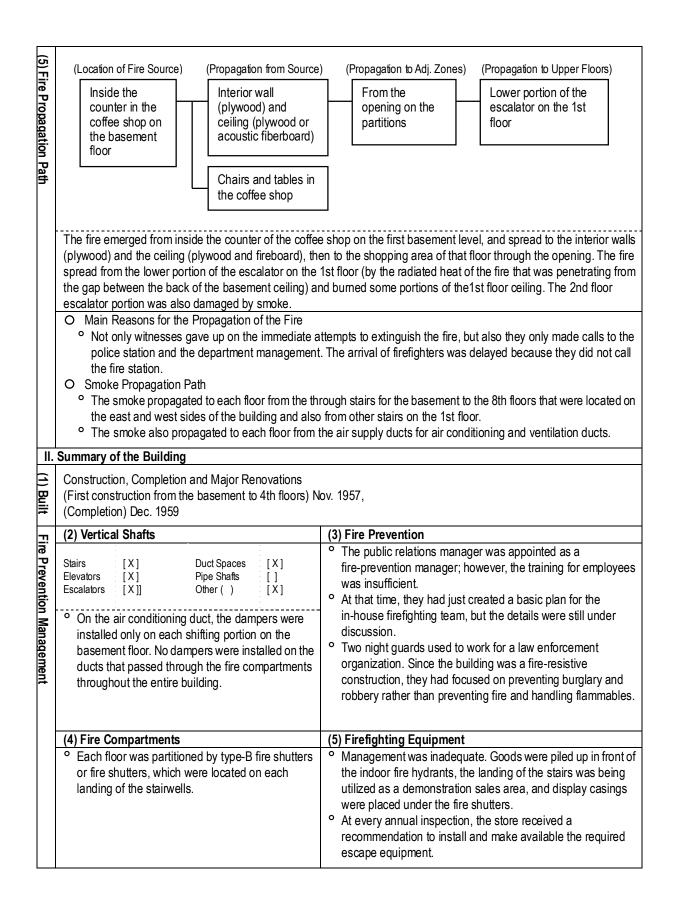
							r			1
		Buil	dina Nama	Use (as per FSA	Date and Tir	me of	Structu		ent of	No. of
		Building Name Address		Annexed			and Stor		nage ged Area/	Casualties
				Table)			Area		Area)	
		Marumitsu		Department	Nov. 30, 1961 Breakout at 03:30		Fire		<u>Half</u> ,	Fatalities
		Department Store		Store			resistive	Partia	l, Small	0
				(4)	(approx.)		8 stories			
				(+)	Detected at 0)3:55	above	49	2m ²	
					Notified by a call to		ground a	nd		
					the police sta		1 below		//	
					Extinguished by 06:00		Building area			
			igosyomachi				976	m ²		Injured
		Nagano	, NAGANO				Total floo			7
							area			(7)
							6,568	3m ²		
Ι.		y of Fire In								
(1)				sed a fire early ir						
Sui				ic fire detection s to act effectively.						
(1) Summary				noke and this fire						
arv) eperetag								
	F las	Tatal	Demonsed		No. of	NIa	- 6	-:		in finh the e
(2) Conditions per Floor	Floo r	Total area	Damaged area	Use (Purpose)	No. of persons		. of lities	Fire escape equipment		irefighting quipment
Con	<u> </u>	m ²	m ²		poloono	Tata		sets of		natic fire
ditic							in	side stairs		i system
ons										
per								set of slow	Indoc	
Flo	8			Machine room				escending Iachines	hydra	INTS
or				for the				escape	Fire e	extinguishers
				Observatory Restaurant			•	quipment) or		<u>J</u>
	7			Game corner			th	ie 5th floor		r pipe
	6			Hall, Event Hall					conne	ection
	5			Sales				set of		
	4			Sales				scape hutes on the		
	3			Sales				th floor		
	2			Sales						
	1			Sales						
	<u>B1</u>			Sales, Coffee						
				shop, Storage, Machine room						
	Total									
					1	1			1	

(3) Origin of Fire	 (Floor, Room, Part, Combustibles, Habitable/Non-habitable room, Present/<u>Absent</u> Inside the counter in the coffee shop on the underground floor Interior wall (plywood) and Ceiling (plywood or acoustic fiberboard) The partition wall between the coffee shop and the sales floor was made of fire preventive material, but there was no door at the opening. This opening became the propagation path of the fire to the sales floors. 	(4) Cause of Fire	<u>A gas oven that was left on.</u> At 18:00 the previous day, the gas stove was left on with a pot filled with dirty dishes and water on top of it and the staff left for the night. Presumably, the water evaporated and the fire then broke out.
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III	III. Actions Taken after the Fire was Detected							
(1) First Detectedy	 Detected by (Guard) How and why (Activation of the fire detector) Action taken (Rushed to confirm the fire) 							
etectedy	When Guard O (age 32) just returned from his patrol, he learned through activation of the fire detector that fire had broken out on the basement floor. He rushed to the site through the machine room, but he could not open the door to the site, but he saw smoke emerging from the clearance of the door. So he took another route and found the counter in the coffee shop was burning. Then, the flames were on the ceiling and spreading to the sales section.							
(2) Em	Emergency Yes [X] (by the guard) Time elapsed since detection (25) minutes Call No []							
(2) Emergency Call	Upon and immediately after the activation of the fire detector, Guard S (age 55) made an emergency call, but dialed 110 (Police) (instead of 119 (Fire)).							
(3) Initial Firefighting Activities	Successful [] Failed [] O Extinguished time O Firefighting Initiated O Firefighting O Firefighting O Firefighting		(Reasons or Conditions) Upon and immediately after the activation of the fire detector, Guard O rushed to the basement floor, but the fire had already spread from the counter to the ceiling of the coffee shop and also to the sales section. He therefore gave up controlling the fire in the sales section. Instead, he grabbed the indoor fire					
	<u>Not Initiated</u>	O Extinguished time O Firefighting [] difficulties [] O Firefighting method [] O Other	hydrant and started to prevent the fire from spreading to the machine room.					
(4) Summary of Firefighting Activities	 (Obstacles or Difficulties in Fire Control) When firefighters arrived onsite, thick smoke was heavily pouring out of the basement. Since the firefighters did not have enough protective equipment, they used wet towels to enter the basement, but it was already too difficult a situation. The basement floor was filled with smoke, which caused respiratory distress in a few minutes, so firefighter team members could confirm that flames were present. Plywood or decorative materials mostly closed off the windows on the south side of the building, which interfered with smoke control from the building. Since they could only open the windows on the east side of the stairwell, 7 of the firefighters suffered carbon monoxide poisoning. 							

(5	Means of Escape (No. of Persons)	Obstacles to Evacuation					
(5) Evacuation	• Stairs [] ()	No windows []					
Va	 Elevators/Escalators [] () 		 Barred openings [] 				
cua	Scape equipment [] ()	 Locked emergency doors (Exits) [] 					
tio	 Directly to ground from windows or operation 	eninas []()	 Alarm system [] (Poorly controlled, 				
D	 Rescued [] () 		Malfunctioned, Not installed)				
	 Other (Climbed down rainwater gutters) 	and lightning rods) []	 Power outage [] Other () [] 				
	()						
	()						
	N/A						
(6)	Healthy individuals	Obstacles to Evacuation					
(6) Casualties	(drunken persons)	• No windows []					
sua	Individuals in need of assistance	• Barred openings []					
altie	Infants	 Locked emergency c 	oors (Exits) []				
Š	Elderly		oorly controlled, Malfunctioned, Not installed)				
	Disabled	 Power outage [] 	····· , ······························				
	Patients/ill persons	^o Other ()[]					
	None						
	None						
IV.	Issues and Lessons Learned						
1	Smoke masks (PPE) are required for the s	afety of firefighters during	a hasement fire				
		, , ,					
∠.	2. To prevent firefighters from losing their way out due to poor visibility, a lifeline is required so that they can safely exit from						
3	smoke-filled sites.						
 The speed of fire spread is relatively slow in a basement fire and therefore after effectively lowering the room temperature with atomizing spray nozzles, the fire should be controlled all at once by finding the origin of the fire. 							
	 Water damage can be minimized by using a drain pump or controlling a faucet for water flow. To prevent smoke interference, all the windows should be free from obstacles so they can be opened easily to eject 						
5.							
smoke to outside. A fire damper should be installed on air conditioning ducts on each floor so it can be closed easil							
6	case of emergency.	nartmanta					
	Escalators should be protected by fire com		wells fire shutters or fireficiting equipment and all				
/.	7. No obstacles (goods for sale) should be placed in the vicinity of stainwells, fire shutters or firefighting equipment, and a fire deam and shutters about the completely closed offer business have						
	fire doors and shutters should be completely closed after business hours.						

