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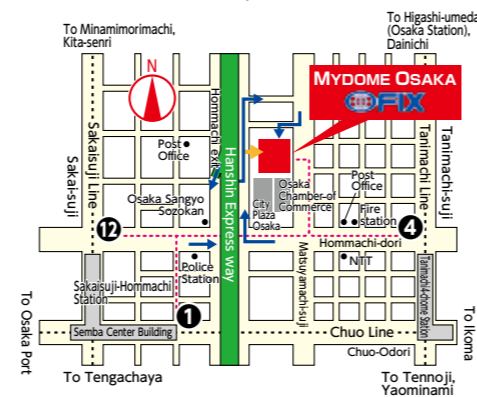
Osaka Information Service for Foreign Residents

Telephone: **06-6941-2297**

Email: jouhou-c@ofix.or.jp

Monday to Friday, 9:00-17:30

Services available in nine languages: Japanese, English, Chinese, Korean, Portuguese, Spanish, Vietnamese, Filipino, and Thai.



- 800m from Exit 1 or 12 of Sakaisuji-Hommachi Station (Chuo Line/Sakaisuji Line, Osaka Subway)
- 800m from Exit 4 of Tanimachi4-chome Station (Tanimachi Line, Osaka Subway)

Osaka Disaster Prevention Net

If you register your mobile phone's email address, you can receive reports on weather, earthquakes, tsunamis, emergency evacuation orders, and other emergency information. (Available in English, Chinese, and Korean.)

<http://www-cds.osaka-bousai.net/pref/index.html>

Disaster Prevention Memo (Emergency Contact Telephone Numbers)

Fire Department: ☎ **119**
(In case of fire, injury, or illness)

Police: ☎ **110**

NTT Disaster Emergency Message Dial: ☎ **171**

Write in the contact information for your evacuation shelter, school, or workplace, and carry this card with you. It is also wise to register with your consulate. Check with your consulate on the correct procedure for registration as an overseas citizen.



Evacuation card

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone number _____

Language(s) I can speak _____

Blood Type _____

For Foreigners

Emergency Guide

Preparing for Earthquakes

Earthquakes strike unpredictably. It is highly advisable to know how to protect your personal safety and how to evacuate properly. Always being prepared for an earthquake as we live our daily lives is a must. Experts are concerned about the possibility of a massive earthquake with strong shaking in the Nankai Trough, which would affect a large area, from the Tōkai region to Kyushu. Such an earthquake would trigger a major tsunami, causing significant damage.

After a large earthquake occurs, there is often a succession of several smaller tremors that occur sometime later. These are called aftershocks.

When the epicenter of a major earthquake is in the sea, sea water sometimes forms large waves that wash ashore. These are tsunamis. Sometimes tsunamis hit immediately after an earthquake.



Collapsed Apartment Building (Great Hanshin Earthquake, January, 1995)



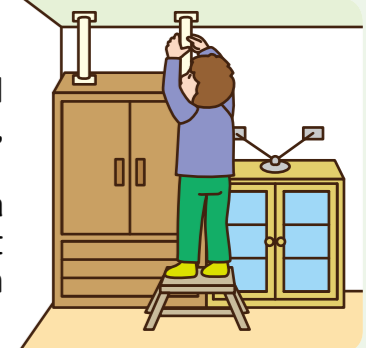
Fire Damage Caused by Earthquake (Great Hanshin Earthquake, January, 1995)

Courtesy of the Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution, Kobe

Keeping Prepared

Furniture should be anchored to prevent collapse, and avoid arranging heavy furniture, such as wardrobes and book cases, where they could crush sleeping people.

It is a good idea to keep emergency kits and valuables in a backpack, so that you can quickly evacuate. It is also important to check the website of your local municipality for information on nearby evacuation shelters.



Emergency Evacuation Goods



Flashlight, portable radio, batteries, gloves, antiseptic, bandages, painkillers, stomach medicine, any medications you normally take, water, canned foods, money (cash), your passport, your Resident Card or Alien Registration Card, mobile telephone and charging device, writing materials, tissue paper, towels, clothing, underwear, plastic baggies, etc.

Disaster prevention awareness is very important. Make a point of participating in any drills held by your school, workplace, or student dormitory.

In Case of Earthquake

If there is an earthquake, don't panic, and focus on protecting yourself.

In the 1995 Great Hanshin Earthquake that struck the Kinki region, 85% of deaths were caused by victims being crushed by collapsing buildings and furniture, and a further 10% were caused by fires. During an earthquake, not only is it necessary to protect yourself from collapsing walls and furniture, it is also important to watch out for fires, since debris and impassible roads block access for fire trucks and other emergency relief vehicles. If you have survived an earthquake, try to get correct information and evacuate to a safe location. On the other hand, 90% of deaths in the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake were caused by drowning. If there is any possibility of a tsunami, evacuate to higher ground immediately.

① First try to protect yourself.

Hide under a desk or table.



● **Your life is most important!**

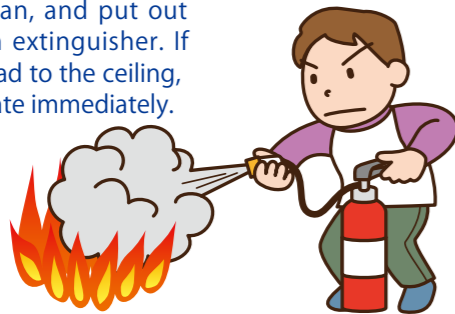
② Turn off stove.

Turn off any gas appliances and shut off the gas supply valve.



③ Put out fires.

In case of fire shout for help as loudly as you can, and put out the fire with an extinguisher. If the fire has spread to the ceiling, however, evacuate immediately.



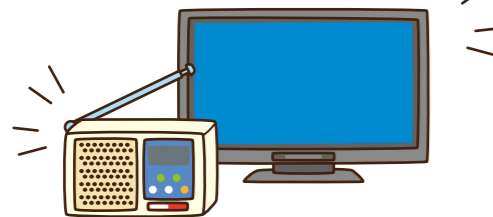
④ Secure exits.

Open the door. If the building lurches, the door frame may become so warped that the door won't open, cutting off your escape. Don't rush outside in a panic. Take a good look at your surroundings and put on your shoes before you escape.

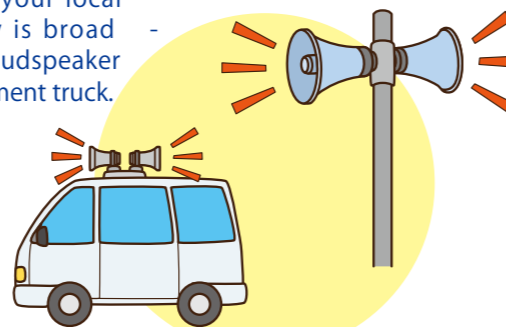


⑤ Collect information.

Obtain correct information from television, radio, or the Internet.



Listen to any evacuation information your local municipality is broadcasting by loudspeaker or announcement truck.

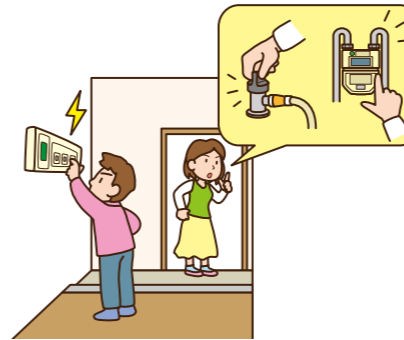


● **Don't let false rumors mislead you!**

⑥ Evacuation

If there is danger of a tsunami hitting, you are uneasy remaining in your home during aftershocks, or there has been an evacuation order, evacuate immediately.

When evacuating, turn off the switches on electrical circuit breakers and shut off gas safety valves to prevent fire.



When leaving your home to evacuate, leave a note with your evacuation destination.



Evacuate on foot. Don't act alone. Avoid narrow alleys, walls, and fences, as these may pose a hazard due to falling objects.



Where to go for safety ?

(* The Geospatial Information Authority of Japan designated new symbols in April, 2014.)

There are 3 types of evacuation sites when a disaster occurs.

Emergency Evacuation Area



A temporary evacuation area to seek safety. Basically no food, water or other provisions are available. Large parks, etc. are designated as such areas.

Evacuation Shelter



A place where you can take shelter for a certain period of time. Food, water and other supplies are available, and information on lifeline, assistance, etc. can also be provided.

Evacuation Center-cum-Emergency Evacuation Area



A facility that serves as both Evacuation Shelter and Emergency Evacuation Area.

How to Confirm the Safety of Someone

In Order to Leave a Message

1 7 1
↓
1
(*) (*) (*) - (*) (*) (*) - (*) (*) (*) (*)
Telephone number, including area code
(your telephone number)

Leave your message (30 seconds)

In Order to Play back A Message

1 7 1
↓
2
(*) (*) (*) - (*) (*) (*) - (*) (*) (*) (*)
Telephone number, including area code
(the telephone number of the person whose safety you want to confirm)

Listen to message.

① NTT Disaster Emergency Message Dial (171)

Messages (up to 30 seconds) can be saved for 48 hours. You can test this service on the first and fifteenth of every month, January first through third, during National Disaster Prevention Week (August 30 to September 5), and Disaster Prevention and Volunteer Week (January 15 to January 21). Although you can dial from a mobile phone, only landline telephone numbers can be registered.

② Disaster Emergency Message Board Service for Mobile Phones

During an emergency, your mobile phone screen should have an icon for using the disaster emergency message board service. Check the website of your mobile phone service provider to see whether this service is offered, and for details of service.

Nearest evacuation shelter

Telephone numbers

① University · Workplace

② Dormitory or house manager

③ Consulate

Emergency contact numbers

① Inside Japan

② Overseas