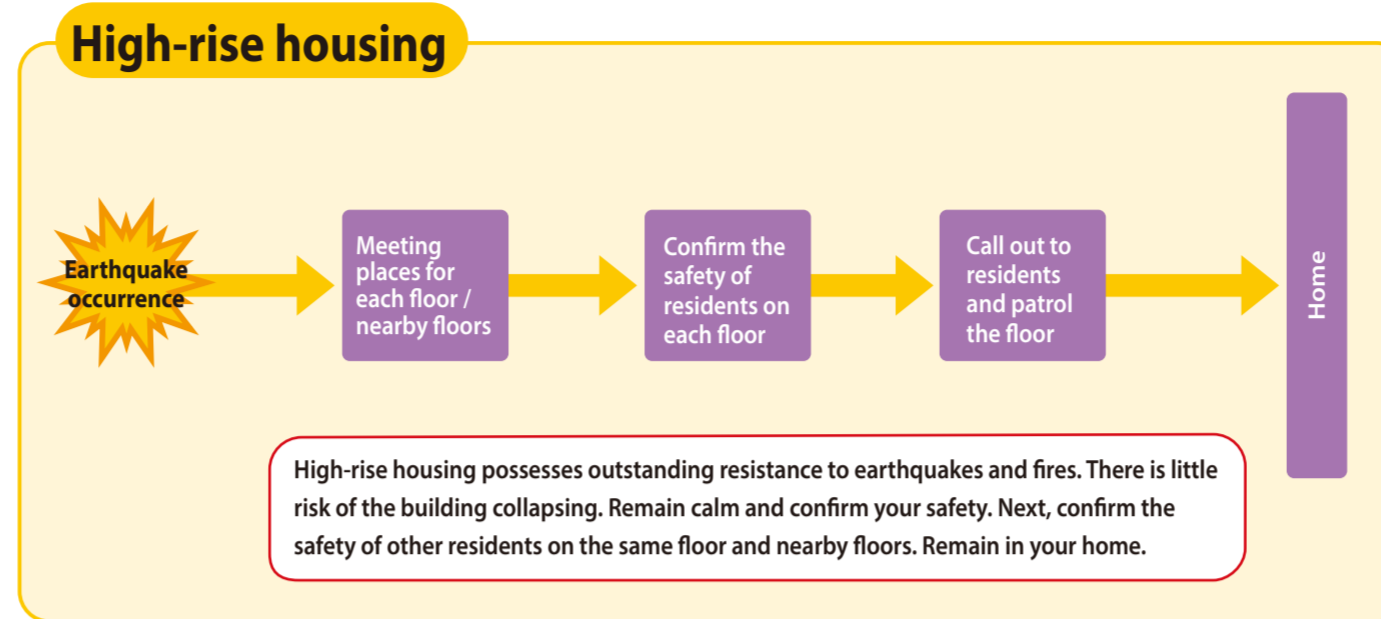
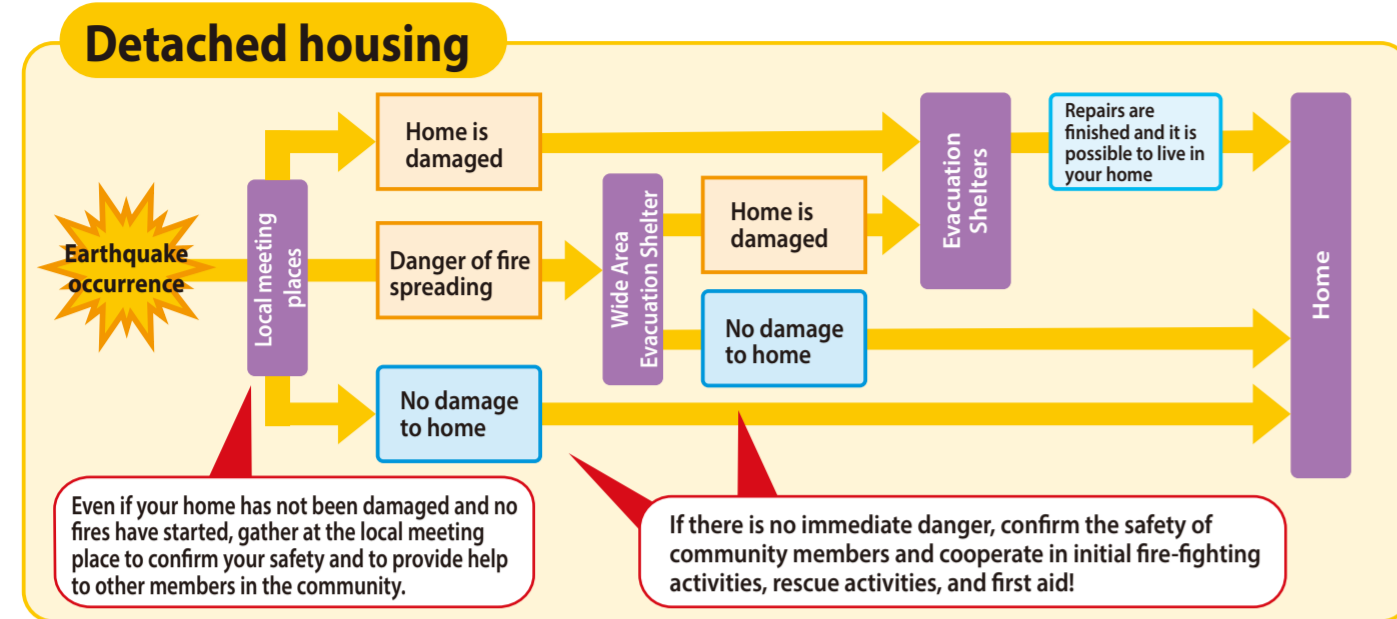


Procedure for What to Do in the Event of an Earthquake and Evacuation

1 If your home has not been damaged, you can continue to live at your home without going to a resident evacuation site. As a general rule, you should take shelter at your home.



What to Do in the Event of an Earthquake

Immediately after earthquake occurrence

- Confirm your safety
- 1-2 minutes after earthquake occurrence
- When the shaking stops, extinguish any fires
- Confirm that all family members are safe
- 2-5 minutes after earthquake occurrence
- Open doors or windows to secure an escape route
- Watch out for gas and electrical leaks
- 5-15 minutes after earthquake occurrence
- Confirm neighborhood safety
- Cooperate in rescue and first aid



Important Points For Evacuating

- 1 Before evacuating, re-check fire sources and turn off the circuit breaker.
- 2 Protect your head with a helmet, etc.
- 3 Take as few items as possible.
- 4 Leave a message for family members currently outside the home.
- 5 Walk to the Evacuation Shelter. Cars and motorcycles are prohibited.
- 6 Firmly hold hands with the elderly and children.
- 7 Form a group with community residents and proceed to the local meeting place. (see map on front surface)
- 8 Avoid narrow streets, walls, and river banks.
- 9 If it is not possible to live at your home, evacuate to the nearest resident Evacuation Shelter.



Local Meeting Place	A temporary gathering place established by the local town council, neighborhood association, etc. to confirm the safety of local residents in the event of an earthquake, and to provide relief and assistance to those in need. People who require shelter after confirming safety should proceed to Evacuation Shelters or Wide Area Evacuation Shelter. However, people whose home is safe should return home.
Wide Area Evacuation Shelter Areas where evacuation is not necessary	In the event of an earthquake, a site to evacuate to when the danger of fire spreading is present. In the event of an earthquake, an area where the risk of fire spreading is low, and there is no need to evacuate to a Wide Area Evacuation Shelter.
Evacuation Shelters	A temporary residence for residents whose homes have been damaged (collapse, fire, etc.) due to a disaster. In addition to sheltering evacuees, these sites also supply goods to residents who are continuing to live at their homes, and serve as local disaster preparedness center which conveys disaster-related information. (As a general rule, employees and students should remain at their offices and schools, and not endanger themselves through unnecessary movement.)
Welfare Evacuation Site	A temporary residence for elderly and disabled individuals who require services such as nursing care, and thus would have difficulty living at an Evacuation Shelter.

Use the Disaster Prevention Map

1 Confirm your local meeting place and Evacuation Shelters.

Look at the Disaster Prevention Map and confirm the location of your local meeting place and resident evacuation site.

2 Walk around your home.

Actually walk the evacuation route from your home to meeting places and evacuation sites. While walking, check for any dangerous areas or items which would be useful during a disaster. To prepare for all contingencies, confirm several different evacuation routes.

Example of areas to check

Dangerous areas	Steep terrain, narrow streets, old concrete-block walls which appear prone to crumbling, etc.
Useful items during a disaster	Public telephones, facilities equipped with automated external defibrillator (AED), disaster prevention wireless system, etc.

3 Write notes on your map.

Create an original disaster prevention map by writing notes on your map regarding things which you confirmed while walking near your home.

Do Not Flush Your Toilet Immediately After a Disaster!

Immediately after a disaster, the water supply may be stopped, or there may be damage to water supply/drainage pipes or wastewater treatment facilities. Therefore, do not flush toilets until you have confirmed the safety of facilities. During past disasters, there were cases in which residents living on upper floors failed to notice damage to wastewater pipes and flushed their toilets. There was a backflow of this wastewater on lower floors, resulting in an overflow and severe damage. In such cases, instead of flushing your toilet, use a temporary toilet or portable toilet designed for use in disasters. Also, since repairing water facilities may require several days, prepare an abundance of toilet-related supplies.

First Aid Basics

- 1 Speak to the person while tapping them on the shoulder.
- 2 If the person does not respond, ask someone nearby to call 119 and ask someone to bring an automated external defibrillator (AED).
- 3 Check their breathing (look for movement in the chest and abdomen).
- 4 If they are not breathing normally, immediately perform 30 chest compressions.
- 5 After performing the chest compressions, perform artificial respiration twice. (From the point of preventing infection, artificial respiration can be made safer by using a mouthpiece.)
- 6 Continue to give 30 chest compressions followed by performing artificial respiration twice.
- 7 Once an AED is delivered, take action by following the visual and voice prompts from the AED.



If a person's heart has stopped due to sudden heart spasms, an AED is a medical device which sends an electric shock to the heart in order to restore normal function. Please refer to the "Minato City AED (Automated External Defibrillator) Map" available on the Minato City website.

Decide on Ways to Confirm Safety



Disaster Message Board (Mobile Phone)

	NTT DOCOMO http://dengen.docomo.ne.jp/top.cgi		SoftBank http://dengen.softbank.ne.jp/j/
	au http://dengen.ezweb.ne.jp/		Ymobile http://www.ymobile.jp/service/dengen/

* The Disaster Emergency Message Dial and Disaster Message Board can be used at the time of a disaster such as an earthquake. Trial use is also available on the 1st and 15th of every month, during Disaster Preparedness Week, etc.

All-Japan Safety Confirmation Portal for Disaster "J-anpi" <http://anpi.jp/>

Using public phones

Even when telephone connection is poor at the time of a disaster, priority is given to call made from public phones. In ordinary times, confirm the location of nearby public phones so that you can use them for safety confirmation, etc. in the event of a disaster.

Strive to Gather Information on a Daily Basis

City's disaster information e-mail service

The city's disaster information e-mail service provides real-time information on imminent emergencies such as the water level of rivers and amount of rainfall. Please register for this service to protect the safety of your family.

Distributed information:

- 1 Emergency announcements from Minato City
- 2 Seismic intensity information
- 3 Level of Furu-kawa River, rainfall information
- 4 Emergency Warnings, Warnings, and Advisories from the Japanese Meteorological Agency
- 5 Tsunami information
- 6 Civil protection information
- 7 Heavy rain information, landslide warning information

How to register for the city's disaster information e-mail service

Register by sending a blank email to the following email address.

Address: kumin@bousai.city.minato.tokyo.jp

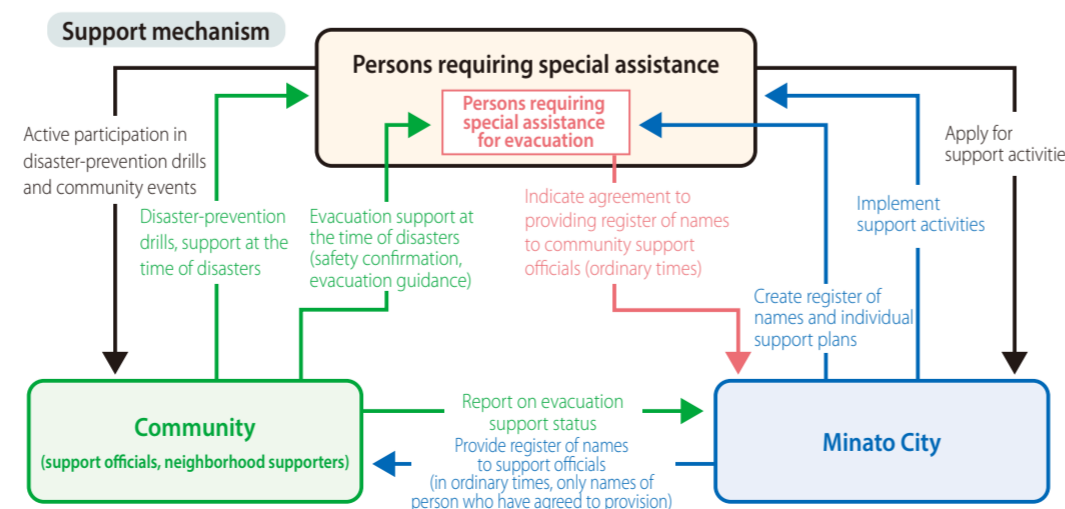
Read the email address from the QR code.



Support for Person Requiring Special Assistance

"Persons requiring special assistance" refers to the elderly, disabled, infants, foreigner, pregnant women, and other people who are especially vulnerable in the event of a disaster. Together with residents, our city works to support persons requiring special assistance.

Persons requiring special assistance for evacuation: From among persons requiring special assistance, people who have difficulty evacuating by themselves in the event of a disaster, and who therefore require special assistance for smooth and fast evacuation.



City Measures for Stranded Commuters

If public transportation systems stop functioning due to a major earthquake, a large number of commuters will become stranded in the city. After the Great East Japan Earthquake, commuters stranded in the Tokyo metropolitan area all attempted to return home at once. This resulted in confusion due to congestion around stations and heavy traffic on main roads, ultimately interfering with the operation of emergency vehicles and recovery of public transportation. Based on lessons learned from this experience, our city established the Minato City Basic Ordinance Disaster-preparedness Measures in October 2011. This ordinance clearly defines the responsibility of businesses to prevent all employees from returning home at once and to prepare goods required for stranded commuters. Furthermore, at main railway stations in the city, nearby businesses and railways companies established the Council for Preventing Congestion Around Stations. In addition to supporting anti-congestion measures, the council has also formed an agreement with businesses and is working to prepare temporary-stay facilities for stranded commuters.

"Mutual Assistance" within the Community is Essential

Communicating with other members in your local community on a regular basis helps to better the community's ability to deal with a disaster. Proactively take part in your local town council or neighborhood association so that everyone can cooperate and act together in the event of a disaster in the spirit of "residents protecting their own city themselves."



Local Disaster Prevention Council

A local disaster prevention council is an organization that is centered on local town councils, neighborhood associations and disaster prevention associations and that also coordinates with businesses, PTAs and other local groups to conduct fire fighting, relief and aid activities. In the event of earthquakes and other major disasters, the council provides safe and quick evacuation guidance and independently manages evacuation sites.