

Katikati

Community Response Plan

This Plan was developed by Katch Katikati in conjunction with the Western Bay of Plenty District Council and Civil Defence on behalf of the Katikati Community Board for use during a civil emergency in Katikati.

April 2013



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Introduction

Purpose of Plan

Katikati is vulnerable due to the extent of area that is coastal and the ability to be isolated due to road closures on SH2.

During a Civil Defence Emergency communities can become isolated from outside help and resources. This plan outlines what is available within the community to respond to an emergency and sustain life until outside help arrives. Planning is based on supporting the community for at least three days.

Review of Plan

Within six months of local body elections. Called for and administered by WBOPDC on an annual basis.

Activation of Plan

This plan can be activated by any member of the Community Response Team (CRT) upon receipt of a Civil Defence warning from the WBOPDC, or following an emergency that has occurred without warning.

Area covered by Plan and Distribution

This plan covers the Katikati Township – this is within the 50km/h speed zone boundaries on both entrances to Katikati on SH2.

This plan has been distributed to all members of the CRT, Civil Defence EOC and WBOPDC.

Risks to the area

Events which could cause isolation include: earthquake, tornado, landslip, tsunami, volcanic eruption, tropical cyclone and floods. Any of the events could also bring loss of water supply, electrical supply and telephone contact including cell phone. A disaster like a major pandemic outbreak could see 20% to 60% of the population affected within a week and this would lead to the area being isolated as a quarantine site.

Utilities failures etc could also result in the need for a response by the CRT to assist vulnerable community members.

Adverse Weather Events

The most frequent natural hazard the community faces is flooding which arises from the intense rainfall that occur periodically in the locality. The steep watersheds on the eastern side of the Kaimai can flood and rapidly increase in volume, exceeding the natural flow capacity and this, coupled with the coastal location can interact with tidal conditions, causing flooding to low lying areas. Apart from risk to persons and property, flooding has the potential to isolate communities as the road network generally suffers damage when it occurs.

Marine Inundation -Tsunami

Apart from the low pressure effect on sea levels that weather conditions can cause, the community is also at risk from tsunami. However, the estimated frequency of 'significant' tsunami on the Western Bay coastline is low. Research indicates that the average occurrence is in the order of some 650 years. It must be borne in mind that this does not mean they occur every 650 years or even once in that period, as the generating cause is from different sources around the globe. The Bay of Plenty's risk is heightened due to the relative near proximity to some possible generating sources offshore, such as the Kermadec – Hikurangi - Tonga undersea rift trench system. A tsunami generated from these locations is likely to arrive in a far shorter time period than one, for example, generated in the Northern Pacific or Southern ocean. Please refer to the Western Bay of Plenty Website (search "Civil Defence") for more information.

Volcanism

The community situated as it is in the western bay is not directly at risk from local volcanic activity. The nearest active volcano is Mayor Island. It has an estimated frequency of eruption in the order of 1 event in 6300 years. It is however, worthy to note that the last known eruption on the island occurred some 6500 years ago. Mayor island has demonstrated a number of eruptive styles, most notably rhyolitic eruptions have occurred. These are very dangerous as, in the culminating phase the eruption is very large and can cause large amounts of ash to be produced. In the case of an eruption of this type, in north easterly wind condition, a significant amount of

ash will fall on the mainland. Consequences to the community are for example, isolation, a stopping of electrical supply, health problems and in some cases, properties becoming uninhabitable. Should a future rhyolitic eruption occur, this could possibly be coupled with sea incursion into the crater which may cause a tsunami to be generated. Further afield the active volcanic zones in the Bay of Plenty also pose a threat mainly from ash fall that is deposited by south easterly winds. The potential for the Taupo, Maroa and Okataina volcanic centres under these conditions is far greater than Mayor Island as they are more likely to erupt in the future.

Earthquake

The Kaimai Range has formed as a consequence of compressive forces within the earth's structure. These forces and the associated major faults, like the Kerepehi fault generate earthquakes that can be significant. However, the frequency of earthquakes that effect communities in the locality of Katikati is thought to be low, and while the potential remains, the assessments are based on known geological faults only. It is possible that more faults will be discovered in the future.

Man Made Hazards

The primary concern with regard to manmade hazards is the potential for a traffic incident to occur involving a vehicle carrying dangerous goods. The State Highway bisects the Katikati community and it is not unusual for large volumes of dangerous goods to be transported on it. In the event that one occurred a degree of isolation and evacuation may become necessary if there is spillage of the vehicle's contents. The most dangerous form of Dangerous goods are those which have the potential to create toxic aerosols from their solid or liquid form.

Pandemic/Epidemic Outbreak

Epidemics are relatively common in New Zealand. They are dealt with by Health Authorities as they arise and are usually contained within the area that they occur. In New Zealand, responding to a pandemic is the lead responsibility of the Ministry of Health and Facilitated by local Health Boards. Local Civil Defence are tasked with assisting the response as a support agency and will operate accordingly. In that scenario community isolation, to the family level, is likely all support available at that time will be community based. Activities such as contacting community members, delivering essential supplies and arranging emergency transport are likely to be critical deliveries at this level.

Notifying & alerting the community

While it is the primary responsibility of local Civil Defence to advise the community of any emergency event, the Katikati CRT will support and assist Civil Defence in this activity.

The Katikati community will be notified of a state of local emergency by the Civil Defence Emergency Management Officer or Emergency Operations Centre (if operating). This notification may be by e-mail, phone or text to the Community Board Chairperson. It will then be the responsibility of the Chairperson and CRT to ensure the community is made aware of a potential emergency situation. This can be done using telephone communications, email, or door to door knocking.

Community Response Co-ordination Centre

Primary response co-ordination centre is the Katikati RSA and Christian Centre, Henry Road with AgFirst, Tetley Road as alternate centre.

Primary welfare centre may change at the discretion of the Welfare Officer.

Roles and Responsibilities of CRT

Community Response Team Leader

The Community Response Team Leader is responsible for the overall co-ordination of the community response during an emergency. This involves ensuring that the community is notified and the CRT members are available to take responsibility for different aspects of the response, as directed by the Civil defence Controller. They may also allocate and deploy community resources as agreed with the Controller of the Emergency Operations Centre. They are also responsible for maintaining the Community Response Plan.

The CRT Leader is the only person authorised to make public statements. This is done in consultation with the Civil defence Controller or Public Information Manager.

Personnel Officer

The Personnel Officer is responsible for ensuring that there are the required numbers of personnel available to assist the responders with tasks (e.g. cooking food, assisting with sand bagging, door to door knocking). They will also arrange relief for Team members who require a rest.

Resource Officer

The Resource Officer is responsible for obtaining resources as requested by the Team Leader and liaising with the owners of the equipment to ensure it is used in the correct place (and safely). They are also responsible for maintaining the list of available resources on an annual basis.

Welfare Officer (s)

The Welfare Officer is responsible for ensuring the evacuation centres (school, halls, etc) are setup and staffed / resourced correctly. They are also responsible for ensuring that members of the public who arrive at the centre are registered and these details passed on to the Team Leader / WBOPDC.

This role should be established in consultation with the District Welfare Coordinator and Emergency Management Officer to ensure there is no duplication of effort and the chosen person receives the appropriate training.

Communications Officer (s)

The Communication Officer is responsible for manning the Civil Defence Radio located in the area. They are the main liaison point between the council and the community and will act as the main point for passing information from the EOC in the event other methods of communication are unavailable.

Team Member

The Team Members will be responsible for assisting and carrying out tasks as required by the Team Leader. They will also be responsible for ensuring that the wider community has been notified of an emergency.

Other contacts

Within our multicultural society it is very important to ensure that we have identified specific contacts with the ethnic groups that we can communicate with and ensure that the information is passed on efficiently.

Community Response Team Considerations For Particular Emergencies

In all cases send one member of the CRT to the evacuation centre to be used to provide community liaison.

1. Earthquake

- a. Activate CRT
- b. Assess the area for damage including main routes in and out of Katikati
- c. Assess immediate needs
- d. Contact local Civil Defence Authority to advise the outcomes from c. above
- e. Determine needs for community care and welfare

2. Tsunami

- a. Activate CRT
- b. Assess the area for damage including main routes in and out of Katikati
- c. Assess immediate needs
- d. Contact local Civil Defence Authority to advise the outcomes from c. above
- e. Determine needs for community care and welfare

3. Volcanic Eruption

- a. Activate CRT
- b. Notify telephone tree to advise community of event and to advise them to stay indoors and to listen to the radio and TV for further advice

4. Pandemic – Lead Agency is Ministry of Health

- a. Activate CRT
- b. Notify telephone tree to advise community of event and to promote Ministry of Health bulletins
- c. Contact BOP District Health Board
- d. Provide security for medical supplies at the Katikati Medical Centre if threatened.
- e. Establish welfare centre at the Katikati Rugby Club, Moore Park, if directed by Ministry of Health.

5. Flood

- a. Activate CRT
- b. Assess the area for slips, check road accessibility on SH2 for access
- c. Assess immediate needs
- d. Contact local Civil Defence Authority to advise outcomes of c. above
- e. Determine needs for Community care and welfare.

Community Resources**Evacuation Centres**

Below is a list of potential evacuation centres that will be utilised in the case of a Civil Emergency.

Name Of Centre	Location / Address	Contact	Resources Available
Katikati Primary (First location of choice)	Beach Road		3 kitchens, stoves, microwaves, fridge/freezer. Hall with toilets & gym mats. Open fields.
Katikati College	Beach Road		3 kitchens and food tech room (7 kitchens plus more equipment). Halls with toilets & gym mats. Open fields.

If you are on the north side of the Uretara River and the access is blocked please muster at the Uretara Domain.

Please note that in the event of a tsunami – head to the hills!

Plant + Equipment

Below is a list of plant and equipment that could be used during an emergency. .

Type Of Plant / Equipment	Location	Contact Details
Hydraulic excavators Low loader transporters Front end loaders Road dump trucks	Fotheringhame 11 Wharawhara Road	
Road dump truck Front end loaders Crushed Rock	KK Quarry Wharawhara Road	
Road dump truck Hydraulic excavator	Steve Amrein Earthmoving 69 Wolsley Road	
Hydraulic excavator	Furness Contracting 122 Lindemann Road	
Bulldozer	Steve Boyd Contracting 225c Woodlands Road	
Hydraulic excavator Road dump truck	Craig Hussey Earthmoving 377 Lockington Road	
Low loader Hydraulic excavator	Taylor Brothers 10 Wedgewood Street	
Generators x 2 Chiller Trailer Portaloos Cookers	Katikati Hire Centre 3 Marshall Place	
Generator 80 KVA	Triodent Marshall Road	
Generator 160 KVA	AgFirst 137 Tetley Road	

Fuel Supplies

Below is a list of fuel supplies that may be of assistance

Fuel and volume (dependant on deliveries)	Location	Contact Details
12,000 litres Diesel 32,000 litres Petrol 91 6,000 litres Petrol 95 3,000 LPG	BP Katikati Main Road	
40,000 litres Diesel 40,000 litres Petrol 91 20,000 litres Petrol 95 7,500 LPG	Caltex Katikati Main Road	
10,000 litres Diesel	Fotheringham 11 Wharawhara Road	

Transportation

The locations of any transport within the community that could be used in an emergency should be listed below. This could include:

- Quad Bikes
-

Transport Type	Location	Contact Details
30 Quad bikes and trailers	AgFirst	
6 seater Mini Van x 2	Lexham	
4 seater Mini Van x 1	St Johns	
12 seater Mini Van x 2 25 seater bus x 2 40+ seater bus x 12	Go Bus Company	
Mini Van	Boohai	
Mini Van	RSA	
Mini Van	Rugby Club	
Mini Van	Runanga	

First Aid

First Aid may be required during and following an emergency situation. In the event of an emergency those who are registered first aiders, are doctors or have medical qualifications need to report to the evacuation centres as soon as practical to await further instructions.

The location of comprehensive first aid kits or supplies is listed below

Location	Contact Details
Katikati Medical Centre	549 0411
Schools	
WBOPDC Office	571 8008
St John	549 3273
Katikati Police Station	549 0004
Fire Station	
Summerset	549 4016
Lexham	549 1015
Any large local business	

If required a make shift mortuary can be established in coolstores or under a very cool shaded area.

Cooking equipment

Cooking equipment and facilities are listed below.

PLUS barbecues and cooking utensils can be commandeered from the Community in the event of an emergency.

Type Of Equipment	Location	Contact Details
Cookers	Katikati Hire Centre 3 Marshall Place	
2 food caravans	Hare Krishna Retreat	
Commercial Kitchen	KK Baptist Church	
Mobile gas-fired cooking facilities	KK Rotary Club	
Stoves, microwave, fridge/freezer	KK Bowling Club	
3 kitchens and Home Tech room facilities (7 kitchens)	KK College	
3 kitchens with equipment	KK Primary	
Commercial Kitchen	KK Rugby Club	

Bedding + sleeping equipment

Many residents will come to evacuation centres with their own sleeping equipment. However, some may not have any available to them, so in that situation contact Local Civil Defence for assistance.

Note that packhouses have good cooking facilities and room for sleeping.

Water supplies

Water supplies may be interrupted or damaged during an emergency, Alternatives that are available in the area e.g. large rain water storage tanks, swimming pools etc. Please note – swimming pools and ground water from bores need to be checked for quality before being used for drinking purposes. Half a teaspoon per 10 litres Budget Bleach Regular and Budget Bleach Extra Strength or Clor-o-Gen bleach will make any water drinkable. Note: do not drink for 30 minutes after adding it.

Type / Capacity	Location	Contact Details
Bore & treatment plant 4,500m3	Anthenree Cnr SH2 / Westwood Rd	WBOPDC
Bore & Treatment plant No Storage	Tahawai	WBOPDC
Bore & treatment plant 4,500m3	Wharawhara Road	WBOPDC
6 x 30m3 tanks	Thompsons Track	WBOPDC
430,000 litres of water in two pools. Warm water bore. Electricity dependant	Dave Hume Pool Carisbrooke Street	
75,000 litres water in three tanks	AgFirst 137 Tetley Road	

Radio equipment

There are radios located at:

Name & Type Of Radio	Location	Contact Details
Community Radio Station 88.1mhz	KK Christian Centre Henry Road	
Microwave phone and data link via Netsmart wireless	AgFirst 137 Tetley Road	
Civil Defence Radio	KK Police Station Main Road	
Police Band Radio	Community Patrols Vehicle	

Vulnerable Community Members

The sites listed here may require assistance to evacuate:

Name	Location	Site Type	Contact Details
WBOPDC Flats	Heron Crescent	Council Flats	
WBOPDC Flats	Tui Place	Council Flats	
RSA Village	Binnie Road	Retirement Flats	
Radius Lexham Park	Binnie Road	Rest Home	
Summerset by the Sea	Park Road	Retirement Village	
Katikati Primary	Beach Road	Primary School	
Katikati College	Beach Road	College	
Pukeko Corner	Beach Road/Polly Crescent	Childcare	
ABC Katikati	4 Park Road	Childcare	
KK Free Kindergarten	Fairview Road	Childcare	
KK Childcare Centre	113 Main Road	Childcare	
BeachKids Katikati	Main Road	Childcare	
Katikati Playcentre	Binnie Road	Childcare	
KK Community Resource Centre	Beach Road	School Holiday Programme	
	Cnr Beach and Gledstanes	Childcare	

Emergency Contacts List**Emergency Services**

Name	Location	Contact Details
Ambulance (Katikati)	Beach Road	549 3273
Civil Defence	Barkes Corner	571 8008
Coastguard (Waihi Beach)		07 863 4477
Poisons Information		0800 764 766
Pollution Hotline		0800 884 880
Trust Power		0800 87 87 87
Police	Main Road	549 0004
KK Fire Service	Main Road	Joe Manukau

Contacts; Councils And Government Ministries

Name	Location	Contact Details
WBOPDC	Katikati	571 8008
WBOPDC	Barkes Corner	571 8008
BOP Regional Council	Tauranga	0800 884 880
BOP District Health Board	Tauranga Hospital	571 8975

Community Response Team Members

Team Position	Name	Contact Details
Team Leader	Alan Hay	
Assistant Team Leader		
Personnel Officer	Vin Allen	
Assistant Personnel Officer		
Resource Officer	Shirely Vincent	
Assistant Resource Officer		
Welfare Officer (s)	C/- KK Lions Club	
Communications Officer	Rob Holding	
Assistant Communication Officer	Derek Stansfield	
Team Members		
Other Contacts		

Community Notification Tree

Use Neighbourhood Support contact tree. Contact details are available via the Katikati Police Station.

Mapping

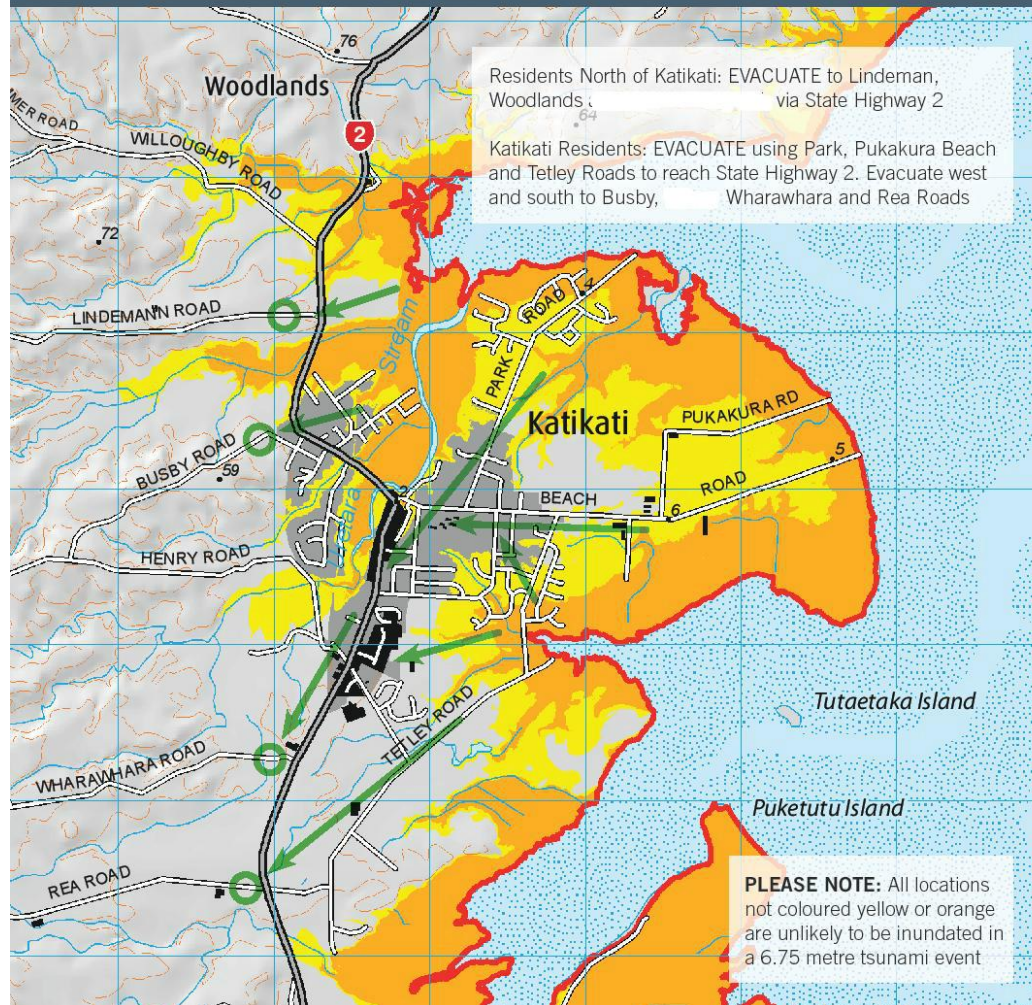
Note; Large laminated maps for use in an emergency are held at the Library that cover:

- Tsunami Inundation
- Satellite/ aerial photos

Tsunami Town Evacuation Map

In the event of a Tsunami please evacuate to the nearest high point. The following map details suggested evacuation routes.

Quick Evacuation Maps Western Bay of Plenty District **Katikati**



REMEMBER TO:

- Know your evacuation location - identify your address from this map
- Learn the quickest route to evacuate to safety
- Have your getaway kit available at all times
- On receiving a warning please listen to your radio for information and advice before taking action
- Remain calm and be considerate of others
- Keep listening to your radio for updated information and ongoing advice



EVACUATION ZONES

- from regional average Mean High Water Spring* (0.8558 m) line to 10 metres distance inland - Note: this has been exaggerated for cartographic purposes
- inland boundary of RED to expected maximum extent** of a 4 metre tsunami wave with expected run-up to 8 metres from Waihi Beach to Otamarakau
- from ORANGE boundary to expected maximum extent** of a 6.75 metre tsunami wave with expected run-up to 13.5 from Waihi Beach to Otamarakau

* as defined in page 18, MHWS level for the Bay of Plenty
-NWA Client Report HAM2006-133 October 2006, NWA Project BOP07212

** The recommended Level 2 attenuation rule of 1 metre decrease in wave height every 200 metre inland was applied for calculating how far the tsunami wave travels inland. The attenuation rule for the river, 1m decrease for every 400m distance upriver, was applied to determine the maximum distance travelled by the modelled tsunami waves (run-up of 8 and 13.5m travelling a maximum of 3200m and 5400m, respectively upriver for BOP WEST and; run-up of 10 and 16.5m travelling a maximum of 4000m and 6600m, respectively upriver for BOP EAST). - Tsunami Evacuation Zones Director's Guideline for Civil Defence Emergency Management Groups (DGL 08/08) December 2008 ISBN 978-0-478-25483-9

HORIZONTAL DATUM: New Zealand Geodetic Datum 2000 (NZGD2000) For practical purposes NZGD2000 equates to WGS84
VERTICAL DATUM: Mean Sea Level

PROJECTION: New Zealand Transverse Mercator 2000 (NZTM2000)

PARAMETERS:
Spheroid: GRS80; Scale Factor 0.9996
Origin Latitude: 0° South; Origin Longitude: 173° East
False Northing: 10 000 000m; False Easting: 1 600 000mE

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