

The Earthquake Early Warning System

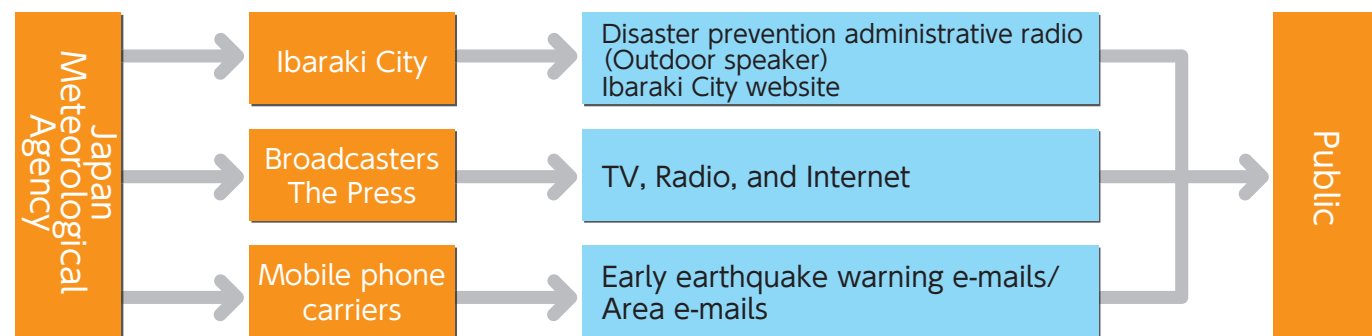
The Earthquake Early Warning System issues an alert as quickly as possible after an earthquake occurs to provide immediate notification of the predicted level of seismic intensity and its arrival time in relevant areas. The time between the issuance of the Earthquake Early Warning and the arrival of strong shaking is only a few seconds, or a few tens of seconds, but if you hear or see a warning, take action immediately to protect yourself, and continue to do so until the shaking stops.



- ◆ **Indoors** Cover your head, move away from large pieces of furniture and hide under a desk or table. Do not rush outside.
- ◆ **Outdoors** Move away from block walls, vending machines and buildings. Watch out for falling rocks and landslides.
- ◆ **While Driving** Avoid braking or swerving suddenly. Turn on your hazard blinkers and come gently to a stop.

How Earthquake Early Warnings Reach the Public

Earthquake Early Warning (EEW) is transmitted to residents according to the flow shown in the figure below.









Preventing the Spread of Fire after an Earthquake

Using a fire extinguisher or the methods below, try to put out a fire before it grows. Always remember the three "quicks" to prevent fire disasters: quickly tell others in the area that a fire has broken out, quickly extinguish a fire while it's still small, and quickly evacuate if the flames reach the ceiling.



How to Put Out a Fire without a Fire Extinguisher

Cooking oil Do not throw water on hot cooking oil. Use a wet towel or blanket to smother the flames. 	Kerosene stove Throw water on the stove. If kerosene has spilled, throw a blanket on the stove and immediately wet with water. 	Clothing Roll on the floor to put out the flames. If your hair catches fire, throw a towel or piece of clothing on your head to smother the flames. 
Electric appliances First unplug the appliance, being careful to avoid an electric shock. Then put out the fire. 	Curtains and fusuma* Use water or a fire extinguisher to put out flames before they reach the ceiling. You can also pull down curtains and fusuma before putting out the flames. <small>* Sliding doors made of Japanese paper.</small> 	Bath (gas-fired type) Close the main gas valve. Open the door to the bath slowly to avoid fanning the flames, then put out the fire. 

Remember the Following When Evacuating

Check the gas

Before evacuation, check the source of the fire once again and turn off the circuit breaker to prevent electrical fires.



Look for debris

Watch out for broken glass, fallen power poles, live wires/damaged cables and collapsed concrete block walls.



Use the stairs

Use the stairs to leave a building. Do not use the elevator.



Wear clothing that protects

Dress in long sleeves and pants, close-toed shoes and other items that cover and protect. Avoid walking near buildings.



Leave a note

Post a note with your safety information at the entrance and other locations.

Tips for Preventing Injuries and Ensuring Evacuation Routes

Inside the home

- If you live in a two-storey house, sleep on the second floor.
- Avoid placing high furniture in bedrooms.
- Brace or anchor furniture so it doesn't tip over.
- Don't place furniture or other items near doorways.
- Use adhesive mats or other means to prevent televisions and other items from falling over.
- Install latches on cupboards and cabinets.



Outside the home

Veranda: Make sure the veranda is neat and clean.

Block walls: Inspect the wall thoroughly and make any necessary repairs.

Roof: Make sure the antenna and all roof tiles are securely in place.

Windows: Apply security film to windows.

Propane gas tanks: Chain tanks firmly.

