



visit [bopcvildefence.govt.nz](https://www.getthru.govt.nz)
 a support plan. For more information
 ability to cope in a disaster, develop
 requirement that may affect their
 has a disability or any special
 if you, a family member or neighbour

4 Assist vulnerable people in your family or community.

Plan ahead for what you will do if you are in your car when a disaster strikes. In some emergencies you may be stranded in your vehicle for some time. A flood, snow storm or major traffic accident could make it impossible to proceed. Consider items in your car and keep enough fuel in your car.

3 Keep your car ready.

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

2 Don't forget your pets.

Have a getaway kit in case you have to leave in a hurry.

1 Get your family ready.

Get your family together to develop and practice your household emergency plan. Assemble and maintain an emergency survival kit.

How to get ready:

Keep up to date before, during and after an emergency by subscribing to emergency text alerts:
 Simply text the two letters for the area you live to 2028:
 TA Tauranga
 WB Western Bay
 WH Whakatane
 KA Kawerau
 RO Rotorua
 OP Opotiki

In an emergency, radio is your main source of information.

National Radio	101.0 FM, 819 AM
Newstalk ZB	90.2 FM, 1008 AM
Classic Hits	95.0 FM
More FM	93.4 FM
Radio Live	100.6FM, 1107 AM

Tauranga frequencies:



How to get ready and stay informed

Hazards in your area



Earthquake

An earthquake is a sudden, rapid shaking of the earth caused by the breaking and shifting of rock beneath the earth's surface. They are usually generated by ruptures along faults (fractures within the earth's crust) where rock moves on either side of the fault causing a release in energy.

Sometimes earthquakes can trigger other natural hazards such as landslides, fires and tsunamis.

What to do

- Prepare a household emergency plan.
- Fix, Fasten and Forget! Secure heavy objects inside your home.
- If you are inside when the shaking starts, move no more than a few steps to a safe place and drop, cover, and hold.
- Expect aftershocks.
- If you are on the coast think Long or Strong Get Gone... if the earthquake lasts longer than a minute or is strong enough to knock you off your feet, head to higher ground as a tsunami may follow.



Tsunami

A tsunami is a natural phenomenon consisting of a series of waves generated when a large volume of water in the sea, or in a lake is rapidly displaced.

Tsunami can be triggered by large submarine or coastal earthquakes, underwater landslides, large coastal cliff or lakeside landslides or underwater volcanic eruptions.

What to do

- If you are at the coast and experience any of the following: An earthquake that lasts longer than a minute or is strong enough to knock you off your feet, see a sudden rise or fall in sea level and hear loud or unusual noises from the sea, move immediately to higher ground or as far inland as you can. Think Long or Strong Get Gone.
- Sign up for text alerts to be updated and receive official tsunami warnings.



Storm

Major storms are almost always associated with low pressure systems (depressions). They are accompanied by heavy rain and/or strong winds.

Coastal inundation can also be associated with storms. This is where coastal lands are flooded by raised oceans.

A thunderstorm is a local storm associated with fast-moving cold fronts moving west to east or southerly changes along the east coast. They are usually short lived and bring lightning and thunder (the sound of the lightning), heavy rain and sometimes hail or tornadoes.

A tornado is a narrow, violently rotating column of air extending downwards to the ground from the base of the thunderstorm.

What to do

- Follow MetService for the latest weather forecasts and updates.
- Listen to the radio for the latest information and advice or follow us on Facebook and Twitter.



Volcano

A volcano is a landform that results from magma (molten rock within the earth) erupting at the surface. A volcanic eruption occurs when pressures from gases within the molten rock become too great, then the gases drive the molten rock to the surface. The major impact to the area would be ashfall from a distal source eruption, which is a health hazard.

What to do

- If you are outside, seek shelter in your car or home.
- Wear a dust mask or cover your nose and mouth with a cloth.
- Protect your lungs and eyes.
- Stay informed (think radio, Facebook or Twitter).

Know your neighbours

When a disaster strikes it is the community that are the first responders.

Help for those in need, comes mostly from neighbours, existing community groups, faith-based organisations and volunteer groups such as Neighbourhood Support, Residents Associations and so on.

No one knows a community better than the people that live and work in it and this is why the community must come together to develop a community response plan. This covers how the community plans to self-activate and respond to a disaster. The key message is that you are not on your own! You have friends, family, neighbours and a great community around you.

It is more important than ever to know your neighbours, to look out for and support each other (and maybe once in a while borrow a cup of sugar!) Neighbourhood Support and the Omokoroa Community Board are there to help you connect to your community. If you haven't joined then give us a call or drop us an email - see front cover.

In a disaster the community will have to step up!

Are you prepared to offer your skills and resources?

Join us as we develop the Omokoroa Community Response Plan and find out how you can be better prepared to get through a disaster.



Visit www.getthru.govt.nz for more information and to download a household emergency plan template

Omokoroa

Community Guide to Emergencies

Version 1

Developed by your local Community Response Team and supported by local schools, churches and businesses in Omokoroa.

If you would like to be involved in the development of the Omokoroa Community Response Plan, please contact a team member by emailing:

emergency@omokoroabeach.nz

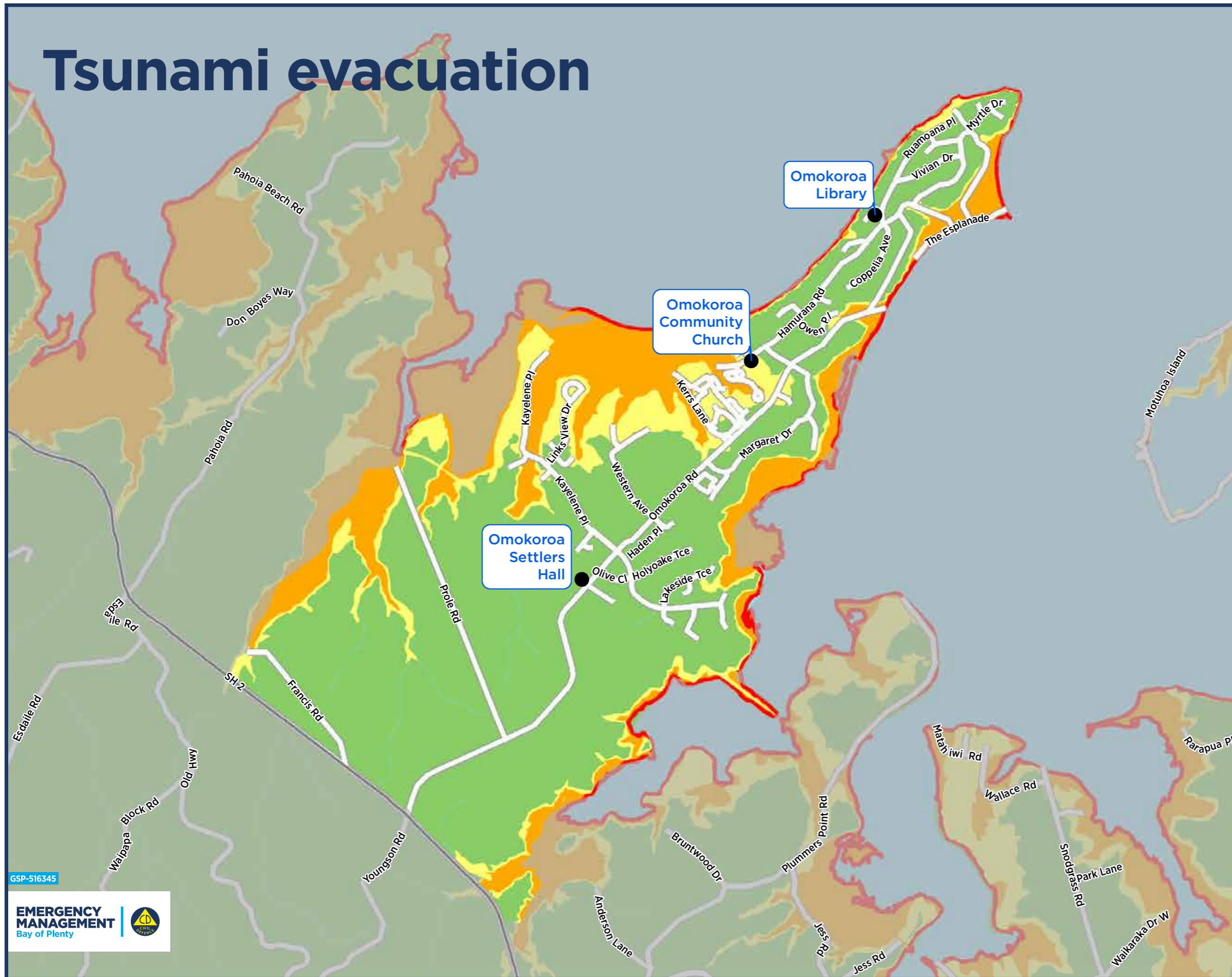
A link to the full Community Response Plan is available at

www.omokoroabeach.nz

With support from Emergency Management Bay of Plenty



Tsunami evacuation



Key

- **Red Zone**
You should always evacuate the red zone if there is any sort of tsunami warning, even if it is just a text from your friends.
- **Orange zone**
In a formal evacuation for a tsunami that is more than 2 hours away, Civil Defence may ask you to move from the orange zone into the yellow zone.
- **Yellow zone**
A devastating local source tsunami will probably flood the yellow zone. There will be no time for official warnings. After a major earthquake it will take about 50 minutes for this tsunami to reach the coast and a bit longer to reach the inner harbour.
- **Community Led Centres**
that may support you during a disaster.

Tsunami warning signs

- A big earthquake that knocks you over or is difficult to stand up.
- Any earthquake that lasts more than a minute.
- Strange ocean behaviour (loud or strange noises, sudden change in sea level, ocean drawing away from the shore).

3 things you need to know to survive a tsunami

1. When to evacuate

The best tsunami warning is an earthquake.

The first tsunami could arrive 50 minutes after a major earthquake. Don't wait for an official warning to evacuate.

2. Where to evacuate

Inland or high ground.

We have taken the best possible scientific information to show where tsunami flooding is predicted to go and where you will be safe. Use the map to plan your escape route.

3. How to evacuate

Use your feet.

In a big tsunami emergency there will be crippling traffic jams. Most people should be able to walk to a safe area or safe location shown on the map within 40 minutes.

Disclaimer: Zones are modified using 20 m contours and spot heights. Accuracy could be improved using 'LiDAR' data. **Evacuation zones criteria on this map:** Red Zone is that area within about 50 m of the shoreline, or the beach areas. Orange Zone is that area below 15 m at the coast, and the Yellow Zone below 35 m. Cut-off elevations decrease by 1 m every 200 m away from the coast, and by 1 m every 50 m away from significant areas.