

**COMMON OF NOCI**

*BARI Metropolitan City*

**CIVIL PROTECTION SERVICE**

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# MUNICIPAL CIVIL PROTECTION PLAN

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## Premise

This "*Municipal Civil Protection Plan*" was drawn up by the Autonomous Civil Protection Service with the cooperation of the Municipal Police of the Municipality of Noci.

The Plan is the operational tool that, in the presence of calamitous events or major emergencies, allows to coordinate the activities of the municipal structures of the Municipality of Noci, within the framework of the competences of all institutions and bodies Civil Protection, including Voluntary Associations.

The Plan, after analyzing the characteristics of the Municipal Territory and the natural risks or arising from human activities, identifies the availability of personnel and means within the municipality, assigns tasks and defines the procedures of intervention in case emergency response.



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## **1. BASIC DATA**

Noci, named after the many trees of nuts, that have existed in the area in ancient times, is located halfway between Bari and Taranto, on a pleasant hill of the Murge, listed above, in the tourist area of “trulli” and caves.

<b>CITY OF NOCI</b>	
<b>Common ISTAT code</b>	072031
<b>Mayor</b>	Dr. Domenico NISI
<b>Municipal Headquarters</b>	
Address	G. Sansonetti Street, 15
quick call	080-4977014 080-4948225

### **1.1. The Municipal Territory**

The territory, which has an area of 14,882 hectares.

The height of the whole territory, consisting mostly of compact limestones of the Cretaceous and characterized by forms of superficial and deep karst (sinks, sinkholes, chasms, caves...), varies from 331 meters a.s.l. in the northwest, to 470 meters a.s.l. “mount Carello”, in the north-east.

The territory is devoid of natural waterways and stagnation due to the cracking of the mother rock but is rich in underground waterways and artesian aquifers difficult to capture given by the considerable depth.

The woodland heritage is undoubtedly one of the most characteristic naturalistic elements. The oak (*Quercus Troiana*) is the real king and represented the only immediate environmental resource of the first settlers; and from the forests of the oaks is derived the current production approach of the countryside and the same architectural typology of the artifacts and rural buildings. The fragrant forests also formed the food base for the breeding of animals with archaic forms of wild grazing that had allowed a certain breakdown of cattle, equine, sheep and pig farming.

Today the forests occupy about 20% of the entire municipality and are 90% of the wind. Among other tree presences also the oak, but in a presence not relevant, and the oak. The varied vegetation gives the environment different colors and smells. The considerable anthropogenic pressure of the last two centuries has led to the deforestation of large areas to make way for arable land and pastures. Today, the mixed forms of grazing have increasingly favoured cattle farming because it better responds to the characteristics of the territory.



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## 1.2. Borders

To the north with Putignano and Castellana Grotte, to the west with Gioia del Colle, to the southeast, south and southwest with Mottola (TA) and to the east with Alberobello. Altogether the boundary line develops for about 72 km.

## 1.3. Climate

Although Noci is a country of high hill, it enjoys a very mild temperature, being close to two seas (from the Adriatic and the Ionic coast). The average temperature, in fact, is calculated at 15-16 degree Celsius, with thermal lows on winter nights that rarely drop below 3 degree Celsius and with highs of 25-30 degree Celsius in the afternoons of August. Predominant winds affect the very cold northwest quadrant and the warm and south-west south-east quadrant.

## 1.4. The population

Population figures for 12/31/2010

Population	
<b>Total resident population</b>	<b>19.477</b>
<b>Males</b>	9.477
<b>Females</b>	10.000

## 1.5. The Schools

Schools and/or buildings	Seat	student no.	quick call	Fax
Primary school – 1st Circle "Cappuccini"	Soldato Raffaele Tinelli St.	410	080-4977074	080-4977074
"Tinelli" kindergarten	Paravento St.	105	080-4977590	
"Seveso" kindergarten	Pio XII St.	110	080-4971258	
"Guarella" kindergarten	c/o "Abitarea" Complex	71	080-4971094	
"Lamadacqua" kindergarten	C.da Lamadacqua	19	080-4975806	
Primary school – 2nd Circle "F. Positano"	F. Positano Pl.	505	080-4977235	080-4974560
"Gallo" kindergarten	Mons. L. Gallo St.	85	080-4974158	



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“Scotellaro” kindergarten	R. Scotellaro St.	70	080-4971051	
“Gallo” State middle school	Repubblica St.	286	080-4977388	080-4977388
“G. Pascoli” State middle school	Ten. Gallo St.	276	080-4977073	
Scientific High School “L. Da Vinci”	Repubblica St.			
Technical Institute “Agherbino”	Paravento St.			

## 1.6. Accommodation Facilities

structure	Seat	n. rooms	quick call
Hotel “Cavaliere”	T. Siciliani, 47th, St.	32nd	080 4977589
Hotel “Dimora Intini”	Palazzo Gabrieli - Old Town	8	080 4976311
Hotel Restaurant “Punto Verde”	Castellaneta St.	8	080 4971507
Hotel “Santa Rosa Relais”	Santarosa St., 5th	9	080 4949220
Hotel Sporting Club “Corallo”	Martina Franca St. – Contrada Bastianello	7	080 4949832
Hotel “Abate Masseria & Resort”	SP 211 for Massafra Km 0.300	8	080 4978288
Farm “Agriturismo Quaranta”	Zone G – prov.le for Martina Franca	5	
Farm “Agriturismo Lago Milecchia”	Zone B Street, 63	4	080 4975821
Farm “Agriturismo Le Casedde”	Zone B Street, 23	5	080 4978946
Farmhouse “La Mandra”	D. Recchia Zone B/102	3	080 4949882
B&B “Masseria Murgia Albanese”	Zone E, 34	5	080/4975676
B&B “Incantevole Noci”	C. Battisti St., 39 - Margherita di Savoia St., 10	5	3394080081
B&B “Il Sentiero”	Zone F, 24/a	5	080/4977293
B&B “Villa Bella”	T. Siciliani Street, 71/b	1	3200437861
B&B “La Cascata”	Zone F, 87/a	3	080/4979874
B&B “Domitilla”	Zone A, 14/a	3	080/4972263
B&B “Centro Storico”	Torre St., 23	1	080/4970836
B&B “Zia Rita”	Pedote St., 38	1	3208476954



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B&B “Masseria Trulli Pietra Antica”	Zone G, 51	1	3317996670
B&B “Ai Vecchi Trulli”	Zone G, 28	3	080/4972630
St. Giovanni’s B&B	St. Giovanni Street, 3 p.m.	2	3491977481
B&B “Grottacilicia”	Zone F, 84/d	3	3206030723
B&B “B&Breakfast”	Zone F, 88	1	080/9674103
B&B “Trullo Carolina”	Zone B, 13/n	3	3477874449
B&B “Antico Arco”	Figure Street, 17	1	080/4949760
B&B “Antica Dimora”	Pedote Street, 86	3	080/4970912

## 1.7. The Churches

Parish/Church	Seat	Contact	quick call
Maria SS. della Natività	Plebiscite Square, 16	Don Peppino Cito	080 4977441
Parish San Domenico	Repubblica St., 2		
Parish SS. Name of Jesus	Cappuccini St., 2	Don Carmine Chiarelli	080 4977069
Shrine of Our Lady of the Cross			
Barsento, A.S.	Barsento Area		
Abbey Madonna of La Scala - Monastery Fathers Benedictines	Contrada Madonna della Scala		080 4975839
Caritas Listening Centre	St. Leonardo Street, 22		080 4970464



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## 1.8. VOLUNTEER GROUPS

In the Municipality of Noci there are two municipal volunteer groups with civil protection functions:

**Il Gabbiano** - Civil Protection Group that is registered in the General Register of Voluntary Organizations with act 137 of 12/03/2010 and entered in no. 252 of the Regional Voluntary Associations.

President: Palazzi Giuliana.

Venue: Sold. Rocco Tinelli, St. No. 23 (c/o “Aula Verde” of the Giovanni XXIII Elementary School) tel. 345-6030362, 345-6030364, fax. 080-4971587, email: pcilgabbiano@tiscali.it.

**San Pio** – Onlus Volunteer Association – Civil Protection Group is registered to no. 684 of the General Register of Volunteer Organizations of the Apulia Region, with executive determination No. 206 of 7/06/2005, and to No. 235 of the List Regional Voluntary Associations.

President: Miraglino Giuseppe (tel. 327 88 87596);

Legal headquarters: L. Da Vinci St., n.c. - Noci (BA) tel. 080/4972719  
protezionecivile.sanpio@gmail.com.

**National Alpine Association** - Itria Valley Group - Noci Core – Onlus Volunteer Association – Civil Protection Group;

**References:** Mr. Guagnano (phone: 339 6099272, e-mail: guagnanoantonio@gmail.com);

**Venue:** San Francesco D’Assisi St. No. 4 - Noci (BA);

**National Carabinieri Association** - Section of Noci - Association Volunteer ONLUS – Protection Group is registered at No. 356 Regional List of Volunteer Associations for, with executive determination No. 207.

**References:** Mr. Marinuzzi (phone: 329 1370799);

**Venue:** Principe Umberto St. No. 69 - Noci (BA);

### **Italian Red Cross - Lower Murgia Committee**

Headquarters Palmiro Togliatti St., no. 45

**70015 - Noci (BA)**

**bassamurgia@cri.it**

**sol.bassamurgia@emergenza.cri.it**

**pec: bassamurgia@cert.cri.it**

President: Laera Cosma (phone: 320 8890599)

Delegate Area Emergency: Luigi Pietro Morea (phone: 338-2032994)





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## 1.9. Materials and Means

### 1.9.1. Parking park

Vehicle	plate	Assignee
Fiat panda 4x4		PM command
Fiat sixteen		PM command
Fiat doblò		Utc
4x4 pickup		UTC - Civil Protection
Tank truck		Utc

### 1.9.2. Equipment

The following equipment is available to the Municipality of Noci:

- the capacity of 60 quintals with a tank always full whose keys are deposited at the Carabinieri of the local station enabled to drive in case of extreme need in the absence of the municipal worker and in support of the work of the Fire Department and C.F.S.
- Generator group deposited at the premises of the old covered market;
- Radio bridge;

The State Forestry Corps, present in the municipality of Noci has its own means that are:

- two off-road vehicles
- two blowers
- capacity tanker q.li 30

### 1.9.3. Materials and means of voluntary groups

The voluntary association "*San Pio*" is equipped with the following means and equipment:

- Pick – up
- 2 fire modules on loan for free use from Apulia Region
- 2 hydrovores
- 6 radio transmitters
- shovels, pickaxes, chainsaws

The association and volunteer "*Il Gabbiano*" are equipped with the following means and equipment:

- Toyota Pick – Up
- 2 fire modules with 100-inch lances – with A Honda engine of 168 c.c. and tank from It. 5000 liters



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- 1 Honda motorboat with range of lt 1000 complete with suction tube and send;
- 1 Honda generator group from Kw 4.5 single-phase;
- 2 telescopic rods with double halogen beacon;
- 15 radio transmitters PMR 446 MH;
- 10 intermittent light systems for road traffic;
- 12 kg fire extinguishers 6;
- 1 blower;
- 1 brusher.

***The Carabinieri association*** is equipped with the following means and equipment:

- 4x4 Range Rover SUV

***The National Alpine Association*** is equipped with the following means and equipment:

- 1 pump;
- shovels, pickaxes, chainsaws



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## 1.9.4. Techniques

List of companies in the territory of Noci that have available means to deal with any emergencies of civil protection.

Name	Seat	quick call	facility
Laera Angelo	Cavour St., 168 - Noci	3406680551	Salt transport truck Grader Bulldozer
Mottola Inerti s.n.c. by Mottola Domenico	C.da Casaboli, 55	3382515105	2 25mc trucks 2 22-mc trucks 2 15mc trucks 2 4 mc trucks 3 40-ton excavators with hammers 3 30-ton excavators 2 20-ton excavators 1 7-ton excavator 2 2.5-ton excavators 2 rubberised blades 1 crawler shovel 1 triad 2 rollers 1 BOBCAT 1 wheelbarrow
F.lli Parchitelli Angelo & Giuseppe	P. Gobetti, St. 1 - 70015 Noci (BA)	336623619	Bulldozer, half-spread
Mansueto Michele	C.da Gemmabella, Zone D. 46/B - 70015 Noci (BA)		Bulldozer, half-spread
Dell'Orso Francesco	Cingranella St., 4/A	3201178235	Bulldozer, half-spread
Green Gest by Recchia Gianvito	S.P. for Noci, 6803 - 70023 Gioia del Colle Hill (BA)	3279479705	Bulldozer, half-spread
Matarrese Oronzo	G. La Pira St., 23		
Mansueto Giuseppe	S.P. for Noci, km 8-500 - 70023 Gioia del Colle (BA)		Bulldozer, half-spread
Cardone Angelo	F.lli Sgobba St., 19 - 70015 Noci (BA)		Bulldozer, half-spread
Green Service by Mottola Vito Rosario	Zone F, 42/A - 70015 Noci (BA)		Bulldozer, half-spread
Murg Edil Srl	P. Togliatti St., 29/A - 70015 Noci (BA)		Bulldozer, half-spread



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Albese Onofrio	D'Acquisto Street, 9 - 70015 Noci (BA)		Bulldozer, half-spread
Rocco Antonio Conforti	Zone F, 33 - Noci (BA)		Bulldozer, half-spread
Fauzzi Francesco	Fosse Ardeatine St., 10		Bulldozer, half-spread
INEDIL	G. Pastore St., 1 - Noci (BA)		Bulldozer, half-spread
Conforti Pasquale	Zone F, 33 - Noci (BA)		1 triad 1 truck
Fusillo Nicola	Zone C, 56/A - Noci (BA)		

## 2. MAYOR'S AND COMMON'S FUNCTIONS

The Mayor is the municipal civil protection authority and at the occurrence of the emergency within the municipality takes the direction and coordination of the rescue and assistance services to the population, provides the necessary interventions communication to the Prefect and the president of the regional junta.

## 3. ACTIVITY AND TASKS

The activities and tasks related to Civil Protection are:

- Forecast
- Prevention
- Rescue

**Emergency prediction** consists of activities aimed at studying and determining the causes of calamitous phenomena of identification and reconnaissance of areas at risk.

**Prevention** consists of the activities carried out to avoid or minimize the possibility of damage resulting from calamitous events also on the basis of the knowledge acquired as **a result of prevention activities**.

**The rescue** is the implementation of the interventions aimed at ensuring that the people affected by the calamitous events all forms of first aid and the overcoming of the emergency through the implementation coordinated with the institutional bodies' initiatives aimed at the resumption of normal living conditions.

All sectors of the municipal administration must necessarily contribute to civil protection activities, using their restructuring activities and return to normal:

- Urban planning (technical office) for the realization of map references, for the strategic verification of the state of damage



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- Environment (technical office) for preventive programmers and technicians, for the coordination of land protection activities for the identification of specific risks and for specific emergency interventions.
- Urban supervision (community police) for public order, reconnaissance and analysis of the territory planning and study of the road state routes and alternative transport networks, realization of emergency signage
- Social services for the identification of cases at social risk for specific interventions and welfare activities.

## 3.1. MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS CENTER (COC)

The Mayor, as a municipal civil protection authority, uses the Municipal Operations Center to direct and coordinate the emergency services in the municipality. affected population.

For the Municipality of Noci the COC is located at the headquarters of the **Municipal Police in Tommaso Siciliani Street in a newly built building**, not vulnerable and in an area of easy access **as prescribed by the** regulations current.

## 3.2. SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

The structure of the Municipal Operations Center is configured according to nine support functions:

- Technique and Planning
- Health, Social Care and Veterinary
- Volunteering
- Materials and means
- Essential services and school activities
- Census damage to people and things
- Local operating facilities
- Telecommunications
- Assistance to the population

Each individual function will have its own manager who in "peace time", will update the data related to its function and, in case of emergency, within the municipal territory, will accompany the Mayor in the rescue operations.

### *Function 1: Evaluation and planning technique*

It is activated by the Mayor in order to establish the municipal operational garrison that guarantees the performance of technical activities for the monitoring of the territory already from the attention phase. It receives the alerts transmitted by the Regions and/or the Prefectures, maintaining with them a constant connection, gives information to the other functions and guarantees technical support to the Mayor to determine the activation of the different operational phases planned in the contingency plan. It connects the activity of the different technical components in order to constantly follow the evolution of the event, updating the risk scenarios provided by the contingency plan, with particular reference to the elements at risk. It organizes



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and coordinates the activities of the territorial Presidio teams for the reconnaissance of areas exposed to risk and the delimitation of the perimeter. Check the actual functionality and agility of emergency areas and strategic buildings. Organize surveys for the risk assessment and damage census.

## *Function 2: Health, Social Care and Veterinary*

It connects the activity of the different local health components.

It provides a real-time census of the population present in at-risk health facilities and checks the availability of facilities to accommodate patients in transfer. Check the implementation of hospital contingency plans (PEVAC and PEIMAF). It provides health and psychological care during the rescue and evacuation phase of the population and in the waiting and reception areas. It ensures the safety of livestock stock.

## *Function 3: Volunteering*

It provides a summary of the resources that are really available, in terms of specific means, men and professionalism, and monitors their dislocation. It connects the activities of individual voluntary groups/organizations. It makes resources available on the basis of the requests made by the other functions, in particular for information and assistance activities for the population.

## *Function 4: Materials and Means*

It provides a summary of the resources that are actually available from the municipal structure, local authorities, and other administrations in the area. It provides for the purchase of materials and means from private companies and companies. It provides resources based on requests made by other functions.

## *Function 5: Essential Services*

It connects the activities of the companies and companies providing the services. It constantly updates the situation about the efficiency of distribution networks in order to ensure continuity in the delivery and security of service networks.

Ensures the functionality of services in emergency areas and strategic facilities. (especially essential services in areas intended for civil protection purposes, in the most vulnerable facilities, in schools, hospitals, etc.).

## *Function 6: Census Damage to people and things*

In the event of the disaster, the Head of Function will have to coordinate the census of damages related to people, public buildings, private buildings, industrial facilities, essential services, productive activities, works of cultural interest, public infrastructure, agriculture and livestock, using, of course, a special software to manage inspections and loading data of the cards. For the census of damages, for events of no great severity, the manager will employ officials of the Municipal Technical Office or the Civil Genius and experts in the health, industrial and commercial sectors.



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It is also conceivable that the use of mixed teams of technicians from various bodies for expeditious stability checks will necessarily have to be carried out in a short time and will also indicate urgent interventions. Dangerous buildings should be secured to avoid damage to people and disruption to the road network and to limit the progress of the damage.

## *Function 7: Local and road operations structures*

It connects the activity of the various operational structures engaged in the operations of the territory and information, rescue and assistance to the population, monitoring its dislocation and interventions. Check the road plan, with gates and escape routes, depending on the evolution of the scenario. Identify alternative roadways if necessary, preparing what is needed for the safe outflow of the population to be evacuated and its transfer to reception centers in coordination with the other functions.

## *Function 8 – Telecommunications*

It connects the activities of telecommunications operators to ensure emergency communication between operators and coordination structures. Ensures that lines are immediately restored in the event of a communication outage. It provides the network of amateur radios to ensure radio communication in the affected territory.

## *Function 9 - Population Assistance*

It updates in real time the census of the population is available in the areas at risk, with particular reference to the vulnerable. It connects activities with volunteer functions and operational structures for the implementation of the evacuation plan. It checks the real availability of accommodation at the centres and reception areas identified in the plan and provides for the distribution of meals to the evacuated population.

### **3.3. EMERGENCY AREAS**

In this plan, specific areas within the municipality have been identified for civil protection purposes. Specifically:

the **waiting** areas, places where first assistance to the population will be guaranteed, immediately after the calamitous event, or after the warning phase is reported;

the **reception** areas, that is, those places able to welcome and assist the population removed from their homes;

the **areas of massing**, that is, those places of collection of men and means necessary for relief operations to the population.

The choice of areas was made according to the technical indications of the Operational Manual prepared by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Department of Civil Protection, Commissioner Under the O.P.C.M. 28 August 2007, No. 3606.

Below are relocated the Emergency Areas, in the attached tables are identified spelling with the related communication routes between waiting areas and emergency areas and escape routes.

	Type	Description	Address
1	Waiting area	Villa Comunale	Tommaso Siciliani St.





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2		Garibaldi Square	Garibaldi Square	
3		parking	Rocco Tinelli St.	
4		New Boario Forum	Contrada Montedoro	
5		"Pala Intini Angelo" Palace	Contrada Lezzi	
6	Reception area	New Boario Forum	Contrada Montedoro	
7		John XXIII Elementary School		
8		"Positano" Elementary School	F. Positano Sq.	
9		"Scotellaro" Maternal School	R. Scotellaro Street	
10		"Tinelli" Maternal School	Paravento Street	
11		"Cingranella" Maternal School		
12		Middle School Section "Gallo"	Mons. Louis Gallo Street	
13		Middle School Section "Pascoli"	Lt. Gallo Street	
14		Area of storage of rescuers and vehicles	"De Luca Resta" Stadium	
15			New Boario Forum	Contrada Montedoro

## 4. FOREST FIRES RISK

The legislation defines forest fire as a fire with suceptiveness to expand on wooded, bushed or grassy areas, including any anthropized infrastructure placed within the aforementioned areas, or on cultivated or uncultivated land and pastures adjacent to these areas. Forest fires are also based on the simultaneous presence of the three fundamental factors of combustion, which are heat, fuel and combustible (fire triangle).

In this case the fuel is represented by the plant material (humus, litter, bushes, trees, etc.), the comburent is oxygen and the heat consist of an external supply of energy given for different causes (incandescent materials, fire set dolinusly, etc.).

The operations of extinguishing forest fires are based on the elimination of at least one of the three factors of the fire triangle in such a way that the combustion does not occur. The fire, once triggered, feeds on a series of chain combustions, producing heat that is propagated by radiation, convention and conduct.

- Underground fires affect the plant layer composed of humus and wood litter in the forest. They are fires that occur below the level of the soil trampling, they proceed very slowly due to the low availability of oxygen, they do not produce flame but only smoke. They are very difficult to extinguish, destroy the roots and result in the loss of the overcoat;
- Surface fires affect plant material at ground level (bed, leaves, small bushes, etc.). This fire usually proceeds quickly but does not cause significant damage to trees that can often withstand or only be damaged by flames;
- Fires of crown or top affect the canopies of trees; are very dangerous fires that develop large amounts of heat. Plants are damaged in the trunk and leaf system;

From the onset to the extinction of the phenomenon can be identified three distinct phases although overlaps of various kinds can occur in space and time:





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- Trigger phase – involves contact between an incandescent and a bait
- Propagation phase - reflects how the flames spread
- Shutdown phase - describes how the phenomenon will be extinguished

The phase of the trigger, which originates the outbreak and then possible fire, can be spontaneous, natural, or in the vast majority of cases for the voluntary or involuntary action of man, while the progress of forest fires is due to several factors that they affect its intensity and direction such as vegetative characteristics, weather conditions and topography.

## 4.1. INTERFACE FIRE

With the definitions of the current legislation still in place, it must be understood as a fire that affects large urban areas and not, more or less anthropized, contiguous to wooded areas. In this scenario, by setting up a clearer civil protection activity, the role of the municipality becomes fundamental to the preservation of human life and goods, while remaining the competence of the Bodies dedicated to active struggle. The municipality will play its role with the timely application of the emergency plan intervention model for interface fires.

## 4.2. THE CAUSE OF THE FOREST FIRES

The deepening of the causes is essential to outline an articulated picture of the phenomenon of forest fires and to evaluate targeted prevention strategies.

Five categories can be considered

### *Natural causes*

Natural fires are those caused by events inherent in nature, caused by the fall of lightning or a volcanic eruption or by self-combustion.

### *Accidental causes*

Accidental fires are those that do not directly depend on human action such as those caused by sparks originating from the friction of the braking systems of the trains on the tracks or because of changes in voltage on the power lines or breaking with the fall to the ground of high-voltage systems.

### *Involuntary cases*

Involuntary or involuntary fires are those caused by human behaviour not aimed at the specific desire to cause damage due to:

1. Abandoning cigarette butts and matches
2. Agricultural and forestry activities (stubble burning, destruction of plant residues, renewal of pastures)
3. Recreational and tourist activities, firecracker sprees and rockets

### *Malicious causes*



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Arson is the result of an express desire to cause damage to the forest and the environment due to

1. Opening a pasture
2. Building speculations
3. Vandalism
4. In protest (to fight the establishment of protected areas)

## ***Doubtful causes***

Doubtful fires are those for which it is not possible to assign a cause.



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## 4.3. THE FORESTS IN NOCI TERRITORY

From 2009 to 2017 in the territory of Noci occurred No. 11 major forest fires:

*The period at risk of forest fire is the summer period in a situation of prolonged absence of precipitation and the presence of strong winds.*

The Administration annually censuses and catalogues the areas covered by the fire, to catalog them urbanistically and inhibit them from building.

## 4.4. PROCEDURE IN THE CASE OF FOREST FIRES

The operational procedures to be implemented in the event of fires in the province of Bari in the implementation of The Regional Law No. 18/2000, contained in the following document, follow those of the protocol scheme signed between Apulia Region, Montane Community, Fire Brigade, Forestry Corps of the State and Region of Apulia in 2000, with appropriate additions. The scheme was created in accordance with the current regulatory framework, including 353/1a L.2000 and Resolution of the Regional Council No. 163 of 19 February 2014 "*Guidelines for training civil protection volunteers on fire risk*" – Official Bulletin of the Apulia Region 31 of 5 March 2014;

### 4.4.1. Ordinary period procedures

In the ordinary period, under the current *Forecast and Prevention Program* and the *Regional Fire Defense Plan*, still in force in the dying stages of the preparation of the plan referred to in L. 353/2000, approved with DPCR 320 of 16.6.1998, normal monitoring activities of the various authorities, as well as the observation and forecasting of weather conditions, are carried out within the institutional activities of the various institutions, as well as the observation and forecasting of weather conditions, on the basis of the Supervisory Bulletin, National Weather and Forest Fire Service sent by the Prefecture.

The active control phase is essential for prevention and as such must be organized in time in terms of resources, human and financial resources and procedures.

### 4.4.2. Emergency procedures in place

In the emergency phase for an ongoing event, operational planning is an integral part of municipal plans, where available, and provincial contingency plans.

### 4.4.3. Activation procedures

The operational role that in the active fight against fires is entrusted exclusively to the State Forestry Corps and the National Fire Brigade, together, if appropriate, to voluntary organizations operating under the coordination of the Director of Shutdown Operations (D.O.S.).

This situation, like any other civil protection emergency, requires coordination that will have to be implemented first by the Mayor and the municipal structure and then, where appropriate, to provide for the use of resources in addition to those of the Municipal.



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Starting from the sighting of a fire in or around the municipality, the Mayor activates the operational garrison:

## **1st - ATTENTION PHASE**

*Alert level determined by the occurrence of a forest fire on the municipality.*

### **MAYOR'S ACTIVITY**

Activates the manager of the technical function of evaluation and planning and/or those that he deems necessary.

Alert the contacts for the performance of the activities planned in the early warning and alarm phases checking their availability and informing them about the activation of the municipal structure.

Activates and, if applicable, arranges the sending of teams for inspection and evaluation activities.

It establishes contacts with (SOUP), and if necessary, with the neighboring municipalities, stakeholders and entities, also informing them of the activation of the municipal structure. It provides support to the State Corps engaged in active struggle: Apulia Region, Bari Metropolitan City, Prefecture.

## **2nd STAGE - EARLY WARNING**

*Alert level determined by the ongoing forest fire which, according to the D.O.S. (Director of Shutdown Operations), could affect the perimeter area.*

Activate the C.O.C. by summoning the contacts of the support functions deemed necessary. It is established that the health care facilities are present at the site of the event.

Maintains through the C.O.C. contacts with (SOUP), and if deemed appropriate, with the neighboring municipalities, informing them of the activation of the C.O.C. and the evolution of the situation. It receives the alerts transmitted by the Apulia Region and/or Prefecture.

### ***Territorial Control Activations, Territorial Presidio Activation***

Activates the territorial garrison for on-sight monitoring at critical points, for reconnaissance of the affected areas exposed to risk in the direction of advance of the front. It verifies the agility and usability of escape routes and the functionality of emergency areas and assesses possible risks. It organizes and coordinates the activities of the teams of the territorial garrison.

### ***Risk Scenario Assessment***

It connects the activity of the different technical components to follow the evolution of the event, updates the scenarios with particular reference to the elements at risk based on the information



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received. It maintains constant contact with the territorial garrison. Assess any problems with the temporary removal of the population.

## ***Health and social care - Census facilities***

Contact the local health facilities identified during planning.

It provides for a real-time census of the population present in at-risk health care facilities and of people who are not self-sufficient.

Check that healthcare facilities are alerted in case of alarm for the possible evacuation and acceptance of patients.

## ***Headteachers alert and verification***

Alert the voluntary organizations identified during planning for transport and assistance to the population and the weak.

Alerts and verifies the actual availability of health resources to be sent to the population's shelter areas.

## ***Assistance to the population - Safeguarding measures are in the provision***

It updates in real time the census of the population presents in the areas at risk, vulnerable subjects.

It connects activities with volunteers and operational structures for the possible implementation of the temporary population removal plan.

It ensures the availability of centres and reception areas and reception areas for assistance to the population.

## ***Information to the population***

It prepares the alarm system for alerts to the population.

Alert the identified teams for the branching of messages and the measures taken.

## ***Availability of materials and means***

It prepares the necessary materials and means and including those intended for reception areas.

It establishes links with the companies previously identified for the first responders.

It provides the municipal resources necessary for the removal of the population.

It maintains links with (S.O.U.P.), Province, Prefecture-UTG also for the possible sending, if necessary, of additional materials and means for assistance to the population, and volunteers. la Region



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## ***Elements at risk and functionality of Essential Services - Census and contacts with facilities at risk.***

Identify based on the census carried out during the planning the at-risk elements that may be involved. It sends, involving local managers, technicians and operators for the functionality and security of municipal networks and services.

It maintains contact with representatives of primary service agencies and companies.

## ***Use of operational structures - Alerting and preparing men and vehicles.***

It verifies the viability of road infrastructure, ensures permanent traffic control to and from the affected area through local police and volunteers.

It prepares and places the positioning of men and means for the possible transport of the population to the reception areas.

It provides vigilance for buildings that could be evacuated.

It prepares and arranges the placement of men and vehicles at the gates for the outflow of traffic and along the escape routes of the population.

## ***Communications***

Enables contact with local contacts of telecommunications and radio services providers. Check that the communications system is working.

## **3rd STEP - ALARM STEP**

***Alarm level determined by the forest fire in place inside the "perimeter belt" at medium and high danger.***

**Activation of the C.O.C.**, in case you have not passed through the ALARM phase.

## **C.O.C. ACTIVITY**

*Emergency system activation and assistance to the population*

**It activates the emergency system and coordinates the activities of the removal of the population from the** inhabited areas identified in accordance with the D.O.S.

**It provides for the census** of the displaced population. Organize first aid and information in the waiting areas.



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**It organizes the transport** of the population to the reception areas, guaranteeing it to the weakest groups.

**It provides assistance** to the population in the waiting and reception areas.

**It encourages the reuniting** of families.

**Provides information** about the evolution of the event and the responses implemented.

**It provides for the dissemination of rules of conduct in the** current situation, taking into account the possible presence of foreign-speaking persons.

## *Local Operational Coordination*

**It maintains contacts**, and receives updates, with (SOUP), the neighboring municipalities, informing them of the activation of the alarm phase.

## *Monitoring and surveillance*

**Maintains contact** with the Territorial Presidio activated on the spot.

Organize surveys for the risk assessment and damage census

## *Health and social care*

**It connects the activities** of the different local health components

**Coordinate teams** of health volunteers at the homes of people who are not self-sufficient

**Coordinates health care** in waiting and reception areas

It promotes the safety of livestock stock.

## *Resource use (means and men)*

**It sends the necessary materials** and means to assist the population, mobilizes the companies to ensure all support activities in the realization of the indications of the D.O.S.

**Coordinates** the accommodation in the reception areas of materials possibly provided by the Region, the Province, the other municipalities, etc.

**It has** the necessary staff, and volunteers, to support the activities of local police and other operational structures to ensure assistance to the population in the reception areas.



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**Coordinates**, in accordance with, the recovery and security of historical cultural assets. la Sovrintendenza.

## *Use of Operational Facilities*

**Place**, if not done in the ALARM phase, men and vehicles at the gates to control the outflow of traffic.

**It confirms that the areas at risk have been fully evacuated.**

## **EMERGENCY RETURN - PASSAGE TO SUCCESSIVE AND/OR PRECEDENTS.**

The Mayor, in agreement with the D.O.S., ascertains the existence of the conditions for the transition from one stage to the previous phase, or for the conclusion of the emergency.

## **4.5. COMMAND POSTS AND SKILLS**

### **Prefecture - Territorial Government Office**

It receives information from the C.O.P. when the scale of the fire requests it. When the proportions of the fire take on proportions attributable to an event, the Prefect or his vicar takes all steps to ensure the competition, also in a coordinated form, of the police and the Fire Department.

### **State Forestry Corps**

*The Regional Coordination of the State Forestry Corps* is home to the C.O.R. active at 12, as well as the S.O.U.P., referred to L. 353/2000.

*The Provincial Coordination of the State Forestry Corps* is home to the Active C.O.P. 12.

The C.O.P. provides:

- give immediate information to the fire brigade;
- to pre-alert the Mayor of the municipality on whose territory the fire is in place;
- to alert the Operating Room of the Province;
- information in the event of a large fire the Prefecture.

During the alarm and shutdown phase, the C.O.P. systematically updates and changes in the situation Provincial, Prefecture.

C.F.S. personnel during shutdown operations:





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1. involves its own staff, firemen personnel, in shutdown operations. F., staff employed by the Region and/or the Province, municipalities, volunteering; in this case, the head of the highest able CFS on the ground is responsible for operations on the ground in the event that the type of fire is not dangerous to the safety of the people;
2. If necessary, for the maintenance of public order or for the security of people and/or things involves the Police Officers;
3. evaluates the fire in its potential evolution and constantly informs the C.O.P. during the shutdown phase;
4. collects the elements useful for contrasting the current event;
5. after the clean-up extinguishing operations collects evidence, witnesses and clues for the subsequent investigations aimed at identifying the causes and possible responsibilities, collaborating with the Police Forces;

The C.F.S. must prepare and provide at least two telephone numbers of availability h12 to the Province, the Fire Department, the Prefecture.

## **Firefighters**

They activate the **115-telephone number** by-24-a-day service to receive requests for action. Upon receiving the report, the fire brigade takes over the fire by agreeing to the fire. c.F.S. intervention

In this case, it involves its staff, CFS staff, staff hired by the Region, the Province, the municipalities and/or The Montane Communities, the volunteering and any other staff that were necessary to the maintenance of public order or the security of people and things (Police Forces).

## **Volunteer work**

The Voluntary Associations recognized by the Apulia region are committed to the training of their staff to promote their participation in prevention, sighting and extinguishing operations within the limits of L. 353/ 2000.

The extinguishing operation can only be carried out by persons with insurance and who have received adequate training.

## **Common**

The Municipal Emergency Plans should consider the procedures outlined in this operational scheme based on the technical analyses contained in the Provincial Plan of Fire Prevention and Extinction.

Mayors provide several their own or their own delegates to the C.O.P. so that they can be alerted in the event of a fire in their territory.



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They carry out, even with the technical support of the Provincial Administration, the register of the areas annually traveled.

## **Province - Bari Metropolitan City**

It is committed to identifying and equipping its own personnel to be made available to the relevant operational authorities if necessary.

Staff must be properly trained and tested for physical fitness requirements through special selection and medical examination.

The Province - Metropolitan City constitutes operational teams located in its decentralized operations centers, to which provides off-road vehicles equipped with spraying system for first intervention operations on outbreaks of modest magnitude.

## **Apulia Region**

- 1) It issues directives on the AIB campaign to the Provincial Coordination Committee and the relevant bodies.
- 2) It promotes and funds prevention initiatives, preventive forestry interventions.
- 3) Enter into agreements with C.F.S. and VV. F. as well as volunteering, equipping the beneficiaries with adequate financial resources provided promptly and in any case before the start of the period of danger.
- 4) Establishes at the CFS Regional Coordination the S.O.U.P. under L. 353/2000.
- 5) It provides for the purchase and maintenance of off-road vehicles, team equipment and individuals to be distributed to the operating facilities.
- 6) It provides for the purchase of AIB equipment and safety clothing for volunteering.

### **4.6. CONSISTENCY AND LOCALITY OF MEANS AND HUMAN RESOURCES**

On the territory of Noci, they operate belonging to the operational structures of the State Forestry Corps, with their own vehicles (two off-road vehicles, two blowers and a tanker of capacity q.li 30) of the fire brigade and the Volunteering.

The Municipality of Noci has a 4x4 pickup truck and a tanker of the capacity of q.li 60 with tank always full whose keys are deposited at the Carabinieri of the local station enabled to drive in case of extreme need in absence of the municipal employee and in support of the work of Fire Department and C.F.S.

## **WATER CONNECTIONS**



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In the municipality, the following points for the supply of water are identified:

WELLS -WATER POINTS	Location	Owner	quick call	Notes
Lifting tank suitable for helicopter water collection <b>SCARCIULLO/ MURGIA</b>	Zone F -C.da Scarciullo	Apulia Region Authority Operator available <b>Seasonal Operators</b>		Cap litres <b>10</b> per second
Lifting tank suitable for helicopter water collection <b>LAMADACQUA</b>	Zone D Lamadacqua	Apulia Region Authority Operator available <b>GENTILE FRANCESCO</b>	Cell 360456550	Cap litres <b>10</b> per second
Lifting tank suitable for helicopter water collection <b>Perrotta</b>	Zone C Castellaneta Street	Apulia Region Authority Operator available <b>CAMPOBASSO PASQUALE</b>	Cell 3470460183	Cap litres <b>10</b> per second
Lifting tank NOT suitable for helicopter water collection <b>MADONNA DELLA SCALA</b>	Zone B C.da Lake Milecchia	Apulia Region Authority Operator available <b>CAMPOBASSO PASQUALE</b>	Cell 3470460183	Cap litres <b>10</b> per second
Artificial lake <b>In a state without water</b>	Zone B C.da Lake Milecchia	Apulia Region Authority		Abandoned
Irrigated plant	Zone C	Apulia Region Authority <b>Seasonal Operators</b>		
Lifting tank suitable for helicopter water collection	Zone H c.da Barsento	Apulia Region Authority <b>Seasonal Operators</b>		
Irrigated plant Private Well	Zone C No. from Murgecchia76 C Don Gianvito	Mansueto Francis Zone C 76 Noci	Tel 080/4949641 Cell 336.845194	Ability to <b>12</b> litres per second
Irrigated plant Private Well	Zone A,14 Old Putignano Street	Tinelli Vito Via A. Gabrieli, No. Noci	Tel .080/4979968 cell 328.2018513	Ability to 9 litres per second
Irrigated plant Private Well	Zone A, 30 Rist. Grove	Convertini Giovanni Zone A, 30 Noci	Tel 080/4973058 Cell 368.3790684	Ability to 5 litres per second

**Refueling CANADAIR CL215 and CH47 vehicles**



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For the water supply of these means, we must refer to the guidelines in the address document for the prevention of forest fires of the province of Bari, which identifies as the only basin of the province of Bari the flooded "LOCONE", for the refuelling of CANADAIR.

The refuelling of these vessels at sea, according to the Provincial address, can take place under conditions that do not have:

- waves of 2 meters high;
- 25 meters length between ridge and ridge;
- wind in front with speeds greater than .92 Km/h

## **Prevention**

Many centuries ago, fire played an important role for forests and forests. The fires, triggered exclusively by natural causes, opened doors in the intricate forests creating the conditions to host new species of plants and animals, thus enriching biological diversity. Today, unfortunately, very few fires can be attributed to natural causes, but almost all are a direct consequence of human action. Many fires are arson, that is, set by man for his own interests. Others are involuntary, that is, set by man for distraction, inattention and poor civic sense.

In recent years, the means of intervention have been stepped up, but this is not enough. Eliminating fire from the woods is probably not possible, but to contribute, each in its own small way, so that they can be prevented or reported in time, is what is hoped to happen as soon as possible.

### *Some rules to follow*

- 1. Never throw hot and chubby matches. The slightest gust of wind can transmit the fire to the dry grass and then to the bushes and the whole forest. In cars, use the ashtray. Please note that smoking in the woods is forbidden during periods of maximum danger.**
- 2. Fires in picnics and campsites can only be lit in well-equipped areas and still away from trees, grass and litter. Never let go of fire, even for a moment. Before you leave, turn it off completely. To check that there are no more hot spots, carefully feel the ashes with your bare hands. Avoid any fire when the weather is very dry, and it blows wind.**
- 3. Farmers who cannot give up the traditional practice of burning stubble must maintain their distances, not burn when it is windy, circumscribe and insulate the soil with a ploughed band no less than the width of the three meters or other effective means of stopping the fire. Those who have lit it must assist in person or with the necessary number of people until the fire is extinguished. However, it is not possible to burn before the date set by local regulations, but it is forbidden to light fires outdoors in the woods and for a distance from them less than in the period from 15 June to 30 September: 100 metres.**
- 4. It is essential to control the operation and good maintenance of power plants and lines, to avoid short circuits, and internal combustion engines that can be dangerous for**



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**overheating and sparks emitted by exhausts. Never park a vehicle in immediate contact with dry grass: it could catch fire (with the catalytic muffle the risk is even greater).**

- 5. Do not abandon waste in the woods – especially paper and plastic that are easily flammable fuels, but collect it in the appropriate containers, when they are there, or better yet take it away.**
- 6. Landfills of garbage, which can catch fire by fermentation must be placed at a safe distance from trees and shrubs. As a rule, the soil must be strictly clean of any plant material and flammable debris for a radius of at least from the perimeter of the landfill 50 metres.**
- 7. In areas of warm and arid climate most exposed to fires, around dwellings and buildings of any kind it is better to clean the soil of any herbaceous vegetation or flammable shrub at least for the radius of about ten meters, except for trees or ornamental shrubs that do not easily propagate fire.**
- 8. Since most fires originate from roads, escarpments and bumps should be cleaned periodically of flammable vegetation and dry grass. Maintain safety bands at least three meters wide. Bushes, shrubs or trees are less dangerous, but they should still be thinning or pruned to a certain height to hinder the spread of flames.**
- 9. In forests and tree crops it is generally good to stop the continuity of combustible materials horizontally (with boulevards or fire-fighting bands devoid of vegetation or with sparse vegetation) and vertical (with the elimination of undergrowth and pruning low branches). This can reduce the intensity of the fire, sometimes stop it for lack of fuel or limit it to the lower vegetation by avoiding the passage of flames to the canopies of trees.**

## **4.7. ACTIONS TO TAKE IN THE EVENT OF A FIRE**

If you are in an emergency, in the face of a principle of fire, you must avoid being heroes but cooperate effectively and in respect of your own safety and not hinder the passage of firefighting vehicles.

**Then call the following toll-free phone numbers:**

- **1515** - State Forestry Corps (to be used mainly for forest fires).
- **115** - Firefighters (to be used mainly for fires that put structures and lives at risk).
- toll-free number - S.O.U.P. (Permanent Unified Operating Room of the Apulia Region).

### **4.7.1. Sighting pre-fire**

First, if it is a principle of fire, you can try to extinguish it only if you are sure of an escape route, beating the flames with green branch until you suffocate them, always keeping your back to the wind.

- You can throw earth or water on the flames to extinguish them.



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- ❑ Pay close attention to the direction in which the wind blows: heat and smoke may cause you to lose consciousness, just breathe with wet handkerchief on your mouth.
- ❑ Do not face the flames alone and do not stop in the places above the fire.
- ❑ Never leave the area affected by the fire, the fire could resume on the other side, after advancing through the roots of the trees.
- ❑ Do not park along the streets: the fire is not a spectacle.



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## 4.8. AREAS TO RISK OF FIRE

The *graphics*, attached to this plan, have been prepared perimeter *of the interface areas* of the Municipality of Noci, the *vulnerability* and *danger* associated with the territory and the *fire-prone areas*.

In particular, the following factors were examined for the assessment of hazards in the outer perimeter area of the interface: vegetation (olive grove, vineyard, vegetables, etc.), vegetation density, slope, contact with wooded areas, previous fires, AIB plan classification.

For more details, see the section on the description of interface fire risk event scenarios.

### 4.8.1. Attachments to fire risk

The following graphics tables are attached:

- Tab. 1: Perimeter map;
- Tab. 2: Dangerousness map;
- Tab. 3: Vulnerability map;
- Tab. 4: Interface fire risk map;
- Tab. 5: main road and gates map;
- Tab. 6: Map of the waiting, reception, storage and related routes.

## 4.9. SANCTIONS

During the period of severe fire danger, summer period from June to 30 September, in all wooded areas of the region **is strictly prohibited**:

- light fires of all kinds, including those of picnics or camping, except for specially equipped areas and in cases regularly authorized by the Region;
- make mines shine or use explosives;
- use flame or electrical appliances to cut metals;
- use motors, stoves or incinerators that produce bony or embers;
- keep furnaces, public and/or private landfills in operation;
- smoking, throwing matches, cigars, or lit cigarettes and performing any other operation that could still create mediated or immediate danger of fire;
- forward cars into the woods and parking with the muffle (especially if catalytic) in contact with dry grass;
- abandon waste in the woods and in abusive landfills.





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## **4.10. NATIONAL AND REGIONAL NORMATIVE FRAMEWORK OF THE FOREST FIRE**

**Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers 1 April 2008:** Prolongation of the state of emergency in relation to calamitous events due to the spread of fires and combustion phenomena in the territories of the regions of south-central Italy. (GU 86 of 11-4-2008);

**Decree 24 October 2007:** Ministry of Environment and Protection of the Territory and the Sea. Adoption of the Forest Fire Plans (AIBI plans) of the state nature reserves, present in the territory of the Tuscany region. (GU 278 of 29-11-2007);

**Decree 24 October 2007:** Ministry of Environment and Protection of the Territory and the Sea. Adoption of the Forest Fire Plans (AIBI plans) of the state nature reserves, present in the territory of the Emilia-Romagna region. (GU 278 of 29-11-2007);

**Decree 24 October 2007:** Ministry of Environment and Protection of the Territory and the Sea. Adoption of the Forest Fire Plans (AIBI plans) of the state nature reserves present in the territory of the Friuli-Venezia Giulia region. (GU 278 of 29-11-2007);

**Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers 23 October 2007:** Prolongation of the state of emergency in relation to calamitous events due to the spread of fires and combustion phenomena in the territories of the regions of south-central Italy. (GU 253 of 30-10-2007)

**Order of the President of the Council of Ministers 27 September 2007: Urgent civil protection provisions to deal with the current state of emergency in the** territories of the regions of Abruzzo, Basilicata, Calabria, Lazio, Molise, Puglia, Umbria and Sicily in relation to calamitous events due to the spread of fires and combustion phenomena. (Order 3612). (GU 235 of 9-10-2007)

**Order of the President of the Council of Ministers 28 August 2007:** Urgent civil protection provisions to deal with the state of emergency in the territories of the regions of Lazio, Campania, Puglia, Calabria and the Sicilian region in relation calamitous events due to the spread of fires and combustion. (Order 3606). (GU 204 of 3-9-2007)

**Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers 27 July 2007:** Declaration of the state of emergency in relation to calamitous events due to the spread of fires and combustion phenomena in the territories of the regions of south-central Italy. (GU 181 of 6-8-2007)

**Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers 24 July 2007: Declaration of the** exceptional risk of compromise of primary interests due to the spread of fires throughout the country, under Article 3, paragraph 1, of the 4 November 2002, No. 245, converted, with modifications, by Article 1 of the Act 27 December 2002, No. 286. (GU 179 of 3-8-2007)

**Communiqué:** Presidency of the Council of Ministers - Department of Civil Protection. Address:





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Operational guidelines for dealing with forest fire risk for the 2007 summer season (GU 133 of 11-6-2007)

**Decree 21 November 2006** (GU 283 of 5-12-2006)

**Law 4 August 2006, No. 248:** Conversion into law, with amendments, of the decree-law 4 July 2006, no 223, bearing urgent provisions for economic and social revival, for the containment and rationalization of public expenditure, as well as interventions in The Law - Coordinated with the Conversion Act - (G.U. 186 of 11.08.2006 - S.O. N. 183) - INCENDI: Art. 18 encore: Provisions for fighting forest fires

**Announcement:** Presidency of the Council of Ministers of Civil Protection. Address bearing: 'Operational addresses to deal with forest fire risk' (GU 144 of 23-6-2006)

**Communiqué: Presidency of the Council of Ministers - Department of Civil Protection.** (GU 134 of 11-6-2005)

**Decree-Law 31 May 2005, 90:** Urgent civil protection provisions. (GU 125 of 31-5-2005)

**Decree 9 September 2004** (GU 223 of 22-9-2004)

**Decree 9 September 2003** (GU 224 of 26-9-2003)

**Decree 6 June 2003** (GU 151 of 2-7-2003)

**Order P.C.M. 19-6-2003 No. 3295** (GU No. 147 of 27-6-2003)

**D.P.C.M. 6 June 2003** (GU 134 of 12-6-2003)

**Release 2003:** (GU 124 of 30-5-2003)

**Decree 14 October 2002 No 40:** (GU 286 of 6-12-2002)

**O.P.C.M. 24 July 2002, No. 3231** (G.U. No. 177 of 30-7-2002)

**D.P.C.M. 28 June 2002** (G.U. 161 of 11-7-2002)

**Order 15 June 2002, No. 3221** (G.U. 146 of 24-6-2002)

**Law 18 June 2002, No. 118** conv. D. 19.4. 2002, No.

**D.Law 19.4. 2002, No. 68** (G.U. 92 of 19-4-2002)

**Decree 20 December 2001** (G.U. No. 48/2002).

**18 May 2001, No. 227** (Suppl. ord. Gazz. Office, June 15, No.

**L. 21/11/ 2000, No. 353** Framework Fire Law (*Updated and coordinated text*)

**L. 06/10/2000 No. 275**

**Circ. M. A. No. 14281/2000**

**Ord. M. 5.8.1998, No. 2822**

**L. 15/12/1998 no 441**

**D.P.C.M. 10 July 1998**

**D.M. 11/19/1997**

**L. 16/07/1997, No 228**

**D.L. 19/05/1997 No 130**



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D.L. 10/07/1995, No. 275

L. 23/12/1994, No 724

L. 08/08/1994, No. 497

L. 29/10/1993, No. 428

D.L. 17/09/1993, No. 367

L. 24.02.1992, No. 225

L. 03.05.1991, No. 142

L. 28.02.1990, No.

L. 08.08.1985, No. 431

L 24 11.1981; No. 689

D.P.R. 24.07.1977; No. 616

R.D. 18.06.1931; n.773

R.D. 16.05.1926; n.1126

R.D.L. 30.12.1923; n.3267

European Community

It is also important to note that there is a lack of transparency in the eu than the EU. (GUCE May 17, 2002)(G.U.C.E. of 20 July 2001 No. L 196).

It is not the first time that the European Parliament has been involved in this debate.

**Apulia region:**

**Law of 12/05/1997 15:** Stubble burning rules. B.U.R.P. 58 of 20 May 1997.

**Law of 30/11/2000 N. 18:** Providing functions and administrative tasks in the field of forests and forests, civil protection and the fight against forest fires. B.U.R.P. 147 of 13 December 2000.

**The Resolution of the Regional Council 07 March 2005, No. 255,** L225/1992, D.L.vo 112/1998 and L.r.18/2000 Memorandum of Understanding on Regional Guidelines for Civil Protection Emergency Planning (B.U.R.P. 50 of 06.04.2005).



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## 5. SEISMIC RISK

Seismic **risk** refers to an estimate of the overall losses caused by earthquakes that may affect a given area over a period. This estimate can be expressed in several ways, for example through the cost of damage to buildings, the overall economic and social cost suffered by the population of the entire country, or through the foreseeable number of deaths and injuries.

The seismic risk can be defined as a product of three factors: danger, **vulnerability** and exposure, which can also be defined as follows:

- **hazard**, generally expressed as the probability of a seismic event of determined intensity occurring in a fixed temporal interval, or as the return period of a fixed-intensity seismic event;
- **vulnerability**, propensity of an object (building, viaduct, artifact in general) or a complex system (population center, road network, etc.) to suffer damage of intrinsic characteristics, both physical and functional;
- **exposure**, linked to the population, assets and activities in the area of interest, which can be directly or indirectly affected by the seismic event.

In other words, the definition of seismic risk is accompanied by the probability of a seismic event occurring at a given intensity in a certain time interval (dangerousness), the probability of damage as a result of earthquakes of the intensity of the constructions in the anthropized territory (vulnerability) and the likelihood of loss in terms of lives, assets and activities.

The methodology used for the determination of risk, therefore, starts from estimating the seismic hazard related to the territory concerned, and then moving on to the estimation of the vulnerability of buildings and complex systems, finally reaching the estimation exposure.

On the basis of this data, one or more damage scenarios, relating to reference seismic events, have certain characteristics, are then prepared. In areas with high seismic but uninhabited hazards, the seismic risk is nil. In densely populated areas with many unresistant buildings, there can be a high seismic risk even in the presence of low danger.

### 5.1. THE SCALES OF EARTHQUAKE

The severity of an earthquake can be measured by instrumental scales or macro-seismic scales. The former are based on parameters related to motion, such as: peak acceleration, spectral speed, etc. They are more immediate to use for engineering purposes, but instrumental data are only related to recent earthquakes, so they do not allow to adequately characterize the territory based on past experiences. Peak acceleration can be defined as the ratio of maximum ground acceleration to gravity acceleration.

Macroseismic scales are based on the observation of the effects of an earthquake. They are less accurate, but offer the advantage of providing the estimation of the intensity of earthquakes directly from damage observations, and can also be used for past earthquakes. The seismic hazard data of the national territory are actually based on observations of this type.



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There are several macro-seismic scales:

- MCS (Mercalli, Cancani, Seberg)
- MSK (Medved, Sponheuer, Karnik)
- European Macroseismic Scale (EMS)

The concept of vulnerability has been inserted into the macro-seismic scales; in particular with the MCS scale (Mercalli-Cancani-Sieberg, 1917) the degrees of intensity from I to XII are defined according to the effects on the buildings described qualitatively:

MCS Grade	Description	MCS Grade	Description	MCS Grade	Description
I	Imperceptible	V	Moderately strong	Ix	Highly destructive: 60% damage to buildings
II	Very light	VI	Strong	X	Ruinous: 75% damage to buildings
III	Light	VII	Very strong: minor damage to good quality buildings	XI	Catastrophic: general destruction
IV	Moderate	VIII	Destructive: Damage to 50% of buildings	XII	Totally Catastrophic: Complete Destruction

**Table 1 Effects on buildings based on the MCS grades of the earthquake**

The evolution of the macro-seismic scales introduced building classification schemes with different construction types and with different resistance to the severity of the shock detected in the survey area. One example is the MSK scale (Medvedev, Sponheuer, Karnik 1981) which defines:

- three classes (A,B,C) of decreasing seismic vulnerability:

Class A	construction in natural stone, rural buildings, adobe houses and houses with clay or sint
Class B	common brick buildings, in large blocks or prefabricated buildings, masonry with timber walls, square stone constructions
Class C	armed constructions, well-made wooden structures

- six levels of damage for each class, ranging from 0 to 5:



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0	No damage
1	Slight damage: thin cracks in plaster, falling small pieces of plaster
2	Moderate damage: small injuries in the walls, fall of large pieces of plaster, tiles, injuries to chimneys, fall of parts of chimneys
3	Heavy damage: large and deep damage of the walls, fall of chimneys
4	Destruction: openings in walls, parts of buildings can collapse, interior walls collapse
5	Total building damage

- quantifies of the number of buildings in each class with a certain level of damage

Few	less than 15%
many	15% to 50%
most of the	more than 55%

The following map shows the percentage distribution of dwellings belonging to the highest vulnerability class (A) in the MSK scale for all Italian municipalities:



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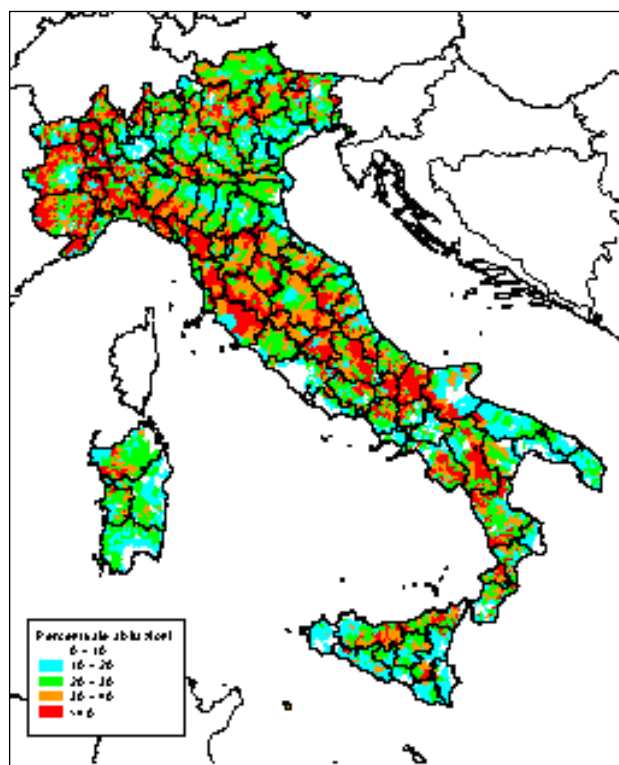


Figure 1 Percentage of dwellings on the housing scale vulnerability A of the MSK scale, for Italian municipalities

The third factor, Exposure, refers to the quantity and quality of the goods on display. It is therefore somehow connected to the value of what can be destroyed by the earthquake. This factor, therefore, in our country stands at very high values, in view of the high density of housing, the presence of a historical, artistic and monumental heritage unique in the world, etc. The characteristics of the territory are therefore also used in the definition of risk. With the same danger, an area densely populated and characterized by buildings not resistant to the earthquake will have a high risk, while an area where there are no buildings, no population, no other goods will have no risk. So high seismic hazard does not necessarily mean high seismic risk.

As you can see from Figure 11, Italy has a very high vulnerability of the buildings present in the territory since most of them were built without seismic criteria.

## 5.2. THE SEISMIC RISK OF NOCI TERRITORY

The entire national territory has been classified as a function of seismic risk since 1909 on a municipal basis. Over the years, generally following a destructive earthquake, the Italian seismic map has been updated and revised several times.



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Seismic mapping provides, in increasing order of danger, areas of the fourth, third, second and first category zones, in which it is mandatory to use several seismic measures, according to the requirements of the legislation. In particular, according to the Ordinance of the President of the Council of Ministers No. 3274 of 20 March 2003 "First elements in relation to general criteria for the seismic classification of the national territory and technical regulations for seismic zone construction", and According to the seismic classification of the regional territory of Apulia, published in BURP 33 of 18/03/2004, the Municipality of Noci is classified in zone 3.

The municipality of Noci, falling under the Italian classification in zone **3**, presents an earthquake risk.

The surface of the system attached to this floor with a scenario or risk in the event of a 5th degree earthquake on the Mercalli scale is drawn up.

## **5.2.1. Seismic risk attachments**

The following graphics tables are attached:

- Tav. 7: Cartography of risk;
- Tav. 8: Cartography of the areas and escape routes.



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## 6. HYDROGEOLOGICAL RISK

The hydrogeological risk map provides for the definition of risk classes through the overlapping of the hazard paper (bands of flooding and susceptibility to slope failure) with the at-risk elements arising from the land use card, thus also, for the same danger, areas that are more at risk than others depending on the elements that are found there. This is to identify areas where high hydrogeological criticalities are associated with increased anthropic importance.

The hydrogeological risk map, therefore, provides a portrait of the current situation of risk in the basin, useful in absolute terms to assess the criticality of the basin itself. It is also a tool to determine with an objective criterion the most urgent prevention measures and the priority of interventions.

The D.P.C.M. of 29 September 1998 also defines the following four risk classes:

1. **moderate R1**: social, economic and environmental damage is marginal
2. **average R2**: minor damage to buildings, infrastructure and environmental heritage is possible, which does not affect the safety of personnel, the agility of buildings and the functionality of economic activities
3. **high R3**: problems are possible for the safety of people, functional damage to buildings and infrastructure resulting in incapacity of the same, the interruption of the functionality of socio-economic activities and significant damage to the assets environmental environment
4. **very high R4**: loss of life and serious injuries to people, serious damage to buildings, infrastructure and environmental heritage, destruction of socio-economic activities are possible

The risk (R) according to the Varnes formula is given by:

$$R - P - E - V$$

where:

**A**: Risk expressed in terms of expected damage related to the social cost, recovery and restructuring of material assets damaged by the calamitous event;

**P**: dangerous, i.e. probability of the calamitous event happening;

**E**: **exposed value of the endangered** elements understood as persons, localized assets, environmental heritage;

**V**: Vulnerability of the elements at risk that depends both on their ability to withstand the stresses exerted by the event, and on the intensity of the event itself. It is generally expressed on a scale between 0 (no loss) and 1 (total loss).





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## **6.1. THE HYDROGEOLOGICAL RISK OF THE TERRITORY OF NOCI**

The hydrogeological risk corresponds, in essence, to the effects induced on the territory by the overcoming of critical rain levels, critical hydrometric levels along the torrential waterways and along the lesser hydrographic network and rainwater disposal.

Given the territorial characteristics, it can be said that the types of risk exposed above do not affect the Common of Noci; In fact, the municipality is not affected by hydraulic and landslide and the resulting Risk of the PAI (Hydrogeological Plan) drawn up by the Apulia Region Basin.

Is reported in the tables attached the critical areas at risk of flooding, are areas identified at the municipal level and with the supervision of the Basin Authority, which over the years have suffered flooding resulting in inconvenience for the population.

Elaborate E.1 - Hydrogeological and hydraulic report.

Elaborate E.2 - Case subject to study: Mottola Street Basin.

Elaborate E.3 - Case subject to study: Old Putignano Street Basin.

Elaborate E.4 - Case study: Industrial Zone Basin.

Table A.1 - Municipal Limits - scale 1:25,000.

Table A.2 - Geolithological and geomorphological map - scale 1:25,000.

Table A.3 - Elevation Map - scale 1:25,000.

Table A.4 - Hydrographic Grid - scale 1:20.000.

Table A.5 - P.P.T.R. Constraint Drawing - scale 1:25,000.

Table A.6 - Study Watershed Suns Map - scale 1:25,000.

Table A.15a - Potentially subject to inundation areas basin Mottola St. - scale 1:25,000.

Table A.15b - Potentially subject to inundation areas basin Mottola St. - scale 1:25,000.

Table A.15c - Potentially subject to inundation areas basin Mottola St. - scale 1:25,000.

Table A.16a - Potentially subject to inundation areas basin Old Putignano St. - scale 1:25,000.

Table A.16b - Potentially subject to inundation areas basin Old Putignano St. - scale 1:25,000.

Table A.16c - Potentially subject to inundation areas basin Old Putignano St. - scale 1:25,000.

Table A.17a - Potentially subject to inundation Areas Industrial Zone Basin - scale 1:25,000.

Table A.17b - Potentially subject to inundation Areas Industrial Zone Basin - scale 1:25,000.

Table A.17c - Potentially subject to inundation Areas Industrial Zone Basin - scale 1:25,000.

Table A.18a - Potentially subject to inundation areas Mount Emperor basin - scale 1:25,000.

Table A.18b - Potentially subject to inundation areas Mount Emperor basin - scale 1:25,000.

Table A.18c - Potentially subject to inundation areas Mount Emperor basin - scale 1:25,000.



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## **6.1.1. Municipal interventions for flood risk**

The municipal authority, in order to prevent possible flooding of roads as a result of violent rains, annually, before the autumn season, provides a systematic cleaning of the grates and storm drains for the optimization of rainwater.

## **6.1.2. Violent rain risk attachments**

The following graphics tables are attached:

- Tav. 9: Flood Risk Card



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## **7. SNOW RISK**

Snowfall, rather than a real "risk of civil protection" is often an inconvenience to the population and therefore requires the intervention of the various components of the system.

Snow events are increasingly a case study with which it has to deal with in order to give increasingly punctual and efficient responses.

This is an emergency of a foreseeable nature.

Therefore, upon the arrival of the communication of the Meteorological Bulletin by the Department of Civil Protection, which reports the worsening of the weather situation, the Head of Local Civil Protection, after informing the Mayor, the Prefect and the President of the Province, activates all the necessary procedures to deal with the emergency.

The Civil Protection System, in case of snow and ice, intervenes to:

- Keep the main arteries and the public transport route free and passable.
- Ensuring access to health, social and health facilities, schools and public offices.

The necessary action on the roads consists of the following actions:

1. shoveling snow
2. shedding salt

In the suburban streets and in all the secondary roads cannot be guaranteed the service of cleaning from the snow or the shedding of salt in case of ice.

### **7.1. OPERATIONS**

The following phases of intervention have been identified for better organization of emergency response structures.

### **7.2. EARLY WARNING PHASE**

It begins with the sending of the weather warning for the Apulia Region by the Functional Centre of the Apulia region for snowfall; The alert may predict snow in the next 12 hours (alert status 2) or 24 hours (alert status 1).

What to do:

Information to the population and possible issuance of a trade union ordinance for the obligation to transit with snow tires or chains on board.

Commissioning and verifying the correct installation of all equipment on the vehicles used.

Activate enhanced testing procedures for heating systems in schools.

Check if there are any requirements for the prior closure of schools.

Check the stocks of sodium chloride.



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Take action for possible food supply and assistance to the population and dwellings possibly isolated in the rural area.

## **7.2.1. ALARM PHASE**

Received the notice of worsening of the phenomenon by the Prefecture, Apulia Region, etc., the Mayor and the Head of Civil Protection:

- activate the C.O.C. with a summoning of all Support Function Managers;
- inform - U.T.G., and about the emergency that has arisen at the local level with indication of the measures taken to protect the population; the Prefecture, the Region, the Province;
- press releases aimed at the population;
- activate the Contractor of the Integrated Urban Hygiene Service, in order to guarantee all the services provided by the contract, with particular reference to the shedding of salt or saline solution along the roads and the collection and transport of RSU. The service must meet the following intervention priorities:
  - Hospital and emergency room;
  - Barracks and law enforcement locations;
  - Offices and municipal facilities;
  - Outpatients and ASL locations;
  - Schools and nursing homes.
- The saltspill is carried out by one of the local companies that you contact by telephone gives immediate availability for the clearing of snow and ice from the main streets of the city and at the same time shedding of salt. The company is in charge of this work by order of service by the head of civil protection (Commander PM).
- contact the Civil Protection Officers of the Apulia region;
- they check the need to ban impassable areas, providing alternative routes, and order the evacuation by people and, if possible, animals, from the predicted areas;
- coordinate the resources employed by the Municipal Police and Civil Protection.



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In case of snow risk, it is appropriate to coordinate the interventions at the municipal level with what is planned in the snow plan of the Prefecture of Bari, especially with regard to the main roadway within the municipality.

## **7.3. Materials**

### **7.3.1. Sodium chloride**

With regard to the supply of salt, every year the authority supplies itself, by official tender of suitable quantities of sodium chloride for road thaw to be used in the winter period.

The municipal warehouse at the premises in use at the Urban Hygiene service is identified as a salt storage area.

## **7.4. NORMS OF BEHAVIOUR FOR THE CITIZEN**

### **7.4.1. Stocks in case of Snow**

Here's what needs to do in case of snow:

- Inquire about the changing weather conditions.
- The pavement sections and driveways in front of their homes and shops,
- Put yourself on the road only if necessary, preferring public transport instead of your own car.
- If you find it essential to travel, equip your vehicle with winter chains or tyres, limit speed and avoid sudden braking or swerving.
- Keep a small stash of coarse kitchen salt to spread in front of the home and garage access.
- Go out wearing shoes with rubber tank soles.

### **7.4.2. Not to do in case of snow**

- Avoid the use of two-wheeled vehicles: bicycles, motorcycles, scooters ...
- Do not amass snow on the road or at pedestrian crossings:
- Do not leave the house with inadequate footwear.
- Do not throw water on the snow otherwise it favors the formation of ice.
- Do not abandon the vehicle where it can create obstruction to the traffic.



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## REFERENCE TELEPHONE NUMBERS

<b>1515</b> <b>080 4974342</b>	STATE FORESTRY POLICE CORPS Noci Station Command
<b>115</b> <b>080 4911222</b>	Firefighters Putignano Station Command
<b>080 5802208</b>	SOUP-Permanent Unified Civil Protection Operations Room Apulia Region
<b>112</b> <b>080 4977010</b>	Carabinieri Noci Station Command
<b>113</b>	STATE POLICE
<b>117</b> <b>080 4911017</b>	FINANCE GUARD Brigade Command
<b>080 4971152</b>	South-East Noci Railway Station
<b>080 4948225</b> <b>080 4948228</b> <b>080 4948205</b>	Municipality of Noci
<b>080 4977014</b> <b>348 7216667</b> <b>080 4974027</b>	Command and Ready To Act MUNICIPAL POLICE Commander PM Cap. VAVALLO dr Gianvito Number FAX Command of MUNICIPAL POLICE
<b>Pec</b>	<a href="mailto:ufficiotecnico.comune.noci@pec.rupar.puglia.it">ufficiotecnico.comune.noci@pec.rupar.puglia.it</a>
<b>080 4948225</b>	MAYOR'S Cabinet Office
<b>080 4974460</b>	FAX Number MAYOR'S Cabinet
<b>393 5949254</b> <b>338 5384006</b>	Mayor Dr. Domenico NISI
<b>080 4050111</b> <b>080 4050855</b>	PUTIGNANO HOSPITAL switchboard Putignano First Aid
<b>345 6030362</b> <b>345 6030360</b>	Civil Protection Group "IL GABBIANO" President Palazzi Giuliana
<b>080 4972719</b> <b>327 8887596</b>	Civil Protection Group "SAN PIO" President Miraglino Giuseppe
<b>339 6099272</b>	National Alpine Association (Ref. Guagnano)
<b>329 1370799</b>	National Carabinieri Association (Ref. Marinuzzi)
<b>320 8890599</b>	Italian Red Cross (Ref. Cosma Laera)





  
**Comune di Noci**  
 Provincia BA

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**PIANO COMUNALE  
 DI PROTEZIONE CIVILE**

Edizione Febbraio 2012  
 agg. gennaio 2016

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**CARTA DELLA VIABILITA'**  
**TAV.10**

Scala 1:2.500



**LEGENDA**

-  Grafo Viabilità
-  Limite Comunale

Sistema di Proiezione Cartografica  
 UTM WGS-84

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Responsabile del progetto:  
 Ing. Nicola Dongiovanni

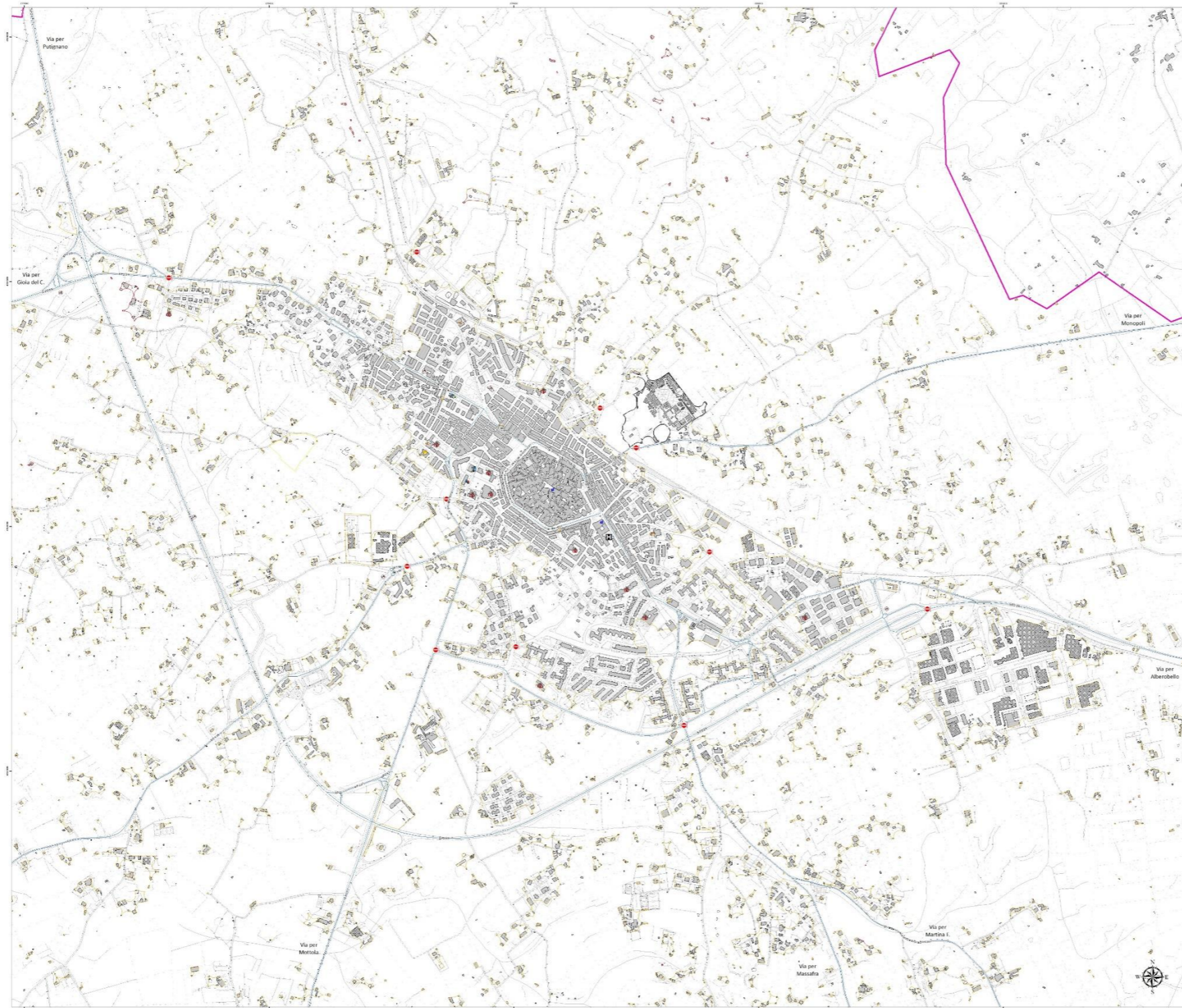
**Viability map**





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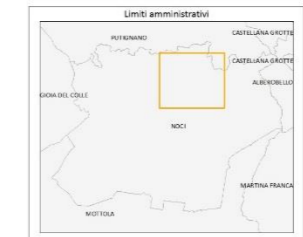
  
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DI PROTEZIONE CIVILE**

Edizione Febbraio 2012  
agg. gennaio 2016

**RISCHIO INCENDIO INTERFACCIA  
TAV. 5  
Carta della viabilità**

Scala 1:5.000



### LEGENDA

- 1 Associazione di Volontariato
- 2 Distributore carburante
- 3 Farmacia
- 4 Lungo di calle
- 5 Ospedale/Pubblico
- 6 Piazza Municipale
- 7 Scuola
- 8 Sede COC
- 9 Servizi locali
- 10 Carabinieri
- 11 Stazione ferroviaria
- 12 Ufficio municipale
- 13 Ufficio postale

- Rischio**
- R1 - Rischio Basso
  - R2 - Rischio Medio
  - R3 - Rischio Medio
  - R4 - Rischio Alto
- Limite Comunale

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Viability map - wildfires