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SECURITY AND FIRE ALARM PLAN

VISITOR EXTRACT

SZIGET FESTIVAL 2026

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

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1. Key Data of the Event

Name of the prominent outdoor musical and dance event:

Sziget Festival

Services related to the prominent outdoor musical and dance event:

Multicultural live music festival, with cultural, tourism, and gastronomic programs in addition to musical programs. As a supplementary service to the event, campsites are associated with temporarily installed infrastructure.

Frequency and days of holding the prominent outdoor musical and dance event:

Occasional event, held once a year for 8 days.

Date and opening hours of the event:

Saturday, August 8, 2026: 12:00 - 24:00

Sunday, August 9, 2026: 00:00 - 04:00 and 14:00 - 24:00

Monday, August 10, 2026: 00:00 - 01:00 and 08:00 - 24:00

Tuesday, August 11, 2026: 00:00 - 24:00

Wednesday, August 12, 2026: 00:00 - 24:00

Thursday, August 13, 2026: 00:00 - 24:00

Friday, August 14, 2026: 00:00 - 24:00

Saturday, August 15, 2026: 00:00 - 24:00

Sunday, August 16, 2026: 00:00 - 08:00

Supplementary infrastructure – opening and closing of the campsite:

Campsite opening: Monday, August 10, 2026, 8:00 AM

Campsite closing: Sunday, August 16, 2026, 12:00 PM

Capacity of the event:

Capacity: 99,000 people

Expected simultaneous visitor count: 75,000 people

Address of the event:

1033 Budapest, Hajógyári-sziget

Legal title for land use:

The organizer of the event uses the property hosting the event under a lease agreement. The lease agreement can be found in the Appendix.

Area of the event and its immediate surroundings:

Budapest, Hajógyári-sziget serves as the venue for the event, as a campsite area and event venue. The campsite is wooded and in a tidy condition; the condition of the trees is medium. In case of heavy precipitation, part of the area is difficult to traverse by motor vehicle. The part of

the event area provided with paved roads is easily traversable; temporary ground covers are installed in several places to facilitate traffic. The ground covers are aluminum road and honeycomb covers. The load-bearing capacity of the aluminum road is over 20 tons, thus making it suitable for the movement of fire engines and other vehicles involved in rescue. The entire area is bordered by the Danube River; the event area is accessible via two bridges. During its general operation, the park hosting the event performs public park functions.

In 2021, the Budapest General Assembly declared the gallery forest surrounding Hajógyári-sziget a protected, conservation area. Therefore, to ensure the event meets nature conservation requirements, the mentioned area has not been part of the event area since 2022 and is accordingly fenced off at the start of construction works.

In the year 2026, before the official opening of the festival, on days -1 and 0 (August 8–9, 2026), the organizers are also organizing concert programs for visitors. During this period, some parts of the festival area are still classified as construction sites, and certain event venues are under technical closure. During the concerts, traffic and escape routes are freely provided in their full width throughout the entire festival area, and areas designated for evacuation are also available. Motor vehicle and machine traffic during the concerts occur in accordance with the traffic restrictions valid during the festival.

For concert visitors, the area in front of the Main Stage, as well as the associated escape routes defined in the festival's evacuation concept, will be opened. The exits of the Main Stage area will be demarcated only with warning tape. The continuous availability and, if necessary, immediate opening of the exits are guaranteed by manned security throughout the entire duration of the event.

Access in normal situations:

The venue of the event can be approached on foot, by bicycle, and by car; we recommend public transport and pedestrian access for guests. The closest public transport means to the event is the Filatorigát stop of the HÉV (suburban railway). Entry to the Hajógyári-sziget area, and thus to the event venue, is possible on foot from Mozaik Street, via the so-called K-bridge, as well as from the so-called H-bridge located in the southern part of the island. For car traffic, entry and leaving the event area are possible exclusively from the so-called H-bridge of Hajógyári Island. Traffic is directed by trained and equipped (visibility vest, UHF radio, etc.) personnel with continuous presence, with police assistance if necessary. The event can also be reached by boat operated by Sziget Ltd.

1.1. Order of Entry and Departure

1.1.1. Entry of Visitors

Those arriving at the event redeem their tickets at the ticket offices and pass containers or purchase wristbands entitling them to entry. The purchase of the entry ticket entitles the buyer/guest to entry only if they accept and consider the General Terms and Conditions and the

House Rules of the event binding upon themselves, and at the same time acknowledge that compliance with the House Rules is monitored by the organizers and the security service.

After receiving the wristbands and taking the associated passes, at the entry point, the ticket inspectors place them on their hands and/or check the validity and regularity of those already placed. Only a wristband worn on the wrist counts as a valid entry. Wristbands that are damaged, taped over, tampered with, cut, or have a diameter wider than the hand are invalid. Children who have not reached the age of 11 can visit the event free of charge. Children who have not reached the age of 14 can enter and stay in the event area only with an escort.

Those with a valid wristband can enter the event area through the luggage inspection point. Here, members of the security service inspect the luggage and, if they deem it necessary, the clothing of those entering. Luggage inspection is performed upon request, and clothing inspection is always performed by a security guard of the same gender. Objects dangerous to public order, prohibited items, and other items that cannot be brought into the event will be confiscated according to instructions. A detailed list of prohibited items can also be found in the House Rules. If necessary, members of the security service may request police action, and the person(s) will be detained on-site until the arrival of the police. A report will be prepared on the police action.

Bringing in Pets:

It is not recommended to bring pets into the event area. If a visitor still brings their pet, then, according to general public perception, gentle pets that can be led on a leash ("pets", typically: dogs, ferrets, certain rodent species) can be entered, and only by their owners. Pets can be entered into the event area if the following conditions are met simultaneously:

- valid vaccination certificate with a rabies vaccination not older than 1 (one) year
- unique identifier (readable tattoo or microchip)
- leash, collar, muzzle, tag with the owner's phone number (available during the event as well)

The existence of the above will be checked at the entrance of the event, and in case of deficiencies, the pet cannot be brought in. Specific provisions regarding pets are contained in the House Rules of the event.

Visitors in a More Disadvantaged Position:

The event area is barrier-free, accessible for people with reduced mobility, and participation in the programs is ensured. For those with limited mobility, we install several mobile hygiene infrastructures, and a separate disabled spectator area will be established.

Wristband Entitling to Entry:

Entry to the event is possible with a valid wristband for a day or the full duration, which is checked by ticket inspectors and the security service every time.

Type of Wristband	Validity	Start of Stay	End of Stay
Day Ticket / VIP	From 09:00 on Day 1	Entry is possible from	Staying inside is

Ticket	or from 08:00 on the given day until 08:00 the next day.	08:00 on the given day until 07:00 the next day.	possible from 08:00 on the given day until 08:00 the next day.
3-day Pass / 3-day VIP Pass	From 08:00 on Day 1 until 08:00 on the last day.	From 06:00 on Day 1.	Until 06:00 on the last day.
6-day Pass / 6-day VIP Pass	From 09:00 on Day 1 until 08:00 on the last day.	From 06:00 on Day 1.	Until 08:00 on the last day.

The day ticket entitles the holder to participate in the programs published in the official program brochure of the event and to use non-prominent, free program elements and services during its validity period!

In possession of a VIP day ticket or pass, as a supplementary service, the wearer of such a wristband is entitled to enter the so-called VIP zone of the event.

1.2. Introduction of Responsible Persons and Bodies

Data of the Organizing Company:

Name: Sziget Kulturális Menedzser Iroda Zrt. (hereinafter: Sziget Zrt.)

Registered Office: 1033 Budapest, Hajógyári sziget, Hrsz. 23796/58.

Company Registration Number: 01-10-049598

Tax Number: 26189905-2-41

Statistical Code: 26189905-9001-114-01

Phone Number: 06 (1) 372 0650

E-mail address: info@sziget.hu

Organization Responsible for the Security of the Event:

Company Name: In-Kal Security Events Kft.

Registered Office: 1146 Budapest, Thököly út 68.

Tax Number: 14822621-2-42

Company Registration Number: 01-09-921619

Organization Responsible for Enforcing Fire Safety Regulations:

Company Name: Sziget Kulturális Menedzser Iroda Zrt

Registered Office: 1033 Budapest, Hajógyári sziget, Hrsz. 23796/58.

Tax Number: 26189905-2-41

Company Registration Number: 01-10-049598

Organization Responsible for the Firefighting Security of the Event:

Company Name: Fire Safety Events Kft.

Registered Office: 1146 Budapest, Thököly út 68.

Tax Number: 24364096-2-42

Company Registration Number: 01-09-443821

Company Name: Volunteer Firefighter Association of the City of Szentendre (Szentendre Város Önkéntes Tűzoltó Egyesület)

Registered Office: 2000 Szentendre, Kovács László utca 38.

Tax Number: 18720318-2-13

Organization Responsible for Medical Coverage:

Name: National Ambulance Service (Országos Mentőszolgálat)

Registered Office: 1055 Budapest, Markó utca 22.

Tax Number: 15309989-2-41

Medical coverage for the event is provided by the National Ambulance Service based on EüM Decree 5/2006 (II.7.) on rescue. The preparation of the Rescue Plan is the obligation of the OMSZ, which it sends to the event organizer at least 5 days before the start of the event. The National Ambulance Service submits the Rescue Plan to the authorities through official channels in an independent procedure. The event organizer has no influence on the timely preparation or the content compliance of the Rescue Plan. The rescue plan must contain the content elements listed in Section 11/A (3) of EüM Decree 5/2006 (II.7.).

Organization Responsible for Providing the Helper Service:

Company Name: Magenta Idea Kft.

Registered Office: 1136 Budapest, Tátra utca 5/b. Fszt. 1/c.

Tax Number: 26248606-2-41

Company Registration Number: 01 09 320063

2. INTRODUCTION OF THE OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT CENTER

The event is a prominent outdoor musical and dance event, thus, in accordance with Section 217 (1) of the National Fire Safety Regulations issued by BM Decree 54/2014 (XII.5.), an operative management center will be established on its territory.

In the Operative Management Center (hereinafter: OMC), a delegated leader of each internal and external contributor with a prominent role from the perspective of security and operation will take a seat. By connecting to the administration of their own field of expertise, they maintain contact with partner organizations present on-site. In case of a potential emergency, it

serves as a management center and coordinates the units participating in ensuring the protection of life and property.

The OMC has a well-equipped set of tools; all data relevant to the event flows here to help quick and efficient decision-making. In the event of an emergency, or the known, calculated occurrence of an emergency (e.g., stormy weather), the responsible decision-making leader is the professional specialist of the authority delegated to the OMC, whose decisions are executed by those working in the organization and security of the event.

2.1. Firefighting and Technical Rescue Service, Tasks and Technical Equipment of the OMC Technical Group

2.1.1. Introduction of the Firefighting and Technical Rescue Service, OMC Technical Group

In the area of Sziget Festival, throughout the entire duration of the event, a 24/7 firefighting standby service and an OMC technical rescue group will be placed on standby with a 2-minute alarm time, which ensures intervention without delay. The deployment location of the standby service will be established in the area of the Operative Management Center.

2.1.2. Tasks of the Firefighting and Technical Rescue Service, OMC Technical Group

The service monitors the events in the festival area 24 hours a day and maintains continuous contact. The driver of the fire engine cannot leave the vehicle between 16:00 and 07:00 and is obliged to maintain the 2-minute alarm time. Additional personnel perform other technical tasks in the event area; in case of an alarm, they begin moving to the scene of the damage within 2 minutes with the available vehicle and equipment.

The registration certificates, documents certifying technical validity, and technical equipment (stowage lists) of the vehicles are available in the OMC during the event.

The duty organization of the standby service is available in the OMC from the day before the start of the event. Those performing the service have completed at least a 40-hour basic firefighting course. In every shift, at least 1 person has fire management authority.

In an emergency, the activities of the standby firefighting and technical rescue unit are directed by the fire manager.

Tasks aimed at life-saving:

The rescue of persons in mortal danger is the first and most important task, even by causing material damage. Those who are in situations, states, or circumstances suitable for terminating or severely damaging human life functions and are unable to escape from these by their own strength must be considered in direct mortal danger. Those who are able to escape from direct mortal danger by their own strength, as well as all those who would fall into direct mortal danger without life-saving, must be considered in indirect mortal danger. The fire manager decides the rescue order. Rescue must be performed by at least two persons (this also applies to security personnel). The fire manager decides on the rescue of those in direct and/or indirect mortal danger when ordering life-saving. They decide on the evacuation and rescue routes, the

method of security, the order, method, and tools of rescue, and the commander of those executing the rescue. Throughout the entire duration of the rescue, they take measures to ensure the security of the rescue routes.

Tasks aimed at firefighting:

The deployed standby service takes measures for primary intervention. It can start extinguishing the fire with 4 mounted quick jets, and in the initial phase of the fire's origin, it is capable of surrounding, blackening, preventing its spread, and extinguishing it. In case of a more extensive fire, "C" jets mounted from the fire engine are possible. In case of a fire occurring in the festival area and during the festival, the OMC leader, with the help of the on-site fire manager, forwards appropriate professional information to the Operations Management Duty of the Budapest Disaster Management Directorate to determine the alarm level. According to the ordered alarm level, the unit prepares to receive further rescue-firefighting units.

2.2. Equipment for Informing the Masses

Public Address System:

If mass information is needed at the event, it is possible to inform the masses through the sound system of the installed stage system, as well as through the public address system installed in the areas, both by spoken word and by playing pre-written and recorded audience information and security texts. Through the loudspeakers, information is provided in four languages (English, German, French, Italian) in addition to Hungarian about escape directions and the rules of conduct to be followed.

Handheld Megaphone:

A handheld megaphone system is available at the security service base and in the OMC, which can be used for mass information as needed.

Escape Route Indicators:

Standardized EVERLUX photoluminescent signs (1200 x 600 mm) meeting MSZ ISO 6309 standards are placed on all traffic routes and major program venues of the event, thus fulfilling the requirements of BM Decree 54/2014 (XII.5.). The signs are placed so that at least one is clearly visible and recognizable from any point of the event venues and conveys appropriate visual information about the direction of escape to those present at the event. For escape route indicators placed near light sources of insufficient intensity, supplementary lighting is established. Reserve lighting ensures the appropriate charging and photoluminescent capability of the signs throughout the entire duration of the event, including the night period. At venues with tent-based mass presence, the placed signs are illuminated. We take care of placing the signs before the start of the event. The registry of the placed signs can be viewed in the OMC during the event. The firefighting and security personnel verify the existence and appropriate condition of the signs several times a day and take measures for repair or replacement in case of deficiencies. If dust or other contamination is observed on the surface of the signs, they are cleaned using a water jet available on the fire engine.

Directional Lights:

On the main traffic roads of the event and at program venues housed in larger tarpaulin structures, light sources with grid-independent power supply are established. Escape and traffic routes not illuminated by public lighting are illuminated in a way independent of the electrical grid.

Projectors:

Projectors are installed at the event, on which the organizers can, as needed, convey visual information appropriate to the given situation to visitors about the direction and method of escape. The visual information and animations to be displayed are animations that can also be downloaded from the website of the National Directorate General for Disaster Management.

Other Information Surfaces:

In several places in the event area, large orientation and information maps and signs helping local knowledge are placed in addition to escape route indicators.

2.3. Method of Evacuation and Rescue

Evacuation, partial or even full, is carried out according to the instructions of the professional specialist of the disaster management authority with decision-making power delegated to the Operative Management Center, but we plan it as follows.

Evacuation in Case of a Predictable Event:

In case of a predictable event (weather, flooding, etc.), the responsible event organizer orders the evacuation, and it is coordinated by the technical manager and the OMC leader under their supervision. We provide information and guidance to participants using mass information equipment. Parallel to the information, we take measures to close catering and commercial units, as well as amusement devices. We close the event venue at least 1 hour before the expected event occurs. After closing, security personnel inspect the site and provide for its guarding.

Evacuation in Case of an Unexpected Event:

In case of an emergency or security risk (fire, bomb threat, mass brawl, etc.), security personnel perform the evacuation from the endangered location according to the evacuation plan. The entire participant population is capable of leaving the endangered area (spectator area) within 4 minutes. Information for participants is provided through technical mass information equipment. The evacuation is directed by the security personnel and coordinated by the responsible security leader. During crossing traffic routes, we pay special attention to the barrier-free deployment of arriving rescue units. We designate a meeting point for children who may have lost their parents and are escaping alone, about which we inform parents through the loudspeaker. To avoid a panic situation, we publish information on the official website of the event about the behavior to be followed in case of fire or escape.

Partial and Full Evacuation:

In case of partial evacuation in the affected zone, and in case of full evacuation in the entire event area, motor vehicle traffic is prohibited, with the exception of vehicles participating in the rescue. In case of partial or full evacuation of the event, the organizers turn to the police with the following requests:

- Full closure of the Buda lower embankment (first at the Mozaik Street overpass and the H-bridge, then the entire embankment to Margaret Bridge if necessary) and its evacuation
- Opening the police crowd control barrier at the K-bridge closure
- Full closure of the HÉV line
- Directing the crowd in public areas
- Partial or full closure of Szentendrei Road

Partial Evacuation:

Partial evacuation occurs if the source of the emergency is well-localized and is expected/presumed not to spread beyond the boundaries of a zone or event area. In case of partial evacuation, we distinguish between an unexpected event and a calculated (planned) event. When an unexpected event occurs, we first evacuate the endangered area and secure the site for the arriving rescue units, then move from there to evacuate the zone in the possible directions. When a calculated event occurs, more time is available; accordingly, we evacuate and close the zones systematically, starting from one direction. The method of evacuation is not affected, but its speed and the mobilizable/to-be-mobilized personnel are influenced by the time the evacuation is ordered (dawn hours, morning hours, noon-early afternoon, prime time).

Venues Capable of Receiving Large Numbers in Case of Partial Evacuation:

- Revolut Stage
- Night Stage
- Empty space in front of outdoor stages (if possible)

In case of a potential thunderstorm, shower, significant rainfall, or other developed hazard source, the above venues are capable of receiving approximately 20,000 people. According to our experience, in case of stormy weather, participants not living in the event area depart from Hajógyári Island after the suspension or shutdown of the events. In case of sustained wind gusts exceeding 90 km/h, the event is suspended. We perform the evacuation of the entire event area in case of sustained wind gusts of 110 km/h. If the opening of larger program venues is necessary as a consequence of events, the event will not be held there either.

Full Evacuation Plan:

The fire manager of the arriving professional firefighter units can decide on the full evacuation of the event; prior to that, it is the decision-making right and responsibility of the responsible event organizer, or in their absence, the security manager of the event. The technical manager of the event, as well as the OMC leader, have the right to make a proposal for full evacuation to

the event organizer. In the absence of the event organizer, the security manager of the event decides on the full evacuation!

In case of full evacuation of the event area, the security service first evacuates the zones closest to the H-bridge and K-bridge and proceeds from there toward the more distant areas. We deviate from this schedule if the source of the emergency can be precisely localized territorially (fire, bomb, etc.). In such an emergency, where the hazard source is exactly determined, the security service redistributes forces according to the guidance of the OMC and executes the evacuation. We begin the full evacuation of the zone with the personnel mobilizable in the zone. At the start of the evacuation, we make all entry points one-way and dismantle the crowd-directing devices (fences, stiles) on the K-bridge.

The personnel mobilizable for the full evacuation of the event will increase as they move inward, as the personnel freed up from already evacuated areas (after leaving the necessary guarding personnel for technical and asset protection) join the evacuation. We begin the evacuation with action groups and patrols.

Handling Congestions During Evacuation:

If congestion occurs on the route leading toward the K-bridge, the security service ensures the diversion of part of the crowd through the entry area and the taxi road toward the H-bridge by opening designated cordons. If necessary, by further opening cordons, participants can also be led through the embankment toward the northern areas of the island, thereby reducing the extent of congestion and preventing the development of a panic situation. If congestion occurs on the route leading toward the H-bridge, the security service directs the escaping persons through the taxi road toward the K-bridge, thereby ensuring the continuity of the evacuation.

Tasks Following Evacuation:

Following the evacuation, security personnel ensure the guarantee of property security, cooperating as necessary with the staff of the police and the fire department. If the event requires it, a detailed report is taken, recording the equipment found at the scene of the event, its condition, and quantity, facilitating its return to the owners.

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

3.1. Action Plan for Stormy Weather and Natural Disasters

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

Preparation for Stormy Weather:

- Weekly and daily forecasts arrive for the organizers from the National Meteorological Service, which are risk-assessed daily by the Operative Management Center of the event.

- Daily alerts arrive from the National Meteorological Service 3 hours and 1 hour before the development of a dangerous weather event.
- The development of dangerous weather is monitored by a meteorologist in the Operative Management Center during the event, on event days in the period between 16:00 and 04:00.
- On the projectors available at the event, we inform visitors about weather changes as needed with animations in several languages and pictograms.
- In addition to the National Meteorological Service, organizers get information from other forecasting service providers (HungaroControl, alternative providers, websites).
- The OMC leader decides on the necessary measures. An event log is prepared for the entire process.

Strong Gale, Wind Gust:

In case of wind or a gale, measures must be taken based on the wind force. In case of expected larger winds, after consideration, evacuation must be provided for, starting with infrastructures endangered by the wind. If necessary, visitors must be informed of the tasks through the public address system, handheld megaphones, and at guard posts. If weather with significant wind activity can be expected based on the forecasts of meteorological service providers, the organizers will begin taking the necessary measures in time (e.g., removing banners, taking in light furniture, etc.). We maintain a registry in the Operative Management Center of the data regarding wind load defined in the compliance certificates of entertainment devices set up in the event area, with the help of which it can be determined without loss of time in case of danger or existence of a given wind speed which structures must be lowered/dismantled and which event venues must be evacuated or closed.

Thunderstorm:

If a gale accompanied by rain develops, the procedure is identical to that described in the previous point, with the addition that in case of a potential evacuation, special attention must be paid to the danger of slipping caused by rainwater in the soil, and the evacuation must be directed taking this into account. Parallel to this, if justified, the disconnection of the energy network must be provided for without delay.

Increased Lightning Activity:

If the development of increased lightning activity can be expected, or if increased lightning activity occurs in an already developed situation, the organizers, after consideration, will terminate the event, provide for the evacuation of the area, and warn the audience about which direction to move and what activities to engage in. People must be evacuated from the endangered area toward the middle of the island, where the humidity is lower and the ground is drier.

If a weather event involving lightning activity is expected, we inform visitors about it through our public address system (evacuation sound system) and on the projectors.

- If lightning activity is expected within a 10 km radius of the event venue, we inform the security service and program organizers that if the lightning activity reaches the event area, we may suspend the programs or hold them at a later time, for which the responsible event organizer takes measures.
- If lightning activity is expected within a 5 km radius, we inform the security service and program organizers. We place a separate organizational staff (crowd controllers, security service, medical service) on standby at open venues with mass presence.
- If lightning activity is expected within a 1 km radius, we inform the security service and program organizers. At open venues with mass presence, we prepare the already standby organizational staff for the suspension or interruption of the mass presence and communicate actively about all this on the available audio-visual devices.
- If the expected lightning activity affects the event venue, we suspend or interrupt the programs until the dangerous weather phenomenon persists, for which the responsible event organizer takes measures. If the expected accompanying wind allows, we direct guests to closed large venues; if wind load exceeding the wind load capacity of the closed venues is expected, we provide for the partial or full evacuation of the event venue. Partial or full power disconnection occurs parallel to the suspension of activity.

In case of increased lightning activity, firefighting intervention cannot take place from the immediate vicinity of the water surface. Near waters, humidity can be significantly higher, thus the lightning also endangers a larger area. Due to high humidity, the conductivity of the air increases.

Sustained High or Continuously Rising Temperature:

If the temperature rises sustainably and gradually, the organizers and security personnel pay special attention to the danger of vegetation fires and, as far as possible, reduce the chance of these hazard sources developing by watering. If a heat alert is ordered, the organizers of the event inform the audience about it to prevent mass illnesses. If necessary, they provide for water distribution, laying down, and cooling participants with water spray.

Hail:

If hail develops among the weather phenomena, the organizers, together with the security personnel, ensure the minimization of injuries to the endangered age group at the event, as well as the prevention of panic. They inform guests of the necessary tasks through the loudspeaker.

Change in the State of Rivers and Standing Waters – Water Level Rise, Flood Danger:

If natural water sources affecting the event pose a flood danger, the organizers provide for the necessary measures.

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

- Indirect threat: since the event can be well-defined in time, organizers will postpone the event in case of a direct flood threat.

Fire:

If necessary due to the development of a fire incident, evacuation must be provided for at the event or in a well-defined part of it. Security personnel should perform the rescue according to the evacuation documentation, paying special attention to any minors present. When fire is detected, those in the structure or outdoors must be alerted, and the endangered area must be left immediately; only those acting on extinguishing the fire may stay there. In case of a fire in a structure, a headcount must be held during and after the evacuation. With the establishment of the laser entry system, this is solved at the largest event venues. If the fire prevents retreat routes, firefighting must be stopped, and the structure or open area must be left as soon as possible. Upon the arrival of firefighters, the fire manager must be provided with all necessary information. During rescue, the development of a panic situation must be absolutely avoided. The calm behavior of security personnel can be life-saving! In case of fire, LPG cylinders must be transported to a safe place far from the scene. Their guarding must be provided for. In case of overpressure of an LPG cylinder with a safety blow-off valve, a jet flame effect must be expected, which can cause severe burn injuries. Clearing the exits is extremely important even in case of a small-scale fire that has already been extinguished. Heat and smoke extraction must be ensured under all circumstances. As long as the full ventilation of the tarpaulin-structured venue has not occurred, the event cannot be continued. If full evacuation is needed, after opening the emergency exits, the tent must be made passable, even by damaging the side panels.

3.2. Operation of the Weather Warning System

The task of HungaroMet Hungarian Meteorological Service Nonprofit Ltd. (HungaroMet) is to operate an alert system taking general life and property protection aspects into account. Its purpose is to inform those present at the event in time about the development of weather by forecasting expected extraordinary weather.

The non-public part of the forecast is a signal sent to Disaster Management, based on which the OKF (National Directorate General for Disaster Management) informs the county directorates, which in turn inform the county and local Defense Committees, mayors, organizers of announced mass events, and other organizations depending on the nature of the danger. Alerts usually arrive from HungaroMet with a 1-3 hour time lead.

Visitors can find out about dangerous weather events from news reports, the HungaroMet website, as well as from projectors and other information surfaces available in the event area.

Warning forecasts and alerts are issued for the following weather elements:

- thunderstorm
- cloudburst
- wind gust

- freezing rain

Generally, the size of the pre-warned, alerted area varies, but usually, the smallest area to which the hazard warning applies corresponds to half of an average Hungarian county.

Alert Levels

During warnings and alerts, we distinguish between 3 hazard levels.

First level (yellow):

The first-level warning/alert generally does not require increased precaution or preventive measures. However, be attentive during activities more exposed to the effects of weather. Such yellow-level phenomena: gale-force but still under 90 km/h wind; minor snowfall with a few cm of fresh snow; lower intensity thunderstorm; fog; large amount of precipitation but not yet threatening serious flood danger by itself; heat that is still bearable for most people.

Second level (orange):

A weather phenomenon carrying danger that can lead to damage incidents or even cause personal injury or accident. Phenomena of such intensity are rare but can occur regularly several times every year. The wind can already cause damage; large amounts of rain carry flood danger; snowfall and freezing rain can already temporarily paralyze traffic. We include here thunderstorms affecting only limited areas but with extreme accompanying phenomena (such as strongly gale-force or even hurricane-force wind, large-scale hail, cloudburst).

Third level (red):

Dangerous weather phenomena causing serious damage and in many cases threatening human life, which usually affect extensive areas. Only quite rarely occurring events reach this highest (red) level of warning/alert. In a given place, the return period is several years (the phenomenon repeats on average after this much time). Extreme wind can cause serious destruction in many places; flood danger is necessarily associated with large amounts of precipitation; large amounts of snow and intense freezing rain can completely paralyze traffic for a longer time. Nationally, such a hazard level phenomenon repeats approximately every 1-2 years per weather type. Although thunderstorms with extreme phenomena occur much more often somewhere in the country, a "red" level warning/alert is issued only if they are expected not to be present only locally but to affect extensive areas, and thus their probability of occurrence for a given place is significantly higher.

Interpretation of Signals

A pictogram referring to the phenomenon and a color (yellow, orange, red) associable with the degree of hazard have been assigned to each criterion. In map display, the color of the region is determined by the level of the highest-level phenomenon valid for the given region. In addition to the alert color markings, additional information is provided by notes written by the forecaster, which can be read in the last field of the information for the given region.

Dangerous weather event	Sign	Brief meaning of hazard
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		level
Wind gust		1 The expected strongest wind gusts may exceed 70 km/h.
Wind gust		2 The expected strongest wind gusts may exceed 90 km/h.
Wind gust		3 The expected strongest wind gusts may exceed 120 km/h.
Thunderstorm		1 Accompanied by wind gusts (> 60 km/h), small hail (< 2 cm), and/or intense rainfall (> 20-25 mm in a short time).
Thunderstorm		2 Intense thunderstorm, accompanied by strong wind gusts (> 75-90 km/h), hail (>= 2 cm), and/or intense rainfall (> 25-30 mm in a short time).
Thunderstorm		3 Extremely intense thunderstorm, accompanied by severe wind gusts (> 90-110 km/h or more), large hail (>= 3-5 cm), and cloudburst (> 30-50 mm).
Cloudburst		1 Intense rainfall with precipitation exceeding 25-30 mm in a short time.
Cloudburst		2 Intense rainfall with precipitation exceeding 50 mm in a short time.
Cloudburst		3 Extremely intense rainfall with precipitation exceeding 80-100 mm in a short time, causing significant flash floods.
Freezing rain		1 Ice deposition on a limited area, thin glaze ice layer.
Freezing rain		2 Significant ice deposition, glaze ice formation causing traffic and utility disruptions.
Freezing rain		3 Catastrophic glaze ice deposition, extensive destruction of power lines and trees.
Snowfall		1 Fresh snow accumulation exceeding 5 cm within 12

		hours.
Snowfall		2 Fresh snow accumulation exceeding 20 cm within 12 hours, causing major traffic disruptions.
Snowfall		3 Heavy snowfall exceeding 30-50 cm, paralyzing traffic over a large area.
Extreme heat		1 Daily mean temperature reaches or exceeds 25 °C for at least one day.
Extreme heat		2 Daily mean temperature reaches or exceeds 27 °C for multiple consecutive days.
Extreme heat		3 Daily mean temperature reaches or exceeds 29 °C for an extended period.
Extreme cold		1 Daily mean temperature drops below -10 °C.
Extreme cold		2 Daily mean temperature drops below -15 °C for multiple days.
Extreme cold		3 Severe frost with daily mean temperature dropping below -20 °C.

Limitations of the Emergency Warning

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

Thus, the warning forecast and alert do not mean a guarantee for the occurrence of the given dangerous weather event at a given point of the affected area.

Due to the limitations of weather forecasting, it is not always possible to issue an appropriate, timely alert or warning forecast. Despite the use of the most modern tools, methods, and professional knowledge, it is not possible in all cases to issue an appropriate level hazard warning with appropriate time lead. Unfortunately, critically dangerous weather phenomena can occur that can only be recognized at the moment of their development or after it.

3.3. Health-related Hazard Sources and Risk Factors

Critical Infrastructure:

"Those vital elements of national, federal, and EU infrastructure whose significant damage, malfunction, or destruction would have serious consequences for the security of the nation or

nations, the economy, the environment, and public health, or the effective functioning of individual governments and the state."

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

If the drinking water network were damaged or the drinking water supply were interrupted during the event, we will immediately notify the competent Civil Defense and Disaster Management bodies as well. With our own technical professional team and work machines, we will immediately begin repairing the fault alongside the notification and active cooperation of the water provider.

In the catering units and the wholesale center in the event area, we can provide enough liquid and drinking water for 100,000 people for a duration of 12 hours.

In case of a sustained malfunction (malfunction lasting at least 4 hours), we permit the bringing in of mineral water in the quantity of daily need/person to the event area.

In case of a long-term malfunction (malfunction lasting at least 12 hours), we take measures to transport drinking water and/or mineral water to the event area, which we provide free of charge to those present at the event.

Heat:

If a heat alert is ordered, the organizers of the event inform the audience about it to prevent mass illnesses. If necessary, they provide for water distribution, laying down, and cooling participants with water spray. During a heat alert, the following are recommended:

- Preferring shaded places
- Providing appropriate sun protection
- Increased water consumption

Injuries Caused by Repeated or Multiple Violence:

If injuries stemming from violence occur at the event, the security service and organizers immediately inform the competent police station. The injured person is treated by the medical service, and if the severity of the injury justifies it, their transport to a hospital is facilitated.

Large Number of Food Poisonings:

In case of mass food poisoning, the organizers act immediately to filter out where the food poisoning originates from, isolate its location, terminate the existing situation, and immediately inform the competent public health authorities.

Re-infection of the Water System:

If information reaches the organizers that the water network functioning as drinking water has become infected, they will shut off the water supply of the event by immediate action, inform the competent authorities, and act according to the instructions of the authorities.

Epidemic, Epidemic-like Illness:

Due to the date and periodicity of the event, the development of an epidemic is unlikely.

Chemical Type Infection – Chemical, Irritating Substances:

No dangerous chemical substances are used at the event venue.

Mass Infection, Accumulation of Any Type of Infectious Disease - Diseases Requiring Isolation, Disinfection, or Subject to Notification:

Due to the date and periodicity of the event, the development of mass infection is unlikely.

3.4. Mass Disorder, Acts Threatening Public Safety

Prohibited, Punishable Forms of Conduct:

Fighting, vandalism, rowdiness, which should be evaluated as a crime, but this also includes forms of conduct basically prohibited at the event, such as pogo, bodysurfing, etc. In the case of acts where suspicion exists regarding the realization of a crime, the police will be notified.

Terrorist Act and Its Threat:

Like every mass event, this event is also exposed to terrorist acts and terrorist threats. In Hungary, threats of this nature are very rare, but attention must be paid to them during preparation. During both preparation and execution, emphasis must be placed on reporting suspicious signs, minor threats, and behavior referring to extremes to the police or the competent special services as necessary. If there is a need for actual intervention, the organizers and the security service will intervene immediately and provide for the evacuation of the area. Suspicious elements can be: abandoned luggage, abandoned cars, tanks, powders of unknown origin, suspiciously behaving guests.

Crowding/Overcrowding:

At certain programs and venues of the event, a higher crowd density can be expected, which becomes increasingly typical closer to the stage. This is also typical at entry and departure. At programs and venues affected by higher crowd density, the presence of the security service is increased.

Intentional Damage:

Intentional, malicious damage occurring at the event is not excluded. If such an event exists, the security personnel will immediately provide for the increased security of strategic infrastructures (electrical network, stages, tents, etc.) and notify the police. If the extent of the damage affects the conduct of the entire event, the organizers will take measures to postpone, suspend, or in the final case, terminate the event.

Bomb Alert and Bomb Threat:

We speak of a bomb alert when a known or unknown person personally, by phone, letter, or other communication channel (e.g., internet, phone) holds out the prospect of detonating an explosive device placed at the event, the purpose of which is blackmail, material gain, personal or collective revenge, achieving political or other advantage, causing panic or disruption, hindering the activity going on at the event, irresponsible fun, or possibly the perpetrator's pathological mental state. The threat must be taken seriously in every case. The operative leader of the OMC must be informed without delay, who, simultaneously with notifying the police, takes the primary measures together with the security service. Until the arrival of the police, one must depart from the endangered environment as far as possible and prevent others from unsuspectingly going to the endangered location. The arriving police must be informed of the measures taken and the circumstances. Subsequently, one must act and behave according to the instructions of the police.

Presumed Phenomenon Causing Panic:

In the crowd, attention must be paid to the development of perceived events causing panic. If such a signal reaches the security personnel, it must be investigated by the security personnel without delay, and the persons responsible for causing panic must be isolated from the audience to prevent the spread of panic! The specialty of a panic situation is that any situation can be the indicator for it to be realized. A state of consciousness developing in the crowd that prompts escape such that the persons in the crowd ignore their common sense. In an emergency, its development may occur; therefore, primarily the realization of such situations must be avoided, and attention must be paid to this. In a developing panic situation, visitors leave their common sense behind and start following others; this is also why escape routes are placed in a way understandable by everyone. Attention must be drawn to these, and immediate information must be facilitated for the purpose of calming and informing the crowd. If necessary, the event should be restricted, suspended, or terminated.

Unexpected Traffic Situation Threatening Operation:

If an unexpected traffic situation threatening operation exists at the event, the security personnel and the car information personnel do everything to eliminate the developed traffic obstacle as quickly as possible. If the organizational intervention is not sufficient, the security service requests police intervention. During the approach to the event, significant motor vehicle and pedestrian traffic in public areas must be expected and prepared for. The approach occurs in public areas where the event organizer has no authority to implement restrictive measures. In recent years, terrorist attacks committed in Europe were in several cases carried out with motor vehicles where the perpetrators drove into people; to minimize this risk, we cooperate in everything with the territorially competent police station, so restrictive measures and the placement of road obstacles may occur, which is performed by the competent police authority. If such an event occurs, or if the police bodies determine its necessity, we immediately inform the affected authorities participating in the rescue.

4. FIRE SAFETY REGULATIONS AND RULES

4.1. Regulations for Event Venues

Parking Lots:

- A side distance must be provided between two vehicles so that the doors of the motor vehicles can be opened to their full width on at least one side, and a distance of at least 0.80 meters must be maintained between motor vehicles standing behind each other.
- Cleaning the motor vehicle with flammable liquid in the parking lot is strictly prohibited.
- Decanting or storing fire-hazardous liquids in the parking lot, as well as filling a motor vehicle with fuel, performing repairs involving fire hazard, and other fire-hazardous activities are prohibited.
- Only tools and materials that cannot cause fire or explosion may be used for preheating the motor vehicle. Using an open flame for this purpose is prohibited.
- It is prohibited to place a motor vehicle in the parking lot from which fuel is flowing or dripping. Provision must be made for soaking up any flammable liquid that may have dripped from the motor vehicles.
- The operator and the driver of the motor vehicle are responsible for maintaining the fire safety rules and provisions regarding the motor vehicle.
- An inoperable motor vehicle must be stored so that it does not hinder the movement of other motor vehicles. Provision must be made for its transport as soon as possible.
- A transport vehicle loaded with material belonging to an explosive class may not park in the parking lot even temporarily.
- When establishing the parking order, the fire safety equipment and devices in the parking lot must be taken into account; their barrier-free approach must be continuously ensured. Parking is prohibited within a distance of at least 1.5 m in front of these devices and equipment.

Campsite Areas:

- Tents may only be set up in designated places, ensuring that escape routes and firefighting deployment routes remain free. If a visitor does not comply with this security regulation, they are obliged to relocate their tent to a designated place upon the instruction of Sziget Ltd. or the competent fire safety authority.
- Drawing electricity is prohibited as a general rule. Exceptions to this are the Caravan campsite and certain parts of the Staff campsite. In the latter cases, drawing electricity is possible only with the permission of the head of the given campsite.
- The connection point of an extension cord or distributor cannot be placed directly on the ground; furthermore, provision for ensuring touch protection is necessary. If the connection is

not appropriate, the visitor is obliged to terminate the connection upon the instruction of Sziget Ltd. personnel.

- The use of air conditioning units, electric stoves, kettles, or refrigerators is prohibited in the campsite areas.
- Entering the campsite areas by motor vehicle is prohibited! (Except for vehicles performing cleaning or maintenance, as well as vehicles with a special entry permit from the campsite manager, and staff scooters).
- A caravan may park in the campsite area only with the permission of the campsite manager; however, the vehicle towing it is obliged to leave the campsite area immediately after dropping it off.
- A fire distance of 3-3 m per 100 m² area is appropriate between the 2- and 4-person wooden houses to be set up in the campsite areas; however, a graphic placement proposal must be prepared and coordinated with the specialist authority. In other areas of the campsite, fire distance is not interpretable, but it is also recommended to establish blocks in such a way that it is passable in the longitudinal direction like an avenue by a medium-category fire engine.

4.2. Regulations for Fire-Hazardous Activities

Rules for Smoking:

Smoking is permitted in the open spaces of the event, which does not qualify as a fire-hazardous activity; however, special attention must be paid to it. Regarding every building of the event area, in the indoor rooms of the facilities, based on the provisions of Act XLII of 1999, one must not smoke or use electronic cigarettes or electronic devices imitating smoking! This prohibition must be marked with a security sign in the area of the facilities. The designated smoking area must comply with the technical specifications of the relevant legislation. An appropriate amount of ashtrays made of non-combustible material must be placed in the areas designated for smoking. The contents of the ashtrays can only be emptied into a collector made of non-combustible material. It is prohibited to put or throw away burning tobacco items, matches, and other ignition sources in places where they can cause fire or explosion. Smoking and the use of open flames are prohibited in rooms or open spaces where materials belonging to an increased fire or explosion hazard class are produced, stored, processed, or used. The prohibition of smoking and the use of open flames must be marked with a security sign.

Lighting a Campfire:

A campfire, if a national fire ban is in effect, will be lit only after the approval of the minister ordering the ban, or based on the position received in 2013, in the area of the riverbed in case of low water level of the Danube. During the lighting of the campfire, at least 1 firefighter and the security service with reinforced personnel supervise the fire pit. At the campfire, 2 fire extinguishers manufactured according to the MSZ EN3 standard with an extinguishing performance of 34A 183B each, as well as 2 fire blankets with a floor area of 2 m² each, must be placed on standby. The campfire can be lit, and the fire pit can be established in such a way that

it cannot pose an ignition hazard to its surroundings. The height of the flame cannot reach the canopy of the trees in its vicinity, and the temperature of the generated heat and smoke cannot reach the ignition temperature of the canopies.

Prohibition of Outdoor Fire Lighting:

Outdoor fire lighting for all kinds of purposes is prohibited in the event area (exception: point 5.3.5.).

Handling and Storage of Waste:

Waste is collected at the workplace collection points placed at the event. When establishing a waste collection yard, we comply with the following requirements:

- A waste collection yard is not established within 15 m distance from a building or structure.
- At the collection points within the event area, waste is stored in units no larger than a 10 m x 10 m storage unit.
- We provide standard or specially manufactured containers for this purpose, enabling the separate collection of at least four recoverable waste components (selective waste collection containers): cardboard, mixed packaging waste, organic, mixed "residential" waste.
- The purpose of the design is for the containers placed in the event area to be most suitable for collecting the given component.
- The placed containers are provided with a lid or an insertion opening. The design is realized so that the emptying of the collection containers with a target machine can also be ensured.
- Trash is collected selectively from the event area by the cleaning personnel and collected at the collection points operating as depot points placed in the area, from where transport occurs in the morning hours. The units are easily accessible both on foot and by trucks.
- We fence off the collection points and provide them with constant supervision in the interest of placing the collected waste in a way that excludes environmental pollution and prevents unauthorized entry.

Vehicle Fires:

In case of vehicle fires, the area must be closed within a 10 m radius; the explosion of parts (tires) can be expected. Security personnel will immediately provide for the closure of the area. In case of vehicle fires, if the vehicle is gasoline-powered, the fire may spread to other nearby vehicles and combustible materials due to the burning of leaking fuel; therefore, combustible materials must be removed from the vicinity of the fire. The removal of vehicles and other combustible materials standing in the vicinity of the fire is also performed by security personnel. When extinguishing the fire, attention must be paid to the jet flame effect. Opening the hood poses a high risk and can only be performed under protection. Following the opening of the hood, fresh oxygen-rich air flows into the combustion zone, which can cause sudden ignition or a jet flame effect. Security personnel basically begin extinguishing the fire using powder extinguishers. Extinguishing fires of electric cars and vehicles must be started with the 6 kg

powder fire extinguishers available at the event venue while maintaining a safety distance. Since the batteries used in the vehicles can re-ignite within 24 hours, the fire department or the on-site fire service must be notified as soon as possible. Guarding must be provided for until the arrival of the firefighters.

Tent Fires:

Tent fires that can occur in the campsite areas associated with the event represent a high-risk factor. The large quantity of tents set up over an area of several thousand square meters poses a real risk from a fire safety perspective. The tents are set up practically directly next to each other. We have placed special emphasis on mitigating the risk of fire in previous years as well, and this year we are placing additional security devices on standby and taking further measures:

- In the campsite areas, traffic and escape routes at least 2.5 m wide will be ensured, which also function as fire sections.
- Both the internal and external campsite areas are illuminated, so traffic remains barrier-free even after sunset.
- In accordance with the provisions of the OTSZ, we build a standard escape route indicator system that conveys clear visual signals about the possible directions of escape even in the period after sunset. The system is independent, operating from a battery independent of the electrical grid.
- At the end of the traffic routes, a fence with a releasable connection is built, thereby facilitating potential rescue.

Firefighting, Damage Control:

In case of a fire potentially occurring in the campsite areas, rapid fire spread must be expected. The presence of large amounts of combustible materials (combustible materials of the tents, clothing/luggage stored in the tents, etc.) involves rapid flame spread and high temperatures, typical of outdoor fires. The fresh air necessary for combustion and the rapid spread of the fire greatly promotes fire spread. A crowd of escaping people, as well as the development of a panic situation, must be expected. Security personnel assist in the rescue of campers and the deployment of firefighter units. It must be expected that those in the campsite will try to rescue their values, protect them from damage caused by the fire, as well as the staying of intoxicated, dazed persons or those under the influence of drugs in their tents. In case of a fire occurring in the campsites, the duty organization of the security personnel is redistributed according to the instructions of the technical manager, security manager, and operative controller. The task of the security personnel is to inspect all tents in the affected area and rescue persons trapped inside from the endangered area. The inspection must be performed parallel to the extinguishing of the fire. Firefighting must be performed so that the generated heat and smoke do not flow in the direction of the escaping persons. Adjacent internal fire sections must be cooled with a protective jet, thereby preventing potential fire spread. Rescue units and the medical service move to the scene with their vehicles and treat the injured and escapees

suffering from smoke poisoning. The fire manager takes measures for alerting necessary additional rescue units and firefighter units.

Fires of Structures, Temporary Structures:

Lightweight structure fires may occur in the event area (lightweight structures in the campsite areas). Lightweight structure fires are characterized by high heat effect, intensive smoke formation, and rapid flame spread. With rapid flame spread, the chance of the fire spreading to adjacent structures, event technology elements, and other artifacts multiplies. The primary goal is the rapid containment of the fire, which must be solved primarily with fire extinguishers placed in the structures and kept on standby by the operators. Upon detecting a fire, security personnel notify professional firefighter units according to the protocol in the plan. Parallel to the notification, they close off the endangered area and direct those present to a safe, protected place. They perform the extinguishing of the fire primarily with additional powder extinguishers. They take measures for the evacuation of adjacent commercial and catering units and restrict or terminate activity in them. They shut off utilities and, if necessary, perform sectionalization or full power disconnection in case of fire spread. They inspect adjacent catering units and place the LPG cylinders located there safely, far from the event venue, and provide for their guarding. Regardless of the condition of the LPG cylinders, they perform the cooling of the LPG cylinders with cold water. Extinguishing the fire in catering units must be performed with increased caution, and the presence of LPG cylinders must be assumed. Only LPG cylinders with safety blow-off valves are permitted in the event area, but protection and cover against jet flame effect must be provided for.

4.3. Measures Required During Potential Fire Incidents

Detection of Fire, Fire Alarm:

Anyone who detects a fire or its immediate danger, or becomes aware of it, is obliged to report it immediately to the security personnel or to some responsible person participating in the conduct of the event (OMC, event organizers...) for the purpose of taking further measures. The responsible person must report the signal on the 112 general emergency number. The fire alarm is free of charge and enjoys priority over other calls. When dialing the 112 general emergency number, it is important to take into account that the local fire department will not answer at this phone number. When giving a fire alarm, definitely state in which settlement and at which event the damage occurred, and try to give additional information regarding the approach to the site. Everyone is obliged to make their communication device available for reporting a fire or requesting help and to provide help with their vehicle if necessary. The person reporting the fire must communicate the following information:

- Exact location and address of the fire incident (exact place of origin within the event area)
- What and where is burning/burnt, what damage incident occurred
- What is the extent of the fire
- Is human life in danger

- How many are present in the given building, room, outdoors, or event area
- Has the evacuation of the endangered area begun
- The escape route of the escaping people
- The name and phone number of the reporting person

It is important to give the phone number of the reporting person because the moving units often contact the person giving the signal again while moving and try to get additional information that can help the intervention. The fire must be reported even if it has gone out in the meantime or has been successfully extinguished!

The first-level decision-making leader of the arriving professional units in case of fire is the fire manager. Upon the arrival of the fire department, the fire manager must be provided with all necessary information. The arriving fire manager can decide on the partial or full evacuation of the event area. Prior to their arrival, evacuation is the decision-making right and responsibility of the security manager and the responsible event organizer.

Method of Leaving the Event Area, Technical Rescue:

The endangered event area must be left through the available escape routes and emergency exits. One must wait at the meeting point until the instruction of the arriving fire manager. The fire manager may give further instructions regarding participation in the rescue activity.

Security personnel should perform the rescue according to the provisions in this documentation. During rescue, the occurrence of a panic situation must be absolutely avoided. The calm behavior of security personnel can be life-saving! The event area must be left as soon as possible, calmly, without causing panic.

Those present in the event area are obliged to cooperate in firefighting and technical rescue without remuneration, with personal participation expectable based on their age, health, and physical condition, and by providing data.

Those working in the event area must, as far as possible, begin extinguishing the fire and damage control with the available firefighting and other technical equipment in case of fire and damage incidents.

Until the arrival of the fire department units at the scene, the management of rescue and firefighting tasks, as well as the maintenance of order, is performed by the OMC firefighting-technical rescue service under the direction of the OMC leader.

Those present in the endangered area are obliged to participate in maintaining order and ensuring rescue and damage control. Employees trained in first aid are obliged to treat potential personal injuries until the arrival of the ambulances.

Asset rescue basically does not have to be performed; the rescue of material goods can only be started if the evacuation of the endangered area has occurred and it can be executed without mortal danger and risk.

The responsible leader of extinguishing the fire is the fire manager, who can be a member of the fire department or the professional disaster management body meeting the conditions defined in legislation. At the scene of firefighting, another person may take measures only with the prior permission of the fire manager.

The fire manager may oblige private individuals to cooperate in extinguishing the fire and in rescue works to the extent expectable based on their age, health, and physical condition, and may use their vehicles, tools, equipment, and materials.

The fire manager may restrict or prohibit all activity in the area endangered by the fire and necessary for extinguishing the fire and may order the removal of unauthorized or endangered persons, as well as material goods, and the evacuation of the area.

Anyone who intentionally caused the event requiring intervention or intentionally gave a misleading signal regarding firefighting or technical rescue is obliged to reimburse the costs incurred in connection with firefighting, technical rescue, and their signaling.

Cooperation in Firefighting:

In case of fire and damage incidents, employees are obliged – as far as possible – to take measures without delay to eliminate the fire hazard and extinguish the fire with the available firefighting and other technical equipment.

In case of fire, full power disconnection must be performed by placing the main switch in the "0" position!

Extinguishing the fire should preferably be started simultaneously with the evacuation of the area endangered by the fire. Extinguishing the fire should be performed by at least two persons.

Extinguishing the developed fire must be attempted with the available tools:

- With a fire extinguisher available in the event area
- With water, after full power disconnection, if a non-combustible liquid is burning (extinguishing electrically operated equipment with water is prohibited and life-threatening if power disconnection has not occurred!)
- By covering the fire with a fire blanket
- By removing combustible material

As long as it does not involve endangering physical integrity, extinguishing the fire or preventing fire spread must be attempted until the arrival of the OMC firefighting-technical rescue service or the fire department, or until the fire is completely extinguished.

USE OF POWDER FIRE EXTINGUISHER:

- The fire incident must be approached with the device while maintaining a safety distance.
- Do not extinguish a burning person with a fire extinguisher, but primarily smother the fire by covering!

- Some fire extinguishers are also suitable for extinguishing equipment under electrical voltage; the exact regulations can be read labeled on the device (e.g., up to 1000 V voltage from a distance of 1 m).
- Pull out the handle support and safety pin.
- Grip the hose firmly and point it at the fire.
- Depress the operating lever/handle/pistol valve.
- Deliver the extinguishing agent into the flame zone or onto the fire surface.

Information regarding use:

- Do not deliver the extinguishing powder directly onto the surface of the burning material (fire nest), because the pressure may scatter the burning material, and the fire can easily spread to objects in its vicinity, as well as endangering the person performing the extinguishing.
- The extinguishing agent must be delivered into the flame zone, moving the device slowly from top to bottom and also in a horizontal direction, thus covering the fire.
- Attention must be paid to intermittent operation, i.e., not pushing out the contents of the fire extinguisher all at once, which will make firefighting more effective.

USE OF CARBON DIOXIDE FIRE EXTINGUISHER:

- Pull out the handle support and safety pin.
- Point the nozzle at the fire.
- Depress the operating lever/handle/pistol valve.
- Deliver the extinguishing agent into the flame zone or onto the fire surface.

Information regarding use:

- Gripping the nozzle with the hand must be avoided during use; the carbon dioxide flowing out at -78 °C can cause severe frostbite!
- Due to its air-displacing effect, it may be used in a closed room exclusively by opening windows and with continuous ventilation.

Personal Protection:

Firefighting activity may only be executed without endangering physical integrity. In case of great heat and smoke, extinguishing must not be performed in the absence of protective equipment. One must PROTECT against the harmful effects occurring during fire! Against smoke with a wet cloth placed in front of the nose and mouth, against heat with a wet blanket wrapped around the body, or by cooling with a jet.

Personnel must prepare for directing the deploying units. If the sound of sirens is heard from a distance, personnel stop traffic (both pedestrian and motor vehicle traffic) and ensure the

undisturbed deployment. Upon arrival, they inform the fire department about the approach possibilities.

Things to do upon arrival of firefighters:

- Give necessary information about the number of trapped persons and their probable location, power disconnection, water sources, potential special hazards, and the exact location of the fire.
- Actively help the work of firefighters based on the instruction of the fire manager.

5. FULFILLMENT OF SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

5.1. General Tasks

- Fulfillment of obligations and enforcement of entitlements defined in Act CXXXIII of 2005 on the rules of personal and property protection and private investigation activities.
- Cultured, polite, differentiated, and firm action of the staff participating in security, worthy of a high-standard European event.
- Guarding the event area, program venues, and equipment; prevention and obstruction of illegal acts, thefts, and vandalism.
- Monitoring the behavior of participants, potential crowd movement, and mood from a security perspective during the event, and taking necessary measures in this regard. Notifying designated persons and organizers about potential information of this nature and planned measures.
- Prevention, obstruction, interruption, and potential detection of the commission of infractions and crimes in the festival area during the event. In case of capturing a perpetrator, securing the scene, searching for witnesses, and ensuring their participation in the procedure alongside notifying the police or other authority defined in legislation. Performing clothing and luggage inspection while keeping the perpetrator on-site until the handover of the measure.
- Handover and takeover of the area and individual venues at the opening of the event and at the change of guard personnel.
- Familiarization with, compliance with, and enforcement of the provisions in the Integrated Emergency Response, Fire Safety, and Disaster Management Plan of the event.
- In case of fire, notifying the fire department as defined in the fire safety regulations and starting life and damage rescue, extinguishing small-scale, beginning fires with a handheld fire extinguisher.
- Notifying health and ambulance services in cases requiring medical intervention.
- Upon instruction for evacuation or rescue given by the organizers or the person(s) commissioned by them, calling upon those present at the event venue to leave the area, as well as performing crowd control tasks.

5.2. Composition, Number, and Deployment Plan of the Security Service

Manned security guarding is the basis of security protection at the event. Minimally, 1 security guard is deployed for every 200 participants started, i.e., at least 500 people.

5.3. List of Prohibited Items

Items to be confiscated/not allowed to be brought into the event during clothing and luggage inspection:

- 1) Especially dangerous devices for public safety
- 2) Prohibited devices
- 3) Drugs, or objects and devices related to their consumption
- 4) Dangerous substances, devices, objects
- 5) Other items (valuable items, alcohol, soft drinks, tobacco products, etc.)

During luggage inspection, the security guard may not take over weapons, especially dangerous devices for public safety, drugs, alcohol, or tobacco products; they cannot be placed in the value/luggage storage either! If necessary, due to the visitor's potential resistance or in the case of particularly dangerous objects, the guard requests police action.

1) Objects Dangerous to Public Safety:

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

- Piercing or cutting devices whose piercing length or cutting edge exceeds 8 cm, furthermore, regardless of the size of the piercing length or cutting edge, throwing stars, switchblades, and devices for launching piercing/cutting devices or other objects suitable for causing bodily injury (especially: bows, crossbows, French knives, harpoon guns, slings, catapults).
- Devices typically used for striking and increasing the force and effect of a strike (especially: lead pipes, brass knuckles).
- Sticks or weights connected with a chain or other flexible material.
- Chemical substances, gases, or sprays that make others unconscious or incapable of defense (e.g., gas spray, pepper spray).
- Devices that, due to the nature of imitation and scale execution, resemble a firearm in a way suitable for deception (imitation firearm).
- Devices suitable for inducing a state incapable of defense by means of electrical voltage (electric shocker).
- Devices for illegal opening or breaking of locking mechanisms.

2) Prohibited Devices:

- Weapons operating with compressed air or carbon dioxide

- Gas weapon
- Flare pistol, starter pistol
- Objects with a pointed end or sharp edge (e.g., ice pick, axe, hatchet, box cutter)
- Hand tools (crowbar, drill, chisel, screwdriver, hammer, etc.)
- Blunt objects that can be used for causing injury (e.g., baseball bat)
- Explosives, pyrotechnic devices
- Drugs or other mind-altering substances recorded in other legislation

3) Drugs, or objects and devices related to their consumption

4) Dangerous substances, devices, objects:

- Gas cylinder, gas burner, gas heater
- Bottles and objects made of glass
- Umbrella
- Rigid rod or pipe exceeding 1 m (e.g., flagpole)
- Flammable substances and ignition devices

5) Other Items:

Other items that cannot be brought in are categorized into two groups:

Low-value items:

These items are provided with a numbered tag by the members of the security service, the stub of which is received by the owner. Upon presenting this, they can get the item back when they leave the area. Confiscated items are stored in a shelved tent or container and continuously guarded by the security service.

Particularly high-value items:

If the inspector finds such an item, they take it separately and continue the inspection. Following the inspection, they accompany the person to the container and tell their shift leader, who takes over the items for temporary safekeeping according to an inventory and takeover report. When the guest leaves the event, they can take over the kept item upon presenting a photo ID.

Alcoholic beverages, commercial quantities of food, and commercial quantities of items cannot be taken through the inspection; therefore, the following materials must be handed in to the storage:

- Alcoholic beverages of any kind and quantity. This includes beer, wine, distilled spirits (any packaging of these).
- Unidentified liquids (without a label).

- Soft drinks in plastic bottles exceeding 1 liter (per person).
- In case of commercial quantities of items, it must be reported to the leader of the security service.
- Small animals, pets.

5.4. Procedure Applied to Lost and Found Items

We call found items those objects that presumably and unintentionally reached the scene of their finding. The finder is obliged to strive to return the found item to its owner; therefore, every found item at the event must be handed in by the finder at the Found Items Point (hereinafter: TT) established at the event and operated by a subcontractor, or to the security service, and items found outside the event to the competent authorities. Upon handing in at the TT, a report is taken on the handover, in which the finder briefly declares that the handover has occurred, and then the operator takes over the item. For issuing the handed-over item, a photo ID certifying identity and proof of ownership are required. For this, the following information must be listed: place of losing the item, time of losing the item, determination of the item's properties (e.g., color, brand, size, etc.), and in case of doubt, giving individual characteristics known specifically by the owner. During the event, the TT can also be reached at a central information phone number; however, items can only be taken over personally. Following the event, there is an opportunity to take over items at the office of Sziget Kulturális Menedzser Zrt. at a pre-arranged time.

6. TASKS AND OBLIGATIONS OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE

6.1. Security Regulations for Guests and Visitors

They are obliged to comply with the security regulations indicated on signs, pictograms, and in the house rules. They are obliged to comply with the instructions and calls of the security personnel, organizers, and those working in the event area and to fully satisfy them. For the case of an emergency, we publish the following information on the internet interface of the event and in publications related to the event:

"What to do in case of an unexpected event or the occurrence of a fire?

Absolutely avoid the development of a panic situation! Calm, composed behavior can save lives.

In case of an unexpected event, emergency, or fire, inform the security person or organizer closest to you. It is important to stay calm, speak clearly, and formulate simply and plainly.

Pay attention to the guidance of the security personnel; do not override their instructions. They are trained professionals who have appropriate local knowledge and expertise regarding the possibilities of safely leaving the area.

Pay attention to the escape route indicator signs, inscriptions, and pictograms; follow the escape direction; listen carefully to the instructions received on the loudspeakers; and watch the instructions on the projectors.

Help your companions in leaving the area. Do not forget to help those in an intoxicated or dazed state; do not leave potentially injured persons alone.

If you detect the fire at the moment of its origin and it does not yet endanger your physical integrity, look for a fire extinguisher and try to extinguish the fire. The majority of fires can be extinguished with a fire extinguisher in the initial phase.

You will find a fire extinguisher in every structure, tent, stage, catering, and commercial unit in the event area.

Attempt to extinguish the fire only without endangering your own and others' physical integrity.

Use the fire extinguisher as intended: pull out the safety pin, point the hose in the direction of the fire, depress the operating lever (operate intermittently).

Under no circumstances use water for extinguishing electrical fires!

In case of an emergency, move away from the endangered area; do not loiter; let those acting on eliminating the damage incident work. Prepare for the arrival of professional units; make room for the vehicles of the intervening units."

Guests and visitors can find more information about the event on the <https://szigetfestival.com/hu/> website, specifically at the <https://szigetfestival.com/hu/hazirend-aszf> link, as well as from the free program brochure of the event. These interfaces provide more information about their own security, the valid house rules, as well as the programs.

7. EXPLANATORY PROVISIONS

7.1. Integrated Emergency Response and Security Plan

This documentation contains the security, fire safety, and labor protection requirements for the event of Sziget Kulturális Menedzser Iroda Zrt. and the conditions for their fulfillment. Its purpose is to meet the obligations formulated in various legislations, official requirements, and individual positions in an integrated manner and to present the action and measure plan that can be appropriately applied in practice for potentially arising emergencies. Thus, it collectively contains the requirement system for holding and securing prominent outdoor musical and dance events. In its structure, it follows the concordantly defined requirements of several legislations, and where practice requires, it supplements them with the individual undertakings of Sziget Zrt. Regarding the safe holding of events and responding to emergencies, the documentation contains the instructions regarding security to be applied by the responsible event organizer. Since the Integrated Emergency Response and Security Plan contains individual undertakings and methods in addition to legislative provisions regarding the events within the

scope of Sziget Zrt.'s authority, it is classified as strictly confidential; its reproduction, forwarding, or use of the entire documentation or its details for any purpose without the prior written permission of Sziget Zrt. is strictly prohibited! Unauthorized use of personal data found in the document, as well as violation of the prohibitions mentioned above, entails criminal liability! Contributors performing activities in the event area bear criminal liability toward the affected authorities for infractions stemming from serious or negligent violation of the rules in the documentation and bear financial liability regarding the fines imposed during inspections by the authorities. Persons authorized by the CEO of Sziget Zrt. are entitled to suspend or immediately terminate the activity of contributors if they intentionally violate the provisions in the documentation.

7.2. Security Plan

In the sense of Government Decree 23/2011 (III.8.) on making the operation of musical and dance events safer, events falling under the scope of the decree must have a security plan, in which the most important data for the event, measure and evacuation plans for potentially developing emergencies, fulfillment of security requirements, and reference to basic health conditions can be clearly found. The documentation fundamentally defines the procedures of the event organization for unexpected situations to be evaluated as emergencies.

7.3. Fire Safety Regulations

In compliance with BM Decree 54/2014 (XII.5.) on the National Fire Safety Regulations, prominent outdoor musical and dance events must also have fire safety regulations. This documentation includes the compliance and enforcement of fire safety rules implemented in the event area. The provisions regarding the fire safety regulations comply with those contained in the current Fire Safety and Technical Guidelines.

In accordance with Government Decree 23/2011 (III.8.) and BM Decree 54/2014 (XII.5.), Sziget Ltd. has an Operative Management Center serving as a management point at its events, which acts according to the provisions in this documentation for arising emergencies.

No independent fire safety organization is established for performing fire safety tasks at the events; for performing tasks related to fire protection, every organizer, contributor, and visitor participating in the realization of the event is obliged to act within the scope of responsibility recorded in the fire safety regulations.

During the performance of fire safety tasks, a special responsibility and quantity of tasks fall upon: the responsible event organizer, as well as the CEO, the organizers, the responsible on-site technical manager, the leaders of the Operative Management Center, the leader of the security service, and the security personnel supervising and securing the conduct of the event.

7.4. Legal Environment

The most important legislation, fire safety guidelines, harmonized and national standards, and case-by-case deviation permits regarding the event are the following:

- Provisions of Government Decree 23/2011 (III. 8.) on making the operation of musical and dance events safer.
- The fire safety and emergency management regulations contain the requirements defined in Act XXXI of 1996 on protection against fire, technical rescue, and the fire department, BM Decree 54/2014 (XII. 5.) on the issuance of the National Fire Safety Regulations, BM Decree 101/2023 (XII. 29.) on fire safety house rules, as well as fire safety education, and BM Decree 9/2015 (III. 25) on professional qualification requirements and professional training of those employed at professional disaster management bodies, municipal and facility fire departments, voluntary firefighter associations, as well as in such specialized sectors.
- Fire Safety Technical Guideline – TvMI 10.3:2022.06.13. Outdoor events.
- Fire Safety Technical Guideline – TvMI 2.6:2024.02.01. Evacuation.
- NM Decree 19/1998 (VI.3.) on patient transport.
- Act CXXXIII of 2005 on the rules of personal and property protection and private investigation activities.
- Certificates issued based on GKM Decree 7/2007 (I. 22.) on the safety of amusement devices remain in force until the expiry of the temporal scope defined in them.
- ITM Decree 24/2020 (VII.3.) on the safety of certain entertainment devices, facilities, and temporary structures, as well as sports equipment for entertainment purposes.
- MSZ EN 13200-6:2021 Spectator facilities. Part 6: Demountable stands (in English)
- MSZ EN 13200-1:2019 Spectator facilities. Part 1: General characteristics of spectator areas (in English)
- MSZ EN 13200-3:2019 Spectator facilities. Part 3: Separating elements. Requirements (in English)
- MSZ EN 13782:2015 Temporary structures. Tents. Safety (in English)
- MSZ EN 14115:2002 Textiles. Burning behavior of materials for marquees, large tents and related products. Flammability (in English)
- MSZ EN 17115:2019 Entertainment technology. Technical specifications for design and manufacture of aluminum and steel trusses (in English)
- MSZ EN 17206:2020 Entertainment technology. Machinery for stages and other performance areas. Safety requirements and inspection (in English)
- MSZE 24205-1:2012 Performing arts facilities. Part 1: General design regulations
- MSZ EN ISO 7010:2020 Graphical symbols. Safety colors and safety signs. Registered safety signs (in English)
- MSZ HD 60364-7-718:2013 Low-voltage electrical installations. Part 7-718: Requirements for special installations or locations. Communal 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 (in English)
- MSZ HD 60364-7-740:2007 Construction of electrical installations of buildings. Part 7-740: Requirements for special installations or rooms. Temporary electrical installations for structures, entertainment devices, and pavilions in fairs, 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 (in English)
- MSZ HD 60364-7-711:2019 Low-voltage electrical installations. Part 7-711: Requirements for special installations or locations. Exhibitions, shows, and stands (in English)
- Other technical regulations and controls defining stricter conditions and requirement systems than prescribed by the event organizer Sziget Ltd. in the interest of the safety of those participating in the event.

7.5. Availability of Integrated Emergency Management Documentation

This "Integrated Emergency Management Documentation" is available and can be viewed after prior consultation at the registered office of Sziget Ltd., as well as during the event at the responsible leader of the security service and the leader of the Operative Management Center.

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