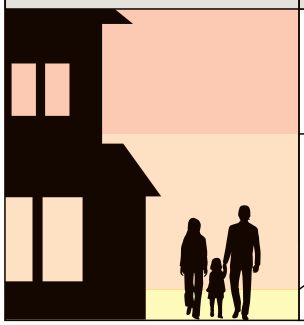
<Creation conditions for the flooding hazard map>

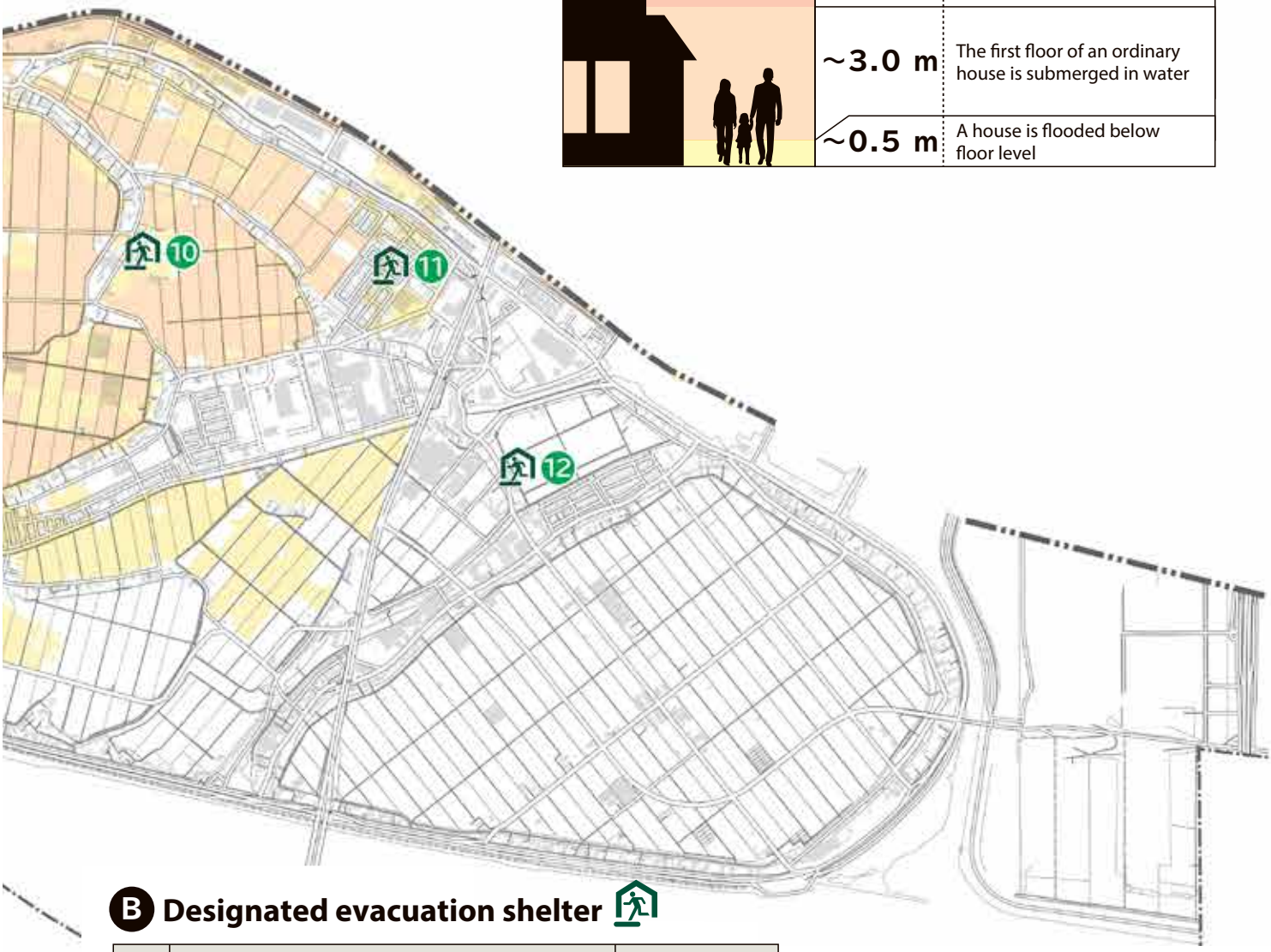
Reference	Expected Flood Risk, published by the Chubu Regional Development Bureau (December 2016) The rainfall goes beyond the annual excess probability of approximately 1/1,000 (the rainfall that would occur once in 1,000 years).
Expected maximum rainfall	The expected maximum rainfall is set based on the relationship between the rainfall duration, the basin area, and the maximum rainfall, based on the maximum rainfall observed in an area with similar rainfall characteristics in the country. The total rainfall in two days at the Kiso basin is assumed to be 527 mm.
Calculation for flooding	1) A terrain model that evaluates the Kiso floodplain by dividing it into grids (mesh) with 25-meter intervals as one unit. 2) A river course model to evaluate changes in the water level of the Kiso River over time A simulation model that combines the above two is called a flood analysis model, based on which changes in the river water level and the spatiotemporal spread of flooding due to a dike break are calculated.
Expected dike breach	- For a section with a completed dike, the estimated high-water level is used. (Planned margin height = planned dike height – estimated high-water level). - For other sections except for a section with a completed dike, the height is set by subtracting the planned margin height from the dike height at each break point. - No break at the section with a high-tide dike.
Expected dike break	- Based on a 200-meter pitch at the dike section.
Waterflow over the dike	**- It is expected that the left bank dike of the Kiso River at the upstream region from Kisosaki Town is broken and the town will flood from the Aichi Prefecture side.** **- An overtopping flood is taken into consideration for the left bank dike of the Kiso River in Kisosaki Town (high-tide dike section), but it hasn't occurred.**

1:19,500

0 500m 1,000m

Indication of flood depth

	Flood depth	Rough indication of flooding
	~5.0 m	The second floor of an ordinary house is submerged in water
	~3.0 m	The first floor of an ordinary house is submerged in water
	~0.5 m	A house is flooded below floor level



B Designated evacuation shelter

No.	Facility name	Capacity (persons)
1	Karoto Meeting House	101
2	Rural Community Multi-purpose Joint-use Facility	213
3	Northern Area Public Hall	179
4	Kisosaki Childcare Center	388
5	Townspeople Hall	256
6	Welfare and Education Center	309
7	Hometown Creation Hall	154
8	Kisosaki Elementary School	1,071
9	Kisosaki Town Gymnasium	786
10	Kisosaki Junior High School	1,293
11	Eastern Area Public Hall	172
12	Former Nambu Kindergarten/Nursery School	330

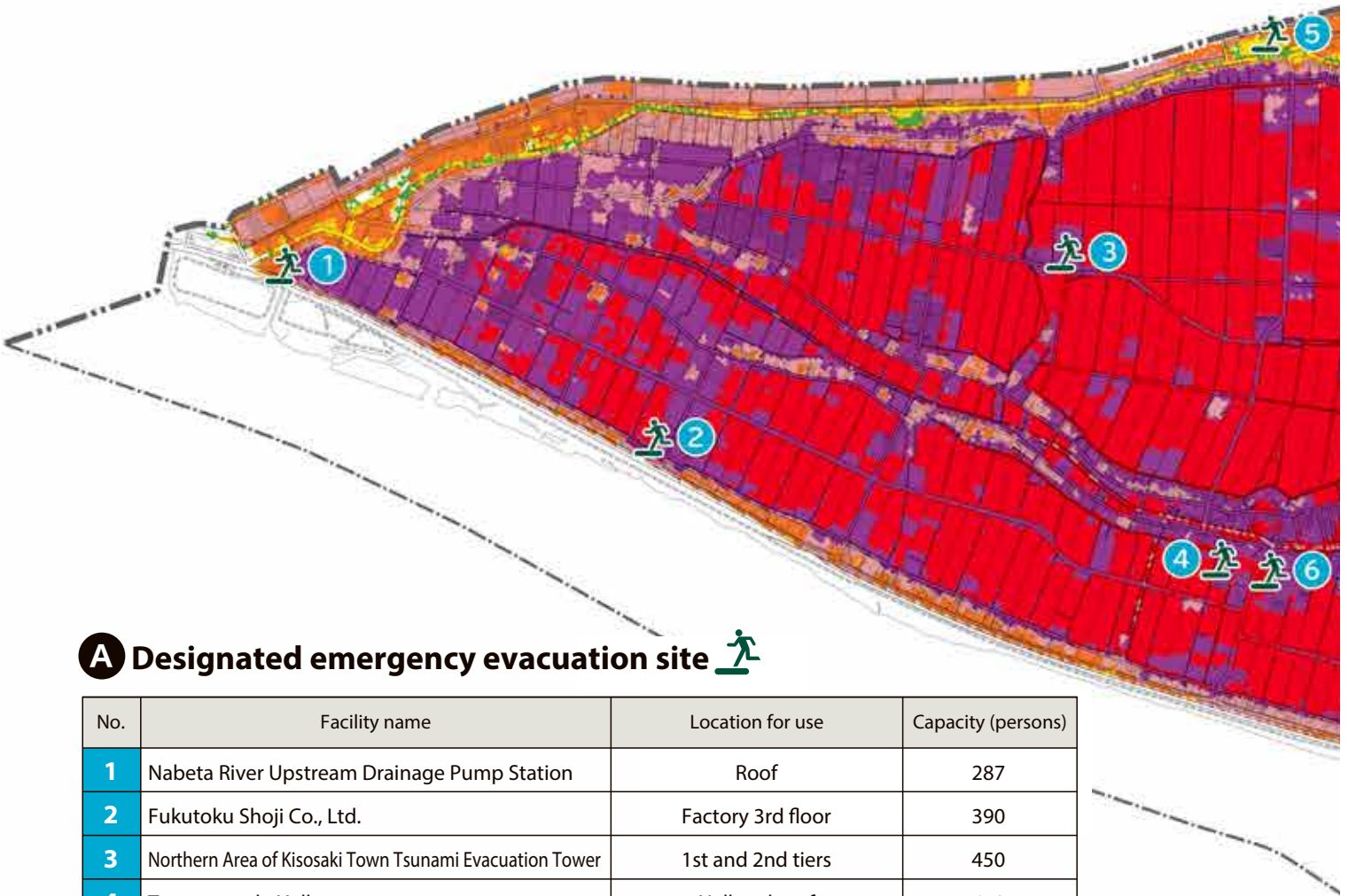
The town designates evacuation shelters for use, based on a prediction of flooding conditions.

Attention should be paid when it's raining heavily and/or continuously at the nearby river or its upstream region.

Tsunami Hazard Map

The evacuation site where you go to save your life:

A



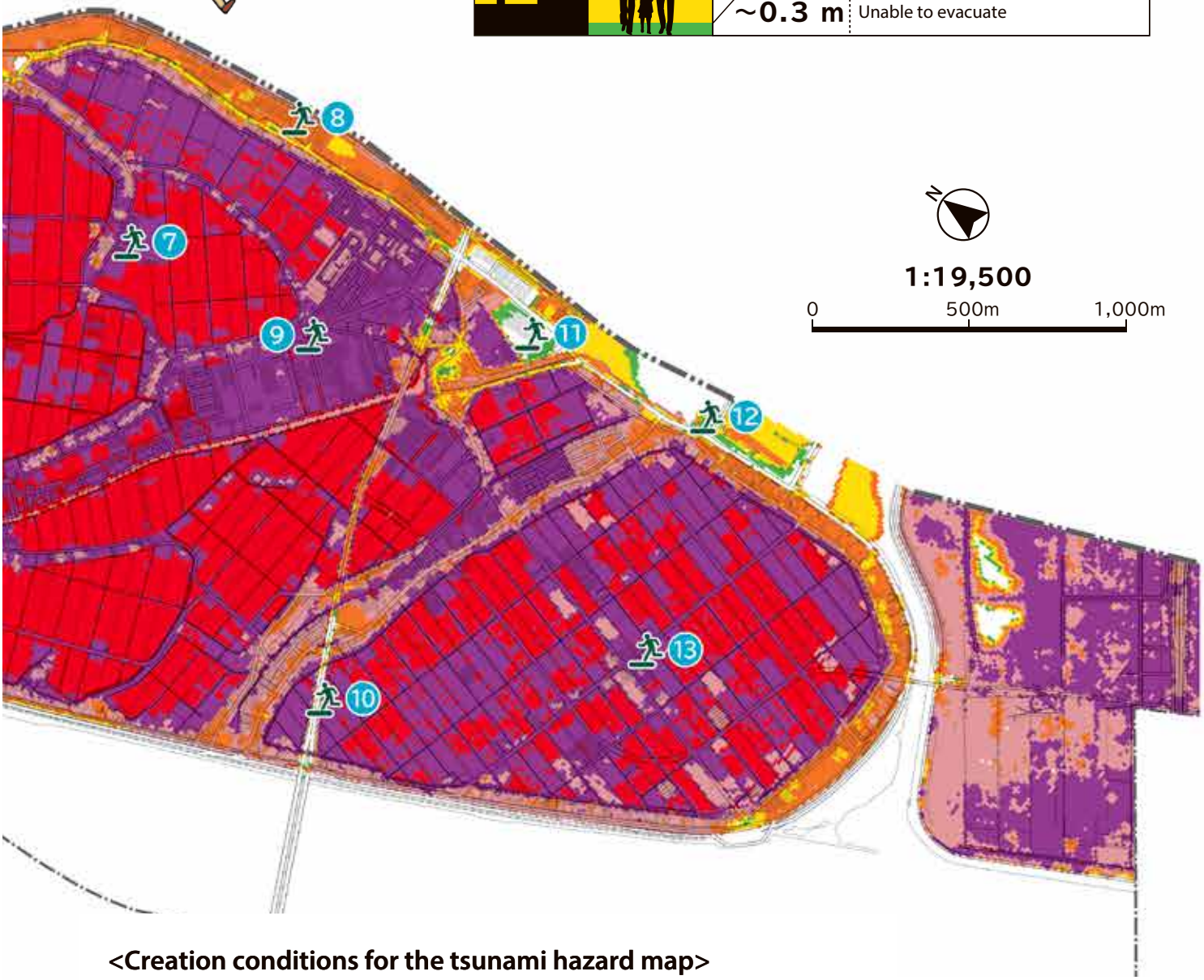
A Designated emergency evacuation site

No.	Facility name	Location for use	Capacity (persons)
1	Nabeta River Upstream Drainage Pump Station	Roof	287
2	Fukutoku Shoji Co., Ltd.	Factory 3rd floor	390
3	Northern Area of Kisosaki Town Tsunami Evacuation Tower	1st and 2nd tiers	450
4	Townspeople Hall	Hall and roof	650
5	Chubujozai Co., Ltd.	Warehouse 2nd and 3rd floors	150
6	Kisosaki Elementary School	School building 3rd floor and roof	1,476
7	Kisosaki Junior High School	School building 3rd floor and roof	1,759
8	Ishida Tekko Co., Ltd.	Office building 3rd floor and roof	320
9	Hagoromo Foods Co., Ltd. Kisosaki Plant	Warehouse 3rd floor	400
10	Disaster Control Center	2nd floor and roof	256
11	Asai Kogyo Co., Ltd.	Office building 2nd floor	300
12	Nabeta River Downstream Drainage Pump Station	Roof	335
13	Southern Area of Kisosaki Town Tsunami Evacuation Tower	1st and 2nd tiers	100

Do not escape into a wooden house! Go to a sturdier building such as a reinforced concrete building.

Indication of flood depth

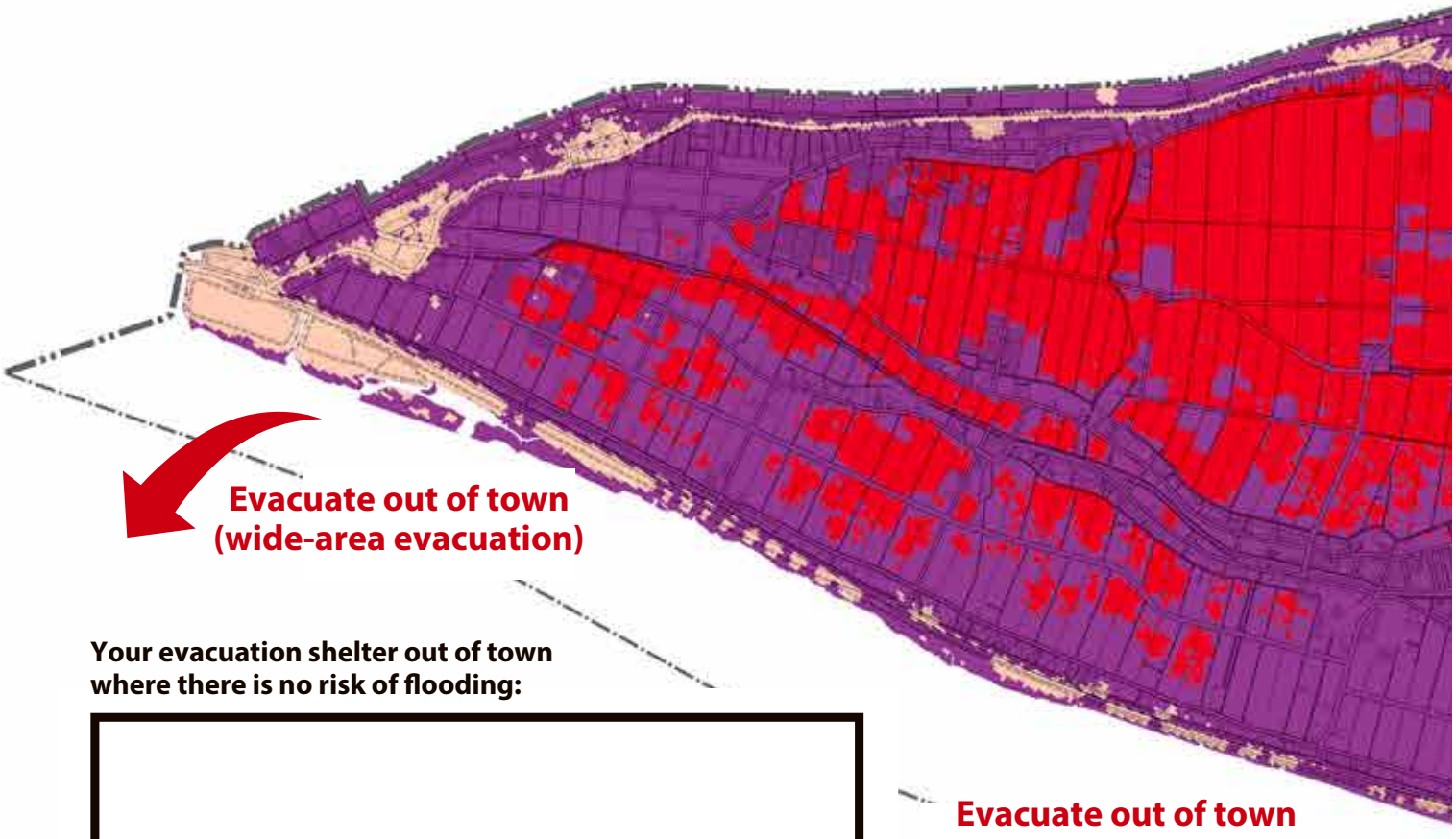
Flood depth	Rough indication of flooding
~5.0 m	The second floor is submerged in water
~4.0 m	
~3.0 m	Most wooden houses are completely destroyed
~2.0 m	Half of wooden houses are completely destroyed
~1.0 m	Most people cannot survive if caught up in tsunami currents
~0.3 m	Unable to evacuate



<Creation conditions for the tsunami hazard map>

Reference	Research on Earthquake Damage Estimation, published by Mie Prefecture (March 2014) Some are selected from a number of possibilities. The actual scenario of the next earthquake may be different from the estimation.
Expected earthquake	The "most powerful class" earthquake that is scientifically expected to occur on the Nankai Trough. Kisosaki Town is expected to experience a seismic intensity of 7.
Occurrence conditions for a tsunami	A tsunami caused by an earthquake occurs at the high water level (T.P + 1.2m).
Expected dike break	The dike is broken when the banking structure sinks by 75% (25% left) and a tsunami runs over the sunken structure.

Storm Surge Hazard Map



Evacuate out of town
(wide-area evacuation)

Your evacuation shelter out of town where there is no risk of flooding:

Evacuate out of town
(wide-area evacuation)

The highest tide level at the time of the most powerful typhoon
6.7 m

The dike is breached or the water runs over the dike causing flooding

7.50 m

4.52 m

The water level where the dike is breached, based on the calculations to create the hazard map

Flood dangerous water level
A line to indicate that the level of a body of water has become dangerously high, posing the risk of flooding

Sea level 0 m

River

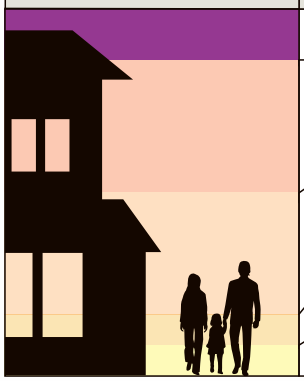
The dike in Kisosaki Town

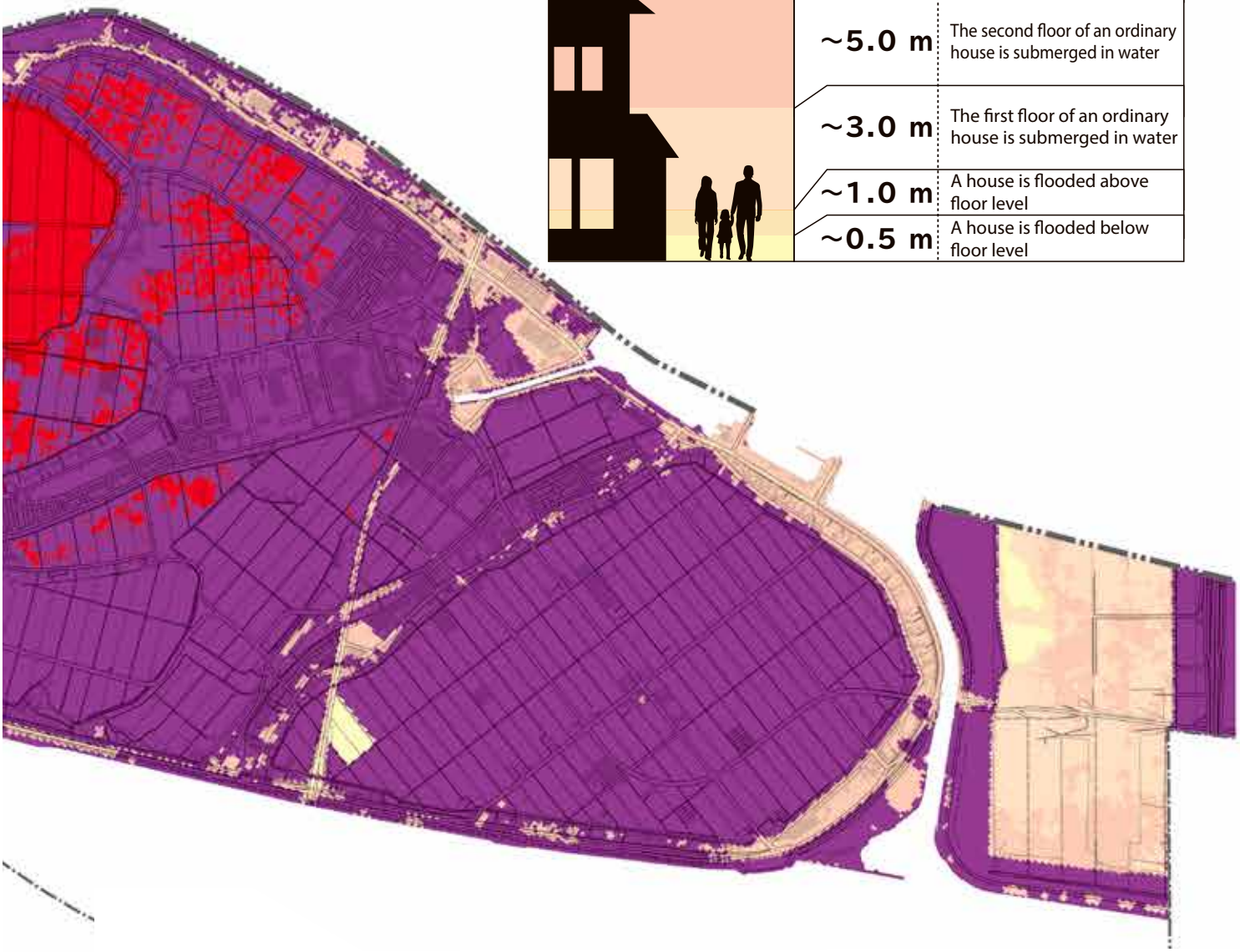
1:19,500

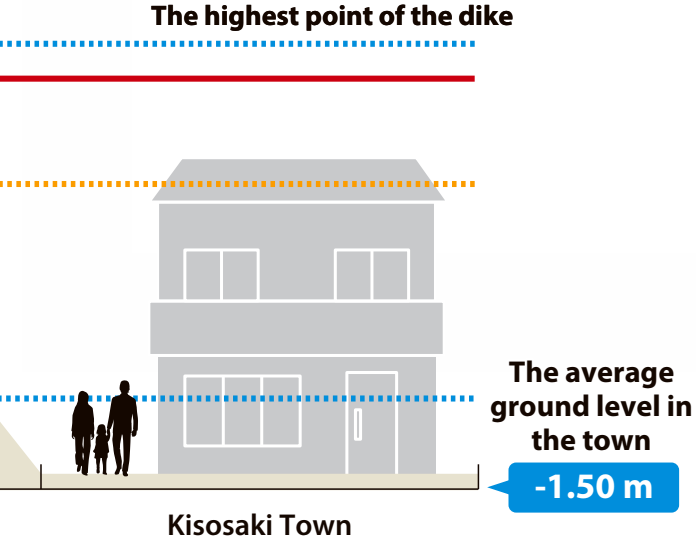
0 500m 1,000m

Indication of flood depth

~20.0 m

	Flood depth	Rough indication of flooding
	~10.0 m	
	~5.0 m	The second floor of an ordinary house is submerged in water
	~3.0 m	The first floor of an ordinary house is submerged in water
	~1.0 m	A house is flooded above floor level
	~0.5 m	A house is flooded below floor level





<Creation conditions for the storm surge hazard map>

Reference	Area map of expected flooding due to storm surge, published by Mie Prefecture (August 2020)
The central atmospheric pressure of the typhoon	910 hPa at landfall (similar to the Muroto Typhoon) The atmospheric pressure after landfall is constant.
The moving speed of the typhoon *1	73 km/h (similar to the Ise Bay Typhoon)
The radius of maximum cyclostrophic wind speed of the typhoon *2	75 km (similar to the Ise Bay Typhoon)
Tide level	The abnormal sea level (0.152m in the Tokai region) is added to the high water level (T.P + 1.2m).
Conditions for a dike breach (River levees, etc.)	The river flow rate is set based on a government-administered river. The river flow rate is the basic high water flow rate stipulated by the river management basic policy. The dike is breached when the design conditions (estimated high tide level, estimated high-water level) are reached.
The path of the typhoon	Set the path where the tide level becomes the highest on the coast of Mie Prefecture. Set the path of Typhoon No.6 of 1972 (NNW). The probability of a typhoon passing through the path is assumed to be once every 500 to 5,000 years.

*1 The maximum wind speed increases as the moving speed increases, so in principle, the maximum tide level deviation also increases.
*2 The distance between the center of the typhoon and the point around the typhoon where the wind speed is the fastest.

Designated emergency evacuation site

Facility name	Location for use
Nabeta River Upstream Drainage Pump Station	Roof
Fukutoku Shoji Co., Ltd.	Factory 3rd floor
Northern Area of Kisosaki Town Tsunami Evacuation Tower	1st and 2nd tiers
Townspeople Hall	Hall and roof
Chubujozai Co., Ltd.	Warehouse 2nd and 3rd floors
Kisosaki Elementary School	School building 3rd floor and roof
Kisosaki Junior High School	School building 3rd floor and roof
Ishida Tekko Co., Ltd.	Office building 3rd floor and roof
Hagoromo Foods Co., Ltd. Kisosaki Plant	Warehouse 3rd floor
Disaster Control Center	2nd floor and roof
Asai Kogyo Co., Ltd.	Office building 2nd floor
Nabeta River Downstream Drainage Pump Station	Roof
Southern Area of Kisosaki Town Tsunami Evacuation Tower	1st and 2nd tiers

Designated evacuation shelter

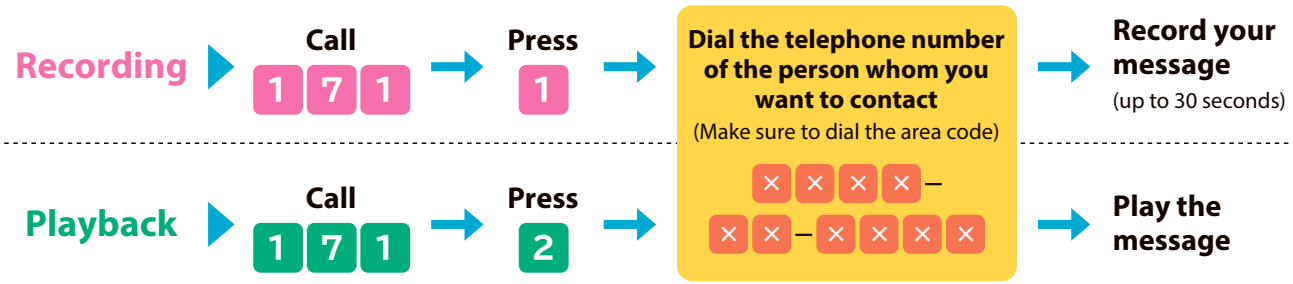
Facility name	Object area
Karoto Meeting House	Shinkaroto, Kamikaroto
Rural Community Multi-Purpose Joint-use Facility	Kamikennyu, Higashikennyu, Tatsutaka
Northern Area Public Hall	Nakakaroto, Oshinden, Sotobiraki
Kisosaki Childcare Center	Shimokennyu, Kamiizumi
Townspeople Hall	Nishitaiganji, Kobayashi
Welfare and Education Center	Nishitaiganji, Kobayashi
Hometown Creation Hall	Koizumi
Kisosaki Elementary School	Fukuzaki, Nishihakurogawa, Sakae, Dainisakae
Kisosaki Town Gymnasium	Omijima, Tashiro, Wakizuki, Gangaji
Kisosaki Junior High School	Shimoizumi, Tomitane, Nakaizumi, Kaorugaoka, Nakasakae, Dainitomitane, Daisantomitane
Eastern Area Public Hall	Minamisakae, Shintomitane, Higashitomitane
Former Nanbu Kindergarten/ Nursery School	Toyosaki, Kawasaki, Hakuro, Genroku, Shimofujisato, Kamifujisato, Matsunaga, Fujisatodai, Nagisadai

Welfare shelter

Facility name	Capacity (number of persons)	Facility name	Capacity (number of persons)
Health Center	70	Social Welfare Corporation Jikokai Suisen-no-Sato	50

Disaster Emergency Message Dial [171]

Voice message service for safety confirmation that is provided at the time of a disaster.



This service is accessible via the following phones:

Ordinary fixed phones (touch-tone line, dial line), pay phones, ISDN phones, cell phones, PHSs, IP phones

- This messaging service is only for phones in the disaster-stricken area, and usable telephone numbers are those with area codes, cell phones and PHSs, and IP phones.
- Please contact your telephone carrier for details.

Note:

- The recording time is up to 30 seconds per message.
- You can record up to 20 messages per telephone number. (When the number of stored messages exceeds 20, the oldest one will be deleted.)
- Messages will be stored until the Disaster Emergency Message Dial 171 service is deactivated and they will be deleted automatically after that.
- There are no charges for calls to record and play messages made through fixed phones, pay phones, ISDN phones, and fiber optic phones provided by NTT East/ NTT West. (For charges for calls made through other carriers' phones, cell phones or PHSs, contact the carrier you use.)

Issued in: August 2020 Supervised by: Jun Kawaguchi, Assistant Professor at the Graduate School of Engineering, Mie University
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