



MANAWATŪ DISTRICT
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



HIMATANGI BEACH and Surrounding area

COMMUNITY RESPONSE AND RECOVERY PLAN 2023 - 2026



Boundary Indicative Only

BEFORE YOU GO NEAR - CHECK THE HAZARDS

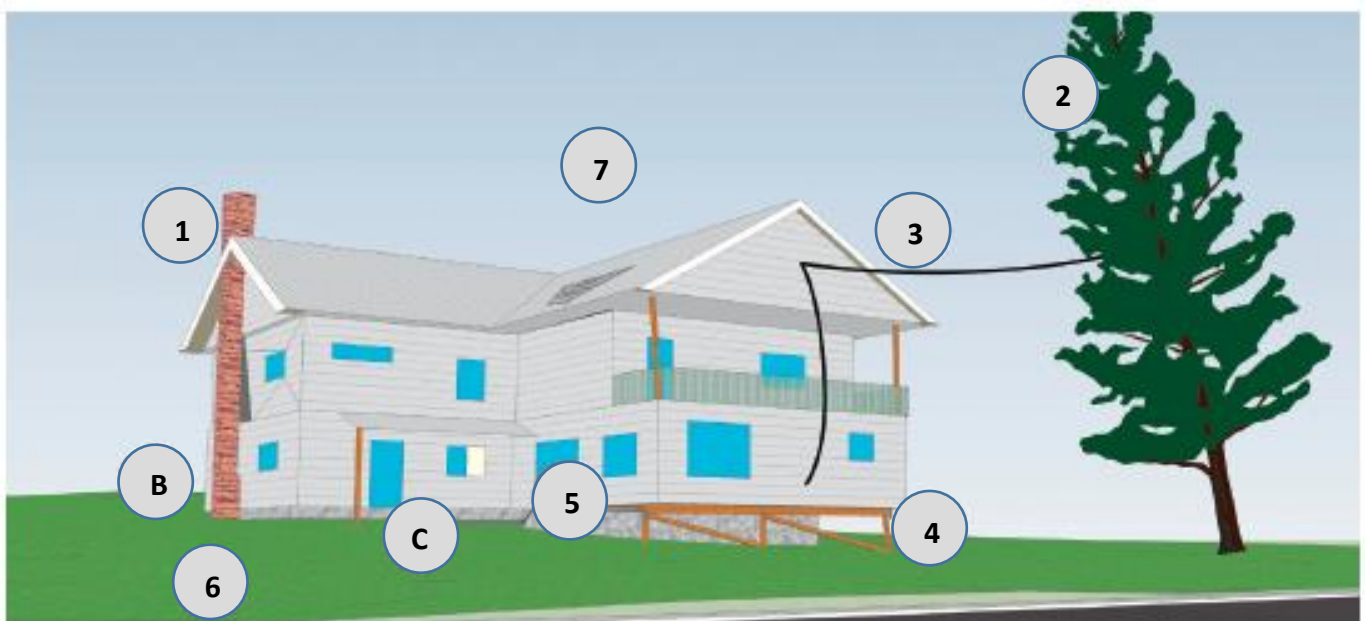
After a natural disaster event such as an earthquake, before knocking on the door to check on your neighbours, follow these steps in the order shown below (and refer to the image):

A) Observe the exterior of the building from the street access.

- 1) Look out for falling hazards from above, in particular roof tiles, broken windows or brick chimneys.
- 2) Check whether neighbouring buildings or natural features such as hills, dams or trees pose a hazard.
- 3) Look out for non-structural hazards such as chemical spills, broken power lines or gas leaks and any broken water lines or sewage leaks.
- 4) Check for level damage to the building structure. Do not go near if there are any noticeable leans.
- 5) Be careful of broken windows or shattered glass on the ground when approaching.
- 6) Look on the ground around the building for slopes or fissures and stay clear of building if sighted.
- 7) Check the roof of the building from the ground level. If any noticeable buckling, stay clear.

B) If any of the above criteria have been noted, shout to see if anyone is inside the building. If there is a response from inside for help call emergency services on **111** as soon as possible and ask for the fire service.

C) If the building and surrounding area is safe, knock on the door to check on your neighbours.

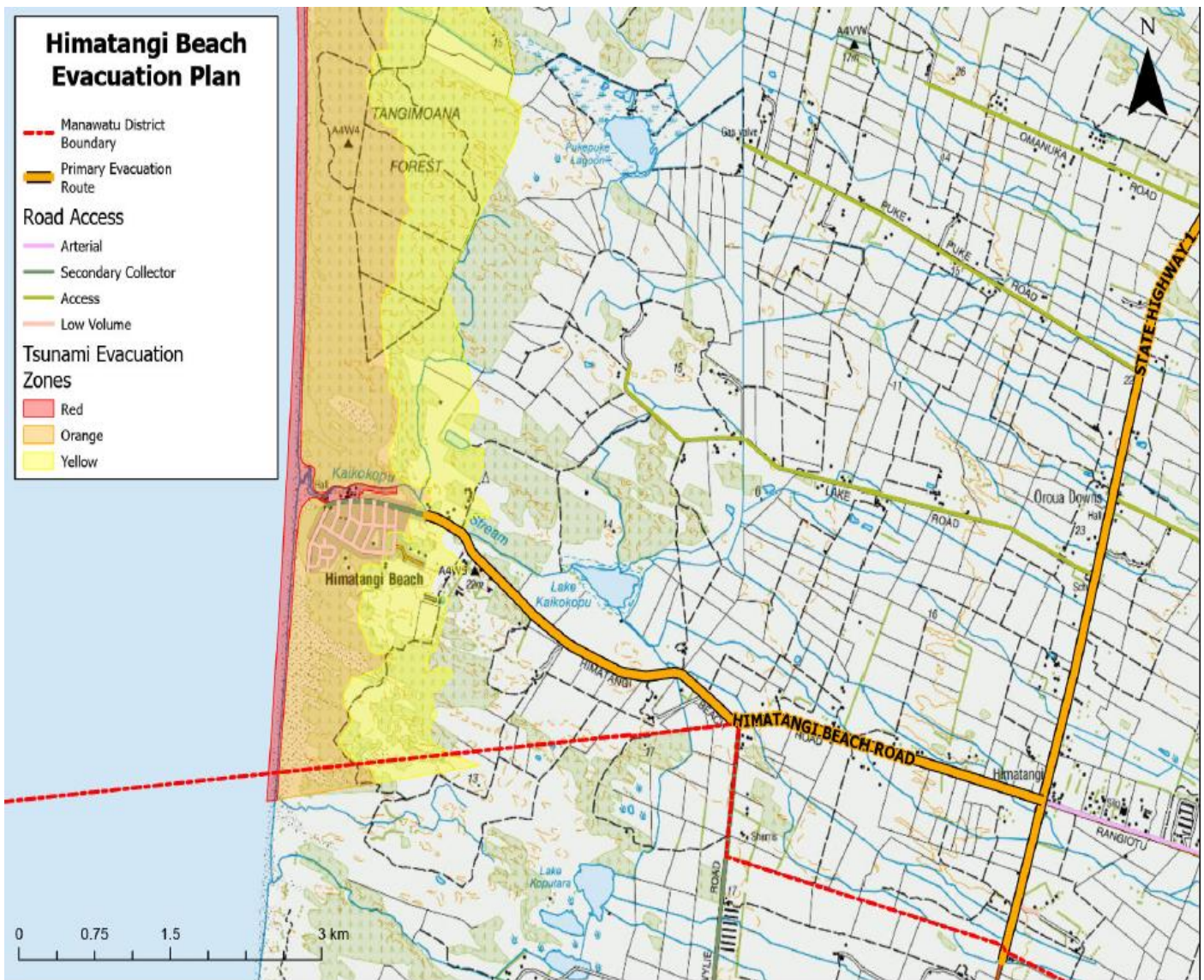


GETTING PEOPLE OUT AND GOODS IN

The maps below show you the main route in and out of Himatangi Beach and surrounding feeder roads as well as the route to take to evacuate after an earthquake.

For Local Roding information go to Manawatū District Council website www.mdc.govt.nz, type in 'Road Status' into the search bar. Here you will find a map as well as a list of which roads across the district are open or closed. Alternatively call Manawatū District Council on **06 323 0000** directly. To let us know if there is a problem with our Roding Network please call Manawatū District Council on **06 323 0000** available **24/7**.

For State Highway information go to NZTA <https://www.journeys.nzta.govt.nz/highway-conditions/>



LOCAL HAZARD SCAPE

The maps and information on the following pages are to make you aware of the hazards in the Himatangi Beach and surrounding area. This will give you an idea of how best to prepare for them. Visit www.getready.govt.nz for specific information on how to get prepared for identified natural hazards. Call Horizons Regional Council – **0508 800 800** if you would like specific information about the natural hazards that impact your property. The community committee have indicated that the following hazards would pose the greatest risk to Himatangi Beach and surrounding area :

1. Tsunami
2. Earthquake
3. Storm and Storm Surges
4. Rural Fires

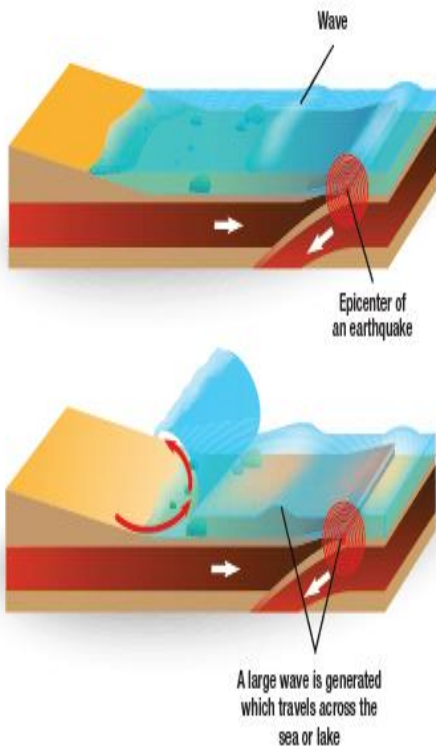
TSUNAMI

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



KEY FACTS



A tsunami can occur at any time of the year



A tsunami is a series of waves, the first wave may not be the biggest



The tsunami danger period can continue for many hours



Tsunami waves can travel up streams & rivers with damaging waves extending further inland than the immediate coast

KNOW THE SIGNS WHAT ARE THE WARNINGS?

Warning messages and signals about a possible tsunami can come from several sources – official, unofficial, natural.

OFFICIAL WARNINGS

Official warnings are received from local Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups. These warnings may come to you via TV/radio broadcasts or the emergency services (ie: Police, Fire, or Ambulance). You may receive warnings from one or several sources. In an official warning there will be instructions to evacuate from the zone(s) stated in the warning message. Wait in the safe zone for the official “all clear” or advice from the local CDEM Group.

UNOFFICIAL WARNINGS

Warnings from friends, the public, or international media, may be correct. Evacuate from all zones if you are concerned. Verify the warning once you are in the safe zone.

TSUNAMI - NATURAL SIGNS

In the case of:

- A large earthquake (one that is hard to stand up in)
- Weak rolling earthquake shaking of unusually long duration (i.e.: a minute or more)
- Out of the ordinary sea behaviour, such as sudden sea level rise or fall and/or unusual noise

YOU SHOULD EVACUATE ALL ZONES – a wave may arrive within minutes, wait in the safe zone for the official all clear.

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 and act quickly. You should immediately move inland as far as you can and look for any Tsunami evacuation routes or Tsunami Safe Zone signage!



EARTHQUAKE

More information about active fault lines within the Manawatū can be found at

www.mdc.govt.nz/gnsreport

What to do during an earthquake



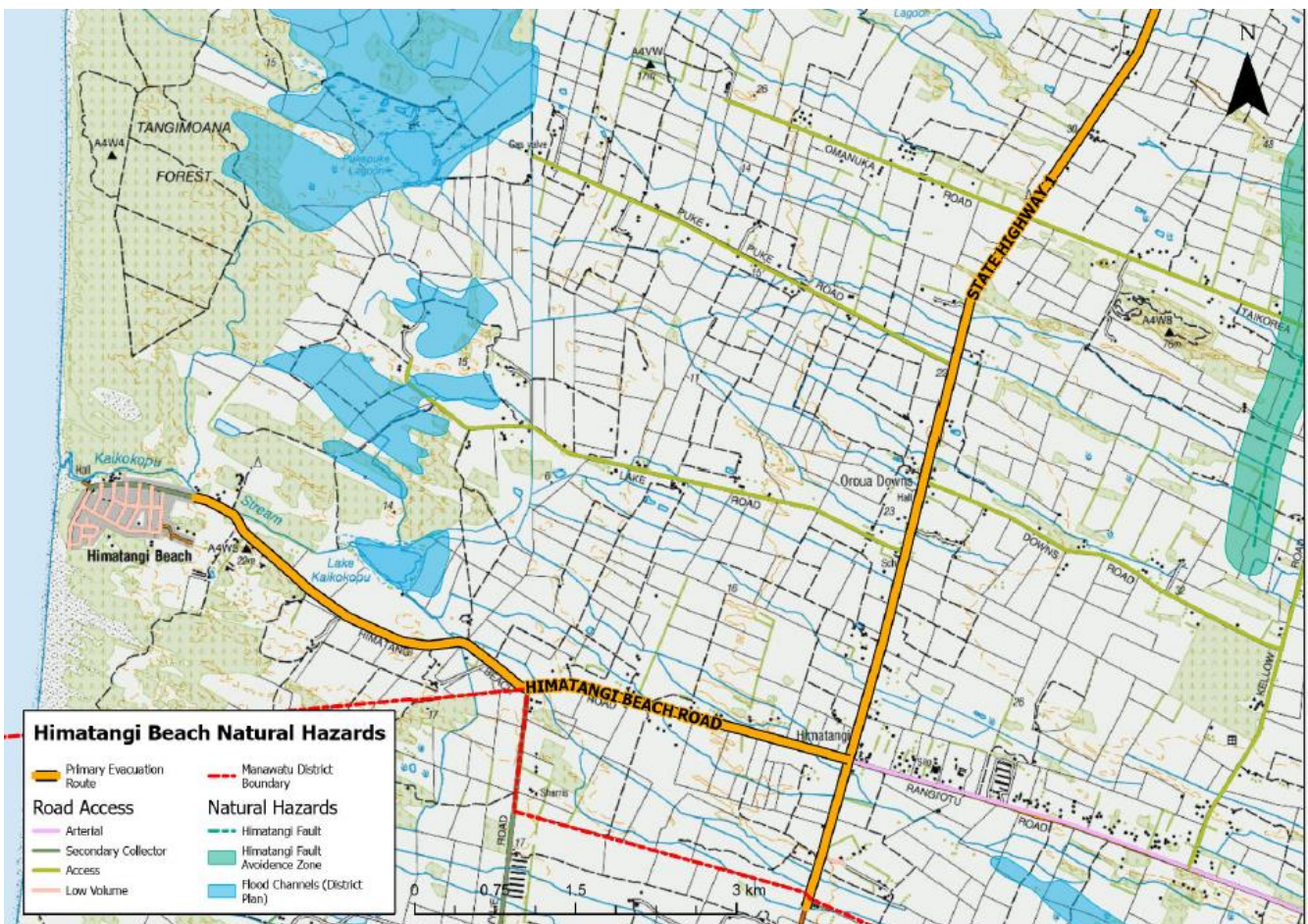
Learn more about how to get ready before, during and after an earthquake here:

<https://getready.govt.nz/en/emergency/earthquakes/>

FAULT LINES NEAR YOU:

To find out more information about the Himatangi Fault and the Mt Stewart- Halcombe Fault near you copy and paste this URL into your browser: <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/02188972b6fc4d21aea23cdac79971c3>

HAZARD SCAPE MAP



WEATHER EVENT

Himatangi Beach and its surrounding area are susceptible to a wide range of weather events: Storms and Storm surges, High Winds, Heavy Rainfall and Drought.



Keep up to date with the latest weather warnings and watches here:

<https://www.metservice.com>

Marine swell updates: <https://www.metservice.com/warnings/marine>



A Watch - stay alert

Watches are represented by a yellow colour-code and accompanied by a circle icon. When a Watch is in place, **stay alert** and keep an eye on your local forecast for updates. Watches are used when severe weather is possible, but not imminent or certain.

Severe Weather Warnings

Severe Weather Warnings for heavy rain, strong wind or heavy snow, are classified into one of two categories: **Orange Warnings** or **Red Warnings**.



Orange Warning - take action

Used when the forecast indicates incoming bad weather (expected heavy rain, strong wind or heavy snow) will meet our Severe Weather Criteria. It signifies that people need to be prepared and **take action** as appropriate as there could be some disruption to their day and potential risk to people, animals and property. The majority of warnings issued by MetService will be orange. An Orange Warning will always be displayed as a hexagon icon.



Red Warning - take immediate action, act now!

Reserved for only the most extreme weather events, such the severe weather resulting from ex-tropical cyclones, where significant impact and disruption is expected. It signifies that people need to **act now** as **immediate action is required** to protect people, animals and property from the impact of the weather. People should also be prepared to follow the advice of official authorities and emergency services. Red Warning icons will always be displayed as a triangle.

FOR THUNDERSTORMS

Due to the rapid onset and damaging nature of severe thunderstorms, A Thunderstorm Warning will only ever be signified by the colour red and will simply be called a Thunderstorm Warning.

Who to call or talk to if you have flooding issues:

- **Call a Plumber** if you have drainage problems within your property, including soak holes
- **Talk to your neighbour** if you are having problems with runoff from their property
- **Call 111 - Fire and Emergency** - if stormwater is coming into your house or garage and you need to evacuate
- **Call Waka Kothai (NZTA) 0800 444 449** to report problems with State Highway network
- **Call Manawatū District Council 06 323 0000 (available 24/7) to:**
 - Report Stormwater mains blockage
 - Local road drain and culvert blockage (causing flooding of road or street)
 - Open Drain blockage
 - Notify if stormwater is entering house or garage and you need to evacuate

Sign up to receive River Level Warning Alerts from Horizons Regional Council:

<https://www.horizons.govt.nz/flood-emergency-management/flood-warning-alert-system>

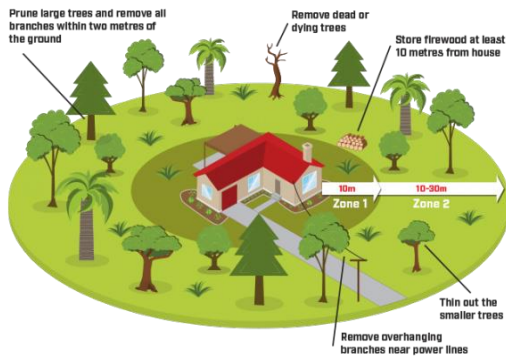
Learn more about how to get ready before, during and after a flood event here:

<https://getready.govt.nz/en/emergency/floods/>

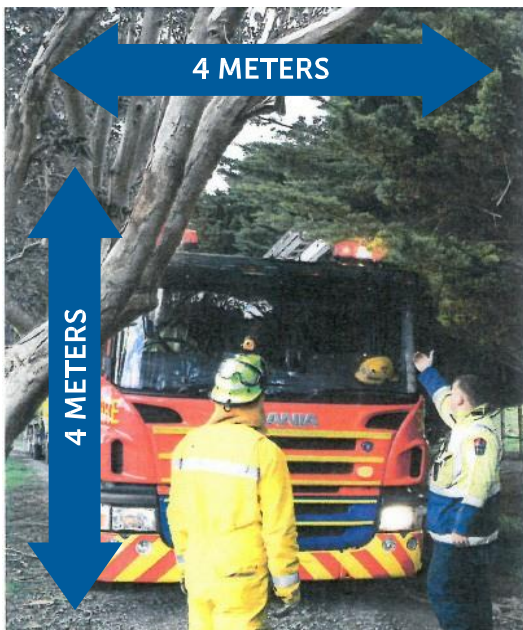


RURAL FIRE SAFETY AROUND YOUR PROPERTY

Create a defensible space around your rural property



CAN WE FIT?



Make sure your driveway clearance is at least four meters wide and four meters high.

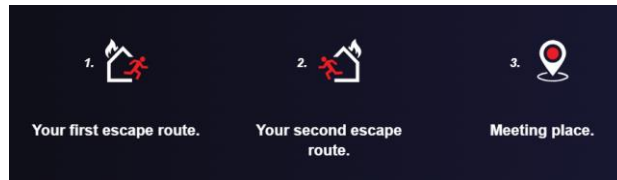
FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT
Manawatū – Whanganui Fire & Emergency
District Office: 06 353 2500

LIGHTING A FIRE?
To check your Fire Season Status and apply for permits – visit www.checkitsalright.nz

SMOKE ALARMS

Install photoelectric smoke alarms and test them every month.

DESIGN AN ESCAPE PLAN and TEST IT REGULARLY



Learn more: <https://www.fireandemergency.nz/home-fire-safety/creating-an-escape-plan/>

DISPLAY YOUR RAPID NUMBER

Make sure your RAPID (Rural Property Identification number) is on clearly visible from the road.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Install dry powder extinguishers near head and fuel sources in your home and out buildings.

WATER SUPPLIES TO FIGHT FIRES

Ensure your household water tank(s) or static water supply can be easier accessed by FENZ. It is strongly recommended that you install a basic Fire Connection to your existing water tank(s). Contact FENZ for information on Fire approved fittings available for tanks email: fireinfomanawatu@fireandemergency.nz or ph: 06 353 2500.

MACHINERY

Make sure your machinery and equipment is properly maintained and in good working order. Check there are no birds' nests in or around your machinery – they are a common cause of machinery fires.

FIRES CAN START FROM THE SMALLEST SPARK!

Fires can start easily from eg. Slashers or movers hitting stones, exhausts from when driving through or parking in stubble or long, dry grass.

You need to be very careful when using machinery during extreme fire danger periods. In extreme fire danger days, it is important to:

- STOP using welders, chainsaws, slashers and reducing some tractor operations
- Ensure diesel trucks with exhausts higher than the cab have spark-arrester shields fixed to the exhaust when carting hay
- Harvester Operators are aware of the conditions outside their air-conditioned cabs
- Pay special attention to checking your machinery's bearings and moving parts
- Carry appropriate fire extinguishers, shovels or knapsack sprayers during high-fire danger periods.

HOUSEHOLD EMERGENCY CHECKLIST

WHAT YOU WILL NEED TO GET THROUGH

EMERGENCY SURVIVAL ITEMS

- Torch with spare batteries or a self-charging torch
- Radio with spare batteries
- Wind and waterproof clothing, sun hats, and strong outdoor shoes
- First aid kit and essential medicines
- Blankets or sleeping bags
- Pet supplies
- Emergency toilet - toilet paper and large rubbish bags
- Face and dust masks

Check all batteries every 3 months.

FOOD AND WATER FOR 3 DAYS OR MORE

- Non-perishable food (canned or dried food)
- Food, formula and drinks for babies and small children
- Water (at least 3 litres per person, per day) for drinking
- Water for washing and cooking
- A primus or gas barbeque to cook on
- A can opener

Consider stocking a two-week supply of food and water for prolonged emergencies such as a pandemic. Check and replace food and water every twelve months.

HOW TO STORE WATER

- Wash bottles thoroughly in hot water. Fill each bottle with tap water until it overflows. Add five drops of household bleach per litre of water (or half a teaspoon for 10 litres)
- Store in a cool dark place and replace the water every 12 months

GETAWAY KITS

Everyone in the house should have a packed getaway kit in an easily accessible place which includes:

- Torch and radio with spare batteries
- Hearing aids and spare batteries, glasses or mobility aids
- Emergency water and easy-to-carry food rations
- Extra supplies of special dietary items
- First aid kit and essential medicines
- For infants or young children – formula and food, nappies
- 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
- Important documents:
 - Identification (birth and marriage certificates/driver's licences and passports)
 - Financial (insurance policies and mortgage)
 - precious family photos

IF WE HAVE TO EVACUATE WE WILL:

- Take our Getaway Kit
- Turn off electricity and water
- Turn off gas only if we suspect a leak or if asked to do so by the authorities
- Take our pets with us

For more information visit the Civil Defence Emergency Management Office at your nearest council or

www.getthru.govt.nz

PRODUCED BY THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL DEFENCE AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

**GET READY
GET THRU**



You may want to add individual Grab Bags for family members, including Pets and a generator to this checklist.

RECOVERY PROCESS*

Recovery means “The coordinated efforts and processes to bring about the immediate, medium and long term holistic regeneration and enhancement of a community following an emergency”(from the CDEM Act 2002). Communities that can quickly restore the everyday functions of life, such as returning to homes and re- opening businesses, will recover from emergencies more quickly. The aim of recovery is to increase the speed at which communities can resume normal activities. Recovery often lasts many times longer than response, involves a far greater level of planning and management and is a very complex process.

The Recovery Process is managed by Manawatū District Council’s Recovery Manager and Recovery Team. With this in mind MDC’s Recovery Manager should give the following services priority in Himatangi Beach and surrounding area’s Recovery Process:

1. **Communication**
2. **Power**
3. **Water**

RECOVERY ASPIRATIONS FOR THE HIMATANTI BEACH COMMUNITY*

To enable recovery of community bonds the Himatangi Beach Community Committee has requested that the recovery of the following community gathering points be prioritised and recovered first where possible:

1. **Himatangi Beach Community Centre**
2. **Himatangi Beach Bowling Club**
3. **Himatangi Beach Cossie Club**

**Depending on the type of event and damage sustained the recovery process and priorities can change. The above identified priorities are used to as a guide by Council to determine where to direct it’s recovery attention.*

RAPID BUILDING ASSESSMENT PLACARDING SYSTEM

The rapid building assessment system includes ‘placarding’ buildings. Placards are sometimes referred to as stickers, signs or notices. MBIE uses the term placards. Placards indicate whether or how a building may be used. Find out more here: <https://www.building.govt.nz/managing-buildings/managing-buildings-in-an-emergency/rapid-building-assessment-system/>

RED PLACARD: A red placard means entry prohibited. Your building may pose a significant risk to public safety, health, and wellbeing. The risk could be from the building itself, form adjacent buildings or from land instability.

IT DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN THE BUILDING WILL NEED TO BE DEMOLISHED.

YELLOW PLACARD: A yellow placard means that access to your building is restricted and cannot be used or that you cannot enter except under supervision for a limited time or on essential business. Part or all of the building may have sustained moderate damage, or some areas of the building, neighbouring buildings, or land instability pose a significant risk.

WHITE PLACARD: A white placard means that your building can be occupied. It does not mean that the building is not damaged. Be on the lookout for damage and contact your landlord or rental manager if you rent your home.

HOW TO COMMUNICATE AND STAY INFORMED

The community VHF Radio is located with Community Patrol. This radio can be used to communicate with Manawatū District Council if all other communication channels are lost.

Manawatū District Council's Call Sign is : Manawatū Himatangi

Himatangi Beach Community Call Sign is:

MDC Frequency: 01 (Ridge Road)

If you are on the Manawatū District Channel you can also communicate with the following community sites across the District if they are manned:

Location	Call Sign
Apiti Hall	Apiti
Apiti Fire Station	Apiti Fire
Awhoau School, Pohangina Valley East Road	Awahou
Bainesse School	Bainesssee
Bainesse Hall	Bainesssee Hall
Boulder Lodge, Apiti	Boulder Lodge
Halcombe School	Halcombe
Highland Home Christian Camp, Pohangina Valley East Road	Highland Home
Himatangi Beach Community Patrol	Himatangi Patrol
Kawakawa Sewerage Treatment Plant, Feilding	Kawakawa
Kimbolton School	Kimbolton
Kiwitea School	Kiwitea
Manawatū District Council Office	Manawatū
Mt Biggs School	Mt Biggs
Newbury School	Newbury
County Fayre, Pohangina Valley West	County Fayre
Rangiwahia Fire Station	Rangiwahia Fire
Rongotea School	Rongotea
Waituna West School	Waituna West
Utuwai	Utuwai
Any other station on MDC Frequency	Any other station on MDC Frequency

LOCAL EMERGENCY NETWORK

Facebook: Like and follow “Himatangi Beach Hub” FB page as this shares Civil Defence and Manawatū District Council information. <https://www.facebook.com/groups/1232467457107717/>

In a civil defence emergency, follow the instructions, advice and updates from Emergency Services and the Manawatū District Council.

STAY INFORMED

- Check the Manawatū District Councils website www.mdc.govt.nz
- Follow the following Facebook pages: www.facebook.com/ManawatuDC, www.facebook.com/civildefencemanawatuanganui or Twitter account @Manawatu_DC,
 - Listen to the following local radio stations: MoreFM 92.2FM, Radio New Zealand 101.6FM, The Hits 97.8FM, NewstalkZB 100.2FM, Radio Live 93.8FM
- Pass on information to neighbours as they may not have access to social media or a radio.

CIVIL DEFENCE CENTRES (CDC's)

Council may establish one or more Civil Defence Centres (CDC) in your area or in other parts of the District to register people affected by an emergency, establish needs, coordinate support and share information.

To find out if a CDC has been established and where your nearest one is either listen to one of the radio stations listed above, call Manawatū District Council directly on 06 323 0000, view MDC's website, MDC's Facebook Page or your local Himatangi Beach Community FB Page.

NOTE: If an earthquake is LONG and STRONG GET GONE to Rangiotu Hall, 1130 Rangiotu Road, Rangiotu or to Te Kawau Memorial Recreational Centre, Wye St, Rongotea. You will be given directions at the check point that will set up at the intersection of Wylie Road and Himatangi Road.

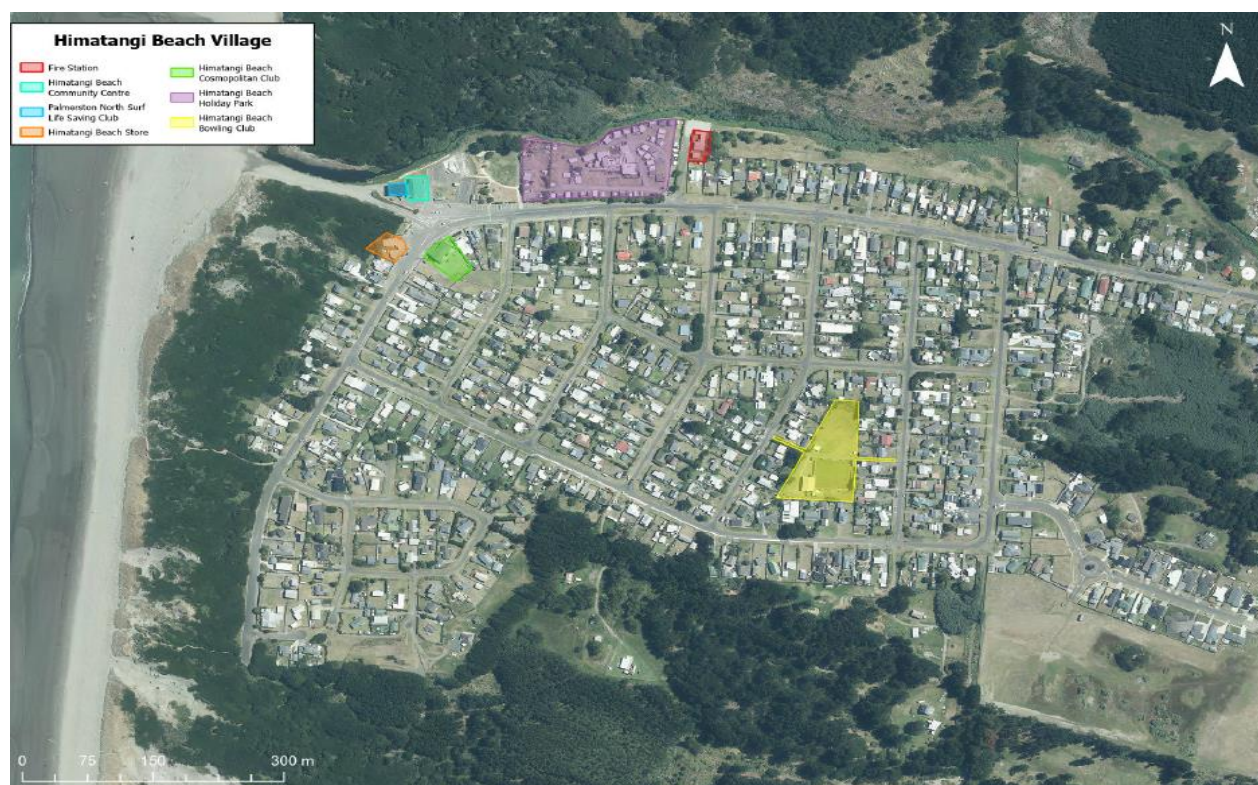
COMMUNITY ACTIVATED EMERGENCY CENTRE (CAEC)

If contact cannot be made with Council or your community has lost all communication mediums, your Community may choose to establish their own Community Activated Emergency Centre (CAEC), if it is safe to do so.

A CAEC is a place where you can come and register your needs, advise how you have been impacted, share your experience, share your resources, share and gain information whilst making social connections with members of your community until such time as Emergency Services/Council can reach you.

Should an emergency occur make your way to **Himatangi Beach Community Centre, 6 Koputara Road, Himatangi Beach**. If this is not available then make your way to the **Himatangi Beach Cossie Club** located at 1 Hunia Terrace, Himatangi Beach. If this is not available then make your way to the **Himatangi Beach Bowling Club** located between Muapoko and Ruanui Streets.

A **CEAC Admin kit and guide** on how to set up a Community Activated Emergency Centre (CAEC) is available at the Himatangi Beach Community Centre. Copies of the CEAC guide are also available at the Himatangi Beach Holiday Park and are with Community Patrol.



UTILITIES INFORMATION



Electricity emergencies

0800 27 27 27

Gas emergencies

0800 111 848

You can report an outage, view outages and updates here:

<https://outages.powerco.nz>



PROBLEM with TELECOMMUNICATIONS OR INTERNET?

Chorus.co.nz: <https://www.chorus.co.nz/outages>

Phone: 0800 600 100

Spark.co.nz: <https://www.spark.co.nz/online/outages>

Phone: 0800 800 123

One.nz: <https://one.nz/help/network-status/>

Phone: 0800 800 021

Inspirenet: <https://www.inspire.net.nz/networkstatus>

Phone: 0800 484 363

Generator Safety Tips

- ✓ Never connect a standby generator into your home's electrical system.
- ✓ Set up and run your generator outside the home away from the garage, doors, windows and vents.
- ✓ Use a heavy-duty extension cord to connect appliances directly into the generator's outlet.
- ✓ Start the generator first before connecting appliances.





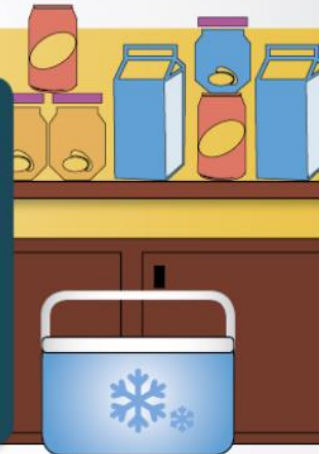
Food safety in an **EMERGENCY**



There are a few key things to remember **before**, **during** and **after** an emergency to keep your food safe...

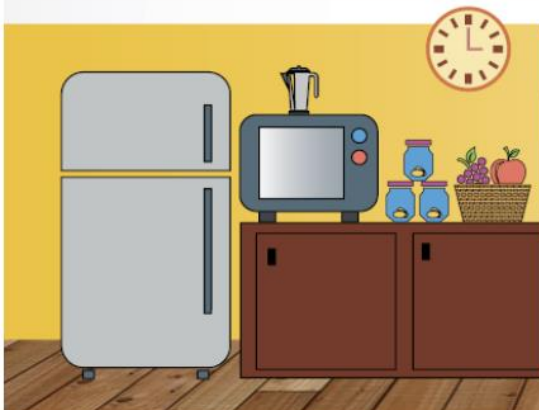
BEFORE

- Have a supply of long-life items including milk, bottled water and canned goods.
- Prepare eskies with ice bricks or gel packs to keep food cold if the power goes out.
- Keep a can opener handy.
- Don't forget food for infants or pets.
- Store food somewhere above floodwater if there's a risk of flooding.
- Have a supply of drinking-quality water, detergent, bleach and alcohol-based hand sanitiser.



DURING

- Keep food cold, clean and check the label.
- Keep the fridge door closed as much as possible. A fridge should keep food cold for around four hours – after that it can begin to spoil.
- Keep the freezer door closed as much as possible. A freezer shouldn't defrost for around 24 hours.
- If frozen foods have thawed don't refreeze!



AFTER

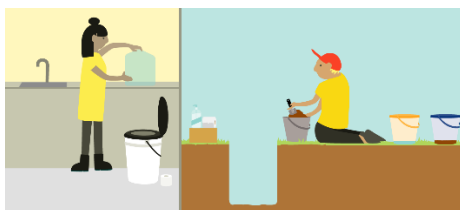
- Use alcohol-based hand sanitiser to wash hands if drinking water is limited.
- Throw out food that has touched flood water or has an unusual smell, colour or texture. Don't taste it to see if it's OK.
- Check canned foods and throw out any cans that are dented, swollen, damaged or leaking.
- Throw out food that has been near fire, including food in cans and jars even if they appear OK.



IF IN DOUBT, THROW IT OUT!

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

If your toilet, septic tank or sewerage system is not working, you can make an emergency toilet. Below are instructions on how to make a Long-Drop or Bucket toilet.



HOW TO MAKE A LONG-DROP TOILET

Dig a hole up to one metre deep and 30 – 40 cm wide. Make sure the hole is away from any water source, above the ground water table and far from any vegetable gardens.

After each use, cover the waste with soil or other mulch.

Place a piece of board or heavy duty cardboard over the hole when not in use to stop pests or pets from getting into the toilet.

When the hole is full to about 30 cm below surface level, fill with soil and dig a new hole.

A simple toilet seat can be built by cutting a hole in the seat of a garden chair or building a frame and attach a toilet seat to it. Place it over your long-drop.

HOW TO MAKE A SIMPLE BUCKET TOILET

A simple bucket toilet system can be set up in a bathroom or laundry.

You will need three 15-20 litre buckets 1 for Urine, 1 for faeces and 1 for dry mulch such as sawdust, dry leaves, soil or shredded newspaper.

URINE (wees, mimi) BUCKET: Add 2-3cms of water to the bottom of the bucket and should ONLY be used for urine (wees, mimi). Place any toilet paper in bucket two. Empty this bucket daily by diluting with additional water and pouring it on to a disused area of a garden or other green space.

FAECES (poo, tutae) BUCKET: Place a layer of dry mulch at the bottom of the bucket. After each use, cover the waste with mulch. Keep the bucket covered between uses. Place all used toilet paper in this bucket. Empty this bucket at least every three days; empty it into a hole in the ground like a long-drop toilet or collect in a large storage bin (e.g. a wheelie bin).

A simple toilet seat can be built by cutting a hole in the seat of a garden chair or building a frame and attach a toilet seat to it. Place it over your bucket toilet.

DRY MULCH BUCKET: Store sawdust, dry leaves, soil or shredded newspaper in this bucket for use to cover waste.

KEEPING HEALTHY IN AN EMERGENCY

IT IS VITAL FOR EVERYONE TO:

- Wash and dry their hands often, especially before eating or preparing food, after going to the toilet and after handling contaminated surfaces and items
- Clean and disinfect any cuts and wounds and cover with waterproof dressings
- Seek medical advice as soon as possible if they feel unwell or they cannot access or have run out of prescribed medications
- Do not prepare or handle food if they have diarrhoea and/or vomiting
- Support one another and talk to each other. Seek medical advice for those who may not be coping with the stresses of the emergency.

Make Water Safe During an Emergency

After a disaster or emergency, tap water may not be safe to use. Always listen to your local authorities for specific advice.

Use bottled water for drinking, cooking, and brushing teeth if possible. If bottled water is not available, choose one of the following methods to make your water safe.

Water contaminated with harmful chemicals or toxins cannot be made safe by boiling, disinfecting, or filtering.

BOIL

This method will kill bacteria, viruses, and parasites.

Boiling water is the best method.



Boil your water for 1 minute.
At elevations above 6,500 feet, boil for 3 minutes. Let the water cool.

DISINFECT

This method will kill most viruses and bacteria.

Add 8 drops or a little less than 1/8 of a teaspoon of 5%-9% unscented household bleach to 1 gallon water.

For cloudy tap water, use 16 drops or 1/4 teaspoon.

If you don't have household bleach, chlorine dioxide tablets or iodine can be used according to label instructions.



FILTER

This method can remove parasites.

Most portable water filters do not remove bacteria or viruses.

Choose a water filter labeled to remove parasites, and follow manufacturer's instructions. Filtered water might need additional treatment to be safe.





MY LOCAL EMERGENCY NETWORK

NAME

PHONE

EMAIL

NAME	PHONE	EMAIL

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

06 323 0000

BE PREPARED WITH THE RED CROSS HAZARD APP



Identify hazards, reduce risk and stay informed when you need it most

FREE
TO DOWNLOAD

GET IT ON
Google Play

Download on the
App Store

QBE
INSURANCE
PROUD SUPPORTER

<https://www.redcross.org.nz/get-help/emergencies-and-disasters/hazard-app/>

The Hazard App is a free mobile app for Android or iOS, to help you identify hazards, reduce risks and stay informed when you need it most.

A disaster can strike anytime, anywhere and affect anyone in New Zealand. Being prepared could help save your life and the lives of your family and whānau.

The Hazard app:

- Uses trustworthy information from the National Emergency Management Agency and your local CDEM groups.
- Is preloaded with information about hazards including floods, earthquakes, tsunami, fire, weather and biosecurity risks. This means you have instant access to all information, even without cell phone reception or an internet connection.
- Sends you alerts about earthquakes, tsunami, floods and other hazards in your area of New Zealand.
- Sends alerts if you have WiFi, even if you don't have mobile phone coverage.

- Allows you to monitor more than one location at once.

Lifestyle Block Emergency Preparedness Handbook Manawatū-Whanganui

**He Puka Aratohu Ohotata mō ngā
Poraka Noho Ora o Manawatū-Whanganui**



Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua



What's in this handbook and how will it help you?

Living on a lifestyle block or farm gives you the space to live the way you'd like to, but it does come with added responsibilities and potential hazards.

This handbook gives you practical, detailed information on how to prepare, plan and recover from emergencies. You'll learn how to make your property more resilient to emergency events, with step-by-step advice on how to make a plan and what to do in specific events.

Every emergency has its own challenges, but most can be overcome if you know what to do and act early. So, let's get started. Copy or type in the below URL to view this handbook or pick up a copy at MDC Office:
<https://www.horizons.govt.nz/flood-emergency-management/regional-hazards>



WE ARE OK

FAMILY NAMES/
PET (S) NAMES:

WE HAVE
EVACUATED TO/
HAVE TAKEN PET(s)
WITH US YES/NO:

CONTACT US ON:

FILL IN THIS PAGE/CUT IT OFF and STICK THIS INSIDE A WINDOW FACING THE ROAD SO EMERGENCY SERVICES KNOW WHAT HAS HAPPENED AND HOW TO CONTACT YOU IF NEEDED.

