



Comune di Lamporecchio  
Assessor Civil  
Protection Enabling

# Civil Protection

## What to Know



Foto Nucci Lamporecchio



# Presentation



With this brochure, the Municipality informs you that it has prepared our Civil Protection Plan which, besides fulfilling a legislative obligation, has the important role of providing a useful tool to face emergency situations which could occur in our territory. In this brochure you will find all the information contained in our Plan: the technical ones but, above all, the practical ones and the knowledge of the territory that are essential to deal with emergencies.

Our Civil Protection Plan originates from a careful study of the territory, based on events that have historically been verified and on the potential risks associated with the structure and localization of our area. The document which has been compiled is made of reports, graphical displays, technical information and operating procedures.

The plan with all the attachments that can be consulted, is available for consultation on the website of the Municipality of Lamporecchio ([www.comune.lamporecchio.pt.it](http://www.comune.lamporecchio.pt.it)).

Our Municipality is subject, as is the case with much of the Tuscany Region, to two major issues: the hydrogeological risk (water bombs and landslides) and the wind risk. Potentially it is also subject to other types of risks, although historically there have never been any major intensity and extension phenomena. The major threat is represented by the seismic risk for which the Municipality of Lamporecchio is classified as “3” hazardous area; the snow and ice risks are the following ones, in addition to the rarest ones associated with fire, drought and hot weather emergencies.

I invite you to read and keep this brochure, to be “curious” discovering our Plan: the best practice in Civil Protection is to be informed.

A good Civil Protection structure, though the preparation, training and timeliness in response, cannot intervene efficiently if the population is not adequately informed and does not know the basics of behavioral rules to manage dangerous situations and the risks in their own territory. I hope this guide can make your daily life better and safer at home, at work and on your vacation, as well as making each of us aware that we can be useful in preventing and, if necessary, collaborating with those who are called to intervene and to help us.

**Daniele Tronci**  
**Assessor with Civil Protection enabling**



# Flood/Landslide



## DURING THE FLOOD

If you have to leave the house, close the gas tap and unplug the electricity meter> these plants could be damaged during the calamitous event.

Remember to keep your personal documents and regular medical records with you> they may be indispensable if your home was unattainable for a long time.

Wear clothes and shoes that protect you from water> it is important to keep your body warm and dry.

Never venture, for any reason, on bridges or near rivers, streams, slopes, etc.> the full wave could invest you.

Follow the road signs and any other information that the authorities have prepared> in this way you avoid going to dangerous locations.

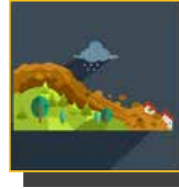
If you are in the car do not block the roads> they are necessary for the practicability of the rescue vehicles.

If you can't leave the house go to the upper floors and wait for the rescue to arrive> you will avoid being swept away by the waters.

Do not use the phone unless it is a case of real need> in this way you avoid overloading the telephone lines needed for the organization of rescue.

Do not drive in flooded roads and underpasses> the water level and speed could block your vehicle

Pay attention to the recommendations given by the authorities> they manage the emergency and coordinate the rescue.



## WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE INVOLVED IN A LANDSLIDE?

Do not rush out, stay where you are> if you stay inside the building you are more protected than outdoors.

Take refuge under a table, under the lintel or near the supporting walls> they can protect you from any collapse.

Get away from windows, glass doors, and wardrobes> if they fall down they could hurt you.

Do not use the lifts> they may remain blocked and prevent you from leaving.

Get away from buildings, trees, street lamps and electrical or telephone lines> if they fall they could hurt you.

Do not walk along a road where a landslide has just dropped> it is precarious material that could move again.

Do not venture on the landslide> the collapsed material, even if it appears stable, can hide the danger-in case of underlying cavities.

Do not enter the involved houses before expert evaluation has been made> they could have been affected by structural injuries and be unsafe.





# Earthquake

The seismic risk in a given area can be measured by the damage that can be expected within a set time after the earthquakes. It can be expressed in

terms of victims, economic cost, damage to buildings.

Risk and danger are not the same thing: the danger is represented by the earthquake that can affect a certain area (the cause); the risk is represented by its possible consequences, that is to say the damage that can be expected (the effect). In the definition of risk, in fact, not only danger but also the characteristics of the territory intervene.

$\text{SEISMIC RISK} = \text{EARTHQUAKE} \times \text{VULNERABLE BUILDINGS} \times \text{EXPOSED GOODS}$

## BEFORE AN EARTHQUAKE

BE INFORMED ABOUT THE SEISMIC CLASSIFICATION OF THE MUNICIPAL AREA WHERE YOU LIVE> YOU NEED TO KNOW WHAT RULES TO ADOPT FOR CONSTRUCTION, WHO TO REFER TO AND WHAT MEASURES ARE EXPECTED IN CASE OF EMERGENCY.

LEARN WHERE TO FIND AND HOW TO TURN OFF THE GAS, WATER AND LIGHT SYSTEMS> THESE PLANTS COULD BE DAMAGED DURING THE EARTHQUAKE.

AVOID KEEPING HEAVY OBJECTS ON HIGH SHELVES> FIX THE HEAVIEST FURNISHING ON THE WALL BECAUSE THEY MIGHT FALL DOWN ON YOU.

KEEP AT HOME A FIRST AID KIT> A FLASHLIGHT, A BATTERY-POWERED RADIO, A FIRE EXTINGUISHER, AND MAKE SURE EVERY FAMILY MEMBER KNOWS WHERE THEY ARE.

## DURING AN EARTHQUAKE

IF YOU ARE INDOOR, STAND IN A DOORWAY> INSERTED INTO A BEARING WALL (THE THICKER ONES) OR UNDER A BEAM TO PROTECT YOU FROM ANY COLLAPSE.

FIND SHELTER UNDER A TABLE> IT IS DANGEROUS TO STAY NEAR FURNITURE, HEAVY OBJECTS AND GLASSES THAT MAY FALL ON YOU.

DO NOT RUN TO THE STAIRS AND DO NOT USE THE LIFT> SOMETIMES THE STAIRS ARE THE WEAKEST PART OF THE BUILDING AND THE ELEVATOR CAN GET STUCK AND PREVENT YOU FROM GOING OUT.

IF YOU ARE IN THE CAR, DON'T STAND NEAR BRIDGES, LANDSLIDES OR BEACHES> THEY COULD COLLAPSE.



# Snow/Ice



As regards the snow alert, the snow accumulation on the ground is considered, as reference, also considering possible effects in valleys, hills or mountain areas, (no alerts are given over 1000m above sea level because in this context the snow event is not relevant for civil protection).

The forecast of snow accumulated on the ground is very difficult and a small shift of the thermal zero can affect the forecast even decisively. For ice, only the one caused by a previous snowfall is considered for the purpose of civil protection. To alert, the risk of ice formation on the hill and plain roads and the persistence and diffusion of the phenomenon are assessed. Below, a list of possible effects and indications for self-protection addressed to citizens to increase their safety is reported.

## WHAT TO DO

- At the beginning of the winter season, put the winter tires or chains on the car, (in the latter case review the fastening modalities of the chains).
- In your house, before the winter season, stock up on salt and get a shovel to be used for any interior spaces, private, pedestrian and any external sidewalks.
- Prepare a list of emergency numbers and an emergency kit.
- Ask your municipality (via the website or URP) what is the civil protection plan for your area in case of snow.
- Share these information with your family members.
- Evaluate help from family members and neighbors in case of emergency.
- Keep updated about the weather evolution via radio, TV, institutional websites and information channels.
- Use your car only if you have winter tires or chains and keep updated about the road conditions and if you can use the public transport.
- Reduce, especially if you are elderly people, outdoor activities that involve the risk of falling down on snow or ice and prolonged exposure to cold temperatures.

## IF YOU MOVE WITH YOUR MEANS OF TRANSPORT:

- Avoid using motor vehicles.
- Put snow chains on board or winter tires.
- If you use essential medicines make sure you have them in your car.
- Facilitate the passage of salt trucks/snow trucks.
- Do not leave your car in conditions that may prevent the normal circulation of other vehicles, in particular operating and rescue vehicles.
- Make sure you have enough fuel for any long traffic jam.
- Report to the traffic management Authorities or territorial emergency numbers any situation requiring rescue.

## AT YOUR HOUSE

- Remove snow from sidewalks in front of your house.
- Spread an appropriate amount of salt on the cleared areas, if frost conditions are expected.
- Remove any snow and ice blades hanging from ledges and eaves.
- If frost conditions are expected, protect your water network, acquiring from the water service provider the necessary information to protect the water network from possible frost and protecting your counter with isolating materials.
- Be careful about possible falls of branches, avoid parking your car under trees.
- Prepare yourself for possible interruptions of the electricity, heating, water supply (see emergency kit).
- Take care of family members and elderly people or not self-sufficient acquaintances and if using an electrically powered medical device (respirator or others), evaluate the possibility of finding a temporary new, more suitable accommodation.



# Wind/Forest fire



The wind is produced when large air masses move in the sky. For the purpose of weather alert, the violence of wind gusts and direction are assessed and if this insists on a mountain, plain or coastline.

## WHAT CAN HAPPEN

- **FALL OF TREES AND BRANCHES**, POSSIBLE DAMAGES TO ROOFS WITH FALLING OF TILES AND CHIMNEY POTS.
- **DAMAGE TO TEMPORARY STRUCTURES** (SCAFFOLDINGS, VERANDAS, TENSILE STRUCTURES, ETC.) AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENTS (IN SUMMER).
- **Possible limitation or suspension of activities or outdoor events** and limitation of cableways running and similar ones in the mountains.
- **Electrical and telephone blackouts**, temporary and common road, air and sea traffic problems.

## WHAT TO DO

- Check the stability of roofs and plants in our property and maintain it if necessary.
- Ask your municipality (via the website or URP) what is the civil protection plan for your area.
- Pay attention outdoors, especially in the presence of trees and temporary or dangerous structures and in urban areas.
- Drive carefully, in particular in the stretches exposed to the fall of stones and plants.
- Follow the instructions of the Civil Protection Authority and local weather forecast.
- Move or put susceptible objects to the effects of wind in a safe place before the beginning of the alert period.
- Be very careful in the city for possible falls of objects from above (tiles, cornices, vases, ...).
- Do not stand with the car or walk near plants and roofs but prefer open spaces.
- Do not stand near the windows at home.
- Warn firemen (115) if you notice any possible danger.

## TO AVOID A FIRE:

- do not throw cigarette butts or lighted matches, they may set fire to the dry grass.
- do not ignite fires in the woods. Use only equipped areas. Never leave the fire and, before going away, be sure it is completely off.
- if you have to park the car, make sure the muffler is not in contact with the dry grass. The hot muffler could easily ignite the grass.
- do not leave rubbish in the woods and illegal dumps, they are a dangerous fuel.
- do not burn, without the necessary safety measures, stubble, straw or other agricultural remains. In a few minutes you could lose the control of fire.



## WHEN THE FIRE IS IN PROGRESS

- if you see flames or even smoke, phone 1515 and 115 to give the alarm. Do not think that others have already done so. Provide the necessary information to locate the fire.
- seek a safe escape route: a road or a waterway. Do not stop in places where the wind blows. You could remain imprisoned in the flames and have no escape.
- lay down in a place where there is no inflammable vegetation. Smoke tends to rise and in this way you will avoid breathing.
- if you have no choice, try to cross the fire where it is less intense to move from the already burned part. In this way you go to a safe place.
- the fire is not a show, do not stand along the streets. You would hold up the rescue work and the communications necessary to handle the emergency.





# What I have to know....

Criticality level	Alert level	What does the municipality do?	What do I have to do?
- 0 - No criticality	Normality	It updates the Civil Protection plan, makes exercises and precedes the risks and monitors the territory. Checks its resources.	Keep updated, learn the most common behaviour and prevention rules for various rules. Seek the safest waiting area near the place where you live and work.
- 1 - Local impact	Vigilance	It is on the alert and keeps updated with the Region and CFR; <b>keeps the communication with the Provincial Situation Centre</b>	Be on the alert and keep updated with the Municipality, the Region and the CFR about the statements.
- 2 - Medium impact	Alert	It is on the alert and activates its resources, <b>follows the development of events and their coordination with the Provincial Situation Centre</b> , informs citizens, monitors the critical points of the territory	Be on the alert and keep updated with the Municipality, the Region and the CFR about the statements and behave to prevent the damages of the expected risk.
- 3 - High impact	High alert	It is on the alert and activates its resources, informs the citizens and activates the COC	Be on the alert and keep updated with the Municipality, the Region and the CFR about the statements and behave to prevent the damages of the expected risk. Follow the COC instructions and the information point

In case of Red alert the municipal information point will be installed in **Piazza IV Novembre in Lamporecchio**. The complete Municipal Civil Protection Plan is available on the website [www.comune.lamporecchio.pt.it/protezionecivile](http://www.comune.lamporecchio.pt.it/protezionecivile) or in the municipal offices.

**How to recognize the poster designing and the emergency areas**

**WAITING AREAS:** the waiting areas are meeting areas where the population has to go immediately after the

event. In our territory there are 19 waiting Areas and they are recognizable by a proper sign. Check the nearest one to the place where you live and work.

**SHELTER AREAS (under shelter and tents):** the shelter areas are places where the first living settlements or structures where to put up roofless people. 8 areas have been located (3 fields and 4 under shelter)

**COC:** Municipal Operative Centre of Civil Protection

	Waiting areas		Waiting areas		Shelter areas
<b>A1</b>	Via Capalle	<b>A12</b>	Via G. Di Vittorio	<b>Ar1</b>	Stadio San Baronto
<b>A2</b>	Via S. Stefano	<b>A13</b>	Via G. Matteotti	<b>Ar2</b>	Stadio Giardinetti
<b>A3</b>	Piazza F. Berni	<b>A14</b>	Via L. Da Vinci	<b>Ar3</b>	Stadio Cerbaia
<b>A4</b>	Via G. Verdi	<b>A15</b>	Via C. Marx	<b>Arc1</b>	Materna San Baronto
<b>A5</b>	Via 1° Maggio	<b>A16</b>	Via U. La Malfa	<b>Arc2</b>	Materna Borgano
<b>A6</b>	Via Ceppeteto	<b>A 17</b>	Via E. Nenni	<b>Arc3</b>	Materna Mastromarco
<b>A7</b>	Via Farabonzi	<b>A18</b>	Via Casato Ginanni	<b>Arc4</b>	Scuole Elementari
<b>A8</b>	Via Borgano	<b>A19</b>	Via della Resistenza	<b>Arc5</b>	Scuole Medie
<b>A9</b>	Via G. Amendola	<b>A20</b>	Via Firenze	<b>COC</b>	Piazza IV Novembre 28/c
<b>A10</b>	Via A. Moro	<b>A21</b>	Via Apparita	<b>Rescuers Area</b>	Via G. Matteotti
<b>A11</b>	Via Martiri del Padule	<b>A22</b>	Via Temistocle Pace		



## Useful telephone numbers:

Organization / association	Description service	Headquarters / garrison in the municipality	Number
<b>Municipality</b>	Town hall	Piazza F. Berni n. 1	0573 80061
<b>Municipality</b>	Available H24		329 6503518
<b>Municipal police</b>	(working hours)	Via V. Vitoni 56	0573 800669
<b>Municipal police cell phone</b>	(working hours)		329 6503527
<b>Carabinieri</b>	Local station	Piazza Salvo D'Acquisto	0573 82005
<b>Telecom</b>	Emergency team		800861077
<b>Acque s.p.a.</b>	Waterworks/sewerage		800983389
<b>ENEL</b>	Faults service		803500
<b>Toscana Energia</b>	Leakage of gas		800900202
<b>Croce Verde</b>	Public assistance	Piazza IV Novembre 28	0573 81123
<b>Sanitary emergency</b>			118
<b>Firemen</b>			115
<b>Police</b>			113
<b>Carabinieri</b>			112
<b>Corps of the forest rangers</b>			1515
<b>First aid 118</b>	Ambulatory	Piazza IV Novembre 28	118
<b>Hospital S. Giuseppe</b>		Viale G. Boccaccio 20 Empoli	0571 7051
<b>Hospital S. Jacopo</b>		Via Ciliegiole 20 Pistoia	0573 3521
<b>Hospital SS. Cosma e Damiano</b>		Viale Battisti 2 Pescia	0572 4601
<b>VAB - Wood fire-fighting squad</b>	Available H24	Lamporecchio	329 0511893

## Useful websites

### Municipality Lamporecchio Civil Protection

[www.comune.lamporecchio.pt.it/protezioneecivile](http://www.comune.lamporecchio.pt.it/protezioneecivile)

### Regione Toscana

<http://www.regione.toscana.it/>

### Regione Toscana Civil Protection

<http://www.regione.toscana.it/protezioneecivile>

### Regional Functional Centre

<http://www.cfr.toscana.it/>