



Tangimoana Community Response Plan

INTRODUCTION

The Manawatu District comprises 2566 square kilometres of mainly lush, rural land. It is a diverse district, ranging from the sand plains on the coast - which stretch inland almost as far as Rangiotu - to the magnificent hill country of the Ruahine Ranges. The District faces a wide range of natural hazards which have potentially significant effects. The floods of 2004 and again in 2006 are a stark reminder of this.

In an emergency, civil defence co-ordinates a wide range of groups and agencies to:

- Help prevent loss of life.
- Help the injured and relieve distress.
- Help return the community to normal.

Civil defence is all about people helping people. It involves communities working together to take care of its needs in an emergency event.

If there is an emergency, everyone needs to be self-reliant and prepared to survive in their own homes for at least three days without assistance from emergency services.

ICONS KEY

Police



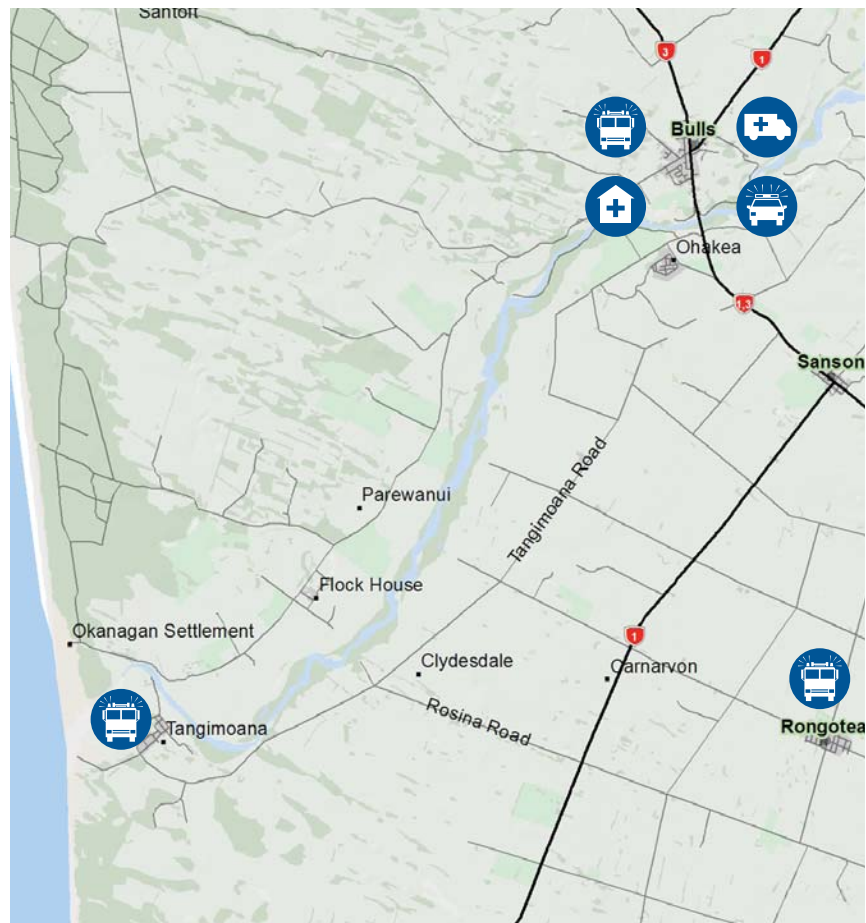
Fire



Ambulance



Medical Centre



EMERGENCY RESPONSE

In the event of any emergency, the 111 emergency number is the first call that should be made.

Do not be reluctant to dial 111 where a serious situation is emerging.

Call 111 in case of:

- **Fire**
- **Medical problems**
- **Person/s in danger**
- **Risk to life or property**

If you're not sure whether the situation is an emergency - call 111 and ask. The police will help you to work out what to do.

If you're not sure what type of help you need or if you believe more than one emergency service is required, you will be put through to the Police.

Calls are received by an Emergency Communications Centre in Wellington, Christchurch or Auckland. You will be asked a number of questions. It is important to remain calm and patient - emergency services will not have the advantage of local knowledge and require as much information as possible to accurately locate your position for the fastest possible response.

If you are calling from a land line, your location will only be identifiable to the operator if you are a Telecom customer and it is not a confidential number.

If you are calling from a cell phone you must give the communications centre clear details of your location - the communications centre cannot identify where a call is coming from.

- The operator will ask you the following questions:
- The exact address of the emergency situation
- Your name
- RAPID RURAL number
- Property name
- Nearest cross road reference
- Phone number you are calling from
- Any other information such as GPS coordinates (Latitude and Longitude), landmarks, geographical features and other information that may help emergency services to locate you.

TIP: Try to use proper place names (don't assume local knowledge) and if you are on the move, give highway, bridge names or other geographical features as reference points.

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

Our address is

Civil Defence VHF Radio capability at Tangimoana Fire Station where contact would be maintained with the Emergency Operations Centre at Manawatu District Council in an emergency. If residents were required to evacuate the township a Civil Defence Welfare Centre would be set up at the Te Kawau Events Centre in Rongotea where evacuees could register and receive any assistance required.

Tangimoana Fire Brigade	(06) 324 8699 + Civil Defence VHF Radio
Tangimoana School	(06) 324 8465
Tangimoana Boating Club	(06) 324 8353
Tangimoana Motor Camp	(06) 324 8208
Bulls Police	(06) 322 2020
Feilding Police	(06) 323 6363
Manawatu District Council	(06) 323 0000
Horizons Regional Council	0508 800 800
Palmerston North Hospital	(06) 356 9169
Rural Fire Duty Officer	(06) 323 0000
Coastguard Manawatu	(06) 363 8386

YOUR LOCAL EMERGENCY NETWORK

In an emergency residents should always, in the first instance, dial 111 for help and then access their local networks.

HOW TO STAY INFORMED

In an emergency, information and updates will be supplied to local radio stations throughout the course of the event so residents should tune in to any of the following frequencies:

Live	93.8 FM
More FM	92.2FM
The Breeze	98.6FM
Classic Hits	97.8FM
Newstalk ZB	100.2FM or 927AM
Radio NZ National	101FM or 1449AM
Kia Ora FM	89.8FM

The Manawatu District Council website www.manawatu.govt.nz will also provide information in the event of a local emergency.

USEFUL WEBSITES

Highway information	www.nzta.govt.nz
Road information	www.aaroadwatch.co.nz
Weather information	www.metservice.com
Earthquake information	www.geonet.org.nz
Civil defence information	www.getthru.govt.nz
Neighbourhood support	www.ns.org.nz

TIP: A battery powered radio is essential during an emergency where power may be cut. Ensure you have a supply of spare batteries.

FIRE PERMITS

A Prohibited Fire Season (total fire ban) is in place 365 days a year on Manawatu beaches. A Restricted Fire Season is in place 365 days a year within the 3km coastal margin of the Manawatu District.

A permit is required before any fire may be lit in the open, this includes all rubbish fires and incinerators.

Burning plastic, rubber and chemicals are prohibited.

To obtain a fire permit:

Please contact Manawatu District Council on (06) 323 0000



3 km coastal zone for year round fire by permit only

HAZARDS

An important part of being prepared is knowing your hazards so you can plan ahead.

HAZARDS FACING THE LOWER MANAWATU DISTRICT...

- Storms generating heavy localised rainfall and high winds over sustained periods.
- Fire risk in summer is high with major forestry and popular beaches
- Earthquake, severe shaking can lead to liquefaction
- Tsunami
- Storm surge from the sea

FLOODING

Flooding risk is predominantly from an overtopping or breaching of stop banking that protect the township from high levels of the Rangitikei River.

TSUNAMI

Should you receive a tsunami warning - or

- strong earthquake shaking (i.e. it is hard to stand up)
- Weak, rolling earthquake shaking of unusually long duration (i.e. a minute or more)
- Out of the ordinary sea behaviour, such as unusual and sudden sea level rise or fall
- The sea making loud and unusual noises, especially roaring like a jet engine

you should immediately move inland!

Evacuating residents should move inland to at least as far as the Clydesdale Hall on Tangimoana Road and listen to the radio for further instructions from Civil Defence.

RURAL FIRE

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 as possible and emergency services take longer to respond because of the greater travel distance.

To protect your rural property from fire we recommend:

- Installing smoke alarms
- Preparing a Household Emergency Plan
- 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 number
- Installing multipurpose dry powder extinguishers in your house and out buildings
- Keeping a garden hose connected and make sure it is long enough to reach around the house
- Storing firewood and other flammable material away from your house
- Safe handling and storage of gas or liquid fuels
- Disposing of ash safely in a metal container.

IMPORTANT ITEMS TO HAVE ON HAND

- Water - three litres per person per day for drinking
- Non perishable food - Canned or dried with a manual can opener
- Torch/es - with spare batteries or self charger
- Radio - either battery powered or self charge
- Phone - Plug in phone that doesn't require power
- Cell phone - plug that can charge off a car battery via 12v or cigarette lighter socket(s)
- First aid kit
- Essential medicines
- Gas BBQ or primus with sufficient fuel
- Toilet paper and large plastic bags for an emergency toilet
- Sufficient warm clothes and blankets or sleeping bags.

IF A DISASTER HAPPENED NOW, WOULD YOU BE READY?

TIP: Suggestions from some Christchurch residents for your civil defence survival kit

- Know beforehand where to meet each other, and stay there
- Check neighbours if you can - even if you think they will be okay
- Always keep your car half full (at least) - queuing for petrol is not fun.

Consider adding these items to your kit:

- A wind-up torch/radio is superior by far to one with batteries (we would have been lost without this, as we had no power for a week)
- Water and water purification tablets (you really do use a lot of water)
- Antiseptic wet wipes (don't waste your water on washing dirty hands - and they do get dirty quickly)
- Antiseptic hand sanitiser
- Medicines plus first aid (don't let your prescriptions run too low, as it can be quite a job to get more during the first week or so - plus keep some with you if you can)
- Photos of each family member plus pets (and copies to give out)
- Food - try to put in things that don't require added water, or boiled in water
- Emergency sweets for shock - barley sugar or chocolate
- A means to cook - portable BBQ or Primus (plus matches/lighter)
- Makeshift toilet - bucket plus bag liner (what about making a planter-box with a hole cut in the bottom. Use with potted plants now, turn it over to use with a bucket in an emergency)
- A note for your door e.g.
22 February 2011
The Peterson family are okay
Bill Peterson 027 1122 336
Sue Peterson 027 3344 997
Frank and Tim
- Pack of cards, knucklebones or other small game to pass the time, especially if you are stuck in an emergency centre.

Due to its location and environment, New Zealand faces many potential disasters. In some cases, such as weather related or volcanic disaster, there may be time for a warning. But an earthquake or a tsunami close to land could strike without warning. All disasters have the potential to cause disruption, damage property and take lives. So it's vital that you prepare now.

While we have plans to manage the consequences of major emergencies, experience shows that most people will have to look after themselves and those they are with. We recommend being self-sufficient for at least three days.

The better prepared you are, the safer and more comfortable you and those you care for will be.

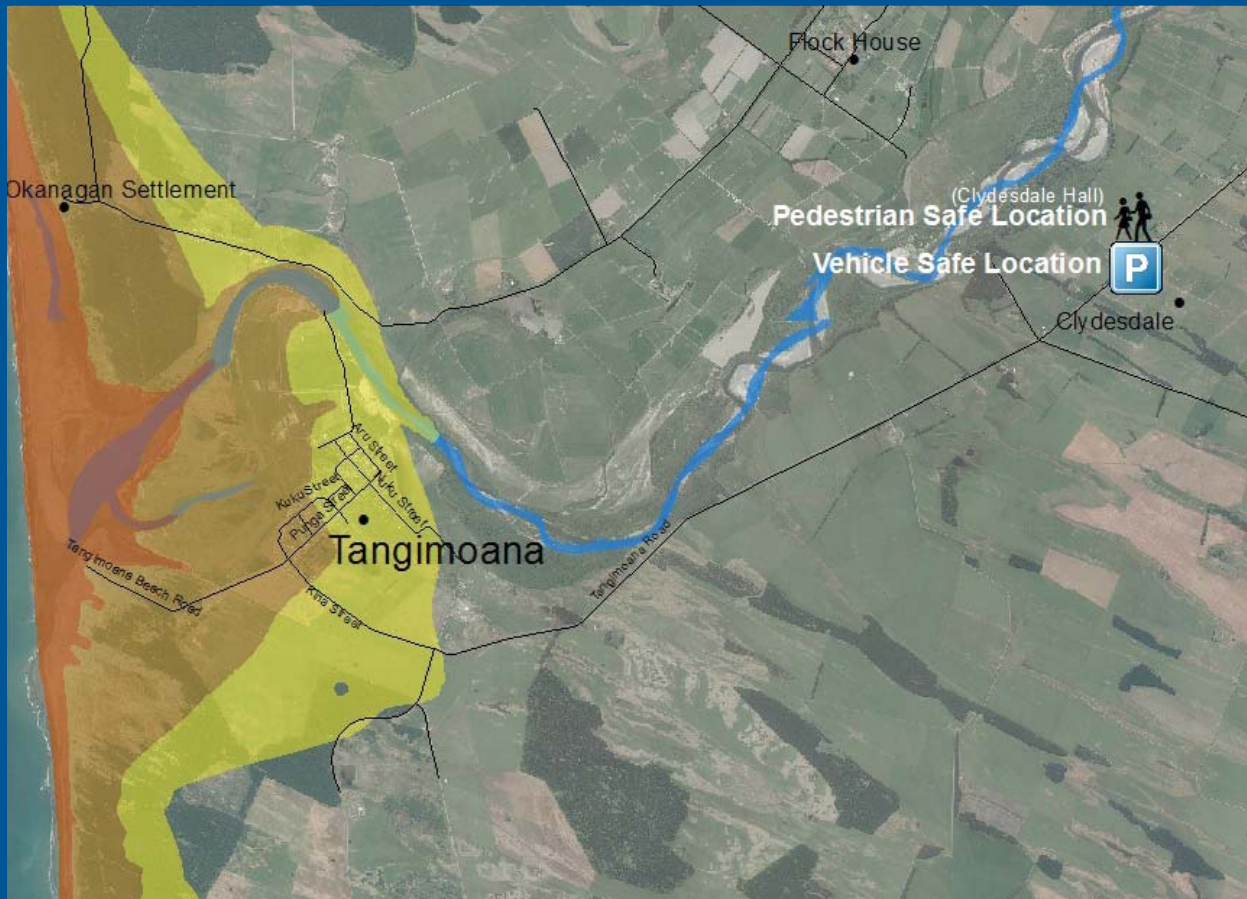
Emergency preparedness starts at home, have a plan, remember you and your loved ones could be anywhere when disaster strikes, at home, at work, at school, in the car, at the sports field. Get your family or household together and agree on a plan. In your plan you will need to work out;

- Where to shelter in an earthquake, flood or storm
- How and where you will meet up during and after a disaster, remember you may be at work, your children may be at school
- The best place to store emergency survival items and know who is responsible for checking essential items
- Where each individual's Getaway Kit will be and what will be in it.
- How to turn off the water, gas and electricity in your home
- How to contact your local civil defence organisation for assistance during an emergency

You can download your family plan from the website www.getthru.govt.nz

EVACUATION ROUTE AND MINIMUM SAFE LOCATIONS

TANGIMOANA TSUNAMI AND MINIMUM SAFE LOCATIONS



- Red area**
Shoreline risk zone
- Orange area**
1:500 year Threat Level 3
- Yellow area**
1:2500 year Threat Level 5
- Blue line**
Evacuation Route