

Your town is being prepared.
How about you ?



EPTB AUDE
SMMAR
DES RIVIÈRES & DES HOMMES

DICRI m

KEEP THIS
DOCUMENT SAFE

MUNICIPAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT
ON MAJOR RISK

City of **Mailhac**
2022


Mailhac

Prevention is our priority

Public information and awareness about major risks in our town are key to effective prevention.

The municipal council has decided to produce a local emergency action plan (PCS) to maintain public safety and better protect residents' property, as well as the surrounding environment. The purpose of the plan is to define preventive and contingency measures to deal with a crisis event. Developing this PCS also meets a statutory obligation.

This municipal information document on major risks (DICRIM) features hazards that pose a threat to our local area. It provides a reminder of safety guidelines to be followed, warning systems provided by the municipal council, emergency call numbers and what to do if the town was to experience an emergency. This document is a summarised English language version of the DICRIM which I encourage you to read and keep in a safe place.

If the worst does occur, staying alert and helping one another are vital and also life-saving.

The Mayor of Mailhac

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HOW AM I WARNED ?

If a serious event occurs, the Mayor must alert the local population. There are various ways of doing this in your town :



RADIO

100 pour 100 on 98.5 FM
Grand sud on 92.5 FM



TELEPHONE CALLS



DOOR-TO-DOOR



SOCIAL NETWORKS

Facebook : @mailhac.aude



WEBSITES

www.mairie-mailhac.fr



MUSTER POINTS

1- Festival Hall - 43°18'12.7"N 2°49'42.2"E

myPredict,
l'appli qui vous met en **sécurité.**



- Avertissements personnalisés
24h24 partout dans le monde
- Visualisation des précipitations
- Information sur les risques en cours
- Conseils préventifs pour adopter les bons réflexes
- Accessible à tous pour votre sécurité et vos proches

Disponible sur  

FIND INFO ON CURRENT HAZARDS

SEE RAINFALL PATTERNS LIVE

Know what to do when
with safety advice

Download mypredict





FLOODS

BEFORE

- Move furniture and valuable items to safety
- Block doors and windows, tether heating oil tanks
- Remove vehicles parked near riverbanks

DURING

- Don't try to meet close friends and family or collect your children from school, don't drive, postpone your journeys
- Stay informed and listen out for guidance from the authorities in the media, social networks and official websites
- Check on family members, neighbours and vulnerable people
- Shelter on higher ground, don't access basement car parks
- Don't go out on flooded roads by car or on foot

AFTER

- Keep up to date with any changes in the situation
- Air and disinfect rooms in your house
- Turn the heating on as soon as possible
- Don't switch the electricity back on until the system is dry
- Notify your insurance company about the flood as soon as possible



WILDFIRES

BEFORE

- Clear undergrowth from around your house
- Clear gutters where dead leaves can collect

AFTER

- Leave your house wearing protective clothing (leather shoes and gloves, cotton clothes and a hat), inspect your house and watch embers, extinguish any remaining flames without taking unnecessary risks
- Notify your insurance company about the fire as soon as possible

IF YOU SEE A FIRE START

- Call the fire brigade immediately
- If possible, try to contain the fire breathing through a wet cloth or piece of fabric

A PROTECTED HOUSE IS THE BEST FORM OF SHELTER

- Close and hose down shutters, doors and windows
- Block air vents with wet cloths and towels

IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

- Get away from the fire and smoke as soon as possible
- Don't get out of your car
- Switch off any gas or electrical appliances or devices

Safety guidance Key points



Don't use the telephone



Listen to the radio



Stay above ground



Switch off gas and electricity



Don't drive



Close windows and doors



Leave children in school



Move to upper floors

Safety guidance Key points



Don't use the telephone



Close windows and doors



Don't drive



Switch off gas and electricity



Distance yourself from the fire



Take shelter in a permanent building



Leave children in school



Clear any access roads and paths



GROUND MOVEMENTS

SUBSIDENCE

DURING

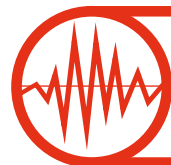
- If inside, use your arms to protect your head, keep away from windows and shelter under a solid piece of furniture
- If outside, shelter in the nearest permanent building

AFTER

- Switch off gas and electricity, evacuate buildings and do not return, don't use the lift (elevator)
- Vacate the dangerous area and go to a muster point
- Follow instructions from the authorities

COLLAPSE / CAVE-IN

- If inside, evacuate the building immediately and do not return, don't use the lift (elevator)
- If outside, vacate the dangerous area and go to a muster point, follow instructions from the authorities



EARTHQUAKES

DURING

- If inside, stand close to a wall, a load-bearing pillar or a solid piece of furniture, don't go near windows
- If outside, don't stand under power lines or objects that might collapse (bridges, ledges, roofs, etc.)
- By car : Stop and do not get off before the end of the tremor
- Do not light a flame

AFTER THE INITIAL TREMOR

- Watch out for aftershocks, don't re-enter buildings
- Switch off gas and electricity
- Don't use lifts (elevators) to leave the building
- Find a safe, open space away from buildings and structures
- Evacuate coastal areas, even well after the earthquake event, due to tsunami risks

ONCE THE EARTHQUAKE IS OVER

- Don't re-enter buildings
- If you have been buried by debris, knock on any walls to alert the emergency services
- Contact neighbours that might need help
- Notify your insurance company of the earthquake as soon as possible

Safety guidance Key points

SUBSIDENCE



Keep away from buildings

CAVE-IN



Shelter under furniture (table)



Evacuate buildings



Evacuate buildings



Follow safety guidance



Switch off gas and electricity



Find a safe place

Safety guidance Key points



Don't use the telephone



Shelter under furniture (table)



No naked flames or sparks



Switch off gas and electricity



Stay out of buildings



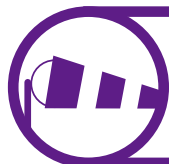
Evacuate buildings



Leave children in school



Find a safe place



WEATHER EVENTS

SNOW, ICE, HEATWAVES, THUNDERSTORMS, EXTREME COLD, HIGH WINDS

SNOW / ICE

- Limit any journeys and don't take risks
- Obey traffic restrictions and follow diversions
- Give way to snow ploughs
- Clear snow and salt footpaths in front of your house
- Don't touch fallen power lines

THUNDERSTORMS

- Don't shelter under trees
- If in a car, stay inside and quickly park in a safe, unexposed area, switch off the engine and don't touch any metal parts
- Don't travel or go for a walks in the forest or mountains
- Alert the fire brigade immediately if you see a fire start

EXTREME COLD

- Wear warm clothes and remove any wet items
- Air your home once a day
- Call 115 if you see anyone in need of help
- Stay in touch with vulnerable friends or family members

HEATWAVES

- Limit any journeys
- If you do go out, wear a hat and light-coloured, loose (cotton) clothes
- Keep windows shut when outside temperatures are higher than indoors. Open them at night to allow air to circulate. Half-close shutters and blinds facing the sun
- Take refuge in a cool spot for at least 2-hours a day
- Drink as much as possible, even when you're not thirsty. Avoid alcohol as this exacerbates dehydration
- Check on close family or friends who live on their own, are vulnerable or dependent on assistance and help them to eat and drink.

HIGH WINDS

BEFORE

- Store or tie down objects likely to blow away
- Shelter in a permanent building, closing doors and shutters

DURING

- Don't go outside under any circumstances
- Unplug electrical appliances and devices

AFTER

- Repair what can easily be reinstated (especially roofs)
- Watch out for fallen power and telephone lines and trip hazards (chimneys, roofs, poles and posts, etc.)
- Cut down branches and trees that may fall

Risk management measures

Météo France's **weather warning map** is updated at least twice a day (at 6 am and 4 pm), or more frequently as weather events change. It informs the population about a possible dangerous weather event within 24-hours. Radio, television and internet relay information when the two highest levels are reached (orange and red).

The weather warning map covers the following events: high winds, high waves and storm surges, rainfall and flooding, thunderstorms, snow and ice, avalanches, heatwaves, and extreme cold.

Specific protective measures can be triggered via the ORSEC Plan for extreme cold or heatwaves.

View the weather warning map for further information :





HEALTH RISKS

Definition

A health risk is an immediate or long-term hazard that constitutes a direct threat to public health.

It involves the effects on health after human or animal exposure to a source of contamination requiring a specific response tailored to the health system. The health risk therefore depends on the type of contaminant, how toxic it is, as well as the duration and level of exposure.

COVID 19

Covid-19 stems from the SARS-CoV2 virus and is a new coronavirus first identified in China in December 2019. The virus can cause severe illness (breathing difficulties, intense fatigue, fever, etc.) and is even more dangerous as it is contagious. Without protective measures, each person infected can transmit the virus to at least 3 other people even if they feel no symptoms.

Preventive health measures can be applied to curb the spread of the virus in a particular area (closure of places where people congregate, restrictions on movements, lockdowns, wearing masks and social distancing).

Mass vaccination campaigns will also be implemented.

i What to do in the event of a public health risk ?

- Listen to public authority guidance which can change according to the situation
- Adopt the simple, recommended steps
- Follow any eventual specific rules on the movement of people or animals
- If symptoms appear, contact your doctor or call 15



RADON

i What is radon ?

Radon is an odourless, colourless, natural radioactive gas which when inhaled constitutes a health risk.

The gas is produced when uranium and radium decay in the Earth's crust, to be released into the air or dissolved in water. Radon emits radioactive particles that when inhaled lodge in the respiratory tract and contribute to the development of lung cancer.

Montolieu is in category 3 for potential radon exposure.

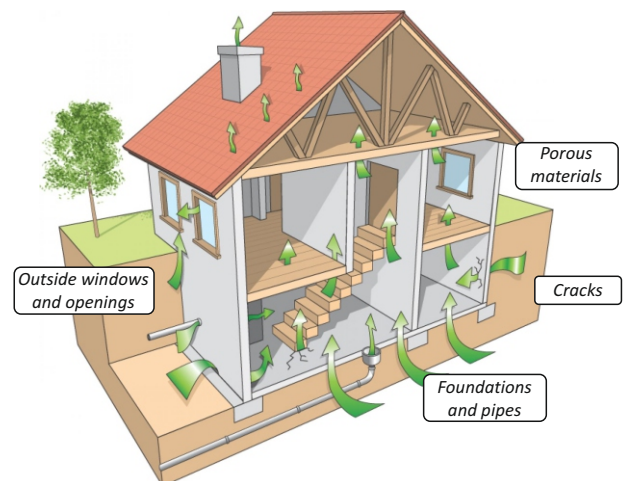
i Where is it ?

The presence of radon and its concentration varies in a local area. It depends on bedrock and soil properties, as well as the type of housing (design, ventilation, heating systems, etc.).

Further information:

French radiation protection and nuclear safety agency - www.irsn.fr - French national housing agency - www.anah.fr

Radon entry points in a house



i How do you prevent it ?

To properly combat radon, its atmospheric concentration must first be measured with a dosimeter. Based on the findings and features of the house, improvement measures can involve:

- Sealing the foundations to limit the movement of radon from the ground
- Ventilation to renew the air
- Heating systems to recover radon

RAINFALL-FLOODING

the 8 actions to take

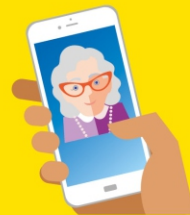
in the event of heavy Mediterranean rainfall



Stay informed
and listen to the authorities' instructions in the media and on social networks by following the official accounts



Do not go out in your car and postpone any journeys



Keep an eye on loved ones, neighbours and vulnerable people



Keep away from waterways
keep clear of riverbanks and bridges



Do not go out
Take shelter in a building. Do not take shelter beneath a tree due to the risk of lightning



Don't go down into the basement, take shelter above ground, high up



Do not go anywhere in your vehicle or on foot
Submersible bridge, ford, underpass... Less than 30cm of water is enough for a car to be swept away



Don't go and pick up your children from school, they are safe there

pluie-inondation.gouv.fr

[#rainfallflooding](https://twitter.com/rainfallflooding)

FAMILIARISE YOURSELF WITH THE VIGILANCE LEVELS

- Dangerous phenomena which are exceptionally intense
- Dangerous and widespread phenomena
- Dangerous and local phenomena

ALWAYS HAVE A SAFETY KIT TO HAND

Radio and flashlights with spare batteries, candles, lighters or matches, non-perishable food and drinking water, medicine, spare pair of glasses, warm clothing, spare keys, copy of identity documents, first aid kit, cash, mobile phone charger, baby items, pet food.

MAKE A NOTE OF USEFUL NUMBERS

Town hall
112 ou **18** Fire brigade
114 for the deaf and hard of hearing
15 Ambulance
17 Police

Hôtel du département de l'Aude
Allée Raymond Courrière
11 855 CARCASSONNE Cedex 09
04 68 11 63 02
contact@smmar.org / www.smmar.org



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Websites

- > Mailhac Municipal Council : www.mairie-mailhac.fr
- > Aude Departmental Council for traffic information : www.inforoute11.fr
- > Prefecture - Aude : www.aude.gouv.fr
- > Joint Association for Aquatic Environment and Rivers : www.smmar.org
- > Météo France : www.meteofrance.com
- > French government website for the prevention of major risks : www.georisques.gouv.fr
- > Cypres, French information centre on risk prevention : www.cypres.org

Usefull telephone numbers

Mailhac Municipal Council :	04.68.46.13.13 - 20 avenue du Pont Neuf, 11120 Mailhac
Prefecture - Aude :	04.68.10.27.00
Fire brigade :	18 ou 112 (depuis un portable)
Ambulance :	15
Police :	17
Météo-France :	05.67.22.95.00 - http://france.meteofrance.com

PREDICT

20 rue Didier Daurat
34170 CASTELNAU-LE-LEZ
04 67 17 11 10
contact@predictservices.com



BRLI

1105 Av. Pierre Mendès France - BP 94001
30000 NIMES Cedex 5
04 66 87 50 00
dc.brli@brli.fr



CYPRES

Rte de la Vierge Cs1
13696 Martigues Cedex
04 42 13 01 00
cypres@cypres.org



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