

Disaster situation report



Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Ministry of Interior

Disaster Relief Center (Operational Section) www.nirapai.com

Fax 0-2241-7450-6 Safety hotline 1784 Line @1784DDPM



Location of news 227/2522

April 18, 2022

(at 6:00 a.m.)

Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation would like to report the daily public situation as follows:

1. Disaster situation

1.1 Summary of road accident prevention and reduction results during the Songkran Festival in 2022

date	accident (time)	Injured (people) Deceased (people)					
		amount (old)	change (case)	together	amount (old)	change (case)	together
11 Apr '22	240	238	5	242	26	-	26
12 Apr '22	302	292	-2	290	47	3	50
13 Apr '22	334	323	-	323	40	3	43
14 Apr '22	326	332	-1	331	41	5	46
15 Apr '16	277	263	-	263	44	-	44
16 Apr '22	241	246	-	246	28	-	28
together	1,720	1,694	2	1,696	226	11	237

(data center (Road Safety Directorate))

1.2 Accident

Rayong Province, on April 18, '65 at 00.30 am, there was an accident where the pickup truck lost control and hit the road sign. And a fire broke out on Road No. 311, in the area of Samnak Thon Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, **resulting in the deaths of 4 people (1 male, 3 females)**. Emergency medicine, district, police officers, local government officials, volunteers from the foundation to help at the scene of the accident The cause is under investigation by the authorities.



1.3 Windstorm

Situations from high pressure or cold air masses The moderate power has spread to cover Vietnam.

Upper Laos and the South China Sea is expected to spread to cover the Northeast while in Thailand

hot to very hot looks like this causing the area to have summer storms with the appearance of thunderstorms

Strong winds and hail in some places. Including lightning may occur in some areas. will begin to be affected in the sector

Northeast, North, Central, East including Bangkok and its vicinity and the southern region

The upper part will be affected **during 16-18 April 2022. At present, the situation is still in the area of 14 provinces (Mae Hong Son, Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Phetchabun Phichit , Lamphun, Sakon Nakhon, Maha Sarakham, Udon Thani, Chaiyaphum.**

Nakhon Nayok , Prachin Buri, Sing Buri, Ang Thong) 32 A. 56 Sub-district 95 m. 152 houses were damaged, with 1 death (Chiang Rai Province) as follows:

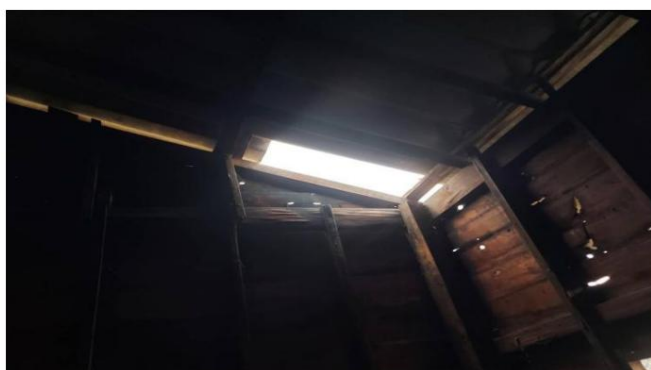
province	effect			District list	damage			situation
	District, sub-district, village present	behind	died		injured			
Northern region, including 6 provinces, 15 districts, 21 districts, 45 m. 53 people's houses were damaged , 1 person died.								
1. Mae Hong Son	2	3	4	Pai Pang Mapha	3	-	-	under investigation and provide assistance
2. Chiang Rai	8	10	10	Wiang Chiang Rung, Doi Luang, Chiang Khong, Mueang Wiang Kaen Phaya Mengrai Theng Phan	-	1	-	under investigation and provide assistance
3. Chiang Mai	1	1	1	Kalayaniwattana	-	-	-	under investigation and provide assistance
4. Phetchabun	1	1	5	Lom Sak	50	-	-	under investigation and provide assistance
5. Phichit	2	2	2	Taphan Hin Bang Mun Nak	-	-	-	under investigation and provide assistance
6. Lamphun	1	4	23	the city	-	-	-	under investigation and provide assistance
Northeastern region, including 4 provinces, 8 districts, 11 districts, 19 m., 48 houses were damaged.								
7. Sakon Nakhon	1	1	3	Wanonnivat	-	-	-	under investigation and provide assistance
8. Maha Sarakham	2	1	1	Kantharawichai City	-	-	-	under investigation and provide assistance
9. Udon Thani	2	4	9	Phen Ban Dung	36	-	-	under investigation and provide assistance
10. Chaiyaphum	3	5	6	Phakdi Chumphon Bamnet Narong big mop	12	-	-	under investigation and provide assistance
Eastern region, including 2 provinces, 6 districts, 20 districts, 23 m., 28 houses were damaged.								
11. Nakhon Nayok	4	18	21	Mueang Ban Na, Pak Phli torpedo	28	-	-	under investigation and provide assistance
12. Prachinburi	2	2	2	Nadi Prachantakham	-	-	-	under investigation and provide assistance

province	effect			District list	damage			situation
	Districts, sub-districts, villages ,				behind	died	injured	current
central region, including 2 provinces, 3 districts, 4 sub-districts, 8 m., 23 houses were damaged								
13. Singburi	2	3	6	Tha Chang Bang Rachan	17	-	-	under investigation and provide assistance
14. Angthong	1	1	2	Mok forest	6	-	-	under investigation and provide assistance

1) Lamphun Province On April 17, '65 at 6:00 p.m., there was a storm in Ban Klang Subdistrict (Section 2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10,

11,12) Pasak Subdistrict (Moo 1,2,4,6,8, 10,13,14,15) Sibuan Subdistrict (Moo 3,11) Wiang Yong Subdistrict (Moo 1, 5) **Muang District is in the process of surveying.**

Initial damage, there were no injuries and deaths by the PSU, Amphoe Phitsanulok, PHOPORN, volunteers from the Foundation surveying the damage. and provide initial assistance



2) Phichit Province On April 17, 1965 at 5:00 PM, there was a storm in **Taphan Hin and Bang Mun Nak districts.**

In the process of surveying the damage Initially, there were no injuries and deaths, with the Provincial Police Office, Amphoe Phor. Phor. Phor. Phor. Foundation, volunteers to survey the damage. and provide initial assistance



3) Mae Hong Son Province On April 17, 65 at 3:30 p.m., there was a storm and hail occurred in Wiang Nuea Subdistrict (M.7) ,

Pai District, during the damage survey. Initially, there were no injuries and deaths, with the Provincial Police Office, Amphoe Phor. Phor. Phor. Phor. Foundation, volunteers to survey the damage. and provide initial assistance



4) Prachinburi Province On April 17, '65 at 5:00 PM, there was a storm in Saphan Hin Subdistrict (M.6) **Nadi District**, Nong Saeng Sub-District (M.4) **Prachantakham Subdistrict**, **between the offices. damage check Initially, there were no injuries and deaths**, with the Provincial Police Office, Amphoe Phor. Phor. Phor. Phor. Phor. Foundation, volunteers to survey the damage. and provide initial ass



5) Ang Thong Province On April 17, 1965 at 5:30 p.m., there was a storm in Pong Paeng Subdistrict (M. 4,5) , **Pa Mok District**.

6 people's houses were damaged, no injuries and fatalities were reported. and provide initial assistance



6) Sing Buri Province On April 17, 1965 at 5:20 p.m., there was a typhoon in the area of Tawdsom Subdistrict (M.6), Phoprachak

Subdistrict (M.4) , **Tha Chang District**, Mai Dat Sub-district (M.6, 12,13,14) **Bang Rachan District**, **4 people's houses were damaged, no injuries and Died** by the Office of the Provincial Police, Amphoe Phor. Phor. Phor. Por Phor. Volunteer from the Foundation came to survey the damage and testify. **first aid**



1.3 earthquake

1) **Laos** on 17 April 65 at 21.11 an earthquake on land, magnitude 4.1, latitude 19.584 degrees north, longitude 101.375 degrees east, northeast of Khun Nan Subdistrict , **Chaloem Phra Kiat District, Nan Province**, about 18 km. **The tremors can be felt in the area of Ban Nam Chang, Khun Nan Subdistrict, Chaloem Phra Kiat District. Initially, there were no reports of damage.**



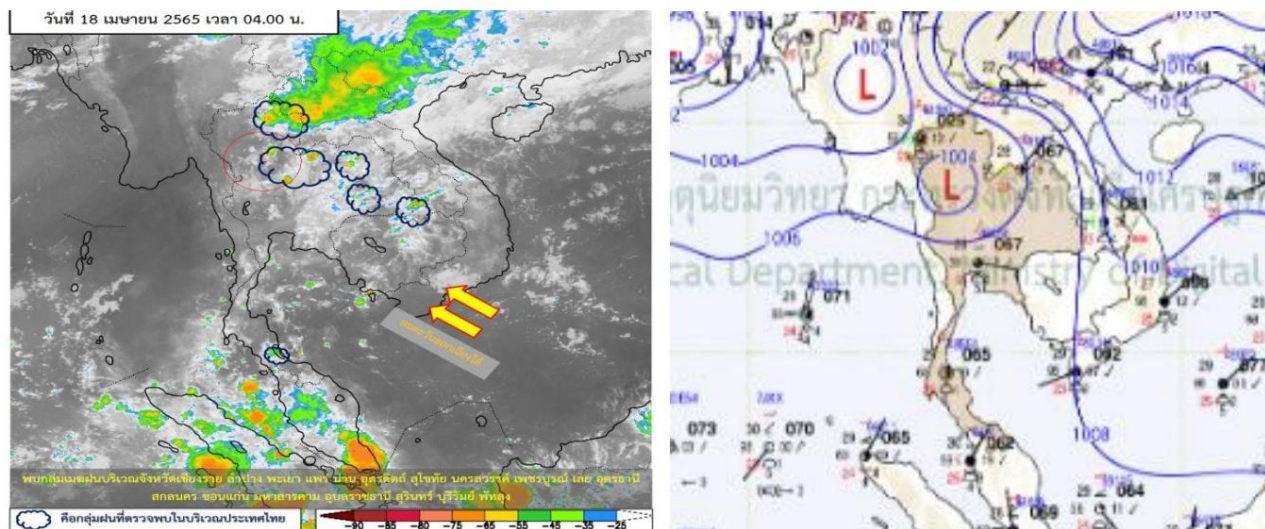
2) **Tak Province** , on April 18, 65 at 3:57 AM, an earthquake on land of magnitude 3.2 occurred at latitude 19.584 degrees north, longitude 101.375 degrees east, Mae Waek Subdistrict, Mae Ramat District, about 16 km. **The tremors could be felt. local Mae Tuek Subdistrict, Mae Ramat District, Tak Province. Initially, there were no reports of damage.**



2. Weather forecast

Announcement of the Meteorological Department No. 9 (77/2565) regarding summer storms in Thailand (affecting Date 18 April 2022) dated 18 April 2022 time 05.00

Areas of high pressure or cold air masses The moderate power has spread to cover the Northeast. Eastern part of northern Thailand and the South China Sea While Thailand is hot to very hot. looks like this causing the area to have summer storms with the appearance of thunderstorms, strong winds and hail in some places Including heavy rain and lightning can occur. Therefore, people are asked to be careful of the dangers of such dangers. by avoiding being in the open air under the big tree near unhealthy buildings and billboards and ask them to increase Be careful when traveling through thunderstorm areas where gusts and lightning can be dangerous. Farmers should take precautions and beware of damage to their agricultural products.



3. The highest rainfall data per region at 1:00 AM on April 17, '16 to 1:00 AM on April 18, '65 (Meteorological Department data)

sector	province	measuring station	District/District	precipitation
above	Phayao	-	Muang District,	40.4 mm.
Northeast	Nong Khai	-	Muang District	33.0 mm.
center	Nakhon Sawan	-	Tak Fa District,	2.0 mm.
east south	Rayong	-	Mueang District,	112.0 mm.
east coast south	Nakhon Si Thammarat	-	Mueang District,	20.5 mm.
west coast	Satun	-	Mueang District,	20.8 mm.
Bangkok and surrounding	Pathum Thani	-	Mueang District	1.6 mm.
areas Rainfall Criteria	0.1-10 mm. = little rain	10.1-35.0 mm. = moderate rainfall	35.1-90.0 mm. = heavy rainfall	Greater than 90.0 mm = very heavy rain

4. Region temperature data (Meteorological Department as of 18 Apr 65)

sector	Minimum temperature (°C)	province	Maximum temperature (°C)	province
north	16.0	dry	39.9	Lampang
northeast	23.1	Buang Kan	36.4	Khon Kaen
center	25.1	Suphanburi,	40.0	Kanchanaburi
east south	25.4	Chanthaburi,	36.8	Prachin Buri
	23.4	Surat Thani,	37.1	Prachuap Khiri Khan
Thani, Bangkok/perimeter *** The lowest mountain temperature is 11.0 degrees Celsius (Doi Inthanon peak, Jomthong district, Chiang Mai province).	27.4		38.0	Bangkok

Celsius (Doi Inthanon peak, Jomthong district, Chiang Mai province).

5. Air quality in the area affects health as of April 18, '16 at 5.00 a.m. (Information from the Pollution Control Department)

at	PM 2.5 values in the area			air quality	
1	Lampang Province	Phrabat Subdistrict, Mueang District	70	starting to affect health	
2	Singburi Province,	Bang Man Subdistrict, Mueang District,	67	starting to affect health	
3	Chiang Mai Province	Si Phum Subdistrict, Mueang District,	56	starting to affect health	
4	Mae Hong Son Province	Mae Kong Subdistrict, Mae Sariang District	50	starting to affect health	
Note PM standard value 2.5 24 hours average <small>(Information from the Pollution Control Department)</small>			0-25 air quality very good	26-37 good air quality	38-50 air quality moderate
				51-90 began to affect health	over 90 affect for health

6. Surveillance area and prepare for the situation

The Central Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Division (PWA) has monitored the weather conditions and considered

Risk factors, together with the Meteorological Department, has announced No. 6 (74/2565) dated April 16, 2022 at 5:00 p.m.

Informed that **during April 16, 65**, the high pressure area or cold air mass. medium strength will spread to cover

Northeast While Thailand has hot to very hot weather causing summer storms. with a thunderstorm

Strong winds and hail in some areas Including lightning may occur as well **for the situation surveillance area.**

Thunderstorms and strong winds during 16 - 18 April 2022 as follows:

April 16, 2022, Northeastern Region, Bueng Kan Province, Sakon Nakhon, Nakhon Phanom, Kalasin

Mukdahan, Maha Sarakham, Roi Et, Yasothorn, Amnat Charoen, Surin, Sisaket and Ubon Ratchathani.

On April 17, 2022, the northern region, in the area of Chiang Rai, Phayao, Phrae, Nan, Lampang, Uttaradit, Phichit,

Phitsanulok, Sukhothai, Kamphaeng Phet, Phetchabun, Nakhon Sawan and Uthai Thani, **the northeastern region** Loei province,

Nong Bua Lamphu, Udon Thani, Nong Khai, Banpan, Mukdahan, Yasothorn, Nakhon Ratchasima, Chaiyaphum, Nakhon Ratchasima,

Chaiyaphum, Roi, Surin, Si Saisaket and Ubon Ratchathani Province Prachinburi, Sa Kaeo, Chachoengsao, Chonburi, Rayong,

Chanthaburi, Trat and Bangkok.

On April 18, 2022, the northern region, Mae Hong Son, Chiang Mai, Lamphun, Lampang, Tak, Sukhothai, Kamphaeng Phet,

Uttaradit, Phichit, Phitsanulok, Phetchabun, Nakhon Sawan and Uthai Thani **Northeastern region** Loei, Khon Kaen, Chaiyaphum,

Nakhon Ratchasima, Buriram and Surin, **Central** region Suphan Buri, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Samut Songkhram, Samut Sakhon,

Nonthaburi, Pathum Thani, Samut Prakan, Kanchanaburi, Nakhon Pathom, Ratchaburi, Sa Kaeo, Chachoengsao, Chonburi, Rayong,

Chanthaburi, Trat, Phetchaburi, Prachuap Khiri Khan and Bangkok.

to emphasize causing the area to prepare, asking provinces and all disaster prevention and mitigation centers

(Except District 11, 12 and 18) proceed according to the letter P.O.P. Kor. As soon as possible at NSOT (PWA) 0610/Wor 48 dated 14.

April 2022

7. Order of the Minister of the Interior/Commander of National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

7.1 Minister of the Interior as the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Commander An order was issued on

February 15, 65, ordering the Division Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Directorate

Preventing and solving problems of summer storms in 2022 as follows:

with the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Headquarters have tracked the weather forecast

Summer of Thailand 2022 with the Meteorological Department found that around the end of February to the

mid March Upper Thailand will have hot weather in many areas during the day. Then in the middle of March

until mid-May There will be sweltering hot weather from time to time and very hot in some places. with a summer storm

in many areas There will be thunderstorms, strong winds and possibly hail in some places. which may cause

Loss of life and property of the people as well as agricultural products

In order to prepare for the situation of summer storms that may occur in the area, the Department of Defense and Disaster relief in the province proceeded as follows:

1. Preparation

1.1 Closely monitor weather changes that may cause summer storms from the Meteorological Department. and assign to administrative officials and local governments to notify the public situations that may occur continuously

1.2 Let the director at each level Speed up inspection of buildings, places, billboards, buildings, including perennials. According to the public with a strong unstable condition and notify the agencies under the law on that matter. to inspect and repair according to the authority, as well as to invite people to volunteer to participate in surveillance, improvements, and take care of safety

1.3 To have the local director prepare for personnel, equipment, resources, machinery, disaster relief in order to help people affected by disaster quickly and in a timely manner.

1.4 Create awareness among people about the guidelines for safe conduct
The stability of the residence Channels for receiving government assistance as well as various government measures in taking care of the people through communication channels both formal and informal such as social media, community radio village news towers, volunteer networks, etc.

2. Coping

2.1 If there is a storm that causes damage to life and property in any area, expedite the survey. damage and Provide assistance to victims in accordance with relevant rules, regulations and criteria.

2.2 In the event that people's houses are damaged, they must share the mission. Area of responsibility and integration agencies to organize forces in the form of a civil state team to expedite the repair of people's houses urgently

2.3 In the case of billboards, buildings, trees or infrastructure especially the electrical system
If damaged, coordinate with relevant agencies and local government organizations to take action to correct the obstruction. public space and repaired to be able to return to normal operation asap

2.4 In case of damage to agricultural products Let local government organizations and districts together with Agencies under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives accelerate damage surveys and provide assistance in accordance with relevant rules, regulations and criteria.

2.5 When a storm situation from a summer storm occurs in the area, the Department of Defense and provincial disaster relief, summarize the situation and report to the Ministry of Interior through the Directorate prevent and mitigate central disasters according to the following channels

7.2 Minister of the Interior as the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Commander There was an order on 26 Jan. 65 ordering the Division Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Directorate

Prevent and solve drought problems in 2022 as follows:

With the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Command monitoring the weather in conjunction with the Meteorological Department. It is predicted that between January - March 2022 the total rainfall in Thailand will be lower. than normal and expected going into summer From about mid-February onwards which will cause the temperature to start to rise and since March will be hot and dry. The humidity in the air is low. and has very hot weather on some days, especially

Upper Thailand

in order to prepare for effective prevention and solution of drought problems in 2022 in accordance with

Measures to cope with the situation of water shortage in the dry season of 2064/22 according to the Cabinet resolution dated 11 January 2022, therefore, the Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Division, in every province, shall proceed according to the following guidelines:

1. Establish a working group to monitor the situation under the The Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Directorate is

responsible for surveillance. track weather information The amount of rain that falls and the amount of water in various water sources are used for forecasting, analyzing and assessing the trend of continuous drought in the area. and if there is a tendency to

In various cases, there is a shortage of water to expedite the presentation of information for decision-making to the authorities. statutory power to order Entities enter Actions to prevent and solve problems immediately. 2.

Plan water management by using the mechanism of the committee/sub-committee of the province to determine the water usage guidelines. in various ways, both for consumption preserving ecosystems, agriculture and industry, as well as guidelines for drainage, water and store water for use in various sizes of water sources in accordance with situation in the area. 3. Review and prepare a provincial

drought response plan accordingly. and appropriate to the situation in the area by giving importance to the preparation and application of information on drought-prone areas to be used in the determination of departments, allocating areas and assign missions to prevent and solve drought problems to cover the level of district, sub-district, village/community 4. To survey the village/community area that had a problem of water shortage for regular consumption

as well as other areas where in the rainy season there is little rainfall until unable to store water in the past, along with to coordinate practices with irrigation projects Provincial Waterworks Authority and relevant agencies in determining A clear action plan to prevent and solve problems in the said area. so that people have for consumption enough throughout this dry season

5. Water allocation for agriculture, implement the agricultural disaster prevention and mitigation plan.

during the dry season of 204/22 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives by specifying measures to support in risk areas high, especially in the case of horticultural plants that are perennials and are of economic importance and coordinate with the Royal Rainmaking Department and Agricultural aviation in the preparation of royal rain in agricultural areas and areas at risk of water scarcity when weather conditions allow for water storage in various water sources as much as possible

6. Prepare a staff and disaster machinery of civilian units, military units, local government organizations Organized as a fast moving action set to help people in the drought-prone areas 24 hours a day, and the administration, together with the military, police in the area, to monitor, understand and provide assistance to people who are suffering especially in the case of water shortages for consumption and water for agriculture. Be careful not to cause conflicts in the case of water contention.

7. Create awareness among people from various sectors in Understand the water situation in the area and measures government water management, including participation in water use. economically by inviting people to volunteer in the area Participate in the construction and maintenance of small water reservoirs so that the community can use them effectively.

7.3 Minister of the Interior as the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Commander There was an order on November 10, 64, ordering the Division Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Directorate Prevent and solve forest fires, smog and small dust (PM2.5) for the year 2021 - 2022 as follows:

with at the end of winter every year Thailand will have a situation of small particulate matter (PM2.5) that exceeds the standard in many areas. In such a situation, the main cause was caused by various activities. both naturally and from human activities such as transportation and transport Open-air burning, forest fires, construction industry And smog across the border, etc., along with the meteorological conditions. including the geography in some areas of Thailand especially during calm winds resulting in a floating ceiling level and the distribution of dust At a low level, the circulation and ventilation of the air are not good, causing the accumulation of dust in the atmosphere to increase at certain times. in many areas To make preparations to prevent and solve forest fires, smog and small dust (PM2.5) problems in 2021 -2022

effectively in line with the National Agenda Action Plan Therefore, the Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Division has been set up as follows: the Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Directorate to act as a surveillance Monitor the situation that affects the occurrence of forest fires, smog and fine particulate matter (PM2.5) in the

area, such as changes in weather conditions, wind direction, and hotspots, with emphasis on Application of technology from various agencies such as satellite imagery, use of various application systems to support the director, give commands, and notify the public to the director. 2) Review and formulate an incident response plan, focusing on improving information on risk areas, including forest areas. farmland roadside area and community area Fragile group information division of responsibility guidelines for each Levels according to changes in the situation of small particulate matter (PM2.5)

assigning missions to agencies in each area to the level of districts, sub-districts and villages clearly. Improving resource information and to continually rehearse the guidelines for the implementation of the integrated incident response plan.

3) Emphasize the prevention and reduction of pollution at the source (origin) by instructing the competent authorities in accordance with the law to strictly enforce the law. To prevent and reduce pollution from various sources such as vehicles, construction, industrial sectors and the household sector by bringing the results of successful operations and problems and obstacles in the past Apply to expand the results of operations as well as create awareness for people to understand and participate in the proceed according to government measures

4) Give importance to the safety of the operators as well as volunteers who get involved with the government sector by providing materials Personal equipment that is appropriate for the role, mission assigned, as well as welfare care. and expenses according to regulations specified criteria, including considering the source of the budget or seeking cooperation from the private sector for the case of insurance for workers who are at risk

5) When the situation of forest fires, smog and small particulate matter (PM2.5) in the area tends to intensify

to proceed according to the following guidelines:

5.1) The provincial incident command center, district, use the mechanisms under the Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act B.E. 2007 and the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan B.E. 2558 as the basis, together with the law, and Other plans involved in directing, directing and integrating personnel, resources, and machinery in disaster. according to the incident command system

5.2) In severe situations to integrate military departments, civilian departments, administrative organizations local as well as volunteer units Volunteer people with skills and expertise to make up a set of operations with appropriate equipment for disaster Solve problems in burning areas or causing dust

small size (PM2.5) immediately in case of forest fires in the area Ground forces are difficult to access and need

Expedite the problem to coordinate operations with agencies that have aircraft. to support the implementation of the emergency response plan as soon as possible

5.3) Public health care to assign public health agencies arrange staff to take care at-risk population Vulnerable groups with respiratory health problems to provide health information Guidelines for closely taking care of public health and assign to local government organizations Organize areas and public service systems in a safe area (SafetyZone) or a dust-free room. in the area of responsibility appropriate according to the guidelines and preventive and control measures of the Ministry of

Public Health. 5.4) Create awareness among people to understand the situation. and awareness of the impact of Implementing activities that cause small particulate matter (PM2.5), laws and government measures

6) Situation report and operational results of the Division of the Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Directorate notify the Ministry of Interior through the continually maintain the central disaster prevention and mitigation committee

8. Water condition in reservoirs (Information from Royal Irrigation Department dated 17 Apr 20)

Table of water conditions in 35 large reservoirs

Reservoir	Nok. (million m3)	volume of water in the reservoir, volume of usable water, volume of water flowing into the reservoir, capacity		Volume of drainage		water volume get more (million m3)				
		volume	% storage water	volume	% aunt		Today	yesterday	today	yesterday
		(million m3)	distribution	(million m3)	use		(million m3)	(million m3)	(million m3)	(million m3)
1. Bhumibol (Fall)	13,462	6,054	45	2,254	23	1.12	0.00	19.00	19.00	7,408
2. Sirikit (Tot) 3.	9,510	3,776	40	926	14	3.16	3.17	10.00	10.03	5,734
Mae Ngat Somboon Chon	265	92	35	80	32	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.42	173
(Chom) 4. Mae Kuang Udom	263	83	32	69	28	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.04	180
Thara (Chom) 5. Kiew Lom	106	56	55	55	53	2.04	2.06	1.21	1.15	50
(Lop) 6. Kio Kho Ma (Lop)) 7.	170	99	58	93	57	0.00	0.07	1.48	1.74	71
Kwai Noi Bamrung Dan (Phon)	939	419	45	376	42	1.59	1.58	4.32	4.32	520
8. Mae Mok (Lop) 9. Huai Luang	110	50	46	34	36	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	60
(Dot) 10. Nam Un (Son) 11.	136	46	34	39	31	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11	90
Nam Phung (Son) 12.	520	214	41	169	36	0.23	0.21	0.00	0.00	306
Chulabhorn (Y)	165	73	45	65	41	0.15	0.02	0.21	0.21	92
	164	105	64	68	54	0.19	0.11	0.00	0.00	59

Reservoir	capacity Nok. (million m3)	Volume of water in the tub		usable water volume		Volume of water flowing into the reservoir		Volume of drainage		water volume get more (million m3)
		volume (million m3)	% storage water disaster	volume (million m3)	% aunt use	Today (million m3)	yesterday (million m3)	today (million m3)	yesterday (million m3)	
13. Ubolratana (Kor	2,431	1,156	48	575	31	0.00	1.23	4.72	4.72	1,275
Khor) 14. Lapao (Kor Sor)	1,980	697	35	597	32	1.48	0.00	4.10	4.10	1,283
15. Latakong (milk)	314	212	67	189	65	0.29	0.26	1.73	1.73	102
16. Lam Phra Ploeng (Milk)	155	112	72	111	72	0.12	0.05	1.04	0.21	43
17. Dung on	141	96	68	89	66	0.12	0.11	0.69	0.69	45
(milk) 18. Lasae (milk)	275	177	64	170	64	0.24	0.00	0.90	0.90	98
19. La Nang Rong (Bor)	121	100	83	97	82	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08	21
20. Sirindhorn (Ob)	1,966	1,213	62	382	34	2.98	0.82	4.11	4.11	753
21. Pa Sak Cholasid (minus)	960	402	42	399	42	0.00	0.15	7.35	7.36	558
22. Thap Salao (On) 23. Kra	160	76	48	59	41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	84
Siew (Kor Kor) 24. Srinakarin	299	207	69	167	65	0.00	0.00	1.64	1.65	92
(Kor Jor) 25. Wachiralongkorn	17,745	15,034	85	4,769	64	4.92	2.62	18.95	20.00	2,711
(Kor Jor)) 26. Khun Dan	8,860	5,621	63	2,609	45	0.00	0.00	23.01	24.74	3,239
Prakan Chon (Nor) 27. Khlong	224	71	32	67	30	0.02	0.02	1.83	1.76	153
Si Yat (Chor Chor)	420	78	19	48	12	0.00	0.00	1.14	0.44	342
28. Bang Phra (Chorbor)	117	92	78	79	76	0.00	0.14	0.31	0.32	25
29. Nong Pla Lai (Ray) 30.	164	120	73	106	71	0.21	0.22	0.32	0.32	44
Prasae (Ray) 31. Naruebodin	295	210	71	190	69	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	85
Thonchinda (Por Jor) 32.	295	82	28	62	23	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	213
Kaeng Krachan (Found)	710	425	60	360	56	1.18	1.16	3.89	3.88	285
33. Pranburi (Por Kho) 34.	391	247	63	229	61	0.01	0.00	1.67	1.67	144
Ratchaphrpha (Sor) k) 35.	5,639	3,535	63	2,184	51	4.07	3.23	15.78	19.06	2,104
Bang Lang (Yon) including	1,454	1,212	83	935	79	6.78	6.31	12.06	12.10	242
countries 70,926 more water		42,246	18,704	Water content less	39	31.01	23.66	143.23	148.37	25,829
note	80 percent	than or equal to 30 percent			usable water volume less than 30 percent	% of storage water / volume of water flowing into the reservoir / volume Maximum drain				

A large reservoir where the amount of water The storage capacity is more than 80% of the reservoir capacity.

3 basins (Lam Nang Rong, Srinakarin and Bang Lang)

A large reservoir where the amount of water less than or equal to 30 percent of the capacity of 2 reservoirs (Khlong Si Yat

Naruebodindrachinda)

A large reservoir where the amount of water The usable water is less than 30% of the reservoir capacity.

5 basins (Bhumibol Sirikit, Mae Kuang Udom, Khlong Si Yat and Naruebodin Chinda)

Please be informed accordingly.

Mr. Buntham Lertsukikasem

Director-General of the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

Central Director