

U. S. Fleet Activities

Sasebo, Japan

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS HANDOUT

TYPHOONS



GENERAL

Typhoons frequently threaten Sasebo during the summer months. Most buildings on the island were designed to withstand high winds, although occasionally slight damage occurs, usually caused by windblown debris. The single most important safety factor is to **REMAIN INDOORS, especially when mandatory**. The storm will likely pass in a day or two.

Advanced planning makes the difference between comfortably weathering the storm versus spending up to four days of being hungry, thirsty, bored, and in the dark. Remember that during severe storms, utilities such as electric power, running water, and phone lines may be interrupted. It may take a few days to restore them. Obviously this will make cooking, bathing, communicating with others, and sanitation more difficult. Would your family be prepared to cope with a typhoon related emergency until help arrives? Here are some recommended “things to do” that may help you to be prepared:

PREPARE YOUR KIT

1. A way to prepare is to assemble a Disaster/Typhoon Supplies Kit. If/when a typhoon/disaster hits, you won't have time to shop or search for supplies. But if you've gathered supplies in advance, your family can endure an evacuation or home confinement.

- Review the checklist below.
- Gather the supplies that are listed.
- Place the supplies that you'd most likely need for an evacuation in an easy-to-carry container. Possible containers include large duffel bags, large camping backpacks, large, covered containers (on wheels)

KIT ITEMS: Here are some basics you should stock for your home:

Drinking Water:

- Store in plastic containers such as soft drink bottles. Avoid containers that will decompose or break, such as milk cartons or glass bottles. A normally active person needs to drink at least two quarts of water each day. Hot environments and intense physical activity can double that amount. Children, nursing mothers, and the elderly will need more.
- Store one gallon of water per person per day. Plan on four days.
- In an easy-to-carry-container, keep at least a three-day supply of water per person (two quarts for drinking, two quarts for each person's food preparation.
- Change your stored water every 6 months so that it stays fresh.

Fill the bathtub with water Can be used for flushing toilets, washing.

Tools and Supplies

- Mess kits, or paper cups, plates, and plastic utensils
- Battery-operated radio and extra batteries. (Check batteries for leakage monthly) Replace batteries yearly.
- Flashlight and extra batteries. Replace batteries yearly.
- Cash or traveler's checks, change
- Manual can-opener, utility knife
- Fire extinguisher: small canister ABC type
- Pliers
- Masking and/or duct tape
- Candles
- Matches in a zip-lock, waterproof bag
- Aluminum foil
- Plastic storage containers
- Signal or traffic flares
- Paper, pencil
- Needles, thread
- Medicine dropper
- Whistle
- Plastic sheeting
- Map(s) of the area(s) for locating key locations.

Foods

- Store a four-day supply of nonperishable foods. Select foods that require no refrigeration, preparation or cooking, and little or no water. Pack sterno. Select food items that are compact and lightweight.
- Store ready-to-eat canned meats, fruits, and vegetables _
- Replace your stored food every 6 months.

First Aid Kit

Sterile adhesive bandages in assorted sizes

- Assorted sizes of safety pins
- Cleaning agent/soap
- Latex gloves
- Sunscreen
- 2-inch sterile gauze pads (4-6)
- 4-inch sterile gauze pads (4-6)
- Triangular bandages
- Non-prescription drugs (replace items every 6 months)
- Aspirin or non-aspirin pain reliever
- Anti-diarrhea medication
- Antacid (for upset stomach)
- Syrup of Ipecac (used to induce vomiting if advised by the Poison Control Center)
- Laxative
- Activated charcoal (use if advised by the Poison Control Center)
- 2-inch sterile roller bandages (3 rolls)
- 3-inch sterile roller bandages (3 rolls)
- Scissors
- Tweezers

- Needles
- Moistened towelettes
- Antiseptic
- Thermometer
- Tongue blades (2)
- Tubs of petroleum jelly or other lubricant

Sanitation

- Toilette Paper, towelettes
- Soap, liquid detergent
- Feminine supplies
- Personal hygiene items
- Plastic garbage bags with ties (for personal sanitation use)
- Plastic bucket with a tight lid
- Disinfectant
- Household chlorine bleach

Clothing and Bedding (update clothing every 6 months or when seasons change)

- One complete change of clothing and footwear per person
- Sturdy shoes or work boots
- Rain gear
- Blankets or sleeping bag
- Hat and gloves
- Thermal underwear
- Sunglasses

Special Items: Remember family members with special requirements, such as infants and elderly or disabled persons (reevaluate every 3 months):

For Baby

- Formula
- Diapers & wipes
- Bottles
- Powdered milk
- Medications

For Adults (ask your physician or pharmacist about storing prescription medications)

- Heart and high blood pressure medication
- Insulin
- Prescription drugs
- Denture needs
- Contact lenses and supplies
- Extra eyeglasses

Entertainment: Games, toys, books

Important Family Documents

- Keep records in a waterproof, portable container:
 - Will, insurance policies, contracts, deeds, stocks, bonds
 - Passports, social security cards, immunization records
 - Bank account numbers
 - Credit card numbers and companies
 - Inventory of valuable household goods, important telephone numbers
 - Family records (birth, marriage, death certificates)
 - Store your kit in a convenient place known to all family members
2. Conduct disaster drills.
 3. Get first aid and fire extinguisher training.
 4. Plan your actions for each Tropical Cyclone Condition of Readiness (TCCOR). See the explanations for each TCCOR under **TYPHOON RELATED TERMS**.

TYPHOON RELATED TERMS

JOINT TYPHOON WARNING CENTER (JTWC): The JTWC is a joint USN/USAF facility located at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii under the command of the U.S. Naval Pacific Meteorology and Oceanography Command Center. JTWC is responsible for issuing tropical cyclone warnings in the United States Pacific Command area west of 180 degrees longitude.

Typhoon Command Center (TCC): The command and control center is established in the Port Operations Logistics Office on the third deck of building 100 at DSN: 252-2313 until the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated. The EOC is located on the second deck in the same building. The EOC DSN is 252-6054.

CYCLONE: A closed atmospheric circulation rotating about an area of low pressure (counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere).

TROPICAL CYCLONE (TC): A non-frontal low-pressure system of sufficient scale developing over tropical or sub-tropical waters.

TROPICAL DISTURBANCE: A system of apparent organized convection, generally 100 to 300 miles in diameter, originating in the tropics or subtropics and having maintained its identity for 24 hours or more.

TROPICAL DEPRESSION: A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained surface winds is 33 knots or less (39 MPH).

TROPICAL STORM: A tropical storm is a tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 34 to 63 knots (39 to 73 MPH).

TYPHOON/HURRICANES: A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 64 to 129 knots (74 to 148 MPH). In the Northern Hemisphere, west of 180 degrees longitude, they are called typhoons; east of 180 degrees longitude, they are called hurricanes; in the Indian Ocean they are called cyclones.

SUPER TYPHOON: A typhoon with maximum sustained winds of 130 knots or greater (149 MPH or greater).

MAXIMUM SUSTAINED SURFACE WINDS: Highest surface wind speed of a cyclone averaged over a one-minute period (Note: sudden temporary increases of wind speeds are called gusts and may be of substantially greater speed; i.e., maximum sustained winds of 60 knots may include gusts of 85 knots).

DESTRUCTIVE WINDS: Any surface wind of 50 knots or greater, sustained or gusts. Extensive damage to structures and facilities are likely.

LOCAL TROPICAL CYCLONE WATCH AREA: A geographical area within which a significant percentage of tropical cyclones might reasonably be expected to eventually threaten the local area.

LOCAL TROPICAL CYCLONE WATCH SEASON: The tropical cyclone watch season is from 1 June to 30 November.

TROPICAL CYCLONE CONDITIONS OF READINESS (TCCOR): Forecasts of tropical cyclone tracks are used to determine tropical cyclone conditions of readiness (COR). Each COR correlates to official instructions to be followed by all activities and SOFA-status personnel. Conditions of readiness are based on current and projected weather conditions and are issued by service commanders. The condition of readiness set for Fleet Activities Sasebo may be different than that reported by AFN depending on your channel selection; tune to local emergency and information channels for accurate information. All Fleet Activities and CFAS departments will be notified of the current Navy condition of readiness and changes as they occur.

TROPICAL CYCLONE CONDITION OF READINESS FOUR (TCCOR-4): Destructive winds of 50 knots or greater are possible within 72 hours, normal activities unaffected. TCCOR-4 checklists are maintained year round by U.S. Naval activities under CFAS cognizance at Sasebo. Preparatory actions include reviewing emergency weather contingencies, current instructions, directives, and/or checklists.

TROPICAL CYCLONE CONDITION OF READINESS THREE (TCCOR-3): Destructive winds of 50 knots or greater are possible within 48 hours. Initiate a general clean up. Secure all loose debris. Double check typhoon supplies. Fuel vehicles gas tanks.

TROPICAL CYCLONE CONDITION OF READINESS TWO (TCCOR-2): Destructive winds of 50 knots or greater are anticipated within 24 hours. Secure and tie down outside items. Report for normal duty hours; anticipate recall if after working hours. Finish all preparations for the storm. Sandbag doors, store water, stuff rags in openings, tape door jams, etc. Do not tape across windows, but try to cover all windows to prevent flying, shattered glass. Close all windows and doors; recent studies have shown that we should NOT open lees-side windows.

TROPICAL CYCLONE CONDITION OF READINESS ONE (TCCOR-1): Destructive winds are anticipated within 12 hours. TCCOR 1 consists of the alert levels below. The entire area of responsibility will be under the same alert level. DOD schools are closed. Departments may begin securing nonessential personnel.

TROPICAL CYCLONE CONDITION OF READINESS ONE-CAUTION

(TCCOR-1C): Sustained winds of 34 to 49 knots (39 to 56 MPH) with frequent gusts of 50 to 59 knots (58 to 68 MPH) are occurring. All outside activities except those in direct support of critical military or civil missions will be discontinued. All personnel except those standing typhoon watches will be secured to quarters. Expect announcements over AFN radio and television, Giant Voice and Computer Desktop Notification System (CDNS).

“Routine outpatient visits to Branch Medical Clinic are suspended until the return to TCCOR-SW. Emergency care is available at Japanese Hospitals. Appointments cancelled due to typhoon conditions should be rescheduled.”

AND

“All expectant mothers who are within 39 to 40 weeks gestation are advised to report to a local Japanese Hospital. You will be residing in the hospital during the emergency phase of the storm. Bring all prescription medications, personal toilet articles, a pillow, a change of clothing, and yen for incidentals. If you bring a radio, it must have earphones.”

TROPICAL CYCLONE CONDITION OF READINESS ONE-EMERGENCY

(TCCOR-1E): Sustained winds of 50 knots (58 MPH) or greater and up or frequent gusts 60 knots (69 MPH) or greater are occurring. All outside activities are prohibited. All personnel will remain indoors. Military personnel will remain fit for duty. Monitor AFN TV or radio for weather updates and changes in conditions of readiness. *DO NOT BE CONFUSED BY NICE WEATHER. NICE WEATHER DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN THAT THE STORM HAS PASSED; YOU MAY BE IN THE EYE OF THE STORM.*

TROPICAL CYCLONE CONDITION OF READINESS ONE-RECOVERY (TCCOR-1R): When sustained winds fall below 50 knots and gusts of 60 knots or greater are no longer occurring. Selected personnel will survey designated areas to assess damage and identify hazards.

TROPICAL CYCLONE CONDITION OF READINESS STORM WATCH (TCCOR-

SW): The weather system is expected to pass dangerously close to Sasebo and any shift in track or increase in intensity may result in rapid elevations in TCCORs and destructive force winds occurring on short notice. At a minimum, sustained damaging force winds of 34 to 49 knots with significant higher gusts of up to 59 knots may be experienced when this condition is set.

TROPICAL CYCLONE CONDITION OF READINESS ALL CLEAR (TCCOR-AC):

The meteorological system has passed and the threat of severe weather is over and it is safe to go outdoors.

TYPHOON / EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Fire: 911 (on-base telephones)
Commercial or Cellular: 0956-50-0911
Security: 911 (on-base telephones)
Commercial or Cellular: 0956-50-0911
Medical Emergency: 911 (on-base telephones)
Commercial or Cellular: 0956-50-0911
Typhoon Command Center (TCC): 252-2313 / EOC: 252-6054

DESIGNATED CFAS SHELTER LOCATIONS

MAIN BASE

Command Education Center (CEC)

E. J. King School Gymnasium

Fleet Activities Gymnasium

HARIO HOUSING

Jack Darby School Gymnasium

INFORMATION

For additional typhoon related information, visit the web site at:
<https://www.cnic.navy.mil/Sasebo/BePrepared/NEO/index.htm>

SUMMARY:

With a little advanced planning, you and your family will remain safe, comfortable, and dry. Military members must remember to remain fit for duty and keep in contact with their departments. Remember to stay inside. If typhoon conditions effect time off from regular duties/normal working hours, try to enjoy your brief vacation.

In the event that evacuation to a shelter becomes necessary, know the location of CFAS temporary Disaster Shelters. Call Sasebo Regional Dispatch Center at 0956-50-0911 for directions.

Presented by

Commander Fleet Activities Sasebo

Emergency Management Staff

(315) 252-2322

or

(315) 252-2300



