



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
Bay of Plenty

Matua Residents' Association



With support from Emergency Management Bay of Plenty

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Developed by your Community Response Team and supported by local schools, churches and businesses in the Otumoetai community.

If you would like to be involved in the development of the Otumoetai Community Response Plan contact a team member:

Version 2

Otumoetai

Community Guide to Emergencies



Hazards in your area



Earthquake

An earthquake is a sudden, rapid shaking of the earth caused by the breaking and shifting of rock beneath the earth's surface. They are usually generated by ruptures along faults (fractures within the earth's crust) where rock moves on either side of the fault causing a release in energy.

Sometimes earthquakes can trigger other natural hazards such as landslides, fires and tsunamis.

What to do

- Prepare a household emergency plan.
- Fix, Fasten and Forget! Secure heavy objects inside your home.
- If you are inside when the shaking starts, move no more than a few steps to a safe place and drop, cover, and hold.
- Expect aftershocks.
- If you are on the coast think Long, Strong and Gone... if the earthquake lasts longer than a minute and is strong enough to knock you off your feet, head to higher ground as a tsunami may follow.



Tsunami

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.

Tsunami can be triggered by large submarine or coastal earthquakes, underwater landslides, large coastal cliff or lakeside landslides or underwater volcanic eruptions.

What to do

- If you are at the coast and experience any of the following: An earthquake that lasts longer than a minute and is strong enough to knock you off your feet, see a sudden rise or fall in sea level and hear loud or unusual noises from the sea, move immediately to higher ground or as far inland as you can. Think Long, Strong and Gone.
- Sign up for text alerts on our website to be updated and receive official tsunami warnings.



Flood

Floods are New Zealand's number one hazard in terms of frequency, losses and declared civil defence emergencies. Floods can cause injury and loss of life, damage to property and infrastructure, loss of stock, and contamination of water and land.

Flooding that typically affects the Bay of Plenty include:

- River Floods: continuous heavy rain causing river levels to rise and overtop banks.
- Flash Floods: lots of rain in a short time causes flooding in the streets from blocked or overflowing storm water drains.

What to do

- Check with your local council to see if your property is at risk from flooding.
- Prepare a household emergency plan.
- Stay informed (think radio, Facebook, Twitter)
- Keep drains and gutters clear and move stock to higher ground if necessary.



Volcano

A volcano is a landform that results from magma (molten rock within the earth) erupting at the surface. A volcanic eruption occurs when pressures from gases within the molten rock become too great, then the gases drive the molten rock to the surface. The major impact to the area would be ashfall from a distal source eruption, which is a health hazard.

What to do

- If you are outside, seek shelter in your car or home.
- Wear a dust mask or cover your nose and mouth with a cloth.
- Protect your lungs and eyes.
- Stay informed (think radio, Facebook or Twitter).

Know your neighbours

When a disaster strikes it is the community that are the first responders.

Help for those in need, comes mostly from neighbours, existing community groups, faith-based organisations and volunteer groups such as Neighbourhood Support, Residents Associations and so on.

No one knows a community better than the people that live and work in it and this is why the community must come together to develop a community response plan. This covers how the community plans to self-activate and respond to a disaster. The key message is that you are not on your own! You have friends, family, neighbours and a great community around you.

It is more important than ever to know your neighbours, to look out for and support each other (and maybe once in a while borrow a cup of sugar!) Neighbourhood Support and the Matua Residents Association are there to help you connect to your community. If you haven't joined then give us a call or drop us an email - see front cover.

In a disaster the community will have to step up!

Are you prepared to offer your skills and resources?

Join us as we develop the Otumoetai Community Response Plan and find out how you can be better prepared to get through a disaster.



Matua Residents' Association

bopcivildefence.govt.nz
facebook.com/bopcivildefence
twitter.com/bopcivildefence



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If you, a family member or neighbour has a disability or any special requirement that may affect their ability to cope in a disaster, develop a support plan. For more information visit bopcivildefence.govt.nz

4 Assist vulnerable people in your family or community.

Plan ahead for what you will do if you are in your car when a disaster strikes. In some emergencies you may be stranded in your vehicle for some time. A flood, snow storm or major traffic accident could make it impossible to proceed. Consider items in your car and keep enough fuel in your car.

3 Keep your car ready.

Have a getaway kit in case you have to leave in a hurry.

2 Don't forget your pets.

Get your family together to develop and practice your household emergency plan. Assemble and maintain an emergency survival kit.

1 Get your family ready.

How to get ready:

How to get ready and stay informed

In an emergency, radio is your main source of information.



Tauranga frequencies:

National Radio	101.0 FM, 819 AM
Newstalk ZB	90.2 FM, 1008 AM
Classic Hits	90.5 FM
More FM	93.4 FM
Radio Live	100.6FM, 1107 AM

Keep up to date before, during and after an emergency by subscribing to emergency text alerts:

Simply text the two letters for the area you live to 2028:

TA Tauranga

WB Western Bay

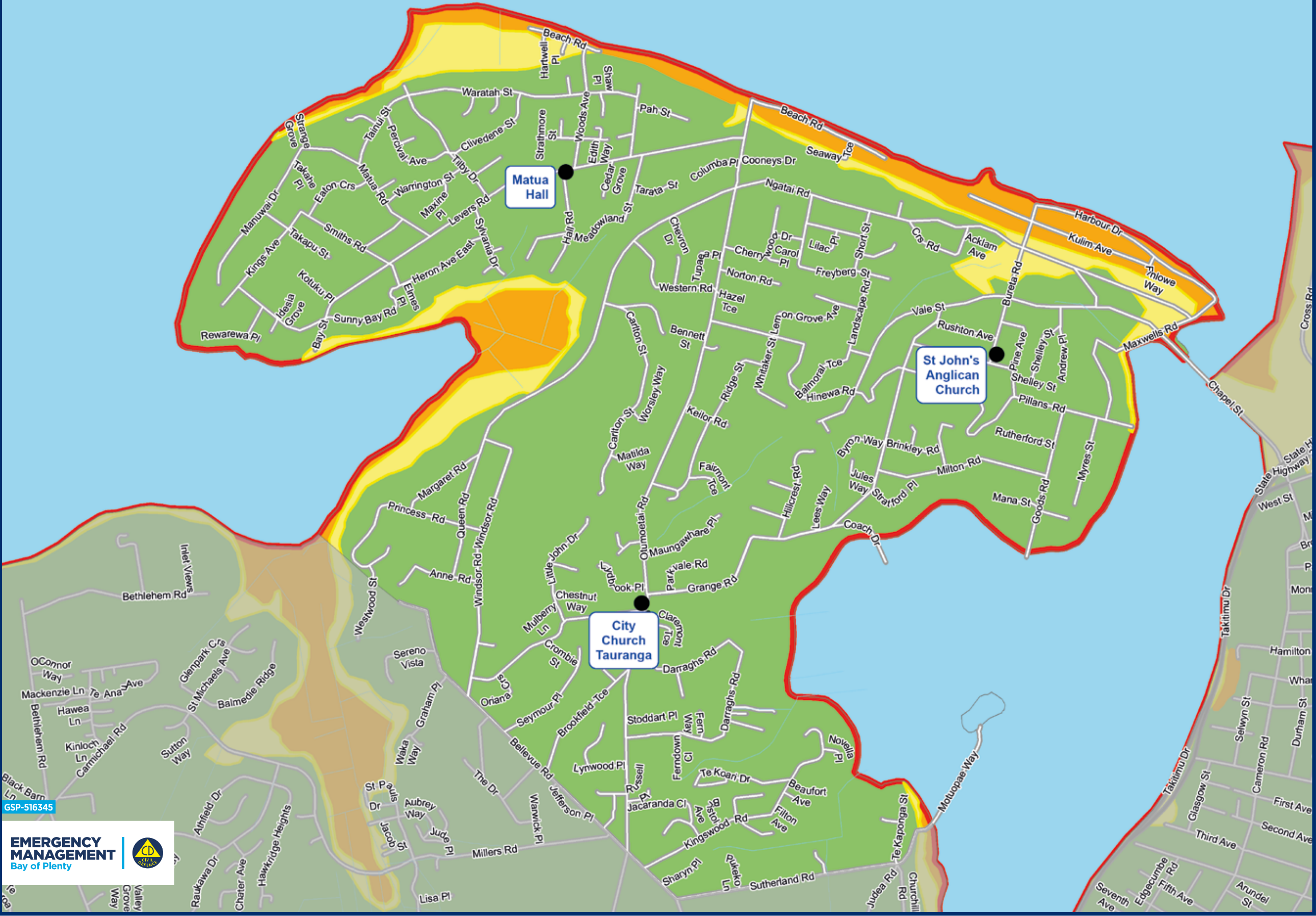
WH Whakatane

KA Kawerau

RO Rotorua

OP Opotiki

Tsunami evacuation



- Red Zone**
You should always evacuate the red zone if there is any sort of tsunami warning, even if it is just a text from your friends.
- Orange zone**
In a formal evacuation for a tsunami that is more than 2 hours away, Civil Defence may ask you to move from the orange zone into the yellow zone.
- Yellow zone**
A devastating local source tsunami will probably flood the yellow zone. There will be no time for official warnings. After a major earthquake it will take about 50 minutes for this tsunami to reach the coast and a bit longer to reach the inner harbour.
- Community Led Centres**
that may support you during a disaster.

Tsunami warning signs

- A big earthquake that knocks you over or is difficult to stand up.
- Any earthquake that lasts more than a minute.
- Strange ocean behaviour (loud or strange noises, sudden change in sea level, ocean drawing away from the shore).

3 things you need to know to survive a tsunami

1. When to evacuate

The best tsunami warning is an earthquake.

The first tsunami could arrive 50 minutes after a major earthquake. Don't wait for an official warning to evacuate.

2. Where to evacuate

Inland or high ground.

We have taken the best possible scientific information to show where tsunami flooding is predicted to go and where you will be safe. Use the map to plan your escape route.

3. How to evacuate

Use your feet.

In a big tsunami emergency there will be crippling traffic jams. Most people should be able to walk to a safe area or safe location shown on the map within 40 minutes.

Disclaimer: Zones are modified using 20 m contours and spot heights. Accuracy could be improved using 'LiDAR' data. **Evacuation zones criteria on this map:** Red Zone is that area within about 50 m of the shoreline, or the beach areas. Orange Zone is that area below 15 m at the coast, and the Yellow Zone below 35 m. Cut-off elevations decrease by 1 m every 200 m away from the coast, and by 1 m every 50 m away from significant areas.