



NISEKO

Disaster Defense Guide Map

Niseko's official website <https://www.town.niseko.lg.jp/?wovn=en>

Niseko's official Facebook



@nisekotown

Niseko's official Twitter



@nisekocho

Niseko's official LINE



@nisekochou

Archival Edition

March 2021

A Guide to Protecting Lives Against the Unexpected

Emergency Messaging Service

Talk with family members ahead of time about how to contact each other in the event of an emergency.



**Emergency
Messaging
Service**

171

The Voice Message Board lets you contact your family, relatives, and acquaintances in the disaster-struck area by letting you record and play messages, even when the telephone lines are busy or unavailable due to a large-scale disaster.



Record

1 7 1 → 1 →

0 1 3 6 →

□ □ □ □ □ □ →

Record a message



Play

1 7 1 → 2 →

0 1 3 6 →

□ □ □ □ □ □ →

Play a message

An information will play

Area code

Telephone number of the person
in a disaster-struck area

*Please check the details on NTT's website.

Website

<https://www.ntt-east.co.jp/saigai/voice171/>



**Mobile Phone Emergency
Messaging Service**

When a large-scale disaster occurs, the Emergency Message Board is added to each cell phone service provider's homepage, allowing you to register your well-being. Registered messages can be checked online and on cell phones.

*Check your cell phone service provider's website on how to use the service.

Dear Residents

Actions of individual town residents and community cooperation are crucial in dealing with natural disasters.

Three elements, self-help, mutual assistance, and public help must work together to lessen the damage caused by disasters as much as possible (disaster mitigation).

Self-Help---Each town resident is to protect their own life. (Proactive disaster prevention)

- Always think about how to evacuate when a disaster strikes.
- Incorporate ideas for preventing and mitigating disasters in one's daily life. (Habitual behavior will serve you well.)

Mutual Assistance---Residents must work together for the safety of their town.

- Our community, our responsibility
- A Voluntary Disaster Management Organization that utilizes regional alliances and a cooperative structure involving the whole region.

Public Help---The local government strengthens the town's resilience to disasters.

- Step up the region's disaster resilience.
- The local authority is to provide support on issues that cannot be solved by self-help and mutual assistance.

Families and communities need to be prepared daily to cope with disasters, which involves:

- Always having emergency supplies.
- Safeguarding your home.
- Knowing the dangerous spots in your area.
- Discussing how to contact one another and evacuate in the event of a disaster.

This Disaster Defense Guide Map contains a summary of information and measures against natural disasters, nuclear disasters, and disaster-prevention.

Please keep this Niseko Disaster Defense Guide Map near you and use it to think about the disaster risks that may affect your family and community and about disaster prevention and reduction measures that could minimize damage as much as possible.

Sincerely,

The Niseko Town Council

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Published by Niseko Town (Enquiries: General Affairs, 0136-44-2121)

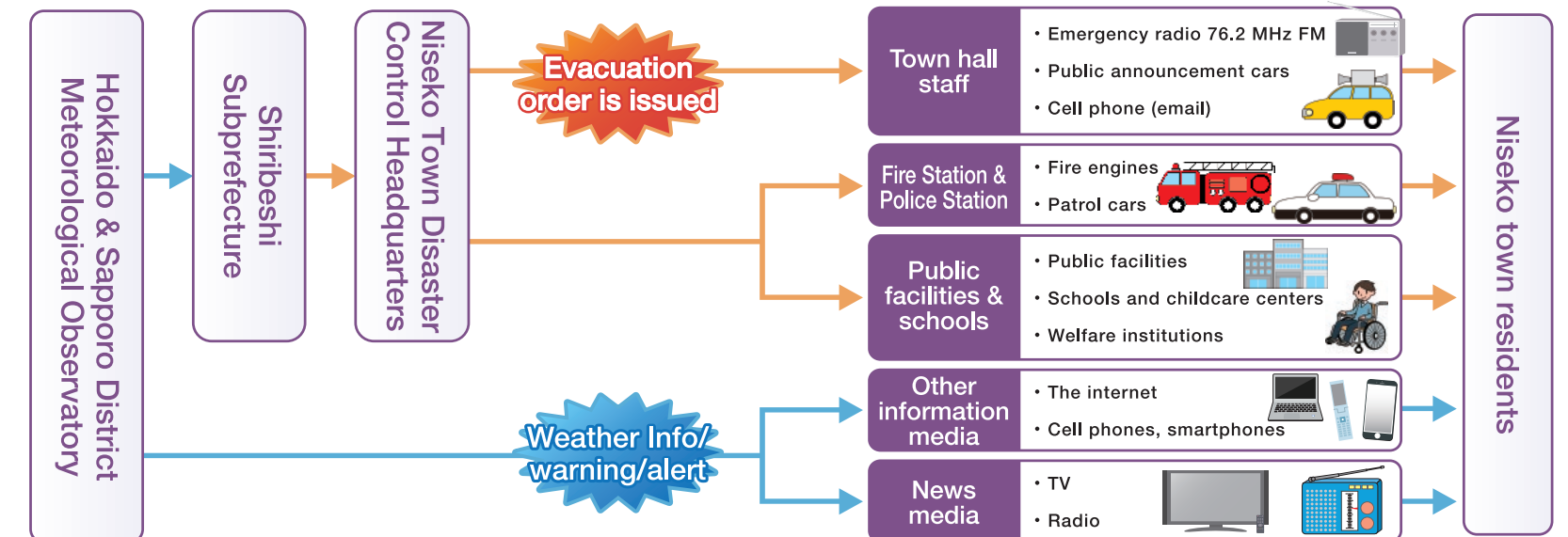
「この地図はニセコ町長の承認を得て、同町発行の5,000分の1の市街図を使用し、調製したものである。(承認番号) 二総号」
「この地図の作成に当たっては、北海道知事の承認を得て、北海道作成の5千分の1地形図を使用したものである。(承認番号 平成30年12月27日 森林第688号)」

This booklet was created with subsidies from the Hokkaido Municipal Development Corporation (proceeds from the Summer Jumbo Lottery).

Disaster Defense Information

Disaster Information Communication Channel

Weather information, warnings, alerts, and evacuation orders are communicated to residents as shown in the diagram.



Evacuation Information Issued by the Town, Weather and Disaster Information Issued by the National and Prefectural Governments

Evacuation orders are issued according to five alert levels in the event of a flood, sediment disaster, or flooding river.

Evacuate when **Alert Level 5 [Emergency: Ensure Safety]**, **Alert Level 4 [Evacuation Order]**, or **Alert Level 3 [Seniors Evacuation]** is issued.

Alert Level	Action for residents to take	Info to prompt resident action	
		Evacuation info, etc.	
Alert Level 5	Life-threatening danger. Take whatever actions are necessary to ensure your safety.	Emergency: Act to ensure your own safety	
Alert Level 4	Everyone must evacuate from unsafe areas	Evacuation order	
Alert Level 3	The vulnerable (the elderly, disabled, and small children) must evacuate from unsafe areas	Evacuation of vulnerable people	
Alert Level 2	Use the guide map to check what you need to do to evacuate	Flood advisory Heavy rain warning (issued by the Meteorological Agency)	
Alert Level 1	Be prepared for a disaster	Early alert info (issued by the Meteorological Agency)	

■ The evacuation information about actions to take in the event of an evacuation is subject to review.

Your Disaster Prevention & Emergency Information Notes

Let's note down some information such as contact details in the event of a disaster or emergency.

Please provide the information to the disaster rescue crew in the event of a disaster and the ambulance team, hospital, and town authority in an emergency.

Our evacuation site		Our rendezvous point	
Family contacts			
Family member's name	Date of birth	Blood type	Notes (illness, history of illness, cell phone number, place of work, etc.)
	YY DD MM	Type Rh (+ / -)	
	YY DD MM	Type Rh (+ / -)	
	YY DD MM	Type Rh (+ / -)	
	YY DD MM	Type Rh (+ / -)	
	YY DD MM	Type Rh (+ / -)	

Nuclear Disaster Prevention Measures ①

The Basics of Nuclear Emergency Response

[The measure's objectives]

To protect everyone from radiation in the event of a nuclear disaster, it is vital to promptly and adequately follow all orders given by the local government.

The town government endeavors to provide all necessary information so residents can stay calm and know what to do.

[Peculiarities of nuclear disasters]

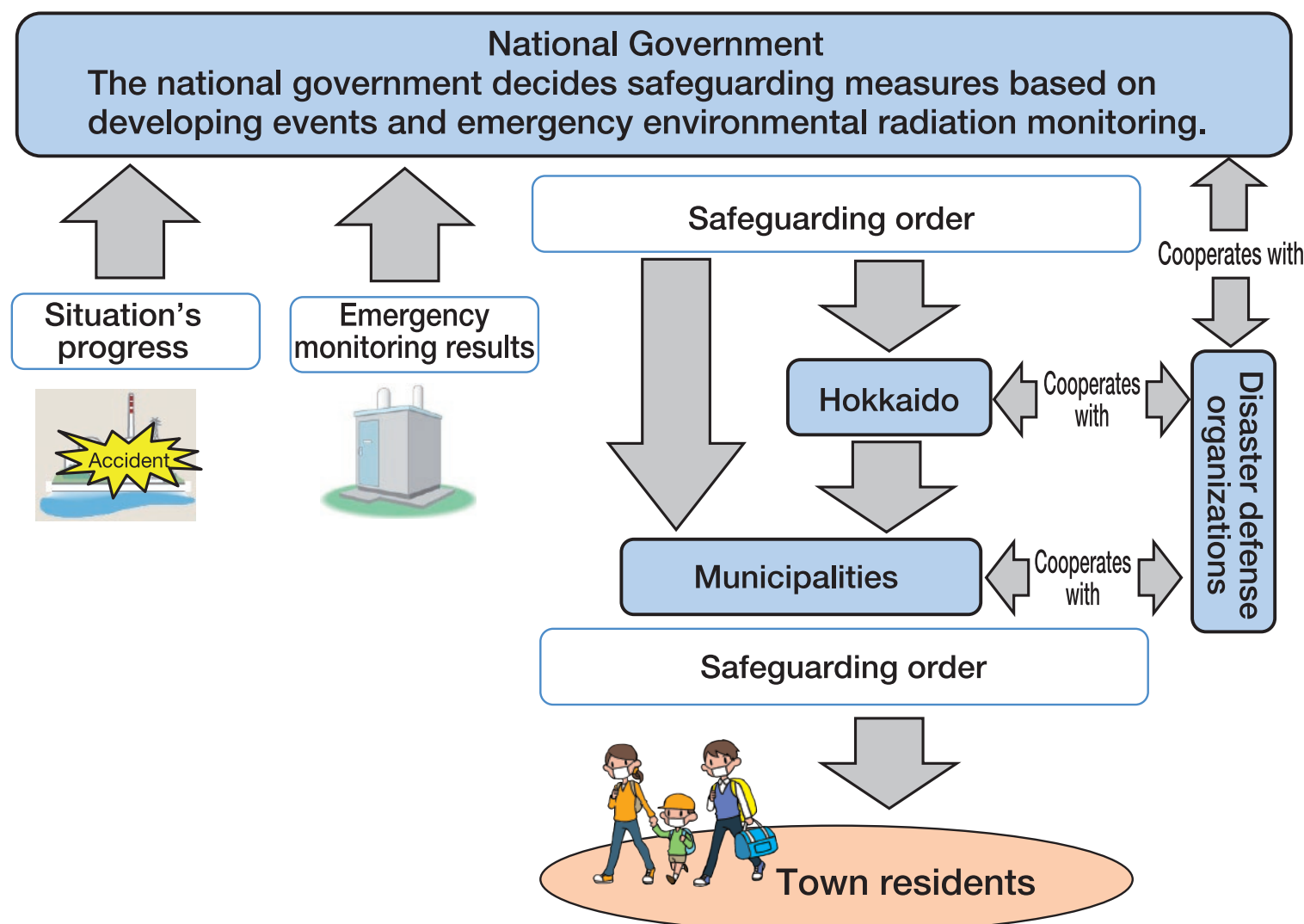
- Radiation is invisible, odorless, and imperceptible to humans.
- It is challenging to recover and rebuild after radiation exposure and pollution.
- The physical effect of radiation exposure can manifest years after the initial incident.
- The expertise, guidance, and advice of relevant organizations are vital in controlling nuclear disasters.

*The primary safeguards defined in the Nuclear Emergency Response Guidelines are as follows.

- ① Shelter in place
- ② Evacuate and relocate temporarily
- ③ Take preventative stable iodine.
- ④ Test at an evacuation site
- ⑤ Limit food and drink intake

*The Nuclear Emergency Response Guidelines were newly formulated by the Nuclear Regulation Authority after the accident at the Tokyo Electric Power Company's Fukushima Daiichi Power Plant.

How Evacuation Orders are Issued and their Communication Channels



Nuclear Disaster Prevention Measures ②

About PAZ and UPZ

We have set up the following zones, which require prioritized nuclear emergency responses. By establishing these zones we hope to prevent confusion and ensure everyone understands appropriate actions to take during nuclear emergencies.

Precautionary Action Zone

This is the zone where evacuation is implemented immediately in the event of a specific accident. The area is within a 5-kilometer radius of the Tomari Nuclear Power Plant.

Urgent Protective Action Planning Zone

The zone is where people prepare for shelter in place or evacuation due to an uncertain accident or a possibility of a rapidly developing hazard. The area is within a 30-kilometer radius of the Tomari Nuclear Power Plant.

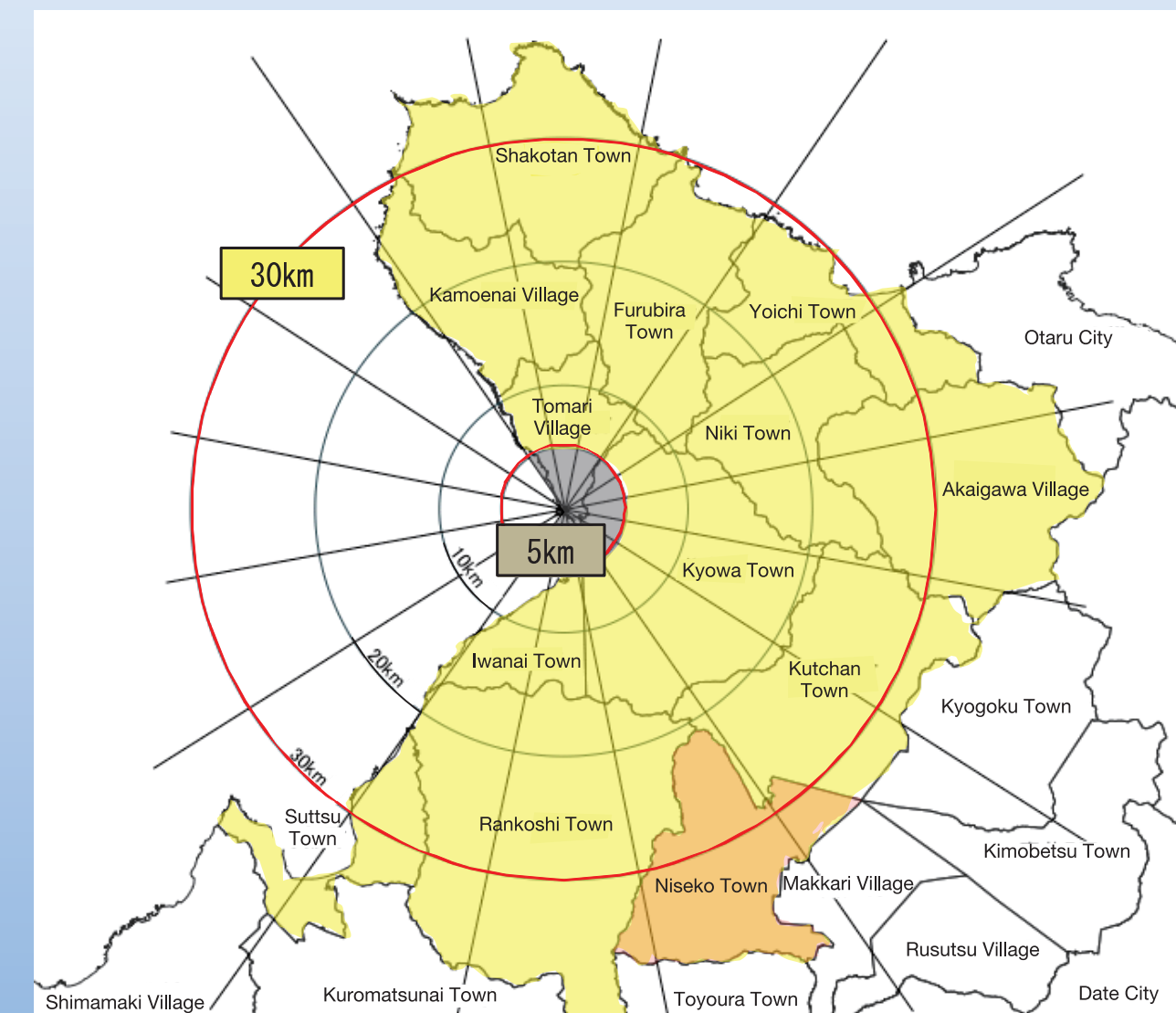
Niseko defines the entire town as a UPZ.

*An Intensive Nuclear Emergency Response Zone is where measures distinctive to nuclear emergencies are taken on the premise that an abnormal situation has occurred.

PAZ is short for Precautionary Action Zone.

UPZ is short for Urgent Protective Action Planning Zone.

PAZ and UPZ



Nuclear Disaster Prevention Measures ③

The Concept of Safeguarding in the Event of an Emergency

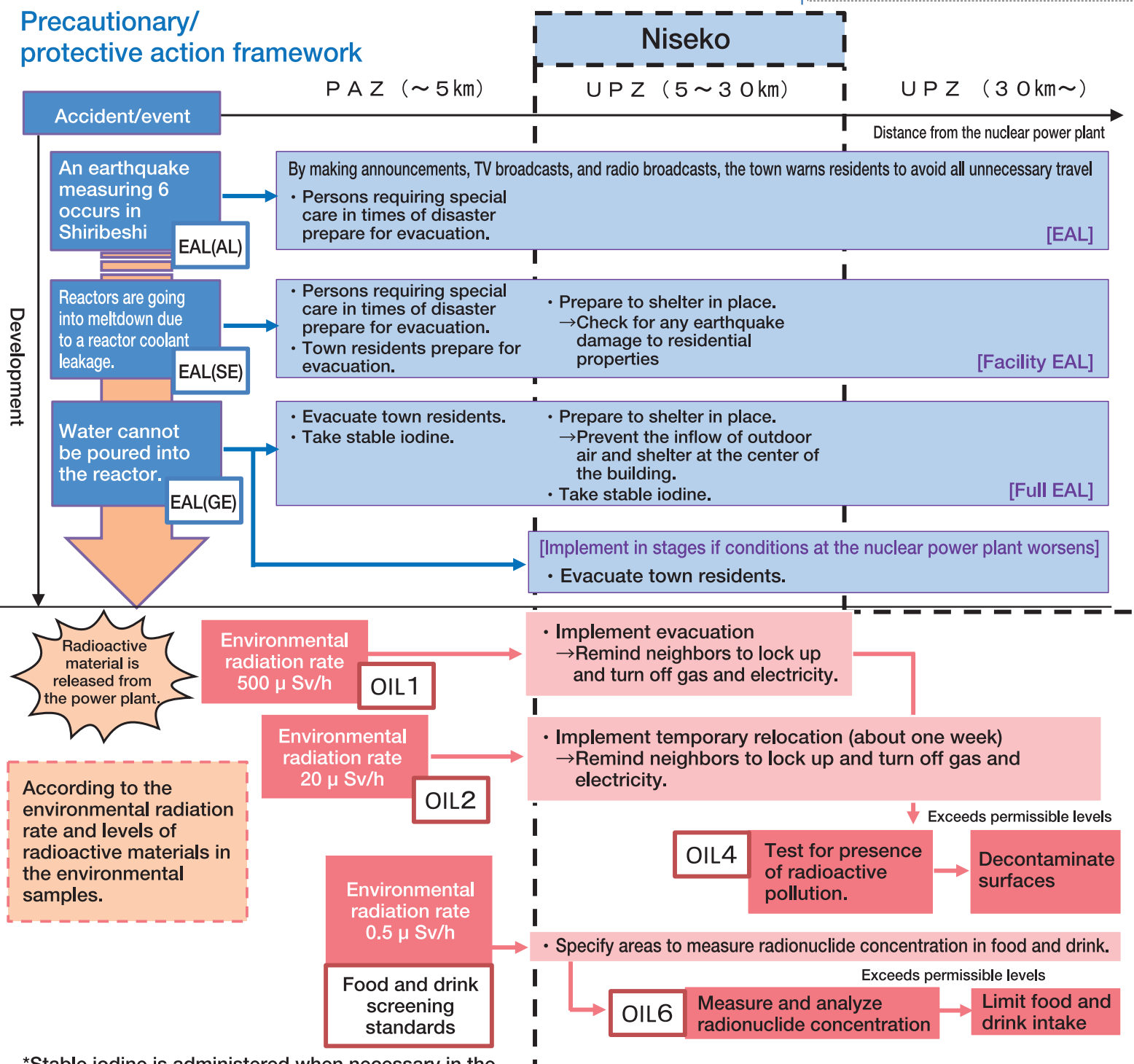
The government established the Nuclear Emergency Response Guidelines to take necessary safeguarding measures before radioactive materials are released. The guidelines are based on information gained from Tokyo Electric Power Company's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident. Based on safeguarding measures established by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the guidelines have a decision-making framework for classifying emergencies from the initial response stage. The framework enables the implementation of precautionary action and prompt execution of emergency protective action based on measurable indicators such as environmental radiation dose rate.

*What is EAL?

- EAL is a benchmark for determining the classification of emergencies according to the situation of nuclear energy plants.
- It divides emergencies into three classifications and sets out the roles (precautionary actions) nuclear operators, the Japanese government, and local public authority must fulfill in each classification.

*What is OIL?

- OIL is the judging criteria for implementing precautionary and protective actions based on measurable values such as environmental radiation dose rate and concentration of radioactive materials in environmental samples.



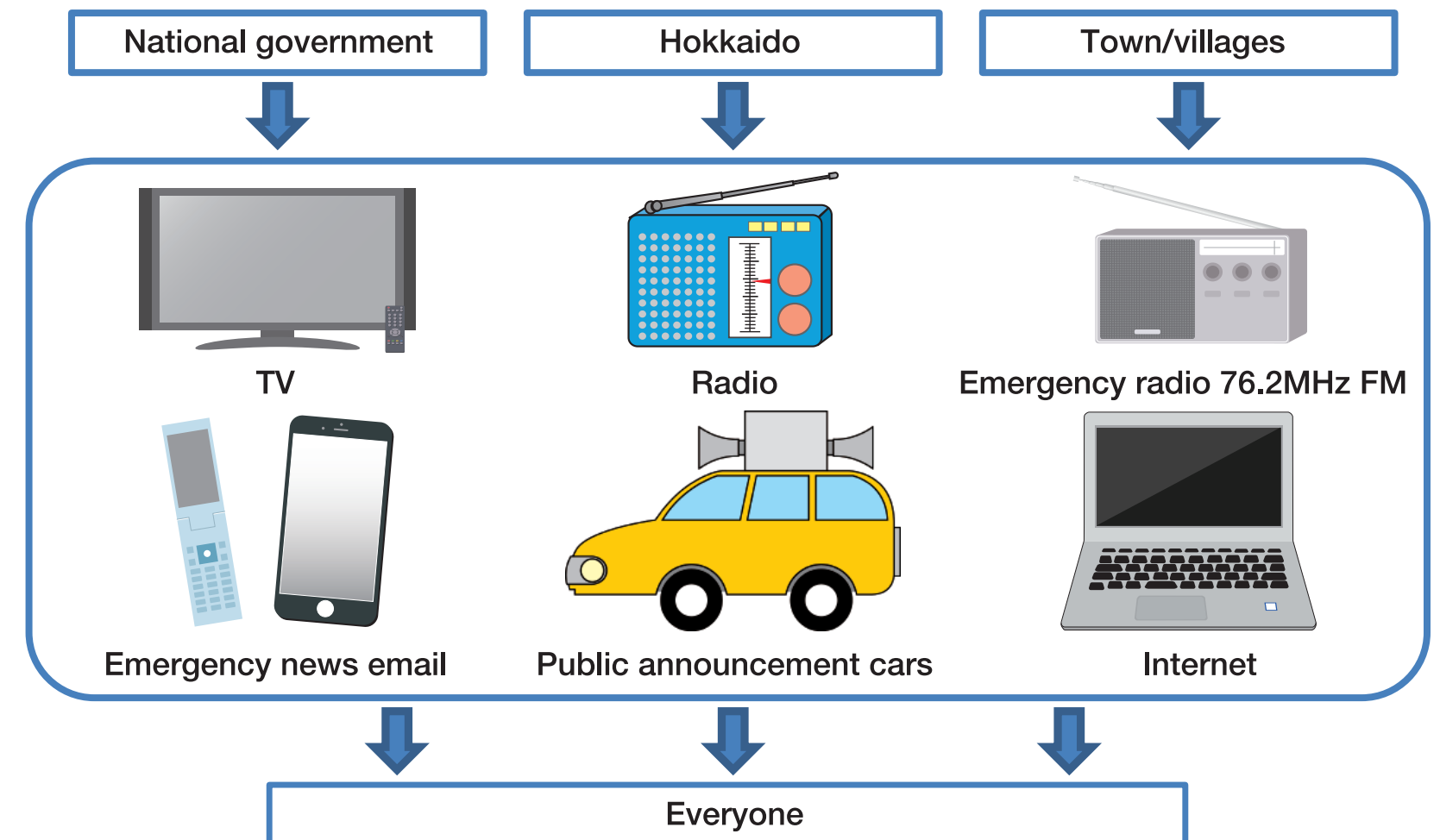
Nuclear Disaster Prevention Measures ④

How will I be notified?

In the event of an accident at Tomari Nuclear Power Plant, the national government, the Hokkaido prefectural government, and the Niseko town council will use various means, including TV, radio, and emergency radio, to swiftly inform everyone of what actions they should take.

The following are the main matters of announcements.

- Description of the accident.
- Measures being taken at Tomari Nuclear Power Plant.
- Current condition of the disaster and forecast.
- Measures being taken by the town, prefecture, and disaster prevention organizations.
- Measures and precautions to be taken by town residents.
- Other necessary matters.



[Note the following points]

- Share information with neighbors and neighborhood associations.
- Do not act according to rumors and speculations.
- Refrain from using the phone besides in urgent cases.



*Get nuclear emergency information from the following.

Emergency information website



<http://kinkyu.nsr.go.jp>
(Japanese only)

Emergency information email service

Subscribe to receive email notification on your cell phone and smartphone.

[For cell phones]

<http://kinkyu.nsr.go.jp/m/>
(Japanese only)



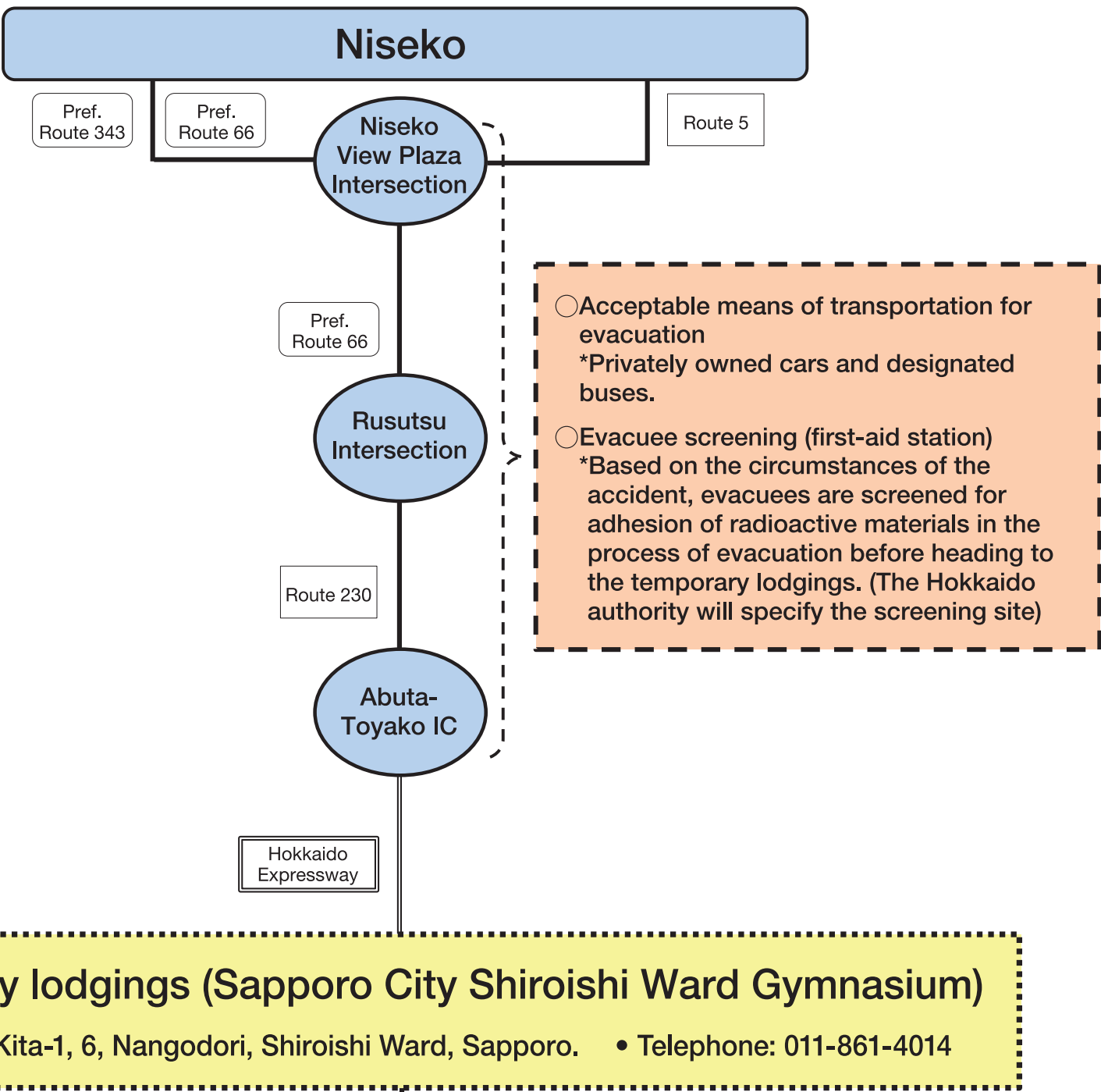
[For smartphones]

<http://kinkyu.nsr.go.jp/m/sp>
(Japanese only)



Nuclear Disaster Prevention Measures ⑤

How should I evacuate?



Evacuation sites (12 lodgings in Sapporo and Kitahiroshima)

Evacuation Routes		
Evacuation Routes		Destination
Niseko	[Basic route] Pref. Route 66 → Route 230 → Hokkaido Expressway [Abuta-Toyako IC]	Sapporo
	[Other routes] Pref. Route 66 → Pref. Route 478 → Route 276 → Route 230	

*The above routes are subject to change according to weather and traffic conditions.

List of Designated Evacuation Sites & Emergency Shelters

Numbers to call when in need

Police 110		Fire/Ambulance 119	
Facility name	Address	Telephone	
Niseko Town Hall	47, Fujimi, Niseko	0136-44-2121	
Kutchan Police Station Niseko Branch	105-1, Hondori, Niseko	0136-44-2251	
Yotei Sanroku Firefighters Association Niseko Fire Station Branch	74, Fujimi, Niseko	0136-44-2354	
Hokkaido Electric Power Co. Kutchan Office	2-18, Minami 1-jo Nishi, Kutchan	0136-22-0150	
NTT East Japan Hokkaido Branch	14-7, Odori-Nishi, Chuo Ward, Sapporo	0120-444-113	
Otaru Construction and Development Department Kutchan Development Office (national routes)	1-4-9, Kita 7-jo Higashi, Kutchan	0136-22-0133	
Otaru Construction Management Department Makkari Branch (Pref. routes)	117-2, Aza-Makkari, Makkari	0136-45-2136	
Otaru Construction Management Department Rankoshi Branch (Pref. routes)	416, Rankoshi-cho, Rankoshi	0136-57-5121	

Medical facilities

Facility name	Address	Telephone	Remarks
Niseko Hospital	2-11, Fujimi, Niseko	0136-44-2201	
Kombu Onsen Hospital	118, Kogane, Rankoshi	0136-58-2231	
Kutchan Kosei General Hospital	1-2, Kita 4-jo Higashi, Kutchan	0136-22-1141	●Open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year for emergencies.
Niseko Department of Neurosurgery	7-3-9, Kita 3-jo Higashi, Kutchan	0136-21-5500	

Bus evacuation rendezvous points in the event of a nuclear disaster

Below are the rendezvous points for evacuating by buses arranged by Hokkaido and Niseko authorities.

If an order to shelter in place is issued in the event of a nuclear accident, stay where you are. If you are required to shelter in a public facility, you will be directed to one of the following sites.

	Neighborhood	Rendezvous point	List page		Neighborhood	Rendezvous point	List page
①	Annupuri district	Ikoino Yuyado Iroha TEL 0136-58-3111	P11	⑦	Arishima district (Arishima - Arishima 1-3) Yotei district	Arishima Takeo Memorial Museum TEL 0136-44-3245	P20
②	Soga district (Nishiyama & Takidai)	Soga Kasseika Center TEL 0136-44-2121 (Niseko Town Hall)	P14-17	⑧	Arishima district (Niseko Heights, Heights, Arishima no Mori, Group Home Kirari)	Senior Day Care Center TEL 0136-44-1950	P17
③	Soga district (Higashiyama, Hokuei, Higashiyama Pension-Mura, Metsa, Higashiyama-no-Oka)	The Green Leaf Niseko Village TEL 0136-44-3311	P12	⑨	Town Center (Hondori 6, Arishima Apartments, Co-op Arishima, Boyo Apartments, Sakura Apartments)	Niseko High School TEL 0136-44-2224	P20
④	Niseko, Soga (Fuyokai), Town Center (Hondori 7-9, Fujimi)	Niseko Elementary School TEL 0136-44-2252	P19	⑩	Satomi & Town Center (Hondori 10-11, Fujimi Apartments, Hondori Apartments, Shinarishima Apartments, Yotei Apartments, Shirakaba)	Niseko Town Gym TEL 0136-44-2034	P19
⑤	Seibu, Fukui, Miyata, Motomachi districts.	Niseko Junior High School TEL 0136-44-2321	P20	⑪	Town center (Hondori 1-5)	Niseko Chomin Center TEL 0136-44-2234	P19
⑥	Central district	Kiranoyu Hot Spring Spa TEL 0136-44-1100	P19	⑫	Kondo district	Kondo Elementary School TEL 0136-44-2852	P18

- ★ Please check your emergency rendezvous points regularly.
- ★ Mark them on the table so that they are easy to see.
- ★ If you have any questions, please contact the [Niseko Town Hall General Affairs on 0136-44-2121](tel:0136-44-2121). [Please contact if you require special care.]

Designated Emergency Evacuation Sites & Emergency Shelters

*Designated emergency evacuation sites: If there is a risk of disaster or one occurs, the mayor will designate evacuation sites depending on the type of disaster and in accordance with laws and regulations.
*Designated emergency shelters: In the event of a disaster, the city/town mayor designates emergency shelters for a fixed period for people affected by or at risk of being affected by the disaster.

No.	Facility/place	Address	Management contact	Evacuation classifications		Types of abnormal phenomena						List page
				Designated emergency evacuation site (temporary evacuation)	Designated emergency shelter (refugee shelter)	Floods	Rock slides, mudslides, landslides.	Earthquakes	Large fires	Inland floods	Volcanic activities	
①	Nishitomi Area Chomin Center parking lot	171-7, Nishitomi, Niseko	0136-58-2251	●			●		●		●	P13
②	Niseko Elementary School playground	10, Fujimi, Niseko	0136-44-2252	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	P19
③	Kondo Elementary School playground	266, Kondo, Niseko	0136-44-2852	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	P18
④	Former Miyata Elementary School playground	157, Miyata, Niseko	0136-44-2121	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	P14・17
⑤	Niseko Town track field	138, Fujimi, Niseko	0136-44-2034	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	P20
⑥	Town Sports Ground	136, Fujimi, Niseko	0136-44-2034	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	P20
⑦	Noson Park (Chibikko Hiroba)	168, Fujimi, Niseko	0136-44-2121	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	P20
⑧	Sports Park	123-10, Fujimi, Niseko	0136-44-2034	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	P20
⑨	Niseko View Plaza	77-10, Motomachi, Niseko	0136-43-2051	●(AED)		●	●	●	●	●	●	P20
⑩	Niseko Moirwa Ski Resort parking lot	448, Aza-Niseko, Niseko	0136-59-2511	●					●			P11
⑪	Niseko Annupuri International Ski Resort parking lot	482-10, Aza-Niseko, Niseko	0136-58-2080	●					●			P11
⑫	Niseko Village Ski Resort parking lot	2, Higashiyama, Niseko	0136-44-2211	●					●			P11
⑬	Niseko Chomin Center	95, Fujimi, Niseko	0136-44-2234		●							P19
⑭	Kiranoyu Hot Spring Spa	33, Chuodori, Niseko	0136-44-1100		●(AED)							P19
⑮	Kondo Area Community Center	258-35, Kondo, Niseko	0136-44-2121		●							P18
⑯	Motomachi Area Community Center	240-Motomachi, Niseko	0136-44-2094		●							P17
⑰	Satomi Area Community Center	67-4, Satomi, Niseko	0136-44-2121		●							P14・17
⑱	Niseko Area Community Center	138-8, Aza-Niseko, Niseko	0136-44-2121		●							P14
⑲	Fukui Area Community Center	379-2, Fukui, Niseko	0136-44-2121		●							P14
⑳	Nishitomi Area Chomin Center	171-7, Nishitomi, Niseko	0136-58-2251		●							P13
㉑	Soga Kasseika Center	127-1, Soga, Niseko	0136-44-2121		●							P14・17
㉒	Niseko Elementary School	1, Fujimi, Niseko	0136-44-2252		●(AED)							P19
㉓	Kondo Elementary School	266, Kondo, Niseko	0136-44-2852		●(AED)							P18
㉔	Niseko Junior High School	143, Fujimi, Niseko	0136-44-2321		●(AED)							P20
㉕	Niseko High School	138, Fujimi, Niseko	0136-44-2224		●(AED)							P20
㉖	Niseko Town Gym	95, Fujimi, Niseko	0136-44-2034		●(AED)							P19
㉗	Senior Day Care Center	87-4, Arishima, Niseko	0136-44-1950		●(Social service)							P17
㉘	Niseko Yoji Center	17, Fujimi, Niseko	0136-44-2700		●(Social service)							P19
㉙	Hokkaido International School Niseko	12, Fujimi, Niseko	0136-55-5252		●(Social service)							P19

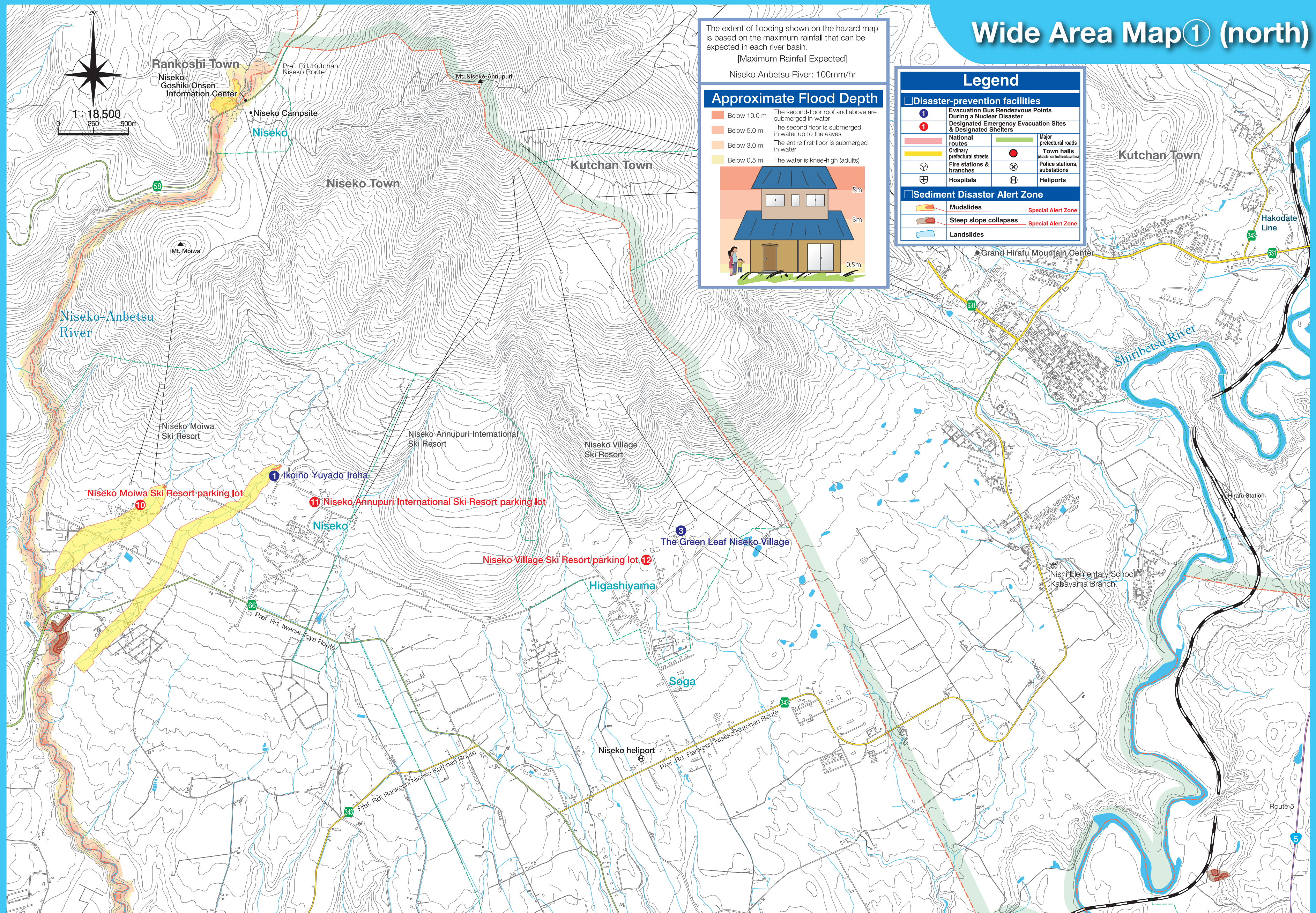
Overall Map

This map shows the Niseko Town area, including Rankoshi Town, Kutchan Town, and surrounding villages. Key features include:

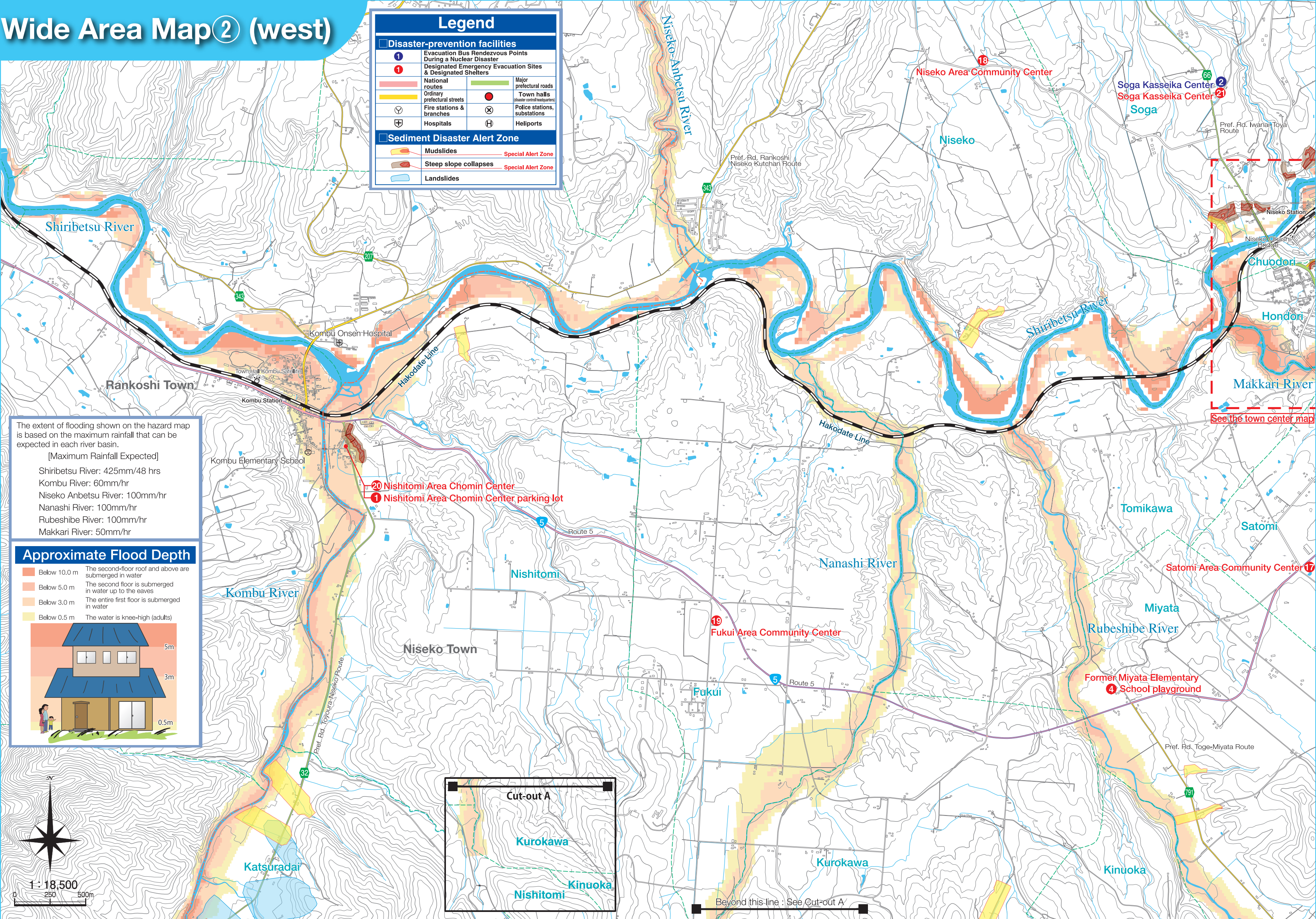
- Section 1:** Niseko Annupuri International Ski Resort, Niseko Village Ski Resort, Niseko Goshiki Onsen, Niseko Information Center, Niseko Campsite, Mt. Niseko-Annupuri, Mt. Moiwa, Niseko Moiwa Ski Resort, Grand Hirafu Mountain Center, Hirafu Station, Nishi Elementary School Kabayama Branch, Lake Hangetsu, Kutchan Town, Kyogoku Town, Kimobetsu Town, Mt. Yotei (Ezo Fuji).
- Section 2:** Rankoshi Town Hall, Rankoshi Station, Rankoshi Line, Shiribetsu River, Kombu River, Kombu Station, Kombu Elementary School, Nishitomi, Fukui, Nanashi River, Tomikawa, Niseko Station, Chuodori, Arishima, Niseko Town Hall, Niseko Post Office, Niseko Town, Satomi, Makkari River, Kondo, Kondo Elementary School, Kurokawa, Rubeshi River, Kinuoka, Mt. Kombu, Toyoura Town, Makkari Village, Rusutsu Village, Mt. Bakemomo.
- Section 3:** Left, Right, Cut-out A, Cut-out B, Cut-out C, Cut-out D.
- Section 4:** Makkari Village Hall, Makkari River, Kondo, Kondo Elementary School, Kurokawa, Rubeshi River, Kinuoka, Mt. Kombu, Toyoura Town, Makkari Village, Rusutsu Village, Mt. Bakemomo.

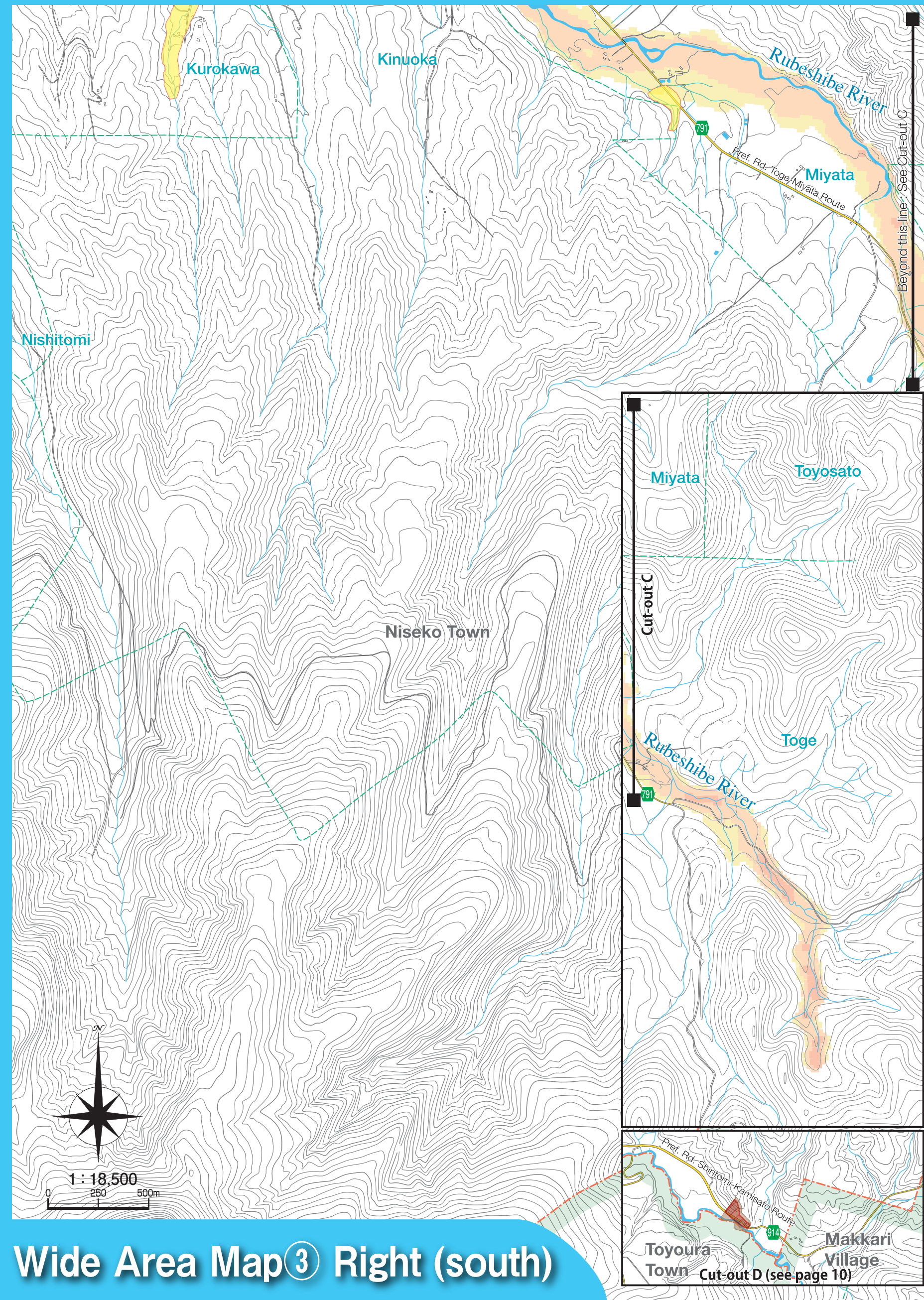
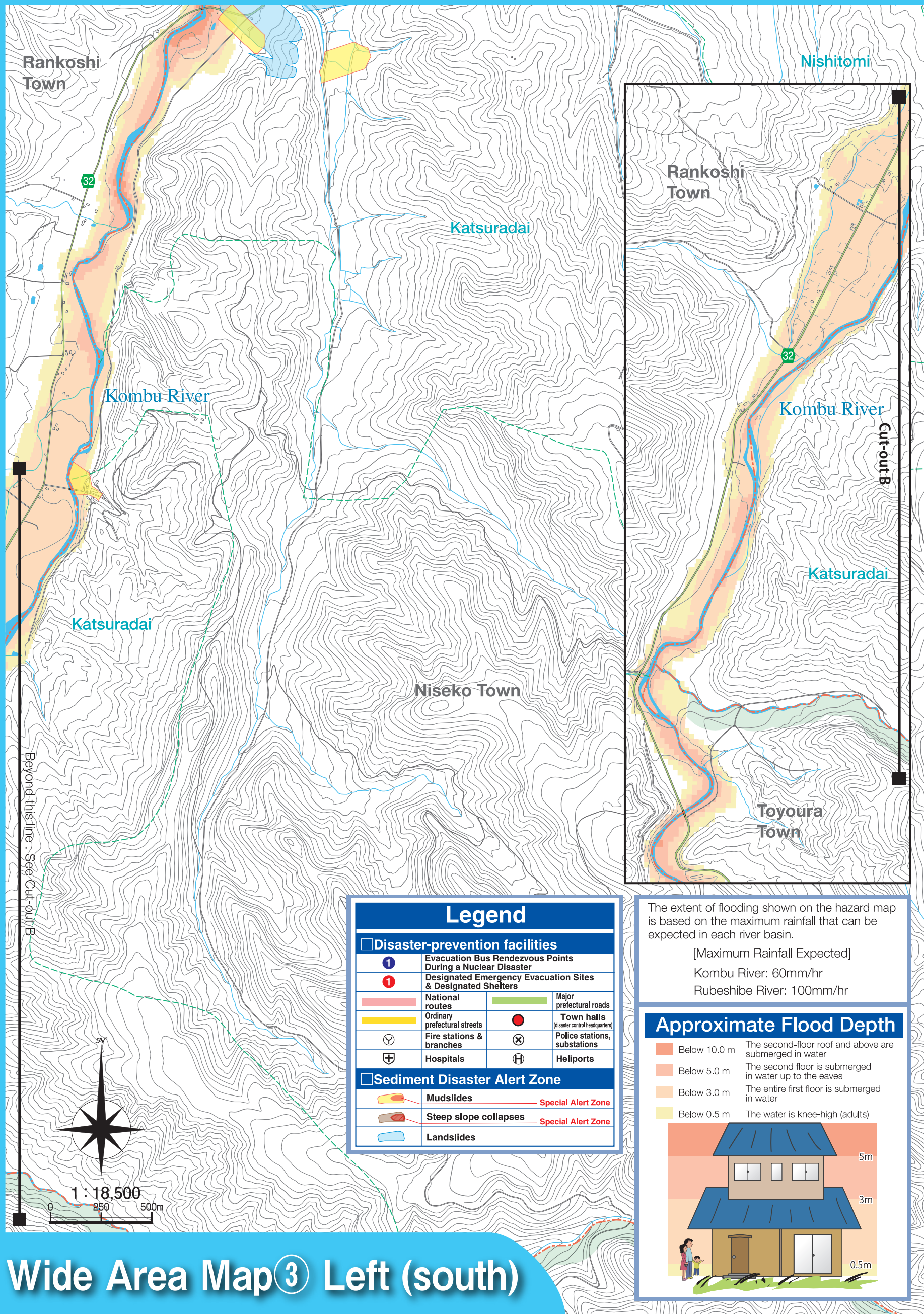
The map includes a scale bar (0 to 2000m) and a compass rose.

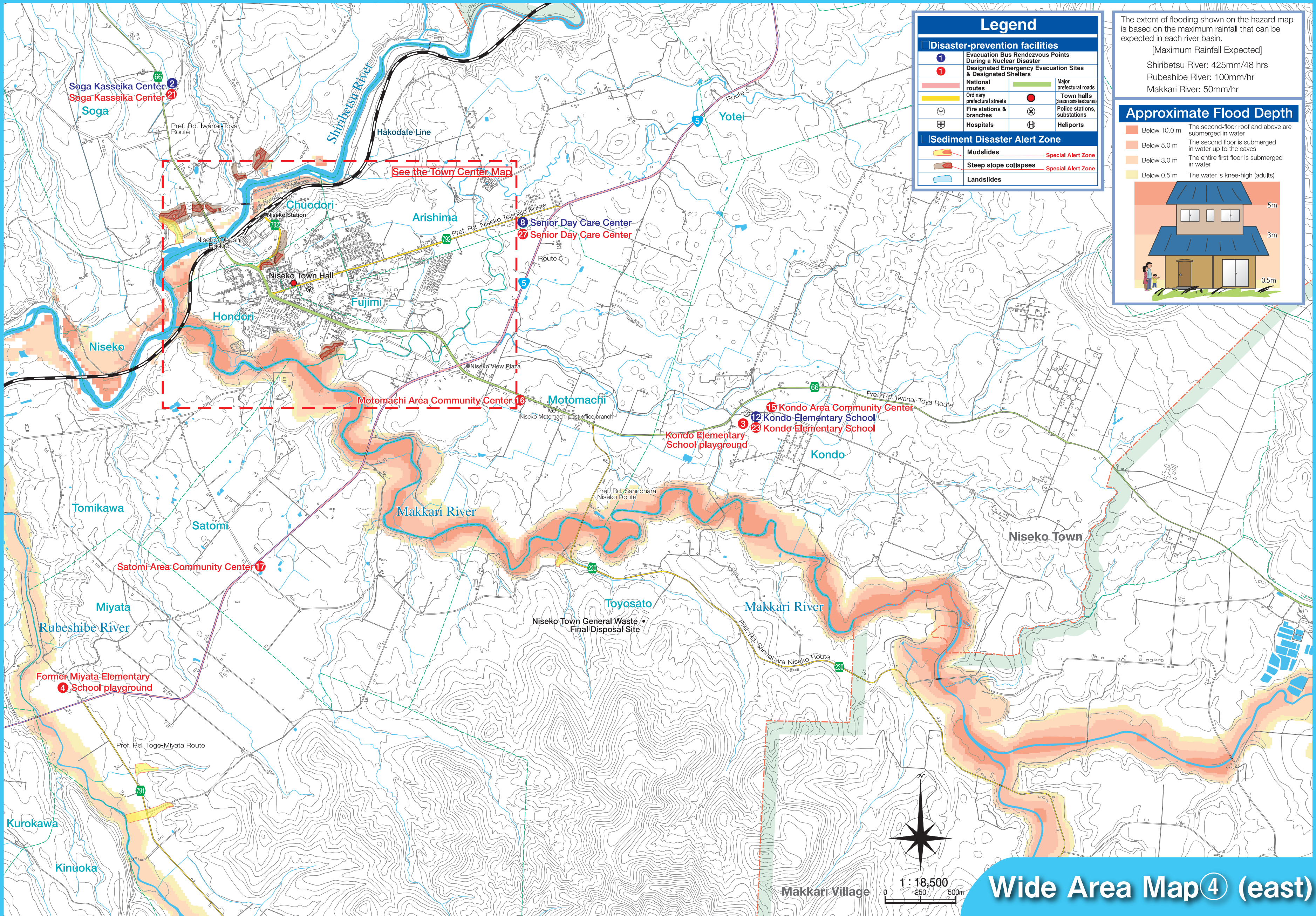
Wide Area Map① (north)



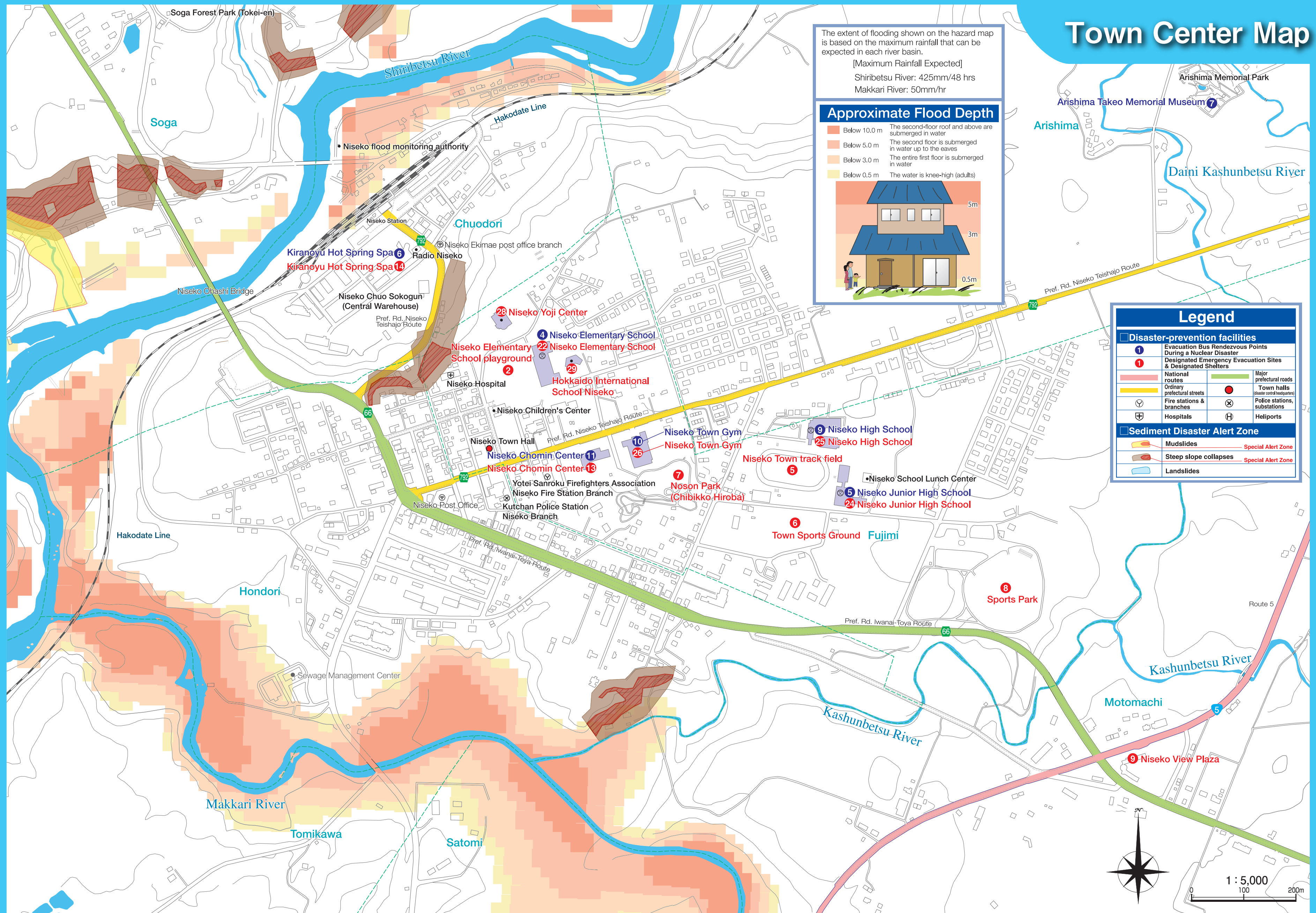
Wide Area Map② (west)







Town Center Map



The extent of flooding shown on the hazard map is based on the maximum rainfall that can be expected in each river basin.

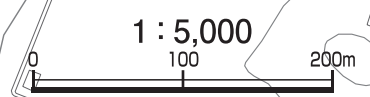
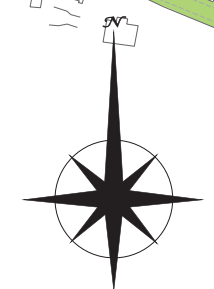
[Maximum Rainfall Expected]
 Shiribetsu River: 425mm/48 hrs
 Makkari River: 50mm/hr

Approximate Flood Depth

Below 10.0 m	The second-floor roof and above are submerged in water
Below 5.0 m	The second floor is submerged in water up to the eaves
Below 3.0 m	The entire first floor is submerged in water
Below 0.5 m	The water is knee-high (adults)

Legend

Disaster-prevention facilities	
①	Evacuation Bus Rendezvous Points During a Nuclear Disaster
①	Designated Emergency Evacuation Sites & Designated Shelters
	National routes
	Ordinary prefectural streets
	Fire stations & branches
	Hospitals
	Major prefectural roads
	Town halls (double central headquarters)
	Police stations, substations
	Heliports
Sediment Disaster Alert Zone	
	Mudslides
	Steep slope collapses
	Landslides
	Special Alert Zone



Do You Know What Emergency Alerts Are?

Emergency Alerts signify an extremely hazardous natural disaster.
Early action saves lives.

Emergency Alert Issuing Criteria

Type of weather phenomenon	Criteria	
Torrential rain	If torrential rain not seen for decades due to typhoon or concentrated downpour is forecasted.	
Storm	If typhoon or similar post-tropical cyclone not seen in decades leads to	A forecast of extreme wind.
High tide		A forecast of high tides.
Tidal waves		A forecast of tidal waves.
Blizzard	If snow accompanied by windstorms due to intense typhoon or similar post-tropical cyclone not seen in decades is forecasted.	
Heavy snow	If heavy snow not seen in decades is forecasted.	

The Meteorological Agency's website shows the objective criteria for the precipitation rate, etc., corresponding to the events "not seen in decades" in the above table.

Other disaster alerts that are treated as Emergency Alerts

Type of phenomenon	Criteria
Volcanic eruption	If an eruption that could cause serious damage to residential areas is forecasted. (Alerts for eruptions are treated as Emergency Alerts if they are above Level 3 or are for residential areas.)
Earthquake (Seismic movement)	If a seismic movement over the lower 6 on the Japanese intensity scale is forecasted. (Alerts for earthquakes are treated as Emergency Alerts if the intensity of the earthquake is higher than "lower 6" on Japan's intensity scale.)
Tsunami	If a tsunami over 3 meters high is forecasted. (Alerts for massive tsunamis are treated as Emergency Alerts.)

If an emergency alert is issued

- Extraordinary torrential rain or tsunami is forecasted.
- There is a growing possibility of a serious disaster.
- Please do your best to protect your life.

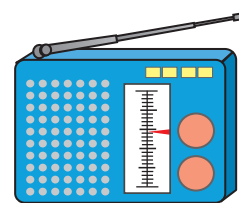
Various means of obtaining information

TV (the d button on the remote control)



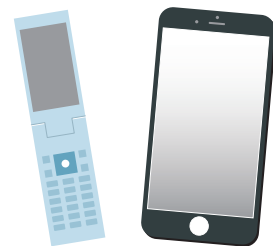
You can get disaster management information from data transmitted through digital terrestrial broadcasting. It will provide you with information about evacuation centers and shelters set up in the area.

Radio



A portable, effective tool for gathering information in the event of a disaster. Please regularly check that it is in working condition.

Emergency email alert



The service sends disaster and evacuation information simultaneously to cell phones and smartphones in disaster-struck areas.

Weather and disaster defense information can also be obtained from the following websites.

Disaster management in general
(alerts & warnings: earthquakes, tornados, etc.)

Hokkaido Disaster Defense Info

PC/Smartphone
https://www.bousai-hokkaido.jp/BousaiPublic/html/dou/en/top_english.html

Cell phone (Japanese only)
<http://i.bousai-hokkaido.jp/>

Weather info

Meteorological Agency
Sapporo District Meteorological Observatory

PC/Smartphone (Japanese only)
<https://www.data.jma.go.jp/sapporo/index.html>

Japan Meteorological Agency
<https://www.data.jma.go.jp/multi/index.html?lang=en>

Rainfall and water level info

MLIT
River Flood Information

PC
<https://www.river.go.jp/e/>

Smartphone (Japanese only)
<http://www.river.go.jp/s/>

Sediment Disasters

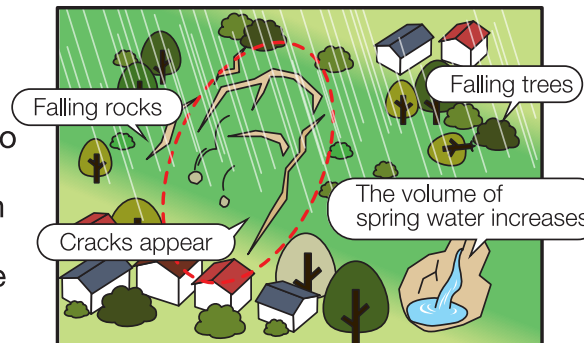
Waterlogged soil caused by torrential rain can trigger significant disasters. Understand how they occur and pay attention to the changes around you when dealing with disasters.

Sediment Disaster Alert

A sediment disaster alert is issued jointly by Hokkaido Prefecture and the Sapporo District Meteorological Observatory if there is a risk of a sediment disaster after a torrential rain alert has been issued. Regardless of whether a sediment disaster alert has been issued or not, you should alert neighbors, evacuate to a safe place, and call both the town hall and fire station if you notice any unusual conditions that signal a sediment disaster. You need to verify the danger spots, evacuation centers, and evacuation routes regularly.

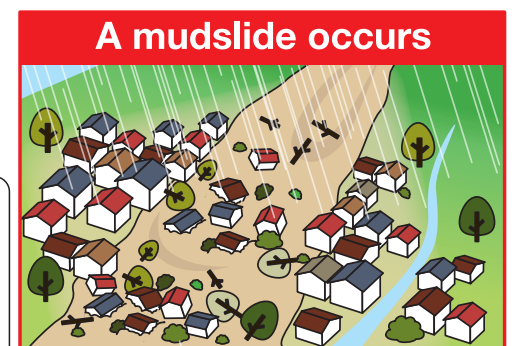
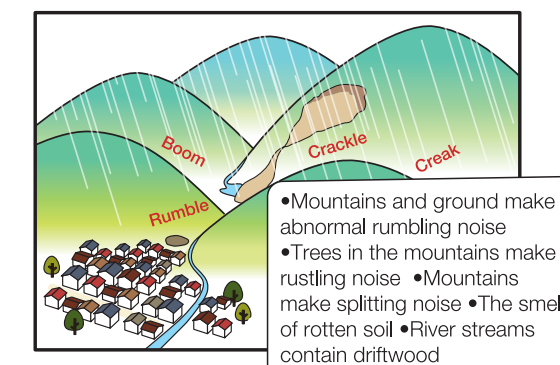
Rockslides

Water seeping through the soil weakens its resistance, causing hillsides to collapse rapidly due to rain and earthquake. Rockslides can be sudden, and people often fail to flee in time when one occurs near their homes. Chance of fatality is high.



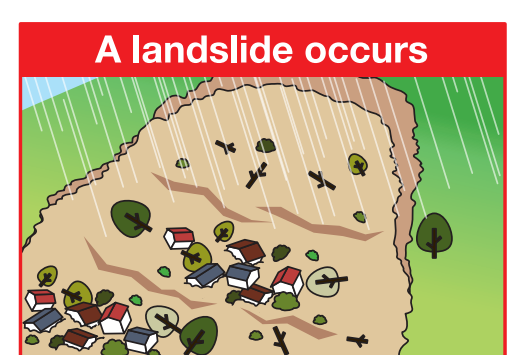
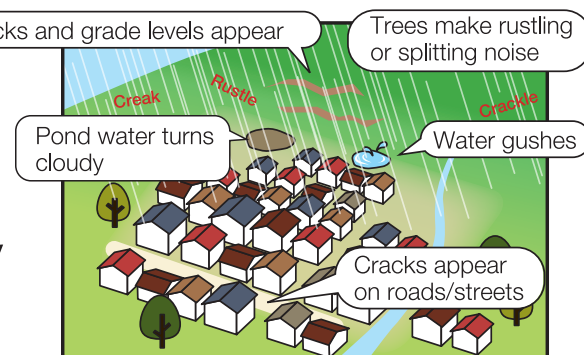
Mudslides

Mud is carried downstream all at once due to rain and local downpour. The flow speed varies by the scale, but a 20 to 40km/h mudslide can destroy people's homes and farmland in a flash.



Landslides

Part or an entire hillside slides downwards slowly due to groundwater and gravity. Since the amount of soil mass is generally high, landslides wreak immense damage. It is extremely difficult to stop them once they begin.



*The above are general precursors. They do not occur in every case.
Please evacuate if you notice anything out of the ordinary or feel that your life is at risk.

What are Alert Zones and Special Alert Zones?

[Establishment of Alert Zones and Special Alert Zones]

Sediment Disaster Alert Zone (AKA Yellow Zone) and Sediment Disaster Special Alert Zone (AKA Red Zone) are established based on substructure investigations.

Yellow Alert Zone

Areas at risk of sediment disaster

Established based on terrain conditions
• Terrain conditions established from past disasters

Steep terrain (cliff)
• A slope with a vertical rise about twice the height from the base of the slope (up to 50 meters)
• Within 10 meters from the base of the slope

Mudslides
• An area with an incline over 2 degrees

Landslides
• An area about the same size as the landslide site (up to 250 meters)

Red Special Alert Zone

Areas with high risk of building damage and/or loss of life

Structural bearing force
Force of mud, etc.

These zones are determined by comparing the force of mud against the structural bearing force.

Sediment Disaster Special Alert Zone (Red Zone)

Structural control of buildings

New constructions, extensions, and renovations are subject to an application for approval for construction. Structures must be secure against impact caused by mud and so on.

Restrictions on specific acts of development

- Sale of building lots
- An act of development for constructing facilities for the vulnerable, such as senior care homes and hospitals, requires a permit.

Recommendation for structures relocation

In the event of a sediment disaster, the owners and property managers of buildings and structures that may cause significant harm to their inhabitants and users may receive a recommendation for relocation.

For more information about Sediment Disaster Alerts, please visit the Hokkaido Sediment Disaster Alert Information System website (Japanese only): <http://www.njwa.jp/hokkaido-sabou/>



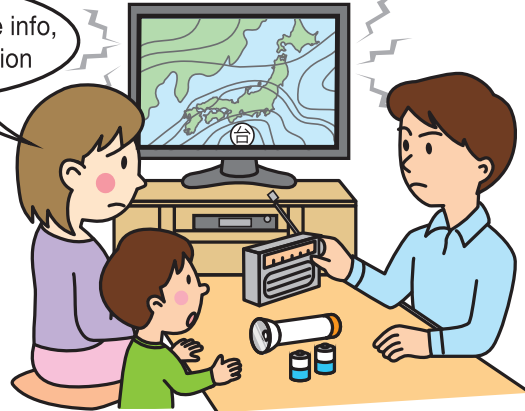
Storm and Flood Management

Get Downpour Alerts! Various Safety Measures for Your Family

Record downpours are reported...

Meteorological observatories will make an announcement when they observe record downpours not seen in years. The Sapporo District Meteorological Observatory's criterion for an announcement in Niseko is 80mm of rainfall per hour.

It's vital to get accurate info, followed by prompt action



Torrential Rain Warning

Issued if a risk of sediment disaster or flooding caused by torrential rain is forecasted.

Torrential Rain Alert

Issued if a risk of **serious** sediment disaster or flooding caused by torrential rain is forecasted.

Torrential Rain Special Alert

Issued if torrential rain with rainfall **not seen in decades** caused by a typhoon or concentrated downpour is forecasted.

Rain Intensity and Types

Rainfall per hour	10 – 20 mm	20 – 30 mm	30 – 50 mm	50 – 80 mm	Over 80 mm
Classification	Moderate rain	Heavy rain	Very heavy rain	Torrential rain	Violent rain
Impression	Streaming rain	Pouring rain	Raining buckets	Sheets of rain (like a gushing waterfall)	It feels stifling and oppressive. It is terrifying.

Wind Intensity and Types

Average wind speed	10 – 15 m/s	15 – 20 m/s	20 – 25 m/s	25 – 30 m/s	Over 30 m/s
Classification	Strong wind	Gale	Strong gale		Hurricane
Impact on humans	Difficult to walk against the wind. Umbrellas can't be used.	Unable to walk against the wind and some people may fall. Extremely dangerous when working at tall heights.	Unable to stand without holding on to something. Risk of injury due to flying debris.		Extremely dangerous to be outdoors.

Typhoon Size and Intensity

Typhoons hit Japan every year and sometimes cause grave devastation. When a typhoon is forecasted to approach, pay full attention to typhoon news updates and be prepared to prevent damage.

Size	Radius with a wind speed of 15 m/s and above	Intensity	Maximum wind speed
Large	500 – 800 km	Strong	33 – 44 m/s
Super	Over 800 km	Very strong	44 – 54 m/s
		Violent	Over 54 m/s

Concentrated Downpours

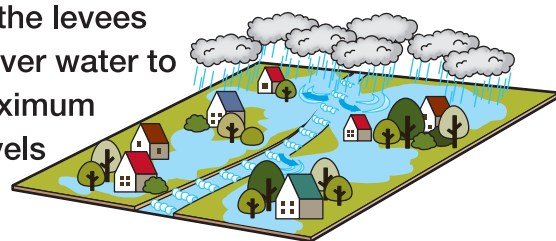
Concentrated downpours are torrential rain that falls unexpectedly and intensely for a short time in a limited area. Since they are relatively hard to predict and can cause significant damage due to river floods, mudslides, and cliff failure, pay full attention to the weather information and be fully prepared.

River Flooding

There are two types of floods caused by increased rainfall. External flooding occurs when river water overflows or levees break, and inland flooding occurs when the town's drainage water overwhelms the underground waterways.

External flooding

Water from heavy rain pours into the river, increasing the water levels and rising above the levees. It also occurs when the levees break, causing the river water to flood. It requires maximum caution, as water levels can rise instantly once it occurs.



Inland flooding

The flood occurs when rainwater or water flowing in from the surrounding areas does not drain fast enough and accumulates. It requires caution because a simple alert system based on river water levels does not account for the challenges of this type of flooding.



Earthquake Management: It's an Earthquake! What Will You Do?

Step-by-Step Manual in the Event of an Earthquake

Earthquake occurs

Earthquake early warning

1~2 min

3 min

5 min

10 min

Several hours
3 days

If you feel a tremor or see/hear an earthquake early warning

- Follow safety procedures such as protecting your head with a seating cushion, etc.
- Before a big tremor occurs, hide under a table or desk to ensure personal safety.



Once the tremor stops

- Check for fire If there is a fire, extinguish it calmly.
- Confirm your family's safety Check if anyone is trapped under fallen furniture.
- Wear shoes There may be broken glass all over the house. Wear shoes or thick slippers.
- When evacuating, beware of concrete brick walls and vending machines.



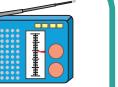
Verify Everyone's Safety and Prevent Fires

- Alert neighbors**
 - Cooperate with neighbors Ensure the safety of vulnerable individuals.
 - See if anyone is missing
 - See if anyone is injured
- Prevent fires**
 - Extinguish fires early
 - Use a fire extinguisher
 - Bucket brigade Regularly keep used bathwater in the tub for situations like this.
 - Beware of leaking electricity and gas Turn off the gas and circuit breaker
 - Beware of aftershocks



Get Accurate Information from the Radio

- Alert in a loud voice
- Rescue / first aid
- Check information issued by disaster prevention and anti-disaster organizations
- Do not get misguided by rumors
- Prioritize emergency calls
- Do not drive a vehicle unless absolutely necessary, such as when escaping a tsunami.



Fight fires, Rescue, and Administer First-Aid Together

- Gather disaster and damage information
- Do not overwork yourself
- The spirit of cooperation is vital
- Do not enter a collapsed house
- Get by with the water and food you already have (stockpile three days-worth of food and water).



If You Are Indoors

Inside a house

- If you see or hear an early earthquake alert or feel a tremor, ensure your safety immediately.
- If you feel a tremor while handling fire, extinguish it calmly once the tremor stops. Do not forget to unplug power cords and shut off the gas.
- Ensure the safety of vulnerable individuals such as infants, the sick, and the elderly. Do not walk around the house barefoot. Beware of broken glass!



Department store / supermarket

- Use a bag or shopping basket to protect your head and stand away from shop windows and products. Stand next to a column or wall, listen to the instructions given by staff members, and stay calm.

Theater / Hall

- Use a bag to protect your head, hide between seats, and listen to the instructions given by staff members. Stay calm and do not panic.



Multi-unit housing

- Open the doors and windows to secure an exit.
- Never use the elevators to escape. Use the stairs to escape and avoid being trapped by fire and smoke.
- If in an elevator, press all the floor buttons.

If You Are Outdoors

On the street

- Do not stand still. Use a bag to protect your head from falling objects such as window panes and billboards and evacuate to a vacant lot or park.
- If there is no vacant lot nearby, assess the surrounding conditions calmly and move to a safer place away from buildings.
- Do not go near concrete brick walls and vending machines. Beware of tottering utility poles and drooping power lines.



Inside a train or bus

- Hold on to the rail or strap tightly with both hands.
- Even if the vehicle stops, do not pull the emergency lever to step outside or jump out of a window.
- Follow the instructions given by the crew and stay calm.



Near a beach

- Evacuate to higher ground and pay attention to tsunami information. Do not go near the beach until warnings and alerts are lifted.

While driving

- Hold on to the steering wheel firmly, reduce the speed gradually, make space for emergency vehicles and pedestrians, park on the left side of the road, and turn off the car.
- Study the surrounding conditions calmly until the tremor subsides and gather information through the car radio.
- If you need to evacuate, leave the key in the ignition and the doors unlocked. Evacuate on foot and remember to take valuables and car registration documents with you.

Fire Prevention

It's a Fire! What Will You Do?

3 Rules for Dealing with Early-Stage Fires

Do not think that you can extinguish a fire alone. Alert your neighbors of the fire and call 119 promptly. If you cannot extinguish the fire in the early stages, evacuate immediately.

1

Alert immediately

- Shout "Fire!" loudly and seek help from neighbors (the Japanese word for fire is "Kaji Desu"). If you cannot speak, bang on a kettle to attract attention to the incident.
- Call 119 even in the case of a small fire. The party involved should try to extinguish the fire and ask a person near them to call 119.

2

Extinguish fires quickly

- Use a fire extinguisher to fight fires. If there is no extinguisher, use buckets of water.
- Have your back to the exit so that you can escape if you fail to extinguish the fire in the early stages.

Tips for Extinguishing a Fire in the Early Stages by the Type of Fire

Oil in a pan

Do NOT douse the flames with water. If there is no fire extinguisher, place a large wet towel or sheet over the flames, away from your body, to starve the flames of oxygen.

Oil heater

Extinguish the fire by pouring water from the top at once (pouring water from the side is dangerous as the oil will splatter.) If the oil spills out, cover it with a blanket and pour water from the top to extinguish the fire.

Clothing

One way to put out a fire on clothes is to roll around on the floor. If your hair catches fire, cover the head with a piece of clothing (avoid synthetic fibers) or towel.

Bathroom

Never open the bathroom door hastily, even if you notice a fire inside. It risks intensifying the fire as oxygen rapidly enters the room. Turn off the gas at the main, open the door slowly, and extinguish the fire at once.

Electricals

You risk electrocution if you douse the fire with water. Unplug the appliance first (also turn off the circuit breaker if possible) and extinguish the fire.

Curtains / sliding panel doors

If a fire has spread to the foot of a curtain or sliding panel door, there is no time to waste. Rip the curtain or kick down the sliding panel door to keep the fire away from the ceiling and extinguish the fire.

3

Escape quickly

- If a fire spreads to the ceiling, escape immediately.
- When escaping, shut the windows and doors of the rooms that are on fire to shut out the air.



Snow Damage Prevention Measures

The best way to stay safe on a day with heavy snowfall is to stay indoors.

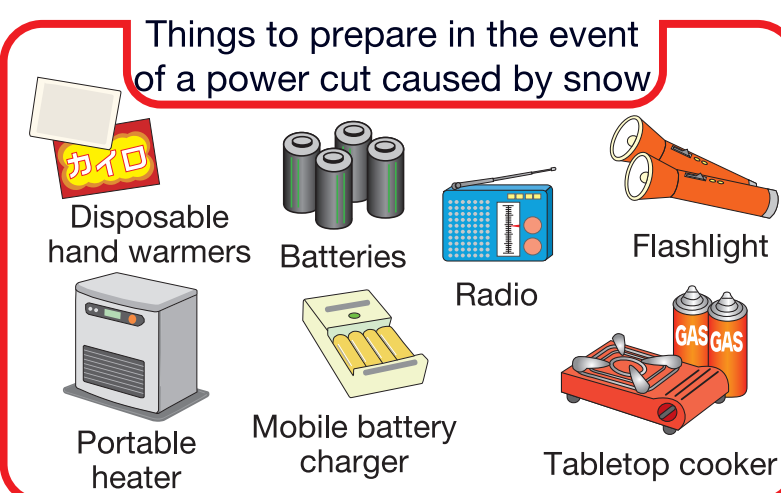
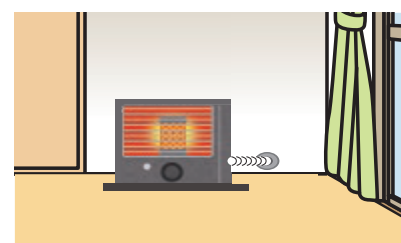
If you are driving a car

The risk of causing a collision is very high in poor visibility, so put on the hazard lights, drive the car slowly to the side of the road, and do not force yourself to keep driving.



If you are staying home

If using a heater with vents, check the vents regularly as it can be obstructed by snow and lead to carbon monoxide poisoning.



Your Disaster Prevention Measures & Check List

Please place a tick on ☒ where you are prepared.

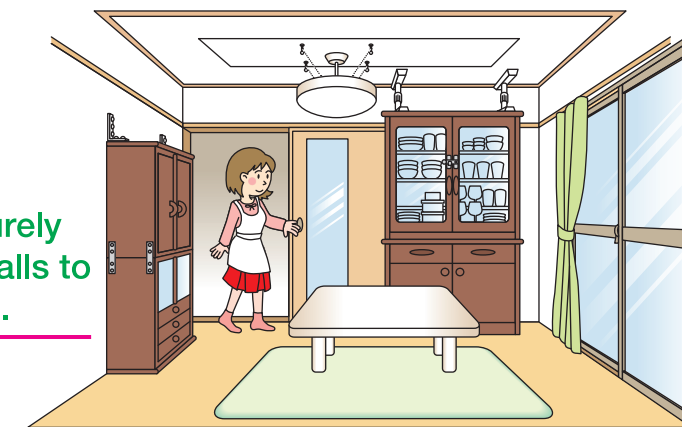
Safety measures inside your home

☐ There is a safe place inside the home to escape.

☐ There is no furniture in the bedrooms or rooms used by children and seniors.

☐ Furniture is securely fixed onto the walls to prevent toppling.

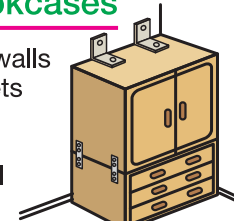
☐ There is nothing by the doors or along corridors that will impede safe escape.



Tips for Preventing Furniture from Toppling and Falling

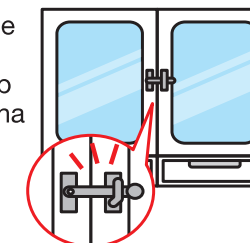
☐ Chests/bookcases

Fix them onto the walls using metal brackets and prop sticks. Join two separate sections with metal clasps.



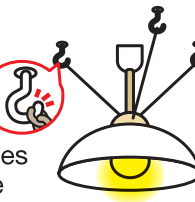
☐ China cupboards

Fix metal clasps on the doors and line the shelves with a non-slip cloth. Keep heavy china in the bottom of the cupboard.



☐ Lighting fixtures

Use chains and metal clasps to secure lighting fixtures in place. Secure fluorescent tubes in place with heat-resistant tape on both ends.



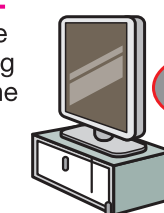
☐ Refrigerators

Use a wire to stabilize the fridge by wrapping the wire between the doors and securing the ends to the wall using metal fittings.



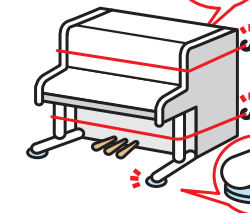
☐ TV

Place TVs as close to the floor as possible (avoid placing them on top of furniture.)



☐ Pianos

Wrap the piano with a nylon belt and secure the ends onto the wall with metal fittings. Put anti-slip cups on the casters.



Safety Measures Around the House

Let's check what safety measures you have in and around your home.

Place a tick on ☒ what you have done and deal with the ones that require attention or improvement.

☐ Roof

Repair any damage to the roof.

☐ Windows

Guard the windows with boards or anti-scattering films against flying debris.

☐ Propane gas cylinders

Secure the cylinders with a chain.

☐ Antennae / chimneys

Secure unstable antennae and chimneys in place.

☐ Concrete brick walls / gateposts

Brick walls and gateposts without foundations are dangerous. Reinforce them with steel rods. Repair any cracks and rusted steel rods.

☐ Garden trees

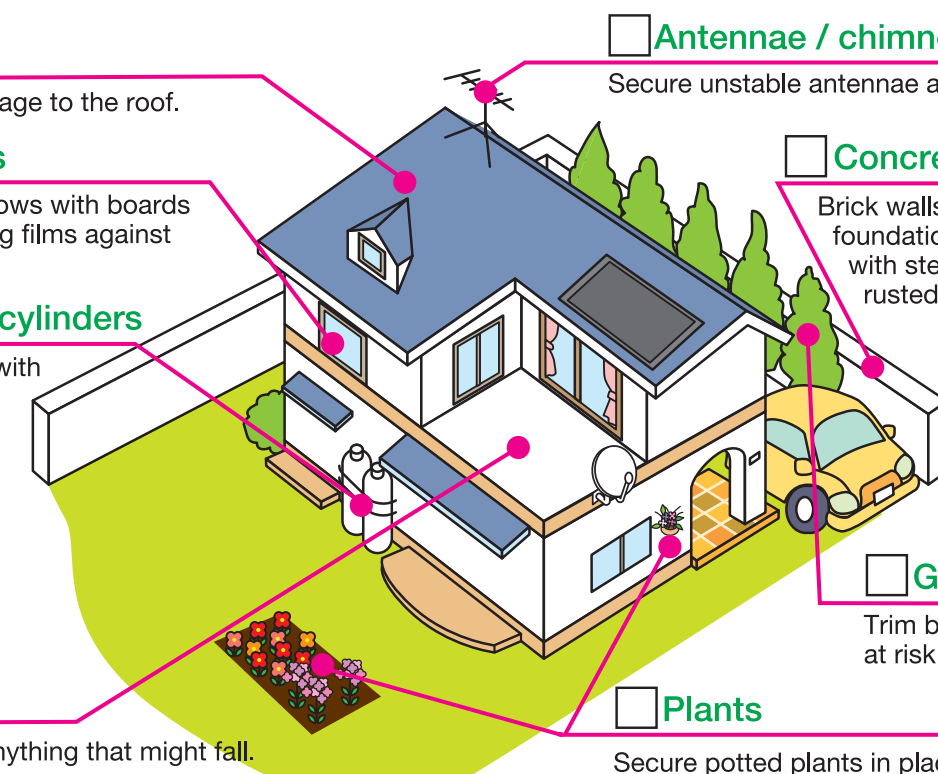
Trim broken branches and mend trees at risk of toppling.

☐ Plants

Secure potted plants in place or take them inside to prevent them from blowing away.

☐ Veranda

Do not keep anything that might fall.



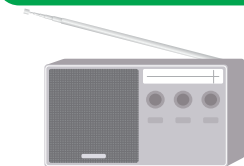
Preparing Your Evacuation Supplies & Check List

Prepare and check your evacuation supplies regularly so that you can take them with you at a critical moment.

Evacuation supplies (examples)

Tick ☒ the items you have already prepared.

Emergency radio & portable radio



- ☐ Emergency radio & portable radio
- ☐ Batteries (prepare extra)

*Keep the emergency radio plugged in and charging at all times when not in use.

First aid kit



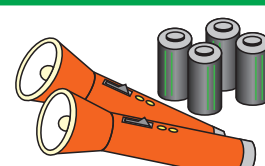
- ☐ Antiseptic
- ☐ Cold medicine
- ☐ Painkillers
- ☐ Adhesive dressing
- ☐ Bandages
- ☐ Gastrointestinal drugs

Valuables



- ☐ Cash
- ☐ Personal seals
- ☐ Health insurance card
- ☐ Bank book
- ☐ Driver's licence
- ☐ Title deed

Flashlight



- ☐ Flashlight (one per person, if possible)
- ☐ Batteries (prepare extra)

Infection control



- ☐ Face mask
- ☐ Alcohol-based hand sanitizer
- ☐ Soap / hand soap
- ☐ Wet tissues
- ☐ Body thermometer

Families with children



- ☐ Disposable diapers
- ☐ Baby formula (cubes)
- ☐ Baby wipes
- ☐ Feeding bottles
- ☐ Emergency neck light
- ☐ Baby food
- ☐ Baby sling
- ☐ Shoes

Women



- ☐ Feminine hygiene products
- ☐ Panty liners
- ☐ Period briefs
- ☐ Opaque trash bags
- ☐ Self-defense alarm/whistle

Families with elderly members



- ☐ Incontinence pants
- ☐ Walking stick
- ☐ Hearing aids
- ☐ Medicines for chronic ailments
- ☐ Dentures
- ☐ Denture cleaning solution
- ☐ Incontinence pads for men
- ☐ Medical prescription record book

Emergency provisions



Food that does not require heating, plates and utensils.

- ☐ Emergency food
- ☐ Can opener
- ☐ Paper plates
- ☐ Drinking water
- ☐ Paper cups

Others



- ☐ Clothing (underwear and outerwear)
- ☐ Helmet
- ☐ Plastic food wrap (for stemming bleeding and covering food)
- ☐ Disaster Defense Guide Map (this booklet)
- ☐ Towels
- ☐ Rain gear
- ☐ Lighter
- ☐ Protection against cold (depending on the time of year)

Emergency stockpile (examples)

Cross out the items you have that will enable you to survive several days (at least three days) until services are restored.

Drinking water



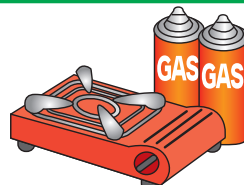
- ☐ Mineral water in plastic bottles and cans (about 3 litres per person/day)
- ☐ Plastic containers containing water.

Emergency food



- ☐ Rice (instant, etc.)
- ☐ Canned and vacuum-packed food
- ☐ Umeboshi & seasonings
- ☐ Dried food, chocolates, and candies (snacks)

Fuel



- ☐ Portable table-top gas cooker
- ☐ Gas canisters
- ☐ Fuel tablets
- ☐ Portable heater

Others



- ☐ Cell phone charger
- ☐ Water for daily use (store it in the bathtub and washing machine)
- ☐ Blankets, sleeping bags, toiletries, dry shampoo, etc.
- ☐ Cookware (pots, pans, kettle, etc.)
- ☐ Buckets and various outdoor supplies.
- ☐ Plastic bags
- ☐ Disposable hand warmers

Simple Disaster-Readiness Preparation

Let's make use of Rotating Stock!

Rotating stock is a new emergency stockpiling concept. It involves buying extra food and daily supplies for emergencies, using the old stock daily, and replacing what you have used so **you will always have fresh stock**. If you are unsure what to do to prepare for a disaster, why not start by practicing this simple and easy method?

Simple for everyone! 3 easy steps!

