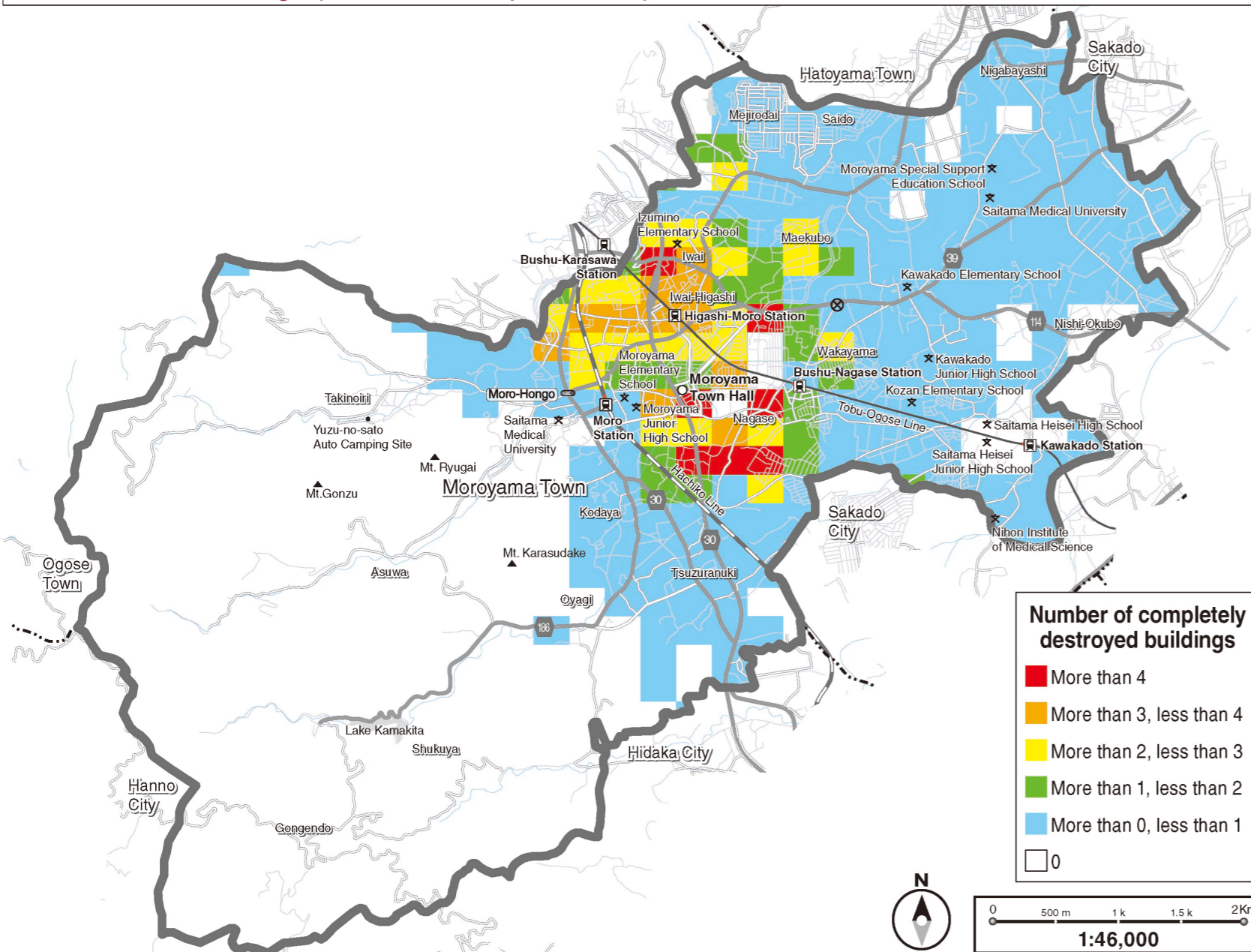


Building Collapse Risk Map

Building collapse risk level is the estimated level of building damage based on their structure (wooden/non-wooden), year of construction, and damage from earthquakes in the past. This building collapse risk map illustrates the estimated building collapse risk levels when an earthquake of 8.1-magnitude occurs in the fault zone of the Kanto Plain's northwestern margin (fracture initiation point: center).



Household Safety Measures

Evaluate the seismic capacity of your house

Is your house major earthquake resistant? Check the following points to evaluate your own house. If any one of them gives you concern, have a professional evaluation.

- Has it been constructed prior to the end of May, 1981?
- Has it been damaged by the past earthquakes?
- Has it been built on reclaimed land, banked location developed on a slough, or land with liquefaction risk?
- If wooden housing, is the foundation made of reinforced concrete and well-integrated with the base of the building?
- Does it have a complex shape with many uneven surfaces or a large vaulted ceiling?

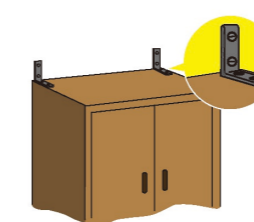
In order to make an earthquake vulnerable house earthquake-resistant, either rebuilding or seismic retrofitting will be necessary. Be sure to conduct a seismic capacity evaluation prior to seismic retrofitting.

- (1) Seismic capacity evaluation..... Commission an architect to inspect the drawing and the actual site of the house to check where the weak points are.
- (2) Seismic retrofitting plan..... After determining weak points through seismic capacity evaluation, draw a plan for the retrofitting work. Have the architect explain the design contents, such as reinforcement of the foundation and walls, or replacing the roof to lighter material. Other than the retrofitting work to strengthen the seismic capacity of the house, there are simpler modifications such as placing "aseismic shelter" or "disaster prevention bed" that are capable of protecting residents.
- (3) Seismic retrofitting work..... Commission a construction company or building contractors to perform work based on the architect's design. Ask the architect to take part in the work as a supervisor and check if the work is being done according to the plans.

Points to prevent overturning and falling objects inside the house

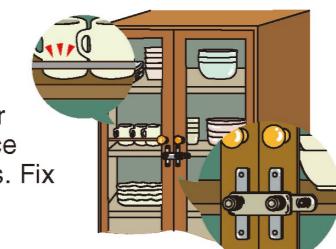
Chest of drawers and bookshelves

Fix them with L-shaped metal fittings and bearer bars. Two-tiered shelves should be tightly jointed to each other by metal fittings.



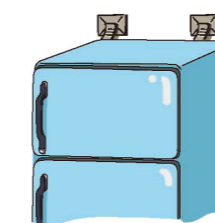
Cupboard

Fix with L-shaped metal fittings, etc., and place non-slip sheets or dish towels on shelf boards. Place heavy tableware in lower shelves. Fix shelf doors with metal fittings to prevent unexpected opening.



Lighting fixtures

Replace lighting fixtures on the ceiling with the type of ceiling light that is attached directly to the ceiling.



Refrigerator

Use belts to fix the backside of it to the wall. Connecting the belt fitting part on the top back to the wall is highly effective.

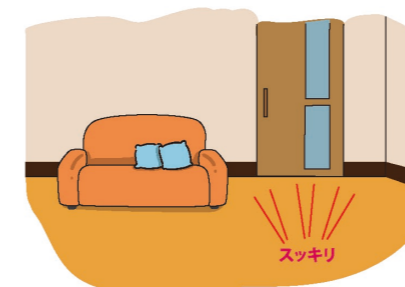


TV

Fix it to the lowest possible position. Refrain from placing it on other furniture.

- Create a safe space inside your house that can act as a shelter. Refrain from placing things in doorways and corridors.

If you have multiple rooms, place most of your furniture in the room with least traffic. Refrain from placing furniture or anything that can easily fall down in corridors to the entrance or other doorways.



- Refrain from placing furniture in bedrooms and rooms for children and the elderly.

Earthquakes are even more dangerous when they occur while sleeping. Children, the elderly and sick persons are more likely to be left behind. Prepare an emergency bag with shoes, flashlight, whistle and such by the bed. Refrain from placing furniture that could easily fall down, since fallen furniture is highly likely to obstruct evacuation.

Safety measures around the house

Check if you are prepared before the disaster occurs.

Roof

Reinforce unstable roof antennas, roof tiles and such.

Balcony

Keep flowerpots and other things tidy. Do not place anything where there is a risk of falling.

Windowpanes

Adhere anti-shattering film. Replace curtains with fire-proof material.

Propane gas

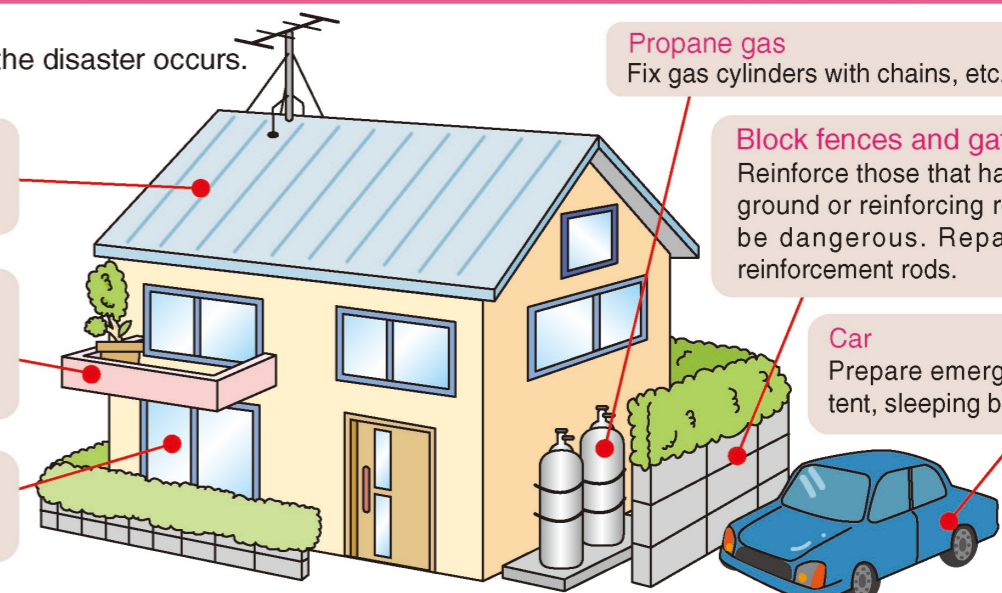
Fix gas cylinders with chains, etc.

Block fences and gateposts

Reinforce those that have no foundations in the ground or reinforcing rods inside or they could be dangerous. Repair cracks and rust on reinforcement rods.

Car

Prepare emergency escape tools, jack, tent, sleeping bag, plastic sheets, etc.



About earthquake strengthening subsidy for wooden housings

Eligible party

Those who reside in, own the structure in question, or is a relative (within the second degree of relationship) of the owner. Provided that all owners of the structure in question and recipients of the subsidy are not in arrears with town tax.

Scope of application

Wooden housing that were built before the end of May, 1981 and less than two-stories (including dwelling-with-shop-type complex in which living quarters occupies more than 1/2).

Subsidy for seismic capacity evaluation of existing buildings

Eligibility	Provided for detailed seismic capacity evaluations conducted by qualified architects.
Subsidy amount	1/2 of the expense (maximum of 50,000 yen)

Subsidy for seismic retrofit work for existing buildings

Eligibility	Provided for buildings that scored less than 1.0 in the seismic capacity evaluation and the total expense for the work is less than 300,000 yen.
Subsidy amount	1/2 of the work expense necessary for seismic retrofitting (maximum of 200,000 yen).

Any of these subsidies will not be provided if the said work was started before the decision of provision. Moreover, acceptance of applications will be stopped once the subsidy total has reached the budget amount in the fiscal year.

Inquiry: Town Planning and Maintenance Service Division, Development and Construction Subsection 049-259-2112

Subsidy for removal of dangerous block fences, etc.

Eligible party

Among the owners or custodians of the land on which dangerous block fences, etc. exist, those who have obtained all the owners' consent on the removal of the dangerous block fences concerned. Provided that no one should be in arrears with town tax.

Scope of application

Fences and gateposts facing a town road, made of concrete blocks, stones, and other types of masonry structures, as well as of assembly-type concrete parts, etc.

Subsidy for removal expense for dangerous block fences, etc.

Eligibility (any of the following)	(1) Those that do not conform to the enforcement ordinance of construction standard law. (2) Those that are more than 0.8m in height from the road, heavily damaged, and have the risk of collapsing due to an earthquake. (3) The necessity to remove objects in order to secure traffic safety is acknowledged by the town mayor.
Subsidy amount (lesser of the two)	Expense necessary for the removal, or the amount that is the product of the aspect square measurement (in square meters) of the dangerous block fences (except iron lattices, doors, etc.) to be removed and 10,000 yen (maximum of 100,000 yen).