

Route map to emergency planning guidance

Legal requirements for the production of on-site and off-site emergency plans for major hazard sites are laid down in the Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1999 (COMAH) (as amended by the Control of Major Accident Hazards (Amendment) Regulations 2005).

Regulation 9 lays down the requirements for top-tier COMAH establishments to write an on-site emergency plan, and regulation 10 requires the relevant local authority (LA) to produce an off-site plan. Full details of the COMAH Regulations and guidance on the legal requirements is given in *A guide to the Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1999 (COMAH). Guidance on Regulations L111*.¹

For these top-tier establishments, specific guidance on the reasons for and constituents of the on-site emergency plan are given in *Emergency planning for major accidents: Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1999 (COMAH) HSG191*.²

Regulation 7 of the COMAH Regulations requires that top-tier COMAH establishments write a safety report. The safety report must include details of the on-site emergency plan arrangements, and must contain the information required to enable the LA to write the off-site plan. Detailed requirements for what must be included are listed in Chapter 7 of *Preparing safety reports: Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1999 (COMAH) HSG190*.³

For lower-tier establishments, COMAH regulation 5 requires that a Major Accident Prevention Policy (MAPP) be written. The MAPP must include details of the on-site emergency arrangements in place at the establishment. See *Major accident prevention policies for lower-tier COMAH establishments* Chemical Information Sheet CHIS3.⁴ However, this document highlights the requirements in HSG191 as guidance for emergency plans.

The importance of working together on the preparation of emergency plans and the roles of the different agencies involved is laid down in *Emergency response and recovery*⁵ (available from Emergency Planning College) and in *Dealing with disasters together* (Second edition),⁶ available from the Scottish Executive Office.

A brief summary of the key requirements from the main Health and Safety Executive (HSE) publications is given overleaf. Numbers refer to paragraph numbers in the relevant documents.

Regulation 5(1), 5(2)

Lower-tier (LT)/top-tier (TT) sites.

Requirement for MAPP to give high level of protection to people.

L111 ¹	HSG191 ²	HSG190 ³
<p>125: All operators must have MAPP – LT must be separate document.</p> <p>126: Details of when MAPP must be produced.</p> <p>128: Links MAPP to safety management system (SMS) and refers to Schedule 2 for what must be included in SMS. MAPP must be in writing.</p> <p>131–132: Links MAPP to other health and safety policies.</p> <p>133: MAPP should be short and simple – refer to other documentation.</p>	<p>11–16 and 26: Details requirements for LT sites. The MAPP should include information on procedures for identifying foreseeable emergencies, and the level of planning should be proportional to probability of an accident occurring.</p>	<p>209–212: Specifies contents of MAPP.</p> <p>209(d)(v): requires arrangements for identifying foreseeable emergencies by systematic analysis, and for preparing, testing and reviewing emergency plans in response to such emergencies.</p>

Other documents

Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974,⁷ Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999.⁸

Regulation 5(3)

MAPP document shall:

- take account of the principles specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Schedule 2; and
- include sufficient particulars to demonstrate that the operator has established an SMS which takes account of the principles specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of that Schedule.

Specifically, Schedule 2(e) requires that the SMS addresses planning for emergencies – adoption and implementation of procedures to:

- identify foreseeable emergencies by systematic analysis;
- prepare, test and review emergency plans to respond to such emergencies; and
- provide specific training for all persons working in the establishment.

L111	HSG191	HSG190
<p>Schedule 2 requirements relevant to on-site plan:</p> <p>427–428: MAPP must demonstrate SMS in place.</p> <p>429–456: Detail of requirements of SMS.</p> <p>431: Roles and responsibilities (control of emergencies).</p> <p>434–436: Identification of hazards/emergencies.</p> <p>446–449: MAPP/SMS requirements for emergency planning are detailed for LT sites.</p>		<p>189–208: Specifies general requirements of MAPP/SMS.</p> <p>199: Figure 2 shows how MAPP and on-site plan fit with overall risk control systems.</p> <p>209–212: Specifies contents of MAPP.</p> <p>209 (d)(v): Requires arrangements for identifying foreseeable emergencies by systematic analysis, and for preparing, testing and reviewing emergency plans in response to such emergencies.</p> <p>220: Requires details of responsibilities for controlling emergencies.</p>

Other documents

CHIS3:⁴ HSE guidance document on MAPP for LT sites. Reinforces need to identify and control emergencies. Refers to COMAH regulation 5 and Schedule 2, and to HSG191 for help.

Regulation 5(4)

MAPP shall be reviewed and revised where necessary in the event of significant modifications.

L111	HSG191	HSG190
138: Reinforces when changes are required and references guidance under regulation 8(4) on what constitutes significant change.		

Regulation 5(5)

The operator shall implement the policy set out in their MAPP.

L111	HSG191	HSG190
139: Emphasises must implement the policy in the MAPP.		

Regulation 5(6)

MAPP not required separately for top-tier sites.

L111	HSG191	HSG190
140–141: Emphasises TT do not require separate MAPP, but that LT sites must have separate document.		

Regulation 7

TT: Requirement to have safety report and when it must be submitted.

L111	HSG191	HSG190
<p>Schedule 4 Part 1 referenced – details objectives of safety report.</p> <p>Schedule 4 Part 2 referenced – details information required in safety report.</p> <p>(See separate section relating to emergency plans below.)</p>	<p>8–10: repeat top-tier operator duties on emergency planning, provision of information and writing of safety report.</p>	<p>214: Requires safety report to detail arrangements for co-operation with emergency services/LA etc.</p> <p>240: Requires arrangements for communications with LA, emergency services, other establishments, the public etc.</p> <p>241: Requires safety report to detail organisation for managing emergencies.</p> <p>247(c)(vi): Requires identification of possible emergencies.</p> <p>251, 256–259: Requires SMS to describe risk control systems for planning for emergencies.</p>

Regulation 9(1)

Every operator of an establishment shall prepare an on-site emergency plan which shall be adequate for securing the objectives specified in Part 1 of Schedule 5 and shall contain the information specified in Part 2 of that Schedule.

L111	HSG191	HSG190
<p>235–236: Adequate emergency plans – in writing, proportional to risk.</p> <p>238: Objectives of on-site and off-site emergency plans in accordance with Schedule 5 Part 1 (see below).</p> <p>239–242: Require communication to the public and emergency services, systems for managing information, definition of roles and responsibilities, and provision for restoration and clean up.</p>	<p>18: COMAH requires operators of TT sites to prepare on-site emergency plans.</p> <p>19: Repeats objectives to be achieved by on-site plan.</p> <p>21: Requires production of on-site plan in writing.</p> <p>22: Requires dovetailing with off-site plan.</p> <p>29–33: Give reasons for the emergency planning.</p> <p>34: Highlights it is the responsibility of the operator.</p> <p>35: Requires the involvement of all parties in the preparation.</p> <p>48–57: Describe the emergency planning process and how to prepare plans.</p> <p>58: Requires documentation of plan in writing.</p> <p>78–80: Cover scope of on-site emergency plan – the operator’s complete response to a major accident. Concentrate on events identified as being the most likely. Level of planning proportional to the probability. Plan should have flexibility to allow it to be extended and increased to deal with extremely unlikely consequences.</p> <p>The plan should detail how the operator prepares people for an emergency, and how to control, contain and mitigate the effects of an emergency.</p>	<p>120–122: Require development of the range of hazardous scenarios and prediction of their frequency and consequence for use in emergency planning.</p> <p>125: Requires provision of information.</p>

Regulation 9(2)

Timing of preparation of on-site plan.

L111	HSG191	HSG190
243–244: Further details of timing.	62–68: Repeat detail of timing for production.	

Regulation 9(3)

The operator shall consult:

- persons working at the establishment;
- the agency;
- the emergency services; and
- the health authority.

L111	HSG191	HSG190
245–247: Details on reasons for consultation and roles of agencies involved.	38, 40–42: Details of consultees for on-site plan – employees/emergency services /LA. 60–61: Suggests ways of working together on the plans.	

Other documents

RCS8–41:⁹ refers to consultation with relevant statutory consultees.

Regulation 9(4)

The operator shall consult the LA (except where the LA is exempted from requirement for preparation of an off-site plan).

L111	HSG191	HSG190
248: Requires consultation during the preparation of the on-site plan.	38/42: Require consultation with LA.	

Regulation 10(1)

The LA, in whose area there is an establishment, shall prepare an off-site emergency and such a plan shall be adequate for securing the objectives specified in Part 1 of Schedule 5 and shall contain the information specified in Part 3 of that Schedule.

L111	HSG191	HSG190
<p>249: Plan in writing.</p> <p>250: Must meet objectives in Schedule 5 Part 1 (see below) – and include consideration to people, property and the environment.</p> <p>251–253: Must provide for restoration, clean up with appropriate remedial measures. Must consider effects on food chain.</p> <p>254: Plan can be generic if for establishments in close proximity.</p>	<p>103: Requires Competent Authority to notify LA of need for off-site plan.</p> <p>58: Requires documentation of plan in writing.</p> <p>48–57: Describe the emergency planning process and how to prepare plans.</p> <p>21: Requires off-site plan to be produced in writing.</p> <p>22: Requires dovetailing with on-site plan.</p> <p>34: Highlights it is the responsibility of the LA to prepare the plan.</p> <p>35: Requires the involvement of all parties in the preparation.</p> <p>60–61: Suggest ways of working together on the plans.</p> <p>104: Plan needs to co-ordinate different responders' plans.</p> <p>108: Plan specific to establishment – perhaps as appendix to general plan.</p> <p>109: Close liaison with domino groups.</p>	

Regulation 10(2)

Timing of preparation of off-site plan.

L111	HSG191	HSG190
<p>255–257: Guidance on timing, consultation and interim arrangements while plan is being prepared.</p>	<p>62–68: Repeat detail of timing for production.</p>	

Regulations 10(3), (4)

Operator must supply information to LA to allow off-site plan to be drawn up.

Information must be provided by the date the on-site plan is due to be completed.

L111	HSG191	HSG190
<p>259: Only provide information required for off-site plan by the date the on-site plan must be produced by.</p> <p>260–261: Information to other sites (domino sites) who may be affected.</p>	<p>74–76: Detail information required in the on-site plan.</p> <p>77 and Appendix 2: Give information required by the fire service under section (1) of the Fire Services Act 1947, for the development of their arrangements for dealing with a major hazard accident.</p> <p>103: Requires operator to supply information. Operator to keep record of information supplied. Operators should co-operate as much as possible with the fire service in the collection of this information.</p>	<p>506–507: Describes in detail the information that must be included in the safety report on emergency response. Includes a checklist of all the information briefly covering details of the site, details of the dangerous substances and their properties, details of the off-site areas that can be affected, details of the emergency organisation and equipment available on site to deal with them, details of warning systems.</p>

Regulation 10(5)

Operator must supply any further information requested by the LA.

L111	HSG191	HSG190
<p>263: Information must be relevant to preparation of the off-site plan.</p>	<p>103: Requires operator to supply further information, operator to keep record of information supplied.</p>	

Regulation 10(6)

The local authority shall consult the operator, the Competent Authority, the agency, the emergency services, the health authority and appropriate members of the public on the preparation of the off-site emergency plan.

L111	HSG191	HSG190
264–270: Guidance on reasons for consultation, roles of consultees and how to consult with public.	39, 43–47, 105: Detail consultation required on the off-site plan – operator, Competent Authority, emergency service, health agency, members of the public. 105: Requires sharing of information obtained by LA with other responders.	

Other documents

*Dealing with disaster together*⁶

Regulation 10(7), (8)

Exemptions from preparation of off-site plan.

L111	HSG191	HSG190
271: Requires request to and approval by Competent Authority.	122: Repeats process for derogation from requirement to have off-site plan.	

Regulation 11(1)

On-site and off-site emergency plans shall (by the preparer of the plan), at suitable intervals not exceeding three years:

- be reviewed and where necessary revised; and
- be tested with reasonable steps taken to arrange for the emergency services to participate in the test to such extent as is necessary.

L111	HSG191	HSG190
<p>273–274: Guidance on reviewing.</p> <p>275–286: Guidance on testing.</p> <p>287–289: Guidance on on-site testing.</p> <p>290–296: Guidance on off-site testing</p> <p>297–298: Guidance on revising plans post-exercises.</p>	<p>200: Regulation 11 of COMAH requires that, at least once every three years, the on-site and off-site emergency plans for a TT COMAH establishment should be reviewed, and where necessary, revised.</p> <p>201: Lists a number of items that should be taken into account in the review.</p> <p>202: All appropriate changes that may affect the emergency response should be communicated to the other parties (ie LA and emergency services).</p> <p>203–204: Review following significant modification/changes in organisation.</p> <p>205: Objectives for emergency exercises to test effectiveness of plan and focus post-exercise reviews.</p> <p>177: Emergency plans should be tested at least once every three years. This sets a minimum standard.</p> <p>178: This testing is to give confidence that the plans are accurate, complete, and practicable.</p> <p>179: Testing should be based on an accident scenario identified in the safety report. Tests should address the response during the initial emergency phase.</p> <p>180: The overall testing regime should consider, over a period of time, the full range of hazards capable of producing a major accident.</p>	

Regulation 11(1) (continued)

L111	HSG191	HSG190
<p>273–274: Guidance on reviewing.</p> <p>275–286: Guidance on testing.</p> <p>287–289: Guidance on on-site testing.</p> <p>290–296: Guidance on off-site testing</p> <p>297–298: Guidance on revising plans post-exercises.</p>	<p>181: Testing on-site and off-site plans at the same time can produce significant benefits.</p> <p>182: The objective of testing the plan should be to give confidence in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● completeness, consistency and accuracy of the plan; ● adequacy of equipment and facilities; and ● competence of staff. <p>183: Lists various aspects that the overall testing regime would be expected to examine.</p> <p>184: Exercises to test on-site and off-site emergency plans form part of the ongoing training of key personnel in preparation for dealing with an emergency. These exercises include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● drills; ● seminar exercises; ● walk-through exercises; ● tabletop exercises; ● control-post exercises; and ● live exercises. <p>186: There are many different ways, using combinations of the tests described, to address the elements of emergency plans that require testing.</p> <p>187: It is important to draw up a programme of emergency plan tests, prepared jointly and agreed by all the agencies expected to participate.</p> <p>189: The aims and objectives of testing emergency plans should always be made clear at the outset. The lessons learnt should be communicated to all stakeholders involved.</p>	

Regulation 11(1) (continued)

L111	HSG191	HSG190
	<p>191: It is important to evaluate the lessons learnt, to determine whether modifications are required to the emergency plan, and to promote good practice. Each organisation may wish to establish its own self-evaluation criteria.</p> <p>192: The evaluation process needs to include the dissemination of information and the lessons learnt, to the relevant response organisations. This will include any recommendations arising from the testing and the progress of actions.</p>	

Regulation 11(2)

LA shall try to reach agreement with the operator and the emergency services on off-site plan testing.

L111	HSG191	HSG190
<p>299: Expands on this and allows consideration of other tests being undertaken. Must be focused on COMAH scenarios.</p>		

Regulation 12

Implement plan when required because of major accident or because of potential escalation to a major accident.

L111	HSG191	HSG190
<p>300: Requires decision-making criteria to be in place.</p> <p>301: Requires specification of who can initiate alarms and plans.</p>	<p>69–73: Cover requirements for use of emergency plans when required, and during testing.</p> <p>196–199: Cover initiation of the emergency plans.</p> <p>198: The emergency plan should identify who has the responsibility for initiating the emergency plan, and when this should be done. The plan should also include when the emergency services should be alerted.</p>	

Regulation 13

Allows for LA to charge for writing and testing off-site plan.

L111	HSG191	HSG190
302–308: Further guidance on detail of charging and how it can be applied.		

Regulation 14

Requires information to be given to the public as detailed in Schedule 6.

L111	HSG191	HSG190
<p>Schedule 6 includes informing the public of any warning alarms/information.</p> <p>Schedule 6(10) requires reference to the off-site emergency plan to be included.</p>	<p>206–209: Cover provision of information to the public.</p> <p>210: Covers warning of the public.</p>	

Regulation 16(3)

Pass information to other establishments in domino groups to allow them to assess effects on their on-site plans.

L111	HSG191	HSG190
339: Information must be appropriate.		

Regulation 18(2)

Competent Authority may prohibit operation if reports and information required by Regulations not supplied.

L111	HSG191	HSG190
360: Allows prohibition if information not supplied to LA to allow preparation of off-site plan.		

Schedule 4 Part 1(4)

For TT sites, the purpose of safety reports is to demonstrate that on-site emergency plans have been drawn up. Supplying information to enable the off-site plan to be drawn up allows the necessary measures to be in place in the event of a major accident.

L111	HSG191	HSG190
468: Reinforces requirements of regulations 9 and 10 to prepare internal emergency plans and to provide information to the LA to prepare off-site plans.		37: Sets out purpose of safety report that demonstration is made that MAPP/on-site plan and SMS are drawn up.

Schedule 4 Part 2

Sets out information required to be included in safety report for TT sites.

Specifically, (5) requires information on measures of protection and intervention to limit the consequences of an accident:

- description of the equipment installed in the plant to limit the consequences of major accidents;
- organisation of alert and intervention;
- description of mobilisable resources, internal or external;
- summary of elements described in sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) necessary for drawing up the on-site emergency plan.

L111	HSG191	HSG190
492: Gives more detail on requirements.		38: Requires the information in this schedule to be included in the safety report. 504–507: Repeat requirements and list all of the information that needs to be included in the on-site plan.

Schedule 5 Part 1

Details objectives of on-site plan are laid down.

L111	HSG191	HSG190
<p>Schedule 5 Part 1 specifies objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● containing and controlling incidents so as to minimise the effects, and to limit damage to persons, the environment and property; ● implementing the measures necessary to protect people and the environment from the effects of major accidents; ● communicating the necessary information to the public and to the emergency services and authorities concerned in the area; and ● providing for the restoration and clean-up of the environment following a major accident. 	<p>19: Objectives listed as L111</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● containing and controlling incidents; ● implementing the measures necessary to protect persons and the environment; ● communicating the necessary information; and ● providing for restoration and clean-up. 	<p>457–458: Require consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the equipment to limit consequences of major accidents; ● the organisation of the alert and intervention; and ● the on-site and off-site resources that can be mobilised. <p>More detail on these is given in:</p> <p>459: Fixed equipment. 460: Organisation. 461–463: Resources available.</p>

Schedule 5 Part 2

Lay down information required to be included in on-site plan.

L111	HSG191	HSG190
<p>1: Persons authorised to set emergency procedures in motion, in charge of co-ordinating the on-site mitigatory action.</p>	<p>93: The plan should include the command structure for managing the on-site response. Appropriate arrangements should be made for circumstances where senior managers are not available.</p>	<p>460a: Requires information on the functions of the different roles in managing an emergency, including who has authority to initiate plan.</p> <p>460f: Requires details for how site response personnel, the emergency services and the LA are alerted and mobilised.</p> <p>465–466: Require full details of the mobilisable resources and demonstration of their adequacy.</p>
	<p>81–82: The plan should identify nominated key personnel by name or job title.</p> <p>COMAH requires the on-site plan to include the names or positions of people authorised to set emergency procedures in motion, and of the person in charge of co-ordinating the on-site mitigatory response. These functions are usually carried out by the site incident controller (SIC) and the site main controller (SMC).</p> <p>On smaller sites the SIC and SMC roles can be assigned to the same person.</p>	
	<p>83: The SIC is responsible for taking control at the scene of the incident. Round-the-clock cover to fill this role is essential.</p> <p>84: Details the responsibilities of the SIC.</p>	
	<p>85: The SMC has overall responsibility for directing operations from the on-site emergency control centre (ECC).</p> <p>86: Details the responsibilities of the SMC.</p>	
<p>2: Person with responsibility for liaison with the LA.</p>	<p>94: Normally person responsible for preparing the on-site plan.</p>	<p>460a: Requires this.</p>

Schedule 5 Part 2 (continued)

L111	HSG191	HSG190
<p>3: Actions to be taken to control an event and to limit consequences, including a description of the safety equipment and the resources available.</p>	<p>95: This is the principal component of the on-site emergency plan, and should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● types of foreseeable accidents; ● the intended strategy; ● details of personnel with roles to play, and their responsibilities; ● details of the availability and function of special emergency equipment; and ● details of the availability and function of other resources. 	<p>460b: Requires details on arrangements for controlling and limiting the consequences of an accident through isolation, fire fighting and preventing domino effects.</p> <p>459a: Requires detail of fixed equipment in place.</p> <p>467–468: Require details of the equipment on site, that there is sufficient equipment in usable condition.</p> <p>497–498: Require details of maintenance of equipment to ensure it is usable when required.</p> <p>469–471: Require details of personal protective equipment (PPE) availability.</p> <p>472–475: Require details of the adequacy of firefighting resources – personnel, foam, firewater etc, including dealing with firewater run off.</p> <p>476–485: Require details of equipment and actions to minimise effects of releases to air and water.</p> <p>486–490: Require details of arrangements for sampling and monitoring.</p> <p>491–493: Require details of equipment for restoration and clean up.</p> <p>494–495: Require details of any specialist/ancillary equipment.</p>
<p>4: Arrangements for giving warnings and the actions people are expected to take on receipt of a warning.</p>	<p>96: This should include the systems, equipment and facilities for early detection of a developing major accident, and the responsibilities for initiating the suitable responses by on-site personnel (to evacuate, shelter, use PPE etc).</p>	<p>460c: Requires details of the arrangements for alerting people on site, the public and neighbouring establishments.</p> <p>460d: Requires details of communications are established and maintained.</p>

Schedule 5 Part 2 (continued)

L111	HSG191	HSG190
	<p>87: The ECC is the principal facility from which operations, to manage the emergency response, are directed and co-ordinated. This will normally be occupied by the SMC, other key personnel as appropriate, and by the senior officers of the emergency services.</p> <p>88: The on-site ECC should have good communication links with the SIC and all other installations on the establishment, as well as appropriate points off site.</p> <p>89: The on-site ECC requires facilities to record the development of the incident.</p> <p>90: On-site ECCs generally have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● equipment for adequate external off-site communications; ● equipment for adequate internal communications; and ● site plans and maps (to show a range of systems as recorded in the guidance). <p>91: Careful consideration should be given to the location of the on-site ECC, which should be designed to be operational in all but the most severe emergency.</p>	
<p>5. Arrangements for providing initial and updated information and warning to the LA.</p>	<p>97: Arrangements for alerting and providing the information they will require to respond.</p>	
<p>6. Arrangements for training staff in the duties they will be expected to perform, and where necessary co-ordinating this with the emergency services.</p>	<p>98: This should include arrangements for training and instructing the on-site personnel and the arrangements for liaising with the off-site emergency services.</p> <p>175: The safety report requires evidence of suitable arrangements for training individuals in emergency response.</p>	<p>499–500: Require that the safety report includes details of training for all personnel involved in emergency response or who may be affected by it.</p>

Schedule 5 Part 2 (continued)

L111	HSG191	HSG190
	<p>176: This training should be kept up-to-date, with suitable refresher training. All those involved in testing emergency plans should have had some previous training to introduce them to their role.</p> <p>All relevant staff from every shift should receive full training in their expected response.</p> <p>The aims and objectives of training should be clear, and the effectiveness of the training should be reviewed and evaluated.</p>	
<p>7. Arrangements for providing assistance with off-site mitigatory action.</p>	<p>99: Details of any specialist equipment or expertise and role of operator staff in briefing media.</p>	

Other documents

IP19:¹⁰ details of pre-planning requirements for firefighting.

Schedule 5 Part 3

Details information required in off-site plan.

L111	HSG191	HSG190
<p>Schedule 5 Part 3 requires the following information to be in the off-site plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● people authorised to set emergency procedures in motion and authorised to take charge of and co-ordinate off-site action; ● arrangements for receiving early warning of incidents, alert and call-out procedures; ● arrangements for co-ordinating resources necessary to implement the off-site emergency plan; ● arrangements for providing assistance with on-site mitigatory action; ● arrangements for off-site mitigatory action; ● arrangements for providing the public with specific information relating to the accident and the behaviour which it should adopt; ● arrangements for the provision of information to the emergency services of other member states in the event of a major accident with possible transboundary consequences. 	<p>101–102: Lays down scope of off-site plan.</p> <p>111: Covers organisation, arrangements for restoration and clean-up and emphasises working as a team.</p> <p>112: How warnings received and cascaded.</p> <p>113: Covers mobilisation of, communications and co-ordination between roles and responsibilities and rendezvous of responders.</p> <p>114: Arrangements required to link with on-site plan and resources to manage on-site response.</p> <p>115: Arrangements for mitigation of off-site effects, traffic and access control, protection of public.</p> <p>116–117: Arrangements for warning and advising public on action, arrangements for dealing with the media.</p> <p>118: Requires discussion with Competent Authority if this arises.</p>	

References and further reading

- 1 *A guide to the Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1999 (COMAH) Guidance on Regulations* HSE document L111 (HSE Books 1999 ISBN 0 7176 1604 5).
- 2 *Emergency planning for major accidents: Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1999 (COMAH)* HSG191 HSE Books 1999 ISBN 978 0 7176 1695 4
- 3 *Preparing safety reports: Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1999 (COMAH)* HSG190 HSE Books 1999 ISBN 978 0 7176 1687 9
- 4 *Major accident prevention policies for lower-tier COMAH establishments* Chemical Information Sheet CHIS3 HSE 1999 Web only version available at www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/comahind.htm
- 5 *Emergency response and recovery* Central Office of Information 2005 (available from Emergency Planning College)
- 6 *Dealing with disasters together* (Second edition) Scottish Executive Office
- 7 *Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 (c.37)* The Stationery Office 1974 ISBN 978 0 10 543774 1
- 8 *Management of health and safety at work. Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999. Approved Code of Practice and guidance L21* (Second edition) HSE Books 2000 ISBN 978 0 7176 2488 1
- 9 RCS8
- 10 *Model Code of Practice Part 19: Fire precautions at petroleum refineries and bulk storage installations (Draft)* IP19 (Second edition) Energy Institute 2007 ISBN 978 0 85293 437 1 www.energyinst.org.uk

See also:

Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1999 SI 1999/743 The Stationery Office 1999 ISBN 978 0 11 082192 4, as amended by the *Control of Major Accident Hazards (Amendment) Regulations 2005* SI 2005/1088 The Stationery Office 2005 ISBN 978 0 11 072766 0

This document is available web-only at:
www.hse.gov.uk/comah/buncefield/final.htm.