Ordinance of the Styrian Provincial Government of […] on safety requirements and forms for events (Styrian Event Ordinance 2026 – StVVO)

On the basis of Section 4 Paragraph 3, Section 7 Paragraph 4, Section 8 Paragraph 4, Section 9 Paragraph 4, Section 10 Paragraph 4, Section 10 Paragraph 9, Section 15 Paragraph 5, and Section 26, Paragraphs 4 and 5, of the Styrian Events Act 2012, LGBl. [Provincial Law Gazette] No 88/2012, as last amended by LGBl. No 68/2025, the following is hereby decreed:

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Chapter 1

General provisions

Section 1

Scope

(1) The provisions of this Ordinance shall apply both to the organisation of public events and to the authorisation of venues, unless otherwise specified in the following paragraphs.

(2) For events in venues approved at the time of entry into force of the Ordinance, the provisions of this Ordinance shall apply unless individual requirements are established differently in the authorisation decision.

(3) For applications based on the Styrian Events Act 2012 (Steiermärkisches Veranstaltungsgesetzes 2012 – StVAG), the forms laid down in Section 3 shall be used.

(4) Of the provisions of Chapter 2, only Section 6 shall apply to events subject to notification, and for small events, Section 11, Paragraphs 6 and 7, and Section 12 shall also apply.

(5) Of the provisions of Chapter 6, only Section 39, Section 40, Section 43, and Section 44 shall apply to small events.

(6) Deviations from individual provisions of Sections 3 and 6 of the Ordinance are permitted if

1. the specific provision is expressly cited,
2. the deviation is justified in writing in the notification or report,
3. the deviation is permissible from a safety perspective; and
4. the competent authority expressly agrees to the deviation.

(7) Of the provisions of Chapter 2, may be deviated from if an expert opinion is submitted that has been prepared on the basis of an evacuation simulation calculation that corresponds to the state of the art. This report must contain a final assessment that the safety of participants is guaranteed.

(8) The provisions of Chapter 3 shall apply in proceedings pursuant to Sections 15 et seq. StVAG. For modification permits (Section 18 StVAG), the provisions of Chapter 3 only apply if the modification has a significant effect on the structure.

(9) Event venues with a total capacity of more than 5 000 participants must prepare a safety concept in accordance with Section 38, Paragraph 2, Points 1 to 10, and submit it to the competent authority.

(10) If installations and equipment of an approved event venue or a hospitality business approved under commercial law are used that are covered by the approval or permit, the provisions of Chapter 5 shall not apply.

Section 2

Definitions

The terms defined in Section 2 StVAG also apply to this Ordinance; in addition, the following terms shall have the following meanings for the purpose of this Ordinance:

1. Total capacity: maximum permissible number of persons present at a venue at the same time;
2. Design area: the area of an event venue that serves as a place for participants to remain;
3. Stage area: area for cultural, artistic, sporting or entertainment activities or other performances;
4. Participant density: number of persons, based on the design area of the event venue;
5. Structure: structure as defined by Section 4, Point 13, of the Styrian Building Act;
6. Escape route: route leading to a safe area in the open air or to a secure area if it is necessary to escape;
7. Rescue route: route that allows the transport of injured persons to a safe area in the open air or to a secure area;
8. Qualified person: a person who, through training, accreditation or experience, or a combination thereof, possesses the knowledge and ability to perform a specific task.

Section 3

Forms and attachments

(1) For applications based on the StVAG 2012, the forms specified in the annexes must be used and the attachments specified in the forms must be included:

Attachments	Forms
Notification as per Section 7, Paragraph 1, Points 1 or 3, StVAG	Annex 1 - Event - Notification
Notification as per Section 7, Paragraph 1, Point 2, StVAG	Annex 2 - Mobile event/mobile event operation - Notification
Notification as per Section 7, Paragraph 1, Point 4, StVAG	Annex 3 - Small event - Notification
Report as per Section 8, StVAG	Annex 4 - Event - Report
Application for approval of a large event as per Section 9, StVAG	Annex 5 - Large Event - Application
Application for approval of a mobile event/mobile event operation as per Section 10, StVAG	Annex 6 - Mobile event/mobile event operation - Application
Application for approval of an event venue as per Section 15, StVAG, or a modification as per Section 18, StVAG	Annex 7 - Venue - Application
Entry in the register as per Section 26, StVAG	Annex 8 – Registration of an event (operating) facility

(2) Authorities may also provide the forms referred to in Paragraph 1 as electronically fillable or online forms, although adjustments resulting from technical requirements are permissible.

(3) If authorities provide forms, this may be done by including the name of the authority and the associated information (address, etc.) in a letterhead chosen by the authority.

Chapter 2

Total capacity, participant density, escape routes and rescue routes

Section 4

Design areas, total capacity

(1) The design areas and the respective total capacity shall be determined for each venue.

(2) Venues shall be clearly and visibly demarcated where necessary and feasible in line with on the local situation and conditions.

(3) Escape routes and rescue routes, as well as stage areas, service areas and similar areas, are not included in the design area of an event venue.

Section 5

Participant density

The number of participants is to be calculated as follows:

1. for seats at tables: one person per m² of design area;
2. for seats in rows and sets of beer tables: two persons per m² of design area;
3. for standing room: three persons per m² of design area; on inclined surfaces, the horizontal projection of this inclined surface shall be used as the design area;
4. for standing room on rows of steps: 45 cm per person,
5. for exhibition spaces: one person per m² of exhibition space.

Section 6

Person counting system

(1) Organisers are obliged to monitor and safeguard the number of participants.

(2) The maximum permissible participant density may not be exceeded. An appropriate person counting system must be put in place to do so.

Section 7

Principles governing escape routes and rescue routes

(1) All escape routes and rescue routes must be designed so that there is no foreseeable risk of falling or tripping. They must be kept free of any objects in their required width and height at all times. This also applies to escape routes and rescue routes to and from properties and houses in the vicinity of the event venue that are only accessible via these routes.

(2) In the case of events with more than 2 500 participants, a safety area at least 180 cm wide shall be kept free between the stages and the spectator areas, that must be connected to a rescue route at least on one side.

(3) The dimensions of escape routes shall be determined according to the maximum number of persons present at any one time (total of participants, organisers, actors, safety guards, etc.) who depend on the escape routes.

(4) Suitable measures (e.g. structural, organisational, technical) must be taken for the evacuation of persons with disabilities.

Section 8

Requirements for escape routes and rescue routes

(1) A room intended to accommodate more than 120 persons must have at least two exits leading directly to an escape route that must be sufficiently far apart and, if possible, located on different sides of the room.If the length of the escape route exceeds 40 m, at least one other independent escape route must be provided without limiting the length of the walkway.

(2) Escape routes may lead via corridors and stairs through foyers or halls to exits into a safe area in the open air, provided that at least one further escape route is structurally independent of the foyer or hall.

(3) Unavoidable single or double steps in buildings must be specially marked (colour or lighting of the steps) and equipped with handrails.

(4) Doors to and along escape routes must be easy to open from the inside and open fully in the direction of escape.

(5) Mechanical counting devices (e.g., turnstiles) located along escape routes must be easy to open from the inside and open fully in the direction of escape.

(6) If more than 120 persons are dependent on revolving doors along escape routes, these doors must be equipped with panic door locks with horizontal operating bars.

(7) Automatic doors along escape routes must be suitable for use as emergency exit doors.

(8) For events in buildings and for events with more than 2 500 participants, decorative materials and decorations, as well as posters, boards, hang-ups, signs and the like, must comply with at least the classification of flame-retardant, low-smoke and non-dripping in accordance with national classification, directly at and above escape routes.

Section 9

Length of escape routes and rescue routes

(1) The walking distance must be taken into account, considering existing fixtures and fittings (tables, chairs, exhibits, etc.) when determining the lengths of escape routes.

(2) The maximum permitted escape route length in accordance with the provisions of OIB Guideline 2 for assembly venues may not be exceeded.

(3) For events in stadiums, an escape route length of 80 m is permitted if a direct exit to a safe place in the adjacent open area can be reached from every point.

Section 10

Width of escape routes and rescue routes

(1) Escape routes and rescue routes in buildings must have a free passage width of at least 120 cm for up to 120 persons. The free passage width increases by 10 cm for every additional 10 persons.

(2) Doors along escape routes must have at least the following free passage width:

- for a maximum of 40 persons: 80 cm;
- for a maximum of 80 persons: 90 cm;
- for a maximum of 120 persons: 100 cm.

If doors are placed next to each other at a maximum distance of 20 cm, they are considered to be a single door. For more than 120 persons, the free passage width of 100 cm increases by 10 cm for every 10 persons or part thereof. The stated number of persons refer to the maximum possible number of persons expected to be present at the same time who depend on a door..

(3) For open air events, escape routes and rescue routes for up to 300 persons must have a free passage width of at least 120 cm. The free passage width increases by 10 cm for every additional 50 persons.

Section 11

Aisles and seating

(1) Chairs must be arranged in rows, except when seating is at a table. Within a row, the individual chairs must be firmly connected to each other.

(2) In the case of continuous rows of seats (e.g. benches, seating steps) without individual seats, a seat width of at least 45 cm must be available for each person. There must be a free passage width of at least 40 cm between rows of seats, of at least 35 cm for events in stadiums and in the open air. For folding seats, the respective minimum dimensions apply when the seats are folded up.

(3) After a maximum of 30 rows of seats each, there shall be a free passage width to the next row of seats of at least 120 cm.

(4) No more than 14 seats may be arranged on either side of an aisle; if there is access from both sides, no more than 28 seats may be arranged; in venues in stadiums and in the open air, no more than 20 seats may be arranged; if there is access from both sides, no more than 40 seats may be arranged.

(5) The distance from each table seat to an aisle that meets the required escape route width must not exceed 10 m. The distance between rows of tables must not be less than 140 cm.

(6) Seats, seat shells, backrests, and similar objects must be flame-resistant in accordance with national classification standards. Wood and wood-based materials in accordance with European flammability class D are also permissible.

(7) Seat covers must be flame-retardant in accordance with national classification, taking into account any padding.

Section 12

Escape route marking and safety lighting

(1) Escape routes and rescue routes must be permanently and clearly marked. For open air events, escape routes that are clearly recognisable as such do not require marking.

(2) Escape routes and rescue routes must be equipped with functional, state-of-the-art safety lighting in case of insufficient natural daylight, so that participants can easily find their way to public or other safe

areas in the open air even in the event of a complete failure of the general lighting. The rescue route lights must be operated in continuous mode during the event.

(3) For open air events with up to 2,500 participants, if there is insufficient natural daylight, long-lasting photoluminescent orientation aids and rescue signs may, in deviation from Paragraph 1, be used instead of safety lighting, provided that these can ensure safe evacuation of the event venue from a safety perspective. Long-lasting photoluminescent orientation aids and safety signs must be illuminated by a suitable external light source during the event.

Chapter 3

Special provisions for the approval of event venues

Section 13

Mechanical strength, stability and operational safety

(1) Structures and all components thereof must be designed and constructed in accordance with the state of the art so that they are stable during construction and over their entire service life. Constant, variable and extraordinary influences must be taken into account. Deformation or vibrations must not impair the suitability for use, taking into account the constant and variable influences.

(2) For safety devices in areas accessible to participants (such as barriers, railings, stopping devices, safety fences, partitions, breakwaters, etc.), in addition to the requirements specified in the OIB Guideline 1, the provisions relevant to mechanical strength and stability in ÖNORM EN 13200-3 ‘Spectator facilities - Part 3: Safety fences - Requirements’ must be complied with.

(3) Stairs, fall arresters and handrails must be constructed in accordance with the provisions of OIB Guideline 4.

Section 14

Structural fire protection

(1) The requirements for structural fire protection are set out in the provisions of the OIB Guideline 2, in which venues are to be regarded as assembly venues as defined by the OIB Guidelines.

(2) Event buildings, parts of buildings and rooms must be separated from adjacent floors and adjacent structures by means of components forming fire compartments as defined by the provisions of the OIB Guideline 2. This also applies to all penetrations and openings in the components forming the fire compartment. Doors must be designed at least in EI_2 30-Cx.

(3) Walls and ceilings of building sections or rooms (for workshops, warehouses, storage rooms and technical rooms) must comply with the requirements for partition walls and ceilings as defined by the provisions of the OIB Guideline 2.

(4) Galleries within event rooms must comply with the requirements for partition ceilings as defined by the provisions of the OIB Guideline 2.

(5) Fire doors within the event venue may be kept open if they are equipped with approved devices that cause the doors to close automatically when smoke is detected. They must also be closable manually.

Section 15

Technical fire protection

(1) The requirements for technical fire protection with regard to fire alarm systems, smoke and heat extraction systems and automatic extinguishing systems are to be found in the provisions of the OIB Guideline 2, whereby event venues are to be regarded as meeting venues in accordance with the OIB Guidelines.

(2) There must be mains-independent alarm devices that, according to the multi-sense principle, trigger at least visual and acoustic signals and that enable all persons present to be warned in case of danger.

(3) Portable fire extinguishers must be clearly visible and easily accessible in event rooms as the first extinguishing aid. At least one 6-litre foam or wet extinguisher must be provided for every 200 m² of net floor area or portion thereof.

(4) Expanded extinguishing measures must be provided on the basis of a recognised guideline issued by the fire brigade associations and must be equipped with suitable connection facilities for the fire brigade.

Section 16

Ventilation

(1) All rooms accessible to participants must be designed to allow natural or mechanical ventilation directly to the outside, depending on their type of use. Ventilation must take place in such a way that the rooms are ventilated and vented as evenly as possible.

(2) A sufficient external air volume flow for each participant must be provided. This requirement is deemed to be met if the following conditions are met:

1. Rooms with a maximum occupancy of 1 person per m² and that are exclusively naturally ventilated, must have ventilation openings leading directly to the outside, and
2. ventilation openings shall have a total effective ventilation cross-section of at least 2 % of the floor area of the room and, if the room depth is more than 10 m, must be arranged in such a way that cross-ventilation is possible.

(3) If natural ventilation is not sufficient, all rooms accessible to participants must be mechanically ventilated and vented.

(4) Mechanical ventilation systems must be installed in accordance with the state of the art. The ventilation equipment may not be accessible to participants.

(5) Where an event room is ventilated and vented both naturally and mechanically, mechanical ventilating and venting must be designed in such a way that, taking natural ventilation into account,sufficient outdoor air can be supplied.

(6) The supply air must be introduced in such a way that an air velocity of 0.2 m/s is not exceeded in the area of the seating and standing places.

(7) Mechanical ventilation systems must be checked for proper functioning for the first time when they are put into operation and then at least once a year thereafter. Cleaning activities and filter replacement must be carried out as required.

Section 17

Heating

(1) Heaters with an open combustion chamber and electrically operated heaters with an open coil within reach of participants are not permitted.

(2) Gas-powered heaters are permitted if they are supplied by a central gas system with permanently installed pipes, operate independently of the ambient air and are not installed within the participants' access area.

(3) Hot air generators in which the air is heated without the use of an intermediate liquid must have a smoke-sensitive element in the supply air duct that, when triggered, shuts down the system and gives an alarm.

(4) Furnaces and fuel storage facilities must not be accessible to participants.

Chapter 4

Event facilities and event operating equipment

Section 18

Tents

(1) If tents intended for the accommodation of participants are used for events, they must be registered in the register pursuant to Section 26 StVAG, unless they have been approved as part of an event venue licence or come under Section 24.

(2) Tents must undergo a functional inspection by a competent person in accordance with ÖNORM EN 13782 ‘Temporary structures – Tents – Safety’ each time they are pitched. For tents with a total capacity of more than 2 500 persons and for tents used in mobile events, the in-use inspection must be carried out by an inspection body pursuant to Section 20, Paragraph 6, StVAG.

(3) Where tents are heated, Section 17 shall apply accordingly. Furnaces and heaters may only be set up in areas specifically designated for this purpose outside the tent, maintaining a minimum distance of 2 metres from the tent canvas and a minimum distance of 5 metres from emergency exits. Directly fired warm air generators are prohibited.

Section 19

Stages, platforms, scaffolding, transportable grandstands

(1) If stages, podiums, scaffolding or transportable grandstands are used for events, they must be registered in the register pursuant to Section 26, StVAG unless they have been approved in the scope of an event venue licence or come under Section 24.

(2) Stages, podiums, scaffolding and transportable grandstands must be inspected by a competent person each time that they are set up. For transportable grandstands with a total capacity of more than 2 500 persons and for transportable grandstands used for mobile events, acceptance for use must be carried out by an inspection body in accordance with Section 20, Paragraph 6, StVAG.

Section 20

Mobile amusement equipment

(1) Mobile amusement equipment must be operated in accordance with the provisions of the ÖNORM EN 13814-Series ‘Safety of fairground rides and amusement equipment’. To this end, they must be inspected by an expert person each time they are set up.

(2) If operating devices for mobile amusement equipment that are not intended for self-service are located in areas accessible to participants, they must be secured to prevent unauthorised operation. The requirement is deemed to have been met if the following prerequisites are in place:

1. the mobile amusement equipment can only be put into operation with a key switch and
2. the mobile amusement equipment are under the constant supervision of a responsible person during operation.

Section 21

Inflatable play equipment

Inflatable play equipment must be operated in accordance with the provisions of the ÖNORM EN 14960-Series ‘Inflatable play equipment’. To this end, they must be inspected by an expert person each time that they are set up.

Section 22

Registration

(1) The following must be submitted to the authority to register an event facility and an event operating facility:

1. a detailed technical description; and
2. an inspection report from an inspection body in accordance with Section 20, Paragraph 6, StVAG, that must not be more than two years old and that confirms that the facility is free of defects and is fit for use and safe; it must also specify the number of stickers to be affixed.

(2) In the case of tents, Section 20, Paragraph 6, StVAG, requires the inspection body to draw up the inspection findings in accordance with the provisions of ÖNORM EN 13782 'Temporary structure - Tents - Safety'.

(3) In addition, the following points must be taken into account for the inspection findings referred to in Paragraph 2:

1. The supporting construction of tents must be at least in fire resistance class R 30 or made of construction products of at least flammability class A2.
2. Plans must be made of building products of at least fire resistance class C – s2, d0.
3. Tents approved for use by more than 1 500 participants must have at least two smoke vents, positioned as far apart as possible, with a total clear cross-section of at least 0.5% of their floor area. The smoke extractor opening devices must be located in easily accessible areas of the tent and must be marked with the words 'smoke extractor' at the service point.
4. Tents for more than 240 persons must be equipped with a lightning protection system in accordance with the state of the art.

(4) In the case of stages, podiums, scaffolding and portable platforms, the inspection body shall, in accordance with Section 20, Paragraph 6, StVAG, determine the test results in accordance with the provisions of the ÖNORM EN 13200-Series 'Spectator facilities' and the ÖNORM EN 13814-Series 'Safety of fairground rides and entertainment equipment'.

(5) In addition, the following points must be taken into account for the verification findings referred to in Paragraph 4:

1. The substructures and surfaces of the floors and stairs of stages and podiums must be made up of construction products of at least flammability class C_{fl}-s1. Wood and wood-based materials of flammability class D are also permitted.
2. Scaffolding must be made up of construction products of at least flammability class A2.
3. Grandstands must be constructed from construction products with a flammability class of at least A2. The roofs, seating and walking surfaces may also be made up of construction products of flammability class C_{fl}-s1 or wood and wood-based materials of flammability class D.
4. Seating areas of grandstands must have permanently attached seats.
5. Supporting structures of roofs over open air stages must consist of construction products of at least flammability class A2. Wood and wood-based materials of flammability class D are also permitted.
6. The roofing must be made of construction products of at least flammability class C-s2, d0.
7. Transportable grandstands for more than 240 persons in each case must be equipped with a lightning protection system in accordance with the state of the art.

(6) In the case of mobile amusement equipment, the verifier shall ensure, in accordance with Section 20, Paragraph 6, StVAG, in the verification report, that special mechanical equipment for use at fairs or in amusement parks (mobile amusement equipment) complies with the state of the art and is constructed in accordance with the provisions of the ÖNORM EN 13814-Series 'Safety of fairground rides and amusement equipment'.

(7) In the case of inflatable play equipment, the inspection body must ensure that the inflatable play equipment is in line with the state of the art and is constructed in accordance with the provisions of ÖNORM EN 14960-Series 'Inflatable play equipment' in its inspection findings in accordance with Section 20, Paragraph 6, StVAG.

Section 23

Validation of registration and validation of attachment

(1) The authority shall validate the registration of event facilities in written form and provide the registration number. In addition, it shall send the number of stickers specified in the inspection findings in which each sticker must possess the following features:

1.It must be made of light-emitting, weather-proof, impact-resistant foil that is not removable after application.
2.It must contain the coat of arms of the Province of Styria, the issuing authority, the legal basis and the registration number.

(2) The inspection body referred to in Section 20, Paragraph 6, StVAG, shall validate to the authority that the stickers have been attached correctly. If it is not possible to attach the sticker directly to the event venue, the inspection body must specify another method of attachment (on a sign, on a hang-up, etc.) and document it in the validation of attachment.

Section 24

Exemptions from authorisation under Section 10, StVAG, and from registration

(1) Authorisation under Section 10, StVAG, is not required if authorisation equivalent to the authorisation to conduct mobile events or mobile event operations has been granted by the competent authority of another federal province. Equivalence is determined by entry in the register in accordance with Section 26, Paragraph 1, Point 1, StVAG.

(2) The following are not considered event venues:

1. Facilities not intended for the accommodation of participants, such as tents used solely for the serving or preparation of food or beverages, sales and presentation stands, snack bars, and beverage stands;
2. Canopies, awnings, including associated base areas, with a (covered) area of no more than 18 m²;
3. Stages and equipment that are used only by artists and are not accessible to participants;
4. Screens and tents that serve exclusively as sun or rain protection and have a covered area of no more than 18 m²;
5. Weighing equipment used in removals, even if accessible to participants;
6. Wooden floors that rest directly on the subfloor or on a levelling substructure, where the height of the entire construction and the difference in level to the adjacent terrain is no more than 18 cm.

(3) Facilities referred to in Paragraph 2 may be used by the organisers under their own responsibility and risk and shall not be subjected to any official inspection or examination during the assessment of the event.

(4) The organisers must ensure that the use of the facilities referred to in Paragraph 2 does not pose any danger to participants.

Chapter 5

Installations

Section 25

Electrical installations

(1) Electrical installations must be constructed, maintained and operated in accordance with the applicable electrical safety regulations.

(2) Mobile power generators, including any fuel storage, main and secondary distribution frames and switchgear for safety devices, must be secured to prevent unauthorised access.

(3) Cables and wiring must be covered and secured so that there is no risk of tripping over them.

(4) For large events, a qualified electrician must be appointed as the person responsible for the installation.

(5) Mobile generators are only permitted if there is insufficient electricity supply at the venue.

Section 26

General information on liquefied petroleum gas installations

(1) The storage and use of more than 35 kg of liquefied petroleum gas is only permitted if it is accompanied by a gas permit to be granted in accordance with the provisions of provincial law.

(2) The storage and use of up to 35 kg of liquefied petroleum gas at events is permitted only for the operation of cooking appliances at the location that are fixed and immovable.

(3) The storage of liquefied petroleum gas is prohibited

1. in rooms in which the floor is lower on all sides than the adjacent ground, as well as in rooms or places where, for other reasons, it is not possible for leaked liquefied petroleum gas to escape safely;
2. in technical, heating and fuel storage rooms;
3. in rooms and places in which there are entrances to rooms on all sides below the adjacent level, other connections to such rooms, openings of ventilation systems, heaters, air conditioning systems, pits or openings or drains to ducts;
4. in stairwells, corridors and hallways, entrance and exit driveways and thoroughfares, as well as entrances, exits and passageways or in their immediate vicinity, in buffer rooms and airlocks, on escape routes and emergency exits, as well as underneath stairs, conveyors or escalators and walkways;
5. in rooms in which motor vehicles or railway vehicles are parked, even if only temporarily;
6. in toilets, washroom vestibules, sanitary facilities, washrooms, bathrooms, shower rooms, changing rooms, recreation rooms and access ways leading to these rooms;
7. in confined courtyards, such as atriums or other courtyards enclosed on all sides that do not have adequate natural ventilation;
8. in rooms or areas where shipping containers may be exposed to hazardous heating.

(4) Cooking appliances must comply with the Gas Appliances Regulation EU/2016/426 and must be installed in dedicated areas such as kitchens or buffet bars.

(5) The operating and storage tanks must be erected in an upright and stable position at a distance of at least 1 m from possible heat sources. They must be accessible at all times for troubleshooting.

(6) Liquefied petroleum gas may only be removed from service tanks in the gaseous phase.

(7) The cylinder valves of the operating containers must be closed when the cooking appliances are not in use.

(8) Pressure regulators with a flow rate of more than 1.5 kg/h must be equipped with a safety exhaust valve and a safety shut-off valve.

Section 27

Use of liquefied petroleum gas in rooms

(1) A maximum of two shipping containers (one operating container and one storage container) with a maximum capacity of 15 kg each may be placed in rooms if the floor of these rooms is not lower than the adjacent terrain on all sides. Channel inlets in such rooms must be secured to prevent the ingress of liquefied petroleum gas. The rooms must be ventilated directly into the open air and have a room volume of at least 100 m³. The gas consumption appliances may have a total connected load of no more than 1.5 kg/h.

(2) In rooms in which shipping containers are installed, a safe ground-level outflow of leaked liquefied petroleum gas directly into the open air must be possible by way of at most one room upstream.

Section 28

Use of liquefied petroleum gas in the open air

(1) Up to three shipping containers with a maximum filling capacity of 15 kg each may be placed in the open air, provided that the total filling capacity of all shipping containers present does not exceed 35 kg.

(2) Shipping containers with a filling quantity of more than 15 kg may only be placed in the open air in a cylinder cabinet or in a storage room that is only accessible from outside. The shipping containers must be secured to prevent them from tipping over.

(3) The access doors to cylinder cabinets and storage rooms must be lockable and are to be kept locked.

(4) Cylinder cabinets and storage rooms must be equipped with two ventilation openings leading directly to the outside and located immediately above the floor and near the ceiling, each measuring 1 % of the floor area, albeit not less than 100 cm².

(5) In cylinder cabinets and storage rooms as well as around their doors and ventilation openings, explosion hazard zones must be defined in accordance with the state of the art. Explosion hazard zones must be secured against unauthorised access and marked with at least the warning sign ‘Warning - explosive atmospheres’ and the prohibition sign "No fire, exposed flame or smoking’.

Section 29

Sanitary facilities

(1) Separate toilets for each gender must be provided at events. The entrances to the toilets must be marked. The organiser is responsible for determining the number of toilets.

(2) The number of toilets is deemed to be sufficient in any case if, for the expected number of participants, there is one toilet cubicle for every 50 women and every 100 men, and one urinal for every 50 men. For persons with disabilities, there must be a sufficient number of accessible toilet facilities in accordance with the provisions of OIB Guidelines 3 and 4, and these must be accessible without barriers.

(3) The number of toilets may be reduced by the organiser based on the type of event, the size of the event, the special features of the event venue (e.g. listed building status, open air location) and previous experience. Any existing sanitary facilities on the premises of the event venue or in its vicinity must be taken into account.

(4) Each toilet room must be equipped with a washbasin. Washbasins in sanitary facilities that are not supplied with drinking water must be labelled accordingly.

(5) Sanitary wastewater must be disposed of either by direct connection to a public sewage system or via mobile collection containers at a public sewage treatment plant.

Chapter 6

Safety regulations

Section 30

Emergency personnel

Event venues must be accessible to emergency services. Existing access routes, staging and manoeuvring areas for emergency vehicles must be kept clear at all times.

Section 31

Central command post

The organizer must provide premises for a central command post for any official operations that may be necessary for monitoring the event, if required due to the size or nature of the event.In such case, an integrated command team should generally be formed, to which representatives of the participating emergency services should be dispatched.The premises must be equipped in accordance with the state of

the art (e.g. heating, ventilation, electrical connection, internet). If necessary, organisers must also provide all-weather-ready parking spaces for mobile emergency vehicles and other equipment.

Section 32

Route to the event and parking spaces

(1) Event venues should be accessible by public transport wherever possible. Public parking spaces are also to be used.

(2) If there is no adequate public transport or public parking spaces available, sufficient suitable parking spaces must be available for participants who are expected to arrive by motor vehicle and single-track vehicle. At least one car parking space must be provided for every 20 participants and one bicycle parking space for every 50 participants. Parking spaces for buses shall also be provided where necessary.

(3) If the conditions defined in Section 5, Paragraph 1, Point 1, StVAG are met (arrival by ‘fan buses’), rival fan groups must be provided with separate entry and exit points or bus parking spaces and access points.

Section 33

Alarm and information systems

Off-grid alarm systems and suitable information systems must be in place to enable all persons present to be warned in the event of danger. It must be ensured that persons are informed of special situations and, if necessary, asked to take appropriate action.

Section 34

Steward service

(1) At events, suitable persons who have been instructed in stewarding tasks shall be entrusted with steward services.

(2) The number of stewards shall be adjusted according to the number of participants. The number of stewards is generally sufficient if one person is assigned to steward service for every 100 expected participants. The number of stewards can be reduced by the organiser due to the type of event and previous experience. All persons who have an organisational role in running the event are deemed to be stewards (e.g. parking attendants, ticket inspectors, ushers, building technicians, safety guards, service personnel). Particular attention should be paid to the gender distribution of the expected participants when checking admission.

(3) One additional steward must be appointed for every 50 stewards deployed who must be available on site for the authorities and public safety services at all times.

Section 35

Organisational fire safety and fire safety service

(1) The organiser shall provide a fire protection service for events with the following minimum staffing levels, depending on the number of participants:

Number of participants	Fire safety service
Events with up to 1 000 participants where elements that pose a risk of fire, such as open flames and light or pyrotechnic objects are used as part of the event.	2 fire safety supervisors
for events with more than 1 000 and up to 2 500 participants	3 fire safety supervisors
for events with more than 2 500 and up to 5 000 participants	4 fire safety supervisors
Events with more than 5 000 participants	the requirements of Table 1 of Guideline VB-02 of the Austrian Fire Brigade Association

(2) Portable foam or wet extinguishers must be clearly visible and easily accessible at events as the first extinguishing aid.

(3) The fire safety service must perform at least the following tasks:

1.visual inspection of the entire area to be monitored before the event;
2.monitoring of fire safety during the event;
3.taking of initial measures (alarm, rescue, extinguish);
4.follow-up monitoring.

Section 36

Paramedic service and medical assistance

(1) Basic medical equipment in good and hygienic condition must be available for first aid at every event. This basic medical equipment must include at least one Type 2 first aid kit in accordance with ÖNORM Z 1020 ‘First aid kits for workplaces and construction sites’ or equivalent equipment.

(2) Medical services – emergency medical assistance at events – must be provided by an officially recognised or qualitatively equivalent rescue organisation.

(3) The organiser shall take all necessary measures to ensure

1. first aid service
2. deployment of general and special rescue services on site, and
3. medical assistance taking into account the nature, size and potential hazards for participants during the event.

(4) The minimum number of paramedics, physicians and means of transport required must be determined.

1.in consultation with an emergency service as defined by Paragraph 2 in the case of events with up to 2 500 participants;
2.for events with more than 2 500 participants, according to the ‘Maurer’ algorithm or any other generally accepted calculation formula.

In addition, any event-specific regulations from international organisations (e.g. FIFA, FIS, etc.) must be taken into account in the planning.

(5) Stationary or mobile treatment rooms shall be provided for the implementation of medical, emergency medical and psychosocial measures at major events. Stationary treatment rooms (‘ambulance rooms’, ‘ambulance tents’) must be equipped with suitable medical facilities and/or emergency medical equipment. The medical and technical equipment for the treatment of life-threatening conditions must, in all cases, be available. The ambulances or emergency medical vehicles of the recognised emergency services shall, in all cases, be regarded as mobile treatment rooms for patients. In the case of major events, the doctor in charge must also be trained as an emergency doctor.

(6) If the nature of the event suggests that persons may need to be rescued from dangers that can only be overcome by means or knowledge that go beyond the scope of the general emergency services, additional emergency personnel from the special rescue services shall also be called in.

(7) The emergency numbers of the local medical service and doctor service must be clearly displayed to participants and stewards if these differ from the generally applicable emergency numbers of the emergency services.

Section 37

Events with a particular risk potential

(1) If violence or misconduct by participants, in particular by rival groups of supporters, is to be expected, or if the type of event or the expected number of persons gives rise to concerns for the safety of participants, the spectator area shall be divided into sectors or blocks with a maximum capacity of 5 000 persons.

(2) Sectors or blocks shall be separated by escape passages at least 120 cm wide.

Section 38

Safety concept

(1) For events in which more than 5 000 participants are present at the same time, the organiser shall prepare a safety concept and submit it to the authority, unless the event is covered by a concept already approved in the venue. If events take place in in a factual, local and temporal connection with a major event, the authority may prescribe a safety concept in accordance with Section 8, Paragraph 5, StVAG regardless of the number of participants.

(2) The safety concept must contain the following minimum content:

1. Hazard analysis and risk assessment, including the associated measures necessary
2. Information on fire protection, steward and medical services,
3. Presentation of the accessibility of the event by public and individual means of transport,
4. Management of the flow of participants,
5. Access and entry controls,
6. Person counting system
7. Protective measures to prevent personal injury,
8. Technical measures to convey information to visitors to the event,
9. Organisation of emergency services and communication with the organiser and with one another,
10. Alarm and evacuation plans, taking into account the safety of persons with disabilities, and
11. Deployment plan for the steward service in accordance with Paragraph 3, in which the organiser must ensure that the stewards deployed are suitable and have received appropriate training.

(3) The deployment plan for the steward service must contain the following information and must be kept on hand at the site:

1. guarding and protection companies and any subcontractors used;
2. number of stewards and number of contact persons, in which at least one contact person and one additional contact person who must be available on site at all times for the authorities and public safety services must be designated for every 50 stewards deployed;
3. first name, last name, date of birth, mobile phone number and copy of an official photographic identity card of the contact persons;
4. copy of an official photo ID of each person employed for the safety service and an assignment to the relevant contact persons.

Section 39

Weather factors

(1) For open air events and events held in tents or other event facilities, the organiser must ensure, depending on the structures erected, that they receive timely warnings of weather events such as thunderstorms, heavy rain, hail or gusts of wind from a meteorological institution.

(2) It must be ensured that, upon receipt of a warning, the necessary safety measures are taken in good time before the predicted occurrence of the weather event (e.g. announcements to participants, barriers to hazard areas around trees and structures, instructions to safety guards, evacuation).

Section 40

Instruction on hearing damage

If the nature of the event is such that the A-weighted, energy-equivalent continuous sound level (LA_{eq}) is expected to exceed 93 dB, and if compliance with this value would lead to a disproportionate restriction of the event or completely change its nature, then

1. hearing protectors with a sound insulation of at least 15 dB, tested in accordance with the state of the art, shall be supplied to the participants free of charge; and
2. the public must be made aware in an appropriate manner of the potential health risks to their hearing; a notice on the admission tickets alone is insufficient.

Section 41

Noise concept

(1) A noise concept must be prepared for events with over 5 000 participants.

(2) The noise concept must have the following minimum content in any case:

1. Information about the sound system or description of the sound system,
2. Calculation of expected levels in the audience,
3. Calculation of expected noise levels in the nearest buildings with occupied rooms.

Section 42

Civil liability insurance

For events, the organiser shall take out civil liability insurance to cover personal injury or damage to property to participants, unless such commercial liability insurance is already in place.

Section 43

Measures for the protection of minors

(1) At events that are open to young people, promotional offers involving alcoholic beverages are prohibited..

(2) The organiser is obliged to take measures to ensure monitoring and compliance with the applicable Styrian provisions on the protection of minors. At minimum, the organiser is obliged to:

1. clearly display the Styrian youth protection regulations, in particular with regard to curfews, restrictions on where minors may go, and the consumption, purchase and possession of alcohol, nicotine and tobacco, throughout the entire event, especially in the catering area, and
2. before the event begins, provide the persons involved and/or employed in the organisation of the event with demonstrable information on the Styrian youth protection provisions and the procedure to be followed in the event of infringements of these provisions.

Section 44

Accessibility

(1) Venues shall be selected in accordance with local conditions, technical possibilities and economic feasibility in such a way as to enable persons with disabilities to use the event without hindrance.

(2) Accessible seating must be provided for persons with reduced mobility.

Section 45

Protective devices

(1) Terrain formations in the venue that pose a risk of falling must be provided with a stable fall protection system.

(2) Any hazardous places on the event site resulting from natural conditions or artificial structures must be identified and secured with barriers or suitable warning signs. These include the vicinity of water bodies, steep or rough terrain, cable bridges, ramps, areas with low clearance height, etc.

(3) Stage areas shall be separated from the design areas by barriers, safety fences, nets or safety zones so that the participants are not endangered by the performance of the event.

Section 46

Tree population

The following inspections of the tree population at an event venue must be carried out and documented:

1. the health and traffic safety of the trees must be checked and documented by an authorised person or a relevant specialist company once a year,
2. after extreme weather events (severe weather, storms, snow loads, prolonged drought, etc.) visual inspections by an authorised person or specialist firm, and
3. before each event begins, random visual inspections of the tree population are carried out to check for current damage.

Chapter 7

Event equipment

Section 47

Support structures for event equipment

(1) Structures for the attachment of event equipment, such as lighting, loudspeakers, projectors and the like, must be securely installed or fixed to stable structures or structural installations in accordance with structural requirements. Free-hanging equipment must also be secured from falling by means of a device made of non-combustible materials (e.g. steel rope, safety chain).

(2) For sound systems, it must be ensured that the loudspeakers are mounted in a way that decouples from structure-borne noise.

Section 48

Pyrotechnic articles

The organiser must ensure that only pyrotechnic articles of categories F1 and T1 are used at events and that these are used exclusively on stage areas, unless a permit has been granted in accordance with the pyrotechnic regulations.

Section 49

Flying objects

Insofar as flying objects such as drones, tethered balloons, kites and small balloons are permitted under the provisions of aviation law, they must not be allowed to endanger air traffic or persons or property on the ground.

Section 50

Lasers

Insofar as laser devices other than Class 1 or 2 are used, the requirements of ÖNORM S 1105 must be complied with. In particular, ‘radiation protection technical documentation’ as referred to in Chapter 5, Section 1, including a test report, must be prepared and kept on hand at the site.

Section 51

Light

Light-emitting systems include all types of artificial light sources. Outdoor lighting systems (illuminated advertising, brightly lit façades, spotlights, etc.) must be constructed and operated in accordance with recognised lighting technology standards.

Chapter 8

Waste management

Section 52

Use of reusable systems

(1) Where drinks are served at events, they should preferably be served from reusable containers (e.g. kegs, reusable bottles) and preferably in reusable containers (e.g. reusable plastic cups, glasses).

When serving food, reusable dishes and cutlery (e.g.made of glass, ceramic, metal or plastic) should preferably be used. Appropriate measures shall be taken to collect the reusable products used. Rinsing wastewater must be discharged into the public sewer system; this must be agreed upon with the sewer system operator.

(2) If single-use systems are used for safety reasons, preference shall be given to containers, dishes and cutlery made of renewable raw materials (e.g. cardboard or wood).

Section 53

Waste collection facilities

The waste generated during the event (including assembly and disassembly) must be collected separately in accordance with legal requirements and recycled or disposed of by those authorised to do so. For this purpose, suitable containers must be set up depending on the waste (type and quantity) generated both in the catering area (kitchen, pub, bar, service) and in areas accessible to participants. In any case, waste paper/cardboard, waste glass (coloured and white glass), metal packaging and plastic packaging (‘yellow bin’), residual waste, organic waste, used cooking fat and oil, food waste (catering) and bulky waste (assembly and disassembly) must be collected separately and recycled or disposed of. Tobacco product residues must be collected separately from other waste in non-combustible containers.

Chapter 9

Verifications and attestations

Section 54

Inspections at approved event venues

(1) The following recurring electrical inspections must be carried out at approved event venues by an authorised electrical contractor or a person with the necessary technical knowledge and skills as defined by Section 12, Paragraph 3, ETG [Electrical Engineering Act], and it must be validated that they are free of defects:

1. every three years
   a) the correct condition of all electrical installations; and
   b) the correct condition of the lightning protection system;
2. annually:
   the correct functioning of the emergency lighting system.

(2) Mechanical ventilation systems must be demonstrably checked for correct condition the first time upon commissioning, and then at least once a year thereafter. Cleaning activities and filter replacement should be carried out as needed.

Section 55

Inspections of liquefied petroleum gas installations

(1) The connection of the shipping containers shall be carried out by a trained person as follows:

1. Unscrewing the cap nut with the cylinder valve closed while visually checking the cylinder valve for leaks;
2. Visual check for the presence and integrity of the seal;
3. Screwing on and tighten the pressure regulator, either manually or with a hex key, depending on the existing system.
4. Performing a leak test with the bottle valve open using leak detection spray.

(2) Before being put into service, piping systems must undergo a pressure test by an expert person, using air or an inert gas, as follows:

1. Preliminary check (strength test) with 1 bar and
2. Leakage test at 150 mbar.

(3) All metal parts of the liquid petroleum gas system must be included in an equipotential bonding system and earthed.

Section 56

Validations and attestations

The following attestations and validations must be kept on hand at the event:

1. Attestation from an authorised electrical company or a person with the required professional knowledge and skills in accordance with Section 12, Paragraph 3, ETG, for:
   a) the correct condition of electrical installations and the absence of defects and effectiveness of protective measures against electric shock;
   b) the correct functioning of the emergency lighting system;
   c) the correct condition of the lightning protection system;
2. Validations from a qualified person for metallic parts of the liquefied petroleum gas system that are to be included in a potential equalisation system and grounded;
3. Validation of the completion of the acceptance test for:
   a) event facilities, each time they are set up;
   b) event operating facilities, each time they are set up;
4. information on the safety concept under Section 38, Paragraph 4;
5. documentation of the visual inspection of the tree population.

Chapter 10

Final, transitional and entry into force provisions

Section 57

EU legislation

This Ordinance has been notified in compliance with the provisions of Directive (EU) 2015/1535 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical regulations and of rules on Information Society services (Notification number […]).

Section 58

Transitional provisions

(1) The proceedings pending at the time of the entry into force of the Ordinance shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions currently in force.

(2) For approved venues, a safety concept pursuant to Section 1, Paragraph 9, shall be prepared and sent to the competent authority no later than 2 years from the entry into force of the Ordinance.

Section 59

Entry into force

This Ordinance shall come into force on […].

Section 60

Expiry

Upon the entry into force of this Ordinance, the following ordinances shall cease to apply:

1. Styrian Event Safety Ordinance 2014, LGBl. No 61/2014,
2. Styrian Event Form Ordinance 2012, LGBl. No 101/2012, as last amended by LGBl. No 62/2014.