

Lake Ōkāreka

Community Response Plan

2026



The community supporting the community in an emergency.



BAY OF PLENTY
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

GROUP

Is Our Community Prepared

This plan aims to identify hazards that may affect the Lake Ōkāreka community and outline measures the community can take to ensure that individuals, households, and businesses are prepared to respond effectively and remain self-reliant for at least three days without outside assistance in the event of an emergency.

The Lake Ōkāreka Community comprises Lake Ōkāreka village, Lake Tikitapu Holiday Park, and the surrounding rural areas. The plan has been prepared to provide an effective, planned civil defence emergency response that links the community with the Rotorua Lakes Council, Civil Defence and Emergency Management and the wider response organisations. To survive an emergency, the community should be personally prepared with survival kits of water, food, lighting, heating, radios, spare batteries, and medical supplies. Visit www.getthru.govt.nz for more information.

The purpose of this community response plan is to:

- Help understand the hazards that exist in your community.
- Know what level of risk these hazards pose to your community.
- Know what can be done to prepare yourself and those who depend on you to survive an emergency.
- Know the warning signs to evacuate and where to evacuate.
- Be able to respond to an emergency to support the community without immediate help from emergency services or civil defence emergency management.



Produced by Bay of Plenty Emergency Management Group, November 2021.

Content sourced and adapted from Waikato CDEM Group publications.

Keep up to date during and after an event by downloading the Red Cross Hazard App, listening to the radio, watching TV, and checking our website and Facebook page.



FREE TO DOWNLOAD



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Our Community

The Lake Ōkāreka Community comprises residents, iwi, tourists, community groups and businesses. The boundary for this community response plan encompasses Lake Ōkāreka, Lake Tikitapu, and the surrounding rural areas. Most of the community is located around Lake Ōkāreka. The land in this community is a mixture of residential sections, farms, lifestyle blocks, and native DOC land.

According to the 2023 Census data, there are approximately 288 private dwellings, including 192 permanent ones, in which 465 people reside. The approximate age distribution of residents in the area is: children aged 0-14 years (14.8%), adults aged 15-29 years (14.2%), adults aged 30-64 years (49.7%), and older adults aged 65 years and above (21.3%).

The community groups that developed this Community Response Plan have identified several historical hazards that could affect the broader community. These can be read about later in the plan. Information on how to prepare for the identified hazards in Lake Ōkāreka and Lake Tikitapu can also be found later in the plan.

The community organisations that have come together to inform you about this Community Response Plan are responsible for updating and disseminating the plan and Community Guide to Emergencies, with assistance from Rotorua Lakes Council CDEM.

Cultural Significance

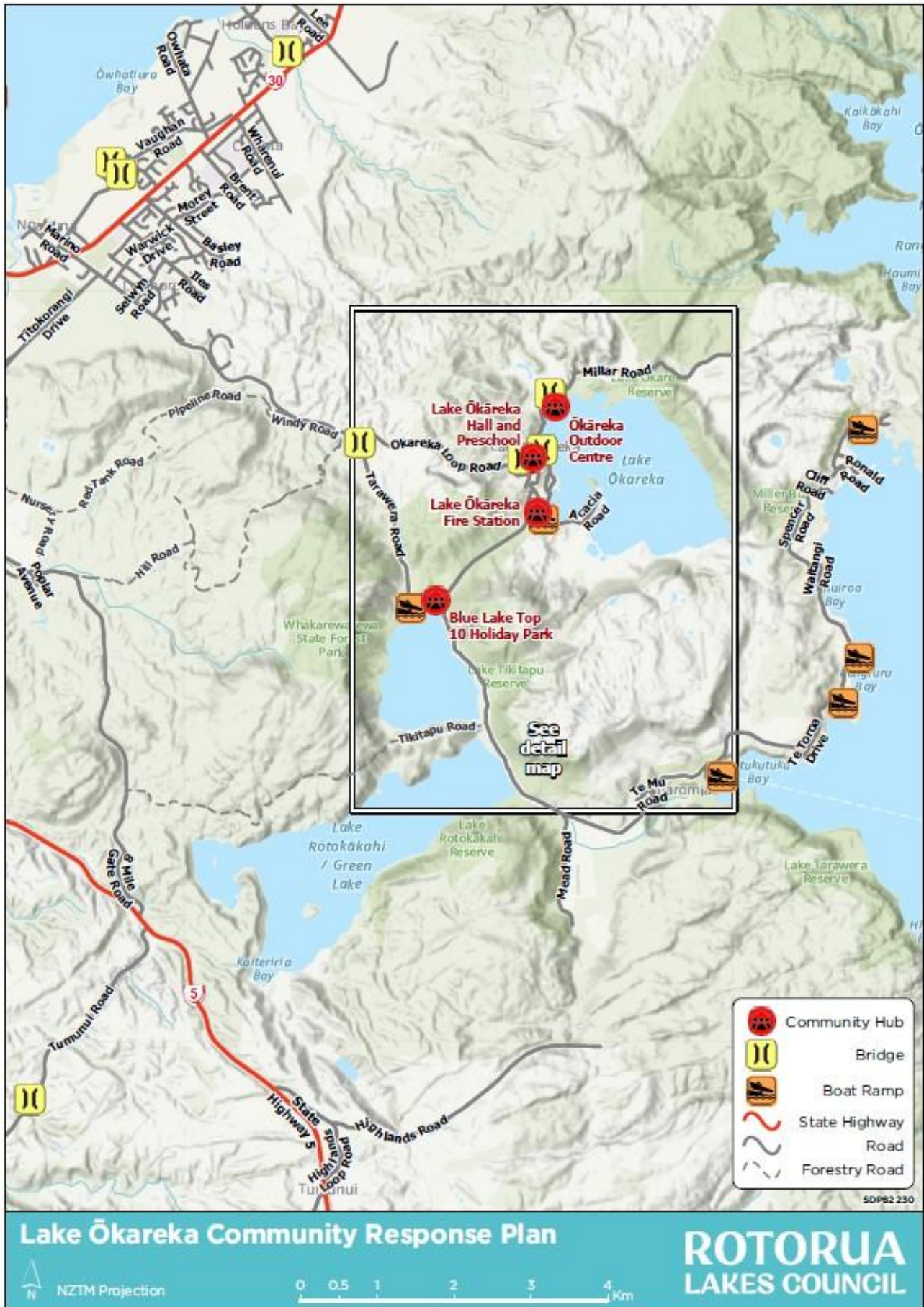
Lake Ōkāreka holds great significance for Tūhourangi and Ngāti Tarawhai. 95% of the lands surrounding Lake Ōkāreka, known by tangata whenua as Akakahia-Ōkāreka, were occupied and cultivated extensively by the various Tūhourangi hapū Uruhina, Umararoa and Te Anumatao.

Taumaihi pa is a site of cultural significance and registered with the NZ Archaeological Association. This pa was once occupied by the Tangaroamihi hapū, of which Hinemihi, the ancestress, belonged. Other pa sites surrounding Lake Ōkāreka include Huitangiora and Peria. Other sites of significance include Te Mutuiti (near Ohorongō), Te Kohatu near Taumaihi pa, Te Kaharoa, the north side of Ōkāreka, and Otahu, the west side of Lake Ōkāreka.

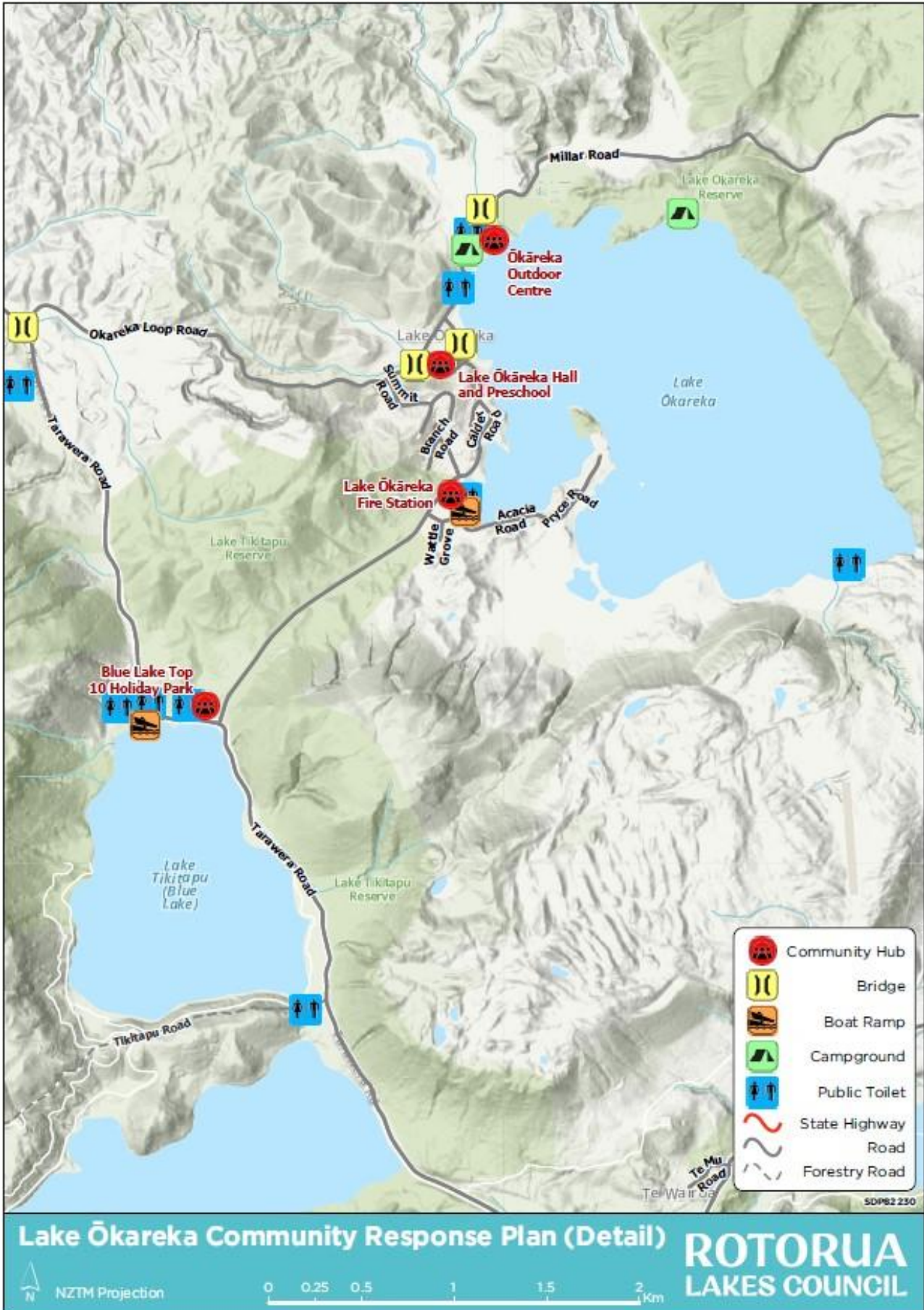
Mahinga kai sites include bird snaring forests Hineraupo, Tuwiriwiri and Matawhero. Matahaura, Te Kene, Te Papa, Te Whata, Te Whiu, Tahuri, Te Hopehuria and Merepeka were named cultivations. Indigenous fish, such as koaro and bullies, are present, along with kōura and kakahi.

There are many known Māori archaeological and heritage sites around Lake Ōkāreka; two are listed with the Archaeological Association. Equally, many sites of significance around Lake Ōkāreka are known only to tangata whenua. Their locations have not been made public as they are of high cultural value, and identification may undermine the integrity of the site.

Local Map



Detail Map



Our Plan

Plan Champions: Lake Ōkāreka Community Association

Lake Ōkāreka Volunteer Fire Brigade

Tūhourangi Tribal Authority

Plan Updated: Lake Ōkāreka Community Association - Every 12 months.

Plan Boundaries: See the map above.

Ideal State

Within 72 hours, the Lake Ōkāreka Community Response Team wants to:

From 0 to 24 hours

- Emergency event occurs - first ensure your family's safety & wellbeing.
- Identify the need for the Community Emergency Hub to be set up:
 - Significant area-wide infrastructure damage
 - Directive from authorities
 - Communications systems failure
- Community Emergency Hub set up at Lake Ōkāreka Fire Station
- Establish a Coordinated Incident Management System (CIMS) structure
- Allocate Incident Management Team (IMT) roles
- Establish communication with Rotorua Lakes Council (RLC)
- Initiate emergency response tasking
- Complete sector post staffing roster

From 24 to 48 hours

- Complete a full community damage assessment.
- Complete a needs assessment, including external assistance.
- Maintain regular communication with RLC.
- Complete emergency response tasking.

From 48 to 72 hours

- Complete a non-urgent needs assessment.

Hazards

Whilst we hope that none of the natural disasters described in this section ever occur, it is important to understand that these have occurred.

Hazard 1 – Storms

Heavy rain: increases the risk of surface flooding, high lake levels, subsidence, and landslides in the community. Most recently, Tropical Cyclone Gabrielle brought gale-force winds and heavy rain.

Gale-force wind: can topple large trees and damage buildings in Lake Ōkāreka. Our community is surrounded by trees that could damage vehicles or structures and cause serious injuries or death. Severe weather warnings are issued by MetService and can be accessed through broadcast media, email alerts, and online at www.metservice.com.

Surface 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 typically caused by prolonged heavy rain or intense thunderstorms. Never try to walk, swim, or drive through flood water. Many flood fatalities occur when people try to drive through water. Always assume that floodwater is contaminated with farm runoff, chemicals, and sewage. Contaminated flood water can make you sick. Ensure you wash your hands, clothes, and property thoroughly after coming into contact with floodwater. Preparing for a flood will help reduce damage to your home and business and increase your chances of survival.

Landslides: can happen without warning. Heavy rain, earthquakes and, in some cases, human activity often trigger them. Regularly inspect your property and be vigilant when driving, especially in areas with embankments along roadsides. Watch for collapsed pavements, mud, and fallen rocks. Information on landslides can be found at www.geonet.org.nz.



Landslip Hazard Awareness Map: **Blue** = Slope Hazard at Property (15-40° detected).
Pink = Parcels Neighbouring Claims or Landslips.

Subsidence: ground stability is a characteristic of the interaction between water, soil, and the underlying geology. Different soils react differently to the presence or absence of groundwater. The effects of subsidence can also be accelerated or triggered by other natural activities in the area, such as tectonic activity, earthquakes, and variations in groundwater levels.

High lake levels: Lake Ōkāreka has a catchment area of 19.6 square kilometres and a surface area of 3.4 square kilometres. The catchment is half-forested, with nearly 75% of the area comprising indigenous forest. The remaining land is either pastoral or covered in invasive vegetation, with residential development concentrated at the lake's western and southern ends.

The lake receives most of its input via groundwater seepage, runoff, and rainfall, and has a maximum depth of 34 meters. Persistent heavy rain can cause flooding to residential properties, as seen in 2017. The Lake Ōkāreka Outlet was upgraded in 2022, increasing the consented maximum discharge from 239 to 500 litres per second. However, the maximum possible discharge is approximately 800 to 900 litres per second. The new outlet is designed to prevent flooding from high lake levels.

Hazard 2 – Power Outage

It can occur at any time and can be caused by heatwaves, bushfires, earthquakes, or storms. A tree interfering with power lines is often the cause of preventable power outages. Planned or unexpected, power outages can last for hours, days, or even longer, disrupting essential services such as communication, refrigeration, water, sewage, transportation, retail, banking, and other vital functions. It may impact household lighting, heating, cooling, communication, food preparation, cooking, medication, refrigeration, and the operation of medical equipment.

Hazard 3 – Fires

It can be sparked by human activity. For example, house fires, campfires escaping, fireworks, rubbish fires, lithium-ion batteries, cigarette butts, sparks from lawnmowers, bonfires or rural burn-offs getting out of control. Car accidents, arching or fallen power lines are also common causes of fires.

Lithium-ion battery fire incidents are on the rise in Aotearoa and worldwide, with international lithium-ion-related fire fatalities reported almost daily.

Native and exotic pine forests surround most of our community. Increased temperatures, decreased humidity, and decreased rainfall increase the fire risk, especially during dry periods in late summer. Multiple houses in Lake Ōkāreka are situated on steep terrain and surrounded by vegetation, which increases the risk of multiple properties being involved in a structure or vegetation fire.

During periods of high to extreme fire danger, forests, grasslands, and structures could be set alight by uncontrolled fires. The spread of the fire would depend on the wind direction, speed, topography, and location of natural barriers such as lakes. Large areas could burn, causing serious injuries or deaths to animals and humans. The Lake Ōkāreka Volunteer Fire Brigade is the local

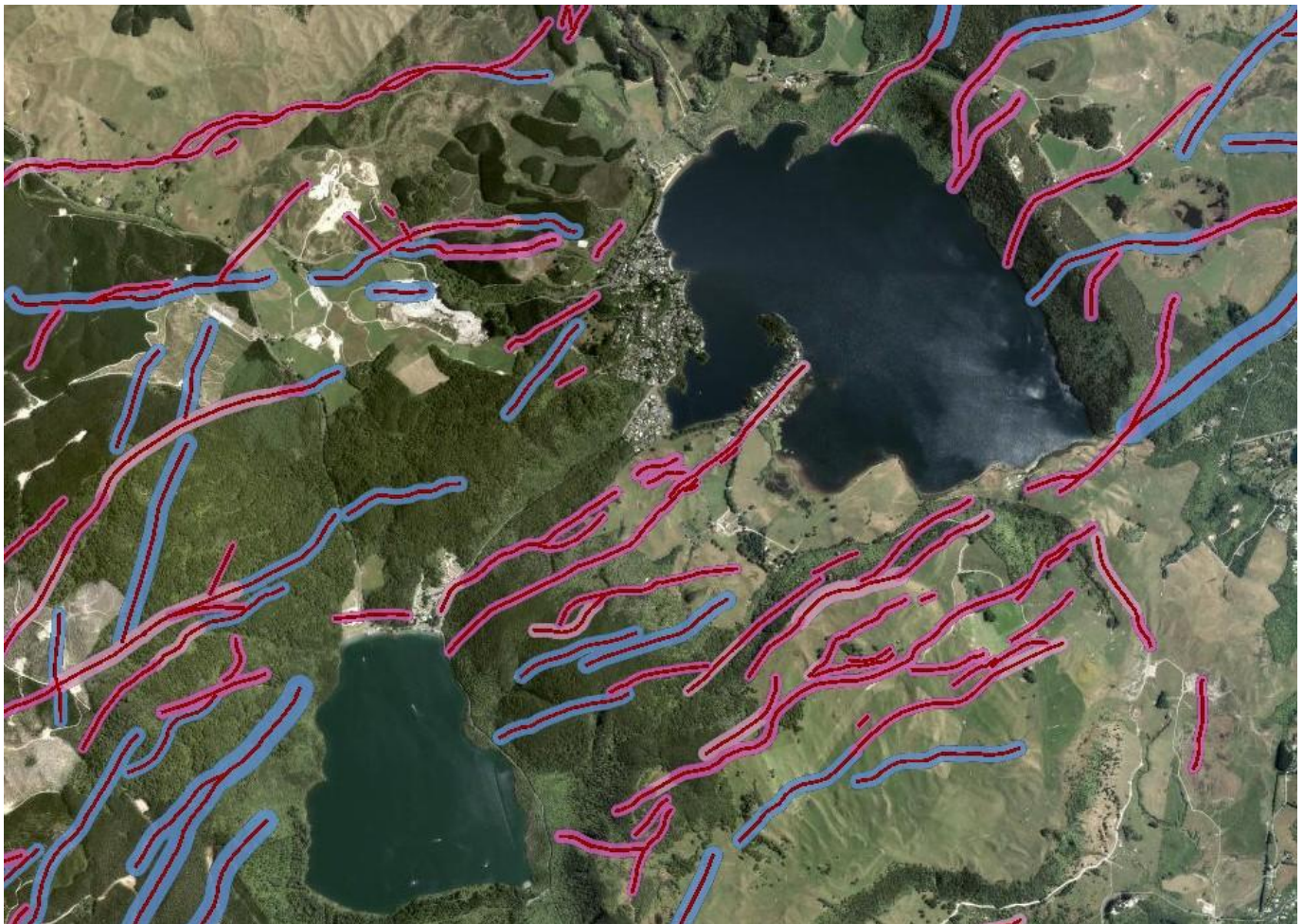
emergency service for fires and emergencies, supported by the Rotorua Fire Brigade. There are five additional volunteer fire brigades in Rotorua.

Information on fires can be found at www.fireandemergency.nz; fire permits at www.checkitsalright.nz; the fire season at <https://fireweather.niwa.co.nz>; or our local fire brigade at www.lakeokarekafire.co.nz.

Hazard 4 – Earthquakes

Most occur on faults. A fault is a rupture in the Earth’s crust that enables the land to move independently on either side. When pressure builds up in a fault, it can cause an earthquake and ground shaking. There are numerous faults in the Crater Lake Fault cluster, which travel through Lake Ōkāreka. Earthquakes can damage infrastructure and cause soil liquefaction, subsidence, landslides, fissures, fires, and tsunamis. Most earthquake-related injuries and deaths result from falling debris, flying glass, and collapsing structures such as buildings.

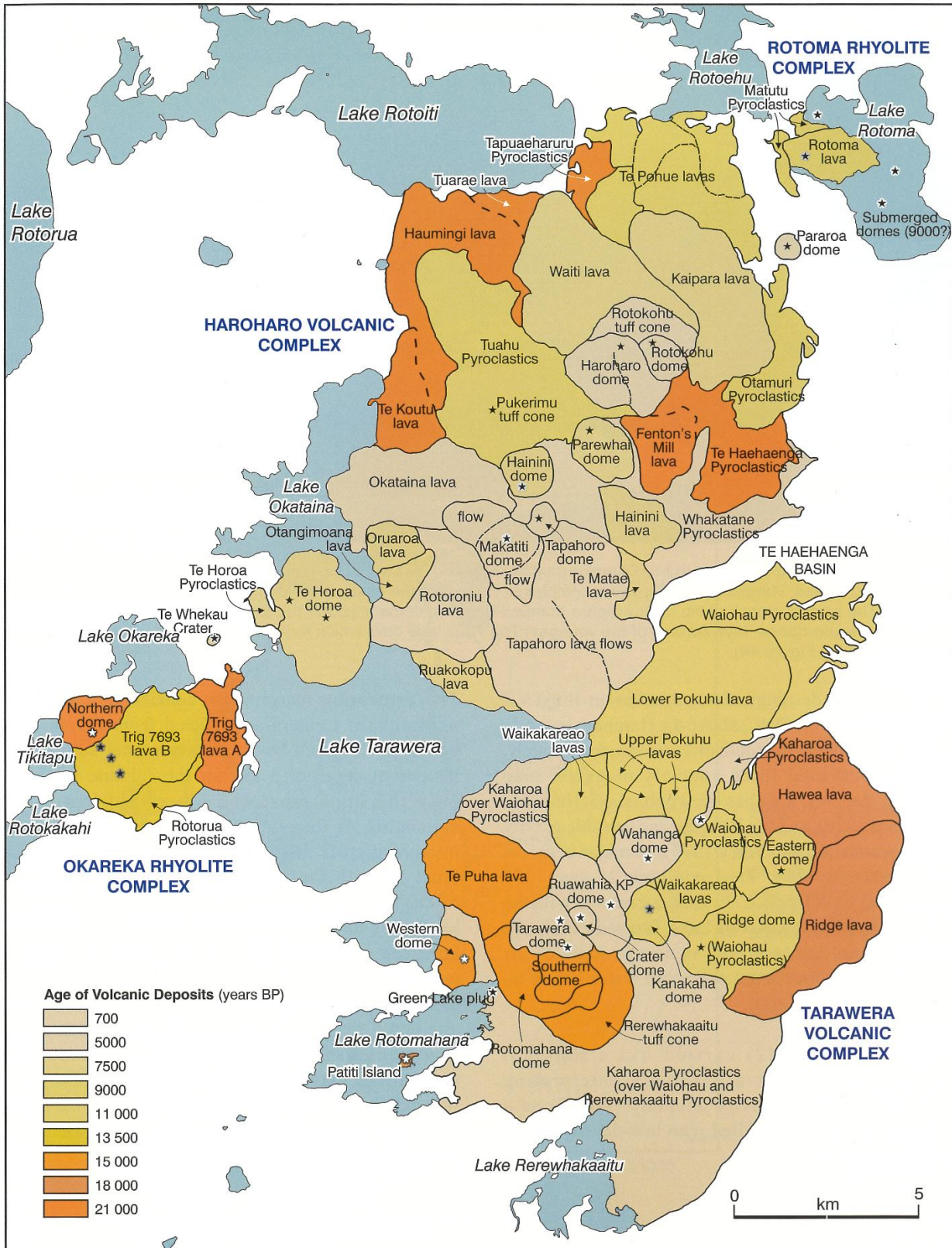
Lake Ōkāreka is on the eastern margin of an ignimbrite plateau. It has steep caldera walls on its northeastern side, a testament to the collapse processes that formed the Haroharo Caldera. To the west and south, the riparian zone commonly consists of topsoil overlying reworked pumiceous sediments deposited into high prehistoric lake levels. The finer sediments are at a very high risk for liquefaction. Information on earthquakes can be found at www.geonet.org.nz or www.eqc.govt.nz.



GNS Science Active Fault Database - <https://data.gns.cri.nz/af/>

Hazard 5 – Volcanic Eruption

New Zealand is a geologically active country, and Lake Ōkāreka is at risk of the effects of large but infrequent volcanic eruptions from nearby vents at Tarawera and Haroharo. Eruptions at Ruapehu, Ngauruhoe, and Tongariro are more frequent but smaller and further away. Furthermore, super-volcanic eruptions can occur at the Okataina Dome and Lake Taupō.



Map of the named post-caldera (ho) rhyolite lavas and associated pyroclastic deposits of the Okataina Rhyolites at the OVC, with ages and vent locations (★).

The 10th of June 1886 Tarawera eruption is the largest in New Zealand's recorded history. No signs of impending activity were evident on Mt. Tarawera. The first definite indications of the impending eruption were earthquakes felt at Te Wairoa and Rotorua beginning at 12:30 a.m. These earthquakes increased in intensity until the eruption began about one hour later. By 2:30 a.m., craters along the full length of the mountain were in eruption, producing ash columns more than 10 km high. Rotomahana apparently began erupting at approximately 3:20 a.m., following a severe earthquake. A high eruption column that rose at 2:30 a.m. from a vent further southwest, probably from Waimangu, apparently preceded the main Rotomahana explosions. Eruptions continued from the entire 17 km long rift until about 6:00 am, showering basalt scoria and mud across a large area of the Bay of Plenty.

The 1886 eruption covered the wider Ōkāreka area with about 30 cm thick of quite dense Rotomahana Mud, sufficient to damage or destroy buildings at Te Wairoa (the Buried Village). The eruption ejected 1 km³ of magma.

Tarawera's 1315 AD Kaharoa eruption was the largest eruption to occur in New Zealand during the last 1000 years. It was staged at seven vents aligned along an 8-km-long zone, and lava extrusion may have persisted for around 4-5 years, eventually erupting about 5 km³ of magma. Tarawera's four domes (Crater, Tarawera, Wahanga, and Ruawahia) were emplaced after the explosive phase, forming the steep-sided summit topography.

Between 400,000 and 50,000 years ago, a series of five or six huge eruptions occurred at Okataina, removing about 500 km³ of magma from shallow depths in the earth's crust and causing the overlying ground surface to collapse and form an 18 km by 25 km caldera. These huge eruptions devastated much of the Central North Island, burying large areas under ash and pumice 50m to 100m deep and so hot that the rock fragments welded together to form ignimbrites.

Volcanic activity in the Tongariro National Park is closely monitored as Mt. Ruapehu's crater lake temperature can fluctuate, and seismic activity and volcanic gases can increase. On June 17, 1996, several millimetres of volcanic ash from an eruption at Mt. Ruapehu affected our community. Volcanic ash is derived from the fragmentation that occurs during an eruption, producing volcanic glass, rock, and crystal particles that can be carried for long distances downwind of the eruption site. Ash can cause health problems for humans and animals, compromise water supplies, damage infrastructure and disrupt supply chains. The unpredictability of volcanoes and the potential impact of a large eruption from the Tongariro Volcanic Centre are a hazard for the community.

Information on volcanic eruptions can be found at www.geonet.org.nz.

Hazard 6 – Pandemic

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic at the beginning of 2020, the effects of a human pandemic had not been experienced in New Zealand for decades. During the pandemic, we, like the rest of the country, lived with COVID-19. The pandemic proved particularly challenging for the elderly in accessing food, medicine, healthcare, and social interaction. COVID-19 continues to persist in the community, underscoring the need to prepare for future events of a similar nature. The Community Association can provide assistance and support to the elderly and disabled within the community. Information on pandemics can be found at www.health.govt.nz/.

Hazard 7 – Hazardous Substances

Any product or chemical that has properties that are explosive, flammable, oxidising, corrosive, or toxic to the environment. Fire and Emergency New Zealand is the lead agency for hazardous substance emergencies. The Lake Ōkāreka Volunteer Fire Brigade is seeking to establish a confidential register of hazardous substances stored on private properties within the community.

Hazard 8 – Algal blooms

Cyanobacteria (also known as blue-green algae) are a natural occurrence, but they can form blooms in response to warmer temperatures and the presence of excess available nutrients. Some species produce toxins as they die, which may cause illness in humans and pets who drink or swim in affected water. Symptoms range from nausea and diarrhoea to more serious conditions like liver damage.

Lake Ōkāreka is a “mesotrophic” lake, meaning it has moderate levels of algal productivity and is still reasonably clear and clean. The lake was subject to nutrient pollution from surrounding farmland, residential septic tanks, and the release of existing and accumulated nutrients from sediments on the lakebed.

The Lake Ōkāreka Catchment Management Plan was agreed upon in 2004. The long-term plan is to improve the lake's water quality through interventions such as sewage reticulation, farm nutrient management and in-lake chemical treatment. As a result, the lakeside community's wastewater was reticulated in 2011, and pastoral areas have been reduced. Phoslock, a natural phosphorus-absorbing mineral, is added to the lake. Lake water quality is improving, and monitoring occurs at two sites.

Information on lake water quality can be found at www.lawa.org.nz, and live data are available at https://limnotrack.shinyapps.io/wqprofiler_bop/.

Hazard 9 - Criminal Acts and Terrorism

Always call 111 if there is a serious risk to life or property. New Zealand is a relatively safe place, but we are not crime-free. You must take precautions to look after yourself. New Zealand Police assist in various emergency management and national security situations. They are responsible for law enforcement and crime prevention. They also help maintain public safety. Call 105 to report incidents that have already occurred and don't require urgent Police assistance.

Hazard 10 – Space Weather

Space weather refers to a range of phenomena originating from the Sun. The Sun regularly generates and launches super-hot, electrically charged plasma into our solar system. Those solar storms occur in one of three forms:

- Particle radiation
- Solar flares
- Coronal mass ejections (known as CMEs).

Although solar storms have been occurring for a very long time, they have become a more significant threat due to their potential to damage and/or disrupt technology and infrastructure systems.

Particle radiation (also known as solar wind) describes the phenomenon of super-hot, electrically charged plasma being discharged into our solar system, but presents the lowest risk to planet Earth. The two more dangerous phenomena are solar flares and Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs).

Solar flares are caused by very large explosions on the surface of the sun. Such explosions release energy that travels at the speed of light. Consequently, it only takes about eight minutes for the effects of a solar flare to reach planet Earth.

Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs) are eruptions of large clouds of solar plasma. When a CME occurs, billions of tons of high-energy and magnetically charged material are fired into the solar system at extremely high speeds. Some CMEs have only taken 8 to 12 hours to travel the 151-million-kilometre journey from the sun to planet Earth. If the Earth is within the trajectory of a CME, the CME can cause large magnetic storms in the upper atmosphere of the Earth.

The last major solar storm recorded by scientists is known as the "Carrington event" and occurred in September 1859, long before the development of extensive electricity systems, satellites, mobile telephone networks and the internet. Modern societies have benefited from the technological advances that have occurred over the past century. However, our reliance on that same technology has exposed us to a new risk—the impact of space weather.

All the infrastructure and support systems that modern communities rely on, from water and food supply to heating, medical support, transport, financial systems, and communication, are dependent on access to electricity and technology. If the supply of electricity and communication systems is disrupted, the impact on our communities will be significant and widespread.

Hazard 11 – Tsunami

A tsunami is a wave or series of waves caused by the sudden displacement of water by an earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide or even a meteorite impact. They can travel many thousands of kilometres across the oceans at speeds of up to 800 kilometres per hour. Tsunami waves contain considerable energy, so they travel much further compared to ordinary coastal waves, and even a small tsunami can be dangerous to those in or near the water. New Zealand's entire coastline and some of our larger lakes are at risk of tsunamis. Tsunami can violently flood our shores, causing devastating property damage, injuries, and loss of life.

The 1305 Kaharoa rhyolite eruption of Mount Tarawera generated multiple pyroclastic flows, some entering Lake Tarawera and forming a large pyroclastic fan on the eastern shore. Geological evidence on the northwestern shore, including sedimentary deposits up to 22 m above the present lake level, contains rounded cobbles, indicating that these flows triggered several tsunami-like waves. Modelling and sediment analysis suggest maximum wave heights of around 6–7 m, likely produced by the combined effect of successive flows. While single-flow simulations generated smaller waves (2m to 3 m), the cumulative impact of multiple high-velocity, thick, and wide flows could account for the observed deposits. Given the lake's history of level fluctuations and the potential for similar events, such pyroclastic flow-induced tsunamis represent a significant additional hazard to communities on Lake Tarawera's western shore during future rhyolitic eruptions, alongside earthquake-triggered wave risks.

Preparedness

How we will promote preparedness in the community:

Everyone can help to promote awareness of the Community Response Plan and Community Guide to Emergencies and identify community agencies that can be utilised to share official preparedness advice with the Lake Ōkāreka community. Documents can be found on the Lake Ōkāreka, Civil Defence or Rotorua Lakes Council website or contact your local emergency management team.

How often will the plan be updated?

The Community Response Plan and Community Guide to Emergencies will be updated yearly to ensure that the most up-to-date information is utilised in activating either.

Where to find official information?

Preparedness for the hazards mentioned on pages 15-27 will be promoted using official information sources. Official information sources include MetService, NIWA, Emergency Management Bay of Plenty, Rotorua Lakes Council Emergency Management, insurance risk reports, and the National Emergency Management Agency.

Where to share preparedness tips?

The information collected from the above sources can be shared on websites, in newsletters, and at meetings. Neighbourhood support will be able to share preparedness measures identified in the official information sources. The community can also help to share this information through their own channels.

Support provided to the community response team.

The presence and advice at community events will be supported by Rotorua Lakes Council Emergency Management and EMBOP (if required).

Severe Weather Preparedness Tips

Get ready before a storm

- Bring inside or tie down anything that can be broken or picked up by strong winds and turned into a 'missile'. If you have a trampoline, turn it upside down to minimise the surface area exposed to wind – and tie it down.
- Keep up to date with MetService weather forecasts.
- Work out what supplies you might need and make a plan together. Have materials and tools ready to repair windows, such as tarpaulins, boards, and duct tape.
- Identify a safe place in your home for household members to gather during a thunderstorm. This should be a place where there are no windows, skylights, or glass doors, which could be broken by strong winds or hail and cause damage or injury.
- Know which paddocks are safe if you have livestock. Move livestock away from floodwaters, landslides, power lines, and isolated trees to prevent risks from lightning.
- Be aware that storms can trigger floods & landslides. Make sure you know how to respond.

What to do during a storm

- Stay inside. Avoid walking outside and refrain from driving unless absolutely necessary.
- Close exterior and interior doors and windows. Pull curtains and blinds over windows. This could prevent injury from flying glass if the window is broken.
- Stay informed by listening to the radio or by following your local Civil Defence Emergency Management Group online. Follow the instructions of Civil Defence and emergency services.
- Unplug small appliances that may be affected by electrical power surges. If power is lost, unplug major appliances to minimise the risk of power surges and potential damage when power is restored.
- Avoid bathtubs, water taps, and sinks because metal pipes and plumbing can conduct electricity if struck by lightning. Use your water from your emergency supplies.

What to do after a storm

- Keep listening to the radio or following your local Civil Defence Emergency Management Group online for information and instructions.
- Check for injuries and get first aid if necessary.
- Check on your neighbours and anyone who might need your help.
- Contact your local council if your house or building has been severely damaged. Ask your council for advice on how to safely clean up debris.

If your property is damaged:

- Contact your insurance company as soon as possible.
- If you rent your property, contact your landlord and your contents insurance company as soon as possible.
- Take photos of any damage. It will help speed up assessments of your claims.
- Do not do anything that puts your safety at risk or causes more damage to your property.

Flooding Preparedness Tips

Get ready before a flood

Find out from your local council if your home or business is at risk from flooding and how they will alert you if you need to evacuate. Ask about:

- Evacuation plans and local public alerting systems
- How can you reduce the risk of future flooding to your home or business
- Work out what supplies you might need and make a plan together
- Practise your emergency plan and your evacuation route to higher ground.
- Take measures to reduce potential flood damage and make sure your insurance policy covers you for flood damage
- What to do with your pets and livestock if you must evacuate

What to do if weather conditions make a flood possible

- Stay informed by listening to the radio or following your local Civil Defence Emergency Management Group online.
- Be prepared to evacuate and keep your grab bag nearby.
- Move valuable and dangerous items, including electrical equipment and chemicals, as high above the floor as possible. Use watertight containers to store essential items.
- Lift curtains, rugs and bedding off the floor.
- Look out for your neighbours and anyone who may need your help.

- Move pets to a safe place and move stock to higher ground.
- If you must leave, take your pets with you — if it is not safe for you, it is not safe for them.
- Turn off water, electricity and gas if advised to.

What to do during a flood

- Put safety first. Do not take any chances - do not wait for an 'official' warning. Act quickly if you see rising water.
- Move valuable or dangerous items as high as you can off the floor
- Do not try to walk or drive through flood water. The most common cause of death or injury in floods is people trying to drive, swim, or walk through floodwater.
- Always assume that all flood water is potentially contaminated with farm run-off — faecal matter from animals and sewage. Ensure hands, clothes, and property are thoroughly cleaned after contact with floodwaters.
- Listen to the radio and follow the instructions of emergency services

What to do after a flood

Only return home after Civil Defence and emergency services have told you it is safe to do so. It may not be safe to return home even when the floodwaters have receded.

- Stay away from damaged areas. Your presence may hinder rescue and other emergency operations and put you at further risk from the residual effects of the floods.
- Look before you step. After a flood, the ground and floors may be slippery or covered with debris, including broken bottles and nails.
- Take extreme care when handling items that have been contaminated by floodwater. Throw away any wooden spoons, plastic utensils, and baby bottle teats and dummies that have been contaminated by floodwater. There is no way to clean them safely.
- Disinfect metal pans and utensils by boiling them in clean water.

If your property is damaged:

- Contact your insurance company as soon as possible.
 - If you rent your property, contact your landlord and your contents insurance company as soon as possible.
 - Take photos of any damage. It will help expedite the assessment of your claims.
 - Do not do anything that puts your safety at risk or causes more damage to your property.
- Help others if you can, especially people who may require special assistance.

Power Outage Preparedness Tips

Get ready before a power outage

- You can help by regularly checking the trees near your property. Inspect the size and health of trees growing near power lines. If the tree or its branches are getting close to powerlines, you can contact:
 - A qualified arborist if the tree is on your property.
 - Rotorua Lakes Council if the tree is in the street.
- Be prepared for power outages – ensure your emergency kit has torches, spare batteries, a battery-powered radio, and fresh water. Keep your mobile phone charged and consider having a spare battery or mobile power pack.
- Store cooking fuel, such as gas, for your BBQ.
- Consider using a surge protection device to protect appliances such as the TV or computer from power interruptions.

- Water pumps and sewage systems in rural areas may not work when the power is off. Store emergency water supplies for drinking and washing.
- If you have electric doors in your garage or an electrical gate, check you can manually override it.

What to do during a power outage

- Monitor alerts. Check local weather reports and any phone, television, or radio notifications.
- Check in on neighbours to ensure they are okay.
- Keep food cold, and when in doubt, throw it out. Eat your fresh, perishable foods first. Avoid opening your refrigerator and freezer to preserve cool temperatures. An unopened refrigerator will maintain a cold temperature for approximately 4 hours. A full freezer will maintain the temperature for approximately 48 hours (24 hours if it is only half full) if the door remains closed. Once cold or frozen food is no longer cold to the touch (5°C or above), it can be stored and eaten for up to 4 hours; after this time, it must be discarded.
- Prevent power overloads and fire hazards. Unplug appliances and electronics to avoid power overloads or damage from power surges. Use flashlights, not candles. Turn off the utilities only if you suspect damage or if local authorities instruct you to do so. Check if any circuit breakers have been tripped.
- Prevent carbon monoxide poisoning. Don't use a gas stove to heat your home. Do not use outdoor stoves indoors for heating or cooking. If using a generator, keep it outside in a well-ventilated area away from windows.
- Decide if you need to stay or go. Evacuate if your home is too hot or too cold, or if you have medical devices that require power.

What to do after a power outage

- If there has been significant damage to your property, ensure a licensed electrician checks that it is safe to turn the power back on.

Rural/Urban Fire Preparedness Tips

Get ready before a fire

To protect your property from fire, we recommend:

- Installing smoke alarms and testing them regularly.
- Design an escape plan and practice it.
- Keep the grass green and mown or grazed around your home.
- Create 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.
- Ensure your property is clearly signposted with your house number or RAPID rural property identification number.
- Install multipurpose dry powder extinguishers.
- Keep a garden hose connected, which can reach around the house.
- Ensure 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 make sure they are signposted.
- Store firewood and other flammable materials away from your house.
- Do not charge lithium-ion batteries in living areas or next to fuels.
- Safe handling and storage of gas or liquid fuels.
- Maintain machinery and equipment in working order.
- Dispose of ash safely in a metal container and use approved incinerators.

What to do during a house fire

- Crawl low and fast to escape smoke. 'Get Down, Get Low, Get Out.'
- Feel the door with the back of your hand before you open it
- Shut doors behind you to slow the spread of fire
- Meet at the planned meeting place.
- Once out, stay out - never go back inside.
- Call 111 from a safe location.
- If trapped, stay near a window and close to the floor.

What to do during a wildfire

- If in doubt, get out!
- Wildfires move quickly. If you can see smoke or flames from a wildfire and you feel unsafe, do not wait for an official warning to leave. Evacuate immediately. Call 111 if your life or property is threatened, or you cannot evacuate on your own.
- If you have time before you evacuate:
 - turn on sprinklers
 - fill gutters with water
 - wet down materials like firewood that may fuel the fire.
- If there is time, you can also:
 - move vehicles to a safe location
 - move lightweight outdoor items inside
 - wet down the sides of buildings, decks and plants close to your home
 - move animals and livestock to a well-grazed or ploughed area
 - close windows, doors, and vents, and shut blinds
 - seal gaps under doors and windows with wet towels.
- Listen to the radio or follow your Civil Defence Emergency Management Group online.
- Do not fly drones around the fire. Drones affect firefighting air operations.

Information For 111

- House number
- Street
- Suburb and city
- Rural ID number if you have one
- Type of fire and approximate size

Follow directions from emergency services during an evacuation.

What to do after a wildfire

- Only return home if you are told it is safe to do so. Watch out for firefighters still working in the area.
- Some roads may still be closed because of:
 - ongoing firefighting operations,
 - fallen trees and branches,
 - downed powerlines, or
 - damage to roading infrastructure.
- Stay informed, Civil Defence Emergency Management, as the situation can change quickly and worsen again. Listen to the radio or follow your Group online.
- Watch out for burnt trees, hot embers on the ground and fallen powerlines.
- Treat all damaged trees as dangerous. Do not walk under them until an arborist has assessed them.
- Treat any fallen powerlines as live until the power authority has confirmed otherwise.

Cleaning up after a wildfire

- Get professional advice about ventilating and cleaning if your home or belongings smell of smoke. It is common after a wildfire for the smell of smoke or a smoky haze to remain for several days.
- When cleaning up, wear:
 - Enclosed footwear
 - Eye protection
 - Gloves
 - Dust particulate mask or respirator
 - Long trousers
- Contact your local council's environmental health officer for advice before using:
 - Food collected from the property
 - On-site feed supplies for animals
 - Water from storage tanks for drinking
- Boiling water does not remove fire retardants or other chemicals from your water.

Earthquake Preparedness Tips

Before An Earthquake

- Preparing before an earthquake will help reduce damage to your home and business and help you survive.
- Develop a Household Emergency Plan. Assemble & 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 ensure your house is secured to its foundations and that 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.

What to do during an earthquake

- If you are inside, the moment you feel an earthquake, you should drop to the floor, find cover, and hold onto something rigid and strong. Holding onto your cover is essential, as things move during an earthquake, and you do not want your cover to move away from you.
- Do not run outside during an earthquake! It is frightening to stay in a building immediately after an earthquake, but it is much safer than going outside, where you will be at a higher risk of being struck by falling objects.
- Stay inside until the shaking stops.
- If you are outside, move away from buildings, trees, streetlights, and power lines, then *Drop, Cover and Hold*
- If an earthquake is very strong and/or long and you are near the beach or coast, move quickly to higher ground in case a tsunami follows the quake.

What to do after an earthquake

- Check yourself for injuries and get first aid if necessary.
- Do not run outside. It is frightening to stay in a building immediately after an earthquake, but it is much safer than going outside immediately. An earthquake is not like a fire. You do not have to evacuate a building straight away unless it is showing obvious signs of distress.
- Look quickly for damage around you, particularly in buildings where furniture and fittings may have become hazardous.
- Look for small fires and, if possible and safe to do so, extinguish them.
- 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.
- If available, put on long trousers, a long-sleeved top, sturdy shoes, and heavy-duty gloves to protect yourself from injury by broken objects.
- If you are in a store, an unfamiliar commercial building or on public transport, follow the instructions of those in charge.
- Expect aftershocks. Each time you feel one, Drop, Cover and Hold. Aftershocks can occur minutes, days, weeks, months and even years following an earthquake.
- Watch out for fallen power lines or broken gas lines and stay out of damaged areas.
- Use social media or text messages instead of calling to keep phone lines clear for emergency calls.
- Keep control of your pets; protect them from hazards and protect other people from your animals.
- When you eventually evacuate, take your wallet, coat, bag and grab bag. You are more vulnerable if you leave these things behind.
- Gather in a large open area with no tall buildings, power lines, or other hazards near the area.

If your property is damaged:

- Contact your insurance company as soon as possible.
- If you rent your property, contact your landlord and your contents insurance company as soon as possible.
- Take photos of any damage. It will help speed up assessments of your claims.
- Do not do anything that puts your safety at risk or causes more damage to your property.

Following the 2011 Canterbury earthquake, changes were made to the process of conducting rapid building safety evaluations after earthquakes or floods. The Ministry of Building, Innovation & Employment (MBIE) has developed several documents to reflect these changes.

These documents are available at www.building.govt.nz/post-disaster-building-management for your information and are intended for use by trained professionals during a State of Emergency.

Eruption Preparedness Tips

An eruption can be expected to block roads, cut off water, electrical power, and telephone services, and cause damage to buildings due to the build-up of ash falling on flat roofs.

Get ready before volcanic activity

If you live in an area that is at high risk of volcanic activity, you should obtain the following protective equipment:

- Certified disposable dust masks (rated P2 or N95) and goggles
- Plastic wrap or plastic sheeting (to keep ash out of electronics)
- Cleaning supplies, including an air duster (available at hardware stores), a broom, a shovel, and a vacuum cleaner with spare bags and filters
- Heavy-duty plastic bags to dispose of ash
- You could be stuck in your vehicle, so remember to store emergency supplies there too.
- Early evacuation of nearby vent areas (within 5-20 km) is necessary and will be advised through TV, radio, apps, social media, email, and emergency services.

What to do if Ash Fall has been forecast for your region

- Put your Emergency Plan into action!
- Remain indoors as volcanic ash is a health hazard, especially if you have respiratory difficulties such as asthma or bronchitis.
- Close all doors and windows and shut down heat pumps to prevent ash from damaging equipment and being pumped into your home. Likewise, place damp towels at the base of doors to prevent ash from entering and being tracked into the house on footwear.
- Cover and protect sensitive electronic equipment, such as computers. Do not remove the covers until you are satisfied that your home is completely ash-free.
- Cover vehicles, machinery and spa pools to avoid ash causing damage by corroding metal surfaces and causing abrasion damage to windscreens and paintwork.
- Disconnect drainpipes/downspouts from gutters to stop drains clogging. If you use a rainwater collection system for your water supply, disconnect the tank.
- Do not attempt to clear ash from your roof while ash is falling.
- Keep pets indoors and find shelter for stock and ensure they have access to clean drinking water and food. Be aware that Ash ingestion is hazardous to livestock.
- Do not drive when there is ash on the road.
- Avoid unnecessary exposure to ash until it has settled.
- If you must go outside, wear protective clothing: a properly fitted P2 or N95-rated mask, goggles, strong footwear, gloves and long clothing.
- Do not wear contact lenses because trapped ash can scratch your eyes. Wear glasses instead.

What to do during volcanic activity (including Ashfall)

- Listen to the radio for updates. Follow the instructions of Emergency Services and the Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management.
- Put your Emergency Plan into action!
- Stay indoors as volcanic ash is a health hazard, especially if you have respiratory difficulties such as asthma or bronchitis.
- Do not attempt to clear ash from your roof while ash is falling.
- Keep pets indoors.
- Do not drive when there is ash on the road.
- Avoid unnecessary exposure to ash until it has settled.

- If you must go outside, wear protective clothing: a properly fitted P2 or N95-rated mask, goggles, strong footwear, gloves and long clothing.
- Do not wear contact lenses because trapped ash can scratch your eyes. Wear glasses instead.

What to do after volcanic activity (including Ashfall)

- Continue to follow the official advice provided by your local Civil Defence Emergency Management
- Group, local authorities and emergency services.
- If you have evacuated, do not return home until told it is safe to do so.
- Keep children indoors and don't allow them to play in the ash.
- Keep animals indoors until ash is cleaned up or washed away. If pets go outside, brush them before letting them back indoors!

Cleaning up ash

It is essential to clean up ash promptly, as it is a health hazard. It can also cause serious damage to buildings and machinery. When cleaning up, follow advice and instructions from your local council and Civil Defence Emergency Management Group.

Be aware that:

- Ash clean-up is physically demanding and time-consuming.
- Ash is much heavier than people often expect.
- Repeated cleaning or multiple clean-ups may be necessary; and
- Water restrictions are likely after ash fall. Use water very sparingly to avoid depleting water supplies.

Wear protective clothing (long clothing, heavy footwear, a properly fitted P2 or N95 mask, and goggles). If you are sight-impaired, wear eyeglasses. Do not wear contact lenses because trapped ash can scratch your eyes.

If staying indoors, it may be possible to remove ash from flat roofs during any breaks in ashfall; this will help reduce structural damage caused by ash buildup, which is particularly likely if the ash becomes wet from rainfall, as this greatly increases the loadings. In heavy ash falls, breathing may become difficult due to fine dust and volcanic gases. Use filter masks or substitute by breathing through layers of wet cloth. Vision may be affected by ash and would require protective goggles. In areas close to active vents, if escape is impossible, shelter in the most substantial buildings and avoid windows facing the vents. These windows may be blown inwards by the shock waves produced by volcanic explosions. Residents on lake shores facing erupting vents should be aware of potential large waves and, if possible, move away from low-lying shore areas to higher levels.

Clean up ash indoors first

- Any ash indoors should be cleaned up promptly to protect indoor air quality. Ash is much more abrasive than ordinary house dust. The best cleaning methods to prevent scratching damage are vacuuming and rinsing (using water sparingly). If possible, clean electronic equipment, such as televisions, phones, and tablets, with an air duster, available at hardware stores, to avoid scratching delicate surfaces.
- Once you have cleaned inside, you can move outside. It is essential to ensure the ash has stopped falling before attempting to clean up outside.
- Clean ash off the roof. Roof clean-up must be carefully planned as it is highly hazardous. Use safe working methods.

- For driveways and other hard surfaces, lightly wet the surface of the ash, then use a broom to sweep up. Avoid dry sweeping as this creates high levels of airborne ash.
- Remove ash from car paintwork and windscreens with water but use water sparingly. Avoid rubbing as this can cause abrasion damage.
- Follow official instructions about ash collection and storage. Contact your local council and your local Civil Defence Emergency Management Group for more information.
- Where possible, dispose of small amounts of ash on your own property by spreading thinly over lawns and digging ash into vegetable gardens.
- Do not dispose of ash into drains, as it can cause blockages and be challenging to remove.

Landslide Preparedness Tips

Get ready before a landslide

Read your home emergency plan and use it as a checklist to make sure you are fully prepared.

- Find out from your local Civil Defence Emergency Management Group if there have been landslides in your area before and where they might occur again.
- Know the warning signs so you can act quickly if you see them.
- Regularly inspect your property for:
 - small slips, rock falls and subsidence at the bottom of slopes
 - sticking doors and window frames
 - gaps where frames are not fitting properly
 - outside fixtures such as 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; and tilting trees, retaining walls or fences.
- Be alert when driving, especially where there are embankments along roadsides. Watch the road for collapsed pavements, mud and fallen rocks.

What to do during a landslide

- Move quickly to get out of the path of the landslide.
- Evacuate if your home or the building you are in is in danger. Take your grab bag and pets with you, if you can do so quickly and safely.
- Warn neighbours and help others if you can.
- Contact emergency services and your local council.

What to do after a landslide

- Stay alert for future landslides.
- Stay away from affected sites until they have been properly inspected and authorities give the all clear.
- Report broken utility lines to appropriate authorities.
- Replant damaged ground as soon as possible because erosion caused by the loss of ground cover can lead to flash flooding.

If your property has been damaged, contact EQC and your insurance company. Please note that, in general, landslide insurance is not typically available. However, the Earthquake Commission may pay out on claims lodged by residential property owners for damage caused by landslides to residential properties and their contents, outbuildings, land within eight metres of buildings and outbuildings, access way land and a range of other structures and facilities. www.eqc.govt.nz.

Criminal Acts & Terrorism Preparedness Tips

New Zealand is a safe country, but we are still at risk from terrorist attacks or similar incidents from lone individuals or organised groups. In the unlikely event that you are caught up in such an event, it is crucial to be prepared to react quickly. You need to remember three words: ESCAPE, HIDE & TELL.

All situations are different. You will need to make quick decisions during an event and be prepared to adjust your plan as needed.

Get ready before a criminal or terrorist act

- Create an emergency communications plan
- Establish a meeting place
- Assemble an emergency preparedness kit
- Check on the school emergency plan for any school-age children you may have

What to do during a criminal or terrorist act

- Remain calm
- **ESCAPE** - If you see a safe way out, leave the area immediately. Move quickly and quietly away from danger if it is safe to do so. Take your mobile phone with you, if possible, but do not go back to retrieve it if it puts you in danger.
- Leave other belongings behind.
- Encourage others to go with you, but don't let their hesitation slow you down if you cannot escape completely.
- **HIDE** - stay out of sight and silence your mobile phone. Secure your environment by locking doors and windows and barricading entries where possible. Stay away from doors and remain as quiet and still as possible to avoid giving away your hiding place. Note any potential exit points.
- **TELL** - police by calling 111 when it is safe. The more information you can give about your location, surroundings, the attackers and the events that have occurred, the better.
- You may be asked to stay on the line and provide further information that the operator requests, or if the situation changes.
- If it is safe to do so, try to obtain the following information:
 - exact location of the incident
 - description of the offender/s & whether they are moving in any direction
 - details of any weapons being used
 - number of people in the area and any who have been injured
 - the intent of the offender/s (if known or apparent).
- Always try to be aware of your surroundings. If you see a commotion, hear screams, gunfire, or loud noises, try to identify their source. If you think it is dangerous, consider what you can do to keep yourself safe. For example, you may have to hide before you can escape. In some situations, you may still need to hide once you have escaped the immediate area.
- If you come across any injured people while hiding, providing first aid may help save their lives. But only help if it does not put yourself and others in any danger.
- Try to stop others from entering the area, but only if it doesn't put you in any danger.
- Do not move closer to see what is happening - this may put you in danger.
- Consider looking for something you can use to defend yourself as a last resort if you are found by the attacker.

What to Expect after an Act of Terrorism

An act of terrorism may have widespread and devastating results. You should be prepared for the following things after an attack:

- There can be significant numbers of casualties and/or damage to buildings and the infrastructure.
- Heavy police involvement follows a terrorist attack due to the event's criminal nature.
- Health and mental health resources in the affected communities can be strained to their limits, maybe even overwhelmed.
- Extensive media coverage, strong public fear, international implications, and consequences can continue for a prolonged period.
- Workplaces and schools may be closed, and there may be restrictions on travel.
- You and your family or household may have to evacuate an area.

Space Weather Preparedness Tips

Get ready before space weather

- Space weather will not harm you or your animals. But you might be without power for many days.
- Make a household emergency plan. Think about what would happen if you had no power.
- Make a list of appliances to unplug during a power cut. Unplugging appliances can help stop electrical surges when the power turns back on.
- If you are medically dependent on power, make sure you have a backup plan. Talk to your electricity retailer about how you can stay safe if there is no power.

What to do during space weather

- Listen to emergency services and local Civil Defence authorities.
- Battery- or solar-powered radios, or your car radio, will still work during space weather. Phone lines may not work well when space weather starts. But they should work fine after some time. Keep a list of important phone numbers.
- We are still learning about space weather. We do not expect it to affect solar power systems and generators that are not connected to the national electricity grid. You can still use these to power your phone, appliances, or mobile phone. You can also use your car to charge essential items like mobile phones.
- Do not use outdoor gas appliances such as patio heaters, camping cookers, or barbecues indoors.
- Eat food from your fridge first, then your freezer. Then eat the food in the cupboard or your emergency kit.

What to do after space weather

- Follow the advice of your local Civil Defence Emergency Management Group and emergency services.
- Rolling power cuts can continue for some time. Switch off appliances when you are not using them. Treat all power lines, sockets, and equipment as "on."
- Check food in your fridge or freezer before eating. If it smells funny or looks different, throw it out. Do not refreeze food that has been defrosted.

Tsunami Preparedness Tips

Get ready before a tsunami

- Work out what supplies you may need and plan together.
- Know your tsunami evacuation zones. Ensure you know where to go, whether you are at home, at work, or on holiday.
- Understand the different types of warnings: Natural, Official and Unofficial.
- Regularly practise your tsunami evacuation by signing up for New Zealand Shake Out, our national earthquake drill and tsunami hikoī.

What to do before a tsunami

If you are at the coast and experience any of the following:

- Feel a strong earthquake that makes it hard to stand up, or a weak rolling earthquake that lasts a minute or more.
- See a sudden rise or fall in sea level.
- Hear loud and unusual noises from the sea.
- Move immediately to the nearest high ground, or as far inland as you can.
- Walk, run, or cycle whenever possible to reduce the chances of getting stuck in traffic congestion.
- Take your animals with you only if it will not delay you. Do not spend time looking for them. If you are not at home, do not return to retrieve them.
- While evacuating, avoid hazards caused by earthquake damage, especially fallen power lines. Do not return until you receive an official all-clear message from Civil Defence.

What to do during a tsunami warning:

- Move immediately to the nearest higher ground, or as far inland as you can. Walk or bike if possible.
- Do not go sightseeing. Never go to the shore to watch for a tsunami.
- Listen to the radio and follow the instructions of emergency services.
- Stay away from at-risk areas until the official all-clear is given.

What to do after a Tsunami

- Only return home once you are told it is safe to do so.
- Keep listening to the radio or following your local Civil Defence Emergency Management Group online for information and instructions.
- If there were an earthquake, expect aftershocks. Aftershocks may generate another tsunami. Be prepared to evacuate.
- Stay away from coastal water, tidal estuaries, rivers, and streams for at least 24 hours after any tsunami or tsunami warning, as even small waves create dangerous currents.
- Avoid areas impacted by the tsunami. Your presence may hinder rescue and other emergency operations and put you at further risk from the residual effects of tsunami flooding, such as contaminated water, crumbled roads, or other hazards.

Alerts and Warning Signals

Severe Weather Events

MetService is responsible for issuing all severe weather warnings. They will publish these warnings for specific areas on their webpage, social media, TV, and Radio. CDEM and the Red Cross Hazard App will also communicate these same messages.

Earthquakes and Volcanic Activity

Currently, there is no way for officials to predict earthquakes. The Lake Ōkāreka community will be affected by the potential effects of an earthquake, including surface ruptures of fault lines across New Zealand. Volcanic activity is monitored and reported on by GNS. The GEO Net app was developed for the public to monitor what they see.

Local Source Tsunami in Lake Ōkāreka

Tsunamis can occur from landslides or during a large earthquake. There will be no time for an official warning in a local source tsunami. Natural warning signs you might notice are landslips on the eastern or western side of Lake Ōkāreka.

Official Warning Methods

MetService: <https://www.metservice.com/>

Emergency Management Bay of Plenty (EMBOP): <https://www.bopcivildefence.govt.nz/>

National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA): <https://www.civildefence.govt.nz/>

Rotorua Lakes Council: <https://www.rotorualakescouncil.nz/>

GEO Net (GNS): <https://www.geonet.org.nz/>

Emergency Mobile Alert: <https://getready.govt.nz/prepared/stay-informed/emergency-mobile-alert/>

Red Cross App: <https://www.redcross.org.nz/get-help/emergencies-and-disasters/hazard-app/>

Community Emergency Centres

Community Centre 1

Location:
Contact Person:
Phone:
Contact Person:
Phone:
Facility Description:

Lake Ōkāreka Fire Station

1 Acacia Road
Kierin Oppatt
027 777 5130
Phil Muldoon
021 890 508
Community Room, Office, Kitchen, Showers, Toilets, Large Garage, BBQ, Gas Heaters, Generator, UHF/VHF Radio, Telephone and Wi-Fi Internet.

Community Centre 2

Location:
Contact Person:
Phone:
Contact Person:
Phone:
Facility Description:

Lake Ōkāreka Hall & Preschool

71 Ōkāreka Loop Road
Leslie Goddard
027 313 6355
Mitch Collins
027 574 1456
Community Room, Office Room, Kitchen, Toilets, Wi-Fi Internet.

Community Centre 3

Location:
Contact Person:
Phone:
Facility Description:

Blue Lake Top 10 Holiday Park

723 Tarawera Road - Lake Tikitapu
Patrick Hira or Kelsi Hira
07 362 8120 from 8:00 am - 7:00 pm
027 551 7372 from 7:00 pm - 08:00 am
Motel Units, Self-Contained Units, Cabins, 205 Campsites, 3 Communal Kitchens, 3 Dining Areas, 3 BBQ Areas, Showers, Toilets, and Laundry Facilities.

Community Centre 4

Location:
Contact Person:
Phone:
Contact Person:
Phone:
Facility Description:

Ōkāreka Outdoor Centre

71 Millar Road
Kayla Pene
022 123 5685
Kelley Korau
021 244 170
A storage shed, where toilets, showers, and BBQs are located close by at Boyes Beach.

Radio Stations

Station

RNZ National
NewtalkZB
More FM
The Hits
Te Arawa FM
ZM
The Edge

Frequency

1188 AM or 101.5 FM
747 AM
89.2 FM or 95.9 FM
90.8 FM or 97.5 FM
93.9 FM
98.3 FM
99.9 FM

Community Communications

Latest information and community messaging will be available from:

Social Media

- [Lake Ōkāreka Facebook Page](#)
- [Lake Ōkāreka & Tarawera Community Notice Board Facebook Group](#)
- [Lake Ōkāreka Volunteer Fire Brigade Facebook Page](#)

Email

- LOCA Contact List

Community Noticeboards

- Lake Ōkāreka Hall
- Lake Ōkāreka Fire Station
- Portable Notice Boards

Websites

- www.lakeokareka.org
- www.lakeokarekafire.co.nz

Community Newsletter

Telephone & Mobile Communication

Starlink Satellite Communication

Radio & VHF Boat Radios

Television

Vulnerable Groups

- Group 1** Elderly
- Group 2** Medically Dependent
- Group 3** Split Families & Children
- Group 4** Tourists
- Group 5** Independent, Solo, or Isolated Residents

Call Out Procedure

These instructions are for members of the Community Response Group on initiating their pre-planned roles.

1. Arrange to meet at: Lake Ōkāreka Fire Station
1 Acacia Road, Lake Ōkāreka, Rotorua
2. Liaise to determine what actions should be taken.
3. Consider who might be affected and how.
4. Consider whether you will establish a Community Centre and which centre this could be.
5. Activate community warning systems (e.g., phone tree, notice boards, social media, etc.)
6. Contact your local Emergency Operations Centre at your local council (call the customer service number) to inform them what actions have been undertaken. Explain that you are from a community response team and ask to speak to the Operations team in the Emergency Operations Centre.

Sign-Off Procedure

This community-driven response plan is owned and developed by the Community; your local council or Civil Defence does not impose it.

The plan is developed by representatives of stakeholder agencies and organisations within the community, who form a working team to complete and maintain the plan. An Emergency Management Advisor can support the process of developing the plan.

Ownership of the plan stays with the community, represented by the stakeholder team.

Once your Community Response Team has finalised the plan, the team leader and a council representative sign it off.

Team Leader

Council
Representative

Notes

A large rectangular area consisting of 25 horizontal light blue lines, intended for taking notes.



Visit bopcivildefence.govt.nz

 facebook.com/bopcivildefence

 twitter.com/bopcivildefence