

Anytime Forever Pty Ltd

Natural Catastrophe Report

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Important Notice

iProfileRisk is provided by Steadfast Risk Group Pty Ltd ABN 24 104 693 183.

This report includes information from you and other sources we believe to be correct. The advice in our report relies on this information.

If any of the information is wrong or incomplete, this may affect our advice. Please tell us immediately of any errors or omissions in this information either from you or to your knowledge from other sources.

iProfileRisk hazard ratings are linked to specific industries. These ratings are our opinion after collaboration with recognised data organisations in the insurance industry.

This report is for you only. We do not accept any duty of care to an insurer or other third party for this report.

Our maximum liability for any errors or omissions in our report is \$1 million AUD.

Introduction to Steadfast iProfileRisk

Steadfast Risk Group's Framework

Steadfast offers an end-to-end risk framework for brokers and their clients based on the internationally recognised ISO 31000 standard.

Steadfast Risk Group provides a spectrum of in-house services and solutions ranging from enterprise risk management, risk and natural catastrophe hazard identification, property engineering consultation/services and alternative risk transfer.

Framework diagram



What is iProfileRisk?

iProfileRisk is a data driven and online accessible platform aimed at simplifying risk hazard identification and providing natural catastrophe high level summaries for brokers and their clients.

It empowers proactive risk identification and risk centred conversations between brokers and their clients, through enabling data driven risk decisions and mature financial acumen for insurance risk considerations.

Objective of this report

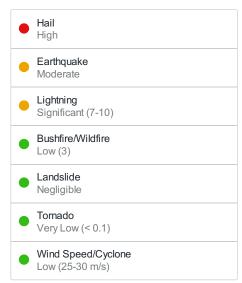
Utilising iProfileRisk in conjunction with other Steadfast Risk Group offerings enables easy identification of the most prominent risks impacting an industry and SwissRe's natural catastrophe summary for a specific location.

Natural Catastrophe Summary

Identifying hazards in the workplace involves finding things and situations that could potentially cause harm to the organization. The following chart is a graphical representation or the likelihood and severity of a loss occurring within any of the classes of insurance listed in the chart.

YOUR SEARCH RESULTS

Natural Catastrophe



NATURAL CATASTROPHE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS

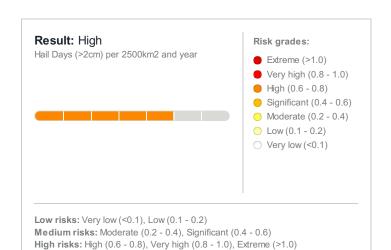
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Hail High risk

The expected number of hail days per year with a hail diameter larger than 2 centimetres related to an area 50km x 50km is shown.

Sources:

Scientific literature about the global and regional climatological distribution of hail frequency and severity; Swiss Re's internal claims and hail model data; reports of severe hail events; expert judgement of Swiss Re's Atmospheric Peril Specialists



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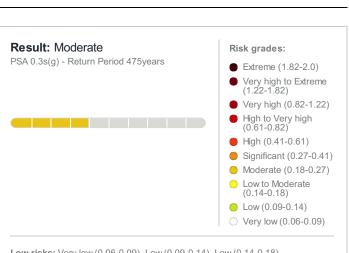
Earthquake

Medium risk

The seismic hazard is represented as the pseudo spectral acceleration in units of g at a period of 0.3s for a return period of 475 years.

Sources:

- Swiss Re proprietary models
- SHARE http://www.efehr.org:8080/jetspeed/portal/hazard.ps ml
- USGS
 <u>https://earthquake.usgs.gov/hazards/interactive/</u>
- GSHAP
 <u>http://static.seismo.ethz.ch/GSHAP/index.html</u>



Low risks: Very low (0.06-0.09), Low (0.09-0.14), Low (0.14-0.18) Medium risks: Moderate (0.18-0.27), Significant (0.27-0.41) High risks: High (0.41-0.61), High (0.61-0.82), Very high (0.82-1.22), Very high to Extreme (1.22-1.82), Extreme (1.82-2.0)



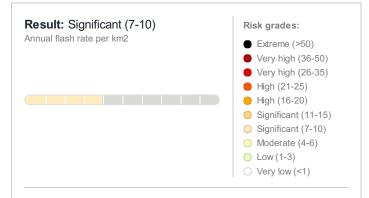
Lightning

Medium risk

The global lightning hazard layer shows the mean annual flash rate per square kilometer.

Sources:

- NASA Earth Science Data and Information System (ESDIS) Project
- Global Hydrology Resource Centre (GHRC)
- Distributed Active Archive Centre (DAAC)



Low risks: Very low (<1), Low (1-3)

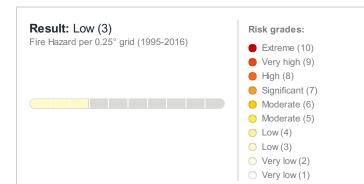
Medium risks: Moderate (4-6), Significant (7-10), Significant (11-15) High risks: High (16-20), High (21-25), Very high (26-35), Very high (36-50), Extreme (>50) <u>\$_</u>}

Bushfire/Wildfire

The Bushfire/Wildfire Map shows the number of months over the period June 1995 through December 2016 during which burned area per 0.25° latitude by 0.25° longitude grid exceeded a threshold value.

Sources:

- Global Fire Emissions Database (GFED4) burned area dataset <u>https://daac.ornl.gov/VEGETATION/guides/fire_emis</u> sions_v4_R1.html
- 500-m MODIS burned area maps, <u>https://modis-land.gsfc.nasa.gov/burn.html</u>
- Active fire data from the Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission Visible and Infrared Scanner <u>https://earthdata.nasa.gov/earth-observation-</u> <u>data/near-real-time/firms/active-fire-data</u>
- Along-Track Scanning Radiometer
 <u>https://earth.esa.int/web/guest/-/along-track-scanning-radiometer-4006</u>



Low risks: Very low (1), Very low (2), Low (3), Low (4) Medium risks: Moderate (5), Moderate (6), Significant (7) High risks: High (8), Very high (9), Extreme (10)

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Landslide

Landslide means the movement (whether by way of falling, sliding or flowing or by a combination thereof) of ground-forming materials composed of natural rock, soil, artificial fill, or a combination of such materials, which, before movement, formed an integral part of the ground.

Sources:

- InterMap Next DEM
- Global Lithologic Map (GLiM) by University of Hamburg
- Precipitation data East View Services
- Seismicity data GSHAP, SHARE

| Landslide | High Significant Medium Low Very low Negligible |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Low risks: Negligible, Very low, Low | |

Tornado

Low risk

The hazard map consists of three parts with different data granularity:

United States & Canada

Data represents the average yearly tornado occurrence (F2-F5) within a grid cell of 50km x 50km based on 64 observation years and 30 years respectively

Rest of the world

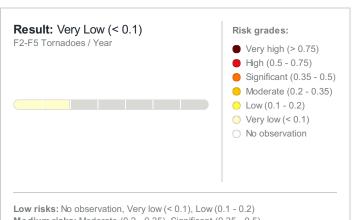
Data for the calculation was derived from numerous scientific documentations, observations and expert knowledge

Sources:

- USA: data from NOAA's Storm Prediction Center (SPC), NOAA's National Hurricane Center
- **Canada:** Paper from 'Environment Canada' (David Sills),

ams.confex.com/ams/26SLS/webprogram/Manuscrip t/Paper211359/SLS26manuscript-TornadoProne-FINAL.pdf

 Rest of the World: combination of the knowledge of Swiss Re's Atmospheric Perils Specialists, own interpretations of tornado models, recent event observations



Low risks: No observation, Very low (< 0.1), Low (0.1 - 0.2) Medium risks: Moderate (0.2 - 0.35), Significant (0.35 - 0.5) High risks: High (0.5 - 0.75), Very high (> 0.75)

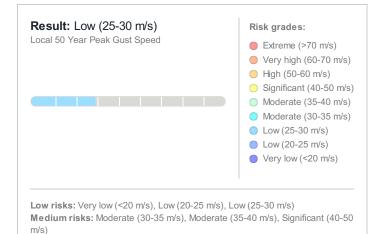
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Wind Speed/Cyclone Low risk

The wind speed data shows the 3 seconds peak gust with a return period of 50 years.

Sources:

- Hazard module of Swiss Re's proprietary wind loss models; Global reanalysis dataset
- '20th century reanalysis project' designed by the Physical Sciences Division of the Earth System Laboratory of NOAA



High risks: High (50-60 m/s), Very high (60-70 m/s), Extreme (>70 m/s)

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Coastal Flood

No risk data

Swiss Re's Coastal Flood Layer depicts coastal regions that are potentially affected by storm surges or tsunami, defined by the 'distance to the coast' and the 'elevation above mean sea level'.

Sources:

- 90 m resolution SRTM DTED1 digital elevation model;
- SRTM Water Body Data Set

| | Result: Coastal Flooding | Risk grades: Very high High Moderate Low Outside |
|--|-----------------------------|---|
|--|-----------------------------|---|



River Flood - Return Period

No risk data

River flood zones are based either on Swiss Re Global Flood Zones[™] (based on Swiss Re's proprietary and patented multiple regression approach) or on flood zones that are officially used or developed by the insurance industry (available for Austria, Czech Republic, Italy, Luxemburg, Slovakia, Switzerland, UK, and USA).

Sources:

- Swiss Re GFZ: Swiss Re's patented Geomorph Approach using Intermap's NEXTMap World 30 digital surface model terrain data
- Official Flood Zones: Institut fur Angewandte Wasserwirtschaft und Geoinformatik (IAWG), cooperation project of the BMLFUW and the Association of Austrian insurance companies (WO) https://www.bmlrt.gv.at/en/fields/water/Protectionagainst-natural-hazards/Hora.html
- Swiss Re's patented Geomorph Approach using MMC's 10m terrain data <u>http://www.mmc.cz/mmcwebcz/downloads/document</u> <u>s/FRAT1.0_eventfd.pdf;</u> IAWG <u>http://www.zuers-</u> <u>public.de</u>
- Swiss Re's patented Geomorph Approach using the Swiss Topo 25m terrain data <u>http://www.bafu.admin.ch/naturgefahren/01916/065</u> <u>98/06600/index.html?lang=en</u>
- FEMA's NFHL flood zones provided by FEMA <u>https://www.fema.gov/flood-maps/national-flood-hazard-layer</u>
- Global Water Body Data: EC JRC/Google: Jean-Francois Pekel, Andrew Cottam, Noel Gorelick, Alan S. Belward, High-resolution mapping of global surface water and its long-term changes. Nature 540, 418-422 (2016). (doi :10.10 38/ nature20 58



Low risks: No data, > 500 years, 500 years Medium risks: 250 years, 200 years, 100 years High risks: 50 years, 30 years, 20 years, 10 years



Storm Surge - Return Period

No risk data

Swiss Re's Global Storm Surge Zones provide information about the frequency of flooding due to storm surge from the ocean. The zones are available worldwide (from 60°S to 60°N) and cover all the ocean coastlines (except for the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea)

Sources:

- Intermap 30m digital terrain model
- C-GLORS Global Ocean Reanalysis. using E.U. Copernicus Marine Service Information
- Global Water Occurrence Layer (Jean-Francois Pekel, Andrew Cottam. Noel Gorelick, Alan S. Belward
- High-resolution mapping of global surface water and its long-term changes. Nature 540, 418-422 (2016). (doi:10.1038/nature20584))



Tsunami - Return Period

No risk data

Calculated Swiss Re tsunami hazard zones in CatNet® are available for all countries in the pacific basin on a 30 meter resolution, reflecting the Tsunami hazard in a near-global consistent manner.

Sources:

- Swiss Re proprietary models; NCTR Propagation Database by the NOAA Center for Tsunami Research <u>https://nctr.pmel.noaa.gov/propagationdatabase.html</u>
- Historic earthquake catalogues (NEIC, Centennial); Swiss Re global 30 m resolution digital elevation model and the Global Surface Water dataset (Jean-Francois Pekel, 2016)



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Volcano

No risk data

The global map shows the volcanic hazard, represented as the local ash thickness around volcanoes (150km) from a major eruption with a return period of 475y.

Sources:

- Swiss Re proprietary models
- Global Volcanism Program (<u>http://volcano.si.edu/</u>)
- Wind: 20 Century Reanalysis Project/NOAA (<u>https://psl.noaa.gov/data/20thC_Rean/</u>)

| Result: | Risk grades: |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Return Period 475y | Extreme (> 100cm) |
| | Very high (50 - 100 cm) |
| | Very high (40 - 50 cm |
| | High (30 - 40 cm) |
| | 🛑 High (20 - 30 cm) |
| | Significant (10 - 20 cm) |
| | Moderate (5 - 10 cm) |
| | Moderate (2 - 5 cm) |
| | Low (1 - 2 cm) |
| | Low (0.1 - 1 cm) |

Medium risks: Moderate (2 - 5 cm), Moderate (5 - 10 cm), Significant (10 - 20 cm)

High risks: High (20 - 30 cm), High (30 - 40 cm), Very high (40 - 50 cm), Very high (50 - 100 cm), Extreme (> 100cm)



Steadfast RISK GROUP

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