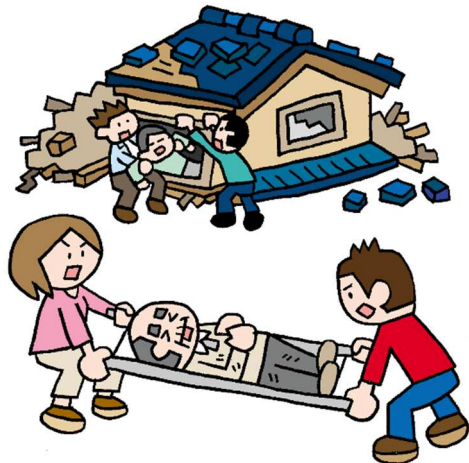
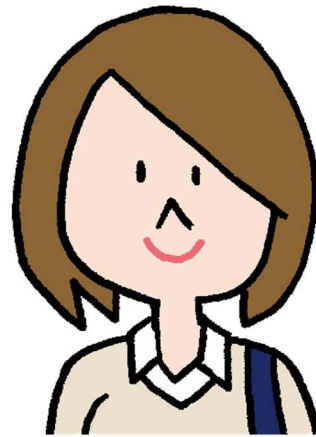
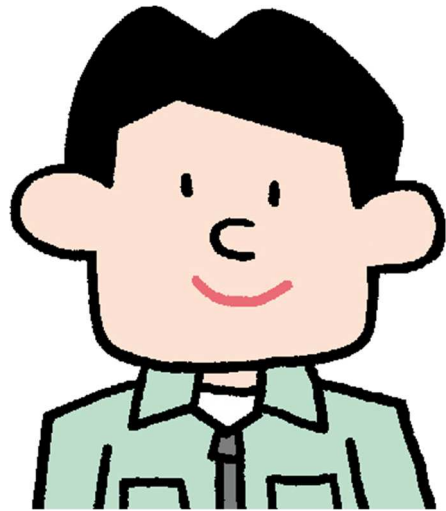
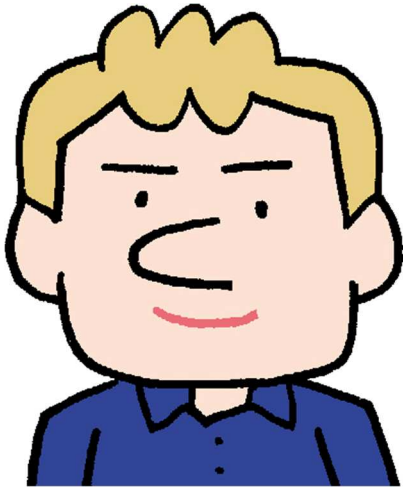


Introduction to Disaster Prevention



Be prepared for fires, earthquakes,
storms, floods, and tsunamis.

Images of Disasters



Fire



Tsunami



Earthquake



Storm and Flood Damage

Japan is a country that experiences many natural disasters.







Learn correctly what to do and act accordingly.

Protect yourself!

■ Tips for preventing fires

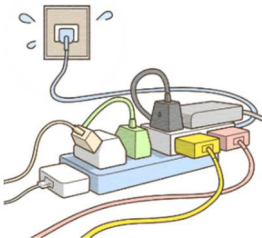

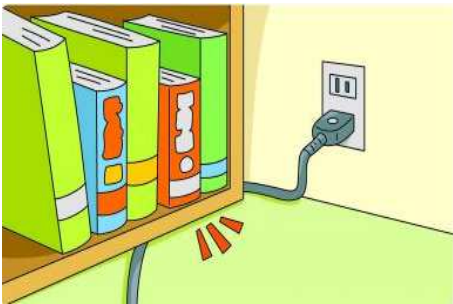

Kitchen stove

- Do not leave your stove unattended when cooking.
- When you are done using your gas stove, close the gas supply valve.
- Extinguish fires using a fire extinguisher.

It is dangerous to add water to oil.	It is dangerous to leave your stove unattended.
 	 

Electronic devices

- Do not overload electrical sockets.
- Do not leave wires or cords in a place where they can be pulled, folded, or stepped on.
- Do not use wires or cords that are bundled together. Doing so may generate heat that can start a fire.

Do not overload electrical sockets.	Do not leave wires or cords where they can be stepped on.
 	 

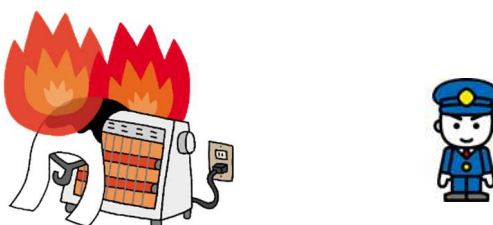
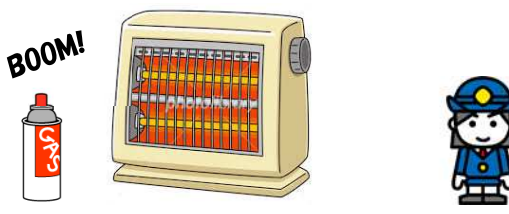
Tobacco (Cigarettes, etc.)

- Do not throw away used cigarettes in the trash.
- Do not smoke near your futon, bedding, or other things that may easily catch on fire.
- Do not throw away cigarettes, etc. outside of your house.
- Do not smoke while in bed.

It is dangerous to throw away used cigarettes in the trash.	It is dangerous to smoke while in bed.
 An illustration showing a person in a blue shirt using a red fire extinguisher to spray a fire in a green trash can. To the right is a fireman in a blue uniform and hat.	 An illustration showing a person sleeping in bed with a cigarette lit in their hand. Smoke is rising from the cigarette. To the right is a fireman in a blue uniform and hat.

Heater

- Do not dry laundry near a heater.
- Place the heater away from flammable objects. Do not place flammable objects around the heater.
- Turn off the heater when you sleep or go out.
- Do not place spray cans near the heater.

It is dangerous to leave flammable objects on the heater.	It is dangerous to place spray cans near the heater.
 An illustration showing a heater with laundry hanging on it. A fire is burning on top of the heater. To the right is a fireman in a blue uniform and hat.	 An illustration showing a spray can with a red nozzle and a white body, labeled 'BOOM!' above it. To the right is a heater with a yellow frame and orange heating elements. To the far right is a fireman in a blue uniform and hat.

■ In the case of a fire or emergency medical situation, call 119

You can call 119 even if you cannot speak Japanese. If you call 119 within Hiroshima Prefecture, you can be connected to a multilingual interpreting service that can communicate between you and the 119 operator. Using the interpreting service can take a little time, so please remain calm while waiting to be connected.



Available languages (18 total): English, Chinese, Korean, Thai, Vietnamese, Indonesian, Malay, Nepali, Tagalog, Burmese, Khmer, Portuguese, Spanish, French, German, Italian, Russian, and Mongolian.

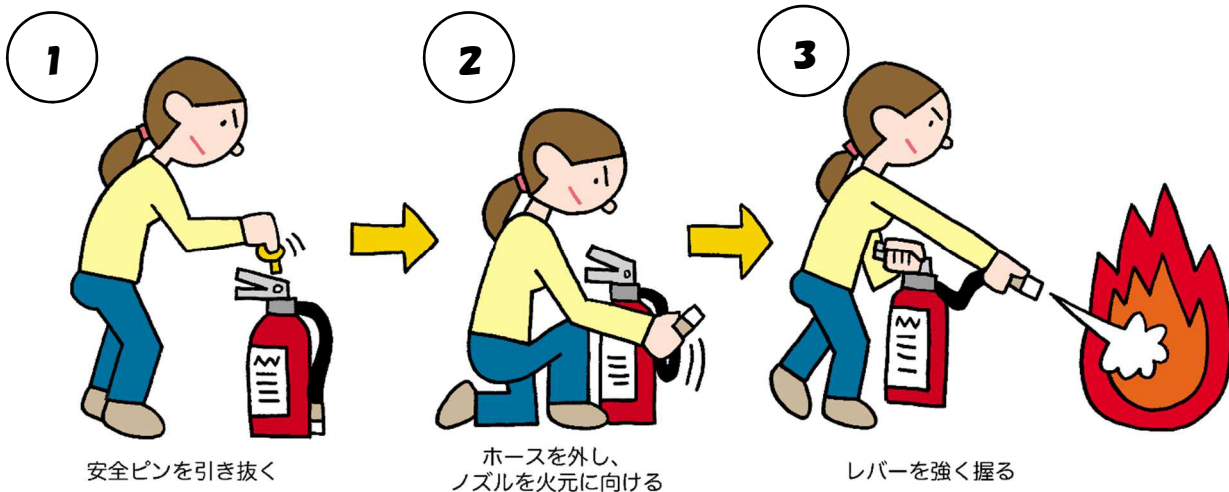
What the 119 operator will ask when you call	What you should tell the operator
Fukuyama Fire Department speaking. Are you calling about a fire or medical emergency?	Respond with: “Fire” or “medical emergency”
What is the address?	Respond with: Address and name of where you want emergency services to go.
What landmarks are nearby?	Respond with: Name of buildings, intersections, etc. that will serve as landmarks for the emergency personnel to find the location.
<i>(For a fire)</i> What is burning?	Respond with: Location or object that is burning.
<i>(For a medical emergency)</i> What is the condition of the injured person?	Respond with: Condition of the injured person.

Note

If you come across a fire, yell to alert people in the area.



■ Using a fire extinguisher to put out small fires

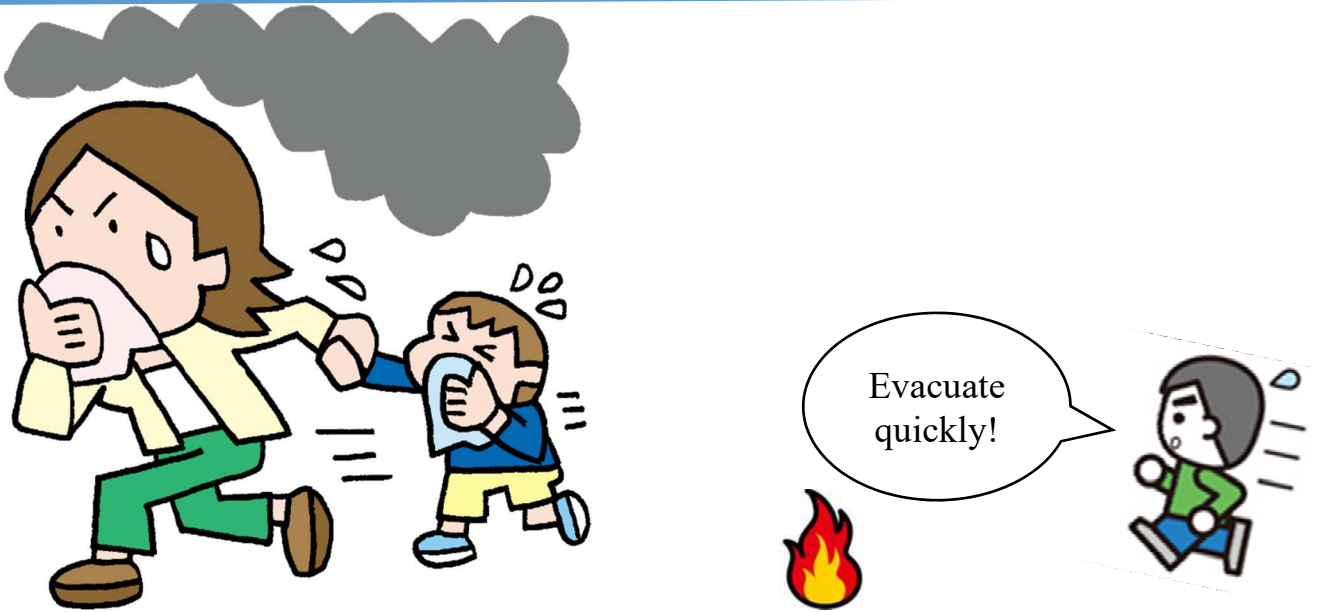


1. Remove the pin from the fire extinguisher.
2. Point the hose toward the source of the fire.
3. Squeeze the lever.
4. Fire extinguishing agent will come out of the hose. Aim for the source of the fire (the object that is burning) rather than the flames.

Note

If the flames reach the ceiling, evacuate and do not try to extinguish the flames yourself.

■ Be careful of smoke inhalation and evacuate



Notes

- When evacuating, hold an object like a handkerchief or towel to your mouth and nose to avoid inhaling smoke.
- Smoke is poisonous.
- After evacuating, do not go back into the burning building.

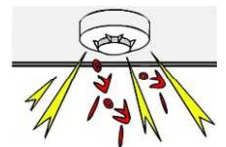
When a fire alarm goes off at a store, restaurant, movie theater, community center, etc.

Notes

- When evacuating, do not use an elevator.



Do not use!





The above mark is used when a fire occurs.

Please move calmly in the direction that the sign is pointing.

■ Earthquakes – when the ground suddenly begins shaking

Notes

- Protect yourself where you are.
- Do not panic and go outside.
- Quickly put out any fires. (Turn off gas stoves.)
- Obtain correct information.


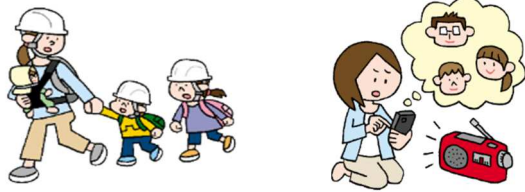

		
Protect yourself.	Do not panic and go outside.	Move away from concrete block walls.

- After a large earthquake, aftershocks are common.
- Rumors and false information may spread after an earthquake, causing a panic. Get information from official government or major news sources.

■ Be prepared for storms and floods

Notes

- Check weather information on TV or through the internet.
- Check where your evacuation shelter (hinanjo/hinansho) is.
- Evacuate early.
- June to July is rainy season (tsuyu).
- September to October is typhoon season.

	<p>The water level can rise rapidly. Do not go near rivers or streams.</p>	
		<p>Evacuate early.</p> <p>Check the location of your evacuation shelter (hinanjo/hinansho). This is often a school or public hall (kōminkan).</p>

Japan has the following way of thinking regarding disasters

自助 (*Jijo*): Self-help

→Protecting yourself

共助 (*Kyōjo*): Mutual-help

→Helping those around you

公助 (*Kōjo*): Public-help

→Rescue and other public support from city hall, fire department, and police

