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The Strategic Co-ordinating Group for Strathclyde

COMMUNITY RISK REGISTER

FOREWORD

Foreword by Chair of Strathclyde Emergencies Co-ordination Groups

The Strathclyde Emergencies Co-ordination Group (SECG) is the **Strategic Co-ordinating Group** (SCG) for Strathclyde as defined in the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 and is formed from those agencies having primary responsibility to provide a response to any Major Incident or disaster within the Strathclyde area. The existence of the group is an acknowledgement that no single agency has all the skills and resources that may be needed to deal with a major incident and only by combining and co-ordinating can the best response be delivered.

The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 places a legal duty on Category 1 responders within the Strategic Co-ordinating Group to co-operate with each other to compile a Community Risk Register. This register has been created to provide public information about the hazards that exist within the Strathclyde area and the control measures in place to mitigate their impact.

These hazards do not represent forecasts or predictions relating to particular incidents or sites but rather indicate the scale of potential problems relating to that type of hazard and for which relevant services and agencies may be expected to plan.



Signature.....

Sir William Rae QPM
Chief Constable

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Strathclyde Area

The Strathclyde Emergencies Co-ordinating Groups area comprises the combined boundaries of the following twelve unitary authorities:

Argyll & Bute
Glasgow
South Ayrshire

East Ayrshire
Inverclyde
South Lanarkshire

East Dunbartonshire
North Ayrshire
West Dunbartonshire

East Renfrewshire
North Lanarkshire
Renfrewshire

The SECG area is also professionally served by 4 Health Boards, 1 Police Force, 1 Fire & Rescue Service and the Scottish Ambulance Service.

The geographical area covers almost 14,000 km² and houses a population of approximately 2.3 million people who live, work and socialise within the combined areas. The geography of the area creates a diversity of risks unparalleled anywhere in Scotland. These risk range and vary from nuclear power stations, international airports, industrial sites, to technological, manufacturing and major military risks. An extensive rural area also supports a large expanse for major forestry, tourism and an agricultural industry all within a prolonged coastline area. The main arterial routes between Scotland's two largest cities and the North are well serviced by the number of major roads and rail links provided.

Strathclyde Emergencies Co-ordination Groups

The Strathclyde Emergencies Co-ordination Groups was formed in 1987 by those agencies, which have primary responsibility to provide a response to any major incident or disaster.

In the course of their normal business, partners in the SECG share common ground:

- Each is involved in the delivery of essential services to the Public
- Each serves, cares and/or protects
- Each recognises that in the event of a major incident or disaster occurring there will be disruption to normal daily life and they have a public duty to provide a prompt and effective response to minimise the effects of the incident.
- Each acknowledges that no single agency has all the necessary skills and resources required to deal with a major incident and only by combining can the best response be delivered.
- The SECG'S strategy implements the philosophy of 'Integrated Emergency Management'. This concentrates on the effects rather than the causes of disaster. The emergency services, local authorities, area health boards and public utilities, that comprise the SECG, recognise the benefits of a co-ordinated multi-agency approach which maximises their individual and collective responses thereby minimising the impact of any incidents

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Recently the structure, role and remit of the SECG has undergone a comprehensive review to meet the requirements of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (CCA) and its' associated Scottish Regulations and Guidance – "Preparing Scotland". This will enable the SECG to build upon existing informal arrangements that have been in place for many years. Membership of the SECG and associated sub groups is drawn from Category 1 and 2 responders as defined by the CCA.

The Purpose of the Community Risk Register

The Community Risk Register has been compiled by the SECG in accordance with the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (CCA) and its associated Regulations and Guidance as outlined in the Scottish Executive document Preparing Scotland www.scotland.gov.uk/publications/2006/02/27140215 and as detailed in the UK Resilience website on www.ukresilience.info.

An 'Emergency' is defined in the CCA as '**an event or situation which threatens serious damage to human welfare in a place in the UK, the environment of a place in the UK, or war or terrorism which threatens serious damage to the security of the UK**'.

The Community Risk Register (CRR) is intended to inform the combined communities of the twelve unitary authority areas of a range of potentially disruptive events that the responder agencies have considered and to confirm the state of preparedness to deal with the occurrence of such emergencies ensuring a swift return to normality. The CRR will provide the basis for the responder agencies to develop, implement and confirm emergency plans, to meet the requirements of the SECG.

The inclusion of a particular risk in the Community Risk Register does not necessarily indicate that the SECG expect that the risk will lead to an actual event or occurrence, or occur at the scale described. The Risk Assessments have been made on credible worst case scenarios applied to identified hazards or threats that are present within the Strathclyde area.

How the CRR has been compiled.

The areas of potential risk based on national guidance have been reviewed by the SECG and are listed in the register. Certain risk categories from the national guidance were not relevant to the Strathclyde area therefore excluded from this risk register. Likewise the SECG identified additional risks for inclusion therefore the numbering is inconsistent with the national guidance.

An assessment has been made of the **Likelihood** and **Impact** of an event occurring using historical and empirical evidence and projected occurrence data over a five year period, to give a **Risk Rating**.

- The **Likelihood** has been assessed following consideration of data of local, regional and nationally occurring events, and has been given a score of 1 –5; 1 being the lowest (negligible) and 5 being the highest (probable).

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- The potential **Impact** has been considered against each event and its likely impact on the **Health, Social, Economic and Environmental** aspects of our Community. The scoring values are 1 – 5; 1 being the lowest, insignificant, and 5 being the highest, catastrophic (the risk assessment matrix can be found on page 11 of this register).
- The likelihood and impact assessments have been used to develop a **Risk Rating** of Low, Medium, High or Very High by use of the **Risk Assessment Matrix** as defined in the CCA guidance, which sets the risk level against the likelihood and impact ratings.
- A brief description of the controls currently in place within the Strathclyde area has been provided.

The risk assessments cover non-malicious events (hazards) and malicious events (threats). Given the sensitivity of the information supporting these risk assessments and the potential for use by adversaries, specific details will not be made available on the published register.

Control Measures in Place

Within the Strathclyde area there are a number of site specific and generic plans prepared to cover areas that have been identified as a risk under legislation such as the Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations 1999 (COMAH Regs), the Radiation Emergency Preparedness and Public Information Regulations 2001 (REPIIR), and Pipeline Safety Regulations 1996 (PSR), or from lessons learned from operational experiences. For the purposes of the column entitled “Controls in Place” these plans are referred to as “Existing SECG Plans”.

In addition to the above plans, individual Category 1 and 2 responders have their own generic response procedures which may be used. These are referred to as “Responders generic emergency procedures”

Risk assessment is not a static process and is subject to constant review. The information contained within this document will, as a result, be regularly updated.

Enquiries concerning the Community Risk Register should in the first instance be directed in writing to:

Civil Contingencies Project Manager(s)
Strathclyde Emergencies Co-ordination Groups
c/o Strathclyde Police Headquarters
Pitt Street
Glasgow G2 4JS

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LIKELIHOOD AND IMPACT SCORING SCALES

Likelihood Scoring Scale – Quantitative and Qualitative Measures

Level	Descriptor	Indicative Chance of Occurrence in <u>5 Year Period</u>	General Description
1	Negligible	0.005% to 0.05% or 1 in 20,000 up to 1 in 2,000 chance	May occur only in very exceptional circumstances. May occur with a chance of between 1 in 100,000 to 1 in 10,000 per year at most.
2	Rare	Greater than 0.05%, up to 0.5% or > 1 in 2,000 and up to 1 in 200 chance	Very few recorded incidents or anecdotal evidence; and/or no recent incidents in associated organisations, facilities or communities; and/or little opportunity, reason or means to occur. May occur with a chance between one in 10,000 and 1 in 1,000 per year.
3	Unlikely	Greater than 0.5%, up to 5% or > 1 in 200 and up to 1 in 20 chance	Might occur at some time; and/or few, infrequent, random recorded incidents or little anecdotal evidence; and/or few incidents in associated or comparable organisations, facilities or communities; and/or some opportunity, reason or means to occur. May occur with a chance of between 1 in 1,000 and 1 in 100 per year.
4	Possible	Greater than 5%, up to 50% or > 1 in 20 and up to 1 in 2 chance	Regular recorded incidents and strong anecdotal or predictive evidence. May occur/recur with a chance of between 1 in 100 and 1 in 10 per year.
5	Probable	Greater than 50% or 1 in 2 chance	High level of recorded incidents and/or very strong predictive evidence. Likely to occur/recur with a chance of more than 1 in 10 per year.

Note: The likelihood scale above changes exponentially - by an order of magnitude (times 10) - per level of the scale – a logarithmic scale. This is because many of the events covered in any risk assessment will tend to be unlikely and the majority will then cluster at the lower end of a linear scale of likelihood. This makes it difficult to discriminate between event types and gives a picture of little value to planners. In addition, for many types of event it is only possible to differentiate likelihoods by orders of magnitude because no accurate statistical or historical data is available to support a more definitive analysis. The “>” symbol in the table means “greater than”.

Descriptions of hazards such as “a one in one hundred year event” are equivalent to the likelihood for this scale of event expressed as a fractional or percentage probability for each year, i.e. for this example, “1 in 100 per year” likelihood, or a “1% per year” likelihood of this scale of event happening. This is the format used in the general descriptions column of the above table. This yearly likelihood becomes 5 times greater (more likely) extended over a five year period – i.e. for the above example - a 1 in 100 per year likelihood becomes a 5% or 1 in 20 likelihood over five years.

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IMPACT SCORING SCALE – QUALITATIVE MEASURES

Impact scoring scale – Qualitative Measures

Level	Descriptor	Categories of Impact	Description of Impact
1	Insignificant	Health	- Insignificant number of injuries or impact on health.
		Social	- Insignificant number of persons displaced and insignificant personal support required. - Insignificant disruption to community services, including transport services and infrastructure
		Economic	- Insignificant impact on local economy
		Environment	- Insignificant impact on environment.
2	Minor	Health	- Small number of people affected, no fatalities, and small number of minor injuries with first aid treatment
		Social	- Minor damage to properties. - Minor displacement of a small number of people for less than 24 hours and minor personal support required. - Minor localised disruption to community services or infrastructure for less than 24 hours.
		Economic	- Negligible impact on local economy and cost easily absorbed
		Environment	- Minor impact on environment with no lasting effects.

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Level	Descriptor	Categories of Impact	Description of Impact
3	Moderate	Health	- Sufficient number of fatalities with some casualties requiring hospitalisation and medical treatment and activation of major accident procedures in one or more hospitals
		Social	- Damage that is confined to a specific location, or to a number of locations, but requires additional resources. - Localised displacement of more than 100 people for 1-3 days. - Localised disruption to infrastructure and community services.
		Economic	- Limited impact on local economy with some short-term loss of production, with possible additional clean up costs
		Environment	- Limited impact on environment with short-term or long-term-effects.
4	Significant	Health	- Significant number of people in affected area impacted with multiple fatalities, multiple serious or extensive injuries, significant hospitalisation and activation of major accident procedures across a number of hospitals.
		Social	- Significant damage that requires support for local responders with external resources. - 100 to 500 people in danger and displaced for longer than 1 week. Local responders require external resources to deliver personal support. - Significant impact on and possible breakdown of delivery of some local community services
		Economic	- Significant impact on local economy with medium-term loss of production - Significant extra clean up and recovery costs
		Environment	- Significant impact on environment with medium- to long-term effects.

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Level	Descriptor	Categories of Impact	Description of Impact
5	Catastrophic	Health	- Very large numbers of people in affected area(s) impacted with significant numbers of fatalities and large number of people requiring hospitalisation with serious injuries with longer-term effects.
		Social	- Extensive damage to properties and built environment in affected area requiring major demolition. - General and widespread displacement of more than 500 people for prolonged duration and extensive personal support required. - Serious damage to infrastructure causing significant disruption to, or loss of, key services for prolonged period. Community unable to function without significant support.
		Economic	- Serious impact on local and regional economy with some long-term, potentially permanent, loss of production with some structural change - Extensive clean up and recovery costs
		Environment	- Serious long-term impact on environment and/or permanent damage.

Assessment of Impact. The impact scoring should be based on the estimations of scale provided in Annex 2 or the additional threats guidance - or as determined by the appropriate Category 1 Responder(s) and UK, Scottish or other organisations, using the approach suggested in this guidance.

The impact categories are given equal weighting and the overall impact score for each hazard or threat - for use in the risk rating matrix - is obtained by calculating the arithmetic mean (total divided by 4) of the four levels scored – i.e. one score for each category. The total impact score should be a whole number (no fractions) and the decision to round the mean value up or down will depend on local judgement, informed by the local circumstances prevailing.

For example, if the scale of a particular hazard scores Level 3 for Health, Level 3 for Social, Level 2 for Economic and Level 1 for Environment, then the mean score will be 9 divided by 4 = 2.25, rounded down to an impact score of 2 on consideration by the SCG.

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RISK RATING MATRIX

IMPACT	Catastrophic 5					
	Significant 4					
	Moderate 3					
	Minor 2					
	Insignificant 1					
		Negligible 1	Rare 2	Unlikely 3	Possible 4	Probable 5
		LIKELIHOOD				

Colour Key

Very High
High
Medium
Low

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DEFINITIONS OF RISK RATINGS

Very High (VH) Risk – these are classed as primary or critical risks requiring immediate attention. They may have a high or low likelihood of occurrence, but their potential consequences are such that they must be treated as a high priority. This may mean that strategies should be developed to reduce or eliminate the risks, but also that mitigation in the form of (multi-agency) planning, exercising and training for these hazards should be put in place and the risk monitored on a regular frequency. Consideration should be given to planning being specific to the risk rather than generic.

High (H) Risk – these risks are classed as significant. They may have high or low likelihood of occurrence, but their potential consequences are sufficiently serious to warrant appropriate consideration after those risks classed as 'very high'. Consideration should be given to the development of strategies to reduce or eliminate the risks, but also that mitigation in the form of at least (multi-agency) generic planning, exercising and training should be put in place and the risk monitored on a regular frequency.

Medium (M) Risk – these risks are less significant, but may cause upset and inconvenience in the short-term. These risks should be monitored to ensure that they are being appropriately managed and consideration given to their being managed under generic emergency planning arrangements.

Low (L) Risk – these risks are either unlikely to occur and/or not significant in their impact. They should be managed using normal or generic planning arrangements and require minimal monitoring and control unless subsequent risk assessments show a substantial change, prompting a move to another risk category.

CONTROL MEASURES

In addition to the individual control measures contained within the Community Risk Register the SECG has in place a comprehensive training and exercise programme that is available for perusal.

The format and style of exercises range from tabletop exercises to Major live play exercises involving all Category 1 Responders as well as Category 2 Responders and other external agencies including voluntary organisations.

Glossary of Abbreviations

BTP	-	British Transport Police
CCA	-	Civil Contingencies Act 2004
CRR	-	Community Risk Register
DTI	-	Department Trade Industry
FSA	-	Food Standards Agency
MCA	-	Maritime and Coastguard Agency
NSWWS	-	National Severe Weather Warnings Systems
SCG	-	Strategic Co-ordinating Group
SE	-	Scottish Executive
SECG	-	Strathclyde Emergencies Co-ordination Groups
SEERAD	-	Scottish Executive Environmental Rural Affairs Department
SEHD	-	Scottish Executive Health Department
SEJD	-	Scottish Executive Justice Department
SEPA	-	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
SFR	-	Strathclyde Fire & Rescue
SP	-	Strathclyde Police
SPTTE	-	Strathclyde Passenger Transport Executive
SVS	-	State Veterinary Service
SW	-	Scottish Water
TST	-	Technical Support Team

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Risk Ref. Hazard or Threat Category	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls In Place	Lead Agency Risk Assessment
INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND ENVIROMENTAL POLLUTION							
H1 IAEP	Fire or explosion at a gas terminal as well as LPG, LNG, and other gas onshore feedstock pipeline and flammable gas storage sites	Up to 3km around site causing up to 500 fatalities and up to 1500 casualties. Gas terminal event likely to be of short duration once feed lines are isolated; event at a storage site could last for days if the explosion damaged control equipment.	1 Negligible	5 Catastrophic	MED	Existing SECG Contingency Plans. Onsite Emergency Plan, Major Accident Prevention Policy and Safety Reports Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures Recourse to specialist advice. (TST) Dynamic Risk Assessment.	SE (LEAD DEPT) SFR
H2 IAEP	Fire or explosion at an onshore ethylene gas pipeline	Up to 3km around site causing up to 500 fatalities and up to 1500 casualties and serious downstream impact on oil and chemical production.	1 Negligible	5 Catastrophic	MED	Existing SECG Contingency Plans. Onsite Emergency Plan, Major Accident Prevention Policy and Safety Reports Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures Recourse to specialist advice. (TST) Dynamic Risk Assessment.	SE (LEAD DEPT) SFR
HL1 IAEP	Fire or explosion at a gas terminal or involving a gas pipeline	Up to 3km around site causing up to 10 fatalities and 100 casualties.	1 Negligible	4 Significant	MED	Existing SECG Contingency Plans. Onsite Emergency Plan, Major Accident Prevention Policy and Safety Reports Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures Recourse to specialist advice. (TST) Dynamic Risk Assessment.	SE (LEAD DEPT) SFR

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Risk Ref. Hazard or Threat Category	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls In Place	Lead Agency Risk Assessment
H4 IAEP	Fire or explosion at a fuel distribution site and tank storage of flammable or toxic liquids	Up to 3km around site causing up to 150 fatalities and up to 2000 casualties. Explosions would cause primarily crush / cuts & bruises type injuries, as well as burns – fires would cause predominantly burn-type injuries.	1 Negligible	5 Catastrophic	MED	Existing SECG Contingency Plans. Onsite Emergency Plan, Major Accident Prevention Policy and Safety Reports Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures Recourse to specialist advice. (TST) Dynamic Risk Assessment	SE (LEAD DEPT) SFR
H5 IAEP	Fire or explosion at an onshore fuel pipeline	Up to 1km around site causing up to 100 fatalities and up to 500 casualties. Explosions would cause primarily crush / cuts & bruises type injuries, as well as burns – fires would cause predominantly burn-type injuries.	1 Negligible	5 Catastrophic	MED	Existing SECG Contingency Plans. Onsite Emergency Plan, Major Accident Prevention Policy and Safety Reports Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures. Recourse to specialist advice. (TST) Dynamic Risk Assessment	SE (LEAD DEPT) SFR
H7 IAEP	Explosion at a natural gas pipeline	Local to site causing up to 200 fatalities and up to 200 casualties. Explosions would cause primarily crush / cuts & bruises type injuries, as well as burns – fires would cause predominantly burn-type injuries.	1 Negligible	5 Catastrophic	MED	Existing SECG Contingency Plans. Onsite Emergency Plan, Major Accident Prevention Policy and Safety Reports Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures Recourse to specialist advice. (TST) Dynamic Risk Assessment	SE (LEAD DEPT) SFR

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Risk Ref. Hazard or Threat Category	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls In Place	Lead Agency Risk Assessment
H8 IAEP	Toxic chemical release	Up to 10km from site causing up to 2000 fatalities and up to 10,000 casualties. Toxic release could be due to loss of containment of chlorine – or of a number of other chemicals, e.g. anhydrous hydrofluoric acid, refrigerated ammonia, sulphur di-oxide (or tri-oxide) gas.	1 Negligible	5 Catastrophic	MED	Existing SECG Contingency Plans. Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures Recourse to specialist advice. (TST) Dynamic Risk Assessment CHEMDATA. CHEMET.	SE (LEAD DEPT) SFR
H9 IAEP	Toxic chemical release	Up to 3km from site of toxic chemical release causing up to 50 fatalities and up to 2000 casualties.	2 Rare	5 Catastrophic	HIGH	Existing SECG Contingency Plans. Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures Recourse to specialist advice. (TST) Dynamic Risk Assessment CHEMDATA. CHEMET.	SE (LEAD DEPT) SFR
HL2 IAEP	Industrial accident involving large toxic release e.g. from a site storing large quantities of chlorine	Up to 3km from site causing up to 30 fatalities and up to 250 casualties.	2 Rare	5 Catastrophic	HIGH	Existing SECG Contingency Plans. Onsite Emergency Plan, Major Accident Prevention Policy and Safety Reports Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures Recourse to specialist advice. (TST) Dynamic Risk Assessment CHEMDATA. CHEMET.	SE (LEAD DEPT) SFR

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Risk Ref Hazard Or Threat Category	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls In Place	Lead Agency Risk Assessment
HL3 IAEP	Industrial accident involving toxic release	Up to 1km from site causing up to 10 fatalities and up to 100 casualties.	3 Unlikely	4 Significant	VERY HIGH	Existing SECG Contingency Plans. Onsite Emergency Plan, Major Accident Prevention Policy and Safety Reports Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures Recourse to specialist advice. (TST) Dynamic Risk Assessment CHEMDATA. CHEMET	SE (LEAD DEPT) SFR
H10 IAEP	Radioactive substance release from a nuclear reactor accident	Up to 4km from site causing up to 150 fatalities and up to 1500 casualties.	2 Rare	5 Catastrophic	HIGH	Existing SECG Contingency Plans. Onsite Emergency Plan, HIRE Report and Safety Reports Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures Hospital Plans for radiation incidents. Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures. RIMNET arrangements. LARNET arrangements.	SE (LEAD DEPT) SP

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Risk Ref. Hazard Or Threat Category	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls In Place	Lead Agency Risk Assessment
H11 IAEP	Accidental release of radioactive material from incorrectly handled or disposed of sources	Up to 5 fatalities and up to 100 contaminated people requiring medical monitoring. Many worried people may present at hospitals. Radiation may be spread over a range of several kilometres but most concentration at the point of accidental release.	3 Unlikely	4 Significant	VERY HIGH	Existing SECG Contingency Plans. Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures Nuclear Hazards in Transit Plans. West of Scotland Health Radiation Plans. RADSAFE. NAIR. RIMNET arrangements. LARNET arrangement.	SE (LEAD DEPT) SP
H12 IAEP	Biological substance release from Control measure failure. (e.g. dangerous pathogen release from containment laboratory)	Up to 10 fatalities and serious injuries or offsite impact requiring up to 1,000 casualties.	2 Rare	3 Moderate	MED	Agency contingency plans for biological hazards. Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures	SE (LEAD DEPT)
H14 IAEP	Major contamination incident with widespread implications for the food chain, arising from: (a) Industrial accident (chemical, microbiological, nuclear) affecting food production areas e.g. Chernobyl, Sea Empress oil spill, Foot and Mouth Disease. (b) Contamination of animal feed e.g. dioxins, BSE. (c) Incidents arising from production processes, e.g. adulteration of chilli powder with Sudan I dye.	Food production/ marketing implications depending on scale and area affected e.g. major shell fisheries, dairy, livestock production areas. Potential direct animal and consumer health effects including possible fatalities and casualties. Consumer confidence affected leading to lost markets or panic buying.	4 Possible	5 Catastrophic	VERY HIGH	National Contingency Plans. Category 1/2 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures	FSA Scotland SVS (SUPPORT)

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Risk Ref. Hazard or Threat Category	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls In Place	Lead Agency Risk Assessment
H15 IAEP	Maritime Pollution	Spillage of up to 100,000 tonnes of crude oil into the sea, polluting up to 200km of coastline. Potentially significant damage to amenity value (i.e. tourism), agriculture/commerce and aquatic ecosystem.	2 Rare	4 Significant	HIGH	Ports and Harbours Contingency Plans. Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures Strathspill Guidance. National Contingency Plan.	MCA LA
HL4 HL4 IAEP	Major pollution of controlled waters	Pollution incident impacting upon controlled waters, (for example, could be caused by chemical spillage or release of untreated sewage) leading to persistent and/or extensive effect on water quality, major damage to aquatic ecosystems, closure of potable abstraction point(s), major impact on amenity (i.e. tourism) value, serious impact on human health.	2 Rare 2 Rare	3 Moderate 3 Moderate	MED MED	SEPA 24 hour 365 day response system and reporting line in place. SEPA enforcement and emergency arrangements. Memorandum of Understanding with Scottish Fire and Rescue Services. Scottish Water Contingency Plans. Maritime and Coastguard Agency and other authorities' contingency planning, including the National Contingency Plan for Marine Pollution from Ships and Offshore Installations. Oil Spill Response Plan and Contingency Planning for Marine Pollution Preparedness and Response: Guidelines for Ports The Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Oil Pollution) Regulations 1996 and The Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Oil Pollution) (Amendment) Regulations 2005. Merchant Shipping (Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation Convention) Regulations 1998.	SEPA MCA

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Risk Ref. Hazard or Threat Category	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls In Place	Lead Agency Risk Assessment
<p align="center">HL 4 (a)</p> <hr/> <p align="center">IAEP</p>	<p>Release of large quantities of oil cargo or bunker fuel from ship, through stranding, collision, explosion/fire, or terrorist attack</p>	<p>Up to 50 fatalities/casualties Environmental/ecological damage Massive clear up operation.</p>	<p align="center">4 Possible</p>	<p align="center">5 Catastrophic</p>	<p align="center">VERY HIGH</p>	<p>International and national regulation of shipping aimed at preventing accidents by the safe construction, equipment and operation of ships by competent crews and shipping operators.</p> <p>Regulations enforced by Flag States and subject to rigorous Port State Control checks, co-ordinated in European waters.</p> <p>International Ship and Port Security Code; security service involvement.</p> <p>Maritime and Coastguard Agency and other authorities' contingency planning, including the National Contingency Plan for Marine Pollution from Ships and Offshore Installations backing up local and regional response and support plans.</p> <p>Maritime and Coastguard Agency's Major Incident Plans, in conjunction with those of other Category 1 Responders.</p> <p>Maritime and Coastguard Agency and Fire and Rescue Services' Maritime Incident Response Group.</p>	<p align="center">MCA</p>

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Risk Ref. Hazard or Threat Category	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls In Place	Lead Agency Risk Assessment
HL5 IAEP	Major Land Contamination Incident	Pollution incident (for example chemical spillage) leading to persistent and/or extensive effect on land quality, major damage to terrestrial ecosystems, property, amenity (i.e. tourism) value and major damage to agriculture / commerce, serious impact to human health.	1 Negligible	4 Significant	MED	National and International pollution prevention and emergency response regulations e.g. COMAH, REPPIR. Statutory inspections of industrial processes/pollution prevention controls. National and local site clearance arrangements.	SEPA
HL6 IAEP	Major air quality incident	Pollution incident (for example uncontrolled emission from an industrial facility or uncontrolled release of landfill gas) leading to persistent and/or extensive effect on air quality, major damage to local ecosystem, major effect on amenity (i.e. tourism) value and serious impact on human health.	1 neg	3 Moderate	MED	National and International pollution prevention and emergency response regulations e.g. COMAH, REPPIR. Statutory inspections of industrial processes/pollution prevention controls. National and local site clearance arrangements	SEPA
HL7 IAEP	Industrial explosions and major fires	Up to 1km around site causing up to 10 serious injuries and up to 100 casualties. Explosions would cause primarily crush / cuts & bruises type injuries, as well as burns – fires would cause predominantly burn-type injuries.	2 Rare	2 Minor	LOW	Existing SECG Contingency Plans. Onsite Emergency Plan, Major Accident Prevention Policy and Safety Reports Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures” Recourse to specialist advice. (TST) Dynamic Risk Assessment.	SFR

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Risk Ref. Hazard or Threat Category	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls In Place	Lead Agency Risk Assessment
HL 8 (b) T A	Passenger ship stranding – need help for partial evacuation or complete evacuation / abandonment	Up to 2000 fatalities/casualties.	2 Rare	5 Catastrophic	HIGH	International and National regulation of shipping aimed at preventing accidents by the safe construction, equipment and operation of ships by competent crews and shipping operators. Regulations enforced by Flag States and subject to rigorous Port State Control checks, co-ordinated in European waters. Maritime Coastguard Agency's Major Incident Plans, in conjunction with those of other Category 1 Responders.	MCA
HL 8 © T A	Serious passenger ship flooding incident – need for partial evacuation / abandonment	Up to 2000 fatalities/casualties.	1 Negligible	5 Catastrophic	MED	International and National regulation of shipping aimed at preventing accidents by the safe construction, equipment and operation of ships by competent crews and shipping operators. Regulations enforced by Flag States and subject to rigorous Port State Control checks, co-ordinated in European waters. Maritime Coastguard Agency's Major Incident Plans, in conjunction with those of other Category 1 Responders.	MCA

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Risk Ref. Hazard or Threat Category	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls In Place	Lead Agency Risk Assessment
HL 8 (d) T A	Collision between passenger ship and ship carrying hazardous / obnoxious materials	Up to 2000 fatalities/casualties.	1 Negligible	5 Catastrophic	MED	International and National regulation of shipping aimed at preventing accidents by the safe construction, equipment and operation of ships by competent crews and shipping operators. Regulations enforced by Flag States and subject to rigorous Port State Control checks, co-ordinated in European waters. Maritime Coastguard Agency's Major Incident Plans, in conjunction with those of other Category 1 Responders.	MCA
HL 8 (e) T A	Passenger aircraft ditches at sea in inland waters	Up to 300 fatalities/casualties.	2 Rare	5 Catastrophic	HIGH	International and national guidelines of air transport aimed at preventing accidents by the safe construction, equipment and operation of aircraft. Maritime and Coastguard Agency's Major Incident Plans, in conjunction with those of other Category 1 Responders, for incidents at sea and in certain inland waters. Other Category 1 responder plans for other areas.	MCA

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Risk Ref. Hazard or Threat Category	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls In Place	Lead Agency Risk Assessment
HL 8 (f) T A	Major Offshore installation explosion	Up to 300 fatalities/ casualties.	1 Negligible	5 Catastrophic	MED	<p>Industry prevention strategies and contingency planning led by the Health and Safety Executive and the Department for Trade and Industry.</p> <p>Maritime and Coastguard Agency's Major Incident Plans, in conjunction with those of other Category 1 Responders and of industry.</p>	MCA
HL 8 (g) T A	Ship / aircraft collide with offshore installation	Up to 2300 fatalities/ casualties	1 Negligible	5 Catastrophic	MED	<p>Industry prevention strategies and contingency planning led by the Health and Safety Executive and the Department for Trade and Industry.</p> <p>International and national regulation of shipping aimed at preventing accidents such as collision. Regulations enforced by Flag States and subject to rigorous Port State Control checks, co-ordinated in European waters.</p> <p>International and national regulation of air transport aimed at preventing accidents by the safe construction, equipment and operation of aircraft.</p> <p>Maritime and Coastguard Agency's Major Incident Plans, in conjunction with those of other Category 1 Responders and of industry.</p>	MCA

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Risk Ref. Hazard or Threat Category	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls In Place	Lead Agency Risk Assessment
HL 8 (h) TA	Other damage to coastal installations/areas (e.g., accidental ship collision, effects of ship or other explosion/fire, damage through severe weather, heavy seas, flooding, landslip, etc).	Up to 100 fatalities/ casualties.	2 Rare	5 Catastrophic	High	International and national regulation of shipping aimed at preventing accidents such as collision. Regulations enforced by Flag States and subject to rigorous Port State Control checks, co-ordinated in European waters. Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures.	MCA
H16 T A	Aviation accident over major conurbation	Causing up to 800 fatalities and up to 300 casualties. This represents a worst case scenario involving either two aircraft and an urban environment or one of the new super jumbo jets that will become operational in 2 years time. Injuries will range from serious burns to fractures and will have long-term medical requirements. There is also likely to be loss of amenities including housing or retail or industrial facilities and subsequent impact on the economy.	1 Negligible	5 Catastrophic	MED	Local Authority safeguarding restrictions. Site specific plans for airports and airport approaches. Existing SECG Contingency Plans. Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures Recourse to specialist advice. (TST) Dynamic Risk Assessment.	SE (LEAD DEPT)

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Risk Ref. Hazard or Threat Category	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls in Place	Lead Agency Risk Assessment
HL9 T A	Aviation accident	Causing up to 50 fatalities and up to 250 casualties.	1 Negligible	3 Moderate	MED	Site specific plans for airports and airport approaches. Existing SECG Contingency Plans. Onsite Emergency Plan, Major Accident Prevention Policy and Safety Reports Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures Recourse to specialist advice. (TST) Dynamic Risk Assessment.	SE (LEAD DEPT) SP
HL10 T A	Local accident on motorways and major trunk roads	Multiple vehicle incident causing up to 10 fatalities and up to 20 casualties (internal injuries, fractures, possible burns); closure of lanes or carriageways causing major disruption and delays.	5 Probable	3 Moderate	HIGH	AMEY Highways, BEAR Scotland Emergency Response Plans. Category 1 Responders generic emergency procedures.	SE (LEAD DEPT) SP
HL11 T A	Railway accident	Up to 30 fatalities and up to 100 casualties (fractures, internal injuries – burns less likely). Possible loss of freight. Major disruption to rail line including possible closure of rail tunnel.	2 Rare	3 Moderate	MED	Network Rail Emergency Plan Scotland. Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures Recourse to specialist advice. (TST) Dynamic Risk Assessment.	S E (LEAD DEPT) BTP

Not Protectively Marked

Risk Ref. Hazard or Threat Category	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls In Place	Lead Agency Risk Assessment
HL11 (a) T A	Local accident occurring within Subway Rail Tunnel	Up to 30 fatalities and up to 100 casualties (fractures, internal injuries – burns less likely). Major disruption to rail line including possible closure of rail tunnel.	2 Rare	3 Moderate	MED	SECG Plan. SPT SPT Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures	SPT
HL12 T A	Local accident involving transport of hazardous chemicals	Up to 50 fatalities and up to 500 casualties (direct injuries from the accident would be similar to road or rail accidents; indirect casualties are possible, if substance covers wide area). The extent of the impact would depend on substance involved, quantity, nature and location of accident. The assumption is based on phosgene/ chlorine.	2 Rare	4 Significant	HIGH	Network Rail Emergency Plan Scotland. AMEY Highways, BEAR Scotland Emergency Response Plans. Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures Ports and harbours and shipping regulations. Recourse to specialist advice. (TST) Dynamic Risk Assessment.	SE (LEAD DEPT) SFR
HL13 T A	Maritime accident or deliberate blockade resulting in blockage of access to key port, estuary, maritime route for more than one month	Fatalities/ injuries minor. Loss of port is likely to have an initial wider impact, but will quickly reduce as shippers seek alternative ports or methods of shipping. Economic impact on local dependent businesses.	1 Negligible	3 Moderate	MED	National Contingency Plans.	SE (LEAD DEPT) MCA

Not Protectively Marked

Risk Ref. Hazard or Threat Category	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls In Place	Lead Agency Risk Assessment
SEVERE WEATHER							
H17 SW	Storms and Gales	Storm force winds affecting most of the country for at least 6 hours. Most inland, lowland areas experience mean speeds in excess of 55 mph with gusts in excess of 85 mph.	4 Possible	2 Minor	MED	Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures Dynamic Risk Assessment. Early warning system within the NSWWS. Severe weather plan. Radio and Television broadcast.	MET OFFICE
H18 SW	Low Temperatures and Heavy Snow	Snow lying over most of the country for at least one month. Most lowland areas experience some snow falls in excess of 30 cm, some drifts in excess of 1m, and a period of at least 7 consecutive days with daily mean temperatures below -3°C.	4 Possible	3 Moderate	HIGH	Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures” Early warning system within the NSWWS. Major snowfalls will also be warned thru the NSWWS. Severe weather plan. Radio and Television broadcast.	MET OFFICE
HL15 SW	Heat Wave	Daily maximum temperatures above 32°C and minimum temperatures above 15°C over most of the area for at least 5 consecutive days.	3 Unlikely	4 Significant	VERY HIGH	Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures. The Met Office run a service on behalf of the Department of Health called Heat-Health Watch whereby the risk of heat wave taking place is forecast. Severe weather plan. Radio and Television broadcast.	MET OFFICE

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Risk Ref. Hazard or Threat Category	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls In Place	Lead Agency Risk Assessment
STRUCTURAL							
HL21 ST	Land movement (tremors and landslides)	Roads and access routes impassable for a time. Emergency access into/out of large populated areas difficult or impossible; severe congestion over wide geographical area. Loss of power and other essential services over wide geographical area. Potential for a number of persons to be trapped or missing either in landslide itself and/or in collapsed structures. Up to 5 fatalities depending on the size and location of land movement.	4 Possible	3 Moderate	HIGH	Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures.	SE (LEAD DEPT) LA
HL22 ST	Building collapse	Potential for a number of persons to be trapped or missing. Localised loss of power and other essential services. Local access routes affected due to road closures. Up to 5 fatalities depending on the size and construction of building, and occupation rates.	1 Negligible	3 Moderate	MED	Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures.	LA
HL23 ST	Bridge collapse	Roads, access routes and transport infrastructure impassable for considerable length of time. Severe congestion over wide geographical area. Emergency access into/out of large populated areas severely restricted. Potential for a number of persons to be trapped or missing.	1 Negligible	4 Significant	MED	Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures.	LA

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Risk Ref. Hazard or Threat Category	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls In Place	Lead Agency Risk Assessment
HUMAN HEALTH							
H22 HH	Influenza type disease (epidemic)	A serious epidemic of much greater severity than the usual seasonal flu. Weekly GP consultations for new episodes of flu-like illness likely to exceed 400 per 100,000 of population at the peak (compared with a peak of around 200 per 100,000 population per week in an average year).	4 Possible	3 Moderate	HIGH	NHS National and Local Contingency Plans. Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures	SEHD NHS BOARDS (LOCAL)
H23 HH	Influenza type disease (pandemic)	Pandemic likely to occur in two waves, about 3-9 months apart. Each wave likely to last 12 weeks. A quarter of the population could be affected. High number of cases and consultations (greater than 500 GP consultations per 100,000 population per week at peak) overwhelming health and other services. Clinical attack rate of 25% with mortality assumption of 0.37-2.5% of those infected. Age range vulnerability - all ages, including children, likely to be affected.	4 Possible	4 Significant	VERY HIGH	NHS National and Local Contingency Plans. Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures	SEHD NHS BOARDS (LOCAL)
H24 HH	SARS type disease	Based on US figures, outbreak will cause between 250-2000 casualties.	2 Rare	4 Significant	HIGH	National and Local Contingency Plans.	SEHD NHS BOARDS (LOCAL)

Not Protectively Marked

Risk Ref. Hazard or Threat Category	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls In Place	Lead Agency Risk Assessment
HL24 HH	Legionella / meningitis outbreak	Localised outbreak of a disease which could cause up to 10 fatalities and up to 50 casualties, with no variation in likelihood between localities.	3 Unlikely	2 Minor	MED	Local NHS Contingency Plans.	NHS BOARDS (LOCAL)
HL25 HH	Water-borne Hazards	Contamination of piped water supply.	3 Unlikely	4 Significant	VERY HIGH	NHS & Scottish Water Contingency Plans. Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans and procedures Agency Specific Business Continuity Plans.	SW NHS BOARDS (LOCAL)

Not Protectively Marked

Risk Ref. Hazard or Threat Category	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls In Place	Lead Agency Risk Assessment
H25 AH	Non-zoonotic notifiable animal diseases (e.g. Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Classical Swine Fever, Blue Tongue and Newcastle disease of birds).	Slaughter of up to 4 million affected and exposed livestock plus the possibility of a significant number of animals culled for welfare reasons. For poultry the number of birds culled might be much higher or up to 120 million birds. An outbreak might last 6-18 months.	1 Negligible	4 Significant	MED	National Contingency Plans. Existing SECG Contingency Plan	SEERAD SVS
H26 AH	Zoonotic notifiable animal diseases (e.g. Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), rabies and West Nile Virus).	Culling of up to 120 million poultry (HPAI) or euthanasia of up to 20 companion animals (plus the possibility of wildlife being affected (Rabies). For West Nile Virus spread by viable vectors in the UK the slaughter of 20-1000 horses is a possibility.	2 Rare	4 Significant	HIGH	National Contingency Plans. Existing SECG Contingency Plan	SEERAD SVS

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Risk Ref. Hazard or Threat Category	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls In Place	Lead Agency Risk Assessment
PUBLIC PROTEST							
H28 PP	Large scale public protest	Large scale public protests. Tens of thousands of highly motivated protesters, including a hard core of 2,000 protestors, causing physical damage, requiring a nationally coordinated police response.	1 Negligible	4 Significant	MED	Public Order Plan. Specific Force Operational Orders.	SP
H29 PP	Targeted disruptive protest, e.g. fuel protest	Nationally co-ordinated protest that could generate shortages of essential supplies, and lasts for up to 1 week.	4 Possible	2 Minor	MED	Multi Agency Contingency Procedures. Category 1 Responders generic emergency procedures.	SP

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Risk Ref. Hazard or Threat Category	Hazard or Threat Sub-Category	Hazard or Threat Description and Scale	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Rating	Controls In Place	Lead Agency Risk Assessment
H40 ITF	No notice failure of a public telephony provider	Loss of service to up to 100,000 people for up to 5 hours.	3 Unlikely	2 Minor	MED	SECG Contingency Plan. Agency Specific Business Continuity Plans.	SE (LEAD DEPT) In conjunction with Local Category 1 Responders
H41 ITF	Technical failure of electricity network	Total shutdown of the electricity supply over whole of mainland UK, occurring during working hours and lasting for 24 hours.	1 Negligible	5 Catastrophic	MED	Agency specific Business Continuity Plans.	SE (LEAD DEPT) In conjunction with Local Category 1 Responders
H43 ITF	Telecommunication infrastructure – human error	Loss of telecommunications across an SCG area for up to 5 days.	1 Negligible	4 Significant	MED	Agency specific Business Continuity Plans.	SE (LEAD DEPT) In conjunction with Local Category 1 Responders
H45 ITF	Technical failure of electricity network	Total shutdown of the electricity supply over Scotland, occurring during working hours and lasting for 24 hours.	2 Rare	4 Significant	HIGH	Agency specific Business Continuity Plans. Category 1 Responders generic emergency procedures.	SE (LEAD DEPT) In conjunction with Local Category 1 Responders

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SECG Community Risk Register
Appendix A

Civil Contingencies Act 2004

Schedule 1 Part 2.

CATEGORY 1 RESPONDERS: SCOTLAND

Local authorities

13 A council constituted under section 2 of the Local Government etc. (Scotland) Act 1994 (c. 39).

Emergency services

14 A chief constable of a police force maintained under the Police (Scotland) Act 1967 (c. 77).

15 (1) A fire authority.

(2) In sub-paragraph (1) "fire authority" means-

(a) a council constituted under section 2 of the Local Government etc. (Scotland) Act 1994,

or

b) a joint board constituted under an administration scheme made by virtue of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 (c. 65) or section 36 of the Fire Services Act 1947 (c. 41).

16 The Scottish Ambulance Services Board

Health

17 A Health Board constituted under section 2 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1978 (c. 29).

Miscellaneous

18 The Scottish Environment Protection Agency

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SECG Community Risk Register
Appendix B

CATEGORY 2 RESPONDERS: SCOTLAND

Utilities

30 (1) A person holding a licence of a kind specified in sub-paragraph (2) and granted under the Electricity Act 1989 (c. 29), in so far as the activity under the licence is undertaken in Scotland.

(2) Those licences are-

- (a) a transmission licence,
- (b) a distribution licence, and
- (c) an interconnector licence.

(3) Expressions used in this paragraph and in the Electricity Act 1989 shall have the same meaning in this paragraph as in that Act.

31 (1) A person holding a licence of a kind specified in sub-paragraph (2), in so far as the activity under the licence is undertaken in Scotland.

(2) Those licences are-

- (a) a licence under section 7 of the Gas Act 1986 (c. 44), and
- (b) a licence under section 7ZA of that Act.

32 Scottish Water, established by section 20 of, and Schedule 3 to, the Water Industry (Scotland) Act 2002 (asp 3).

33 (1) A person who provides a public electronic communications network which makes telephone services available (whether for spoken communication or for the transmission of data) in so far as the services are made available in Scotland.

(2) In sub-paragraph (1)-

(a) the reference to provision of a network shall be construed in accordance with section 32(4)(a) and (b) of the Communications Act 2003 (c. 21), and

(b) "public electronic communications network" shall have the meaning given by sections 32(1) and 151(1) of that Act.

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Transport

- 34 A person who holds a licence to operate railway assets under section 8 of the Railways Act 1993 (c. 43) in so far as such operations take place in Scotland.
- 35 A person who provides services in connection with railways-
- (a) without holding a licence under section 8 of that Act, but
 - (b) in reliance on Council Directive 95/18/EC on the licensing of railway undertakings, in so far as such services are provided in Scotland.
- 36 An airport operator within the meaning of section 82(1) of the Airports Act 1986 (c. 31) in so far as it has responsibility for the management of an airport in Scotland.
- 37 A harbour authority, within the meaning of section 46(1) of the Aviation and Maritime Security Act 1990 (c. 31) in so far as it has functions in relation to improving, maintaining and managing a harbour in Scotland.

Health

- 38 The Common Services Agency established by section 10 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1978 (c. 29).