

Emergencies and Disasters



1

Emergency call

1-1

Medical emergencies, injuries, fires, etc. (119)

Dial 119 in the case of a medical emergency, injury, or fire.

In case of medical emergency or injury

- i. Dial 119. An operator will ask you "is it a fire or a medical emergency?" so tell them "it's a medical emergency."
- ii. Tell the operator a landmark close-by or the exact location where you want an ambulance to be sent.
- iii. Inform the operator of the symptoms and the age of the person who requires immediate assistance.
- iv. Give the operator your name and telephone number.

You can check how to call an ambulance in the following link in various languages:

https://www.fdma.go.jp/html/life/gaikokujin_kyukyusya_guide/index.html



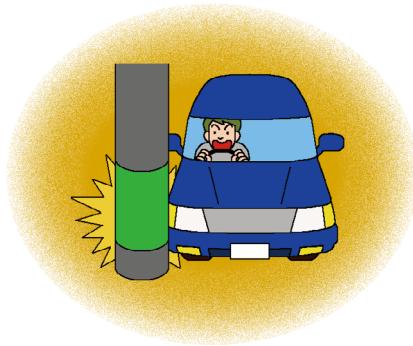
In case of fire

- i. Dial 119. An operator will ask you "is it a fire or a medical emergency?" so tell them "it's a fire."
- ii. Tell the operator the location of the fire.
- iii. Give the operator your name and telephone number.

1-2

Traffic accidents and crimes (110)

- If you get involved in a traffic accident or a crime, and need immediate police assistance, call 110 for help.
- When you dial 110, an operator will ask you most likely the following questions, so stay calm and answer with as much detail as possible.
 - i. When, where and what has happened
 - ii. Your name and telephone number
 - iii. Description of the other person in the accident or the criminal(s), such as gender, number of people, age and clothing
 - iv. If there is anyone injured
- If you cannot make a phone call by yourself, ask someone around you to help.



2

Natural Disasters



2-1

Tropical cyclones and intense heavy rain

- When the seasons change, warm air meets cold air, forming a boundary (front) in the atmosphere. If the front stays over Japan, heavy rainfall may occur.
- When a tropical cyclone or a low pressure system with fronts passes Japan, it leads to torrential rain over a wide area.
- When landforms or other causes produce strong rising air and convective clouds (cumulonimbus clouds) form repeatedly in the same area, it causes heavy localized rainfall.
- Be careful as these rainfalls may cause landslides and floods which may lead to big damage in the area.

(1) Flooding of rivers

- After heavy rain, rivers may be flooded, inundate buildings and wash people away.
- To protect your own life, take the following actions:

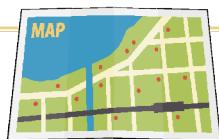
Prepare for yourself

It is important to check regularly the areas which are most likely to be flooded, the locations of evacuation shelters, and the safe routes to the evacuation shelters from your house and other facilities, with a hazard map or by other methods.

Key Point:

Hazard Map

This is a map that shows the areas that are most likely to be affected by natural disasters.



For more details, visit the website below:

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



In case of a heavy rain

- If you feel you are in danger, according to disaster prevention information issued by Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) or other agencies, you should start to evacuate in your own decision.
- If evacuation instructions have been issued by your local government, evacuate from dangerous places and proceed to a safer place.
- See "3 Evacuation" for how to evacuate.

(2) Landslide (Mud flows)

Landslides are mass movements of rock, stones, debris, and soil down a slope of land caused by heavy rain. They are an environmental hazard which can erode mountains and coastal cliffs, destroy buildings and block roads. Here is how to protect yourself from this disaster:

Prepare for yourself

It is important to check regularly which areas are likely to suffer a landslide, the locations of evacuation shelters, and the safe routes to the evacuation shelters from your house or other facilities, with a hazard map or by other methods.

In case of a heavy rain

- i. If you feel you are in danger according to weather prevention information issued by the JMA or other agencies, you should start to evacuate in your own decision..
- ii. If evacuation instructions have been issued by the local government, evacuate from dangerous places and proceed to a safer place.
- iii. See "3 Evacuation" for how to evacuate.

2-2 Earthquakes

- Japan is on the Ring of Fire, or the Circum-Pacific Belt, which is characterized by frequent earthquakes. There are several tectonic plates and their movements result in earthquakes.
- When an earthquake occurs, it is vital to protect yourself first, and then stay safe by co-operating with your community.
- Here are actions to take with regard to earthquakes that you must always keep in mind:



Prepare for yourself

- i. Create a family plan about where to evacuate when an earthquake occurs.
- ii. Take part in an emergency drill of your region, check and understand evacuation plans.
- iii. Prepare a first aid kit and enough food and water for at least three days (for seven days if possible).
- iv. Take precautions to prevent furniture, etc. from falling over. Arrange furniture in a room taking such risks into consideration.

Key Point:

Magnitude and Seismic Intensity

- Magnitude measures the energy released at the source of the earthquake. When the mode value of the magnitude increases by 1, the energy increases about 32 times.
- Intensity measures the strength of shaking produced by an earthquake at a certain location. JMA divides the intensity into 10 grades (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, lower 5, upper 5, lower 6, upper 6, and 7).
- You can find this information on TV, radio, and online.

When an earthquake occurs

When an earthquake occurs, keep calm. What to do depends on where you are. Please keep in mind the following:

i. Keep Calm

- When you are in your house or building
Protect your head from falling or moving objects, get under a sturdy table or other furniture, and stay there until the shaking stops.
- When you are outside
Cover your head with a bag, etc. from falling sign boards, walls or window glass from buildings nearby and move to a safe place.
- While you are driving a car
If you feel shaking, stay calm, pull over to the left and stop the engine. Leave the key, get out of your car and walk to a safe spot nearby.

ii. Check All Fire Sources

Fires following earthquakes can worsen the damage.

- When the shaking stops, extinguish kitchen gas stoves and gas heaters.
- If there is a fire, try to put it out with an extinguisher.
- After an earthquake, do not light a fire due to a risk of gas leaks.

iii. Evacuate to a safe place

An earthquake may collapse buildings and cause fires.

- In mountainous areas, there is a risk of landslide. When the shaking stops, promptly go to the evacuation shelter designated by your local government.
- Turn off the circuit breaker before evacuation, because a fire could occur due to electric appliances after the recovery of power failure caused by an earthquake.

iv. Cooperate with your community

When a disaster occurs, it is important to cooperate with your neighbors.

- Help especially the elderly who live alone and people with disabilities.

v. Listen to official information

After an earthquake, false or misleading information tends to spread.

- Keep yourself updated with the latest official information via TV, radio, mobile phone networks and/or disaster information wireless broadcast system and stay calm.

Key Point:

Earthquake Early Warning

- The JMA will issue an Earthquake Early Warning for areas where over intensity 4 shaking is forecasted when the earthquake that the maximum intensity of 5-lower or more is predicted.
- The Warning will be broadcasted on TV, radio, mobile phone networks, disaster information wireless broadcast system, etc.

Video about earthquakes and Earthquake Early Warnings (in English, Chinese, Korean and Japanese)

https://www.jma.go.jp/jma/kishou/books/sokuho_dvd/index.html



**When you see or hear Earthquake Early Warning,
don't panic and protect yourself!**

2-3

Tsunami

- When a large earthquake occurs on the seabed, the ocean floor rises and falls. These movements displace the water above it and launch the rolling waves in every direction. These waves become destructive tsunami waves.
- It is not always true that the water level drops before a tsunami hits.



Prepare for yourself

It is important to find where evacuation shelters are on a hazard map and check the safe evacuation routes from your home to a nearest shelter.

When there is a risk of tsunami

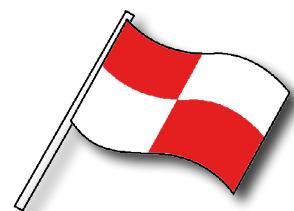
It is too late if you start to evacuate when you see tsunami waves coming to the shoreline. Keep in mind the following when you evacuate:

- If you feel massive shaking in a coastal area or at a river mouth, or even weak but long shaking, immediately leave the area and go to high ground or a tall building.
- Even though you do not feel any shaking but receive an official tsunami warning from the JMA or an evacuation instruction from the local government, immediately leave the coastal area or the river mouth and go to high ground or a tall building.
- Listen and search for correct information via TV, radio, mobile phone networks, disaster information wireless broadcast system, JMA English webpage, or safety tips.
- Tsunami waves hit repeatedly. Keep away from at-risk zones and areas until a warning or alert is lifted.

Key Point:

Tsunami Flags

- Starting from June 2020, red-and-white checkered flags called "Tsunami Flags" are used on the beach, etc. to alert people visually to the fact that major tsunami warning, tsunami warning, or tsunami advisory has been issued.
- The use of "Tsunami Flags" enables us to inform people with hearing difficulties, people who are swimming and hard to hear due to the sound of waves or wind, and foreign nationals of issuance of tsunami warning, etc.



Please visit the following website for information on "Tsunami Flags" (English):

https://www.data.jma.go.jp/equiv/data/en/tsunami/tsunami_flag.html



2-4

Volcanic Eruption

- There are 111 active volcanos in Japan.
- When a volcano erupts, it may cause life-threatening damage and destruction.
- To stay safe and protect yourself from a volcanic eruption, here is what you need to do:

Prepare for yourself

- Find which areas are dangerous regularly on a hazard map.
- When you go on a hike, prepare the following:
 - i. Check a volcanic warning or volcanic alert level issued by the JMA and a hazard map, etc. prepared by the local government;
 - ii. Submit a Mountain Climbing Notification; and
 - iii. Prepare communication equipment and a helmet.

**Key Point:****Volcanic Alert Level**

- It is the information provided to make “areas that require warning” and “actions that should be taken” are instantly found out according to the situation of a volcanic activity.
- This is operated for 48 volcanos among active volcanos existing in Japan (as of April 2021).
- There are five volcanic alert levels as follows:

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Level 5..... | Evacuation (evacuation from residential areas that are in danger and other actions) |
| Level 4..... | Evacuation of the elderly (preparation to evacuate from residential areas that require warning, evacuation of persons requiring special care and other actions) |
| Level 3..... | Restriction on entering a mountain area (restriction on entering an area that is in danger and other actions) |
| Level 2..... | Restriction around the crater (restriction on entering an area around the crater and other actions) |
| Level 1..... | Be aware that it is an active volcano (no action required) |

Information on volcanic warnings and volcanic alert levels (English):

<https://www.data.jma.go.jp/vois/data/tokyo/STOCK/kaisetsu/English/level.html>



When a volcano is likely to erupt or has erupted

- Evacuate on your own (if necessary) based on the eruption notice, volcanic warning and volcanic alert level the JMA has issued.
- If the local government issues an evacuation instruction, evacuate and proceed to a safe place.
- When you receive an evacuation advisory or an eruption occurs while you are climbing a mountain, follow the instructions below:
 - i. Leave the crater and its vicinity immediately.
 - ii. Evacuate and proceed to a mountain hut or a shelter.
 - iii. Wear a helmet to cover your head.

3

Evacuation

3-1

Evacuation shelters

An evacuation shelter is a temporary evacuate location or facility that can save your life during disasters.

When a disaster is likely to occur or has occurred

- Evacuate from the dangerous place based on the evacuation advisory, etc. and proceed to a safe place as soon as possible.
- Check regularly where the evacuation shelters are in your area.
- Shelters can be found on the hazard map or website of municipalities.
- If it seems to be more dangerous to go to a shelter due to occurrence of a flood or other reasons, go to another safe place or to a large sturdy building nearby. At the very least, go upstairs or higher and take actions to survive.

3-2

Evacuation information provided

Evacuation information are a guidance issued by your local government when a disaster is likely to occur or has occurred. Here are some examples:

Alert level 3 Evacuation of the elderly

- What is it?

This is an advisory for people who will take time to prepare for evacuation and evacuate, such as the elderly and small children, due to a risk of a disaster that causes damages.

- When the information is announced

The people listed below should start evacuating from a place in danger:

- The elderly;
- People with disabilities;
- Children;
- Pregnant mothers and others who are difficult to evacuate by themselves and who take time to evacuate;
- Assistants to those corresponding to i-iv mentioned above; and
- Person who feel in danger.

This is also the right time for other people to postpone their regular activities and prepare for evacuation, as necessary.

Alert Level 4 Evacuation instruction

- What is it?

This advisory will be issued when the risk of damage caused by a disaster has elevated.

- When an advisory is issued

All people should evacuate from a place of danger safely and proceed to either of the following:

- An evacuation shelter
- Other safe places (safe houses of relatives or friends, inns, etc.)

Further, when you check a hazard map, etc. and can determine that the following three conditions are met yourself, it may be possible to stay indoors and ensure safety:

- Not in the zone where there is a risk of house collapse or destruction due to a flood (possible flood area causing house collapse, etc.)
- Living in a high building without danger of flooding
- Endurable until the flood subsides with a stock of enough water and food

Alert level 5 Emergency safety measures

- What is it?

These measures are given when the situation gets worse and a disaster has already occurred or is imminent.

- When the measures are issued

If you have not evacuated, ensure your safety immediately because your life is in danger. If it seems to be more dangerous to go to an evacuation shelter, at the very least, please take the following actions immediately in order to protect your life:

- Evacuation to a higher floor of a substantial building nearby
- Evacuation to a little safer place in the second or higher floor of a house, and other actions



Key Point:**Evacuation instructions categorized by Alert Level****—What is an Alert Level?—**

- This information provides guidance on the appropriate response when a floods or a landslides are likely to occur.
- From 2019 on, alert levels are released together with evacuation instructions and weather information for disaster prevention.
- There are five scales:

Level 1.....Be in a state of readiness. (Gather information on rain and river status on TV or online.)

Level 2.....Verify evacuation routes. (Search on whether or not a place where you are is in danger and how and where you should evacuate if it is in danger.)

Level 3.....The elderly and other persons requiring assistance should start evacuating from a place of danger. (People who would take time to reach shelter should evacuate.)

Level 4.....Full evacuation from a place of danger. (Everyone evacuates from a place of danger and take shelter at a safe place.)

Level 5.....Take best possible measures to save lives. (Disaster has already occurred or is imminent. Protect your own life!)

3-3**How to evacuate**

When you actually do evacuate, keep in mind the following:

- Extinguish all fire before evacuation; and
- Take the minimum of personal items and carry them in a backpack, so that you can use both hands freely.



Key Point:**Disaster Emergency Message Service**

- In times of disaster, such as when a big earthquake occurs, telephone lines will get busy.
- In such case, the Disaster Emergency Message Service will be provided.

The outline is also posted on the website of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications:

https://www.soumu.go.jp/menu_seisaku/ictseisaku/net_anzen/hijyo/dengon.html

**Disaster Emergency Message Dial (171)**

By dialing 171 from a land line or mobile phone, you can easily record and play back messages by following the operation instructions.

For more details, please see the following websites:

NTT : <https://www.ntt.co.jp/saitai/171.html>

NTT



NTT EAST



NTT WEST



NTT EAST : <https://www.ntt-east.co.jp/saigai/voice171/>

NTT WEST : <https://www.ntt-west.co.jp/dengon/>

Disaster Message Board (web 171) (in English, Chinese, Korean, Japanese)

You can register and check the safety information by inputting a number of your land line or mobile phone with your PC or smartphone.



Visit the following site to use the service:

<https://www.web171.jp/web171app/topRedirect/>

For more details, please see the following websites:

NTT EAST : <http://www.ntt-east.co.jp/saigai/web171/>

NTT EAST



NTT WEST



NTT WEST : <https://www.ntt-west.co.jp/dengon/web171/>

Disaster Message Board (on mobile phone networks)

Mobile phone operators also provide message board services.

Visit the following websites to use the services.

NTT DOCOMO : <http://dengon.docomo.ne.jp/top.cgi>

NTT DOCOMO



SoftBank/
Y!mobile

KDDI (au) : <http://dengon.ezweb.ne.jp/>

KDDI (au)



SoftBank/

Y!mobile : <http://dengon.softbank.ne.jp/>



See the following URL for details:

NTT DOCOMO : https://www.nttdocomo.co.jp/info/disaster/disaster_board/index.html

NTT DOCOMO



KDDI (au)



SoftBank



Y!mobile



KDDI (au) : <https://www.au.com/mobile/anti-disaster/saigai-dengon/>

SoftBank : <https://www.softbank.jp/mobile/service/dengon/>

Y!mobile : <https://www.ymobile.jp/service/dengon/>

3-4

Useful Disaster Weather information

The JMA publishes useful weather forecasts in times of disaster.

You can find such information via TV, radio, or internet.

Heavy rain and earthquake information (Multilingual)

<https://www.jma.go.jp/jma/kokusai/multi.html>

**Disaster management information**

Find the latest disaster information at the following link:

<https://www.jma.go.jp/jma/en/menu.html>

**Real-time Risk Map**

Find zones and areas with the risk of any of the following disasters:

Inundation (low-land flooding)

https://www.jma.go.jp/bosai/en_risk/#elements:inund



<https://www.jma.go.jp/jma/kokusai/multi.html>

**Flood (river flooding)**

https://www.jma.go.jp/bosai/en_risk/#elements:flood



<https://www.jma.go.jp/jma/kokusai/multi.html>

**Landslide (collapse of a mass of earth from a mountain or cliff)**

https://www.jma.go.jp/bosai/en_risk/#elements:land



<https://www.jma.go.jp/jma/kokusai/multi.html>

**Volcanic alerts****Volcanic information**

https://www.data.jma.go.jp/vois/data/tokyo/STOCK/kaisetsu/level_toha/level_toha.htm#level_vol



https://www.data.jma.go.jp/vois/data/tokyo/STOCK/activity_info/map_0.html



Key Point:**Emergency Warning for Intense Rainfall**

- The JMA may issue an Emergency Warning for intense rainfall.
- This Emergency Warning will be issued when intense rainfall of the sort that happens only once in decades is predicted, and fatal damage may have been caused.

Key Point:**Real-time Risk Map**

- The JMA marks areas with imminent risk of inundation, flood and landslide disasters in the Real-time Risk Map, based on the prediction of rain, etc.
- Real-time Risk Map is updated on the JMA website every ten minutes.
- Get the latest information on your area via mobile phone networks and move to a shelter early.

Key Point:**“Safety Tips,” an app for up-to-date disaster information**

- There is an app for foreign tourists in Japan that provides up-to-date disaster information.
- By downloading this app on the phone, you are notified in advance with the following alerts of disasters near you.
 - i. Earthquake Early Warning (prediction of strong shaking)
 - ii. Tsunami Warning (advisory to shelter at higher ground as a tsunami is coming)
 - iii. Special Warning of Weather, etc. (the largest advisory that intense rainfall or storm in decades is likely to occur)
 - iv. Eruption Notice (advisory to take protective action due to an eruption)
 - v. Tropical Cyclone Information (advisory to take protective action due to an approaching tropical cyclone)
- You can also find the following useful information:
 - i. What-to-do flow chart for times of disaster
 - ii. Communication cards to talk with Japanese people near you.
 - iii. Links where useful information is found:

Android : <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=jp.co.rcsc.safetyTips.android>

iPhone : <https://itunes.apple.com/jp/app/safety-tips/id858357174?mt=8>

Android



iPhone

