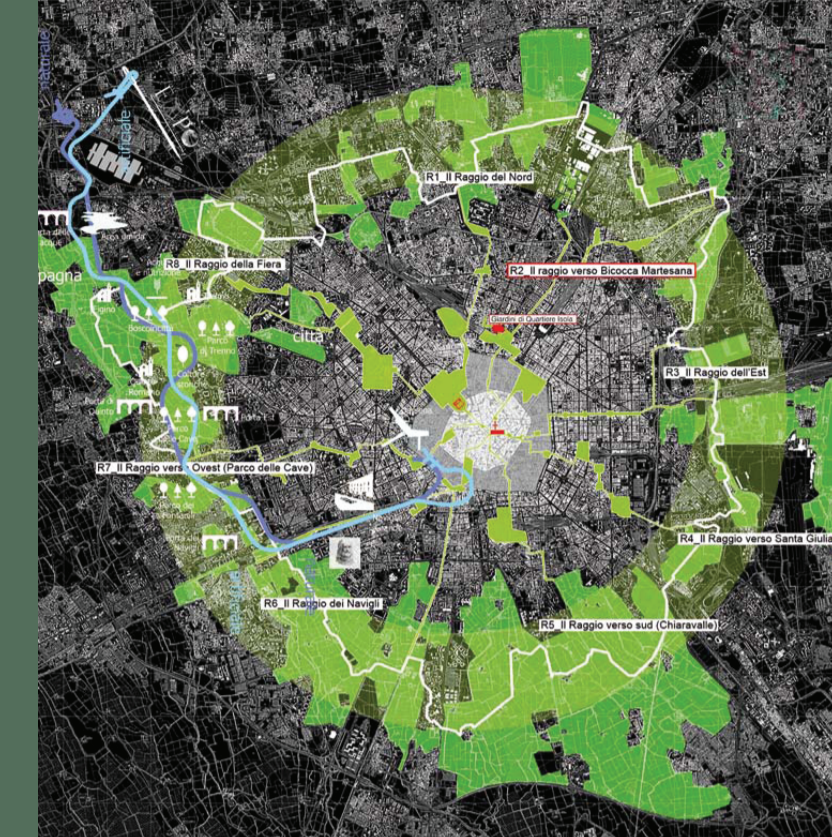




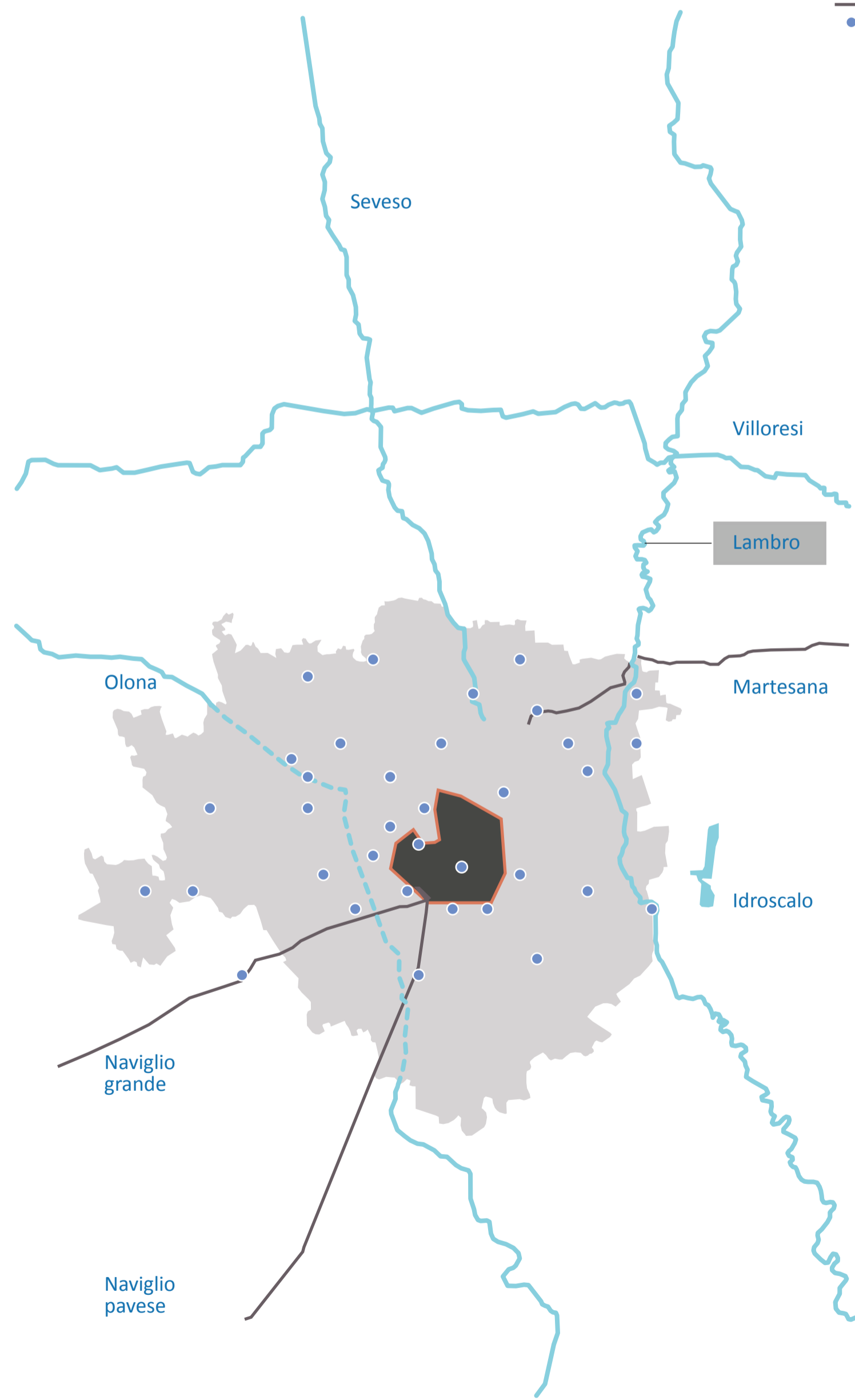
In Italy, 88% of all water is pumped from underground (50% from the water table and 38% from springs). Only 12% of the water for human use comes from surface water sources. From the water table, that is, from underground. The water is collected through 433 wells by the aqueduct. The water is collected from the wells at 60 to 120 metres and channelled to the stations, where highly advanced technological systems are used to filter and treat it, and make it fit for human consumption. It is then supplied to citizens along the 2360-km pipeline of the Milan aqueduct system. Twenty-nine relay stations are distributed throughout the territory. The water is collected from underground springs and wells and from surface – rivers, lakes and even sea.

The Milan underground sediments are mainly of fluvial and glacial origins: in particular, the size of gravel and sand lithotypes prevailing on surface decreases with depth. These features are reflected in the hydrogeological characteristics, since at the surface there are highly permeable and thick interconnected masses; the permeability decreases with depth and the permeable layers become more and more isolated. This situation causes the presence of unconfined and semi-confined water tables in the more permeable sediments down to the depth of about 100 m (330 ft); these water tables are contained in the aquifer historically exploited by most of the wells and indicated as the "Traditional Aquifer". It is directly fed by storm water, by losses from watercourses and by irrigation.



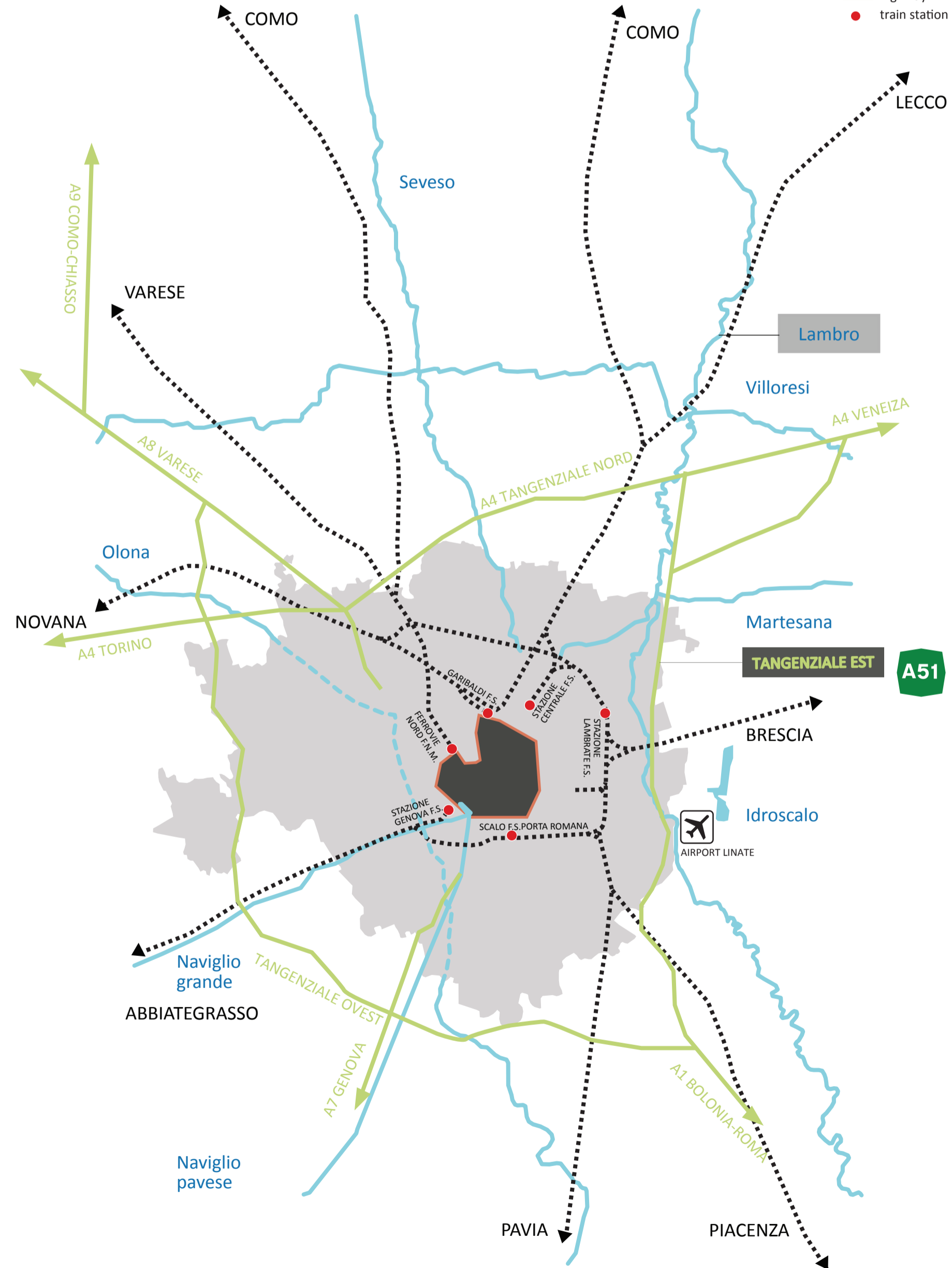
WATER RESOURCE IN MILAN

- river
- existing canal
- water well field



TRAFFIC NETWORK

- railway
- highway
- train station



VOID SPACE IN MILAN

