



Community Risk Register

2014/15

What is the Community Risk Register?

The purpose of risk assessment is to identify the range of risks present in the community, assess the likelihood of their occurrence, assess the health, social, economic & environmental impacts that would occur in the event of the risk happening, & prioritising the risks identified. This is always based on a worst-case scenario approach. The product of the risk assessment process is called the Community Risk Register (CRR).

The seriousness of the risk of an emergency, malicious or non-malicious in cause (known as threats and hazards respectively), depends both on the likelihood of it happening over the next five years, and on the consequences or impacts that people will feel if it does. The highest priority risks are therefore those that are highly likely to happen and have the highest impact if they do.

Who assesses the risk?

Risk is assessed by a group of the Local Resilience Forum (LRF). All Category 1 (Civil Contingencies Act 2004) organisations have an appropriate representative on the group who provides the 'expert knowledge' for the different types of risks assessed. These risks have been recognised by the Civil Contingencies Secretariat at the Cabinet Office – therefore we follow nationally recognised best practice & guidance. Risk is also assessed at the National level. The National Risk Register can be found by accessing the gov.uk website:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-risk-register-for-civil-emergencies-2015-edition>

What happens after risks have been assessed?

The results of the risk assessment process are used to identify the planning priorities & areas of focus for all resilience work by organisations that have a duty to plan for & respond to emergency situations (Category 1 organisations). Starting with the highest rated risks we look to see what treatments and controls we can put in place to help mitigate the impacts and/or be in a better position to respond.

When is risk assessed?

Risks are assessed on a regular basis, with all Very High & High Risks assessed every year, all Medium Risks are assessed every two years & all Low Risks are assessed every three years. Some risks are re-assessed more frequently if the need arises, & new risks are assessed when they are identified.

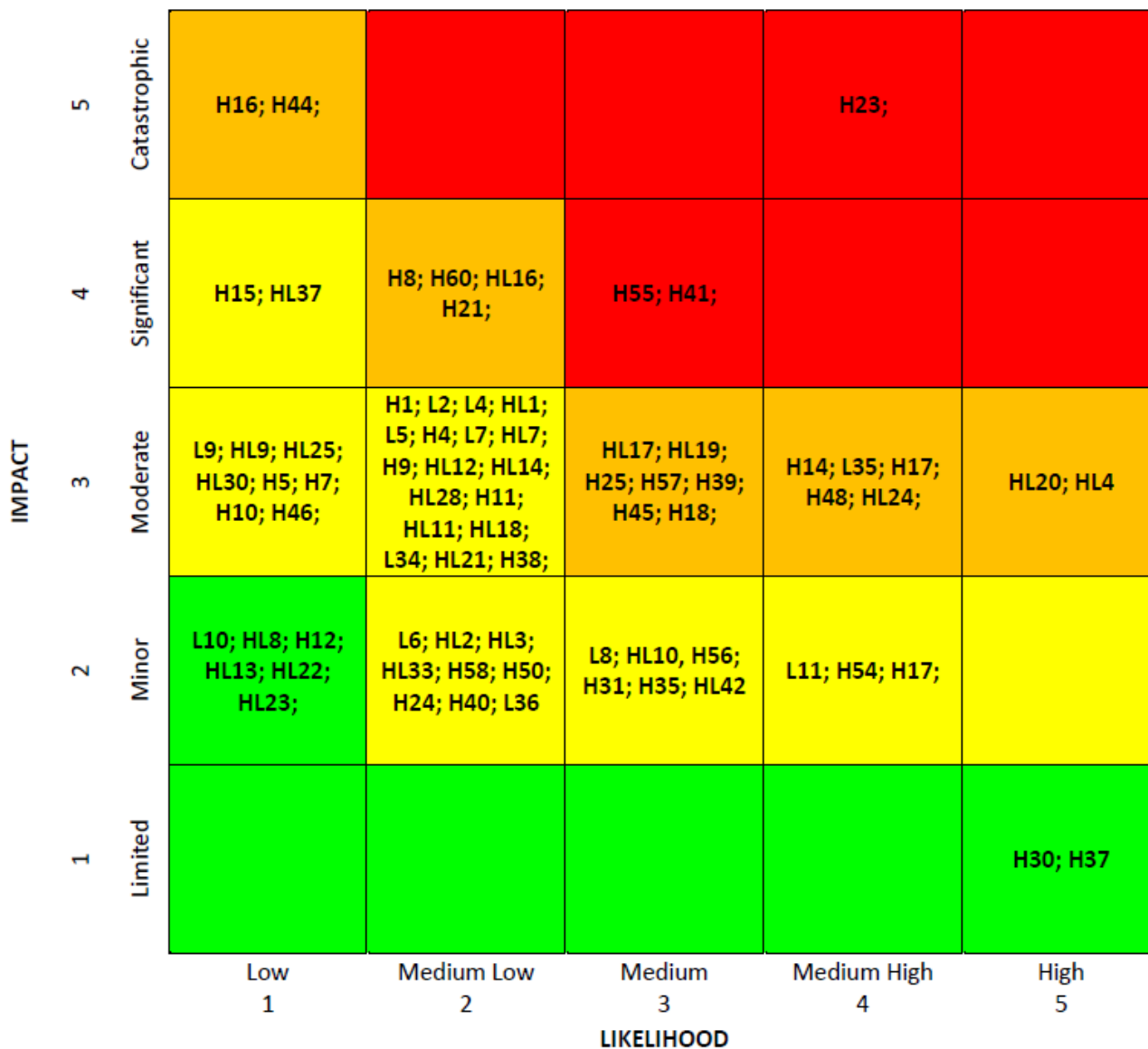
Terrorism and other malicious acts

The Community Risk Register does not provide information on the threats faced by the UK from terrorism or other malicious acts.

Details of these types of threats are provided within the [National Risk Register of Civil Emergencies](#) (as detailed above).

Risk Matrix

The Matrix below plots the risks assessed for the Community Risk Register.



The table below sets out the likelihood scale of hazard risks occurring in a five-year timeframe. This has been used for assessing the Community Risk Register risks.

Score	Descriptor	Stated chance in five years
1	Low	Between 1 in 20,000 and 1 in 2000
2	Medium-low	Between 1 in 2000 and 1 in 200
3	Medium	Between 1 in 200 and 1 in 20
4	Medium-high	1 in 20 and 1 in 2
5	High	1 in 2 or more

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Very High Risks

LRAG RISK REF NO.	HAZARD OR THREAT CATEGORY	HAZARD OR THREAT SUB-CATEGORY	OUTCOME Description	LIKELIHOOD	IMPACT
<u>H23</u>	Human Health	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 between 12-15 weeks. Up to half the population could be affected. All ages may be affected, but until the virus emerges we cannot know which groups will be most at risk.	4	5
<u>H55</u>	Severe weather	Severe volcanic activity	A severe volcanic eruption, generating large amounts of gas and ash over a 5 month period affecting the UK and Northern Europe. In the reasonable worst case scenario this is estimate to result in 5,000 excess deaths over the five-month period and a similar number of hospitalisations. The gas and acid aerosol could damage vegetation and/or lead to soil acidification over a prolonged time.	3	4
<u>H41</u>	Industrial technical failure	Total failure of GB's National Electricity Transmission Network.	Total blackout for up to 3-5 days due to loss of the National Electricity Transmission System. 3 days is best time (e.g. in summer). If there is damage to the network (say from storms) this timescale could be extended up to 5 days.	3	4

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High Risks

LRAG RISK REF NO.	HAZARD OR THREAT CATEGORY	HAZARD OR THREAT SUB-CATEGORY	OUTCOME Description	LIKELIHOOD	IMPACT
<u>L2</u>	Industrial Accidents	Fire or explosion at a flammable gas Storage site (Off Site)	Incident spread off-site with more than five fatalities and/or 20 hospitalisations, evacuation beyond the cordon and significant effects on gas distribution systems (lower-tier sites).	2	3
<u>L4</u>	Industrial Accidents	Fire or explosion at a flammable gas Storage site (On site)	Incident contained on-site, up to five fatalities and/or 20 hospitalisations, advice to shelter but no evacuation beyond the cordon and no significant effect on gas distribution systems (lower-tier sites).	2	3
<u>H8</u>	Industrial Accidents	Very Large toxic chemical release.	Up to 10km from site causing up to 2,000 fatalities and up to 10,000 casualties. Toxic release could be due to loss of containment of chlorine – or a number of other chemicals, eg anhydrous hydrofluoric acid, refrigerated ammonia, sulphur dioxide (or tri-oxide) gas.	2	4
<u>H14</u>	Industrial Accidents	Major contamination incident with widespread implications for the food chain.	There may be direct consumer and animal health effects arising from this incident. We assume a small number of fatalities and casualties, although the public health implications of food incidents vary widely.	4	3
<u>HL4</u>	Industrial Accidents	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 (ie tourism) value, serious impact on human health.	5	3
<u>L35</u>	Industrial Accidents	Fire at a waste Management site	The main concerns are impact on local air quality, pollution to public water supplies from contaminated fire fighting run off, and harm to the environment.	4	3
<u>H16</u>	Transport accidents	Aviation accident over Semi urban area.	Loss of up to two aircraft and passengers with debris over a semi-urban area. Up to 600 fatalities and up to 300 casualties	1	5

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LRAG RISK REF NO.	HAZARD OR THREAT CATEGORY	HAZARD OR THREAT SUB-CATEGORY	OUTCOME Description	LIKELIHOOD	IMPACT
<u>H60</u>	Transport accidents	Road or rail tanker containing dangerous goods and/or "high consequence" dangerous goods – accident involving fire and explosion.	Up to 250 fatalities and up to 5,000 requiring medical treatment for an incident involving high consequence dangerous goods. The explosion will cause varying degrees of damage to property and infrastructure depending on their distance from the incident. This risk would result in a toxic plume/gas cloud which would be harmful to the population resulting in evacuation of the immediate area.	2	4
<u>H18</u>	Severe weather	Low temperatures and heavy snow.	Snow falling and lying over multiple regions (eg SW England, SE England, London and the East of England) for at least one week. After an initial fall of snow there is further snow fall on and off for at least 7 days. Most lowland areas experience some falls in excess of 10cm, a depth of snow in excess of 30cm and a period of at least 7 consecutive days with daily mean temperature below -3°C. Up to 30 fatalities and thousands of casualties, mainly due to slips trips and falls.	3	3
<u>H48</u>	Severe weather	Heat wave.	Daily maximum temperatures above 32°C and minimum temperatures in excess of 15°C over most of the UK for at least five consecutive days and nights. Up to 1000 fatalities and 5000 casualties mainly amongst the elderly. There could be disruption to power supply and transport infrastructure.	4	3
<u>HL16</u>	Severe weather	Major local coastal / tidal flooding.	Sea surge, spring tides, gale force winds, heavy rainfall affecting more than one region, some defences overtopped or failing at multiple locations. Flooding of 1,000 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 flood 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	2	4
<u>HL17</u>	Severe weather	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 1,000 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.	3	3

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<u>HL18</u>	Severe weather	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 1,000 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.	2	4
<u>HL19</u>	Severe weather	Local fluvial 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.	3	3
<u>HL20</u>	Severe weather	Localised extremely hazardous flash flooding.	Heavy Localised rainfall in steep valley catchments leading to extremely hazardous flash flooding. (eg High velocities and depths). Likely that no flood defences in place. Probably no flood warning service available / suddenness of events means timely flood warnings not possible. Flooding of up to 200 properties. (NB the outcome is essentially the same as H44 – dam or reservoir failure).	5	3
<u>H21</u>	Severe weather	Flooding: major fluvial flooding affecting more than two UK regions.	A single massive inland event or multiple concurrent regional events following a sustained period of heavy rainfall extending over two weeks (perhaps combined with snow melt or intense summer rainfall leading to widespread surface water flooding). The event would include major fluvial flooding affecting a large, single urban area. Closure of primary transport routes. Infrastructure failure. Loss of essential services (water, gas, electricity & telecom) to 250,000 homes and business for up to 14 days. Sediment movement and disruption to water supplies. Significant regional economic damage. Across urban and rural areas (with a greater proportion occurring in urban areas) flooding of up to 50,000 properties (homes and businesses) for up to 19 days. Up to 10 fatalities and 500 casualties and 20 missing persons (“missing” means: not accounted for during the first 48 hours, before Police can reunite with family or friends). Up to 55,000 people needing assistance with evacuation. Up to 6,000 people in need or rescue or assistance in-situ.	2	4
<u>H44</u>	Structural Hazards	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 and 1000 casualties. Up to 50 missing persons and people stranded.	1	5

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LRAG RISK REF NO.	HAZARD OR THREAT CATEGORY	HAZARD OR THREAT SUB-CATEGORY	OUTCOME Description	LIKELIHOOD	IMPACT
HL24	Human Health	Localised Legionella / meningitis outbreak.	Localised outbreak of a disease which could approximately 500 identified cases leading to 20 fatalities	4	3
H25	Animal health	Outbreak of exotic notifiable disease in animals (including birds).	The most serious disease in this category is FMD which drives the risk and outcome descriptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · A realistic worst case scenario might involve the culling and disposal up to 4 million animals across GB with up to 900 infected premises · For FMD whole of Great Britain is likely to be declared a 'controlled area', prohibiting the movement of all susceptible livestock unless licensed. 	3	3
H57	Public Disorder	Public Disorder	Disorder on this scale will significantly challenge both the emergency services - including the police - and Government.	3	3
H31	Industrial Action	Actual or threatened significant disruption to fuel supplies including industrial action by tanker drivers or refinery staff, or effective blockades at key refineries /terminals by protesters	Retail filling stations, depending on the extent of the disruption and their locations, and assuming no panic buying would likely run out of fuel in less than a week. Oil terminals, for example those supplying emergency services and critical supply chains, would also face reduced deliveries, and it is likely that they would progressively begin to run short of fuel. Food haulage companies would run out of fuel within approximately 10 days.	3	2
H39	Industrial technical failure	Failure of water infrastructure or loss of drinking water.	Loss of or non-availability for drinking, of the piped water supply, for a population of up to 350,000 for more than 24 hours and up to two weeks due to an accident.	3	3
H45	Industrial technical failure	Disruption to Regional Electricity Distribution or Transmission Network/System.	Total failure of the electricity network over an entire region of GB occurring during the working week and lasting for 24 hours.	3	3

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Medium Risks

LRAG RISK REF NO.	HAZARD OR THREAT CATEGORY	HAZARD OR THREAT SUB-CATEGORY	OUTCOME Description	LIKELIHOOD	IMPACT
<u>H1</u>	Industrial Accidents	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 150 to 1,500 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. Gas shortage not expected but some disconnections of intensive users. Disruption to transport services (road and rail) locally for up to one week and to provision of health services locally.	2	3
<u>HL25</u>	Industrial Accidents		Up to 1km around site, causing up to 50 fatalities and 150 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. Impact on environment, including persistent/widespread impact on air quality.	1	3
<u>HL1</u>	Industrial Accidents	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	2	3
<u>L5</u>	Industrial Accidents		Incident spread off-site with more than five fatalities and/or 20 hospitalisations, evacuation beyond the cordon and significant effects on gas distribution systems.	2	3
<u>L6</u>	Industrial Accidents		incident contained on-site, up to five fatalities and/or 20 hospitalisations, advice to shelter but no evacuation beyond the cordon and no significant effect on gas distribution systems.	2	2
<u>H4</u>	Industrial Accidents	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 (from 10) up to 150 fatalities and (100 to) 2,000 casualties. Might be disruption to air transport in short term until fuel supply re-directed. Short term regional excessive demands on health care services. Closure of roads in locality for short period.	2	3
<u>L7</u>	Industrial Accidents		Affecting both on-site and off-site	2	3
<u>L8</u>	Industrial Accidents		Affecting on-site	3	2
<u>HL28</u>	Industrial Accidents	Localised fire or explosion at a fuel distribution site or tank storage of flammable and / or toxic liquids	Up to 1km around the site, causing up to 15 fatalities and 200 casualties.	2	3

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<u>H5</u>	Industrial Accidents	Fire or explosion at an onshore fuel pipeline.	Up to 1km around site causing up to 100 fatalities and up to 500 casualties.	1	3
<u>L9</u>	Industrial Accidents		Incident spread beyond a 500m cordon with more than five fatalities and/or 20 hospitalisations, evacuation beyond the cordon.	1	3
<u>H7</u>	Industrial Accidents	Explosion at a high pressure gas pipeline.	Local to site causing up to 100 fatalities and up to 200 casualties	1	3
<u>HL30</u>	Industrial Accidents	Explosion at a natural gas pipeline	Localised explosion at a natural gas pipeline causing up to 100 fatalities and up to 100 casualties	1	3
<u>H9</u>	Industrial Accidents	Large toxic chemical release	Up to 3km from site causing up to 50 fatalities and up to 2,000 casualties. This risk could result in environmental contamination with associated environmental impacts.	2	3
<u>HL2</u>	Industrial Accidents	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.	2	2
<u>HL3</u>	Industrial Accidents	Localised industrial accident involving small toxic release.	Up to 1km from site causing up to 10 fatalities and up to 100 casualties.	2	2
<u>H10</u>	Industrial Accidents	Radioactive substance release from a nuclear reactor	An accident at a nuclear reactor site in the UK resulting in a degraded core with enhanced containment leakage through an open penetration with 1% loss of containment. Health countermeasures during the emergency phase required up to 30km from site with approximately 21,000 people advised to shelter and take stable iodine.	1	3
<u>H11</u>	Industrial Accidents	Accidental release of radioactive material from incorrectly handled stolen sources.	3 deaths after a month and 8 people requiring long term medical supervision. Up to 500 worried well from the vicinity of where the source was removed from its shielding may seek medical reassurance at doctors surgeries and hospitals. Limited environmental contamination but possibly a difficult recovery operation because of high dose rates around the radiation source and restricted access.	2	3

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<u>H12</u>	Industrial Accidents	Biological substance release from facility where pathogens are handled deliberately (e.g. pathogen release from containment laboratory).	Up to 5 fatalities and serious injuries or off-site impact causing up to 500 casualties.	1	2
<u>H46</u>	Industrial Accidents	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 hospital admissions	1	3
<u>H15</u>	Industrial Accidents	Marine pollution	Release of up to 100,000 tonnes of crude oil into the sea, polluting up to 200km of coastline.	1	4
<u>HL7</u>	Industrial Accidents	Industrial explosions and major fires.	Up to 1km around site causing up to 20 casualties. Explosions would cause primarily crush / cuts and bruises type injuries, as well as burns/	2	3
<u>L11</u>	Industrial Accidents		Effect contained to the site of the incident (and immediate surroundings) with few or no injuries.	4	2
<u>HL9</u>	Transport accidents	Aviation accident.	Causing up to 50 fatalities and up to 250 casualties.	1	3
<u>HL10</u>	Transport accidents	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.	3	2
<u>HL11</u>	Transport accidents	Railway accident.	Up to 30 fatalities and up to 100 casualties (fractures, internal injuries – burns less likely). Possible loss of freight. Major disruption to rail line including possible closure of rail tunnel.	2	3
<u>HL12</u>	Transport accidents	Local accident involving transport of hazardous chemicals	Up to 50 fatalities and up to 500 casualties (direct injuries from the accident would be similar to road or rail accidents; indirect casualties are possible, if substance covers wide area). The extent of the impact would depend on substance involved, quantity, nature and location of accident. The assumption is based on phosgene / chlorine.	2	3

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HL14	Transport accidents	Local (road) accident involving transport of fuel / explosives.	Multiple serious casualties with the possibility of multiple fatalities within vicinity of accident/explosion, depending on the average accident rate for the local road networks in that particular area. Area could 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.	2	3
HL37	Transport accidents	Release of significant quantities of hazardous chemicals or materials as a result of a major shipping accident.	Fatalities and casualties unlikely. Significant environmental/ecological damage.	1	4
H17	Severe weather	Storms and gales.	Storm force winds affecting most of the country for at least six hours. Most inland, lowland areas experience mean speeds in excess of 55 mph with gusts in excess of 85 mph. Up to 50 fatalities and 500 casualties with short term disruption to infrastructure including power, transport networks, homes and businesses.	4	2
H58	Severe weather	Severe Wildfire	Severe wildfire spreading over an area of 1500 hectares at an urban-rural interface and lasting for 7 to 10 days. Fatality numbers are low (under 10) and casualty figures are between 50 and 100, primarily as a result of respiratory complaints and burns.	2	2
HL33	Severe weather	Forest fires (including moorland).	Forest or moorland fire across up to 50 hectares. Evacuation of up to 100 residential homes required. Transport infrastructure disrupted for up to a day due to smoke. Fatalities are possible, depending on the average recreational or occupational use of the area, with people needing medical assistance due to the proximity of the fire.	2	2
H50	Severe weather	Drought	Significantly diminished water resources in the region over a period of 3-9 months leading to localised poor pressure or loss of supply. Hosepipe bans in place for domestic customers and restrictions on non essential use for commercial customers. Widespread restriction of agricultural water use unless supported by storage. Restrictions on non-essential water use in domestic and commercial premises. Reduced crop yields. Temporary damage to water dependent habitats leading to threats to plants and animals.	2	2

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<u>L34</u>	Severe weather	Local Drought	Low groundwater levels, following prolonged dry weather, resulting in the failure of private water supplies. Several hundred properties in Gloucestershire are not on the mains water supply (provided by Water Companies) but rely on private water sources such as wells, springs or boreholes. If groundwater levels continue to fall these sources will fail.	2	3
<u>H56</u>	Severe weather	Severe space weather	The reasonable worst-case scenario is based upon space weather of approximately the same magnitude as the Carrington Event of 1859, lasting for 1-2 weeks.	3	2
<u>HL21</u>	Structural Hazards	Land movements (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. Potential for a number of persons to be trapped or missing either in landslide itself and/or in collapsed structures. A number of fatalities are possible depending on the size and location of land movement, and the limitations of emergency access to injured persons	2	3
<u>H24</u>	Human Health	Emerging infectious diseases.	Based upon the experience of the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in 2002, the worst case likely impact of such an outbreak originating outside the UK would be cases occurring amongst returning travellers and their families and close contacts, with spread to health care workers within hospital setting. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short term disruption to local hospital intensive care facilities. • Possible disruption of several weeks to elective procedures. Fatalities & Casualties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Max 200 fatalities across the country and 2,000 casualties based upon fatality rate up to 10%, from global experience of SARS • Expect 10 potential cases and 100 follow up contacts for every single confirmed case of infection as seen in past SARS outbreak 	2	2
<u>HL42</u>	Industrial Action	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.	3	2

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<u>H35</u>	Industrial Action	Industrial action by key rail or London underground workers	Strike action by key workers (e.g. signallers) resulting in the near-total shutdown of the national rail network or about ¾ of the London Underground (LU) network.	3	2
<u>H54</u>	International Events	Disruption to aviation as a consequence of volcanic ash.	Volcanic ash incursions for up to 25 days resulting in sporadic and temporary closures of significant parts of UK airspace for up to a total of 15 days during a three month eruption period. The entire UK mainland and potentially other parts of Europe could be affected for up to 10 of these days. A single period of closure within the 3 month eruptive episode may last up to 12 consecutive days, depending on meteorological conditions.	4	2
<u>H38</u>	Industrial technical failure	Technical failure of upstream (offshore) oil / gas network leading to a disruption in upstream oil and gas production.	Catastrophic accident destroying all or parts of an offshore facility and in the worst case, taking months or more to restore normal levels of service. This could potentially result in up to 11% loss of gas supply to the 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.	2	3
<u>H40</u>	Industrial technical failure	Disruption or loss of telecommunication systems. .	Loss of fixed and mobile telecommunications (both voice service and internet access) for up to 100,000 people for up to 72 hours.	2	2
<u>L36</u>	Industrial technical failure	L36 - Heating Fuel (oil & LPG) delivery problems to communities not on mains gas supply.	Rural and other communities (e.g. Park Home sites) not on mains gas supply may rely on heating fuel (oil / LPG) for cooking, heating and hot water supply. Therefore delivery of heating fuel is an important service and can be critical for vulnerable people. The delivery of heating fuel could be affected by severe weather e.g. prolonged snow/ flooding preventing deliveries to isolated communities, or by supply problems due to issues in the heating fuel industry.	2	2

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Low Risks

LRAG RISK REF NO.	HAZARD OR THREAT CATEGORY	HAZARD OR THREAT SUB-CATEGORY	OUTCOME Description	LIKELIHOOD	IMPACT
<u>L10</u>	Industrial Accidents		Incident contained within a 500m cordon, up to five fatalities and/or 20 hospitalisations, advice to shelter but no evacuation beyond the cordon	1	2
<u>HL8</u>	Transport accidents	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 100 casualties.	1	2
<u>HL13</u>	Transport accidents	Maritime accident or deliberate blockage resulting in blockage of access to key port, estuary, maritime route for more than one month.	Loss of port is likely to have an initial wider impact, but will quickly reduce as shippers seek alternative ports or methods of shipping. Economic impact on local dependent businesses.	1	2
<u>HL22</u>	Structural Hazards	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. Depending on the size and construction of building, and occupation rates, there will always remain the possibility of fatalities or serious casualties	1	2
<u>HL23</u>	Structural Hazards	Bridge closure or collapse.	Roads, access roads and transport infrastructure impassable for considerable length of time. Severe congestion over wide geographical area. Emergency access into / out of large populated areas severely restricted. Potential for a number of persons to be trapped or missing.	1	2

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LRAG RISK REF NO.	HAZARD OR THREAT CATEGORY	HAZARD OR THREAT SUB-CATEGORY	OUTCOME Description	LIKELIHOOD	IMPACT
<u>H30</u>	Industrial Action	Emergency services: loss of emergency fire and rescue cover because of industrial action	Emergency services: loss of emergency fire and rescue cover because of industrial action and the failure of fire and rescue authorities to have adequate business continuity arrangements in place to maintain service response. Specific Assumptions • A series of either two sets of two consecutive days, or a straight four day strikes by fire fighters take place across all fire and rescue authorities spread over a period of two months	5	1
<u>H37</u>	International Events	Influx of destitute/ vulnerable British Nationals who are not normally resident in the UK and cannot be accommodated by family/friends.	Up to 10,000 British Nationals not normally resident in the UK returning to the UK within a 3-4 week period following conventional war, widespread civil unrest or sustained terrorism campaign against British and other Western nationals of whom around 1% require statutory support. The consequence management of such support includes housing, health services and access to welfare.	5	1