










My Emergency Contact Information

Name	Emergency Contact Information	Name	Emergency Contact Information

● **Sources of Information** Apart from the TV, radio, government emergency broadcast system, and public announcement vehicles, you can get information from the following sources.

Type	Available Information
The telephone	Government emergency broadcast system telephone service number: 66-1127
Smartphones	Ono City official LINE account 
Registration-based email services	Ono City disaster prevention emails Distributes emergency weather warnings and disaster evacuation information. 
	Yahoo! disaster prevention bulletin https://emg.yahoo.co.jp/ 
Websites	Japan Meteorological Agency (Ono City weather (warnings and advisories))  https://www.jma.go.jp/jp/warn/f_1820500.html
	Japan Meteorological Agency (Risk distribution of heavy rain warnings)  https://www.data.jma.go.jp/fcd/yoho/meshjirei/jirei01/suigaimesh/inund.html
	Fukui Regional Meteorological Observatory  http://www.jma-net.go.jp/fukui/main/index.html
	Fukui Prefecture Disaster Prevention Net  https://www.bousai.pref.fukui.lg.jp/dis_portal/index.html#
	Comprehensive information on rivers and erosion control in Fukui Prefecture  http://ame.pref.fukui.jp/index.html
	Joint Echizen/Ono map  Allows you to check evacuation shelters on a map available on the Internet.

Emergency Contact Information

Name	Contact Information	Name	Contact Information
Fire Department and Rescue	(no office number) 119	Police Station	(no office number) 110
Ono City Hall	66-1111	Hokuriku Electric Power Transmission and Distribution Company, Okuetsu Distribution Center	66-4478
Fukui Prefecture Okuetsu Public Works Office	66-1221	NTT West (when telephones are out of service)	(no office number) 113
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Kuzuryu River Dam Integrated Management Office	66-5300	※If you are calling from a mobile phone or from within Japan but outside of the city, call using the area code (0779).	

Disaster Emergency Message Dial (171)

"Voice message board" provided by NTT in the event of a disaster.

Record a voice message

▶ 171 → 1 → □□□□-□□-□□□□ → **Leave a message (listen)**

Guidance (explanation) will be provided.

If you live in an area affected by a disaster, enter your home phone number. If you live outside an area affected by a disaster, starting with the area code, enter the phone number of the person you would like to contact in the area affected by a disaster.

Repeat a voice message

▶ 171 → 2 → □□□□-□□-□□□□ → **The message should be 30 seconds or less**

Dates for Disaster Emergency Message dial (171) trial calls

- The first and fifteenth of each month from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m. (the following day)
- For 3 days during the New Year season (January 1, 12 a.m. to January 3, 12:00 a.m.)
- Disaster Prevention Week (August 30, 9:00 a.m. to September 5, 5:00 p.m.)
- Disaster Prevention and Volunteer Week (January 15, 9:00 a.m. to January 21, 5:00 p.m.)


Disaster Message Board (web171)

You can also register for and check the information of this service by accessing it on the Internet.

Visit <https://www.web171.jp>

Disaster Message Board (web171) 

Website address of each company's Disaster Message Board

NTT DoCoMo  au  Softbank 

 **越前おおの**

Issued by: Disaster Prevention and Crime Prevention Division, Planning and General Affairs Department, Ono City
1-1 Tenjin-cho, Ono City, Fukui Prefecture 912-8666
TEL:0779-64-4800 FAX:0779-66-7708
Ono City website <http://www.city.ono.fukui.jp/>

Established: October 2020



Ono City Comprehensive Disaster Prevention Map

Special Edition

Hazard Map



Always be Prepared and Evacuate Early!
Talk to Your Neighbors!

Home Evacuation Plan

In preparation for a disaster, check the hazard map, fill in the blank underlined portions as necessary, and share the information with your family.

Storm and Flood Damage

If a typhoon is approaching or there is a forecast for heavy rain, **gather information from TV, radio, the Internet, or similar sources.**

Gather information about storm and flood damage, and if you feel unsafe or receive evacuation information,

Remain alert in your home and evacuate vertically depending on the situation.
(※Do not leave your home unnecessarily, and make an effort to gather information.)

Evacuate horizontally to _____
Evacuation shelters

If you feel unsafe during horizontal evacuation,

Urgently evacuate vertically to _____

If you feel unsafe during horizontal evacuation,

Evacuate to _____
Alternative evacuation shelter

Earthquake

If you see or hear an Earthquake Early Warning or feel earthquake tremors, **take action to protect yourself.**

If your life is in danger,

Evacuate horizontally to _____
Designated emergency evacuation shelters


If your house is damaged in a disaster and it is not possible for you to live there,

Evacuate to _____
Evacuation shelters


How to Use Hazard Maps

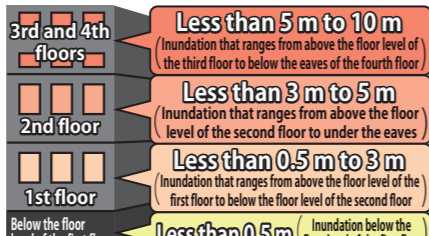

How to Read Hazard Maps

If you can confirm the following 3 points, you can stay in your home while ensuring your safety.

- Is your home in an area where it could be destroyed, such as a potential flood zone? If it is, you must evacuate.**


In a potential flood zone, there is a risk that **wooden houses could collapse due to the swift speed of the flowing water.**



In an area that is expected to experience riverbank erosion, there is a risk that **land erosion could cause the entire building where you live to collapse.**
- Is your living space located above the maximum expected depth of inundation? If your living space is below this line, you need to evacuate.**

 - 3rd and 4th floors:** Less than 5 m to 10 m (Inundation that ranges from above the floor level of the third floor to below the eaves of the fourth floor)
 - 2nd floor:** Less than 3 m to 5 m (Inundation that ranges from above the floor level of the second floor to under the eaves)
 - 1st floor:** Less than 0.5 m to 3 m (Inundation that ranges from above the floor level of the first floor to below the floor level of the second floor)
 - Below the floor level of the first floor:** Less than 0.5 m (Inundation below the floor level of the first floor)
- Verify how long the inundation will continue (inundation duration), and make sure that you have enough drinking water, food and other essentials to last until the water recedes.**


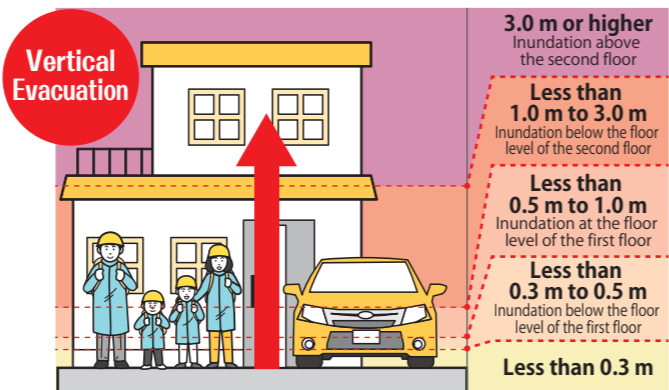
In areas that are expected to be inundated for a prolonged period, there is a risk that **it will be difficult to live under evacuation conditions, because you are cut off from essential utilities.**

(For reference purposes, see the past disaster occurrence situations described on the cover of this booklet.)

Rules for Evacuation When You Evacuate, Use Your Own Judgment and Take Action According to the Situation You are in

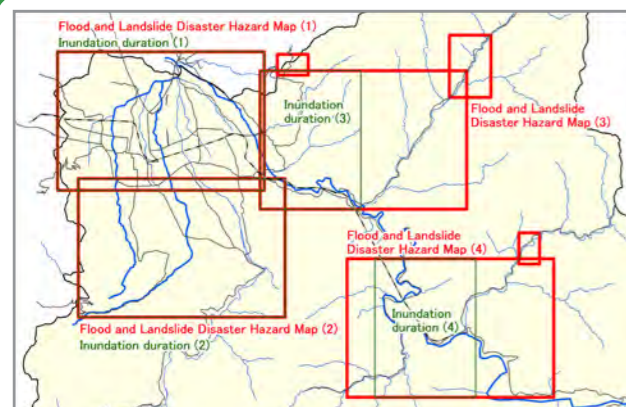
Horizontal Evacuation and Vertical Evacuation

- A standard evacuation involves horizontal evacuation, in which people move to an evacuation shelter. However, **if it is already unsafe to go outside or if you are evacuating at night, you can also evacuate vertically**, which involves evacuating to an upper floor of a building.
- However, if you live in an "area that requires early evacuation" such as an area where flood water is deep or an area where homes could be destroyed, it may not be safe for you to stay in your home. You are therefore asked to evacuate horizontally, at an early stage, to an evacuation shelter in a safe location.
- Horizontal evacuation is standard even in areas where there is a risk of landslides. However, if there is a danger of a landslide and it is unsafe to go outside, but you live on an upper floor of a sufficiently sturdy apartment building, then you can also stay in your home and ensure your safety. If it is too late to flee, move to an upper floor.



※inundation depth estimates for Ono City

Hazard Locality Map



This hazard map shows disaster-risk areas such as potential flood inundation areas, landslide warning areas, avalanche-prone locations, and potential inundation water pooling areas, as well as the results of earthquake damage estimations.

Refer to the above hazard map and think about what actions you should take in the event there is a risk of a disaster occurring, such as heavy rain or other potential disasters.

List of Evacuation Shelters

○... Available facilities 2F... Inundation is expected, but you are able to evacuate to the second floor or a higher floor
 △... Not available when an emergency dam discharge occurs ×... Unavailable

Emergency Evacuation Shelters

Temporary facilities opened when a disaster occurs. The facilities allows residents to stay for as long as necessary and until the danger of a disaster subsides, and are also for residents who cannot return to their homes.

※Not all evacuation shelters will be open. Check the city's evacuation information.

Facility Name	TEL	Storm and Flood Damage	Landslide	Avalanche	Earthquake	Facility Name	TEL	Storm and Flood Damage	Landslide	Avalanche	Earthquake
Manabi no Sato "Meirin"	65-5590	○	○	×	○	Kamisho Elementary School	64-1331	2F	○	○	○
Machinaka Exchange Center	64-4817	×	○	○	○	Kamisho Junior High School	64-1300	○	○	○	○
Yushuminami Elementary School	65-6690	○	○	○	○	B&G Ocean Center	64-1311	2F	○	○	○
Yushuhigashi Elementary School	65-6550	2F	○	○	○	Tomita Community Center	66-4101	○	○	○	○
Kaisei Junior High School	65-4680	○	○	○	○	Tomita Elementary School	66-4150	○	○	○	○
Cultural Hall	66-5410	2F	○	○	×	Shotoku Junior High School	66-4151	○	○	○	○
Vocational Training Center	65-6840	2F	○	○	○	Closed Warabyo Elementary School	66-4120	○	○	○	○
Excite public gymnasium facility	66-1433	2F	○	○	○	Burumu Morime	66-7739	○	○	○	○
Shimosho Community Center	66-2142	○	○	○	○	Sakadani Community Center	67-1111	○	○	○	○
Shimosho Elementary School	66-2350	○	○	○	○	Sakadani Elementary School	67-1012	○	○	○	○
Yomei Junior High School	65-1121	○	○	○	○	Rokuroshi Shizen Gakusha	67-1210	○	○	○	○
Youth Education Center	66-6650	2F	○	○	○	Goka Community Center	65-6805	△	○	×	○
Inuikawa Community Center	66-3756	2F	○	○	○	Izumi Area Exchange Center	—	△	×	×	○
Inuikawa Elementary School	—	×	○	○	×	Izumi Elementary and Junior High School	78-2656	△	×	×	○
Oyama Community Center	66-2468	○	○	○	○	Onou Assembly Hall	—	○	×	×	○
Oyama Elementary School	66-2910	○	○	○	○	Izumi Gymnasium	78-2351	○	×	×	×
Kamisho Community Center	64-1200	2F	○	○	○						

※If you are calling from a mobile phone or from within Japan but outside of the city, call using the area code (0779).

Emergency Evacuation Shelters (Contingency Facilities)

Facility Name	TEL	Storm and Flood Damage	Landslide	Avalanche	Earthquake	Facility Name	TEL	Storm and Flood Damage	Landslide	Avalanche	Earthquake
Attakarando	66-7900	×	○	○	○	Izumi Fureai Hall	78-2300	△	×	×	○
Starland Sakadani	67-7250	○	○	○	○	Furearu Izumi	78-2536	2F	×	○	○
Milk Kobo Oku-Echizen	67-1166	○	○	○	○						

※The facility will be opened following consultation with the facility manager.

Welfare Evacuation Shelters

Evacuation shelters that give special consideration to people in need of support such as people with a disability, the elderly, expectant mothers, infants and children.

Facility Name	TEL	Storm and Flood Damage	Landslide	Avalanche	Earthquake	Facility Name	TEL	Storm and Flood Damage	Landslide	Avalanche	Earthquake
Fukui-ken Saiseikai Seiwaen	66-3307	○	○	○	○	Kibouen	66-1133	○	○	○	○
Ono Wakouen	66-2551	○	○	○	○	Ono City Health Center (in Yushu Hall)	65-7333	○	○	○	○
Vihara Ono	66-1850	○	○	○	○	Koseikai Smile Network Sakura	69-7090	○	○	○	○
Onosou	66-3320	○	○	○	○	Ono Kirameki Civic Co-operative Society	66-1211	○	○	○	○
Mutumien	65-3761	○	○	○	○						

※The facility will be opened following consultation with the social welfare facility manager.

Evacuation Assembly Area

Places intended for emergency evacuation to keep people safe from the perils of earthquakes and other disasters.

Facility Name	Storm and Flood Damage	Landslide	Avalanche	Earthquake	Facility Name	Storm and Flood Damage	Landslide	Avalanche	Earthquake
Sanno Park	×	○	○	○	Wakasugi Park	×	○	○	○
Shinmei Park	×	○	○	○	Higashinaka Park	×	○	○	○
Misumi Park	×	○	○	○	Saiwai Park	×	○	○	○
Ekitou Park	×	○	○	○	Yushu Park	○	○	○	○
Kasuga Park	×	○	○	○	Meiji Park	×	○	○	○
Yayoi Park	×	○	○	○	Kameyama Park	○	×	×	○
Teramae Park	×	○	○	○	Mizuabito Park	×	○	○	○
Yomei Park	×	○	○	○	Takigahana Park (※Also used as a regulating reservoir)	×	○	○	○
Arai Park	×	○	○	○	Higashinakano Park	×	○	○	○
Sakura Park	×	○	○	○	Sanban Pocket Park	×	○	○	○
Nakabasami Park	×	○	○	○	Honganshoku Park	×	○	○	○
Seiwa Park	×	○	○	○	Bokegawa Green Space	×	○	○	○
Misato Park	×	○	○	○	Nakano Shozu Green Space	×	○	○	○
Yoshino Park	×	○	○	○	Okuetsufureai Park	○	○	○	○
Shimonosato Park	×	○	○	○	Yoshikage Park	×	○	○	○
Ukonjiro Park	○	○	○	○	Akane Park	×	○	○	○
Kiyotaki Park	×	○	○	○	Roadside station "Echizen-Ono-Arashima no Sato"※	○	○	○	○
Nakanodo Park	×	○	○	○					

※The station is scheduled to open in 2021

What to do During Heavy Rain

Have Regular Discussions with Your Family and Decide on a Plan

Verify your home and the surrounding area on the hazard map

The colored-in areas are at risk of a disaster.

Is your home located in a colored-in area? Do you need to evacuate?



No

Stay at home

“Evacuation” literally means “leaving a place for protection”. People who are in a safe place do not need to go to evacuation shelters. You can also protect yourself from the risk of infectious diseases by staying in the safety of your home.

Ensuring indoor safety (vertical evacuation)



Yes

When should you evacuate and where should you go?

In potential flood areas, the basic rule is to evacuate horizontally such as by moving away from your home. Make arrangements about when to evacuate and where to go. Basically, you should take refuge at an evacuation shelter, but you can also choose to

evacuate to the home of a friend who lives in an area unaffected by the disaster.

Will it take a long time for you and the people with you to evacuate?

Do you have any relatives or friends you can depend on who live in a safe place?

Decide in advance where you will evacuate to in the event of a disaster.

Evacuating	Evacuation shelters	Cons	※Review the Cons and consider multiple options for evacuation if possible. ※Evacuating to a hotel, vehicle, or a tent are options that can serve as infection control measures.
	At home	•Supplies are needed •Getting updates on the latest news is difficult •Utilities are out of service •Prolonged inundation will lead to deteriorated living conditions and other issues	
	Home of a friend or relative	•Prolonged evacuation is an imposition •You need to move to the home and other such issues	

Infection control measures at evacuation shelters

- When you head to an evacuation shelter, carry a medical thermometer and wear a mask.
- At the evacuation shelter, carry out basic infection control measures thoroughly, such as frequently washing your hands.

Information to Gather Before Evacuating

Gather information yourself, and then decide whether to evacuate

Evacuation information

Weather information

Landslide Alert Information

Information on river water levels

Dam discharge information

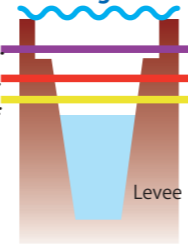
As a rule, evacuate on foot in a group of 2 or more people before a disaster occurs

Move before it gets dark, because nighttime evacuation can be unsafe if you cannot see where you are stepping.

Information on river water levels

	Flood risk waters	Water level at which there is a risk of flooding
	Evacuation judgment water level	Water level at which residents decide whether to evacuate
	Flood warning water level	Water level at which you should pay attention to flood information

Flooding occurs



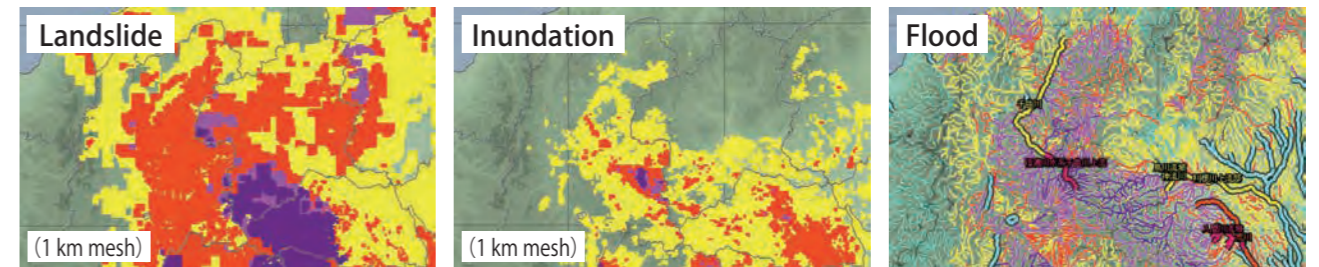
River	Kuzuryu River	Kiyotaki River	Akane River	Itoshiro River
Observatory	Matsumaru	Minamishinzaike	Ohashi Bridge	Kaizara
Flood risk waters	5.00m	2.80m	3.00m	5.00m
Evacuation judgment water level	—	2.00m	2.50m	—
Flood warning water level	4.00m	1.50m	2.20m	3.00m
Water level for alerting flood prevention groups	3.00m	1.20m	1.90m	1.40m

Disaster Prevention Information in the Event of Heavy Rain

Use the Hazard Distribution Information to Check the Situation in the Area Where You Live

When the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) releases warning level information* at the municipal level, check the detailed information (hazard distribution) about the situation in the area where you live. **Purple indicates that the degree of hazard is high.**

Also, register your address with the “Hazard distribution notification service”, to take advantage of services such as automatically receiving notifications on your smart-phone or a similar device if the area where you live becomes unsafe.



Purple: Vicinity of cliffs and streams is dangerous

Purple: Lowlands are dangerous

Purple: Riverbanks are dangerous

※Information released at the municipal level includes heavy rain emergency warnings, landslide alert information, heavy rain warnings, flood warnings, and more.

Pay Attention to Severe Weather Information

※Warning levels may not be announced in order from 1 to 5.

Alert level	Actions to take	Evacuation information released by Ono City	Rain information released by the JMA	River information released by the MLIT
Level 5	Protect your safety •In a situation where a disaster has already occurred, take the best course of action to protect your safety.	Ensuring Safety During an Emergency	Heavy Rain Emergency Warning	Flood Occurrence Information
Level 4	Evacuate everyone from unsafe places •Evacuate promptly. •Evacuate to protect people's safety.	Evacuation Instructions	Landslide Alert Information	Flood Risk Information
Level 3	Evacuate elderly people •Evacuate elderly people (for people who need more time to evacuate). •Other people prepare to evacuate.	Evacuating the Elderly and so on	Heavy Rain Warning Flood Warning	Flood Alert Information
Level 2	Confirm the evacuation process •Use the hazard map and other such information to reconfirm disaster risks, evacuation shelters, evacuation routes, evacuation timing, and similar information. •Verify how to interpret the evacuation information.		Heavy Rain Advisory Flood Advisory	Flood Advisory Information
Level 1	Increase your mental preparedness for a disaster •Pay attention to the latest information on such things as disaster prevention information.			

※Evacuation information is subject to change. For the latest information, check online or other sources.

Rainfall and Intensity (per hour)

Slightly Heavy Rain Less than 10 to 20 mm



It becomes difficult to hear regular speaking voices. You need to be alert if it appears like the rain will continue for a long time.

Heavy Rain Less than 20 to 30 mm



A downpour of rain. This describes when it is raining so hard that you get wet even if you are holding an umbrella. For small rivers, there is also a concern of flooding and landslides.

Intense Rain Less than 30 to 50 mm



Rock slides and landslides are more likely to occur. Road restrictions will also be in place. Get prepared to evacuate.

Extremely Intense Rain Less than 50 to 80 mm



It rains in a deluge and your surroundings turn white with splashes of water. Intense rain renders an umbrella completely useless.

Violent Rain 80 mm or more



There is a stifling sense of tension, and you feel scared. Major disasters may occur due to heavy rainfall. Extreme caution is required.

Flood and Landslide Disaster Hazard Map ① (This is a regional flood inundation area map of the maximum expected rainfall said to fall about once every 1,000 years)

- City Hall
- Fire department
- Fuku's Delicious Water (spring water)
- Police station
- Emergency hospital
- Designated evacuation shelters
- Welfare Evacuation Shelters

- Rainfall observatory
- Water level monitoring station
- River surveillance camera
- Critical flood control areas
- Potential inundation water pooling areas
- Landslide disaster special warning areas (collapse of steep terrain)
- Landslide disaster warning areas (collapse of steep terrain)
- Landslide disaster special warning areas (rockslide)
- Landslide disaster warning areas (rockslide)
- Landslide disaster warning areas (landslide)
- Avalanche-prone locations

0 500 1,000m
1:25,000

This hazard map shows the regions at risk of flooding or landslides. Check for disaster risks in your home by referring to the instructions on how to read the hazard map on page 1 of this booklet, and check what actions you need to take in the event of a disaster.

Potential Flood Inundation Area Map
Based on the Flood Control Act, this map shows the following information for rivers that are forecast to flood and rivers for which knowledge of their water levels is well established: the areas and depth of potential inundation; the duration of inundation; and potential flood zones where homes could be destroyed.

Flood Risk Map
This map shows the areas of potential inundation and the (estimated) depth of inundation in the event of a flood for rivers other than those forecast to flood or rivers for which knowledge of their water levels is not well established.

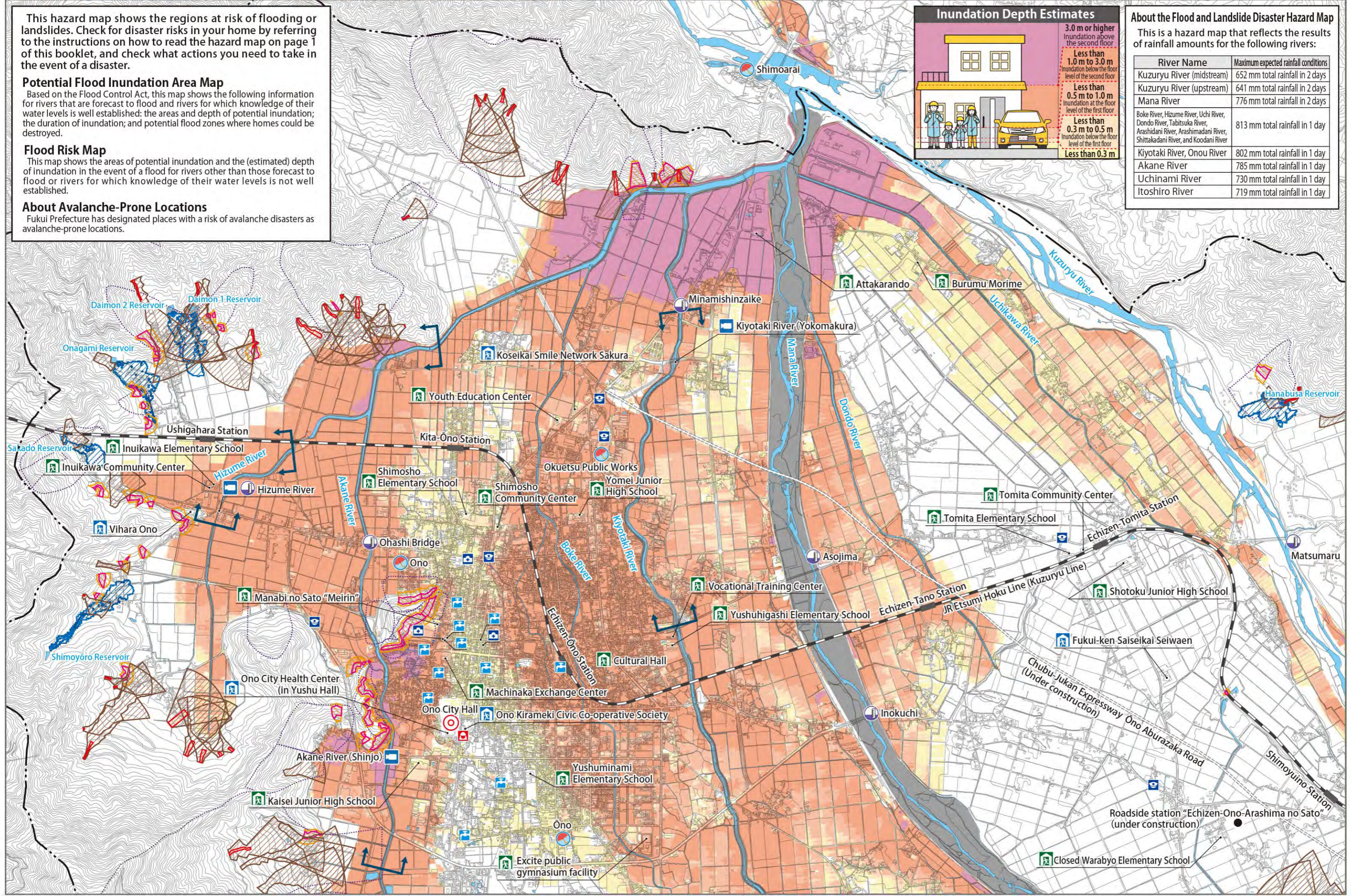
About Avalanche-Prone Locations
Fukui Prefecture has designated places with a risk of avalanche disasters as avalanche-prone locations.

Inundation Depth Estimates

- 3.0 m or higher
Inundation above the second floor
- Less than 1.0 m to 3.0 m
Inundation below the floor level of the second floor
- Less than 0.5 m to 1.0 m
Inundation at the floor level of the first floor
- Less than 0.3 m to 0.5 m
Inundation below the floor level of the first floor
- Less than 0.3 m

About the Flood and Landslide Disaster Hazard Map
This is a hazard map that reflects the results of rainfall amounts for the following rivers:

River Name	Maximum expected rainfall conditions
Kuzuryu River (midstream)	652 mm total rainfall in 2 days
Kuzuryu River (upstream)	641 mm total rainfall in 2 days
Mana River	776 mm total rainfall in 2 days
Boke River, Hizume River, Uchi River, Dondo River, Tabitsuka River, Arashidani River, Arashimadani River, Shittakadani River, and Koodani River	813 mm total rainfall in 1 day
Kiyotaki River, Onou River	802 mm total rainfall in 1 day
Akane River	785 mm total rainfall in 1 day
Uchinami River	730 mm total rainfall in 1 day
Itoshiro River	719 mm total rainfall in 1 day



Inundation Duration ① (This map shows the inundation durations specified by the Flood Control Act)

About Inundation Duration

This map shows the time it takes for the inundation depth to reach 0.5 m and then drop below that water depth. If you are in an area that could be inundated for a long time, prepare the supplies you will need to last for that period of time.

On the flood risk map, you can verify the extent of inundation and the inundation depth that could occur during a flood. However, for some rivers, the inundation duration or potential flood zones where houses could be destroyed have not been published.

Rivers with a published inundation duration	Rivers without a published inundation duration
Kuzuryu River, Mana River, Kiyotaki River (downstream), and Akane River	Kiyotaki River (upstream), Boke River, Hizume River, Uchikawa River, Dondo River, Tabitsuka River, Uchinami River, Arashidani River, Arashimadani River, Shittakadani River, Koodani River, Onou River, and Itoshiro River

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- Landslide disaster warning areas (landslide)
- Avalanche-prone locations

0 500 1,000m
1:25,000

About Potential Flood Zones Where Houses Could be Destroyed

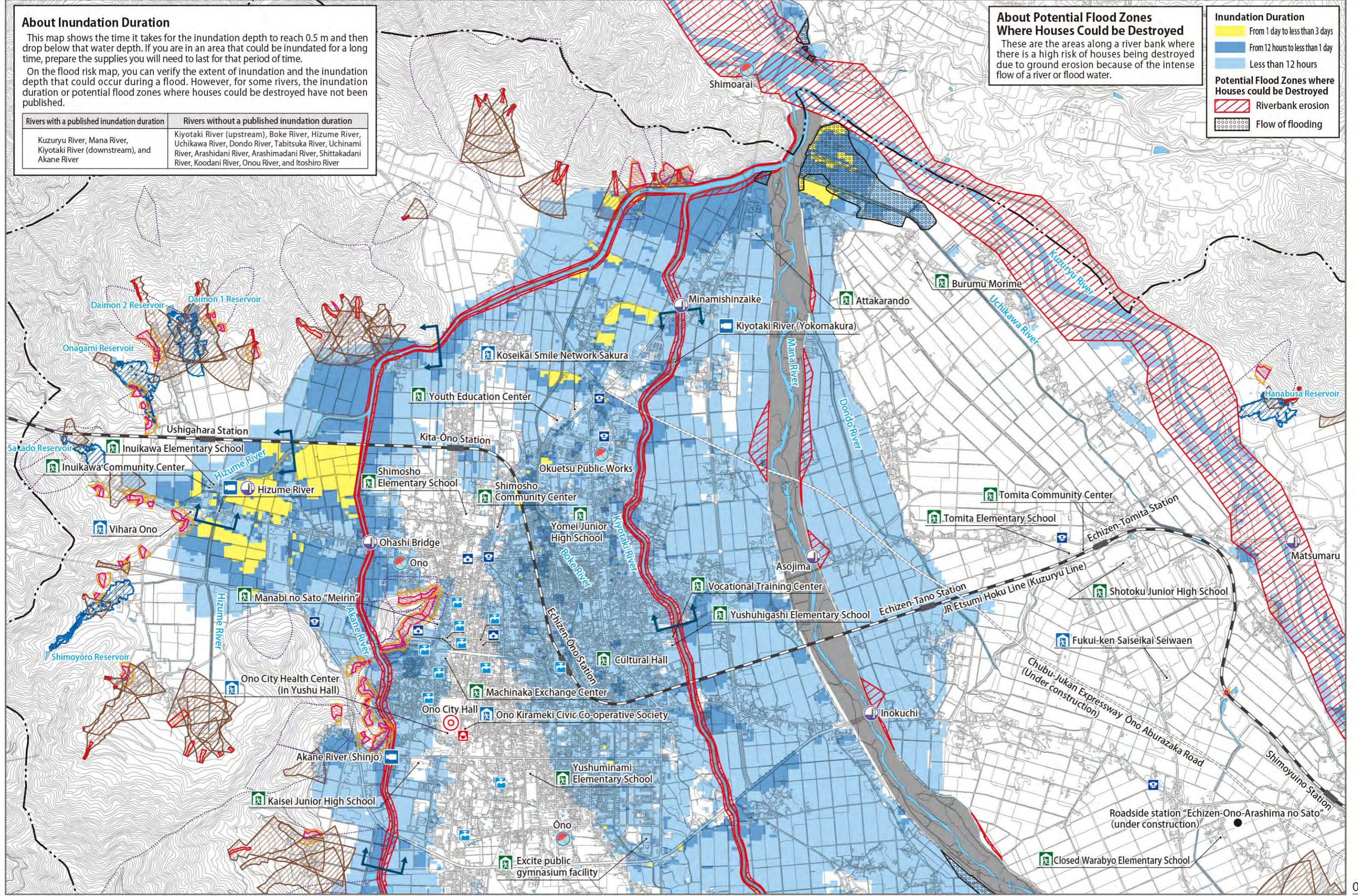
These are the areas along a river bank where there is a high risk of houses being destroyed due to ground erosion because of the intense flow of a river or flood water.

Inundation Duration

- From 1 day to less than 3 days
- From 12 hours to less than 1 day
- Less than 12 hours

Potential Flood Zones where Houses could be Destroyed

- Riverbank erosion
- Flow of flooding

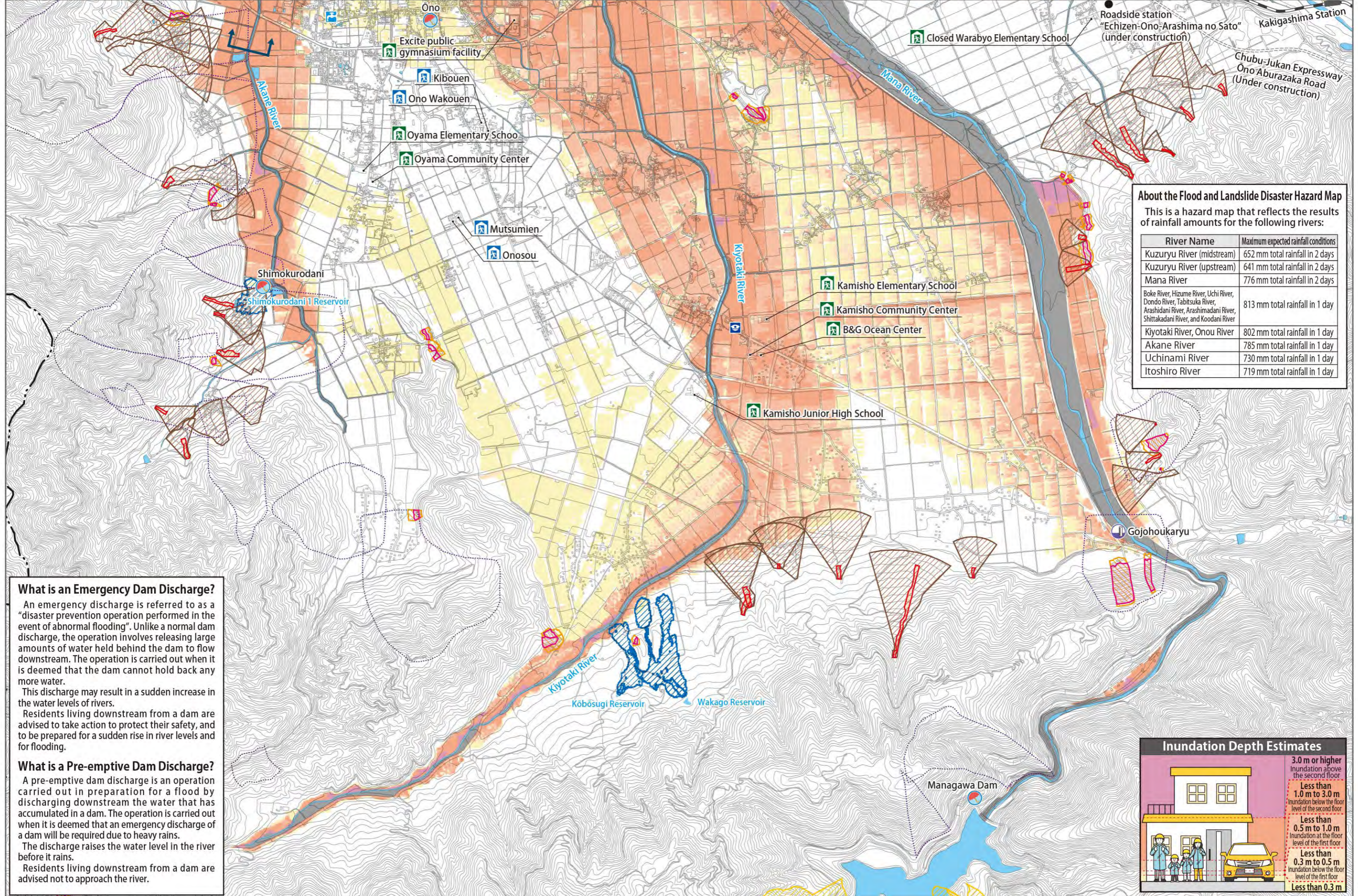


Flood and Landslide Disaster Hazard Map ② (This is a regional flood inundation area map of the maximum expected rainfall said to fall about once every 1,000 years)

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- Landslide disaster warning areas (landslide)
- Avalanche-prone locations

0 500 1,000m
1:25,000



About the Flood and Landslide Disaster Hazard Map
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What is an Emergency Dam Discharge?

An emergency discharge is referred to as a "disaster prevention operation performed in the event of abnormal flooding". Unlike a normal dam discharge, the operation involves releasing large amounts of water held behind the dam to flow downstream. The operation is carried out when it is deemed that the dam cannot hold back any more water.

This discharge may result in a sudden increase in the water levels of rivers. Residents living downstream from a dam are advised to take action to protect their safety, and to be prepared for a sudden rise in river levels and for flooding.

What is a Pre-emptive Dam Discharge?

A pre-emptive dam discharge is an operation carried out in preparation for a flood by discharging downstream the water that has accumulated in a dam. The operation is carried out when it is deemed that an emergency discharge of a dam will be required due to heavy rains.

The discharge raises the water level in the river before it rains. Residents living downstream from a dam are advised not to approach the river.

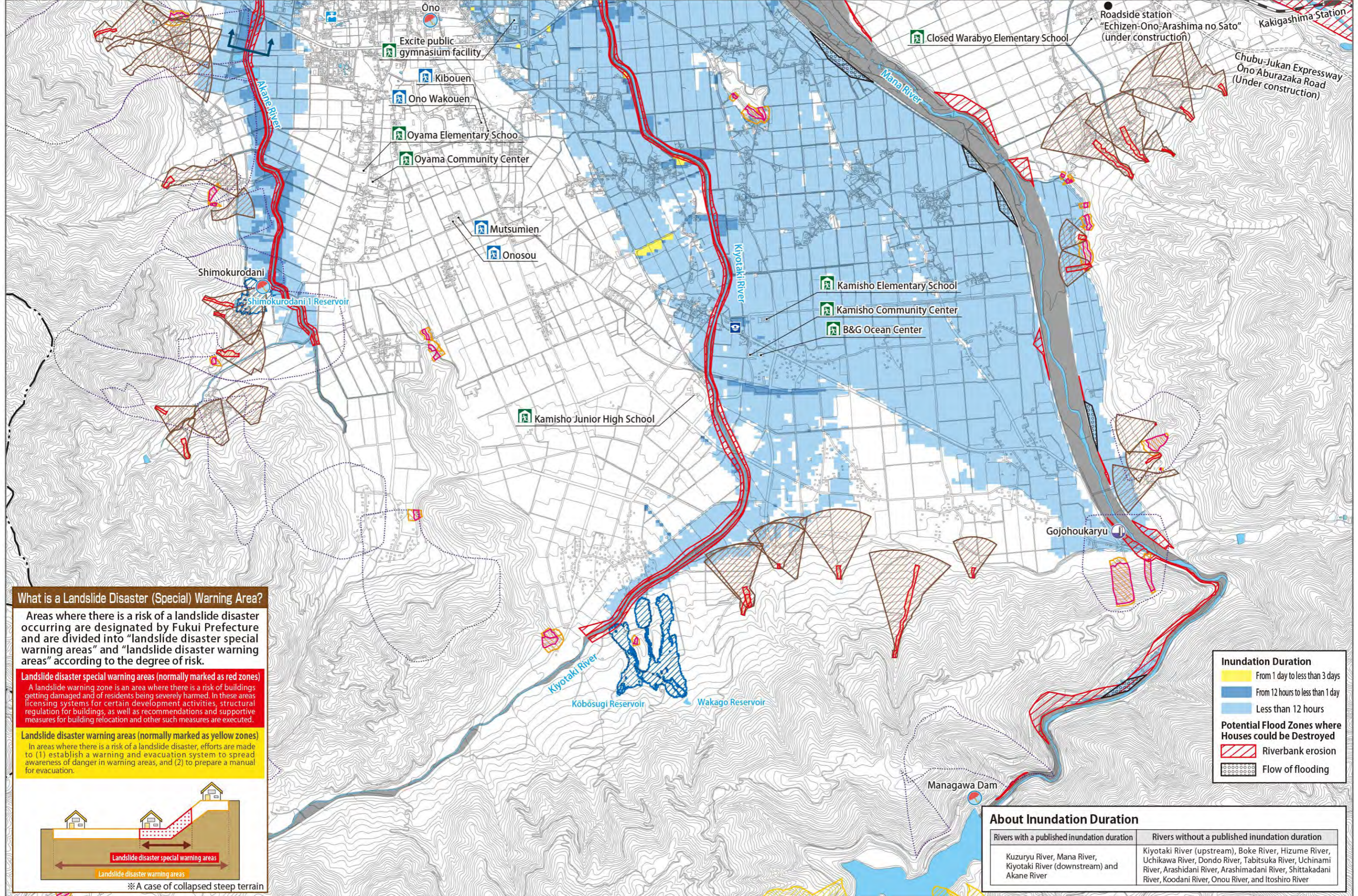
Inundation Depth Estimates

- 3.0 m or higher**
Inundation above the second floor
- Less than 1.0 m to 3.0 m**
Inundation below the floor level of the second floor
- Less than 0.5 m to 1.0 m**
Inundation at the floor level of the first floor
- Less than 0.3 m to 0.5 m**
Inundation below the floor level of the first floor
- Less than 0.3 m**

Inundation Duration ② (This map shows the inundation durations specified by the Flood Control Act)

🏛️ City Hall 🚒 Fire department 🍷 Fuku's Delicious Water (spring water) 👮 Police station 🏥 Emergency hospital 🏠 Designated evacuation shelters 🏠 Welfare Evacuation Shelters 🌧️ Rainfall observatory 📡 Water level monitoring station 📷 River surveillance camera 🚧 Critical flood control areas 🌊 Potential inundation water pooling areas 🏠 Landslide disaster special warning areas (collapse of steep terrain) 🏠 Landslide disaster warning areas (collapse of steep terrain) 🏠 Landslide disaster special warning areas (rockslide) 🏠 Landslide disaster warning areas (rockslide) 🏠 Landslide disaster warning areas (landslide) 🏠 Avalanche-prone locations

Scale: 0 500 1,000m
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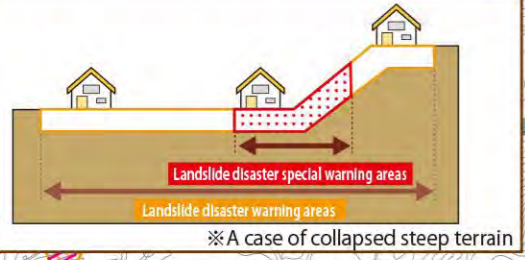


What is a Landslide Disaster (Special) Warning Area?

Areas where there is a risk of a landslide disaster occurring are designated by Fukui Prefecture and are divided into "landslide disaster special warning areas" and "landslide disaster warning areas" according to the degree of risk.

Landslide disaster special warning areas (normally marked as red zones)
A landslide warning zone is an area where there is a risk of buildings getting damaged and of residents being severely harmed. In these areas licensing systems for certain development activities, structural regulation for buildings, as well as recommendations and supportive measures for building relocation and other such measures are executed.

Landslide disaster warning areas (normally marked as yellow zones)
In areas where there is a risk of a landslide disaster, efforts are made to (1) establish a warning and evacuation system to spread awareness of danger in warning areas, and (2) to prepare a manual for evacuation.



Inundation Duration

- From 1 day to less than 3 days
- From 12 hours to less than 1 day
- Less than 12 hours

Potential Flood Zones where Houses could be Destroyed

- Riverbank erosion
- Flow of flooding

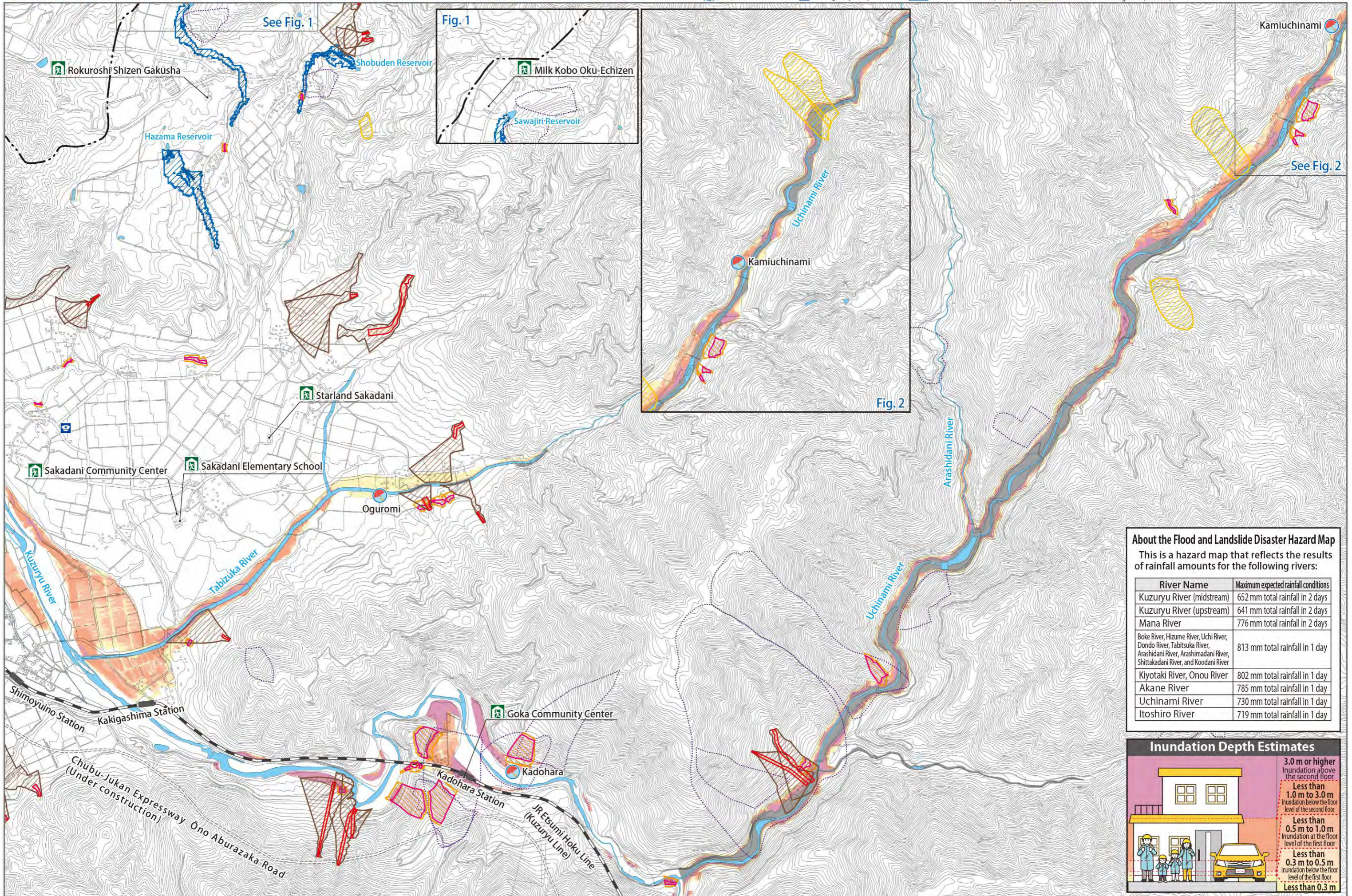
About Inundation Duration

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Flood and Landslide Disaster Hazard Map ③ (This is a regional flood inundation area map of the maximum expected rainfall said to fall about once every 1,000 years)

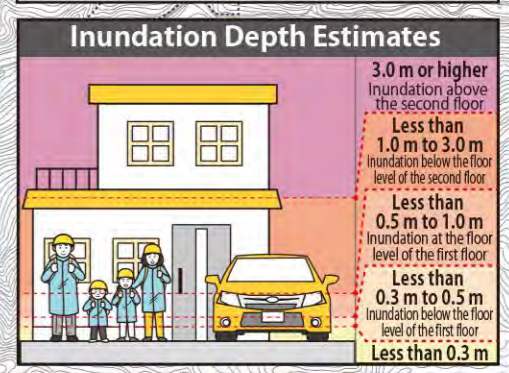
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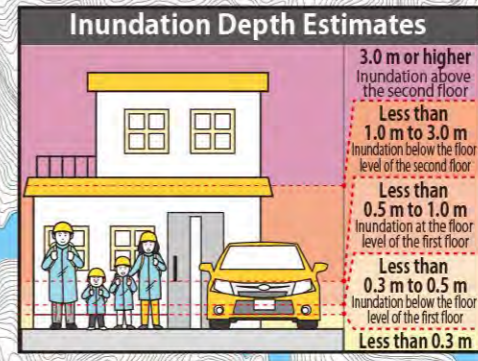
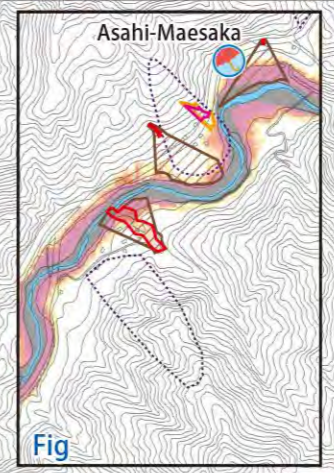
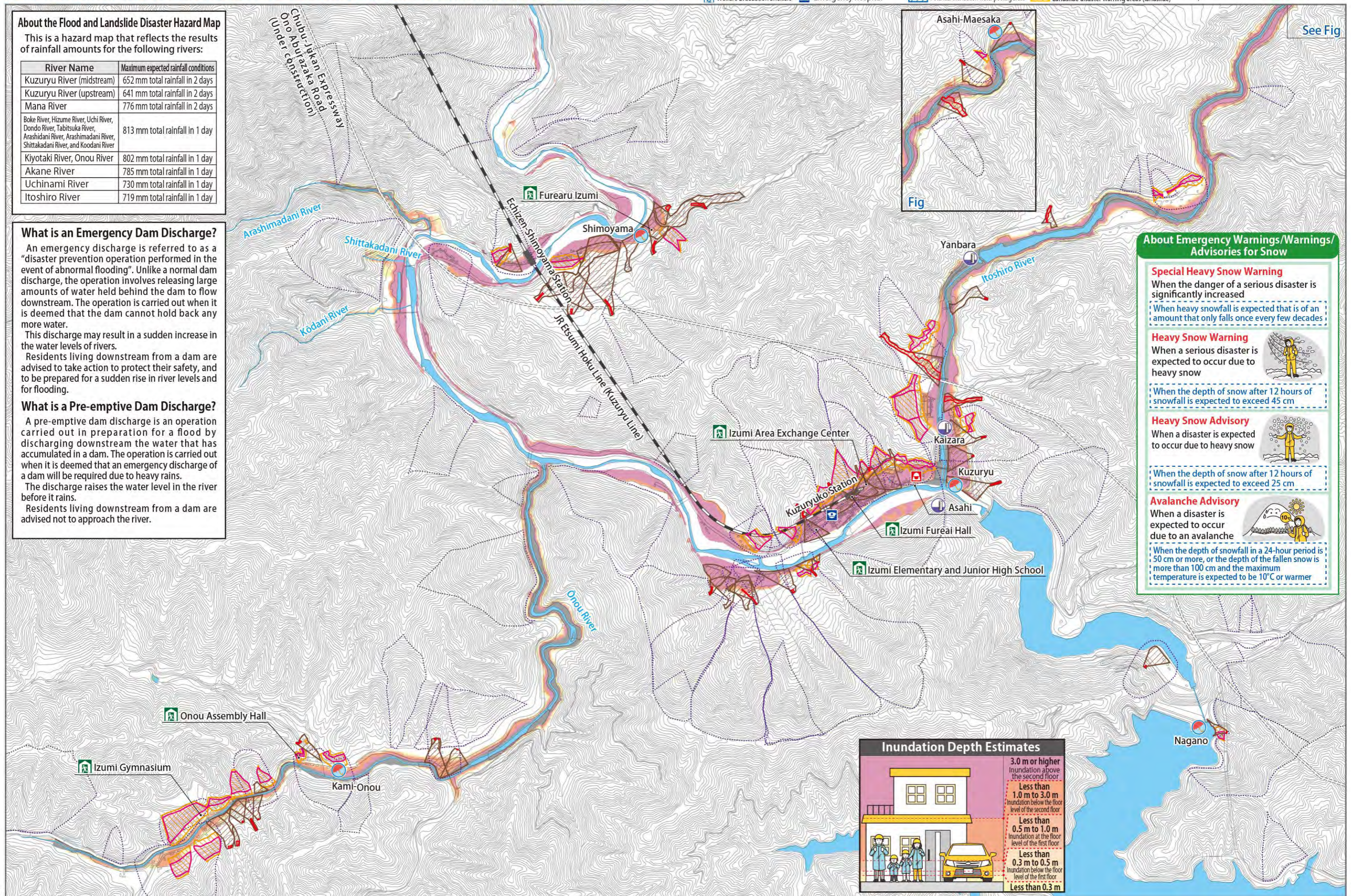
About Emergency Warnings/Warnings/Advisories for Snow

Special Heavy Snow Warning
When the danger of a serious disaster is significantly increased
When heavy snowfall is expected that is of an amount that only falls once every few decades

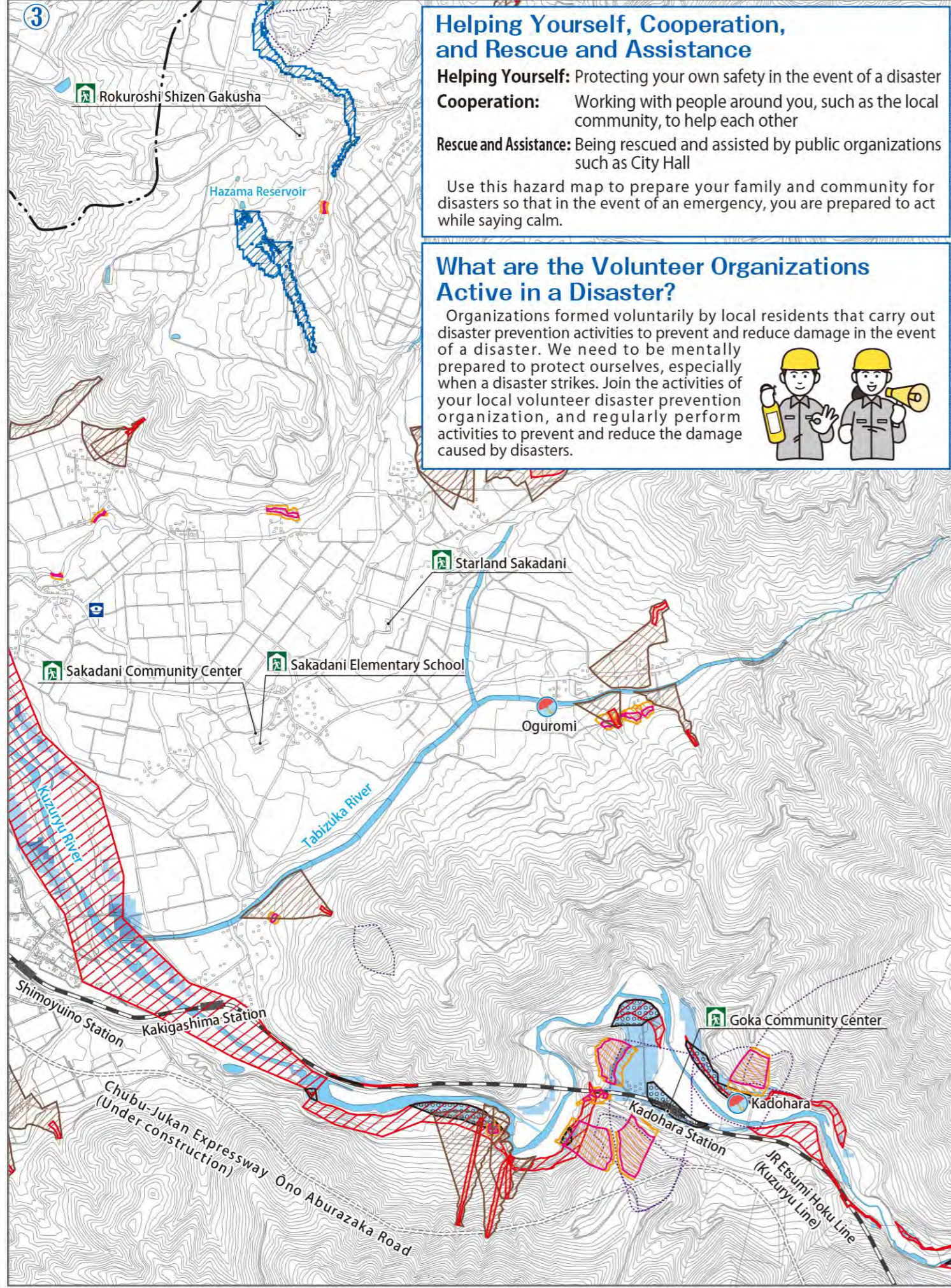
Heavy Snow Warning
When a serious disaster is expected to occur due to heavy snow
When the depth of snow after 12 hours of snowfall is expected to exceed 45 cm

Heavy Snow Advisory
When a disaster is expected to occur due to heavy snow
When the depth of snow after 12 hours of snowfall is expected to exceed 25 cm

Avalanche Advisory
When a disaster is expected to occur due to an avalanche
When the depth of snowfall in a 24-hour period is 50 cm or more, or the depth of the fallen snow is more than 100 cm and the maximum temperature is expected to be 10°C or warmer



Inundation Duration ③-④ (This map shows the inundation durations specified by the Flood Control Act)



Helping Yourself, Cooperation, and Rescue and Assistance

Helping Yourself: Protecting your own safety in the event of a disaster

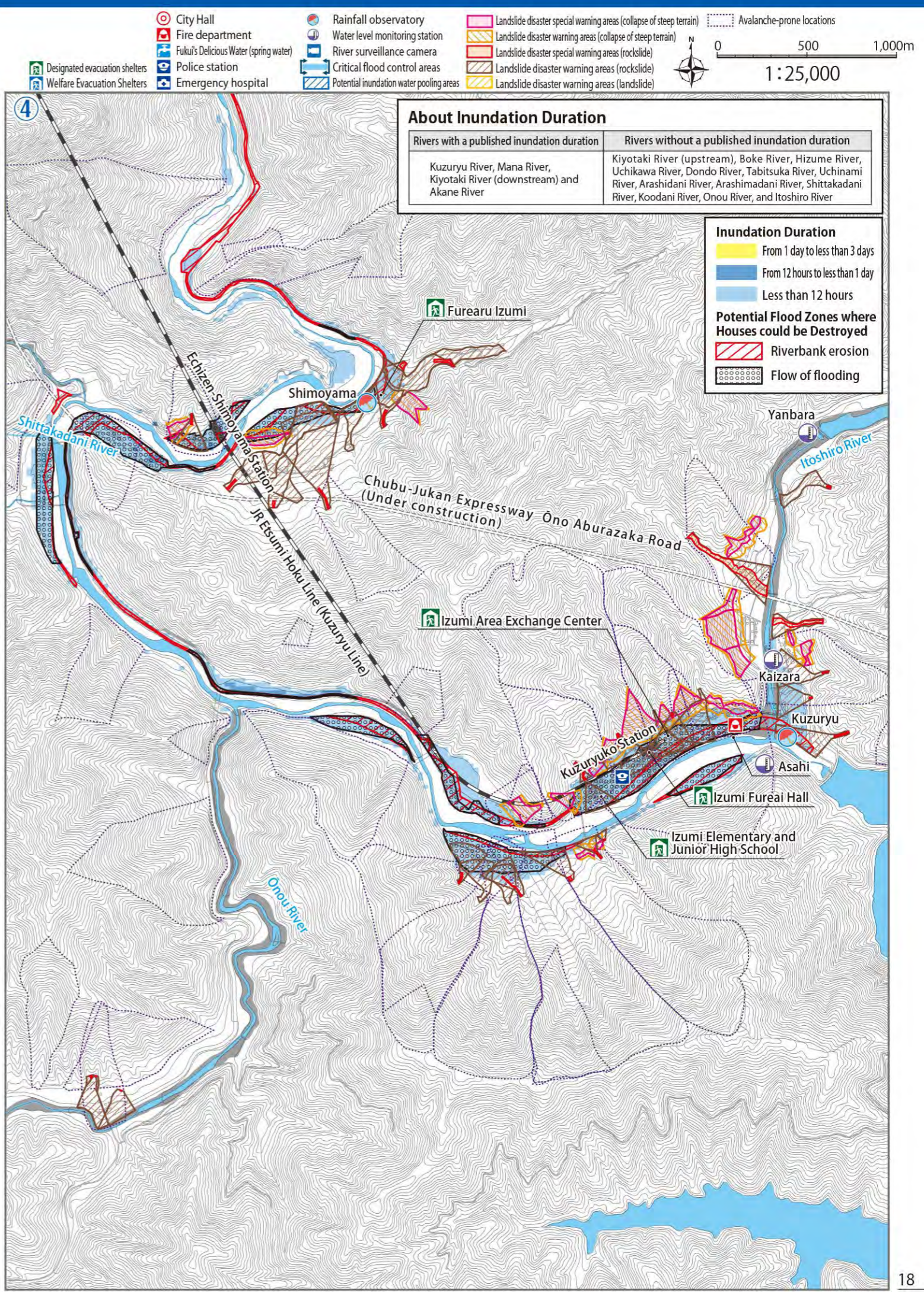
Cooperation: Working with people around you, such as the local community, to help each other

Rescue and Assistance: Being rescued and assisted by public organizations such as City Hall

Use this hazard map to prepare your family and community for disasters so that in the event of an emergency, you are prepared to act while saying calm.

What are the Volunteer Organizations Active in a Disaster?

Organizations formed voluntarily by local residents that carry out disaster prevention activities to prevent and reduce damage in the event of a disaster. We need to be mentally prepared to protect ourselves, especially when a disaster strikes. Join the activities of your local volunteer disaster prevention organization, and regularly perform activities to prevent and reduce the damage caused by disasters.



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- Flow of flooding

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Scale: 0 500 1,000m
1:25,000

Evacuation Materials

- Bankbook and seal
- Clothes, towels, gloves, and blankets
- First aid kits and medicines, household medicines, antiseptic solutions, drug history notebooks, and soap
- Mobile phones and chargers
- Cash (such as coins for public telephones)
- Driver's license, health insurance card, and other forms of ID
- Emergency food supply
- Drinking water (approximately 6 x 500 ml bottles of water)
- Radio, flashlight, and batteries

For Families With Young Children

You should also prepare the following items, because supplies for infants and children may not be readily available at evacuation shelters:

- Baby food and snacks
- A baby sling or baby backpack
- Toys, picture books, and other such things
- Hygiene supplies such as diapers
- Baby formula and nursing bottles
- Medical masks and a clinical thermometer

Emergency Supplies

"Rolling Stock": a new concept for supplies
Rolling stock is a way of constantly stockpiling a fixed amount of food by making it a habit of buying slightly more food products and processed goods than necessary for your home and then replacing only the amount you use. Stockpile food as you consume it in your daily life.

- Drinking water
- Instant rice
- Canned food
- Instant ramen
- Retort food
- Tabletop stove and gas cylinders

Measures Against Storm and Flood Damage

Household belongings

- Have you moved anything that you do not want to get wet to a higher place in advance?

Other

- Are there any shops or other businesses with loose store signs?
- Are your valuables and cherished possessions ready for you to carry?
- Are your trash cans and planters indoors or secured in a place so that they don't fly away?
- Are your garden trees supported with a brace?
- Do you have a concrete block fence that looks like it could fall over?
- Is your propane gas cylinder properly secured using a chain?

Roof

- Is the antenna unstable?
- Is the galvanized iron peeled back?
- Are there any cracked or broken tiles?

Windows

- Do any of the window frames rattle?
- Do the sliding storm shutters rattle?

Rain gutter

- Are the rain gutters clogged with fallen leaves?

Veranda

- Are there any planters, clotheslines, or other hazardous items that could fall or be blown away?

Other

- Are there any out-of-place joints, and is there any peeling paint or rot?

Gutters

- Are the gutters clogged with garbage or soil?

Disaster Prevention Drills

The city conducts evacuation drills, mainly through volunteer disaster prevention organizations to raise residents' awareness of the importance of disaster prevention and evacuation. Prepare for emergencies by participating in drills.

Characteristics and Warning Signs of Landslides

Collapse of steep terrain (landslide)	Rockslides	Landslides
A phenomenon where a slope suddenly collapses due to rain or earthquakes.	A phenomenon in which torrential rain causes stones and sediment to flow out with water downstream all at once.	A phenomenon in which the face of a slope that has been loosened by heavy rain starts to move downward slowly.
Be aware of the following warning signs, and if you feel you are in danger, evacuate immediately!		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● You hear small rocks and pebbles fall (from a slope) ● Water is gushing out of a cliff ● Cracks appear on a cliff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A rumbling sound is heard from the mountains ● River water is murky and mixed with driftwood ● The water level of a river goes down despite continuous rain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cracks appear on the ground which becomes uneven ● A rumbling sound is heard coming from the ground ● Stream or well water becomes muddy ● Water gushes out of a slope

How to Evacuate in the Event of a Landslide Disaster

In essence, move to an evacuation shelter

If there is no time to evacuate

In case of an emergency, evacuate to a nearby reinforced concrete construction building. If you are in a wooden house, evacuate to a room that is on the highest floor and that is the farthest room from the cliff.

Remain alert even if the rain stops

Remain alert for a while, because a landslide may occur a little after the peak of the rains.

What to do in the Event of an Earthquake

Earthquakes occur suddenly. Think about what actions you would take if strong tremors were to suddenly occur right now. Also, imagine various scenarios in which an earthquake may occur, and discuss with your family what actions you should take in each of them.

Earthquake Early Warnings!

Earthquake occurs

1 First, Protect Yourself

Stay low!

Protect your head!

Do not move!

You never know when or where an earthquake may occur. If you feel a tremor, first take action to protect yourself.

Take Action Immediately after the Tremors Subside

2 Ensure You Have an Emergency Exit

Open your front door and windows to secure you have an escape route.

Prevent Secondary Disasters After the Tremors Subside

Wear Shoes or Slippers with Thick Soles

Wear shoes or slippers with thick soles to protect your feet from glass fragments and shards.

Check the Safety of Your Surroundings

Make sure that no one is trapped underneath fallen furniture.

Check Sources of Fire

Turn off the gas valve and turn off the breaker. If there is a fire, stay calm and perform initial-attack firefighting.

Check Whether Your Neighbors are Safe While Remaining Alert for Aftershocks

Call out to Your Neighbors

In the Event of a Fire, Work Together to Perform Initial-Attack Firefighting

If there is a fire, shout out to let others know, and work together with your neighbors to perform initial-attack firefighting by using fire extinguishers, relayed buckets of water, or other means of firefighting.

Collect Accurate Information and Do Not Fall for False Rumors

Listen to Correct Information

Gather correct information from the radio and other sources. Check the information from City Hall, fire departments, police, and volunteer organizations active in disaster prevention.

Prioritize Using Your Phone for Emergencies

Avoid making phone calls too readily, and use a "disaster emergency message dial" service to confirm your safety.

After you Evacuate, Work With Others in the Spirit of Cooperation

Create a Local First-Aid System for Cooperative Emergency Response and Rescue

Do not Enter Collapsed Houses or Other Such Dangerous Places

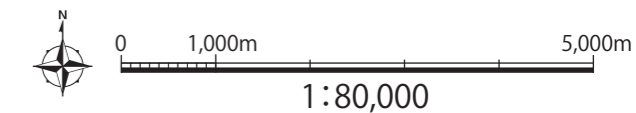
Secure Water and Beverages

Regularly stockpile a week's worth of drinking water and food for emergencies.

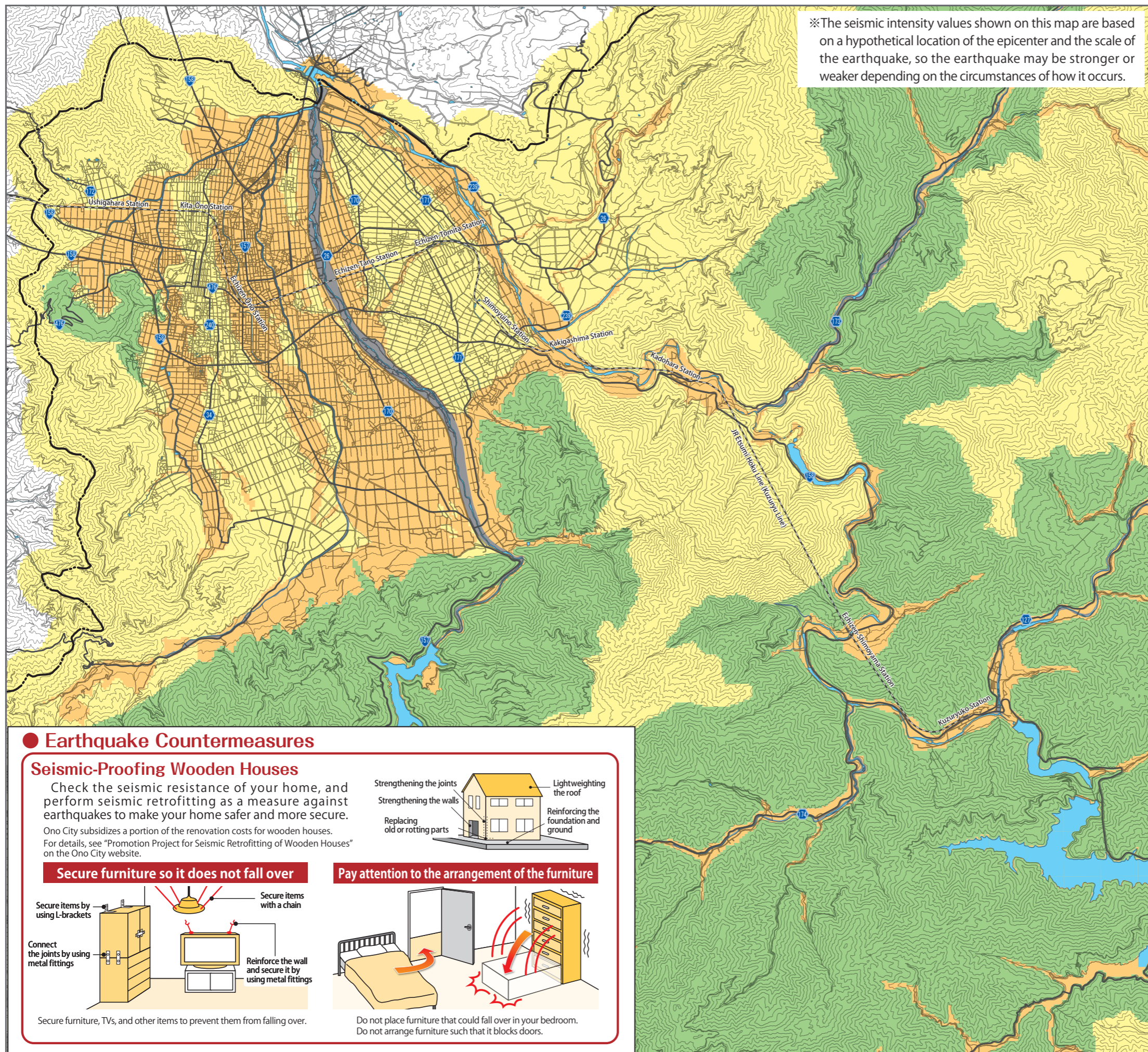
Beware of Aftershocks

Strong aftershocks can occur for months after an earthquake. Take action while remaining alert.

Tremor Susceptibility (Seismic Intensity)



Tremor Susceptibility Map (The following map assumes that a local earthquake could occur anywhere in Ono City)



※The seismic intensity values shown on this map are based on a hypothetical location of the epicenter and the scale of the earthquake, so the earthquake may be stronger or weaker depending on the circumstances of how it occurs.

Earthquake Located Under Ono City

This is the distribution of seismic intensity in the event of an earthquake measuring 6.9 magnitude, assuming that there is a dormant active fault line located 4 km underground from any point in the city.

Seismic intensity of 7

- Wooden buildings with low seismic resistance are even more likely to lean or fall over.
- In rare cases, even wooden buildings with high earthquake resistance may lean.
- Items are more likely to fall over in a reinforced concrete construction building with lower seismic resistance.

Seismic resistance is low

Seismic resistance is high

Seismic intensity of upper 6

- You cannot move unless you crawl. You may be tossed upward.
- Furniture that is not secured is more likely to move or fall over.
- Wooden buildings with low seismic resistance are more likely to lean or fall over.
- Large cracks can form in the ground, and large-scale landslides and mountain collapses can occur.

Seismic resistance is low

Seismic resistance is high

Seismic intensity of lower 6

- It is difficult to stand.
- Most furniture that is not secured will move and fall over. You may not be able to open doors.
- Wall tiles and window glass may sustain damage and fall.
- Roof tiles may fall off of wooden buildings with low seismic resistance, and buildings may lean. Buildings might also fall over.

Seismic resistance is low

Seismic resistance is high

Seismic intensity of upper 5

- It is difficult to walk without holding on to things.
- Things such as dishes or books are more likely to fall from shelves.
- Furniture that is not secured may fall over.
- Unreinforced concrete block walls reinforced may collapse.

Seismic intensity of lower 5

- The majority of people become frightened and feel the need to hold on to something.
- Things such as dishes or books may fall from shelves.
- Furniture that is not secured may move and unstable objects may fall over.

Liquefaction

Note that there is a risk of liquefaction in any part of the city.

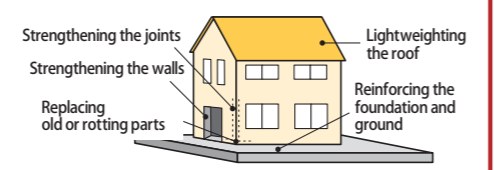
■ What is liquefaction?

Liquefaction is a phenomenon where a loosely deposited sandy base and a high groundwater level is violently shaken by an earthquake. This causes the soil particles to mix with the water and temporarily become as soft as liquid. Ono City has many low-lying areas along its rivers and is therefore considered to be at a high risk of liquefaction.

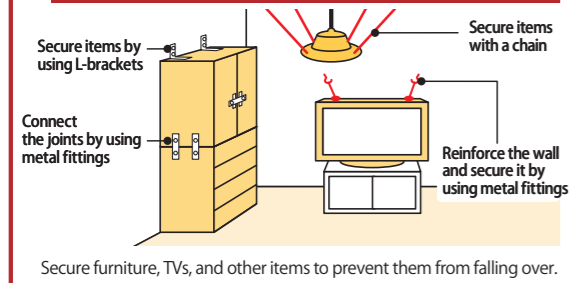
Earthquake Countermeasures

Seismic-Proofing Wooden Houses

Check the seismic resistance of your home, and perform seismic retrofitting as a measure against earthquakes to make your home safer and more secure. Ono City subsidizes a portion of the renovation costs for wooden houses. For details, see "Promotion Project for Seismic Retrofitting of Wooden Houses" on the Ono City website.



Secure furniture so it does not fall over



Pay attention to the arrangement of the furniture

