



COMMUNITY EVACUATION GUIDE

LAKE ŌKĀREKA

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Introduction

The goal of the Lake Ōkāreka Community Evacuation Guide is to support the safety and wellbeing of our community by preparing for potential emergencies, and ensuring residents know how to respond and evacuate effectively. This guide empowers individuals, households, and neighbourhoods to take informed action for themselves and others during an emergency affecting Lake Ōkāreka.

Communities and hapū

Understand your risk

Seek to build a collective understanding of your risks: the hazards or disruptions you could face, your collective exposure of people, animals, property, and assets, and your vulnerabilities – how these could be adversely affected.

Reduce your risk factors

Consider ways to reduce your community's exposure or vulnerabilities – it needn't cost money, but there may be options if it does.

Keep the long-term in mind

Consider the longer-term changes in your environment, for example, the impact of climate change, and what you can do about them.

Benefit today, benefit tomorrow

Try to find risk reduction, readiness, and resilience solutions that have an everyday benefit to your community. As well as being prepared for tomorrow, you'll have a richer community today.

Learn about response and recovery

Understand how response to and recovery from emergencies will work in your city or district.

Understand your collective resources

Think about what resources you have, now or in an emergency, and how you could put them to work.

Make a plan and practice it

Community resilience and recovery planning helps communities understand how they can help each other after a disaster. Ask your local emergency management office for help if you need it, and practice any plans, as much as you can.

Organise community events

Communities who know each other are stronger communities – in good times and in bad.

3 THINGS TO MAKE SURE YOU ARE READY

Step 1 - 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 - Create

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 seven days. You'll be surprised at how much you already have.



Step 3 - Connect

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.



Household Emergency Plan

Plan to look after yourself and your loved ones for at least seven 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 seven 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.

IF LIFE OR PROPERTY IS THREATENED, ALWAYS DIAL 111

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 emergency management office for assistance during an emergency.

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 your local council and/or the Bay of Plenty Emergency Management group's websites and social media. Follow the official instructions and emergency services.

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 kids up if you can't get there.

What would you do?

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 tsunami zone, make sure your evacuation place is outside of the zone (check with your council for zone maps).

Top tip

If you must 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.

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).

NO POWER

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.



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 kids

If you have kids, make sure you know the school/day care's emergency plans and give the school the names of three people who could pick the kids 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.

What would you do?

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.
- Welfare or evacuation centres generally will not accept pets except for service animals such as guide dogs. Some communities have established sheltering options for pets.
- 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.





Who is this plan for?

Household members

Name:	Contact Details:
Name:	Contact Details:
Name:	Contact Details:
Name:	Contact Details:

Does anyone have special requirements?

Will anyone in your household need assistance to evacuate, or while stuck at home during an emergency? Does anyone rely on mobility or medical devices or other special equipment? Does anyone rely on prescription medicine? Do they have supplies to last three days or more or alternatives if power is not available?

Any babies or young children?

Do you have nappies, formula, etc. to last three days or more if shops and roads are closed? Do you have supplies in a grab bag in case you need to leave in a hurry as well?

Any pets?

Your animals are your responsibility, so make sure you include them in your emergency planning. Do you have food and water to last three days or more? Do you have cages or carriers to transport them and keep them safe? Do you have someone to collect and look after your animals if you can't get home?

Anyone else who might need help?

Are there any friends, family or neighbours who might need your help to get through an emergency at home or to evacuate?

Name:	Contact Details:
Name:	Contact Details:
Name:	Contact Details:



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, a radio, and batteries for both? 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.

Make detailed notes on where these items are stored

Do we know how to turn off water, power and gas?

Only turn these off if you suspect a leak or damaged lines 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.

Details on how to turn off the water, power and gas

If we have no power

What will you need to do if there is no power? How will you cook, stay warm, see at night (do not use candles as they are a fire hazard)? Do you have spare cash in case ATMs are not working? Do you have enough fuel in case petrol pumps are not working?)

Make notes on what your household needs to do

If we have no water

What will you need to do if there is no water? Do you have enough drinking water stored (three litres per person per day for three days or more)? Do you have water for your pets? What will you cook and clean with? What will you use for a toilet?

Make notes on what your household needs to do

If we have to leave in a hurry

Do we have grab bags?

Does everyone have grab bags* in case you need to evacuate? At home, at work, in the car?

* A small bag with warm clothes, a torch, radio, first aid kit, snack food and water.

Make detailed notes on where the grab bags are stored

Emergency 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 seven days or more. Assemble and maintain your emergency survival items for your home as well as a portable getaway kit in case you need 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.
- Remember to take all your pets with you including pet supplies.

Top Tip

Keep strong black garbage bags and kitty litter in your response bag. You can put the black bag and some kitty litter in it then place into your toilet or a bucket and use as emergency toilet if you have no flushing toilet available.

EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

In an emergency, you could be stuck at home for seven 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 (page 9) to work out what you will need to get your family through.

Basic supplies to have at home:

- Water for seven days or more - make sure you have nine litres of water for every person. (Save large fizzy and juice bottles, give them a good clean and overfill them with water from the tap, replace every 6 months).
- Long lasting food that doesn't need cooking (unless you have a camping stove or BBQ), and food for babies and pets.
- Toilet paper and large plastic buckets for an emergency toilet.
- Dust masks and work gloves.



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:

- Check on your neighbours if you are evacuating to ensure they are also aware of the situation.
- Remember to take all your pets with you.
- 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.

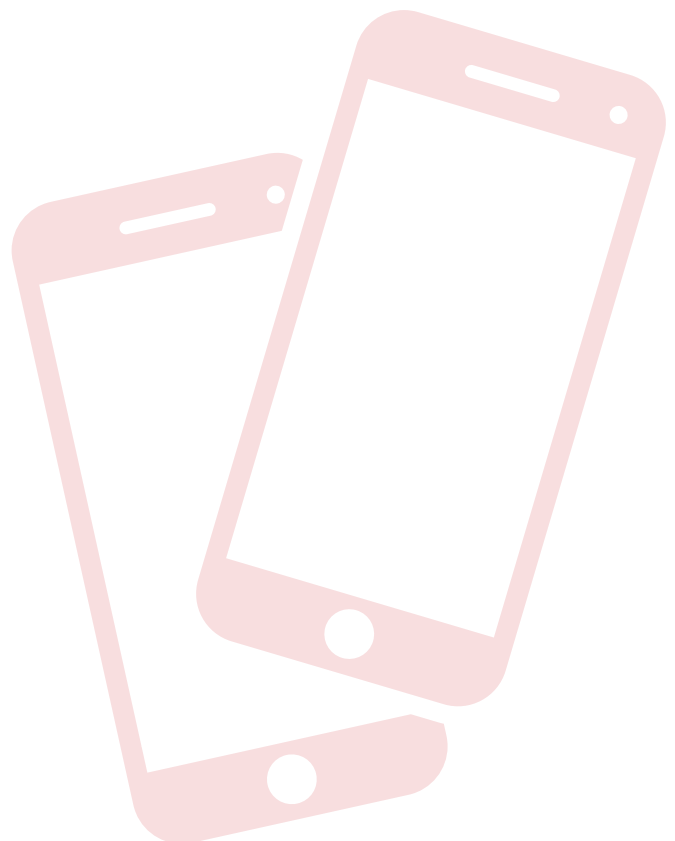


HOW TO STAY IN TOUCH

- **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.



FIRE/WILDFIRE

General Information:

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.

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

If you can't safely extinguish a fire immediately evacuate yourself and your family and ring FIRE on 111.

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 (111) Fire and Emergency New Zealand from a safe phone.

Tell Fire and Emergency New Zealand:

1. House number.
2. Street.
3. Nearest intersection.
4. Suburb and City.
5. Rapid ID number if you have one.

Recommended Actions:

If you see smoke or fire and believe there's a risk to people or property, call 111 and ask for 'Fire' immediately. If you're not sure whether it's a real emergency or not, call 111 and ask.

When in doubt, call 111

Smoke alarms

Install smoke alarms and test them every month.

Escape plan

Design an escape plan for you and your family to get out of the house and off the property. Test it regularly.

Access

Make sure your driveway clearance is at least four metres wide and four meters high. Ensure there is adequate turning space for fire trucks and easy access to water.

Landscaping

Keep the grass near your home green and mown. Select plant species that are more fire resistant.

Home maintenance

Fires can start when embers get on your roof and under your house. Clean your gutters and make sure there is nothing flammable beneath the house.

Signs

Make it easy for emergency services to find you by making sure your RAPID rural property identification number is on your signpost and clearly visible from the road.

Fire extinguishers

Install dry powder extinguishers near heat and fuel sources in your home and out buildings.

Sprinklers

Sprinklers are the fastest way to put out a fire. Consider installing a sprinkler system in your home. Modern sprinklers can be easily installed by a plumber and are less expensive than you might think.

Water source

Ensure there is access to an adequate supply of water for fire trucks. Make sure your garden hose is connected and is long enough to reach around the house.

Firewood

Store your firewood and other flammable material away from the house.

Fuel

Safely handle and store liquid fuels and gas.

Machinery

Make sure your machinery and equipment is properly maintained and in good working order. Check there are no birds' nests in or around your machinery — they are a common cause of machinery fires.

Ash

Dispose of ash in a metal container or wet down with water. Ashes can stay hot enough to start a fire for up to five days.

Potential Local Impacts:

- With steep slopes and often dry, windy conditions, Lake Ōkāreka is susceptible to wildfires. Recent fires, such as the 2020 fire at Ohau Village that destroyed 48 houses and other structures, have highlighted this vulnerability, which is likely to be made worse by climate change.
- Read the Lake Ōkāreka Community Response Plan for our local natural hazards: <http://www.lakeokareka.org/community-response-plan>

LAND INSTABILITY

General Information:

A landslide is the movement of rock, soil and/or vegetation, down a slope. There are many different types, and they can range in size from a single boulder in a rock fall, to a very large avalanche of debris with huge quantities of rock and soil that spreads across many kilometres. They are common in both rural and urban settings.

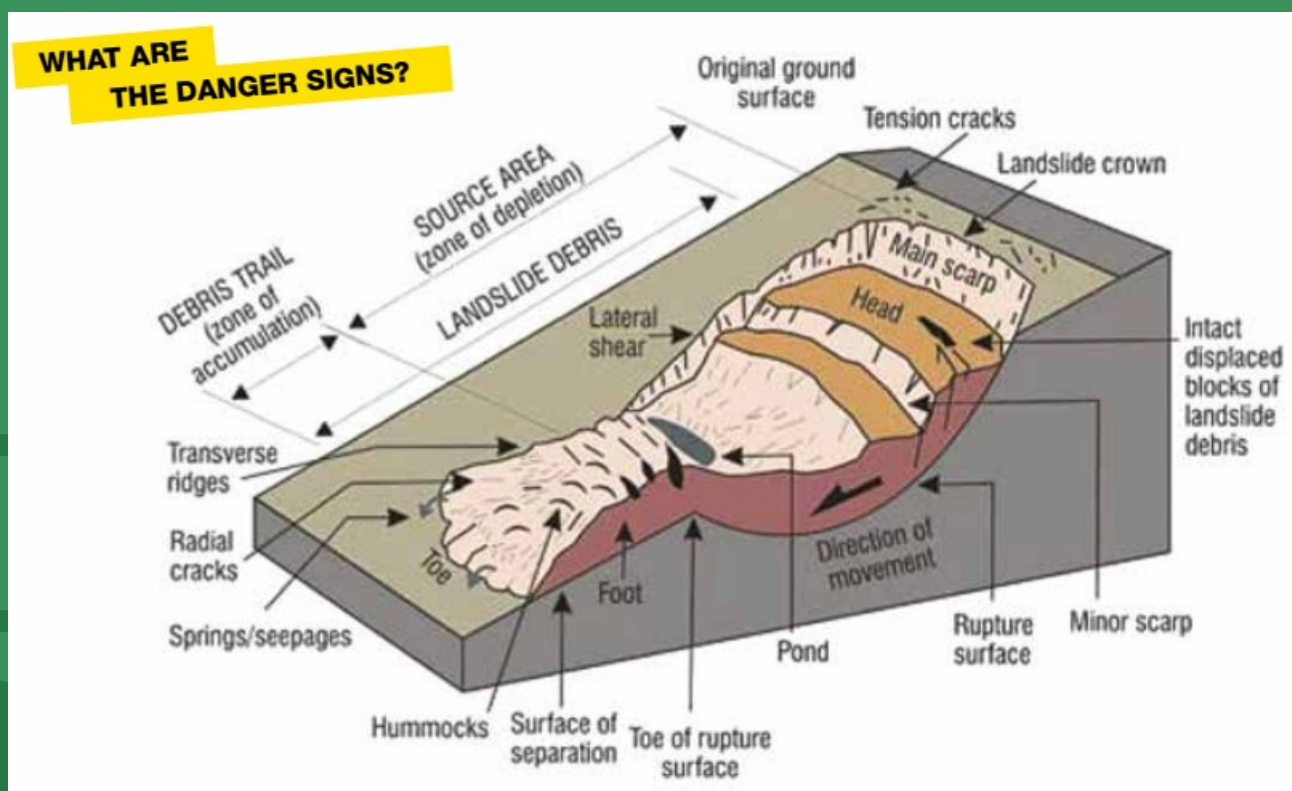
Landslides are commonly classified by the material involved (e.g., rock, debris, soil or mud) and the way they move (e.g., fall, topple, slide, spread, or flow). All these types of landslides may occur in New Zealand. Listed below are some typical examples of different landslide types.

- Rockfall - individual rocks that detach and rapidly fall from steep slopes and cliffs.
- Debris Avalanche - a shallow flow of rock and debris that detach from steep slopes and cliffs to form an avalanche.
- Debris Flows - rapid surging flows of saturated debris that occur in channels. They are often triggered by heavy rainfall or rapid snowmelt.

Landslides can occur without any trigger but are most commonly associated with heavy rainfall and/or earthquakes. Human activities including mining, construction, removal of trees and vegetation, steep roadside cuttings or leaking water pipes can also cause or increase the likelihood of landslides.

Some landslides move rapidly, while others are slow and gradual, causing damage to property and infrastructure, but have the potential to cause injury or death.

Natural Hazards: Be aware of natural hazards in Lake Ōkāreka



Some warning signs before landslides occur:

- Small slips, rock falls, and sinking land, at the bottom of slopes.
- Sticking doors and window frames, which may mean the land is slowly moving under the house.
- Gaps where window frames are not fitting properly.
- Steps, decks, and verandas, moving or tilting away from the rest of the house.
- New cracks or bulges on the ground, road, footpath, retaining walls and other hard surfaces.
- Tilting trees, retaining walls, or fences.

Recommended Actions

If you see a landslide, move quickly out of its path and stay away from it. It is important to recognise the warning signs and act quickly.

If you learn or suspect that a landslide is occurring, or is about to occur in your area:

- Evacuate immediately if it is safe to do so. Seek higher ground outside the path of the landslide. Getting out of the path of a landslide or debris flow path is your best protection.
- If you cannot leave safely, move out of the path of the debris. The side of your house furthest from the landslide is likely to be the safest location within the property.
- Take your pets with you, and move livestock to safe paddocks, if you can do so without endangering yourself.
- Alert your neighbours. They may not be aware of the potential hazard. Advising them of a threat may save their lives. Help neighbours who need assistance to evacuate if you can do so without putting yourself in danger.
- Contact your local council or technical expert. Local council engineers or other geotechnical engineers are the people best able to assess the potential danger.

For more information visit: [naturalhazards.govt.nz](https://www.naturalhazards.govt.nz)

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

GROUPS AND COMMUNITY
EMERGENCY HUBS

In an emergency, it is vital that communities come together to support and help each other.

Community Resilience Groups are local people who come together, during and after an emergency, to support the community. They may do this by setting up a Community Emergency Hub.

What is a Community Emergency Hub?

A Community Emergency Hub is a place for the community to come for information, reassurance, to have a hot drink, and to meet with each other and talk.

A Community Emergency Hub may be opened by members of the community to support people who have been affected by the event.

Using their discretion, a Community Resilience Group can open a Community Emergency Hub to meet their local needs.

Community Emergency Hubs are not for overnight stays or delivery of a formal welfare response. If required, the district Emergency Operations Centre will open a Civil Defence Centre to provide for formal emergency welfare support.

Community Emergency Hubs	Civil Defence Centres
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Entirely owned and led by the local community within guidelines set by BOP Emergency Management.Community resourced.Local community focused.In communication with the local Emergency Operations Centre or Incident Control Point.Not for overnight stays.Run by members of the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Established and run by the Emergency Operation Centres.Provides government and support agencies a facility to offer services.Provides the formal and official welfare response.May be established as an emergency shelter if appropriate for the emergency.Staffed by trained and vetted personnel.

KEY INFORMATION SOURCES

Facebook:

- Lake Ōkāreka
- Lake Ōkāreka and Tarawera Community Noticeboard
- Lake Ōkāreka Volunteer Fire Brigade

Websites:

- metservice.com
- geonet.org.nz
- bopcivildefence.govt.nz
- civildefence.govt.nz
- rotorualakescouncil.nz
- lakeokareka.org
- lakeokarekafire.co.nz

Smart phone applications:

- MetService
- GeoNet
- GoodSAM Responder
- Red Cross

Radio:

- RNZ National 1188 AM or 101.5 FM
- NewstalkZB 747 AM
- More FM 89.2 FM or 95.9 FM
- The Hits 90.8 FM or 97.5 FM
- Te Arawa FM 93.9 FM
- ZM 98.3 FM
- The Edge 99.9 FM

Familiarise yourself with all radio stations in your area. Emergencies may cause a radio station to go off air, if this occurs, switch to another station or frequency.

Two-way radio:

- NZ UHF PRS Channel 15

Community Hub Locations

LAKE ŌKĀREKA FIRE STATION
1 ACACIA ROAD
LAKE ŌKĀREKA
ROTORUA

Emergency Services

New Zealand Police

police.govt.nz

Fire and Emergency New Zealand

fireandemergency.nz

St John Ambulance

stjohn.org.nz

Emergency Management

BOP Emergency Management

bopcivildefence.govt.nz/

National Emergency Management Agency

civildefence.govt.nz

Be Prepared

getready.govt.nz

Local Council

Rotorua Lakes Council

07 348 4199

rotorualakescouncil.nz

Bay of Plenty Regional Council

0800 884 880

boprc.govt.nz

In an emergency, if life or property is threatened, call 111.

Only call 111 in an emergency.

Do not call 111 for information and advice.

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

Evacuation Guide

Keeping safe in a wildfire prone area

WORK IT OUT



Plan what you will do in the event of a wildfire and prepare to leave quickly by:

- Prepare a grab-bag with essentials: water, medication, toiletries
- Have a plan for pets and livestock
- Communicate your evacuation plan with everyone in the household
- Keep your vehicle facing out, with a full tank and ready to go

LOOK OUT



Be alert for any signs of wildfire. Look outside if you smell smoke or hear:

- The fire station siren continuously sounding
- An emergency alert on your mobile phone
- Car horns sounding at unusual times, or continuously
- Other people shouting or leaving quickly

Look for the location of the fire, decide the safest route out, and get ready to go, fast.

SHOUT OUT



Raise the alarm. Do not assume others know what is happening.

- Yell "FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!" to alert your family, friends and neighbours
- Call 111 and ask for Fire. This is free from any phone
- If you can do so safely, activate the fire siren via the fire station AED cabinet
- If you can do so safely, alert your nearest neighbour(s)

GET OUT



If fire is coming toward you leave the area without delay. You do not need to wait for official instruction to evacuate:

- Drive to Rotorua. Follow emergency service personnel advice for direction
- If the road out is blocked or threatened by fire the lake is a safe location
- If there is time, shut the green evacuation notice in your door facing out
- If you need help to evacuate, call 111

STAY OUT



Do not return for any reason until emergency personnel confirm it is safe:

- If you need welfare support, shelter, clothes, medication or food go to the: **Lake Ōkāreka Fire Station, 1 Acacia Road, Lake Ōkāreka, Rotorua**
- Follow instructions from emergency service personnel
- Stay updated via: Community Facebook Pages/Group

Evacuation Guide

Stay safe in landslide prone areas

WORK IT OUT



Plan prior to heavy rainfall so you can leave quickly if a landslide threatens:

- Prepare a grab-bag with essentials: water, medication, warm clothes, waterproof clothing, torch and toiletries
- Have a plan for pets and livestock
- Communicate your evacuation plan with everyone in the household
- Keep your vehicle facing out, with a full tank and ready to go

LOOK OUT



Stay alert for signs of a potential landslide especially during or after heavy rain:

- Cracks appearing in the ground, walls, or driveways
- Unusual sounds like rumbling, trees cracking, or rocks knocking together
- Tilted trees, fences, posts or power poles
- Neighbours evacuating or emergency alerts on your phone
- Fire Station siren is continuously sounding during or following heavy rain

If you notice any of these, assess your surroundings and leave immediately.

SHOUT OUT



Raise the alarm and don't assume others know what is happening:

- Yell "LANDSLIDE! LANDSLIDE! LANDSLIDE!" to alert family or neighbours
- Call 111 and ask for Fire. This is free from any phone
- If safe, notify your nearest neighbour(s) and community contacts
- Use local emergency channels or social media to spread the word

GET OUT



If a landslide is imminent or already occurring evacuate without delay:

- Head to a safe zone away from slopes, cliffs or unstable ground
- If roads are blocked, move uphill or to solid ground. Avoid valleys/streams
- If there is time, shut the green evacuation notice in your door facing out
- If you need help evacuating, call 111 immediately

STAY OUT



Do not return for any reason until authorities confirm it is safe:

- If you need welfare support, shelter, clothes, medication or food go to:
Lake Ōkāreka Fire Station, 1 Acacia Road, Lake Ōkāreka, Rotorua.
- Follow instructions from emergency personnel and avoid affected areas
- Stay updated via: Community Facebook Pages/Group or The Hub

EVACUATED

1. **Fold along this line**
2. **Shut in door jamb with green side facing street**

Lake Ōkāreka Community Emergency Hub

Phone: 07 3628 757

Website: lakeokareka.org/okareka-civil-defence

Facebook: Lake Ōkāreka