

Disaster Prevention Implementation Plan
for Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai, Japan
(First Ed.)

September 2024

Japan Association for the 2025 World Exposition

Disaster Prevention Implementation Plan for Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai, Japan (First Ed.)
Table of Contents

Chapter 1. General Provisions

Section 1. Objectives	1
Section 2. Policy	1
Section 3. Definitions of Terms	2

Chapter 2. Organizational Structure

Section 1. Peacetime Structure	3
1. Operation of the Crisis Management Center	3
2. Organizations engaged in evacuation guidance, rescue, etc.	4
3. Related organizations stationed at the venue on a full-time basis to respond to disasters, etc.	5
4. Cooperation with related organizations other than those above	5
Section 2. System in Case of Disaster (including Preparedness System)	6
1. Information collection system in case of disaster.....	6
2. Disaster Response Headquarters	6
Section 3. Division of Personnel Roles	7

Chapter 3. Training and Drills

Section 1. Fire and Disaster Prevention Training	8
1. Training for Association personnel, etc.	8
2. Training for fire prevention managers	8
3. Contents of the fire and disaster prevention training	8
Section 2. Fire and Disaster Prevention Drills	8
1. Drills conducted by the Association	8
2. Drills conducted by fire prevention managers	9

Chapter 4. Earthquakes and Tsunami

Section 1. Information Sharing with and Support Request for Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City	9
Section 2. Securing of Temporary Accommodation	10
1. Temporary accommodation	10
2. Other temporary accommodation	11
3. Operation of temporary accommodation	11
Section 3. Responses in the Event of an Earthquake without Tsunami (Epicentral Earthquake)	11
1. Basic policy	11
2. Phase category	12
3. Cooperation with Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City	12
4. Confirmation of safety	13
5. Earthquake response plan	13
6. Evacuation plan	14
7. Securing of temporary accommodation	16
8. Transfer to temporary accommodation outside the venue	16

9. Checking of the access routes	16
10. Distribution of stockpiled items	16
11. Provision of other assistance for returning home	17
12. Transportation of those who have suffered injury or contracted a disease if it is difficult to use an ambulance	17
Section 4. Responses in the Event of an Earthquake Accompanied by Tsunami (Trench-Type Earthquake: major Nankai Trough Earthquake, etc.)	17
1. Basic policy	18
2. Cooperation with Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City	18
3. Responses in the event of the issuance of a tsunami warning, etc.	19
4. Responses in the event of the issuance of emergency information on a Nankai Trough Earthquake	19

Chapter 5. Storms and Floods

Section 1. Typhoon	20
1. Basic policy	20
2. Phase category	20
3. Information collection	20
4. Checking of the access routes	21
5. Strong wind measures	21
6. Heavy rain measures	21
7. High tide and wave measures	21
8. Warning activities	21
9. Measures for reopening the venue (resuming the operations)	21
Section 2. Identification of Equipment, etc.	21

Chapter 6. Lightning

Section 1. Prevention of Lightning Strike Accidents	22
1. Basic policy	22
2. Information collection and dissemination	22
3. Emergency responses	22
Section 2. Measures in the Event of a Lightning Strike	23

Chapter 7. Extreme Heat

Section 1. Heat Stroke Prevention Measures	23
1. Call for visitors and increase in their awareness	23
2. Measures for waiting queues, etc.	23
3. Creation of shade within the venue	23
4. Improvement of water supply environment	24
5. Open air event measures	24
Section 2. Emergency Responses	24

Chapter 8. Fire

Section 1. Fire Prevention and Fire Outbreak Prevention	25
1. Fire outbreak prevention	25
2. On-site inspection	25
3. Restrictions on the use of fire, etc.	25

4. Prohibition of bringing in hazardous materials, etc.	25
5. Arson prevention	25
Section 2. Emergency Responses.....	25
1. Report in the event of a fire discovery.....	26
2. Fire extinguishing activities.....	26
3. Evacuation guidance, etc.	26
4. Provision of information to firefighting agencies	26
5. Traffic assistance for emergency vehicles	27
Chapter 9. Other Disasters	
1. Other meteorological disasters.....	27
2. Situations in which people protection information is issued	27
3. Other disasters requiring evacuation, etc.	27
Chapter 10. Stockpiled Items	
Section 1. Items and Quantities	27
Section 2. Prior Coordination with Local Governments	28
Section 3. Storage and Management	28
Section 4. Distribution.....	28
1. Distribution decision.....	28
2. Distribution procedure	28
Section 5. Request for Cooperation from Participants and Other People	29
1. Securing of necessary stockpiled items	29
2. Request for cooperation from restaurants, etc.	29
Section 6. Request for Material Assistance	29
Chapter 11. Medical System	
Section 1. Medical Facilities and Medical System.....	29
Section 2: Responses if There Are Many People Who Have Suffered Injury or Contracted Disease	29
Chapter 12. Blackout	
Section 1. Power Reception at the Expo Venue	30
Section 2. Emergency Power Supply	30
Chapter 13. Others	
1. Fire fighting plan for the Grand Roof (Ring)	30
2. Flying car operations.....	30
3. Guidelines	30
4. Manuals	30
5. Communications system.....	30

Chapter 1. General Provisions

Section 1. Objectives

This plan has been formulated to ensure the safety of visitors and all participants and workers related to the Expo (hereinafter referred to as “the Visitors, etc.”) from disasters that may occur during the Expo period and to realize an Expo that all visitors, including foreign people, the elderly, children, and people with physical or other disabilities, can visit in safety.

In addition, by setting out specific implementation items regarding disaster prevention, advance measures, and emergency responses, the plan is intended to enable the Association, local governments, the national government, and related organizations to work closely together in responding to a disaster if such an event should occur, thereby contributing to ensuring safety and security at the Expo.

Section 2. Policy

Based on the “Act on Special Measures Required for Preparation and Operation of the International Exposition to be Held in 2025,” the Association has been designated by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry as the only body to perform operations for running the Expo. In light of this, the Association will take every possible measure to ensure the safety of the Visitors, etc. by establishing systems of cooperation and liaison with the national government, Osaka Prefecture, Osaka City, and other related organizations in accordance with the following policy regarding disaster prevention in the operation of the Expo.

- (1) In peacetime, the Association will oversee all venue activities for guard service, disaster prevention, and medical relief at the Crisis Management Center and will also liaise and coordinate with related organizations, such as the national government, Osaka Prefecture, Osaka City, fire brigades, and the police.

In addition, the Crisis Management Center will work closely together with the Visitor Transportation Information Center (tentative name) (the same applies below), which will oversee and coordinate visitor transportation, in order to identify traffic conditions in the event of a disaster, etc., and coordinate support for visitors to return home.

- (2) In the event of a large-scale disaster, the Association will promptly begin collecting information and making emergency responses, mainly through the Crisis Management Center, in accordance with this plan, and it will establish necessary systems, such as setting up a disaster response headquarters.
- (3) In preparation for a large-scale disaster that makes it difficult for many visitors to return home, the Association will work closely with the national government, Osaka Prefecture, Osaka City, and other related organizations to establish the necessary systems, including securing stockpiled items and temporary accommodation, providing information on local transportation, providing support for visitors to return home, and responding to people with special needs.
- (4) In accordance with fire prevention laws and regulations, the Association and participants will work together for fire and disaster prevention.
- (5) It is expected that the Expo will be composed of many official participants and draw many foreign visitors. In view of this, the Association will endeavor to provide

information in as many languages as possible in disaster response and preparation stages.

Section 3. Definitions of Terms

	Terms	Descriptions
1	Evacuation and transfer	“Evacuation” refers to traveling to a safe place to avoid dangerous places or situations in the case of a disaster, while “transfer” refers to traveling by the Visitors, etc. to temporary accommodation if they are unable to return home due to a disaster such as an earthquake. (E.g.) Evacuation to an open air place in the event of a fire (E.g.) Transfer to temporary accommodation on Maishima outside the venue
2	Access route	Bus and railway routes for transfer from Maishima and Sakishima to Yumeshima, where the venue is located. Specifically, there will be three routes: Yumemai Bridge, Yumesaki Tunnel, and Osaka Metro.
3	Temporary accommodation	Facilities for receiving hard-to-reach-home people, set up within and outside the venue on Yumeshima, Maishima, and Sakishima in order to provide temporary accommodation for the Visitors, etc. who are unable to return home due to disasters such as earthquakes
4	Temporary accommodation within the venue	Buildings within the venue (such as event facilities and pavilions), used as facilities where the Visitors, etc. can stay temporarily
5	Temporary accommodation outside the venue	Buildings outside the venue on Yumeshima, Maishima, and Sakishima, used as facilities where the Visitors, etc. can stay temporarily
6	Facility manager	Facility directors or managers who are engaged in the management of their entire facility and make decisions and coordination regarding use as temporary accommodation
7	People with special needs	Foreign people, the elderly, people with disabilities, infants, pregnant women, children, those who have suffered injury or contracted disease, those with incurable diseases, those in poor health, and their companions
8	Fire brigade	Fire brigades from the firefighting agencies with jurisdiction over the venue and the Expo P&R parking lots, etc. (Osaka Municipal Fire Department, Sakai City Fire Bureau, or Amagasaki City Fire Department). The Osaka-Kansai Expo Fire Prevention Center will be established in the administration building within the venue, and the center is staffed by a fire brigade from the Osaka Municipal Fire Department on a full-time basis.

Chapter 2. Organizational Structure

Section 1. Peacetime Structure

1. Operation of the Crisis Management Center

(1) Staffing

The following personnel will be stationed at the Crisis Management Center to oversee disaster response activities.

- a. Crisis Management Center Chief
- b. Crisis Management Center Staff
- c. Expo Security Unit Commander
- d. Expo Security Unit
- e. Chief Medical Officer
- f. Liaison for related organizations

(2) Equipment to be installed

The following equipment will be installed at the Crisis Management Center to enable the collection of disaster information within and around the venue and the dissemination of necessary information.

- a. Security cameras
- b. General control panels for fire protection equipment, etc.
- c. Weather observation equipment and television broadcast monitors (disaster information, traffic information, etc.)
- d. Wired telephones and wireless communication devices
- e. Emergency broadcasting equipment for the venue
- f. Digital signage

(3) Operational guidelines

The Crisis Management Center will operate as follows:

- a. Work in cooperation with relevant bureaus, etc. within the Association (hereinafter referred to as “the Bureaus”) and utilize security cameras, emergency broadcasting equipment for the venue, digital signage, etc. in order to collect information within the venue and disseminate information to visitors (Table 1).

Table 1. Examples of Announcements to Be Made at the Venue in the Event of a Disaster, etc.

Disaster	Examples of announcement summary
Earthquakes	- Ensure your own safety and act calmly, for example, not rushing outside in a panic. - Evacuate to an open air evacuation place after the shaking has subsided.
Tsunami	- Yumeshima has been elevated and is therefore safe, and rushing to higher ground in a panic would be dangerous. - Remain calm and wait within the venue for a while.
Storms and floods	- Rain cloud information - Restrict access to the Grand Roof (Ring) (if necessary). - Prevent umbrellas and hats from flying away (if strong winds are present).

Lightning strikes	- Evacuate from and restrict access to high places within the venue and other areas at risk of lightning. - Evacuate to a safe place, such as an indoor area.
Extreme heat	- Replenish water and sodium frequently, use a parasol or hat, and move to a cooler indoor location.
Fire	- Evacuate to a place deemed safe depending on the fire situation.
Others	Evacuate to a place deemed safe depending on the disaster situation.

- b. Work in cooperation with the Visitor Transportation Information Center, always monitor visitor and traffic information, and prepare for any crisis events that may occur.
- c. Prepare for disasters by collecting earthquake and weather information from the meteorological observation equipment installed within the venue, as well as from the Japan Meteorological Agency and private weather companies.
- d. Operate the Expo Security Unit and the Expo rescue unit, and respond to reports of fires or those who have suffered injury or contracted disease.
- e. Consolidate information from the Expo Security Unit and the medical relief facilities within the venue and provide appropriate instructions to the Expo Security Unit and the Expo rescue unit while sharing the necessary information with the Osaka Municipal Fire Department, the Osaka Prefectural Police, and the Japan Coast Guard, all of which will be stationed at the venue on a full-time basis, and coordinate disaster response.

2. Organizations engaged in evacuation guidance, rescue, etc.

(1) Formation of a Private Fire Brigade for each area

The Association and participants will establish Private Fire Brigades for the areas they will manage, with staff working for each facility fulfilling the roles defined in the fire fighting plan

(2) Expo Security Unit

The team will respond to disasters by taking evacuation guidance for the Visitors, etc. throughout the venue, including the passages and plazas within the venue.

(3) Traffic Patrol Team (tentative name) (The same applies below.)

The team will respond to disasters by taking evacuation guidance for users at the transportation terminals, Expo P&R parking lots, etc., under the supervision and coordination of the Visitor Transportation Information Center.

(4) Expo rescue unit

Consisting of personnel from medical relief facilities, the team will respond to disasters by providing relief to visitors throughout the venue.

(5) Others

In addition to the above, Association personnel and staff will carry out the necessary activities, exceeding the boundary of the Bureaus, to ensure the safety of the Visitors, etc. in accordance with this plan, as well as the activity policy and division of roles set by the disaster response headquarters.

The heads of the Bureaus will identify the issues that need to be addressed within their organizations, direct subordinates and personnel in dealing with the issues, and report the status of their activities, etc. to the disaster response headquarters.

3. Related organizations stationed at the venue on a full-time basis to respond to disasters, etc.

The following related organizations will be stationed at the venue on a full-time basis to prepare for the occurrence of disasters. If a disaster occurs within the venue or its surrounding areas, the Association will provide the necessary cooperation to and coordinate with these related organizations to respond.

(1) Osaka Municipal Fire Department

The organization will cooperate not only in responding to disasters but also mainly in preventing fires.

(2) Osaka Prefectural Police

The organization will cooperate not only in responding to disasters but also mainly in preventing crimes and accidents.

(3) Japan Coast Guard

The organization will cooperate not only in responding to disasters but also mainly in handling issues related to maritime security in the waters around Yumeshima.

4. Cooperation with related organizations other than those above

The Association will work to strengthen cooperation with the following related organizations regarding disaster prevention by, for example, making the necessary coordination for disaster response not only at the time of a disaster during the Expo period but also from the preparation period prior to the Expo and establishing a reliable liaison system.

(1) Osaka Prefecture/Osaka City

a. From the pre-Expo period, the Association and Osaka Prefecture/Osaka City will prepare for disasters through collaboration, cooperation, and mutual coordination in, for example, securing temporary accommodation outside the venue, considering support measures to support hard-to-reach-home people, and stockpiling stockpiled items.

b. During the Expo period, Osaka Prefecture/Osaka City will prepare for disasters by dispatching personnel as liaisons to the venue and establishing a system for constant cooperation to share disaster information, support evacuees and hard-to-reach-home people, and handle matters related to relief supplies.

(2) Other local governments, etc.

The Association will work with the local governments in charge of the Expo P&R parking lots (Sakai City and Amagasaki City) and other related organizations and establish a system allowing cooperation during the Expo period in sharing disaster information and handling matters, such as evacuation or returning home from the Expo P&R parking lots and temporary accommodation.

(3) Osaka Regional Headquarters, JMA

The Association will establish a liaison system to receive advice on how to respond to meteorological information.

(4) Osaka Metro

The Association will establish a system at the Visitor Transportation Information Center to constantly identify the status of the operations of Osaka Metro and will work in mutual cooperation with Osaka Metro if a disaster occurs near Yumeshima Station.

Section 2. System in Case of Disaster (including Preparedness System)

1. Information and liaison system in case of disaster

Even during peacetime, the Crisis Management Center will collect information on the crowd conditions at the venue and entrance plazas, as well as on weather information, and make every possible effort to achieve safe venue operations and proper response to sudden changes in weather.

The Bureaus will also collect necessary information and work in cooperation with the Crisis Management Center.

2. Disaster Response Headquarters

A disaster response headquarters, headed by the Secretary-General, will be established in order to consolidate disaster information from the Bureaus and coordinate responses.

In the event of a large-scale disaster, the headquarters will liaise and coordinate with related organizations, such as the national government, Osaka Prefecture, Osaka City, and participants, set a response policy from the standpoint as the Association, and coordinate disaster response activities among the Bureaus.

(1) Establishment standards

The Association will be engaged in peacetime information collection under the lead of the Crisis Management Center and security and guard service at the venue. In addition, if an incident occurs or is expected to occur that requires a comprehensive response in terms of advance disaster reduction measures, safety of visitors, liaison and coordination with related organizations, public relations, etc., the Association will set up a disaster response headquarters after consultation in accordance with the following standards.

The detailed standards for setting up such a headquarters in case of earthquakes, tsunami, storms, floods, etc. are as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Criteria for Establishing a Disaster Response Headquarters

Type	Establishment standards
Earthquakes / tsunami	- If a seismic intensity of “5 lower” or higher (as announced by the Japan Meteorological Agency) is observed in Osaka City - If a big tsunami warning, a tsunami warning, or a tsunami advisory is issued for Osaka Prefecture - If the Japan Meteorological Agency issues emergency information on a Nankai Trough Earthquake (under investigation, megathrust earthquake attention, or megathrust earthquake alert) - Whenever the Secretary-General deems it necessary
Storms, floods, etc.	- If there is a risk that a typhoon will make landfall or approach Osaka Prefecture, and maximum wind speeds of 30 m/s or more are expected on land within Osaka Prefecture - If an emergency warning is issued for Osaka Prefecture - If it is expected that evacuation indoors will be requested within the venue - Whenever the Secretary-General deems it necessary
Others	- If any other disaster or accident occurs at the venue - Whenever the Secretary-General deems it necessary

(2) Organizational structure

The organizational structure of a disaster response headquarters will be based on the venue's operation structure in order to enable rapid response.

(3) Duties of the Disaster Response Headquarters Chief, etc.

a. Disaster Response Headquarters Chief

The chief will oversee the administrative affairs of the disaster response headquarters and command and supervise the personnel of the headquarters.

b. Disaster Response Headquarters Staff

The staff will engage in the administrative affairs of the disaster response headquarters under the orders of the headquarters chief.

(4) Secretariat

The disaster response headquarters will set up a secretariat according to the scale of the disaster, etc.

a. Secretariat structure

A general affairs team and an operations team will be established within the Secretariat to support the operation of the disaster response headquarters.

b. Secretariat's roles

Name	Jurisdiction	Main roles
General affairs team	Management Strategy Office Comprehensive Strategy Office Crisis Management Bureau	☐ Convene the members of the disaster response headquarters. ☐ Liaise and coordinate with related ministries and agencies, and the Expo Promotion Bureau. ☐ Facilitate meetings and make overall coordination. ☐ Check the damage to the venue and consolidate related information. ☐ Identify the restoration progress of the venue. ☐ Consolidate the other necessary information.
Operations team	General Affairs Bureau	☐ Convene the necessary members for the Secretariat. ☐ Make preparation and arrangements for holding meetings. ☐ Other general affairs

c. Increase in the number of Secretariat staff

Depending on the scale of the disaster, the Secretariat will convene the necessary members from the Bureaus and increase the number of staff on the general affairs team and the operations team.

(5) Decision on a response policy

The disaster response headquarters will consider measures, including the decision to close the venue, and set a response policy, taking into account the damage to the venue, traffic conditions in the surrounding areas, and the status of any injured people.

Section 3. Division of Personnel Roles

To carry out disaster response activities quickly and accurately if a disaster occurs or if there is a risk of a disaster occurring or spreading, the Bureaus will determine in advance the division of roles for the personnel and staff required for disaster response activities, their numbers, and how and where they will meet.

Chapter 3. Training and Drills

Section 1. Fire and Disaster Prevention Training

1. Training for Association personnel, etc.

The Association will provide necessary fire and disaster prevention training to its personnel, organizations engaged in the Association's evacuation guidance and rescue efforts, venue staff, etc.

2. Training for fire prevention managers

- (1) The Association will hold training at appropriate times on fire and disaster prevention at the Expo venue for the fire prevention managers of the pavilions, etc.
- (2) The fire prevention managers of the pavilions, etc. will conduct fire and disaster prevention training at appropriate times for the employees of their pavilions, etc.

3. Contents of the fire and disaster prevention training

The contents of the fire and disaster prevention training will be roughly as follows:

- (1) Basic Disaster Management Plan and Disaster Prevention Implementation Plan
- (2) Fire prevention
- (3) Formation and duties of Private Fire Brigades
- (4) Functions and handling of fire protection equipment, etc.
- (5) Roles of the Crisis Management Center and liaison guidelines
- (6) Knowledge about earthquakes and tsunامي (including a major Nankai Trough Earthquake)
- (7) Other matters necessary for fire prevention and self-defense firefighting activities

Section 2. Fire and Disaster Prevention Drills

1. Drills conducted by the Association

The Association will conduct the following drills in preparation for the occurrence of fires, earthquakes, and other disasters.

(1) Comprehensive drills

The Association will conduct comprehensive drills jointly with participants and related organizations.

- a. Comprehensive fire drill
- b. Comprehensive earthquake drill

(2) Group drills

The Association will conduct group drills with participants and other people gathered.

- a. Fire extinguishing drill
- b. Reporting drill
- c. Evacuation/evacuation measure drill
- d. First aid training

(3) Individual drills

Association personnel, security guards, and other staff members will carry out the following drills individually.

- a. Communication drill (paper drill)
- b. Fire extinguishing drill
- c. Evacuation measure drill
- d. Relief and rescue drill
- e. Drill for guiding fire brigades and providing them with information
- f. Drill for handling disaster prevention devices and equipment

2. Drills conducted by fire prevention managers

If necessary, the fire prevention manager of each facility will conduct a self-defense firefighting drill and a disaster prevention drill, in addition to the comprehensive drills and group drills organized by the Association.

Note that in order to organize these drills, it is necessary to make coordination to ensure the presence of a fire brigade or Association personnel.

Chapter 4. Earthquakes and Tsunami

This chapter describes the response guidelines to be followed in the event of an epicentral earthquake or a trench-type earthquake (such as a major Nankai Trough Earthquake) that is expected to cause large-scale damage in the vicinity of the venue and that would require a support request to be issued to the national government, Osaka Prefecture, Osaka City, and other related organizations. The description is in accordance with the Basic Disaster Management Plan for Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai, Japan (hereinafter referred to as “the Basic Plan”).

If emergency information on a Nankai Trough Earthquake (under investigation, megathrust earthquake attention, or megathrust earthquake alert) is issued, the Association will coordinate and cooperate with the national government, local governments, and public transportation operators to consider countermeasures.

Section 1. Information Sharing with and Support Request for Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City

In the event of a disaster, the Association will ensure the safety of visitors by guiding them to designated temporary accommodation inside and outside the venue and providing them with stockpiled items. At the same time, the Association will also report the damage situation to Osaka Prefecture, Osaka City, and other relevant parties and request support if necessary.

In addition, since it is expected that suspension of train services will generate hard-to-reach-home people, the Association will work closely with Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City to provide the necessary support to the hard-to-reach-home people staying within the venue.

	Association	Osaka Prefecture/Osaka City
Area	Venue Yumeshima, Maishima, and part of Sakishima (temporary accommodation)	Osaka Prefecture* Osaka City
Roles	[Before the Expo Period] ☐ Secure temporary accommodation inside and outside the venue. ☐ Stockpile stockpiled supplies.	[Before the Expo Period] ☐ Provide support for securing temporary accommodation outside the venue. ☐ Provide support for securing stockpiled items.
	[During the Expo] ☐ First aid for injured people ☐ Evacuation guidance for visitors ☐ Coordination regarding the use of temporary accommodation inside and outside the venue in the event of a disaster ☐ Evacuation guidance to temporary accommodation inside and outside the venue ☐ Distribution of stockpiled items ☐ Other assistance for returning home	[During the Expo] ☐ Support for returning home from Yumeshima, Maishima, and Sakishima to other areas within or outside the prefecture (including securing transportation means) ☐ Additional delivery of food and other relief supplies ☐ Coordination with the national government, the Union of Kansai Governments, and other related organizations

*Including support for returning home outside the prefecture (alternative transportation).

Section 2. Securing of Temporary Accommodation

In the event of a large-scale earthquake, it is expected that it will take time for transportation in the surrounding areas to be restored. Depending on the disaster situation, it may become difficult to transfer people from the coastal areas to central Osaka.

Especially in the busy season, it is expected that it may be difficult to accommodate all visitors in the buildings within the venue. Accordingly, temporary accommodation will be secured not only within the venue but also in the surrounding areas (Yumeshima, Maishima, and Sakishima).

1. Temporary accommodation

(1) Temporary accommodation within the venue

The following buildings will be used only if they are confirmed as safe and their use as temporary accommodation is permitted by their facility managers.

- a. Event facilities
- b. Rest facilities
- c. Pavilions
- d. Grand Roof (Ring)
- e. Other buildings that can be used as temporary accommodation

(2) Temporary accommodation outside the venue

Buildings that can be used as temporary accommodation will be secured on Yumeshima, Maishima, and Sakishima.

(3) Facilities for people with special needs

Well-equipped facilities with sufficient capacity, such as EXPO Exhibition Centre, will be ensured as facilities for people with special needs so that they can wait indoors.

2. Other temporary accommodation

Shuttle buses parked at transportation terminals and private cars at the Maishima Expo P&R parking lots will be utilized.

3. Operation of temporary accommodation

The operation of temporary accommodation at the venue will be carried out primarily by the relevant facility managers, with due consideration given to the following points: If temporary accommodation outside the venue is used, the Association will operate it with the cooperation of the facility managers of the relevant temporary accommodation.

- (1) The facility manager will check the safety of the building and the operational status of the facility and consider whether or not to accept visitors and how many visitors can be accepted.
- (2) If buildings managed by participants or other people are used as temporary accommodation, the Association will establish a system of liaison between the relevant facility managers and Association personnel.
- (3) The facility manager will designate an acceptance area at the facility and give as much consideration as possible to the characteristics of those who will stay there, by, for example, ensuring a space for people with special needs and a space exclusively for women.
- (4) The facility manager will work together with the Crisis Management Center to provide visitors with information on the relevant disaster and how to return home.

Section 3. Responses in the Event of an Earthquake without Tsunami (Epicentral Earthquake)

This section describes how to respond if an earthquake occurs without tsunami and the relevant access routes become passable within approximately one day (12 to 24 hours) after the disaster.

In the event that the access routes become passable on or after the second day after the disaster, measures will be taken in accordance with “Section 4. Responses in the Event of an Earthquake Accompanied by Tsunami (Trench-Type Earthquake: major Nankai Trough Earthquake, etc.).”

1. Basic policy

To save the lives of the Visitors, etc. and ensure their safety, the Association will cooperate in the activities of the Osaka Municipal Fire Department and the Osaka Prefectural Police, which will be stationed at the venue on a full-time basis, and will work in cooperation with these related organizations, participants, etc.

The Association will also endeavor to collect information from Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City on, for example, the disaster situation within the city and the status of hard-to-reach-home people in the city, and it will provide support for visitors to return home safely.

2. Phase category

After an earthquake occurs, the Association will carry out disaster response activities, categorized into five phases depending on the objective and policy, in sequence. In the event of a disaster, the Crisis Management Center will disseminate information on the phase transition, thereby ensuring the unification of intentions throughout the Association and the implementation of smooth activities.

Category	Objective and policy	Main countermeasures
Phase I	Ensure safety. Check the situation.	Call for action to protect self. Identify injured people and check damage to facilities. First aid activities
Phase II	Provide relief and security.	Implement evacuation guidance for visitors or have them wait on the spot. Conduct safety checks at the facilities within the venue. Identify public transport and road conditions.
Phase III	Change and improve the environment. *	Guide people to temporary accommodation. Begin to distribute stockpiled supplies such as thermal insulation sheets. Begin to distribute food and drinking water.
Phase IV	Stabilize the environment. *	Provide support for temporary residents. Distribute food, drinking water, and other stockpiled supplies on a continuing basis.
Phase V	Provide support to return home.	Provide traffic information and other assistance for returning home. Request cooperation from bus operators and others engaged in peacetime transportation of visitors.

* Depending on whether public transport services related to the access routes have been partially resumed and whether roads have partially been reopened, people may begin returning home (transition to Phase V).

3. Cooperation with Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City

As one of the scenarios for an epicentral earthquake, the estimated time for each phase is shown. The cooperation between the Association, Osaka Prefecture, and Osaka City will be as follows:

Hours	Association	Osaka Prefecture/Osaka City
Phase I (1 h after the disaster)	☐ Call for action to protect self. ☐ Identify injured people and check damage to facilities. ☐ First aid activities	☐ Collect information on disaster situations within the prefecture and the city. ☐ Collect information on disaster situations of public transportation means.
Phase II (1 h to 6 h after the disaster)	☐ Guide visitors outdoors to open air evacuation places. ☐ Collect information on temporary residents. ☐ Prepare for opening temporary accommodation (with priority given to people with special needs).	☐ Collect and provide information on road and railway operation statuses, their restoration statuses, etc. ☐ Provide information on disaster situations within the prefecture and the city ☐ Provide information on disaster

	☐ Collect information on surrounding transportation, etc. ☐ Request cooperation from restaurants at the venue. ☐ Prepare for distribution of food, drinking water, and other stockpiled supplies.	situations of public transportation means
Phase III (6 h to 12 h after the disaster)	☐ Make announcements and guide people to temporary accommodation. ☐ Collect information on visitor transportation provided by the Association and the relevant businesses operators. ☐ Make coordination regarding alternative transportation, such as buses, by the prefecture and city. ☐ Distribute food, drinking water, and other stockpiled supplies.	☐ Collect information on transportation routes, including the access routes. ☐ Check the congestion situations around major terminals, etc. ☐ Begin to consider and coordinate alternative transportation such as buses.
Phase IV Phase V (12 h to 72h after the disaster)	☐ Provide support at temporary accommodation. ☐ Provide support for visitors to return home using the transportation means provided by the Association and the relevant business operators. ☐ Have those who can walk home do so.	☐ Check whether transportation routes, including the access routes, are passable. ☐ Coordinate transportation means depending on the congestion situations around major terminals, etc. ☐ Consider alternative transportation by ship
Phase V (72 h after the disaster)	☐ Make announcements and guide people to alternative transportation such as buses	☐ Begin transportation using alternative transport means such as buses.

4. Confirmation of safety

(1) Association personnel and other staff

After a disaster occurs, the safety of the Association personnel and other staff will be confirmed.

(2) Participants and visitors

After ensuring their own safety, the Association personnel and other staff will confirm the safety of participants and visitors. Information concerning human life will be consolidated by the Crisis Management Center.

5. Earthquake response plan

The Association will act in accordance with Fig. 1. Earthquake Response Flow Chart. The Bureaus will identify their duties to be performed in the event of an earthquake in accordance with their main missions set out in the Basic Plan and will plan to secure the necessary personnel.

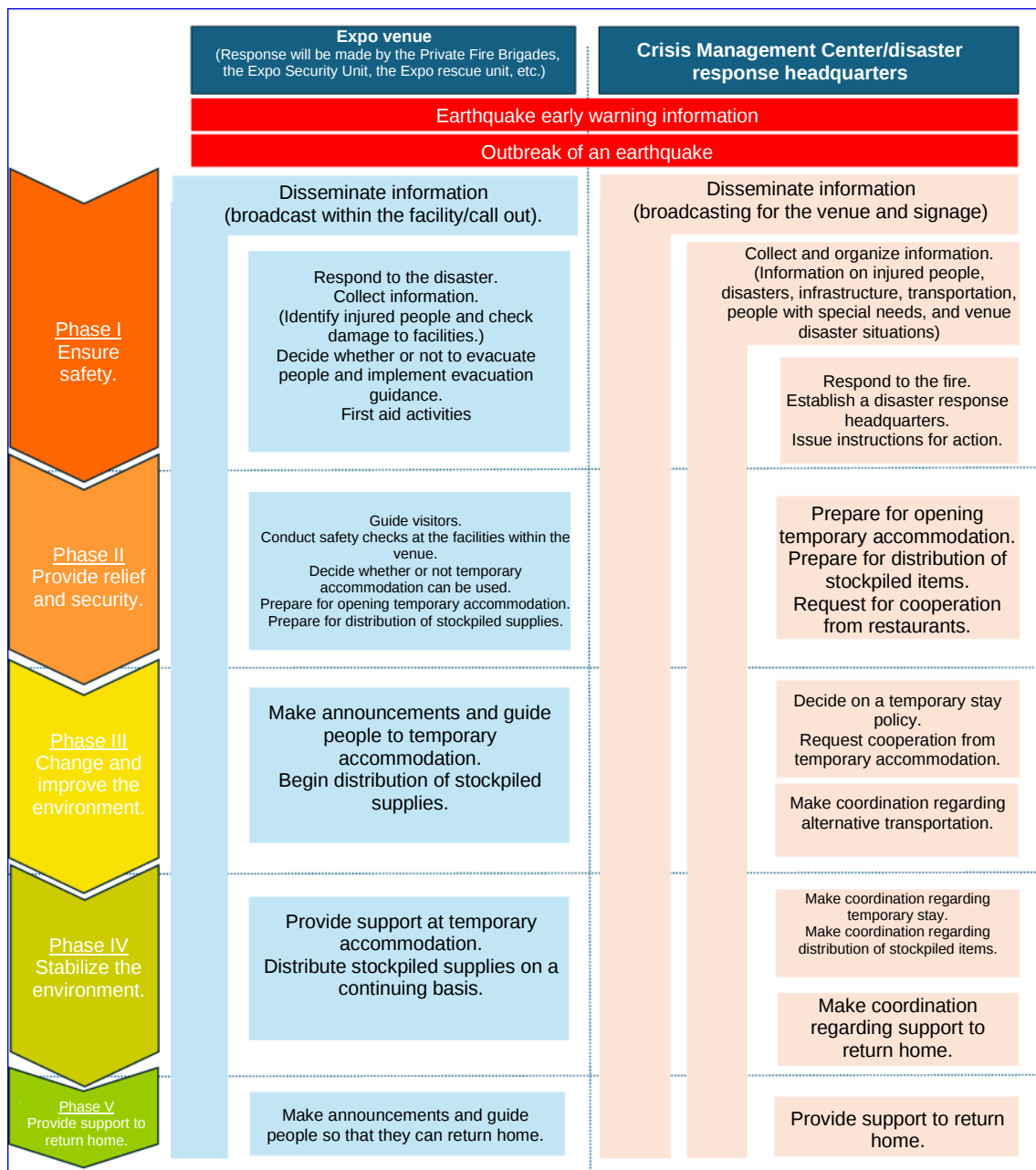


Fig. 1. Earthquake Response Flow Chart

6. Evacuation plan

(1) Evacuation behavior in the event of a disaster

- Call the Visitors, etc. to be careful of falling objects and to ensure their own safety on the spot. In particular, urge visitors indoors not to rush outside unnecessarily.
- Provide the relevant information promptly if the Japan Meteorological Agency announces that no tsunami has occurred.

- c. Place the priority on ensuring that visitors indoors stay there temporarily, if the building is safe, in order to avoid confusion caused by overcrowding.
- d. Place the priority on ensuring that visitors outdoors are guided to open air evacuation places in order to ease the congestion within the venue and ensure the passage for emergency vehicles.

(2) Open air evacuation places

For open air evacuation places, the priority will be placed on evacuation places within the venue. Depending on the level of congestion within the venue, consideration will be given to guiding people to evacuation places outside the venue.

	Inside the venue	Outside the venue
Open air evacuation places	- Open air event space (EXPO Arena) - West Gate Plaza - East Gate Plaza - Sun Plaza - Progress Plaza - Park of Life - Harmony Plaza - Wind Plaza - Sky Plaza - Light Plaza	- East Entrance Plaza - West Entrance Plaza - Yumeshima No. 1 Transportation Terminal - Yumeshima No. 2 Transportation Terminal - Yumeshima Parking Lot for the Disabled - Yumeshima Bicycle Parking Lot

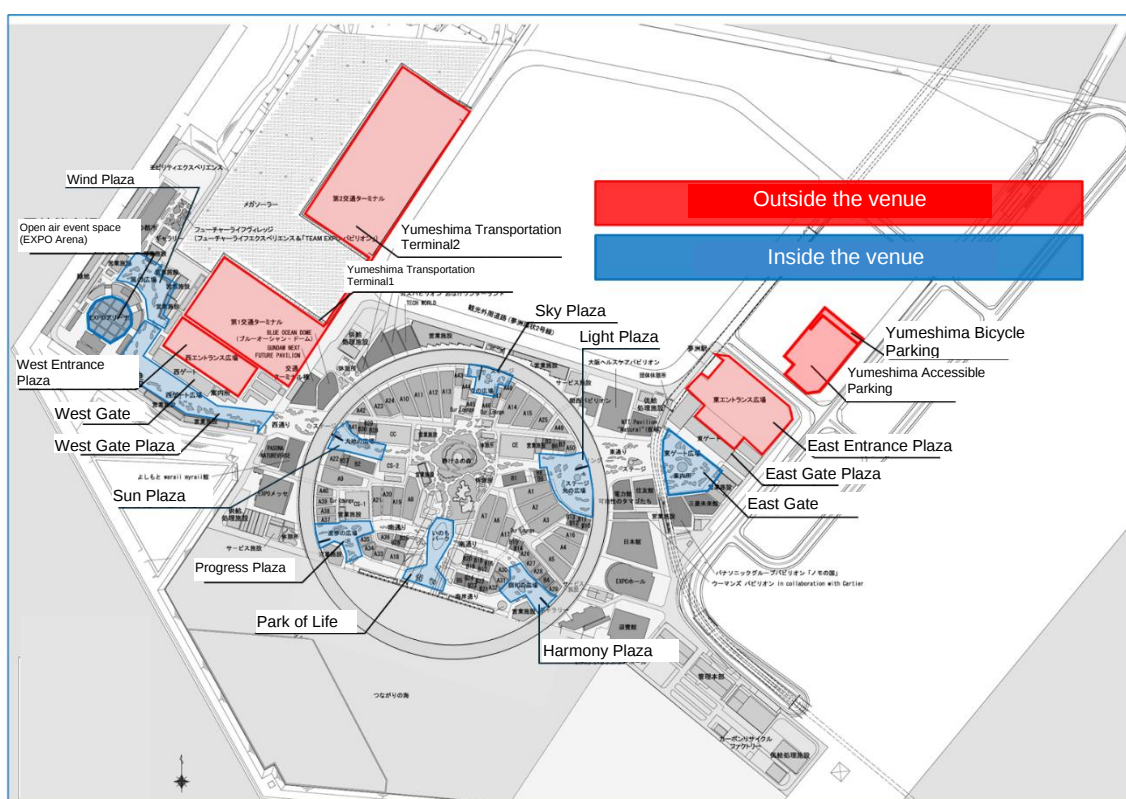


Fig. 2. Map of Open Air Evacuation Places

(3) Evacuation measure guidelines

a. Basic policy

Place the top priority on the rescue of human life and make efforts to prevent confusion and ease anxiety among the Visitors, etc.

b. Placement of guide staff

Ensure the safety of visitors by placing the Expo Security Unit, the Traffic Patrol Team, and venue staff as guide staff.

c. Indication of evacuation information

Indicate evacuation information using digital signage and universal-design-based guide displays installed at the venue.

d. Communication through broadcasting, etc.

Make announcements regarding disasters, evacuation guidance, etc. via the emergency broadcasting equipment for the venue, and communicate the necessary information via the push notifications and “Announcements” on the official visitor app.

e. Support for people with special needs

Ensure that visitors who need support for evacuation, including those with special needs, receive the necessary support from the Expo Security Unit, the Traffic Patrol Team, and venue staff.

7. Securing of temporary accommodation

If the disaster situation within the venue and the surrounding traffic conditions suggest that it is likely that hard-to-reach-home people are generated, coordination with facility managers will be made to ensure that their facilities can be used as temporary accommodation.

8. Transfer to temporary accommodation outside the venue

If it is difficult for visitors to return home by the end of the day because, for example, transportation will not be restored until the next day or later, but it is impossible to ensure sufficient temporary accommodation within the venue to accommodate all the visitors, visitors will be transferred to temporary accommodation outside the venue.

However, such transfer will be permitted only if the safety of the visitors can be ensured. To ensure the safety of the visitors during transfer, request for cooperation from relevant agencies will be made as necessary.

9. Checking of the access routes

After an earthquake occurs, the Association will collect information from related organizations, such as the Osaka Ports and Harbors Bureau and the Osaka Metro, regarding the traffic conditions of Yumemai Bridge and Yumesaki Tunnel and the operation status of Osaka Metro.

10. Distribution of stockpiled items

The distribution of stockpiled items will be in accordance with Chapter 10. Stockpiled Items.

11. Provision of other assistance for returning home

Depending on the restoration status of public transportation and other means, the Association will work with Osaka Prefecture, Osaka City, and related organizations to provide necessary information and coordinate transportation means to enable visitors to access major terminals such as stations and airports.

(1) Provision of information for returning home

The Association will receive information from Osaka Prefecture, Osaka City, related organizations, railway operators, etc. regarding the relevant disaster and the expected time for the resumption of the railway services and will communicate such information to visitors at appropriate times.

(2) Resumption of transportation for visitors to return home (Expo P&R parking lots, buses, ships, etc.)

a. If bus transportation is available, the Association will transport visitors to the Expo P&R parking lots, etc.

b. The Association will request bus and ship service operators engaged in transportation to the venue to provide cooperation in transporting visitors.

(3) Alternative transportation by ship

If Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City select ships as an alternative transportation, the Association will make coordination for the use of wharfs by, for example, requesting the national government through Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City to allow large ships to dock at the relevant container terminal, if necessary.

(4) Others

The Association will provide people walking home with the necessary information, such as the disaster situation in Osaka City and dangerous areas to avoid when walking.

12. Transportation of those who have suffered injury or contracted disease if it is difficult to use an ambulance

If ambulances are not available but it is necessary to transport those who have suffered injury or contracted disease, the Association will make the necessary coordination with related organizations for the use of helicopters or ships.

(1) Helicopter takeoff and landing sites

a. Designated part of the parking lot of the administration building (east side of the venue)

b. Takeoff and landing site for flying cars (Vertiport, west side of the venue)

c. Other nearby designated locations where takeoff and landing are possible

(2) Wharf

a. Yumeshima North Shore Floating Pier

b. Other nearby wharves, etc.

Section 4. Responses in the Event of an Earthquake Accompanied by Tsunami (Trench-Type Earthquake: major Nankai Trough Earthquake, etc.)

This section describes how to respond in the event of a trench-type earthquake, expected to cause tsunami damage (assuming that a major Nankai Trough Earthquake, which would cause the greatest damage, would occur).

Note that the responses similar to what is stated in “Section 3. Responses in the Event of an Earthquake without Tsunami (Epicentral Earthquake)” will be omitted here.

1. Basic policy

A major Nankai Trough Earthquake would be a major earthquake accompanied by tsunami and would likely cause damage not just in Osaka City but across the country. Accordingly, in order to ensure the safety of the Visitors, etc., the Association will work even more closely with the national government, local governments, and other related organizations and strive to enable visitors to return home as soon as possible.

Depending on the extent of the damage, the Association will request support from the national and local governments and work with them to evacuate visitors or help them return home.

2. Cooperation with Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City

As one of the scenarios for a trench-type earthquake, the estimated time for each phase is shown. The cooperation between the Association, Osaka Prefecture, and Osaka City will be as follows. (The objective and policy of the disaster response activities in each phase are shared with those in case of the occurrence of an epicentral earthquake.)

Phase	Association	Osaka Prefecture/Osaka City
Phase I (1 h after the disaster)	☐ Call for action to protect self. ☐ Identify injured people and check damage to facilities. ☐ First aid activities ☐ Collect and communicate tsunami information.	☐ Collect information on disaster situations within the prefecture and the city. ☐ Collect information on disaster situations of public transportation means.
Phase II (1 h to 6 h after the disaster)	☐ Implement evacuation guidance according to tsunami information. ☐ Collect information on temporary residents. ☐ Prepare for opening temporary accommodation (with priority given to people with special needs). ☐ Collect information on surrounding transportation, etc. ☐ Request cooperation from restaurants at the venue.	☐ Provide information on disaster situations within the prefecture and the city ☐ Provide information on disaster situations of public transportation means
Phase III (6 h to 12 h after the disaster)	☐ Make announcements and guide people to temporary accommodation. ☐ Collect information on visitor transportation provided by the Association and the relevant businesses operators. ☐ Make coordination regarding alternative transportation, such as buses, by the prefecture and city. ☐ Distribute food, drinking water, and other stockpiled items.	☐ Collect information on transportation routes, including the access routes. ☐ Check the congestion situations around major terminals, etc. ☐ Begin to consider and coordinate alternative transportation such as buses.
Phase IV (12 h to 72h after the disaster)	☐ Have people stay at temporary accommodation. ☐ Distribute food, drinking water, and other stockpiled items on a continuing basis. ☐ Consider visitor transportation means provided by the Association and the relevant businesses	☐ Check whether transportation routes, including the access routes, are passable. ☐ Coordinate transportation means depending on the congestion situations around major terminals, etc. ☐ Collect and provide information on

	operators. ☐ Request for cooperation from ship service operators. ☐ Provide visitors with information regarding the lifting of a tsunami advisory.	road and railway operation statuses, their restoration statuses, etc. ☐ Consider alternative transportation by ship
Phase V (72 h after the disaster)	☐ Have those who are able to walk home do so (taking into consideration flooded areas within the city, etc.). ☐ Make announcements and guide people to alternative transportation such as buses	☐ Begin transportation using alternative transport means such as buses.

3. Responses in the event of the issuance of a tsunami warning, etc.

(1) Basic policy

The Association will ensure the safety of visitors and guide them appropriately in accordance with the following policy:

- a. If a big tsunami warning, a tsunami warning, or a tsunami advisory is issued for Osaka Prefecture, the Association will call for people to remain calm (to prevent panic).
- b. The Association will call for visitors to wait temporarily within the venue until the situation in the surrounding areas becomes clear because it is dangerous to get transferred in large numbers without identifying the extent of the damage in the surrounding areas and the status of the access routes.
- c. In the Expo P&R parking lots in Sakai and Amagasaki, which are located in expected inundation areas, the Association will guide people to evacuation places using the hazard maps from the local governments.

(2) Provision of information

The Association will provide visitors with information on the relevant tsunami warning, etc., as well as the information necessary for them to stay temporarily or return home, such as the suspension of the access routes.

4. Responses in the event of the issuance of emergency information on a Nankai Trough Earthquake

If emergency information on a Nankai Trough Earthquake (under investigation, megathrust earthquake attention, or megathrust earthquake alert) is issued, the Association will endeavor to collect related information from the national and local governments, transportation operators, etc., and set up a disaster response headquarters to coordinate responses with these organizations. (If the earthquake occurs near the venue, the Association will implement the measures described in this chapter and ensure the safety of visitors.)

Chapter 5. Storms and Floods

The Expo period includes the season in which typhoons are expected to occur, so the Association will take the following measures. (The measures to be taken in the event of torrential rain will be in accordance with those for heavy rain during a typhoon.)

Section 1. Typhoon

1. Basic policy

Information on the size and predicted path of a typhoon can be obtained in advance from weather information. Accordingly, if the venue is likely to be affected, the Association will change operation contents, including the cancellation of open air events, shorten the opening hours, or close the venue, thereby striving to prevent the generation of hard-to-reach-home people and ensure the safety of visitors.

2. Phase category

The situations from the formation of a typhoon to its closest approach are divided into five phases, with the situation of each phase described below:

Category	Time to closest approach (approximate)	Situation
Phase I	Five to three days before closest approach	The predicted path of the typhoon approaching Osaka Prefecture Osaka Prefecture is in a storm warning area (likely to be included in an area of 50 kt winds or more).
Phase II	Two to one day before closest approach	Participate in typhoon briefing sessions held by the meteorological observatory. Consider changing operation contents, shortening opening hours, closing the venue, etc.
Phase III	24 h to 12 h before closest approach	Yumeshima is included in an area of 30 kt winds or more (with a maximum wind speed of 15 m/s or more). Heavy rain warning, storm warning, etc. is issued.
Phase IV	12 h - 0 h before closest approach	Yumeshima is included in an area of 50kt winds or more (with a maximum wind speed of 25 m/s or more). Public transport services are planned to be suspended. Damage is caused by heavy rain and storm. Warning activities
Phase V	After the typhoon has passed	The heavy rain warning, storm warning, etc. is lifted. Check the damage caused by the typhoon. Implement measures for the resumption of the Expo.

3. Information collection

The Association will collect typhoon information through the following methods:

- (1) Collect typhoon information from the Japan Meteorological Agency.
- (2) Collect information from private weather companies.
- (3) Use weather observation equipment installed at the venue.

4. Checking of the access routes

If it is possible that heavy rain or strong winds will affect the transportation network, the Association will collect information from related organizations, such as the Osaka Ports and Harbors Bureau and the Osaka Metro, regarding the traffic conditions of Yumemai Bridge and Yumesaki Tunnel and the operation status of Osaka Metro.

5. Strong wind measures

- (1) Tidy up, secure, or remove items that are easily blown away, such as tents, parasols, and chairs.
- (2) Limit open-air sales, such as from food trucks.
- (3) Restrict access to dangerous areas at the time of strong winds (Grand Roof [Ring], the terraces of each facility, and high open air areas).
- (4) Implement measures to prevent flying objects from damaging windows, glass, etc.
- (5) Relocate or stop vehicles that are easily affected by the wind, such as trucks.

6. Heavy rain measures

- (1) Identify hazardous areas, etc. through venue patrols.
- (2) Prepare sandbags, water stops, and other items to prevent flooding of buildings.
- (3) Close entrances and windows of buildings.
- (4) Evacuate people in the event of flooding of buildings.

7. High tide and wave measures

- (1) Check the conditions of the areas around the embankments within the venue.
- (2) Implement evacuation guidance in areas where dangerous situations have been confirmed.

8. Warning activities

The Association will carry out warning activities to see if there is any damage to the buildings and equipment within the venue.

9. Measures for reopening the venue (resuming the operations)

After the typhoon passes, the Association will check the venue for damage and carry out necessary restoration work.

Section 2. Identification of Equipment, etc.

The Association will identify the equipment etc. that will require attention in the event of storms and floods, such as drainage equipment and building basements within the venue, and prepare for emergency responses.

- (1) Drainage equipment at the Expo venue
- (2) Emergency supply warehouses and flood control equipment
- (3) Evacuation places
- (4) Others

Chapter 6. Lightning

The Expo period includes the summer season (July to September) when cumulonimbus clouds, which cause lightning, are likely to develop, so the Association will take the following measures to prevent damage from lightning strikes.

Section 1. Prevention of Lightning Strike Accidents

1. Basic policy

Identify the increased risk of lightning strikes early through information from weather companies, etc., thereby guiding visitors safely to indoor places, etc.

For the Grand Roof (Ring) and other facilities that are relatively high compared to those around them, as well as for open air events that draw many spectators and thus require some time for evacuation, ensure the safety of the visitors by temporarily restricting access and modifying, suspending, or canceling the events.

2. Information collection and dissemination

(1) Information collection

Collect lightning information by the following means:

- a. Lightning warnings, etc. from the Japan Meteorological Agency
- b. System to detect the risk of lightning strikes

(2) Information dissemination and guidance

If an increased risk of lightning strikes is expected due to approaching thunderclouds, etc., urge people to take shelter indoors through announcements made over the emergency broadcasting equipment for the venue and the official visitor app. Also ensure that they are guided to evacuate by venue staff and security guards.

For the transportation terminals, the Visitor Transportation Information Center will work with the Crisis Management Center to alert people through staff and security guards, and depending on the situation, call for them to evacuate to vehicles, etc.

3. Emergency responses

Regarding facilities and locations that require early response, take the following measures.

(1) Grand Roof (Ring)

The Grand Roof (Ring) is the tallest building (20 m above ground level) within the venue, with the walkway on the roof set outdoors. Accordingly, caution is required against lightning strikes if thunderclouds are approaching. Evacuation from the Ring takes a certain amount of time, so if it is expected that thunderclouds will approach the venue, ensure early evacuation from the Ring and access restriction.

(2) Forest of Tranquility

If a thundercloud approaches, it is necessary to consider the risk of lightning striking trees. Evacuation from the Forest of Tranquility and access restriction take a certain amount of time, so if it is expected that thunderclouds will approach the venue, ensure early evacuation and access restriction.

(3) Open air events

For events held at an open air event facility (EXPO Arena) and other facilities with a large audience, make an early decision on a temporary suspension, etc.

Section 2. Measures in the Event of a Lightning Strike

If lightning strikes the venue, the Association will immediately check to see if there are any injured people or fires and then check for facility damage, equipment breakdown, blackout, etc.

Should there be anyone injured, the Association will notify the Osaka Municipal Fire Department and take measures such as sending medical staff from a medical relief facility within the venue to the scene to begin emergency responses.

Chapter 7. Extreme Heat

The Association will set up medical relief facilities at the venue to prepare for any cases of heat stroke. In addition, the Association will implement countermeasures using the heat index (WBGT) as an indicator based on the 2020 Guidelines for Preventing Heatstroke at Summer Events (Ministry of the Environment) and other criteria.

Section 1. Heat Stroke Prevention Measures

1. Call for visitors and increase in their awareness

Use the official visitor app, broadcasting equipment, and digital signage to call for visitors and raise their awareness regarding the following points:

- (1) Recommended use of hats and parasols
- (2) Frequent breaks and hydration
- (3) Heat stroke alerts and other information
- (4) Information on shady spots, water stations, and rest facilities within the venue

2. Measures for waiting queues, etc.

(1) Measures at the East and West Entrance Plazas

- a. Ensure a sufficient number of gate lanes according to the number of visitors to shorten waiting times.
- b. Lower road surface temperature by using heat-shielding asphalt for the pavements.
- c. Use spot air conditioners for air circulation.

(2) Waiting queues at pavilions

- a. Introduce a reservation-based entry system to shorten waiting times.
- b. Install sun protection items (such as awnings, blinds, and pergolas) in queue areas.

3. Creation of shade within the venue

- (1) Use tents, parasols, pergolas, and the Forest of Tranquility to create shade.

- (2) Install fine mist units and spot air conditioners.
- (3) Plant trees atop the Grand Roof (Ring) to prevent the ground surface from overheating.
- (4) Install shades on a lower part of the Grand Roof (Ring) to screen western sunlight.
- (5) Sell heat stroke prevention items such as parasols at commercial facilities.

4. Improvement of water supply environment

- (1) Dot the venue with vending machines, personal bottle water dispensers, and water servers.
- (2) Sell drinks at commercial facilities, food trucks, etc.

5. Open air event measures

- (1) Establishment of safety standards for open air events

Event organizers will establish safety standards for their events to prevent heat stroke from occurring.

- (2) Heat measure guidance for event organizers

The Association will provide event organizers with guidance on heat measures appropriate to the content of the event.

- (3) Calls from event organizers to take measures against the heat

Event organizers will call for visitors attending their events to take self-protection measures. If anyone becomes unwell, the event organizer will report the case to the Crisis Management Center and take appropriate action in accordance with the Association's instructions.

Section 2. Emergency Responses

If anyone suffers from heat stroke, they will be treated at a medical relief facility (clinic/first aid station) set up within the venue.

If anyone suffers from heat stroke at an Expo P&R parking lot or other areas, the case will be reported from the Traffic Patrol Team to a firefighting agency as a general rule, and the agency's instructions will be followed.

Chapter 8. Fire

Section 1. Fire Prevention and Fire Outbreak Prevention

This section describes matters related to fire prevention and fire outbreak prevention for the entire venue. The matters related to fire prevention for pavilions, event facilities, commercial facilities, etc. (hereinafter referred to as “the Pavilions, etc.”) will be determined by the Expo 2025 Fire Defence Centre of the Pavilions, etc. in their fire fighting plans.

1. Fire outbreak prevention

The Association will endeavor to ensure safety management by having participants and other people comply with the laws and regulations regarding the use of fire in the Pavilions, etc.

If participants or other people have any questions about bringing in items or taking actions that may be dangerous in terms of fire prevention, they will consult with the Konohana Fire Station in advance.

2. On-site inspection

During the Expo, the Konohana Fire Station will conduct on-site inspections of buildings within the venue that are important in terms of fire prevention.

3. Restrictions on the use of fire, etc.

If it is necessary to use fire, etc. in the Pavilions, etc., it is required to refer to the separately established Guidelines for Fire and Disaster Prevention and apply for permission from the Konohana Fire Station Chief.

4. Prohibition of bringing in hazardous materials, etc.

For entry into the venue, it is required to refer to and comply with the separately established Guidelines for Persons Concerned regarding Prohibited Items and Behaviors.

5. Arson prevention

- (1) Ensure strict control of the entry of Association personnel, staff, and persons concerned by checking their AD certificates at the gate in order to detect intruders.
- (2) Install security cameras and establish a system of regular patrol and monitoring by the Expo Security Unit.

Section 2. Emergency Responses

If a fire breaks out in a building or other areas within the venue, the Private Fire Brigades of the Pavilions, etc. will make initial response and work together with the Expo Security Unit, the Expo rescue unit, and fire brigades.

If a fire breaks out at a transportation terminal or an Expo P&R parking lot, the Traffic Patrol Team will make initial response and work together with fire brigades.

The emergency responses for each facility will be determined by the facility's fire prevention manager in their fire fighting plan. This section mainly describes the activities of the Crisis Management Center, the Expo Security Unit, and the Traffic Patrol Team.

1. Report in the event of a fire discovery

Fires may be detected through equipment, such as an automatic fire alarm system, or discovered directly by a person. For each case, the following responses need to be made.

(1) If detected through equipment

If a fire is detected at the Crisis Management Center through an automatic fire alarm system or other types of equipment, the Center will instruct nearby staff of the Expo Security Unit to check the scene and will call 119.

(2) If discovered directly by the Expo Security Unit or venue staff

The team or staff will inform people in the vicinity that there is a fire and contact the Crisis Management Center by radio or other means, while the Crisis Management Center will call 119. If there are multiple people at the scene, they will work together to make initial responses, such as evacuation, report, and initial firefighting.

(3) Transportation terminals and Expo P&R parking lots, etc.

a. In principle, the Traffic Patrol Team will report to a firefighting agency.

b. The Visitor Transportation Information Center will consolidate the fire information collected by the Traffic Patrol Team and share it with the Crisis Management Center.

2. Fire extinguishing activities

The Expo Security Unit will cooperate with Private Fire Brigades of the Pavilions, etc. to ensure safety in the surrounding areas and carry out fire extinguishing activities.

3. Evacuation guidance, etc.

If a fire develops into a large-scale fire, people will be guided to open air evacuation places, etc., if necessary.

In the event of a fire, efforts will be made to avoid confusion, such as warning visitors with the emergency broadcasting equipment for the venue and digital signage and restricting access to the surrounding areas.

4. Provision of information to firefighting agencies

Organizations engaged in evacuation guidance, rescue, etc., will carry out the following activities to ensure that fire brigades can work effectively.

(1) Guide the fire brigades to the scene of the fire.

(2) Provide information such as the fire origin, the extent of the fire, whether there are people who were unable to escape, the situation of the relevant evacuation guidance, and whether there are any items that may hinder the firefighting activities (such as hazardous materials).

5. Traffic assistance for emergency vehicles

- (1) The Crisis Management Center will inform the Expo Security Unit of the route the fire brigades will take.
- (2) The Expo Security Unit will open the relevant gates and secure the necessary routes, thereby supporting the passage of emergency vehicles such as fire engines.
- (3) If emergency vehicles travel within the venue, the Expo Security Unit will ensure the safety of visitors.

Chapter 9. Other Disasters

1. Other meteorological disasters

The responses to other meteorological disasters will be in accordance with Chapter 6. Storms and Floods.

2. Situations in which people protection information is issued

If the national government issues information about the possibility of an incoming ballistic missile through the J-ALERT national early warning system, the Association will implement evacuation guidance, such as calling for people to ensure their safety and guide them to evacuate inside buildings, in accordance with the government's policy.

3. Other disasters requiring evacuation, etc.

If any other disaster requiring evacuation or other measures occurs within the venue, the Association will implement evacuation guidance to guide people to open air evacuation places (either within the venue or outside the venue) in accordance with "Chapter 5. Earthquakes and Tsunami," "Section 3. Responses in the Event of an Earthquake without Tsunami (Epicentral Earthquake)," "6. Evacuation plan."

Chapter 10. Stockpiled Items

The Association will secure stockpiled items to prepare for a disaster or another incident that might require visitors to remain at the venue.

In anticipation of a major Nankai Trough Earthquake, and in accordance with the Central Disaster Management Council's "Large-Scale Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster Emergency Response Policy," the Association will stockpile stockpiled items to allow visitors who are unable to return home to stay for up to three days (72 hours) after the occurrence of the disaster.

Section 1. Items and Quantities

The Association will secure items in the necessary quantities with consideration given to allergy countermeasures and religious factors, and with reference to Osaka Prefecture's "Guidelines for Business Operators to Discourage Their People from Returning Home All at Once."

Assuming that a disaster occurs at a busy time (when roughly 150,000 are stranded) during the Expo period, the Association will stockpile 600,000 meals and make use of food from restaurants and other facilities within the venue.

Table 3. Main Stockpiled Items and Their Quantities

	Item	Quantity
(1)	Staple food (e.g. alpha rice)	600,000 meals
(2)	Drinking water (about 500 mL)	1,900,000 bottles
(3)	Milk for infants	5,000 l
(4)	Mat	15,000 sheets
(5)	Thermal insulation sheet	150,000 sheets
(6)	Portable toilet	1,950,000 bags
(7)	Toilet paper (approximately 200 m)	17,000 rolls
(8)	Diaper (for children/adults)	112,000 sheets
(9)	Sanitary napkin	88,000 pieces
(10)	First aid kit	100 boxes

Section 2. Prior Coordination with Local Governments

The Association will consult and coordinate in advance with Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City, accept relief supplies from them, and store them on Yumeshima to prepare for a temporary disruption of the transportation network in case of a large-scale earthquake such as a Nankai Trough Earthquake.

Section 3. Storage and Management

The Association will store and manage stockpiled items at stockpile warehouses within the venue. The Association will ensure not only such stockpiled items but also loading machinery, transport vehicles, and other items necessary to distribute stockpiled items, thereby preparing for prompt distribution to the Visitors, etc.

Section 4. Distribution

1. Distribution decision

The Association will decide to distribute stockpiled items in the event of a large-scale disaster or other such case if it is expected that visitors will not be able to return home from the venue by the end of the day and will remain in temporary accommodation inside or outside the venue as of the following morning.

2. Distribution procedure

- (1) The Association will make the necessary preparations, including determining the following items in advance, so that stockpiled items can be distributed to visitors promptly once the Association has made the decision to distribute them.
 - a. Distribution locations and routes
 - b. Procedure for carrying out stockpiled items
 - c. Procedure for distributing stockpiled items
- (2) If it is necessary to distribute a large amount of stockpiled items at the time of a large-scale disaster, the Association will distribute them in cooperation with the designated cargo handling business operators within the venue.

- (3) The Association will provide visitors with information, including distribution locations of stockpiled items, through information dissemination means such as the emergency broadcasting equipment for the venue, digital signage, and the official visitor app.

Section 5. Request for Cooperation from Participants and Other People

1. Securing of necessary stockpiled items

The Association will instruct participants to stockpile necessary stockpiled items based on the separately established Guidelines for Fire and Disaster Prevention.

2. Request for cooperation from restaurants, etc.

The Association will request cooperation from restaurants and other facilities within the venue to provide visitors with food and beverages if it is expected that normal business at the venue will be difficult for the time being, for example if temporary accommodation is opened in the event of a large-scale disaster.

Section 6. Request for Material Assistance

In the event of an earthquake or other unforeseen circumstances that could cause a shortage of stockpiles, the Association will request Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City to provide relief supplies. If necessary, Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City will request members of the Union of Kansai Governments and other organizations to provide relief supplies.

Chapter 11. Medical System

Section 1. Medical Facilities and Medical System

The Association will set up a total of eight medical relief facilities (clinics and first aid stations) in locations that are easily accessible from each area, mainly near service facilities within the venue (rest areas, restrooms, etc.).

In addition, the Association will deploy medical relief vehicles that can travel along visitor routes, thereby establishing a system to enable quick and appropriate transportation of those who have suffered injury or contracted disease.

Section 2: Responses if There Are Many People Who Have Suffered Injury or Contracted Disease

Under the direction of the Chief Medical Officer stationed at the Crisis Management Center on a full-time basis, the Expo rescue unit, doctors, nurses, etc. will carry out medical relief activities.

At the scene of the disaster, they will collect related information, before carrying out observation, including that for triage, and treatment, and determine an action policy (e.g. establishing a chain of command and determining the locations and an operation policy of first aid stations).

Chapter 12. Blackout

Section 1. Power Reception at the Expo Venue

Electricity within the venue is brought in via multiple underground lines (full-time lines and backup lines), reducing the possibility of the generation of a long-time blackout. Even in the unlikely event that a blackout occurs on the full-time lines outside the venue, power can be received via the backup lines.

Section 2. Emergency Power Supply

In preparation for a large-scale blackout due to an earthquake or other cause, power is ensured by emergency generators not only for the administration building that serves as the disaster response base (housing the Crisis Management Center, the Osaka-Kansai Expo Fire Prevention Center, etc.) and medical relief facilities but also for major facilities that are expected to be used as temporary accommodation.

Chapter 13. Others

1. Fire fighting plan for the Grand Roof (Ring)

For the Grand Roof (Ring), a fire fighting plan for disaster prevention management will be separately prepared (Article 48, Order for Enforcement of the Fire Services Act).

2. Flying car operations

For flying cars, operators will separately prepare operation standards based on meteorological conditions and other factors, as well as reporting standards regarding the operations, accidents, etc., during the Expo period, in accordance with national standards such as the Civil Aeronautics Act.

3. Guidelines

The Association will communicate fire and disaster prevention matters to participants through guidelines.

(1) Guidelines for Fire and Disaster Prevention

(2) Guidelines for Persons Concerned regarding Prohibited Items and Behaviors

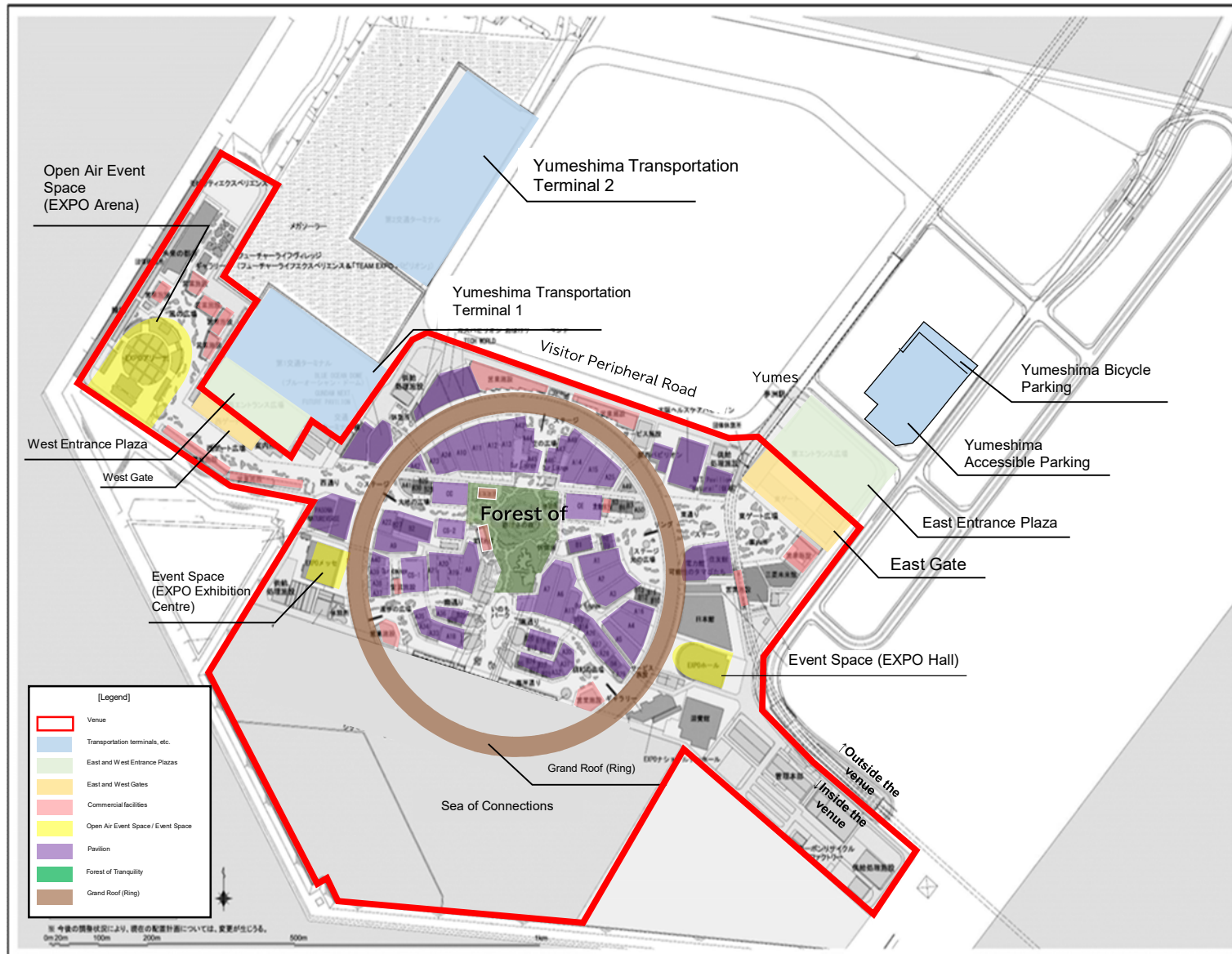
4. Manuals

The Association will prepare manuals and other documents on detailed responses in the event of a disaster.

5. Communications system

The Association will ensure that the Bureaus carry out disaster response activities, such as collecting disaster information, promptly and accurately at the time of a disaster, and will work closely with the national government, local governments, and related organizations to establish a communication system necessary for disaster response.

Expo Venue Layout



Disaster prevention facility layout

