

2024  
Edition

# Towada City Disaster Prevention Maps

Floods, Landslides, Earthquakes, Volcanoes



## Contents

	Page
<b>1</b> Evacuation Action Guide	①
<b>2</b> My Timeline	②
<b>3</b> Evacuation Action Decision Flow	②
<b>4</b> Storm and Flood Damage Prevention Measures	③ ~
<b>5</b> Flood (Inundation)	⑤ ~
<b>6</b> Landslide	⑦
<b>7</b> Prepare for Disasters as a Region	⑧
<b>8</b> Flood and Landslide Disaster Prevention Map	⑨ ~
<b>9</b> Earthquake Countermeasures	③① ~
<b>10</b> Map of Earthquake Tremor Prediction (Seismic Intensity Distribution Map)	③③ ~
<b>11</b> Volcanic Eruption Preparedness Measures	③⑨ ~
<b>12</b> Towada Volcano Disaster Prevention Map	④① ~
<b>13</b> Mt. Hakkoda Volcano Disaster Prevention Map	④③ ~
<b>14</b> My Family's Disaster Prevention Memo	④⑤
<b>15</b> Emergency and Stockpile Supplies	④⑤
<b>16</b> List of Evacuation Sites and Shelters	④⑥
<b>17</b> Methods for Gathering Disaster Prevention Information, Contacts for Organizations Related to Disaster Prevention	④⑦



Towada City

The latest disaster  
prevention maps for  
Towada City are avail-  
able on the city website.



# Introduction

Many people consider Towada City to be a place where disasters are uncommon, but large-scale natural disasters have been occurring all over Japan and are tending to be more severe in recent years.

You never know when or where a disaster could strike. It is important that everyone prepares themselves so that they can protect themselves from a disaster and reduce injury and damage. Rather than relying only on public assistance from the government, also practice self-help to protect yourself and mutual assistance involving everyone in the community helping each other. Make efforts in your daily life to prepare for a disaster and be well-informed so that you can take the appropriate actions when a disaster occurs.

In addition to floods and landslides that were covered in previous versions, this disaster prevention map now also covers tremors from earthquakes and volcano disasters.

Keep it nearby during ordinary times and use it to check the evacuation centers and evacuation routes and as a guide for the measures to take for each type of disaster.

Above all else, protect your life by increasing your individual awareness of disasters and making sure you are prepared for them, including stocking up on emergency supplies.

## Protect Yourself from Disasters



- 1 Check the phenomena, measures, and evacuation timing for each type of disaster.  
(P2-P8, P31-P32, P39-P40)
- 2 Check the dangerous spots, evacuation places, and evacuation routes.  
(P9-P30, P33-P38, P41-P44)
- 3 Prepare emergency supplies and stocks during regular daily life.  
(P45)

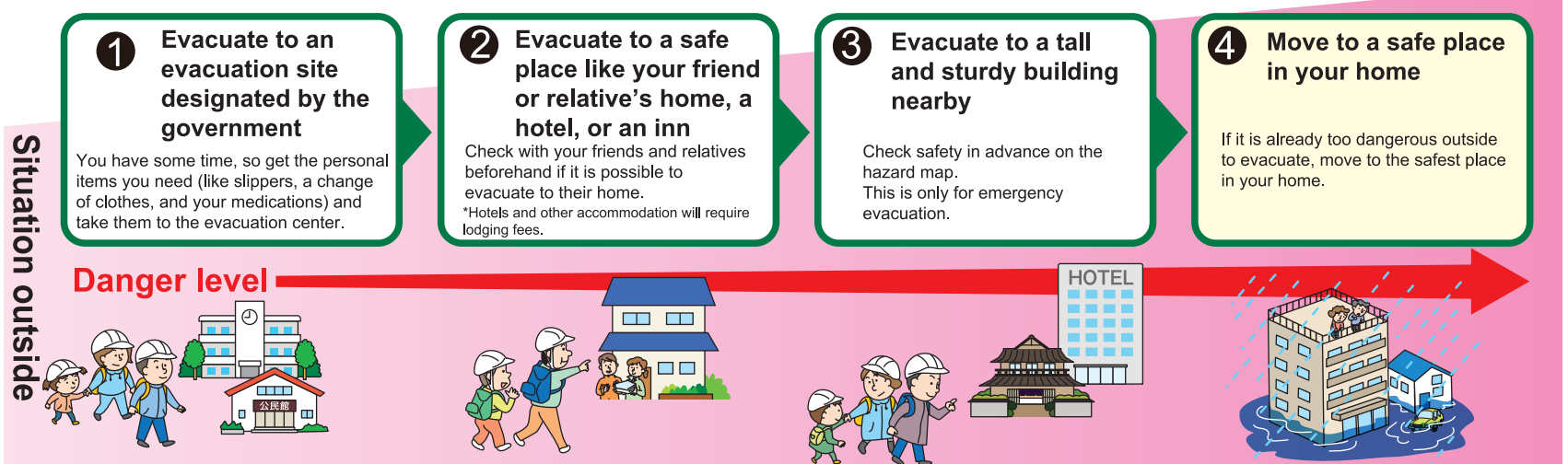
## 1 Evacuation Action Guide

Evacuation does not only mean going to a designated evacuation center like a school or community center.

Evacuation means escaping from danger. If you determine that a disaster is already occurring around you or that traveling to an evacuation center would be too dangerous, evacuation can mean going to a safe place in the neighborhood or staying safe while indoors at your own home.

### 4 basic evacuation actions

**Flexible response to the situation is important.**





# 2

# My Timeline

## Create a My Timeline to evacuate safely!!

Have you ever thought "I will be fine" when an evacuation order has been issued? Organize what actions you will take and when so that you can act calmly in an emergency.

This is called your My Timeline. Discuss it carefully with your family to make one.

## Disaster occurrence information

Alert Level 5

### Secure your safety

Heavy Rain  
Emergency Warning  
Flood Occurrence  
Information

(Only for nationally designated rivers)

It is dangerous near rice paddies and waterways.



Will we be okay in this rain?

Alert Level 3  
Evacuation of the elderly and others  
who need more time to evacuate  
**Prepare for evacuation**

Heavy Rain Warning / Flood Warning  
Flood Warning Information

Alert Level 4  
Evacuation order  
**Evacuate**  
Landslide Alert Information  
Flood Risk Information

Watch your step

Stay calm

Aomori Prefecture website  
Aomori My Timeline  
Storm and Flood Damage  
(Typhoons and Heavy Rain)  
Edition



Heavy rain forecast  
Information gathering

Information gathering  
Flood Advisory Information

Prepare for  
evacuation



## 3 Evacuation Action Decision Flow

### What evacuation action should you take?

### Try it and find out

Find your home on the Flood and Land-slide Disaster Prevention Maps on pages 9 to 30 and mark it.

Is your home in an area (address) that is colored in any of the landslide warning zones or expected flood and inundation areas?

No

Although you generally do not need to evacuate for a flood or landslide, check the maps, and if your home is in an area that is lower than the surrounding land (inundation zone in a past flood) or near a cliff, take measures to evacuate as needed.

Yes

As there is a risk of disaster, as a general rule\*, it is necessary to evacuate to somewhere outside your home.

Flood Risk  
Information

\*Even if there is a danger of flooding, you may be able to remain in your home and stay safe  
(1) if you are in a place that is higher than the flood depth and  
(2) you can wait until the water recedes if there is a flood and have enough food, water, and other supplies.

\*If there is a risk of landslide but it is not possible to evacuate to somewhere outside your home, move to a safer place inside your home, such as the farthest spot from the cliff or upstairs.

Yes

Do you or someone you are with need extra time to evacuate?

No

Yes

Do you have a friend or relative who lives in a safe place where you can go?

Yes

No

When an Alert Level 3 is issued for a flood or landslide, evacuate to the safe home of a friend or relative (discuss your plans regularly with them).

When an Alert Level 3 is issued for a flood or landslide, evacuate to a designated emergency evacuation site or designated evacuation center opened by your municipality.

Do you have a friend or relative who lives in a safe place where you can go?

Yes

No

When an Alert Level 4 is issued for a flood or landslide, evacuate to the safe home of a friend or relative (discuss your plans regularly with them).

When an Alert Level 4 is issued for a flood or landslide, evacuate to a designated emergency evacuation site or designated evacuation center opened by your municipality.

# 4 Storm and Flood Damage Prevention Measures (1)

## Weather Information and Alert Levels

Pay attention to weather information (such as warnings) from the Japan Meteorological Agency and prepare to evacuate quickly.

Warnings and Information		Criteria for Issuance
Heavy rain	Advisory	Issued when disasters may occur due to heavy rain
	Warning	Issued when major disasters may occur due to heavy rain
	Emergency warning	Issued when there is a very high risk of a major disaster due to heavy rain
Flood	Advisory	Issued when disasters may occur due to flooding
	Warning	Issued when major disasters may occur due to flooding
Storm	Advisory (Strong wind)	Issued when disasters may occur due to strong wind
	Warning	Issued when there is a predicted risk of a serious disaster occurring due to storm winds
	Emergency warning	Issued when strong wind is forecast due to an extratropical cyclone with strength equivalent to a strong typhoon that appears once every few decades
Heavy snow	Advisory	Issued when disasters such as damage to houses and traffic disruptions caused by snowfall may occur due to heavy snow
	Warning	Issued when major disasters such as damage to houses and traffic disruptions caused by snowfall may occur due to heavy snow
	Emergency warning	Issued when heavy snow recorded only once every few decades is forecast
Snowstorm	Advisory	Issued when disasters may occur due to strong wind with snow
	Warning	Issued when there is a predicted risk of a serious disaster occurring due to storm winds with snow
	Emergency Warning (Heavy snowstorm)	Issued when strong wind with snow is forecast due to an extratropical cyclone with strength equivalent to a strong typhoon that appears once every few decades
Landslide Alert Information		When the risk of a landslide from heavy rain has increased, prefectures and the Japan Meteorological Agency jointly announce the information to serve as a reference for mayors of municipalities to determine if they should issue an evacuation order and for residents to evacuate voluntarily
Record Downpour Information		When a Heavy Rain Warning is issued, information is announced when short violent rainfall that only occurs once every few years is observed or analyzed

Evacuation Information, etc. (Alert Level)				River water level and rain information (Information corresponding to alert levels)		
Alert Level	Status	Actions to be taken by residents	Evacuation information, etc.	Disaster and weather information (Information corresponding to alert levels)		
					Flood information (Rivers)	Landslide information (Rain)
5	Disaster has occurred or is imminent	<b>Life-threatening situation! Secure your safety immediately!</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alert Level 5 is already a life-threatening situation where safe evacuation is not possible.</li> <li>Do not wait for an Alert Level 5 Emergency Safety Measures order!</li> <li>Alert Level 5 is information provided <u>within the scope available when municipalities have been able to assess the occurrence and imminence of the situation and is not always issued.</u></li> </ul>	Emergency safety measures	Equivalent to 5	Flood Occurrence Information	Heavy Rain Emergency Warning (Landslide)
~~~~~<Be sure to evacuate by Alert Level 4!>~~~~~						
4	High risk of disaster	<b>Everyone must evacuate from dangerous areas</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alert Level 4 evacuation order is information provided based on factors <u>such as the amount of time needed to evacuate</u> and the time of sunset. It is necessary to evacuate from dangerous places when this order is issued.</li> </ul>	Evacuation order	Equivalent to 4	Flood Risk Information	Landslide Alert Information
3	Risk of disaster	<b>The elderly and others who need more time to evacuate must evacuate from dangerous areas</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"The elderly and others who need more time to evacuate" include people with disabilities and those requiring assistance.</li> <li>Furthermore, this is the <u>time when people other than the elderly</u> should also cease their normal activities, prepare for evacuation, or <u>voluntarily evacuate</u> if they feel they are in danger.</li> </ul>	Evacuation of the elderly and others who need more time to evacuate	Equivalent to 3	Flood Warning Information Flood Warning	Heavy Rain Warning
2	Worsening weather conditions	Check your own evacuation behavior	Heavy Rain, Flood, Storm Surge Advisory	Equivalent to 2	Flood Advisory Information	_____
1	Risk of worsening weather conditions	Increase preparedness for disasters	Early Advisory	Equivalent to 1	_____	_____

\*Mayors of municipalities make comprehensive decisions about issuing evacuation orders (warning levels) based on information about rivers and rain (information corresponding to the alert level) as well as other information such as local land use and past disasters. For this reason, the timing and regions for which alert levels and information corresponding to alert levels are issued may not always match.

Although it is necessary to take evacuation actions immediately when an evacuation order has been issued, the order may not come in time in a sudden disaster.

Even if an evacuation order has not been issued, if you receive weather information corresponding to an alert level, take evacuation actions quickly if you sense that you are in danger.

What is important is that you judge the situation for yourself.

**Alert Level 5** means that a disaster has already occurred or is imminent. Information is not always issued.

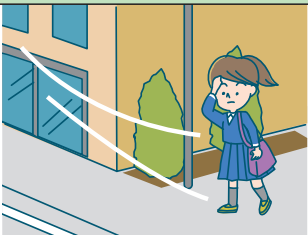
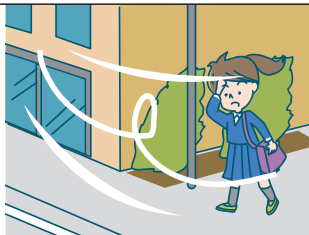

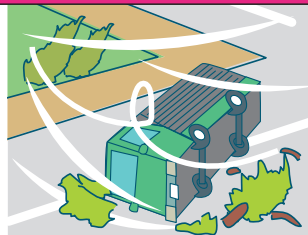
**When an Alert Level 3 evacuation of the elderly and others who need more time to evacuate or Alert Level 4 evacuation order has been issued**, check on others in your community and evacuate safely and steadily.



# 4 Storm and Flood Damage Prevention Measures (2)

## Wind force and direction

(Average wind speed: m/s)

Slightly strong wind	Strong wind	Very strong wind	Violent storm
10 m/s to less than 15 m/s	15 m/s to less than 20 m/s	20 m/s to less than 30 m/s	30 m/s or more
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficult to walk towards the wind.</li> <li>• Difficult to use an umbrella.</li> </ul>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cannot walk towards the wind.</li> <li>• Some people fall over.</li> </ul>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will fall over if you do not anchor yourself.</li> <li>• Objects blown by the wind smash windows.</li> </ul>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cannot stand up. Dangerous to stay outdoors.</li> <li>• Trees are uprooted and fall over.</li> </ul>

## Preparation and Measures for Storm and Flood Damage

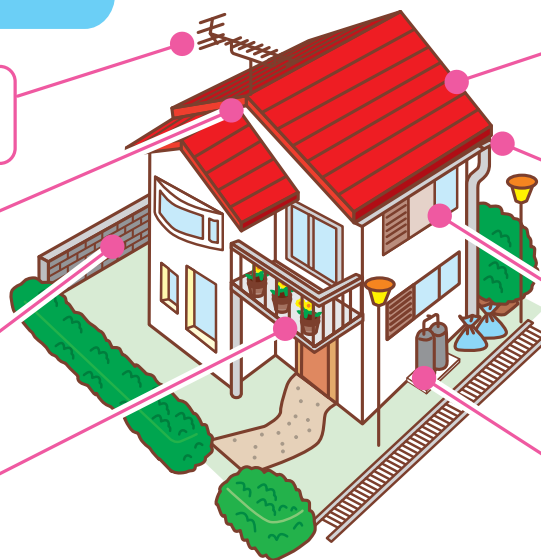
### 1 Check household equipment

Have a professional fix problems like unstable roof antennas or roof tiles.

Check for tiles that have cracked, slipped, or come off.

Reinforce concrete block walls that have cracked and stone walls that have collapsed.

Put your flower pots in a safe place. Do not put objects in places they may fall from.



Check that tin roofs have not flipped or come off.

Check that gutters are not clogged with leaves or dirt and that all the joints are in place.

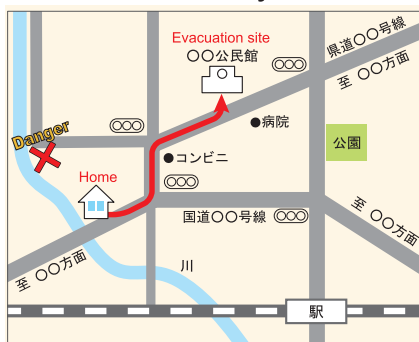
Check for any cracked or loose windows.

Anchor gas canisters in place with a chain to keep them from shifting.

Source: Created based on the Fire and Disaster Management Agency E-collage for Disaster Prevention and Crisis Management

### 2 Check evacuation routes

Walk the evacuation routes for yourself to check for dangerous spots.



### 3 Move household belongings

Move household belongings that might be inundated to a higher place like upper levels of the building.



### 4 Clean rain gullies

Help remove leaves and trash from street rain gullies.



## Use sandbag stations

The city has set up sandbag stations for residents to take sandbags as needed to prevent flood damage in your house and other structures from heavy rain.

◎ Check here for the locations of the stations and how to use them



# 5 Flood (Inundation) (1)

Rain is the main cause of floods and landslides that happen every year. Recent extreme weather events are causing severe damage as typhoons pass through and heavy rain causes rivers to flood even to areas that had not previously experienced any damage. Pay attention to the weather information and disaster information for your neighborhood and take action early.

## Depiction of rainfall patterns and intensity

Slightly heavy rain	Heavy rain	Very heavy rain	Intense downpour	Violent storm
 10 to less than 20 mm an hour	 20 to less than 30 mm an hour	 30 to less than 50 mm an hour	 50 to less than 80 mm an hour	 50 to less than 80 mm an hour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Rainfall with a rushing sound</li> <li>■ Puddles form on the ground</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Downpour</li> <li>■ Get wet even with an umbrella</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Coming down in buckets</li> <li>■ The street is like a river</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Fall like a waterfall</li> <li>■ Umbrellas become completely useless</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Feels oppressive and suffocating</li> </ul>

## Flood and landslides from linear rainbands

Linear rainbands are often talked about lately as a cause of floods and landslides. They frequently cause major disasters, and weather forecasts are now able to provide information about their formation.

### What is a linear rainband?

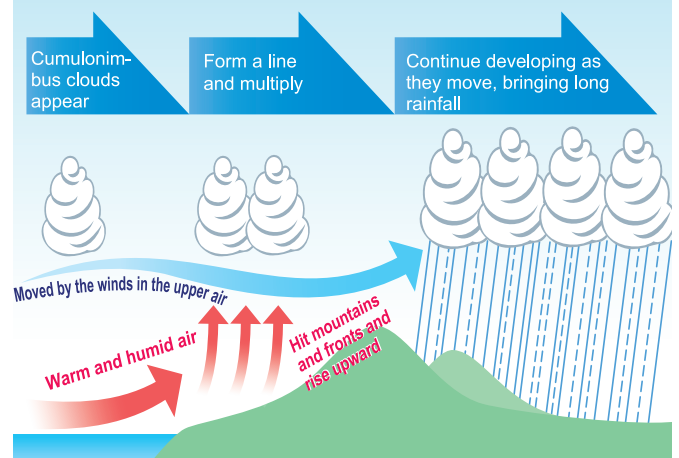
It is a phenomenon in which cumulonimbus clouds form one after another into a band in one spot, moving little or not at all and creating a heavy rainfall area that stretches 50 to 300 km long and 20 to 50 km wide in a linear pattern.

Linear rainbands have formed in about two-thirds of the torrential rain that has occurred in Japan.

Various types of information on linear rainbands on the Japan Meteorological Agency website



## Diagram of the main mechanisms of linear rainband formation



## Types and mechanisms of flood damage

Damage from heavy rain is not just from flooding of rivers. Before a disaster occurs, check what flood damage dangers there are in your neighborhood.

### River flooding

During heavy rain, when the water level of a river rises and the levee breaks or the river overflows its banks, this is called river flooding.



### Inland flooding

When the volume of rain exceeds the capacity of drainage systems like the sewers or the water level of rivers and other drainage areas rises and cannot drain the rainwater, the flooding that results is called inland flooding.



You can check water level information on this website.

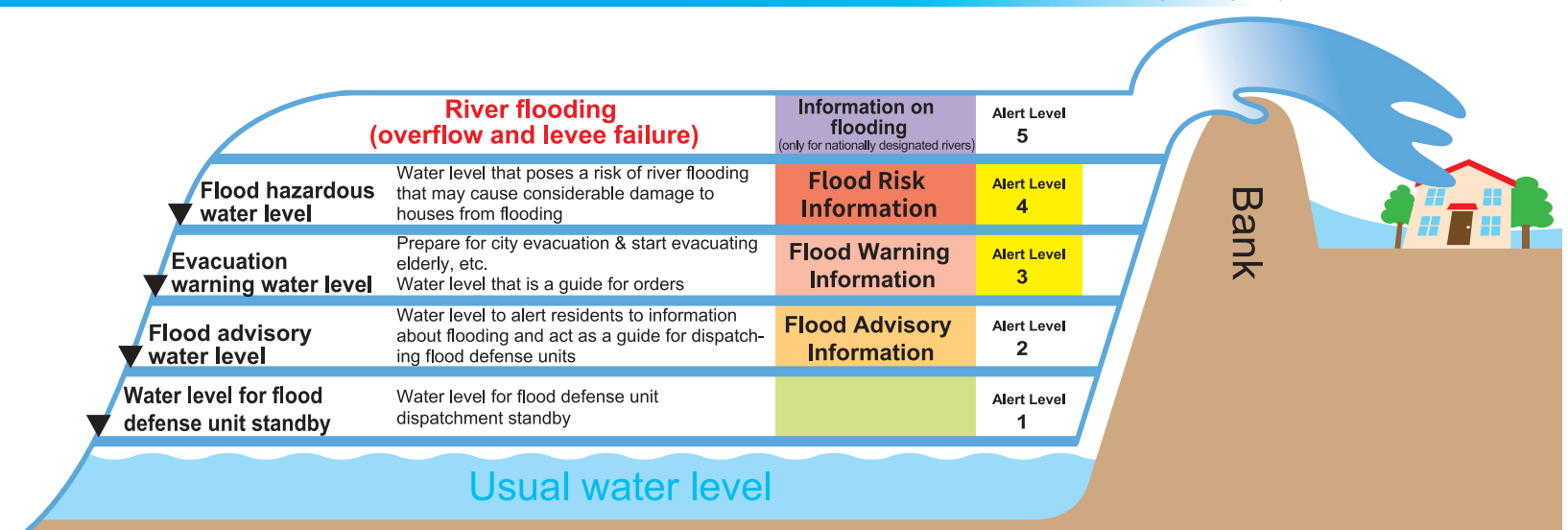
Aomori Prefecture River Erosion Control Information System

Search



## Hazardous river levels and flood forecasts

Based on the hazardous water levels set for each river, river administrators and the Japan Meteorological Agency issue flood forecasts.





# 5 Flood (Inundation) (2)

## Flood hazard information

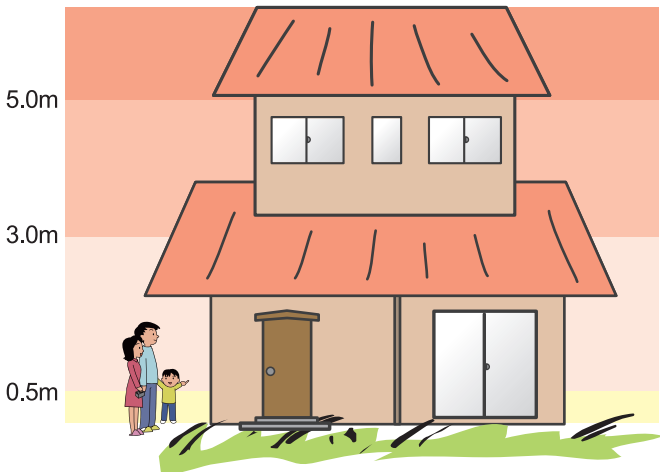
- The expected inundation shown on the Flood and Landslide Disaster Prevention Maps on pages 9 to 30 is hazard information that indicates the areas that are expected to be inundated by the maximum anticipated rainfall as specified by the Flood Control Act and the expected water depth if inundation occurs.
- These expected inundation areas were predicted using simulations of the situation when flooding occurs based on the development of river channels at the time of the designation.
- When using these maps, be well aware that they do not take flooding of tributaries or rainfall over the expected amount into account, that flooding may also occur in areas that have not been designated expected inundation areas, and that the actual water depth may differ from the predicted water depth.

### Designation of expected flood inundation areas (expected maximum scale)

Corresponding water level notification areas	Assumed rainfall for designation	Designating body	Date of designation
(Oirase River system) Oirase River	303 mm total rainfall over 12 hours in the river basin	River and Erosion Control Division, Prefectural Land Development Department, Aomori Prefectural Government	2019/1/23

### Approximations for inundation rank

5.0 m or higher	Inundation to about the second story roof
3.0 to lower than 5.0 m	Inundation to about the second floor
0.5 to lower than 3.0 m	Inundation to about the first floor
0.5 m or lower	About knee high on an adult



\*The water depth labels and colors are based on the Manual for Creating Expected Flood Inundation Area Maps (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport and Tourism, National Institute for Land and Infrastructure Management).

## Points for evacuation actions and hazardous spots

### Evacuate early before inundation starts

Flood water moves quickly, and it is difficult to walk through even a depth of knee height on an adult. It is dangerous to evacuate after inundation. Use information like weather information and river flood forecasts to start voluntary evacuation as soon as you sense that you are in danger.



Use information like weather information and river flood forecasts to start voluntary evacuation as soon as you sense that you are in danger.

### If you have to walk through water

Do not walk barefoot or in sandals or boots. Wear laced shoes that are less likely to come off in the water. Also, flood water is cloudy and you cannot see through it, so it is best to use a long stick or an umbrella as a cane to check for manholes and other obstacles as you walk.



### Stay clear of rivers and irrigation canals

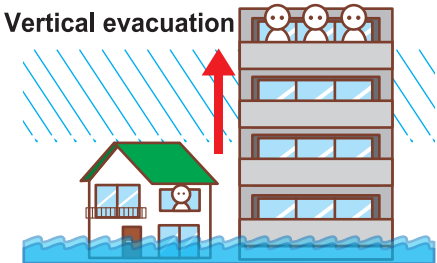
Stay clear of watersides like rivers and irrigation canals when an advisory or warning has been issued. You can check the river conditions on the Aomori Prefecture live cameras. Also, avoid passing near rivers that are swollen while evacuating.



Avoid passing near rivers that are swollen while evacuating.

### Evacuate according to the conditions

If the surrounding area makes it too dangerous to reach the evacuation site, evacuate to a safe high place in your home. If you feel you are in danger while evacuating, go to the highest floor possible in a nearby strong building as an emergency evacuation.



### Basements and underground levels are dangerous

When underground, it is difficult to assess the conditions above ground and your evacuation route becomes limited. Water may also suddenly rush in if the ground above floods. There is a high likelihood of a blackout, and escape could become difficult.



When the ground loosens in heavy rain or an earthquake, the risk of a landslide increases. Check for dangerous spots and precursory phenomena and evacuate quickly if you detect danger.

## Types of landslides and precursory phenomena

When a landslide occurs, you will sometimes see some type of precursory phenomena. If you notice the following precursory phenomena, it is important to quickly evacuate to a safe place without waiting for evacuation information to be issued.

### Slope failure



Rainwater seeping into the ground weakens steep cliffs and slopes, causing them to suddenly collapse.



#### Precursory phenomena

If this happens, watch out!



Small pebbles are falling down the slope



Water is spraying from the slope

### Debris flow



Earth and rocks that have collapsed from the mountain flow down with great force together with the water.



#### Precursory phenomena

If this happens, watch out!



Unusual clouding of river water



Water level drops suddenly

### Landslip



A relatively gentle slope moves in a large area as a mass.



#### Precursory phenomena

If this happens, watch out!



You can hear echoes



Cracks appear on the slope

## Designation of hazard areas

\*Act on Promotion of Landslide Countermeasures for Landslide Prone Areas

To protect residents from landslides, hazard areas are designated based on the Act on Landslide Countermeasures.\*

### Landslide Hazard Area (Yellow Zone)

Area where there is a risk of fatality or injury when a landslide occurs

### Special Landslide Hazard Area (Red Zone)

Area where there is a high risk of buildings collapsing and of fatality or injury when a landslide occurs

## Pay attention to Landslide Alert Information!

When the risk of a landslide from heavy rain has increased, the Japan Meteorological Agency and Aomori Prefecture jointly announce Landslide Alert Information to serve as a reference for Towada City to determine if it should issue an evacuation order and for residents to evacuate voluntarily. You can check this information on the Japan Meteorological Agency or Aomori Prefectural Government websites or on the television or radio.

Japan Meteorological Agency website



Aomori Prefecture Landslide Alert Information System



## How to evacuate from a landslide

### In principle, evacuate to another area

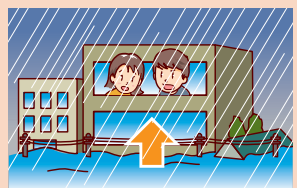
- Evacuate to a designated evacuation center indicated in the evacuation information to a safe place outside of the landslide hazard area.
- If your home is on a cliff, quickly evacuate to an area outside of the landslide hazard area as there is a risk of it collapsing.



Horizontal evacuation

### If you cannot evacuate to another area

- Urgently evacuate to the second or higher level of a strong building nearby.
- Evacuate to a safer place inside your home, such as an upstairs room farthest from the cliff.





# 7 Prepare for Disasters as a Region!

## Support for persons needing special consideration or assistance

There are some people such as older people, people with mental or physical disabilities, foreign nationals, infants and toddlers, and pregnant women who need to act early or need assistance during evacuation. Check on neighbors who need assistance and help them when evacuating.

### Points for safely guiding persons needing special consideration or assistance during evacuation

#### Point 1 Approach and reassure them!

##### Older people and very young children

Choose ahead of time who will provide assistance in a disaster. Choose multiple people if possible.



##### If someone is ill or injured

Depending on the severity, provide assistance such as calling out to them or giving them a shoulder or hand to hold.



#### Point 2 Give correct information!

##### Someone in a wheelchair

Someone must always be with them. Help them slowly on the stairs.



##### Someone with vision impairments

Ask them first, "Do you need help?" When guiding them, give them your arm to hold and walk slowly.



#### Point 3 Guide them to a safe place!

##### Someone with hearing impairments

Although sign language is the best way to give them information, there are also other ways like gestures and writing in the air (air writing). Communicate with them using several methods while watching their reaction.



##### Someone from another country

Call out to them, even in Japanese, so that they do not become separated. If they do not understand you, use gestures.



### Facilities used by persons needing special consideration or assistance in hazardous spots Expected inundation areas for the Oirase River

No.	Name of facility (Category)	Address	Page
①	Ho-oku Elementary School	102-2 Shitakawame, Okuse	P18
②	Ho-oku Elementary School Nakayoshikai	102-2 Shitakawame, Okuse	P18
③	Korakuen (Nursing Home for the Elderly)	2-9 Shitakawame, Okuse	P18
④	Group Home Hanaha (Nursing Home)	52-1 Nakamichi, Fujishima	P21
⑤	Palette (Welfare Service Business Operator)	10-5 Shitakawame, Okuse	P18
⑥	K no le (Welfare Service Business Operator)	10-6 Shitakawame, Okuse	P18
⑦	Zokibayashi (Welfare Service Business Operator)	269 Maekawara, Akanuma	P20

### Landslide warning zone

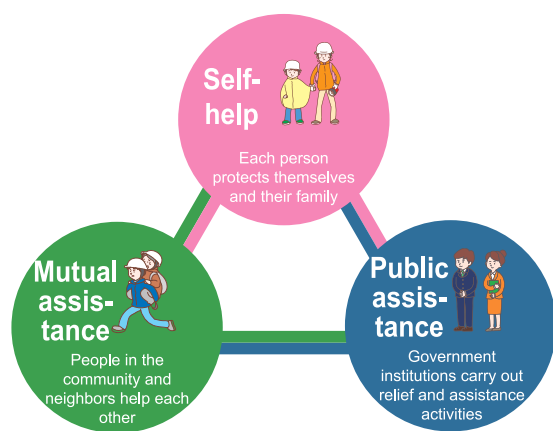
No.	Name of facility (Category)	Address	Page
⑧	Makoto Home (Aid Station)	12-1 Yamanaka, Ofudo	P24

## Building a disaster-resilient community

When a large disaster strikes, public assistance activities by **public institutions** may be inadequate due to transportation network disruptions or multiple simultaneous fires. In addition to **self-help** to prepare for disasters through individual efforts, it is also important to strengthen local disaster prevention capabilities through **mutual assistance** and cooperation within the community.

With the aim of building a disaster-resilient community, how about starting efforts to strengthen mutual assistance and cooperate in regional disaster prevention capabilities through voluntary disaster prevention organization activities to mitigate damage in a disaster?

Towada City  
Create a voluntary disaster prevention organization



\*When creating a voluntary disaster prevention organization, the city has a system for subsidizing equipment like generators.

#### Point 1 What is a voluntary disaster prevention organization?

An organization in which everyone in the community works together on disaster prevention activities during ordinary times as well as during a disaster is called a **voluntary disaster prevention organization**.

It engages in activities like disaster prevention drills and PR activities during ordinary times and initial firefighting, rescue and relief, mass evacuation, and provision of food and water supply to evacuation centers during disasters.



#### Point 2 Why do we need a voluntary disaster prevention organization?

When a large disaster occurs, the fire department and other disaster prevention agencies may not be enough.

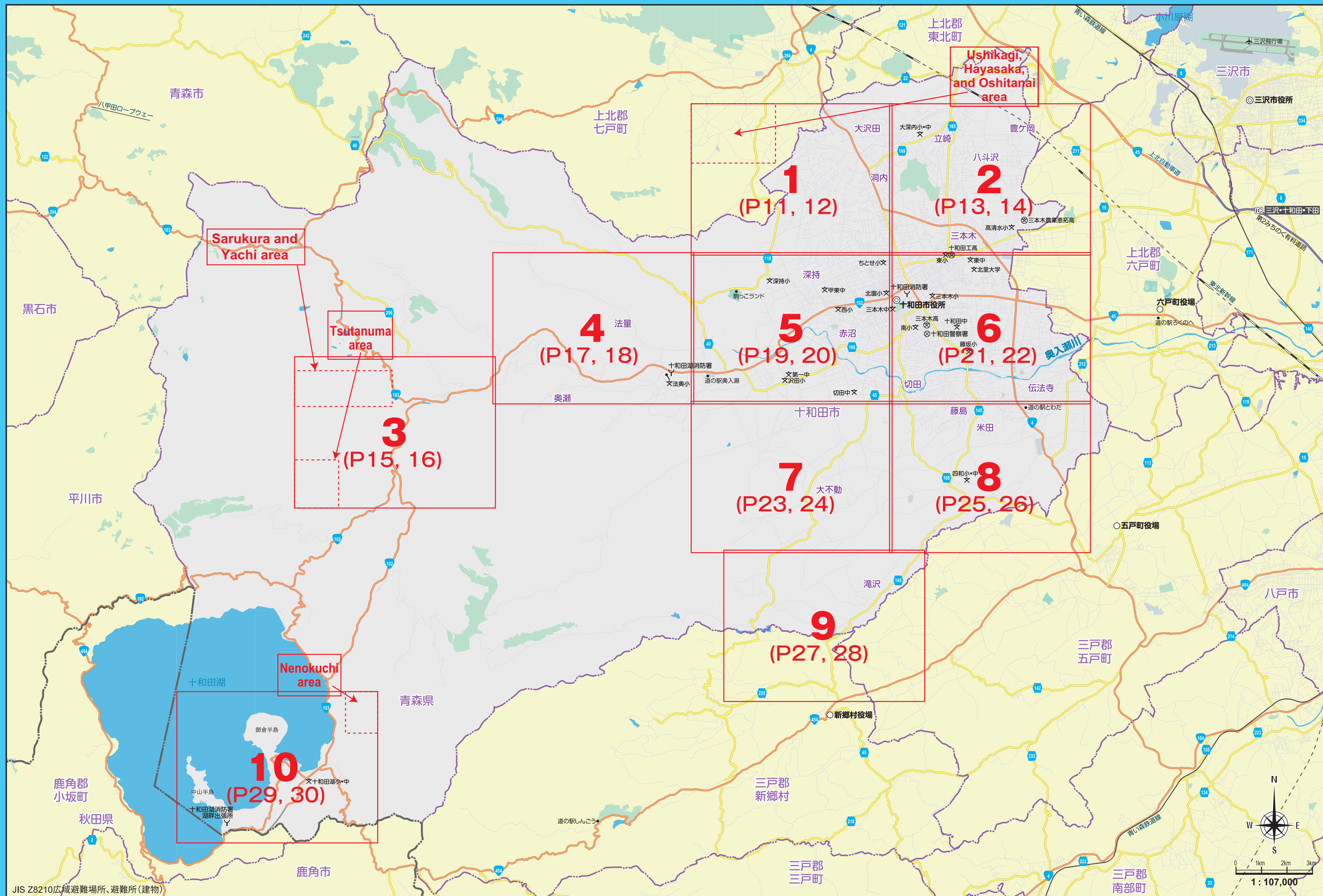
At these times, you can help mitigate damage if everyone in the community works together on the following disaster and evacuation activities.

**Information communication** **Evacuation guidance**  
**Safety confirmation** **Rescue and relief activities**

It is also helpful to allocate roles in the community in advance, **with everyone knowing each other**, to make activities more rapid.

Advance preparation (creation of a system) is important for more effective activities of all kinds.







# Flood and Landslide Disaster Prevention Map 1

	1	2
4	5	6

### Landslide Legend

**Special Landslide Hazard Area**

**Landslide Hazard Area**

See the city website for more information.

### River Flooding Legend

5.0m (Inundation up to under second story eaves)

3.0m (Inundation up to first story roof)

0.5m (Knee high on an adult)

**Designated emergency evacuation sites**

**Evacuation site**

**Designated shelters**

**Evacuation center**

Facilities used by persons needing special consideration or assistance in hazardous spots

Facility used by persons needing special consideration or assistance

**Other symbols**

土のう Sandbag station

Disaster prevention administrative radio system

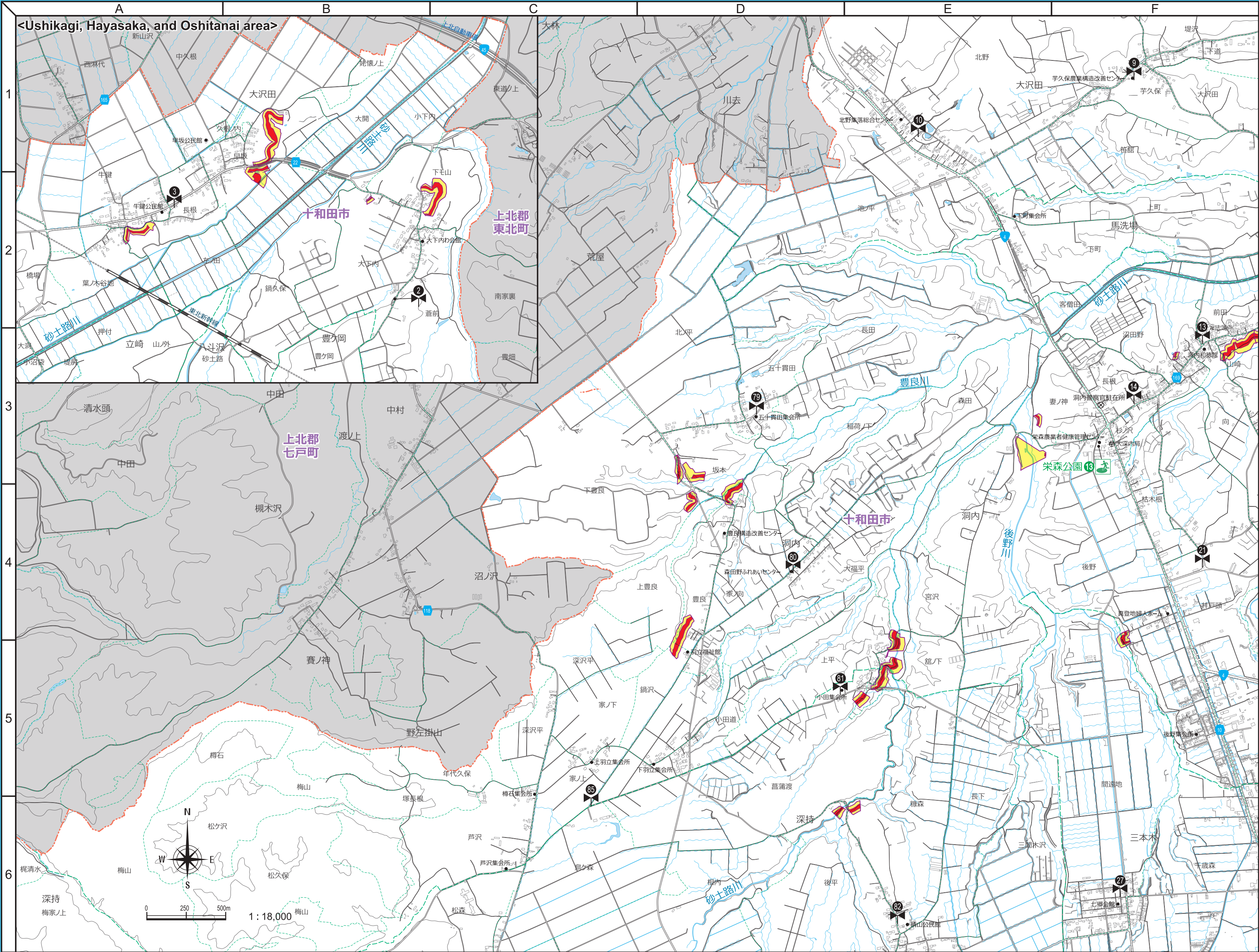
River camera

Water level gauge

National road

Major local road or prefectural road

River





## Special Landslide Hazard Area



5.0m (Inundation up to and under second story eaves)

3.0m (Inundation up to first story roof)

0.5m (Knee high on an adult)



## Designated shelters



 Facility used by persons needing special consideration or assistance

土のう Sandbag station

Disaster prevention  
administrative radio  
system

River camera



Water level gauge



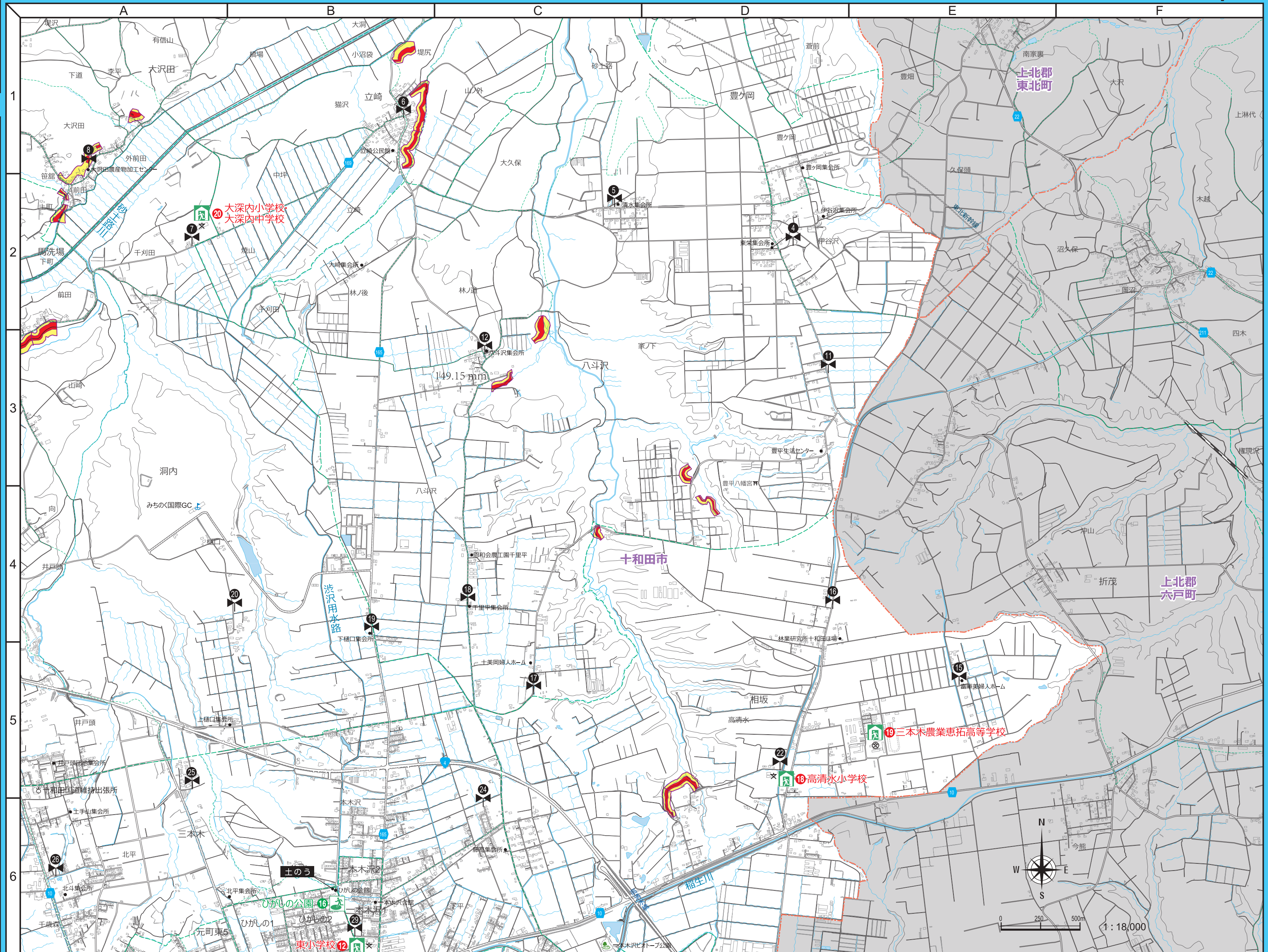
— National road



Major local road or prefectural road



- River





Landslide Legend

Special Landslide Hazard Area

Landslide Hazard Area

See the city website for more information.

River Flooding Legend

5.0m (Inundation up to under second story eaves)

3.0m (Inundation up to first story roof)

0.5m (Knee high on an adult)

Designated emergency evacuation sites

Evacuation site

Designated shelters

Evacuation center

Facilities used by persons needing special consideration or assistance in hazardous spots

Facility used by persons needing special consideration or assistance

Other symbols

土のう Sandbag station

Disaster prevention administrative radio system

River camera

Water level gauge

National road

Major local road or prefectural road

River

The main map displays a topographic view of a region with various rivers and potential hazard zones. The map is overlaid with a grid labeled A through F horizontally and 1 through 6 vertically. Two inset maps provide detailed views of specific areas: the Sarukura and Yachi area (top left) and the Tsutanuma area (bottom left). The Sarukura and Yachi area shows rivers like 鶯川 and 猿倉沢, with a yellow landslide hazard area and a red special landslide hazard area. The Tsutanuma area shows rivers like 鶯川 and 鶯野湯, with a red special landslide hazard area. The main map features several rivers, including 奥入瀬川, 黄瀬川, 大堀内川, 小堀内川, 惣辺川, and 惣辺川. It also shows various landmarks such as 焼山, 法量, 奥瀬, 立惣辺山, and 北向. A QR code is located near the center, and a scale bar indicates a distance of 500m. A compass rose shows the cardinal directions. The map includes a legend for flood and landslide hazards, evacuation sites, and other symbols.

15

16

Municipal boundary Large section boundary Small section boundary



		1
	4	5
3		7

## Landslide Legend

## Special Landslide Hazard Area



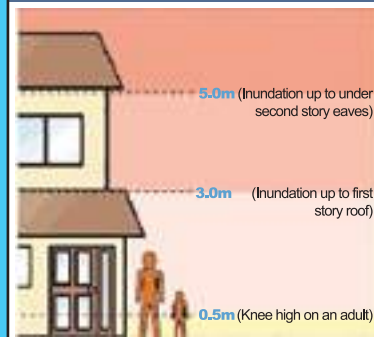
## Landslide Hazard Area



See the city website for more information.



## River Flooding Legend



## Designated emergency evacuation sites



## Evacuation site

## Designated shelters



Evacuation center

### Facilities used by persons needing special consideration or assistance in hazardous spots

Facility used by persons  
needing special consideration  
or assistance

## Other symbols

**土のう** Sandbag station

Disaster prevention  
administrative radio  
system

River camera



Water level gauge



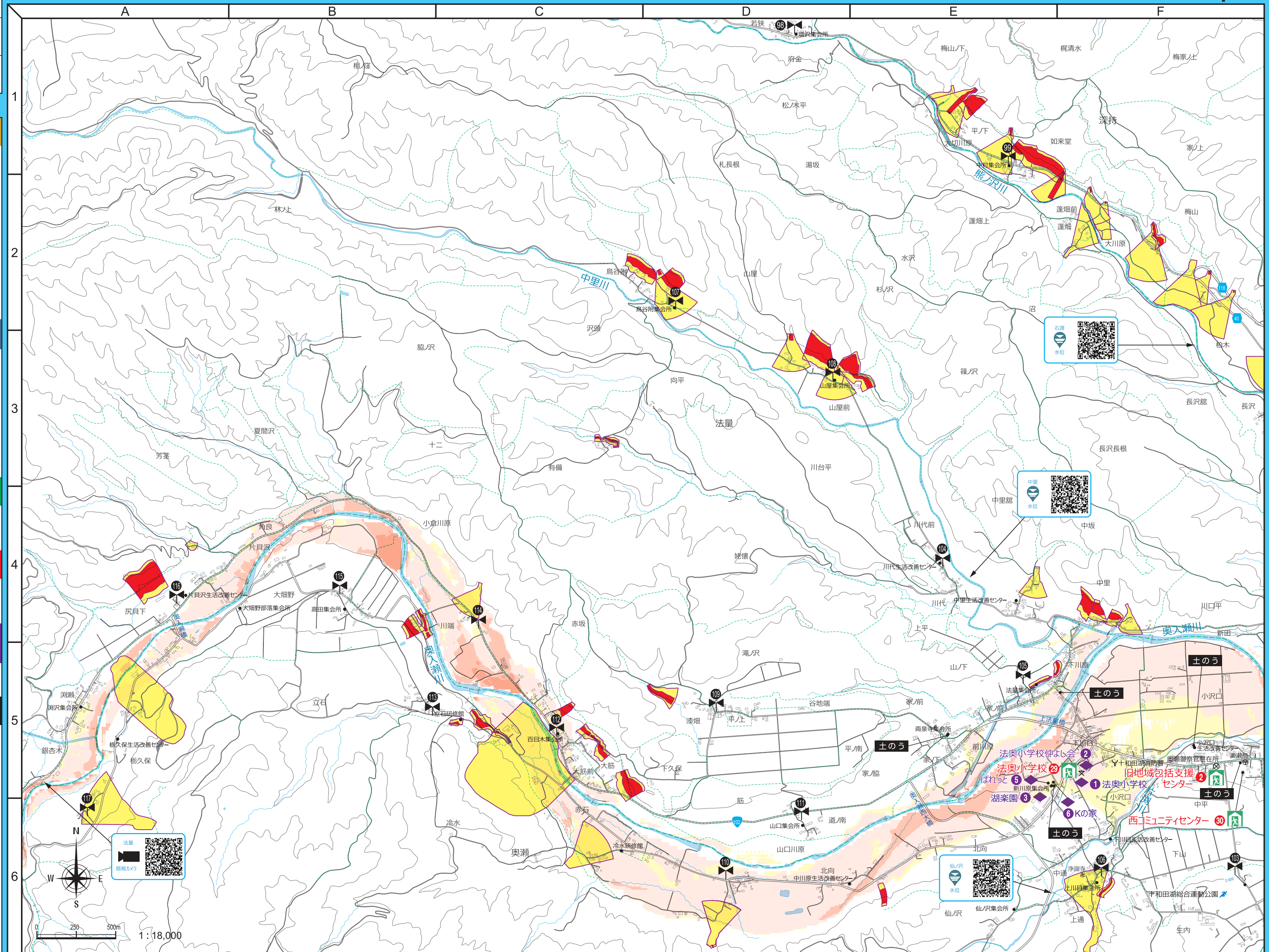
— National road



Major local road or prefectural road



- River





	1	2
4	5	6
	7	8

Landslide Legend

Special Landslide Hazard Area

Landslide Hazard Area

See the city website for more information.

River Flooding Legend

5.0m (Inundation up to under second story eaves)

3.0m (Inundation up to first story roof)

0.5m (Knee high on an adult)

Designated emergency evacuation sites

Evacuation site

Designated shelters

Evacuation center

Facilities used by persons needing special consideration or assistance in hazardous spots

Facility used by persons needing special consideration or assistance

Other symbols

土のう

Sandbag station

Disaster prevention administrative radio system

River camera

Water level gauge

4

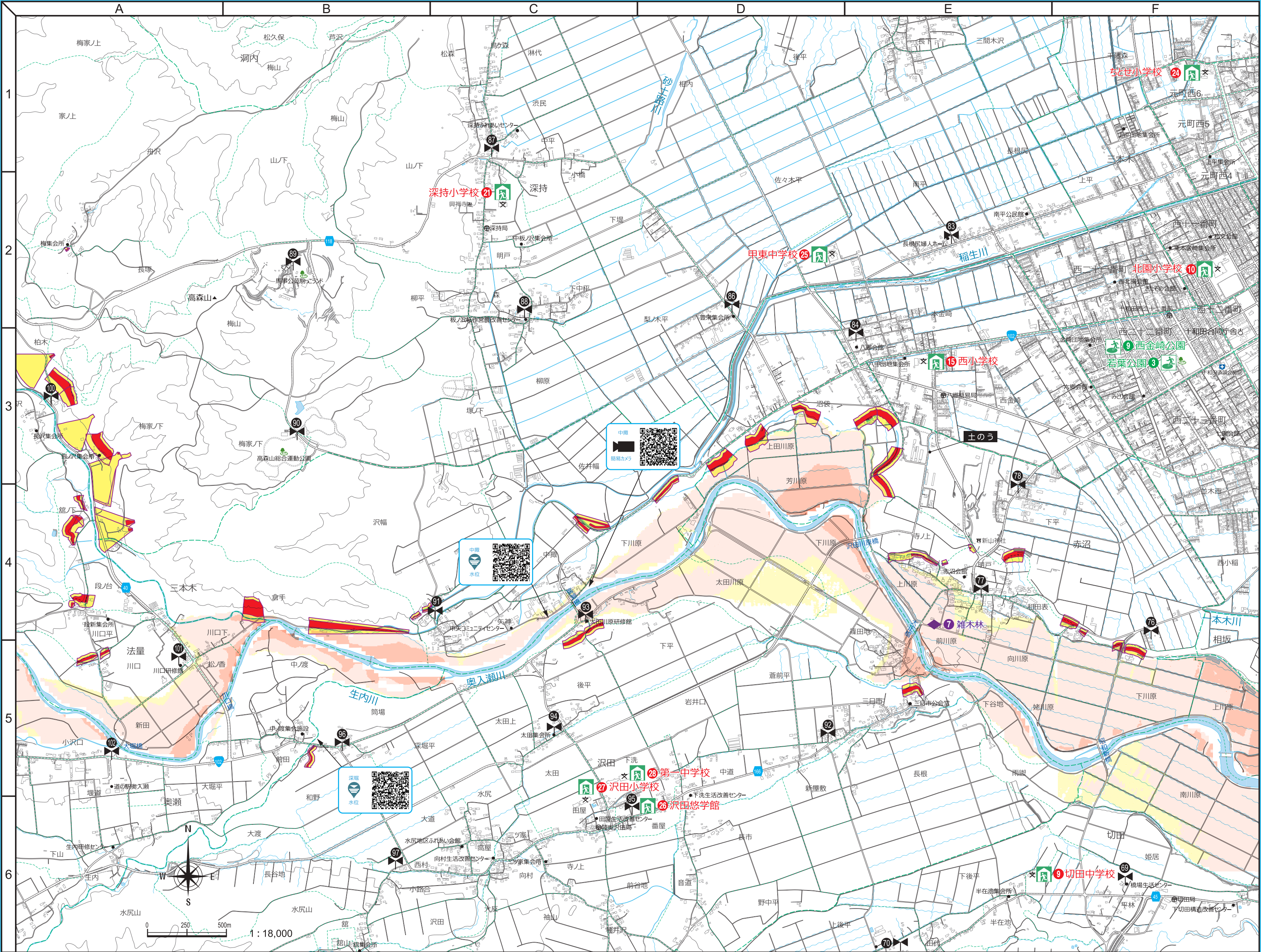
National road

165

Major local road or prefectural road

River

Flood and Landslide Disaster Prevention Map 5





1	2
5	6
7	8

Landslide Legend

Special Landslide Hazard Area

Landslide Hazard Area

See the city website for more information.

River Flooding Legend

5.0m (Inundation up to under second story eaves)

3.0m (Inundation up to first story roof)

0.5m (Knee high on an adult)

Designated emergency evacuation sites

Evacuation site

Designated shelters

Evacuation center

Facilities used by persons needing special consideration or assistance in hazardous spots

Facility used by persons needing special consideration or assistance

Other symbols

土のう

Sandbag station

Disaster prevention administrative radio system

River camera

Water level gauge

4

National road

165

Major local road or prefectural road

River

Flood and Landslide Disaster Prevention Map 6

21

22

--- Municipal boundary --- Large section boundary --- Small section boundary



4	5	6
	7	8
	9	

Landslide Legend

Special Landslide Hazard Area

Landslide Hazard Area

See the city website for more information.

River Flooding Legend

5.0m (Inundation up to under second story eaves)

3.0m (Inundation up to first story roof)

0.5m (Knee high on an adult)

Designated emergency evacuation sites

Evacuation site

Designated shelters

Evacuation center

Facilities used by persons needing special consideration or assistance in hazardous spots

Facility used by persons needing special consideration or assistance

Other symbols

土のう Sandbag station

Disaster prevention administrative radio system

River camera

Water level gauge

National road

Major local road or prefectural road

River

Flood and Landslide Disaster Prevention Map 7

23

24

Municipal boundary

Large section boundary

Small section boundary



5	6
7	8
9	

Landslide Legend

Special Landslide Hazard Area

Landslide Hazard Area

See the city website for more information.

River Flooding Legend

Designated emergency evacuation sites

Evacuation site

Designated shelters

Evacuation center

Facilities used by persons needing special consideration or assistance in hazardous spots

Facility used by persons needing special consideration or assistance

Other symbols

土のう Sandbag station

Disaster prevention administrative radio system

River camera

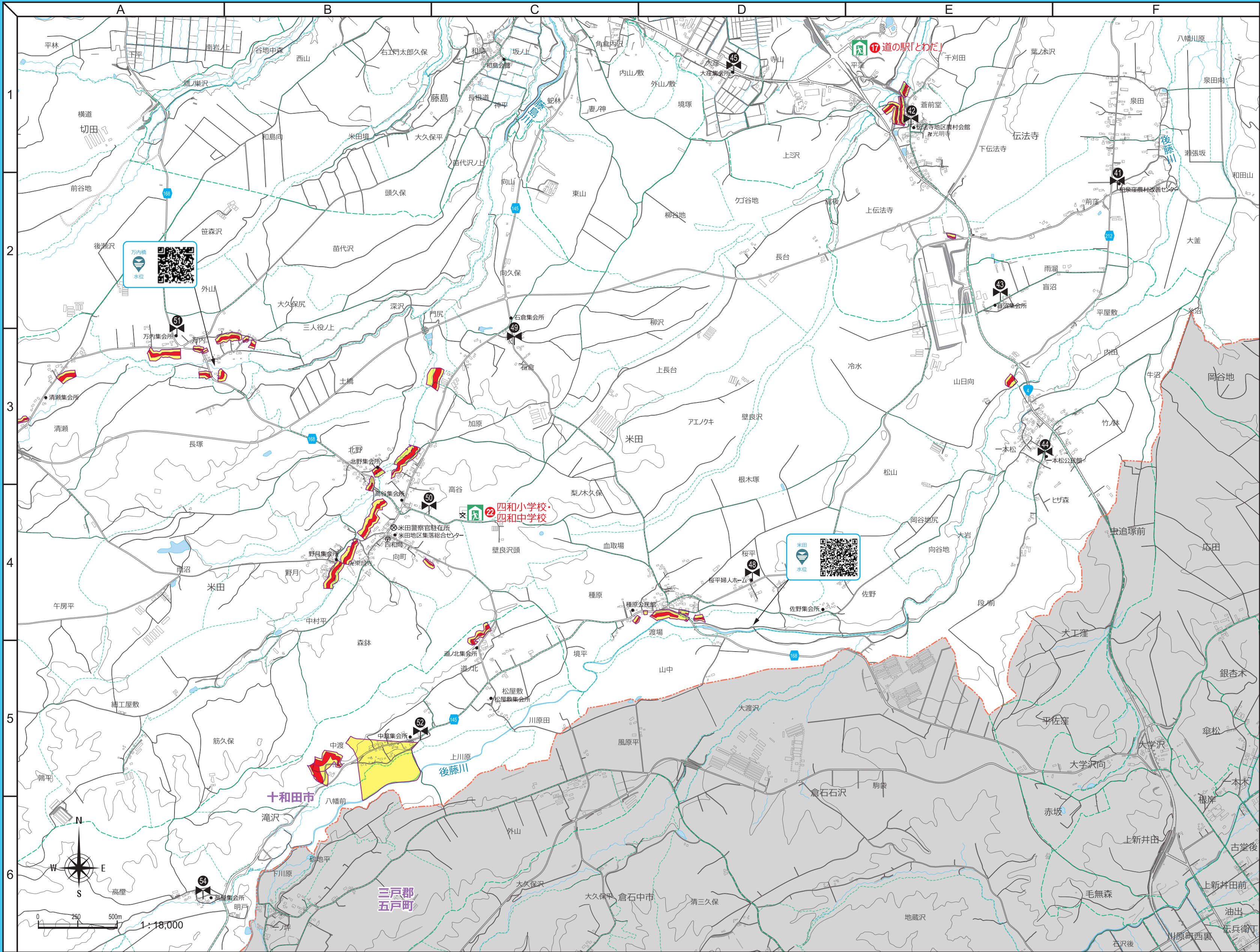
Water level gauge

National road

Major local road or prefectural road

River

# Flood and Landslide Disaster Prevention Map 8





## Landslide Legend

### Special Landslide Hazard Area



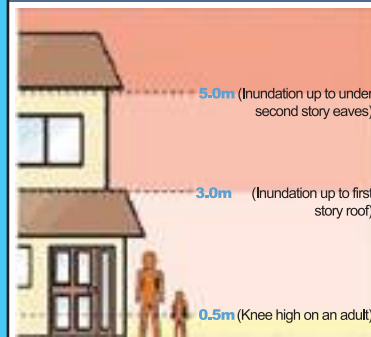
### Landslide Hazard Area



See the city website for more information.



## River Flooding Legend



### Designated emergency evacuation sites



Evacuation site

### Designated shelters



Evacuation center

Facilities used by persons needing special consideration or assistance in hazardous spots



Facility used by persons needing special consideration or assistance

### Other symbols

土のう Sandbag station



Disaster prevention administrative radio system



River camera

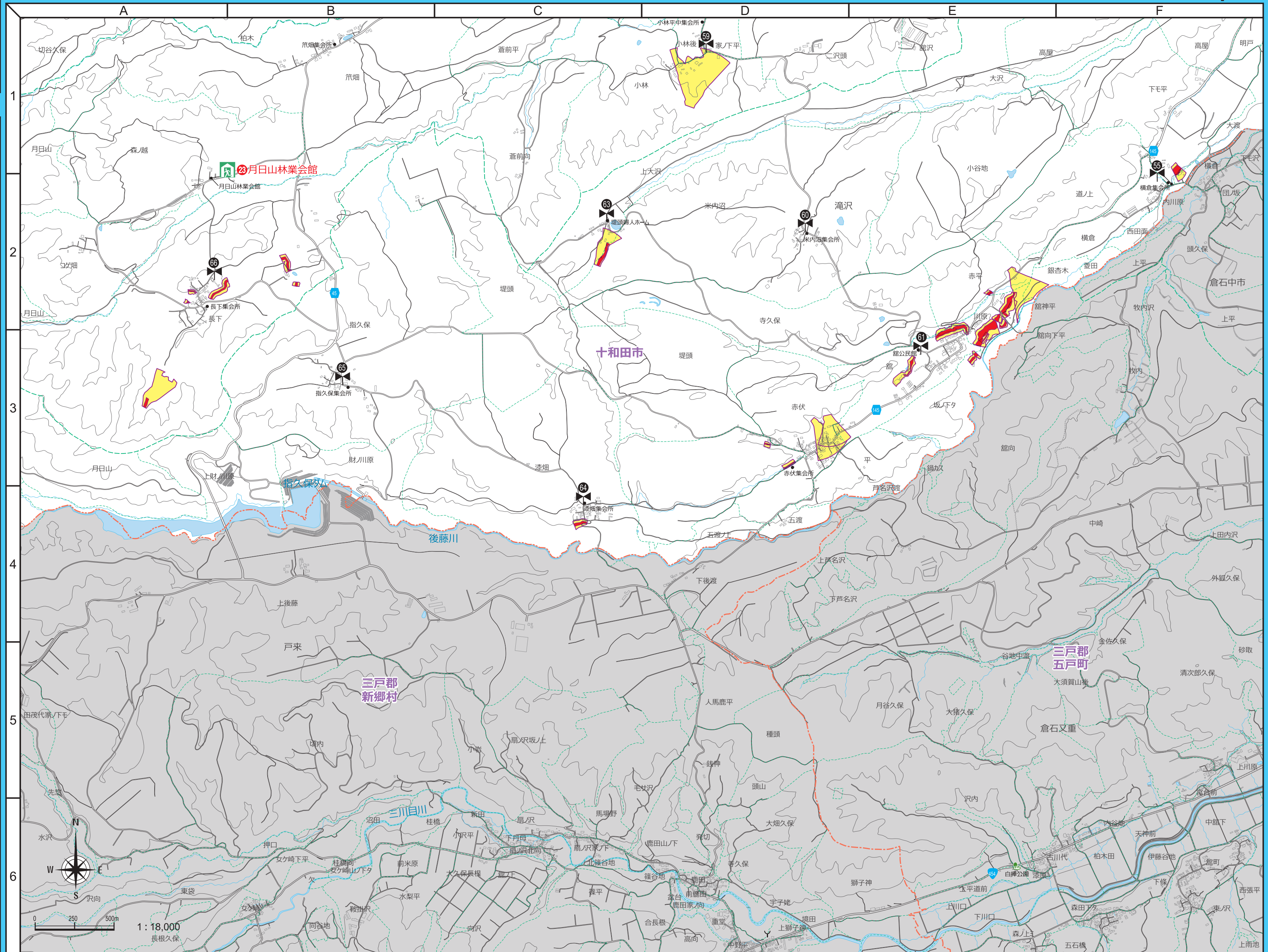


Water level gauge

4 National road

165 Major local road or prefectural road

— River





Landslide Legend

Special Landslide Hazard Area



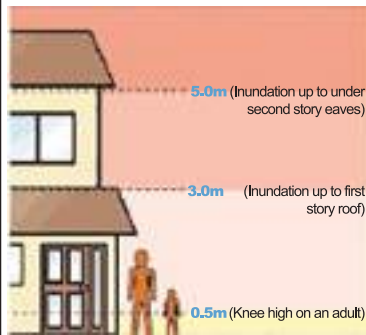
Landslide Hazard Area



See the city website for more information.



River Flooding Legend



Designated emergency evacuation sites



Evacuation site

Designated shelters



Evacuation center

Facilities used by persons needing special consideration or assistance in hazardous spots



Facility used by persons needing special consideration or assistance

Other symbols



Sandbag station



Disaster prevention administrative radio system



River camera



Water level gauge



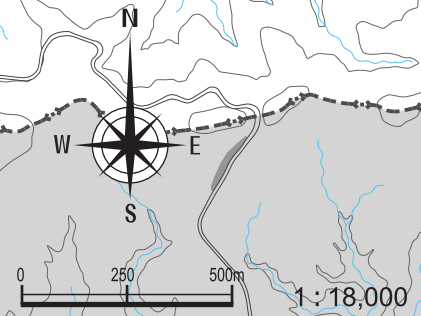
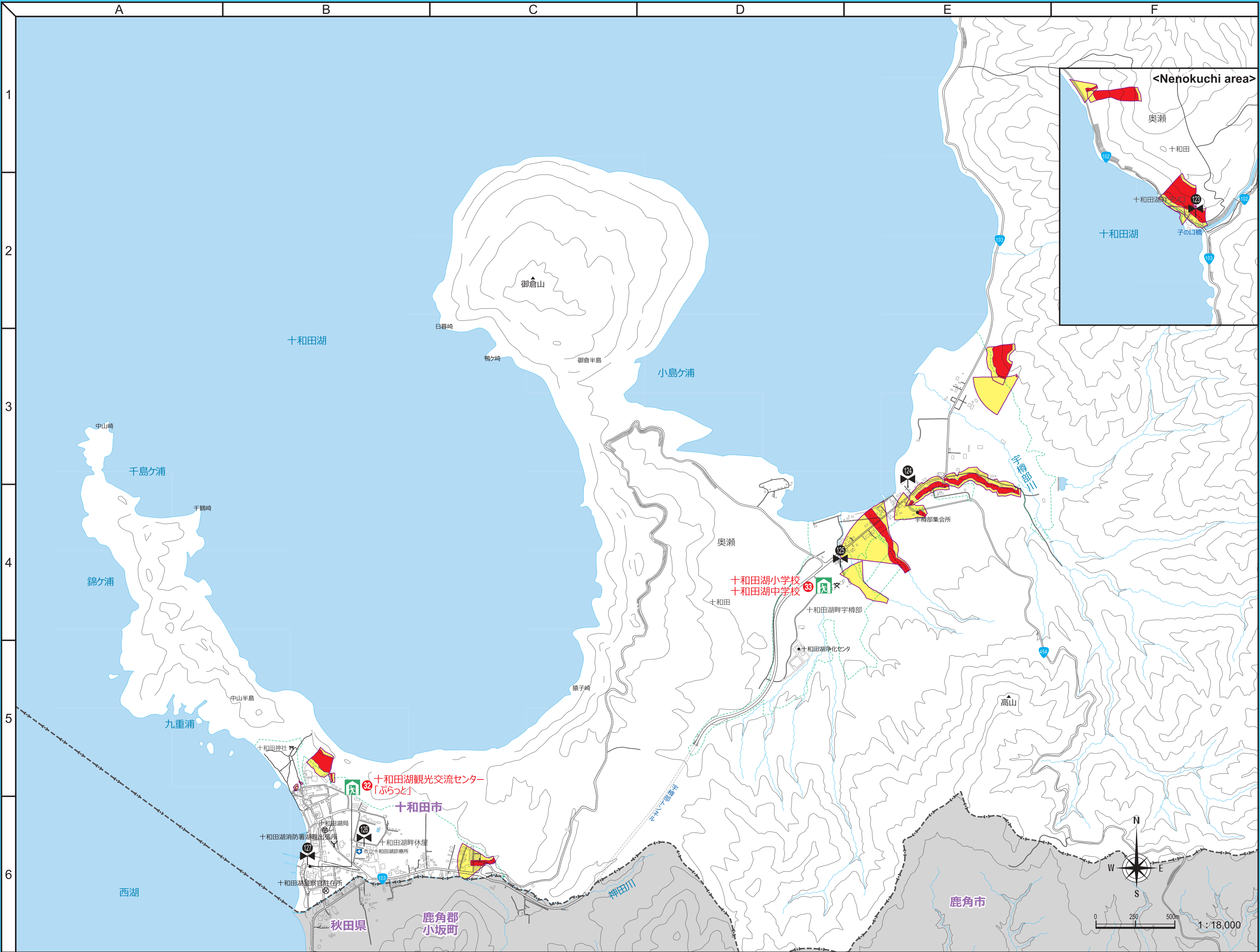
National road



Major local road or prefectural road



River





# 9 Earthquake Countermeasures (1)

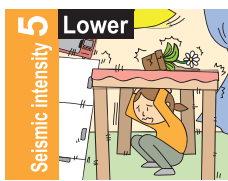
## Seismic intensity guide

How do conditions differ by seismic intensity?

Earthquake tremors and expected injury/damage



- Most people are alarmed
- Suspended items such as pendant lights swing significantly



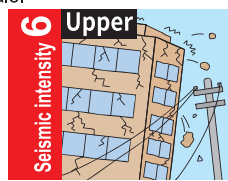
- Most people are scared and feel the need to hang on to something
- Dishes in cupboards and items on bookshelves may fall
- Unsecured furniture may move



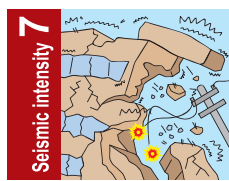
- Walking is difficult without holding onto something
- Unreinforced concrete block walls may collapse



- Standing becomes difficult
- Wall tiles and windows may sustain damage and fall
- Roof tiles may fall off wooden buildings with low earthquake resistance



- It is impossible to remain standing or move without crawling
- Large cracks appear in the ground and large landslips and mountain collapse may occur



- Even wooden buildings with high earthquake resistance may lean, although rarely
- Reinforced-concrete buildings with low earthquake resistance are more likely to collapse

\*Announcements of this seismic intensity according to this scale (Japan Meteorological Agency Seismic Intensity Scale) began in October 1996.

\*The following guide was based on the Tables Explaining the Japan Meteorological Agency Seismic Intensity Scale.

## If an earthquake occurs

### If you are indoors

#### In your house

- If you feel the ground start to shake, secure your safety and quickly escape to a safe place outside.
- Check for fires promptly (also do not forget to turn off or close electrical outlets and gas valves).
- Secure the safety of people who require special assistance like infants and toddlers, people who are sick, and elderly people.
- Do not walk around barefoot (you may injure your foot on something like broken glass).

#### Department stores & supermarkets

- Cover your head with a handbag or other object and move away from show windows and showcases. Flatten yourself against a pillar or wall, listen to staff instructions, and take action calmly.

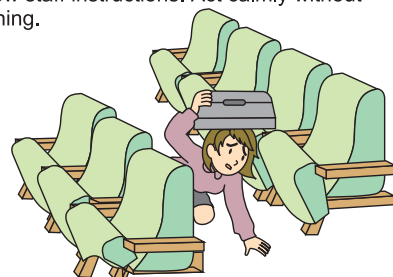


#### Multiple-dwelling home

- Open doors and windows and secure an evacuation route.
- Never use the elevator to evacuate. Use the stairs to evacuate so you do not get caught up in flames and smoke.

#### Theaters & halls

- Cover your head with a handbag or other object, crouch between the seats, and follow staff instructions. Act calmly without rushing.



### If you are outside

#### On the street

- Do not stand still; cover your head with a handbag or other object to protect it from falling objects like windows and signs and escape to an open area or park.
- If there are no open areas nearby, calmly assess the surrounding area and move to a secure high place away from any buildings.
- Stay clear of concrete block walls and vending machines.
- Stay clear of utility poles that look like they may fall over and hanging power lines.



#### If you are driving

- Grip the steering wheel tightly, gradually slow down, make room for emergency vehicles to pass, stop on the left side of the road, and cut the ignition.
- Wait for the shaking to stop, while calmly checking the surrounding conditions, and get information on the car radio.
- If you need to evacuate, leave the keys in the ignition and the doors unlocked.

#### If you are on a bus or other vehicle

- Hold on tight with both hands to a strap or a handrail.
- Even if it stops, do not open the emergency handle to get outside or jump from the window.
- Act calmly according to crew instructions.



## Earthquake safety measures for your home

Keep this in mind on a daily basis.



### Do not put objects in the entranceway or hallway

If you put objects in the entranceway or hallway, they may obstruct evacuation or close off your escape route. Keep the entranceway and hallway tidy.



### Stick shatterproof film to window glass

Stick shatterproof film to window glass to keep it from shattering.

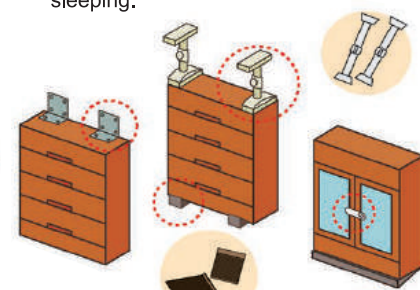


### Do not put furniture that could topple in bedrooms

You cannot escape from falling furniture if an earthquake occurs while you are sleeping. Avoid using such furniture or use low furniture that will not topple as easily.

### Keep disaster preparedness items nearby

Keep a flashlight, slippers, and other disaster preparedness items within reach from where you sleep so that you can use them right away if an emergency happens while you are sleeping.



### Take measures to prevent furniture from toppling and windows from shattering

Take measures to prevent furniture from toppling in an earthquake. You can buy all sorts of topple-prevention products. Also take measures to prevent glass from shattering.



\* In a major earthquake, residences that were built with the old earthquake resistance standards from prior to 1981 have a higher likelihood of collapsing.

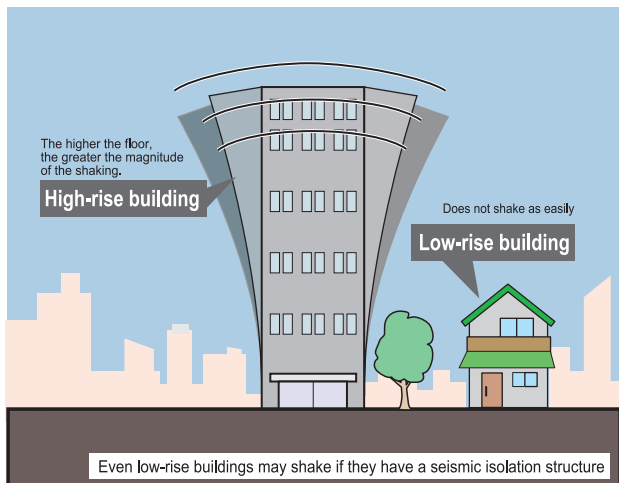


# 9 Earthquake Countermeasures (2)

## About long-period ground motion

### What is long-period ground motion?

A slow, large tremor with a long period that occurs during a major earthquake is called long-period ground motion. The magnitude of shaking caused by long-period ground motion in tall buildings cannot be determined from seismic intensity, and so the long-period ground motion scale is used as a guide. Even hundreds of kilometers from the hypocenter, high-rise buildings may shake violently for a long time.



Grade	Shaking situation
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cannot stand, must crawl to move around. Tossed about by the shaking.</li> <li>Furniture on caster wheels moves significantly and may fall over. Most of the unsecured furniture is being shifted and some may be knocked over.</li> </ul>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standing becomes difficult.</li> <li>Furniture on caster wheels moves significantly. Unsecured furniture may be shifted, and if unstable, may be knocked over.</li> </ul>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You feel strong shaking in the room and the need to hold onto something. You have difficulty moving around, for example, experiencing difficulty walking unless holding onto something.</li> <li>Furniture on caster wheels moves slightly. Dishes in cupboards and items on bookshelves may fall.</li> </ul>
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most people in the room feel the shaking. Some people are alarmed.</li> <li>Items like blinds that hang down shake significantly.</li> </ul>

Japan Meteorological Agency website:  
About long-period ground motion



## About Off the Coast of Hokkaido and Sanriku Subsequent Earthquake Advisories

### What is an Off the Coast of Hokkaido and Sanriku Subsequent Earthquake Advisory?

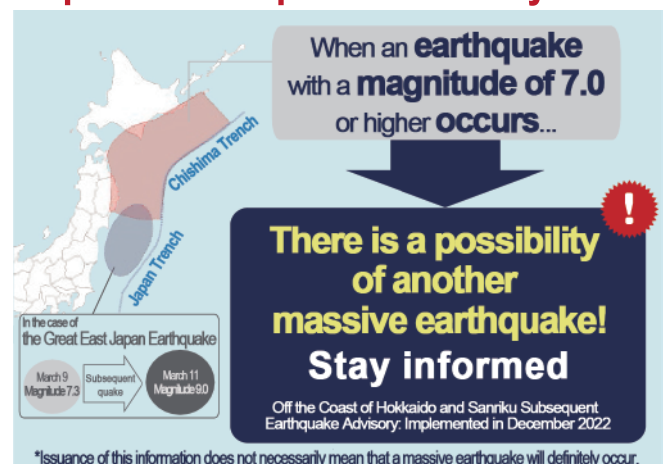
There was an event in the area off the Coast of Sanriku and off the Pacific coast of Hokkaido (along the Japan Trench and Chishima Trench) in which a magnitude 7 earthquake was followed by another large earthquake (subsequent earthquake).

Although the probability of a subsequent earthquake occurring is low, if an earthquake of magnitude 7 or higher occurs in or around the expected hypocenter area, the possibility of a large-scale earthquake occurring is relatively higher than usual. For this reason, the Japan Meteorological Agency issues an **Off the Coast of Hokkaido and Sanriku Subsequent Earthquake Advisory** and the Cabinet Office calls for disaster prevention measures to urge caution against subsequent earthquakes.

### Disaster prevention measures when an advisory has been issued

Advisory issuance does not necessarily indicate a need to evacuate. **For about a week after an earthquake occurs, continue socio-economic activities while remaining extra vigilant for the occurrence of a huge earthquake and thoroughly preparing for an earthquake.**

Double check all your regular earthquake preparations such as securing furniture and checking evacuation sites and evacuation routes and prepare so that you can evacuate immediately if you feel shaking.



### Points to remember about the information

- Based on cases around the world, the probability of a subsequent earthquake is about one in a hundred, and so a large-scale subsequent earthquake is not guaranteed to occur in the following week.
- Assume that a huge earthquake may occur suddenly without any advisory being issued, and prepare for earthquakes on a daily basis.
- While the national and local governments will not call for advance evacuation, stay vigilant for earthquakes for about a week from the initial earthquake.

Japan Meteorological Agency website: About Off the Coast of Hokkaido and Sanriku Subsequent Earthquake Advisory



## An Earthquake Early Warning is issued in these cases!

Issuance conditions	Prediction of a seismic intensity 5-lower or stronger OR prediction of 3 or higher on the long-period ground motion scale
Prediction areas	Areas expected to experience seismic intensity 4 or stronger OR areas expected to experience 3 or higher on the long-period ground motion scale

It is rare for a warning to be issued only based on long-period ground motion scale criteria, but it was added to the warning criteria due to the risk of a serious disaster with casualties. **The actions to take are the same** for large rattling shaking (high seismic intensity) and large but slow shaking (long-period ground motion). There is only a small window of time. **If you see or hear an Earthquake Early Warning, take actions to protect yourself** and continue those actions until the shaking stops.

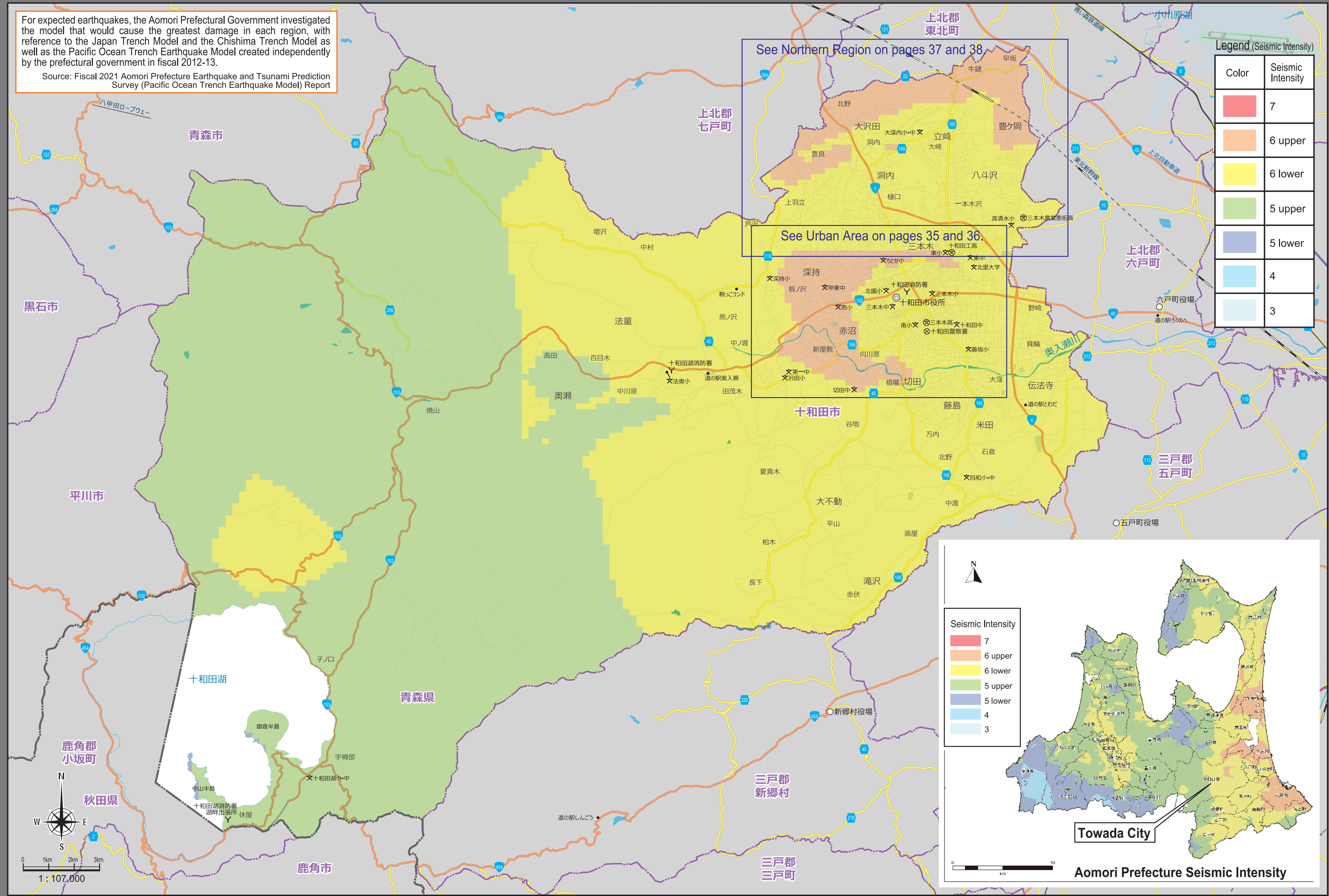
Japan Meteorological Agency website:  
About Earthquake Early Warnings



(Tables and figures on the page are edited excerpts from the Cabinet Office and Japan Meteorological Agency websites)

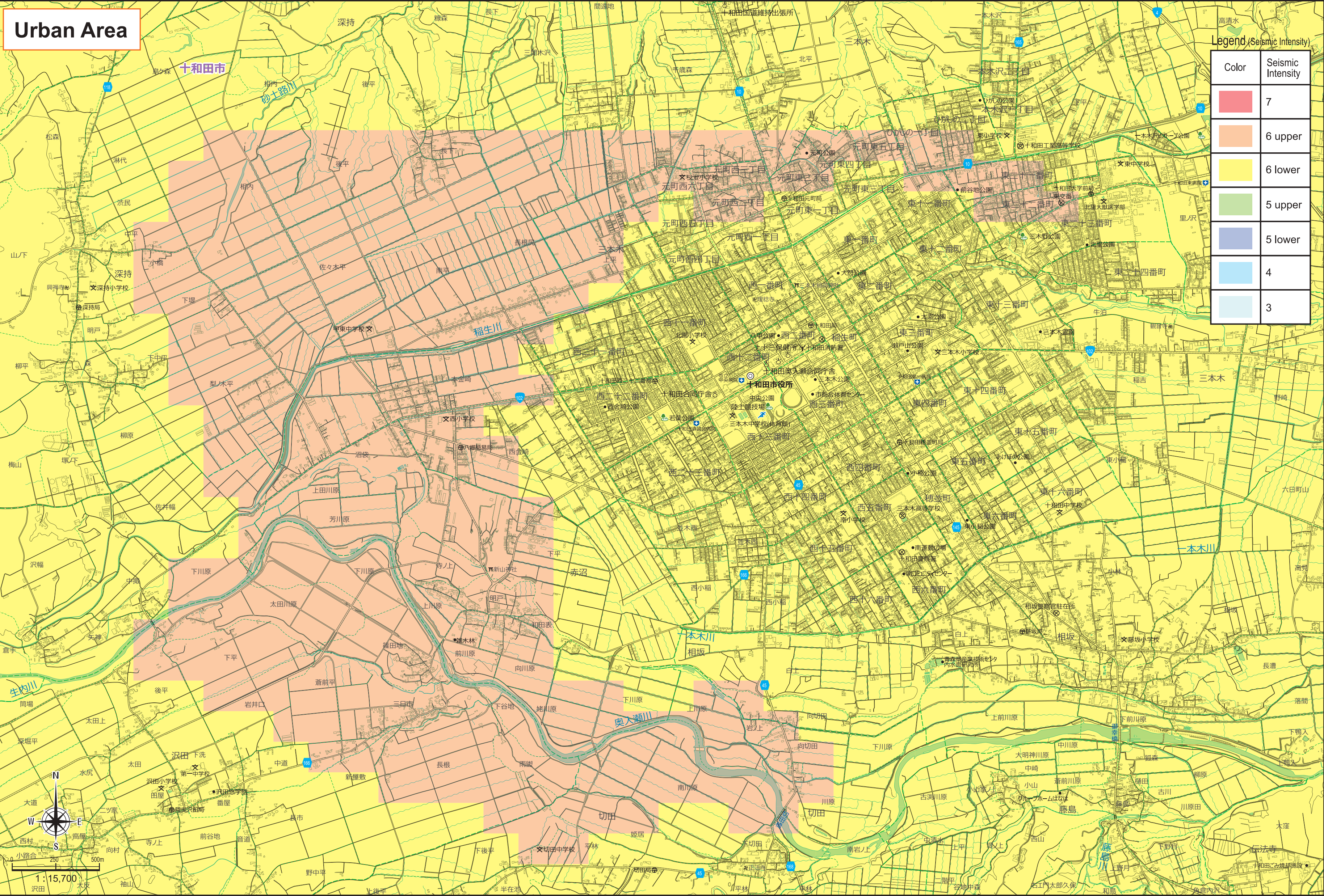
For expected earthquakes, the Aomori Prefectural Government investigated the model that would cause the greatest damage in each region, with reference to the Japan Trench Model and the Chishima Trench Model as well as the Pacific Ocean Trench Earthquake Model created independently by the prefectural government in fiscal 2012-13.

Source: Fiscal 2021 Aomori Prefecture Earthquake and Tsunami Prediction Survey (Pacific Ocean Trench Earthquake Model) Report





Map of Earthquake Tremor Prediction (Seismic Intensity Distribution Map)







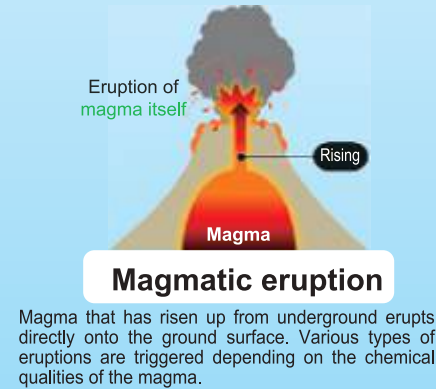
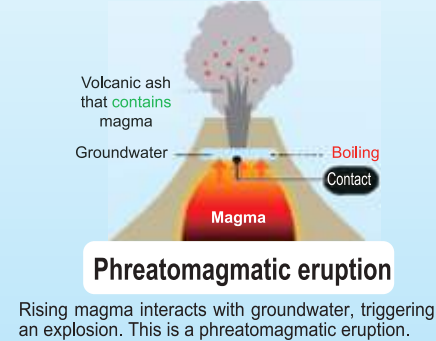
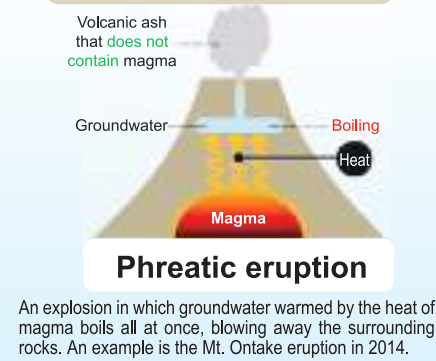


# 11 Volcanic Eruption Preparedness Measures

## Volcanic eruptions and phenomena that occur in eruptions

There are various types of eruptions. Here are some eruption phenomena that can occur.

### What types of eruptions are there?



### What happens in a volcanic eruption?

#### Flying and falling phenomena

##### Flying rocks



Rocks that fly out from a crater from explosive eruptions shoot out in a ballistic trajectory like a cannonball. Flying rocks were one cause of the many casualties that occurred in the 2014 Mt. Ontake eruption.

#### Flowing phenomena

##### Pyroclastic flows and surges



The phenomenon of volcanic ash, pumice, and volcanic gases at high temperatures of several hundred degrees flowing down the slopes of a volcano like an avalanche is called a pyroclastic flow. It is faster than a car and very destructive, and is the most dangerous volcanic phenomenon.

##### Debris flows after ash fall



When heavy rain falls on volcanic ash that has been ejected by an eruption, debris flows and mud flows occur. These debris flows and mud flows rapidly flow down the slopes and cause major injuries and damage downstream.

#### Pyroclastic fall deposits



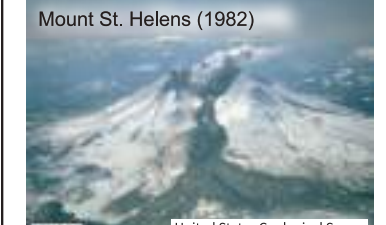
A phenomenon in which volcanic ash and pumice fall from plumes that rise in the air from a volcanic eruption. The deposits are blown far in the wind and can have a serious impact on daily lives.

#### Lava flow and lava domes



Magma that flows out from a crater is called lava flow. Viscous magma piles up on the top of the crater to form a lava dome. If a lava dome collapses while still hot, it can cause pyroclastic flows.

#### Snowmelt-type mudflow



When pyroclastic flows form on a volcano that is covered in thick snow, the heat melts the snow on the slopes, creating large amounts of water. When that water picks up surrounding soil and rocks, it becomes a volcanic mudflow. It flows quickly and far and can cause a major disaster.

Explanation of these phenomena were created based on the Japan Meteorological Agency website.

## Main information issued about volcanos (Japan Meteorological Agency)

### Issued when there has been an eruption or when volcanic activity is high (shows main information)

Name of information	Description
Eruption Notice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>This is information to quickly let mountain hikers and residents living near the volcano that there has been an eruption.</li></ul>
Details of Volcanic Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Regular or special information provided as needed to explain the number of volcanic earthquakes and tremors, status of volcanic eruptions, and predicted phenomena.</li></ul>
Volcanic Ash Fall Forecasts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Forecasts are announced to provide information about the expected volume and location of volcanic ash that will fall after an eruption in three stages of ash thickness.</li><li>There are Volcanic Ash Fall Forecasts (Preliminary) that are announced immediately after a volcanic eruption and Volcanic Ash Fall Forecasts (Detailed) that are announced later. Volcanic Ash Fall Forecasts (Scheduled) are also announced every three hours when a volcanic warning has been issued.</li></ul>

### Issued during regular times

Name of information	Description
Volcanic Warnings/Forecasts (Volcanic Alert Levels)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Volcanic warnings are issued when a life-threatening volcanic phenomenon is predicted and shows the area where vigilance is required.</li><li>For volcanos that use the Volcanic Alert Level system, the Volcanic Alert Level (five levels from 1 to 5) is announced.</li></ul>
Volcanic activity explanation materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Materials issued regularly or specially as needed to explain the status of volcanic activity and predicted phenomena.</li></ul>
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In addition to the above, information about volcanos such as the Weekly Volcano Overview, the Monthly Volcano Overview, and the Earthquake and Volcano Monthly Report (Disaster Prevention Edition) is also periodically issued during regular times.</li></ul>

### Information about volcanos announced by the Japan Meteorological Agency (including other than the above)

You can get information and materials about volcanos announced by the Japan Meteorological Agency (including other than the above) on the following website.

Japan Meteorological Agency website > Information/Explanations > Volcanos

[https://www.data.jma.go.jp/vois/data/tokyo/STOCK/kaisetsu/vol\\_know.html](https://www.data.jma.go.jp/vois/data/tokyo/STOCK/kaisetsu/vol_know.html)



## What to do if a volcano erupts while you are climbing

### If you encounter an eruption while climbing a volcano

Get away from the crater quickly while protecting your head and back.

- You could be fatally injured by cinders falling rapidly from above. If you encounter an eruption while climbing a volcano, put on a helmet to protect your head. If you do not have a helmet, cover your head and back with something else such as your bag and get off the volcano.
- When escaping, quickly head away from the crater. Immediately after a sudden volcanic eruption, get in a building or behind a large rock to protect yourself from flying rocks.
- Cover your mouth with a towel while escaping to keep from inhaling the volcanic ash and gases (avoid gorges and depressions where volcanic gases tend to accumulate).
- To prepare for a sudden volcanic eruption, look for places to escape to or hide as you climb.

Sudden eruption in September 2014 (Mt. Ontake)



Mountain hut with a wall facing the crater that was damaged by cinders (Mt. Ontake)



Camping pot that was dented by a direct impact from falling debris (Mt. Ontake)

### Information for volcano climbers

You can get information for volcano climbers on the following Japan Meteorological Agency website.

Webpage with information for volcano climbers (Tohoku Region)

[https://www.data.jma.go.jp/vois/data/tokyo/STOCK/activity\\_info/map\\_2.html](https://www.data.jma.go.jp/vois/data/tokyo/STOCK/activity_info/map_2.html)



## What to do when volcanic ash is falling

### Impact of volcanic ash on daily life and what to do

- When volcanic ash accumulates, it can have various impacts on daily life, such as negative health effects on your eyes and respiratory tract, poor visibility from volcanic ash that is stirred up, reduced vehicle driving performance, power outages caused by short circuits of the insulators in utility poles, water stoppages due to reduced water quality, sewers clogged with volcanic ash in the drains, and negative effects on agricultural produce.
- When volcanic ash is falling, get a dust mask and goggles to protect your health and plastic bags to protect your phone and other items you carry around. Also take steps to keep the volcanic ash out of your home, for example, by brushing off the volcanic ash on your clothes before entering your house when coming home. Be careful not to fall from high places when removing ash from your roof or rain gutters. When clearing away volcanic ash from your garden or the street, be careful that it does not get into the gutters.



Road that is wet and slippery from low ash fall (Shinmoedake)



Citrus fruit covered in volcanic ash (Shinmoedake)



Ash removal from a roof covered in volcanic ash (Shinmoedake)

### Information to prepare for volcanic ash

The following National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Resilience website has information such as a guide to preparing for volcanic ash.

Health hazards from volcanic ash [https://ivhnn.org/images/pamphlets/preparedness\\_jap\\_low.pdf](https://ivhnn.org/images/pamphlets/preparedness_jap_low.pdf)



## Preparation for volcanic eruptions in daily life

### Check which areas are expected to be dangerous in a volcanic eruption

- Use tools like the Volcano Disaster Prevention Maps to determine what phenomena would occur in a volcanic eruption and which areas are expected to be dangerous.

### Check where to get information about volcanic eruptions

- Check what types of information are issued by the Japan Meteorological Agency and local governments (prefectural, municipal) when a volcano erupts.
- Check how to get information (e.g., internet, radio, TV).

### Check where to evacuate to and how to evacuate

- Check where your family should evacuate to (e.g., an evacuation center) and how to contact your family members. Anticipate that it may be difficult to reach the evacuation place and check which buildings nearby are strong.
- When a volcano erupts and there is ash fall, traffic congestion is expected as visibility is reduced and the road becomes slippery. Ash fall can also sometimes cause a power outage. Travel by public transportation such as car, bus, or train is also expected to be difficult. Check with your family what method to use to evacuate.

### Prepare emergency items for an emergency

- Prepare necessary supplies and emergency items.
- Areas that are downwind from the volcano are expected to be impacted by ash fall even if far from the volcano. To minimize the impact of ash fall, make preparations so that you can protect your eyes and respiratory tract from volcanic ash.

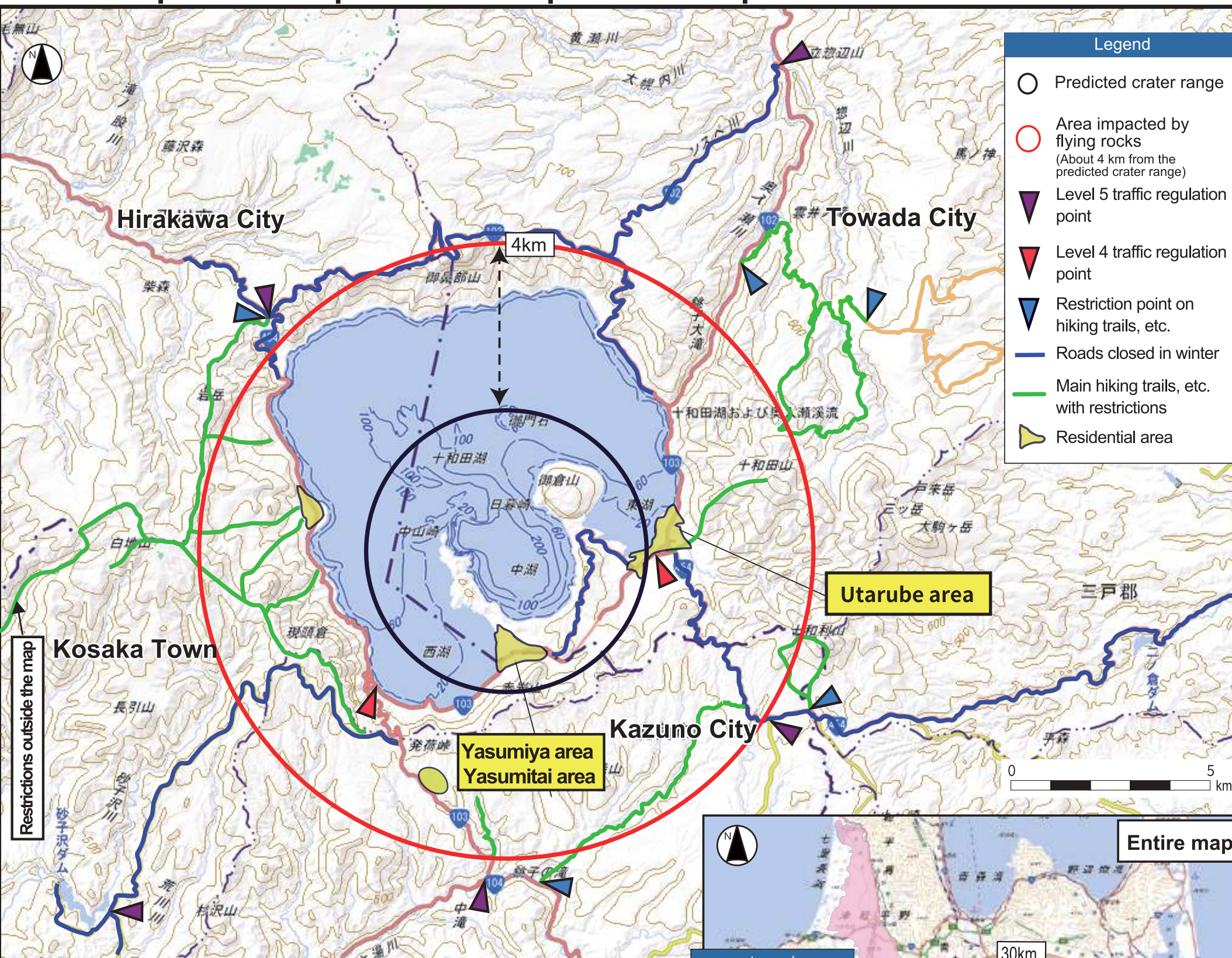


# 12 Towada Volcano Disaster Prevention Map (Small eruption)

- The Volcanic Alert Level for Towada is shared as a volcanic warning or other information.
- When an increase in volcanic activity is detected, Details of Volcanic Activity (Extra) are announced.
- When the likelihood of a volcanic eruption increases, a Level 4 or 5 Volcanic Warning is issued.

\*Evacuation may take longer during the period from November to April as some roads are closed for the winter. Earlier action is important.

## Towada potential impacts of an eruption and scope of restrictions

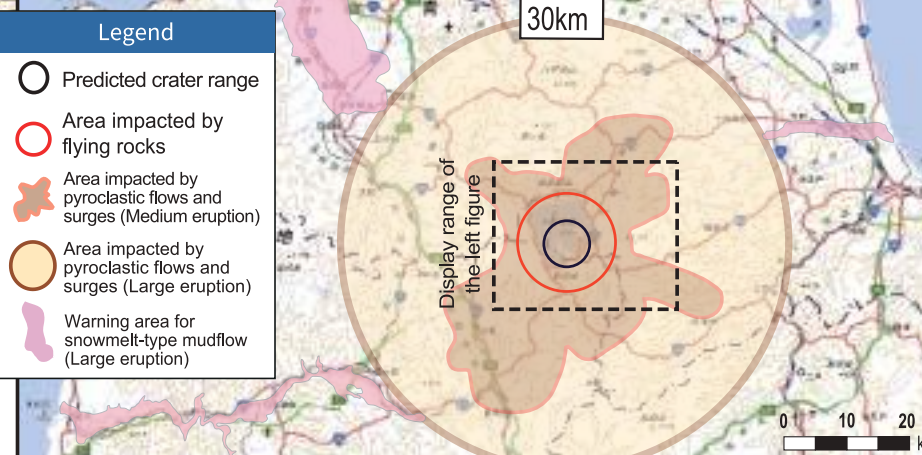


This map was created using a Geospatial Information Authority of Japan GSI map.

■This map was created based on the Map of Predicted Impact Area of Volcanic Disaster (created in January 2018) published as material for the Towada Volcano Disaster Prevention Council.

\*The Utarube area (Towada City), Yasumiya area (Towada City), and Yasumitai area (Kosaka Town) that are residential areas within the predicted crater range must take earlier actions such as evacuation than other residential areas.

■The Towada Volcanic Alert Levels were created through discussion of the Towada Volcano Disaster Prevention Council. Specific ranges of restriction for each level are set by the regional disaster prevention plan.



## Evacuation centers and evacuation routes

	Name	Address
①	Sawada Yugakukan	21-1 Shimoarai, Sawada
②	Nishi (West) Community Center	70-3 Nakatai, Okuse
③	Former Regional Comprehensive Support Center	61-6 Nakatai, Okuse

\*(1) to (3) are opened in order as evacuation centers as needed.

## ◎Evacuation routes (Examples if the crater location is Naka Lake)

### ○Not in winter

- (1)Nenokuchi area towards Towada (Route 102 along Oirase Gorge, near Aobunayama)
- (2)Utarube area towards Shingo and Gonohe (Route 454 towards Mayogatai)
- (3)Yasumiya area towards Akita (Route 103) (Akita Prefectural Route 2 Odate Towadako Line)

### ○In winter

- (1)Nenokuchi area towards Towada (Route 102 along Oirase Gorge)
- (2)Utarube area towards Towada (Route 102 along Oirase Gorge)
- (3)Yasumiya area towards Akita (Route 103)

\*See the Towada City website for details.



## Towada Volcanic Alert Levels

Adopted in March 2022

Type	Name	Scope	Level (keywords)	Volcanic activity	Actions for residents and response for those in and on the volcano Expected phenomena	Expected phenomena
Emergency warning	Volcanic Warning (Residential areas) or Volcanic Warning	Residential areas and areas facing the crater	5 (Evacuation)	An eruption causing serious damage to residential areas has occurred or is imminent.	Evacuation is necessary, starting with residential areas in danger.	[5-3] ●An eruption with pyroclastic flows and surges causing damage to residential areas within about 30 km of the crater has occurred or is imminent. In the snow cover period, snowmelt-type mudflow has reached or is about to reach residential areas along rivers up to the coast. Past events Eruption about 6,200 years ago (Chuseri pumice eruption) Climax eruption in 915 (Kemanai pyroclastic flows)
			4 (Evacuation of the elderly and others who need more time to evacuate)	An eruption causing serious damage to residential areas is expected (probability has increased).	Need for the elderly and those who need support in the time of a disaster to evacuate and need for residents to prepare to evacuate in residential areas where vigilance is required. Need for those in residential areas within the predicted crater range to evacuate.	[5-2] ●An eruption with pyroclastic flows and surges causing damage to residential areas within about 20 km of the crater (maximum 23 km) has occurred or is imminent. Past events One eruption in 915 (Medium eruption)
			3 (Do Not Approach the Volcano)	An eruption seriously impacting the area near residential areas (entering this range is life-threatening) has occurred or is expected.	Do not enter the dangerous area. Residents should watch out for changes in volcanic activity.	[5-1] ●An eruption causing damage to residential areas with flying rocks reaching about 4 km from the crater has occurred or is imminent. Past events None
Warning	Volcanic Warning (Near the crater) or Near-crater Warning	From the crater to near residential areas	2 (Do Not Approach the Crater)	An eruption impacting the area near the crater (entering this range is life-threatening) has occurred or is expected.	Do not enter the area around the crater. Residents should watch out for changes in volcanic activity.	[4-2] ●An eruption with pyroclastic flows and surges and snowmelt-type mudflow reaching residential areas that are over 4 km from the crater is possible. Past events None
			1 (Potential for increased activity)	An increase in volcanic activity is detected. The level may be increased with future changes in activity.	Depending on the situation, need for the elderly and those who need support in the time of a disaster in residential areas within the predicted crater range to evacuate.	[4-1] ●An eruption impacting residential areas with flying rocks reaching about 4 km from the crater is possible. Past events None
Forecast	Volcanic Forecast	Inside the crater, etc.		Volcanic activity is calm.	Residents may continue daily activities as usual.	[About Levels 2 and 3] ●These levels are not used when volcanic activity is increasing; they are announced based on the status of volcanic activity when the activity calms down to below Level 4 or 5.
						●For example, an increase in volcanic earthquakes with a shallow hypocenter, occurrence of volcanic tremors, or crustal movements indicating shallow expansion. Past events None
						●Volcanic activity is calm.

\*When an increase in volcanic activity is detected and the level may be raised depending on changes in activity or when it is difficult to judge the situation, Details of Volcanic Activity (Extra) are announced.

\*Residential areas within the predicted crater range must take actions such as evacuation earlier than other residential areas.

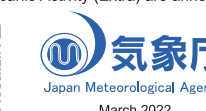
\*The crater refers to the predicted location of an eruption on a volcano hazard map.

\*Snowmelt-type mudflow is only expected during the snow cover period.

■Specific ranges of restriction for each level are set by the regional disaster prevention plan for each municipality.

■See the Japan Meteorological Agency website for the latest Volcanic Alert Levels.

<https://www.jma.go.jp/jma/index.html>





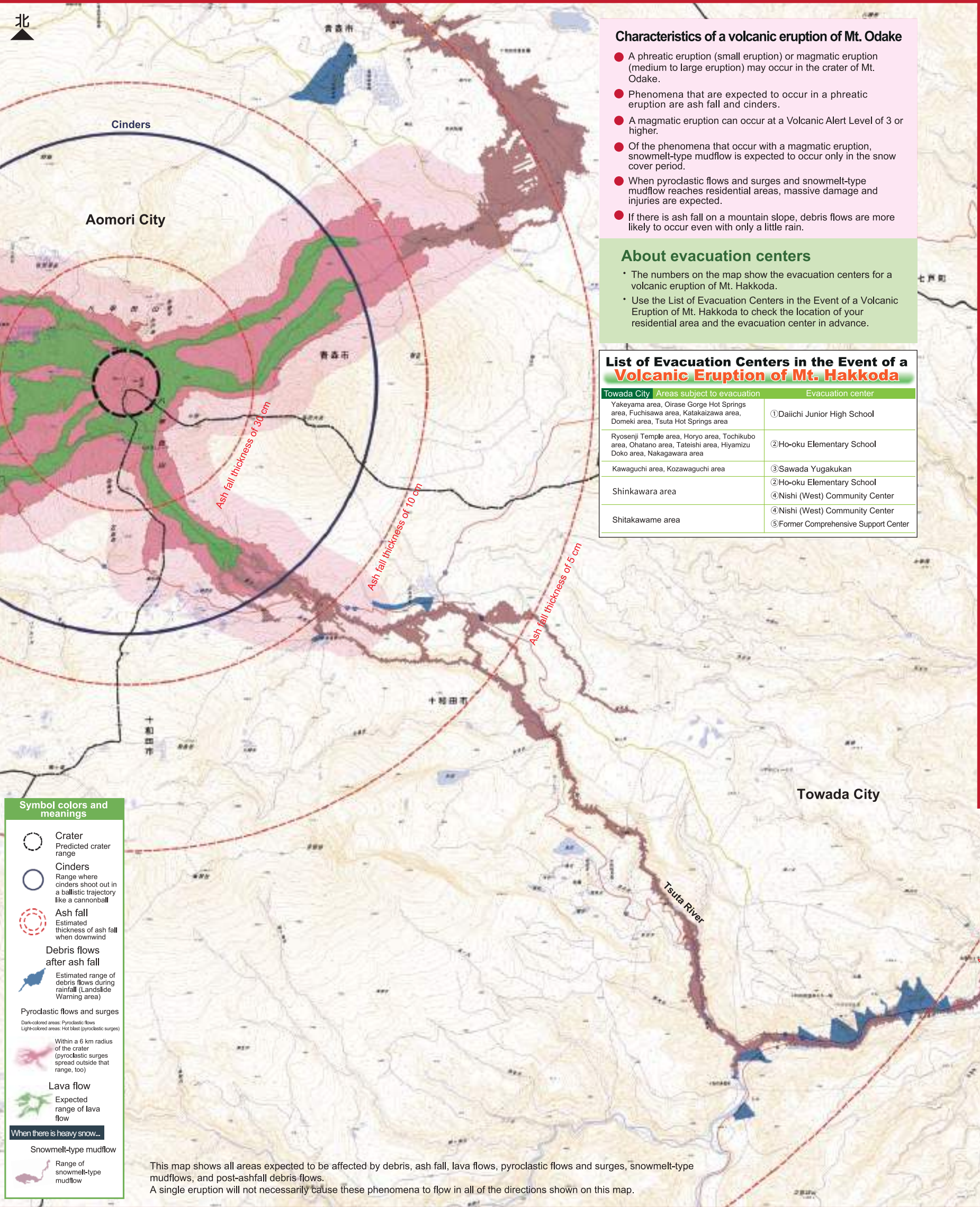
# 13 Hakkodasan Volcano Disaster Prevention Map

## For magmatic eruptions (Mt. Otake large eruption)

Large eruption: Phenomena occurring at Volcanic Alert Level 3 or higher and area impacted

Pyroclastic flows and surges occur at Level 3 or higher.

Snowmelt-type mudflow occurs only in the snow cover period and at Level 4 or higher.



## Mt. Hakkoda Volcanic Alert Levels

Adopted in July 2019

Type	Name	Scope	Level (keywords)	Volcanic activity	Actions for residents and response for those in and on the volcano	Expected phenomena
Emergency warning	Volcanic Warning (Residential areas)	Residential areas and areas facing the crater	5 (Evacuation)	An eruption causing serious damage to residential areas has occurred or is imminent.	Evacuation is necessary, starting with residential areas in danger.	● Snowmelt-type mudflow has reached or is about to reach residential areas. <b>Past events</b> Mt. Otake crater Eruption about 4,800 years ago, eruption about 4,200 years ago, eruption about 3,100 years ago
			4 (Evacuation Preparation)	An eruption causing serious damage to residential areas is expected (probability has increased).	Need for evacuation preparation in residential areas where vigilance is required. Need for evacuation of persons needing special consideration and specified regions.	● A volcanic eruption with a snowmelt-type mudflow reaching residential areas is expected. <b>Past events</b> None
Warning	Volcanic Warning (Near the crater)	From the crater to near residential areas	3 (Do Not Approach the Volcano)	An eruption seriously impacting the area near residential areas (entering this range is life-threatening) has occurred or is expected.	Need for evacuation preparation in residential areas where vigilance is required. Need for evacuation of persons needing special consideration and specified regions. Residents may continue daily activities as usual.	● A volcanic eruption is occurring or may occur with impacts from flying rocks and lava flow within about 3 km and pyroclastic flows and surges within about 6 km from the Mt. Otake crater. ● A volcanic eruption is occurring or may occur with impacts from flying rocks within about 3 km, lava flow within about 2 km, and pyroclastic flows and surges within about 5 km from the Mt. Otake crater. ● During the snow cover period, snowmelt-type mudflow has reached or may reach within about 6 km from the Mt. Otake crater. <b>Past events</b> Eruption in around the 1st century
		Near the crater	2 (Do not Approach the Crater)	An eruption impacting the area near the crater (entering this range is life-threatening) has occurred or is expected.	Do not enter the area around the crater. Depending on the situation, evacuation of specified regions may be needed. Residents may continue daily activities as usual.	● A volcanic eruption is occurring or may occur with impacts from flying rocks within about 2 km from the Mt. Otake crater. ● A volcanic eruption is occurring or may occur with impacts from flying rocks within about 1 km from the Jigokunuma Pond crater. <b>Past events</b> Jigokunuma Pond crater Eruption in the 13th-14th century, eruption in the 15th-17th century (twice)
Forecast	Volcanic Forecast	Inside the crater, etc.	1 (Potential for increased activity)	Volcanic activity is calm. Depending on the volcanic activity, volcanic ash may be ejected within the crater (entering this area is life-threatening).	Depending on the situation, restrictions on approaching the crater and need for evacuation preparation of specified regions may be required.	● Volcanic activity is calm. ● Depending on the situation, some volcanic ash and/or volcanic gases may be ejected to an extent that will affect the inside of the crater.

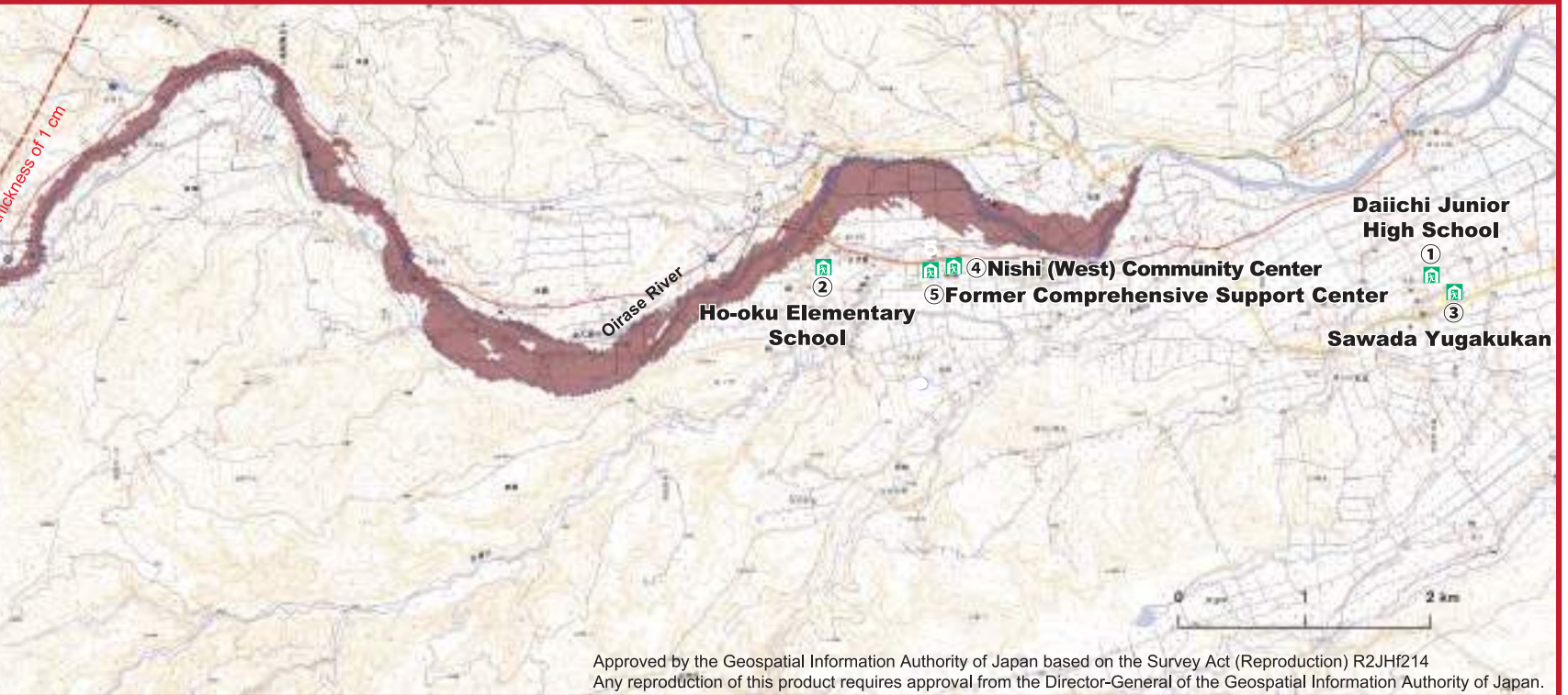
\*Snowmelt-type mudflow is only expected during the snow cover period.

\*Specified regions means regions with facilities such as hot springs located near the predicted crater of Mt. Hakkoda. Actions such as early evacuation may be required.

\*If the crater cannot be identified, a Volcanic Warning is issued for an expected eruption from both the Mt. Otake crater and the Jigokunuma Pond crater.

■ Specific ranges of restriction for each level are set by the regional disaster prevention plan for each municipality.


■ See the Japan Meteorological Agency website for the latest Volcanic Alert Levels.  
<https://www.jma.go.jp/jma/index.html>



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# 14 My Family's Disaster Prevention Memo

**Evacuation site**

Decide as a family where you will evacuate to  
Check the directions to the evacuation place


My family's evacuation place

Family meeting place  
(if unable to meet at the evacuation place)

**Family contacts**

Decide on emergency contact methods and persons for your family

Name	Company/school	Phone No.	Date of birth	Blood type	Comments

**Emergency contacts**

Friends or relatives who live far away

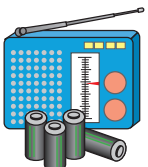
Name	Phone No.	Name	Phone No.

# 15 Emergency and Stockpile Supplies


When a disaster occurs and you need to evacuate, or even if you do not need to evacuate, you may be unable to use electricity, water, gas, and other utilities.  
Prepare for any situation by talking with your family and getting emergency and stockpile supplies ready for a disaster.

**Examples of emergency supplies** Check the ☒ boxes of the items you have ready.


**Examples of stockpile supplies**

**Portable radio**

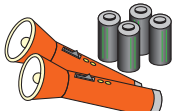
- ☐ Radio
- ☐ Batteries (extra)

**Emergency medicines**


- ☐ Prescription medicines
- ☐ Ointment
- ☐ Cold medicine
- ☐ Painkillers
- ☐ Adhesive bandages
- ☐ Bandages
- ☐ Digestive medicine
- ☐ Disinfectant

**Valuables**

- ☐ Cash
- ☐ Inkan (personal seal)
- ☐ Health insurance card
- ☐ Bank book
- ☐ Driver's license


**Flashlight**

- ☐ Flashlight (one for each person, if possible)
- ☐ Batteries (extra)

**Emergency food**

Foods that do not require cooking, cutlery, etc.

- ☐ Hardtack
- ☐ Canned and ready-made foods
- ☐ Mineral water
- ☐ Baby formula, baby food
- ☐ Can opener, bottle opener
- ☐ Paper cups and plates
- ☐ Thermos
- ☐ Chopsticks, spoons, etc.

**Other**

- ☐ Picnic blanket
- ☐ Clothing (innerwear, outerwear, etc.)
- ☐ Sanitary products
- ☐ Wetwipes
- ☐ Face masks
- ☐ Phone charger
- ☐ Helmet, cotton gloves
- ☐ Cloth adhesive tape
- ☐ Plastic bags
- ☐ Plastic wrap
- ☐ Clothing for cold weather (if needed)
- ☐ Towels
- ☐ Disposable diapers
- ☐ Raincoat
- ☐ Lighter
- ☐ Disaster prevention map (this booklet)

Check the boxes of the items you have prepared for surviving a few days (at least three) ☒ until disaster recovery.

**Drinking water**

- ☐ Canned or bottled mineral water as drinking water (about 3 liters per person per day)
- ☐ Plastic container filled with water, etc.

**Emergency food**

- ☐ Rice (pregelatinized rice is useful)
- ☐ Canned and ready-made foods
- ☐ Umeboshi (pickled plums), seasonings, etc.
- ☐ Dry foods, chocolate, candy (e.g., confections)

**Fuel**

- ☐ Tabletop gas cooker
- ☐ Gas cylinders
- ☐ Solid fuel

**Other**

- ☐ Water for daily activities (filling the bath tub, washing machine, etc.)
- ☐ Blankets, sleeping bags, toiletries, dry shampoo, etc.
- ☐ Cooking utensils (e.g., pot, kettle)
- ☐ Bucket, outdoor supplies, etc.

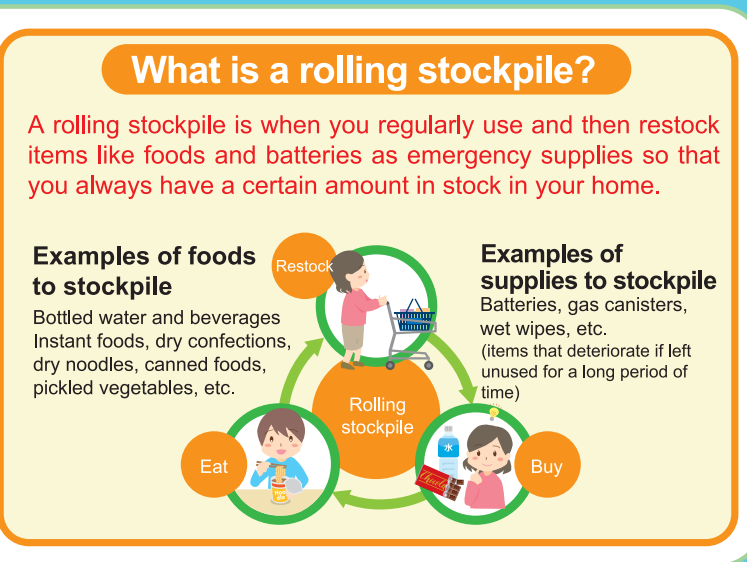
**Items to wear in an emergency**

- ☐ Helmet or other head protection
- ☐ Your regular thick-soled shoes
- ☐ Work gloves
- ☐ Face masks
- ☐ Mobile phone, smartphone

**Items that are useful at an evacuation center**

- Blankets, sleeping bags, floor cushions, lighters, can opener, utility knife
- Packing tape, empty cardboard boxes, writing implements, notepad
- Face masks, hats, changes of clothes, large towels, slippers
- Toiletries, mouthwash
- First aid medicines (e.g., adhesive bandages, ointment, digestive medicine, cold medicine, eye drops, supplements)
- Eye masks, earplugs, hearing aids, denture cleaner

If you can go back home for them





# 16 List of Evacuation Sites and Shelters

As of April 1, 2024

## Designated emergency evacuation sites

These are places to stay temporarily as emergency protection of your life from the dangers of fires and other disasters.

No.	Facility name (name in Japanese)	Address	Designated emergency evacuation sites for different disasters					Map
			Flood	Landslide	Earthquake	Fire	Volcano	
①	Chuo (Central) Park (中央公園)	2-2, 160, 624, 625 Nishi Sanbancho	○	○	○	○	○	6
②	Mikino Park (三木野公園)	17-1 Higashi Nijusanbancho	○	○	○	○	○	6
③	Wakaba Park (若葉公園)	359-5, 386-183, 387-19, 387-53 Nishi Nijunibancho	○	○	○	○	○	5
④	Hakko Park (八甲公園)	75, 76 Nishi Nibancho	○	○	○	○	○	6
⑤	Taiso Park (太素公園)	24-1, 28-1 Higashi Sanbancho	○	○	○	○	○	6
⑥	Koina Park (小稲公園)	108-14 Honamicho	○	○	○	○	○	6
⑦	Setoyama Park (瀬戸山公園)	40-1 Higashi Sanbancho	○	○	○	○	○	6
⑧	Higashikoina Park (東小稲公園)	105-35 Honamicho	○	○	○	○	○	6
⑨	Nishikanezaki Park (西金崎公園)	385-87 Nishi Nijunibancho	○	○	○	○	○	5
⑩	Daimon Park (大門公園)	30-37 Higashi Ichibancho	○	○	○	○	○	6
⑪	Motomachi Park (元町公園)	2-67 Notomachihigashi	○	○	○	○	○	6
⑫	Sanbongi Park (三本木公園)	10-6 Nishi Sanbancho	○	○	○	○	○	6
⑬	Sakaemori Park (栄森公園)	2-5 Ushirono, Horanai	○	○	○	○	○	1
⑭	Akebono Park (あけぼの公園)	101-6 Higashi Jugobancho	○	○	○	○	○	6
⑮	Kitasato Park (北里公園)	17-391, 17-561, 17-655 Higashi Nijusanbancho	○	○	○	○	○	6
⑯	Higashino Park (ひがしの公園)	2-232-4 Higashino	○	○	○	○	○	2
⑰	Maeyachi Park (前谷地公園)	16-171, 16-178, 16-180, 16-368, 16-1166, 16-1167 Higashi Nijuichibancho	○	○	○	○	○	6
⑱	Sanbongi Cemetery (三本木霊園)	20-5 Higashi Jusanbancho	○	○	○	○	○	6
⑲	Minami Sports Center (南運動広場)	330-1 Nishi Rokubancho	○	○	○	○	○	6

## Designated shelters

These are facilities for survivors who have evacuated due to the danger of a disaster to stay at for a certain period.

Name of area	No.	Facility name (name in Japanese)	Address	Designated emergency evacuation sites for different disasters					Map
				Flood	Landslide	Earthquake	Fire	Volcano	
Former urban area	①	Minami (South) Community Center (南コミュニティセンター) ★	5-10 Nishi Rokubancho	○	○	○	○	○	6
Former town area	②	Former Regional Comprehensive Support Center (旧地域包括支援センター) ★	61-6 Nakatai, Okuse	○	○	○	○	○	4
Sanbongi Elementary School District	③	Municipal General Sports Center (市総合体育センター)	6-6 Nishi Sanbancho	○	○	○	○	○	6
	④	Sanbongi Elementary School (三本木小学校)	36-1 Higashi Sanbancho	○	○	○	○	○	6
	⑤	Towada Junior High School (十和田中学校)	27-1 Higashi Jurokubancho	○	○	○	○	○	6
Minami Elementary School District	⑥	Minami Elementary School (南小学校)	3-1 Nishi Jugobancho	○	○	○	○	○	6
	⑦	Sanbongi High School (三本木高等学校)	7-1 Nishi Gobancho	○	○	○	○	○	6
	⑧	Natsumagi Chikukaikan (夏間木地区会館)	46-2 Natsumagi, Kirida	○	○	○	○	○	7
	⑨	Kirita Junior High School (切田中学校)	387 Tairabayashi, Kirida	○	○	○	○	○	5
Kitazono Elementary School District	⑩	Kitazono Elementary School (北園小学校)	50-18 Nishi Juichibancho	○	○	○	○	○	5
	⑪	Sanbongi Junior High School (三本木中学校)	5-24 Nishi Jusanbancho	○	○	○	○	○	6
Higashi Elementary School District	⑫	Higashi Elementary School (東小学校)	1-1-1 Ippongisawa	○	○	○	○	○	2、6
	⑬	Higashi Junior High School (東中学校)	29-1 Higashi Nijunibancho	○	○	○	○	○	6
	⑭	Towada Technical High School (十和田工業高等学校)	215-1 Shimotai, Sanbongi	○	○	○	○	○	6
Nishi Elementary School District	⑮	Nishi Elementary School (西小学校)	6-2 Nishikanezaki, Sanbongi	○	○	○	○	○	5
Fujisaka Elementary School District	⑯	Fujisaka Elementary School (藤坂小学校)	355-1 Kobayashi, Osaka	○	○	○	○	○	6
	⑰	Michi-no-eki Towada (道の駅「とわだ」)	37-2 Tairakubo, Denpoji	○	○	○	○	○	8
Takashizu Elementary School District	⑱	Takashizu Elementary School (高清水小学校)	900 Takashimizu, Osaka	○	○	○	○	○	2
	⑲	Sanbongi Agricultural Keitaku High School (三本木農業恵拓高等学校)	78-92 Takashimizu, Osaka	○	○	○	○	○	2
Ofukanai Elementary School District	⑳	Ofukanai Elementary/Junior High Schools (大深内小学校・大深内中学校)	24-6 Sengarita, Horanai	○	○	○	○	○	2
Fukamochi Elementary School District	㉑	Fukamochi Elementary School (深持小学校)	12-3 Hayashi, Fukamochi	○	○	○	○	○	5
Shiwa Elementary and Junior High School District	㉒	Shiwa Elementary/Junior High Schools (四和小学校・四和中学校)	140 Takaya, Maita	○	○	○	○	○	8
	㉓	Tsukihyamaringyo Hall (月日山林業会館)	19-1 Morinokoshi, Maita	○	○	○	○	○	9
Chitose Elementary School District	㉔	Chitose Elementary School (とせ小学校)	6-2-1 Motomachinishi	○	○	○	○	○	5
	㉕	Koto Junior High School (甲東中学校)	330 Minamitai, Fukamochi	○	○	○	○	○	5
Sawada Elementary School District	㉖	Sawada Yugakukan (沢田悠学館)	21-1 Shimoarai, Sawada	○	○	○	○	○	5
	㉗	Sawada Elementary School (沢田小学校)	29 Taya, Sawada	○	○	○	○	○	5
	㉘	Daiichi Junior High School (第一中学校)	53-3 Shimoarai, Sawada	○	○	○	○	○	5
Ho-oku Elementary School District	㉙	Ho-oku Elementary School (法奥小学校) ☆	102-2 Shitakawame, Okuse	×	○	○	○	○	4
	㉚	Nishi (West) Community Center (西コミュニティセンター)	70-3 Nakatai, Okuse	○	○	○	○	○	4
	㉛	Oirase Gorge Hot Springs Akari to Kaede (奥入瀬渓流温泉「灯と楓」)	64-108 Yakeyama, Horyo	○	○	○	○	○	3
Towadako Elementary and Junior High School District	㉜	Towadako Tourism Exchange Center Puratto (十和田湖観光交流センター「ぷらっと」)	486 Towadakohan Yasumiya, Okuse	○	○	○	○	○	10
	㉝	Towadako Elementary/Junior High Schools (十和田湖小学校・十和田湖中学校)	420 Towadakohan Utarube, Okuse	○	○	○	○	○	10

Designated evacuation centers with a ★ mark are main evacuation centers.

☆ Ho-oku Elementary School is not included as a designated evacuation center for flood damage as it is in the expected flood/inundation area for the Oirase River (303 mm total rainfall over 12 hours).

Expected flood/inundation area for the Oirase River (announced on January 23, 2019)

\*Evacuation centers are opened based on the type of disaster (e.g., earthquake, storm and flood) and the situation.

The latest information on designated emergency evacuation sites and designated evacuation centers is available on the city website.

Designated emergency evacuation sites



Designated shelters





# 17 Methods for Gathering Disaster Prevention Information, Contacts for Organizations Related to Disaster Prevention

When there is a disaster, information to help decide what actions to take is provided through various tools. However, it is also important to have a mindset of **protecting your own life yourself**, and collecting information on your own to help you take the appropriate evacuation actions.

Towada City has created an official LINE account.



## Emergency early warning e-mail

\*Not all phones are compatible with emergency early warning e-mails. Contact your phone carrier for information on how to set up the e-mails.  
\*When you are near the city limits, you may still receive an e-mail if you are outside of the receipt area.

## Towada City Safety Information Mail



This e-mail service sends you information such as Towada City event information, information about evacuation centers in a disaster, and weather information to your phone or computer in a timely manner. **Free** to register!

Registration required

Send a blank e-mail to [anzenjoho@info-towada.jp](mailto:anzenjoho@info-towada.jp), click on the registration form address in the reply that is sent to you, and enter the required information.

<https://www.city.towada.lg.jp/oshirase/pickup/line-official-account.html>



## Official Towada City LINE account

Get all types of information about municipal administration on LINE.

Registration required

Install the LINE communication app on your phone, add the official Towada City LINE account as a friend, and select "Information to receive" in the receiving settings.



## Home receiver (disaster prevention radio)

Disaster prevention radio is broadcast automatically when you receive disaster prevention administrative radio broadcasts so that you can hear disaster-related emergency broadcasts and information from the city.



## YAHOO! Disaster Prevention Bulletins

Delivers disaster prevention bulletins and evacuation center information for Towada City based on an agreement.  
<http://emg.yahoo.co.jp>

Registration required

Install the official YAHOO! Disaster Prevention Bulletins app on your phone and register.



[https://twitter.com/towada\\_city](https://twitter.com/towada_city)

## Official Towada City X (formerly Twitter) account

Provides disaster prevention information and disaster information such as weather information and evacuation information for Towada City.

Follow required

Install the official X app on your phone and follow the official Towada City account.



## Disaster prevention administrative radio system

Information you can receive automatically

To all Towada residents

## Information you obtain yourself



## Aomori Local Meteorological Observatory

Provides weather information, disaster prevention information, and observation information for Aomori Prefecture.  
<http://www.jma-net.go.jp/aomori/>



## Aomori Prefecture Landslide Alert Information System

You can check detailed danger level information for landslide alert information in the prefecture.  
<https://www.dosya-keikai.pref.aomori.jp/>



## Aomori Prefecture River Erosion Control Information System

Provides information such as rainfall in the prefecture and observation data from water level stations.  
<http://www.kasensabo.bousai.pref.aomori.jp/>



## Towada City Government website

Posts the latest information on Towada City.  
<http://www.city.towada.lg.jp/>



## Aomori Disaster Prevention Portal

The latest national and prefectural disaster information is sent to your computer or phone.  
<https://bousai.pref.aomori.lg.jp>



## Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism River Disaster Information

Provides information about rainfall and water levels around Japan in real time.  
<https://www.river.go.jp/>



## TV data broadcast

- Press the "d (data broadcast)" button on the remote control for your TV.
- Use the arrows on the remote control to select the required information and then press "OK."



\*One example of a remote control.



\*The information displayed varies by broadcast station.

## Inquiries in the event of a power outage or emergency

Network Call Center **0120-175-366**

[Hours] 24 hours a day, every day of the week

- See the power outage information on the website or power outage information app.
- Downed power lines may cause electric shock, so do not approach or touch them before calling the power company.

Tohoku Electric Power Network



## Check the safety confirmation method for a disaster

### How to use the Disaster Emergency Message Dial (171)

- Dial **1 7 1**  
Voice guidance will follow
- Press **1** to record a message; press **2** to play a message  
Voice guidance will follow
- Enter your phone number  
(○○○)○○○-○○○○  
Dial the phone number for the affected area or mobile phone, PHS, or IP phone number **starting with the area code**.

### How to use the Disaster Emergency Message Board (Web 171)

#### NTT Docomo

<http://dengon.docomo.ne.jp/top.cgi>



#### Softbank

<http://dengon.softbank.ne.jp>



#### KDDI (au)

<http://dengon.ezweb.ne.jp>



#### Rakuten

<https://public-safety.mobile.rakuten.co.jp>



## Emergency contact

## Fire, relief, or rescue: 119 Accident or incident: 110

Towada City Hall	23-5111	Okuse Police Station	72-2110
Towada National Highway Maintenance Branch Office, Aomori Office of River and National Highway, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	23-7138	Yakeyama Police Station	74-2001
Kamikita Regional Citizens Bureau	22-8111	Towadako Police Station	75-2151
Regional Development Department		Towada Wide Area Region Administration Association	
Regional Health and Welfare Department (Shichinohe Town)	62-2145	Fire Defense Headquarters	25-4111
Towada Police Station	23-3195	Towada Fire Department	25-4115
Chuo Police Box	23-3566	Towadako Fire Department	72-2241
Higashi Police Box	22-4346	Kohan Branch Office, Towadako Fire Department	75-1011
Osaka Police Station	23-5096	Aomori Branch, NTT East Corporation	017-774-9550
Horanai Police Station	27-2616	Towada Gas Corporation	23-3591
Maita Police Station	28-2200		

## Towada City Disaster Prevention Maps, February 2024

Issued by Office of Emergency Management, General Affairs Division, Towada City  
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The maps in this material were created based on the data from Towada City (1) and (2) issued in March 2021 by Zenrin. On-site survey information with residential maps and detailed information edited independently were also added.  
While we took great care in the editing of this material, there was a considerable amount of information, and the daily changing situation may not match the maps. Also, in order to prioritize the visibility of landmarks, some of their official names have been omitted. Thank you for your understanding.

