

How to get ready and stay informed

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 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!) In Neighbourhood Support and the Tanners Point Residents and Ratepayers Association Inc and the associated Community Response Team 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 Tanners Point Community Response Team and find out how you can be better prepared to get through a disaster.

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

How to get ready:

1 Get your family ready.

Get your family together to develop and practice your household emergency plan. Assemble and maintain an emergency survival kit. Have a getaway kit in case you have to leave in a hurry.

2 Don't forget your pets.

If you have pets or livestock, include them in your emergency planning.

3 Keep your car ready.

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 or major traffic accident could make it impossible to proceed. Consider having essential emergency survival items in your car and keep enough fuel in your car.

4 Assist vulnerable people in your family or community.

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



Tanners Point

Community Guide to Emergencies

Version 1

Developed by your local Community Response Team and supported by local groups and residents of Tanners Point.
If you would like to be involved in the Tanners Point Community Response Team, please contact a team member by emailing:
Mike Howell: mahowall@xtra.co.nz

With support from Emergency Management Bay of Plenty

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 or Strong Get Gone...if the earthquake lasts longer than a minute or is strong enough to knock you off your feet, head to higher ground as a tsunami may follow.
- **Do not wait for official warnings.** In a local source tsunami there will be no time for an official warning.

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 or 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 or Strong Get Gone.**
- River Floods: continuous heavy rain causing river levels to rise and overtop banks.

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.

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.

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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 or Strong Get Gone...if the earthquake lasts longer than a minute or is strong enough to knock you off your feet, head to higher ground as a tsunami may follow.
- **Do not wait for official warnings.** In a local source tsunami there will be no time for an official warning.

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

What to do

- Download the free Red Cross Hazard App to receive official tsunami warnings.
- Do not wait for official warnings.

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What to do

- Stay informed (think radio, Facebook, Twitter)
- Keep drains and gutters clear and move stock to higher ground if necessary.

NEVER HAPPENS?

Visit www.happens.nz for more information and to download a household emergency plan template

Tsunami evacuation

Evacuation zones

Shore Exclusion Zone
Evacuate for any Tsunami

Evacuation Zone Orange
Evacuate along with the red zone when officially directed

Evacuation Zone Yellow
Consider evacuating all zones on any natural or informal warning

Community-led Centres
that **may** support you during a disaster

Tsunami sources

Local Sourced Tsunami

Will take less than 1 hour travel time to reach the nearest coastline;

Regional Sourced Tsunami

Will take 1 – 3 hours travel time to reach the nearest coastline;

Distant Sourced Tsunami

Will take more than 3 hours travel time to reach the nearest coastline.

Warnings and response

Natural warnings

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

Feel a strong 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 or hear loud and unusual noises from the sea.

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

LONG or STRONG: GET GONE.
Evacuate ALL zones.

Do not wait for official warnings, in a local source tsunami there will be no time for an official warning.

Official warnings

Evacuate from the zone(s) stated in the warning message and stay out until given the official all clear. Bay of Plenty Civil Defence uses Emergency Mobile Alerts and Red Cross Hazard App to alert the public.

Other platforms used: our Facebook page, Twitter, website, radio and television.

www.bopcivildefence.govt.nz

Informal warnings

Warnings from friends, other members of the public, international media, etc may be correct. Verify the warning if you can do so quickly and consider evacuating from all zones.

Tsunami evacuation

- Think feet first and leave roads clear for emergency services and evacuation of the less mobile. Assist your neighbours and take your emergency pack.
- The first wave may not be the largest.
- Large waves may come after a series of small waves. The largest waves from distant sources may take many hours to arrive.
- There may be multiple waves separated by up to an hour, or more.
- Stay OUT of evacuation zones until given the official all clear.
- Stay away from the Red Zone for at least 24 hours after any tsunami warning, even small waves can create dangerous currents.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
Bay of Plenty



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