Prepared For:

Sheridan Rd. Baptist Church
1329 N Sheridan Rd
Tulsa, OK
74115

Claim Number: z-D5227
Date of Report: 09-08-2014

HailStrike
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(972)-638-7225

Report No. 5389

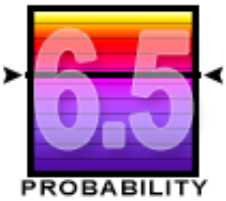
Property Owner Information

Property Owner: **Sheridan Rd. Baptist Church**
Phone: **(429) 555-1212**
Address: **1329 N Sheridan Rd**
City: **Tulsa** State: **OK**
Zip: **74115** Subdivision:

Report Information

Date Of Report: **09-08-2014**
Claim No: **z-D5227**
Carrier: **National Claims**
Est Value: **$93,616**
County: **Tulsa**

Storm Detail



Date: **06-04-2012 1:00 AM** *Duration: **00:36** Est. Max Hail Size: **1.25"**
Max Prob: **6.5** Storm Speed: **11 MPH** Storm Direction: **NNE**

* Duration refers to the time the storm was over the point, rather than the overall length of the storm.

Property Information

Latitude: **36.1741** Property Age: **12** Elevation: **698.8 ft**
Longitude: **-95.9042** Roof Age: **4** Roof Type: **Comp-Laminate**

Historical Storm Activity At Location — Elevation: 698.8 ft — Lat: 36.1741 Lon: -95.9042

All times in America/Chicago timezone

Date of Storm	Duration (h:m)	Est. Max Hail Size	Maximum Probability	Average Probability	Storm Speed (MPH)	Storm Direction
08-18-2014	00:04	1.00"	3.5	3.5	28	SSE
04-27-2014	00:04	1.25"	4.5	4.5	39	NNE
06-16-2013	00:20	1.25"	4.5	4.5	15	SE
05-30-2013	00:08	2.25"	4.5	4.5	28	ENE
10-13-2012	00:04	1.00"	7.5	7.5	55	NE
07-19-2012	00:04	1.00"	3.5	3.5	12	SE
06-04-2012	00:36	1.25"	6.5	4.5	11	NNE
06-03-2012	00:36	1.25"	4.5	4.5	7	E
05-30-2012	00:08	0.75"	4.5	4.5	20	ESE
05-28-2012	00:04	0.75"	4.5	4.5	26	E
04-14-2012	00:04	0.50"	5.5	5.5	66	ENE
04-10-2012	00:20	0.50"	10.0	5.5	11	SE
02-28-2012	00:04	1.00"	6.5	6.5	58	ENE
08-06-2011	00:20	1.25"	5.5	4.5	9	E
06-28-2011	00:04	1.00"	3.5	3.5	14	S
06-14-2011	00:12	2.25"	5.5	5.5	42	ENE
06-11-2011	00:20	1.00"	6.5	5.5	33	E

05-24-2011	00:24	1.50"	6.5	5.5	46	ENE
04-24-2011	00:04	1.50"	4.5	4.5	36	E
04-23-2011	00:12	1.00"	5.5	4.5	10	SE
04-14-2011	00:36	1.25"	6.5	5.5	26	ENE

Historical Storm Activity Within 2 Miles

Date of Storm	Est. Max Hail Size	Maximum Probability	Average Probability	Storm Speed (MPH)	Storm Direction
07-10-2014	1.00"	3.5	0.5	37	ESE
05-25-2014	1.00"	7.5	1.5	21	NE
07-22-2013	1.00"	6.5	1.5	26	ENE
07-04-2013	1.00"	6.5	4.5	3	SSE
08-04-2012	1.25"	4.5	2.5	18	E
07-06-2012	1"	3.5	2.5	16	ENE
07-02-2012	1"	3.5	1.5	25	NE
06-01-2012	0.50"	3.5	0.5	34	SE
02-03-2012	0.50"	4.5	1.5	8	SSE
10-25-2011	1.00"	3.5	1.5	45	E
10-22-2011	1.00"	4.5	0.5	14	E
09-17-2011	1.00"	6.5	3.5	25	E
08-10-2011	1.50"	4.5	0.5	33	ESE
06-20-2011	1.00"	5.5	4.5	36	ENE
05-23-2011	1.00"	4.5	1.5	32	E
05-22-2011	2.00"	5.5	1.5	32	ESE
05-20-2011	1.00"	3.5	1.5	65	NNE
04-26-2011	1.75"	3.5	1.5	39	ENE
04-22-2011	1.00"	6.5	4.5	10	E

Stations considered in creating this OneSite: KTLX KSRX KICT KVNX

This exhaustive storm summary utilizes several unique calculations and patent-pending technology to accurately detail the storm event and what was potentially affected.

In order to produce values that are clearly interpreted, some of the results have been rounded to their nearest whole value. Calibration and maintenance of the equipment used to gather the information is wholly the responsibility of the owner; the data received is presumed to be accurate and credible. To help understand each value represented, a terminology and technology description is cumulatively explained in the subsequent pages. For any further definition of the technology used in this report, please contact the offices of **Dynamic Weather Solutions** directly.

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Terminology and Technology

Probability Scale - The Report's most complex calculation, this scale is based on several data products directly extracted from the NEXRAD radar system. Its high definition values utilize the latest in Dual Polarization technology to calculate our patent-pending algorithm, producing a scale with values from 1-10 (10% - 100% probabilities). Calculations are based on a complex formula that examines Level III data including: NOAA **H**ail **I**ndex, **D**igital **V**ertically **I**ntegrated **L**iquid and **E**nhanced **E**cho **T**ops. The calculated probability of a storm refers to the overall chance of severe hail activity produced by a hail cell. Lower registers indicate lesser amounts of hailstones, whereas upper registers in the 8-10 (red-white) represent extremely large hail accumulations. Maximum probability is the highest probability of severe hail the storm produced over the area selected by the user.

Storm Speed - This value refers to the speed of the overall storm itself. This should not be confused with wind speed or gusts in or around the cell itself.

Est Max Hail Size - The complex effects of rain, humidity, wind, melt zones and storm-cloud height (not to mention radar's basic physical limitations as seen on the Technology Page's Radar Elevation angles), make it difficult to accurately portray the size of hailstones as they strike the ground. This estimated size is calculated by the radar's internal software, after which the OneSite's report displays that information.

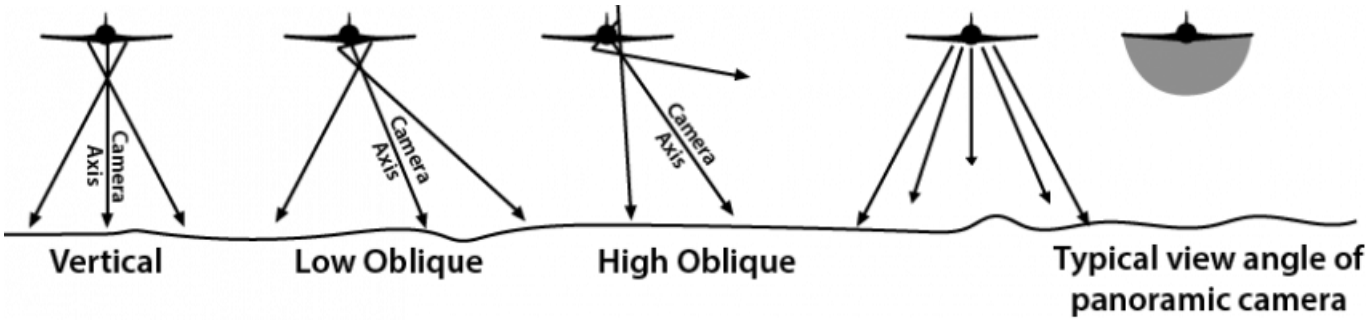
Duration - This is calculated from the time when the storm cell moves in to a particular area until the time the storm is believed to be completed. Its duration can then be calculated. Do not forget the several factors also being considered at this time, such as its overall size, speed, and severity. A very low severity storm will not register once it falls below a specified threshold even if the storm continues in its weaker state.

Storm Direction - The red arrow within the compass displays the storm's direction. This is not the wind direction, as wind can blow in virtually any direction as the storm moves from point to point. (See the Storm Direction page.)

Aerial Details

Report Date: 09-08-2014 Report Number: 5389

OneSite accesses information from Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and aerial photography databases to accurately pinpoint the exact location of the asset being analyzed. OneSite uses this detailed satellite imagery, maintained by the United States Geological Survey (USGS), to verify correct location (Latitude and Longitude.) The small house icon centered on the map above represents the exact location.



Swath Details

Report Date: 09-08-2014 Report Number: 5389

Our patent-pending Derived Hail Index (DHI) produces a colorized graph similar to a heat map. However, rather than temperatures, its differing colors represent the storm's varying severe hail probabilities. The "Probability Scale" to the side of the image shows darker purple colors representing lower probability of severe hail, while the yellow and higher white colors depict higher probabilities. The DHI calculation is comprised of not only the size, but also the amount of hail activity. This high definition data comes directly from the network of 160 NEXRAD WSR-88D radars across the continental United States. The round colored markers represent the maximum hail size at that point.

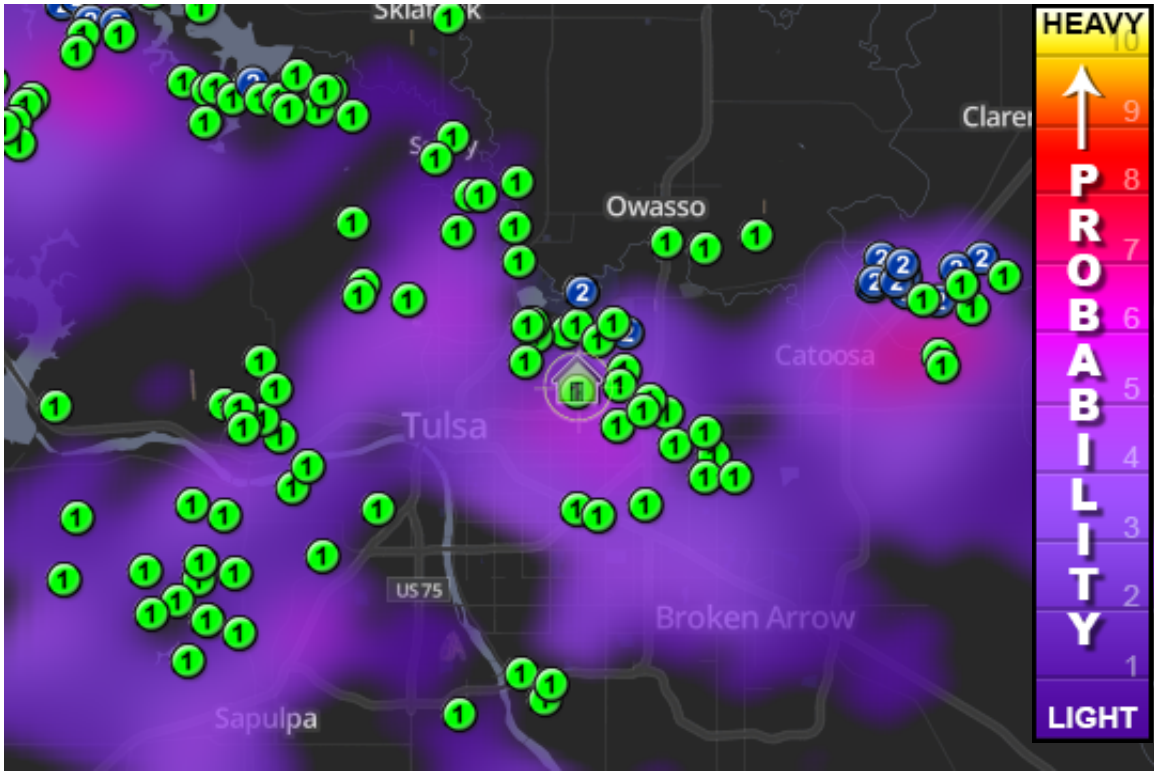


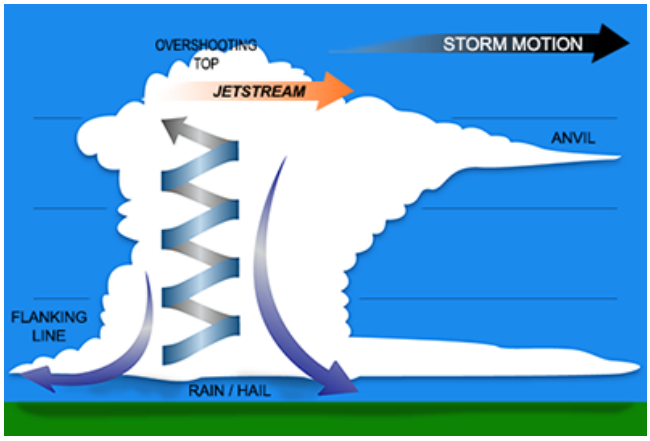
Image: Swath Detail at ~ 30 X 45 miles out

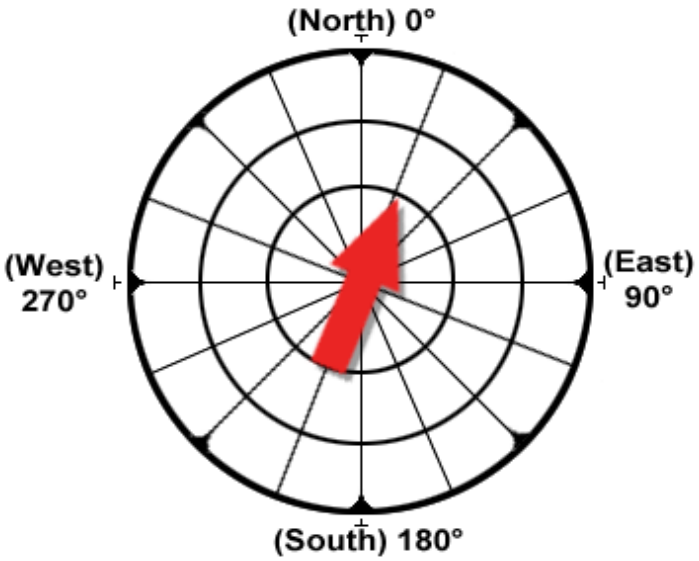
Storm Direction

Report Date: 09-08-2014 Report Number: 5389

Wind speed, direction and gusts play a big part in determining where hail stones make land strike. Within a super cell, wind may vary in direction and speed at several levels throughout the storm cloud. We calculate the storm's overall direction as it was affected by the wind.

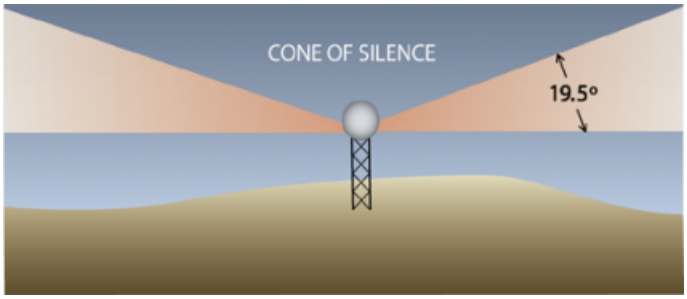
The reported direction the storm was traveling was: **North North East**





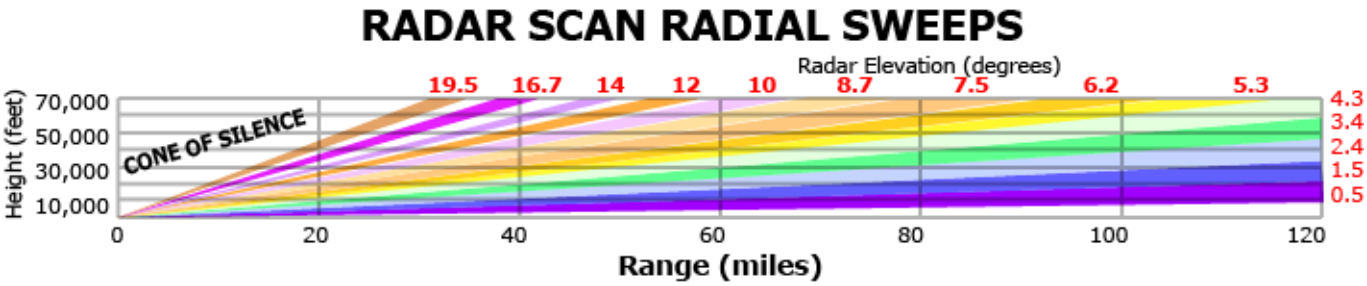
Beaufort No.	Description	Wind	Land Conditions
0	Calm	< 1	Calm, smoke rises vertically
1	Light air	1-2	Wind motion visible in smoke
2	Light breeze	3-6	Wind felt on exposed skin. Leaves rustle.
3	Gentle breeze	7-10	Leaves and smaller twigs in constant motion.
4	Moderate breeze	11-15	Dust and loose paper raised. Small branches begin to move.
5	Fresh breeze	16-20	Branches of a moderate size move. Small trees begin to sway
6	Strong breeze	21-26	Large branches in motion. Whistling heard in overhead wires.
7	High Wind, Gale	27-33	Whole trees in motion. Effort needed to walk against the wind.
8	Fresh gale	34-40	Some twigs broken from trees. Cars veer on road.
9	Strong gale	41-47	Some branches break off trees, and some small trees blow over.
10	Whole gale	48-55	Trees are broken off or uprooted, saplings bent and deformed.
11	Violent storm	56-63	Widespread vegetable damage. Many roofing surfaces are damaged.
12	Hurricane	> 64	Very widespread damage to vegetation. Some windows may break.

HailStrike uses Level III NEXRAD radar data from NOAA to plot a series of markers (path points) which represent significant activity within super cell storm clouds containing hail signatures. Each marker has a numerical designation which shows the approximated maximum size of the hail stones that is expected to have hit the ground at or near the marker. The maximum size of hail is a probabilistic result of several factors which are calculated together by NOAA.



The weather radar you see on your local TV news or The Weather Channel is Doppler radar. Doppler radar emits beams (pulses) of microwave energy from a transmitter into the atmosphere. When these beams collide with objects in the atmosphere such as raindrops or hail stones, some of that energy bounces back towards the radar. A receiver on the radar then displays the data in different ways. Doppler radar came into common use when the Weather Surveillance Radar – 1988 Doppler radar (WSR-88D) was installed. Currently, over 160 such WSR-88Ds operate around the United States and other U.S. territories. They are part of a network of Doppler radars called NEXRAD, which stands for NEXt generation RADar. All radar sites in the lower 48 U.S. states are given a four-letter call number starting with “K.”

When you see a radar image on TV, you are likely looking at a combination of individual Doppler radars or a section of the NEXRAD network. Why is this? An individual radar sits inside a dome resting on a tower almost 100 feet in the air. As the transmitter on the radar emits beams of microwave energy, it also rotates in all horizontal directions and sends energy to every part of the lower atmosphere. Radar beams can only travel out so far before becoming useless. Therefore, a Doppler radar’s effective range extends to a radius of about 217 miles. HailStrike disregards the scan’s farther extremities, as it is largely unreliable data.



NEXRAD radars emit a powerful linear beam from their dome-shaped housing, but the beam’s direction cannot be totally vertical—therefore producing what is known as a “Cone of Silence.” This Cone is commonly observed when looking at a single radar station’s data. However, the cone can be “filled in” by using a neighboring station’s data to provide a complete picture of the storm cell.

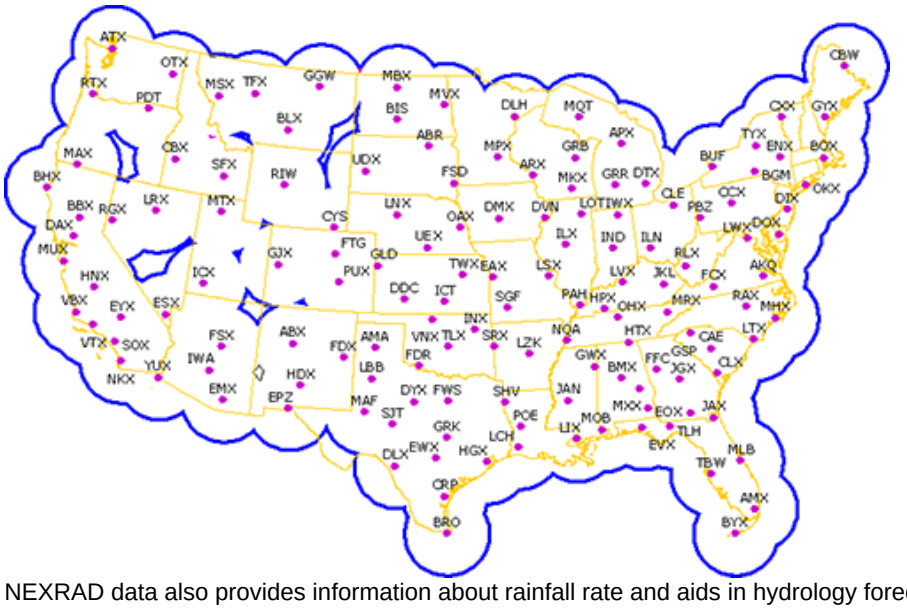
HailStrike has taken advantage of recent upgrades which NOAA (National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration) has performed on all of their NEXRAD radar stations —referred to as “Dual Polarization.” In essence, the modification (both hardware and software) has doubled the radars’ resolution and vastly increased its number of monitored data points. HailStrike collects and stores all of this information, allowing our users to display, filter, and perform reports based on this data.

Radar Details

Report Date: 09-08-2014 Report Number: 5389

NEXRAD or Nexrad (Next-Generation Radar) is a network of 160 high-resolution S-band Doppler weather radars operated by three federal entities—the National Weather Service (an agency of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or NOAA, within the United States Department of Commerce), the Federal Aviation Administration within the Department of Transportation, and the US Air Force within the Department of Defense.

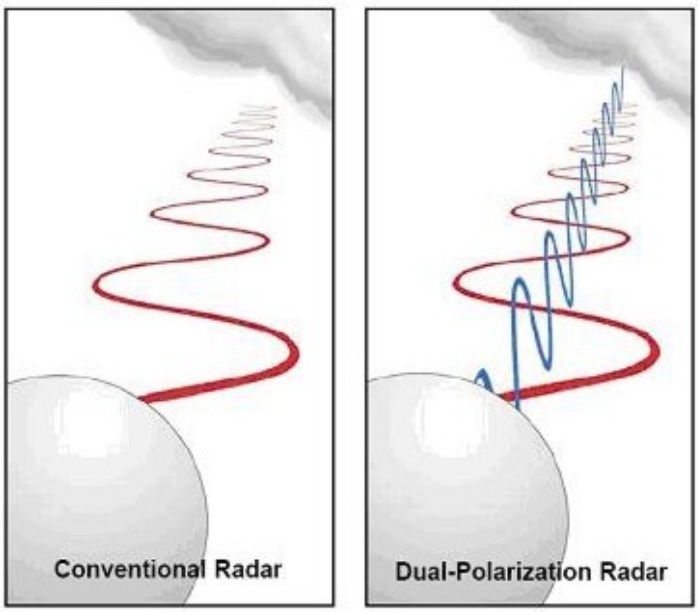
NEXRAD's technical name is WSR-88D, which stands for Weather Surveillance Radar, 1988, Doppler. NEXRAD detects precipitation and atmospheric movement, or wind. It returns data, which after processing can be displayed in a mosaic map showing patterns of precipitation and movement. The radar system operates in two basic modes, selectable by the operator: a slow-scanning, clear-air mode for analyzing air movements when there is little or no activity in the area, and a precipitation mode with a faster scan for tracking active weather. NEXRAD places an increased emphasis on automation, including the use of algorithms and automated volume scans.



NEXRAD data is used in multiple ways. It is used by National Weather Service meteorologists and is freely available to users outside of the NWS, including researchers, media and private citizens. The primary goal of NEXRAD data collection is to aid NWS meteorologists in operational forecasting. The data allows them to accurately track precipitation and anticipate its development. More importantly, it allows the meteorologists to track severe weather and tornadoes. Combined with ground reports, tornado and severe thunderstorm warnings can be issued to alert the public about dangerous storms.

NEXRAD data also provides information about rainfall rate and aids in hydrology forecasting. Data is provided to the public in several different forms. The most basic form is graphics published to the NWS website. Data is also available in two similar, but different, raw formats. Level III data is available directly from the NWS. It consists of reduced resolution, low-bandwitdth, base products as well as many derived products. Level II data consists of only the base products, but at their original resolution. Because of the higher bandwidth costs, Level II data is not available directly from the NWS. The NWS distributes this data freely to several top-tier universities, who in turn distribute the data to private organizations.

Dual polarization - WSR-88D sites across the nation were recently upgraded to polarimetric radar, which adds vertical polarization to the previous horizontal radar waves to more accurately identify what is reflecting the signal. This so-called **dual polarization** allows the radar to distinguish between rain, hail and snow, something horizontally polarized radars could not accurately do. Early trials proved that rain, ice pellets, snow, hail, birds, insects, and ground clutter all have different signatures with dual-polarization. This will mark a significant improvement in identifying severe thunderstorms.



The most Preferred solution for comprehensive and accurate weather forensics.

HailStrike is an advanced weather forensics company offering the most innovative and cross-referenced historical data available in the market today. Founded in 2011 and operating under the Dynamic Weather Solutions umbrella, HailStrike has forged a radically fresh approach to weather forensics. We design tools with the user in mind rather than simply “data-dump” our clients with information that is often hard-to-use, vague and inaccurate. This priority on clients’ ease-of-use makes our data both productive and easily understood.

HailStrike is located in the Dallas, Texas area, which experiences some of the United States’ most severe weather. This location offers us frequent opportunities to verify the accuracy of our reporting software and its complex calculations. We frequently have the opportunity to deploy one of our staff Storm Spotters or weather chasers to physically track a storm using one or more of HailStrike’s tools. Not only does this verify the accuracy of a particular report, but it helps refine our data and ensures that our ever-improving accuracy remains second to none.

OneSite reports are fast becoming acknowledged as valid representations of storm activity. We do not limit our report to the hail’s size relative to a location, or wind’s "gust speed". Our Reports equip you with every available detail about a storm at a precise location—leaving you with valuable data to support your claim. Whether you need data on a particular location, or even long-term historical comparisons, HailStrike provides the investigative, cross-referenced information needed to precisely document activity. When it is critical that you have all the facts available, HailStrike stands alone.

Our development team does not rest on its laurels as an industry pioneer, but constantly strives to refine inventive tools based on state-of-the-art data sources. HailStrike’s speed of reporting has quickly gained an unrivaled reputation. Generally, our timely reports are generated within just a few hours and sometimes even real-time—saving you the added expense of "rush" services. With comprehensive tools, services and patent-pending algorithms, HailStrike provides the data you need without making you piece together reports from information spread across multiple, non-integrated resources.

Disclaimer

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Dynamic Weather Solutions, Inc. ("DWS") accumulates and compiles reporting data from various sources including, but not limited to: National Weather Service("NWS"), the Storm Prediction Center ("SPC"), the National Climatic Data Center ("NCDC"), internet sources, and live witness resources. This report and the reports we provide (the "Content") represent the most accurate approximation for storm activity based upon such resources. Although extra steps have been taken to ensure the accuracy of these reports, we cannot guarantee the absolute accuracy of the information being provided, nor can we be held responsible for inaccurate data that we receive, including errors in the reporting sources, the sources' equipment, or the accuracy of their information. DWS specifically disclaims all warranties, express or implied, including without limitation the warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, and non-infringement with respect to the Content. In no event will DWS be liable for any general, special, indirect, incidental or consequential damages, even if DWS has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

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