About natural disasters that occur in Osaka City



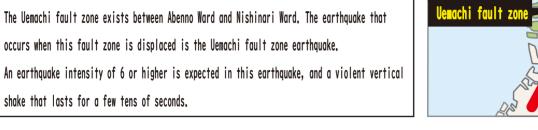
«Earthquakes»

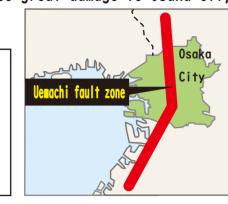
Japan has so many earthquakes that it is called an earthquake country. Let's learn about the earthquakes that could cause great damage to Osaka City.

(Duemachi fault zone earthquake

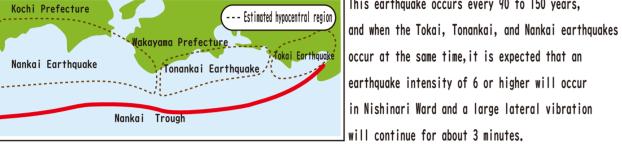
What is the Uemachi fault zone earthquake? The Uemachi fault zone exists between Abenno Ward and Nishinari Ward. The earthquake that

An earthquake intensity of 6 or higher is expected in this earthquake, and a violent vertical





| What is a Nankai Trough Earthauake? ②An earthquake with Nankai Trough as the epicenter. This earthquake occurs every 90 to 150 years.



The distinctive feature of this earthquake is that a tsunami may occur. If it occurs, 67% of Nishinari Ward is expected to be flooded.

e estimated flood caused by the tsunami is shown on the back of the map. remors caused by an earthauake and the damage they ca

Most people become frightened and want to hold on to something. Objects on shelves may fall.

· It is hard to walk without holding onto something. Unsecured furniture may topple over.

It is difficult to stand.

Wall tiles and window glass may shatter and fall.

You cannot move without crawling. You may be thrown about,

Sometimes there are even wooden buildings with strong earthquake resistance that tilt. Low earthquake-resistant concrete buildings that collapse will increase.

Be prepared for disasters

©Emergency items to take with you

Basic items *As a standard, ration for two adults ◆Dry bread (IIOg) **◆**Emergency bag ◆Drinking water (500 ml)6 bottles ◆Flashlights 2 ◆Portable radio **♦**Lighters ◆Knife I ◆Work gloves 2 pairs **♦**Rope (5m ~) **◆Blankets** ◆Portable toilet ◆Towels ◆Plastic bags ◆Toilet paper roll Sanitary items: Appropriate amount **♦**Wet tissues ◆Marker pen(0il based) | **◆**Duct tape

*First aid bag contents Thermometer, Mask, Disinfectant (| bottle) Absorbent cotton (appropriate amount), Gauze (2 pieces), Adhesive plaster (1 box) Bandage (2 rolls), triangle bandage(2 pieces), Common medicine and medicine for chronic diseases

◆First aid bag※

Consider preparations according to individual and family situations

Baby supplies

◆Powdered milk◆Baby bottle

◆Mother and child handbook

Goods for the elderly

◆Nursing supplies

chronic disease

DQ

◆Medicine for

◆Diapers

♦Eyeglasses

Essentials/Valuables

♦Leisure sheet

- ◆Car or house key
- ◆Disposable diapers ◆Eyeglasses/contact lens Prepare by having a copy ◆Stroller◆Baby Food
- for the following
- ◆Driving License
- **◆**Passport



◆Bath towel



It is hard to respond calmly when a large earthquake occurs. In order to respond calmly when a disaster occurs, remember a set of actions.

Protect your life An earthquake occured

A tsunami occurred

(I-5 minutes)

5-10 minutes

- Be calm and protect yourself.
- Open the door to secure an exit.

Protect your family

- O Check your family's safety. O Check for sources of fire.
- In order to protect your feet, wear shoes or slippers. © Keep necessary things at hand and be wary of aftershocks

vacuation preparation

◎ Turn of the electric breaker and main gas valve.

© Evacuate to an evacuation shelter if there is a risk of the house collapsing.

Action when a tsunami occurs

Features of tsunami

1 Fast and large

②Comes repeatedly 3A tsunami goes up the river 4)There may not be a back wash.

Protect vourself from tsunamis

O Do not judge the intensity of the earthquake yourself! Stay away from coasts and rivers.

vacuate to higher ground,

such as tsunami evacuation

O Do not use cars when you evacuate! © Escape "faster" and "higher".

The estimated time for a tsunami to reach Osaka City is about 110 minutes.

Be calm and take action!

What to prepare at home (for use during evacuation)

Emergency supplies (example)

Food and drink

Pregelatinized rice, dry bread, instant noodles, canned goods, retort food, biscuits, candies, chocolates, drinking water, emergency water bag

Daily Living Items

Towel, bath towel, blanket, rain gear, spare batteries, tabletop stove, gas cylinder, pot, plastic wrap, aluminum foil, kettle, paper cups, paper plates, spoons, toothbrush, soap, dry shampoo,

mobile phone charger, newspaper, heating pad ●0thers

Blue sheet, Duct tape

Be prepared with what you need to live at home for about a week before the relief supplies arrive.

Use the Rolling Stock Method in preparing food provisions



About natural disasters that occur in Osaka City

《Series on Wind and Water Damage》



Many typhoons approach and land in Japan from July to October bringing strong winds and heavy rains over a wide area for a long period of time.

- Always be prepared ○ Know just how much the area where you live will be flooded.
- Know the dangerous areas around you, such as low-lying areas.
- O Decide on which evacuation center to go to and check your evacuation route.

You can see disaster prevention information on the Nishinari Ward website.





Reference: Typhoon





When the winds are strong

When outdoors Roof tiles or signs may be blown away and trees on the street may fall over due to strong winds. Evacuate to a sturdy building.

Flying objects may break windows and there is a danger that the shards may be blown in.

Stay away from windows while the winds are still strong.

Move away from sea shore immediately. There is a risk you may fall into the sea and get caught in high waves. There is also a risk of high tide.

When there is heavy rain

When outdoors

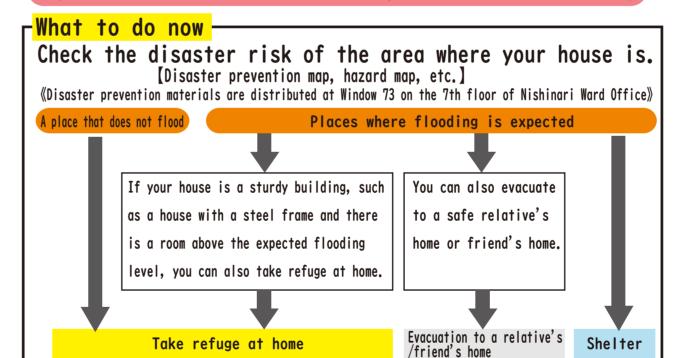
If it starts flooding, evacuate to a nearby 3-storey or taller building.

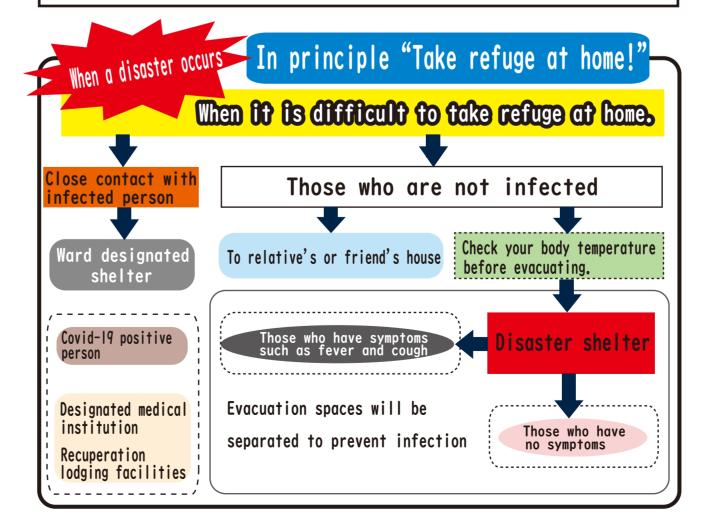
When driving a car

Refrain from driving since visibility may be poor and the steering and brakes may malfunction. Furthermore, avoid going through places where water accumulate.

Stay away from rivers as there is a risk of a sudden rise in water level due to an upstream heavy rainfall.

Prepare for a disaster that would occur during the Novel Coronavirus calamity





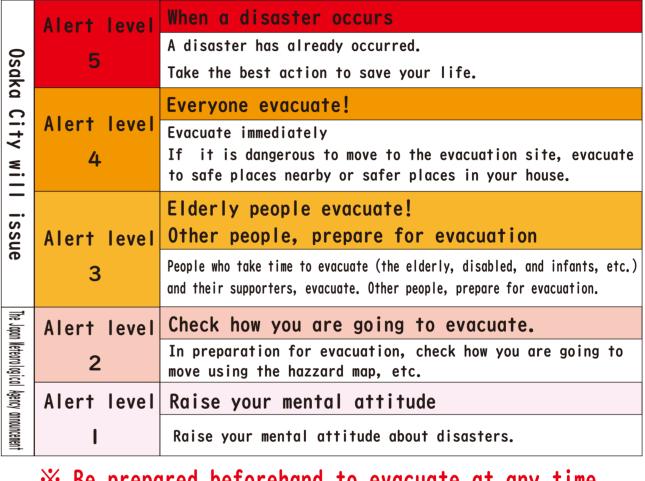
Wind and rain strength

Wind strength and estimated damages Rain strength and estimated damages

			Traini Officing III and Coffination damage	
Average wind speed (m/sec) Forecast Terminology	Estimated damages	Levels of precipitation per hour (mm) Forecast Terminology	Estimated damages	
10 or more and less than 15 Slightly strong winds	People cannot put up umbrellas.	10 or more and less than 30 Slightly strong rain	It is necessary to be wary whe	
15 or more and less than 20 Strong winds	People cannot walk against the wind.	20 or more and less than 30 Strong rain	Water may overflow from gutters	
20 or more and less than 25 Very Strong winds	It has become dangerous to continue driving a vehicle.	30 or more and less than 50 Heavy rain	Water may overflow from manholes.	
25 or more and less than 30 Very Strong winds	Trees begin to topple and roof tiles begin to be blown away.	50 or more and less than 80 Very heavy rain	Rain water may flow into th underground shopping center	
30 or more Violent rain	Roofs are blown away and wooden houses start to break up.	80 or more Violent rain	There is a strong risk of a	

How evacuation information is reported in the event of a flood

The timing of evacuation will be announced in accordance with the alert level.



* Be prepared beforehand to evacuate at any time.

For evacuation life

• Knowledge of evacuees

Register

Fill out the names of your family and address at the reception table. Those who need assistance or medical care should say so.

Be considerate to the people around you

Be thoughtful and help each other when in trouble.

About eating and drinking

Food and drink will be distributed at the shelters and an emergency water supply base will be established.

Pregelatinized rice and dried bread will be distributed at the shelters

There are some people who have difficulty in taking refuge in their homes or coming to shelters, so let's help each other.

Let's decide and observe the rules of living and the roles of each person.

Evacuation centers are operated mainly for people living in the area.

Decide the roles of each person and follow the rules decided by everyone. Let's live together based on "Let's work for our own".

About pets

If you bring your pet to a shelter, tie it to your leash, pet supplies or cage and be sure to clean up the feces and urine.

Prevent food poisoning and infectious diseases

After the disaster, the sanitary environment deteriorates and infectious diseases occur.

When you eat or cook, wash your hands or clean your hands with an antiseptic solution.