

One of the interesting characteristics in some hailstorms is the presence of +CG activity. As indicated by many authors, positive CG flashes detected by the LF sensors can be misidentified as in-cloud lightning flashes [Cummins *et al.*, 1998 ; Wacker and Orville, 1999a,b ; Orville and Huffines, 2001 ; Carey *et al.*, 2003]. In order to have an accurate study, several positive flashes reported by the LF network are eliminated from the original dataset. The criterion to validate a positive CG flash is based on a minimum threshold for the peak current value fixed at 10 kA. For –CG flashes no filtering is applied, even if the peak current values can seem low during some periods. Actually, these periods correspond to weak CG flash rates, what has been also observed by Seity *et al.* [2003]. Cummins *et al.* [2006], from a study made in Arizona, indicated that the low peak current –CG flashes (<10 kA) could be real CG flashes.