

# Kohoku Ward Disaster Prevention Map

Issued in January, 2024

We do not know when a big earthquake will happen. Let's check once again your preparation in everyday life.

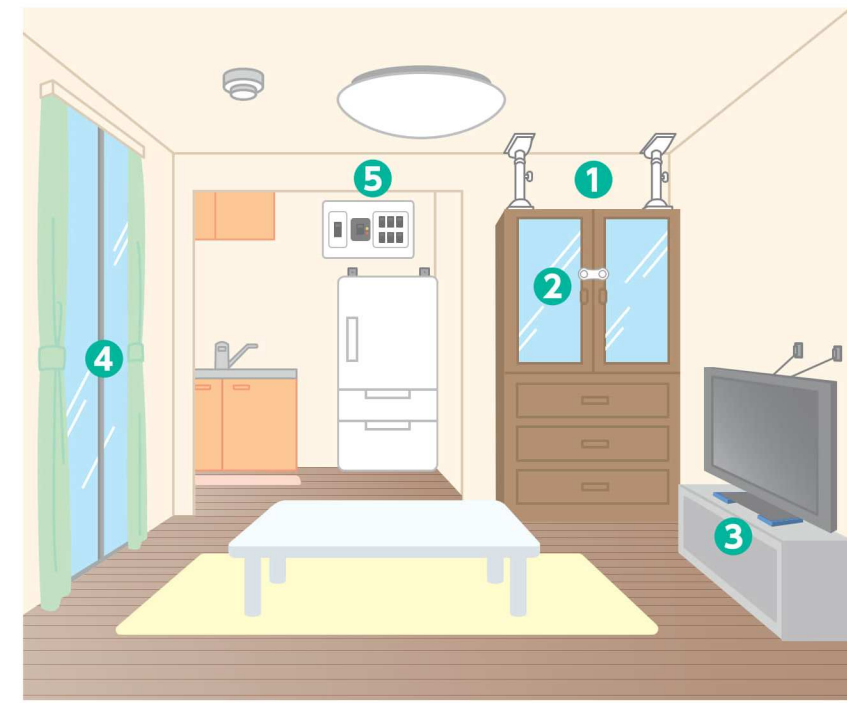
Probability that an earthquake with a seismic intensity of 5 or higher will hit Yokohama City over the next 30 years (as of March 2021)

Seismic intensity	Lower 5	Upper 5	Lower 6	Upper 6
Probability	99.6%	86.0%	38.1%	5.8%

Source: "National Seismic Hazard Map for Japan (2020)" by the Headquarters for Earthquake Research Promotion (published on March 26, 2021)

## Safety measures inside your house

Most of the people who died in the past large-scale earthquakes were crushed to death by toppling furniture, etc. It is important to keep your house safe by fixing or arranging furniture in order to protect yourself from an earthquake and to be able to live in the house after the disaster. In order to reduce the damage, let's check and take safety measures on a daily basis.



**1 Furniture**  
Install apparatus such as L-shaped brackets and tension rods to prevent furniture from toppling.

**2 Cupboard doors**  
Attach latches to the doors to keep them closed and prevent food and other things in the cupboard from flying out.

**3 Television, etc.**  
Fix your TV with an earthquake-proof adhesive mat.

**4 Window glass**  
Apply a shatterproof film to the window.

**5 Circuit breaker**  
Install a seismicographic breaker (which automatically cuts off electricity when it senses a big shake) to prevent a fire caused by toppled heaters and energized wires (such as fires caused by a short circuit of a damaged electrical cord) during recovery from power failure.

**• If a fire breaks out,**  
The first 2-3 minutes are crucial for initial firefighting. If you miss this period, fire starts spreading to the ceiling and becomes uncontrollable. However, it is dangerous to force yourself to extinguish fire during a big shake. Protect yourself first.  
The fire spreads to the ceiling. ➡ Give up initial firefighting and quickly evacuate.  
After you evacuate to the outside of your house ➡ Inform the people around you of the fire in a loud voice and call 119.  
In case of a large-scale fire ➡ Evacuation to a wide-area evacuation site or other shelters.

## Stockpiles and emergency supplies

In the aftermath of a disaster, it often becomes difficult to purchase food or daily necessities. Prepare necessary items, while considering the composition of your family. Also, make sure to put these emergency supplies in a place where you can quickly take them out.

Stockpiles should be for **1 week, or at least 3 days.**

The colored column indicates minimum emergency supplies required to live as evacuees. Prepare the items in the necessary amounts in a backpack or any other bag so that you can take them out immediately in an emergency.

Category	Item	Check box	Category	Item	Check box
Water	Canned/ PET bottled water		Valuables	Portable radio (including extra batteries)	
	Water flask			Cash (bills and coins)	
	Convenient foods (jelly drinks, etc.)			Bankbook, securities, personal seal	
Food	Precooked foods		Medicine, etc.	A copy of your health insurance card	
	Canned foods (those that can be opened without a can opener)			Identification card	
	Preserved foods			Ointment, eye drops, disinfectants	
	Plates and cups (paper or plastic)			Cold medicine, stomach medicine (medicine notebook)	
	Disposable chopsticks, spoon and fork			Sanitation kits (portable toilet)	
Eating utensils	Can opener, knife		Small items	Toilet paper	
	Cooking pot, portable cooking stove			Toiletries and towels	
	Outerwear and underwear			Soap, shampoo	
	Cap/Hat, helmet			Tissue, wet wipes, masks	
Clothing, etc.	Blanket		Medicine, etc.	Disinfectant spray	
	Rain gear, umbrella			Sanitary products	
				Gauze, bandage, adhesive bandage, triangular bandage	

Prepare stockpiles and emergency supplies based on your family composition and situation, such as a household with an infant.

## Evacuation flow

### Earthquake occurrence

#### If you are at home

- Protect your head with something kept nearby such as cushions, blankets, or pillows.
- Hide yourself under a strong desk.
- Be careful not to injure yourself with glass fragments, etc.
- Do not rush outside. Open doors or windows to exit.

#### If you are outside

- Distance yourself from vending machines, concrete-block walls, telegraph poles, etc. that may fall easily.
- Protect your head with a bag, etc. and distance yourself from dangerous buildings from where signboards, outer walls, etc. might fall.
- Do not go near places where gas is leaking or electrical cables are hanging down.
- Do not go near places where the road has been liquefied or gotten cracks.

#### If you are in an elevator

- Push the buttons of all the floors and get down where it stops.
- If you are confined there, communicate through intercom or emergency button and wait for rescue.
- Do not use elevators when evacuating, as there might be aftershocks.

#### If you are driving a car

- Do not brake suddenly, but slow down gradually while holding on to the steering wheel lightly, and stop the car at the side of a road.
- Gather information from the radio, etc. until the car stops shaking.
- When leaving the car, leave the keys in the ignition, as it might be necessary to move it for emergency reasons.

### Evacuation with infants/young children Evacuation basics

Posture to protect a child

#### • Basically carry your child in your arms, even he/she can walk.

When evacuating, you should carry your child in your arms, even if he/she can walk, to prevent him/her from getting injured or separated. Put shoes on the child, as well as a helmet, a cap, or a hat to protect his/her head.

#### • Do not use a stroller when you evacuate.

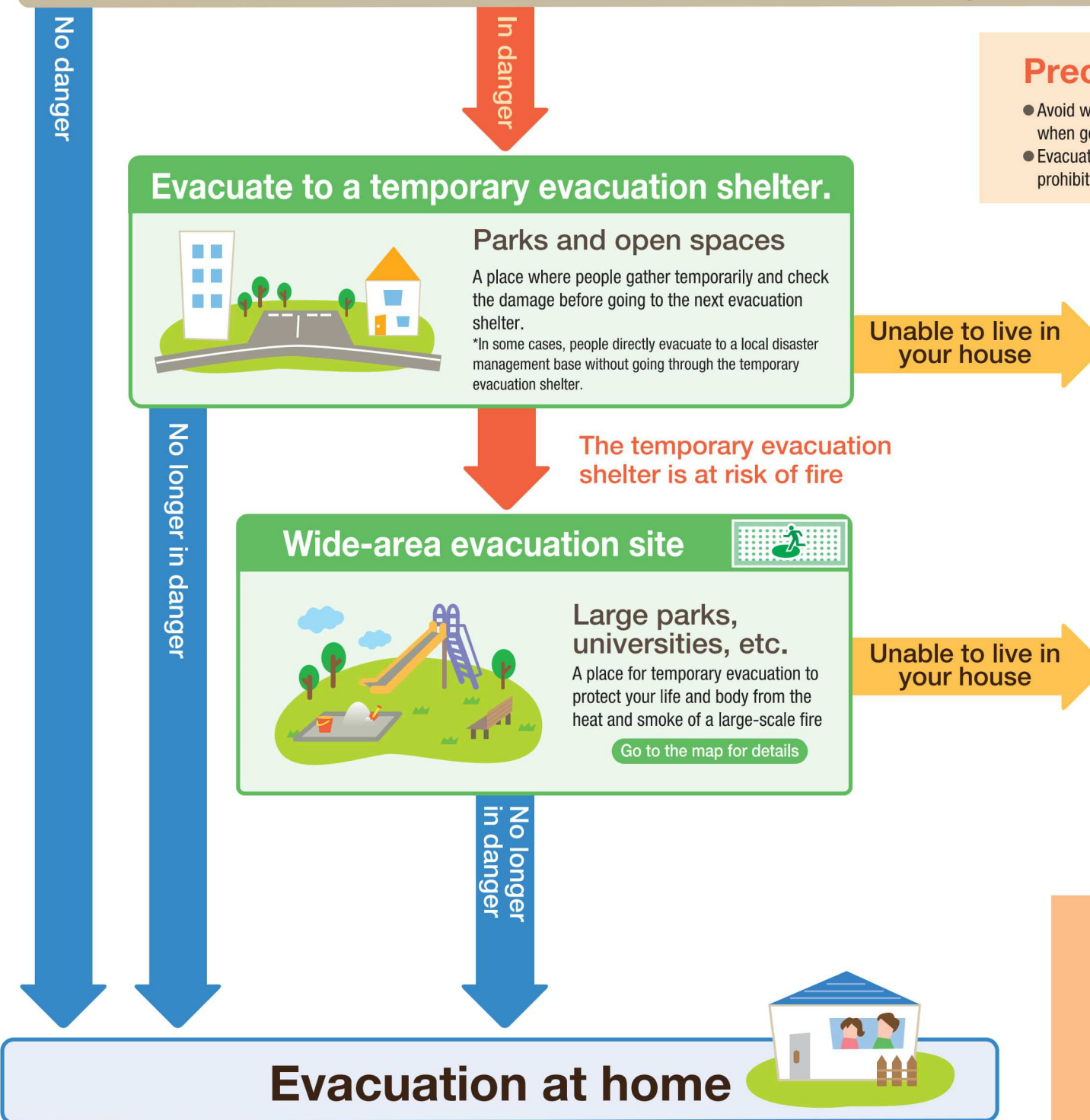
It depends on the surrounding situation, but it is difficult to use a stroller in the situation where the elevator is not working due to power outage and the debris blocks the road due to the collapse of buildings. Just in case, prepare a baby sling in the stroller.

#### • Be prepared, assuming that you and your child get separated.

When you evacuate with your child, you should not get separated from your child. This is the most important consideration. Assuming that you and your child get separated, make him/her bring a family photo with him/her to find you and your family, or put a note with contact information in a pocket of his/her emergency bag ("keep it out of sight for security purposes).

## Check the surrounding conditions

Check if your house or any houses in your neighborhood are in danger of collapse or fire.



### Evacuate to a temporary evacuation shelter.

#### Parks and open spaces

A place where people gather temporarily and check the damage before going to the next evacuation shelter. \*In some cases, people directly evacuate to a local disaster management base without going through the temporary evacuation shelter.

#### The temporary evacuation shelter is at risk of fire

### Wide-area evacuation site

#### Large parks, universities, etc.

A place for temporary evacuation to protect your life and body from the heat and smoke of a large-scale fire. [Go to the map for details](#)

Unable to live in your house

Unable to live in your house

## Evacuation at home

### Evacuation at home is highly recommended!

Aren't you thinking that it is common to evacuate in an evacuation shelter (local disaster management base) if a big earthquake occurs? Evacuation shelters are different from an ordinary place, and evacuees have to live in groups with strangers. Some people get stressed out and get sick. If your home is safe to live in, continue living in your house!

#### • Things necessary for home evacuation

In order to continue to live at home, you should take measures on a daily basis, such as safety measures in the house and stockpiling necessary food and daily supplies.

Safety measures ➡ Safety measures inside your house Earthquake-proofing measures The preparations necessary for apartment buildings should be checked in the house

Stockpiles ➡ Stockpiles and emergency supplies should be checked

#### Measures for toilets

When an earthquake occurs, you may not be able to use toilets, due to water outage or damage to the sewer pipe. Even if you can flush a toilet, the water may backflow when the sewer pipe is damaged. Therefore, use a sanitation kit (portable toilet) in the aftermath of an earthquake!

**if the toilet cannot be used, how do you deal with it?**  
~ Importance of a sanitation kit ~

At the time of the Great East Japan Earthquake, we could not use flush toilets, and bathrooms were quite unsanitary. I didn't want to go to the bathroom, so I abstained from drinking and eating. I should have prepared sanitation kits during normal times.

People who wanted to go to the bathroom within **9 hours** **78%** (Japan Toilet Lab)

Standard stock of sanitation packs  
Number of family members x For 3 days at least x Frequency of going to the bathroom in a day  
For example, in the case of a family of four, if each person goes to the bathroom 5 times a day  
**4 persons x 3 days x 5 times = 60 packs**

**If you need supplies during a home evacuation**  
The local disaster management bases provide water, food, and other supplies, and information on available clinics, etc. You can also get water at places with an emergency underground water tank, an emergency water tap, or an earthquake-resistant water tap. [Go to the map for details](#)

**The number of days it takes for lifelines to be restored**

The order of the time it takes for each lifeline facility to be restored is generally as follows.

Lifelines	On the day	1 day later	3 days later	1 week later	2 weeks later	3 weeks later	5 weeks later
Electricity	13%	70%	-	97%	-	-	-
Water	-	-	24%	54%	78%	90%	-
Gas	0%	-	9%	13%	37%	95%	-

[Source] (Electricity) Tohoku Electric Power HP "Effects of power outages due to earthquakes" and Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings HP "Effects of Miyagi Earthquake on our company's facilities" (Water) Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare "Survey report on the damage of water facilities by the Great East Japan Earthquake" (Gas) The Japan Gas Association HP "City gas outage due to the earthquake that occurred off the Pacific coast of the Tohoku region"

## Earthquake-proofing measures

### • Check to see if your home is earthquake-proof.

A simple online earthquake-proof check is available.

"Simplified Seismic Evaluation of Wooden Houses for House Owners and Residents" on the earthquake resilience support portal site of the Japan Building Disaster Prevention Association

### • Make your house earthquake-proof.

Yokohama City carries out earthquake-proofing check free of charge for detached single- or two-story wooden houses made with the conventional construction framework. A subsidy for the cost of earthquake proofing tests is provided for condominiums. (Targets: Houses for which construction started before May 1981 \*Other conditions apply.)

### • Architecture Disaster Prevention Division, Housing and Architecture Bureau, Yokohama City ☎045-671-2943

#### Support for seismic retrofitting of buildings

Yokohama City Support for seismic retrofitting of buildings

## Preparations for apartments

In mid-rise buildings, it is expected that the cutoff of vital infrastructure will cause difficulties in living and many troubles in checking the safety of all residents, rescue efforts, and daily life after the disaster. You should get preparations specific to apartment buildings.

### Tremors of apartment buildings

High-rise buildings shake slowly in big movements, thus there is a high possibility that furniture will topple, fall, or move. Accordingly, it is necessary to take measures of fixing furniture and so on.

### Stockpiles

In addition to having emergency supplies in individual households, emergency supplies, first aid kits, and rescue equipment should be prepared for all residents of apartment buildings. Stockpiling emergency supplies in the elevator should also be considered.

### Cooperation among homeowners' associations and residents

In apartment buildings, cooperation among residents on the same floor, etc. is especially necessary. Make sure to read notifications from the homeowners' association, such as the inspection of the disaster prevention equipment and disaster drills. Grasp the number of households and the demographics of other residents of your floor, and prepare a manual of actions taken at the time of disaster in cooperation with the homeowners' association.

### Evacuation routes

In the event of a disaster, you may not be able to use the elevator or the normal entrances, so check the location of the emergency stairs and the emergency exits, and how to use the evacuation hatch (emergency exit) and the breakable partitions on the balcony.

Make sure not to place any object around evacuation equipment.

## What to do when you are unable to return home?

When a big earthquake occurs, public transportation services get suspended for a while, causing difficulties in returning home.

There is a possibility that many people will stay in front of the station and downtown, causing chaos. Do not start to travel unnecessarily, and try to collect accurate information and stay in your workplace or facility. In addition, in order to support those who have difficulty returning home, temporary stay facilities for those who are unable to return home are designated to provide emergency supplies such as sanitation kits and water, and information on the operation of public transportation. When you use it, please check available facilities using "Ichiji-Taizai Shisetsu NAVI (a system to search for temporary stay facilities)."

### • You need to be prepared not to panic -Preparations at workplaces-

- Make arrangements in advance for staying at the workplace, to avoid returning home in difficulties.
- In order to prepare for the situation of having to return home, prepare items necessary for returning home at the workplace.

### Examples of items necessary for returning home

- Portable radio
- Map
- Convenient food (snacks, etc.)
- Drinking water
- Mobile battery (portable charger)
- Flashlight
- Rain gear
- Comfortable clothes
- Sneakers
- Towel

## Be prepared! Disaster measures for your pet

Prepare what you can do now so that you can evacuate safely together with your precious pet in a disaster. "Handbook for evacuation preparedness for pet owners and pets" is distributed at the Environment Sanitation Section, the Ward Office (No. 39 on the third floor).

### • Confirmation of the safety of the place where your pet is kept

If you keep your pet in the house, take measures to prevent cages and water tanks from falling. If you keep your pet outside, take measures to prevent concrete-block walls and fences from collapsing.

### • Preparations for home evacuation

If there is no damage to your house and there is no risk of a secondary disaster, "home evacuation" (living at home and obtaining information and missing supplies at an evacuation shelter) is recommended. Both people and pets can live in a comfortable, less stressful evacuation life at home.

### • Preparation of stockpiles for your pet

If your pet needs medicine or therapeutic food, make sure to stockpile them in addition to stockpiling food and daily necessities, because it can be a matter of life or death.

- The stockpile of food, water, and household medicine should be for 7 days (5 days at least) or more.
- Food bowl
- Spare collar and leash
- Pet carrier bag or cage
- Toilet products (pet sheets and toilet sand)
- Towels and newspapers
- Oil-based pen, cutter, duct tape, etc.

### • Securing a day-care facility or a person taking care of your pet

In order to prepare for the situation of having difficulty in evacuating with your pet, you should find in advance a pet hotel or a person taking care of your pet such as relatives and friends.

## Let's participate in disaster drills.

Actively participate in disaster drills held at local disaster management bases and drills conducted by neighborhood associations, etc. so that you can take the right actions immediately in an emergency.

### Benefits of participating in disaster drills

- You can learn how to respond to disasters.
- You can build a cooperative relationships with local community residents.
- You can find possible problems in disaster situations.

### Examples of training at local disaster management bases

- Acceptance of evacuees and counting of evacuees in the evacuation list
- Assembly and operation of stockpiled materials and equipment
- Securing of drinking water
- Division of the living space
- Measures for toilets
- Preparation of meals outdoors
- Training in nighttime, etc.

### Examples of disaster drills conducted by neighborhood associations

- Confirmation of the safety of persons requiring nursing care
- Confirmation of a method to evacuate to the local disaster management base
- Drills for short-term evacuation
- Initial firefighting, etc.

## Disaster prevention information

~ Do not be deceived by false and wrong information, and collect accurate information. ~

### • Yokohama City's website

Yokohama City disaster prevention and disaster

For the information about disaster prevention in Yokohama City

### • Kohoku Ward's website

Kohoku Ward disaster prevention and disaster

For the information about disaster prevention in Kohoku Ward

### • Yokohama City Evacuation Navi

It provides integrated support from normal times to emergency, such as for checking hazard maps and searching evacuation routes to evacuation shelters.

### • Yokohama City Disaster Prevention Information Mailing List

Yokohama City Disaster Prevention Information Mailing List provides real-time information on emergencies that may affect you.

### • Waiwai Disaster Prevention Map

Various hazard maps showing the risk of disasters are available on the website.

### • X (former Twitter)

Information at the time of a disaster is distributed through X, an internet service. [Crisis Management Office, General Affairs Bureau] @yokohama\_saigai [Kohoku Ward] @yokohama\_kohoku

### • Disaster Prevention Speaker

It is installed at ward offices and elementary and junior high schools designated as local disaster management bases to broadcast J-Alert emergency information. In Kohoku Ward, it is now installed at 13 locations. [Go to the map for details](#)

### • Lifelines-related information

[Electricity] Tokyo Electric Power (TEPCO) for power outage information

[Tokyo Electric Power (TEPCO) Power outage information]

[Gas] Tokyo Gas

[Tokyo Gas Recovery My Map]

[Water] Yokohama City Waterworks Bureau for water outage information

Yokohama City Waterworks Bureau Water outage information

[Railway operation information by railway operators in the ward]

[Tokyu Railways]

[JR East]

[JR Tokai]

[Transportation Bureau, City of Yokohama]

Yokohama City Transportation Bureau operation information

## Disaster Emergency Message Dial 171

[How to record messages]

171 → 1 → Enter the telephone number of a person you want to contact → Your telephone number → Leave a brief message (30 seconds or less) such as your evacuation place (guidance will be played).

[How to play back the message]

171 → 2 → Enter the telephone number of a person you want to contact → Your telephone number → Check the recorded message. You can record a message without hanging up the phone (guidance will be played).

The mobile phones, the usage method differs depending on the mobile phone service provider, so please check the service. You can try the service on the 1st and 15th of every month. For details, please check the website of the Disaster Emergency Message Dial. [Disaster Emergency Message Dial]

Yokohama City has prepared "Disaster Prevention Yokohama" as a reference for citizens' efforts for self-help and mutual help. For details, Disaster Prevention Yokohama

General Affairs Division, Kohoku Ward Administration Office, Yokohama City  
26-1 Mamedo-cho, Kohoku-ku, Yokohama City 222-0032 TEL:045-640-2206 FAX:045-640-2209