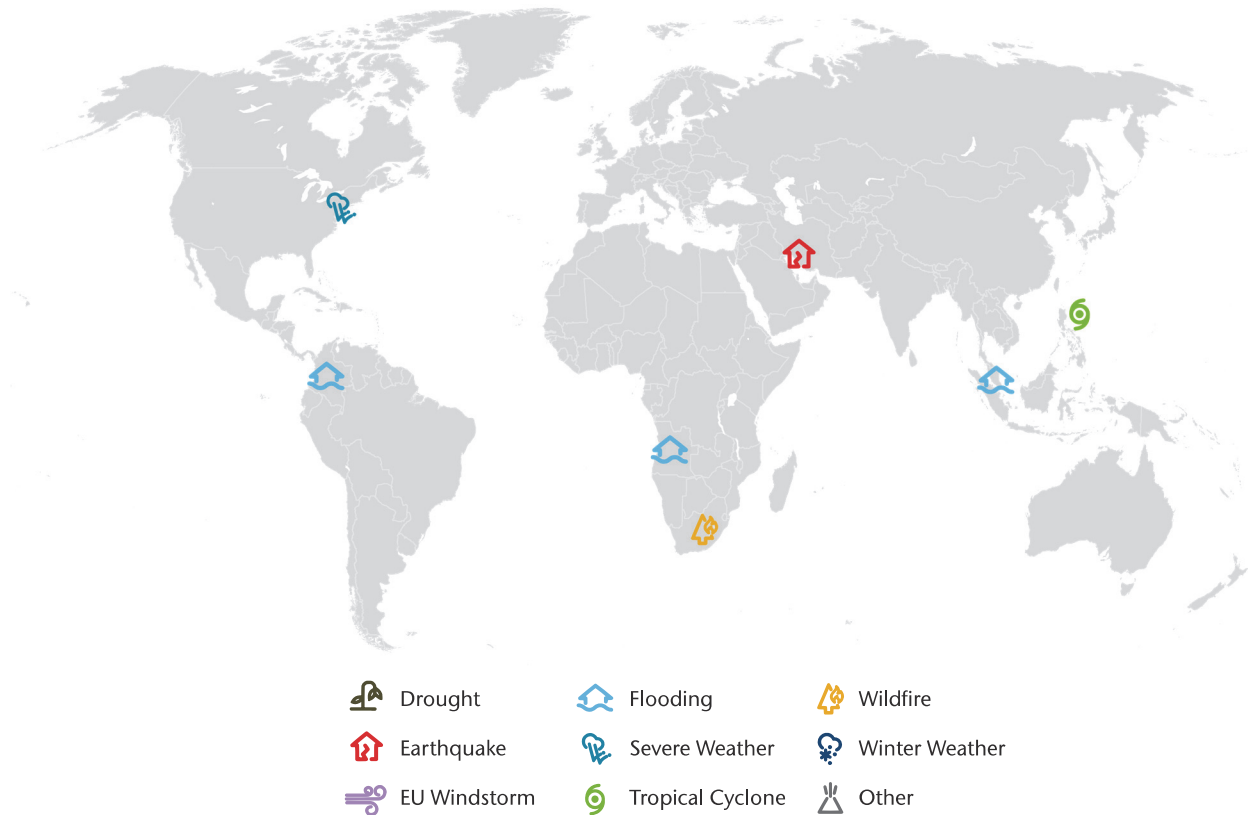




Weekly Cat Report

April 23, 2021

This Week's Natural Disaster Events



Event	Impacted Areas	Fatalities	Damaged Structures and/or Filed Claims	Preliminary Economic Loss (USD)*	Page
Typhoon Surigae	Philippines	7+	1,100+	10+ million	3
Wildfire	South Africa	0	11+	10s of millions	6
Flooding	Colombia	0	1,100+	Millions	7
Flooding	Angola	24+	2,300+	Millions	7
Earthquake	Iran	0	400+	Millions	7
Flooding	Mauritius	0	Hundreds	Unknown	7
Flooding	Singapore	0	Hundreds	Millions	7
Severe Weather	United States	0	Hundreds	Millions	8

**Please note that these estimates are preliminary and subject to change. In some instances, initial estimates may be significantly adjusted as losses develop over time. This data is provided as an initial view of the potential financial impact from a recently completed or ongoing event based on early available assessments.*

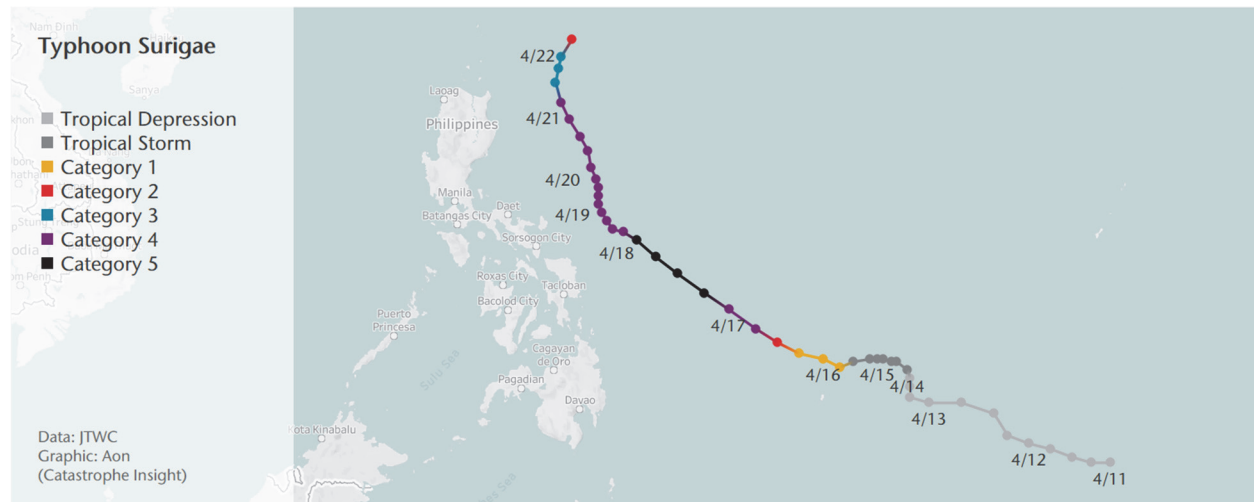
Along with this report, we continue to welcome users to access current and historical natural catastrophe data and event analysis on Impact Forecasting's Catastrophe Insight website: <http://catastropheinsight.aon.com>

Super Typhoon Surigae brings flooding to the Philippines

Typhoon Surigae, colloquially known as Bising in the Philippines, became the first Typhoon of the 2021 Northwest Pacific Typhoon Season. At its peak, the system attained an intensity of 305 kph (190 mph) winds (1-minute average), per the Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC). It was noted as the strongest northern hemisphere tropical cyclone on record before May 1. The storm brought heavy precipitation, hurricane-force winds, and rough sea conditions to central and northern parts of the Philippines Archipelago, resulting in at least 7 casualties and more than a dozen injuries despite not making landfall. Approximately 1,100 residential houses along with several other structures sustained damage, and roughly 5,000 hectares (12,000 acres) of crops were left inundated.

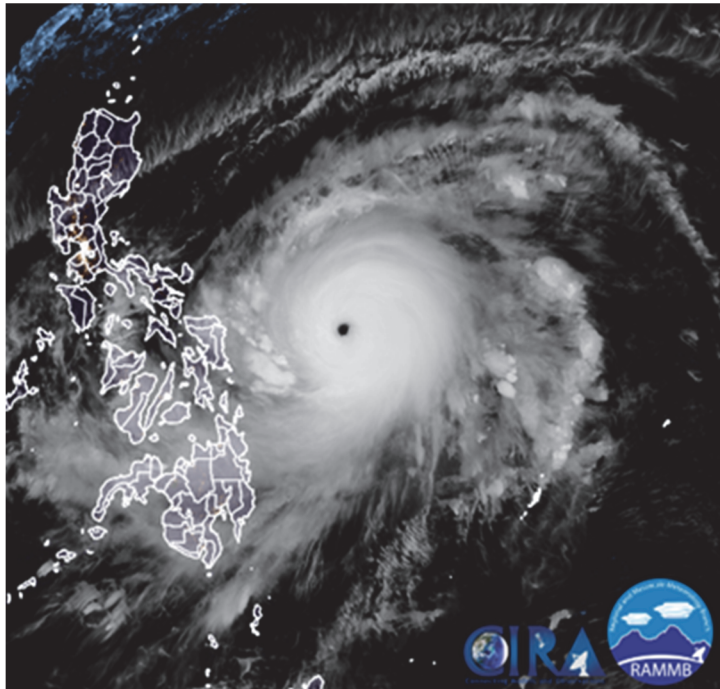
Meteorological Recap

A broad and poorly organized area of low-pressure persisted approximately 1,150 kilometers (710 miles) South of Guam on April 10. Initially, the system remained nearly stationary allowing the consolidation of the central convection in the lower levels of the atmosphere. Surrounded by a conducive atmospheric and oceanic environment, the system rapidly developed deep cumulonimbus clouds around its center and established favorable outflow, as the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) noted the formation of a **Tropical Depression** on April 11.



Later on, the system started to slowly traverse west-northwest around the southern periphery of a high-pressure ridge. Given the system's proximity to the Philippines' Area of Responsibility and its forecasted track into the Philippines Sea, the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) began monitoring the system and issued multiple severe weather advisories on it. Subsequently, the Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC) also noted a "Fair Possibility" of tropical cyclogenesis and issued its first tropical cyclone formation alert on the system on April 12. As the system exhibited persistent strengthening in next 24-hour period, the JTWC upgraded it into a **Tropical Depression** on April 13.

The JMA upgraded the system into a **Tropical Storm** on April 13 at 18:00 UTC, assigning it an international name '**Surigae**' – the 2nd named storm 2021 Northwest Pacific Typhoon Season. By this time, a curved convective rain-band began to tightly wrap around the center of Surigae, signifying its further organization. During April 13-14, the storm made a slight turn towards the north and then turned west-northwest while gradually strengthening throughout this 48-hour period. The system then entered an accelerated cycle of intensification while located within an increasingly favorable atmospheric environment, atop warm sea surface temperatures.



Pinhole eye of Typhoon Surigae (Himwari Satellite)
Source: CIRA/ RAMMB

Surigae entered the Philippines' Area of Responsibility on April 16 at 03:00 UTC, receiving the local name "**Bising**" from the PAGASA. According to the JTWC, the system first attained hurricane-equivalent intensity of 120 kph (75 mph) winds (1-minute average sustained) – **Category 1**-equivalent storm on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale (SSHWS) – on April 15 at 18:00 UTC and developed an "**eye**" feature as seen in the microwave satellite imagery. It was the first Typhoon of the 2021 NW Pacific Typhoon Season. Typhoon Surigae exhibited explosive intensification on April 16 at 12:00 UTC, with minimum central pressure falling by 43 millibars and maximum sustained winds increasing by 85 kph (50 mph) in just 24 hours, per the JTWC. During this phase of intensification, Surigae maintained a well-defined pinhole eye of 26 kilometers (16 miles) diameter encircled by a sharply outlined eyewall.

At its peak, Typhoon Surigae peaked with an **intensity of 305 kph (190 mph)** winds (1-minute average) and a minimum central pressure of 888 millibars on April 17 at 18:00 UTC; a high-end **Category 5 storm** according to the SSHWS. It was registered as the **highest intensity on record** – in terms of both the maximum wind speed and minimum central pressure – achieved by any tropical cyclone during this time of the year. Later, the system fluctuated in its intensity and gradually weakened before undergoing an eyewall replacement cycle on April 18. The system would later track northward and brought heavy rainfall and hurricane-force winds to the central and northern islands of the Philippines Archipelago; however, it did not make a landfall there.

Event Details

Super Typhoon Surigae affected several municipalities across the administrative regions of Cagayan Valley, Bicol Region, Central Visayas, and CARAGA. According to severe weather reports of the PAGASA, affected areas registered extremely heavy precipitation and hurricane force winds which resulted in damage and casualties. Heavy rains triggered flash flooding and landslides in the severely affected areas of Philippines.

In anticipation of the storm, the Philippines' government issued evacuation advisories, and approximately 170,000 residents located in low-lying vulnerable areas across the eastern coastline were pre-emptively evacuated. As many as 235,000 residents belonging to 965 barangays were critically affected in the incidents directly related to the storm, of which roughly 25,000 people sought shelter in government-run evacuation centers. Power outages were reported in more than 65 combined cities and municipalities across the Eastern Visayas, Cagayan Valley and Bicol Region. Communication in large areas were knocked out, mainly due to damaged utility poles and electricity lines. Flight and ferry services were cancelled, classes were suspended, and government offices remained closed on April 19-20.

As of this writing, a total of 68 storm-related incidents were monitored by the Philippines' National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), in which approximately 1,100 residential buildings were damaged to varying degrees. At least six road sections, one bridge, and several other structures were damaged in the wake of Typhoon Surigae and approximately 5,000 hectares (12,000 acres) of rice and other crops were inundated. Surigae brought extremely rough sea conditions near the Philippines' East Coast and at least 1,400 vessels and cargos remained stranded for multiple days. At least four crew members died after a boat capsized in the East Philippines Sea, due to rough sea conditions there, while three additional fatalities resulted due to fallen trees and inland flooding. There were reports of scattered damage from Surigae in the Guam Islands and Indonesia.



Flooding triggered by the Typhoon Surigae
Source: Philippine News Agency

Financial Loss

The total combined losses attributed to Typhoon Surigae were likely to into the double-digit millions (USD). According to the initial estimates of the NDRRMC, total aggregate losses in the agricultural sector and on the infrastructure were estimated at upwards of PHP220 million (USD4.5 million). Damage to private property, vehicles, and other business interruption costs were not included in this figure.

Wildfire leaves damage at University of Cape Town library

Low relative humidity of under 10 percent, and a prolonged stretch of high temperatures contributed to amplified fire weather conditions over Table Mountain National Park in South Africa. A wildfire which started on April 18 engulfed the area near the Rhodes Memorial in the eastern part of Table Mountain National Park and expanded into the University of Cape Town (UCT) campus. The fire caused significant damage, notably to the UCT Jagger Library and several other historical buildings. Jagger Library houses priceless African study collections, unique manuscripts, and personal papers. Total economic damage is expected to go into the hundreds of millions (ZAR) or higher.

Event Details

The wildfire began in the morning of April 18 near Rhodes Memorial, Devil's Peak in Table Mountain National Park. More than 200 firemen, supported by four helicopters, battled the fire, which was aided by strong winds. According to the local media, arson was initially investigated as a potential cause of the blaze. Fanned by gusts of wind, the fire spread rapidly through old pine trees and engulfed portions of the university campus on the slopes of the mountain. Eleven structures were damaged or destroyed, based on the Western Cape government assessments. These included the historical Mostert's Mill, the oldest working windmill in South Africa, built in 1796.

The fire engulfed an area in the eastern part of the national park around Devil's peak and spread to the vicinity of Newlands, Rosebank, Mowbray and Rondebosch neighborhoods in Cape Town. At the time of this writing, no deaths were reported, but at least seven firemen and nine civilians suffered injuries.

Fire caused significant damage to parts of the 200-year-old university campus on the slopes of the Table Mountain. More than 4,000 students were evacuated from the Cape Town University campus on April 18. The fire gutted the Jagger Library reading room, which housed irreplaceable collections of works on Africa and South Africa, many printed before 1925. At least 1,300 collections and 85,000 books on anthropology, ecology and politics in European and African languages were likely lost. At the time of the writing, it remained unclear how much damage the university had suffered. The library will conduct a full damage assessment once the building is declared safe.



Wildfire at the University of Cape Town (UCT)
Source: UCT Libraries

The fire was fully contained on April 20. According to the South African National Parks, over 500 hectares (1,235 acres) of wildland was burnt.

Financial Loss

The impact of the devastating fire is currently being assessed, with damage to several buildings and infrastructure reported. Initial estimates were placed in the hundreds of millions (ZAR). A large part of the total damage will likely come from the UCT Jagger Library, since it houses works of extraordinary value.

Natural Catastrophes: In Brief

Flooding (Colombia)

As the first rainy season (March-June) continues in Colombia, parts of the country experienced renewed flooding in mid-April. A notable episode occurred in El Carmen de Bolívar of Bolívar department, where at least 900 homes were reported to be damaged, and 4,000 families were affected in total. Notable spells were also registered in Meta and Putumayo departments. According to the data from the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD), heavy rains have affected a total of 304 municipalities across 24 departments since March 1, particularly Cundinamarca, Antioquia, Huila, Nariño, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Tolima, Norte de Santander, Risaralda and Santander. Total death toll of 49 was confirmed, while three were still missing and 33 were injured. More than 5,200 homes were damaged and 122 were destroyed.

Flooding (Angola)

Flash floods, triggered by a period of heavy rain, caused significant damage in Luanda Province on April 19. Roads in the south of the city were closed after the bridge over the Camorteiro River in the municipality of Talatona was partially destroyed. According to the Provincial Civil Protection Commission, at least 24 people were killed in the municipalities of Cacucaco (10), Luanda (5), Viana, Cazenga and Kilamba Kiayi (3), while more than 11,000 were displaced. In terms of material damage, nearly 2,300 homes were damaged and at least 60 were destroyed, along with 14 affected schools and four healthcare facilities. This is the second severe flood in the city of Luanda over the last month. Severe flash floods triggered by heavy rainfall affected areas of the Luanda Province in mid-March.

Earthquake (Iran)

A strong, magnitude-5.8 tremor struck the area of Bandar Ganaveh in southwestern Iran on April 18 in a shallow depth of approximately 8 kilometers (5 miles). The United States Geological Survey released initial estimates based on the PAGER methodology, which suggested the potential for a high death toll and economic losses. However, this was in stark contrast with ground data, as the Iranian provincial authorities have not reported any fatalities from this event and described total damage as “minimal”. Full extent of the earthquake’s effects was not yet released, but preliminary information included six injuries, disrupted infrastructure, and at least 400 homes damaged or destroyed in the city of Ganaveh and its vicinity.

Flooding (Mauritius)

Southeastern parts of Mauritius were affected by an unusually intense rainfall episode on April 16, when 408 millimeters (16.1 inches) of rain were recorded in Plaisance (the international airport) in a matter of 24 hours. This amounts to more than twice the average April monthly rainfall for the location. The situation resulted in localized flooding and inundation of a ‘large’ number of homes, along with some damage to local infrastructure. Despite its regional significance, the event is not expected to result in large material losses. Authorities have not yet released an official damage assessment.

Flooding (Singapore)

Torrential rains during the afternoon hours on April 17 affected multiple localities across Singapore, with the greatest impacts occurring in central and western parts of the country. Western Singapore registered more than 160 millimeters (6.3 inches) of precipitation accumulation – more than 90 percent of the national average rainfall typical for the month of April – during a 4-hour stretch ending at 3.30 PM on April 17. According to the Singapore’s National Water Agency (PUB), the event was listed in the top 0.5 percent of maximum daily rainfall events since 1981. Hundreds of residential homes and businesses along with numerous other public infrastructure sustained inundation damage in the wake of the event.

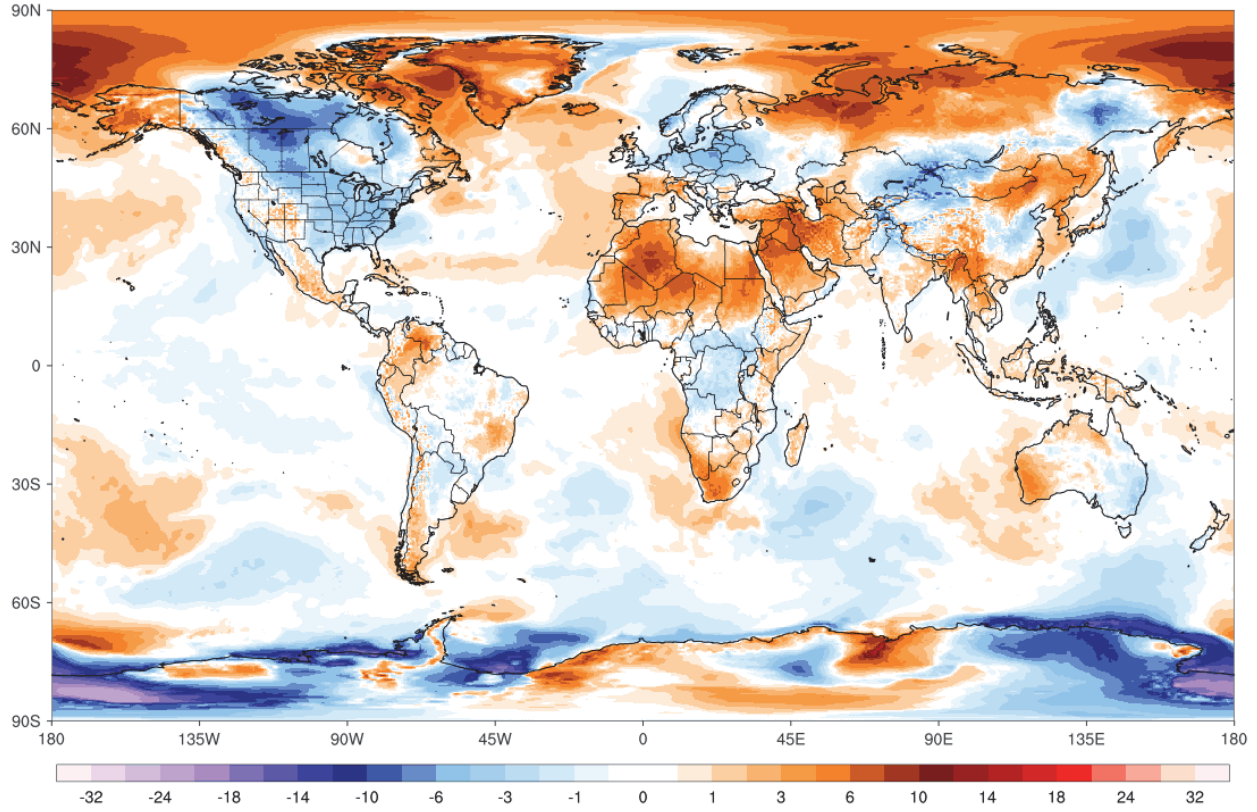
Severe Weather (United States)

A strong Canadian cold frontal boundary and associated strengthening low-pressure system which swept across the central and eastern United States between April 19-22, generated widespread accumulating snowfall, severe weather, and sub-freezing temperatures. On April 21, a line of severe storms, ahead of the approaching cold front, impacted the Northeast and New England. The storms produced severe hail and strong straight-line winds – with gusts topping 65 mph (105 kph). Impacts from the event included exterior property and roofing damage, downed trees, and localized power outages. Straight-line winds were most impactful across regions of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Unseasonably cold air, in the wake of the front, prompted the National Weather Service (NWS) to issue frost and freeze watches and warnings for no less than 87 million Americans spanning from the Southern Plains to the Great Lakes and Appalachians. The extent of the cold air peaked during the nights of April 21 and April 22. The widespread freeze followed a notably warm beginning of April and resulted in localized impacts to the agricultural sector - particularly winter wheat and fruit crops. Total economic losses were anticipated to be in the millions (USD).

Global Temperature Anomaly Forecast

GFS/CFSR 5-day Avg 2m T Anomaly (°C) [1979-2000 base]
Thursday, Apr 22, 2021

ClimateReanalyzer.org
Climate Change Institute | University of Maine

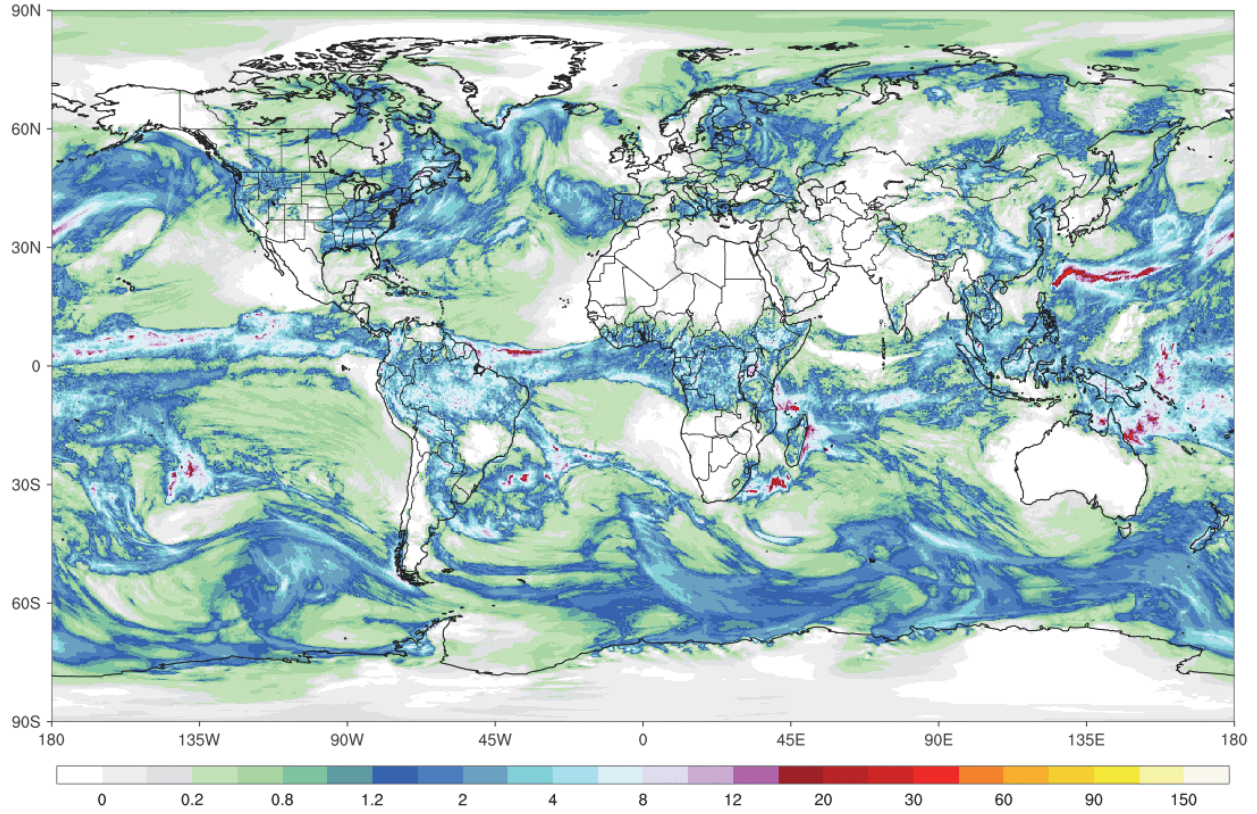


Source: Climate Reanalyzer, Climate Change Institute, University of Maine, USA

Global Precipitation Forecast

GFS 5-day Total Accumulated Precipitation (cm)
Thursday, Apr 22, 2021

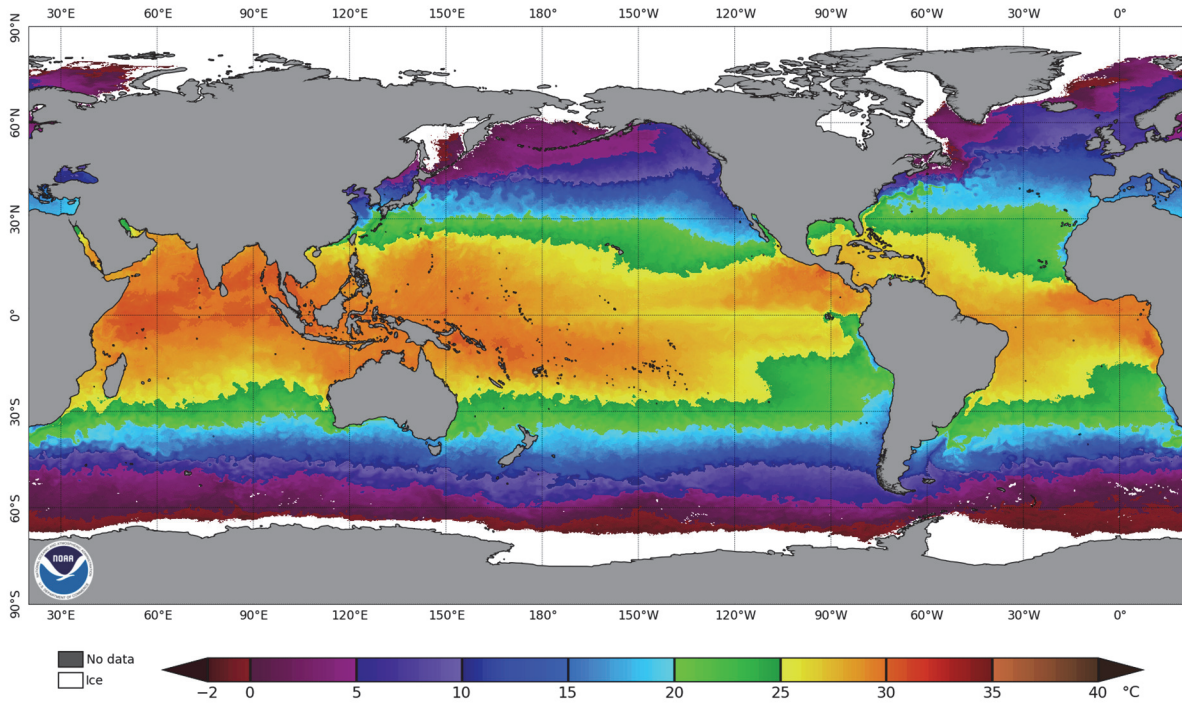
ClimateReanalyzer.org
Climate Change Institute | University of Maine



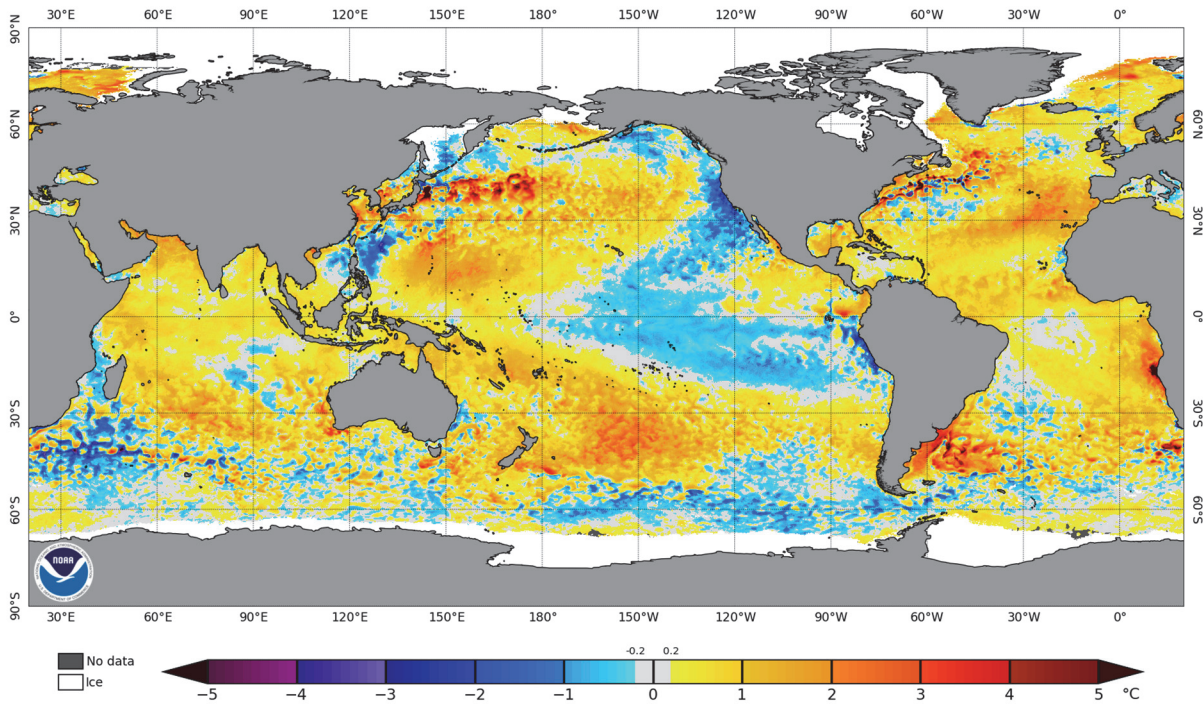
Source: Climate Reanalyzer, Climate Change Institute, University of Maine, USA

Weekly Sea Surface Temperature (SST) Maps (°C)

NOAA Coral Reef Watch Daily 5km Sea Surface Temperatures (v3.1) 21 Apr 2021

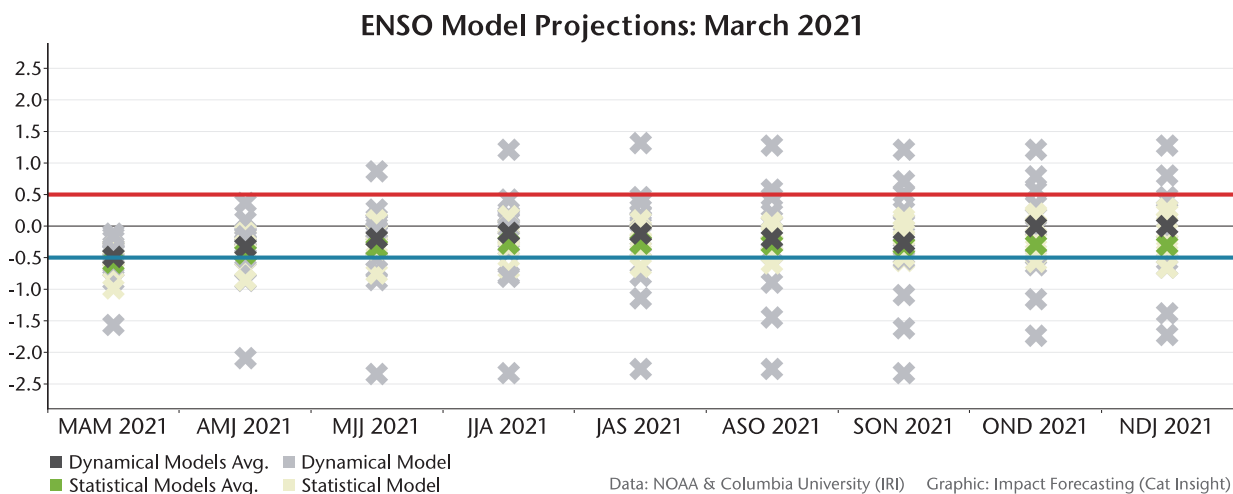
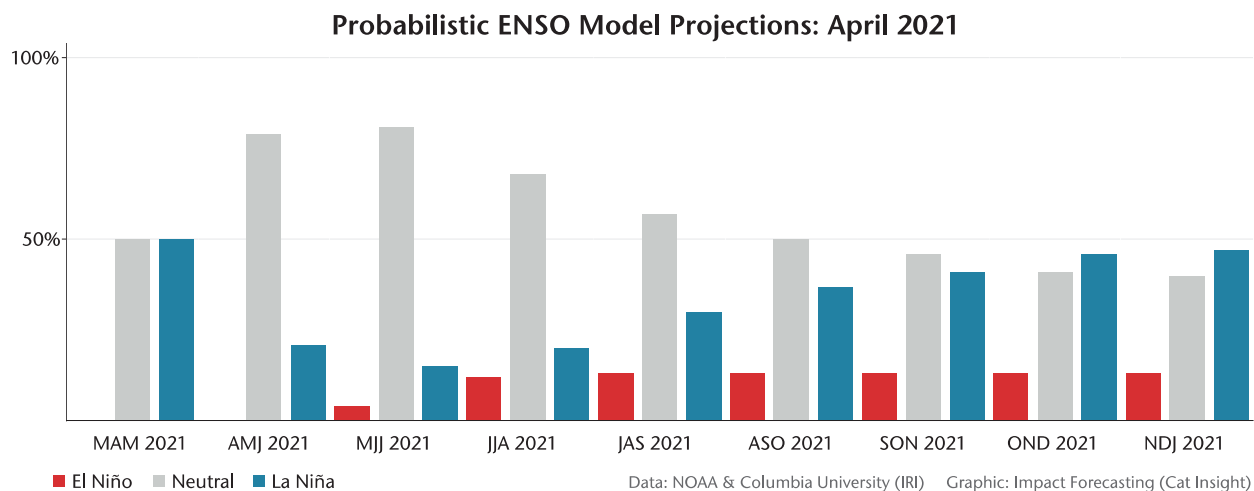


NOAA Coral Reef Watch Daily 5km SST Anomalies (v3.1) 21 Apr 2021



El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

La Niña conditions are currently present, though NOAA has officially issued a **La Niña Advisory**. NOAA notes a 60 percent chance of a transition to ENSO-neutral conditions by the spring months.



El Niño refers to the above-average sea-surface temperatures (+0.5°C) that periodically develop across the east-central equatorial Pacific. It represents the warm phase of the ENSO cycle.

La Niña refers to the periodic cooling of sea-surface temperatures (-0.5°C) across the east-central equatorial Pacific. It represents the cold phase of the ENSO cycle.

El Niño and La Niña episodes typically last nine to 12 months, but some prolonged events may last for years. While their frequency can be quite irregular, El Niño and La Niña events occur on average every two to seven years. Typically, El Niño occurs more frequently than La Niña.

ENSO-neutral refers to those periods when neither El Niño nor La Niña conditions are present. These periods often coincide with the transition between El Niño and La Niña events. During ENSO-neutral periods the ocean temperatures, tropical rainfall patterns, and atmospheric winds over the equatorial Pacific Ocean are near the long-term average.

El Niño (La Niña) is a phenomenon in the equatorial Pacific Ocean characterized by a five consecutive 3-month running mean of sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies in the Niño 3.4 region that is above the threshold of +0.5°C (-0.5°C). This is known as the Oceanic Niño Index (ONI).

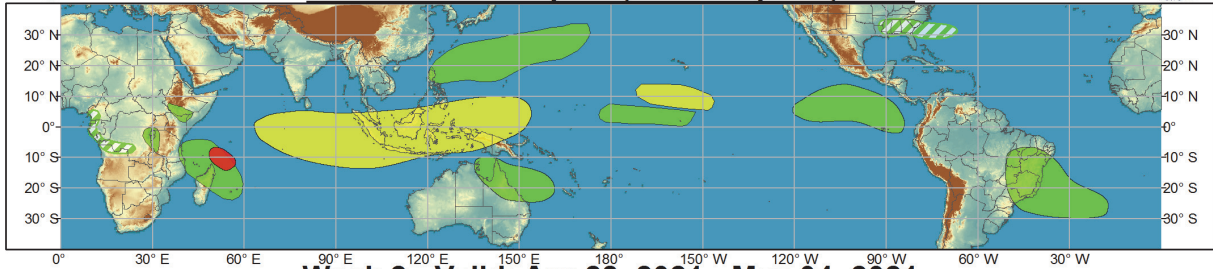
Global Tropics Outlook



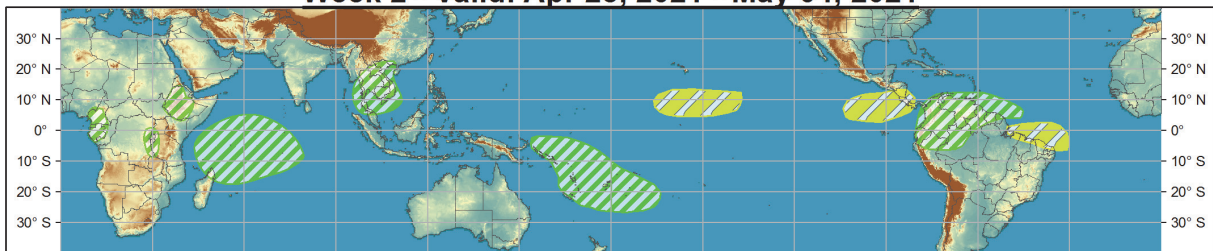
Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Apr 21, 2021 - Apr 27, 2021



Week 2 - Valid: Apr 28, 2021 - May 04, 2021



Confidence
High Moderate

- Tropical Cyclone Formation** Development of a tropical cyclone (tropical depression - TD, or greater strength).
- Above-average rainfall** Weekly total rainfall in the upper third of the historical range.
- Below-average rainfall** Weekly total rainfall in the lower third of the historical range.
- Above-normal temperatures** 7-day mean temperatures in the upper third of the historical range.
- Below-normal temperatures** 7-day mean temperatures in the lower third of the historical range.

Product is updated once per week, except from 6/1 - 11/30 for the region from 120E to 0, 0 to 40N. The product targets broad scale conditions integrated over a 7-day period for US interests only. Consult your local responsible forecast agency.

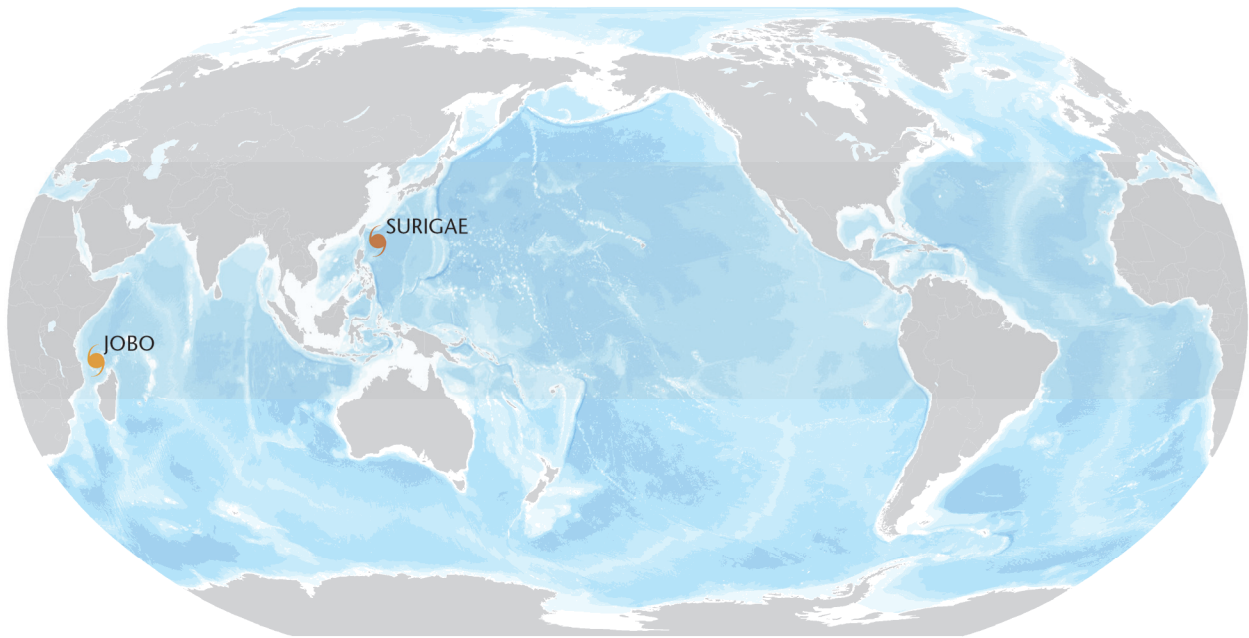
Produced: 04/20/2021

Forecaster: MacRitchie



Source: Climate Prediction Center

Current Tropical Systems



🌀 Tropical Depression
 🌀 Tropical Storm
 🌀 Category 1
 🌀 Category 2
 🌀 Category 3
 🌀 Category 4
 🌀 Category 5

Location and Intensity Information

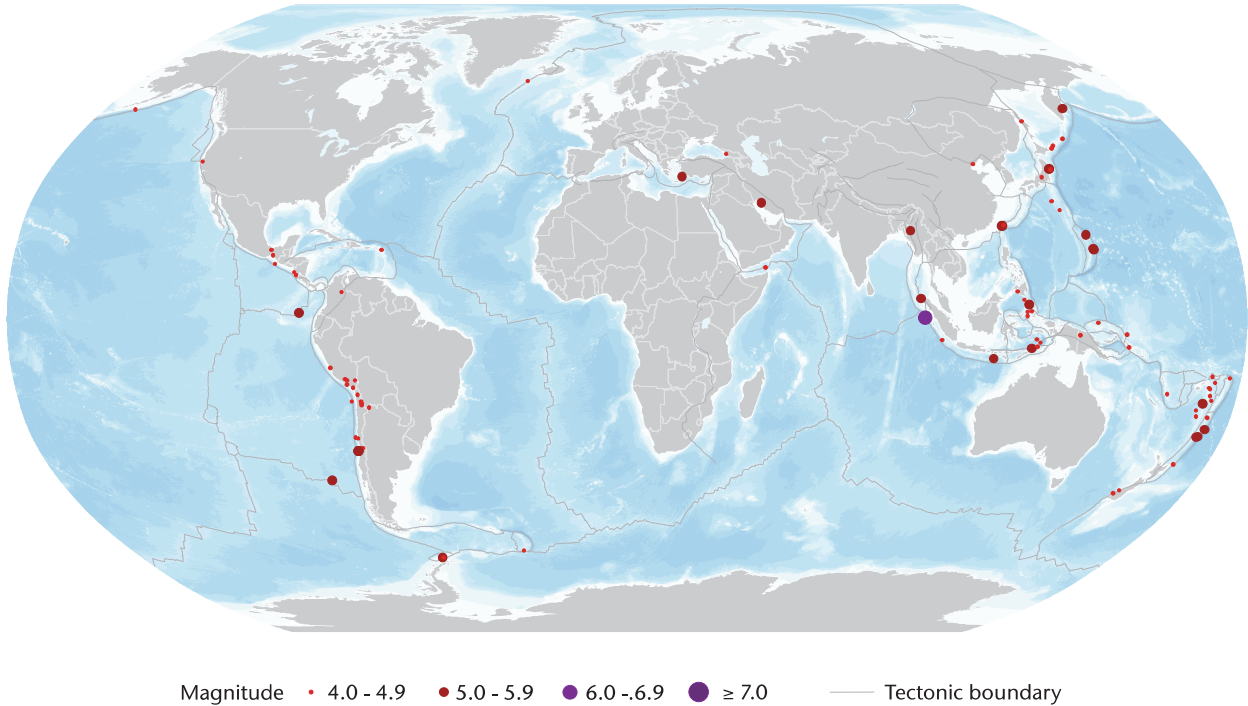
Name*	Location	Winds	Storm Reference from Land	Motion**
TS Jobo	9.9°S, 45.1°E	50 mph	175 miles (285 kilometers) NE from Moroni, Comoros	W at 8 mph
TY Surigae	20.8°N, 126.1°E	95 mph	345 miles (555 kilometers) E from Taitung, Taiwan	NE at 7 mph

* TD = Tropical Depression, TS = Tropical Storm, HU = Hurricane, TY = Typhoon, STY = Super Typhoon, CY = Cyclone

** N = North, S = South, E = East, W = West, NW = Northwest, NE = Northeast, SE = Southeast, SW = Southwest

Sources: National Hurricane Center, Joint Typhoon Warning Center, Central Pacific Hurricane Center

Global Earthquake Activity ($\geq M4.0$): April 16 – 22



Significant EQ Location and Magnitude ($\geq M6.0$) Information

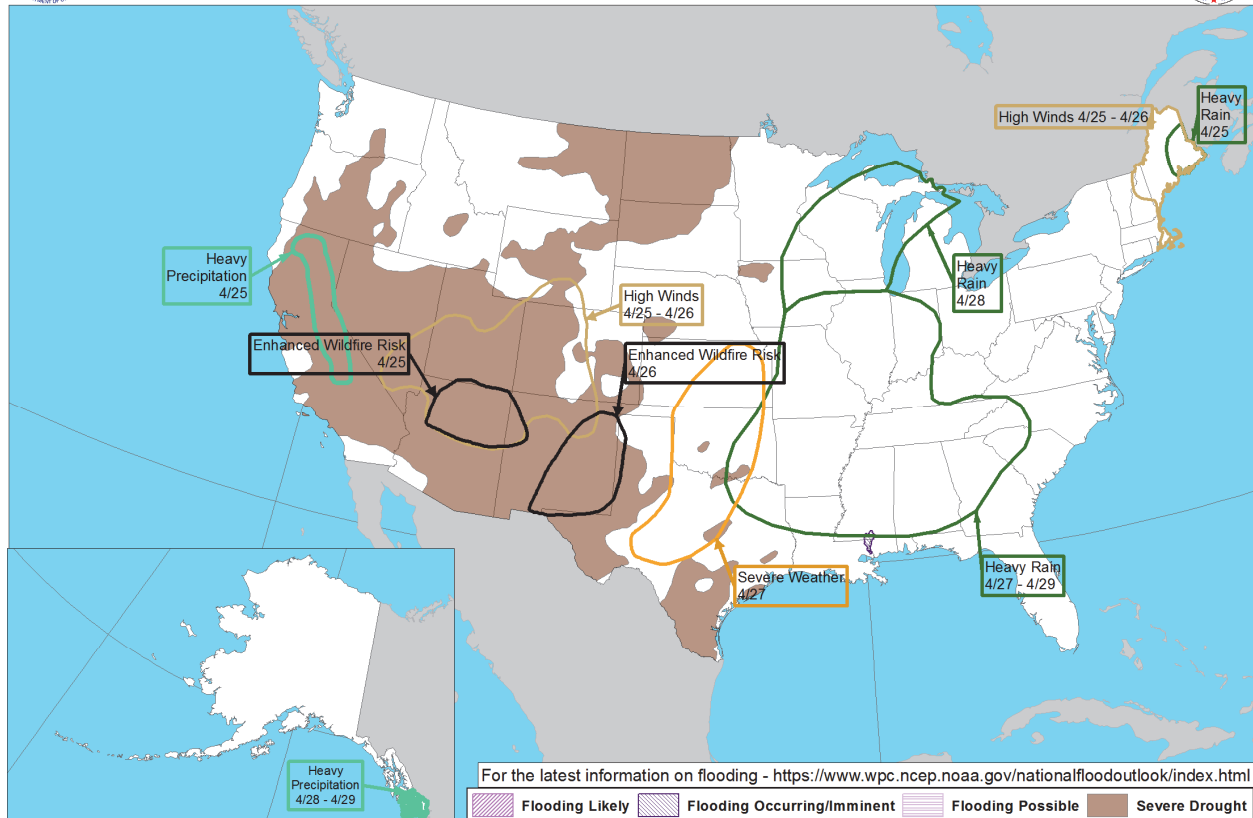
Date (UTC)	Location	Magnitude	Depth	Epicenter
4/19/2021	0.18°N, 96.56°E	6.1	9 km	25 kilometers (16 miles) S of Sinabang, Indonesia

Source: United States Geological Survey

U.S. Weather Threat Outlook



Day 3-7 U.S. Hazards Outlook
Valid: 04/25/2021-04/29/2021



Weather Prediction Center

Made: 04/22/2021 3PM EDT

Follow us:

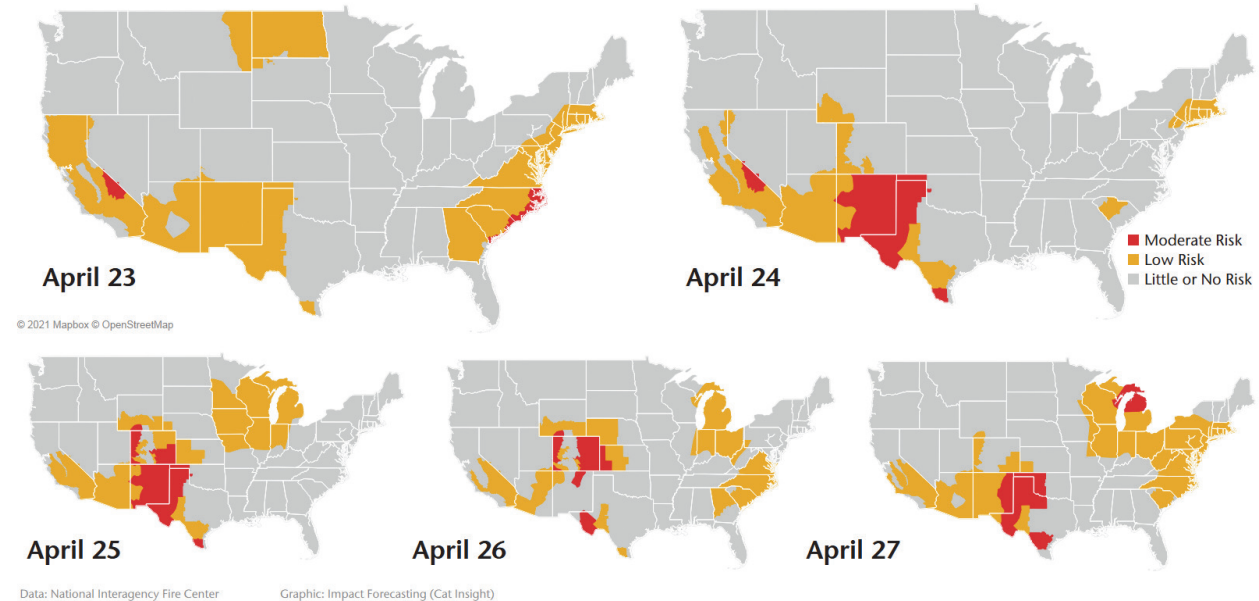
www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov

Potential Threats

- A coastal low coming ashore in the Pacific Northwest will spread heavy precipitation and snow to higher elevations in the Sierra Nevada by April 25, with heavy rain in the surrounding foothills.
- As the disturbance advances southeastward, high winds are anticipated across the Southwest and Southern High Plains between April 25-26, centered around the Four Corners region. Dry soils and low relative humidity will enhance fire weather concerns.
- Severe weather is expected in the Southern Plains on April 27, as the system progresses eastward and interacts with moisture from the Gulf of Mexico. Concurrently, heavy rainfall will develop from the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley into the Tennessee Valley, Midwest, and southern Appalachians between April 27-29.
- A developing nor'easter has the potential to bring heavy rain and strong winds to regions of the Northeast on April 25-26.

U.S. Wildfire: Significant Fire Risk Outlook & Activity

The National Interagency Fire Center has highlighted a limited volume of potential fire risk across much of the country during the next week. The combination of high winds and lower humidity will result in continued enhanced fire risks across the Southwest. Much of the western U.S. remains mired in a significant drought which is aiding in the potential for conflagration. Additional fire risk may expand into parts of the Midwest and Mid-Atlantic.



Annual YTD Wildfire Comparison: April 22*

Year	Number of Fires	Acres Burned	Acres Burned Per Fire
2017	17,729	2,320,493	130.89
2018	15,648	939,051	60.01
2019	8,941	215,676	24.12
2020	10,672	215,455	20.19
2021	15,971	438,525	27.46
10-Year Average (2011-2020)	14,499	708,931	48.90

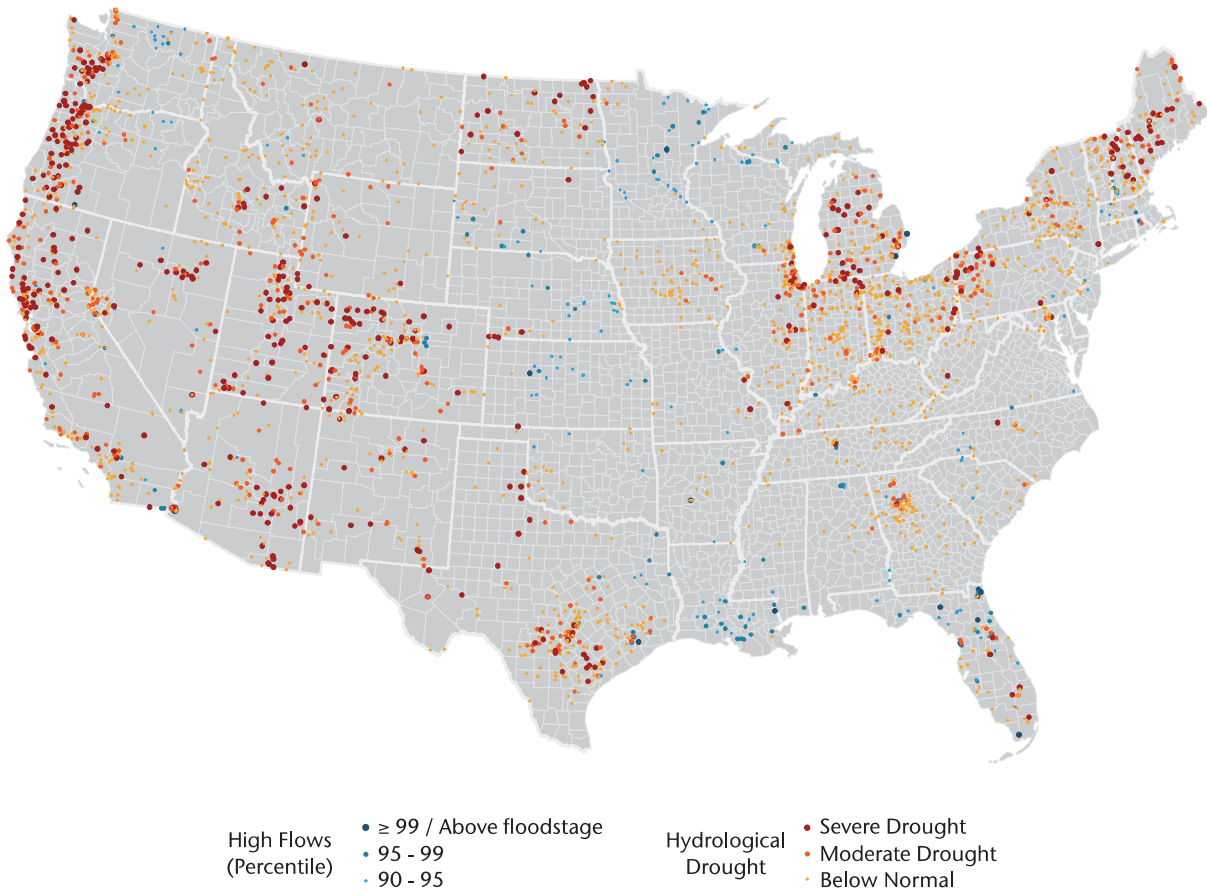
Source: National Interagency Fire Center

Top 5 Most Acres Burned by State: April 22

State	Number of Fires	Acres Burned	Acres Burned Per Fire
Oklahoma	856	89,140	104.14
Texas	1,635	58,065	35.51
South Dakota	51	39,704	778.51
Kansas	40	29,257	731.43
Florida	933	28,062	30.08

Source: National Interagency Fire Center

Current U.S. Streamflow Status



A $\geq 99^{\text{th}}$ percentile indicates that estimated streamflow is greater than the 99th percentile for all days of the year. This methodology also applies for the other two categories. A stream in a state of severe drought has 7-day average streamflow of less than or equal to the 5th percentile for this day of the year. Moderate drought indicates that estimated 7-day streamflow is between the 6th and 9th percentile for this day of the year and 'below normal' state is between 10th and 24th percentile.

Top 5 Rivers Currently Nearing or Exceeding Flood Stage

Location	Current Stage (ft)	Flood Percentile
Boggy Creek near Taft, Florida	7.58	98.25
Manatee River near Myakka Head, Florida	7.83	98.15
Ocklawaha River at Rodman Dam near Orange Springs, Florida	6.81	98.08
Davenport Creek near Loughman, Florida	6.90	98.04
Little Manatee River near Wimauma, Florida	6.18	97.98

Source: United States Geological Survey

Source Information

Super Typhoon Surigae brings flooding to Philippines

Joint Typhoon Warning Center

Japan Meteorological Agency

Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration

National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council

Category 5 Super Typhoon Surigae brushes Philippines, Yale Climate Connections

'Bising' agri damage reaches P168-M: DA, Philippine News Agency

Surigae sweeping past Philippines, after becoming strongest April typhoon on record, The Washington Post

Wildfire leaves damage at University of Cape Town library

Cape Town fires, The Guardian

The damage is total': fire rips through historic South African library and plant collection, Nature

Western Cape fire crews on high alert for Table Mountain flare-ups, news24

Out of control' fire breaks out in Cape Town's Table Mountain National Park, CNN

Wildfire Deals Hard Blow to South Africa's Archives, The New York Times

Natural Catastrophes: In Brief

Balance of fatalities of rain in Luanda rises to 24, including nine children, TSF

Flash floods kill 14, displace 8 000 in Angolan capital, news24

Bushehr Deputy Governor: Genaveh earthquake damage is minimal, IRNA

National Unit for Disaster Risk Management, Colombia

Luanda Provincial Civil Protection Commission, Angola

National Water Agency, Singapore (PUB)

Severe Thunderstorms Bring Down Trees, Power Lines Across Conn., NBC Connecticut

U.S. National Weather Service

U.S. Storm Prediction Center

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