



European Center for Disaster Awareness
With the use of the internet
"Be Safe Net"
Nicosia Cyprus

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**Special
Thanks to**

Council of Europe

European Center for Risk Prevention in Sofia

European University Center for the Cultural Heritage in Ravello

European Center for Seismic and Geomorphological Hazards in Strasbourg

Euro-Mediterranean Centre on Insular Coastal Dynamics in Valletta

European Centre of Technological Safety in Kiev

European Natural Disasters Training Centre in Ankara

Scientific and Technical Research Centre on Arid Regions in Biskra

The Aim

The aim of the website is to become an educational tool in the hands of teachers, focusing at risk prevention, preparedness, immediate reaction and rehabilitation.

Our Goals



New Look

English

BE SAFE NET
FOR CYPRUS HAZARD PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

Natural Hazards Technological Hazards Specific Hazards Discussion Forum

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Protect Yourself From Hazards

BESAFENET...

CYPRUS CIVIL DEFENCE

EUROPA
ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΑΣΦΑΛΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΙΑΣ

ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ ΕΝΩΣΗ
ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΙΟ

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All hazards are classified in three main categories

Natural

Geological hazards

1. Volcanic Eruptions
2. Earthquakes
3. Tsunamis
4. Landslides

Hydro-Meteorological hazards

1. Floods
2. Drought and Desertification
3. Storms Extreme
4. Temperatures Waves
5. Avalanches
6. Hurricanes and Storm Surges

Technological

1. Chemical Emergency
2. Radiological Emergency
3. Dam failure

Specific

1. Coastal Specific Hazards
2. Wildfires
3. Sea Level Rise
4. Climate Change





Natural Hazards

Technological Hazards







Specific Hazards

NATURAL

Geological hazards

			
Volcanic Eruptions	Earthquakes	Tsunamis	Landslides

Hydro-Meteorological hazards

					
Floods	Drought and Desertification	Storms	Extreme Temperatures Waves	Avalanches	Hurricanes and Storm Surges

Technological

Technological Hazards

TESEC - European Centre of Technological Safety







The modern technologies offer to people electricity, food, entertainments, comfort, but also addition hazard or risk attributed to hazardous materials or technologies, like radioactive or toxic substances, high voltage or pressure. The hazardous substances are present in communities around the world, mainly in industrial facilities and during its transportation via highways, rail and waterways. Accidents, including fires, explosions and leakages resulting in the release of these substances, can have adverse effects on human health, property and the environment. Human exposure to hazardous substances can cause injury or even death to a large number of people. Unfortunately, Bhopal chemical accident in 1984 <http://www.bhopal.com> (approximately 3,800 people die and several thousand other individuals experience permanent and partial disabilities) and Chernobyl nuclear accident in 1986 <http://www.tesec-int.org/Chernobyl.htm> (more than 3 million people have been affected) are demonstrated high risk attributed to hazardous materials (HAZMAT), which have been released into environment. Chemical and radiological (nuclear) accidents are result of human activity and it is man-made or technological disaster. There are other types of man-made disaster, related to: failure of public buildings, any interruption or loss of a utility service, power source, life support system, information system or equipment needed to keep the business in operation. Chemical or radiological disasters could affect millions of people on distance many thousands kilometres, as have been demonstrated by Bhopal chemical accident and Chernobyl nuclear accident, that is why they are main subjects of our risk review. The knowledge about nature of chemical or radiological disasters will help you safe your life.



Specific

Specific Hazards

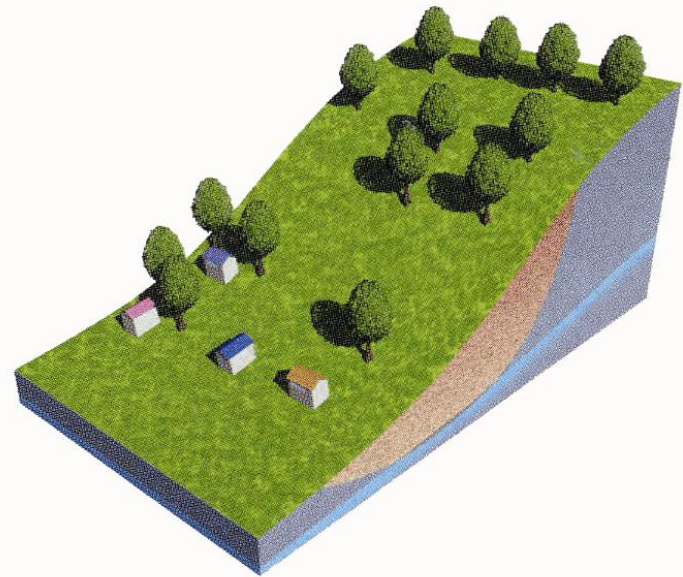
			
Coastal Specific Hazards	Wildfires	Sea Level Rise	Climate Change

Common structure for all Hazards

Landslides

In general, a landslide is a movement of a mass of rock, earth or debris down a slope due to gravity. Landslides belong to a group of geological processes referred to as MASS MOVEMENT: mass movement involves the outward or downward movement of a mass of slope forming material, under the force of gravity. Landslide forms are distinguishable from other forms of mass movement by the presence of distinct boundaries and rates of movement perceptibly higher than any movement experienced on the adjoining slopes.

For more information on Landslides go to the predefined questions.



Each Hazard is analysed using 12 predefined questions

Landslides

- 1. What is a landslide?
- 2. What types of landslides are there?
- 3. Why do landslides occur?
- 4. Where do landslides occur?



Each answer may have from 1 up to 4 levels depth.

Landslides

- [-] 1. What is a landslide?
 - 1.1 More information on 'landslide form'
 - 1.2 More information on 'landslide activity'
 - 1.3 Selected references

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[\(Go to 1.1 Landslide forms\)](#)

Landslide deposits range in texture from dislodged blocks of intact source material to highly fragmented sediments forming a poorly sorted, unstratified deposit.

Various states of activity are recognized in the landslides.

[\(go to 1.2 States of activity\)](#)

6 Languages

Russian

Greek

Italian

English

Bulgarian

French

**You can be
part of it**

Promote the website among the schools of your country and ask them to contribute

We will train your people on how to input their material

**You can be
part of it**

For more information on how you may help us

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Ευχαριστώ

Thank you

Дякую

Teşekkür ederim

Merci

Спасибо

Danke

Gracias

Saha

Chokrane

Chnorakaloutioun

Niżżik ħajr

Blagodaram

Obrigado

Хвала

Blagodaria

Grazie

Mulțumesc

Faleminderit

Hvala

დიდი მადლობა