



Climate change adaptation

What more have we learnt?

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Presentation overview

- Recap from TSA24
- Latest developments in Natech and climate knowledge
- Updates to adaptation good and best practice
- Next steps for regulators and operators

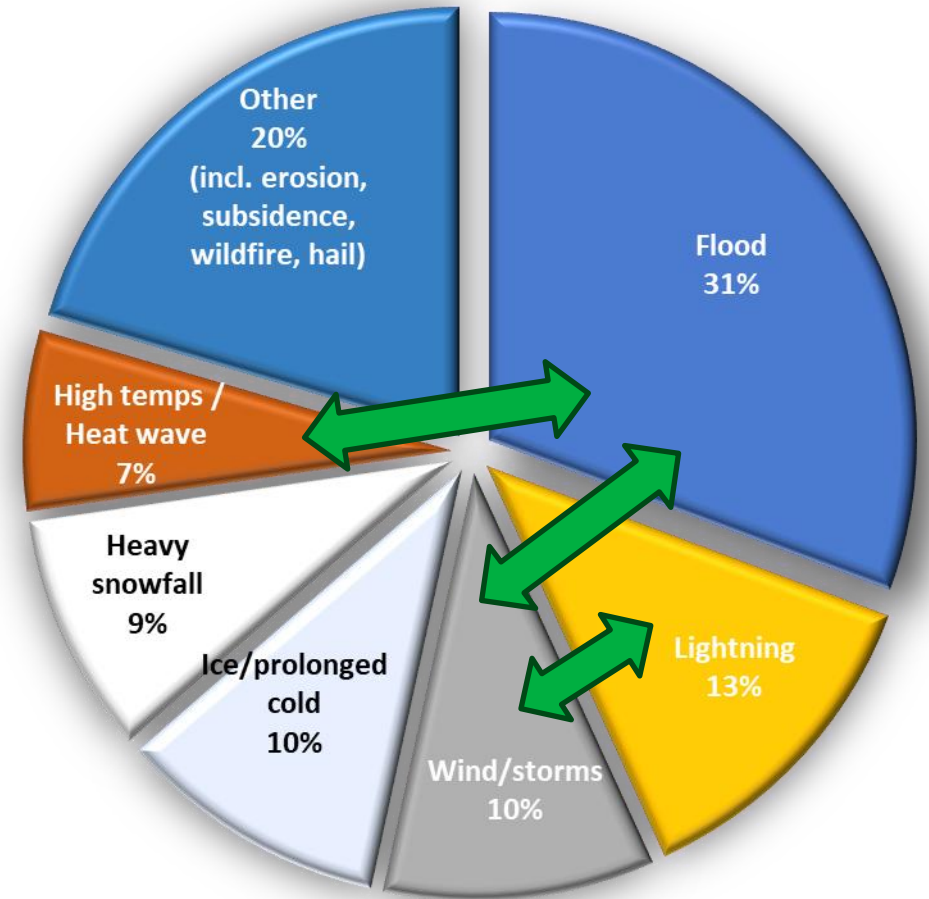


What do regulators expect?

The operator of a COMAH establishment would be expected to:

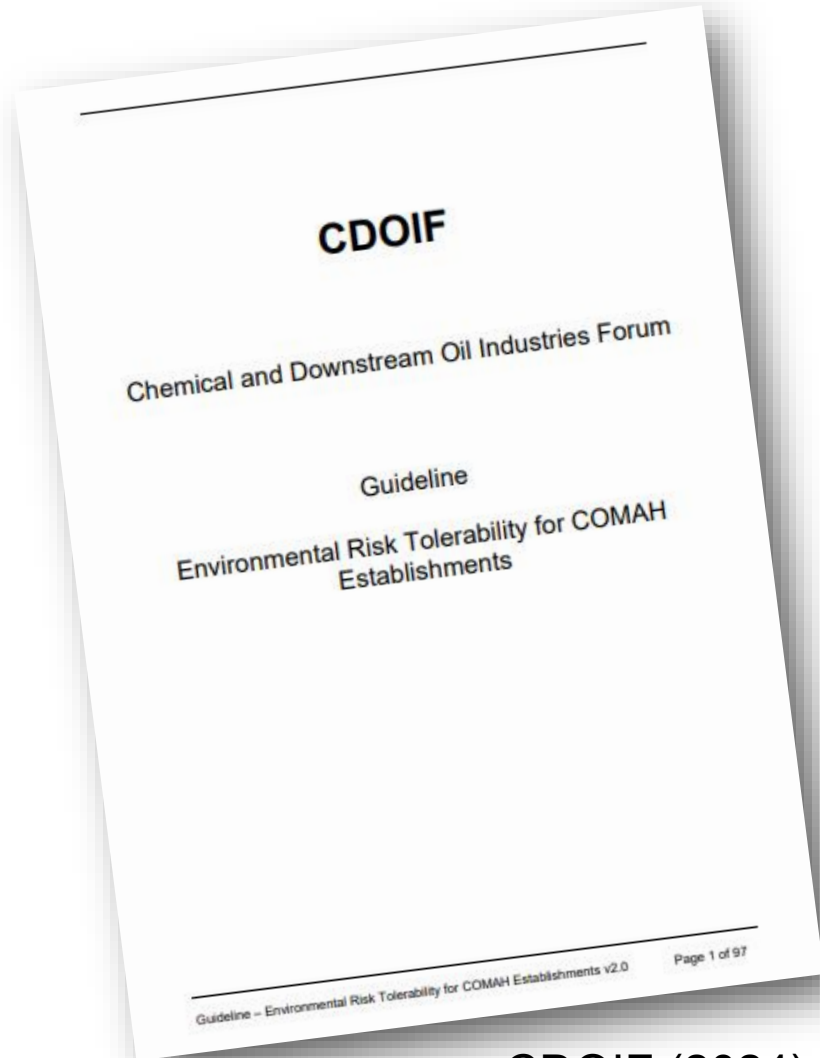
- assess how Major Accident risks associated with extreme weather events and other climate change impacts will vary over the lifetime of their establishment; and
- plan how to respond to these changes, and implement modifications at an appropriate time, to manage both present and longer-term risk to ALARP levels.

Include consideration of both direct and indirect threats, with Systemic (cascading) and **Compounding** impacts



Extreme weather threats to GB establishments
(Survey by CDOIF, 2021)

Collaborative guidance and regulatory support

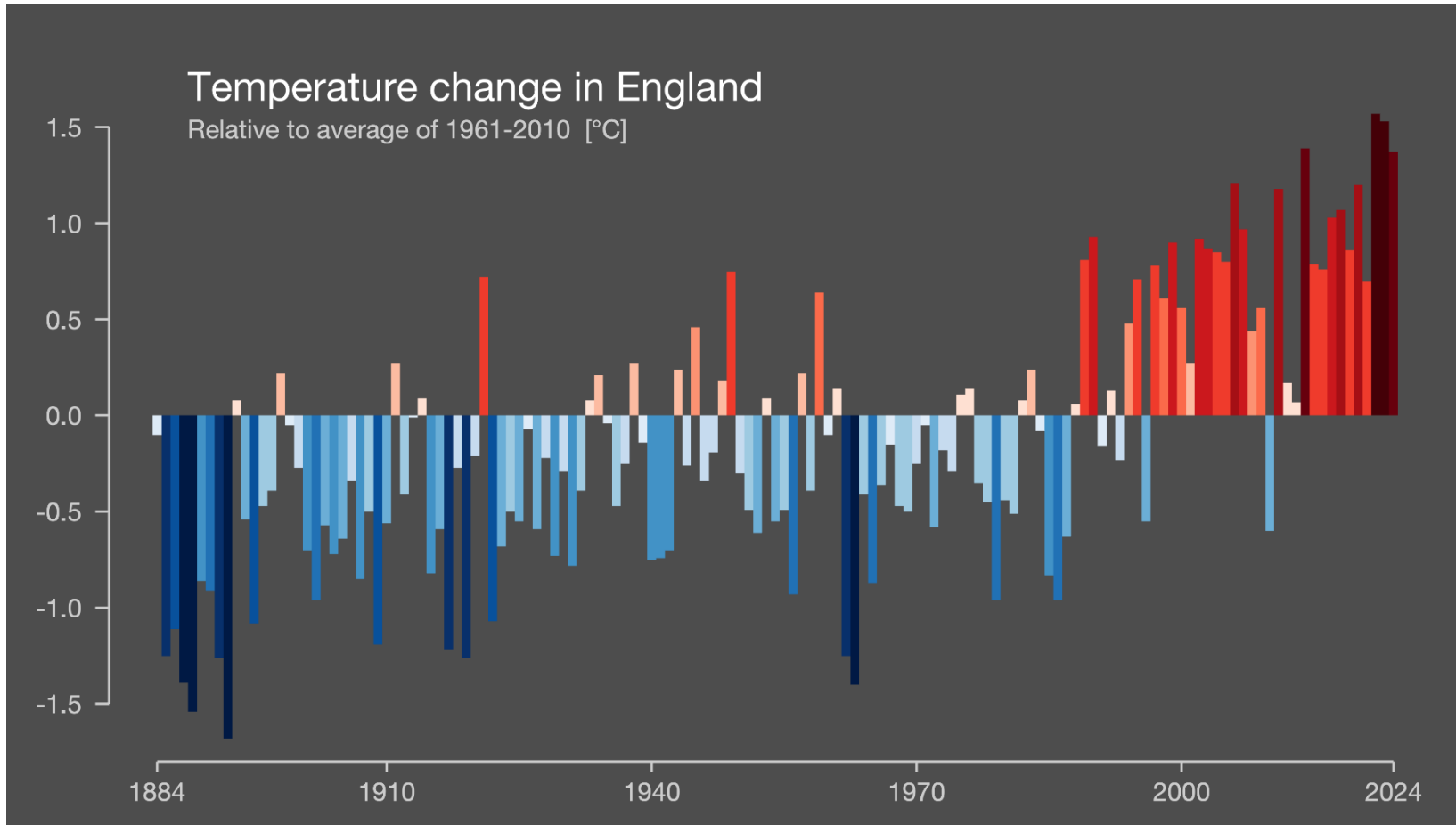


CDOIF (2024)

Regulatory surveys in 2023 found

- The majority of operators gave top management commitment to embed adaptation into their management systems
- However, understanding of how to do this and implementation for resilience is lagging

The climate has already changed



England is warming more than global average

Drier summers

Wetter winters

Hotter more often

More intense rainfall

Rising sea level

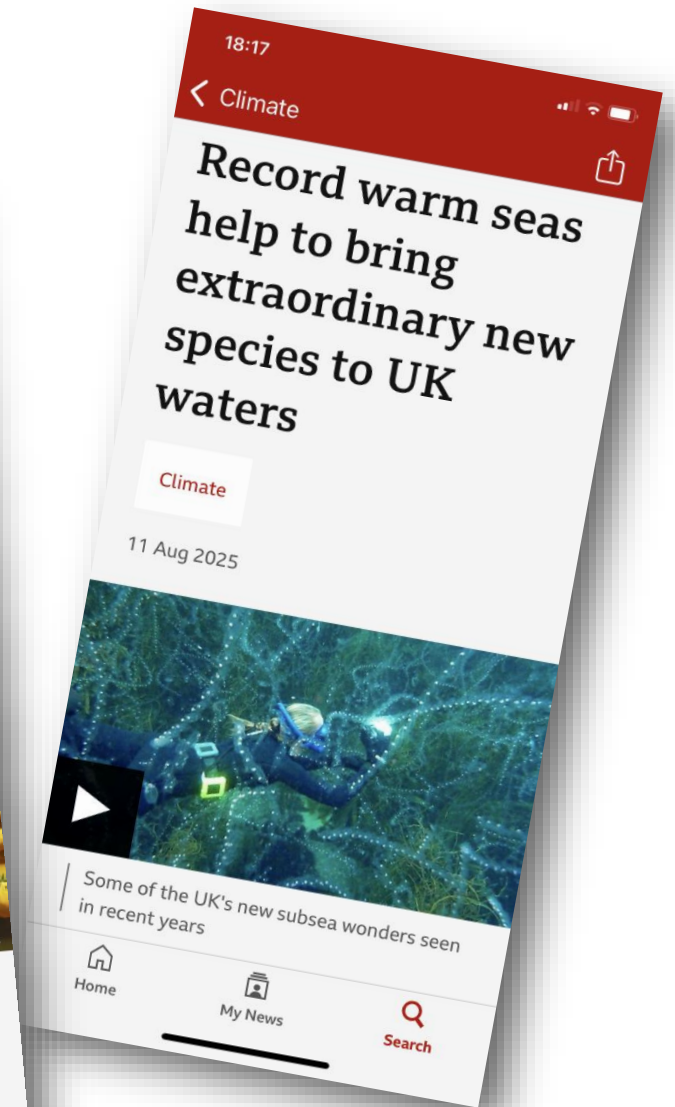
Increasing storminess

More extreme river flows

Environment Agency - Climate Impacts Tool (2023)

Ed Hawkins, University of Reading

Extreme weather news, intensifying



An industrial insurer's perspective



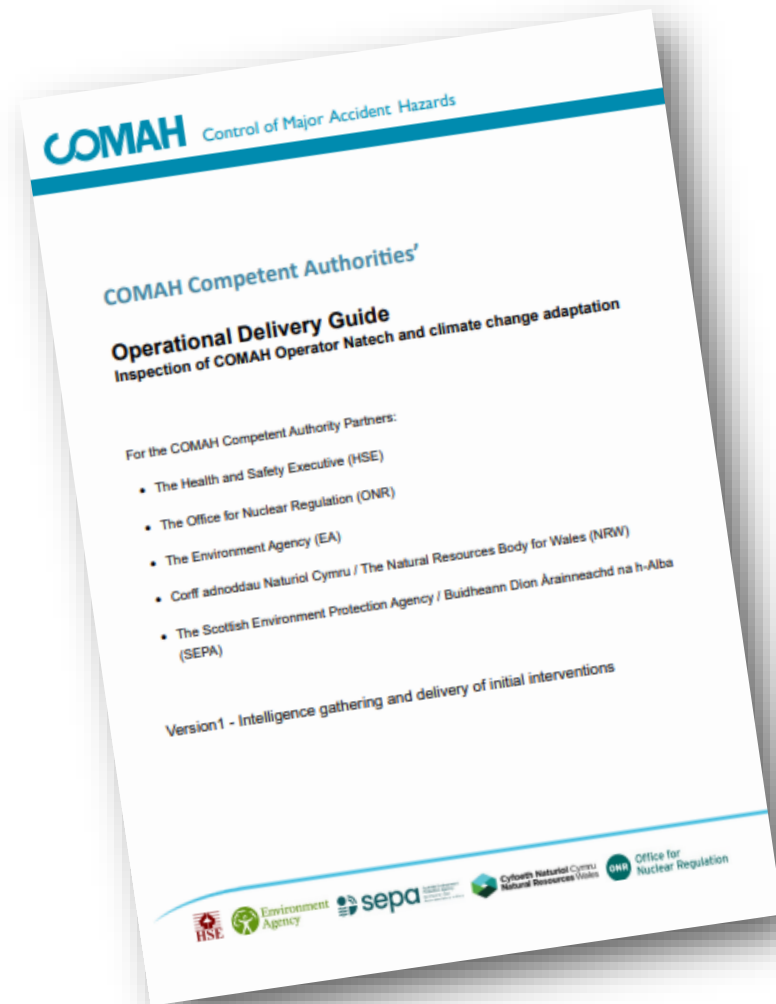
Climate-induced losses are already material events forcing organizations to develop new strategies and adapt business models to protect their assets and balance sheets.



The reality of climate change means companies have to rethink their infrastructure needs and design. Increasing variability in weather conditions and more frequent natural catastrophe hazards increase the risk exposure of most energy facilities. Operators are challenged with improving the resilience of existing operations today, and elevating climate considerations into expansions or investments

Several of the incidents the Environment Agency has responded to in recent years resemble precursors to the climate-induced losses reported by Marsh (2024)

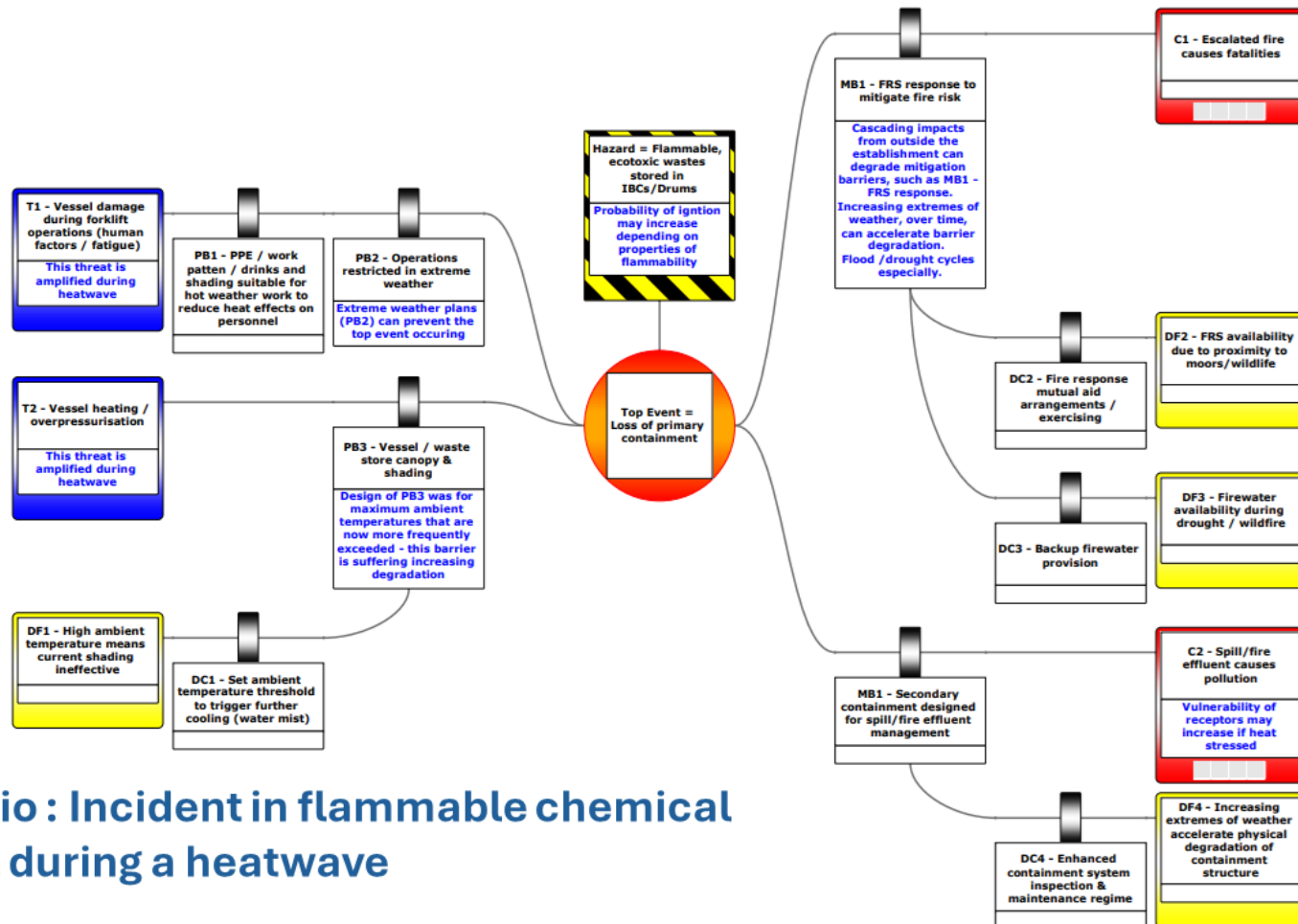
Natech and climate change - a priority intervention topic for the Environmental regulators



Natech and climate change adaptation – 2025 delivery guide

- Outlines a programme of interventions
- Continuing our informing and enabling strategy
- Links to COMAH requirements and expectations

Good process safety management already includes much of the Natech risk reduction toolkit



MAH scenario : Incident in flammable chemical waste store, during a heatwave

T = Threat, PB=Prevention Barrier, MB=Mitigation Barrier,
DF=Degradation Factor, DC=Degradation Control, C=Consequence

Produced by Grain LNG who are a Tank Storage Association member, using BowTieXP (Standard) version 12.0.5.0

#Natech : The power of story telling



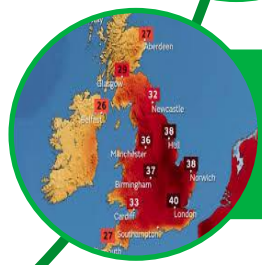
Dronka, Egypt (1994) – Flooding, lightning and running pool-fire. Over 460 fatalities



Great East Japan Earthquake (2011) – Fukushima and much more



Norilsk diesel spill (2020) – Aging plant and melting permafrost. Reported \$2bn clean-up costs/fine

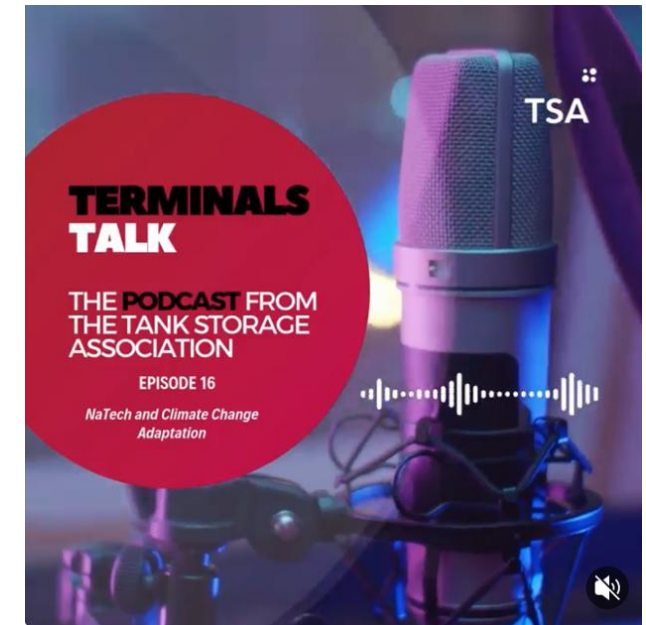



UK Heatwave (2022) – Waste Chemicals fire, Cylinder explosion, power and data centre impacts, wildfires


Working with industry

Ongoing work

- CDOIF – Adapting to Climate Change: Good and Best Practice Update
- Process Safety Management Competencies Programme Board – developing a new skills framework
- COMAH Strategic Forum – Adaptation working group: strategic oversight



**Chemical
Business
Association**



**UNDERSTANDING NATECH &
CLIMATE CHANGE
WORKSHOP**

COMAH

**16th September 2025
09:30– 16:30
CBA Offices, Crewe, CW1 6GU**

Member Rates		Non-Member Rates	
Online	N/A	Online	N/A
In Person	£180 + VAT	In Person	£300 + VAT

Our COMAH regulatory priorities 2025-26



- Natech and climate change adaptation (DG)
- Loss of Primary Containment (emergency preparedness)
- Containment Policy (Secondary and tertiary containment DG)

All underpinned by a sound understanding of MATTE risks and their tolerability (SMS)

And finally – Buncefield successes

20 years on, we have

- Transformed the way we work with industry
- Improved standards, including for containment and emergency response
- Enhanced process safety leadership & management



ITC Deer Park – 2019
US CSB report

And finally – Buncefield successes

Because of post Buncefield improvements, including

- Installed ROSOVs
 - Upgraded bunding
 - Effective emergency plans
- one TSA member suffered a loss of primary containment but avoided an incident like this.



Recently avoided in the UK