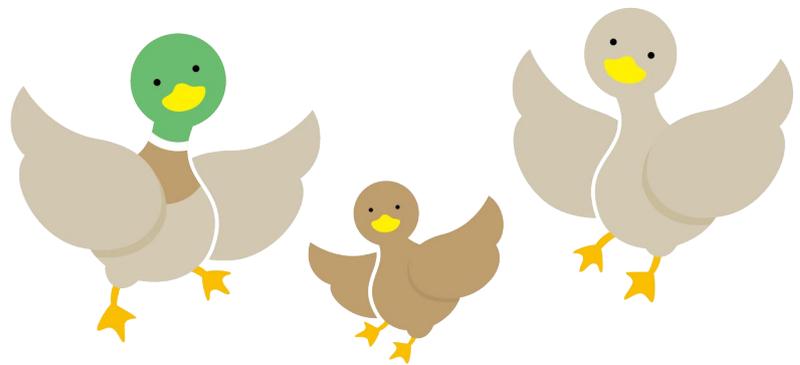


Chapter 9

Emergency



9 Emergency

9-1 Emergency Contacts

110 for Police 警察(keisatsu)

119 for Ambulance or Fire 救急/消防(kyu-kyu/sho bo)

Theft

English Hotline

from Monday to Friday
08.30 – 17.15



(03) 3501 0110

交番(*koban*)
police box

盗難届(*tonan todoke*)
a theft report

泥棒(*doroboo*)
a theft

If you have been robbed or had valuable belongings stolen, dial **110**.
Toll-free. No area code is necessary.

Tell the operator your name, address, the location of the accident or
incident, and what happened.

Or contact a nearby koban. Koban, police box, are located in all
Japanese towns and cities. Most of them are near train stations.

You will be asked to submit a theft report. Clearly state your name
and address and report the incident.

If it happens on campus, report it to the SFC Academic Affairs Office.
During night hours, contact the Security Office on campus.

If your bank card or credit card was stolen, notify the bank or credit
card company immediately so they can prevent any unauthorized
transactions. It is important to keep your PIN separate from these
cards and not to share it with others.

Traffic Accidents

交通事故(*kotsu jiko*)
traffic accidents

If you happen to be involved in a traffic accident, contact the police immediately by dialing **110**. If anyone has been injured or wounded, dial **119** for an ambulance. Even if you believe you only have a minor injury, some injuries may become more serious with time. Do not try and evaluate yourself and tell people you are fine.

Consult a doctor as soon as possible, as the onset of pain may be delayed or there may be other complications later on.

Always record the names and addresses of the other parties involved, including the car owner, even if there is so little damage that you do not need to call the police. Record the license plate numbers of all vehicles involved. You might also want to record the names and addresses of witnesses who happened to be there. You may need this information to verify the accident with the insurance company.

Please inform Office of Student Life section in SFC about the accident.

Fire

火事 (*kaji*)
fire

It may be impossible for you to put out a fire by yourself. In the event of a fire in your own residence or a residence near to yours, first alert people around you by yelling "Fire! *Kaji da!*", then immediately call the fire department by dialing the emergency number **119**.

Since the number is the same for both fire engines and ambulances, you must clearly state that there is a fire ("*Kaji desu!*"), and then tell them your address.

Always speak clearly and slowly when making an emergency call, since not all operators understand English.

Japanese Phrases for Emergency Calls

The following Japanese phrases may be helpful:

Japanese	English
火事ですか、救急ですか？ Kaji desuka, kyu-kyu- desu ka?	Is it a fire or medical emergency?
どうしましたか？ dou shimashita ka?	What happened?
救急車を呼んでください。 Kyukyusha o yonde kudasai.	Please send an ambulance.
ケガをしています。 Kega wo shite imasu.	I'm injured.
息が苦しいです。 Iki ga kurushi desu.	I'm having difficulty breathing.
病気です。 Byoki desu.	I'm sick.
火事です。 Kaji desu.	There is a fire.
事故です。 jiko desu.	There is an accident.
警察を呼んでください。 Keikan o yonde kudasai.	Please send a policeman.
私の名前は _____ です。 Watashi no namae wa _____ desu.	My name is _____.
私の住所は _____ です。 Watashi no jusho wa _____ desu.	My address is _____.
私の電話番号は _____ です。 Watashi no denwa bango wa _____ desu.	My phone number is _____.

Make sure you stay at the site. Don't go anywhere while calling or after the call. Don't switch off your phone after the call when calling "110" or "119" from your mobile phone.

Sudden Illness/Serious Injury

If you have been injured or suddenly feel ill (especially during night hours), call 119.

If you can move, prepare the following items while you are waiting for an ambulance car for 3-5 mins.

- National Health Insurance card
- Your ID (Residence card/student card)
- Cash (~20,000JPY)
- Your mobile phone and its charger
- Medical record (if any)
- *Shoes and changes

*If you call an ambulance in midnight from your bed, they will take you to the hospital directly from your bed. It means you will be left in pajamas without shoes at the hospital after the treatment.

An ambulance staff will ask you your emergency contact in Japan. You can tell your guar あ antor's name or your friend's name. If you don't have any to provide, tell them to call Keio SFC student life section.

9-2 Natural Disasters

Classes may be cancelled when public transport stops due to natural disaster, such as typhoon, heavy rain/snow, earthquake, or other major accidents. In all such cases, measures to manage classes will be notified to all members through **Keio University Student Website** and **keio.jp**.

Also, the university will be closed immediately following an alert order by the government for a major earthquake in the Tokyo / Tokai region. Once the alert order is called off, the Keio class management plan will be notified to all members of the university via its websites and other means.

地震 (*jishin*)

earthquake

Please refer to the **Earthquake Response Manual** to learn how to protect yourself on-campus and off-campus.

**Natural Disaster and
Emergency
Pocketbook (Keio
University)**



<https://www.keio.ac.jp/en/assets/download/about/learn-more/publications/index/natural-disaster-and-emergency-pocketbook-en.pdf>

Earthquakes

Japan is prone to earthquakes (*jishin*) and you should be prepared for when one happens.

If you are indoors: Strong tremors usually continue for only about one minute. Do not rush outside in a panic; it is safer to stay inside than rush outside.

- 1) Protect yourself: Quickly duck under a sturdy table or desk to protect yourself from falling objects. If there is nothing to hide under, protect your head with a cushion or book. It may be wise to move to a room with less furniture.
- 2) Secure a safe exit: Doors and windows may not open due to distortion from strong tremors, so you may end up trapped in a room. During a strong earthquake, open a door or window to secure a way out if it is safe to do so.
- 3) Put out any flames: In case of major tremors, put out any flames after the shaking subsides. Make sure to close all gas valves even if there is no fire. To avoid a fire after electricity is restored, switch off the circuit breakers and any appliances.

4) Be aware of aftershocks: There may be aftershocks after a big earthquake, so be cautious around objects such as drawers, bookshelves, and refrigerators that are tilting or may be unstable. They may fall over during an aftershock. Turn on a radio to listen to the Emergency Broadcast System and follow instructions. Avoid using the telephone if a large number of homes in your area have been affected by a disaster. Emergency responders need to have the telephone lines available to coordinate their response.

If you are outdoors: Stay away from narrow streets, garden walls, cliffs, and riverbanks. Beware of falling objects if you are near buildings. Protect your head (by holding something like a bag over your head if you are carrying one) and quickly flee to a safe area.

Daily Countermeasures

Relation with neighbors

Have face-to-face relationships with neighbors in order to mutually assist in the event of a disaster.

Prevent fall of furniture

Secure furniture with seismic brackets or other devices that prevent furniture from tipping over. Also, it is recommended to put window films on glass windows to prevent broken glass from flying. (You need to ask approval from the owner of your apartment.)

Locate evacuation facility and wide-area evacuation site

Make sure you know the location of the emergency exit of your apartment along with public evacuation areas and shelters (*hinan basho*--usually parks or schoolyards) closest to your home and university.

An evacuation map will be given to you when you register your address at a municipal office.

避難場所(*hinan basho*)

evacuation areas and shelters

**Kanagawa Prefectural
Government (K.P.G.)
Information to
Support Foreign
Residents at the Time
of Disaster**



<https://www.pref.kanagawa.jp/docs/k2w/saigaiji-english.html>

Keio SFC gymnasium is designated as an evacuation site. The second evacuation site is Akibadai gymnasium which is 2 km from SFC.

Evacuation drill

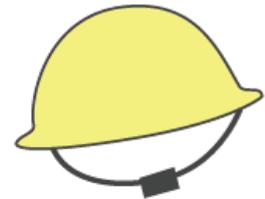
Try to attend the local evacuation drill (It is usually held around September 1 every year, the Great Kanto earthquake anniversary in 1923.).

Prepare Emergency Pack

In case of an emergency, ensure that you have a disaster preparedness kit including the following items:

- first-aid kit
- bottled water for a week
- canned or packaged foods (with can opener) for a week
- portable radio (with working batteries)
- flashlight, spare batteries
- copy of your ID card/passport/national health insurance card
- cash (including coins)
- savings passbook
- medicine
- list of emergency contact
- towels/wet wipes/tissues/sanitary items
- rain gear
- pens
- phone charger
- glasses (for those using contact lenses)
- a helmet
- thick cotton gloves
- sports shoes (roads might be full of debris or broken glass)
- plastic bags for garbage
- plastic container (you can keep water in the container when water is distributed.)
- survival blanket (you may spend few weeks on the floor of a gymnasium)
- a whistle (It will let responders know you need help and lead them to you even if you are under a building and can't shout for a help.)

You can also purchase a full-set kit.



津波 (*tsunami*)

tidal wave/tsunami

**Fujisawa-city Hazard
Map for Tsunami
(Japanese only)**



https://www.city.fujisawa.kanagawa.jp/bousai/bosai/bosai/hazardmap/tsunami/documents/kouiki_low.pdf



Sign of Tsunami
Evacuation buildings

**Latest Tsunami
Information by the
Japan Meteorological
Agency**



<https://www.jma.go.jp/bosai/map.html#5/37.979/135/&elem=warn&contents=tsunami&lang=en>

Tsunami

Keio SFC is not in tsunami endangered area, however, the coast side of Fujisawa-city is designated as a tsunami warning area.

Ensure that you evacuate immediately if you feel a strong earthquake when you are on the coast.

RUN!! LEAVE EVERYTHING ELSE BEHIND!

A tsunami may be coming within minutes. Move quickly to higher ground away from the coast, at least ten meters above sea level, or if possible move at least one kilometer away from all beaches and the water's edge of harbors and coastal estuaries. Do not take cars for evacuation.

When the tsunami warning is announced, a siren sounds and orange flags will be displayed in the beach area.

If you cannot leave the area, take shelter in the upper story of a concrete multi-story building or tsunami evacuation towers built along the beach line.

Please check the evacuation buildings along the coast line beforehand. For example, the rooftop of Enoshima aquarium is an evacuation point (15m above sea level).

Some utility pole in coast area has a signboard indicating the height above the sea level.

If you happen to be in Enoshima island at the time of earthquake, do not try to go back to the mainland. Go up to the top of the island. (60m above sea level) The island is made of hard rocks and it's safe staying at the top.

Tune into your emergency broadcasters for information.

Typhoon/Flood

台風 (*taifu*) typhoon

A typhoon is a large tropical cyclone also known as a hurricane. To prepare for a typhoon you should keep yourself informed on its progress and take precautions to minimize any problems that may arise:

Besides TV or the Internet, you can listen to Inter-FM at 76.1 or JOKN AM at 810 for information in English.

Secure or move outdoor items inside. Make sure the potted plants and laundry poles are not to be blown by the wind.

If the storm becomes severe, move to an area with the least exposure to external glass windows.

Make sure not to approach places which you think are dangerous such as beaches, rivers, steep slopes, underpasses.

Typhoons have "eyes," areas in their center where the weather appears calm. If the eye passes over your area, it may appear that the storm has finished, with winds then picking up again afterwards.

J-Alert System (Nationwide Warning System)

J-Alert is a nationwide alert system. If the government of Japan deems that there is an urgency to protect the lives, bodies, and property of the people, such as from a North Korean missile threat, it will issue warnings and promptly notify prefectural governors. If it is necessary to evacuate residents, the government will instruct prefectural governors to take evacuation measures. The prefectural governors will then announce warnings and issue evacuation instructions, and communicate information to residents through publicity vehicles of the municipal government.

on civil protection, such as radio networks and satellite communication.

Civil Protection Portal
Site by Cabinet
Secretariat



[http://www.kokuminhog
o.go.jp/en/pc-
index_e.html](http://www.kokuminhog
o.go.jp/en/pc-
index_e.html)

**Protecting Ourselves
against Armed
Attacks and
Terrorism**



<http://www.kokuminhogo.go.jp/en/pdf/protecting.pdf>

Based on the Civil Protection Law, the national and local government will also occasionally implement drills for civil protection, such as those concerning evacuation and relief measures. Please access the link for more detailed information on J-ALERT.

In the situation of an armed attack etc., it is critical that information is communicated promptly and convincingly. For this reason, the government has secured multiple means to communicate information.