Emergency Items to Take

Items to take when evacuating. Do not pack too much, and carry only what you really need. Pack weight should be around 15 kg for men and 10 kg for women. Keep the items at the entrance, etc. Please refer to the following list and prepare individual packs.

Valuables	Evacuation goods / first aid kits / infection control products	Food / clothing / etc.
□Cash / 10 yen coins □Bankbook (photocopy) □Cards (photocopy) □Health insurance card (photocopy) □Driver's license (photocopy) □Certificates (photocopy) □Inkan seal □Spare keys of your home, car, etc.	□ Portable radio □ Smartphone □ Portable battery □ Helmet □ Spare batteries □ Flashlight / candle □ Disinfectant □ Wound care medication □ Pain relief patch □ Triangular bandage / elastic bandages □ Cotton pads □ Band-aids □ Medicines / personal medications □ Medicine notebook □ Face mask □ Alcohol sanitizer □ Thermometer □ (Paper) towel □ Soap □ Disposable gloves □ Kitchen bleach (such as Haiter) □ Indoor shoes	□ Hard biscuits □ Canned food □ Water □ Dishes / can opener / etc. □ Underwear □ Cold weather gear □ Raincoat □ Items to cope with the cold and the heat □ Towel / handkerchief □ All-purpose knife □ Matches / lighter □ Tissue paper, etc. □ Non-slip work gloves □ Plastic tarp □ String / cloth packing tape □ Toiletry goods □ Writing utensils □ Copy of address book
Feminine care products	Baby products	Elderly care products
□ Feminine hygiene products □ Portable feminine wash □ All-in-one cream □ Mirror □ Face mask / hat □ Personal safety alarm	□ Powdered milk □ Feeding bottle □ Baby food □ Spoon □ Diapers □ Baby wipes □ Gauze □ Cleaning cotton □ Maternal and child health handbook	□ Change of clothes □ Diapers □ Tissue paper □ Spare assistive device □ Medicines □ Glasses □ Dentures □ Hearing aids □ Disability certificate, etc.

Emergency Storage Items

These are basic supplies for survival that you can stock in your home. When it is safe to return to your home after evacuation, you can go back and retrieve some of the items to take with you to your emergency shelter. Or, if you choose to stay and use your home as your emergency shelter, you can use them at home. Prepare items to last for at least three days to one week, if possible. Please refer to the following list and prepare items for individual persons.

Food	Water	Fuels / others
□ Pregelatinized rice, ready-to-eat food □ Instant noodles □ Canned food □ Nutritional supplements	□Drinking water (3L per day, per person) □Water storage bag □Water for daily use (For cooking / laundry / toilet / etc. 7L per day, per person)	□ Portable cooking stove □ Gas cylinders □ Solid fuel □ Rechargeable battery □ Pot □ Kettle □ Disposable dishes and cutlery □ Food wrap film □ Aluminum foil

The "Rolling stock" method is useful for stockpiling emergency food and other supplies.

This is a method of purchasing a little extra food and processed foods on a regular basis, and after consuming the items close to their expiration dates, replenishing what has been used. This is effective in keeping a certain amount of stockpiled food at all times while living a normal life.

*It can also be applied to daily commodities.



My Timeline

In order to protect yourself from heavy rain and typhoons, it is important to know the disaster risks in your area and evacuate quickly and appropriately based on disaster prevention weather information. Create My Timeline in advance and decide when to turn on the "evacuation switch."

How to Create My Timeline

1 Know your family's disaster risk

Use the Flood and Landslide Disaster Prevention Map on P.22 to P.49 to find out if your area is at risk of "flooding" or "landslide disaster." Also, check the nearest evacuation shelter and evacuation routes.

items to take

2 Decide which emergency Refer to the list of emergency items on P.4, and discuss in advance what you and your family will need during evacuation and be prepared. An ideal pack weight for men is 15 kg and 10 kg for women. Don't forget to take infection control measures.

3 Find out how to gather information and be prepared

In order to take appropriate evacuation actions, information such as weather warnings, evacuation information issued by municipalities, river water levels, and road regulations is essential. Prepare multiple ways to gather information in case of power outages or system failures.

In addition to the communication methods listed in P.20, information can also be obtained from the websites of Oita Prefecture and the Oita Meteorological Office.

4 Understand Alert Levels and Alert Level Equivalent Information

Learn about Alert Levels, etc., by referring to the evacuation information on P.10.

5 Decide what you and your family will do.

With various factors that you've learned in previous steps in mind, discuss and decide with your family what evacuation actions to take and when.

How to create My Timeline (sample)

Primary Evacuation Location (10) minutes on foot (by car to (aunt's house)

Secondary Evacuation Location (7) minutes foot by car to (XX community center)

*If your house is located outside the hazardous area or if you live in a sturdy

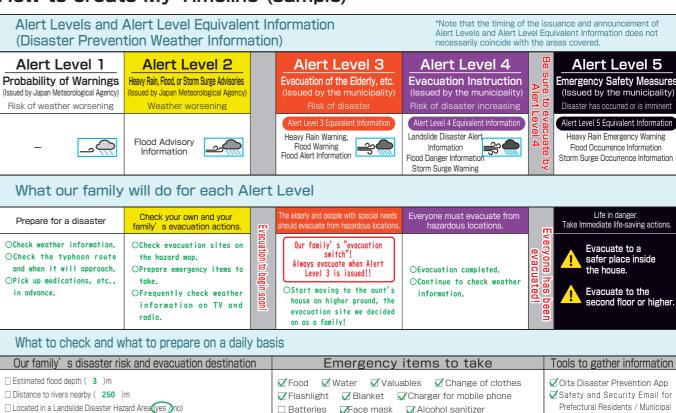
building such as an apartment building, stay indoors or evacuate vertically (go up to

(Primary Evacuation Location: Roads are narrow. Secondary Evacuation

Hazardous locations / characteristics on the way to the evacuation location

the second floor or higher in the building).

Location: Long stairs, few street lights.)



Disposable diapers Feminine hygiene products

↓ Write down other items to prepare

*Double check Medicines Medicine notebook

You can download the form and check detailed instructions on how to create My Timeline from the Oita Prefecture website

Plastic gloves



Disaster Prevention Email

✓ Oita Meteorological

Information Portal

☑ Oita Disaster Prevention

Office Website

✓ Portable radio

Wet wipes