

Fife

External Emergency Plan



**Scottish
Ambulance
Service**

Working in Partnership with Universities



**Maritime &
Coastguard
Agency**



**Scottish
Water**
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Scottish Environment
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Buidheann Dion
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CONTENTS

	PAGE
1 INTRODUCTION	3
1.1 Aim	3
1.2 Objectives	3
1.3 Scope	3
1.4 Planning Assumptions	4
1.5 Supporting Contingency Arrangements	4
1.6 Training and Exercising	4
1.7 Monitoring, Evaluation and Review	5
1.8 Responsibility	5
2 REGULATED FACILITIES	6
2.1 Facilities under the Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations (2015)	6
2.2 Facilities under the Defence Major Accident Control Regulations (2021)	7
2.3 Facilities under the Pipeline Safety Regulations (1996)	7
2.4 Additional Notable Facilities in Fife	7
3 INCIDENT MANAGEMENT	9
3.1 Activation	9
3.2 Overview of Multi-Agency Response Co-ordination	9
3.3 Roles and Responsibilities	10
3.4 Impact Assessment	17
3.5 Communications	18
3.6 Recovery	18
3.7 Stand Down	18
3.8 Debrief	19
Appendix A: Notification Process	20

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Aim

This plan details the multi-agency arrangements that will be activated in response to a major accident¹ at a regulated facility in Fife, resulting in external impacts.

1.2. Objectives

The Fife External Emergency Plan delivers the following objectives:

- To identify regulated facilities across Fife
- To outline activation, standdown and debriefing procedures in relation to this plan
- To detail the response role of agencies in the response to a major accident¹ with external impacts at a regulated facility in Fife
- To provide an overview of the potential external consequences resulting from a major accident¹ with external impacts at a regulated facility in Fife
- To identify where related plans and arrangements can support the response to a major accident¹ with external impacts at a regulated facility in Fife
- To ensure compliance with the requirement to develop an external emergency plan specifying the major accident response measures to be taken off site for sites under the Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations (COMAH) (2015) and the Defence Major Accident Control Regulations: DSA 03.OME Part 4 (MACR) (2021)
- To ensure compliance with the requirement under the Pipeline Safety Regulations (1996) to develop a plan detailing the response to a possible major accident involving a Major Accident Hazard Pipeline

1.3. Scope

This plan details the response activity of resilience partners to manage the external impacts (considering local community, the environment, infrastructure and the economy) of a major accident at a facility falling under any of the following:

- Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations (2015) (Upper Tier sites only)
- Defence Major Accident Control Regulations: DSA 03.OME Part 4 (2021)
- Pipeline Safety Regulations (1996)

Facility specific External Emergency Plans are appendices of this document and can be accessed via Resilience Direct.

¹ A major accident is defined as an incident which results from an uncontrolled development at a facility falling under the Control of Major Accident Hazard regulations (2015), the Defence Major Accident Control Regulations (2019) or the Pipeline Safety Regulations (1996) which leads to serious danger to human health or the environment and involves one or more dangerous substances (as defined in previously mentioned regulations).

This plan does not detail:

- The roles of the facility operator employees in the event of a major accident. These are detailed within the relevant Internal Emergency Plan (maintained by facility operators)
- Each agencies' operational response to a major accident. These details are held within individual agency response plans and/or Standard Operating Procedures
- The overarching multi-agency resilience and incident response and co-ordination structure, which are instead detailed within resilience partnership plans and arrangements

1.4. Planning Assumptions

The following assumptions are made and acknowledged within this plan:

- There are appropriate structures in place to allow an effective and efficient multi-agency partnership response to a major accident¹ with external impacts in Fife
- Identified staff within response agencies (including site operators) will attend training and exercises (para. 1.5) to ensure that they understand their role in the response to a major accident¹ with external impacts
- Appropriate Internal Emergency Plans are in place for relevant facilities across Fife which will act to reduce the potential external impacts of any incident affecting the facility

1.5. Supporting Contingency Plans

The Fife External Emergency Plan is supported by, and supports, the following plans:

- Multi-agency response plans developed by the Fife Local Resilience Partnership and the East of Scotland Regional Resilience Partnership (available on Resilience Direct) including:
 - East of Scotland Response Protocol
 - Fife LRP Scientific and Technical Advice Cell Plan
 - Fife Multi-Agency Care for People Response Framework
 - East of Scotland RRP Public Communications Group Response Framework
 - Fife LRP Recovery Framework
- Fife Council's Pollution Contingency Plan

1.6. Training and Exercising

Formal multi-agency training and exercising will take place against this plan (as part of the East of Scotland Regional Resilience Partnership Training and Exercising Programme) across a 3-year period.

Within this 3-year period, this plan will be tested in conjunction with the facility specific plans referenced in sections 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 below.

This range of multi-agency training and exercising events will allow for each of this plan's objectives to be tested across a 3-year period, resulting in all aspects of the plan being trained and/or exercised against.

1.7. Monitoring, Evaluation and Review

In line with the training and exercising programme detailed above (section 1.5), a full review of this plan (led by Fife Council, in consultation with partner response agencies), will take place across a 3-year period.

Amendments may also be made as required to incorporate lessons identified from incidents and training and exercising events out with the Fife External Emergency Plan exercising programme.

1.8. Responsibility

Fife Council is the custodian of the Fife External Emergency Plan and produces this plan in collaboration with those agencies noted in section 3.3.

Those agencies noted in section 3.3 are responsible for the accuracy of the information relevant to their own areas of responsibility, both within this plan and the facility specific plans.

2. REGULATED FACILITIES

2.1. Facilities under the Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations (2015)

The Health and Safety Executive and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency are the joint Competent Authorities for facilities controlled by the Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations.

2.1.1. Upper Tier Facilities

The following facilities have been designated as Upper Tier facilities under the Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations:

- Diageo (Cluny)
- Diageo (Leven)
- ExxonMobil- Braefoot Bay Marine Terminal (Aberdour) – this site is currently being decommissioned
- ExxonMobil- Mossmorran (Cowdenbeath) - this site is currently being decommissioned
- Shell UK- Braefoot Bay Marine Terminal (Aberdour)
- Shell UK- Mossmorran (Cowdenbeath)

Facility specific external emergency plans have been developed for these sites.

Multi-agency incident response guides (MAIRGS)² are also available for these sites. These documents support the immediate activity of emergency response agencies in attending the facility where the major accident has occurred.

MAIRGS do not replace the facility specific external emergency plans.

2.1.2. Lower Tier Facilities

The following facilities have been designated as Lower Tier facilities under the Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations:

- Avanti Gas Ltd- Mossmorran (Cowdenbeath)
- Diageo- Cameronbridge Distillery (Windygates)
- InchDairnie Distillery (Glenrothes)
- Orica Europe (Blairhall)
- WH Malcolm Ltd (whiskey maturation site in Glenrothes)
- Scotch Whisky International Warehousing (Glenrothes)

Facility specific external emergency response plans are not required for Lower Tier facilities. However, should a major accident occur at these sites the generic arrangements detailed in this document can be activated, as required.

² Note: MAIRGS are not owned by Fife Council. Each agency and organisation has ownership for their own section within the MAIRGS. They can be accessed via Resilience Direct.

Multi-agency incident response guides (MAIRGS)³ are also available for these sites. These documents support the immediate activity of emergency response agencies in attending the facility where the major accident has occurred.

2.2. Facilities under the Defence Major Accident Control Regulations: DSA 03.OME Part 4 (2021)

The Major Accident Control Regulations Competent Authority is the Competent Authority for those facilities controlled under the Major Accident Control Regulations: DSA 03.OME Part 4 (2021).

The following facility has been identified as requiring an external emergency plan under the Major Accident Control Regulations:

- DM Crombie (Crombie)

A specific external emergency plan has been developed for this site.

2.3. Facilities under the Pipeline Safety Regulations (1996)

The Health and Safety Executive is the Competent Authority for facilities controlled by the Pipeline Safety Regulations.

Across Fife, 37 pipelines/sections of pipelines are designated as Major Accident Hazard Pipelines under the Pipeline Safety Regulations. These are operated by the following organisations:

- ExxonMobil – these pipelines are currently being decommissioned
- INEOS FPS
- INEOS Chemicals
- National Gas
- SGN
- Shell UK

Specific external emergency plans have been developed for these pipelines.

2.4. Additional Notable Facilities in Fife

An External Emergency Plan is not required for those sites noted below. However, an incident impacting these sites has the potential to result in significant public interest and/or concern.

Should an incident occur at any of these sites, the generic arrangements detailed in this document can be activated, as required.

- H100 Production Site, Buckhaven

³ Note: MAIRGs are not owned by Fife Council. Each agency and organisation has ownership for their own section within the MAIRGs. They can be accessed via Resilience Direct.

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- Leuchars Station, Leuchars
- Rosyth Royal Dockyard, Rosyth
- Whinnyhall Site, Burntisland

3. INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

3.1. Activation

This plan can be activated by any agency identified in section 3.3.

This will follow the receipt of information by external partners regarding the identification of external impacts, or the risk of external impacts, resulting from incident occurring at a regulated facility in Fife.

Notification of such an incident may be received by emergency response agencies in a range of ways, depending on the facility impacted (see Appendix A for notification process map):

- Facilities under the Control of Major Accident Hazard regulations (2015) and the Defence Major Accident Control Regulations (2019) have in place specific arrangements to notify emergency response agencies that a major accident has occurred, or where an incident occurring onsite is likely to escalate to a major accident
- The notification of a major accident occurring along a pipeline under the Pipeline Safety Regulations (1996) may be received by any agency through a range of channels (from a member of the public or other response agency)

Irrespective of how an incident notification is received, multi-agency partnership working will ensure all required agencies receive notification and are aware of the activation of this plan.

The response to a major accident requires a multi-agency approach. This may be escalated further, as required, to a Resilience Partnership (full details of which can be found in Preparing Scotland: Philosophy, Principles, Structure and Regulatory Duties and the Fife Resilience Partnership Response Framework).

3.2. Overview of Multi-Agency Response Co-ordination

The multi-agency response will be co-ordinated through use of the local Fife and regional east of Scotland resilience framework. This may include:

- Multi-agency meetings taking place at the incident scene – the Forward Command Point (FCP – see below)
 - Presence of multi-agency tactical advisors within the Facility/Pipeline Operator's Emergency Control Centre (or equivalent)⁴, as appropriate
 - Activation of a Resilience Partnership and associated sub-groups (e.g. Scientific and Technical Advice Cell, Care for People Group, Public Communications Group, etc.)
- These meetings will most likely take place virtually.

⁴ An operator's ECC may refer to either an Emergency Control Centre or Emergency Co-ordination Centre. Both Centres fulfil the same function in providing a location for oversight of the incident response and differ only in terminology.

Forward Command Point (FCP)

A Forward Command Point (FCP) will be an agreed-upon location, generally recognised as the nearest safe point, where commanders from emergency responders and the Site/Pipeline Operator co-locate to apply the principles of JESIP and establish unified command, control, and coordination at an operational level. This enables rapid situation evaluation to facilitate joint decisions to mitigate immediate impacts and consequences.

3.3. Roles and Responsibilities

The key response agencies listed below would work in partnership to:

- Protect life, property and the environment
- Minimise the harmful effects of the incident (considering the local community, environment, economy and infrastructure)
- Provide an effective and co-ordinated joint response
- Communicate effectively and keep local communities well informed
- Maintain normal services at an appropriate level
- Ensure effective recovery from the incident
- Evaluate and implement any lessons identified

The roles and responsibilities of individual agencies are noted below.

3.3.1. Facility / Pipeline Operators

In response to a major accident, the actions of the operator will include, where required, the following:

- Activate required internal response and resilience plans/arrangements
- Alert emergency response agencies of incident and impacts/ potential impacts using the (M)ETHANE mnemonic.
- Activate ECC (where applicable)
- Appoint and activate key response roles, as appropriate:
 - Site/ Gas Incident Controller
 - Site Main Controller
 - Pipeline Emergency Response Officer (PERO)
 - Bronze Responder/ Commander (National Gas Transmission only)
- Identify and confirm the cause of the incident, taking necessary appropriate measures to limit the incident and reduce impacts
- Account for persons on site, and collect and share information with emergency responders regarding any known casualties/missing persons
- Have in place arrangements to provide and/or support Care for People response for persons on site and/or the wider community (for COMAH sites, details of Care for People arrangements for persons on site are held in the internal site plans)
- Provide relevant information/advice to emergency response agencies including:
 - Detailed site plan (applicable to fixed site facilities only)

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- Hazards (such as any gas plume/ vapour cloud, potential ignition sources and dangerous substances in affected area, with consideration to local weather conditions)
- Initial cordon distances
- Safety advice, including safe routes to scene of incident and the safe use of communication devices (Note: some sites may have intrinsic safety restrictions in place)
- Information on tactics to be implemented to mitigate the impacts of the incident
- Provide a representative to liaise with emergency responders at the Forward Command Point (FCP)
- Provide representative to liaise with external responding agencies at a Resilience Partnership and relevant sub-groups, as required
- Consideration of public health and environmental impacts
- Consideration of, in conjunction with emergency responders, public communications messages
- Maintain an emergency management overview of the incident response to conclusion, in conjunction with the emergency responders
- Continue to provide support as the focus moves into recovery, including contributing to any environmental clean-up and restoration process
- Inform competent authority of incident as soon as possible

3.3.2. Emergency Services

Police Scotland

Initial Police Response:

- Initial call risk assessed, with appropriate resource identified and allocated to attend the incident scene
- Officers will initially gather information and provide a METHANE update to the Area control room.
- Where possible, a trained Police Incident Commander (PIC) will attend at the scene and don the appropriate tabard to identify themselves. The PIC will apply the principles of JESIP by:
 - Co-locating with other emergency responders at the nearest safe location to the scene, identified as the Forward Command Point (FCP)
 - Communicating with other emergency responders to identify the most appropriate lead agency and thereafter co-ordinate the response by chairing operational multi agency meetings to jointly understand risk and provide all partners at the scene with shared situational awareness. The application of these principles will ensure a joint working strategy is developed and applied by all.
- Police Scotland would activate internal response framework to a Major Accident Hazard Pipeline incident (Operation Hotel). This would be referenced in conjunction

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with multi agency plans and would be used to assist the Police Incident Commander.

- All emergency responders have a duty to 'Warn and Inform', where appropriate this will be coordinated by the Public Communications Group (PCG) chaired by Police Scotland.
- Police officer to be deployed to ECC, where appropriate, to undertake role as a liaison officer.

Application of Scene Principles:

- Scene principles will be applied to ensure that further risk to emergency responders is minimised whilst providing a safe location to coordinate and respond to the incident
- An area of hardstanding will be identified as a Rendezvous Point (RVP). This will be suitable to the situation and communicated to partners. Thereafter a Forward Command Point (FCP) will be identified by Incident Commanders.
- An outer cordon will be established by Police to establish a safe and controlled area around the incident informed by multi agency discussions, with the lead agency identified to control access to the inner cordon.
- Traffic management will be implemented by Police, supported by partners where applicable, to maximise the safety of the public whilst ensuring access and egress for emergency responders, considering wind direction and any other hazards.
- Additional scene considerations will be discussed with partners where the incident requires specific measures including identifying a Media Liaison Point, Casualty Clearing areas, decontamination area or any other aspects to ensure an effective response.
- In all instances, a Police Emergency Procedures Advisor (EPA) should be notified of the incident to support the multi-agency response. The Police EPA will thereafter determine the requirement for a Police Nation Inter-Agency Liaison Officer (NILO – see end of section 3.2.3) based on the circumstances of the incident.
- Consider Care for People requirements and activate arrangements, in conjunction with partners, as required

Investigation

- The PIC will ensure that the cause of the incident is considered throughout the response, identified at the appropriate stage within the working strategy.

Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS)

In response to a major accident at a COMAH site the actions of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service will include the following:

- Appoint a Fire Incident Commander (identified by half and half white/yellow tabard) to attend the Forward Command Point
- Ensure the appropriate Rendezvous and Forward Command Points are in place
- Undertake rescue operations for casualties.

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- Prevent escalation of the incident by managing fires, hazardous substances, and other dangerous situations.
- Provide safety advice and support to other emergency personnel.
- Assess and respond to potential environmental impacts.
- Liaise with Medical or Ambulance Incident Commanders regarding casualty prioritisation and evacuation.
- Use FIREMET to establish short-term weather predictions. CHEMET should be utilised to provide plume modelling and atmospheric dispersion information to support offsite implication management.
- Participate in post-incident investigations and prepare reports as required.
- Maintain a standby presence during the recovery phase to ensure continued site safety.
- Consider Care for People requirements

In compliance with JESIP and the Civil Contingencies Act 2004, SFRS will:

- Consider and, where appropriate, declare a Major Incident.
- Identify and liaise with the site's responsible person(s).
- Appoint a liaison officer to attend the ECC where appropriate.
- Gather operational intelligence and conduct a Dynamic Risk Assessment.
- Develop and implement a tactical plan, prioritising rescue, firefighting, and hazardous materials management, aligned with SFRS Standard Operating Procedures.
- Establish a clear communication strategy with all responding agencies.

Scottish Ambulance Service

The roles and responsibilities of the Service at a Major Incident do not differ to that of any other incident. They are:

- Save life and provide immediate care for patients at the scene of the incident and in transit to hospital.
- Alert Hospital Services and other relevant NHS agencies.
- Manage clinical decontamination for people affected by hazardous substances prior to their evacuation from the scene.
- Evacuate, where practicable, the injured from the scene in order of medical priority.
- Arrange and ensure the most appropriate transport for the injured to the receiving hospital(s).
- Supply patient care equipment to the scene of a Major Incident.
- Transport essential medical staff and their equipment to the scene.
- Alert the British Red Cross, St Andrew's Ambulance Association, and other approved voluntary organisations, and coordinate their work in support of the Service.
- Provide and maintain communications equipment for key medical staff and voluntary organisations at the scene.
- Restore the Service to normality including the requirement to maintain the continuity of core functions.

National Inter-agency Liaison Officers (NILO)

The NILO programme provides a unique and highly specialised interoperability capability across the UK emergency services. NILOs are security-vetted, trained and accredited tactical advisers who support emergency responders during major incidents, complex operations, counter-terrorism activity, CBRN incidents (Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear), and other high-threat events. The role exists across multiple organisations including Fire and Rescue Services, Police Services, Ambulance Services, HM Coastguard and the Ministry of Defence (MOD).

NILOs do not replace existing command structures. Instead, they provide specialist advice, facilitate information sharing, and improve coordination between agencies, enabling commanders to make informed decisions in fast-moving and often highly complex environments.

3.3.3. Fife Council

In response to a major accident, the actions of Fife Council will include the following, as required:

- Activate required internal response and resilience plans/arrangements
- Deploy Local Authority Liaison Officer (identified by orange and white quartered tabard) to the Forward Command Point to facilitate requests for support from emergency responders at scene
- Support the response actions of the emergency services
- Consider Care for People requirements and activate arrangements, as required
- Lead the recovery phase of the incident, considering the impacts on people; environment; infrastructure; and economy

3.3.4. NHS Fife

NHS responding to medical emergencies and public Health incidents / outbreaks are routine business for the NHS. In the event of an emergency situation or incident that requires special arrangements to be implemented. NHS will respond with the following actions:

- The care of casualties and those affected by the incident;
- In conjunction with the Scottish Ambulance Service, designate appropriate health care facilities;
- The provision of public health advice to those managing the response and the general public and
- The provision of psychological support in conjunction with the local authority, to victims and those responding to the incident. If requested, the Consultant in Public Health Medicine (CPHM) will establish a Scientific and Technical Advice Cell (STAC) to provide public health information and advice to emergency services, local authority and the public.

3.3.5. Fife HSCP

In response to a major accident, the actions of Fife Health and Social Care Partnership will include the following, as required:

- Activate required internal response and resilience plans/arrangements in conjunction with Fife Council and NHS Fife
- Consider Care for People requirements and activate arrangements as required.

3.3.6. Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)

SEPA is responsible for environmental protection and has powers to enforce environmental legislation in Scotland.

During an emergency situation SEPA, will deploy the necessary capability (including staff to the Forward Command Point, as required) to give support and advice to other agencies:

- Activate required internal response and resilience plans/arrangements
- Provide advice on all aspects of environmental impact, protection, and recovery.
- Assist in determining the footprint and movement of any contamination.
- Give advice about discharges to watercourses, containment, storage, transportation and disposal of contaminated liquid or solid waste.
- Maintain operational links, including with Scottish Water, Health & Safety Executive and NatureScot
- Where required, deploy the Airborne Hazard Emergency Response (AHER) field response team to the scene to monitor air quality/pollutants

3.3.7. Scottish Water

In response to a major accident, the actions of Scottish Water will include the following, as required:

- Activate required internal response and resilience plans / arrangements
- Deploy relevant staff, to support virtual and in person off site multi-agency incident teams and their response
- Assess / monitor potential / actual risks to the drinking water and wastewater catchments and related infrastructure
- Ensure that any immediate risks to Scottish Water / PFI (Private Finance Initiative) and Contractors staffs working on Scottish Water's Assets are adequately controlled
- Assess and monitor risks to public health and the environment from any impacts to the public water & wastewater drainage catchments and related infrastructure and in partnership with key stakeholders / resilience partners, develop and implement any required mitigation and supporting communication strategies, including activation of pertinent multi-agency plans
- Ensure key stakeholders, including relevant Licence Providers and the DWQR (Drinking Water Quality Regulator for Scotland) are kept updated
- Where required, deploy relevant staff, to support any virtual / in person Recovery Team set up to manage the recovery

3.3.8. Met Office

In response to a major accident, the actions of Met Office will include the following, as required:

- The provision of essential meteorological data and weather information to partner response agencies, STAC and Scottish/UK Governments to support public-health protection and operational decision-making, as required
- Provision of FireMet⁵ and CHEMET (Chemical Meteorology⁶) forecasts.
 - This information is requested through the Environmental Monitoring and Response Centre (EMARC).
 - An initial, short-range prediction of the anticipated behaviour of the plume is given by telephone followed within 20 minutes by meteorological information and dispersion maps which provide a more detailed forecast.
 - A map of areas at risk is sent to the requestor and key contacts including SEPA, NHS Scotland, UK Health Security Agency (who inform Public Health Scotland) and Food Standards Agency (who inform Food Standards Scotland).
 - FireMets and CHEMETs are uploaded to Hazard Manager (available to all responders)
 - EMARC will provide over the phone advice and forecast information as required
- For larger release events, more-sophisticated plume modelling techniques can be utilised
- Met Office Civil Contingency Advisors will provide liaison and briefing for Resilience Partnerships and STAC, explaining CHEMET outputs and weather sensitivities.

3.3.9. Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA)

In response to a major accident with affecting the Firth of Forth, the actions of the MCA will include the following, as required:

- Provision of warning and informing information to shipping in the affected area
- Support Forth Ports in the management of any pollution affecting the Firth of Forth

3.3.10. Forth Ports

In response to a major accident with affecting the Firth of Forth, the actions of the Forth Ports will include the following, as required:

- Impose any exclusion zone on shipping traffic
- Lead the management of pollution affecting the Firth of Forth

⁵ FireMet is a weather system designed to provide SFRS with the latest weather information to help them identify a safe approach when dealing with a major incident. The aim is to provide immediate access to forecast conditions, while they are waiting for a more detailed CHEMET report.

⁶ The Met Office's CHEMET service is used to predict the likely dispersion track of a chemical or aerosol release in the atmosphere.

3.3.11. Other Agencies

Depending on the impacts of a major accident in Fife, the following agencies may have a role to play in the response:

- Food Standards Scotland
- Marine Directorate
- Ministry of Defence
- NatureScot
- Network Rail
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
- Scotrail
- Transport Scotland

3.4. Impact Assessment

Following a major accident, multi-agency response partners will assess the impacts on the affected area and will consider the consequences described in table 1.

Table 1: Potential external consequences of a major accident

Consequence	Description
Community	• Support required by 'Persons at Risk' • Public Health concerns • Evacuation considerations
Environment ⁷	• Release of hazardous/dangerous substances • Contaminated land/ water • Damage to or destruction of protected areas, habitats, species or listed buildings • Damage to marine or aquatic environment • Death/adverse effects on local populations of species
Infrastructure	• Damage to properties (residential and commercial) • Road/ Rail network closures • Impact on footpaths (e.g., Fife Coastal Path) • Damage/ limited access to organisational assets
Economy	• Local businesses • Shipping

Specific considerations for each regulated facility in Fife are contained within the relevant facility-specific Fife External Emergency Plan.

⁷ Note: an incident will also be designated a major accident to the environment if it results in serious danger (whether realised or potential) to the natural or built environment. The effect may be immediate or delayed and may sometimes be relatively long-lasting but not necessarily irreversible.

3.5. Communications

3.5.1 Communications between responding agencies

Any special arrangements for communications, or facility restrictions on communication devices, will be detailed in the facility specific External Emergency Plan.

3.5.2 Public Communications

Domestic and commercial premises falling within the 'Public Information Zone' (PIZ) for facilities falling under the Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations (2015) and the Defence Major Accident Control Regulations: DSA 03.OME Part 4 (2021) will be informed of a major accident affecting the facility by the facility operator.

Members of the public will be notified of a major accident affecting a pipeline falling under the Pipeline Safety Regulations (1996) by emergency services.

Advice provided to neighbouring premises by facility operators will take into account factors such as prevailing wind direction and speed and proximity to the hazard.

To support effective communications to the wider community during the response to, and recovery from, a major accident, the East of Scotland Regional Resilience Partnership Public Communications Group may be established. This includes ensuring the public are informed of any incident closure and the issuing of an "all clear" message where appropriate.

A major accident at a regulated facility is likely to receive significant Government attention, both at Scottish and UK level, especially when impacting the reserved matters of energy and defence. Requests for information by Governments will be managed by the multi-agency response structure.

3.6. Recovery

As the response to the incident progresses, the focus will move from immediate response action to those focusing on the longer-term recovery of those impacted by the incident.

Full details of the management of this recovery phase are described in the Fife Local Resilience Partnership Recovery Arrangements.

3.7. Stand Down

The impacts of the incident and the response required will be continuously reviewed by those managing the response.

Multi-agency response activity will conclude as recovery progresses and agencies return to business as usual. The decision to 'stand down' the activation of this plan will be noted during multi-agency meetings.

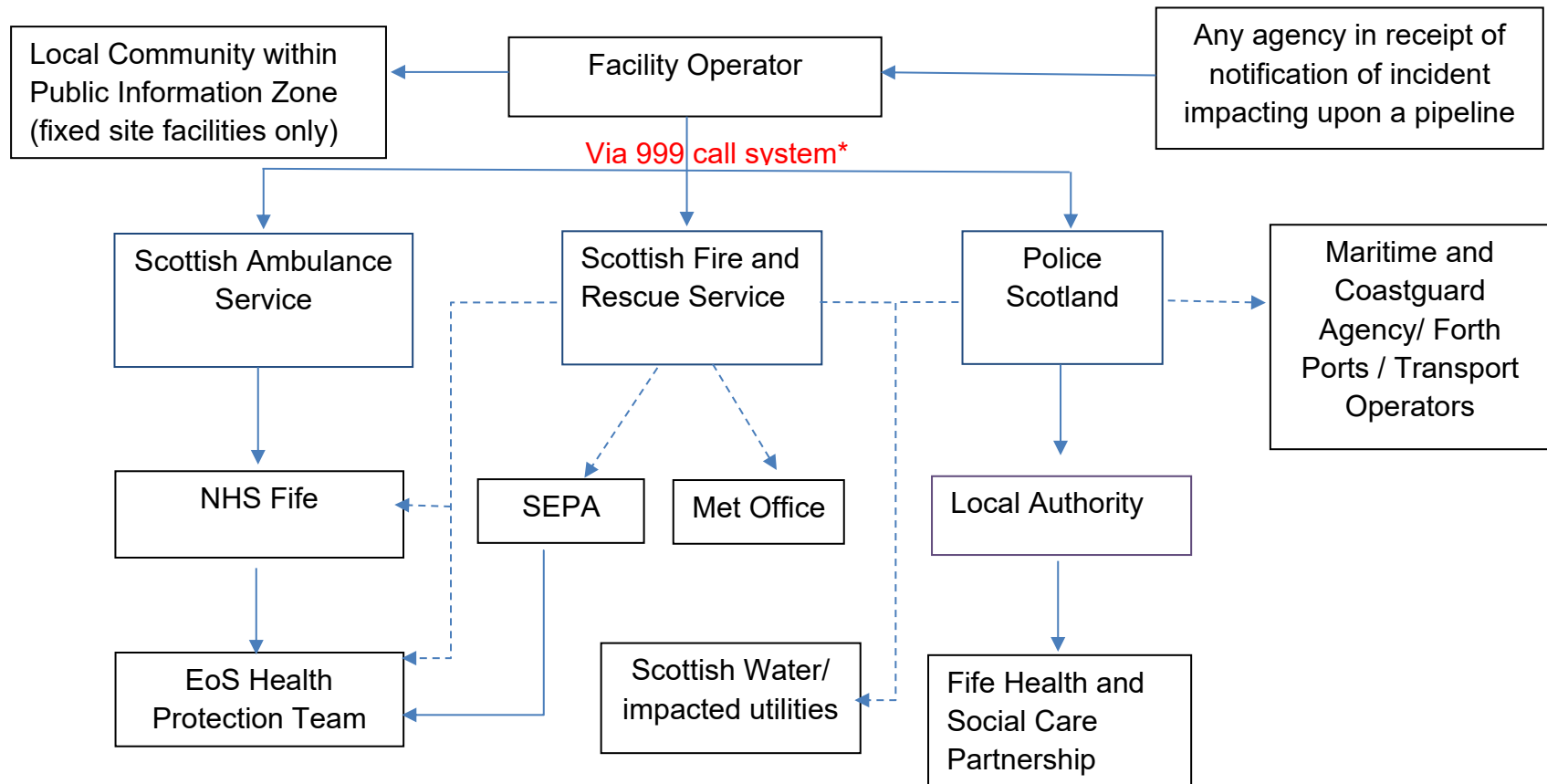
3.8. Debrief

The format and formality of the debrief process following the activation of the Fife External Emergency Plan will vary depending on the scale of the incident.

The debrief will follow the guidance provided within the Scottish Resilience Development Service's National Debriefing and Lessons Identified Protocol to identify lessons learned and areas of good practice during the incident management process. These will then inform a review of Fife's External Emergency Plan.

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Appendix A: Notification Process



*Facility operator will initially speak with Police Scotland, and then should remain on the line to be connected with SFRS and SAS

Legend

- > Notify as standard
- - - - -> Notify as required