



1 In an emergency




When an emergency situation, fire, traffic accident or crime such as robbery takes place, stay calm, do not panic, and call for help. Here, the places to call at times of emergency and how to deal with such situations are explained.

1-1 Emergency telephone numbers for emergency care/fire/traffic accidents/crimes

(1) Emergency dials

The following four emergency numbers are determined according to the situation. All of these numbers can be rung at any time in the 24-hour period.

●Emergency dials

<p>Emergency care</p> <p>Dial 119 (fire department)</p> 	<p>Fire</p> <p>Dial 119 (fire department)</p> 
<p>Traffic accident</p> <p>Dial 110 (police)</p> 	<p>Crime</p> <p>Dial 110 (police)</p> 

These are only ever to be used as emergency numbers. Please do not call them for consultation or to make inquiries. Ambulances are free of charge, but in the case of less serious sicknesses or injuries where it is possible to travel in a private car or a taxi, you may not use the ambulance.



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(2) Telephone correspondence

The 119 number and 110 number can both be rung from fixed-line telephones, public telephones and mobile telephones. If you call from a public telephone, the receiver of the call can automatically tell the address where the call is coming from, even if you do not give your address.

●How to call from a public telephone

If you press the “emergency call button” on the public telephone, there is no need to use coins or a telephone card. Pick up the receiver, press the red “emergency call button” and dial 119 or 110.



1 In an emergency

1-2 Preparation for emergencies

(1) Emergency personal cards

You should create an “emergency personal card” where important information relating to you is written down, for use when there is an emergency. The essential items are your name, gender, date of birth, blood type, residential address, home telephone number, mobile telephone number, nationality, insurance number, alien registration number, passport number, the languages you can speak, and the place people should contact in the event of emergency.

Emergency personal cards

Name	Adress		Telephone number/ Mobile telephone number					
_____			_____					
Nationality	Gender	Male/ Female	Date of birth	Year	Month	Day	Blood type	Type
_____			_____					
Alien registration		Passport number						
_____		_____						
Insurance number		Place to contact in the event of emergency						
_____		_____						
Languages spoken								

(2) What to say when reporting an emergency

If you dial 119 or 110, you will be asked where the fire engine or police car should go. Stay calm, and speak slowly and loudly. If you cannot explain in Japanese, you should ask a person you know nearby who can speak Japanese. You should practice saying your address frequently in Japanese. In addition, when you communicate a location to the police or fire department, they will be able to reach the place more quickly if you tell them of a building etc. nearby that can function as a landmark.

●When you call the fire department on 119

Communicate the following in the following order



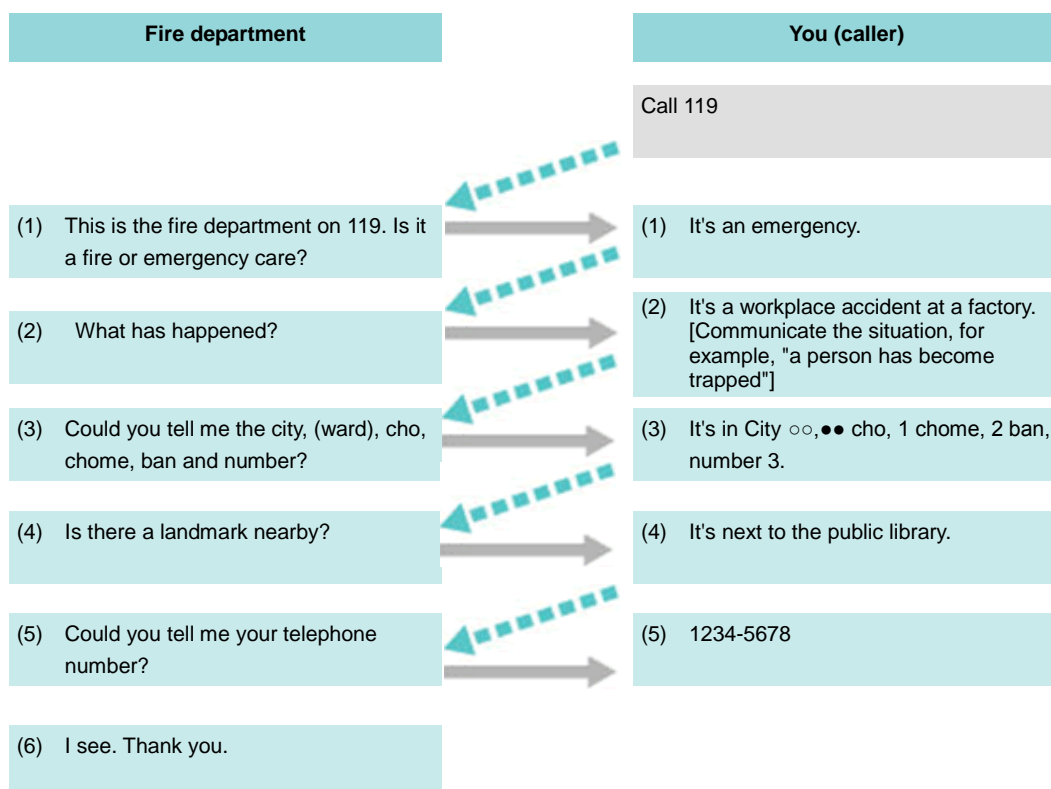


1 Whether it is for a fire or emergency care

2 The location

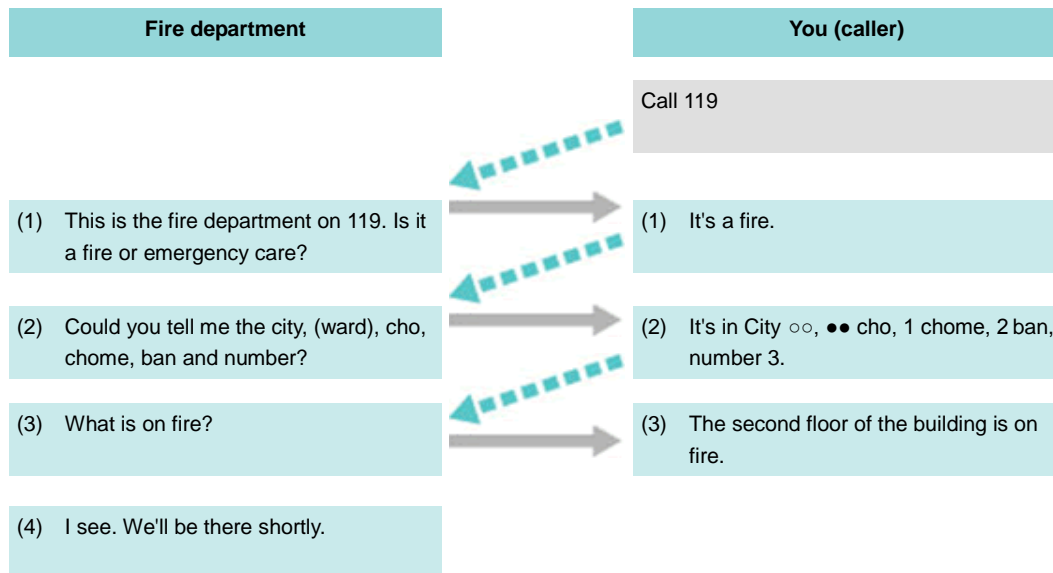
3 Your own name

Example of questions you will be asked in a report when you call an ambulance





Example of questions you will be asked in a report when you call for a fire engine.



●When you call the police on 110

Communicate the following in the following order

- 1 What has happened (communicate the circumstances, for example a traffic accident or a crime)
- 2 The location (the place or address where the crime occurred)
- 3 Your own name

*In the case of an injured person, if you report this to the police they will arrange an ambulance for you.



1 In an emergency

1-3 Emergency care

Please refer to [F Medical, 2-1 In cases where an ambulance is necessary due to acute sickness or injury](#).

1-4 Fire

(1) In case of fire

If there is a fire, you should let people nearby know by shouting "kaji da!" (Fire!) in a loud voice. If it is fire that you will be unable to put out yourself (with the flames spreading to the ceiling), quickly report this by calling the fire department on 119.

(2) Disaster victim certificates

If an important building or household asset is destroyed in a disaster, you will need a disaster victim certificate in order to carry out the procedures for fire insurance claims, tax reduction or tax exemption. A disaster victim certificate cannot be issued unless the fire department staff confirm and survey the scene of the disaster. Before applying enquire at your fire department about the details.



1 In an emergency

1-5 Traffic accidents

(1) If you become a victim

Please refer to [N Transportation, 5-1 \(2\) In case of becoming a victim of a traffic accident](#)

(2) If you become an instigator

Please refer to [N Transportation, 5-1 \(1\) In the case of causing a traffic accident](#)

(3) Acquisition of proof of a traffic accident

The proof of a traffic accident is an article whereby the Japan Safe Driving Center proves that a traffic accident took place. It is necessary on occasions such as when you are putting in a claim to an insurance company. If the application form is not available at the police station at the scene of the accident, you can find one at the police box near where you live.

It does not matter whether the claim is put in by the victim, the instigator, or by the relative, employer or recipient of insurance premiums who have the right to claim compensation for damages. Please be aware that proof of a traffic accident cannot be received in the case of an accident that is not reported to the police.

1-6 Crime

In the event that you become the victim of a crime such as bag-snatching, a break-on, violence, stalking or violent gangs, please consult your nearest police box or police station quickly. If it is an emergency, please call 110.



1 In an emergency

1-7 Other emergencies (lost property etc.)

(1) If you have lost a passport

If you have lost a passport, please get a proof of loss of passport (ishitsu todokede shomeisho) issued by your nearest police station quickly. After this, you will have to carry out the procedures for having your passport reissued at the embassy or consulate of your country in Japan. When you do this, you will need the receipt number which is written down on the proof of loss of passport, so be sure to make a note of this or take a copy of the proof to the embassy or consulate.

(2) If you have lost an alien registration card

Your personal information is written on your alien registration card, so there is a risk that somebody could be misusing this. In the event of losing your card, report the loss at your police station or police box as quickly as possible, and undertake the procedures for having a new card reissued at the administrative office of the municipality where you reside within 14 days of the day when it was lost.

If your alien registration card is torn, you will need to have a new one made. In this case, take the alien registration card that you have used up until now to your municipal administrative office, and carry out the procedures for having it reissued there (please refer to [B Alien registration, 5-1 Application for reissue of alien registration card](#))

(3) If you have lost a cash card etc.

If you have lost your cash card, you should get a proof of loss issued quickly by the police. You should also get in touch quickly with your bank or credit card company and have transactions using the card suspended.

(4) If you have forgotten/dropped your belongings

Please enquire at a police box or police station. In the event of forgetting or dropping your belongings in a train or bus, please enquire directly at the station master, train crew, or train operating company.

Information about forgotten or dropped belongings which have been taken to police boxes or police stations will be gathered together at each police station; if the person who dropped or forgot the item does not come to collect it within three months, the item will become the possession of the person who reported the item. Please enquire as soon as possible at a police station or police box.



2 In case of natural disasters







Japan is one of the countries most frequently affected by earthquakes in the world. For an earthquake to occur at any time or place is not strange. Moreover, from summer to fall, a large number of typhoons come to Japan. In order to minimise the damage caused by such natural disasters, it is important to take anti-disaster countermeasures on a routine basis, and when a disaster occurs, take action calmly.

2-1 Earthquakes

Japan has a large number of earthquakes by world standards. In addition, tsunamis accompanying earthquakes can also occur.

(1) Size of earthquakes

Currently, there are 10 levels of earthquakes, indicating the strength of the seismic vibrations. The higher the number is, the stronger the vibrations become.





Level of vibration	Degree of shaking	Level of vibration	Degree of shaking
0	Shaking cannot be felt by people. 	5 (weak)	The majority of people will make moves to ensure their personal safety. Furniture may be jolted. 
1	Slight shaking is felt by some people indoors 	5 (strong)	The majority people are hindered when trying to do anything. Cupboards etc. may fall over. 
2	Some people who are sleeping will wake up. Items hanging from the ceiling, such as electric lights, will shake slightly. 	6 (weak)	It is difficult to stand. The majority of pieces of furniture that has not been affixed will be jolted or fall over. 

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3	<p>Most people who are indoors will feel the shaking. Crockery standing on shelves may rattle.</p>		6 (strong)	<p>People have to crawl in order to move. Tiles and window glass on the majority of buildings shatter and fall.</p>	
4	<p>Most people who are sleeping will wake up. The electric light will swing and crockery standing on shelves will rattle loudly.</p>		7	<p>People cannot move at will. Tiles and window glass on most buildings shatter and fall.</p>	

In addition, following a large earthquake (the main shock), there continues to be shaking again and again. These are called "aftershocks." These can be as strong as the main shock, and may occur any number of times, so caution is essential.

(2) When an earthquake occurs (action manual)

Situation when the earthquake occurs	Action manual
Indoors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 When it happens, first of all make moves to ensure your safety by, for example, crawling under a desk. 2 As the shaking subsides, quickly turn off any heat sources. 3 Ensure your exit by opening the door. 4 When you go outside, take action without panicking, and watching out for any objects which may fall down or fall over. 5 Move on foot to your evacuation site. 6 Cooperate with people nearby to do what you can, and as far as possible get the latest information through the radio or by other means.
Inside an elevator	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Try pressing the buttons for all the floors. 2 Try and see if you can get off at the place where the elevator has stopped. (if an automatic implanted device is installed, the elevator will have stopped at the nearest floor) 3 If the electricity has cut out and the doors cannot be opened, continuously press the emergency button and wait for someone to get in contact.





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Outdoors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 There are dangers from objects such as signs which can fall down, and from brick walls falling over, so take care. 2 Preserve your bodily safety by going to the place nearby which you judge to be the safest place, after checking in all directions.
When driving a vehicle	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Keeping a firm grasp on the steering wheel, slow down gradually and bring the vehicle to a stop. 2 Vacate the central lane of the road, so that emergency vehicles such as fire engines and ambulances can get through. 3 Evacuate on foot, with the key in the vehicle and leaving the door unlocked.
Inside a train etc.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Take a firm hold of the strap or handrail with both hands. 2 Even if the train stops in the middle of the tracks, do not leave the train without instruction by, for example, opening the emergency handle or jumping out of the window. 3 Follow the directions of the driver and crew.

(3) Preparing for secondary disasters (disasters occurring in the aftermath of earthquakes)

The most common secondary disaster following an earthquake is fire. To prevent fire, it is important to turn off heat sources promptly. When the main shaking subsides, turn off gas cooking equipment and stoves that you have been using. Turn off gas cooking equipment at the main gas tap, and take out the plug of electrical equipment at the socket. If you are going to evacuate, turn off the circuit breaker before you evacuate. In the event that a fire should break out, call your neighbors and work cooperatively to put out the fire in its early stages.

Furthermore, tsunamis can occur after earthquakes. Tsunamis can arrive before you hear radio or television information of them; therefore, when you feel shaking, move away from the coastline immediately, and evacuate speedily to a safe place, such as somewhere on high ground. Tsunamis can sometimes occur two or three times. Even after one tsunami has come, do not relax; avoid going near the coastline until the warnings and advisories have been withdrawn.



2 In case of natural disasters

2-2 Typhoons

Typhoons occur between July and October, bringing torrential rain and extremely strong winds. Landslides and flooding can occur due to typhoons. There is also a risk of injuries due to fragments that have been blown about, and flood tides.

(1) Typhoons

Tropical cyclones occurring at a longitude of 100-180 degrees east in the Pacific Ocean or East China Sea with minimum wind speed of 17.2m/s near the center are called "typhoons." They are the same as hurricanes and cyclones. Caution is necessary, because typhoons can cause a great deal of damage.

The mean pressure of the surrounds of Japan is 1013hPa (Hectopascal); when a typhoon approaches, the air pressure goes down. The lower the air pressure, the stronger the wind and rain tend to become.

The winds of a typhoon in Japan blows in an anticlockwise direction. Moving towards the right-hand side in the direction of the typhoon, this side is even stronger than the left-hand side because the wind which is generated by the typhoon itself blows in the same direction as the wind which is moving the typhoon. The extent of the damage varies considerably depending on the path which the typhoon takes, so you should prepare for typhoons by measures such as watching the weather forecast.

It is essential to be careful of flood tides around the coastline due to rises in sea levels and strength of the wind caused by the low air pressure. Sea levels go up 1cm for every 1hPa that air pressure drops, and grows higher by square in proportion to the power of the wind speed. When the effect of the high water levels is added to high tide, this can result in serious damage; you should avoid going near the sea at such times.



(2) Strength of typhoons

The strength of the winds of a typhoon are measured primarily in terms of maximum wind speed, with reference to the center of the typhoon and air pressure.

Type of strength	Air pressure at the center (hPa)	Maximum wind speed
Low-level typhoon	990~	17.2~25m
Regular typhoon	950~989	25~33m
Strong typhoon	930~949	33~45m
Very strong typhoon	900~929	45~50m
Extreme typhoon	~900	Over 50m

(3) Level of typhoons (size)

The size of typhoons is shown as follows. The term "area affected by strong winds" refers to the area where wind speed reaches 15m/s. Areas where winds are stronger than this are referred to as the "storm area."

Level	Scope of the area affected by strong winds
(No phrase)	Under 500km
Moderately large/Large	Over 500km, under 800km
Very large/Extremely large	Over 800km



(4) Strength of winds

The winds of typhoons and the damage forecast are as follows.

Average wind speed	Effect on people/ damage to buildings etc.
Wind speed of 10m/s	People cannot put up umbrellas. Signs and corrugated sheeting that have not been put up properly start to be blown about.
Wind speed of 15m/s	Plastic greenhouses start to experience breakage. Signs and corrugated sheeting start to be blown about.
Wind speed of 20m/s	Children are almost blown off their feet. People cannot stand without leaning at an angle of about 30 degrees.
Wind speed of 25m/s	Branches are broken. Steel shutters begin to experience breakage. Window glass is broken by objects being blown about. Roof tiles are blown about, and television aerials and chimneys fall over. Brick walls are broken, and external fittings on buildings that have not been properly attached are torn off, and blown about.
Wind speed of 30m/s	Weather-proof shutters come loose, roofs begin to be blown off and wooden houses begin to be destroyed. Electricity poles sometimes fall over.
Wind speed of 35m/s	Passenger cars of train sometimes fall over.
Wind speed of 40m/s	People cannot stand without leaning at an angle of about 45 degrees. Small rocks are blown about.
Wind speed of 50m/s	Most wooden houses fall over. Trees are torn up by the roots and blown over.
Wind speed of	Steel towers are bent.



60m/s

(5) Indications of levels of precipitation

The levels of precipitation and actual situations caused by typhoons are as follows.

Levels of precipitation per hour	Actual situation
5~10mm	Puddles form. The sound of rain can be heard clearly.
10~20mm	Conversation may not be heard due to the sound of the rain. Disaster warnings become necessary should this rain continue for a long time.
20~30mm	Drain overflow, and small rivers can flood. There is a risk of landslides.
Over 30mm	Torrential rain, as though buckets of water were being overturned. Prepare for evacuation, and evacuate on your own initiative if you think there is a danger.

(6) When a typhoon occurs

- 1 If you have weather-proof shutters or ordinary shutters, close them.
- 2 If the wind is strong, do not go outside.
- 3 Frequently check the latest weather information. Notwithstanding point (a), evacuate promptly if an evacuation advisory is given.
- 4 Keep away from broken electricity poles or electricity cable that are hanging down.



2 In case of natural disasters

2-3 Heavy snow/extremely heavy snow

Snow builds up between December and March in the cold regions of Japan, particularly in the regions of Hokuriku and Tohoku that face the Sea of Japan, and Hokkaido. Depending on the year, it can build up to "extremely heavy snow" more than 5m in height. Accidents can happen whereby wooden houses are crushed under the weight.

(1) Protecting yourself from heavy snow

If you live in the "snow country" consisting of the regions of Hokuriku and Tohoku that face the Sea of Japan, and Hokkaido, it is essential to take everyday countermeasures against snow. When you leave the house, you should wear slip-proof shoes, as far as possible have both hands free when you walk, and be careful not to fall. It is important to be diligent about snow clearing. However, the majority of fatal accidents that occur through snow are caused by falls when clearing snow off the roof. When clearing snow from the roof, take measures to prevent falling such as life lines, anti-slip grips and fixing the ladder in place, and avoid doing this task alone. When you are clearing snow away from around the house, be aware of the risk of snow falling from the roof.

(2) Driving in snow

It is safer not to drive when there is snow on the roads. However, if you must drive, be aware of the following points.

- 1 A point to remember when driving is to operate the accelerator, brake and steering wheel slowly. Suddenly advancing or applying the brakes sharply is dangerous.
- 2 Chose roads that are wide and have a large amount of traffic.
- 3 If you are driving for a long time, inspect the battery at a gasoline station etc.
- 4 Studded tires are standard when driving on roads with snow, but putting studded tires on the two drive wheels only is extremely dangerous. When putting on studded tires, please be sure to put them on all four wheels. If you are using tire chains, the general rule is to attach them to the drive wheels only.



2 In case of natural disasters

2-4 Landslides

Landslides occur when, as a result of a typhoon, intense torrential rain, an earthquake or melting snow, weakened sloping ground breaks up and causes a large volume of sediment to suddenly collapse. Caution is particularly necessary when there is heavy rain caused by the rainy season or a typhoon. When rain falling at a rate of more than 20mm an hour reaches more than 100mm since the time when it started falling, the risk of a landslide grows; persons living on sloping land, mountains or valleys should take care at such times.



2 In case of natural disasters

2-5 Preparing for disasters before they occur

(1) Emergency personal cards (please refer to [1-2 Preparation for emergencies](#))

(2) List of survival kit items

You should put prepare and put in at easy-to-reach place a "survival kit" containing a minimal number of essential items which you can take when you have to evacuate after a disaster has occurred. After evacuating, if it is confirmed as safe you can return and get any other items.

●List of survival kit items

Valuables

- Cards
- Cash
- Copy of driver's license
- Copy of health insurance card

Emergency food

- Dry biscuits
- Canned food
- Nutritional supplements
- Dried foods
- Mineral water
- Disposable eating implements
- Can opener

Radio equipment

- Portable radio
- Standby battery

Light

- Flashlight
- Standby battery

Medical items

- Sticking plaster
- Medicine for scratches
- Bandages
- Disinfectant

Other everyday items

- Underwear
- Thick cotton gloves
- Towels
- Tissues
- Rainwear
- Lighter
- Plastic bags

NB: You should always keep your passport and alien registration card near you, and take them with you at the time of evacuation. You should also prepare disposable diapers and sanitary items if these are necessary.

(3) Stockpiles

Distinct from the survival kit, this consists of the items which you should prepare which will allow you to live self-sufficiently for the period until the affected area has recovered from the disaster (three days).

●Stockpile list

- Drinking water
- Food
- Disposable eating implements
- Blankets
- Plastic sheet
- Plastic container
- Table-top cooking stove
- Disposable heat pads
- Rope
- Cloth-backed plastic tap



NB: Approximately 3 liters of drinking water should be allowed per person. For food, allow for three days' worth of boil-in-the-bag food and canned food.

(4) Disaster preparedness drill

1 September is Disaster Preparedness Day, and the period from 30 August to 5 September is Disaster Preparedness Week. You should proactively take part in disaster preparedness drills in your region on a day to day basis, and improve your disaster preparedness capabilities.

Disaster preparedness centers in each area propagate knowledge about disaster preparedness and teach about how to prepare for disasters on a day to day basis. There are video tapes and films.



2 In case of natural disasters

2-6 Access to disaster information

First of all, be proactive in listening to advisories, warnings and weather information announced by Japan Meteorological Agency, in order to learn in advance of climatic disasters. These are announced day by day and are broadcast on the television, radio and internet, with the intention of allowing access to constantly updated information.

In the case of typhoons and torrential rain, you can generally learn of approaching danger through weather forecasts on the television and radio.

(1) Access to advisories/warnings on TV or radio

"Advisories" are announced when there is a risk that a disaster could happen; "warnings" are announced when there is a risk that a serious disaster could happen. A "warning" more than an "advisories" implies a situation where vigilance is necessary, but that does not mean that you can relax when it is only an "advisory." You should pay attention to weather reports on the television and radio frequently, and prepare for natural disaster.

●Warnings

Heavy rain warning	Announced when it is forecast that there is a risk of a serious disaster occurring due to heavy rain. Serious disasters which are targets of this warning are serious water inundation and serious landslides.
Flood warning	Announced when it is forecast that there is a risk of a serious disaster occurring due to the overflowing of a river due to heavy rain, prolonged rain or snow melting. Serious disasters which are targets of this warning are those disasters which are caused by the overflowing of rivers, damage or destruction of levees. In the event that a river is specified, a designated river flood warning will be announced.
Heavy snow warning	Announced when it is forecast that there is a risk of a serious disaster occurring due to heavy snow.
Storm warning	Announced when it is forecast that there is a risk of a serious disaster occurring due to extremely strong winds.
Snow storm warning	Announced when it is forecast that there is a risk of a serious disaster occurring due to extremely strong winds accompanying snow. A warning will also be given in cases where there is a risk of "serious disaster caused by specified obstructions (where visibility is impaired)



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	accompanying snow" in addition to "serious disaster caused by extremely strong winds." This warning does not mean "heavy snow plus extremely strong winds"; when it is forecast that there is a risk of a serious disaster occurring due to heavy snow, a "heavy snow warning" is announced.
High wave warning	Announced when it is forecast that there is a risk of a serious disaster occurring due to high waves. These "high waves" are completely different to "tsunamis" which occur due to earthquakes.
Flood tide warning	Announced when it is forecast that there is a risk of a serious disaster occurring due to an abnormal rise in sea levels due to a typhoon or a drop in air pressure.

● Advisories

Heavy rain advisory	Announced when it is forecast that there is a risk of a disaster occurring due to heavy rain. Disasters which are targets of this warning are water inundation and landslides. Even when the rain stops, the advisory will continue to be announced if the risk of a landslide etc. remains.
Flooding advisory	Announced when it is forecast that there is a risk of a disaster occurring due to heavy rain, prolonged rain or snow melting. Disasters which are targets of this warning are those disasters which are caused by the overflowing of rivers, deluges or damage or destruction of levees. In the event that a river is specified, a designated river flood advisory will be announced.
Heavy snow advisory	Announced when it is forecast that there is a risk of a disaster occurring due to heavy snow.
Gale advisory	Announced when it is forecast that there is a risk of a disaster occurring due to strong winds.
Blizzard advisory	Announced when it is forecast that there is a risk of a disaster occurring due to strong winds accompanying snow. An advisory will also be given in cases where there is a risk of "disaster caused by specified obstructions (where visibility is impaired) accompanying snow" in addition to "disaster caused by strong winds." This advisory does not mean "heavy snow plus strong winds"; when it is forecast that there is a risk of a disaster occurring due to heavy snow, a "heavy snow advisory" is announced.
High waves advisory	Announced when it is forecast that there is a risk of a disaster occurring due to high waves. These "high waves" are completely different to "tsunamis" which occur due to earthquakes.
Flood tide advisory	Announced when it is forecast that there is a risk of a disaster occurring due to an abnormal rise in sea levels due to a typhoon or a drop in air pressure.



Fog advisory	Announced when it is forecast that there is a risk of a disaster occurring due to dense fog. The disaster which is a target of this warning is the serious obstruction which the fog poses to means of transportation.
Thunderstorm advisory	Announced when it is forecast that there is a risk of a disaster occurring due to a thunderstorm. In addition, reminder advisories will also be added regarding the turbulent winds and hail which can often occur under the resulting thundercloud.
Avalanche advisory	Announced when it is forecast that there is a risk of a disaster occurring due to an avalanche.
Snow melting advisory	Announced when it is forecast that there is a risk of a disaster occurring due to snow melting.
Dry air advisory	Announced when the air is dry and there is a risk of disaster such as fire occurring.
Low-temperature advisory	Announced when temperatures are low and there is a risk of significant damage to crops, etc., and in winter when there is a risk of water pipes bursting.

(2) Access to information from municipal administrative offices

When a disaster (such as an earthquake or wind and flood damage) occurs or there is a risk that a disaster could occur, many municipalities use an outdoor loudspeaker for public information use to communicate information about the situation of the disaster to residents and call them to evacuate. You should also pay attention to disaster information from your municipal administrative office in addition to television and radio.



2 In case of natural disasters

2-7 Evacuation

(1) Confirmation of evacuation sites

Temporary evacuation site (temporary assembly site)	This is a place for you to evacuate temporarily to ensure your bodily safety after a disaster has occurred. This is also a site where people can assemble in order to move to the regional evacuation site. This is an elementary or junior high school or a nearby park.
Regional evacuation site	This is the site to evacuate to when fires have broken out/spread due to factors such as a massive earthquake. The municipality stipulates a place such as a large park as the regional evacuation site. as a larger area with adequate space for people to ensure bodily safety even from a large-scale fire. This is a large park or plaza.

In an evacuation site, there is a sign on which 避難場所 "hinanbasho" (evacuation site) is written, and a picture of a person running into a green circle.

You should prepare for disasters by first of all obtaining a disaster preparedness map from the administrative office of your municipality, confirming the locations of the temporary evacuation site and regional evacuation site for your area, and confirming the route from your residence to the evacuation sites.



(2) Evacuation advisory

In the event that a region is threatened with danger because a disaster has occurred or there is a risk that a disaster could occur, the governor of the municipality will issue an "evacuation advisory." If an evacuation advisory is issued in the region where you reside, obey the advice and evacuate as a group. However, if you should see clear signs of threatening danger in front of you (if, for example, you should see fire or smoke nearby or a house has become inundated with water), you should use your judgment and quickly evacuate of your own accord.

(3) Evacuation method

The basic method is to evacuate on foot, keeping the things you carry to a minimum. If there are children, elderly persons, or sick or injured persons, you should help one another as you evacuate.