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# Meath Local Authorities

## MAJOR EMERGENCY PLAN



<b>Title:</b>	<b>Major Emergency Plan</b>
<b>Version:</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>Date:</b>	<b>June 2011</b>
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<b>Approved By:</b>	<b>M. E. D. C.</b>

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## Record of Issues and Amendments

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<b>Amendment No.</b>	<b>Version No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Section Amended</b>	<b>Amended By</b>
1.	4.0	June 2011		M. Fitzsimons
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## Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

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### Glossary of Terms

<b>Ambulance Loading Point</b>	An area, close to the Casualty Clearing Station, where casualties are transferred to ambulances for transport to hospital.
<b>Body Holding Area</b>	An area, under the control of An Garda Síochána, where the dead can be held temporarily until transferred to a Mortuary or Temporary Mortuary.
<b>Business Continuity</b>	The processes and procedures an organisation puts in place to ensure that essential functions can continue during and after an adverse event.
<b>Casualty</b>	Any person killed or injured during the event. (For the purpose of the Casualty Bureau it also includes survivors, missing persons and evacuees).
<b>Casualty Bureau / Casualty Information Centre</b>	Central contact and information point, operated by An Garda Síochána, for all those seeking or providing information about individuals who may have been involved.
<b>Casualty Clearing Station</b>	The area established at the site by the ambulance service, where casualties are collected, triaged, treated and prepared for evacuation.
<b>Casualty Form</b>	A standard form completed in respect of each casualty and collated in the Casualty Bureau.
<b>Civil Protection</b>	The term used in the European Union to describe the collective approach to protecting populations from a wide range of hazards.
<b>Collaboration</b>	Working jointly on an activity.

<b>Command</b>	The process of directing the operations of all or part of a particular service (or group of services) by giving direct orders.
<b>Control</b>	The process of influencing the activity of a service or group of services, by setting tasks, objectives or targets, without necessarily having the authority to give direct orders.
<b>Controller of Operations</b>	The person given authority by a principal response agency to control all elements of its activities at and about the site.
<b>Co-operation</b>	Working together towards the same end.
<b>Co-ordination</b>	Bringing the different elements of a complex activity or organisation into an efficient relationship through a negotiated process.
<b>Cordons</b>	The designated perimeters of an emergency site, with an Outer Cordon, an Inner Cordon, a Traffic Cordon and a Danger Area Cordon, as appropriate.
<b>Crisis Management Team</b>	A strategic level management group, which consists of senior managers from within the principal response agency, which is assembled to manage a crisis and deal with issues arising for the agency both during the emergency and the subsequent recovery phase.
<b>Danger Area</b>	An area where there is a definite risk to rescue personnel, over and above that which would normally pertain at emergency operations
<b>Decision Making Mandate</b>	Establishes the envelopes of empowered activity and decision-making to be expected, without references to higher authorities.

<b>Decontamination</b>	A procedure employed to remove hazardous materials from people and equipment.
<b>Emergency Response</b>	The short term measures taken to respond to situations which have occurred.
<b>Evacuation</b>	The process whereby people are directed away from an area where there is danger, whether immediate or anticipated.
<b>Evacuation Assembly Point</b>	A building or area to which evacuees are directed for onward transportation.
<b>Friends and Relatives Reception Centre</b>	A secure area, operated by An Garda Síochána, for the use of friends and relatives arriving at or near the site of the emergency.
<b>Garda Code Instructions</b>	A document containing instructions, legislation, processes and procedures in respect of the day-to-day management of An Garda Síochána.
<b>Hazard</b>	Any phenomenon with the potential to cause direct harm to members of the community, the environment or physical infrastructure, or being potentially damaging to the economic and social infrastructure
<b>Hazard Identification</b>	A stage in the Risk Assessment process where potential hazards are identified and recorded.
<b>Hazard Analysis</b>	A process by which the hazards facing a particular community, region or country are analysed and assessed in terms of the threat/risk which they pose.
<b>Holding Area</b>	An area at the site, to which resources and personnel, which are not immediately required, are directed to await deployment.

<b>Hospital Casualty Officer</b>	The Member of An Garda Síochána responsible for collecting all information on casualties arriving at a receiving hospital.
<b>Impact</b>	The consequences of a hazardous event being realised, expressed in terms of a negative impact on human welfare, damage to the environment or the physical infrastructure or other negative consequences.
<b>Information Management Officer</b>	A designated member of the support team of a principal response agency who has competency/training in the area of information management.
<b>Information Management System</b>	A system for the gathering, handling, use and dissemination of information.
<b>Investigating Agencies</b>	Those organisations with a legal duty to investigate the causes of an event.
<b>Lead Agency</b>	The principal response agency that is assigned the responsibility and mandate for the coordination function.
<b>Likelihood</b>	The probability or chance of an event occurring.
<b>Local Co-ordination Centre</b>	A pre-nominated building, typically at county or sub-county level, with support arrangements in place, and used for meetings of the Local Co-ordination Group.
<b>Local Co-ordination Group</b>	A group of senior representatives from the three principal response agencies (An Garda Síochána, HSE and Local Authority) whose function is to facilitate strategic level co-ordination, make policy decisions, liaise with regional/national level coordination centres, if appropriate, and facilitate the distribution of information to the media and the public.

<b>Major Emergency Management</b>	The range of measures taken under the five stages of the emergency management paradigm.
<b>Major Emergency Plan</b>	A plan prepared by one of the Principal Response Agencies.
<b>Major Emergency</b>	Any event which, usually with little or no warning, causes or threatens death or injury, serious disruption of essential services, or damage to property, the environment or infrastructure beyond the normal capabilities of the principal emergency services in the area in which the event occurs, and requiring the activation of specific additional procedures to ensure effective, co-ordinated response.
<b>Media Centre</b>	A building/area specifically designated for use by the media, and for liaison between the media and the principal response agencies.
<b>Media Holding Statements</b>	Statements that contain generic information that has been assembled in advance, along with preliminary incident information that can be released in the early stages of the emergency.
<b>Mitigation</b>	Apart of risk management and includes all actions taken to eliminate or reduce the risk to people, property and the environment from the hazards which threaten them.
<b>Mutual Aid</b>	The provision of services and assistance by one organisation to another.
<b>National Emergency</b>	A centre designated for inter-departmental co-ordination purposes.
<b>On-Site Coordinator</b>	The person from the lead agency with the role of coordinating the activities of all agencies responding to an emergency.

<b>On-Site Coordination Centre</b>	Specific area/facility at the Site Control Point where the On-Site Co-ordinator is located and the On-Site Coordination Group meet.
<b>On-Site Co-ordination Group</b>	Group that includes the On-Site Co-ordinator and the Controllers of Operations of the other two agencies, an Information Management Officer, a Media Liaison Officer and others as appropriate.
<b>Operational Level</b>	The level at which the management of hands-on work is undertaken at the incident site(s) or associated areas.
<b>Principal Emergency Services (PES)</b>	The services which respond to normal emergencies in Ireland, namely An Garda Síochána, the Ambulance Service and the Fire Service.
<b>Principal Response Agencies (PRA)</b>	The agencies designated by the Government to respond to Major Emergencies i.e. An Garda Síochána, the Health Service Executive and the Local Authorities.
<b>Protocol</b>	A set of standard procedures for carrying out a task or managing a specific situation.
<b>Receiving Hospital</b>	A hospital designated by the Health Service Executive to be a principal location to which major emergency casualties are directed.
<b>Recovery</b>	The process of restoring and rebuilding communities, infrastructure, buildings and services.
<b>Regional Co-ordination Centre</b>	A pre-nominated building, typically at regional level, with support arrangements in place and used by the Regional Co-ordination Group.
<b>Regional Co-ordination</b>	A group of senior representatives of

<b>Group</b>	all relevant principal response agencies, whose function is to facilitate strategic level co-ordination at regional level.
<b>Rendezvous Point (RVP)</b>	The Rendezvous Point is the location to which all resources responding to the emergency site are directed in the first instance. An Garda Síochána will organise the Rendezvous Point. Other services may have one of their officers present to direct responding vehicles into action or to that service's Holding Area.
<b>Response</b>	The actions taken immediately before, during and/or directly after an emergency.
<b>Resilience</b>	The term used to describe the inherent capacity of communities, services and infrastructure to withstand the consequences of an incident, and to recover/restore normality.
<b>Rest Centre</b>	Premises where persons evacuated during an emergency are provided with appropriate welfare and shelter.
<b>Risk</b>	The combination of the likelihood of a hazardous event and its potential impact.
<b>Risk Assessment</b>	A systematic process of identifying and evaluating, either qualitatively or quantitatively, the risk resulting from specific hazards.
<b>Risk Holders</b>	Organisations and companies, which own and/or operate facilities and/or services where relevant hazards are found, such as Airlines, Chemical Manufacturers, etc.
<b>Risk Management</b>	Actions taken to reduce the probability of an event occurring or to mitigate its consequences.

<b>Risk Matrix</b>	A matrix of likelihood and impact on which the results of a risk assessment are plotted.
<b>Risk Regulators</b>	Bodies with statutory responsibility for the regulation of activities where there are associated risks, such as the Health and Safety Authority, the Irish Aviation Authority, etc.
<b>Scenario</b>	A hypothetical sequence of events, usually based on real experiences or on a projection of the consequences of hazards identified during the risk assessment process.
<b>SEVESO sites</b>	Industrial sites that, because of the presence of dangerous substances in sufficient quantities, are regulated under Council Directives 96/82/EC and 2003/105/EC, commonly referred to as the Seveso II Directive.
<b>Site Casualty Officer</b>	The Member of An Garda Síochána with responsibility for collecting all information on casualties at the site.
<b>Site Control Point</b>	The place at a major emergency site from which the Controllers of Operations control, direct and co-ordinate their organisation's response to the emergency.
<b>Site Medical Officer</b>	The medical officer with overall medical responsibility at the site, who will liaise with the health service Controller of Operations on all issues related to the treatment of casualties.
<b>Site Medical Team</b>	A team drawn from a pre-arranged complement of doctors and nurses, with relevant experience and training, which will be sent to the site, if required.
<b>Site Management Plan</b>	The arrangement of the elements of a typical major emergency site, matched to the terrain of the emergency, as determined by the On-Site Co-ordination Group.

<b>Standard Operating Procedures</b>	Sets of instructions, covering those features of an operation that lends themselves to a definite or standardised procedure, without loss of effectiveness.
<b>Support Team</b>	A pre-designated group formed to support and assist individuals operating in key roles, such as On-Site Co-ordinator, Chair of Local Co-ordination Group, etc.
<b>Strategic Level</b>	The level of management that is concerned with the broader and long-term implications of the emergency and which establishes the policies and framework within which decisions at the tactical level are taken.
<b>Survivor Reception Centre</b>	Secure location to which survivors, not requiring hospital treatment, can be taken for shelter, first aid, interview and documentation.
<b>Tactical Level</b>	The level at which the emergency is managed, including issues such as, allocation of resources, the procurement of additional resources, if required, and the planning and co-ordination of ongoing operations.
<b>Temporary Mortuary</b>	A building or vehicle adapted for temporary use as a mortuary in which post mortem examinations can take place.
<b>Triage</b>	A process of assessing casualties and deciding the priority of their treatment and/or evacuation.

## **Glossary of Acronyms**

<b>AAIU</b>	Air Accident Investigation Unit
<b>CCBRN</b>	Conventional Explosive, Chemical, Biological, Radiological or Nuclear
<b>CMT</b>	Crisis Management Team
<b>EOD</b>	Explosives Ordnance Disposal
<b>ICG</b>	Irish Coast Guard
<b>METHANE</b>	<b>M</b> ajor Emergency Declared <b>E</b> xact Location of the emergency <b>T</b> ype of Emergency (Transport, Chemical etc) <b>H</b> azards present and potential <b>A</b> ccess/egress routes <b>N</b> umber and Types of Casualties <b>E</b> mergency services present and required
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>NEPNA</b>	National Emergency Plan for Nuclear Accidents
<b>NOTAM</b>	Notice to Airmen
<b>PDF</b>	Permanent Defence Forces
<b>PES</b>	Principal Emergency Services
<b>PRA</b>	Principal Response Agency
<b>RVP</b>	Rendezvous Point
<b>SAR</b>	Search and Rescue
<b>SLA</b>	Service Level Agreement
<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedure
<b>VIP</b>	Very Important Person

## Section 1

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### Introduction to Plan

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#### 1.1 Introduction to the Plan

While Major Emergencies are thankfully not a regular feature of Irish life, Meath has nonetheless had its share of tragedies and emergencies over the years ranging from the severe snow and ice in 2010, flooding in 2000 – 2002 to industrial and serious road traffic accidents. The implementation of this Major Emergency Plan to provide a co-ordinated response by the three Principal Response Agencies, An Garda Síochána, the Health Service Executive and the Local Authorities together with their Principal Emergency Services and other stakeholders involved in emergency response is of vital importance in helping to respond to these incidents.

A significant body of work has been completed by Meath County Council and Navan, Kells and Trim Town Councils in recent years in developing this plan for the Local Authorities response to emergencies whether it be as a result of a serious fire, major transport accident, industrial accidents or severe weather conditions affecting the population, infrastructure or the environment. The inclusion in the plan of hazard identification, risk assessment and mitigation factors will help to reduce many of the risks inherent in today's society and provide a safer environment for everybody.

The level of inter-agency co-operation in the on-going development of a co-ordinated inter-operable set of plans will provide the best possible outcome for those who may be affected by any emergency. The active inclusion of all stakeholders from utility companies and private enterprise to the voluntary emergency service providers will further enhance all the agencies ability to provide the best result in an emergency situation.

Community resilience will be an important factor in helping those affected by an emergency to cope with and recover from major trauma. This plan seeks to build that resilience through information to communities on how best to prepare for an emergency and to deal with its effects should the need arise. The plan also seeks to involve individuals and groups to assist the emergency services where appropriate in providing specific services and resources to aid the response during an emergency and provide additional support in the aftermath.

Finally I would like to thank all the staff involved in developing this plan and I look forward to working with our partner response agencies in the area of emergency management.



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Tom Dowling  
County Manager

Date: *10<sup>th</sup> June 2011*

## 1.2 Background

This plan has been prepared by Meath Local Authorities in accordance with the Government approved Major Emergency Development programme 2006-2008. This plan replaces all previous Local and Major Emergency Plans issued by Meath Local Authorities. The plan takes account of the current definition of a Major Emergency:

**A major Emergency is any event which, usually with little or no warning, causes or threatens death or injury, serious disruption of essential services or damage to property, the environment or infrastructure beyond the normal capabilities of the principal emergency services in the area in which the event occurs, and requires the activation of specific additional procedures and the mobilisation of additional resources to ensure an effective, co-ordinated response.**

## 1.3 The Objectives of the Plan

The objectives of Meath Local Authorities (MLA) response in an emergency are;

- Protection and care of the public at times of vulnerability
- Clear leadership in times of crisis
- Early and appropriate response
- Efficient, coordinated operations
- Realistic and rational approach, capable of being delivered
- Transparent systems, with accountability
- Harnessing community spirit
- The ethos of self protection
- Maintenance of essential services
- Safe working

## 1.4 Scope of the Plan

The Major Emergency plan provides for a co-ordinated inter-agency response by the three Principal Response Agencies and their Principal Emergency Services to emergencies beyond their normal capabilities in County Meath. The plan also provides for a regional response to a wider scale emergency and links into National Emergency Plans.

## 1.5 Relationship with other Plans

This plan has been prepared in consultation with our partner Principal Response Agencies (PRA's) An Garda Síochána and the Health Service Executive and provides for a co-ordinated response by the Principal Response Agencies and their Principal Emergency Services (PES) Fire, Ambulance and An Garda Síochána to any Emergency incident arising, for example, from fires, explosions, gas releases, transportation accidents,

spillages of dangerous substances, environmental and severe weather emergencies.

## 1.6 Language/Terminology of the Plan

Differences in terminologies and nomenclatures used by responders from various agencies or diverse technical disciplines can seriously impede the achievement of co-ordinated and safe emergency management. The plan, therefore, provides for the use of common terminology and a full set of relevant terms is provided at the front of this plan.

## 1.7 Distribution of the Plan

Copies of the plan will be distributed to appropriate Heads of Service, Emergency Planning Team members, and Emergency services. The distribution list is given below.

Distribution list		
Name / Organisation	Number per person	Number of Copies
Meath Local Authorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County Manager</li> <li>• Director of services</li> <li>• Area Administrators</li> <li>• Area Engineers</li> <li>• Chief Fire Officer</li> <li>• S/ACFO</li> <li>• ACFO</li> <li>• Civil Defence</li> <li>• Crisis Management team</li> <li>• Implementation teams</li> </ul>	2	50
Other local Authorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monaghan Co. Co.</li> <li>• Cavan Co. Co.</li> <li>• Louth Co. Co.</li> <li>• Westmeath Co. Co.</li> <li>• Offaly Co. Co.</li> <li>• Kildare Co. Co.</li> <li>• Fingal Co. Co.</li> </ul>	2	14
An Garda Síochána <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Louth Division</li> <li>• Meath Division</li> <li>• Cavan / Monaghan Division</li> </ul>	2	4
Health Service Executive	2	2
Defence Forces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gormanstown</li> </ul>	2	2
Ports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drogheda</li> </ul>	1	1
Utility Companies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ESB</li> <li>• Eircom</li> <li>• Bord Gáis</li> <li>• Iarnród Éireann</li> </ul>	1	4
Others	1	80

Table 1.1: Distribution list of Meath Local Authorities Major Emergency Plan

## **1.8 Review/Updating the Plan**

This plan came into effect on 30<sup>th</sup> September 2008. The plan will be reviewed annually in September or following any event involving its activation. This current plan is version 4.0 effective from March 2011.

## **1.9 Public Access to the Plan**

An edited copy of the Emergency Management Plan, with contact telephone numbers and other personal information removed, will be available on the Meath Local Authorities website at [www.meath.ie/LocalAuthorities/Publications/](http://www.meath.ie/LocalAuthorities/Publications/)

## Section 2

### Meath Local Authorities and its Functional Area

#### 2.1 Functional Area of Meath Local Authorities

The functional area of this plan is the administrative area of County Meath. Meath Local Authorities incorporates Meath County Council and Navan, Kells and Trim Town Councils.

#### 2.2 Boundaries & Characteristics of the Area

County Meath is located on the east coast of Ireland (Figure 2.1). The County has a total area of 2,342 square kilometers. It is situated north of Dublin and is bordered by the following counties Monaghan, Cavan and Louth to the north, Westmeath and Offaly to the west and Kildare and Dublin to the South. The county town is Navan.

The total population of Meath is 162,831 (2006 Census) and the main population centers are listed below

Major Centers	Population	Demography
Navan	24,851	Children 39,919
Kells	4,421	Older people 13,905
Trim	6,870	Disabled 12,841
Ashbourne	8,528	Working pop. 81,704
Dunboyne	8,691	Ethnic groups 7
Dunshaughlin	3,384	Hospitals 3
Ratoath	7,249	Nursing Homes 295
Athboy	6,447	
Laytown/Bettystown	7,900	
Nobber	1,025	

Table 2.1: Population and demographic breakdown of Co. Meath

#### 2.3 Partner Principal Response Agencies

The other agencies responsible for Emergency Services in this area are:-

- Health Service Executive: Dublin North East region.
- An Garda Síochána: Meath Division

Assistance may be required from other agencies such as the Defence Forces, Civil Defence, Red Cross, Coast Guard, RNLI etc.

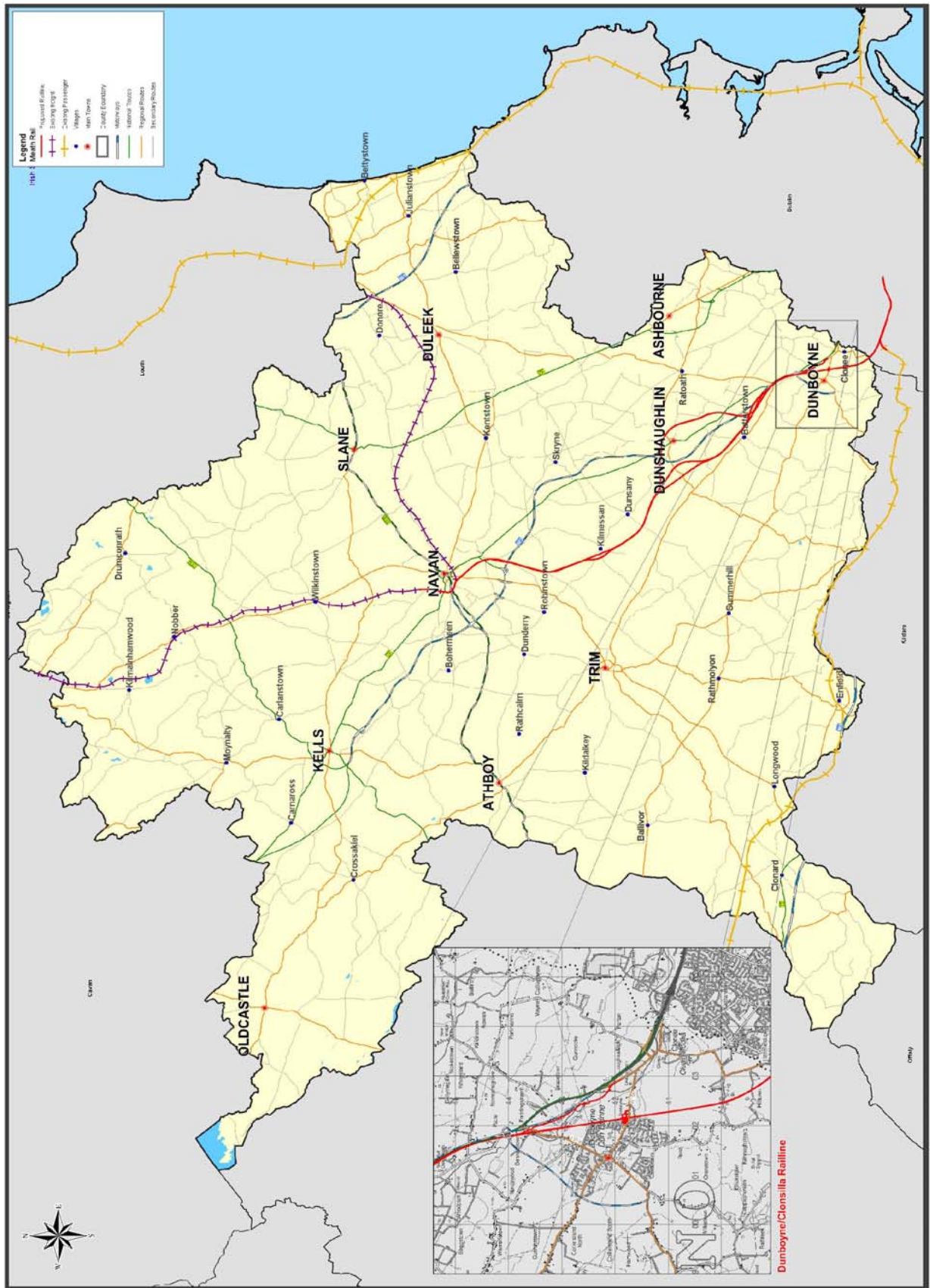


Figure 2.1: Map of County Meath

## 2.4 Regional Preparedness

Meath Local Authorities are part of the North East MEM Region comprising counties Cavan, Louth, Meath and Monaghan. An inter-agency Steering Group and Working group has been established representative of senior management from each of the Principal Response Agencies to co-ordinate the development of a regional Major Emergency Plan and regional response to large scale emergencies.

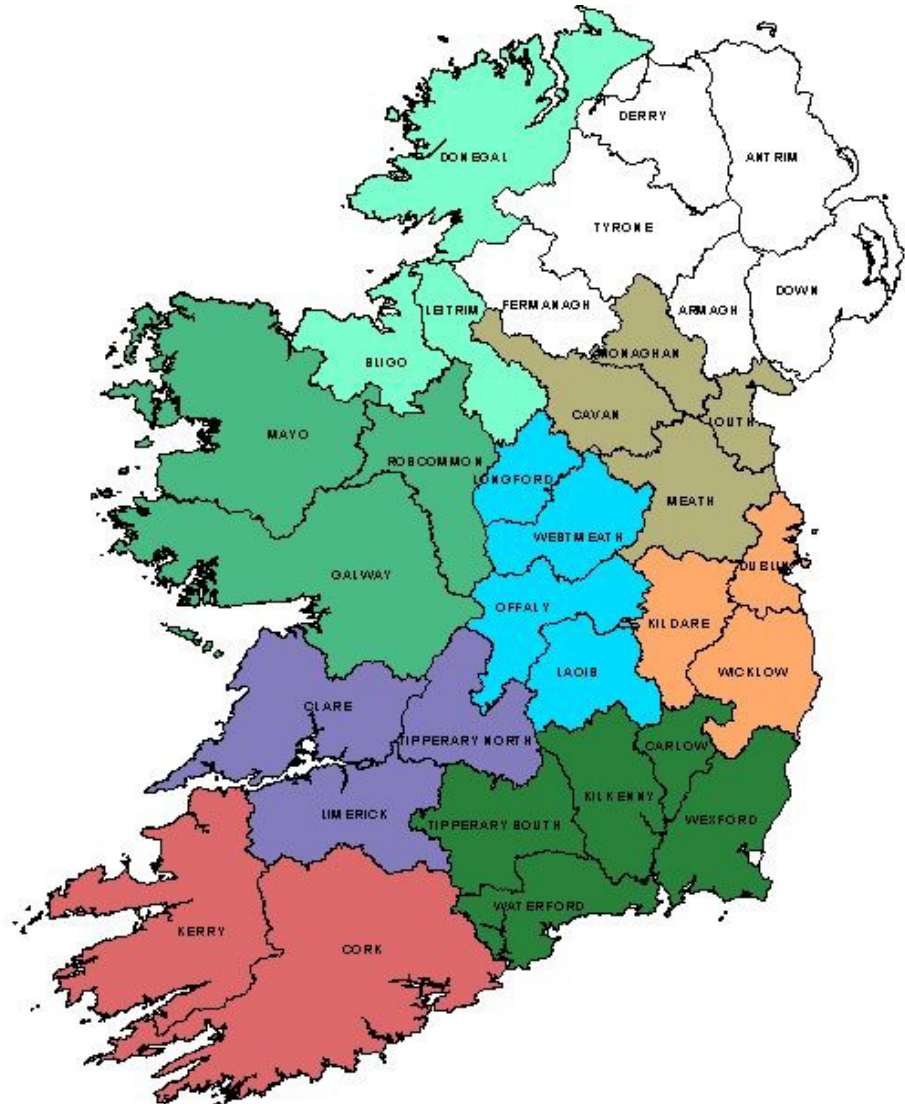


Figure 2.2: Map of the Major Emergency Management regions

## Section 3

# Risk Assessment for Meath Local Authorities

### 3.1 Historical Emergency Events

Meath has experienced its share of emergency events over the last 30 years. Some of the significant events have been:

1. Severe Weather – December 2010
2. Kentstown Bus Crash 2005 – 5 fatalities.
3. Flood Event: Dunboyne & Mornington 2002
4. Hytherm Industrial Fire 2000

### 3.2 Specific Local & Regional Risks

The risk assessment process is the first step in identifying the risks applicable to Meath Local Authorities. The aim of this plan is to identify the main hazards threatening the Meath Area and assess the potential risks in order to achieve a state of preparedness, or implement mitigating actions, which will reduce the impact of them. Hazard identification and Risk assessment has been conducted under the following four categories:

- a. Natural: Incidents involving severe weather, geological issues such as earthquakes, landslides etc.
- b. Transportation: Incidents involving aircraft, shipping, road and rail.
- c. Technological: Incidents at industrial premises and installations containing hazardous material.
- d. Civil: Terrorism, civil disorder, CCBRN, Diseases etc

### 3.3 Scenarios

A list of scenarios selected as exemplars on which preparedness is Based are plotted on a risk matrix and is contained in **Appendix 17**.

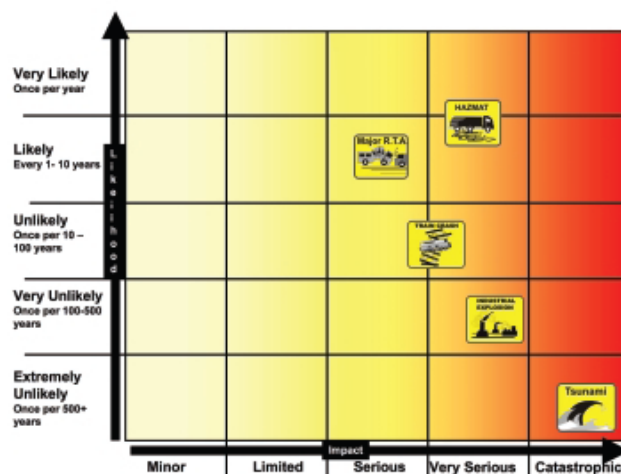


Figure 3.1: A risk matrix used in the risk management process

### 3.4 Risk Management

By carrying out a risk assessment, risks posed to the county can be identified and mitigated against for their effects. It also enables planning and preparedness to be put in place for those risks which cannot be totally eliminated.

The risk assessment process was carried out initially by an inter-agency team, with invited members of An Garda Síochána, HSE and Local Authority, before being undertaken and documented by the Major Emergency Development Committee MEDC.

The risk assessment comprises four stages:

1. Establishing the context
2. Hazard Identification
3. Risk Assessment
4. Recording potential hazards on a risk matrix

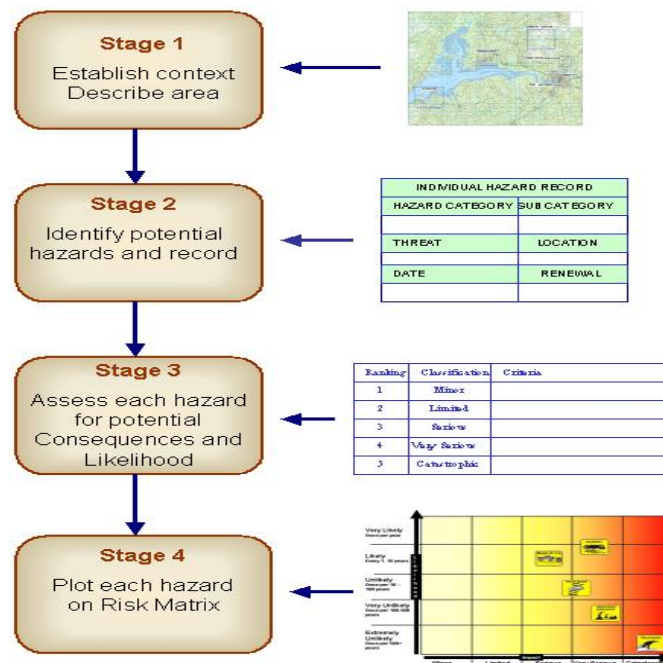


Fig 3.1: Schematic Risk Assessment Process

### 3.5 Associated Plans

Plans associated with this plan include plans for the following Local Authority sections:

- Fire Service
- Civil Defence
- Environment
- Infrastructure
- Housing

Action plans related to the functional activities of this plan are also included as well as plans to deal with severe weather conditions.

## Section 4

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### Resources for Emergency Response

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#### 4.1 Structure & Services of Meath Co. Co.

Meath Local Authorities incorporates Meath County Council and Navan, Kells and Trim Town Councils. It is governed by the Local Government Acts, the most recent of which is Local Government Act 2001. Each section of the council reports to the county Manager who has overall responsibility for supervision of operations and implementation of policies adopted by the council.

Meath Local Authorities are divided up into different directorates that are responsible for the functioning of sections within the Local Authority. Five designated Directors of Service also have responsibility for one of the five electoral areas of the county including the Town Councils of Navan, Kells and Trim.

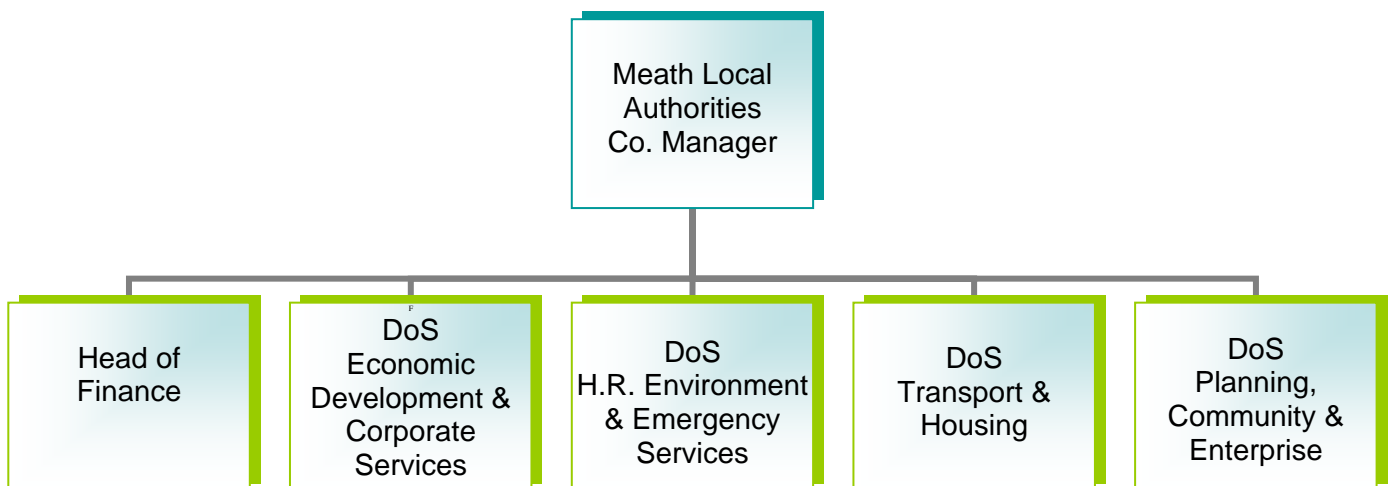


Figure 4.1: Management Structure and Services within Meath Local Authorities

#### 4.2 Staffing Arrangements during a Major Emergency

Meath Local Authority staff has been delegated various functions associated with the implementation of the Major Emergency plan. The actions to be taken by Local Authority personnel when a Major Emergency is declared are given in the action plans of each service as outlined in **Appendix 1**

#### 4.3 Resources & Functions of the Local Authority

Meath Local Authority services shall carry out their functions in accordance with the provisions of this plan. In addition, Meath Local Authority services shall operate in accordance with their own operational instructions. Staff

have been matched and nominated to functional activities including alternates for each designated activity.

#### **4.4 Other Agencies/Organisations which may be mobilised**

There are a number of organisations and agencies which may be called upon to assist the Principal Response Agencies in responding to major emergencies in addition to specialist national and local organisations. Details for the various organisations/agencies are contained in Section 7.10

#### **4.5 Mutual Aid**

Meath Local Authorities will ensure that, where its resources do not appear to be sufficient to bring a situation under control, or the duration of an incident is extended, support is obtained via mutual aid arrangements with neighboring Local Authorities. This will be done in the first instance through the Regional Steering Group.

#### **4.6 Regional Co-ordinated Response**

Meath Local Authorities belong to the North East MEM region. Local response to an emergency may be scaled up to a regional emergency if deemed so by the Local Co-ordination Group. This may occur where the nature of the emergency is such that;

- 4.6.1** The resources available in the local area where the incident occurs do not appear to be sufficient to bring the situation under control in an expeditious and efficient manner; or,
- 4.6.2** The consequences of the emergency are likely to impact significantly outside of the local area; or,
- 4.6.3** The incident(s) is spread over the area of more than one Local Authority or Division of An Garda Síochána; or,
- 4.6.4** The incident occurs at or close to a boundary of several of the Principal Response Agencies.

#### **4.7 National/International Response**

In the event that the scale of the emergency becomes too large, complex or long in duration a request can be made to seek assistance from outside the North-East region. This decision should be made by the lead agency in consultation with the other Principal Response Agencies at the Regional Co-ordination Centre.

The North East Regional Co-ordination Group will identify and dimension the level/type of assistance likely to be required and its duration. It will also identify the possible options for sourcing such assistance. Assistance will be available within the North Eastern region and nationally by requests through

the Lead Government Department. Assistance can also be called upon from Northern Ireland and the wider European Community.

## Section 5

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### Preparedness for Major Emergency Response

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#### 5.1 Major Emergency Management/Business Planning Process

The development of the Meath Local Authorities Major Emergency Plan is part of an emergency management development programme to ensure that all necessary arrangements, systems, personnel and resources are in place to discharge the Local Authorities functions. Major Emergency management and Business Continuity within Meath Local Authorities will therefore form an integral part of the Local Authorities business planning process.

#### 5.2 Assignment of Responsibility

The County Manager for Meath Local Authorities is responsible for this Principal Response Agency's major emergency management arrangements and preparedness, as well as for the effectiveness of the agency's response to any major emergency which occurs in its functional area.

#### 5.3 Major Emergency Development Programme

The responsibility for overseeing the Major Emergency Plan within Meath Local Authorities will be assigned to the Director of Services for Environment and Emergency services, whom the Chief Fire Officer will support along with other staff members. Each of the sections within the Local Authority will be involved in preparing the Plan and as such a Major Emergency Development Committee consisting of senior local authority staff has been set up, which meet on a regular basis. Documentation of the major emergency development programme will form part of the work of this committee.

#### 5.4 Key Roles in the Major Emergency Plan

Meath Local Authorities have nominated competent individuals and alternates to the key roles to enable the agency to function in accordance with the common arrangements set out in its Major Emergency Plan. Contact details for all those assigned roles in this plan are listed in **Appendix 1 Action Plans and Appendix 10**

#### 5.5 Support Teams for Key Roles

Support teams have been formed to assist individuals in key roles. Operational Protocols and Action Plans setting out the arrangements which will enable the agency's support teams to be mobilised and function in accordance with the arrangements set out in the Major Emergency Plan are contained in **Appendix 1**

## **5.6 Staff Development Programme**

A significant number of staff of Meath Local Authorities has been delegated roles under this plan. Meath Local Authorities has initiated a staff development programme to ensure that all staff involved in a Major Emergency response will be in a position to provide an effective and efficient response and be capable of discharging the assigned functions under the plan.

## **5.7 Training Programme**

Training will form a key element in the development of preparedness for Meath Local Authorities staff so as to ensure that they can provide an effective, co-ordinated response to major emergencies when required. All staff assigned functions will undertake training internally as part of the Local Authority staff development programme. Inter-agency training will also take place for specific roles that interface with our partner Principal Response Agencies.

## **5.8 Internal Exercises**

Exercises will be used to raise awareness, educate individuals on their roles and the roles of others and promote co-ordination and co-operation, as well as validating plans, systems and procedures.

## **5.9 Inter-agency Training and Exercises**

Joint inter-agency training will generally be provided at regional level and will be co-ordinated by the North East Regional Working group. Exercises will test all aspects of the emergency plan on a rotational basis. It is planned to undertake two regional exercises per year.

## **5.10 Allocation of Resources**

Meath Local Authorities and the North-East Regional Steering Group will put the necessary arrangements in place to provide resources including a budget for major emergency preparedness, which reflects the expenditure required to meet the costs of implementing the agency's internal preparedness, as well as the agency's contribution to the regional level inter-agency preparedness.

## **5.11 Procurement Procedures**

The arrangements to authorise procurement and use of resources (including engaging third parties) to assist in response to major emergencies are governed by the 'Local Government Act: Part 12: Section 104'.

Arrangements have been put in place by certain sections of the LA including Infrastructure and Civil Defence, with local suppliers to supply urgent goods

when required and issue purchase orders the following day in the event of an emergency.

#### **5.12 Annual Appraisal of Preparedness**

Meath Local Authorities will carry out and document an annual appraisal of its preparedness for major emergency response. Ref. Section 14

#### **5.13 Provision of Information to the Public in the event of an Emergency**

There may be situations where it will be crucial for Meath Local Authorities to provide timely and accurate information directly to the public on an emergency situation. This will be especially important where members of the public may perceive themselves and their families to be at risk and are seeking information on actions which they can take to protect themselves and their families.

The Local Co-ordination Group will take over the task of co-ordinating the provision of information to the public as soon as it meets. This activity should be co-ordinated by the lead agency. The Local Co-ordination Group may establish a sub-group for this purpose and use all available channels to make concise and accurate information available. This may include the use of dedicated “help-lines”, web-pages, Aertel, automatic text messaging, as well as through liaison with the media.

## Section 6

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# The Generic Command, Control and Co-ordination Systems

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### 6.1 Command Arrangements

The County Manager or designated alternate will represent Meath Local Authorities on the local co-ordination group together with the senior Garda and HSE representative. Their functions are set out in **Appendix 1.9**

- 6.1.1** Meath Local Authorities through the Controller of Operations shall exercise command and control over its own resources. He/she will also exercise control over other services which are mobilised to the site at the request of Meath Local Authorities.

### 6.2 Control Arrangements

Meath Local authorities Controller of Operations at the site (or at each site) of the emergency will be the Director of Service for Emergency services or alternate. The most senior rostered fire officer or most senior Council personnel of the initial response of Meath Local Authorities emergency service shall be the Principal Response Agency's Controller of Operations until relieved through the agency's pre-determined process. The Controller of Operations for Meath Local Authorities may change as the emergency progresses.

- 6.2.1** The Controller of Operations is empowered to make all decisions relating to his/her agency's functions, but must take account of decisions of the On-Site Co-ordination Group in so doing. He/she will be supported by Local Authority staff both at the On-site and Off-site Co-ordination centres. The mandate of the Controller of Operations is set out in **Appendix 1.5**
- 6.2.2** There are a number of organisations and agencies, which may be called on to assist the principal response agencies in responding to major emergencies. Arrangements for this assistance will be agreed with each agency. At the site of an emergency, Meath Local Authorities will exercise control over any additional services (other than the Principal response agencies) which the Local Authority mobilises to the site.

### 6.3 Co-ordination Arrangements

The co-ordination of the efforts of all services is recognised as a vital element in successful response to major emergencies, so that the combined result is greater than the sum of their individual efforts.

- 6.3.1** As soon as they meet, the Controllers of Operations of the three Principal Response Agencies should determine which is the Lead Agency appropriate to the particular emergency and thereby establish who the On-Site Co-ordinator is. The functions of the Lead Agency and the On-Site Co-ordinator are set out in **Appendix 1.7**
- 6.3.2** On-site Co-ordination is facilitated by the On-Site Controller of Operations and the On-Site Co-ordination group. The rolls of the On-site Co-ordinator and the On-Site Co-ordination group have been outlined in **Appendix 1.7**
- 6.3.3** When a major emergency has been declared and the lead agency determined, the relevant personnel of the lead agency will implement a Local Co-ordination Group mobilisation procedure. The representative of the lead agency will chair the Local Co-ordination Group, located in the Local Co-ordination centre, and will exercise the mandates associated with this position as set out in **Appendix 1.9**. The Local Coordination Group will comprise representatives of the other two PRA's, an Information Management Officer, a Media Liaison Officer, an Action Management Officer (where considered appropriate), representatives of other agencies and specialists, as appropriate.
- 6.3.4** The Chair of the Local Co-ordination Group may declare a regional level emergency and activate the Plan for Regional Level Co-ordination and in doing so the activation of a "Regional Co-ordination Group" to maintain co-ordination of the principal response agencies involved from the extended "response region".  
Any one of the nominated Local Co-ordination Centres may be used as a Regional Coordination Centre, or a specific Regional Centre may be designated for this purpose. The choice of location will be determined in each situation by the Chair of the Local Coordinating Group declaring the regional level emergency and will depend on the location and nature of the emergency and any associated infrastructural damage.
- 6.3.5** In the event of an incident over a wide area or multi site, the controller of operations for Meath Local Authorities will ensure the agency is represented on the Controllers support team. Meath Local Authorities will continue to exercise command over its own services across all areas of the emergency.
- 6.3.6** In every situation where a Major Emergency is declared, each principal response agency will inform its parent Department of the declaration, as part of that agency's mobilisation procedure. The three parent Departments, in their role as members of the

National Steering Group, should consult and agree, on the basis of available information, which Government Department will be designated as lead Department.

**6.3.7** A Regional Co-ordination Group may also request assistance from Government. National resources will be available in the event of a major emergency at local or regional level. Requests for assistance should be developed at local or regional co-ordination level and directed by the lead agency to the lead Government Department.

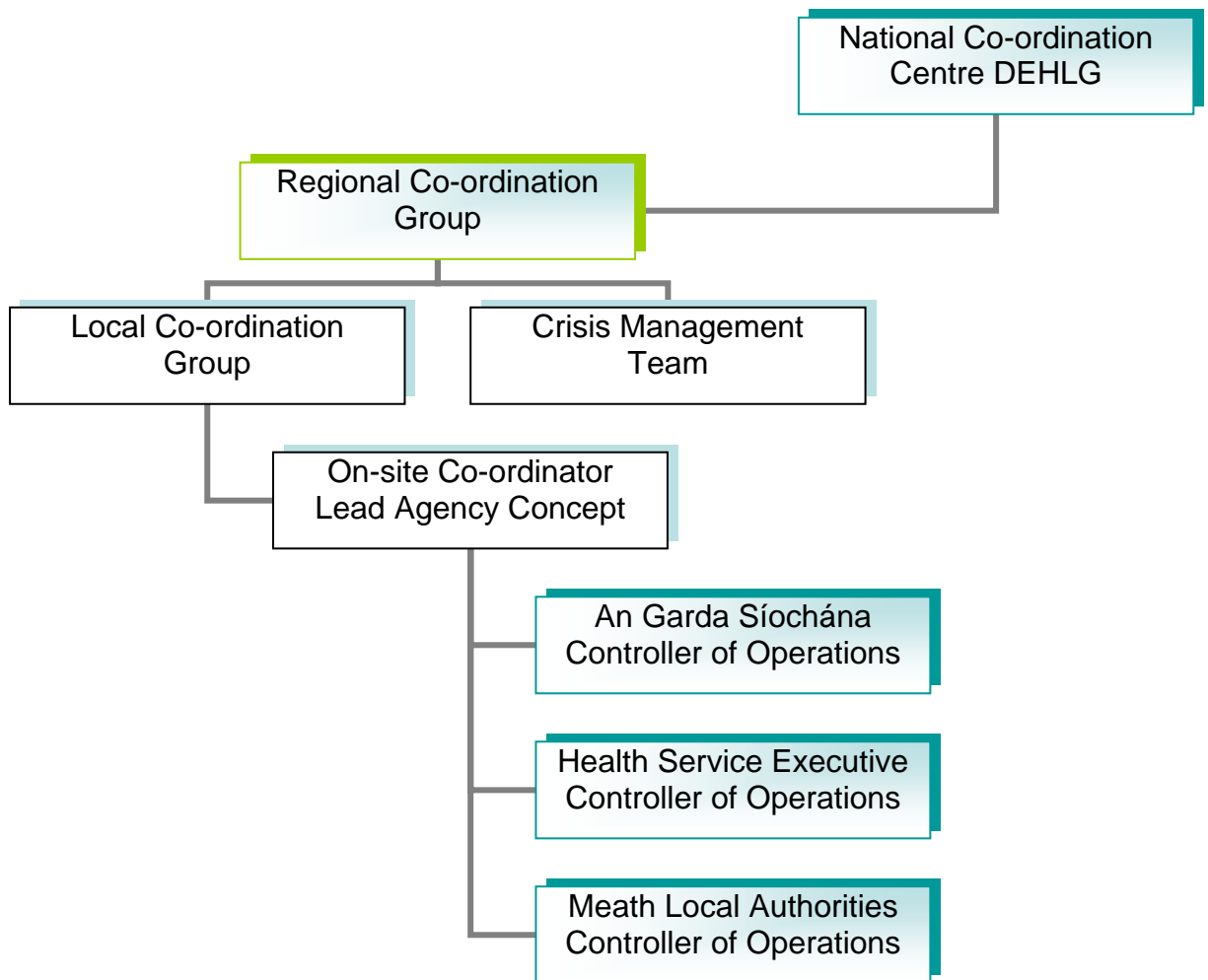


Figure 6.1: Schematic diagram illustrating the Onsite, Local, Regional and National Co-Ordination that will be employed by Meath Local Authorities

## Section 7

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### The Common Elements of Response

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- 7.1 Declaring a Major Emergency
- 7.2 Initial Mobilisation
- 7.3 Command, Control and Communication Centres
- 7.4 Co-ordination Centres
- 7.5 Communications Facilities
- 7.6 Exercising the Lead Agency's Co-ordination Roles
- 7.7 Public Information
- 7.8 The Media
- 7.9 Site Management Arrangements
- 7.10 Mobilising Additional Resources
- 7.11 Casualty and Survivor Arrangements
- 7.12 Emergencies involving Hazardous Materials
- 7.13 Protecting Threatened Populations
- 7.14 Early and Public Warning Systems
- 7.15 Emergencies arising on Inland Waterways
- 7.16 Safety, Health and Welfare Considerations
- 7.17 Logistical Issues/ Protracted Incidents
- 7.18 Investigations
- 7.19 Community/ VIPs/ Observers
- 7.20 Standing-Down the Major Emergency

## Section 7.1

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### Declaring a Major Emergency

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#### 7.1.1 Declaring a Major Emergency

The Major Emergency Plan will be activated by which ever one of the following agencies first becomes aware of the Major Emergency:

- Meath Local Authorities
- An Garda Síochána
- Dublin North East Health Service Executive

Whichever service from Meath Local Authorities is the first to become aware that a Major Emergency has occurred or is imminent; the most senior officer of this service on duty shall immediately inform one of the persons nominated to activate the Major Emergency plan. A list of persons/Officers who are authorised to activate the plan is detailed in **Appendix 1.1**

He/she who activates the plan will arrange for immediate notification of all services of Meath Local Authorities, An Garda Síochána and the Health Service Executive.

#### 7.1.2 Standard Format Information Message

To activate the Major Emergency Plan the following message must be declared and shall be in the following format:

**This is ..... (Name, rank and service) .....**  
**A ..... (Type of incident) ..... has occurred / is imminent at .....**  
**(Location) .....**  
**As an authorised officer I declare that a major emergency exists / is imminent.**  
**Please activate the mobilisation arrangements in the ..... (Agency)**  
**..... Major Emergency Plan.**

7.1.2 After the declaration is made the Officer should then use the mnemonic **METHANE** to structure and deliver an information message.

- M** Major Emergency Declared
- E** Exact location of the emergency
- T** Type of Emergency (Transport, Chemical, etc.)
- H** Hazards, present and potential
- A** Access / egress routes
- N** Number and type of Casualties
- E** Emergency service present and required

## Section 7.2

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### Initial Mobilisation

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#### 7.2.1 Mobilisation Procedure

Meath Local Authorities Major Emergency Mobilisation Procedure will be implemented immediately on notification of the declaration of a major emergency. When this Plan has been activated, each Local Authority service requested shall respond in accordance with pre-determined Action Plans. Please refer to **Appendix 1**

**7.2.1.1** In some situations, there may be an early warning of an impending emergency. Mobilisation within Meath Local Authorities may include moving to a standby/alert stage for some of its services or specific individuals, until the situation becomes clearer. Example of this may be early warnings of severe weather, docking of a troubled ship or the emergency landing of an aircraft.

**7.2.1.2** There may also be circumstances where the resources or expertise of agencies other than the Principal Response Agencies will be required. In these situations the relevant arrangements outlined in the Major Emergency Plan will be invoked.

No third party should respond to the site of a major emergency unless mobilised by one of the Principal Response Agencies through an agreed procedure.

## Section 7.3

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### Command, Control and Communication Centres

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#### 7.3.1 Command, Control & Communication Centres

Initial contact will be made through the fire control centers for Meath Local Authorities or via the ERCC (Eastern Regional Command Centre) located in Dublin.

**7.3.2.1** The fire service command, control and communication center will be used to mobilise, support and monitor the Principal Emergency Services and other services of the local authority. This is located at;

- Navan Fire Station

## Section 7.4

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### Co-ordination Centres

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#### 7.4.1 On-site Co-ordination

A mobile communication and control vehicle will be dispatched to the site of the Emergency and will function as an on-site base for the Local Authorities controller of operations and his/her support staff.

Control vehicles are based at Navan Fire station and at Meath Civil Defence base at Balmoral Industrial Estate, Navan.

In the event regional support is requested, a Regional Mobile Unit shall be deployed by North East Regional Steering Group.

#### 7.4.2 Crisis Management Team

The Crisis Management Team is a strategic level management group within each principal response agency, which is assembled during an emergency. It provides support to the principal response agency's representative at the Local Co-ordination Group, supports their own Controller of Operations on site and maintains the agency's normal day-to-day services that the community requires.

#### 7.4.3 Location of Local Co-ordination Centre

The Local co-ordination centre will be located at:

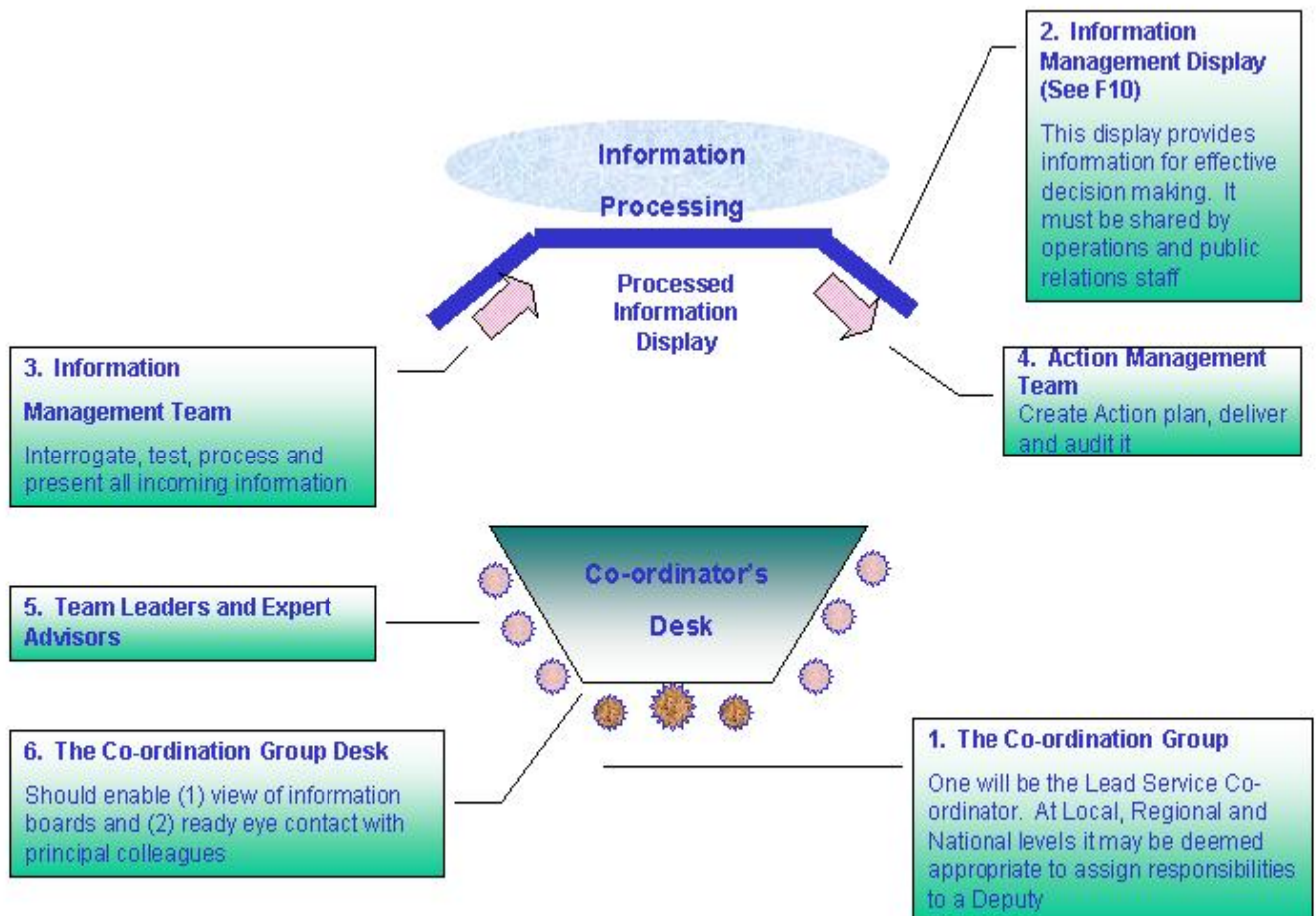
- Meath County Council Offices, County Hall, Navan

On the declaration of a Major Emergency, this centre will be activated and designated staff will respond as per pre-determined action plans  
Details on the resources & hardware required for the co-ordination center set-up are provided in **Appendix 1.8**

The Local co-ordination centre will facilitate the following functional activities of Meath Local Authorities for the duration of the emergency

- The Local co-ordination group
- The Crisis Management Team
- The Information management system
- Off-site Media information centre
- Call centre for public information

Action plans and protocols for these functions are contained in **Appendix 1**



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Figure 7.1 a schematic of a Local Authority Generic Co-ordination Centre.

#### 7.4.4 Location of Regional Co-ordination Centres

In the event of an emergency being scaled up to regional status, the co-ordination centre of each county in the region can be designated as a regional coordination centre. These centres are located at:

- Cavan County Council Offices, Cavan Courthouse
- Louth County Council Offices, Millennium Centre, Dundalk
- Monaghan County Council Offices, M-TEK II, Monaghan

#### 7.4.5 Information Management

The role of Information Manager will be assigned to trained information management officers. The function of the information management team will be to interrogate, test, process and present all incoming information required for the decision making process

## Section 7.5

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### Communications Facilities

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#### 7.5.1 Communications Systems

Meath Local Authorities relies on technical communication facilities to enable it to function and for different units to communicate, both at the site and between the site and its command, control or communications centre. Mobile telephony, satellite telephony, two-way radio and other communications systems will be used by the Local Authority.

#### 7.5.2 Inter-agency On-site Communications

The fire service will bring a set of hand-portable radios, **BLUE-NET** dedicated specifically to inter-agency communication, to the site.

#### 7.5.3 Communications between Site & Co-ordination Centre

Radio communications is an effective part of the fire service communication facility and is facilitated between the on-site fire control and ERCC and Meath Fire control at Navan fire station. A radio communications base forms part of the infrastructure of the Local co-ordination centre using the Local Authorities engineering radio network, Fire Service and Civil Defence networks.

Civil Defence has their own radio communications facilities both VHF vehicle to base and UHF hand portable radio systems. Civil Defence also has a dedicated communication control vehicle with briefing room and meeting facilities available.

Communications protocols are contained in **Appendix 1.4**

## Section 7.6

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### Exercising the Lead Agency's Co-ordination Roles

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#### 7.6.1 Lead Agency

One of the three principal response agencies will be designated as the lead agency for any emergency and thereby assume responsibility for leading co-ordination. While the responsibility for co-ordination may be shared, in any given situation responsibility for leading co-operation belongs specifically to one of the three Principal Response Agencies. The lead agency has both the responsibility and mandate for the co-ordination function.

#### 7.6.2 Review & Transfer of the Lead Agency

The lead agency role may change over time, to reflect the changing circumstances of the major emergency. Ownership of the lead agency mantle will be reviewed at appropriate stages of the major emergency. All changes in lead agency designation emanating from the site, and the timing thereof, will be by agreement of the three Controllers of Operations, and will be recorded and communicated as per the initial determination.

#### 7.6.3 Local Authority Co-ordination Function as Lead Agency

The mechanisms for determining and designating the lead agency and its functions in any situation are set out in **Appendix 3**

## Section 7.7

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### Public Information

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#### 7.7.1 Local Authorities Role where warning arrangements are required

In circumstances when it may be necessary to protect members of the public who are in the vicinity of an emergency event, protection is usually achieved by moving people temporarily to a safe area, by evacuation where appropriate or feasible, or by advising affected individuals to take shelter in an appropriate place. The On-Site Co-ordinator will take the decision on how best to protect a threatened population, after consultation with the other Controllers of Operations.

**7.7.1.1** In any emergency where public health issues may be a factor, particularly where there is significant pollution, release of chemical, radioactivity, biological agents, contamination of food and water or where there are significant levels of casualties, the Health Service Executive Controller will ensure that the local public health services are informed of the situation as soon as possible so that they can become involved in the response at the earliest possible stage.

**7.7.1.2** In conjunction with other emergency responders Meath Local Authorities will make arrangements to:

- Provide advice before emergencies occur.
- Warn the public if an emergency is likely to occur or has occurred.
- Provide information and advice for the public if an emergency is likely to occur or has occurred.

#### 7.7.2 Public Notices

Early warning and special public notices will be relayed in the event of an emergency. The Public can be kept informed by use of the following;

- Meath Local Authorities web site - useful for posting more information than would be communicable by emergency calls or broadcasts.
- Local broadcasters will also be called upon to broadcast messages on behalf of the local Authorities.
- Meath Local Authority emergency helpline service

On a national level the public shall be informed by use of the following;

- Television and Radio – arrangements exist whereby emergency announcements may be made on RTÉ television and radio channels.
- Television Text Services – not for emergency alerts, but useful for posting more information than would be communicable by emergency calls or broadcasts.

## Section 7.8

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### The Media

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#### 7.8.1 Arrangements for Liaison with the Media

In the event of an emergency within the functional area of Meath Local Authorities a Media Liaison Officer will be appointed. He/She will be responsible for acting as a sole channel between Meath Local Authorities and the Public. A media Liaison Officer will be appointed at both the On-site and Off-site Co-ordination Centers.

The Media Liaison Officer will keep accurate and timely information on the emergency so that:

- He/She can be the point of contact for all media enquiries.
- He/She can answer information queries from the general public.
- He/She can obtain and provide information from/to Rest Centres, other agencies, press officers, local radio, press etc.
- He/She will be responsible for setting up an information helpline

**Names and contact details for the Media Liaison Officer are contained in Appendix 1.13.**

#### 7.8.2 Arrangements for Dealing with the Media On-site

The media will respond quickly to a large scale incident and this media presence may be extended into days or weeks.

Each Principal Response Agency should designate a Media Liaison Officer at the site and the activities of the Media Liaison Officers on site will be co-ordinated by the Media Liaison Officer of the lead agency. All statements to the media should be cleared with the On-Site Coordinator or his/her Media Liaison Officer.

The location of the on-site media centre may be;

- Local Town Hall / Area Office
- Local Public building

The on-site media liaison officer for Meath Local Authorities will be appointed by the County Manager or designated alternate.

#### 7.8.3 Local/Regional Co-ordination Centres

The Local Co-ordination Group will take the lead in terms of working with the media, away from the site of a major emergency. Arrangements similar to those for on-site media liaison will apply at the off-site venue both local and regional.

#### **7.8.4 Arrangements for Prolonged Emergencies**

If a Major Emergency becomes a prolonged event, facilities will be put in place to accommodate media personnel at both on-site and off-site areas. These facilities will include;

- Refreshment area.
- Communication Facilities (Off-site)

## Section 7.9

# Site Management Arrangements

### 7.9.1 Generic Site Management Layout

The highest ranking officer of the first attendance team from Meath Local Authorities will, de facto, have the role of Controller of Operations at the scene until relieved by either the Chief Fire Officer or Director of Services for Environment/Fire & Emergency Services. The initial important task of the Controller of Operations in association with the other two Controllers is the development of a Site Management Plan. Once agreed, the resulting site plan will be implemented and disseminated to all responding groups.

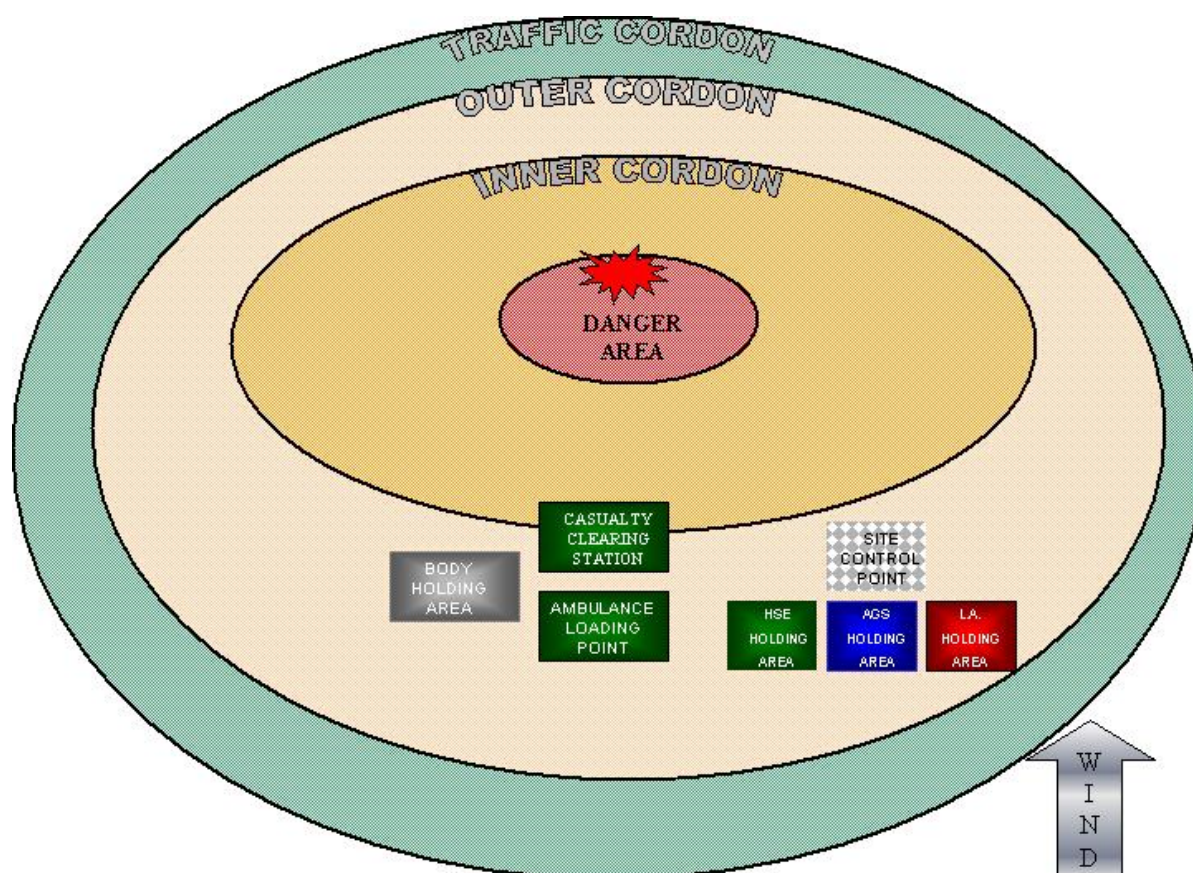


Figure 7.2: Idealised Scene Management Arrangements

### 7.9.2 Control/Access to Emergency Site

Cordons should be established as quickly as possible at the site of a major emergency for the following reasons;

- to facilitate the operations of the emergency services and other agencies;
- to protect the public, by preventing access to dangerous areas; and
- to protect evidence and facilitate evidence recovery at the site.

Three cordons will be established. This will be done by An Garda Síochána after a decision by and agreement with the On-site Co-Ordination Group consisting of representatives from Meath Local Authorities, the Health Service Executive and An Garda Síochána.

Details of the site layout functions are contained in **Appendix 4**

All uniformed personnel, responding to the site of a major emergency, will wear the proscribed uniform, including high visibility and safety clothing, issued by their agency. Detail in **Appendix 5**

### **7.9.3 Air Exclusion Zones**

Aerial support if required can only be requested by the On-site Controller after consultation with the other Controller of Operations. All requests must be channeled through An Garda Síochána.

Where the Principal Response Agencies consider it appropriate and beneficial, the On-Site Coordinator may request, through An Garda Síochána, that an Air Exclusion Zone be declared around the emergency site by the Irish Aviation Authority.

## Section 7.10

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### Mobilising Additional Resources

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#### 7.10.1 Arrangements for Mobilising Organisations

A number of organisations and agencies may be called on to assist the Principal Response Agencies in responding to major emergencies. The organisations may be grouped as follows:

- Civil Defence;
- Defence Forces;
- Irish Red Cross;
- Voluntary Emergency Services;
- Utilities; and
- Private Sector

**Mobilisation procedures and contact details are contained in Appendix 1 & Appendix 12**

#### 7.10.2 Identification of Additional Organisations

All uniformed voluntary emergency services, members of the private sector and Utilities personnel responding to the site of the major emergency should wear the prescribed uniform, including high visibility and safety clothing, issued by their organisation.

The vehicles of these services responding to a major emergency should be readily identifiable.

3<sup>rd</sup> party personnel can only be mobilised to a site by command from the On-site Coordinator after consultation with the other Controllers of Operations.

#### 7.10.3 Arrangements for Liaison with Utilities

**Refer to Appendix 12**

#### 7.10.4 Integration of Community Volunteers

Civil Defence have been designated responsibility for registering community volunteers in support of An Garda Síochána who may be in a position to assist with specific tasks related to the overall response effort. These will generally consist of organised groups or individually with specific equipment or local knowledge.

#### 7.10.5 Arrangements for Command, Control, Coordination and Demobilisation of Organisations assisting the Local Authority

The On-Site Coordinator has the task of coordinating all external support and assistance into the overall response action plan. The Controller of Operations of the service which requested mobilisation of the external resource has responsibility for managing and integrating the contribution of these resources to the tasks identified in the response.

#### **7.10.6 Mutual Aid Arrangements**

Meath Local Authorities will ensure that, where its resources do not appear to be sufficient to bring a situation under control, or the duration of an incident is extended, support is obtained via mutual aid arrangements with neighboring Local Authorities. This will be done in the first instance through the Regional Steering Group.

#### **7.10.7 Requests for Out of Region Assistance**

The decision to seek assistance from outside the region will be made by the lead agency, in consultation with the other Principal Response Agencies, at the Local/Regional Coordination Centre

#### **7.10.8 Requests for International Assistance**

The decision to seek national or international assistance will be made by the lead agency, in consultation with the other Principal Response Agencies, at the Local/Regional Coordination Centre and with the Lead Government Department.

## Section 7.11

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# Casualty and Survivor Arrangements

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### 7.11.1 General

The primary objective of any response to a major emergency is to provide effective arrangements for the rescue, care, treatment and rehabilitation of all of the individuals who are affected by the emergency. These individuals may be divided into two main categories as follows: Casualties, including persons who are killed or injured, and Survivors. Survivors will include all those individuals who are caught up in an emergency but not injured, such as, uninjured passengers from a transport accident or evacuees.

As well as making provision for casualties and survivors, the principal response agencies should also make arrangements for the reception, facilitation and support of the friends and relatives of some or all of these individuals.

**7.11.1.1** The On-Site Coordinator, in association with the other Controllers, will make an early assessment of the casualty situation and identify if there are particular aspects which may impact on casualty management, such as, significant numbers of disabled, sick or immobile persons involved, and take action accordingly.

Individuals may be divided into two main categories as follows:

➤ Casualties: including persons who are killed or injured.

Survivors. These include all those individuals who are caught up in an emergency but not injured, such as, uninjured passengers from a transport accident or evacuees.

**7.11.1.2** Depending on the nature of the emergency, the Fire Service and Civil Defence may have a central role in rescuing the injured. They will provide appropriate First Response treatment and hand over casualties as expeditiously as possible to HSE personnel.

### 7.11.2 Injured

At the site of a major emergency, the priorities of the Principal Emergency Services is to save life, prevent further injury, rescue those who are trapped or in danger, triage casualties, provide them with appropriate treatment and transport them to the appropriate hospital(s) where necessary.

**7.11.2.1** Patients must be moved to the Casualty clearing station. The Casualty clearing station will be established by the ambulance service, in consultation with the Health Service Executive. The Health Service Executive Controller will, in consultation with the Site Medical Officer and the designated receiving hospitals decide on the hospital destination of casualties. Civil Defence and the voluntary aid services

may be requested to assist with transport of casualties to hospital particularly lightly injured casualties

### 7.11.3 Fatalities

The bodies of casualties, which have been triaged as dead, should not be moved from the incident site unless this is necessary to effect the rescue of other casualties. The only other circumstance where bodies should be moved, before the Garda evidence collection process is complete, is if they are likely to be lost or damaged due to their location or the nature of the incident.

Bodies to be moved should be photographed first and their original position clearly marked and recorded. The recovery of the dead and human remains is part of an evidence recovery process and, as such, is the responsibility of An Garda Síochána acting as agents of the Coroner. The Local Authority can assist An Garda Síochána in this function.

A coroner will be called in to examine all Fatalities. The Coroner is an independent judicial officer, who has responsibility for investigating all sudden, unexplained, violent or unnatural deaths. It is the task of the Coroner to establish the 'who, when, where and how' of unexplained death. All such deaths in Ireland are investigated under the Coroners' Act, 1962.

**7.11.3.2** The On-Site Coordinator, in association with the other Controllers, will decide if it is necessary to establish a Body Holding Area at the site. The Body Holding Area, if established, should be situated close to the Casualty Clearing Station. Members of An Garda Síochána will staff this area and they will maintain the necessary logs to ensure the continuity of evidence.

It should be noted that the Body Holding Area is not the appropriate place for the prolonged storage of the dead and appropriate arrangements should be made to ensure minimal delay in moving bodies to a mortuary (temporary or otherwise).

**7.11.3.3** It is the responsibility of the Local Authority to provide a Temporary Mortuary, if required; the Local Authority will consult with the District Coroners and health service Pathologists in its area on the options/arrangements/plans for Temporary Mortuaries in preparing its Major Emergency Plan.

The likely commissioning time for a Temporary Mortuary is of the order of twenty-four hours, and this may extend to forty-eight hours when victim numbers are extensive. It should be noted that a Temporary Mortuary might be required to operate for weeks or months after an incident. Issues pertaining to the establishment of a temporary mortuary are contained in **Appendix 6**

**7.11.3.4** The Coroner, with the assistance of An Garda Síochána has overall responsibility for the identification of bodies and remains and is entitled to exclusive possession and control of a deceased person until the facts about their death have been established.

A full post-mortem and forensic examination will be carried out on every body from a major emergency and each death will be the subject of an Inquest. The post-mortem is carried out by a Pathologist, who acts as the 'Coroners Agent' for this purpose.

**7.11.3.5** Viewing facilities may be required for large scale major emergencies. This will be conducted under the supervision of An Garda Síochána. In situations where bodies have been severely traumatised, it may be inappropriate and/or unreliable to allow viewing. Where it is appropriate, viewing for identification purposes needs to be organised with great sensitivity, to avoid increased trauma for families.

Unless there are definite health or safety concerns, the authorities should not seek to prevent the next of kin from viewing an identified body.

Viewing facilities should allow families direct access to the body and the viewing area should take into account religious and cultural needs, where appropriate. Families will want to spend time with the deceased and, as a result, provision should be made for a number of private viewing areas. This aspect of the operation requires careful management by the agency operating the viewing facility.

Where bodies have been severely traumatised, families should be thoroughly briefed, so that they may make an informed decision before viewing the body. Appropriate support staff and/or religious representatives, as well as normal family support networks, should be available to assist families in all viewing situations.

#### **7.11.4 Survivors**

A Survivor Reception Centre will be designated and established at the earliest possible opportunity. The On-Site Coordinator, in conjunction with the other Controllers, will determine if such a centre is to be established, and its location in the site management plan. It is the responsibility of the Meath Local Authorities to establish and run this centre. An example of such a centre may be a local parish hall or community centre.

**7.11.4.1** All those who have survived the incident uninjured can be directed to this location where their details will be documented and collated by An Garda Síochána. Provision should be made at this centre for the immediate physical

and psychosocial needs of survivors (e.g. hot drinks, food, blankets, telephones, first aid for minor injuries, etc.).

**7.11.4.2** The assistance of the Civil Defence services may be required to provide a variety of services at the Survivor Reception Centre. The Survivor Reception Centre should be secure from any unauthorised access and provide the maximum possible privacy for survivors.

**7.11.4.3** Transport from the Survivor Reception Centre to home/meet relatives/safe place should be arranged as soon as it is practicable. This responsibility will lie with the Local Authority.

Meath Local Authorities and their associated emergency services should be particularly aware of the needs of those individuals who, because of dependency or disability, are particularly vulnerable during emergencies.

Vulnerable persons can include children in schools, nurseries and child care centres as well as persons whose movement is inhibited either by reason of age, illness (including mental illness), or disability or who are deaf, blind, visually impaired or hearing impaired. Particular attention is required when an emergency involves or threatens a community hospital, residential home or day centre, where such individuals reside or are present for part of the day.

#### **7.11.5 Casualty Information Bureau**

In the event of a major emergency involving significant numbers of casualties, An Garda Síochána will establish a Casualty Bureau to collect and collate the details (including condition and location) of all casualties and survivors.

**7.11.5.1** To facilitate this process, a liaison/casualty officer will normally be sent by An Garda Síochána to each hospital where casualties are being treated. Meath Local Authorities may assist in the collection and collation of casualty data. This information may then be used to provide to family and friends. Any information collected on any casualty is transferred via An Garda Síochána to the Casualty Bureau.

#### **7.11.6 Friends & Relatives Reception Centres**

The purpose of a reception centre is to provide a comfortable area where friends and relatives of those involved in the incident (primarily the casualties and survivors) can be directed for information. The Local Co-ordination Group will determine the need for and arrange for the designation and operation/staffing of such centres.

A building used as a Friends' and Relatives' Reception Centre should be secure from media intrusion and contain sufficient room to afford privacy to

families receiving information about relatives. There will also be a need for a reliable process to establish the credentials of friends and relatives.

#### **7.11.7 Non-National Casualties**

In some incidents an emergency may involve significant numbers of casualties from other jurisdictions. In such circumstances the Local Co-ordination Centre should notify the relevant embassy if the nationality of the victims is known. The Department of Justice should be approached if assistance is required in obtaining interpreters from private sector providers. The Department of Foreign Affairs (which operates an out of hours Duty Officer System) should also be approached for appropriate assistance and liaison purposes.

The Local Authority may also incorporate a foreign language communication resource. Details can be obtained from the Department of Foreign Affairs. There is also a list of some embassies in **Appendix 13**

#### **7.11.8 Pastoral & Psycho-social Care**

The On-Site Coordinator will ensure that, where appropriate, pastoral services are mobilised to the site and facilitated by the principal response agencies in their work with casualties and survivors. Similarly, individual services should make arrangements for necessary pastoral services at any other locations associated with the emergency, such as hospitals.

Pastoral and psycho-social support arrangements for casualties and other affected members of the public are the responsibility of the Health Service Executive.

Contact details of pastoral services are contained in **Appendix 14**

## Section 7.12

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### Emergencies involving Hazardous Materials

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#### 7.12.1 Hazardous Materials Incidents (HAZMAT)

Meath Local Authorities will be designated the lead agency for response to normal hazardous materials incidents, with the exception of those involving biological agents within Co. Meath. In cases where terrorist involvement is suspected, An Garda Síochána will act as the lead agency.

#### 7.12.2 CCBRN Incidents

The Initial pre-nominated agency will be An Garda Síochána. Where terrorism involvement is suspected, An Garda Síochána will assume the lead role, regardless of the agent. Should it transpire that there is no terrorism involvement; the lead agency may change as indicated in Section 7.6.

#### 7.12.3 Biological Incidents

Details of specific actions to be taken in the event of a biological incident are detailed in the Protocol for Multi-Agency Response to Suspect Chemical and Biological Agents.

#### 7.12.4 Infectious Diseases

For infectious diseases such as Avian Flu, Pandemic Flu, Foot and Mouth there will be a link to the relevant National Plan as outlined by the government. Meath Local Authorities will provide assistance under the command of the lead government department.

#### 7.12.5 Nuclear Accidents:

For Nuclear Accidents there will be a link to the National Plan for Nuclear Emergencies as outlined by the government. Meath Local Authorities will provide assistance under the command of the lead government department. Civil Defence has monitoring equipment to assist with this function.

#### 7.12.6 Decontamination

The need for decontamination of individuals will be established by the On-Site Coordinator, in association with the other Controllers of Operations.

The fire service has responsibility for providing other forms of physical decontamination of persons at the site. Meath Local Authorities will provide Decontamination Facilities for the functional area of County Meath. Drogheda fire service will provide the North East Regional Mass Decontamination Unit. Details contained in **Appendix 9**

The Health Service Executive has responsibility for providing clinical decontamination and medical treatment to casualties affected by hazardous materials. There is a Regional HSE Decontamination unit available in Navan on request.

Where emergency decontamination of the public is required, the fire service may use its fire-fighter decontamination facilities, or improvised equipment may be used prior to the arrival of dedicated equipment. Where persons have to undergo this practice it should be carried out under the guidance of medical personnel. It should be noted that emergency decontamination carries risks for vulnerable groups, such as the elderly and the injured.

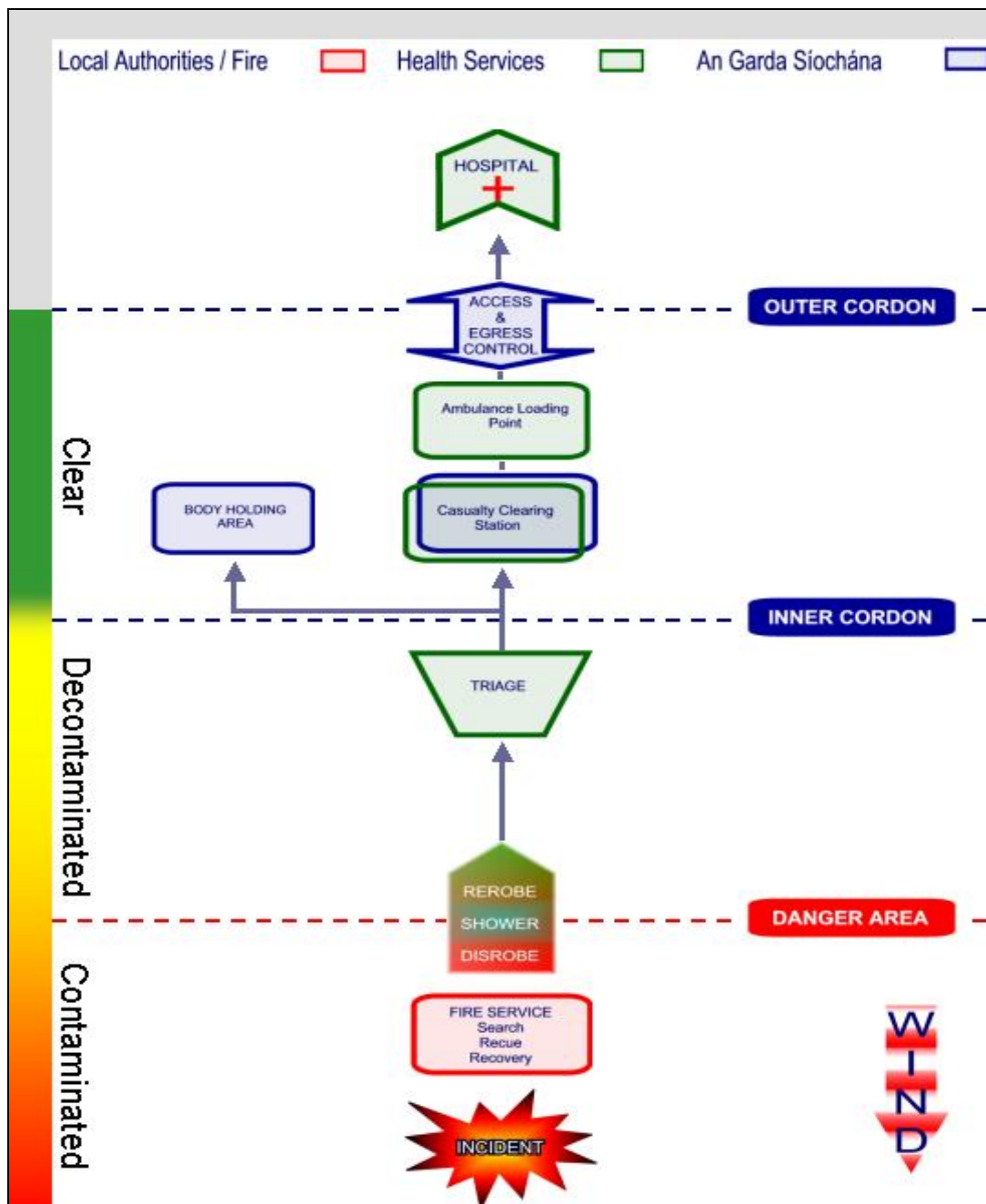


Figure 7.3: Managing Hazardous Materials

## Section 7.13

# Protecting Threatened Populations

### 7.13.1 Threatened Population

Some emergencies may require the evacuation of a large surrounding area because of the danger to life from environmental or structural hazards. Care must be taken to ensure that evacuation does not place those concerned in greater danger. This protection is usually achieved by moving people temporarily to a safe area, by evacuation where appropriate or feasible, or by advising affected individuals to take shelter in an appropriate place.

The On-Site Coordinator will take the decision on how best to protect a threatened population, after consultation with the other Controllers of Operations. Evacuation is usually undertaken on the advice of the Fire Service or Health Service Executive. Where decided upon, the process of evacuation will be undertaken by An Garda Síochána, with the assistance of Civil Defence and other services. A list of pre-determined rest centres are contained in **Appendix 7 (Draft)**

### 7.13.2 Evacuation Arrangements

Personnel from the local authority, Civil Defence and from voluntary agencies will staff rest centres. The centres will provide security, welfare, communication, catering and medical facilities. Evacuees should be documented and basic details passed to the casualty bureau. The local Authority will assist in this role.

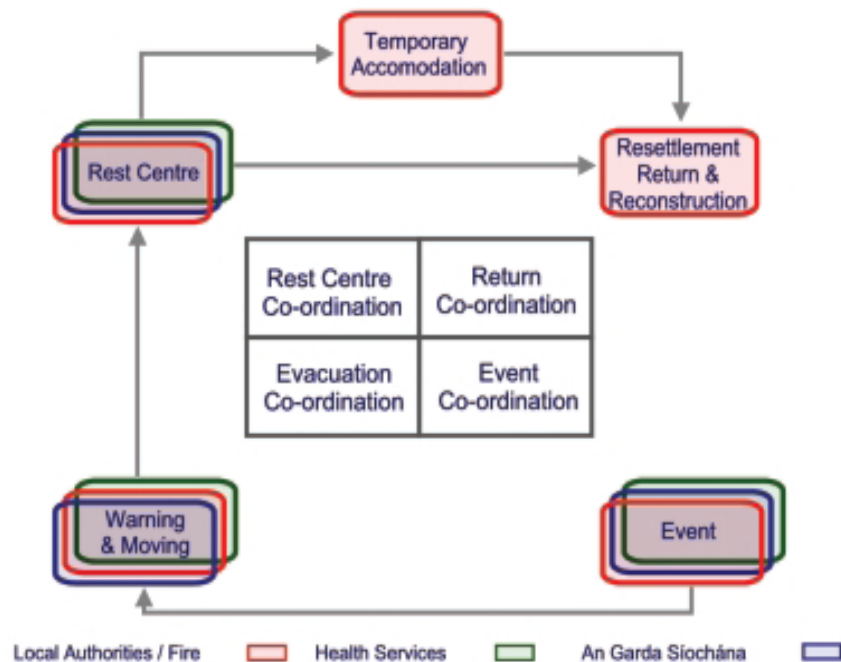


Figure 7.4: Structure of Evacuation

### 7.13.3 Public Health Service

Where an emergency results in a real or perceived threat to public health by, e.g. the release of chemical, radioactive or biological agents, the contamination of water or food supplies, or the spread of contaminated flood water, it can be anticipated that there will be considerable concern among both the persons immediately affected and the wider public. In such situations, the Health Service Executive Controller should ensure that the local public health services are informed of the situation as soon as possible so that they can become involved in the response at the earliest possible stage.

## Section 7.14

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### Early and Public Warning Systems

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#### 7.14.1 Monitoring Potentially Hazardous Situations

Early warning systems are currently set in place for Severe Weather forecasts. This is a 24 hour service provided by Met Éireann. There may be a need to inform the public of the current situation or of possible evacuation. Please refer to Section 7.7

#### 7.14.2 Dissemination of Warnings

Warnings may be disseminated to the public by use of the following mediums

- Radio and T.V. broadcasting
- Local helpline / information line
- Web services and internet services
- Automated Text services
- Door to Door

## Section 7.15

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### Emergencies arising on Inland Waterways

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#### 7.15.1 Liaison with the Irish Coast Guard

Meath Local Authorities can provide assistance for water rescue / recovery in the form of the Fire Service and Civil Defence. Both services have inflatable boat capability. The Fire Service has also an underwater recovery capability. Contact details for the Coastguard are contained in **Appendix 12a**

#### 7.15.2 Mobilisation Procedures for Inland Waterways Emergencies

The Irish Coast Guard has responsibility for receiving 999/112 calls and the mobilising of resources to Inland Waterway emergencies. An Garda Síochána will be the principal response agency to undertake initial co-ordination at inland waterway emergencies. After the initial response, this role may be re-assigned, following consultation between the Irish Coast Guard and An Garda Síochána. Where Meath Local Authorities are responding to incidents on waterways with a cross boundary element, liaison will take place with other agencies involved to effect a coordinated response effort. There are also some inland water rescue volunteer organisations that may be asked to provide assistance. Details in **Appendix 12b**

## Section 7.16

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### Safety, Health and Welfare Considerations

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#### 7.16.1 Safety, Health & Welfare of Staff

Meath Local Authorities is responsible for the Safety, Health and Welfare of its staff responding to emergencies and will operate its own safety (including personal protective equipment) and welfare management procedures.

#### 7.16.2 Safety of Local Authority Rescue Staff

The On-site Controller will ensure that the safety and health of the local Authority staff is not in danger. A Safety Officer will generally be appointed to oversee and manage the safety of the Local Authorities Rescue personnel.

#### 7.16.3 Operating within the Danger Area

Meath Local Authorities will establish from the On-Site Co-ordinator if a Danger Area has been defined as part of site management arrangements. Where it is necessary that services continue to operate in a Danger Area, it will apply their normal incident and safety management arrangements, and relevant officers will continue to exercise command over their own personnel working in a Danger Area.

#### 7.16.4 Procedures for Evacuation of the Danger Area

Where a situation deteriorates to a point where the officer in charge of the Danger Area decides that it is necessary to withdraw response personnel from a Danger Area, a signal, comprising repeated sounding of a siren for ten seconds on, ten seconds off, will be given. All personnel should withdraw on hearing this signal to a pre-determined safe zone.

#### 7.16.5 Physical Welfare of Responders (Food etc.)

Meath Local Authorities have special outdoor staff welfare units in place available on request. These facilities will include the provision of food and drink, rest facilities and sanitary facilities. The Local Authority Controller will ensure that appropriate rest and refreshment facilities are provided for response personnel at the on-site and off-site facilities. Civil Defence may also assist in providing this service.

#### 7.16.5 Psycho-social Support for Staff

The demands of a major emergency will impact heavily on the resources, both human and material, of the responding agencies. Those who are particularly traumatised will require skilled professional help and this will be provided by Meath Local Authorities. Arrangements for this must be made in a way that ensures confidentiality and overcomes the cultural resistance in the emergency services to such a step. These facilities will also be made available to support staff, even if they are not directly involved at the scene, e.g. administration staff, drivers and communications staff.

## Section 7.17

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### Logistical Issues/ Protracted Incidents

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#### 7.17.1 Rotation of Frontline Staff

Meath Local Authorities outdoor staff welfare units are available if required, equipped with small kitchen and toilet. Refreshments will be provided to all members of Meath Local Authority staff every 4/5 hours after an incident occurs.

#### 7.17.2 Re-organising Normal Emergency Services

Fire crews will be relieved approx 4/5 hours for rest and recuperation. Crews from the North-East and East region may be called upon to assist and support the emergency and maintain normal emergency services

#### 7.17.2 Arrangements for Initial & Ongoing Staff Welfare

Staff welfare arrangements will be given priority in the recovery stage of an incident, so that the needs of all staff, both emergency response teams and general staff (including management), are catered for. In addition, the needs of staff that are not directly involved in responding to the incident should also be considered. Those members of staff who continue in their normal work are supporting colleagues in the emergency response and may be taking on additional work in the process. They can be as critical to the organisation's response as those involved at the 'coalface'.

## Section 7.18

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### Investigations

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#### 7.18.1 Investigations Arising from an Emergency

The scene of a suspected crime will be preserved until a complete and thorough examination has been made. An Garda Síochána will need to obtain evidence of the highest possible standard and will require that all evidence is left in situ, unless a threat to life or health prevents this. Statements may be required from members of the Local Authority staff on their involvement.

#### 7.18.2 Minimise Disruption of Evidence

The preservation of the site of a major emergency, which results from criminal action, is of paramount importance and should receive a priority rating from the outset. The first member(s) of An Garda Síochána to arrive at the site of a major emergency where a suspected crime has been committed automatically incurs the responsibility of preserving the site. While the priority is the protection of life, the provisions of the Framework are intended to assist An Garda Síochána's investigative role.

#### 7.18.3 Other Parties with Investigation Roles

Depending on the nature of the Major Emergency, agencies other than An Garda Síochána may require access to the site for the purposes of carrying out an investigation. These agencies include the Health and Safety Authority (HSA), the Air Accident Investigation Unit (AAIU) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). An Garda Síochána is responsible for carrying out criminal investigations.

Any agency including the Local Authority, with an investigative mandate should liaise in the first instance with the On-Site Coordinator, who will direct them to the Controller of Operations of An Garda Síochána.

## Section 7.19

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### Community / VIPs / Observers

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#### 7.19.1 Establishing Links with Communities Affected by an Emergency

Where communities are affected by a major emergency, effort should be made to establish contacts/links with a community utilising established links such as Community Groups/ Public Representatives and Community Liaison Officers within the community. The Local Authority Community & Enterprise section will be in a position to assist in this area.

#### 7.19.2 Arrangements for V.I.P. Visits

All requests for visits to the site or facilities associated with it should be referred to the Local Co-ordination Group. Requests for visits to agency specific locations should be referred to the Local Authority management. Public representatives and other dignitaries may wish to attend the site of the emergency, as well as associated facilities, such as hospitals, to express sympathy on behalf of the public to the injured and bereaved, and to support the emergency response workers.

Visits by dignitaries will usually require security arrangements and liaison with the media. It is important that the organisation of such visits does not distract from the response effort. As a general rule, VIPs should be advised not to visit sites where dangers still exist or where ongoing rescues are in progress.

#### 7.19.3 National / International Observers

National and International observers may request to attend the incident. The presence of experts from other regions or jurisdictions, who wish to act as observers at an incident, can greatly enhance the operational debriefings and facilitate the process of learning lessons from the emergency. The Local Co-ordination Group should make arrangements for any such observers.

## Section 7.20

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# Standing-Down the Major Emergency

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### 7.20.1 How the Status of the Emergency will be Stood-down

A decision to stand down the major emergency status of the incident at the site should be taken by the On-Site Co-ordinator, in consultation with the other Controllers of Operations at the site and the Local Co-ordination Group. A great deal of activity may continue at locations other than the site (such as the hospitals, temporary mortuary, etc.) after the major emergency is stood down at the site.

As the situation is brought under control, the Local Authorities Controller of Operations will review the resources on site and reduce/stand down services in light of the changing situation. The On-Site Co-ordinator should be consulted before a decision is made to stand down any service. Where organisations other than the Principal Response Agencies have responded, they should be informed of the decision to stand them down by the Controller of Operations of the agency which mobilised them. Services operating at other locations should be stood down in a similar manner.

### 7.20.2 Operational De-briefing & Report

When the incident has ended, Meath Local Authorities will give a debrief to the members of its service that are involved in the emergency. In addition the two other agencies involved in the incident will hold a series of operational debriefs. Meath Local Authorities will review the inter-agency co-ordination aspects of the response after every declaration of a major emergency.

**7.20.2.1** A multi-agency debrief will then be held and lessons learned will be incorporated into this Manual. This review should be hosted by the lead agency and involve all services which were part of the response. The purpose of the review should be to formulate the lessons learned from the incident in relation to co-ordination and to document these.

**7.20.2.2** Multi-agency debriefs should consider the contribution provided by other, non-emergency service agencies to expand the knowledge and learning process that debriefs can provide. This is notwithstanding the potential conflict of interest that may result in later investigations. This aspect should be considered when inviting agencies other than emergency services to the debrief.

**7.20.2.3** Operational debriefs should not be confused with diffusing welfare sessions for staff, which will form part of the trauma support programmes arranged by individual organisations. The thrust of any such debriefs would be to identify areas for improvement in procedures, equipment and systems.

## Section 8

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### Agency Specific Elements and Sub-Plans

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#### 8.1 Associated Local Authority Plans

Each Principal Response Agency will respond to an Emergency with its own pre-determined arrangements. The following is a list of Meath Local Authorities action plans and sub-plans for dealing with various emergencies

- Severe Weather Emergencies
- Emergency Accommodation & Rest centres
- Animal Disease
- Fire Service Action Plan
- HAZMAT Incidents
- Environmental Emergencies
- Civil Defence Action Plan
- Transportation Action Plan
- Business Continuity Plan

## Section 9

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### Plan for Regional Level Co-ordination

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#### 9.1 Regional Level Co-ordination

Meath Local Authorities belongs to the North East MEM region consisting of Counties;

- Cavan
- Louth
- Monaghan
- Meath

A Regional Emergency plan has been developed and may be declared, by the Regional Steering Group in the event of a large scale emergency in any one county overwhelming that counties resources or in the event of an emergency infringing on more than one county. Activitation of the Regional plan will provide for mutual aid, support and co-ordination facilities in the region, the boundaries of which are determined to suit the exigencies of the emergency.

The Regional plan will function in the same way as the Local plan incorporating the Lead Agency concept. A Local co-ordination centre will be designated as a Regional co-ordination centre where the Regional Steering group will meet. Details of the functioning of the Regional Steering group are contained in **Appendix 8**

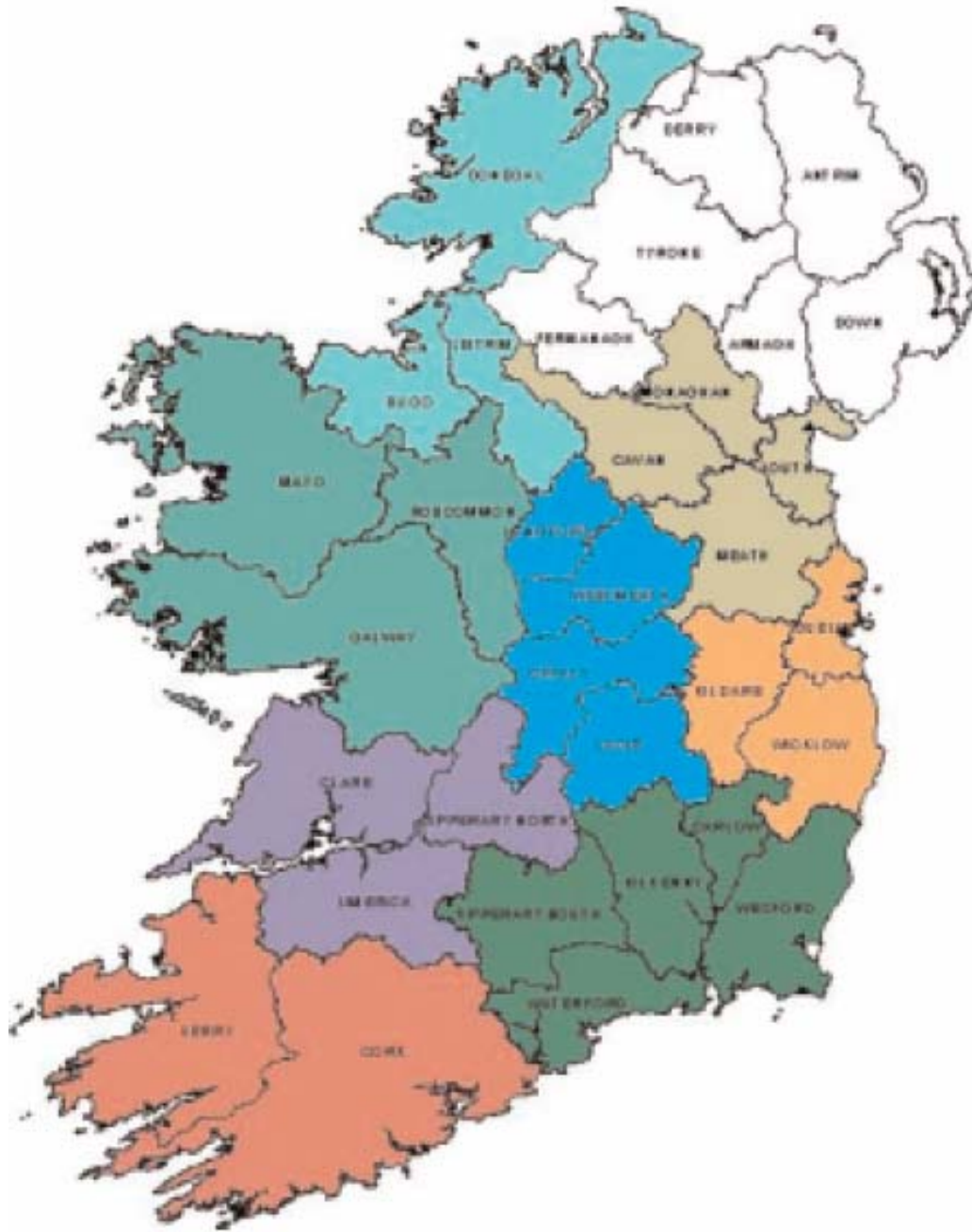


Figure 9.1: Map of the Major Emergency Management regions

## Section 10

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### Links with National Emergency Plans

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#### 10.1 National Emergency Plans

Arrangements involving the principal response agencies in National Emergency Plans will be agreed in the first instance on their behalf through the National Steering Group.

The Major Emergency Plan for Meath Local Authorities may be activated on request from the body acting under the provisions of one of the following National Emergency Plans:

**National Emergency Plan for Nuclear Accidents**

**Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Emergency Plan**

**Animal Health Plan**

Details of these plans are contained on website [www.mem.ie](http://www.mem.ie)

#### 10.2 Activation of Meath Local Authority Plan in Support of National Emergency Plans

National bodies, operating in accordance with National Emergency Plans, may call upon Meath Local Authorities to assist in responding to, or to perform their normal functions/ roles arising from a national level emergency.

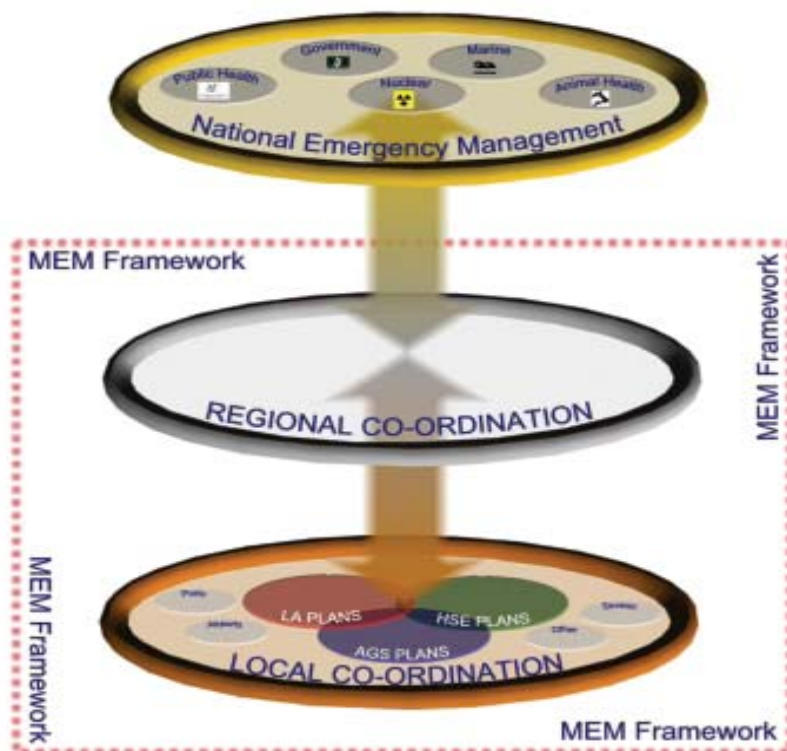


Figure 10.1: Linking Major Emergency Plans with National and other Plans

## Section 11

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### Severe Weather Plans

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#### 11.1 Severe Weather Sub-Plans

Severe weather emergencies may involve significant threats to infrastructure and vulnerable sections of the community. Meath Local Authorities has prepared a sub- plan for dealing with severe weather emergencies.

Arrangements have also been put in place by Met Éireann to issue public service severe weather warnings to the Local Authorities. The target time for the issuing of a warning is 24 hours before the start of a severe weather event, but a warning may be issued up to 48 hours in advance when confidence is high. The severe weather emergencies sub-plan is contained in **Appendix 16**

## Section 12

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### Site and Event Specific Arrangements and Plans

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#### 12.1 Site & Event Specific Plans

In addition to the perceived standard risks (e.g. House fires, RTA's etc) there are a number of specific risks that are associated with the functional area of Co Meath. These risks have been identified from the risk assessment process that was carried out by Meath Local Authorities. The following is a list of site specific risks;

- 12.1.1 Costal Pollution:** A costal pollution plan has been created as part of the Environmental sub-plan. This pollution Response Plan is designed to guide Meath County Council response personnel through the processes required to manage a response to a spill of oil or HNS (Chemicals) impacting or threatening to impact the shorelines within the County of Meath, or within Harbours within the County under the control of the Local Authority.
- 12.1.2 Hazardous Materials:** Hazardous material incidents can occur as a result of deliberate or accidental events, including explosions; or incidents at industrial installations, or during the transportation of hazardous materials; or fires involving biological or radioactive sources. The infrastructure in Meath allows for large quantities of HAZMAT materials to be transported by Road, also Meath is a key economic driver in Industry and there are a number of Industrial locations scattered throughout the county that hold various chemical (s) on-site. A HAZMAT sub-plan has been developed by Meath County Fire and Rescue Service to deal with such events
- 12.1.3 Decontamination:** The need for decontamination of individuals will be established by the On-Site Coordinator, in association with the other Controllers of Operations. The Health Service Executive has responsibility for providing clinical decontamination and medical treatment to casualties affected by hazardous materials. The fire services have responsibility for providing other forms of physical decontamination of persons at the site. The Health Service Executive will be responsible for decontamination where required to protect health service facilities, such as hospitals, from secondary contamination. A decontamination sub-plan has been developed to guide best practice in this area.
- 12.1.4 Irish Rail:** Iarnród Éireann has an intercity route that runs a short distance through East Meath. The Intercity routes connect two of Ireland's major cities Dublin and Belfast via Drogheda and Dundalk. The Enterprise service links the two

cities Belfast and Dublin. It is a fast, high quality rail network for business people, tourists and other rail travellers. These new trains, capable of 90 mph, complete the journey in just over 2 hours. The Dublin - Sligo line also passes through a short stretch of south Meath in the Enfield area. A commuter rail link has been established between Dublin city centre and Dunboyne providing a regular service throughout each day.

**12.1.5 Industrial Accidents:** A number of industrial sites have been identified and consultations held with the risk holders to identify and document the risks as part of the risk analysis process. Where appropriate, mitigating procedures have been put in place at these premises to reduce or eliminate these risks.

**12.1.6 Proximity to Dublin Airport:** South East Meath is close to Dublin Airport. The flight paths in and out of the airport cross a number of population centres including Ashbourne, Clonee and Dunboyne. Liaison with the Dublin Airport Authority and adherence to the Protocol for aircraft accidents will be a priority in the event of an incident involving aircraft.

**12.1.7 Major Events:** There are a number of major events including sporting and recreational events which take place in Co. Meath on an annual basis. Pre event meetings will take place with the organisers of these events to ensure that event specific plans meet the requirements of legislation governing such events and are compatible with this plan.

## 12.2 Seveso Sites

There is currently one lower tier Seveso Site, Grassland Fertilisers Slane in Co. Meath. Discussions have taken place with the risk holders in relation to obligations and regulations under the Control of Major Accidents Hazards legislation. There are a number of SEVESO sites close to the Meath borders which may impact on Meath Local Authority services.

Local Authority	Area	Risk Holders	Tier
Louth	Drogheda	1) Flo-gas: LPG storage 2) Irish Flavours and Fragrances 3) Marsh Oil: Bulk storage of Class 1,2 & 3 hydrocarbon oil	Lower Upper Lower
Kildare	Enfield	1) Irish Industrial Explosives	Upper
Fingal	Mulhuddart	1) Contract & General Warehousing Ltd. 2) Mallinckrodt Medical Imaging 3) Astellas Ireland Co. Ltd. 4) Bristol Myers Squibb 5) Clarochem Ireland Ltd.	Upper Upper Lower Lower Lower

Table 12.1: Seveso sites adjacent to County Meath

## Section 13

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# The Recovery Phase

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### 13.1 Support for Individuals & Communities

A structured transition from response to recovery will be critical for agencies, both collectively and individually. The recovery stage may be as demanding on the resources and staff of the individual agencies as the emergency itself. As work may extend for a considerable time after the incident, common arrangements are required for coordinating the recovery stage.

The recovery phase activities for Meath Local Authorities will typically include:

- assisting the physical and emotional recovery of victims;
- providing support and services to persons affected by the emergency including staff
- clean-up of damaged areas;
- restoration of infrastructure and public services;
- supporting the recovery of affected communities;
- planning and managing community events related to the emergency;
- investigations/inquiries into the events and/or the response;
- restoring normal functioning to the principal response agencies; and
- managing economic consequences.

**13.1.1** It is in the later stages of a major incident (the recovery period and return to normality) that the local authority's involvement may be prolonged and extensive. The services and staff the local authority may be able to provide are based upon a wide range of skills and resources drawn from its day-to-day operations such as:

- Technical and engineering advice
- Building control
- Road services
- Public health and environmental issues.
- Provision of reception centres
- Re-housing and accommodation needs
- Transport.
- Social services
- Psychosocial support
- Help lines
- Welfare and financial needs.

**13.1.2** Following an emergency incident, assistance would be needed by the victims of the emergency – not only those directly affected, but also family and friends, who may suffer bereavement or the anxiety of not knowing what has happened.

A major emergency will have a serious effect on a community. The recovery phase should provide support and long term care for individuals involved in the incident and the communities affected by the incident. The Local Authority must restore its service to normal workings in the aftermath of an incident as expeditiously as possible.

**13.1.3** The Government has in the past instituted hardship relief schemes, usually administrated by the Red Cross, in the aftermath of an emergency. The function of public appeals will be to raise funds to assist the victims of a disaster. The Irish Red Cross will provide advice on how to set up public appeals.

Voluntary and community organisations should aim to develop a coherent 'fundraising mix' that takes into account long-term, medium-term and short-term needs and does not rely too heavily on one or two sources of funding.

## **13.2 Clean – up**

As the incident progresses towards the recovery phase, consideration will need to be given to a formal handover by the emergency services to the Local Authority in order to facilitate the authority's leading role in the return to normality, the rehabilitation of the community and restoration of the environment

**13.2.1** The removal of debris and contaminated waste will be managed by Meath Local Authorities in consultation with the EPA and specialist companies. Clean up of a site will commence as soon as possible but without hindering the investigation process. Careful consideration must be provided for the removal of decontaminated debris to locations that will not affect communities.

## **13.3 Restoration of Services**

The Local Authority will ensure that its critical services are restored as quickly as possible. A Business Continuity Plan has been drawn up to meet these demands.

**13.3.1** The Local, Regional or National Co-ordination Groups may need to continue to operate during the transition from response stage to recovery stage as issues may arise relating to the recovery operation. If deemed appropriate the Local co-ordination group may appoint a Recovery Working Group to plan ahead and deal with issues on the ground.

**13.3.2** The Crisis Management Team will also continue to function until the issues arising in the response phase are more appropriately dealt with by the agency's normal management processes.

**13.3.3** The utility companies may need to be mobilised in the recovery phase in order to provide essential services such as gas, water and electrical supplies and communications facilities.

## Section 14

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### Review of the Major Emergency Plan

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#### 14.1 Internal Review Process

An internal review of the Major Emergency Plan will be undertaken by Meath Local Authorities on an annual basis every September or on the annual date of implementing the plan. The updating of key role holders will take place three monthly. The review will include;

- Updating the roles of individuals that hold key positions in the Major Emergency plan
- Updating the risk holders within the functional area of Meath Local Authorities
- Update names and numbers of utility companies, private companies etc
- Review current risk assessments and update as required.
- Plan exercises

The review and appraisal process will be facilitated by use of the Agency Assessment Tool contained in **Appendix 15**

#### 14.2 External Review of the Plan

Meath Local Authority's appraisal will be reviewed and validated by the North East Regional Steering Group on Major Emergency Management. This appraisal should also be reviewed and validated by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government. Any issues arising from the review should be referred back to Meath Local Authorities for appropriate action.

#### 14.3 Review after Activation of the Plan

When the incident has ended, each of the services and agencies involved in the incident will hold a series of operational debriefs. Initially these will be confined to each particular service, but later a multi-agency debrief will be held and lessons learned will be incorporated into this Manual and other service manuals, as appropriate.

**14.3.1** Multi-agency debriefs should consider the contribution provided by other, non-emergency service agencies to expand the knowledge and learning process that debriefs should collate. This is notwithstanding the potential conflict of interest that may result in later investigations. This aspect should be considered when inviting agencies other than emergency services to the debrief.

**14.3.2** Multi agency reviews will also be conducted on an annual basis between the Principal response agencies on both a local and

regional level basis. This will include updating and amending the plans as mentioned above.

**TO ACTIVATE THIS PLAN**

Contact the Eastern Regional Communications Centre at

**999 / 112**

**If these numbers are not answered use as an alternative the following Confidential Numbers**

ERCC	Telephone Number	Back-up Number	Fax Number	e-mail
CAMP Leinster	01-6432805	01-6713951	01-6705432	<a href="mailto:ercc@dublincity.ie">ercc@dublincity.ie</a>

The authorised officer should notify the Eastern Regional Communications Centre of the Declaration of the Major Emergency using the following message format:

**This is ..... (Name, rank and service) .....**

**A ..... (Type of incident) ..... has occurred / is imminent**

**At ..... (Location) .....**

**As an authorised officer I declare that a Major Emergency exists / is imminent**

**Please activate the mobilisation procedures for Meath Local Authorities Major Emergency Plan.**

After the declaration is made the authorised officer will use the mnemonic METHANE to structure and deliver an information message.

**M**ajor Emergency Declared  
**E**xact Location of the Emergency  
**T**ype of Emergency (Transport, Chemical etc.)  
**H**azards, present and potential  
**A**ccess / egress routes  
**N**umber and types of Casualties  
**E**mergency Services present and required

Where the initial declaration of the Major Emergency is made by the Local Authority, the Regional Fire Service controller on duty, as part of pre-set actions, will notify the other two Principal Response Agencies of the declaration and provide information as available, using the following numbers:

Ambulance Control	Telephone Number	Back-up Number	Fax Number	e-mail
Navan	046-9066745	046-9066749	046-9072869	<a href="mailto:ambulancecontrol@hse.ie">ambulancecontrol@hse.ie</a>

Garda District H.Q. at:	Telephone Number	Back-up Number	Fax Number	e-mail
Ashbourne	01-8010600		01-8010603	
Kells	046-9280820		046-9280823	
Laytown	041-9827074			
Navan	046-9079930	046-9079931	046-9027268	
Trim	046-9481540		046-9481543	

**If these numbers are not answered use 999 / 112 as an alternative**

Where the Regional Fire Service Communications Centre receives notification of a Major Emergency from another Principal Response Agency, the Regional Fire Service controller on duty, as part of pre-set actions, will confirm to the other two Principal Response Agencies involved that the Local Authority Major Emergency Plan has been activated.

The Regional Fire Service Communications Centre will prepare and circulate, by group fax and group e-mail, a written version of the METHANE message.

*(Note: A version of these pages is placed inside the front cover of the Major Emergency Plan of each Principal Response Agency. As a result, each Principal Response Agency will make and receive two calls in relation to any Major Emergency Declaration. The purpose of this crosscheck is to confirm that relevant PRA's are aware that a Major Emergency has been declared. It also ensures that the notification / confirmation has come from an authorised officer.)*

***N. B. Only an authorised officer of Meath Local Authorities can activate this plan***

## MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL – EMERGENCY PLANNING

### INDIVIDUAL HAZARD RECORD SHEET

HAZARD CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORY
-----------------	--------------

Natural	Meteorological
---------	----------------

Hazard Description	Hazard Location
--------------------	-----------------

Hurricane/Storm Winds	Co. Meath
-----------------------	-----------

Date:	Review Date:
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3 <sup>rd</sup> May, 2011	31 <sup>st</sup> May 2012
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#### Overview of Hazard

Once every 50 years, Ireland can expect a storm that will reach gusts of up to 45 m/s (100mph) at which, widespread structural damage can be expected.

Ireland has an average of two storms per year with gusts over 30m/s (67mph) at which, some structural damage may be expected.

Over a half of all storms occur between December and February.

#### Key Historical Evidence

> Dec 1998 Cost to insurance industry of £100 Million

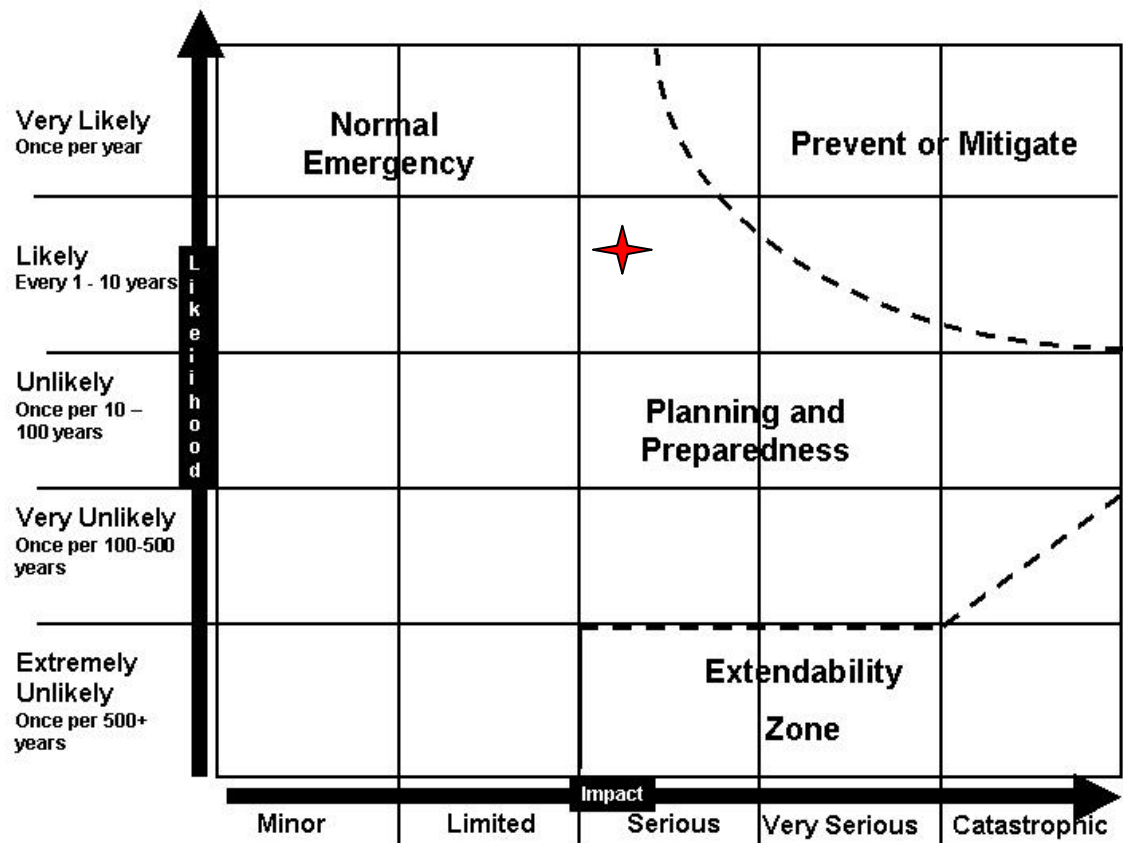
> Dec 1997 Highest wind gust of decade at Dublin Airport 39 m/s (87mph)

> Jan 1974 Highest sea-level wind speed recorded in Ireland at 55 m/s (124mph)

> Jan 1839 20-25% of all houses in Dublin suffer from storm damage.

Assessment Of Impact & Likelihood						
Hazard	Impact					Likelihood
	Human Welfare	Environment	Physical Infrastructure	Social	Speed of Escalation	
Hurricane Storm Winds ★	Serious	Limited	Serious	Minor	2 – 3 hrs.	Likely

**Position on Risk Matrix**



**Prevention/Control/Mitigation**

- > Met Eireann advance weather warning system in place
- > ? Dangerous trees policy

## MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL – EMERGENCY PLANNING

### INDIVIDUAL HAZARD RECORD SHEET

HAZARD CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORY
-----------------	--------------

Natural	Meteorological
---------	----------------

Hazard Description	Hazard Location
--------------------	-----------------

Severe Cold/Heavy Snow	Co. Meath
------------------------	-----------

Date:	Review Date:
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3 <sup>rd</sup> May, 2011	31 <sup>st</sup> May 2012
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#### Overview of Hazard

Meath has an average of 4.5 days a year with snow lying on the ground, but every few decades we receive extended blizzard conditions with very heavy snowfall and high winds creating drifts several feet deep and lasting for some weeks.

Power and communication networks are affected and transport of any form is extremely difficult in many areas.

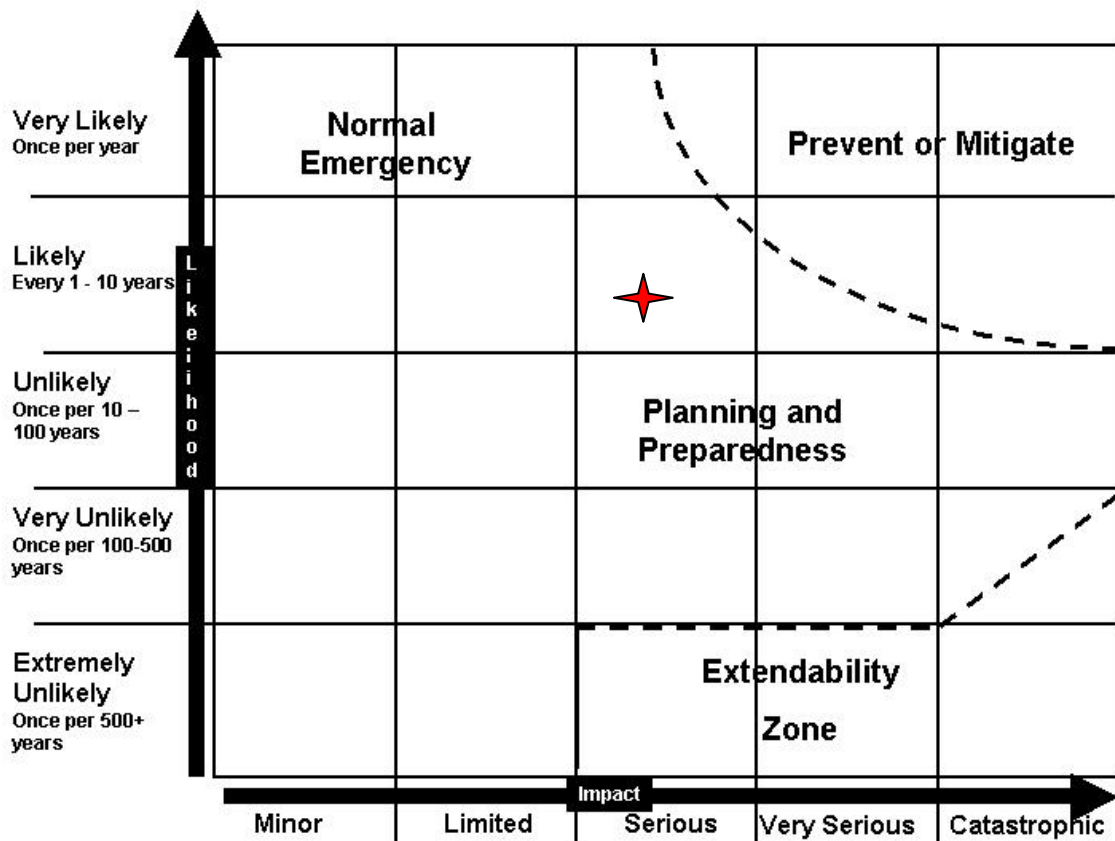
#### Key Historical Evidence

Blizzards and heavy drifting snow that remained for some weeks have periodically brought many areas to a standstill. Some of the worst snow storms on record occurred in

- December 2010
- January 1982
- December 1962
- February 1947
- February 1933

Assessment Of Impact & Likelihood						
Hazard	Impact					Likelihood
	Human Welfare	Environment	Physical Infrastructure	Social	Speed of Escalation	
Heavy Snow ★	Limited	Limited Potential Flooding	Limited	Serious Travel curtailed	3 – 4 hrs.	Likely

### Position on Risk Matrix



### Prevention/Control/Mitigation

- > Met Eireann early weather warning system in place
- > Arrangements in place to activate rest centres to accommodate motorists trapped on roads
- > Snow ploughs available on Local Authority plant.

## MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL – EMERGENCY PLANNING

### INDIVIDUAL HAZARD RECORD SHEET

<b>HAZARD CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUB-CATEGORY</b>
------------------------	---------------------

Natural	Meteorological
---------	----------------

<b>Hazard Description</b>	<b>Hazard Location</b>
---------------------------	------------------------

Dense Persistent Fog	Co. Meath
----------------------	-----------

<b>Date:</b>	<b>Review Date:</b>
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3 <sup>rd</sup> May, 2011	31 <sup>st</sup> May 2012
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#### **Overview of Hazard**

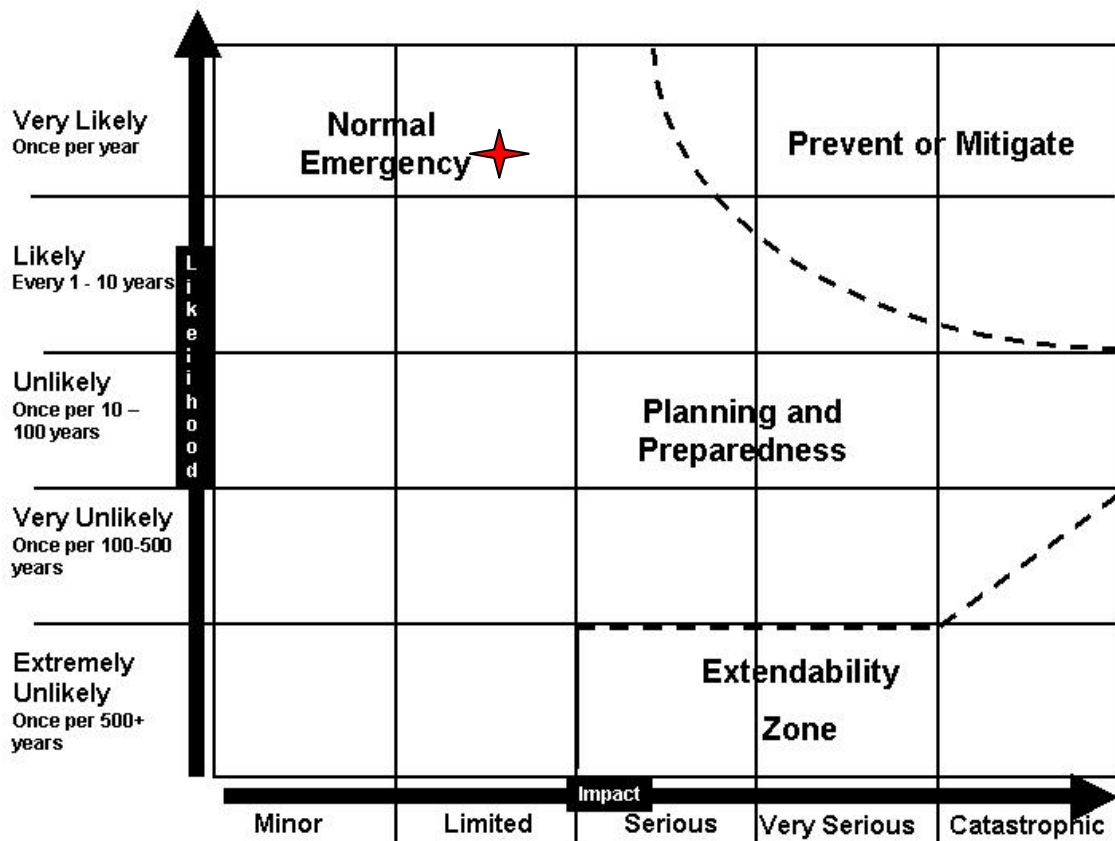
- > Fog occurs when visibility falls below 1000 metres.
- > Severe disruption to transport occurs when the visibility falls below 50 metres.
- > Traffic speeds are reduced and delays are caused due to an increase in road traffic accidents.
- > Airports may have to cancel flights or close completely.

#### **Key Historical Evidence**

- > Dublin Airport records fog on about 50 days a year.
- > 2006 M7/M9 pile-up involving up to 100 vehicles – 1 fatality

Assessment Of Impact & Likelihood						
Hazard	Impact					Likelihood
	Human Welfare	Environment	Physical Infrastructure	Social	Speed of Escalation	
Dense Fog ★	Minor	Minor	Minor	Limited	1 – 3 hrs	Very Likely

### Position on Risk Matrix



### Prevention/Control/Mitigation

- > Met Eireann early weather warning system in place
- > Public broadcast arrangements in place to advise public in affected areas

## MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL – EMERGENCY PLANNING

### INDIVIDUAL HAZARD RECORD SHEET

<b>HAZARD CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUB-CATEGORY</b>
------------------------	---------------------

Natural	Hydrological
---------	--------------

<b>Hazard Description</b>	<b>Hazard Location</b>
---------------------------	------------------------

Coastal Flooding	Mornington
------------------	------------

<b>Date:</b>	<b>Review Date:</b>
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3 <sup>rd</sup> May, 2011	31 <sup>st</sup> May 2012
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#### **Overview of Hazard**

Coastal erosion and climate change is increasing both the likelihood & potential impacts of sea level rise. Particular storm conditions can cause floods when the amount of water arriving on land exceeds the capacity of the land to discharge that water (by infiltration, surface flow, piped drainage or surface watercourses). Coastal flooding occurs in areas adjacent to watercourses (fluvial flood plains) or low-lying ground next to the coast (coastal flood plains). Coastal flood may or may not be predictable, but they have a relatively slow onset, low to moderate velocities of flow, relatively shallow depths and few unknown or unpredictable dangers. However the health impact of floods can be substantial, affecting many people at the same time and causing them to be displaced, physically injured and exposed to biological and chemical hazards. Guidance on floods is provided by the Office of Public Works and data is available on [www.floods.ie](http://www.floods.ie)

#### **Key Historical Evidence**

Flooding is the most common type of natural disaster worldwide and is the leading cause of weather-related deaths, 40% of all natural disasters involve floods. On average 20-30,000 victims perish in floods worldwide each year. Significant coastal events which have occurred in the UK and Ireland are:

1953 East Coast UK,

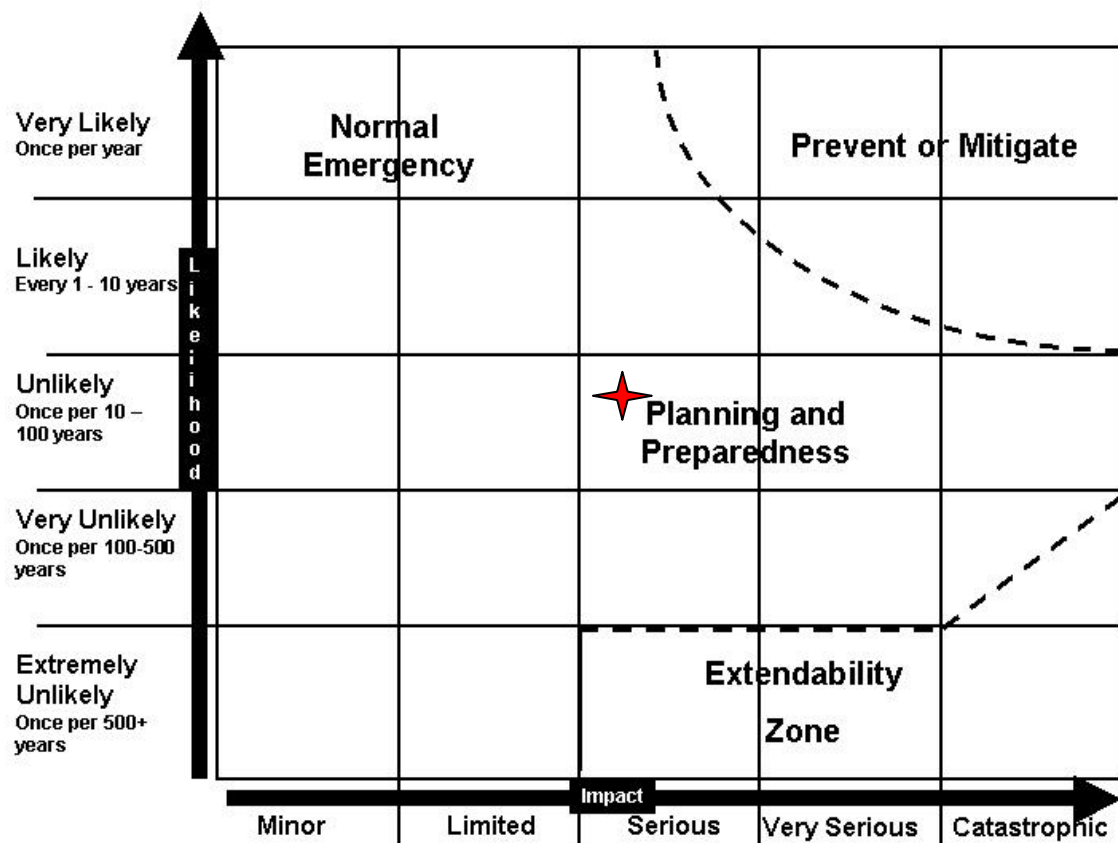
1990 Towyn Wales,

2002 Feb. Dublin/Meath.

2007 Major flooding in England on banks of Rivers Severn, Avon & Thames.

Assessment Of Impact & Likelihood						
Hazard	Impact					Likelihood
	Human Welfare	Environment	Physical Infrastructure	Social	Speed of Escalation	
Coastal Flooding ★	Serious	Serious	Serious	Serious	4 – 8 hrs.	Unlikely

### Position on Risk Matrix



### Prevention/Control/Mitigation

- > Identification of vulnerable area.
- > Provision of adequate flood warning systems.
- > Compilation and dissemination of flood information and flood hazard maps to at risk areas.
- > Monitoring and repair of defences where required.
- > Compliance with guidance provided by Office of Public Works on response planning.
- > Provision of resources for response and recovery to emergency services.
- > Dissemination of OPW self-help programmes for at risk populations.
- > Regular maintenance of gullies & drainage systems

## MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL – EMERGENCY PLANNING

### INDIVIDUAL HAZARD RECORD SHEET

**HAZARD CATEGORY****SUB-CATEGORY**

Natural

Fluvial Flooding

**Hazard Description****Hazard Location**

Fluvial Flooding

Dunboyne/Clonee

**Date:****Review Date:**3<sup>rd</sup> May, 201131<sup>st</sup> May 2012**Overview of Hazard**

Fluvial flooding can cause a number of issues. These include

- Traffic Disruption
- Water Pollution
- Public Health
- Evacuation and Accommodation of people affected.

**Key Historical Evidence**

1987 Hurricane - 7 Bridges were destroyed in Co. Wicklow.

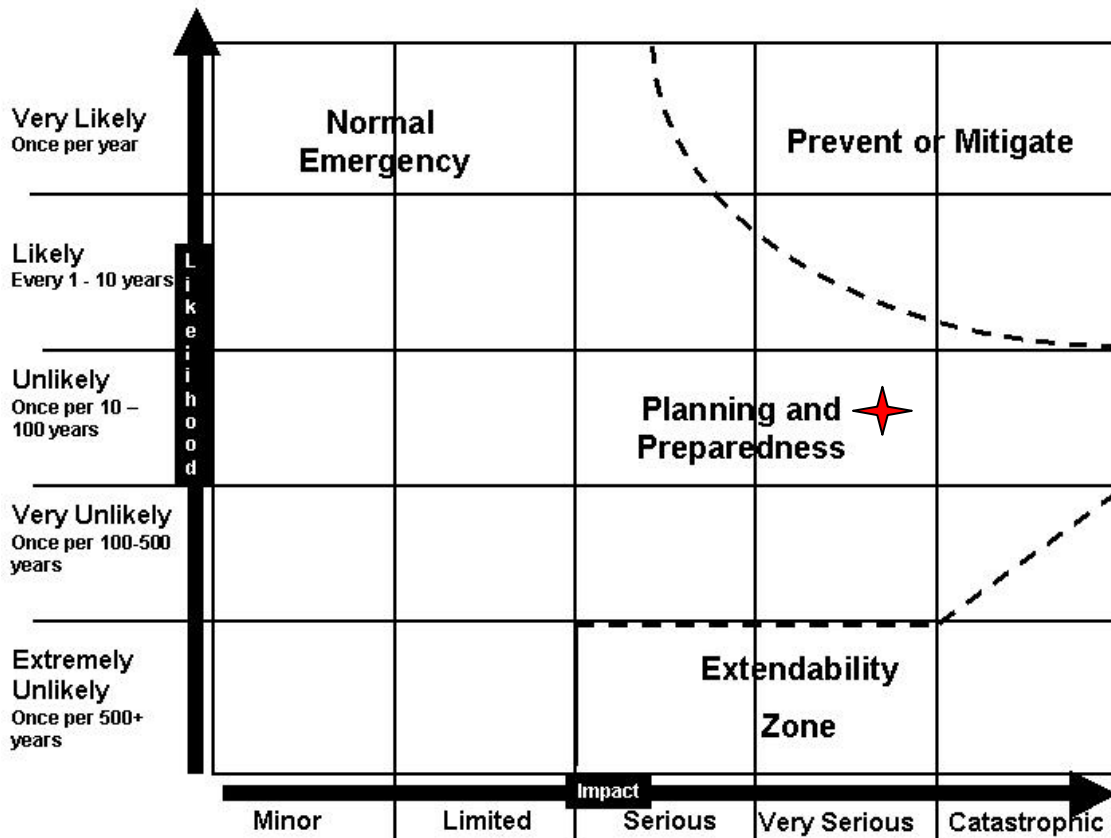
2000 Serious Flooding Dunboyne/Clonee

2002 Serious Flooding Dunboyne/Clonee

2007 Widespread floods in UK

Assessment Of Impact & Likelihood						
Hazard	Impact					Likelihood
	Human Welfare	Environment	Physical Infrastructure	Social	Speed of Escalation	
Fluvial Flooding ★	Very Serious	Serious	Very Serious	Very Serious	4 – 6 hrs	Unlikely

**Position on Risk Matrix**



**Prevention/Control/Mitigation**

- > Planning - Control of development
- > Early Flood warning system in place
- > Met Eireann early weather warning system in place
- > Flood defence materials available in likely affected areas
- > Regular maintenance of gullies and storm water drains

## MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL – EMERGENCY PLANNING

### INDIVIDUAL HAZARD RECORD SHEET

<b>HAZARD CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUB-CATEGORY</b>
------------------------	---------------------

Natural	Geological
---------	------------

<b>Hazard Description</b>	<b>Hazard Location</b>
---------------------------	------------------------

Earthquake	Co. Meath
------------	-----------

<b>Date:</b>	<b>Review Date:</b>
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3 <sup>rd</sup> May, 2011	31 <sup>st</sup> May 2012
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#### **Overview of Hazard**

The largest recorded earthquake to have an epicentre in Ireland was a magnitude 2.3ML in Co. Leitrim in November 1994. This was too small to be felt. We do however; feel the effects of earthquakes with epicentres elsewhere. These are usually relatively small, such as a magnitude 5.4ML near the Welsh coast in July 1984 and sometimes large earthquakes that are farther away, such as the 1755 Lisbon Earthquake that approached magnitude 9.

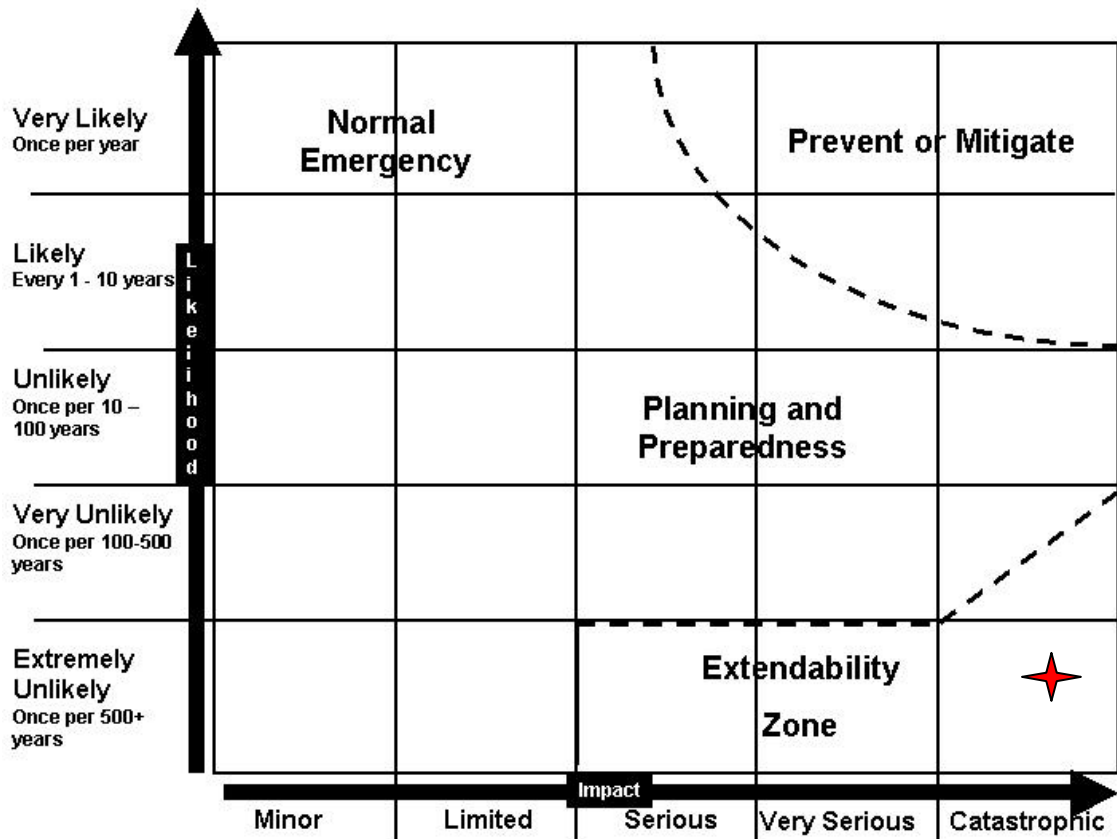
Historical evidence suggests that the direct effects of any earthquake on Ireland would be limited to very slight damage.

#### **Key Historical Evidence**

1994 Co. Leitrim	2.3ML
1984 Welsh Coast	5.4ML
1755 Lisbon	9.0ML

Assessment Of Impact & Likelihood						
Hazard	Impact					Likelihood
	Human Welfare	Environment	Physical Infrastructure	Social	Speed of Escalation	
Earthquake ★	Catastrophic	Catastrophic	Catastrophic	Catastrophic	Fast	Extremely Unlikely

**Position on Risk Matrix**



**Prevention/Control/Mitigation**

## MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL – EMERGENCY PLANNING

### INDIVIDUAL HAZARD RECORD SHEET

<b>HAZARD CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUB-CATEGORY</b>
------------------------	---------------------

Transportation	Aviation
----------------	----------

<b>Hazard Description</b>	<b>Hazard Location</b>
---------------------------	------------------------

Aircraft Loss – Mid Air	Over Meath
-------------------------	------------

<b>Date:</b>	<b>Review Date:</b>
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3 <sup>rd</sup> May, 2011	31 <sup>st</sup> May 2012
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#### **Overview of Hazard**

The loss of a commercial airliner in mid air usually results in the loss of all passengers and crew. As this is often such a catastrophic occurrence, there have been major improvements in airline safety over the last few decades. Accidents involving commercial Airliners are now relatively rare.

#### **Key Historical Evidence**

Ireland:

1985 Air India Boeing 747, Atlantic Ocean off Cork Fatalities: 329

1968 Aer Lingus Vickers Viscount 803, Wexford Harbour, Fatalities 61

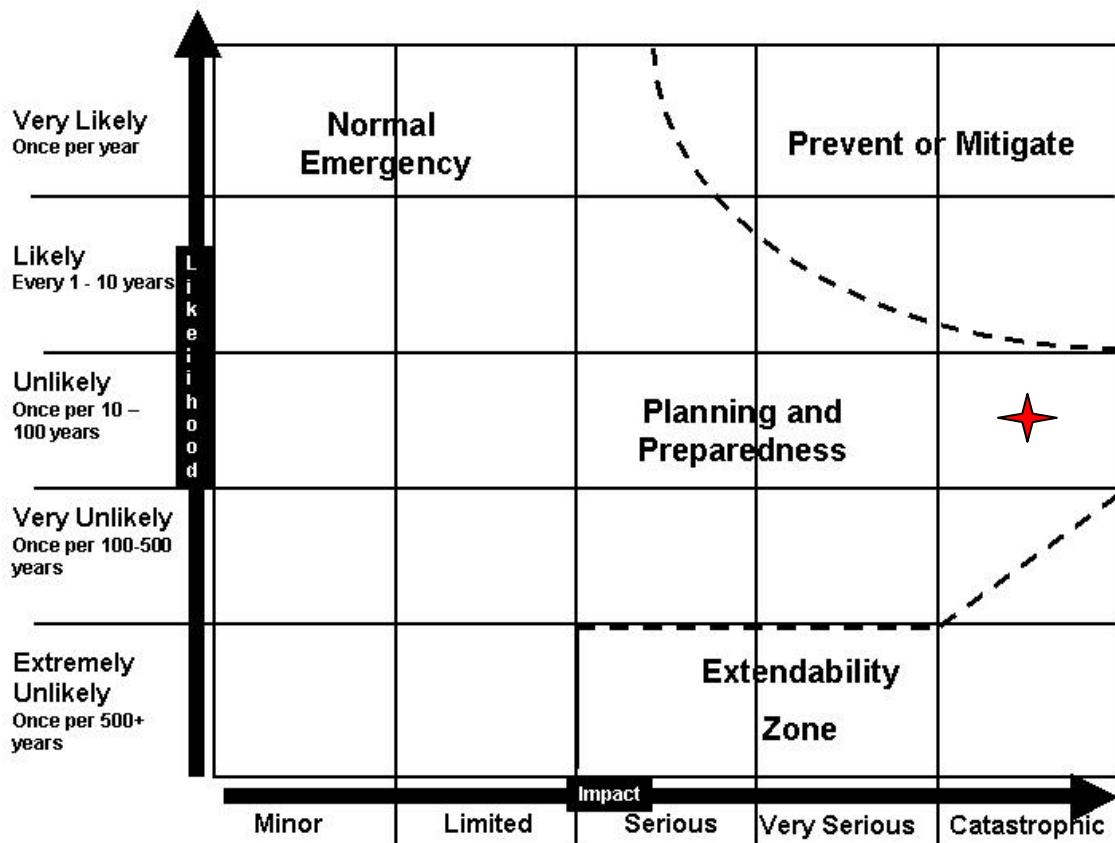
Europe:

2005 Helios Airways, Grammatikos, Greece. Fatalities 121

1988 Pan American Airways, Lockerbie, Scotland. Fatalities 270

Assessment Of Impact & Likelihood						
Hazard	Impact					Likelihood
	Human Welfare	Environment	Physical Infrastructure	Social	Speed of Escalation	
Mid Air Crash ★	Catastrophic	Serious	Very Serious	Very Serious	Instant	Unlikely

### Position on Risk Matrix



### Prevention/Control/Mitigation

- > Irish Aviation Authority Act 1993
- > Air Traffic control systems in place
- > European Aviation Safety Authority provide regulatory advice
- > EU directives on airport security

## MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL – EMERGENCY PLANNING

### INDIVIDUAL HAZARD RECORD SHEET

HAZARD CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORY
-----------------	--------------

Transportation

Aviation

Hazard Description	Hazard Location
--------------------	-----------------

Aircraft Loss

Approach to Dublin Airport  
Dunboyne/Clonee  
Ashbourne

Date:	Review Date:
-------	--------------

3<sup>rd</sup> May, 2011

31<sup>st</sup> May 2012

#### Overview of Hazard

Plane Crash on approach to, or departure from Dublin Airport.

Most aircraft crashes occur on take off or landing.

Areas most at risk are the approach and departure flight paths over Dunboyne, Clonee and Ashbourne.

#### Key Historical Evidence

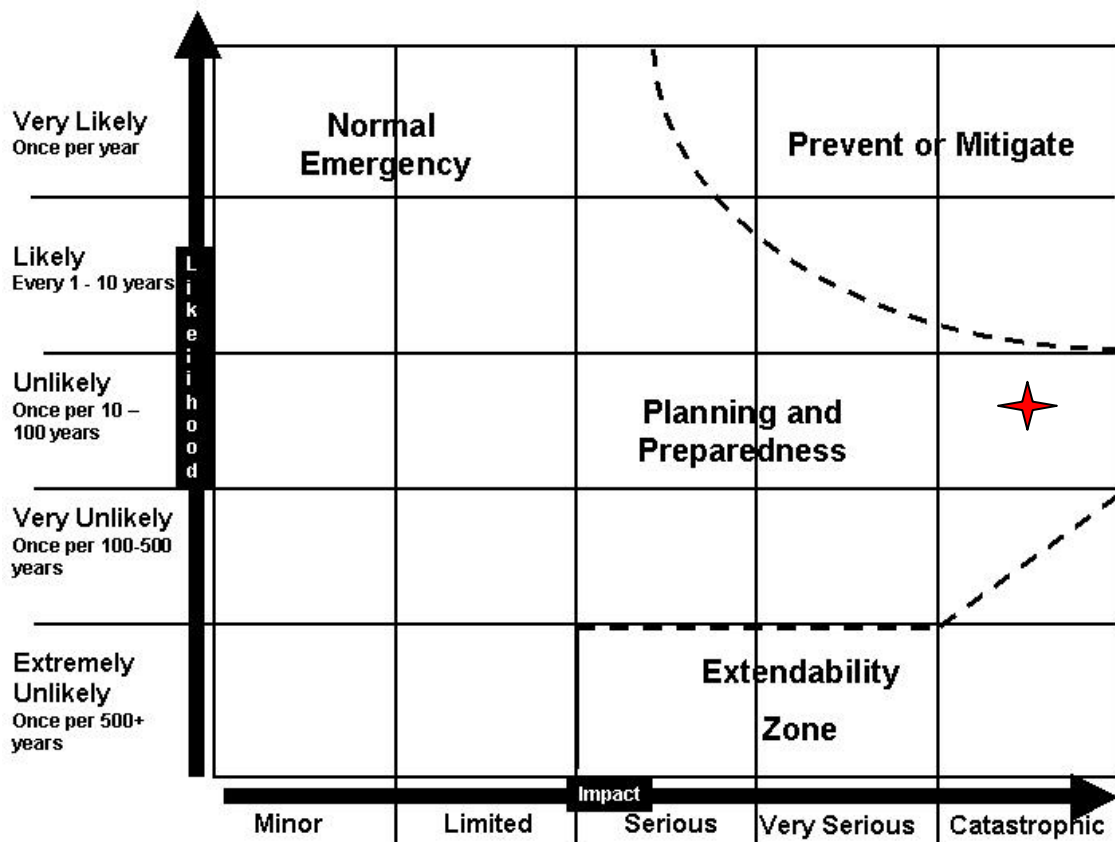
Little evidence of such crashes at Dublin airport, but some evidence internationally.

Increase in air traffic at Dublin Airport will increase likelihood.

- > 1989 Kegworth UK BMI flight London – Belfast 47 fatalities, 79 injured
- > 2007 Aerfort na Minna, Connemara ? fatalities
- > 2007 Turkey 56 fatalities

Assessment Of Impact & Likelihood						
Hazard	Impact					Likelihood
	Human Welfare	Environment	Physical Infrastructure	Social	Speed of Escalation	
Aircraft Loss Airport ★	Catastrophic	Serious	Very Serious	Very Serious	Instant	Unlikely

### Position on Risk Matrix



### Prevention/Control/Mitigation

- > Planning Control
- > Traffic Management Plan
- > Irish Aviation Authority Act 1993
- > Air Traffic control systems in place
- > European Aviation Safety Authority provide regulatory advice
- > EU directives on airport security

## MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL – EMERGENCY PLANNING

### INDIVIDUAL HAZARD RECORD SHEET

<b>HAZARD CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUB-CATEGORY</b>
------------------------	---------------------

Transportation	Road
----------------	------

<b>Hazard Description</b>	<b>Hazard Location</b>
---------------------------	------------------------

Multiple Vehicle RTA	Road Network in Co. Meath
----------------------	------------------------------

<b>Date:</b>	<b>Review Date:</b>
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3 <sup>rd</sup> May, 2011	31 <sup>st</sup> May 2012
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#### **Overview of Hazard**

Multiple vehicle RTA's are most likely to occur on motorways during conditions of dense fog or heavy precipitation. High speeds and poor visibility combine to reduce the motorist's reaction time to unexpected events.

#### **Key Historical Evidence**

Mar 2007 Over 100 cars crash in pile-ups on M7/M9

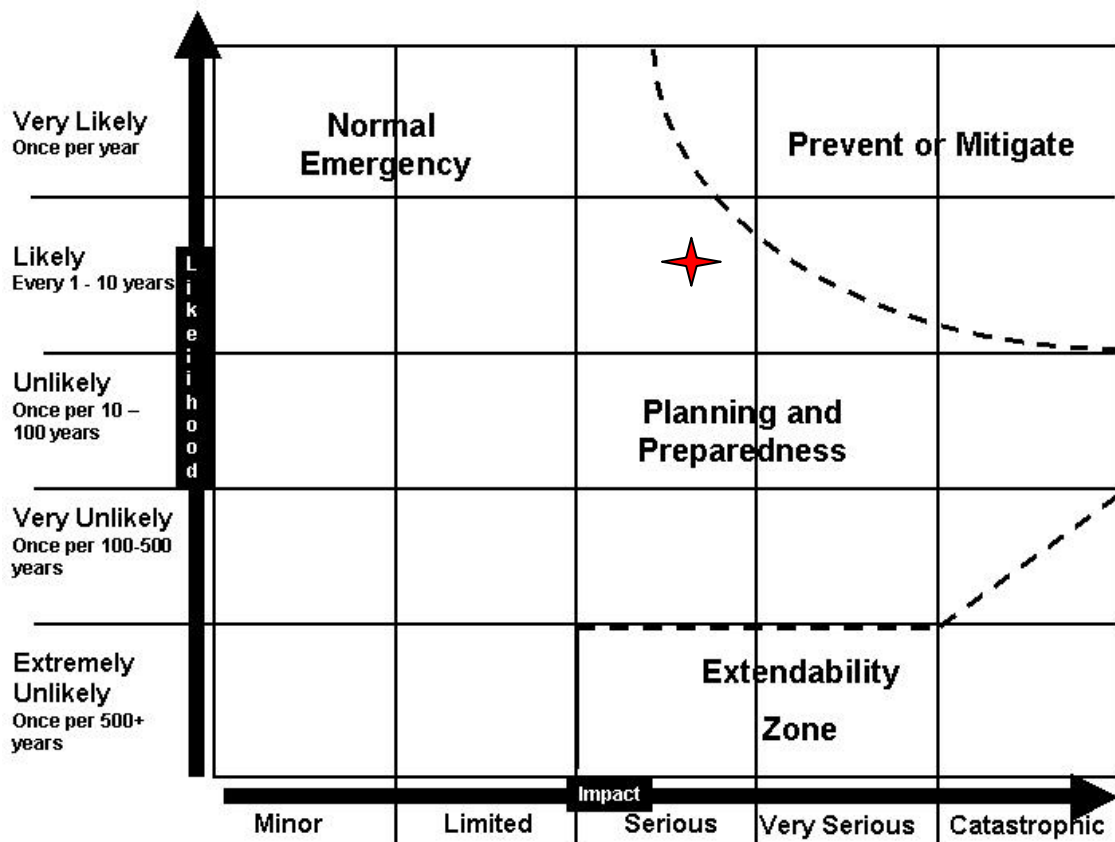
Feb. 2006 Three trucks and a car crash on M50

May 2005 Kentstown, Co. Meath school bus accident – 5 fatalities

Nov 2004 Five car pile-up on M50

Assessment Of Impact & Likelihood						
Hazard	Impact					Likelihood
	Human Welfare	Environment	Physical Infrastructure	Social	Speed of Escalation	
Multiple Vehicle RTA ★	Serious	Limited	Minor	Serious	Point of collision	Likely

### Position on Risk Matrix



### Prevention/Control/Mitigation

In the event of a Multiple vehicle RTA, there will need to be close coordination between the LA Infrastructure Department, Area office and the Gardaí to deal with the build up of traffic, particularly so if the incident occurs on a major transport artery.

Implementation of road safety measures – signage, road maintenance  
Meath Co. Co. road safety strategy

## MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL – EMERGENCY PLANNING

### INDIVIDUAL HAZARD RECORD SHEET

<b>HAZARD CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUB-CATEGORY</b>
------------------------	---------------------

Transportation	Road
----------------	------

<b>Hazard Description</b>	<b>Hazard Location</b>
---------------------------	------------------------

HAZMAT	Road Tanker Spill At Site – Tara Mines Any Industrial site
--------	--

<b>Date:</b>	<b>Review Date:</b>
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3 <sup>rd</sup> May, 2011	31 <sup>st</sup> May 2012
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#### **Overview of Hazard**

Road tankers are used to deliver chemicals in bulk to Tara Mines on the outskirts of Navan.

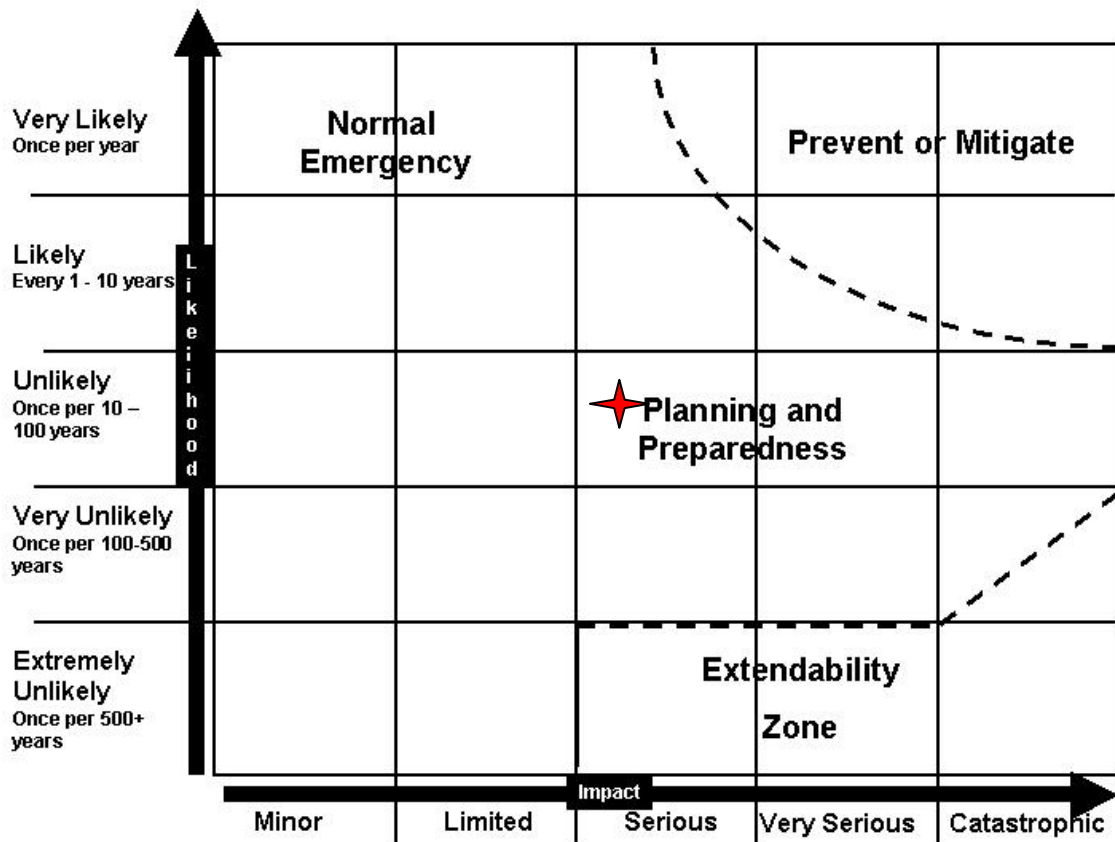
A spillage of flammable liquid could result in a major fire. A spillage of corrosive liquid could result in emission of vapours causing potential environmental and health damage and damage to the roadway.

#### **Key Historical Evidence**

Accidents have occurred in which road tankers have shed their contents adjacent to factories and production plants causing contamination of groundwater and surface waters.

Assessment Of Impact & Likelihood						
Hazard	Impact					Likelihood
	Human Welfare	Environment	Physical Infrastructure	Social	Speed of Escalation	
HAZMAT Tara Mines  ★	Serious	Serious	Limited	Limited	Point of incident	Unlikely

### Position on Risk Matrix



### Prevention/Control/Mitigation

Combining hazardous material reporting requirements for the storage and release of hazardous materials in order to maintain critical safety and environmental protection infrastructure. Information derived from these requirements to be given to emergency responders and enforcers.

> Compliance with road tanker safety standards

## MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL – EMERGENCY PLANNING

### INDIVIDUAL HAZARD RECORD SHEET

**HAZARD CATEGORY**

Transportation

**SUB-CATEGORY**

Road

**Hazard Description**

HAZMAT – RTA


**Hazard Location**

Road network Co. Meath

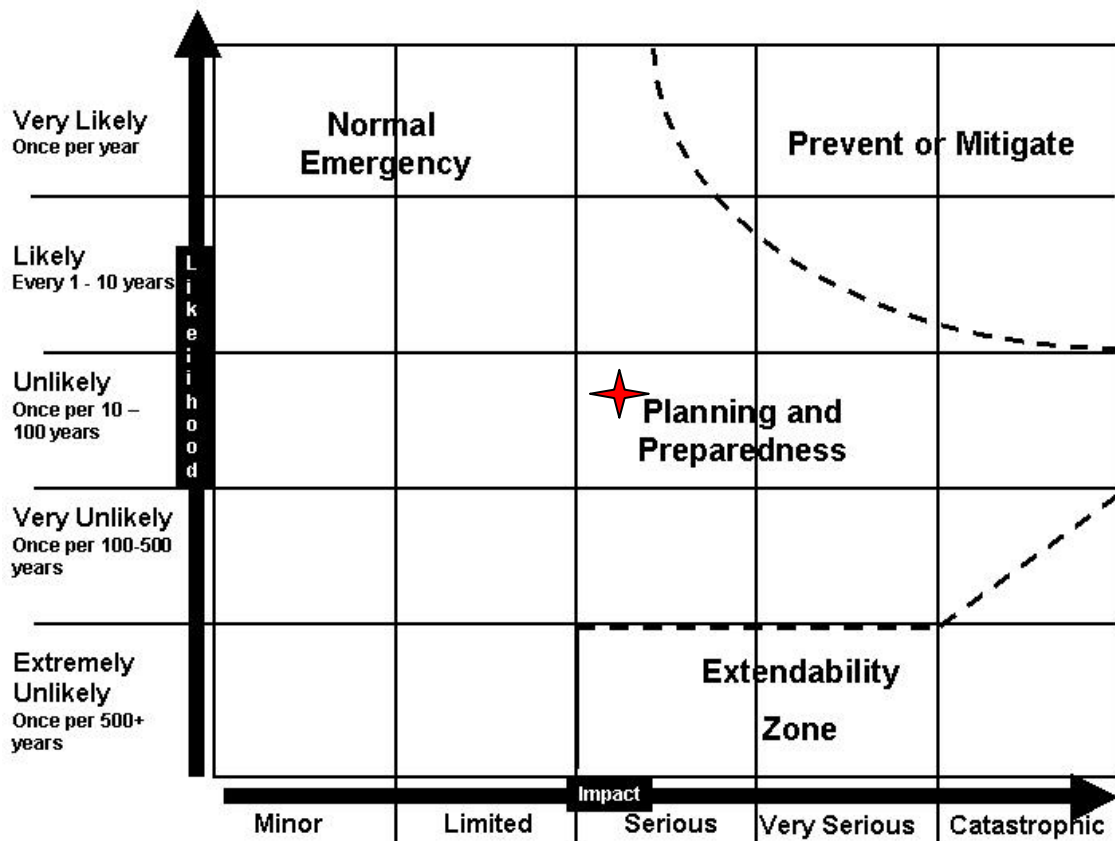
**Date:**3<sup>rd</sup> May, 2011**Review Date:**31<sup>st</sup> May 2012**Overview of Hazard**

Accidents have occurred in which road tankers have shed their contents on a roadway causing road blockage, contamination of groundwater and surface waters.

**Key Historical Evidence**

Assessment Of Impact & Likelihood						
Hazard	Impact					Likelihood
	Human Welfare	Environment	Physical Infrastructure	Social	Speed of Escalation	
HAZMAT RTA 	Serious	Serious	Limited	Limited	Point of incident	Unlikely

### Position on Risk Matrix



### Prevention/Control/Mitigation

Consolidate lists of existing hazardous materials and set general requirements applicable to most of the classes of hazardous materials identified under the DOT classification and amending of 67/548/EEC and Regulation (EC) no.1907/2006(COM) (2007) 355.

Report any releases of hazardous materials into sewers, storm drains, ditch/dyke, canal, lake, river or tidal waterway upon the ground, footpaths, streets or roadways or into the atmosphere.

## MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL – EMERGENCY PLANNING

### INDIVIDUAL HAZARD RECORD SHEET

<b>HAZARD CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUB-CATEGORY</b>
------------------------	---------------------

Transportation	Mainline Rail
----------------	---------------

<b>Hazard Description</b>	<b>Hazard Location</b>
---------------------------	------------------------

Train derailment/crash at station	Gormanston/Laytown
Bomb at station	Enfield

<b>Date:</b>	<b>Review Date:</b>
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3 <sup>rd</sup> May, 2011	31 <sup>st</sup> May 2012
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#### **Overview of Hazard**

- > Bombs detonated at entrance to and within the station(s)
- > Train derailment/accident at stations due to faulty points system

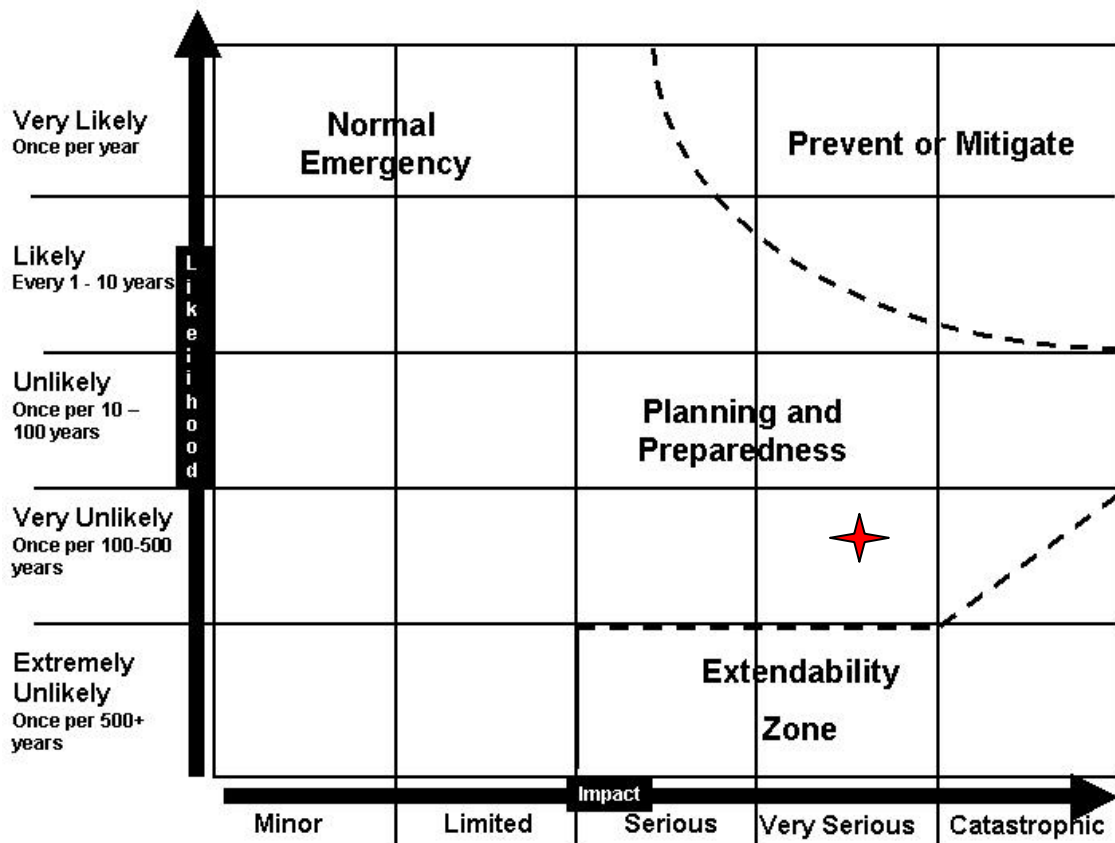
#### **Key Historical Evidence**

2005 Madrid

2005 London underground

Assessment Of Impact & Likelihood						
Hazard	Impact					Likelihood
	Human Welfare	Environment	Physical Infrastructure	Social	Speed of Escalation	
Train Str. Accident ★	Very Serious	Minor	Very Serious	Serious	Instant	Very Unlikely

### Position on Risk Matrix



### Prevention/Control/Mitigation

- > Security awareness at stations (C.C.T.V.)
- > Regular inspections by Iarnrod Eireann staff
- > Signalling controlled by Central Traffic Control (C.T.C.)

## MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL – EMERGENCY PLANNING

### INDIVIDUAL HAZARD RECORD SHEET

<b>HAZARD CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUB-CATEGORY</b>
Transportation	Rail
<b>Hazard Description</b>	<b>Hazard Location</b>
Rail crash/derailment	Dublin/Belfast line Dublin Sligo line
<b>Date:</b>	<b>Review Date:</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> May, 2011	31 <sup>st</sup> May 2012

#### **Overview of Hazard**

- > Multiple fatality rail accidents can occur due to a number of causes.
- > Most frequently, collision with another train or derailment at speed.
- > Other causes may be collision with a road vehicle, collision with buffers (end of line), collision with a bridge or other railway structure and the collapse of a bridge.
- > Collision with obstruction on line – animals or vandalism

#### **Key Historical Evidence**

Multiple fatality rail accidents in Ireland:

21/08/83 Cherryville Junction - Rear-end collision Fatalities: 7

01/08/80 Buttevant - Train derailment at speed. Fatalities: 18

31/12/75 Near Gorey - Derailment and fall down embankment. Fatalities: 5

21/10/74 Gormanston Station - Rear-end collision. Fatalities: 2

21/12/55 Cahir Station - Train crashed and plunged into river. Fatalities: 2

Recent rail accidents in UK:

23/02/07 Grayrigg - Derailment caused by faulty points. Fatalities:1

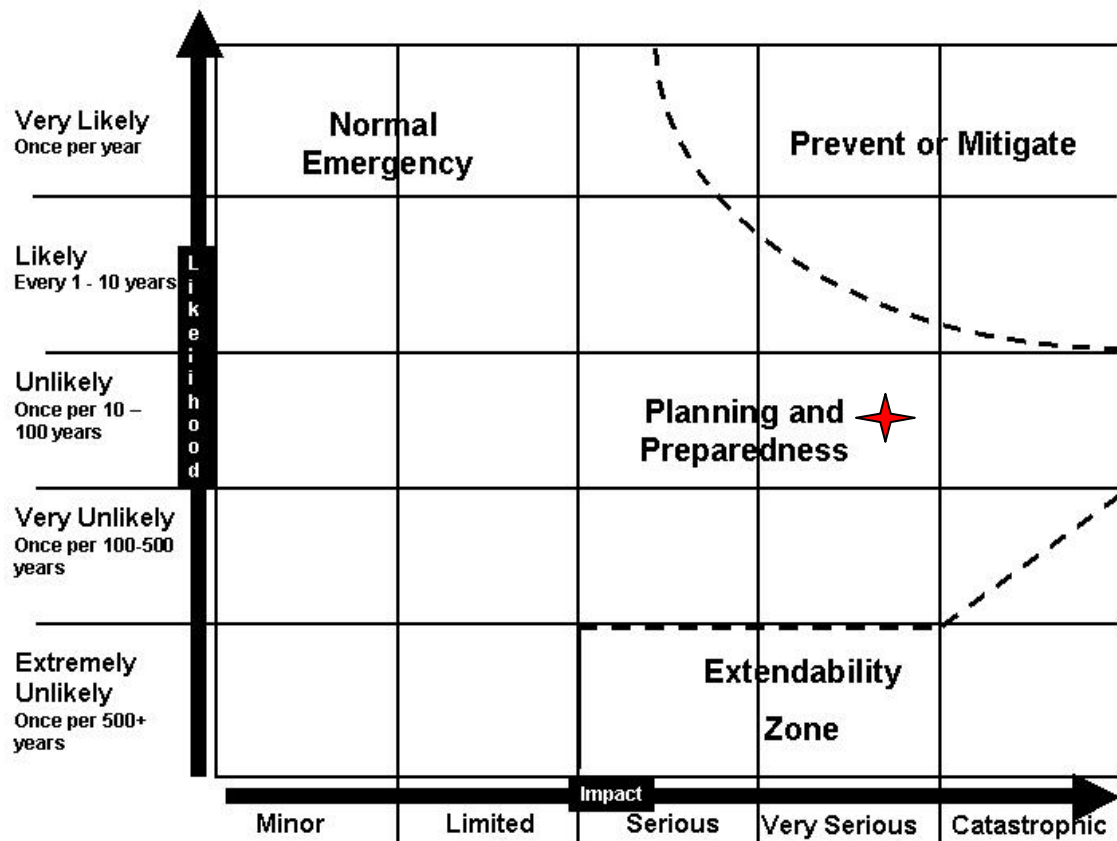
06/11/04 Ufton Nervet - Train collides with car (Suicide). Fatalities:7

10/05/02 Potters Bar - Derailment caused by faulty points. Fatalities:7

28/02/01 Great Heck - Collision with landrover and second train. Fatalities:10

Assessment Of Impact & Likelihood						
Hazard	Impact					Likelihood
	Human Welfare	Environment	Physical Infrastructure	Social	Speed of Escalation	
Rail Accident ★	Very Serious	Minor	Very Serious	Serious	Instant	Unlikely

### Position on Risk Matrix



### Prevention/Control/Mitigation

- > Assessment of rail network to locate most efficient access points for all locations.
- > Inspections carried out by I.E. staff
- > Signalling controlled by Central Traffic Control (C.T.C.)
- > I.E. staff trained to deal with fire evacuation and fire incidents on trains
- > Maintenance and testing of fire precautions systems
- > C.C.T.V. security on trains to monitor activity on trains
- > Fire fighting equipment fitted on rolling stock

## MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL – EMERGENCY PLANNING

### INDIVIDUAL HAZARD RECORD SHEET

<b>HAZARD CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUB-CATEGORY</b>
Transportation	Marine
<b>Hazard Description</b>	<b>Hazard Location</b>
Accident in Port waters/Meath coastline	Mornington
<b>Date:</b>	<b>Review Date:</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> May, 2011	31 <sup>st</sup> May 2012

#### **Overview of Hazard**

There are a number of possibilities for an accident occurring in Mornington Port waters.

- Collision between vessels in entering or leaving Drogheda/Mornington Port waters.
- Vessel running aground.
- Sinking of vessel.
- Fire on board Vessel.
- Accident at sea causing passengers to enter water
- Accident at sea causing pollution on shoreline

#### **Key Historical Evidence**

May 2001 - Cargo Vessel Bluebird collision with Yacht Debonair, Dublin 4 Fatalities

March 2001 - Work Boat Voe Trader collision with Yacht Dai Mouse, Dublin 5 Injured.

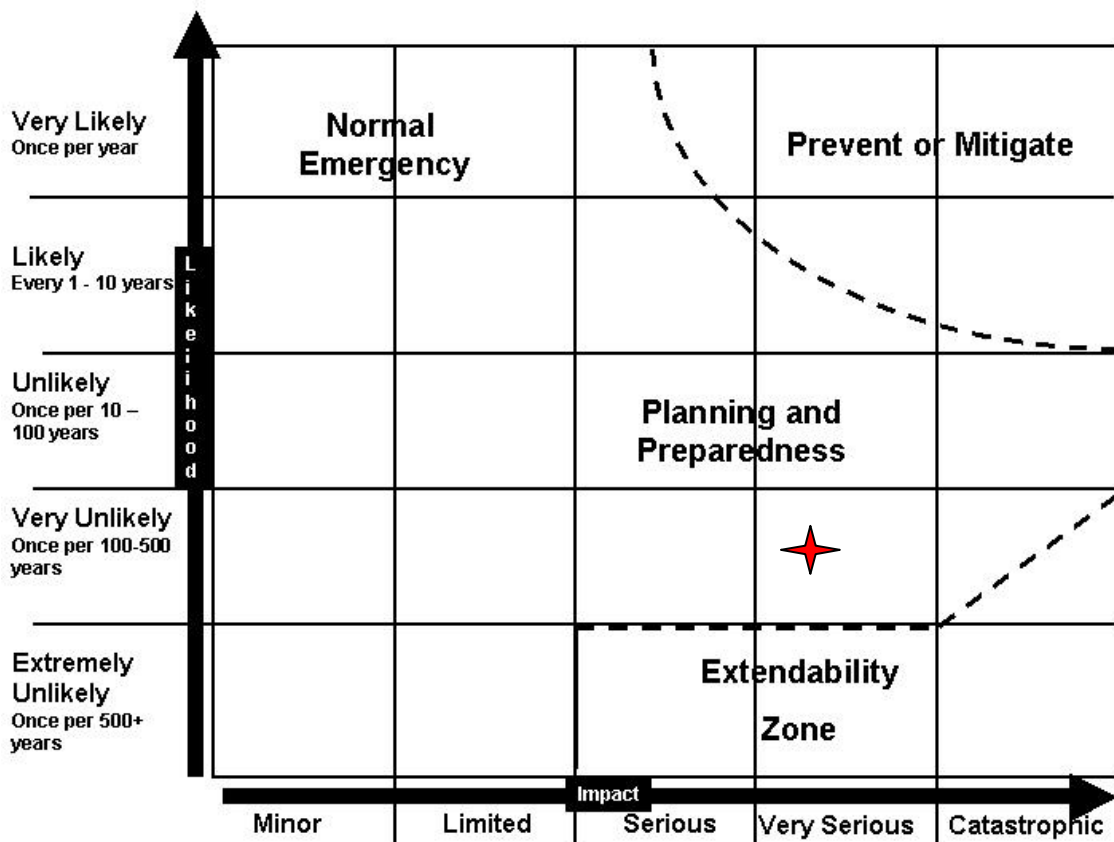
Feb 2000 - Cargo vessel Asian Parade ran aground on the Codling Bank. Dublin No injuries

Capsizing of the Herald of Free Enterprise Zbrugge, Belgium. 190 fatalities.

1994 Sinking of Estonia. 850 fatalities

Assessment Of Impact & Likelihood						
Hazard	Impact					Likelihood
	Human Welfare	Environment	Physical Infrastructure	Social	Speed of Escalation	
Marine Coastal Accident ★	Serious	Very Serious	Serious	Minor	Instant	Very Unlikely

### Position on Risk Matrix



### Prevention/Control/Mitigation

- > Regular inspections carried out by Dept. Marine
- > Port company carries out inspections of ships
- > Ships fitted with GPS systems
- > Tugs on call to assist ships in distress
- > Coastguard resources deployed to ships in distress
- > RNLI resources available to ships in distress
- > Meath Co. Co. coastal warden monitors coastline and beaches for signs of pollution

## MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL – EMERGENCY PLANNING

### INDIVIDUAL HAZARD RECORD SHEET

<b>HAZARD CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUB-CATEGORY</b>
------------------------	---------------------

Transportation

Waterways

<b>Hazard Description</b>	<b>Hazard Location</b>
---------------------------	------------------------

Accident on Navigable waterways

Royal Canal – Enfield area

<b>Date:</b>	<b>Review Date:</b>
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3<sup>rd</sup> May, 2011

31<sup>st</sup> May 2012

#### **Overview of Hazard**

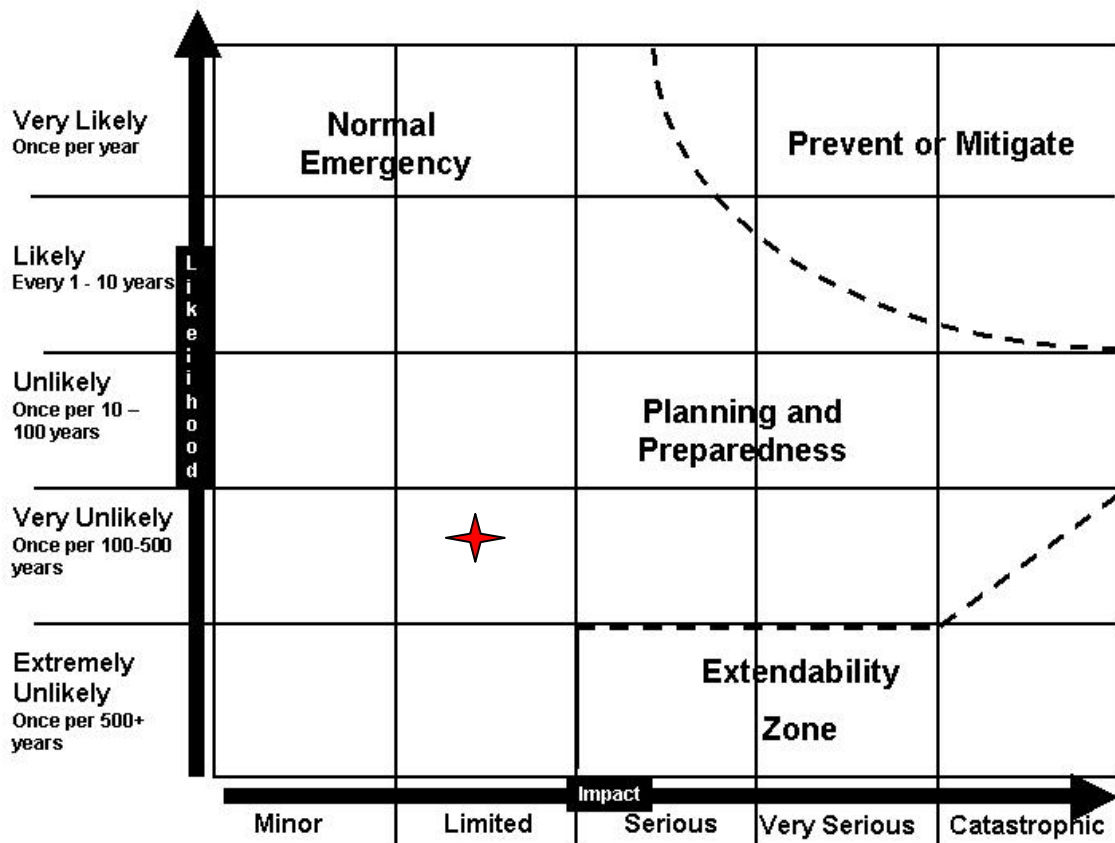
There is an increased level of pleasure craft activity on the Royal canal which traverses the south of Co. Meath with a concentration of activity in the Enfield, Longwood and Hill of Down areas. There is some potential for accidents between boats meeting and passing on narrow stretches of the canal

#### **Key Historical Evidence**

> No incidents on Meath waterways to date

Assessment Of Impact & Likelihood						
Hazard	Impact					Likelihood
	Human Welfare	Environment	Physical Infrastructure	Social	Speed of Escalation	
River/Canal Accident ★	Minor	Minor	Minor	Limited	Instant	Very Unlikely

### Position on Risk Matrix



### Prevention/Control/Mitigation

- > Boat users must wear personal floatation devices
- > Boat hirers instructed in safe operation of boats and boat handling

## MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL – EMERGENCY PLANNING

### INDIVIDUAL HAZARD RECORD SHEET

<b>HAZARD CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUB-CATEGORY</b>
Technological	Fire/Explosion
<b>Hazard Description</b>	<b>Hazard Location</b>
Fuel Storage site	Any storage depot In Co. Meath
<b>Date:</b>	<b>Review Date:</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> May, 2011	31 <sup>st</sup> May 2012

#### **Overview of Hazard**

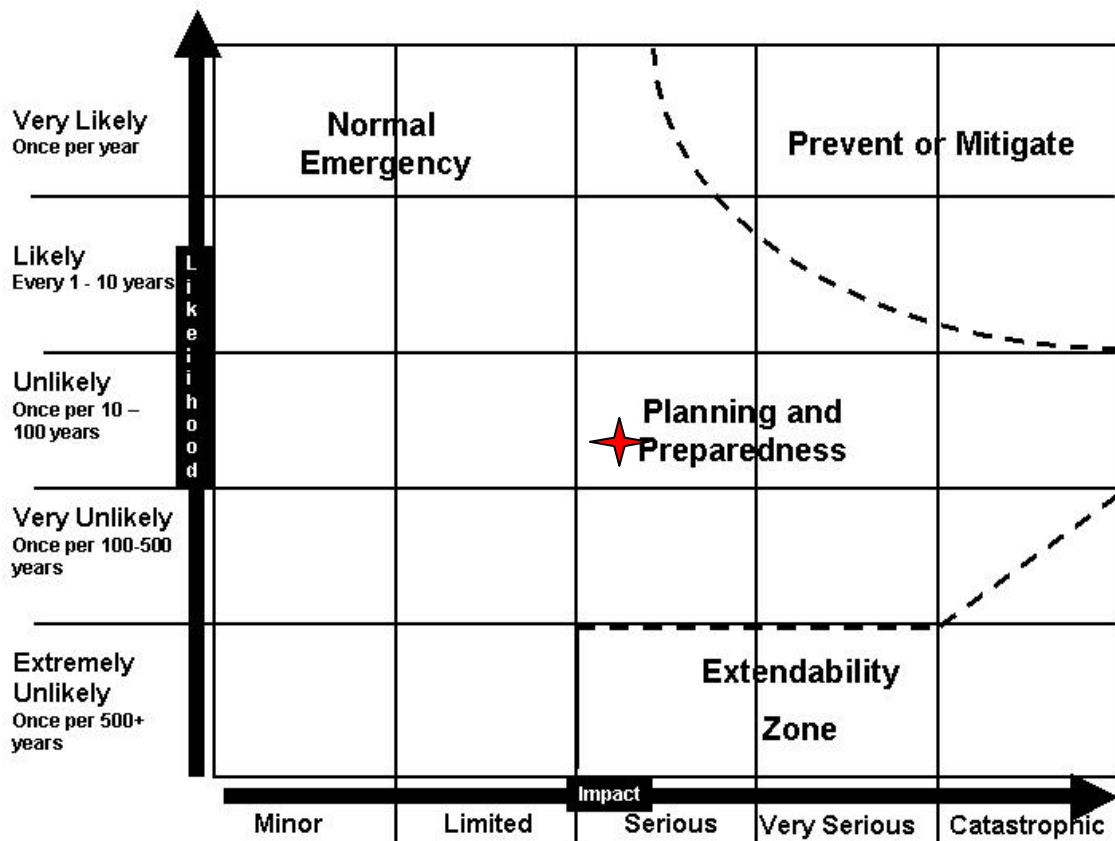
Fire at or near a tank at a fuel storage facility can cause an explosion and escalate into a major event in a short time. There is the potential for a wide debris field and structural damage to the site and buildings off-site, an even wider area may be affected by toxic emissions. The emergency services may have difficulty in accessing the site; there may be significant disruption to Traffic, which could influence road networks over a wider area. There is a possibility of restrictions on fuel supply following such an event.

#### **Key Historical Evidence**

Source data available on websites: UK. [www.hse.gov.uk/comah/accidents](http://www.hse.gov.uk/comah/accidents) and Ire: [www.has.ie](http://www.has.ie). Of 20 high-cost accidents recorded for 1974-1994,(17) caused no deaths, (2) of them each caused one death, and (1) caused five deaths.(File Report). Accidents with a high casualty toll eg: Bhopal (< 4000 deaths) and Mexico City (< 500 deaths) are unlikely to occur in Meath due to the limited storage capacity of the sites around Meath and safety regulation. More recent accidents the UK, occurred either during the night or at weekends when there was very little activity on the site, however each of them caused immense structural and economic damage. The Buncefield UK incident occurred in the early hours of Sunday 11th December 2005. Over 40 people were injured; there were no fatalities. Significant damage occurred to both commercial and residential properties in the vicinity and a large area around the site was evacuated on emergency service advice. The fire burned for several days, destroying most of the site and emitting large clouds of black smoke into the atmosphere.

Assessment Of Impact & Likelihood						
Hazard	Impact					Likelihood
	Human Welfare	Environment	Physical Infrastructure	Social	Speed of Escalation	
Fire Fuel Storage ★	Limited	Serious	Limited	Limited	Instant	Unlikely

### Position on Risk Matrix



### Prevention/Control/Mitigation

Monitoring, at intervals, by competent authority of onsite plans. Local Authority to prepare emergency plan to include warning, alerting and evacuation of at risk populations in partnership with relevant agencies and risk holders.

## MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL – EMERGENCY PLANNING

### INDIVIDUAL HAZARD RECORD SHEET

<b>HAZARD CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUB-CATEGORY</b>
Technological	Fire
<b>Hazard Description</b>	<b>Hazard Location</b>
Industrial Site	Tara Mines Any industrial site
<b>Date:</b>	<b>Review Date:</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> May, 2011	31 <sup>st</sup> May 2012

#### **Overview of Hazard**

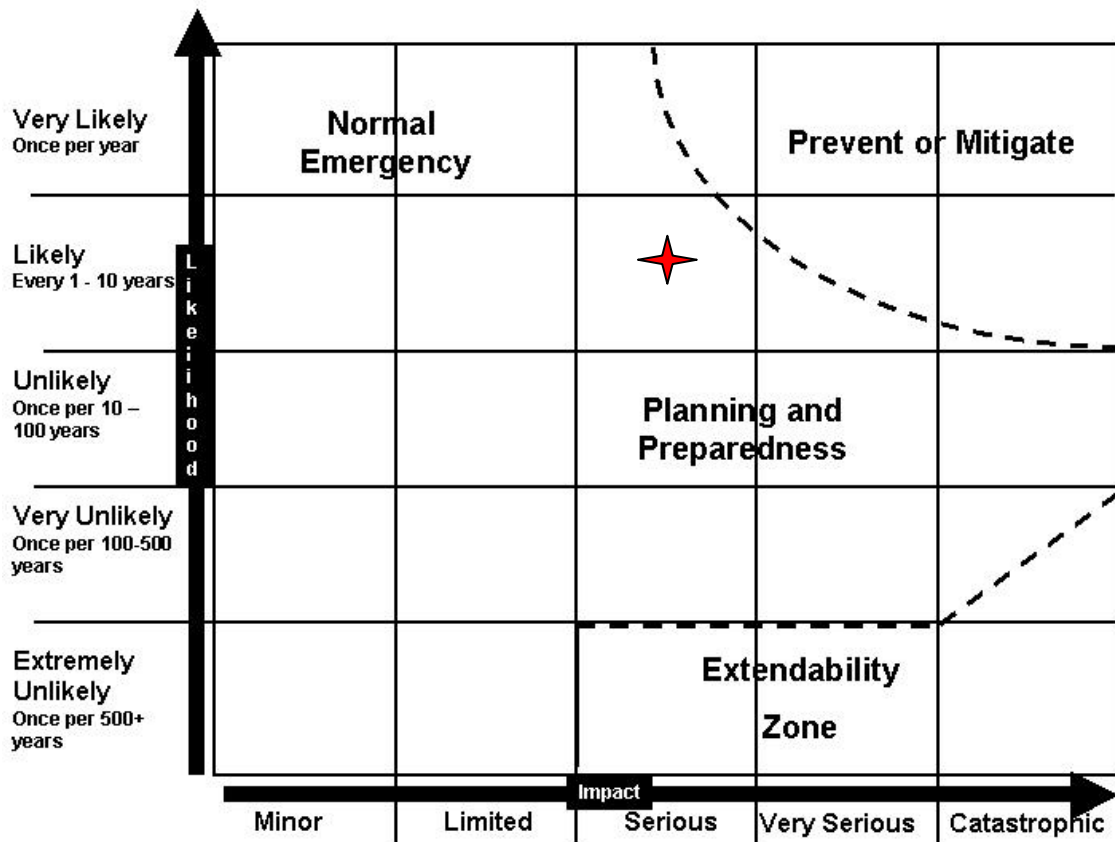
Fire can pose a serious risk to life property and the environment. Fire at industrial sites can be magnified by the presence of chemicals, inflammable materials and toxic substances. Where premises are adjacent to other premises or residential areas, evacuation may be warranted depending on the scale of the fire.

#### **Key Historical Evidence**

- > Bedding factories - Oldcastle
- > Underground in Tara Mines
- > 2000 Hytherm - Navan

Assessment Of Impact & Likelihood						
Hazard	Impact					Likelihood
	Human Welfare	Environment	Physical Infrastructure	Social	Speed of Escalation	
Fire Industrial Site ★	Serious	Serious	Serious	Serious	5 – 30 mins	Likely

### Position on Risk Matrix



### Prevention/Control/Mitigation

- > Health & Safety at work act 2005
- > H & S general applications regulations 2007
- > Factories act 1955

## MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL – EMERGENCY PLANNING

### INDIVIDUAL HAZARD RECORD SHEET

<b>HAZARD CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUB-CATEGORY</b>
Technological	Fire
<b>Hazard Description</b>	<b>Hazard Location</b>
Public Buildings	Shopping Centres
<b>Date:</b>	<b>Review Date:</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> May, 2011	31 <sup>st</sup> May 2012

#### **Overview of Hazard**

Seasonal Shopping and temporary retail outlets, stalls and grottos causing reduction in escape way widths and means of escape.

Any Christmas any shopping centre in Co. Meath particularly Navan & Ashbourne

#### **Key Historical Evidence**

##### Building Collapse

1999: Cork City, Co. Cork. Large building collapse. 1 fatality and 8 injured.

2007: Queensgate, London. Large building collapse fire.

2007: Dublin City, Co. Dublin. Stairway in National museum of Ireland collapses. 11 injured

##### High Rise Fire

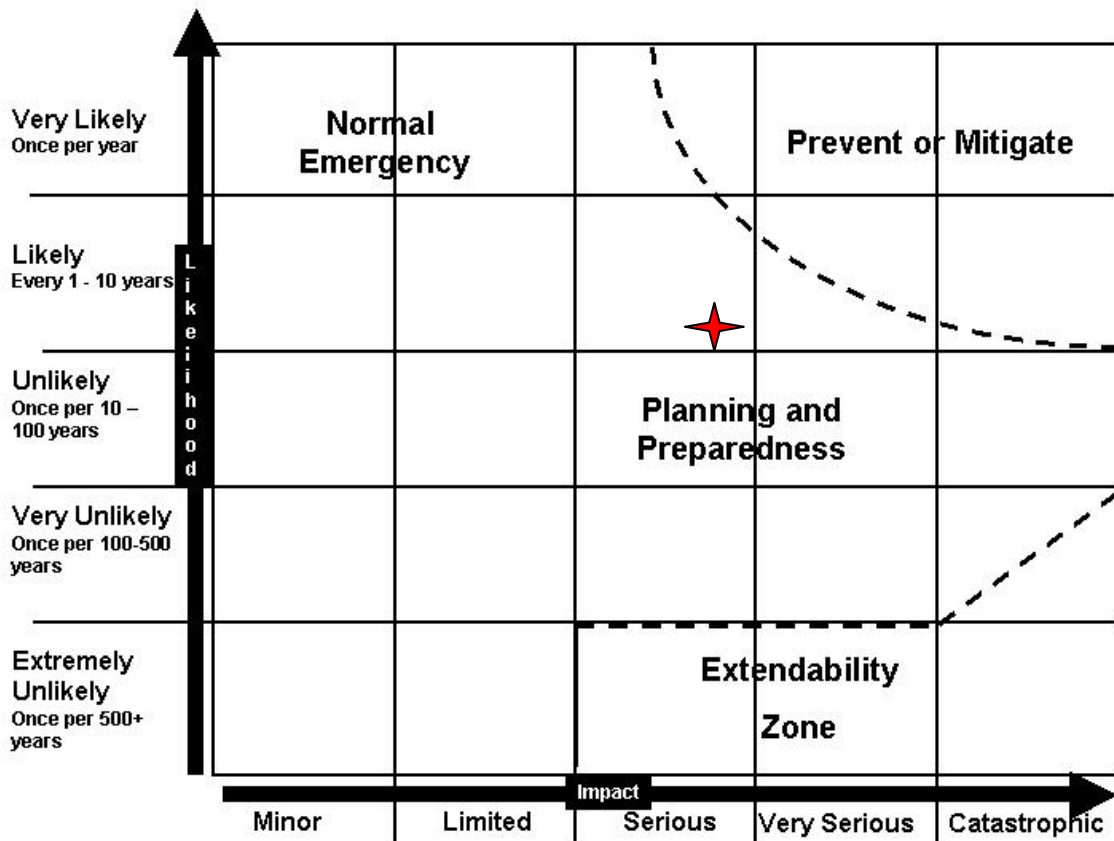
1975: New Year, U.S.A. WTC1 fire on the 11<sup>th</sup> floor.

1988: Los Angeles, U.S.A. Interstate Bank Building. 1 fatality

2005: Madrid, Spain. 32 storey building. No Fatalities.

Assessment Of Impact & Likelihood						
Hazard	Impact					Likelihood
	Human Welfare	Environment	Physical Infrastructure	Social	Speed of Escalation	
Fire Public Building ★	Serious	Serious	Serious	Serious	5 – 30 mins	Likely

### Position on Risk Matrix



### Prevention/Control/Mitigation

- > Better management as recommended in BS.5588 part 12
- > Fire Services Act, 1981
  - Inspections
  - Enforcement
  - Public assembly licensing
- > Technical Guidance Document B on fire Safety for new buildings.
- > Building Control Act 2007
- > Building Control Act 1990, Building Control Regulations 1997 - 2004
- > Inspection of licensed premises / Renewal of Publican licensing on annual basis.
- > British standards for construction materials
- > Risk management carried out by management for Insurance purposes.
- > Pre-fire planning conducted by Meath Fire Services.

## MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL – EMERGENCY PLANNING

### INDIVIDUAL HAZARD RECORD SHEET

<b>HAZARD CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUB-CATEGORY</b>
Civil	Crowd Safety
<b>Hazard Description</b>	<b>Hazard Location</b>
Overcrowding/Crush	Night Clubs
<b>Date:</b>	<b>Review Date:</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> May, 2011	31 <sup>st</sup> May 2012

#### **Overview of Hazard**

Usually large gatherings of people occur without serious problem however a study of crowd dynamics has proved: Large numbers increase the likelihood that someone will do something which has the potential for damage. The number of potential victims is increased. Communicating with large numbers makes changes in action slower and more difficult. There is a diffusion of responsibility. Occasionally the combination of inadequate facilities and deficient crowd management results in injury and death. Crowd forces can reach levels that are almost impossible to resist or control. Evidence of bent steel railings after several fatal crowd incidents show that forces of more than 4500 N (1,000 lbs.) occurred. Forces are due to pushing, and the domino effect of people leaning against each other.

#### **Key Historical Evidence**

Source data on crowd incidents is available on [www.crowddynamics.com/index.htm](http://www.crowddynamics.com/index.htm). Some international examples include: (1971) 66 people were killed and many injured at the Ibrox Park Stadium in Glasgow, Scotland. (1989) 94 persons were asphyxiated and 174 injured at the Hillsborough Stadium in Sheffield, England. (1991) 3 rock music fans died of compressive asphyxia at a festival seating event in Salt Lake City, Utah. (2005), Hundreds were crushed, 5 people were hospitalised and up to 20 people suffered heat exhaustion when the opening of England's biggest Ikea store in north London at midnight descended into chaos.

#### Large Building Fire

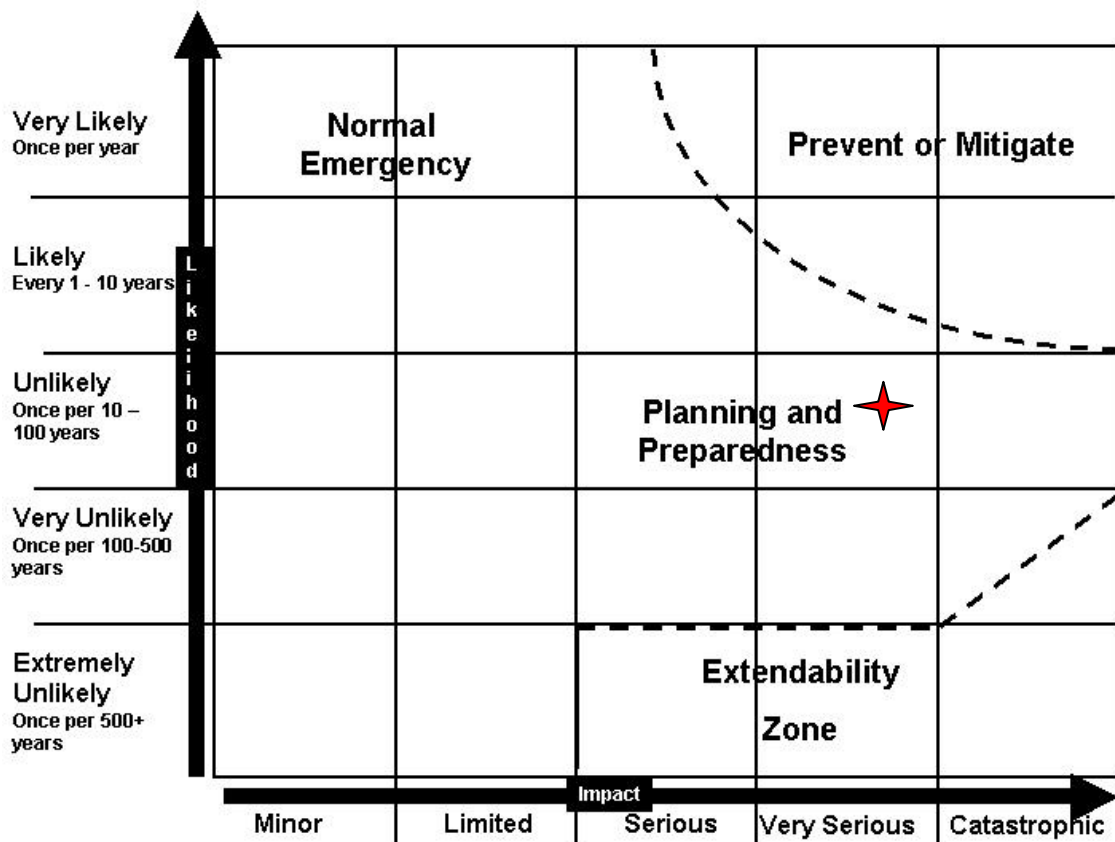
1981: Stardust, Co. Dublin. Large fire in nightclub. 48 fatalities

1980: Bundoran, Co. Donegal. Hotel Fire. 10 fatalities.

1998: Gottenburg, Sweden. Halloween party in nightclub. 63 fatalities

Assessment Of Impact & Likelihood						
Hazard	Impact					Likelihood
	Human Welfare	Environment	Physical Infrastructure	Social	Speed of Escalation	
Overcrowd Public Assembly ★	Serious	Minor	Minor	Very Serious	10 – 30 mins	Unlikely

### Position on Risk Matrix



### Prevention/Control/Mitigation

- > Better management as recommended in BS.5588 part 12
- > Fire Services Act, 1981
  - Inspections incl. During Performance (D.P.I.)
  - Enforcement
  - Public assembly licensing
- > Technical Guidance Document B on fire Safety for new buildings.
- > Building Control Act 2007
- > Building Control Act 1990, Building Control Regulations 1997 - 2004
- > Inspection of licensed premises / Renewal of Publican licensing on annual basis.
- > British standards for construction materials
- > Risk management carried out by management for Insurance purposes.
- > Pre-fire planning conducted by Meath Fire Services.

## MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL – EMERGENCY PLANNING

### INDIVIDUAL HAZARD RECORD SHEET

<b>HAZARD CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUB-CATEGORY</b>
Technological	Fire/Explosion
<b>Hazard Description</b>	<b>Hazard Location</b>
Gas pipelines	Co. Meath
<b>Date:</b>	<b>Review Date:</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> May, 2011	31 <sup>st</sup> May 2012


#### **Overview of Hazard**

Natural gas has become a widespread feature of energy supply throughout Co. Meath. In addition to domestic and industrial supply in the main towns other than Kells there is also the north/south and east/west pipelines traversing the east, south and north of the county.

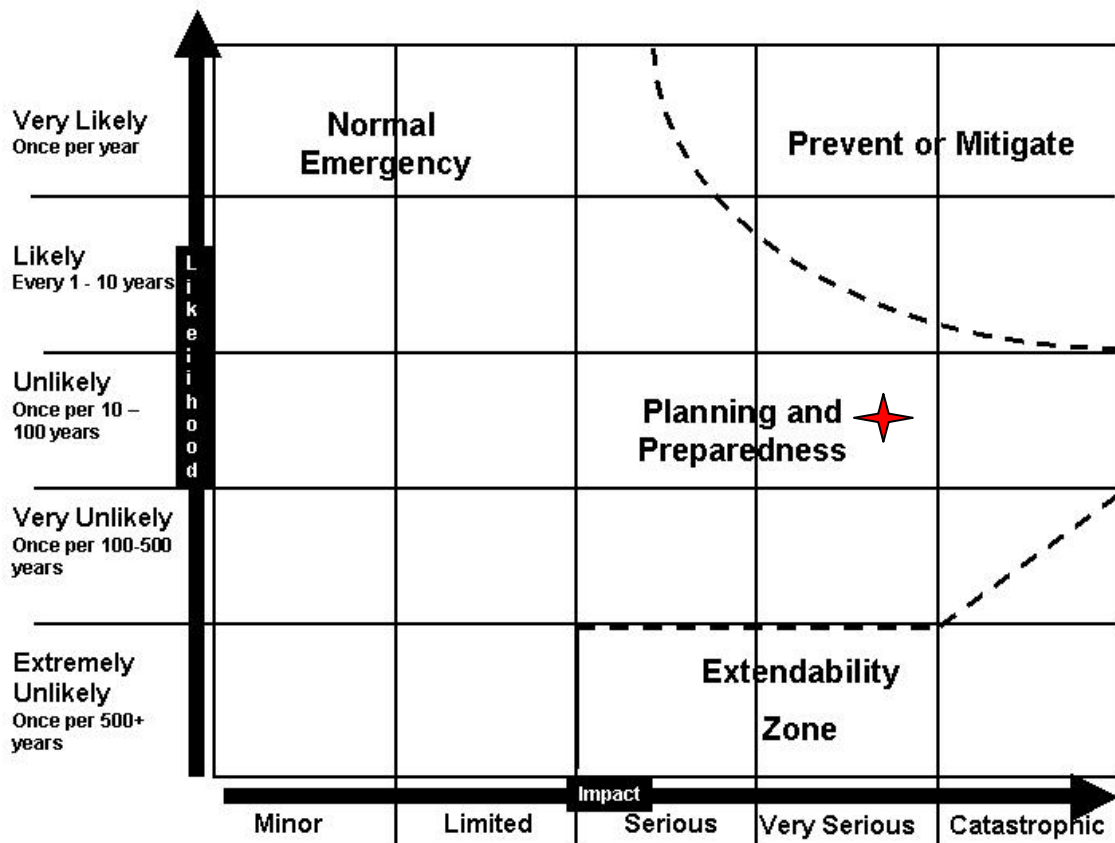
A number of pipeline ruptures have occurred in recent years leading to small evacuations in some instances.

#### **Key Historical Evidence**

2006 Johnstown, Navan – short-term evacuation of section of housing estate  
2007 Athboy Rd., Navan - contained

Assessment Of Impact & Likelihood						
Hazard	Impact					Likelihood
	Human Welfare	Environment	Physical Infrastructure	Social	Speed of Escalation	
Fire/Explosion Gas Pipeline 	Serious	Very Serious	Serious	Serious	Instant	Unlikely

### Position on Risk Matrix



### Prevention/Control/Mitigation

> Public advice on reporting gas smells to Bord Gais Eireann

## MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL – EMERGENCY PLANNING

### INDIVIDUAL HAZARD RECORD SHEET

<b>HAZARD CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUB-CATEGORY</b>
------------------------	---------------------

Civil	Water Supply
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<b>Hazard Description</b>	<b>Hazard Location</b>
---------------------------	------------------------

Contamination/Cryptosporidium	Treatment Plants
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<b>Date:</b>	<b>Review Date:</b>
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3 <sup>rd</sup> May, 2011	31 <sup>st</sup> May 2012
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#### **Overview of Hazard**


Water courses are subject to contamination more frequently than heretofore from various sources. Agriculture, Industry and Local Authorities are the principal sources of contamination.

Contamination will likely cause the public or group supply to be closed down while the contamination is neutralised.

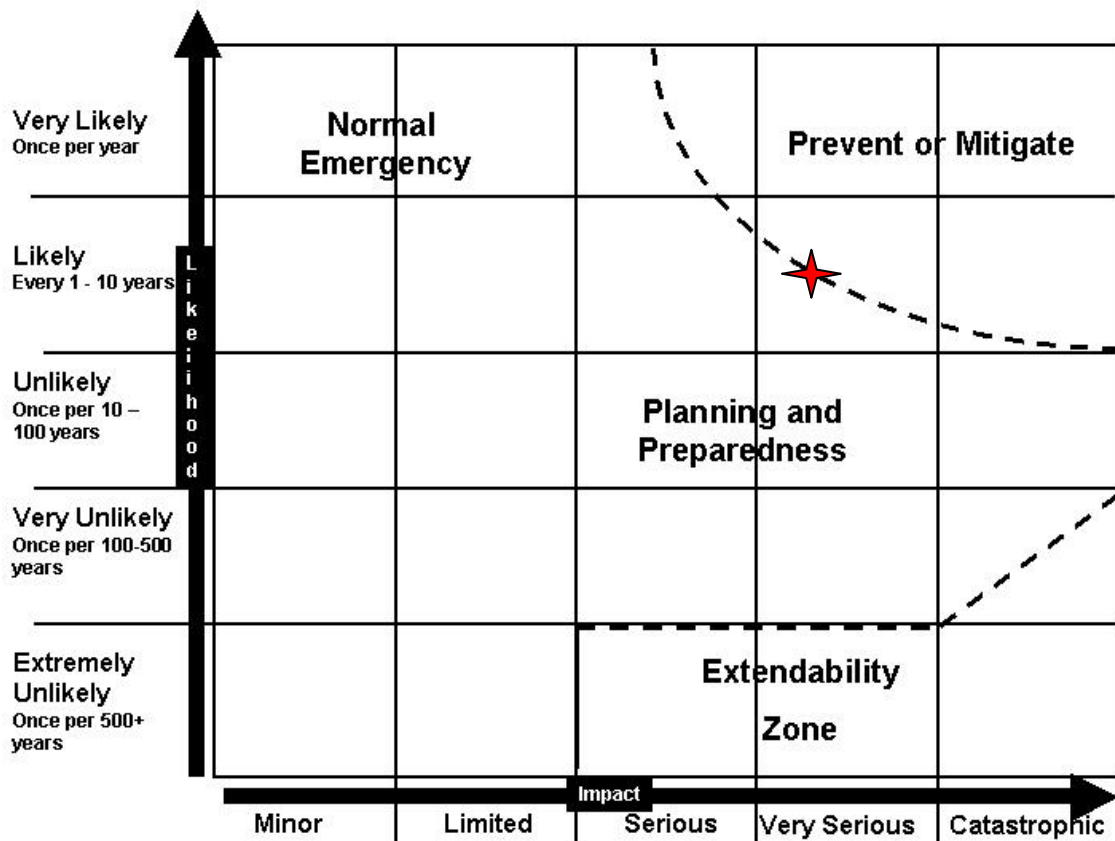
#### **Key Historical Evidence**

2007 Cryptosporidium outbreak Galway city & county

1998 Fire water contamination of river Blackwater, Navan water supply

Assessment Of Impact & Likelihood						
Hazard	Impact					Likelihood
	Human Welfare	Environment	Physical Infrastructure	Social	Speed of Escalation	
Water Contamination 	Very Serious	Very Serious	Minor	Serious	1 – 2 days	Likely

### Position on Risk Matrix



### Prevention/Control/Mitigation

- > EPA Monitoring
- > Local Authority monitoring EU drinking water regulations 1988

## MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL – EMERGENCY PLANNING

### INDIVIDUAL HAZARD RECORD SHEET

<b>HAZARD CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUB-CATEGORY</b>
------------------------	---------------------

Civil	Communicable Disease
-------	----------------------

<b>Hazard Description</b>	<b>Hazard Location</b>
---------------------------	------------------------

Pandemic Flu	Co. Meath
--------------	-----------

<b>Date:</b>	<b>Review Date:</b>
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3 <sup>rd</sup> May, 2011	31 <sup>st</sup> May 2012
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#### **Overview of Hazard**

An outbreak of Pandemic Flu is widely believed to be inevitable. The World Health Organisation six stage notification system is currently at level 3.

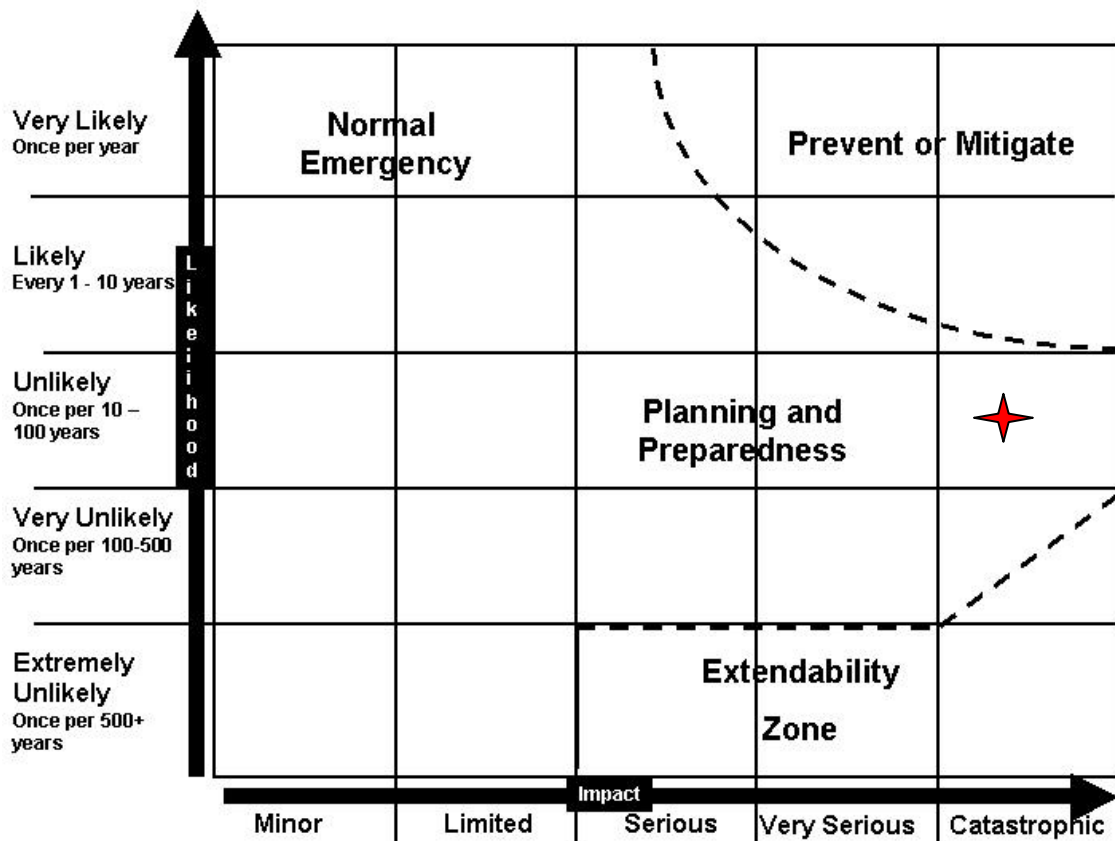
Advice from the WHO and the Department of Health indicates that up to 50% of the population will be absent from work through illness or compassionate leave. This will put a significant strain on the health services and on business continuity for both public and private sector

#### **Key Historical Evidence**

1890 Russian Flu: 1 million fatalities  
1918 Spanish Flu: 50 million fatalities worldwide  
1957 Asian Flu: 1.5 million fatalities  
1986 Hong Kong Flu: 1 million fatalities

Assessment Of Impact & Likelihood						
Hazard	Impact					Likelihood
	Human Welfare	Environment	Physical Infrastructure	Social	Speed of Escalation	
Pandemic Flu 	Catastrophic	Catastrophic	Catastrophic	Catastrophic	7 – 21 days	Unlikely

### Position on Risk Matrix



### Prevention/Control/Mitigation

- > National Pandemic Influenza Plan 2007
- > Meath Local Authorities Pandemic Business Continuity Plan

## MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL – EMERGENCY PLANNING

### INDIVIDUAL HAZARD RECORD SHEET

<b>HAZARD CATEGORY</b>	<b>SUB-CATEGORY</b>
Civil	Animal Disease
<b>Hazard Description</b>	<b>Hazard Location</b>
Avian Flu/Foot & Mouth/Bluetongue	Co. Meath
<b>Date:</b>	<b>Review Date:</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> May, 2011	31 <sup>st</sup> May 2012

#### **Overview of Hazard**

Avian influenza (“bird flu”) is an infectious disease of birds caused by type A strains of the influenza virus. It can affect all species of birds and other animals and can very rarely infect humans. Infection causes a wide spectrum of symptoms in birds, ranging from mild illness to a highly contagious and rapidly fatal disease resulting in severe epidemics. The avian influenza strain which is causing most concern at the moment is A/H5N1.

Foot & Mouth is a highly contagious disease of cattle and sheep; it can also affect other breeds of cloven hooved animals such as pigs, deer and goats

Bluetongue is an insect borne viral disease mainly affecting cattle and sheep

#### **Key Historical Evidence**

##### Avian Flu:

2003 Asia, Africa, the Pacific, Europe and the Near East (H5N1) infections in animals  
2003 New York USA H7N2 transmission to humans  
2004 Canada H7N3 transmission to humans  
2007 UK 2 Commercial farms

##### Foot & Mouth:

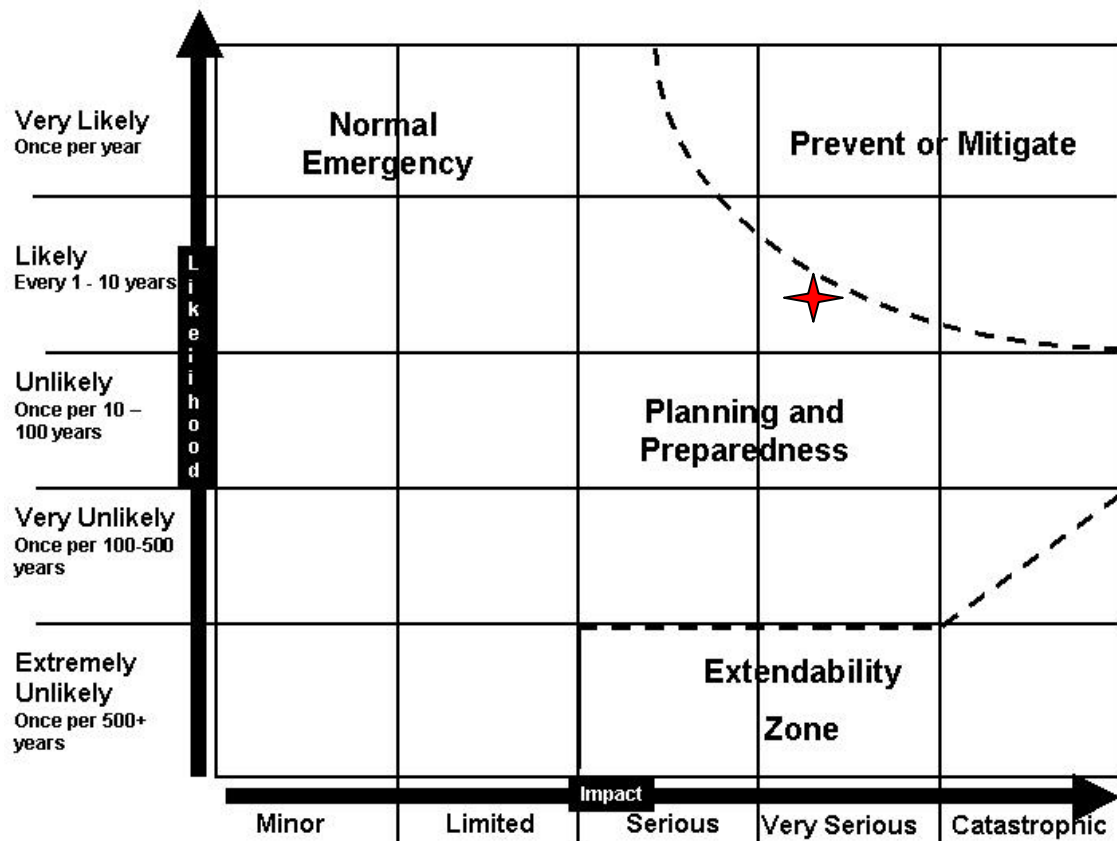
1967 UK  
2001 UK & 1 case in Co. Louth  
2007 UK

##### Bluetongue:

2006 Northern Europe  
2007 Northern Europe & UK

Assessment Of Impact & Likelihood						
Hazard	Impact					Likelihood
	Human Welfare	Environment	Physical Infrastructure	Social	Speed of Escalation	
Animal Disease ★	Limited	Very Serious	Very Serious	Very Serious	3-8 days	Likely

### Position on Risk Matrix



### Prevention/Control/Mitigation

- > Control of movement of animals
- > Provision of disinfectant mats at all public buildings
- > Dept. of Agriculture measures in place
- > Local Authority Veterinary Officer guidance
- > Civil Defence support in collection of dead birds on waterways
- > Culling of animals confirmed or suspected of infection

**MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL – EMERGENCY PLANNING**

**INDIVIDUAL HAZARD RECORD SHEET**

**HAZARD CATEGORY**

**SUB-CATEGORY**

**Hazard Description**

**Hazard Location**

**Date:**

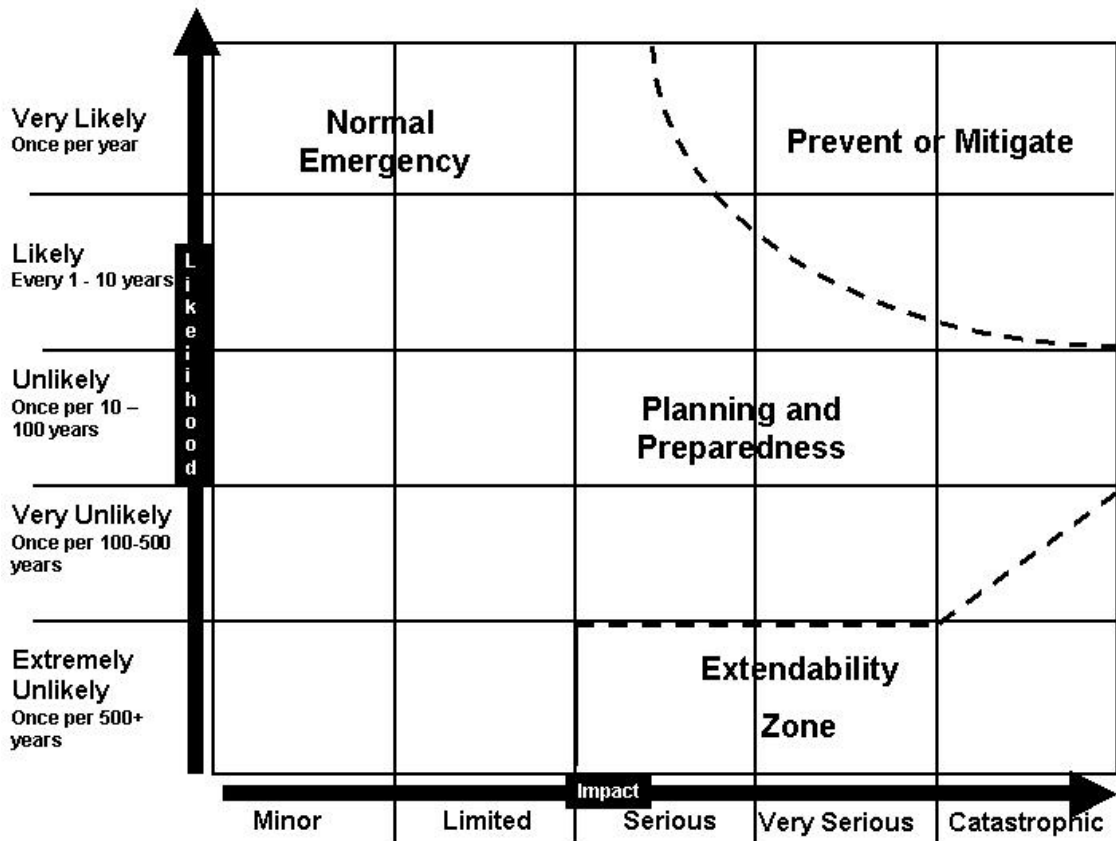
**Review Date:**

**Overview of Hazard**

**Key Historical Evidence**

Assessment Of Impact & Likelihood						
Hazard	Impact					Likelihood
	Human Welfare	Environment	Physical Infrastructure	Social	Speed of Escalation	
★						

**Position on Risk Matrix**



**Prevention/Control/Mitigation**

**MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL – EMERGENCY PLANNING**

**INDIVIDUAL HAZARD RECORD SHEET**

**HAZARD CATEGORY**

**SUB-CATEGORY**

**Hazard Description**

**Hazard Location**

**Date:**

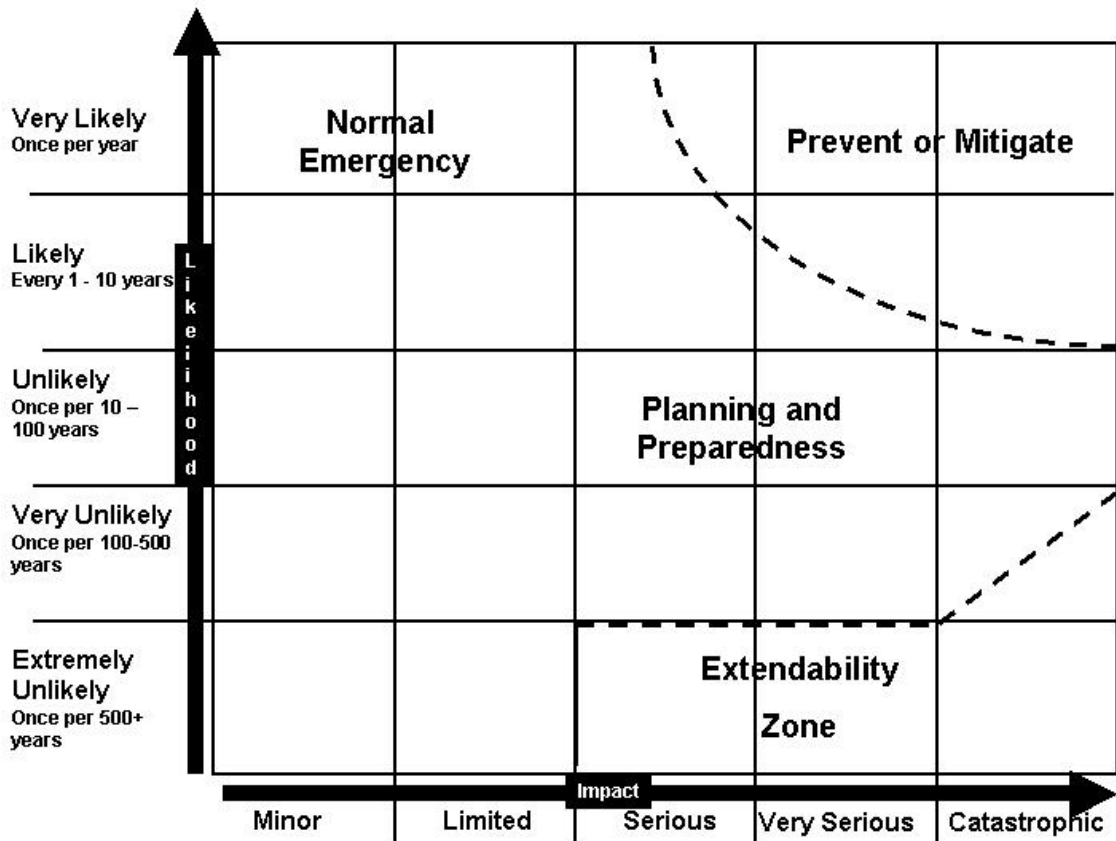
**Review Date:**

**Overview of Hazard**

**Key Historical Evidence**

Assessment Of Impact & Likelihood						
Hazard	Impact					Likelihood
	Human Welfare	Environment	Physical Infrastructure	Social	Speed of Escalation	
★						

**Position on Risk Matrix**



**Prevention/Control/Mitigation**