Hazard Map







Write down the evacuation sites and contact information in case of emergency.

Evacuation sites for my family Evacuation sites

Contact information of my family members

Name	Date of birth	Blood type	Medical history	Company's, school's or mobile phone number
	Year Month/Day	Type Rh (+/-)		
	Year Month/Day	Type Rh (+/-)		
	Year Month/Day	Type Rh (+/-)		
	Year Month/Day	Type Rh (+/-)		
	Year Month/Day	Type Rh (+/-)		
	Example: Disaster Emergency Message Dial 171, your relative's phone number, hospitals, etc.			

contacts

Make sure to confirm how to let your family members and friends know about your safety!

On the message board, you can register and confirm safety information, etc. even Disaster Message Board when the telephone line is congested and it is difficult to get through.

Tsukuba City Disaster

Information about disasters and

is distributed via E-mail.

Prior registration is required.

disaster prevention of Tsukuba City

Prevention E-mail Service

This map is distributed at the City Hall. A PDF version can be downloaded from the city's website.

Crisis Management Division, Mayor's Executive Department, Tsukuba City \ \ \029-883-1111 (switchboard)

Information Collection During a Disaster

*Please note many of these infomation resources are only available in Japanese.

TV and radio Disaster prevention information and weather information can be confirmed using the "d button" of the remote controller for terrestrial digital broadcasting

Lucky FM Ibaraki Broadcasting System FM 88.1 MHz

Various information about the city is distributed. Crisis Management Division, **Tsukuba City** (@tkb_kiki) Information about disaster

Tsukuba City

Social Media

(X account)

Tsukuba City official



Transport and Tourism

You can check rainfall information,

name and images of river cameras.

You can receive disaster prevention

Various information from the city is

distributed in the event of a disaster.

You can check the power failure information.

Tokyo Gas Recovery My Map

and restoration in the event of an

earthquake.

You can check the status of the gas supply

Cable TV (ACCS)

TEPCO Power Grid

Safety tips App

river level information, and the location,

This app provides disaster information for

foreign nationals. You can receive various

information. It is available in 15 languages.

information such as earthquake early warnings

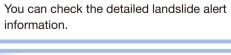
and information from Tsukuba City for free.

Yahoo! Disaster Prevention App

Website of Tsukuba City Hall You can check various information sent from Tsukuba City.

"TsukuSma" **Tsukuba Smart City App** You can receive various information from the city in a timely manner.



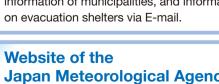


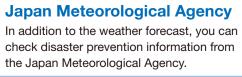


You can check rainfall information, river level information, and the location, name and images of river cameras.



Disaster Prevention Information E-mail You can receive weather and disaster information of the prefecture, evacuation information of municipalities, and information on evacuation shelters via E-mail.



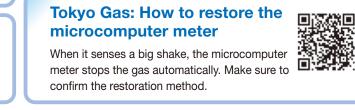




information from the Cabinet Office.







Evacuation Information and Alert Levels

Information leading to evacuation When a flood or landslide disaster occurs, evacuation information is issued using the five alert levels.

 Evacuation information, etc. conditions * Information equivalent to Evacuation action, etc. alert levels (example nce-in-a-fe disaster has already occurred safety measures and lives are in dange Inundation occurrence [Issued by Tsukuba Cit information, etc. ormation equivalent to the alert level 4 **Evacuation** instruction Landslide alert information nundation risk information Issued by Tsukuba City Several hours to to the alert level 3 2 hours before heavy rain Heavy rain warning acuate and their supporters the elderly, etc Flood warning ust evacuate dangerous areas. [Issued by Tsukuba City] nundation alert information Half a day to several hours before heavy rai Alert level In preparation for evacuation. [Issued by the Japan ctions using the hazard map, etc. Meteorological Agency Several days This information is for to a day before they can take voluntary Early advisory evacuation actions. Information [Issued by the Japan Meteorological Agency]

Information is not always released or issued in the order of alert level 1 to level 5. Take evacuation actions appropriate to you and your family members.

Evacuation shelter The city will send out information when they se up evacuation shelters. Confirm where you can collect information on the "Information Collection During a Disaster" page.

out for an evacuation.

Evacuation at home Evacuation at home is house does not have a risk of flood or landslide disaster, or if you judge

that it is dangerous to go

imeline is a disaster prevention action plan to protect yourself from disasters such as typ rain. Prepare your own timeline in advance so that you can evacuate safely in an emergence

Houses of your relatives and friends It is also effective to evacuate to your relative's or friend's house or a hotel that has no risk of flood or landslide

Even if evacuation

place by yourself.

information is not issued,

suddenly. If you feel any



Every year, a large number of typhoons approach and land, causing great damage. Be aware that heavy rain and strong winds may cause power outages and flooded roads. When a typhoon is approaching, pay close attention to weather information and avoid non-essential



Wind strength and characteristics (unit: average wind speed of m/s)

Wind and Flood Disasters (Disasters caused by heavy rain, typhoons, etc.

Since the frequency of sudden and localized heavy rain is increasing, you should check

Very heavy rain

It rains like a waterfall,

and the area turns white

with the splashes.

no use at all.

Umbrellas will be of

How a linear precipitation zone is formed

another in a line

30 or more

Heavy rain

t rains hard like

an overturned

A road becomes

like a river.

Heavy rain and typhoons have caused severe damage in various areas.

Rain intensity and characteristics (unit: mm/h)

Strong rain

t rains cats and dogs.

When driving a car, it is

difficult to see out the

the wipers on fast.

What is a linear precipitation zone? A linear precipitation zone is a linear area of intense

rainfall formed by a series of developed rain clouds

(cumulonimbus clouds) that pass or stay in the same

place. This has caused a lot of serious damage.

record short-time heavy rain?

This information is released when a short-time

observed (observation by a ground-based rain

neavy rain that occurs only once in several years is

gauge) or analyzed (analysis using a weather radar

What is information on

and a ground-based rain gauge).

Slightly strong wind

It becomes difficult

to walk into the

wind. Umbrellas

cannot be put up.

Typhoon

windscreen even if with

Strong wind

Signboards and galvanized

sheets begin to come off.

wind and may fall.

Slightly strong rain

It is difficult to hear

the voices because

weather information frequently and take appropriate actions for your safety.

What is a tornado? A tornado is a violent whirlpool caused by a strong updraft associated with cumulonimbus clouds, accompanied by a spiral or columnar cloud.

Very strong wind

holding on to something.

It is difficult to drive a car

at normal speeds.

When a tornado approaches Immediately take action to protect yourself. Evacuate to a solid building and stay away from windows.

Tornado advisory (Japan Meteorological Agency)

It is information to call attention to a strong gust of wind. You can check the information on the website of the Japan Meteorological Agency and receive information from the Tsukuba City Disaster Prevention E-mail Service.

Landslide (Sediment Disaster)

Landslides and sediment disasters are often triggered by heavy rain or earthquakes. You should be careful of places close to cliffs or slopes.

Types of Landslides

80 or more

Violent rain

scared. It is dangerous

to drive a car.

and bring rain for a long time

30 or more

Violent wind

Some electric poles and streetlights are

brought down. Block walls may collapse

Reinforce lights with chains, etc. to

Check the batteries of fire alarms. The

extinguishers is recommended.

Apply a shatterproof film to the

Using appliances with an automatic

Using flameproof curtains is

anti-seismic fire-extinguisher

system is recommended.

Firmly fix the antenna.

Check the roof for damage or

Reinforce the roof as necessary.

Check for cracks, corrosion, etc.

Repair the roof as necessary.

Gas cylinder

Exterior walls and foundations

Fix the gas cylinder with a chain, etc.

Use water bars.

leating appliance

installation of seismic breakers and fire

prevent falling.

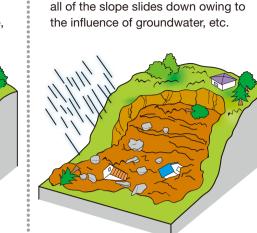
entire window.

recommended.

Fire prevention

Many trees are brought down.

Cliff failure (collapse of steep slope) Landslide It is a phenomenon in which a steep slope is loosened owing to the infiltration of rainwater, an earthquake, etc. and suddenly collapses.



Debris flow It is a phenomenon in which a part or It is a phenomenon in which stones and land on the mountainside and the bottom of a river are swept downstream at once owing to localized torrential rain, etc

Signs of Landslides

Cracks are formed in a cliff or the ground, or water gushes from a cliff or slope. Water in a well or river becomes muddy, or spring water stops or becomes The water level of a river decreases despite continuous rain

Pebbles fall, or earth or mountain rumbles Trees lean, or there is the sound of trees splitting or stones colliding. Smell like rotten earth

Evacuation Action Points (Flood disaster and Landslide)

Flood disaster

1. Pay attention to weather information and evacuate early. 2. If the rain is likely to peak at night, evacuate while it is light.

3. Move away from the river and evacuate in a direction where there is no risk of flood (1) horizontal evacuation).

4. If it is dangerous to go outside, evacuate to the upper floor of the building according to the situation (2 vertical evacuation).

Landslide

1. Pay attention to signs of a sediment disaster and evacuate immediately. 2. Evacuate away from the direction where a debris flow or landslide will occur (1) horizontal evacuation).

3. If you think it is dangerous to evacuate outside, such as in case of heavy rain, consider evacuating to a room on the second or higher floor of your house on the opposite side of the mountain, or to the upper floor of a solid building (2 vertical evacuation) 4. If landslide alert information is announced, immediately evacuate the

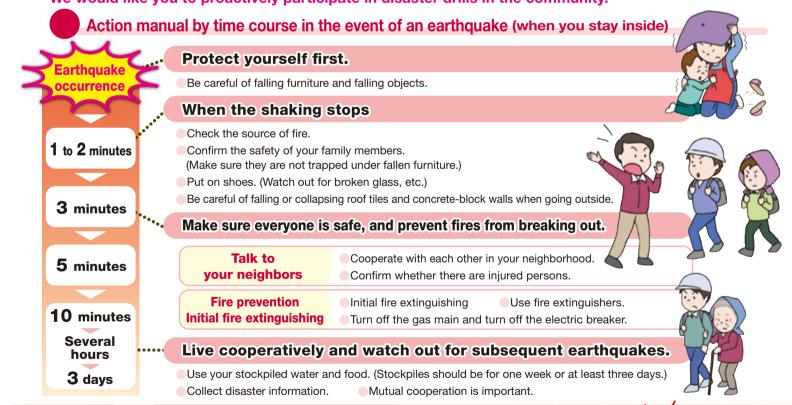
5. Evacuate as early as possible when the information on a record

short-time heavy rain is announced.

Use the hazard map on the back to confirm in advance the areas at high risk of flood and landslides.

An Earthquake Occurs! What Should You Do Then?

Tsukuba City conducts shake-out drills for the citizens every year in preparation for earthquakes. We would like you to proactively participate in disaster drills in the community.



If a Fire Breaks Out

In the case of a large-scale earthquake, you need to be careful not only about the shaking but also about subsequent fires.

Three principles of initial fire extinguishing

Don't think that you can put out the fire by yourself. Tell your neighbors about the fire in a loud voice. Call 119 immediately. If the fire cannot be extinguished by the initial attempt, you must evacuate quickly. Let someone know quickly.

Shout "Fire!" and ask neighbors for help. If you can't speak, hit a kettle, etc. to alert the neighbors of an abnormal situation. Call 119 for even a small fire. People concerned should fight the fire and ask a nearby person to report it. Extinguish the fire quickly.

An initial attempt can be effective until the flame reaches the ceiling. Instead of trying to extinguish the fire with only water or a fire extinguisher, use something at hand.

fire with a cushion or

covering it with a blanket.

Run away quickly.

If fire spreads to the ceiling, evacuate immediately

the front to block the air. For example, hitting the

Before evacuating, close the windows and doors of the burning room to block the air.

open the door suddenly. Air will be

supplied into the room and the fire may

gradually, and put out the fire at once.

To avoid inhaling smoke containing toxic gases such as carbon monoxide, keep your body low and cover your mouth with a mask

Don't pour water on it hastily. If Extinguish fire by pouring water from right above. (It is dangerous to pour water extinguisher, cover the fire with diagonally because oil will scatter.) If oil is a large wet towel or sheet from flowing and spreading, cover it with a blanket and pour water over it to extinguish the fire.

If you notice a fire in the bathroom, don't You may get an electric shock if If fire spreads over the surface of a you pour water on it suddenly curtain or Fusuma, there is not enough First, unplug the power core intensify. Turn off the gas, open the door (and turn off the breaker if fire away from the ceiling, and then possible) and extinguish the fire. extinguish the fire

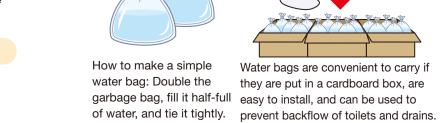
If your clothes catch fire, put out the

If your hair catches fire, but clothes

(avoid clothes made of chemical

fibers) or a towel over your head

fire by rolling around.



Disaster Prevention Measures at Home You never know when a disaster will occur. Make sure to confirm the safety status of your home in normal times and take disaster prevention measures in preparation for a disaster.

Indoor safety measures In rooms Furniture Hold cupboards and drawers with L-shaped brackets and fall-prevention rods. For hinged doors, place stoppers. Lower furniture's center of gravity by placing heavy items on the bottom and light items on the top Put a fall-prevention plate under the furniture to make it lean against the wall.

Place TVs in a low position and take measures to prevent them from falling Slippers

Use thick-soled slippers to prevent being injured by broken glass, etc. Layout of furniture

Don't leave things in the doorway. Prevent fallen furniture or objects from blocking the passages.

Think where you should sleep and sit. Place heavy items in a low position. Place your bed or futon or sit down where Place heavy appliances and furniture as there is no risk of falling off furniture. low as possible to prevent injury if they

Outdoor safety measures

Do not place items that may be blown away or fall owing to wind. Concrete-block walls Check for damage or deterioration.

Reinforce or repair with reinforcing bars depending on the situation. **Entrance/Passage**

Make a habit of not putting items at the entrance and in passages. If there is a risk of flood damage, prepare sandbags or water bags.

Use items at home to prevent inundation.



Water bags are convenient to carry if they are put in a cardboard box, are

plastic tanks.

prevent inundation.

Use planters and

Place planters or plastic tanks on a picnic sheet and

wrap them in the sheet to

Use a long board and water bags or plastic tanks to prevent flooding.

Disaster Stockpiles

Items to be taken out in case of emergency 'If you have prepared the item in advance, put a check mark in the box. Prepare the items so that you can take them out at the time of disaster. The total weight of the items should be within what you can carry, and store them in a place where you can take them out easily.

Cash, passbooks, seals Drinking water Tissue paper My Number Card Food First aid kit Snacks Flashlight, batteries Daily medicines for chronic diseases and household medicines Food that does not require heating Medicine notebook, copy of prescriptions Masks, work gloves Toiletries Portable radio Towel Clothing Mobile phones, smartphones Mobile battery Other necessary items

Stockpiles *If you have prepared the item in advance, put a check mark in the box. Prepare one week's worth or at least three days' worth of stockpiles.

Drinking water (3 liters per person per day) Portable cooking stove, gas cartridges Food (pre-packaged food, alpha rice, canned food, etc.) Wrap film Water for daily use, Plastic tanks for water supply ____ Toothbrush, toothpaste, mouthwash Paper plates, paper cups, disposable chopsticks Dry shampoo Tissue paper, toilet paper Tool set Plastic bags Portable toilet (for 5 to 7 times per person per day)

Other necessary items Prepare according to your family structure Infants Diapers, liquid milk, wipes

Children Toys, snacks

Nursing care products, glasses easv-to-eat food Pet food, cages, water, crates,

Other necessary items

Rolling stock method (daily stockpiling) ence: Website of Japan Weather Association "Learn about disaster prevention" / Website of the Cabinet Office "Disaster Prevention Information Webpage It is a stockpiling method in which you purchase extra food, etc. on a

regular basis and purchase additional food after you consume them. With this method, a certain amount of food can be stored at all times, which will eliminate food waste due to expiration. One of the advantages of this method is that you can have meals you are used to eating even at the time of disaster.

This method is suitable for stockpiling not only food but also daily necessities (toilet paper, plastic wrap film, etc.).







each other in an emergency.



Mutual Cooperation in the Event of a Disaster What is important is mutual cooperation.

foreigners, try to communicate with them with a spirit of compassion.

You should try to communicate positively with your neighbors on a daily basis and create an environment where you can cooperate with If you find someone who needs help, such as the elderly, children, the visually or hearing impaired, wheelchair users, travelers, or



Rollina stock method