

About earthquakes / tsunamis 2

Check safety

community

It is important for

community to help

After you evacuate

to a designated

neighborhood

(voluntary disaster prevention

organization) will take charge and will

conduct activities

understanding of the

Search and rescue

people in the

each other.

emergency evacuation area, the

association

such as:

Roll call

situation

First aid

Obtaining an



No danger



Ensure your own safety

first!

When an earthquake strikes



Evacuate to the highest ground possible Do not move until safety has been

Designated emergency evacuation area

confirmed.

Evacuation areas where you can escape from danger when a disaster occurs or there is potential that one will

A facility in which people who have evacuated because of disaster risks can stay as long as necessary until there is no danger. A facility in which people who cannot return to their homes due to a disaster can stay

Check your home for damage



There is no major damage to your home.



There is major damage to your home and you cannot live in it.

Stay in



aftershocks and tsunamis and get accurate information from TV or radio.



Be aware of aftershocks and tsunamis and follow instructions.

Designated evacuation

Initial actions when an earthquake strikes

Indoors

Risk of

- Get under a table or a desk.
- Protect your head with a cushion, magazine or
- Keep away from glass such as windows or
- Keep away from furniture.
- If you are in a commercial or public facility or similar, follow instructions from staff.

■ Be careful of collapsing breeze block walls, etc. Be careful of falling objects such as signs or

Outdoors

If you feel an earthquake near the coast, get away from the coast quickly and evacuate to high ground, regardless of the strength of the



Check sources of flame

Turn off or put out all sources of flame including cookers, gas appliances, kerosene

Check the situation

Be careful of glass

furniture and so on

and check on and

make sure your family and others nearby are safe.

shards or fallen

cigarettes in order to prevent secondary disaste such as fires.



Secure an escape route

Open the front door or a window to secure an escape route so that you are not trapped if the building shifts.



Get information

Get disaster and evacuation information from TV, radio or emergency alert e-mails and so





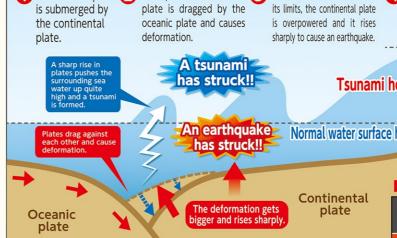
There is not always drawback before a tsunami. Drawback may not occur depending on the type of earthquake or the

Background information about tsunamis

How a tsunami occurs

The phenomenon of sea water being pushed towards land due to protrusion, subsidence or landslides, etc. caused by an earthquake under the sea bed is called a tsunami.

Tsunamis are not only caused by earthquakes but also by land collapse or volcanic eruptions, etc. on the sea bed.



1 The oceanic plate 2 The tip of the continental 3 When the deformation reaches

• The height of a tsunami announced by the Japan Meteorological Agency signifies th difference in height between the sea level when there is no tsunami and th increased height of the water surface due to a tsunami.

- Tsunamis can reach heights two or three times higher than expected due to the topography of the coast or bay.
- When a tsunami is rushing towards land, it is called uprush. This height is calle uprush elevation and the height of the highest point that a tsunami reaches is called maximum uprush elevation.

sharp surrou	power from this rise pushes the nding water hard se a tsunami.	Uprush elevation Referen water le
height		*Uprush elevation is when the tsunami surges and impacts buildings, exceeding inundation height and increasing in power.
e height	Depend the coa than th	nding on the topography of past or bay, tsunamis larger hose estimated may occur!

■ Types of Tsunami Advisories / Warnings

		Estimated tsunami height		
		Numerical values (announcement standards)	Expressions used for a huge earthquake	
he		Over 10m(10m<)		
he	Major Tsunami Warning	10m (5m - 10m)	Huge	
he		5m (3m - 5m)		
ed ed	Tsunami Warnings	3m (1m - 3m)	High	
ea	Tsunami Advisory	1 m (20cm – 1m)	(Not displayed)	

Tsunami precautions

Tsunamis come in waves!



Tsunamis come twice or three times in repeated waves. Stay at evacuation area until Advisories / Warnings are cancelled.

Tsunamis are fast!

Some tsunamis come before advisories and warnings can be issued: the speed of a tsunami is around 36 kmph (10m per second) near the coast.

Beware of tsunami height!

Depending on the topography of the coast and other elements, tsunamis larger than those estimated may occur.

Be careful at high tide!



Water levels are higher at high tide so tsunamis are bigger than usual.

Caution even in weak earthquakes!



Tsunamis can strike even in weak earthquakes if, for example, the shaking lasts for a long time.