

Measures against Earthquake

Earthquake!

1 to 2 minutes

3 minutes

5 minutes

10 minutes

A few hours

3 days

The initial strong shake lasts approx. 1 minute.

- Ensure your own safety.

Once the shaking has stopped:

- Check all possible sources of fire. If fire has started, calm down and conduct initial fire extinguishing procedures.
- Check the safety of your family. Make sure they are not trapped under fallen furniture.
- Put shoes on. The floor of your house may be covered with shattered pieces of glass. Put on shoes or thick slippers.
- Be cautious of falling roof tiles, collapsing block fences, and toppled vending machines and such when evacuating.



Confirm everyone's safety, prevent fire outbreak.

Call out and check on neighbors

- Secure safety of persons requiring care.
- Neighbors assist each other.
- Check for missing persons.
- Check for injured persons.

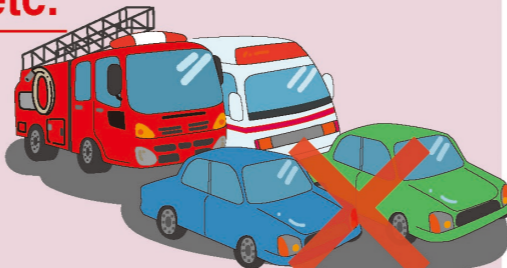
Prevention of fire outbreak Initial fire extinguishing

- Use fire extinguishers.
- Be cautious of aftershocks.
- Be cautious of electricity and gas leakage. Shut off electricity breakers and close gas taps.



Acquire accurate information from radios, etc.

- Check information provided by the disaster prevention body and voluntary disaster prevention organizations.
- Don't be deceived by false rumors.
- Try not to use cars when evacuating.
- Prioritize emergency communications when using the phone.



Be cooperative in fire extinguishing, rescuing and relief activities.

- Provide water and food from your stock pile. At least 3 days (7 days recommended) worth of drinking water and food should be stocked.
- Collecting information on the disaster and damage.
- Do not enter damaged houses.
- Rescue and aid your neighbors.



If you were indoors:

In your house

- Secure your own safety as soon as you feel the shake, then swiftly evacuate to somewhere safe outdoors.
- Swiftly check on all possible sources of fire (don't forget electricity outlet and gas taps).
- Secure safety of infants, sick persons, the elderly and other vulnerable persons.
- Do not walk around barefooted (injuries may occur due to broken pieces of glass, etc.).



In an apartment building

- Open doors and windows to secure evacuation routes.
- Never use elevators to evacuate. Use staircases to evacuate, paying attention to flame and smoke (try not to inhale smoke as much as possible, stay low, and cover your mouth with handkerchief, etc., while evacuating).

In you are outdoors:

On the street

- Do not stop in one spot, and cover your head with bags, etc. to protect from falling objects such as broken window panes and signboards.
- Stay away from buildings and move towards somewhere safer.
- Stay clear of block fences or vending machines.
- Be cautious of tilted telegraph poles or electric wires hanging loose.



When driving

- Hold the steering wheel firmly, gradually decelerate, remember to leave some space for emergency vehicles to pass, park on the left side of the road and shut down the engine.
- Check on the surrounding situation calmly until the shaking stops and collect information on the car radio.
- If you need to evacuate, leave the key in the car and do not lock the door. Be sure to take valuables such as the automobile inspection certificate with you and evacuate on foot.

In mountains or valleys

- There will be a high risk of landslide disaster occurrence, evacuate to a safer place swiftly.

What is Earthquake Early Warning?

Earthquake Early Warning system provides information on the estimated time of arrival of strong shakes to the locations concerned, as well as the estimated seismic intensity as fast as possible immediately after the occurrence of the earthquake. If you receive the notice on TV, radio, or cellphone, stay calm and secure your own safety.

The type of earthquake disaster prevention drill known as "Shakeout" is recently gathering attention. In this drill, participants are expected to take the three safety actions to protect themselves from earthquake ((1) Stay low, (2) Cover head, and (3) Stay put until the shaking stops) whatever the location (at work, school, or any outside destination, etc.) for approximately one minute.



Source: The Great Japan ShakeOut

Seismic intensity and shaking

Following figure illustrates the shaking and other phenomena and criteria of damages that may occur in surrounding areas when a certain seismic intensity is observed in a location. JMA Seismic Intensity Scale Explanation Table: <http://www.jma.go.jp/jma/kishou/now/shindo/kaisetsu.html>

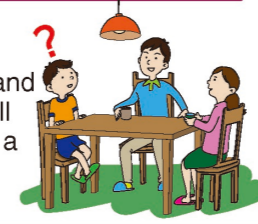
Seismic intensity 0

- Not detectable to human sense.



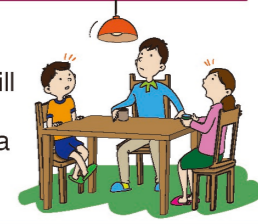
Seismic intensity 1

- People staying indoors and sitting still may feel a slight tremor.



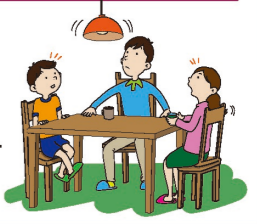
Seismic intensity 2

- Most people sitting still indoors will feel a tremor.



Seismic intensity 3

- Most people indoors will feel the tremor.



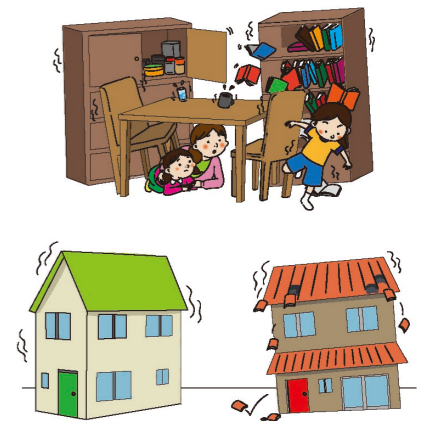
Seismic intensity 4

- Most people will be surprised.
- Suspended objects such as hanging lights will swing wildly.
- Unstable objects may fall down.



Seismic intensity lower 6

- Hard to stay standing.
- Most unfixed furniture will move and some will fall over. Doors may get stuck and become unable to open.
- Tiles on walls and window panes may break and fall off.
- Wooden buildings with low earthquake-resistance may suffer damage such as losing roof tiles, tilting or even collapsing.



Seismic intensity lower 5

- Most people will feel scared and feel the need to hold on to things.
- Tableware and books on shelves may fall.
- Unfixed furniture may move around and unstable ones may fall.



Seismic intensity upper 6

- Unable to move unless crawling. Chance of being knocked down.
- Most unfixed furniture will move and fall down.
- Most wooden buildings with low earthquake-resistance will tilt or collapse.
- Major cracks may appear and major landslide and collapse of mountain forest may occur.



Seismic intensity upper 5

- Hard to walk without holding onto something.
- Most tableware and books on shelves will fall.
- Unfixed furniture may fall.
- Block fences without reinforcement may collapse.



Seismic intensity 7

- More wooden buildings with low earthquake-resistance will tilt or collapse.
- Wooden structures with high earthquake resistance may also tilt.
- More reinforced concrete structures with low earthquake-resistance will fall.

