

Positively

MĀNIATOTO!

Burn
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MĀNIATOTO GETS READY

Special Edition - February 2025

FROM THE EDITORS' DESK

Here it is - our final edition as co-editors of Positively Mānīatoto. Thanks to everyone who took the time to send lovely messages and kind words with us; we really appreciated it.

This edition is not your usual. We began planning this, not knowing it would be our last, back in July last year. It was sparked by a conversation with Shirley at the isite - so a big shout out to her for being an inspiration. A massive thank you to Derek Shaw, Civil Defence Emergency Management Advisor, who has helped us out immensely along the way. Keep an eye out for Derek in the coming months, with planned community meetings on the horizon. Thank you to everyone who provided information in getting our community ready - it's been a massive task collating everything and we appreciate the lengths you have all gone to.

This one is for our community. Read it, talk about it with your family, make a plan, get ready, and put this with your emergency supplies. This edition is one to tuck away safely, full of things you need to know in an emergency. We've based it around AF8 - the Alpine Fault earthquake that is a case of when, not if, but you can apply all the information inside to disasters in general.

Over and out,
Emily and Kristina.

MANIATOTO GETS READY

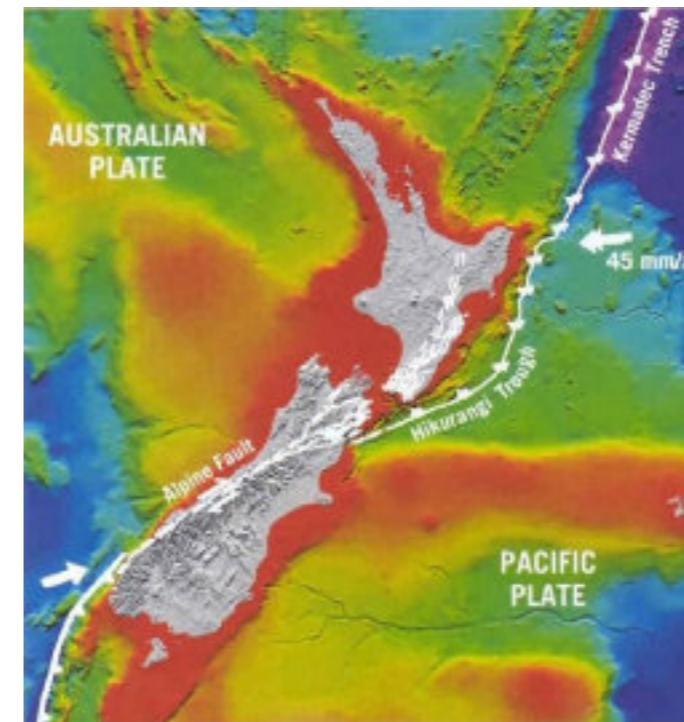


Research shows only 29 percent of households in Otago have emergency supplies at home, and just over 40 percent have an emergency plan for when they are at home.

We know that in an emergency situation like the Alpine Fault earthquake, emergency services are unlikely to have the ability to get to us quickly. Being isolated makes us resilient, but also vulnerable in a situation like AF8.

While it can be scary and overwhelming to think about the next big earthquake, we have learnt a lot from past events and we can use that to help us prepare for the next one. A bit of preparation now will make all the difference to your wellbeing when it happens.

The good news is that preparing for a challenging natural disaster, like a big earthquake, also prepares us for smaller ones. Have a think about how you would look after your loved ones, neighbours and pets if you were cut off for a few days, or even weeks, after a big earthquake. Preparedness looks different for everyone and working as a community is the most effective approach overall.



Above: The Alpine Fault line lies along the western edge of the South Island and to the east of the North Island.

You've actually already started, the first step to being better prepared for natural hazards is learning about them. The next step is to put your learning into action, see if you can find a small action to do and then share it with a friend - maybe together you will be brave enough to see what's really in the basement!

The science

Like the bogeyman lurking in the basement in a horror movie, the next big earthquake hides in our collective consciousness - too scary to consider for many. Earthquakes are unpredictable and terrifying, and the impact of significant past events are etched into our history. But there's no avoiding it - we live on shaky islands. New Zealand records an average of 20,000 earthquakes each year - and the more we know, the better prepared we can be for the next 'Big One', whenever and wherever it comes. So, let's take a deep breath, head down to the basement and turn on the lights to see what's really there...

What is 'big' anyway?

There are two main ways to measure earthquakes: magnitude and intensity. Magnitude describes the amount of energy released and is useful for comparing events across time and space because each

earthquake has one unique measure of magnitude. However, intensity tells us about the shaking and damage caused by an earthquake, which is what really matters to us mere mortals.

Magnitude has a big influence on the intensity of an earthquake and the severity of its impacts, each step up the magnitude scale represents 32 times more energy released! But when it comes to impacts, the magnitude of an earthquake isn't the only factor. Here are some others:

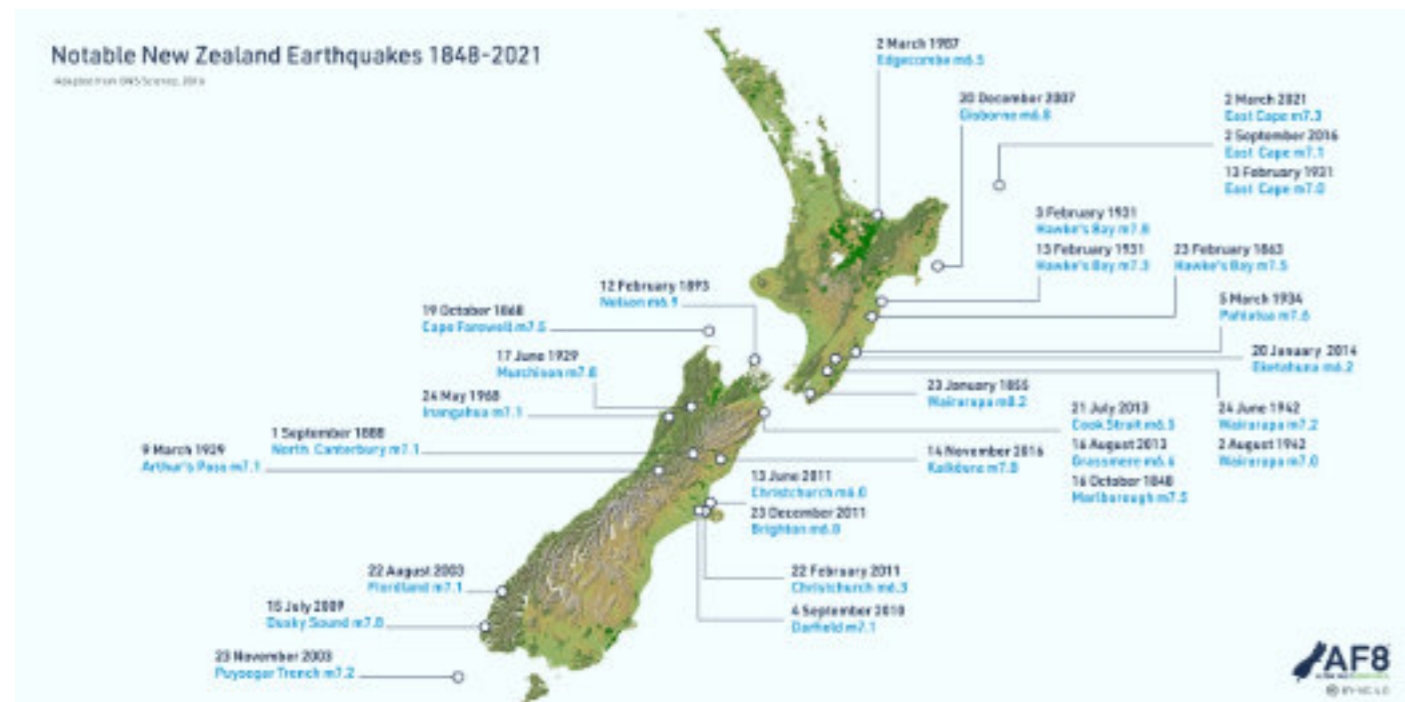
Depth - Earthquakes can occur anywhere from the earth's surface to 700 km deep. The shallower the earthquake, the closer it is to us on the surface, so the shaking is more intense.



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Ground conditions - Different ground conditions (rock and soil types) react to shaking differently, e.g. soft sediments can experience liquefaction.

Building construction - With every earthquake something new is learned by engineers and building designers about how buildings react to a quake, and this is then translated into the New Zealand Building code.

Time - The time of day and time of year an earthquake takes place can impact the number of casualties, along with damage and ongoing effects. In winter, for example, wood fires can create hazardous situations during an earthquake, and hypothermia becomes a greater risk for those with limited shelter in the aftermath.

Secondary hazards - Landslides, tsunamis, liquefaction, aftershocks, fire and rockfall are common secondary hazards associated with

large earthquakes.

Location - Obviously, the more remote an earthquake, the fewer impacts for people. A very large earthquake in Fiordland would hardly be noticed beyond Te Anau and surrounding settlements, whereas a moderate one in Wellington would have serious implications for a much bigger population and condensed urban environment.

So a shallow magnitude 6 earthquake in a very populated area could be more damaging than a more remote magnitude 7 earthquake. However, while a lower magnitude quake can cause a lot of damage, a magnitude 7+ quake near a town or city is almost certain to have significant impacts, and a magnitude 8+ will cause damage over a wider area - these are the really big ones.

When will it happen?

By focusing research along the plate boundary scientists are learning more all the time about where the next big one might happen. Let's look at what we currently know about 'the when', based on patterns of what's happened in the past.

The good news is that really big and damaging earthquakes don't happen very often. While GNS Science locates an average of 20,000 earthquakes in New Zealand each year, only about 100 to 150 are actually large enough to be felt - the rest are only perceptible to seismometers.

The bad news is that we didn't have a magnitude 8 earthquake last century. In fact, the last magnitude 8 earthquake was New Zealand's largest in 1855 on the Wairarapa Fault (part of the Hikurangi subduction zone). Before that, there was one in 1826 in Fiordland (part of the Puysegur Trench subduction zone)

and in 1717 on the Alpine Fault. The Alpine Fault is the South Island's most significant natural hazard. Scientists now have records going back about 8000 years on this fault and movement seems to be fairly consistent in both size and frequency. The latest research puts the probability of a magnitude 8+ earthquake on the Alpine Fault in the next 50 years at 75 percent. That is extremely high and that's why we should all be getting ready.

Keep reading to get you and your family prepared - not only for earthquakes, but other natural disasters too.

Cover image: shows the faultlines in the area.

THE PLAN

What we can expect?

Ground shaking: The Mānīatoto would likely experience strong ground shaking, with the intensity depending on the proximity to the epicenter of the earthquake. This could result in building damage, infrastructure disruption, and landslides.

Landslides: In areas with steep terrain, such as around the Mānīatoto, landslides triggered by the earthquake could block roads and cause further damage.

Infrastructure: The region's roads, bridges, and communication lines may be impacted, potentially isolating communities temporarily. The region is rural and less densely populated, but access to resources like medical care, food, and water could be difficult in the immediate aftermath.

Immediate aftermath

In the immediate aftermath of an earthquake, local authorities and emergency services are the first responders. Their goal is to provide immediate aid, save lives, and reduce the impact of the earthquake.

- Emergency Management Otago (EMO), in conjunction with Central Otago District Council are in charge of coordinating the immediate emergency response. This includes organising search and rescue operations, providing shelter, and ensuring public safety.
- New Zealand Police: The Police play a crucial role in maintaining law and order,

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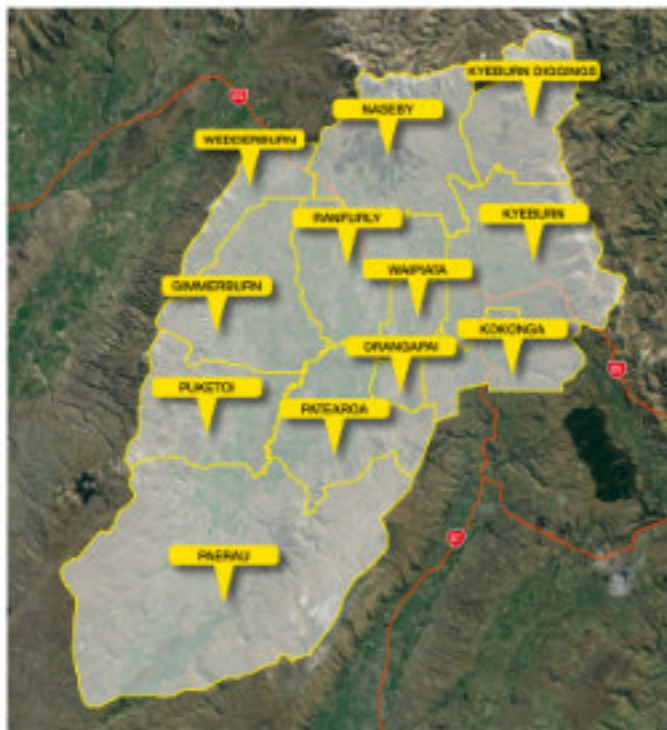
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NASEBY / RANFURLY / MĀNIOTOTO PLAIN
Area Map



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directing evacuations, and managing traffic. They also assist with rescue operations and are involved in coordinating the flow of information.

- Fire and Emergency NZ (FENZ): Firefighters, in addition to firefighting, assist in search and rescue operations, provide medical care, and help manage hazardous material incidents (such as gas leaks, chemical spills, etc.).
- St John: Ambulance and paramedic teams would be dispatched to provide emergency medical care to injured individuals. In rural areas resources may be stretched thin, so it's critical for local communities to have first responders trained in basic medical skills.
- The New Zealand Defence Force (NZDF) could be deployed for additional search and rescue operations, particularly in more remote or hard-to-reach areas. Military personnel are also valuable for providing logistical support, infrastructure repair, and crowd control if necessary.

All communication systems including landlines and cellphones may be down in many parts of Otago. Satellite-based telephone systems will initially be the main means of communication.

Sheltering in place

- If you can't leave safely, shelter in place. Stay where you are until you're told it's safe

to leave.

- If at home, stay inside, turn off utilities if advised, and avoid using candles.
- Keep pets indoors and in one room.

Preparing to evacuate

- Wear protective clothing and sturdy shoes.
- Put your grab bag by the door or in your vehicle.
- Stay informed by listening to the radio and checking emergency updates.
- Leave your phone on and charged for emergency alerts.
- Follow local authorities' instructions, and do not turn off gas unless advised.

Evacuation






- If authorities tell you to evacuate, do so immediately. If you feel unsafe, evacuate on your own.
- Take a grab bag with essentials like cash, ID, a torch, water, first aid kit, medications, and a USB charger.
- Evacuate on foot or by bike to avoid traffic congestion.
- If driving, follow official routes and avoid shortcuts or flooded areas.

Coordinating the Response: National and Regional Authorities

Once the initial emergency phase begins to

Roles and responsibilities

The role and responsibilities of the emergency services is clearly defined by legislation. In the event of this plan being activated due to a civil emergency the roles and responsibilities of the community response group is set out below.

| | |
|---|--|
|  <p>Liaise with police and emergency services to initiate and assist in a response to a civil emergency, disseminate warnings and identify and make arrangements for civil defence centres if required.</p> |  <p>Maintain law and order Protect life and property Assisting the coroner Search and rescue Coordinate evacuations</p> |
|  <p>Fire-fighting responsibilities Containment of releases and spillages of hazardous substances Urban search and rescue Limitation of damage Redistribution of water for specific needs Fire response in rural fire districts Issuing of fire permits to landowners Reducing fire risk in rural areas</p> |  <p>Visitor, tourist and foreign national registration and coordination Liaison with the CODC emergency operations centre (EOC) on visitors, tourists and foreign national issues Providing logistical support</p> |
| |  <p>Provision of emergency medical care</p> |

stabilise, coordination at a higher level becomes crucial for effective recovery.

- **National Crisis Management:** The National Crisis Management Centre (NCMC) in Wellington becomes the central hub for managing the overall national response to the earthquake. This includes coordinating between various agencies, providing resources to affected regions, and communicating with the public.
- **National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA):** supports regional and local authorities in their efforts to manage the disaster provides guidance, resources, and communication channels between the local and national governments.
- **Local and Regional Emergency Management:** Local Civil Defence groups are responsible for delivering services and resources to their communities. They liaise with the central government to ensure that assistance is provided to affected populations. For Mānīatoto, the Central Otago District Council would play an important role in managing local operations.

The role of communities and volunteers
In both immediate and long-term recovery phases, local communities and volunteers are often the backbone of the recovery effort. In a

rural area like Mānīatoto, communities may have to rely on their own resources, especially if communication and transportation are disrupted. This makes local coordination, community support, and resilience critical.

Emergency Management Otago is getting ready to hold community meetings to engage with us to prepare and train volunteers so there can be a coordinated response.

In the event of AF8, the Mānīatoto community will be heavily reliant on itself for at least the first week. Due to our location, it's likely that power and communication lines will be disrupted, and potentially road access, making outside help difficult to reach us. For this reason, local preparedness and self-sufficiency will be crucial in ensuring the safety and wellbeing of everyone during the initial recovery phase.

Preparedness: We'll need to rely on personal and community-level resources for food, water, medical supplies, and shelter. It's essential that every household is prepared with enough emergency supplies to last at least a week.

Community Support: Neighbours, friends, and whānau will be vital in sharing resources, providing emotional support, and helping each other with tasks like clearing debris or accessing clean water.

Local Knowledge: The local community's knowledge of the area will be a valuable asset. Knowing safe routes, where resources are stored, and how to access the most crucial services will be essential.

Communication: Without traditional communication methods, we will need to establish local ways to share information. This might include using radios, establishing gathering points, or coordinating through local leaders.

Health and Safety: Without immediate access to hospitals or health services, basic first aid and emergency care skills will be crucial for treating injuries. It's important for everyone to be prepared to manage basic health and medical needs within their own homes and through local support.



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**KEEPING IT LIVE & LOCAL
THROUGHOUT THE MANIATOTO**



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Recovery phase: Long-term restoration

Once immediate threats to life and safety are addressed, the focus shifts to recovery and rebuilding. This phase can take months or even years, depending on the scale of the earthquake.

- **Rebuilding Infrastructure:** Local and national governments will work together to restore critical infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and utilities. This is essential for ensuring that affected areas, including rural areas like Māniatoto, have access to necessary resources like food, water, and medical services.
- **Public Health and Services:** Health authorities, including the Ministry of Health and local public health units, will be involved in addressing ongoing medical needs. This includes providing mental health support, especially for those who may be dealing with trauma and stress from the event.
- **Government Assistance:** The government may offer financial assistance for people whose homes or businesses were destroyed, through insurance claims or disaster relief funds. Government agencies like Work and Income New Zealand may help with grants or other forms of financial aid.
- **Insurance Companies:** For property damage, insurance companies will be involved in assessing and processing claims. The insurance system can be critical for helping people rebuild their homes and businesses.

The Māniatoto community's resilience will be tested, and we must rely on our preparedness, self-sufficiency, and strong community ties to navigate the first week following a major disaster.

We are in this together, and through mutual support and planning, we can ensure the safety of all.

Read on to discover how you can get sorted and get through.

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THE PEOPLE

Current modelling of AF8 shows that out of all places, we are considered to be one of the safer spots to be. In the aftermath of an earthquake, people will be the most important resource for our community. While fuel and supplies are essential, the collective strength, resilience, and cooperation of the community will determine how well we cope during the first week and beyond.

In rural areas, communities are often closely-knit, and supporting one another will be vital. Neighbours may need to come together to share resources, provide first aid, and offer emotional support. Get your neighbours together and talk about a plan. Particular attention should be given to vulnerable people, including the elderly, disabled, young children, and those with health conditions. Neighbours and local groups should help ensure these individuals are safe, have the necessary medications, and are not left isolated.

The trauma and stress of an earthquake can take a toll on mental health. People may experience fear, anxiety, or grief. It's important to check in on friends, family, and neighbours, offer emotional support, and help reduce feelings of isolation.

We will need to extend the same care and assistance to visitors. Providing shelter, guidance, food, and emotional support, along with helping visitors navigate the emergency situation, we can ensure that they are safe and supported until the immediate crisis passes. Local businesses and institutions have plans in place to look after our people. Here Maniototo Area School and KidsFirst share their plans for looking after the children in their care.

Maniototo Area School, Melissa Bell, Principal - MAS gets ready

Schools are obliged to have comprehensive planning and preparation for all manner of catastrophic events and natural disasters. It is often challenging to pinpoint exactly what a school would do in these situations, as so much depends on the incident, and the impact on people and buildings and infrastructure.

Our Emergency Management Plan implements New Zealand Civil Defence safety responses for earthquakes including 'Drop, Cover and Hold' and we have established an evacuation site if this is required.

Our plan has an emergency parent contact

protocol, and this would mean that after ensuring the safety of all students we would send out mass communication via text, email and Facebook. This is why we do go on a bit about having correct and up-to-date contact details!

The decision about running buses is always made in conjunction with our provider, Go Bus. We have a dedicated staff member who helps with this communication and decision making. We do not put students on a bus running out of the normal time without making contact with parents first. In recent years we have only ever run buses early due to snow, and we use staff to operate a phone tree system and contact families. We also coordinate the buses with St John's. Families can contact the school to collect their children directly too. If they want to collect the children of friends or neighbours, we would need consent from parents or guardians. Students will be supervised until such time as parents can collect them safely.

The responsibility of deciding whether or not to continue the operation of the school rests with the Board of Trustees in conjunction with the Ministry of Education. Covid has taught us that learning can continue at home if disaster does strike. As always our first priority would be the care and wellbeing of staff and students.

Kidsfirst Kindergarten, Deb McNally, Kaiako Matua

In case of an emergency:
We will contact you by phone call or text message to advise you of the current situation and our proposed response. In the event of an emergency where we need to evacuate the kindergarten or alternatively need to stay overnight, we have emergency supplies.

These emergency supplies are stored in two backpacks. One is located under the desk in the office, the other is outside on the deck beside the boot rack. We practice emergency drills once a month. These include fire, earthquake, stay in place, and lockdown.

In the event of a fire at kindergarten, our assembly point is on the grass beside the swings.

If we need to evacuate the kindergarten site, then we will go to the MAS sports field or the Ranfurly Town Hall. A sign will be placed on the kindergarten door and you will be contacted by phone or text message to let you know the location we have evacuated to.

Our full Emergency Plan is hanging inside our premises, on the wall by the sign-in sheet.

Please ensure that your whānau contact details, including emergency contacts who are approved to pick up your child are kept up to date.

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Hato Hone St John

Hato Hone St John are continuously working with all emergency providers in preparation for a major incident, such as an alpine fault earthquake.

In the event of a major incident such as AF8, Hato Hone St John would be involved in a coordinated emergency response with the National Emergency Management Agency




taking the lead. Hato Hone St John's responsibility would be a pre-hospital care emergency response.

The emergency ambulance service response would be prioritised to those most in need during this event. Communities are encouraged to be prepared and ensure they have ample food, water, first aid, medications, and other essential supplies, and to look out for their household members and neighbours. Community members having first aid knowledge and training would be an additional advantage.

Dialling 111 would remain the current advice to members of the public who find themselves in an immediate life-threatening emergency during this event.

Fire and Emergency New Zealand

Ranfurly's Chief Fire Officer, Willy Dowling

I am sure everyone knows what to do in an earthquake, but the Alpine Fault Magnitude 8 (AF8) will be a major event affecting the entire South island. Those living close to the Southern Alps will be hit worse with around a Mag 8 but we could easily get a Mag 4 to 6 in the Maniototo (Christchurch was 6.2).

Apart from injuries, possible death, and structural damage to buildings, the biggest issue for us in the Maniototo is being cut off from the outside world.

This event would swamp our emergency services, Police, hospitals, Civil Defence etc. Our brigade members would be busy sorting out and helping their own family and friends, and it's likely we wouldn't have a crew for a few days.

State highways 85 and 87 could be closed for some time due to slips and damaged bridges, and we will almost certainly have no power.

Some key tips to get you through:

- Have a First Aid Kit.
- BBQ with a spare full gas cylinder.
- Food. Eat food in your freezer first before it goes off (no power) saving canned food for later.
- Bottled water.
- Firewood and coal. If AF8 occurs in the middle of winter (for houses with a log burner or open fire place).
- Spare fuel. You shouldn't be travelling, but if you're a contractor with heavy earthmoving equipment or a farmer who needs to feed stock it might be some time

until a tanker gets to the Maniototo. Hopefully it won't be this bad but it's best to be prepared.

Police

The role of police in a rural community is far and wide. We are expected to maintain law and order and mediate a myriad of problems. It becomes a little more complex when there are different elements inserted. This may be as simple as yearly goings-on like Christmas and New Year's revellers coming into the Maniototo, or as we are addressing this month emergency preparedness in the event of a Civil Defence emergency or major event. In this month's column I'd like to talk about your driving habits and about what expectations are in the event of an emergency.

Firstly, the speed camera van was in Ranfurly in between Christmas and New Years. I caught up with the Traffic Camera Operator and he was surprised at the volume of vehicles in the camera spots. On 29 December 2024 there were 349 vehicles that passed the van. Of them 32 were speeding in excess of the 50km/h zone, with the fastest logged at 76km/h past the school and kindy. The operator said that there were children on bikes and families walking around at the time of offending. I don't need to reiterate the serious harm and trauma that a low speed crash can cause. It only gets worse the faster the speed. Slow down!

The role of police in a national emergency is somewhat the same, maintaining law and order, with a bit of a broader view exercising powers under the Civil Defence Act. This is like evacuation of properties/land, closing roads, removing vehicles, requisitioning of assistance and lots of logistics.

Immediately following (or sometimes during) the event will be preservation of life and protection of property. This is important for you too. Keep yourself safe, keep your family safe and then start invoking your plans. You obviously need to have a plan and it takes a couple of minutes to talk about what that plan is. Being rural there could be long distances to travel to get your plan into effect. Know what the school plans are if you have kids there, know what the FENZ plans are if you assist with them. If you don't keep yourself safe, you can't help others.

My role will be just that too. Keeping safe, checking on my family and then facilitating the Civil Defence plan, with rescue, medical, Fire



and other agencies. I will assist in the registration of evacuees, missing people and identification of any dead. I still have a responsibility to the coroner to record, report and facilitate transportation of the deceased.

Remember, help will come. It may take longer than you expect and it may feel like it's forever, but everyone is doing what they have been trained for. Having lived through the earthquakes in Wellington, I can tell you they are not pleasant but with the knowledge that you have your emergency supplies and plan it will be less painful.

A big thing will be communication. Comms may be out so it's important to keep in touch (somehow). Listen to what the plans are, as they are dynamic and can change depending on what has happened. Tell someone what your plans are and where you will be. Sometimes hours are spent trying to find someone missing after a national event, only to find out they had gone hunting as there was no work the next day. Communicate.

If you are able to ring the following numbers are:
111 - emergency
105 - nonemergency
021 922 416 is my contact number
aoi699@police.govt.nz is my email.

Look after yourself, look after your whanau, look after your neighbours. If everyone does that then it will be easier for all.

Jess Owens
Senior Constable
Ranfurly Police

SERVICE PROVIDERS

Electricity supply

Damage to hydro-electrical generation plants and transmission lines will halt South Island power generation, and reticulation will face widespread disruption. Electricity supply is likely to be unavailable for many weeks or even months in some remote areas. The Clyde Dam has been built to very high specifications and it is unlikely it would suffer catastrophic damage.

From the PowerNet team

In the event of a significant civil emergency, such as AF8, PowerNet will be supporting Civil Defence Emergency Management teams throughout our networks. Emergency Management Otago will be the lead agency in your area, and all of the key information you need to know will come from them. PowerNet will be undertaking every effort to restore power and make the network safe, however it's important that people are prepared to be without power for long periods of time.

During a power outage, it is essential that you treat all powerlines, equipment, and points of connectivity as 'live' – make sure you stay away from them and stay safe.

- There are some things you can do to prepare for power outages:
- If you or someone in your household is dependent on medical equipment, get in touch with your retailer (who you pay your power bill to) to let them know.
- Keep your phone and important devices charged regularly. Consider a mobile power pack for your emergency supplies.
- Consider your water supply – if you live rurally and your water pump relies on power, make sure you have clean water stored away to use in an emergency for drinking and washing.
- Keep your emergency supplies up to date. This should include items like torches, battery-operated radios, candles, a first aid kit, cash, and fuel.
- Consider alternative options for cooking – do you have a BBQ? Make sure you have sufficient gas or charcoal to run it.
- Use surge protectors around your home at all times - especially power sensitive

devices like televisions and computers. Power could be restored at any time and cause damage to your devices and appliances.

If security of power supply is especially important to you, you could also consider alternative power supply options like generators or solar generation and storage.

All things water from Central Otago District Council

Water and wastewater

In the event of the AF8 earthquake, our communities should be prepared for disruptions to drinking water and wastewater services. Ground movement can severely damage water and wastewater infrastructure, and repairs to these systems will take time. Damage will likely include broken water mains, resulting in no water supply or untreated/contaminated water. Even if water flows from your taps, it should be assumed that it's contaminated until Civil Defence/CODC advises otherwise.

No running water means no flushing toilets. After an earthquake, even if you do have running water, do not flush your toilet. Broken pipes may mean it overflows into your or the neighbouring backyard. Damage to our wastewater treatment plants may result in the inability to treat the waste. It is recommended that our communities prepare for a minimum of seven days without support, but given the geographical expanse of Central Otago and potential damage to our roading network, 10 to 14 days is recommended.

Water Storage

- It is recommended as a minimum you should have three litres per person, per day, for seven days (21 litres each). This minimum amount is only enough for drinking, cooking and very basic hygiene.
- 20 litres of water per person, per day, will be enough water for drinking, cooking, a sponge bath, washing dishes, brushing teeth, hand washing clothes, first aid and hygiene, and your pets.

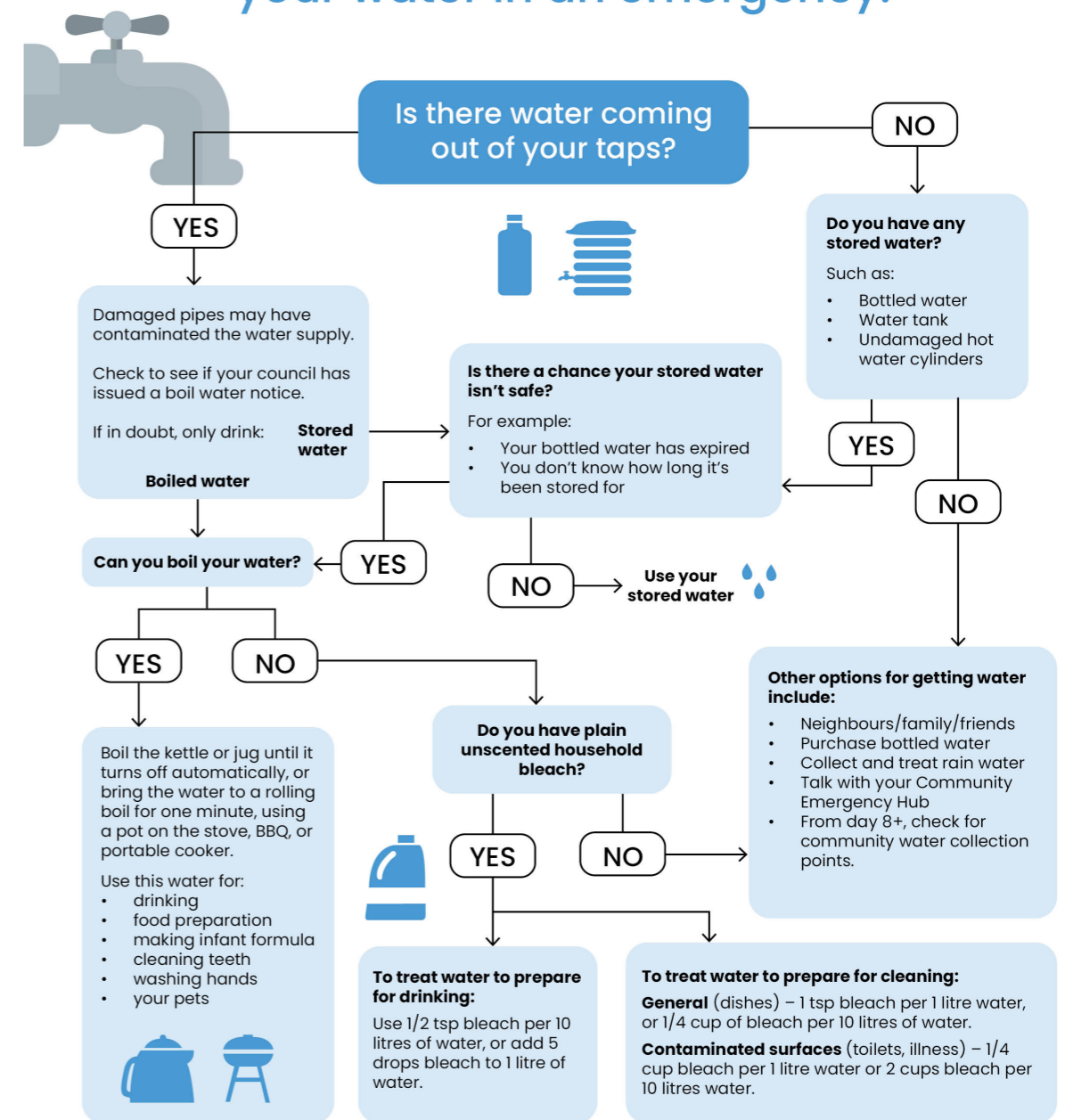
Water storage options

Plastic drink bottles

Making your water safe

The pipes that bring water to your home could be damaged. Listen to the radio or visit your local Civil Defence website for important information.

Use this flowchart to know how to treat your water in an emergency.



Te Whatu Ora
Health New Zealand

Clean and reuse plastic drink bottles.
Store in a cool, dark place.
Avoid direct sunlight.

10 – 20 litre containers
These containers are available from several locations including hardware and outdoor stores.
Store in a cool, dark place.
Avoid direct sunlight.

Larger tanks
Available directly from manufacturers and hardware stores. We recommend you check with the Council to see if there are any planning requirements you need to consider before installing a large water tank.

If you have water but are unsure if it is safe to drink, boiling or treating the water with bleach will provide safe disinfection. Remember that after a large event, it should be assumed that the water is contaminated until advised otherwise by Civil Defence/CODC.

Boiling: Bring the water to a full rolling boil, let it boil for 1 minute and let it cool before using.
Chemical Treatment: Use water purification tablets or household bleach and let it sit for 30 minutes. Do not use Janola as it has detergents that makes it unsuitable for treating drinking water.

Water (Litres): Amount of unscented household bleach (ml)
1 litre: 5 drops (0.25ml)
2 litres: 10 drops (0.5ml)
3 litres: 15 drops (0.75ml)
4 litres: 20 drops (1ml)
5 litres: ¼ teaspoon (1.25ml)
10 litres: ½ teaspoon (2.5ml)
20 litres: 1 teaspoon (5ml)
50 litres: 2 ½ teaspoons (12.5ml)
100 litres: 5 teaspoons (25ml)
200 litres: 10 teaspoons (50ml)

Waste with Central Otago District Council

What to do with waste in a quake aftermath

In the event of an AF8 earthquake there will be general household waste continuing to accumulate from daily activities, such as food packaging, sanitary items, and nappies. There may also be waste created by the event, such

as debris, damaged household items, and building materials.

It is highly likely that kerbside waste and recycling collections will be disrupted and unable to operate as usual, in the Maniototo and across the wider District. This will depend on the magnitude and damage, and may vary from location to location. Waste transfer stations may also not be able to open. It is best to be prepared to deal with waste from your household for a period of time and plan for this in your emergency supplies.

The most important goal for managing waste after an earthquake is to protect public health for your family and community.

Household waste

- If you are able, please keep your usual waste management habits, with glass going into the blue bin and recyclable items into the yellow bin. Water may be scarce so these may not be able to be rinsed at this time.
- Household waste might have filled your red bin and need to be stored on your property for some time before waste collection services resume.
- Think about where you could store waste on your property if your general waste bin gets full. This needs to be somewhere away from your living areas and that animals and vermin cannot access.
- Think about what may need to be included in your emergency supplies to manage this. We would recommend that a roll of heavy-duty rubbish sacks with tie tops, disposable gloves, and hand sanitiser are included.
- If you or a pet live with a medical condition that creates specific types of medical waste, please consider this when you plan for your household. You may need extra rubbish sacks or a solid container like an old ice cream container for sharps/needles. Consider double bagging any items that might leak or cause smells.
- Food scraps will get smelly and attract flies and vermin in the green bin if unable to be collected. These can be bagged separately and tied tightly. If you are able, you could dig a hole and bury food scraps directly in your garden. This will help cut down the smell of your rubbish bags and make them less attractive to vermin. The hole needs to

be deep enough to have at least 25 cm soil covering organic material, and be sited away from waterways, bores, and property boundaries.

- To reduce food waste, if you are able to access them, use perishable food from your fridge or freezer first before using any canned or dried food.
- While the power is off, help keep chilled or frozen food safe to eat for longer by minimising how long fridges and freezers are open to keep the cold in.
- Make sure you understand what food could be safe to eat and that you check any perishable food before eating. Does the food look or smell different? Has the colour changed, or does it have a slimy texture? If so, it is probably unsafe to eat.
- In a prolonged time without power, once you have eaten any perishable food and it starts to go off, please leave it in the fridge or freezer until a waste collection service resumes. Removing spoiled food into rubbish bags will only increase smells, flies and vermin. Mark the fridge and freezer as “Do Not Eat” with tape or write on doors with marker pen.
- If you have waste created by the earthquake event, such as debris, damaged household items, or building materials, please help us out by keeping these within your property boundaries. This will keep roadways as clear as possible for emergency vehicles. Don’t remove debris or damaged items from the property until you are advised to by the Emergency Management team.

For more information on waste collections as the situation develops, and advice on debris removal, please keep up to date with CODC communications via radio, website and social media, in conjunction with the Otago Emergency Management team.

Business waste

You may not be able to access your place of business/work after an AF8 earthquake for some time.

- If you are able to access your business and you can, or are required to operate, please consider the waste that will be created and what to do with this. If you are a key service provider, discuss this with the Emergency Management team.

Feel the Rush

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Contact us for info and booking.
03 444 9878
www.maniototoadventurepark.co.nz

Ranfurly
Veterinary Centre
by the Big Blue Cross

Your animal health professionals looking after all your pets and farm animals!

BEST BRANDS
We've got what you need when you need it ... backed with the very best veterinary advice!

VETERINARY CENTRE

03 444 1020
www.vet111.co.nz

- Consider waste as part of your business continuity plan – waste created by day-to-day business and that might have been caused by an earthquake.
- Please make use of any on-site storage you have for waste to ensure the protection of public health. If the power is off, unused

After a large Earthquake Don't Flush!

The pipes that take your wastewater (wees and poos) away could be broken. Listen to the radio or visit WREMO.nz for updates.

For at least 30 days following an earthquake, you'll need to manage your own poos and wees.

OPTION 1

Do you have an outdoor area where you can dig **up to 1m*** deep hole?

The best solution for you will be to dig a long drop. Things you'll need:



Where to dig:



OPTION 2

Do you have an outdoor area where you can dig a 50cm deep hole?

If you cannot dig deeper than 50cm in your garden you can use the two-bucket system. It is important you keep your wees separate from your poos as it will help keep the smell down and make it safer. Your poos will go in the hole you've dug. Make sure period products go in the bin.

Things you'll need:



Bucket one (wees):

- Add 2-3cm of water to bucket before use
- Don't put toilet paper in this bucket
- Empty daily into an area of your garden or other green space (dilute with water first)



Bucket two (poos):

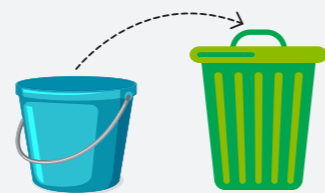
- Add layer of mulch to bucket before use
- After each use, add a handful of mulch to cover your poos
- Empty every 3 days into the hole you've dug
- Keep dry (reduce smell)
- Menstrual cups should be emptied in this bucket



OPTION 3

Do you have an outdoor green area where you cannot dig a hole?

You can use the two-bucket system as above, but you'll need to dispose of your poos differently. You'll need to dispose of your poos every 3 days into your outdoor bin.



If none of the above options are physically possible for you

This option should only be used for those with mobility impairments. As a last resort you may place a sturdy plastic bag in your toilet. The bag will need to be big enough to cover the bowl to avoid spillage. Place some dry material in the bag to soak up your wees and poos. When you need to dispose of the bag, tie the top and put it in your outdoor bin. Make sure you clean your hands thoroughly.



If these options aren't suitable for your needs, you can reach out to your local Community Emergency Hub. Your neighbours might be able to help. Visit www.wremo.nz/emergency-toilets to find out more.

cold stores or chillers could store perishable goods that are unable to be used/sold until a waste collection service is in place. Make sure these are well marked as "Do Not Use" and understood by staff that this is a waste area. Basements, sheds, and yards away from public areas and goods storage that can be secured from animals and vermin can also be used for waste.

- With debris or damaged items caused by the earthquake, please help us out by keeping these within your property boundaries. This will keep roadways as clear as possible for emergency vehicles. Don't remove debris or damaged items from the property until you are advised to by the Emergency Management team.

For more information on waste collections as the situation develops, and advice on debris removal please keep up to date with CODC communications via radio, website and social media, in conjunction with the Emergency Management Otago team.

Wastewater with Central Otago District Council

You may not be able to use your normal toilet for some time after a major earthquake, so you will need to think about what you can use for an emergency toilet.

Check out page 16 for various emergency toilet options.

If you choose to use a bucket or bag system, it's important to separate poos and wees. Keeping poo and wee separate reduces the smell. It is also safer, as wee contains far fewer germs than poo.

By keeping wee and poo separate, you will find that your bucket toilet is easier to empty and more hygienic.

During a disaster, it is very important to minimise the spread of diseases. Human poo contains a lot of dangerous germs and so a hygienic system for your emergency toilet will help your household avoid getting sick.

If you or someone in your family has limited mobility, you may need to create a commode

from a chair or similar. This option should only be used for those with accessibility needs or limited mobility.

1. Take a chair, make a hole in the base and put it over a long-drop or bucket toilet.

2. Look into the option of a commode. This can sit over a bucket or long-drop, or, if it has a pail, place a sturdy plastic bag or bin liner inside.

3. The last resort option is to place a large, sturdy bin liner/plastic bag inside your toilet bowl. The bag needs to be big enough to cover the whole bowl to avoid spillage. Place some dry material in the bag such as sawdust, straw, dry leaves and soil, or shredded newspaper, to soak up as much wee as possible. Dispose of your bag into an outdoor rubbish bin. Make sure you clean your hands thoroughly.

Safe handling tips for using an emergency toilet

- After using the toilet, wash your hands thoroughly using soap and water, or hand sanitiser. Dry your hands thoroughly.
- If possible, use gloves when emptying buckets, make sure you wash your hands thoroughly using soap and water, or hand sanitiser. Dry your hands thoroughly.
- Rinse and clean the poo bucket after emptying.
- Disinfect with a dilute bleach solution if necessary.
- Make sure you are emptying and cleaning your buckets regularly.
- Keep the toilet and waste material well separated from any food preparation areas.
- If someone does get sick (e.g. vomiting or diarrhoea), try to use another bucket. Take extra care when emptying the bucket and disinfect with a dilute bleach solution. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.

Weather with MetService Meteorologist, John Law

Weather continues to happen during an emergency. MetService operates from a range of locations and has procedures in place to ensure we can continue to provide weather information 24/7 even during a crisis. MetService has direct relationships with Civil

Defence Emergency Management groups and has plans in place to provide expert weather advice through NEMA during an emergency.

Weather information can be found on our website at metservice.com or through our weather app. MetService also has a range of social media channels such as Facebook, YouTube, X (twitter) and Instagram, where weather updates would be posted following an emergency. If communications are lost to impacted areas, local radio channels such as Radio NZ, are a good way to receive weather updates during this time.

Individuals are arguably more vulnerable to the impacts of weather following a natural disaster such as an earthquake, therefore, it is important to prepare in quiet weather by creating and practicing your emergency plan, make a grab bag and have emergency supplies ready to go in case you need them.

Travelling on the Roads with NZTA Regional Manager, Peter Brown

Overall NZTA encourages people to stay off the roads and highways after a serious quake unless they have their own urgent need to get somewhere. The road surfaces can be damaged, pipes may have ruptured and rivers in more rural areas can redirect themselves as a result of rockfalls. Damage may not be easily visible from inside a car or at normal road speeds – there could be damage to retaining walls, bridges, culverts, other structures. Road surface may be cracked/uplifted/slumped. Rockfall risk will be high. We need people to act cautiously and care for their immediate families and community in the first instance.

Another reason for staying off the roads is that emergency services will be rushing to help people/inspect buildings and the more cars on the road, the slower their journey will be.

NZTA crews and expert geotechnical engineers may not be able to get in to assess risk and after that repair routes for some time depending on the rockfall and other risk. So do not expect to see people out and about doing short term repairs immediately after a quake. In some areas (e.g. alpine) it may take weeks for it to be safe enough to send in crews.

In an AF8, it will be a national emergency and

NEMA will be directing the emergency response. There will be radio bulletins, text messaging, and social media (if available). Having access to batteries and a transistor radio is really important, and a charging unit for your cell phone. Remote areas are likely to be cut-off and could be for some time (days) depending on damage to hill passes etc. Have supplies ready for you and your pets to manage for at least a week.

KEEPING WELL: HEALTH SERVICES

Ranfurly Medical Centre with Dr Verne Smith

The Medical Centre will continue to operate as best we can, similar to the COVID pandemic. We don't know if the medical centre will be physically intact of course. Everything will depend on what damage occurs to the buildings, power, internet supply, phone, and transport.

This will impact our ability to order lab tests, x rays, and prescribe pharmaceuticals. At the very worst, we will be unable to operate in our usual fashion, which is as part of a web involving ambulance, pharmacy, ancillary services such as ambulance and rescue helicopter, and base hospital. The worst possible scenario might involve complete break-down of most services. The doctor and nurses might still be able to function, but there may be limitations in the care we can offer – pharmaceuticals, dressings, and other medical supplies.

So, in the event of such an emergency, we would like people to be as independent as possible, but to establish what communication lines we have within the Maniototo and the outside world – phone, radio, TV and internet. At the medical centre and hospital we might have to triage care in the following order; life threatening conditions first, serious and painful conditions next, less serious and routine care last of all.

Managing your medication with Maniototo Pharmacy's Pharmacist, Alan Stuart

How much medicine should someone have put aside to get them through an emergency?

Ideally medicines should not be put aside, as they are provided by the pharmacy team for patients to take over the time that they are

supplied. However, it may be worth patients thinking about having at least one weeks of medicines available, as the trigger point to order their next repeat from the pharmacy or a new prescription from the General Practice or other relevant prescriber. This then would be available for the patient to take if an emergency occurs, and they cannot get to their general practice or pharmacy at that time.

If a medicine needs special storage conditions e.g. refrigeration, how can someone ensure their medication remains safe to use?

If your medicines require special storage conditions and it is not possible to keep them stored in that way (e.g refrigerator stops working/no power) then it is important to contact the pharmacy who provided you with the medicine to discuss the next steps. Some medicines will be OK for a short period of time, but others won't and will need to be replaced. It will depend on the medicine and your local pharmacist is the best person to advise you if they remain safe to use.

If someone needs an emergency supply of a medicine how can you help, and is there a charge to this?

A community pharmacist is permitted to supply up to three days of medication to a person who has run out of their regular medication and cannot get a prescription from a doctor.

In an everyday situation this helps people who are away from home and have forgotten their medication or have inadvertently run out. This is not funded by the government and will have a charge depending on the cost of the medication. Usually for tablets it will be at least \$10 for each medication required. Inhalers or insulin will be more expensive.

Some medicines, such as controlled drugs are not permitted to be supplied in these situations. In case of a civil emergency, such as an earthquake the government can make special provision for supply of emergency medications.

Maniototo Health Services with CEO, Tracey Kubala

Maniototo Health Service Ltd is in the process

of developing an Emergency Response Protocol specifically for use in the event of an earthquake AF8 (Alpine Fault Magnitude 8)

MHSL has been invited to collaborate with Dunstan in this planning process. This is to ensure we are able to support both districts' services and share resources in the event of an emergency. We are meeting with them in February.

We were invited by the Te Whatu Ora Southern Emergency Management Coordinator to participate in a simulated event at Dunstan Hospital late last year, however this was postponed due to a number of people involved being ill at the time. We have yet to receive a new date but it will be an exceptionally valuable experience to be part of when they do reschedule it.

Prior to her departure our previous, CEO Thelma Brown, worked with Andrew Cunningham (Emergency Management Coordinator) around our ability to continue to operate in an extreme event, including discussions about our generator and boiler capacities, along with access to drinking water etc.

My priority will be connecting with Emergency Management Teams and moving towards getting a response plan in place, at which point we will ensure that the community is aware of the plan.

DISCLAIMER

Thank you to everyone who provided details for this edition. The information provided in this document is given in good faith and is intended to assist with the care and safety of our community during an emergency. While we strive to ensure accuracy, Positively Maniototo and Radio Charity Inc do not accept liability for any errors or omissions. Please verify details with relevant authorities or professionals as needed. Sources of information have come from the following websites and are correct at the time of printing:

<https://af8.org.nz/>

<https://www.otagocdem.govt.nz/>

<https://getready.govt.nz/>

<https://www.civildefence.govt.nz/>

ANIMAL WELFARE

From the Veterinary Centre with vet Vanessa Love

Transport

If you have to leave your property ensure you have cages and crates for cats/small dogs and leads/ropes/collars for dogs. Airtags and other tracking devices are actually really common these days so if you have pets that like to wander normally a tracker can be invaluable when an emergency occurs. Ensure microchip details are up to date for your pets before an emergency occurs.

Flooding may occur in lower areas and stock will have to be moved quickly to higher land. Downed power lines may occur and take days to fix the further they are from urban centres. If your stock are near downed power lines do not approach. If they need to be moved, contact Powernet first.

Water considerations

Predictions are that AF8 is unlikely to trigger a wide scale tsunami event, and the Maniototo is as far inland as you can be. Local dams would presumably survive. However streams, rivers, ponds - and therefore drinking water for stock - would be compromised due to contamination from slips, debris, and rockfalls. Cats and dogs are probably fine to drink water that we wouldn't but if you have spare boiled or bottled water you could provide them with that. If water is limited people come first; animals are much more adept at digesting poor quality water than humans are. Water should be prioritized for young, pregnant and lactating stock. Dry stock can survive short term with very little water if we have dewy mornings and overcast days.

Vet care

Assuming there are no major roading disruptions when AF8 occurred we would be available on an emergency basis for livestock and small animals, however our clinic supply chain would be disrupted and medications/products would be used sparingly until stock supply was resolved.

If you need assistance finding a safe place to contain your stock, contact Federated Farmers at 0800 327 646 (0800 FARMING) or your local Civil Defence Centre. If you need help to reinstate fencing, contact your local Civil Defence Centre, the Rural Support Trust 0800 787 254 (0800 RURAL

HELP) or Federated Farmers at 0800 327 646 (0800 FARMING).

Ministry of Primary Industries: Earthquake Animal Care Advice

Emergency planning

In the event of an earthquake, include your animals in your emergency plan. If you need to evacuate, take them with you or shelter them safely. Secure them in elevated areas to avoid liquefaction, and consider moving high-risk animals (e.g. pregnant or young stock) to accessible areas for assistance. Contact Federated Farmers or Civil Defence for help.

Containment

Check that fences are intact and ensure animals are safely contained. If needed, ask neighbors to help. Provide clean feed and water until animals return to their paddocks.

Injury check

Animals may sustain injuries during an earthquake but often hide pain. Check for wounds and contact a vet if needed.

Contaminated water

Keep animals away from liquefaction or flood water. If they contact contaminated water, wash them with clean water and move them to safe areas.

Food and water

Ensure a supply of clean food and water for at least five days. If water is unsafe for you, it's also unsafe for your animals.

Lost animals

Contact MPI, SPCA, or your local Council if you find or lose an animal. For lost pets, use www.lostpet.co.nz or the New Zealand Companion Animal Register.

Pet behaviour

Pets may show anxiety in emergencies. Provide a safe, calm environment, and maintain routines. Consider pheromone products to ease stress.

For a range of animal related emergency plans, guides and templates, visit <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/animals/animal-welfare> where you can download plans or have copies sent to you.



Protect your Animals in an Emergency

First Aid Kit for Animals

Your household First Aid Kit may already contain medical supplies needed for animals. If not, the checklist below is a helpful guide. Essential items are highlighted in orange.

- Adhesive tape (hypoallergenic)
- Antiseptic wipes
- Baby dose syringe or eye dropper
- Clean cloth
- Compact emergency blanket (available from camping stores) or bubble wrap
- Cotton-tipped swabs
- Cotton wool
- Diphenhydramine (if approved by your vet) to treat allergies
- Gauze roll, 50mm width (could also be used as a dog muzzle)
- Gauze sponges (variety of sizes)
- Glucose paste or syrup
- Grooming clippers or safety razor
- Iodine solution or chlorhexidine wound wash
- Hoof pick and shoe pullers (for horses)
- Insect sting stop pads
- Latex gloves
- List of emergency phone numbers, including for your animals' vet, an afterhours emergency vet hospital and money to make a phone call
- Magnifying glass
- Material to make a splint
- Muzzle
- Non-adherent sterile pads
- Nylon leash
- Penlight with batteries (AA)
- Petroleum jelly
- Plastic card (e.g. old credit card) to scrape away stingers
- Rubbing alcohol
- Safety pins (medium size)
- Self-adhesive bandage
- Small scissors
- Sterile eye lubricant
- Sterile saline wash
- Styptic powder or pencil (for dogs eg. to stop bleeding from nails when clipped too close)
- Topical antibiotic ointment
- Towel
- Tweezers
- Washing detergent
- Water-based sterile lubricant



For more information about first aid requirements for your animals, please talk to your vet.



www.mpi.govt.nz

LOCAL RESOURCES - FOOD, FUEL, SHELTER, WARMTH, SKILLS

Maniototo Four Square - Michelle and Martin Grundy

What are your plans for a major local disaster, such as an earthquake?

We've got strong plans in place to help us respond to a major event. We're part of Foodstuffs South Island, a 100 percent New Zealand owned co-operative of local grocers, with more than 200 stores in communities across Te Waipounamu operating under the Four Square, New World, On the Spot, PAK'nSAVE, Raeward Fresh and Trents brands. Being part of Foodstuffs provides us with an established central emergency response plan which is based on New Zealand's Civil Defence framework. If a major event happened, we would work with the Foodstuffs team to support the recovery of power and communications to our store, and set up alternative arrangements for the delivery of critical goods and stock.

Foodstuffs assesses and manages the seismic resilience of all its stores and the co-operative also coordinates with local Civil Defence and emergency response organisations, participating in emergency scenarios and planning.

Considering that electricity may be down for a while, how will people be able to pay for groceries?

If the store is safe to enter, and we have team members available, we're able to make a fixed number of transactions while being offline, provided power is available. Otherwise cash transactions may be possible. Short supply things like bread and milk may quickly go out of stock. Having alternatives like milk powder in your emergency supplies is a great idea.

Top tips for food safety during an emergency:

- Use treated water to wash vegetables and fruit. (Add five drops of plain, unperfumed household bleach to 1 litre of water and stand for 30 minutes, or boil for one minute.)

- Keep food containers and cooking utensils clean.
- Use disposable paper towels where possible.
- Store food safely to protect it from rats, flies, and other pests, as well as any toxic chemicals.
- Get rid of all rubbish by burning or burying so it does not attract pests.

Hints for using food if you are confined to your home:

- Store all perishable foods (food that is likely to go bad) in a cool, shaded, airy place protected from dust, insects, rats and mice, such as a pillowcase hanging from a tree.
- Eat perishable food first, such as bread before it goes mouldy, then semi-perishable food like fresh vegetables.
- Use food in the refrigerator first if the power is cut off, then food in cabinet freezers, then food in the chest freezer.
- DO NOT open the door or lid of a freezer any longer than absolutely necessary.
- Use defrosted food and fresh milk within two days.
- If you have to move, wrap frozen foods in blankets to delay thawing.
- DO NOT refreeze food that has already thawed.
- Use canned and dried food last.
- Use camp stoves, open fires, or barbecues for cooking food. Portable gas cooking appliances must be used outside.
- Wash hands with treated water when preparing food.

For more details visit: <https://health.govt.nz/products/protecting-your-health-in-an-emergency>

Fuel

In the event of an earthquake, fuel supplies may be severely disrupted, and it's crucial to plan ahead to ensure you can manage without immediate access to petrol stations or other fuel sources.

Limited access to fuel: Earthquakes often damage infrastructure, including gas pipelines, fuel storage facilities, and petrol stations. This means there may be limited or no access to fuel for several days or even longer. Roads may be impassable, and fuel delivery services could be delayed or halted.

Self-sufficiency: If possible, keep a supply of fuel on hand. This could include a reserve in your vehicle or a small supply in approved containers for generators, cooking, or heating. Ensure you have enough to last for at least a few days.

Use fuel efficiently: Conserve fuel by limiting non-essential travel, and prioritise its use for critical needs like heating, cooking, or emergency transportation.

Alternative energy sources: In the absence of petrol or diesel, alternative energy sources like solar power, battery-powered devices, or manual tools (such as a hand-cranked radio or flashlight) can be invaluable. Consider investing in alternative energy options if possible. If you rely on a generator for power, ensure you have an adequate supply of fuel and a safe method to store it.

Transport: If fuel is scarce, local travel should be prioritised over long trips. Walking, cycling, or using other non-motorised transport will be more reliable and help conserve fuel for essential uses. If you absolutely need to use your vehicle, use official evacuation routes and avoid driving through hazardous areas to prevent further damage or getting stuck.

Fuel storage: If you are storing fuel for future use, ensure it is in safe, approved containers and stored away from sources of heat or flame to reduce the risk of fire or explosion.

Avoid spillage: Be cautious when handling fuel. Spills can be hazardous and may contribute to fires or contamination. If you have a supply of fuel at home, have a spill kit as part of your emergency supplies. In the aftermath of an earthquake, the community's ability to share resources becomes crucial. If fuel is in short supply, neighbors may need to work together to allocate resources wisely, helping each other with transportation or energy needs.

Shelter

In general, the advice is to shelter in place if it is safe to do so. If it's not, head to an evacuation centre. This is likely to be at Maniototo Stadium, located at Stadium Drive, in Ranfurly. Other community care centres may be set up around the district as per community emergency plans.

Warmth

If the earthquake happens during cooler months, consider that you may not be able to use a heat pump to keep warm. Blankets, sleeping bags, and warm clothes can all help keep you warm. Fireplaces, open and closed, should be checked for damage before they are used.

Do not use outdoor gas appliances such as patio heaters, camping cookers and barbecues, indoors. These appliances do not have safety systems like indoor heating appliances which shuts off the gas supply when oxygen levels are depleted and high levels of carbon monoxide are present. Carbon monoxide is a highly poisonous gas. Prolonged or high-level exposure can cause collapse, unconsciousness and even death. Breathing small amounts of carbon monoxide can cause headaches, nausea, dizziness, tiredness and vomiting. If you suspect you have been exposed to carbon monoxide, immediately move into fresh air and seek medical attention. If it can be done safely, turn off the appliance and ventilate the room or area.

Handy skills

You are your own best resource! Going to regular first aid courses, having the ability to erect a shelter, knowing how to forage for food, and being skilled in fire safety will prove invaluable at a time like this. Learn to do it before you truly need it.

HEAVY EQUIPMENT DIESEL MECHANICS

*Proud to support the
community we live in*

Paul Bain
027 253 1137
paul@mcer.co.nz
www.mcer.co.nz



COMMUNICATION

Emergencies may affect your ability to communicate by telephone, especially if electricity is cut off. Telephone networks require electricity to operate, both at the customer's end and at the telephone exchange or cell tower.

Use text messages to contact whānau/family and friends during emergencies. Mobile networks can become overloaded during emergencies, making it hard to make and receive phone calls. Text messages take up very little room on the network so thousands of texts can be sent in the same space as a few voice calls. Try to only make voice calls if it's urgent, like calling 111 if lives are in danger.

Fixed telephones, or landlines

If you have a fibre connection, your phone will not work if the power is off. If you have a copper connection, a wired phone may work but only if the exchange or local cabinet is backed up by a generator. A cordless phone won't work if your home power is off. If your landline phone is not working, you will not be able to use it to dial 111.

Mobile phones

Mobile phones will work so long as the device and the connecting cell tower have electricity. Even if your mobile phone says you have no network connection you may still be able to ring 111. If you have a mobile phone, consider buying a portable power bank and keeping it in an easy-to-find place. Conserve your battery power by avoiding voice calls unless it is essential. Use text messages instead where possible and avoid using data for non-essential communications (e.g. watching videos or streaming).

If there is poor or no mobile coverage, but you have a working WiFi connection, you may be able to make and receive calls and text messages using WiFi calling. Depending on your phone model and mobile provider, WiFi calling may or may not be available. To find out if your phone is compatible visit your mobile phone provider's website.

Satellite services

Satellite services require electricity to operate. If you rely on satellite services for connectivity

you may wish to consider a generator for power needs at home. Satellite services may not function if line of sight with the sky is compromised.

Keeping informed over the airwaves

Radio stations available in our region:

Maniototo's Burn: 729 AM or 87.9 FM

More FM: 90.3 FM or 94.3 FM

RNZ National: 101.5 FM or 639 AM

Newstalk ZB: 89.6 FM or 95.1 FM or 90.6 FM

Radio Central: 91.9 FM (Alexandra, Clyde, and Cromwell) or 94.3 FM (Teviot Valley)

Radio Live: 95.9 FM

Radio Wanaka: 99.1 FM (Cromwell) or 92.2 FM (Wanaka)

The Hits: 99.9 FM

Burn Radio is ready with James Valentine, Burn Radio Station Manager

Will Burn Radio be broadcasting after an event such as AF8? Does the station, an earthquake prone building, need to be standing for broadcasting?

Yes, Burn radio will broadcast after an AF8. If our earthquake-prone building is not standing, we would set up our mobile broadcast gear. Starlink is an option too.

It is likely that the power may be out for some time. How can people tune into the local radio station?

People should have a radio with batteries; they can also tune in on a car radio. Should the internet be working after an AF8, there will be an online stream.

Is there a plan in place for accurate information communication and information flow?

Yes, once press releases and information are received, we will broadcast hourly and as needed. We have direct contacts with the CODC. Radio updates will be at the top of the hour, giving people a chance to tune in while conserving batteries (if there is no power). We have amazing volunteers who are incredibly good at communicating vital information which we do during events like snow, road closures, flooding, and other community updates. We will also broadcast information pointing people to the areas where water tankers, food collection points, and wellbeing centres are available.

If you can't get here, who will be the next person in charge? How does the station keep operating? We have team members capable of turning on our generators. We experienced 10 planned power outages at our site during October and November, so we have certainly had some practise! Rest assured, if we have an AF8 event, the radio station will do everything it can to remain on air or get back on air as quickly as possible should we go off for a short time.

Central Otago District Council Communications

A large percentage of us at Council are also part of the Civil Defence Emergency Management response, e.g. in the operations, welfare and Public Information Management so that people are kept informed. We have controllers who help coordinate the response, and can speak on the Council's behalf.

We attend regular courses and receive training in emergencies. Council communications will continue during these events. For example communications or messages at:

- public places (e.g. the Four Square)
- Alerts will be issued on The Central App (free to download from Google Play or The App Store)
- Notification will appear as an alert on Council's website
- Alerts are posted to Council's Facebook page
- Regular broadcasts will be made on local radio stations
- You can be notified by email
- Emergency mobile alerts may be issued, listed to the radio, television, and look for information on Facebook pages and websites (if power and internet are available).



Download the Emergency Management Otago Gets Ready app, or sign up online. By joining, you will:

- Have a great way to get to know the people that live around you.

- Receive emergency alerts relevant to you and where you live.
- By working together we can support each other, solve local issues, and make our neighbourhoods safer and more welcoming.

Best of all, it's free to join!



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LAWYERS

An advertisement for CEN ENG LIMITED. It features a background image of a sunset over a field. The text includes the company name 'CEN ENG LIMITED', the phone number '03 447 3757', and the slogan 'Keeping our Community Running'. Below this, it states 'Cen Eng is a dedicated team working together to keep our community running' and 'We fix machinery, design and make products, and deliver complex projects in a friendly, reliable, and efficient manner to keep your machines running and livelihood moving forward'. At the bottom, it says 'We are passionate about farming and always looking into ways we can further support the industry so please get in touch. We look forward to working with you'.

SETTING UP FOR SUCCESS - BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER

Structural fixes:

- Consider removing or replacing tall chimneys built before the 1970s, as they are prone to collapse.
- Secure hot water cylinders with seismic restraints to avoid fire hazards.
- Secure or remove any unused header tanks.
- Replace heavy roofing materials like clay tiles with lighter options.
- Ensure your home is securely anchored to its foundation and braced appropriately.
- Have a professional engineer or licensed builder assess your home for any structural defects.

Inside your home:

- Secure tall furniture and appliances with seismic restraints.
- Hang heavy items away from sleeping or seating areas using secure hooks.
- Install latches on cabinets to prevent contents from spilling.
- Store hazardous products in closed, secure cabinets.

Emergency preparation:

- Practice your emergency plan regularly and have a grab bag with supplies.
- Identify safe locations in your home, school, or workplace.
- Participate in earthquake drills, like New Zealand's ShakeOut.

What to do during an earthquake:

- Drop, Cover, and Hold to protect yourself from falling objects.
- If indoors, stay inside until the shaking stops.
- If outside, move away from buildings, trees, and power lines.

For people with disabilities:

- If mobility is limited, drop to the floor, cover your head and neck, and stay in place.
- If using a wheelchair, lock the wheels and protect your head and neck.

If you're driving:

- Pull over to a clear area and stay in the car until the shaking stops.
- Afterward, proceed cautiously, avoiding damaged roads or structures.

After the shaking stops:

- Check for injuries and extinguish small fires.
- Look for any hazards like broken glass and debris.
- Stay indoors unless there are signs of building distress or you're in a tsunami evacuation zone.
- Take your grab bag, wallet, keys, and phone when leaving.

By making these preparations and practising emergency responses, you can reduce the risk of injury and damage during an earthquake.

Include your whole family - it can help lessen the fear of earthquakes if people have planned and prepared, particularly if children are part of the planning. Visit the Natural Hazards website at www.naturalhazards.govt.nz/ for more details.

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EMERGENCY CHECKLIST

In an emergency, Civil Defence Emergency Management and other emergency services will be on the scene, but they cannot reach everyone immediately. You could be stuck at home without basic services, such as electricity, gas, drinking water, flushing toilets, and phones, for days, weeks or months.

Think about what you will need in an emergency:

- Do you have enough food and water for your household?
- How will you cook and store food without electricity?
- Do you have enough water for everyone in your household? Does this include water to cook and wash with?
- What about family members who need medication? Do you have enough?
- Do you have a baby who may need extra supplies (e.g. nappies, formula)?
- Do you have enough food and water for your pets?

How much do you need?

Official advice suggests we should have a week's worth of water and food for everyone in our households. However, this may be out of reach for many people – due to the financial outlay in assembling an emergency food supply, or space considerations in small houses, apartments or shared accommodation.

Emergency supplies for your whare/home

Your house is already full of emergency items disguised as everyday things – as long as you know where they are and can find them in a hurry and/or in the dark! Make sure everyone in your household knows where the torches and batteries are.

Your household emergency supplies should include:

- Water for a minimum of three days, or a week or more if you can – make sure you have at least nine litres of water for every person.
- A minimum of three days (or a week or more if you can) of food and consider how you will cook it (do you have a camping stove or BBQ?). Include food for babies and pets if they are in your household.
- Medicines and copies of prescriptions (names/dosage).

- USB chargers and/or portable charging devices (such as power banks) to charge your mobile phone. Some solar and battery-powered radios can also be used to charge phones.
- Torch and batteries. Battery powered lighting is the safest and easiest.
- Do not use candles as they can tip over in a gust of wind or in earthquake aftershocks and start a fire.
- Do not use kerosene lamps, they need a lot of ventilation and are not designed for indoor use.
- A solar or battery-powered radio (or your car radio), so you can keep up with the latest news and alerts.
- A large plastic bucket with a tight lid (or large rubbish bags), toilet paper, and disinfectant, for an emergency toilet.
- Dust masks (rated P2 or N95) and work gloves, to protect yourself. Masks can be useful in emergencies caused by a number of different hazards, such as during pandemics and volcanic eruptions or when cleaning up after a flood or tsunami.
- A small fire extinguisher. For advice on fire extinguishers and how to use them, visit fireandemergency.nz/at-home/fire-extinguishers/
- Camping stove and enough fuel to use it for a minimum of three days.

By looking after yourself and your whānau, you'll help emergency services focus their attention on people who need the most help.

How much water to store

You should have a minimum of three litres of drinking water per person per day for three days – that is, 9 litres per person – for drinking and basic sanitation. Ideally, you would have a week's worth which is 21 litres per person. Children, nursing mothers, and unwell people will need more. Hot environments and intense physical activity can double the amount of water you need.

You will need additional water for washing and cooking, and for your pets and livestock to drink and be cleaned with. The amount needed will depend on their sizes and the conditions. Remember that animals often drink more water than usual when under stress.

Storing your own water

There are many different options for storing your

Get your household ready

It's up to you to make sure your whānau know what to do and that you all have what you need to get through.



Talk about the impacts



Work out what supplies you need



Make a plan



Tailor your plan



Stay informed



Make your home safer

own water. If you are reusing containers, two-litre plastic water or soft-drink bottles are best. You can also purchase food-grade water-storage containers from hardware or camping supplies stores. Do not use containers that have had milk in them. Milk proteins cannot be adequately removed from these containers and provide an environment for bacterial growth when water is stored in them.

Prepare containers of water

If you are preparing your own containers of water, follow the directions below for selecting, cleaning, and filling the containers with water:

1. Thoroughly clean the containers and lids with hot water (not boiling, as this will damage the bottle).
2. Fill the containers to top with regular tap water until it overflows. Remove a very small amount to allow for the addition of five drops of non-scented liquid household chlorine bleach per litre of water.
3. Do not use bleaches that contain added scent or perfume, surfactants or other additives – they can make people sick.
4. Do not drink the water for at least 30 minutes after adding bleach.
5. Tightly close the containers using the original caps, making sure there are no air gaps.
6. Be careful not to contaminate the caps by touching the inside of them with your fingers.
7. Place a date on the outside of the containers so that you know when you filled them.
8. Store them in a cool, dark place. If possible, store in two different places in case one is not accessible in an emergency.
9. Check the bottles every six months, for example at the beginning and end of daylight saving. If the water is not clear, throw the water out and repeat steps 2 to 5 above.

You can fill clean plastic ice cream containers with water, cover, label and keep in the freezer. These can help keep food cool if the power is off and can also be used for drinking when thawed. Your hot water cylinder and toilet cistern are valuable sources of water. Check that your hot water cylinder and header tank are well secured. The toilet cistern is only safe to use if no chemical toilet cleaner is present. Boil water for one minute before drinking. It is OK to use jugs with an automatic cut-off switch as long as they are full. Under no circumstances should the switch be held down to increase boiling time.

Storing food

Familiar foods can lift morale and help people feel secure in times of stress. Try to include foods that everyone will enjoy. Look for foods high in calories, protein, carbohydrates, vitamins, and minerals. Look for canned foods with high liquid content in case water is scarce.

Store long lasting food that doesn't need cooking (unless you have a camping stove (and fuel) or BBQ), as power and gas may not be available. Remember to have a can opener if you are storing canned food.

Suggested food to store

- Ready-to-eat canned meats, fruits, and vegetables.
- Canned juice, long-life or powdered milk, and soup.
- High-energy foods such as peanut butter, jam, salt-free crackers and energy bars.
- Scroggin or trail mix (pre-packaged or homemade).
- Comfort foods such as hard sweets, sweetened cereals, snack bars, and biscuits.
- Instant coffee, tea bags.
- Compressed food bars. They store well, are

- lightweight, taste good, and are nutritious.
- Dried or bulk foods like dried fruit, nuts or crackers – also pasta, rice and dried beans. Avoid very salty foods, as they may increase thirst.
- Freeze-dried foods. They are tasty and lightweight but will need water for reconstitution.
- Whole-grain cereals (oatmeal, whole-wheat, multi-grain).
- Instant meals. Cups of noodles or cups of soup are a good addition, although they need water for reconstitution and may contain a lot of salt.
- Snack-sized canned goods, which generally have pull-top lids or twist-open keys.
- Pre-packaged beverages. Those in foil packets and foil-lined boxes are sealed and will keep for a long time if the seal is not broken.
- Foods for infants, elderly persons, or persons on special diets.
- Non-perishable foods for pets and other animals.

When selecting foods, keep in mind that:

- Salty foods are usually not a good choice, because they will make you thirsty and drinking water may be in short supply.
- Commercially dehydrated foods often require a lot of water for reconstitution and effort to prepare.
- Glass bottles and jars can easily break in an earthquake.
- Whole grains, beans, and dried pasta require water for preparation and cooking. Water can be in short supply in an emergency.

Special dietary requirements

If you or someone in your household has special dietary needs, make sure you have sufficient stock of these food items for a minimum of three days, or a week or more if you can. Include a supply of your special food items in your grab bag too. Emergency shelters are unlikely to have the special food items you may need.

You can make your own first aid kit.

A basic first aid kit may contain:

- Plasters (in a variety of sizes and shapes).
- Sterile gauze dressings (small, medium and large).
- Sterile eye dressings (at least two).
- Triangular bandages.
- Crêpe rolled bandages.
- Safety pins.
- Disposable sterile gloves.
- Alcohol-free cleansing wipes.

- Sticky tape.
- Thermometer (preferably digital).
- Skin rash cream (such as hydrocortisone).
- Cream or spray to relieve insect bites and stings.
- Antiseptic cream.
- Painkillers, such as paracetamol (and infant paracetamol for children), aspirin (not to be given to children under 16), and ibuprofen.
- Cough medicine.
- Antihistamine cream or tablets.
- Distilled water for cleaning wounds.
- Eye wash and eye bath.
- CPR breathing barrier with one-way valve (for protection during rescue breathing or CPR).
- Alcohol gel
- It may also be useful to keep a basic first aid manual with your first aid kit. The Red Cross has a First Aid App providing a free and comprehensive guide to first aid and emergency response.

First aid training

If someone you care for is injured in an emergency, your knowledge of first aid may be the difference between life and death. Many organisations provide first aid training courses, including our local St John team. It is recommended that you take a First Aid course, followed by regular refresher sessions.

Have a grab bag

If you have to evacuate, you will need essential items that you can carry with you. It's ideal to store these items in a grab bag, ready for you to take if you have to leave in a hurry – but if that's out of reach right now, figure out what you've already got in your where/home, and make sure you know where these items are kept so you can grab them quickly.

If you can, ensure that everyone has easy access to a grab bag at mahi/work and at home. You can store a grab bag in your car so you are never far from it.

Basic supplies to have in a grab bag in case you have to evacuate:

- Torches and batteries.
- Radio (solar, wind up or battery powered).
- Hand sanitiser.
- Copies of important documents (online or paper). You can do this by taking a photo or a scan of an important document on your smartphone.
- Walking shoes, warm clothes, raincoat and hat.
- First aid kit and prescription medicine.

Water and snack food (remember babies and pets too).

Chargers for your phone and any other devices you may need. If your car has a 12v power outlet or a cigarette lighter, consider including a USB phone charger which will plug in to it.

Emergency supplies for your vehicle

Plan ahead for what you will do if you are in your car in an emergency. You may be stranded in your vehicle for some time. A major traffic accident, flood or snowstorm can make it impossible to proceed. In addition to the basic vehicle safety items – a properly inflated spare tyre, wheel wrench and jack – keep a grab bag and a first aid kit in your vehicle.

Additional items could include a fire extinguisher, jumper cables, bottled water, non-perishable food, medications, a USB phone charger, toilet tissue and pre-moistened towelettes in case you break down or get stuck.

When driving in extreme winter conditions or cold climates, you should add a windshield scraper, brush, shovel, tire chains and warm clothing. Blankets or sleeping bags will keep you warm and can also be used to cover the ground when making repairs or changing tyres. Extra socks and shoes are helpful if your feet get wet or you are wearing non-waterproof shoes.

Check your vehicle supplies regularly for expired or unusable items. It is a good idea to keep some fuel in your tank at all times in case of an emergency. Petrol stations may be unable to operate pumps if there are power cuts, and roads may be blocked or damaged preventing you from getting to a supplier.

For further information on getting your emergency supplies ready, visit www.otagocdem.govt.nz/get-your-home-ready



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EMERGENCY CONTACT DETAILS

Note: All details are correct at the time of printing - please keep these updated.

For emergencies only

Police - 111
Fire - 111
Ambulance - 111

Services and Help

Emergency Management Otago 0800 474 082
www.otagocdem.govt.nz
Central Otago District Council (03) 440 0056
or info@codc.govt.nz
Otago Regional Council 0800 474 082 or
customerservices@orc.govt.nz
Community Board Chair Robert Hazlett 027
254 4098 or robert.hazlett@codc.govt.nz

Emergency Services

Senior Constable Jess Owens 021 922 416 or
email aoi699@police.govt.nz
Naseby Fire Station 03 444 9987
Ranfurly Fire Station 03 444 9191

Health Services:

Ranfurly Medical Centre (03) 444 1073
Maniototo Health Services (03) 444 4920
Maniototo Pharmacy (03) 444 9111
The Veterinary Centre Ranfurly (03) 444 1020
Vetlife (03) 444 9700

Services

Powernet 0800 808 587
Graham Electrical (03) 444 9314 or 027 438
8380
Andrew Blue Electrical 027 541 3077
Foley's (03) 444 9303
Jade Atherton Plumbing (03) 447 3333

Communications:

Burn Radio (03) 444 9729 or 027 287 6729

Schools:

Maniototo Area School
15 Caulfield Street, Ranfurly. Ph (03) 444 9341

St John's School
6 Stuart Road, Ranfurly. Ph (03) 444 9514

Kids at Play
27 Bute Street, Ranfurly. Ph (03) 427 7291

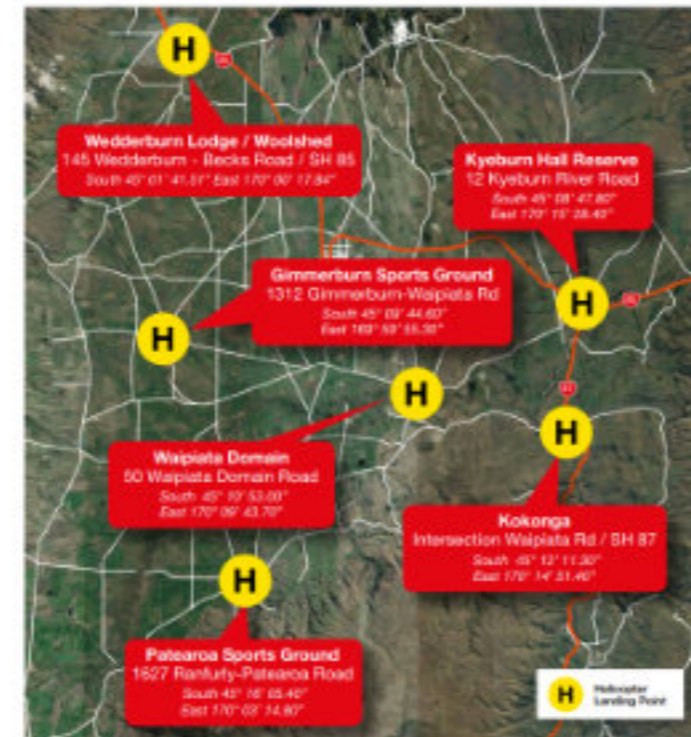
Kidsfirst Kindergartens Maniototo
27 Welles Street, Ranfurly. Ph 021 585 570

Fill out your own information below:

Insurance company (policy and phone numbers):

Gas supplier
(account and phone numbers):

MANIOTOTO PLAIN Tactical Sites Map



WILDFIRE EVACUATION & ASSEMBLY POINT LOCATION Ranfurly / Maniototo Plain



WE HAVE LEFT

IF YOU LEAVE YOUR PROPERTY AFTER AN EMERGENCY, FILL OUT THE BELOW AND LEAVE IT ON YOUR FRIDGE OR FRONT DOOR.

Who we are - list names and ages:

We are planning on going to :

Our planned route is:

We can be contacted on the following phone numbers:

We are travelling by:

Vehicle - record the make, year, model and colour here:

We have the following supplies with us:

Our numberplate is

Foot

Any other details:

Other (detail here)

HOUSEHOLD EMERGENCY CHECKLIST

WHAT YOU WILL NEED TO GET THRU

YOUR HOUSEHOLD

ADDRESS: _____

NAMES AND PHONE NUMBERS (INCL MOBILES):

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

POLICE, FIRE, AMBULANCE: DIAL 111

CIVIL DEFENCE: _____

OTHER: _____

YOUR GETAWAY KIT

Everyone in your house should have a small bag for a Getaway Kit, ready for evacuation. In addition to essential emergency items, this kit should include:

FAMILY DOCUMENTS

- Birth and marriage certificates
- Drivers' licences and passports
- Insurance policies
- Family photos

PERSONAL ITEMS

- Towels, soap, toothbrush and sanitary items
- A change of clothes

EMERGENCY SURVIVAL ITEMS

If you prefer to keep your Emergency Survival Items in the house for everyday use, make sure you know where to find them when an emergency occurs.

FOOD AND WATER – ENOUGH FOR 3 DAYS OR MORE

- Bottled drinking water (at least 3 litres per person per day)
- Water for washing and cooking
- Non-perishable food (canned or dried), can opener
- A primus or gas barbecue to cook on (Check and replace food and water every 12 months)

OTHER EMERGENCY ITEMS

- Waterproof torches and spare batteries
- AM/FM radio and spare batteries
- First aid kit and essential medicines
- Toilet paper and large rubbish bags for an emergency toilet
- Face and dust masks
- Pet supplies
- Blankets or sleeping bags
- Wind and rain proof clothing
- Strong shoes for outdoors
- Sun hats and sunscreen

(Check all batteries every three months)

SUPPLIES FOR BABIES AND SMALL CHILDREN

- Food, formula and drink
- Change of clothing and nappies
- Favourite toy or activity

OTHER SUPPLIES

- Hearing and sight aids, batteries
- Mobility aids
- Asthma and respiratory aids
- Special food needs

HOUSEHOLD EMERGENCY PLAN

COMPLETE THIS PLAN WITH ALL MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD

1. If we can't get home or contact each other we will meet or leave a message at: _____

2. The person responsible for collecting the children from school is:
Name: _____
Contact details: _____
Name (back-up): _____
Contact details: _____
3. The person responsible for checking the emergency survival items is: _____
4. The radio station (incl AM/FM frequency) we will tune in to for civil defence information:

5. In an emergency we will remain in our home unless advised otherwise. We will need to be prepared to look after ourselves for up to 3 days or more. In an emergency we will:
 - Stop, think and respond
 - Get our Emergency Survival Items
 - Listen to the radio for advice and information
6. If we have to evacuate our home we will:
 - Take our Getaway Kit, and the essential emergency items
 - Turn off water, electricity and gas (always seek professional advice before reconnecting the gas supply)
7. Neighbours that may need our help or can help us:
Name: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____

Name: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____

Name: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
8. A plan of our house showing places to shelter e.g. in an earthquake, exits, assembly areas and where to turn off water, electricity and gas:

PLAN OF OUR HOUSE



EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST - TRUSTEE (VOLUNTARY POSITION)

A vacancy exists for a Trustee to sit on the Community Trust of Maniototo

Do you have a strong interest in the many sporting, cultural and charitable aspects of community life within the Maniototo?

Have the ability to fairly assess without prejudice or predetermination applications for funding against prescribed criteria that must bring benefit to the community?

Have experience to work as part of a team to manage and grow an investment portfolio?

For further information, or to discuss the role contact Janyne Fletcher on 021 989 424.


Interested? Submit your application in writing detailing your relevant community experience and why you would like to be considered for this position in the first instance to:

Expressions of Interest – Trustee Position

Chairman Maniototo Community Board
C/- Janice Remnant
Asset Management Team Leader - Property
15 Pery St
Ranfurly

Applications close: 15th March 2025

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Tuesday 18 February 1:00 – 5:00 pm
Ida Valley Station, 613 Moa Creek Rd

Learn how the Paterson family has transformed Ida Valley Station into an efficient, modern farming operation. Discover how data-driven decision-making and innovative farming practices are unlocking new potential for success.

Event highlights:

- **Hill country development**
- **Maximising potential with Farmax** with renowned consultant Phil Tither (AgFirst).
- **Harnessing the value of EID** – explore how EID can help farmers unlock the full potential of their sheep flocks, with Paul Crick (B+LNZ National Farmer Council Chair) and Dayanne Almeida (Zoetic Genetics, NZ Sheep Technical Lead).

BBQ and refreshments to follow.
Registration required via the B+LNZ events page: www.beeflambnz.com/events.



Ear Micro-Suction Clinic
Monday, 24 February 2025
at Maniototo Health Services

Phone Ruth O'Neill (RN) on 027 419 6463 for an appointment

A&P SHOW

Janine Smith



It's just twelve days until the A&P Association hosts Maniototo's 124th Show on Wednesday, 12 February. Another action packed day is planned, and there will be something for everyone. There will be free entertainment for children, plenty of retail stalls, some delicious snacks to try, and a return of fabulous toe tapping live music.

Many of our local agricultural businesses will have their gear on display, and enjoy having the opportunity to thank you for your support, so stop by their stands for a chat. Of course none of this could happen without the continued support from our sponsors. Our major sponsor again this year is the Waipiata Country Hotel. Mark and Nikki are providing all the accommodation for judges travelling from outside the area, which is extremely generous, and we are very grateful. Many thanks to all our sponsors – your support buys something we would otherwise have to purchase, and we would struggle to run this show without you.

There is still plenty of time to get your entries in, including fleece wool, sheep, equestrian, and horticultural and industrial divisions in the stadium. The schedules for wool, sheep and equestrian can be found online at <https://showday.online/show/Maniototo>, where you can also place your entries. The theme for the horticultural and industrial divisions is 'Fun with Water', and the full schedule can be found on our Facebook page, Maniototo A&P Association.

We are running the gift lamb competition again this year, with the proceeds going to Kym and Scott Smith, to help their son Jake after his accident. If you would like to donate lambs, and have not been contacted yet, please call Johnny Girvan on 0274730836 and he'll arrange for the Young Farmers to pick them up. All lambs will be tagged on collection, and all tags go in the draw for a great prize. If you do not have lambs to donate you can purchase a tag for \$100 + GST,

and still be eligible for the prize. This is open to all people, organisations and businesses who would like to support the Smith Family. Please email maniototoshow@gmail.com to purchase your tag.

Important dates:

Sunday, 9 February, entries close for wool, sheep and equestrian.

Sunday, 9 February, entries close for the Horticultural and Industrial Divisions at 6pm.

Monday, 10 February, fleece wool must be delivered to the stadium by 9am.

Flower show entries will be accepted up to 6pm on Monday, 10 February.

Contacts:

Jo Paterson, secretary of Horticultural and Industrial Divisions 027 601 1100, maniototoshow.industry.hort@gmail.com
Janine Smith, secretary of sheep, equestrian, wool, trade, sponsors and memberships, 021 0255 4626, maniototoshow@gmail.com
Please do not hesitate to contact us if you are interested in entering or helping in any of these areas.

On the day:

- Equestrian events begin at 8am.
- Sheep must be penned by 9am.
- Stadium opens at 10am.
- Grand Parade 1pm.
- Jack Russell race 1.45pm.
- Pet Parade 2pm.
- Agri kids 2.30pm.
- Presentation of trophies for sheep, wool and home industries at 4pm, in the stadium.



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COMMUNITY NOTICE BOARD

POSITIVELY MANIATOTO ONLINE

You can read Positively Māniatoto online at www.burn729am.co.nz - see it in full colour.

ISITE HOURS

The Ranfurly isite is now on summer hours until the end of April. Open Tuesday to Saturday from 9am to 4pm. Closed Sundays and Mondays.

The Budget

| | |
|---|--|
| MONDAYS Maniototo Spinners, Weavers and Knitting Group Pilates: Scrap booking & card making Monday Night Memories: | 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month from 10am - 3pm. Māniatoto Arts Centre. All welcome. Contact Helen 027 333 1267 MAS gymnasium. 5pm. Contact Barb 021 165 4872 10.30am at the Māniatoto Arts Centre. Contact Sandra on 027 847 5643 Burn 729am / 87.9fm 7 - 9pm |
| TUESDAYS Steady As You Go Classes: Maniototo Golf Club | 10.30am, Maniototo Stadium Rugby Club Rooms. Call Joan (03) 444 9629, Karen (03) 444 9814 or Maureen (03) 444 9493 Ladies Golf competition of the day, tee off 11am; Ladies 9 hole golf tee off 12.30pm. All welcome. |
| Community Scrabble & Cards: Pottery Club | 1.30pm Maniototo Health Services. Call Helen 027 333 1267 or Sandy 027 847 5643 Māniatoto Arts Centre 6.30pm. Contact Nina Healey for details on 027 271 3399. |
| WEDNESDAYS Tai Chi: Maniototo Embroidery Guild: Catholic Women's Fellowship: Alternative Music Show: Ranfurly Karate Club | Classes 10 - 11am. Māniatoto Arts Centre. Enquiries to (03) 444 9831 10am - 3pm Māniatoto Arts Centre (back entrance) \$2 per session, all welcome. For details contact Diane Flockton on (03) 444 9831 Op Shop. Open 10.30am - 4.30pm. Contact Francie on (03) 444 9243 Burn729am / 87.9fm. (03) 444 9729. 7pm - 9pm Māniatoto Arts Centre, 6 - 7.30pm. All new and graded members welcome. (03) 444 9831 |
| THURSDAYS Pilates: Maniototo Garden Club | MAS gymnasium. 5pm. Contact Barb 021 165 4872 First Thursday of the month, 7.30pm at the Maniototo Arts Centre. Stops during winter months. |
| FRIDAYS Catholic Women's Fellowship: Ranfurly Playcentre: Kids' Art Club: | Op Shop. Open 10.30am - 4.30pm. All welcome. Contact Francie on (03) 444 9243 10am - 12pm at Bute St. All ages from 0 to 5 welcome. 3.10pm - 4.30pm All school age children welcome. Contact Ro at 027 259 2320 |
| SATURDAYS Maniototo Golf: | Tee off 12.45pm. Contact Club Captain - Tony Carson 021 293 8872 |
| SUNDAYS Presbyterian Church: Naseby Golf: Catholic Church: Choices: Country Show: Maniototo Anglican Parish: | 10am Family Church Service at Ranfurly Club Competition. 12.30pm tee off. Contact Jacqui 021 220 0310 5pm Mass, Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Stuart Road, Ranfurly 8am - 9am. Burn729am/87.9fm 9am - 12pm Burn729am/87.9fm (03) 444 9729 First Sunday of the month from 10.30am - Feb, March, April, May, Sept, Oct, Nov and Dec |

FRIDAY NIGHT FUN BOWLS

Held at the Ranfurly Bowling Club, 19 John Street. All welcome with a 5.30pm start time. Only \$4 to enter, with raffles, spot prizes, and a cash bar too. Business bowls 4's competition. A 6pm start time and \$20 entry per team. Entries on the day or to ranfurlybowlingclub@gmail.com

BUSINESS DIRECTORY



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Duncan Nicolson 027 252 5574

CLAAS
Harvest Centre

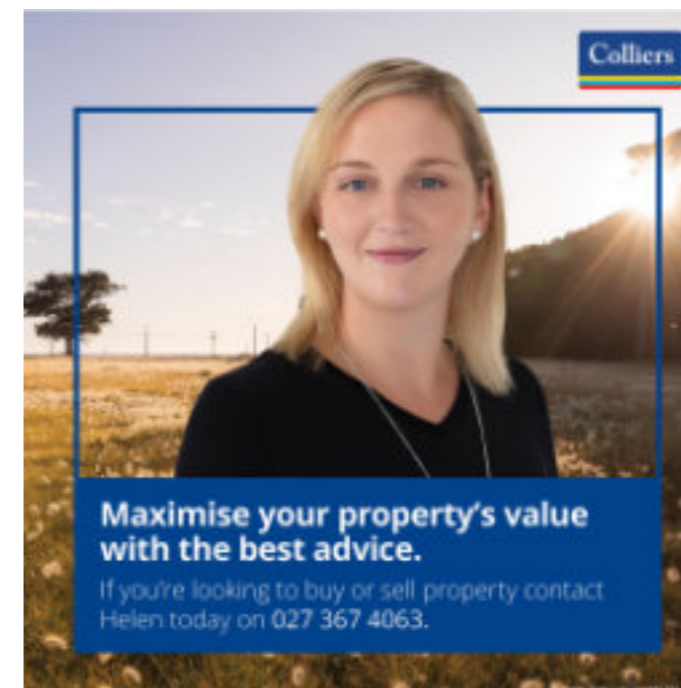


4 FOUR SQUARE SUPERMARKET
MANIOTOTO

Ph: 03 444 9021 • E: maniototo@foursquare-si.co.nz
1 Pery St, Ranfurly (opp. information centre)
Proudly operated by Martin and Michelle Grundy

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at positivelymaniototo@gmail.com



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WAIHI COUNTRY HOTEL
Owners Mark and Nikki welcome you

FRIDAY NIGHT MEAL DEALS FROM \$12

Sirloin steak and chips
Snapper and chips (both served with salad)
Gourmet pizzas

PH 444 9470



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COMING UP - FEBRUARY 2024

| SUNDAY | MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY | SATURDAY |
|----------------------------------|--------|---------|-------------|----------------|--------|----------|
| | | | | | | 1 |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 Waitangi Day | 7 ● | 8 |
| 9 A&P Show Entries Close (pg 29) | 10 | 11 | 12 A&P Show | 13 ■ | 14 | 15 |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 ● | 21 | 22 |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 ■ ◆ | 28 | |

Green bin (food/garden waste) goes out weekly with other bins

KERBSIDE COLLECTION Ranfurly, Naseby

- ◆ Blue lid bin (glass only)
- Red lid bin (household rubbish)
- Yellow lid bin (plastic and paper)

Burn729am/87.9fm - Ranfurly
 Local news, local weather and road reports, text requests and evening shows.
"The best word of mouth in town"
 (03) 444 9729 / 027 287 6729 burn729am@gmail.com

MARCH 2025

| SUNDAY | MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY | SATURDAY |
|--------|--------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| 30 | 31 | | | | | 1 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 ● | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 ■ | 14 | 15 |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 ● | 21 | 22 |
| 23 | 24 Otago Anniversary Day | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 ■ ◆ | 29 |