

// CLYDE // EARNSCLEUGH // ALEXANDRA //

Community Response Plan



Emergency
Management Otago
Te Rākau Whakamarumarū Ōtākou



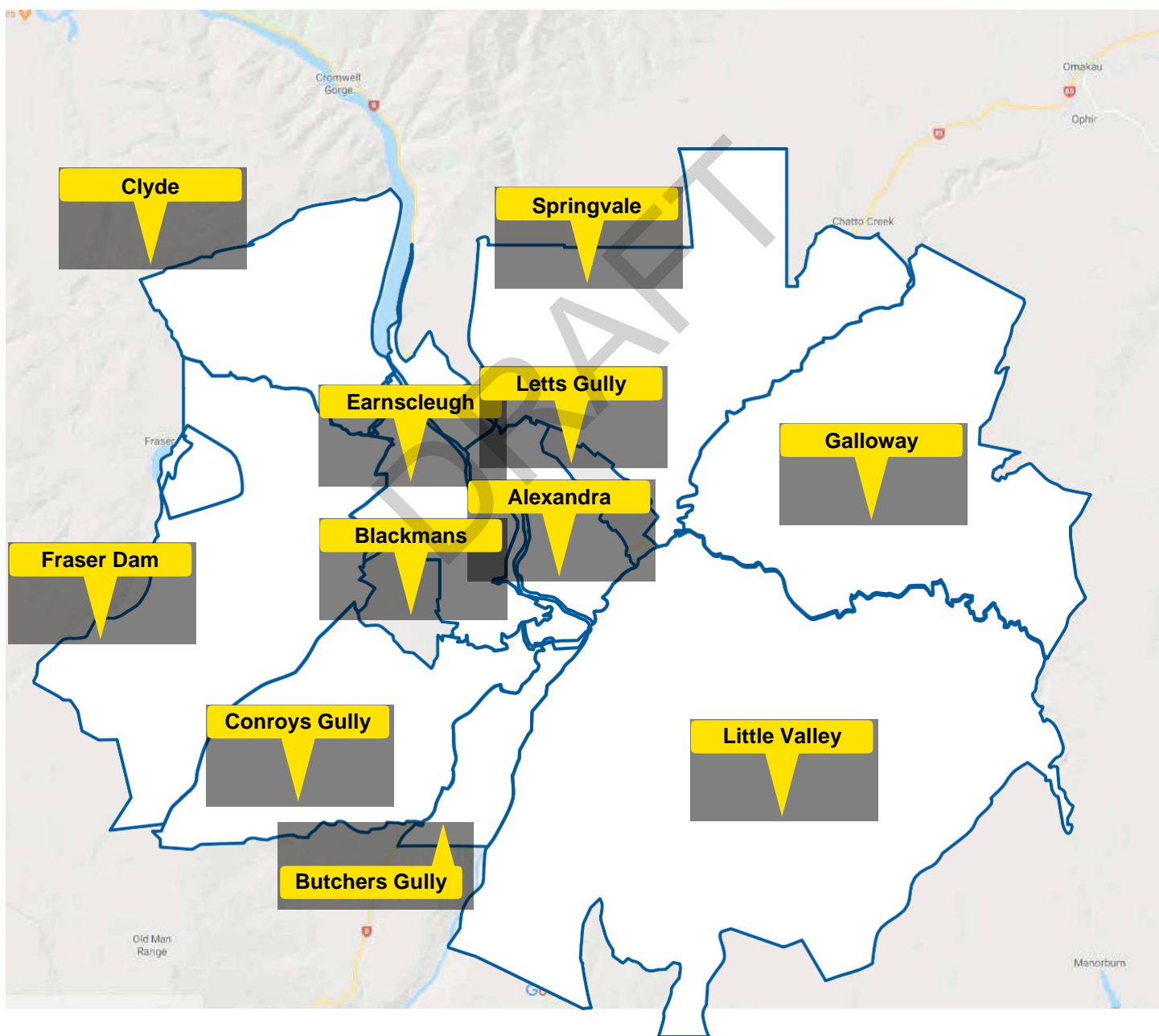
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Clyde / Earnsclough / Blackmans / Fraser Dam / Conroys Gully / Butchers Gully / Alexandra /
Letts Gully / Springvale / Galloway / Little Valley

Area Map



Otago gets ready



The screenshot shows the Otago Gets Ready website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with a home icon, the Otago Gets Ready logo, and a 'Contact Us' link. Below the navigation bar, there's a large banner with a mountain background. On the left side of the banner, there's a text box that says 'Be part of a coordinated community response when things go wrong. Join us to receive emergency alerts.' with links for 'How it works' and 'Privacy Policy'. On the right side, there's a 'Join Now' form with fields for 'Name*', 'Physical Address*', 'Mobile Number', and 'Email Address*'. Below the form, there's a 'Join' button. At the bottom of the banner, it says '2,254 ADDRESSES have joined in your region'. Below the banner, there's a row of logos for various organizations including Emergency Management Otago, Dunedin City Council, and Waitaki District Council. At the very bottom, there's a small text line: 'Have any questions, concerns or thoughts? Please click here to contact us!'.

Emergency Management Otago is encouraging residents across the region to sign up to Gets Ready, a proven two-way communication tool which helps people better prepare for emergencies and be more informed, co-ordinated and resilient when they occur.

Gets Ready is a well-established system that was set up in the Selwyn District after the 2010-11 Canterbury earthquakes. It has already been trialed in Central Otago and Queenstown's Kelvin Heights Peninsula for the past year and is now being rolled out regionwide.

Three key benefits of signing up to Gets Ready:

Find out what's happening, what to do and how to help others via email/text alerts.

1) Get localised updates FAST about situations that directly affect you, from small scale events (boil water notices or fire bans) to major emergencies (earthquakes, floods, fires, severe weather events, tsunamis/seiches etc.) to help you look after your family, neighbors, friends and work colleagues.

2) Be part of a co-ordinated community emergency response.

Help Civil Defence plan more effectively for emergencies by registering skills or resources you have (such as 4WDs, generators, First Aid training etc.) that can be used if needed. Vulnerable community members are also encouraged to provide details of special assistance they may require such as power, mobility, or translation.

3) Provide valuable on-the-ground intelligence to the Emergency Operations Centre via your Community Response Group.

This will help Civil Defence co-ordinate a targeted response and get information and help to where it's most needed, quickly and effectively.

To register for Gets Ready, follow the quick and easy three-step process: Go to <https://otago.getsready.net/> to log your contact details. Fill out the Resources, Skills and Needs section – you can choose to share as much or as little information as you wish. Once you receive the activation email (check your Junk Mail if it doesn't come through within a few minutes) and click on the link to activate your profile. All information is held privately and securely and is only accessible to authorised Civil Defence staff.



THE KEY HAZARDS IN THE IDA 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





Wildlife

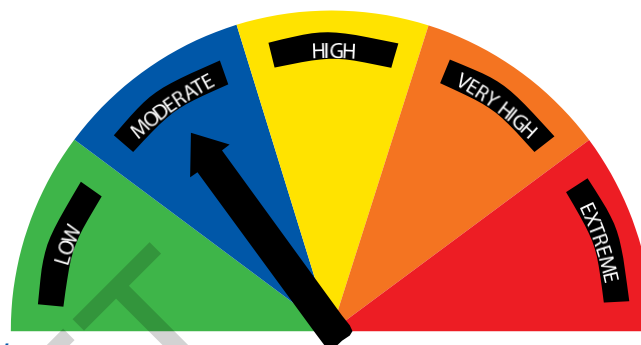
Although there are many benefits to living in the country, rural property owners face a higher risk of fire than city dwellers.

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-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

get ready...



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/managing-our-environment/water/water-monitoring-and-alerts

www.otagocdem.govt.nz/hazards/floods



get ready...



CREATE AND PRACTISE

Household Emergency Plan

YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Name	Address	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	

get ready...

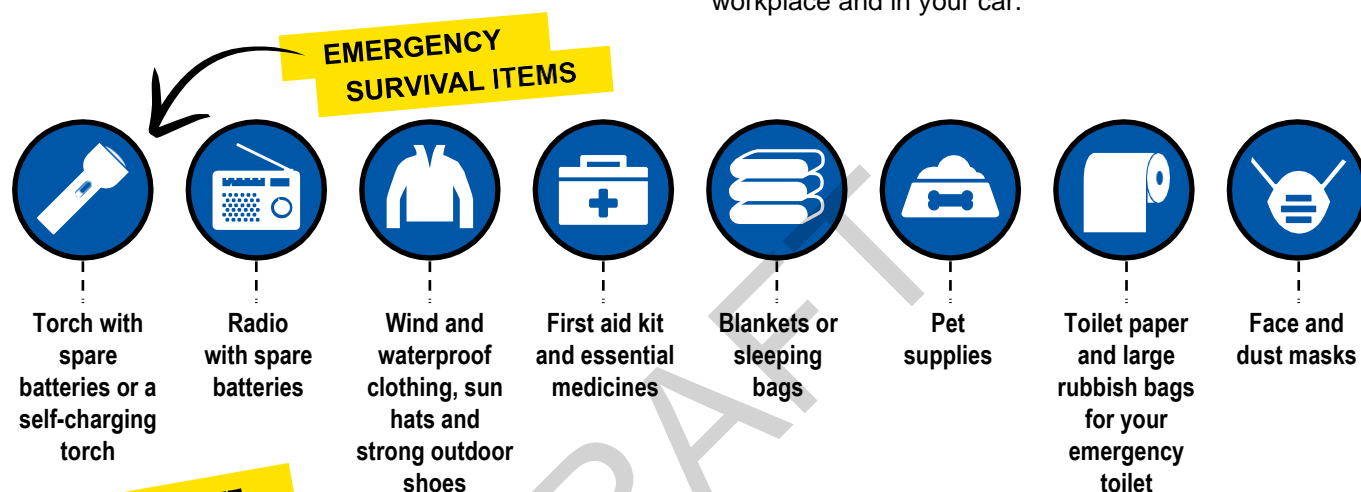


CREATE

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

91.9FM (Local Radio Central)

REGIONAL RADIO

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

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.



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...



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 meters 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/managing-buildings/managing-buildings-in-an-emergency/ for your information and are designed to be used by trained professionals during a State of Emergency.

SAMPLE OF RED
"ENTRY PROHIBITED" PLACARD

ENTRY PROHIBITED
(THIS IS NOT A DEMOLITION ORDER)

Please, tell me a quick visual inspection of this building:

- ☐ This building is at risk from an imminent hazard
- ☐ This building has been seriously damaged

Description of hazard observed: _____

Reasons for prohibition: _____

Building Name and Address: _____

This building has been subject to a rapid assessment:

- ☐ Structural Only
- ☐ Full or Self Insulation

Authorised person: _____

This placard has been placed on behalf of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Controller under the authority of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002.

For further information:

- www.building.govt.nz/managing-buildings-in-an-emergency/
- For urgent advice call 135

DO NOT REMOVE THIS NOTICE



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 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 outbuildings.
- 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 homeowners 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 Fire and Emergency New Zealand 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



FLOODING

- 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.

www.orc.govt.nz/managing-our-environment/water/water-monitoring-and-alerts

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.



Hazard Maps

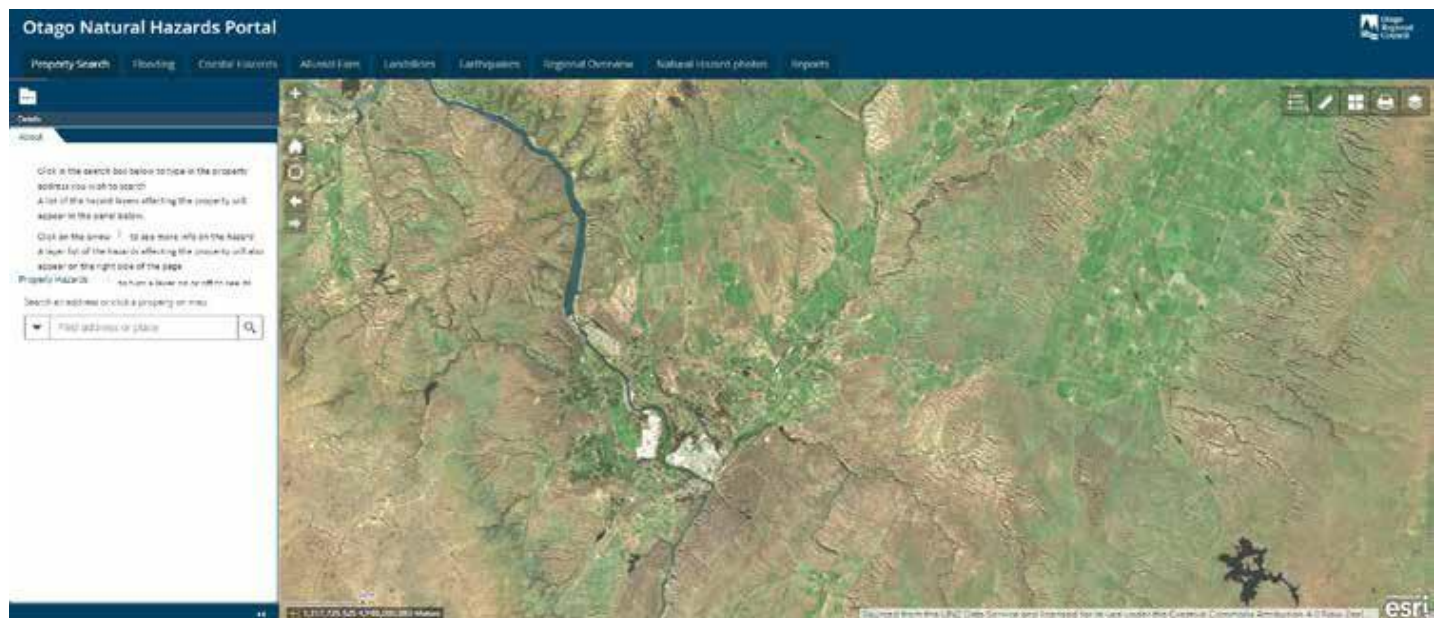
For an overview of Natural Hazards across the Otago region visit:

<https://www.orc.govt.nz/managing-our-environment/natural-hazards>

Otago Natural Hazard Database:

<https://maps.orc.govt.nz/portal/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=b24672e379394bb79a32c9977460d4c2>

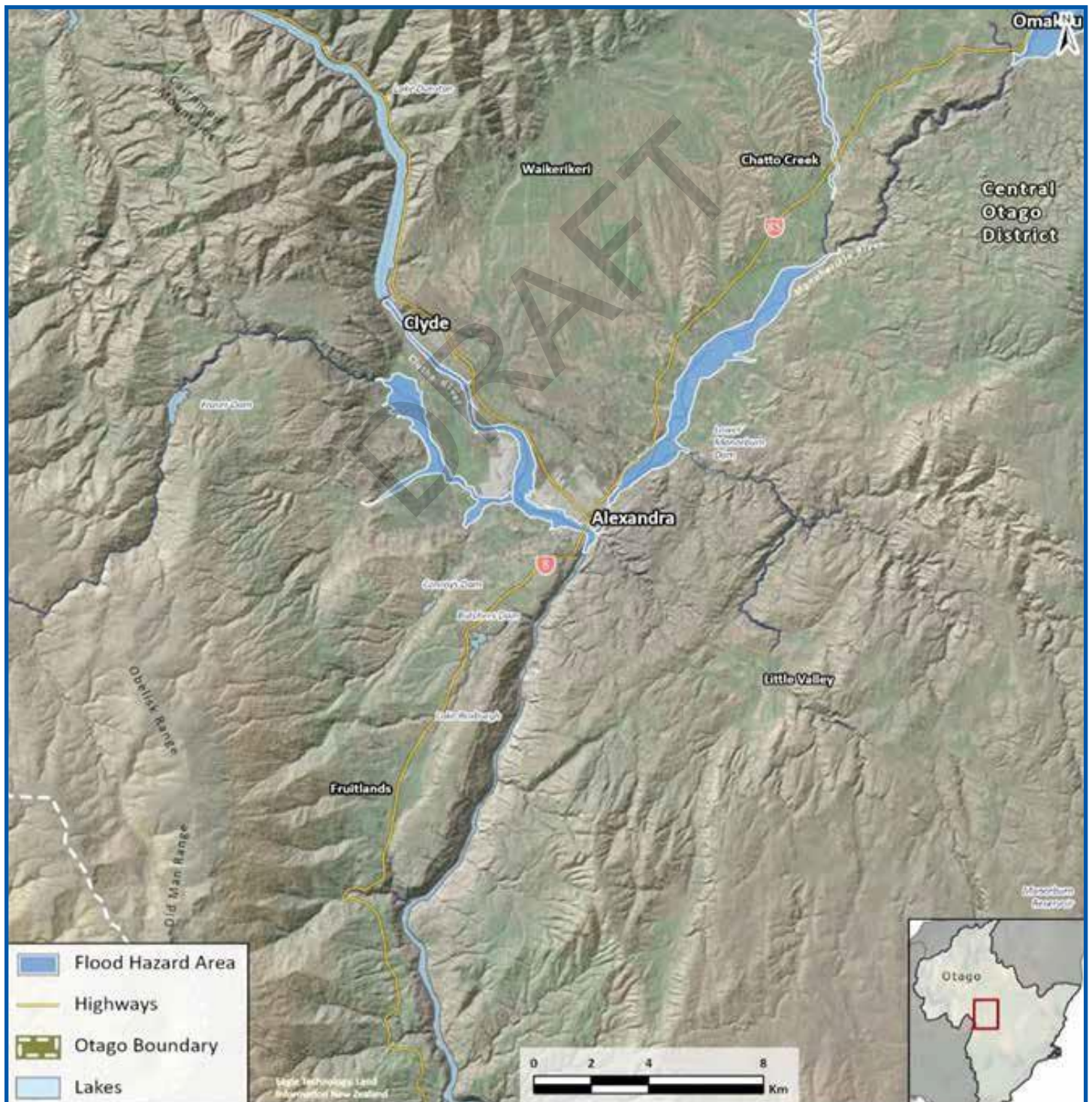
Residents are able to property search to obtain a more detailed view of their home, business, or any other area they may wish to view.



Flood Hazard Area

OVERVIEW OF THE FLOOD HAZARDS IN THE ALEXANDRA, CLYDE, EARNSCLEUGH, AND SURROUNDING AREAS.

For more information on flood hazards visit: www.orc.govt.nz/managing-our-environment/natural-hazards/flooding

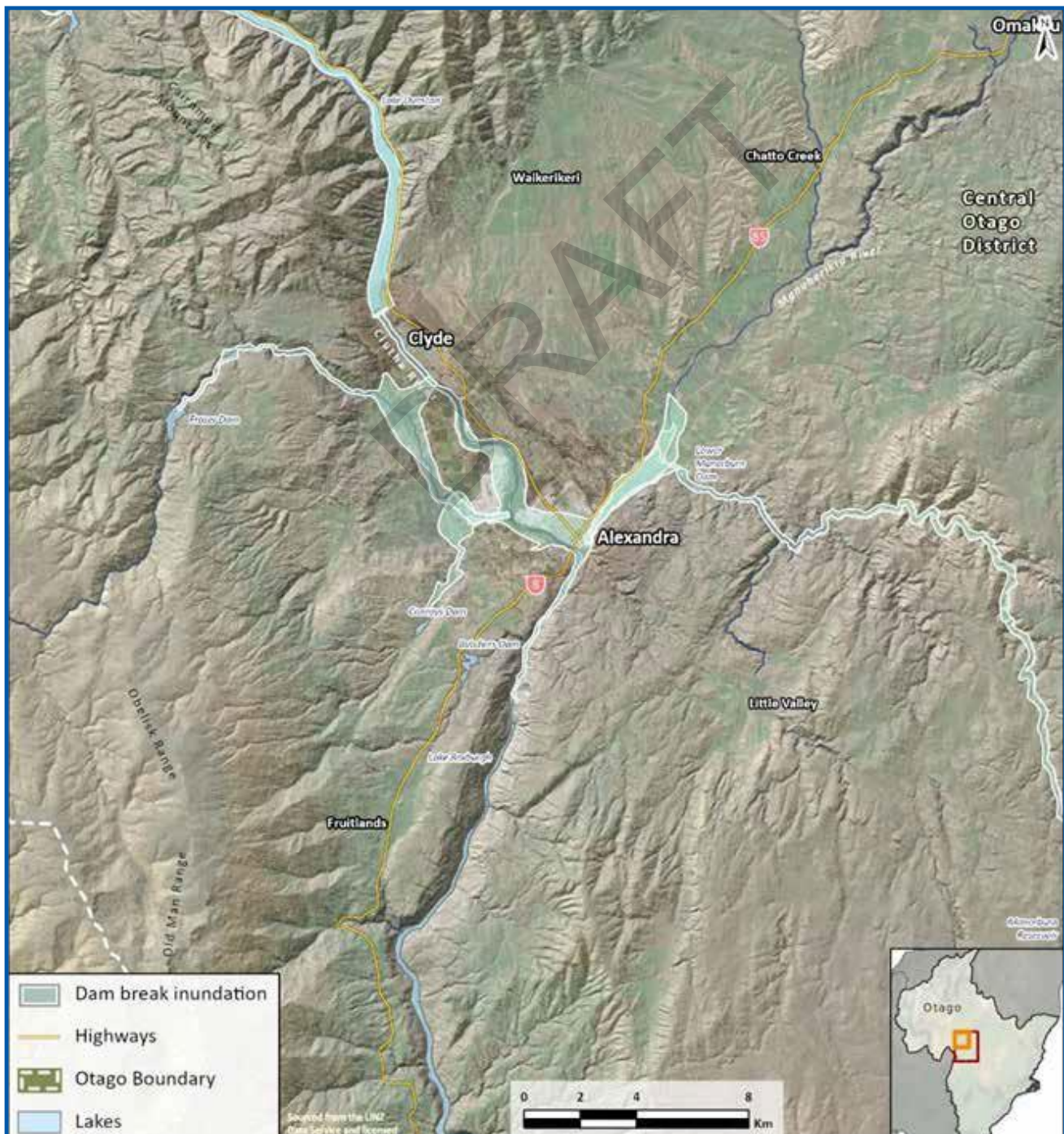


Flood Hazard Area

DAM BREAK INUNDATION AREAS - OVERVIEW

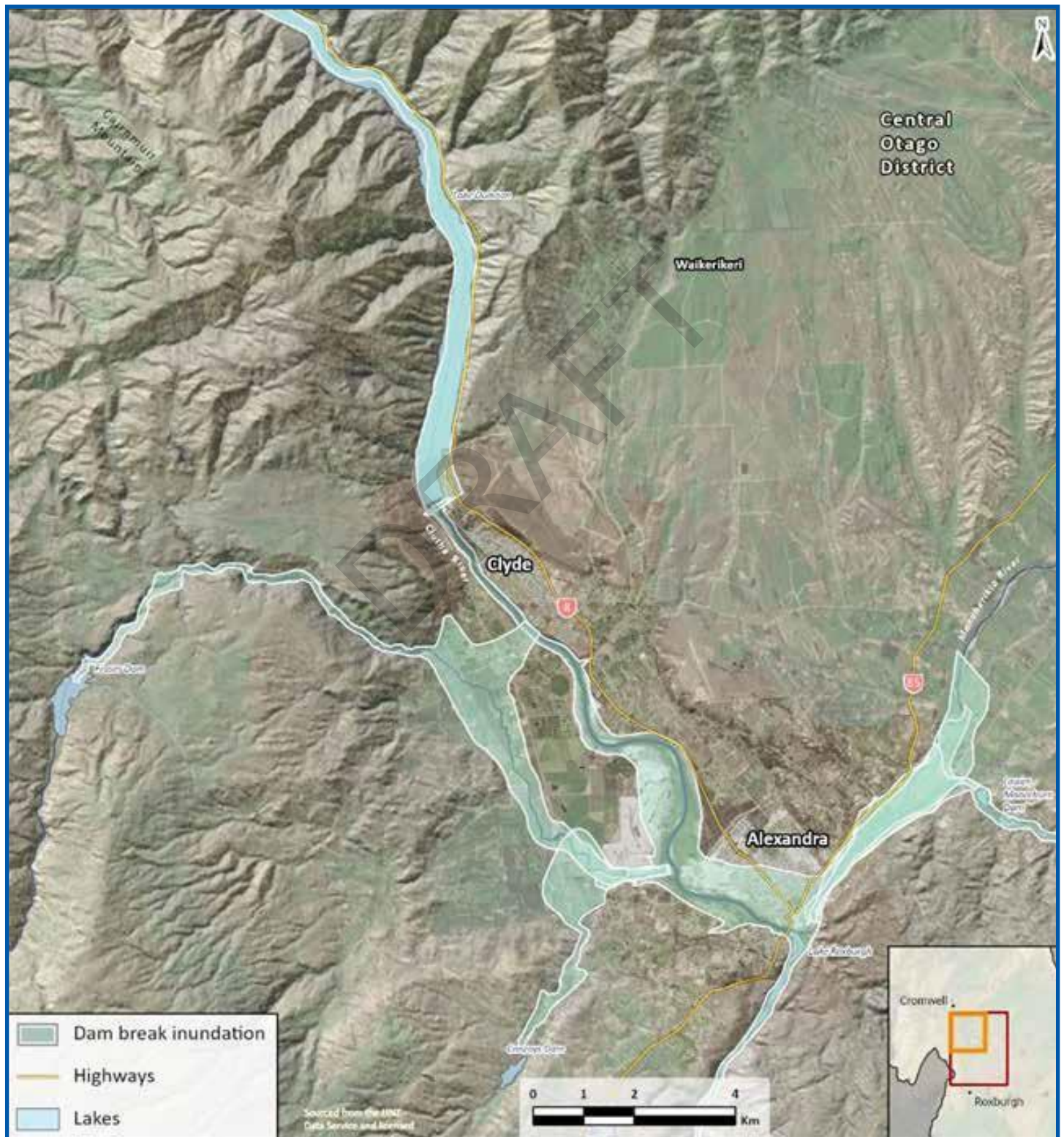
Dam break inundation map source information.

- CODC (1994). Central Otago District Council Civil Defence Contingency Plan – For Lake Dunstan, Clyde Dam, Lake Roxburgh and Roxburgh Dam. Request copy at <https://www.codc.govt.nz/services/archives/?ed-step=1>
- Works Consultancy Services (1989). Otago Irrigation Dams – Dam Break Hazard Assessment. Works Consultancy Services Limited. This report is also available online on the MCWater website (www.mcwater.co.nz/ManuherikiaCatchment/files/8d/8d967254-fa3f-432d-bc7b-24488c5df948.pdf).



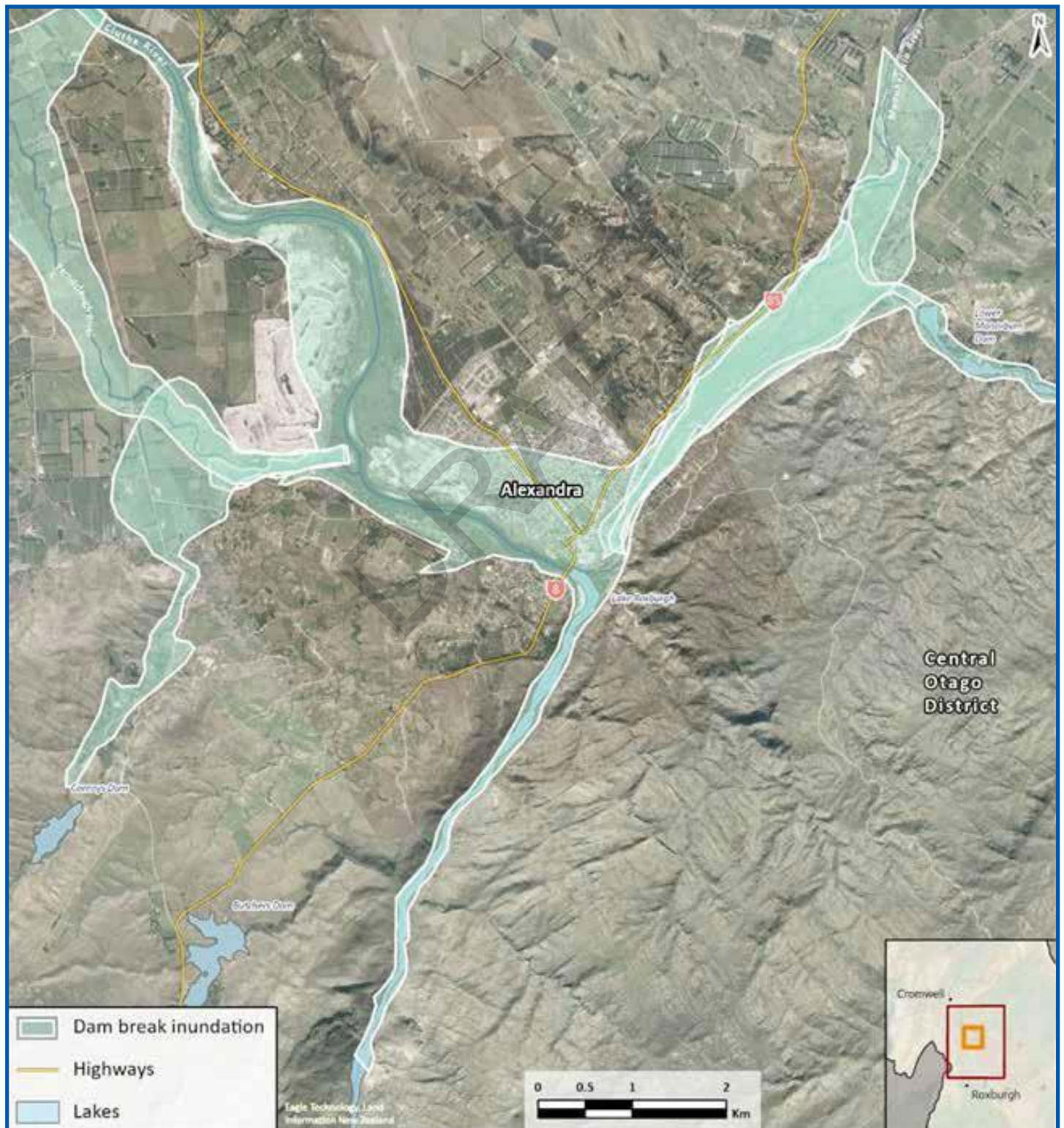
Flood Hazard Area

DAM BREAK – FRASER, CLYDE AND CONROYS



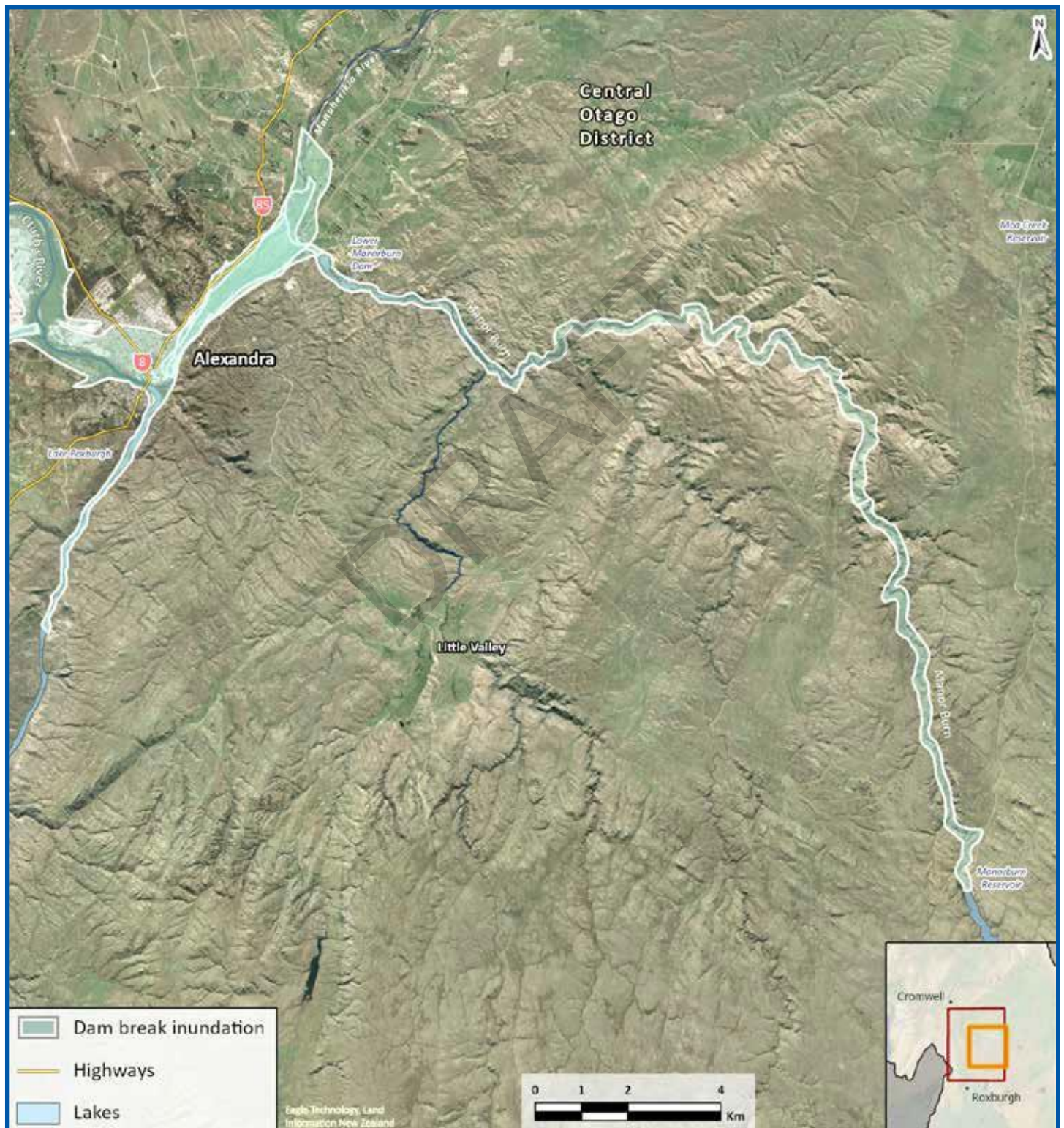
Flood Hazard Area

DAM BREAK - ALEXANDRA



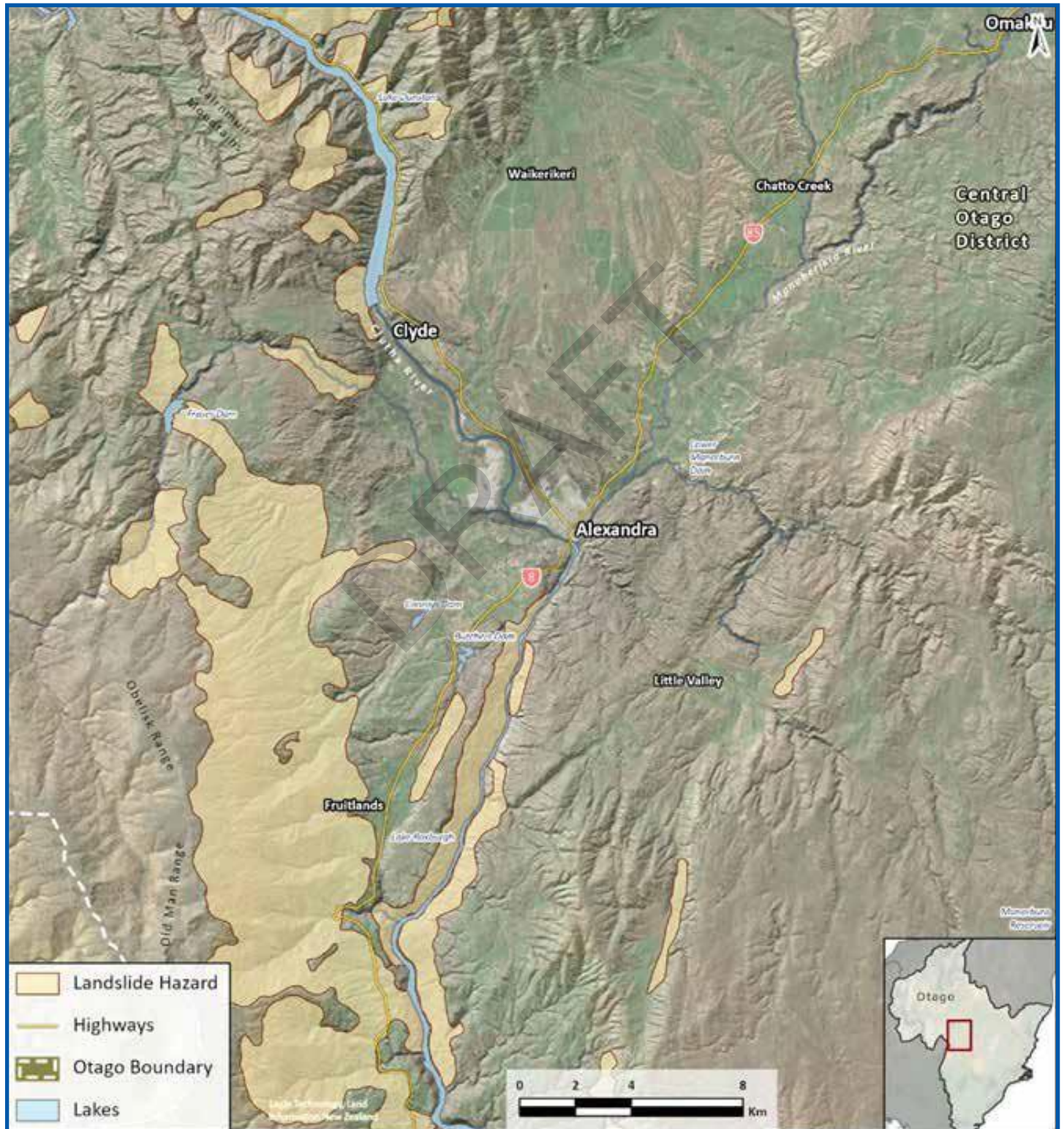
Flood Hazard Area

DAM BREAK – MANOR BURN



Landslide Hazards

<https://maps.orc.govt.nz/portal/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=b24672e379394bb79a32c9977460d4c2>



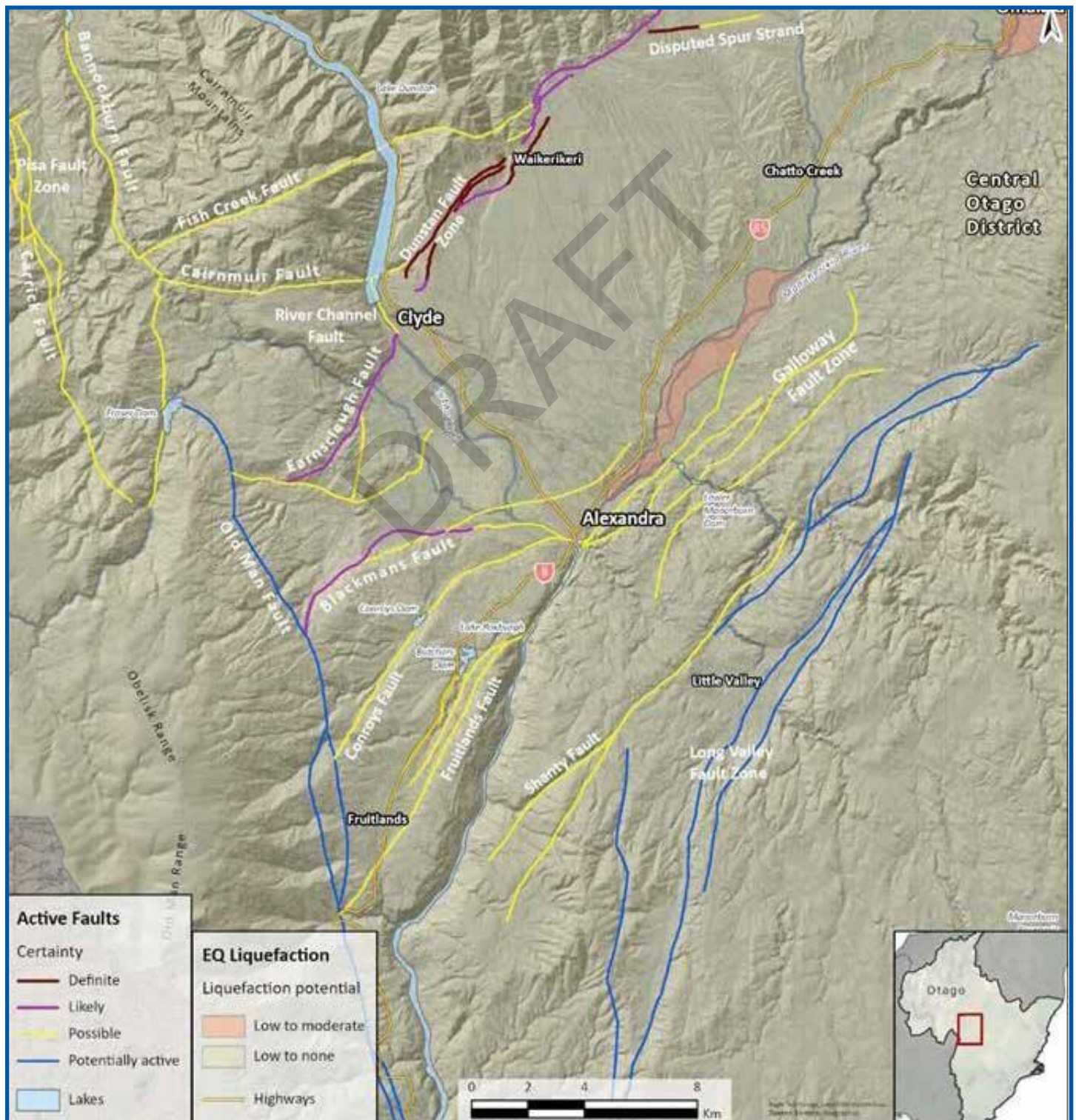
Earthquake Hazard:

ACTIVE FAULTS AND LIQUEFACTION

<https://maps.orc.govt.nz/portal/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=b24672e379394bb79a32c9977460d4c2>

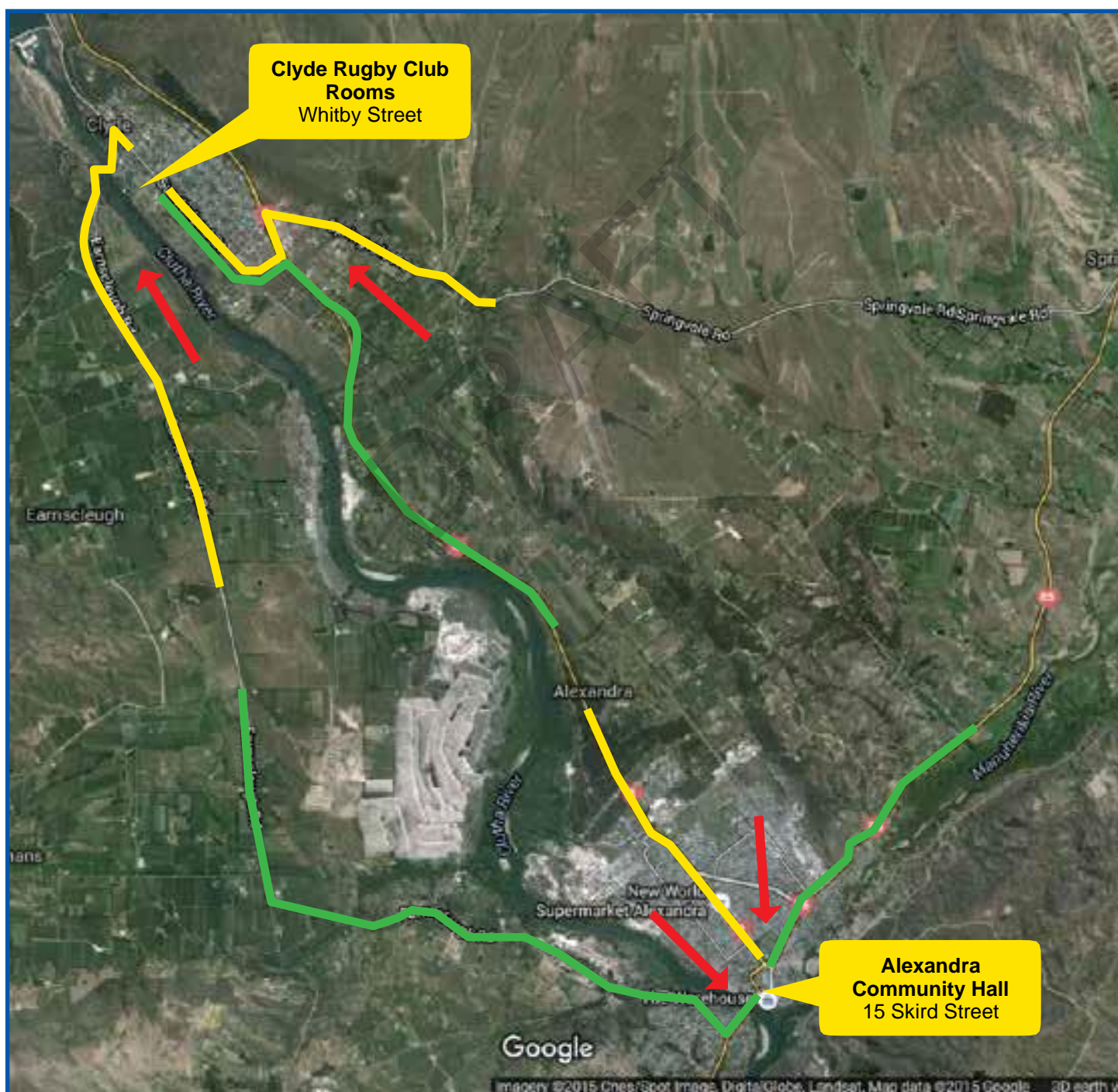
GNS Science Consultancy Report 2018/207 March 2019: General distribution and characteristics of active faults and folds in the Queenstown Lakes and Central Otago districts, Otago.

https://www.orc.govt.nz/media/6621/gns_cr2018-207_queenstown-lakes-and-central-otago_active-faults.pdf





ALEXANDRA & CLYDE WILDFIRE EVACUATION DIRECTIONS & ASSEMBLY POINT LOCATIONS

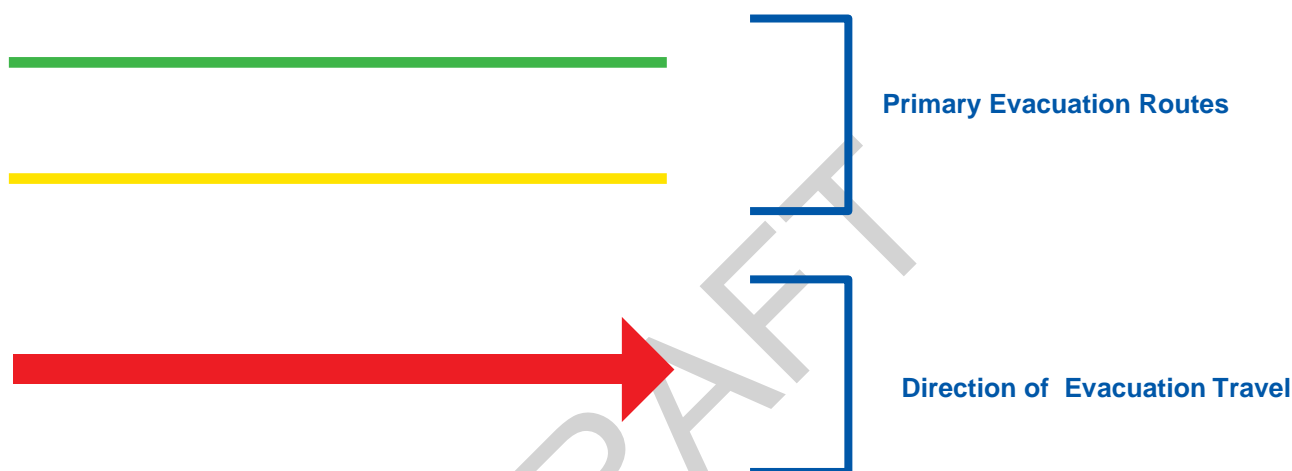




Note

These maps are intended to give the emergency services and traffic management personnel preferred evacuation routes and locations of evacuation assembly points in the initial stages of a response. It should be noted that fire conditions and fire direction may alter these options, therefore response personnel should contact the NZ Police or Fire Service on 111 if they have not received instructions from the Incident Controller or Fire Operations Manager.

Map Legend



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.



get thru...



SH8 / SPRINGVALE ROAD TRUCK CRASH ZONE



get thru...



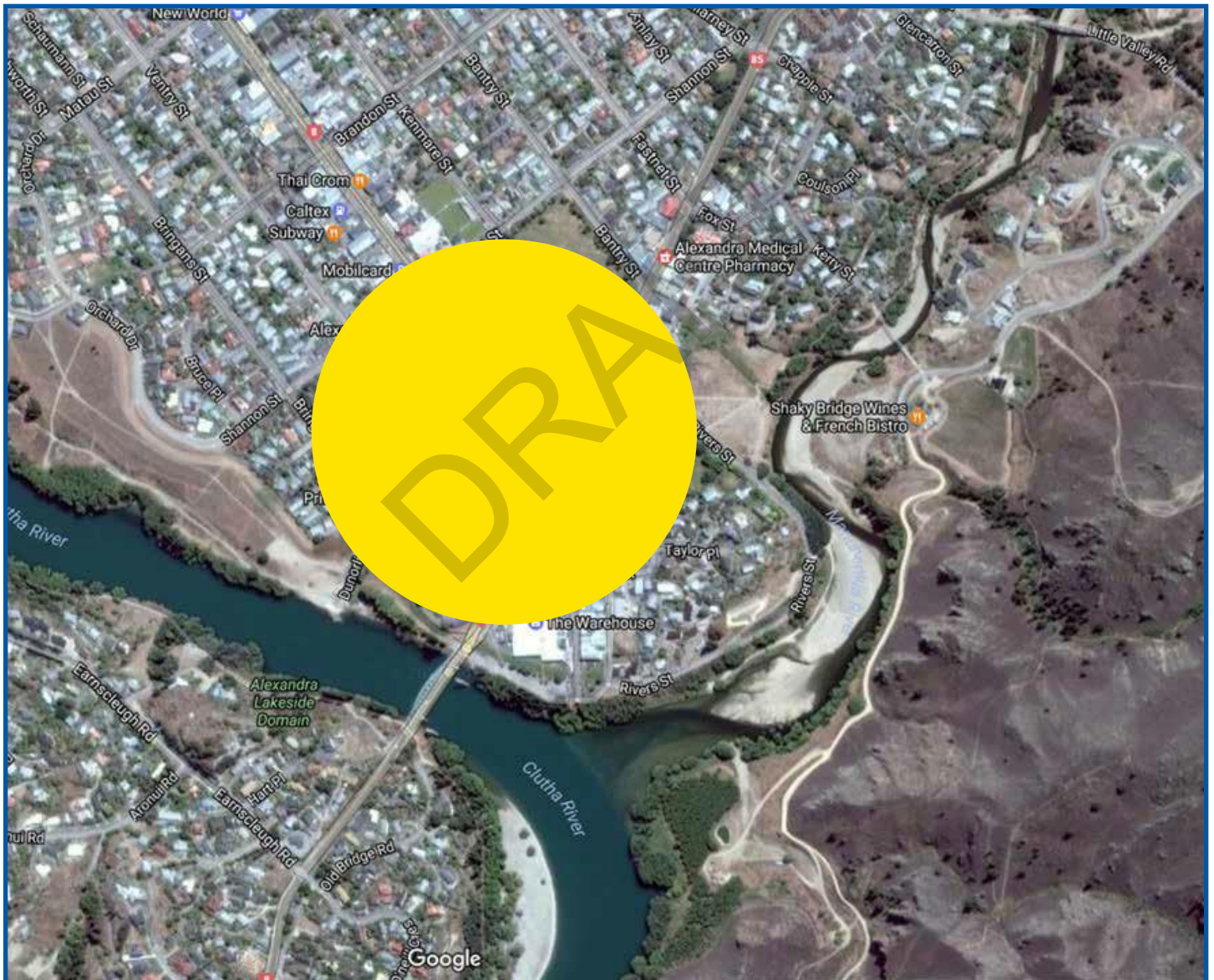
CENTENNIAL AVE (SH8) / KILLARNEY ST / CLUTHA ST TRUCK CRASH ZONE



get thru...



CENTENNIAL AVENUE / DUNORLING ST (SH8 / SH 85) TRUCK CRASH ZONE



get thru...



CLYDE Community-Led Centers



CLYDE Tactical Sites (1)



H = Helicopter Landing Point

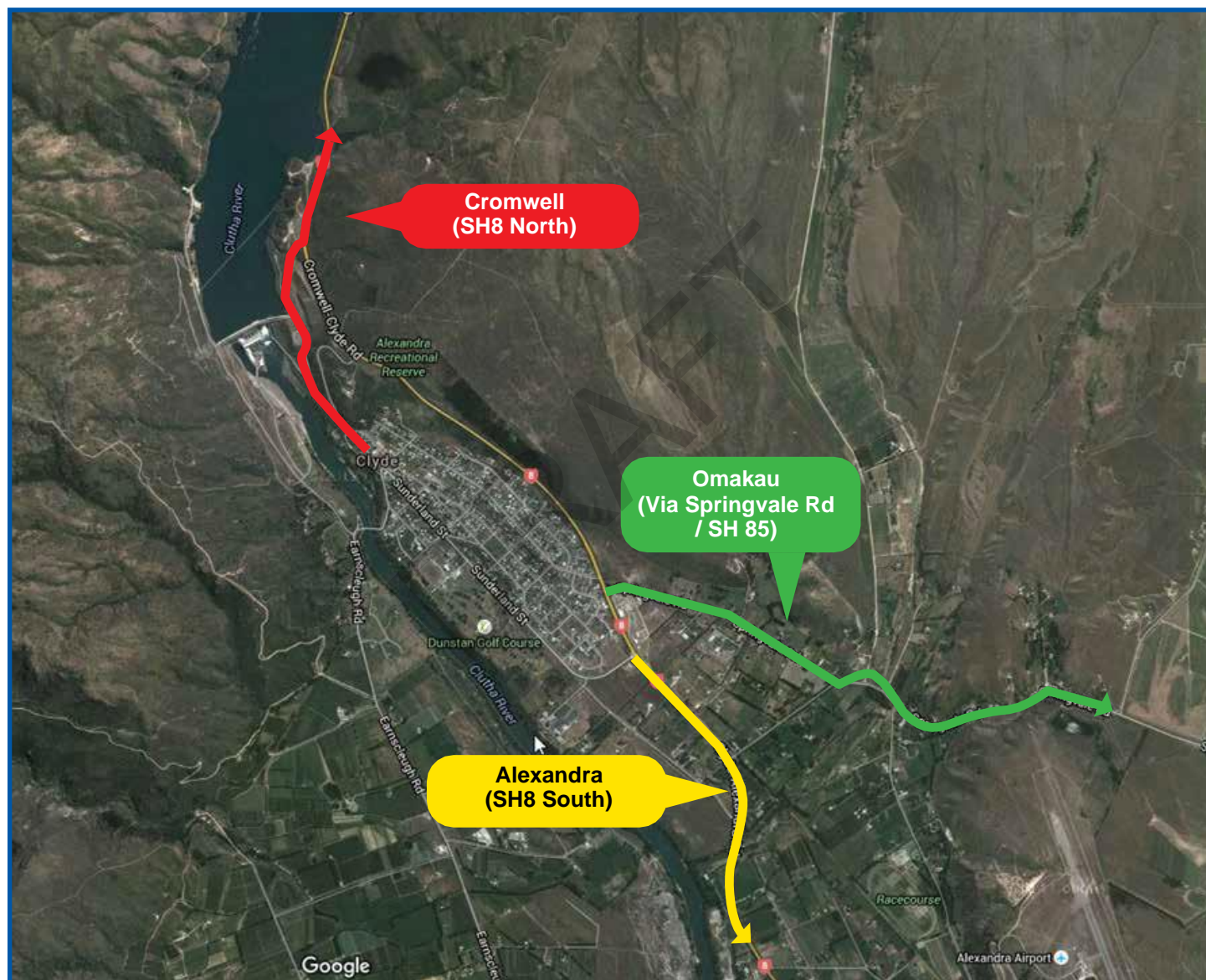
CLYDE Tactical Sites (2)



get thru...



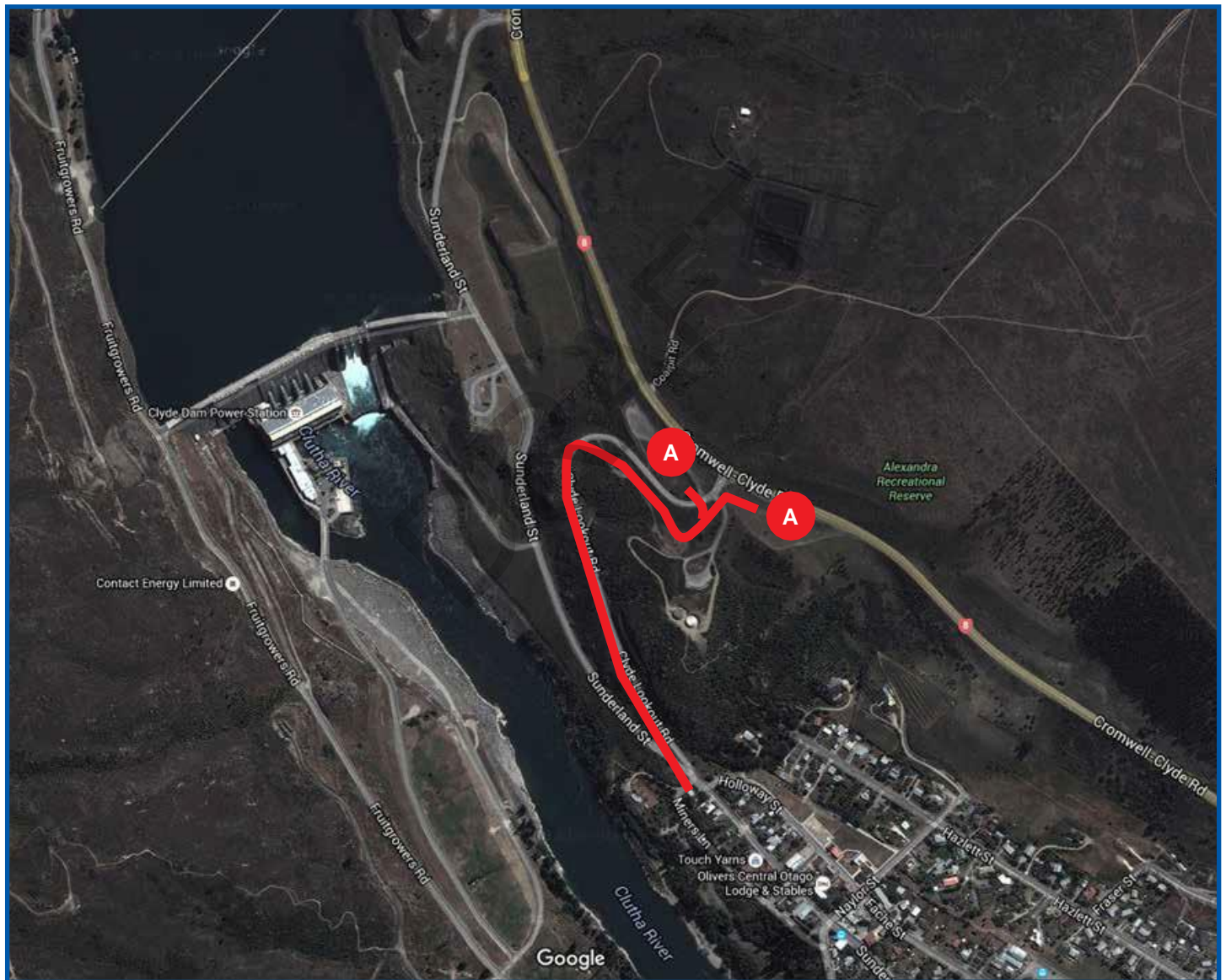
Evacuation Routes



get thru...



Emergency Evacuation Assembly Points



= Assembly Area


get thru...



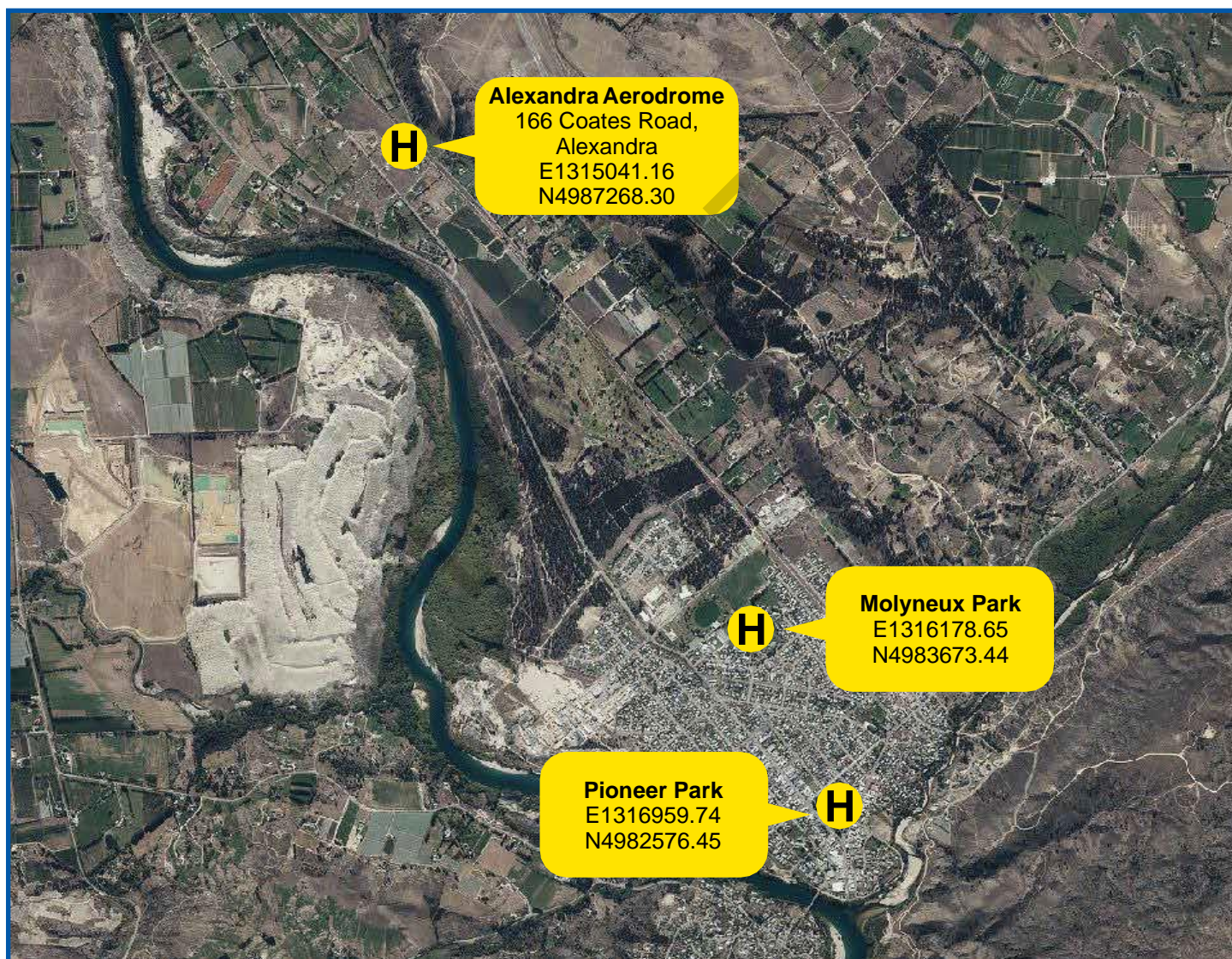
ALEXANDRA

Civil Defence Centre



 = Helicopter Landing Point

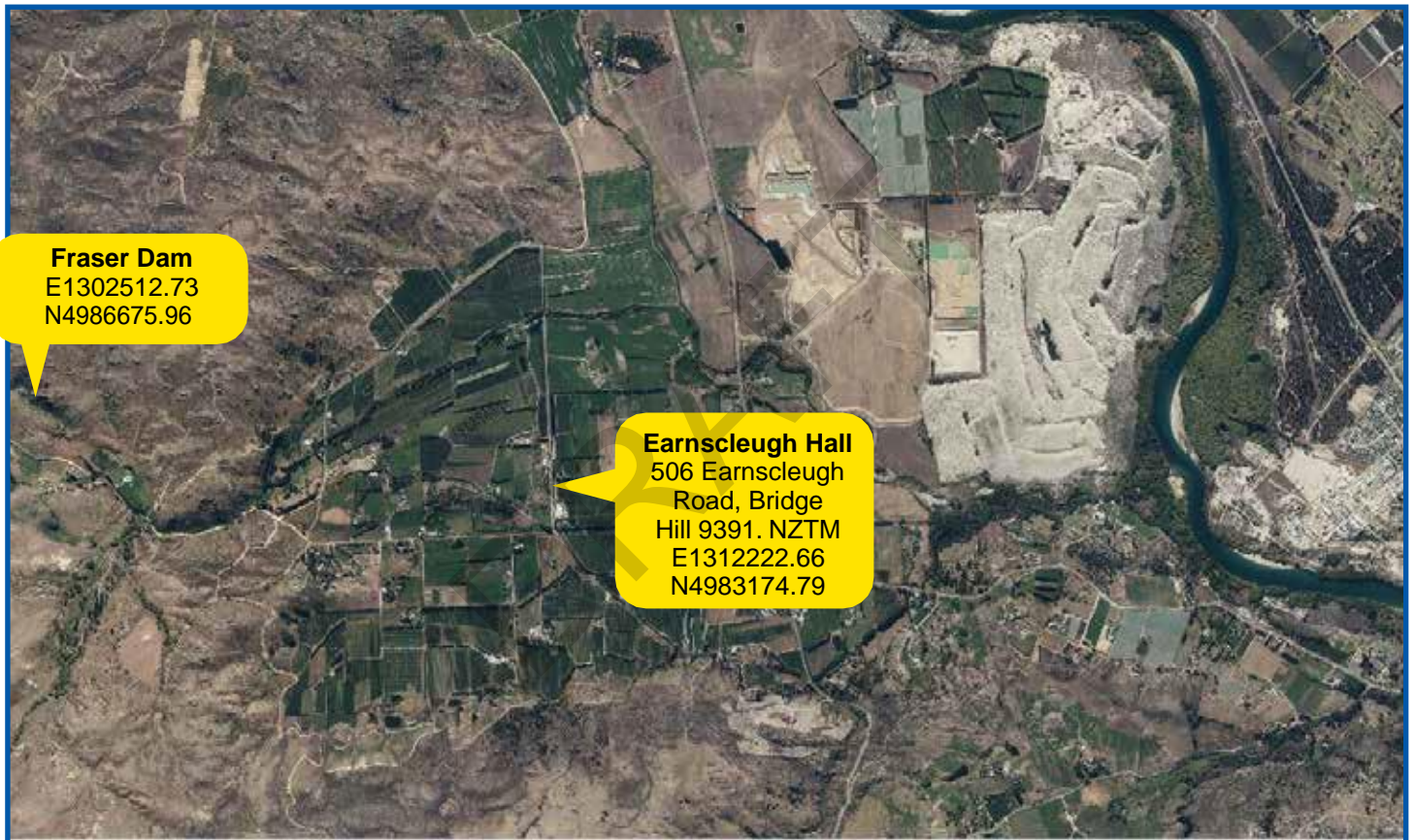
ALEXANDRA Tactical Sites



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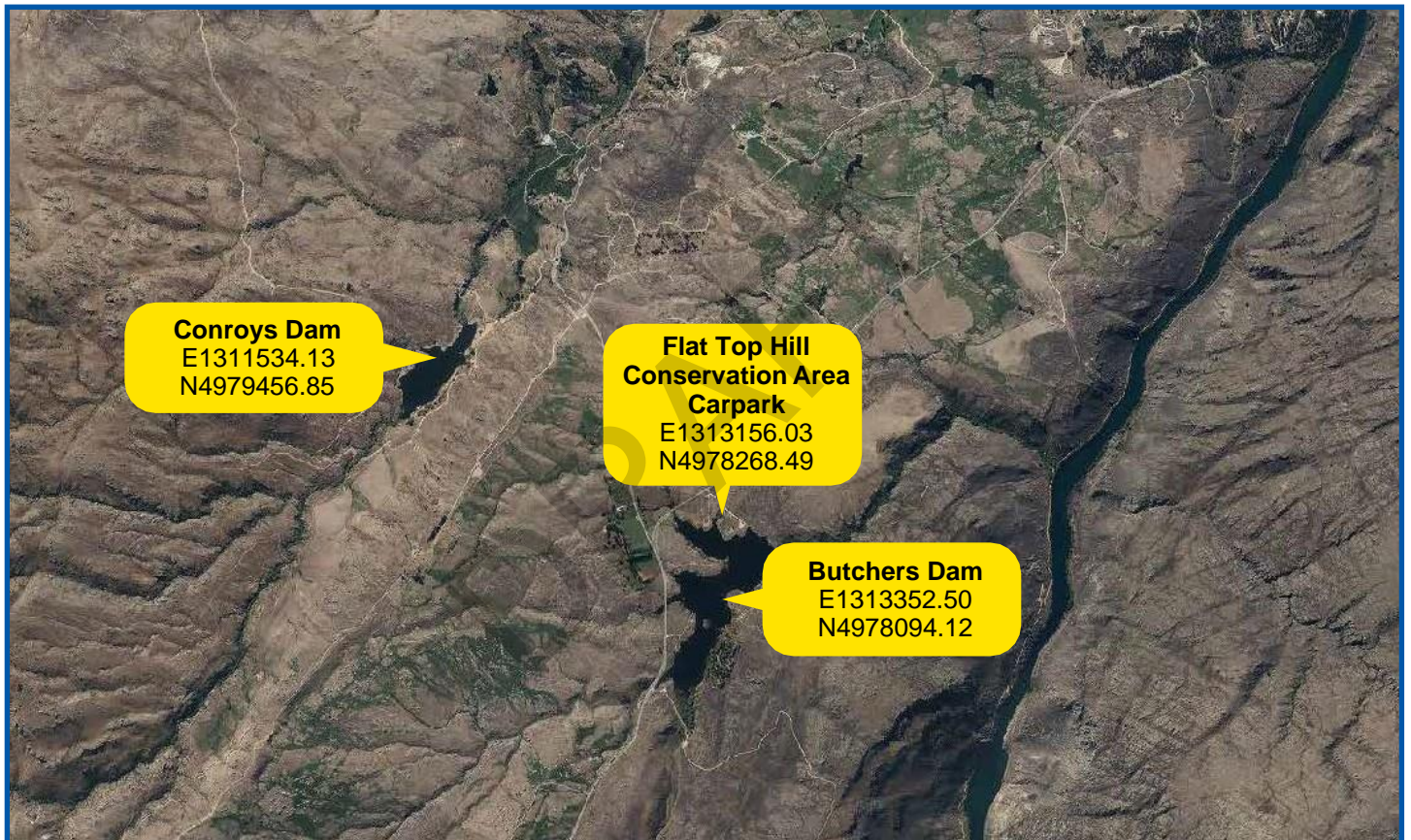
Fraser Dam, Blackmans and Earnscleugh



get thru...



Conroys Gully, Butchers Gully and Fruitland's



get thru...



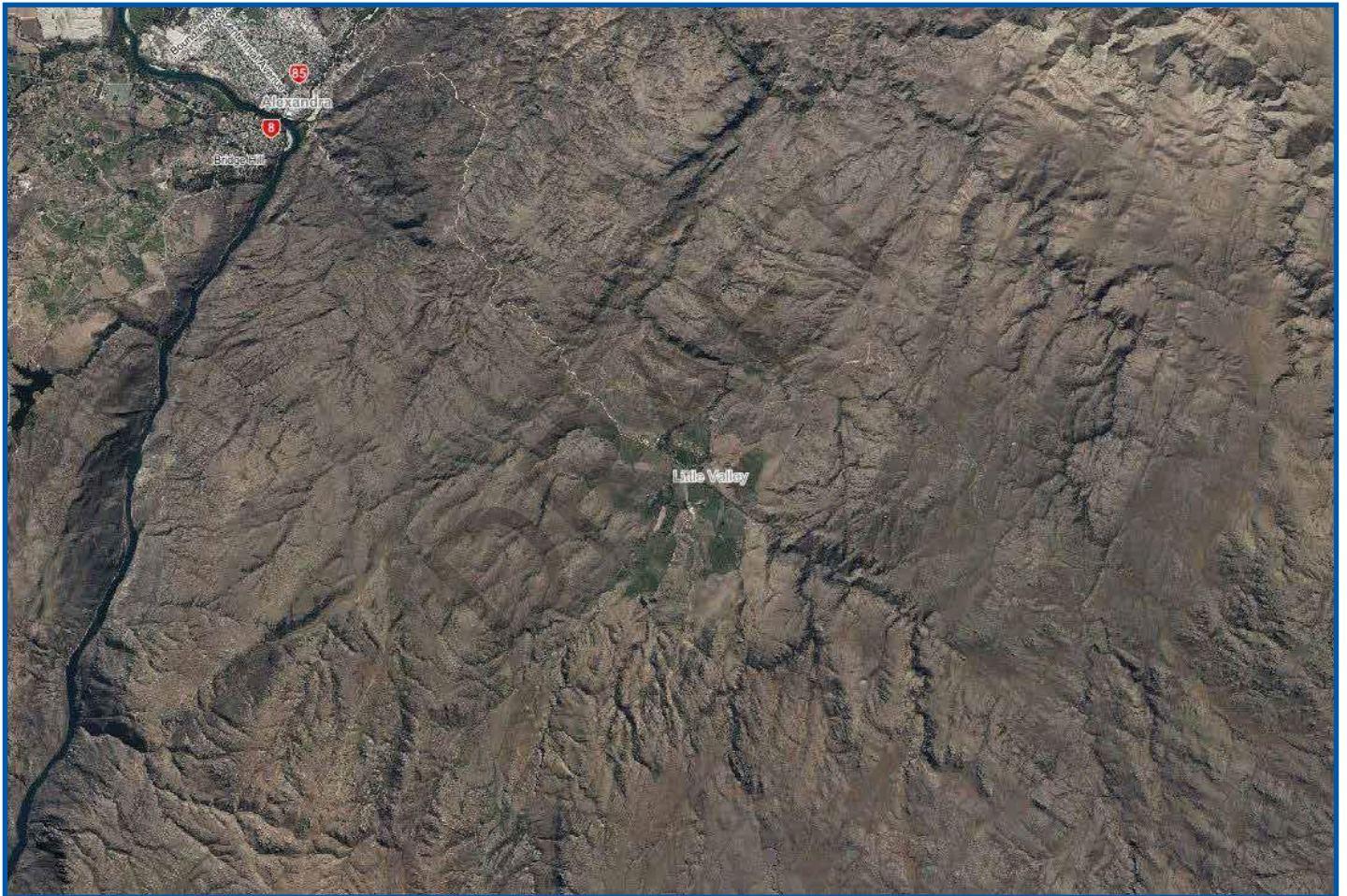
Letts Gully, Springvale, and Galloway



get thru...



Little Valley





Plan activation process

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

DO THIS

- Arrange to meet at the Roxburgh Service Centre, i.e. the 'Incident Control Point' see page 38.
- Liaise to see what actions should be taken.
- Consider who will be affected and where.
- Assess all 'Vulnerable Population Sites', see page 35.
- 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 centers. Geographically sectorise the area to aid damage assessment.
- Notify the CODC emergency operations center (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

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

ALEXANDRA

HEALTH AND MEDICAL:

Alexandra Family Medical - 18 Limerick Street, Alexandra 9320
HealthCare NZ Alexandra - 69 Tarbert Street, Bridge Hill 9320
Health Central - 93 Tarbert Street, Bridge Hill 9320
Centennial Health - 32 Centennial Avenue, Bridge Hill 9320
Charlotte Jean Maternity Hospital - 26 Ventry Street, Bridge Hill 9320

ALEXANDRA ELDERLY PERSONS' HOUSING:

Ranui Court Retirement Village - 4 Chapple Street, Alexandra 9320
Castlewood Nursing Home - 101 Tarbert Street, Alexandra 9320
1/14 -10 Shannon Street, Alexandra 9320
1/3 16 Shannon Street, Alexandra 9320
12, 12A Ventry Street Alexandra 9320

ALEXANDRA EDUCATION:

Dunstan High School - 12 Enterprise Street, Alexandra 9320
Alexandra Primary School – Ventry Street, Alexandra 9320
Terrace Primary School – 46 Marslin Street, Alexandra 9320
St Gerard's Primary School - 2 Station Street, Alexandra 9320

CLYDE

HEALTH AND MEDICAL:

Dunstan Hospital, 29 Hospital Road, Clyde 9330

CLYDE ELDERLY PERSONS' HOUSING:

Fraser Street, Clyde 9330

CLYDE EDUCATION:

Clyde Primary School, 25 Blyth Street, Clyde 9330
Clyde Playcenter, 36 Fache Street, Clyde 9330

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**
RĪPEKA WHERE AOTEAROA

0800 REDCROSS
www.redcross.org.nz



03 440 0056
www.codc.govt.nz

get thru...



Notes

DRAFT

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

National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)

www.civildefence.govt.nz

Be prepared

www.whatstheplanstan.govt.nz

<https://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**
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