DICR!M

MUNICIPAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT ON MAJOR HAZARDS

VILLE DE
HUNINGUE

EDITORIAL

“Prevention is better than cure”
This saying is well known to all and seems to me to be a particularly appropriate way to start the 2025 edition of our DICRIM.

This document summarises all the hazards that could potentially affect Huningue. As you can see, there are a number of them, both of natural and of industrial and technological origin.

First of all, I think it's particularly important that we're all aware of what could happen to us.
This awareness enables us to **PLAN** and **ORGANISE** the assistance and emergency support to be provided, often in an extremely short space of time, in order to protect the lives and interests of our fellow citizens as far as possible.
This is why I attach particular importance to ensuring that all those who will be responsible for implementing the directives contained in this document understand their role down to the last detail, the places where any necessary equipment can be found and the sites where people can seek shelter in an emergency.
I'd like to thank you all for your involvement and your solidarity, both of which are essential in situations that can be particularly anxiety-provoking and time-critical if the worst is to be avoided!

Jean-Marc Deichtmann
Mayor of Huningue

WHAT IS A MAJOR HAZARD?

A major hazard is the possibility of an event of natural or human (anthropogenic) origin, the effects of which may impact a large number of people, cause significant damage and exceed society's capacity to react.

A few definitions:

HAZARD: a hazard is the probability of occurrence of a potentially dangerous event of natural or man-made (e.g. technological) origin.

STAKES: the stakes are the people, property, equipment and environment potentially threatened by a hazard.

VULNERABILITY: expresses and measures the level of foreseeable consequences of the hazard on that which is at stake. Vulnerability is an assessment of the sensitivity of the elements present in an area to a given type of effect.

RISK: risk is the combination of the probability of occurrence of an event, the hazard, and the severity of its consequences on that which is at stake, depending on their vulnerability. RISK = HAZARD + STAKES

MAJOR RISK: major risk, more commonly known as major hazard, is characterised by low frequency and high severity. The high severity of the major hazard results in many victims and significant damage to property and the environment. Because major hazards occur so infrequently, people and society are all the more inclined to ignore them.

THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ON MAJOR HAZARDS

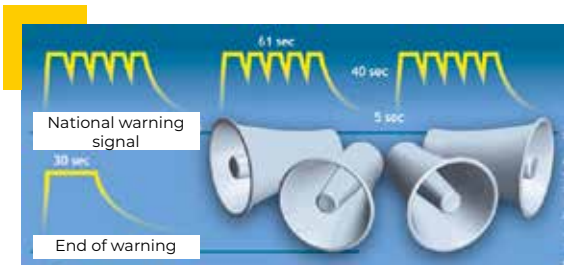
As part of the right to information on major hazards, owners or operators of premises or land subject to a major hazard, whether natural or man-made, are reminded of the obligation to display the notices set out in articles R125-11, R125-12 and R125-14 of the French Environment Code.

For information, this display must take place in the following cases:
1 / Establishments open to the public (known as E.R.P.), within the meaning of Article R. 123-2 of the French Construction and Housing Code, where the number of members of the public and staff exceeds 50;
2 / Buildings used for industrial, commercial, agricultural or service activities, where the number of occupants exceeds 50;
3 / Permanent sites for campers and caravans subject to planning permission under article R. 421-19 of the town planning code, where their capacity exceeds either 50 campers in tents, or 15 tents or caravans at any one time;
4 / Residential premises containing more than 15 dwellings.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS / WARNING SYSTEMS

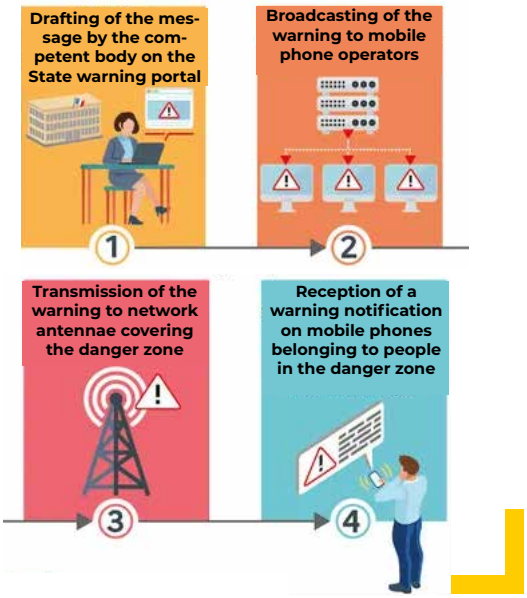
Public warning system

A warning is a sound signal broadcast to warn the population of imminent danger.
In the event of a warning, a siren will sound rising and falling tones for one minutethree times, with each minute separated by five seconds of silence.
The end of the warning is marked by a siren emitting a continuous sound for 30 seconds.



FR-ALERT

FR-Alert is a new public alert and information system that sends notifications to the mobile phones of people present in an area facing danger.
Once activated, it informs the citizens concerned of the nature and location of a danger or threat and indicates the actions to take or behaviour required to guard against the danger or reduce exposure to the effects of the threat as much as possible.



Instructions to follow:
- Stay inside the premises or quickly enter the nearest building.
- Don't stay in your car.
- Don't collect your children from school: the teachers will look after them.
- Shut yourself in a closed room, sealing all openings and vents after switching off ventilation and air conditioning.
- Don't use your phone, keep the lines clear for the emergency services.
- Listen to the messages broadcast on the radio (France Bleu Alsace 102.6 - Radio Dreyeckland 104.6 - Flor FM 98.6).

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

- Fire brigade 18 Ambulance 15 Police 17
- Outside the warning period, for more information:
  - Town Hall +33 (0)3 89 69 17 80
  - Préfecture (Interministerial Civil Defence and Protection Department) +33 (0)3 89 29 20 00
  - Police station +33 (0)3 89 69 15 40
  - Departmental Directorate of Fire and Rescue Services +33 (0)3 89 30 18 00
  - Regional Directorate for Industry, Research, and the Environment +33 (0)3 89 20 12 72
  - Departmental Directorate of Health and Social Affairs +33 (0)3 89 24 81 64
  - Rhine Warning and Nautical Information Center in Gambsheim +33 (0)3 88 59 76 00
  - Institute of Earth Physics +33 (0)3 90 24 00 57
  - Régiongaz +33 (0)3 89 69 78 27
  - Veolia Water - CGE +33 (0)8 10 00 57 09
  - Météo France +33 (0)8 92 68 02 68

For further information

At the Town Hall: the DICRIM (municipal information document on major hazards) and the DDRM (departmental information document on major hazards).

On the Internet:
www.haut-rhin.pref.gouv.fr

24 INDIVIDUAL SAFETY BEHAVIOUR

Drawing up a family safety plan (PFMS) helps to plan the actions to be taken (exposure to hazards, warning methods, safety instructions, places to seek shelter) during a crisis in order to avoid panic, which can often be a source of additional problems.

For more information, visit: https://www.georisques.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/2022-08/PFMS_jeprotegemafamille-1.pdf

BEFORE

- Ensure you have the minimum necessary equipment:
    - Portable radio with batteries
    - Torch
    - Drinking water
    - Personal papers
    - Urgent medication
    - Blankets and a change of clothes
    - Lockdown equipment
    - Food reserves
- Get information from the town hall about:
    - Potential risks
    - Safeguarding instructions
    - Contingency plans
- Organise:
    - The group for which you are responsible
    - Discuss with the family what to do in the event of a disaster
- Simulations:
    - Take part or follow them
    - Learn lessons through this experience

DURING

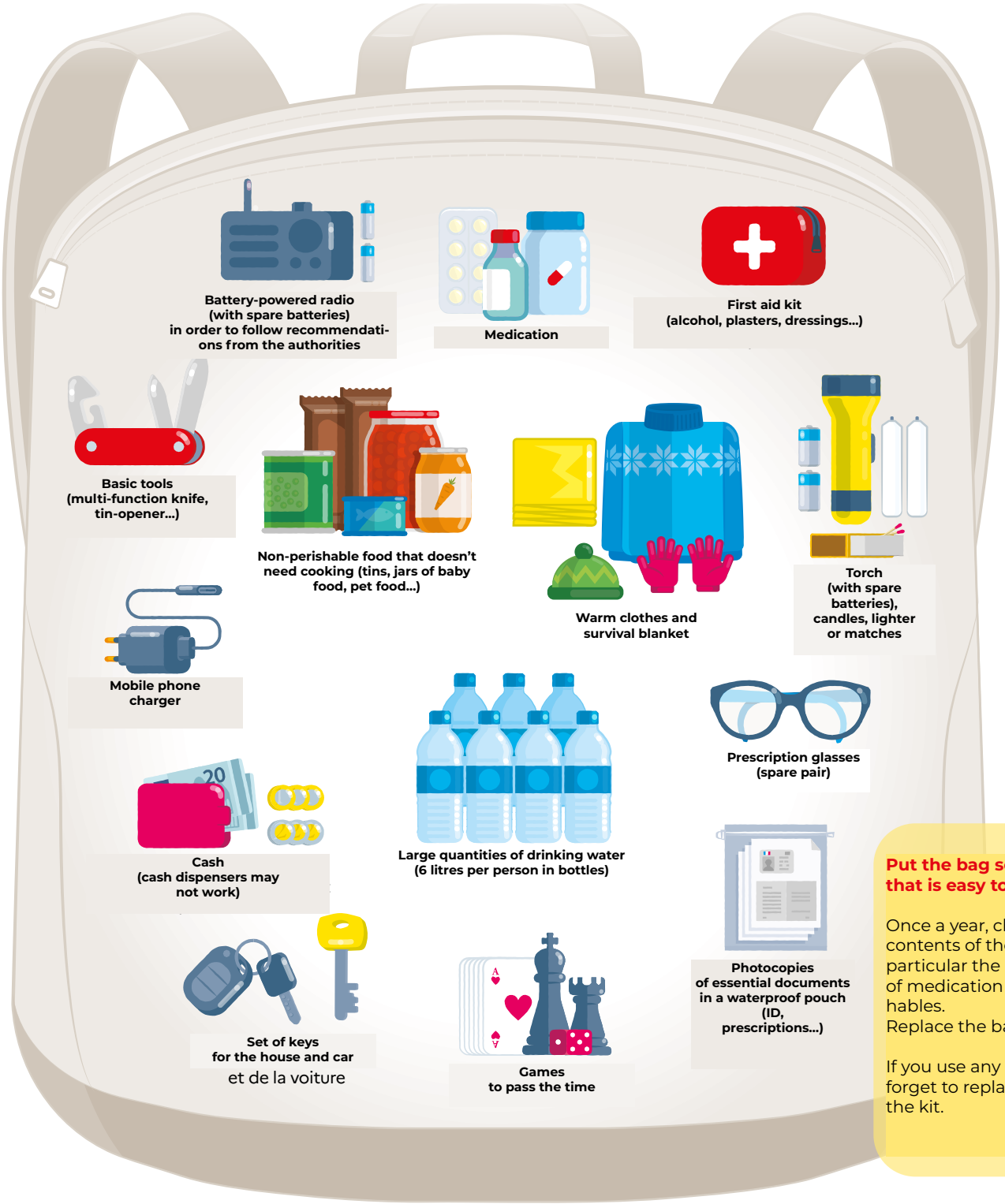
- Take shelter, shut yourself in or evacuate depending on the nature of the risk
- Stay informed, listen to the radio
- Keep the group for which you are responsible informed
- Do not collect children from school

AFTER

- Stay informed, listen to the radio and follow the instructions given by the authorities
- Inform the authorities of any danger observed
- Provide neighbours, and particularly the elderly and disabled, with initial assistance
- Make yourself available to emergency services
- Assess the damage and dangerous points and move away from them

YOUR EMERGENCY KIT

**Power cuts, gas and water outages, impassable roads...
When a major disaster strikes, the first 72 hours are often the most challenging. This kit, which should be prepared in advance, will allow you to stay at home with greater peace of mind while you wait for help to arrive. It will also be very useful if you need to leave quickly**



Put the bag somewhere that is easy to access!

Once a year, check the contents of the kit and in particular the expiry dates of medication and perishables.
Replace the batteries.

If you use any items, don't forget to replace them in the kit.

HAZARDS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF HUNINGUE

Listed in the Department Information Document on Major Risks, which can be consulted on the Haut-Rhin Prefecture website, are :

Natural hazards in Huningue

- Earthquakes
- Flooding
- Ground movement
- Clay shrink-swell
- Radon
- Storms

Industrial and technological hazards in the municipality of Huningue

- Nuclear
- Industrial
- The transport of hazardous goods
- The transport of hazardous goods by pipeline
- Dam bursting

Miscellaneous hazards

- "War munitions"

NATURAL HAZARDS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF HUNINGUE

EARTHQUAKES

What is an earthquake?

An earthquake is a vibration of the ground caused by a sudden release of energy due to displacement along a fault.

History

The largest known historical earthquake was the Basel earthquake on 18 October 1356. It caused extensive destruction and damage and its intensity is estimated at VIII-IX.
Based on the damage data collected, its magnitude has been estimated at 6.2 by French experts.
German and Swiss experts put it at 6.7 or even 6.9.
This is one of the strongest earthquakes Ever experienced in western Europe.

How does an earthquake manifest itself?

On the surface, an earthquake can damage or destroy buildings and cause shifts in the ground surface on either side of faults. It can also cause rockfalls, liquefaction of water-soaked loose soil, avalanches and tsunamis.
An earthquake is characterised by:
- Its hypocentre
- Its epicentre
- Its magnitude
- Its intensity
- The frequency and duration of vibrations
- The fault

Impact on people, property and the environment

Earthquakes are the most deadly major risk, both in terms of their direct effects and the phenomena they can cause. The consequences for human life, the economy and the environment can be catastrophic, and can even cause considerable disruption to society.

The risk for the municipality

We are in a medium seismicity zone (zone 4), which is the highest in mainland France. The Basel earthquake (1356) serves as a benchmark for its devastating effects.
At the time, it also affected the Sundgau region.

24 WHAT TO DO IN THE EVENT OF AN EARTHQUAKE

BEFORE:

- Find out about the risks involved and safety instructions (family muster plan)
- Choose earthquake-resistant constructions
- Locate gas, water and electricity cut-off points and emergency exits
- Secure heavy appliances and furniture in place
- Identify a place to take shelter
- Have a first-aid kit, dynamo torch, bottled water, whistle, battery-powered radio and fire extinguisher available.

DURING:

- Stay calm

Inside:

- Do not go outside (many elements can fall and seriously injure you: chimneys, tiles, decorative elements, etc.)
- Take cover near a load-bearing wall, a load-bearing column or underneath solid furniture, holding the legs of the furniture if possible
- Keep away from windows, furniture and lamps

Outside:

- Move away from anything that could collapse (buildings, bridges, power lines)

In the car:

- If possible, park well away from buildings and power lines and switch on the hazard warning lights
- Do not get out of the car until the tremors have stopped

AFTER:

- After the first tremor, beware of aftershocks
- Turn off the water, gas and electricity supplies; do not light any flames or smoke
- Evacuate buildings as quickly as possible; do not take lifts
- Put out any kind of fire
- Only use torches as a source of light
- Do not return to collapsed or damaged buildings (before diagnostics)
- Only telephone in an absolute emergency (leave lines free for emergency services)
- Listen to and follow only the instructions given by the authorities

FLOODING

What is a flood?

A flood is the temporary submergence by water of land that is not normally submerged. Flooding occurs when a river overflows its banks, when a dyke or dam breaks, when mudslides occur or when the water table rises.
Flooding is often the result of heavy rainfall, snowmelt or a combination of both.

How does flooding manifest itself?

There are three types of flooding:
- The slow rise in water levels in lowland areas due to the overflowing of a river or the rising of the water table;
- The rapid formation of torrential floods following violent downpours, with or without mudslides;
- Rainfall runoff, reinforced by the sealing of soils and cultivation practices that restrict rainfall infiltration.

In the broadest sense, flooding also includes flooding caused by the failure of protective structures, such as a breach in a dyke.

History
The last flood recorded in Huningue was in June 2013, but it did not cause any damage.

The risk for the municipality

Huningue is only slightly exposed to the risk of flooding due to the Rhine overflowing its banks and/or the rising water table. This situation could arise in the event of a breach in the dykes or heavy rainfall. The risk is low because the Rhine is channelled and has several structures near the town to regulate its flow.

The town is not subject to a flood risk prevention plan (regulatory decree aimed at controlling urban development in flood-prone areas).

The town is not considered a TRI, or a territory at significant risk of flooding

The "flood watch" procedure

The State is responsible for organising and overseeing the monitoring, forecasting and transmission of flood information on those rivers or sections of rivers for which it is able to generate information on the risk of a flood forming or spreading. The public website **www.vigicrues.gouv.fr** is the main channel for information on the "flood watch" procedure.

FLOODING


ATLAS OF
FLOOD-PRONE AREAS
IN HUNINGUE
Law of 2 July 1985
Floodable area of the Rhine
Municipal borders
RHIN
Village-
-Neuf
HUNINGUE
Dornmatten
Viehweg
D 105
D 107
Concorde
Lotissement
Lavoisier
Port
de Huningue
Pont
Palmrain
Embarcadère
Passerelle
des Trois Pays
Résidence
Tivoli
Douanière
Bne front. 5
Bne front. 1
Plateforme
17/07/2020
DDT68/MIT
Source : DDT68/STRS
©IGN - Scan25-2013
PRÉFET
DU HAUT-RHIN
Direction Départementale
des Territoires du Haut-Rhin
www.haut-rhin.gouv.fr

24 WHAT TO DO IN THE EVENT OF FLOODING

BEFORE:

- Getting organised and planning ahead:
- Find out about risks, warning systems and instructions at the town hall
- Stay informed of the weather and flood forecasts via radio, TV and websites
- Get organised and draw up the necessary safety measures
- Protect furniture and valuables from water: photo albums, personal papers, bills, dangerous or polluting materials and products, etc
- Seal off water inlet points: doors, window wells, vents
- Tie down the tanks
- Prepare a flood kit: battery-operated radio, a supply of drinking water and food, personal papers, emergency medicines, a change of clothes, blankets, etc

DURING:

- Implement the protective measures listed above
- Monitor the weather and flood forecasts
- Find out about rising water levels by radio or from the town hall
- Take refuge in a previously identified high point: an upper storey, a hill..
- Don't try to reach your loved ones, don't take a flooded road (on foot or by car)
- Switch off the electricity supply

IN THE EVENT OF RAPID FLOODING:

- Do not stop or park in the immediate vicinity of the banks of a torrent or river
- Do not attempt to cross a swollen river
- Seek shelter on higher ground
- At campsites located near a watercourse, find out about the arrangements in place to inform, alert and evacuate campers in the event of flooding

AFTER:

- Air the house
- Heat as soon as possible
- Only restore power if the electrical installation is dry
- Help people in crisis or with specific needs

THE RISK OF GROUND MOVEMENT

What is ground movement?

Ground movement is a natural phenomenon resulting from ground deformation, breakage and displacement. Its appearance is conditioned by geological, hydrogeological and topographical contexts, and aggravated by meteorological and weather conditions and human action.

Ground movements include: falling rocks, collapses and subsidence of underground cavities, landslides.
The phenomenon of clay shrink and swell is a special case and poses no direct danger to humans, but does damage buildings.
This is covered in the next chapter.

How does ground movement manifest itself?

The town of HUNINGUE is affected by subsidence and collapse: these occur when an underground cavity is filled by the ground between the roof of the cavity and the surface.
If this cavity is large enough and close enough to the surface, subsidence progresses to the next stage, known as collapse, with the appearance of a void at the surface. This phenomenon can have very serious consequences for people, buildings and infrastructure.

Cavities pose a risk
of surface collapse/subsidence, threatening property and people, as well as the risk of people falling into them.

Not all cavities will collapse.
5% of municipalities in the Haut-Rhin are affected by the presence of at least one underground cavity and 91% of the cavities identified in the department are military works.
Natural cavities, which are mainly located in the Alsatian Jura, represent less than 4%.

An inventory of non-mining underground cavities in the Haut-Rhin was carried out by BRGM in 2011, and it is likely that some cavities were not listed. The results are available and distributed on the website: www.georisques. gouv.fr.

History
Ground movement in Huningue was classified as a natural disaster on 25 December 1999, following storm Lothar.

24 WHAT TO DO IN THE EVENT OF GROUND MOVEMENT

BEFORE:

- If you hear an unusual and worrying creaking noise, evacuate the building immediately report the following to the town hall:
  - The appearance of cracks in the ground
  - Changes to buildings
  - The appearance of a sinkhole (ground subsidence caused by an underground landslide), overhanging boulders on a cliff or detached boulders on a rock wall

DURING:

- Move away from the danger zone as quickly as possible
- Don't retrace your steps
- Don't take the lift

AFTER:

- Do not enter a damaged building
- Assess the damage
- Prevent public access
- Inform the authorities

CLAY SHRINK-SWELL

What is clay shrink and swell?

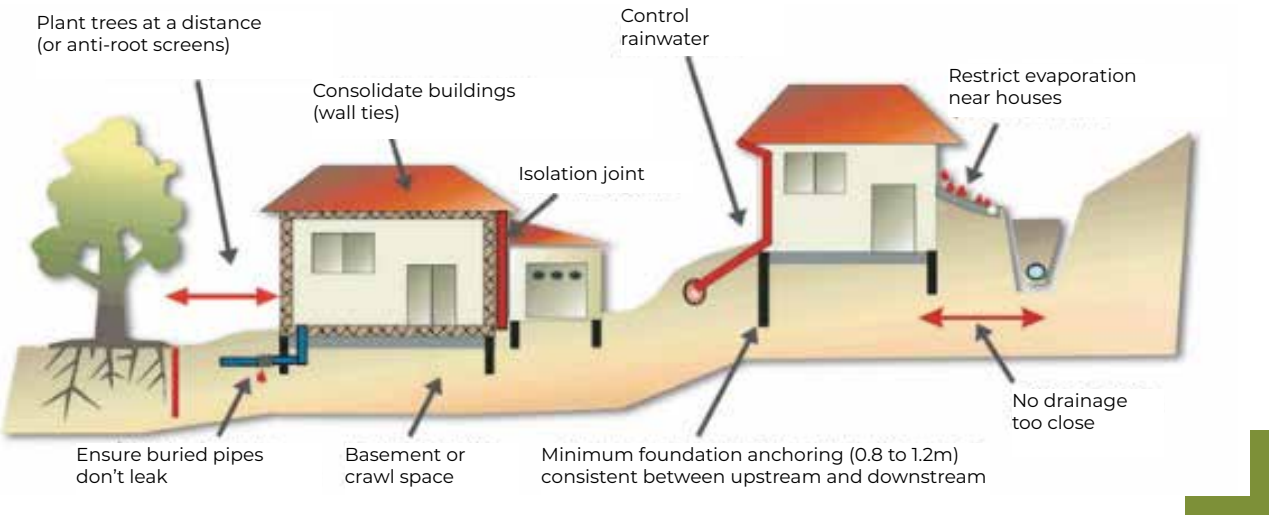
In the event of severe and/or prolonged drought, the shrinkage caused by the drying out of clay soils results in deformation of the soil surface. This may be followed by swelling as initial hydrogeological conditions are restored.

What are its consequences?

The occurrence of this hazard is low for the town of Huningue: damage may occur in the event of severe drought, but only to a small proportion of buildings. Clay shrink and swell do not pose an immediate danger to people, as the consequences appear gradually, giving people time to take protective measures. However, it can cause significant damage to buildings, particularly detached houses.

Recommendations for building on shrink-swell sensitive soil

There are preventive measures for building on shrink-swell sensitive soil to reduce the impact of this phenomenon on buildings.
The implementation of these measures is the builder's responsibility.
They relate in particular to the building's foundations.



RADON

What is the radon risk?

This is the health risk associated with inhaling radon, a radioactive gas, or the solid particles it forms when it disintegrates, which are also radioactive.
It is present everywhere in soils, but in greater concentration in granitic and volcanic subsoils. It emits ionising radiation and is the main component of natural radioactivity.

The impact on people

Radon has been recognised as carcinogenic since 1987 by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) of the World Health Organisation (WHO).
In France, it is the main source of exposure to ionising radiation and the second most common risk factor for lung cancer after smoking. The annual number of lung cancer deaths attributable to radon is estimated at 3,000.

Radon potential mapping

The decree of 27 June 2018 on the demarcation of areas with radon potential in France classifies municipalities into:
- Zone 1, with low radon potential;
- Zone 2, with low radon potential but where specific geological factors may facilitate the transfer of radon to buildings;
- Zone 3, with significant radon potential.

HUNINGUE is located in zone 1

The risk for the municipality

What you need to know:
For municipalities in Zone 1, if measurement campaigns exceed 300 Bq/m3, measurements must be carried out in educational establishments, including schools and group childcare facilities for children under the age of six; health, social and medico-social establishments with providing overnight accommodation.

Type of action to be taken if the reference level is exceeded

When at least one measurement of volumetric activity in radon is above the reference of 300 Bq/m³, the owner or, where appropriate, the operator must implement corrective actions within the time limit set by the competent authority to reduce the concentration below this level. Actions may include:
- Opening the windows regularly if there is no other ventilation system (to be implemented in parallel with one or more of the other actions listed below)
- Checking the state of the ventilation and eliminate any malfunctions (blocked air inlets or outlets, clogging, fan failure, etc.);
- Sealing the building envelope in contact with the ground and the transfer routes between basements and occupied parts of the building (doors, pipe inlets, etc.);
- Improving or re-establishing natural ventilation of the basement where it exists (blocked crawl space or cellar vents).

CLIMATE - STORMS

What is a storm?

A storm is the development of an atmospheric disturbance, or a low-pressure area, along which two air masses with different characteristics (temperature, water content) collide.

How does a storm manifest itself?

A storm can result in:
- Violent winds;
- Potentially heavy rainfall can lead to more or less rapid flooding, landslides and mudflows (see: Flood risk)

The risk for the municipality

The town of Huningue has a continental climate, with wide variations in temperature between winter and summer. Storms, thunderstorms and strong winds occur regularly throughout the year.
However, this phenomenon is being exacerbated by climate change, which is causing even more atmospheric disturbances. According to Météo France, this risk will become increasingly prevalent in the coming years.

Consequences for people and property

Storms often have far-reaching consequences for people, their activities and their environment.
- Human consequences: risk ranging from minor injury to death
- Economic consequences: destruction or damage to private or public buildings, industrial or transport infrastructure, and disruption to road, rail and air traffic can result in significant costs, losses or disruption to business. Furthermore, the water, telephone and electricity networks are damaged every time there's a storm, bringing economic activity to a temporary standstill.

History
- December 1999: Storm LOTHAR
- February 2010 Storm XYNTHIA
- January 2018 Storm ELEANOR
- February 2020 Storm CIARA
- July 2023 and July 2024:
  the Haut-Rhin department was under an orange weather warning.
- October 2024: Storm Kirk
- November 2024: Storm CAETANO

@DNA

CLIMATE - STORMS

HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF

In the event of an orange weather warning

Possible consequences:	Actions to take:
Power cuts to electricity and phone lines can affect distribution networks for relatively long periods of time Roofs and chimneys may be damaged. Tree branches may break. Vehicles may be moved from where they were parked. Some types of damage may affect the electricity and telephone distribution networks.	Protect your home and property exposed to the wind Stay informed by checking with the authorities Limit your travel Watch out for falling treesand objects Don't go onto roofs Install generators outside the house

Meteorological vigilance
The map is updated at least twice a day, at 6am and 4pm

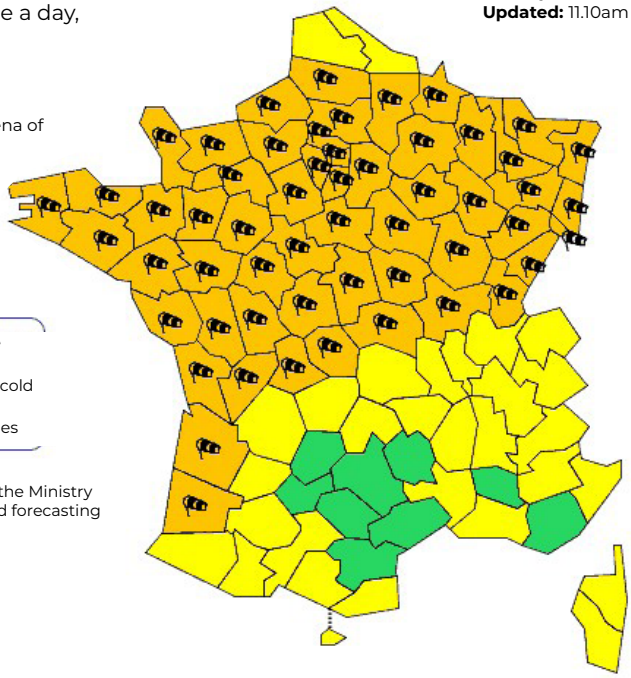
- **Absolute vigilance is required** dangerous meteorological phenomena of exceptional intensity are forecast
- **Be very vigilant** - dangerous meteorological are forecast
- **Take care** if you are doing activities affected by weather conditions
- **No particular care required**

Violent wind | Snow-ice
Rain – floods | Extreme cold
Storms | Avalanches

The flood alert system is developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Sustainable Development's flood forecasting network.

Flood alert map
Plattform Bison Futé

Broadcast: 11.55am on Monday 9 February 2009
Validity: until 6am on Tuesday 10 February 2009
Updated: 11.10am on Monday 9 February 2009



Consult the **national forecast**

Stormy winds impacting the northern half of the country, starting on Monday evening a t the mouth of the Loire.
High water level in the Gironde estuary.

Click on the map **to read the regional forecasts**

Guidelines from public authorities
Wind/Orange – Travel as little as possible and seek advice before heading out - Look out for falling trees and objects - Do not venture onto roofs – Secure objects exposed to the wind.
Floods/Orange – Seek advice before leaving home or carrying out any outdoor activity - Stay away from the edge of water courses – Stay aware of flood risks and take the necessary precautions – Seek advice on traffic conditions – Under no circumstances should you walk, cycle or drive on road that is flooded or close to a water course.

METEO FRANCE
Toujours un temps d'avance

CLIMATE - HEAT WAVES

What is a heatwave?

The term "heatwave" covers the following situations:
- The heat peak: Intense short-term heat (one or two days) = yellow weather warning.
- Persistent heat: Long-lasting high temperatures (more than three days) = yellow weather warning
- The heatwave itself: Period of intense heat lasting three consecutive days and nights = orange weather warning.
- Extreme heatwave: heatwave of exceptional duration, intensity and geographical extent = red weather warning.

What are the consequences?

Heatwaves and extreme heat can have a major impact on the health of everyone, especially the most vulnerable in society (the elderly, the isolated, the disabled, those living in unstable conditions, the homeless, people with pre-existing medical conditions, pregnant women, young children, outdoor workers, etc.).

What is the risk for the municipality?

HUNINGUE has a continental climate, with wide variations in temperature between winter and summer. Hot summers are characteristic of this type of climate, easily exceeding 30°C.
Furthermore, this phenomenon is exacerbated by climate change which is causing even more atmospheric disturbances and temperature rises, including very frequent heatwaves. The risk of heatwaves will increase according to Météo France. By 2050, the number of days with heatwave conditions is expected to increase by between 5 and 13 days per year.

History
- 2003: 15 days of heatwave
- July 2015, July 2019, August 2020, July 2022, August 2023, August 2024

How to protect yourself against heatwaves

A few preventive tips to help you look after yourself and your loved ones when temperatures rise:
- Drink water regularly without waiting until you're thirsty.
- Stay cool and wet your body (at least your face and forearms) several times a day.
- Eat enough and don't drink alcohol.
- Spend several hours a day in a cool place (cinema, shopping centre, supermarkets, etc.).
- Only carry out gentle activities.
- Keep your home cool (close windows and shutters during the day, open them in the evening and at night if it's cooler).
- Remember to check in regularly with those close to you and, as soon as necessary, don’t hesitate to ask for help.

CLASSIFICATION AS A NATURAL DISASTER

Compensation for victims of natural disasters

The consequences of certain natural phenomena can be extensive, particularly in terms of casualties. More commonly, the damage to buildings and property is significant. A special system, instituted by the amended law no. 82-600 of 13 July 1982, classifies a given even as a natural disaster and regulates the compensation paid by insurance companies.

The following phenomena are covered by this scheme:
- Flooding;
- Torrential flooding;
- Phenomena linked to the action of the sea;
- Ground movements;
- Soil drought-rehydration (clay shrink and swell)
- Earthquakes;
- Cyclonic winds (overseas territories);
- Avalanches.

The procedure

Following the event, the insured party must:
- Immediately report the damage to their insurer;
- Notify the Town Hall that the event has caused damage to their property.

Then the mayor:
- Records all the damage in their municipality, draws up a report on the event (description and location of the damage);
- Submit a request to the prefecture for recognition of the state of natural disaster.

Then, the prefecture:
- Collects the expert reports needed to analyse the case;
- Transfers all municipal application forms and technical service reports to the Ministry of the Interior.

Finally, an interministerial committee is responsible for providing an opinion on the application before the relevant ministers take a decision.

Recognition of the state of natural disaster is the subject of an interministerial decree published in the Journal Officiel. The prefecture notifies the mayors concerned, who pass on the information to their constituents in their municipalities, who have 10 days in which to send their insurer an estimate of the damage or losses they have suffered.

Cover for a claim under the "natural disaster" guarantee. All the following conditions must be met:
- The natural agent is the determining cause of the damage;
- The intensity of the phenomenon is "abnormal";
- Damaged goods are covered at the time of the event by a "property damage" or "business interruption" insurance policy;
- The state of natural disaster is recognised by an interministerial decree, known as a "Cat-Nat" decree.

INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF HUNINGUE

INDUSTRIAL HAZARDS

What is an industrial hazard?

A major industrial hazard is an accidental event that occurs on an industrial site and has immediate or delayed, serious consequences for employees, neighbouring populations, property and the environment.

How does an industrial hazard manifest itself?

The main industrial hazards are:
- Fire
- Toxic hazards
- Explosions

What are the consequences of an industrial accident?

- Harm to human health
    - By inhalation,
    - By exposure to flames
    - By exposure to shock waves.
- Damage to the natural environment
    - Air pollution (toxic clouds)
    - Water pollution (discharge of chemicals into the Rhine, groundwater)
    - Soil pollution (chemical spills)

What is the risk for the municipality?

There are several facilities classified for environmental protection (ICPE) that are subject to strict regulations. They are all classified as SEVESO and subject to restrictions, requiring the public authorities to draw up a specific intervention plan (PPI) and, in some cases, a technological risk prevention plan (PPRT).

Potentially dangerous companies (Seveso high threshold).
- BASF (storage of flammable products: fire and explosion),
- Rubis (Village-Neuf Fuel oil storage: fire and explosion)
- DSM.

Minor hazard companies (Seveso low threshold):
- TFL

Crisis management

Crisis situations are managed through the implementation of two types of plans, one of which is the responsibility of the operator and the other of the Prefect:
- The internal operations plan (POI)
- The specific intervention plan (PPI): this is compulsory for facilities classified as SEVESO high threshold. Drawn up under the authority of the Prefect, it defines the mobilisation of public emergency services, all State services, municipalities and private players, and establishes measures to protect the population in the event of a major accident with serious repercussions outside the site for neighbouring populations and the environment.

24 WHAT TO DO IN THE EVENT OF AN INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT

On hearing the warning signal (siren to alert the public or internal company system)

IMMEDIATELY

TAKE COVER
- Leave your vehicle
- Go to a nearby building
- Enter a safe room indicated by a sign

CLOSE EVERYTHING
- Close doors and windows
- Turn off the fans... and SEAL YOURSELF IN
- Carefully caulk all openings and, if possible, the edges of doors and windows
- Keep away from windows to avoid being hit by shrapnel in the event of an explosion

LISTEN TO THE MEDIA pre-agreed with the Prefecture, which provide information on the situation and the instructions to follow:
- France 3 Alsace
- France Bleu Alsace
- DKL Dreyeckland
- Flor FM

In certain cases, the authorities may decide to evacuate the site

WHAT NOT TO DO

DO NOT COLLECT YOUR CHILDREN FROM SCHOOL
- They will be looked after by the school team
- Each school has a specific safety plan, which sets out the protective measures to be taken in the event of a warning

DON'T BE A GAWKER
- Don't go out
- Don’t go to the scene of the accident (you will be placing yourself in danger and hindering the emergency services)

-... and DO NOT EVACUATE

DO NOT TELEPHONE unless it is a life-threatening emergency
- Do not telephone factories or public services (fire brigade, town hall, prefecture, etc.)
- During the warning, telephone lines must remain available for emergency services
- A dedicated number can be activated to answer questions from people in the vicinity of the disaster

NO FIRE
- Do not smoke
- Avoid any flames so as not to consume the oxygen in the room

THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

What is the transport of dangerous goods hazard?

The hazard involved in transporting dangerous goods (TDG) results from an accident (or incident) occurring during the transport of these materials by road, rail, river or pipeline.

How does it manifest itself?

A dangerous material is a substance that can present a serious danger to people, property or the environment. It may be flammable, toxic, corrosive, radioactive, explosive or oxidising and may cause a fire, explosion or spill.

Impact on people, property and the environment

Human consequences: these are the physical persons directly or indirectly exposed to the consequences of the accident. They may be in a public place, at home or at work. The risk to these people can range from minor injury to death.

Economic consequences: the causes of a TDG accident can undermine the economic infrastructure of an area. Nearby businesses, roads, railways, etc. may be destroyed or seriously damaged, with disastrous economic consequences

Environmental consequences: a TDG accident can lead to the partial or total destruction of flora and fauna. There may also be a health impact (groundwater pollution, for example) and, as a result, an effect on humans. This is known as a "delayed effect".

The risk for the municipality of Huningue

The town of Huningue is affected by a TDG risk from a road, a railway, a waterway and a pipeline.
The risk of TDG from pipelines arises from GRT Gaz pipelines.

The transport of dangerous goods is governed by specific regulations: the amended decree of 29 May 2009, known as the "TDG decree"

24 WHAT TO DO IN THE EVENT OF AN ACCIDENT INVOLVING THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

IMMEDIATELY

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MISCELLANEOUS HAZARDS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF HUNINGUE

"WAR MUNITIONS"

What is the “war munitions” hazard?

These are the hazards generated by the presence of explosive remnants of war that can potentially be discovered and handled anywhere in France. Munitions dating from the war (bombs, shells, mines, grenades, detonators, etc.) contain explosive substances, but sometimes also particularly dangerous chemical, incendiary or toxic substances.
During the 14/18 war, it is estimated that almost a billion shells were used by all those involved. During the Second World War, the Allied air force alone dropped over 650,000 tonnes of bombs on France. It is estimated that between 10% and 20% of the projectiles fired failed to explode.

The "war munitions" hazard in Huningue

Three armed conflicts took place in Alsace between 1870 and 1945. As a result, all the municipalities in the department are affected by the risk of "war munitions".
The most frequent discoveries of munitions are made in the course of agricultural or forestry work near to former combat zones. However, it is not uncommon to discover them in highly urbanised areas (homes, cellars, attics, etc.) or during earthworks.
The mine clearance service carries out a large number of operations in the Haut-Rhin department every year (around 500 for a tonnage of 7t/year).

Preventive measures

To avoid accidents in the event that you discover a device:
- Do not touch.
- Do not handle ;
- Leave the device where it is;
- Carefully locate the spot where the discovery has been made;
- Immediately notify the nearest town hall or police station.

GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL SECURITY AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT


NAVIS

DICRIM

MUNICIPAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT ON MAJOR HAZARDS - TOWN OF HUNINGUE - 2025