



Strathclyde Emergencies Co-ordination Group

**DUNBARTONSHIRE
COMMUNITY RISK
REGISTER
JANUARY 2010**

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			Under review	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			Under review	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			Under review	HSE (LEAD DEPT) SFR
H2 (IAEP)	Fire or explosion at an onshore ethylene gas pipeline.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	HSE (LEAD DEPT) SFR
HL26 (IAEP)	Localised fire or explosion at an onshore ethylene gas pipeline.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	HSE (LEAD DEPT) SFR
H3 (IAEP)	Fire or explosion at an oil refinery.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	HSE (LEAD DEPT) SFR

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HL27 (IAEP)	Localised fire or explosion at an oil refinery.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	HSE (LEAD DEPT) SFR
HL7 (IAEP)	Industrial explosions and major fires.	Up to 1km around site, causing up to 20 casualties, some of a serious nature. Explosions would cause primarily crush / cuts & bruises type injuries, as well as burns.	2 Rare	3 Moderate	MEDIUM	COMAH Regulations 1999 COMAH (Amendment) Regulations 2005. Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1999. Fire Service Incident Command Procedures. Category 1 responders Major Incident Plans. Multi Agency site specific Emergency response Plans.	HSE (LEAD DEPT) SFR
H4 (IAEP)	Fire or explosion at a fuel distribution site or a site storing flammable and/or toxic liquids in atmospheric pressure storage tanks.	Up to 3km around site causing up to 150 fatalities and 2000 casualties.	2 Rare			Under review	HSE (LEAD DEPT) SFR
HL28 (IAEP)	Localised fire or explosion at a fuel distribution site or tank storage of flammable and/or toxic liquids.	Up to 1km around the site, causing up to 15 fatalities and 200 casualties.	2 Rare			Under review	HSE (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.	1 Negligible	4 Significant	MEDIUM	Generic manager Incident plans Temporary Mortuary Arrangements (Work on going) Mutual Aid (Police, Fire, Scottish Ambulance Service and NHS) SECG Media Plan (Work on going) SEPA (Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations.	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	5 Catastrophic	MEDIUM	Dynamic Risk Assessment. Local Authority Major Accident Hazard Pipelines (MAHP) Emergency Plan. Existing SECG Contingency Plans. COMAH Site Plan (Provan Gas Installation). Specialist advice from Strathclyde Fire and Rescue Technical Support Team (and Glasgow Scientific Services). Information from the Metrological Office (CHEMET). Strathclyde Fire and Rescue Incident Command System. Annual HSE Pipelines Safety Regulation Intervention meetings with pipeline operators in support of Gas Safety Management Regulations (GSMR) Safety Case and Pipelines Safety Regulations to operate MAHP's.	HSE (LEAD DEPT) SFR

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HL2 (IAEP)	Localised 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.	3 Unlikely	4 Significant	VERY HIGH	Generic Major Incident Plans Temporary Mortuary Arrangements (Work on going) Mutual Aid (Police, Fire, Scottish Ambulance Service and NHS) SECG Media Plan (Work on going) SEPA (Air quality) Glasgow City Centre Evacuation Plan. (Work on going).	HSE (LEAD DEPT) SFR
HL3 (IAEP)	Localised industrial accident involving small toxic release.	Up to 1km from site causing up to 10 fatalities and up to 100 casualties.	3 Unlikely	3 Moderate	HIGH	Generic manager Incident Plans. Temporary Mortuary Arrangements (Work on going). Mutual Aid (Police, Fire, Scottish Ambulance Service and NHS). SECG Media Plan (Work on going). SEPA (Air quality).	HSE (LEAD DEPT) SFR
H10 (IAEP)	Radioactive substance release from a nuclear reactor accident.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	HSE (LEAD DEPT) POLICE
HL31 (IAEP)	Limited radioactive substance release from a nuclear accident.	Up to 1 km from site causing up to 50 fatalities and 500 casualties.	1 Rare			Under review	HSE (LEAD DEPT) POLICE

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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 where source is opened.	1 Rare			Under review	DEFRA (LEAD DEPT) POLICE
H12 (IAEP)	Biological substance release from facility where pathogens are handled deliberately (e.g. pathogen release from containment laboratory).	Up to 10 fatalities and serious injuries or offsite impact requiring up to 1,000 casualties.	3 Unlikely			Under review	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.	5 Probable			Under review	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			Under review	FSA SCOTLAND (LEAD DEPT) SVS (SUPPORT)

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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			Under review	DfT/SGE (LEAD DEPT) MCA
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	3 Moderate	MEDIUM	SEPA has a 24 hour Pollution Report Line and will take enforcement action where appropriate. Scottish Water has contingency plans to warn and inform the public and provide alternative supplies in the event of a major drinking water contamination incident.	SEPA MCA
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 agricultural/commerce, serious impact on human health.	5 Probable	3 Moderate	HIGH	In some cases the original incident emanates from outwith the Strathclyde area or indeed in the case of Chernobyl out with this country therefore local controls would not apply. Various legislations, such as COMAH and REPPPIR are in place to promote the safe operation of industrial facilities and to establish off-site contingency arrangements. The Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations govern the movement and disposal of waste materials.	SEPA (LEAD DEPT) POLICE

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<p style="text-align: center;">HL33</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(IAEP)</p>	Forest or Moorland fire.	Forest or moorland fire across up to 50 hectares (0.5 sq km). Evacuation of up to 100 residential homes required. Up to 5 fatalities and 20 casualties.	2 Rare			Under review	

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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			Under review	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.	1 Negligible			Under review	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.	1 Negligible			Under review	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			Under review	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	Generic Major Incident Plans Mutual Aid (In terms of personnel, accommodation, resources). Temporary Mortuary Arrangements (Work Ongoing). SECG Media Plan (Work Ongoing).	DfT (LEAD DEPT)

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<p style="text-align: center;">H11 (Continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(TA)</p>						<p>The Railway (Safety Case) Regulations 2000 Network Rail The Safety and Environment (S&E) Plan Association of Train Operating Companies ATOC/GPG 010 Train Operators Safety Group Good Practice Guide – Competence of Station Incident officers (SIO) Association of Train Operating Companies ATOC/GPC 011 Train Operators Safety Group Good Practice Guide – competence of Train Operator Liaison Officers (OLO) Railway Group Standard GM/RT 2273 Post Incident and Post Accident Examination and Testing of Vehicles Railway Group Standard GO/GN 3626 Guidance on Dangerous Goods Rail Carriage Arrangement and Risk Management GO/GN 3671 Guidance Note: Incident Response Planning Railway Group Standard GO/R 3423 Radioactive Materials – Rail conditions of Acceptance and Carriage Railway Group Standard GO/RT 3471 Incident Response Planning Railway Group Standard GO/RT 3600 Requirements for Operational Security British Transport Police Major Incident Manual ACPOS Protocol in dealing with major incident on the railway.</p>	

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HL12 (TA)	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.	1 Rare	3 Moderate	MEDIUM	Generic manager Incident plans. Temporary Mortuary Arrangements (Work on going). Mutual Aid (Police, Fire, Scottish Ambulance Service and NHS). SECG Media Plan (Work on going). SEPA (Air quality). Training, licensing enforcement. Maintenance of vehicles and containers. Road and rail regulations.	DfT (LEAD DEPT) SFR
HL13 (TA)	Maritime accident or deliberate blockade resulting in blockage of access to key port, estuary, maritime route for more than one month.	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			Under review	DfT (LEAD DEPT) MCA
HL14 (TA)	Local (road) accident involving transport of fuel/explosives.	Up to 30 fatalities and up to 20 casualties within vicinity of accident/explosion. Area would require evacuating up to 1 km radius depending on substances involved. Potential release of up to 30 tonnes of liquid fuel into local environment, watercourses, etc. Large quantities of fire fighting media (foam) would impact on environment. Roads and access routes impassable for a time. Emergency access into/out of large populated areas difficult or impossible.	1 Rare			Under review	SFR (LEAD DEPT) POLICE

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<p style="text-align: center;">H17</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SW)</p>	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).	2 Rare	3 Moderate	MEDIUM	<p>Met Office National Severe Weather Warning Service provides Early Warnings and Flash messages for severe gales sent directly to emergency planners and responders. The Met Office warning advisory provides daily updates of the risk of severe weather up to five days ahead on the Met Office web site (www.metoffice.gov.uk) using a traffic light type alert system (see key below). A red alert level indicates that an extreme weather event is expected.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> <p> No severe weather</p> <p> Be aware</p> <p> Be prepared</p> <p> Take action</p> </div>	MET OFFICE

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<p style="text-align: center;">H19</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SW)</p>	<p>Flooding: Major coastal and tidal flooding (affecting two or more SCG areas and possibly one of the northern English regions).</p>	<p>Many coastal regions and tidal reaches of rivers affected. Major sea surge, tides, gale force winds and potentially heavy rainfall. Excessive tide levels and many coastal and/or estuary defences overtopped or failing. Drains 'back-up'. Predicted inundation from any breaches of defences would be rapid and dynamic with minimal warning and no time to evacuate. Inundation from over-topping of defences would allow as little as 1 hour to evacuate. Widespread structural damage. Flooding of up to 300,000 properties for up to 14 days. Up to 150 fatalities, 2000 casualties and up to 2000 missing persons. Up to 400,000 people (including tourists) in coastal villages and towns evacuated from flooded sites. People stranded over a large area and up to 40,000 people in need of rescue. Up to 75,000 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3 Unlikely</p>			<p style="text-align: center;">Under review</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SEPA</p>

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<p style="text-align: center;">H21</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SW)</p>	<p>Flooding: Major fluvial (affecting two or more SCG areas and possibly one of the northern English Regions).</p>	<p>A single massive fluvial event or multiple concurrent events following a sustained period of heavy rainfall extending over two weeks (perhaps combined with snow melt). The event would include major fluvial flooding affecting a large, single urban area. Closure of primary transport routes. Some infrastructure collapse. Sediment movement and contamination of water supplies. Loss of essential services (gas, electricity & telecoms) to 200,000 homes for up to 14 days. Up to 5,000 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months. Significant economic damage. Urban area dimension: Flooding of up to 40,000 properties for up to 7 days. Up to 50 fatalities and 500 casualties. Up to 100,000 people evacuated. Up to 2,000 people in need of rescue. Rural area dimension: Flooding of up to 10,000 properties for up to 2 days. Up to 20 fatalities and 300 casualties. Up to 50,000 people in rural villages and towns evacuated. People stranded over a large area and up to 2,500 in need of rescue.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3 Unlikely</p>			<p>Under review</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SEPA</p>

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<p style="text-align: center;">HL16</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SW)</p>	<p>Major local coastal/tidal flooding.</p>	<p>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.</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><u>SEPA</u> Flooding Information is available on the SEPA web site - sepa.org.uk/flooding. A coastal flood warning scheme (including Flood Watch) for the Firth of Clyde has been operational since 1999, and was developed as a direct result of the 1991 flood event. The warning scheme is able to provide in excess of 12 hours warning to be made to the affected area. The warnings are disseminated to the Maritime and Coastguard Agency, Police, Local Authorities and Floodline.</p> <p>Since the 1991 floods, significant investment in flood alleviation has been made, and in some areas is still ongoing. Flood prevention schemes are now in place at Rothesay Town Centre and Largs, with proposals for flood alleviation in Renfrew and other parts of North Ayrshire.</p> <p><u>Other Organisations</u> Strathclyde Major Emergency Plan Regular communications and meetings with partner organisations on flooding and flood risk</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SEPA</p>

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<p style="text-align: center;">HL17</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SW)</p>	<p>Significant local coastal/tidal flooding.</p>	<p>Sea surge, high tides and/or gale force winds affecting the coastline, a defence system overtopped or failing at a single location. Localised impact with infrastructure affected and up to 1000 properties flooded for up to 14 days. Up to 10 fatalities, 150 casualties and up to 100 missing persons. Up to 20,000 people (including tourists) in coastal villages and towns evacuated from flooded sites. People stranded over a large area and up to 2,000 people in need of rescue. Up to 3,000 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months. Multi-agency response invoked with some local evacuation and cordoning off of affected areas. Tidal inundation would be rapid and wave impact would cause structural damage to properties. Impact on infrastructure includes: localised disruption for up to 7 days, salt damage, road damage, debris and contaminated local water supplies and pollutants from affected businesses. Rural impacts include: livestock carcasses, waterborne disease. Some properties destroyed and others uninhabitable for 12 months.</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><u>SEPA</u> Flooding Information is available on the SEPA web site - sepa.org.uk/flooding. A coastal flood-warning scheme (including Flood Watch) for the Firth of Clyde has been operational since 1999, and was developed as a direct result of the 1991 flood event. The warning scheme is able to provide in excess of 12 hours warning to be made to the affected area. The warnings are disseminated to the Maritime and Coastguard Agency, Police, Local Authorities and Floodline.</p> <p>Since the 1991 floods, significant investment in flood alleviation has been made, and in some areas is still ongoing. Flood prevention schemes are now in place at Rothesay Town Centre and Largs, with proposals for flood alleviation in Renfrew and other parts of North Ayrshire.</p> <p><u>Other Organisations</u> Strathclyde Major Emergency Plan Regular communications and meetings with partner organisations on flooding and flood risk</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SEPA</p>

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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;">4 Significant</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MEDIUM</p>	<p><u>SEPA Flood Warning</u> At present only one flood warning scheme operates in this area, covering the White Cart Water. The area served by this scheme covers the Cathcart and Langside area of Glasgow. Warnings are disseminated to Glasgow City Council, Strathclyde Police and to the 'Floodline' (0845 988 1188). It is anticipated that new flood warning schemes for the Clyde, Kelvin and Irvine will become operational during 2006. Warnings from these schemes will also be disseminated to Local Authorities, Police and Floodline.</p> <p>Flooding Information is available on the SEPA website - www.sepa.org.uk/flooding</p> <p>Other Organisations Strathclyde Major Emergency Plan. There are over 20 separate flood defence schemes over central west Scotland put in place by local authorities. These range from wall and embankments to floodgates and storage.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SEPA</p>

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<p style="text-align: center;">HL19</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SW)</p>	<p>Local fluvial flooding (rivers and burns).</p>	<p>A sustained period of heavy rainfall extending over two weeks, perhaps combined with snow melts, resulting in flash flooding and steadily rising river levels within a region.</p> <p>Localised flooding of 100 to 1,000 properties for 2-7 days. Up to 5 fatalities and 50 casualties.</p> <p>Up to 5,000 people evacuated. Up to 200 people stranded over a large area and in need of rescue. There would be some impact on minor roads and some A roads and trunk roads impassable for a time. Some main rail lines may need to be closed for a week (for repairs etc). Most water ways would be closed to traffic because of strong currents and high water levels. Impact on infrastructure includes, water damage, road and bridge damage. Sediment movement and contamination of local water supplies.</p> <p>Localised loss of essential services (gas, electricity & telecoms) to 5,000 for up to 14 days. Up to 250 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months. Substantial disruption within a county for 7-14 days. Significant debris and pollutants clear-up needed.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">4 Possible</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3 Moderate</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HIGH</p>	<p><u>SEPA Flood Warning</u></p> <p>At present only one flood warning scheme operates in this area, covering the White Cart Water. The area served by this scheme covers the Cathcart and Langside area of Glasgow. Warnings are disseminated to Glasgow City Council, Strathclyde Police and to the 'Floodline' (0845 988 1188). It is anticipated that new flood warning schemes for the Clyde, Kelvin and Irvine will become operational during 2006. Warnings from these schemes will also be disseminated to Local Authorities, Police and Floodline.</p> <p>Flooding Information is available on the SEPA website - www.sepa.org.uk/flooding</p> <p>Other Organisations Strathclyde Major Emergency Plan</p> <p>There are over 20 separate flood defence schemes over central west Scotland put in place by local authorities. These range from wall and embankments to floodgates and storage.</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>Flood warning is almost impossible in these types of scenarios, although an alert to the possibility of flooding can be provided by Flood Watch.</p> <p>Providing a defence solution which offers a level of protection that is normally given for fluvial flood alleviation is not normally possible or affordable, so a mixture of targeted investment and planning control is required.</p> <p>The flooding pages on the SEPA website will help to source flood barrier products for individual householders.</p> <p><u>SEPA</u> SEPA Local Flood Warning Plan Flooding information pages on website – www.sepa.org.uk</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SEPA</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	5 Catastrophic	VERY HIGH	Administration of flu vaccine. Implementation of Winter Pressures arrangements. Generic Outbreak plan may be implemented.	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 Greater Glasgow & Clyde Pandemic Flu Plan. SECG Pandemic Flu guidelines. Local Authority and NHS Business Continuity plans. SECG Strategic would be constituted to manage the impact on the local infrastructure. National Government media campaign to keep the public informed, enhanced by local arrangements including the SECG Helpline. Exercise Coldplay developed and under process of being carried out throughout NHSGG&C including CHPs and CHCPs.	SGHD 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>Under review</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>Under review</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SGRD</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SVS</p>

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
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.	4 Possible			Under review	
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.	5 Probable			Under review	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			Under review	SG
H33 (IA)	Prison Officer strike.	Prison Officer strike action for up to 48 hours in 80% of prisons.	Under Review				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	Industry Contingency plans in place and regularly monitored. Industrial action against the railway is governed by employment laws. Contingency plans by the operators of the network and service providers are in place to deal with the likelihood of action affecting the network. A total shutdown through industrial action would be viewed as a worst case.	SGT POLICE

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>H39 (Continued)</p> <p>(ITF)</p>						<p>deliveries. To enhance resilience and contingency options across the UK, Scottish Water is part of a national mutual aid scheme to share equipment. During severe incidents up to 50% of an individual company stocks may be supplied to assist, this may include tankers, static tanks or bowsers and other specialist equipment.</p> <p>Contingency plans exist for key hospitals and prisons in local areas.</p> <p>Arrangements are in place with Local Authorities to allow vulnerable customers to be identified for alternative supplies.</p> <p>Within the Water Industry (Scotland) Act 2002, The Security and Emergency Measures Direction 1998 requires water companies to ensure plans are in place to maintain essential water supplies at all times, including a civil emergency and any event threatening national security. Under this legislation companies must plan to distribute water by alternative means, and in the event of a failure of the piped supply aim to provide at least 10 litres per head per day to all those affected until the supply is restored.</p>	

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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			Under review	SGEQD SW
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			Under review	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	3 Moderate	MEDIUM	Individual Category 1 B.C.P., Category 1 Civil Contingency Plans. Council: Major Emergency Plan Distribution Network Operators: System Emergency Plan Emergency Communication Plan Black Start Plan	SGEETD (LEAD DEPT) In conjunction with Local Category 1 Responders
H43 (ITF)	Telecom'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			Under review	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			Under review	SGEETD (LEAD DEPT) In conjunction with Local Category 1 Responders