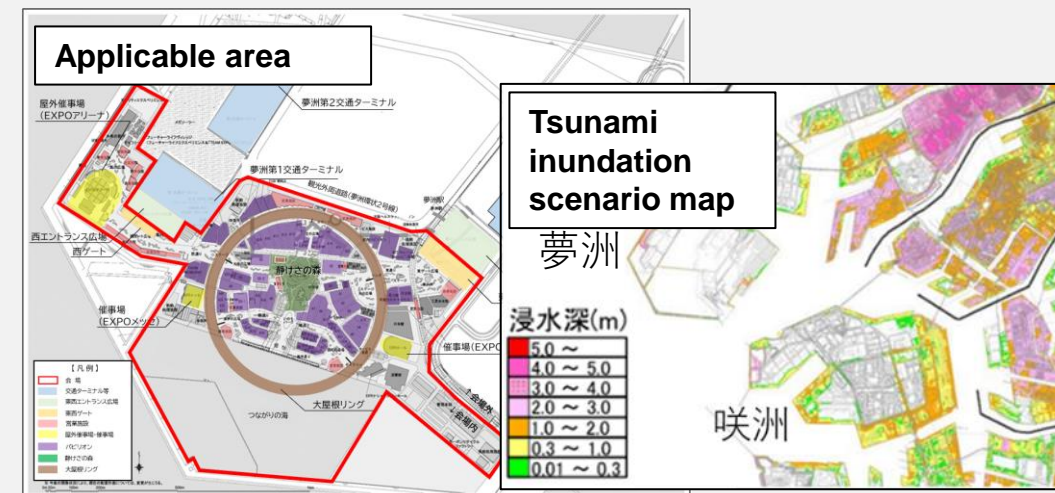


**\*Part of the Disaster Prevention Basic Plan has also been revised.**

**August 30, 2024 Revised**

- Scope of the plan
- Disaster assumptions and damage estimates
- Preliminary measures and systems
- Roles of each department within the Organisation in the event of a disaster



**August 30, 2024**  
**Formulated**

- Organisational structure in times of disaster
- Operation of Crisis Management Centre
- Cooperation and division of roles with relevant institutions
- Countermeasures for each disaster scenario

## Information gathering



## Crisis Management Centre

## Evacuation guidance



# Overview of Disaster Prevention Implementation Plan

[Objective] The Disaster Prevention Implementation Plan has been formulated to ensure the safety of all visitors, including foreigners, the elderly, children and people with physical disabilities, during the Expo and to ensure that the Expo can be visited at ease.

## 【Major items included in the Disaster Prevention Implementation Plan】

### ○ Organisational structure **Document 1** **Document 2**

The Crisis Management Centre gathers disaster information during normal times. In the event of a large-scale disaster, the Disaster Management Headquarters implements emergency measures in cooperation with relevant institutions.

In particular, cooperation shall be strengthened with Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City in securing supplies and providing support for people to return home.

### ○ Weather phenomena countermeasures **Document 3** **Document 4** **Document 5**

- ① Countermeasures to typhoons . . . The decision to the Expo closing will be made based on meteorological information, etc. to determine whether the Expo can be held safely.
- ② Countermeasures to lightning strikes . . . Take measures according to the risk of lightning strikes.
- ③ Countermeasures to extreme heat . . . The heat index (WBGT) will be measured and predicted to educate visitors.

### ○ Earthquake and tsunami countermeasures **Document 6**

Clarifies cooperation between the Organiser, Osaka Prefecture, and Osaka City in the event of an earthquake, such as a major Nankai Trough Earthquake, and describes the details of cooperation for each phase.

### ○ Stockpiling water, food, and other supplies **Document 7**

In addition to securing supplies to allow visitors to stay for up to 3 days (72 hours), the stockpile will be increased with the cooperation of Osaka Prefecture and City in storing supplies on Yumeshima.

\*It is anticipated that the visitors will stay in the area for up to 3 days (72 hours) after a disaster occurs due to safety inspections of access routes after tsunami warnings/warnings have been lifted.

\*In the event of a disaster, cooperation in the provision of food will be requested from food and beverage outlets at the site. (This will be stated in the guidelines and a request for cooperation will be made in advance.)

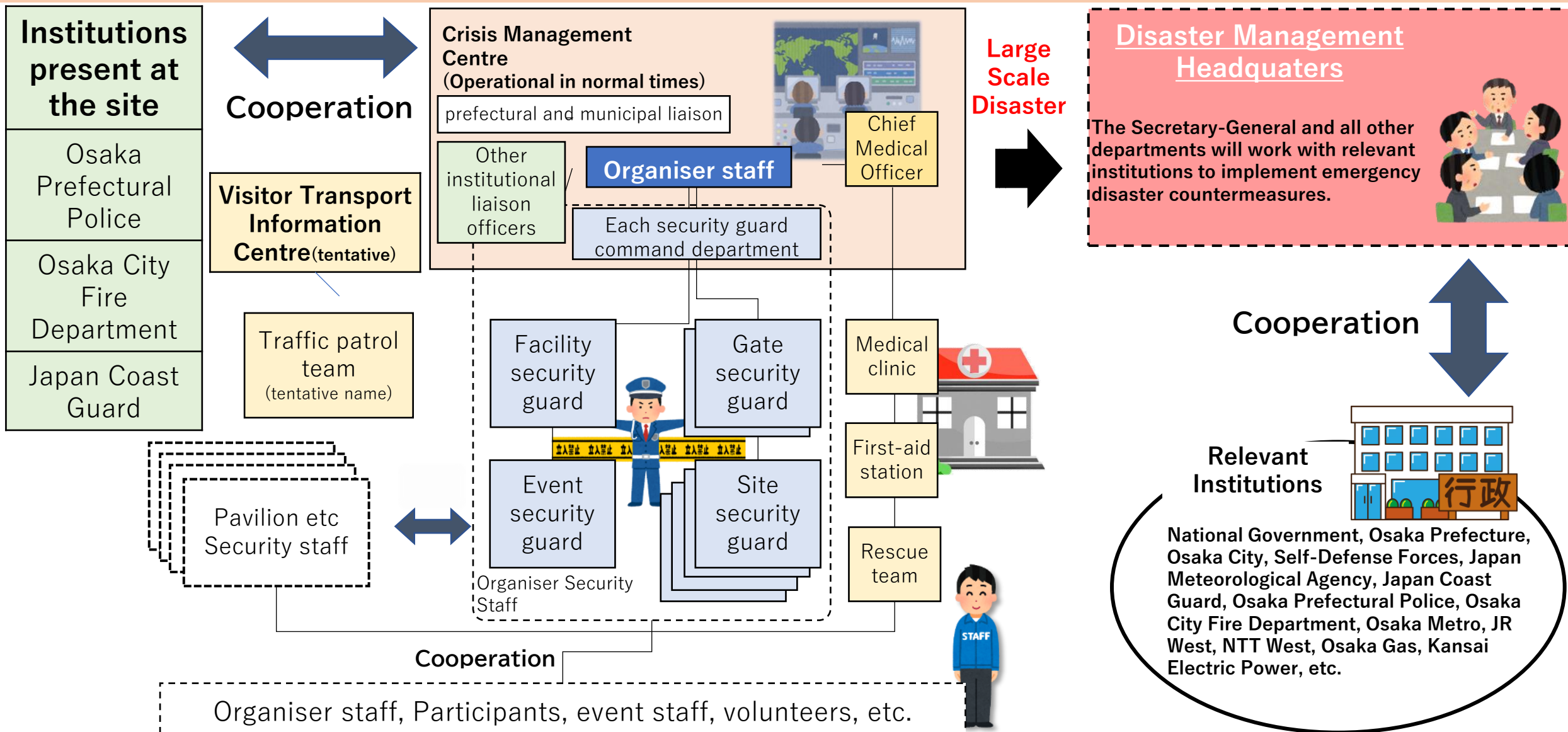
### ○ Alternative transport by ship and transport of injured and sick people in emergencies **Document 8**

If the stay in Yumeshima is to continue, request alternative transport by ship or request helicopter or ship transport of injured or sick people.

# (1) Organisational Structure (Crisis Management Centre, etc.)

Document 1

The Crisis Management Centre gathers information during normal times. In the event of a large-scale disaster, the Disaster Management Headquarters is established to implement emergency measures in cooperation with relevant institutions.



### ① Establishment of Disaster Management Headquarters

Headed by the Secretary-General, the Disaster Management Headquarters shall be established **with the purpose of coordinating information gathering and responses by each bureau** in the event of the occurrence or anticipated occurrence of an incident requiring a comprehensive response.

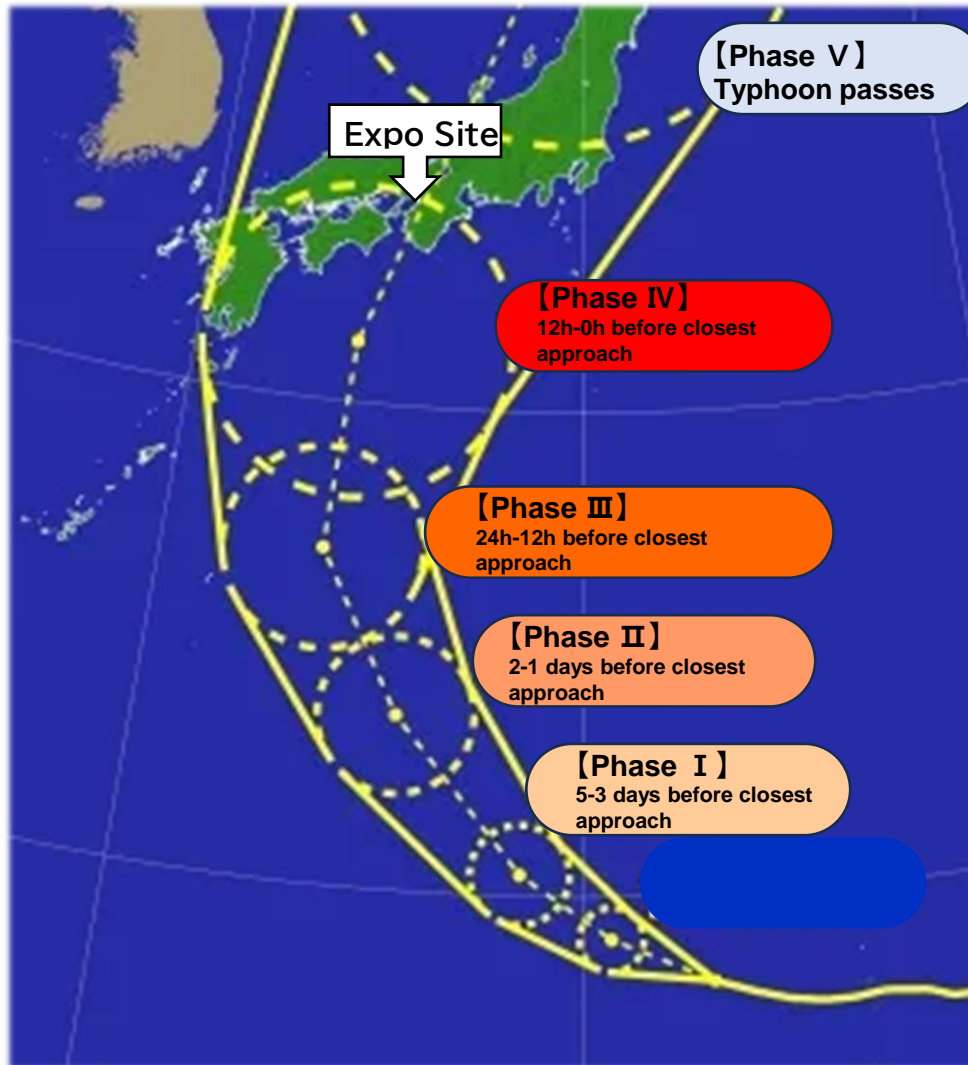
### ② Criteria for Establishing Disaster Management Headquarters

Type	Establishment Standards
Earthquakes / Tsunami	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ When a <b>seismic intensity of 5 lower or higher</b> (as announced by the Japan Meteorological Agency) is observed in Osaka City</li><li>▪ When a <b>large tsunami warning, tsunami warning, or tsunami advisory</b> is issued for Osaka Prefecture</li><li>▪ When the Japan Meteorological Agency issues <b>emergency information on the Nankai Trough Earthquake</b> (under investigation, mega-earthquake alert, or mega-earthquake alert)</li><li>▪ Whenever the Secretary-General deems it necessary</li></ul>
Windstorms, floods, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ When there is a risk that <b>a typhoon will make landfall or approach</b> Osaka Prefecture, and <b>maximum wind speeds of 30 m/s or more</b> are expected on land within Osaka Prefecture</li><li>▪ When <b>a special warning</b> is issued for Osaka Prefecture</li><li>▪ When it is expected that <b>evacuation indoors</b> will be requested within the site</li><li>▪ Whenever the Secretary-General deems it necessary</li></ul>



# (3) Countermeasures to Typhoons

In the event of an approaching typhoon, decisions on whether or not the Expo can be operated safely including the Expo closing will be made based on meteorological information.



## 【Phase I】 5-3 days before closest approach



- Gathering typhoon information from the Japan Meteorological Agency

## 【Phase II】 2-1 days before closest approach



- Participate in typhoon briefing sessions held by the meteorological observatory
- Consider changing operation contents, shortening opening hours, closing the site, etc.

## 【Phase III】 24h-12h before closest approach



- Measures against strong winds (removal of tents and parasols, etc.)
- Patrols to identify hazardous areas, etc.

## 【Phase IV】 12h-0h before closest approach



- Vigilance activities (checking damage to buildings, equipment, etc.)

## 【Phase V】 Typhoon passes

- Measures to resume operations, including restoration work

※Timeframe only for reference

## Weather information gathering



## Countermeasure discussion



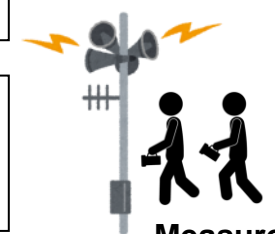
## Discussion and decision on Expo closing



## Strong wind measures



## Warning activities



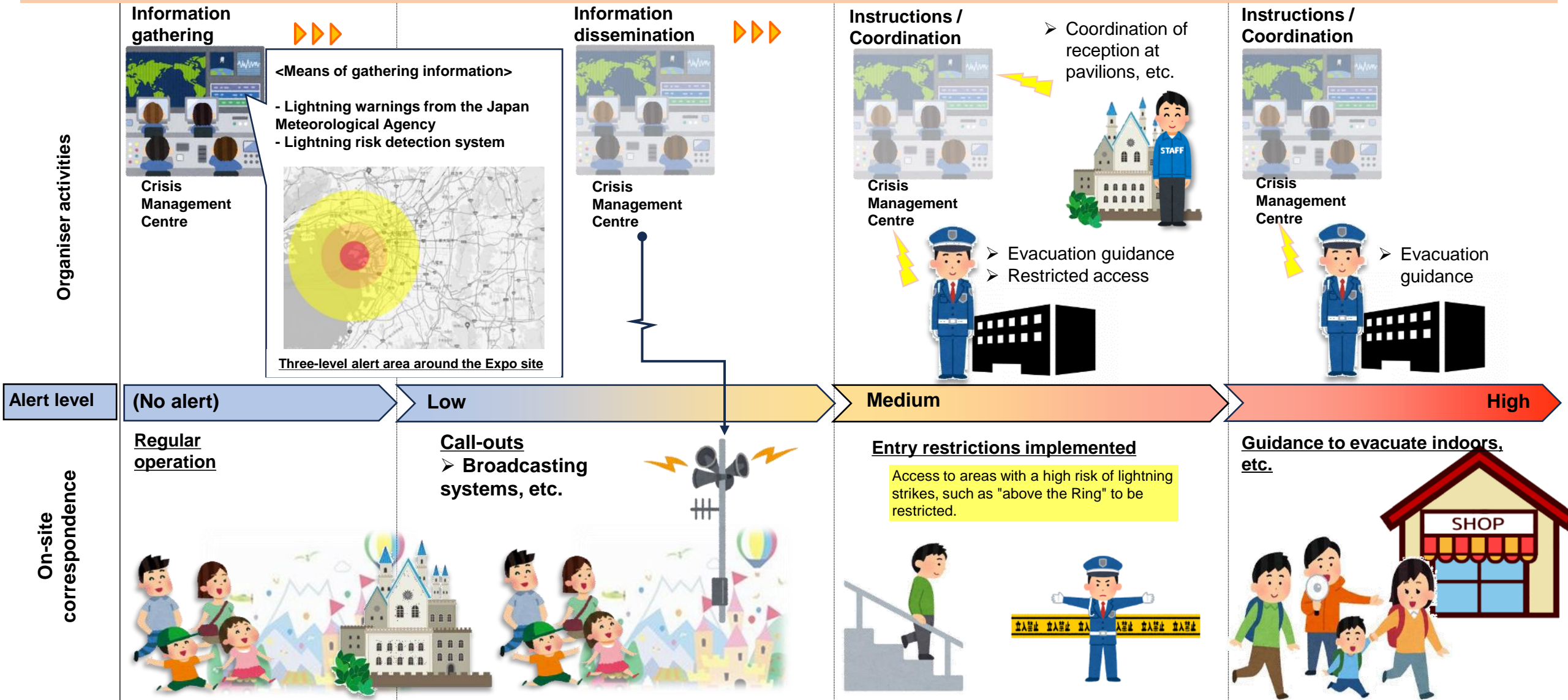
## Measures for Expo opening



# (4) Countermeasures to Lightning Strikes

If there is a risk of lightning, urge people to evacuate from dangerous areas.

If there is an extremely high risk of lightning, or if there is strong wind or rain, evacuate visitors to safe places such as indoors.





# (5) Countermeasures to Extreme Heat

Document 5

Based on the "Guidelines for preventing heatstroke at summer events 2020 (Ministry of the Environment)," countermeasures will be implemented using the heat index (WBGT) as an indicator, and if any heatstroke patients occur, medical treatment and first aid will be provided at medical relief facilities within the site.

## 1 Information and awareness raising

**Tools:** Organiser website, on-site broadcasts, digital signage

**Information and awareness-raising:** Heatstroke alerts, recommendations for hats and parasols, hydration.

## 2 Measures for waiting queues, etc.

Reducing waiting times: Ensuring sufficient lanes at the entrance gates and introducing a reservation system for pavilions.

Enhancing the environment: Installing spot air conditioners at the entrance gates and laying heat-resistant pavement.  
Sale of beverages and heat prevention products, and reducing sunlight with tents and parasols.

## 3 Improvement of water supply environment

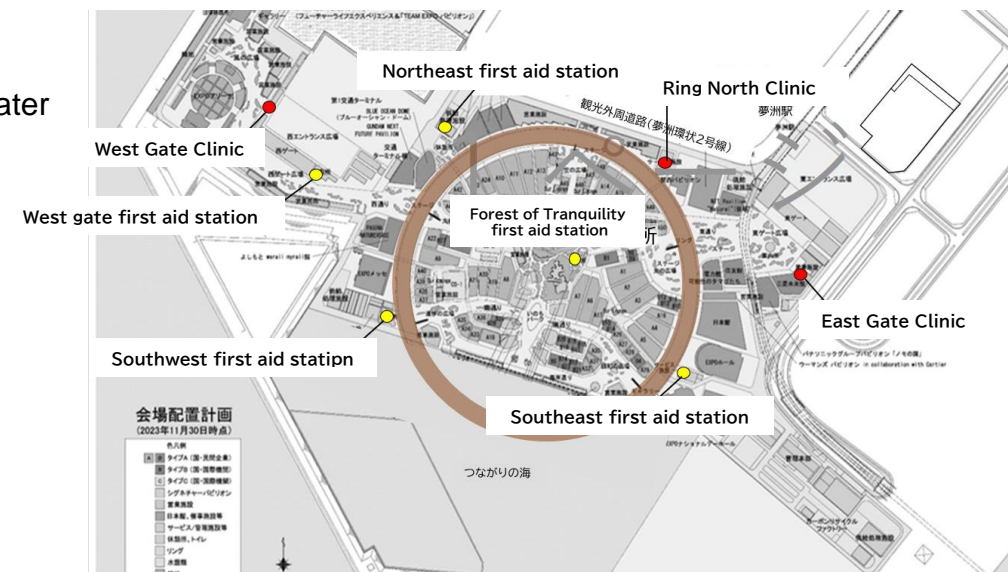
Drinking water sales in stores, vending machines, personal bottle water dispensers, and water servers

## 4 Medical relief measures

3 clinics and 5 first aid stations will be set up within the site.

Doctors, nurses and first aid teams will be present at the clinics.

Nurses and first aid teams will be present at the first aid stations.



# (6) Countermeasures to Earthquakes/Tsunami

Document 6

In the event of a major earthquake, the process from ensuring the safety of visitors to helping them return home shall be divided into 5 phases, thereby clarifying the responses and procedures to be taken.

Outbreak of an earthquake

## Phase I Ensuring safety

### Main countermeasures

- Call for action to protect self
- Identifying injured people and confirming damage to facilities
- First aid activities

## Phase II Providing relief and security

- Guiding and waiting for evacuation of visitors
- Safety checks at site facilities
- Understanding public transport and road conditions

## Phase III Environmental changes/improvements

- Directing people to temporary accommodation.
- Distribution of stockpiled supplies such as thermal insulation sheets
- Distribution of food and drinking water begins

## Phase IV Stabilising the environment

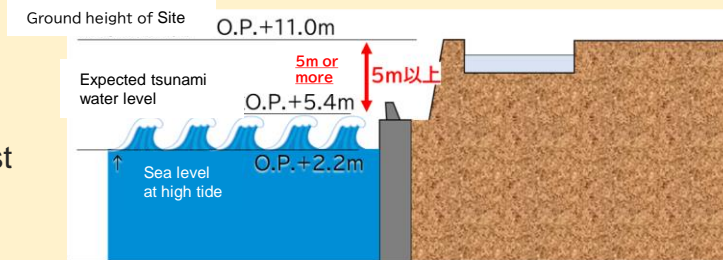
- Support for temporary residents
- Continued distribution of food, drinking water, and other emergency supplies

## Phase V Returning home

- Providing traffic information and other assistance for returning home
- Request for cooperation from bus operators for transporting visitors in normal times.

### Tsunami forecast

The site is elevated, providing more than 5m of clearance against tsunamis at high tide.



### ✓ First aid activities

Under the organisational structure, emergency relief operations shall be carried out in cooperation with relevant institutions.

### ✓ Securing temporary accommodation

In addition to Yumeshima, temporary accommodation facilities shall be secured in Sakishima and Maishima.

### ✓ Consideration for visitors

Necessary measures shall be taken as much as possible for people with special needs, such as during evacuation or temporary stays.

### Strengthening cooperation with Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City

We will strengthen cooperation with Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City in peacetime to prepare for emergencies, such as securing stockpiles of supplies and temporary accommodation facilities, and securing alternative transport such as buses for returning home.



If emergency information on the Nankai Trough Earthquake (investigation underway, mega-earthquake warning, mega-earthquake alert) is issued, we will coordinate and cooperate with the national government, local governments, and transportation companies to consider countermeasures.



# (7) Stockpiling Water, Food and Other Supplies

Document 7

The Organiser has secured a stockpile for 3 days (72 hours) after a disaster, including procuring **600,000 meals** and utilising food at the site. The stockpile has been increased with the cooperation of Osaka Prefecture and City in storing supplies on Yumeshima. Additionally, the Organiser takes allergies and religious factors into consideration when procuring food for the stockpile.

Outbreak of an earthquake

Yumemai Bridge

Yumesaki Tunnel

Request for material assistance

In the event of an earthquake or other unforeseen circumstances that could cause a shortage of stockpiles, requests will be made to Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City to provide relief supplies.

Off-site

The Organiser stockpiles

Request for cooperation from food and beverage outlets at the site

SHOP

On-site

Prefectural and municipal stockpiles



Osaka Prefecture/City

Stockpiles for employees

Participants prepare supplies for their employees.



Main stockpiled items and quantities

Item	Quantity
Staple food (alpha rice, etc.)	600,000 meals
Drinking water (about 500mL)	1,900,000 bottles
Infant milk	5,000ℓ
Rug	15,000
Thermal insulation sheet	150,000
Portable toilet	1,950,000
Toilet paper (about 200m)	17,000 rolls
Diapers (children/adults)	112,000
Sanitary products	88,000
First aid kit	100 boxes

OGuidelines for fire and disaster prevention (issued in May 2024)

OGuidelines for commercial activities of the Official Participants (issued in August 2023)

Requests for food and beverages to be provided to visitors in the event of a disaster.



## (8) Alternative transport by ship / transport of injured and sick people in emergency

Although the systems described in (6) and (7) will be in place, in the event of an unforeseen event, the following requests will be made to Osaka Prefecture, Osaka City, and relevant institutions.

- If residents continue to stay on Yumeshima due to an earthquake or other event, we will request Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City to provide alternative transport by ship.
- If ambulances are not available due to the condition of access routes (roads) and it becomes necessary to transport injured or sick people, we will request relevant institutions to use helicopters or ships.

