

# Further Information

## Official shelter areas

Maps of shelter sites are available at your local ward office or on the Nagoya City website at <http://www.city.nagoya.jp/en/page/0000013879.html>

## Emergency kit

**Valuables:** passports, cash (small change), bankbook, health insurance passbook, licenses/certificates.

**Emergency food:** pack 3 days worth of food (canned food, etc.) and drinking water (3 liters per day).

**Medical supplies:** first-aid kit, medicines, etc.

**Emergency equipment:** portable radio, flashlight, batteries.

**Clothing:** long-sleeved top, rain gear, underwear, blanket, sleeping bag, spare glasses, gloves, etc.

Other necessary items for babies, elders, sick persons and those who need constant care.

## The extraordinary information for the Nankai Trough mega earthquakes.

When extraordinary information related to the possible occurrence of the Nankai Trough Huge Earthquake is announced, collect information on your own, protect yourself and follow instructions from the university. The response rule of society for large earthquake will be issued by the government and local municipalities in the case. Also check Nagoya University website for classes and university activities.

## NTT emergency message dial 171

This service is available when earthquakes and other natural disasters occur. Information on using this service is provided on the Nagoya City website at <http://www.city.nagoya.jp/en/category/199-4-0-0-0-0-0-0-0.html> Home telephones and mobile phones for voice messages may not work. Use coin-operated pay phones.

## Mobile phone disaster message board

This service enables users in the disaster area to register messages via the network access functions of their mobile phones.

**Message boards in English (Instructions are also available):**

DoCoMo : <http://dengon.docomo.ne.jp/Etop.cgi>

au : <http://dengon.ezweb.ne.jp/E/service.do>

SoftBank : <http://dengon.softbank.ne.jp/pc-e1.jsp>

## Contact

NU Disaster Management Office, 052-788-6038, 2nd floor  
Disaster Mitigation Research Building.

<https://portal.nagoya-u.ac.jp/app/group/faculty/business/disaster-prevention>

## Nagoya University Safety Confirmation System (NUSCS)

The Nagoya University Safety Confirmation System (NUSCS) is an important tool for confirming the safety of students and Staff after disasters. Please follow the instructions below to register your email address and to respond to safety confirmation requests when needed.

### ① Email Address Registration

This is done during the mandatory 「Yealy Information Security Check」 done once a year. Those who have not registered their email should do so immediately.

### ② Receiving Email from NUSCS

After a disaster (or during disaster drills held twice a year), an email will be sent to you from NUSCS. NUSCS is also available on LINE or Application.

### ③ Enter your safety information

Please follow the instructions contained in the safety confirmation request email sent from NUSCS to fill in your safety confirmation.

For more information, please refer to the manual.

# 2020 Nagoya University Students' Guide for Earthquake Disaster Preparedness

## What is an earthquake?

Earthquakes are a phenomenon in which the ground shakes violently for up to several minutes. During severe earthquakes, houses and buildings may collapse. Earthquakes occur frequently in Japan.

Although earthquakes of Intensity 3 (Japanese Scale) or below occur several times a year in Nagoya, there is no need to worry about such small earthquakes. This guide explains the precautions to be taken in case of a major earthquake of Intensity 5 or more. Such earthquakes occur approximately once every 100 years.



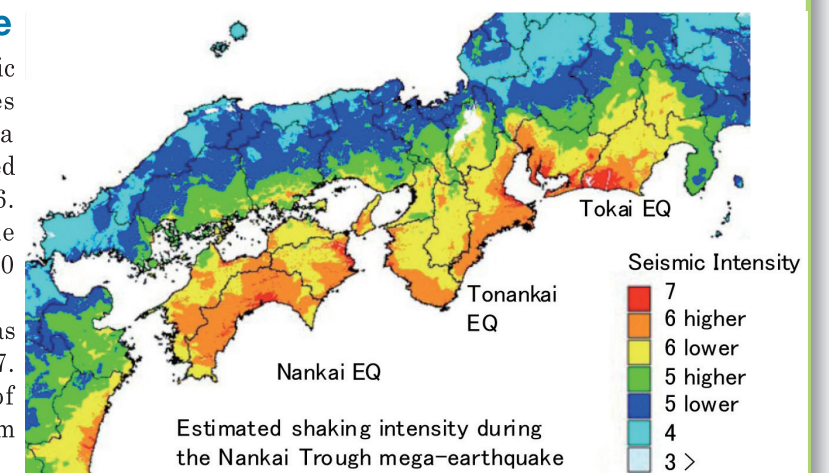
Disaster Mitigation Research Building

## Are large earthquakes predicted for this region?

### Nankai Trough Huge Earthquake

In the area of the Nankai Trough along pacific coast of south-west Japan, large earthquakes have been occurred approximately once a century. The Tonankai earthquake last occurred in 1944 and the Nankai earthquake in 1946. Thus the probability of a recurrence over the next three decades is estimated as 70 to 80 percent.

These earthquakes may occur simultaneously, as with the huge earthquakes in 1854 and 1707. During the earthquake, violent shaking of intensity 6 to 7 and big Tsunami wave over 10m high will hit large area of the south-west Japan.



## What could happen during and after severe shaking?

### Houses may collapse

Older and weaker houses might collapse during strong tremors. It is advisable to live in houses that are recently built or have been reinforced.



### Furniture and other items may fall over

Many people might be injured or killed by falling furniture and household items as well as flying glass fragments. Take measures to prevent furniture and elevated furnishings from toppling over or falling down.



### Outbreak of fires

Fire is a major hazard associated with earthquakes. Extinguish any open flames immediately and switch off the circuit breaker in your house before evacuating after an earthquake is over.



### Tsunami (seismic sea waves)

Tsunami can be an extremely destructive hazard for coastal areas. Tsunamis originate when ocean water is displaced vertically during a large earthquake. If you are close to the coastline and feel a strong earthquake or a weak but prolonged tremor, you must move to higher ground as quickly as possible.



# Before and During an Earthquake Disaster

## When a large earthquake occurs

### The first 3 seconds

**Stay calm**, protect yourself from falling objects, extinguish any flames (if possible) and open a door to provide a safe exit. Blindly rushing outside may result in unnecessary injury.

### After 2-3 minutes

After the tremors subside, evacuate from dangerous places. Turn off any heaters and stoves, stop any experiments in your laboratory, and check the safety of family members and others around you. When evacuating, be calm, watch for dangerous objects, and do not use elevators. If in class, follow the instructions of your faculty members.

### After 5-10 minutes

Once evacuated to a safe place, obtain information to prevent any further danger.

### After 1 hour

Assist in putting out fires and rescue people if necessary, after first ensuring your own safety. Be prepared for aftershocks.

### 1 day

Report your situation to your school/ university/ laboratory. You must find out how to make contact in case of an emergency.

### 1 week

You may have to live in an Emergency Shelter. Make advance arrangements for emergency food and water.

### Outdoors

Stay calm and keep away from falling glass and buildings that are in danger of collapsing. Brick walls are also dangerous. Move to an open area such as a park.

### In a bus or train

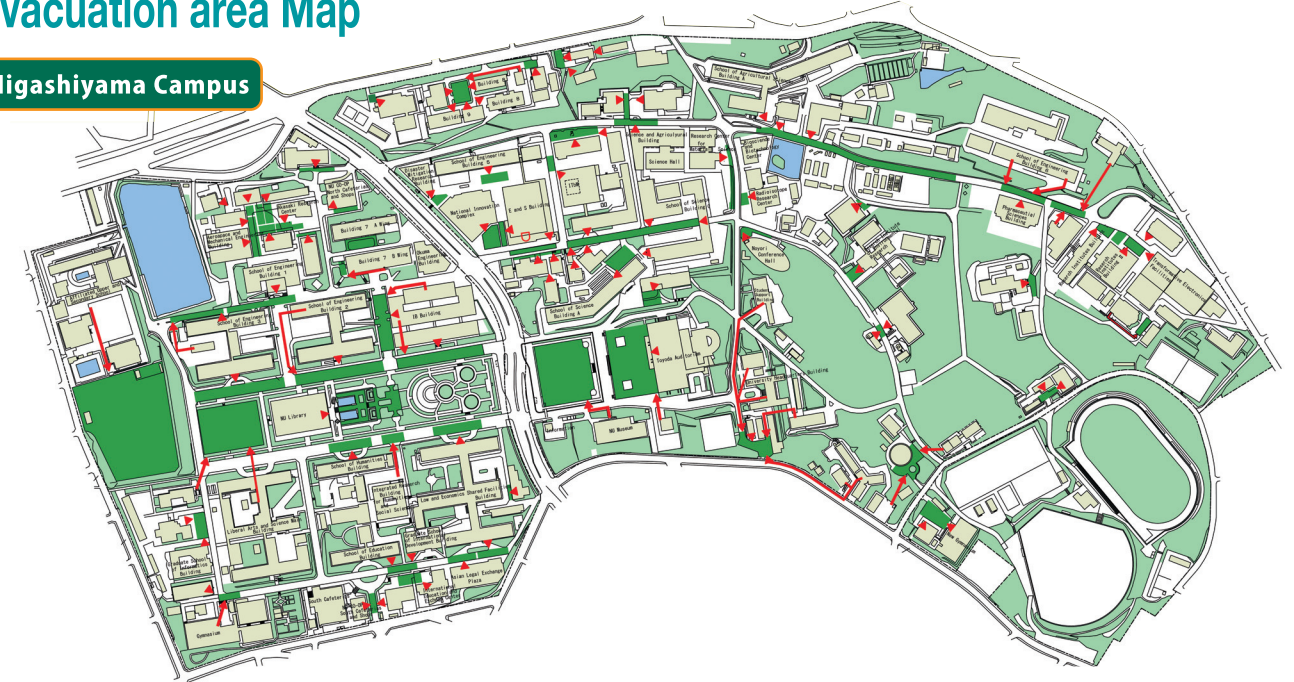
Follow the instructions of the staff. If you cannot understand the instructions, ask someone close to you for help.



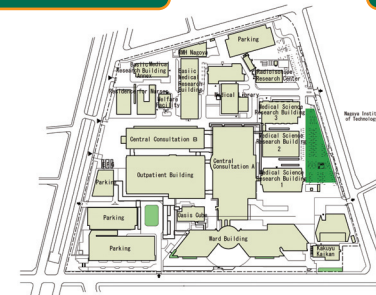
# Emergency Response in Campus

## Evacuation area Map

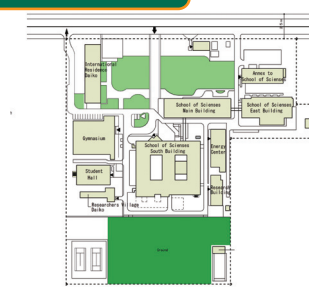
### Higashiyama Campus



### Tsurumai Campus



### Daiko Campus



-  The First-aid station
-  Evacuation area
-  Evacuation route

The Evacuation area is a temporary evacuation site near buildings for use during major earthquakes. Wait here for instructions to be issued by Nagoya University.

## Preparing for earthquakes

### Making your house safer

Collapsing buildings and falling furniture result in many fatalities during a large earthquake. Prevent heavy furniture from toppling over or falling down. Furniture should be securely fastened using appropriate means.

### Prepare emergency items

Assemble valuable (passport, cash), food and water, a first-aid kit, a radio, clothing, etc. Pack these items together so they are ready to take with you at any time.

### Know your evacuation site and escape route

As you may need to use the Emergency Shelter in your community, it is important to know if language support is available.

### Learn about disasters in Japan

Natural disasters frequently occur in Japan. Check the website of the Cabinet Office, Government of Japan.  
<http://www.bousai.go.jp/index-e.html>

## Safety in laboratories

### Secure dangerous objects

Tall, heavy, or dangerous furniture and equipment (e.g., lockers, bookshelves, TV, PC, experimental facilities, facilities with casters, glass objects) should be secured to prevent movement during an earthquake.

### Experiments

Safety measures should be taken for experiment tools, chemicals, and gas. It is important to prevent fires and explosions. Stop any experiments in the case of an earthquake, check that flames are extinguished, check for accident prevention, then evacuate quickly and safely.

### Safe evacuation

Do not store goods near exits and passageways. Watch for areas of danger (e.g., damaged buildings and falling objects) on your way to the evacuation site.

### Preparedness

Please discuss earthquake safety with your supervising professor and fellow laboratory members.

