

Mohinui Marae

NORTHLAND

Community Response Plan



Nga kai tu kau
O te maara o hineamaru



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The key hazards at Mohinui Marae

- Major Storms
- Flooding
- Tsunami
- Influenza Pandemic



Major storms

Major storms affect wide areas and can be accompanied by strong winds, heavy rain, thunder, lightning, tornadoes and rough seas. They can cause damage to property and infrastructure, affect crops and livestock, disrupt essential services, and cause coastal inundation.

Severe weather watches and warnings are issued by the MetService and available through the broadcast media, by email alerts, and online at www.metservice.co.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 but can also result from tsunami and coastal storm inundation. 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.

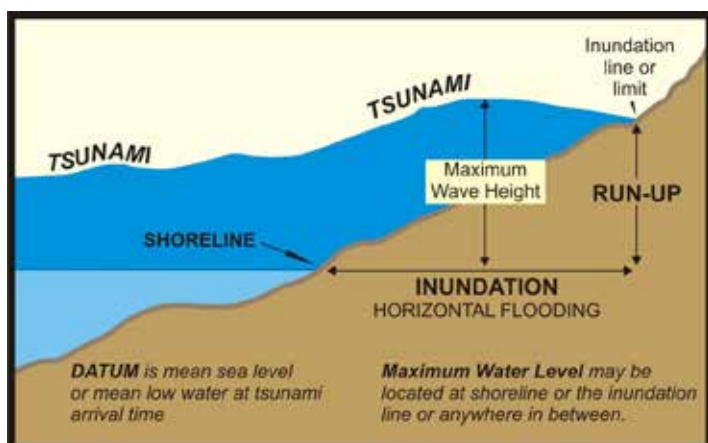




Tsunami

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 land-slides which may be triggered by an earthquake or volcanic activity; large coastal cliff or lakeside landslides; or volcanic eruptions beneath or near the sea.



Know the natural warning signs

If you are at the coast and experience any of the following, move immediately to the nearest high ground, or as far inland as you can:

- 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; or
- Hear loud and unusual noises from the sea.

Be Safe!

Know your tsunami evacuation zones



Influenza pandemic

An influenza virus capable of causing a pandemic is one that people have no immunity to, that can easily spread from person to person, and that is capable of causing severe disease. We all need to be prepared for a pandemic in order to help prevent spread and look after ourselves as best we can.

Here are a few simple things you can do now to prepare for a pandemic:

- Cover your coughs and sneezes
- Wash and dry hands often
- Keep away from others and stay home if you become

unwell

- Regularly disinfect common surfaces like phones, handles, taps, toys etc
- Put together an emergency plan and kit
- Keep paracetamol and ibuprofen handy for reducing fever and aches and pains.
- Think about things to do if your family have to stay home for a week or so i.e. books, games movies.

get ready...



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			



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. 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.

Emergency Survival Items

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Torch with spare batteries or a self-charging torch | <input type="checkbox"/> Toilet paper and large rubbish bags for your emergency toilet |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radio with spare batteries | <input type="checkbox"/> Face and dust masks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wind and waterproof clothing, sun hats and strong outdoor shoes | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> First aid kit and essential medicines | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blankets or sleeping bags | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pet supplies | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal/Personal documents | |



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

RADIO STATIONS

Newstalk ZB
1215AM or 1026AM

Classic Hits
106.1FM Bay of Islands
96.4FM Far & Mid North

More FM
91.6 Whangarei, 92.0 Bay of Islands

Radio Live
100.7FM

National Radio
981AM, 101.5FM Kaikohe

Text messages

Two alerting platforms are used by Northland Civil Defence (and other official agencies) to send alerts about severe weather, tsunami or other emergencies.



The Red Cross Hazard App



Emergency Mobile Alerts

Both options are free to users although smartphones need to be of certain capability to be able to receive them.

We recommend that if possible, people take advantage of both.

To find out more, visit:
www.nrc.govt.nz/cdalert

WEBSITES

Log on to one of the following websites for more information

www.nrc.govt.nz/civildefence

www.facebook.com/civildefencenorthland

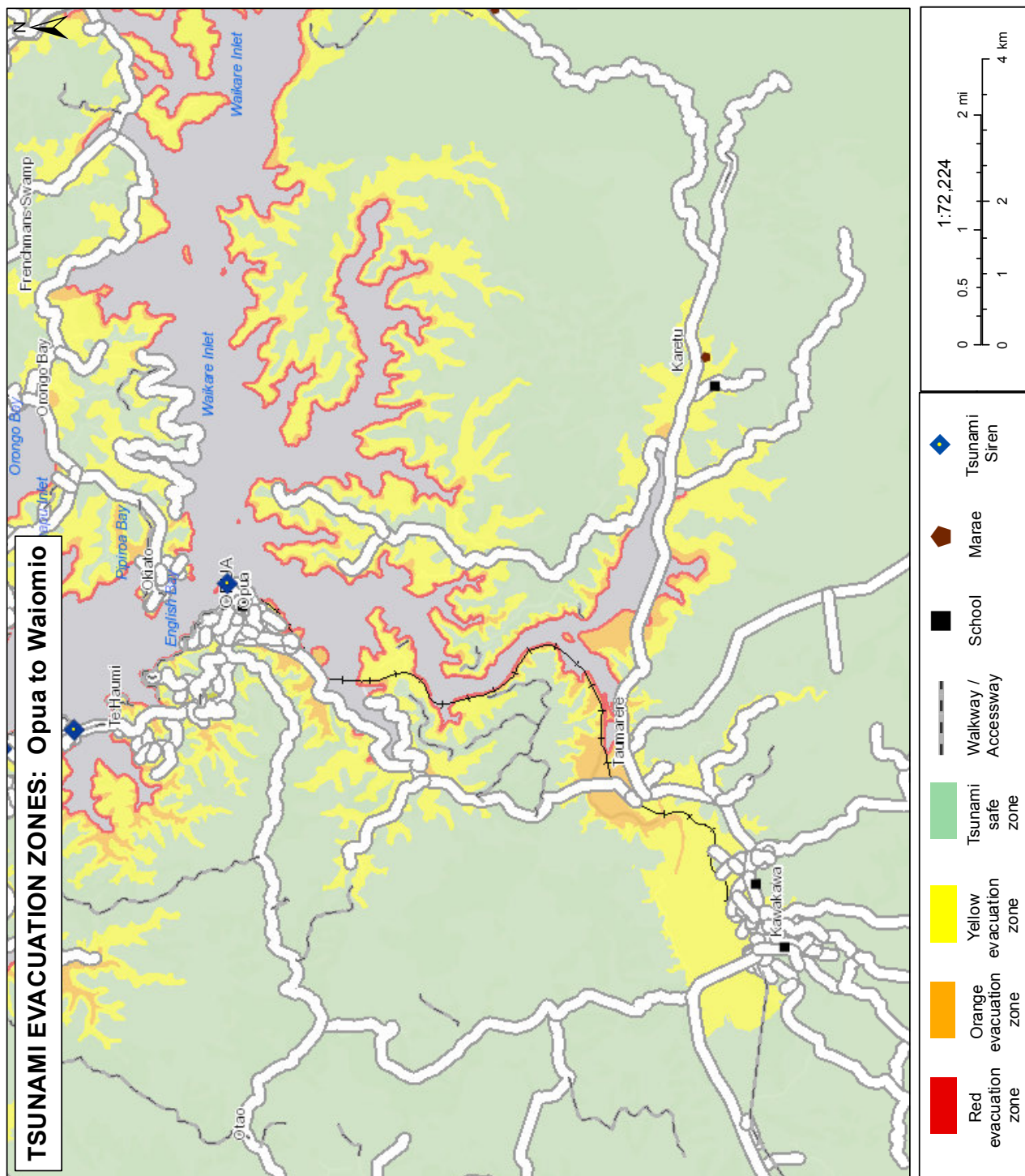
www.geonet.org.nz/tsunami

www.prh.gov.ptwc/

www.ngdc.noaa.gov/hazard



Tsunami evacuation map



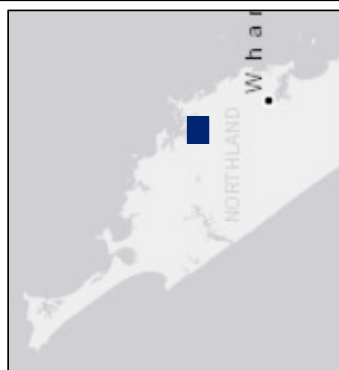
A tsunami may arrive soon after a major earthquake. Don't wait for an official warning.

Walk inland or to high ground. Use the map to identify your nearest safe zones and safe locations ahead of time.

Evacuate on foot if possible. Roads will block very quickly. Take essential items - tsunami flooding can last for many hours



More maps and info at:
www.nrc.govt.nz/tsunami



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Warning systems - if visiting coastal areas

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 act quickly.

Official warnings

Official warnings are only possible for distant and regional source tsunamis. Official warnings are given 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 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.

For further information

Turn on a radio, television or computer and search for information on council websites and social media sites (Facebook and Twitter). You can also go straight to Civil Defence Northland Facebook page www.facebook.com/civildefencenorthland or also www.nrc.govt.nz/civildefence

If you don't have access to any of these, contact someone you think may have.

Follow instructions given by the media and spread the word to people you think may be at risk.

Telephone tree

A phone tree is a network of people organized in such a way that they can quickly and easily spread information amongst each other. Telephone Trees can be used to inform the community in the event of a Civil Defence emergency response and be based on a street, neighbourhood, social group, family or whanau structure



Evacuation methods

Civil Defence warnings to this area will be by the following methods.

- Warnings via radio
- P.A. systems on emergency service vehicles
- Local procedures. e.g. phone trees



Plan Area





Floods

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.

AFTER A FLOOD

- It may not be safe to return home even when the floodwaters have receded. Continue to 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.

DURING A FLOOD OR IF A FLOOD IS IMMINENT

- Listen to your local radio stations and follow instructions.
- 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 (water, power, gas).
- Do not attempt to drive or walk through floodwaters.
- Keep children out of the flood waters as this may cause illness.



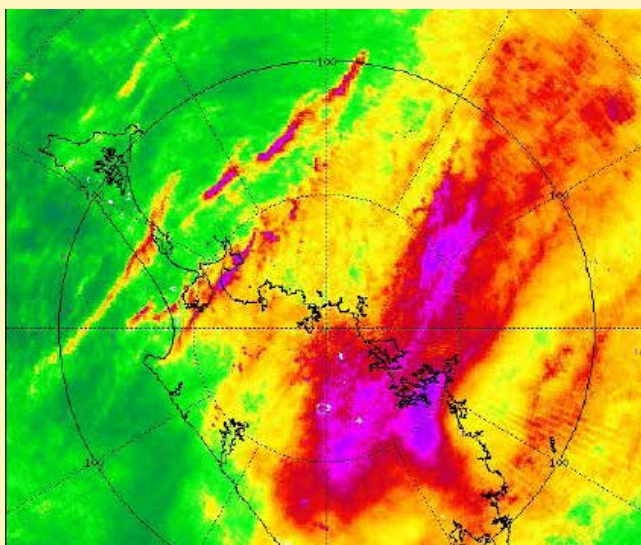


Major storms

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



- 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.
- For weather updates and instructions, listen to your local radio stations.
- 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.





AFTER A STORM

- 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.

LANDSLIDES Warning signs

- Small slips, rock falls and subsidence at the bottom of slopes.
- Sticking doors and window frames.
- Gaps where frames are not fitting properly.
- Outside fixtures such as steps, decks, and verandahs moving or tilting away from the rest of the house.
- New cracks or bulges on the ground, road, footpath, retaining walls and other hard surfaces.
- Tilting trees, retaining walls or fences.

Tornadoes

Tornadoes sometimes occur during thunderstorms in some parts of New Zealand. A tornado is a narrow, violently rotating column of air extending downwards to the ground from the base of a thunderstorm. Warning signs include a long, continuous roar or rumble or a fast approaching cloud of debris which can sometimes be funnel shaped.

- Alert others if you can.
- Take shelter immediately. A basement offers the greatest safety. If underground shelter is not available, move to an interior room without windows on the lowest floor. Get under sturdy furniture and cover yourself with a mattress or blanket.
- If caught outside, get away from trees if you can. Lie down flat in a nearby gully, ditch or low spot and protect your head.
- If in a car, get out immediately and look for a safe place to shelter. Do not try to outrun a tornado or get under the vehicle for shelter.





Plan activation process

These instructions are for members of the Mohinui Marae community and emergency services for initiating their pre-planned roles.

DO THIS

- Contact members of the group and decide on an appropriate place to meet
- Liaise to determine what actions should be taken
- Consider who will be affected and where
- Activate community warning systems i.e. phone tree, emergency vehicle PA's
- Consider the location of a control point / centre
- Consider the establishment of Civil Defence Community Centres
- Notify the emergency operations centre (EOC) of what actions have been taken by phoning the Far North District Council

Civil Defence Community Centres

The opening of centres will vary depending on the type of Civil Defence Emergency

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.

CIVIL DEFENCE RESPONSE GROUP

Liaise with civil defence and emergency services to initiate and assist in a response to a civil emergency, disseminate warnings and identify and make arrangements for welfare centres if required.

FIRE SERVICE

Fire-fighting responsibilities
Containment of releases and spillages of hazardous substances
Urban search and rescue
Limitation of damage
Redistribution of water for specific needs

POLICE

Maintain law and order
Protect life and property
Assisting the coroner
Co-coordinating movement control
Search and rescue

ST JOHN AMBULANCE

Provision of emergency medical care



Emergency contact information

Do not call 111 for information and advice. Calling 111 unnecessarily may put others who are in a genuine emergency situation at risk.



Dial 111 (Emergencies Only)

Kawakawa Police Station 09 404 3150

www.police.govt.nz



St John

Dial 111 (Emergencies Only)

Kawakawa Ambulance Station 09 404 0576

www.stjohn.org.nz



0800 002 004

www.nrc.govt.nz



0800 920 029

www.fndc.govt.nz



0800 362 468

www.doc.govt.nz



www.civildefence.govt.nz



www.aaroadwatch.co.nz



www.metservice.com



0800 867 363

www.topenergy.co.nz



For further information:

LOCAL COUNCIL

Whangarei District Council

0800 932 463

www.wdc.govt.nz

Far North District Council

0800 920 029

www.fndc.govt.nz

Kaipara District Council

0800 727 059

www.kaipara.govt.nz

Northland Regional Council

0800 002 004

www.nrc.govt.nz

CIVIL DEFENCE SITES

Northland Civil Defence

www.nrc.govt.nz/civildefence

www.facebook.com/civildefencenorthland

Ministry of Civil Defence

www.civildefence.govt.nz

Urban search and rescue

www.usar.govt.nz

Be prepared

www.whatstheplanstan.govt.nz

www.getthru.govt.nz

www.happens.nz

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Rural Fire Enquiries

www.checkitsalright.nz

New Zealand Police

www.police.govt.nz

Fire & Emergency New Zealand

www.fireandemergency.nz

St John Ambulance

www.stjohn.org.nz