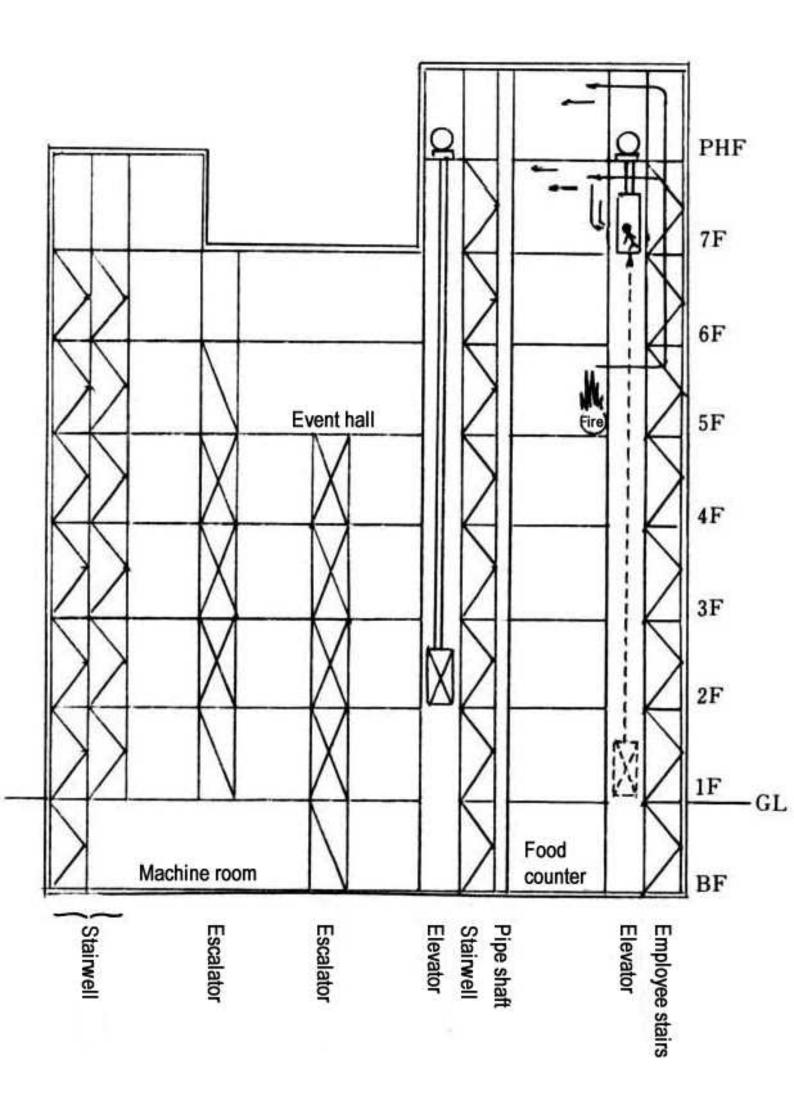
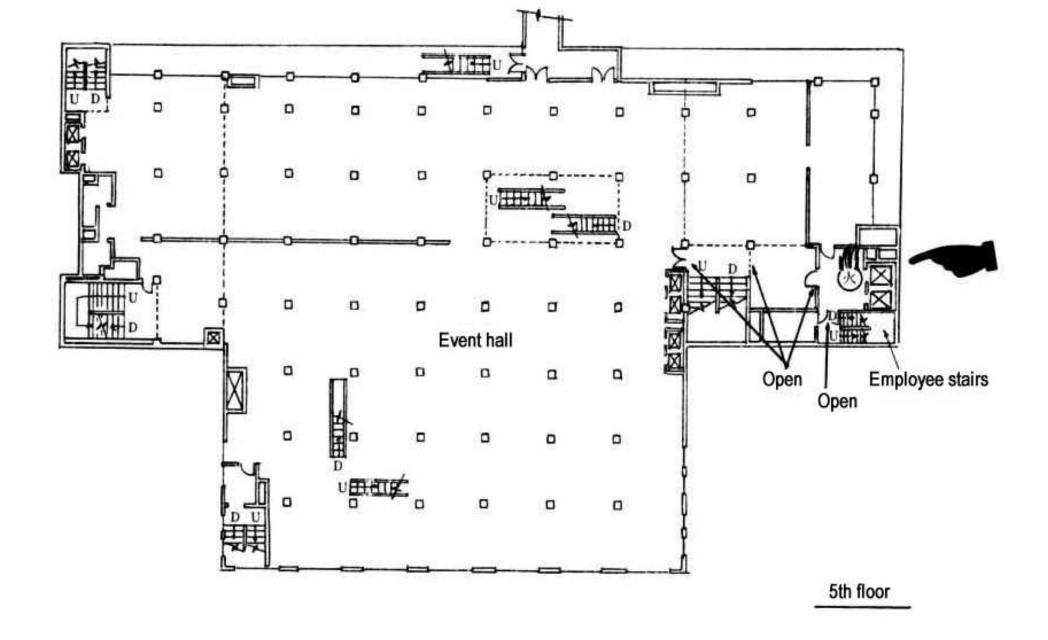
		Building Name Address Nozawaya Department store 1-5-6 Isezaki-cho, Naka-ku ,Yokohama, KANAGAWA		Use (as per FSA Annexed Table 1) Department Store (4) Date and Time Incident Sept. 9, 1970 Breakout at 15:5 (approx.) Detected at 16:0 Notified by emergency call Extinguished by		57 03	Fire resistive 7 stories 7 above ground and 2 below		Exten Dama (Damage Total A All, H Partial, 145 (0.75	age d Area/ rea) lalf, Small m <sup>2</sup>	No. of Casualties Fatalities 1 Injured 1 ( )	
	Summa	Immony of Eiro Incident			17:50		21,955 m <sup>2</sup>				()	
(1) Summary	<ul> <li>Summary of Fire Incident</li> <li>This department store fire originated from the elevator hall on the 5th floor. The fire first burned a pile of cardboard boxes nearby, but fortunately, when the fire spread to the sales floor through an open fire door, the sprinkler system was effectively activated and successfully prevented the fire from spreading. Although the sprinkler installation was partial, every single floor had a fair degree of installation. As the department store was closed that day, the evacuees were all department store employees who were familiar with the building.</li> </ul>											
(2) (	Floo r	Total area	Damaged area	Use (Purpo	se)	No. of persons	f	No. of atalities		escape ipment		refighting quipment
(2) Conditions per Floor		m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>			percent			5 sets inside	of		xtinguishers
; per	R	305	23	0.1				4	-		hydrants	
	7 6	1,701 2,727	<u>71</u> 19	Sales				I			·	der system
	5	2,922	32			20						natic fire
	4	3,201									detect	tion system
	3	3,201 3,201										
	2 1	3,201										
	ь В1	2,128										
	Total	21,955	145			85		1				
(3) Origin of Fire	(Floor, Room, Part, Combustibles, Habitable/Non-habitable rooms, Present/Absent) <u>Elevator hall on the 5th floor</u> The department store was closed that day and the store clerks were preparing for a special fumiture sale starting the next day, and the empty cardboard boxes were piled up in the elevator hall of the 5th floor.					(4) Cause of Fire	away by s	o be a b omeone bard bo	ourning ma e as the of xes inside	atch tha rigin of t a garba	t was thrown he fire was age container	

(5) F	(Location of Fire Source) (Propagation from Source)	ce) (Propagation to Adjacent Zones) (Propagation to Other Floors)						
(5) Fire Propagation Path	Elevator hall on the 5th floor Cardboard that was placed in the elevator hall							
Path	The fire that emerged from the elevator hall on the 5th floor burned the empty cardboard boxes and others of simila nature and spread through the open type-B fire door nearby. Fortunately, the spread of fire was suppressed by the sprinkler system on the sales floor. However, through the open the fire door to the right of where the fire emerged, the spread to the beauty parlor (no sprinkler system). The beauty parlor had many combustible hair spray cans, which triggered the fire to spread further, but this portion of the fire was extinguished by the firefighters. To the left of where fire emerged, the fire propagated through the open fire door (type B) and ascended along the employee stairs to the upper floors because of combustible materials on the stairs, but this fire was also extinguished by the sprinkler syste and the firefighters.							
	<ul> <li>O Main Reasons for Propagation of the Fire         The growth of the fire was accelerated by the large amount of empty cardboard boxes, explosive hair spray cans, and         combustible materials on the stairs; therefore, despite immediate attempts to extinguish the fire, the fire spread         beyond control.     </li> <li>O Smoke Propagation Path         The smoke propagated via the employee stairs.     </li> </ul>							
П.	Summary of the Building							
(1) Built	Construction, Completion, and Major Renovations This structure was confiscated by the US military and therefore the construction history of this building prior to Februar 1953 is unknown. (Expansion) January 23, 1962, (Expansion) October 3, 1937							
Fii	ַתַ (2) Vertical Shafts (3) Fire Prevention							
Fire Prevention Management	Stairs[X]Duct Spaces[]Elevators[X]Pipe Shafts[]Escalators[]Other ()[]N/A	The fire code regarding the fire-prevention manager, fire defense plan, and in-house firefighting team were duly complied with, and comprehensive inspections and fire drills were executed monthly in accordance with the plan.						
nt								
	(4) Fire Compartments	(5) Firefighting Equipment						
	The inspectors recommended that the store maintain fire shutters that could be closed easily anytime and to remove any objects from the stairwells and nearby hallways.	The inspector also recommended extending the installation of the sprinkler system to areas at less risk, to clear the premises of the fire escape equipment for effective use, and to install backup power for guiding lights.						

III. Actions Taken after Fire was Detected								
(1) First Detected	<ul> <li>Detected by</li> <li>How and wh</li> <li>Action taken</li> </ul>	y (S/he saw the flames a	(Store clerk) (S/he saw the flames and smoke) ()					
lected	The department store was closed that day and the store clerks were rearranging the sales items on every floor, piling up empty cardboard boxes in the elevator hall on the 5th floor. A number of store clerks in the vicinity noticed smoke and flames emerging from the elevator hall. About the same time, the automatic fire detection system detected the fire.							
(2) Emer	Emergency         Yes [X] (Security guard)           Call         No []		Time elapsed since the discovery (6) minutes					
(2) Emergency Call	<ul> <li>Security Guard Supervisor K (age 39) and Security Guard U heard the alarms from both 5th and 6th floors. With 2 other security guards, they went to the 5th and 7th floors. After confirming the status of the fire, they alerted and communicated with others to start controlling the fire. The fire station received calls from the security office of the department store and from a passerby.</li> <li>The first call came from the passerby (male), followed by 5 other calls.</li> </ul>							
(3) Initial Firefighting Activities	<u>Initiated</u>	Successful [ ] Failed [X ] • Extinguished timing [ ] • Firefighting difficulties [ ] • Firefighting method [ ]	<ul> <li>(Reasons or Conditions)</li> <li>Six contractors who were inspecting the customer elevator came and used fire extinguishers nearby. They were able to extinguish the flames on the floor, but were unable to control the flames on the ceiling and therefore the fire spread further. There was an indoor fire hydrant near the</li> </ul>					
	Not Initiated	<ul> <li>Extinguished timing []</li> <li>Firefighting difficulties []</li> <li>Firefighting method []</li> <li>Other []</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>origin of the fire; however, the contractors did not know about its existence.</li> <li>O When the store security guards came to the fire floor first, the fire was already beyond the control of portable devices. Therefore, under the leadership of the security guard, the in-house firefighting team extended a hose from the outdoor fire hydrants of the 4th floor to prevent the fire from spreading to the 5th floor.</li> </ul>					
(4	(Obstacles or Difficulties in Fire Control)							
(4) Summary of Firefighting Activities	<ul> <li>By the time the firefighters arrived, black smoke was pouring out of the east windows on the 5th floor. As the floor had almost no windows, the firefighters had difficulty in venting the smoke to the outside. Although the fire spread to the 6th and 7th floors, they were able to spray water effectively from the 8th floor, and the fire was completely extinguished 100 minutes after emergence.</li> </ul>							
refighti	<ul> <li>The firefighters used 25 oxygen masks and 50 oxygen tanks and notably, the oxygen supply team was dispatched for this operation.</li> </ul>							
ing Activities	<ul> <li>Entering the building was a challenge for the firefighters. The width of the employee stairway was narrow, as is often the case, and the firefighters spent valuable time unlocking the tight lock on the steel door on the rooftop.</li> </ul>							

(5	Means of Escape (No. of Persons)		Obstacles to Evacuation				
(5) Evacuation	<ul> <li>Stairs []()</li> <li>Elevators/Escalators []()</li> <li>Escape equipment []()</li> <li>Directly to ground from windows or ope</li> <li>Rescued []()</li> <li>Other ()[]()</li> </ul>	enings[]()	<ul> <li>No windows []</li> <li>Barred openings []</li> <li>Locked emergency doors (Exits) []</li> <li>Alarm system [] (Poorly controlled, Malfunctioned, Not installed)</li> <li>Power outage []</li> <li>Other []</li> </ul>				
	The department store was closed for the day and store clerks were preparing for a special furniture sale starting the next day, and the empty cardboard boxes were piled up in the elevator hall of the 5th floor. There were 85 people (61 company workers, 24 store clerks) in the building when the fire broke out and they all evacuated safely on their own because the fire that started from the elevator hall was detected relatively early, due to activation of the automatic fire detection system.						
(6)	Healthy individuals 1	Obstacles to E	Obstacles to Evacuation				
6) Causalities	(Drunk persons ) Individuals in need of assistance Infants Elderly Handicapped Patients/ill persons	<ul> <li>No windows []</li> <li>Barred openings []</li> <li>Locked emergency doors (Exits) []</li> <li>Alarm system [] (Poorly controlled, Malfunctioned, Not installed)</li> <li>Power outage []</li> <li>Other []</li> </ul>					
	Supervisor K was on the 1st floor when he heard the automatic fire detection system alarm, and along with 2 other security guards, he took the elevator to confirm the origin of the fire. As soon as the elevator door opened on the 7th floor, flames flashed in and he became unconscious. The security guards took him back inside the elevator and for safety reason returned to the 1st floor. The supervisor was rushed to hospital, but died the next day.						
IV.	IV. Issues and Lessons Learned						
2. 3. 4.	<ol> <li>The sprinkler system was highly effective and prevented the fire from spreading to the sales floors.</li> <li>The fully closed fire doors were highly effective and prevented the fire from spreading through the building.</li> <li>Any object that can be an accelerant and/or an obstacle should not be piled up on emergency stairs or any other kind of stairs, and this practice should be strictly reinforced to maintain a safe evacuation route and minimize casualties.</li> <li>In a building fire, "surround and drown" is a highly effective plan of attack, suppressing the fire floor from both upper and lower floors instantaneously. However, the rooftop of this building was occupied by amusement facilities and had no space to deploy such operations. Learning from this, buildings need to have effective space for evacuation and firefighting operations to avoid serious problems in the future.</li> <li>For off-business hours or construction periods, contractors should be advised of the fire safety and prevention system in place, the location of the firefighting equipment, and be provided with appropriate training/drills.</li> </ol>						





The burned victim heard the automatic fire detection system alarm, and along with 2 other security guards, he entered the elevator on the 1st floor to confirm the origin of the fire. As soon as the elevator door opened on the 7th floor, the flame flashed in and he became unconscious. The security guards pulled him back inside the elevator and returned to the 1st floor, but he died in hospital.