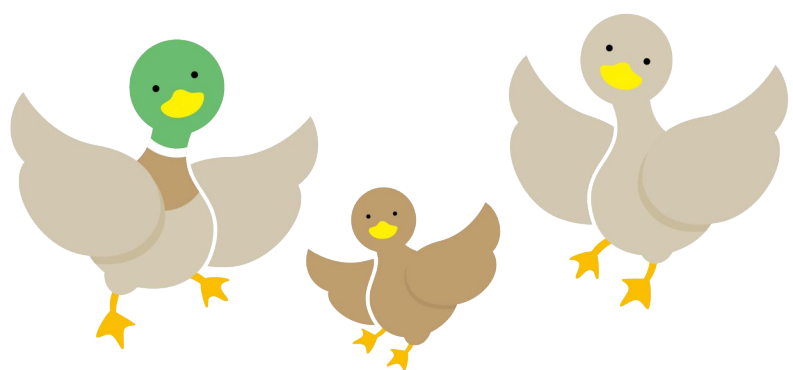


Chapter 9

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**.
No area code is necessary.

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

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. It is important to keep your PIN number separate from these cards and not to share it with others.

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.

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 was an accident.
警察を呼んでください。 Keisatsu o yonde kudasai.	Please send a police officer.
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 _____.

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.

- ☐ National Health Insurance card
- ☐ 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

An 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 typhoon, 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.

地震 (*jishin*)

earthquake

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.

SFC Disaster Prevention Guide



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

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 our 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 TV or radio (if you have one), listen to the Emergency Broadcast System, and follow instructions.

If you are outdoors: Stay away from narrow streets, garden walls, cliffs, and riverbanks. Beware of falling objects if you are near any buildings.

Safety Tips

(a free app provides
disaster information)



<https://www.rcsc.co.jp/safety-tips-en>

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.

Prevent 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 to prevent furniture from tipping over. (You may need to ask for approval from the owner of your apartment regarding some equipment.)



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.

避難場所(*hinan basho*)

evacuation areas and
shelters

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.

**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>

Prepare 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 (with a 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 a 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 help.)



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

Tsunami

It is true the area surrounding Keio SFC is not included in the tsunami disaster alert area, however, the coastal side of Fujisawa-city is designated as a tsunami disaster alert area.

Move immediately to a safe place as high and as far inland as possible if you feel a strong earthquake if 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 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 tsunami evacuation towers built along the beach line.

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

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

If you happen to be at Enoshima Island at the time of the earthquake, do not try to go 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.

津波 (*tsunami*)

tidal wave/tsunami

Fujisawa-city Hazard Map for Tsunami



http://bosaiinfo.city.fujisawa.kanagawa.jp/pdf/tsunami_kouiki.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>

台風 (*taifu*) typhoon

洪水 (*kozui*) flood

Typhoons (Hurricanes) and Floods

To prepare for a typhoon you should keep yourself informed on its progress and take precautions to minimize any damages that may be caused.

Don't forget to secure or move outdoor items inside. Make sure potted plants and laundry poles are not to be blown 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 places that you think are dangerous such as beaches, rivers, steep slopes, and underpasses.

**Civil Protection
Portal Site by Cabinet
Secretariat**



http://www.kokuminhogo.go.jp/en/pc-index_e.html

**Protecting Ourselves
against Armed
Attacks and
Terrorism**



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

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 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.

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.