

# Evacuation Information using Alert Levels

Evacuation Information will be issued based on the disaster prevention weather information. Be sure to check the evacuation information carefully and take appropriate evacuation actions.

Alert Level	Situation	Actions to be Taken by the Residents	Evacuation Information
<b>5</b>	Disaster has occurred or is imminent	Life in danger. Take Immediate life-saving actions!	Emergency Safety Measures *1
<b>&lt; Be sure to evacuate by Alert Level 4 &gt;</b>			
<b>4</b>	High risk of disaster	Everyone must evacuate from hazardous locations	Evacuation Instruction
<b>3</b>	Risk of disaster	Elderly and those needing special care should evacuate from hazardous locations *2	Evacuation of the Elderly, etc.
<b>2</b>	Weather worsening	Confirm your evacuation actions	Heavy Rain, Flood, or Storm Surge Advisories (Japan Meteorological Agency)
<b>1</b>	Risk of weather worsening	Prepare for disasters	Probability of Warnings (Japan Meteorological Agency)

\*1: Alert Level 5 is not always issued due to a number of reasons, such as municipal authorities being unable to accurately grasp the severity of the disaster.

\*2: At Alert Level 3, everyone should adjust their daily activities as needed and prepare to evacuate. If they feel that their safety is threatened, they should evacuate voluntarily.

## Two types of evacuation information

Evacuation information is issued when danger is imminent, and residents need to evacuate. The two types of information are issued according to the severity of the situation. Take evacuation actions accordingly.

### 1 Evacuation of the Elderly, etc.

A situation in which there is an increased risk of human casualty.



○Those who are elderly or need special care requiring extra time to evacuate should begin evacuating with their caretakers.

○Those who are able to evacuate at a normal speed should begin to prepare to evacuate by contacting family members, preparing an emergency bag, and others.

### 2 Evacuation Instruction

A situation in which there is an extremely high risk of human casualty, or if the human casualty has already occurred.



○Evacuate immediately if you have started evacuating.

○Evacuate immediately if you haven't started evacuating. If evacuation is no longer possible, take immediate life-saving actions.

## Where to evacuate

After checking the danger level of where you are on a disaster prevention map, follow the steps below to determine where to evacuate.

Consider (1) or (2) first to prevent the risk of infection.

### 1 Sheltering at Home

If you're already in a safe location, you don't need to go to an evacuation shelter.

If there is no danger of flooding or landslide disaster, and if you're able to stay in your home, please prepare your home by stockpiling disaster supplies to use your home as a shelter.

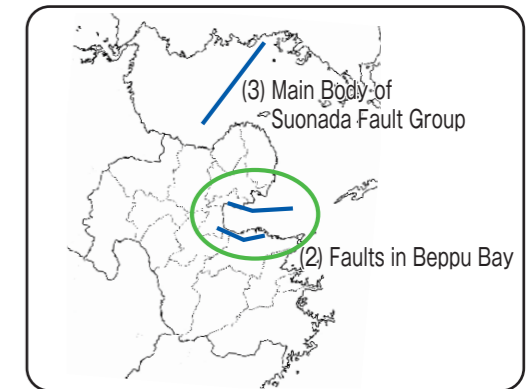
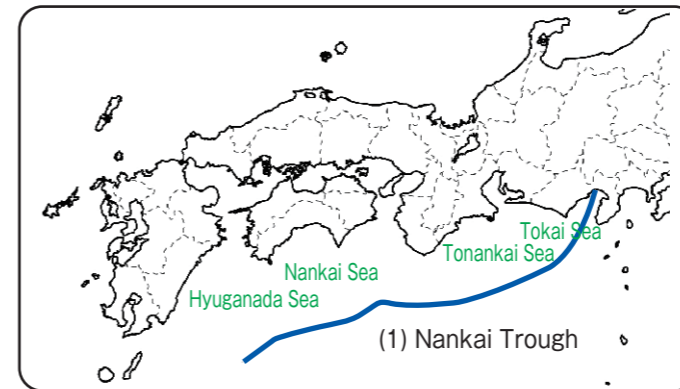
### 2 Evacuating to a relative's or friend's house

If you need to evacuate to somewhere other than your home, consider evacuating to a relative's or friend's house in a safe area to the extent possible to prevent overcrowding evacuation shelters.

### ▶ Evacuate to an evacuation shelter if doing (1) or (2) is difficult.

The principle is that people in dangerous places should evacuate.

# Expected Earthquakes



## (1) Nankai Trough Mega Earthquake

An earthquake with the epicenter in the Nankai Trough shown in (1) on the map above. A huge earthquake will occur when the Tokai, Tonankai, and Nankai earthquakes occur together and when the epicenter expands further into the Hyuganada Sea.

**Earthquake magnitude: Magnitude 9 class**

Location	Maximum tsunami height	Arrival time of 1-m wave	Arrival time of the maximum tsunami height	Probability of occurrence within 30 years
Kamegawa Higashi-machi	4.78 m	85 minutes	104 minutes	Tonankai Earthquake: 70-80% Nankai Earthquake: Approx. 60%
Kita Matogahama-cho	4.61 m	85 minutes	108 minutes	

## (2) Earthquakes caused by active faults in Beppu Bay

**\*Flood area and floodwater depth will become the largest. Refer to the Flood Prediction Map on P.50-P.57.**

Earthquake with the epicenter in the faults in Beppu Bay shown in (2) on the map above. An earthquake of the same magnitude as the 1956 Keicho-Bungo Earthquake is estimated.

**Earthquake magnitude: Magnitude 7 class**

Location	Maximum tsunami height	Arrival time of 1-m wave	Arrival time of the maximum tsunami height	Probability of occurrence within 30 years
Kamegawa Higashi-machi	5.13 m	30 minutes	45 minutes	Beppu Bay fault zone: Almost 0% Beppu Rift Southern Fault Zone: Approx. 0.03-4%
Kita Matogahama-cho	5.42 m	24 minutes	40 minutes	

## (3) Earthquakes caused by active faults in the Suonada sea

Earthquake with the epicenter in the main body of Suonada Sea Fault Group. Shown in (3) on the map above.

**Earthquake magnitude: Magnitude 7 class**

Location	Maximum tsunami height	Arrival time of 1-m wave	Arrival time of the maximum tsunami height	Probability of occurrence within 30 years
Kamegawa Higashi-machi	1.54 m	—	88 minutes	2 ~ 4%
Kita Matogahama-cho	1.41 m	—	85 minutes	

### Assumed conditions of the tsunami height noted above

- Average high tide
- Levee does not work
- The ground may sink

\*The maximum tsunami height, the arrival time of 1-m wave, and the arrival time of the maximum tsunami height are based on research results of the Oita Prefecture Tsunami Flooding Prediction (from January 2013).

\*Probabilities of occurrence within 30 years are figures published by the Headquarters for Earthquake Research Promotion.