



**ARGYLL AND BUTE
COMMUNITY RISK
REGISTER
JULY 2011**

The Community Risk Register categorises hazards into the following groups which are colour coded for ease of recognition.

Industrial Accidents and Environmental Pollution	(IAEP)
Transport Accidents	(TA)
Severe Weather	(SW)
Structural	(S)
Human Health	(HH)
Animal Health	(AH)
Industrial Action	(IA)
International Events	(IE)
Industrial Technical Failure	(ITF)

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
H1 (IAEP)	Fire or explosion at a gas LPG or LNG terminal (or associated onshore feedstock pipeline) or 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.	2 Rare	3 Moderate	MEDIUM	Existing SECG Contingency Plans. Onsite emergency plans, Major accident Prevention Policy and Safety reports. Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans & procedures. Recourse to specialist advice. (TST) Dynamic Risk Assessment.	HSE (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	3 Moderate	MEDIUM	Existing SECG Contingency Plans. Onsite emergency plans, Major accident Prevention Policy and Safety reports. Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans & procedures. Recourse to specialist advice. (TST) Dynamic Risk Assessment.	HSE (LEAD DEPT) SFR
HL25 (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 1km around site, causing up to 50 fatalities and 150 casualties.	1 Negligible	3 Moderate	MEDIUM	Existing SECG Contingency Plans. Onsite emergency plans, Major accident Prevention Policy and Safety reports. Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans & procedures. Recourse to specialist advice. (TST) Dynamic Risk Assessment.	HSE (LEAD DEPT) SFR

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H6 (IAEP)	Fire or explosion at a non-critical offshore oil/gas platform.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	HSE (LEAD DEPT) SFR
H7 (IAEP)	Explosion at a natural gas pipeline.	Local to site causing up to 200 fatalities and up to 200 casualties.	1 Negligible	3 Moderate	MEDIUM	Existing SECG Contingency Plans. Onsite emergency plans, Major accident Prevention Policy and Safety reports. Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans & procedures. Recourse to specialist advice. (TST) Dynamic Risk Assessment.	HSE (LEAD DEPT) SFR
HL30 (IAEP)	Localised explosion at a natural gas pipeline.	Causing up to 100 fatalities and up to 100 casualties.	1 Negligible	3 Moderate	MEDIUM	Existing SECG Contingency Plans. Onsite emergency plans, Major accident Prevention Policy and Safety reports. Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans & procedures. Recourse to specialist advice. (TST) Dynamic Risk Assessment.	HSE (LEAD DEPT) SFR
H8 (IAEP)	Very large toxic chemical release.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	SEPA/HSE (LEAD DEPT) SEPA

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H9 (IAEP)	Large toxic chemical release.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	SEPA/HSE (LEAD DEPT) SEPA
HL2 (IAEP)	Localised industrial accident involving large toxic release (e.g. from a site storing large quantities of chlorine).	Up to 3 km from site causing up to 30 fatalities and up to 250 casualties	2 Rare	3 Moderate	MEDIUM	Existing SECG Contingency Plans Category 1 responders generic emergency plans & procedures Onsite emergency plans, Major Accident Prevention Policy and Safety reports. Dynamic Risk Assessment CHEMDATA CHEMET	HSE (LEAD DEPT) SFR
HL3 (IAEP)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	HSE (LEAD DEPT) SFR

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H12 (IAEP)	Biological substance release from facility where pathogens are handled deliberately (e.g. pathogen release from containment laboratory).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	HSE (LEAD DEPT) POLICE
H46 (IAEP)	Biological substance release during an unrelated work activity or industrial process (e.g. Legionella release due to improperly maintained building environmental control systems).	Up to 10 fatalities and serious injuries or offsite impact resulting in up to 1000 casualties.	3 Unlikely	2 Minor	MEDIUM	Agency contingency plans for biological hazards. Category 1 Responders generic emergency procedures.	HSE (LEAD DEPT)
H14 (IAEP)	Major Contamination incident with widespread implications for the food chain, arising from: 1. Industrial accident (chemical, microbiological, nuclear) affecting food production areas e.g. Chernobyl, Sea Empress oil spill, animal disease. 2. Contamination of animal feed e.g. dioxins, BSE. 3. Incidents arising from production processes, e.g. adulteration of chilli powder with Sudan 1 dye.	Food production / marketing implications depending on scale and area affected, e.g. major shellfisheries, dairy, livestock production areas. Potential direct animal and consumer health effects. Consumer confidence affected leading to lost markets, and where staple products (e.g. bread or milk) are affected, potential panic buying.	4 Possible	2 Minor	MEDIUM	National and Local Contingency Plans. Category 1/2 Responders generic emergency plans & procedures. Established policies and procedures in place between Local Authority, FSA and NHS Highland	FSA SCOTLAND (LEAD DEPT) SVS (SUPPORT)
H15 (IAEP)	Maritime Pollution.	Spillage of up to 100,000 tonnes of crude oil into the sea, polluting up to 200km of coastline.	1 Negligible	5 Catastrophic	MEDIUM	International/National regulation of shipping aimed at preventing accidents by the safe construction, equipment and operation of ships by competent crews & shipping operators. MCA Major Incident Plans, in conjunction with those of other Category 1 responders. MCA and FRS Maritime Incident Response Group.	DfT/SGE (LEAD DEPT) MCA

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<p style="text-align: center;">HL4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(IAEP)</p>	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	3 Moderate	MEDIUM	<p>SEPA 24 hour 365 day response system in place. SEPA enforcement and emergency arrangements.</p> <p>Memorandum of Understanding with Scottish Fire and Rescue Services.</p> <p>Scottish Water Contingency Plans.</p> <p>Maritime and Coastguard Agency and other authorities' contingency planning, including the National Contingency Plan for Marine Pollution from Ships and Offshore Installations.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Merchant Shipping (Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation Convention) Regulations 1998.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SEPA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MCA</p>

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H42 (TA)	Rapid accidental sinking of a passenger vessel in, or close to UK waters.	500 fatalities and 1000 casualties, potentially with blockage of major sea-lane or port.	1 Negligible	5 Catastrophic	MEDIUM	International/National regulation of shipping aimed at preventing accidents by the safe construction, equipment and operation of ships by competent crews & shipping operators. MCA Major Incident Plans.	MCA
HL34 (TA)	Fire, flooding, stranding or collision involving a passenger vessel in or close to UK waters leading to the ship's evacuation or partial evacuation at sea.	Up to 250 fatalities and 500 casualties.	2 Rare	5 Catastrophic	HIGH	International/National regulation of shipping aimed at preventing accidents by the safe construction, equipment and operation of ships by competent crews & shipping operators. MCA Major Incident Plans	MCA
HL8 (TA)	Fire, flooding, stranding or collision involving a passenger vessel in, or close to UK waters or on inland waterways.	Up to 50 fatalities and up to 300 casualties.	2 Rare	5 Catastrophic	HIGH	International/National regulation of shipping aimed at preventing accidents by the safe construction, equipment and operation of ships by competent crews & shipping operators. MCA Major Incident Plans	MCA
HL37 (TA)	Release of significant quantities of hazardous chemicals / materials as a result of major shipping accident.	Up to 50 fatalities and up to 250 casualties. Significant environmental / ecological damage.	1 Negligible	5 Catastrophic	MEDIUM	International/National regulation of shipping aimed at preventing accidents by the safe construction, equipment and operation of ships by competent crews & shipping operators. MCA Major Incident Plans	MCA (LEAD DEPT)
H16 (TA)	Aviation accident over semi-urban area.	Loss of up to two aircraft and passengers, with debris over a semi-urban area. Up to 600 fatalities and up to 300 casualties.	1 Negligible	5 Catastrophic	MEDIUM	Local Authority safeguarding restrictions. Site specific plans for airports and airport approaches. Existing SECG Contingency Plans and Cat 1 Responders generic emergency plans Recourse to specialist advice. (TST) Dynamic Risk Assessment.	DfT (LEAD DEPT)

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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. Consequent damage to infrastructure (e.g. telecommunications, power and transport).	4 Possible	2 Minor	MEDIUM	Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans & 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.	4 Possible	3 Moderate	HIGH	Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans & 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
H48 (SW)	Heat Wave.	Daily maximum temperatures in excess of 32°C (30°C for Scotland) and minimum temperatures in excess of 15°C over most of the UK for at least 5 consecutive days and nights.	1 Negligible	3 Moderate	MEDIUM	Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans & procedures. Severe weather plan. Radio and Television broadcast. Further advice available from PWS advisors	MET OFFICE

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<p style="text-align: center;">HL16</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SW)</p>	Major local coastal/tidal flooding.	Sea surge, spring tides, gale force winds, heavy rainfall, some defences overtopped or failing at multiple locations. Flooding of 1000 to 10,000 properties for up to 14 days. Up to 20 fatalities, 300 casualties and up to 200 missing persons. Up to 50,000 people (including tourists) in coastal villages and towns evacuated from flooded sites. People stranded over large area and up to 5,000 people in need of rescue. Up to 10,000 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months. Multi-agency response invoked, possible large-scale evacuation required. Suddenness of failure of defences would not be possible to predict. Tidal inundation would be rapid and wave impact would cause structural damage to properties. Impact on infrastructure includes disruption to traffic for 7-14 days, salt damage, road and bridge damage, debris and contaminated water supplies and pollutants from affected businesses. Rural impacts include widespread livestock carcasses, waterborne disease, impact on access to agricultural land and impact to infrastructure, e.g. sewage treatment works flooded. Numerous properties destroyed and many more uninhabitable for 12 months.	1 Negligible	5 Catastrophic	MEDIUM	<p>SEPA 24/7 Floodline Service and web site.</p> <p>Local Flood Warning systems.</p> <p>Severe weather warning system.</p> <p>Local multi agency flooding plans.</p> <p>Local/Regional recovery arrangements.</p> <p>Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans & procedures.</p>	SEPA

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<p style="text-align: center;">HL18</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SW)</p>	<p>Local/Urban flooding (fluvial or surface run-off).</p>	<p>A sustained period of heavy rainfall extending over two weeks, perhaps combined with snow melt, resulting in steadily rising river levels across entire local authority areas and could threaten a large urban town. Localised flooding of 1000 to 10,000 properties for 2-7 days. Up to 15 fatalities and 150 casualties. Up to 15,000 people evacuated. Up to 500 people stranded over a large area and in need of rescue. There would be major impact on road and rail links, making them impassable for up to 5 days. Impact on infrastructure includes: some buildings collapse, water damage, road and bridge damage. Sediment movement and contamination of water supplies. Loss of essential services (gas, electricity & telecoms) to 20,000 homes for up to 14 days. Widespread disruption for 7-14 days, significant debris and pollutants from affected businesses. Up to 1,000 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months. Rural impacts include: widespread livestock carcasses, waterborne disease. Sewage treatment works flooded. Up to 50 properties destroyed and many more uninhabitable. Up to 2,000 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1 Negligible</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3 Moderate</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MEDIUM</p>	<p>SEPA 24/7 Floodline Service and web site.</p> <p>Local Flood Warning systems.</p> <p>Severe weather warning system.</p> <p>Local multi agency flooding plans.</p> <p>Local/Regional recovery arrangements.</p> <p>Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans & procedures.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SEPA</p>

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<p style="text-align: center;">HL20</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SW)</p>	<p>Localised, extremely hazardous, flash flooding.</p>	<p>Heavy localised rainfall in steep valley catchments leading to flash flooding (e.g. high velocity and depth). Likely that no flood defences in place. Probably no flood warning service available / suddenness of event means timely flood warnings not possible. Flooding of up to 200 properties. (NB: the outcome is essentially the same as H44 – dam or reservoir failure).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1 Negligible</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3 Moderate</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MEDIUM</p>	<p>SEPA 24/7 Floodline Service and web site.</p> <p>Local Flood Warning systems. Severe weather warning system.</p> <p>Local multi agency flooding plans.</p> <p>Local/Regional recovery arrangements.</p> <p>Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans & procedures.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SEPA</p>

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HL21 (ST)	Land movement (i.e. caused by 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	2 Minor	MEDIUM	Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans & procedures. Hazard Warning light system now in place	SG (LEAD DEPT) SFR
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	2 Minor	LOW	Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans & procedures.	SG (LEAD DEPT) SFR
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	3 Moderate	MEDIUM	Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans & procedures.	LA

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<p style="text-align: center;">H44</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(ST)</p>	Major reservoir dam failure.	<p>Collapse without warning resulting in almost instantaneous flooding. Significant movement of debris (including vehicles) and sediment. Complete destruction of some residential and commercial properties and serious damage of up to 500 properties.</p> <p>Several thousand other properties could be flooded. Up to 200 fatalities. Up to 1000 casualties. Up to 50 missing persons and people stranded. Hazardous recovery amongst collapsed infrastructure and debris.</p> <p>Water supply to homes and business is lost. Up to 200 people need temporary accommodation for 2-18 months.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1 Negligible</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1 Insignificant</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">LOW</p>	Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans & procedures.	<p style="text-align: center;">SG</p> <p style="text-align: center;">POLICE</p>

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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 & Local Contingency Plans. Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans & procedures.	SGHD NHS BOARDS (LOCAL)
H23 (HH)	Influenza type disease (pandemic).	Each pandemic is different and the nature of the virus and its impacts cannot be known in advance. Previous pandemics have led to different outcomes. Based on understanding of previous pandemics, a pandemic is likely to occur in one or more waves, possibly weeks or months apart. Each wave may last around 15 weeks. Up to half the population could be affected. High number of cases could overwhelm health and other critical services and adversely affect business and the economy. Advice is "business as usual wherever practicable" and "stay at home and 'phone the national 'flu line if you feel unwell". All ages may be affected, but until the virus emerges we cannot know which groups will be most at risk.	4 Possible	5 Catastrophic	VERY HIGH	NHS National and Local Contingency Plans. Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans & procedures. Category 1 Responders Pandemic Flu Plans	SGHD NHS BOARDS (LOCAL)

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H24 (HH)	Emerging infectious Diseases.	Based on SARS outbreak resulting in up to 100 fatalities and 2,000 casualties.	2 Rare	3 Moderate	MEDIUM	NHS National and Local Contingency Plans. Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans & procedures.	SGHD NHS BOARDS (LOCAL)
HL24 (HH)	Localised Legionella / Meningitis outbreak.	Localised outbreak of a disease, which could cause up to 10 fatalities and up to 50 casualties.	4 Possible	2 Minor	MEDIUM	Local NHS Contingency Plans.	NHS BOARDS (LOCAL)

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<p style="text-align: center;">H25</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(AH)</p>	<p>Non-zoonotic notifiable animal diseases (e.g. Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Classical Swine Fever, Blue Tongue and Newcastle Disease of birds).</p>	<p>Slaughter of up to 2 million affected and exposed livestock plus the possibility of a significant number of animals culled for welfare reasons.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2 Rare</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2 Minor</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">LOW</p>	<p>National Contingency Plans. Existing SECG Contingency Plan.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SGRD</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SVS</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">H26</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(AH)</p>	<p>Zoonotic notifiable animal diseases (e.g. Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), Rabies and West Nile Virus).</p>	<p>Culling of up to 30 million poultry in HPAI outbreak.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2 Rare</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3 Moderate</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MEDIUM</p>	<p>National Contingency Plans. Existing SECG Contingency Plan.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SGRD</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SVS</p>

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HL42 (IA)	Loss of cover due to industrial action by workers providing a service critical to the preservation of life (e.g. emergency service workers).	A number of three day strikes with significant support over a two-month period affecting a single emergency service.	3 Unlikely	2 Minor	MEDIUM	Awaiting further information.	
H30 (IA)	Loss of emergency fire and rescue cover because of industrial action.	A series of strikes by fire fighters, spread over a period of two months, perhaps lasting up to 24 hours each.	4 Possible	3 Moderate	HIGH	National Contingency plans. Existing SECG Contingency Plan.	SP
H31 (IA)	Significant or perceived significant constraint on the supply of fuel e.g. industrial action by contract drivers for fuel.	Filling stations, depending on their locations, would start to run dry between 24 – 48 hours. Panic buying would exacerbate the situation. Replenishment of sites would take between 3 - 10 days depending on location.	4 Possible	3 Moderate	HIGH	NEP-F SECG Fuel Sharing Protocol	SG
H33 (IA)	Prison Officer strike.	Prison Officer strike action for up to 48 hours in 80% of prisons.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	SG
H35 (IA)	Industrial action by key rail workers.	Strike action resulting in the total shutdown of the rail network on a UK national scale (e.g. action by signallers for more than 3 days) Greater impact if action occurs in a co-ordinated manner.	1 Negligible	2 Minor	LOW	National Contingency plans. Existing SECG Contingency Plan.	SGT POLICE

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H37 (IE)	International security incident resulting in influx of British Nationals.	Up to 50,000 British Nationals returning to UK within a 4-6 week period following serious regional conflict, a sustained terrorism campaign against UK and other Western nationals or an uncontrolled outbreak of pandemic flu.	2 Rare	2 Minor	LOW	National Contingency plans. Existing SECG Contingency Plan.	
HL43 (IE)	International security or pandemic health situation resulting in influx of British Nationals.	Up to 10,000 British nationals deciding to return to UK to a single region within a 4 -6 week period following serious regional conflict, a sustained terrorism campaign against UK and other Western nationals, or an uncontrolled outbreak of pandemic flu.	2 Rare	2 Minor	LOW	National Contingency plans. Existing SECG Contingency Plan.	

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H38 (ITF)	Technical failure of upstream (offshore) oil/gas network leading to a disruption in upstream oil and gas production.	Catastrophic accident destroying all or parts of an offshore facility and taking months or more to restore normal levels of service. This could potentially result in up to 15 per cent loss of gas supply to UK which could impact on power generation if demand were high. As 40 per cent of power is generated by gas fired stations then a reduction in generation might be felt. Downstream oil would not be so adversely affected given alternative means of supply.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	SGEETD LA
H39 (ITF)	Failure of water infrastructure or accidental contamination with a non-toxic contaminant.	Up to 50,000 people could be without piped drinking water for more than 24 hours and up to 3 days.	4 Possible	2 Minor	MEDIUM	Scottish Water contingency plans.	SGEQD (LEAD DEPT) SW
H49 (ITF)	Loss of drinking water supplies due to a major accident, affecting infrastructure.	Up to 200,000 people could be without piped drinking water for more than 24 hours and up to one week.	1 Negligible	3 Moderate	MEDIUM		SGEQD SW

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H40 (ITF)	No notice loss of significant telecommunications infrastructure in a localised fire, flood or gas incident.	Loss of telecommunications for up to 100,000 people for up to 72 hours.	5 Probable			Awaiting further information.	SGEETD (LEAD DEPT) In conjunction with Local Category 1 Responders
H41 (ITF)	Technical failure of electricity network (Blackstart).	Partial or total blackout for up to 3 days. Destabilisation of the National Grid. Possible civil unrest, no alarms, street lighting, loss of life support machines, etc. Back-up generators available for limited time in some instances.	2 Rare			Awaiting further information.	SGEETD (LEAD DEPT) In conjunction with Local Category 1 Responders
H43 (ITF)	Telecomm's infrastructure – human error.	Widespread loss of telecommunications (including public land line and mobile networks) at a multi-SCG or Scottish national level for up to 5 days.	3 Unlikely			Awaiting further information.	SGEETD (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 the working week and lasting for 24 hours.	3 Unlikely			Awaiting further information.	SGEETD (LEAD DEPT) In conjunction with Local Category 1 Responders