

Disaster management radio system

Emergency information is provided from speakers installed outside. If you hear the sound from the disaster management radio system, take actions to protect yourself, and turn on the TV or radio for more information.

*You may not be able to hear the disaster management radio system if you are inside, due to weather conditions, etc. The content of the broadcast can be confirmed over the phone.

Dedicated phone number for checking emergency notification broadcasts **TEL. 0898-23-6010**

Imabari City emergency notification radio



The radio automatically operates using community FM station (FM Radio BARIBARI) waves when Imabari City releases emergency information during a disaster. It broadcasts the same information as the disaster management radio system, including J alerts and evacuation information, and when it automatically operates, the light will flash, and you will be notified about the transmission.

TV (data broadcast)

By pressing the "d" button on the remote for a TV that supports terrestrial digital broadcasts, you can check information on weather reports and disasters through data broadcasts.

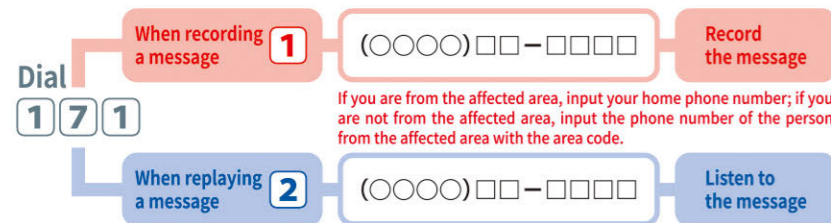


Contact information in case of emergency ▶ Fire 119 ▶ Police 110 ▶ Japan Coast Guard 118

Name	Phone number	Name	Phone number	Name	Phone number
Disaster information line (Imabari City Disaster Response Headquarters)	0898-36-1630	Hakata Police Station	0897-72-0110	Chugoku Electric Power Transmission & Distribution Co., Inc. Onomichi Network Center	0120-512-169
Imabari City Hall	0898-32-5200	Imabari Coast Guard	0898-32-4999	Chugoku Electric Power Transmission & Distribution Co., Inc. Higashihiroshima Network Center	0120-519-730
Imabari City Fire Department Headquarters	0898-32-6666	NTT West Japan	113	Shikoku-Gas Imabari Branch	0898-32-5056
Imabari Police Station	0898-34-0110	YONDEN T & D Imabari Office Service Center	0120-410-633	LP gas (retailer for the gas that you use)	

Disaster Emergency Message Dial

Disaster Emergency Message Dial can be used to record or replay safety information (messages) over a phone.



For cellphones and smartphones, there is a Disaster Message Board. Check the registration method in advance.

Information obtainable from a computer or smartphone

- Imabari City web site**
Municipal disaster information, evacuation information
<https://www.city.imabari.ehime.jp/>
- Imabari City disaster information portal**
Municipal disaster information, information on the operation of evacuation shelters, etc. <https://city-imabari.secure.force.com/>
- Imabari City social media** City administrative information, disaster information, etc.
 - Imabari City disaster management Twitter @imabari_bousai
 - Imabari City Facebook @i.i.imabari
 - Imabari City official LINE @imabari-city
- MLIT Center for the Provision of Disaster Management Information** Disaster information, etc. <https://www.mlit.go.jp/saigai/bosaijoho/>
- JMA website** Weather information, typhoon information, etc. <https://www.jma.go.jp/>
- Ehime Prefecture disaster e-mails** Disaster information sent through e-mail <https://www.pref.ehime.jp/bosai/bosaimail.html>

Online disaster map

The online disaster map was created based on this guide so that you can view disaster information in an online map. The online disaster map can be enlarged and shrunk, and you can print an individualized disaster map for the area around your home.

Imabari City online disaster map
<https://city-imabari.secure.force.com/>

General disaster map

Island version



An online disaster map is being created by Imabari City. You can check hazardous areas and evacuation shelters from a computer or smartphone.

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Alert levels and evacuation information

Evacuation information is issued through five alert levels. Take appropriate evacuation actions according to the alert level, and protect yourself from wind, water, and landslide disasters.

Alert level	Conditions	Action to take	Evacuation information, etc.
5	Disaster occurring or imminent	Danger to life. Take immediate safety measures!	Emergency safety measures *1 Issued by the city
..... Evacuate when or before Alert Level 4 is issued!			
4	High possibility of disaster	Total evacuation from dangerous areas	Evacuation instruction Issued by the city
3	There is a possibility of disaster	Evacuate the elderly, etc., from dangerous areas *2	Evacuation of the elderly, etc. Issued by the city
2	Worsening weather conditions	Check what evacuation actions to take	Heavy rain, flood, and storm surge advisories Issued by JMA
1	Possibility of worsening weather conditions	Increase disaster preparedness	Early advisory information Issued by JMA

*1 Alert Level 5 may not always be issued as disaster conditions may not be fully known.

*2 When Alert Level 3 is issued, individuals other than the elderly, etc., should also start to postpone their regular activities and voluntarily evacuate as needed if they sense danger.

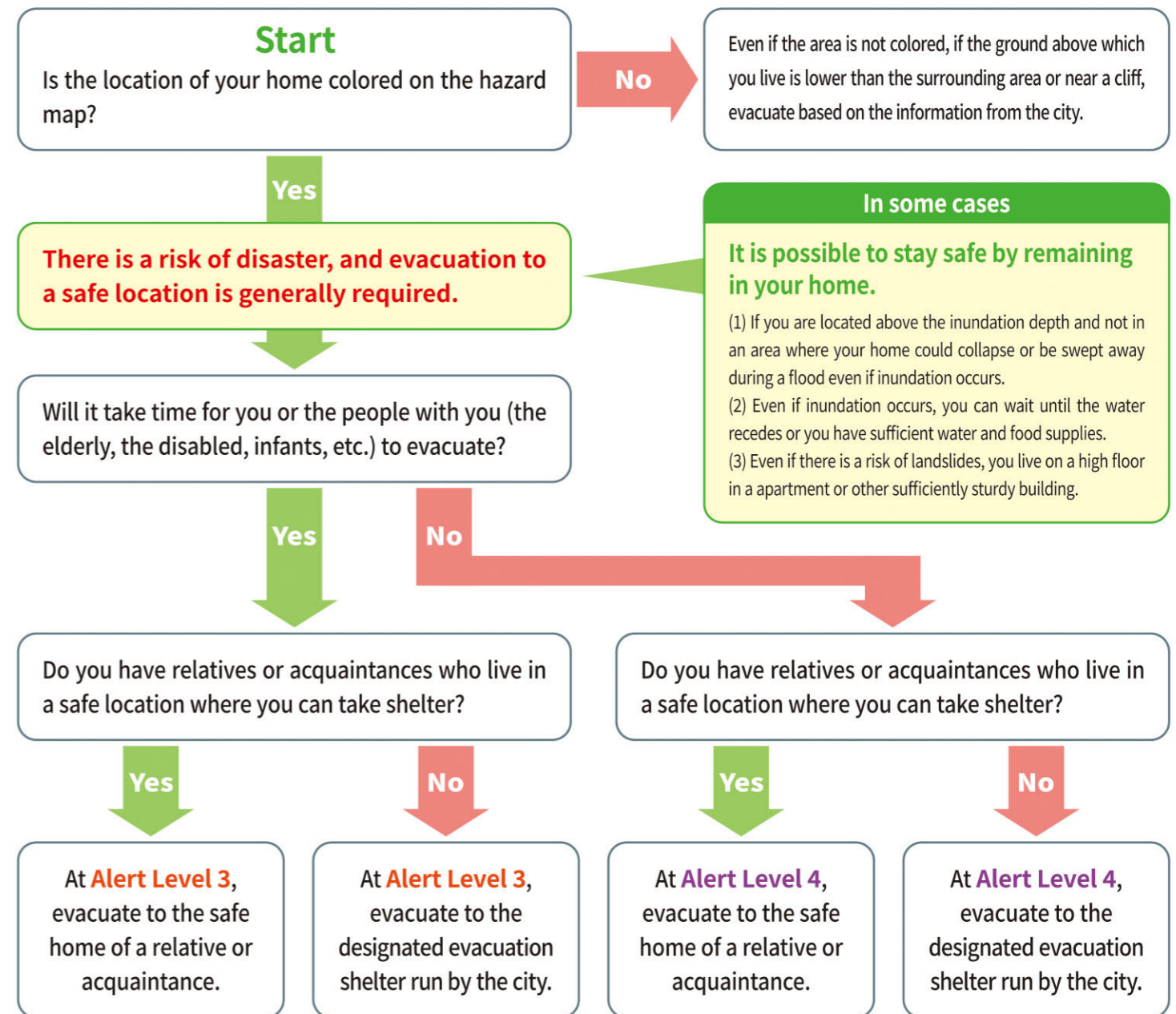
Targets of evacuation information

Evacuation information issued by the city is generally issued by school / regional district for those that include flood inundation or landslide risk areas (e.g.: Alert Level 4. Evacuation instruction for ○○ school district). The targets are individuals in the regions that are in flood inundation or landslide risk areas. Check the hazard map in advance to confirm whether your home is in a flood inundation risk area or landslide risk area.

Flowchart for Determining Evacuation Actions

In preparation for typhoons and heavy rain, refer to the Flowchart for Determining Evacuation Actions to determine when to evacuate. Also, when considering where to evacuate, check the hazard map and whether your area requires evacuation away from your home. Set multiple suitable evacuation points in advance.

Flowchart for Determining Evacuation Actions



! At Alert Level 3 or Alert Level 4, evacuate from dangerous locations.

! To evacuate means to avoid danger. People in safe locations do not need to go to an evacuation point.

! Evacuation points are not limited to elementary schools and community centers. Consider evacuating to the safe home of a relative or acquaintance or a hotel or ryokan.

Types of landslides and their precursors

When heavy rain, typhoons, or earthquakes occur, the ground loosens, which could cause disasters such as slope failures, debris flows, or landslides. Areas with a risk of harm to the lives or bodies of residents in case of a landslide are referred to as "landslide alert areas". Also, areas with a risk of building collapse or significant harm to the lives or bodies of residents in case of a landslide are referred to as "landslide special alert areas".

<p>Landslide special alert areas</p> <p>Landslide alert areas</p>	<p>Slope failure (failure of steeply-sloped land)</p> <p>This is where water seeps into the ground and causes the sudden collapse of a steep slope. The fatality rate is high because these occur suddenly, and if near the home, many people do not get away in time.</p>	<p>Look for these precursors!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The water coming from a cliff is muddy. ● Water is gushing from a cliff or slope. ● A slope is cracked or deforming. ● Small rocks are falling. ● Sounds are coming from a cliff. ● There is an unusual smell.
<p>Landslide special alert areas</p> <p>Landslide alert areas</p>	<p>Landslides</p> <p>This refers to the gradual, large-scale movement of land that has been raised by the force of water generated by rainwater that has seeped into the ground during heavy or prolonged rain.</p>	<p>Look for these precursors!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are cracks in the ground. ● The water in wells or streams is muddy. ● The groundwater or spring water stops. ● There are cracks in homes or retaining walls. ● Homes, retaining walls, trees, or electrical poles are leaning.
<p>Landslide special alert areas</p> <p>Landslide alert areas</p>	<p>Debris flows</p> <p>This is when stones and sand from mountains or rivers mix with water due to prolonged rain or localized downpours, and it flows powerfully downstream all at once.</p>	<p>Look for these precursors!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is a rumbling sound from mountains. ● River levels fall despite continued rain. ● River water is muddy or includes driftwood. ● The soil smells rotten.

Points for evacuating from a landslide

<p>Be cautious of prolonged or heavy rain</p>	<p>Leave the alert area</p>
<p>If an advisory is issued for heavy rain, consider evacuating early.</p>	<p>If you are concerned, even if you do not go to a designated general evacuation shelter, you should leave the landslide alert area.</p>
<p>Be aware of precursors</p>	<p>If a debris flow occurs</p>
<p>Precursors may appear before a landslide occurs. If any of the above occurs, promptly evacuate.</p>	<p>The debris flow is rapid, and if you run along the flow with it behind you, you may get caught in it. Escape by running perpendicular to the debris flow.</p>
<p>If your evacuation is delayed</p>	<p>Do not return home until it is confirmed to be safe</p>
<p>If it is difficult to evacuate outside of the alert area, make an emergency evacuation to the 2nd floor or higher of a nearby sturdy building or evacuate to a safer location in your home (room further from a cliff, 2nd floor, etc.).</p>	<p>Landslides can occur even after the rain starts to weaken. Therefore, do not return home until the evacuation alert has been lifted and the area has been confirmed safe.</p>

Surface water flooding and river flooding

<p>Surface water flooding</p>	<p>River flooding (flooding)</p>
<p>This is inundation that occurs when heavy rainfall flows into drainage systems and the rainwater cannot be fully drained, resulting in an outflow from manholes and roadside ditches.</p>	<p>This is inundation caused by rising water levels in rivers due to typhoons or heavy rain where the water level exceeds expectations and flows over or destroys embankments.</p>

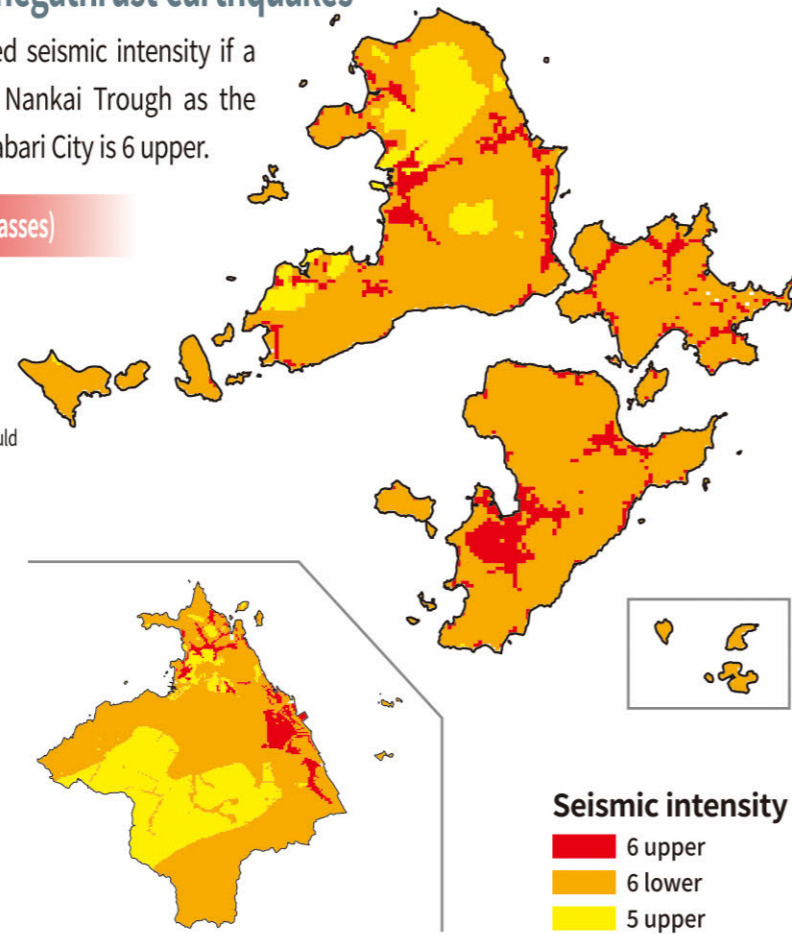
Reducing damage caused by wind and water

In order to reduce damage to the home caused by wind and water, perform regular maintenance, repair, and reinforcement on and around your home, and develop sufficient countermeasures.

<p>Outer wall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Is the mortar in the walls cracked? 	<p>Roof and gutters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Are there any unstable antennas? ● Is the galvanized iron bending? ● Are tiles cracked, broken, or coming off? ● Are gutters clogged with waste or leaves?
<p>Veranda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Is there a risk of potted plants, laundry poles, etc., falling or scattering? 	<p>Concrete walls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Are there any sections leaning, cracked, or damaged?
<p>Concrete walls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Are there any sections leaning, cracked, or damaged? 	<p>Fence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Is the fence rotting or coming out of the ground? ● Does the fence have support beams?
<p>Drainage ditches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Is there waste or dirt in ditches or inlets? 	<p>Windows and shutters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Are window frames flimsy? ● Are shutters flimsy?
<p>Interior</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prepare flashlights and a portable radio for power outages. ● Prepare emergency goods, such as valuables, for evacuation. ● Listen closely to weather information. ● Do not go outside carelessly. ● Secure drinking water if there is a risk of water supply disruption. ● If there is a risk of inundation, move your household belongings and daily goods such as foodstuff, clothes, and bedding to a higher location. ● Move the sick, infants, the disabled, etc., to a safe location. 	

Estimated seismic intensity of Nankai megathrust earthquakes

The figure on the right shows the distribution of estimated seismic intensity if a maximum intensity earthquake were to occur with the Nankai Trough as the epicenter. The maximum seismic intensity estimated for Imabari City is 6 upper.



Seismic intensity and shaking conditions (list of seismic intensity classes)

6 upper

- Inability to move without crawling. Objects could be thrown through the air.
- Almost all unsecured furniture will move, and many things will fall over.
- Many wooden buildings with low earthquake resistance will lean or collapse.
- Large cracks in the ground could form, and large-scale landslides or sector collapse could occur.

6 lower

- It is difficult to stand.
- Most unsecured furniture will move, and things may fall over. Doors may be unable to be opened.
- Wall tiles or window glass could break and fall.
- Tiles could fall from wooden buildings with low earthquake resistance, and these buildings could lean. They could also collapse.

5 upper

- It is difficult to walk without grabbing onto something.
- Many items such as dinnerware or books will fall from shelves.
- Unsecured furniture could fall over.
- Concrete walls that have not been reinforced could collapse.

Seismic intensity

- 6 upper
- 6 lower
- 5 upper

Increase safety in your home by preparing for earthquakes.

Devise storage solutions

- When placing objects in cabinets or on book shelves, put heavy objects at the bottom and lighter objects at the top.

Use earthquake-resistant fittings

Fall prevention fittings

There are types for securing furniture to walls, pillars, lintels, or the ceiling. Use fittings that are suitable for the furniture and room conditions.

Fittings for stacking

Secure stacked furniture to prevent the upper furniture from falling.

Fittings to keep doors and drawers closed

Secure doors and drawers to prevent them from opening during an earthquake. Additionally, to prevent stored items from falling, place cloths on shelves, and to prevent items from flying, install frames with wooden or aluminum rods.

Devise layout solutions

- Place boards to prevent furniture from falling forward, and place furniture against the wall.
- Avoid placing luggage in entrances or walkways.
- Consider the layout of furniture so that it does not fall where you sleep.

Do not place furniture where it could fall where you sleep or obstruct evacuation routes during an earthquake.

To prevent glass scattering

- Apply film that prevents broken glass from scattering.

You can prevent foot injuries during a disaster by keeping sneakers, etc., in an easy-to-access location.

Reinforce lighting equipment

- Secure hanging fluorescent lights with a chain, etc.

Patterns of action to protect yourself during a tsunami

If this occurs

You feel a strong earthquake or prolonged shaking

A Tsunami Warning or Major Tsunami Warning is issued (even if you do not feel shaking)

A Tsunami Advisory is issued (even if you do not feel shaking)

Take these actions

- If you are on a shore or riverside, evacuate immediately to a safe location such as elevated ground or an evacuation building.
- If you feel unsafe, evacuate to a higher location.
- If you are in a tsunami inundation risk area, evacuate immediately.
- Avoid evacuating by car.



- If you are in the ocean, immediately get out of the water and leave the shore.
- If you are in a tsunami inundation risk area, be prepared so that you can evacuate at any time.

Then

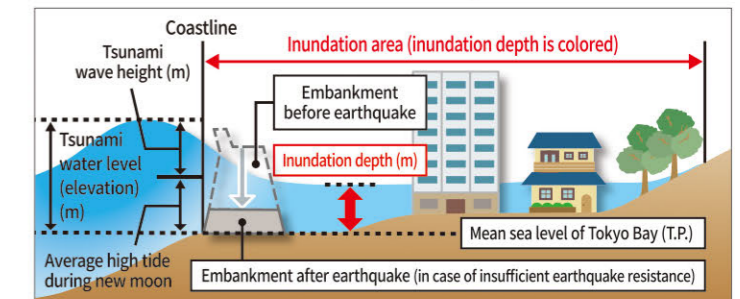
- Get accurate information from the radio or TV.
- Tsunami occur repeatedly. Do not leave a safe location until warnings or advisories have been lifted.



Tsunami warnings and advisories

Warning and advisory categories	Expected tsunami heights		
	Height classifications	Quantitative expression (announcement criteria)	Expression in case of huge earthquake
Major Tsunami Warning (Emergency Warning)	Greater than 10 m	More than 10 m	Huge
	Greater than 5 m up to 10 m	10 m	
	Greater than 3 m up to 5 m	5 m	
Tsunami Warning	Greater than 1 m up to 3 m	3 m	High
Tsunami Advisory	From 20 cm to 1 m	1 m	(None)

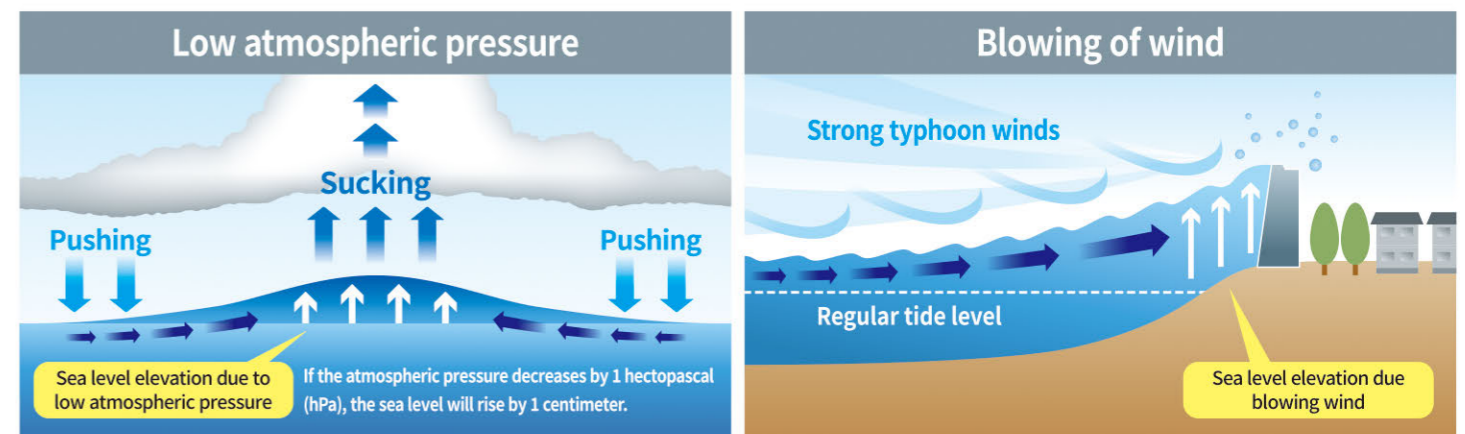
Tsunami inundation depth



*The tsunami water level takes subsidence into account

Mechanisms of storm surges

A storm surge is when the sea level near a coast abnormally increases due to a typhoon or low atmospheric pressure and causes flood damage. There are two main causes of storm surges.



If the peak of a storm surge coincides with high tide during a spring tide, it is more likely that the sea level will rise. Additionally, if the water level of a river is elevated due to heavy rain, the water level around the mouth of the river could be elevated even further.

Community disaster management and mitigation

If a large disaster occurs, the activities of government bodies (public help) may not provide a sufficient response due to disruptions to the traffic network or the simultaneous occurrence of fires. Therefore, it is important for you to be prepared for disaster (help yourself) and to work with your community (help others) to manage disasters.

Help yourself
Protect your own life



Help others
Work together to protect your community



Public help
Assistance provided to citizens by the city, prefecture, country, or disaster management groups



Cooperate to improve your community's ability to manage disasters.


Roles and activities of volunteer disaster management organizations

Volunteer disaster management organizations are organizations created through the cooperation of the community to protect itself from disaster. They regularly perform various disaster management activities and activities to minimize damage if a disaster occurs.

Regular activities	Actions when a disaster occurs
Spreading awareness and knowledge of disaster management	Gathering and sharing information on disasters
Checking disaster management conditions in the community	Fire prevention and first-aid firefighting
Inspecting and maintaining disaster management equipment	Evacuation guidance, opening and operating evacuation shelters
Implementing disaster drills	Rescue and relief
Discussing evacuation plans	Evacuation support for individuals who require it
Checking individuals who require special considerations	Supplying food and water




Participate in disaster management workshops and disaster drills.

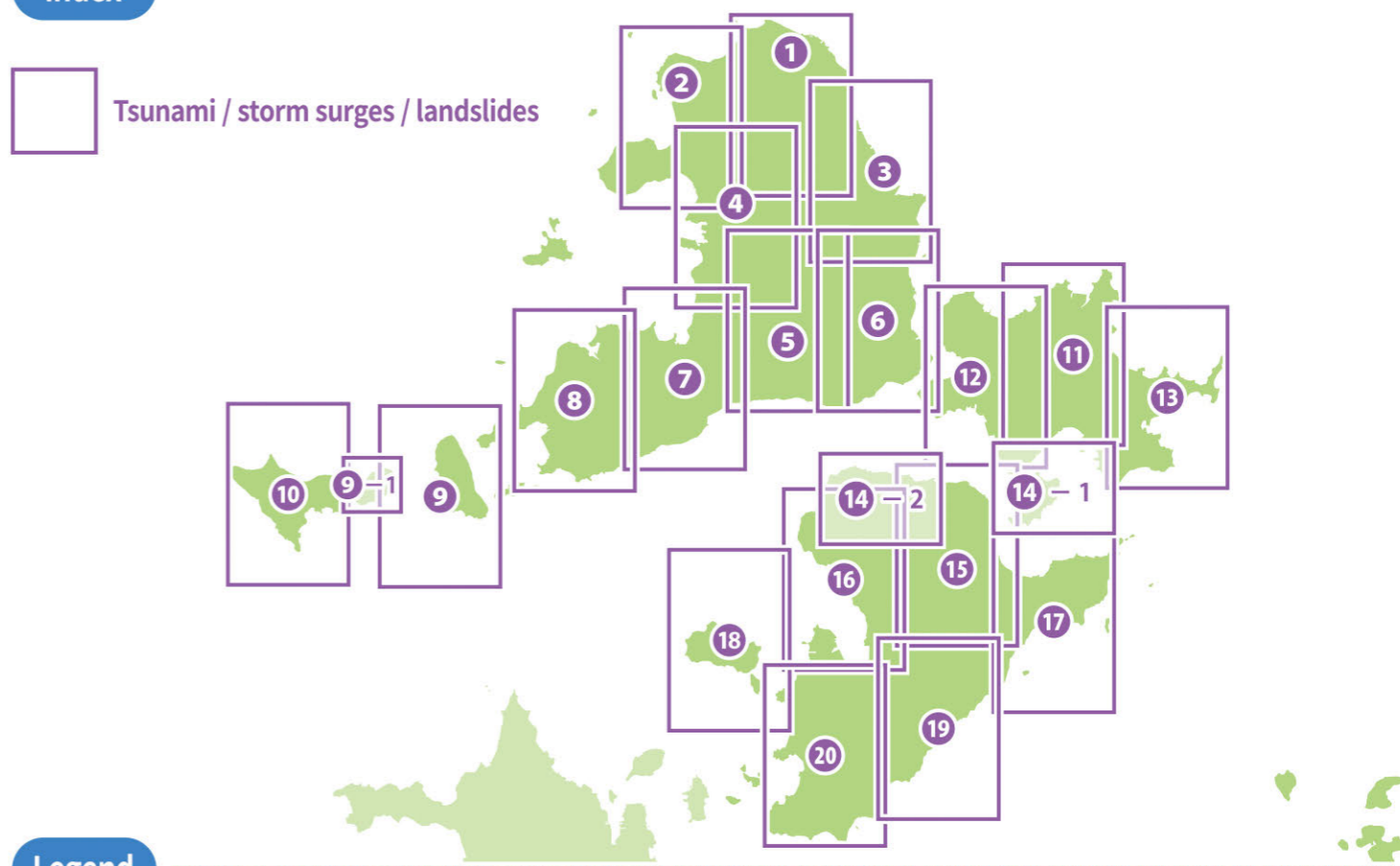


Regularly participate in workshops and disaster drills and acquire knowledge and skills on disaster management so that you can stay calm and act correctly if an emergency occurs. Disaster drills are performed every year in cities and communities. You should participate as these are a good opportunity to acquire knowledge and skills related to disaster management activities. Visiting lectures are also held by the city on disaster management. These are provided to groups expected to have ten or more participants. Feel free to apply.

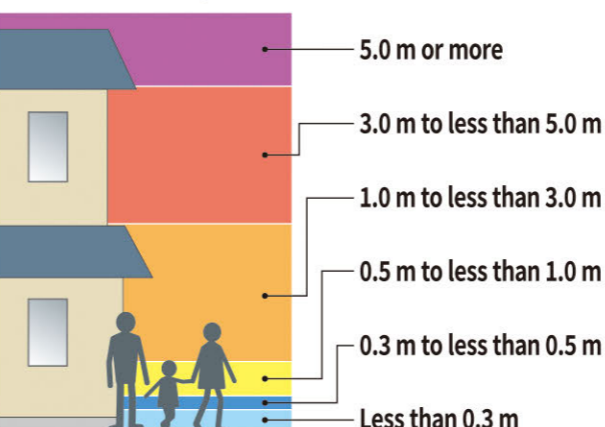
Conditions behind preparation of the maps

- The tsunami and landslide hazard map shows the estimated tsunami inundation risk areas and areas where landslides could occur if the maximum intensity earthquake were to occur with the Nankai Trough as the epicenter. In Imabari City, a 1+ m tsunami could occur as soon as **161 minutes after** an earthquake. The tsunami's water level could be up to 3.3 meters high (T.P.), and **tsunami could continue to occur for over 8 hours**. Sufficient caution is required.
- The storm surge and landslide hazard map shows the estimated storm surge inundation risk areas and areas where landslides could occur if a typhoon equivalent to the strongest on record were to occur. The map assumes a central pressure equivalent to typhoon Muroto (900 hpa), a radius and movement speed equivalent to typhoon Isewan (radius of maximum cyclostrophic wind speed = 75 km, movement speed = 73 km/h), and the destruction of embankments when levels exceed the design specifications.
- Be aware that inundation can occur outside of inundation risk areas shown on the map and that landslides can occur outside of landslide alert areas.

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Legend

<p>Estimated depth of inundation</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.0 m or more 3.0 m to less than 5.0 m 1.0 m to less than 3.0 m 0.5 m to less than 1.0 m 0.3 m to less than 0.5 m Less than 0.3 m 	<p>Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated general evacuation shelter Designated emergency evacuation site Designated welfare evacuation shelter City hall or branch office Police station or koban Fire department Underpass Highways Main evacuation routes 	<p>Landslide alert areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steep slopes Debris flows Landslides <p>Landslide special alert areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steep slopes Debris flows
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Designated general evacuation shelter (As of April 1, 2022)

No.	Facility name	Usability for disaster						
		Landslides	Soja River flood		Storm surges	Surface water flooding		Tsunami
			Planned scale	Maximum scale		Recorded maximum	Expected maximum	
1	Yoshiumi Elementary School	○	—	—	③	—	—	②
2	Oshima Junior High School	×	—	—	③	—	—	②
3	Yoshiumi Learning Exchange Center	○	—	—	×	—	—	②
4	Former Yoshiumi Geriatric Welfare Center	○	—	—	○	—	—	○
5	Yoshiumi Certified Nursery School and Kindergarten	○	—	—	×	—	—	②
6	Miyakubo Elementary School	×	—	—	○	—	—	○
7	Miyakubo Community Center	○	—	—	②	—	—	○
8	Miyakubo Certified Nursery School and Kindergarten	×	—	—	○	—	—	○
9	Miyakubo Stone Culture Museum	○	—	—	○	—	—	○
10	Miyakubo Health Center	○	—	—	○	—	—	○
11	Murakami Kaizoku Museum	○	—	—	○	—	—	○
12	Hakata Junior High School	×	—	—	○	—	—	○
13	Hakata Certified Nursery School and Kindergarten	○	—	—	○	—	—	○
14	Hakata Elementary School	×	—	—	○	—	—	○
15	Hakata Welfare Center	×	—	—	②	—	—	○
16	Imabari Nishi High School Hakata Annex	○	—	—	②	—	—	○
17	Hakata General Development Center	○	—	—	②	—	—	○
18	Former Nishi Hakata Regional Citizen's Learning Center	○	—	—	②	—	—	○
19	Hakata Noson Kankyo Kaizen Center	×	—	—	○	—	—	○
20	Former Hakata Kitaura Gymnasium	×	—	—	×	—	—	○
21	Shimanami Community Plaza	×	—	—	○	—	—	○
22	Hakata Community Center	○	—	—	○	—	—	○
23	Kamiura Elementary School	×	—	—	○	—	—	○
24	Omishima Junior High School	○	—	—	②	—	—	○
25	Kamiura Certified Nursery School and Kindergarten	○	—	—	×	—	—	○
26	Kamiura General Development Center	○	—	—	②	—	—	○
27	Former Kamiura Sakari Research Center	○	—	—	○	—	—	○
28	Kamiura Health Center	○	—	—	×	—	—	○
29	Omishima Community Center	○	—	—	②	○	○	②
30	Omishima Shonen Shizen-no-ie	○	—	—	×	—	—	○
31	Omishima Certified Nursery School and Kindergarten	○	—	—	×	—	—	×
32	Omishima Elementary School	×	—	—	③	○	○	○
33	Former Omishima Geriatric Welfare Center	○	—	—	×	—	—	×
34	Okamura Elementary School	×	—	—	○	—	—	○
35	Sekizen Junior High School	×	—	—	○	—	—	○
36	Sekizen General Development Center	×	—	—	②	—	—	○
37	Okamura Elementary School Rural Assembly Hall	○	—	—	②	—	—	○
38	Oge Region Agricultural Goods Processing Plant	○	—	—	×	—	—	②
39	Oge Assembly Hall	×	—	—	×	—	—	×
40	Kooge Dispatch Clinic	○	—	—	○	—	—	○
41	Kooge Regional Citizen's Center	○	—	—	×	—	—	○

*○: Usable (If there is a number in the circle, the floors at or above the number can be used),
 ×: Cannot be used, —: Area outside the scope expected for Soja River flooding or surface water flooding

Designated welfare evacuation shelter (As of April 1, 2022)

No.	Facility name	No.	Facility name
1	Asyokaen	8	Nanpuen
2	Seaside	9	Yui-no-sato Group Home
3	Hakatakotobukien	10	Yui-no-ie Group Home
4	Hanamizuki Group Home	11	Yui-no-mura Small Multifunction Care Facility
5	Oide Ya Asunaro Small Multifunction Assisted Living Facility	12	Imabari City Geriatric Living Support House
6	Asunaro Geriatric Health Service Facility	13	Sekizen Group Home
7	Tatara-no-sato		

Designated evacuation facilities

Designated general evacuation shelter ▶ e.g.: Community centers, schools, gyms

These facilities are for citizens who evacuate due to disaster risks and who stay as long as required until the risk is gone or for citizens who stay temporarily because they are unable to return home due to damage. The evacuation shelters to be opened will be determined based on the type of disaster and the conditions.



Designated emergency evacuation site ▶ e.g.: Ground, park, facility parking lot

These are locations for emergency evacuation to ensure physical safety and escape danger if a disaster occurs or could occur.



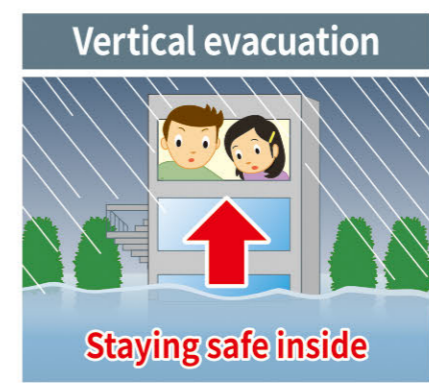
Designated welfare evacuation shelter ▶ e.g.: Facilities for the elderly or the disabled

These are evacuation facilities for the elderly, the disabled, pregnant women, and other individuals that require special considerations and for whom continuous communal living in a designated general evacuation shelter would be difficult. Each facility specifies the groups of people who are accepted.



Actions to protect one's life

Try to avoid evacuating in dangerous situations, and make finding safety your top priority. If danger is imminent, it may be necessary to take actions to protect your life, such as vertical evacuation (moving to a 2nd floor, room further away from a cliff, or otherwise safer location) in addition to horizontal evacuation.



In the following cases, going outside is dangerous.

- It is night or it is difficult to see dangers in evacuation routes due to sudden rain.
- Water reaches your knees (50 cm or higher).
- Water reaches 20 cm and flows quickly.
- Water reaches 10 cm and there is a risk of falling because the locations of waterways are unclear.

Evacuate vertically.

If there is no risk of building collapse due to inundation, etc., immediately evacuate temporarily to a higher floor in the building and consider waiting for help.

Managing your health

Infection	Economy class syndrome	Carbon monoxide poisoning
<p>Infections such as influenza, COVID-19, and norovirus are likelier to spread during communal living in an evacuation shelter.</p> <p>Prevention measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regularly gargle and wash your hands with hand soap or sanitizer. ● Always wear a mask. ● Try to drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration. 	<p>This is a condition where a blood clot forms in a vein of the legs due to the legs not being moved for a long period of time, and the clot then plugs a blood vessel of the lungs or heart.</p> <p>Prevention measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Individuals who sleep in their vehicle and elderly individuals who stay seated for long periods of time should exercise caution. ● Try to keep your body active. ● Get a sufficient amount of fluids to avoid symptoms of dehydration. ● Wear loose clothing at the designated general evacuation shelter. 	<p>If you evacuate in your vehicle and the air conditioner is run for a long period of time, there is a higher risk of carbon monoxide poisoning. The same is true for the use of a kerosene heater in a confined area. It is important to let fresh air in.</p> <p>Prevention measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regularly ventilate the space by opening a window, etc. ● Confirm that the exhaust vent of the heater functions normally.