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**How to Call 119 Safety Center**

- Calmly dial 119.
- Report the fire.
  - Example: "There is a fire in my kitchen!"
- Report specific address where the fire has occurred.
  - Example: "XX-Si XX-Gu XX-Dong XX-Apartment XX-Ho."
  - "Apartment next to XX Elementary school."
- Do not hang up the call until the 119 officer confirms that he/she has understood.
Never use the elevator. Evacuate through stairs to lower floors or head to the rooftop, then request rescue.

If you could not evacuate, cover door cracks with curtains to block smoke from entering. If water is available, keep covering your nose and mouth with a wet clothing.

Place a fire extinguisher in an easily accessible place, and protect it from sunlight and moisture.

Children should not use a fire extinguisher. They should evacuate immediately to a safe place.
How to Respond to Natural Disasters

1. Stay tuned to broadcastings and notifications from TV, radio and text messages from the Ministry of Public Safety and Security.

2. Check if your house is safe.

3. Do not go outside unless necessary.

How to Respond to Flood

1. If there is a possibility of flood, turn off electricity circuits and close gas valves.

2. In case of a sudden flood, quickly move to a higher place.

3. Never drive on roads vulnerable to landslides or in a flooded area.
How to Respond to Flood

- Stay away from floodwaters as the water is often contaminated with oil or other pollutants.
- Be aware that you can be swept away by flowing water.
- Be aware that washed out roads are unstable and can easily collapse.
- Stay away from washed out areas.
- If you were exposed to floodwaters, take a clean shower with soap.

After a Flood...

When entering a house that has been flooded

- Before entering your house, check if there is a possibility of collapse.
- Check if the electricity circuits are turned off and the gas valves closed. You can use your house when the expert gives clearance.
- Gas leaks may have filled the house with gas, so do not use a match or a lighter. Open windows for ventilation.
- Wet/flooded food or ingredients may result in food poisoning, so do not consume them.
- Inspect both tap and stored water for contamination before using.

How to Respond to Typhoons and Heavy Rain

- If you reside in lowlands or areas prone to floods, be prepared for evacuation.
- In case of thunder and lightning, evacuate into a building or to lowlands.
- Do not approach slopes prone to landslides or drive on coastal roads.
### How to Respond to Heat Waves

1. Preferably stay indoors. If you need to go out, wear a hat with a wide visor and wear light clothes. Make sure to carry water.

2. Drink a lot of water, but refrain from consuming drinks and alcohol that are too sweet or contain high amounts of caffeine.

3. Do not leave the elderly or children alone in a car with the windows closed.

### How to Respond to Strong Winds

1. Stay indoors, since falling signboards and uprooted trees may pose a risk. Children and the elderly should especially take care to stay inside.

2. Do not go near the seaside since there is a risk of being swept away by waves.

3. Gaps between the window sashes and windowpanes will expose the windows to damage. Seal the gaps with supplements.
How to Respond to Heavy Snow

1. **When Driving in Heavy Snow**
   - Keep snow safety equipment (chain, sand bag, shovel, etc.) at hand.
   - Slow down on road curves, uphill sections, overpasses, bridges and icy roads.
   - Stay tuned to the radio or TV to receive updates on changing traffic conditions.
   - Keep a safe distance between cars to refrain from using brakes.
   - Slow down in front of crossroads and crosswalks, as icy roads increase braking distance.

2. **Walking on Snowy Roads**
   - Keep your hands out of your pockets, and wear thermal gloves.
   - Refrain from using your mobile phone while walking.
   - Hold on to handrails on the stairs.
   - Go home early, as snowy roads are extremely dangerous at night.

3. Use public transportation such as the subway and buses, instead of private cars.

Preferably stay indoors, but if you need to go out, wear slip-resistant shoes.

Prevent slip and fall accidents by clearing snow in front of your house and/or your property.
1

How to Respond to Earthquakes

Behavioral Know-how based on Locations

- **When you are at home**: Crawl underneath a table to protect yourself. When a quake stops, turn off electricity circuits and close gas valves. Then, open the door to secure an exit and go outside.

- **When you are outside**: Crawl underneath a table to protect yourself. When a quake stops, turn off electricity circuits and close gas valves. Then, open the door to secure an exit and go outside.

- **When you are in an elevator**: Press all the floor buttons and get off at the floor that first opens. Do not use the elevator during an earthquake.

- **When you are in school**: Crawl underneath a desk and hold the desk legs tight. When the quake stops, evacuate to the schoolyard in an orderly manner.

- **When you are in a department store or in a mart**: Hold handles or pillars not to fall. Follow instructions if the subway stops.

- **When you are in a theater or a stadium**: Hold handles or pillars not to fall. Follow instructions if the subway stops.

- **When you are in a subway**: Hold handles or pillars not to fall. Follow instructions if the subway stops.

- **When you are driving**: Turn on the emergency light and slowly lower the speed to park your car on the right side of the road. Listen carefully to the radio and evacuate while leaving the key in.

- **When you are in a mountain or in coastal area**: Be aware of possibility of landslide and collapse of cliff, and evacuate to a safe place. Escape to higher ground when there is a tsunami alert.

Behavioral know-how based on situations

- **When the quake stops**: When there is an earthquake, crawl underneath a table to protect yourself and hold the table legs tight.

- **When you evacuate an building**: Quickly evacuate by stairs. (Do not use an elevator) Press all the floor buttons and get off at the floor that first opens.

- **When you have evacuated to outside of a building**: Cover your head with your hands or a bag to protect your head and evacuate while keeping distance from buildings.

- **When you are looking for a evacuation shelter?**: Evacuate to open spaces such as schoolyards or parks while paying attention to falling objects. (Do not use cars)

- **When you have arrived at evacuation shelter**: Take appropriate measures based on correct information such as the announcements from the radio or public institutions.

http://www.mpes.go.kr
If your home has collapsed or been damaged due to a natural disaster, you must visit the closest eup, myeon or dong community center or the relevant disaster management department of the city, gun (county) or gu (borough) office to ask for help. Once the officer in charge informs you that you can submit a "natural disaster damage report," you can fill in the form and submit it within ten (10) days of the damaging event.

Aside from having suffered damage to your home, if any of your family members have been injured, killed or are missing, you should likewise visit the closest eup, myeon or dong community center or the relevant disaster management department of the city, gun (county) or gu (borough) office to ask for help. If the "natural disaster damage report" mentioned above has been filled in, submitted and approved by the relevant department for support, you can receive financial support to the equivalent of the following.

- Dead or missing: KRW 10 million to the householder, KRW 5 million to a household member
- Injured: KRW 5 million to the householder, KRW 2.5 million to a household member

1. What is Fine Dust?
Fine dust comprises of very small particle pollutants emitted from burning fossil fuels and exhaust gases. These pollutants degrade the level of your immunity by permeating your body, and therefore must be given particular attention.

2. What is Yellow Dust?
Yellow dust is the phenomenon of sand and red clay kicked up by wind in Northern China and Mongolia spreading out into the atmosphere, covering the sky, and then descending gradually.

When fine dust or yellow dust levels are severe
- Refrain from strenuous or long hours of outside activities. When you have a pain in your eyes or neck, or you have a cough, you are strongly encouraged not to go out.
- When you go out, wear a dust mask. If you have pulmonary disease, please consult a doctor before usage.
- If you are inside, keep the door firmly closed to block fine dust from entering. Families with elderly members and children should be especially careful.
What is an infectious disease?

- Infectious diseases are caused by pathogenic microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, parasites, or fungi, and can be spread.

Hepatitis A is a disease that is transmitted from the excrement to the mouth. Generally, the hepatitis A virus is destroyed when boiled for more than 85 degree Celsius in water for one minute. Therefore, drinking or eating enough cooked food can prevent you from being infected. Make sure to wash your hands thoroughly after using the toilet and after going out.

Food Poisoning

Noroviruses (caliciviruses), which cause food poisoning, often propagate through contaminated water. Closer attention is required during rainy seasons, when water is more prone to contamination.

Cough etiquette

- Do not cover nose and mouth with your hand when you cough or sneeze
- If you do not have a tissue, use upper sleeve to cover nose and mouth
- Use tissue or handkerchief to cover nose and mouth and throw away used tissues
- After coughing or sneezing, wash your hands with soap

The 6 steps of proper hand washing

1. Put palms together and rub
2. Grapple your fingers and rub
3. Put palms together, clasp and rub
4. Grapple your fingers and rub
5. Put palm and back of your hand together and rub
6. Clean your nail bed by scrubbing with palm
Preparing Emergency Kits at Home

- Emergency Food
- First Aid Kit
- Bagpack
- All-purpose Knife
- ID Card, Alien Registration Card, Passport
- Flashlight
- Battery
- Water
- Radio
- House/Car Keys
- Money
- Personal Hygienic Goods (toothbrush, tooth paste, soap)

※ When you have several keys together, attach key tags that indicate the place or the item the key opens.

Let’s Find an Evacuation Center near Your Home

- Select “Shelter Facility” among emergency facilities under “the Civil Defense” category.
Let's Find an Evacuation Center near Your Home

Select the “city”, “gu”, and “dong” of your home address. Then press “Search”.

Stay informed about shelter facilities near home.

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Planning for Disasters

How to Develop a Disaster Response Plan

- Disaster Plan Checklist for Home Safety Check
  
1. Select a place where family members can reassemble after a disaster.

2. You should choose your primary assembly place from high grounds or tall buildings nearby your house. The secondary assembly place should be a public facility, such as a library or religious facility far from your house.

3. Let all family members be aware of the address and phone number of the secondary assembly place. Stay informed about all possible evacuation routes, and practice.

4. Decide on a family member or a friend living in another region as the emergency contact to call when family members have been separated by a disaster. Long-distance phone calls can be easier to make, as regional phone circuits may be congested.

5. Consider the needs of everyone, especially the elderly, the infirm, and people who do not speak Korean.

6. All family members should practice their plan.

7. All family members should possess a copy of their disaster response plan in their wallet and backpack.

8. Let your office, school, children’s school or kindergarten, among others, know about the disaster response plan.

(Source: National Disaster Security Portal)
### Home Safety Checklist

**FIELD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOME SAFETY CHECKLIST</th>
<th>CHECK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIRE PREVENTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Do you make sure there aren’t any hazardous material lying around?</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Have you placed a fire extinguisher at home, has it been inspected, and do you know how to use a fire hydrant?</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Do you follow safety measures when you use the heater at wintertime?</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Do you turn off the engine when refueling?</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Do you refuel while parked on level ground?</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Do you make sure there are no inflammables close by?</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ELECTRICAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Have you made sure the electric cords have no fraying parts?</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Do you unplug electric appliances before you leave the house?</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Do you make sure not to touch electric cords with wet hands?</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Do you make sure not to overload a single extension cord with excess capacity?</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GAS EXPLOSION PREVENTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Is the safety valve closed tight?</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Is the gas can installed in a safe place?</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Do you check the connection from the gas can to the stove by rubbing it with soap water at least once a week?</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Are you aware of the dangers of gas explosion and of preventive measures?</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OTHER ACCIDENT PREVENTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Do you leave any harmful material (matches, lighters, knives, medicine, etc.) lying around in places easily accessed by children?</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Have you put a safety net over your electric fan?</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Is there anything in the house that could fall from a high place?</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Have you installed safety corner guards on the sharp edges of doors, desks, furniture, etc.?</td>
<td>[]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHERE TO CALL IF YOU DETECT ANY ABNORMALITY**

- FIRE PREVENTION: 119 Safety Center (Fire Department)
- ELECTRICAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION: Korea Electrical Safety Corporation
- GAS EXPLOSION PREVENTION: Gas Service Provider
- OTHER ACCIDENT PREVENTION: 119 Safety Center (Fire Department)

(Source: National Disaster Security Portal)
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