

About earthquakes / tsunamis ①

Preparing for an earthquake

Earthquakes strike suddenly. It is essential to make preparations such as safety measures on an everyday basis in order to keep your family safe and keep damage to a minimum. Talk to your family about disaster prevention and protect yourselves in the event of a disaster.

Earthquake-resistance evaluation for our home

- ✓ Check water and gas valves and the electricity box where the breaker is. Check that furniture will not fall over.
- ✓ Talk to a specialist about a seismic capacity evaluation for your house and make any necessary adjustments such as reinforcements.



Do not put heavy objects in high places

- ✓ Do not place heavy objects such as TVs on top of furniture as they can fall during earthquakes and cause injury.



Do not place flammable objects near to sources of flame

- ✓ In order to prevent secondary disasters, do not place flammable objects close to sources of fire such as kitchen gas burners or kerosene heaters.



Talk to your family

- ✓ Work out a role for each family member and a meeting point in case you get separated.



Earthquake seismic intensity (Japan Meteorological Agency) (Seismic Intensity Scale)

If seismic intensity 4 or above is expected, an Earthquake Early Warning (EEW) is made with the Municipal Disaster Management Radio Communication Network through J-Alert, the nationwide warning system.

<p>Seismic intensity 1</p> <p>Some people who are sitting quietly indoors will feel slight shaking.</p>	<p>Seismic intensity 2</p> <p>The majority of people sitting quietly indoors will feel the shaking. Some people who are sleeping may wake up.</p>	<p>Seismic intensity 3</p> <p>Almost all people who are indoors will feel the shaking. The majority of people who are sleeping will wake up.</p>
<p>Seismic intensity 4</p> <p>Almost all people who are walking will feel the shaking and almost all people who are sleeping will wake up. Hanging objects such as ceiling lights will swing vigorously.</p>	<p>Seismic intensity 5-lower</p> <p>The majority of people will feel frightened and want to hold onto something. Plates and books may fall off shelves.</p>	<p>Seismic intensity 5-upper</p> <p>It will be difficult to walk unless you hold onto something. Non-reinforced breeze block walls may collapse.</p>
<p>Seismic intensity 6-lower</p> <p>It will be difficult to stay standing up. Unsecured furniture may move or fall down and doors may no longer open.</p>	<p>Seismic intensity 6-upper</p> <p>You will not be able to move unless you crawl. The number of buildings that will be damaged or will fall increases. Large-scale landslides and mountain collapses can occur.</p>	<p>Seismic intensity 7</p> <p>You will be tossed about by the shaking, unable to move and you may be thrown around. The number of buildings with low earthquake-resistance that lean or fall will increase.</p>

✓ Earthquake countermeasures for outdoors

Make regular safety measure checks to keep your family safe and keep damage to a minimum. If you are worried about how earthquake-resistant your home is, have a seismic capacity evaluation* done and make any necessary adjustments such as reinforcements.

Roofs / antennas



Check that the roof has no cracks, gaps or peeling and so on. Secure the antenna properly.

Window glass

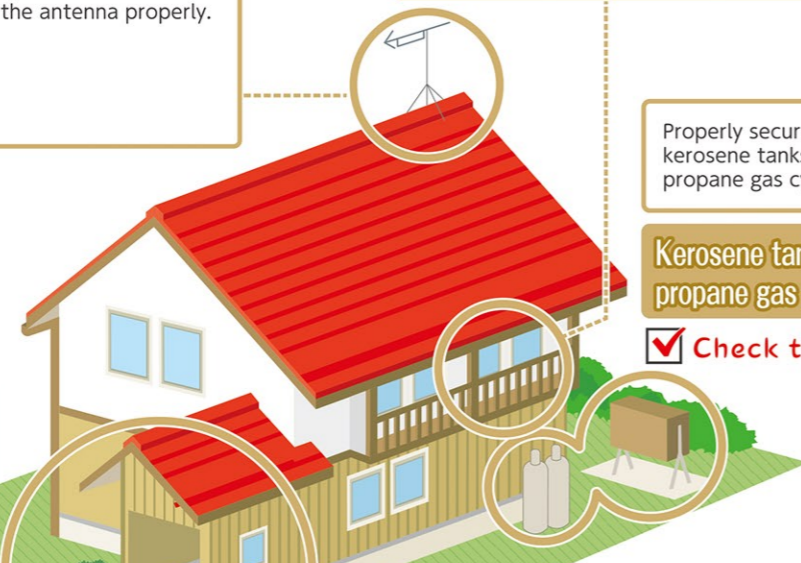
Use anti-shatter glass protection film. Curtains are also a measure against glass shattering.

Properly secure kerosene tanks and propane gas cylinders.

Kerosene tanks / propane gas cylinders

✓ Check this, too!

Properly reinforce fences and breeze block walls, particularly those that face onto school or evacuation routes, so that there are no cracks, damage or unstableness.



At the front door



Do not place things that will become obstacles to evacuation such as bicycles or plant pots and do not store objects that can catch fire easily, such as old newspapers or magazines, outdoors.

✓ Check this, too!

Fences / breeze block walls

*Residences built on or before 31st May, 1981 may not be very resistant to earthquakes.

✓ Safety measures for indoors

Many injuries that happen during earthquakes are caused by furniture and other things falling over; disorder indoors can also hinder escape. Take another look at how your furniture is positioned and secured and work on indoor safety measures.

- Position furniture so that it does not obstruct exits or routes to exits from where you sleep.
- Do not sleep near furniture that can fall.
- Position furniture so that it does not obstruct evacuation routes.
- Do not place breakable objects on top of furniture.
- Use flameproof curtains, carpets and bedding and so on.
- Secure tall furniture and bookshelves with L-shaped metal fittings and support bars and so on and store heavy objects at the bottom and light objects at the top.
- Place anti-tip sheets under furniture and bookshelves and position them propped up against a wall.
- Secure furniture with metal fittings and if you have glass doors, use anti-shatter glass protection film or attach fasteners.

<h3>Refrigerators</h3> <p>Use refrigerator stoppers and secure the top or sides to the wall with the belts.</p>	<h3>TVs / computers</h3> <p>Place in as low a position as possible and secure with metal fittings or an earthquake-resistant mat.</p>	<h3>Heating equipment</h3> <p>Choose those equipped with earthquake-resistant automatic fire-extinguishing device and do not place flammable objects nearby.</p>	<h3>Lighting equipment</h3> <p>Secure with chains and metal fittings. Secure fluorescent lights with heat-resistant tape.</p>
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