



**WHAT  
TO DO**

**INFORMATION ON**

**MAJOR  
RISK**



# WHAT ARE MAJOR RISKS ?

*Major risks result from potentially dangerous events happening in areas where human, economic, and environmental resources could be affected or damaged.*

*They are very unlikely to happen, but they can have very serious consequences. They are defined by State services (range...).*

## **What the Mayor said...**

Everyone still remembers those memorable storms, especially the one from 1999, but even more recently that of Gerbépal, which took place in 2015, or even more remotely, the 1990 floods or the time when the CEMREP factory caught fire. The inhabitants of La Bresse were more or less impacted by all of those horrible events. Safety concerns everybody: Private persons, administrative authorities, public authorities, and prevention and rescue services.

Therefore, the Local Council of La Bresse has decided to carry out a campaign to identify potential risks in our territory, consider their consequences, and establish the most appropriate actions to minimize the impact of any potential disaster on property and human beings in risky situations.

Your behavior during and after the accident could determine how serious it turns out to be. The aim of this document is to raise awareness and to propose different attitudes and actions to be taken in case of danger. Read it carefully and keep it, hoping never to have to put it in practice.

*Hubert Arnould, Mayor of La Bresse*

## **Natural Risks in Our Commune**

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*Waterproofing floors (in buildings, roads, parking lots, etc.) limits the inflow of rain water and increases water flow in the streets, which often leads to a saturation or overflowing of the rain water drainage system. The result is more or less large and often fast-flowing volumes of water in the streets.*

## **Risk in our commune**

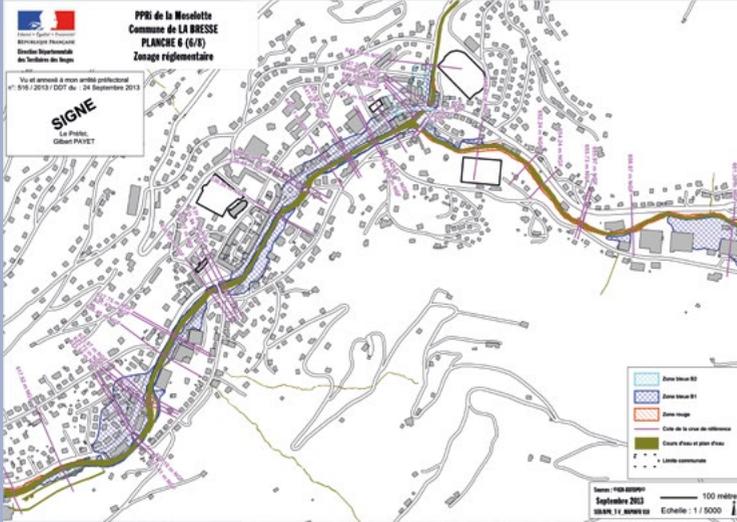
The Moselotte River traverses our territory and could therefore overflow, as it has already happened in the past. The last registered flood happened in May 2008.



These floods are slow, so it is always possible to alert the population. They happen after storms or rains that last for hours. Information on water levels is available at [www.vigicrues.gouv.fr](http://www.vigicrues.gouv.fr). Overflows can happen at the level of highway D486. Manholes can burst from water pressure, so it is advisable to be very careful when moving between places.

A **Flood Risk Prevention Plan** or Plan de Prévention des Risques Inondations (PPRI) that charts risky areas was approved in September of 2013.

Picture taken from PPRI\* general plan, downloadable in its entirety on [www.labresse.com](http://www.labresse.com), URBANISME page or in the PCS\*\* file readable by people in the population service at the city hall (Mairie).



\*Flood Risk Prevention Plan (strategic, cartographic and regulatory file about flood risk in the Commune)

\*\*Communal Safeguard Plan (file for preventive information, population protection and support against major risks)

## WHAT TO DO

### Once the Alert is received



- Go to a safe place (do not stay in your car)
- Place everything you can far from the water
- Install your temporary protection measures (cofferdams)
- Get a stock of drinking water and food



### During the flood



- Keep informed of the water level rise by listening to the radio
- Cut electricity and gas supplies
- Do not go pick up your children at school
- Do not make phone calls (free the lines for rescue)



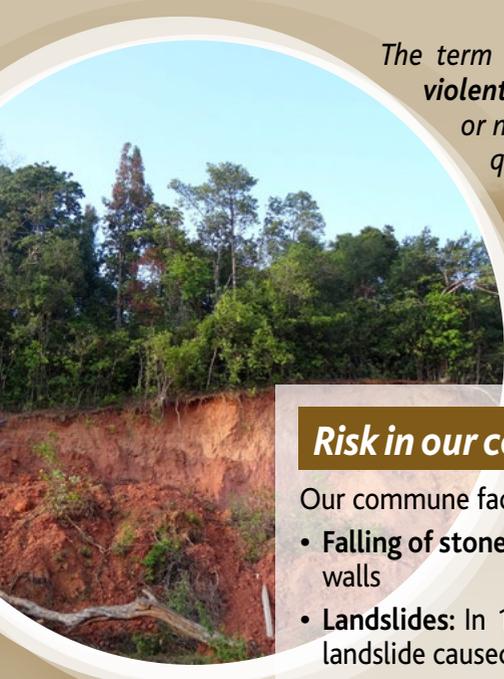
### After the flood



- Do not go into flooded areas
- Air and disinfect your house
- Do not reconnect the electricity until everything is completely dry
- Heat up as soon as possible

# LANDSLIDES

The term **LANDSLIDE** includes any kind of **more or less violent displacement** of the soil or subsoil caused by man or nature. The volumes that would make such events qualify as landslides vary from just a few to millions of cubic meters. Slides can be slow (just a few millimeters per year) or very fast (hundreds of meters per day).



## Risk in our commune

Our commune faces the risk of several types of landslides:

- **Falling of stones and blocks:** Regular falling of rocks from rocky walls
- **Landslides:** In 1999, a natural disaster was declared due to a landslide caused by heavy rains

## WHAT TO DO



### As soon as we're informed:

Évacuer tous les bâtiments

Quitter la zone dangereuse latéralement

Se rendre aux endroits les plus élevés le plus rapidement possible

N'y retourner pas

N'aller pas chercher vos enfants à l'école

Éviter d'utiliser le téléphone (libérer les lignes pour les secours)



### Après

N'entrer pas dans les bâtiments endommagés

N'approcher pas la zone de catastrophe

Respecter les instructions données pour retourner à votre routine



# SEISME RISK

An **earthquake** manifests on the surface as a vibration of the soil. It is caused by the breaking of subsoil rocks, which in turn due to the accumulation of great energy that is released forming rifts at the moment when the mechanic breaking point of the rocks is reached.



## Risk in our commune

Our commune is located in a **level 3** seismic area, which means **medium risk**.



## WHAT TO DO



### After the first tremor

**Indoors:** Go near a wall, near a supporting column, or under some solid furniture  
Do not use the elevator



**Outdoors:** Get as far away as you can from buildings, trees, and high tension lines.  
Squat and protect your head



**In the car:** Stop and stay inside. The car will protect you from falling objects  
Do not use your phone (free the lines for rescue)



### Once the tremors have stopped

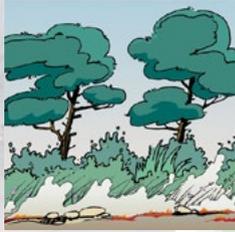
In case of a strong earthquake, evacuate the building  
Do not go back to your home without the authorization of competent authorities  
Listen to the radio



Do not light any flames before making sure there are no gas leaks  
Check to see if there is anyone caught in an elevator

# FOREST FIRES

We speak of **forest fires** whenever a fire affects at least one hectare of a stable soil, destroying at least a part of the underbrush and/or high treetops.



Low fire



Surface fire



Treetop fire

## Risk in our commune

La Bresse commune is surrounded by many forests which belong to it and are kept by it. To limit the risk of forest fires, the National Forests Bureau (ONF) carries out regular maintenance work in our forests (road edges, communal paths).

## WHAT TO DO



### Before

- Clear away the terrain
- Prepare the means to combat fires (water sources, materials)



### If the fire comes near your home

- Call the firefighters
- Close and water the blinds, doors, and windows
- Open your house door to let rescue units in easily
- Block the air vents with humid clothes
- Put away any watering hoses
- Do not leave your house unless told to evacuate



### Once the fire is put out

- Put off any residual fire spots
- Carefully inspect the house from the outside (attic and roof)



# AVALANCHES

*Snow generally varies in quality with each snowfall. Once it falls, the snow evolves under the effect of its own weight, of the vegetation, and temperature. Such factors can contribute, among other things, to the **destabilization of the snow blanket** and thus cause an **avalanche**. The event can be triggered either by the effect of a blast of air generally preceding the slide, or by the displacement of dense snow.*

## Risk in our commune

The territory of our commune has certain identified avalanche corridors which can be seen on the Avalanche Phenomena Localization Map (CLPA).



## ATTENTION !

**Skiing outside tracks and cross-country skiing imply risks:**

Keep yourself informed of the snow conditions, ask for professional advice (patrollers, monitors, guides) and always have a rescue kit with you (avalanche victim detector, shovel, probe, airbag).



Very high



High



Considerable



Moderate



Low

# WEATHER PHENOMENA



We speak of **storms** when the velocity of the wind is superior to 89 km/h. The danger is mainly related to the fact that objects can fly off into the air (roof tiles, flower pots, etc.)

**Snow storms** are characterized by 2 things: The accumulated height, and the intensity of the storm (50 cm of snow falling over 12 or 48 hours do not produce the same result).

## Risk in our commune

The storms that occurred in December of 1999, mainly in the Vosges Department, proved that the whole territory is exposed, and not just the Atlantic side and the coast near the English Channel, which are frequently affected.

Météo-France provides **alert maps** to the authorities and to the general public. These are complemented with bulletins in case of an orange (level 3) or red (level 4) alert. The data is available on the following website: [www.meteofrance.com](http://www.meteofrance.com)



## WHAT TO DO



### After receiving the Alert

- Bring any objects that could fly off inside
- Go indoors
- Close all the windows and blinds



### During

- Remain indoors
- Do not try to drive anywhere
- Listen to the radio



### Afterwards

- Repair anything you can (roof...)
- Cut down any trees or branches that could fall
- Watch out for any fallen electric or telephone cables. Do not touch them



# TRANSPORT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS



*Transport of Hazardous Materials represents a risk because there can be accidents when transporting hazardous materials by wheeled vehicles, by train, or by water. Three different kinds of consequences have been associated with such accidents: Fires, explosions, and toxic cloud emissions.*

## Risk in our commune

The risk of having an accident when transporting hazardous materials by land is due to the presence of several highways, especially D34 and D486. The dangerous slopes that have been identified are as follows:

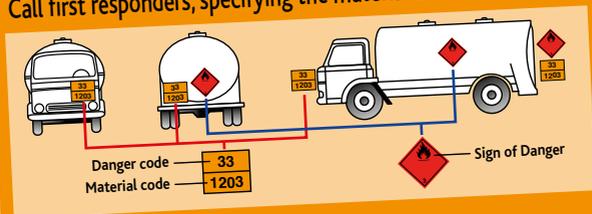
- Col de Grosse-Pierre,
- Route de Planois.

In case of an accident involving hazardous materials, there is a TRANSAID device that will allow emergency services to receive technical and material support.

## WHAT TO DO

### If you witness an accident

Call first responders, specifying the material code and the danger code



### Once the Alert is given, go indoors

Go to the nearest building

Seal the place (close all doors and windows, and turn off the ventilation system)

Evacuate the building if the authorities instruct you to do so

Do not go back to your home without the authorization of qualified personnel



### After the Alert

Air the confinement area

# DAM BREAK

The term **dam break** refers to the partial or total destruction of a dam. Dam breaks cause the formation of flood waves, which in turn cause a dramatic rise in water levels downstream.

## Risk in our commune

The dam break risk concerns the **La Lande dam**.

A study of the flood wave once caused by the break of this dam can be found at the City Hall.

Every dam is the object of an administrative plan that contemplates the organization of rescue services.



## WHAT TO DO



### Before

Know the specific alert system



### After the Alert

Go immediately to the nearest high spots, or to the last floors of a high, solid building



Do not use the elevator

Do not go back

Do not go pick up your children at school



Wait for authority instructions or for the End of Alert signal to leave the high spots and go back to your home

# NUCLEAR RISK

*Nuclear risks are associated to possible accidents that could lead to the leakage of radioactive elements to the exterior. Such accidents happen mainly in cases of serious malfunctioning of industrial nuclear plants.*

## Risk in our commune

The La Bresse commune has implemented a plan to distribute iodine tablets in the context of a department plan to hand out and distribute potassium iodide tablets.

## WHAT TO DO



### The administration gave the signal

Go to the Congress Hall to receive the iodine tablets.

Each whole tablet must be dissolved in some liquid (water, milk) respecting the following dosage:

- Babies up to 1 month old : ¼ tablet
- Children between 1 month and 3 years of age : ½ tablet
- Children between 3 and 12 years of age : 1 tablet
- Anyone older than 12 : 2 tablets

The tablets must be distributed first to pregnant women, children, and people under the age of twenty. Family register or identity cards are not needed. Taking iodine tablets is not recommended for people over 60 years of age, but they can be administered according to the instructions of the Superior Public Hygiene Council (legal notices from 10/7/1998 and 12/15/99).

Do not go to pick up your children at school

Go to the nearest building and take cover

Follow any instructions given over the radio

Do not go out unless the alert signal has been turned off, or in case of evacuation

If the authorities in charge order it, evacuate the building and do not go back to your home without the consent of authorized personnel



### After

Follow any instructions given regarding the consumption of fresh products and the eventual administration of stable iodine in case of radiation or contamination.

# INDEMNISATION

*The July 13 1982 Act, which refers to the compensation of natural disaster victims, has made it an objective to compensate the victims of natural disasters based on a principle of mutualization in which every insured party participates, and on the implementation of a State Fund.*

**However, the coverage of any damage by this "natural disaster" guarantee is subject to certain conditions:**

- the natural agent must be the determining cause of the damage and must be of an abnormal intensity,
- the victims must have signed an insurance contract to be protected against fire damages or property damages, and, if necessary, against damages associated to self-owned land vehicles. This guarantee also covers exploitation losses, if they are also covered by the person's insurance contract,
- the natural disaster status that would give people right to this guarantee must be certified by an order from the ministry.

## COMPENSATION FOR VICTIMS

**If you own a property and have an insurance contract to protect yourself against fires and damage to property, then you should:**

- 1- Inform the City Hall immediately, indicating:
  - the date, time, and nature of the event,
  - the main damages observed.
- 2- Call your insurance company.
- 3- Check the official newspaper to find the ministry order listing the communes for which the Government has declared a state of natural disaster.
- 4- Within ten days after the aforementioned ministry order is published, get in contact with your insurance company so you can prepare your case file.



## LA BRESSE City Hall

12, Place du Champstel - 88250 LA BRESSE

Tél. : 03 29 25 40 21 - Fax : 03 29 25 64 41

[www.labresse.fr](http://www.labresse.fr) - Email : [info@labresse.fr](mailto:info@labresse.fr)

### Emergency numbers:

Fire fighters: 18 or 112

SAMU: 15 or 112

Police station: 17

### FM radio frequencies:

France Inter: 99.8 Mhz

France Info: 98.5 Mhz

## *National Alert Signal*

High and low waves emitted by sirens.

**The Alert:** Three (3) 1:41-minute sequences separated by a silence.

**End of the Alert:** Continuous sound for 30 seconds.

**Monthly trials:** One (1) 1:41-minute sequence every 1st day of the month.

## *An Alert means Imminent or Actual Danger*

React immediately,

Adopt **reflex safety measures**,

Go to a safe place,

Stay there,

Keep informed.

*To know more, visit* the Ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development's website on Major Risks: [www.prim.net](http://www.prim.net)

# KEEP THIS DOCUMENT