

City of Detroit

Janice M. Winfrey
City Clerk

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK

Andre P. Gilbert II
Deputy City Clerk

DEPARTMENT PETITION REFERENCE COMMUNICATION

To: The Department or Commission Listed Below

From: Janice M Winfrey, Detroit City Clerk

The following petition is herewith referred to you for report and recommendation to the City Council.

In accordance with that body's directive, kindly return the same with your report in duplicate within four (4) weeks.

Petition No.	2024-042
Name of Petitioner	PAXAHAU INC
Description of Petition	Please see request to hold "2024 Afro Nation Detroit" Submitted by PAXAHAU INC, located Brewster Douglas Event Fields on August 16 th through August 18 th , from 12:00 PM to 11:00 PM. Set-up to begin August 1 st at 7:00AM complete by August 15 th 10:00PM. Tear-down to begin August 18 th 11:00PM completed by August 28 th 11:00PM.
Type of Petition	Special Event
Submission Date	2/8/24
Concerned Departments	Media Services, Buildings & Safety Engineering, Police Department, Fire Department, Municipal Parking Department, Transportation Department, Health Department; General Services Department,
Petitioner Contact	Sam Fotias PAXAHAU INC 586-596-9463 sam@paxahau.com

2 Woodward Ave. Coleman A. Young Municipal Center Rm. 200, Detroit, MI 48226

(313) 224 - 3260 | Fax: (313) 224 - 1466

City of Detroit Special Events Application Authorizations

AUTHORIZATION & AFFIDAVIT OF APPLICANT

I certify that the information contained in the foregoing application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief that I have read, understood and agreed to abide by the rules and regulations governing the proposed special event, and I understand that this application is made subject to the rules and regulations established by the Mayor or the Mayor's designee. Applicant agrees to comply with all other requirements of the City, County, State, and Federal Government and any other applicable entity, which may pertain to special events. I further agree to abide by these rules, and further certify that I agree to be financially responsible for any costs and fees that may be incurred by or on behalf of the event to the City of Detroit.

Applicant Signature:

sam fotias

Date: 1/18/24

NOTE: Completion of this form does not constitute approval of your event. Pending review by the Special Events Management Team, you will be notified of any requirements, fees, and/or restrictions pertaining to your event.

HOLD HARMLESS AND INDEMNIFICATION

The Applicant agrees to indemnify and hold the City of Detroit (which includes its agencies, officers, elected officials, appointed officials and employees) harmless from and against injury, loss, damage or liability (or any claims in respect of the foregoing including claims for personal injury and death, damage to property, and reasonable outside attorney's fees) arising from activities associated with this permit, except to the extent attributable to the gross negligence or intentional act or omission of the City.

Applicant affirms that Applicant has read and understands the Hold Harmless and Indemnification provision and agrees to the terms expressed therein.

Event Name: Afro Nation 2024

Event Date: August 17, 2024 -

Event Organizer: Bedrock Management Services LLC

August 18, 2024

Applicant Signature:

[Handwritten mark]

Date:

1/18/24

2024 SAFETY AND MEDICAL ACTION PLAN



AFRO NATION FESTIVAL
AUGUST 16th-18TH
DOUGLASS PARK
DETROIT

EVENT SUMMARY

Afro Nation is an annual two-day music festival produced by Event Horizon, Smade Entertainment and Paxahau. The festival was founded by Obi Asika, and Smade, in association with BBC 1Xtra, in 2013. The platform was established to bring together the best African artist in Afrobeats, Hip hop, RnB, Dancehall, Amapiano, Afro House and more. The festival was nominated in the Best Overseas Festival category at the 2019 UK Festival Awards.

VENUE + EVENT DETAILS

- Brewster - Douglas Fields - 22 ACRES
- Estimated Attendance ~ 15,000-20,000 each day
- Friday, August 16th, Saturday August 17th, and Sunday August 18th, 2024 - 2 pm till 10pm
- Ticket Types:
 - GA Daily
 - GA Weekend
 - VIP Daily
 - VIP Weekend
 - Leopard Lounge
- Load In begins roughly 14 days before show + load out begins immediately, lasting about a week.
- There are 2 Stages:
 - Main Stage – capacity ~25,000
 - 2nd Stage – capacity ~5,000

OPERATIONS

SECURITY

- On-site Security - ProStarCam Security
 - Contact - Mike Whittaker - mike@prostarcams.com - 734-323-1679
- Rock Security
 - Contact - Chuck Wilson chuckwilson@rocksecurity.com – 313-220-3858

Other Agencies and Representatives to be confirmed.

On-site Security Radio Channel - **SECURITY**

On-site Security has a command post located in a 40' Unified Command Trailer in the Operations Compound. Security Briefings happen daily at 10am in the Unified Command Trailer in the Operations Compound

**The liaison for all external communications is Sam Fotias, Operations Director.

Sam Fotias - 586-596-9463 – sam@paxahau.com**

- Off-Site Security – DPD TACOPS, Wayne County Sheriff Deputies, Michigan State Police, and Wayne State Police

Off-site Security Radio Channel - **SECURITY**

Paxahau is extremely fortunate to enjoy a robust relationship with all municipal and federal agencies in the area. These include Detroit Police, State Police, Border Patrol, Coast Guard, Homeland Security, Detroit Fire Department

MEDICAL

- On-site Medical - Hart Medical
 - Contact – Adam Gotlieb – adam@hartems.com - 248-789-5646

On-site Security Radio Channel - **MEDICAL**

If an Incident necessitates off site transport, they will be transported to DETROIT RECEIVING HOSPITAL

FESTIVAL OPERATIONS

Festival Operations Paxahau – Sam Fotias –

sam@paxahau.com - 586-596-9463 Radio Channel –

OPERATIONS

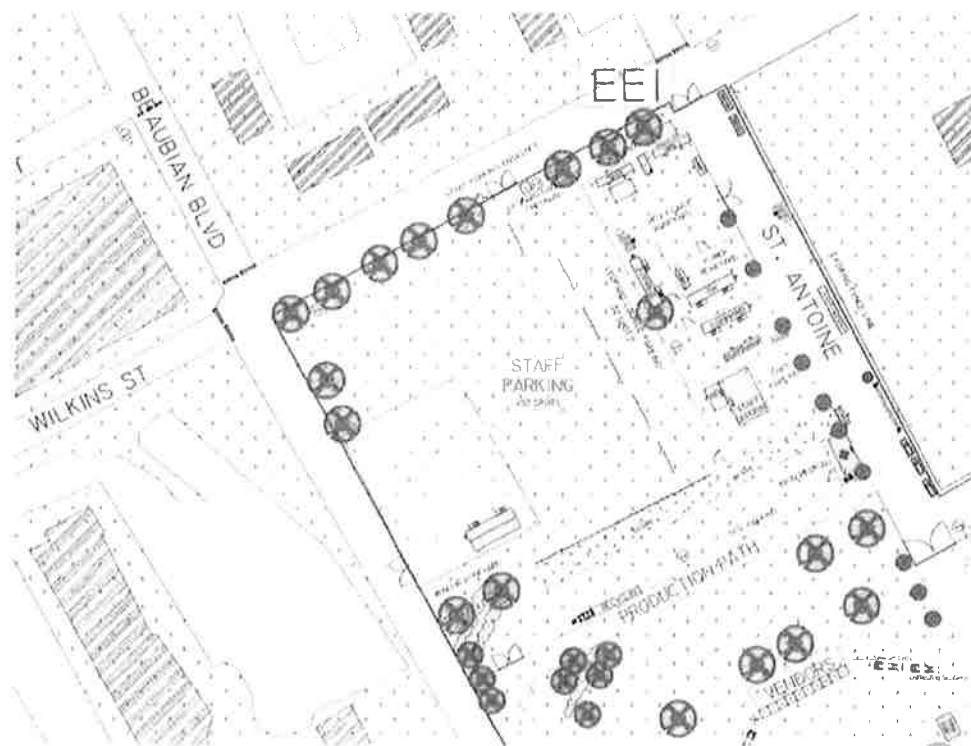
Festival Operations Office is located in the operations/production compound at the corner of Wilkins and St. Antoine

FESTIVAL PRODUCTION

Festival Production Contact – Michael Fotias - foton@paxahau.com - 248-912-8989

Radio Channel – PRODUCTION

Festival Production Office is located on St. Antoine on the northern end of the festival footprint.



View full map [here](#)

EVENT MANAGEMENT STAFF

Festival Director	Operations Director Sam Fotias sam@paxahau.com 586-596-9463
Production Manager Michael Fotias foton@paxahau.com 248-912-8989	Site Manager Joe Choma joe@paxahau.com 313-402-7880
Talent Buyer	Finance Manager
Volunteer Manager	Publicist

LIST OF PRIMARY CONTRACTORS

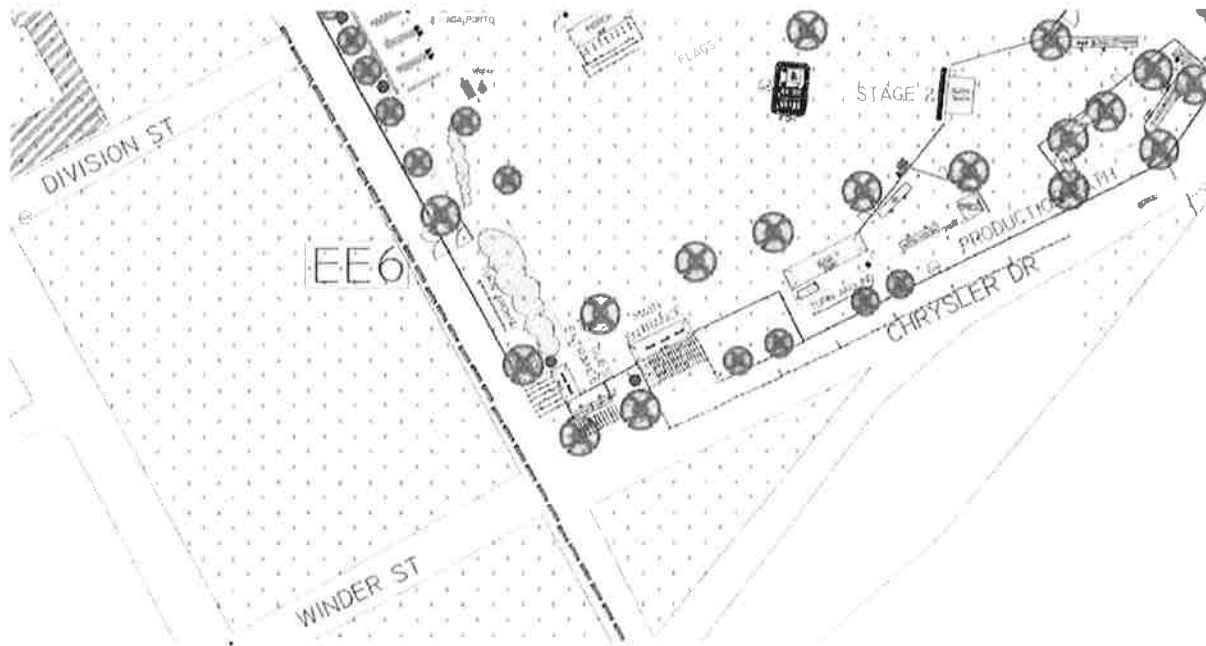
<p style="text-align: center;">STAGING Light Action Productions Andy Rougvie 302-328-7800</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">AUDIO Thunder Audio Greg Snyder 734-368-8406</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">LIGHTING 4Wall Joey Leahy 248-685-0102</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">POWER + GENERATORS Michigan CAT Aaron Suzore 800-833-1789</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">SANITATION United Rentals Zac Stone 313-597-4710</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MEDICAL Hart Medical Adam Gotlieb 248-789-5646</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">SECURITY ProStar Cam Security Michael Whittaker 734-323-1679</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TENTS, TABLES & CHAIRS Knight Rentals Trevor Knight 248-238-2386</p>

LOGISTICS

ENTRY

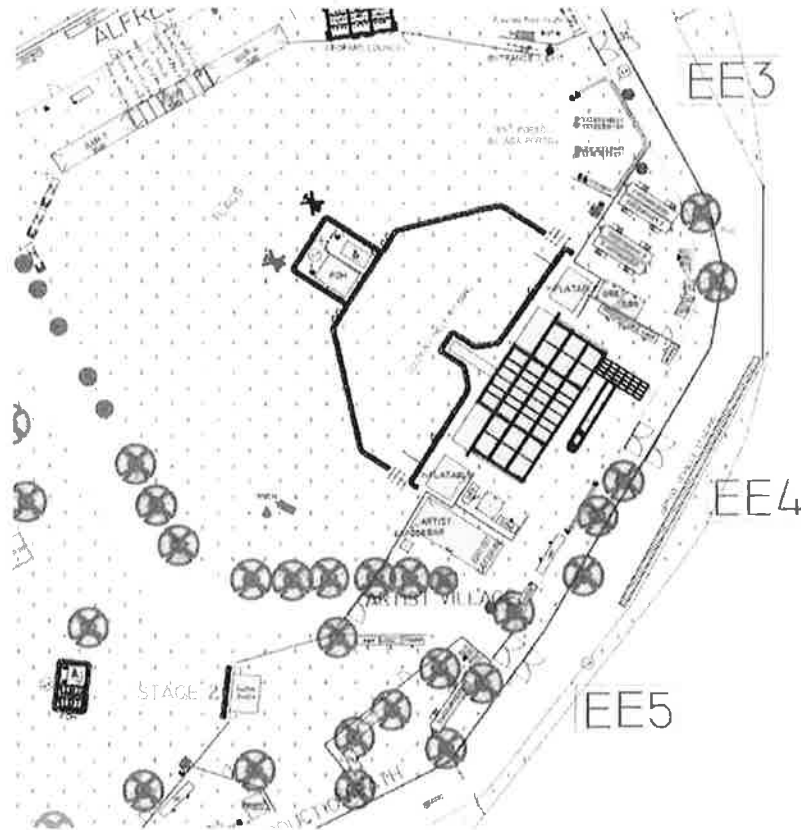
The **Main and VIP Entrances** of the festival are located on Chrysler Drive on the South end of the property near Beaubian St.

Will Call and walk-up ticket purchasers can obtain their tickets at the **Box Office** located in the same location.



View full map [here](#)

Artist Entrance is located off the service drive behind the stages



View full map [here](#)

PERIMETER FENCING

The venue perimeter fence will consist of a primary ring around the entire site of pole driven eight foot high chain link fence, then a 15 foot gap, then an additional secondary ring around the entire site of eight foot high chain link panels. The space between the two fence lines will be utilized for roamer perimeter security teams and a back of house production and operations lane.

RESTRICTED AREAS AND BACK OF HOUSE

The event grounds consist of general admission and VIP areas. Barricades, bike rack, and fence are used to delineate between patron areas and back of house secured areas. Security staff is also utilized at checkpoint entrances to the back of the house. Staff members are instructed to display appropriate badges and/or wristbands to security for their inspection to gain access.

ADA ACCOMMODATION

- ADA Restrooms are available at all restroom locations
- ADA viewing platforms are available at Main Stage and Secondary Stage.
- Beverage stands all have a wheelchair level service station
- Family portable restrooms are provided in two locations
- VIP's may bring a necessary support person with them if arrangements are made in advance.
- Area parking decks all have reserved handicap spaces
- All festival staff checks before and during the event to assure that walkways are clear of obstacles

SECURITY

There are three levels of security at the Main Entrance:

1st Level - Private Security Company

2nd Level – Secondary agency to be identified

3rd Level - Detroit Police Department

All security positions report to supervisors who then report to Operations Director

for check in every 30 minutes Evacuation: All posts are to remain at their stations

until all attendees are off the property

Mass Egress: All roaming security will act as ushers showing people how and where to exit, while stationed security will stay at their posts. See Event Closure Guidelines

Off Site: Operations and security staff will remain in constant communication with the Downtown Services command center throughout the event. Festival Operations have the ability to track weather and are instructed to communicate directly with festival staff should they pick up any activity that could pose a threat to the event. See Event Closure Guidelines

Paxahau is incredibly fortunate to have at its disposal the Rock Ventures Command Center. This facility is directly tied into MSP, CIA, FBI, DPD, Homeland Security, Coast Guard, Border Patrol and other public safety agencies. In addition to monitoring the internet via geolocation for any threat verbiage, they also have a deployment of almost one thousand HD cameras, some with infrared, positioned all through the core business district. This allows for vigilance for any potential threat, weather or otherwise, to be fully digested and integrated into our decision capabilities with rapid response.

MEDICAL

During peak hours there are up to 25 Medical personnel on site. There is a medical control station located in the a climate controlled tent.

In addition to the office located in the operations compound. Medical maintains two facilities:

- Transport vehicles located in several positions around the perimeter
- Satellite locations located around the site

Medical units are to keep vigilant for: drug related occurrences, dehydration, accidents, other minor occurrences

Medical staff will work in tandem with security and operations staff to safely eschew patrons from the site in case of emergency. Nearest Hospital: DMC - Detroit Receiving Hospital | 4201 St. Antoine, Detroit, MI 48201

EVENT CLOSURE GUIDELINES

All decisions regarding festival closure, postponement, or evacuation will be communicated with all external agencies listed herein.

The event closure guidelines describe the responsibilities of key event staff and city officials in the event of an emergency. The event is subject to all types of emergency situations, including, but not limited to weather, fire and civil disturbance. City of Detroit officials are in overall command of any emergency. A command post will be set up inside the Main Production Office, behind Main Stage.

Threats that can initiate this plan include, but are not limited to:

- On-Site Notification from Staff/Patron
- Online/Social Media Threat

- Law Enforcement Notification
- Weather Service Notification (high wind, lightning, hail, rain)

Upon receiving an initial report, Festival Operations Director Sam Fotias will determine if the threat is Imminent or In Progress in any emergency situation, the Tier 1 team will report to the command post and comprise of the following team members:

TIER 1 TEAM

- Sam Fotias – Operation Director – (586) 596-9463
- Michael Fotias – Production Manager - (248) 912-8989
- Tex Varney – Staging Site Manager - (610) 656-6295
- Mike Whittiker - Prostar Cam Security - (734) 323-1679
- Aaron Rave – Electrical Site Manager - (313) 720-6220
- Lt. Robinson– DPD/TACOPS - (313) 269-8819
- Captain Terrence Lane - FMD Section Chief - (313) 447-8209
- Lt. Najuma Fulton - FMD Site Assistant Staff Coordinator - (313) 300-8328
- Adam Gottlieb - Hart Medical - (248) 789-3648

Imminent: Tier 1 team will assess evacuation and shelter-in-place options, considering impact, time, and feasibility.

- In the event that the threat will require outside Law Enforcement, Lt. Robinson will be the point of contact.
- In the event that the threat will require additional Medical Personnel, Hart Medical will be the point of contact.

In the event the Tier 1 team is unable to meet, Operations Director Sam Fotias will serve as Incident Commander. Preferential communication will be provided to Production, TACOPS, Hart Medical, and Security.

TEAM RESPONSIBILITY DURING AN EMERGENCY

Security Manager

- Staff command post
- Liaise with producers and event director to determine existing threat level and necessary actions required
- Inform all city services of situation and determine next steps

Police Department Personnel

- Staff command post
- Direct vehicular and pedestrian traffic to facilitate evacuation to determined location(s)
- Shift/remove barricades as instructed
- Set up advance teams and communications at evacuation sites, if needed
- Provide support with evacuation procedures and maintain order
- Direct bomb threat operations

Medical Personnel

- Establish requirements for triage
- Patient treatment
- Transport injured persons as needed

Production Team

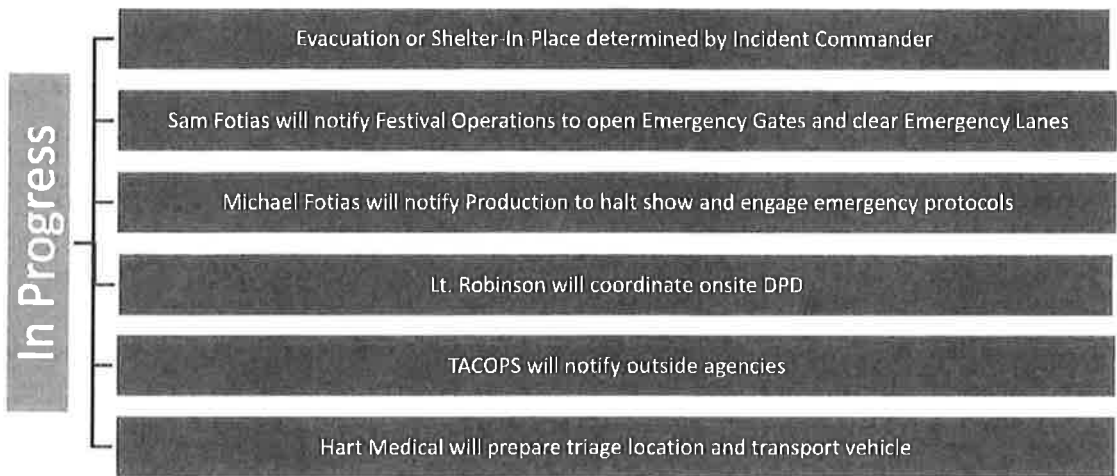
- Manage stage operations and vendors
- Inform stage managers of situation and discuss next steps
- Secure production equipment
- Shut down electricity as required, ensuring all announcements have been made prior to disconnect

Operations Team

- Manage site operations and vendors
- Inform crew and food/merchandise/bar management of situation and discuss next steps
- Secure site equipment
- Prepare and facilitate fence openings at Emergency exit points as needed

Security Provider Lead

- Manage security operations and vendors
- Inform security agents, guards, and gate staff of the situation and discuss next steps
- Maintain contact with volunteers and event staff during evacuation to:
- Assist and direct patrons to nearest exit
- Report any injuries of staff or patrons to supervisor



LEVELS OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS AND COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS

The Operations Director of the event will have the authority to authorize an Information alert and/or an emergency alert. Security director and/or producers can receive direction from the police, fire department, or OEMC safety officials regarding the suspension of event operations and evacuation and/or resumption of event facilities.

Two levels of emergency situations will be utilized.

1. **Information Alert** - requires information distribution and serves as an advanced warning towards approaching inclement weather. The information alert doesn't typically require any action by event staff, vendors, or the public.

Approaching Weather

Situation - If rain or other weather is moving toward the area, which may or may not impact the event, an information alert is issued by the Command Post.

Action - If this situation occurs, the following will take place.

- Command Post will be established
- Tier 1 team will determine course of action and craft an Information notice

- Command Post will notify the production manager to have the stage manager make a weather delay announcement in affected areas.
- Production and Site managers will secure electrical equipment as required
- If required, an ALL CALL transmission will go out to all radio users informing them of the alert in a clear and succinct manner. Updates will be messaged out every 15-30 minutes until the alert is canceled.

Emergency Alert requires action by most, if not all, people at the event.

Weather Delay

Situation - If moderate rain will likely occur at the event site and cause a delay in operations, an alert will be issued by the Command Post.

Action - If this situation occurs, the following will take place.

- Command Post will be established
- Tier 1 team will determine course of action and craft an information notice
- Command Post will notify the production manager to have the stage manager make a weather delay announcement in affected areas. The show will be delayed until the weather system passes.
- Production and site managers will secure electrical equipment as required
- If required, an ALL CALL transmission will go out to all radio users informing them of the alert in a clear and succinct manner. Updates will be messaged out every 15-30 min until the alert is canceled.

2. **Emergency Alert** - requires action by most, if not all, people at the event.

Weather Evacuation

Situation - If a potentially severe storm (to include high winds, lightning and/or hail) or another potentially dangerous situation is predicted to affect the event site, an Emergency Alert will be issued by the Command Post.

Action - If this situation occurs the following will take place.

- Command Post will be established
- Tier 1 team will determine the need for site evacuation and craft an emergency alert.
- Course of action must provide designated evacuation corridors and destinations
- Proper communications to event staff for an organized evacuation
- Clear guidelines on process and execution of evacuation
- An ALL CALL transmission will go out to all radio users informing them of the alert in a clear and succinct manner. Updates will be messaged out every 15 minutes until the alert is waived off.

- Production manager will direct staging/structure vendors to implement wind action plans at each structure and have area managers make Weather Evacuation announcements on all PA systems.
- Food/Merchandise/Bar vendors should secure equipment, inventory, and cash immediately after receiving the Emergency Alert. All Front of House staff will be required to leave the site and assist by encouraging others to do so.
- Patrons will be directed to the nearest exit by event staff.
- Police will direct vehicular and pedestrian traffic according to their assigned stations.
- Event staff with radios will report to Command Post (by radio or cell phone) when evacuation is complete.

In case of Weather, Tier 1 Team is to follow the guidelines in High Wind – Clark Reder Engineering Project No. 19.537.05, reprinted here.

In case of Violence, Tier 1 Team is to additionally contact Rock Security Command Center

In case of emergency, festival operations will open emergency fence gates located along the exterior fence, denoted by EMERGENCY EXIT signage

Sample Announcements To Patrons

Weather Delay – “We have been Informed that light to moderate rain is on its way to this area. We are not expecting a severe storm, but we may delay the event temporarily due to rain. Please hang tight.”

Weather Evacuation – “We have received warning from the National Weather Service that potentially dangerous storm is possibly on its way to this area. We have been asked by local authorities to evacuate the event site. Please clear away from trees and any structure and calmly head to the nearest exit and follow direction from event staff and police. The event will reopen as soon as the storm has passed and conditions are safe. Once again, calmly head to the nearest exit. Thank you for your cooperation.”

The Command Post will make staff announcements on all event radio channels at the direction of the Tier 1 team to declare an Information Alert or Emergency Alert. Because the general public may hear these announcements, care should be taken to communicate only the required information in a calm manner.

All Call Radio Transmission should be as follows:

“Attention all personnel, stand by for an announcement...” “Attention all personnel, stand by for an announcement...”

“Attention all personnel, we are currently under an Information Alert / Emergency Alert...”

“Please report to your area of responsibility and provide the following information to vendors, entertainment, etc. in your assigned areas...”

General Instructions

All personnel must remain on their assigned radio channel unless directed by Command Post.

Command Post is to make status announcements on all radio channels in use as needed at least every 30 minutes during an Information Alert and every 15 minutes during an Emergency Alert.

Do not talk on the radio unless you have something to report or ask relating to the emergency. Do not ask for weather reports. The Command Post will keep you informed as information becomes available. Do not report weather conditions you can't personally see. Do not report information from outside sources.

Report to your assigned area.

Report to Command Post (by radio) or your supervisor once your assignment has been carried out.

Report to Command Post (by radio) when your area has been evacuated and secured for weather. This can be completed as you are going to a shelter.

Do not go to the Command Post unless instructed.

Report any damage to equipment, injuries or dangerous situations you encounter after the emergency is over.

Evacuation Shelter Sites

In the event of severe weather, patrons should seek shelter in the following locations:

- Surrounding parking structures
- Personal vehicles

Weather Monitoring

Festival staging provider and festival director of operations are in direct contact with a contracted meteorologist who shares weather reports in live time. Director of operations is also in direct communication with Rock Ventures Command Center for weather monitoring updates as well.

High Wind Action Plan

High Wind - Clark Reder Engineering

Project No. 19.537.05 Implementation

- Check weather each morning and periodically throughout the day.
- Check Tower Bases daily to ensure all remain level and plumb.
- Check Guy Wires and Ballast assemblies daily to verify lines are tensioned and ballast has not moved.
- Provide a daily log of the above checks for installation.

Action Plan

The High Wind Action Plan shall be in effect for the entirety of the event, from initial structure installation until structure dismantle. Operations and Staging will work together for the implementation of the plan via contact with DTW and Rock Ventures Command Center to ascertain if any significant weather events are expected. In addition, an anemometer shall be placed on the structure to monitor wind speeds. Wind speeds are measured in 3 second gusts.

When wind speeds/gusts are expected to exceed:

ALERT: 20 mph: Tier 1 team is to be put on alert

PHASE 1: 20 to 25: All personnel to be removed from the

Elevated Positions. PHASE 2: 25 to 30: PA lowered, video

wall lowered, soft goods lowered PHASE 3: 35 to 40:

Suspend show and evacuate attendees

PHASE 4: > 50 mph: All staging personnel shall evacuate stage area

Event staff use the EVENT CLOSURE GUIDELINES to assist them in stewarding patrons.

Lightning Action Plan

Implementation

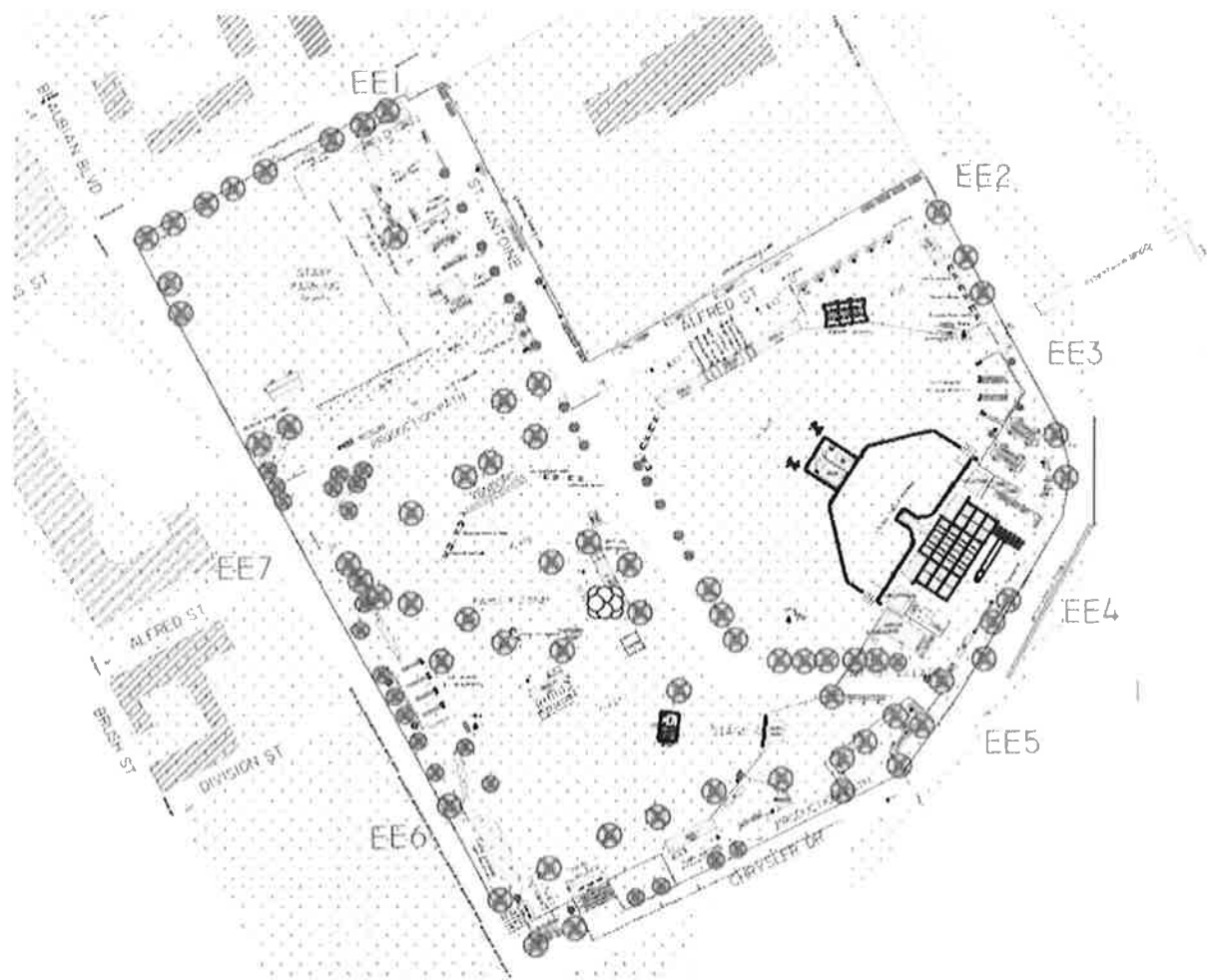
Active weather monitoring in addition to open communication with other agencies. Action Plan

20 minutes cumulative shutdown for every surface to ground air strike within a 6-mile radius.

EXAMPLE: Lightning strikes in the radius at 3 PM, and then again at 3:10 PM, the shutdown would extend for another 20 minutes until 3:30PM

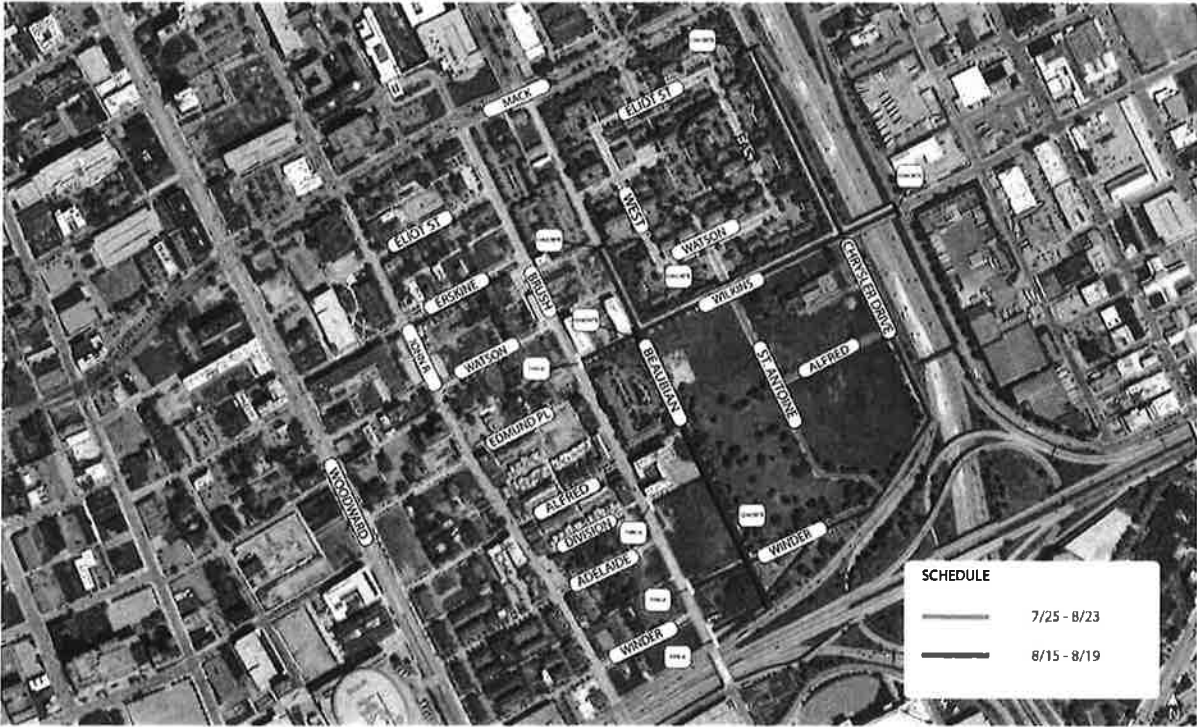
Addendum A - Festival Site Map (SEE NEXT PAGE).

Festival Site Map



View full map [here](#)

Street Closure Plan





CROWD SAFETY ASSESSMENT

CONTENTS

- 1.0 INTRODUCTION
- 2.0 AUTHOR
- 3.0 METHODOLOGY
- 4.0 CROWD BEHAVIOURS
5. CALCULATIONS
6. INGRESS
7. CIRCULATION
8. EGRESS/EVACUATION RATES
9. EVACUATION ISSUES
10. CONTINGENCY PLANS
11. TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Maps and Plans

Appendix B DIME ICEE

NB: Information contained within this and associated documents may be subject to prejudicial exemption from disclosure under S43(2) of the Freedom of Information Act 2000. Third parties or others in receipt of this E mail, documents within it or other related matters, must by law consider the commercial impact of disclosure of any or all of the information owned exclusively by Titan Risk Management LTD or its partners and shared for the purposes of event planning, management or public safety. If in any doubt, please contact the author to discuss whether such disclosure should be made. Such exemptions are also applicable to any public body publication scheme and no Emails nor their contents should be published without due diligence to section 43(2) of the aforementioned act being paid.

THIS DOCUMENT REMAINS THE PROPERTY OF TRM LIMITED AND IPR IS NOT TRANSFERRED WHEN SHARED

NB:TRM AND ITS INSURERS WILL NOT BE ACCOUNTABLE IF THIS DOCUMENT IS USED BY OTHERS WITHOUT ITS EXPRESS PERMISSION OR THE PLAN IMPLEMENTED WITHOUT THE CONSENT AND/OR PRESENCE OF A TITAN EMPLOYEE OR ASSOCIATE.

1. INTRODUCTION

2. Afronation is a global afrobeat brand delivering festivals in Europe, the USA and West Africa since 2019. The event features A-List performances from mainstream Afrobeat and Mobo artists as well as showcasing upcoming talent and, a range of other associated activities.

3. The purpose of this report and the UK advisory team on the day is to ensure safe and smooth ingress, circulation, and egress from the stadium to assist where required the local security management team and act as a conduit for information to and from event control. This will be achieved through Design, Information and Management following the DIM-ICE principles enhanced by recent changes, and specifically by the provision of proper planning, security and stewarding, lighting where needed, appropriate barrier lines, signage, and information provision (to staff and public), and by ensuring management is in place to deliver all aspects of the plan.

1.3 The site activity for the event will be (EXAMPLE ONLY):

Date	Doors	Music Live	Music End	Trading/Bars	Sweep to Clear
16 th August	2pm	2pm	10pm	9:45pm	5-10 min after final act ends
17 th August	2pm	2pm	10pm	9:45pm	5-10 min after final act ends
18 th August	2pm	2pm	10pm	9:45pm	5-10 min after final act ends

4. The physical capacity of the site is around 25000 persons when calculated purely by the square meter, this includes the VIP and Golden Circle Areas but the proposed maximum ticket sales for the audience is 25000 persons (to be reviewed), Ticket sales will be closely monitored, and figures adjusted. However, accounting for a drop off the attendance each day could be circa 18-20k.

5. PLEASE NOTE: It is essential that this document is read in conjunction with the Event Management Plan (EMP), and any risk management documents prepared by the local security provider

6. *Furthermore, in the writing of a CSA, the crowd manager is cognisant of the fact that changes will occur as the event progresses and adaptations to most plans will be inevitable. It is vital therefore that someone with CM experience is on site and able to assess, monitor and make appropriate changes during the course of the event.*

2.0 Authors

1. **Simon McHardy** (PGCert) is a qualified crowd manager on contract to Event Horizon and will lead the TRM Team providing an information conduit to the US head of security operations Ross Holman and assist where required and able by law.
2. Simon has an extensive background in large scale music events in the UK, Europe, USA and West Africa.
3. Qualified to (PGCert Level 7) Crowd Safety and Risk Management, L5 Crowd Science L4 Spectator Safety Management and Level 5 Diploma in Education and Training among others
4. Simon is the Executive Director of Titan Risk Management Ltd who are a full member of the UKCMA (United Kingdom Crowd Management Association) and the Global Crowd Management Alliance (GCMA).

2.5 Jade Hodson (L5 Crowd Science)

6. Jade has worked in crowd safety for almost 10 years, specialising in high risk, high footfall events in the UK and Abroad
7. In 2021 Jade became head of international events for TRM and has led the department since that time.
8. Jades experience includes the planning, development, application and on the ground management of large scale events in France, Croatia, USA, Portugal, Malta and the UK including inter agency liaison, on the ground training and professional consultancy

2.9 Jade is a qualified IOSH Safety Manager.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The methodology used will combine two existing methods, one established (DIMICE) and a more recent model known as DIME ICEE. This more recent model is that established through the USA ANSI ES 1.9 2020 standard, which adds 'Expectation' to the previous model. DIME ICE is further enhanced by the preparing of a specific 'Emergency' or 'Evacuation' phase of the event, so the final model is known as DIME ICEE.

3.2 **DIME - ICEE** – The model uses the following principles:

Design: A plan that includes calculations, signage, barriers, and staffing.

Information: The provision of proper information to those attending and for staff.

Management: The use of competent staff to communicate and manage crowds on the event day.

Expectation: Of both the crowd and event organisers. What do the crowd expect to happen at all stages of the event, what do the organisers expect of them and what to do if those expectations are met or not met?

All of the above principles are applied to all four the stages of crowd movement, these being:

Ingress: The arrival of people at the event and up to the point of entering the site.

Circulation: The safe movement of people around the inside of the site.

Egress: The departure of those leaving the site to a forward point of transit home, normally a car park or railway station.

Emergency/Evacuation: The emergency management which may include emptying of an event site from a place of immediate or anticipated danger to a place of relative safety.

These methods and crowd planning techniques will be combined with a view to predicting and influencing crowd movement and behaviours to ensure crowd safety during ingress, circulation, egress, and evacuation.

1. CROWD BEHAVIOURS

2. Afronation has a global appeal with people travelling from across the globe, mainly those residents in the US with a percentage from West Africa, Europe and the UK following the music genre which is one of 'afrobeat' music. This music is generally followed by a wide age range from 16 – 45 but focussed primarily on groups aged around 18- 25 and historically with a male/female split of 30/70. Generally, the crowd are laid back and react well to instruction. Attendees tend to be from professional families, they are well organised generally polite and good fun.

2. **Drugs and Alcohol:** Drug use for this crowd can be medium use but of a soft to medium type. Search regimes will endeavour to manage this to a lower level. Alcohol use for this audience tends to be one of low to medium consumption.

3. **Arrival Times:** The arrival times for crowds will be mixed but we would expect a steady arrival from around 2 PM on all events. Egress is likely to be late in the show and early departures of any numbers would not be expected. Any evacuation of the site might be moderate unless prompted by significant and serious messaging. Nonetheless, with both alcohol and drug consumption, it is likely to remain steady rather than fast.

4. **Tolerance:** The nature of the drug consumption and with some of the higher levels of dancing activity, then a level of moderate illness/injuries can be anticipated and should be prepared for.

5. **Weather:** A significant factor on the day will be the effect of weather, be it hot or cold, wet or dry. A cooler, wet day will lead to a later walk up with pressure on the gates towards the start of the event and a much earlier departure but of a calmer crowd. A hot and dry day by contrast should lead to an earlier arrival profile but with the potential for an increase in alcohol use and heat related illness. Similarly, arrival temperatures will peak at up to 28°C but drop potentially as low as 18°C.

6. **In Reaction to unforeseen weapon related event,** This is a crowd that if weapons are seen or heard, can lead to a fast and dangerous self-evacuation. Even the rumour or 'shout' of a gun or similar may lead to such a situation. The production team and TRM have a robust policy with regards to this eventuality. If any self-initiated evacuation were to occur, then high levels of injury might feature at this event.

4.7 The audience will arrive in bright sunlight and leave in darkness other than for the lights provided by the show. As such, use will be made of the Reticular Activation System (RAS) to indicate exit routes to customers even during the ingress phase, so these are noticed by them throughout.

8. Significantly with this younger audience, the messaging and signage needs to be clear from the approach and ingress as to how egress/evacuation will occur. It will need to be emphasised from the point of approach and entry rather than relying on them reading signage during the departure phase. Catching the audience early, in daylight, when sober and 'information hungry' activates a part of the brain known as the Reticular Activation System (RAS) planting messages that are still working during departure or evacuation.

9. Security and stewards will need to build an early rapport with this audience so that they feel properly advised and informed which will lead to them being more compliant. I also recommend the use of volunteers or meet and greet staff as way finders so that the first 'point of contact' with the event is a positive one rather than a challenge (search and ticket check).

10. **Other Considerations:** The event will take place close to a residential area which may throw up several issues, Local Police/Fire dept are likely to be stretched to their maximum. There may be an increase in criminality linked to public order issues, alcohol and drug use will be at high levels in the wider area.

1. CALCULATIONS

GENERAL

1. In the event of an attendance by the emergency services it is currently assumed that the routing will be via the designated EA Gate as set out in the (EAP appendix 1).

2. The site itself consists of fairly flat well drained grass and some pavement areas, the site was previously a residential area and has some bushes and trees on the site.
3. The layout is well planned and will lend itself well to the overall operation, there will be well marshalled access points to enter and exit the VIP areas for those with VIP Bands or Golden Circle Access
4. The site will comprise of a main stage, an secondary stage and other activations with a capacity of around 20-25k based on projected ticket sales
5. Exit from the venue leads to a well-lit street area for a steady egress and dispersal both at the end of the show and in case of an emergency. I feel that the initial egress will be slower on the first night with subsequent nights flowing faster due to knowledge gained on the previous evenings.
6. Each and any assumption or extrapolation builds in tolerance uncertainties and so I have 'played safe' with all figures in underestimating these rates, 5.7

Normal Walking	Site1 Walking upon grass or hard standing			
100m				
Person 1	95			
Person 2	98			
Person 3	92			
Person 4	89			
Tot	374			
Average	93			
P/M/M	82			
70	70			

100m				
Person 1	70			
Person 2	65			
Person 3	66			
Person 4	69			
Tot	270			
Average	68			
P/M/M	82			
Reduction for heat, footwear, drink/drugs 15%				
	70			

8. Consequently, I will calculate flow rates as:

Tarmac and Hardstanding: 72 People per Minute per Metre of width Grass ;

70 People per Minute per Metre of width

9. In this case we are dealing with a largely young, fit, and energetic crowd although as this is a family friendly event and a number of community outreach tickets have been distributed, a reduction has been applied as being necessary for mobility related delays that may occur.

6. **INGRESS:** One of the benefits of the 'festival aspect' of the event is that search should be minimal due to clothing being light and mostly flimsy. Weapons or alcohol concealment will be exceedingly difficult. Drug concealment will still be feasible but in such places as would not be found without intrusive and intimate searches which will not be undertaken. The security team are well experienced and will have specialist response teams to render aid where required. The use of Walk- Through metal detectors, Evolve arches and handheld wands are in regular use throughout the Detroit Metropolitan Area.

7. The Entry gates open onto the southern corner of the site, all ticket holders will enter into this space prior to moving when they desire, into their designated ticketed area. The site capacity is well in excess of the attendance, but we suggest a safe operating level will be around a 25k

1. Normally A search ratio of 4 persons per entry lane per minute should be the target with a cursory bag search and pat down. Although with use of the new 'Evolve' system and Given that the clientele will be wearing much less clothing and all bags will be of a regulated size or of clear construction which should speed things up considerably. And an on target In excess of 10ppm should be achievable.

2. The venue will play host to up to 25000 people not including staff who will arrive via a multitude of means but will mostly by vehicle either car bus or taxi in from town where they will reside or be staying in local hotels or from hotels in the surrounding areas. We expect the capacity to be lower and, the true ticket count will be calculated just prior to the event and plans updated accordingly.

3. A point to observe is that the festival takes place close to several residential areas and may attract some interest from those with less than honourable intentions

4. Crowds are likely to be well voiced and energetic whilst local law enforcement resources are likely to be in demand.

5. Behaviour will be moderated by good signage and messaging during ingress to ensure compliance and understanding during egress and evacuation if needed.

	Gates	Headline On	Headline Off	Sweep
August 16th	1400	2100	2200	2230 approx
August 17th	1400	21:00	2200	2230 approx
August 18th	1400	21:00	2200	2230 approx

7.7 Ingress flow rates are calculated based upon limited clothing and areas of limited concealment. They are shown as varied to account for changes in security and although there are more ticket scanning lanes than search lanes I have gaged entry based on the slowest part of the protocol which is the search regime etc:

Entry lanes are as follows Hospitality @ ADA 2 Lanes

Gate 1 VIP 5 Lanes x 10ppm = 50ppm
 Gate 1 GA 10 Lanes x 10ppm = 100ppm
 Total per hour based on a 10ppm search regime 150ppm

GA 6000pph VIP 3000pph

MAX ENTRY CAP @ PEAK FLOW 9000PPH

8. This does not mean a wait time of that same period as the arrival will be far more gradual throughout the day and follow the 'bell curve' of arrival. At peak periods though, waiting times of 55 or so minutes in G/A could be expected. If arrival is spread gradually over 1-2 hours, there should be less significant queuing.

9. ForVIP, the process is likely to be more heavily serviced and progress quicker this means entry lanes can be re-purposed if deemed necessary to address any backlog in the GA lanes

10. However, all the above is caveated by two significant factors:

- That people arrive at a reasonably steady rate and follow a standard 'bell curve' of arrival peaking 30-45 minutes before show starts. This is not always the case, and many may arrive after show start, alleviating ingress issues.
- and day two will also generally be quicker to enter as they are aware of the systems in place.

Of course, these figures are all averages. People will not arrive at an equal rate, there will be peaks and troughs. They will not be served at an equal speed at each gate nor arrive equally in number at differing gates. Queues will grow and will shrink. The lanes will be managed to balance out arrivals and communication with the crowd will be delivered by the security and safety team explaining why delays are necessary for security.

11. On those occasions where queuing does occur, especially during the mid-afternoon, then crowds will be closely monitored for signs of heat exposure, dehydration etc and this should be undertaken by both security and medical staff.
12. Pending attendance percentages, it is possible to close some lanes early allowing for staff redeployment to high footfall areas.

1. CIRCULATION

2. The proposed site build currently comprises a publicly accessible space with a capacity of up to 25000 includes VIP/GA/GC .
3. The site capacity based on square meterage alone consists of: 68000(m²)
- 8.3 Based on a cap of 1person per metre the above allows for 68000 people
4. Of course, many of the VIPs will be within the main viewing areas for the stages for much of the days, significantly reducing actual densities to far lower levels .
5. In addition, this will not be reflected in real densities which will be higher at the front of stage and at times around bars and toilets but, far lower in other spaces giving room for the crowd to 'breathe' by moving away from the busiest areas.
6. The detail of stage timings for artists is awaited and will be assessed for anticipated mass crowd movements between stages and will be planned to avoid such movements clashing or meaning movements will be significant at or near any pinch points.
7. **CROSS-OVER POINTS –STAGE 2:** VIPs will be able to access the GC and VIP areas as part of their VIP offering, there are no vip viewing options at stage 2
Stage 1 has an approximate viewing area of 37412 m² if we deduct 20% (29929) and apply the ratio of 1person per m which is comparable to what stated in the US Event safety guide (7ft sq) this leaves a comfortable external capacity of approx. 29929
8. **GOLDEN CIRCLE** There is a Golden Circle which will cater for a max cap of 4500 people in the immediate viewing envelope, separated by stage barricade, this along with the central stage thrust will prevent significant pressure on the front of stage barrier and any possible lateral sway. The remainder of the audience will be GA ticket holders behind the golden circle barricade that will run either side of the FOH technical area, the GA viewing envelope will cater for up to 20000 leaving adequate circulatory space towards the rear bar areas and to the sides.

9.0 EGRESS/ EVACUATION

9.1 Entry gates will be reversed and exit gates will open to the east of the site to encourage egress away from residential areas, all barrier systems should be removed prior to egress and rebuilt for the next evening where required.

Emergency evacuation may be delayed for those in VIP/GC but not significantly.

Egress of the crowd is likely to be slow and gradual other than at the end of each headline artist. As schedules are completed, predicted peak egress times will be determined and briefed to staff. As will be detailed, egress from this site is not problematic other than in the event of a highly unlikely, extreme, catastrophic incident which would require a rapid evacuation of the whole venue.

1. EVACUATION ISSUES

2. Fundamentally it must be remembered that an evacuation on this scale would only be as a result of an extremely serious incident or notification of a likely incident. The process of movement of people within the site to other safer parts of it would be preferred. The evacuation of up to 25000 persons of from a site is in itself to be treated as a major incident and will probably result in termination of the show. If evacuation has significantly commenced, after perhaps the first 2-3 minutes, then changing that decision is perhaps more dangerous than permitting it to continue. It will bring those still evacuating into direct conflict with those returning. A face-to-face crowd situation will lead to confusion and potentially the rare occurrence known as a 'self-crushing crowd' (REF: E Stuart, Mayday, Oxford 2017).

3. Once started, it will need to be completed and then to recheck and re-search 25,000 tickets and re-search even a random sample will delay the start of the show so significantly that it is highly unlikely it could be completed in any satisfactory manner. An evacuation at an earlier stage in the show though may permit a return to a show and may be feasible. This will be a consulted decision for those with responsibility and culpability for public safety at the event and will be formalised through discussions with the appropriate authorities.

If any self-initiated evacuation were to occur, then high levels of injury might feature at this event.

3. There are three stages to an evacuation:

- **Assimilation:** This is the stage at which people need to understand immediately that the threat to them is so great that they need to act. All parts of the evacuation process must be noticeably clear. Bars, food outlets, stage entertainment and merchandise must cease immediately and serving lights in those areas switched off. Any lights that illuminate the area being evacuated can remain on. This phase is often the longest and hardest but if all signals to the crowd are clear and unequivocal, the message will be received more quickly. In doing so, organisers must overcome inherent human trends such as Normalcy Bias and Place Script. Once trained, and an understanding of these principles is established, staff are well motivated to ensure a sense of urgency is instilled in the crowd.

- **Preparation:** Despite warnings to 'not take bags or bulky items' during evacuation, everyone does! This can be seen from the evacuation of the Twin Towers in 9/11 to aircraft evacuations where people open luggage lockers despite safety briefings to the contrary. People will collect all if not most of their property, including picnics etc before they leave. Significantly for this audience,

reunification of families and friends will always occur before evacuation will commence. Family groups are often the first to react to an incident yet react by not evacuating immediately if they are separated. If some are in the toilets, getting food, drinks or just nearer the front of stage dancing, others will wait or try to find them rather than evacuating.

- **Evacuation:** The third, final and often easiest stage of evacuation, the act of getting out. Staff must be aware that despite media and Hollywood tendencies to repeat stories of 'panic', the evidence base shows these are highly exaggerated, and, in most cases, panic is a myth. Indeed, enforcing a sense of urgency (where there is one) is one of the hardest aspects of evacuation.
 - A general disbelief in the danger to individuals leads them to react badly and too slowly and it is this aspect that often leads to the last-minute chaos and sometimes crushing that occurs in most nightclub fires.
4. Understanding the fundamental errors that human beings make in emergency situations is critical for those charged with managing crowds. We will ensure that security team managers and supervisors are cognisant of such Heuristics.

LOCAL AREA EGRESS and EVACUATION

5. The site has not been used before, and the surrounding areas are well planned with regards to dispersal and blue route access to and from the venue. Carparks are situated near by to the site and have well serviced vehicular access including a PUDO or Rideshare area

1. Contingency Plan

2. The following contingencies have been considered within this plan and actions are described below.

- Pre-event cancellation
- Immediate Pre-Event cancellation (day of show)
- Fire
- Fight/ large scale disorder

- Stage or other structural collapse
- Artist failure to show/perform
- Extreme weather event (lightning or similar)
- Terrorism

2. **COMMUNICATION:** In all circumstances listed below, communication is key. In all but the first two, then onsite communication will be decided within event control and the use of PA and/or stage systems to broadcast emergency messages may be implemented.

Every member of staff from merch to bar staff must understand they play a critical role in evacuation. If food, beer or merchandise is still on sale, the crowd will not leave as they will perceive a level of normality. If evacuation is ordered, then everything ceases immediately unless a phased evacuation is deemed necessary.

3. **Pre-event Cancellation:** This assumes the event is cancelled in the weeks or days before the show. The working assumption then is that the cancellation will rely entirely on communication with ticket holders and both social and news media then share the reason for the cancellation/delay and arrangements to reschedule the event. It should offer refunds or renewed dates as an option of the ticket holder.

4. Immediate Pre-event Cancellation (Day of Show): Again, the focus should be on social and news media with the same caveats as above. However, the extreme nature of the event that has led to the cancellation should be explained in as much detail as can be commercially shared. Security and other staff will need to be deployed, at the site and potentially within the town to answer the myriad of questions that will follow. A detailed briefing sheet should be prepared for these staff and online media should be heavily used. The staff will be subject to some abuse and must have communication with supervisors and withdraw if threats against them are made. Only the best communicators in teams should be deployed in this role.

5. Fire: It is most likely that if a fire occurs on site, it will be dealt with relatively quickly and without spreading to any extent. However, in any case, the smoke and activity in the vicinity of the fire is likely to lead to a combination of behaviours. Most will move away from the site of the fire, but others will move closer to film it. Any parties separated from family/friends will begin to try to locate them if they feel they are in danger. Those close to the fire and downwind must be prioritised as the danger is likely to be one of smoke inhalation rather than burning. If any fire involves pressurised containers, this must be identified immediately, and a significant evacuation zone cleared around it. Event control will decide whether music at stages away from the fire should continue but at lower volumes. Continuance will draw others away from the fire after a short period of 'excitement' but maintaining high volumes may disrupt firefighting and evacuation activities. On arrival of DETROIT CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT, control of the fire location and its management will be passed to them and security/CM staff on site will support their operation until normality returns in line with EAP

It is highly unlikely that a fire will lead to a full site evacuation but if considered necessary, then the exits furthest from the fire must be staffed and readied from the outset of the declaration of a fire and prepared for use.

6. Fight/Large Scale Disorder: Whilst possible, it is highly unlikely that an incident of this nature will take place at this event. If it does occur, an immediate declaration for all gates to be staffed and stood by to open should be given. They should NOT be opened until that instruction is given unless the gate supervisor sees a crowd of such volume and such speed running towards them that they are convinced that to fail to do so would cause significant injury or worse if those gates remain open. If this is the case, the gates must be opened immediately to permit the initial surge to escape and then closed as soon as it is complete, with close monitoring of the crowd for a secondary surge. If those outside attempt to return through that gate, they must be instructed and directed back to the main entrance for re-entry procedures to occur.

7. Active Shooter: In the unlikely but still possible event of an active shooter situation occurring and the obvious imminent risk to life, then a full and rapid evacuation of the site for those able should be considered with those close to the event seeking any immediate cover and awaiting further instruction. Local Law Enforcement are well versed and practiced in the actions required to deal with this situation should this occur immediately outside then a rapid ingress should be considered warning and to a safe area and the show stopped immediately.

8. Stage or Other Structural Collapse: Similar to a fire, this is likely to be a localised event and not require a full evacuation but a movement of crowds to another area. In doing so, it is essential that crowds are carefully monitored to avoid a secondary incident caused by overcrowding in that area. The first response will be for all available staff to support security in the formation of a 'walking line' to move the crowd backwards to allow rescue and medical teams to act. If available, a temporary barrier line will then replace most of the security and release them to monitor the remainder of the now denser crowd in the evacuation zone. Secondary action, in the event of the stage being unusable and/or significant or fatal injuries, will then require a slower full evacuation, but this might be delayed allowing incoming emergency services to access the site first.

9. Artist Failure to Show/Perform: One of the incidents that might incite a crowd and cause the behaviours at 10.6 would be an artist failing to show or perform. If this is likely, careful management of social media is key and ground staff must be made aware of any rumours circulating which are incorrect, whilst not disclosing a failure until authorised to do so by senior management.

10. Extreme Weather Event: The likely weather is hot, dry and sunny. However, weather must be closely monitored within Event Control, especially for extremes. We would expect warm and dry weather, but rain is not unheard of in August, and this could invite some to take shelter if it is heavy. Similarly, extremes of heat beyond the 25/26 that might be expected could cause more medical issues and people to seek cover.

11. Terrorism: The USA is perceived as a high threat in terms of terrorist attacks and has a history of both foreign and domestic incidents with the added threat of lone wolf active shooter attacks

1. TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

2. Barriers (Including FoS)

Lightweight 'cycle rack' barriers are suitable and can be used for queue lanes and areas of

low risk and low-pressure separation but will not be acceptable for front of stage where Mojo, FoS barriers or those manufactured to a similar standard can be obtained. These must be of steel construction and not the lightweight aluminium copies that have recently circulated.

- The main outer fencing is will also require additional support or embedment into the sand base to prevent movement and/or collapse.

- In the event of a hot day and warm evening as expected, all security and medical as well as Pit Crew must have access to water to hand over to the public if they show signs of any heat effects or if they request it.

12.2 Signage (Including VMS where available)

Signage will be required, particularly at the Entrance that feed to and from the bleachers

onto the field. These systems must be operated by staff with an ability to enforce closures and ideally further monitoring within the crowd management part of the control room using CCTV.

- Standard exit and emergency signage will be present throughout but, I am recommending that the gate used for production or blue route access does not have such signage unless it can be covered and only revealed in an emergency.

12.3 Messaging (Audio)

The event site has the ability for messaging via the main stage systems and any important messages will be prepared in advance to be passed via this system.

- In many situations, the best person to be passing emergency messages is the artist themselves. There are strong crowd psychological reasons that the artist is 'trusted' more than any

stage management or official persons. However, it is also the case that some artists should not be permitted to have control of the 'mic' during such emergencies and each artist should be judged on their history and behaviour as well as their demeanour and manor on the day in question. It is an important function of the stage manager for each stage, to be able to assess the artist through their management team if appropriate. They should know before that artist arrives on stage, as to what will be the artists action in the event of an emergency. The hierarchy of messaging would for preference be:

- Artist guided by stage manager with pre-prepared messages.
- Tour or artist manager guided by stage manager as above.
- Stage manager with pre-prepared messages.
- Other appropriate event staff such as security team leader or crowd manager.
- Emergency services (who would always be the preferred last choice for such messaging).

12.4 Emergency Messages (Rádios and Stage Broadcasts)

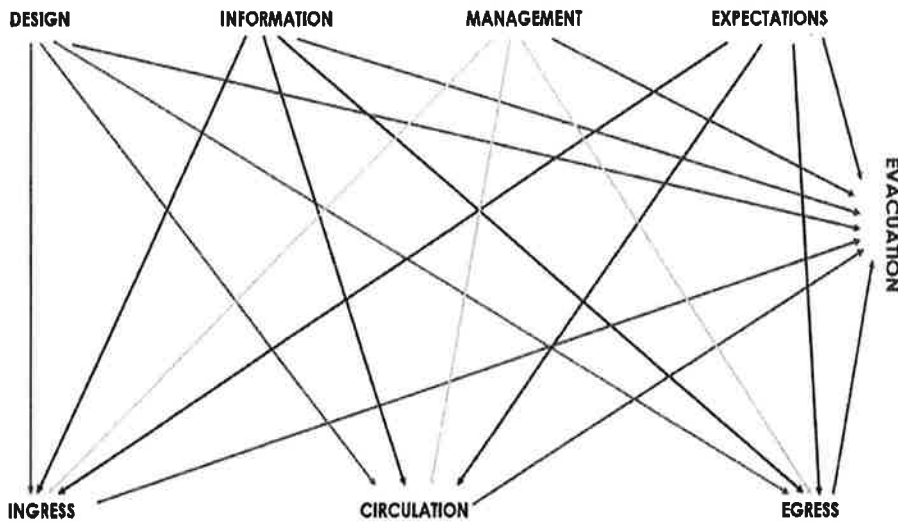
- A series of emergency messages will have been prepared for announcement in the event of any emergency situation.
- Wherever possible, the use of 'coded' messages should be avoided. Those announced over public address systems are often recognised as such by the public who will identify it as an emergency message but be unaware of its nature. This can lead to them over assessing the danger of the situation and reacting inappropriately.
- Emergency messages over radio systems should wherever possible be given in 'clear speak' to those on channels who need to know of the emergency. Codes are often misunderstood due to the frequency of events and differences from site to site worked by staff.

12.5 Lighting

- In addition to normal event lighting, strategic placement of lighting to assist access and egress on and near the site

Appendix B The DIME ICEE Model

DIME-ICEE



Design: Of the site, approaches, gates, search regime, Covid testing etc. Around the site to avoid excessive queues and pinch points and then through egress, departure from site and 'onward journey'. Finally, 'what if'! The Evac and how it works.

Information: Provided to customers from the point of first engagement, web sites right through to messaging at the airports, accommodation, signage at all stages below. BUT, also the information we supply to Crowd Managers, Security and all site staff as to how they can help at all stages. Briefings and check lists that will help, especially in an emergency. All of this will include lighting and signage schedule needs.

Management: How the staff on the ground manage all phases of the event.

Expectations: What we expect and can predict about the crowd throughout the stages of the event and what their expectations are so we can deliver the event they hope for.

All of the above will need to be applied to the three primary phases of the event and include evacuation.

Ingress: This is extended backwards out to arrival, the walk up and the first stage at which we can physically interact and start to message people. The more we can do at this stage, the improved outcomes later in the day. Security needs to be their friend as well as the 'threat'. Local volunteers doing 'meet and greet' will be superb here.

Circulation: The inside of the site but also to think about re-entry and how that looks. Avoiding pinch points by all the DIME principles is the most important aspect here.

Egress: The 'normal' departure and looking at how the show ends. Soft/hard endings, departure of the public and direction/way finding, avoiding density issues in dark, awkward places (if it needs to get dense, we control where that happens).

Evacuation: Worst case scenario, can we get everybody to a place of 'reasonable safety' in a reasonable time.

And we are doing all of this whilst applying the Risk Management Concept of ALARP:
As Low As Reasonably Practicable accepting that no event is zero risk



MEDICAL OPERATIONAL PLAN

1. OVERVIEW

The above-mentioned event will be hosted on the 16th, 17th, and 18th at Douglass Park. This event is rated as a **Medium** event. Hart Medical Ambulance Service medical crews will be in place from **10 am each day** For the event, they will remain in place until the event has finished or when they are released from duty by the event organizer.

Hart Medical team for the event:

Event Medical team:

- 1 x **Advanced Life Support Medic** with all relevant equipment required within the scope of practice directed. Will be dedicated to the event.
- 1 x **Intermediate Life Support Medic** with all relevant equipment required within the scope of practice directed. Will be dedicated to the event.
- 4 x **Basic Life Support Medic** with all relevant equipment required within the scope of practice directed. Will be dedicated to the event.
- 2 x **First Aiders** with the relevant equipment required within the scope of practice directed by their protocol. Will be dedicated to the event.

Hart Medical Emergency Vehicles:

- 4 x Dedicated **Advanced Life Support Ambulances**, these vehicles will be manned by the above- mentioned staff.

2. TEAM DEPLOYMENT

Staff Deployment:

Field:

1 x Advanced Life Support Medic
1 x Intermediate Life Support Medic
2 x Basic Life Support Medic
8 x First Aiders

3.OFF SITE EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

Hart Medical will support the event, if any situations arise that require additional resources Hart Medical will call 911 and arrange and mobilize the necessary infrastructure.

RISKS:

- Unpredictable weather
- Food/Water Contamination
- Active Shooter
- Bomb explosion/bomb threat
- Fire
- Hazardous chemical incidents
- Motor Vehicle Accidents
- Pedestrian Vehicle Accident
- Field Invasion
- SARS-CoV-2 infection surge

EMERGENCY AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES:

- Hart Medical will assist in managing the emergency care and transportation of patients. Emergencies will initially be dealt with by the event medical team attending the event as per their respective protocols, transporting of any patients will be done by a Hart Medical ambulance, unless extenuating circumstances arise.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE: Single patient incident:

- If a patient presents at the First Aid Post, the personnel will assess the patient and if treatment can be performed at the post, this will be done and the patient discharged after treatment. If not, the ambulance will be requested and the patient moved to the Main Medical Post.
- If the patient is not at the medical posts, the ECC will dispatch the Ambulance to the incident site.
- Inform the client manager or delegate en route as per the contact list.
- Access patient if safe to do so.
- Provide the required medical care according to scope of practice.
- Transport patient to the main medical Post where the patient will be kept until an ambulance from operations will be able to collect, the patient is treated and discharged or in the event of a life threatening case transported to the appropriate medical facility.
- ECC must be informed regarding any serious case or any case requiring transport off-site.

TRANSPORTATION TO HOSPITAL:

- Transportation to hospital will be done by vehicles not deployed at the event, if possible, as to maintain medical presence
- All transportations will be billed according to standard industry procedures and rates.
- All transportation accounts will be for the patient and not the event organizer unless otherwise requested.

4.EMERGENCY RESPONSE-MULTIPLE PATIENT INCIDENT

- ECC to dispatch available resources to respond with the appropriate equipment and PPE to the incident site.
- Additional resources will be requested from Hart Medical as well as other Emergency Services.
- For a comprehensive evacuation and triage plan of **Douglass Park**, see Afro Nation Safety Plan.

CSCATTT:

1. Command and Control:

First arriving medical unit to establish medical incident command along with representative of the company

2. Safety:

Determine safety of responding crew and determine PPE requirements to access patients if applicable.

3. Communication:

Ensure that the relevant components required as well as the event management are informed regarding the incident and established as effective communication mechanism with other relevant stakeholders on scene.

4. Assess:

Assess the incident with the regard to the following:

- Mechanism of injury
- Number of casualty
- Number of available resources on site
- Number and type of resources still required
- Available healthcare facilities to transport patients to.

5. Triage:

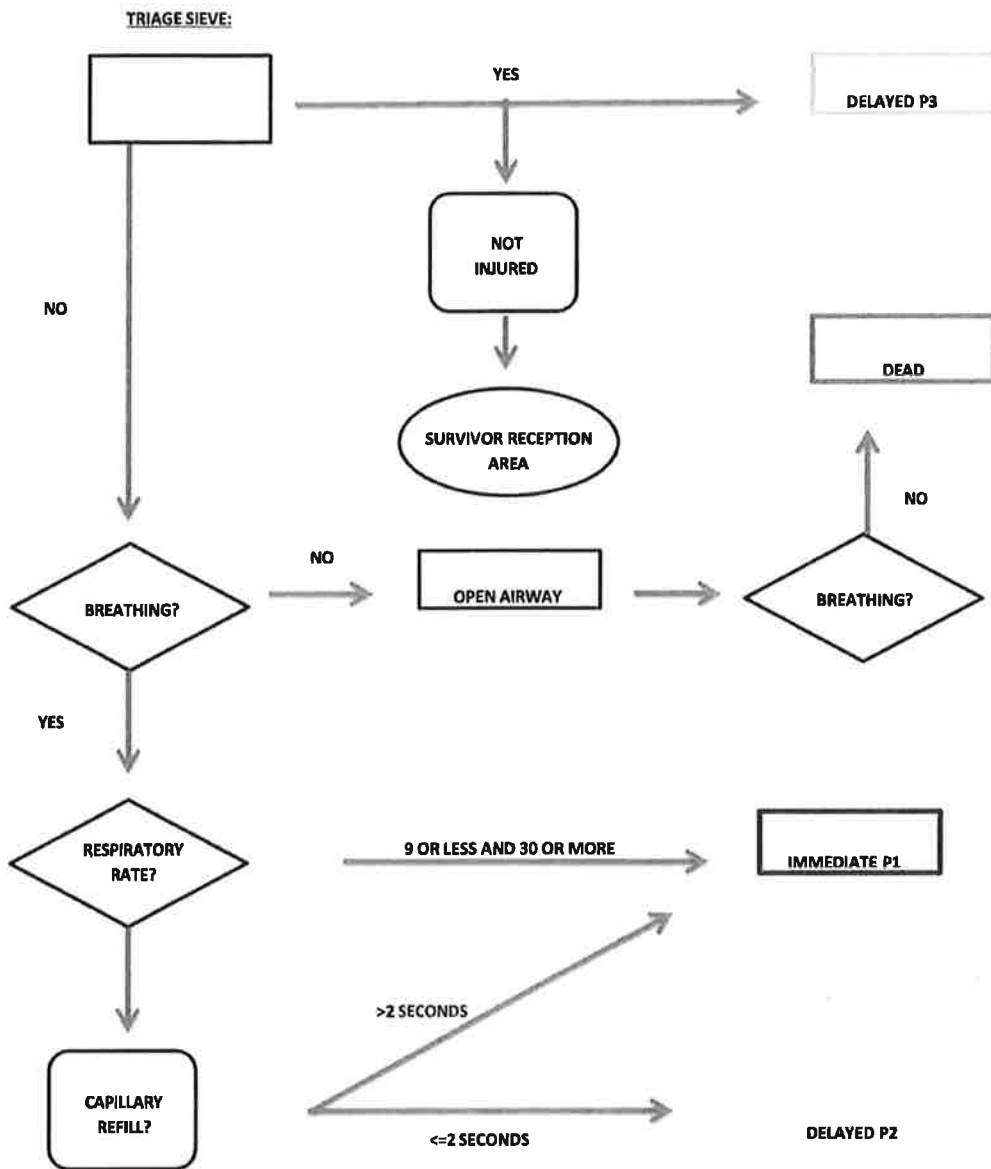
Triage casualties accordingly. In the event of a mass casualty situation it is proposed that the initial triage be done using the **TRIAGE SIEVE** and more detailed Triage done in the treatment area using the **TRIAGE SORT**. Both these process are attached below.

6. Treatment:

Provide the required medical care according to scope of practice, preferably in the designated treatment area and in the event of mass casualties, restrict treatment to the absolute minimum necessary.

7. Transport:

Transport patients, if required, to the appropriate medical facilities.



TRIAGE PROCEDURE:

STEP 1: CALCULATE THE GLASGOW COMA

SCALE(GCS)

A EYE OPENING		B VERBAL RESPONSE		C MOTOR RESPONSE	
Spontaneous	4	Orientated	5	Obeys Commands	6
To Voice	3	Confused	4	Localises to pain	5
To Pain	2	Inappropriate Words	3	Withdraws from pain	4
None	1	Incomprehensible Sounds	2	Abnormal Flexion	3
		None	1	Abnormal Extension	2
				None	1

GCS = A + B + C

STEP 2: CALCULATE THE TRIAGE SORT

SCORE X GCS		Y RESPIRATORY RATE		Z SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE	
13-15	4		10-29	90 OR MORE	4
9-12	3			76 - 89	3
6-8	2		4	50 - 75	2
4-5	1	30 OR MORE	3	1 - 49	1
3	0		6-9	Unrecordable	0
TRIAGE SORT SCORE = X + Y + Z					
STEP 3: ASSIGN A TRIAGE PRIORITY					
		12	= PRIORITY 3		
		11	=PRIORITY 2		
		10 OR LESS	=PRIORITY 1		

STEP 4: UPGRADE PRIORITY

Upgrade PRIORITY at discretion of senior clinician, dependent on the anatomical injury/working diagnosis.

Keep a record of the NUMBER and PRIORITY of casualties you triage.

Pass this to the AMBULANCE COMMANDER on completion

6. MANAGEMENT OF DECEASED PATIENT

Unless agreed to otherwise, the following procedures will apply with regard to the management of a corpse:

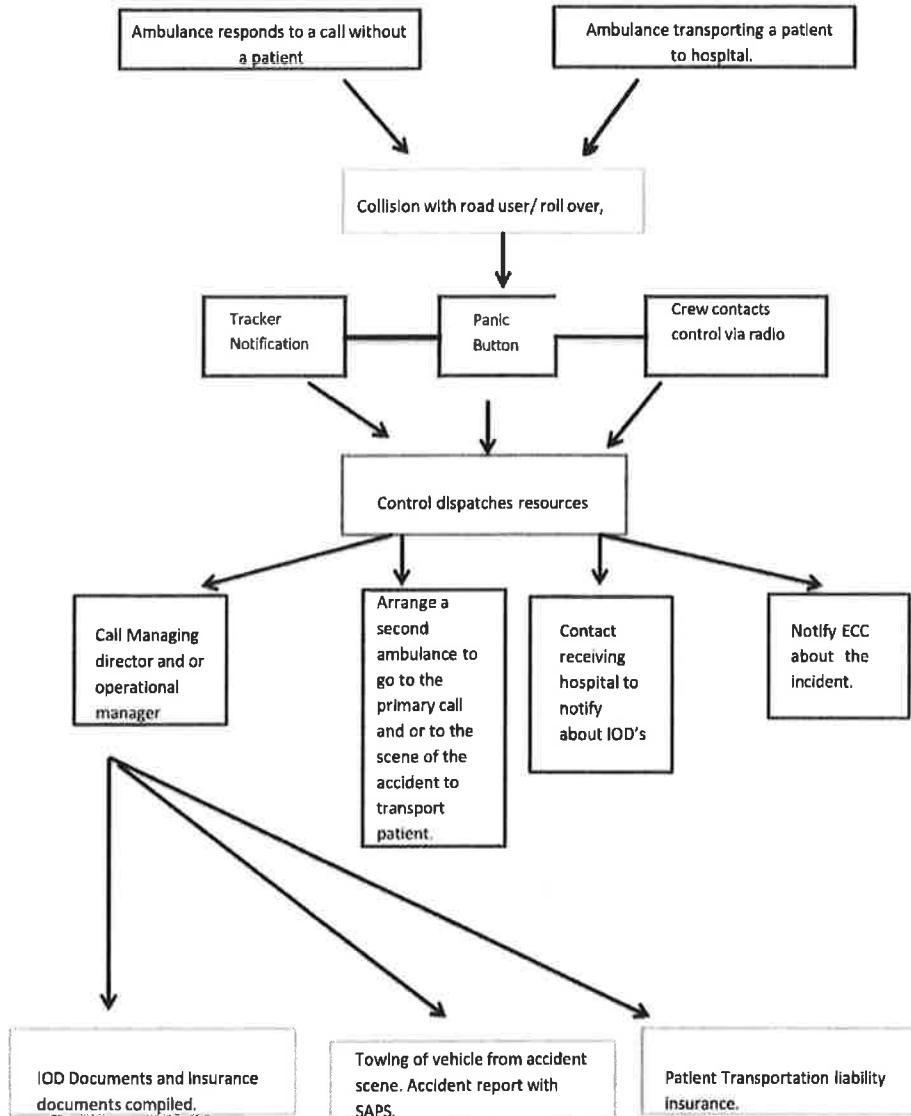
1. Corpse at the scene of an emergency incident:
 - A. If the possible cause of death is unknown or due to unnatural causes, the Police should be contacted, a death declaration completed by an Independent Practice Clinician. The corpse must be handed over to a member of the Police. EMS staff must ensure that the minimal disturbance of evidence occurs at the scene to assist the Police with their investigation.
2. Patient dies whilst in transit:
 - A. If a patient dies while being transported in an ambulance, a death declaration must be completed at the receiving facility (preferably by a Doctor) and the corpse taken to the nearest Forensic Mortuary if unknown/unnatural.
 - B. In the event that the Doctor at the receiving facility is in position to issue a death certificate indicating the cause of death to be natural, a funeral undertaker of the family's choice can be notified to collect the corpse.
3. Patient dies at the receiving facility:
 - A. If a patient arrives at a Healthcare Facility alive, i.e. with a pulse, or the patient is not dead on arrival then dies or resuscitation efforts be terminated, the corpse should be managed by the Healthcare Facility as per any other patient that dies at the facility.
 - B. With regard to a stillborn babies dying pre-hospital where the mother is also going to the hospital, the stillborn baby will be handed over to the hospital. The medical staff should evaluate the situation and, if clinically appropriate, a death certificate can be issued and the corpse released to the family (it may be required to temporarily keep the corpse in the hospital mortuary until the family can make the necessary arrangement to collect). Should there be any doubt, follow procedures as for 1.A above.

Where Wayne County Emergency and Hospital Services have a policy which differs to this, and Hart Medical is transporting an indigent patient destined for their facility, the policy for that region will apply. At all times, the potential medico-legal implications should be remembered. In the best interest of protecting the patient and all staff, any communication regarding the call should be routed via Hart Medical.

7. TRANSPORTATION ROUTES FOR EMERGENCY VEHICLES

Due to the unpredictability of geographical locations and road conditions, the quickest, most appropriate route, dependent on the patient's condition, will be used. The nearest appropriate medical facilities to the venue will be used, depending on the patient's medical condition and/or medical aid status. This will be confirmed via Hart Medical.

PROCEDURE IF AN AMBULANCE IS IN A ACCIDENT:



8. EVENTS MEDICAL COORDINATION

EVENTS MEDICAL COORDINATION:

1. Hart Medical; On-Site	TBD
2. Hart Medical; On-Site	TBD
3. Hart Medical Events coordinator	TBD
4. Hart Medical Operational Manager	TBD
5. Hart Medical Managing Director	TBD
6. Hart Medical	TBD

SAFETY AND SECURITY:

The medical team is in place to render assistance to any of the safety and security role players when and where necessary. The team will assist to make the event as safe as possible by reporting any situations that could be of a risk to the senior security manager.

IMMEDIATE PRECINCT:

The medical team will assist at any emergency situation within the immediate precinct to render assistance to any patrons attending the venue. The medical team will not compromise the medical requirements of the venue and its patrons by assisting outside the immediate precinct. Assistance will be rendered outside the immediate precinct dependent on the situation.

PATIENT REGISTERS AND DOCUMENTATION:

Complete documentation is compiled for all patients treated at the event however due to patient confidentiality these documents are not available. A report of patients treated will be relayed to the Event Organizer at the end of the event.

Hart Medical can be reached on *MEDICAL Channel* for any emergency assistance during event hours. They will dispatch the necessary assistance for any emergency situation ensuring effective and sufficient emergency medical care.

ROUTINE DUTIES:

Duties before the event will include:

- Check all equipment and vehicles required for Emergency Response during the event. The approved checklist should be used.
- Staff will be dressed in an appropriate uniform as approved by **Hart Medical** while on duty.

Duties during the event will include:

- Staff will report to their designated working points with effect from **10 am**
- Set up of medical posts.
- Effective response and treatment of any medical emergency within in their scope of practice.
- Emergency response and treatment of all patients will be reported and logged to the ECC.
- Cleaning and disposing of medical equipment and waste according to regulation.

9.MEDICAL SHARPS AND BIOHAZADOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

Healthcare waste will be disposed of in manner appropriate to avoid injury to other personnel or patient and prevents the illegal removal of healthcare waste.

WASTE TYPE	DISPOSAL PROCEDURE
Domestic/ General Waste	Yellow plastic bag
Medical/ Hazardous Waste	Red plastic bag with a biohazard box and sealable lid. Heavily soiled waste should be doubled bag.
Contaminated linen	Contaminated linen should be placed into a Green bag with a cup of water. The bag must be labelled with the area from which it came as well as the date and time If the bag is placed with non-contaminated linen
Glass/ Sharps	Appropriately marked and approved sharps container. This is a rigid Impervious yellow container which is filled $\frac{3}{4}$ to prevent injury. The sharps container should be marked with the start and end date.



CRANE ACTION PLAN

Paxahau Procedures

Afro Nation: Crane Action Plan

Proposed Policy Statement

Paxahau Event Productions is dedicated to providing employees and others a safe working environment. The practice of diligence, good judgment and common sense by all project team members helps to create an environment in which the occurrence of accidents is substantially reduced. Paxahau has established this Crane Action Plan to promote crane safety, document crane inspections, coordinate all aspects of the crane set-up and use, verify operator training, and to verify the weight of the loads being lifted does not exceed the capacity of crane. Any subcontractor performing work, which requires installation, set-up and/or use of any cranes, must be performed in accordance with this plan. By contract, all of Paxahau's subcontractors and suppliers are obligated to comply with the contents of this Crane Action Plan.

This Crane Action Plan has been formulated to govern the activities of all personnel involved with crane set-up and use on this projects. The goal of this plan is to eliminate costly crane mishaps from occurring by planning for each crane lift.

Purpose:

To establish and implement a comprehensive crane safety program for the protection of personnel and property.

Objectives:

To eliminate all crane failures and mishaps.

To identify that the crane will be operated by a Certified Crane Operator (CCO).

To identify that the crane and its configuration will be operated by a Verified Competent Operator To pre-plan various aspects of the crane lift.

Document crane inspections.

Verify that load weights to be lifted will not exceed the crane's capacity and line configuration.

Definitions:

Competent Person: One who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate the hazards.

Qualified Person: One who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training and experience, successfully demonstrated the ability to solve/resolve problems relating to the subject matter, the work, or the project.

Scope:

This plan applies to all work on any Paxahau Event Production project where a crane (including overhead and gantry cranes) is put in use. In addition to this plan, the manufacturers' recommendations will be reviewed prior to installation/set-up and use of crane. Furthermore, the manufacturers' recommendations and requirements for the crane being used must be complied with.

General Requirements

1. All manufacturer's procedures and prohibitions shall be followed when assembling and disassembling cranes and/or equipment.
2. The assembly/disassembly shall be directed by the subcontractor's (TBD) designated competent and qualified person.

Paxahau Procedures

Afro Nation: Crane Action Plan

3. When any condition (i.e. wind, weather, etc.) arises that suspends the assembly or disassembly operation, all required safe guards (i.e. pins, braces, etc.) of the crane shall be installed to prevent crane instability.
4. The work zone of the crane shall be identified (360 degrees around the crane up to the maximum working radius) along with any power lines that may be within 20' of the crane or loads. If it's determined that any part of the crane, load line, or load could get closer than 20' to a power line, at least one of the following measures shall be taken:
 - a. Ensure power lines have been de-energized and visibly grounded.
 - b. Ensure no part of the crane, load line, or load get closer than 20'.
 - c. Determine the line's voltage and minimum approach distance permitted in the below table.
5. All equipped crane safety devices shall be in working order before the work operation begins. If a device is to be found defective, NO WORK shall begin until serviced and repaired.
6. The Crane Operator has the authority to stop and refuse to handle or lift any load if an unsafe situation or condition exists during the work operation. Lifting will resume only when approved by the work operations qualified person.
7. A designated signal person (other than those directly receiving the work) shall be provided when:
 - a. The point of operation is not in full view of the operator
 - b. The view is obstructed when the crane is traveling
 - c. The operator or the person handling the load determines it's necessary due to project specific concerns.
8. The swing radius of the crane shall be marked and identified to prevent accidental pinch/crush incidents to employees.
9. ACO2 or dry chemical fire extinguisher shall be kept in the crane cab or crane vicinity.

Documentation of Crane Inspection

1. Annual inspections must be completed by a qualified person, with documentation submitted to Paxahau before use of crane. The current annual inspection must be maintained for 12 months in its entirety with the crane.
2. Initial (Assembly or Mobilization) inspections must be completed with documentation submitted to Paxahau before use of crane.
3. Daily inspections must be completed by a competent person with documentation submitted to Paxahau at the end of each week or before demobilization, whichever comes first. Any Non-Compliance found during the Daily inspection MUST be corrected and reported to Paxahau before operating the crane. Contractors may use their own forms provided they meet or exceed the manufacturer's inspection guidelines.
4. Whenever the crane is modified/repaired/or adjusted while on the project an additional inspection conducted by a Qualified Person must be conducted with documentation submitted to Paxahau prior to crane being put back into use.

Crane Operator Certification

1. The Contractor must employ a Certified Crane Operator (CCO) who possesses a valid certification from one of the following accredited training centers:

National Commission for the Certification of Crane Operators (NCCCO) Operating Engineers Certification Program (OECF)

Paxahau Procedures

Afro Nation: Crane Action Plan

Crane Institute of America Certification (CIC)

National Center for Construction Education and Research Crane Operator Certification (NCCER)

2. The Operators Certification designation must match the crane type that is being used to perform the lift.
3. **NOT LISTED submitted qualifications require Notice to Paxahau's Director of Operations for review.**

Crane Operator Competency Verification

Crane Operators in addition to being certified shall be verified as competent by the Crane Operator employer on the project. The following are required in order to meet Crane Operator Competency Verification.

1. Through an evaluation, the employer must ensure that each operator is qualified by a demonstration of:
 - The skills and knowledge, as well as the ability to recognize and avert risk, necessary to operate the equipment safely. This includes those specific to the safety devices, operational aids, software, and size and configuration of the crane.
 - Size and configuration includes but is not limited to, lifting capacity, boom length, attachments, luffing jib, and counterweight set up.
 - The ability to perform the hoisting activities required for assigned work, including If applicable, blind lifts, personnel hoisting, and multi crane lifts.
2. The evaluation must be conducted by an individual who has the knowledge, training, and experience necessary to assess crane operators
3. The evaluator must be an employee or agent of the employer. Once the evaluation is completed successfully, the employer may allow the operator to operate other equipment that the employer can demonstrate does not require substantially different skills, knowledge, or the ability to recognize and avert risk to operate.
4. The employer must document the completion of the evaluation and make available at the project prior to hoisting activities. This document must provide: the Operator's name, the Evaluator's name and signature, the date, and the make, model, and configuration of the crane used in the evaluation.
5. When an employer is required to provide an operator with retraining, the employer must re-evaluate the Operator with respect to the subject of the retraining.

Pre-Lift Meeting

1. All Contractors, subcontractors, and Crane Rental Companies involved with any lifting operation must attend this meeting.
2. The meeting will address the Safety Policies and Procedures, Safety Expectations for the project, review of the manufacturer's recommendations, and how the weight of the load is being verified. Crane documentation will be reviewed and discussed at this time.
3. The Crane Operator(s) must be present at the meeting to provide input and understand the safety criteria for the Project. The Operator's CCO card and Crane Competency Verification will be reviewed at this time.
4. Subcontractor and Crane Operator (&or Rental company) must prepare a Pre-lift Plan prior to the crane being put in use. The Pre-Task Analysis (PTA) will be reviewed, communicated, and signed off by all parties involved with the lift.

Paxahau Procedures

Afro Nation: Crane Action Plan

5. The Paxahau shall identify their Lift Director who will be responsible for the overall compliance to the crane lift activities including but not limited the crane set up, inspections, lift operations, movement compliance, and verification of ground conditions for safe movement. This person shall be documented on the Crane Pre-Lift Worksheet and associated PTA.
6. All manufacturer procedures applicable to the operational functions of the crane, including any attachments (i.e. jib) shall be complied with.
7. The Crane Operator shall have access to the procedures applicable to the work operation of the crane. This will include rated capacities (load charts), recommended operating speeds, special hazard warnings, instructions, and the operator's manual.
8. The Crane Operator shall know at what wind speeds the proposed lift shall be suspended or derated per the manufacturer's instructions. This shall be documented on the Crane Pre-Lift Worksheet and associated PTA.
9. The Crane Operator shall identify at what speed and boom angle is required for safe crane movements (i.e., walking the crane) based on ground conditions and manufacturer's instructions. This shall be documented on the Crane Pre-Lift Worksheet and associated PTA.

Load Verification

All subcontractors and operators must be able to provide confirmable documentation that the load being lifted **will not exceed** the crane's rated capacity for the configuration in use.

Load Moment Indicators (LMI's) are never to be manually overridden for any reason while making lifts.

All Cranes must be equipped with the manufacturers Load Chart. This can be verified via comparing serial numbers from the crane to the load chart.

The Operator, during the pre-lift meeting, shall provide load chart calculations for the loads being lifted based on crane configuration.

The manufacturer shall approve all modifications to the crane that may affect the capacity or safe working operation of the equipment. The approval shall be written to be recognized.

Critical Lifts (As defined by ASME B30.5-2018)

Exceeds 70% percent of the crane's capacity at the working radius Requires the use of more than one crane (tandem lifts)

A dollar value greater than \$50,000 A load weight of 25 tons or greater

Hoisting of personnel in a personnel basket or platform Involves special hoisting equipment

The lifting operation is within a boom length of power lines

The lifting operation is over active work areas, occupied buildings, public roadways, or transportation systems.

A critical lift requires extra emphasis on planning due to the small margin of error and serious consequences of any mistake. Paxahau Director of Operations must be made aware if any lift becomes a critical lift.

Critical Lift and Standard Lift Considerations

Determine the exact weight of the object to be lifted.

Determine the gross load weight to be lifted. This includes the object weight and all deductions for rigging and crane components (erected or stowed)

The crane placement location including ground conditions (i.e. soil bearings, compact, stable), boom swing area,

Paxahau Procedures

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track/outrigger loading, and load path. Crane shall be level according to manufacturer's specifications. The location of overhead obstructions including power lines and other electrical hazards.

Crane(s) to be used identifying configuration, capacity, lifting arrangements, load radius, and percentage of crane capacity used. Sling and rigging selection including type of arrangement, identified sling angles, number and size of slings, sling rated capacities, and sling lengths. All rigging to be inspected prior to each use.

Diagrams of lifting area and rigging configurations

Pre-Lift meeting with written Pre-Lift Plan and Pre-Task Analysis is mandatory for all critical lifts.

Determine in advance the weather conditions that will cancel the lift (e.g. wind speed, visibility, rain, lightning) What are the wind speeds that de-rates and STOPS lifting operations? (Refer to Owner's Manual for specifics) Designate a qualified signal and rigging personnel. Proof of training shall be submitted.

Designate one person who has the ultimate authority to make the "go/no go" decision of the lift. Any changes to the lift plan or PTA requires a STOP WORK and reviewed by Paxahau, Director of Operations.

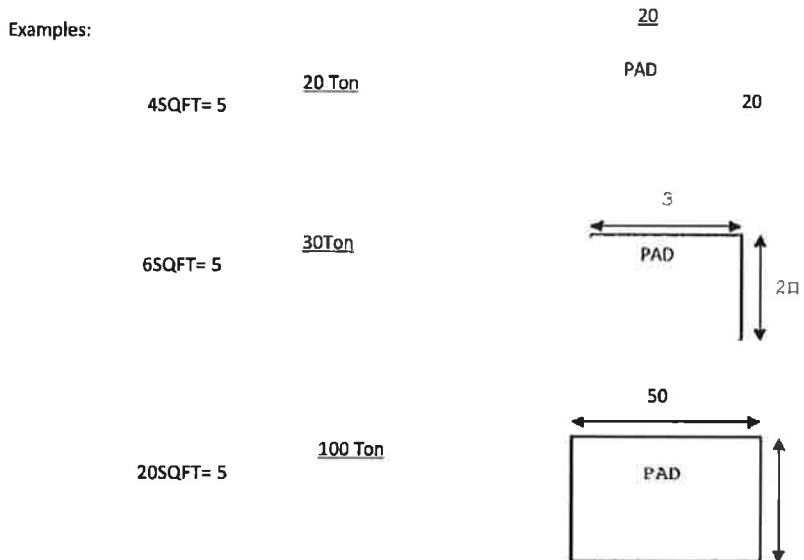
Paxahau Procedures

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Crane Support Requirements

In order for the crane to support the load, the ground must be compacted, stable, and capable of supporting the loaded crane. The ground bearing pressure generated by outriggers is very high. On certain lifts, much of the total weight of the crane and load can be transmitted to one outrigger. Since the area of the outrigger float is relatively small, it generates high pressure. With this being the case, Paxahau is requiring the use of **use of outrigger mats for all crane lifts on all projects**. Outrigger cribbing will be required on all surfaces including concrete. Minimum outrigger cribbing is 4" thick hardwood or equal. **As a minimum, the following formulas are offered for Outrigger Pads/Blocking:**

Blocking Area = $\frac{\text{Crane Capacity}}{5}$



The crane contractor is responsible for confirming the ground pressures (via the manufacturer of the crane) exerted during the entire lifting process do not exceed what the ground is capable of supporting.

Crane Operations - Weather Impacts

When wind blows straight into the **front** of the crane, the load moment limiting system (LMLS) can calculate a lower value for the weight of the load, therefore the LMLS cuts out too late, which increases the risk of an overload. If the wind comes from the **rear** of the crane, it places an added load on the crane's boom, which causes the load indicator to read too high and the LMLS cuts out earlier than the load capacity table suggests it should.

Wind also changes directions within short periods of time. The worst scenario of this is when the wind blows across the side of the load and boom, because the LMLS is unable to detect wind loading from the side.

Another potential hazard is when the load presents a large surface area. Crane booms cannot withstand excessive lateral forces and these large surface areas can present a sail effect to the load.

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Operators should not rely solely on the crane's wind sensor instrument reading for lifting a load. The Operator should check medium range weather forecasts and expected wind speeds. Finding the "gusts" forecast is what is crucial. The higher the boom, the stronger the wind speeds will be at the boom tip.

Follow the crane manufacturer's recommendations for operations during high winds. Most cranes need to be de-rated at winds at 25 MPH while most need to be shut down at speeds of 30 to 35 MPH.

Rubber Tire Requirements

Rubber tire lifts (without the use of outriggers) are only allowed if the crane comes equipped with a rubber tire load chart and the outriggers cannot be used due to area restrictions. Outriggers shall always be used whenever the crane is performing a pick in a stationary location.

Qualified Rigger

All subcontractors that will be lifting material over people or property in the fall zone must provide documentation that the workers performing the rigging activities meet OSHA's definition of a Qualified rigger.

Qualified Signal Person

All Signal Person's performing signaling activities to crane operator(s) via hand signals, audible, spoken, standard or nonstandard signals must provide documentation that they are qualified to do so. Documentation of training must be submitted as part of the Crane Action Plan

Possible FAA Requirements

requirements shall include:

All cranes and high elevation devices shall fly a three (3) foot square orange and white flag during daylight. Cranes, other high elevation devices and temporary structures 100 feet or more in height, or those of any height that will remain erected during the nighttime or when visibility is less than 1 mile, shall have a continuously operating beacon type flashing red warning beacon. An approved Form 7460-1 is required.

If not approved for nighttime operations, cranes, other high elevation devices and temporary structures shall be lowered prior to legal sunset and not raised prior to legal sunrise.

CRANE HOISTING - AUDIBLE SIGNALING PROCEDURES (Where applicable)

When loads are being hoisted with a Crane(s), the following audible signals will be required for all lifts.

The competent rigging person will ensure the load is secure and will blow a whistle two (2) times (Short Blasts) signaling that a load is being hoisted.

Once the load has been hoisted, the competent rigging person will let the receiving person know that the load is on the way.

The Crane Operator will sound the crane horn two (2) times (Short Blasts) after the load leaves the ground or delivery truck surface to notify Craft Personnel of the overhead load.

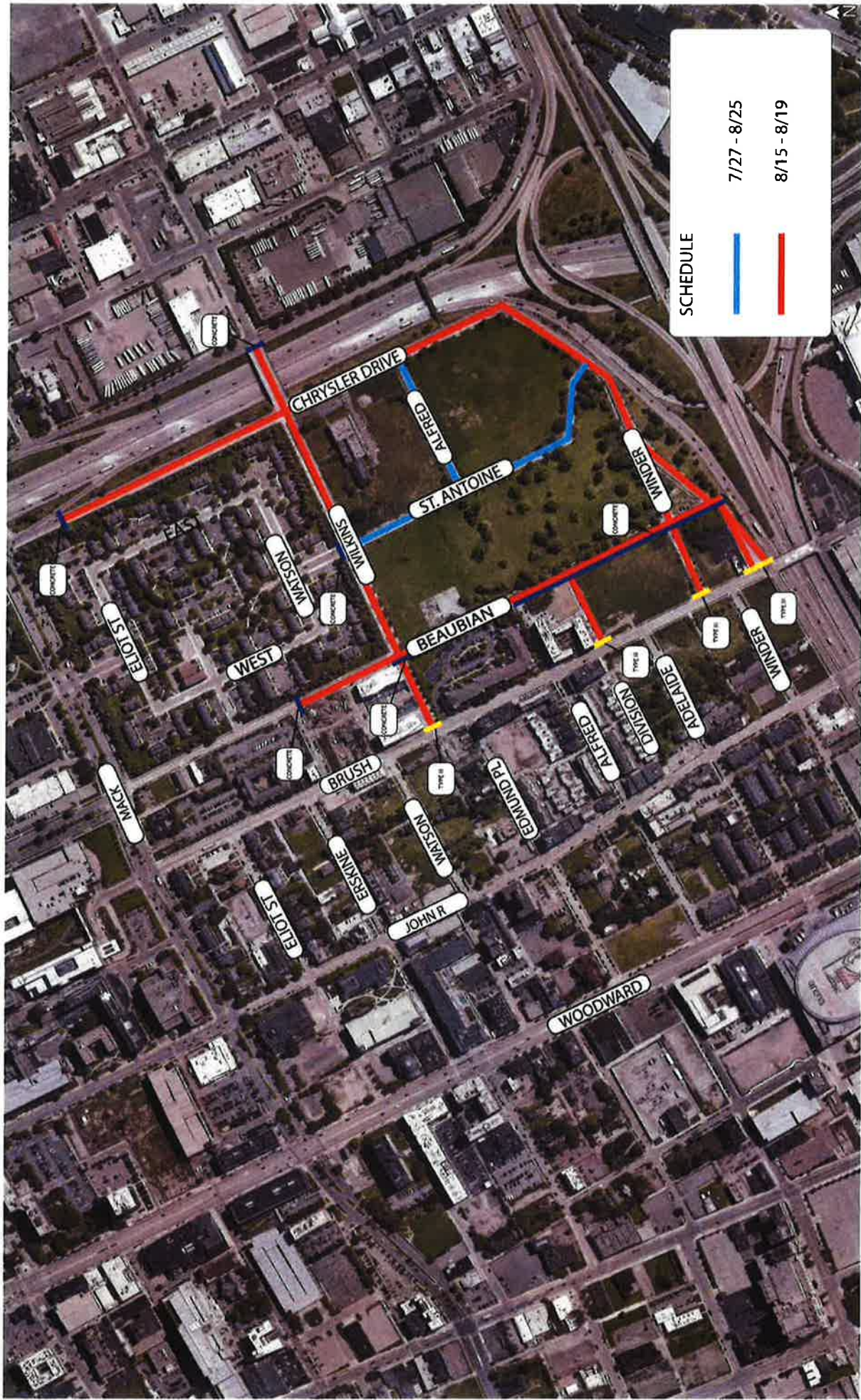
The Crane Operator may repeat this process if Craft Personnel are observed entering the path of the overhead

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load.

The person receiving a load may blow a whistle two (2) times, if other Craft Personnel are in the area of the incoming load.



SCHEDULE

—	7/27 - 8/25
—	8/15 - 8/19

CHRYSLER DRIVE

ALFRED

ST. ANTOINE

BEAUBIAN

WINDY

SUDTIA

NOELVA

WEST

BEAUBIAN

DIVISION

ALFRED

ADELAIDE

WINDY

WINDY

WINDY

ELIOT ST

MACK

BRUSH

ESKINE

WATSON

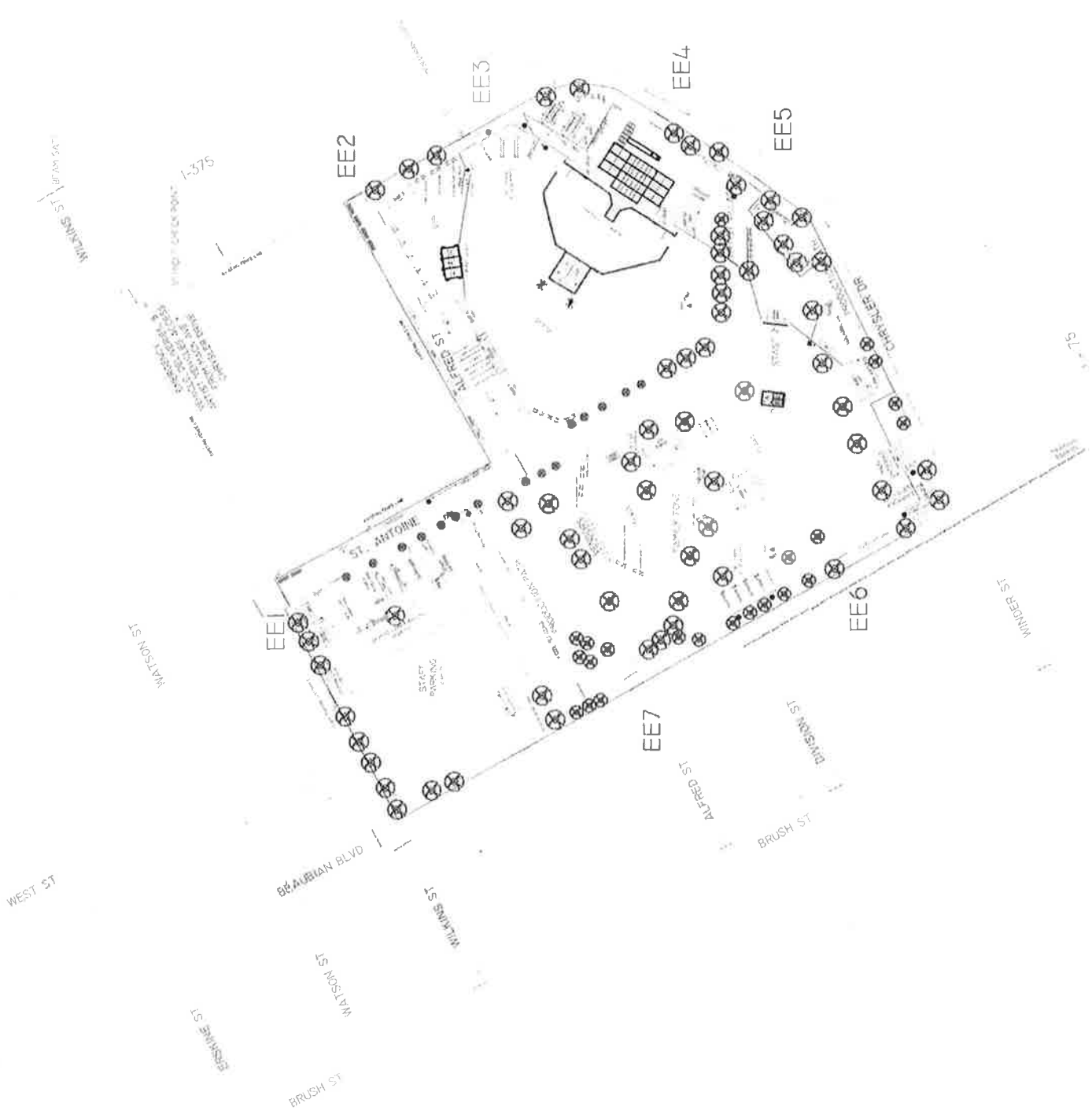
JOHN R

EDMUND PL

WOODWARD

ELIOT ST

AFRO NATION DETROIT 2024



SPECIAL EVENTS PETITION

Petition No: _____

Event Name: 2024 AFRO NATION DETROIT

Event Status: In Review- Special Events Management Team (Step 1 of 6)

Petitioner Name / Organization: PAXAHAU INC

Event Location: BREWSTER DOUGLAS EVENT FIELDS

Event Date(s) and Time(s): 08/16/24 12:00 PM to 08/18/24 11:00 PM

Type of Event: Concert/Performance, Festival, Fireworks/Pyrotechnics

Applicant Contact:
sam fotias
sam@paxahau.com
+1 (586) 596-9463

Submission Date:	01/19/24 1
Date of Clerk's Office Referral:	
Date of City Departments Sign Off:	
Date Referred to Council:	

Department Approvals

DPD	DFD	EMS	GSD	DDOT	MPD	DPW	DHD
			GSD Approval Not Required				

BSEED

Mayor's Office Special Events Signature: _____

Date: _____

General Event Information

Has this event been hosted before? Yes

Has the applicant (individual or organization) ever applied for a Special Event with the City of Detroit before? Yes

Is this an annual event? Yes

Event Website: https://detroit.afronation.com

Which spaces will be used? Private Facility

Will this event include the use or sale of marijuana? No

Event Description

Brief Event Purpose & Description:

Afro Nation is an annual three-day music festival produced by Event Horizon, Smade Entertainment and Paxahau. The festival was founded by Obi Asika, and Smade, in association with BBC 1 Xtra, in 2013. The platform was established to bring together the best African artist in Afrobeats, Hip hop, RnB, Dancehall, Amapiano, Afro House and more. The festival was nominated in the Best Overseas Festival category at the 2019 UK Festival Awards

Estimated Peak Attendance: 27000

Estimated Total Attendance: 75,000 OVER 3 DAYS

Is this a public event? Yes

Will there be ticket sales or admission charged? Yes

Does this event use Hart Plaza? No

Will there be merchandise sold? Yes

Will you be taking donations? No

Is this a charity event? No

Does this event involve campers, tents and/or RVs? No

Will this event involve a petting zoo or tattoo art (not including temporary tattoos)? No

Contact Information

Organization / Petitioner Name: PAXAHAU INC

Mailing Address: 1551 ROSA PARKS BLVD SUITE A

DETROIT MI 48216

Primary Contact:	Secondary Contact:
sam fotias	JOE CHOMA
sam@paxahau.com	JOE@PAXAHAU.COM
	+1 (313) 402-7880

Organization Type: Corporation

Organization Website: WWW.PAXAHAU.COM

Event Setup & Breakdown

Begin Setup: 08/01/24 7:00 AM

Complete Setup: 08/15/24 10:00 PM

Setup Location(s): BREWSTER DOUGLAS EVENT FIELDS

Event Start: 08/16/24 12:00 PM

Event End: 08/18/24 11:00 PM

Begin Tear Down: 08/18/24 11:00 PM

Complete Tear Down: 08/28/24 11:00 PM

Number of Trash Containers: 250 Number of Recycling Containers: 250

Cleaning Service Vendor: KINZLER JANITORIAL

Other Waste Elements: ALL OF THE ABOVE

Street Closures & Parking

How many streets will be closed: 5+

Will you be closing any part of Woodward Avenue? No

Street Closures (if there are 1-4 closed streets):

1. 75 south service drive from mack to brush 8/15 to 8/19

wilkins from 75 north service drive to brush 8/15 to 8/19

2. beaubian from erskine to south 75 service drive 8/15 to 8/19

division at brush 8/15 to 8/19

3. winder at brush 8/15 to 8/19

4. _____

Will you charge attendees for parking? No

Valet parking or blocking metered parking spaces? Neither

Describe the parking plan to accommodate anticipated attendance:

UTILIZATION OF PARKING DECKS AND LOTS THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT DETROIT, FORD FIELD AND COMERICA PARK

Food & Beverage

Will food be served? Yes

Will food be prepared on site? Yes

Number of food trucks: 15 Number of non-truck food vendors: 10

Food & Beverage (cont.)

Will any type of alcohol be served (including beer)? Yes

Will there be sales, service and/or consumption of alcohol in public at the event? Yes

What type(s) of alcohol will be served? Wine, Liquor, Beer

Day(s) and time(s) alcohol will be served: ALL THREE DAYS FROM 12 PM UNTIL CLOSE

Will ice be used in any served beverages? Yes

Stages, Tents, & Structures

Is a stage being built? Yes

How many stages will be used? 2

Do any of the stages have a canopy? Yes

Number of tents 10' x 10' and smaller: 15

Number of tents larger than 10' x 10': 15

Tent Contractor: KNIGHT TENTS

What other structures will your event include? VIP AND ADA VIEWING DECKS

Will your event use any grills? Yes

What kind of grills? PROPANE

Utilities & Portable Restrooms

Event Utilities that will be used: Generators

How will generators be fueled? VIA OUR FUEL CONTRACTOR - CHAPP OIL

Generator contractor: MICHIGAN CAT

Will additional wiring be installed? Yes

Does the event require access to a hydrant? Yes

Will there be amplified sound? Yes

Will a sound system be used? Yes

Will you be providing Port-a-johns? Yes

Security & Emergency Plans

Will the event have a security contractor? Yes

Security Contractor: PRO STAR CAMS SECURITY/ROCK SECURITY/UNIFIED COMMAND

Number of private personnel per shift: 150

Which of these apply to the private security personnel? Licensed

Will you contract emergency medical services? Yes

Name of emergency medical services contractor: HART MEDICAL

Does this event include fireworks? No

Day(s) and time(s) of fireworks: _____

Fireworks vendor: _____

Attachments

<input type="checkbox"/>	Applicant Signature Page (required)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Event Clean Up Plan (required)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Security Plan (500 or less attendees)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Emergency Response Plan & Medical Procedures (500+ attendees)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Communication and Community Impact Plan (500+ attendees)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Maintaining of Traffic Plan (1000+ attendees or if closing a street)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Build and Breakdown Schedule (if you are erecting any structures)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Site Map Plan (if event involves any temporary elements including tents)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Emergency Medical Contractor Agreement (if applicable)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Barricades Provider Agreement (if applicable)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Security Contractor Agreement (if applicable)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Port-a-john Contractor Agreement (if applicable)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sanitation Contractor Agreement (if applicable)

City Council Member: _____

Resolved, The Mayor's Office is hereby authorized and directed to issue permits to Paxahau Inc. to host "2024 Afro Nation" "2024-042" on August 16 through August 18, 2024 at the Brewster Douglas Event Fields.

PROVIDED, that there will be DPD Assisted Event; and be it further

PROVIDED, that there will be DFD Pending Inspections; Contracted with Private EMS to Provide Services; and be it further

PROVIDED, that there will be BSEED Permits Required for Tents, Generators and be it further

PROVIDED, that there will be DPW Type III Barricades & Road Closure Signage Required; and be it further

PROVIDED, that there will be Municipal Parking No Parking Signs Required; and be it further

PROVIDED, that there will be a Business License Required obtained following City Council approval; and be it further

PROVIDED, that all necessary permits must be obtained prior to the event. If permits are not obtained, departments can enforce closure of event.