

- Industrial Accident and Environmental Pollution
- Transport Accidents
- Severe Weather
- Structural
- Human Health
- Animal Health
- Industrial Action
- International Events
- Industrial Technical Failure
- Civil Disturbance

Kent Community Risk Register



The Kent Community Risk Register has been published by the Kent Resilience Forum (KRF), having been prepared by the Kent Category 1 Responders in accordance with the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 and associated regulations and guidance, all of which can be accessed through the UK Resilience website (www.ukresilience.gov.uk). Its purpose is to assure the people of Kent that an assessment of potential risks has taken place and is informing the approach to joined up emergency planning at a local level and at both the regional and national level.

Version 6.2 November 2008

To be reviewed by April 2009

A Glossary of Terms and List of Acronyms are available on pages 28-31

All requests for further information should be addressed in writing to: Kent Resilience Forum Secretariat, KRF Business Management Support Unit, Kent Police, Coldharbour, London Rd, Aylesford, Kent ME20 7SL. Alternatively, Telephone 01622 798 592 or email: krf@kent.pnn.police.uk



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The inclusion of a hazard / threat in the Kent Community Risk Register does not mean that the Kent Resilience Forum believes the risk will materialise, or that if it were to do so, it would be at the scale described. The risk scenarios are reasonable worst case assumptions upon which risk assessments are based.

The likelihood assessments relate to the risk occurring over a five year period at the magnitude reflected within the outcome description. The likelihood ratings used are defined on page 3 of this register. The overall impact assessments relate to the average of the health, social, economic and environmental impact ratings which are defined on pages 4 - 8 of this register.

The risk assessments included in this register only cover non-malicious events (i.e. hazards) rather than threats (i.e. terrorist incidents). This does not mean that we are not considering threats within our risk assessment work, but given the sensitivity of the information supporting these risk assessments and the potential for use by adversaries, specific details [beyond that included] will not be made available via the risk register.

Risk Assessment is not a static process and is subject to constant review. The information contained in the risk register will, as a result, be updated regularly.

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Very High risks – 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 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. Consideration should be given to planning being specific to the risk rather than generic.



High risks – these risks are classed as significant. They may have a 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 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 risks – 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 risks – these risks are both unlikely to occur and 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.

Kent Community Risk Register – Likelihood Scale

Likelihood of an occurrence over the next 5 years

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Low | >0.005% chance | >1 in 20,000 chance |
| 2 Medium Low | >0.05% chance | >1 in 2,000 chance |
| 3 Medium | >0.5% chance | >1 in 200 chance |
| 4 Medium High | >5% chance | >1 in 20 chance |
| 5 High | >50% chance | >1 in 2 chance |

Kent Community Risk Register – Impact Categories

The Categories of Impact

Health

Social

Economic

Environment

Kent Community Risk Register – Health Impact Scale

Encompassing direct health impact (numbers of people affected, fatalities, injuries, human illness or injury, health damage) and indirect health impacts that arise because of strain on the health service.

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1 Insignificant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insignificant number of injuries or impact on health |
| 2 Minor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small number of people affected, no fatalities, and small number of minor injuries with first aid treatment. |
| 3 Moderate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate number of fatalities with some casualties requiring hospitalisation and medical treatment and activation of MAJAX, the automated intelligent alert notification system, procedures in one or more hospitals. |
| 4 Significant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant number of people in affected area impacted with multiple fatalities, multiple serious or extensive injuries, significant hospitalisation and activation of MAJAX procedures across a number of hospitals. |
| 5. Catastrophic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very large numbers of people in affected area(s) impacted with significant numbers of fatalities, large number of people requiring hospitalisation with serious injuries with longer-term effects. |

Kent Community Risk Register – Social Impact Scale

Encompassing the social consequences of an event, including availability of social welfare provision; disruption of facilities for transport; damage to property; disruption of a supply of money, food, water, energy or fuel; disruption of an electronic or other system of communication; homelessness, evacuation and avoidance behaviour; and public disorder due to anger, fear and/ or lack of trust in the authorities.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <p>1 Insignificant</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insignificant number of persons displaced and insignificant personal support required • Insignificant disruption to community services, including transport services and infrastructure. |
| <p>2 Minor</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor damage to properties • Minor displacement of a small number of people for <24 hours and minor personal support required • Minor localised disruption to community services or infrastructure for <24 hours. |
| <p>3 Moderate</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage that is confined to a specific location, or to a number of locations, but requires additional resources • Localised displacement of >100 people for 1-3 days • Localised disruption to infrastructure and community services. |
| <p>4 Significant</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. |
| <p>5. Catastrophic</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. |

Encompassing the net economic cost, including both direct (e.g. loss of goods, buildings, infrastructure) and indirect (e.g. loss of business, increased demand for public services) costs.

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1 Insignificant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insignificant impact on local economy. |
| 2 Minor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negligible impact on local economy and cost easily absorbed. |
| 3 Moderate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited impact on local economy with some short-term loss of production, with possible additional clean-up costs. |
| 4 Significant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant impact on local economy with medium-term loss of production • Significant extra clean-up and recovery costs. |
| 5. Catastrophic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. |

Encompassing contamination or pollution of land, water or air with harmful biological/ chemical/ radioactive matter or oil, flooding, or disruption or destruction of plant or animal life.

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1 Insignificant | • Insignificant impact on environment. |
| 2 Minor | • Minor impact on environment with no lasting effects. |
| 3 Moderate | • Limited impact on environment with short-term or long-term effects. |
| 4 Significant | • Significant impact on environment with medium- to long-term effects. |
| 5. Catastrophic | • Serious long-term impact on environment and/ or permanent damage. |

| Very High | | Page |
|------------------|---|-------------|
| H50 | Drought | 21 |
| H19 | Major coastal and tidal flooding – in more than two regions | 21 |
| HL16 | Local coastal/ tidal flooding – in more than one region | 21 |
| HL17 | Local coastal/ tidal flooding – in one region | 22 |
| H21 | Major fluvial flooding – in more than two regions | 22 |
| HL18 | Local/ urban flooding – fluvial or surface run-off | 23 |
| HL19 | Local fluvial flooding | 23 |
| HL20 | Localised, extremely hazardous flash flooding | 23 |
| H23 | Influenza type disease (pandemic) | 25 |
| H31 | Constraint on the supply of fuel | 26 |

| High | | Page |
|-------------|--|-------------|
| HL7 | Industrial explosions and major fires | 12 |
| H9 | Large toxic chemical release | 13 |
| HL2 | Localised industrial accident involving large toxic release | 13 |
| HL3 | Localised industrial accident involving small toxic release | 13 |
| H12 | Biological substance release where pathogens are handled | 14 |
| H14 | Major contamination incident with widespread implications for the food chain | 14 |
| H15 | Maritime pollution | 14 |
| HL4 | Major pollution of controlled waters | 15 |
| HL5 | Major land contamination incident | 16 |
| HL37 | Release of chemicals/ materials due to shipping major accident | 18 |
| HL10 | Local accident on motorways/ major trunk roads | 18 |
| H17 | Storms and gales | 20 |
| H22 | Influenza type disease (epidemic) | 25 |

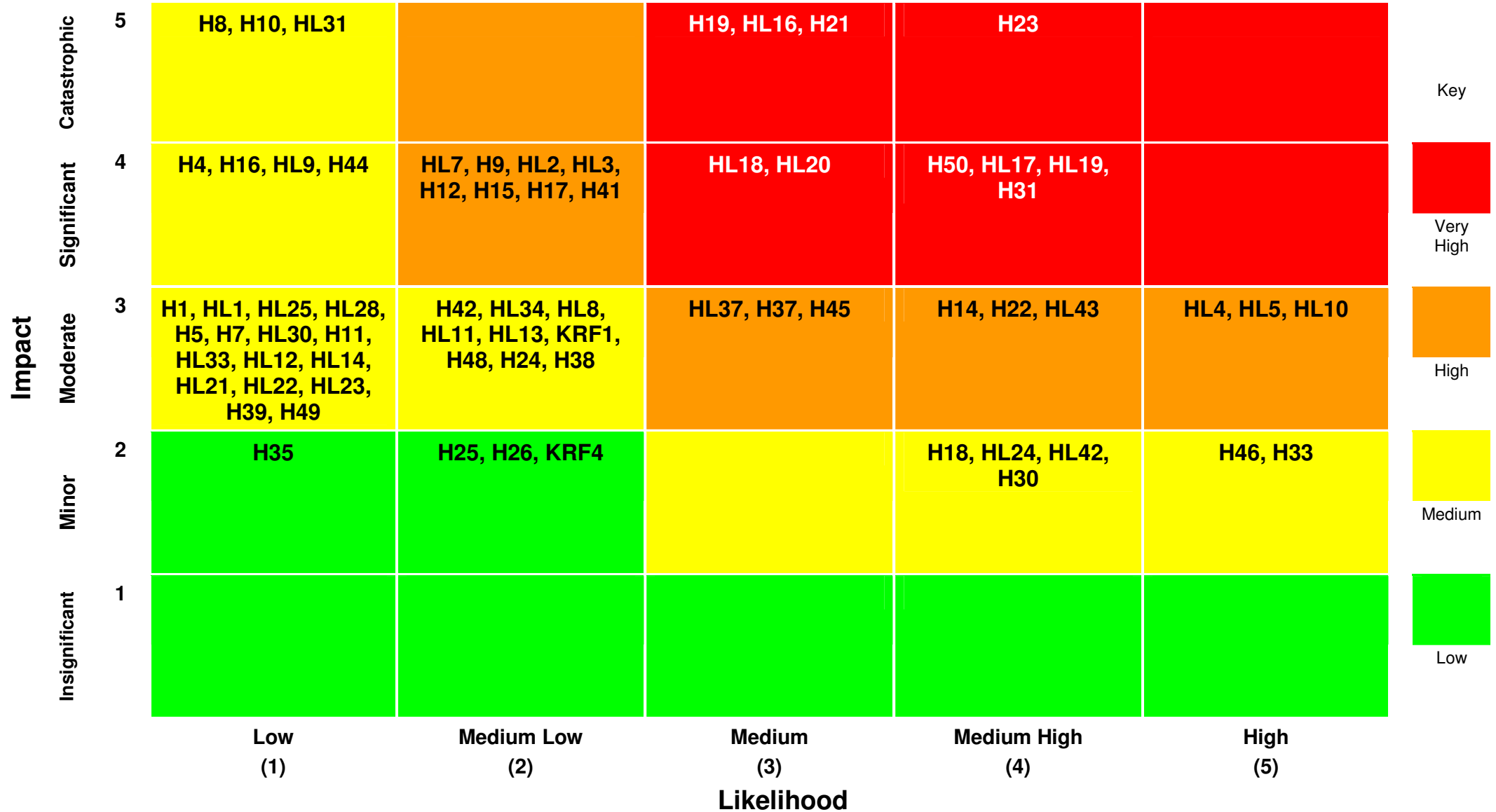
| High Cont... | | Page |
|---------------------|--|-------------|
| H37 | International security incident resulting in influx of British Nationals | 26 |
| HL43 | International security or pandemic health situation resulting in influx of British Nationals | 26 |
| H41 | Technical failure of electricity network (Blackstart) | 27 |
| H45 | Technical failure of electricity network | 27 |

| Medium | | Page |
|---------------|--|-------------|
| H1 | Fire/ explosion at gas LPG or LNG terminal | 12 |
| HL1 | Fire/ explosion at a gas terminal | 12 |
| HL25 | Fire/ explosion at gas terminal as well as LPG, LNG | 12 |
| H4 | Fire/ explosion at fuel distribution site | 12 |
| HL28 | Localised fire/explosion at a fuel distribution site | 12 |
| H5 | Fire/ explosion at an offshore fuel pipeline | 12 |
| H7 | Explosion at a high pressure natural gas pipeline | 13 |
| HL30 | Localised explosion at a natural gas pipeline | 13 |
| H8 | Very large toxic chemical release | 13 |
| H10 | Radioactive substance release from a nuclear reactor accident | 13 |
| HL31 | Limited radioactive substance release from a nuclear accident | 13 |
| H11 | Accidental realise of radioactive material | 14 |
| H46 | Biological substance release | 14 |
| HL33 | Forest or moorland fire | 16 |
| H42 | Rapid accidental sinking of a passenger vessel | 17 |
| HL34 | Fire, flooding, stranding or collision involving a passenger vessel at sea | 17 |
| HL8 | Fire, flooding, stranding or collision involving a passenger vessel inland | 17 |
| H16 | Aviation accident over semi-urban area | 18 |

| Medium Cont... | | Page |
|-----------------------|---|-------------|
| HL9 | Aviation accident | 18 |
| HL11 | Railway accident | 19 |
| HL12 | Local accident involving transport of hazardous chemicals | 20 |
| HL13 | Blockage to key port for more than one month | 20 |
| HL14 | Local (road) accident involving transport of fuel/ explosives | 20 |
| KRF1 | Incident in road tunnel | 20 |
| H18 | Low temperatures and heavy snow | 20 |
| H48 | Heat wave | 21 |
| HL21 | Land movement | 24 |
| HL22 | Building collapse | 24 |
| HL23 | Bridge collapse | 24 |
| H44 | Major reservoir dam failure/ collapse | 24 |
| H24 | Emerging infectious diseases | 25 |
| HL24 | Localised Legionella/ meningitis outbreak | 25 |
| HL42 | Industrial action – workers providing services critical to the preservation of life | 26 |
| H30 | Loss of emergency fire and rescue cover because of industrial action | 26 |
| H33 | Prison officer strike | 26 |
| H38 | Technical failure of upstream oil/gas network leading to disruption in production | 27 |
| H39 | Failure of water infrastructure | 27 |
| H49 | Loss of drinking water | 27 |

| Low | | Page |
|------------|--|-------------|
| H25 | Non-zoonotic notifiable animal diseases | 26 |
| H26 | Zoonotic notifiable animal diseases | 26 |
| H35 | Industrial Action – key rail or London underground workers | 26 |
| KRF4 | Serious disturbance or disorder in a prison | 27 |

Kent Community Risk Register – Summary Risk Rating Matrix



Kent Community Risk Register – Headings Explained

Detailed hypothetical scenario describing a possible hazard

Overall category for a group of similar hazards

The Likelihood this event may occur in the KRF area – see page 3

The overall risk rating when considering Likelihood and Impact – see pages 3-10

The Agency in the KRF who has lead responsibility for assessing the risk

| Ref. | Hazard Sub-Category | Outcome Description | Likelihood | Impact | Risk Rating | Controls in Place | Local Lead Assessor | Review By Date |
|---|---|---|------------|--------------|-------------|---|----------------------------|----------------|
| Hazard Category - Industrial Accidents and Environmental Pollution | | | | | | | | |
| H1 | 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 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. | Low (1) | Moderate (3) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites of this nature are COMAH sites and have on and off site emergency plans. and all emergency services have site specific plans if required. KFRS have tactical plans for the larger sites and Standard Operating Procedures for this type of incident. Police have contingency plans and their Major Incident Plan. | Kent Fire & Rescue Service | Oct-08 |
| HL1 | Fire or explosion at a gas terminal or involving a gas pipeline | Up to 3km around site, causing up to 10 fatalities and up to 100 casualties. | Low | Moderate (3) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All COMAH sites have on and off site emergency plans, and all emergency services have site specific plans if required. Local plans for the larger sites and for this type of incident. | Kent Fire & Rescue | Oct-08 |

Risk References provided to all LRFs by the Civil Contingencies Secretariat

Describes the immediate hypothetical consequences or significance of the event

The Overall impact should the event occur – see pages 4-8

Plans, Guidance and Systems that already exist to respond to the consequences of the hazard

The latest date this risk will next be reviewed

| Kent Community Risk Register | | | Version 6.1 September 2008 | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hazards references which have the prefixed 'H' are hazards which will require a national as well as a local response. Hazards references which have the prefixed 'HL' are hazards which will ordinarily be dealt with by a local response. | | |
|---|---|---|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|---|--|----------------|
| Ref. | Hazard Sub-Category | Outcome Description | Likelihood | Impact | Risk Rating | Controls in Place | Local Lead Assessor | Review By Date |
| Hazard Category - Industrial Accidents and Environmental Pollution | | | | | | | | |
| H1 | 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 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. | Low (1) | Moderate (3) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites of this nature are COMAH sites and have on and off site emergency plans, and all emergency services have site specific plans if required. KF&RS have tactical plans for the larger sites and Standard Operating Procedures for this type of incident. Police have contingency plans and their Major Incident Plan. | Kent Fire & Rescue Service | Oct-08 |
| HL1 | Fire or explosion at a gas terminal or involving a gas pipeline. | Up to 3km around site, causing up to 10 fatalities and up to 100 casualties. | Low (1) | Moderate (3) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All COMAH sites have on and off site emergency plans, and all emergency services have site specific plans if required. KF&RS have tactical plans for the larger sites and Standard Operating Procedures for this type of incident. | Kent Fire & Rescue Service | Oct-08 |
| HL25 | 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. | Low (1) | Moderate (3) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All COMAH sites have on and off site emergency plans, and all emergency services have site specific plans if required. KF&RS have tactical plans for the larger sites and Standard Operating Procedures for this type of incident. | Kent Fire & Rescue Service | Oct-08 |
| H2 | Fire or explosion at an onshore ethylene gas pipeline. | Up to 3km around site causing up to 500 fatalities and 1500 casualties. | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A - no risks of this description in Kent | Kent Fire & Rescue Service | Oct-08 |
| HL26 | Localised fire or explosion at an onshore ethylene gas pipeline. | Up to 1km around site, causing up to 150 fatalities and 450 casualties. | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A - no risks of this description in Kent | Kent Fire & Rescue Service | Oct-08 |
| H3 | Fire or explosion at an oil refinery. | Up to 3km around site causing up to 500 fatalities and 1500 casualties. Depending on the location and size of the release, the fire could burn for several days. | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A - no risks of this description in Kent | N/A - no risks of this description in Kent | Oct-08 |
| HL27 | Localised fire or explosion at an oil refinery. | Up to 1km around site, causing up to 150 fatalities and 500 casualties. | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A - no risks of this description in Kent | N/A - no risks of this description in Kent | Oct-08 |
| HL7 | 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 and bruise-type injuries, as well as burns. | Medium Low (2) | Significant (4) | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All COMAH sites have Emergency Plans, and all Emergency Services have site specific plans if required. KMTFA have tactical plans for many individual sites and Standard Operating Procedures for specific types of incident. | Kent Fire & Rescue Service | Oct-08 |
| H4 | 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. | Low (1) | Significant (4) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All COMAH sites have Emergency Plans, and all Emergency Services have site specific plans if required. KMTFA have tactical plans for many individual sites and Standard Operating Procedures for specific types of incident. | Kent Fire & Rescue Service | Oct-08 |
| HL28 | 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. | Low (1) | Moderate (3) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All COMAH sites have on and off site plans in place and all emergency services have site specific plans if required. KF&RS have tactical plans for the larger sites and Standard operating Procedures for this type of incident. | Kent Fire & Rescue Service | Oct-08 |
| H5 | Fire or explosion at an onshore fuel pipeline. | Up to 1km around site causing up to 100 fatalities and 500 casualties. | Low (1) | Moderate (3) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuel pipeline major incident plan with a multi agency approach. KF&RS have Standard operating Procedures for this type of incident. | Kent Fire & Rescue Service | Oct-08 |
| H6 | Fire or explosion at a non-critical offshore oil/gas platform. | Local to site causing up to 200 fatalities and up to 200 casualties. | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A - no risks of this description in Kent | N/A - no risks of this description in Kent | Oct-08 |

| Ref. | Hazard Sub-Category | Outcome Description | Likelihood | Impact | Risk Rating | Controls in Place | Local Lead Assessor | Review By Date |
|---|---|---|----------------|------------------|-------------|--|---------------------|----------------|
| Hazard Category - Industrial Accidents and Environmental Pollution | | | | | | | | |
| H7 | Explosion at a high pressure natural gas pipeline. | Local to site causing up to 200 fatalities and up to 200 casualties. | Low (1) | Moderate (3) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kent and Medway Major Accident Hazard Pipelines Emergency Plan 2005. Category 1 & 2 Responders' generic emergency plans. | Kent County Council | Oct-08 |
| HL30 | Localised explosion at a natural gas pipeline. | Causing up to 100 fatalities and up to 100 casualties. | Low (1) | Moderate (3) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kent and Medway Major Accident Hazard Pipelines Emergency Plan 2005. Category 1 & 2 Responders' generic emergency plans. | Kent County Council | Oct-08 |
| H8 | Very large toxic chemical release. | Up to 10km from site causing up to 2000 fatalities and 10000 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 dioxide (or tri-oxide) gas. | Low (1) | Catastrophic (5) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Operators emergency plans. Category 1 & 2 Responders' generic and specific emergency plans. COMAH off-site emergency plans. | Kent County Council | Oct-08 |
| H9 | Large toxic chemical release. | Up to 3km from site causing up to 50 fatalities and up to 2000 casualties. | Medium Low (2) | Significant (4) | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Operators emergency plans. Category 1 & 2 Responders' generic and specific emergency plans. COMAH off-site emergency plans. | Kent County Council | Oct-08 |
| HL2 | 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. | Medium Low (2) | Significant (4) | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Category 1 & 2 Responders' generic and specific emergency plans. | Kent County Council | Oct-08 |
| HL3 | Localised industrial accident involving small toxic release. | Up to 1km from site, causing up to 10 fatalities and up to 100 casualties. | Medium Low (2) | Significant (4) | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Category 1 & 2 Responders' generic and specific emergency plans. COMAH off-site emergency plans where appropriate. | Kent County Council | Oct-08 |
| H10 | Radioactive substance release from a nuclear reactor accident. | Up to 4km from site causing up to 150 fatalities and 1500 casualties. | Low (1) | Catastrophic (5) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Operator has on-site emergency plan and has undertaken a Hazard Identification & Risk Evaluation Report (July 2006). KCC maintains Off-site Emergency Plan. Emergency Plans also maintained by other Category 1 Responders (Emergency Services). Level 1 & 2 Exercises held regularly to validate on & off-site response to nuclear accidents. Local residents within the detailed emergency planning zone are regularly issued with information about what action to take in the event of a Nuclear accident and have also been pre issued with potassium iodate tablets as one of the counter measures which may be advised depending on the extent of the release of radioactive material. Further counter measures include advice to shelter or evacuate. | Kent County Council | Oct-08 |
| HL31 | Limited radioactive substance release from a nuclear reactor accident. | Up to 1 km from site causing up to 50 fatalities and 500 casualties. | Low (1) | Catastrophic (5) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Operator has on-site emergency plan and has undertaken a Hazard Identification & Risk Evaluation Report (July 2006). KCC maintains Off-site Emergency Plan. Emergency Plans also maintained by other Category 1 Responders (Emergency Services). Level 1 & 2 Exercises held regularly to validate on & off-site response to nuclear accidents. | Kent County Council | Oct-08 |

| Ref. | Hazard Sub-Category | Outcome Description | Likelihood | Impact | Risk Rating | Controls in Place | Local Lead Assessor | Review By Date |
|---|--|--|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|---|------------------------------|----------------|
| Hazard Category - Industrial Accidents and Environmental Pollution | | | | | | | | |
| H11 | Accidental release of radioactive material from incorrectly handled or disposed of sources. | Up to 5 fatalities and 100 contaminated people requiring medical monitoring. Many worried people may present at hospitals. Radiation may be spread over several km but most concentration where source is opened. | Low (1) | Moderate (3) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site operators' own emergency plans. Category 1 & 2 Responders' generic or specific emergency plans. Emergency Services Specialist equipment (New Dimensions). | Kent County Council | Oct-08 |
| H12 | Biological substance release from facility where pathogens are handled (e.g. pathogen release from containment laboratory). | Up to 10 fatalities and serious injuries or offsite impact requiring up to 1000 casualties. | Medium Low (2) | Significant (4) | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major incident plans held by relevant Category 1 responders. | District Councils | Oct-08 |
| H46 | 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. | High (5) | Minor (2) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities maintain a register of cooling towers and evaporative condensers. Local Authority Major Emergency Plans. Category 1 Responders' major incident plans. | District Councils | Oct-08 |
| H14 | 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 I 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. | Medium High (4) | Moderate (3) | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002. Food Safety Act 1990. Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984. Health & Safety at Work 1974. Registration of food premises Registration of livestock holdings. Registration of animal feeding stuffs producers, wholesalers and distributors. Legislation to control the movement of animals, the composition of animal feeding stuffs and food for human food consumption. Local Authority emergency contingency plans for animal disease outbreaks Foot and Mouth, Rabies etc. | Health Protection Agency | Oct-08 |
| H15 | Maritime Pollution | Release of 100,000 tonnes of crude oil into the sea, polluting up to 200km of coastline. | Medium Low (2) | Significant (4) | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Merchant Shipping Act 1995. Secretary of States Representative (Statutory Powers). International Regulations for prevention of Collisions at Sea. Channel Navigation Information Service. Safety of Life at sea Regulations. National Contingency Plan (Tier 3). Eastern Area Major Incident Plan. Regular multi – agency training exercises. Automatic Identification System (AIS). Defect Reporting System (DEFREP). Location of Emergency Towing Vessel (ETV). Ship Inspection & Survey (Flag State Survey, Classification Society). Inspection, P&I Club Inspection, Port State Control, International Safety Management Certification). Ports and Harbours local Oils Spill Response Plans (Tier 1&2). Lloyds Register. International Authorities assistance. | Maritime & Coastguard Agency | Oct-08 |

| Ref. | Hazard Sub-Category | Outcome Description | Likelihood | Impact | Risk Rating | Controls in Place | Local Lead Assessor | Review By Date |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|-------------|-----------------|-------------|--|---------------------|----------------|
| Hazard Category - Industrial Accidents and Environmental Pollution | | | | | | | | |
| HL4 | 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. | High (5) | Moderate (3) | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Agency has a number of Generic Work Instructions, guidance and procedures: - 'Work Instruction: Environment Agency Incident Management Manual (120_03)' - 'Guidance on the Roles and Responsibilities of the Environment Agency's partners during incidents (119_02)' - 'Guidance on Incident Management roles and responsibilities of the Environment Agency (221_05)' - 'Work Instruction on the management of major incidents (123_02)' - 'Procedure – Disposal of contaminated water following an incident involving decontamination of people (14_04)' - 'Guidance datasheets for Chemical & Biological Substances (22_05)' • KF&RS have working agreements with the Environment Agency that help safeguard controlled watercourses whilst they undertake Emergency activities • 'Local working arrangements between KF&RS and Environment Agency Kent Area, in response to the protocol between the local government association and the Environment Agency on Fire Service Issues. March 2007'. • Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs have a work instruction with the Environment Agency involving the notification of incident likely to affect the food chain. • 'Work Instruction : Notification of environmental incidents affecting the food chain to the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and/or the Food Standards Agency (FSA) (194_04).' • The Maritime & Coastguard Agency has an operating agreement with the Environment Agency over incidents. • 'Standard operating agreement between the Environment Agency and The Maritime & Coastguard Agency (106_01)' • The Association of Chief Police Officers has a memorandum of understanding with the Environment Agency concerning incident management and operating arrangements. • 'Memorandum of understanding between the Environment Agency & The Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO).' • Water UK has a protocol with the Environment Agency concerning the disposal of contaminated water following CBRN incidents. • 'Protocol for the disposal of contaminated water. Issued by Water UK. July 2002 (v.2 April 2003).' • Emergency planning and incident response protocol between the Health Protection Agency (HPA), the Environment Agency (EA), and the National Public Health Service for Wales (NPHS). | Environment Agency | Oct-08 |

| Ref. | Hazard Sub-Category | Outcome Description | Likelihood | Impact | Risk Rating | Controls in Place | Local Lead Assessor | Review By Date |
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| Hazard Category - Industrial Accidents and Environmental Pollution | | | | | | | | |
| HL5 | 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 on human health. | High (5) | Moderate (3) | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Agency has a number of Generic Work Instructions, guidance and procedures: - 'Work Instruction: Environment Agency Incident Management Manual (120_03)' - 'Guidance on the Roles and Responsibilities of the Environment Agency's partners during incidents (119_02)' - 'Guidance on Incident Management roles and responsibilities of the Environment Agency (221_05)' - 'Work Instruction on the management of major incidents (123_02)' - 'Procedure – Disposal of contaminated water following an incident involving decontamination of people (14_04)' - 'Guidance datasheets for Chemical & Biological Substances (22_05)' - KF&RS have working agreements with the Environment Agency that help safeguard controlled watercourses whilst they undertake Emergency activities - 'Local working arrangements between KF&RS and Environment Agency Kent Area, in response to the protocol between the local government association and the Environment Agency on Fire Service Issues. March 2007'. • Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs have a work instruction with the Environment Agency involving the notification of incident likely to affect the food chain. • 'Work Instruction : Notification of environmental incidents affecting the food chain to the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and/or the Food Standards Agency (FSA) (194_04).' • The Maritime & Coastguard Agency has an operating agreement with the Environment Agency over incidents. • 'Standard operating agreement between the Environment Agency and The Maritime & Coastguard Agency (106_01)' • The Association of Chief Police Officers has a memorandum of understanding with the Environment Agency concerning incident management and operating arrangements • 'Memorandum of understanding between the Environment Agency & The Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO).' • Water UK has a protocol with the Environment Agency concerning the disposal of contaminated water following CBRN incidents. • 'Protocol for the disposal of contaminated water. Issued by Water UK. July 2002 (v.2 April 2003)' • Emergency planning and incident response protocol between the Health Protection Agency (HPA), the Environment Agency (EA), and the National Public Health Service for Wales (NPHS). | Environment Agency | Oct-08 |
| HL33 | Forest or moorland fire. | Forest or moorland fire across up to 50 hectares. Evacuation of up to 100 residential homes required. Up to 5 fatalities and 20 casualties. | Low (1) | Moderate (3) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KF&RS Standard Operational Procedures for fires in Woods and grass etc. • High volume pump and other specialist equipment. • Forestry Commission plans. | Kent Fire & Rescue Service | Oct-08 |

| Ref. | Hazard Sub-Category | Outcome Description | Likelihood | Impact | Risk Rating | Controls in Place | Local Lead Assessor | Review By Date |
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| Hazard Category - Transport Accidents | | | | | | | | |
| H42 | 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. | Medium Low (2) | Moderate (3) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merchant Shipping Act 1995. • Secretary of States Representative (Statutory Powers). • International Regulations for prevention of Collisions at Sea. • Channel Navigation Information Service. • Safety of Life at sea Regulations. • National Contingency Plan (Tier 3) • Eastern Area Major Incident Plan. • Regular multi – agency training exercises. • Automatic Identification System (AIS). • Defect Reporting System (DEFREP). • Location of Emergency Towing Vessel (ETV). • Ship Inspection & Survey (Flag State Survey, Classification Society Inspection, P&I Club Inspection, Port State Control, International Safety Management Certification). • Ports and Harbours local Oils Spill Response Plans (Tier 1&2). • Lloyds Register. • International Authorities assistance. • Maritime Incident Response Group (MIRG). | Maritime & Coastguard Agency | Oct-08 |
| HL34 | 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. | Medium Low (2) | Moderate (3) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merchant Shipping Act 1995. • Secretary of States Representative (Statutory Powers). • International Regulations for prevention of Collisions at Sea. • Channel Navigation Information Service. • Safety of Life at sea Regulations. • National Contingency Plan (Tier 3) • Eastern Area Major Incident Plan. • Regular multi – agency training exercises. • Automatic Identification System (AIS). • Defect Reporting System (DEFREP). • Location of Emergency Towing Vessel (ETV). • Ship Inspection & Survey (Flag State Survey, Classification Society Inspection, P&I Club Inspection, Port State Control, International Safety Management Certification). • P&I Club Inspection, Port State Control, International Safety Management Certification). • Ports and Harbours local Oils Spill Response Plans (Tier 1&2). • Lloyds Register. • International Authorities assistance. | Maritime & Coastguard Agency | Oct-08 |
| HL8 | Fire, flooding, stranding or collision involving a passenger vessel in or close to UK waters or on inland waterways, leading to the ship's evacuation. | Up to 50 fatalities and up to 300 casualties. | Medium Low (2) | Moderate (3) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merchant Shipping Act 1995. • Secretary of States Representative (Statutory Powers). • International Regulations for prevention of Collisions at Sea. • Channel Navigation Information Service. • Safety of Life at sea Regulations. • National Contingency Plan (Tier 3) • Eastern Area Major Incident Plan. • Regular multi – agency training exercises. • Automatic Identification System (AIS). • Defect Reporting System (DEFREP). • Location of Emergency Towing Vessel (ETV). • Ship Inspection & Survey (Flag State Survey, Classification Society Inspection, P&I Club Inspection, Port State Control, International Safety Management Certification). • P&I Club Inspection, Port State Control, International Safety Management Certification). • Ports and Harbours local Oils Spill Response Plans (Tier 1&2). • Lloyds Register. • International Authorities assistance. | Maritime & Coastguard Agency | Oct-08 |

| Ref. | Hazard Sub-Category | Outcome Description | Likelihood | Impact | Risk Rating | Controls in Place | Local Lead Assessor | Review By Date |
|--|---|---|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---|---|----------------|
| Hazard Category - Transport Accidents | | | | | | | | |
| HL37 | 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. | Medium (3) | Moderate (3) | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merchant Shipping Act 1995. • Secretary of States Representative (Statutory Powers). • International Regulations for prevention of Collisions at Sea. • Channel Navigation Information Service. • Safety of Life at sea Regulations. • National Contingency Plan (Tier 3) • Eastern Area Major Incident Plan. • Regular multi – agency training exercises. • Automatic Identification System (AIS). • Defect Reporting System (DEFREP). • Location of Emergency Towing Vessel (ETV). • Ship Inspection & Survey (Flag State Survey, Classification Society Inspection, P&I Club Inspection, Port State Control, International Safety Management Certification). • P&I Club Inspection, Port State Control, International Safety Management Certification). • Ports and Harbours local Oils Spill Response Plans (Tier 1&2). • Lloyds Register. • International Authorities assistance. | Maritime & Coastguard Agency | Oct-08 |
| H16 | Aviation accident over a 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. | Low (1) | Significant (4) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major Incident plans held by police, fire, ambulance, health, local authority (including associated welfare and humanitarian response plans). In addition relevant specific tactical plans for aircraft incidents held by police and fire services. In addition specialist equipment held by KF&RS for urban search and rescue tasks available. | Kent Police | Oct-08 |
| HL9 | Aviation accident. | Causing up to 50 fatalities and up to 250 casualties. | Low (1) | Significant (4) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major Incident plans held by police, fire, ambulance, health, local authority (including associated welfare and humanitarian response plans). In addition relevant specific tactical plans for aircraft incidents held by police and fire services. In addition specialist equipment held by KF&RS for urban search and rescue tasks available. | Kent Police | Oct-08 |
| HL10 | 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. | High (5) | Moderate (3) | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major Incident plans held by police, fire, ambulance, health, local authority (including associated welfare and humanitarian response plans). In addition relevant specific tactical plans, or standard operating procedures for road collision incidents held by police and fire services. In addition specialist equipment is held by KF&RS for search and rescue tasks. • The multi-agency response to Op. Gridlock. • Highways Agency Patrol Officers in assisting with scene response and the use of Matrix Information Systems. | Kent Police | Oct-08 |

| Ref. | Hazard Sub-Category | Outcome Description | Likelihood | Impact | Risk Rating | Controls in Place | Local Lead Assessor | Review By Date |
|--|---------------------|---|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|--|---------------------|----------------|
| Hazard Category - Transport Accidents | | | | | | | | |
| HL11 | 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. | Medium Low (2) | Moderate (3) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Railway and Transport Safety Act 2003. • Railways (Access and Management) Regulations 2005. • Railways (Accident Investigation and Reporting) Regulations 2005. • Railways (Licensing of Railway Undertakings) Regulations 2005. • Railways Act 2005. • The Health and Safety (Enforcing Authority for Railways and Other Guided Transport Systems Regulations) 2006. • The Railway Safety Levy Regulations 2006. • The Railways Act 1993. • The Transport Act 2000. • Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. • The Railway (Safety Case) Regulations 2000. • Channel Tunnel Act and requirement for Safety Committee, Training and Bi-National Exercise. <u>Category 2 Responders</u> • MOU has been agreed between Network Rail and Highways Agency in respect of all aspects managing road/rail interfaces. • Level Crossing risk assessments. • Inspection regime and reporting procedures. • Train Protection Warning Systems involving the stopping of trains passing red warning signals. • Network Rail The safety and Environment (S&E) Plan. • ATOC / GPG 010 Train Operators Safety Group Good Practice Guide – Competence of Station Incident Officers (SIO). • ATOC / GPG 011 Train Operators Safety Group Good Practice Guide – Competence of Train Operator Liaison Officers (TOLO). • 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 Arrangements and Risk Management. • GO/GN 3671 Guidance Note: Incident Response Planning. • Railway Group Standard GO/RT 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. • Rail Accident Investigation Branch. • South Eastern Rail Care Teams. • ATOC/ACOP011 Approved Code of Practice – Joint Industry Provision of Customer Care Following a Major Passenger Rail Incident. • GO/GN 3672 Guidance Note: Incident Management and Evidence Gathering. • Railway Group Standard GO/RT 3472: Incident Management and Evidence Gathering. <u>Other Organisations</u> • Kent Police Major Incident and Rail Crash Plan. • British Transport Police Major Incident Manual. • Kent Fire and Rescue Service Major Incident and Standard Operating Procedures. • South East Coast Ambulance Trust Major Incident Plan. • PCT Major Incident Plans. • Local Authority Emergency Plans, including provision of humanitarian assistance. | Kent Police | Oct-08 |

| Ref. | Hazard Sub-Category | Outcome Description | Likelihood | Impact | Risk Rating | Controls in Place | Local Lead Assessor | Review By Date |
|--|---|---|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|---|----------------------------|----------------|
| Hazard Category - Transport Accidents | | | | | | | | |
| HL12 | 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. | Low (1) | Moderate (3) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chemicals (Hazard Information & Packaging for Supply) regs 2002, Hazchem and TREM cards, EA MOU with KF&RS. KF&RS Standard operating Procedures for this type of incident. New Dimension specialist Hazardous Chemical equipment and EA chemical spill packs. | Kent Fire & Rescue Service | Oct-08 |
| HL13 | 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. | Medium Low (2) | Moderate (3) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major Incident plans held by police, fire, ambulance, health, local authority (including associated welfare and humanitarian response plans). The multi-agency response to Op. Gridlock and Op. Stack. Highways Agency Patrol Officers in assisting with scene response and the use of Matrix Information Systems. | Kent Police | Oct-08 |
| HL14 | 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. | Low (1) | Moderate (3) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2007, the European directive on transport of dangerous goods, known as ADR. KF&RS Standard operating Procedures for this type of incident. | Kent Fire & Rescue Service | Oct-08 |
| KRF1 | Incident in road tunnel. | Single or multiple vehicle incident causing casualties (internal injuries, fractures, possible burns) and/or fatalities. Will include closure of lanes or carriageways causing major disruption to road network and long delays with serious economic impact. | Medium Low (2) | Moderate (3) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major Incident plans held by police, fire, ambulance, health, local authority (including associated welfare and humanitarian response plans). In addition relevant specific tactical plans for road collision incidents held by police and fire services. Kent Police site specific plans for all named locations. The multi-agency response to Op. Gridlock. Highways Agency Patrol Officers in assisting with scene response and the use of Matrix Information Systems. European Directive on Road Tunnels. | Kent Police | Oct-08 |
| Hazard Category - Severe Weather | | | | | | | | |
| H17 | 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, transport). | Medium Low (2) | Significant (4) | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cat 1 and 2 Responders' generic and specific emergency plans. | Kent County Council | Oct-08 |
| H18 | Low temperatures and Heavy Snow. | Snow falling and lying over most of the area for at least one week. | Medium High (4) | Minor (2) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KCC Winter Maintenance Plan. Cat 1 & 2 Responders generic and specific emergency plans. Some Business Continuity plans. | Kent County Council | Oct-08 |

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| Hazard Category - Severe Weather | | | | | | | | |
| H48 | Heat wave. | Daily maximum temperatures in excess of 32°C and minimum temperatures in excess of 15°C over most of the UK for at least 5 consecutive days and nights. | Medium Low (2) | Moderate (3) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meteorological Office Heat-Health Watch (on behalf of Department of Health). • DH and NHS Heat-wave plans. • Local Authority Social care plans. • Use of powers provided by the Water Resources Act. | Eastern and Coastal Kent PCT | Oct-08 |
| H50 | Drought. | Periodic water supply interruptions affecting 385,000 businesses in London for up to 10 months. Emergency Drought Orders in place authorising rota cuts in supply according to needs of priority users as directed by SoFS. The 2.24 million households in London would not be subjected to supply interruptions. | Medium High (4) | Significant (4) | Very High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EA Drought Plan – liaison with water companies and monitoring progress of drought, media campaigns, augmentation of specific sites, fish rescues et al. • Water Companies Drought Plans. • Drought Permits or Drought Orders on abstraction licences to relax conditions. • Non Essential Drought Orders to ban less essential activities. • Raft of water saving measures up to rota cuts in extreme cases. • KRF Drought Framework Dec 07. | Environment Agency | Oct-08 |
| H19 | Flooding: Major coastal and tidal flooding affecting more than two UK regions (This is the national picture to provide context for local risk assessment). | 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'. Inundation from breaches in defences would be mostly unpredictable, rapid and dynamic with minimal or no warning. The depth and flow velocity would be uncertain. Inundation from overtopping of defences would allow as little as 1 hour to evaluate. 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 0.4m 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 40,000 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12 months. (these figures are unconfirmed until the completion of reviews post the summer events). | Medium (3) | Catastrophic (5) | Very High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EA Flood Warning Service. • EA Kent Area Incident Procedures. • EA Kent Local Flood Warning Plan. • Local and District Authority Major Emergency Plans. • Some Business Continuity and Homelessness Plans . • KCC Rest Centre Guidelines. • South East Coast Ambulance Trust Major Incident Plan. • Primary Care Trust Major Incident Plan. • KF&RS Major Incident Plan. • Kent Police Flooding and Evacuation Plans. • KF&RS possess 1 high volume pump capable of pumping 6000l/min over 3km. Nationally and regionally more pumps are available if required. • Local working arrangements between KF&RS and EA Kent Area in response to protocol between the local government association and the EA on fire service issues March 2007. • KF&RS have a number of highly trained swift water rescue teams. • Emergency planning and incident response protocol between the Health Protection Agency (HPA), the Environment Agency (EA), and the National Public Health Service for Wales (NPHS) • Public awareness information including leaflets. | Environment Agency | Oct-08 |
| HL16 | Local coastal / tidal flooding (affecting more than one Region). | Sea surge, spring tides, gale force winds and/or heavy rainfall affecting more than one Region, 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 a 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: widespread disruption 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. Sewage treatment works flooded. Numerous properties destroyed uninhabitable for 12 months. | Medium (3) | Catastrophic (5) | Very High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EA Flood Warning Service. • EA Kent Area Incident Procedures. • EA Kent Local Flood Warning Plan. • Local and District Authority Major Emergency Plans. • Some Business Continuity and Homelessness Plans. • KCC Rest Centre Guidelines. • South East Coast Ambulance Trust Major Incident Plan. • Primary Care Trust Major Incident Plan. • KF&RS Major Incident Plan. • Kent Police Flooding and Evacuation Plans. • KF&RS possess 1 high volume pump capable of pumping 6000l/min over 3km. Nationally and regionally more pumps are available if required. • Local working arrangements between KF&RS and EA Kent Area in response to protocol between the local government association and the EA on fire service issues March 2007. • KF&RS have a number of highly trained swift water rescue teams. • Emergency planning and incident response protocol between the Health Protection Agency (HPA), the Environment Agency (EA), and the National Public Health Service for Wales (NPHS) • Public awareness information including leaflets. | Environment Agency | Oct-08 |

| Ref. | Hazard Sub-Category | Outcome Description | Likelihood | Impact | Risk Rating | Controls in Place | Local Lead Assessor | Review By Date |
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| Hazard Category - Severe Weather | | | | | | | | |
| HL17 | Local coastal / tidal flooding (in one Region). | Sea surge, high tides and/or gale force winds affecting the coastline and one Region, 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. | Medium High (4) | Significant (4) | Very High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EA Flood Warning Service. EA Kent Area Incident Procedures. EA Kent Local Flood Warning Plan. Local and District Authority Major Emergency Plans. Some Business Continuity and Homelessness Plans. KCC Rest Centre Guidelines. South East Coast Ambulance Trust Major Incident Plan. Primary Care Trust Major Incident Plan. KF&RS Major Incident Plan. Kent Police Flooding and Evacuation Plans. KF&RS possess 1 high volume pump capable of pumping 6000l/min over 3km. Nationally and regionally more pumps are available if required. Local working arrangements between KF&RS and EA Kent Area in response to protocol between the local government association and the EA on fire service issues March 2007. KF&RS have a number of highly trained swift water rescue teams. Emergency planning and incident response protocol between the Health Protection Agency (HPA), the Environment Agency (EA), and the National Public Health Service for Wales (NPHS) Public awareness information including leaflets. | Environment Agency | Oct-08 |
| H21 | Flooding: Major fluvial flooding affecting parts of more than two UK regions. (This is the national picture to provide context for local risk assessment) | A single massive fluvial event or multiple concurrent regional 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 0.2m homes for up to 14 days. Up to 5000 people needing assistance with sheltering for up to 12mths. 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. (these figures are unconfirmed until the completion of reviews post the summer events). | Medium (3) | Catastrophic (5) | Very High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EA Flood Warning Service. EA Kent Area Incident Procedures. EA Kent Local Flood Warning Plan. Local and District Authority Major Emergency Plans. Some Business Continuity and Homelessness Plans. KCC Rest Centre Guidelines. South East Coast Ambulance Trust Major Incident Plan. Primary Care Trust Major Incident Plan. KF&RS Major Incident Plan. Kent Police Flooding and Evacuation Plans. KF&RS possess 1 high volume pump capable of pumping 6000l/min over 3km. Nationally and regionally more pumps are available if required. Local working arrangements between KF&RS and EA Kent Area in response to protocol between the local government association and the EA on fire service issues March 2007. KF&RS have a number of highly trained swift water rescue teams. Emergency planning and incident response protocol between the Health Protection Agency (HPA), the Environment Agency (EA), and the National Public Health Service for Wales (NPHS) Public awareness information including leaflets. | Environment Agency | Oct-08 |

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| Hazard Category - Severe Weather | | | | | | | | |
| HL18 | Local / Urban flooding (fluvial or surface run-off). | A sustained period of heavy rainfall extending over two weeks, perhaps combined with snow melt, resulting in flash flooding and steadily rising river levels across entire counties 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 12mths. | Medium (3) | Significant (4) | Very High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EA Flood Warning Service. EA Kent Area Incident Procedures. EA Kent Local Flood Warning Plan. Local and District Authority Major Emergency Plans. Some Business Continuity and Homelessness Plans. KCC Rest Centre Guideline. South East Coast Ambulance Trust Major Incident Plan. Primary Care Trust Major Incident Plan. KF&RS Major Incident Plan. Kent Police Flooding and Evacuation Plans. KF&RS possess 1 high volume pump capable of pumping 6000l/min over 3km. Nationally and regionally more pumps are available if required. Local working arrangements between KF&RS and EA Kent Area in response to protocol between the local government association and the EA on fire service issues March 2007. KF&RS have a number of highly trained swift water rescue teams. Emergency planning and incident response protocol between the Health Protection Agency (HPA), the Environment Agency (EA), and the National Public Health Service for Wales (NPHS) Public awareness information including leaflets. | Environment Agency | Oct-08 |
| HL19 | Local fluvial flooding. | A sustained period of heavy rainfall extending over two weeks, perhaps combined with snow melt, resulting in flash flooding and steadily rising river levels within a region. Localised flooding of 100 to 1,000 properties for 2-7 days. Up to 5 fatalities and 50 casualties. 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 truck 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. 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. | Medium High (4) | Significant (4) | Very High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EA Flood Warning Service. EA Kent Area Incident Procedures. EA Kent Local Flood Warning Plan. Local and District Authority Major Emergency Plans. Some Business Continuity and Homelessness Plans. KCC Rest Centre Guidelines. South East Coast Ambulance Trust Major Incident Plan. Primary Care Trust Major Incident Plan. KF&RS Major Incident Plan. Kent Police Flooding and Evacuation Plans. KF&RS possess 1 high volume pump capable of pumping 6000l/min over 3km. Nationally and regionally more pumps are available if required. Local working arrangements between KF&RS and EA Kent Area in response to protocol between the local government association and the EA on fire service issues March 2007. KF&RS have a number of highly trained swift water rescue teams. Emergency planning and incident response protocol between the Health Protection Agency (HPA), the Environment Agency (EA), and the National Public Health Service for Wales (NPHS) Public awareness information including leaflets. | Environment Agency | Oct-08 |
| HL20 | Localised, extremely hazardous flash flooding. | Heavy localised rainfall in steep valley catchments leading to extremely hazardous flash flooding (e.g. high velocities and depths). Likely that no flood defences in place. Probably no flood warning service available / or suddenness of event means timely flood warnings are not possible. Flooding of up to 200 properties. (NB: the outcome is essentially the same as H44 – dam or reservoir failure). | Medium (3) | Significant (4) | Very High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KF&RS possess 1 high volume pump capable of pumping 6000l/min over 3km. Nationally and regionally more pumps are available if required. Local working arrangements between KF&RS and EA Kent Area in response to protocol between the local government association and the EA on fire service issues March 2007. KF&RS have a number of highly trained swift water rescue teams. Met Office Severe Weather Warning Service. Emergency planning and incident response protocol between the Health Protection Agency (HPA), the Environment Agency (EA), and the National Public Health Service for Wales (NPHS) | Environment Agency | Oct-08 |

| Ref. | Hazard Sub-Category | Outcome Description | Likelihood | Impact | Risk Rating | Controls in Place | Local Lead Assessor | Review By Date |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|---|----------------------------|----------------|
| Hazard Category - Structural | | | | | | | | |
| HL21 | Land movement (i.e. caused by tremors or 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. | Low (1) | Moderate (3) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KF&RS Urban Search and Rescue team. KF&RS has Standard Operating Procedures for building collapse etc. Local authority major incident plans in place to supply shelter. NHS major incident plans. | Kent Fire & Rescue Service | Oct-08 |
| HL22 | 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. | Low (1) | Moderate (3) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KF&RS Urban Search and Rescue team. KF&RS has Standard Operating Procedures for building collapse etc. Local authority major incident plans in place to supply shelter. NHS major incident plans. | Kent Fire & Rescue Service | Oct-08 |
| HL23 | 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. | Low (1) | Moderate (3) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KF&RS Urban Search and Rescue team. KF&RS has Standard Operating Procedures for bridge/structure collapse etc. Local authority major incident plans in place to supply shelter. NHS major incident plans. | Kent Fire & Rescue Service | Oct-08 |
| H44 | Major reservoir dam failure/collapse. | 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. 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. Water supply to homes and business is lost. Up to 200 people need temporary accommodation for 2-18 months. | Low (1) | Significant (4) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KF&RS possess 1 high volume pump capable of pumping 6000l/min over 3km. Nationally and regionally more pumps are available if required. Local working arrangements between KF&RS and EA Kent Area in response to protocol between the local government association and the EA on fire service issues March 2007. The EA has a number of work instructions and documents in place with regard to the maintenance of reservoirs. The Management of Incidents Caused By the Failure or Potential Failure of a Reservoir Including the Exercise of Emergency Powers Under the Reservoirs Act 1975 (136_06). AMS 120_03 Work Instruction: Environment Agency Incident Management Manual. AMS 123_02 Work Instruction on the Management of Major Incidents. Reservoirs Act 1975 as amended by the Water Act 2003. List of qualified civil engineers employed by the Environment Agency. DEFRA listing of qualified civil engineers under the Reservoirs Act 1975. AMS Overview of the Enforcement Authority Role, Responsibilities, Administration and Enforcement of the Reservoirs Act 1975. AMS 477_05 Procedure: Management of Large Raised Reservoirs operated by the Environment Agency. AMS 478_05 Work Instruction: Management of Large Raised Reservoirs operated by the Environment Agency | Environment Agency | Oct-08 |
| Hazard Category - Human Health | | | | | | | | |
| H22 | 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). | Medium High (4) | Moderate (3) | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DH and HPA National Plans (Department of Health Winter Pressures Plans). Local Health Escalation Plans. Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984. Central Government Guidance. Mass vaccination framework. Vaccination Centres' Planning. Some Business Continuity Plans. | Health Protection Agency | Oct-08 |

| Ref. | Hazard Sub-Category | Outcome Description | Likelihood | Impact | Risk Rating | Controls in Place | Local Lead Assessor | Review By Date |
|--|--|---|-----------------|------------------|-------------|--|--------------------------|----------------|
| Hazard Category - Human Health | | | | | | | | |
| H23 | 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. The 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. | Medium High (4) | Catastrophic (5) | Very High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DH and HPA National Plans. Central Government Guidance. KRF Pandemic Influenza Plan (Feb 2008). Some local and Regional Pandemic Plans. NHS local escalation plans. NHS local escalation plans. Regional Concept of Operations for Influenza [draft]. Mass vaccination framework. Vaccination Centre's Planning. Some Business Continuity Plans. | Health Protection Agency | Oct-08 |
| H24 | Emerging infectious diseases. | Based on a SARs outbreak resulting in up to 100 fatalities and 2000 casualties. | Medium Low (2) | Moderate (3) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984. Surveillance measures Locally, Nationally and Internationally. Mass immunisation / treatment services. Treatment protocols e.g. antibiotics. Infection control advice. Local, National and International surveillance & alert measures in place. Local, Regional and National disease outbreak plans. Some Health and local organisations' Business Continuity Plans. Govt stockpile of anti-viral drugs. Mass vaccination / treatment plans. Conventional public health measures as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early detection of SARs cases. Tracing the contacts of these cases. Infection control in hospitals. Dissemination of information to both health professionals and the public. | Health Protection Agency | Oct-08 |
| HL24 | Localised Legionella / meningitis outbreak. | Localised outbreak of a disease which could cause up to 10 fatalities and up to 50 casualties. | Medium High (4) | Minor (2) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (particularly with reference to legionnaire's disease). Food Safety Act 1990. Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984. Health & Safety at Work Act 1974 (HSE Approved Code of Practice and Guidance 2000 – 'Legionnaires Disease: The control of Legionella bacteria in water systems'). Local, National and International surveillance & alert measures in place. Local, Regional and National HPA Disease outbreak plans. Some Health and local organisations' Business Continuity Plans. Govt stockpile of anti-viral drugs. Mass vaccination / treatment services. | Health Protection Agency | Oct-08 |
| Hazard Category - Animal Health | | | | | | | | |
| H25 | Non-zoonotic notifiable animal diseases (e.g. FMD, Classical Swine Fever, Blue Tongue and Newcastle disease of birds). | Slaughter of up to 2 million affected and exposed livestock plus the possibility of a significant number of animals culled for welfare reasons. | Medium Low (2) | Minor (2) | Low | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEFRA generic emergency plan. DEFRA foot and mouth emergency plan. Livestock movement orders. Local authority animal health plans. Warning and informing strategy at the local level. | Medway Council | Oct-08 |
| H26 | Zoonotic notifiable animal diseases (e.g. Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), rabies and West Nile Virus). | Culling of up to 30 million poultry. | Medium Low (2) | Minor (2) | Low | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEFRA have plans in place to mitigate against an outbreak and minimise the spread of all diseases. Local Authority Animal Health Plans. Links to partner agency as appropriate. Warning and informing strategy at the local level. | Medway Council | Oct-08 |

| Ref. | Hazard Sub-Category | Outcome Description | Likelihood | Impact | Risk Rating | Controls in Place | Local Lead Assessor | Review By Date |
|---|---|---|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|---|----------------------------|----------------|
| Hazard Category - Industrial Action | | | | | | | | |
| HL42 | Loss of cover due to industrial action by workers providing a service critical to the preservation of life (such as emergency service workers). | A number of three day strikes with significant support over a two month period affecting a single emergency service. | Medium High (4) | Minor (2) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCA Business continuity Plans. South east coast Ambulance service Business continuity plans. Professional bodies (medical registration) code of conduct. Legislation prevention the police from taking industrial action. | Kent Resilience Forum | Oct-08 |
| H30 | Emergency services: loss of emergency fire and rescue cover because of industrial action. | A series of strikes by fire fighters takes place, spread over a period of two months, perhaps lasting up to 24 hours each. | Medium High (4) | Minor (2) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KF&RS Business Continuity Plans. Arrangements in place for providing Community Fire Safety advice, messages and leaflets. Arrangements in place for warning and informing the public. | Kent Fire & Rescue Service | Oct-08 |
| H31 | 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. | Medium High (4) | Significant (4) | Very High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency powers from the Civil Contingencies Act 2004. Some business continuity plans in place. National Emergency Plan for Fuel. | Medway Council | Oct-08 |
| H33 | Prison officer strike. | Prisoner Officer strike action, for up to 48 hours in 80% of prisons. | High (5) | Minor (2) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current Kent Police contingency plans for all 11 prison establishments, with additional plans for a Level 1 response to industrial action. Further planning currently being undertaken for involvement of police within prison work. ACPO Guidance on responding to Prison Incidents. | Kent Police | Oct-08 |
| H35 | Industrial action by key rail or London Underground workers. | Strike action resulting in the total shut down of either London Underground or the rail network on a national scale (e.g. action by key rail workers, e.g. infrastructure workers such as signallers) for > 3 days. Greater impact if action occurs in a co-ordinated manner. | Low (1) | Minor (2) | Low | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The issue of safety is paramount and the ability to run the rail network will never compromise safety. Although trains will not operate the electricity supply remains constant and warnings will be given through the rail companies and British Transport Police of the dangers of trespassing onto lines. Op. Gridlock exists if the road networks become jammed. | Kent Police | Oct-08 |
| Hazard Category - International Events | | | | | | | | |
| H37 | 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. | Medium (3) | Moderate (3) | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans. Survivor Reception Plans for Manston Airport and Port of Dover. Arrangements for Humanitarian Assistance Centres. | Kent County Council | Oct-08 |
| HL43 | International security or pandemic health situation resulting in influx of British Nationals. | Within the figure of H37, 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. | Medium High (4) | Moderate (3) | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Category 1 Responders generic emergency plans. Survivor Reception Plans for Manston Airport and Port of Dover. Arrangements for Humanitarian Assistance Centres. | Kent County Council | Oct-08 |
| Hazard Category - Industrial Technical Failure | | | | | | | | |
| H38 | Technical failure of upstream (offshore) oil/gas network leading to a disruption in upstream oil and gas production. | Catastrophic accident destroying all parts of a critical upstream facility and, in the worst case, taking months or more to restore normal levels of service. This could potentially result in up to 15% loss of gas supply to UK which could impact on power generation if demand were high. As 40% 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. | Medium Low (2) | Moderate (3) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy Act 1976 | Medway Council | Oct-08 |

Glossary of Terms

(The) Act

The Civil Contingencies Act 2004. This Act sets the framework for civil protection at the local level in the UK.

Business continuity management (BCM)

A management process that helps manage the risks to the smooth running of an organisation or delivery of a service, ensuring that it can operate to the extent required in the event of a disruption.

Business continuity plan (BCP)

A documented set of procedures and information intended to deliver continuity of critical functions in the event of a disruption.

Category 1 responder

A person or body listed in Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the Civil Contingencies Act. These bodies are likely to be at the core of the response to most emergencies. As such, they are subject to the full range of civil protection duties in the Act.

Category 2 responder

A person or body listed in Part 3 of Schedule 1 to the Civil Contingencies Act. These are co-operating responders who are less likely to be involved in the heart of multi-agency planning work, but will be heavily involved in preparing for incidents affecting their sectors. The Act requires them to co-operate and share information with other Category 1 and 2 responders.

Civil protection

Preparedness to deal with a wide range of emergencies from localised flooding to terrorist attack.

Community resilience

The ability of a local community to respond to and recover from emergencies.

Community Risk Register (CRR)

An assessment of the risks within a local resilience area agreed by the Local Resilience Forum as a basis for supporting the preparation of emergency plans.

Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1999, Northern Ireland 2000 (COMAH)

Regulations applying to the chemical industry and to some storage sites where threshold quantities of dangerous substances, as identified in the Regulations, are kept or used. certain exemptions, to see that personal data.

Emergency

An event or situation that threatens serious damage to human welfare in a place in the UK or to the environment of a place in the UK, or war or terrorism which threatens serious damage to the security of the UK. To constitute an emergency this event or situation must require the implementation of special arrangements by one or more Category 1 responder.

Emergency planning (EP)

Development and maintenance of agreed procedures to prevent, reduce, control, mitigate and take other actions in the event of an emergency.

Exercise

A simulation to validate an emergency or business continuity plan, rehearse key staff or test systems and procedures.

Freedom of Information Act

The Freedom of Information Act 2000 allows the public access, regardless of nationality or country of residence, to information held by public authorities or anyone providing services for them, subject to certain exemptions. It came fully into force in January 2005.

Generic local assessment

Assessment provided by central government to the local level.

Glossary of Terms

Hazard

An accidental or naturally occurring event or situation with the potential to cause physical (or psychological) harm to members of the community (including loss of life), damage or losses to property, and/or disruption to the environment or to structures (economic, social, political) upon which a community's way of life depends.

Hazard assessment

A component of the risk assessment process in which identified hazards are assessed for future action.

Hazard identification

A process by which potential hazards are identified.

Impact

The scale of the consequences of a hazard or threat expressed in terms of a reduction in human welfare, damage to the environment and loss of security.

Inner cordon

Surrounds and protects the immediate scene of an incident.

Integrated emergency management (IEM)

An approach to preventing and managing emergencies which entails six key activities – anticipation, assessment, prevention, preparation, response and recovery. IEM is geared to the idea of building greater overall resilience in the face of a broad range of disruptive challenges. It requires a coherent multi-agency effort.

Lead organisation

Organisation appointed by a group of organisations to speak or act on their behalf or to take the lead in a given situation, with the other organisations' support. The exact role of the lead organisation depends on the circumstances in which the lead role is being operated.

Lead responder

A Category 1 responder charged with carrying out a duty under the Act on behalf of a number of responder organisations, so as to co-ordinate its delivery and to avoid unnecessary duplication.

Local resilience area

The Civil Contingencies Act requires Category 1 and 2 responders to co-operate with other Category 1 and 2 responders in their local resilience area. Each local resilience area (with the exception of London) is based on a police area. The principal mechanism for multi-agency co-operation is the Local Resilience Forum.

Local Resilience Forum (LRF)

A process for bringing together all the Category 1 and 2 responders within a local police area for the purpose of facilitating co-operation in fulfilment of their duties under the Act. KRF is the Kent Local Resilience Forum

Local responder

Organisation which responds to emergencies at the local level. These may include Category 1 and 2 responders under the Civil Contingencies Act and other organisations not covered by the Act.

Local Risk Assessment Guidance (LRAG)

A document provided by central government with information on generic hazards and threats that should assist Category 1 responders in performing their local risk assessment duty under the Civil Contingencies Act.

Major incident

This term is commonly used by emergency services personnel operationally to describe an emergency as defined in the Civil Contingencies Act.

Multi-agency plan

A plan, usually prepared and maintained by a lead responder, on behalf of a number of organisations who need to co-ordinate and integrate their preparations for an emergency.

Outer cordon

Seals off a controlled area around an incident to which unauthorised persons are not allowed access.

Glossary of Terms

Pipelines Safety Regulations 1996

Legislation on the management of pipeline safety, using an integrated, goal-setting, risk-based approach encompassing both onshore and offshore pipelines; includes the major accident prevention document, the arrangements for emergency plans and the transitional arrangements.

Primary Care Trust (PCT)

Primary Care is the care provided by those professionals the public normally see when they have a health problem (eg doctor, dentist, optician, pharmacist). These services are managed by Primary Care Trusts (PCTs).

Public awareness

A level of knowledge within the community about risk and preparedness for emergencies, including actions the public authorities will take and actions the public should take.

The Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2001 (REPPIR)

Implemented in GB the articles on intervention in cases of radiation (radiological) emergency in Council Directive 96/29/Euratom, also known as the BS596 Directive. The Directive lays down the basic safety standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionising radiation. The REPPIR also partly implement the Public Information Directive by subsuming the Public Information for Radiation Emergencies Regulations 1992 (PIRER) on informing the general public about health protection measures to be applied and steps to be taken in the event of an emergency.

Recovery

The process of rebuilding, restoring and rehabilitating the community following an emergency.

Regional Resilience Forum (RRF)

A forum established by a Government Office to discuss civil protection issues from the regional perspective and to create a stronger link between local and central government on resilience issues.

Resilience

The ability of the community, services, area or infrastructure to withstand the consequences of an incident.

Rest centre

Premises used for temporary accommodation of evacuees from an incident.

Risk

Risk measures the significance of a potential event in terms of likelihood and impact. In the context of the Civil Contingencies Act, the events in question are emergencies.

Risk assessment

A structured and auditable process of identifying potentially significant events, assessing their likelihood and impacts, and then combining these to provide an overall assessment of risk, as a basis for further decisions and action.

Risk rating matrix

Matrix of impact and likelihood for an event, to ascertain the risk.

Risk treatment

A systematic process of deciding which risks can be eliminated or reduced by remedial action and which must be tolerated.

Sensitive information

Information that is not reasonably accessible to the public because its disclosure to the public would, or would be likely to (a) adversely affect national security, (b) adversely affect public safety, (c) prejudice the commercial interests of any person; or information that is personal data, within the meaning of section 1(1) of the Data Protection Act 1998, disclosure of which would breach that Act.

Threat

The intent and capacity to cause loss of life or create adverse consequences to human welfare (including property and the supply of essential services and commodities), the environment or security.

Utilities

Companies providing essential services, eg water, energy, telecommunications.

Warning and informing the public

Establishing arrangements to warn the public when an emergency is likely to occur or has occurred and to provide them with information and advice subsequently.

List of Acronyms

| | | | |
|----------------|--|------------------|--|
| ACOP | Approved Code of Practice | KCC | Kent County Council |
| ACPO | Association of Chief Police Officers | KCRR | Kent Community Risk Register |
| ADR | Accord European relative au transport international des marchandises dangereuses par route, European Transport Directive | KF&RS | Kent Fire and Rescue Service |
| ASA | Ambulance Service Association | KMTFA | Kent and Medway Towns Fire Authority |
| ATOC | Association of Train Operating Companies | KRF | Kent Resilience Forum |
| BTP | British Transport Police | LA | Local Authority |
| CBRN | Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear | LHB | Local Health Board |
| CCS | Civil Contingencies Secretariat | LNG | Liquefied Natural Gas |
| COMAH | Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1999, Northern Ireland 2000 | LPG | Liquefied Petroleum Gas |
| COSHH | Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 | MAJAX | Major incident procedures / plans for acute hospitals |
| CRR | Community Risk Register | MCA | Maritime and Coastguard Agency |
| CFOA | Chief Fire Officers Association | Met | Office Meteorological Office |
| DEFRA | Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs | MIRG | Maritime Incident Response Group |
| DEFREP | Maritime Coastguard Agency defect reporting system | MOD | Ministry of Defence |
| DfES | Department for Education and Skills | MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| DfT | Department for Transport | MRCC | Maritime Rescue Co-ordination Centre |
| DH | Department of Health | NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| DTI | Department of Trade and Industry | NHS | National Health Service |
| EA | Environment Agency | NPHS | National Public Health Service for Wales |
| EHO | Environmental Health Officer | ODPM | Office of the Deputy Prime Minister |
| ETV | Maritime Coastguard Agency emergency towing vessel | OFCOM | Office of Communications |
| F&R | Fire and Rescue | OFGEM | Office of Gas and Electricity Markets |
| FSA | Food Standards Agency or Financial Services Authority (depending on the context) | OFWAT | Office of Water Services |
| GO | Government Office | PCT | Primary Care Trust |
| GOSE | Government Office of the South East | PHA | Port Health Authority |
| HA | Health Authority | RAWG | Risk Assessment Working Group |
| HO | Home Office | RNLI | Royal National Lifeboat Institution |
| HPA | Health Protection Agency | RSPCA | Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals |
| HSC | Health and Safety Commission | SARS | Severe acute respiratory syndrome |
| HSE | Health and Safety Executive | SEC AMB | South East Coast Ambulance Service |
| | | SEMD | The Security and Emergency Measures Direction 1998, Water services Legislation |
| | | SHA | Strategic Health Authority |
| | | SIO | Station Incident Officers, Railways |
| | | TOLO | Train Operator Liaison Officers, Railways |
| | | TREM | Transport Emergency Card |