

LEITHFIELD VILLAGE

Community Emergency Response Plan



Emergency Actions

- ✓ **Prepare your Household Emergency Plan**
- ✓ **Organize your Emergency Survival Items & Getaway items**
- ✓ **Listen to your local radio stations in the event of an emergency**

STORM

- Stay informed – radio, social media, television.
- Check your Household Emergency Plan & Survival & Getaway Items.
- Secure outdoor items that can blow away.
- Close windows and all doors and stay away from them – close curtains.
- Identify strong part of your home to shelter in if storm becomes damaging.
- Store extra water supplies.
- Bring pets inside - don't go outside.
- Unplug all unnecessary electrical appliances.

FLOOD

- Stay Informed – radio, social media, television.
- Check your Household Emergency Plan & Survival & Getaway Items.
- Move pets inside & stock to higher ground.
- Consider sandbags or other items to divert water if necessary.
- Lift household & garage items as high as possible.
- Store extra water supplies & turn off utilities.
- Don't walk or drive in floodwaters unless essential.

EARTHQUAKE

- Indoors - Drop, Cover and Hold – then evacuate after shaking stops.
- Outdoors – Move away from buildings & tall objects then Drop, Cover & Hold.
- Vehicle – Slow down, pull over & stay in car with seatbelt on.
- Near large bodies of water? – Evacuate to high ground when shaking stops.

WILDFIRE

- Stay informed – radio, social media, television.
- Check your Household Emergency Plan & Survival & Getaway Items.
- Be prepared to evacuate – don't forget to plan for your pets.
- Move stock to safe location.

TRANSPORTATION INCIDENT / HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

- Stay informed – radio, social media, television.
- Check your Household Emergency Plan & Survival & Getaway Items.
- Be prepared to evacuate – don't forget to plan for your pets.
- Stay inside unless directed otherwise.
- Keep doors & windows closed & line with damp towels if necessary.

get ready... get thru

Introduction

Sir Geoffrey Palmer, the 33rd Prime Minister of NZ (1989/90) once commented that; *“Sometimes it does us a power of good to remind ourselves that we live on two volcanic rocks where two tectonic plates meet, in a somewhat lonely stretch of windswept ocean, just above the roaring forties. If you want drama you’ve come to the right place”.*

He was not wrong and the last decade has taught us all that we can never be sure what is going to happen next and that in big events, waiting to be rescued by others is not the best strategy. Being personally prepared however is a much more effective way of ensuring we both survive, and thrive because with good planning, a bit of effort to be prepared, and a little luck, we can weather whatever storm Mother Nature throws at us.

This Response Plan has been developed to help our Leithfield Community to think about and to prepare for the next unforeseen event which may affect us. There is information in here which is largely generic but is also a call to action through the Household Emergency Plan and the suggestions on the getaway kit.

We hope this is helpful to everyone.

Leithfield Village Community Centre Inc

Area Map

get ready... get thru



Legend

 Leithfield Civil Defence Boundary



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THE KEY HAZARDS IN LEITHFIELD VILLAGE

**Earthquake // Major Storms // Snowstorms
Flooding // Wildfire // Accident // Tsunami**



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, caused by movements of these plates.

There are thousands of earthquakes in New Zealand every year, but most of them are not felt because they are either small, or very deep within the earth. Each year there are about 150 – 200 quakes that are big enough to be felt. A large, damaging earthquake could occur at any time, and can be followed by aftershocks that continue for days or weeks. www.geonet.org.nz



Major Storms / Snowstorms

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

Severe weather warnings are issued by the MetService and available through the broadcast media, by email alerts, and online at www.metservice.com



Flooding

Floods can cause injury and loss of life, damage to property and infrastructure, loss of stock, and contamination of water and land.

Floods are usually caused by continuous heavy rain or thunderstorms. A flood becomes dangerous if:

- the water is very deep or travelling very fast.
- the floods have risen very quickly.
- the floodwater contains debris, such as trees and sheets of corrugated iron.

Getting ready before a flood strikes will help reduce damage to your home and business and help you survive. <https://bit.ly/3h6vUdg>

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Wildfire

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 and emergency services take longer to respond because of greater travel distances.

For information on fire danger, fire season status and requirements for fire permits visit <https://bit.ly/3xNFWpT>



Road Transport Crashes

The Leithfield / Amberley topography is predominantly flat to rolling hills with a lattice of rural roads, many of which intersect State Highway 1. Strong winds, ice, periodic snowfall, and heavy rain events are common during the year and the mix of local, tourist and heavy transport along the roading corridors creates risks for all our community.

If a major accident occurred around the Leithfield Village area, such as a bus crash, the local community may be called upon to assist emergency services.

The New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) operates the state highways and local authorities the public local roads. www.nzta.govt.nz



Tsunami

There are three distinct types of Tsunami:

- **Distant Tsunami** are generated from a long way away, such as across the Pacific in Chile. In this case, we will have more than 3 hours warning time for New Zealand and we will have time to issue official warning messages.
- **Regional Tsunami** are generated between 1-3 hours travel time away from their destination. An eruption from an underwater volcano in the Kermadec Trench to the north of New Zealand could generate a regional tsunami. We will have time to issue official warning messages.
- **Local Tsunami** are generated very close to New Zealand. In this case, we probably won't have time to issue an official warning, so people in coastal areas need to take immediate action. Remember - Long OR Strong, Get Gone.



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CREATE AND PRACTICE

Household Emergency Plan

Your Household	Address
Name <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Name <input type="text"/>	Phone <input type="text"/>
Name <input type="text"/>	Phone <input type="text"/>
Name <input type="text"/>	Phone <input type="text"/>
Name <input type="text"/>	Phone <input type="text"/>
Name <input type="text"/>	Phone <input type="text"/>

<p>1. If we can't get home or contact each other, we will meet or leave a message at:</p> <p>Name <input type="text"/></p> <p>Contact details <input type="text"/></p> <p>Name (back-up) <input type="text"/></p> <p>Contact details <input type="text"/></p> <p>Name (out of town) <input type="text"/></p> <p>Contact details <input type="text"/></p>	<p>The Getaway Kits are stored in the <input type="text"/></p> <p>5. The radio station (inc AM/FM frequency) we will tune in to for local civil defence information during an emergency.</p> <p><input type="text"/></p>
<p>2. The person responsible for collecting the children from school is:</p> <p>Name <input type="text"/></p> <p>Contact details <input type="text"/></p>	<p>6. Friends/neighbours who may need our help or who can help us</p> <p>Name <input type="text"/></p> <p>Address <input type="text"/></p> <p>Phone <input type="text"/></p> <p>Name <input type="text"/></p> <p>Address <input type="text"/></p> <p>Phone <input type="text"/></p>
<p>3. Emergency Survival Items and Getaway Kit Person responsible for checking water and food.</p> <p><input type="text"/></p>	<p>7. On a separate sheet of paper draw a plan of the house showing places to shelter in an earthquake or storm, exits and safe assembly areas and where to turn off water, electricity and gas.</p>
<p>4. Items will be checked and replenished on:</p> <p><input type="text"/></p> <p><small>(Check and replenish at least once a year)</small></p>	

Important Phone Numbers	FOR POLICE, FIRE OR AMBULANCE CALL 111
Local Police station <input type="text"/>	Water Supplier <input type="text"/>
Medical Centre <input type="text"/>	Gas Supplier <input type="text"/>
Insurance Company <input type="text"/>	Electrician <input type="text"/>
Vet/Kennel/Cattery <input type="text"/>	Plumber <input type="text"/>
Electricity Supplier <input type="text"/>	Builder <input type="text"/>
Council Emergency Helpline <input type="text"/>	

get ready...



CREATE AN

Emergency Survival Kit

In most emergencies you should be able to stay in your home. Plan to be able to look after yourself and your household for at least three days or more.

Assemble and maintain your emergency survival items for your home as well as a portable getaway kit in case you have to leave in a hurry. You should also have essential emergency items in your workplace and in your car.



GETAWAY KIT

Everyone should have a packed getaway kit in an easily accessible place at home and at work which includes:

- Torch and radio with spare batteries
- Any special needs such as hearing aids and spare batteries, glasses or mobility aids
- Emergency water and easy-to-carry food rations such as energy bars and dried foods.

- First aid kit and essential medicines.
- Essential items for infants or young children such as formula and food, nappies and a favourite toy.
- Change of clothes (wind/waterproof clothing and strong outdoor shoes).
- Toiletries – towel, soap, toothbrush, sanitary items, toilet paper.
- Blankets or sleeping bags.
- Face and dust masks.
- Pet supplies.

HOW TO

Stay in touch

LOCAL RADIO STATION

RNZ National	101.7 FM	675 AM
The Breeze	94.5 FM	
Compass	104.9 FM	
News Talk ZB	100.1 FM	1098 AM
The Plains FM	96.9 FM	
Magic	99.3 FM	
More FM	92.1 FM	
Classic Hits	97.7 FM	
Coast	105.7 FM	1593 AM

WEBSITES

Log on to one of the following websites for more information.

www.cdemcanterbury.govt.nz

www.hurunui.govt.nz

www.facebook.com/HurunuiDistrictCouncil

www.geonet.org.nz

PHONE TREE

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



EARTHQUAKE

Before an earthquake

- Getting ready before an earthquake strikes will help reduce damage to your home and business and help you survive.
- Develop a Household Emergency Plan. Assemble and maintain your Emergency Survival Items for your home and workplace, as well as a portable getaway kit.
- Practice Drop, Cover and Hold.
- Identify safe places within your home, school or workplace.
- Check your household insurance policy for cover and amount.
- Seek qualified advice to make sure your house is secured to its foundations and ensure any renovations comply with the New Zealand Building Code.
- Secure heavy items of furniture to the floor or wall.
- Visit www.eqc.govt.nz to find out how to quake safe your home.



DROP

COVER

HOLD

During an earthquake



IF YOU ARE INSIDE A BUILDING, move no more than a few steps, drop, cover and hold. Stay indoors till the shaking stops and you are sure it is safe to exit. In most buildings in New Zealand you are safer if you stay where you are until the shaking stops.



IF YOU ARE IN AN ELEVATOR, Drop, Cover and Hold. When the shaking stops, try and get out at the nearest floor if you can safely do so.



IF YOU ARE OUTDOORS when the shaking starts, move no more than a few steps away from buildings, trees, streetlights, and power lines, then Drop, Cover and Hold.



IF YOU ARE DRIVING, pull over to a clear location, stop and stay there with your seatbelt fastened until the shaking stops. Once the shaking stops, proceed with caution and avoid bridges or ramps that might have been 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 the potential to rapidly flood or inundate low lying areas to a depth of 4 metres or greater.



After an earthquake

- Monitor social media and listen to your local radio stations as emergency management officials will be broadcasting the most appropriate advice for your community and situation.
- Expect to feel aftershocks.
- Check yourself for injuries and get first aid if necessary. Help others if you can.
- Be aware that electricity supply could be cut, and fire alarms and sprinkler systems can go off in buildings during an earthquake even if there is no fire. Check for, and extinguish, small fires.
- If you are in a damaged building, try to get outside and find a safe, open place. Use the stairs, not the elevators.
- Watch out for fallen power lines or broken gas lines and stay out of damaged areas.
- Only use the phone for short essential calls to keep the lines clear for emergency calls.
- If you smell gas or hear a blowing or hissing noise, open a window, get everyone out quickly and turn off the gas if you can. If you see sparks, broken wires or evidence of electrical system damage, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box if it is safe to do so.
- Keep your animals under your direct control as they can become disorientated. Take measures to protect your animals from hazards, and to protect other people from your animals.
- If your property is damaged, take notes and photographs for insurance purposes. If you rent your property, contact your landlord and your contents insurance company as soon as possible.

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 several documents to reflect these changes.

These documents are available on

<http://www.building.govt.nz/managing-buildings/building-safety-in-earthquakes/building-management> for your information and are designed to be used by trained professionals during a State of Emergency.

SAMPLE OF RED
"ENTRY PROHIBITED" PLACARD

ENTRY PROHIBITED
(THIS IS NOT A DEMOLITION ORDER)

There has been a specific hazard reported of this building

- This building is at risk from an internal hazard
- This building has been severely damaged

Reason for Prohibition Reported: _____

Building Name and Address: _____

This placard has been placed on behalf of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Controller under the authority of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002.

DO NOT REMOVE THIS NOTICE



SNOWSTORMS / MAJOR STORMS

Before a storm

- Develop a Household Emergency Plan. Assemble and maintain your Emergency Survival Items for your home as well as a portable getaway kit.
- Prepare your property for high winds. Secure large heavy objects or remove any item which can become a deadly or damaging missile. Get your roof checked regularly to make sure it is secure. List items that may need to be secured or moved indoors when strong winds are forecast.
- Keep materials at hand for repairing windows, such as tarpaulins, boards, and duct tape.
- If you are renovating or building, make sure all work complies with the New Zealand Building Code which has specific standards to minimise storm damage.
- If farming, know which paddocks are safe to move livestock away from floodwaters, landslides, and power lines.

WHEN A WARNING IS ISSUED AND During a storm

- Stay informed on weather updates. Monitor social media and listen to your local radio stations as civil defence authorities will be broadcasting the most appropriate advice for your community and situation.
www.metservice.com
- Put your household emergency plan into action and check your getaway kit in case you have to leave in a hurry.
- Secure, or move indoors, all items that could get blown about and cause harm in strong winds.
- Close windows, external and internal doors. Pull curtains and drapes over unprotected glass areas to prevent injury from shattered or flying glass.
- If the wind becomes destructive, stay away from doors and windows and shelter further inside the house.
- Water supplies can be affected so it is a good idea to store drinking water in containers and fill bathtubs and sinks with water.
- Do not walk around outside and avoid driving unless absolutely necessary.
- Power cuts are possible in severe weather. Unplug small appliances which may be affected by electrical power surges. If power is lost unplug major appliances to reduce the power surge and possible damage when power is restored.
- Bring pets inside. Move stock to shelter. **If you must evacuate, take your pets with you.**



get ready... get thru



After a storm

- Monitor social media and listen to your local radio stations as emergency management officials will be broadcasting the most appropriate advice for your community and situation.
- Check for injuries and help others if you can, especially people who require special assistance.
- Look for and report broken utility lines to appropriate authorities.
- Contact your local council if your house or building has been severely damaged.
- If your property or contents are damaged take notes and photographs and contact your insurance company. Inform your landlord if there is damage to the rental property.
- Ask your council for advice on how to clean up debris safely.



Snowstorms

In a snowstorm, the primary concerns are the potential loss of heat, power and telephone service, 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 must travel, make sure you are well prepared with snow chains, sleeping bags, warm clothing and essential emergency items.
- At home, check fuel supplies for wood burners, gas heaters, barbecues, and generators.
- Bring pets inside. Move domestic animals and stock to shelter.
- If you are caught in your car or truck in a snowstorm, stay in your vehicle. Run the engine every ten minutes to keep warm. Drink fluids to avoid dehydration. Open the window a little to avoid carbon monoxide poisoning. Make yourself visible to rescuers by tying a bright colored cloth to your radio aerial or door and keeping the inside light on.





FLOOD



Before a flood

Find out from your local council if your home or business is at risk from flooding. Ask about evacuation plans and local public alerting systems; how you can reduce the risk of future flooding to your home or business; and what to do with your pets and livestock if you must evacuate.

- Know where the closest high ground is and how to get there.
- Check your insurance policy to ensure you have sufficient cover.
- Develop a Household Emergency Plan. Assemble and maintain your Emergency Survival Items for your home as well as a portable getaway kit.

During a flood

OR IF A FLOOD IS IMMINENT

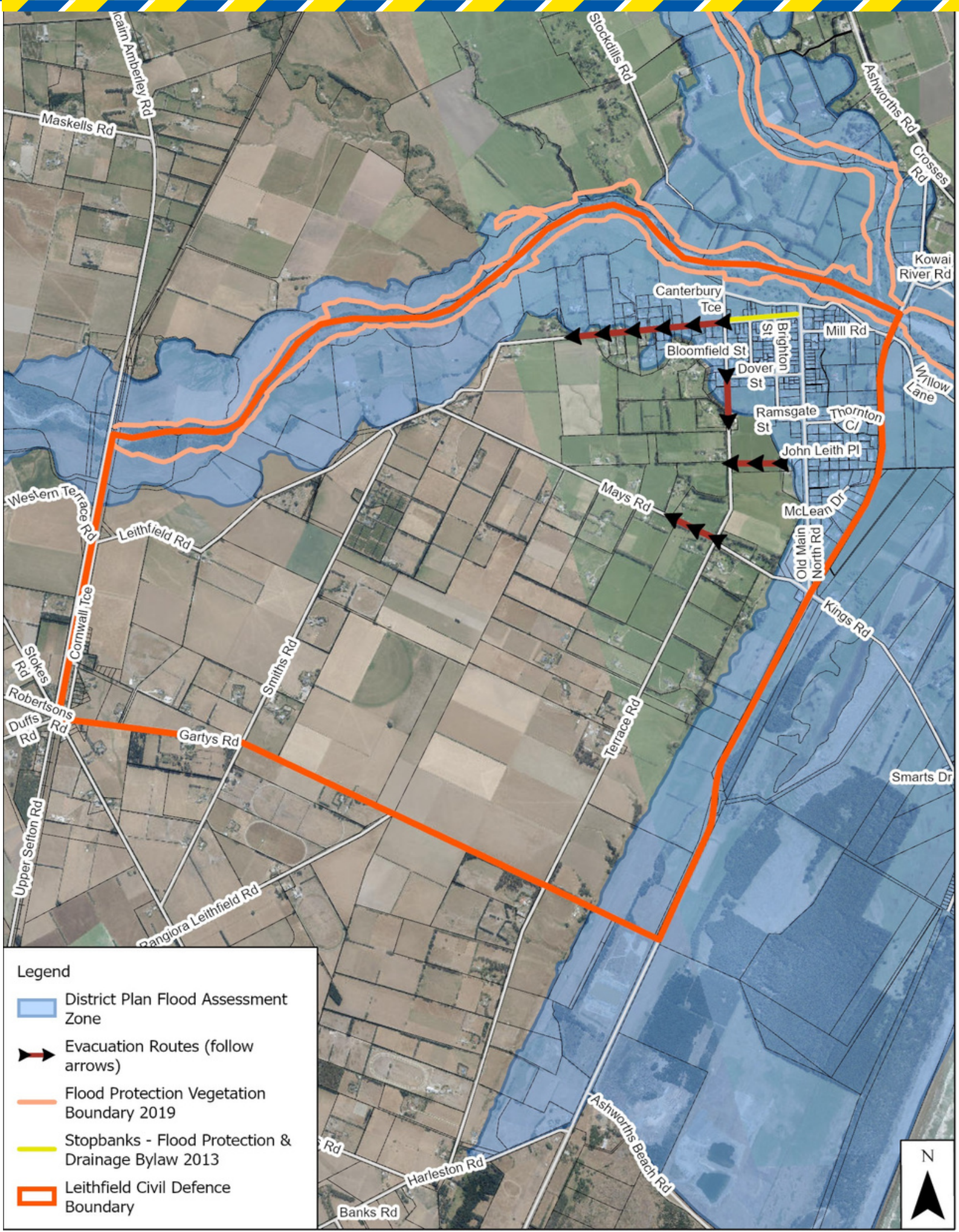
- Monitor social media and listen to your local radio stations as emergency management officials will be broadcasting the most appropriate advice for your community and situation.
- If you have a disability or need support, make contact with your support network.
- Put your household emergency plan into action and check your getaway kit. Be prepared to evacuate quickly if it becomes necessary.
- Where possible, move pets inside or to a safe place, and move stock to higher ground.
- Consider using sandbags to keep water away from your home.
- Lift valuable household items and chemicals as high above the floor as possible.
- Fill bathtubs, sinks and storage containers with clean water in case water becomes contaminated.
- Turn off utilities if told to do so by authorities as it can help prevent damage to your home or community. Unplug small appliances to avoid damage from power surges.
- Do not attempt to drive or walk-through floodwaters unless it is essential.

After a flood

It may not be safe to return home even when the floodwaters have receded. Continue to monitor social media and listen to your local radio station for civil defence instructions.

- Help others if you can, especially people who may require special assistance.
- Throw away food including canned goods and water that has been contaminated by floodwater.
- Avoid drinking or preparing food with tap water until you are certain it is not contaminated. If in doubt, check with your local council or public health authority.
- Look for and report broken utility lines to appropriate authorities.
- If your property is damaged, take notes and photographs for insurance purposes. If you rent your property, contact your landlord and your contents insurance company as soon as possible.

LEITHFIELD VILLAGE Flood Map





WILDFIRE

Before a fire

To protect your rural property from fire, we recommend:

- Installing smoke alarms and testing them regularly.
- Designing an escape plan and practicing it.
- 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 identification number.
- Installing multipurpose dry powder extinguishers in your house and outbuildings.
- Keeping a garden hose connected and make sure it is long enough to reach around the house.
- Ensuring your driveway has a minimum clearance of 4m wide and 4m high and adequate turning space for large vehicles.
- Easy access to water supplies and making sure they are signposted.
- Storing firewood and other flammable material away from your house.
- Safe handling and storage of gas or liquid fuels.
- Maintaining machinery and equipment in working order.
- Disposing of ash safely in a metal container and using approved incinerators.

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.
- Phone the Fire Service from a safe phone.

TELL THE FIRE SERVICE

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





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 or flood can make you feel helpless and unsure of what to do next. This is entirely understandable. The New Zealand Fire Service regularly sees homeowners faced with the same distressing situation. Here is some guidance on the important things you need to do now that the unimaginable has happened.

Do not enter your damaged house unless you must and have been advised it is safe to do so. The Fire Service will check the water, electricity, and gas supplies and either arrange to have them disconnected or advise you what action to take.

If you can't enter your home, you'll need to arrange accommodation. You may need to stay with family, friends

or in a motel for at least one night, and longer if the house has been seriously damaged.

When your house is safe, and you are allowed back:

- Try to find your identification, insurance information, medication information, eyeglasses, hearing aid, wallet, and valuables.
- If the house is too severely damaged to live in, board up openings to discourage trespassers.
- You may need to arrange security patrols to protect it from burglary.
- Keep receipts for expenses resulting from the fire, such as accommodation or clothes.
- Get supplies of medicine or eyeglasses.

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

In this season a fire permit from Fire and Emergency NZ (FENZ) is required before you can light a fire in the open air.

PROHIBITED FIRE SEASON

Means a total fire ban is in place. Lighting fires in the open air is not permitted. For the current fire season and to apply for fire permits contact FENZ.

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.

Sprinkler technology has come a long way in a short space of time. 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 think.

Home sprinklers use the same domestic plumbing as your kitchen taps and 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



ROAD TRANSPORT CRASHES / HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Before a road transport crash

Heavy vehicles pose a particular challenge to road safety because the consequences of their crashes are more severe, particularly if they are transporting flammable or toxic substances.

Toxic or industrial chemicals are widely used, stored and transported for industrial use throughout the Canterbury area. These chemicals have the potential to cause mass casualties and would require large scale evacuation of buildings and residents.

During a road transport crash

Definition of Evacuation Zones

HOT ZONE

This is the contaminated area where the initial release occurs or disperses to. It will be the area likely to pose an immediate threat to the health and safety of all those located within it and it is the area of greatest risk. The need to remove persons from this area is paramount. The Incident Commander will carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to anyone entering it and is an area that must be strictly controlled.

WARM ZONE

This is the area uncontaminated by the initial release of a substance, which becomes contaminated by the movement of people or vehicles. It is imperative that no victims leave this zone/cordon without appropriate decontamination.

COLD ZONE

This is the uncontaminated area where no exposure or risk is expected. Decontaminated persons will be taken to this area and given medical advice, medication and assessment by medical staff.

After a road transport crash

Decontamination is the process of cleansing the human body to remove contamination by hazardous materials and infectious substances. People who have been contaminated are usually separated by sex and led into a decontamination tent where they privately shed their contaminated clothes and are then showered and issued clean clothing or plastic overalls. Fire Service, St John and Health personnel will then provide medical attention if required. Civil Defence, Red Cross, Salvation Army and Government support agency personnel will then provide temporary shelter, assistance and support at civil defence centres.



Significant Crash Zones



Legend

-  Leithfield Civil Defence Boundary
-  Crash Sites





TSUNAMI

Before a Tsunami

- Know your tsunami evacuation zones. Make sure you know where to go, whether you are at home, at work or on holiday.
 - Red:** Evacuate with every tsunami and all tsunami warnings
 - Orange:** Evacuate if 'long and strong, get gone' or if you are told to by officials.
 - Yellow:** Evacuate when requested by officials.
- If you live in a coastal area, ask your council about your tsunami risk and local warning arrangements.
- If you have a disability or special requirements, arrange with your support network to alert you of any warnings and emergency broadcasts.
- Develop a household emergency plan and have an emergency getaway kit ready.
- Move immediately to the nearest high ground, out of all tsunami evacuation zones, or as far inland as you can.

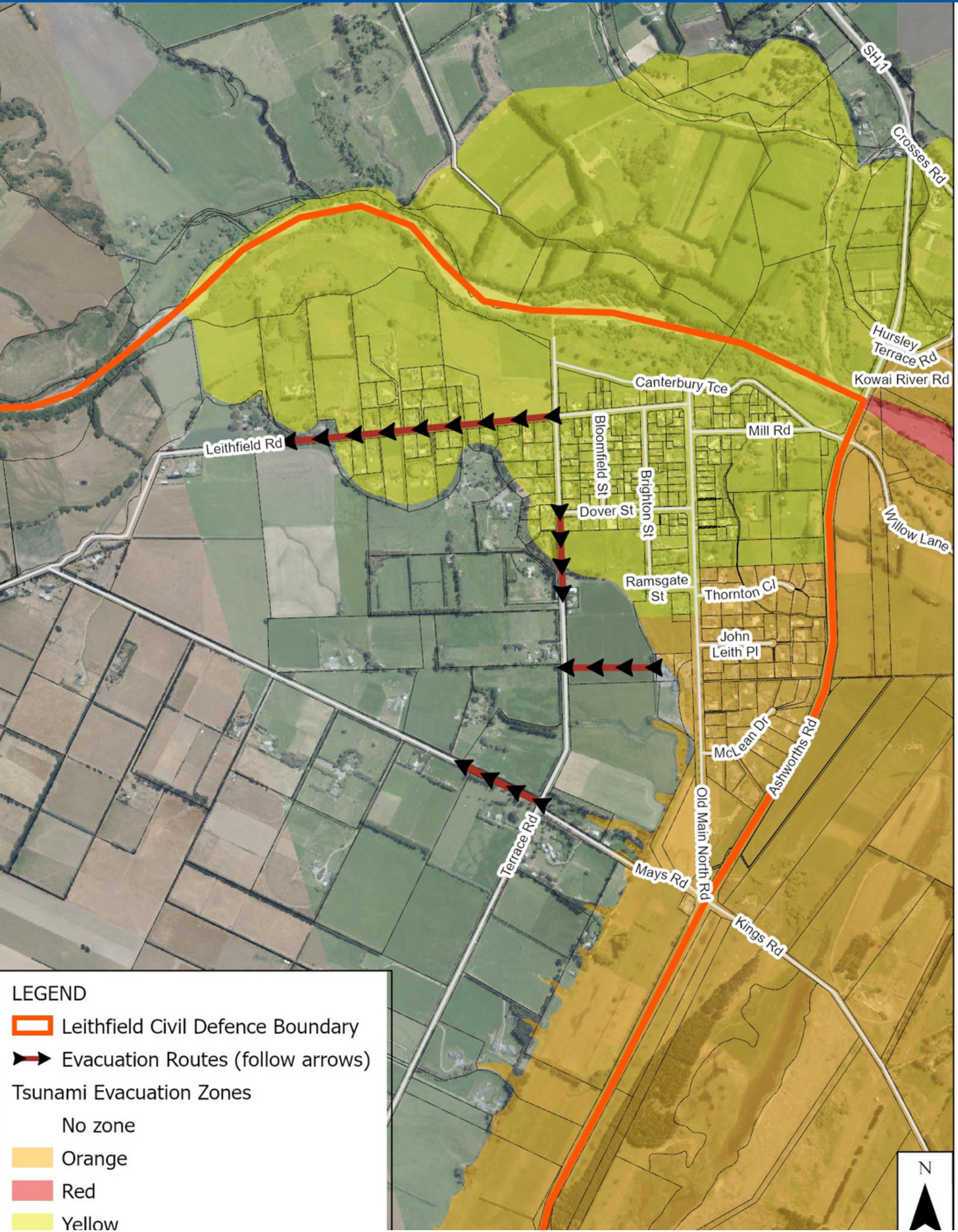
During a Tsunami

- Take your emergency getaway kit with you if possible. Do not travel into the areas at risk to get your emergency kit or belongings.
- Take your pets with you if you can do so safely.
- Move immediately to the nearest high ground, out of all tsunami evacuation zones, or as far inland as you can.
- Walk or bike if possible and drive only if essential. If driving, keep going once you are well outside the evacuation zone to allow room for others behind you. If you are driving when evacuating do not put yourself or your family at risk by driving dangerously. Obey speed limits and road signs. Watch out for other vehicles, people walking or biking.
- Never go to the shore to watch for a tsunami. Stay away from at risk areas until the official all clear is given.
- Listen to your local radio stations or monitor the council's website or Facebook page, as emergency management officials will be broadcasting the most appropriate advice for your community and situation.

After a Tsunami

- Continue to listen to the radio for Civil Defence advice and do not return to the evacuation zones until authorities have given the all clear.
- Be aware that there may be more than one wave and it may not be safe for up to 24 hours, or longer. The waves that follow the first one may also be bigger.
- check yourself for injuries and get first aid if needed. Help others if you can.
- Do not go sightseeing
- When re-entering homes or buildings, use extreme caution as flood waters may have damaged buildings. Look for, and report, broken utility lines to appropriate authorities.
- If your property is damaged, take notes and photos for insurance purposes. If you rent your property, contact your landlord and your contents insurance company as soon as possible.

Evacuation Routes



LEGEND

 Leithfield Civil Defence Boundary

 Evacuation Routes (follow arrows)

Tsunami Evacuation Zones

 No zone

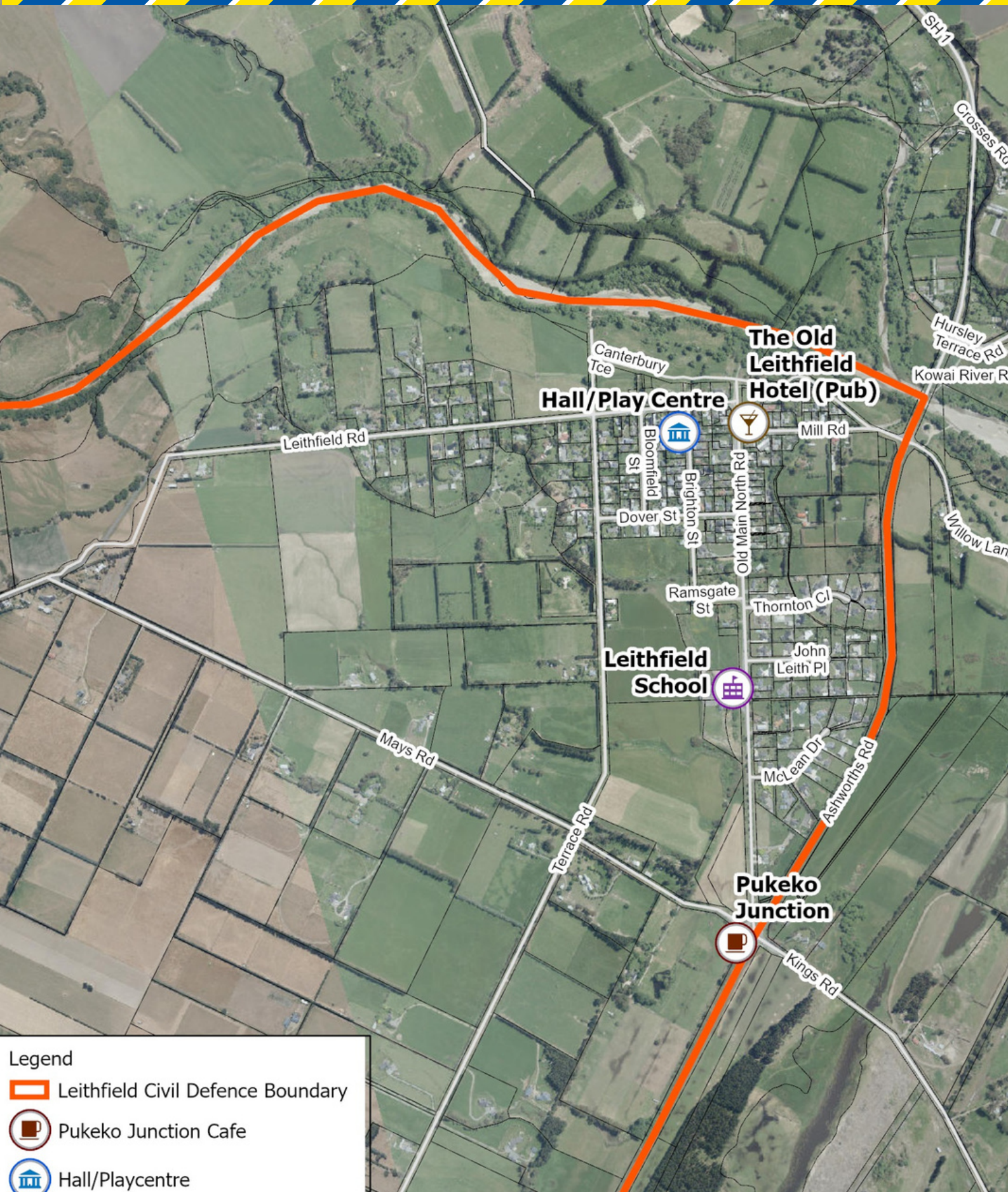
 Orange






 Red

 Yellow



Civil Defence Centres Map



- Legend
-  Leithfield Civil Defence Boundary
 -  Pukeko Junction Cafe
 -  Hall/Playcentre
 -  The Old Leithfield Hotel (Pub)
 -  Leithfield School

Any of these facilities might be used if required.
Listen to your radio to find out which are open.



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Who's responsible for what?

The Emergency services that we all know and trust in New Zealand have different responsibilities that are clearly defined by legislation. There will always be one over the others that has a lead in an area of response.

Call 111 for emergency assistance only.

Calling 111 unnecessarily may put others who are in a genuine emergency at risk.

For information and advice from Police, call 105.



Dial 111 (Emergencies Only)

Phone: 105 (non urgent calls)

www.police.govt.nz

The primary role of the police is to keep law and order. They also have direct responsibility for investigating crimes, the finding of missing people and overall control of any cordoning (movement of people and possessions during an emergency).

An example of this on both a normal day and during an emergency event is the locating of a missing person. Civil Defence staff and volunteers aren't responsible for this - in this case you'd be directed to call the police direct.



Dial 111 (Emergencies Only)

www.fireandemergency.nz

If its burning or spilling or someone is stuck inside something- they are the people to call. Their main function is to protect people and property from destruction by fire and other means (gas, chemical, biological). They are also being given more responsibility in some medical cases.

As an example, during a disaster you can still call them to a house fire or they can be directed there through a central control centre - Civil Defence staff and volunteers aren't going to be much help for you in this case.



Dial 111 (Emergencies Only)

www.stjohn.org.nz

St John is widely accepted as New Zealand's frontline medical response agency in most regions around the country. St John is a mainly volunteer charitable organisation that is only ever given supporting roles in disaster events to care for and give direct medical assistance to the sick and injured.

Unlike Police and FENZ they have no parliamentary Acts or laws that bound them to doing anything. During a disaster event they will be directed from their central communications hub to attend medical jobs as normal - Civil Defence staff and volunteers have a limited knowledge of how to deal with medical emergencies and can in most cases be relied upon to provide first aid while the ambulance is on the way.



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.

get ready... get thru



Notes

For further information:

LOCAL COUNCIL

Hurunui District Council
Phone: 03 314 8816
www.hurunui.govt.nz

Environment Canterbury
Phone: 0800 324 636
www.ecan.govt.nz

CIVIL DEFENCE SITES

Canterbury Civil Defence
www.cdemcanterbury.govt.nz

**National Emergency
Management Agency**
www.civildefence.govt.nz

Be Prepared
www.whatstheplanstan.govt.nz
www.getthru.govt.nz

EMERGENCY SERVICES

New Zealand Police
www.police.govt.nz

**Fire and Emergency New
Zealand**
www.fireandemergency.nz

St John Ambulance
www.stjohn.org.nz