

During the Florence flood of 1966, which occurred on November 4, the water of the Arno river rose more than 6 meters above the normal level, flooding large areas of the city, including the areas where water systems and drinking water distribution systems were located.

The flood severely damaged the city's infrastructure, including aqueducts and sewage treatment plants, temporarily disrupting the supply of drinking water. In particular, the river water contaminated the reserves and reservoirs of drinking water, making the consumption of water dangerous, non-potable, due to the presence of sludge, organic substances and pollutants.

Local authorities and rescuers were forced to mobilize to provide drinking water in other ways, such as with the distribution of water bottles or with the support of mobile purification plants. In addition, the situation highlighted the need to modernize and improve water and infrastructure management systems to prevent similar damage in the future.

PRECAUTIONS ON DRINKING WATER AFTER FLOODING

Before drinking water from the tap, make sure that municipal ordinances or warnings do not prohibit it. Do not eat food that has come into contact with flood water: it could be contaminated.