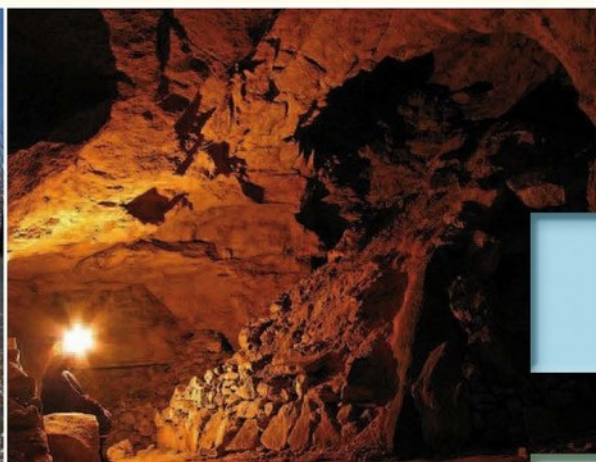




DICRIM

*Municipal Major Hazard
Information Document*

2015 Edition



Flood risk



Forest fires

Ground movement

Industrial risks



Other risks

*Please keep this document
in a safe place... !*

Introduction

By definition, major hazards can have dramatic consequences. The municipality of Chancelade takes these hazards seriously, whether they are natural hazards (flooding, forest fires, landslides) or technological hazards (transportation of dangerous substances).

The municipality takes risk factors into account in three different ways :

- urbanisation
- organisation of the emergency services
- information for the population

In the case of a building permit, the mairie can recommend, or decree, certain technical elements in order to minimise possible consequences of an event.

As there is no such thing as zero risk, it is better to be prepared by organising emergency assistance in order to be ready for a possible event. It is for this purpose that the municipality has drawn up a protection plan (PCS) for the town which identifies primary actions to be taken in order to ensure the safety of the population.

Citizens have the right to be informed about any major hazards which may affect them. In order to help each inhabitant to take effective action, the mairie has drawn up the DICRIM (Municipal Major Hazard Information Document). This document presents the hazards which could be a risk for the town and the best way to react in the case of such an event.

Your personal safety is important, so please read this document carefully and keep it in a safe place.

Summary

Personal notes -----	2
Introduction / summary -----	3
Organisation of emergency services -----	4
Ways of alerting the population -----	5
Emergency Kit -----	5

NATURAL HAZARDS

Floods -----	6 - 7- 8 - 9
Forest fires -----	10 - 11
Ground movement-----	12 - 13

INDUSTRIAL HAZARDS

Transportation of dangerous substances -----	14 - 15
--	---------

OTHER HAZARDS

Storms -----	16
Severe cold spells -----	17
Heatwave -----	18 - 19

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Useful telephone numbers -----	20
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WHAT IS A MAJOR HAZARD ?

A Hazard is a potential source of harm (phenomenon) or adverse health effect on a person or persons (vulnerability). A major hazard can be defined as being unexpected and brutal, in so much as there is only a **small chance** of it happening but, however, if it does happen, it can cause **serious damage** (to people, to the environment and also material damage).

ORGANISATION OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

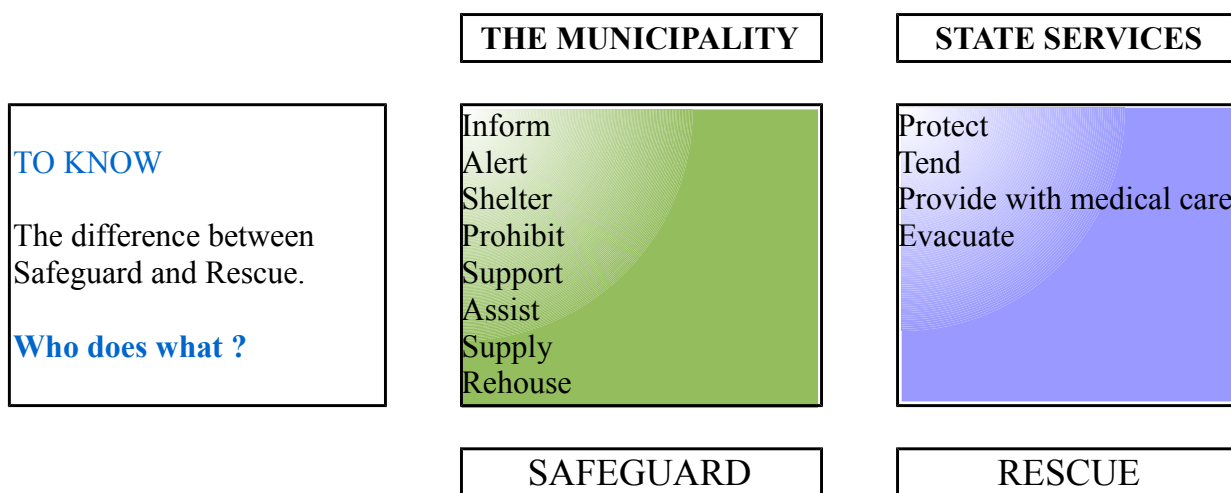
The safety of the population

In the case of an industrial accident or an incident affecting several communes, the Prefect, as a representative of the State, activates ORSEC (disaster contingency plan) in order to coordinate the actions of the security services : fire brigade, police, gendarmes, SAMU (paramedics), state services, mayors, private companies...

In order to react as quickly and as effectively as possible, the municipality of Chancelade has drawn up a protection plan (PCS) which :

- ** Organises ways of alerting the population
- ** Provides an inventory of human and material resources available to ensure the safety and support of the population (accommodation, food supplies...)
- ** Defines action to be taken in case of crisis under the responsibility of the mayor (information, shelter for victims...)

The protection plan (PCS) can be activated in the case of any incident affecting the commune. If necessary, the plan will fit in with the disaster contingency plan activated by the Préfecture (ORSEC).



Security at school

Schools have also set up a contingency plan in order to ensure the security of pupils and staff until the emergency services arrive – this is known as the PPMS.

In the event of an incident, children will be kept safe : Please follow these instructions...

« Do not go to collect your children from school »

The alert

Set up according to the law of 22nd July 1987, the national alert signal is sounded through sirens of the National Alert Network inherited from the Passive Defense system of the Second World War. In the Dordogne this system is no longer used as, since 2013, a new siren network has been set up through the Alert and Information of the Population System (SAIP).

At Chancelade, the following alert and information methods will be favoured :

Door-to-door	Neighbourhood representative	Reliable as ensures visual contact
Telephone	Individual call	Long but allows for dialogue
SMS message	General or specific	Rapid but not yet confirmed
FM Radio	France Bleu Périgord 91.70-99.00	Regular information after alert
Internet	CLIC - Municipal information	Regular information after alert
Mobile public address system	Loud speaker on vehicle	To be used in densely populated areas
Municipal newsletter	Chancelade Infos	
Abbey bells		

Prepare an EMERGENCY KIT

- ☐ Whistle
- ☐ Candles and matches
- ☐ Torch (with extra set of batteries or rechargeable)
- ☐ Gas camping stove and extra gas bottle
- ☐ 1 or 2 bottles of water per person
- ☐ Long-life food products (dried fruit, tins...)
- ☐ Wide duct tape for containment
- ☐ First Aid kit (plasters, bandages, disinfectant...)
- ☐ Photocopies of administrative documents
- ☐ Cash
- ☐ Battery-operated radio (and extra batteries)
- ☐ Warm clothes and survival blanket (boots, sweater, raincoat...)
- ☐ Photocopies of insurance contracts
- ☐ Camera

Things to be taken at the last minute :

- Mobile telephone
- Specific medication
- ID papers
- Cheque book and credit card

Flood risk in the commune

Flooding is the slow or rapid submersion of a zone that is normally out of the water. It can happen in three ways :

- **Slow rising of water levels in plains**, through the overflowing of a waterway or rising of the phreatic table.
- **Rapid rise in the water level** following heavy rainfall.
- **Flow of rainwater** exacerbated by the ground becoming impervious to rain or by the limitation of rain infiltration caused by cultural practices.

In the commune, the river basins of the Isle and the Beauronne are a flood risk

The Isle river basin

The most noteworthy rises in river level took place in December 1944, January 1962 and January 1982.

Flooding from the Isle river during a once-a-century flood covers 78 hectares, about the same area as the flood of 1944.

The commune is part of a flood risk prevention plan concerning the Isle river which was set up by the Préfecture on the 1st February 2000 and revised 11th March 2015.

An alert procedure has been set up by the préfecture in order to inform mayors who, in turn, alert the population and take immediate safety measures.

In certain cases, some of the population in the areas at risk could be evacuated and provided with temporary accommodation.

- 19 isolated dwellings are present in the zone which is liable to flooding.

A local bye-law dating from 2nd December 2008 prohibits camping and the parking of caravans, camper-vans between 15th September and 15th April.

The Beauronne river basin

The flood risk prevention plan of the Beauronne was passed 20th March 2012.

On 14th June 2007, upriver suffered a once-a-century flood whilst, downriver, Chancelade suffered a flood such as happens once every fifty years.

Around twenty dwellings are scattered around the flood-prone zone.



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REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

Les Services de l'Etat en Dordogne
Direction départementale des territoires

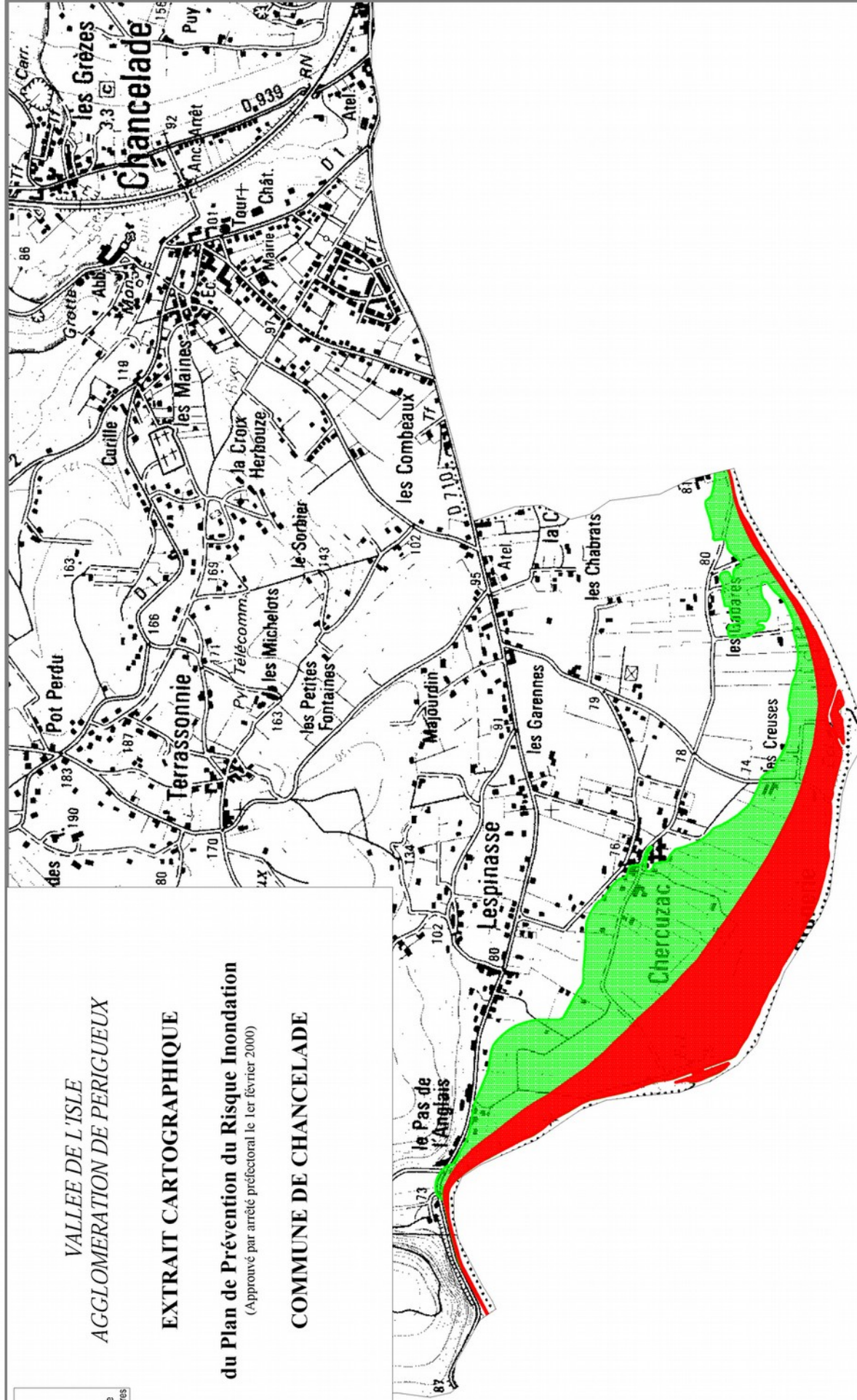
VALLEE DE L'ISLE AGGLOMERATION DE PERIGUEUX

EXTRAIT CARTOGRAPHIQUE

du Plan de Prévention du Risque Inondation

(Approuvé par arrêté préfectoral le 1er février 2000)

COMMUNE DE CHANCELADE



- Red zone** : areas of the green zone exposed to a high flood risk and therefore unconstructable
- Blue zone** : areas of the green zone of major collective interest where some development is authorised.
- Green zone** : flood plain

Attention, il s'agit d'une cartographie informative.
Pour tout renseignement officiel et précis, consulter
le PPR disponible en mairie, préfecture et sous préfecture.

Echelle 1 : 12 500

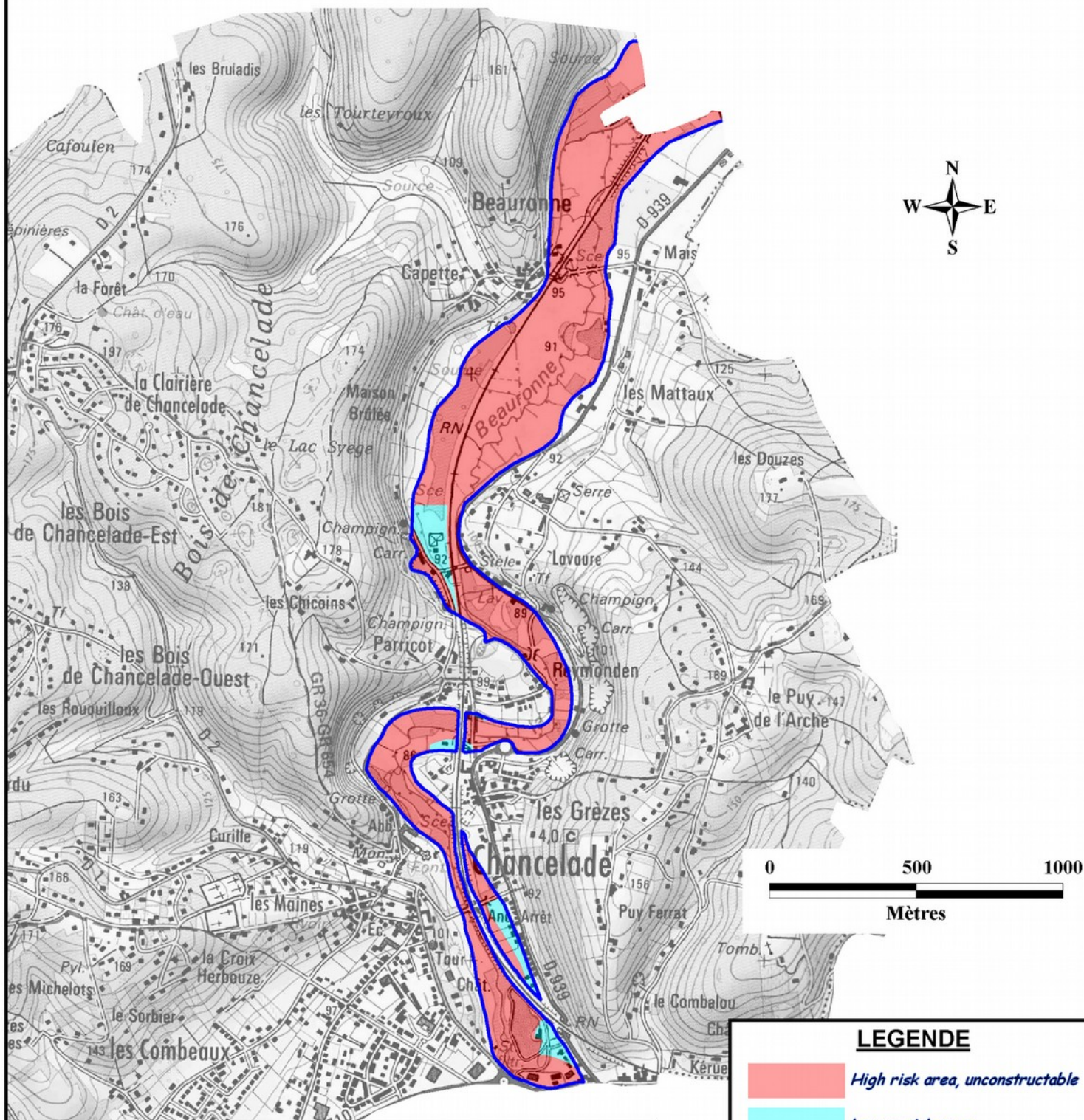
RIVIERE DE LA BEAURONNE

EXTRAIT CARTOGRAPHIQUE

Du plan de Prévention du Risque inondation

(Approuvé par arrêté préfectoral du 20 mars 2012)

COMMUNE DE CHANCELADE



**Attention, il s'agit d'une cartographie informative.
Pour tout renseignement plus précis, consulter le
PPR disponible en mairie, préfecture et
sous préfecture.**

FLOOD RISK



EMERGENCY INSTRUCTION SHEET – FLOODS

BEFORE

Gather information about the hazard, its frequency and seriousness, the highest water levels, where to seek refuge.
Preempt certain actions :
- how to get furniture, valued belongings, dangerous or harmful materials above water level ;
- Prepare minimal equipment : a battery-run radio, batteries, a stock of drinking water and food, personal documents, important medicines, a change of clothes, blankets...
A family protection guide is available : www.risquesmajeurs.fr/le-plan-familial-de-mise-en-surete-pfms

DURING A FLOOD

Keep informed about how the situation evolves (radio, mairie, Internet) and remember to :
- close doors and windows ;
- use temporary protection measures if necessary (cofferdam, air vent covers)
- turn off gas and electricity ;
- go upstairs or to a safe haven ;
Avoid being blocked inside (leave the premises as soon as the order to leave is given)
Do not go to collect your children from school : the teachers are looking after them ;
Do not set off on a flooded road (on foot or by car)
Do not use your telephone (keep the lines free for emergency services)

AFTER THE FLOOD

Follow instructions
Inform the authorities of any danger
Help victims or people with specific requirements
Inside :
- Air and disinfect rooms ;
- Heat as soon as possible ;
- Do not turn on the electricity unless the building is dry ;
Make sure the tap water is drinkable (mairie) ;
Make an inventory of any damage.

WHERE TO FIND INFORMATION

At the town hall (mairie) ;
At the SIDPC (Interministerial civil defence and protection service) ;
At the DDT (Departmental administrative authority)
National flood warning web site - www.vigicrues.gouv.fr
Departmental flood warning web site - <http://www.dordogne.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/crudor>

REMEMBER



Close doors, windows and air vents



Turn off gas and electricity



Walk upstairs



Listen to the radio for instructions



Do not go to collect your children from school



Do not make telephone calls leave lines free for emergency services

IN THE CASE OF FLASH FLOODS



Flee immediately



Go to high ground

The risk of forest fires in the commune

How do they happen ?

Forest fires start in, and spread through, the vegetation of forests, scrub-land or garrigue.

For the fire to start and spread, it needs three things :

- **A source of heat** (flame, spark). Very often, forest fires are due to the carelessness of people (agricultural and forestry work, playing with matches, cigarettes, barbecues, rubbish disposal), accident or malice.
- **A supply of oxygen**, the wind activates combustion.
- **Combustible** (vegetation). The risk factor depends more on the state of the forest (drought, different layers of vegetation, density, relief, water content...) than on the variety of trees growing there (oak, conifers...)

A large part of the Dordogne is covered by forest and fallow land. The level of maintenance of these areas is often insufficient for the prevention of forest fires.

What are the risks of forest fires in the commune of Chancelade ?

These risks exist mainly in the form of forest and brush fires.

Places at risk are : « **Les bois de Chancelade, La Clavellerie, La Truffière, Peychey, Ligonat, La Seyge, Les Douzes, Puy de l'Arche and all other wooded areas...** »






Measures taken by the municipality :

Installation and maintenance of a series of fire hydrants

FOREST FIRES

EMERGENCY INSTRUCTION SHEET – FOREST FIRES

BEFORE	<p>Check evacuation routes, shelters ; Organise ways of fighting fires (taps, watering places, materials...) ; Clear vegetation around the outside of the house ; Check the state of doors, windows and the roof of the house.</p>
DURING THE FIRE	<p>If you witness the start of a fire : Inform the fire brigade ; If possible, try to put out the fire ; Look for shelter by fleeing with your back to the fire ; Breathe through a damp cloth. Do not get out of the car if you are in one.</p> <p>Inside a building : Open the gate ; Turn off gas bottles (move them away from the fire) ; Close shutters, doors and windows and wet them ; Block off air vents with damp cloths ; Bring hose-pipes indoors.</p>
AFTER THE FIRE	<p>Put out any remaining embers</p>
WHERE TO FIND INFORMATION	<p>At the town hall (mairie) ; At the SIDPC (Interministerial civil defence and protection service) ; At the DDT (Departmental administrative authority) At the departmental fire and emergency service</p>

REMEMBER	 <p>Never approach a forest fire whether on foot or in a car</p>	 <p>Open the gate to your property</p>	 <p>Turn off gas bottles outside the house</p>	 <p>Close yourself in the building</p>	 <p>Close the shutters</p>
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The risk of ground movement in the commune

Ground movement is the more or less brutal movement of the ground or the sub-soil. This happens because of the nature of the ground and its different geological layers.

Examples of ground movement ;

On flat ground :

- More or less brutal subsidence of natural or artificial underground cavities (mines – quarries...)
- Phenomena of swelling or retreat due to changes in levels of humidity in clay soil (causes cracks in buildings),
- Subsidence of compressible ground (silt, peat, clay...) through overusage.

On steep or craggy ground :

- Landslides due to the breach of an unstable slope,
- Collapsing and rockfalls,
- Mud flows

What are the risks of ground movement in Chancelade ?

According to a study by CETE Sud Ouest, the main risks are of ground movement, collapse and rock fall due to the presence of ;

- Sinkholes « Les Bois de Chancelade Est », « Puy de l'Arche », « les Brandisses »,
- Ancient underground quarries « Les Chicoins », « Empeyraud », where a collapse took place in 1885 causing the death of 14 people.
- Ancient open quarries : « Parricot », « Reymonden »,
- **Vertical conduits used to suck up materials on the surface (Les Brandisses)**

What measures have been taken by the municipality ?

- The risk prevention plan « ground movement » decreed by the state lists the precautions to be taken for any existing or future buildings. This document can be consulted at the mairie.



EMERGENCY INSTRUCTION SHEET

GROUND MOVEMENT

BEFORE	Gather information about possible risks and safety instructions ; Never approach an underground abandoned quarry or underground cavities without authorisation ;
DURING THE INCIDENT	Flee edge-ways (on the opposite side), and never backtrack ; Go to high ground as quickly as possible ; Do not enter a damaged building
AFTER THE INCIDENT	Assess damage and dangers ; Inform the authorities ; Help the emergency services
WHERE TO FIND INFORMATION	At the town hall (mairie) ; At the SIDPC (Interministerial civil defence and protection service) ; At the DDT (Departmental administrative authority) At the BRGM (geological research bureau) On the Internet www.bdmvt.net www.bdcavite.net www.argiles.fr www.brgm.fr

REMEMBER	 Flee immediately	 Protect yourself in a safe place
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RISK OF RETREAT DUE TO THE SWELLING OF CLAY

Avoid any vegetation close to the walls of the house by planting trees and bushes well away from the building ;
Reduce superficial ground evaporation by installing, for example, isothermal protection, waterproofing or a root barrier ;
Check that water pipes are watertight and that the drainage system is working correctly.

Risk due to the transportation of dangerous substances in the commune

How can this occur ?

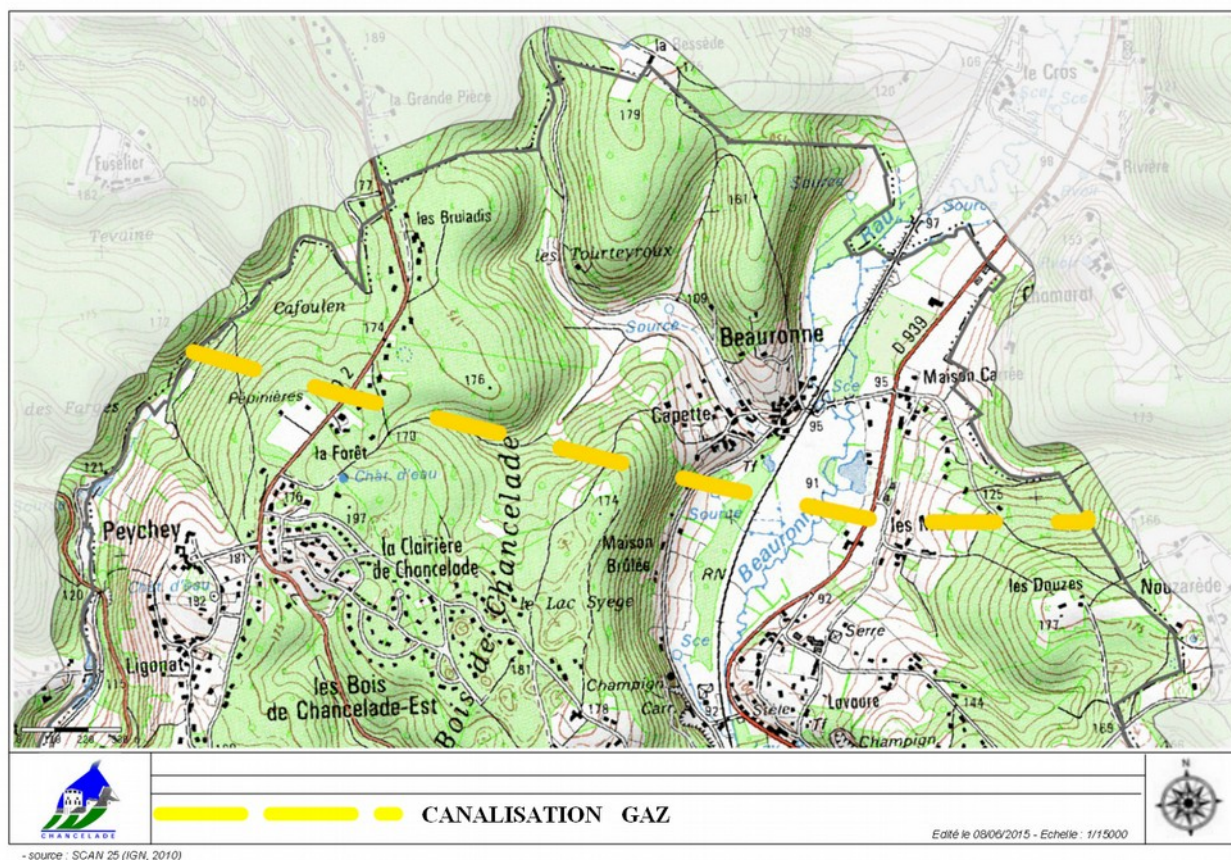
The risk associated with the transportation of dangerous substances is that of the possibility of physical and/or chemical reactions of the substances being transported in the case of spillage or damage to the vehicle transporting those substances.

Which areas of the commune are at risk ?

- **Roads** : RD 939 – RD 710 – RD 1 – RD 2
- Avenue des Reynats – Avenue des Bois.
- **Railway** : The SNCF line Périgueux Limoges.
- **Underground pipes** : the main underground **natural gas** pipe crosses the commune from East to West.

What measures have been taken by the municipality ?

If there is imminent danger, in order to protect the population, the mayor can trigger the alarm without waiting for the prefectural emergency plan. He must immediately inform the prefect of this.



INDUSTRIAL HAZARDS

TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES



EMERGENCY INSTRUCTION SHEET TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES

BEFORE	Gather information about the risks and instructions of what to do in the event of an incident.
DURING AN INCIDENT	<p><u>If you witness an accident :</u> Inform the fire brigade (18), police or gendarmerie (17) or international emergency number (112), saying where the accident has taken place, the approximate number of casualties, the danger code, the dangerous goods code (both on the vehicle) and the type of accident ; If there are casualties, do not move them unless there is a fire. Move away ; If a toxic cloud is coming towards you : flee on an axis that is perpendicular to the wind ; shelter inside a building or leave the accident zone as quickly as possible ; wash if you have any skin irritation and change clothes if possible.</p> <p><u>During intervention by the emergency services :</u> Stay inside a building ; Block off all air vents, windows, doors, chimneys... ; Turn off the ventilation ; Move away from doors and windows ; Do not smoke ; Do not try to join family members ; Do not make telephone calls ;</p> <p><u>Do not leave the building until the end of the alert or if there is an evacuation order.</u></p>
AFTER THE INCIDENT	If you are inside a building, once the all-clear has sounded (radio or a 30 second signal), ventilate the building.
WHERE TO FIND INFORMATION	At the Préfecture (defense and civil protection department) ; The Departmental Fire and emergency Service ; The Regional Environment, Planning and Housing Agency ; Or at the Mairie.

REMEMBER			
	Close yourself inside a building	Block off all air vents	Listen to the radio for instructions
			
	Do not go to collect your children at school	No flames, no cigarettes	Do not make telephone calls, keep the lines free for the emergency services

Storm risk

The extreme weather of December 1999 had an impact on most of the country and proved that each municipality has to be prepared in order to respond rapidly to such an event.

A storm is when the wind blows at over 89 km per hour.
Rainfall adds to the damage caused by the wind.

EMERGENCY SHEET FOR STORM RISK

BEFORE

Learn safety instructions and weather messages ;
Move inside any objects that could be blown away ;
Go inside a building ; Close doors and windows ;
Take animals and equipment inside ;
Cancel river outings ;
Stop construction work, gather personnel together ;
Allow cranes to weather-vane.

DURING AN INCIDENT

Do not go outside, especially not in woods or forests ;
Keep informed of the level of alert, weather bulletins
and instructions from the authorities ;
Avoid travel ;
If in a car, drive slowly ;
Unplug electrical devices and television aerials ;
Only make telephone calls for emergencies ;
Do not climb onto the roof ;

AFTER THE INCIDENT

Patch up where possible (roof...)
Cut branches and trees that could fall ;
Treat fallen telephone and electrical cables
with precaution

WHERE TO FIND INFORMATION

At the town hall (mairie) ;
At the SIDPC (Interministerial civil defence
and protection service) ;
The Departmental Fire and Emergency Service ;
Météo France

On the Internet :
www.meteofrance.com





Severe cold spells and snow

This is an extremely cold spell characterised by its persistence, its intensity and its geographical scope.

What measures have been taken by the municipality ?

- Preventative treatment of the roads (clearing, gritting)
- Setting up of a watch group with the neighbourhood council, meals on wheels.

EMERGENCY SHEET FOR SEVERE COLD SPELLS

BEFORE	Keep informed about the weather forecast ; Protect water pipes against freezing ; Organise alternative heating and lighting in case of a power cut
DURING AN INCIDENT	Wear adequate clothing when out of doors ; Make sure non-autonomous people are dressed warmly and keep young children indoors ; Remember that alcohol causes a lowering of body temperature in a cold atmosphere ; Do not overheat your home and make sure that there is proper ventilation : carbon monoxide poisoning is common and can be lethal ; Do not touch electric wires that have fallen to the ground and check water pipes regularly
AFTER THE INCIDENT	Assess any damage and danger ; Check water pipes after the thaw ; Treat fallen telephone and electrical cables with precaution ;
WHERE TO FIND INFORMATION	At the town hall (mairie) ; At the SIDPC (Interministerial civil defence and protection service) ; The Departmental Fire and Emergency Service ; Météo France <u>On the Internet :</u> www.meteofrance.com www.risques.gouv.fr

The risk of heatwave

A **heatwave** is a daytime temperature of over 30°C and a nighttime temperature of over 20°C over a period of several days.

What measures have been taken by the municipality ?

In support of the departmental « heatwave plan », a municipal plan has been set up to :

- **Inform citizens of a register of elderly or infirm people living at home who would like to be on the list,**
- **Process applications to be on the register,**
- **Ensure the safekeeping of the register, keep it up to date and confidential,**
- **Communicate the contents of the register to the prefect if the Emergency Plan is activated.**

The register aims to enable the intervention of health and social services if the « heatwave plan » is activated. It can only be consulted by authorised social workers at the Mairie of Chancelade.

The municipal services « meals on wheels », « Chancelade meals on wheels association », municipal councillors representing each neighbourhood and the administrative and technical staff of the mairie all join forces to monitor the plan each year between 1st June and 31st August.

OTHER HAZARDS

Risks linked to climate change



EMERGENCY SHEET FOR HEATWAVE RISK

BEFORE

Keep informed about the weather forecast ;
Prepare bottles of water, water sprays and electric fans ;

DURING THE HEATWAVE

Keep shutters and windows closed during the daytime. Open them during the night ;
Use electric fans and air-conditioning units if you have them. If not, go to a cool, air-conditioned place (supermarket, cinema...) for at least three hours a day ;
Wet your skin several times per day by using a water spray, a damp cloth, or by taking a lukewarm shower or bath ;
Drink at least 1.5l water per day, even if you are not thirsty ;
Do not drink alcohol or overly sweet drinks,
Cut down on physical exercise ;
Cramps, weakness, or a high temperature can be signs of heatstroke. If these symptoms are accompanied by nausea, headaches, aggressiveness, drowsiness, intense thirst, confusion, convulsions, loss of consciousness, call the emergency services (15) immediately.

AFTER THE HEATWAVE

Cut down on exercise for a few days in order to allow your body to recover from the heatwave ;
Continue to drink water regularly ;

WHERE TO FIND INFORMATION

At the town hall (mairie) ;
At the SIDPC (Interministerial civil defence and protection service) ;
The Departmental Fire and Emergency Service ;
Météo France

On the Internet :
www.meteofrance.com

Useful numbers

Fire brigade.....	18 ou 112
SAMU.....	15
Police.....	17
Météo France.....	0.892.680.224
Mairie.....	05.53.07.91.00

Further Information

Mairie web site.....	http://www.chancelade.fr
Hydrological forecasting service.....	http://www.vigicrues.gouv.fr

To register

Hydrological Alarm Service	http://www.dordogne.equipement.gouv.fr/crudor
Heatwave / cold spell monitoring Service.....	CCAS Mairie ... 05.53.07.91.07
Municipal alert service by sms.....	http://www.chancelade.fr

This document can be consulted and downloaded on www.chancelade.fr