

NASEBY // RANFURLY // MANIOTOTO PLAIN

Community Response Plan



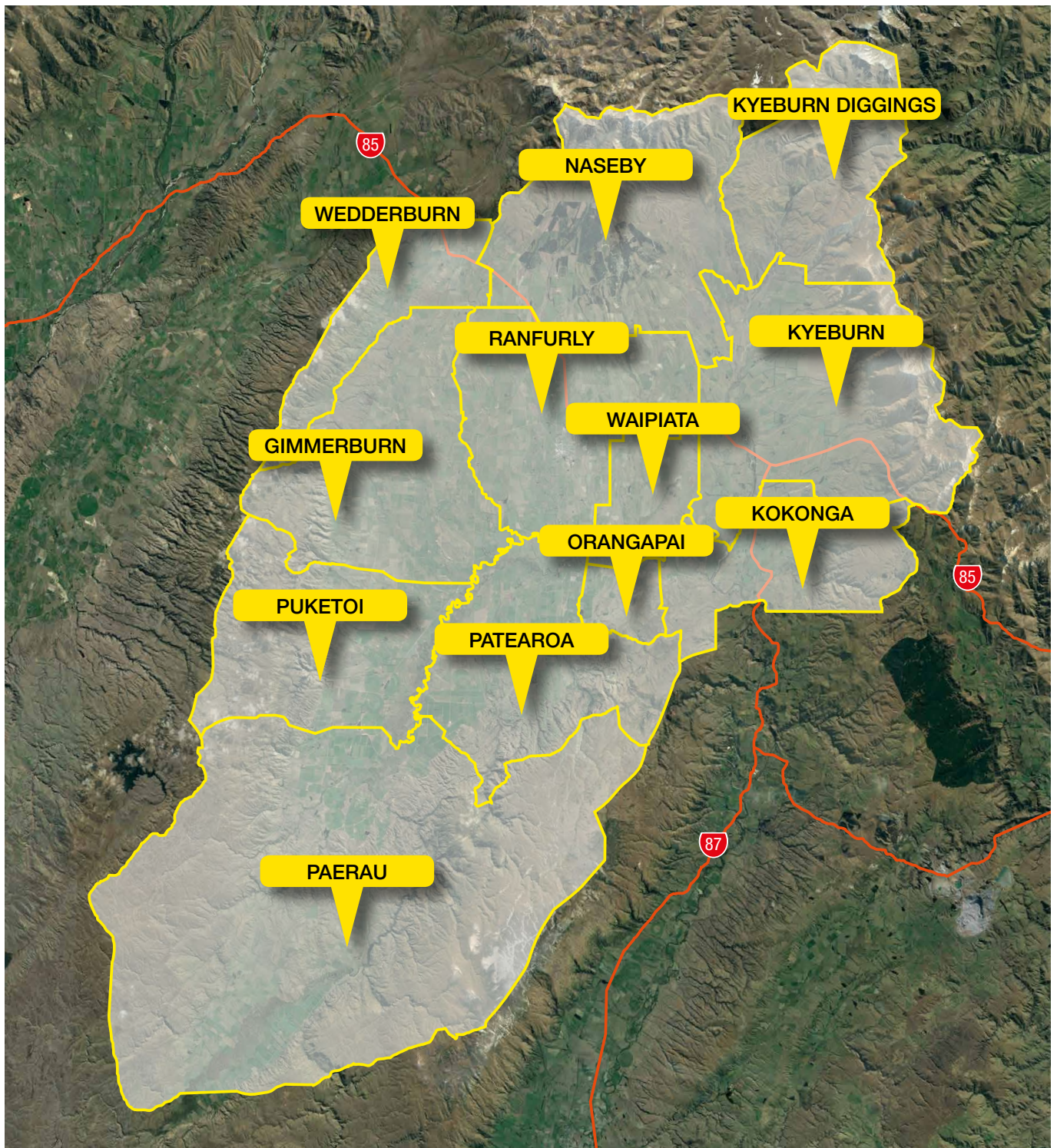
contents...

Naseby / Ranfurly / Maniototo Plain Area Map	3	Debris Flow (Mudflow) Map	21
		Naseby	21
Key Hazards	4	Inundation Map	22
Earthquake	4	West Eweburn Dam	22
Major Storms / Snowstorms	4	Loganburn Dam	23
Wildfire	5	Creekside Dam	24
Road Transport Crashes	5	Naseby / Kyeburn	25
Flooding	5	Waipiata	26
		Patearoa	27
Household Emergency Plan	6	Plan Activation Process	28
		Roles and responsibilities	28
		Civil Defence Centres	29
Emergency Survival Kit	7	Evacuation Routes	30
Getaway Kit	7	Naseby	30
Stay in touch	7	Ranfurly	31
		Kyeburn	32
		Waipiata	33
Earthquake	8	Patearoa	34
Before and during an earthquake	8	Gimmerburn	35
After an earthquake	9	Paerau	36
Post disaster building management	9		
Earthquake fault map	10	Tactical Sites Map	37
		Naseby	37
Major Storms / Snowstorms	11	Ranfurly	38
Before and when a warning is issued	11	Maniototo Plain	39/40
After a storm, snowstorms	12		
		Vulnerable Sites Map	41
Wildfires	13	Elderly Persons Housing, Health & Medical	41
Before and during	13	Ranfurly Childcare	42
After a fire	14		
Fire seasons	14	Civil Defence Centres Map	43
Evacuation directions and assembly points	15/16	Naseby	43/44
		Ranfurly	45
		Maniototo Plain	46
Road Transport Crashes	17	Visitor, Tourist and Foreign National Welfare	47
Before, during and after	17	Naseby	47
Truck crash zones maps	18	Ranfurly	48
		Emergency Contacts	50
Flooding	19		
Before and during	19	For further information	52
After a flood	20		



NASEBY / RANFURLY / MANIOTOTO PLAIN

Area Map





THE KEY HAZARDS IN NASEBY / RANFURLY / MANIOTOTO PLAIN

Earthquake // Major Storms // Snowstorms
Wildfire // Accident // Flood



Earthquake

New Zealand lies on the boundary of the Pacific and Australian tectonic plates. Most earthquakes occur at faults, which are breaks extending deep within the earth, caused by movements of these plates.

There are thousands of earthquakes in New Zealand every year, but most of them are not felt because they are either small, or very deep within the earth. Each year there are about 150 – 200 quakes that are big enough to be felt. A large, damaging earthquake could occur at any time, and can be followed by aftershocks that continue for days or weeks.



Major Storms / Snowstorms

Major storms affect wide areas and can be accompanied by strong winds, heavy rain, thunder, lightning, tornadoes and snow. They can cause damage to property, infrastructure, affect crops and livestock and disrupt essential services.

Severe weather warnings are issued by the MetService and available through the broadcast media, by email alerts, and online at www.metservice.co.nz





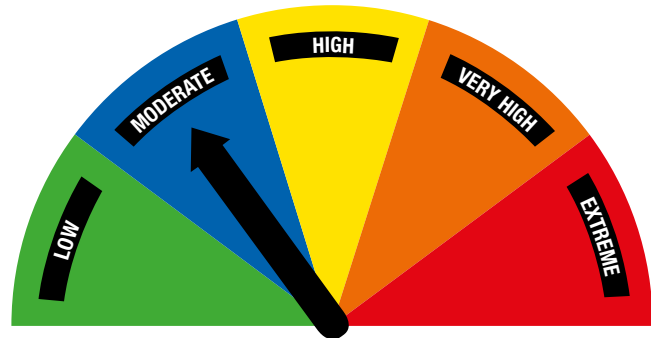
Wildfire

Although there are many benefits to living in the country, rural property owners face a higher risk of fire than city dwellers.

If a fire starts it may not be detected as quickly and emergency services take longer to respond because of greater travel distances.

For information on fire danger, fire season status and requirements for fire permits visit www.fireandemergency.nz/fire-seasons-and-fire-permits

FIRE DANGER TODAY



Road Transport Crashes

Otago's topography is predominantly flat to rolling however there are some mountainous areas throughout the region making for challenging road alignments and increased exposure to severe weather events such as strong winds, ice, snowfall and heavy rain events. Our popularity as a tourist destination and that the limited routes in and

out of the region are highly susceptible to periodic closure due to natural hazards (snow, flooding, landslip) all contribute to the challenges surrounding the management of transportation in our region. The New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) operates the state highways and local authorities operate the public local roads. www.nzta.govt.nz



Flooding

Floods can cause injury and loss of life, damage to property and infrastructure, loss of stock, and contamination of water and land.

Floods are usually caused by continuous heavy rain or thunderstorms. A flood becomes dangerous if:

- the water is very deep or travelling very fast
- the floods have risen very quickly
- the floodwater contains debris, such as trees and sheets of corrugated iron.

Getting ready before a flood strikes will help reduce damage to your home and business and help you survive. <http://water.org.govt.nz>



get ready...



CREATE AND PRACTISE

Household Emergency Plan

YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Address

Name

Phone numbers

Name

Phone numbers

Name

Phone numbers

Name

Phone numbers

Name

Phone numbers

1. If we can't get home or contact each other we will meet or leave a message at:

Name

Contact details

Name (back-up)

Contact details

Name (out of town)

Contact details

2. The person responsible for collecting the children from school is:

Name

Contact details

3. Emergency Survival Items and Getaway Kit

Person responsible for checking water and food

Items will be checked and replenished on:

(check and replenish at least once a year)

The Getaway Kits are stored in the

4. The radio station (inc AM/FM frequency) we will tune in to for local civil defence information during an emergency

5. Friends/neighbours who may need our help or who can help us

Name

Address

Phone

Name

Address

Phone

6. On a separate sheet of paper draw a plan of the house showing places to shelter in an earthquake or storm, exits and safe assembly areas and where to turn off water, electricity and gas.

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS FOR POLICE, FIRE OR AMBULANCE CALL 111

Local Police station

Water Supplier

Medical Centre

Gas Supplier

Insurance Company

Electrician

Vet/Kennel/Cattery

Plumber

Electricity Supplier

Builder

Council Emergency Helpline

get ready...



CREATE

Emergency Survival Kit

In most emergencies you should be able to stay in your home. Plan to be able to look after yourself and your household for at least three days. Assemble and

maintain your emergency survival items for your home as well as a portable getaway kit in case you have to leave in a hurry. You should also have essential emergency items in your workplace and in your car.



GETAWAY KIT

Everyone should have a packed getaway kit in an easily accessible place at home and at work which includes:

- Torch and radio with spare batteries
- Any special needs such as hearing aids and spare batteries, glasses or mobility aids
- Emergency water and easy-to-carry food rations such as energy bars and dried foods
- First aid kit and essential medicines
- Essential items for infants or young children such as formula and food, nappies and a favourite toy
- Change of clothes (wind/waterproof clothing and strong outdoor shoes)
- Toiletries – towel, soap, toothbrush, sanitary items, toilet paper
- Blankets or sleeping bags
- Face and dust masks
- Pet supplies.

HOW TO

Stay in touch

In a power outage, only analogue phones on a copper wire network will continue to operate (fibre optic networks will fail).

Cell phone communications can become easily overloaded in a crisis. **Texting** is a better way to communicate with friends and family.

Use your car to listen to radio broadcasts if you do not have a battery operated radio.

Use your car for charging your cell phone/ computer. A 12v charger is required for this. Make it part of your kit or keep in the car.

LOCAL RADIO STATIONS

Burn Radio // 729AM, 87.9FM
The Hawk // 104.3FM

REGIONAL RADIO STATIONS

The Hits // 99.9FM
Concert // 97.5FM
The Breeze // 96.7FM
NewsTalk ZB // 95.1FM
More FM // 90.3FM

WEBSITES

Visit one of the following websites for more information.

www.otagocdem.govt.nz
www.codc.govt.nz
www.facebook.com/centralotagodistrictcouncil

TELEPHONE TREE

A phone tree is a network of people organised in such a way that they can quickly and easily spread information amongst each other.



EARTHQUAKE

Before an earthquake

- Getting ready before an earthquake strikes will help reduce damage to your home and business and help you survive.
- Develop a Household Emergency Plan. Assemble and maintain your Emergency Survival Items for your home and workplace, as well as a portable getaway kit.
- Practice Drop, Cover and Hold.
- Identify safe places within your home, school or workplace.
- Check your household insurance policy for cover and amount.
- Seek qualified advice to make sure your house is secured to its foundations and ensure any renovations comply with the New Zealand Building Code.



- Secure heavy items of furniture to the floor or wall.
- Visit www.eqc.govt.nz to find out how to quake-safe your home.

During an earthquake



IF YOU ARE INSIDE A BUILDING, move no more than a few steps, drop, cover and hold. Stay indoors till the shaking stops and you are sure it is safe to exit. In most buildings in New Zealand you are safer if you stay where you are until the shaking stops.



IF YOU ARE IN AN ELEVATOR, drop, cover and hold. When the shaking stops, try and get out at the nearest floor if you can safely do so.



IF YOU ARE OUTDOORS when the shaking starts, move no more than a few steps away from buildings, trees, streetlights, and power lines, then Drop, Cover and Hold.



IF YOU ARE DRIVING, pull over to a clear location, stop and stay there with your seatbelt fastened until the shaking stops. Once the shaking stops, proceed with caution and avoid bridges or ramps that might have been damaged.



IF YOU ARE IN A MOUNTAINOUS AREA or near unstable slopes or cliffs, be alert for falling debris or landslides.



IF YOU ARE NEAR A LAKE, BAY OR RIVER MOUTH consider evacuating to higher ground immediately as a seiche (inland tsunami) may be generated with the potential to rapidly flood or inundate low lying areas to a depth of 4 metres or greater.



After an earthquake

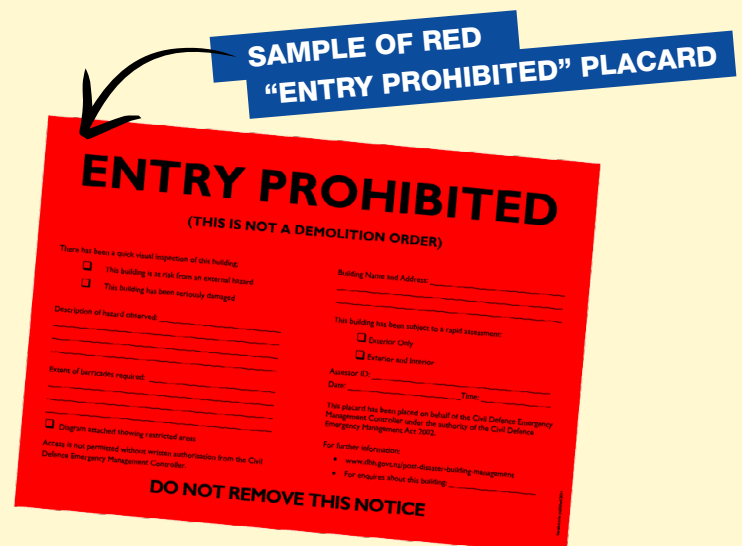
- Monitor social media and listen to your local radio stations as emergency management officials will be broadcasting the most appropriate advice for your community and situation.
- Expect to feel aftershocks.
- Check yourself for injuries and get first aid if necessary. Help others if you can.
- Be aware that electricity supply could be cut, and fire alarms and sprinkler systems can go off in buildings during an earthquake even if there is no fire. Check for, and extinguish, small fires.
- If you are in a damaged building, try to get outside and find a safe, open place. Use the stairs, not the elevators.
- Watch out for fallen power lines or broken gas lines, and stay out of damaged areas.
- Only use the phone for short essential calls to keep the lines clear for emergency calls.
- If you smell gas or hear a blowing or hissing noise, open a window, get everyone out quickly and turn off the gas if you can. If you see sparks, broken wires or evidence of electrical system damage, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box if it is safe to do so.
- Keep your animals under your direct control as they can become disorientated. Take measures to protect your animals from hazards, and to protect other people from your animals.
- If your property is damaged, take notes and photographs for insurance purposes. If you rent your property, contact your landlord and your contents insurance company as soon as possible.

POST DISASTER

Building management

Following the 2011 Canterbury earthquake, changes were made to how rapid building safety evaluations are carried out after earthquakes or floods. The Ministry of Building, Innovation & Employment (MBIE) has developed a number of documents to reflect these changes.

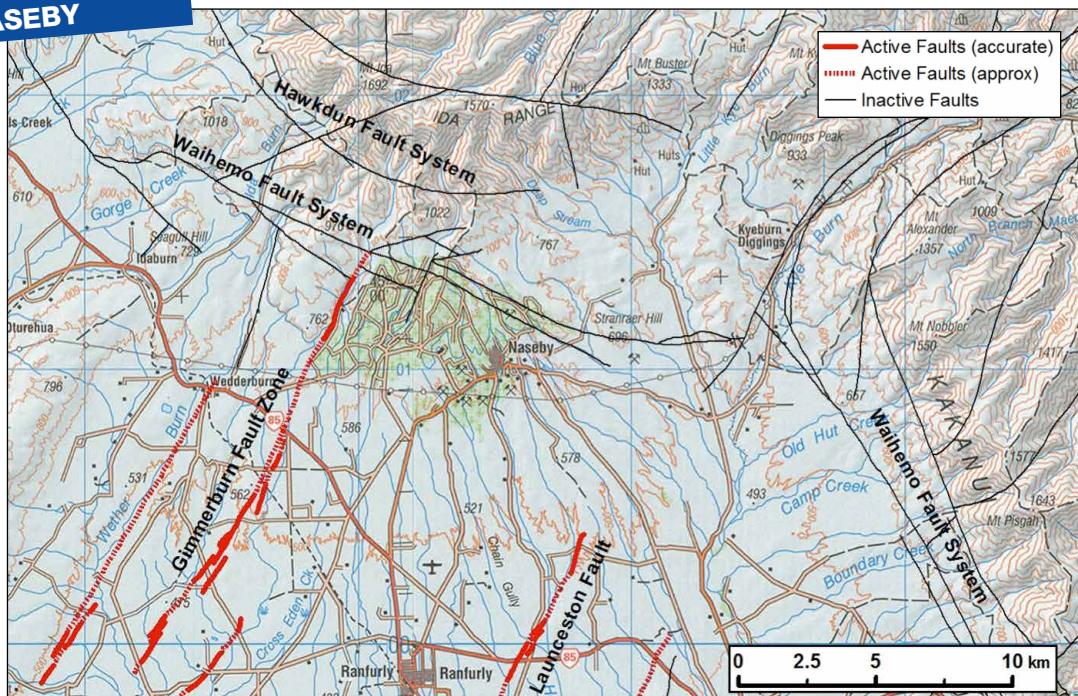
These documents are available on www.building.govt.nz/post-disaster-building-management for your information and are designed to be used by trained professionals during a State of Emergency.



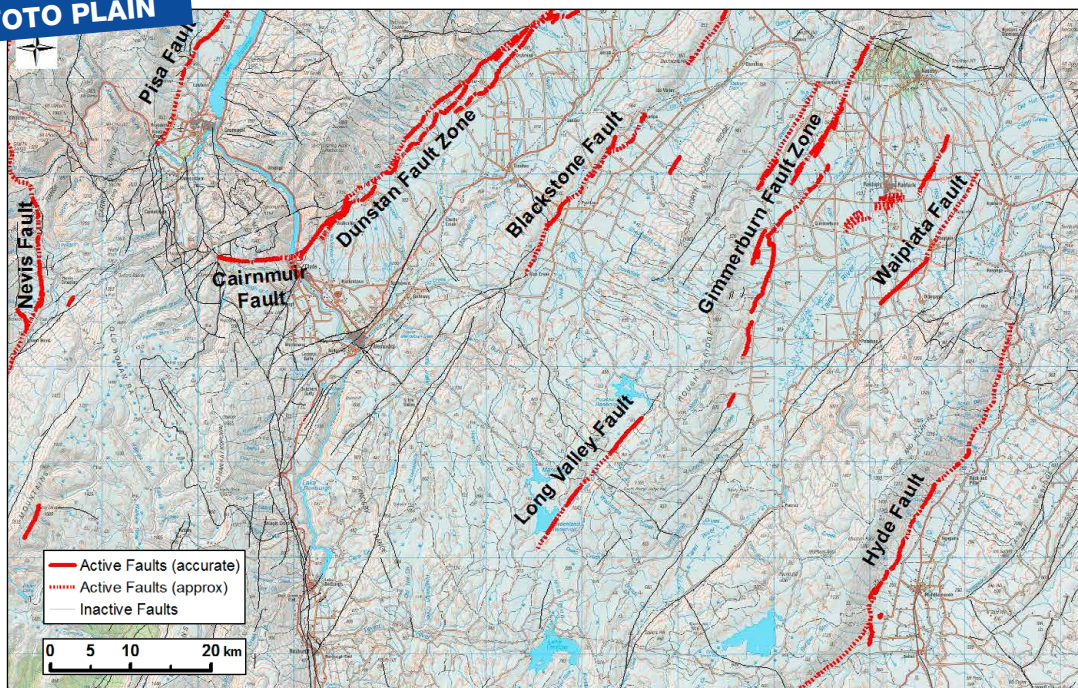


Earthquake fault map

NASEBY



MANIOTOTO PLAIN





SNOWSTORMS / MAJOR STORMS

Before a storm

- Develop a Household Emergency Plan. Assemble and maintain your Emergency Survival Items for your home as well as a portable getaway kit.
- Prepare your property for high winds. Secure large heavy objects or remove any item which can become a deadly or damaging missile. Get your roof checked regularly to make sure it is secure. List items that may need to be secured or moved indoors when strong winds are forecast.
- Keep materials at hand for repairing windows, such as tarpaulins, boards and duct tape.
- If you are renovating or building, make sure all work complies with the New Zealand Building Code which has specific standards to minimise storm damage.
- If farming, know which paddocks are safe to move livestock away from floodwaters, landslides and power lines.

WHEN A WARNING IS ISSUED AND During a storm

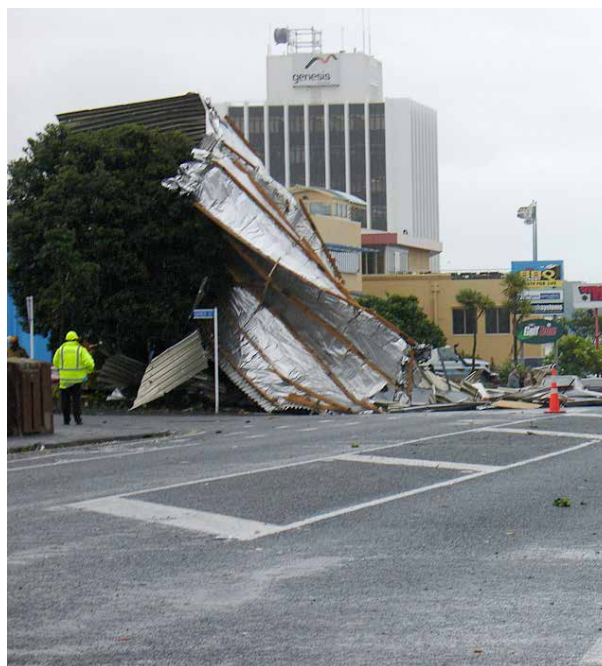
- Stay informed on weather updates. Monitor social media and listen to your local radio stations as civil defence authorities will be broadcasting the most appropriate advice for your community and situation.
www.metservice.com
- Put your household emergency plan into action and check your getaway kit in case you have to leave in a hurry.
- Secure, or move indoors, all items that could get blown about and cause harm in strong winds.
- Close windows, external and internal doors. Pull curtains and drapes over unprotected glass areas to prevent injury from shattered or flying glass.
- If the wind becomes destructive, stay away from external doors and windows and shelter further inside the house.
- Water supplies can be affected so it is a good idea to store drinking water in containers and fill bathtubs and sinks with water.
- Don't walk around outside and avoid driving unless absolutely necessary.
- Power cuts are possible in severe weather. Unplug small appliances which may be affected by electrical power surges. If power is lost unplug major appliances to reduce the power surge and possible damage when power is restored.
- Bring pets inside. Move stock to shelter. If you have to evacuate, take your pets with you.





After a storm

- Monitor social media and listen to your local radio stations as emergency management officials will be broadcasting the most appropriate advice for your community and situation.
- Check for injuries and help others if you can, especially people who require special assistance.
- Look for and report broken utility lines to appropriate authorities.
- Contact your local council if your house or building has been severely damaged.
- If your property or contents are damaged take notes and photographs and contact your insurance company. Inform your landlord if there is damage to the rental property.
- Ask your council for advice on how to clean up debris safely.



Snowstorms

In a snowstorm, the primary concerns are the potential loss of heat, power and telephone service, and a shortage of supplies if storm conditions continue for more than a day. It is important for people living in areas at risk from snowstorms to consider the need for alternative forms of heating and power generation.

- Avoid leaving home unless absolutely necessary when a snow warning is issued.
- If you have to travel make sure you are well prepared with snow chains, sleeping bags, warm clothing and essential emergency items.
- At home, check fuel supplies for woodburners, gas heaters, barbecues and generators.
- Bring pets inside. Move domestic animals and stock to shelter.



Photo credit to Otago Daily Times

- If you are caught in your car or truck in a snowstorm, stay in your vehicle. Run the engine every ten minutes to keep warm. Drink fluids to avoid dehydration. Open the window a little to avoid carbon monoxide poisoning. Make yourself visible to rescuers by tying a bright coloured cloth to your radio aerial or door and keeping the inside light on.



WILDFIRE

Before a fire

To protect your rural property from fire, we recommend:

- Installing smoke alarms and testing them regularly.
- Designing an escape plan and practising it.
- Keeping the grass green and mown or grazed around your home.
- Creating a safety zone around your home of at least 10m by clearing any dead or dry material and replacing flammable plants and trees with low flammable species.
- Making sure your property is clearly signposted with your RAPID rural property identification number.
- Installing multipurpose dry powder extinguishers in your house and out buildings.
- Keeping a garden hose connected and make sure it is long enough to reach around the house.
- Ensuring your driveway has a minimum clearance of 4m wide and 4m high and adequate turning space for large vehicles.
- Easy access to water supplies and making sure they are signposted.
- Storing firewood and other flammable material away from your house.
- Safe handling and storage of gas or liquid fuels.
- Maintaining machinery and equipment in working order.
- Disposing of ash safely in a metal container and using approved incinerators.

During a fire

- Crawl low and fast to escape smoke. **'Get Down, Get Low, Get Out.'**
- Shut doors behind you to slow the spread of fire.
- Meet at the planned meeting place.
- Once out, stay out - never go back inside.
- Phone the Fire Service from a safe phone.

TELL THE FIRE SERVICE

- house number
- street
- nearest intersection
- suburb and city
- rural ID number if you have one





After a fire

Nothing can really prepare you for the impact of a fire or other emergency on your family and property. Even a small fire or flood can make you feel helpless and unsure of what to do next. This is entirely understandable. The New Zealand Fire Service regularly sees home owners faced with the same distressing situation. Here's some guidance on the important things you need to do now that the unimaginable has happened.

Do not enter your damaged house unless you have to and have been advised it is safe to do so. The Fire Service will check the water, electricity and gas supplies and either arrange to have them disconnected or advise you what action to take.

If you can't enter your home, you'll need to arrange accommodation. You may need to stay

with family, friends or in a motel for at least one night, and longer if the house has been seriously damaged.

When your house is safe and you are allowed back:

- Try to find your identification, insurance information, medication information, eye glasses, hearing aid, wallet and valuables
- If the house is too badly damaged to live in, board up openings to discourage trespassers
- You may need to arrange security patrols to protect it from burglary
- Keep receipts for expenses resulting from the fire, such as accommodation or clothes
- Get supplies of medicine or eye glasses.

Fire Seasons

There are three fire seasons you should be aware of:

OPEN FIRE SEASON

A fire permit is not required to light a fire in the open air as long as certain conditions are met.

RESTRICTED FIRE SEASON

In this season a fire permit from the Otago Rural Fire Authority is required before you can light a fire in the open air.

PROHIBITED FIRE SEASON

Means a total fire ban is in place. Lighting fires in the open air is not permitted.

For the current fire season and to apply for fire permits contact the Otago Rural Fire Authority or visit www.fireandemergency.nz



**HAVE YOU CONSIDERED
INSTALLING FIRE SPRINKLERS?**

Home sprinklers will protect your family, home and contents from the threat of fire - 24 hours a day.

Sprinkler technology has come a long way in a short space of time. The cost of including home sprinklers into a new house or adding them as part of major renovations is probably a lot cheaper than you think.

Home sprinklers use the same domestic plumbing as your kitchen taps and can be installed by a qualified plumber in less than two days.

More importantly though, sprinklers provide the fastest possible means of extinguishing fires in rural homes.

For more information visit www.fireandemergency.nz



WILDFIRE EVACUATION PLAN INFORMATION

NASEBY

Increasingly dangerous wildfire risk brought about by dry conditions in the Naseby forest has required the development of a local evacuation plan. In the event of a wildfire it may be necessary to quickly evacuate the township. This plan will only be put into action when the safety of Naseby residents and visitors is

threatened by smoke or fire. Fire & Emergency NZ personnel or NZ Police will determine if evacuation is necessary.

The evacuation signal is the sounding of the fire station siren for approximately 15 minutes.

(Note: Normal fire station callouts last 2–3 minutes)

WHAT TO DO



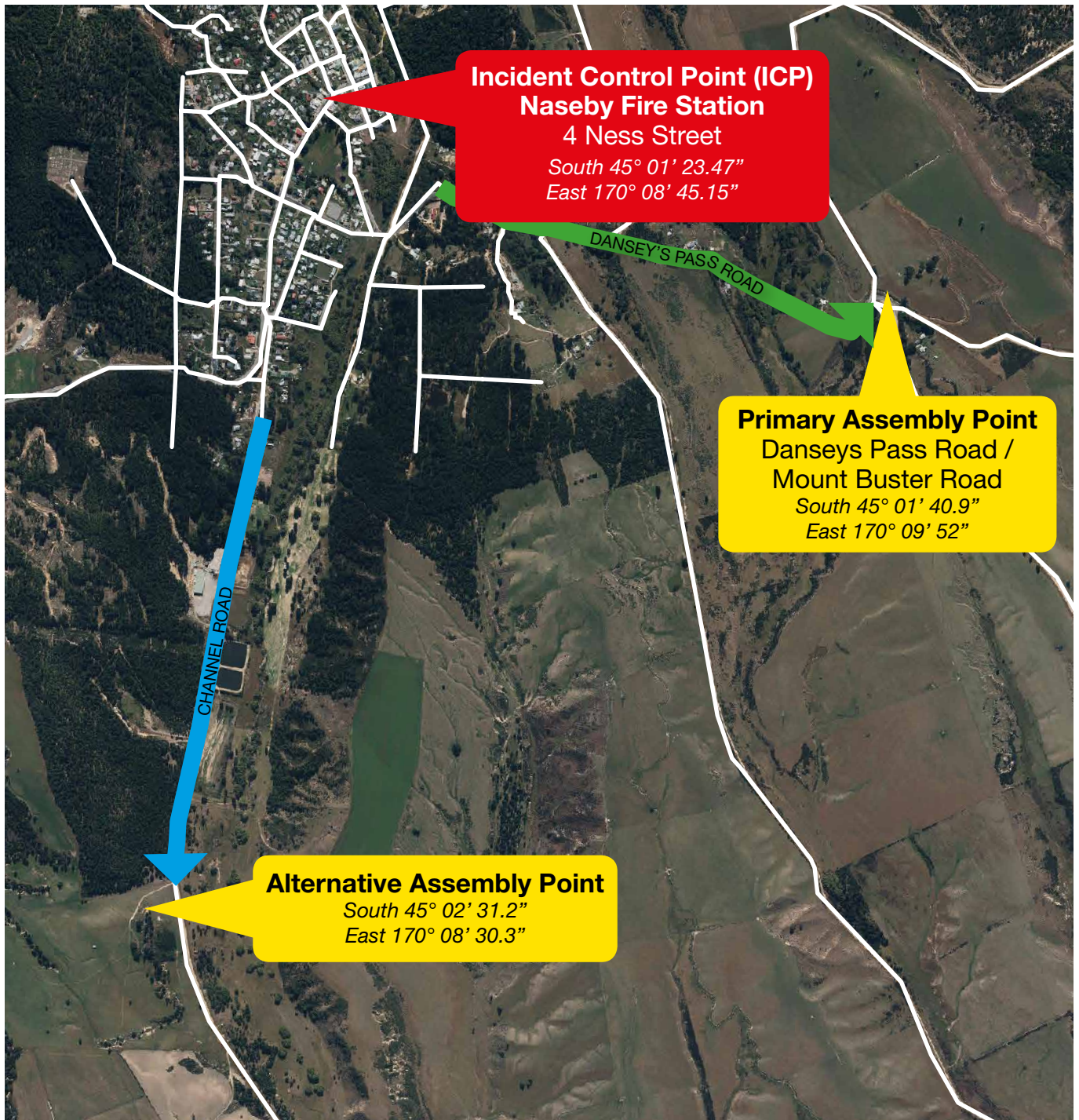
Residents and visitors should follow these directions:

- **No outside fires – gas BBQs only**
- Travel to and report at the evacuation point at the intersection of Mt Buster Road and the Naseby-Dansey's Pass Road or the alternate evacuation point of 1057 Channel Road. Both evacuation points are indicated on the map on page 16
- If time allows check neighbours and provide any assistance where possible for any people with disabilities
- Take sufficient medications for 24 hours, some drink and light food if possible. If you have any domestic pets they should also be taken
- DO NOT take caravans and trailers
- Close all windows and doors and if in a tent, secure the tent flaps
- DO NOT enter the forest area to locate missing persons. Any missing persons or people requiring assistance to evacuate should be reported to the officer in charge of the evacuation area who will arrange location and transportation to the evacuation area
- For those without cars or who need assistance, transport will be provided to evacuation points from the Fire Station at 4 Ness Street
- You will be registered and regularly updated on the situation at the evacuation point. Only after the situation is considered safe will residents and visitors be allowed to return to their homes and accommodation.



WILDFIRE EVACUATION & ASSEMBLY POINT LOCATION

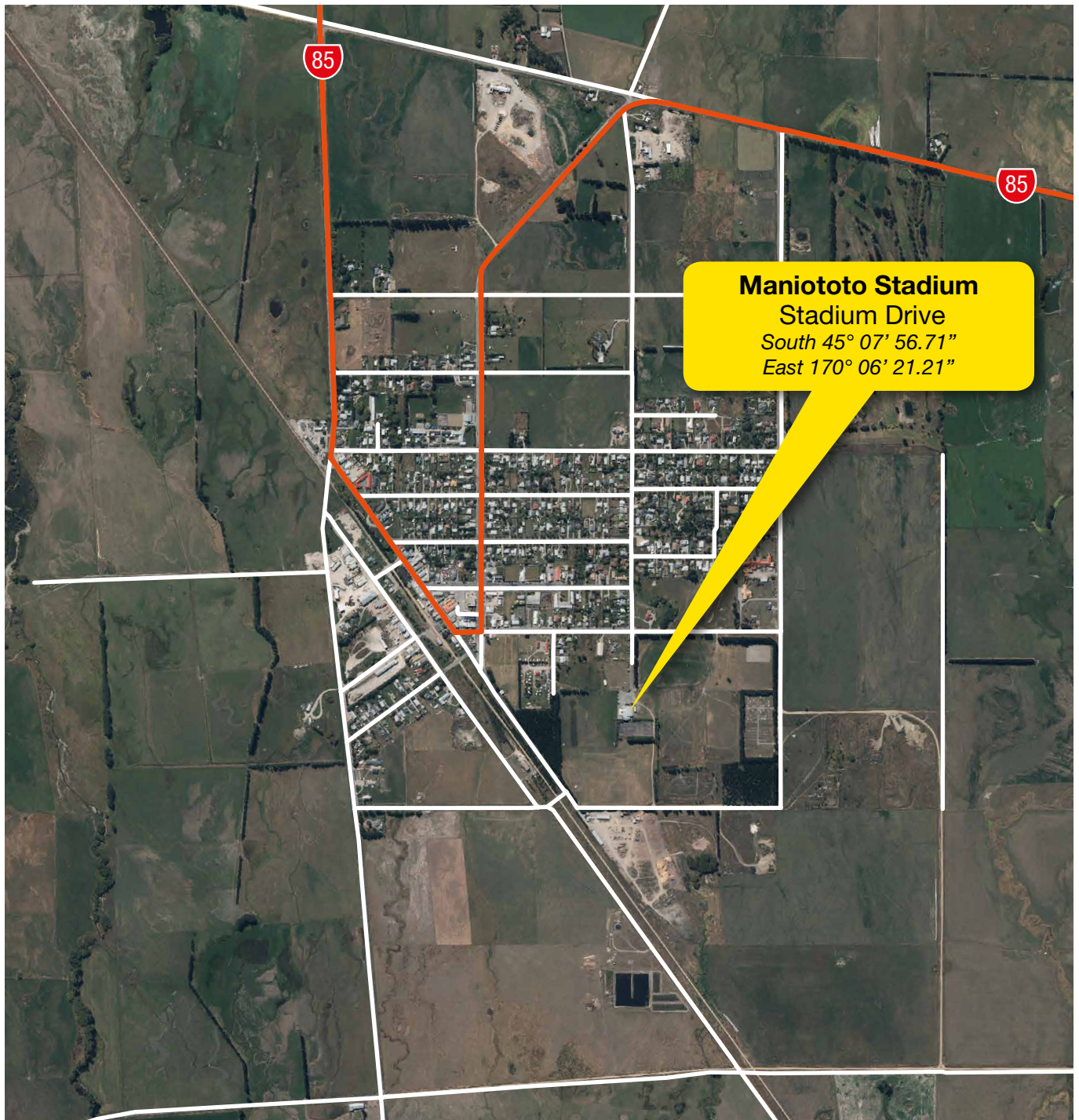
Naseby





WILDFIRE EVACUATION & ASSEMBLY POINT LOCATION

Ranfurlly / Maniototo Plain



ROAD TRANSPORT CRASHES

Before a road transport crash

Heavy vehicles pose a particular challenge to road safety because the consequences of their crashes are more severe, particularly if they are transporting flammable or toxic substances. Toxic or industrial chemicals are widely used,

stored and transported for industrial use throughout the Otago area. These chemicals have the potential to cause mass casualties and would require large scale evacuation of buildings and residents.

During a road transport crash

Definition of Evacuation Zones

HOT ZONE

This is the contaminated area where the initial release occurs or disperses to. It will be the area likely to pose an immediate threat to the health and safety of all those located within it and is the area of greatest risk. The need to remove persons from this area is paramount. The Incident Commander will carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to anyone entering it and it is an area that must be strictly controlled.

WARM ZONE

This is the area uncontaminated by the initial release of a substance, which becomes contaminated by the movement of people or vehicles. It is imperative that no victims leave this zone/cordon without appropriate decontamination.

COLD ZONE

This is the uncontaminated area where no exposure or risk is expected. Decontaminated persons will be taken to this area and given medical advice, medication and assessment by medical staff.

After a road transport crash

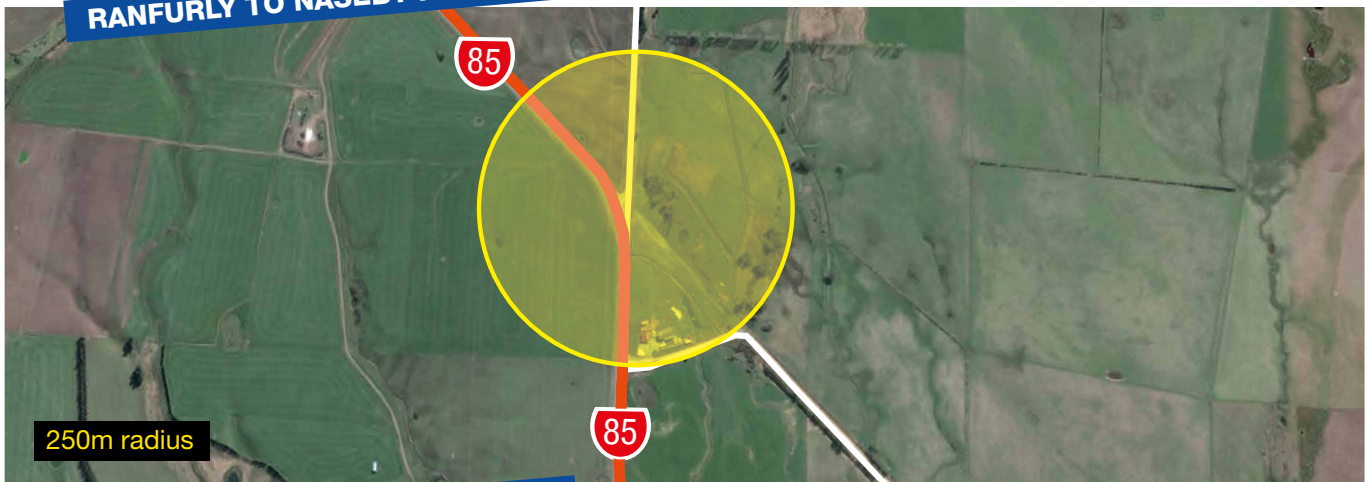
Decontamination is the process of cleansing the human body to remove contamination by hazardous materials and infectious substances. People who have been contaminated are usually separated by gender and led into a decontamination tent where they privately shed their contaminated clothes and are then showered and issued clean clothing or plastic overalls. Fire Service, St John and Health personnel will then provide medical attention if required. Civil Defence, Red Cross, Salvation Army and Government support agency personnel will then provide temporary shelter, assistance and support at civil defence centres.



RANFURLY

Truck crash zones

RANFURLY TO NASEBY ROAD / SH85



THOMAS STREET / SH85



GOFF ROAD / SH 85 WEST INTERSECTION
GOFF ROAD / SH 85 EAST INTERSECTION





FLOODING

Before a flood

- Find out from your local council if your home or business is at risk from flooding. Ask about evacuation plans and local public alerting systems; how you can reduce the risk of future flooding to your home or business; and what to do with your pets and livestock if you have to evacuate.
- Know where the closest high ground is and how to get there.
- Develop a Household Emergency Plan. Assemble and maintain your Emergency Survival Items for your home as well as a portable getaway kit. See page 7 for details.
- Check your insurance policy to ensure you have sufficient cover.

<http://water.orc.govt.nz>

During a flood

OR IF A FLOOD IS IMMINENT

- Monitor social media and listen to your local radio stations as emergency management officials will be broadcasting the most appropriate advice for your community and situation.
- If you have a disability or need support, make contact with your support network.
- Put your household emergency plan into action and check your getaway kit. Be prepared to evacuate quickly if it becomes necessary.
- Where possible, move pets inside or to a safe place, and move stock to higher ground.
- Consider using sandbags to keep water away from your home.
- Lift valuable household items and chemicals as high above the floor as possible.
- Fill bathtubs, sinks and storage containers with clean water in case water becomes contaminated.
- Turn off utilities if told to do so by authorities as it can help prevent damage to your home or community. Unplug small appliances to avoid damage from power surges.
- Do not attempt to drive or walk through floodwaters unless it is absolutely essential.



After a flood

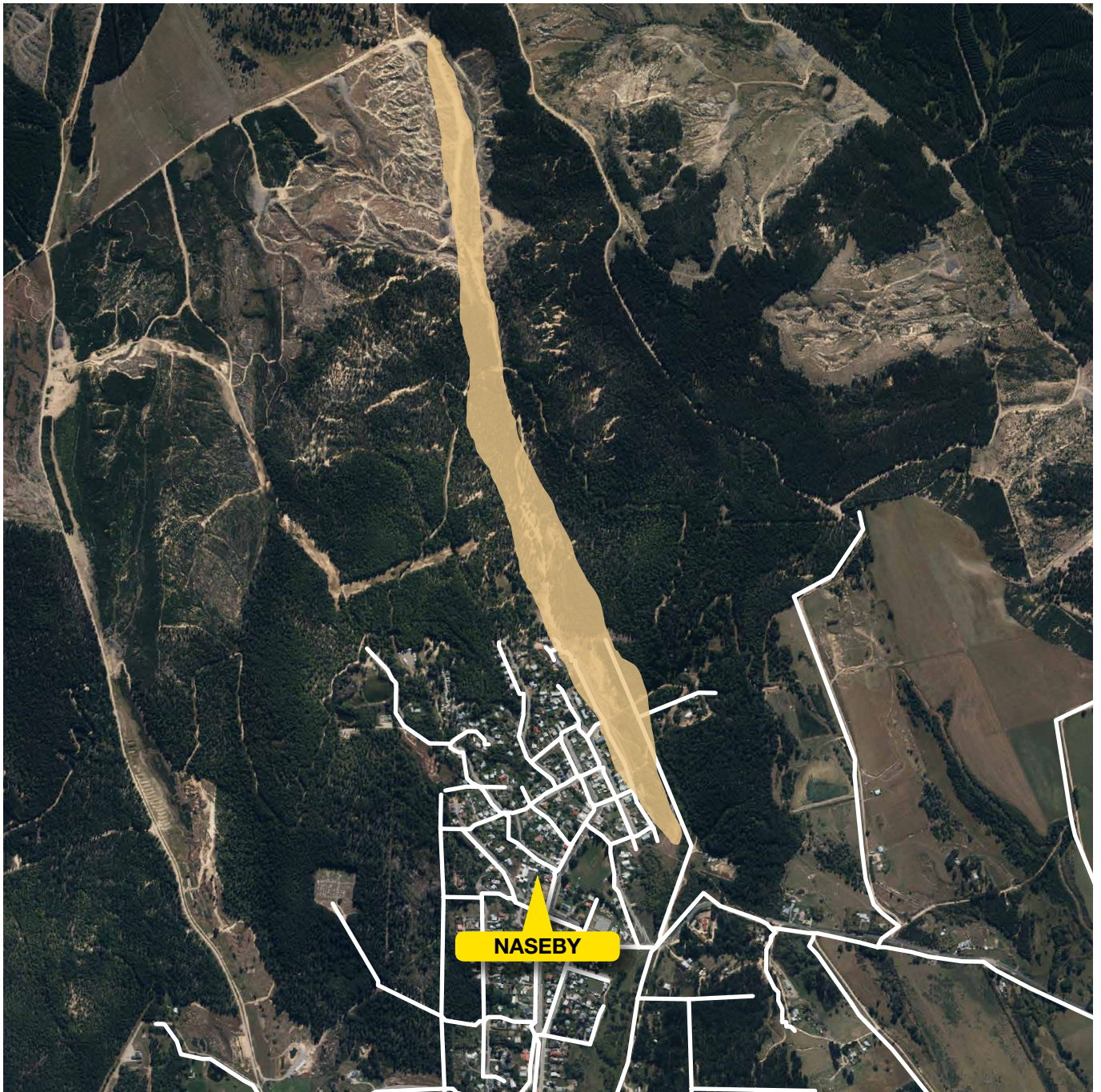
- It may not be safe to return home even when the floodwaters have receded. Continue to monitor social media and listen to your local radio station for civil defence instructions.
- Help others if you can, especially people who may require special assistance.
- Throw away food including canned goods and water that has been contaminated by floodwater.
- Avoid drinking or preparing food with tap water until you are certain it is not contaminated. If in doubt, check with your local council or public health authority.
- Look for and report broken utility lines to appropriate authorities.
- If your property is damaged, take notes and photographs for insurance purposes. If you rent your property, contact your landlord and your contents insurance company as soon as possible.





NASEBY

Debris Flow (Mudflow) Map



Indicative Only – Based on the ORC Natural Hazards Assessment



WEST EWEBURN DAM BREAK

Inundation Zone

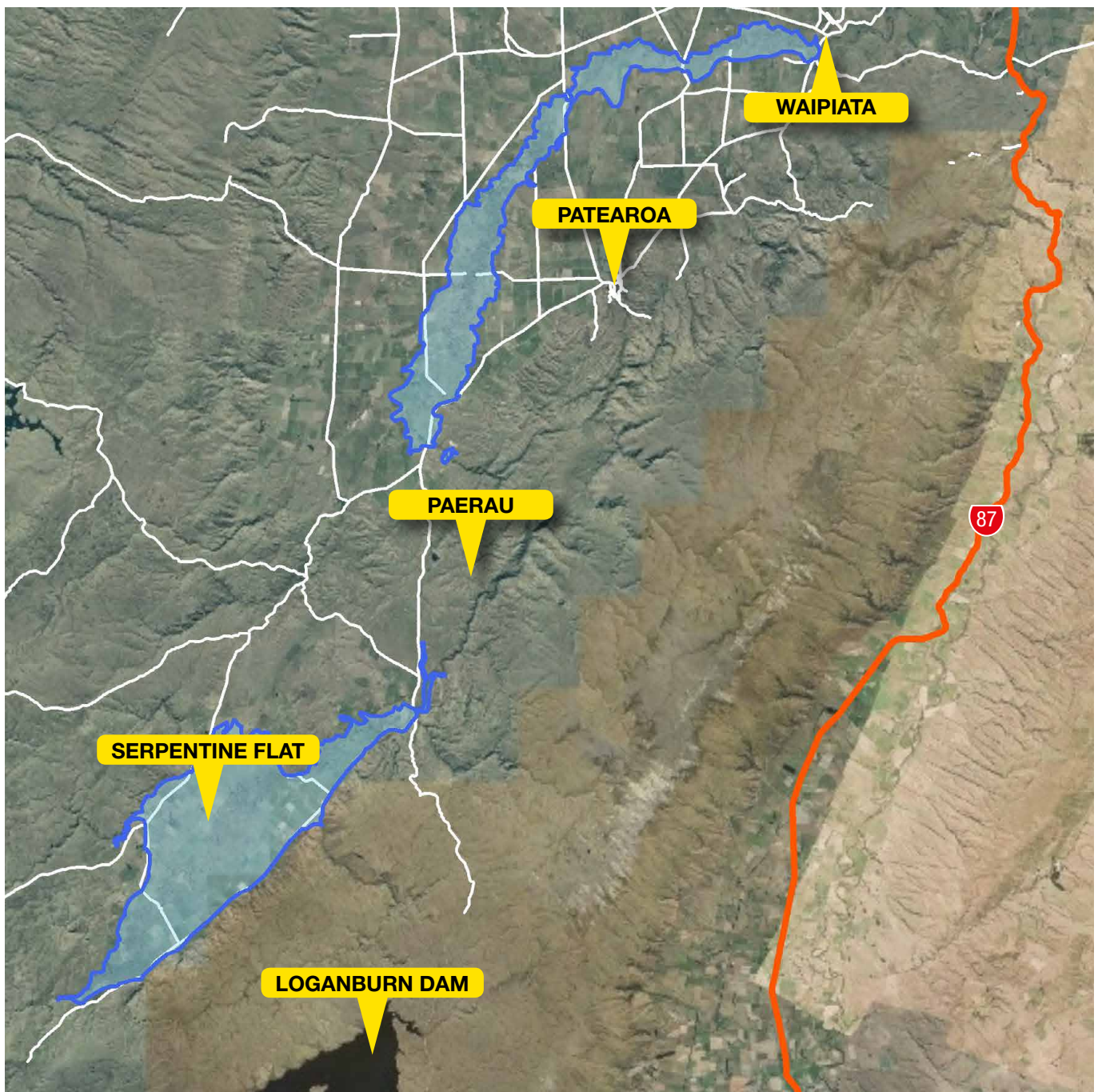


Indicative Only – Otago Irrigation Dam Break Hazard Assessment, Circa 1989



LOGANBURN DAM BREAK

Inundation Zones



Indicative Only – Loganburn Reservoir Dam Break Study, H. & R.V. Stocker, August 1994



CREEKSIDE DAM BREAK

Inundation Zone

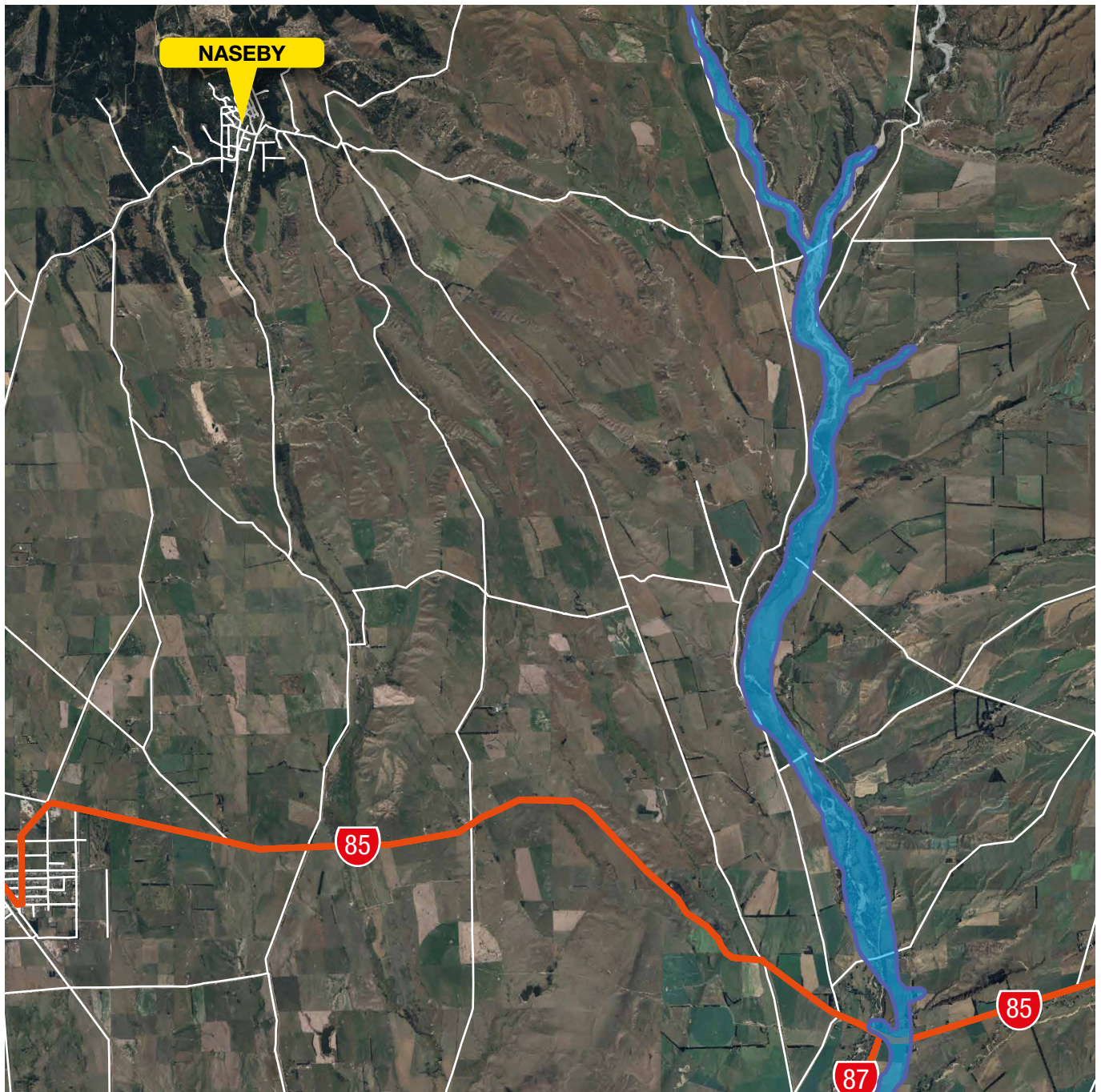


Indicative Only - Creekside Farms Water Storage Dam Emergency Action Plan (20th April 2017)



NASEBY / KYEBURN

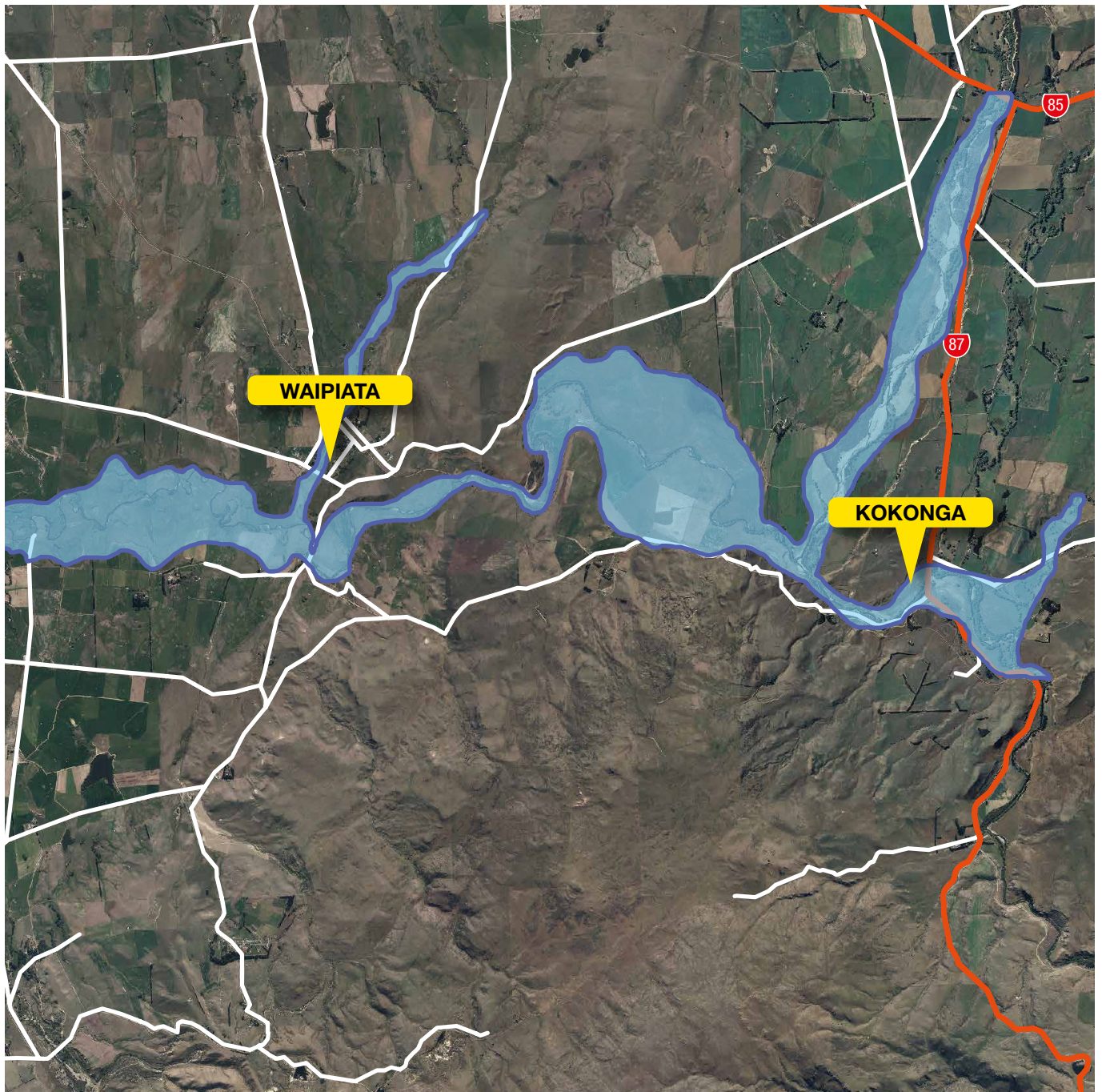
Kyeburn River Flood Zone





WAIPIATA

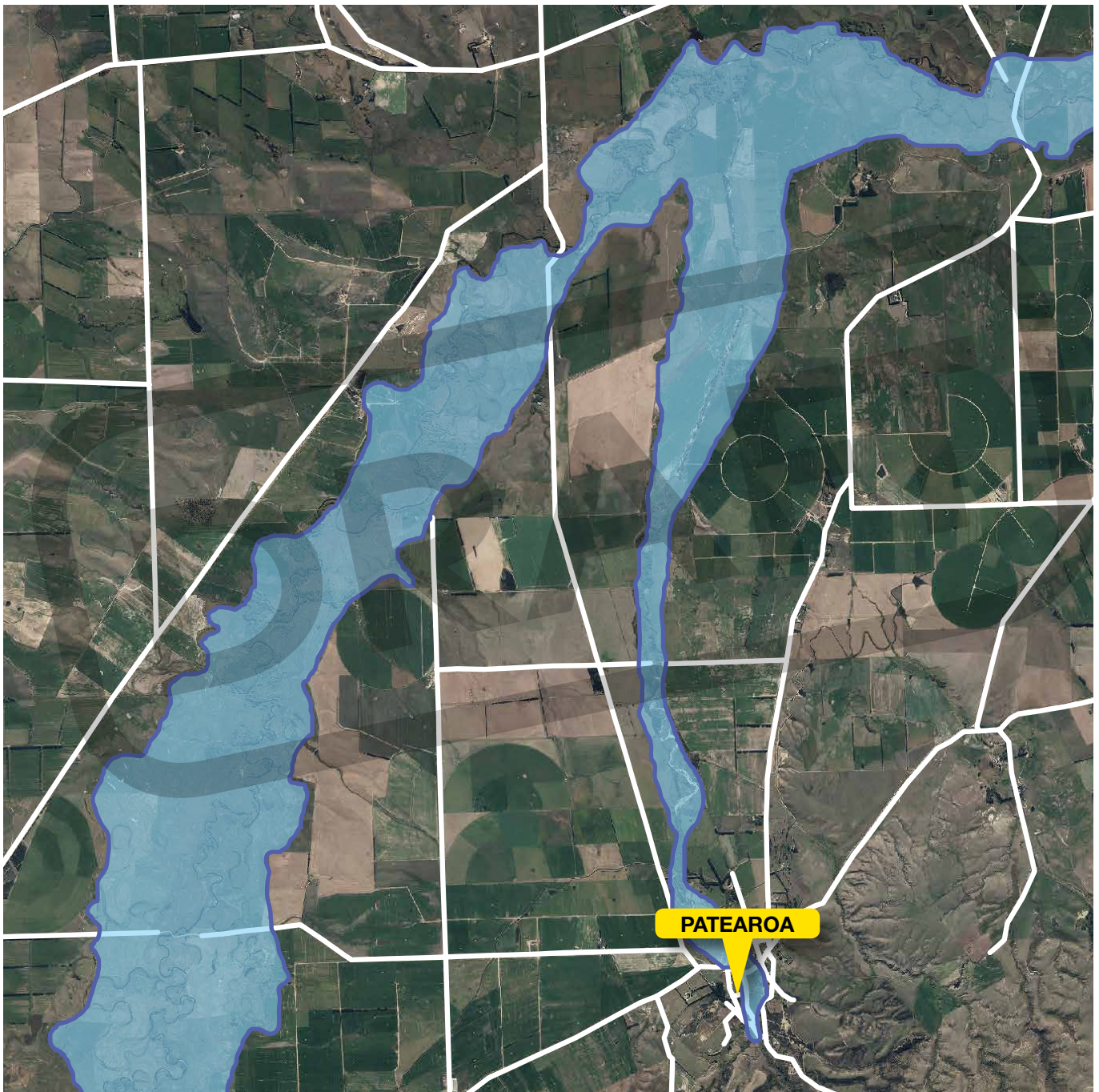
Tairei River Flood Zone





PATEAROA

Tairei River & Sowburn Flood Zone





Plan activation process







These instructions are for members of the Naseby, Ranfurly & Maniototo Plain community response group(s) and emergency services for initiating their pre-planned roles.

DO THIS

- Arrange to meet at the Naseby and / or Ranfurly Fire Station(s) i.e the Incident Control Points (ICP's) and Sector Control Points – See pages 38, 39 & 40
- Liaise to determine what actions should be taken
- Consider who will be affected and where
- Assess all vulnerable population sites – See pages 42 & 43
- Activate community warning systems i.e. door knocking, emergency service vehicle sirens and PA systems, phone tree's, texting, social media and local radio
- Reassess the location of the Incident Control Point(s)
- Consider the establishment of Civil Defence Centres. Geographically sectorise the area to aid damage assessment
- Notify the CODC emergency operations centre (EOC) of what actions have been taken by phoning **03 440 0056** or emailing **eoc@codc.govt.nz**. [Refer to the community response group communications plan for other contact options]

Roles and responsibilities

The role and responsibilities of the emergency services is clearly defined by legislation. In the event of this plan being activated due to a civil emergency the roles and responsibilities of the community response group is set out below.

	<p>Liaise with police and emergency services to initiate and assist in a response to a civil emergency, disseminate warnings and identify and make arrangements for civil defence centres if required.</p>	 <p>Maintain law and order Protect life and property Assisting the coroner Search and rescue Coordinate evacuations</p>
	<p>Fire-fighting responsibilities Containment of releases and spillages of hazardous substances Urban search and rescue Limitation of damage Redistribution of water for specific needs Fire response in rural fire districts Issuing of fire permits to landowners Reducing fire risk in rural areas</p>	  <p>Visitor, tourist and foreign national registration and coordination Liaison with the CODC emergency operations centre (EOC) on visitors, tourists and foreign national issues Providing logistical support</p>  <p>Provision of emergency medical care</p>



Civil Defence Centres



These centres can be set up as information and drop-in centres, assembly, evacuation and welfare points or temporary shelters.

NASEBY SECTOR

DANSEYS PASS COACH INN

3474 Kyeburn Diggings Road
South 44° 59' 12.53" East 170° 17' 09.61"

NASEBY TOWN HALL

30 Leven Street
South 45° 01' 20.66" East 170° 08' 47.93"

ANCIENT BRITON

16 Leven Street
South 45° 01' 23.75" East 170° 08' 49.83"

NASEBY INDOOR CURLING RINK

1057 Channel Road
South 45° 02' 06.98" East 170° 08' 33.89"

WAIPIATA SECTOR

WAIPIATA MEMORIAL HALL

31 Factory Road
South 45° 11' 04.10" East 170° 09' 37.90"

KYEBURN SECTOR

KYEBURN COMMUNITY HALL

12 Kyeburn River Road
South 45° 08' 45.90" East 170° 15' 23.50"

RANFURLY SECTOR

MANIOTOTO AREA SCHOOL GYM

31 Northland Street
South 45° 07' 29.30" East 170° 06' 00.90"

RANFURLY PUBLIC HALL

3 Northland Street
South 45° 07' 47.60" East 170° 06' 01.01"

MANIOTOTO STADIUM

Stadium Drive
South 45° 07' 56.71" East 170° 06' 21.21"

ST JOHNS SCHOOL HALL

6 Stuart Road
South 45° 08' 01.70" East 170° 05' 48.40"

GIMMERBURN SECTOR

GIMMERBURN COMMUNITY HALL

1312 Gimmerburn- Waipiata Road
South 45° 09' 47.40" East 169° 59' 54.10"

PATEAROA SECTOR

PATEAROA HALL

1627 Ranfurly-Patearoa Road
South 45° 16' 06.50" East 170° 03' 11.20"

WEDDERBURN SECTOR

WEDDERBURN LODGE & COTTAGES

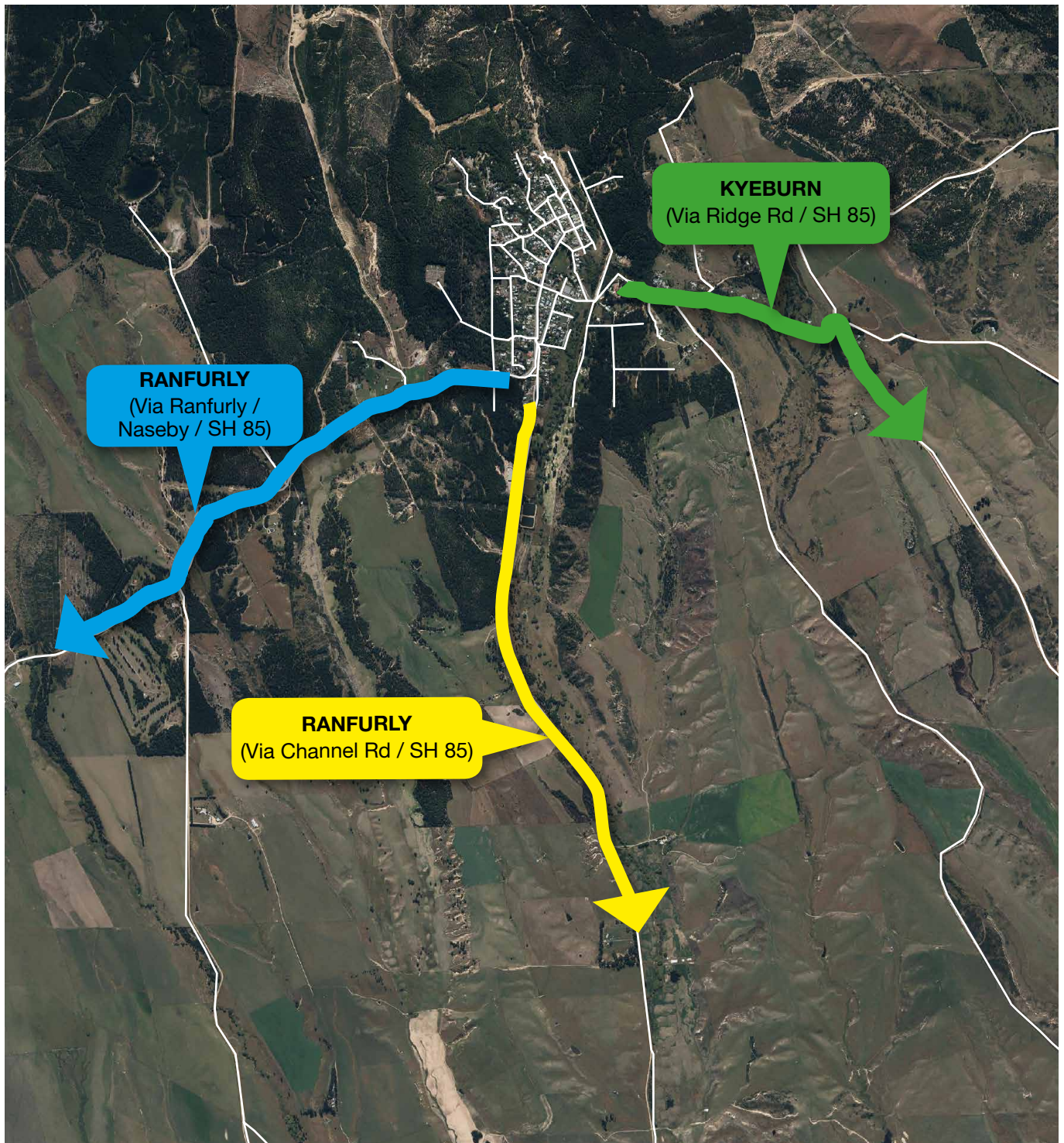
7145 Wedderburn - Becks Road SH 85
South 45° 01' 37.30" East 170° 00' 11.20"

get thru...



NASEBY

Evacuation routes

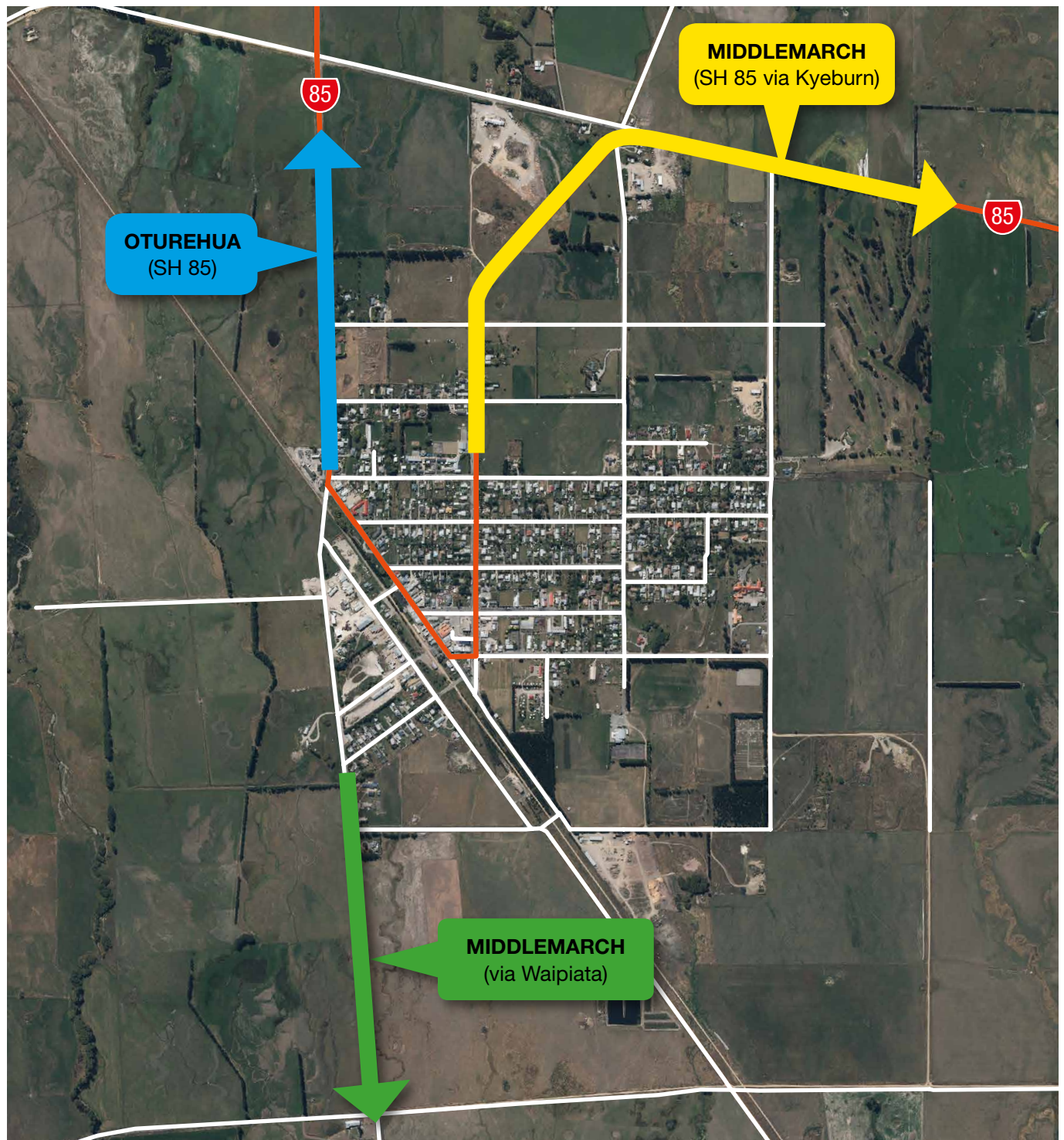


get thru...



RANFURLY

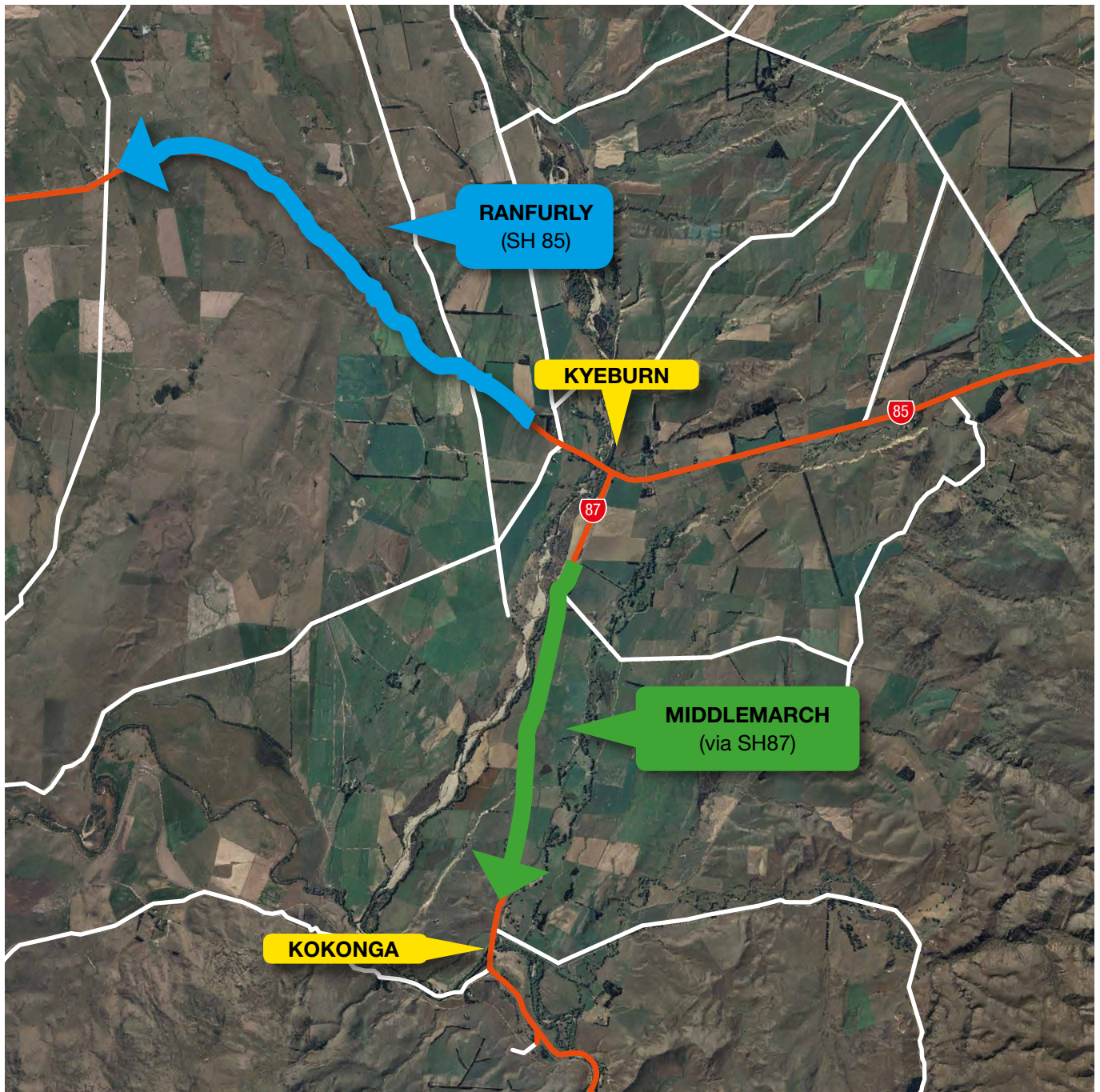
Evacuation routes





KYEBURN

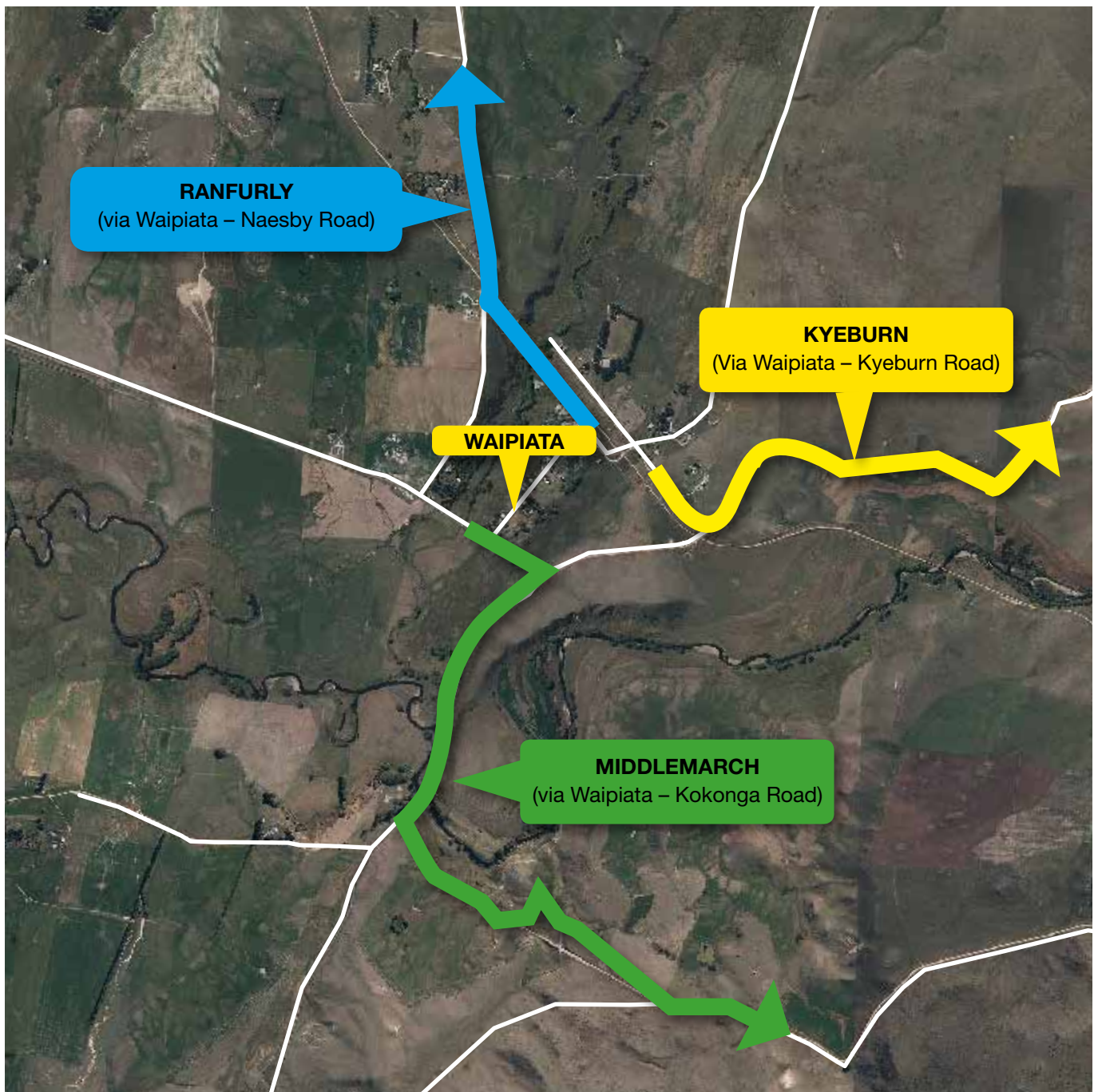
Evacuation routes





WAIPIATA

Evacuation routes

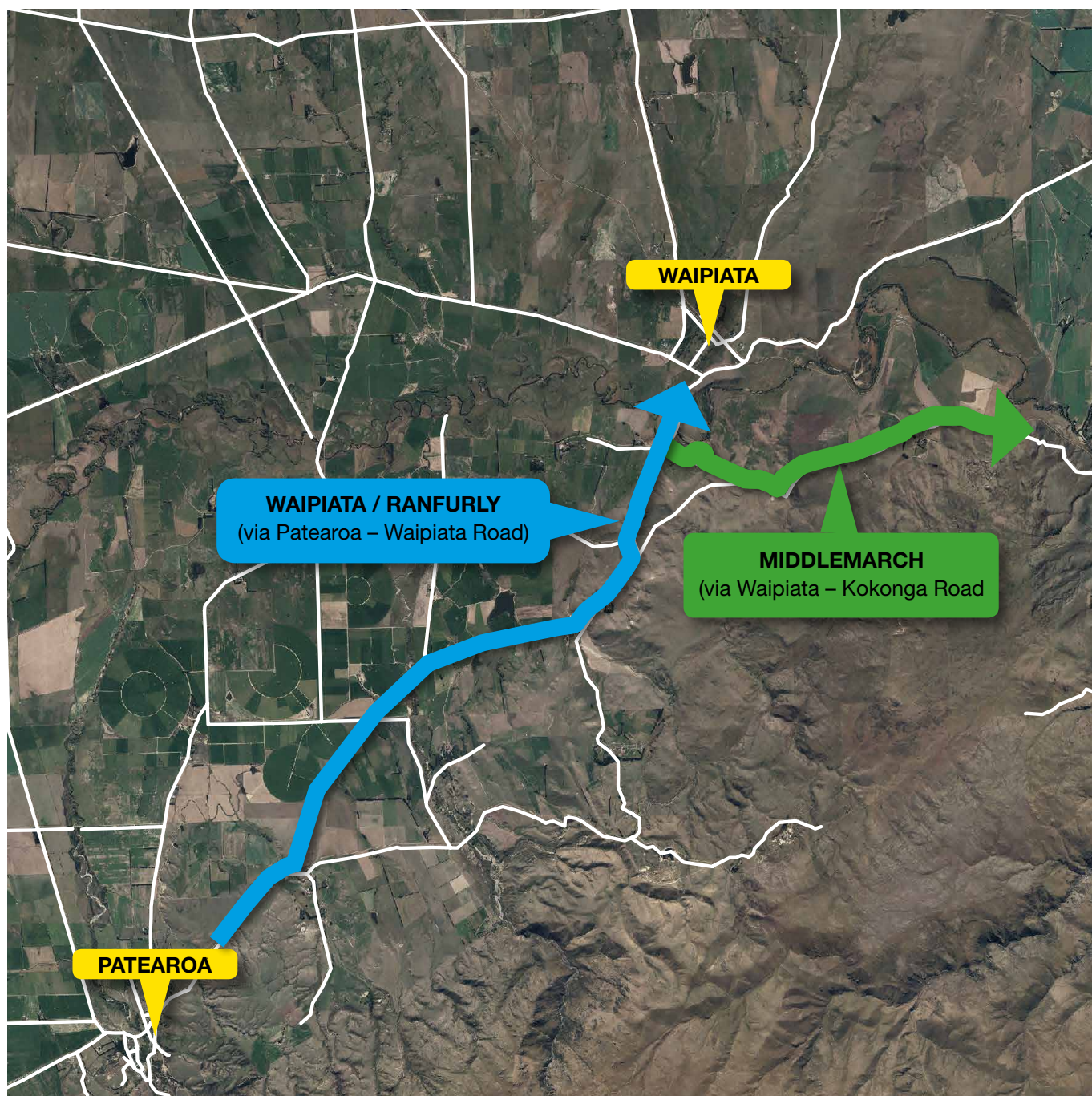


get thru...



PATEAROA

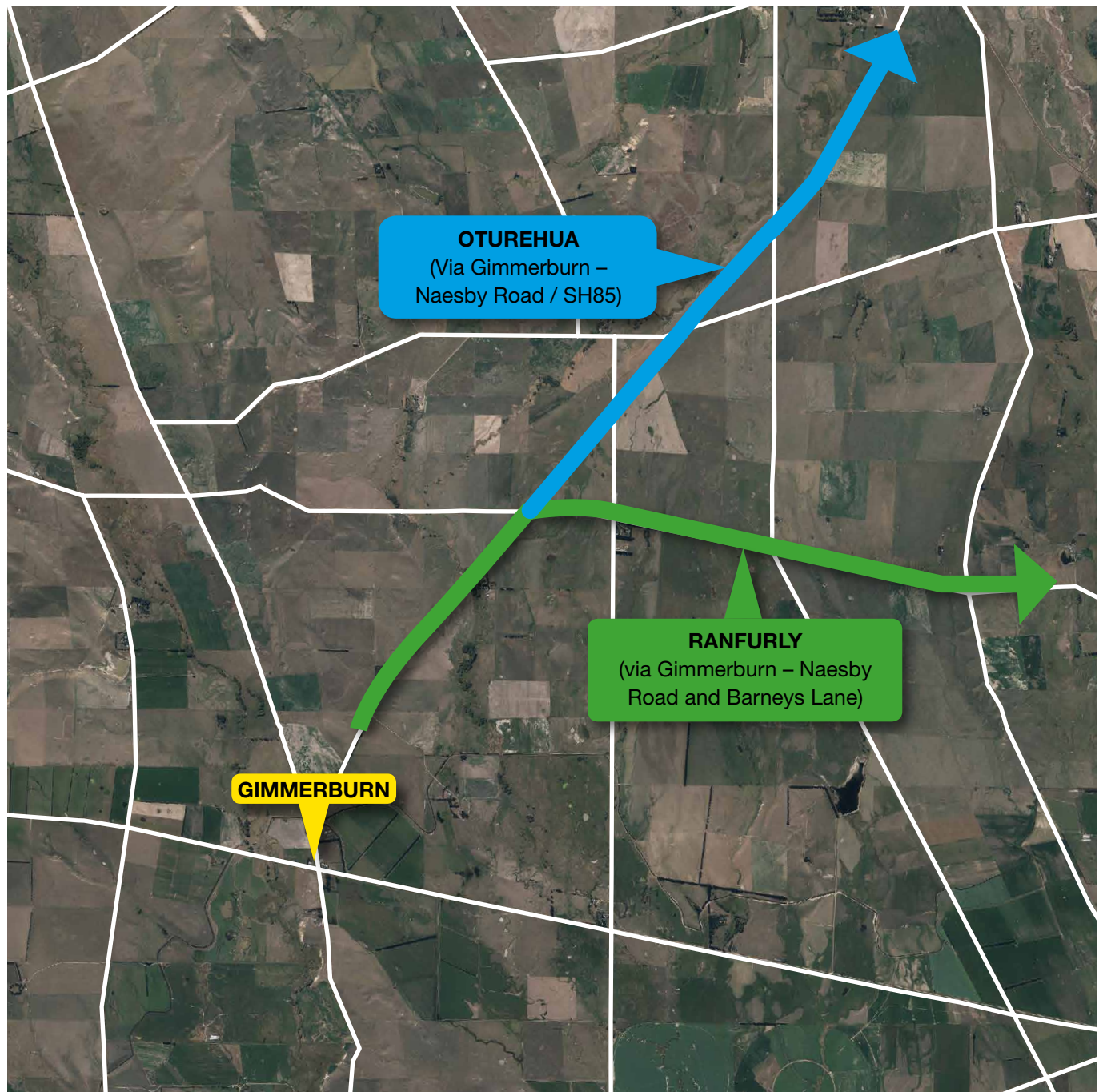
Evacuation routes





GIMMERBURN

Evacuation routes

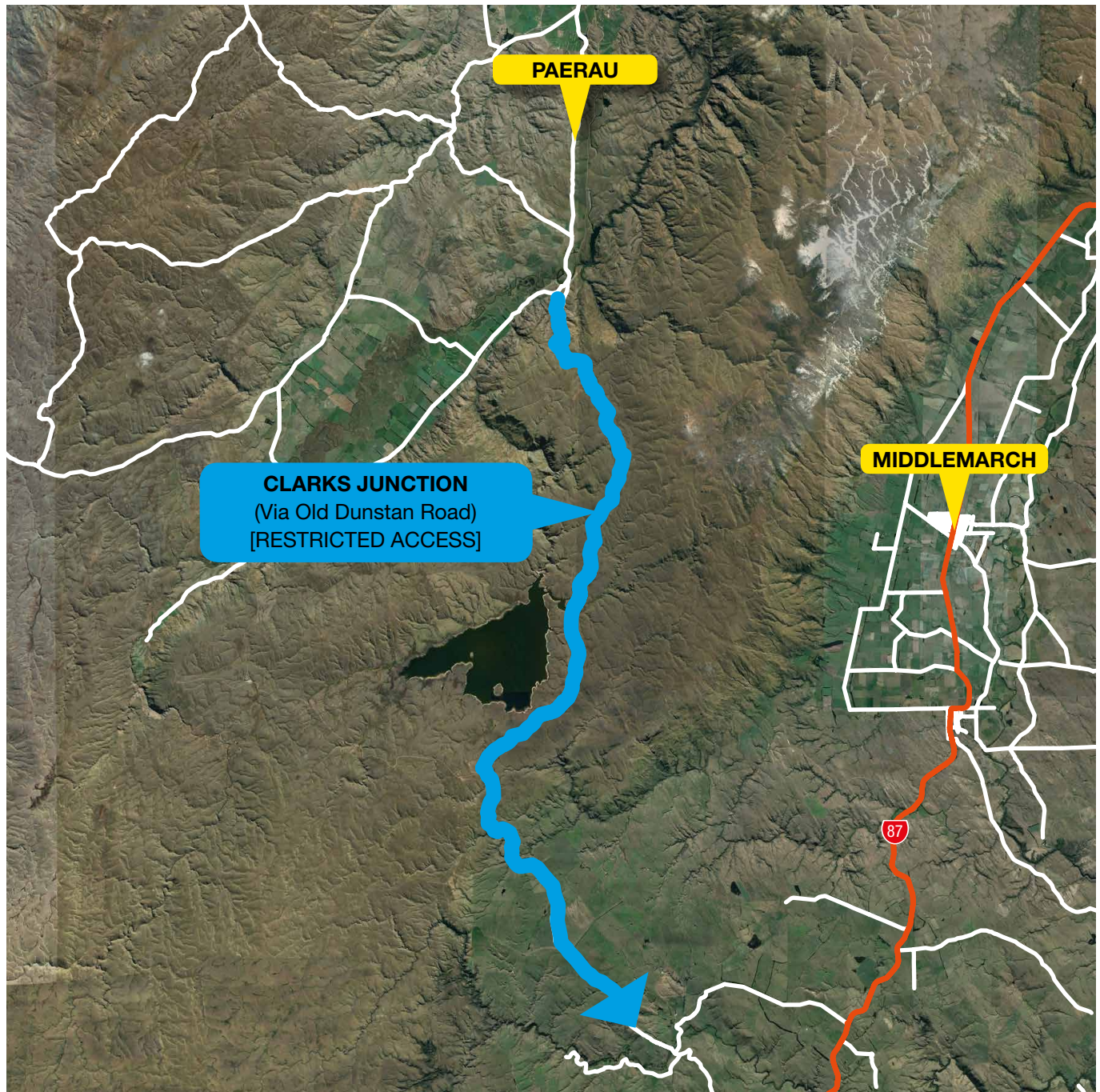


get thru...



PAERAU

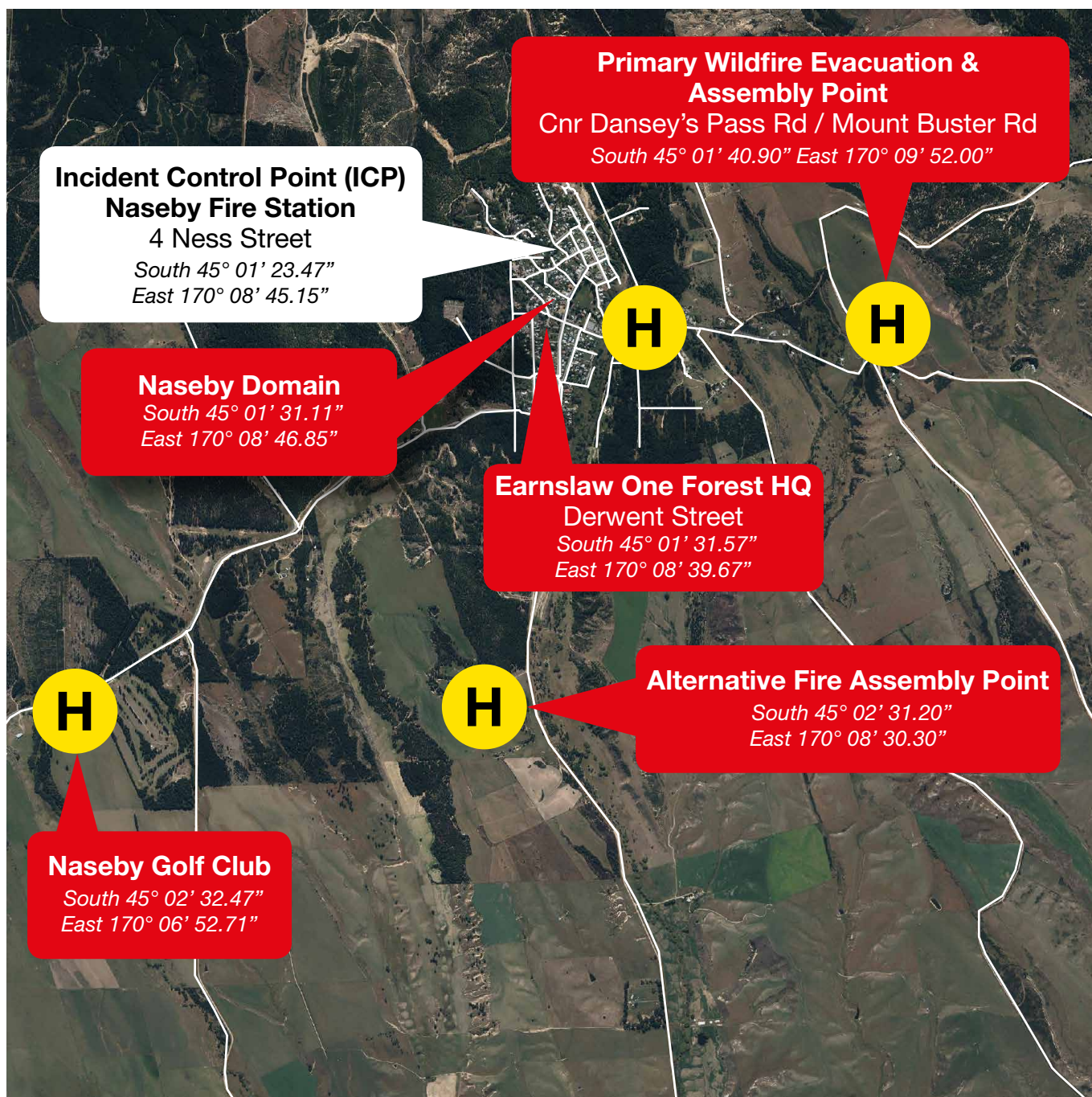
Evacuation routes





NASEBY

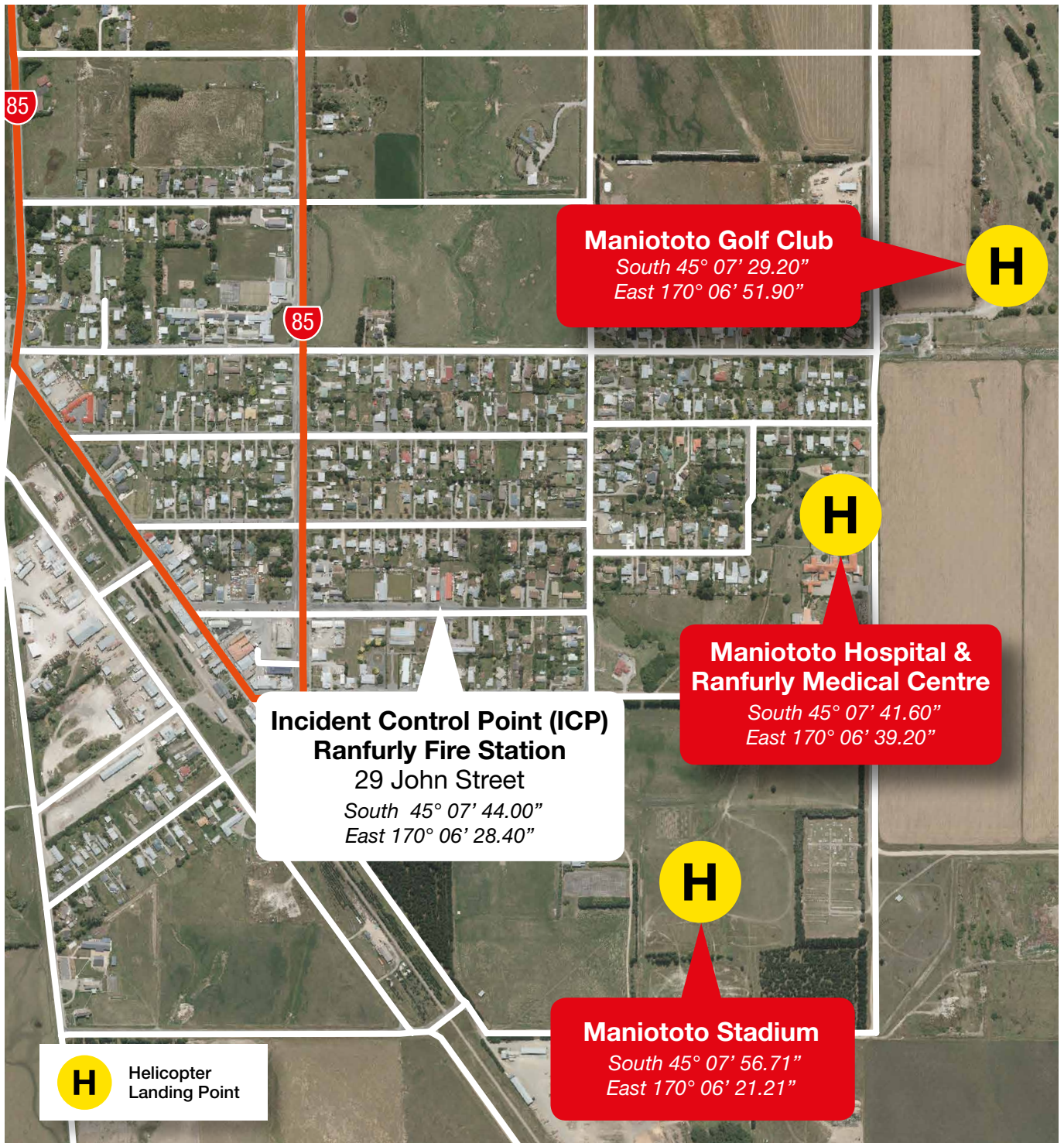
Tactical Sites Map





RANFURLY

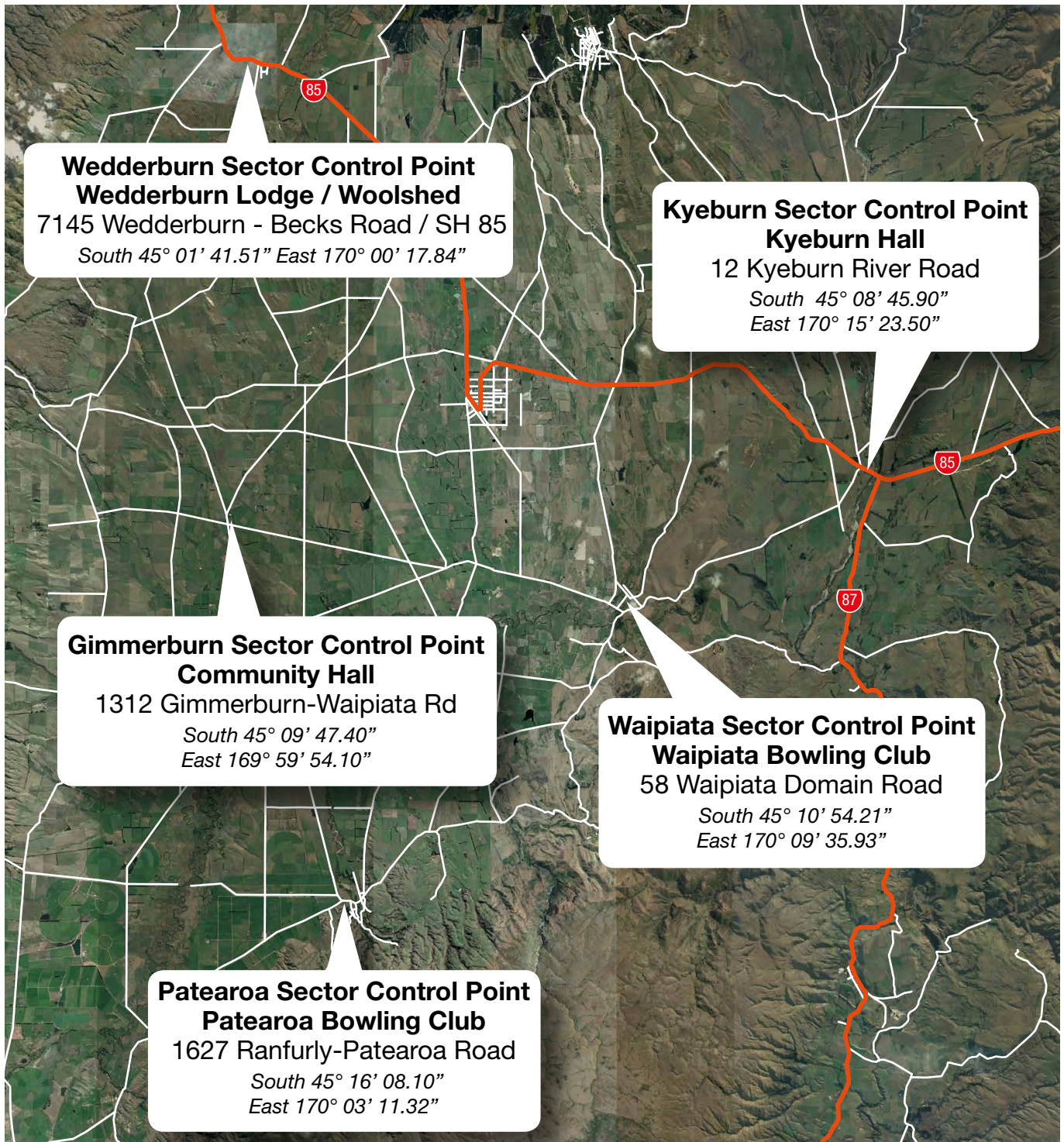
Tactical Sites Map





MANIOTOTO PLAIN

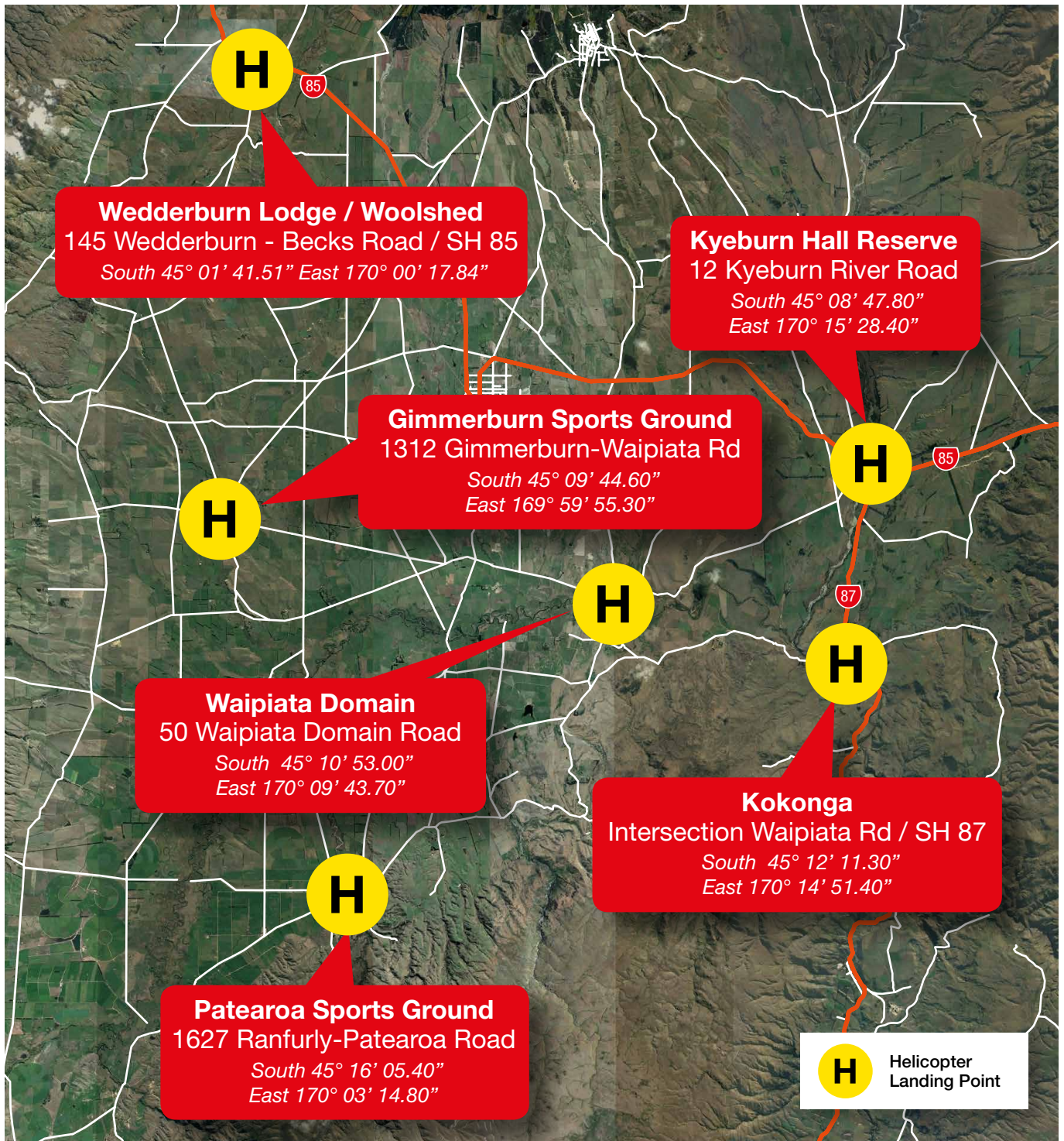
Sector Control Points





MANIOTOTO PLAIN

Tactical Sites Map



get thru...



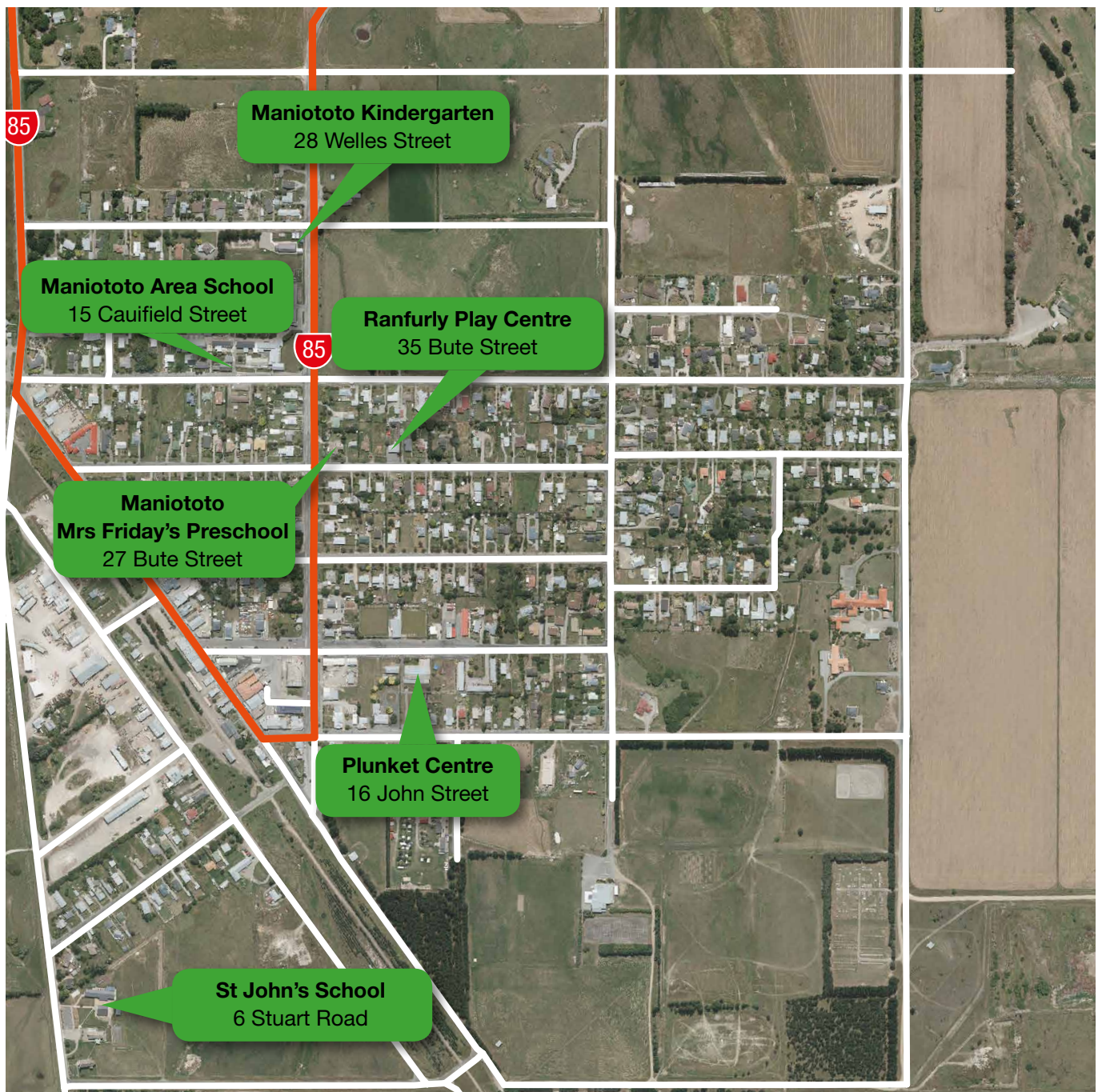
ELDERLY PERSONS' HOUSING, HEALTH & MEDICAL Vulnerable Population Sites





CHILDCARE & EDUCATION

Vulnerable Population Sites

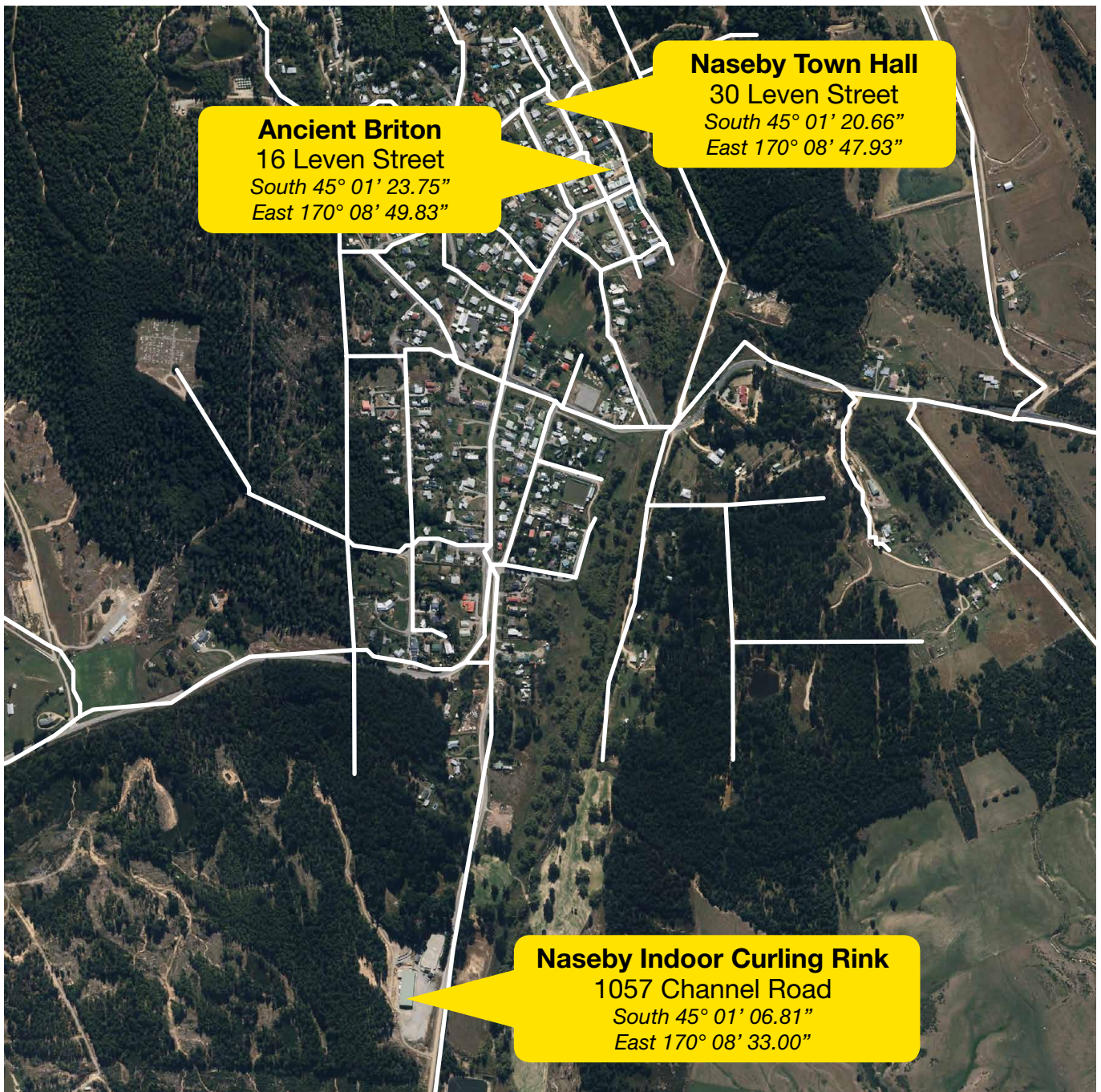


get thru...



NASEBY

Civil Defence Centres Map



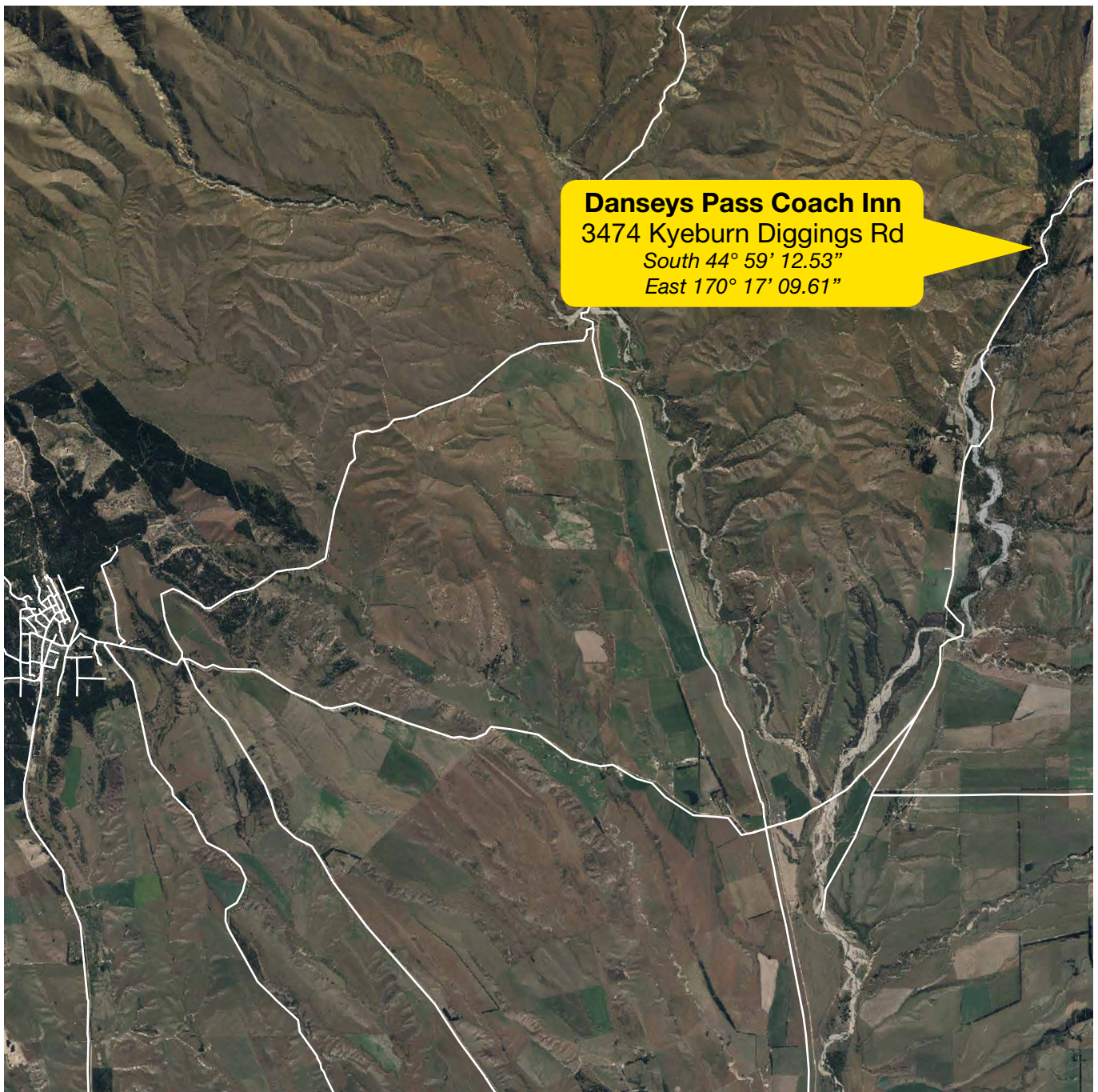
NOTE: Not all centres may open during an event. Refer to the HOW TO Stay in touch section on page 7.

get thru...



NASEBY

Civil Defence Centres Map

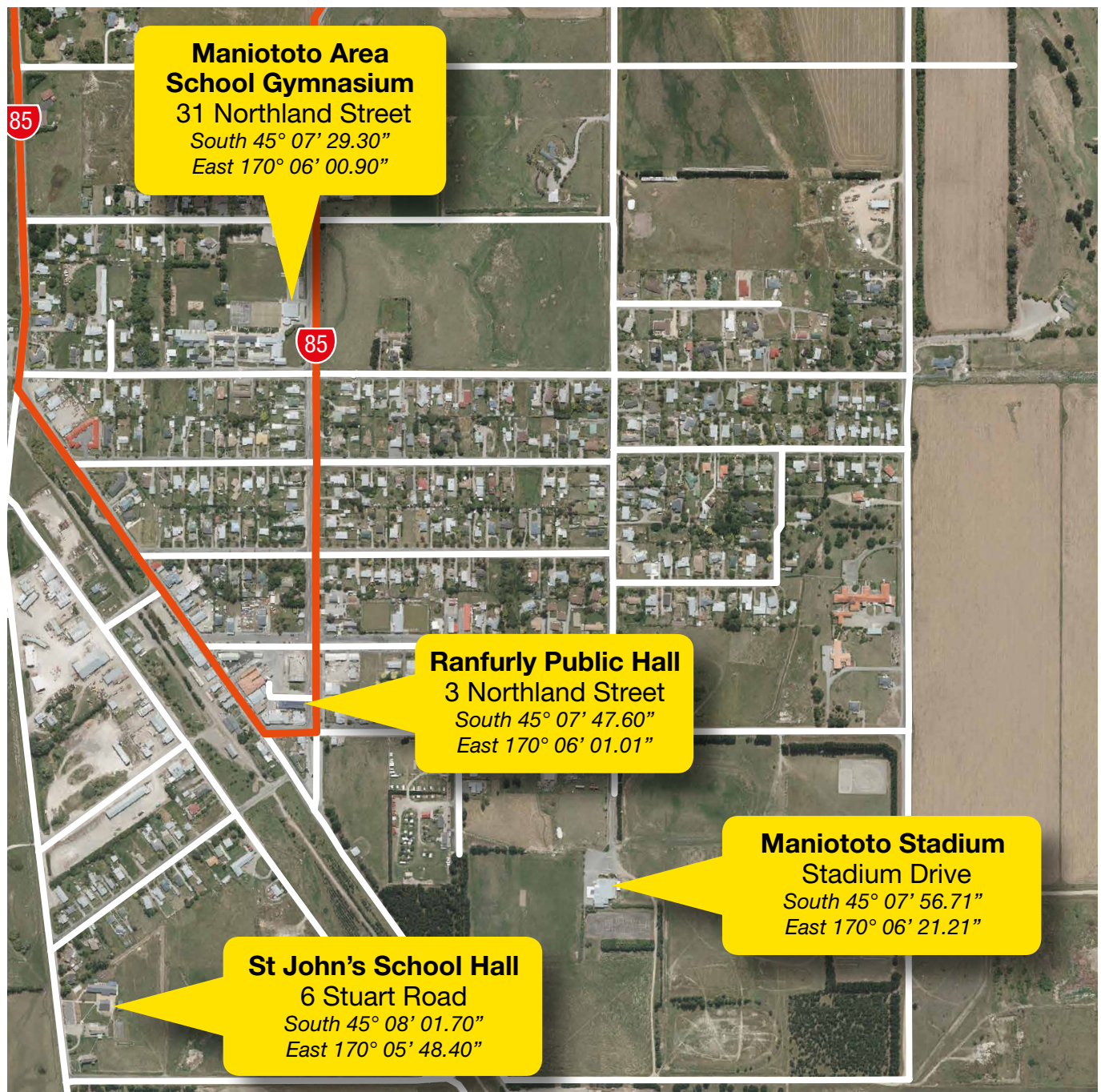


NOTE: Not all centres may open during an event. Refer to the HOW TO Stay in touch section on page 7.



RANFURLY

Civil Defence Centres Map

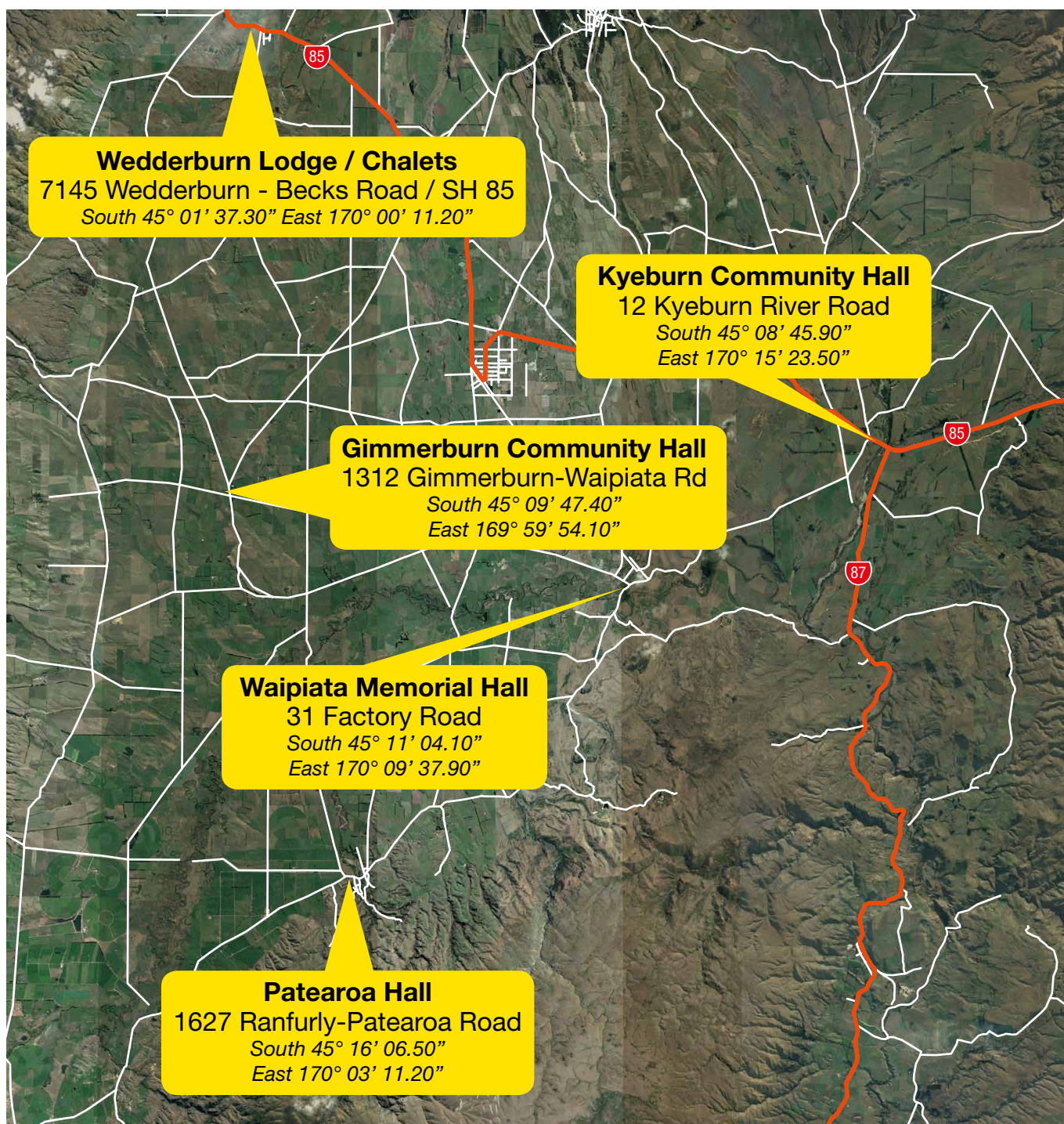


NOTE: Not all centres may open during an event. Refer to the HOW TO Stay in touch section on page 7.



MANIOTOTO PLAIN

Civil Defence Centres Map



NOTE: Not all centres may open during an event. Refer to the HOW TO Stay in touch section on page 7.

get thru...



RANFURLY

Visitor, Tourist and Foreign Nationals Welfare



get thru...



NASEBY

Visitor, Tourist and Foreign Nationals Welfare



get thru...



Information and Contacts

Do not call 111 for information and advice. Calling 111 unnecessarily may put others who are in a genuine emergency situation at risk.



Dial 111 (Emergencies Only)
Ranfurly Police Station
03 444 1010
www.police.govt.nz



0800 362 468
www.doc.govt.nz



03 204 8061
www.ernslaw.co.nz



www.metservice.com



0800 220 005
www.auroraenergy.co.nz



Dial 111 (Emergencies Only)
Naseby Fire Station
03 444 9987
Ranfurly Fire Station
03 444 9191
Fire Permit Enquiries
0800 673 473
www.fireandemergency.nz



0800 REDCROSS
www.redcross.org.nz



0800 474 082
www.otagocdem.govt.nz/



www.aaroadwatch.co.nz



St John

Dial 111 (Emergencies Only)
Ranfurly Ambulance Station
03 444 9149
www.stjohn.org.nz



03 262 7999
www.centralotagonz.com/visit/ranfurly



03 444 9170
www.codc.govt.nz



0800 808 587
www.otagonet.co.nz



Notes

For further information:

LOCAL COUNCIL

Central Otago District Council
03 440 0056
www.codc.govt.nz

Otago Regional Council
03 474 0827
www.orc.govt.nz

CIVIL DEFENCE SITES

Otago Civil Defence
www.otagocdem.govt.nz

Ministry of Civil Defence
www.civildefence.govt.nz

Be prepared
www.whatstheplanstan.govt.nz
www.getthru.govt.nz

EMERGENCY SERVICES

New Zealand Police
www.police.govt.nz

Fire & Emergency
New Zealand
www.fireandemergency.nz

St John Ambulance
www.stjohn.org.nz

