Exhibit E-1

Town of Somers, CT
Sunday, January 31, 2021

Chapter 214. Zoning

Article VII. Performance and Environmental Standards

§ 214-42. Noise.

A. Definitions. The following definitions are applicable to the noise standards set forth in this section:

BACKGROUND NOISE
Noise which exists at a point as a result of the combination of distant sources, individually indistinguishable.

CONSTRUCTION
The assembly, erection, substantial repair, alteration, demolition or site preparation for or of public or private rights-of-way, buildings or other structures, utilities or property.

DAYTIME HOURS
The hours between 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday, and the hours between 9:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. on Sunday.

DECIBEL
A unit of measurement of the sound level.

EMERGENCY
Any occurrence or set of circumstances which involves actual or imminent physical trauma or property damage and which demands immediate action.

EMITTER
The zone from which the sound is created or sent, or the person or thing creating the sound.

EXCESSIVE NOISE
Any sound, the intensity of which exceeds the standards set forth in Subsection **B** of this section.

IMPULSE NOISE
A sound of short duration, usually less than one second, with an abrupt onset and rapid decay.

MOBILE SOURCE
Nonstationary sources of sound, including but not limited to moving aircraft, automobiles, trucks and boats.

MOTOR VEHICLE
A vehicle as defined in Subdivision (30) of Section 14-1, Connecticut General Statutes, as amended.[1]

NIGHTTIME HOURS
All hours not listed as being daytime hours.

RECEPTOR

The zone in which sound is received, or the person or thing receiving the sound.

SOUND

A transmission of energy through solid, liquid or gaseous media in the form of vibrations which cause alterations in pressure or position of the particles in the medium and which, in air, evoke physiological sensations, including but not limited to an auditory response when impinging on the ear.

SOUND LEVEL

A frequency-weighted sound-pressure level as measured with a sound-level meter using the A-weighting network. The level so read is designated "dBA."

SOUND-LEVEL METER

An instrument used to measure sound levels. A "sound-level meter" shall conform, at a minimum, to the American National Standards Institute's Operational Specifications for Sound-Level Meters S1.4-1971 (Type S2A).

SOUND-PRESSURE LEVEL

A number equal to 20 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the pressure of a sound to the reference pressure of twenty micronewtons (0.00002 newton) per square meter. The number is expressed in decibels (dB).

[1] *Editor's Note: The reference to Section 14-1(30) of the Connecticut General Statutes should be to Section 14-1(a)(90).*

B. Standards. No sound shall be emitted beyond the boundaries of the lot or parcel on which such sound originates which exceeds the sound levels specified below:

		Commercial and Retail	Receptor Residential and All Other Zones	
			Daytime	Night time
Emitter	**Industrial**	**Trade**	**Hours**	**Hours**
Industrial	70 dBA	66 dBA	61 dBA	51 dBA
Commercial and retail trade	62 dBA	62 dBA	55 dBA	45 dBA
Residential and all other zones	62 dBA	55 dBA	55 dBA	45 dBA

C. High background noise levels and impulse noise.

(1) In those individual cases where the background noise caused by sources not subject to these regulations exceeds the standards contained herein, a source shall be considered to cause excessive noise only if the sound emitted by such source exceeds the background noise levels by five dBA, provided that no source subject to the provisions of these regulations shall emit sound in excess of 80 dBA at any time; and provided that this section does not decrease the permissible levels of other sections of these regulations.

(2) No impulse noise shall be caused or allowed in excess of 80 dB peak sound-pressure level during nighttime hours in any residential zone.

(3) The emission of impulse noise shall not be caused or allowed in excess of 100 dB peak sound-pressure level at any time in any zone.

D. Exclusions. These standards shall not apply to unamplified sounds emitted by or related to the human voice, natural phenomena or wild or domestic animals; bells or chimes from a clock in any

building or from a school or church; a public emergency sound signal; and sounds created by farming equipment or farming activity, any emergency and snow removal.

E. Exemptions. The following shall be exempt from the provisions of this section, subject to the conditions noted:

(1) Noise created by the operation of property maintenance equipment during daytime hours.

(2) Noise generated by any construction equipment operated during daytime hours.

(3) Noise created by any recreational activities which are sanctioned by the Town, including but not limited to parades, sporting events, concerts, fireworks displays and local public celebrations.

(4) Noise created by blasting, provided that the blasting is conducted between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. local time and provided that a permit for such blasting has been obtained from appropriate state authorities and the Zoning Commission.

(5) Noise created by refuse and solid waste collection and disposal, provided that such activity is conducted between 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.

(6) Noise created by a fire alarm or intrusion alarm.

(7) Noise created by public facility maintenance during daytime hours and snowplowing whenever necessary.

(8) Noise created by church bells.

F. Noise level measurement procedures. For the purpose of determining sound levels as set forth in these standards, the following guidelines shall be applicable:

(1) A person conducting sound measurements shall have been trained in the techniques and principles of sound measuring equipment and instrumentation.

(2) Instruments used to determine sound-level measurements shall be sound-level meters as defined under Subsection **A**.

(3) The following steps shall be taken when preparing to take sound-level measurements:

(a) The instrument manufacturer's specific instructions for the preparation and use of the instrument shall be followed.

(b) Measurements to determine compliance with these standards shall be taken at a point that is located about one foot beyond the boundary line of the lot or parcel on which the sound is emitted and within the lot or parcel on which the sound is received.

Exhibit E-2

Noise Sources and Their Effects

Noise Source	Decibel Level	comment
Jet take-off (at 25 meters)	150	Eardrum rupture
Aircraft carrier deck	140	
Military jet aircraft take-off from aircraft carrier with afterburner at 50 ft (130 dB).	130	
Thunderclap, chain saw. Oxygen torch (121 dB).	120	Painful. 32 times as loud as 70 dB.
Steel mill, auto horn at 1 meter. Turbo-fan aircraft at takeoff power at 200 ft (118 dB). Riveting machine (110 dB); live rock music (108 - 114 dB).	110	Average human pain threshold. 16 times as loud as 70 dB.
Jet take-off (at 305 meters), use of outboard motor, power lawn mower, motorcycle, farm tractor, jackhammer, garbage truck. Boeing 707 or DC-8 aircraft at one nautical mile (6080 ft) before landing (106 dB); jet flyover at 1000 feet (103 dB); Bell J-2A helicopter at 100 ft (100 dB).	100	8 times as loud as 70 dB. Serious damage possible in 8 hr exposure
Boeing 737 or DC-9 aircraft at one nautical mile (6080 ft) before landing (97 dB); power mower (96 dB); motorcycle at 25 ft (90 dB). Newspaper press (97 dB).	90	4 times as loud as 70 dB. Likely damage 8 hr exp
Garbage disposal, dishwasher, average factory, freight train (at 15 meters). Car wash at 20 ft (89 dB); propeller plane flyover at 1000 ft (88 dB); diesel truck 40 mph at 50 ft (84 dB); diesel train at 45 mph at 100 ft (83 dB). Food blender (88 dB); milling machine (85 dB); garbage disposal (80 dB).	80	2 times as loud as 70 dB. Possible damage in 8 h exposure.
Passenger car at 65 mph at 25 ft (77 dB); freeway at 50 ft from pavement edge 10 a.m. (76 dB). Living room music (76 dB); radio or TV-audio, vacuum cleaner (70 dB).	70	Arbitrary base of comparison. Upper 70s are annoyingly loud to some people.

Conversation in restaurant, office, background music, Air conditioning unit at 100 ft	60	Half as loud as 70 dB. Fairly quiet
Quiet suburb, conversation at home. Large electrical transformers at 100 ft	50	One-fourth as loud as 70 dB.
Library, bird calls (44 dB); lowest limit of urban ambient sound	40	One-eighth as loud as 70 dB.
Quiet rural area	30	One-sixteenth as loud as 70 dB. Very Quiet
Whisper, rustling leaves	20	
Breathing	10	Barely audible

[modified from **http://www.wenet.net/~hpb/dblevels.html**] on 2/2000. SOURCES: Temple University Department of Civil/Environmental Engineering (www.temple.edu/departments/CETP/environ10.html), and *Federal Agency Review of Selected Airport Noise Analysis Issues*, Federal Interagency Committee on Noise (August 1992). Source of the information is attributed to *Outdoor Noise and the Metropolitan Environment*, M.C. Branch et al., Department of City Planning, City of Los Angeles, 1970.

Exhibit E-3

Converting Decibels to Sound Intensities

by Neil Bauman, Ph.D.

October 29, 2016

A person asked,

> How do you calculate the difference in sound intensity in decibels between any two sound intensities. For example, how do you calculate the increase in sound intensity between 0 dB and 15 dB or between 52 and 94 dB?

There is a mathematical relationship between decibels (dB) and sound intensities. It works like this. Each 10 dB increase results in a **10-fold** increase in sound **intensity** which we **perceive** as a **2-fold** increase in sound **volume**.

Thus, from 0 dB to 10 dB there is a 10-fold increase in sound intensity, just as there is from 10 dB to 20 dB or from 34 dB to 44 dB.

Note: Sound **intensity** is the **energy** (power) needed to produce a given level of sound. Don't confuse sound intensity (the amount of energy needed to produce a given level of sound) with sound **volume** (the level at which we **perceive** the resulting sound.)

The table below shows the increase in sound intensity between 0 dB and each of the values listed.

Decibel Value	Increase in Sound Intensity	Perceived Increase in Volume
0 dB		
10 dB	10 times the sound intensity	2 times as loud
20 dB	100 (10 x 10)	4 (2 x 2)
30 dB	1,000 (10 x 10 x 10) etc.	8 (2 x 2 x 2) etc.
40 dB	10,000	16
50 dB	100,000	32
60 dB	1,000,000	64
70 dB	10,000,000	128
80 dB	100,000,000	256
90 dB	1,000,000,000	512
100 dB	10,000,000,000	1024
110 dB	100,000,000,000	2048
120 dB	1,000,000,000,000	4096

Logarithm - the exponent that indicates the power to which a number is raised to produce a given Number. The ~ of 100 to the base 10 is 2

As you can see, these numbers quickly get large. For example, if you had a 120 dB loss at a certain frequency, in order to hear a sound at that frequency, it would have to be 1 trillion times as intense (it would require 1 trillion times the energy to produce it) as needed for a person who had "perfect" hearing (and thus could hear it at an intensity of 0 dB).

Note this well. Since our ears **perceive** sound logarithmically, we do not perceive a sound of 120 dB as being 1 trillion times louder than a sound of 0 dB. Rather, we perceive it as about 4,000 times louder.

Now that we have a little background, we are ready to proceed with the details of how to calculate the differences in sound intensities and relate them to decibel values.

Unfortunately, far too often people assume that there is a simple linear interpolation between any two decibel values. Thus, since there is a 10-fold increase between 10 dB and 20 dB in sound intensity, they assume the increase at the half-way point (15 dB in this case) is a 5-fold increase.

If you assumed this, you would be wrong. Even hearing health care professionals that should know don't always get this right.

The reason you can't just simply interpolate between two decibel values is because we are not working with linear numbers, but with logarithmic numbers. This means there is a logarithmic relationship between such values, not a linear relationship.

The formula for calculating the increase in sound intensity between two decibel values is:

x-fold increase in sound intensity = $10^{(\text{ending dB value} - \text{starting dB value})/10}$

Therefore, to find the increase in sound intensity between 10 dB and 15 dB, you simply subtract the higher dB value from the lower value and divide the result by 10 to get the exponent. Calculating (15 – 10)/10 gives you an exponent of 0.5. Raising 10 to the 0.5 power ($10^{0.5}$) gives 3.162. Thus, the intensity increase between 10 dB and 15 dB is 3.162-fold.

In like manner, to calculate the difference in sound intensity between 52 dB and 94 dB, just follow the same procedure and use the same formula. (94-52)/10 gives an exponent of 4.2. $10^{4.2}$ = 15,848.9. Thus, the intensity increase between 52 dB and 94 dB is 15,848.9-fold. To put it another way, it takes 15,848.9 times as much energy to produce a sound of 94 dB than to produce a sound of 52 dB.

It's easy to check your work to be sure you are in the right ball park. You know the difference you are working with is 42 dB. You already know that for a 40 dB increase, the intensity value is 10,000 times higher (10 x 10 x 10 x 10) and that for a 50 db increase, the value would be 100,000 times higher (10 x 10 x 10 x 10 x 10). (See above table.) So your answer must lie somewhere between these two values, and sure enough, it does.

To make things simple, in case you don't have a fancy calculator*, here is a table to help you.

dB Difference	x-fold Multiplier
1	1.259
2	1.584
3	1.995
4	2.512
5	3.162
6	3.981
7	5.011
8	6.309
9	7.943
10	10.000

In order to use this table, just take the multiplier figures for values between 1 and 10 and then move the decimal point to the right one place for each whole 10 dB difference.

Thus, if you want to find the difference in sound intensity between 3 dB and 9 dB, and since the value is less than 10 dB, just read off the value from the table for a 6 dB difference, namely 3.981. Thus for a 6 dB increase, there is a 3.981-fold increase in intensity.

If you want to find the sound intensity increase between 52 and 94 dB, you subtract 52 from the 94 to get 42 dB. Take the units figure (2) and from the table for a 2 dB difference, you see the multiplier is 1.584. Now to get your final answer, move the decimal to the right by the value of the tens figure (4)

and you have a 15,840-fold increase in intensity. (If the decibel difference is larger than 100, then use the tens and hundreds figures. Thus if the difference was 124 dB, you'd move the decimal to the right by 12 decimal places.) That's how simple it is.

And if you ever want to calculate how much louder you **perceive** one sound as compared to another you can do it by using the following formula.

perceived x-fold volume increase = $2^{(\text{ending dB value} - \text{starting dB value})/10}$

Therefore, to find the perceived increase in sound volume between 10 dB and 15 dB, you simply subtract the higher dB value from the lower value and divide the result by 10 to get the exponent—(15 – 10)/10 gives you an exponent of 0.5. (So far, everything is the same as for calculating intensity differences. Now comes the change—you use base 2 rather than base 10.) Raising 2 to the 0.5 power ($2^{0.5}$) gives 1.4. Thus you would perceive the sound as being 1.4 times louder.

In like manner, to calculate the difference in perceived sound volume between 52 dB and 94 dB, just follow the same procedure and use the formula. (94-52)/10 gives an exponent of 4.2. $2^{4.2}$ = 18.4 times louder.

Note: Perceived volume varies from person to person so the calculated results may not agree with any given person's subjective results, but it certainly puts you in the right ball park.

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* Note: if you have an iPhone, you have a fancy built-in calculator. Swipe up from the bottom and you'll see it there with your flashlight, timer and camera. When you hold your iPhone vertically you have a simple calculator. Turn your phone on its side and it automatically switches to a fancy scientific calculator where you have the 10^x and x^y functions.

Comments

RON PETERS *says*

October 26, 2020 at 7:25 AM

how much louder is 51 dB the 49dB?

Reply

NEIL BAUMAN, PH.D. *says*

November 15, 2020 at 3:05 PM

Hi Ron:

A 2 dB increase is 1.584 times louder, so 51 dB is 1.584 times as loud as 49 dB.

Cordially,

Neil

Reply

Leave a Reply

Your email address will not be published. Required fields are marked *

Comment

Name *

Email *

Website

Save my name, email, and website in this browser for the next time I comment.

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Hearing Loss Research & Resources

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Wonder how bad your hearing is? Check your hearing here. In less than 10 minutes you can take this free, easy hearing test and receive your personalized results instantly!
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Sounds Now Too Loud for You?

If some (or all) normal sounds seem so loud they "blow the top of your head off", or make you wince or jump, or cause you headaches or ear pain, or affect your balance, or result in fear or annoyance of sounds so you feel you have to avoid these sounds, this book is for you!
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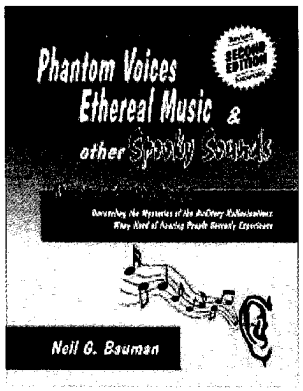
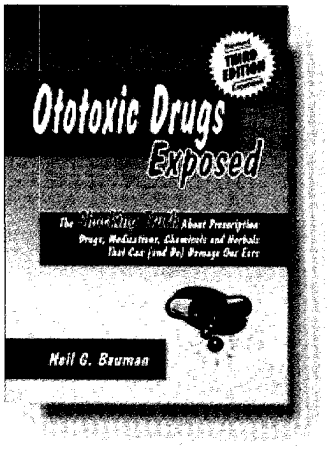
Hearing Phantom Sounds?



When hard of hearing people begin hearing phantom voices or music, they immediately worry they are going crazy. It never crosses their minds that they are sane and are just experiencing Musical Ear syndrome. To learn more about the strange phantom sounds of Musical Ear syndrome and what you can do about them, click here to read a comprehensive article about Musical Ear Syndrome. Or get the book—Learn More | Add to Cart—Printed | Add to Cart—eBook

Ototoxic Drugs Exposed



You don't have to let ototoxic drugs turn your world upside down. ***Ototoxic Drugs Exposed*** reveals the ear-damaging side effects (hearing loss, tinnitus, balance problems, etc.) of 877 drugs, 35 herbals and 148 chemicals. More importantly, this book explains how you can avoid or reduce the risk to your ears from ototoxic drugs.
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The sleek, new Contacta HLD3 hearing loop system is the ultimate in home, small group and vehicle loop systems. When installed and used properly, the Contacta HLD3 loop system will help you hear beautiful, clear sound again via the telecoils in your hearing aids or cochlear implants.
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If your ears ring, buzz, chirp, hiss, click or roar, you know just how annoying tinnitus can be. You do not have to put up with this racket for the rest of your life. This book teaches you many things you can do to help bring your tinnitus under your control so it no longer bothers you.
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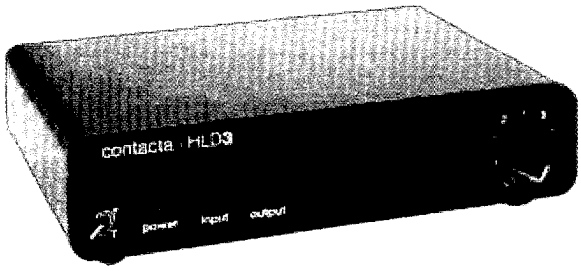

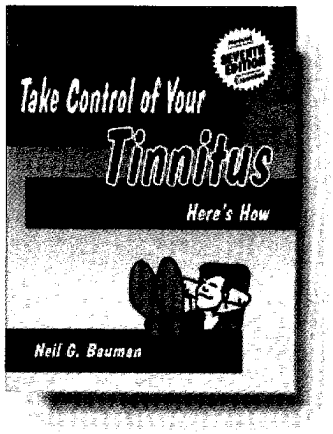

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Center for Hearing Loss Help, Neil Bauman, Ph.D. 1013 Ridgeway Drive, Lynden, WA 98264-1057 USA
Email: neil@hearinglosshelp.com · Phone: 360-778-1266 (M-F 9:00 AM-5:00 PM PST) · FAX: 360-389-5226

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"The wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life [which also includes perfect hearing] through Jesus Christ our Lord." [Romans 6:23]

"But know this, in the last days perilous times will come" [2 Timothy 3:1]. "For there will be famines, pestilences, and [severe] earthquakes in various places" [Matthew 24:7], "distress of nations, the sea and the waves roaring"—tsunamis, hurricanes—Luke 21:25, but this is good news if you have put your trust in the Lord Jesus Christ, for "when these things begin to happen, lift up your heads [and rejoice] because your redemption draws near" [Luke 21:28].

Exhibit E-4

Google how many decibels is a concert

All Shopping Images Videos News More Settings Tools

About 543,000 results (0.43 seconds)

120 dB

But any sound that is loud enough and lasts long enough can damage hearing and lead to hearing loss. A sound's loudness is measured in decibels (dB). Normal conversation is about **60 dB**, a lawn mower is about **90 dB**, and a loud rock concert is about **120 dB**.

www.uofmhealth.org › health-library

Harmful Noise Levels | Michigan Medicine

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People also ask

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How many decibels is too loud?

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Who has the loudest concert ever?

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myhealth.alberta.ca › Health › Pages › conditions

Harmful Noise Levels

A sound's loudness is measured in **decibels** (**dB**). Normal conversation is about 60 **dB**, a lawn mower is about 90 **dB**, and a **loud** rock **concert** is about 120 **dB**.

www.alpinehearingprotection.com › Blog › Music

Hearing protection at festivals and concerts - Alpine Hearing ...

May 2, 2017 — **How loud** is the noise at festivals? The sound volume is mostly about 90 to 100 **decibels** at outside stages. Inside a festival tent or **concert** hall, ...

www.ahthearing.com › how-attending-loud-concerts-ca...

How Attending Loud Concerts Can Damage Your Hearing

Jan 7, 2019 — **Concert** music often exceeds 100 **decibels**, and hearing loss occurs pretty quickly at that level. Just two minutes of exposure to 110 **decibels** can ...

medium.com › why-are-concerts-so-loud-cc4961507abd

Why Are Concerts So Loud?. Concerts have always found a ...

According to H.E.A.R., the average **concert** is between 110 **dB** and 120 **dB**. For a reference, a busy street comes in at 80 **dB** and the average conversation is 60 **dB**.

en.wikipedia.org › wiki › Loudest_band

Loudest band - Wikipedia

Billy Altman described them as the loudest band ever; "So **loud**, in fact, that within just a few songs, **much** of the crowd [at a 1968 **concert**] in the front orchestra ...

www.miracle-ear.com › what-is-loud-decibel-chart

Understanding Decibel Charts | Miracle-Ear

Apr 24, 2018 — We can help you understand precisely when **loud** becomes too **loud**. ... strong: watching a live **concert** or the latest movie at the local theater; ...

www.cdc.gov › nceh › what_noises_cause_hearing_loss

What Noises Cause Hearing Loss? | NCEH | CDC

Loud Noise Can Cause Hearing Loss Quickly or Over Time · **Concerts**, restaurants, and bars · Sporting events, such as football, hockey, and soccer games ...

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov › pmc › articles › PMC5187664

Sound Exposure During Outdoor Music Festivals - NCBI - NIH

This gives a completely different exposure pattern, lasting for almost 12 h, with periods of **loud** music and pauses that depend on **how many concerts** the ...
by TV Tronstad · 2016 · Cited by 22 · Related articles

blog.e3diagnostics.com › loudest-live-events-ever-recor...

Turn it Up to 11!: The Loudest Live Events Ever Recorded

Aug 31, 2018 — During a 2009 **concert** in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, the group achieved an SPL of 136 **dB**. It was reportedly so **loud** that residents of the area filed ...

Searches related to how many decibels is a concert

how many decibels is a **gunshot**
how many decibels is **too loud for neighbours**
how many decibels is a **jet**
how many decibels is a **jet engine**
how many decibels is a **car horn**
decibel chart of common sounds
how many decibels is a **lawn mower**
how many decibels is a **chainsaw**

Exhibit E-5

Super Somer 10: A "Custom Van Event", August 12-14, 2011 - Somers, Ct January 27th 2011 12:10 pm #441497

Pat ALTRUK
addict

Joined: Jul 2001
Posts: 671
Bristol, CT, USA

OP

ALTRUK VANNERS PRESENT
SUPER SOMER 10
a "Custom Van -Truck Event"
August 12-13-14, 2011
Fourtown Fairgrounds
Somers, Ct

Glenn's Pictures From Last Year's Event Covered by ..."DROP JAW" Magazine.
http://www.dropjawnation.com/shows/view_show.php?id=74

.. Fun for the Whole Family.
.. Large Van Show, over 50 Show and Shine awards given out in 2010!
.. Kids Awards
.. Custom Super Somer-10 Vanning T-Shirts
.. Goodie Bags
.. Custom Dash Plaques
.. Kids and Adult games through out the Day and Night

.. Dave From Getaway Famous "Human Fuse Ball" ...Play if you Dare!!
.. VolleyBall
.. RC Races
.. Horseshoes
.. Bat Races
.. 2010 had over 10 Vendor's, For all your Weekend Vanning Needs
.. Communication Center
.. 24 Hour Security
.. 24 Hour E.M.T on Grounds
.. Free Giveaway's During Awards!
.. Plenty of Water and Power Available
.. The Area's Best Bands both Friday and Saturday "ROCKIN" into the Night
.. Light Show & Shine Saturday night on the Midway

.. "The Vanner Appreciation Awards"
A Hall of Fame Award, Altruk Vanners Presents to Outstanding Vanners for their Commitment to our sport

Last Years Honor's Went To the One the Only ...Todd "Machine Man" Vallencort
Thank You! Todd and Mary for all your hard work that you guy's put into Supporting and Promoting Vanning!

.. Awards Presented Saturday Night Outside on the Main Stage
.. and Much,Much More!

Don't forget to check out http://www.altruk.com for all the latest info or call
Beth 203-879-7177
Pat 203-232-7541
Paul for Vending Information 203-768-2203
Gates open 12:00 noon Friday August 12th

Directions:

EGYPT ROAD Somers, CT 06071, US
Look for (SS Van Signs)

FROM I-91
Traveling I-91, North or South, take exit 47E for Route 190, into Somers Center. Turn right onto Route 83. Then turn right onto Field Road and straight onto Egypt Road. Fairgrounds will be on your right-hand side.

Directions From Rt I-84
I-84 East Bound
Take the CT-83 N exit- EXIT 64- toward ROCKVILLE / ELLINGTON.
Turn SLIGHT RIGHT onto TALCOTTVILLE RD / CT-83. Continue to follow CT-83.
Turn LEFT onto WEST ST / CT-83. Continue to follow CT-83.
Turn LEFT onto BILLINGS RD.
Turn LEFT onto EGYPT Fairground on the Right

FROM POINTS NORTH:

Travel Route 83 South through Somers Center, turn right onto Field Road and straight onto Egypt Road. Fairgrounds will be on your right-hand side.

FROM POINTS SOUTH:
Travel Route 83 North turning left onto Billings Road and left onto Egypt Road. Fairgrounds will be on your right-hand side.

FROM POINTS EAST:
Travel Route 190 West into Somers Center and turn left onto Route 83. Then turn right onto Field Road and straight onto Egypt Road. Fairgrounds will be on your right-hand side.

Pictures From Last Year's Event Covered by DROP JAW Magazine.
http://www.dropjawnation.com/shows/view_show.php?id=74

Come out and make it a ...SUPER SOMER!

Mail Pre-Reg To: Beth Elsdon
78 Central Ave Wolcott, CT, 06716
Make Checks Payable to:
Altruk Vanners Inc.

GATES OPEN 12:00 p.m. Friday August 12, 2011

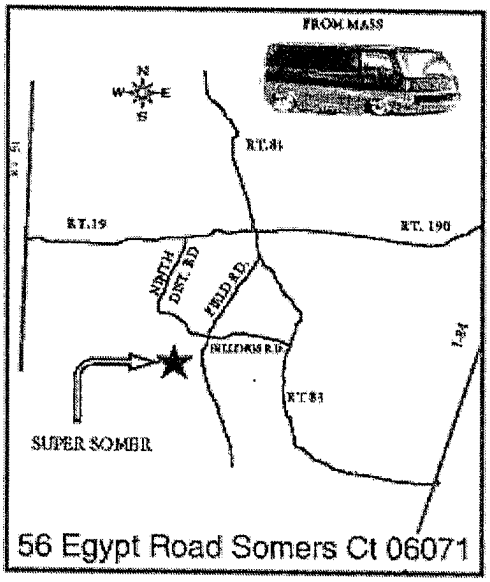
VANS and TRUCKS Only.

EVENT RULES !!

Please NO "Cars or Walk In's" Without Club ID!

GATE CHARGE WILL BE APPLIED
$20.00 Per Walk-In!
$45.00 Per Car!

- No Fireworks
- No Groundfires
- Keep Track of your Children
- Keep Track of your Dog-All pets on Leashes
- Gate Close at 6 p.m. *SHARP!* Saturday Night



Pre-Reg Deadline Aug 5, 2011 (Prices Subject to Change)

Pre-reg.....$40.00 Per Vehicle With Two People $ 8.00 Each Additional Person
Gate.....$45.00 Per Vehicle With Two People $ 10.00 Each Additional Person
Trailers.....$10.00 Trailer One FREE No Tailgating Skirts
Motorhomes.....$55.00 Per Vehicle With Two People $ 10.00 Each Additional Person
Phone Numbers Weekend of Event.... Beth (203) 217-4295 * Pat (203) 2327541
Vending Info:..... Paul (203) 768-6803

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip Code _____

Marker Plate Number _____

Number of Adults _____ No. Kids 12 and over _____

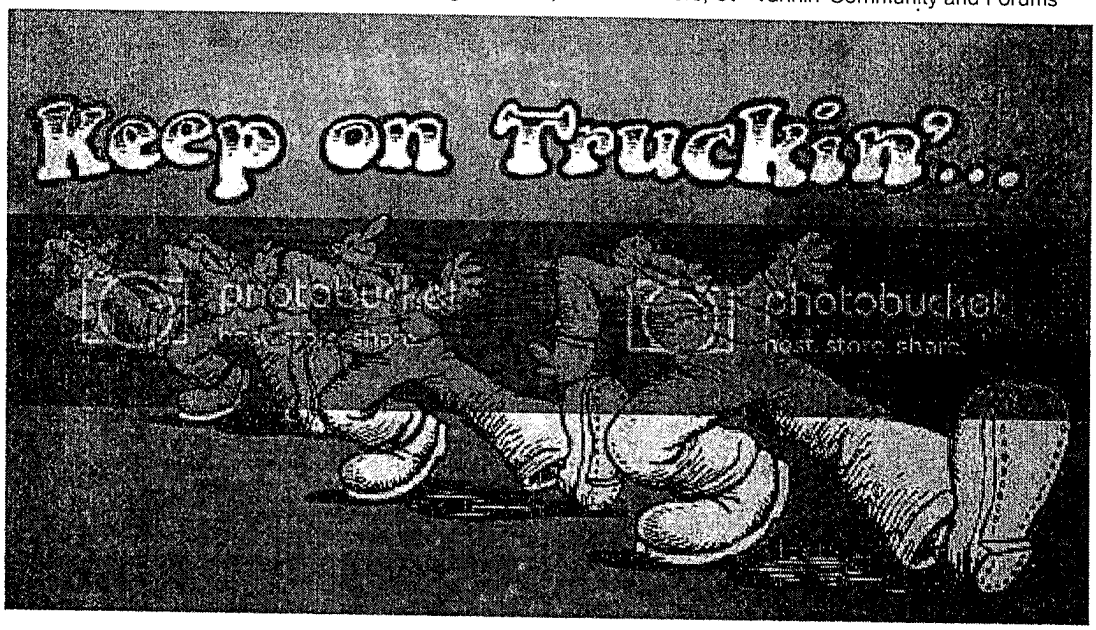
Truck Year _____ Trailer _____

Truck Make _____

Club Affiliation _____

I, the Undersigned, hereby Release ALTRUK VANNERS, INC. and all members thereof, and the Fourtown Fairgrounds from any liability for any injuries, damages, theft, or malicious actions that may occur to myself, my family, my companions or my vehicle during the course of this event, whether damage be the result of natural phenomenon, accident or persons acting in violation of criminal statutes of this state and event rules.

SIGNATURE: _____



Last edited by Astro; January 27th 2011 12:26 pm. Reason: corrected subject line and made it a calendar listing

Re: Super Somer 10: A "Custom Van Event", August 12-14, 2011 - Somers, Ct [Re: Pat ALTRUN] #441513

January 27th 2011 1:33 pm

Wizard78

Supreme Master

Joined: Aug 2008

Posts: 18,213

Virginia

I sure want to make this run

Re: Super Somer 10: A "Custom Van Event", August 12-14, 2011 - Somers, Ct [Re: Wizard78] #441759

January 28th 2011 2:08 pm

Superbeast

Madman!

Joined: Oct 2001

Posts: 28,195

Re: Super Somer 10: A "Custom Van Event", August 12-14, 2011 - Somers, Ct [Re: Superbeast] #441963

January 29th 2011 10:06 am

Nice flier!

Staytown New Jersey,
Blender Of Fine Schnapps

very nice wish we could make it

Joined: Dec 2002
Posts: 5,257
norfolk va

Re: Super Somer 10: A "Custom Van Event", August 12-14, 2011 - Somers, Ct [Re: starwars] #441973
January 29th 2011 10:57 am

vanmachineman
veteran

V

Joined: Apr 2001
Posts: 1,832
wlct. ct.

GOOD STUFF::Altruk Knows How To Jam.Many Thanks to them All for putting up with Me. This is what I'm working on for this yrs event.

https://www.vanning.com/threads/ubb...Cruisin_New_England_Show.html#Post439618

I'm hoping to have commitment before the Council of Council on a Van segment on Crusin New England.

Re: Super Somer 10: A "Custom Van Event", August 12-14, 2011 - Somers, Ct [Re: vanmachineman] #441974
January 29th 2011 11:25 am

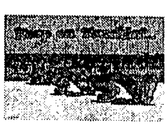
Virtual
Vannin Staff
Vanthropologist

Joined: Dec 2000
Posts: 6,002
Toronto, Canada

Altruk means business this year, flyers are out already ! The event is top notch, the van show one of the best and the games are a huge part of it. I see Dave's human Foosball is back, I'd love to see that game played after an Orange Crush fuelled blender party.
Was just talking to Rascal and he mentioned that Fourtown Fairgrounds possibly have the record for hosting the longest stretch of continuous van events between Super Somer and Boogie Bash.
I'm penciling into my schedule, hope to make it back there this year.

Re: Super Somer 10: A "Custom Van Event", August 12-14, 2011 - Somers, Ct [Re: Virtual] #442134
January 30th 2011 7:29 am

Doc 2% of Canada, EH!!!!
Vanner



Joined: Jun 2003
Posts: 12,898
Burlington, On, Canada Eh !!!!

Posted on vandomain as well...
http://www.vandomain.com/index.php?...ay&day=12&month=08&year=2011

Re: Super Somer 10: A "Custom Van Event", August 12-14, 2011 - Somers, Ct [Re: Virtual] #442557
January 31st 2011 8:29 pm

Superbeast
Madman!

Joined: Oct 2001
Posts: 28,125
Dayton, New Jersey, U.S.A.

> **Originally Posted by Virtual**
>
> Was just talking to Rascal and he mentioned that Fourtown Fairgrounds possibly have the record for hosting the longest stretch of continuous van events between Super Somer and Boogie Bash.
> I'm penciling into my schedule, hope to make it back there this year.

Would love to see Rascal, and you at this years SS!

Super Somers - Aug 12 - 14 2011, Somers, CT March 16th 2011 1:48 pm #454147

BoneHead
Retired

Joined: Dec 2000
Posts: 937
Florida/Rhode Island

Four Town Fairgrounds
[Linked Image]
[Linked Image]

Last edited by Astro; March 18th 2011 2:55 pm.

Re: Aug 12 - 14 Super Somers - Altruk Vanners - Somers, CT [Re: BoneHead] March 17th 2011 8:44 am #454346

Superbeast
Madman!

Joined: Oct 2001
Posts: 28,125
Dayton, New Jersey, U.S.A.

Don't think we will be making this again this year. Kids 4H fair is the same week again

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UBBCentral - Crimson

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