

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 teacher.

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.



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

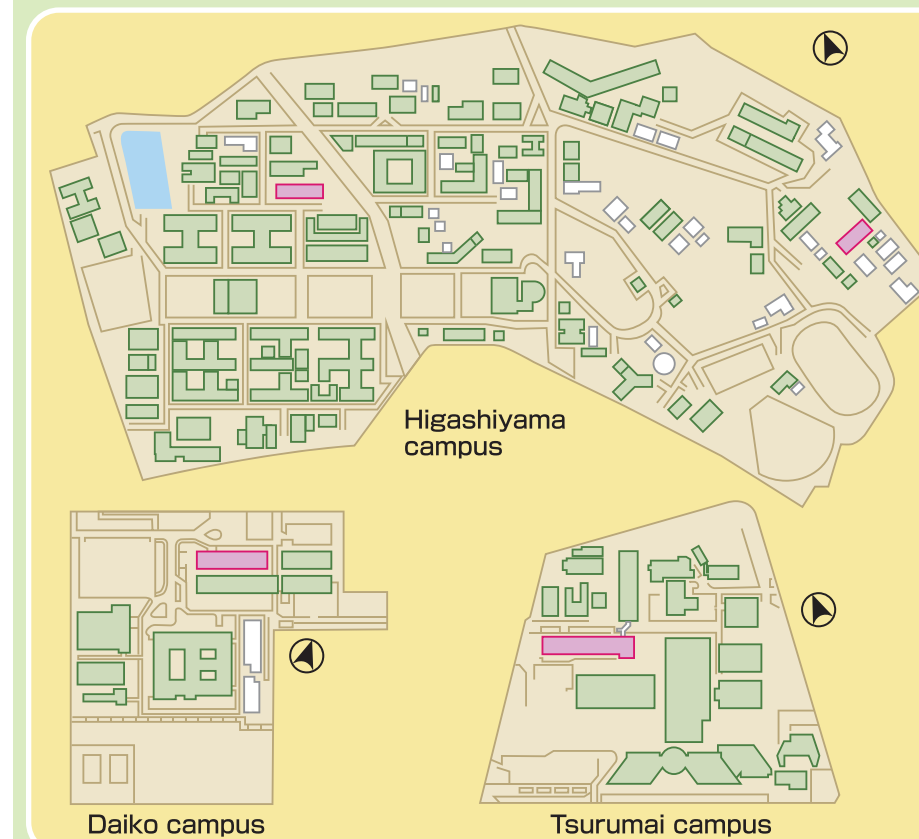
As you may need to use the Emergency Shelter in your community, it is important to know if language support is available.

Keep important contact numbers close at hand

You must know how to report your safety to your school through the portal site (<https://mynu.jp/>). Try to avoid using telephones for voice messages immediately after a large earthquake.

Earthquake Damage Prevention on Campus

Earthquake-resistant buildings on the Nagoya University campus



Green : Earthquake-resistant buildings. International Ohmeikan is also earthquake-resistant.

Red : Buildings that are not earthquake-resistant. Foreign Student House is also included in this category. Most of these buildings will be reinforced in the near future.

White : Low buildings that are considered to be except from the seismic repair regulations.

IMPORTANT: When a strong earthquake occurs, or the "Earthquake Warning" (see page 4) is issued, evacuate outside to a safe place or relocate to an earthquake-resistant building.

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.

