



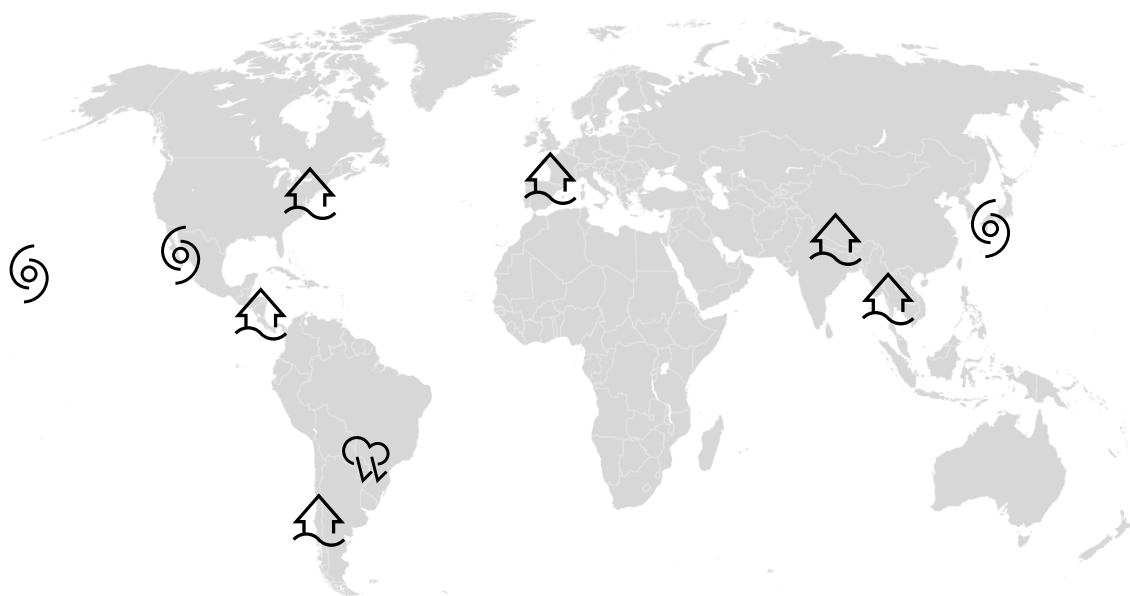
Weekly Cat Report

Review of Global Catastrophe Activity

October 2, 2026



Executive Summary



Event	Affected Region(s)	Fatalities	Economic Loss Estimate (\$)	Page
Flooding	Thailand, Myanmar	48	100s of millions	3
Hurricane Polo	Mexico, United States	7	100s of millions	5
Flooding	United States	1	100s of millions	8
TYs Dujuan & Surigae	Japan	16	10s of millions	10
Severe Convective Storm	Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina	0	10s of millions	10
Flooding & SCS	France, Spain	0	10s of millions	10
Flooding	Chile	0	Unknown	10
Hurricane Nolo	Hawaii	0	Negligible	11
Flooding	Costa Rica	2	Unknown	11
Flooding & Landslide	Nepal, India	111	Unknown	11



Explore the supplementary graphics in the [Appendices](#). See [Additional Report Details](#) for more about loss estimates and data collecting.



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Read the latest [Global Catastrophe Recap](#) or [2026 Climate and Catastrophe Insight](#).



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Thailand, Myanmar: Flooding

Overview

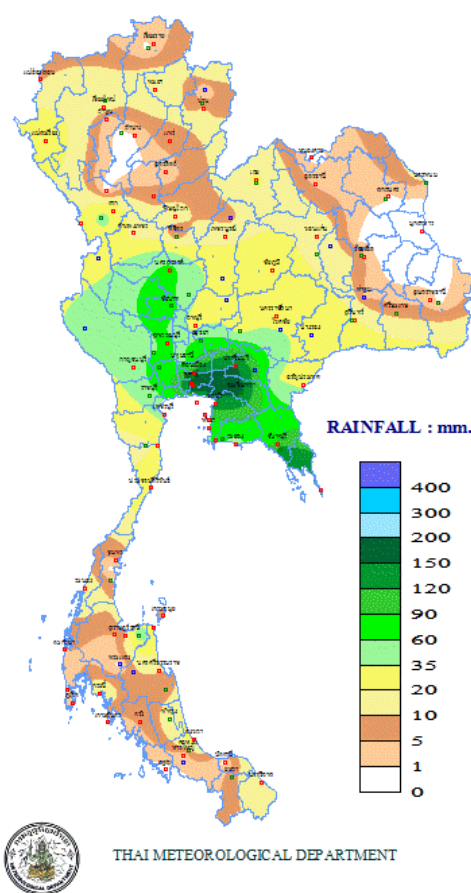
A tropical depression brought persistent rainfall and flooding to central Thailand and southern Myanmar from September 24–27, causing significant property damage, at least 48 fatalities, widespread evacuations, and service disruptions. The densely populated Bangkok metropolitan area was among the hardest hit. Preliminary economic losses were estimated in the hundreds of millions of USD and could rise further as damage assessments continue. Impact on the insurance industry is yet to be determined.

Meteorological Recap

A tropical depression formed over Cambodia on September 24 and moved northwest over the following days. On September 25, local meteorological services began monitoring an associated upper-level cyclonic circulation over southern Thailand. The system stalled over central Thailand, bringing persistent downpours to Bangkok and surrounding areas and causing widespread pluvial and fluvial flooding. A weather station near Prachin Buri, northeast of Bangkok, recorded the highest daily rainfall on September 25, with 213.5 mm (8.4 in) in 24 hours. Isolated areas received multiday totals of 300–500 mm (up to 19.7 in).



Flooding in the Prachinburi Province
Source: DDPM



Daily rainfall on September 25
Source: Thai Meteorological Department

Event Details

On September 26, Bangkok authorities declared all 50 districts disaster zones after 48 hours of continuous heavy rain flooded roads and triggered mass evacuations. The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) said drainage would take several days after the rain stopped. Flooding affected Ubon Ratchathani, Si Sa Ket, Maha Sarakham, Buri Ram, Nakhon Ratchasima, Phetchabun, Kanchanaburi, Pathum Thani, Nong Bua Lam Phu, Udon Thani, Phang Nga, and

Ranong, while Samut Prakan, south of Bangkok, was hardest hit. The flooding also disrupted parts deliveries to Toyota's Thai operations, prompting the suspension of production at three plants, and affected airline services. As of October 1, the government and Thailand's Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM) reported that the floods had affected more than 3.3 million people across 191 districts and caused at least 40 deaths nationwide.

Southern Myanmar also experienced flooding, with floods and landslides killing eight more people in Launglon.

Financial Loss Estimate

Initial assessments indicate that total economic losses could reach hundreds of millions of USD. Under a moderate-damage scenario, a Rangsit University study estimates losses from the September 24–27 floods across 48 provinces, including Bangkok, at THB 25.3 billion (\$750 million), with nationwide estimates ranging from THB 16.9 billion (\$500 million) to THB 33.8 billion (\$1 billion). Bangkok is expected to account for the largest share – THB 10.6 billion (\$320 million) – reflecting major disruptions to commerce, services, and travel.

A separate, more conservative estimate from the University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce (UTCC) puts nationwide losses at THB 12.3 billion (\$370 million). This estimate covers disrupted economic activity, including consumption and tourism, but excludes property and agricultural damage; Bangkok accounts for about 57% of the total. While initial insured loss estimates are still unavailable, they are expected to be significantly lower.

The table below shows Thailand's costliest flood event on record by economic loss.

Date	Event	Fatalities	Economic Loss (THB bn non-inflated)	Economic Loss (USD bn Inflated)
Jul-Dec 2011	Thailand Floods	790	1,372	66.7
Oct-Dec 1993	Southern Thailand Floods	86	42	3.8
Aug-Oct 1986	Autumn Floods	200	19	2.2
Aug 1978	Autumn Floods	96	8.1	2.0
Oct 2010	October Floods	258	41	2.0

Costliest floods in Thailand. Data: Aon's Catastrophe Insight Database

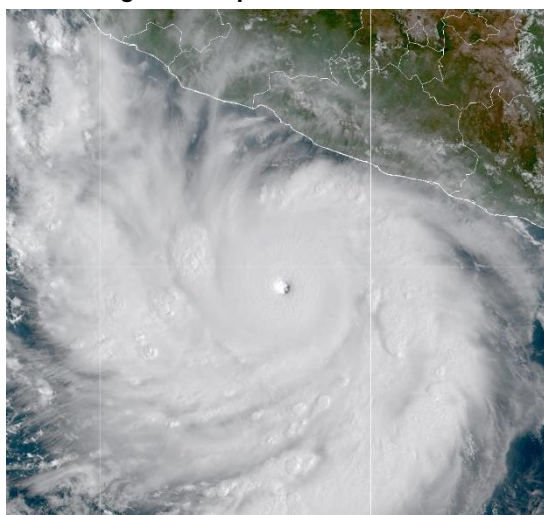
From October 1, 2026, Thailand will introduce a government-funded insurance scheme covering 30 million homes against natural disasters, including floods, windstorms, and earthquakes. Supported by a Cabinet-approved budget of THB 15.5 billion (\$460 million), the program aims to supplement and accelerate existing disaster relief, enabling affected residents to receive assistance and recover more quickly.

Mexico, United States: Hurricane Polo

Overview

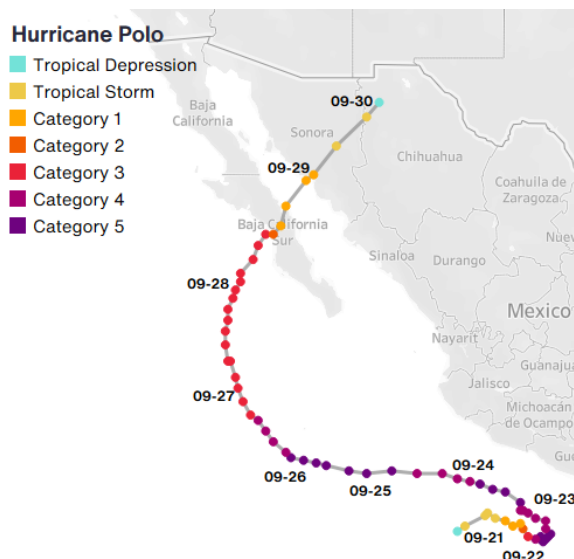
Hurricane Polo was a powerful eastern Pacific hurricane that formed off southern Mexico in late September and rapidly reached Category 5 intensity. It later weakened and curved toward northwestern Mexico, making landfalls in Baja California Sur and Sonora. Outer rainbands and tropical moisture produced deadly flooding and landslides in parts of Mexico, along with coastal damage. Polo's remnants then fueled multi-day flash flooding across the southwestern and central United States. At least seven fatalities and at least one missing person have been reported, and total economic and insured losses may reach the hundreds of millions USD.

Meteorological Recap



Hurricane Polo at peak Category 5 strength

Source: NOAA



Data: NOAA | Graphic: Aon Catastrophe Insight

September 20-26

Polo developed from a disturbance south of Guerrero, Mexico on September 20. The National Hurricane Center (NHC) classified it as a tropical depression that same day before designating it as a tropical storm and, eventually, a hurricane late on September 21. Sea surface temperatures near 88°F (31°C) and low wind shear supported explosive intensification soon after. By September 22, Polo reached Category 5 with maximum sustained winds of 180 mph (285 kph) and a central pressure of 892 mb, according to the National Hurricane Center (NHC). That is the second-lowest pressure on record for an eastern North Pacific hurricane, only behind Hurricane Patricia (872 mb) in 2015.

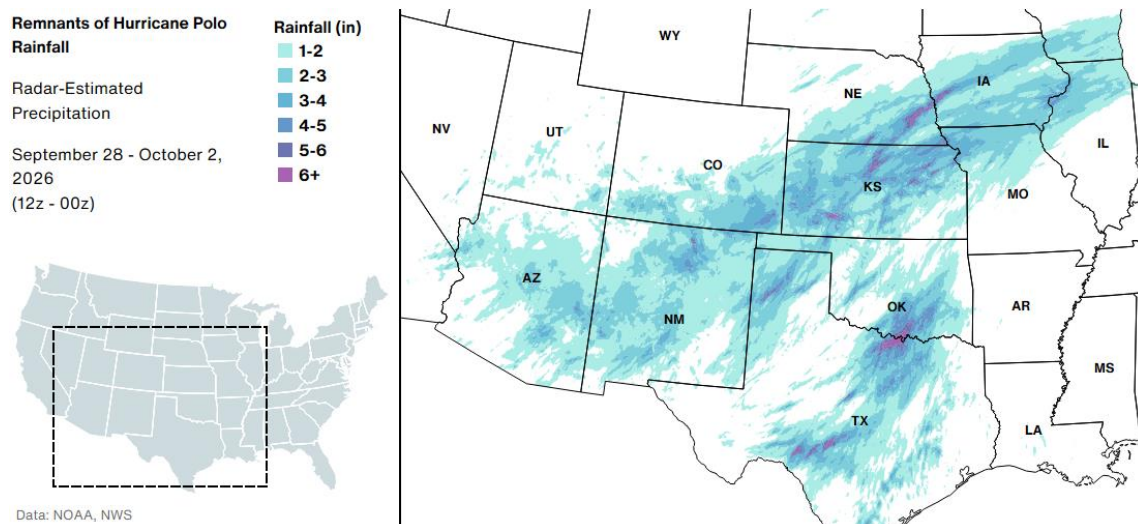
Polo then tracked west-northwest well offshore and cycled through repeated eyewall replacements. It regained Category 5 intensity on September 24 and 25 before weakening as wind shear increased. Outer rainbands and long-period swell reached the coasts of Guerrero, Michoacán, Colima and Jalisco. As the cyclone recurved north on September 25 and 26, its moisture field and outer bands produced very heavy rain across parts of Jalisco, Nayarit and Durango.

September 27-29

Polo approached Baja California Sur on a slow and gradual weakening trend. NHC reported landfall near Las Barrancas as a Category 2 hurricane with 110 mph (175 kph) winds around 06:00 UTC on September 29. The cyclone crossed the Gulf of California and made a second landfall near Guaymas, Sonora, later that same day as a Category 1 hurricane with winds near 75 mph (120 kph). It then weakened to a tropical storm and degenerated into a trough over northwestern Mexico.

September 29-October 1

Despite dissipating, a surge of tropical moisture from Polo's remnants and the remnants of Odalys moved into the southwestern United States. The National Weather Service (NWS) noted that Polo would likely interact and phase with an upper-level low over the Southwest U.S., resulting in a multi-day rainfall event. The Weather Prediction Center (WPC) issued a Moderate Risk (level 3 of 4) for excessive rainfall for much of Arizona and New Mexico and parts of southern Utah and southern Colorado. Forecasts called for 4 to 6 inches (100 to 150 mm) of rain across the Southern Plains and Midwest, with isolated totals up to 9 inches (230 mm) in Texas. Flood watches covered roughly 100 million people from Arizona to Iowa. The highest flood threat shifted toward Oklahoma and Texas on September 30 and October 1. As of this writing, heavy rain continues to fall from southern Texas through the Great Lakes region. Additional impacts will be covered in the next Weekly Cat Report.



Event Details

As of October 1, 2026, the most severe impacts attributed to Polo are flooding and landslides from its outer rainbands rather than direct eyewall wind damage. At least seven fatalities and at least one missing person have been reported in Mexico by national and local authorities. Fatalities occurred in Jalisco and Chihuahua. Flash floods and slope failures affected vehicles and communities along rivers and mountain roads in Jalisco, Nayarit and Durango.

Along the Pacific coast of Guerrero, Michoacán and Colima, high surf caused coastal flooding that damaged seafront restaurants, small hotels and homes. In Zihuatanejo, flooding damaged several homes and vehicles, and a flooded stream in Jalisco damaged dozens of homes. Flight delays were reported at Los Cabos International Airport before landfall.

In Baja California Sur, limited damage occurred such as street flooding, fallen trees, and standing water. Roughly 6,700 evacuees began returning home from temporary shelters on September 29. Storm surge breached a sea barrier at Puerto San Carlos and flooded streets and some homes.

Preliminary assessments also describe washed-out sections of smaller highways, minor damage to public buildings and housing, and power interruptions.

In Sonora, Guaymas and Empalme saw flooded streets in the city center and along the seafront. Damage included downed poles and a transformer, damaged homes and businesses, swept vehicles, and rural communities cut off. Local officials suspended nonessential activities, including schools, in the state capital and in more than a dozen municipalities. In Chihuahua, storm damage to fences, light poles, and trees was reported in Chihuahua City.

In the United States, southern New Mexico was hit hardest. The McLeod Dam in Doña Ana County neared failure, and hundreds of residents in Rincon, Salem, Garfield, Hatch, and Placitas were ordered to evacuate. A stream also breached levees near a water treatment plant in Rincon, and the New Mexico Department of Transportation reported flooded roads and debris across the state. In Arizona, several water rescues were carried out, a truck was swept away in a wash north of Phoenix, and the Bureau of Land Management reported flood damage to access roads in southeastern Arizona. Near Zion National Park in Utah, flash flooding prompted a helicopter rescue and carried a shipping container downstream. Impacts across the Southern Plains and Midwest were still emerging as of October 1.



Flooding in Puerto San Carlos
Source: Carl de Souza / AFP

Financial Loss Estimate

The dominant loss drivers attributed to Hurricane Polo are inland and flash flooding, landslides, and coastal flooding. The storm's largely offshore track and the absence of high-end wind damage in major urban areas point to localized losses affecting small businesses, housing, and infrastructure. Early indications suggest a moderate, regionally significant event for the Mexican insurance sector rather than a market-moving catastrophe. However, the ongoing U.S. flooding impacts add uncertainty, and further loss development is expected. Given all of this information, total economic and insured losses may reach the hundreds of millions USD, with the economic loss total likely much higher than the insured loss figure.

United States: Flooding

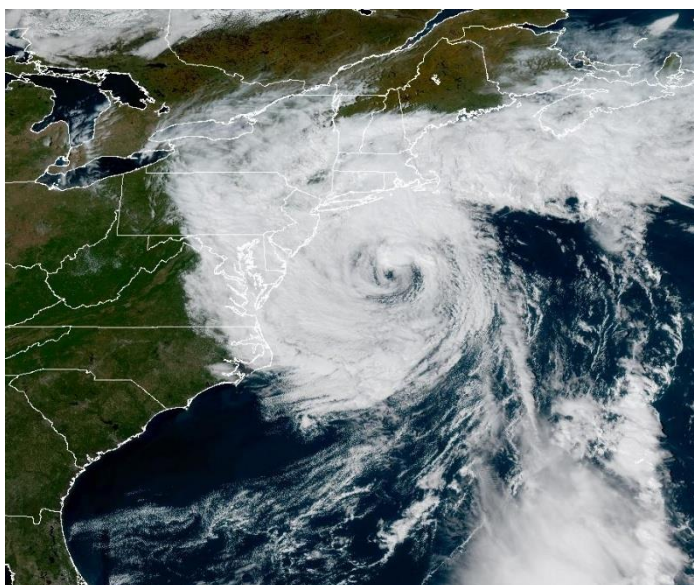
Overview

A rare and early-season Nor'easter brought multi-day coastal flooding, damaging winds, and heavy rain to the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast from September 25 to 28. The most severe impacts occurred along the New Jersey shore, with additional damage seen in the New York City metro area and eastern Massachusetts. Damage was driven mainly by coastal flooding, along with strong winds, inland flooding, and beach erosion. At least one fatality and four injuries were confirmed. Total economic and insured losses are expected to be in the hundreds of millions USD.

Meteorological Recap

September 25-27

Beginning on September 25, a surface low intensified while moving northeast off the Mid-Atlantic coast and interacted with a closed upper-level low over the western Atlantic. The system, commonly known as a Nor'easter, is notably unusual this time of year as Nor'easters more commonly affect the region in late fall and throughout the winter. After becoming better vertically aligned, the system turned back toward the coast and slowed near New Jersey and Long Island. Coastal flooding was already underway in Virginia by September 25. That same day, tide gauges at Ocean City, Barnegat Light, Atlantic City and Cape May Harbor reached moderate coastal flood stage.



Nor'easter image from satellite on September 26, 2026

Source: NOAA

The slow-moving system maintained a prolonged easterly, onshore flow from the Atlantic. Bands of rain repeatedly crossed New York, New Jersey, and southern New England, while persistent onshore winds raised water levels through successive high tide cycles. The NWS New York office listed a peak gust of 81 mph (130 kph) at Montauk Point on September 26. Standard airport observations included a 61 mph (98 kph) gust at Farmingdale and a 56 mph (90 kph) gust at John F. Kennedy International Airport. The NWS Mount Holly office recorded gusts up to 74 mph (119 kph) in New Jersey while in southern New England, gusts reached up to 62 mph (100 kph).

Coastal inundation reached 31.7 inches (0.81 m) at City Island in the Bronx and 30.6 inches (0.78 m) at Howard Beach, Queens, based on NWS local storm reports. Atlantic City recorded a water level of 3.26 feet (1.0 m) above normally dry ground, the highest since Superstorm Sandy's measurement of 4.16 feet (1.27 m) in 2012.

September 28

By September 28, the storm weakened as it moved toward Cape Cod and the Gulf of Maine. Despite this, heavy rainfall became concentrated in southeastern Massachusetts and the New York

metropolitan area. Storm total rainfall amounts included 6.28 inches (160 mm) near Forestdale, Massachusetts and 5.83 inches (148 mm) near Centereach, New York. NWS Mount Holly measured 5.58 inches (142 mm) at Old Bridge, New Jersey. Flood Warnings were issued for the Taunton River near Bridgewater, where the NWS Boston office forecasted a crest of 8.5 feet (2.6 m) against a flood stage of 8.0 feet (2.4 m).

Event Details

At the height of the storm, more than 200,000 customers lost power across Virginia, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. Impacts across the region included flooded basements, downed trees, power outages and coastal erosion.

In New Jersey, flooding was most severe in Sea Bright, Long Branch, Point Pleasant, Manasquan, Surf City, Long Beach Island, and Atlantic City. First responders in Sea Bright carried out about 90 water rescues on September 26, and dozens more were evacuated. Streets filled with water, vehicles were stranded, and businesses were flooded. Hotel evacuations were reported in Atlantic County, and Ocean County closed roadways because of tidal flooding and downed wires. States of emergency were declared across eight affected counties.

Beach erosion in New Jersey was the most severe since Sandy in 2012. Atlantic City Beach Patrol reported steep drop-offs north of Steel Pier, with about half of the beach being lost. Ocean City lost large portions of a 19.5 million USD beach replenishment project completed just recently on September 7.

In New York, flooding affected Howard Beach in Queens, along with Broad Channel and City Island. On Long Island, falling trees damaged homes and brought down utility poles. PSEG Long Island reported more than 128,000 cumulative outages across Long Island and the Rockaways. Suffolk County accounted for more than 21,000 of these outages. The New York City Parks Department also received more than 350 reports of fallen trees.

In Massachusetts, flooding was reported in Norfolk, Suffolk, Bristol, and Plymouth counties. Tidal flooding affected the coast from Boston to Plymouth. Eversource and other utilities reported outages across the state. Logan Airport and Amtrak trains reported cancellations and delays. The MBTA applied weather-related speed restrictions on Commuter Rail.

Elsewhere in Connecticut, Eversource reported more than 27,000 customers without power. In Virginia, prolonged tidal flooding in Norfolk caused roadway flooding, drainage problems and transportation disruptions. Ocean overwash was also reported in the Outer Banks of North Carolina.



Flooding in Suffolk County, NY
Source: Suffolk County FRES

Financial Loss Estimate

Total economic and insured losses are expected to be in the hundreds of millions USD. The dominant loss drivers are coastal flooding and storm surge, wind damage from fallen trees and downed power lines, and beach erosion. Economic losses are expected to be much higher than insured losses because of the low flood insurance take-up rate in the worst affected regions.

Global Disasters: In Brief

Japan: Typhoons Dujuan & Surigae

After Typhoon Dujuan affected parts of Japan from September 20 to 22, Typhoon Surigae brought strong winds and heavy rain, triggering floods and landslides, particularly across the Okinawa Islands. As of October 1, the Japanese Fire and Disaster Management Agency (FDMA) reported combined impacts from both storms of 16 fatalities, 59 injuries, about 650 buildings destroyed or damaged, and roughly 1,500 homes flooded. Affected prefectures included Ibaraki, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Kumamoto and Miyazaki.

Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina: Severe Convective Storm

A severe weather outbreak produced intense storms across southeastern Brazil, Uruguay and northern Argentina on September 26-29. The storms brought strong winds, heavy rain, and large hail. Brazil's Rio Grande do Sul state was among the hardest hit, particularly Santiago. No major casualties were reported. However, the storms caused significant property damage to roofs, vehicles, crops and power infrastructure in urban and rural areas. They also triggered local flooding, road blockages and power outages. Local civil defense reported more than 7,600 homes damaged and about 52,000 people affected. Severe weather also affected the Uruguayan departments of Paysandú, Rivera and Río Negro. In Argentina, Navarro, Colón, Bragado, Pergamino, San Antonio de Areco, Gualeguaychú, Unquillo and Mendiolaza sustained significant damage to homes and vehicles, particularly from hailstones measuring up to 3.1 inches (8 cm).

France, Spain: Flooding & Severe Convective Storm

On September 29, locally intense rainfall of up to 3.1 inches (80 mm) per hour caused flash flooding around Barcelona, particularly in Baix Llobregat and neighboring counties. Emergency services received more than 650 calls about flooded streets, fallen trees and damaged urban infrastructure. Firefighters responded to nearly 400 incidents, including rescues of people trapped in vehicles.

Another significant rainfall event affected southern France from September 30 to October 1. Météo-France issued its highest-level red warning for rain and flooding in the Gard and Hérault departments, where local rainfall totals exceeded 15.7 inches (400 mm). Conditions worsened particularly in Montpellier. Thunderstorms also produced locally large hail that contributed to property damage. With rainfall continuing and flooding still evolving, further details and updates may follow in the next Weekly Cat Report.

Chile: Flooding

From September 25 to 26, heavy rainfall and flooding affected Biobío, La Araucanía and Los Ríos in Chile. At least 643 people were directly affected and 12,303 were isolated, mainly in La Araucanía, where flooding and river overflows disrupted roads and communities. Curarrehue was particularly affected after the Trancura River overflowed, isolating thousands of people. More than 1,180 homes were damaged. No deaths, injuries or missing people were reported in the available official assessments.

Hawaii: Hurricane Nolo

From September 24 to 27, Hurricane Nolo passed south of the Hawaiian Islands without making landfall, but its outer rainbands, gusty winds and large swells affected the Big Island and Maui County. Nolo stalled about 145 miles (235 km) south of South Point on September 26 as a Category 2 hurricane. It then turned west and strengthened to a Category 3 hurricane with winds near 115 mph (185 kph). The Big Island saw minor flooding, road closures, and scattered power outages. Hawaiian Electric reported more than 4,000 outages on September 27. More than 11,000 customers lost power on Maui, and roughly 830 were affected on O'ahu. Hawaii County issued water use restrictions in several service areas because of outages and possible infrastructure damage. Flights to the Big Island were canceled, and schools and government offices closed ahead of the storm. Hawaii County Civil Defense described the overall damage as minimal.

Costa Rica: Flooding

From September 26 to 28, heavy rainfall associated with Tropical Wave 47 caused flooding and emergencies across Fraijanes, Sarapiquí, Pococí, Guatuso, Liberia, Tarrazú and Limón. More than 400 homes were flooded, and at least six people were sheltered. Two people died during dangerous sea conditions in Liberia, while three people remained missing after being swept away by strong river flows in Tarrazú and Pococí. Several roads, bridges and homes were also affected.

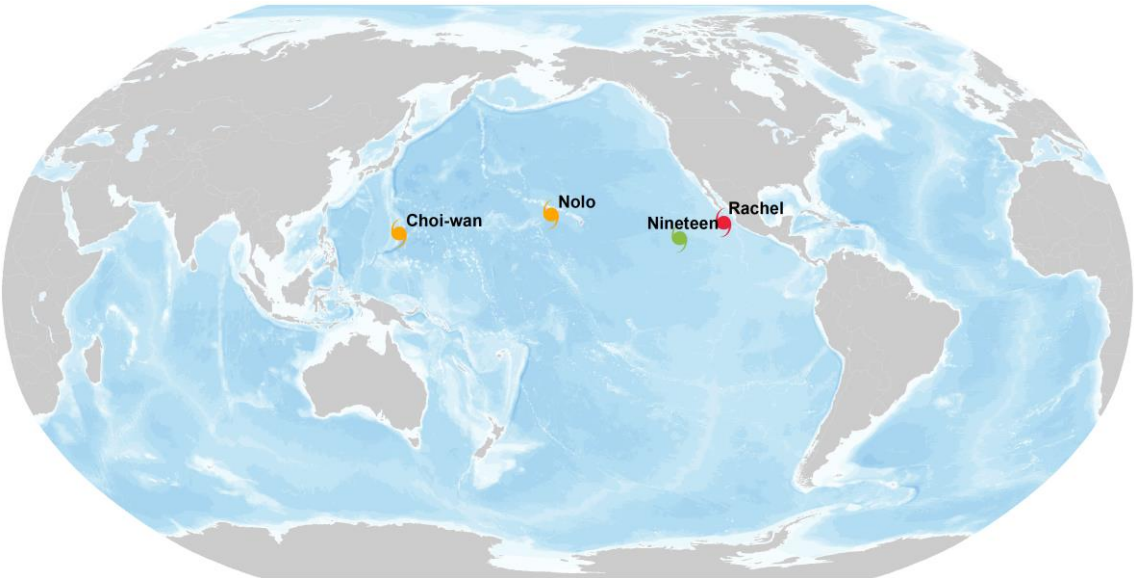
Nepal, India: Flooding & Landslide

Heavy rainfall since September 25 triggered floods and landslides across Nepal, killing at least 34 people, injuring 15, and leaving 11 missing, according to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA). Landslides caused 23 of the fatalities, and the remaining deaths were attributed to flooding and intense rainfall. Nearly 1,200 families were affected, and hundreds of homes, cowsheds and areas of farmland were damaged. Baglung District in Gandaki Province was among the hardest hit, with at least 12 fatalities, damaged or destroyed houses, blocked rural roads and damaged bridges and culverts. Separately, an avalanche at Himlung Himal in Manang District has killed at least 15 mountain guides and support staff, with search operations continuing. The Bhote Koshi-Trishuli basin remains vulnerable after the late August flood.

In India, several days of very heavy rain caused extensive flooding in Uttar Pradesh, with at least 62 fatalities and roughly 190 to 200 houses damaged or destroyed. Several thousand people were evacuated to relief camps. In Maharashtra's Gadchiroli District, flooding forced the evacuation of about 525 people and temporarily isolated approximately 15,000 residents.

Appendices

Current Global Tropical Cyclone Activity

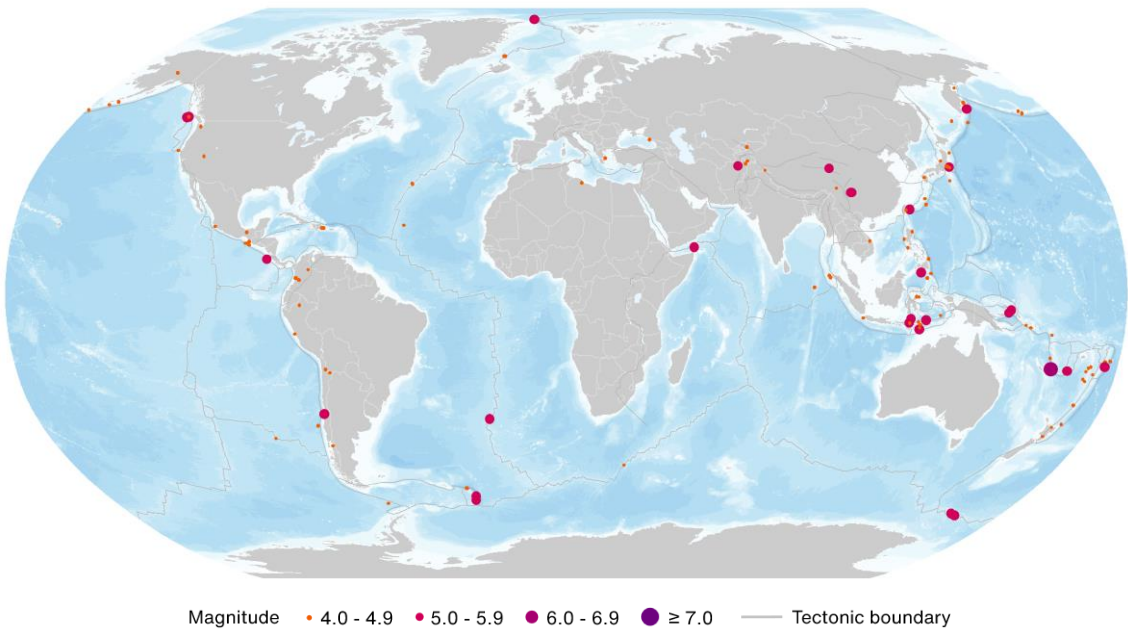


Tropical Depression Tropical Storm Category 1 Category 2 Category 3 Category 4 Category 5

Name	Location	Winds	Center
TD Nineteen	15.2N, 123.3W	30	1080 mi (1740 km) SW from La Paz, Mexico
HU Rachel	19.6N, 109.6W	105	325 mi (520 km) S from La Paz, Mexico
TS Nolo	21.9N, 165.5W	60	480 mi (770 km) W from Honolulu, United States
TS Choi-wan	16.6N, 145.5E	60	90 mi (145 km) N from Tinian, CNMI

Data: National Hurricane Center (NHC), Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC), Central Pacific Hurricane Center (CPHC) | Graphic: Aon Catastrophe Insight

Global Earthquake Activity: M4.0+ Earthquakes on Sep 25-Oct 1



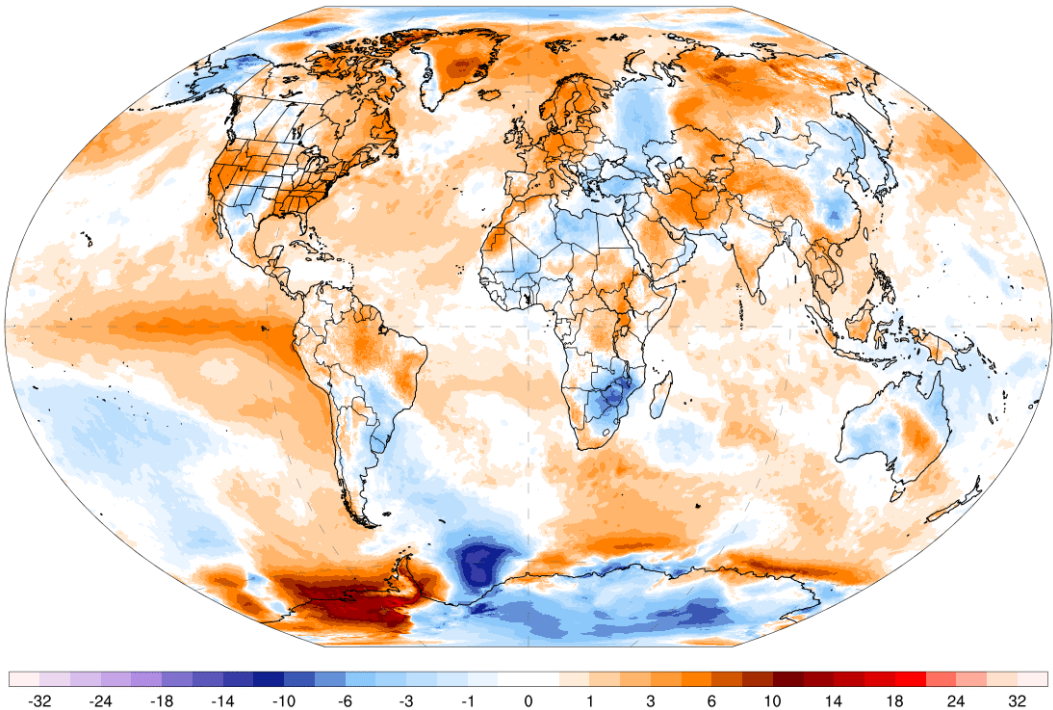
Date (UTC)	Location	Magnitude	Epicenter
9/25/2026	21.30S, 168.61E	6.6	80 km (50 mi) ENE of Tadine, New Caledonia

Data: U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) | Graphic: Aon Catastrophe Insight

3-Day Global Temperature Anomaly Forecast

GFS 2m Temperature Anomaly (°C) | ERA5 1991-2020 Climatology
Init 00Z 2026/10/01 | Thu, Oct 1, 2026 - Sat, Oct 3, 2026 | Days 1-3 Avg

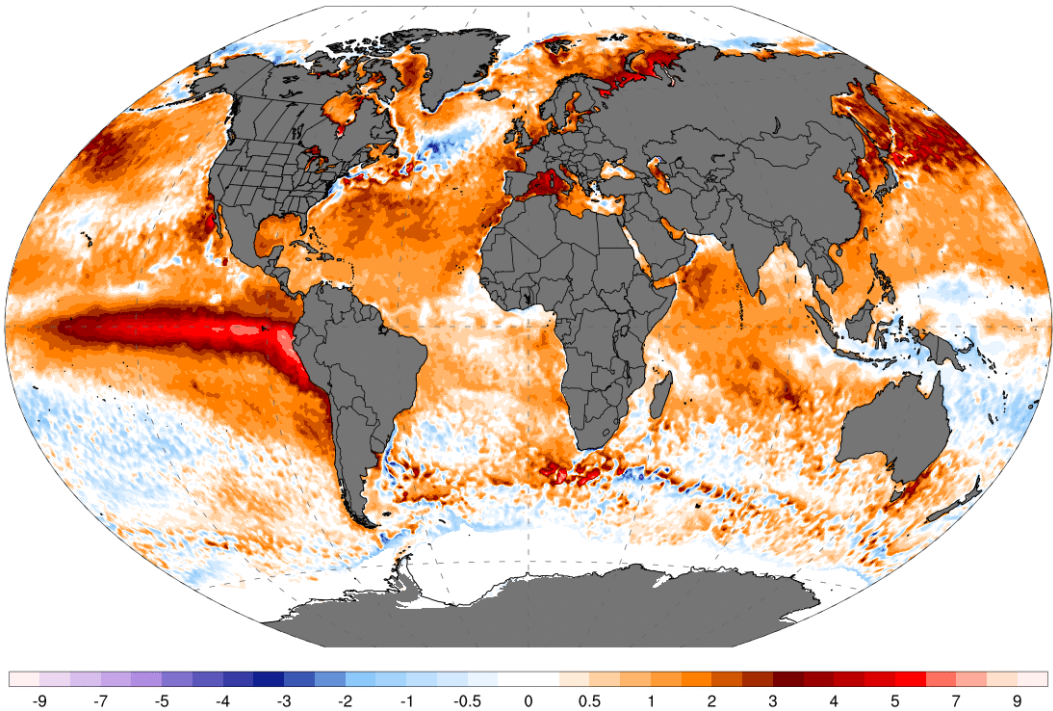
ClimateReanalyzer.org
Climate Change Institute | University of Maine



Current Global Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly

OI SST Anomaly (°C) [1971-2000 baseline]
1-day Avg | Wed, Sep 30, 2026 [preliminary]

ClimateReanalyzer.org
Climate Change Institute | University of Maine



Data & Graphic: Climate Reanalyzer. Climate Change Institute, University of Maine

Global Tropics Hazards Outlook

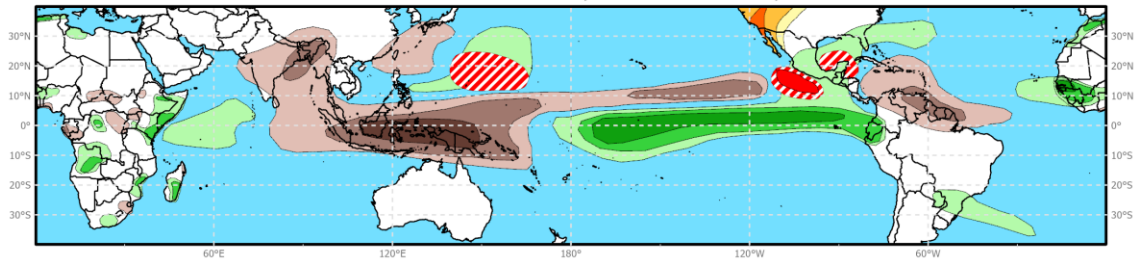


Global Tropics Hazards Outlook

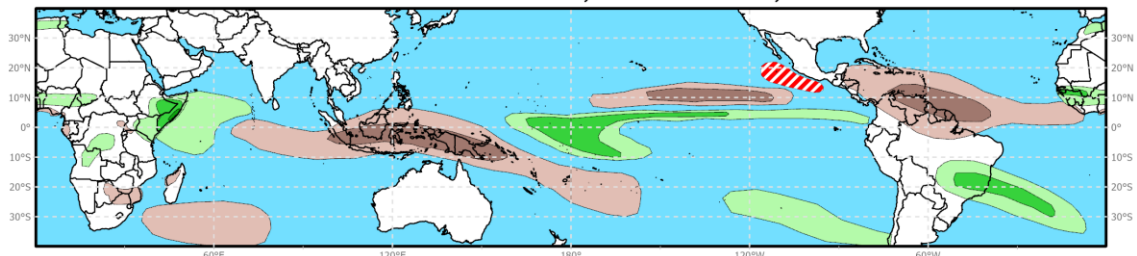
Climate Prediction Center



Week 2 - Valid: Oct 07, 2026 - Oct 13, 2026



Week 3 - Valid: Oct 14, 2026 - Oct 20, 2026



**Tropical Cyclone (TC)
Formation Probability**

>20% >40% >60%

Tropical Depression (TD)
or greater strength

**Above-Average
Rainfall Probability**

>50% >65% >80%

Weekly total rainfall in the
Upper third of the historical range

**Below-Average
Rainfall Probability**

>50% >65% >80%

Weekly total rainfall in the
Lower third of the historical range

**Above-Average
Temperatures Probability**

>50% >65% >80%

7-day mean temperatures in the
Upper third of the historical range

**Below-Average
Temperatures Probability**

>50% >65% >80%

7-day mean temperatures in the
Lower third of the historical range

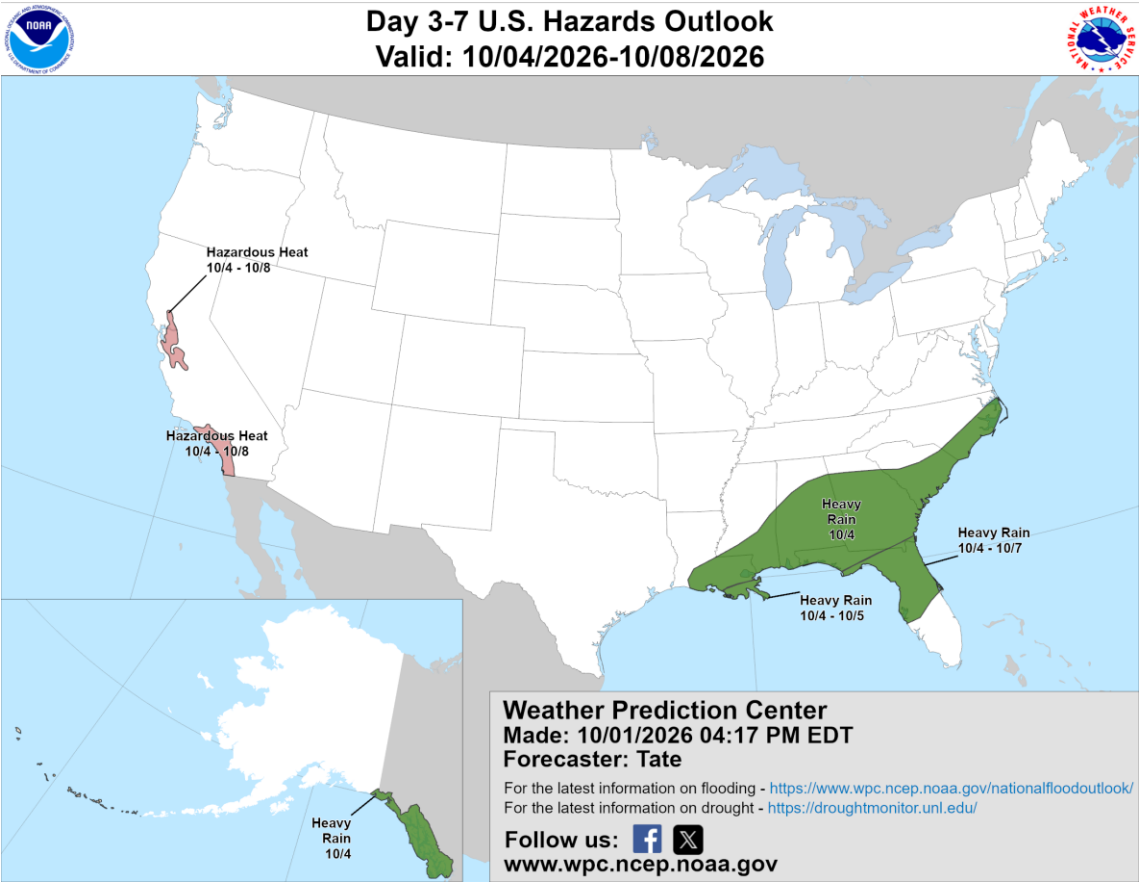
Issued: 09/29/2026

Forecaster: Barandiaran

This product is updated once per week and targets broad scale conditions integrated over a 7-day period for US interests only. Consult your local responsible forecast agency.

Data: Climate Prediction Center (CPC)

U.S. Hazard Outlook



Data: Weather Prediction Center (WPC)

References

Thailand, Myanmar: Flooding

Thai Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM)

Thai Meteorological Department

Impact Forecasting's Global Flood Automated Event Response (AER)

Bangkok bears brunt of US\$754.32mil in Thai flood losses, as businesses struggle to cope, *Asia News Network*

UTCC forecasts 12.3bn-baht flood losses for September 25–29, *The Nation*

Bangkok declared a 'disaster zone' after flooding, as rainstorms shift direction, *The Guardian*

Floods kill at least 16 in Thailand and Myanmar, nearly 2.5 million affected, *The Watchers*

Thai government insures 30 million homes against disasters from October 1, *The Nation*

Mexico, United States: Hurricane Polo

National Hurricane Center (NHC)

National Weather Service (NWS)

Weather Prediction Center (WPC)

Hurricane Polo makes landfall in Baja California as other regions brace for impacts, *KTLA5*

100 million under flood alerts in U.S. after Polo slams Mexico. See forecast maps., *CBS News*

United States: Flooding

National Weather Service (NWS)

One dead as nor'easter storm pummels New York and New Jersey, *BBC*

Nor'easter winding down after bringing deadly winds and flooding to parts of East Coast, *CBS News*

Nor'easter lashes coastal communities with soaking rain, wind and massive waves, *CNN*

Nor'easter caused worst beach erosion in Atlantic City, New Jersey, since Hurricane Sandy, officials say, *CBS Philadelphia*

Powerful Nor'easter Floods Northeast, Leaves Over 100,000 Without Power as High Tides Threaten Coast, *AP News*

Global Disasters: In Brief

Japan Fire and Disaster Management Agency (FDMA)

Impact Forecasting's Japan Typhoon Automated Event Response (AER)

Nepal's Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA)

European Severe Weather Database (ESWD)

Météo-France

Death toll from Nepal floods and landslides rises to 34, *Yahoo News*

The Watchers

Additional Report Details

Please note that any financial loss estimate is preliminary and subject to change. These estimates are provided as an initial view of the potential financial impact from a recently completed or ongoing event based on early available assessments. Significant adjustments may inevitably occur.

All financial loss totals are in US dollars (\$) unless noted otherwise.

Structures are defined as any building — including barns, outbuildings, mobile homes, single or multiple family dwellings, and commercial facilities — that is damaged or destroyed by winds, earthquakes, hail, flood, tornadoes, hurricanes, or any other natural-occurring phenomenon.

Claims are defined as the number of claims (which could be a combination of homeowners, commercial, auto, and others) reported by various public and private insurance entities through press releases or various public media outlets.

Damage estimates are obtained from various public media sources, including news websites, publications from insurance companies, financial institution press releases, and official government agencies. Economic loss totals are separate from any available insured loss estimates. An insured loss is the portion of the economic loss covered by public or private insurance entities. In rare instances, specific events may include modeled loss estimates determined from utilizing Impact Forecasting's suite of catastrophe model products.

Fatality estimates as reported by public news media sources and official government agencies.

The information contained herein and the statements expressed are of a general nature and are not intended to address the circumstances of any particular individual or entity. Although we endeavor to provide accurate and timely information and use sources we consider reliable, there can be no guarantee that such information is accurate as of the date it is received or that it will continue to be accurate in the future. No one should act on such information without appropriate professional advice after a thorough examination of the particular situation.

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About Aon:

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