Te Puni Kōkiri
MINISTRY OF MĀORI DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY-LED DEVELOPMENT

WHANGANUI DISTRICT COUNCIL
Te Kaunihera a Rohe o Whanganui

# Community-Led Emergency Management Plan

# MATAHIWI

# OUR LOCAL EMERGENCY TEAM

| NAME | PHONE | AREA | ROLE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sonny Ranginui | | Village | POC 1 |
| Tiara Ranginui | | Village | VHF Radio Operator |
| Turoa/Shantel Ranginui | | Village North | POC 2 |
| Dennis Ranginui | | Village | Team |
| | | | |
| Manu Poutini | | Landing Zone | Helo Ground Team |
| Sonny Ranginui | | Landing Zone | Helo Ground Team |
| Damien Ranginui | | Landing Zone | Helo Ground Team |
| | | | |
| Manu Poutini | | | Food distribution |
| Dennis/Damien Ranginui | | | Food distribution |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

# MATAHIWI COMMUNITY EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT & DESIGNATED AREAS

| ITEM | LOCATION | NOTES |
|---|---|---|
| VHF RADIO | Sonny & Tiara's Whare | Monthly Radio Check - CDHQ |
| | | |
| DESIGNATED COMMUNITY ASSEMBLY AREA | MATAHIWI MARAE | |
| | | |
| PRIMARY HELICOPTER LANDING ZONE (LZ1) | LARGE PADDOCK | Next To Poutini Home |
| | | |
| SECONDARY HELICOPTER LANDING ZONE (LZ2) | TBC | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
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| | | |

# HOW TO COMMUNICATE AND STAY INFORMED

If you have to use a VHF radio to communicate due to loss of other communications there are pre-determined sites around the district that can communicate with the whole of the network. Radio checks are undertaken between these locations and CDHQ (Whanganui) on a monthly basis. Radios are located in places where reception to the repeater network has been tested and confirmed and shouldn't be moved without CDHQ approval.

| LOCATION | CALLSIGN | NAME |
|---|---|---|
| Response Vehicle BT50 | CD Mobile 1 | Emergency Management |
| Response Vehicle Vitara | CD Mobile 2 | Emergency Management |
| Pipiriki | Pipiriki | DOC Staff |
| Jerusalem | Jerusalem | Ruth Balsley |
| Ranana | Ranana | Peter Broad |
| Mokonui | Handheld | Shiv Marshall |
| Matahiwi | Matahiwi | Tiara Ranginui |
| Koriniti | Koriniti | Lois Gilbert |
| Atene | Atene | Sandi Ranginui |
| Parikino | Parikino | Dino Ashford |
| Kawhaiki | Kawhaiki | Puawai Love |
| Town | River Valley Hub | TCLT Staff |

## LOCAL EMERGENCY NETWORK

The Matahiwi Community Civil Defence VHF Radio is located centrally within the village at the residence of Sonny & Tiara Ranginui. Whanganui District Council's Emergency Management team can also be contacted or information gained via the Council's Facebook page, and via Messenger.

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

### TO STAY INFORMED:

- Check the Whanganui District Councils website www.whanganui.govt.nz
- Follow Council's Facebook page and Civil Defence Manawatu Whanganui for regional information.
- Listen to local radio stations: Brian FM 91.2FM, AwaFM 100.0FM, MoreFM 92.2FM, Radio New Zealand 101.6FM, NewstalkZB 100.2FM, Radio Live 93.8FM, The Hits 97.8FM
- Pass on information to neighbours as they may not have access to social media or a radio.

# BEFORE YOU GO NEAR - CHECK THE HAZARDS

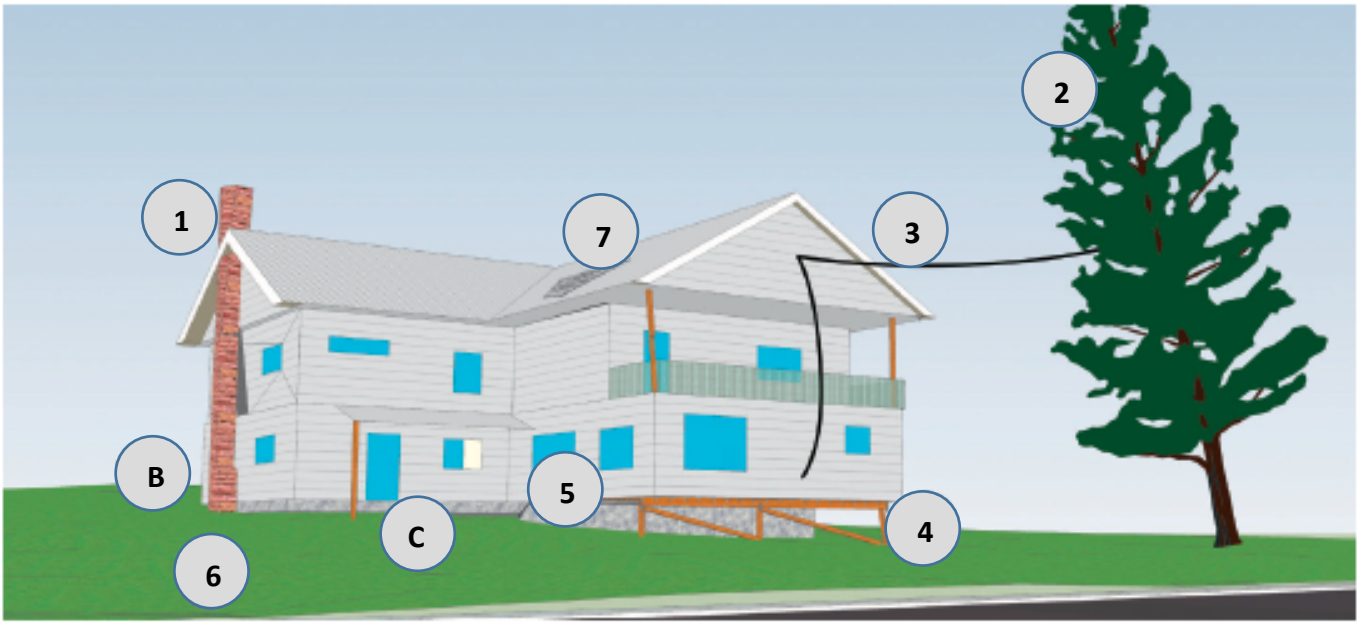
**Before knocking on the door to check on your neighbours, follow these steps in the order shown below (and refer to the image):**

**A) Observe the exterior of the building from the road access.**

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

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

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



# LOCAL HAZARD SCAPE

## FLOODING

Matahiwi Community sits in the Whanganui River Valley amidst steep and unstable hill country. **The local bridges and Matahiwi track are particularly vulnerable to rapidly rising floodwaters** from the Whanganui River catchment and flooding can occur even when rain is not directly present in the middle or lower reaches of the river. River levels at Pipiriki can be monitored online in graph form via the Horizons Regional Council website:

http://www.horizons.govt.nz/environment-data

and people who live or farm (including beehives) near the river are encouraged to subscribe to the automated river warning system at:

http://www.horizons.govt.nz/flood-emergency-management/flood-warning-alert-system

Generally speaking, a river level of "6 metres and rising" indicates caution in low lying areas, at 8 metres some low lying roads and tracks are impacted, and at 9 metres the road at Shell Rock Bluff near Atene risks being cut off. Civil Defence partially activates at 10 metres, and at 11 metres the River Road will be cut off, flooding in the city is possible - this causes a full CD activation. In 2015, the River at Pipiriki reached over 15.5 metres and was worsened by heavy rain in the lower tributaries.

The Horizons website also has some webcams available to show river conditions.

Severe localised rainfall events are increasing in frequency and can cause rapidly rising streams and damage that may not show on monitoring sites and warnings may not always be given.

Flood waters more than knee deep are extremely dangerous and should never be attempted either on foot or via vehicle. Flooding can also cause unpredictable slips, landslides and dropouts, making travel extremely hazardous.

# EARTHQUAKES

While earthquakes felt locally are often deep and relatively harmless, there are historical records of large regional quakes causing considerable damage around the Whanganui area. There is also mounting risk and evidence of very large earthquakes expected to occur around and near the lower North Island (multiple faultlines) as well as the Alpine Fault that could cause damage far from their epicentre as well as potentially catastrophic tsunami. Sharp violent shaking indicates close proximity, while longer duration swaying shaking is from further away. Every quake is different, and the first shaking may not be the worst.

Any large regional earthquake can cause landslides in steep country as well as damage to roads, bridges and other infrastructure. Power and phonelines should be expected to be lost, water and sewerage tanks can rupture, and rooftop header tanks may fall. If nearby and powerful, aftershocks should be expected.

For the Matahiwi community area, risks include the following:

damage to housing and associated injuries;

the risk of landslides and river damming due to landslides;

loss of power and communications;

and isolation due to road closures and infrastructure damage.

In the event of a large and damaging regional quake, it is likely that severe damage has occurred in multiple locations and particularly in population centres. This will cause major delays to assistance locally as rescue and recovery efforts will focus on immediate needs elsewhere. Communications may be sporadic and emergency services may be overwhelmed. Helicopters and road repair crews will be deployed to the areas of greatest need are are unlikely to be readily available. It may be up to a week or longer before help can get to more isolated areas such as Matahiwi. To prepare for this, we recommend the following:

Earthquake proof your home as much as possible. Look online at:

https://www.eqc.govt.nz/sites/public_files/images

Have at least one weeks supply of food and water set aside (in storage) along with batteries and other emergency supplies.

Make sure you are INSURED (this is critical).

**AFTER THE QUAKE:**

Take photos of damage for insurance purposes before cleaning up.

Pool local resources at Matahiwi Marae, prioritise your needs and communicate to CDHQ via either the **HF radio locacated at Sonny & Tiara Ranginui's residence** or via Facebook directly with the WDC Comms team. or alternatively with the **River Valley Hub Comms located at the Whanganui Resource Recovery Centre.** If the WDC buildings are damaged, there may be delays in information sharing and radio communications until backups are activated.

# HOUSEHOLD EMERGENCY CHECKLIST

## WHAT YOU WILL NEED TO GET THROUGH

### EMERGENCY SURVIVAL ITEMS

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

Check all batteries every 3 months.

### FOOD AND WATER FOR 3 DAYS OR MORE

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

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

### HOW TO STORE WATER

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

### GETAWAY KITS

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

- ☐ Torch and radio with spare batteries
- ☐ Hearing aids and spare batteries, glasses or mobility aids
- ☐ Emergency water and easy-to-carry food rations
- ☐ Extra supplies of special dietary items
- ☐ First aid kit and essential medicines
- ☐ For infants or young children – formula and food, nappies
- ☐ Change of clothes (wind/waterproof clothing and strong outdoor shoes)
- ☐ Toiletries – towel, soap, toothbrush, sanitary items, toilet paper
- ☐ Blankets or sleeping bags
- ☐ Face and dust masks
- ☐ Pet supplies
- ☐ Important documents:
  - ☐ Identification (birth and marriage certificates/driver's licences and passports
  - ☐ Financial ( insurance policies and mortgage)
  - ☐ precious family photos

### IF WE HAVE TO EVACUATE WE WILL:

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

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

**www.getthru.govt.nz**

PRODUCED BY THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL DEFENCE AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

**GET READY GET THRU**

CD CIVIL DEFENCE

## RECOVERY PROCESS*

Recovery is the coordinated efforts and processes to bring about the immediate, medium and long term holistic regeneration and enhancement of a community following an emergency.

With this in mind the Matahiwi community has requested that there is consideration given to prioritising the recovery of:

**1. Power Supply** **2. Road Access** **3. Communications network**

## ASPIRATIONS FOR THE MATAHIWI COMMUNITY RECOVERY*

To enable recovery of community bonds the Matahiwi Community has requested that the recovery of our kaumatua, kuia and sick are to be prioritised. With this in mind the Designated area of Recovery, **Matahiwi Marae** has been nominated as the priority **Community Gathering Point** to be recovered first where possible.

**Depending on the type of event and damage sustained the recovery process and priorities can change, these are used to determine where the community feels it needs recovery attention directed if possible.*

## WHAT IT MEANS IF YOUR PROPERTY HAS BEEN STICKERED*

| Rapid Assessment Placards | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Observed Damage** | **Residential Rapid Assessment Outcome** | **Placard** |
| Light or no damage (Low risk) | **W** CAN BE USED<br>No ***immediate*** further evaluation required | **CAN BE USED** (WHITE) |
| Moderate damage (Medium risk) | **Y1** RESTRICTED ACCESS TO PART(S) OF THE BUILDING ONLY<br>No entry to parts of the building with significant damage | **RESTRICTED ACCESS** (YELLOW) |
| | **Y2** RESTRICTED ACCESS – SHORT TERM ENTRY ONLY<br>Entry restricted to removal of contents and securing work | |
| Heavy damage (High risk) | **R1** ENTRY PROHIBITED<br>At risk from external factors such as adjacent buildings or from ground failure | **ENTRY PROHIBITED** (RED) |
| | **R2** ENTRY PROHIBITED<br>Significant damage | |

*Red Sticker Example*

# UTILITIES AND INTERNET INFORMATION

If you have the internet available here are some useful and interesting links that the Civil Defence team also use.

**Power Outages:**

http://ec2-52-64-145-153.ap-southeast-2.compute.amazonaws.com/Outagesandfaults/

**Wind / Weather Predicting and Big View:**

https://www.windy.com/

**FWS (FENZ) Weather Station Matahiwi:**

https://live.harvest.com/?hsn=12300

**Quakes and Volcanoes:**

https://www.geonet.org.nz/

## DAMAGED SERVICE LINES

In general, property owners become responsible for service lines at the point it crosses their boundary. This includes the safety and maintenance of their electrical installation and any overhead lines. If you look up and see the service line to your property is damaged, you are required to use a **Powerco Approved Contractor** to access the network and isolate your line. If a fault occurs and is found to be on your service line, the cost of repair and possibly the call out charge will be your responsibility.

## PORTABLE GENERATORS

In the rural area consider adding a generator if you are dependent on power for a water pump or other essentials.

**YOU MUST NEVER:**

- attempt to connect your generator to your mains switchboard, a wall outlet or by altering your house wiring. This could feed electricity back into our network and risk the lives of line workers
- connect loads that exceed the generator's maximum output rating. Most generators have a maximum rating in watts, for example 2000 watts (two kilowatts)
- use a generator indoors. You risk carbon monoxide poisoning from the fumes and also risk causing a fire
- add fuel to the generator while it is running
- use damaged leads or appliances. You should also use a safety switch designed especially for generators
- connect all appliances at the same time; start with the largest and progressively add successive ones up to the generator's maximum output
- 'piggy back' cords - always use a multiple-outlet box with built in load limiters.

Portable generators can be easily moved from site-to-site and are not intended to be connected directly to your home mains electrical system. You should only use them to supply appliances through flexible cords. *Source: Orion Website: www.oriongroup.co.nz*

# WE ARE OK

FAMILY NAMES:

WE HAVE EVACUTATED TO:

CONTACT US ON:

STICK THIS INSIDE A WINDOW FACING THE ROAD SO EMERGENCY SERVICES KNOW WHAT HAS HAPPENED AND HOW TO CONTACT YOU IF NEEDED.

DATE: