

**Assumed Inundation Area (Maximum Assumed Scale\*)**

This inland flood hazard map has been prepared to encourage residents in areas expected to be flooded when rainfall exceeds the drainage capacity of the sewer system to prepare and take preventive measures in advance.  
 \* The "maximum assumed scale" refers to predictions based on the largest possible rainfall that can be expected.  
 \* For inundation assumptions around rivers, be sure to also check the flood hazard map.  
 \* Depending on rainfall patterns, the inundation area and depth may differ from those shown here.

This map shows the following assumed inundation area maps:  
 Assumed Inland Flood Inundation Area Map (Maximum Assumed Rainfall)  
 (February 2025)

**Assumed rainfall**  
 Maximum assumed rainfall  
**147 mm per hour**

Even in places where inundation is not assumed, it is possible that water will flow in from rivers.

Amagasaki City has designated the following evacuation sites in case a disaster occurs.

- A tsunami temporary evacuation area** is a place where people can evacuate temporarily when a tsunami, storm surge, or flood occurs, and a tsunami warning or evacuation information is issued. These sites include public facilities as well as privately owned buildings provided through cooperation with their owners.
- A designated evacuation shelter** is a place where people can stay for a medium to long period if they lose their homes due to a disaster, or until the danger has passed after a disaster occurs.
- A welfare evacuation shelter** is a shelter intended for people who need special assistance during disasters. (This is a secondary shelter opened only when necessary during a disaster and is generally not available for use from the beginning.)

**Check in advance which evacuation sites are easy for you to reach.**



**Walking guide**

Use a coin to estimate the approximate distance and time on the map.

Measure the approximate distance and time on the map.

One 10-yen coin ≈ 400 m  
 23.5 min

One 10-yen coin ≈ 14 minutes  
 Approx. 0.5 m per second

Approx. 7 minutes  
 Approx. 1.0 m per second

\* Walking speeds are based on the "Report of the Committee for Examining Tsunami Evacuation Measures" by the Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

**Legend**

- Tsunami temporary evacuation area
- Designated evacuation shelter
- Welfare evacuation shelter
- City Hall
- Community Promotion Center
- Police station
- Fire station
- Designated emergency medical facility
- Helicopter landing site
- Water gate
- Flood control warehouse
- Pump Station, etc.
- Sewage treatment plant
- Water level observation station
- Disaster management radio system
- Underground areas (parking lots, commercial facilities)
- Underground passages/Underpasses

**Estimated inundation depth**

- 5.0 m to less than 10.0 m
- 3.0 m to less than 5.0 m
- 1.0 m to less than 3.0 m
- 0.5 m to less than 1.0 m
- Less than 0.2 m

**Estimated inundation depth**  
 Depth of inundation

- 5 m to 10 m (Flooding above the second floor roof)
- 3 m to 5 m (The first floor above the second floor area)
- 1 m to 3 m (The first floor area)
- 0.5 m to 1 m (Above the first floor area)
- 0.2 m to less than 0.5 m (Even evacuation may be dangerous)

Even areas without color may still be flooded. Be cautious and evacuate early.

Scale: 1 : 17,000  
 0 500 1,000m  
 The grid spacing is 1 km (1,000 m).

**Linear precipitation zones that cause torrential rain disasters**

Be especially cautious of sudden changes in weather conditions. To protect yourself from disasters caused by stationary linear rainbands or typhoons, preparation is extremely important. Make sure you are always prepared to evacuate in the event of a disaster.

Check your evacuation sites. Prepare emergency supplies. Inspect the area around your home. Check how you will obtain information.

Japan Meteorological Agency

**Internal flooding can occur with short periods of heavy rain!**

Beware of localized torrential rain! Always check rain conditions in advance and prepare for localized torrential rain or sudden downpours.

Rainfall Intensity	Description
Moderately heavy rain	10 mm to less than 20 mm per hour
Heavy rain	20 mm to less than 30 mm per hour
Intense rain	30 mm to less than 50 mm per hour
Very intense rain	50 mm to less than 80 mm per hour
Torrential rain	80 mm or more per hour

- Moderately heavy rain:** Rain falls steadily. Even indoors, the sound of the rain makes it difficult to hear conversations clearly. Puddles form on the ground.
- Heavy rain:** A downpour. You get wet even with an umbrella. About half of the people sleeping would notice the rain. It becomes difficult to see ahead even with fast wiper operation.
- Intense rain:** Rain pours down as if a bucket were being dumped out. Roads begin to look like rivers. Braking becomes ineffective when driving at high speed (hydroplaning).
- Very intense rain:** Rain falls like a waterfall and continues with a roaring sound. Umbrellas become completely useless. Spray turns the surroundings white, reducing visibility. Driving becomes dangerous.
- Torrential rain:** Rain falls with a suffocating overwhelming intensity, causing fear. Umbrellas are completely useless. Spray turns the surroundings white, reducing visibility. Driving becomes dangerous.

**Evacuation tips: Below the water level is dangerous!**

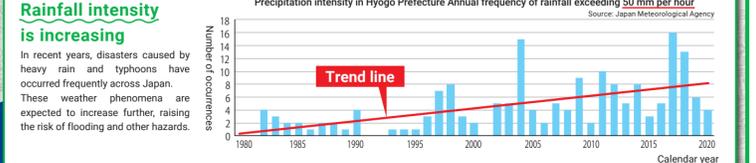
When flooding reaches 20 cm, the roadway becomes submerged, making it impossible to distinguish between the road and the sidewalk. You also cannot see gutters or manholes whose covers have come off. After flooding occurs, the water does not recede immediately.

- Use a long pole as a cane to check your steps and walk as close to the center of the road as possible.
- Carry small children or elderly people with mobility difficulties on your back to ensure safe evacuation.

**Dangerous locations during floods and heavy rain**

- Underpasses:** An underpass is a road that passes under another road or railway at an intersection with differing elevations. During heavy rain or floods, underpasses are among the first roads to become inundated. Be aware of where underpasses are located and check detour routes in advance in case of an emergency.
- Manhole covers and waterways:** During heavy rain, manhole covers may come off, making it extremely dangerous to approach them. Waterways also have increased flow volume, and falling in may cause you to be swept away, so avoid approaching them unnecessarily.

When the water depth exceeds 20 cm, it becomes difficult for standard passenger cars to drive.



**Internal flooding**

Internal flooding occurs when heavy rain in a short period exceeds the drainage capacity of waterways or sewer systems, causing rainwater to overflow onto the ground. When river water levels rise and drainage becomes impossible, water may also flow backward and overflow from waterways. As a result, rainwater accumulates on the surface, leading to damage such as the inundation of homes.

Even in areas not assumed to be flooded, evacuate early if you feel in danger rather than waiting for evacuation alerts.