

Chigasaki Breeze

Truly great friends are hard to find, difficult to leave, and impossible to forget.

No.40

Foreign Residents to have Residence Record “Juminhyo”

外国人住民の方に住民票

The Basic Resident Registration Act will start being applied to foreign residents from July 2012. The Alien Registration Act will be abolished thereafter.

●Those subject to the new system will be foreign nationals who:

- are residing in Japan legally for the medium to long term
- are recognized as Special Permanent Residents
- are granted landing permission for temporary refuge
- are granted permission for provisional stay
- are to stay in Japan through birth
- have renounced Japanese nationality

●Transitional steps

① **Making of provisional residence record:** Provisional residence records will be made by May 2012 for foreign nationals who are listed on the alien register kept by their municipalities and expected to reside in the municipalities when the new system commences.

② **Notification of provisional residence record:** Provisional residence records will be sent to the addressees on the alien register from the municipalities they reside in for confirmation of the content.

③ **Transition to residence record:** Provisional residence records will become formal residence records with the transition to the new system.

[URL] http://www.soumu.go.jp/main_sosiki/jichi_gyousei/c-gyousei/zairyu.html

Information provided in Japanese, English and Korean.

[Inquiries in Japanese]

Section responsible for the basic resident registration of your municipality

Municipal Administration Div., Kanagawa Prefectural Government Tel: 045-210-3175

From HELLO KANAGAWA

City to send Foreign Residents provisional “Juminhyo”

外国人住民へ仮住民票を送付

Foreign residents living in Chigasaki will be sent their provisional Residence Record (“Juminhyo”) in the post. This “Juminhyo” will be prepared on the basis of the current Alien Registration Record and the receiver should check the contents described in the record and let the City know if there are any revisions needed. The proposal has to be made by the person themselves. Through the process of revision via the proposal, provisional Residence Records held by the administration will become official Residence Records as of July 9 (Mon).

The details of this legal reform can be found on the homepages of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications and the Ministry of Justice, or in a pamphlet available from the Citizen’s section of the City office.

May, the Season of Fresh green, Balmy breeze and Carp streamers

風かおる新緑の五月と鯉のぼり

Early summer starts at the beginning of May. *Koinobori*, or carp streamers in English, flying in the balmy breeze against the blue sky is the most popular scene this time of year. The custom dates back to the Edo Period. Samurai households celebrated the birth of a son by putting up flags and paper-made carp streamers, hoping that their son would become a sturdy man and lead a successful life. A legend in an ancient Chinese historical book says only the carp can swim up a torrential waterfall in the Yellow River to become a dragon. *Koinobori* are seen from the middle of April to May 5, Children’s Day, on which people pray for their children’s fortunes and thank mothers for their dedication to child rearing.

May 5 is also called *Tango-no-Sekku*, the origin of which goes back to the Nara Period about 1,300 years ago. Ancient noble people hung strong perfumed grasses such as *Shoubu* (sweet flag) or *Yomogi* (mugwort) from their eaves, or took baths (in this season) beneath suspended sweet flag, wishing to ward off misfortune. In the Kamakura Period, *Tango-no-Sekku* became a day to celebrate the birth or growth of boys. Today, some households with boys display a warrior doll, take a sweet flag bath and/or eat rice cakes called *Chimaki* (wrapped in bamboo leaves) or *Kashiwamochi* (wrapped in oak leaves).

It is also the season of fresh green and May 4 or Greenery Day (*Midori no Hi*) is dedicated to the environment and nature. You will see people picking tea and planting rice before long. Both of these national holidays fall within the seven days of Golden Week, which also includes Showa Day (*Showa-no-Hi*) on April 29 (the birthday of the former emperor). Enjoy trips, sports and other outdoor activities in the splendid May weather before the rainy season begins in June.



Let's join the Beach Cleaning

海岸美化キャンペーンに参加しましょう

Volunteer beach cleaning by residents will take place on May 27, Sunday, from 06:30 to 08:00. Participants should bring gloves. Bags will be provided at each of seven reception areas, which are located at Southern Beach Chigasaki and near six traffic signals on Route 134: Kowadahama Park Eastside, Hishinuma Beach, Daiichi Junior High School Gate, Chigasaki Station South Entrance, Hamamidaira Entrance, and under Yanagishima Pedestrian Overpass. If it rains, the activity will be postponed until June 3, Sunday.

For more information, contact City Hall, Environment Preservation Section, 82-1111

Start of a New Residency Management System

にゅうこくかんりほうか
入国管理法が変わります

The new residency management system will be effective Monday, July 9 2012. Points are:

●A resident card will be issued. ●The period of stay will be extended to a maximum of 5 years. ●The re-entry permit system will be changed. ●The alien registration system will be abolished.

For further information, go to: www.immi-moj.go.jp/newimmiaact_1/index.html → choose your preferred language by clicking on the top row of the starting screen: Japanese, English, Chinese, Korean, Spanish or Portuguese.

Traffic Accidents Involving Bicycles in the City

しがいじてんしゃじこ
市内の自転車事故

Spring Road Safety Week has finished, but traffic safety is part of everyday life. The large number of traffic accidents involving bicycles is a nationwide issue these days. In the City, there were 400 bicycle-related accidents in 2010, a 4% increase from 385 in 2009. The figure is as large as ever, and accounts for 37.5% of all road accidents in the City. Many happened at crossroads due to carelessness or disregard for traffic rules on the part of cyclists. Thus, riding with due attention, especially at crossroads or junctions, and observing the rules are the keys to safe cycling. Let's reaffirm some of the basic rules concerning bicycles.

Firstly, bicycles must go on the left side of the left lane. Secondly, there are some exceptions wherein bicycles are allowed to go on the sidewalk: areas where the blue circular sign shown here is displayed; areas where riding on the roadway is dangerous; or if riders are under thirteen, over seventy, or have a physical disability. Keep in mind that on sidewalks pedestrians have the right of way and bicycles have to yield to them. Thirdly, where a crosswalk has a bicycle zone, bicycles have to stay inside the zone. Fourthly, where the inverted red triangular sign shown here is displayed, bicycles must stop and look left and right before moving off. Finally, riding while drinking or using a phone, and riding double, are prohibited. Drivers, on the other hand, should always check their side-view mirrors when turning left at a junction in case a cyclist is trying to get past on the inside.

Chigasaki Police are taking various measures to promote road safety, including the following ongoing initiatives to prevent bicycle accidents: the establishment of bicycle lanes (near AEON), repairs to roads, safety education in schools and companies, and tighter traffic regulations. Ride safely!



Multilingual Information Provided by Kanagawa Prefecture

かながわけん たげん こじょうほう
神奈川県が多言語情報

Kanagawa Prefecture provides information for foreign residents in ten languages (Cambodian, Chinese, English, Korean, Laotian, Portuguese, Spanish, Tagalog, Thai and Vietnamese). It is accessible by opening the Prefecture's home page and following the instructions below.

Go to: 'www.pref.kanagawa.jp' and click on Foreign Languages (second from the bottom in the left column). Next, click on [多言語情報一覧](#) (just above the blue belt that says "English Menu (英語)").

When you click on [多言語情報一覧](#) ("list of multilingual information"), five tables appear. These provide information about: Kanagawa prefecture; living; health insurance and medical treatment; disasters and emergencies; and working conditions and employment. The top row of each table indicates languages which are, from left to right: 日本語(Japanese), 英語(English), 中国語(Chinese), 韓国・朝鮮語(Korean), スペイン語(Spanish), ポルトガル語(Portuguese), タガログ語(Tagalog), タイ語(Thai), ベトナム語(Vietnamese), ラオス語(Laotian), カンボジア語(Cambodian).

When you select a blue belt on the previous page (Foreign Languages), a variety of information is accessible as indicated by each link below the belt. Part of this information is also listed on [多言語情報一覧](#). You may find interesting information by browsing both pages.

By the way, the home page of Chigasaki is also available in several foreign languages.

(Go to: www.city.chigasaki.kanagawa.jp and click on [Foreigners Guide](#) at the top right of the screen.)

HISTORY OF CHIGASAKI

The Raw Silk Mill "Junsui-kan" Chigasaki Branch Mill

せいしこうじょうじゅんすいかんちがさきぶんこうじょう
製糸工場 純水館茅ヶ崎分工場

The sericulture (or silk-farming) industry flourished in Japan during the Meiji Era, especially in the northern part of Kanagawa Prefecture where many raw silk mills were built to reel the raw silk from locally produced silkworm cocoons. Chigasaki, too, played a significant role in the growth of the Japanese silk industry which came to predominance in the 1930's-50's.

In 1914 (Taisho 3), *Junsui-kan*, located in Komoro of Nagano Prefecture, opened a cocoon purchasing office outside the north entrance of Chigasaki station, and in 1917 (Taisho 6) the *Junsui-kan* Chigasaki Raw Silk Mill was built there. This large-scale mill also produced high quality silk, and became nationally-recognized as representing Kanagawa Prefecture. A branch of *Junsui-kan*'s mill was later established in Chigasaki by Fusamochi Koyama (1882~1935). Because one of Koyama's family attended Chigasaki's Nanko-in hospital, and the family owned a seafront villa, the relationship between the Koyama family and Chigasaki became very close. They also set up a cocoon purchasing office in Chigasaki in response to the booming sericulture industry.

On May 6, 1917 (Taisho 6), several hundred people involved in the raw silk business and local volunteers were invited to the opening of *Junsui-kan*. Fusamochi greeted each guest individually, dressed informally in a *tsutsusode* or tight-sleeved kimono and *kakuobi* or narrow kimono belt for men.

Naturally, all the guests were impressed to see the president of the largest mill in the area, who employed two hundred plus workers, putting his heart and soul into his business with such an attitude of simplicity and modesty, as if he were saying "You are here, so I should be here". He was 35 years old at that time, but possessed a dignity which leads others.

His noble-minded heart was felt by the female workers of the raw silk mill, who were treated like family and so worked diligently and loyally. As a result, the quality of their work was praised as world-class by an American study group, and the business thrived, favored also by the opportunities for prosperity that came Japan's way during World War I.

However, in September 1923 (Taisho 12), the Great Kanto Earthquake severely damaged the Chigasaki *Junsui-kan* mill, and the entire stock of raw silk was destroyed by fire. On top of that, Koyama's wife died when their house collapsed. However, through the assistance of the *Junsui-kan* headquarters in Komoro and their wholesaler customers, the Chigasaki branch of *Junsui-kan* reopened in the spring of 1924 (Taisho 13).

Then, in 1929 (Showa 4), while still trying to repay the reconstruction costs, the mill's operation suffered a critical blow as a consequence of the Wall Street Crash. Fusamochi Koyama became sick while struggling to save his company and passed away a few years later. He was buried in Kaizenji temple, in Chigasaki soil as he had desired. Nevertheless, his remains were later relocated to Komoro; his home city.

After Fusamochi died, *Junsui-kan* restarted small-scale operations in response to requests from other raw silk mills, but went bankrupt in 1937 (Showa 12). The era of *Junsui-kan* had come to an end.

The demise of Chigasaki *Junsui-kan* and Fusamochi Koyama was such a misfortune, but the footprints they left behind are an important part of Chigasaki's cultural heritage.

IAC ACTIVITY**The IAC Annual General Meeting on May 26 (Sat)****IACの総会開催 5月26日**

The IAC's AGM is scheduled for May 26 (Sat) in the Community Hall of the City Hall annex 6F. The meeting starts at 13:30 and this year the election of directors takes place for the next two-year term.

The IAC (International Association of Chigasaki) was established in 1984, and their activities as a non-profit organization include a variety of internationally oriented projects such as raising funds for foreign NGOs, providing weekly Japanese language classes to foreigners throughout the year except for the summer season, holding seminars on international topics, teaching Japanese culture, arranging host families for foreign students, promoting international education at public schools, cooking international recipes and so forth. After the meeting, a mini-concert by a jazz singer is planned during which members will have time to chat to each other.

The annual membership fee for individuals is 3,000 yen, while the fee for students and families is 1,000 yen. You are welcome to join!

Twelve University Students from Arkansas, US**米国アーカンソー州から12人の大学生**

Six female and six male students from Arkansas State University in the U.S. are visiting Bunkyo University in Chigasaki for a week from May 10 (Thu). At the request of Bunkyo University, the IAC has arranged Japanese host families for these students.

Their visit had originally been scheduled for last year, but it had to be postponed because of the 3.11 earthquake which hit the Tohoku area.

Charity Concert at the Civic Hall on June 1 (Fri)**市民文化会館のチャリティ・コンサート 6月1日**

The IAC is hosting a charity concert in the small hall of Chigasaki Civic Hall on June 1 (Fri), 18:30 ~ 20:30. The performer is Jazz vocalist Yuko Yamagata who lives in Chigasaki. The admission fee is 1,000 yen for adults and 500 for students.

The purpose of the charity concert is to raise funds to help children's education in such countries as Laos and Cambodia.

For all IAC-related inquiries, please call their secretariat at 090-1557-7789.

IAC's URL: <http://www.7jp.com/iac>

International Exchange at Shorin Kominkan**松林公民館で国際交流**

Shorin Kominkan public hall in Chigasaki plans to hold an international exchange event on May 20, from 10:00 to 11:30, inviting Ms. Yu-chin Sato from Taiwan as a speaker on the issue of child care.

They welcome non-Japanese people who are raising children, who have lived in a foreign country, whose partner is a foreigner, or who are interested in such international exchange activities.

Inquiry: Shorin Kominkan at Murota Tel 52-1314

Environment Protection by Citizen Groups

There are nearly fifty citizen groups acting for environmental protection. Here are four of them.

Chigasaki Shizen Energy Network (Chigasaki Renewable Energy Network, or REN for short) played a major role in setting up a photovoltaic power generation system named *Renko-chan number one* at the Support Center for Citizen's Activity in June 2009. A year later, the group equipped all fluorescent lights in the center with canopy switches so that each light can be turned on and off individually. The generation system and the switches were so effective that electricity consumption was reduced by 50% during the summer and 30% during the autumn and early winter. Encouraged by this success, the group went on to install a similar system, *Renko-chan number two*, at the Chigasaki Children Center in March 2011. The group keeps on appealing to people to save energy and to exploit solar power.

Honobono-beach Chigasaki aims to promote cleanliness and safety on Chigasaki beach. The group hosts several monthly activities, including beach cleaning and graffiti removal, as well as the annual Honobono Republic Barefoot Festival. It has organized ten symposiums on subjects related to the beach: the flora and fauna of the beach, the encroachment of the sea on the beach, protection against tsunami, and the like. The group consists of students, office workers, surfers, life savers, musicians, artists and physically disabled people.

Chigasaki Hama Keikan-Zukuri Iinkai (The society for protecting the scenery of Chigasaki beach), or HAMAKEI for short, acts to protect the coastal area from further devastation and to preserve the scenery and atmosphere so that future generations can enjoy this natural heritage. The group opposes developments which they think will cause environmental destruction. The group also carries out ecological and geological surveys of Eboshiiwa and some of their research is summarized in a brochure entitled 'The Mystery of Eboshiiwa'. The brochure is available at the Support Center for Citizen's Activity, the City library, the City museum and the tourism information center located in front of the third-floor entrance of LUSCA, next to a JR office.

Sansuikai aims to preserve the ecosystems of rivers and rice fields and to protect the inhabitants of the wetlands. The group studies the waters and faunas of Sagami River, Koide River and Senno-kawa. One of its activities is cultivating and selling Tageri Mai (Lapwing Rice) in collaboration with local farmers. Rice fields serve as the habitat of the migratory bird Tageri (Lapwing) during winter. Sansuikai was awarded a prize from the environment ministry for its dedication to aquatic environmental protection in 2005. From 2006 to 2008, the rice field close to the three rivers above was designated as a model area for nature regeneration by the agricultural ministry.

For further information, please access each group's website (written in Japanese).

**Disasters:
Is your family ready?****災害時の行動を決めておきましょう**

Have you already decided how to contact your family in the event of a disaster? And have you decided how to get back home or how to reach safety? In the aftermath of the devastating earthquake in March last year, the telephone network was overwhelmed and bus and train terminals in Tokyo were crowded with people stranded for the night. Experts recommend that you agree with your whole family exactly what everyone is going to do in these unexpected or difficult situations, and then if something does happen, you should stick to your agreed plan. Here are some ideas of things to discuss with your family:

Evacuation

- Which are the safest places in your house and how can you escape from your house if you need to?
- Which evacuation sites or tsunami temporary evacuation buildings should you go to?
- How will you get back home if the JR and other transportation systems break down, or what will you do if you can't get back home?

Communication

- How will you contact your family?
- Where inside or around your house should messages be affixed; at the entrance, by a window, or other places?
- Do you know how to leave messages using the Disaster Emergency Messaging Service (Dial 171)?
- Do you know how to gather information about emergency activities and missing family members?

Preparations

- Have you packed an emergency bag in case you need to evacuate, and is it in an easy-to-reach place?
- If the electricity, gas or tap water supplies get disconnected, do you have alternate ways to cope?

Finally

- Do you have good relationships with your neighbors? Is it possible to ask them for help or offer them your help?

People in Town

Are you a foreigner living in Chigasaki? Would you like to appear in Chigasaki Breeze? Why not meet us for a coffee sometime?

Contact Chigasaki Breeze at:

shimadayut@jcom.home.ne.jp

茅ヶ崎市民による環境保全活動

“Disused Articles Bank” ふようひん 不用品バンク

The following is a list of articles being offered/wanted free or at a reasonable cost by citizens as of March 27, 2012. Anyone interested in these articles should contact the section in charge of this at the City Office. They will then put you in touch with the people concerned directly.

[Consulting Services for Citizens' Section, Consumer Life Center at 82-1111]

Articles being offered ゆずります

Two-step kids chair for bicycle, stroller, baby buggy, tricycle, a set of covers for baby, mother's bag, junior sheet, sling, sling to hold baby in front, child harness, bed, futon mattress and pillow cover, folding bed, bed mattress, long sleeve kimono, kitchen cabinet, TV/audio rack, wardrobe, cupboard, reclining electric chair without legs (used in a tatami-mat room), table, PC table, table for young students, massage chair, DVD player, refrigerator, flat wide TV, telephone with faxing function, range-type *taiyaki* cooker, Arita-yaki chinaware, teacup, oil-heater, *koto* (Japanese zither), *hina* dolls, doll for the Boy's Festival, dumbbell, children's skis, judo wear, doghouse, helmet, Japanese/western sewing board, picture frame, soap, linen canvas, picture book, schoolbag for elementary school student, dog cage, full-length mirror, satchel for schoolgirl, cloth scraps

Articles wanted ゆずってください

A set of clothes for twin girls, Minamoto kindergarten uniform for boys, Hagisono kindergarten (Aiji-en) uniform, kimono (Japanese clothes), bicycle, table and chair set for young students, washing clamp, electronic English dictionary, toaster oven, *shakuhachi* (Japanese bamboo flute), skiing equipment set for children, light fixtures, shed

Upcoming Events おももよおし 主な催し

Saturday Music Salon at Hagisono

May 19 (Sat) 13:45 ~ 14:45
Hagisono Ikoi-no-Sato
Japanese lyric songs by Soichiro Arima

Harp Concert at Chigasaki Art Museum

May 5 (Sat) 14:00~ Admission free

Making Ceramics Experience

May 26 (Sat) 13:00~16:30
Tsurumine-Kominkan (Hagisono 2028-55)
Material cost 1,700yen

Japanese Proverbs and their English Equivalents

にっぽん せいよう 日本と西洋のことわざ

- 君子 危うきに 近よらず
KUNSHI AYAUKI NI CHIKAYORAZU
(A true gentleman never comes close to danger.)
A wise man does not court danger.
- 覆水 盆 に 返らず
FUKUSUI BON NI KAERAZU
(Spilt water will not come back to the tray.)
It is no use crying over spilt milk.
- 苦しい とき の 神頼み
KURUSHII TOKI NO KAMIDANOMI
(When times are difficult, we ask God for favors.)
Danger past, God forgotten.
- 喉もと 過ぎれば 熱さを 忘れる
NODOMOTO SUGIREBA ATSUSA WO WASURERU
(As soon as it has passed through the throat, the heat is forgotten.)
Vows made in storms are forgotten in calms.
- 嘘から だた 誠
USO KARA DETA MAKOTO
(The truth that has come out of the lie.)
Many a true word is spoken in jest.

Useful Japanese Expressions

やく た にほんご 役に立つ日本語

“KEKKODESU” けっこう 結構です

This expression “KEKKODESU” is used when another person's explanation sounds agreeable or acceptable to you. It's the same as saying: “That's fine” or “I'll accept what you say” in English. You can also say “KEKKODESU” when you want to refuse what was offered to you. For example, you can say “KEKKODESU” when a cup of coffee is offered but you don't want to drink it. In this case, it is equivalent to saying: “No, thank you”.

“SUMIMASEN” すみません

You can say “SUMIMASEN” when you approach a stranger on the street to ask for some information. This is the same as: “Excuse me?” or “Pardon me?”. But you can also use “SUMIMASEN” when you want to apologize for something or to express your thanks. So, it can mean either: “I'm sorry” or “Thank you” depending on the situation.

If you want to emphasize the sincerity of your apology or appreciation, you could say “DŌMO SUMIMASEN” in both cases. This is equivalent to: “I'm so sorry” or “Thank you so much” or “I'd appreciate it very much”.

The City subsidizes Citizens who buy Energy-saving Equipment or Vehicles

し しょうしげんがたきき じどうしゃ こうにゅう じょせい 市は省資源型機器・自動車の購入を助成

The City launched an anti-global warming project in 2009, the target of which is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 10% below the 2004 level, or 720,000 tons CO₂, by 2012. Greenhouse gases, mostly carbon dioxide, are emitted from every household and company. Water heaters, ovens, vehicles, industrial machines and facilities powered by fossil fuels are all emission sources of carbon dioxide. In addition to preaching energy saving to citizens and companies, the City is subsidizing citizens or companies who purchase energy-saving equipment or vehicles by March 2013, specifically: solar power systems, cogeneration-type water heaters or electric cars.

①**Photovoltaic power generation systems:** the City and the Prefecture each subsidizes citizens who buy a system up to 52,000 yen. Buyers also qualify for a subsidy from the Nation depending on the electricity-generating capacity of the system, around 30,000 yen for each kW. Depending on size, a buyer can expect to spend at least 1.2 million yen (excluding subsidies) purchasing a system. In the 2012 fiscal year, the number of subsidized systems is limited to 400 in order of received application.

②**Water heaters:** when residents buy energy-saving water heaters, the City pays a subsidy of 50,000 yen towards the cost of each heater. Sixty-four applications will be accepted in 2012 on a first-come-first-served basis. The types subsidized are solar water heaters as well as combined heat and power systems known as ENE·FARM or ECOWILL.

③**Electric cars:** the city reimburses electric car buyers 100,000 yen a car if they have lived in the City for over a year, or if it is a company which has had an office or a plant in the city for more than one year. Additionally, these cars are exempted from automobile weight tax, automobile acquisition tax and light vehicle tax. The cars are also allowed free-parking at two parking lots; one near Chigasaki Station and the other near the beach. Two battery chargers in the former lot can be used free. This year, forty applications will be accepted on a first-come-first-served basis.

Chigasaki Breeze has been issued jointly by the International Association of Chigasaki (IAC) and Chigasaki City since October 1, 2005. If you wish to subscribe, please send ¥480 in stamps for 6 issues to the International Association of Chigasaki c/o Hisho-Kouhou-ka, Chigasaki City Hall, 1-1-1 Chigasaki, Chigasaki City 253-0041. If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to email us at: shimadayut@jcom.home.ne.jp Chief editor: Yutaka Shimada. Editing staff: Akira Akagawa, Yoshiyasu Itoh, Yukiko Wada, Adrian Wilson and Hideo Yuge.


How to dispose of Garbage and Recyclable Materials

ごみと資源物の出し方

From April 2012, cosmetic and medicine bottles must be disposed of as [Bottles]. However, milky-white bottles whose contents are not visible from the outside must be handled as [Unburnable]. Also, all balls are to be handled as [Burnable] except bowling balls which are [Unburnable].

For your reference, daily garbage is separated into eight categories as shown in the following details taken from the garbage collection calendar issued by the City for fiscal 2012,

Plastic containers and wrappings

All plastic containers and wrappings with  mark

(Plastic bags/wrappings, Cups, Trays/Packs, Bottles, Tubes, Buffer materials/Polystyrene foam, Net materials, Caps, etc.)

Remarks:

Remove caps, tear off labels, rinse with water, crush, and put into transparent or translucent bags.

If any stain remains, discard as [Burnable]

Those with no  mark:

Toys, Bucket, Washbowl, etc. are [Unburnable]

Used cooking oil

Only vegetable oil is [Recyclable]
(Salad oil, Olive oil, Seed oil, etc.)

Remarks:

After cooling, put oil into a clear plastic container so that the contents are visible, close the lid securely, and put in the gray container provided.

Metals – Only 10 designated items:

(Pans, Kettles, Frying pans, Spoons, Forks, Table Knives, Gridirons, Graters, Bowls, Colanders)

Note;

-Table knives means knives used at the dining table

-Other metal items are [Unburnable]

-Teflon-processed and 'hōrō' (enamel) materials are accepted as metals

-Rinse or after getting rid of stain, put in yellow container provided.

All other metals are [Unburnable]

Bottles

(Food and drink glass bottles, medical and cosmetic bottles)

Note:

-Use up or empty and rinse inside

-Place on their sides in blue containers (after taking out of bags).

Remarks:

Bottles used for agrochemicals, powerful drugs, etc. or milky-white bottles whose contents are not visible are [Unburnable]

PET bottles

(Plastic PET bottles only for drinks, liquor, soy sauce, and syrupy sake with  mark)

Note:

Remove caps, tear off labels, rinse inside, crush, and place in yellow net containers (after taking out of bags).

Cans

(Cans for drinks, liquor, cookies, and sprays)

Remarks:

Spray cans should be emptied and punctured in a well-ventilated place so that no gas remains. Put cans in blue net containers (after taking out of bags).

Notes:

-Use up or empty and rinse inside the can

-Don't crush

Clothes and cloth

(Clothes, Sheets, Curtains, Blankets, Towels, Underwear, etc.)

Remarks:

-Clothes and cloth must be taken out after washing and in bag.

-Clothes and cloth having cotton wadding inside are [Burnable]

-Futon mats, and blankets/sheets/carpets with cotton wadding are [Large-sized Garbage]

-Leatherwear is [Unburnable]

Old papers

-Books, Magazines, Posters, Notebooks, Catalogues, Wrapping paper, Hand-carried Paper bags, Shredded paper, etc.

-Old Newspapers, Fliers, Paper cartons for drinks, Corrugated paperboard, Cardboard, Thick paper/board (Packaging for cookies, inner tubes of plastic wrap, etc.).

Burnable Garbage

Food scraps, Kitchen waste, Yard waste, Fallen leaves, Twigs and Trunks (less than 10cm in diameter and 50cm or less in length)

Non-recyclable Clothes/cloth (those including cotton wadding inside)

CD/DVD/Video tape (including DVD case)

Shoes/Footwear except Ski/Skate shoes

(Ski/Skate shoes are [Unburnable])


Unburnable Garbage

Small-sized Household electric appliances,

Glass waste, Leather goods (Leather shoes are [Burnable]),

Batteries, Ceramic ware, A piece of wood, Twigs and

trunks (50cm or less in length and 10cm ~ 20cm in diameter),

Plastic materials with no  **mark** (Toys, Buckets, etc.)

How to dispose of Large-sized Garbage

There are two ways to dispose of Large-sized garbage: you take it into the service center yourself, or call and ask the service center to pick it up from in front of your house.

[Large-sized] - - - Length of any side over 50cm, but less than 2m ¥500 certificate stamp per item

[Specific Large-sized] - - - Length of any side over 1m, but less than 2m 2 x ¥500 certificate stamps per item

Sofas, Dressers, Book shelves, Buffets/sideboards, Beds (excluding mattresses), Tables, Tansu (chests), Desks

[Specific Bulky] - - - Designated items having some danger for collection and transportation ¥500 certificate stamp per item

Gas cooking appliances, Kerosene/Gas Heating appliances, Fire extinguisher, Metal tire chains, Iron dumbbells, Propane gas cylinders of less than 5kg contents, and the like.

Garbage that is not collected by the City

- Hazardous materials / Materials that are difficult to handle

These included the following: Paint/varnish, Home medical waste, Used oil (except cooking oil), Medicine (including agrochemicals), Asbestos, Automobiles (including auto parts), Motorbikes, Tires, Batteries, Roof tiles/bricks, Sand/Rocks/Clay, Plaster figures, Tiles, Thermal insulation, Concrete blocks and waste, Solar panels, Solar water heaters, Electric water heaters, Tatami mats, Toilet bowls, Electronic organs, Pianos, Agricultural machines, Electricity generators, Electric motors, Water well pumps, Electric chairs, Mobile beds, Spring mattresses, Gas containers (propane gas cylinders over 5kg weight), Fire-resistant safes, Mortar, Weight stone, Lawn trimmers.

When replacing old appliances, ask the store where you purchased your old machine or the store where you are buying the replacement to collect your used appliance. There will probably be a charge.

- Industrial waste

Ask an industrial waste disposer. There will probably be a charge.

- Specific home-use machines

The following items are specifically targeted under the Electric Appliance Recycling Law: TVs (cathode-ray-tube, liquid crystal and plasma types), Air conditioners, Washing machines, Clothes dryers, Refrigerators, Freezing machines.

Call the Home Electric Appliance Recycle Ticket Center on 0120-31-9640 or visit <http://www.rkc.aeha.or.jp/>

- Personal computers

The Law for Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources applies here. Collection and recycling is done by the Makers.

- PC peripheral devices such as printers and scanners are excluded - dispose of as [Large-sized] or [Unburnable] (less than 50cm).

To find out how to recycle your PC or a PC of an unknown Maker, please ask the PC 3R Promotion Association on 03-5282-7685 or visit <http://www.pc3r.jp>

The Law applies regardless of whether your PC shows the "PC Recycle" mark or not.

Inquiries:

Concerning Collection, Transportation, Collection points, and Bookings for Large-sized, Specific Large-sized, and Specific Bulky Garbage; The disposal of dead animals; and Illegal dumping:

—▶ Environment Service Center (in charge of operations): 0467-57-0200

Concerning Provisional Garbage (Burnable, Unburnable, Large-sized, Specific Large-sized, and Specific Bulky Garbage):

—▶ Environment Service Center (in charge of administration): 0467-58-4299

Concerning Provisional Recyclable Garbage (Bottles, Cans, Pet bottles, Old papers, Clothes/cloth, Plastic containers and wrappings, Used cooking oil, Metals - 10 designated items):

—▶ Samukawa Broad Area Recycle Center: 0467-74-5547