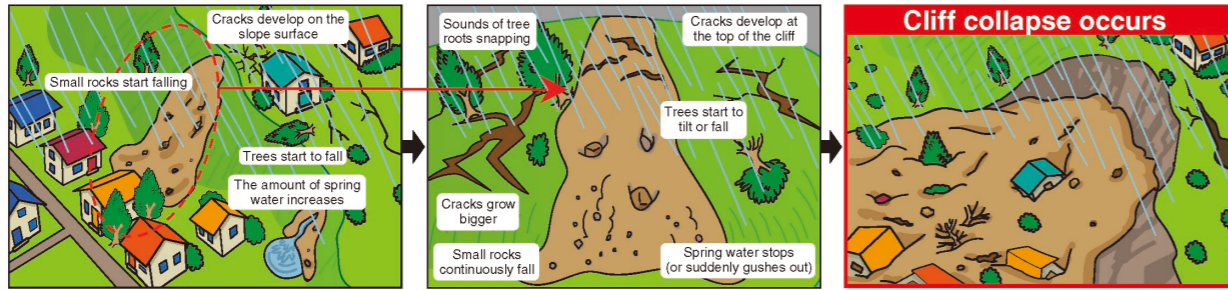


Measures against Landslide Disaster

Types of landslide disaster

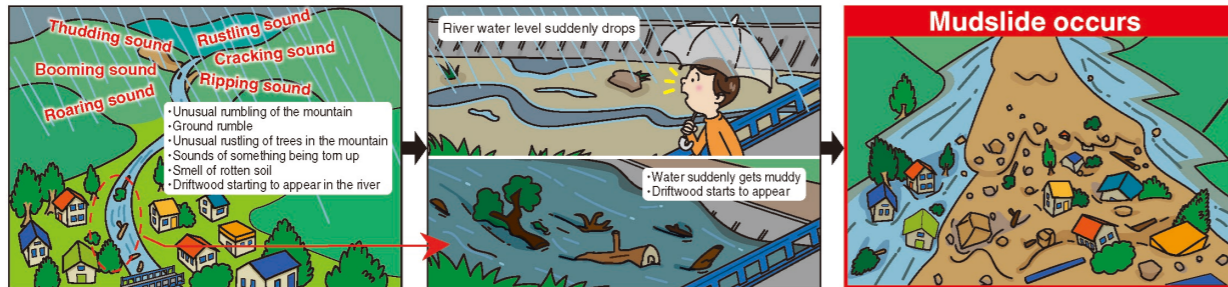
Cliff collapse

A type of slope collapse in which cliffs suddenly collapse and fall due to the effect of rain and/or earthquake after their resistance has been weakened by water soaked into the soil. Cliff collapses occur suddenly without warning, resulting in a higher ratio of serious damage, especially when occurring near populated areas since it gives no time to evacuate.



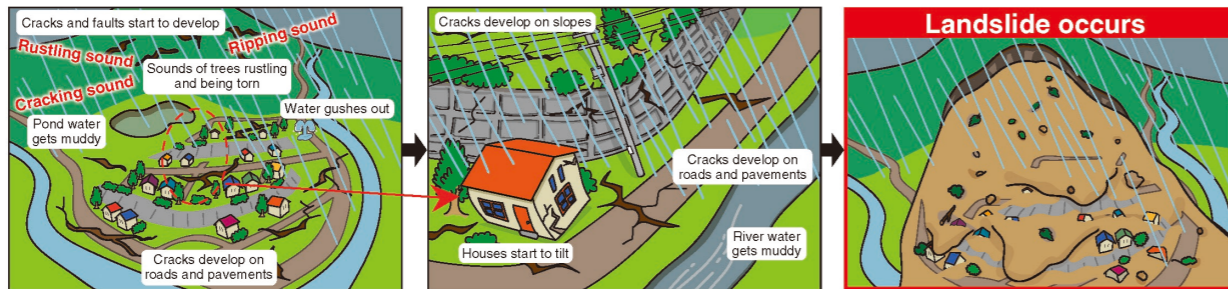
Mudslide

Rocks and sediment on hillsides or riverbeds get washed away downstream all at once as a result of long rain and/or localized torrential downpours. Though the velocity differs by the scale, it often reaches up to 20 to 40 km/h and destroys houses and farmland instantly.



Landslide

A phenomenon in which a part or all of the slope slowly moves downward due to the effects of subsoil water and gravity. It causes severe damage since generally a massive amount of soil moves. Also, once the movement starts it is highly difficult to bring it to a complete stop.



* Warning signs described above are only general examples and may not necessarily happen in all cases. If you feel anything unusual or any sign of danger, do not hesitate to evacuate.

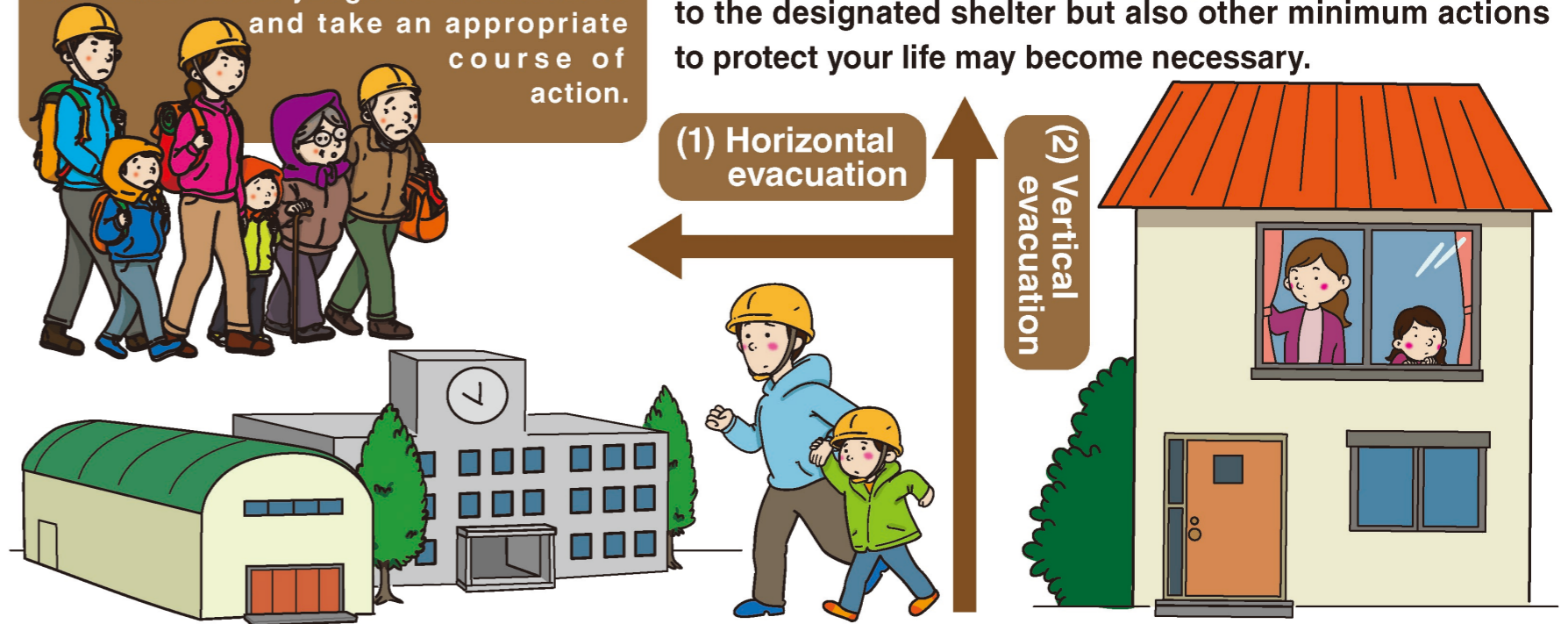
Even if the Landslide Alert Information is not announced, if you notice any "signs of landslide disasters" that are unusual, consult people around you immediately and evacuate to a safe place. It is also important to check on dangerous spots, evacuation shelters and evacuation routes on a daily basis.

Make evacuation judgment for yourself

When disaster is imminent, each of us will be in a different circumstance. Each individual must judge for themselves and take an appropriate course of action.

Take the minimum action to protect your life

Avoid evacuating through dangerous situations as much as possible and consider securing safety first. If the danger is imminent, not only the (1) Horizontal evacuation to the designated shelter but also other minimum actions to protect your life may become necessary.



For example

- When it is hard to see the dangerous spot because of darkness or sudden downpour
- Inundation is reaching up above your knees (over 50 cm)
- Inundation is about 20 cm but the current is fast
- Inundation is about 10 cm but the locations of irrigation channels and such are unknown and there is a risk of falling in

(2) Vertical evacuation

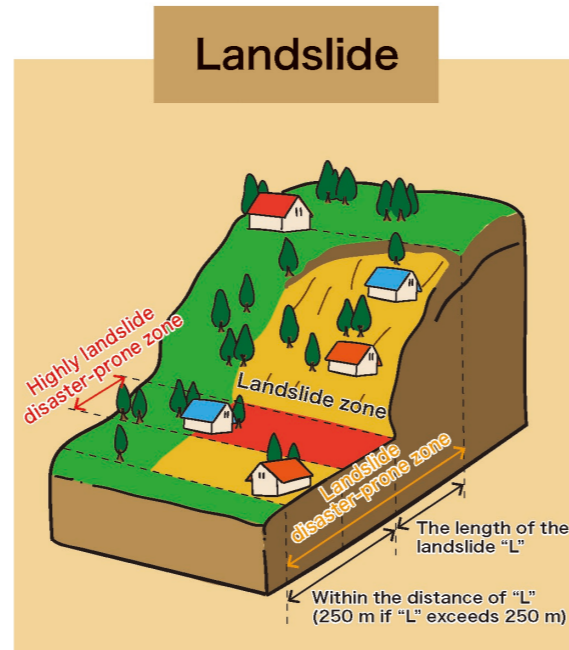
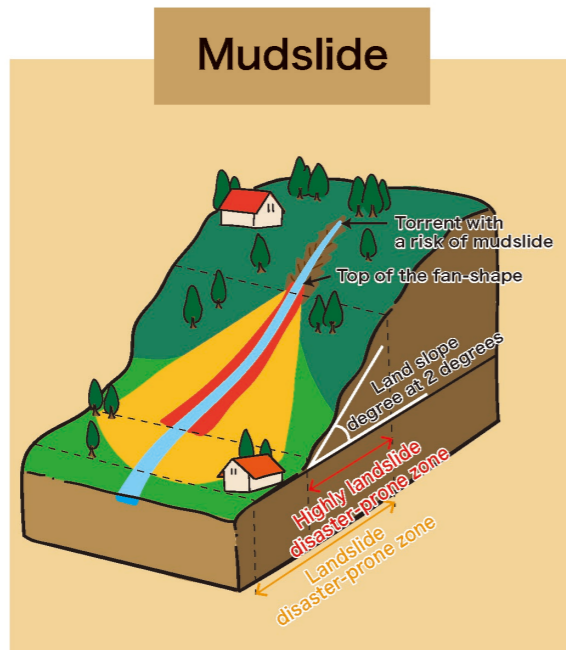
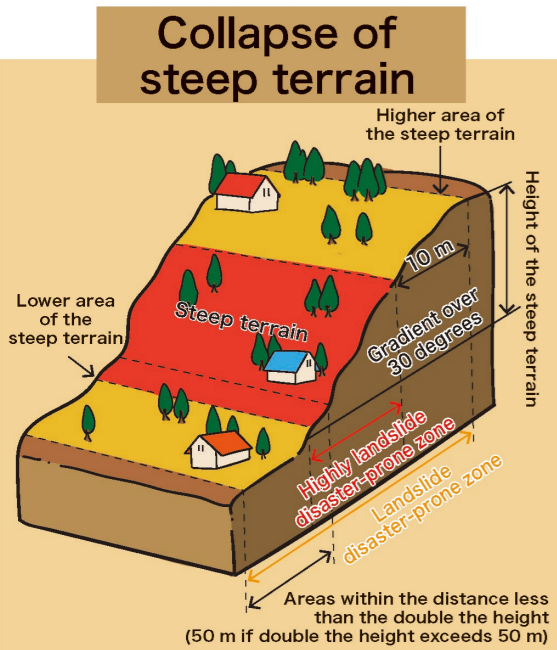
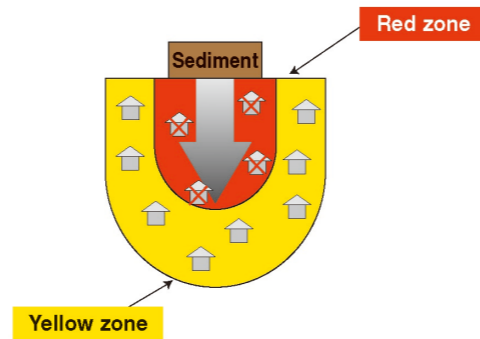
Moving outside could be dangerous. If there is little risk of building destruction by the inundation, consider the possibility of making emergency evacuation to the second floor or higher of your home or neighboring buildings and waiting there for rescue.

About locations with higher importance within the danger zone

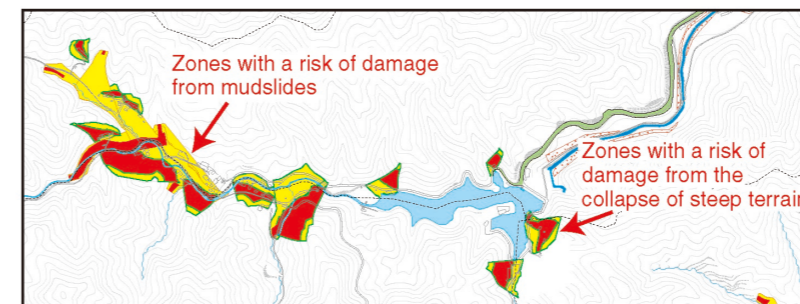
According to the Sediment Disasters Prevention Act, Saitama Prefecture has systematically conducted basic research in order to review and designate areas as "Highly landslide disaster-prone zone" and "Landslide disaster-prone zone".

Highly landslide disaster-prone zone (red zone) Zone with high risks of building damage and extreme danger to the residents

Landslide disaster-prone zone (yellow zone) Zone with risks of landslide disaster



About landslide disaster-prone zone indicated on the map



Highly landslide disaster-prone zone (mudslide)
Highly landslide disaster-prone zone (collapse of steep terrain)
 Zones with risks of building damage and extreme danger to the lives of residents

Landslide disaster-prone zone (mudslides)
Landslide disaster-prone zone (collapse of steep terrain)
 Zones with a risk of damage from landslide disasters

Prevention measures for landslide disasters

○ Check the places to evacuate and how to get there on a daily basis.

