

Natural Hazard Report

Sample Savannah
19 Barnard St
Savannah, GA 31401

Inquiry Number: 8316268.9
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

The Natural Hazard Screening Report summarizes how a location is exposed to a range of natural hazards. It provides relative hazard exposure categories and key metrics to support early-stage screening, comparison across locations, and assist with identification of potential areas of concern today or in the future. The results are intended to inform further, site-specific analysis and due diligence and to be used alongside engineering, insurance, and regulatory review where appropriate.

METHODOLOGY

Data within this report is based on modeling that uses public datasets published by authoritative national organizations, and academic institutions using industry-accepted approaches grounded in established scientific research. Models use data from long historical records (often 50+ years) as input and where applicable, including both current conditions and future climate scenarios (moderate and high emissions). For more detailed information on sources and methodology used, see: [Natural Hazard Report User and Methodology Guide](#)

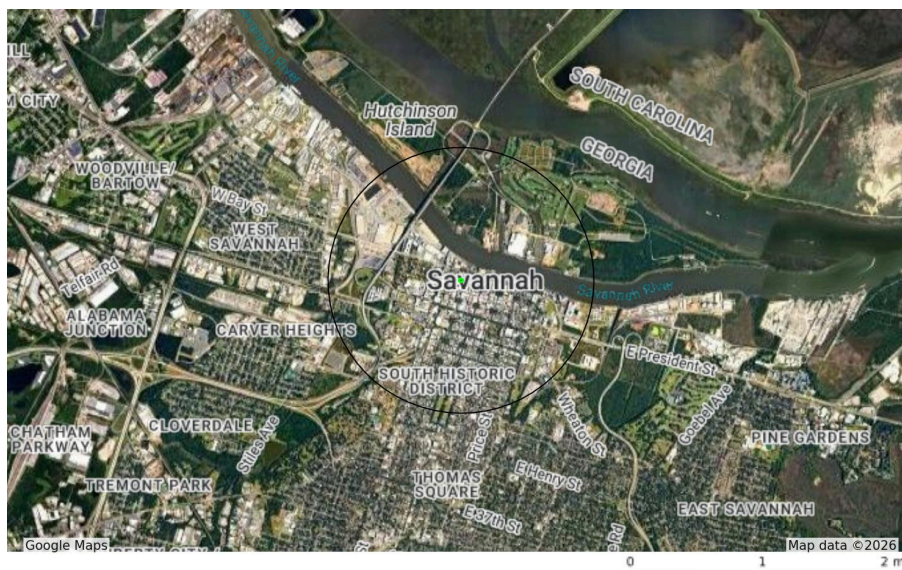
TARGET PROPERTY INFORMATION

Of the 10 hazards evaluated, the relative hazard exposure is Very Low for Wildfire, Non-Cyclonic Wind; Low for Seismic (Earthquake), Drought, Riverine Flood, Tornado; High for Heat, Tropical Cyclone; Very High for Heavy Precipitation; No Data for Storm Surge. These categories reflect modeled hazard exposure relative to other locations. They do not indicate that damage will occur, nor does a lower exposure category mean impacts cannot occur. No Data does not imply low or no hazard exposure.

Site Name:

Sample Savannah

Savannah, GA 31401



SUMMARY OF RELATIVE HAZARD EXPOSURE

Hazard Name	Relative Hazard Exposure		Page Number
Heat	High		3
Seismic (Earthquake)	Low		4
Heavy Precipitation	Very High		5
Drought	Low		6
Storm Surge	No Data		7
Riverine Flood	Low		9
Wildfire	Very Low		10
Tropical Cyclone	High		11
Tornado	Low		12
Non-Cyclonic Wind	Very Low		13

Using Relative Hazard Exposure

Relative Hazard Exposure categories provide a simple, consistent way to summarize the hazard exposure at the location relative to other areas. Categories range from Very Low to Very High and use the same labels and visual conventions across the report. Categories are relative and hazard-specific. Because hazards are measured differently, categories should be interpreted within the context of each hazard.

A relative hazard exposure category reflects how a location compares to other locations for the same hazard, not a fixed threshold of likelihood, damage, or impact. Hazard exposure does not guarantee that impacts such as damage, safety concerns, or downtime will occur, nor does it guarantee that such impacts will not occur. Hazard exposure reflects modeled conditions in the natural environment only and does not account for building use or design, code compliance, or local or property-level mitigation measures already in place.

Relative Hazard Exposure	Description
Very Low 	Exposure is minimal, with limited potential for impact. Reported values of 0 may reflect rounding of very small, modeled values and do not necessarily indicate that hazard exposure is impossible.
Low 	Exposure is low relative to other areas, though stress may occur.
Moderate 	Exposure is moderate; meaning impacts may occur during extreme events.
High 	Exposure is high, with greater potential for impacts.
Very High 	Exposure is among the highest nationally, with the greatest potential for impacts.
No Data 	No Data indicates that a hazard is not modeled at the location or that data are unavailable. It does not imply low or no risk and should be interpreted differently from a Very Low hazard exposure. Model coverage and data availability vary by hazard; see the methodology guide for details on coverage and limitations for each hazard.

FINDINGS

Extreme Temperature

Heat

Heat hazard reflects the frequency of elevated temperature conditions at a location. Modeling estimates how often daily temperatures exceed defined thresholds based on historical observations and projected future climate conditions.

RELATIVE HAZARD EXPOSURE

High ●●●●○

Exposure to extreme heat is high, with greater potential for heat-related impacts.

Average annual days exceeding temperature thresholds

Heat intensity is represented using temperature thresholds measured in degrees Fahrenheit (F), that describe how hot conditions become and how often those conditions occur. Intensity thresholds are used to characterize increasing levels of heat exposure under current and future conditions.

Heat Intensity (daily temperature thresholds)	Days per year	Days per year in 2050 (Moderate Emissions)	Days per year in 2050 (High Emissions)
≥ 90F days	65.2	107.7	117.1
≥ 100F days	1.2	8.2	11.7
≥ 110F days	0.0	0.0	0.1

Geologic Phenomenon

Seismic (Earthquake)

Earthquake hazard reflects the likelihood of strong ground shaking at a location. This model estimates how often ground shaking above defined intensity levels may occur using national seismic hazard data and local ground conditions. Earthquake events are commonly described by magnitude, which measures the energy released at the source; however, the intensity of shaking experienced at a specific location depends on both magnitude and local factors such as distance from the source and soil characteristics.

RELATIVE HAZARD EXPOSURE

Low ●●○○○○

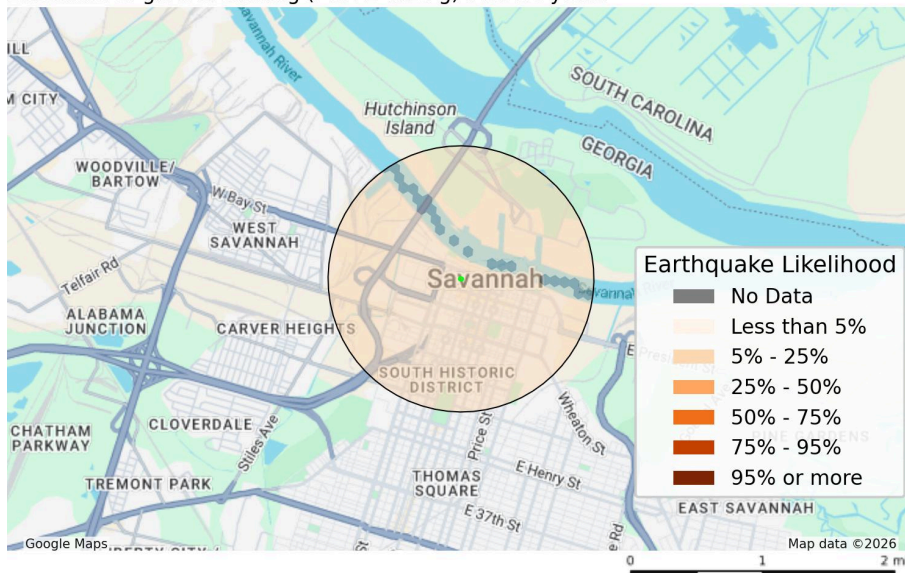
Likelihood of strong ground shaking is relatively low, though impacts are possible during rare events.

Likelihood of strong ground shaking by timeframe

Percentages represent the modeled chance that ground shaking will exceed the listed intensity threshold at least once within the indicated time period. Ground shaking intensity is measured here as peak ground acceleration (PGA), which describes how strongly the ground moves at a location during an earthquake. PGA reflects site-level shaking and is expressed as a fraction of gravity (g), where 1 g equals the acceleration due to Earth's gravity.

Ground Shaking Intensity (peak ground acceleration as a percent of gravity)	1 year	5 years	10 years	20 years	30 years
PGA ≥ 0.18g	0.08%	0.38%	0.76%	1.51%	2.26%
PGA ≥ 0.34g	0.02%	0.10%	0.20%	0.41%	0.61%
PGA ≥ 0.65g	0.01%	0.05%	0.09%	0.18%	0.27%

Likelihood of ground shaking (PGA ≥ 0.18 g) over 30 years



Heavy Precipitation

Heavy Precipitation

Heavy precipitation hazard reflects the frequency of intense rainfall events at a location. Modeling estimates how often daily precipitation exceeds defined thresholds based on historical observations and projected future climate conditions. Higher rainfall intensity reflects more extreme precipitation events and does not represent surface flooding, flood depths, or the performance of stormwater or drainage systems.

RELATIVE HAZARD EXPOSURE

Very High ●●●●●

Likelihood of heavy rainfall is among the highest nationally, with the greatest potential for impacts depending on local conditions.

Average annual days exceeding precipitation thresholds

Rainfall intensity is represented using daily precipitation thresholds that describe the amount of rain falling during individual events. Results are reported as the average number of days per year that rainfall exceeds each threshold.

Rainfall intensity (daily precipitation thresholds)	Days per year	Days per year in 2050 (Moderate Emissions)	Days per year in 2050 (High Emissions)
≥ 1 in/day	10.8	11.9	12.5
≥ 2 in/day	2.5	2.8	3.0
≥ 4 in/day	0.3	0.4	0.4

Drought

Drought reflects prolonged periods of reduced soil moisture availability. Modeling estimates how often drought conditions occur under current and future climate conditions. This represents climatic drought exposure and does not account for water rights, water supply infrastructure, irrigation practices, or local drought mitigation measures.

RELATIVE HAZARD EXPOSURE

Low ●●○○○

Occurrence of severe drought is relatively low, though water stress may occur during extended dry periods.

Average soil moisture condition thresholds

Drought intensity is represented using the self-calibrated Palmer Drought Severity Index (scPDSI). The index measures drought severity in terms of soil moisture conditions. Severe droughts represent prolonged dry conditions that can cause crop or pasture loss, water shortages, and mandatory water restrictions.

Drought intensity (soil moisture conditions)	Months per year	Months per year in 2050 (Moderate Emissions)	Months per year in 2050 (High Emissions)
Moderate or greater (scPDSI ≤ −2)	2.3	2.5	3.0
Severe or greater (scPDSI ≤ −3)	1.1	1.1	1.2
Extreme or greater (scPDSI ≤ −4)	0.5	0.5	0.5

Flood

Storm Surge

Storm surge reflects coastal flooding caused by storm-driven seawater during hurricanes and tropical storms. Results are based on modeled storm surge inundation depths and incorporate sea-level rise where applicable. This hazard does not account for tidal (non-storm) flooding, riverine flooding, rainfall-driven surface flooding, or the performance of local stormwater or drainage systems.

RELATIVE HAZARD EXPOSURE

No Data

This hazard is not modeled at this location or relevant data are unavailable. "No Data" does not indicate low or no risk and should not be interpreted as an absence of hazard exposure.

Likelihood of storm surge flood depth by timeframe

Percentages represent the modeled chance that coastal flood depths will reach or exceed the listed threshold at least once within the indicated time period. Flood depth thresholds (in feet) represent the depth of water above ground level at the location when storm surge occurs.

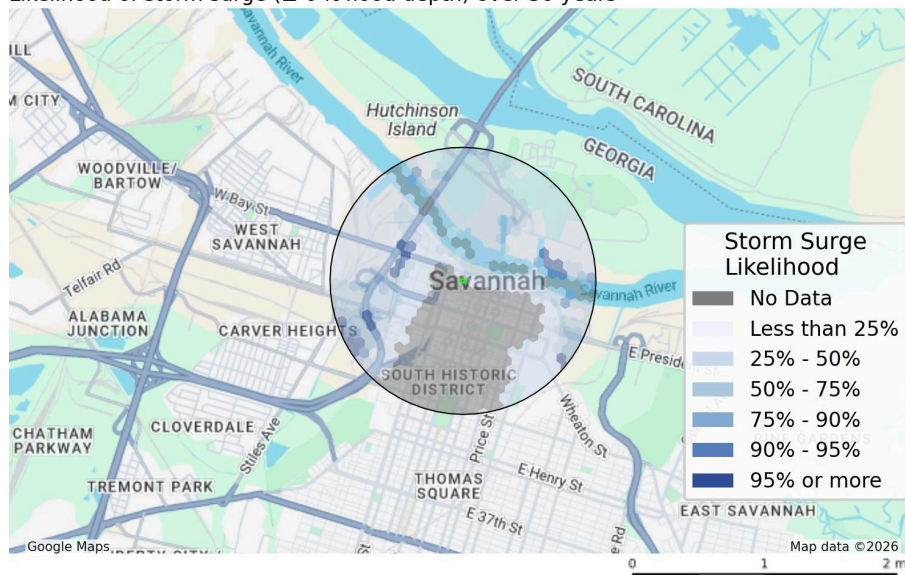
Moderate Emissions

Storm Surge Intensity (Flood Depth)	1 year	5 years	10 years	20 years	30 years
≥ 0 ft	-	-	-	-	-
≥ 3 ft	-	-	-	-	-
≥ 5 ft	-	-	-	-	-

High Emissions

Storm Surge Intensity (Flood Depth)	1 year	5 years	10 years	20 years	30 years
≥ 0 ft	-	-	-	-	-
≥ 3 ft	-	-	-	-	-
≥ 5 ft	-	-	-	-	-

Likelihood of storm surge (≥ 0 ft flood depth) over 30 years



Riverine Flood

Riverine (fluvial) flood hazard reflects inland flooding associated with rivers and streams overtopping their banks and is based primarily on FEMA-mapped 100-year floodplain information and terrain characteristics. Where FEMA floodplain mapping is unavailable or incomplete, EPA-modeled 100-year floodplain data are used to provide continuous coverage. In coastal or estuarine settings, FEMA floodplain mapping may also reflect flooding influenced by backwater effects or wave action. This hazard doesn't include tidal flooding, storm surge-specific coastal flooding, pluvial (rainfall-driven surface flooding), and the performance of local stormwater or drainage systems.

RELATIVE HAZARD EXPOSURE

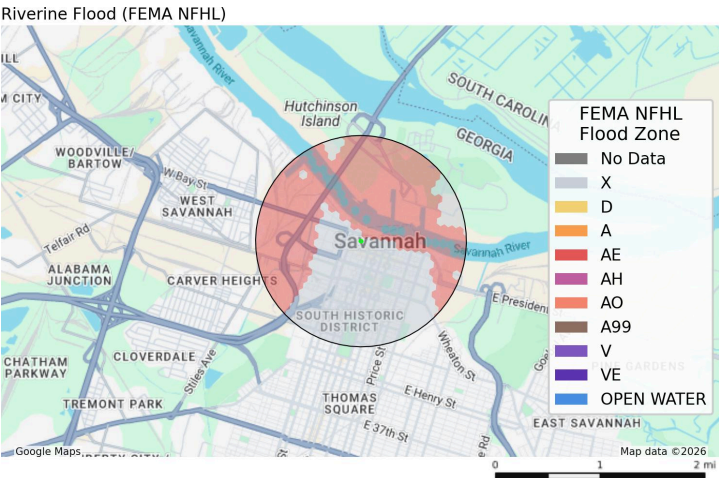
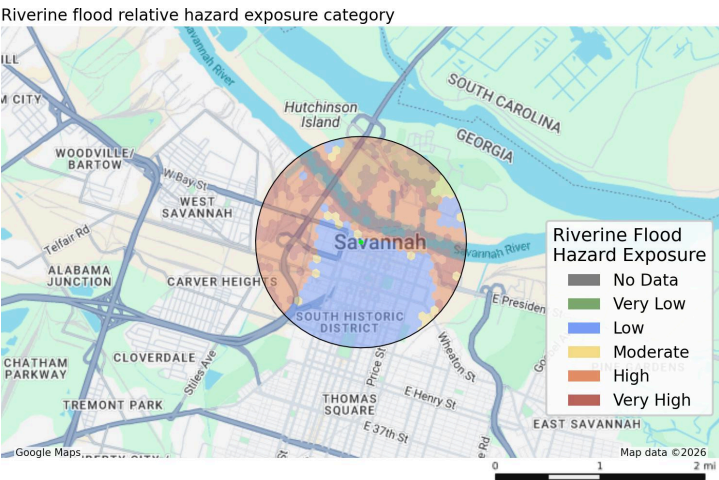
Low ●●○○○

Low exposure to river flooding, though localized flooding may occur during extreme rainfall or runoff events. Locations are outside of mapped floodplains but may be closer to drainage features or lower-lying terrain.

Likelihood of riverine flood by timeframe

Percentages represent the modeled chance that a 100-year (1% annual chance) riverine flood event will occur at least once within the indicated time period. The 100-year flood refers to a flood with a 1% probability of occurring in any given year, not an event that occurs exactly once every 100 years.

Flood Event Frequency	1 year	5 years	10 years	20 years	30 years
100-year flood (1% annual chance)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%



Wildfire

Wildfire hazard reflects the likelihood of wildfire conditions in surrounding landscapes that may affect a location. Modeling estimates how often wildfire intensity exceeds defined thresholds based on fuels, vegetation, terrain, and climate conditions under current and future scenarios. The model represents landscape-scale wildfire behavior and intensity and does not evaluate site-specific ignition sources, building materials, defensible space, or fire suppression response.

RELATIVE HAZARD EXPOSURE

Very Low ●○○○○○

Wildfire hazard is minimal, with limited potential for wildfire-related impacts.

Likelihood of wildfire intensity by timeframe

Percentages represent the modeled chance that wildfire intensity will exceed the listed flame length threshold at least once within the indicated time period. Wildfire intensity is measured using flame length (in feet), a standard fire-behavior metric that describes how intense a wildfire may be and how difficult it may be to control. Flame length serves as a proxy for fire intensity and suppression difficulty. Higher flame lengths are associated with greater heat release, faster spread, and reduced effectiveness of suppression efforts.

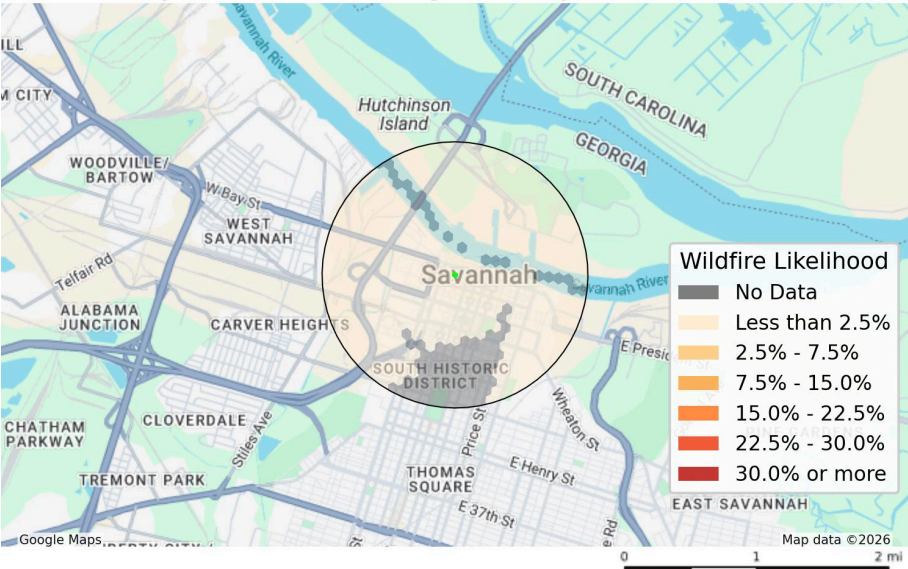
Moderate Emissions

Wildfire intensity (flame length)	1 year	5 years	10 years	20 years	30 years
≥ 0 ft	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
≥ 4 ft	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
≥ 8 ft	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

High Emissions

Wildfire intensity (flame length)	1 year	5 years	10 years	20 years	30 years
≥ 0 ft	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
≥ 4 ft	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
≥ 8 ft	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Likelihood of any wildfire (≥ 0 ft flame length) over 30 years



Wind

Tropical Cyclone

Tropical cyclone winds reflect strong, sustained winds associated with hurricanes and tropical storms, ranging from Category 1 (≥ 74 mph) to Category 5 (≥ 157 mph). Modeling estimates how often wind speeds exceeding defined hurricane intensity thresholds may occur at a location using simulated storm tracks under current and future climate conditions.

RELATIVE HAZARD EXPOSURE

High

Exposure to tropical cyclone winds is high, with greater potential for wind-related impacts.

Likelihood of tropical cyclone wind intensity by timeframe

Percentages represent the modeled chance that sustained wind speeds will exceed the listed hurricane category threshold at least once within the indicated time period. Hurricane intensity categories describe sustained wind speeds during tropical cyclones. Higher categories represent stronger winds and greater potential effects.

Moderate Emissions

Wind Intensity (Miles Per Hour)	1 year	5 years	10 years	20 years	30 years
Category 1 (≥ 74 mph)	2.22%	10.90%	20.89%	37.81%	51.29%
Category 3 (≥ 111 mph)	0.72%	3.69%	7.37%	14.42%	21.05%
Category 5 (≥ 157 mph)	0.05%	0.26%	0.53%	1.09%	1.65%

High Emissions

Wind Intensity (Miles Per Hour)	1 year	5 years	10 years	20 years	30 years
Category 1 (≥ 74 mph)	2.22%	11.01%	21.24%	38.58%	52.41%
Category 3 (≥ 111 mph)	0.72%	3.74%	7.54%	14.86%	21.80%
Category 5 (≥ 157 mph)	0.05%	0.27%	0.55%	1.13%	1.72%

Tornado

Tornado hazard reflects how often tornado winds of varying intensity may affect a location. Modeling estimates the likelihood of tornado wind intensity exceedance using historical tornado records since 1973, including reported tornado paths, path widths, and Enhanced Fujita (EF) ratings.

RELATIVE HAZARD EXPOSURE

Low ●●○○○

Tornado likelihood is relatively low, though tornadoes may occur infrequently.

Likelihood of tornado wind intensity by timeframe

Percentages represent the modeled chance that tornado winds will exceed the listed EF intensity threshold at least once within the indicated time period. Tornado intensity is classified using the Enhanced Fujita (EF) scale, which estimates wind speed based on observed damage. Higher EF ratings represent stronger tornado winds and greater potential effects.

Wind Intensity (EF scale)	1 year	5 years	10 years	20 years	30 years
Ef0+	0.01%	0.04%	0.08%	0.16%	0.24%
Ef2+	0.00%	0.02%	0.03%	0.07%	0.10%
Ef4+	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%

Non-Cyclonic Wind

Non-cyclonic wind hazard reflects strong wind gusts associated with severe storm systems, including convective storms such as thunderstorms. These non-rotating wind events occur independently of hurricanes and tornadoes. Modeling estimates the likelihood that wind speeds will exceed defined thresholds using historical wind observations recorded at weather stations.

RELATIVE HAZARD EXPOSURE

Very Low ●○○○○○

Exposure to non-cyclonic wind is minimal, with limited potential for wind-related impacts.

Likelihood of non-cyclonic wind intensity by timeframe

Percentages represent the modeled chance that wind speeds will exceed the listed intensity threshold at least once within the indicated time period. Wind intensity is represented using sustained wind speed thresholds (miles per hour). Higher wind speeds indicate stronger wind conditions and greater potential effects.

Wind Intensity (Miles per hour)	1 year	5 years	10 years	20 years	30 years
≥ 40 mph	70.03%	99.76%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
≥ 70 mph	1.12%	5.50%	10.69%	20.24%	28.77%
≥ 100 mph	0.01%	0.05%	0.11%	0.21%	0.32%

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