

Community Emergency Response Guide

Waihemo



Emergency
Management Otago
Te Rākau Whakamarumaru Ōtākou

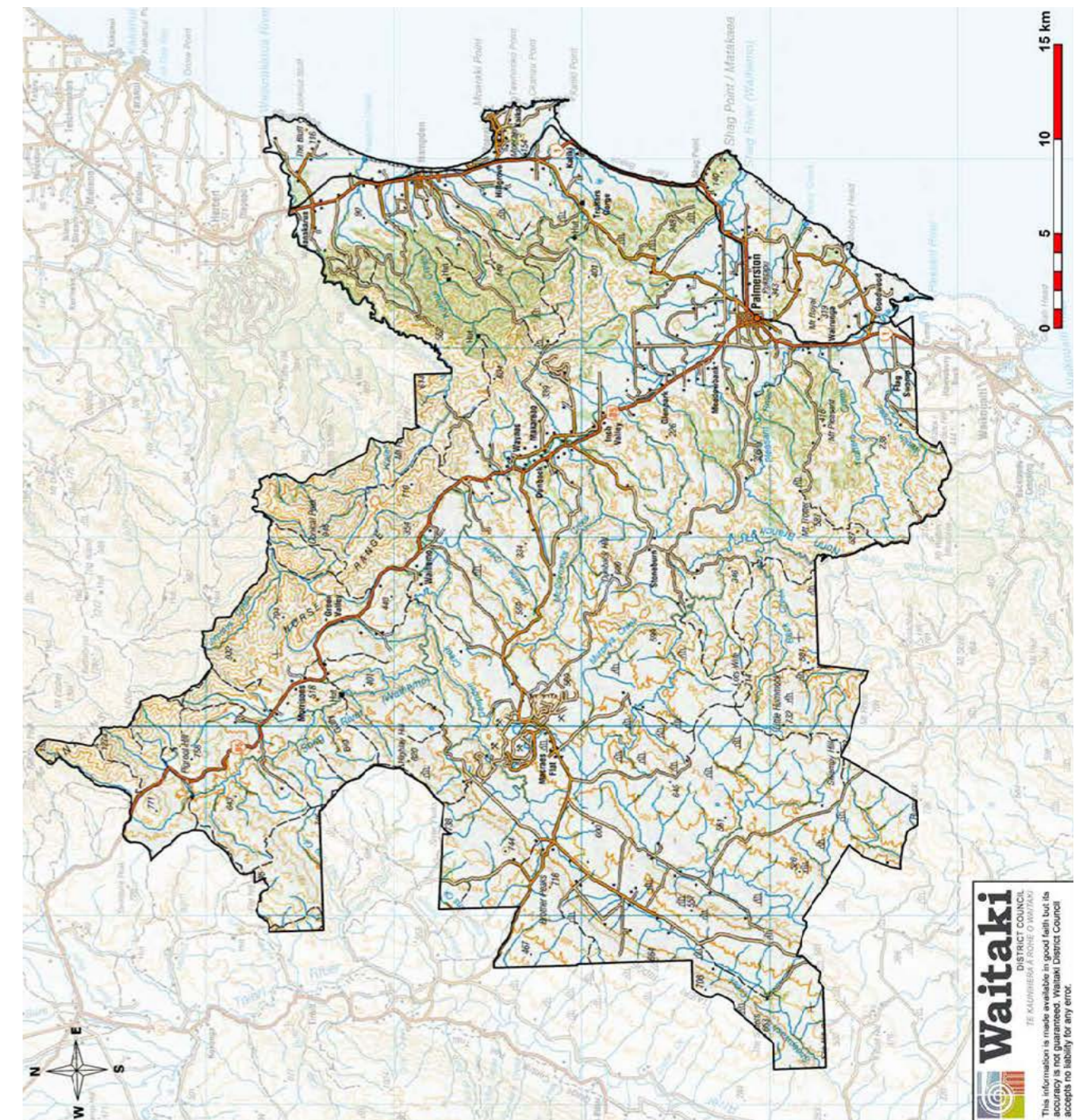


Waitaki
DISTRICT COUNCIL
TE KAUNIHERA Ā ROHE O WAITAKI
Growing strong communities.

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Waihemo Area Map



get ready...



Te mahi tahi ki te hanga i ngā hapori aumangea

Working together to build resilient communities

Due to its location and environment, New Zealand faces many potential disasters. In some cases, such as a weather related or volcanic disaster, there may be time for a warning. But an earthquake or a tsunami close to land could strike without warning. All disasters have the potential to cause disruption, damage property and take lives. So it's vital that you prepare now.

**This community response plan will help to show you
how to get ready so you'll get through.**



Waitaki

DISTRICT COUNCIL

TE KAUNIHERA Ā ROHE O WAITAKI

Growing strong communities.

Emergency Planning

DO THESE 3 SIMPLE THINGS TO MAKE SURE YOU'RE READY

Step 1: Household Emergency Plan

A household emergency plan will help protect what matters most - you, your loved ones and your pets. It includes knowing the best way to leave your home in an emergency, where to meet and how to contact one another if separated.

Step 2: Emergency Survival Kit

Whether you're just starting out or you're a preparedness pro, gathering your emergency supplies is easy. A good rule of thumb is to have supplies for about 3 days. You'll be surprised at how much you already have.

Step 3: Stay Connected

In an emergency or disaster situation you'll need to know how to get information and how to connect with people around you in your community. Now is a good time to connect so you'll be ready if a disaster situation occurs.



STEP 1: CREATE AND PRACTICE

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

[6]

STEP 2: 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 or more.

also have essential emergency items in your workplace and in your car.


Thought should be given to keeping a sufficient level of fuel in your vehicle. No less than 1/4 of a tank is often thought of as best practice.

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


EMERGENCY SURVIVAL ITEMS




Torch with spare batteries or a self-charging torch




Wind and waterproof clothing, sun hats, strong outdoor shoes




Blankets or sleeping bags




Toilet paper, large rubbish bags for your emergency toilet




First Aid Kit and essential medicines



Radio with spare batteries



Pet Supplies



Face and dust masks

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, 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

[7]



STEP 3:

Stay Connected

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

Cell phone networks 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. Portable power packs are another device to have in your emergency kit.

In an emergency or disaster situation you'll need to know how to get information and how to connect with people around you in your community. Now is a good time to connect so you'll be ready if a disaster situation occurs.

Connect with your local Civil Defence:

- Follow Civil Defence on Facebook and Twitter
- Learn what radio stations Civil Defence will broadcast through in your area in a disaster.

Connect with your neighbours

- Share contact details with your neighbours so you can contact one another if an emergency occurs
- Tell your neighbours about your emergency plan and ask about their plans
- Find out who amongst your neighbours may be able to help you or may need your help in a disaster
- Contact Neighbourhood Support to find out if a network exists in your neighbourhood

Connect with your community

- Create a network with at least 3 other people where you all let each other know that a Civil Defence alert is issued
- Join a local online community through sites like Facebook or Twitter. If one doesn't exist for your area, consider creating one
- Check out the community section for more information.

RELIABLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Radio

You can listen to alerts and accurate up to date information on radio stations in your area including but not limited to:

- Puketapu Radio 756AM
- The Hits 98.4FM
- More FM 100FM
- Radio Live 100.8FM
- Happy Days - 88.3FM

Social Media

On both Facebook and Twitter, follow @OtagoCDEM, and you'll get information directly from Emergency Management Otago.

Website

Bookmark Emergency Management Otago's website www.otagocdem.govt.nz. The website is also a useful place to start if you want to help your family be better prepared.

Emergency Alerts

New Zealand has a new mobile alerting system which will automatically send an alert to mobile phones that are capable of receiving them. You don't need to sign up to receive these.

Provided your phone's operating system enables you to receive them and you are in an area with cellphone coverage, you will get the alert. You can check if your phone will receive these alerts at www.civildefence.govt.nz.

KEY HAZARDS IN

Waihemo

Tsunami // Earthquake // Major Storms //
Snowstorms // Wildfire // Flooding //
Pandemic



Tsunami

New Zealand's entire coast is at risk of tsunami. A tsunami can violently flood coastlines, causing devastating property damage, injuries and loss of life.

A tsunami is a natural phenomenon consisting of a series of waves generated when a large volume of water in the sea, or in a lake, is rapidly displaced. A tsunami can be caused by large submarine or coastal earthquakes; underwater landslides which may be triggered by an earthquake or volcanic activity; large coastal cliff or lakeside landslides; or volcanic eruptions beneath or near the sea.



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 NZ every year, but most are not felt because they are either small, or very deep within the earth. Each year there are about 150 - 200 quakes 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. www.geonet.org.nz



get ready...



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.com



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. www.orc.govt.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.checkitsalright.nz



Pandemic

An epidemic occurs when a disease infects many people at the same time. A pandemic is the spread of an epidemic between many countries.

The most likely cause of a pandemic in New Zealand is a new strain of influenza ("the flu").

A pandemic would impact on all services as many people would need to stay away from others. It is possible that schools and businesses may be temporarily closed by health officials to stop the disease spreading.

Emergency services, food distribution, power and telecommunications could all be affected during a pandemic.

www.health.govt.nz





Before a Tsunami

Getting ready before a tsunami strikes will help reduce damage to your home and business and help you survive.

- If you live in a coastal area, ask your council about your tsunami risk and local warning arrangements.
- If you have a disability or special requirements, arrange with your support network to alert you of any warnings and emergency broadcasts.
- Develop a Household Emergency Plan and have a Getaway Kit ready.
- Know where the nearest high ground is and how you will reach it. Plan to get as high up or as far inland as you can. Plan your escape route for when you are at home, as well as for when you may be

working or holidaying near the coast.

KNOW THE NATURAL WARNING SIGNS

If you are at the coast and experience any of the following:

- Feel a strong earthquake that makes it hard to stand up, or a weak rolling earthquake that lasts a minute or more,
- See a sudden rise or fall in sea level,
- Hear loud and unusual noises from the sea,

Move immediately to the nearest high ground, or as far inland as you can.



During a Tsunami

- Take your getaway kit with you if possible. Do not travel into the areas at risk to get your kit or belongings.
- Take your pets with you if you can do so safely.
- Move immediately to the nearest higher ground, or as far inland as you can. If evacuation maps are present, follow the routes shown.
- Walk or bike if possible and drive only if essential. If driving, keep going once you are well outside the evacuation zone to

allow room for others behind you.

- Boats are usually safer in water deeper than 20 metres than if they are on the shore. Move boats out to sea only if there is time and it is safe to do so.
- Never go to the shore to watch for a tsunami. Stay away from at-risk areas until the official all-clear is given.
- Listen to your local radio stations as emergency management officials will be broadcasting the most appropriate advice for your community and situation.

After a Tsunami

- Continue to listen to the radio for civil defence advice and do not return to the evacuation zones until authorities have given the all-clear.
- Be aware that there may be more than one wave and it may not be safe for up to 24 hours, or longer. The waves that follow the first one may also be bigger.
- Check yourself for injuries and get first aid if needed. Help others if you can.
- Do not go sightseeing.
- When re-entering homes or buildings, use extreme caution as floodwaters may have damaged buildings. 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.

A Bit About Tsunamis

A tsunami is a series of waves generated after a large disturbance of the sea caused by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions or underwater landslides. The source of the disturbance may be close to the New Zealand coastline or across the other side of the Pacific Ocean.

A near-source tsunami is generated close to the coastline. The water level will fall rapidly past the low tide mark and then quickly return. If this happens, there won't be enough time to issue a warning.

An earthquake centered on the Puysegur Trench, off the coast of Southland, could trigger a near-source tsunami which may affect coastal communities south of Otago Peninsula.

A distant source tsunami may start as far away as South America, taking much longer to reach New Zealand and affecting more of the coastline. National warnings will be issued by the Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management.

These warnings are sent to the police, Civil Defence,



and emergency management organisations. Warnings are also broadcast to the public on radio and television. Some communities have sirens that may go off when this event happens.

Distant source tsunami may affect coastal communities in Otago. People living near the mouth of rivers such as the Taieri and Clutha could also be affected as a tsunami wave can travel up a river.

Tsunami can threaten lives, property and essential services.



Tsunami Warnings

Warning messages and signals about a possible tsunami can come from several sources – natural, official or unofficial.

Natural warnings

For a local source tsunami which could arrive in minutes, there won't be time for an official warning. It is important to recognise the natural warning signs and act quickly.

Official warnings

Official warnings are only possible for distant and regional source tsunami. Official warnings are disseminated by the Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management to the national media, local authorities and other key response agencies. Your local council may also issue warnings through local media, siren and other local arrangements.

Unofficial or informal warnings

You may receive warnings from friends, other members of the public, international media and from the internet. Verify the warning only if you can do so quickly. If official warnings are available, trust their message over informal warnings.



EVACUATION ZONE GUIDE

Red: Evacuate if you feel a long or strong earthquake or after an official warning for a beach and marine threat with wave height of 0.2 metres and above.

Orange: Evacuate if you feel a long or strong earthquake or after an official warning for a wave height 1-3 metres

Yellow: Evacuate after an official warning for a wave height more than 3 metres.

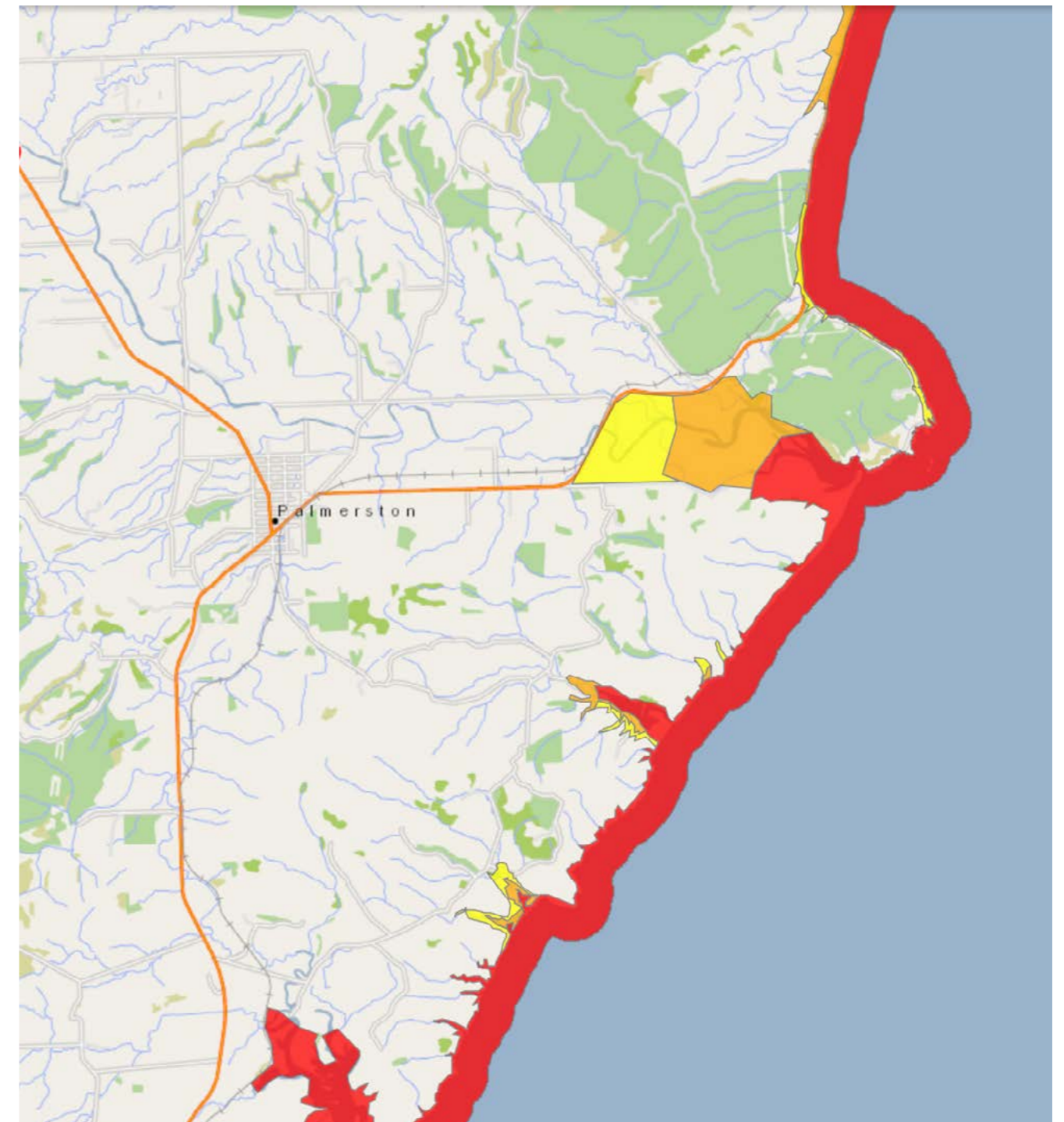
Types of Tsunamis

There are three distinct types of tsunami. The type you encounter depends on the distance you are from the place where it is generated.

- **Distant tsunami** are generated from a long way away, such as from across the Pacific in Chile. In this case, we will have more than three hours warning time for New Zealand.
- **Regional tsunami** are generated between one and three hours travel time away from their destination. An eruption from an underwater volcano in the Kermadec Trench to the north of New Zealand, could generate a regional tsunami.
- **Local tsunami** are generated very close to New Zealand. This type of tsunami is very dangerous because we may only have a few minutes warning.

Tsunami Evacuation Zones

For more information about the Tsunami Evacuation Zones in Waihemo, please visit www.otagocdem.govt.nz/hazards/tsunamis



get thru...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-disasterbuilding-management for your information and are designed to be used by trained professionals during a State of Emergency.

SAMPLE RED "ENTRY PROHIBITED" PLACARD



get thru...storms/snowstorms



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 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. **Caution: Treat all lines as live.**
- 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.

POST DISASTER 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.
- 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.



Before a Fire

To protect your rural property from fire, we recommend:

- Installing smoke alarms and testing them regularly.
- Designing an escape plan and practicing 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.

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 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.

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

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 your local 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 your local Fire and Emergency New Zealand or visit <http://www.checkitsalright.nz/>

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED INSTALLING 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, the cost of including home sprinklers into a new build or as part of major renovations could be cheaper than you think.

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

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

For more information visit www.fire.org.nz





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 5 for details.
- Check your insurance policy to ensure you have sufficient cover

IF A FLOOD IS IMMINENT AND During a Flood

- 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 foods 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.

A Bit About Floods

Floods are the most common Civil Defence emergency in Otago. Our communities often experience flooding from rivers and streams. We can also get significant surface flooding after intense localised rain - for example in a thunderstorm. Flooding occurs at any time of the year. During major coastal storms, the sea can cause flooding of low-lying areas all along Otago's coast.

The Otago Regional Council has a monitoring network that tracks rainfall and river flows from storms. The ORC flood management team also works closely with forecasters to predict and model the impact of rainfall. They send warnings to affected communities, the media, and local Councils to help those at risk. However as many waterways can flood in just an hour there may not always be time to issue a warning.

Flooding threatens lives, home and personal property. Transport routes may be closed for extended times due to damage from floodwaters.

Weather

Check out what the weather is doing in your part of the region by keeping up to date with the latest information from MetService. MetService will also show you if there are any weather warnings coming our way. www.metservice.com/national/home

Rain and river

For up to date rainfall and river flow data check out the Otago Regional Council's Water Info website. www.water.orc.govt.nz/WaterInfo

LAWA (Land Air Water Aotearoa) provides up to the hour river and rainfall data for the whole of New Zealand. www.lawa.org.nz

Roads

Keep an eye on the latest road information by keeping up to date with road closures in your area. www.nzta.govt.nz/traffic-and-travel-information

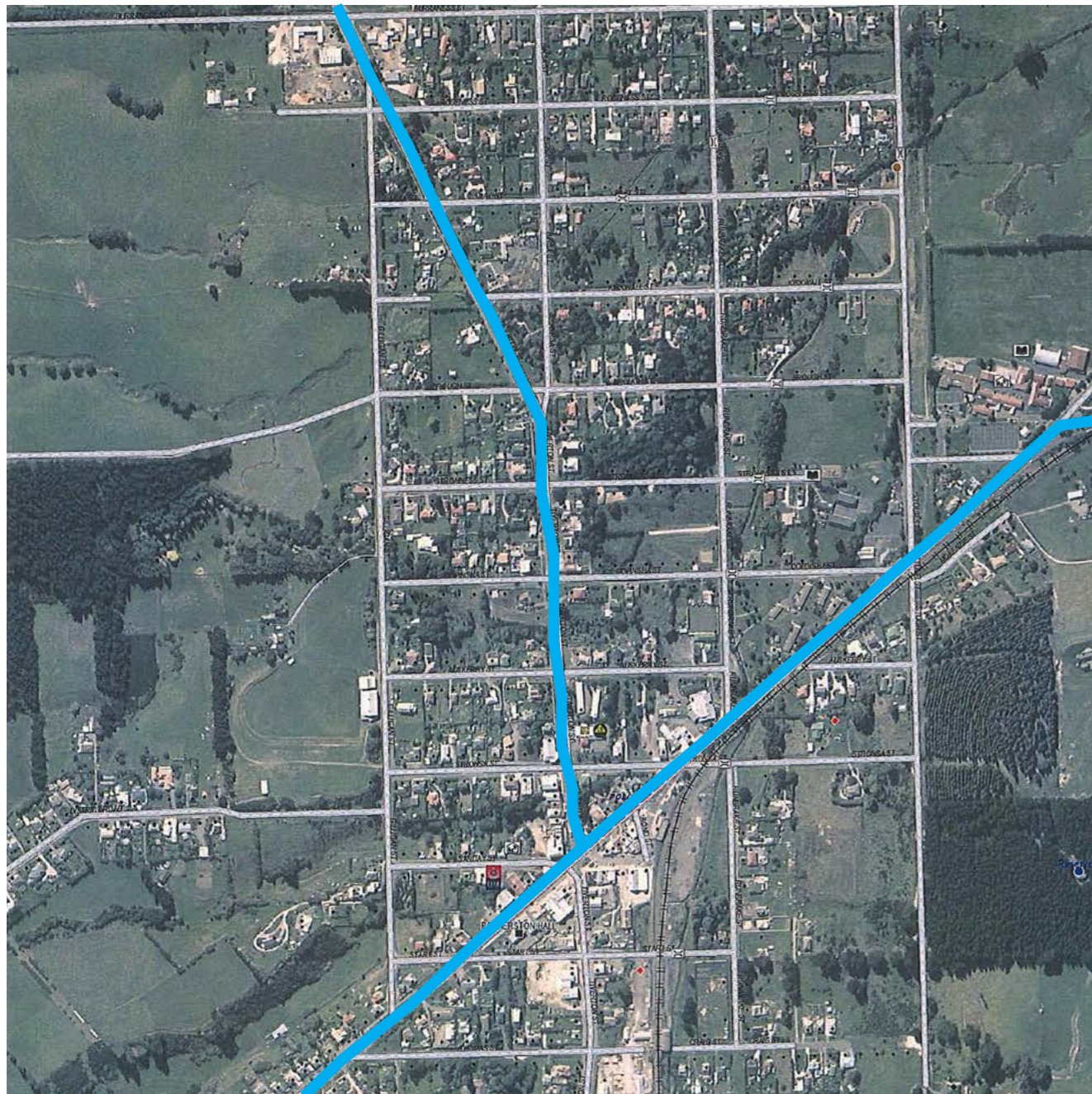


Waihemo

Flood Map

During significant flood events some low lying areas of Waihemo can also be subject to flooding. Residents are encouraged to be aware of their local hazard's and incorporate it into their own household plans. Further information can be obtained from the Otago Regional council:

www.orc.govt.nz/managing-our-environment/natural-hazards/flooding



Before a Pandemic

- **Have a plan and be prepared** in case you need to stay at home during a pandemic. You and your family may be so sick that you cannot leave the house for several weeks. Keep contact details for friends, family and neighbours so you can call them if you need help.
- **Vaccinate yourself** and your family annually against infectious diseases.
- **Keep at least a week's supply of food, tissues and medicines** so you don't need to make trips out in public.
- **Prepare for disruptions to essential services** like food distribution as this may be affected by people who may also be unable to go to work.
- Think about who could look after extended family members if they don't live nearby.
- Reduce germs in your home and workplace by **regularly disinfecting common surfaces** such as phones, remote controls, door handles, light switches, toys and computers.

During a Pandemic

- **Follow instructions and advice of health officials.**
- **Stay informed:** Continue to monitor social media and other key information sources (see page 33).
- **Cover your mouth when coughing or sneezing.** Do so into the crook of your elbow rather than your hand. Use tissues, dispose of them properly, and then wash your hands.
- **Wash your hands after coughing and sneezing,** wiping children's noses, preparing food and eating, going to the toilet, or looking after sick people. Do so for at least 20 seconds - with soap or alcohol gels and, if possible, warm water, and dry thoroughly before preparing or eating food.
- **Maintain a personal space of least one metre** from those who may be ill to avoid infection.
- **Stay home if you become ill**

After a Pandemic

- **Follow instructions from health officials.**
- **Practice good health practices** such as getting enough rest, being physically active and eating nutritious foods.
- Visit www.health.govt.nz for more information.

Matakaea / Shag Point

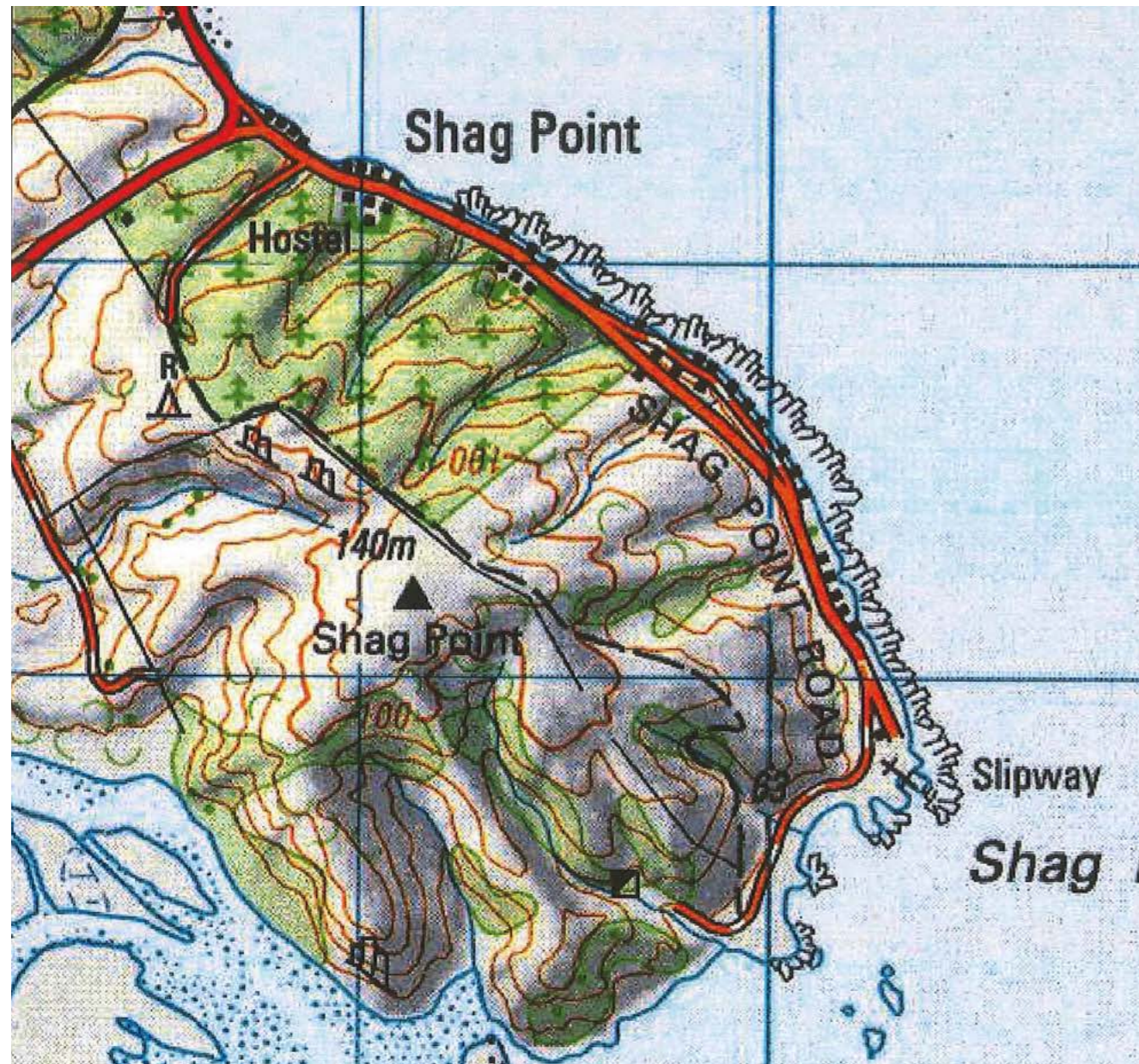
Fire Map & Instructions

In the event of a fire in the Shag Point area dial 111 immediately if the fire is in your house or in vegetation. Provide as much information as possible and request activation of the siren.

Get everyone out immediately and stay out. If possible and if safe to do so, warn and assist neighbours.

Evacuate towards SH1 or if unsafe to do so evacuate to the Boat Ramp or down to the foreshore.

(Important message: The siren is for Fire only, this is not intended as a Tsunami warning system)

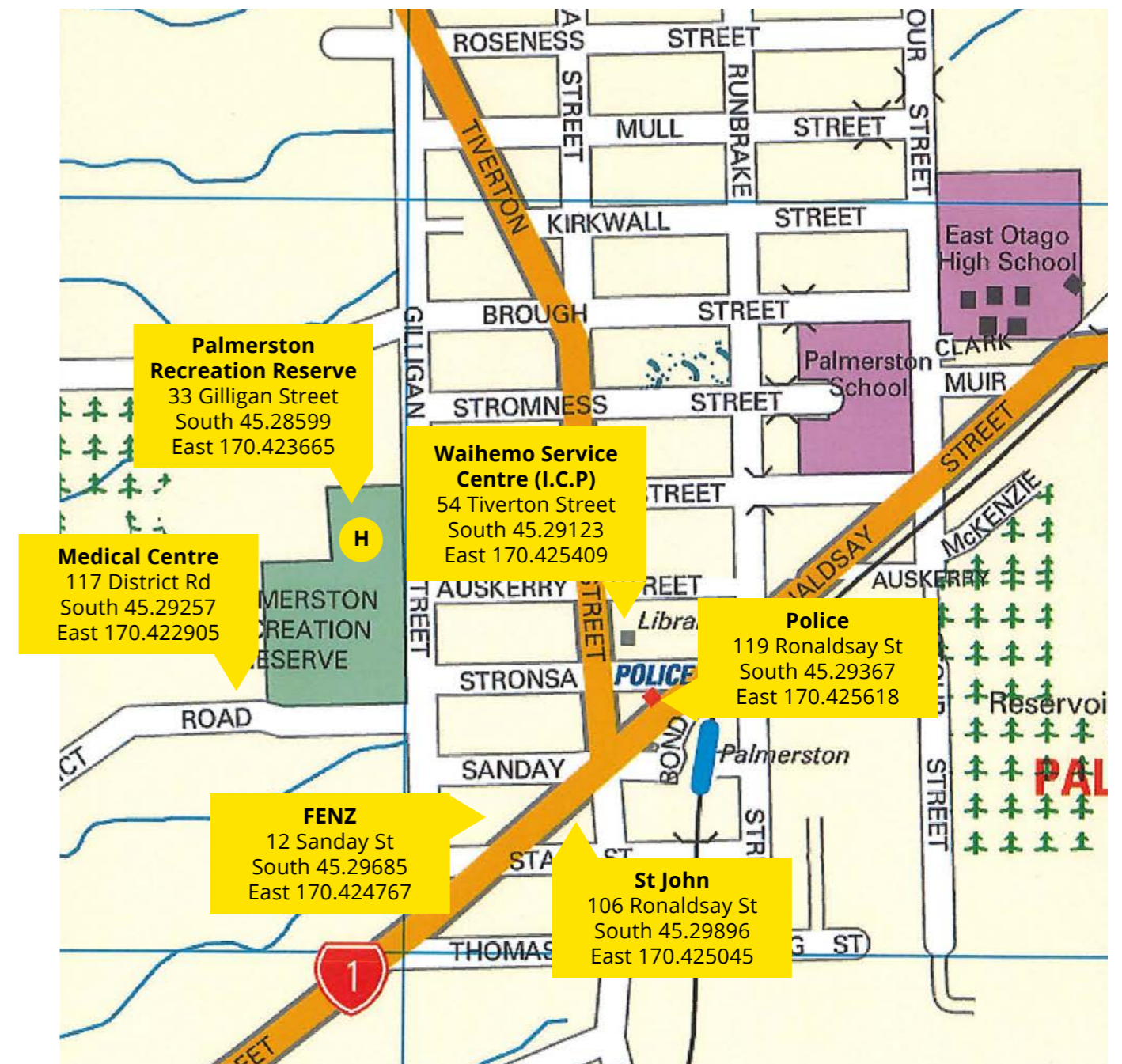


Waihemo

Tactical Sites Map - Palmerston

Note: During a Civil Defence event your local Civil Defence Community Response group may set up in the I.C.P (Incident Control Point) marked.

Helicopter Landing Sites **H**

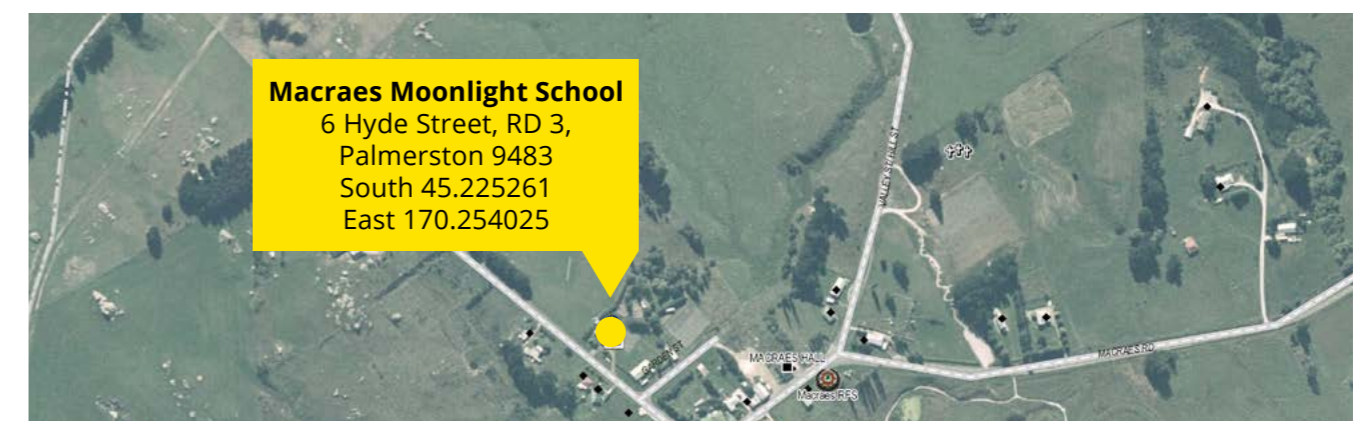
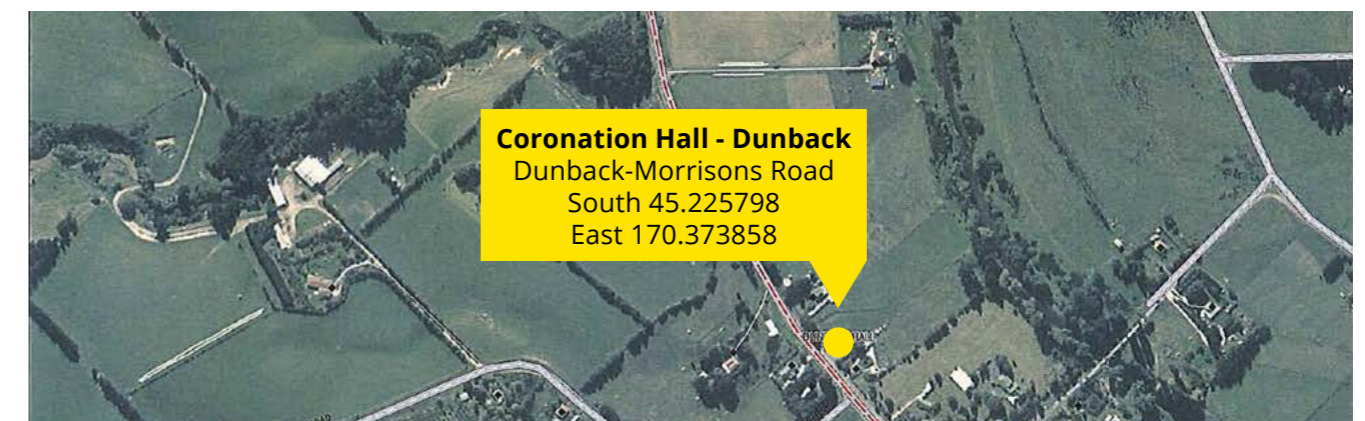
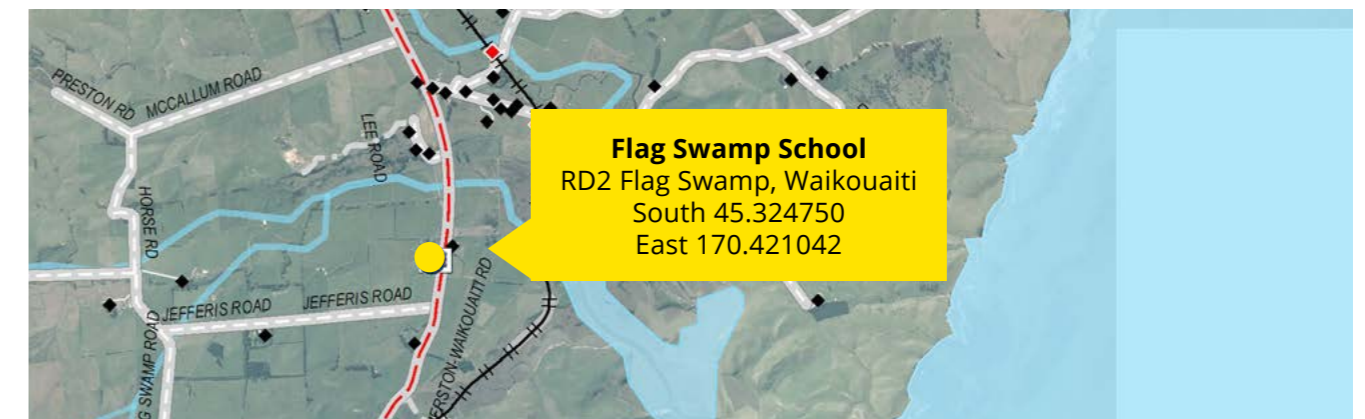
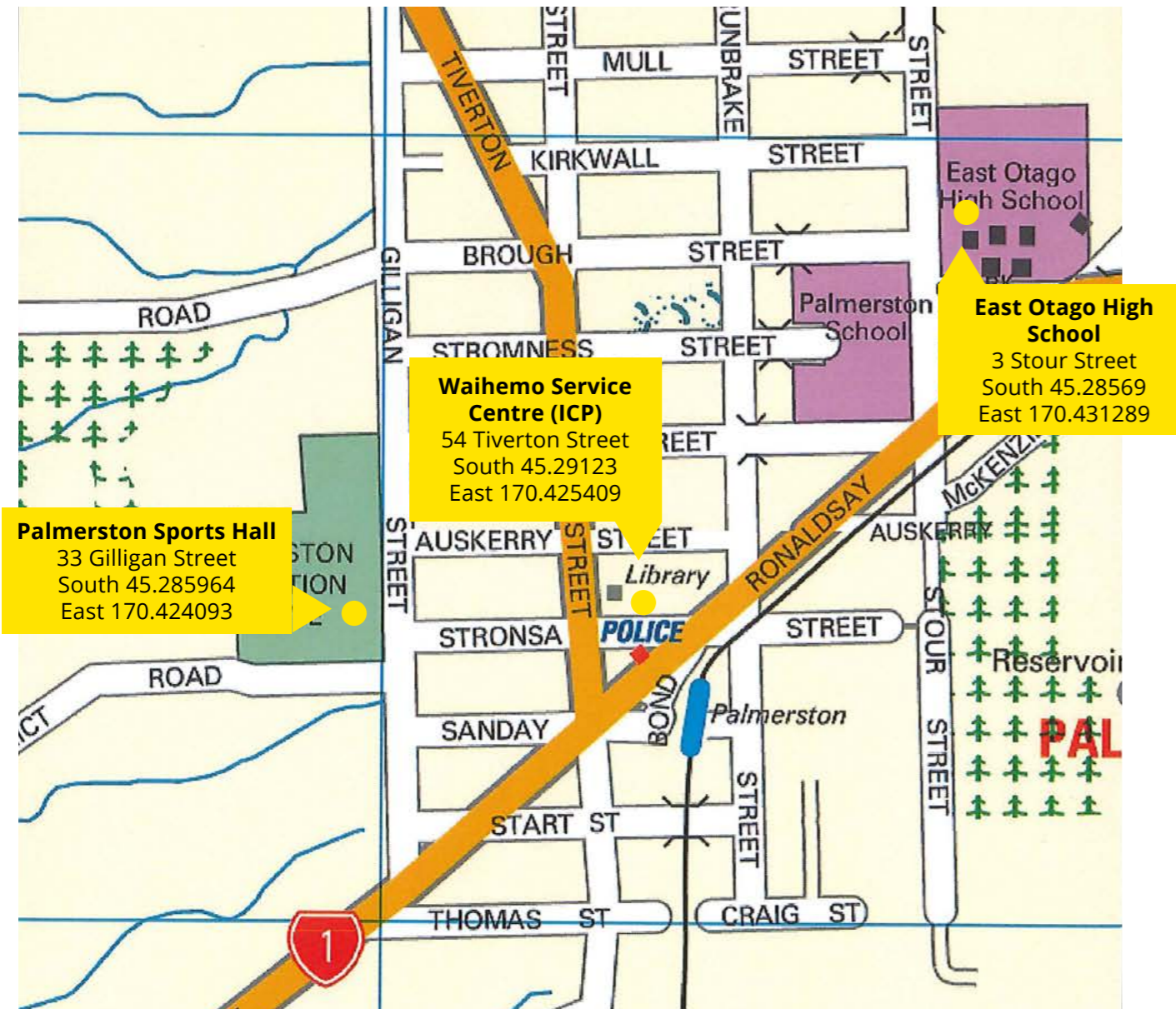


Waihemo

Civil Defence Centres Visitor, Tourist & Foreign Nationals Welfare Maps

CIVIL DEFENCE CENTRES

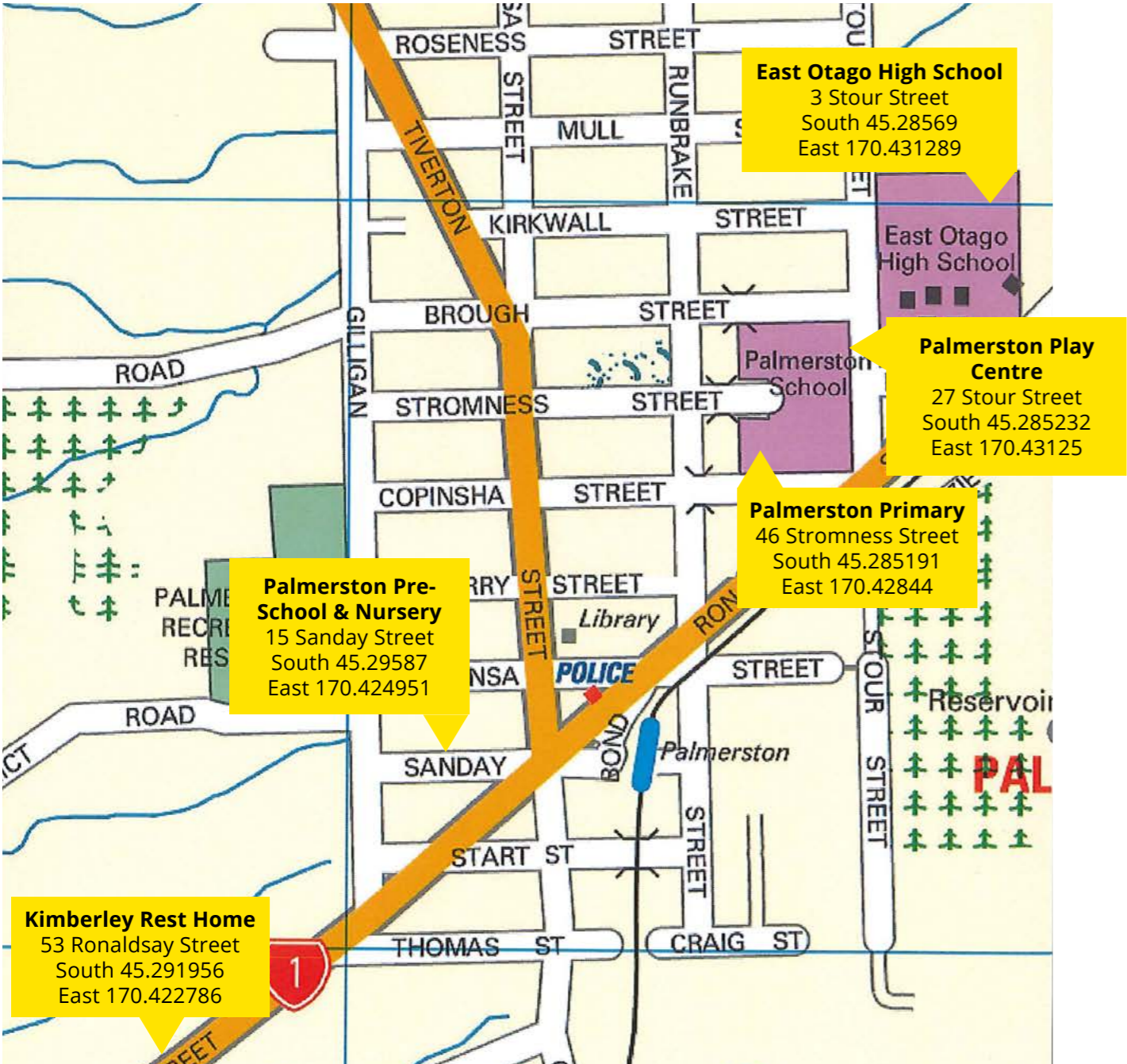
During any Civil Defence event - Civil Defence centres may be set up in the following locations.









Waihemo

Vulnerable Population - Palmerston



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 an emergency event occurring, the roles and responsibilities of community groups are set out as below:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Liaise with police, communities 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain law and order• Protect life and property• Assisting the coroner• Search and rescue
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provision of emergency medical care
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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

Notes

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

[32]

For Further Information:

LOCAL COUNCIL

Waitaki District Council

03 433 0300

0800 108 081

www.waitaki.govt.nz

Otago Regional Council

0800 472 082

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

Palmerston Volunteer Fire Brigade

12 Sanday Street, Palmerston

03 465 1222



Emergency
Management Otago
Te Rākau Whakamarumaru Ōtākou



Waitaki
DISTRICT COUNCIL
TE KAUNIHERA Ā ROHE O WAITAKI
Growing strong communities.