

English version

**Flood
Disaster**

Flooding from
Overflowing Inland
Waters

**Major
Flood Damage**

Flooding/High
Tide Flooding

Edogawa City Flooding Hazard Map

Main Edition

Second Edition

Published in
July 2025



Explanatory videos for this hazard map are available on YouTube.



About foreign language versions

この江戸川区水害ハザードマップは、日本語版・やさしい日本語版・英語版・中国語（簡体字）版の4種類があります。区のホームページからダウンロードすることができます。

This Edogawa City Flooding Hazard Map is available in three languages: Japanese (and Plain Japanese), English, and Chinese (Simplified Chinese). It is available for download from the Edogawa City official website.

本江戸川区水灾灾害地图备有日文版、简明日语版、英文版、中文（简体字版）4类，可从江戸川区网站下载。



Edogawa City is surrounded by sea and rivers on three sides, and this rich waterfront environment brings comfort and tranquility to our daily lives. However, during disasters such as typhoons, we face the potential threat of storm surges and river floods. In recent years, climate change has caused heavy rains and floods to become more frequent and more unpredictable across the country. These disasters threaten our lives and livelihoods and may sometimes even take away our loved ones and valuable property.

This hazard map has been created in the hope that it will serve as an important tool in protecting your life.

It also aims to help you maintain a high level of awareness of flood risks and prepare thoroughly for possible disasters in your daily life.

In this revision, we sought feedback not only from experts but also from community representatives and local organizations. After a series of discussions, we are pleased to present a hazard map that has been praised for being easy to read and understand for all residents.

This updated edition covers not only cross-regional evacuations during major floods but also responses to smaller disasters not requiring cross-regional evacuations. It also includes detailed guidance regarding evacuation procedures.

In line with our goal of creating a city where no one loses their life needlessly, we are enhancing our support systems for residents who may need assistance with evacuation and help surviving during disasters. In addition, this hazard map includes voice guidance features to ensure accessibility for all users.

We encourage you to read through this booklet and ask yourself: “Why is it unsafe to stay here during a major flood?” and “What actions can I take to protect my life during a flood in my area?”

Takeshi Saito, Edogawa City Mayor



“In the event of major flood damage...do not remain here”

Toshitaka Katada,
Project Professor of the University of Tokyo,
Graduate School of Interdisciplinary Information Studies,
Disaster Prevention Advisor of Edogawa City



In recent years, rainfall patterns have been significantly altered through the impact of global warming-related climate change, which has resulted in flooding occurring in many regions across the globe every year.

Edogawa City is surrounded by rivers and the sea, and approximately 70% of its land area is below sea level. It is true that the land is normally protected from rivers that flow in higher places than residential areas by a single, thin layer of embankment built along the banks of these rivers.

However, if a super typhoon were to hit the Kanto region, it is expected that large volumes of water from rainfall that has collected upstream of rivers and sea water from high tides would submerge not only Edogawa City, but also the cities of Sumida, Koto, Adachi, and Katsushika (known collectively as the 5 cities of Koto). If such major flood damage were to occur, most areas of the 5 cities of Koto would likely be submerged, with flood waters reaching a maximum depth of 10 meters or higher. Moreover, the worst hit areas could remain flooded for two weeks or more.

Under these circumstances, the City has taken various structural measures in light of the fact that we cannot leave the safety of the region to the embankments alone. Having said that, no amount of preparation would be sufficient to withstand a so-called once-in-a-millennium super typhoon. When directly confronted with this reality, the most important thing to do to protect the lives of City residents is to have them evacuate by themselves to a place safe from flooding.

We hope to spread awareness among the populace while strongly emphasizing the importance of evacuation. For this reason, the message “In the event of major flood damage....do not remain here” has been added.

Disasters are something we think will never happen to us. Please read this hazard map carefully and make preparations today so that you will be able to evacuate without fail should that time come. If it does, be sure to protect yourself and your loved ones by evacuating.

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STEP 3



Large-size map front side: Edogawa City Major Flood Damage Hazard Map	In the pocket at the back of this booklet
Large-size map reverse side: Edogawa City Long-Distance Evacuation Map	

Plan/ Prepare

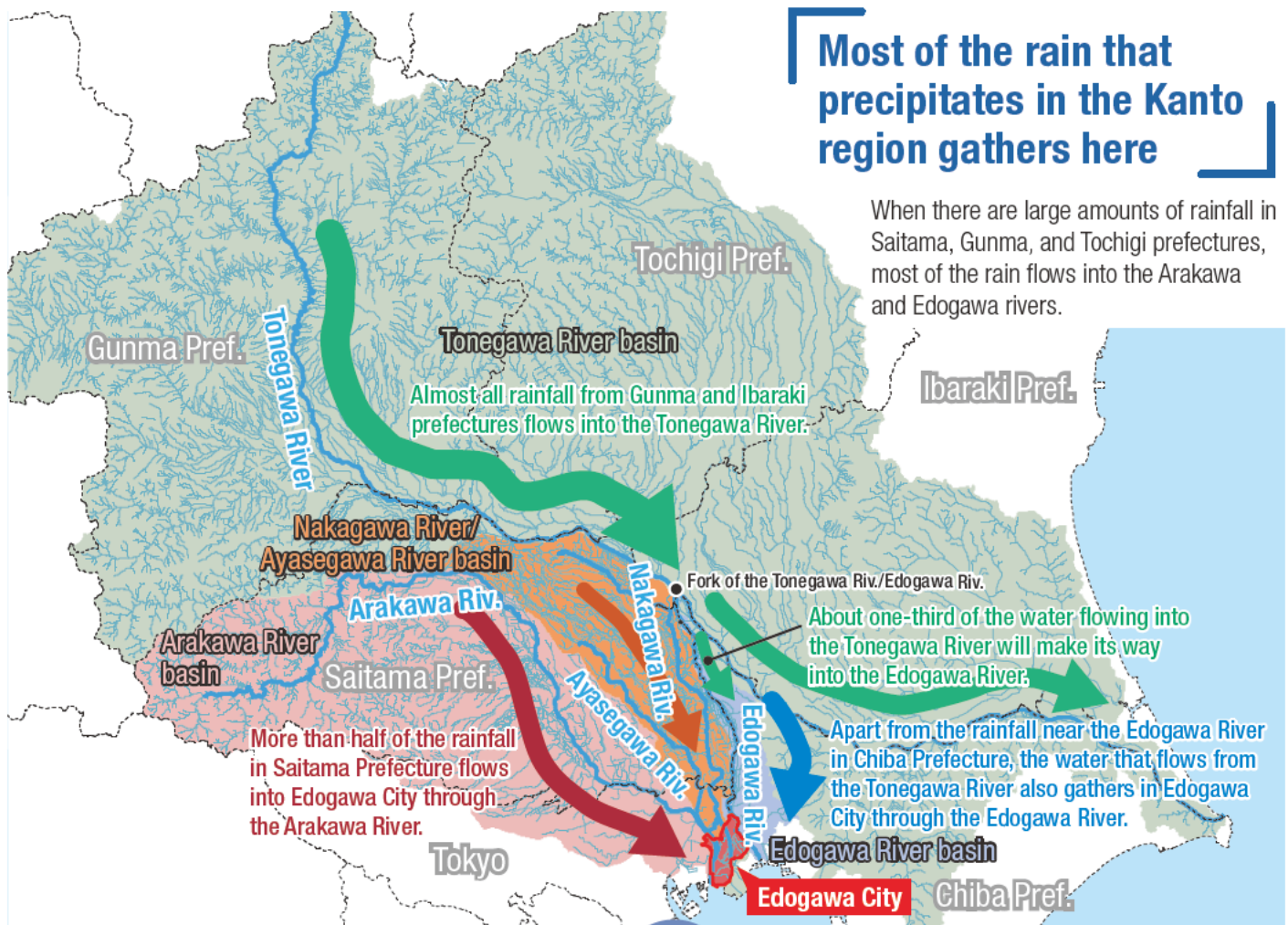
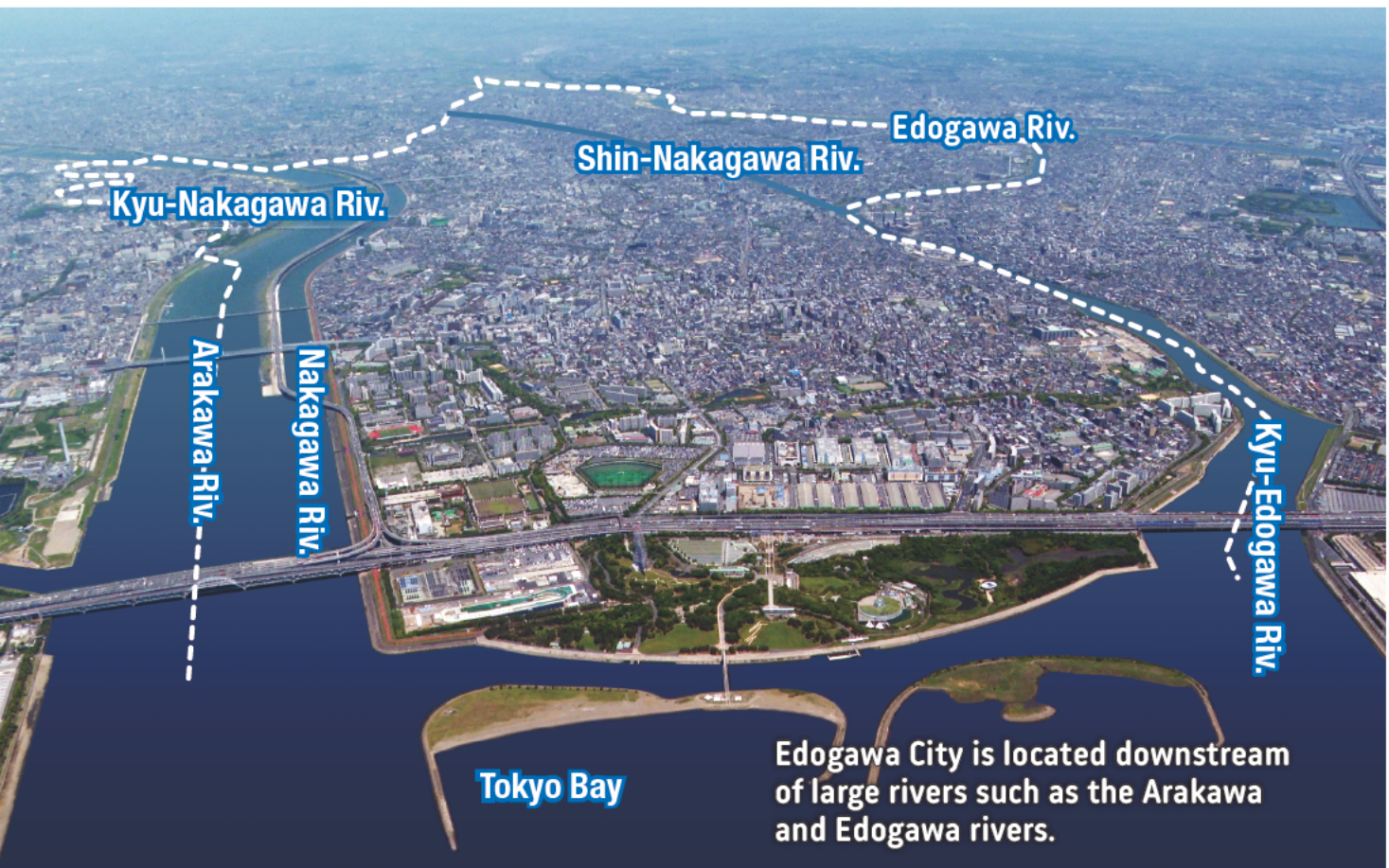


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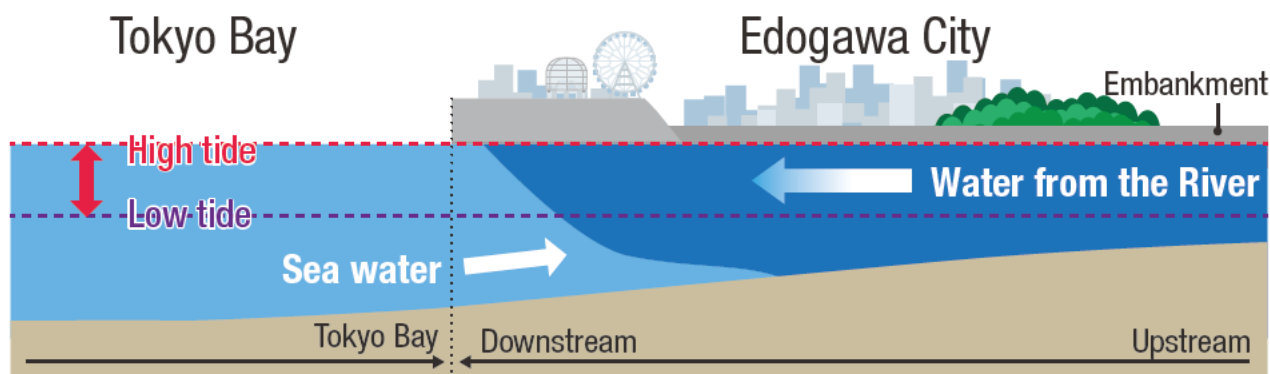
What is Edogawa City Like?



As the sea level rises, river levels also rise

River levels within the City, such as those of the Arakawa and Kyu-Edogawa rivers, which flow through Edogawa, are affected not only by heavy rainfall, but also by sea levels.

*Example illustration

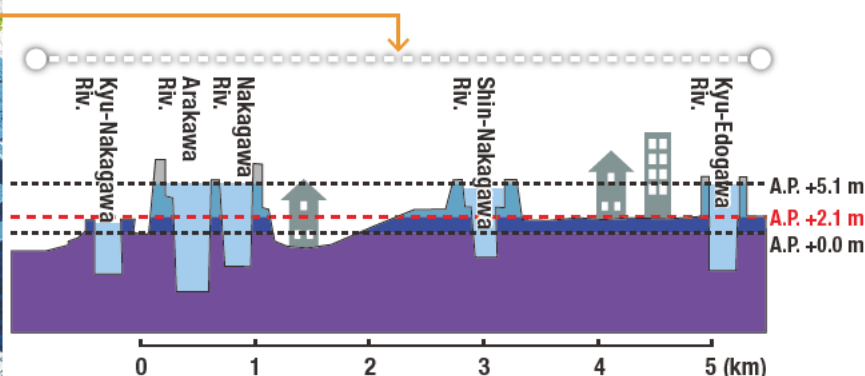
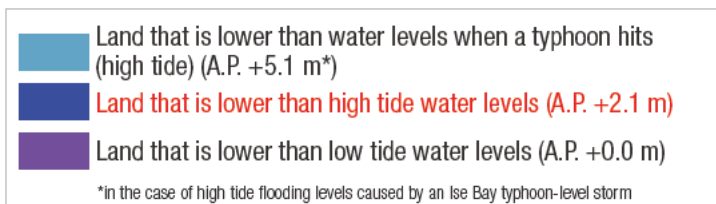
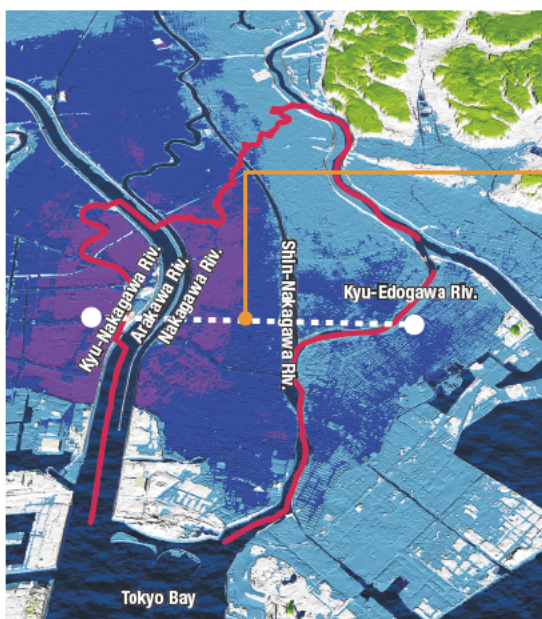


As the tide rises and falls, the sea level rises, causing seawater to flow into rivers and making river levels rise as well. In the event of high tide flooding from a typhoon, sea levels rise and a large volume of seawater flows into rivers. As a result, river levels also rise, potentially leading to water overflowing embankments and flooding into populated areas.

Below Sea Level Area

Edogawa City is surrounded by the Arakawa River, Edogawa River, and Tokyo Bay; therefore, 70% of its land area is below sea level.

*Land that is lower than high tide water levels



Water levels of nearby rivers will rise above ground elevations in most areas of Edogawa City, even in the absence of torrential rain or typhoons.

Potential Types of Flooding in Edogawa City

Scale and frequency of flooding

In addition to inland flooding and overflowing rivers, Edogawa City is expected to incur extensive damage in the unlikely but possible event of major flooding (high tide flooding and water overflowing from multiple rivers occurring at the same time).

Potential types of flooding in Edogawa City

Inland flooding

Rainwater cannot be drained fully and starts to accumulate



If there is so much rainfall in the City or surrounding areas that it cannot fully drain away...

While various measures are being taken in Edogawa City, inland flooding may occur depending on rain volume.

Take care when it rains in the City or surrounding areas



Overflowing rivers

River water floods into populated areas



If it continues to rain often in the City, surrounding areas, or wider Kanto region...

If it continues to rain often in the Kanto region, rainwater may accumulate downstream in rivers in Edogawa City, causing rivers unable to hold the water to overflow. This can occur even if no rain falls within City limits.

Take care when it rains in the City or wider Kanto region



Major flood damage

High tide flooding and water overflowing from multiple rivers

Water flows in from the sea and multiple rivers



If it continues to rain often due to an approaching super typhoon...

If a super typhoon approaches, rain will fall across Japan over a long period of time, causing river levels to rise.

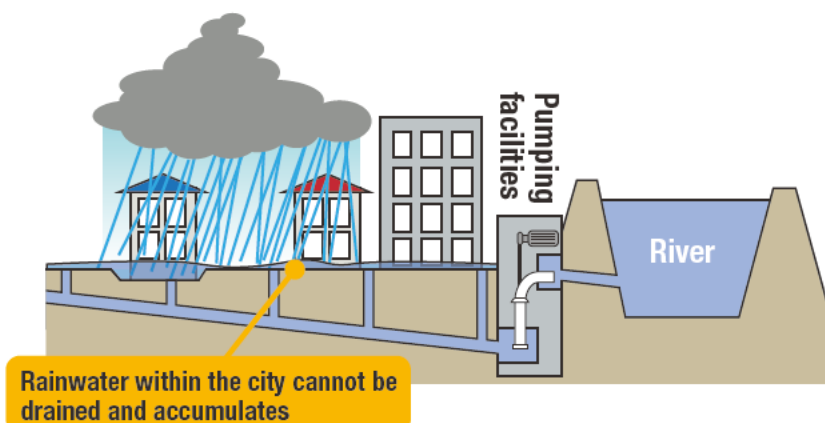
High tide flooding that would accompany such a typhoon should it make landfall would cause sea levels to rise, leading to large volumes of seawater flowing into rivers. The large volumes of seawater and water flowing from upstream would cause multiple rivers to overflow, submerging Edogawa City, along with other lower-elevation areas of Tokyo, over a substantial period of time.

Beware of super typhoons



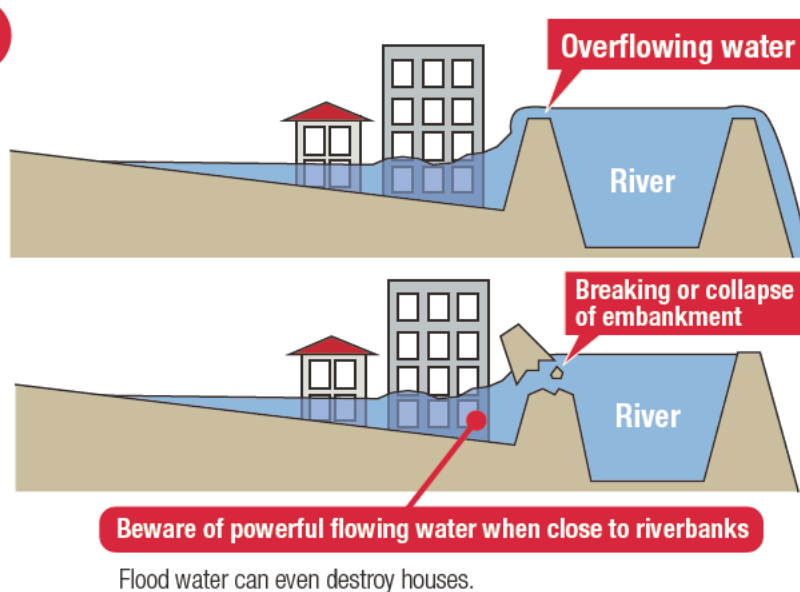
Inland flooding

Short bursts of localized heavy rainfall can overwhelm rainwater drainage systems, leading to water overflowing in populated areas. This kind of flooding is called inland flooding.



Flooding (overflowing rivers)

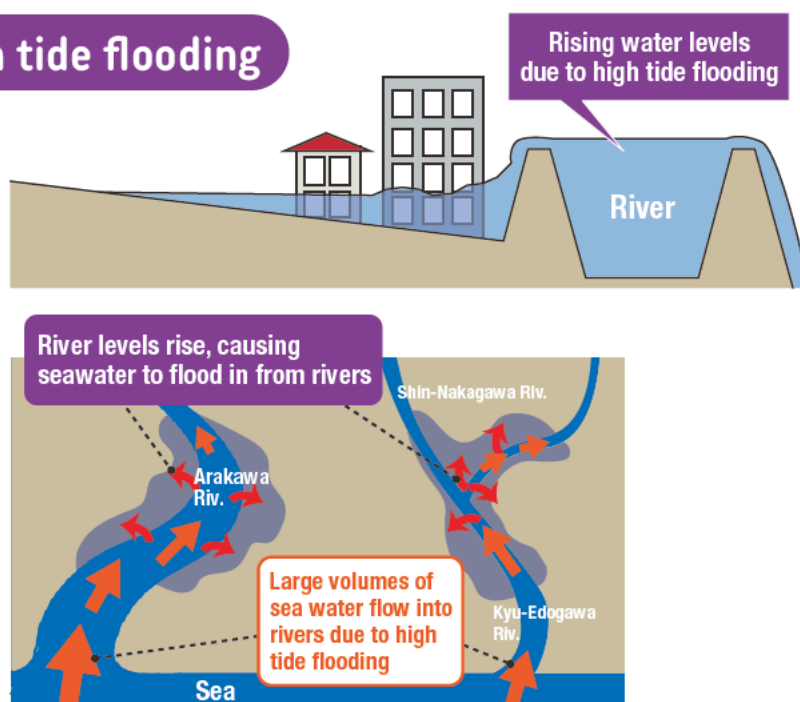
Flooding caused by increased water volumes after heavy rainfall, which can overflow or even cause embankments to collapse, is referred to as flooding due to overflowing rivers.



Overflowing rivers due to high tide flooding

If a typhoon or developing low pressure system passes through the region, tide levels may rise significantly. This is known as high tide flooding.

In Edogawa City, rising sea levels during high tide flooding causes large volumes of seawater to flow into rivers, resulting in river levels rising and potentially even causing seawater to flow from rivers into land areas.



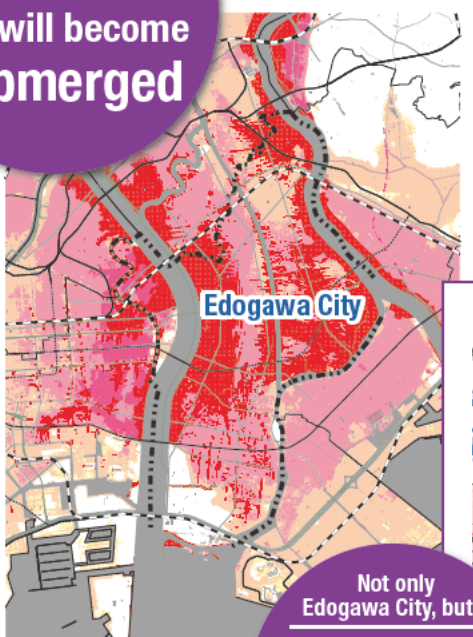
What Would Happen to Edogawa City in the Event of Major Flooding?

Major flooding that submerges all areas across the 5 cities of Koto

Due to the impacts of global warming, super typhoons and heavy rains the likes never seen before now have caused major flood damage in many parts of the world through high tide and other forms of flooding.

What would happen?

Most areas of the city will become submerged



Since many areas of Edogawa City are below sea level, most of the city will become submerged.

Not only Edogawa City, but... most areas across the 5 cities of Koto would be submerged

Including Edogawa City, most areas in the 5 cities of Koto* will become submerged.

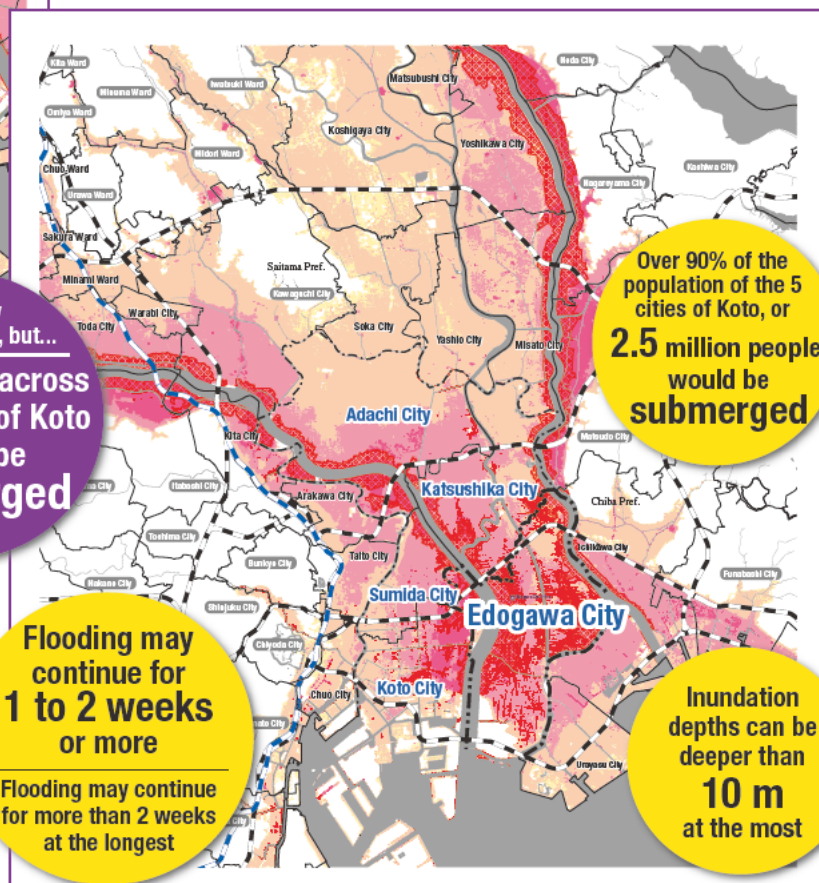
*Edogawa City, Sumida City, Koto City, Adachi City, and Katsushika City

Flooding may continue for 1 to 2 weeks or more

Flooding may continue for more than 2 weeks at the longest

Over 90% of the population of the 5 cities of Koto, or 2.5 million people, would be submerged

Inundation depths can be deeper than 10 m at the most



This map shows the maximum values of the following maps. The 5 cities of Koto have positioned them as the maps of flooding subject to long-distance evacuation.

- Expected inundation area map of high tide flooding (maximum expected scale)
- Expected inundation area map of Arakawa River flooding (maximum expected scale)
- Expected inundation area map of Edogawa River flooding (maximum expected scale)

What is "maximum expected scale"?

This is the scale of a typhoon combining rain volumes on the scale of an event occurring around once every 1,000 years and pressure, size, and other factors at the maximum values of past typhoons (such a typhoon is assumed to have a one-in-1,000-to-5,000-year probability of passing through the wider Tokyo Bay area).

Depth of flood waters (maximum flood depth)

- less than 5–10 m
- less than 3–5 m
- less than 0.5–3 m
- less than 0.5 m

Floodplain where buildings are expected to collapse

Overflowing

If it is too late to begin long-distance evacuation, you may be stranded due to heavy traffic jams and cancelled train services. You may even be impacted by flood waters during the evacuation process.

If you evacuate after danger becomes imminent...

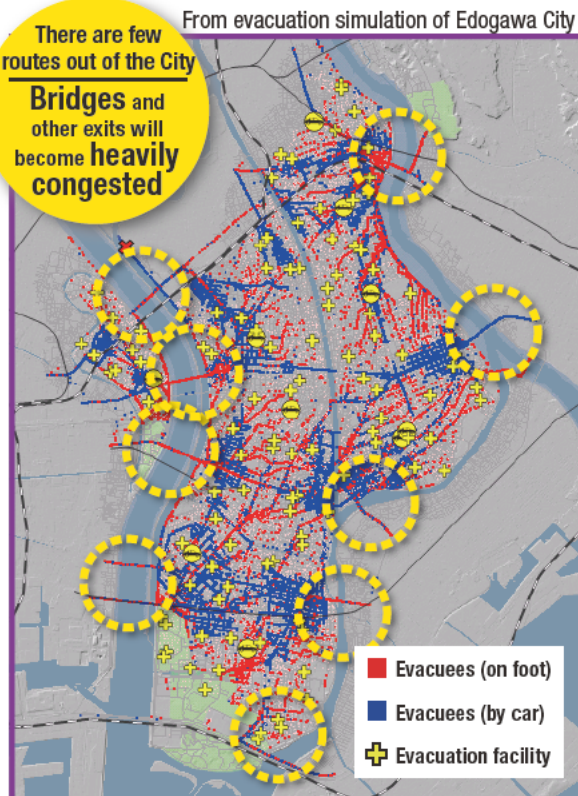


If wind and rain become stronger when a super typhoon approaches...



There are few routes out of the City

Bridges and other exits will become heavily congested

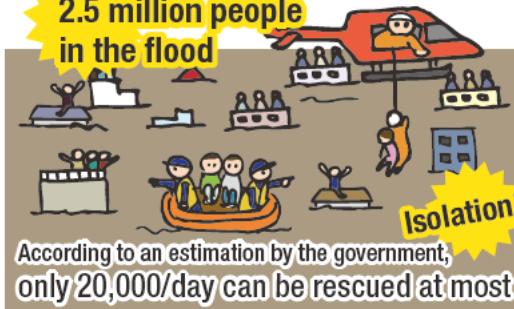


If you are stranded in the floods...

Public facilities such as the City Office will also become heavily submerged in the event of flooding.

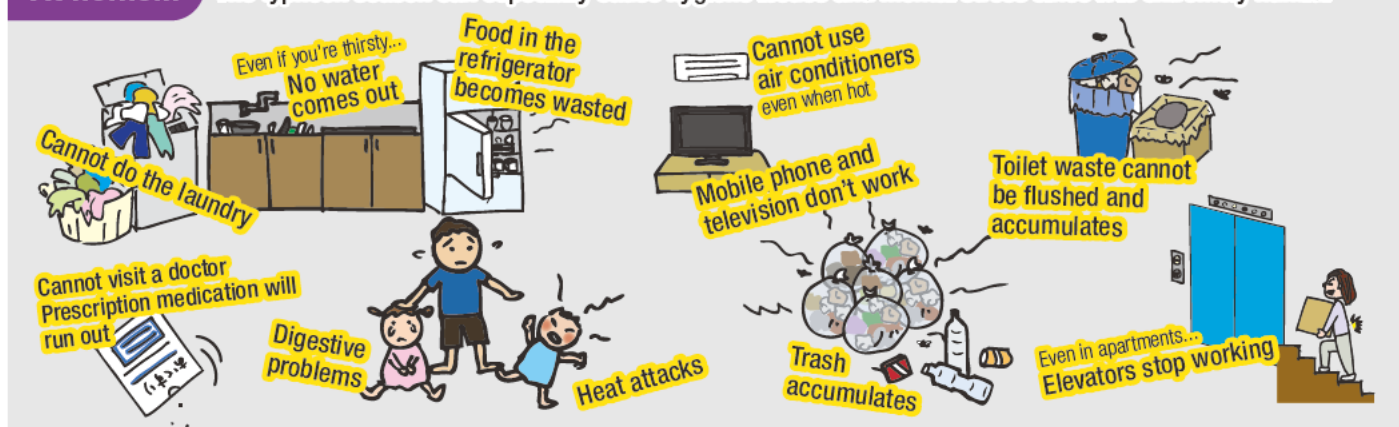


2.5 million people in the flood



At home...

The typhoon season can especially cause hygiene issues and mental stress since it is extremely humid.



What Would Happen to Edogawa City in the Event of Flooding?

The extent and depth of the flooding differ depending on the type of flooding and which river or rivers overflow

It is not only the Arakawa, Edogawa, Nakagawa, and Shin-Nakagawa rivers flowing within Edogawa City that are expected to overflow or cause inland flooding; flooding is also expected to reach the area over a period of two days or more when the Tonegawa River overflows. In addition, the rivers that impact flooding differ between the east and west sides of the City split by the Shin-Nakagawa River, which runs from north to south through the center of Edogawa City.

Area west of Shin-Nakagawa River

Chuo, Kasai, and Komatsugawa areas

- Overflowing rivers due to high tide flooding
 - Overflowing of Arakawa River
 - Overflowing of small and medium-sized rivers such as Nakagawa River Metropolitan controlled section and Shin-Nakagawa River
 - Inland flooding
- are possible impacts.

Area east of Shin-Nakagawa River

Koiwa, Shishibone, and Tobu areas

- Overflowing rivers due to high tide flooding
 - Overflowing of Arakawa River
 - Overflowing of Edogawa River
 - Overflowing of Tonegawa River
 - Overflowing of Nakagawa River Government controlled section
 - Overflowing of small and medium-sized rivers such as Nakagawa River Metropolitan controlled section and Shin-Nakagawa River
 - Inland flooding
- are possible impacts.



*The area west of the Arakawa River (Komatsugawa area) is not expected to become flooded from small and medium-sized rivers overflowing.

This hazard map was created based on the "maximum expected scale" in the following maps.

- Expected inundation area map of high tide flooding [Tokyo Metropolitan Government] (Created on: December 19, 2024)
- Expected inundation area map of high tide flooding [Chiba Pref.] (Created on: November 2018)
- Expected inundation area map of Arakawa River flooding (Specified date: May 30, 2016)
- Expected inundation area map of Edogawa River flooding (Specified date: July 20, 2017)
- Expected inundation area map of Tonegawa River flooding (Specified date: July 20, 2017)
- Expected inundation area map of Nakagawa River flooding (Specified date: July 20, 2017)
- Expected inundation area map of Nakagawa River/Ayasegawa River areas (Created on: February 15, 2024)
- Estimated inundation area map of Nakagawa River/Ayasegawa River areas (Created on: June 9, 2006)
- Estimated inundation area map of river basins within Koto area (Created on: May 26, 2004)

Expected inundation area maps can be found on pages 31 to 43



Edogawa City Disaster Prevention App

Uses the GPS function on your smartphone to display hazard maps of your current location for each river.



iOS



Android

Responding to Typhoon Hagibis (2019 East Japan Typhoon)

Typhoon Hagibis, which made landfall on October 12, 2019, caused extensive damage in many areas.

Response on the day

7:15 a.m.

- Received information from the Japan Meteorological Agency that total rainfall in the Arakawa river basin over three days may exceed 500 mm.

8:00 a.m.

- Established headquarters for flood disaster response.

9:45 a.m.

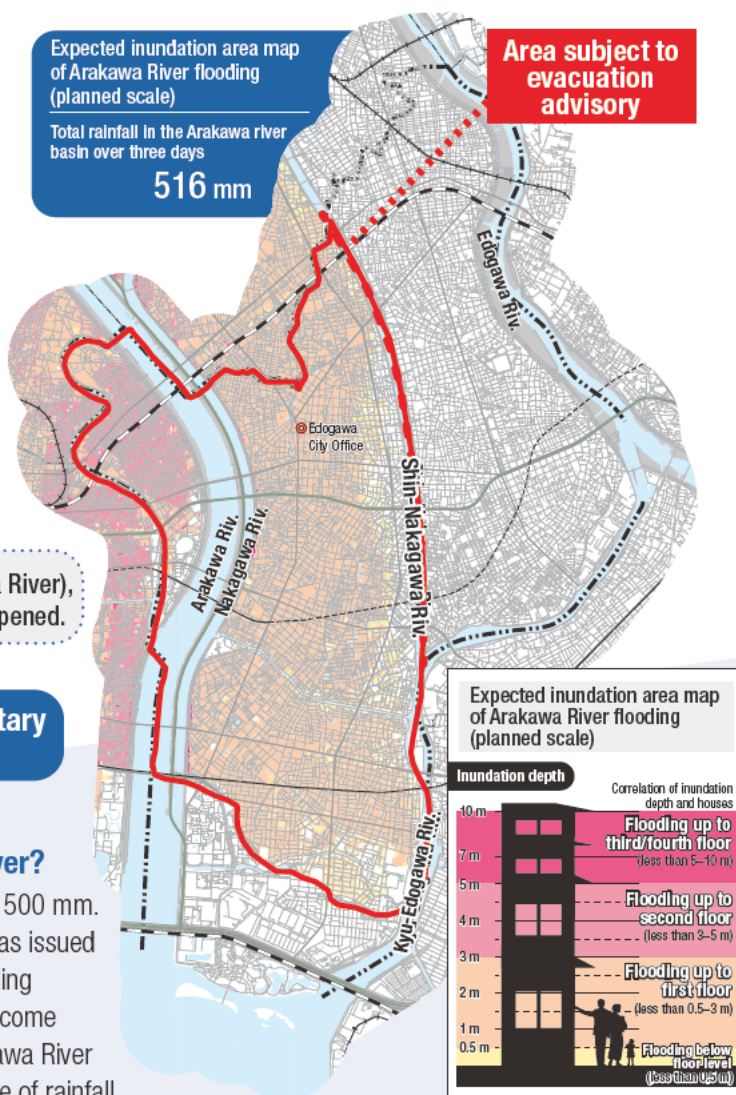
- Evacuation advisory* issued (for west of Shin-Nakagawa River), elementary and junior high schools and other facilities opened.

*Current evacuation instruction

Accepted about 35,000 City residents at elementary and junior high schools and other facilities

► Why only west of the Shin-Nakagawa River?

Total rainfall over three days was expected to exceed 500 mm. Based on this information, an evacuation advisory* was issued for the area west of the Shin-Nakagawa River (excluding Seishincho and Rinkaicho), the area anticipated to become flooded in the expected inundation area map of Arakawa River flooding (planned scale), which was close to that scale of rainfall.



Total rainfall in the Arakawa river basin over three days was 423 mm

Kumagaya Water Gauging Station



Provided by Arakawa Upstream River Office, Kanto Regional Development Bureau, MLIT

Near to Iwabuchi Watergate (Kita City)



Provided by Arakawa Downstream River Office, Kanto Regional Development Bureau, MLIT

Heavy rainfall in the Arakawa upper river basin caused the Arakawa River to rise, and at the Iwabuchi Watergate (Kita City), water levels exceeded the evacuation alert level, recorded as A.P. +7.17 m. As of 6 p.m. on the 13th, total rainfall over three days in the Arakawa river basin was 423 mm. While the downstream section of the Arakawa River and the Edogawa River did not overflow, even slight differences in meteorological conditions could have inflicted major damage in Edogawa City.

Edogawa City Flood Response

Edogawa City's flood response includes a long-distance evacuation mode

When there is a risk of flooding, Edogawa City will shift from normal operation mode to flood response mode. Moreover, when major flood damage is expected based on the scale and path of a typhoon and rainfall forecasts, the City will shift to long-distance evacuation mode.

Edogawa City Flood Response

A super typhoon is expected to make landfall or bring about heavy rainfall
The 5 cities of Koto jointly make a decision three days prior

When major flooding is expected

Flooding

Typhoon information, rainfall forecasts

Weather warning / advisory
River level information

Long-distance evacuation mode

When is evacuation information announced?

Information will be announced three days before a super typhoon is expected to make landfall or bring about heavy rainfall.

What are conditions like in the City at the time of the announcement?

It could be that there is no rainfall in the City and river levels are not high.

What are the other characteristics?

In addition to information given by the City, typhoon information will be reported via national announcements to the press, special TV news reports, and L-shaped news tickers on TV. It is also likely that planned train service suspensions, along with expressway, commercial facility, and school closures, for the following days will be announced.

Illustration example of long-distance evacuation mode



How does the City decide to shift to long-distance evacuation mode?

When major flooding is expected, the 5 cities of Koto will jointly examine the situation and make decisions in consideration of various conditions including the latest typhoon information and weather forecasts from the Japan Meteorological Agency and river offices, as well as the operation status of public transportation services and the like.

Estimated rainfall in the Arakawa river basin

Scale and path of a typhoon

Other social conditions, etc.

is likely

Typhoon

When major flooding is not expected

No shift to long-distance evacuation mode three days prior

When is evacuation information issued?

Information is issued based on the expected water levels of rivers and weather warnings for the next six hours.

What are conditions like in the City at the time of the advisory?

It could be that water levels of rivers in the City are already high or that there has been a lot of rainfall in the City.

What are the other characteristics?

In the event of heavy rainfall in the City, it is possible that rainwater cannot be drained fully, leading to flooding (inland flooding).

Basic illustration example of flood evacuation

Evacuate to a suitable evacuation point by yourself based on the expected disaster situation.

- The impact of flooding on your home will differ depending on the scale of flooding and which rivers overflow. Consequently, your response should also differ.
- The City will open evacuation facilities based on the expected flooding.



Edogawa City Evacuation Information

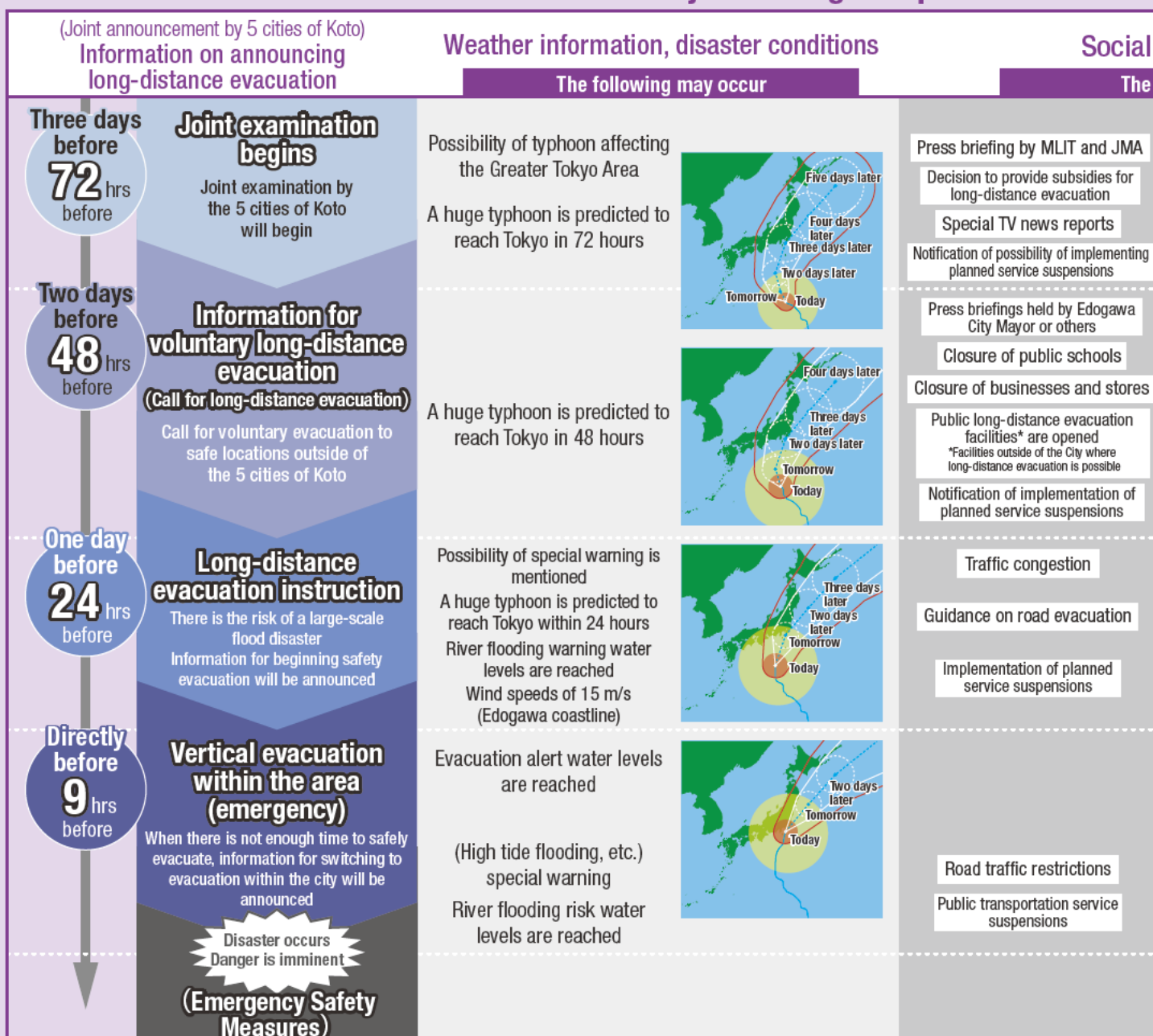
In addition to evacuation information, there is information calling for long-distance evacuation.

Edogawa City will issue evacuation information in the event that there is a risk of flooding, etc. In addition, when major flooding is expected, information calling for long-distance evacuation will be announced prior to evacuation information. Begin evacuating at the right time.

Edogawa City Flood Response

Long-distance evacuation mode

When major flooding is expected



Be aware of various kinds of information issued from outside Edogawa City

If there is a risk of flooding, on top of evacuation information from Edogawa City, various kinds of information will be announced by the Japan Meteorological Agency, public transportation companies, and others.

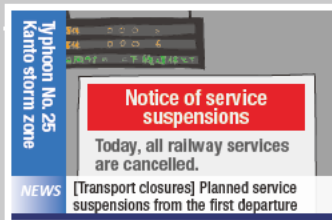
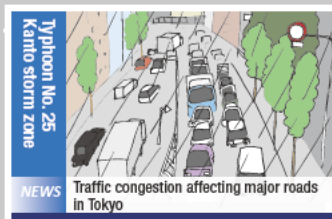
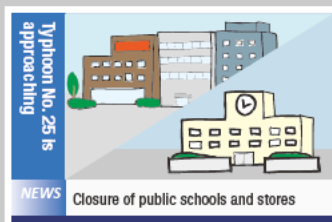
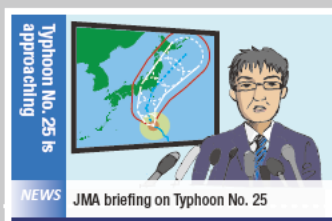
Be aware of information from institutions other than Edogawa City and use it to evacuate as soon as possible.

Guideline typhoon information and weather forecasts

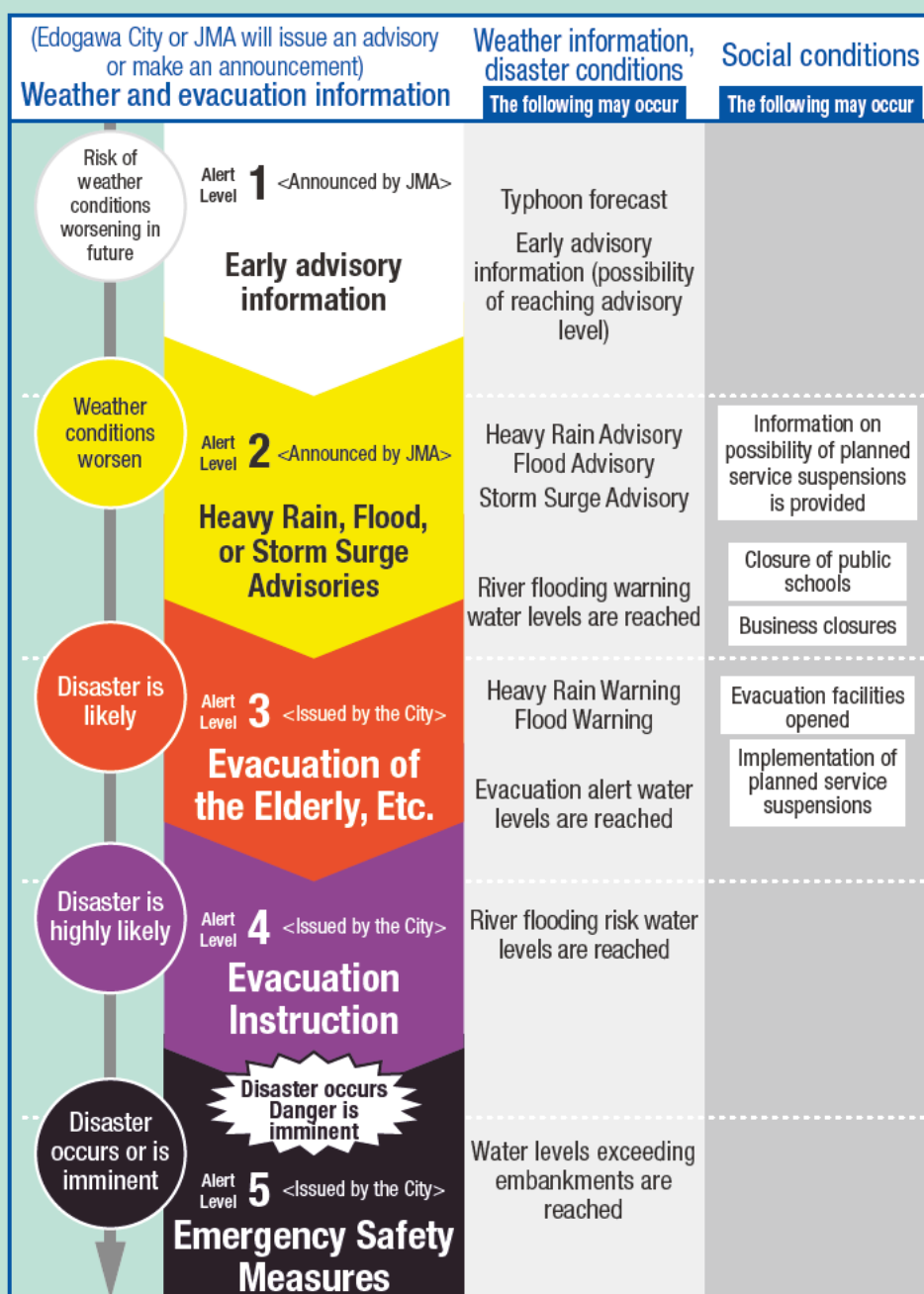
- A typhoon with a central pressure of 930 hPa or lower is approaching Tokyo
- The volume of rainfall accumulated over three days would be enough to cause the Arakawa River to overflow

conditions

following may occur



When major flooding is not expected



What Should I Do in the Event of Evacuation During Flooding?

Your response will depend on the scale of expected flood damage, etc.

During a flood, your response will depend on the expected flooding conditions, the floor level and structure of your home, your day-to-day preparedness, and the state of your health. Having said that, in long-distance evacuation mode, long-distance evacuation will be necessary in principle.

Edogawa City Flood Response

A super typhoon is expected to make landfall or bring about heavy rainfall
The 5 cities of Koto jointly make a decision three days prior

When major flooding is expected

Flooding is likely

Typhoon information, rainfall forecasts

Weather warning / advisory
River level information

Typhoon



When major flooding is not expected

No shift to long-distance evacuation mode three days prior

Long-distance evacuation mode

Long-distance evacuation is required by all City residents in principle

Yes

No

Can you secure a place to evacuate to outside the City, such as the home of a relative or friend, a place of work, or accommodation facilities?



Those who use accommodation facilities for long-distance evacuation* will be offered a subsidy.

Up to 9,000 yen per person

*This is limited to cases where the 5 cities of Koto have jointly called for long-distance evacuation (Joint examination begins).

Can you stay in place at home during a flood?

Can stay in place

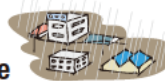
Whether it is possible to stay in place depends on specific flood estimations.



Can't stay in place

In the following situations, you can't stay in place

- × Floor levels lower than the flood depth
- × Wooden buildings in areas close to rivers
- × Flooding will continue over a long period of time



Can you secure a safe place to evacuate to, such as the home of a relative or friend, a place of work, or accommodation facilities?

Yes

No



Consider multiple evacuation points in advance and move to a more suitable place based on the situation

Flooding conditions may not always follow what is shown on hazard maps. Multiple rivers may overflow alongside high tide flooding, resulting in a major flooding incident. Alternatively, a single river may overflow, or inland flooding could occur. If possible, consider multiple evacuation options in advance that will enable you to handle different flooding conditions.

How to evacuate **Long-distance evacuation**

Recommended

Evacuate to a safe place outside the City, such as the home of a relative or friend, a place of work, or accommodation facilities.

How to evacuate **Long-distance evacuation** (public long-distance evacuation facility)

For the latest information on public long-distance evacuation facilities, check the Edogawa City official homepage

emergency supplies and Items to Stockpile can be found on page 53

Evacuate to a facility outside of the City where long-distance evacuation is possible.

How to evacuate **Evacuate to a local disaster prevention base** (Kasai Southern District, Konodai Plateau, Ojima-Komatsugawa Park)

Safe areas that will not be submerged when flood disasters occur within or nearby the city. However, **since you will be outdoors, evacuate after the wind and rain have subsided to ensure your safety.**

How to evacuate **Evacuate to an evacuation facility (elementary/junior high school, etc.)**

emergency supplies and Items to Stockpile can be found on page 53

It is expected that **most evacuation facilities will be flooded, and that flooding will continue over an extended period of time.** Those who have no choice but to evacuate here **will be isolated by floodwaters and forced to live in difficult conditions.** Moreover, **food and other stockpiled items will be limited.**

How to evacuate **Stay in place at home**

Items to stockpile can be found on page 53

Stay in place at home if you have been able to confirm from the flooding situation of your home that safety can be ensured. However, **you must be prepared to withstand the flood conditions until the waters recede.**

How to evacuate **Secure an evacuation point by yourself**

Recommended

Evacuate to a location in a safe area, such as the home of a relative or friend, a place of work, or accommodation facilities.

How to evacuate **Evacuate to a local disaster prevention base** (Kasai Southern District, Konodai Plateau, Ojima-Komatsugawa Park)

Safe areas that will not be submerged when flood disasters occur within or nearby the city. However, **since you will be outdoors, evacuate after the wind and rain have subsided to ensure your safety.**

How to evacuate **Evacuate to an evacuation facility (elementary/junior high school, etc.)**

emergency supplies and Items to Stockpile can be found on page 53

These are last resort emergency evacuation facilities to be used in such cases where you do not have enough time to evacuate or you cannot evacuate over a long distance. However, **the first and second floors could become flooded.** Moreover, **food and other stockpiled items will be limited.**

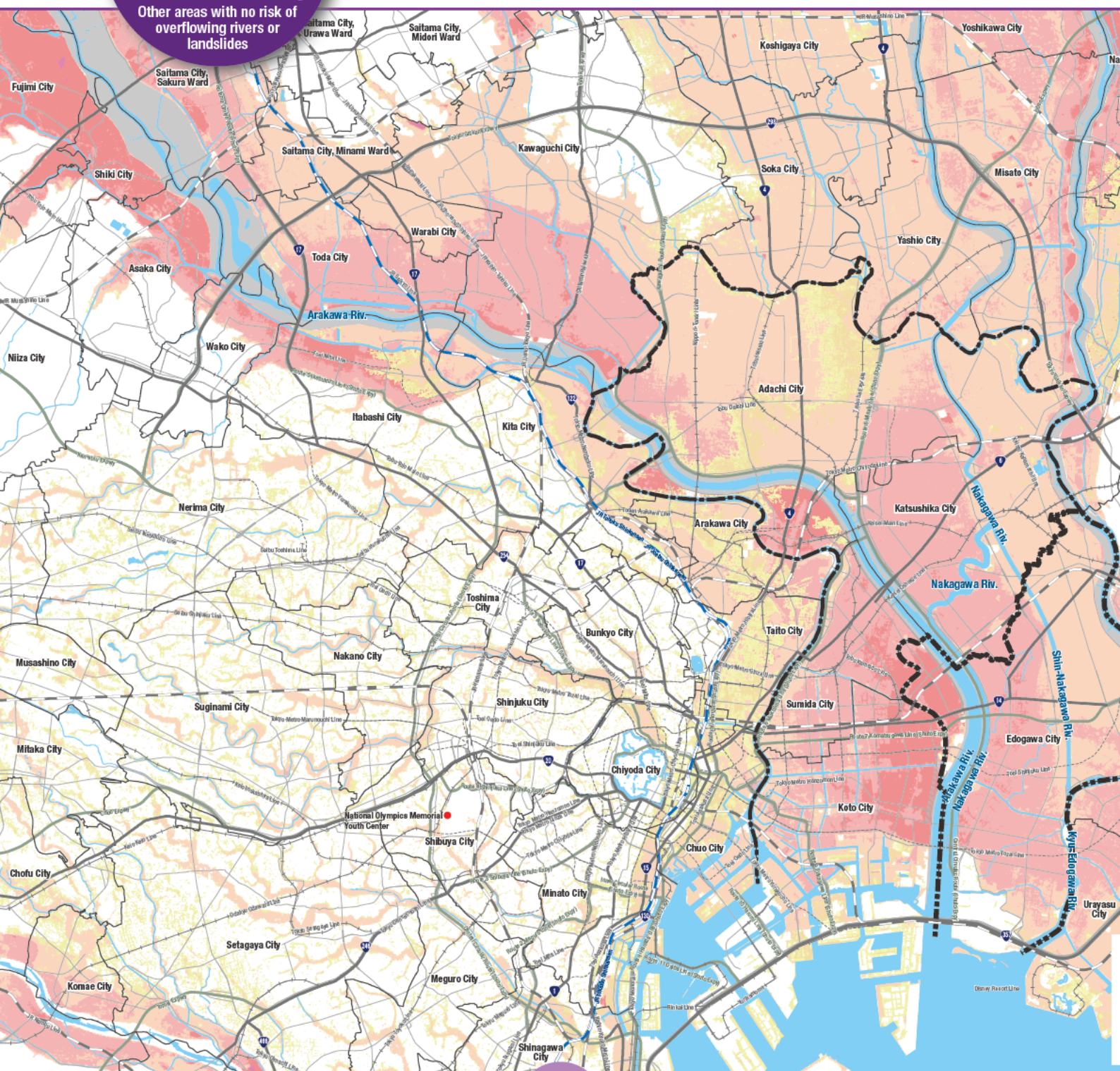
Long-distance evacuation during major flooding

What should you do if an unprecedented scale typhoon or torrential rain is expected to hit?

Long-distance
evacuation
Evacuate
to safe areas
outside the city

Other areas with no risk of
overflowing rivers or
landslides

Leave the 5 cities of Koto area and evacuate to a
higher-elevation area or an area with no risk of flooding
(long-distance evacuation).



Long-distance evacuation point

First, check the long-distance evacuation map and secure a place to evacuate to outside the City by yourself, such as the home of a relative or friend, a place of work, or accommodation facilities. If you are unable to secure an evacuation point, you can also use a public long-distance evacuation facility*, although these may be crowded.

*Facilities outside of the City where long-distance evacuation is possible

Secure a place to evacuate to outside the City by yourself, such as the home of a relative or friend, a place of work, or accommodation facilities.



Those who use accommodation facilities for long-distance evacuation* will be offered a subsidy.

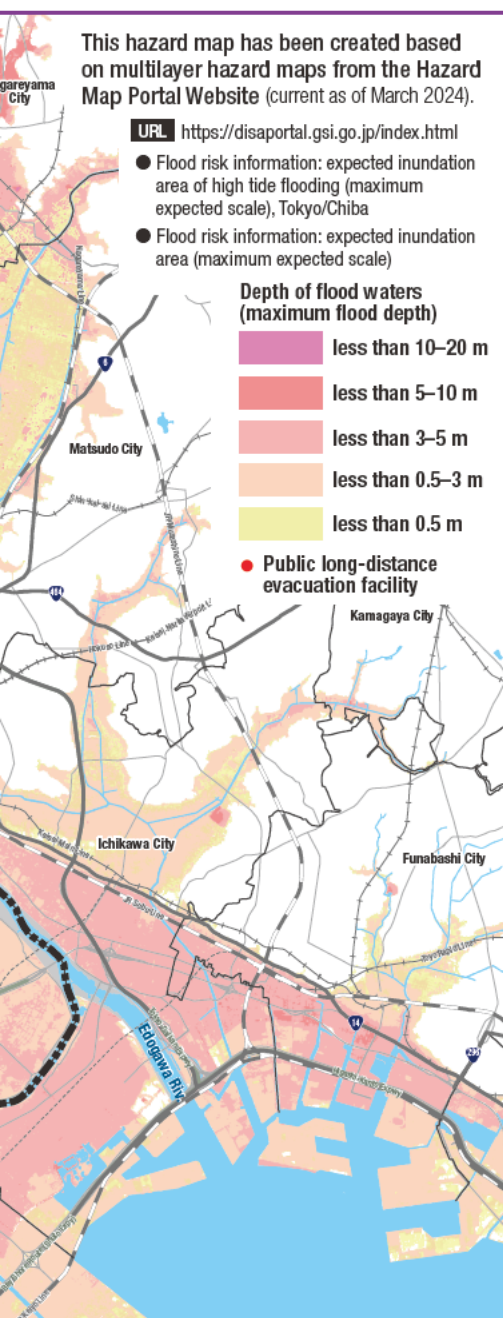
Up to 9,000 yen per person

*This is limited to cases where the 5 cities of Koto have jointly called for long-distance evacuation (Joint examination begins).

For details,

Edogawa City official homepage

URL <https://www.city.edogawa.tokyo.jp/e007/bosaianzen/bosai/jijo/kouikihinanhojokin.html>



MLIT Multilayer Hazard Maps

URL <https://disaportal.gsi.go.jp/>



Areas at risk of high-tide and other flooding can be shown layered on top of one another on the map.

Means of transport for long-distance evacuation

If 2.5 million people attempt long-distance evacuation (evacuation to outside the City) all at once, the area will see heavy crowding and traffic jams. Also, as the wind and rain grow stronger, train and bus services may be suspended.

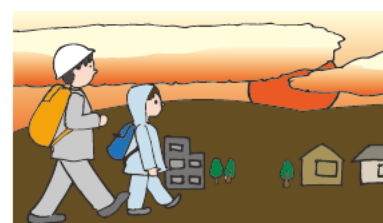


Confirm evacuation routes by public transportation.

Try to evacuate early using public transportation.

When to begin evacuating

Even if it is not yet raining in the City, or the water level of the Arakawa River or tide level of Tokyo Bay is not yet high, you should begin evacuating as soon as possible before public transportation services come to a halt one to two days before the typhoon approaches.



Pay attention to information calling for long-distance evacuation and planned railway service suspensions, and evacuate as soon as possible.

How to Evacuate **Evacuate to a Local Disaster Prevention Base**

How to Evacuate **Evacuate to an Evacuation Facility (Elementary/Junior High School, etc.)**

How to Evacuate **Evacuate to a Voluntary Evacuation Facility**

Local disaster prevention bases

These are safe places that will not be submerged even when flooding occurs in the City or surrounding areas.

Kasai Southern District **Konodai Plateau** **Ojima-Komatsugawa Park**

Evacuation facilities

These are last resort emergency evacuation facilities to be used in such cases where you do not have enough time to evacuate or evacuation would be difficult.

★ **Voluntary evacuation facilities** These are facilities that will be opened for those who are anxious about or at risk when staying in place at home in the event of a storm or flood disaster on a scale that will not lead to an evacuation order.

Evacuation facilities (elementary/junior high schools)

★: Evacuation facilities set as voluntary evacuation facilities

No.	Name	Address	Telephone number
1	Komatsugawa ES ★	4-1-23 Hirai	3685-4600
2	Komatsugawa Daini ES	3-6-4 Komatsugawa	3681-4319
3	Hirai ES	6-35-1 Hirai	3613-9311
4	Former Hirai Daini ES	6-1-17 Hirai	—
5	Hirai Nishi ES	7-22-24 Hirai	3612-9498
6	Hirai Higashi ES	4-28-9 Hirai	3681-0957
7	Hirai Minami ES	5-3-11 Hirai	6657-1255
8	Matsue ES	1-16-5 Matsue	3652-7146
9	Nishi-Ichinoe ES	7-17-1 Matsue	3651-4845
10	Former Daini Matsue ES	2-16-20 Matsushima	—
11	Nishi-Komatsugawa ES	3-30-6 Matsushima	3651-2570
12	Osugi ES	2-16-15 Chuo	3651-0561
13	Osugi Daini ES	3-11-1 Osugi	3653-4401
14	Daisan Matsue ES ★	4-13-1 Chuo	3653-5348
15	Osugi Higashi ES	2-8-5 Nishi-Ichinoe	3652-2194
16	Higashi-Komatsugawa ES	3-27-1 Higashi-Komatsugawa	3652-7413
17	Funabori ES ★	2-22-22 Funabori	3680-6101
18	Funabori Daini ES	4-14-4 Funabori	3689-5351
19	Kasai ES/JHS ★	2-4-3 Naka-Kasai	3680-9366 3680-3486
20	Ninoe ES	6-44 Edogawa	3680-6273
21	Ninoe Daini ES	5-13 Haruecho	3687-8031
22	Daini Kasai ES	6-33-1 Higashi-Kasai	3689-0211
23	Daisan Kasai ES	4-2-19 Kita-Kasai	3680-5111
24	Daiyon Kasai ES	8-8-1 Naka-Kasai	3688-1833
25	Daigo Kasai ES	2-13-33 Kita-Kasai	3689-6216
26	Dairoku Kasai ES	4-5-1 Nishi-Kasai	3688-0485
27	Dainana Kasai ES	7-8-1 Nishi-Kasai	3688-4891
28	Minami-Kasai ES	5-10-1 Minami-Kasai	3675-0315
29	Minami-Kasai Daini ES	7-5-9 Minami-Kasai	3686-1431
30	Minami-Kasai Daisan ES	5-2-1 Minami-Kasai	3878-3357
31	Nishi-Kasai ES	3-9-44 Nishi-Kasai	3686-7640
32	Shinden ES	8-16-1 Nishi-Kasai	3675-4681
33	Ukita ES	5-13-1 Kita-Kasai	3689-1291

No.	Name	Address	Telephone number
34	Seishin Daiichi ES	1-4-19 Seishincho	3878-1271
35	Former Seishin Daini ES	2-10-1 Seishincho	—
36	Seishin Futaba ES	1-1-38 Seishincho	3878-3621
37	Rinkai ES	2-2-11 Rinkaicho	5674-2761
38	Higashi-Kasai ES	8-23-1 Higashi-Kasai	3686-2806
39	Mizue ES	3-39 Nishi-Mizue	3679-0014
40	Harue ES	1-3-30 Mizue	3679-0666
41	Nilhori ES	1-32-1 Nilhori	3678-6631
42	Shimo-Kamata ES	3-11-1 Higashi-Mizue	3698-2151
43	Shimo-Kamata Higashi ES	2-16-31 Edogawa	3679-8885
44	Edogawa ES	1-1-16 Edogawa	3670-6007
45	Ichinoe ES	5-18-3 Edogawa	6240-5514
46	Ichinoe Daini ES	4-16 Haruecho	3654-9831
47	Shikamoto ES	2-35-7 Matsumoto	3653-7414
48	Shishibone Matsumoto ES	6-3-5 Shishibone	6231-8455
49	Shishibone Higashi ES	3-7-1 Shishibone	3677-8541
50	Hon-Isshiki ES	2-10-1 Hon-Isshiki	3654-6030
51	Shinozaki ES	3-2-18 Shinozakimachi	3679-1223
52	Shinozaki Daini ES	1-3-1 Kami-Shinozaki	3670-0138
53	Shinozaki Daisan ES	1-1-16 Higashi-Shinozaki	3679-0005
54	Shinozaki Daiyon ES	8-12-8 Shinozakimachi	3679-1715
55	Shinozaki Daigo ES	2-5-1 Kita-Shinozaki	3677-9541
56	Minami-Shinozaki ES	4-27-5 Minami-Shinozakimachi	3679-0441
57	Kamata ES	2-45-18 Minami-Shinozakimachi	3670-1638
58	Koiwa ES ★	3-20-10 Higashi-Koiwa	3657-1078
59	Higashi-Koiwa ES	4-12-1 Higashi-Koiwa	3657-0974
60	Former Shimo-Koiwa ES *Not available in the case of large-scale flooding	7-8-1 Minami-Koiwa	—
61	Shimo-Koiwa ES	5-5-1 Minami-Koiwa	3650-1714
62	Kami-Koiwa ES	7-2-1 Kita-Koiwa	3657-1348
63	Kami-Koiwa Daini ES	8-28-11 Kita-Koiwa	3673-0993
64	Nishi-Koiwa ES	3-19-12 Nishi-Koiwa	3657-1530
65	Former Kami-Isshiki ES	2-4-1 Nishi-Koiwa	—
66	Kami-Isshiki Minami ES	3-28-24 Hon-Isshiki	3655-4103
67	Minami-Koiwa ES	4-16-1 Minami-Koiwa	3657-1565
68	Minami-Koiwa Daini ES	2-16-1 Minami-Koiwa	3657-0257
69	Naka-Koiwa ES	3-12-22 Kita-Koiwa	3657-1721
70	Kita-Koiwa ES	2-15-1 Kita-Koiwa	3659-5351

No.	Name	Address	Telephone number
70	Komatsugawa JHS	3-20-1 Hirai	3683-8013
71	Former Komatsugawa Daiichi JHS	4-7-21 Hirai	—
72	Komatsugawa Daini JHS *Excludes underground levels	2-10-2 Komatsugawa	3685-4900
73	Matsue Daiichi JHS	5-5-1 Matsue	3652-0197
74	Matsue Daini JHS	2-3-1 Matsushima	3651-2546
75	Matsue Daisan JHS	1-20-1 Chuo	3651-0043
76	Matsue Daiyon JHS	1-16-1 Nishi-Ichinoe	3652-7591
77	Matsue Daigo JHS	6-18-1 Ichinoe	3652-7946
78	Matsue Dairoku JHS	7-16-18 Matsue	3656-6711
79	Ninoe JHS	5-3-1 Haruecho	3686-2281
80	Kasai Daini JHS	1085 Ukitacho	3680-5146
81	Kasai Daisan JHS	6-6-13 Naka-Kasai	3687-8021
82	Minami-Kasai JHS	5-12-1 Minami-Kasai	3675-0317
83	Minami-Kasai Daini JHS	5-3-1 Minami-Kasai	3878-3651
84	Nishi-Kasai JHS	5-10-18 Nishi-Kasai	3686-7874
85	Higashi-Kasai JHS	6-40-1 Higashi-Kasai	3675-4761
86	Seishin Daiichi JHS	1-5-14 Seishincho	3878-1281
87	Seishin Daini JHS	2-1-2 Seishincho	3877-6631
88	Mizue JHS	4-16 Edogawa	3651-2210
89	Mizue Daini JHS	4-54-1 Mizue	3670-1301
90	Mizue Daisan JHS ★	1-38-33 Higashi-Mizue	3678-1495
91	Harue JHS	2-47-1 Haruecho	3678-9241
92	Shikamoto JHS	1-36-1 Matsumoto	3651-0817
93	Shishibone JHS ★	2-12-1 Shishibone	3678-5166
94	Shinozaki JHS	5-12-19 Shinozakimachi	3679-3001
95	Shinozaki Daini JHS	14-1 Shimo-Shinozakimachi	3677-9531
96	Koiwa Daiichi JHS	3-10-8 Higashi-Koiwa	3659-7291
97	Koiwa Daini JHS	1-6-10 Higashi-Koiwa	3657-1916
98	Koiwa Daisan JHS	8-19-1 Kita-Koiwa	3657-1958
99	Koiwa Daiyon JHS	3-9-18 Nishi-Koiwa	3659-9471
100	Koiwa Daigo JHS	5-27-1 Shishibone	3679-6375
101	Kami-Isshiki JHS	1-8-11 Kami-Isshiki	3653-5407

Evacuation facilities (high schools, etc.)

No.	Name	Address	Telephone number
102	Metropolitan Komatsugawa HS	1-27-10 Hirai	3685-1010
103	Metropolitan Edogawa HS	2-38-1 Matsushima	3651-0297
104	Metropolitan Koiwa HS	3-10-1 Hon-Isshiki	3651-2250
105	Metropolitan Kasai Minami HS	1-11-1 Minami-Kasai	3687-4491
106	Metropolitan Shinozaki HS	1-10-1 Higashi-Shinozaki	3678-9331
107	Metropolitan Momijigawa HS	2-1-1 Rinkaicho	3878-3021
108	Metropolitan Kasai Technical HS	7-68-1 Ichinoe	3653-4111
109	Private Kanto Daiichi HS	2-10-11 Matsushima	3653-1541
110	Tokyo Metropolitan Vocational Skills Development Center	2-31-27 Chuo	5607-3681

Types of evacuation points

- Floor levels subject to flooding are based on the floor levels of a typical house.
- This will not necessarily match the floor levels subject to flooding at each school.

Local disaster prevention bases

- Evacuation facility where all floors can be used (elementary/junior high school)
- Evacuation facility where the 2nd floor and above can be used (elementary/junior high school)
- Evacuation facility where the 3rd floor and above can be used (elementary/junior high school)

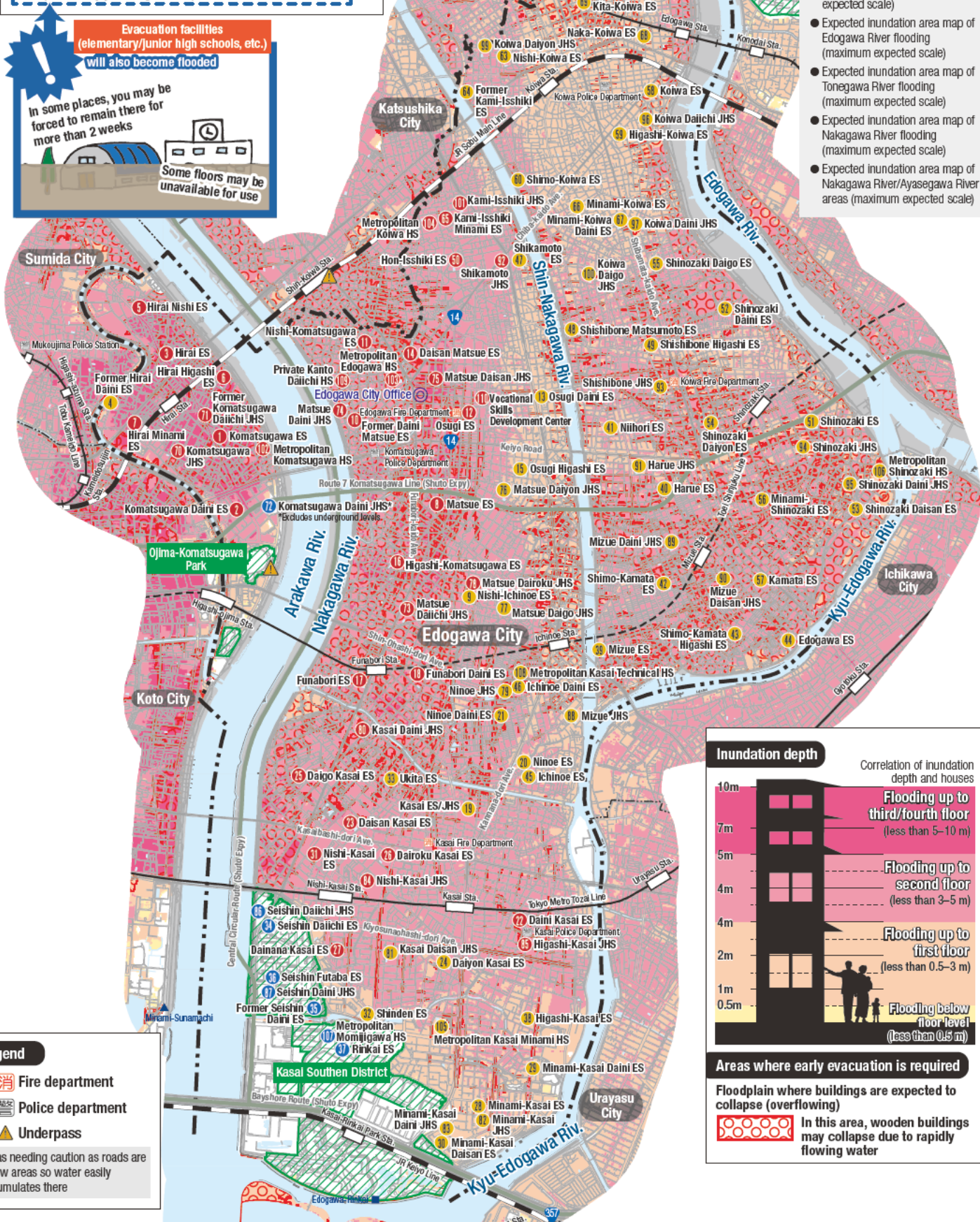
Evacuation facilities (elementary/junior high schools, etc.) will also become flooded

In some places, you may be forced to remain there for more than 2 weeks

Some floors may be unavailable for use

This hazard map shows the maximum values of the following maps.

- Expected inundation area map of high tide flooding (maximum expected scale)
- Expected inundation area map of Arakawa River flooding (maximum expected scale)
- Expected inundation area map of Edogawa River flooding (maximum expected scale)
- Expected inundation area map of Tonegawa River flooding (maximum expected scale)
- Expected inundation area map of Nakagawa River flooding (maximum expected scale)
- Expected inundation area map of Nakagawa River/Ayasegawa River areas (maximum expected scale)



List of underground facilities and facilities for use by persons in need of special care

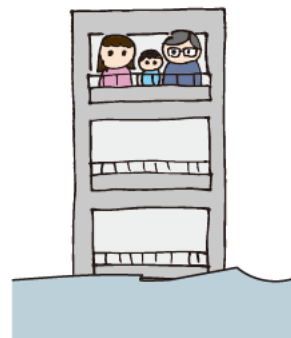
URL <https://www.city.edogawa.tokyo.jp/e007/bosaianzen/bosai/kanrenmap/hazardmap/2-5/kinaihinan.html>



Staying in place at home is only possible when your own safety can be ensured

Evacuating to higher ground where flooding cannot reach you can save your life. To prevent flooding in your home and prepare for the shutting down of lifeline utilities such as running water, electricity, gas, and working toilets, prepare a sufficient stockpile of supplies and seek refuge in as safe a place as possible in your home.

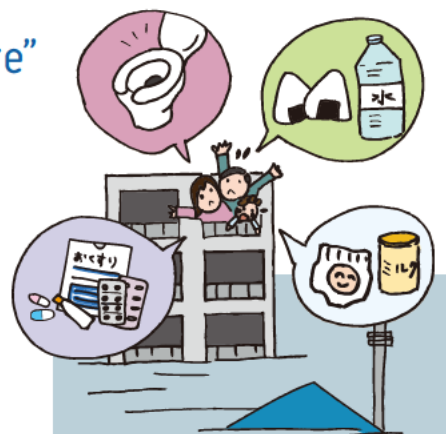
Items to stockpile can be found on page 53



In the event of major flooding, “do not remain here”

If you wait too late to evacuate and remain in the City during major flooding, you will have to withstand living in a flooded area with no running water, electricity, gas, or working toilets for over two weeks in the worst hit places. Opt for long-distance evacuation when major flooding is expected.

emergency supplies and Items to Stockpile can be found on page 53



Confirm whether you can ensure your own safety during flooding

If you stay in place at home, check the hazard map to determine how deep flooding will be at your home and how long it will take for the floodwaters to recede.

Consider whether you can stay in place at home by checking flood conditions, such as flooding at each river and inland flooding.



Secure an evacuation point by yourself, such as the home of a relative or friend or a place of work

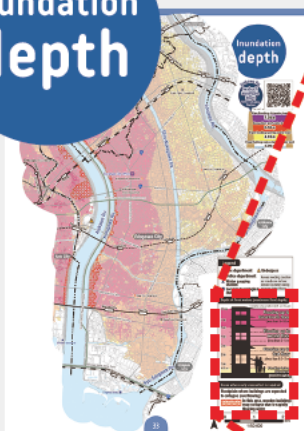
Evacuation facilities and other public facilities are likely to be crowded with huge numbers of evacuees. If your own safety cannot be ensured at home or you are worried about staying in place at home, secure somewhere to evacuate to in a safer region by yourself, such as the home of a relative or friend or a place of work.



► Confirm whether your own safety can be ensured

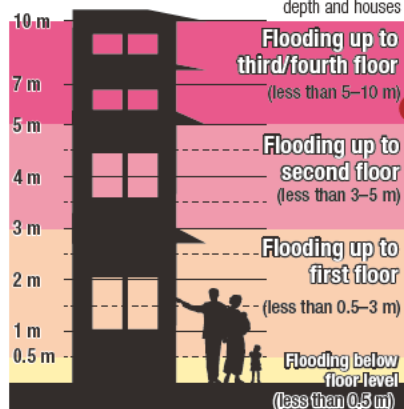
Expected inundation area maps can be found on pages 31 to 43

Inundation depth



Inundation depth

Correlation of inundation depth and houses



Areas where early evacuation is required

Floodplain where buildings are expected to collapse (overflowing)

In this area, wooden buildings may collapse due to rapidly flowing water

Head to places located higher than the expected level of flooding

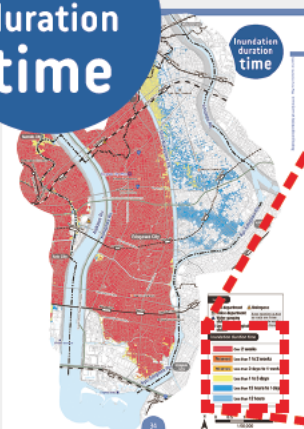


Staying in place at home is not possible if the building is wooden and located within this area



Wooden buildings collapse

Inundation duration time



Inundation duration time



Staying in place at home will be difficult in areas where flooding will continue over a long period of time



Isolated without water, electricity or a toilet



Check info via apps



Edogawa City Disaster Prevention App

Uses the GPS function on your smartphone to display hazard maps of your current location for each river.



iOS



Android



Tokyo Disaster Prevention App

URL

<https://www.bousai.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/1028747/index.html>



Download the map in advance and the app will display your current location even when offline, thereby helping you in navigating to your destination. You can also search for nearby disaster prevention facilities.



Check with your smartphone or PC

Maps by area

URL

<https://www.city.edogawa.tokyo.jp/e007/bosaianzen/bosai/kanrenmap/hazardmap/chikubetsumap.html>



You can check the map for the area where you live.

MLIT Multilayer Hazard Maps

URL

<https://disaportal.gsi.go.jp/>



Areas at risk of high-tide and other flooding can be shown layered on top of one another on the map.

Precautions for Evacuation

Evacuate early with time to spare

Evacuate while it is still light outside

If heavy rain is forecast, such as from an approaching typhoon, evacuate as soon as possible before the rain and wind grow stronger and while it is still light outside.



After an evacuation instruction, evacuation should be made on foot in principle

Congestion due to heavy traffic is likely. Those planning to evacuate by car should begin evacuating at "Evacuation of the Elderly, Etc. (Alert Level 3)" at the latest.



It is dangerous to evacuate through floodwaters

Do not go outside once flooding has started

It is dangerous to go outside during heavy rain or after surrounding areas have begun to flood. Once Emergency Safety Measures have been issued, stay inside without venturing outside.



Underground places are dangerous during heavy rain

If you are in a passageway or structure located underground during heavy rain, it will be difficult to know what is happening outside, and if these spaces become flooded, water pressure will make it impossible to open doors.



Avoid lower-elevation areas

Roads that are lower than surrounding areas and likely to flood, such as underpasses, or roads that are already flooded are extremely dangerous and should be avoided.



Do not approach swollen rivers

Do not approach swollen rivers or go and take a look at them. If you feel worried about a river, do not go there in person, but instead check information on water levels, watch live cameras, etc.



Where to get information can be found on pages 29 to 30

Prepare necessary items for evacuation

Be prepared for immediate evacuation in case of an emergency. The items you need will vary depending on the members of your family; infants, seniors, and those with health conditions will have different needs. Make sure to check this in advance.

Emergency supplies can be found on page 53



Confirm emergency contacts

Fill in the "Emergency Contacts" section on the back cover with the contact information of family members and neighbors, people to call on before evacuating, and the contact information of those who will evacuate with you.



Rain and wind intensity

How rain intensity can affect evacuation

▶ Heavy rain

Hourly rainfall Less than 20 mm-30 mm

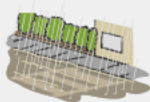
People get soaked through even when using an umbrella. Gutters, sewers, and small rivers overflow.



▶▶ Extremely heavy rain

Hourly rainfall Less than 30 mm-50 mm

Roads turn into rivers. Brakes are no longer effective when driving at high speeds.



▶▶▶ Torrential rain

Hourly rainfall Less than 50 mm-80 mm

Driving a car is dangerous. Rain water flows into underground spaces.



▶▶▶▶ Severe torrential rain

Hourly rainfall Over 80 mm

There is a high risk of a major disaster.



How wind force can affect evacuation

▶ Gale

Average speed (per second) Less than 15 m-20 m

Unable to walk against the wind, and some people may fall.



▶▶ Storm

Average speed (per second) Less than 20 m-25 m

It is not possible to stand up without holding on to something. It becomes difficult to drive at normal speeds.



▶▶▶ Storm

Average speed (per second) Less than 25 m-30 m

Outdoor activities are extremely dangerous. Moving trucks are overturned.



▶▶▶▶ Violent storm

Average speed (per second) Over 30 m

Many trees are pulled down. Damage may be caused by collapsing concrete blocks.



Flood Control Measures for Reducing Damage

Global warming-related climate change

In recent years, rainfall patterns have been significantly altered through the impact of global warming-related climate change.

Everyone has experienced the changes in our climate as we witness record-breaking heavy rainfall that sets new records seemingly every year across the world due to ever-growing typhoons and the formation of linear precipitation zones.

Image: Mabicho, Kurashiki City, Okayama Pref. MLIT Chugoku Regional Development Bureau
Overview of flooding within the jurisdiction of Chugoku Regional Development Bureau due to torrential rains in July 2008 [First Report] as of July 10 (Tues.) at 9 a.m.



River-wide flood control measures (river basin flood control projects)

In preparation for an increase in the number of torrential rain disasters, we are working on river-wide flood control measures.

Upstream

Western Saitama Prefecture

Dams

Dams store water during heavy rainfall to regulate the volume of water flowing downstream.



Urayama Dam (Chichibu City, Saitama Prefecture)



Futase Dam (Chichibu City, Saitama Prefecture)

Midstream

Eastern Saitama Prefecture

Retention basin (Arakawa Riv.)

Temporarily stores river water during floods to reduce the volume of water flowing downstream.



Arakawa No. 1 Retention Basin (Saitama and Toda cities, Saitama Prefecture)

Metropolitan Area Outer Underground Discharge Channel (Nakagawa Riv., etc.)

When the water level of the Nakagawa or another river rises, the water is drained through underground tunnels into the Edogawa River to suppress a rise in water levels.



Metropolitan Area Outer Underground Discharge Channel pressure-adjusting water tank (Kasukabe City, Saitama Prefecture)



While measures are being put in place, they will not be enough to handle flooding on the maximum expected scale



The national government, metropolitan government, and Edogawa City have been working on various flood control measures to combat major flood damage caused by abnormal weather conditions. However, with natural disasters, events can be more extreme than expected. In an emergency situation, evacuate as appropriate to protect your life.

Downstream Edogawa City

Opening discharge channels and building embankments

Discharge channels have been opened and embankments have been built for discharging water into the sea and other rivers when rivers rise.

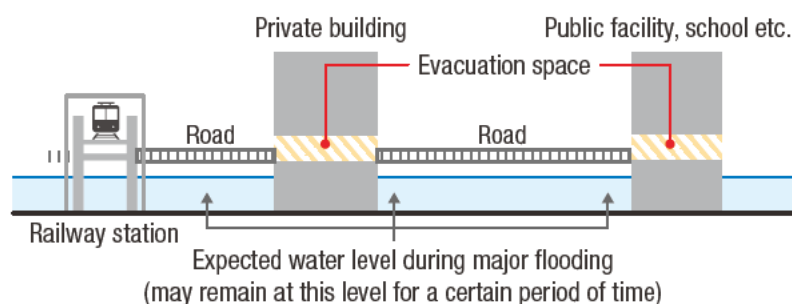


Nakagawa Riv.
embankment



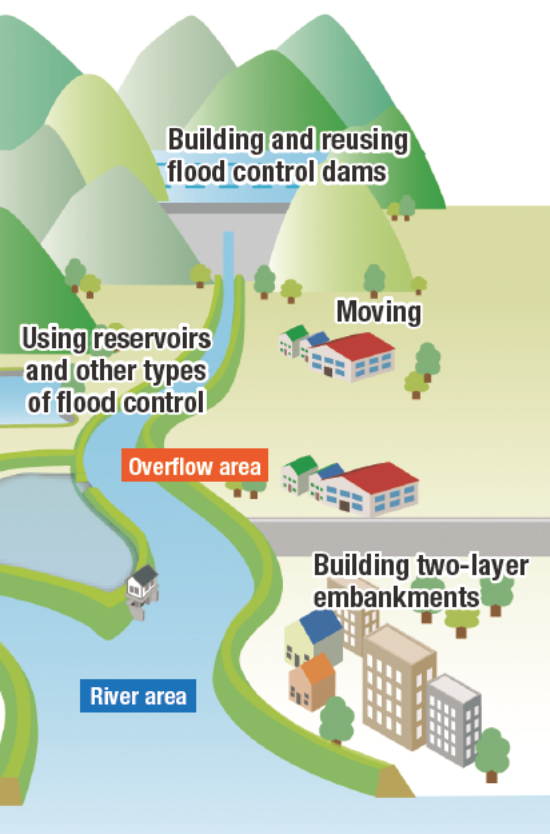
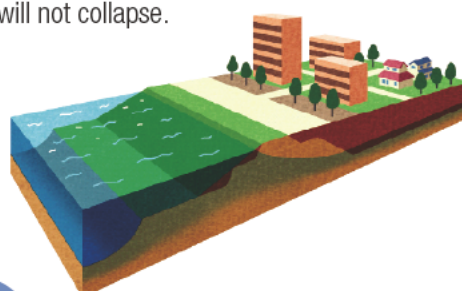
Edogawa City elevated urban development

We are promoting “elevated urban development,” which includes connecting buildings around stations via pedestrian decks.



High-standard embankment (super embankment)

Since floodwaters flow slowly, even when flowing over the embankment, the embankment will not collapse.



City Initiatives, Regional Initiatives

Subsidy provided when using accommodation facilities for long-distance evacuation

A subsidy of up to 9,000 yen per person (flat rate of 3,000 yen per night, up to three nights) will be offered to City residents who use accommodation facilities for long-distance evacuation. However, the stay is limited to the period from the start of joint examination announced by the 5 cities of Koto to its cancellation.

Long-distance evacuation instruction

- Application for subsidy
- Accommodation certificate issued by accommodation facilities
- Copy of ID

When the 5 cities of Koto have jointly called for long-distance evacuation, a subsidy will be offered.

Up to
9,000 yen
per person

*This is limited to cases where the 5 cities of Koto have jointly called for long-distance evacuation (Joint examination begins).

Edogawa City official homepage

URL <https://www.city.edogawa.tokyo.jp/e007/bo-saizen/bosai/jjo/kouikihinanhojokin.html>



Support for people who will find it difficult to evacuate alone

The City designates those who require priority support for evacuation actions in the event of a disaster as persons requiring support for evacuation actions and creates a list of these persons in advance. The information on this list will be used to create individual evacuation plans. It will also be used in confirming the safety of individuals and giving evacuation guidance in the event of a disaster in cooperation with police departments, fire departments, social welfare councils, and other organizations. Eligibility requirements are as follows (excludes those admitted to or residing in facilities, etc.).

Elderly persons, etc.

(including people aged between 40 and 64 who require nursing care)

- Persons requiring level 4 or 5 care
- Some persons requiring level 1 to 3 care

People with physical disabilities

(physical disability of the body)

- Persons with a level 1 or 2 physical disability certificate
- Some persons with a level 3 physical disability certificate

People with intellectual disabilities

- Persons with a first or second degree intellectual disability certificate (Ai-no-techo)
- Some persons with a third degree intellectual disability certificate (Ai-no-techo)



People with physical disabilities

(visual impairment)

- Some persons with a level 1 or 2 physical disability certificate

People with mental disabilities

- Some persons with a level 1 or 2 mental disability certificate

Others

- Persons with intractable diseases receiving disability welfare services
- Children who require ongoing medical care
- People using artificial ventilation equipment at home
- Those deemed particularly in need of evacuation support, etc. by the Edogawa City Mayor

Edogawa City official homepage

URL <https://www.city.edogawa.tokyo.jp/e089/kenko/fukushikaigo/info/youhairyo.html>



The importance of communities

Protect your own life

To eliminate casualties from disasters, it is important for each and every City resident to return to the starting point of “in the event of an emergency, it is ultimately up to you to protect yourself.” We must not lose our proactive approach to disaster preparedness by assuming that we will be fine or by relying on others.

The lives of family members can be protected by the family

If you can protect your own life, you can save your family. Confirming with each other in the family how to act in case of emergencies and making sure to be ready will also lead to protecting the family.

A community can be protected by the people who live there

If the residents of a community are able to save themselves and their families independently, people will be able to deal with situations that would be difficult to overcome individually.

Make decisions together, evacuate together

Even when information has been given calling for evacuation, individuals are hesitant to evacuate. By considering a system of evacuation in advance for everyone in the community, the decision to evacuate will be easier to make.

Regularly...

Decide on evacuation sites and when to evacuate

with everyone

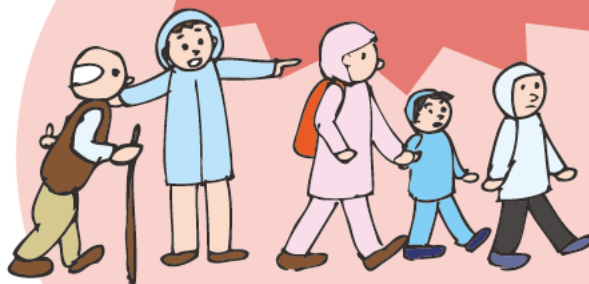


Make sure to identify individuals who cannot evacuate

on their own

If that time comes...

evacuate together!



For example...

Notify neighbors beforehand and evacuate



It is important for everyone to cooperate

Actively taking part in town and local assemblies will help to develop a cooperative relationship between neighbors and people of the community.



Where to Get Information

How information is communicated



How to get evacuation information



Receive by email

Edogawa Mail News

Advanced registration required

Evacuation information and evacuation site information of Edogawa City are sent by email to registered mobile phones and computers.

How to register Send an email with an empty subject line and body to the email address **t-edogawa@sg-p.jp**; you can enter the address manually or scan the 2D code on the right.



Area Mail/Emergency alert email

Emergency information will be sent to emergency alert email-compatible mobile phones. For details, please contact your individual mobile phone carrier.



Listen to emergency information

Disaster Prevention Administrative Radio System

Emergency information will be broadcast from outdoor speakers in parks and other locations, along with indoor receivers at schools, daycare centers, etc.

Emergency broadcast FM radio

Emergency information will be broadcast automatically in the event of a disaster.

Where to buy Edogawa City Social Welfare Workshop Annex Very Soy's
2-14-17 Kita-Koiwa, Edogawa City,
Tokyo (1F Kyoiku Plaza Koiwa)
TEL: 03-3672-4905



How to check evacuation information



Check with your smartphone or PC



Edogawa City Disaster Prevention App



- Key features**
- Evacuation information
 - Evacuation shelter opening information
 - Damage information
 - Transportation and lifeline (utilities) information
 - Community features
 - Display hazard maps for your current location

Please search for "Edogawa City Disaster Prevention" in the app store or scan the 2D code on the right to download.



iOS



Android

Edogawa City official homepage

URL <https://www.city.edogawa.tokyo.jp/>



Edogawa City Disaster Prevention Portal

URL <https://bosai.city.edogawa.tokyo.jp/>



- Key Features**
- Evacuation information
 - Damage information
 - Transportation and lifeline (utilities) information
 - Available in 121 languages

How to check evacuation information



Check with your smartphone or PC



Edogawa City LINE official account

LINE ID @edogawa_city

Scan the 2D code on the right and add the account as a friend



Edogawa City official X

URL https://x.com/edogawa_city

Account name @edogawa_city

Hashtag #Edogawa City



Yahoo! Disaster Prevention News

URL <https://emg.yahoo.co.jp/>



Key features

- Notifications on disaster prevention for your current location and set area
- Disaster maps · Posts on disaster prevention
- Information useful for everyday preparedness and in times of trouble



Check on television

Digital terrestrial broadcasting NHK G button

On data broadcast-compatible TVs, you can check weather and water level information by pressing the  button.

Cable TV J:COM Channel emergency broadcasting

If your residence is connected to J:COM Edogawa cable TV, you can view this service without a J:COM subscription. If you purchase a cable TV notification terminal, you can receive emergency information during disasters.



Listen over the phone

Disaster prevention broadcast confirmation number



03-3652-1284

You can also check the details of emergency information on the Edogawa City official homepage, Edogawa City Disaster Prevention App, and X.



Listen on the radio

AM NHK Radio 1 594 kHz

FM FM Edogawa 84.3 MHz

How to check weather information/water level information



Check with your smartphone or PC

Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA)

URL <https://www.jma.go.jp>



You can view real-time risk maps and rainfall conditions on the JMA homepage and data broadcasts on TV.



JMA homepage

Edogawa City weather information system

URL <http://edogawa.tenki.ne.jp>



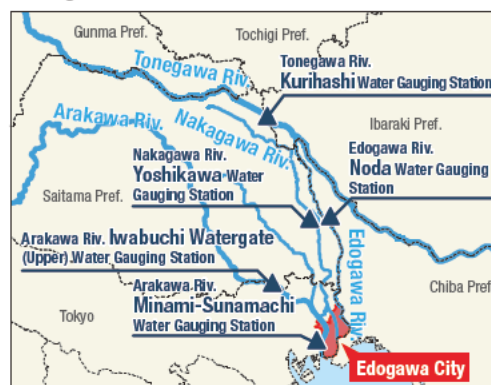
You can view City weather conditions and accumulated rainfall.

MLIT Disaster prevention information of rivers

URL <https://www.river.go.jp>



You can view disaster prevention information for rivers, including water levels for each water gauging station and footage from live river cams.



Location map of water gauging stations