

AON

Weekly Cat Report

June 10, 2022



Executive Summary



Event	Affected Region(s)	Fatalities	Economic Loss (\$)	Page
Severe Convective Storm	United States	0	100s of Millions	3
Flooding	Cuba & United States	3	Millions	6
Flooding & Landslides	China	3+	10s of millions	7
Severe Convective Storm	Europe	3	10s of millions	9
Wildfire	Greece	0	Unknown	11
Wildfire	Afghanistan, Pakistan	4+	Negligible	11
Severe Convective Storm	Sri Lanka	1+	Unknown	11
Flooding	Turkey	0	Unknown	11
Earthquake	Indonesia	0	Millions	11

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 losses in US dollars (\$) unless noted otherwise.

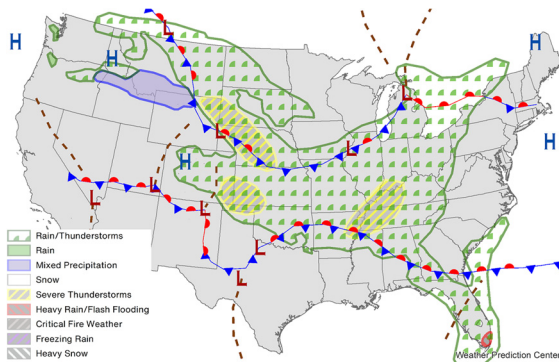
Along with this report, we continue to welcome users to access current and historical natural catastrophe data and event analysis on Impact Forecasting's Catastrophe Insight website: <http://catastropheinsight.aon.com>

Severe Convective Storm: United States

Overview

A persistent weather pattern generated daily severe weather outbreaks and Mesoscale Convective Systems (MCS) which traversed similar parts of the Central and Southern Plains between June 4-8. Hazards primarily included very large hail and widespread damaging straight-line winds, however localized flooding and isolated tornadoes were also reported. Total economic losses and insured losses were each individually expected to be in the hundreds of millions (USD).

Meteorological Recap



An unsettled weather pattern associated with a pair of meandering frontal boundaries, succession of shortwave troughs, and outflow boundaries from previous convective activity persisted across the central United States between June 4-8. Daily rounds of heavy rainfall, organized convective systems, and discrete storms brought a myriad of hazards to the region - which included large hail, damaging straight-line winds, localized flooding, and isolated tornadoes.

U.S. surface analysis on June 7

Data: Weather Prediction Center

Amid daily severe convective storm (SCS) outbreaks, an **Enhanced Risk** (level 3 out of 5) for severe weather was forecast by the Storm Prediction Center (SPC) on June 5 across parts of Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma. Ample diurnal heating and an intensifying low-level jet heightened SCS activity in the wake of a decaying Mesoscale Convective System (MCS).

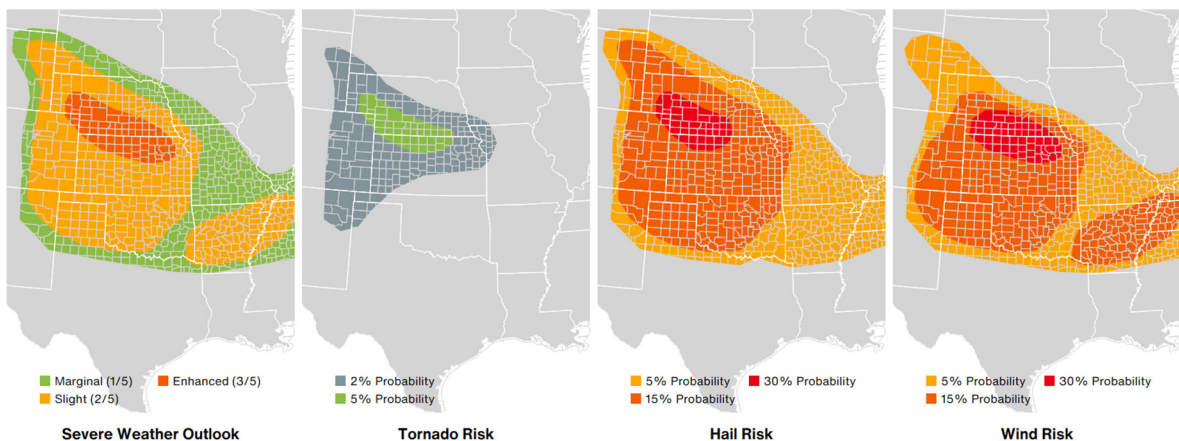
On June 7, the second **Enhanced Risk** (level 3 out of 5) day of the week was delineated across southern Nebraska and northern Kansas. This region was surrounded by a vast Slight Risk (level 2 out of 5) which

Amid daily severe convective storm (SCS) outbreaks, an **Enhanced Risk** (level 3 out of 5) for severe weather

U.S. Severe Convective Storm Outlook: June 7, 2022

All Hazards

Data: NOAA
Graphic: Aon (Catastrophe Insight)



spanned a large area of the Central and Southern Plains and part of the Mid-South – encompassing nearly 16.3 million people. A developing wave of low pressure, along with a meandering frontal boundary, ample deep layer wind shear (change in wind speed and or direction with height) and sufficient CAPE or Convective Available Potential Energy – which is directly related to the updraft strength in a developing thunderstorm, aided in rapid destabilization of the atmosphere throughout the day.

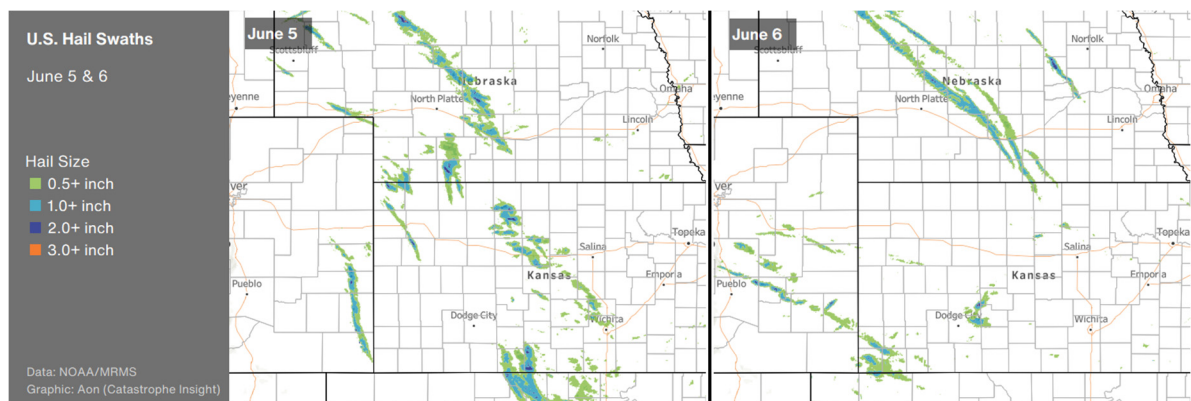
In the late afternoon and evening, initially discrete cells and supercells across the lee side of the Rockies, slowly organized into a robust MCS with embedded rotation and bowing segments in parts of Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri. A second MCS later organized across western Oklahoma and the Texas panhandle into the morning hours of June 8. The primary hazards associated with these storms were extremely large hail and damaging straight line winds, with gusts topping 70 mph (112 kph).

Concurrently, heavy rainfall and thunderstorms prompted **Flash Flood Warnings** across northern Alabama on June 7. Additional flash flooding was observed in Oklahoma and western Arkansas on June 8, as locally heavy rains fell on already saturated soils. Further east, SCS developed across the Ohio River Valley ahead of an approaching surface low on June 8.

Event Details

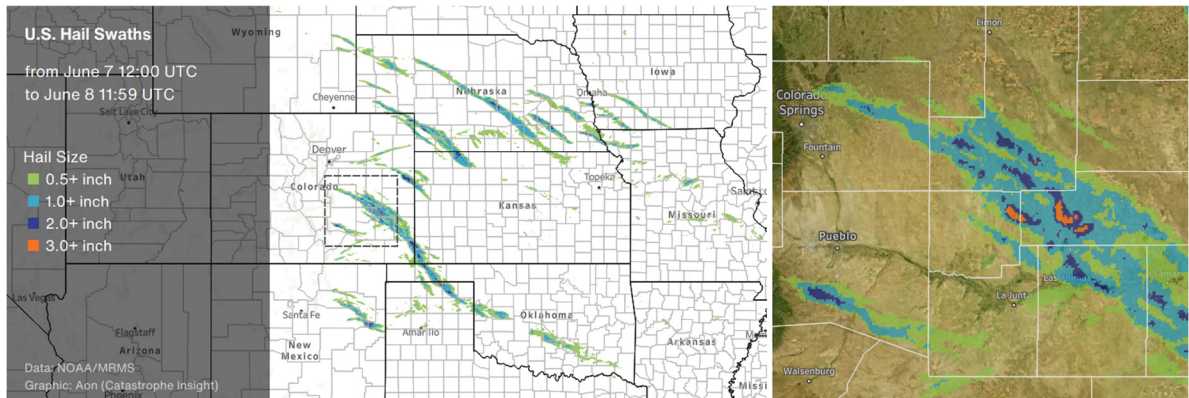
Significant impacts were generated as daily occurrences of severe non-tornadic winds, very large hail, and torrential rainfall occurred across the Central and Southern Plains between June 4-8.

On June 5, very large hail reaching and topping 2.0 in (5.1 cm) were reported in parts of **Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma**. In **Nebraska**, softball size hail reaching 4.0 in (10.2 cm) pelted localities in Willow County near McCook. In Custer County, wind driven hail resulted in damage to homes near Callaway. Further west, hail damage to vehicles was observed in Idaho County in **Idaho** near Woodland. Baseball sized hail in Colorado impacted vehicles in Baca County.



On June 6, severe weather reinvigorated across the Plains, while additional instances of severe storms concurrently developed in the East. Damaging straight-line wind gusts across the Plains reached and topped 60 to 80 mph (96 to 128 kph). A gust of 79 mph (127 kph) was recorded in Kearney County in **Nebraska**, while a gust of 82 mph (131 kph) was measured in Prowers County in **Colorado**. Notable crop damage due to hail was confirmed in parts of **Nebraska** and **Illinois**. In **Kansas**, softball size hailstones were reported in Hodgeman and Pawnee Counties – north and east of Dodge City. In the Southern Plains, a maturing MCS, which tracked into **Oklahoma** during the morning hours of June 7, resulted in heavy rainfall and **Flash Flood Warnings** in southern parts of the state.

On June 7, a widespread and damaging SCS outbreak resulted in hundreds of instances of severe weather across the Central and Southern Plains. Hail approaching and surpassing 2.0 in (5.1 cm) fell across localities in **Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas**. As of this writing, there were at least 30 filtered reports of hail 2.0 in (5.1 cm) or larger on June 7 alone, according to data from the SPC.



In **Colorado**, hail reaching 3.5 in (8.9 cm) were measured in Baca County. Further north, an 85 mph (136 kph) wind gust was recorded at the Burlington Airport in Kit Carson County. In **Kansas**, notable hail damage was incurred to property and vehicles in Decatur County. Hail additionally impacted vegetation and crops throughout northern parts of the state, including wheat and oat fields. Dangerous non-tornadic winds downed trees and power lines and impacted residences and outbuildings. An exceptional gust of 92 mph (148 kph) was measured in Morton County – near Elkhart. In eastern **Kansas** and northern **Missouri**, several tornadoes in the predawn hours of June 8 caused minor damages, including an EF2 in Jackson County (Missouri). Throughout **Nebraska**, wind driven large hail resulted in damage to vehicles, agriculture, and homes. In several instances hail accumulations were noted and concurrently impacted travel along spans of Interstate-80.

Elsewhere, an ongoing MCS impacted the **Texas Panhandle** and parts of **Oklahoma** throughout the morning of June 8. Straight line wind gusts associated with the complex topped 70 to 80 mph (112 to 128 kph), which downed trees and generated notable wind driven hail damage.

In **Ohio**, tornadic damage was reported in parts of Miami County on June 8 - most notably from an EF2 tornado which was on the ground near Tipp City. The tornado resulted in damage to a distribution plant. Additional structural damage was reported in Brown County.

As of this writing, the threat of severe weather remained ongoing in the Plains. If necessary, updates will be provided in future Weekly Cat Reports.

Financial Loss

The most recent stretch of U.S. severe thunderstorm activity and associated flooding between June 4-8 was likely to result in economic and insured losses individually into the hundreds of millions (USD). Most of the hail and wind related losses were anticipated to covered by private insurers.

Flooding: Cuba & United States

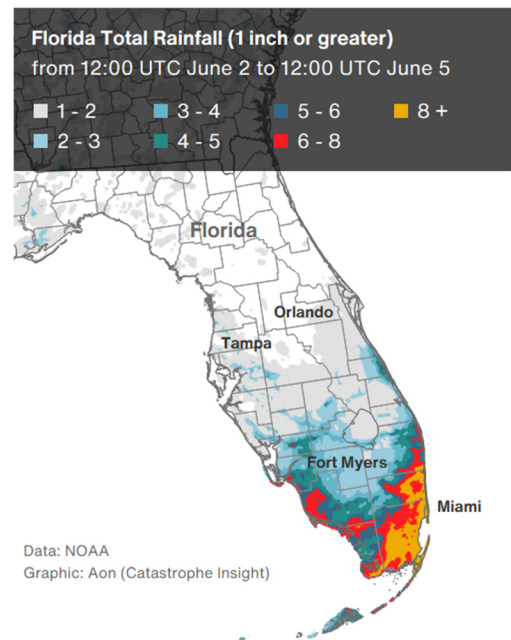
Overview

Incessant rainfall and gusty winds associated with Potential Tropical Cyclone One (PTC One) resulted in widespread flooding across western Cuba and southern Florida between June 2-6. In both locations storm total rainfall topped 12 in (300 mm). As of this writing, three fatalities were confirmed in Cuba. Total economic losses were expected to be in the tens of millions (USD).

Meteorological Recap

After emerging off the northeastern tip of the Yucatan Peninsula, the remnants of once Hurricane Agatha remained loosely organized while tracking northeastward. The National Hurricane Center (NHC) began issuing advisories for **Potential Tropical Cyclone One (PTC One)** on June 2, in order to allow Tropical Storm Watches and Warnings across southern Florida. In subsequent days, tropical moisture and convective bursts associated with PTC One resulted in locally heavy rainfall and flooding across western Cuba and southern Florida. Under the influence of strong south-westerly wind shear, PTC One struggled to develop into a named storm prior to interaction with the Florida Peninsula.

Localities in the Pinar Del Rio Province of **Cuba** reported rainfall totals topping 300 mm (12 in). In the **United States**, regions of southeastern Florida saw storm total rainfall accumulations which approached and exceeded 8 to 12 in (200 to 300 mm) through June 5. A station in Broward County, near Hollywood, measured 14.85 in (377 mm). After emerging in the Atlantic, Tropical Storm Alex was officially designated on June 5 – and became the first named system of the 2022 Atlantic Hurricane Season. Alex would later track close to Bermuda and bring periods of gusty winds and heavy rain, though impacts were minimal.



Event Details

In **Cuba**, Civil Defense authorities reported at least three storm related fatalities in Havana (2), and Pinar Del Rio (1). Severe flooding in the **Havana Province** left 2,300 people displaced and damaged dozens of homes to varying degrees. In **Pinar Del Rio**, at least 4,800 people were displaced. Thousands of power outages were reported across the most affected regions.

In the **United States**, flooding inundated multiple roadways across densely populated regions of southeastern **Florida** – including parts of Miami-Dade and Broward Counties. Numerous motorists became stranded in rising floodwaters, and parked vehicles were submerged. In several instances water was reported reaching homes. Thousands of power outages were confirmed, and multiple flights were canceled or delayed.

Flooding & Landslides: China

Overview

China's State Flood Control and Drought Relief Headquarters raised the emergency response level for flood control to level III (the third highest level) on June 4 as torrential rainfall continued to batter the southern half of the country. Rivers in multiple provinces, including Guizhou, Guangxi, Guangdong, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, and Hunan, were overflowing above their warning levels. Economic losses were anticipated to reach beyond the tens of millions (USD).

Meteorological Recap

China's National Climate Center officially declared the onset of plum rain season to be on May 29, which was 10 days earlier than normal. Precipitation was recorded in areas within the Yangtze Plain and Jiangnan. Other parts of southern China received heavy rain due to the strong southwest monsoon. During this period, a thick column of total precipitable water was present over southern and eastern China.

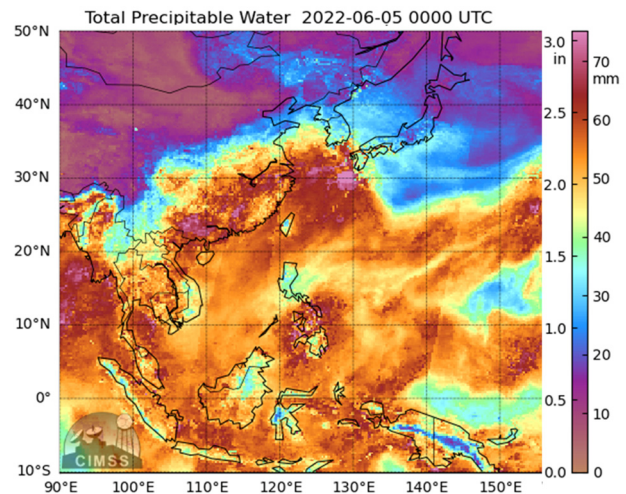
At least six towns in Liuzhou city, Guangxi, registered rainfall above 400 mm (15.7 in) between June 2-5, with close to 540 mm (21.3 in) in Rongshui county. Daily rainfall topping 325 mm (12.8 in) fell on Ganxian district, Jiangxi on June 6.

The State Flood Control and Drought Relief Headquarters upgraded the national flood emergency response level to level III (the third highest level) on June 4. The same response level was issued on June 22 last year. On the provincial level, Guangxi raised its rainstorm warning to level II.

The continuous heavy rain caused at least 25 rivers in the Pearl River Basin to exceed their warning levels. The Liu River experienced its biggest flood this year, with the Liuzhou hydrological station measuring a peak flow 2.1 m (7.0 ft) higher than the warning level on June 5. The Li River along Yangshuo county also peaked 0.9 m (2.9 ft) above warning level. The Xi River flooded for the second time in less than two weeks, bringing Wuzhou city under threat. Elsewhere in Zhejiang, the Qiantang River overflowed by up to 1.1 m (3.6 ft) along the upper sections.

Event Details

Riverine flooding and torrential rain between June 2-3 inundated the Phoenix Ancient Town in **Hunan**. Water from the Tuo river breached into residential homes. Additionally, landslides in Mayang County and Taoyuan County resulted in at least two fatalities with seven missing persons. A minimum of 14,700 ha (36,600 acres) of crops were damaged.



Total precipitable water on June 5

Source: CIMSS/SSEC

Landslides caused a bullet train to derail in Rongjiang County, **Guizhou**, leading to one death and eight injuries. Between June 1-4, thirteen rain stations in Guizhou recorded more than 400 mm (15.7 in) of rainfall. Many cars in Tongren city were submerged.



Flooding in Hunan and Guizhou

Source: China Meteorological Administration

In **Guangxi**, residential areas along the Liu River were inundated in Liuzhou city, and boats had to be deployed for rescue works. At least 43,000 users were affected by power cuts. Broken roads and collapsed trees affected traffic in Sanjiang County and Guigang city.

Prolonged rain in **Fujian** caused more than 11,000 people to be evacuated on June 4-7. Close to 3000 ha (7,400 acres) of cropland were affected and at least 620 houses were damaged.

Financial Loss

Preliminary estimates from Fujian, Hunan, and Jiangxi placed the damage losses at CNY538 million (USD80 million). The final total was expected to be higher.

Severe Convective Storm: Europe

Overview

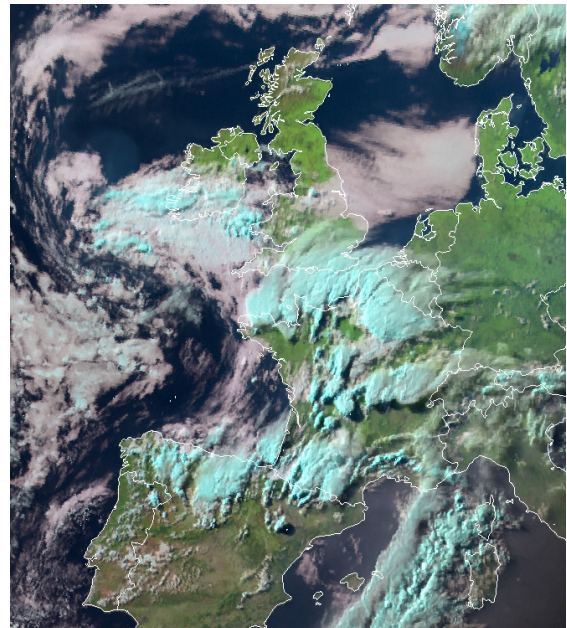
Several countries across Western, Central and Southeastern Europe were affected by noteworthy thunderstorm activity on June 2-6. Storms were accompanied by large hail, intense rainfall, strong wind gusts and frequent lightning activity. As a result, notable material damage and several fatalities were registered. Total economic losses are expected to reach into the tens of millions (EUR).

Meteorological Recap

Ahead of the slowly advancing Atlantic trough, with the advection of relatively warm and humid air from the south, an active convective weather pattern established over parts of Western and Central Europe between June 2-6, resulting in noteworthy thunderstorm activity. Multiple strong systems developed along a complex frontal zone that stretched from the Iberian Peninsula through France, Benelux to Germany, north of a blocking ridge over the Central Mediterranean. Multiple countries issued severe weather warnings.

Most of the damage during the outbreak was caused by large hail. The largest hailstones recorded in France measured up to 10 cm (3.9 in) in diameter, while hail generated by the storms that impacted central France, including Vichy on June 4, widely exceeded 5 cm (2 in) in size over a large area.

The largest hailstone observed during the entire outbreak was reported from Kufstein in Western Austria on June 5.



Storm activity across France on June 4 at 18:00 UTC

Source: EUMATSAT

Event Details

Peak thunderstorm activity in **France** was recorded on June 3-4. On June 3, many notable systems developed and affected multiple departments, such as Landes, Lot-et-Garonne, Gers, Tarn-et-Garonne and Lot. On June 4, the national meteorological institute (Météo France) issued orange level alert for 65 departments, the highest number in 20 years. Notable property, vehicle and infrastructure damage occurred as fire brigades across the country carried out more than 3,500 interventions. Thousands of homes were left without power as the storms passed. At least 15 people were injured, one person died in floodwaters prompted by heavy rain in Rouen, northern France. In Vichy, central France, large hail damaged hundreds of cars and at least 600 rowboats in a boat park during the French rowing championships, causing significant material damage of €10 million (\$11 million), according to the local rowing federation.

Material damage due to severe weather, mostly due to flooding by heavy rain or large hail, occurred also in **Germany, Belgium and Switzerland**, where three people were injured by fallen branches.

In **Upper Austria**, in total 250 fire brigades intervened nearly 800 times on June 4-5, mostly due to fallen trees, flooded cellars and streets were reported following heavy rains and mudslides. Property damage on houses and vehicles was also incurred, as some localities experienced hailstones up to 10 cm (3.9 in).

Isolated thunderstorms also hit south-eastern parts of Europe on June 6 and resulted in property damage and casualties. Material damage occurred in **Kosovo**, along with one injured person and two fatalities caused by lightning and a wind related event. In **Greece**, notable damage to crops and local infrastructure caused by large hail was incurred.



Hail damage on rowboats in Vichy, France
Source: Ligue Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes d'Aviron

Financial Loss

The recent outbreak of severe weather across Europe caused notable property, vehicle, and infrastructure damage, particularly in France, resulting from a range of various sub perils. Regarding a high number of storm-related claims expected by insurers, the overall economic loss is anticipated to reach well into tens of millions (USD).

French insurers noted that the recent outbreak of hailstorms on May 20-23 resulted in a total of 93,000 claims being filed, with total insured losses reaching to €323 million (\$346 million). This total largely concerns the significant event that hit the area along Niort – Poitiers – Châteauroux on May 22. The storms of early June will generate additional losses for national insurers.

Natural Catastrophes: In Brief

Wildfire (Greece)

An out-of-control fire threatened several suburbs in southern Athens, the capital of Greece, prompting the evacuation of residents. The wildfire broke out on June 4 in the suburb of Ano Glyfada, aided by hot and dry conditions enhanced by strong north winds that caused further wildfire spread into the neighboring suburbs. According to fire brigades and the Ministry for Climate Crisis and Civil Protection, more than 130 firefighters aided by aircraft and helicopters fought the fire to prevent it from reaching more populated areas. However, significant impacts to local agriculture and infrastructure were reported. As of this writing, at least twenty residential buildings and several vehicles have been damaged. Fortunately, no injuries were reported. Total economic loss assessments remained ongoing. The European Commission's Copernicus emergency satellite mapping system was activated to assess wildfire damage and to plan recovery of the affected area.

Wildfire (Afghanistan, Pakistan)

Raging fires torched forests in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border since May 26. At least 81 ha (200 acres) of the Nuristan National Park in eastern Afghanistan was burnt, and authorities were seeking help from China to contain the fire. Wildfire also ravaged five districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the Margalla Hills in northwestern Pakistan. Four people in the Shangla district were killed. Most of the areas were inaccessible and sparsely populated. Economic losses were expected to be negligible.

Severe Convective Storm (Sri Lanka)

Strong storms with associated heavy rain, strong winds, and lightning affected parts of Sri Lanka from May 29 to June 2. According to the country's Disaster Management Center, at least 5,300 families (or 22,000 people) were affected. One person was killed and nearly 200 homes were damaged or destroyed. Among the worst hit were districts of Gampaha and Colombo in the Western Province.

Flooding (Turkey)

Heavy rainfall affected several provinces of Turkey on June 3-7, generating notable flooding. Among the affected were Denizli, Burdur, Sivas or Çankırı provinces, with dozens of homes reported to be damaged or flooded. However, perhaps the most notable was an urban flooding event in the capital of Ankara on June 7, which injured 11 people, paralyzed the city's traffic and inundated multiple streets and underpasses. Overall economic losses were not yet determined but were not expected to be significant.

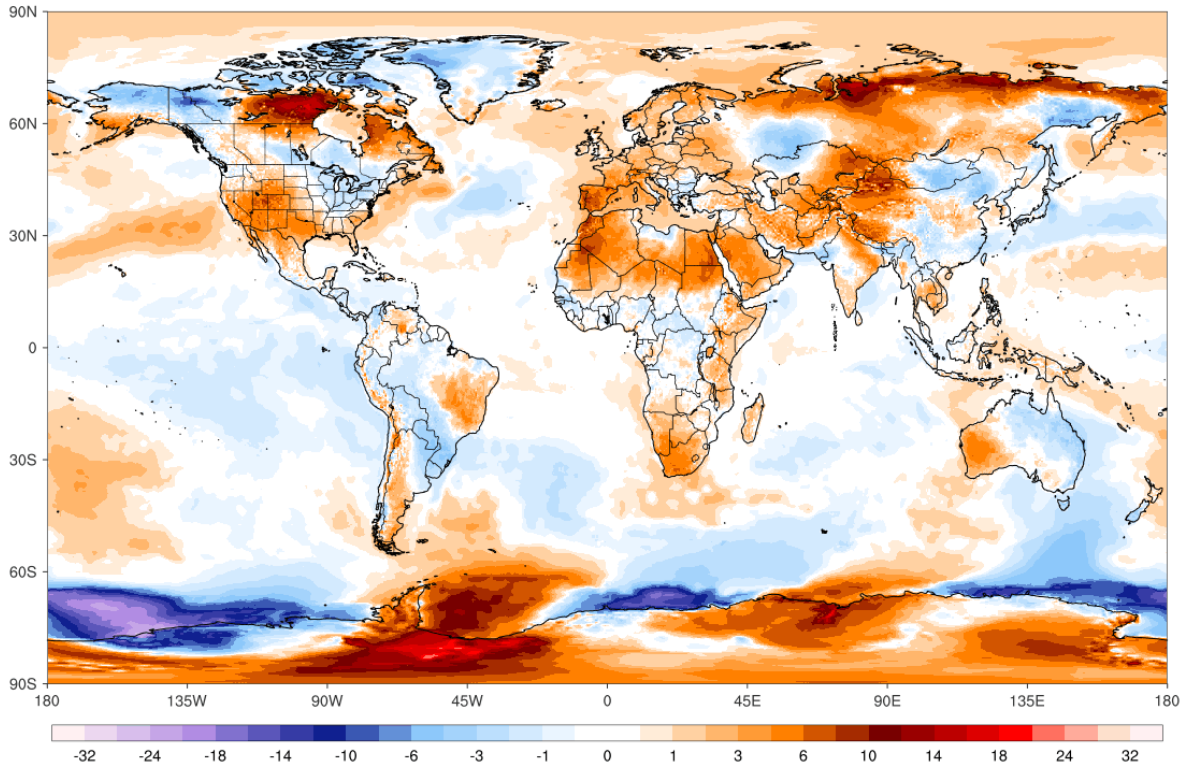
Earthquake (Indonesia)

A magnitude-5.8 earthquake shook West Sulawesi on the afternoon of June 8. The shallow earthquake that struck west in the Makassar Strait caused moderate tremors in the Majene Regency. Approximately 20,000 residents fled to higher grounds or open areas. Damage to several buildings were reported and at least 17 people were injured. The United States Geological Survey estimated a 35 percent chance of losses exceeding into the millions (USD).

Global Temperature Anomaly Forecast

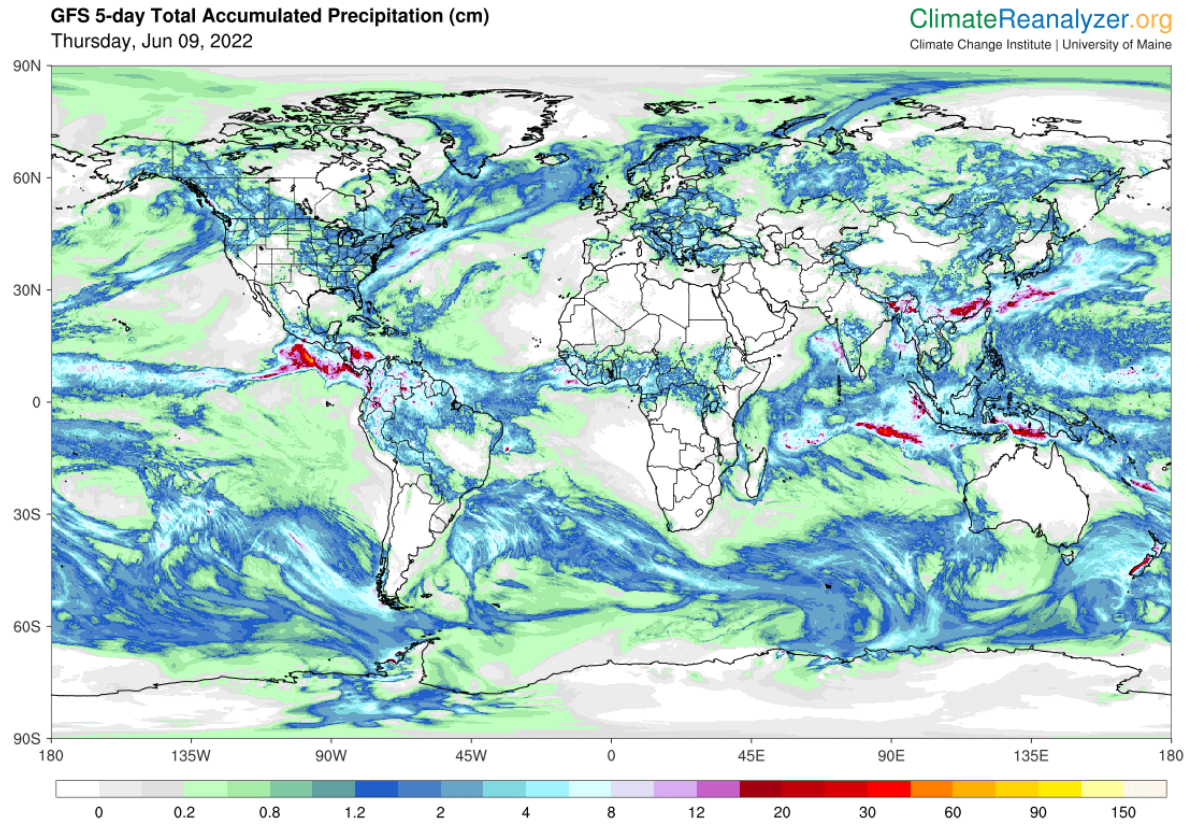
GFS/CFSR 5-day Avg 2m T Anomaly (°C) [1979-2000 base]
Thursday, Jun 09, 2022

ClimateReanalyzer.org
Climate Change Institute | University of Maine



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

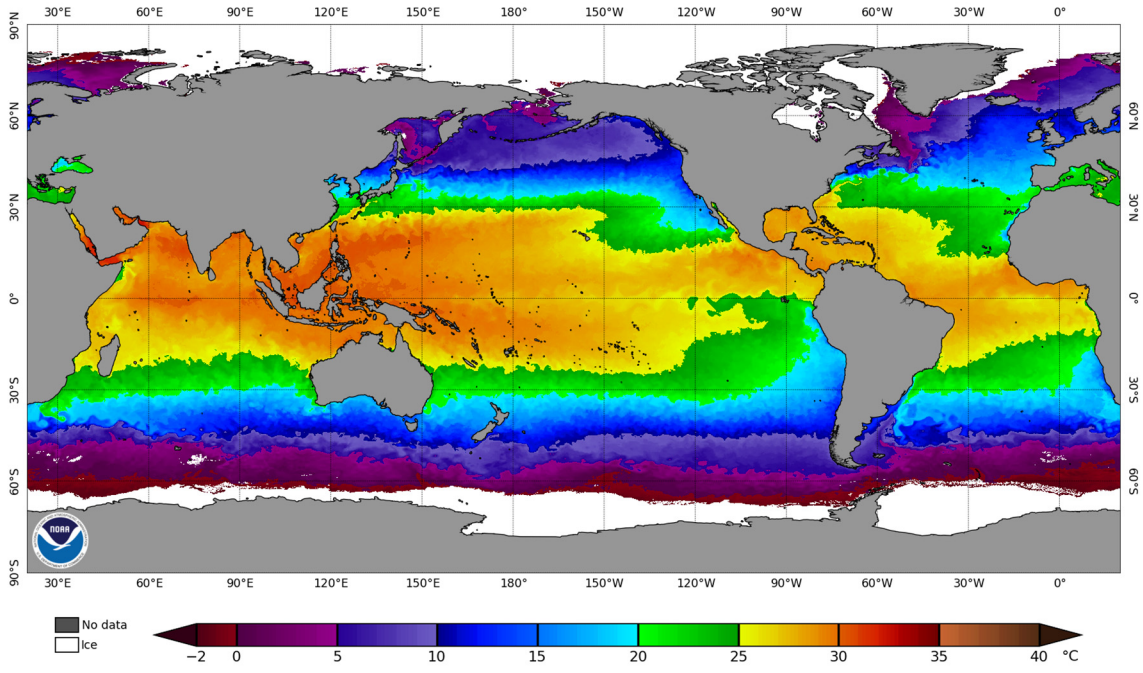
Global Precipitation Anomaly Forecast



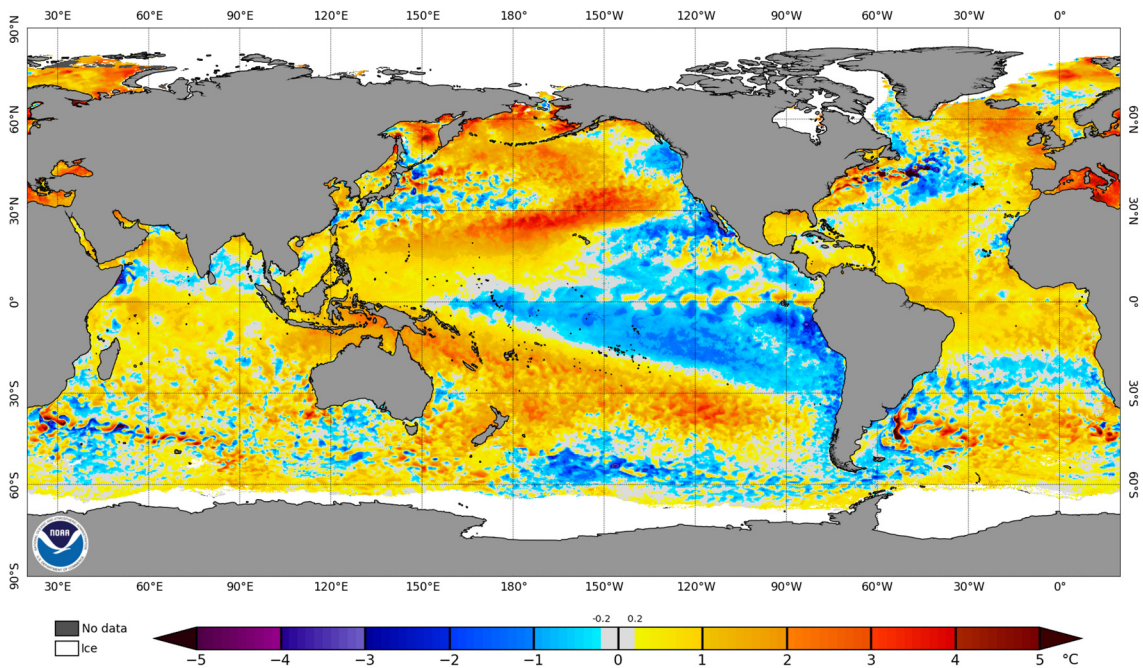
Source: Climate Reanalyzer, Climate Change Institute, University of Maine, USA

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

NOAA Coral Reef Watch Daily 5km Sea Surface Temperatures (v3.1) 8 Jun 2022



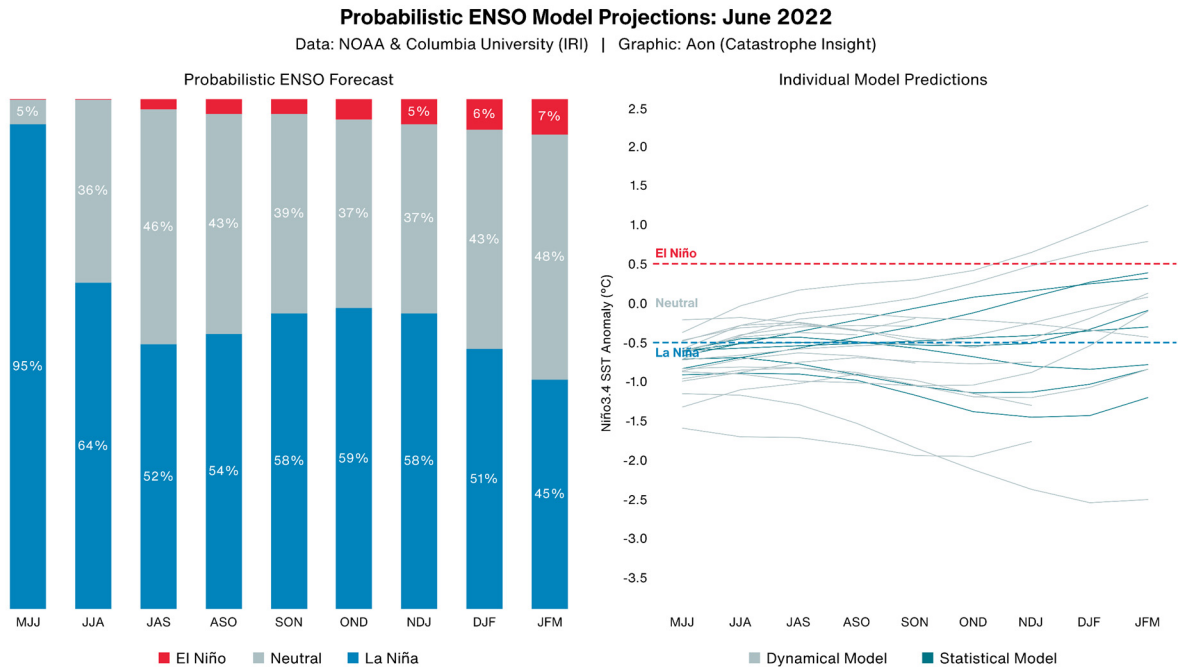
NOAA Coral Reef Watch Daily 5km SST Anomalies (v3.1) 8 Jun 2022



El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

Overview

La Niña conditions are likely to continue for the next several months. NOAA cites a 52 percent chance of La Niña conditions persisting through most of the summer, and a 58 percent chance of continuing into the boreal (northern hemisphere) fall and early winter months.



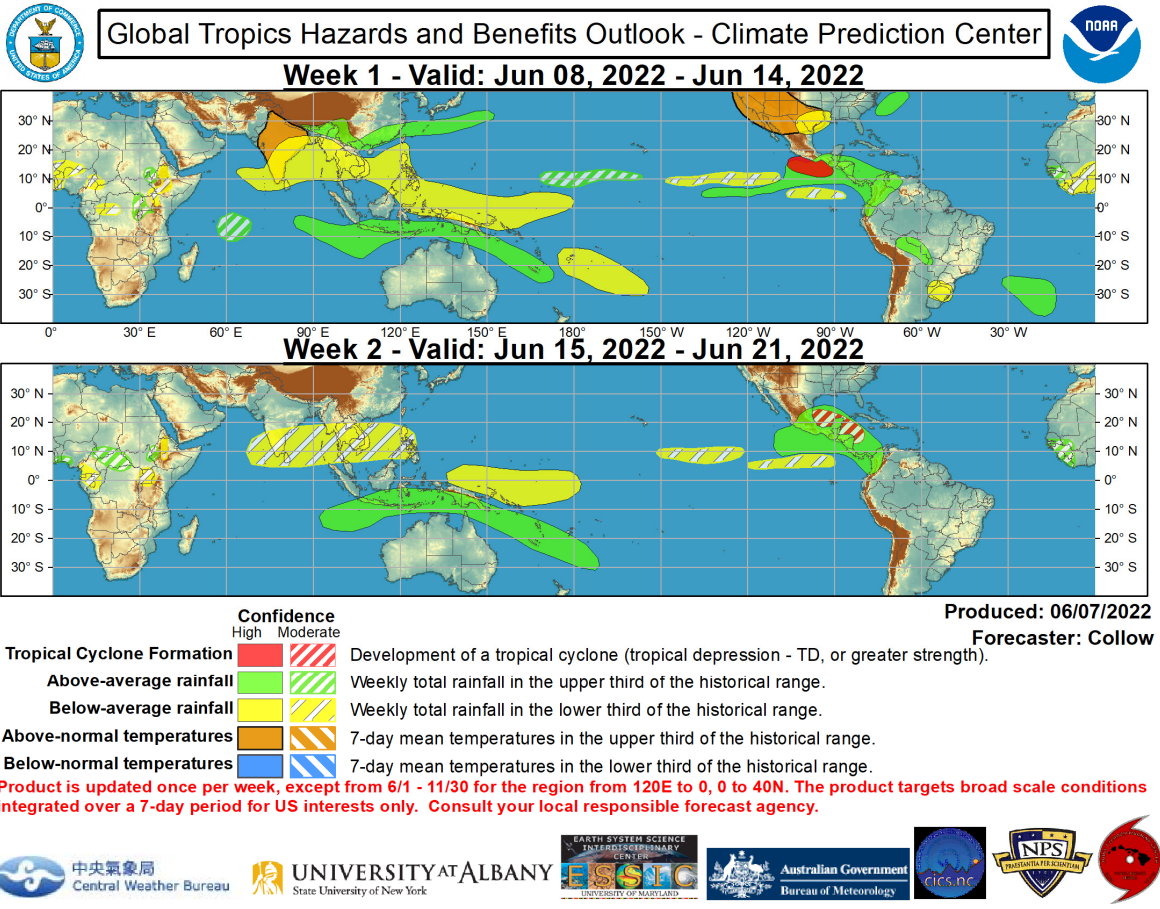
El Niño: Warm phase of an ENSO cycle. Sea surface temperatures of +0.5°C occur across the east-central equatorial Pacific.

La Niña: Cool phase of an ENSO cycle. Sea surface temperatures of -0.5°C occur across the east-central equatorial Pacific.

Neutral: A period when neither El Niño nor La Niña conditions are present.

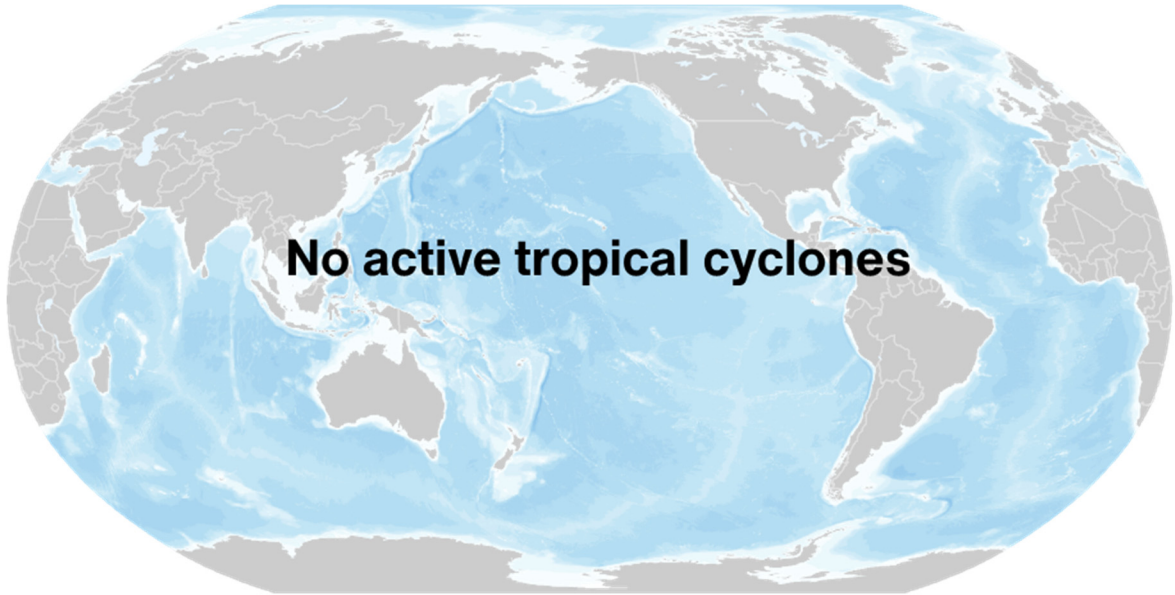
El Niño (La Niña) is a phenomenon in the equatorial Pacific Ocean characterized by a five consecutive 3-month running mean of sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies in the Niño 3.4 region that is above the threshold of +0.5°C (-0.5°C). This is known as the Oceanic Niño Index (ONI).

Global Tropics Outlook



Source: Climate Prediction Center (NOAA)

Current Tropical Cyclone Activity



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

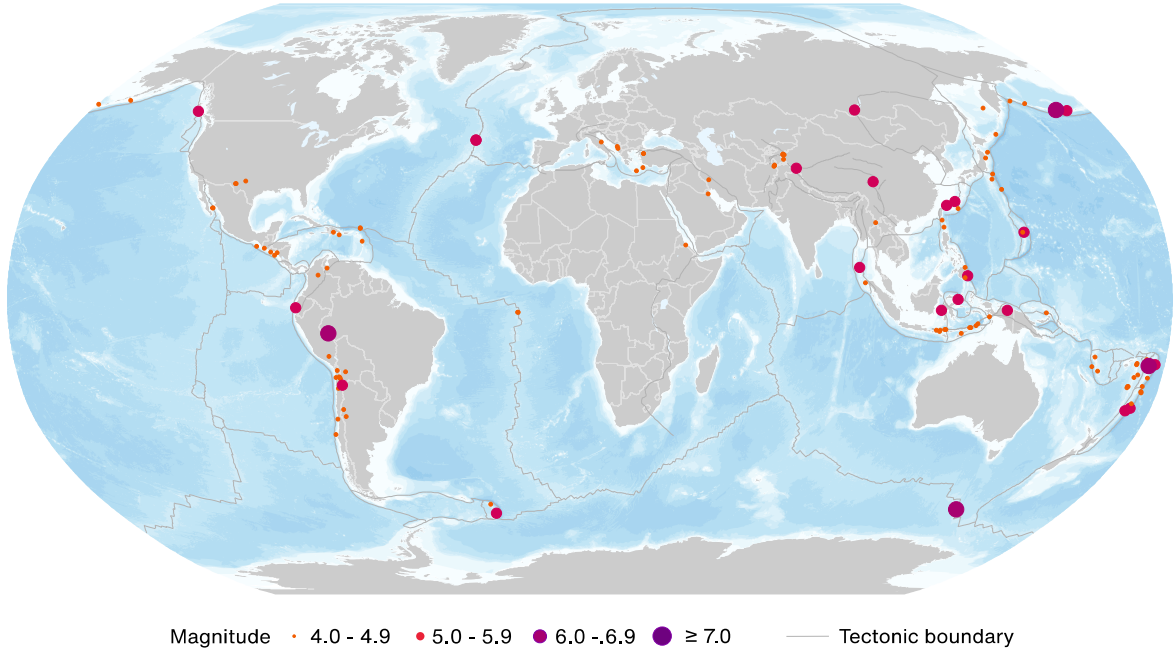
Storm Name	Location	Winds	Location from Nearest Land Area

* TD: Tropical Depression, TS: Tropical Storm, HU: Hurricane, TY: Typhoon, CY: Cyclone

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

Source: National Hurricane Center, Joint Typhoon Warning Center, Central Pacific Hurricane Center (NOAA)

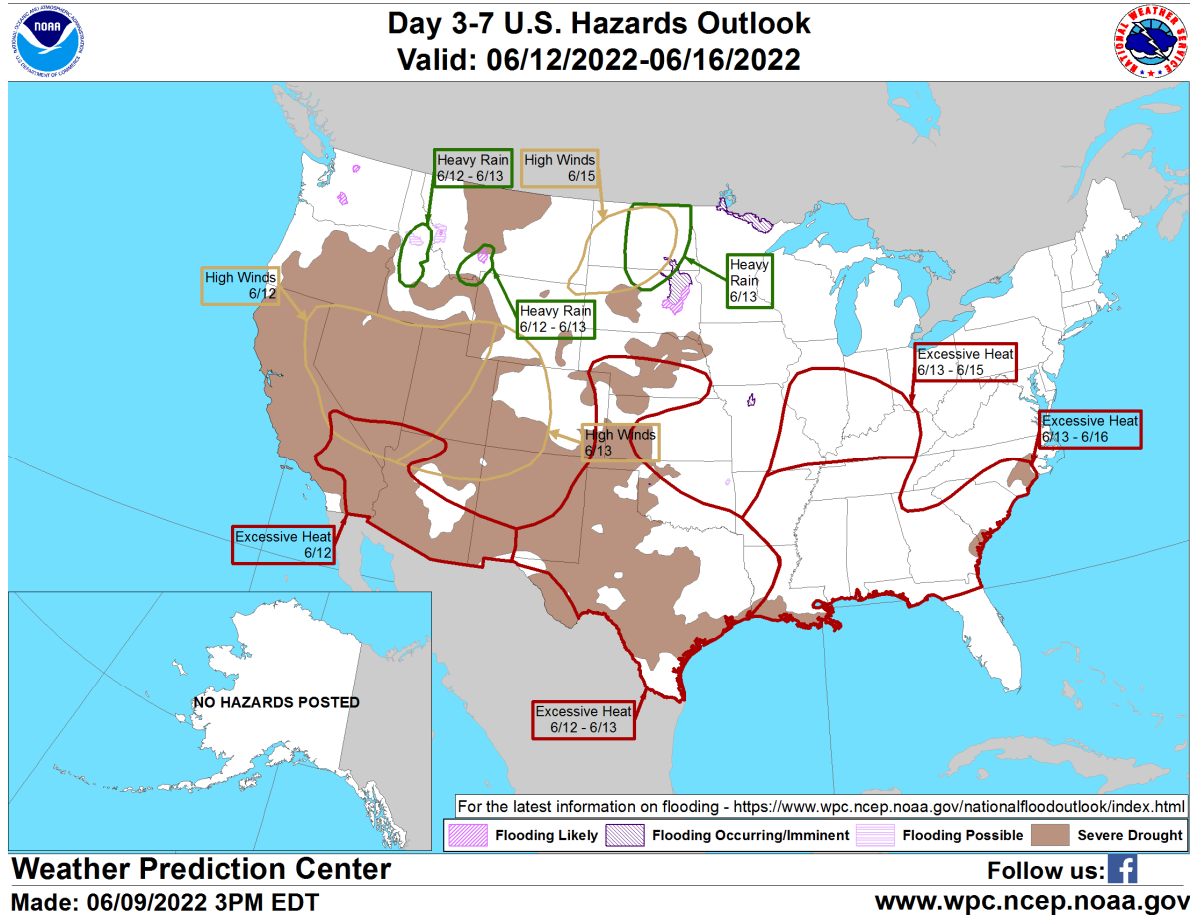
Global Earthquake Activity ($\geq M4.0$): June 3-9



Date (UTC)	Location	Magnitude	Epicenter
06/04/2022	17.97S, 174.97W	6.3	12 km (7 mi) NW of Neiafu, Tonga
06/04/2022	57.73S, 148.69E	6.4	west of Macquarie Island
06/04/2022	52.08N, 178.29E	6.3	Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands, Alaska
06/08/2022	9.07S, 71.21W	6.5	11 km (7 mi) SSW of Tarauacã, Brazil

Source: United States Geological Survey

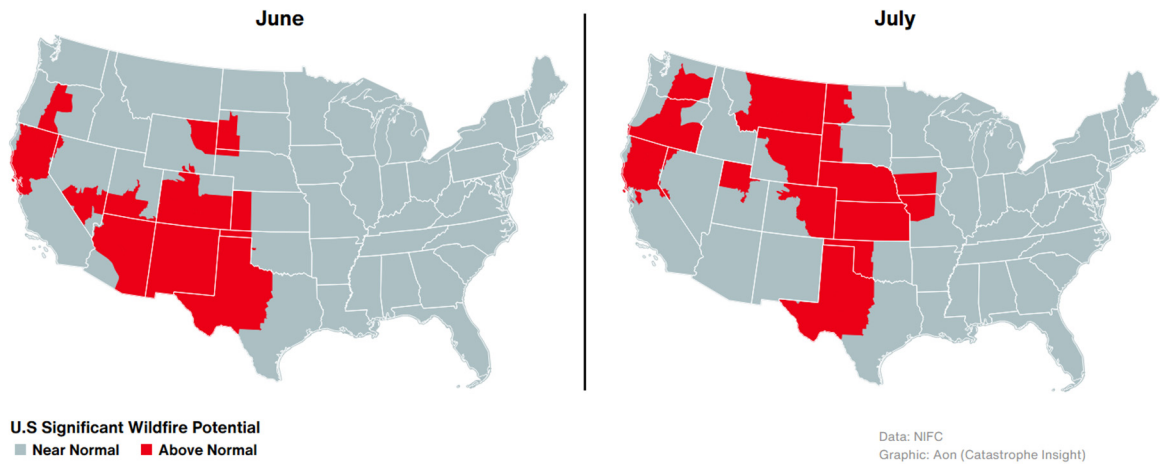
U.S. Hazard Outlook



- An intensifying low-pressure system in the Plains is expected to generate high winds across a large region of the Southwest, Great Basin, and Southern Rockies between June 12-13. On the backside of the system, high winds are expected in the Northern Plains on June 15.
- The low and associated fronts will concurrently bring heavy rainfall to localities in the Northern Great Basin, Rockies, and Plains as it deepens between June 12-13.
- Amplified ridging across the Southern states will result in a multi-day period of excessive heat evolving from the Southwest into the Southeast between June 12-16.
- The combination of high winds and heat will aid in enhanced wildfire risk across portions of the Southwest and Plains between June 12-13.

Source: Weather Prediction Center (NOAA)

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



Annual YTD Wildfire Comparison: June 9

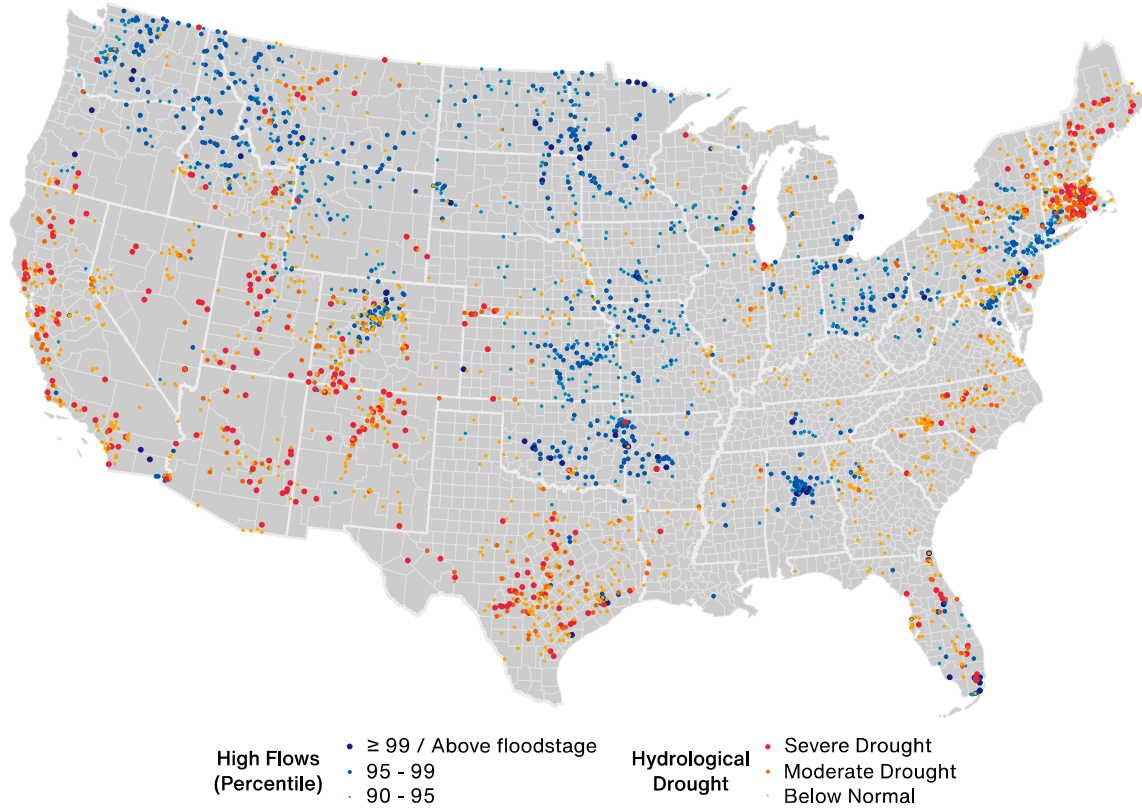
Year	Number of Fires	Acres Burned	Acres Burned Per Fire
2018	25,320	1,825,348	72.09
2019	16,361	355,014	21.70
2020	20,351	570,420	28.03
2021	26,925	903,402	33.55
2022	28,897	2,041,509	70.65
10-Year Average (2012-2021)	22,387	1,008,467	45.05

Top 5 Most Acres Burned by State: June 8

State	Number of Fires	Acres Burned	Acres Burned Per Fire
New Mexico	364	804,886	2,211.23
Texas	4,693	524,523	111.76
Oklahoma	966	168,041	173.96
Nebraska	541	74,935	138.51
Kansas	51	58,438	1,145.84

Source: National Interagency Fire Center

U.S. Current Riverine Flood Risk



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 / Creeks: Highest Percentile for Water Height

Location	Current Stage (ft)	Percentile
Red River of the North at Grand Forks, North Dakota	29.10	99.15
Big Sandy Creek at Rockville, West Virginia	7.56	99.09
Beaver Kill at Cooks Falls, New York	4.90	99.07
Tunkhannock Creek near Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania	3.02	99.07
South Branch Raritan River near High Bridge, New Jersey	7.22	99.03

Source: United States Geological Survey

Source Information

Severe Convective Storm: United States

U.S. National Weather Service

U.S. Storm Prediction Center

Dangerous storm complexes possible in central U.S. every day this week, *The Washington Post*

Flooding: Cuba & United States

U.S. National Hurricane Center

U.S. National Weather Service

Potential Tropical Cyclone One kills 3 in Cuba, drenches South Florida, *Yale Climate Connections*

Cuba – Deadly Flash Floods After 300mm of Rain, *Floodlist*

Flooding & Landslides: China

China Meteorological Administration

China raises emergency response for flood control, *Xinhua*

Heavy rains, floods affect over 800,000 in China's Jiangxi, *Xinhua*

280,000 people rescued in Phoenix Ancient Town due to floods, *New Tang Dynasty Television*

1 dead, 8 injured after bullet train derails in SW China, *Xinhua*

More than 50,000 in Fujian affected by heavy rain, economic loss CNY315 million, *Xiamen News*

Severe Convective Storm: Europe

One Dead as Fierce Storms Wreak Havoc Across 65 Departments, *Floodlist*

Rowing - 600 boats damaged - 10 million euros in damage, *Sports Info, Department of Allier (facebook)*

Severe storms: almost 800 operations in Upper Austria, *wetter.at*

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Estofex

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Indonesia Disaster Management Agency (BNPB)

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