

Integrated Emergency Management

Documentation

VISITOR EXTRACT

SZIGET FESTIVAL 2025

In accordance with Government Decree 23/2011. (III.8.) on making the operation of musical and dance events safer, as well as with the provisions of the National Fire Protection Regulations brought into effect by BM Decree 54/2014. (XII.5.).

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1. **1. Most Important Event Data**

Name of Priority Outdoor Musical and Dance Event:

Sziget Festival

Services Related to Priority Outdoor Musical and Dance Event:

Multicultural live music festival, with cultural, tourism and gastronomic programs alongside musical programs.

Camping facilities with temporarily installed infrastructure are associated with the event as supplementary services.

Frequency of Priority Outdoor Musical and Dance Event, Days of Organization:

Occasional event, organized once a year for 7 consecutive days.

Event Date and Opening Hours:

- **August 6, 2025 Wednesday 09:00 – 24:00**
- **August 7, 2025 Thursday 00:00 – 24:00**
- **August 8, 2025 Friday 00:00 – 24:00**
- **August 9, 2025 Saturday 00:00 – 24:00**
- **August 10, 2025 Sunday 00:00 – 24:00**
- **August 11, 2025 Monday 00:00 – 24:00**
- **August 12, 2025 Tuesday 00:00 – 08:00**

Supplementary Infrastructure – Camping Opening and Closing:

- Camping opening: August 4, 2025 Monday 18:00
- Camping closing: August 12, 12:00

Event Address:

1033 Budapest, Hajógyári-sziget (Shipyard Island)

Legal Title of Land Use:

The event organizer uses the property hosting the event under a rental agreement. The rental agreement is found in the Appendix.

Event Area and Immediate Environment:

The event venue is Budapest, Hajógyári-sziget, serving as camping area and event location. The camping area is wooded, in good condition, with trees in moderate condition. In case of heavy precipitation, part of the area is difficult to access by vehicle. The paved road portion of the event is easily accessible, with temporary ground coverings installed in several places to facilitate traffic. The ground coverings are aluminum road and honeycomb coverings with load capacity over 20 tons, suitable for fire trucks and other rescue vehicles. The entire area is surrounded by the Danube River, the event area is accessible via two bridges. The park hosting the event serves general public park functions during normal operation.

The gallery forest surrounding Hajógyári-sziget was declared a protected, conservation area by the Budapest Municipal Assembly in 2021, so to meet nature conservation requirements, the mentioned area has not been part of the event area since 2022, accordingly it is fenced off from the beginning of construction work.

Access Under Normal Conditions:

The event venue is accessible on foot, by bicycle and by car, we recommend public transport and pedestrian approach for visitors. The closest public transport to the event is the HÉV Filatorigát stop. Entry to the Hajógyári-sziget area, and thus to the event venue, is possible on foot from Mozaik Street, from the so-called K-bridge. For car traffic, entry and leaving the event area is only possible from the Hajógyári-sziget so-called H-bridge. Traffic is directed by trained and equipped personnel (visibility vest, UHF radio, etc.) with continuous presence, with police assistance if necessary. The event is also accessible by boat, with BKV scheduled services.

1.1. Entry and Exit Procedures

1.1.1. Visitor Entry

Arrivals to the event exchange their tickets at cashiers and pass containers, or purchase wristbands entitling entry. Purchasing an entry ticket only entitles the buyer, guest to entry if they accept and consider binding the event's General Terms and Conditions and House Rules, and acknowledge that compliance with the House Rules is monitored by organizers and security service.

After receiving wristbands and picking up their passes, ticket checkers attach them to their hands at the admission point, or check the validity and regularity of those already attached. Only wristbands worn on the wrist count as valid entry. Damaged, re-glued, prepared, cut or wristbands with diameter wider than the wrist are invalid. Children under 11 years of age may visit the event free of charge. Children under 14 years of age may only enter and stay at the event area with an escort.

Those with valid wristbands can enter the event area through the baggage inspection point. Here security service staff inspect the luggage of entrants, and if deemed necessary, their clothing. Baggage inspection is performed by a same-gender security guard upon request, clothing inspection in all cases. Objects dangerous to public order, prohibited objects, other objects not allowed into the event are confiscated according to instructions. A detailed list of prohibited objects can also be found in the House Rules. If necessary, security service staff may request police intervention, detaining the person(s) at the scene until police arrival. A report is prepared about police intervention.

Pet Entry

It is not recommended to bring pets to the event area, however if a visitor brings their pet, generally considered gentle, leash-able domestic animals ("pets", typically: dog, ferret, certain rodent species) may be admitted, and only by their owner. Pets may be admitted to the event area under the following joint conditions:

- Valid vaccination certificate with rabies vaccination not older than 1 (one) year
- Individual identification (readable tattoo or microchip)
- Leash, collar, muzzle, tag with owner's phone number (reachable during the event)

The above requirements are checked at the event entrance and pets cannot be brought in if incomplete. Specific provisions regarding pets are contained in the event house rules.

Visitors with Disadvantages:

The event area is barrier-free, accessible for mobility-impaired persons, participation in programs is ensured. We install several mobile hygiene infrastructures for mobility-impaired persons, and a separate mobility-impaired viewing area is established.

Entry-Authorizing Wristband:

Entry to the event is possible with valid daily and full-duration wristbands, which are checked by ticket controllers and security service on every occasion.

Entry-Authorizing Wristband:			
Type	Validity	Beginning of stay	End of stay
Daily ticket / VIP ticket	From 9:00 on the 1 st day or from 8:00 on the given day until 8:00 the next day	Entry possible from 8:00 on the given day until 7:00 the next day	Stay allowed from 8:00 on the given day until 8:00 the next day
3-day pass/ 3-day VIP pass	From 8:00 on the 1 st day until 8:00 on the last day	From 6:00 on the 1 st day	Until 6:00 on the last day
6-day pass/ 6-day VIP pass	From 9:00 on the 1 st day until 8:00 on the last day	From 6:00 on the 1 st day	Until 8:00 on the last day.

The daily ticket entitles participation in programs published in the event's official program booklet and use of non-priority, free program elements and services during its validity period!

VIP daily ticket or pass holders, as an additional service, are entitled to enter the event's so-called VIP zone with such wristband.

1.2. Presentation of Responsible Persons and Organizations**Organizing Company Data:**

- Name: Sziget Cultural Manager Office Ltd. (hereinafter: Sziget Ltd.)
- Headquarters: 1033 Budapest, Hajógyári sziget, Property No. 23796/58.
- Company registration number: 01-10-049598
- Tax number: 26189905-2-41
- Statistical number: 26189905-9001-114-01
- Phone number: 06 (1) 372 0650
- Email address: info@sziget.hu

Organization Responsible for Event Security:

- Company name: In-Kal Security Events Ltd.
- Headquarters: 1146 Budapest, Thököly út 68.
- Tax number: 14822621-2-42
- Company registration number: 01-09-921619

Organization Responsible for Fire Protection Regulation Enforcement:

- Company name: Sziget Cultural Manager Office Ltd.
- Headquarters: 1033 Budapest, Hajógyári sziget, Property No. 23796/58.
- Tax number: 26189905-2-41
- Company registration number: 01-10-049598

Organization Responsible for Event Fire Safety:

- Company name: Fire Safety Events Ltd.
- Headquarters: 1146 Budapest, Thököly út 68.
- Tax number: 24364096-2-42
- Company registration number: 01-09-443821
- Company name: Szentendre City Volunteer Fire Department Association
- Headquarters: 2000 Szentendre, Kovács László utca 38.
- Tax number: 18720318-2-13

Organization Responsible for Health Security:

- Name: National Ambulance Service
- Headquarters: 1055 Budapest, Markó utca 22.
- Tax number: 15309989-2-41

The event's health security is provided by the National Ambulance Service based on EüM decree 5/2006. (II.7.) on rescue. Preparation of the Rescue Plan is the obligation of OMSZ, which is sent to the event organizer at least 5 days before the event begins. The National Ambulance Service submits the Rescue Plan to authorities through official channels in an independent procedure. The event organizer has no influence on the timely preparation or content adequacy of the Rescue Plan. The rescue plan must contain the content elements listed in § 11/A. (3) of EüM decree 5/2006. (II.7.).

Organization Responsible for Helper Service:

- Company name: Magenta Idea Ltd.
- Headquarters: 1136 Budapest, Tátra utca 5/b. Ground floor 1/c.
- Tax number: 26248606-2-41
- Company registration number: 01 09 320063

2. OPERATIONAL CONTROL CENTER – EMERGENCY RESPONSE RESPONSIBLE BODY/STAFF – PRESENTATION

The event is a priority outdoor musical and dance event, so according to § 217. (1) of the National Fire Protection Regulations issued by BM decree 54/2014. (XII.5.), an operational control center is established in its area.

In the Operational Control Center (hereinafter: OIK), delegated leaders of the most important security and operationally important internal and external collaborators are present, maintaining contact with partner organizations present at the scene by connecting to their specialized field operations. In case of emergency, it serves as a control center, coordinating units participating in life and property protection.

The OIK has well-equipped tools, all relevant data regarding the event flows here to aid quick and efficient decision-making. In case of emergency occurrence or foreseeable emergency occurrence (e.g., stormy weather), the responsible decision-maker is the professional specialist delegated to the OIK by the competent authority, whose decisions are implemented by those working in event organization and security.

The OIK is independent of the electrical grid, equipped with telephone, mobile phone, UHF radio, SMS information system, loudspeaker, crowd counter, and the video surveillance system can also be monitored here.

2.1. Fire and Technical Rescue Service, OIK Technical Group Tasks and Technical Equipment

2.1.1. Fire and Technical Rescue Service, OIK Technical Group Presentation

At the Sziget Festival area, fire standby service and OIK technical rescue group are placed on standby 0-24 hours during the entire event duration with 2-minute alert time, ensuring immediate intervention without delay.

The standby service deployment location is established in the Operational Control Center area.

2.1.2. Fire and Technical Rescue Service, OIK Technical Group Tasks

During 24-hour periods at the festival area, monitors events, maintains continuous contact with event organizers, technical manager, security personnel, and OIK responsible leader.

In standby condition, under direct supervision and direction of the OIK leader, performs damage prevention, fire prevention, safety technical, accident and emergency prevention tasks.

The fire truck driver cannot leave the fire truck from 16:00 to 07:00, must maintain the 2-minute alert time. Additional personnel perform other technical tasks in the event area, beginning movement to the incident scene within 2 minutes of alert with available vehicles and equipment. Vehicle registration documents, technical validity certificates, and technical equipment (cargo lists) are available at the OIK during the event.

Standby service organization is available at the OIK from the day before the event begins. Service personnel have completed at least 40-hour basic firefighter training. Each service has at least 1 person with firefighting leadership authority.

In emergency, standby fire and technical rescue unit activities are directed by the fire commander.

Life-saving Tasks

Rescuing people in life-threatening situations is the first and most important task, even at the cost of material damage.

Those in direct life danger must be considered all who are in situations, conditions, circumstances suitable for terminating or seriously damaging human life functions and cannot escape by their own strength.

Those in indirect life danger must be considered those who can escape direct life danger by their own strength, and all those who would be in direct life danger without life-saving.

- a) Rescue order is decided by the fire commander
- b) Rescue must be performed by at least two persons (this also applies to security personnel)
- c) The fire commander decides on ordering life-saving for those directly and/or indirectly in life danger
- d) Decides on evacuation and rescue routes, method of securing
- e) Order, method, tools of rescue
- f) Commander of those performing rescue
- g) During the entire rescue period, arranges for securing safety of rescue routes

Firefighting Tasks

The deployed standby service arranges for primary intervention. Fire extinguishing can be started with 4 equipped quick jets, or in the initial phase of fire occurrence, it can encircle, blacken, prevent spread and extinguish. For more extensive fires, equipped "C" jets are possible from the fire truck. For fires occurring in the festival area and time, to determine the alert level, the OIK leader forwards appropriate professional information to the Budapest Disaster Management Directorate Operations Control with help from the on-site fire commander.

According to the ordered alert level, the unit prepares to receive additional rescue-firefighting units.

2.2. Equipment for Mass Information

2.2.1. Loudspeaker System

When mass information is needed at the event, it is possible to inform the crowd through the installed stage system sound system and area-installed spatial sound system, both live and by playing pre-written and recorded public information and safety texts.

Through loudspeakers, we provide information in four languages besides Hungarian (English,

German, French, Italian) about escape directions and behavioral rules to follow.

2.2.2. Handheld Loudspeaker

Handheld loudspeaker systems are available at the security service base and at the OIK, which can be used for mass information as needed.

2.2.3. Escape Route Indicators

Standardized EVERLUX afterglow signs (1200 x 600 mm) are installed on all traffic routes and major program venues for the event, meeting MSZ ISO 6309 requirements, thus fulfilling BM decree 54/2014. (XII.5.) requirements.

Signs are installed so that from any point of event venues at least one is clearly visible and recognizable and provides appropriate visual information about escape direction for event participants.

We do not provide backup power for sign illumination in open areas, as they are afterglow type, remaining visible even during power outages. Signs in tented mass occupancy venues are illuminated.

Sign installation is arranged before the event begins. Records of installed signs can be viewed at the OIK during the event. Fire and security personnel verify sign presence and proper condition several times daily, arranging repair or replacement if deficient.

2.2.4. Directional Lights

At the event, network-independent energy supply lighting is established on main traffic routes and in larger canvas structure program venues.

Traffic and escape routes not illuminated by public lighting are illuminated independently from the electrical network.

2.2.5 Projectors

Projectors are installed at the event, through which organizers can display appropriate visual information for visitors about escape direction and method as needed. Visual information and animations displayed are animations downloadable from the National Disaster Management Headquarters website.

2.2.6. Other Information Surfaces

Large orientation and information maps and location-helping signs are placed in multiple locations throughout the event area besides escape route indicators.

2.3. Evacuation and Rescue Method

Evacuation, partial or complete evacuation is carried out according to instructions from the disaster management authority professional specialist delegated to the Operational Control Center with decision-making authority, but planned as follows.

2.3.1. Evacuation for Foreseeable Events

For evacuation due to foreseeable events (weather, flooding, etc.), the responsible event organizer orders it, and under their control the technical manager and/or OIK leader coordinates.

We provide information and guidance to event participants through mass information equipment. Parallel to information, we arrange closure of catering and commercial units, and entertainment equipment.

The event venue is closed at least 1 hour before the expected event occurrence. After closure, security personnel inspect the venue and arrange for guarding.

2.3.2. Evacuation for Unexpected Events

For evacuation during emergency or security risk occurrence (fire, bomb threat, mass fighting, etc.), security personnel perform evacuation from the endangered area according to the evacuation plan. The endangered area (audience area) can be evacuated by the total participant number in 4 minutes. Event participants are informed through mass information technical equipment.

Evacuation is directed by security personnel and coordinated by the security leader. Special attention is paid to unobstructed advance of arriving rescue units on traffic roads.

A gathering point is designated for children who may lose their parents and evacuate alone, about which parents are informed through loudspeaker. To avoid panic situations, we publish information on the event's official website about behavior to follow in case of fire-evacuation.

2.3.3. Partial and Complete Evacuation

During partial evacuation, vehicle traffic is prohibited in the affected zone, during complete evacuation in the entire event area, except for vehicles participating in rescue.

In case of partial or complete event evacuation, organizers turn to police with the following requests:

1. Complete closure of Budai alsórakpart (first at Mozaik Street overpass and H-bridge, then if necessary the entire embankment to Margit Bridge) then evacuation
2. Opening police tramplng cordon at K-bridge closure
3. Complete HÉV line closure
4. Crowd direction on public areas
5. Partial or complete closure of Szentendrei Road

Partial Evacuation

Partial evacuation occurs when the emergency source is well localizable and presumably/presumably does not spread beyond one zone or event area boundary. For partial evacuation we must distinguish unexpected events and calculated (planned) events. For unexpected event occurrence, we first evacuate the endangered area and secure the scene for arriving rescue units, then evacuate the zone in possible directions from here.

For calculated event occurrence, more time is available, accordingly zones are systematically evacuated and closed starting from one direction. The evacuation method is not affected, but speed and mobilizable personnel are influenced by the evacuation order timing (dawn hours, morning hours, noon-early afternoon, main program time).

Large capacity venues for partial evacuation:

1. Revolut Stage
2. Night Stage
3. Empty space in front of outdoor stages (if possible)

In case of potential storm, shower, significant rain or other developed hazard source, the above venues can accommodate approximately 20,000 people. Our experience shows that during stormy weather, participants not living at the event area leave Hajógyári-sziget after event suspension/stoppage.

For sustained wind gusts exceeding 90 km/hour, the event is suspended. Complete event area evacuation is performed for sustained 110 km/hour wind gusts.

If opening larger program venues is needed as a consequence of events, no event is held there either.

Complete Evacuation Plan

The arriving fire commander may decide on complete event evacuation, prior to which the security leader, OIK responsible leaders and technical manager have decision rights and responsibility to

propose complete evacuation to the event organizer. Complete evacuation is decided by the event organizer!

For complete event area evacuation, security service evacuates zones closest to H-bridge and K-bridge first and proceeds toward more distant areas.

We deviate from this schedule if the emergency source is territorially precisely localizable (fire, bomb, etc.). In such emergency situations where the hazard source is exactly determined, security service regroups forces according to OIK guidance and performs evacuation. Complete zone evacuation begins with mobilizable personnel in the zone. At evacuation start, all entry points are made unidirectional and crowd control devices (fence, barrier) are dismantled on the K-bridge.

Personnel mobilizable for complete event evacuation increases moving inward through the area, as personnel freed from already evacuated areas join evacuation after leaving necessary guard personnel behind (equipment and value protection). Evacuation begins with action groups and patrols.

2.3.4. Post-Evacuation Tasks

After evacuation, security personnel arrange property security guarantee, cooperating with police and fire department staff as needed. If the event requires, a detailed report is prepared recording equipment found at the incident scene, their condition, quantity, facilitating return to owners.

3. CONSIDERED HAZARD SOURCES, DANGERS AND ACTION PLAN FOR THEIR ELIMINATION

3.1. Action Plan for Stormy Weather, Natural Disasters

In the interest of life and property safety, the following action protocols are implemented for the entire event area.

Preparation for Stormy Weather:

- a. Weekly and daily forecasts arrive to organizers from the National Meteorological Service, which are risk-assessed daily by the event Operational Control Center.
- b. Daily alerts arrive from the National Meteorological Service 3 and 1 hours before dangerous weather event development.
- c. Development of dangerous weather is monitored by a meteorologist at the Operational Control Center during the event, on event days between 16:00 and 04:00.
- d. We inform visitors about weather changes as needed on available projectors at the event with animations in multiple languages and pictograms.

Besides the National Meteorological Service, organizers get information from additional forecast providers (HungaroControl, alternative providers, websites).

The OIK leader decides on necessary measures. An event log is prepared for the entire process.

3.1.1. Strong Windstorm, Wind Gusts

For wind-windstorm, depending on wind strength, organizers and security personnel provide for visitor safety, event suspension, termination as needed.

If weather requires, tent evacuation and closure is necessary, stage lowering, additional weighting and laying down of decorations and supplementary infrastructure.

For expected larger wind development, after consideration, evacuation must be arranged starting from wind-endangered infrastructure. Mass communication system, handheld speakers and guard posts must inform visitors about actions as needed.

If meteorological service forecasts predict weather with greater wind activity, organizers begin

necessary measures in time (e.g., removing banners, storing light furniture, etc.).

Records are kept at the Operational Control Center about wind load data specified in conformity certificates of entertainment equipment installed at the event area, helping determine without delay which structures must be lowered/dismantled and which event venues must be evacuated/closed for given wind speed danger or occurrence.

3.1.2. Thunderstorm

If windstorm with rain develops, the procedure is identical to the previous point, with the addition that special attention must be paid to slip hazard created by rainwater in soil during potential evacuation, and evacuation must be directed considering this.

Parallel to this, if justified, immediate arrangement must be made for power grid disconnection.

3.1.3. Increased Lightning Activity

If increased lightning activity development is expected or already developed in increased lightning activity conditions, organizers after consideration terminate the event, arrange area evacuation, warn the public about which direction to move and what activities to pursue.

People must be evacuated from the endangered area toward the island center, where humidity is lower and soil is drier.

If weather events with lightning activity are expected, we inform visitors about this through our loudspeaker system (evacuation sound system) and projectors.

If lightning activity is expected within 10 km of the event venue, we inform security service and program organizers that if lightning activity reaches the event area, programs may be suspended or held at later times, about which the responsible event organizer decides.

If lightning activity is expected within 5 km of the event venue, we inform security service and program organizers that if lightning activity reaches the event area, programs may be suspended or held at later times, about which the responsible event organizer decides. Additional organizing personnel (crowd controllers, security service, health service) are placed on standby at open mass occupancy venues.

If lightning activity is expected within 1 km of the event venue, we inform security service and program organizers that if lightning activity reaches the event area, programs may be suspended or held at later times, about which the responsible event organizer decides. Already standby organizing personnel at open mass occupancy venues are prepared for suspending/interrupting mass occupancy, actively communicating about this through available audio-visual equipment.

If lightning activity affects the event venue, programs are suspended until the dangerous weather phenomenon passes, about which the responsible event organizer decides. If accompanying wind allows, guests are directed to closed large venues, but if wind load exceeding closed venue wind capacity is expected, partial or complete venue evacuation is arranged. Partial or complete power disconnection occurs parallel to activity suspension.

During increased lightning activity, firefighting intervention cannot occur from direct vicinity of water surface. Near waters, humidity may be significantly higher, so lightning also endangers larger areas. Due to high humidity, air conductivity increases.

3.1.4. Persistently High or Continuously Rising Temperature

If temperature rises persistently and gradually, organizers and security personnel pay special attention to vegetation fire development danger, reducing chances of such hazard sources developing by watering when possible. If heat alert is ordered, event organizers inform the event public about this to prevent mass illness. They arrange water distribution and bedding as needed.

3.1.5. Hail

If hail develops among weather phenomena, organizers with security personnel jointly provide for minimizing injuries to endangered age groups and preventing panic development. They inform visitors about necessary actions through loudspeaker.

3.1.6. Rivers and Standing Water Condition Changes – Water Rise, Flood Danger

If natural water sources affecting the event represent flood danger, organizers arrange necessary measures.

Indirect non-immediate water level rise: continuous observation and monitoring during event duration.

Indirect threat: since the event is well time-bounded, organizers postpone the event in case of direct flood threat.

3.1.7. Fire

If evacuation is necessary due to fire incident development, evacuation must be arranged for the event or its well-delineated part.

Security personnel perform evacuation according to evacuation documentation, paying special attention to possibly present minors.

Upon fire detection, those in buildings and outdoors must be alerted, the endangered area must be immediately evacuated, only those working on fire extinguishing may remain.

For fires in buildings, headcount must be maintained during and after evacuation. This is solved with laser entry system installation at the largest event venues.

If fire prevents retreat routes, firefighting must be stopped and the building/outdoor area must be left as soon as possible.

Upon firefighter arrival, the fire commander must be provided with all necessary information.

During rescue, panic situation development must absolutely be avoided. Calm behavior by security personnel can be life-saving!

For fire occurrence, PB bottles must be transported away from the scene to a safe location. Their guarding must be arranged. Safety relief valve PB bottle overpressure may cause flame jet effects causing serious burn injuries.

Keeping exits clear is extremely important even for small, already extinguished fires. Heat and smoke removal must be ensured under all circumstances. Until complete ventilation of canvas structure venues occurs, the event cannot continue. If complete evacuation is needed, after opening emergency exits, even by damaging side walls, the tent must be made passable.

3.2. Weather Warning System Operation

HungaroMet Hungarian Meteorological Service Nonprofit Ltd. (HungaroMet) operates an alert system considering general life and property protection aspects. Its purpose is forecasting expected extraordinary weather to inform event participants in time about weather development.

The non-public part of forecasts is signals sent to Disaster Management, based on which OKF informs county and local Defense Committees, mayors, reported mass event organizers and other organizations depending on danger type through county directorates. Alerts usually arrive 1-3 hours ahead from HungaroMet.

Visitors can learn about dangerous weather events from news, HungaroMet website, and available projectors and other information surfaces at the event area.

Forecast warnings and alerts are issued for the following weather elements:

- thunderstorm
- cloudbreak
- wind gusts
- freezing rain

Generally, the pre-warned, alerted area size varies, but usually the smallest area covered by danger signal corresponds to half an average Hungarian county.

3.2.1. Alert Levels

During warnings and alerts, 3 danger levels are distinguished.

First Level (yellow)

First level warning/alert does not usually require increased precaution or preventive measures. However, be attentive during activities more exposed to weather effects.

Such yellow level phenomena:

- stormy but still under 90 km/h wind
- minor snowfall with a few cm fresh snow
- weaker intensity thunderstorm
- fog
- large amounts but not causing serious flood danger precipitation
- heat still bearable for most people

Second Level (orange)

Dangerous weather phenomenon that can lead to damage events or even cause personal injury, accidents. Such intensity phenomena are rare but regularly occur multiple times each year.

- Wind can already cause damage
- Large amounts of rain carry flood danger
- Snowfall, freezing rain can temporarily paralyze traffic
- Thunderstorms affecting only limited areas but with extreme accompanying phenomena (such as very stormy or even hurricane-force wind, significant hail, cloudbreak)

Third Level (red)

Dangerous weather phenomena causing serious damage, often threatening human life, usually affecting extensive areas. Only quite rarely occurring events reach this highest (red) warning/alert level. At a given location, return period is several years (average time for phenomenon repetition).

- Extreme force wind can cause serious destruction in multiple places
- Large precipitation amounts are definitely accompanied by flood danger
- Large amounts of snow, intense freezing rain can completely paralyze traffic for longer periods
- Nationally repeats about 1-2 times per year by weather type. Thunderstorms with extreme phenomena occur much more frequently somewhere in the country, but "red" level warning/alert is only issued when expected to be present not only locally but affecting extensive areas, significantly increasing occurrence probability for a given location.






















3.2.2. Signal Interpretation

Pictograms indicating phenomena and colors indicating danger level (yellow, orange, red) are assigned to each criterion. For map display, region color is determined by the highest level phenomenon valid for that region.

Besides alert color markings, comments written by forecasters provide additional information,

readable in the last field of information for the given region.

Forecast Warning and Alert by Dangerous Weather Event

Dangerous Weather Event	Symbol	Danger Level Brief Meaning
Wind Gusts		1 Expected strongest wind gust may exceed 70 km/h
		2 Expected strongest wind gust max exceed 90 km/h
		3 Expected strongest
Rain		1 More than 20 mm precipitation may fall in 24 hours.
		2 More than 30 mm precipitation may fall in 24 hours
		3 More than 50 mm precipitation may fall in 24 hours.
Cloudbreak		1 From intense showers, thunderstorms more than 25-30 mm precipitation may fall in short time
		2 From intense showers, thunderstorms more than 50 mm precipitation may fall in short time
Thunderstorm		1 Attention! Thunderstorms may develop. Primary hazard source is lightning, additionally wind strengthening, hail may occur!
		2 Danger! More severe thunderstorms can be expected. Besides lightning, wind and hail accompanying thunderstorms also pose risk!
		3 Increased danger! Severe thunderstorms expected! Wind and hail accompanying thunderstorms also pose significant risk!
Snowfall		1 More than 5 cm fresh snow may fall in 12 hours.
		2 More than 20 cm fresh snow may fall in 24 hours.
		3 More than 30 cm fresh snow may fall in 24 hours.
Heat		1 Daily average temperature is expected to reach or exceed 25 °C
		2 Daily average temperature is expected to reach or exceed 27 °C
		3 Daily average temperature may exceed 29 °C
Extreme Cold		1 Temperature may drop below - 15 °C
		2 Temperature may drop below - 20 °C
		3 Temperature may drop below - 25 °C
Fog		1 Persistent (> 6 hours) dense fog (visibility few hundred meters) expected

3.2.3. Warning System Limitations

Some weather events cannot be predicted with the same accuracy and lead time. 100% accurate forecast can never be given. A warning or alert issued for a given area means that weather conditions are favorable for dangerous weather event development in the warned/alerted area and nearby areas.

Forecast warning and alert thus do not guarantee occurrence of the given dangerous weather event at a specific point in the affected area.

Due to weather forecast limitations, appropriate, timely warning or forecast warning cannot always be issued. Despite using state-of-the-art equipment, methods, and professional knowledge, it is not always possible to issue appropriate level danger signals with adequate lead time. Unfortunately, critically dangerous weather phenomena may occur that can only be recognized at the moment of their development or after.

3.3. Health-related Hazard Sources and Risk Factors

3.3.1. Critical Infrastructure

“Those vital elements of national, federal and union infrastructure whose significant damage, malfunction or destruction would have serious consequences for the security of the nation or nations, the economy, environment and public health, or the effective functioning of individual governments and the state.”

At the event and its immediate surroundings, in coordination with the territorially competent disaster management authority in previous years, the water network, specifically drinking water supply, qualifies as critical infrastructure.

If the drinking water network is damaged during the event or drinking water supply is disrupted, we immediately notify the competent Civil Protection and Disaster Management authorities.

With our own technical specialist staff and work machines, we immediately begin fault restoration with notification and active cooperation of the water utility.

In the event area, catering units and wholesale center can provide sufficient liquid and drinking water for 100,000 people for 12 hours.

For persistent malfunction (at least 4-hour operational disruption), we permit bringing daily requirement/person amount of mineral water into the event area.

For long-term persistent malfunction (at least 12-hour operational disruption), we arrange drinking water and/or mineral water transport to the event area, provided free of charge to event participants.

3.3.2. Heat

If heat alert is declared, event organizers inform event participants about this to prevent mass illness. They arrange water distribution, bedding, cooling participants with water spray as needed.

During heat alert, event organizers draw visitors' attention to the following on event information surfaces:

- Avoiding sun exposure
- Preferring shady places

- Providing adequate sun protection
- Increased water consumption

3.3.3. Repeated or Multiple Violence-caused Injuries

If violence-related injuries occur at the event, security service and organizers immediately notify the competent police station.

The injured person is treated by health service, and if injury severity justifies, hospital transport is arranged.

3.3.4. Mass Food Poisoning

If mass food poisoning exists, organizers immediately act to identify the source of food poisoning, isolate its location, eliminate the existing situation, and immediately notify competent public health authorities.

3.3.5. Water System Back-contamination

If organizers receive information that the water network functioning as drinking water is contaminated, they immediately shut off event water supply, notify competent authorities and proceed according to authority instructions.

3.3.6. Epidemic, Epidemic-type Disease

Epidemic development is unlikely due to event timing and periodicity.

3.3.7. Chemical-type Contamination – Chemical, Irritating Substances

No dangerous chemicals are used at the event venue.

3.3.8. Mass Infection, Any Type of Infectious Disease Accumulation - Diseases Requiring Isolation, Disinfection, or Mandatory Reporting

Mass infection development is unlikely due to event timing and periodicity.

3.4. Mass Disturbances, Acts Threatening Public Safety

3.4.1. Prohibited, Punishable Behavioral Forms

Fighting, vandalism, hooliganism evaluable as criminal acts, including basically prohibited behavioral forms at the event like pogo, bodysurfing, etc. For acts where criminal act suspicion exists, police are notified.

3.4.2. Terrorist Act and Its Threat

Like all mass events, this event is also exposed to terrorist acts and terrorist threats. Such threats are very rare in Hungary, but attention must be paid during preparation.

During preparation and implementation, emphasis must be placed on reporting suspicious signs, minor threats and extremist behavior to police or competent specialist services as needed. If actual intervention is needed, organizers and security service immediately intervene and arrange area evacuation.

Suspicious elements may include: abandoned packages, abandoned cars, containers, unknown origin powders, suspiciously behaving visitors.

3.4.3. Crowd Distress/Overcrowding

Certain programs and venues of the event may expect higher crowd density, most

characteristic approaching the stage. This is also characteristic at entry and exit.
Security service presence is increased at programs and venues with higher crowd density.

3.4.4. Intentional Damage

Intentional, malicious damage at the event is not excluded. If such event exists, security personnel immediately provide increased security for strategic infrastructure (electrical network, stages, tents, etc.) and notify police. If damage extent affects entire event organization, organizers arrange event postponement, suspension, ultimately termination.

3.4.5. Bomb Threat and Bomb Threat

Bomb threat occurs when known or unknown person personally, by phone, letter, other communication channel (e.g., internet, phone) threatens detonation of explosive device placed at the event, aiming for extortion, material gain, personal or collective revenge, political or other advantage, panic or disturbance, hindering event activities, irresponsible entertainment, or perpetrator's morbid mental state. The threat must always be taken seriously. The OIK operative leader must be immediately informed, who takes primary measures with security service simultaneously with police notification.

Until police arrival, one must leave the endangered environment as much as possible, prevent others from unknowingly going to the endangered location. Arriving police must be informed about measures taken and circumstances. Subsequently, one must act and behave according to police instructions.

3.4.6. Presumed, Panic-causing Phenomenon

In crowds, attention must be paid to perceived, panic-causing event development. If such signals reach security personnel, security personnel must immediately investigate and isolate persons responsible for panic-causing from the audience, preventing panic spread!

Panic situation specialty is that any situation can be its indicator for realization. Such mental state developing in crowds that prompts escape while crowd members ignore their common sense.

This may develop in emergency situations, so primarily such situation realization must be avoided, attention must be paid to this. In developing panic situations, visitors leaving their common sense behind begin following others, which is why escape routes are placed in ways understandable to everyone. These must be brought to attention and immediate information must be provided for crowd calming and information. If needed, the event must be limited, suspended, terminated.

3.4.7. Unexpected, Operation-threatening Traffic Situation

If unexpected traffic situation threatening operation exists at the event, security personnel and car information personnel do everything to eliminate the developed traffic obstacle as quickly as possible. If organizer intervention is insufficient, security service requests police intervention.

During event approach, significant vehicle and pedestrian traffic must be expected and prepared for on public areas. Approach occurs on public areas where event organizers have no authority to implement restrictive measures.

Terrorist attacks committed in Europe in recent years were carried out multiple times by perpetrators using vehicles, driving into crowds. To minimize this risk, we cooperate in everything with the territorially competent police station, so restrictive measures, road obstacle placement may occur, performed by competent police authority.

If such event occurs or police authorities determine its necessity, we immediately notify affected rescue authorities.

4. FIRE PROTECTION REGULATIONS AND RULES

4.1. Regulations for Event Venues

4.1.1. Parking Areas

Such side distance must be ensured between two vehicles that vehicle doors can be opened to their full width at least on one side, maintaining at least 0.80 meter distance between vehicles parked behind each other.

Vehicle cleaning with combustible liquids is strictly prohibited in parking areas.

Storing fire-hazardous liquids, refueling vehicles, and performing fire-hazardous repairs and other fire-hazardous activities in parking areas is prohibited.

For vehicle preheating, only equipment and materials that cannot cause fire or explosion may be used. Open flame use is prohibited for this purpose.

Vehicles leaking or dripping fuel cannot be placed in parking areas. Spilled combustible liquids from vehicles must be absorbed.

Vehicle operators and drivers are responsible for compliance with fire protection rules and regulations regarding vehicles.

Inoperative vehicles must be stored so as not to hinder other vehicle movement. Their prompt removal must be arranged.

Transport vehicles loaded with explosive class materials cannot park in parking areas even temporarily.

When creating parking order, fire protection equipment and installations in parking areas must be considered, ensuring their unobstructed access continuously. Parking within at least 1.5 m of such equipment and installations is prohibited.

4.1.2. Camping Areas

Tents may only be erected in designated areas, ensuring escape routes and fire access roads remain clear. If a visitor does not comply with this safety regulation, they must relocate their tent to a designated area upon instruction from Sziget Ltd. or competent fire authority (Budapest Capital Government Office Fire Protection and Industrial Safety Department Fire Protection and Industrial Safety Division).

Power consumption is generally prohibited. Exceptions are certain parts of Caravan camping and Staff camping. Even in the latter cases, power consumption is only possible with permission from the respective camping leader.

Extension or distributor connection points cannot be placed directly on the ground, and electrical contact protection must be ensured. If connection is improper, visitors must disconnect upon instruction from Sziget Ltd. personnel.

Air conditioning, electric stoves, water heaters or refrigerators are prohibited in camping areas.

Vehicle entry to camping areas is prohibited! (except vehicles performing cleaning, maintenance, and vehicles with special entry permits from camping leaders, staff scooters).

Caravans may only park in camping areas with camping leader permission, but towing vehicles must immediately leave camping areas after unloading.

For 2 and 4-person wooden houses erected in camping areas, maintaining 3-3 m fire distance per 100 m² area is adequate, but drawn placement proposals must be prepared and coordinated with specialist authorities. In other camping areas, fire distance is not interpretable, but block formation is recommended so they are longitudinally passable in radial roads by medium-category fire truck.

4.2. Regulations for Fire-hazardous Activities

4.2.1. Smoking Rules

Smoking is permitted in event open areas, not classified as fire-hazardous activity, but special attention must be paid.

For all event area buildings, according to Act XLII of 1999, smoking, electronic cigarette or smoking-imitating electronic device use is prohibited in closed indoor spaces of facilities! This prohibition must be marked with safety signs in facility areas.

Designated smoking areas must meet relevant legal technical requirements. Adequate quantity of non-combustible ashtrays must be placed in designated smoking areas. Ashtray contents may only be emptied into non-combustible collectors.

Burning tobacco products, matches and other ignition sources cannot be placed or thrown where they may cause fire or explosion.

Smoking and open flame use is prohibited in premises and outdoors where highly fire or explosion-hazardous class materials are produced, stored, processed, used. Smoking and open flame use prohibition must be marked with safety signs.

4.2.2. Campfire Lighting

Campfires, if national fire lighting prohibition is in effect, are only lit after approval by the prohibition-ordering minister, or based on the 2013 position, in the riverbed area during low Danube water levels. During campfire lighting, security service supervises the fire site with reinforced personnel.

2 fire extinguishers each with 34A 183B extinguishing performance manufactured according to MSZ EN3 standard, plus 2 fire blankets each covering 2 m² area are placed on standby at security service.

Campfires are lit and fire sites established so they cannot pose ignition danger to surroundings. Flame height cannot reach surrounding tree canopies, or resulting heat and smoke temperature cannot reach canopy ignition temperature.

4.2.3. Outdoor Fire Lighting Prohibition

All outdoor fire lighting for any purpose is prohibited in event areas (exception section 5.3.5)

4.3. Necessary Measures During Potential Fire Incidents

4.3.1. Fire Detection, Fire Alarm

Anyone detecting fire or its direct danger or learning about it must immediately report it to security personnel or any responsible person participating in event organization (OIK, event organizers...) for further measures.

The responsible person must report the signal to the 112 general emergency number. Fire alarm is free and takes priority over other calls.

When dialing 112 general emergency number, it's important to note that the local fire department will not answer on this number. When giving fire alarm, always state which settlement, event the incident occurred at, and try to give additional information about location access.

Everyone must make their communication devices available for fire reporting, help requests, provide vehicle assistance if needed.

The fire reporter must provide the following information:

- Exact fire location, address (exact origin location in event area)
- What and where is burning/burned, what incident occurred
- Fire extent
- Is human life in danger
- How many people are in the given building, room, outdoor area, event area
- Has evacuation of endangered area begun
- Evacuation route of fleeing people
- Reporter's name and phone number

Reporter's phone number is important because responding units often recontact the reporter during response and try to obtain additional information to help intervention.

Fire must be reported even if it has since been extinguished or successfully put out!

The primary decision-maker leader in fire cases is the fire commander when professional units arrive. Upon fire department arrival, the fire commander must be provided with all necessary information.

The arriving fire commander may decide on partial or complete event evacuation. Prior to their arrival, evacuation is the decision right and responsibility of security leader and responsible event organizer.

4.3.2. Event Area Evacuation Method, Technical Rescue

The endangered event area must be evacuated through available escape routes and emergency exits. Wait at gathering points until fire commander instructions. Fire commander may give further instructions regarding participation in rescue activities.

Security personnel perform evacuation according to this documentation. Panic situation development must absolutely be avoided during rescue. Calm behavior by security personnel can be life-saving!

The event area must be evacuated as soon as possible, without causing panic, calmly.

Event area occupants must cooperate in firefighting and technical rescue without compensation, with personal participation, data provision expected based on their age, health, physical condition.

Event area workers must begin fire extinguishing and damage control with available firefighting and other technical equipment as possible when fire and damage events occur.

Until fire department unit arrival, rescue and firefighting task direction and order maintenance are handled by OIK fire-technical rescue service under OIK leader direction.

Endangered area occupants must participate in order maintenance, evacuation, damage control security. First aid trained workers must treat potential personal injuries until medic arrival.

Property rescue is basically not required, material goods rescue may only begin if endangered area evacuation is complete and can be performed without life danger and risk.

The fire commander is the responsible leader of firefighting, who may be a qualified member of fire department or professional disaster management authority according to legal requirements. No other person may take action at the firefighting scene without fire commander's prior permission.

Fire commander may require private persons to cooperate in firefighting and rescue work to the extent expected based on their age, health and physical condition, and may utilize their vehicles, equipment, gear, materials.

Fire commander may restrict or prohibit all activities in fire-endangered areas and areas necessary for firefighting, order removal of unauthorized or endangered persons and material goods, area evacuation.

Those obligated to compensate firefighting, technical rescue and related signaling costs are those who:

- intentionally caused the intervention-requiring event
- intentionally gave misleading signals regarding firefighting or technical rescue

4.3.3. Participation in Firefighting

Workers must immediately arrange fire hazard elimination and fire extinguishing with available firefighting and other technical equipment when fire and damage events occur - as possible.

Complete power disconnection must be performed in fire by placing main switch in "0" position!

Fire extinguishing should preferably begin simultaneously with endangered area evacuation. At least two people must perform firefighting.

Fire extinguishing must be attempted with available equipment:

- Fire extinguishers available in event area
- With water, after complete power disconnection, if non-combustible liquid is not burning (extinguishing electrically operated equipment with water is prohibited and life-threatening if voltage disconnection has not occurred!)
- Fire extinguishing with fire blanket

- Removing combustible material

Fire extinguishing or fire spread prevention must be attempted until it involves bodily harm risk, until OIK fire-technical rescue service or fire department arrival, or complete fire extinguishing.

POWDER FIRE EXTINGUISHER USE



The fire incident must be approached with the device maintaining safety distance.

Do not extinguish burning people with fire extinguishers, primarily smother fire by covering!

Some fire extinguishers are also suitable for extinguishing electrical voltage equipment, exact regulations are labeled on the device (e.g., up to 1000 V voltage from 1 m distance).

1. Approach fire incident with device - maintaining safety distance
2. Remove lever support, safety pin
3. Firmly grasp hose and direct at fire
4. Press operating lever/button/pistol valve
5. Direct extinguishing agent into flame zone, fire surface

Usage information:

- **Do not direct extinguishing powder directly at burning material surface** (fire nest) because pressure may scatter burning material and fire can easily spread to surrounding objects, also endangering the extinguisher operator.

Extinguishing agent must be directed into **flame zone**, moving device slowly from top to bottom and horizontally, covering the fire.

- Pay attention to **intermittent operation**, not releasing fire extinguisher contents all at once, making firefighting more effective.

CARBON DIOXIDE FIRE EXTINGUISHER USE



1. Remove lever support, safety pin
2. Direct spray head at fire
3. Press operating lever/button/pistol valve
4. Direct extinguishing agent into flame zone, fire surface

Usage information:

- **Avoid grasping spray head by hand during use**, -78°C carbon dioxide outflow can cause serious frostbite injuries!
- Due to air displacement effect, use only with window opening, **continuous ventilation** in closed spaces.

4.3.4. Personal Protection

Firefighting activity may only be performed without bodily harm risk. Extinguishing must not be performed in high heat and smoke without protective equipment.

PROTECTION against harmful effects during fire is necessary! Against smoke with wet handkerchief held to nose and mouth, against heat with wet blanket wrapped around body or jet cooling.

4.3.5. Securing Rescue Units

Personnel must prepare for directing responding units. When sirens are heard from distance, personnel stop traffic (both pedestrian and vehicle) and ensure unobstructed response. Upon arrival, inform fire department about access possibilities.

Actions upon firefighter arrival:

Provide necessary information about:

- Number of trapped persons and probable location
- Power disconnection
- Water sources
- Potential special dangers
- Exact fire location
- Actively help firefighter work based on fire commander instructions

5. FULFILLMENT OF SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

5.1.1. General Tasks

Fulfilling obligations specified in Act CXXXIII of 2005 on rules of personal and property protection and private investigation activities, exercising authorizations.

Cultured, polite, differentiated intervention by security personnel worthy of European-level events, but firm and careful.

Guarding event area, program venues, equipment, preventing and stopping illegal acts, thefts, vandalism.

During the event, monitoring participant behavior, potential crowd movement, mood from security perspective, taking necessary related measures. Notifying designated persons and organizers about such information and planned measures.

During the event, preventing, stopping, interrupting and potentially detecting violations and crimes in festival area. Upon perpetrator apprehension, notifying police or other legally specified authorities while securing scene, finding witnesses, ensuring their participation in procedures. Detaining perpetrator at scene until handover while conducting clothing and baggage searches.

At event opening, during guard personnel changes, area and individual venue handover-takeover to venue leader, designated person, or day service, at event closing to night service or designated leader.

Learning, observing and enforcing provisions in event Integrated emergency response,

fire protection and disaster management plan.

For fire occurrence, notifying fire department and beginning life and damage rescue according to fire protection regulations, extinguishing small, beginning fires with handheld fire extinguishers.

Notifying health and ambulance services for cases requiring medical intervention.

Upon organizer or their designated person evacuation, rescue instructions, requesting event venue occupants to leave area and performing crowd control tasks.

Prohibited Items List

Items confiscated/not allowed into event during clothing and baggage searches:

1. Especially dangerous public safety devices
2. Prohibited devices
3. Drugs or related consumption items, devices
4. Dangerous materials, devices, items
5. Other items (valuable items, alcohol, soft drinks, tobacco products, etc.)

During baggage search, security guards cannot take weapons, especially dangerous public safety devices, drugs, alcohol, tobacco products - these cannot be stored in value/baggage storage! If necessary due to visitor resistance or especially dangerous items, guards request police intervention.

1. Public Safety Dangerous Items

Government Decree 175/2003. (X.28.) defines especially dangerous public safety items:

- Stabbing or cutting tools with stabbing length or cutting edge exceeding 8 cm, and regardless of stabbing length or cutting edge size: throwing stars, spring knives, and devices shooting stabbing, cutting tools or other objects suitable for causing bodily harm (especially: bow, crossbow, French knife, harpoon gun, slingshot, slingshot).
- Devices characteristically used for striking and increasing strike force and effect (especially: lead bat, boxer)
- Sticks, weights connected by chains or other flexible materials
- Chemical substances, gases, sprays making others unconscious or unable to defend (e.g., gas spray, pepper spray)
- Devices that due to imitation character and proportional execution can misleadingly resemble firearms (firearm imitations)
- Devices suitable for inducing defenseless condition through electrical voltage (electric shocker)
- Tools for illegally opening or breaking locks

2. Prohibited Devices

- compressed air or carbon dioxide weapons
- gas weapons
- signal pistol, starting pistol
- pointed or sharp-edged objects (e.g., ice pick, axe, hatchet, box cutter)
- hand tools (crowbar, drill, chisel, screwdriver, hammer, etc.)
- blunt instruments usable for causing injury (e.g., baseball bat)

- explosives, pyrotechnic devices
- drugs or other consciousness-altering substances specified in regulations

3. Dangerous Materials, Devices, Items

- gas cylinder, gas burner, gas heater
- glass bottles, objects
- umbrella
- rigid rod, pipe exceeding 1 m (e.g., flagpole)
- flammable materials and ignition devices

4. Other Items

Other non-allowed items are categorized in two groups:

Low-value Items

Security service personnel mark these items with numbered tickets, giving the original to the owner. Items can be retrieved upon showing this when leaving the area. Confiscated items are stored in a shelved tent or container, continuously guarded by security service.

Especially High-value Items

If inspector finds such items, they set them aside and continue search. After search, person is escorted to container, service leader is notified, who takes items for temporary storage according to inventory and receipt record. When guest leaves event, items can be retrieved upon showing photo ID.

Alcoholic beverages, commercial quantities of food, and commercial quantities of items cannot pass inspection, so the following materials must be deposited:

- Any type and quantity of alcoholic beverages including beer, wine, spirits (any packaging)
- Unidentified liquids (unlabeled)
- Soft drinks exceeding 1 liter per person in plastic bottles
- For commercial quantities, notify security service leader
- Small animals, pets (**detailed in section 1.5.1.**)

Lost and Found Item Procedures

Found items are those presumably not intentionally left at their discovery location. Finders must try to return found items to owners, so all found items at the event must be surrendered to the contractor-operated Lost and Found Point (TT) or security service, and items found outside the event to competent authorities.

When surrendering to TT, a record is made where the finder briefly declares the surrender, then the operator takes the item. Issuing surrendered items requires photo ID and proof of ownership, requiring ability to list:

- item loss location
- item loss time
- item characteristics (color, brand, size, etc.)
- in case of doubt, providing unique characteristics known only to owner

During the event, TT can be reached by central information phone, but items can only be retrieved in person, then after the event items can be retrieved at Sziget Cultural Manager Office Ltd. by pre-arranged appointment.

6. TASKS AND OBLIGATIONS OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE

6.1. Security Regulations for Guests and Visitors

Must comply with safety regulations displayed on signs, pictograms and house rules.

Must comply with instructions and requests from security personnel, organizers, event area workers, fully satisfying them.

For emergencies, we publish the following information on the event website and event-related publications:

“What to do in unexpected events, fire occurrence?”

Absolutely avoid panic situations! Calm, composed behavior can save lives.

For unexpected events, emergencies, fires, inform the closest security personnel or organizer. Important to remain calm, speak understandably, phrase simply and clearly.

Follow security personnel guidance, do not override their instructions. They are trained professionals with appropriate local knowledge and expertise about safe area evacuation possibilities.

Watch escape route indicator signs, inscriptions, pictograms, follow escape directions, listen carefully to loudspeaker instructions, watch projector directions.

Help companions evacuate the area. Don't forget helping intoxicated and stupefied persons, don't abandon potentially injured persons.

If we detect fire at the moment of origin and it doesn't yet endanger our physical safety, find a fire extinguisher and try to extinguish the fire. Most fires can be extinguished with a fire extinguisher in the initial phase.

Fire extinguishers are found in every building, tent, stage, catering and commercial unit in the event area.

Only attempt fire extinguishing without endangering your own and others' physical safety.

Use fire extinguishers properly:

- *Pull out safety pin*
- *Direct hose toward fire*
- *Press operating lever (operate intermittently)*

Never use water for electrical fires under any circumstances!

In emergencies, move away from endangered areas, don't gawk, let incident responders work. Prepare for professional unit arrival, make way for intervention unit vehicles.”

Guests and visitors can learn more about the event at <https://szigetfestival.com/hu/> website, specifically at <https://szigetfestival.com/hu/hazirend-aszf> link, and from the event's free program booklet. These platforms provide more information about their own safety, valid house rules, and programs.

7. EXPLANATORY PROVISIONS

7.1. Integrated Emergency Response and Security Plan

This documentation contains security, fire protection, occupational safety requirements for Sziget Cultural Manager Office Ltd.'s event and conditions for their fulfillment. Its purpose is to integrally comply with obligations formulated in various laws, authority requirements, individual positions and present an action and intervention plan that can be properly applied in practice for potentially arising emergencies.

Thus it jointly contains the requirement system for organizing and securing priority outdoor musical and dance events.

Its structure follows unanimously determined requirements of multiple laws, and where practice requires, supplements them with Sziget Ltd.'s individual commitments.

Regarding safe event organization and emergency response, the documentation contains safety instructions to be applied by the responsible event organizer.

Since the Integrated Emergency Response and Security Plan contains individual commitments and methods beyond legal provisions for events within Sziget Ltd.'s authorization scope, it is strictly confidential. Reproducing, forwarding, using the entire documentation or parts for any purpose is strictly prohibited without Sziget Ltd.'s prior written permission! Unauthorized use of personal data in the document, as well as violating the above prohibitions, entails criminal liability!

Collaborators conducting activities in the event area have criminal liability toward affected authorities for violations resulting from serious or negligent violation of rules in the documentation, and material liability for fines imposed during authority inspections.

Persons authorized by Sziget Ltd. CEO may suspend or immediately terminate collaborator activities if they intentionally violate the documentation provisions.

7.2. Security Plan

According to Government Decree 23/2011. (III.8.) on making musical and dance event operations safer, events under the decree must have security plans clearly containing the most important event data, intervention and evacuation plans for potentially developing emergencies, security requirement fulfillment and reference to basic health conditions.

The documentation fundamentally determines the scope of tasks to be performed by persons and collaborators responsible for event organization, security, and implementation for unexpected, emergency-classified situations. Highlighting the scope of activities to be performed by the responsible event organizer and security service and related responsibility forms.

7.3. Fire Protection Regulations

In accordance with BM Decree 54/2014. (XII.5.) on National Fire Protection Regulations, priority outdoor musical and dance events must have fire protection regulations. This documentation includes compliance and enforcement of fire protection rules implemented in the event area. Fire protection regulation provisions comply with current Fire Protection and Technical Guidelines.

In accordance with Government Decree 23/2011. (III.8.) and BM Decree 54/2014. (XII.5.), Sziget Ltd. has an Operational Control Center serving as control point at its events, which proceeds according to this documentation for arising emergencies.

No independent fire protection organization is established for fire protection tasks at events, fire protection task performance is the obligation of every organizer, collaborator and visitor participating in event realization within the responsibility scope specified in fire protection regulations.

During fire protection task performance, special responsibility and task load falls on: responsible event organizer and CEO, organizers, responsible on-site technical manager, Operational Control Center leaders, security service leader, and security personnel supervising and securing event implementation.

7.4. Legal Environment

The most important laws, fire protection guidelines, harmonized and domestic standards, occasional deviation permits for the event:

Government Decree 23/2011. (III. 8.) provisions on making musical and dance event operations safer.

Fire protection and emergency management regulations contain Act XXXI of 1996 on fire protection, technical rescue and fire departments, BM Decree 54/2014. (XII. 5.) issuing National Fire Protection Regulations, BM Decree 30/1996. (XII. 6.) on fire protection regulation preparation, and 9/2015. (III. 25) requirements specified in laws on professional qualification requirements and professional training for those employed in professional disaster management bodies, municipal and facility fire departments, volunteer fire associations, and related specialist sectors.

Fire Protection Technical Guideline – TvMI 10.3:2022.06.13. Outdoor events.

Fire Protection Technical Guideline – TvMI 2.5:2022.06.13. Evacuation.

NM Decree 19/1998. (VI.3.) on patient transport.

Act CXXXIII of 2005 on rules of personal and property protection and private investigation activities.

Certificates issued based on GKM Decree 7/2007. (I. 22.) on fairground equipment safety remain valid until expiration of time limits specified therein.

ITM Decree 24/2020. (VII.3.) on safety of certain entertainment equipment, facilities and temporary structures, and recreational sports equipment.

MSZ EN 13200-6:2021 Spectator facilities. Part 6: Demountable grandstands (English)

MSZ EN 13200-1:2019 Spectator facilities. Part 1: General characteristics of spectator viewing areas (English)

MSZ EN 13200-3:2019 Spectator facilities. Part 3: Separating elements. Requirements (English)

MSZ EN 13782:2015 Temporary structures. Tents. Safety (English)

MSZ EN 14115:2002 Textiles. Fire behavior of tent materials,

MSZ EN 17115:2019 Entertainment technology products. Technical specifications for design and manufacture of aluminum and steel truss structures (English language)

MSZ EN 17206:2020 Entertainment technology products. Machinery for stages and other performing arts facilities. Safety requirements and inspection (English language)

MSZE 24205-1:2012 Performing arts facilities. Part 1: General design specifications

MSZ EN ISO 7010:2020 Graphical symbols. Safety colors and safety signs. Registered safety signs (English language)

MSZ HD 60364-7-718:2013 Low voltage electrical installations. Part 7-718: Requirements for special installations or locations. Public facilities and workplaces

MSZ HD 60364-7-717:2010 Low voltage electrical installations. Part 7-717: Requirements for special installations or locations. Mobile or transportable units (English language)

MSZ HD 60364-7-740:2007 Electrical installations of buildings. Part 7-740: Requirements for special installations or locations. Temporary electrical installations for structures, amusement devices and booths at fairgrounds, amusement parks and circuses

MSZ HD 60364-7-714:2013 Low voltage electrical installations. Part 7-714: Requirements for special installations or locations. Outdoor lighting installations (English language)

MSZ HD 60364-7-711:2019 Low voltage electrical installations. Part 7-711: Requirements for special installations or locations. Exhibitions, shows and stands (English language)

Other technical regulations and rules defining stricter conditions and requirement systems than prescribed by event organizer Sziget Ltd. in the interest of event participant safety.

7.5. Availability of Integrated Emergency Management Documentation

This “Integrated Emergency Management Documentation” is available and viewable after prior consultation at Sziget Ltd. headquarters, or during the event at the security service responsible leader and at the Operational Control Center leader.

The documentation extract containing security measures for evacuation and rescue that can be made public is viewable during the event on the event’s official website: <https://szigetfestival.com/hu/hazirend-aszf>