

Tropical Cyclone Fiona (AL082010)

Event Briefing

*Caribbean Risk Managers Ltd
Facility Supervisor*

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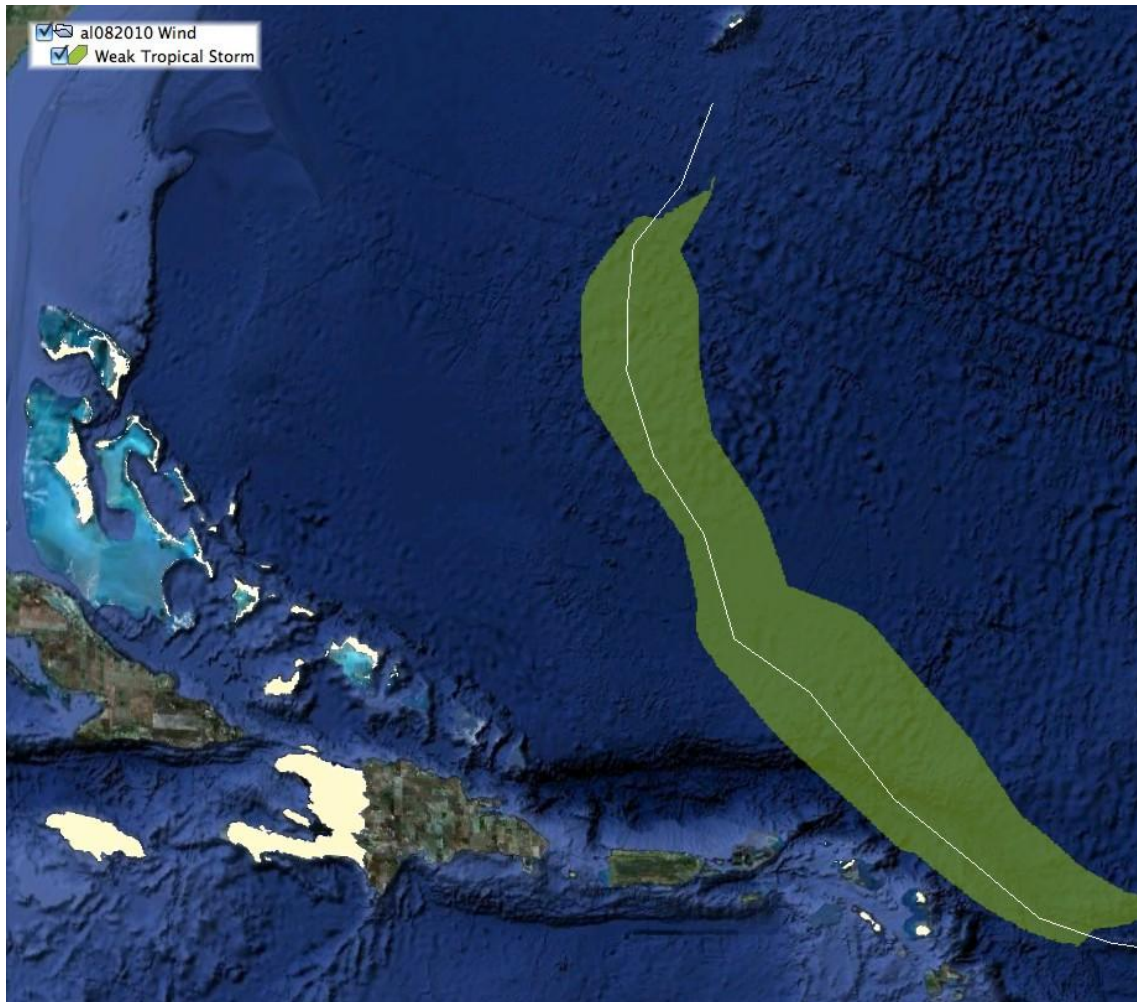
Facility Supervisor: Caribbean Risk Managers Ltd
Email: ccrif@ccrif.org; Main Tel (Barbados): +1 (246) 426-1525
Tel (Jamaica): +1 (876) 920-4182; Tel (USA): +1 (202) 465-4301



1 SUMMARY

Fiona began as an area of unstable weather off the coast of Africa during the 4th week of August. She eventually became a Tropical Storm on 30 August but struggled to develop any further as a result of the high wind shear associated with Tropical Cyclone Earl, which was moving north ahead of Fiona. Fiona was associated with peak sustained winds of 65 mph and a minimum pressure of 997 mbar. Fiona rapidly degenerated to a tropical wave just south of Bermuda on 4 September and was associated with approximately an inch of rainfall in Bermuda.

As shown in the wind footprint graphic below, the northeastern Caribbean islands were just outside of the Tropical Storm force wind envelope, and the storm broke down before reaching Bermuda. Therefore Fiona does not qualify as being an eligible event under the CCRIF Policy. As would be expected, the modelled loss from the event was zero.



2 COMPARISON OF MODELLED WIND FOOTPRINT

As with previous events during 2010, comparison was made between the final published wind footprint from the National Hurricane Centre (which differentiates Tropical Storm and Hurricane force winds) and the equivalent produced by CCRIF's hazard/risk model based on KAC's TAOS modelling technology.

The graphic below shows the two outputs with identical colouring. As can be seen, the footprints are very similar, the main difference being the small area of higher Tropical Storm force winds (above 50kt sustained winds) in the NHC footprint which does not appear in the KAC footprint.

