

MANUHERIKIA VALLEY

Community Response Plan



Emergency
Management Otago
Te Rākau Whakamarumarū Ōtākou



Central Otago Gets Ready



Already a member?

Log In

Be part of a coordinated community response when things go wrong.
Join us to receive emergency alerts.

[Want to know more?](#) [Privacy Policy](#)

Join Now

Name*

Physical Address*

Mobile Number

JOIN

913 ADDRESSES

have joined in your region!

It's Time to Get Ready

Gets Ready is a tool that will allow Council to send real-time alerts during an emergency, lets people register friends or whānau that may need extra assistance in an emergency, lets people register skills, resources or aid that they can provide during an emergency, and helps prepare neighbourhoods to be part of a coordinated community response.

It functions as both a website and mobile app that provides features to support neighbourhood support groups, the emergency operations centre, council staff and the community. This is relevant across day-to-day life, minor incidents such as boil water notices or fire bans and major emergency events such as earthquakes or floods.

Gets Ready emerged out of the Darfield community in the aftermath of the first Christchurch earthquake. They realised there was a need for better tools to work together. Out of this, Gets Ready was created with the aim of increasing community resilience, strengthening neighbourhood networks, and building partnerships between emergency services and the community.

The Otago Civil Defence Emergency Management Group has signed Central Otago up to pilot the tool with a vision to roll it out across the Otago region.

➤ **We are now ready for YOU and your neighbourhood to sign up and be added to the database. It will only take a matter of minutes and you will only be sent alerts relevant to the address you record. Head to centralotago.getsready.net**

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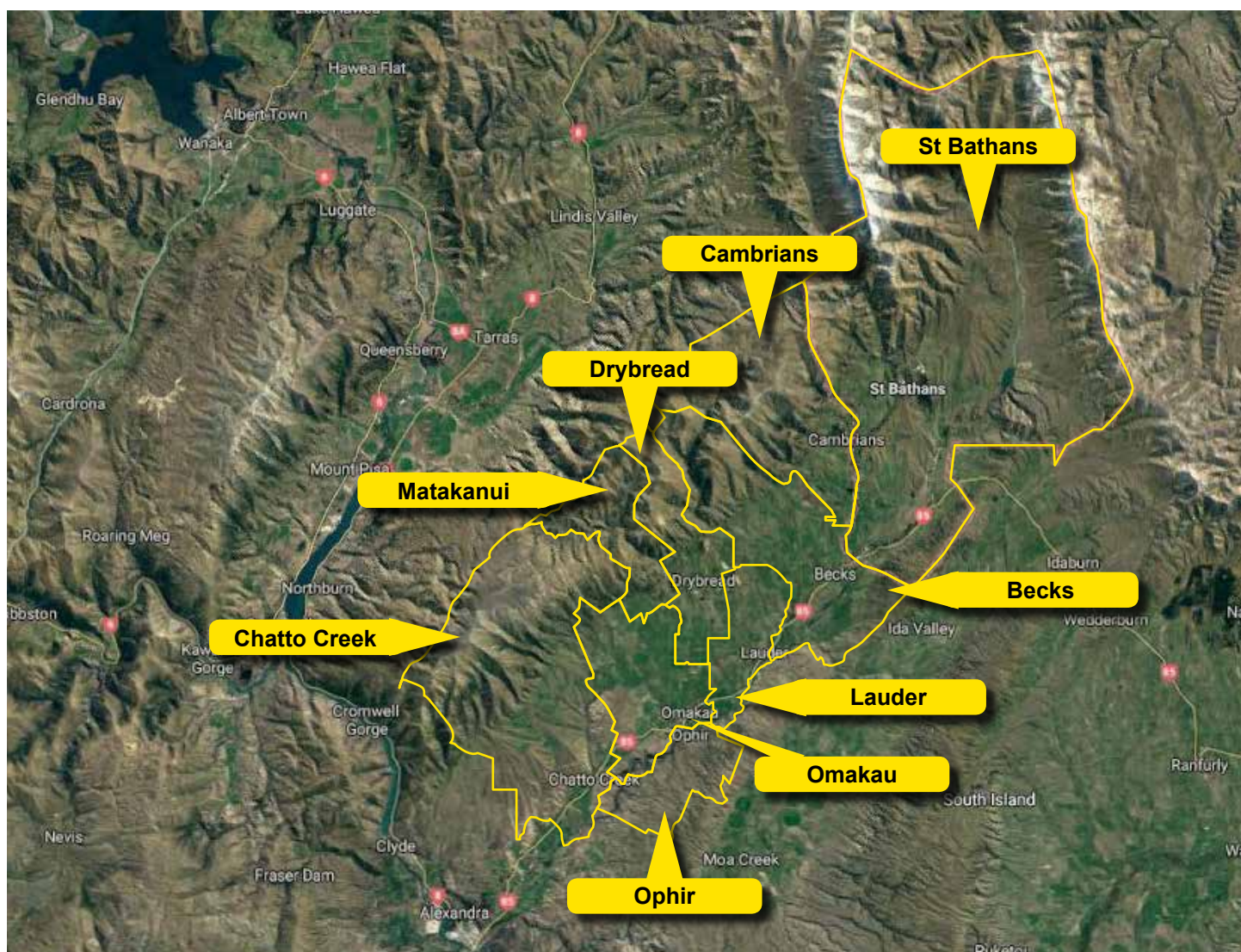
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Manuherikia Valley

Area Map



get ready...



THE KEY HAZARDS IN THE MANUHERIKIA VALLEY

Earthquake // Major Storms // Snow storms // Accident // Flood // Wildfire // Landslide



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



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Wildfire

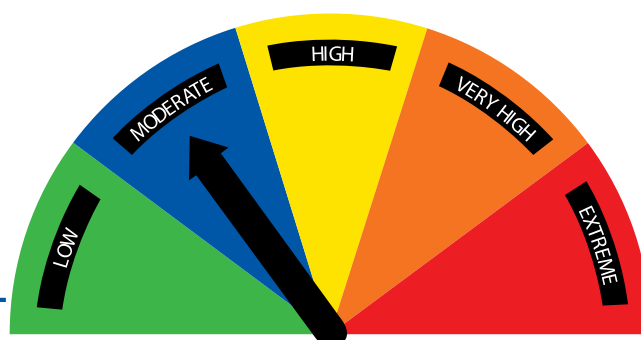
Although there are many benefits to living in the country, rural property owners face a higher risk of fire than city dwellers.

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-seasonsand-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.

www.water.orc.govt.nz



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Landslide

Landslides occur when rock, soil and debris move down a slope. Soil and rock fail to bind across the surface of the slope or deep below the surface. They are often unpredictable. Landslides can be caused by intense rain, an earthquake, construction work, or the nature of the slope and its vegetation cover. A landslide may be several meters wide or several hundred meters wide.

Before a landslide:

Check with your local council about whether your home or community is at risk from landslides.

If you have concerns about landslide risk on your property check signs such as sticking doors, gaps in frames of windows and doors, or decks and verandahs tilting away from the house. Keep an eye on slopes that are continually saturated.

- Have an exit plan which will allow you to get out of your house safely
- Plan your evacuation route away from any known landslide locations.
- Check your household insurance is up to date.

During a Landslide:

- Evacuate and take your getaway kit with you.
- Warn neighbours who might be affected.

After a landslide:

- DO NOT drive on or near landslides
- DO NOT return to a site that has been affected by a landslide until it has been properly inspected.
- Take photographs and notes for insurance purposes.



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

Local Police station

Medical Centre

Insurance Company

Vet/Kennel/Cattery

Electricity Supplier

Council Emergency Helpline

FOR POLICE, FIRE OR AMBULANCE CALL 111

Water Supplier

Gas Supplier

Electrician

Plumber

Builder

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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

94.3FM (Local Radio Central)

REGIONAL RADIO

88.7FM (The Edge), 90.3FM (More FM), 93.5FM (The Sound), 95.1FM (News Talk ZB), 104.7FM (Trackside Radio)

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.

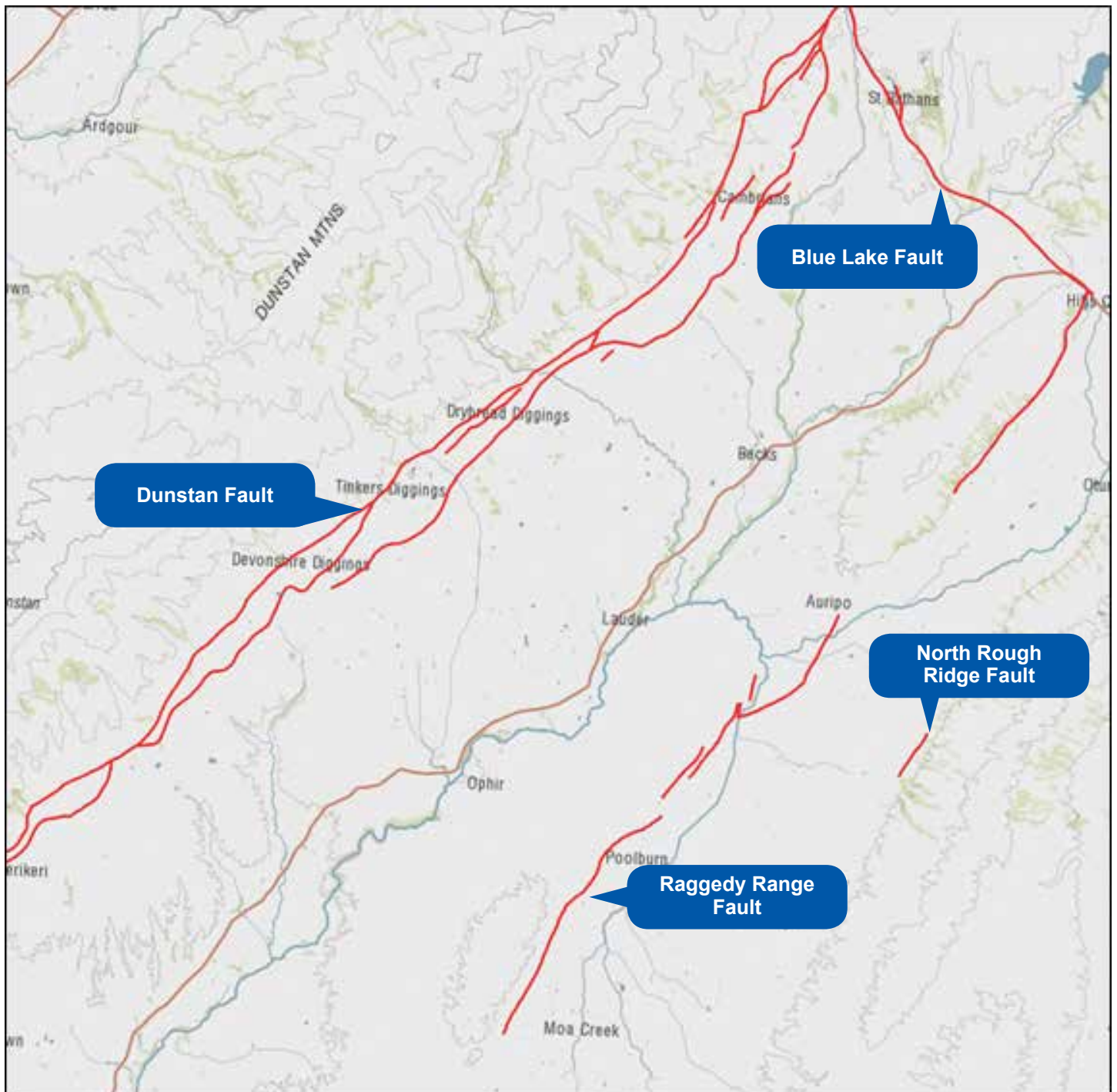


IF YOU ARE NEAR A LAKE, BAY OR RIVER MOUTH consider evacuating to higher ground immediately as a seiche (inland tsunami) may be generated with the potential to rapidly flood or inundate low lying areas to a depth of 4 metres or greater.





ACTIVE FAULTS





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, barbeques 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.



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.

Before 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.

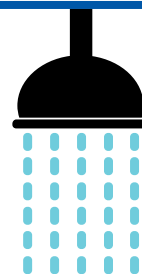
RESTRICTED FIRE SEASON

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

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.

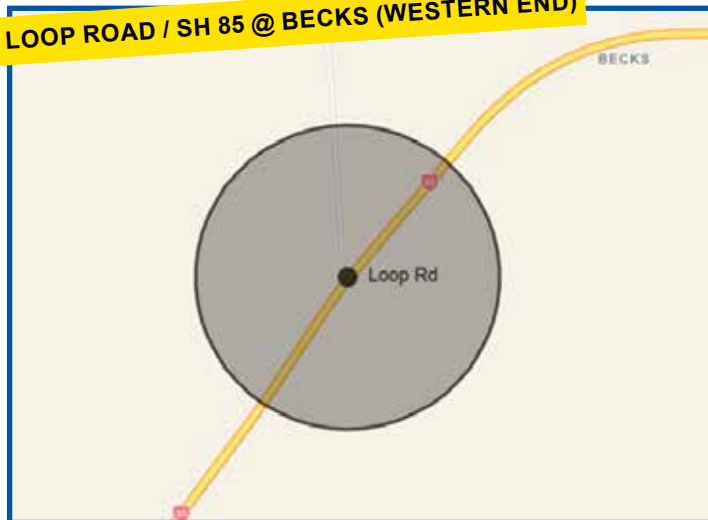


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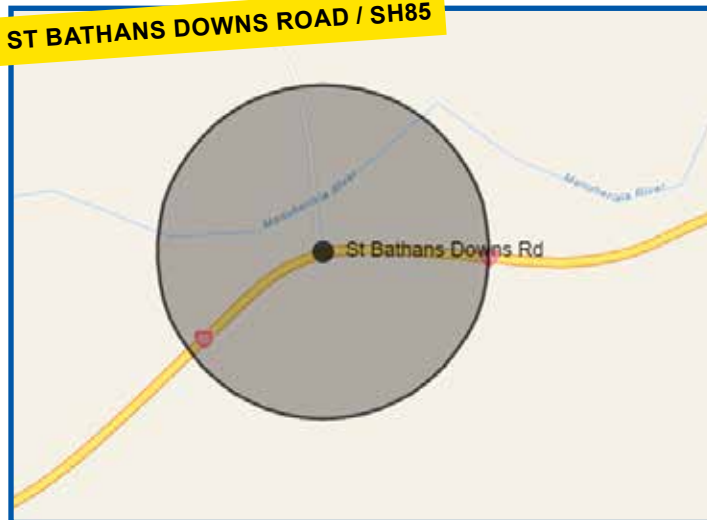


Truck crash zones

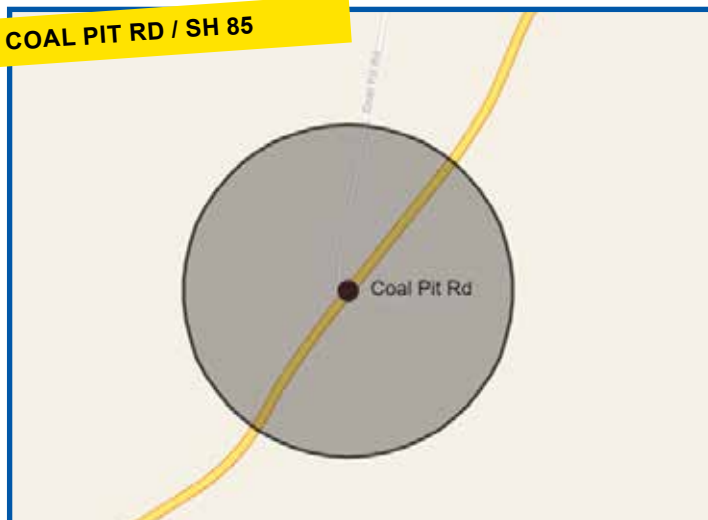
LOOP ROAD / SH 85 @ BECKS (WESTERN END)



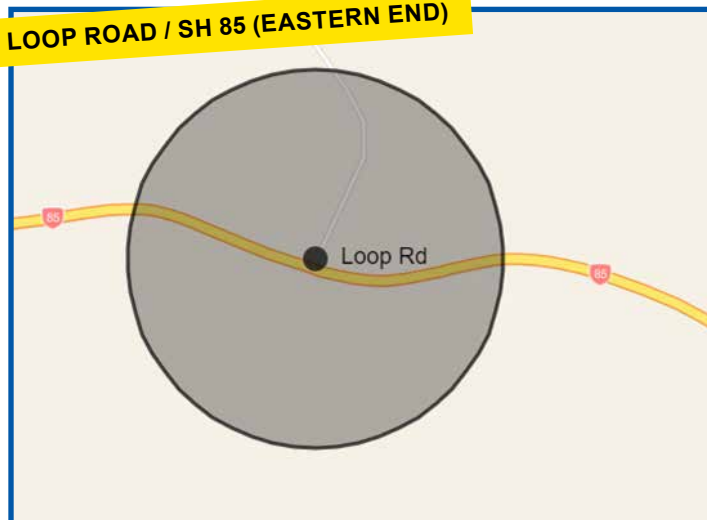
ST BATHANS DOWNS ROAD / SH85



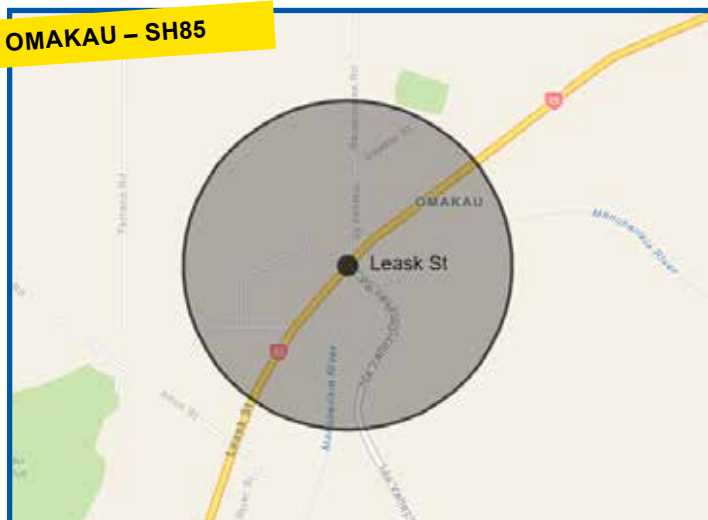
COAL PIT RD / SH 85



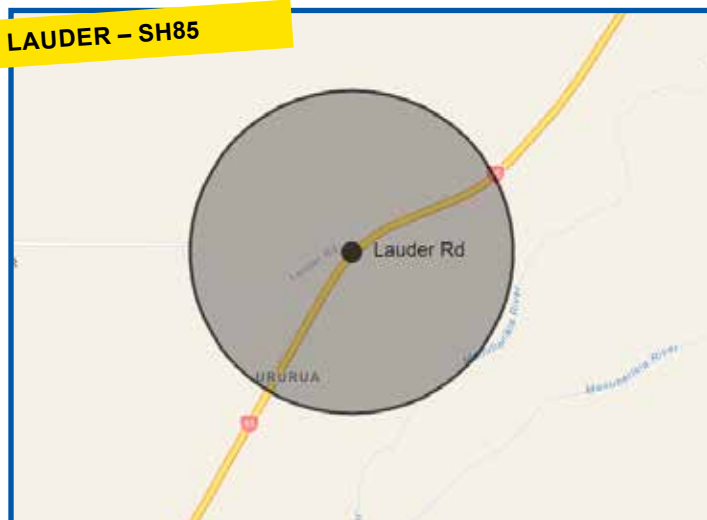
LOOP ROAD / SH 85 (EASTERN END)



OMAKAU - SH85



LAUDER - SH85





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.
- 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.
- Know where the closest high ground is and how to get there.

www.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

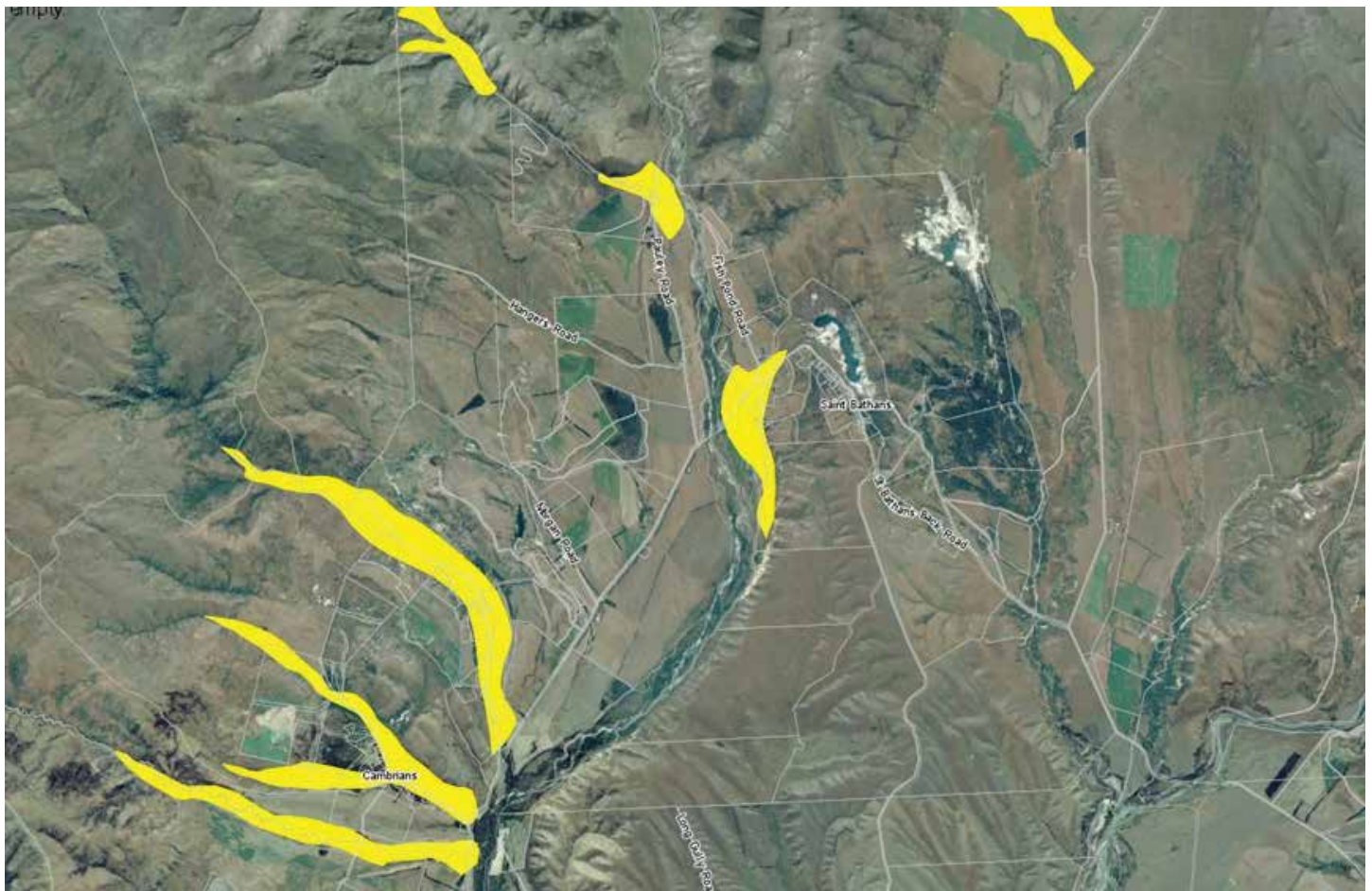
- It may not be safe to return home even when the floodwaters have receded. Continue to monitor social media and listen to your local radio station for civil defence instructions.
- Help others if you can, especially people who may require special assistance.
- Throw away food including canned goods 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.



get thru...



ST BATHANS / CAMBRIANS DEBRIS (MUD) FLOW

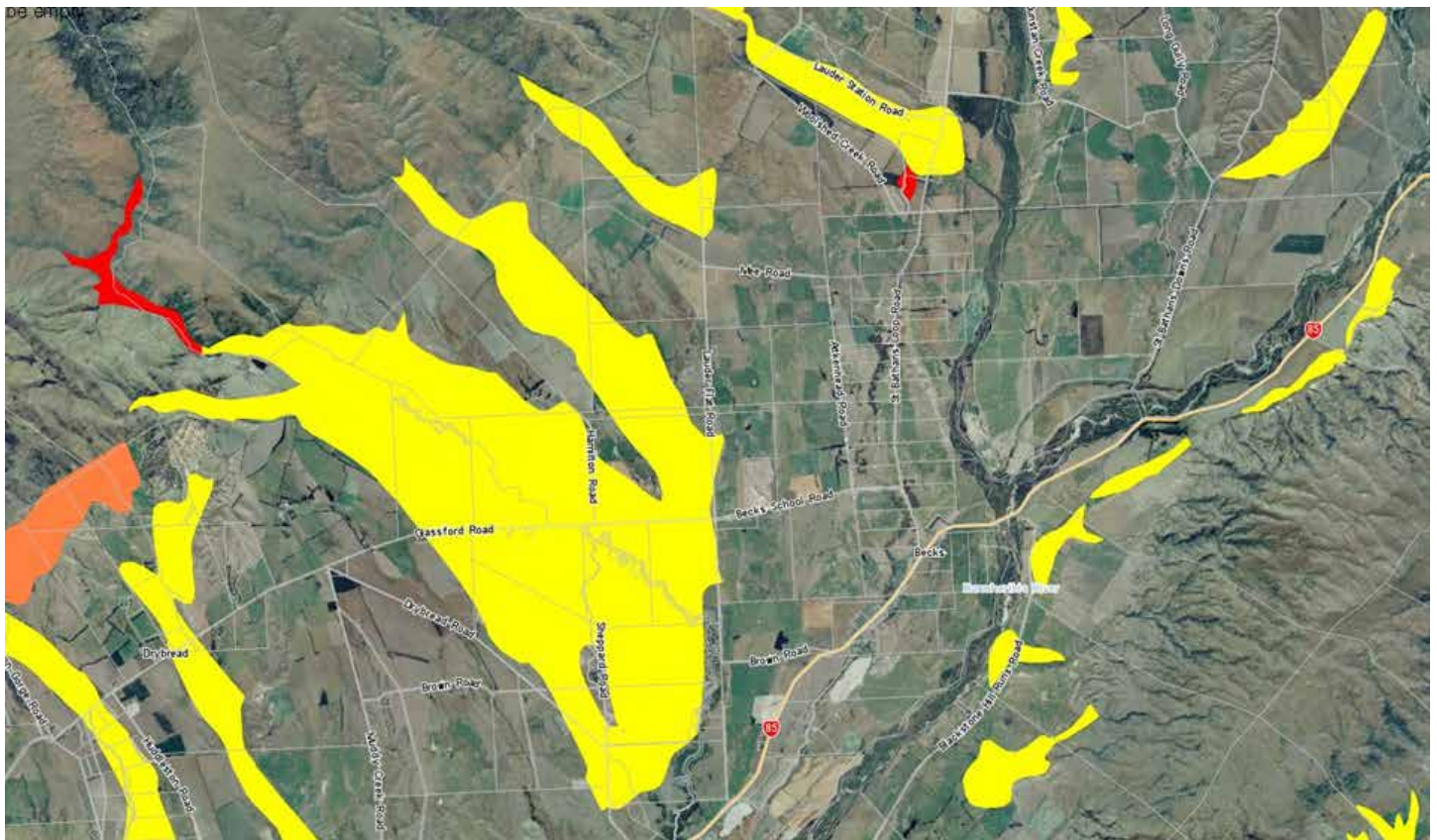


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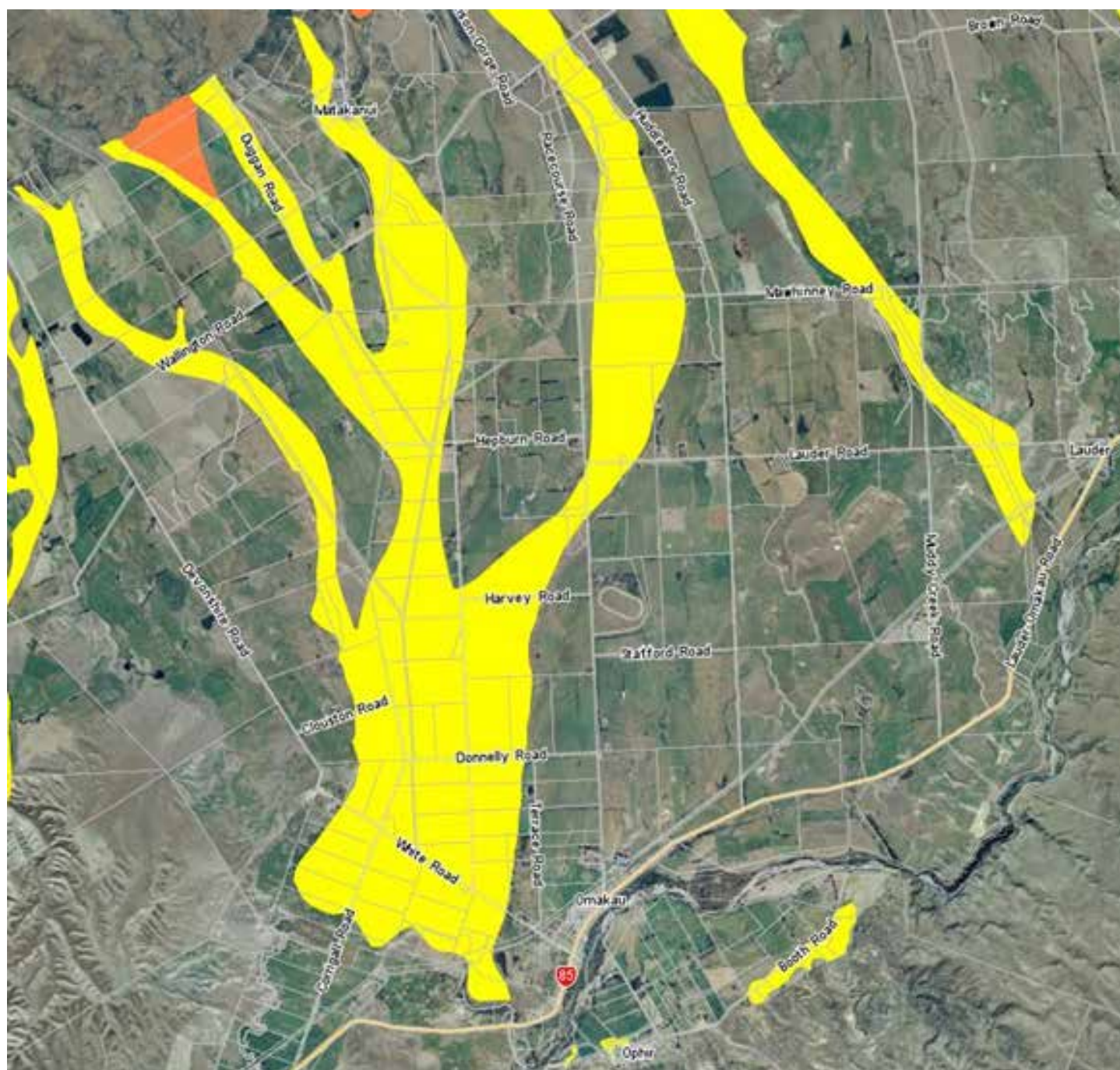
BECKS / DRYBREAD

DEBRIS (MUD) FLOW





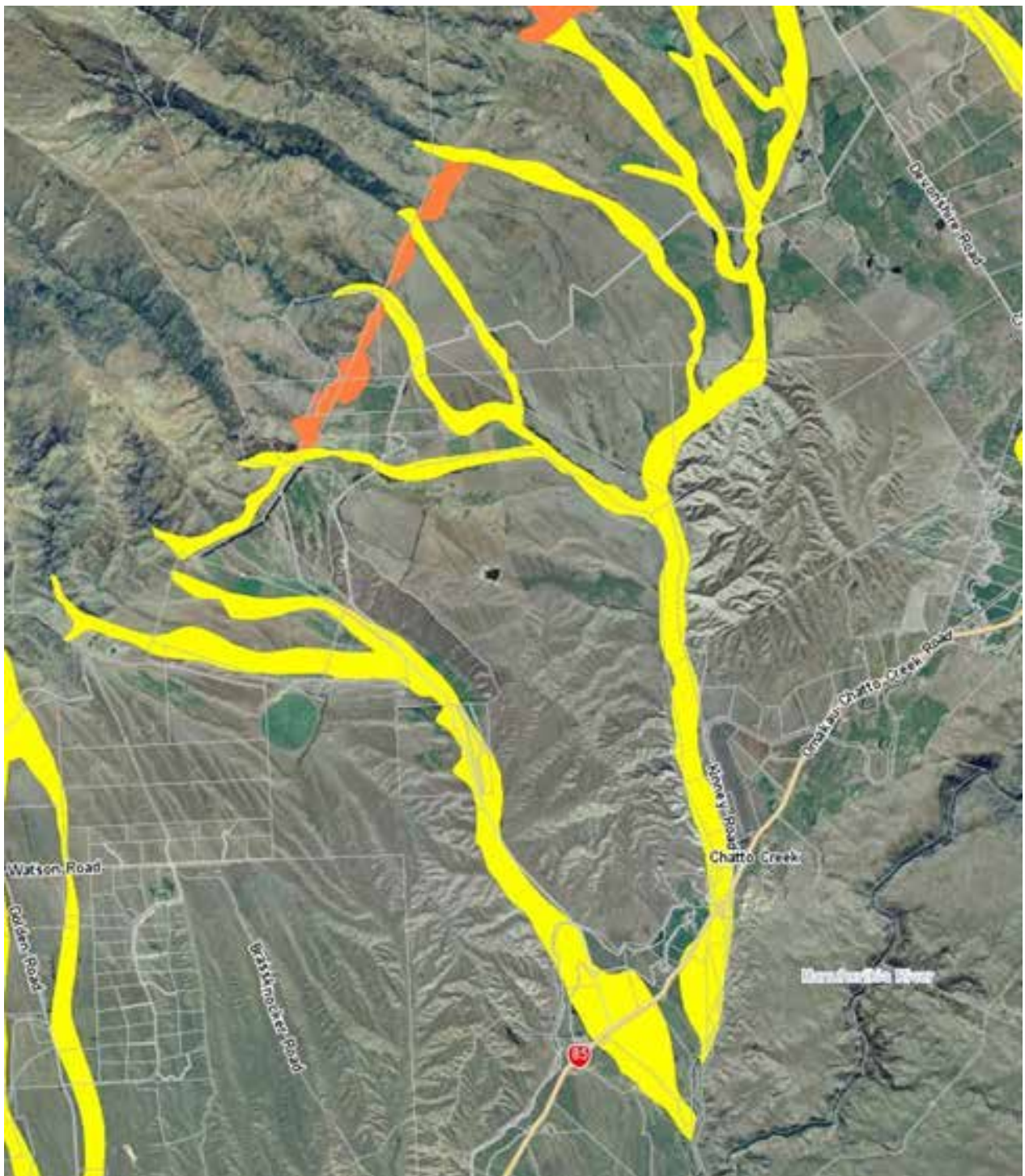
MATAKANUI / OMAKAU DEBRIS (MUD) FLOW



get thru...



CHATTO CREEK DEBRIS (MUD) FLOW



get thru...



BECKS / LAUDER / OMAKAU FLOOD ZONE



get thru...

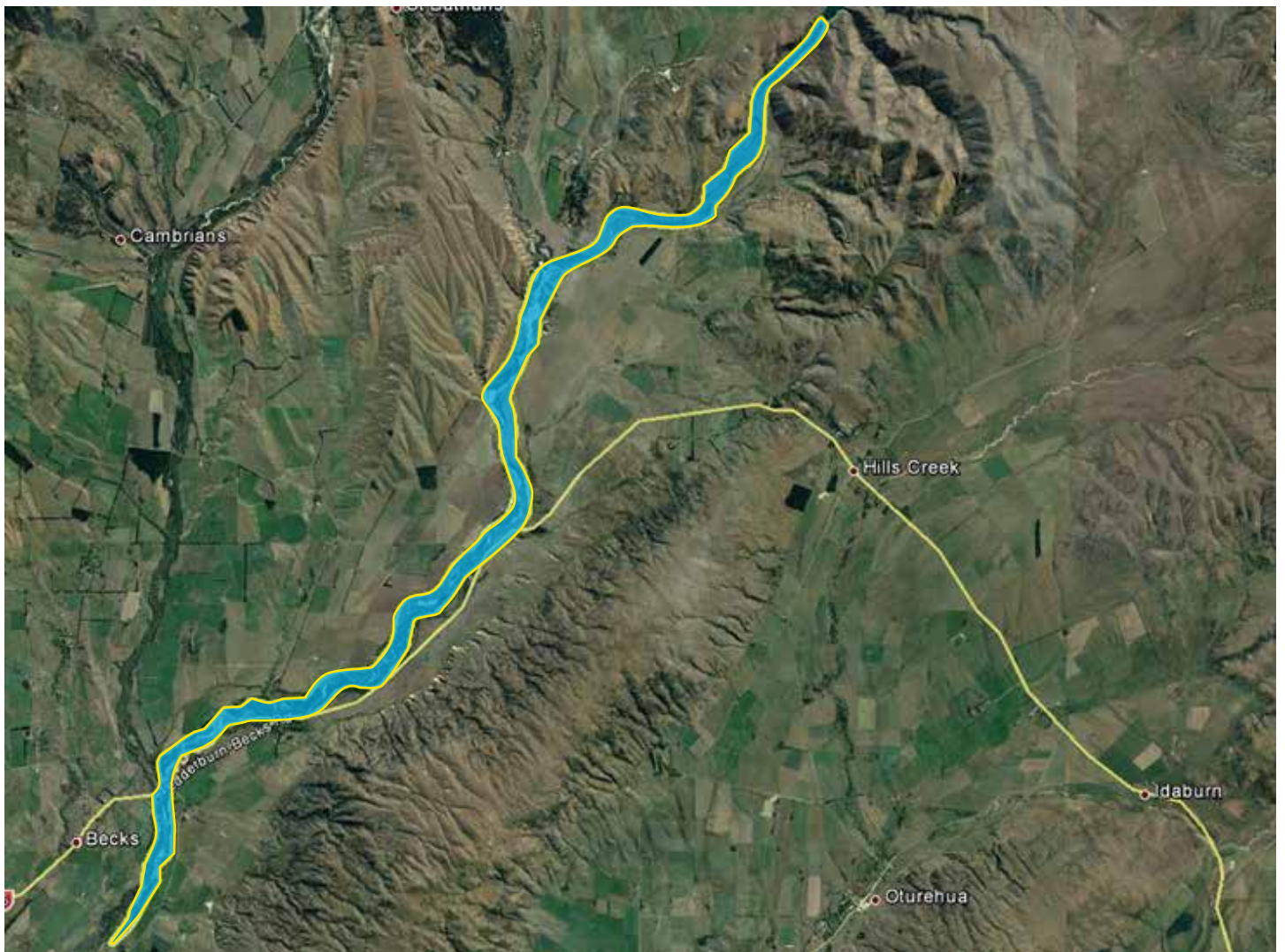


CHATTO CREEK FLOOD ZONE



FALLS DAM

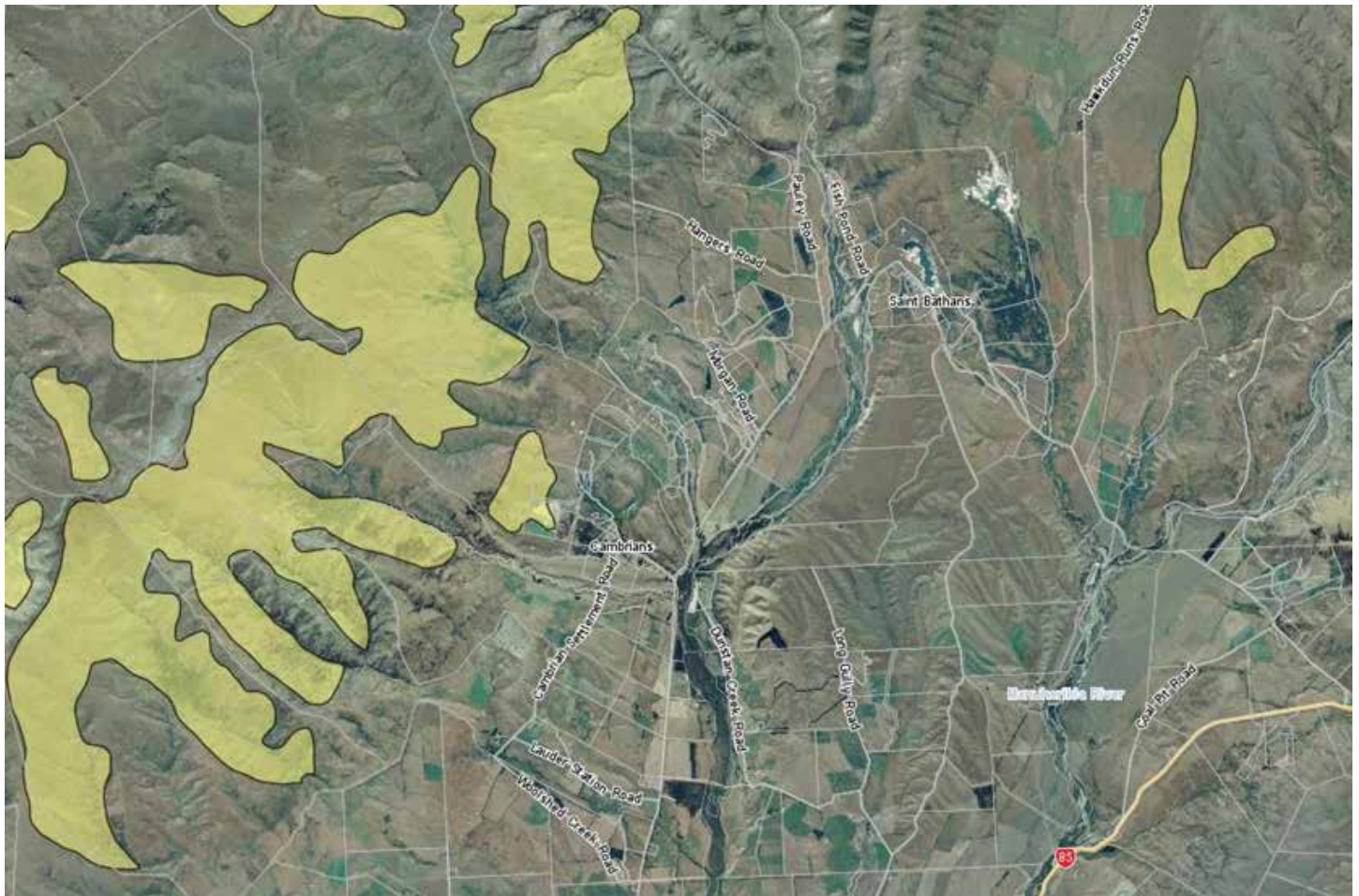
DAM BREAK INUNDATION





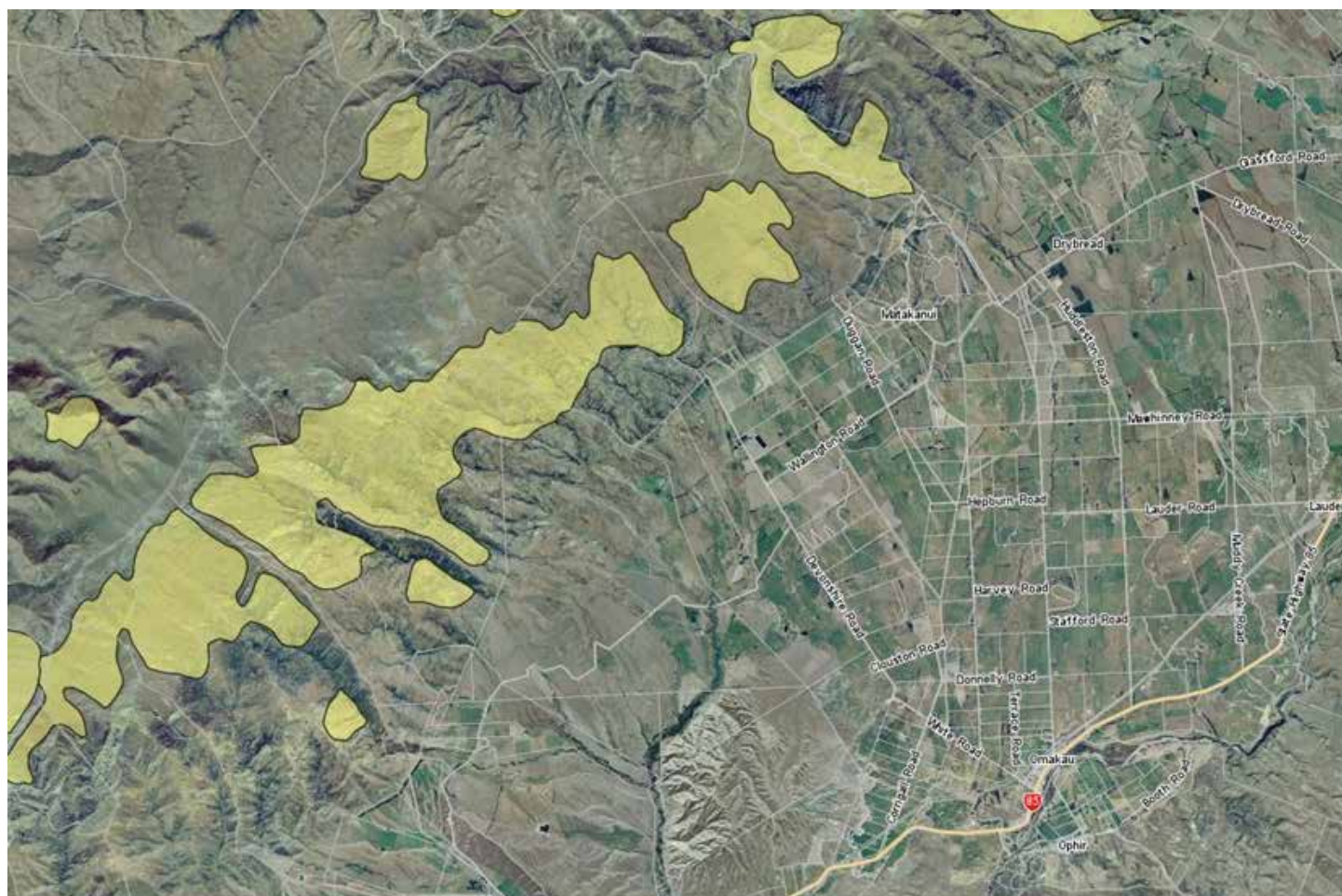
ST BATHANS / CAMBRIANS

AREA SUSCEPTIBLE TO LANDSLIDE





DUNSTAN MOUNTAINS AREA SUSCEPTIBLE TO LANDSLIDE





Plan activation process

These instructions are for members of the Manuhērikia Valley community response groups and emergency services for initiating their pre-planned roles.

DO THIS

- Arrange to meet at the Omakau Fire Station.
- Liaise to see what actions should be taken.
- Consider who will be affected and where.
- Assess all 'Vulnerable Population Sites'.
- Activate community warning systems, i.e. door knocking, emergency service vehicle sirens and PA systems, phone trees, text alert, social media and local radio.
- Reassess the location of the Incident Control Point.
- Consider the establishments 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 communication plan for contact options)

Roles and responsibilities

The role and responsibilities of the emergency services are not 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.



- 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.



- Maintain law and order
- Protect life and property
- Assisting the coroner
- Search and rescue
- Coordinate evacuations



- 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



St John

- Provision of emergency medical care

get thru...



ST BATHANS Community Led Centre



get thru...



BECKS

Community Led Centre



get thru...



LAUDER Community Led Centre



get thru...



OPHIR Community Led Centre



get thru...



CHATTO CREEK

Community Led Centre



get thru...



ST BATHANS Tactical Sites



get thru...



CAMBRIANS Tactical Sites



get thru...



BECKS Tactical Sites



get thru...



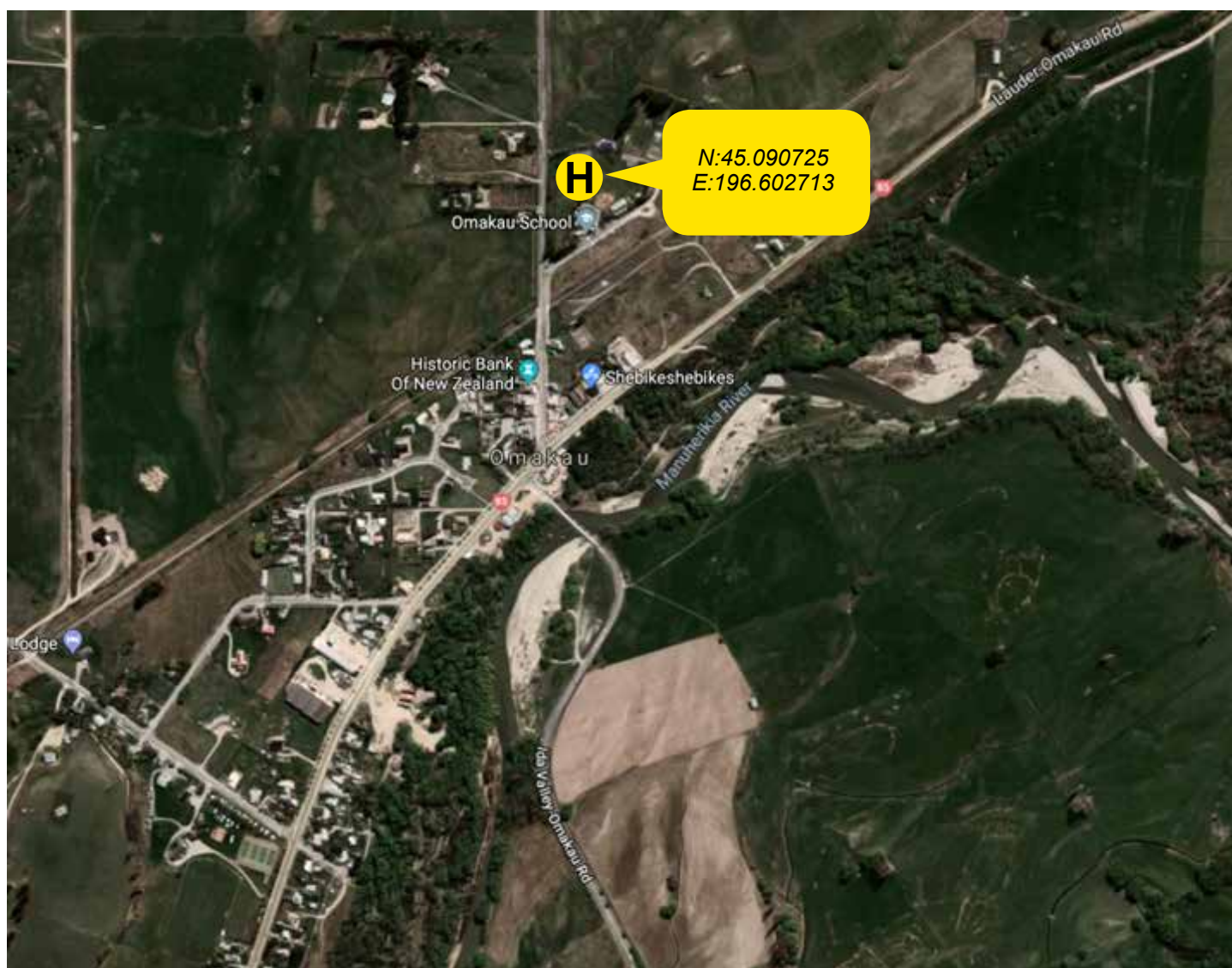
LAUDER Tactical Sites



get thru...



OMAKAU Tactical Sites



get thru...



OPHIR Tactical Sites



get thru...



CHATTO CREEK Tactical Sites



get thru...



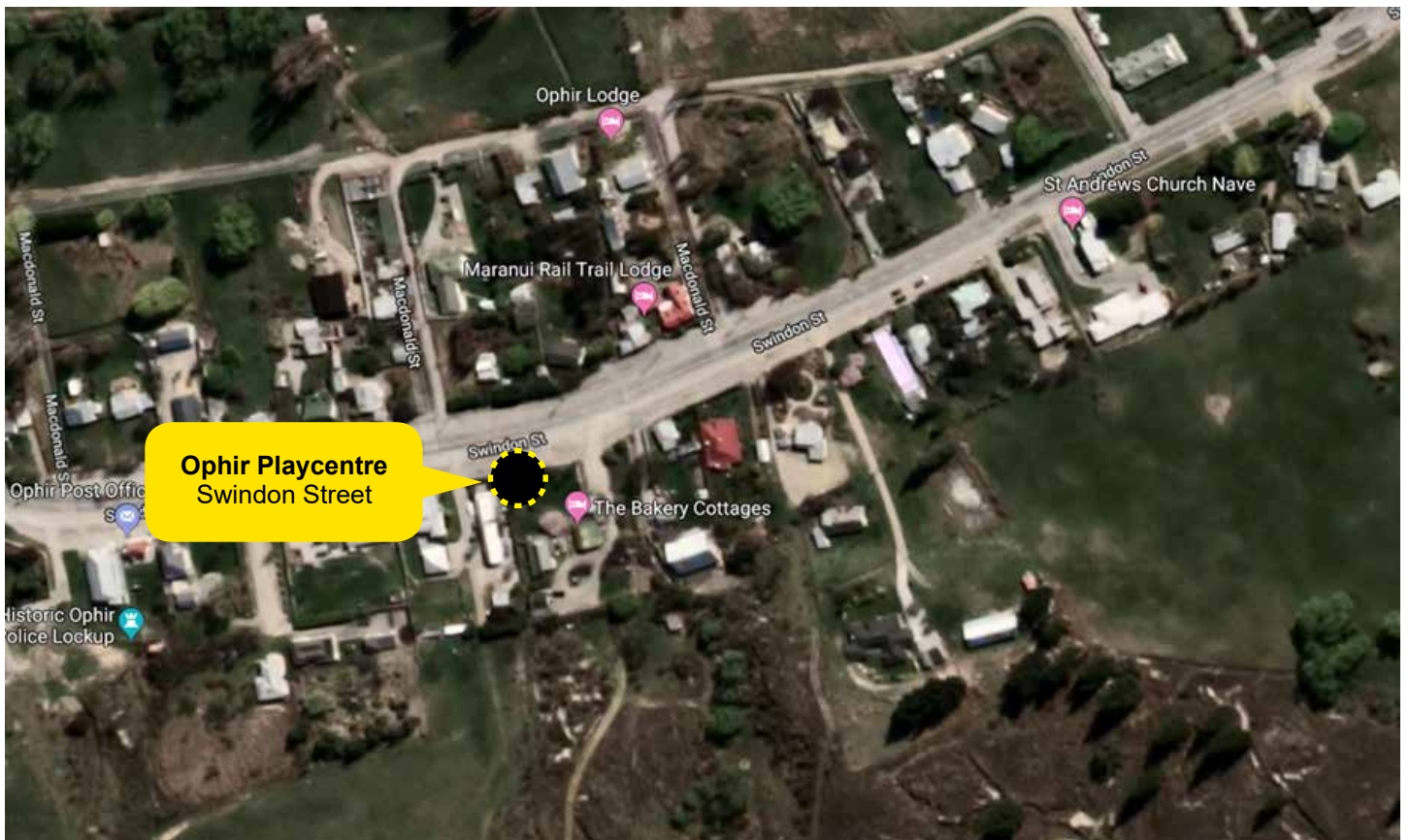
OMAKAU Vulnerable Population Sites



get thru...



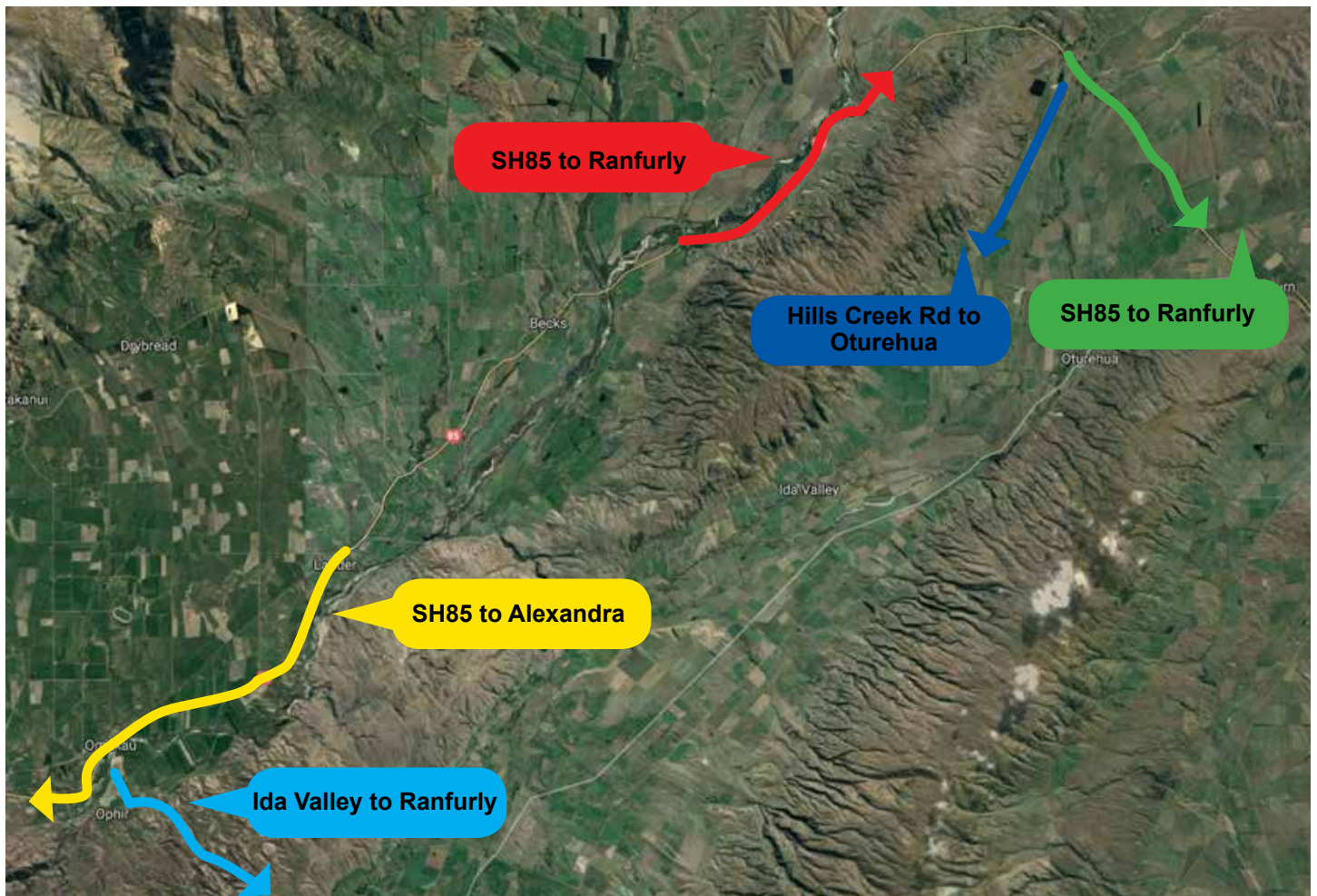
OPHIR Vulnerable Population Sites



get thru...



Manuherikia Valley Evacuation Routes



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.



0800 362 468
www.doc.govt.nz



**Emergency
Management Otago**
Te Rākau Whakamarumaru Ōtākou

0800 474 082
www.otagocdem.govt.nz/



www.metservice.com



www.aaroadwatch.co.nz



0800 220 005
www.auroraenergy.co.nz



SITE

03 262 7999
www.centralotagonz.com



**NEW ZEALAND
RED CROSS**
RĀPEKA WHERO AOTEAROA

0800 REDCROSS
www.redcross.org.nz



03 440 0056
www.codc.govt.nz

get thru...



Notes

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue 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.

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

Be prepared

www.getready.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



**Emergency
Management Otago**
Te Rākau Whakamarumarū Ōtākou

