

Community Emergency Response Guide

Mosgiel-Taieri



Emergency
Management Otago
Te Rākau Whakamurumaru Ōtākou



DUNEDIN CITY
COUNCIL

Kaunihera-a-rohe o Otepoti

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Mosgiel and the Taieri Plain

The Taieri Plain lies to the west of Dunedin and has a mix of rural and urban environs with Mosgiel being an important service town for the area's rural community. There are several settlements across the Plain including the following:

Henley is at the southern extremity of the City of Dunedin, 35 kilometres from the city centre, close to Lake Waihola, and at the confluence of the Taieri and Waipori Rivers. The township is prone to flooding by the Taieri River which requires a certain strength of character of residents. The larger Henley area is divided by State Highway 1 which is built up, and known as 'the flood-free highway'.

Dunedin International Airport is located adjacent to the village of **Momona** on the Taieri Plain approximately 22 kilometres southwest of Dunedin's central business district.

Allanton is also located on the Taieri Plain - 20 kilometres along State Highway 1. This settlement lies at the south-west edge of the Plain sitting above the Taieri River at the junction of SH1 and SH86, the main road to Dunedin International Airport.

Outram is a larger rural township located on the north-west edge of the Plain, close to the foot of Maungatua. The Taieri River flows close to the township which is 28 kilometres west of Dunedin's central city on State Highway 87 between Mosgiel and Middlemarch.

The small rural settlement of **Woodside** is located approximately 2 kilometres west of Outram.

Mosgiel is the largest settlement in the area and can be found 15 kilometres west of Dunedin's centre, in the eastern corner of the Taieri Plain. The Silver Stream, a tributary of the Taieri River, forms the northern boundary of the suburb.

Community Resilience

During an emergency, often the people who are the first responders will be the people around you, neighbours, friends, family, etc. One way to prepare for emergencies is to actively get to know your neighbours and the community around you. By getting to know them you start to create a more resilient, stronger and supportive environment.

Neighbourhood Support is an organisation that works by creating networks to make our homes, streets and communities safer, more caring places to live.

Find out more at <https://neighbourhoodsupport.co.nz>.

get ready...



KEY HAZARDS IN

Mosgiel-Taieri

Flooding // Fire/Wildfire //
Earthquake //
Major Storms & Snowstorms //
Land Instability // Pandemic



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 short intense thunderstorms. All floods should be treated as dangerous:

- even shallow water can be dangerous, especially if it is moving/flowing
- the floods may have risen very quickly
- the floodwater may contain 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. www.otagocdem.govt.nz



Fire / Wildfire

Rural property owners face a higher risk of wildfire than city dwellers. If a fire starts, it may not be detected as quickly, and emergency services take longer to respond due to the greater travel distances.

The Taieri Plain contains rural, urban and industrial areas so fire could be a major risk. Smoke from fires encroaching on urban or residential areas can pose a health hazard, so make sure doors and windows are closed to limit smoke entering property.

www.fireandemergency.nz

FIRE DANGER TODAY



get ready...



Earthquake

New Zealand lies on the boundary of the Pacific and Australian tectonic plates. Most earthquakes occur at faults, which are breaks extending deep within the earth, and earthquakes are the result of movement of these plates. There are thousands of earthquakes every year, most of these are not felt as they are either very small or deep within the earth. A large damaging earthquake could occur at any time; these may be followed by aftershocks that continue for days, weeks or months.

www.geonet.org.nz



Land Instability

Landslides are vertical and/or horizontal land movements down a slope and most are triggered by heavy rain, snowmelt, earthquake shaking, volcanic eruptions and gravity.

Many areas of Dunedin are susceptible to landslides due to their hilly nature. Landslides can move slowly over extended periods of time or relatively rapidly as a result of intense rain, earthquakes or disruption to ground stability through construction or other activity.

Early signs that your home may be on an active landslide are movement within the house – doors sticking, gaps appearing in frames of windows or doors, or cracks in masonry and plaster.

www.eqc.govt.nz



Major Storms / Snowstorms

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

MetService issues severe weather warnings which are relayed via news media, emails alerts and online. www.metservice.com



Pandemic

An epidemic occurs when a disease infects many people at the same time. A pandemic is the spread of an epidemic between many countries.

The most likely cause of a pandemic in New Zealand is a new strain of influenza ("the flu").

A pandemic would impact on all services as many people would need to stay away from others. It is possible that schools and businesses may be temporarily closed by health officials to stop the disease spreading.

Emergency services, food distribution, power and telecommunications could all be affected during a pandemic.

www.health.govt.nz





Before a Flood

- Getting ready before a flood strikes will help reduce damage to your home and business and help you survive.
- Find out from the Dunedin City Council if your home or business is at risk from flooding.
- **Prepare evacuation plans** including how you can reduce the risk of flooding to your home or business; and what to do with your pets and livestock if you need to evacuate.
- **Know local public alerting systems** (key information sources page 33).
- **Know where the closest high ground is** and how to get there.
- **Develop a Household Emergency Plan** (see page 28). Assemble and maintain your emergency items for your home as well as a portable getaway kit (see page 32 for details).
- Check your insurance policy to make sure you have sufficient cover.
- **Check storm water gutters and mud tank covers** near you to ensure that they are clear from leaf litter, rubbish or other blockages. Contact the Dunedin City Council to report any blockages or issues with storm water infrastructure.

After a Flood

- **Stay informed:** Continue to monitor social media and other key information sources for Civil Defence instructions (see page 33).
- **It may not be safe to return home even after floodwaters have receded.**
- **Help others if possible**, particularly those who require special assistance.
- Throw away food, including canned goods and water that has been contaminated by floodwater.
- **Avoid drinking and preparing food with tap water until you are certain it is not contaminated.** Check with the Dunedin City Council or Public Health South if in doubt.
- **Look for and report broken utility lines** to appropriate authorities.
- If your property or contents are damaged take notes and photographs and contact your insurance company.
- **Inform your landlord** if there is damage to your rental property.

IF A FLOOD IS IMMINENT AND During a Flood

- **Stay informed on weather updates** by monitoring social media and local radio stations which will be broadcasting the most appropriate advice for the community. www.metservice.com
- **Check the Otago Regional Council water monitoring information** www.orc.govt.nz
- If you have a disability or need support, contact your support network.
- Where possible, **move pets to a safe place, and stock to higher ground.**
- **Consider using sandbags** to keep water away from your home.
- **Lift valuable items and chemicals** as high above the floor as possible.
- Fill bathtubs, containers and sinks with clean water in case of water contamination.
- **Do not attempt to drive or walk through floodwaters** unless it is your only escape route.



Floods in the Taieri Area

The catchment areas for the Silver Stream, the Taieri River and the coastal hills consist of steep terrain that in significant rainfall events can contribute to the waterways rising rapidly.

You can view information about current river flow and water levels at the Otago Regional Council water monitoring website. www.orc.govt.nz/managing-our-environment/water/water-monitoring-and-alerts

FYI

Cumec = cubic metres per second, that is, how much water is flowing.

Which side of the river? The right or the left side of the river is as you would see it by looking downstream.

Gordon Road Spillway

Overtopping starts when the flow at the Gordon Road Recorder reaches about 125-130cumecs and extensive overtopping over the full length of the spillway occurs when the flow exceeds 150cumecs (see map on page 10)

Henley area

Flow into the Henley Floodway (between the Taieri River and SH1) will occur when the water level at the Otokia Recorder exceeds 103.1-103.3m. Overtopping of the Taieri River left bank (Henley Township) will occur when the water level at the Henley Recorder exceeds 102.3-102.5m (see map on page 10).

Urban Areas

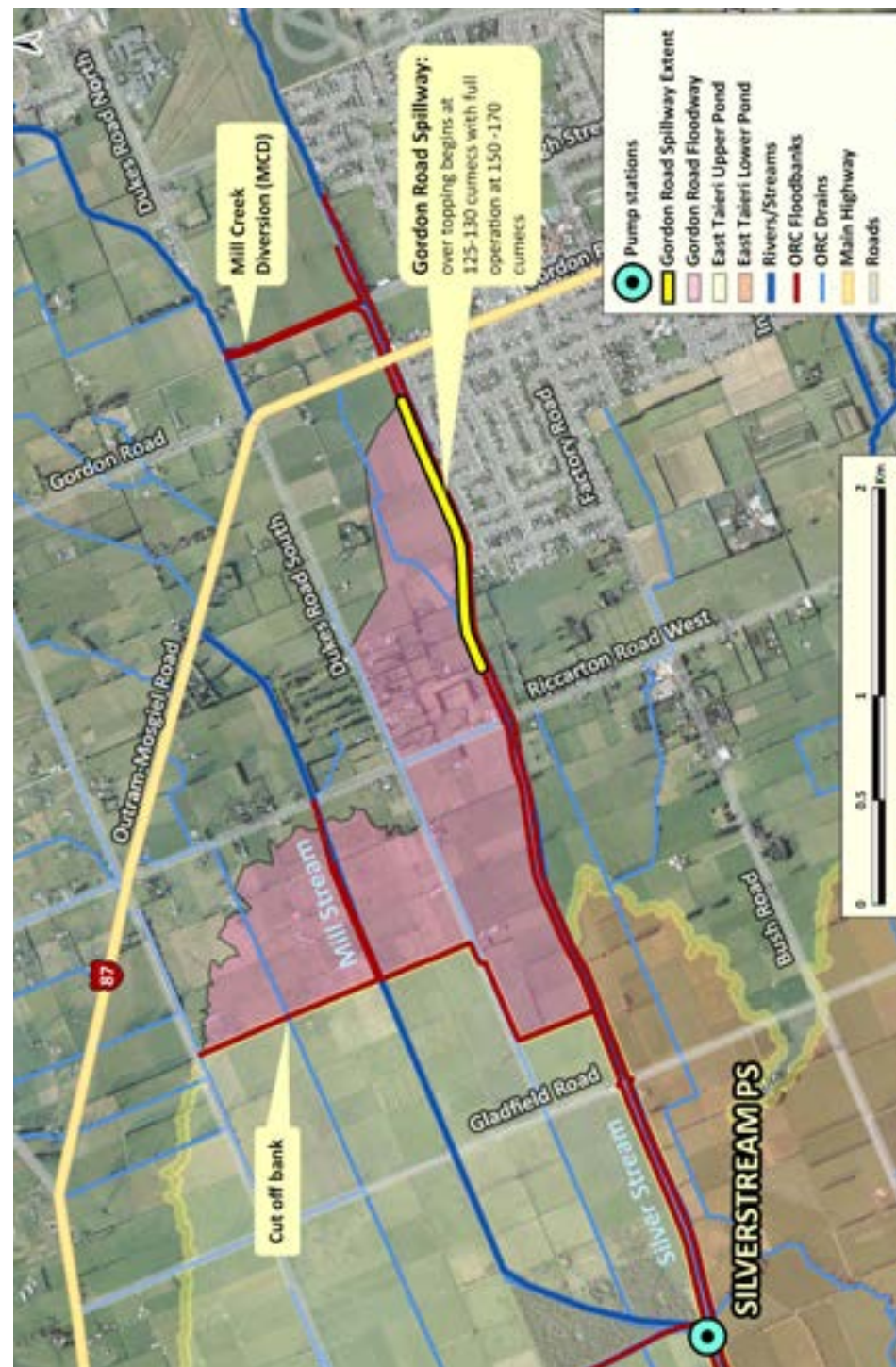
When there are significant and extreme rainfall weather events storm water systems may exceed capacity causing localised surface flooding.



get thru...floods



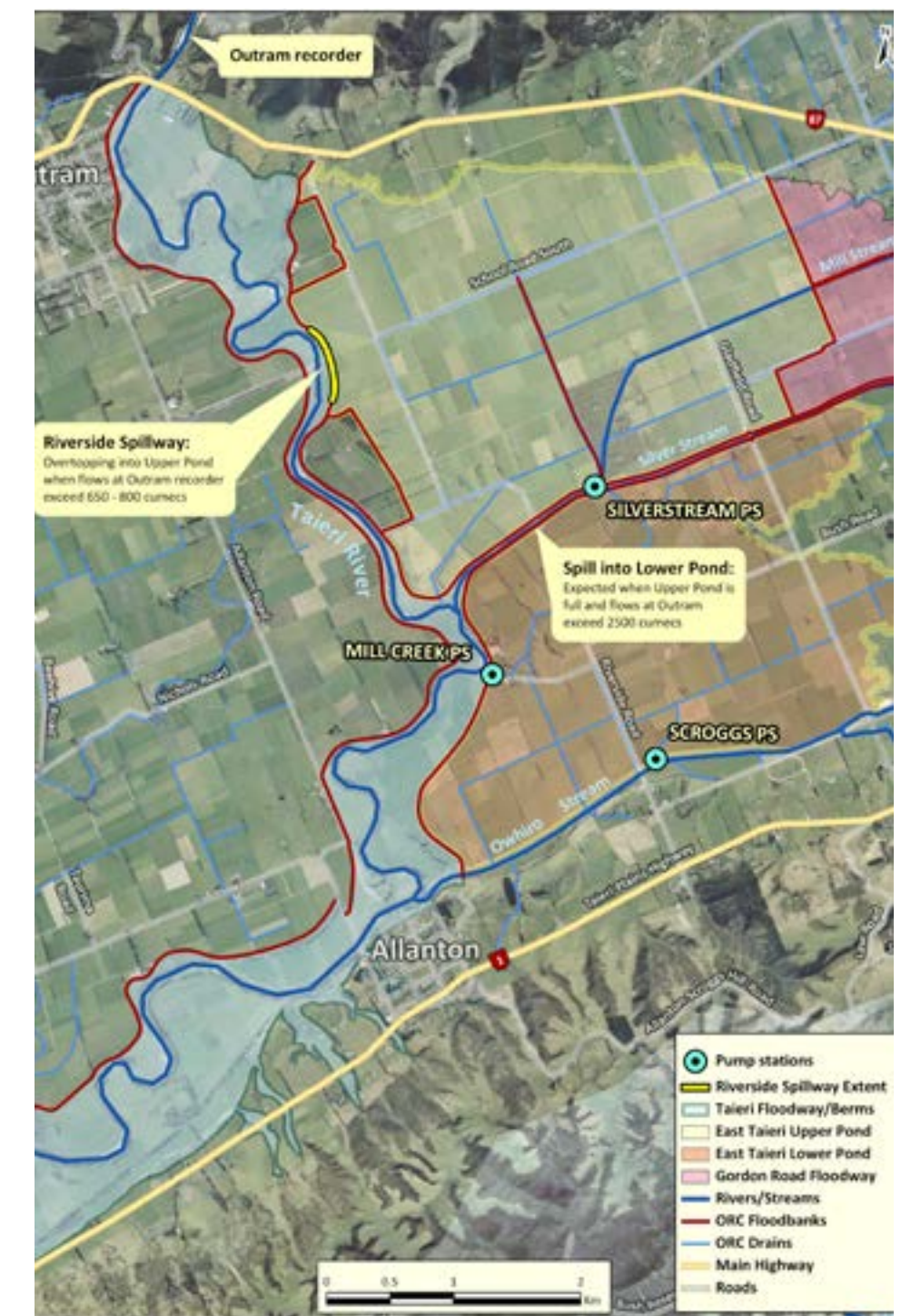
Gordon Road Spillway & Taieri Ponding Areas



Henley Spillway and Floodway



Taieri River – Spillway and Ponding Areas





Before a Fire

To protect your property from fire, we recommend:

- Installing smoke and fire alarms and testing them regularly.
- Designing an escape plan and practising it. Develop a Household Emergency Plan (see page 28). Assemble and maintain your emergency items for your home as well as a portable getaway kit (see page 32).
- Keeping the grass green and mowed around your home and creating a safety zone around your home of at least 10m by clearing dead foliage and dry material and replacing flammable plants with less flammable species.
- Making sure your property is clearly signposted with your rapid rural property identification number, and that the number is not obstructed.
- Installing multipurpose dry powder extinguishers in your house and outbuildings.
- Keeping a garden hose connected and making sure it is long enough to reach around your house.
- Having easy access to water supplies and making sure they are signposted.
- Storing firewood and other flammable material away from your house.
- Disposing of ash safely in a metal container and using approved incinerators.
- Making sure that access to your property is kept clear so that fire engines can proceed up your driveway.

After a Fire

Nothing can really prepare you for the impact of a fire or other emergency on your family and property. Even a small fire can make you feel helpless and unsure of what to do next. This is entirely understandable.

Here is some guidance on the important things you need to do if the unimaginable happens.

- Do not enter your damaged house unless you have to and have been advised that it is safe to do so. Fire and Emergency New Zealand will check electricity, water, and gas supplies and either arrange to have them disconnected or advise what action to take.
- If you can't enter your home you may need to make alternative accommodation arrangements and stay with family, friends or in a motel for at least one night or longer if the house has been seriously damaged.
- Stay informed: Continue to monitor social media and other key information sources for Civil Defence instructions (see page 33).
- When your house is safe and you are allowed back:
 - Try to find identification, insurance information, medication, eye glasses, hearing aid, wallet and valuables.
 - If the house is too badly damaged to live in, board up openings to discourage trespassers.
 - You may need to arrange security patrols to protect from burglary.
 - Keep receipts for expenses resulting from the fire, such as accommodation or clothes.

During a Fire

- Crawl low and fast to escape smoke.
- 'Get Down, Get Low, Get Out.'
- Shut doors behind you to slow the spread of fire.
- Meet at the planned meeting place.
- Once out, stay out - never go back inside.
- Call 111 and ask for 'Fire' immediately from a safe location.



GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION

- house number
- street
- nearest intersection
- suburb and city
- Rapid ID number if you have one

Fire Seasons

There are three fire seasons you should be aware of:

OPEN FIRE SEASON

- A fire permit is not required to light a fire in the open air as long as certain conditions are met.

RESTRICTED FIRE SEASON

- A fire permit from Fire and Emergency New Zealand is required before you may light a fire in the open air.

PROHIBITED FIRE SEASON

A total fire ban is in place. Lighting fires in the open air is not permitted.

For information relating to fire danger, fire season status, and requirements for fire permits visit: www.fireandemergency.nz.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED INSTALLING FIRE SPRINKLERS?

Home sprinklers will protect your family, home and contents from the threat of fire 24 hours a day.

The cost of including home sprinklers into a new house or adding them as part of major renovations is probably a lot cheaper than you may think.

They can be installed by a qualified plumber in less than two days.

More importantly though, sprinklers provide the fastest possible means of extinguishing fires in rural homes.

For more information visit www.fireandemergency.nz











Before an Earthquake

- Being prepared helps to reduce damage to your home and business as well as help you to survive.
- **Develop a Household Emergency Plan** (see page 28). Assemble and maintain your emergency items for your home as well as a portable getaway kit (see page 32).
- **Identify safe places within your home, school or workplace** as well as seeking qualified advice to make sure your house is secured to its foundations and any renovations comply with the building code.
- **Secure heavy items** such as furniture to the floor or walls.
- **Check your household insurance policy** for cover and amount.
- **Practice Drop, Cover and Hold.**
- Visit www.eqc.govt.nz to find out how to quake-safe your home



During an Earthquake

-  **IF YOU ARE INSIDE A BUILDING**, move no more than a few steps. Drop, Cover and Hold. Stay indoors until the shaking stops and it is safe to exit.
-  **IF YOU ARE IN AN ELEVATOR**, Drop, Cover and Hold. When the shaking stops, attempt to exit on the nearest floor if you can safely do so.
-  **IF YOU ARE OUTDOORS**, move no more than a few steps away from buildings, streetlights, trees and power lines and then Drop, Cover and Hold.
-  **IF YOU ARE DRIVING**, pull over to a clear location, stop there with your seatbelt fastened until the shaking stops, at which point proceed with caution. Avoid bridges or ramps which may be structurally damaged.
-  **IF YOU ARE IN A MOUNTAINOUS AREA OR NEAR UNSTABLE SLOPES OR CLIFFS**, be alert for falling debris or landslides.
-  **IF YOU ARE NEAR A LAKE, BAY OR RIVER MOUTH** consider evacuating to higher ground immediately as a seiche (inland tsunami) may be generated with potential to rapidly flood low lying areas to a depth of 4 metres or greater.

After an Earthquake

- **Stay informed:** Continue to monitor social media and other key information sources for Civil Defence instructions (see page 33).
- **Move to higher ground or inland if the earthquake is LONG OR STRONG and you are in a coastal area.** If the earthquake lasts more than a minute, don't wait for a tsunami warning. Wait there until you get the all-clear.
- **Check yourself for injuries and get first aid** if necessary before helping others.
- If you are in a damaged building, exit **immediately** being cautious of downed power lines and debris. Stay out of damaged areas. Beware of gas leaks or fires and electrical wires.
- If your property is damaged, **take notes and photos for insurance purposes.** If you rent your property, **contact your landlord as soon as possible.**
- Keep your animals under control and **take measures to protect your animals from hazards.**
- Expect to feel aftershocks.

POST DISASTER Building Management

Following the 2011 Canterbury earthquake, changes were made to how rapid building safety evaluations are carried out after earthquakes or floods. The Ministry of Building, Innovation & Employment (MBIE) has developed a number of documents to reflect these changes.

These documents are available on www.building.govt.nz/managing-buildings/post-emergency-building-assessment for your information and are designed to be used by trained professionals during a State of Emergency.

SAMPLE RED "ENTRY PROHIBITED" PLACARD





FAULT LINES AFFECTING DUNEDIN

There are several faults that could impact on Dunedin. This includes, the Akatore Fault System (just off the Dunedin coastline), the Titri fault and other local faults. Along with these, the Alpine Fault running along the length of the Southern Alps also has the potential to cause earthquakes severe enough to damage and disrupt infrastructure including buildings, roads and bridges as well as services such as power, communications, water and sewerage.

An earthquake will severely limit emergency services' ability to respond to calls for assistance.

Scientists have established that the Alpine Fault ruptures every 300 years on average, causing an earthquake above magnitude 8 on the Richter Scale. The last rupture occurred in 1777.

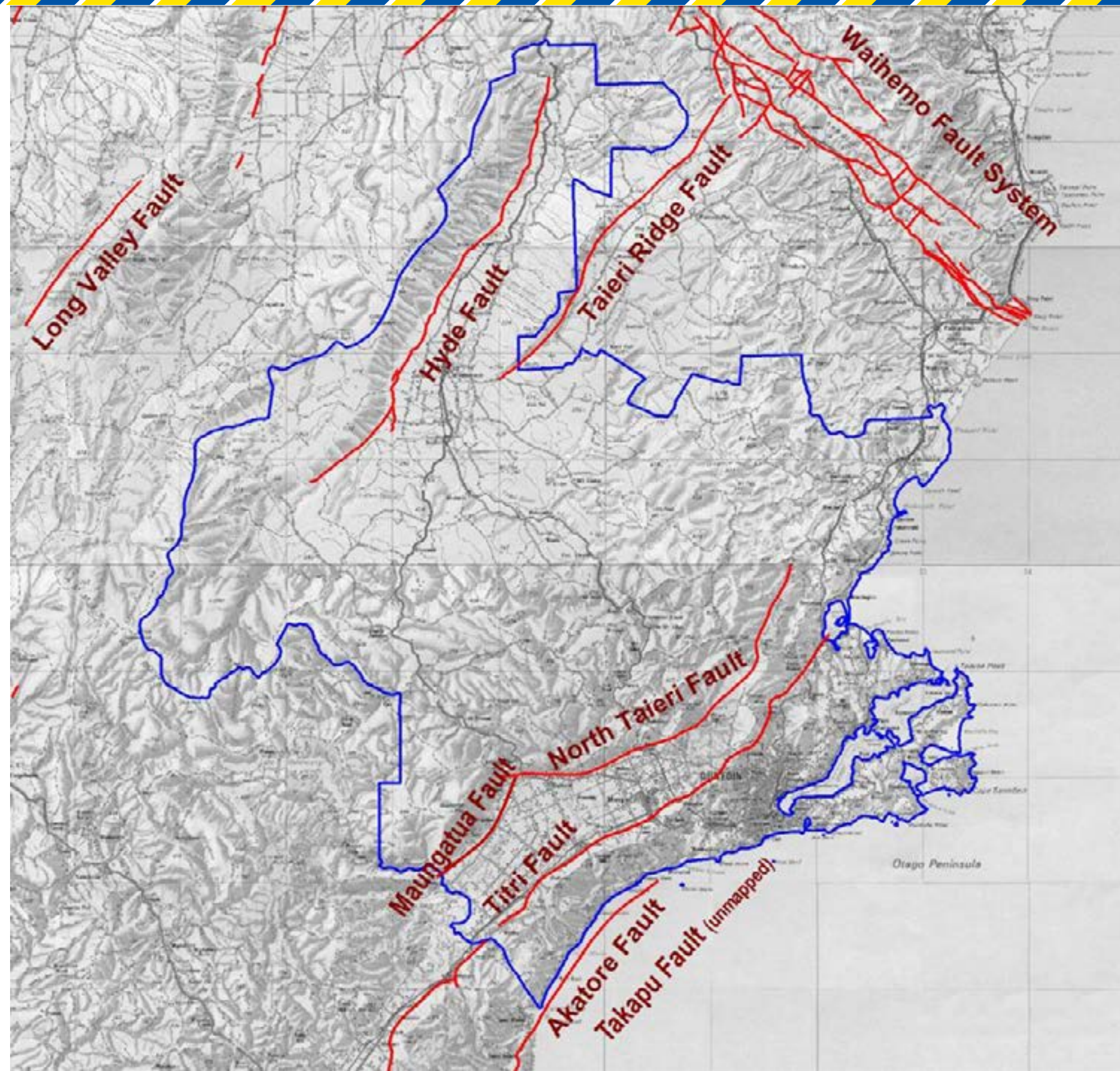
GNS Science estimates there is a 30% probability the next rupture will occur within 50 years.

An Alpine Fault rupture may not affect the Mosgiel-Taieri area as much as those communities closer to the fault, however the widespread impact will disrupt services for an extended period.

The most significant impacts for this area will result from a significant earthquake from our local faults.

www.projectaf8.co.nz

www.geonet.org.nz



get thru...storms/snowstorms



Before a Storm

- **Develop a Household Emergency Plan** (See page 28). Assemble and maintain your emergency items for your home as well as a portable getaway kit (see page 32).
- **Prepare your property for high winds** Secure large and heavy objects and remove objects which may become missiles.
- **Keep materials at hand which may be useful for repairing windows** such as tarpaulins, boards and duct tape.
- If farming, **know which paddocks are safe to move livestock away from floodwaters, landslides and power lines.**
- MetService issues severe weather warnings which are relayed via news media, email alerts and online www.metservice.com

After a Storm

- **Stay informed:** Monitor social media listen to local radio stations for emergency information for your community. For key information sources see page 33.
- **Check for injuries** and help others if possible, especially those who require special assistance such as children and the elderly.
- **Look for and report broken utility lines** to appropriate authorities.
- **Contact the Dunedin City 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 your rental property.
- **Ask the Dunedin City Council for advice on how to clean up debris safely.**

WHEN A WARNING IS ISSUED AND During a Storm

- Stay informed on weather updates by monitoring social media and local radio stations which will be broadcasting the most appropriate advice for the community. www.metservice.com
- **Avoid leaving your secure area** unless absolutely necessary.
- **Secure items which may get blown about** and cause harm in strong winds.
- **Close windows and external and internal doors.** Pull curtains over unprotected glass areas to prevent injury from shattered or flying glass. Stay away from doors and windows.
- **Store drinking water in containers** and fill bathtubs and sinks with water in the event that water supplies are affected.
- Power cuts may occur in severe weather. **Unplug small appliances which may be**



affected by electrical surges. If power is lost, **unplug major appliances** to reduce the power surge and possible damage when power is restored.

Snowstorms

In a snowstorm, the primary concerns are the potential loss of heat, power and telephone services, and a shortage of supplies if storm conditions continue for more than a day. It is important for people living in areas at risk from snowstorms to consider the need for alternative forms of heating and power generation.

- **Avoid leaving home unless absolutely necessary** when a snow warning is issued.
- If you have to travel make sure you are well prepared with snow chains, sleeping bags, warm clothing and other essential supplies that you will find in your Emergency Items (see page 32).
- At home, **check fuel supplies** for heating, wood burners, gas heaters, generators and barbeques.
- **Bring pets inside.** Move domestic animals and stock to shelter.
- **If you are caught in your car** or truck during a snowstorm, stay in your vehicle. Run the engine



every ten minutes to keep warm. Drink fluids to avoid dehydration. Open the window slightly to avoid carbon monoxide poisoning. Make yourself visible to rescuers by tying a brightly coloured cloth to your radio aerial or door and keeping the inside light on.

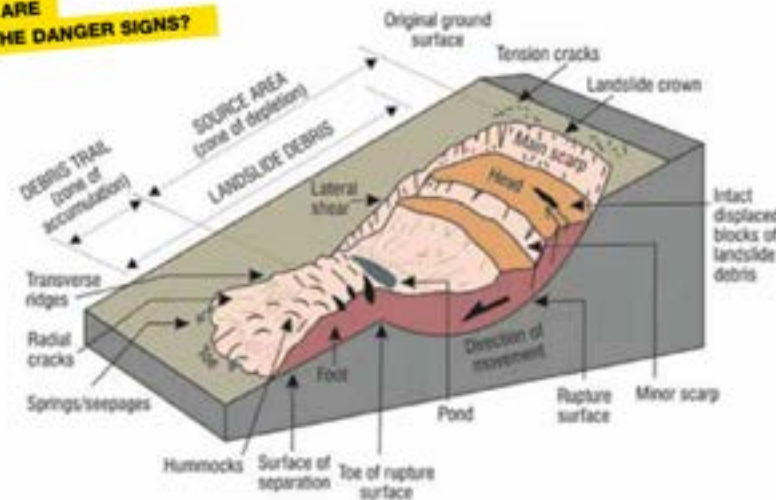
get thru...land instability



Before a Landslide

- Develop an evacuation plan and emergency items (see pages 28 and 32). Familiarise yourself with the land around you and regularly inspect your property watching for the patterns of storm water drainage on slopes near your home, and paying attention to where runoff water converges. Watch the hillsides around your home for any sign of land movement, such as small landslides, debris flow or progressively tilting trees.
- Ensure stock are in safe paddocks if there is heavy rain and consider precautionary evacuation if you believe there is a risk of landslide.
- Bring pets indoors and maintain direct control of them. Should you need to evacuate take your pets with you - if it is not safe for you, it is not safe for them.

WHAT ARE THE DANGER SIGNS?



- If you are near a stream or channel, be alert for sudden increases or decreases in water, or a change from clear to muddy water. Such changes may indicate landslide activity upstream. Act quickly. Save yourself not your belongings.
- Listen for unusual sounds which may indicate moving debris, such as trees cracking or boulders knocking together. A trickle of flowing mud and debris may precede a large landslide.

During a Landslide

- If you learn or suspect a landslide is occurring or about to occur in your area, evacuate immediately. Getting out of the path of a landslide or debris flow is your best protection. Consider evacuating across slopes and not downhill below potential debris paths.
- Inform neighbours as they may not be

aware of the potential hazard. Help those who need assistance to evacuate. Check for injured and trapped persons and animals near the slide, without entering the affected area.

- Contact the Dunedin City Council. Local officials are the people best able to assess the potential danger.

After a Landslide

- Stay away from the slide area.
- Landslides may occur progressively, often hours or days after the triggering event e.g. rainstorm or earthquake. Be aware of any changes to your property following a landslide or event, noting any cracks or ground bulging.
- Watch for flooding which may occur after a landslide or debris flow.
- Stay informed: Continue to monitor social media and other key information sources for Civil Defence instructions (see page 33).
- Look for and report broken utility lines to appropriate authorities to prevent further hazards.
- Check your home's foundations, chimney

and surrounding land for damage.

- Replant damaged ground as soon as possible because erosion by the loss of ground cover can lead to flash flooding.
- If your property has been damaged contact EQC and your insurance company. Be aware that, in general, landslide insurance is not available. However, the Earthquake Commission may pay out on claims lodged by residential property owners for damage caused by landslides to residential properties and their contents, outbuildings, land within eight metres of buildings and outbuildings, access-way land and a range of other structures and facilities.
- Check out www.eqc.govt.nz for further information.

Alluvial Fan

An alluvial fan is a build-up of river or stream sediments which form a sloping landform, shaped like an open fan or a segment of a cone. Flooding on alluvial fans can be damaging as the fans have steeper gradients than river floodplains.

The gradient decrease and widening of the flood path where a gully meets the valley floor encourages the deposition of sediment, which accumulates to form a fan-shaped landform. More than 2,000 alluvial fan areas, or 6% of the total land area, have been mapped in Otago.

There are two types of alluvial fans; debris dominated and floodwater dominated.

Debris dominated: these fans involve flows of dense viscous mixtures of water, mud, sand, and gravel, mixed with boulders and, commonly, woody debris.

Floodwater dominated: During a flood, water will spill across the fan surface. Floodwater flows contain finer sediment than debris flows and cannot transport large boulders. Often water flows down these fans in a thin continuous sheet. These fans are usually not as steep as debris fans, but can still be just as destructive.

The main hazards affecting alluvial fans include inundation by flood water, debris flow and debris flood deposits, channel migration, deposition, and erosion. Considerable build-up of sedimentation may result from alluvial fan floods. However, debris and flood flows are only intermittent and usually occur over decades or centuries.

For more information about Alluvial Fans in Otago visit www.orc.govt.nz/managing-our-environment/natural-hazards/alluvial-fans



Before a Pandemic

- **Have a plan and be prepared** in case you need to stay at home during a pandemic. You and your family may be so sick that you cannot leave the house for several weeks. Keep contact details for friends, family and neighbours so you can call them if you need help.
- **Vaccinate yourself** and your family annually against infectious diseases.
- **Keep at least a week's supply of food, tissues and medicines** so you don't need to make trips out in public.
- **Prepare for disruptions to essential services** like food distribution as this may be affected by people who may also be unable to go to work.
- Think about who could look after extended family members if they don't live nearby.
- Reduce germs in your home and workplace by **regularly disinfecting common surfaces** such as phones, remote controls, door handles, light switches, toys and computers.

During a Pandemic

- **Follow instructions and advice of health officials.**
- **Stay informed:** Continue to monitor social media and other key information sources (see page 33).
- **Cover your mouth when coughing or sneezing.** Do so into the crook of your elbow rather than your hand. Use tissues, dispose of them properly, and then wash your hands.
- **Wash your hands after coughing and sneezing,** wiping children's noses, preparing food and eating, going to the toilet, or looking after sick people. Do so for at least 20 seconds - with soap or alcohol gels and, if possible, warm water, and dry thoroughly before preparing or eating food.
- **Maintain a personal space of least one metre** from those who may be ill to avoid infection.
- **Stay home if you become ill**

After a Pandemic

- **Follow instructions from health officials.**
- **Practice good health practices** such as getting enough rest, being physically active and eating nutritious foods.
- Visit www.health.govt.nz for more information.

Coping in Emergencies

Information from Ministry of Health 18 September 2018
<https://www.health.govt.nz/your-health/healthy-living/emergency-management>

Distress is an understandable and normal response to major disasters.

People frequently experience acute stress during emergency events and the majority manage with courage and strength. Although most people will manage with the support of family and friends, there are times when extra help and support may be needed. Those who have lost loved ones, have been seriously injured, or are highly distressed by the disaster will often need particular support and care.

There are three important things you need to know:

1. Normal reactions - Normal reactions to a disaster like this include:

- Shock and numbness, often fear at first
- Horror and grief when the extent of loss is realised
- Frustration, anger, helplessness and even sometimes despair when it all seems too much
- Sometimes fears or old worries may resurface.
- These feelings usually settle over the early weeks.

2. Positive ways of coping - Positive ways of coping may be:

- Supporting one another, especially in the family and in your community
- Providing emotional support – comforting each other
- Carrying out practical tasks – tackling the jobs that need to be done a bit at a time and counting each success

- Sharing your experience and feelings with others – a bit at a time when it is right for you
- Looking after your own and your family's general health – rest, exercise, food and company all help (being careful not to drink too much alcohol).

3. When to ask for extra help - Sometimes post-disaster stress can be ongoing. It can affect your physical and mental health and wellbeing.

It's time to ask for help if:

- your sleep is badly affected
- you feel very distressed, irritable, on edge or agitated much of the time
- you feel hopeless, despairing, miserable or that you can't go on
- you have trouble concentrating, are distracted and can't do your usual tasks
- you feel your health isn't so good
- you have recurrent nightmares or intrusive thoughts about the emergency
- you have new symptoms or old problems may seem to have returned (eg, breathing, heart or stomach problems).
- For children, withdrawal, aggressive behaviours, difficulties at school, or problems separating from parents or going to sleep may indicate the need for help.

Mental health services - where to get help
www.health.govt.nz/your-health/services-and-support/health-care-services/mental-health-services

get ready...what would you do?

NEVER HAPPENS?
HAPPENS

Stuck at Home?

In most emergencies, it's best to stay in your own home if it is safe to do so. But that may mean being without power and water or any way to get supplies for three days or more. Do you have enough food? What about family members who need medication? Do you have enough food for pets to get through too?

LIGHT UP

Your emergency supplies don't have to be in a kit, but you might have to find them in the dark. Make sure everyone knows where the torches and batteries are.

FRIDGE FIRST

If the power goes out, eat the food from your fridge first, then your freezer, before you eat the food in the cupboard or your emergency kit.

KNOW YOUR NEIGHBOURS

Get to know your neighbours. In an emergency, they may need your help or you may need their help, and you may be able to band together to get through.

TOP TIP

Keep up to date with emergency information by listening to a radio (get one with batteries), and checking the Dunedin City Council and Emergency Management Otago websites and social media channels. Follow official emergency instructions.

Have to Evacuate?

In an emergency, some houses, streets and neighbourhoods may not be safe to stay in and you may have to leave home in a hurry. If your street was evacuated where would you go? What would you take? What about pets? Do you have neighbours who might need your help?

PACK A GETAWAY BAG

Have a getaway bag ready for everyone in your family with warm clothes, a bottle of water, snacks, copies of important documents and photo ID. Remember any medications you might need and keep your first aid kit, torch, radio and batteries somewhere you can grab them in a hurry.

DECIDE WHERE TO GO

Decide where you will go (and make sure everyone in your family knows, in case you're not all together). Your evacuation place will probably be with friends or family, so make sure they know your plans.

CHECK YOUR ZONE

If you live in a potential flood area, make sure your evacuation place is outside of the affected area. See pages 10 & 11 for maps.

TOP TIP

If you have to leave home, take your pets with you. If it's not safe for you, it's not safe for them. Make sure your evacuation place will take your pets or have the contact details for kennels, catteries and pet friendly motels.

Can't Get Home?

In an emergency, public transport may not be able to operate, roads may be closed and streets or neighbourhoods might be blocked off. If you can't take your normal route home, how will you get there? Who will you go with? Where will you meet up if your street is a no-go zone?

SECOND MEETING PLACE

Agree on a meeting place if you can't get home. It might be the school, a friend's place, or with whānau.

TRAVEL TOGETHER

If you work away from home, find workmates who live in your area. In an emergency, you could travel together.

PACK A GETAWAY BAG

Have a getaway bag at work or in your car, with walking shoes, warm clothes, some snack food and a bottle of water. A torch, batteries and radio are useful too.

TOP TIP

Give the school or day care a list of three people who can pick the children up if you can't get there.

No Power?

What would you do if the power was out for days? How will you see, cook, keep warm? Power cuts could affect EFTPOS and ATM machines, so make sure you have some cash at home, or enough supplies to see you through three days or more.

LIGHT UP

Make sure you have torches and batteries, either in your emergency kit or somewhere everyone can find them in the dark.

STAY TUNED IN

Have a solar or battery powered radio so you can keep up with the latest news and alerts. Know which radio stations to tune in to for information during an emergency.

STOCK UP

Have a stock of food that doesn't need to be cooked (canned is good) or something to cook your food on (bbq, camp stove). Don't forget food for babies and pets.

FRIDGE FIRST

If the power goes out, eat the food from your fridge first, then your freezer, before you eat the food in the cupboard or your emergency kit.

TOP TIP

Talk to your neighbours about what they'll do if the power is out. You might find they have a gas bbq and you have enough food to share (or the other way around).

get ready...what would you do?

NEVER HAPPENS?
HAPPENS

No Water?

Imagine having no water for three days or more. How would you wash, cook, clean? What would you drink?

BOTTLING WATER

Keep your empty water, juice and fizzy drink bottles, give them a good clean and fill them with water – you need three litres of water for each person for each day that you are without water. Don't forget to store water for babies and pets too.

LONG TERM WATER STORAGE

You can keep stored drinking water for up to a year if you add non-scented household bleach (half a teaspoon for every ten litres of water and don't drink for at least half an hour after mixing).

STAY FED AND WASHED

Remember to store water for cooking and cleaning as well. You can use the water in your hot water cylinder, but store some extra in large plastic containers.

TOP TIP

You can also fill plastic ice cream containers with water and keep them in the freezer. These can help keep food cool if the power is off and can also be used for drinking. Remember to change your water when daylight savings begins and ends.

No Phone or Internet?

If the phone and internet lines were down how would you keep in touch, arrange to meet up, keep up with news and weather alerts? In most emergencies, it's best to stay in your own home, so make your home your meeting place and have an alternative in case you can't get there.

PLAN A MEETING POINT

Talk to your family about how you will get in touch and where you will meet up in an emergency if the phone lines and/or internet are down.

IF YOU HAVE CHILDREN

If you have children, make sure you know the school/day care's emergency plans and give the school the names of three people who could pick the children up if you can't get there.

STAY TUNED IN

Have a solar or battery powered radio so you can keep up with the latest news and alerts. Know which radio stations to tune in to for information during an emergency.

OUT OF TOWN CONTACT

Have an out of town contact that everyone knows about (sometimes when local phone lines are down you can still reach people outside your area). Get everyone to check in with your out of town contact by text or online messaging in an emergency if you can.

KEEP A LIST

Keep a written list of important phone numbers.

TOP TIP

In an emergency phone lines can become overloaded quickly. Keep them clear so emergency calls can be made and, if you can, use text or online messaging to keep in touch.

Caring for Pets and Livestock

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

- Attach a permanent disc to your pet's collar that clearly states your phone number, name and address. Microchip your pets.
- Ensure you have a carry box, towel or blanket, emergency food, a lead and muzzle as part of your pet's emergency getaway kit. Put your name, phone number and address on the box.
- In the event of an evacuation take your pets with you if you can safely do so. Take their vaccination records and essential medications with you as this will help your pet be re-housed if necessary.
- Make in-case-of-evacuation arrangements with friends or relatives outside your neighbourhood or area.
- Keep a list of "pet-friendly" hotels and motels and their contact details in case you have to evacuate your home or neighbourhood.
- If you have domestic animals (such as horses, pigs or poultry) or livestock, know which paddocks are safe to move livestock away from floodwaters, landslides and power lines. In the event of an evacuation, ensure you have a plan in place so that they will be secure and have food, water and shelter. The responsibility for animal welfare remains with the owner.
- Check with your council about local arrangements for assisting with domestic animal issues.





Emergency Planning

DO THESE 3 SIMPLE THINGS TO MAKE SURE YOU'RE READY

Step 1: Household Emergency Plan

A household emergency plan will help protect what matters most - you, your loved ones and your pets. It includes knowing the best way to leave your home in an emergency, where to meet and how to contact one another if separated.

Step 2: Emergency Kit

Whether you're just starting out or you're a preparedness pro, gathering your emergency supplies is easy. A good rule of thumb is to have supplies for about 3 days. You'll be surprised at how much you already have.

Step 3: Stay Connected

In an emergency or disaster situation you'll need to know how to get information and how to connect with people around you in your community. Now is a good time to connect so you'll be ready if it occurs.

STEP 1: CREATE AND PRACTICE

Household Emergency Plan

PLAN TO LOOK AFTER YOURSELF AND YOUR LOVED ONES FOR AT LEAST 3 DAYS OR MORE

Many emergencies will affect essential services and possibly disrupt your ability to travel or communicate with each other. You may be confined to your home, or forced to evacuate your neighbourhood. In the immediate aftermath of an emergency, emergency services will not be able to get help to everyone as quickly as needed. This is when you are likely to be most vulnerable. So it is important to plan to look after yourself and your loved ones for at least three days or more in the event of an emergency.

Get your family or household together and agree on a plan. A functional emergency plan helps alleviate fears about potential emergencies, and can help you respond safely and quickly when an emergency happens. You can get a copy of a household emergency plan and checklist from your local council, download it from www.getthru.govt.nz, or complete the Household Emergency Plan on the next page.

Your plan will help you work out:

- What you will each do in the event of emergencies such as an earthquake, flood or storm.
- How and where you will meet up during and after an emergency.
- Where to store emergency survival items and who will be responsible for maintaining supplies.
- What you will each need to have in your getaway kits and where to keep them.
- What you need to do for members of the household, family or community with a disability or special requirement.
- What you will need to do for your pets, domestic animals or livestock.
- How and when to turn off the water, electricity and gas at the main switches in your home or business.
- Turn off gas only if you suspect a leak, or if you are instructed to do so by authorities. If you turn the gas off you will need a professional to turn it back on and it may take them weeks to respond after an event.
- Which local radio stations to tune in to for information during an event.
- How to contact your local council's civil defence emergency management office for assistance during an emergency.

IF LIFE OR PROPERTY IS THREATENED, ALWAYS DIAL 111

MAKE A PLAN



NEVER HAPPENS?
HAPPENS

GET READY
GET THRU

MY HOUSEHOLD PLAN

Your household members details

Name:	Telephone Number:
Name:	Telephone Number:
Name:	Telephone Number:

IF WE CAN'T GET HOME

Our meeting place: Where will we meet if we can't get home (local and out of town)?

Add an address and instructions:

Who will pick up the kids? If you are not able to pick the kids up, who will?

Name:	Telephone Number:
Name:	Telephone Number:

IF WE CAN'T GET HOLD OF EACH OTHER

We will leave a message with: Who will we check in with (someone out of town in case local phone lines are down)?

Name:	Telephone Number:
Name:	Telephone Number:

Where to get updates: How will we find the latest news/alerts (which radio stations, websites, social media pages)?

Radio station/websites/social media:

WHO MIGHT NEED OUR HELP? Think about friends and neighbours who may need our help or who can help us

Name:	Telephone Number:
Name:	Telephone Number:

WHO WILL WE NEED TO CONTACT? (ALWAYS DIAL 111 IN AN EMERGENCY)

Think about council emergency hotline, medical centre/doctor, landlord, insurance company, power company, day care/school, work, family members

Emergency Services	111
Name:	Telephone Number:

IF WE ARE STUCK AT HOME

Do we have emergency supplies? Food and drink for three days or more (for everyone including babies and pets)? Torches and radio with batteries? First aid/medical supplies? They don't all need to be in one big box, but you may have to find them in the dark. Do we know how to turn off water, power and gas.

Make detailed notes on where these items are stored:

Details on how to turn the water and gas off:

IF WE HAVE NO POWER

How will we cook, stay warm, see at night? Do we have spare cash in case ATMs are not working? Do we have enough fuel in case petrol pumps are not working?

Make notes on what you and your family need to do:

IF WE HAVE NO WATER

Do we have enough drinking water (3 litres per person per day for 3 days or more), change every 12 months. What will we cook and clean with? What will we use for a toilet?

What will you do? How have you prepared?

IF WE HAVE TO LEAVE IN A HURRY

Do we have Getaway Kits* for everyone? At home, at work, in the car?

* A small bag with warm clothes, torch, radio, first aid kit, snack food and water, to get you to your safe place.

Detail where you have stored your getaway kits:

get ready...



STEP 2: CREATE

Emergency Kit

In an emergency, you could be stuck at home for three days or more. You probably have most of these things already, and you don't have to have them all in one place, but you might have to find

them in a hurry and/or in the dark. Make a plan (see page 28) to work out what you will need to get your family through.

EMERGENCY ITEMS



Torch with spare batteries or a self-charging torch



Non-Perishable Food



Wind and waterproof clothing, sun hats, strong outdoor shoes



Blankets or sleeping bags



Toilet paper, large rubbish bags for emergency toilet



Radio with spare batteries



Emergency Water - 9 Litres per person



First Aid Kit and essential medicines



Pet Supplies



Face and dust masks

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 - 9 litres per person.
- Long lasting food that doesn't need cooking (unless you have a camping stove or BBQ) 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, food, nappies and a favourite toy
- Change of clothes (wind/waterproof clothing and strong outdoor shoes)
- Toiletries - towel, soap, toothbrush, sanitary items, toilet paper, large bucket for emergency toilet
- Blankets or sleeping bags
- Face and dust masks, work gloves
- Pet and baby supplies
- Cash, and copies of important documents

STEP 3:

Stay Connected

In a power outage, analogue phones on a copper wire network only will continue to operate (Fibre Optic networks will fail).

Cell phone communications can become easily overloaded in a crisis. **Texting** is a better way to communicate with friends and family.

Use your car to listen to radio broadcasts if you do not have a battery-operated radio.

Use your car for charging your cell phone/computer. A 12-volt charger is required for this. Make it part of your kit or keep one in the car.

TELEPHONE TREE

A phone tree is a network of people organised in such a way that they can quickly and easily spread information amongst each other.

CONNECT WITH YOUR NEIGHBOURS

Communities that recover best from emergencies are those that have good social networks.

Connect with a few people on your street so in an emergency you can:

- Make sure everyone is looked after, especially those who might need extra help.
- Share resources and skills to help each other - three families cooking on one BBQ uses a lot less gas than three families cooking by themselves.
- Recover faster with less chaos or duplication of effort.
- Even better, you'll be helping build a friendlier, more resilient community every day of the year.

Start with a simple smile and introduction. The first step is always the hardest! Then suggest a few of you exchange contact details in case of an emergency.

RELIABLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Facebook:

- DnEmergency
- DunedinCityCouncil
- OtagoCDEM

Twitter:

- @DnEmergency
- @DnCityCouncil
- @OtagoCDEM

Websites:

- www.dunedin.govt.nz
- www.otagocdem.govt.nz
- www.orc.govt.nz
- www.metservice.com

Smart phone applications:

- Red Cross 'Hazards' app
- My Little Local
- MetService

Radio:

- More FM (97.4FM)
- The Hits (89.4FM)
- OAR FM (105.4FM)
- Radio Live (96.6FM)
- Newstalk ZB (1044AM)
- Radio NZ National (101.4FM & 810AM)
- Radio Dunedin (95.4FM, 106.7FM & 1305AM)

Television:

- Southern Television - Channel 39

Two-way radio:

- NZ UHF PRS Channel 15
- If you have a PRS radio, use channel 15 as an emergency channel to communicate with other PRS radio users to send and receive emergency messages.



Mosgiel-Taieri

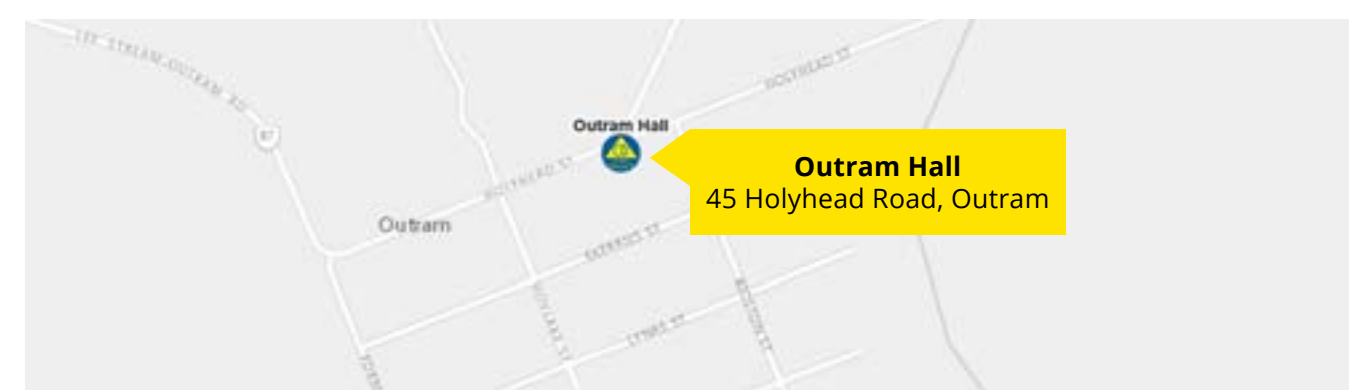
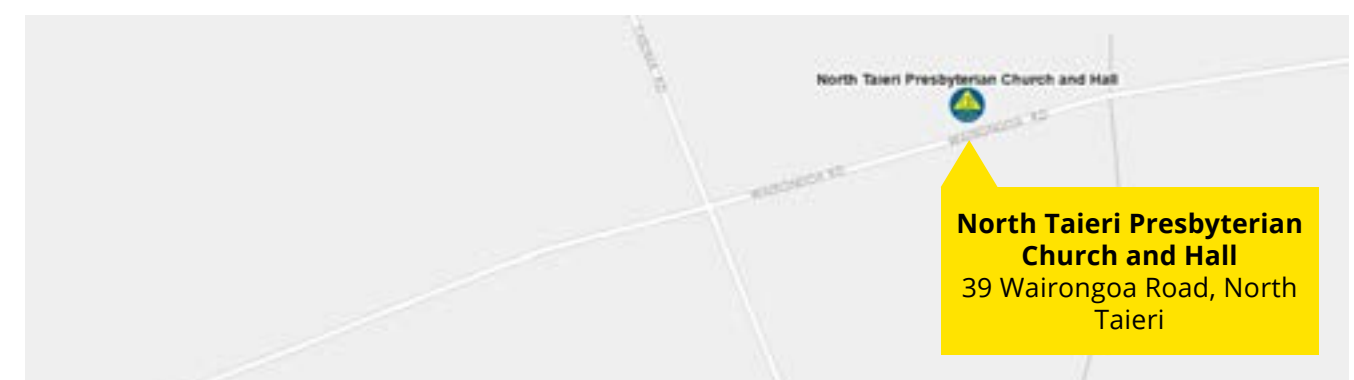
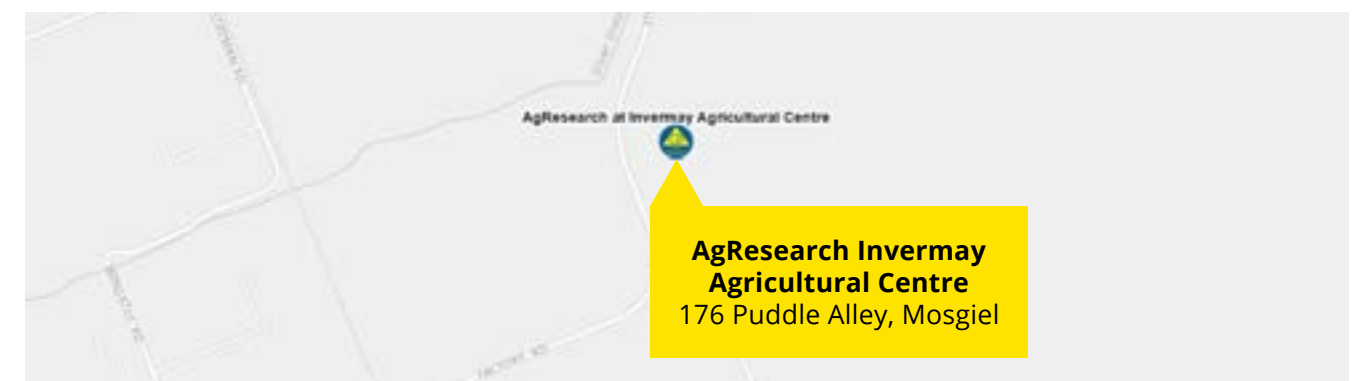
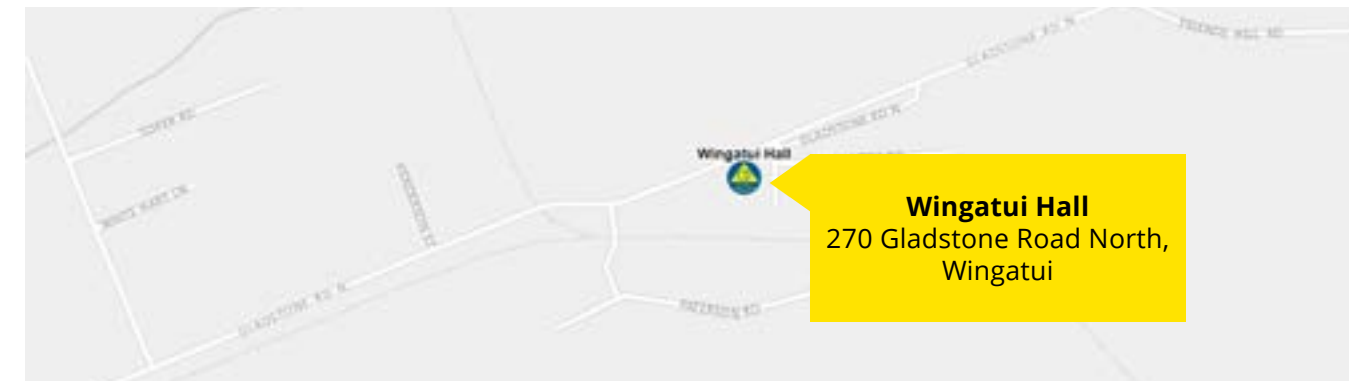
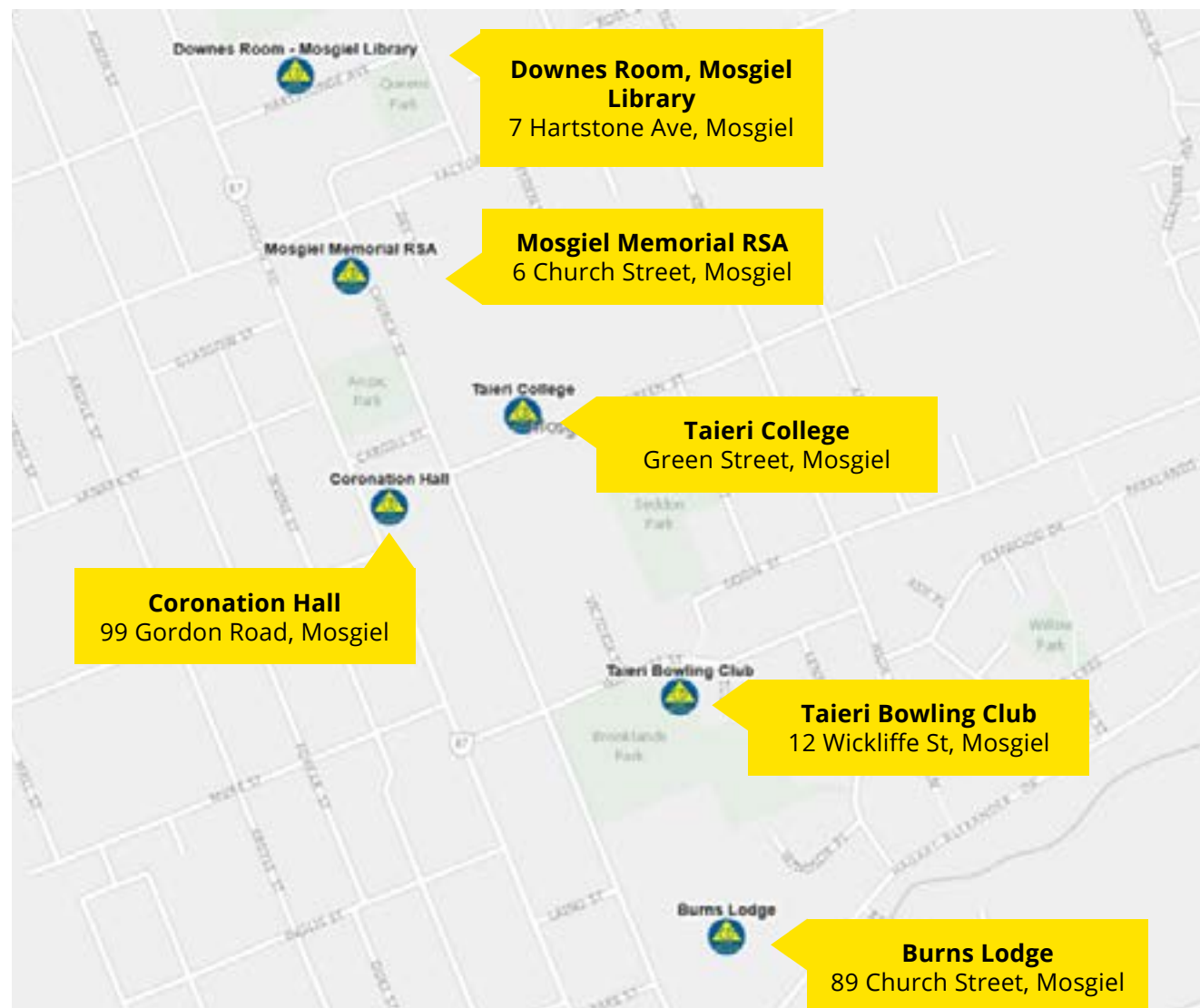
Key Sites in an Emergency

These centres can be set up as information and drop-in centres, assembly, evacuation and welfare points or temporary shelters.

Please note: Not all of these venues will be open in an emergency. Please refer to the Dunedin City Council website and/or Civil Defence social media for information about which Civil Defence Centre has been opened.

Other sites may also be established to assist and support the community including sandbagging collection site(s) in flooding events or other resources that may be required depending on the situation or emergency.

See page 33 for ways to get information.





Key Organisations

Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of the emergency services are clearly defined by legislation. In the event of this plan being activated due to the emergency event occurring, the roles and responsibilities of community groups are set out below.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with police and emergency services to initiate and assist in a response to a civil emergency, disseminate warnings and identify and make arrangements for civil defence centres if required
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain law and order • Protect life and property • Assist the coroner • Search and Rescue • Coordinate evacuations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of emergency medical care
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire-fighting responsibilities • Containment of releases and spillages of hazardous substances • Urban Search and Rescue • Limitation of damage • Redistribution of water for specific needs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides assistance and support where required, to help communities around the country. We work closely with the Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Patrol works closely with Police as extra "eyes and ears" to assist Police and other agencies to build safer communities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creates safe and caring neighbourhoods and communities, building community resilience and strengthening community networks to improve the quality of life and enhance well-being
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our mission is to build a loving community in which everyone values animals' needs.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We're here to build strong New Zealand communities, providing the support to help them respond so that, together, we can develop strong resilient New Zealand families.

Mosgiel Taieri

Community Response Group



The Mosgiel - Taieri Community Response Group has been established by the Mosgiel - Taieri Community Board to activate in an emergency to establish a Community Response Co-ordination Centre to provide local support for responding to the event.

This may include the following actions:

- Liaise with the Dunedin Emergency Operations Centre to determine what action should be taken.
- Act as "eyes and ears" in the area to provide accurate and timely information about the situation.
- Consider who will be affected and where.
- Access all vulnerable population sites in the area or zone.
- Activate community warning systems, i.e. phone tree, texting, social media and local radio.
- Consider the establishment of the Community Response Coordination Centre.
- Remain in communication with the Dunedin Emergency Operations Centre, emergency services, community groups, Community Patrol, Neighbourhood Support.

To find out more about the group please contact Emergency Management Otago via the Dunedin City Council on 03 477 4000.



Notes

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)**
Mosgiel Police Station
03 489 3534
www.police.govt.nz



**Dial 111
(Emergencies Only)**
Fire & Emergency
0800 673 473
www.fireandemergency.nz

Mosgiel Fire Station
03 489 7999
Outram Fire Station
03 489 1671



**Dial 111
(Emergencies Only)**
Non-Emergency Enquiries
0800 42 62 85
www.stjohn.org.nz



Otago
Regional
Council
03 474 0827
www.orc.govt.nz



Dunedin City Council
Mosgiel-Taieri Community
Board
03 477 4000
www.dunedin.govt.nz



**Emergency
Management Otago**
Te Rākau Whakamarumarū Ōtākou
www.otagodem.govt.nz
Dunedin Emergency
Operations Centre
03 477 4000



NEW ZEALAND
RED CROSS
www.redcross.org.nz
0800 REDCROSS



Department of
Conservation
Te Papa Atarangi
www.doc.govt.nz
0800 362 468



www.metservice.com



WAKA KOTAHI
www.nzta.govt.nz

For Further Information:

LOCAL COUNCIL

Dunedin City Council

03 477 4000

www.dunedin.govt.nz

Otago Regional Council

0800 472 082

www.orc.govt.nz

CIVIL DEFENCE SITES

Emergency Management Otago

www.otagocdem.govt.nz

Ministry of Civil Defence

www.civildefence.govt.nz

Be prepared

www.happens.nz

www.getthru.govt.nz

EMERGENCY SERVICES

New Zealand Police

www.police.govt.nz

Fire & Emergency New Zealand

www.fireandemergency.nz

St John Ambulance

www.stjohn.org.nz



Emergency
Management Otago
Te Rikau Whakamaramaru Ōtākou



DUNEDIN CITY
COUNCIL
Kaunihera-a-rohe o Otepoti