

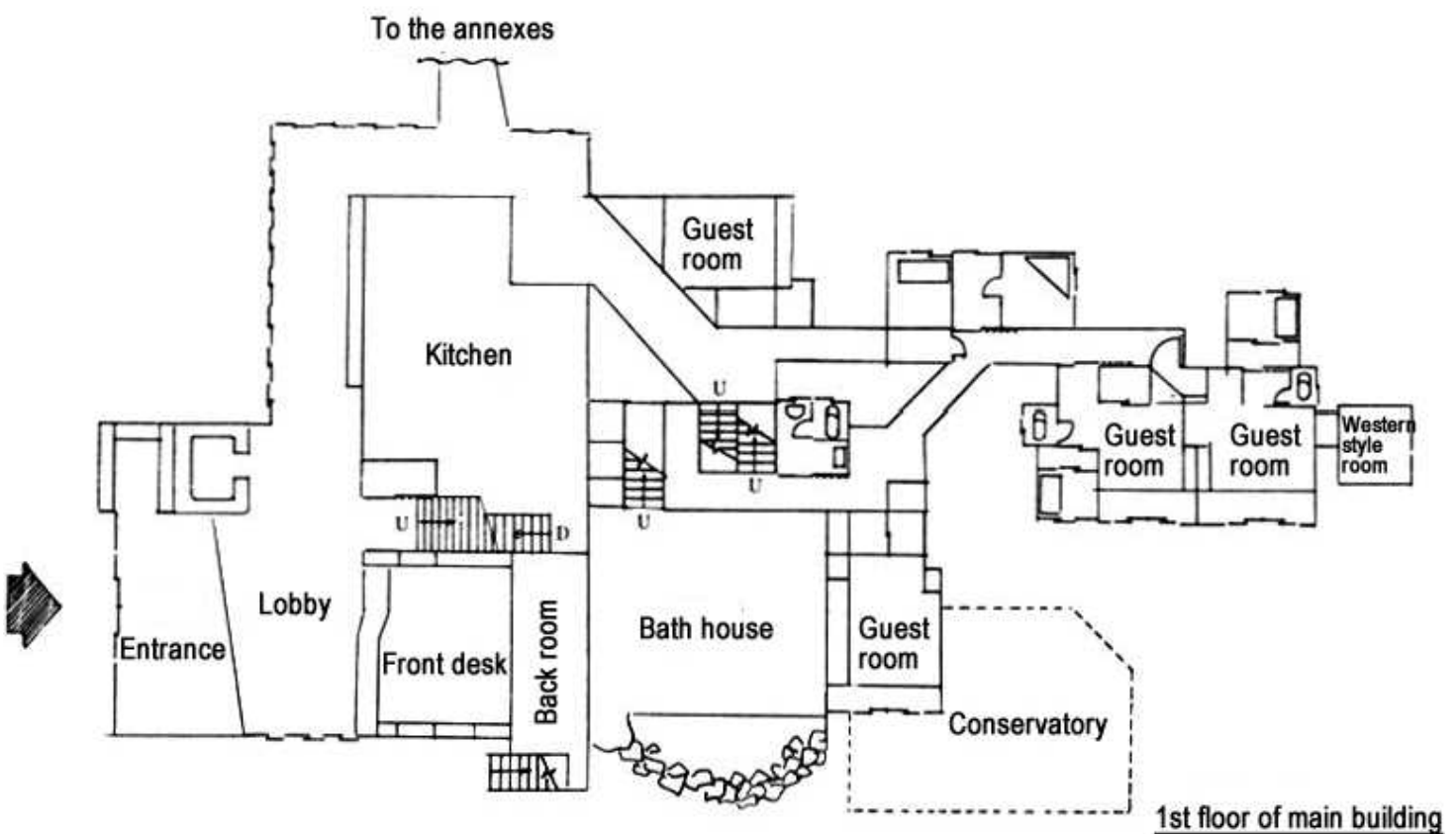
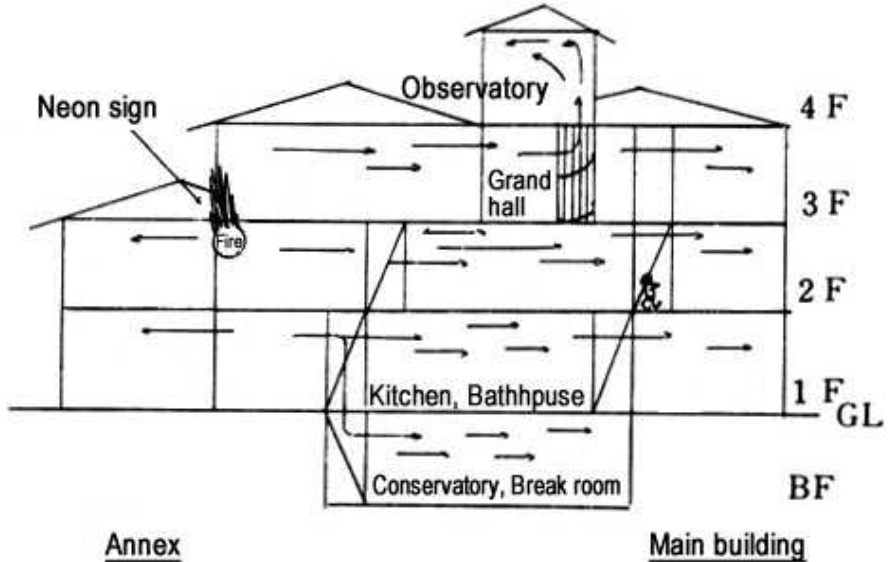
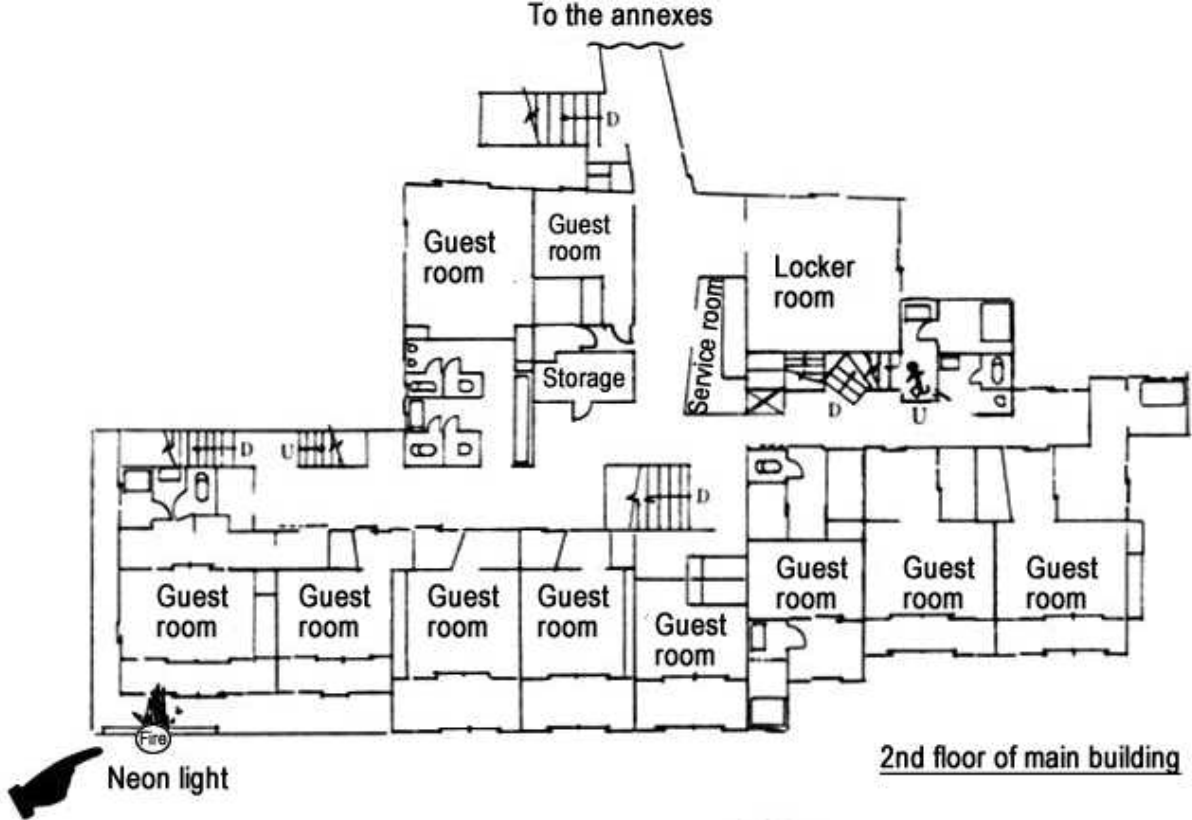
Building Name Address	Use (per FSA Annexed Table 1)	Date and Time of Incident	Structure and Stories Area	Extent of Damage (Damaged Area/ Total Area)	No. of Casualties
Atagawa Yamatokan	Hotel (5) a	Nov. 19, 1969	Fire preventive Partially fire resistant	All, Half, Partial, Small 1,983 m ² (57%)	Fatalities 0
		Breakout at 00:30 (approx.) Noticed at 00:45 Notified by subscribed telephone Extinguished by 02:00	Partially wooden 6 stories above ground and 1 below		
986-2 Naramoto, Higashi-Izumachi, Kamo-gun, SHIZUOKA			Building area m ²		Injured 14 (3)
			Total floor area 3,497 m ²		

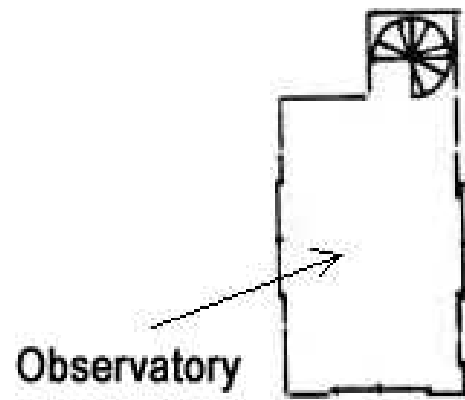
I. Summary of Fire Incident								
(1) Summary	This hotel fire resulted in relatively fewer casualties compared to the other hotel fires because of the early discovery of the fire by the automatic fire detection system and the evacuation efforts promptly made by the hotel staff, despite of the fact that over 90 guests were sleeping in the 3-story wooden building (main building) when flames emerged from a neon sign and the building was completely burned down rapidly in the middle of the night.							
	(2) Conditions per Floor	Floor	Total area	Damaged area	Use (Purpose)	No. of persons	No. of fatalities	Fire escape equipment
		Annexes						Fire extinguishers Indoor fire hydrants Automatic fire detection system Emergency bell Guiding lights 標 Short circuit detector for fire safety
		Wooden 232 m ² (2 stories above ground and 0 below)					Inside stairs Slow descending machine	
		Wooden 179 m ² (2 stories above ground and 0 below)						
		Additional building					2 sets of fixed ladders per floor	
		Wooden 1,103 m ² (4 stories above ground and 0 below)						
		Main building				(H)15	1 rope ladder set per floor	
4		1,983	1,983	Observation deck				
3				Guest rooms, Large hall	(G)45			
②				Guest rooms, etc.	39	1		
1				Front desk, Kitchen, Guest rooms	7			
B1				Break room				
Subtotal				1,983	1,983		106	
Total	3,497	1,983		106	1			
*(H) = Hotel employees, (G) = Guest								
(3) Origin of Fire	(Floor, Room, Part, Combustibles, Habitable/Non-habitable Rooms, Present/Absent) The fire emerged from a neon sign (the hotel name) located between the main entrance and balcony of the guest rooms on the 3rd floor of the main building.				(4) Cause of Fire	Presumably, the combustible interior wall was ignited by sparks from the short-circuit fault due to insulation failure of the neon-sign transformer.		

(5) Fire Propagation Path	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">(Location of Fire Source)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">(Propagation from Source)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">(Propagation to Adjacent Zones)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">(Propagation to Upper Floors)</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 15%;">Exterior neon sign</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 15%;">Ignited the interior wall where the neon sign was installed</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 15%;">Traveled from the interior wall to the ceiling and from the backside of the ceiling to each guest room</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 15%;">Spread via the stairwells and floors</div> </div>			
	<p>The combustible interior wall was ignited by sparks from the short-circuit fault in the neon sign. Flames spread to the ceiling and fully engulfed the 2nd floor of the wooden main building. The flame traveled further via the stairwell and a hole in the collapsed floor (3rd floor).</p>			
	<p><input type="radio"/> Main Reasons for Propagation of the Fire The fire spread instantly because the building was an old wooden structure.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Smoke Propagation Path The smoke from inside the walls traveled through the voids inside the walls of the 2nd floor and the backside of the ceiling, and ascended the stairwells to the 3rd and 4th floors.</p>			
II. Summary of the Building				
(1) Built	Construction, Completion, and Major Renovations (Opened) 1950 (Expansion) Prior to 1959			
	Fire Prevention Management	(2) Vertical Shafts Stairs [X] Duct Spaces [] Elevators [] Pipe Shafts [X] Escalators [] Other (Service lift) [X]	(3) Fire Prevention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The hotel had appointed a fire-prevention manager and submitted the paper work to the local fire station. ◦ The hotel had no fire defense plan in place. ◦ The hotel organized their in-house firefighting team; however, no fire drill was carried out. ◦ The night guard patrol was carried out hourly for the premises. ◦ Each room was provided with evacuation information including the escape route and caution notices. The safety information was provided to a large group of guests by the person in charge of the group. 	
	No fire compartment.		(4) Fire Compartments	(5) Firefighting Equipment
The hotel had fire shutters, but these shutters were ineffective because they were left open.		The firefighting equipment was fairly well maintained. The automatic fire detection system detected the fire at an early stage and sounded through the hotel. The indoor fire hydrant was also effectively utilized by the hotel staff who were able to extend the hoses from the main buildings to the annexes to prevent the fire from spreading.		

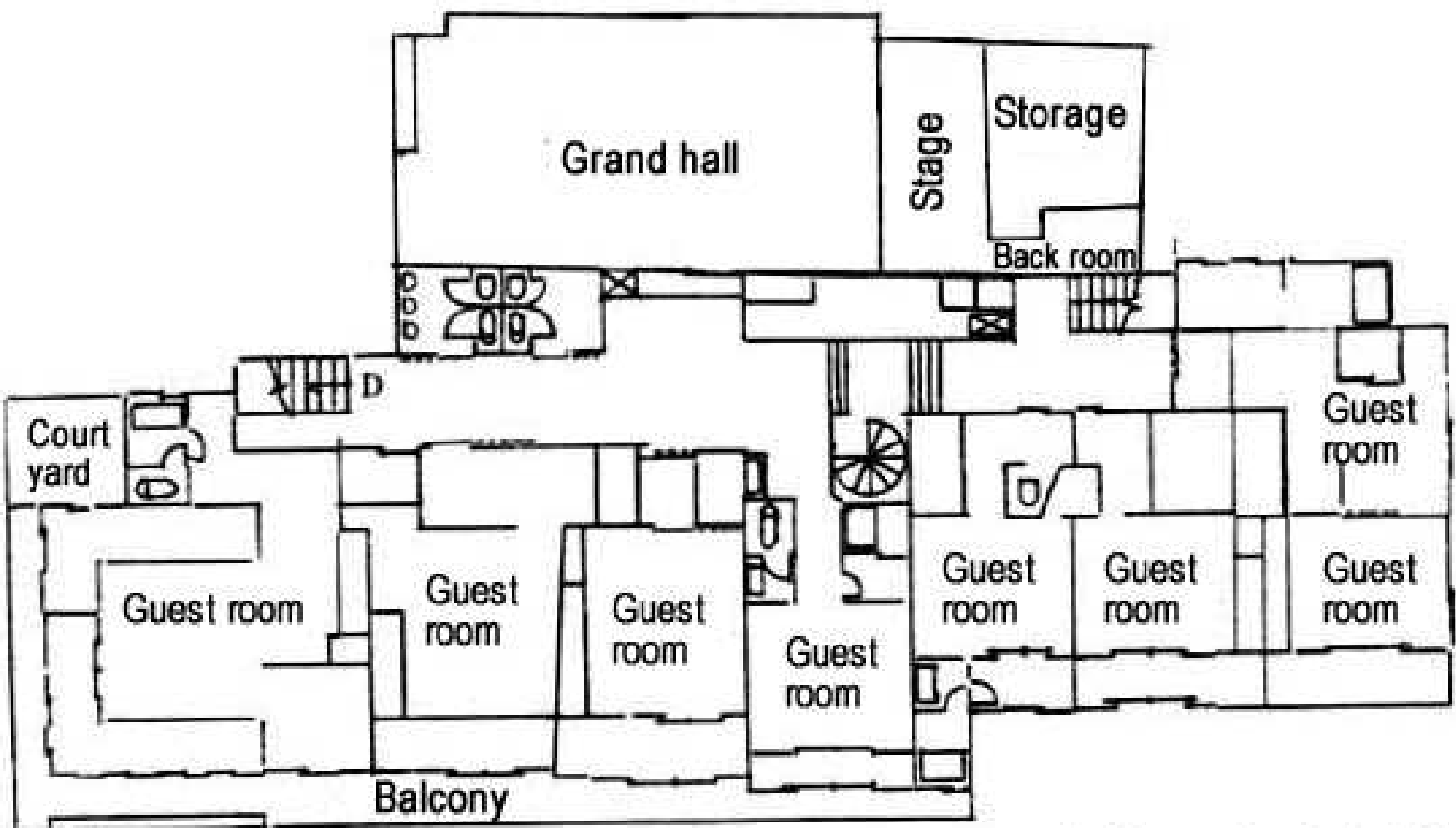
III. Actions Taken after the Fire was Detected		
(1) First Detected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Detected by (Night guard) ◦ How and why (He saw the sparks) ◦ Action taken (He alerted his colleagues) 	
	<p>Around 0:30, Night Guard S who was in the entrance hall of the main building heard a popping sound and saw sparks outside the building. He confirmed sparks were coming from somewhere around the neon sign and made an internal call to the Senior Director on the 4th floor.</p>	
(2) Emergency Call	Emergency Call Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (The night guard made a 110 call to the police station) No <input type="checkbox"/>	Time elapsed since the discovery () minutes
	<p>After Guard S notified the director (4th floor) of the fire, he called the local police outpost (Atagawa outpost) and the company (Atagawa Denki) who installed the neon sign, but no-one answered at the outpost, so he made a 110 call to Shimoda police station. (The police station called the fire station at 00:45.)</p> <p>* While Guard S was talking to Shimoda police station, the automatic fire detection system detected the fire and started to warn the guests, but he turned the alarm bell off a few minutes later to avoid any unnecessary panic among the guests.</p>	
(3) Initial Firefighting Activities	<p style="text-align: center;">Successful <input type="checkbox"/> Failed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><u>Initiated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Extinguished timing [] ◦ Firefighting difficulties [] ◦ Firefighting method [] 	<p>(Reasons or Conditions)</p> <p>The Director who was notified of the fire rushed immediately to the origin of the fire with a fire extinguisher; however, his attempts to contain the fire were ineffective because the working range of the extinguisher fell short in reaching the flames on the exterior wall of the 2nd floor.</p>
	<p>Not initiated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Extinguished time [] ◦ Firefighting difficulties [] ◦ Firefighting method [] ◦ Other [] 	
(4) Summary of Firefighting Activities	<p>(Obstacles or Difficulties in Fire Control)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ By the time the firefighters arrived, the main building was already engulfed in flames, and therefore, they operated defensively to protect the annexes and nearby buildings. ◦ The water pressure of the fire hydrant fell short, but fortunately the hotel had abundant resources of water in the vicinity such as the ocean, river, and water tank. 	

(5) Evacuation	Means of Escape (No. of Persons)	Obstacles to Evacuation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Stairs [X] () ◦ Elevators/Escalators [] () ◦ Escape equipment [X] (2) ◦ Directly to ground from windows or openings [X] (2) ◦ Rescued [] () ◦ Other () [] () 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ No windows [] ◦ Barred openings [] ◦ Locked emergency doors (Exits) [] ◦ Alarm system [] (Poorly controlled, Malfunctioned, Not installed) ◦ Power outage [] ◦ Other () []
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Despite nearly full occupancy of 91 guests in the main building, this fire resulted in relatively few casualties under the circumstances—more casualties could have been expected. This is because of the effective automatic fire detection system and the actions of the hotel staff, who alerted each room and helped the guests to evacuate. ◦ From the 3rd floor, 2 guests came down the stairs to the 2nd floor and jumped down from the window of a 2nd-floor guest room to the open-air hot spring bath on the ground. They suffered serious injuries (broken bones). ◦ The power was shut off <u>after</u> everybody evacuated the building in order to avoid confusion in dark. 	
(6) Casualties	Healthy individuals 12 (Drunk persons) Individuals in need of assistance 1 Infants Elderly 1 Handicapped Patients/ill persons	Obstacles to Evacuation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ No windows [] ◦ Barred openings [] ◦ Locked emergency doors (Exits) [] ◦ Alarm system [] (Poorly controlled, Malfunctioned, Not installed) ◦ Power outage [] ◦ Other [X]
	<p>The only person who was killed in this fire was a female guest (age 65) who was staying on the 3rd floor of the main building. With the help of the hotel staff, she was coming down stairs with her friends; however, against her friends' advice, she went back to her room because she had forgotten something. At some point the heavy smoke probably trapped her because her body was found near the main stairs of the building.</p>	
IV. Issues and Lessons Learned		
<p>Despite challenging conditions (i.e. the wooden hotel was fully booked and the fire occurred in the middle of the night when all the guests were asleep), this hotel fire resulted in relatively few casualties because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The night guard discovered the fire at an early stage and carried out the necessary actions. 2. The automatic fire detection system was activated as designed and sounded throughout the hotel. 3. The male hotel staff members were staying in the men-only dormitory on the premises of the hotel and they promptly helped the guests to evacuate. 4. The fire escape equipment was well maintained and the hotel staff were able to utilize them effectively. 5. The power supply lasted during the evacuation, which avoided confusion. 		





4th floor of main building



3rd floor of main building