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Thompson's Point Amphitheater
Life Safety Plan
February 27, 2015

INTRODUCTION

In connection with the major redevelopment of the area of Portland, ME known as Thompson's Point, the southernmost portion of the Point will be configured as concert and event amphitheater suitable to host a range of outdoor public events. The venue includes an 85'x165' open-air pavilion referred to as the "Depot," and an existing one-story 4,600 ft^2 cinder block construction building which is to be used as support space for 2015-16. Additional infrastructure needed to support concerts and events will be installed on a seasonal basis.

The events that will be held at the amphitheater will generally fall into one of three categories:

1) Small events for up to 1000 attendees and which are mainly located within the area of the Depot structure itself. Generally these will be private events, such as weddings or company outings, but may also include "free admission" public receptions or events, or small "pay per attendance" concerts or performing arts events.
2) Small events for less than 2000 attendees and which occupy additional area adjacent to the Depot structure, where the area dedicated for attendees of the event will extend beyond the structure. Generally these will be private events, such as weddings or company outings, but may also include "free admission" public receptions or events, markets, or small "pay per attendance" concerts, performing arts events, or trade shows.
3) "Pay for attendance" concerts, festivals, or similar events with more than 2000 and up to 8000 attendees.

This plan provides general guidelines that address the life safety aspects of venue design and event management to be used in the planning and management of outdoor events on Thompson's Point.

A primary focus for the fire and life safety (FLS) evaluation of Thompson's Point outdoor amphitheater is to assess any fire or other potential hazards that may be present during the event that may detrimentally impact public safety. A key component to ensuring the safety of the general public is to provide adequate means of egress from the venue, such that should an emergency situation occur, the public can readily and safely evacuate the venue in a timely manner. The evaluation below demonstrates that adequate access to the venue is available for emergency responders, and outlines a plan of action that includes safety measures that may be implemented to minimize and/or mitigate any hazards to life safety that might exist within the venue.

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EVENT MANAGEMENT AND STAFFING

Forefront Events, LLC ("Operator"), an affiliate of Forefront Partners I, LP, will have the overall responsibility for operation and management of all Thompson's Point (TP)-sponsored events, but will also maintain oversight and approval authority over all events that are occurring within Thompson's Point-owned venues, and will coordinate with and the City of Portland to ensure adequate life safety is afforded all who attend and support these events.

The Operator will be responsible for providing security, public safety, and crowd control for all TP-sponsored events or non-TP-sponsored events located on Thompson's Point, both inside and outside the event amphitheater, along with the integration of the requisite City of Portland Emergency Responders, including for fire protection and medical emergencies, and City of Portland Law Enforcement Personnel. The Operator's Event Coordinator will be supported by a number of other personnel, along with the contractor's event operational and administrative staff. The following represents a basic organization chart for an event's Management Team. Should an emergency situation arise, this Team also represents the Command structure for the Emergency Response Organization (ERO).

Thompson's Point Event Management Team

The first "line of defense" in providing security, public safety, and ensuring the safe conduct of any event is the Event Security Staff. These individuals will have as their

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primary responsibility to maintain security and crowd control within the perimeter of the event area. These individuals will have been specifically trained to support events such as those occurring at Thompson's Point's, including providing the necessary "crowd management" functions as outlined by the National Fire Protection Association's Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101). Throughout all events, these individuals will, at a minimum, be performing the following functions:

- Ticket takers
- Street barricade monitors
- Patron bag checks
- I.D. checks (when alcohol is served)
- Stage barricade security
- Backstage security
- Perimeter roaming teams (inside & outside the fenced area)
- Emergency egress support

The number of personnel needed to support crowd management will be a function of the number of patrons that are anticipated to attend the event and the type of event. Basic guidelines provided within NFPA 101 indicate a minimum of at least one crowd manager for each 250 patrons in attendance at the event.

The event's operational and administrative staff will assist the Event Security personnel when/as needed to support crowd control functions, along with responding to the Event Coordinator's direction regarding the conduct of the event's activities and providing liaison with the various individual vendors that may be located on site to ensure they adhere to all the event's fire protection and life safety requirements.

The City of Portland's Police Department (PPD) will support the overall security around the site, along with providing traffic control for the surrounding streets. Depending upon the event type and projected attendance, the PPD will dedicate an adequate number of police officers to ensure the safety of the public at the event. This support may include the following services:

- Patrol of the surrounding neighborhood(s) / areas,
- Assist Event Security personnel with civil misconduct, as needed,
- Manage law enforcement issues that might arise during the event, and
- Provide off-site traffic control

Although the need for police support in the peripheral areas around the event venue is as much a function of the location and size (area) of the venue as it is a function of the number of patrons, it is often easier to develop a set of guidelines based on the anticipated level of attendance and type of event. Depending on the type of event and the anticipated level of attendance for that specific event, the Event Coordinator will coordinate with the

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Portland Police Department, to ensure that the appropriate number of police officers are assigned to support the specific event.

The City of Portland's Fire Department (PFD) will provide support in the area of fire and life safety, including inspections of the venue and the various facilities that will be located at the site during the event. Contracted EMS medical staff shall provide primary medical personnel, equipment, and transport. The level of staffing for any onsite medical personnel and the equipment provided will be a function of the size and type of the specific event. However, the following medical staffing plan is recommended for use as a general set of guidelines for medical support for all events at Thompson's Point:

1) Events with Public Attendance greater than 5,000

- Two (2) roving Medical Teams [4EMTs]
- Two (2)Paramedics
- One (1) ALS Ambulance stationed on site; with one (1) alternate on standby for replacement Should transport be needed
- One [1] All Terrain Vehicle (Gator or Golf Cart), configured to allow the transport of injured if access throughout the event area by ambulance is not feasible.

One (1) medical tent is to be provided, which will be staffed by the above listed personnel, and will be conspicuously located within the event area and provided with signage that identifies its use, such that patrons can readily note its location(s) upon entering the site and know where to go should they be in need of minor medical attention.

2) Events with Public attendance greater than 3,500 but less than 5,000

- One (1) roving Medical Team [2 EMT's]
- Two (2) Paramedics
- One (1) ALS Ambulance stationed on site; with one (1) alternate on standby for replacement should transport be needed.

Either a medical tent, which will be staffed by the above listed personnel, or the onsite ambulance if necessary, will be conspicuously located within the event area and provided with signage that such that patrons can readily note its location(s) upon entering the site and know where to go should they be in need of minor medical attention.

3) Events with Public attendance greater than 2,000 but less than 3,500

- One (1) Medical Team (2 EMT's)
- One (1) ALS Ambulance stationed on site

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Either a medical tent, which will be staffed by the above listed personnel, or the onsite ambulance if necessary, will be conspicuously located within the event area and provided with signage that such that patrons can readily note its location(s) upon entering the site and know where to go should they be in need of minor medical attention.

The Event Coordinator will be responsible for ensuring proper coordination and communications are provided with each member of the Management Team outlined in the organization chart above. All communications between the various Management Team members, as well as their supporting staffs, is to be via portable radios.

Although not to be considered part of the ERO, the Event Coordinator will also liaise with both the local U.S. Coast Guard Command and the City of Portland's Harbor Master. Due to the nature of specific events and the location of Thompson's Point near navigable waters, although highly unlikely, it is conceivable that boats will gather offshore in the immediate vicinity of the Thompson's Point to listen to concert events; either at anchor or drifting. Such "congested" boating in close proximity to the shore could result in incidents that would result in the need for a response by the maritime authorities. Ensuring that these authorities are aware of the upcoming event will allow them to prepare as they deem necessary.

HAZARDS ASSESSMENT

Due to the nature and locations of most of the anticipated outdoor events, the numbers and types of hazards that could potentially threaten the general health and well-being (life safety) of the staff and public at large are relatively limited. The majority of the hazards that must be addressed are those that are inherent with the operation of the event itself, including those associated with the various vendor facilities that are to be participating in an event, along with those that may arise due to severe weather events.

Fire Hazards

The fire hazards associated with most outdoor events are primarily limited to the cooking/heating facilities that are inherent with the food vendors that may be on site, as well as the equipment and materials associated with a stage(s) that is likely to be present at most events. In both instances, the amount of either flammable or combustible materials/liquids will be relatively limited and any fire that might occur would likely be restricted to the source of origin. To minimize the potential for a fire emergency, each food truck/trailer/tent that has cooking/heating equipment present shall also have at least one portable fire extinguisher installed. In general, these extinguishers should be the type that is intended to extinguish a range of fires and of sufficient size to have a reasonable chance of extinguishment; such as a type 2A:10BC. If a deep oil fryer is being used, an additional, type K (wet chemical) extinguisher is to be provided adjacent to the cooking area. Additionally, a minimum separation distance of at least 10 feet should be maintained

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between any food trucks/trailers/tents that have cooking equipment and any other structure. If any of the vendors will be using a portable propane tank as a fuel source, this fact must be brought to the attention of the Event Coordinator and the Fire Safety Lead, such that should a fire occur within that particular facility, the emergency responders will have knowledge that this hazard exists and can take the appropriate actions; both in terms of fire fighting and public safety. A minimum of two (2) portable fire extinguishers are to be located at any stage that is erected at the event venue, such that they are readily accessible and remotely located from one another such that a fire at anyone location of the stage will not prevent access to at least one of the extinguishers.

Medical Hazards

Although the potential exists for medical casualties to occur at events held at Thompson's Point, historically the majority tend to be minor in nature, such as cuts from broken glass or a variety of sprained muscles or ligaments. However, due to the nature the types of events that may occur at this venue, along with the likely diversity in the age of the crowds and the potential for hot, humid weather during an event, a wide range of other potential casualties should be anticipated. At a minimum, these should include:

- Heat stroke, dehydration
- Injuries from missile hazards, such as bottles and cans
- Fainting and exhaustion
- Trampling or crushing from crowd pressure
- Injuries from "Crowd surfing" or "stage diving"
- Respiratory issues
- Age-related illnesses
- Complications from the use of illicit dugs or alcohol abuse
- Epilepsy attack resulting from strobe lighting

All injuries or medical emergencies are to be immediately reported to the Event Coordinator and/or Security Chief, such that site medical personnel can be dispatched to the location of the injured person. If the injured person is not ambulatory, measures will be implemented to move that individual to the nearest medical tent or ambulance for further evaluation, treatment, and possible transport to a local hospital.

For most events, it is likely that onsite vendors will be selling bottled water. The Event Coordinator shall be monitoring the heat index to assess if the environmental conditions warrant the need to implement additional measures to prevent the mass onset of heat stroke and/or dehydration amongst the general public. Preventative measures to mitigate the possible onset of multiple cases of dehydration include: cooling/misting station(s) located within the event area and accessible by all patrons; drinking water stations accessible by all patrons; and if conditions require, additional bottled water made available to the public, free of charge.

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The roving medical team(s) will be monitoring the crowd throughout the event to assist in the early identification/notification of, and response to, any medical issues that may arise.

Severe/Adverse Weather Hazards

In general, the two weather hazards that represent the greatest likelihood of occurrence at outdoor venues are lightning and high wind events, which could include both hurricanes and tornados. Lightning can both cause severe injury or death if an individual(s) is (are) struck, or can be the source of a fire initiation if a structure or equipment is struck.

Given the nature of weather events that involve either hurricanes or other storms that can spawn tornados, it is unlikely that significant warning from the National Weather Service would not be provided for such weather circumstances well in advance of the event start time. However, during the summer months, it is not unusual for rapidly developing thunder-storms to occur. Although events may not be cancelled or postponed for a "rain only" event, such thunder-storms can also involve both lighting and high winds.

The Event Coordinator shall ensure that the local area weather is being routinely monitored. Should adverse weather, such as thunder-storms, be identified within the general northern New England region, the frequency at which the weather is being reviewed shall be increased; especially if the storms include the potential for lightning and/or high winds are being forecasted as having a future impact on the greater Portland area. Should any storms involving high winds and/or lighting be forecasted as moving into the greater Portland area, the Event Coordinator shall implement an evacuation of the event site prior to the leading edge of any such storm formation approaching to within 15 miles of the site. This distance may be modified depending on the speed at which the storm is moving, but a minimum of 30 minutes should be provided prior to the weather beginning to deteriorate to allow site evacuation and to provide patrons sufficient time to reach a safe location. Depending on the timing of the storms arrival and its expected duration, the Event Coordinator will make a determination, in conjunction with the Emergency Response Organization (ERO) as to whether the event is to be cancelled at the time of evacuation or postponed until the severe weather is clear of the area and conditions are safe to resume the event.

When only high winds are predicted, with or without a rain event, it may not be necessary to evacuate the site, but actions must still be implemented to protect the public from potential missile hazards, which may include suspending the event operations. The Event Coordinator shall ensure that all vendors take appropriate actions to secure any materials/equipment/tents/etc. that are not designed to resist high winds; such as sustained or wind gusts at or exceeding 25 to 30 mph. The specific wind-load limitations that have been determined by the appropriate professional(s), such as a professional engineer or manufacturer's representative, for all structures and equipment that are to be located at the venue shall be provided to the Event Coordinator. The lowest value associated with any of

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the structures/equipment used for the event, with a minimum of an applied 10% safety factor, shall be used as the "metric" to determine when the event operations must be halted due to high winds.

Chemical Exposure Hazards

It is not anticipated that any toxic materials will be used to support any event at Thompson's Point. Equally, with the conversion of the Thompson's Point area from one that was industrial in nature to one that will now focus on business and residential uses, it is not anticipated that the venue would be impacted by any activity associated within the adjacent buildings. The potential exists that an accident could occur offsite that could have an impact on personnel at Thompson's Point, depending on prevailing winds. Should such an offsite accident occur that might involve the development of a "smoke" plume that contained toxic or noxious fumes, it is possible that event participants could be exposed if the fumes migrated toward the event site. In general, the Department of Transportation (DoT) guidelines recommend that should an event such as that occur, that areas downwind of the accident site be evacuated for a distance of 1.3 miles wide by 2 miles long. Should a fire/explosion accident occur offsite that involved the release of fumes within a smoke plume/cloud and the wind direction is toward Thompson's Point, it would be necessary to evacuate the event.

There are no specific preventative measures that can be implemented at an event venue to alleviate or minimize the risk of exposure to a potential chemical spill at an adjacent site. However, the Event Coordinator shall review the areas surrounding any planned event venue to assess if a potential exposure hazard exists due to the nature of work performed at adjacent sites. If the potential exists for an exposure hazard to exist, the Event Coordinator shall contact those businesses to ensure that they are aware that an event will be occurring and should any accident or spill occur, immediate notification must be provided to the Portland Fire Department and the Event Coordinator.

External Threats

Although it is considered as highly unlikely, the potential always exist that a public event could be targeted for an external threat, such as a bomb threat. The Event Security will be monitoring all items brought on site in an effort to detect any potentially dangerous items, However, given the locations of the outdoor events, each will still be exposed to potential threats from areas "outside the fence."

Should a specific threat to an event and its occupants be received, this information shall be immediately relayed to the Event Coordinator who will coordinate the PPD representative on site to determine the appropriate course of action. All efforts will be directed toward ensuing the safety of all the event participants, both the general public and event staff.

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LIFE SAFETY

Although these events occur outside, a primary life safety concern continues to be providing adequate means of egress should an evacuation of the site be required. As such, the primary code for reference for evaluating this aspect of an event venue is the National Fire Protection Association's *Lift Safety Code®,* NFPA 101. In general, most of the life safety requirements outlined in NFPA 101 do not readily apply to an outdoor venue, including most that pertain to providing adequate means of egress, However, it is common practice to utilize the factors within NFPA 101 (Chapter 7) for calculating occupant loading and determining the number and size of exits for enclosed outdoor venues. Although it is likely that such an approach provides "conservative" results, in terms of the means of egress, no other data exist that have been widely accepted as being valid for such an evaluation.

In general, the amphitheater is to be treated as "Assembly Occupancy" as defined by NFPA 101. Based on this occupancy classification, general requirements for providing adequate means of egress are developed that are a function of estimated maximum number of people that will be located within the event venue; the event's maximum "occupant load." To establish the maximum occupant load for outdoor venues, it is common practice to use the NFPA occupant load factor for assembly areas where it is anticipated that the occupants would be mostly standing; which is 7 ft^2 per person and defined as a factor for "concentrated use without fixed seating." However, this factor should only be applied to the area(s) of the venue that will be accessible to the general public. During most events, a significant amount of a venue's total area will be dedicated to other uses; such as providing a stage(s) and its associated "back stage" areas, along with areas occupied by food or merchandise vendors, portable toilets, etc. Therefore, a reduction is applied to the overall venue area to account for these ancillary uses and assess the actual area that will be available for public access prior to calculating the estimated occupant load for a specific venue.

NFPA 101 also has additional restrictions that must be applied to events that involve a large public attendance. For example, for any event where the occupant load is expected to exceed 6000, unless a detailed life safety evaluation is to be developed for that specific event, an occupant load factor of 15 ft^2 per person is to be used to calculate the allowable occupant load (vs. 7 ft^2/person) within that areas open to the public.

Although NFPA 101 also has a requirement that all assembly occupancies have a "main entrance" and that this entrance should have the ability to accommodate up to 2/3's of the total occupant load for the event, such a requirement may not be feasible for venues that are intended to accommodate very large numbers of people. Equally, the premise behind this requirement is a function of concern over the time needed to safety egress before conditions prevent escape. This premise is not applicable to outdoor events. Similarly, the capacity factors used to determine the size of a means of egress are also based on the

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premise that the time needed to egress may be a critical factor. Although the capacity factors associated with means of egress, such as for aisle and doorway widths, will continue to be used as general guidelines when evaluating the required total width of egress openings from the venue, strict compliance with these factors is not considered to be necessary. It is not anticipated that ambient conditions within the venue could be caused to deteriorate to a point that safe egress from all available exits is threatened as a result of any hazard or activity associated with the event itself. Means of egress must be configured to ensure that all occupants have an available exit pathway that is sufficiently remote from any potential hazard such that they can safely egress the venue in a timely manner. Other than the approach of severe weather, the exit configuration for each venue is to be arranged such that ambient conditions within at least 1/2 of the available means of egress will always remain tenable/accessible.

Based on the above factors and the requirements within NFPA 101, the outdoor concert and amphitheater at Thompson's Point has been evaluated to determine the maximum number of allowable occupants (public and staff), along with the number and configuration for the means of egress.

Size

The publically accessible area of the venue for events (not inclusive of the stage and other areas dedicated to production equipment) encompasses approximately 155,500 ft^2. After a reduction in available area is made for food and beverage concessions, trucks/trailers/tents and other administrative uses, it is estimated the maximum area available for use by the public will be approximately 105,000 ft^2.

Capacity

The maximum capacity for events at the Thompson's Point amphitheater contemplated in this plan is 8,000. In accordance with life safety criteria outlined in the NFPA 101, the occupant load and egress capacity of the venue are used to define the capacity for attendees of the venue. The configuration of the public assembly area for attendees in the venue and the capacity of all events at the Thompson's Point amphitheater shall conform to the occupant load and egress capacity requirements of NFPA 101 as follows:

<u>Occupant Load</u>

Based on the occupant loading requirements outlined in the NFPA 101 for an outdoor event, the maximum number of occupants at this venue would be approximately 15,700; using an occupant load factor of 7 ft^2/person.
Any event that would be expected to exceed 6000 persons is required by NFPA 101 to have a life safety evaluation performed that specifically addresses all aspects of that particular event, including how adequate egress is to be provided in the event of an emergency. The intention of this document is to provide the basis for

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complying with all life-safety requirements and conditions as required by NFPA 101 for events with up to 8,000 occupants.

This venue may be configured to accommodate attendees in a "general admission" (standing) area, a seated area, or a combination of "general admission" (standing) and seated areas. The occupant loading factor of 15 ft^2/person shall be used to determine the occupant load for any portions of this venue configured as "general admission" for the attendees. The occupant loading factor of 7 ft^2/person is used to determine the occupant load for any portions of this venue configured with seating for the attendees.

Any combination of standing and seated attendees will never exceed 8,000.

Egress

The capacity of the available means of egress will be a function of the total number of attendees expected at each event. NFPA 101 uses an exit capacity factor of 0.2 inches / person to determine the total width of exits that must be provided to ensure adequate means of egress are available from each event.

NFPA 101, Section 12.2.4.4, also includes requirements for the number of available exits for fenced outdoor assembly areas, based on the number of persons expected to be present. Although it is required that any enclosed area be provided with a minimum of two widely separated means of egress (exits), for any enclosed area with an occupant load that exceeds 6000, the area must be provided with a minimum of three (3) widely separated means of egress. However, given that access/egress to/from this site is limited to only the northern boundary, it is planned that all events will be provided with a minimum of three separate exits from the venue to better ensure that an expeditious and orderly evacuation will be possible if the need arises.

The following table provides a summary of the minimum exit requirements for scenarios defined by maximum occupancy of 1000, 2000, 5000, and 8000, based on having three (3) available exits:

Maximum Attendance	Minimum Number of Exits	Minimum Total of "Clear" Exit Width [in. (ft.)]	Average "Clear" Width per Exit (ft.)
1000	**3**	**200 (17)**	**5.5**
2000	**3**	**400 (33)**	**11.1**
5000	**3**	**1000 (83.3)**	**27.8**
8000	**3**	**1600 (133.3)**	**44.4**

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The actual design (numbers and clear width) of the exit arrangement may vary depending on the anticipated occupant load for a specific event at the venue. The general arrangements for the planned exits for all events are depicted on **Appendices A, B, & C**. These documents indicate how events at The Point are to be generally configured, including depicting the paths for access by emergency responders and for exiting by the public.

The maximum occupant load for any event that is to be contained within a secured area will be controlled by available ticket sales. Although this number does not include the event staff that may also be within the fenced enclosure that is open to the general public, sufficient egress capacity will be provided for all occupants within this area of the event, general public and staff included. Based on the proposed layout for events that will be located within a "fenced" area, at least three (3) separate exit locations will be provided that will be available / accessible to general public;

1. A main site entrance (ticketing) centrally located along the fence line,
2. An emergency exit at the far east end of the fence, and
3. An emergency exit at the far west end of the fence.

Additional egress gates will be provided as required by the occupant load. The emergency exit gates located at the far east and west end of the fence will also be designed to accommodate access by emergency vehicles; providing at least 20 ft. of clearance.

Site Lighting

All exits must be prominently marked to indicate that they are an exit from the site and shall be provided with adequate lighting. Lighting units, fixed or portable, are to be located throughout the amphitheater to provide lighting of not only the exits, but the general areas where the public is to be located. Each of these lighting is to be provided with its own means of reliable[1] power, including the use of an electric generator if necessary. The lighting is to be located such that the loss of any single unit will not result in the total loss of ambient light within any single portion of the public area that would detrimentally impact the ability to safely egress the site (perform way-finding). Should any of the general lighting for the public area(s) be provided by a source that does not have a dedicated power source, an emergency backup power source is to be provided for those lights.

Public Address System

[1] *In this instance, "reliable" indicates that the source of power is not subject to a single-source failure other than at the unit itself, whereby all other units being fed from that power source, will continue to operate.*

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A public announcing (PA) system is to be provided that ensure any general or emergency announcements can be clearly heard / understood from all areas within the public portion of the event. This system is to be provided with an emergency (back up) power source to ensure that the system remains operational if the normal power source is lost. This system will be essential in providing effective and timely communications with the general public should an emergency situation arise.

Other

It should be noted that from purely a "life safety" aspect, the use of the "beer garden" approach should be discouraged if at all possible. This configuration further isolates the public from ready access to an exit from the venue and will result in an increased time to evacuate should the need arise. Because of the higher "density" of patrons within these areas, there is also a greater risk of crowd "crush" if an evacuation is needed; thereby increasing the potential for risk of injury.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Should an emergency situation arise, the Event Management organization that is outlined above will become the command structure for the Emergency Response Organization (ERO). All members of the ERO will then move to a common location that will become the Incident Command Center. For larger events that include the use of an Event Administrative Trailer, this may be used to support the requirements of the Incident Command. The Event Coordinator is to initially become the Incident Commander, with all other members of the ERO providing input and expertise within their respective areas; security (crowd control), law enforcement and traffic control, medical, and fire. Based on the nature and severity of the emergency situation, the Incident Command will determine if a site evacuation is warranted.

If a site evacuation is warranted, the Event Security Staff will be directed to begin to move all occupants to the nearest exit from the site and provide additional instructions regarding movement away from the site to safer locations. Depending on the nature of the event, the Incident Command may also determine that it is necessary to contact the maritime authorities to inform them of the emergency situation, such that this can be relayed to any boaters that are located immediately offshore and could be impacted by the situation.

Severe Weather Emergency

An emergency due to the approach of severe weather will be initiated subsequent to the Event Coordinator making a determination that the onset of a severe weather event is imminent. At that time, the ERO will be activated. Depending on the type and nature of the severe weather, the site may be evacuated. Should the emergency only involve high winds that are in excess of the maximum allowed, the Event Coordinator will discontinue all operations on any stage(s) and within any tents or other portable structures that may be

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subject to wind damage, and direct his staff to take the necessary measures to secure each from the effects of high wind forces, This includes immediately disassembling any of the ticket, medical, or vendor tents that cannot withstand the expected wind velocities and placing them in a safe configuration. Equally, all vendors will be notified to secure their trucks and trailers as necessary, such that they do not represent a source for potential missile hazards.

If the weather emergency is such that the site must be evacuated to ensure the safety of the occupants, such as the approach of a thunder-storm involving lightning, the evacuation shall begin at least 30 minutes prior to the expected arrival of the severe weather. It is estimated that a minimum of 20 minutes, from the time of the announcement, will be needed to safely evacuate the venue. It is incumbent upon the Event Security staff to ensure that all exits (gates) are immediately opened. Equally, the Security Staff are to direct the public in a manner that distributes the site occupants among all available exits; thereby minimizing the potential for a significant "backlog" at any single exit.

Any severe weather event, such as extreme temperatures, that result in the potential for medical casualties will be addressed in the *Medical Emergency* section below.

Fire Emergency

Localized fires that can be extinguished using a portable extinguisher shall be reported to the Event Security Director and the ERO Lead for Fire Safety, but shall not be considered an "emergency," thereby not requiring the ERO to be activated. However, any fire that develops beyond the point that cannot be extinguished with the available portable extinguisher shall be deemed to represent an emergency. The Incident Command will direct the ERO Lead for Fire Safety to take the necessary measures to prevent or minimize the spread of fire beyond the source of origin. All requests for offsite assistance from the PFD will be via the event's Fire Safety Lead.

The Event Security staff will immediately move all personnel away from the fire area. The Incident Command will advise all emergency responders of the nature of the fire event; especially if compressed flammable gas storage tanks may be involved.
The severity and location of the fire event will dictate the need to postpone or cancel the event activities. All event structures must be readily accessible to responding fire department vehicles. At a minimum, an emergency access lane must be designated as part the pre-event planning and be properly identified at the venue, The PPD and Event Security will ensure that the access lane to the fire area by any responding emergency vehicles remains clear. Should the fire emergency warrant the need to evacuate the site, all occupants will be directed by the Event Security staff toward the exits; ensuring that all occupants remain clear of the emergency access lane.

Medical Emergency

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It is anticipated that most of the medical situations, even "emergencies," will primarily involve only one individual, or possibly several, for anyone situation. For such instances, it is not anticipated that it would be necessary to activate the *ERO*. These "limited" emergencies will be coordinated by the Event Security Staff and the Medical Lead. The Event Coordinator shall be informed of these emergencies and input from the rest of the Event Management staff would be on an "as requested" basis. Such medical emergencies would be handled in a manner that should have a minimal impact on the overall Event activities. The Medical Lead and his supporting staff will determine the necessary course of action, in terms of treatment, and implement the necessary actions; including transport to a local hospital.

Should the emergency involve the need to transport a patient from within the site, the Event Security will assist the Medical staff in crowd control, keeping the area around the patient(s) clear and providing a path for any needed transport vehicle, including ensuring that the emergency access lane remains clear and unobstructed.

Should a medical emergency arise that involves large numbers of persons, such as multiple cases of heat stress, dehydration, etc., the Event Coordinator will direct the initiation of the *ERO.* The *ERO* staff will evaluate the situation based on input from the Medical Lead and take the necessary measures to protect the health of the public. If the emergency is determined to be "wide spread" in nature and beyond the capabilities of the event staff and onsite equipment to mitigate the risk(s), then the Incident Command may elect to cancel further event activities and evacuate the venue.

Bomb / Terrorist Threat

Should notice of a bomb or other similar threat that could result in wide-spread damage and/or mass casualties be received by the Event Coordinator and/or the Security Lead, or PPD representative, the *ERO* will be immediately activated. The Incident Command will direct the Site Security Lead to take the necessary actions and to liaise with the PPD to initiate their specific threat protocol/actions. Should the determination be made that the site be evacuated, the Event Coordinator will issue a directive that all event operations be ceased and a general announcement would be made over the PA system to facilitate the orderly evacuation of the venue. All Event and Site Security staff will be used to support the evacuation process, directing the crowd in whatever direction is indicated by the PPD.