

Please Keep
This Booklet

Read this carefully on a regular basis so you're
prepared in case of an emergency or disaster.

Natori City Disaster Preparedness Manual

Protect your own life.

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Contact information and family information

After filling this out, make copies so that all family members can carry one.



Family information

You can send SMS text messages and the like to people if you know their phone numbers.

Name	Telephone number (home/mobile)	Telephone number (company/school)	Other information (allergies, chronic conditions, regular medications, etc.)
	■ Date of birth: Year Month Day ■ Blood type: Type		
	■ Date of birth: Year Month Day ■ Blood type: Type		
	■ Date of birth: Year Month Day ■ Blood type: Type		
	■ Date of birth: Year Month Day ■ Blood type: Type		
	■ Date of birth: Year Month Day ■ Blood type: Type		

Family evacuation destination

Be as specific as possible when deciding on a meeting place
Example: A bench in front of the fountain at XX Park.

Family meeting place	Evacuation shelter	Contact method

Relatives, friends, and acquaintances

Name	Mobile phone

Regular hospitals/clinics

Hospital	Telephone number

Emergency numbers

Report fires, medical emergencies, and rescue emergencies	119 (no area code, free of charge)	Report incidents and accidents to the police	110 (no area code, free of charge)
Report maritime incidents and accidents	118 (no area code, free of charge)		

Government offices and public agencies

Facility name	Telephone number
City Office	
Electricity	
Gas	
Water	

Notes

1

Major natural disasters in Natori City to date

Natori City has been struck by a variety of natural disasters to date.

Chilean Earthquake Tsunami (occurred early in the morning on May 24, 1960)

A tsunami generated by a magnitude 9.5 earthquake that occurred in Chile, South America, on May 21 reached Japan a few days later, causing major damage. The tsunami struck Natori City early in the morning on May 24, causing damage that included capsizing of a fishing boat that was leaving Yuriage Fishing Port, resulting in deaths.

Damage in Natori City

Deaths: 2; missing persons: 3; damage to fishing port facilities, etc.

Earthquake Off Miyagi Prefecture (occurred June 12, 1978)

This magnitude 7.4 earthquake occurred at 5:14 p.m. on June 12, with a seismic intensity of 5 observed in Sendai. It was described as a typical urban disaster, causing infrastructure damage such as power outages and water outages, as well as deaths due to the collapse of concrete block walls.

Damage in Natori City

Fortunately, there were no deaths in Natori City, although more than 200 injuries were reported, and the damage included collapsed houses and concrete block walls as well as water outages caused by burst water pipes.



August 5 Heavy Rains (occurred August 4-5, 1986)

Heavy rains were caused by a tropical depression, which had weakened from Typhoon No. 10, moving northward. Cumulative rainfall of 397 mm was recorded. Due to these heavy rains, water levels in rivers far exceeded alert water levels.

Damage in Natori City

Minor injuries: 2; totally collapsed buildings: 1; partially damaged buildings: 10; flooding above floor level: 310 buildings; flooding below floor level: 1,410 buildings



September 22 Torrential Rains (occurred September 22-23, 1994)

These torrential rains were of a severity that reportedly occurs only once every 200 years. Hourly rainfall of 84 mm and cumulative rainfall of 478 mm were recorded at Tarumizu Dam. Due to this torrential downpour, Tarumizu Dam lost its flood control function (overflow capacity), and the Masuda, Kawauchisawa, Shigasawa and Gokenbori rivers overflowed their banks, so this event was designated a localized severe disaster.

Damage in Natori City

Minor injuries: 1; totally collapsed buildings: 2; partially collapsed buildings: 2; partially damaged buildings: 8; flooding above floor level: 946 buildings; flooding below floor level: 1,737 buildings; river damage: 15 locations; road damage: 129 locations; landslides: 35 locations



Great East Japan Earthquake (occurred March 11, 2011)

At 2:46 p.m. on March 11, the magnitude 9.0 Tohoku Region Pacific Coast Earthquake occurred, with its epicenter off Sanriku. A seismic intensity in the upper-6 range was observed in Natori City. The shaking continued for approximately three minutes. At 3:52 p.m., a tsunami exceeding 9 m in height struck the city, flooding areas up to approximately 5 km from the coast and causing devastating damage to coastal areas as well as extensive damage throughout the city.

Damage in Natori City

Deaths: 923; building damage (residential and non-residential combined): 16,796 cases (including 3,765 totally collapsed buildings)
Maximum number of evacuees: 11,233 (as of March 31, 2014)



2019 East Japan Typhoon (Typhoon No. 19) (October 12-13, 2019)

From October 12 to 13, the large and powerful Typhoon No. 19 made landfall and passed through Japan, bringing record-breaking heavy rains to a wide area from Kanto to Tohoku. Cumulative rainfall of approximately 350 mm was recorded in Natori City. A heavy rain emergency warning was issued for Natori City, and the Masuda River reached the flood danger level. Inundation damage also occurred in various areas.

Damage in Natori City

Residential damage: partially damaged houses: 24; flooding above floor level: 44 houses; flooding below floor level: 144 houses

2

Preparing for disasters

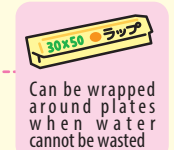
Stockpiles These are items needed for daily life until relief supplies arrive or the disaster situation settles down.

Items you should always prepare

- ☐ Drinking water (3 liters per person per day × 7 days × number of family members)
- ☐ Non-perishable food (enough for approximately 7 to 10 days)
- ☐ Portable gas stove (spare gas cylinders)
- ☐ Paper plates, paper cups, and disposable chopsticks
- ☐ Towels and blankets
- ☐ Lanterns and flashlights (spare batteries)

Items you may need

- ☐ Slippers
- ☐ Portable toilets or plastic bags
- ☐ Broom and dustpan
- ☐ Shovel, crowbar, jack, ax, and saw
- ☐ Water tank and cart for transporting items
- ☐ Work gloves
- ☐ Blue tarps
- ☐ Disposable hand warmers
- ☐ Plastic wrap and aluminum foil
- ☐ Portable water filter (for purifying water)
- ☐ Toilet paper and tissues
- ☐ High-density polyethylene bags
- ☐ Plastic shopping bags
- ☐ 45L garbage bags



Items needed depending on your household composition

- ☐ Mother and Child Health Handbook
- ☐ Powdered baby formula, baby bottles, and baby food
- ☐ Diapers and baby wipes
- ☐ Menstrual products
- ☐ Disability certificate and nursing care supplies

Households with pets

- ☐ Pet food
- ☐ Other pet supplies



Items to carry when evacuating

- When evacuation is necessary
- When the danger of fire is imminent
- When your house is likely to collapse
- When an evacuation instruction has been issued

Evacuation

Items to wear or carry on your person

- ☐ Helmet, etc.
- ☐ Thick-soled shoes
- ☐ Work gloves
- ☐ Mask
- ☐ Cellphone or smartphone



Items to put in a backpack and take with you

- ☐ Drinking water (approximately 500 ml.; one bottle for each family member)
- ☐ Portable radio
- ☐ Writing implements, notepad, and whistle
- ☐ Toilet paper, tissues, and wet wipes
- ☐ Hygiene supplies and menstrual products
- ☐ Diapers, baby food, and infant formula
- ☐ Health insurance card and memo card
- ☐ Portable food (biscuits, chocolate, balanced nutrition bars, etc.)
- ☐ Flashlight and spare batteries
- ☐ Vinyl bags and plastic bags
- ☐ Cold-weather gear, rain gear, and portable hand warmers
- ☐ First-aid supplies
- ☐ Cellphones, chargers and power banks
- ☐ Towels, underwear, and socks
- ☐ Cash (coins), bankbook, and personal seal
- ☐ Multipurpose knife
- ☐ Dentures, contact lenses, and glasses
- ☐ Regular medications and medicine handbook



3

Use of new disaster prevention weather information

Disaster prevention weather information has been reorganized from the 2026 heavy rain season.

New disaster prevention weather information framework and names

	River flooding	Heavy rain	Landslide Disaster	Storm Surge	Actions residents should take
Equivalent to Alert Level 5	Level 5 Flood Emergency Warning	Level 5 Heavy Rain Emergency Warning	Level 5 Landslide Disaster Emergency Warning	Level 5 Storm Surge Emergency Warning	Life is in danger. Secure safety immediately!
Equivalent to Alert Level 4	Level 4 Flood Urgent Warning	Level 4 Heavy Rain Urgent Warning	Level 4 Landslide Disaster Urgent Warning	Level 4 Storm Surge Urgent Warning	All residents must evacuate from dangerous locations
Equivalent to Alert Level 3	Level 3 Flood Warning	Level 3 Heavy Rain Warning	Level 3 Landslide Disaster Warning	Level 3 Storm Surge Warning	Those who need time to evacuate should evacuate early; start preparing for evacuation, etc.
Alert Level 2	Level 2 Flood Advisory	Level 2 Heavy Rain Advisory	Level 2 Landslide Disaster Advisory	Level 2 Storm Surge Advisory	Confirm evacuation details (evacuation destinations, evacuation routes, timing of evacuation, etc.)
Alert Level 1	Early Warning Information				Raise your disaster awareness



Key points of the changes

1. "Level" will be added to the names of warnings and advisories.
2. The way river flooding risk levels are communicated will change (including the establishment of new Emergency Warnings).
3. Information equivalent to Alert Level 4 will be issued as "Urgent Warnings."

New Early Warning Information

- 1) Alert Level 1 Early Warning Information is issued when potentially dangerous natural phenomena such as heavy rain or a storm surge are forecast up to five days in advance. The probability is indicated in two levels: medium and high.
- 2) Since the 2026 flood season, the probability of warning-level landslide disasters, previously included under the "heavy rain" category, is being announced separately.
- 3) In addition, the time periods for information that covers up to the day after tomorrow (two days ahead) will change as follows:
 - For information through tomorrow (one day ahead), information formerly issued in 12-hour or 18-hour time periods will now be issued in **6-hour periods**.
 - For the day after tomorrow (two days ahead), information that covered a one-day time period will now be **divided into morning and afternoon**.

Probability of warning-class phenomena	Time period	Day 1	Day 2				Day 3		Day 4	Day 5	Day 6
		18-24	00-06	06-12	12-18	18-24	00-12	12-24			
Heavy rain	AM	—	[Medium]	[High]	[Medium]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landslide Disaster	PM	—	[Medium]	[High]	[High]	[Medium]	[Medium]	—	—	—	—

Make effective use of early warning information to prepare yourself for disasters!

Actual flooding may differ from projections

The projected flooding shown on hazard maps is based on assumptions such as past maximum-class rainfall. However, actual disasters occur through a complex combination of various conditions, such as how rain falls, river water levels, wind direction and strength, and even sewerage conditions.

For this reason, if torrential rain exceeds the assumptions or a levee breaches at a location that was not expected, the result may differ from the flooded areas and depths shown on the map. Hazard maps are only a guide for understanding disaster risks. It is important to remember that flooding may occur even in locations not shown on the map, and to always be prepared.



4

When heavy rain, flood, and landslide disaster information is announced

What should you do when rain and wind intensify?

When you receive notification about heavy rains and wind approaching, please take these safety measures at home:

- ① Pay close attention to weather information on the radio, television, and other sources.
- ② Listen carefully to announcements from the local government.
- ③ Prepare flashlights and portable radios in case of a power outage.
- ④ Confirm that you have enough emergency supplies in your disaster go-bag.
- ⑤ Return home early if you are out, contact family members at work, and prepare for an emergency.
- ⑥ Move household goods to safer locations in preparation for flooding.
- ⑦ Secure sufficient drinking water and food.
- ⑧ In hazardous areas, be prepared to evacuate at any time.
There is no better disaster preparedness than early evacuation!

There is no better disaster preparedness than early evacuation!



Evacuate immediately if you feel you are in danger

In the case of sudden abnormal weather, such as rapidly intensifying rainfall, evacuation information from local governments may not arrive in time.

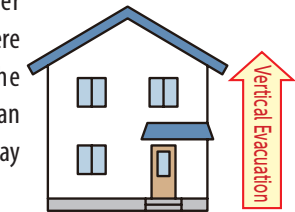
If you feel you are in danger, do not wait for evacuation information from the local government. Evacuate voluntarily to a safe place, evacuation shelter, or other safe location.



What is the best course of action to save your life?

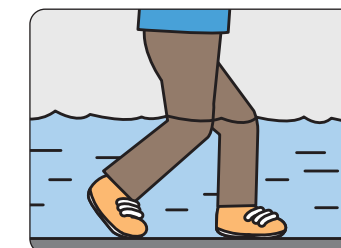
Avoid evacuating in dangerous conditions as much as possible, and make ensuring your safety your first priority.

If you feel it would be dangerous to go outdoors and move to a designated evacuation shelter or other location (horizontal evacuation), or if there is no time to do so, evacuating to the second floor or higher of your home or an adjacent building (vertical evacuation) may be safer.



Points to note when you evacuate

► Steps to follow during a flood ◄
Precautions to take when you have no choice but to walk through floodwaters



The maximum walkable depth of water is approximately 30 to 50 cm, so if the water is waist-deep do not attempt to cross it. Wait for rescue on higher ground.



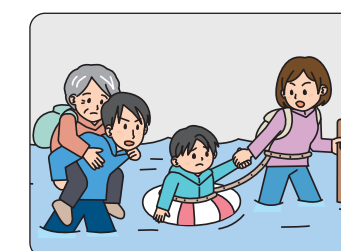
Since you cannot know what dangers may be hidden below the water's surface, use a long stick as a probe as you walk to determine if your next step is safe.



Do not walk barefoot or wear rain boots. Sneakers or other shoes that can be tightened with laces are recommended.



Tie yourselves to each other with a rope so that no one becomes separated. Be especially careful not to take your eyes off children.



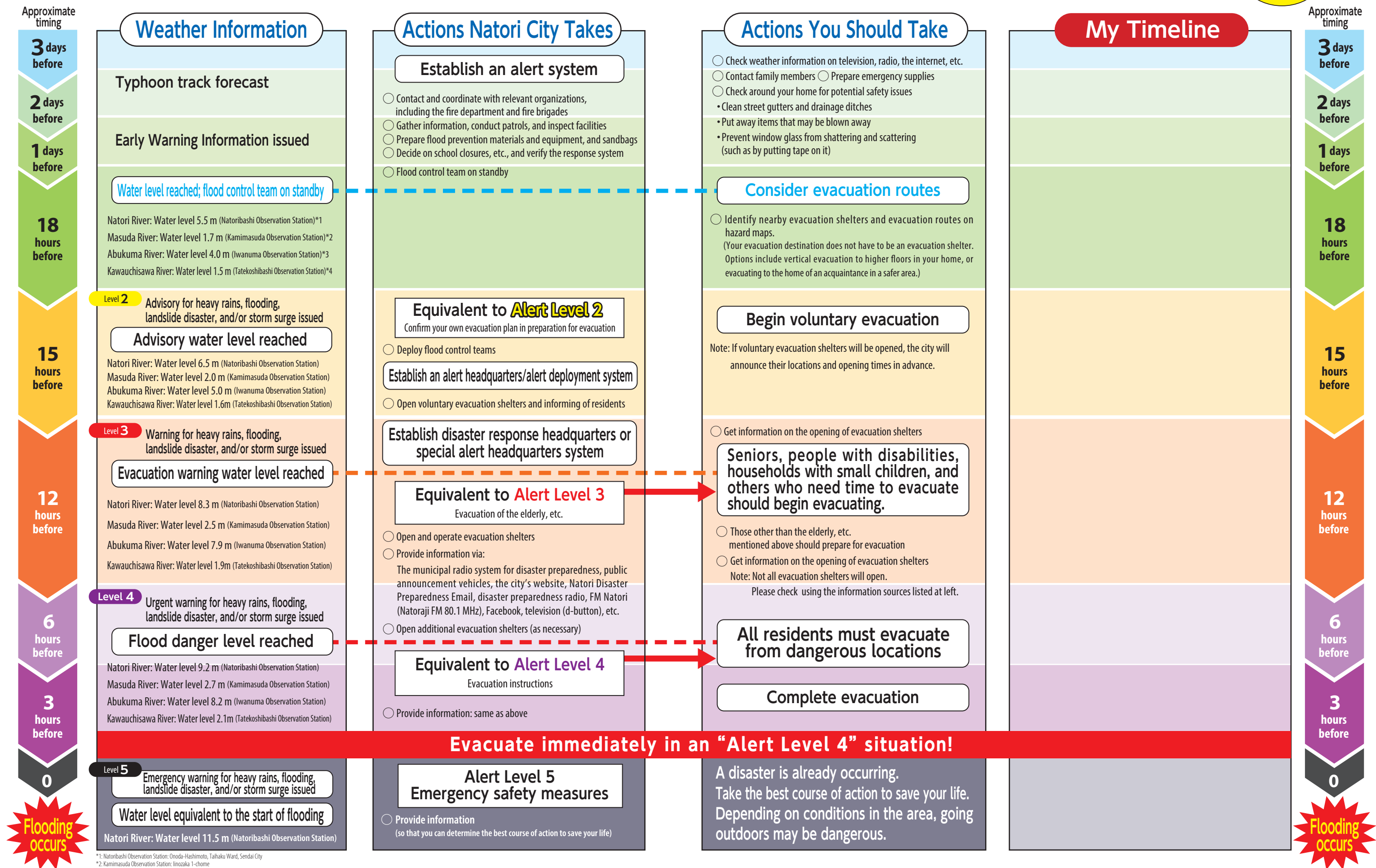
Carry seniors and people with disabilities on your back, use flotation rings for small children, and put infants in baby bathtubs to ensure safety when evacuating.

5

My Timeline Sheet

Make notes about what you and your family should do.

Use My Timeline to make your own evacuation action plan in advance—according to your family composition, living environment, and other personal circumstances—in preparation for wind and flood disasters such as typhoons and heavy rains. Organize the actions you and your family will take in chronological order, including when, who and what, so that you can find your own way to evacuate in an emergency and do so safely and without panicking.



*1: Natoribashi Observation Station: Onoda-Hashimoto, Taihaku Ward, Sendai City
 *2: Kamimasuda Observation Station: Inozaka 1-chome
 *3: Iwanuma Observation Station: Abukuma, Iwanuma City
 *4: Tatekoshibashi Observation Station: Tatekoshi Bridge at Uematsu district

6

When an earthquake strikes

What should you do if an earthquake strikes?



Example of what to do in the first 10 minutes after you feel shaking

It is easy to become disoriented when an earthquake occurs. First and foremost, make protecting yourself and your family your top priority. This is just one example of what to do; make your own judgment based on the situation.

Earthquake occurs

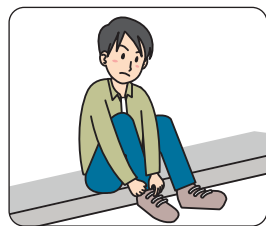
1 min.



Protect yourself

Take cover under a desk or other place where objects will not fall or topple onto you, and cover your head with a floor cushion, cushion, or similar item to ensure your safety.

2 min.



Put on shoes

When a major earthquake occurs, broken window glass and dishes may cause injuries. This is especially dangerous during a power outage, so wear shoes even indoors.

5 min.



Secure an exit

An earthquake may cause the building to warp, making it difficult to open doors and the like. Open windows and the front door to create escape routes that ensure you can evacuate at any time.

7 min.



Turn off gas appliances and circuit breakers

When an earthquake equivalent to seismic intensity of 5 or higher occurs, the "smart" gas meter in your home will automatically shut off the gas. Be sure to turn off the electrical circuit breakers, since a fire may occur when the electricity comes back on.

Assess the situation based on the strength of the shaking!

10 min.



Evacuation

Evacuate promptly along the evacuation route.

Stay at home and obtain information

After an earthquake occurs, the risk of fire spreading exists. Even if you determine that your home is safe, remain ready to evacuate at any time. You may receive various information when an earthquake occurs. Obtain accurate info from the radio and other established sources so that you can make proper decisions and not be misled by false reports/fake news, rumors, and the like.

Reference: Hiroshima FM *Watashi dake no Bosai Handbook* (My Own Disaster Prevention Handbook)

7

Life at evacuation shelters during disasters and evacuating with pets

Important considerations while living in a shelter, and key points for evacuating with pets

Life at evacuation shelters

Pay attention to managing your own health and hygiene

- Exercise moderately and stay hydrated to prevent deep-vein thrombosis.
- Hydrate and choose appropriate clothing (breathable clothing, etc.) to prevent heatstroke.
- Wash your hands, disinfect them, and check best-before and expiration dates to prevent food poisoning.

At evacuation shelters, continued **infection prevention measures** are necessary.

- Wearing a mask
- Disinfecting your hands
- Cough etiquette
- Regular ventilation
- Maintaining space between people

Evacuating with pets

Care and management during disasters

- Natori City will assist you in evacuating with your pets to the extent possible, based on the Ministry of the Environment's guidelines on pet-sheltering measures during disasters and other materials.
- When a disaster occurs, owners are generally expected to evacuate with their pets. Owners should protect the safety and health of their pets at all times, as well as avoid causing disturbances to other evacuees.
- To prevent conflict with people who are not comfortable with animals or suffer from allergies, and because life in an evacuation center is also highly stressful for animals, owners are required to properly train and manage the health of their pets.



Guidelines on pet-sheltering measures during disasters

Things owners should prepare

Train your pets and manage their health

Train your pet to obey commands, not make unnecessary noise, and relieve itself in designated places. Get your pet used to being in a cage or carrier bag; have your pet vaccinated, dewormed, and spayed/neutered; etc.

Measures to prevent pets from getting lost

Implant a microchip, register with AIPO*, etc.

Secure emergency supplies and stockpile supplies for pets

Collar and leash, carrier bag or cage, food, water, therapeutic pet food, etc.

Preparing for disasters

At evacuation shelters, owners are responsible for caring for and managing the behavior of their pets, and should work together to set rules that show consideration for those around them, etc.

*Registering owner and animal information in the database operated by Animal ID Promotion Organization (AIPO) help identify your pet.

Pet Handbook

(Pet photo)	Furigana Name	Male / Female
	Species	Birthdate: Year ____ Month ____
Spayed/neutered: Completed / Not completed	Coat color	
Weight	Body length	
Owner's name	Telephone	
Regular veterinarian	Telephone	
Chronic conditions, etc.	Medications, etc.	

(Pet photo)	Furigana Name	Male / Female
	Species	Birthdate: Year ____ Month ____
Spayed/neutered: Completed / Not completed	Coat color	
Weight	Body length	
Owner's name	Telephone	
Regular veterinarian	Telephone	
Chronic conditions, etc.	Medications, etc.	

Note: If you have three or more pets, attach and use as many copies as needed.

8

Cooperating in the opening and operation of “designated evacuation shelters”

On the day of the Great East Japan Earthquake, approximately 11,000 people from Natori City evacuated to around 50 evacuation shelters—including temporary evacuation centers—spending an anxious night amid aftershocks and complete darkness caused by a power outage. Those forced to live in evacuation shelters for an extended period operated the shelters themselves, **supported by the warm assistance of local residents.**

The cooperation of local residents and evacuees is essential for operating evacuation shelters. To prepare for disasters, think in advance about how you will act and live at an evacuation shelter. Please cooperate with the city, facility staff, and voluntary disaster preparedness organizations when evacuation shelters are opened.

Checking the safety of designated evacuation shelters, opening shelters, and accepting evacuees

- City staff and/or facility staff will check the safety of the buildings.
- At designated evacuation shelters, please wait outside the building in groups by neighborhood association until the building's safety has been confirmed, and enter the shelter according to the instructions from the staff, etc.



Initial evacuation life

- Please cooperate in confirming the number of evacuees, preparing evacuee lists, setting up portable toilets, and distributing food and supplies from the city. City disaster preparedness warehouses are located at elementary and junior high schools and facilities that serve as evacuation shelters, and are stocked with supplies such as generators, floodlights, and portable toilets.

Long-term evacuation life

- Evacuees will be organized into groups by neighborhood association or other unit, and a shelter self-operation organization will be formed to determine role assignments and manage evacuation life.
- Relief supplies will not arrive immediately after a disaster occurs. **In addition to the city's stockpiled supplies, it is important for each person to bring necessary items such as food, cold-weather clothing, infant formula, diapers, and blankets.**

Participating in evacuation drills, etc.

- Actively participate in the comprehensive disaster preparedness drills that the city generally holds around June each year, as well as evacuation drills held by neighborhood associations and voluntary disaster preparedness organizations.



What are Disaster Cooperation Wells?

To secure domestic water sources during disasters, the city registers “disaster cooperation wells” whose owners agree to provide assistance.

This is a system for using wells owned by private households and others—in addition to emergency water supplied by water trucks—to ensure that residents can secure domestic water (for toilets, laundry, etc.) when the regular water supply is cut off due to a disaster.

Registered wells may be used as a source of domestic water, provided users observe proper manners, when a water outage occurs in the city due to a disaster or other event.



Notes About the Use of Disaster Cooperation Wells

- Disaster cooperation wells may be used only when the water supply is cut off during a disaster. In principle, they may be used from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
- Please remember that the use of wells is made possible by the goodwill of their owners, so do not use them in a way that goes against their wishes.
- If no banner flag is displayed, the well cannot be used.

Disaster Cooperation Well Map



9-1

Obtaining information

During disasters, disaster information is provided via the following methods:

Gathering information during a disaster is essential to minimizing damage and making decisions, such as when to evacuate. This section introduces various tools for obtaining information. Make every effort to obtain accurate, up-to-date information.

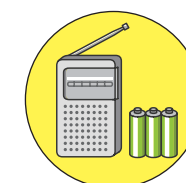
Make every effort to gather information

Pay attention to information provided through television, social media (SNS), the Internet, and other sources.



Television and radio

During a disaster, television and radio are among the most widely used means of gathering information. In particular, radios that can run on dry-cell batteries are effective for obtaining information quickly and reliably even during a power outage. Be sure to prepare one along with chargers. (Do not forget to keep spare dry-cell batteries on hand.)



Make use of “Natoraji FM 80.1MHz.”

You can listen to emergency information transmitted by the municipal radio system for disaster preparedness during disasters.



SNS (social networking services)

During the Great East Japan Earthquake, various SNS platforms were used to gather information. Fukushima Minpo opened a Twitter (now X) account two days after the earthquake and disseminated daily-life information, including news on water supply points, evacuation shelters, and school closures. As a result, the account gained 6,600 followers* in just two days, becoming a valuable source of information for local residents.

Source: “2011 White Paper on Information and Communications in Japan,” Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

*People who have registered to receive another person's posts (formerly tweets). Here, this refers to people who were following Twitter accounts at the time.

SNSs allow people to build social connections online. Please use SNS connections (LINE, Facebook, X, etc.) to stay connected with your local government.



Internet

Disaster Preparedness Simulator / Disaster preparedness information from local governments [Cabinet Office]

This webpage lists disaster preparedness websites established by each prefecture, allowing you to access **disaster preparedness information for the areas around your home.**

<http://www.bousai.go.jp/simulator/list.html>

[Main content]

- Evacuation shelter maps
- Shakiness maps and hazard maps
- Advisories and warnings
- Emergency disaster information



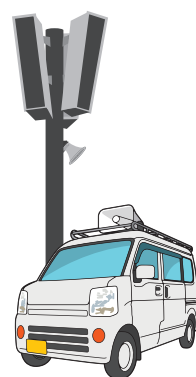
9-2

Disaster preparedness and disaster information disseminated by local governments

Information is disseminated only if the local government has not been affected by the disaster and is functioning normally. The services provided may also differ by local government, so please check in advance.

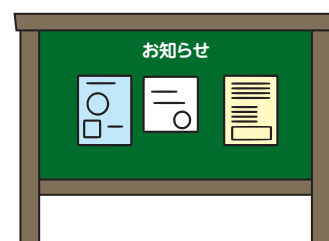
Municipal radio system for disaster preparedness, public announcement vehicles, and emergency alert radios

The municipal radio system for disaster preparedness and public announcement vehicles are used to issue evacuation instructions and communicate warnings and advisories. They also communicate information closely related to daily life, such as locations where relief supplies will be distributed and where water trucks will come.



Bulletin boards set up at government offices and evacuation shelters

Mainly safety information and notices for affected areas



Disaster information on local government websites and disaster preparedness email delivery services Official local government X and Facebook accounts

Local government websites disseminate constantly-changing disaster information, municipal radio system broadcast content on disaster preparedness, and warnings and advisories. They also provide information on evacuation shelters near your home, designated emergency hospitals and disaster base hospitals, roads, transportation, and more. If you register for official local government email services, X, and other services, you can also receive the above information on your mobile phone or computer. Bookmark website addresses and register for content distribution services in advance.



National Instantaneous Warning System (J-Alert)

What is J-Alert?

J-Alert is a system that transmits emergency information, such as Earthquake Early Warnings, Major Tsunami Warnings, and ballistic missile information, from the national government using satellites and terrestrial communication lines. It automatically activates municipal radio systems for disaster preparedness, mobile phone email, community FM, and other channels in municipalities, instantly transmitting information to residents.

Information transmitted through J-Alert

Information related to natural disasters ▶ Earthquake Early Warnings, etc.
Information related to civil protection ▶ Ballistic missile information, etc.

Where are broadcasts transmitted from?

Municipal radio systems for disaster preparedness, mobile phone email, community FM, CATV, MCA radio, etc.



Note: This differs depending on the municipality.

Broadcast examples

Earthquake Early Warning

Alarm sound: "Clang-clang, clang-clang!"
(a distinctive, dissonant metallic chime)

"Earthquake early warning.
A major earthquake is occurring. A major earthquake is occurring."

Major Tsunami Warning

Alarm sound: "Wooooooo... (silence)... Wooooooo!"
(a piercing, intermittent wailing siren)

"Major tsunami warning. Major tsunami warning.
Evacuate to higher ground immediately."

Ballistic missile information

Alarm sound: "Beeeeee-UUUUUWWWW-ooooooo..."
(a long electronic sound that goes up in pitch midway before going down)

"Missile launch. Missile launch.
A missile appears to have been launched.
Evacuate inside a building or underground."



Note: Messages may change depending on the situation.

Information from Natori City

Municipal radio system for disaster preparedness

Broadcasts are transmitted from outdoor speakers (outdoor loudspeaker substations) installed at the City Office, district community centers, and other locations.

Municipal Radio System for Disaster Preparedness Telephone Service

The Municipal Radio System for Disaster Preparedness Telephone Service allows you to check the content of broadcasts by telephone. You can use this service if you could not hear the broadcast clearly or want to confirm the content again.



Telephone service number **022-384-2981**

Natori Disaster Preparedness Email

To help ensure the safety of residents and relieve anxiety, earthquake and other disaster-related information is delivered by email during emergencies. Please note that registration is required to receive these emails.



How to register by email ⇨

Natori City Hazard Map

Natori City Hazard Map **Search**



Natori City Disaster Preparedness Manual

Natori City Disaster Preparedness Manual **Search**



Natori City Disaster Preparedness Information

Natori City disaster information X **Search**



▶ You can obtain various information from the official Natori City website, Facebook, X, and other sources.

Various information can also be obtained from sources other than Natori City.

Miyagi Bosai

The natural disaster evacuation support app Miyagi Bosai provides information useful for evacuation in your area when a natural disaster occurs, and helps make evacuation shelter reception and other procedures smoother.

Miyagi Bosai **Search**



MLIT River Flood Information

(Natori River, Abukuma River)

MLIT River Flood Information **Search**



JMA Sendai Regional Headquarters

Sendai District Meteorological Observatory **Search**



JMA Typhoon Track Information

JMA Typhoon Information **Search**



JMA Earthquake Information

JMA Earthquake Information **Search**



Motor sirens

Tsunami information is announced by sounding motor sirens installed at three coastal locations: Hiyoriyama Relay Station, Natori City Funeral Hall, and Shimomasuda Rainwater Pump Station.

NatoPota (Natori City official portal app)

Natori City sends push notifications with individually optimized information based on the attribute information you register in advance, such as your age and gender, and the administrative categories you are interested in. You can check city disaster preparedness information from the dedicated icon.

NatoPota **Search**



Natoraji 801

On the community FM radio station "FM Natori" (Natoraji FM 80.1MHz), you can listen to emergency information transmitted by the municipal radio system for disaster preparedness during disasters.



Natori Map

You can view hazard maps, including locations designated as landslide disaster warning areas, etc., in Natori City and projected flooding area maps (maximum expected scale).

Natori Map **Search**



JMA Kikikuru

Provides risk distribution information for Heavy Rain Warnings and Flood Warnings.

JMA Kikikuru **Search**



Nigenakya Call (Evacuation push alerts to warn distant family members)

By registering the locations of your family members living in a distant place in designated disaster apps, you can receive disaster information for their area, allowing you to call and urge them to evacuate safely.

Nigenakya Call **Search**



Emergency Alert Email

Alert emails are sent to NTT Docomo, au, SoftBank, and Rakuten Mobile phones.

Note: Information is delivered to people who are in the city at the time it is sent. Depending on the model, some phones may require settings to be configured or may be unable to receive these messages.

Television (terrestrial digital) d-button

You can check information on your home television. Pressing the d-button on your remote control displays the data broadcast screen.



Disaster Emergency Message Dial 171

You can confirm the safety of family members and others.

See section 11 for how to use it. **11**

Various sources of information

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At-home evacuation, car camping evacuation, and handling heatstroke

Those who have no choice but to evacuate at home or sleep in a vehicle during evacuation should note the points below.

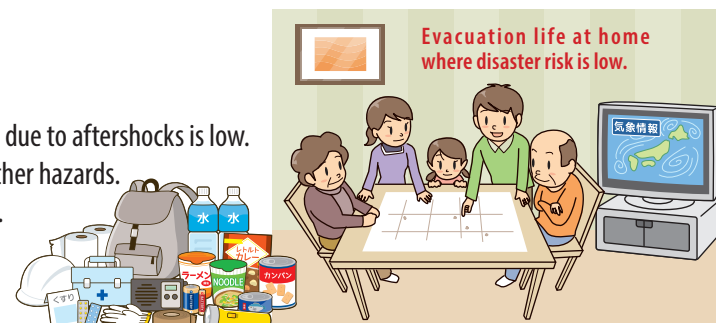
What is at-home evacuation?

At-home evacuation refers to remaining in your home during a disaster as long your home is not at risk of collapse, fire damage, flooding, or other hazards, and/or when there are unavoidable circumstances that make group living at a designated evacuation shelter difficult. Decide whether at-home evacuation is possible based on the safety of your home, the surrounding environment, whether you have supplies stockpiled, and other factors.

Points for at-home evacuation

- There is little damage to your home, and the risk of collapse due to aftershocks is low.
- There is no danger of fire, flooding, landslide disasters, or other hazards.
- You have enough supplies stockpiled to live for several days.

Several days' worth of food and supplies are stockpiled.



What is car camping evacuation?

This refers to living in your own vehicle, not in a designated evacuation shelter, during a disaster due to certain circumstances.

Although this has advantages, such as securing privacy when group living is difficult for you and allowing evacuation with pets, it presents many health and safety risks and is therefore considered unsuitable as a long-term living arrangement.

Points for car-camping evacuation

- Spending long periods with your body in the same position increases the risk of developing deep-vein thrombosis. Be sure to take measures against thrombosis, such as by wearing compression stockings.
- In winter and other cold periods, if you leave the engine running for heating and the muffler becomes blocked by snow or other material, exhaust gas may enter the vehicle, creating a risk of carbon monoxide poisoning.

Pay attention to ventilation inside the vehicle.



Responding to heatstroke The three basic steps are as follows:

Rest

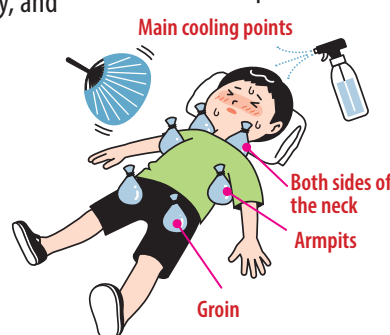
- 1 Loosen clothing so the body can be cooled more easily, and keep the person at rest.

Hydration

- 3 If the person is conscious and alert, have them hydrate with a sports drink or similar beverage. If the person has impaired consciousness or nausea, an IV drip at a medical institution is necessary. Call an ambulance and have the person transported to a medical facility immediately.

Cooling

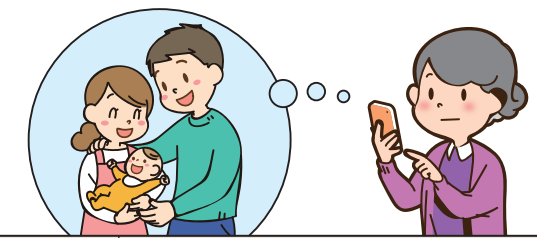
- 2 Have the person rest in a cool place. Move the person to well-ventilated shade or an air-conditioned room. Cool the armpits, around the neck, the groin, and other areas with an ice pack, ice, or similar item to quickly lower body temperature through blood circulation.



11

Confirming safety

Decide in advance how you will confirm each other's safety.



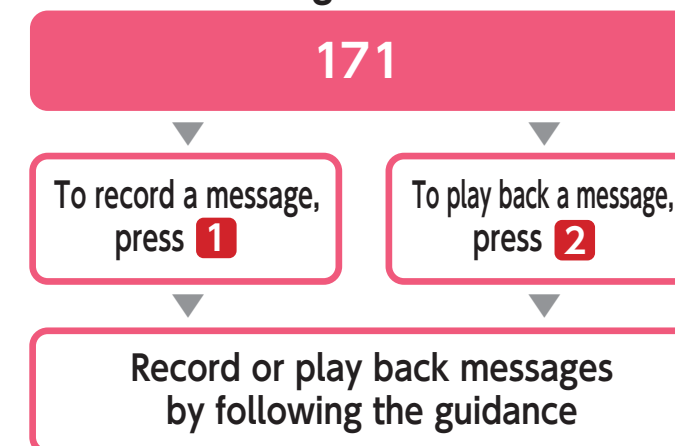
Features of various disaster message services

Device used	Telephone	PC, etc. (device capable of connecting to the web)	Mobile phone / smartphone
Service	171	Search for "web171"	Each carrier's official menu or dedicated app
Telephone numbers that can be registered	All telephone numbers For landlines, only area codes in affected areas can be accepted	All telephone numbers Mobile phones, PHS, and IP phones can also be registered	Mobile phone number Automatically registered at the time of registration; no input required
Storage period	Until the service ends	6 months	Until the service ends
Number of messages that can be registered	1 to 20 messages This varies depending on the scale of the disaster	20 messages Messages on mobile phone carriers' message boards and in the 171 service can also be searched simultaneously	10 messages This varies depending on the mobile phone carrier
Storable time / number of characters per message	Recording time: 30 seconds per message	Number of characters that can be registered: 100 characters per message	Number of characters that can be registered: 100 characters per message

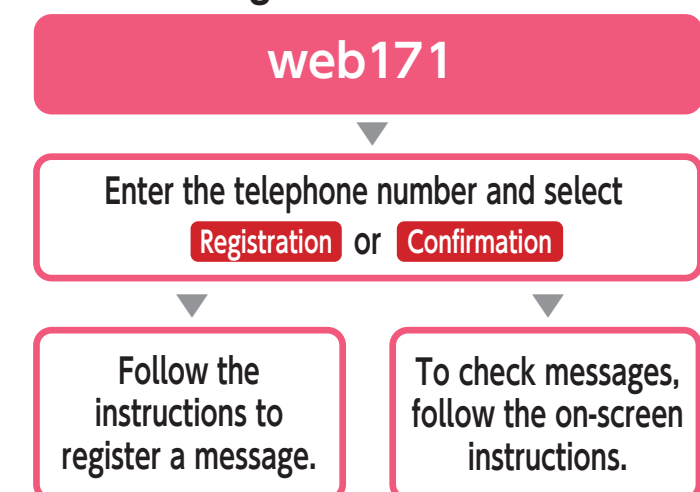
You can try out disaster message services in advance on the 1st and 15th of each month, etc.

Confirming safety by email or similar means is also effective.

How to use Disaster Emergency Message Dial (171)*



How to use Disaster Emergency Message Board (web171)



You can check registered content! ▶▶▶ J-anpi <https://anpi.jp/>

[Notes on Disaster Emergency Message Dial (171)]

Telephone numbers that can be registered (telephone numbers in affected areas): Telephone numbers in areas where telephone connections have become difficult due to a disaster, as well as mobile phone, PHS, and IP phone numbers. Telephone numbers must be entered starting with the area code.

Notes:

1. This service cannot be used from some telephones. For use from telephones provided by other operators, mobile phones, or PHS, check with your contracted telecommunications company.
2. Calls are free when recording or playing back messages from NTT East and NTT West telephones. When calling from telephones provided by other operators, mobile phones, or PHS, contact each telephone company regarding call charges.

For details, visit the URL below (NTT East): <https://www.ntt-east.co.jp/saigai/voice171/>