

In case of a disaster, first, be calm
and guarantee your own safety.

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In case of a typhoon

From July to October is roughly typhoon season.

When a typhoon is coming, avoid going out as much as possible.

The seashores are very dangerous because of high waves.

You need to pay special attention not to be close to a beach.



In case of a tornado

Tornadoes are more frequent during typhoon season because they are more likely to develop from cumulonimbus clouds.

If you are confronted with a tornado, **evacuate to a nearby strong building immediately.**

Stay away from the windows of the room and the door.



NTT Disaster Emergency Message Dial

171

Only operate in times of disaster

(Since a practice call is available on the 1st and 15th of each month, do a drill when you have time.)

Message recording time:

30 seconds/message

Message saving period: 48 hours

Record a message:

171 → 1 → your phone number

Play a message :

171 → 2 → your phone number

In case of an earthquake

1. **Cover your head and hide under a table or a desk to protect yourself.** If you are inside an elevator, get off the elevator on the nearest floor.
2. **If you are using gas, turn it off and shut the main tap.**
3. Open windows and doors.
4. Escape wearing shoes. **(Do not use an elevator.** Do not use a car to escape.)
5. If you are near the ocean, escape to high ground (escape tsunami).



Precautions against tsunami

In situations such as after a strong earthquake, there might be a tsunami, so it is important **to evacuate to a high place for safety.** If you are in a low place, less than 5 meters above sea level or near the coast, leave the area immediately and evacuate to higher ground or a high building. **(Go to a place higher than 40m above sea level, if possible.)** The University campus is located 126m above sea level.



Precautions against habu snakes

Habu are nocturnal snakes that live in the woods and the grass and are in full activity during warm days with high humidity.

As habu snakes cannot jump, if you see one, be sure to remain more than 1.5m away from it.

If you are bitten by a habu snake, scream for help and ask for someone to take you to a hospital, or dial 119 and call an ambulance. (If you run, the poison can take effect more quickly, so walk slowly.)



Dangerous oceanic life

Habu jellyfish

Habu jellyfish have an approximately 10cm umbrella, 1.5m tentacles, and live near sandy beaches or swimming beaches. Poison is contained in the nettle cells of the tentacles.

Crown-of-thorns starfish

This are large starfish with body lengths of 15 to 60cm that lives in 1 to 10 meters of water on coral reefs. They have poisonous spines all over their bodies.

Anboina: Killer snails

Anboina are nocturnal snails with a cone-shaped shell that live in shallow areas of the sea, on coral reefs, or on rocky tracts. They have a poisoned arrow to paralyze their prey, so if people are stung, they might die.

