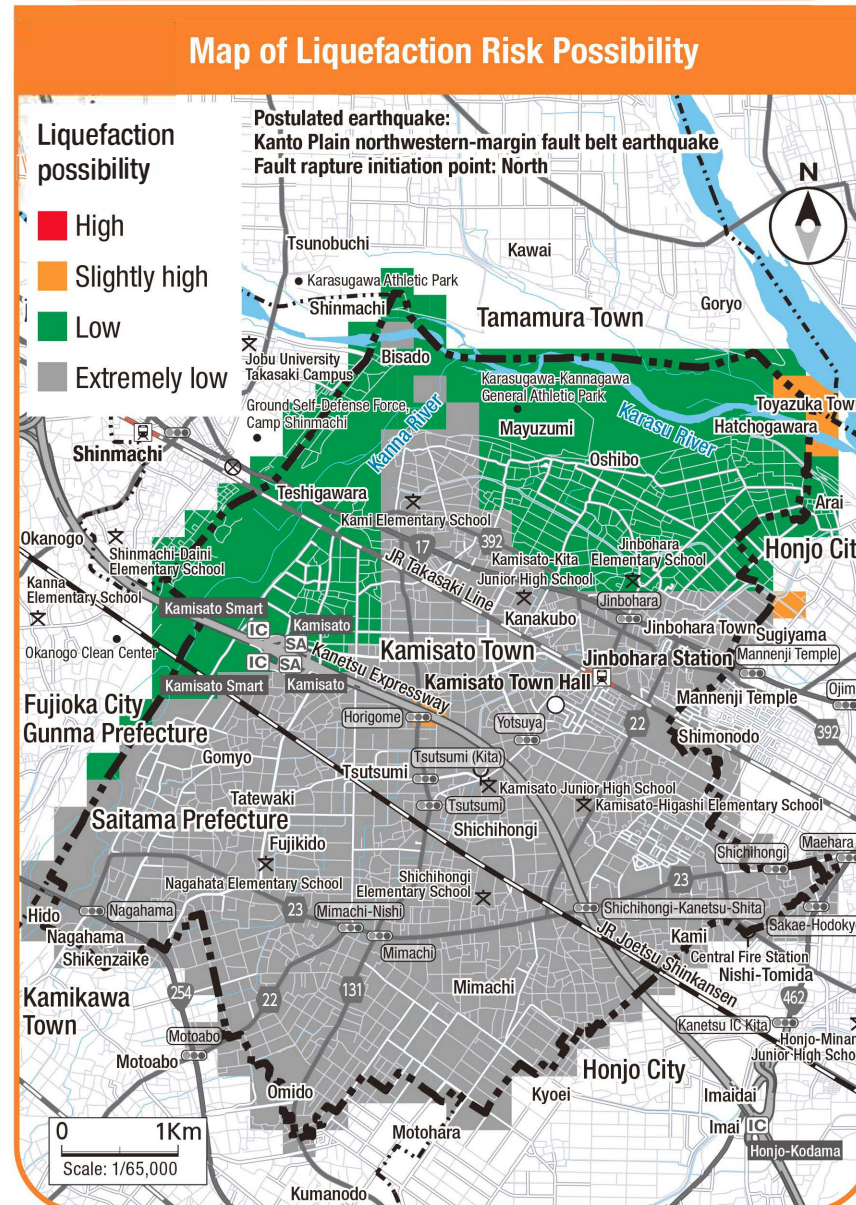
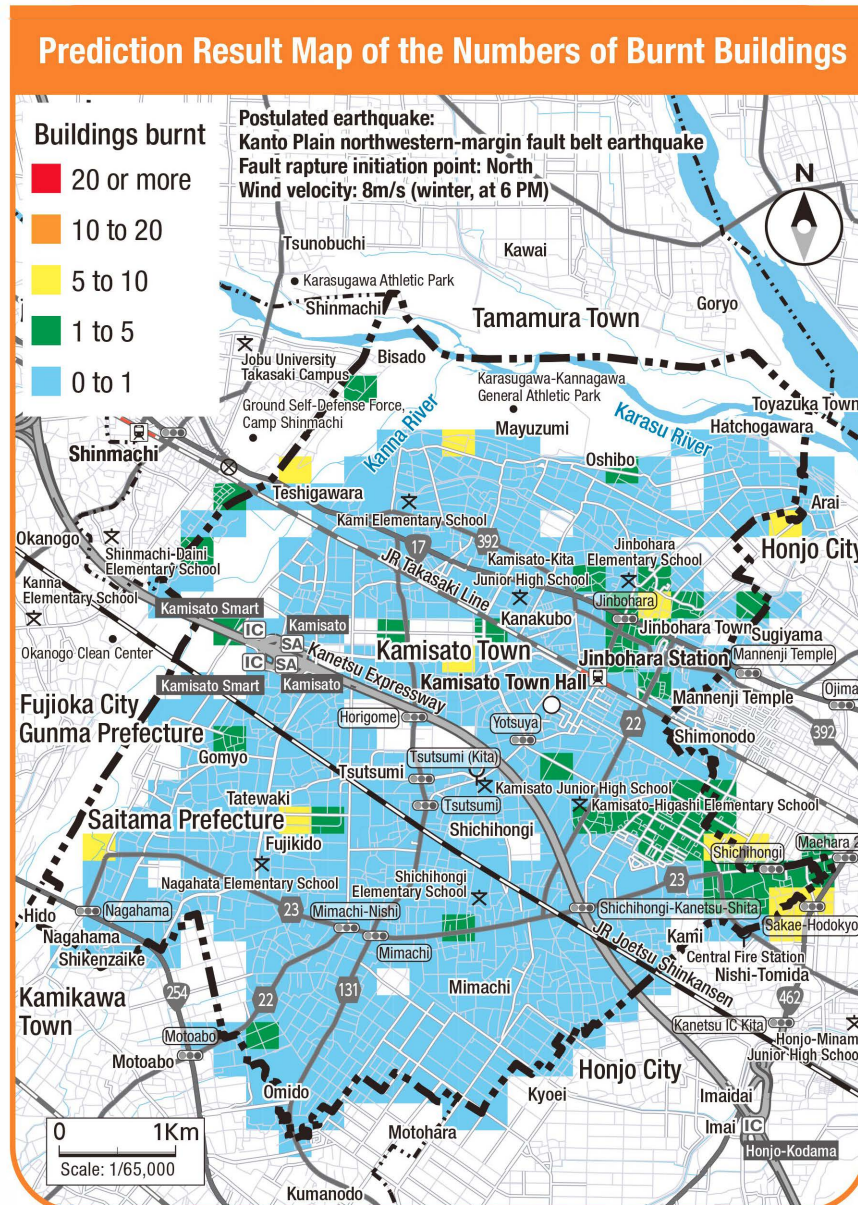
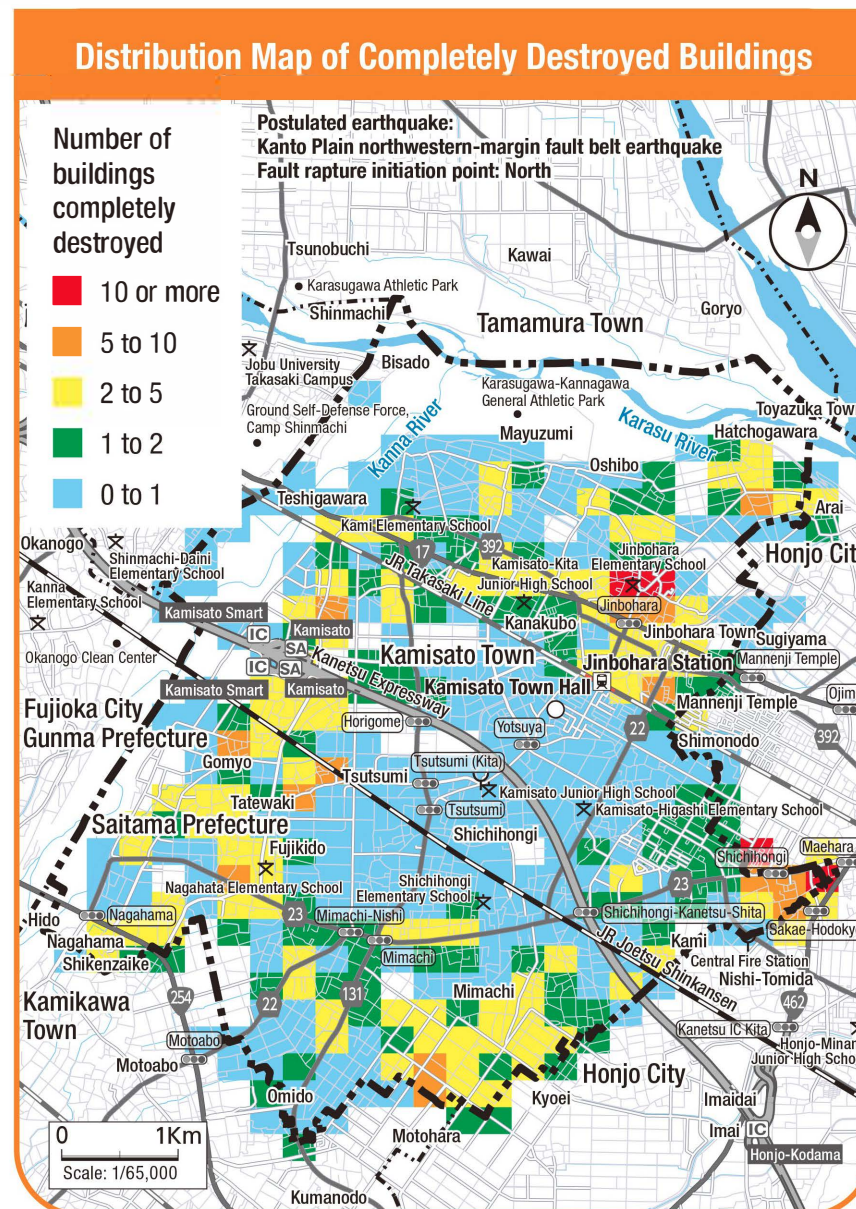
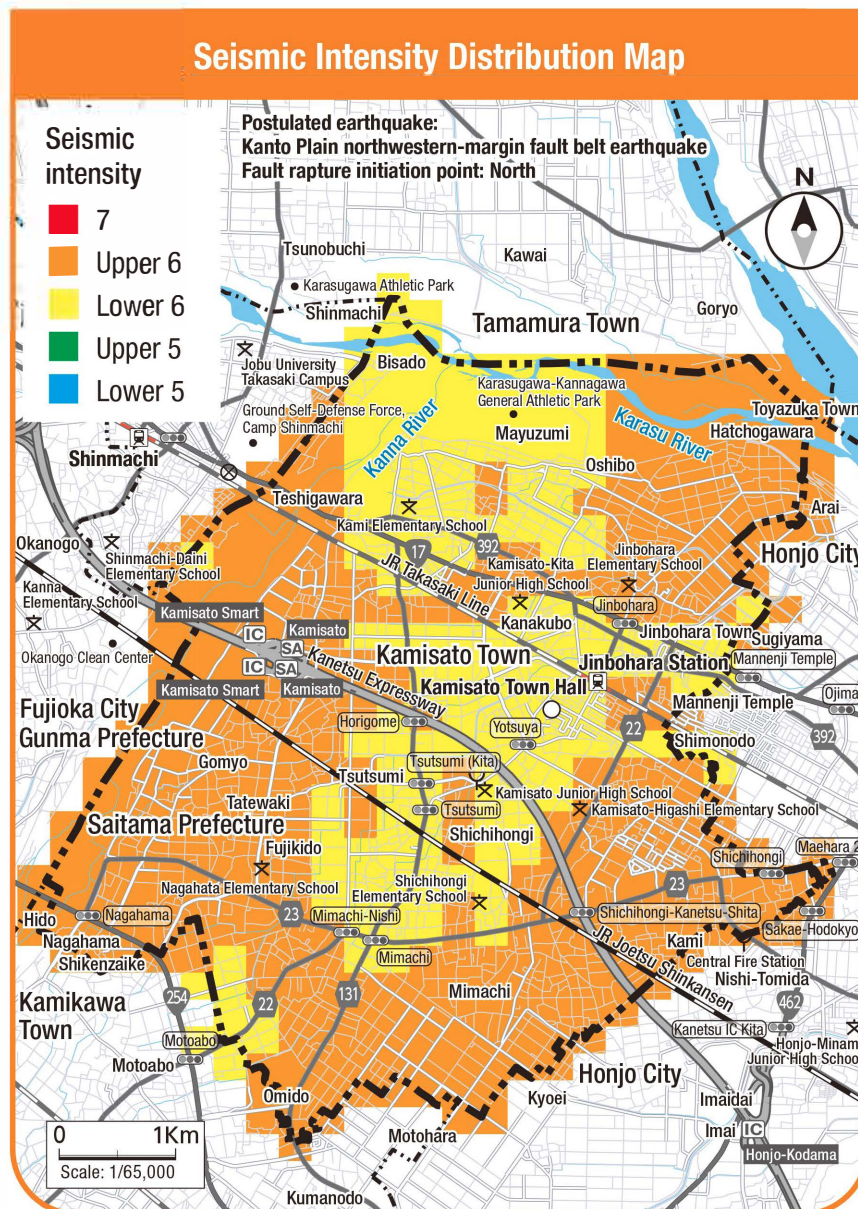


# Estimated Earthquake Damage



# Measures against Fire, Tornado, Lightning and Heavy Snow

## Fire Safety

### Three principles of initial firefighting

Do not assume that you can extinguish it alone but notify the neighbors and call 119 as soon as possible. If initial firefighting fails, evacuate quickly.

1

#### Notify quickly.

- Scream "Fire!" and call to neighbors for help. If you cannot shout, hit on kettles, pots, etc. to make noise and let everyone know about the emergency.
- Call 119 even if the fire is small. Ask neighbors to report while you try extinguishing.

2

#### Extinguish quickly.

- Be aware that the limit to extinguish a fire is within 3 minutes from the start.
- Water and fire extinguishers aren't the only means to fight fire. Try utilizing things around you, such as floor cushions to hit the flame or wet blankets to cover it.

Tips for initial firefighting by fire source

#### Oil in a pot or a pan

Never pour water over it. If there is no fire extinguisher, try covering it with wet large-sized towel or a bed sheet from the front, extinguishing by shutting out air.

#### Kerosine heater

Pour water in one go from straight above to extinguish (pouring water from the side may cause kerosine to splash and is very dangerous). If kerosine has spilled and spread, place blankets, etc. to cover and pour water over it to extinguish.

#### Clothes

If the clothes you are wearing catch fire, rolling around on the ground is one way to extinguish. If your hair catches fire, cover your head with towel or other non-synthetic fabric.

#### Bathroom

Do not open the door suddenly if you noticed a fire starting in the bathroom. Doing so may feed air into the bathroom and make the fire grow stronger. Gradually open the door to extinguish in one go.

#### Electric appliances

Pouring water over them may lead to electrocution. Unplug (turn off the breaker, if possible) before extinguishing.

#### Curtains and Fusuma partitions

If vertical objects such as curtains and fusuma partitions catch fire, there is no time to spare. Tear them off or kick them down to get them away from the ceiling before extinguishing.

3

#### Escape quickly.

- If the ceiling catches on fire, evacuate immediately.
- Close doors and windows to shut the air in the burning room when evacuating.

## Tornado Safety

Phenomena that cause strong gusts and thunder such as tornadoes or downbursts can be generated from developed cumulonimbus clouds. A tornado is a violent twirly wind generated by strong updrafts that accompany cumulonimbus clouds, and in most cases is seen with a funnel- or column-shaped cloud. Its diameter ranges from a few tens to a few hundreds of meters and it moves for a few kilometers, leaving a characteristic belt-like damaged zone behind.

### Tornado advisory information (JMA)

<http://www.jma.go.jp/jp/tatsumaki/>



### If a "tornado" approaches... keep away!!

Indoors

- Close windows and curtains.
- Stay away from windows.
- Take cover underneath durable desks or tables, crouch down and protect your head.
- Move to a room on the ground floor with less windows.

Outdoors

- Take shelter and crouch down in a durable structure.
- Do not take shelter in storage sheds, car garages or prefabricated buildings.
- Close the shutters.
- Stay away from utility poles or large trees.

## Lightning Safety

In order to protect yourself from "thunder and lightning"...  
If you heard the sound faraway, it is already dangerous!

- Open spaces such as playgrounds, golf courses, or on the ocean, as well as high places such as the summit of a mountain are dangerous!
- Near utility poles, steel towers, or tall trees is dangerous! Stay at least 2 m away and keep away!
- Stay away from tall objects such as utility poles and steel towers!
- Wait at least 20 minutes after the thunder activity has ceased before moving to a safer place.

### Rain cloud activities/Lightening activity (Japan Meteorological Agency)

<http://www.jma.go.jp/jp/radnowc/>



## Measures against Heavy Snow

When heavy snow falls, there will be risks of disasters such as avalanches or accidents such as people falling when clearing snow, along with the occurrences of other incidents such as car accidents or pedestrians falling due to road surface freezing. It is essential to develop accurate knowledge regarding snow.

### Important points when clearing snow

Prepare suitable tools for clearing snow such as snow shovels. Also, pay extra attention not to slip or not to get hit by snow falling from the roof while at work. The town will mainly snowplow the area around the arterial roads under its jurisdiction.

Town residents are requested to cooperate based on the spirit of mutual help and take part in ensuring the safety of traffic and eliminating isolation or snow-bound situations through clearing the snow around their own homes. However, please refrain from leaving the cleared snow on the road, for it could cause accidents and injuries.

