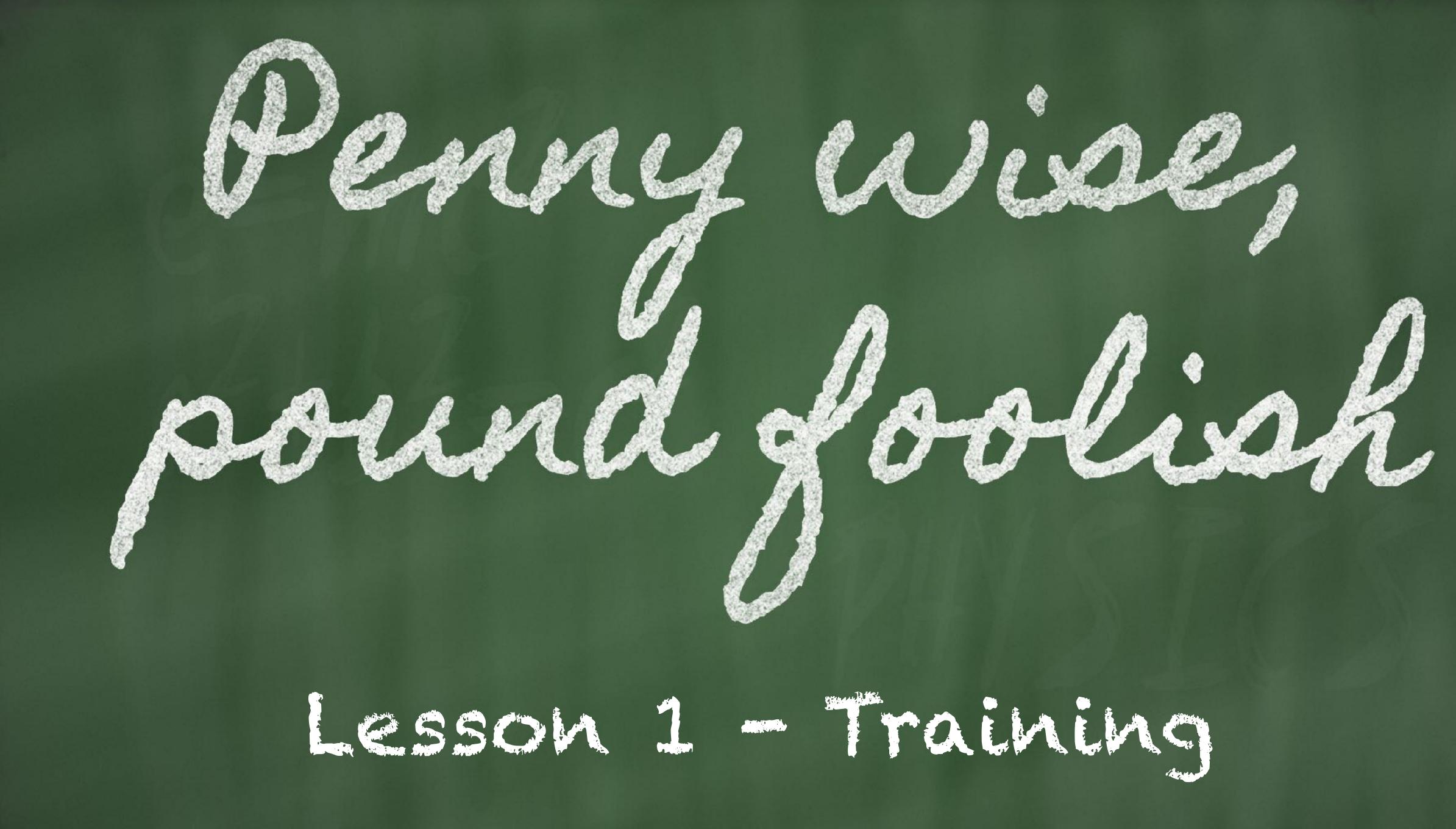
Change one thing and change everything







Lesson 2 - Failed to warn







200 matters involving

event and attraction matters of negligence

People generally agree that risks are all around us; however, are not generally aware of their role in the process;



People are generally not aware of industry or organizational norms or expectations regarding risk in specific activities or experiences;



People are generally overexposed and under engaged in processing risks, subjecting themselves to avoidable hazards regarding specific activities or experiences (think text messaging while driving, environmental signage, waivers);



People wrongly believe that controlled cruise ships, sporting events); and,

environments are safe environments (think Disney,



People's perception of risk is directly related to their experience with it, considering most people avoid it, under-appreciate it or have never been exposed to it, few people realize when they are in danger.





As industry leaders, owners, and operators, it is our job to better identify and communicate what is known and foreseeable.



Accidents happen...?









To mitigate and/or eliminate







7.1 Design to avoid the use of speed bumps. 7.2 All speed bumps which are in foreseeable pedestrian paths shall comply with 4.2 (walkway changes in level). 7.3 Existing speed bumps, that do not conform to 4.2, shall be clearly marked with safety color coding to contrast with surroundings in accordance with ANSI Z535.1. Painted speed bumps shall be slip resistant. Pedestrian CAUTION signs are recommended.





Wisdom Just Ahead

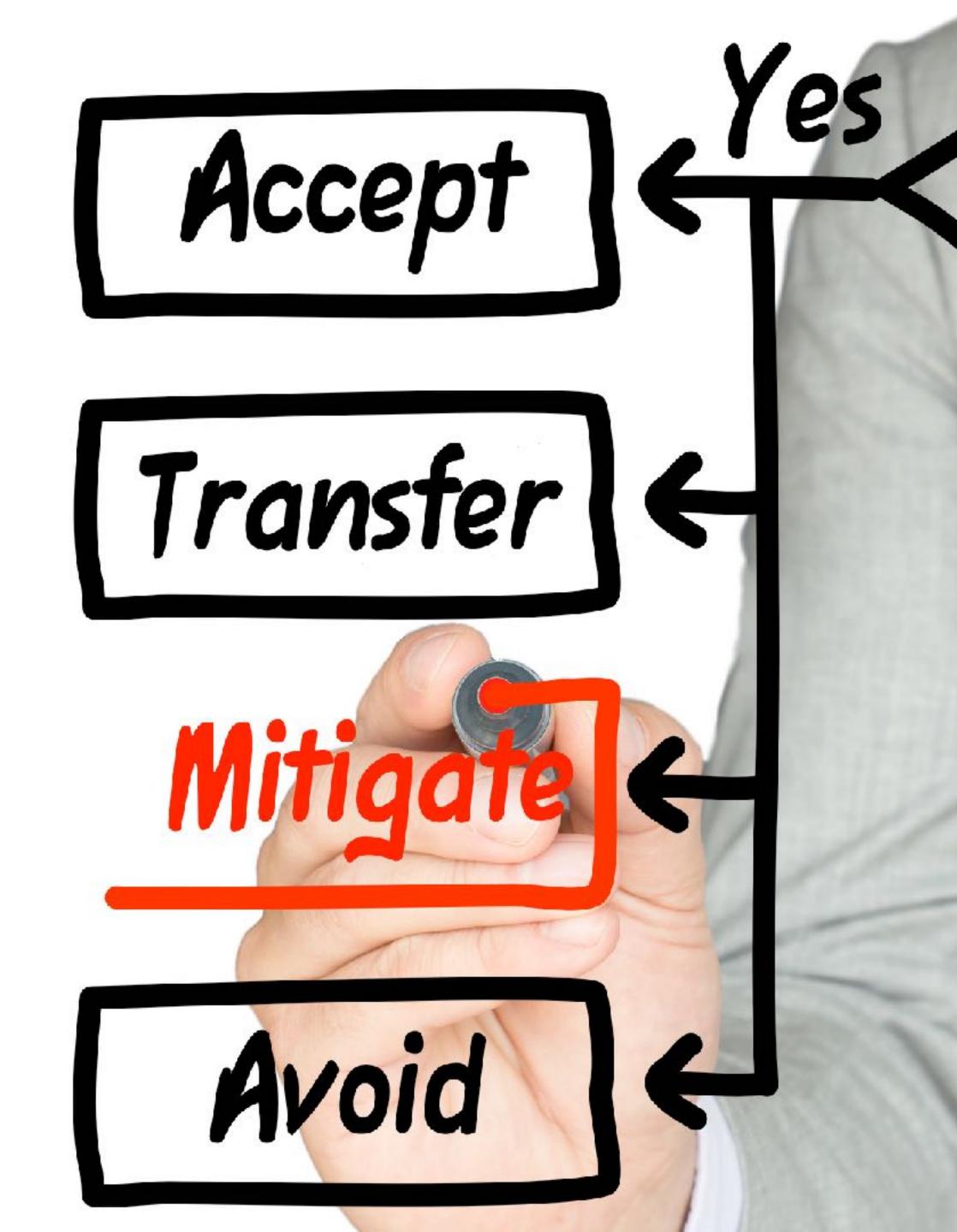




FAILED -Inspect -Supervise

-Develop policies -Follow standards

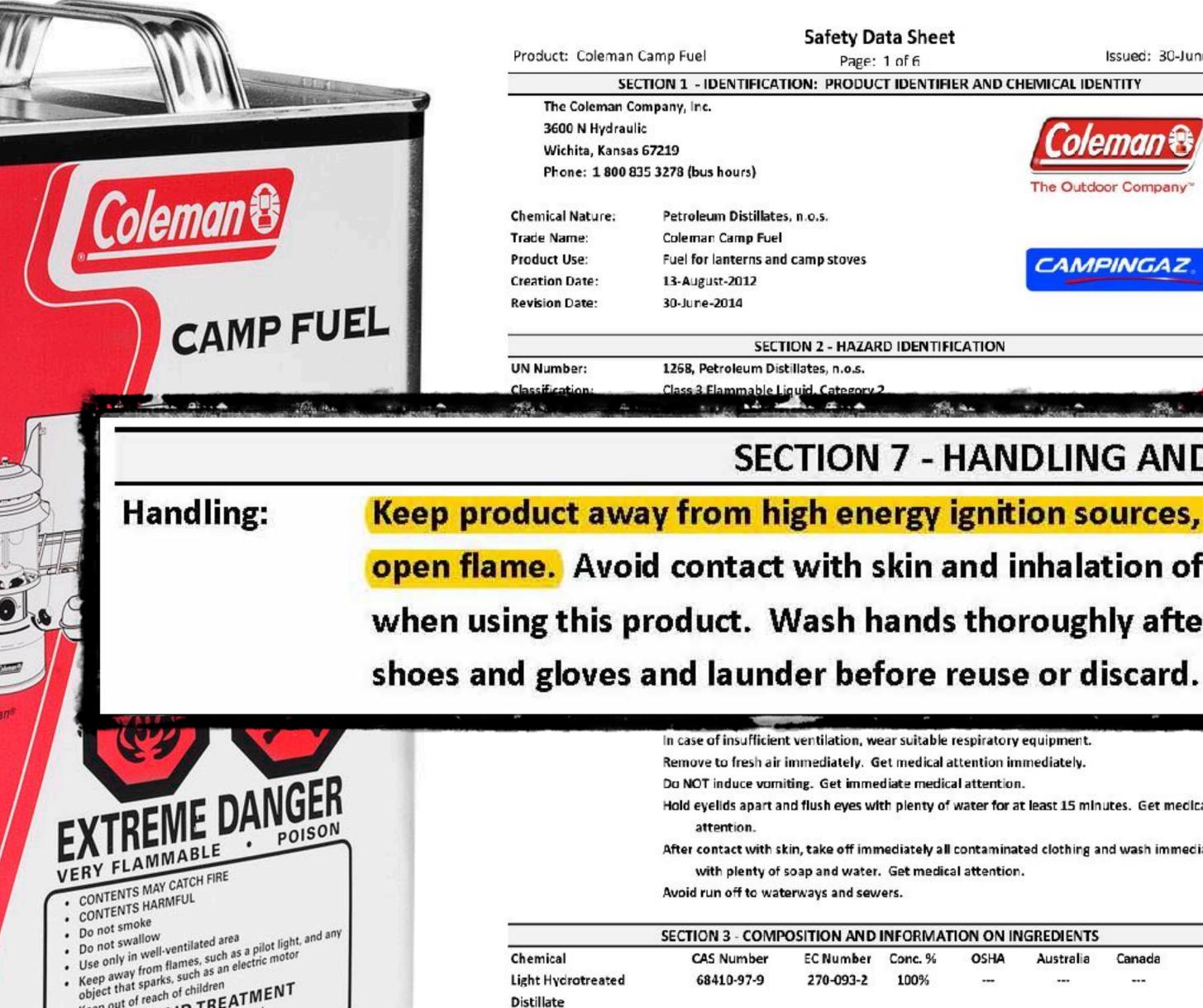






No





- Keep out of reach of children FIRST AID TREATMENT
- Contains naphtha petroleum. If swallowed, call a Poison Control Center or doctor immediately. Viteloor Company" 3.78 L (1 U.S. GAL.)

203-806-2

203-913-4

203-892-1

110-82-7

111-84-2

111-65-9

Cyclohexane

Nonane

Octane

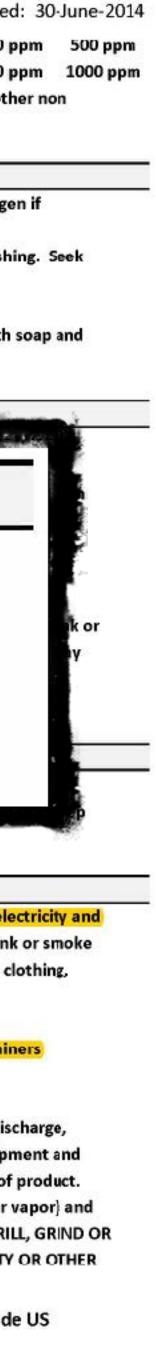
Issued: 30-June-2014	Product: Colema	an Camp Fuel	Safety Data			Issued			
	Product: Coleman Camp Fuel		Page: 2 of 6 Issued						
ND CHEMICAL IDENTITY	Heptane	142-82-5	205-563-8	500 ppm	400 ppm	400 p			
	Pentane	109-66-0	203-692-4	1000 ppm	600 ppm	600 p			
Coleman 🕄		al product whose exact rat ents are also possible.	io of components ma	y vary slightly. Min	or quantitie	s of oth			
The Outdoor Company"	SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES								
	Inhalation		resh air and seek imm fficult, give artificial r			e oxyge			
CAMPINGAZ.	Eye Contact Irrigate with water for 15 minutes. Hold eyelids open to ensure adequate flushi immediate medical assistance.								
	Ingestion	Do NOT induce vom	iting. Seek immediat	e medical assistanc	e.				
ON	Skin Contact		ted clothing, jewelry a nmediate medical ass		in thorough	ly with			
A -		SECT	ION 5 - FIRE FIGHTI	NG MEASURES	illi. A				

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Keep product away from high energy ignition sources, heat, sparks, pilot lights, static electricity and

open flame. Avoid contact with skin and inhalation of vapors or mists. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Remove fuel soaked clothing,

respiratory	equipment.			spill and plac	e in closed	d container for disposal. Advise EPA or state agency if required.
attention im	mediately.			-		
cal attention.			SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE			
f water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical			Handling:	Keep product away from high energy ignition sources, heat, sparks, pilot lights, static elec		
					open f	lame. Avoid contact with skin and inhalation of vapors or mists. Do not eat, drink
I contaminated clothing and wash immediately				when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Remove fuel soaked		
cal attention.				shoes and gloves and launder before reuse or discard.		
				Channen	Changel	
TION ON INGREDIENTS			Storage: Store fuel in a cool area with adequate containment in the event of spills. Check contain			
					period	ically for leaks.
OSHA	Australia	Canada	EU			
				Special Precautions:		To prevent and minimize fire or explosion risk from static accumulation and disc
						effectively bond and/or ground product transfer system. Electrical equipm
300 ppm	100 ppm	100 ppm	200 ppm			fittings must comply with local fire prevention regulations for this class of p
not set	200 ppm	200 ppm	not set			EMPTY CONTAINER WARNING: Empty containers retain residue (liquid and/or va
500 ppm	300 ppm	300 ppm	not set			can be dangerous. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL
						EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY (



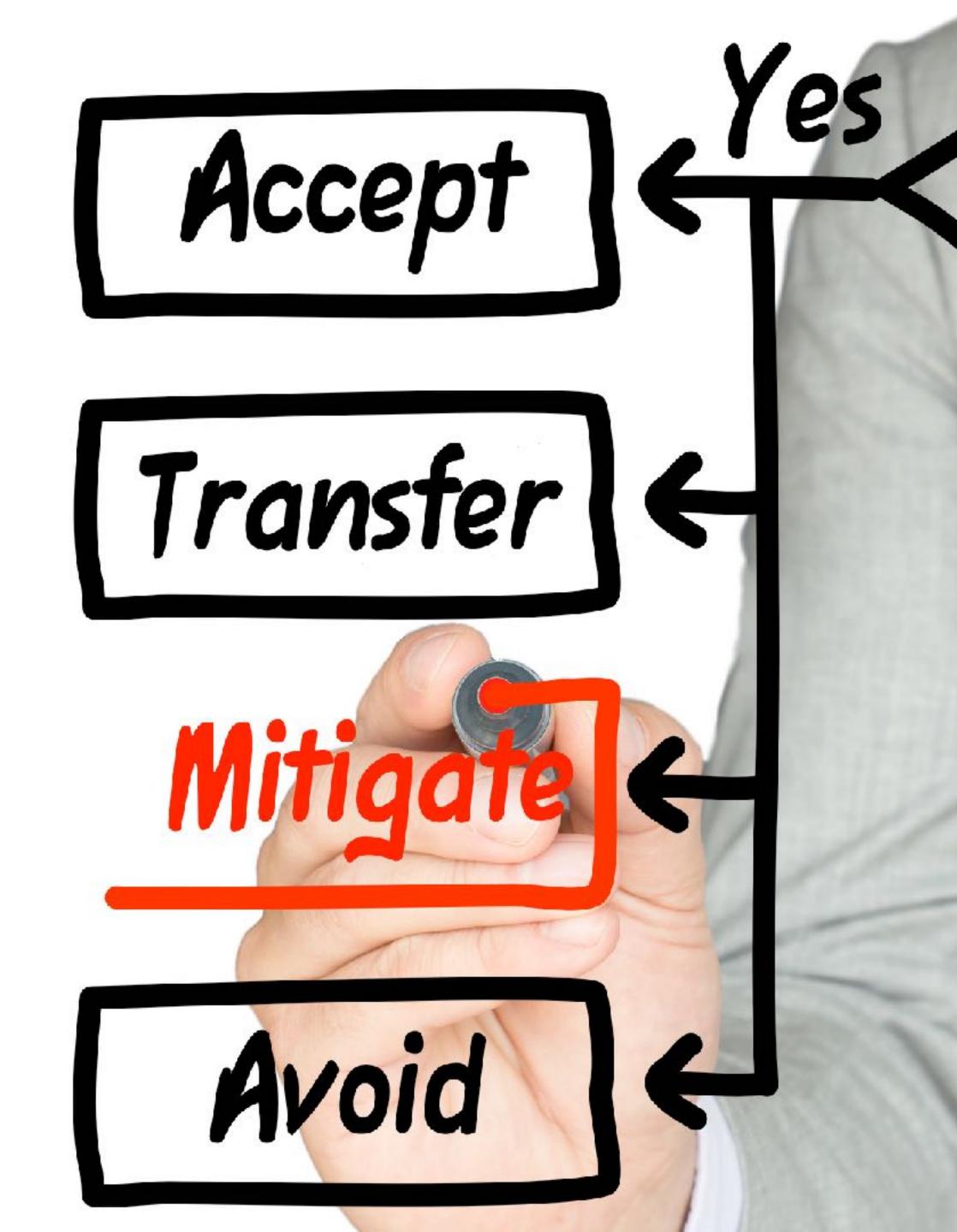
Wisdom Just Ahead













No

-Exhibit trailer jack / trailer flips at event

-Car struck 2 female festivals goers

-Column with header collapse at Vegas pool party

-Snoop Dogg concert railing collapse





-Pre-event tent collapse during wind storm

-Music festival security checkpoint

-iHeart Radio production TV/truss drop

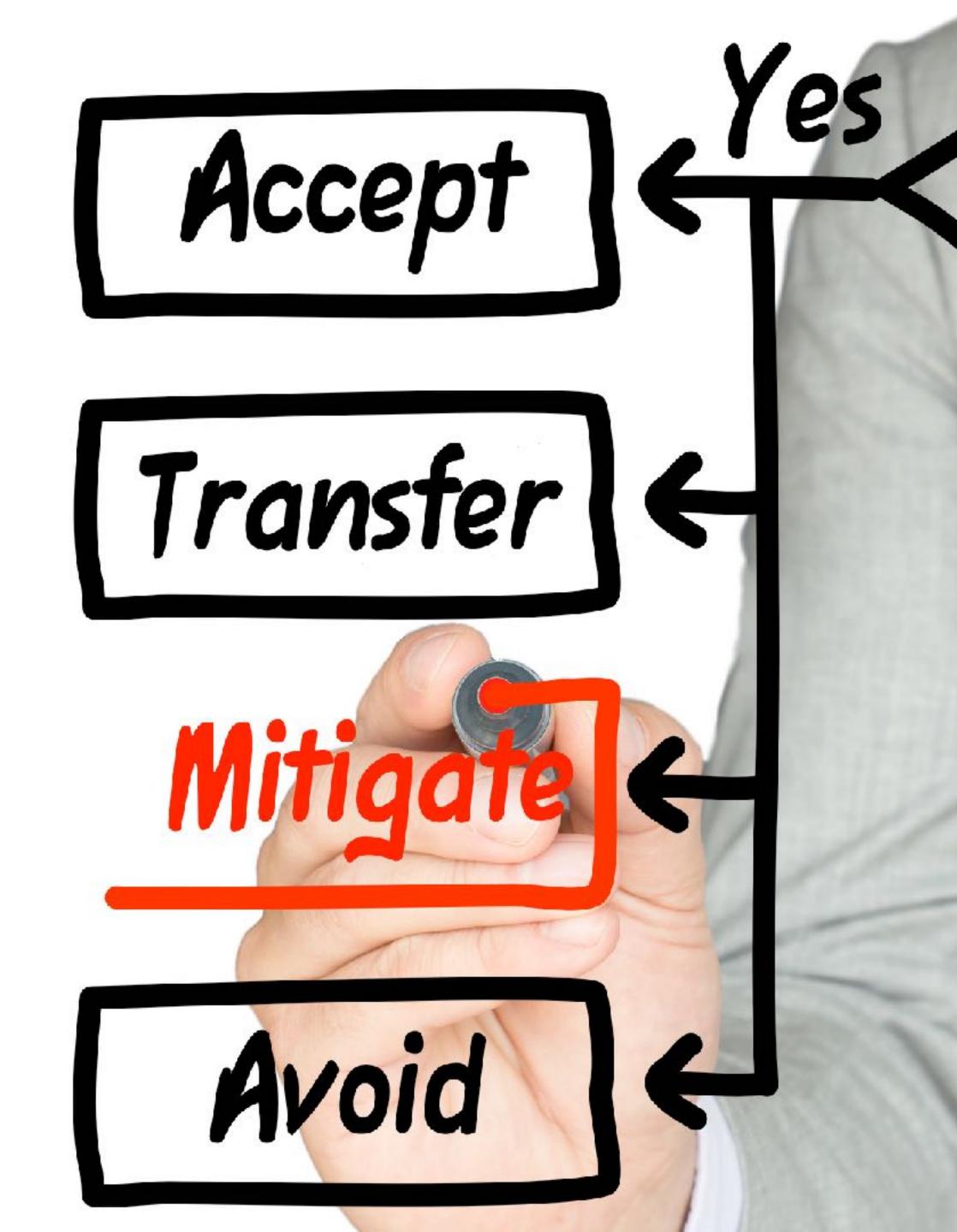
-Halloween hayride scare actor







But how?



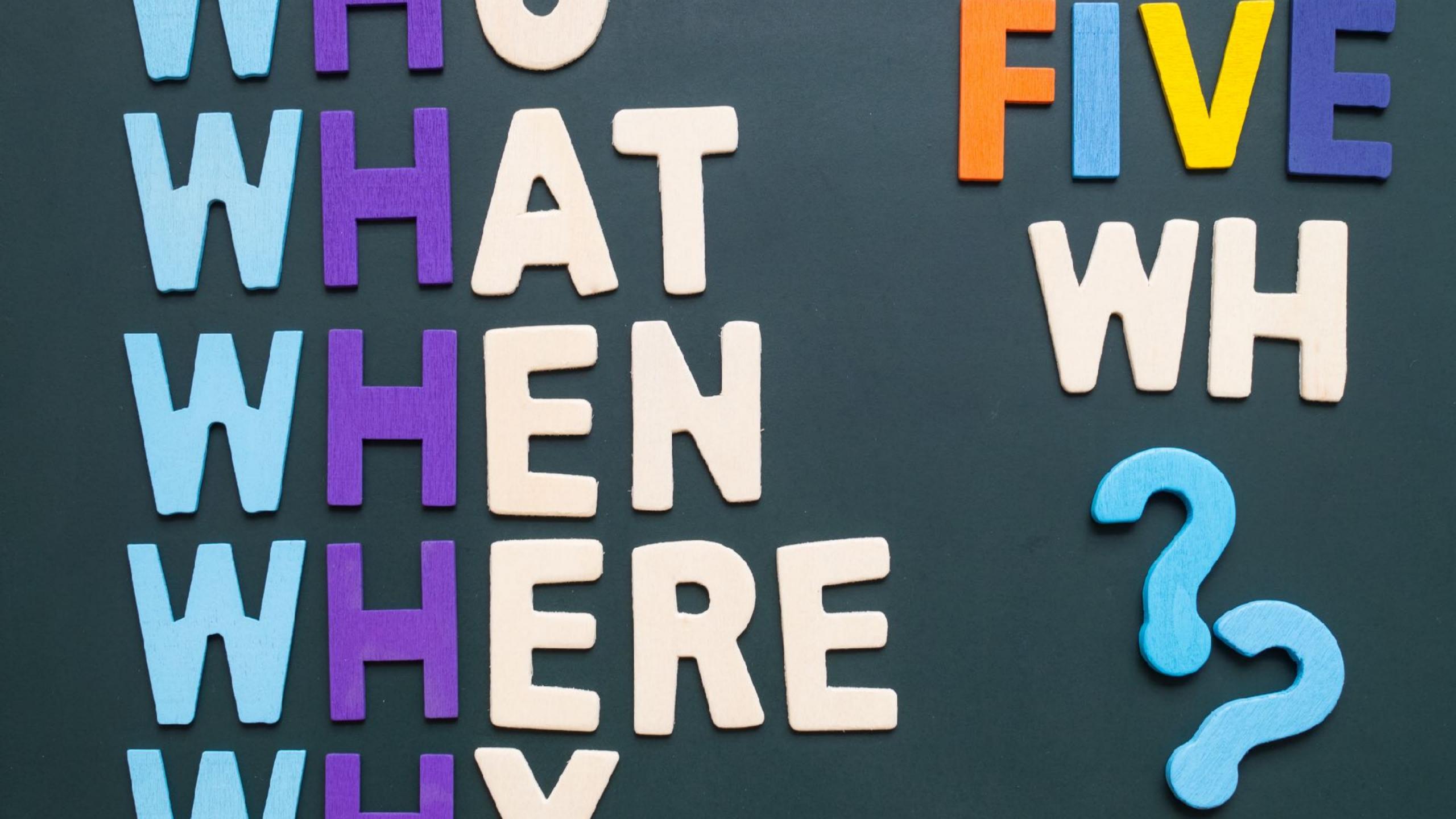


No





In identifying the known and foreseeable



A recognized **international framework** addressing the knowledge and skills essential to create, develop and deliver an event.

Event management is made up of <u>five areas</u> of management: Design, Administration, Marketing, Operations and *Risk*.

The process includes **assessment** (identification and analysis), **selection** (goal-oriented), **monitoring** (progress and status), **communication** (acquisition and distribution) and **documentation** (data and evidence).



The purpose and role of the event and/or attraction



The audience and the stakeholders



The date and duration

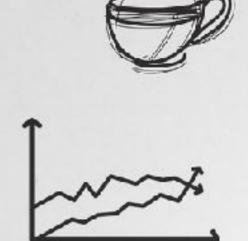




The resources available and desired outcomes











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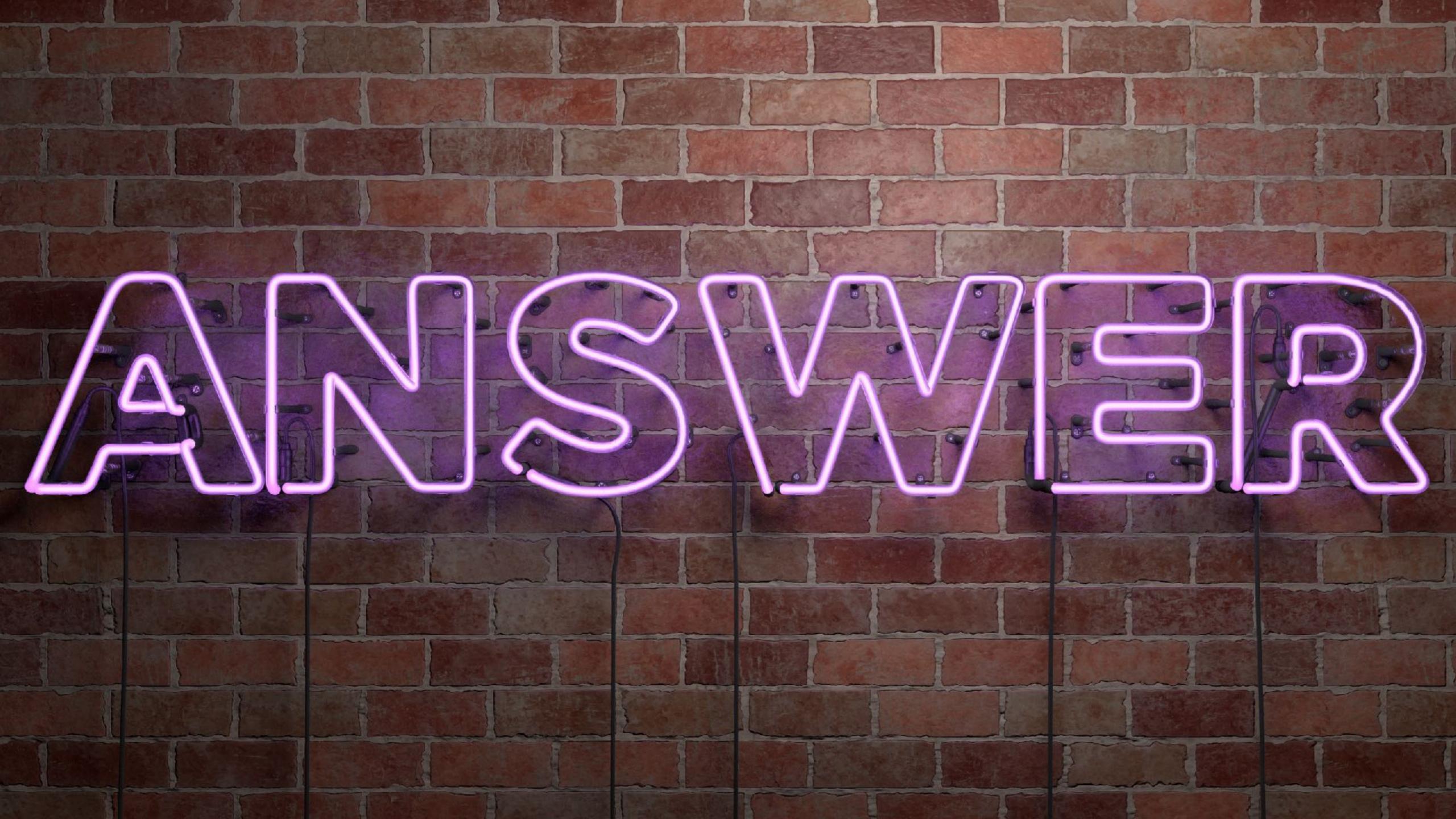


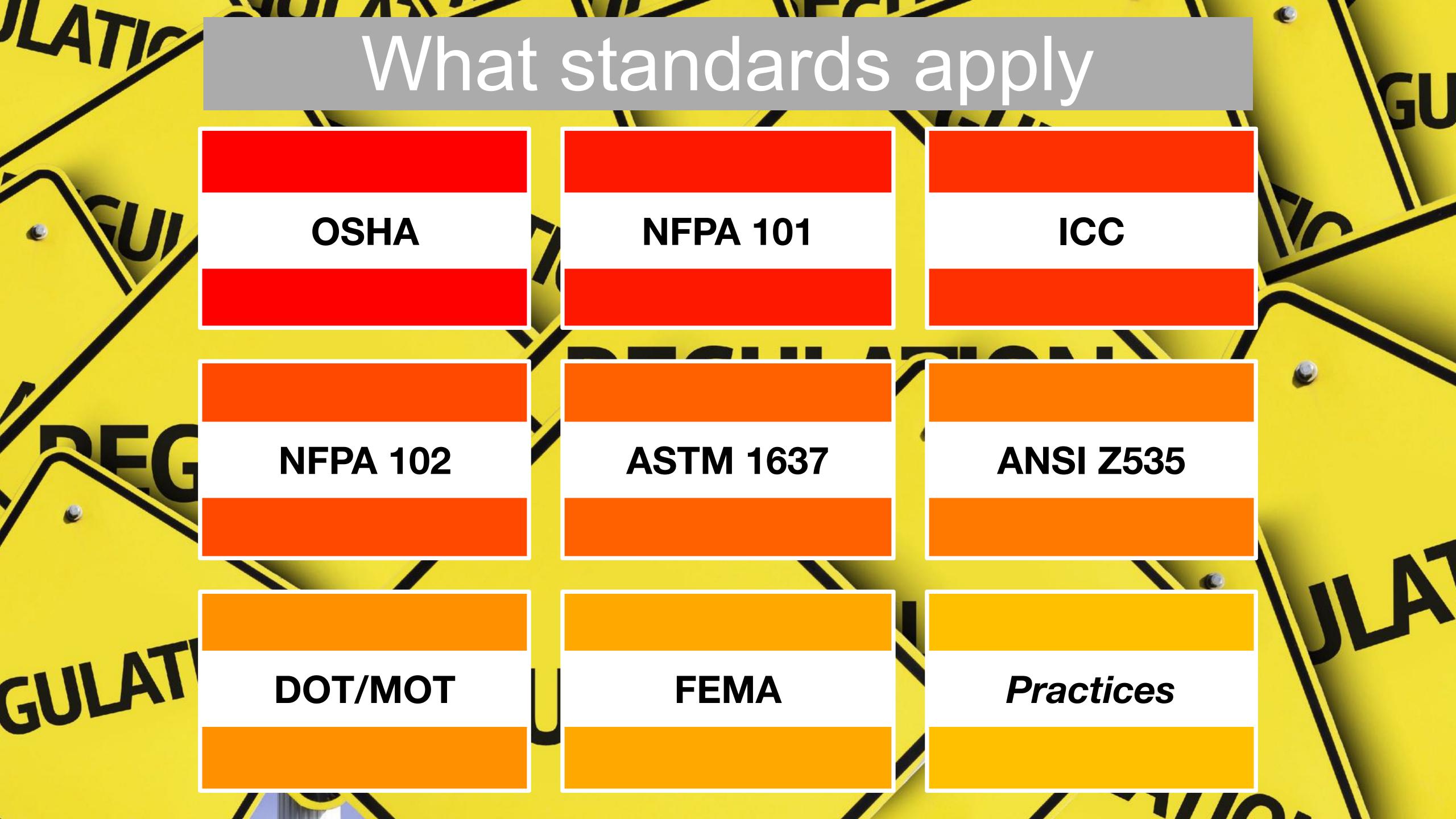












Standards

- amusement rides and devices; snow skiing
- 2018 International Building Code
- 2018 International Fire Code
- 2018 NFPA 101: Life Safety Code
- 2016 NFPA 102: Standards for Grandstands, Folding and Telescopic Seating, Tents, and Membrane Structures
- **Production Locations**
- 2016 NFPA 160: Standard for the Use of Flame Effects Before an Audience
- 2019 NFPA 610: Guide for Emergency and Safety Operations at Motorsports Venues
- 2018 NFPA 1123: Code for Fireworks Display
- 2016 NFPA 1126: Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics Before a Proximate Audience
- 2019 NFPA 1600: Standard on Continuity, Emergency, and Crisis Management
- 2018 NFPA 730: Guide for Premises Security
- ICC 300-2017: Standard for Bleachers, Folding and Telescopic Seating, and Grandstands
- ANSI E1.2-2012: Entertainment Tech Design, Manufacture and Use of Aluminum Trusses and Towers
- ANSI E1.47-2017: Entertainment Technology -- Recommended Guidelines for Entertainment Rigging System Inspections
- ANSI E1.46-2016: Standard for the Prevention of Falls from Theatrical Stages and Raised Performance Platforms
- ANSI E1.43-2016: Entertainment Tech-Performer Flying Systems
- **& Labels And Accident Prevention Tags**
- ANSI/ILTVA Z130.1 Golf Cars Safety and Performance Specifications
- NSF/ANSI Standard 59 Indoor/outdoor food service carts
- ANSI B-77 Aerial Tramway Standards
- Climbing Wall Association
- The Association for Challenge Course Technology

• ASTM Volume 15.07, which includes sports equipment, playing surfaces, and facilities; pedestrian/walkway safety and footwear;

• 2018 NFPA 140: Standard on Motion Picture and Television Production Studio Soundstages, Approved Production Facilities, and

• ANSI E1.21-2013: Entertainment Technology - Temporary Structures Used For Technical Production Of Outdoor Entertainment Events

• ANSI E1.34-2009: Entertainment Technology - Measuring And Specifying The Slipperiness Of Floors Used In Live Performance Venues

• ANSI Z535 Series: Safety Color Code - Environmental Facility Safety Signs - Criteria For Safety Symbols - Product Safety Sign



National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration



A 70 mph wind takes about 52 seconds to cover a mile (A 60 mph wind take a minute to cover a mile, a faster wind will take less than a minute to cover the same distance.) Now let's take a look at something called impulse. Impulse is roughly defined as force times time. Wind load is kind of an impulse. Technically, this is not correct but close enough for this discussion. Think of the impulse as the action required knock your building down.

Impulse = Force x Time



State Regs.

NAMES AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY.

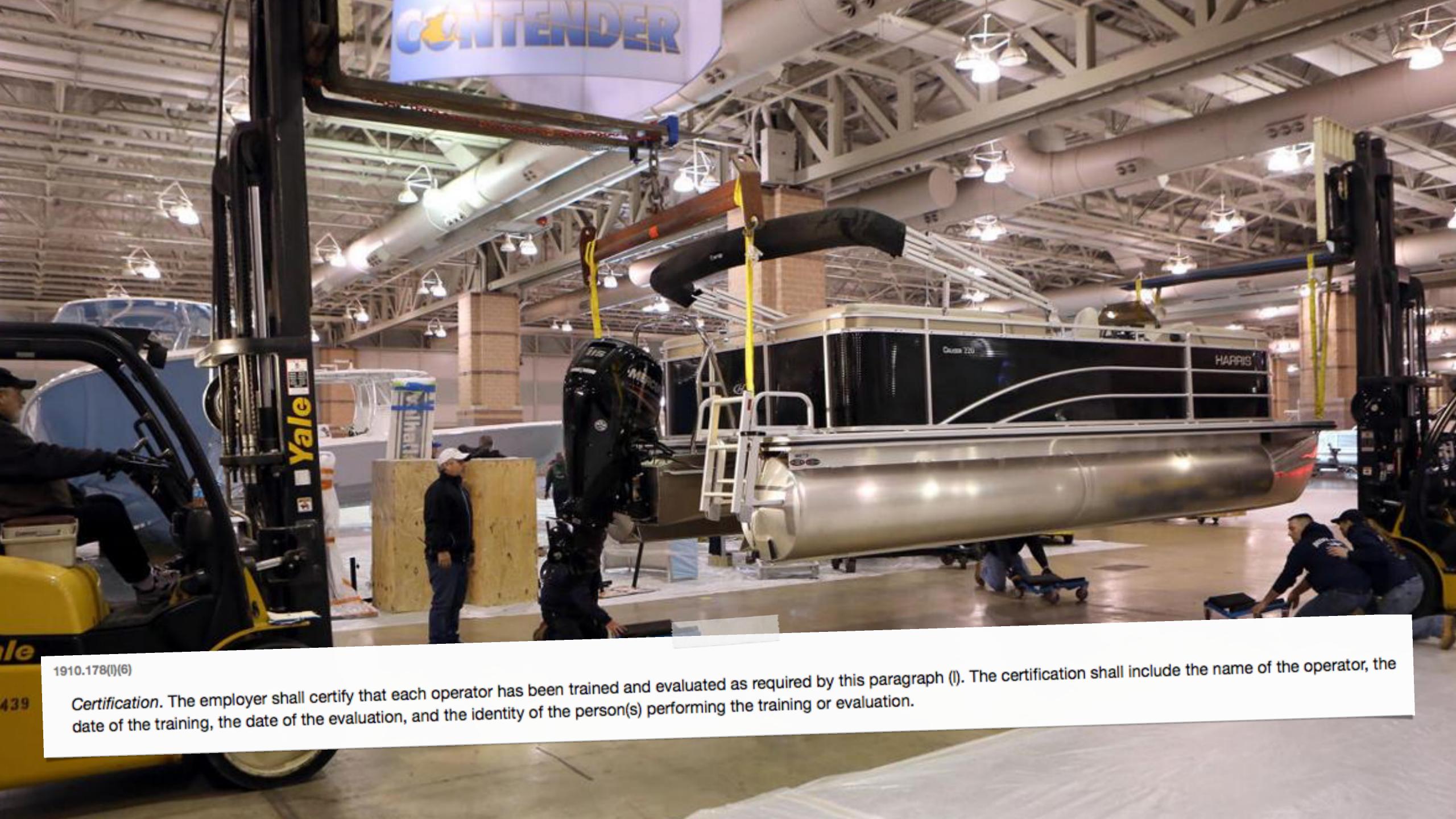


Aler Ale

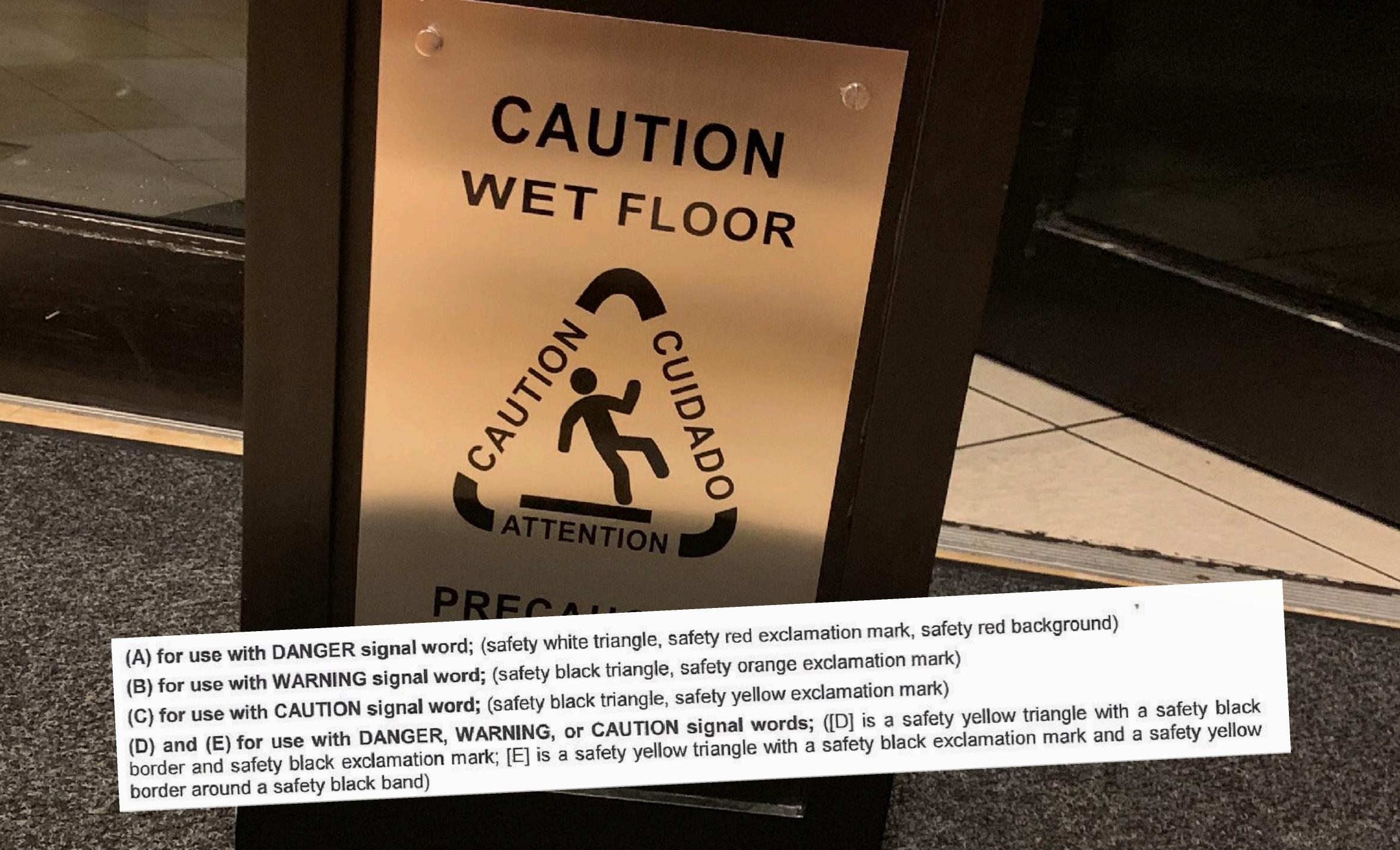




I REVIEW AN







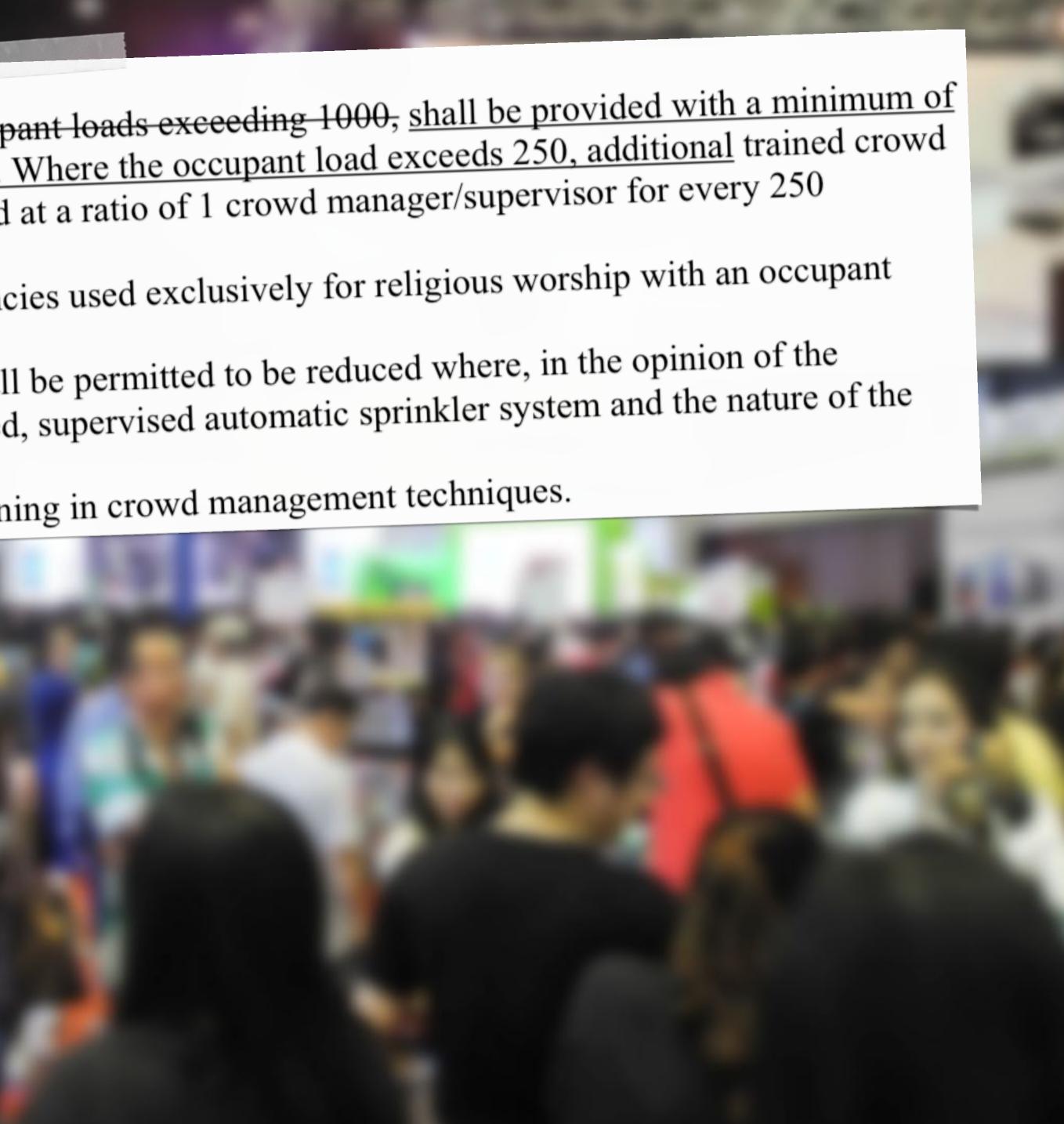
Building Codes - FEMA

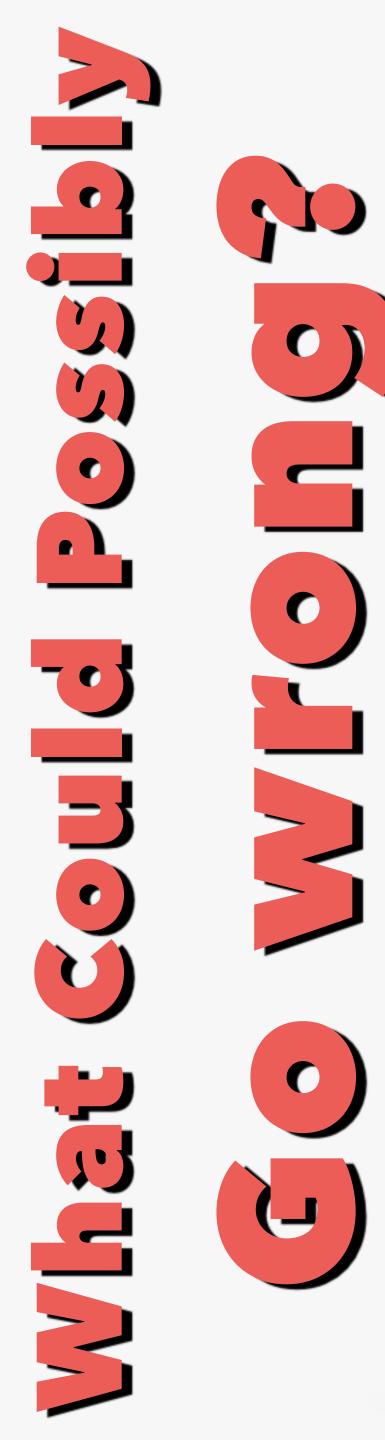




12.7.5.1 In assembly Assembly occupancies having occupant loads exceeding 1000, shall be provided with a minimum of one trained crowd manager or crowd manager supervisor. Where the occupant load exceeds 250, additional trained crowd managers or crowd manager supervisors shall be provided at a ratio of 1 crowd manager/supervisor for every 250 occupants unless otherwise permitted by the following: (1) This requirement shall not apply to assembly occupancies used exclusively for religious worship with an occupant

(2) The ratio of trained crowd managers to occupants shall be permitted to be reduced where, in the opinion of the authority having jurisdiction, the existence of an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system and the nature of the **12.7.5.2** The crowd manager shall receive approved training in crowd management techniques. event warrant.





Sale and/or consumption of alcohol

- Poor *communication system*?
- Children attending?
- **Inexperienced security?**
- Poor signs (exits, etc.)?
- **Slippery surfaces?**
- Weather conditions?
- Exposure to theft of property?
- Fireworks?
- Hazardous event activities?
- Behavior of performers?
- Event cancellation or performer no-show?
- Inexperienced organizers?
- **Use of locations not designed** for events?

- **Over capacity CROWDS?**
- No permitting?



- Falling objects?
- Use of animals?
- No parking lot security?
- The use of **VOLUNTEERS**?
- International attendance?
- No evacuation plan?
- Poor perimeter fencing?
- Admitting weapons or menacing objects?
- Long lines and waits?
- Poor ventilation?
- Slow emergency response?
- One-of-a-kind and first-time events?
- **USE OF CONTRACTORS...**
- Loaned or rented equipment?
- Sale of product?
- No Insurance coverage?





When standards don't exist... **Avoiding Liability** Legislation check Manufacturers materials check Associations check Case law check

The 5 elements of Risk Planning

Safety

Insurance

Emergency Training

· · Contracts ·

Security

Proactive measure

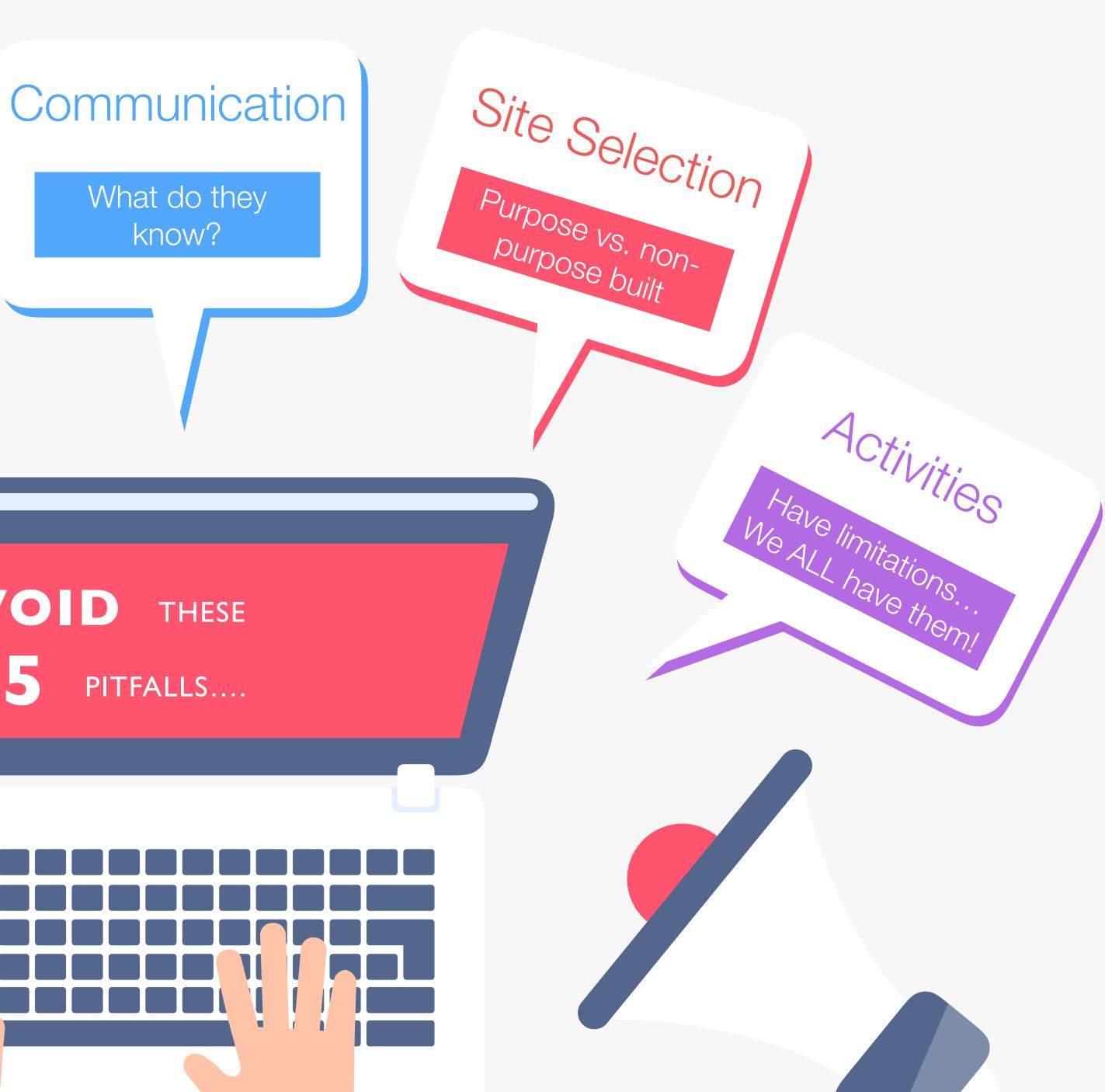
Protects parties in the event

Reactive response

Agreements between parties

Observe and report

Supervision Do people need a babysitter Planing Planninute Last minute Last minute changes that go AVOID 5



1. Integrate all policies and practices 2. Analyze each situation 3. Research if unfamiliar 4. Address your findings with a plan 5. Carry out your plan

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People want to care, but...

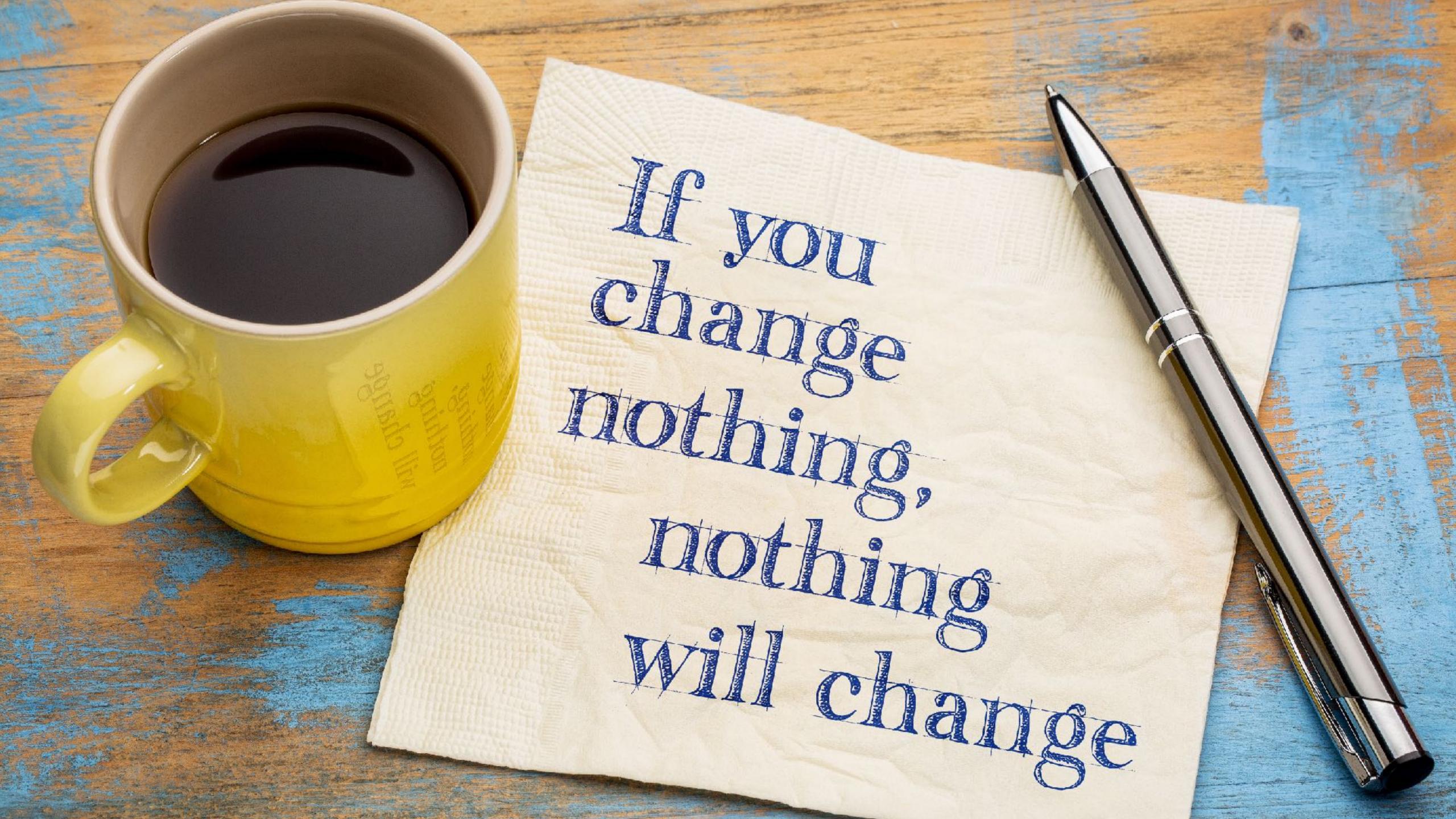
- Too expensive
- Don't have the time
- Not capable

A lack of foreseeability... is construed as a **failure** to do and know your job!



- I didn't think about it
- I don't know
- I made a mistake







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