

# Checking for Hazards (Hazard Map)

A hazard map, also known as a disaster prediction map, predicts damage from natural disasters and indicates the anticipated areas of damage on the map. In preparation for disasters that may occur when you are at home, work, or school, check the level of damage predicted, where to evacuate, and which route to take to the evacuation site.

For damage estimation, check the Disaster Prevention Records. Information about evacuation sites and everyday disaster preparedness is specified in each map. For further details, check each hazard map available on our website or at the information service counter for ward-by-ward information.



Disaster Prevention Records

## Saitama City Flood Hazard Map

This map shows the expected areas and depths of flooding based on simulations of cases such as that of a river flooding its banks due to the heaviest rainfall that can be forecasted. We have five types of hazard maps, including those for the Arakawa and Iruwa Rivers.



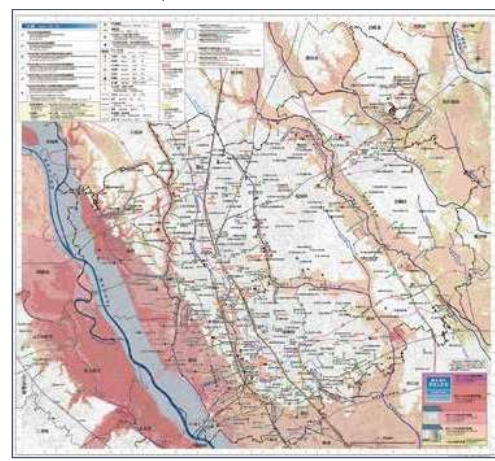
Flood Hazard Map

In these maps, flood depths are categorized by color into five levels ranging from less than 50 cm to more than 10 m. Check the estimated flood depth in your area.

Take note of the nearest evacuation site outside of the anticipated flood zone and the safe routes leading to it.

Flooding may differ from predictions. Be sure to familiarize yourself with multiple evacuation sites and escape routes.

Evacuation of the elderly, evacuation orders, etc. are issued by Saitama City in areas that are likely to be affected by river floods. Flood water has such an impact as is likely to devastate or drown out houses on the bank. It poses a deadly risk to human life, so you must evacuate to your chosen evacuation site immediately.



## Inland Water Hazard Map

This map depicts the anticipated range and depth of flooding should heavy rains overcome the drainage ability of the waterworks system.

Please memorize the flooding and evacuation route information specific to your area of residence. Floods can occur when strong rains persist, so please pay attention to the weather, river flood warnings, and evacuation orders. Prevent injury during disaster by reading the maps closely and making flood preparations today.



Saitama Inundation (Inland Water) Disaster Prevention Map



Inland Water Hazard Map (Map surface)



Inland Water Hazard Map (Information sheet)

# Checking for Hazards (Hazard Map)

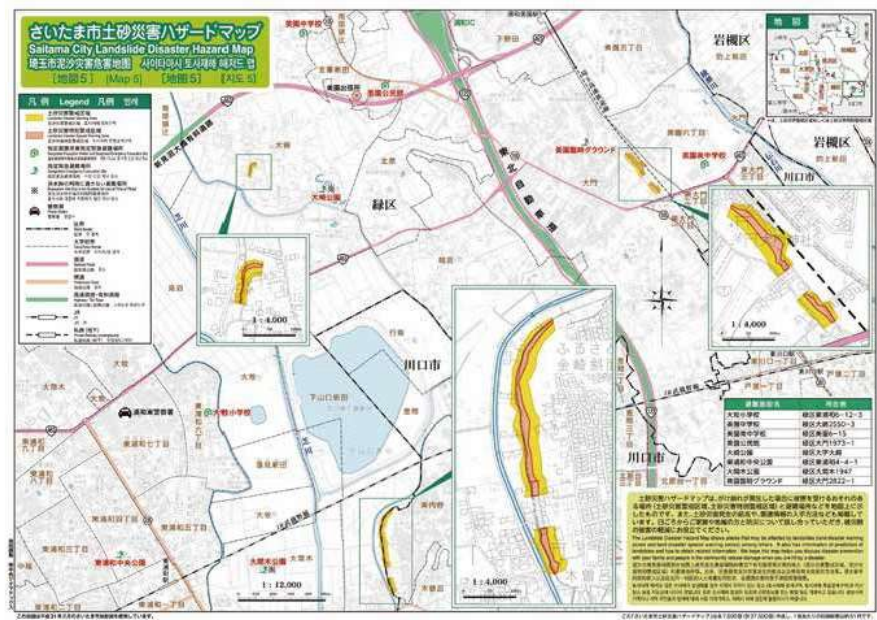
## Saitama City Landslide Hazard Map

- This map shows areas that are likely to be damaged by landslide.

The only potential causes of landslide in Saitama City are steeply sloping hillsides, which may collapse.

Take note of cliffs near your home, workplace, etc., and identify nearby evacuation routes if necessary.

When landslide warnings are issued, we provide evacuation information such as evacuation orders. However, if you feel threatened by a hazard, you should evacuate immediately, regardless of whether an official announcement has been made.



# Checking for Hazards (The City's Information System)

We provide information on subjects such as damage estimation via the Internet.

In preparation for a disaster, check what type of hazard is likely to occur.

## Saitama City Water Level Information System

- We provide water level information and photographic images collected in Saitama City.



You can see the water level chart and photographic image of each monitoring spot. Use this system for collecting information when it pours.



## Disaster Management Information Map

- Disaster risk information is disclosed in the Saitama City Information Map (Japanese Only).



You can pinpoint a location by entering an address, such as your home address, and get information about disasters that are likely to affect that location.

The flood hazard maps of major rivers are provided in addition to such information as "Fire Spreading Risks," areas where fire following a large-scale earthquake is likely to spread, and "Evacuation Difficulty Risks," areas where evacuation routes may be blocked by collapsed buildings.



# Action During and After Earthquake

It is difficult to respond to the occurrence of a big earthquake in a calm way. However, the decision instantaneously made may lead to death. Keep in mind the appropriate action to take so as not to panic in an emergency.

- When an earthquake with seismic intensity of 5-lower or more is expected to occur, earthquake early warnings are issued on TV or radio or through your mobile phone.
- The ground starts to shake in a few seconds to tens of seconds after early warnings are issued.

Audio warnings from Disaster PA Radio Network can be broadcast through J-ALERT (Nationwide Warning System) only if the occurrence of an earthquake with seismic intensity of 5-lower or more is predicted, and there is a certain period of time until the seismic vibration starts.

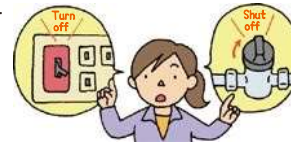


- Check for fire hazards and put out fires breaking out at the earlier stages.
- Check your family's safety.
- Prepare portable emergency goods.
- Put on your shoes in order to protect your feet from pieces of broken glass.

Evacuate as soon as possible if you are in an area with a risk of such disasters as landslide.



- Get the correct information about the earthquake on TV or radio. You need to be careful so that you will not be confused with uncertain information disseminated through such media as SNS.
- Go to the school to pick up your child. Take care to avoid potential misinformation spread on social media, etc. Pick up your child from school. Follow the school's rules. Leave a written message when leaving your house.
- Shut off the main gas valve and turn off the breaker. You need to do whatever is necessary to prevent a fire from breaking out.



- Ensure that all necessities for your daily life are in your emergency stock.
- Pay attention to local public broadcasts for disaster and damage information.
- Continue to be careful of aftershocks. Help each other in the evacuation site.



Earthquake Early Warning

Occurrence of Earthquake

The First Couple of Minutes After the Earthquake

Following 3 Minutes

Following 5 to 10 Minutes

Following 10 Minutes to Several Hours

Following 3 Days

- First, you have to do whatever necessary to protect yourself, such as hiding under a sturdy desk.
  - Turn off ignition and heat sources.
- However, you don't need to do that when the ground is violently shaking. Check for fire hazards after the earthquake subsides. As for gas provided by city gas operators, the safety system mounted on the gas meter is activated to automatically stop the gas supply.
- Secure an evacuation route by opening doors and windows.



- Make sure your neighbors are safe. Families with People Requiring Special Care, including elders living alone, especially need your attention.
- Beware of aftershocks. Another quake is likely to occur following a big earthquake, so you need to be careful.



- Extinguish fires and rescue people in cooperation with your neighbors.
- Frequently check the correct information on TV and radio.
- Evacuate to an evacuation site as soon as possible if your house is likely to collapse.



# Let's Check "My Family Disaster Prevention"

September 1 is the day when the Great Kanto Earthquake occurred. Also, a lot of typhoons approach or hit Japan especially from September to October. Therefore, September 1 was designated as "Disaster Prevention Day," so that the people can deepen their understanding of such disasters as typhoons and earthquakes and be ready for them.

Nobody knows when a disaster will occur. What can you do in an emergency? It is important to talk with your family and prepare for disasters not only on the Disaster Prevention Day but also on a regular basis.

Check "My Family Disaster Prevention" to be always aware of the "Disaster Prevention Day."



"What will happen to my house if a big earthquake or typhoon occurs?"

"Hazard Maps and Disaster Prevention Records inform you of the estimated damage if a disaster occurs. Let's check them." (See Pages 5-7)



"What should I do if a big earthquake occurs?"

"The most important thing to do when an earthquake occurs is to protect yourself. Let's think what you should do to protect yourself." (See Pages 9, 10, 20 and 21)



"Police officers and firemen will come to rescue me if an earthquake occurs, right?"

"Police officers or firemen cannot necessarily rush to you when a big earthquake occurs, so it is important to work with your neighbors to help each other. This is the reason why your community has Voluntary Disaster Prevention Group." (See Pages 41 - 43)



"Can I communicate with someone through mobile phone or e-mail when outside?"

"Connection problems might happen during a disaster, so you should remember how to use "Disaster Emergency Message Dial" and "Message Board Service for Accidents." (See Page 14)



"TV news says heavy rains and floods are also scary."

"It's hard to predict when and where a disaster will occur, so it's important to periodically prepare for it. You also need to know the meaning of weather information just in case." (See Pages 30 - 34)



"I will feel insecure if I cannot figure out what is happening when a disaster occurs."

"You can get information about disasters on TV or the Internet in addition to getting information through Disaster PA Radio Network. It's important to get the correct information in order to act in a calm way." (See Pages 37 - 39)



"Will my next-door old lady be all right when a disaster occurs?"

"It's important to periodically pay attention to elders, people with disabilities, mothers holding babies, pregnant women, and foreigners since they need support when evacuating." (See Pages 44 - 46)



"What should I prepare for an emergency?"

"You need to store food, drinks, emergency goods to protect yourself, as well as daily goods required for a comfortable life, etc. You have to store 7-day supplies of food and drink. You are advised to have emergency stock in a place everybody knows." (See Page 15)



"I am a bit concerned about my life at an evacuation center during a disaster."

"It is stressful to live with people you don't know since you have to respect their privacy as well as care about them. Prepare things to make your house available for home evacuation if it is not broken." (See Pages 17 - 19)



"Disaster prevention is considerably important."

"That's right. You are recommended to learn how to perform first aid and use a fire extinguisher so that you can calmly respond to a disaster." (See Pages 52 and 53)



"I am concerned about large-scale typhoons."

"Yes, they are scary. Some typhoons with a radius of more than 500 km blow more than 40 m per second, so you will feel in danger even at home. Saitama City sets up evacuation sites for voluntary evacuees when a large-scale typhoon is approaching, so you can go there. Remember that taking food and drinks with you is a must." (See Pages 15 and 16)



# Survival Card, Disaster Prevention/Emergency Card

Saitama City provides you with useful cards for an emergency. Get these cards so that you can take the appropriate action in a calm way during a disaster.

\*You can download both the Survival Card and Disaster Prevention/Emergency Card from our website.

## Saitama City Survival Card

This card describes things to do first when a disaster occurs as well as specifies check items and preparations for a disaster during normal times.

Carry it with you at all times as your portable disaster prevention manual.



## Saitama City Disaster Prevention/Emergency Card

This card is for you to specify your personal information, such as your emergency contact numbers, meeting locations (evacuation sites), disease names, blood type, and hospitals, in addition to your name, address, and birthdate.

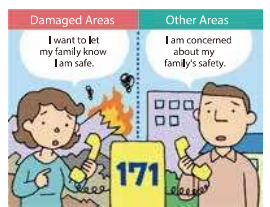
You can check your family's contact numbers, evacuation sites, etc., without panicking during a state of emergency if you are always carrying it with you.

Besides, you can smoothly provide necessary information to the rescue team that will rush to you.



# Communication Method During Emergency

It is often the case that calls cannot easily get through during a catastrophe, so it takes much time to confirm people's safety. Use "Message Service for Accidents" and Internet services to transmit and receive information about safety confirmation.



## How to Use Disaster Emergency Message Dial: "171"

This service is offered when calls cannot easily get through due to the occurrence of a disaster. You can record and play messages within 30 seconds between a fixed-line telephone in a disaster-damaged area and your (mobile) phone. However, you have to remember that you cannot necessarily use this service without constraints since there is a capacity limit.



### Record Message (Audio)



Dial the fixed-line phone number including the area code of the disaster-damaged area.



Record your message (within 30 seconds).

### Play Message (Audio)



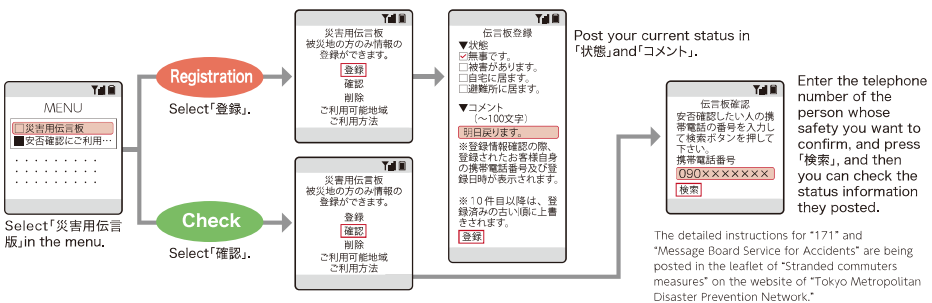
Dial the fixed-line phone number including the area code of the disaster-damaged area.



Play the message.

## How to Use "Message Board Service for Accidents"

People in disaster-damaged areas can record their text messages on the Internet by using their mobile/smart phones. You can check and listen to recorded messages referring to the telephone number directory from all parts of the country.



## Other Communication Methods

**E-mail/SNS** These communication tools are said to be relatively useful to successfully deliver your message even though telephone call services are not available.

**Public Phones** Calls from public phones can more easily get through than those through general telephone lines during a disaster. Public phones in disaster-damaged areas are available free of charge by putting a 10-yen or 100-yen coin in the slot. You can get the coin back after finishing the call. (Not available for international calls)

**J-anpi** This is a website where you can simultaneously search the Message Board Service for Accidents offered by each telephone service provider and people's safety information provided by the press, or each company/organization by entering the telephone number or name.

# Portable Emergency Goods and Stock

Place all goods necessary for your evacuation in a backpack and keep it as an emergency bag so that you can freely use both of your hands when evacuating after the occurrence of a disaster.

However, what you have to think first is to protect yourself not thinking about your baggage or rules. You may be able to temporarily go home to get things required for your long-term evacuation sometime after evacuating. Also, store emergency goods in separate places for home evacuation so that you can live for several days until the community starts to recover from the disaster.

Check List

<b>Basic Portable Emergency Goods</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Portable toilet kits	<input type="checkbox"/> Hardtack	<b>Fuel</b>
<b>Valuables</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Towels	<input type="checkbox"/> Canned foods	<input type="checkbox"/> Portable cooking stove
<input type="checkbox"/> Personal seals	<input type="checkbox"/> Kleenex	<input type="checkbox"/> Refreshment (candies, chocolates, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Spare gas canisters
<input type="checkbox"/> Cash	<input type="checkbox"/> Wet wipes	<b>Clothing</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Solid fuel
<input type="checkbox"/> Bank account books	<input type="checkbox"/> Writing tools	<input type="checkbox"/> Underwear	<b>Daily Goods</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> License documents	<input type="checkbox"/> Notepads	<input type="checkbox"/> Socks	<input type="checkbox"/> Blanket
<input type="checkbox"/> Insurance certificate	<input type="checkbox"/> Plastic bags	<input type="checkbox"/> Long-sleeved shirts	<input type="checkbox"/> Cotton blanket
<b>Evacuation Goods</b>	<b>First-aid and Sanitary items</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Trousers	<input type="checkbox"/> Sleeping bag
<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency lights (flashlights/headlights/neck lights)	<input type="checkbox"/> First-aid box (plaster bandages, antiseptic, nutritious supplements)	<input type="checkbox"/> Jackets	<input type="checkbox"/> Cooking pot
<input type="checkbox"/> Portable radio	<input type="checkbox"/> Copies of prescription and drug history handbook	<input type="checkbox"/> Rainwear and umbrella	<input type="checkbox"/> Kettle
<input type="checkbox"/> Spare batteries	<input type="checkbox"/> Household medicines (gastrointestinal drugs, laxatives, and other drugs for specific chronic diseases)	<b>Basic Emergency Stock</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Disposable eating utensils (disposable chopsticks, paper plates, paper cups, etc.)
<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile batteries	<input type="checkbox"/> Toiletry items	<b>Foods</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Plastic food wrap
<input type="checkbox"/> Helmet	<input type="checkbox"/> Toothbrush&toothpaste	<input type="checkbox"/> Drinking water	<input type="checkbox"/> Aluminum foil
<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster prevention hood	<input type="checkbox"/> Mouthwash	<input type="checkbox"/> Rice	<input type="checkbox"/> Portable toilet kits
<b>Daily Goods</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Face masks	<input type="checkbox"/> Canned foods	<input type="checkbox"/> Bucket
<input type="checkbox"/> Cotton work gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Disposable pocket warmers	<input type="checkbox"/> Retort foods	<input type="checkbox"/> Tools (rope, crowbar, shovel, etc.)
<input type="checkbox"/> Lighter	<input type="checkbox"/> Infection prevention equipment such as wet wipes	<input type="checkbox"/> Soup	<input type="checkbox"/> Newspapers
<input type="checkbox"/> Can opener	<b>Emergency Food Supplies</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Seasonings	<input type="checkbox"/> Gummed cloth tape
<input type="checkbox"/> Lantern	<input type="checkbox"/> Drinking water	<input type="checkbox"/> Noodles	
<input type="checkbox"/> Knife		<input type="checkbox"/> Sweets	

# Emergency Goods for Various Needs

It will be better to prepare things useful for households with babies and infants, expecting mothers, those who need nursing care, and those who have pets or items needed by females in addition to the portable emergency goods that fulfill basic needs.

Check List

<b>Things Useful for Households with Babies and Infants, Expecting Mothers</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Maternal and Child Health Handbook	<b>Things Useful for Females</b>	<b>Things Useful for Pets and Assisting Dogs</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Formula	<input type="checkbox"/> Maternity Stickers	<input type="checkbox"/> Menstrual products (for one cycle)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cage
<input type="checkbox"/> Disposable baby bottles	<input type="checkbox"/> Toys	<input type="checkbox"/> Panty liners	<input type="checkbox"/> Pet food
<input type="checkbox"/> Baby food	<b>Things Useful for Households with Elders and Those Requiring Nursing Care</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary shorts	<input type="checkbox"/> Water
<input type="checkbox"/> Allergy-friendly meals	<input type="checkbox"/> Adult diapers	<input type="checkbox"/> Disposable shorts	<input type="checkbox"/> Drugs
<input type="checkbox"/> Paper cups	<input type="checkbox"/> Disposable underwear	<input type="checkbox"/> Portable bidet	<input type="checkbox"/> Spare collar
<input type="checkbox"/> Spoons	<input type="checkbox"/> Walking stick	<input type="checkbox"/> Vaginal cream	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-stretchable lead
<input type="checkbox"/> Diapers	<input type="checkbox"/> Dentures	<input type="checkbox"/> Inner wear with bra cups	<input type="checkbox"/> Harness
<input type="checkbox"/> Baby wipes	<input type="checkbox"/> Denture cleaning tablet	<input type="checkbox"/> Trash bags designed to hide contents	<input type="checkbox"/> Disposable dog bowls
<input type="checkbox"/> Portable bidet	<input type="checkbox"/> Nursing care products	<input type="checkbox"/> Skincare cream	<input type="checkbox"/> Packing tape
<input type="checkbox"/> Baby holder	<input type="checkbox"/> Reading glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Face lotion	<input type="checkbox"/> Pet sheets (toiletory goods)
<input type="checkbox"/> Baby sling	<input type="checkbox"/> Hearing aid	<input type="checkbox"/> Makeup remover sheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Towels
<input type="checkbox"/> Gauze handkerchiefs	<input type="checkbox"/> Disability Certificate		<input type="checkbox"/> Brush
<input type="checkbox"/> Washing cotton	<input type="checkbox"/> Help Mark		<input type="checkbox"/> Pet carrier
<input type="checkbox"/> Bibs			<input type="checkbox"/> Toys
<input type="checkbox"/> Nursing pads			<input type="checkbox"/> ID tag (with owner's and other concerned parties' contact information specified)
<input type="checkbox"/> Baby nursing cover for breastfeeding			

# Key Points for Home Evacuation

Evacuation sites are opened for people whose houses are severely damaged and become unlivable. It is difficult to secure personal privacy at evacuation sites since many people live together in the same place, and the capacity and amount of supplies of each site are also limited. Therefore, some people develop health problems due to stress in such an uncomfortable environment.

We strongly recommend you to choose “home evacuation” that enables you to keep living in your familiar environment if you can ensure your own and your home's security. Also, you don't need to force yourself to go to work after a disaster. If you have a spouse, it will be a good idea to help each other in taking care of the children or elders.

## ① Decision on Home Evacuation

■ Ensure your own, your family's, and your neighbors' security first if a disaster occurs.

Once the disaster subsides, check for fire hazards and evacuate to the Time's Assembly Location or Designated Urgent Evacuation Site. (See Page 47)

Check if your house has no damage after being free from danger. You can go back to your house for home evacuation if you can confirm it is livable and has no damage.

Home evacuees can receive information and supplies from Designated Evacuation Site since they are registered in the evacuees list through a report from Voluntary Disaster Prevention Group or the evacuee card they filled out when checking in at an evacuation site.



## ② House Cleaning



■ After a disaster, you should clean up your house in order to create a space where you can safely live if there are falling furniture and electric appliances or pieces of glass particles scattered around.

It's important to fully beware of things likely to hurt you when cleaning up.

- Protect yourself by putting on thick gloves and thick-soled shoes.
- If there is a broken window, temporarily cover it up with packing tape, a blue tarp, or a cardboard.

## ③ Alternatives to Water, Electricity, and Gas

There is a possibility that public infrastructures, such as water, electricity, and gas, become unavailable due the occurrence of a disaster.

- Store drinking water, emergency lights, and a portable cooking stove, etc.
- Spare batteries and cooking gas canisters will also be required.
- Also, it is better to have portable toilet kits in case the water supply and sewerage system doesn't work. (See page 19)

## ④ Crime Prevention Measures

In disaster-damaged areas, so far, there have been many crimes committed by those aiming to take advantage of disaster-induced turmoil.

It's important to be much more conscious about crime prevention than usual when you evacuate.

Also, be cautious about someone who suddenly visits you, and dial “#9110” or report to or consult with a police station nearby without panicking when you feel something suspicious or when you feel insecure.

### ■ Key Points for Crime Prevention

● Ensure that your house is locked when going out.

Be conscious about protecting yourself and behave accordingly like not acting alone if possible, carrying a whistle or personal alarm



with you, avoiding walking in the dark and going to isolated places, and watching out for a suspicious person.

● Clean the outside of your house.

You can keep your house away from sneak thieves by cleaning the outside of your house. Another effective method is to attach motion sensor-mounting security lights to the area around the entrance.

● Be fully aware of rumors so that you will not be confused with them.

Uncertain information including rumors may spread through such media as SNS. It's very important to calmly respond to this type of information by confirming information sources.

● Watch out for unexpected visitors.

During a disaster, you will see a rapidly growing number of victims of frauds and fraudulent business practices that advantageously make use of people's sense of insecurity or good intentions in disaster-damaged areas. Be sure to check unexpected visitor's ID and avoid responding to such a visit or making a decision on your own.



# Key Points for Storing Emergency Goods

When a catastrophe occurs, retailers may run out of products to sell, and official relief goods may not be delivered to you soon. In addition to emergency goods in the checklist in Page 15, you need to store a sufficient amount of food and drinks, especially if choosing "Home Evacuation".

## Examples of Emergency Stock

### ●Food Supplies

Store a 7-day-or-longer supply of emergency food such as canned and retort foods for "home evacuation."

Dietary supplements and seasonings are also useful if any.

If there is someone requiring specially made food for some reasons like elders, babies, infants, and people allergic to specific food, you should store as much food as possible.

### ●Drinking Water

Store a 7-day-or-longer supply of water for "home evacuation" considering that one person consumes 3 L per day. Also, prepare a water tank to receive water supply.

You can check the locations of emergency waterworks on our website.



### Utilize "Rolling Stock" (Circulating Emergency Stock)

"Rolling Stock" is to keep a certain amount of pre-expired food by repeating the following: 1. Eat some food in the stock in order from oldest to newest; 2. Buy the same amount of additional food as consumed.

Store long-life foods such as noodles, sweets, or bottled foods in addition to canned and retort foods.

### ●Portable Toilet Kits

Store a 7-day-or-longer supply of portable toilet kits for "home evacuation" considering that one person consumes five kits per day.



Also, prepare Kleenex, plastic food wrap, aluminum foil, plastic bags, etc., in case of water supply interruptions. (See Page 15)

# General Safety Measures <Outdoors>

A lot of spots around your house can become hazardous during an earthquake. You need to take safety measures like checking points of concern and reinforcing or fixing any potential hazards. These measures are also effective against strong winds such as typhoons.

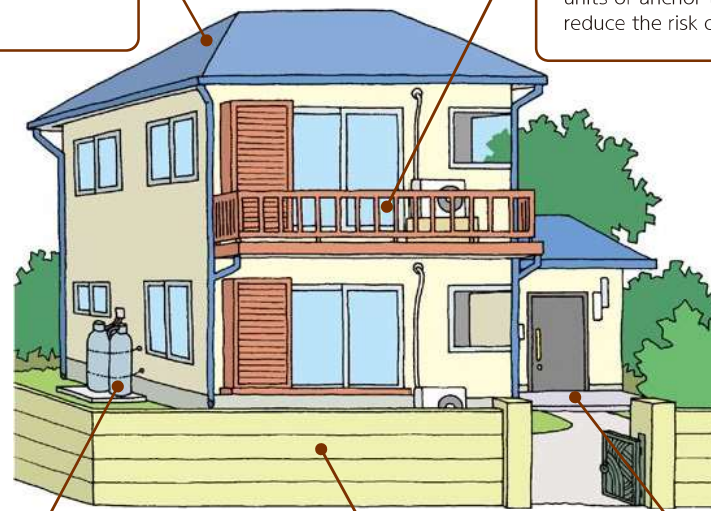
## Key Points for Outdoor Safety Measures

### ●Roof

Check for and fix any rattling roof tiles or antenna to reinforce the roof.

### ●Balcony

Make your balcony tidy and change the locations of plant pots and air-conditioning outside units or anchor them to reduce the risk of falls.



### ●Propane Gas

Place your propane tank on a sturdy platform and anchor it to the wall with a chain so that it will not fall.

### ●Concrete Block Wall

Brace concrete block walls if they don't have sturdy foundations in the ground or reinforcing steel bars inside. Repair cracked or slanted walls or rusty reinforcing steel bars if any.

### ●Around the Entrance

Don't place anything that may interrupt comings and goings such as bicycles and plant pots.

Structures built before March 31, 1981 were constructed under outdated earthquake resistance standards. They carry a high risk of collapse during a large earthquake. To reduce risk, please have the earthquake resistance of older buildings assessed and make improvements as necessary.

Areas with densely packed buildings are prone to large-scale fires. Measures should be taken to reduce the building's combustibility.