

Understanding the Characteristics of Hailstorms and Hail Damage through Laboratory and Field Research

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IBHS Mission:

“To conduct objective, scientific research to identify and promote effective actions that strengthen homes, businesses, and communities against natural disasters and other causes of loss.”

Outline

- Weather Related Risks
- IBHS Hail Field Measurement Program
- Building Vulnerabilities
- Asphalt Shingle Impact Resistance Performance
- Loss Mitigation
- Roofing Industry Best Practices
- Q&A

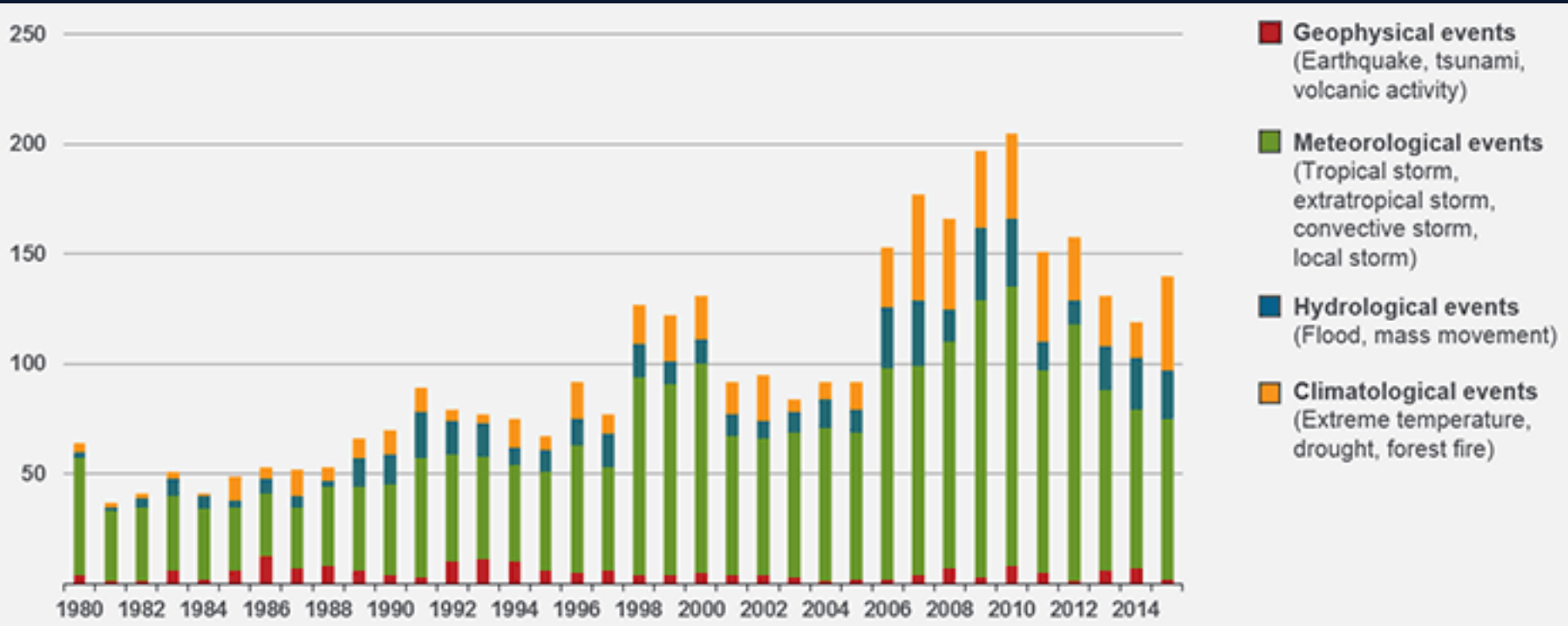
Insurance Implications

- Underwriting – better understanding of vulnerability and how to reduce it
- Pricing – more accurately assessing the interaction between weather and the built environment
- Claims – providing new tools for adjustment
- Identifying and reducing fraud

Loss Estimates

- 2015
 - US losses > \$25 billion (\$15 billion insured)
 - Winter storm losses = \$2.1 billion insured
 - Severe thunderstorm losses >\$9.4 billion insured
 - Drought = \$1.2 billion insured

Loss Events in the U.S. (1980-2015)



Source: © 2016 Munich Re, NatCatSERVICE. As of January 2016.

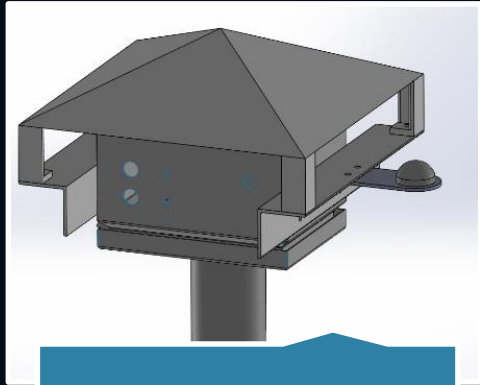
Average Annual US Hail Losses

- Crop-damaging hail = **158 days**
- Property-damaging hail = **123 days**
- Crop losses = **\$580 million**
- Property losses = **\$850 million**
- At least **13 days** per year with crop losses > \$1 million
- At least **15 days** per year with property losses > \$1 million

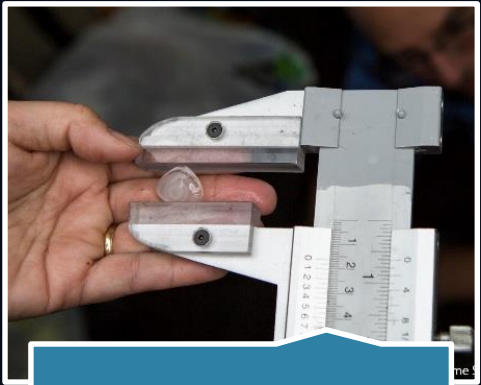
Source = “Hailstorms Across the Nation” (Changnon et al 2009)



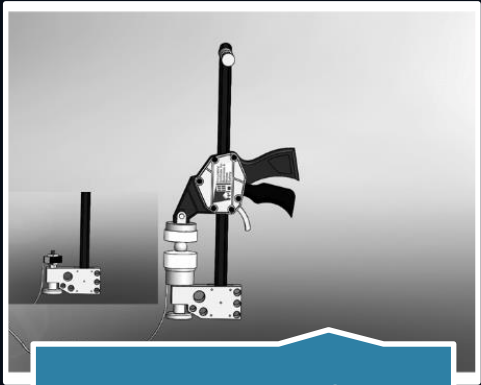
IBHS Hail Field Measurement Program: What do we need in the lab?



Kinetic energy



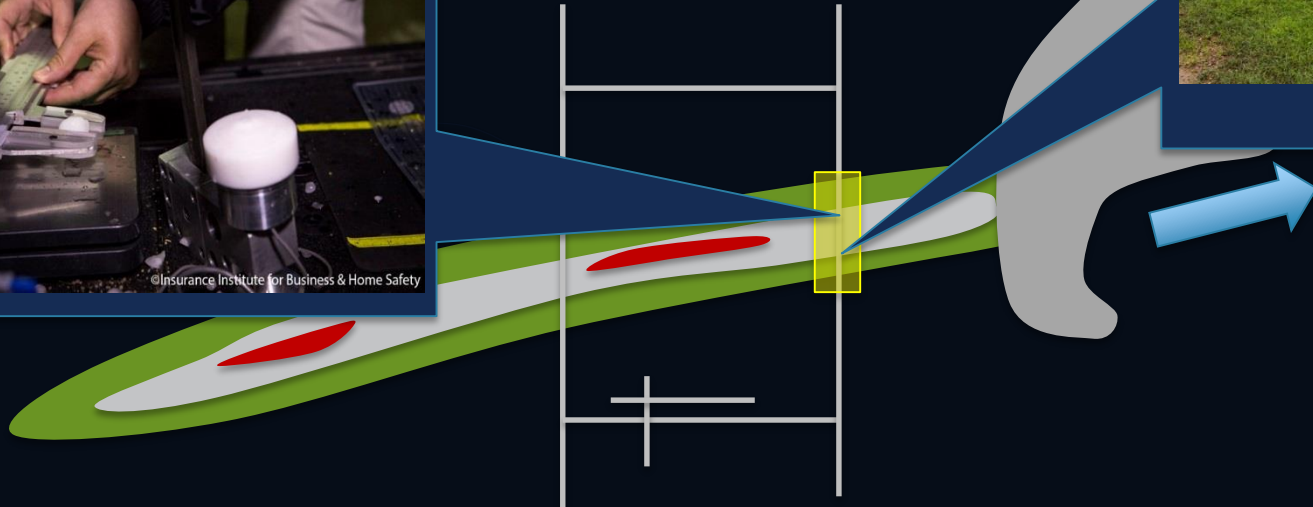
Size - mass



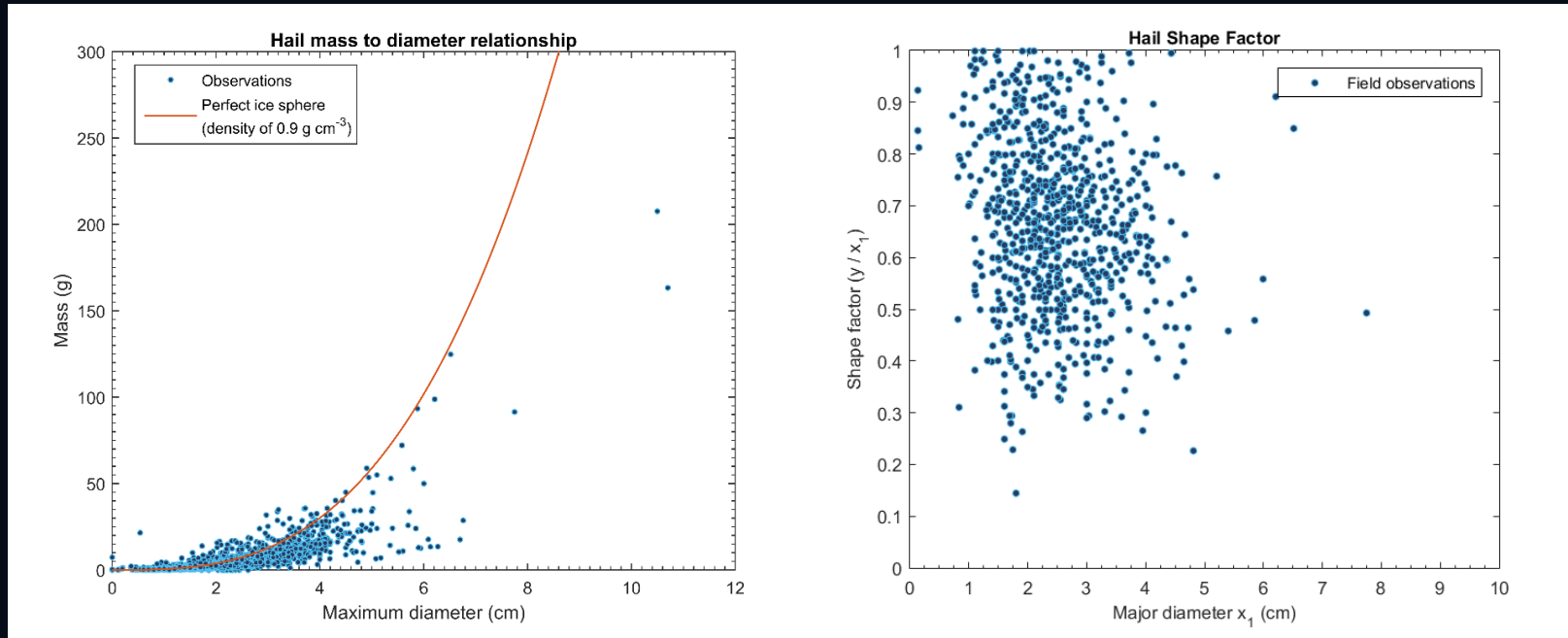
Strength

IBHS Hail Field Measurement Program

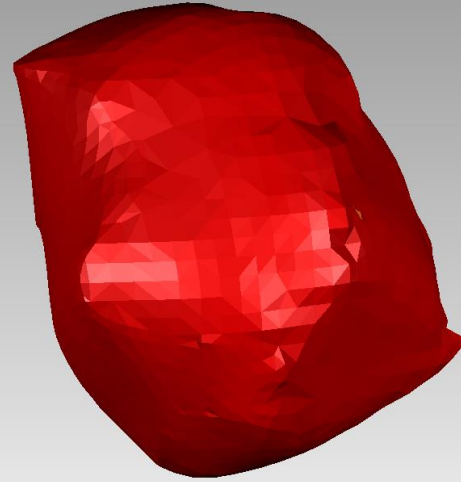
- Mission: Safely collect measurements of the physical properties of hail



IBHS Hail Field Measurement Program: Size – Mass Relationship

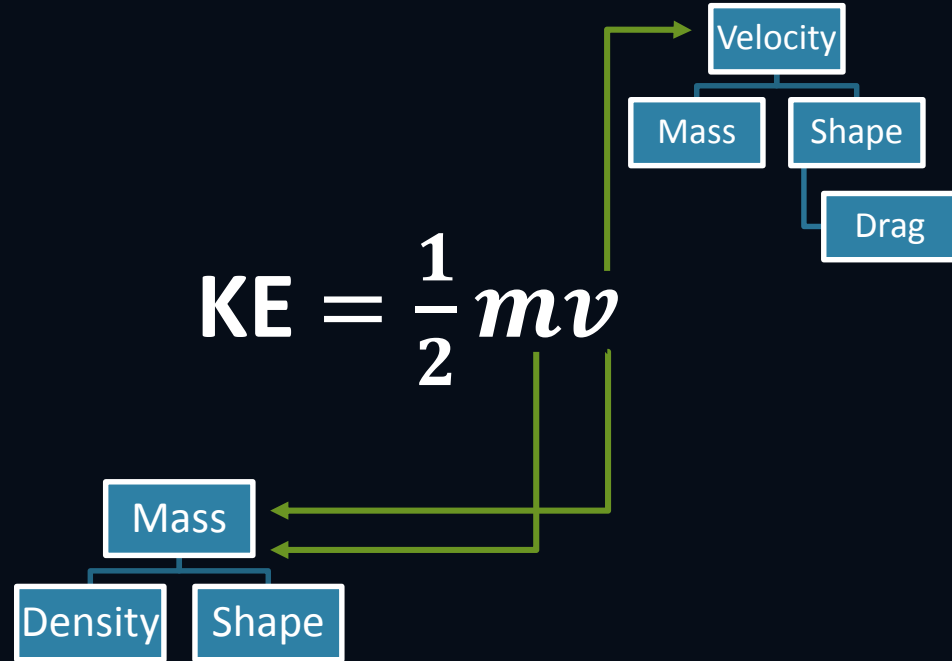


Evaluating hailstone shape

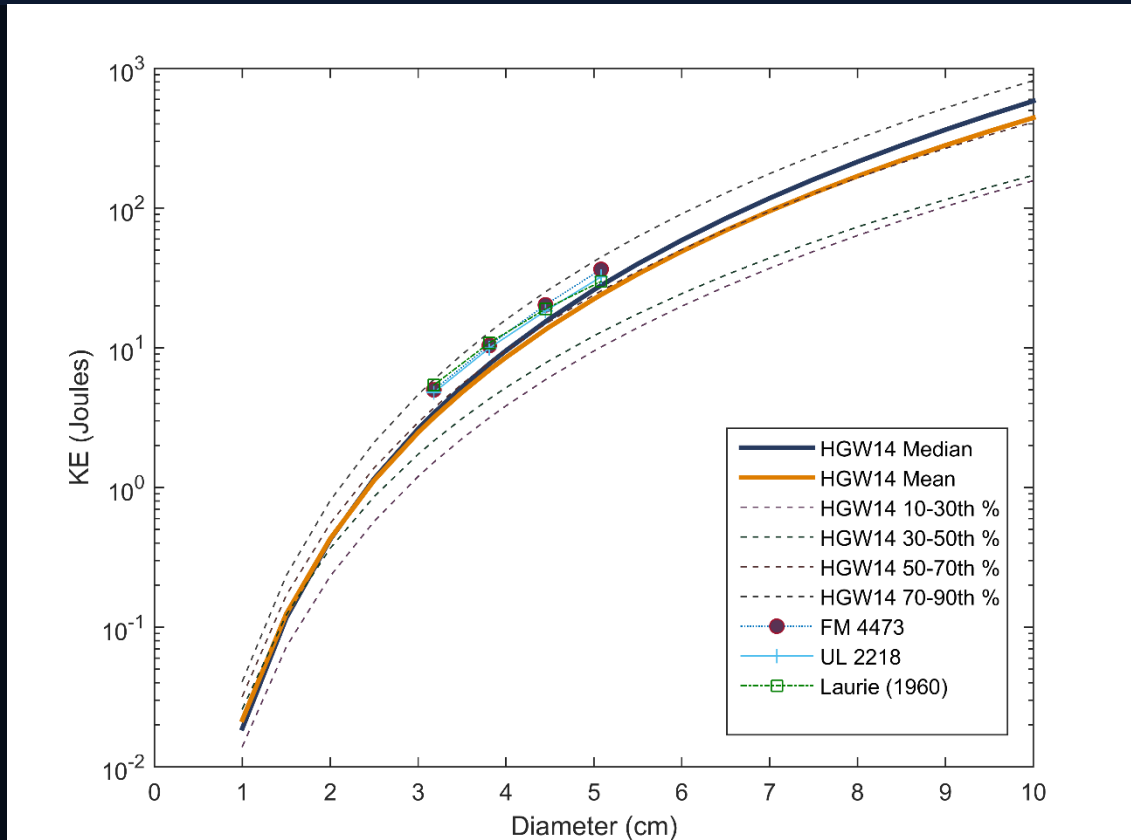


Hail Size, Shape, Mass: Effects

- Applying new understanding of aerodynamic drag on hail (Heymsfield and Wright 2013)
- Impact test standard KE likely too high (based on Laurie 1960)
- Departure from spheres drives this

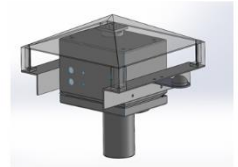
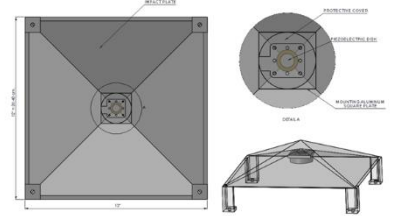


Hail Size, Shape, Mass : Kinetic Energy

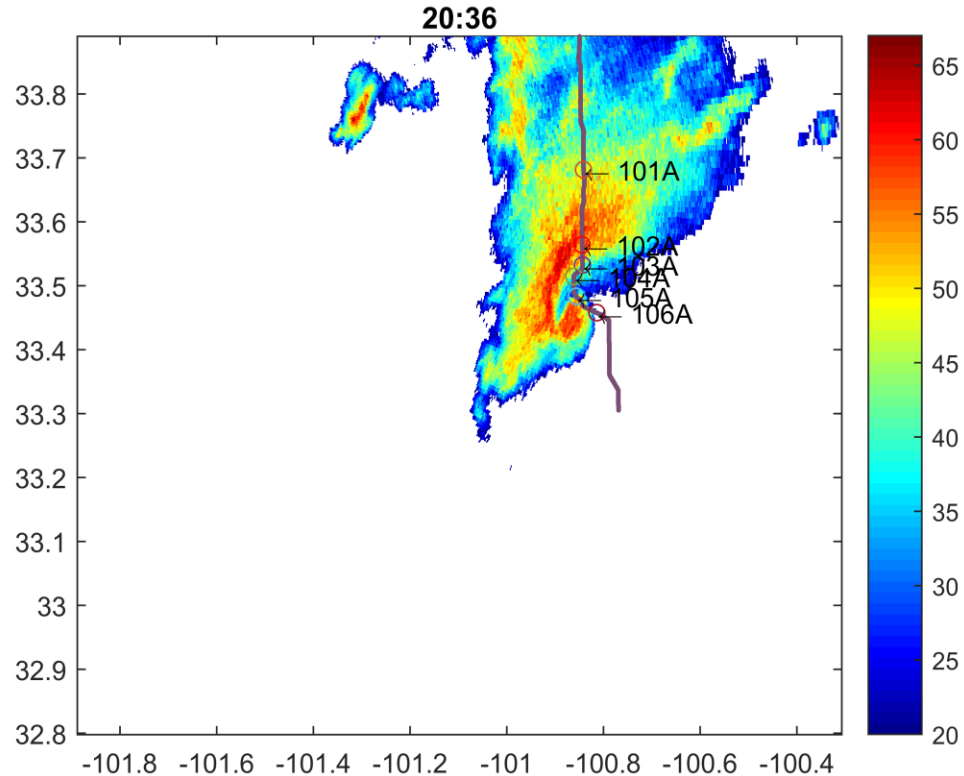


Hail size, shape, mass – Kinetic energy

- Lacking in-situ kinetic energy measurements
- KE inferred from hail pads, drag assumptions etc...
- “You can learn a lot by looking”



IBHS Hail Field Research Disdrometers



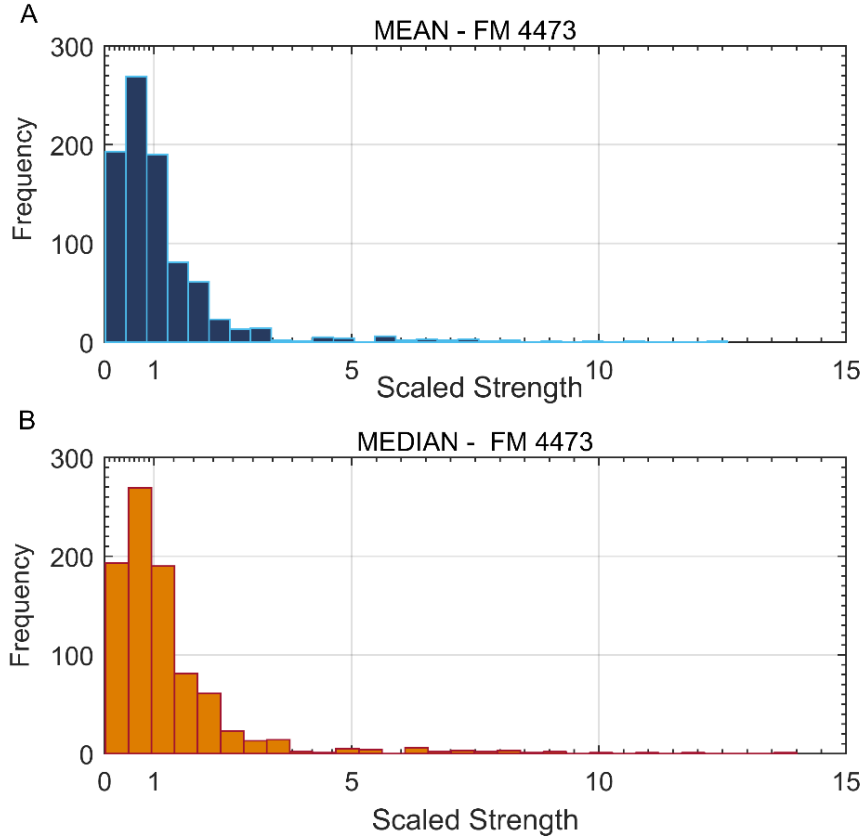
What else do we need to replicate?



“Hard hail...” “Soft hail...”

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Comparing Strength of Hail to Lab Test Standards



- Natural hail on average slightly stronger than average FM 4473 spheres
- Wide range for natural hail
 - Process of FM 4473 produces variability
- Large sample sizes needed for impact testing

Comparing Strength of Hail to Lab Test Standards

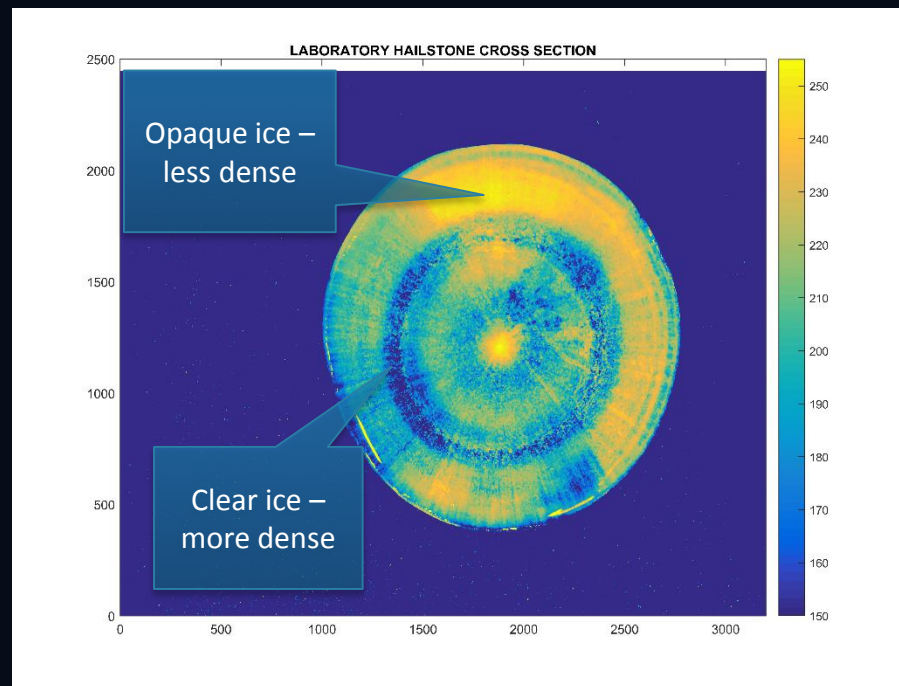
- QUESTIONS

Does “more dense = harder”?

Are strength and density really related?

In the lab, can change strength without changing density.

Hypothesis: *Hailstone strength is better correlated with radial distribution of density, not bulk density*



Ongoing Research Collaborations

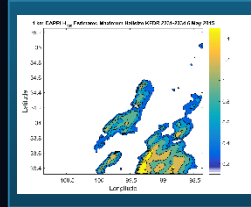
Texas Tech

HAIL DISDROMETERS

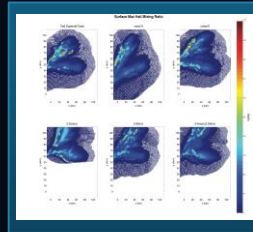


Penn St.

DUAL-POL RADAR HAIL DETECTION

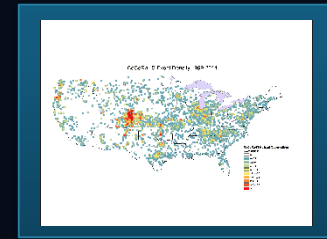
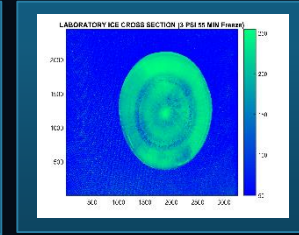
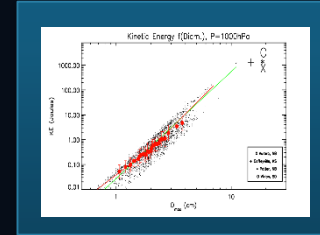


STORM-SCALE MODELING OF HAIL



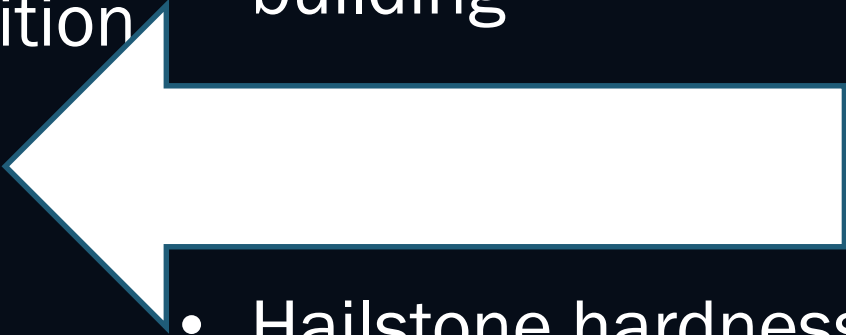
NCAR

HAIL AERODYNAMICS MICROPHYSICS



HAILPAD DATABASE

Building Vulnerabilities: Factors Affecting Hailstorm Risk

- Building materials
 - Material age/condition
 - Impact resistance rating of roofing materials
 - Wind speed/direction
 - Sheltering of the building
 - Hailstone hardness
- 

Source = "Evaluating Hail Damage Using Property Insurance Claims Data" (Brown et al 2015)

Component Vulnerabilities to Hail

Components

- Roof
- Siding
- Windows and screens
- Doors
- Trim
- Railings
- Decks
- Fences
- Equipment

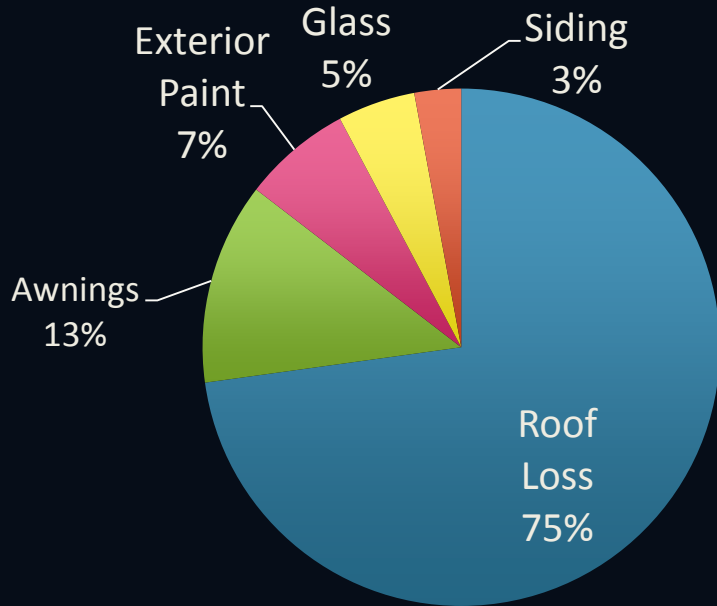


Damage Modes

- Spatter marks
- Dents
- Cracks/tears
- Paint/finish/coating removal

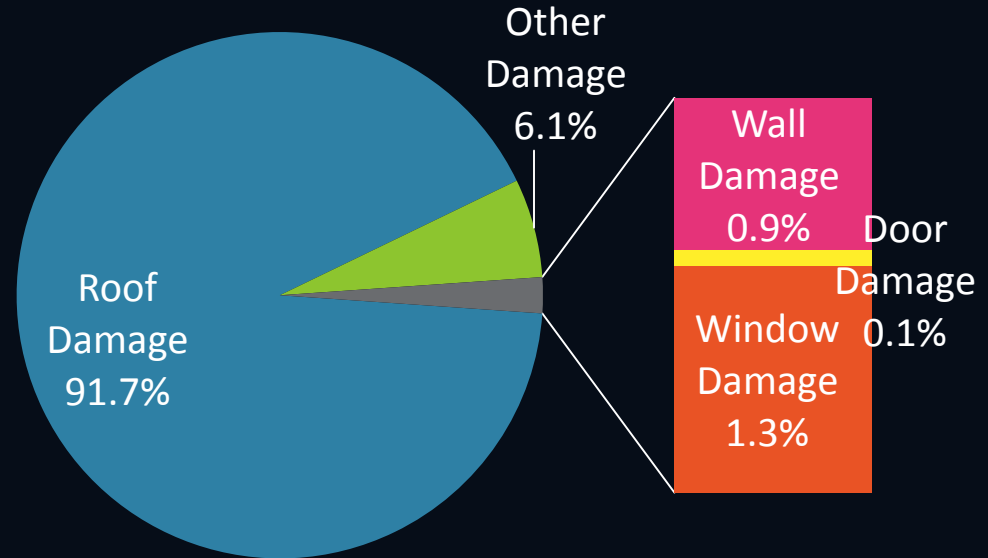
Component Vulnerabilities to Hail

Property Damage Rates



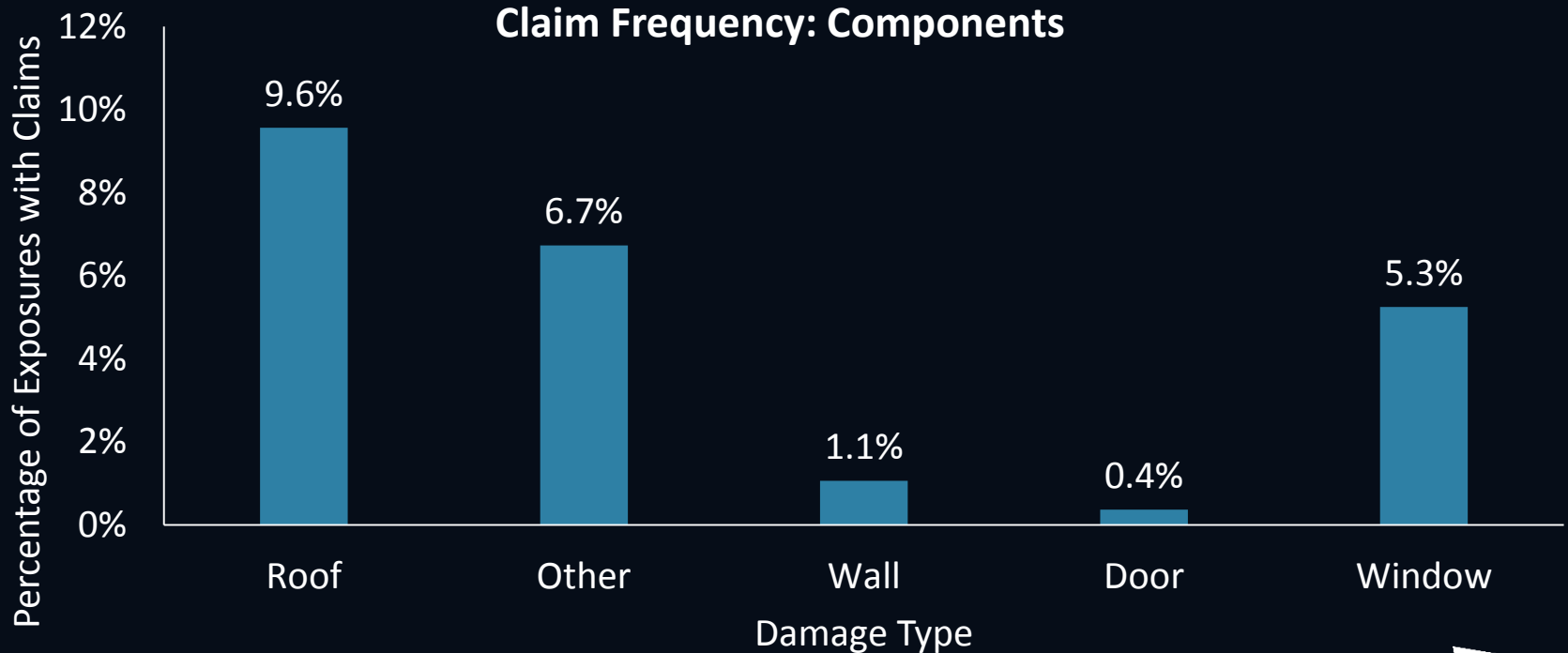
From "Weather and Extended Coverage" (Collins & Howe 1964)

Damage Payout by Component



From "Claims Analysis Study of May 24, 2011 Hailstorms in Dallas-Fort Worth" (Brown & Pogorzelski 2013)

Component Vulnerabilities to Hail



From "Evaluating Hail Damage Using Property Insurance Claims Data" (Brown et al 2015)

Roof Vulnerabilities to Hail



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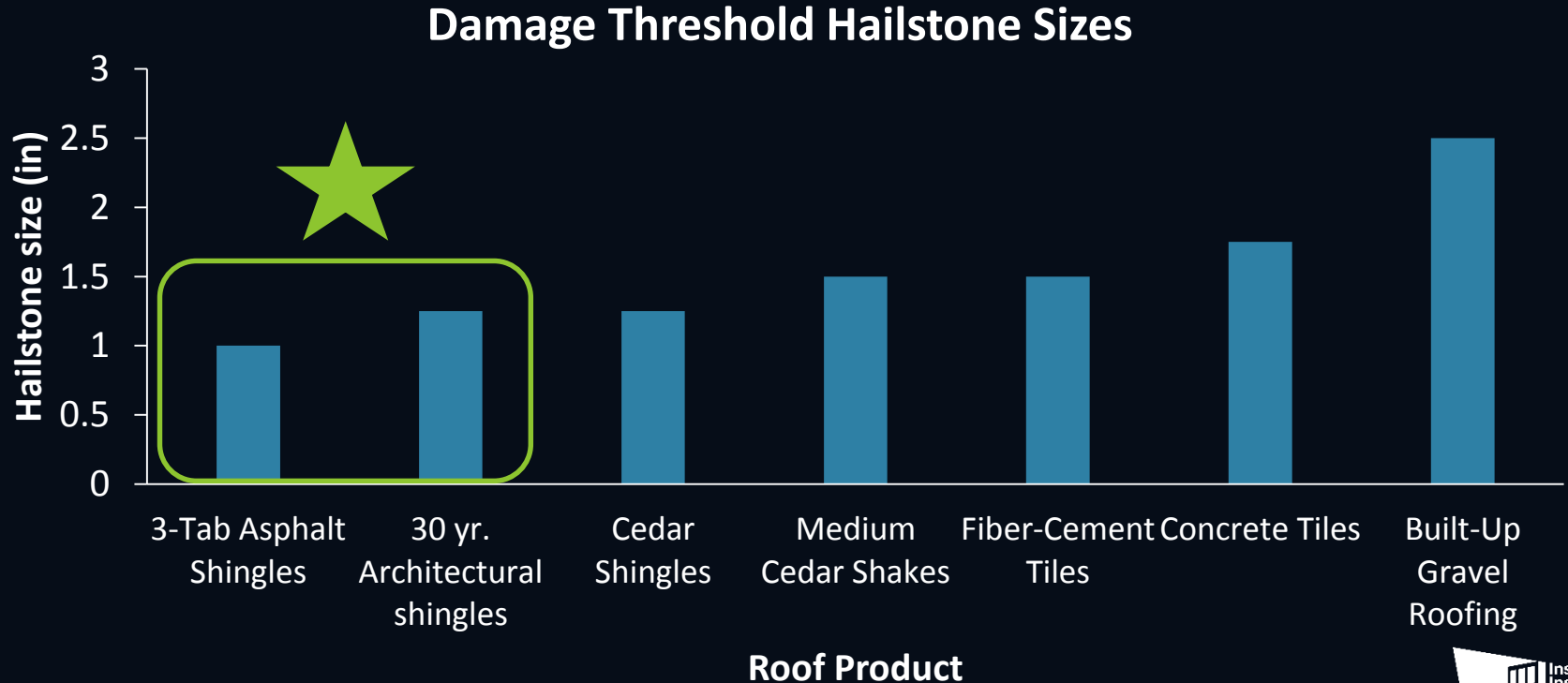


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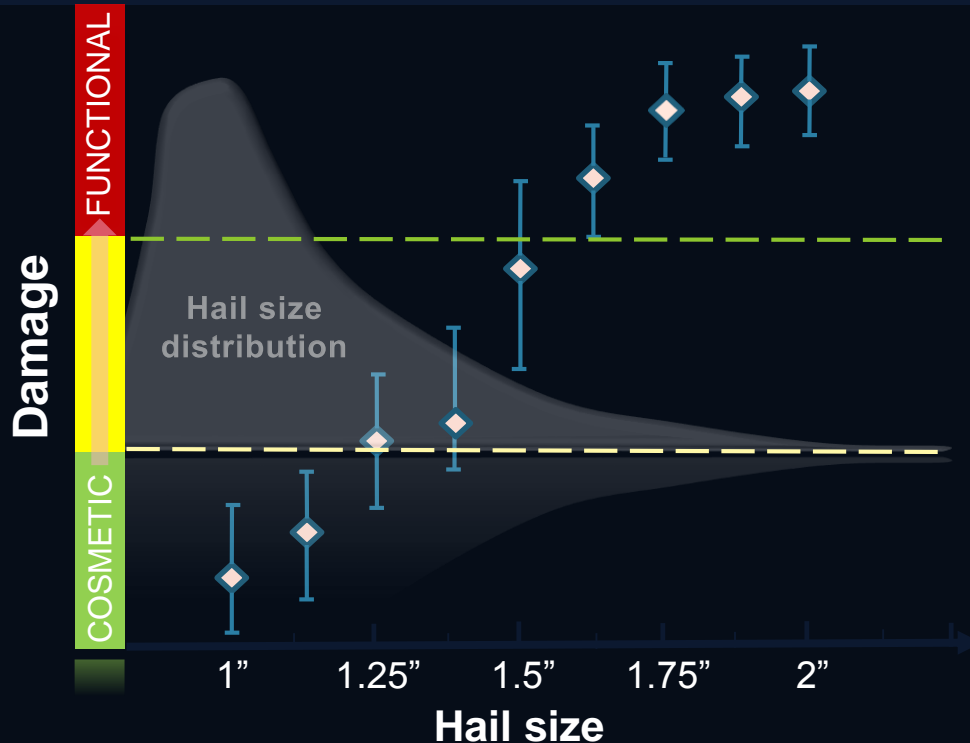
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Roof Vulnerabilities to Hail



From "Hail Damage Threshold Sizes for Common Roofing Materials (Marshall et al 2002)

Asphalt Shingle Impact Resistance: What we need to know

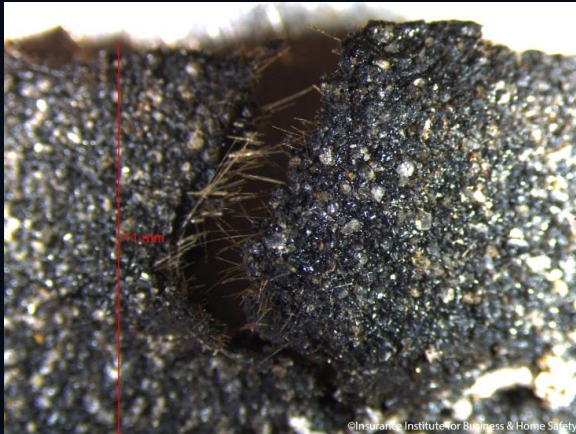
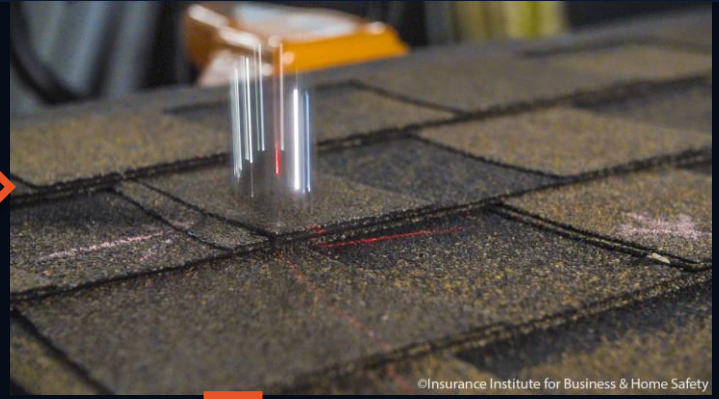


At what point does the shingle lose its water shedding ability?

What does the relationship actually look like?

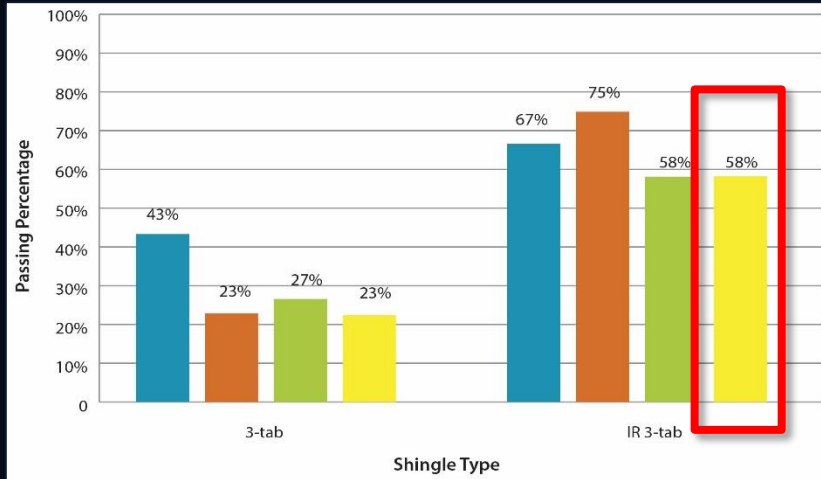
How do the effects of aging play a role?

IBHS Hail Research: Steel Ball Impacts

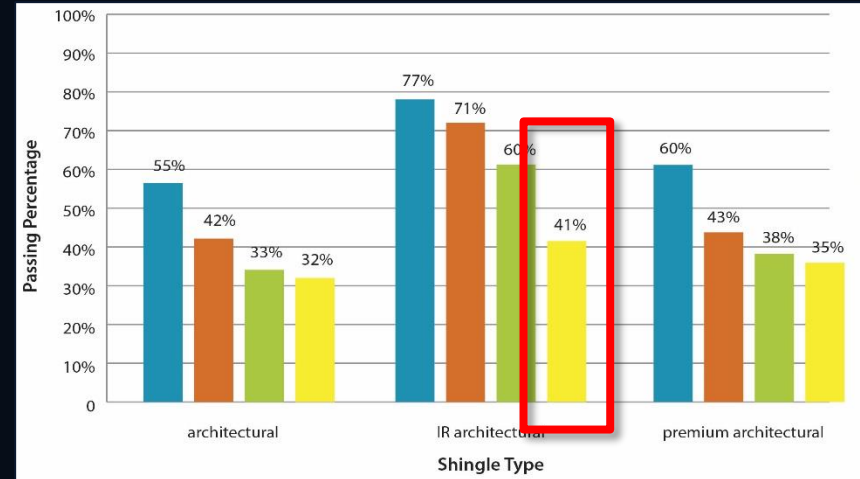


Asphalt Shingle Impact Resistance

UL 2218 Impact Location Passing Rates: 3-tab vs. IR 3-tab Shingles



UL 2218 Impact Location Passing Rates: Architectural, IR Architectural and Premium Architectural Shingles



Class 1
Impacts

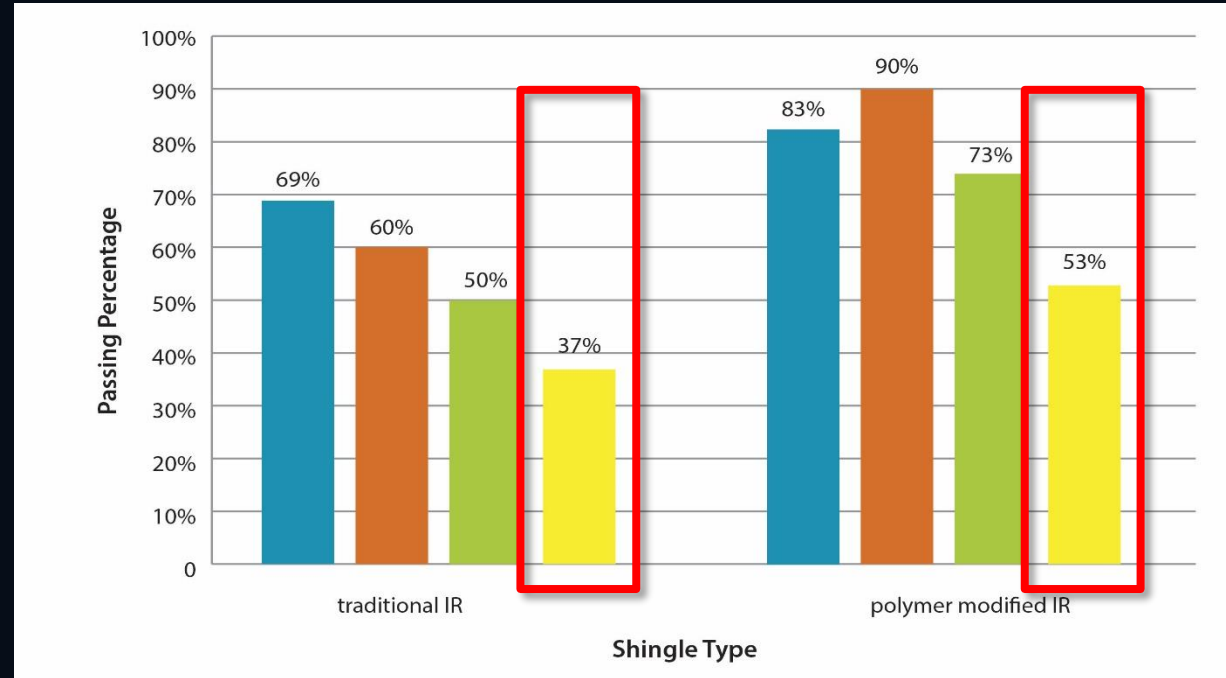
Class 2
Impacts

Class 3
Impacts

Class 4
Impacts

Asphalt Shingle Impact Resistance

**UL 2218 Impact
Location Passing
Rates:
Polymer Modified IR
vs.
Traditional IR
Shingles**



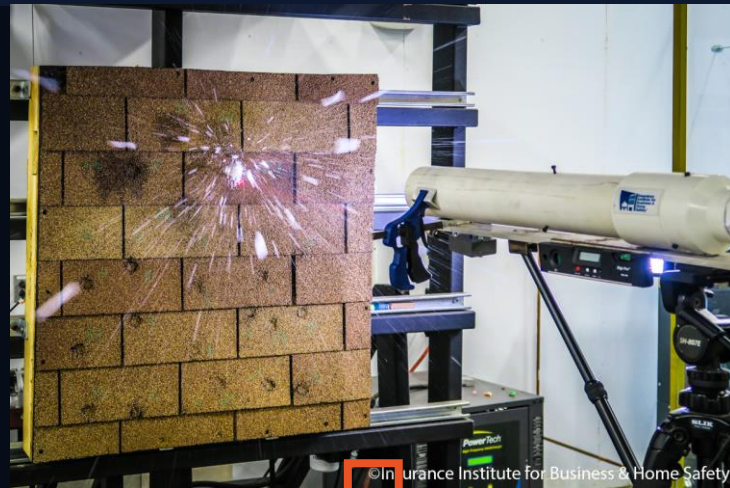
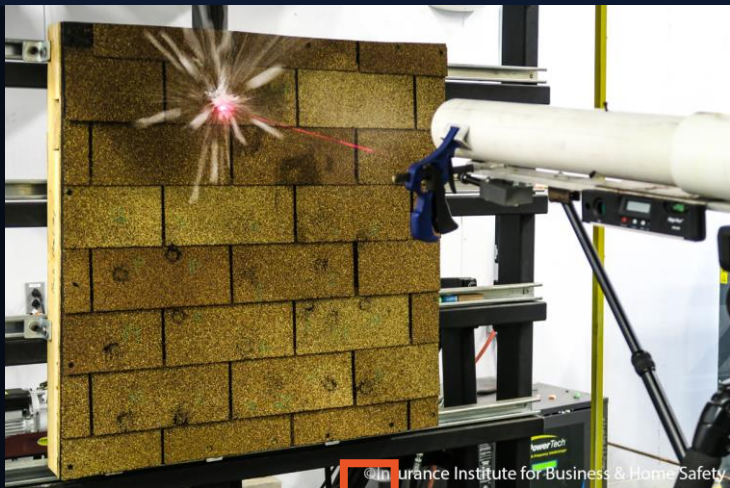
 Class 1
Impacts

 Class 2
Impacts

 Class 3
Impacts

 Class 4
Impacts

IBHS Hail Research: Ice Ball Impacts



Concerns with Standard Impact Tests

- *None of the IR shingles passed!*
- Some damage modes from steel balls are not realistic
- Kinetic energies may be too high
 - Pure ice density assumption
 - Incorrect terminal velocity assumptions
- Inconsistencies among ice balls
- Only evaluate new products

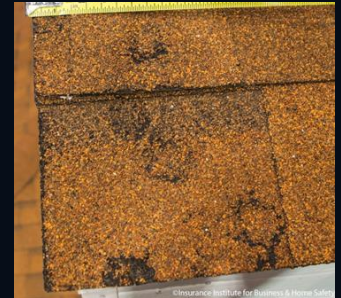
Steel ball



Pure ice ball –
new shingle

Same impact energy!

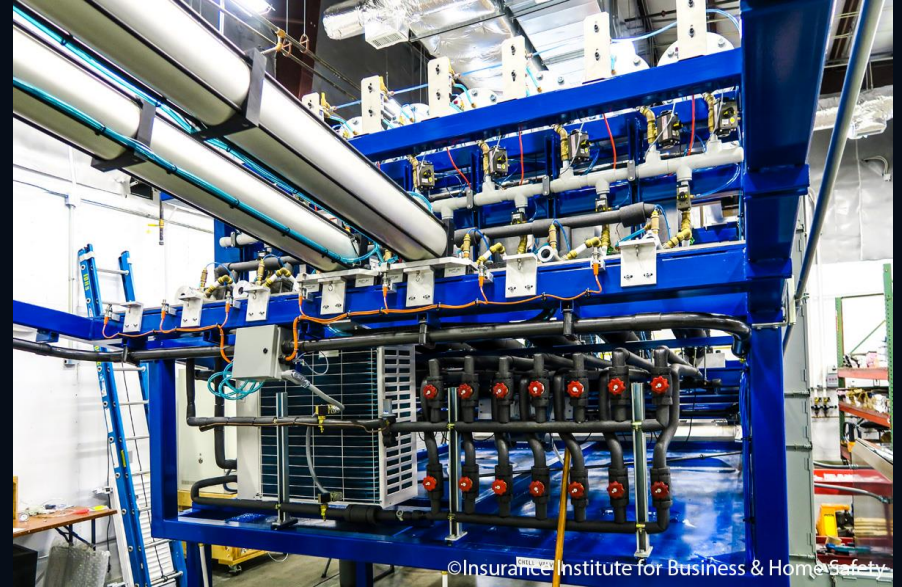
IBHS ice ball
aged shingle



Where do we go from here?

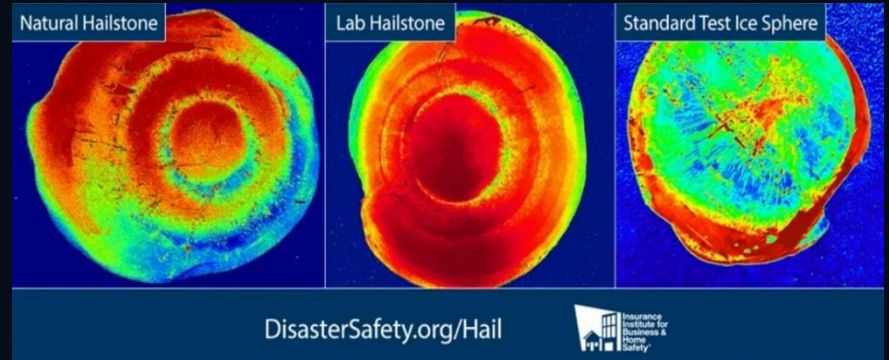
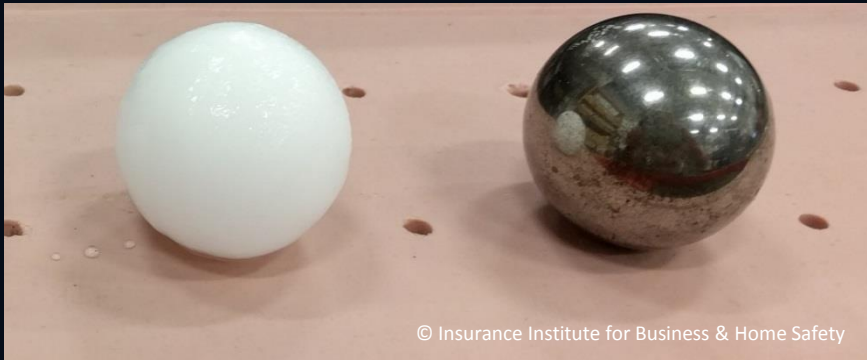


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Automated Hail Machine

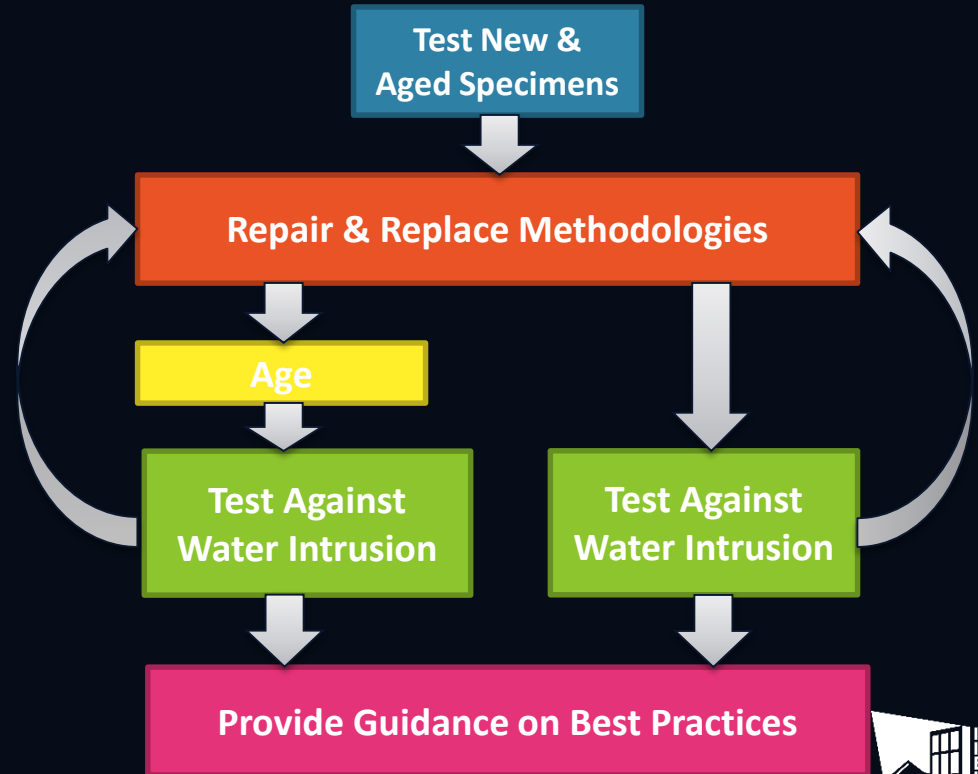


Future Full-Scale Research

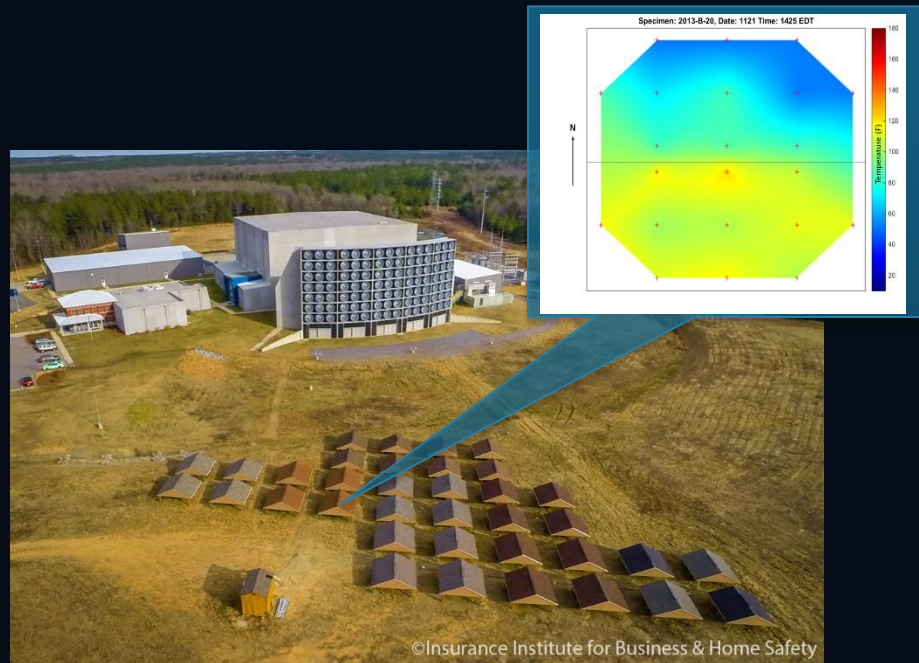


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What about Aging/Weathering?



Aging/Weathering Implications

- At what point does the hail performance of IR shingles degrade? How much?
- Are there initial conditions that must be met to assure shingles seal at time of installation?
- At what point do shingle sealants lose adhesion?

How does climate impact these?

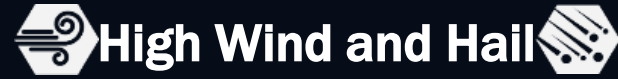
How to model these, develop vulnerability curves?

Can we use imagery to detect?

Where Does it Land? FORTIFIED Home



Hurricane



High Wind and Hail



Roof and Attic Vent System

Roof



Openings, Gables
and Attached Structures

Gables, Porches, Carports
and Chimneys

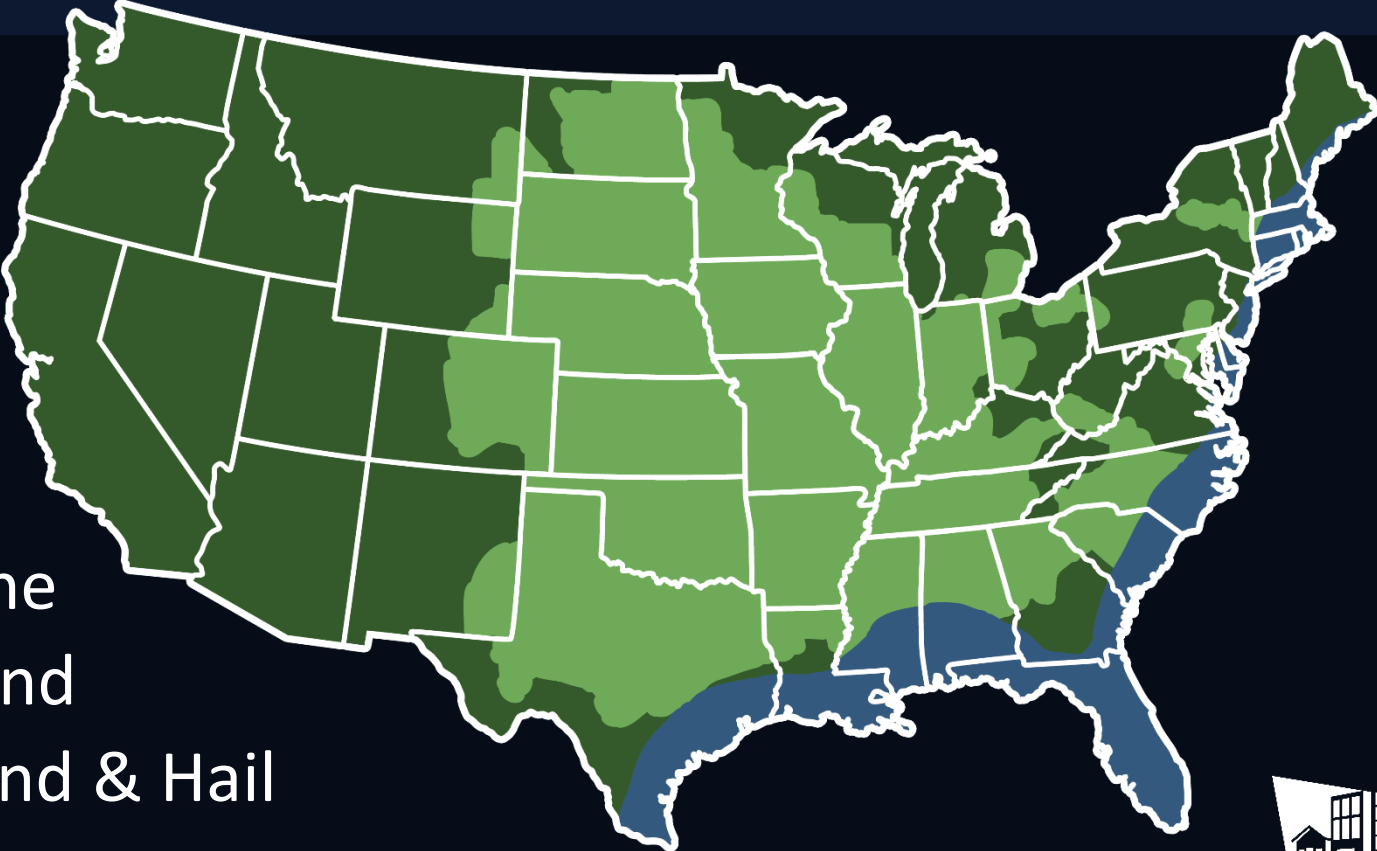


Structure (CLP) and
Chimney

Garage Doors and
Structure (CLP)

Location and Design Wind Speed are key determining factors in deciding which standard(s) apply.

FORTIFIED



Hurricane



High Wind



High Wind & Hail

Roofing Industry Collaborations



Roofing Best Practices

Partnership between IBHS, RICOWI, & several roofing industry trade associations

Coming
Soon!

Topics

- Installation
- Maintenance
- Damage ID
- Repair vs. Replace
- Product Manufacturing & ID

Audiences

- Contractors
- Inspectors & Code Officials
- Roofing Consultants
- Insurance Professionals
- Building Owners



Thank You!

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