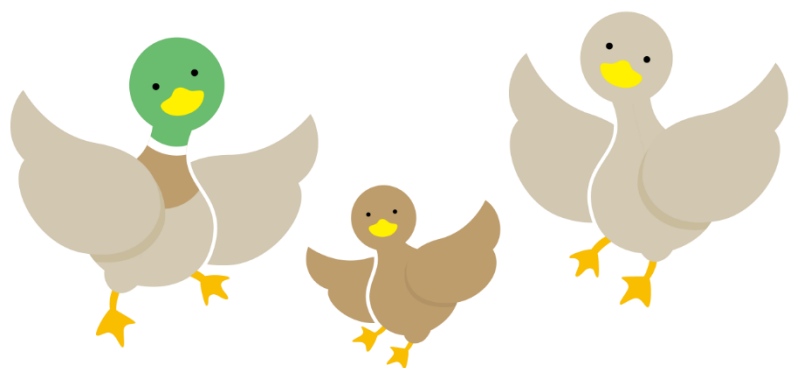


Chapter 9

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)

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 thief

紛失届 (*funshitsu todoke*)
a lost property report

Theft

If you have been a victim of theft, such as pickpocketing, luggage theft, burglary, or purse snatching, dial 110. No area code is necessary. Tell the operator slowly and clearly your name, address, the location of the accident or incident, and what happened. Or contact a nearby koban. Koban, police boxes, are located in most towns/cities and are commonly located 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 or credit card gets stolen, notify the bank or credit card company immediately so they can prevent any unauthorized transactions.

lost property

If you lose your belongings, please submit a lost property report (紛失届/ *Funshitsu-todoke*) to the police. If your items are found, the police will contact you.

**Nearby
Police
Stations
and
Koban**

 **Fujisawa Kita Police Station** **TEL: 0466-45-0110**

 **Shonandai West Exit Koban** **TEL: 0466-45-0110**

Vehicle Accidents

交通事故(*kotsu jiko*)
vehicle accidents

If you happen to be involved in a vehicle 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 to diagnose the injury yourself and tell the people around you that 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.

Do not forget to inform the Student Life Section at SFC about the accident.

Fire

火事(*kaji*)
fire

In the event of a fire, first alert the people around you by yelling "*Kaji da! (Fire!)*", then immediately call the fire department by dialing **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.

Sudden Illness/Serious Injury

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

In the case that you are still able to move around after the call, below are the recommended items to prepare while you wait for the ambulance.

- ☐ My Number Card or NHI card/NHI Certificate of Eligibility
- ☐ Your ID (Residence card, student ID card, passport, etc.)
- ☐ Cash (~20,000 JPY)
- ☐ Mobile phone and charger
- ☐ Medical records (if any)
- ☐ *Shoes and change of clothes

The ambulance staff will ask for your emergency contact in Japan. You can tell them either your guarantor's or friend's name. If you don't have anyone to contact, tell them to call the Student Life Section at SFC.

9-2 Natural Disasters

Classes may be cancelled in cases where public transport services are suspended due to large-scale accidents or natural disasters, such as typhoons, heavy rain/snow, or earthquakes. An announcement will be made to all students about the cancellation of classes through the **Keio University Student Website** and/or **keio.jp** email.

Earthquakes

As you may know, the country of Japan is prone to many earthquakes (*jishin*). Please be sure to be physically and mentally prepared when one occurs.

If you are indoors: Strong tremors will usually continue for about a minute. Do not panic and stay inside your home rather than rushing 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 a backpack.

2) Secure a safe exit: Doors and windows may become inaccessible due to distortion of the frames from tremors. When a strong earthquake occurs, go open your front door or a nearby window to secure a way out.

3) Put out any flames: Turn off the stove or any appliances that may use gas after the shaking subsides to prevent fires.

4) Be aware of aftershocks: After a big earthquake, aftershocks (*yoshin*) may occur so be cautious around furniture such as drawers, bookshelves, and refrigerators. Turn on the TV or radio (if you have one), listen to the Emergency Broadcast System, and follow instructions.

地震 (*jishin*)

earthquake

SFC Disaster Prevention Guide



https://www.sfc.keio.ac.jp/emergency/disaster_management.html

If you are outdoors: Stay away from narrow streets, garden walls, cliffs, and riverbanks. Beware of falling objects if you are near any building, protect your head (by holding something like a backpack over your head and quickly flee to a safe area.

Daily Countermeasures

Neighbor relations

Having simple everyday face-to-face relationships with neighbors can help you in the event of a disaster.

Preventing the fall of furniture

We strongly recommend you secure furniture to the wall using anti-tipping equipment, such as braces which fit between the ceiling and the top of shelving units.)



避難場所(*hinan basho*)

evacuation areas and
shelters

Find your closest evacuation facility and/or 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.

**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>

An evacuation map will be given to you when you register your address at the city/ward office.

The gymnasium (Gamma Building) is designated as the main evacuation site at SFC. The second evacuation site is Akihadai Culture and Gymnastics Hall (秋葉台文化体育館) which is approx. 2 km from SFC.

Evacuation drill

Try to attend any local evacuation drill. (It's usually held around early September.)

Prepare an Emergency Pack

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

- ☐ first-aid kit
- ☐ bottled water for a week
- ☐ canned or packaged foods for a week (with a can opener)
- ☐ portable radio (with working batteries)
- ☐ flashlight, spare batteries
- ☐ copy of your ID card/passport/My Number Card or NHI Eligibility Certificate
- ☐ cash (including coins)
- ☐ savings passbook/wallet/personal seal
- ☐ medicine
- ☐ emergency contact list
- ☐ towels/wet wipes/tissues/sanitary items/toothbrush and toothpaste/masks
- ☐ rain gear
- ☐ pens
- ☐ phone charger
- ☐ spare glasses (if you wear glasses or 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 a few weeks on the floor of a gymnasium)
- ☐ a whistle (This will let responders know you need help and lead them to you, even if you are under a building and can't shout for help.)



Some disaster preparedness kits are sold on Amazon.com and other e-commerce sites.

津波 (*tsunami*)

tsunami

Fujisawa City Hazard Map for Tsunami



<https://bosaiinfo.city.fujisawa.kanagawa.jp/file/attachment/544.pdf>



Tsunami Evacuation
Building Sign

Latest Tsunami Information by the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA)



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

Tsunami

Although the area surrounding Keio SFC is not included in the tsunami disaster alert area, the coastal side of Fujisawa City is designated as a tsunami disaster alert area.

If you are on the coast and feel a strong earthquake, move immediately to a safe place that is as high and as far inland as possible.

RUN!! LEAVE EVERYTHING 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 inland from all coastal edges.

If you cannot find a way to leave the area, run to the upper story of the closest concrete multi-story building or a tsunami evacuation tower along the shoreline.

When going to the beach, check the locations of evacuation buildings along the coastline beforehand. For example, the rooftop of the Enoshima Aquarium is an evacuation point.

Some utility poles in coastal areas have signboards indicating the height above sea level.

If you happen to be on Enoshima Island at the time of the earthquake, do not try to cross back to the mainland. Run straight to the top of the island.

After fleeing to a safe place, tune in and/or check your emergency sources for further information.

Typhoons and Floods

To prepare for a typhoon, you should keep yourself informed of its progress and take precautions to minimize any damage.

Don't forget to secure outdoor items or move them inside. Make sure potted plants and laundry poles won't be blown away by the strong winds.

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

Make sure not to approach dangerous places such as beaches, rivers, steep slopes, and underpasses.

J-Alert System (Nationwide Warning System)

J-Alert is a nationwide alert system. If the Government of Japan deems that there is an urgent need to protect residents' lives, bodies, and property—such as from a 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 this information to residents through community loudspeakers, emergency mobile alerts, or municipal publicity vehicles.

Based on the Civil Protection Law, the national and local governments will also occasionally conduct civil protection drills, such as those concerning evacuation and relief measures. Please visit the link in the left column for more detailed information on J-Alert.

In the event of an armed attack, etc., it is critical that information is communicated promptly and reliably. For this reason, the government has secured multiple means of communication.

台風 (*taifu*) typhoon

洪水 (*kozui*) flood

Civil Protection Portal Site by Cabinet Secretariat



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

Protecting Ourselves against Armed Attacks and Terrorism



[http://www.kokuminhog
o.go.jp/en/pdf/protectin
g.pdf](http://www.kokuminhogou.go.jp/en/pdf/protecting.pdf)

Disaster Prevention Apps

Some public organization/ local governments provide disaster prevention apps. These apps contain useful information on preparation and what to do in the event of the disaster. In some cases, they are available in multiple languages. Below is an example:

Safety tips

<https://www.jnto.go.jp/safety-tips/eng/app.html>

Android:



iPhone



Safety tips

This app was developed by the Japan Tourism Agency. You can receive disaster notifications and view information about earthquakes, tsunami warnings, heat illness and typhoons. It also features flowcharts of actions to take in the event of a disaster, a communication sheet, etc.



"Safety tips": the push-enabled information alert app for foreign tourists

This push-enabled app pushes alerts about earthquake early warnings, tsunami warnings, and other weather warnings within Japan in English, Japanese, Hangul, Traditional Chinese, Simplified Chinese, Vietnamese, Spanish, Portuguese, Thai, Indonesian, Tagalog, Nepali, Khmer, Burmese, and Mongolian. The app provides various functions useful for both foreign tourists and residents in Japan, such as an evacuation flowchart showing actions to be taken in the light of surrounding circumstances, helpful phrases for obtaining information from the people around, and website links that contain helpful information in the event of a disaster.

