

Typhoon Size and Strength

Tropical cyclones that develop in the northwestern Pacific Ocean and have maximum wind speeds of 17.2 m/s or more are called "Typhoons."

Because the pressure center of a typhoon is extremely low, the surrounding atmosphere is fed vigorously into it, creating a large, counter-clockwise spinning vortex. The size of a typhoon is determined by the radius of the area in which the wind speed exceeds 15 m/s, and its strength is determined by the max wind speeds near the center of the typhoon.

Size Vocabulary

Size	Radius in which wind speeds is over 15 m/s
No word	Under 500km
Large	Between 500km and 800km
Super Typhoon	Over 800km

Strength Vocabulary

Strength	Maximum wind speeds
No word	Under 33m/s
Strong	Between 33m/s and 44m/s
Very Strong	Between 44/m/s and 54m/s
Violent	Over 54m/s

Rain and Wind

Amount of Rainfall in 1 Hour and How it Falls

Amount of Rain in 1 Hour	Over 10mm ~ Under 20mm	Over 21mm ~ Under 30mm	Over 31mm ~ Under 50mm	Over 51mm ~ Under 80mm	Over 80mm
Rainfall Description	Rain covers the ground and is heavy enough to make hearing conversations difficult.	Downpour of rain causes gutters to overflow and may cause small rivers to flood. Heavy rain watch announcement issued.	Rain heavy enough to turn over buckets. Heavy rain warning issued. Landslides may occur, and depending on region evacuation preparations may be necessary.	Rain continuously falls like a waterfall, umbrellas are rendered useless.	Rain pressure heavy enough to impede breathing and instill panic.
	Slightly strong rain	Strong rain	Intense rain	Torrential rain	Torrential rain

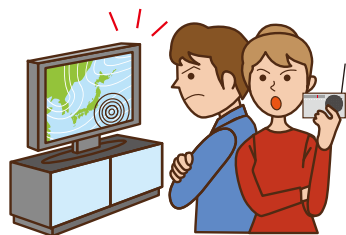
Strength of Wind and Degree of Damage or Injury

Wind Speed/Wind Strength (Beaufort Scale number)	13.9 ~ Under 17.2 m/s (7)	17.2 ~ Under 20.8 m/s (8)	20.8 ~ Under 24.5 m/s (9)	24.5 ~ Under 28.5 m/s (10)
Degree of Potential Damage	Umbrella's become unopenable and loose signs are blown off.	Branches on trees break off. Walking becomes difficult for adults and children may be lifted off the ground.	Television antenna fall over and tiles are blown off rooftops.	Trees and bushes are uprooted and unstable houses are destroyed.

Gather accurate information steadfastly

During a typhoon, predictions and preparations can be made as long as you obtain the correct information. Be alert and be careful not to miss out on weather updates.

- Get weather updates frequently through television or radio broadcast.



- Equip yourself for electrical outages by preparing flashlights, a portable radio, extra batteries, emergency evacuation supplies, potable water, and non-perishable foods.



- If you live in an area that is prone to flooding, make sure to move whatever belongings and daily items you can to a safe and high place.



What to look out for when evacuating

Dangerous Spot During Floods or Heavy Rainfall

Underpasses

Passages under overhead crossings of roads or railway tracks are called "underpasses." During floods or heavy rainfall, underpasses can be submerged underwater.



Some cars have trouble running submerged in 30cm about of water.

Horizontal and Vertical Evacuation During Floods

In an emergency, it's important to take evacuating as soon as possible. However, in the event of sudden developments that make evacuation impossible, like the flooding of roads, do not make a forced evacuation. Should going to a shelter prove dangerous, you must move vertically to areas like the top floor of a nearby building or the second floor of your house where you can wait for assistance.

Evacuating to a Shelter



Evacuating to a High Area



As soon as evacuation information (pg. 10) is given, evacuate in a swift and timely manner.

Wear clothes that are easy to move in and evacuate as a group, not alone. Evacuating by yourself is very dangerous.

- Attach a rope to yourself and other people you are evacuating with to make sure you and others do not get separated while making your escape.



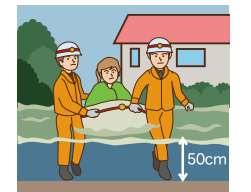
- Wear footwear that is easy to move in even when soaked through.



- Using a long rod like a cane, check for level differences, waterways, and manholes when walking.



- Walking in flood waters is possible up to approximately 50cm. However, if the water depth reaches your waist, find a high area to wait for assistance. Do not force yourself to walk through deep water.



Fluvial and Pluvial Flooding

There are two types of floods called "Fluvial flooding" that includes the inundation of rivers, and "Pluvial flooding," which are caused by a lack of draining or absorption of rain water in city centers.

Fluvial Flooding (Inundation by river water)

Fluvial flooding are caused by broken river dams or rising river waters that cause the body of water to overflow.

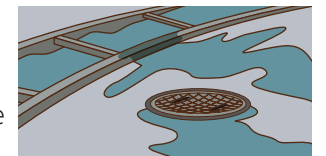
This type of flood can cause property damage or sliding, and large scale physical injury to residents.



Pluvial Flooding (Inundation inside a levee)

Pluvial flooding are caused by the improper draining of heavy rainfall into bodies of water and the overflowing of sewage systems and waterways.

This type of flood causes heavy damage to urban areas.



Types of Sediment-related Disasters

To protect yourself from sediment-related disasters, assess the danger levels of areas close to you. Ask yourself "what kind of disaster could happen here?" and make an effort to equip yourself against them.

Cliff Landslides

Landslides that occur on steep slopes or cliffs that are softened by heavy rain.



Mudslides

Muddy slurries of soil and rock caused by heavy rain that flow down valleys, ravines, and mountain streams with great force.



Landslides

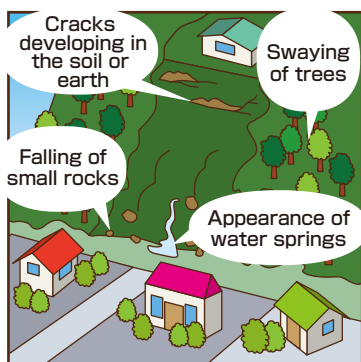
Large and slow moving pieces of land containing rain water.



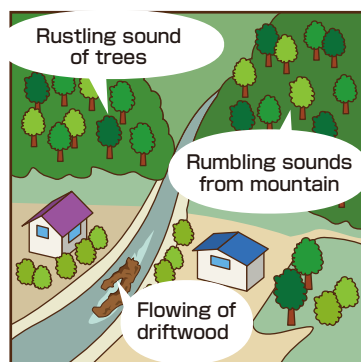
Heeding Signs of Danger

During earthquakes, long periods of rain, or heavy rain, be sure to keep an eye out for the following signs of a natural disaster and report them to your local disaster prevention organization.

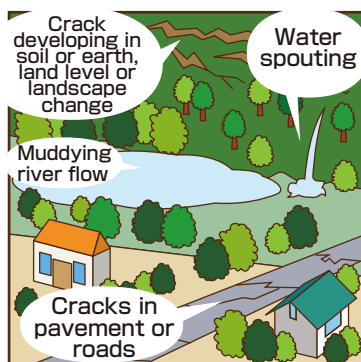
Cliff Landslide Warning Signs



Mudslides Warning Signs



Landslide Warning Signs



Protecting Citizens from Sediment-related Disasters

The Sediment Disaster Prevention Act is a law that strives to protect citizens from sediment-related disasters by assessing and reporting the danger level of certain regions to its residents.

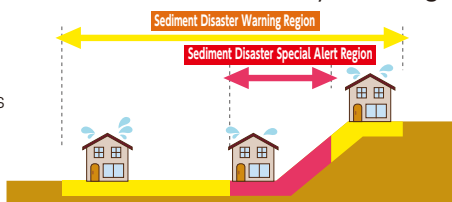
Sediment Disaster Warning Region

Residents of these regions may suffer injury or loss of life in the event of a natural disaster.

Sediment Disaster Special Alert Region

Residents of these regions may suffer heavy injury or loss of life and buildings may be considerably damaged in the event of a natural disaster.

Sediment Disaster Prone Areas and Special Sediment Disaster Prone Areas are based on Japanese sediment disaster prevention laws.



Discuss with your family

In order to secure the safe evacuation of your family dog, cat, or other pet, it is important to be prepared on a daily basis.

Think about how you would take care of your pet in a disaster, how you would protect them, if you can take them with you to a shelter, and other possible situations.

How you should protect and evacuate your pets

Saving your pet during a disaster while away from home

Your pet's reaction and movement in an evacuation shelter

Being considerate of non-pet owners

Based on Ministry of the Environment guide "Because you want to be with your pet always"



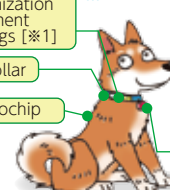
General Preparations

For dogs For cats

Collar tag and rabies immunization statement for dogs [※1]

Collar

Microchip

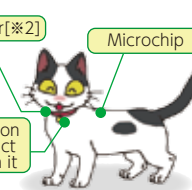


For cats

Collar[※2]

Microchip

Pet identification tag with contact information on it



When evacuating (with your pet)

When evacuating with your pet, be sure to bring their carry-bag or cage along with the pet's necessities. At the refuge, pets are kept in an area separate from human evacuees.

While pets may provide comfort and mental support during disasters, they may also bark or make loud noises, bite evacuees, shed fur, and contribute to an unsanitary refuge environment. A refuge during a disaster is a shared living space for all. Please be considerate of people who do not own pets, people with allergies, and other evacuees in the refuge space.

Lost tag and microchip

During a natural disaster your pet may get separated from you. Be sure to carry documents or items specifying your ownership of the pet on you at all times in the event that your pet is rescued by someone else. In addition to a pet identification tag, a semipermanent microchip that confirms you as the owner is recommended as an additional level of identification.

※1 : By law, dog tags and rabies immunization statements are the responsibility of the owner.
 ※2 : To prevent your cat's collar from getting caught on anything, get them a snug fitting collar that requires force to remove.

Prepare a stockpile of food for your pet. Example:

Items dealing with pet's vitality and health

Dietary foods, medicine
 Food and water (5 days worth or more)
 Extra collar and leash (non-retractable)
 Food/water dish
 Rubber tape (for cage repairs, etc.)



Owner and Pet Information

Owner's Contact Information
 Picture of Pet
 Vaccination and Immunization Status
 Past Illnesses · Current Health Status
 Veterinarian/Pet Hospital



Pet Goods

Pet Sheets
 Pet Waste Bags and Tools
 Toilet Goods (for cats: litter box they're used to)
 Towel, Brush
 Toys
 Clothes Wash Net (to prevent runaway cat/other medical uses)



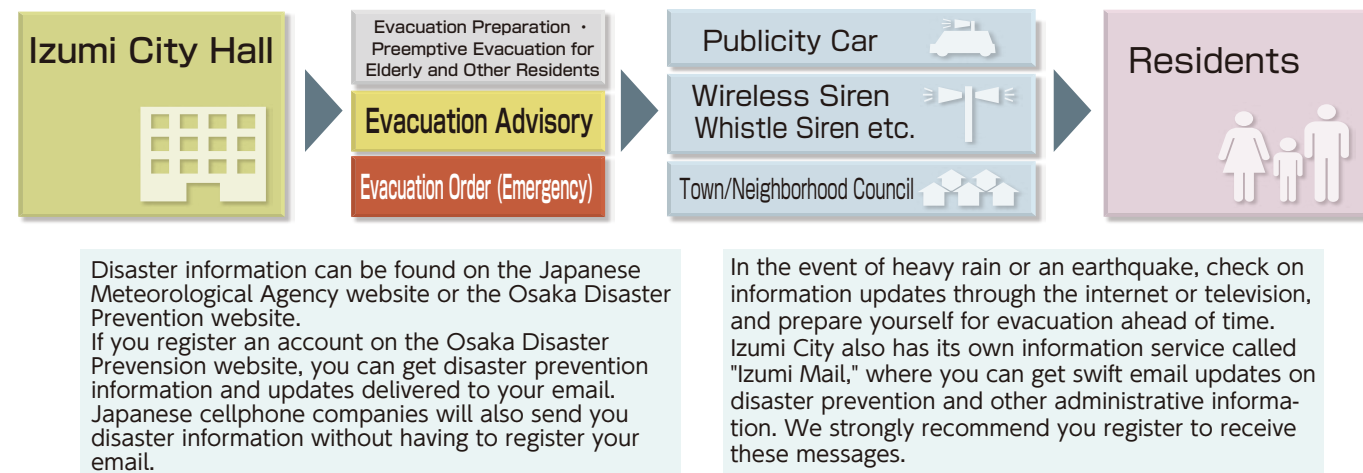
Timing your Evacuation - How to Evacuate

During a disaster, "Evacuation Advisory" or "Evacuation Order" announcements may be made. However, even if these warnings are not made, swift evacuation is recommended if you feel you are in danger.

	Meaning	What actions to take
Evacuation preparation · Evacuation start of elderly people and others [Hinan Jumbi]	Special advisory issued when "Evacuation Advisory" or "Evacuation Order" announcements are predicted to happen; urges those that need time to evacuate to do so ahead of the announcement.	People that need time to evacuate (the elderly, disabled, children, etc.) should start doing so with their guardians or caretakers as soon as possible. All other residents should prepare themselves for evacuation.
Evacuation Advisory [Hinan Kankoku]	Issued when damage by disaster is predicted and the possibility of human injury is high.	Promptly evacuate to a disaster refuge location. If going outdoors becomes life threatening and you cannot safely evacuate, take shelter in the safest place nearest to you or a safe space inside your house.
Evacuation Order (Emergency) [Hinan Shiji]	Issued when the status of the disaster has worsened and the possibility of human injury is extremely high.	Anyone who has not evacuated already should urgently make their way to a disaster refuge. If going outdoors becomes life threatening and you cannot safely evacuate, take shelter in the safest place nearest to you or a safe space inside your house.

Always pay attention for disaster information and updates

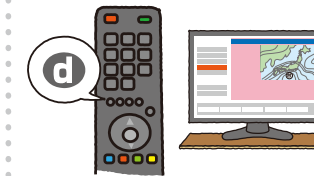
Evacuation advisories and orders will be made by publicity cars and wireless communication as illustrated below. Base your evacuation movements on accurate and official disaster information.



*Some carriers may have a list of phone models that are eligible to receive emergency messages. Please contact your carrier to check if your phone is able to receive them.

Television (D-button on remote)

By pressing the D-button on your television remote, you can get information on typhoons, weather warnings, evacuation advisories or orders, and open disaster refuge locations.



Information transmission method

City Disaster Prevention Wireless Broadcast System

To improve information circulation during a disaster, the city spreads information through outdoor loudspeakers or indoor radio receivers. (Maintained from March, 2015)

If you miss the announcements, call the following number to get the latest disaster updates

0725-47-4771

The city disaster prevention broadcast may be difficult to hear depending on the weather situation and where you are located (e.g. heavy traffic sounds or thick walls preventing you from hearing properly). While the broadcast will be repeated, if you miss it or would like to double check the information announced. (72 hours available after broadcast)

How to register for Izumi Mail

- Send an empty email (no subject or content) to the email address on the right.
- Check for a reply, and follow the Izumi Mail registration instructions.
- Before completing registration, be sure to input your name and choose the information categories.
- Registration is complete when you receive a confirmation email.



- Notification Information
- Disaster and Crime Prevention Information
- Education and Culture Information
- Elderly Support Information etc.

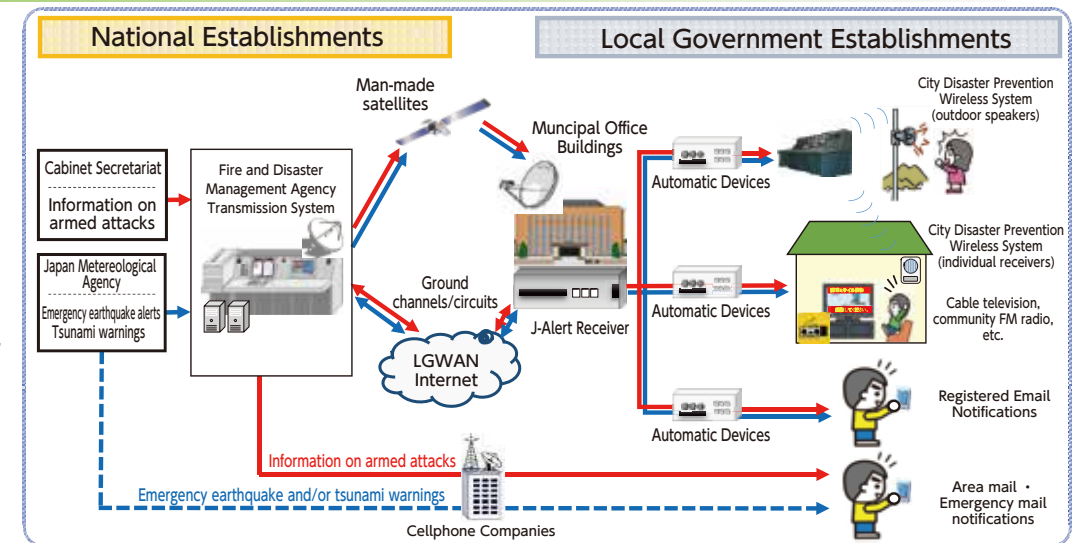
izumimail@safe.city.izumi.osaka.jp

National Instant Alert System (J-Alert)

The J-Alert System sends emergency alert information regarding ballistic missiles, earthquakes, tsunamis, and other disasters to all residents living in Japan through wireless systems and e-mail.

Android phones with NTT Docomo service can receive J Alert messages in English, Chinese (Simplified), and Korean.

※ As of December, 2017



※From The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication Fire and Disaster Management Agency homepage

(as of Jan. 2018)

District	Map Coordinates	Medical Facility Name	Location	Phone	District	Map Coordinates	Medical Facility Name	Location	Phone
Shinoda	1 E-3	Horiuchi Dental Clinic	Taicho 33-5	41-6559	Gosho	3 C-5	Morinaka Dental Clinic	Wakecho 4-1-30	45-7202
	1 E-3	Fujioka Dental Clinic	Taicho 158-23	45-1055		5 D-2	Tsuji Dental Clinic	Teradacho 2-2-6	41-4181
	2 A-3	Kawai Dental Clinic	Taicho 565-3 Tsuruyamadai Bldg. 2F	45-0193		6 A-2	Kubo Dental Clinic	Yayoicho 3-16-4	44-6801
	2 A-3	Tsujinaka Dental Clinic	Tsuruyamadai 1-3-22	45-8080		3 E-5	Nishiguchi Dental Clinic	Ashibecho 100-14	44-6223
	2 B-3	Yoshimura Dental Clinic	Tsuruyamadai 1-22-1	45-6028		6 A-3	Ueda Dental Clinic	Ibukino 2-32-5	53-1275
	2 A-4	Namba Dental Clinic	Tsuruyamadai 2-1-3-103	45-2482		6 B-4	Sakaguchi Dental Clinic	Ibukino 4-5-2 ECOLL Izumi North Bldg. 3F	55-4330
	2 A-2	Isaka Dental Clinic	Kamicho 826-1	43-8020		6 B-2	Ryumon Kitaikedada Dental Clinic	Ikedashimocho 925-11	56-6161
	2 B-2	Ogata Dental Clinic	Kamicho 436-5	46-4180		4 D-4	Sugimoto Dental Clinic	Fuseyacho 1-6-34	56-0118
	1 E-3	Hirai Dental Clinic	Taicho 272-1	41-0999		4 D-5	Arizumi Dental Clinic	Fuseyacho 3-2-53	56-8283
	Tomiki	1 D-4	Inoue Dental Clinic	Ikegamiicho 1-7-20		41-0044	6 D-1	Nito Dental Clinic	Fuseyacho 3-5-40 Shinka Daiichi Bldg. 1F
1 D-4		Sugiyama Dental Clinic	Tomiakicho 1-6-11	44-7693	6 E-1	Tsuchiya Dental Clinic	Murodocho 1723 Tsuchiya Bldg. 2F	57-0648	
1 D-4		Nishino Dental Clinic	Tomiakicho 1-8-32	45-6959	6 D-3	Miwa Dental Clinic	Murodocho 596	55-1167	
1 E-5		Mori Dental Clinic	Saiwai 3-10-33	41-0277	6 C-2	Katahira Dental Clinic	Ikedashimocho 122-1	57-7501	
Izumi		3 B-3	Kinoshita Dental Clinic	Hikocho 2-2-1 AEON Izumi Fuchu 2F	41-7325	6 D-3	Kanno Dental Clinic	Murodocho 608-40	57-6480
	3 B-3	Matsuo Dental Clinic	Fuchucho 2-1-7	41-2220	6 B-4	Jin Mei Dental Clinic	Ibukino 4-5-19 Co-op 2F	92-5758	
	3 C-2	Ueshima Dental Clinic	Fuchucho 8-4-22	41-6600	4 D-5	Kambara Dental Clinic	Fuseyacho 3-7-9 IS Bldg. 102	55-4182	
	3 C-2	Yoshida Dental Clinic	Fuchucho 1-1-8 Tsuyuguchi Bldg. 2F	40-3118	6 A-3	Ibukino Dental Clinic	Ibukino 2-11-7	57-8241	
	3 C-3	Nakamura Dental Clinic	Fuchucho 1-5-13	41-7972	6 E-1	Adachi Dental Clinic	Murodocho 824-36 COMBOX Komyoike 1F	57-8817	
	3 C-2	Koyama Dental Clinic	Fuchucho 1-2-6	41-1128	5 E-3	Takeuchi Dental Clinic	Migatacho 1-6-47	46-4618	
	3 C-3	Ryumon Dental Clinic	Fuchucho 3-4-9	43-0162	8 C-1	Sugihara Dental Clinic	Nozomino 3-13-51	55-2241	
	3 D-2	Matsumura Dental Clinic	Fuchucho 5-9-19	44-5520	6 A-5	Doi Dental Clinic	Karakunicho 3-11-3	53-0567	
	3 C-1	Hara Dental Clinic	Hakatacho 1-4-31	44-3129	6 A-4	Maeda Dental Clinic	Karakunicho 1-10-29-101	54-3393	
	3 E-1	Hamada Dental Clinic	Hakatacho 3-1-13	45-8548	6 A-4	Ogura Dental Clinic	Karakunicho 1-18-1 Koyo Bldg. 2F	53-1118	
Gosho	3 E-2	Asano Dental Clinic	Kurodoricho 1-18-14	46-0002	6 C-5	Miki Dental Clinic	Nozomino 1-1-3	57-1184	
	3 D-1	Sakashita Dental Clinic	Hakatacho 2-33-34	45-9910	6 C-5	Sekiguchi Dental Clinic	Nozomino 1-3-22	55-3377	
	1 D-5	Nobata Orthodontics and Dental Clinic	Hakatacho 1-13-52	45-7647	8 C-2	Okuda Dental Clinic	Midorigaoka 1-5-19	53-0622	
	1 D-5	Kishida Dental Clinic	Hakatacho 6-11-40	46-8241	8 C-1	Miyazaki Dental Clinic	Nozomino 3-16-39 Fonteneu 21 1F	54-3711	
	3 C-3	Goto Dental Clinic	Fuchucho 2-3-21	41-8181	8 C-1	Koeda Dental Clinic	Nozomino 3-1-30	55-8241	
	3 C-3	Kou Dental Clinic	Fuchucho 1-20-1 Fuchuru Izumi 2F	40-3131	9 C-1	Ishida Dental Clinic	Komyodai 3-5-7	56-5137	
	3 C-2	Hosohara Dental Clinic	Fuchucho 6-14-8	41-0777	6 D-4	Hanano Dental Clinic	Wadacho 230-1	56-5064	
	3 C-2	Kokoro Dental Clinic	Fuchucho 7-1-9-2	41-0556	9 A-3	Tsujimoto Dental Clinic	Nokecho 296-1	56-9917	
	1 D-5	Nishida Dental Clinic	Hakatacho 6-11-45	44-1188	8 D-3	Kitasaka Dental Clinic	Aobadai 3-6-10	56-6075	
	3 C-3	Iwatsuki Dental Clinic Nakatsuka Dental Clinic	Fuchucho 3-13-11	43-2323	8 D-3	Inoue Dental Clinic	Aobadai 2-2-13	55-7188	
Gosho	3 C-4	Fukudome Dental Clinic	Fuchucho 861-2	41-0200	8 D-3	Sakaguchi Dental Clinic	Hatsugano 1-49-5	53-3672	
	3 E-1	Akisaka Dental Clinic	Hakatacho 5-20-36	41-0693	8 D-1	Sugiyama Dental Clinic	Hatsugano 2-8-2 1F	51-3222	
	3 C-3	Sugihara Dental Clinic	Fuchucho 1-11-4	41-4873	8 D-3	Okamoto Dental Clinic	Hatsugano 1-44-1	54-0418	
	3 B-3	Kawai Dental Clinic	Fuchucho 2-8-32	43-6828	8 D-3	Panda Dental Clinic	Hatsugano 3-12-5	53-4181	
	3 B-5	Takeuchi Dental Clinic	Wakecho 2-9-32	46-2084	MMH 10 C-1	Nakao Dental Clinic	Harukicho 864-3	53-1325	
	3 B-5	Nakatsuji Dental Clinic	Odacho 2-3-47	43-1422	Makio 11 C-3	Nishikawa Dental Clinic	Onodacho 192-6	92-8710	

※ MMH = Minami Matsuo Hatsugano

Medical Institutions

Japan's medical institutions are divided into two types: clinics or doctor's offices and hospitals that are often equipped with specific examination devices and hospitalization facilities. If you have minor symptoms, go to a clinic or doctor's office for examination first, and be advised as to what to do or where to go next.

1. Language

Most doctors are able to more or less understand English, but interview sheets are usually written in Japanese. If you don't understand Japanese, take with you someone who understands Japanese or obtain an interview sheet written in your language beforehand, if possible.

Multilingual Interview Sheet [URL http://www.kifjp.org/medical/](http://www.kifjp.org/medical/)
(Made by: Kanagawa International Foundation and International Community Hearty Konandai)

2. Examination Procedures

- ① Reception Present your insurance card and pass it to the receptionist. Write your symptoms and medical history in the interview sheet and wait in the waiting room for your name to be called.
- ↓
- ② Examination You will undergo an examination by a doctor at an examination room, followed by a test or treatment as necessary.
- ↓
- ③ Payment After receiving your medicine, wait for your turn to pay at the payment counter for the medicine and treatment you received. These days, an increasing number of medical institutions are providing you with a prescription only, so that you buy your medicines at a pharmacy outside, instead of an in-house pharmacy.

3. Hospitals where Foreign Languages can be Used

Please refer to the following websites to find hospitals where foreign languages can be used.

■ Medical Information Guide for Foreigners (Osaka Prefecture)

URL <http://www.pref.osaka.lg.jp/iryo/medicalinfo/>
Languages: English, Chinese, and Korean

■ AMDA International Medical Information Center (☎03-5285-8088)

It provides free information services about medical institutions where some foreign languages can be used, as well as general information concerning medical and social welfare systems by telephone. It also offers interpretation services by telephone.

URL <http://amda-imic.com/>
Languages: English, Chinese, Korean, Spanish, Portuguese, Filipino, Thai, and Vietnamese

Department of International Medical Care, Rinku General Medical Center

- A medical interpreter is ready to help you through the entire course, from reception, during an examination at different departments, at the time of receiving explanation of medication, through payment.
- Interpretation service is free of charge and medical fees are covered by the insurance.
- First-time patients should come to the “First-time Reception” counter on the 2nd floor anytime between 8:00 and 11:00.

Language	Day and Time	For Inquiries
English	Mon-Fri 10:00-15:00	Rinku General Medical Center 2-23 Rinku Ourai Kita, Izumisanoshi ☎072-469-3111
Chinese	Mon / Tue 10:00-15:00	
Portuguese / Spanish	Tue / Thu 10:00-15:00	

Osaka Prefectural Hospital Organization of Regional Independent Administrative Medical Institutions

Hospital Name	Address • Telephone Number	Interpretation Fee
Osaka General Medical Center	3-1-56 Bandai Higashi, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka City ☎06-6692-1201	Free
Osaka Prefectural Medical Center for Respiratory and Allergic Diseases	3-7-1 Habikino, Habikino City ☎072-957-2121	※ Prior appointment by telephone is necessary ※ Treatment is covered by health insurance.
Osaka Psychiatric Medical Center	3-16-21 Miyanosaka, Hirakata City ☎072-847-3261	
Osaka Medical Center for Cancer and Cardiovascular Diseases.	Nakamichi, Higashinari-ku, Osaka City ☎06-6972-1181	
Osaka Medical Center and Research Institute for Maternal and Child Health	840 Murodo-cho, Izumi ☎0725-56-1220	

Available Languages: English, Chinese, Taiwanese, Korean, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Vietnamese, Italian, Indonesian, French, Russian, Thai, and Hindi

Consultation by Telephone (AMDA International Medical Information Center)

Osaka Office (☎050-3598-7574) ※Excluding the year-end and new year holiday period, weekends and holidays

English / Spanish / Chinese ⇒ Mon-Fri 9:00-17:00

Center Tokyo (☎03-5285-8088) ※Excluding the year-end and new year holiday period, weekends and holidays

English / Chinese / Korean / Thai / Spanish ⇒ Everyday 9:00-20:00

Portuguese ⇒ Monday, Wednesday, Friday 9:00-17:00

Filipino ⇒ Wednesday 13:00-17:00

Vietnamese ⇒ Thursday 13:00-17:00

Broadcasting or Transmitting Stations that Send Earthquake /Disaster Information

Television

NHK television Channel 2

NHK World television (Satellite Broadcast: BS1, BS Premium)

Private broadcasting stations, Cable TV stations (J-COM West Izumi and Izumiotsu)

Radio

FM COCOLO: 76.5MHz (Multilingual)

AM NHK2 Broadcast: 82.8MHz (Multilingual)

FM NHK: 88.1MHz

AM NHK1: 666kHz

Internet

Fire and Disaster Management Agency <http://www.fdma.go.jp/index.html>

Meteorological Agency <http://www.jma.go.jp/jma/index.html>

Japan National Tourist Organization <https://www.jnto.go.jp/jpn/>

NHK World Daily News <http://www3.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/index.html>

Disaster Information Providers to Mobil Phones

Emergency Newsletter Area Mail (NTTdocomo)

<http://www.nttdocomo.co.jp/service/safety/areamail/>

Emergency Newsletter Mail (au by KDDI)

<http://www.kddi.com/business/mobile/solution/kinkyu-sokuho/>

Emergency Newsletter Mail (SoftBank)

http://mb.softbank.jp/mb/service/urgent_news/

Information Service Apps for Foreigners 「Safety tips」

There is a multilingual smart phone app available, which automatically sends disaster-related information in Japan. Among various useful functions, it notifies a user of earthquake or tsunami warnings, provides information about safety confirmation system, and helps a user search for an evacuation route from his/her current location at the time of disaster.

【Languages】 Japanese, English, Chinese, Korean

【OS】 Android 4.0or later, iOS 7.0or later

Download the app by scanning the QR code on the right.



For Android



For iPhone

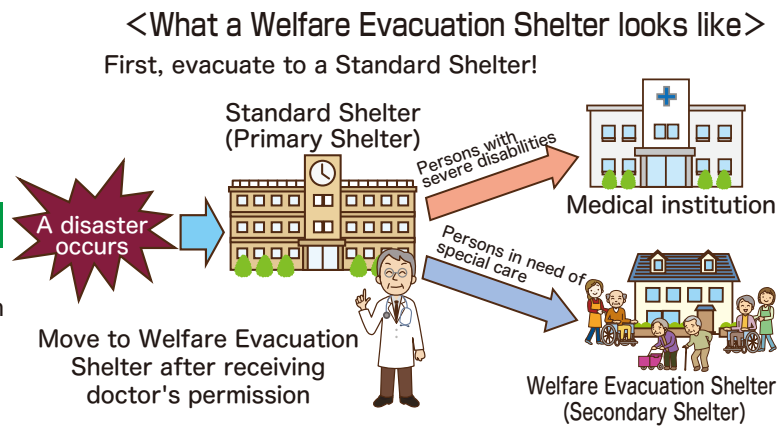
What is a Welfare Evacuation Shelter?

A welfare evacuation shelter is a facility for people with special needs that have difficulties living in a standard shelter.

A welfare evacuation shelter is a secondary shelter where people who have difficulty living in a standard shelter can receive additional assistance after first evacuating to a standard shelter.

Who can go to a Welfare Evacuation Shelter?

Admittance into a welfare evacuation shelter is determined by an on-site physician and an evaluation of certain conditions such as the evacuee's degree of access to assistance in a standard shelter, and the type and degree of their disability. Admittance into a welfare evacuation shelter is up to the discretion of the doctor or the person in charge.



Disaster Prevention Map Legend

Flood-prone Areas

This flood map is predicated on the assumption of a rare (about 90mm/hr), catastrophic flood of the Makio and Ushitaki Rivers caused by Once in 200 years heavy rain.

Areas outside of flood-prone regions may experience flooding, and predicted flood depths may be different in the event of a real flood.

Osaka Prefecture Flood Risk Map
<http://www.river.pref.osaka.jp/>

Flood water depth	
	under 0.5m
	0.5~ under 3.0m
	3.0~ under 5.0m
	5.0~ under 10m

Sediment Disaster Prone Areas

	Sediment Disaster Prone Areas (Avalanche)
	Special Sediment Disaster Prone Areas (Avalanche)
	Sediment Disaster Prone Areas (Slopes)
	Special Sediment Disaster Prone Areas (Slopes)
	Landslide

Evacuation Shelters and Other Establishments

Designated Evacuation Shelter



A shelter for people temporarily displaced by a disaster where they can stay for a short amount of time

Temporary Evacuation Area



Area where a person can avoid danger and protect themselves temporarily in a disaster.

Welfare Evacuation Shelter



A secondary shelter where the elderly, disabled, pregnant mothers, mothers with infants, and others can receive additional assistance and care usually unavailable in a primary shelter.

Temporary Evacuation Area (Park)



Area where a person can avoid danger and protect themselves temporarily in a disaster.

Arranged Evacuation Shelter

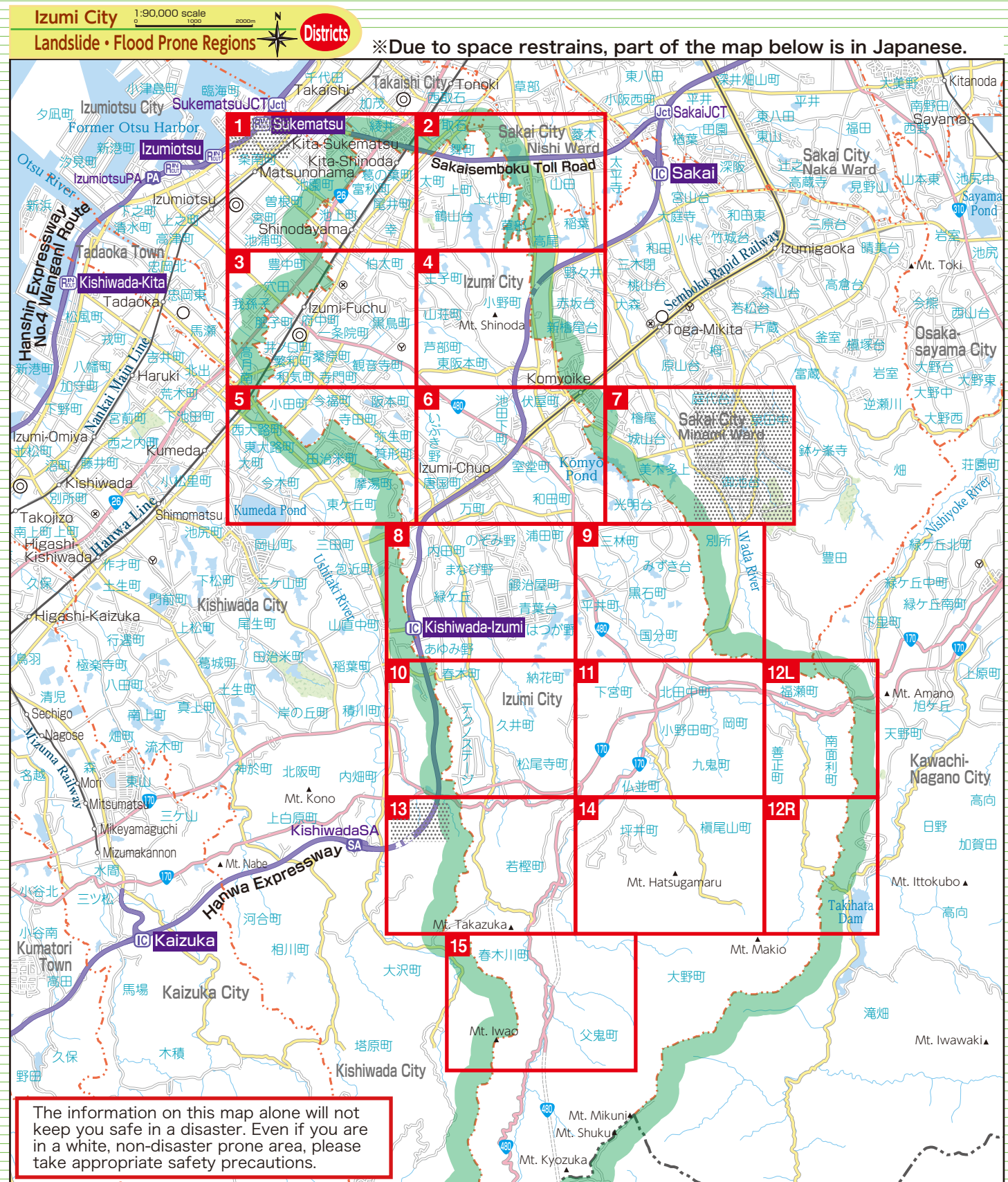


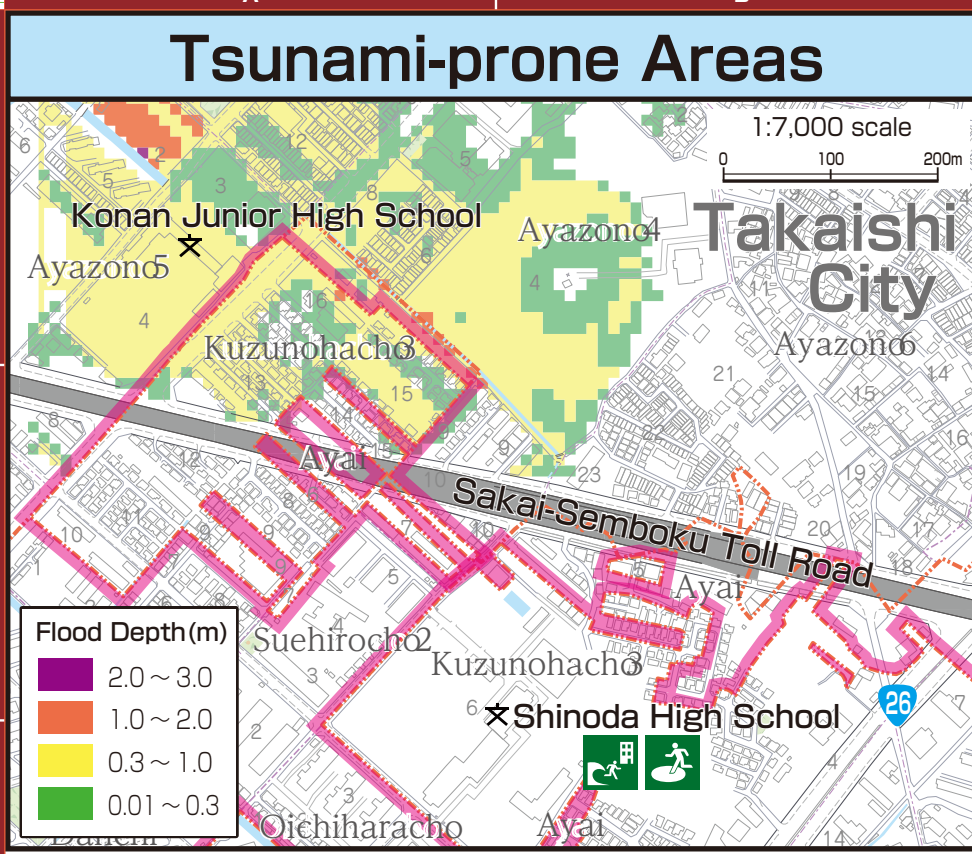
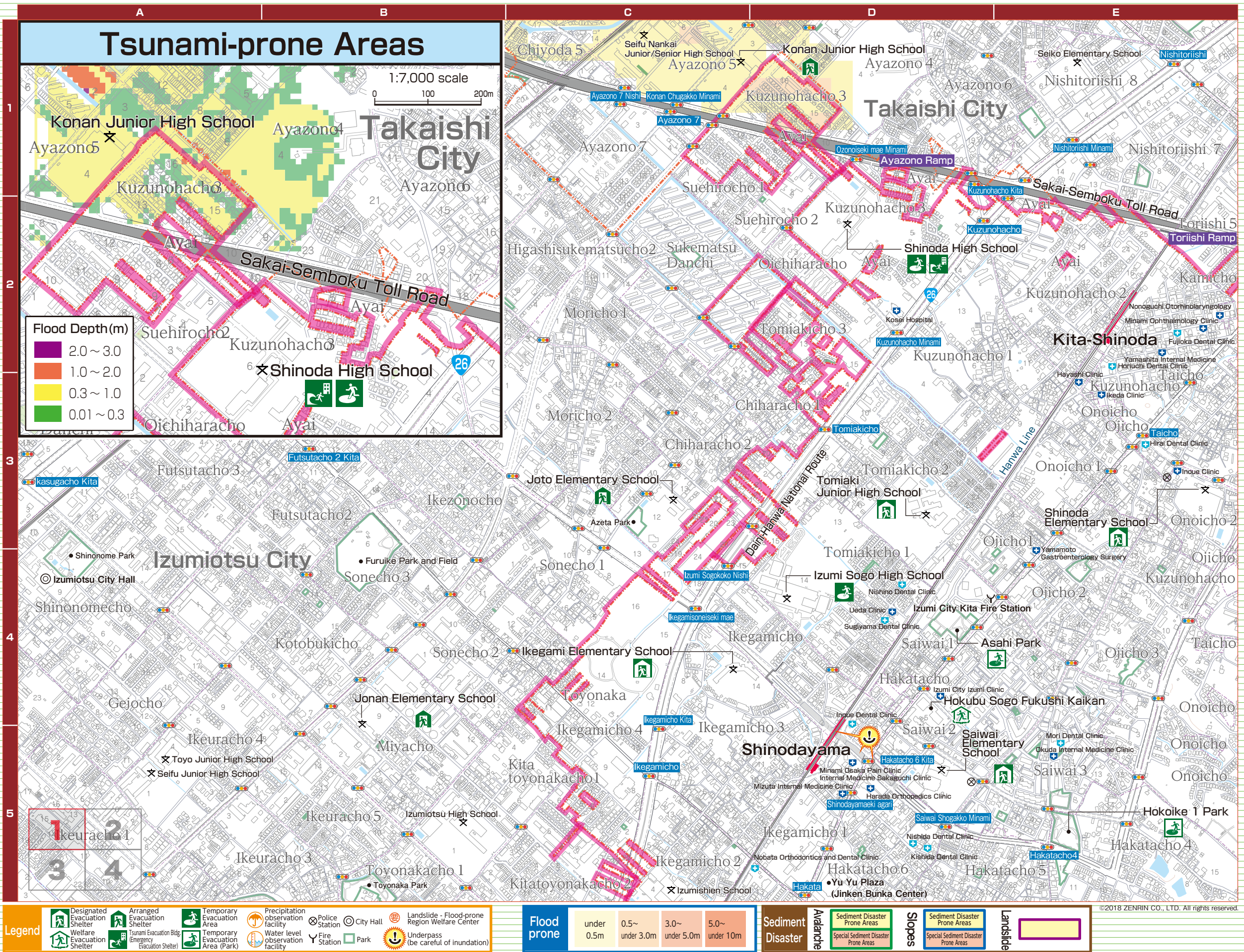
A facility or establishment that has given permission to be repurposed into a shelter in the event of a disaster.

Tsunami Evacuation Building (Emergency Evacuation Shelter)



An evacuation spot where people can find shelter during a tsunami alert or an incoming tsunami warning.





Legend

- Designated Evacuation Shelter
- Welfare Evacuation Shelter
- Arranged Evacuation Shelter
- Tsunami Evacuation Bldg (Emergency Evacuation Shelter)
- Temporary Evacuation Area
- Temporary Evacuation Area (Park)
- Precipitation observation facility
- Water level observation facility
- Police Station
- City Hall
- Fire Station
- Park
- Landslide - Flood-prone Region Welfare Center
- Underpass (be careful of inundation)

Flood prone

under 0.5m	0.5~ under 3.0m	3.0~ under 5.0m	5.0~ under 10m
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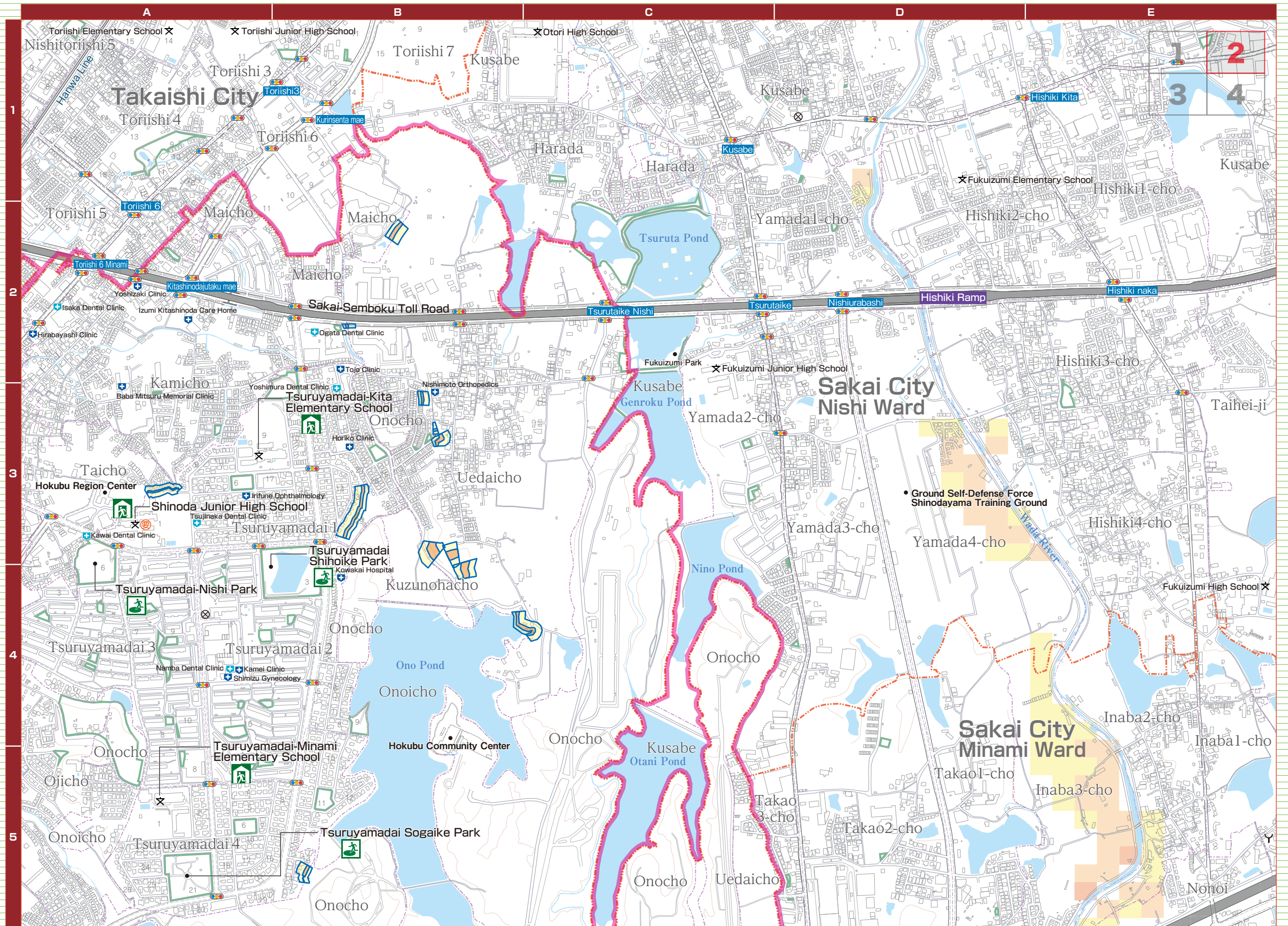
Sediment Disaster Areas

- Sediment Disaster Prone Areas
- Special Sediment Disaster Prone Areas

Slopes

- Sediment Disaster Prone Areas
- Special Sediment Disaster Prone Areas

Landslide-prone



Legend

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- Underpass (be careful of inundation)

Flood prone	under 0.5m	0.5~3.0m	3.0~5.0m	5.0~10m
[Color swatch]	[Color swatch]	[Color swatch]	[Color swatch]	[Color swatch]

Sediment Disaster

- Special Sediment Disaster Prone Areas
- Slopes
- Sediment Disaster Prone Areas
- Special Sediment Disaster Prone Areas
- Landslide