

Gestion du danger d'avalanche – Procédure

Secteur Vudalla - Route cantonale du Moléson

1) Surveillance nécessaire ?

- Degré de danger SLF 4 ou 5 (www.slf.ch)
- Chutes de neige degré 4 ou 5 selon MétéoSuisse (> 75 cm/24h ou 120 cm/48h ou 150 cm/72h)

- Périodes de fonte rapide avec pluies et forte quantité de neige
- Avis de spécialistes (ex: guide, SFF, Conseillers DN, autres)

oui

non

2) Évaluation du danger

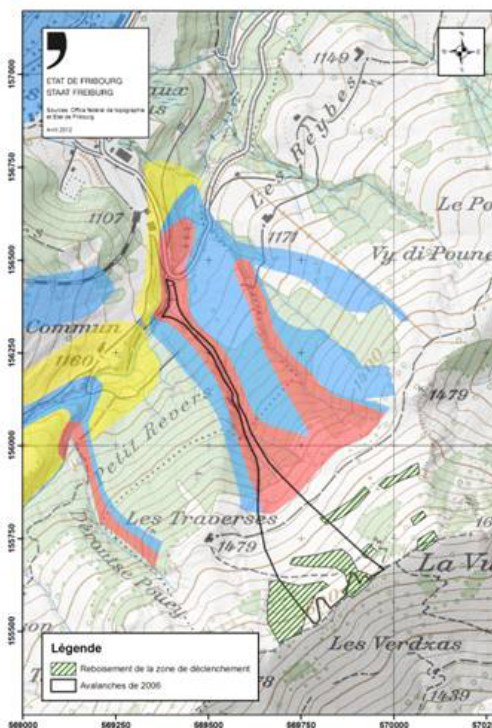
- Visite zone de déclenchement ;
- Relevé d'un profil de neige ;
- Rapport succinct avec évaluation du danger pour la route cantonale ;

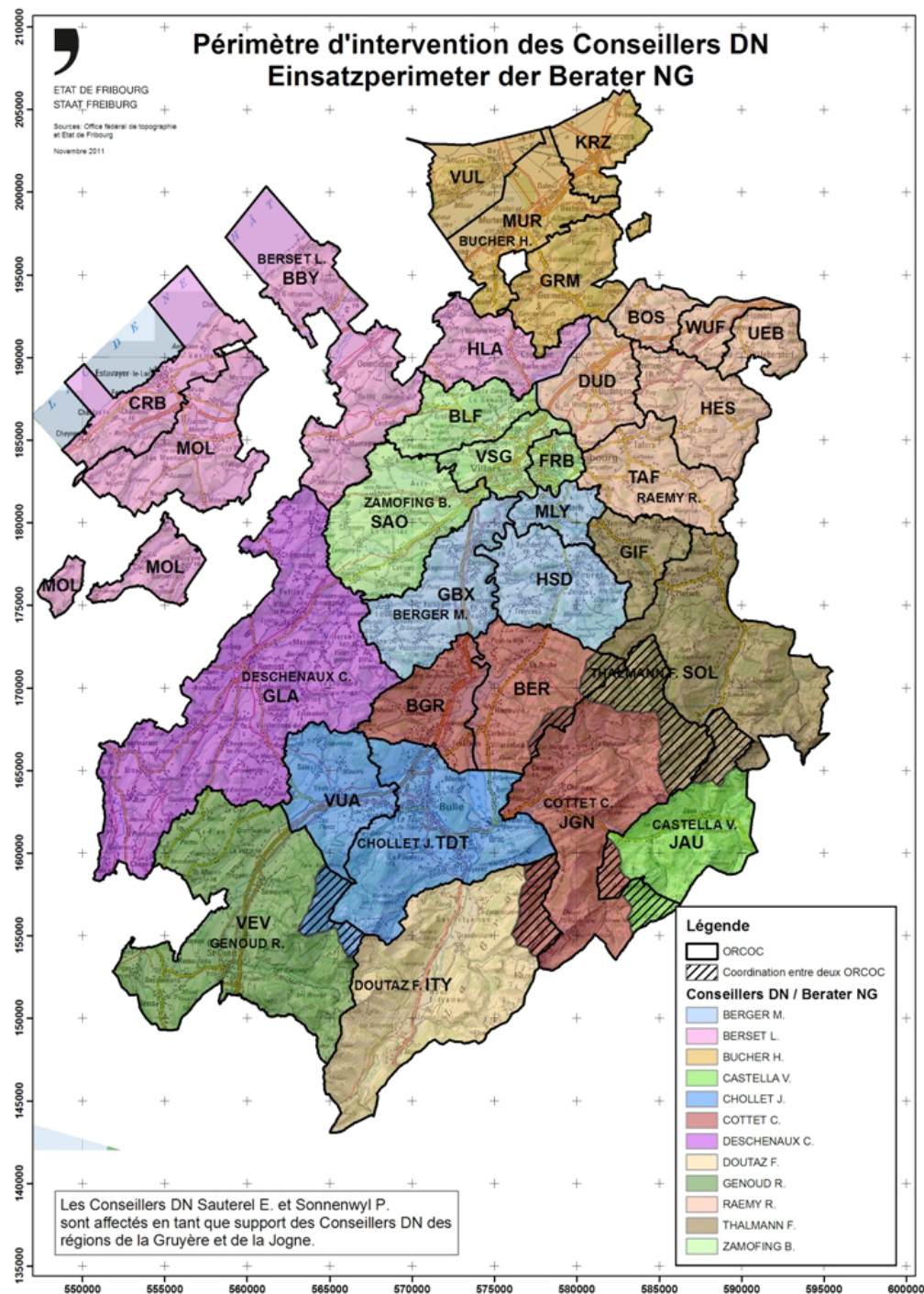
Danger élevé

Danger moyen à faible :
aucune mesure à prendre

3) Mesure(s) à prendre

- Pose d'un panneau d'information, interdiction de s'arrêter ;
- Déclenchement artificiel (uniquement envisageable contre plaque de neige) ;
- Fermeture partielle ou totale de la route (mesure extraordinaire) ;
- Éventuellement, combinaison des options ci-dessus.





Reconstruction



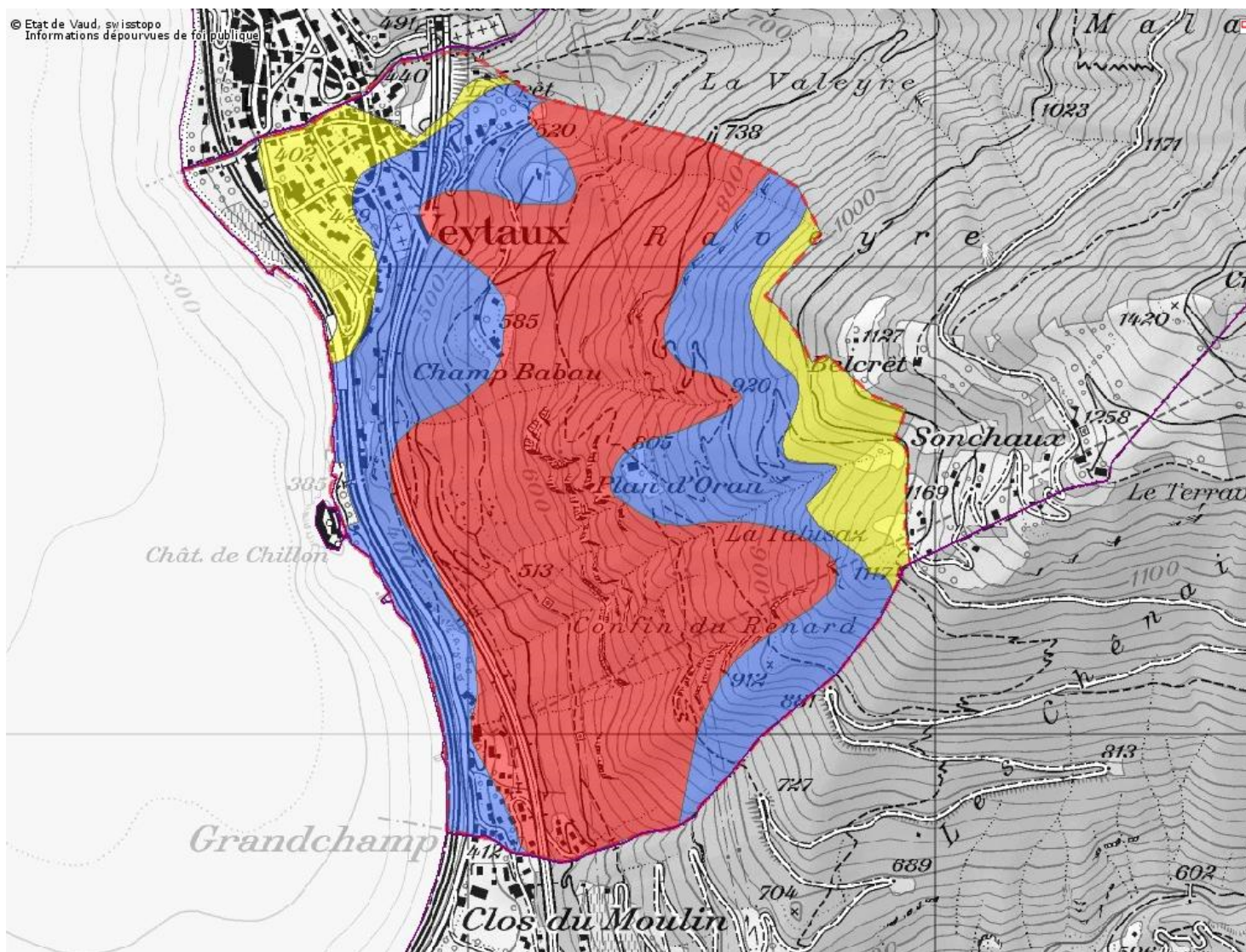
Every inhabitant must contract an insurance for damage consecutives to fire or natural causes (cantonal law).
This insurances covers all damages to the building (and, in some regions, to the objects inside the building).
A complementary insurance covers all damages to the surroundings of the building and the removal of the debris.

Risk management defines which measure concept is the most suited to respond to a risk induced by natural hazard.

We try to give priority to the measures that are:

1. Lasting
2. Effective
3. Cost-efficient

The aim should be that no construction is allowed in danger zone. That is not possible everywhere



In the Canton de Vaud, the municipalities are competent to prevent their inhabitants of being exposed to a high risk due to natural hazards.

The state can provide financial aid for protection concepts, if they fulfill the three conditions mentioned earlier.

For transparency and reproductibility, we use a method of risk assessment based on map of intensities and theoretical damages to people and objects.

Named EconoMe, this method is more a cost-benefit analysis than a real risk assessment. Besides it only takes account of technical protection measures.