

# How to Read the Hazard Maps

Check the Hazard Maps in accordance with the flow shown below, and regularly consider the action that should be taken in the event of a disaster.

Note: The scope and depth of flooding shown in each map is based on calculated results. The actual depths and areas of flooding may differ from those estimates depending on the conditions of the rainfall.

## Step 1

### Check the level of danger level for your place of residence.

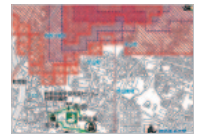
Find the page for your place of residence from the Index Map, and confirm whether there is a danger of flooding of rivers (Yodo River, Funahashi River, Hotani River, Amano River, Fujita River, Kita River), flooding of inland waters, or landslides.

Check! Pages 20 and 21  
Index Map

#### No expectation of damage

(Check for all facilities that you use, in addition to your place of residence.)

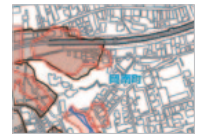
#### Flooding of rivers expected



#### Flooding of inland waters expected



#### Landslides expected



## Step 2

### Confirm the depth of the flooding.

Thoughtless action can conversely result in a greater danger. It may be better to stay in your residence and gather information.

Confirm the estimated depth of flooding. In the case of multiple depths, use the deepest depth in making any decision.

Learn the types of landslide disasters.

Check! Pages 22 to 83  
Map

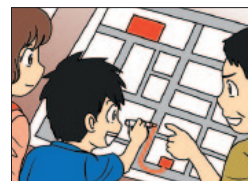
Look for a shelter close to your place of residence. Confirm that the shelter will not be submerged during a flood, and that it is in a safe area during possible landslides.

Check! Pages 16 to 19  
Shelter List

## Step 3

### Confirm evacuation routes.

Discuss routes with your family and ensure everyone's safety by actually walking the evacuation route. Mark down the evacuation route(s) on the appropriate Hazard Map.



Check! Pages 22 to 83  
Map

## Step 4

### Be prepared every day for a possible disaster.

Preparing for a Disaster	Earthquakes	Storm and Water Damage	Landslides	Getting Information in an Emergency	Shelter List
Check!	Check!	Check!	Check!	Check!	Check!
P3	P4	P9	P12	P14	P16

# Preparing for a Disaster

## Hold family meetings on disaster prevention

### Determine everyone's responsibilities.

Before a disaster, perform safety inspections both inside and outside of your residence. Check and replace emergency supplies (both portable and stockpiled) as necessary, and decide who will be responsible for what during a disaster, such as carrying the portable emergency supplies, especially when there are elderly individuals and infants involved.

### Perform a safety inspection inside your residence.

Falling furniture may cause injuries or block doorways, etc. Consider the arrangement of the furniture and use metal furniture brackets and tension rods, etc., to prevent furniture from falling over.

### Perform a safety inspection around the outside of your residence.

Check for cracked and loose roof tiles, etc. Take preventative measures, such as firmly anchoring objects that may fall or be knocked around by a strong wind, such as laundry poles and flowerpots on a veranda, etc.

### Confirm the location of the closest shelter and the method for verifying everyone's safety.

Decide on a meeting place and the method of contact for cases in which you are separated from your family and/or out of contact. Refer to the "Shelter List" and "Using the Disaster & Emergency Message Telephone System".

## Keys to a safe evacuation

### Evacuate in safe clothing.

- Protect your head with a helmet or disaster prevention hood.
- Wear long sleeves, long pants, and cotton or other heavy-duty gloves.
- Wear shoes with laces and thick, sturdy soles.
- Put belongings into a knapsack or backpack, and wear it on your back to keep both hands free.

### Help each other as a group.

- Avoid independent action; act together as a group.
- Be careful not to lose sight of children and the elderly.

### Check sources of fire before evacuating your residence.

- Turn off the main gas valve and main electrical breaker, etc.

### Evacuate in accordance with the situation.

- During storms and water damage, calm judgment is required as to whether it is best to evacuate your residence or just stay there. In national guidelines, remaining within your residence and ensuring everyone's safety is one option in regard to "evacuation".

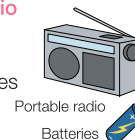
### Leave a note where you can be contacted (such as an evacuation shelter, etc.) in your residence.

## Emergency supplies (portable and stockpiled)

In order to protect yourself from disasters, it is necessary to take measures and prepare on a daily basis. Stockpile in your home the amount of items necessary until relief supplies are expected to arrive at the shelter near your place of residence (about 7 days worth).

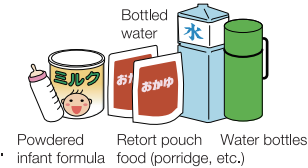
### Portable radio (with FM reception)

Spare batteries



### Emergency food

Make sure water bottles and plastic containers, etc., are available. 3ℓ of water per person per day is a general guideline. Canned food, "kanpan" hardtack, retort pouch food, etc. Powdered infant formula for families with a baby



### First aid and hygienic supplies

Disinfectants, ointment or salve, other medicines, adhesive and other bandages (plasters), diapers, sanitary napkins, tissue paper, soap, etc.



### Light

Flashlights (one per person where possible), spare batteries, candles, lighters, etc.



### Clothing

Underwear, sweaters, jackets, towels, cotton or other heavy-duty gloves, rainwear, etc.



### Other tools

Can opener, bottle opener, knife, disposable chopsticks, paper cups and plates, plastic bags, rope, writing utensils, etc.