



Organizational Guide to Wind Damage Surveys

Preface

ESSL encourages competent weather services and other related organizations to perform wind damage site surveys after as many events as possible.

ESSL will actively offer help with a survey that may concern violent tornado damage (cases suspect of IF4 or IF5 intensity). In case of lack of local capacities, ESSL will actively lead and perform such a survey.

This guide was written from the ESSL perspective but can easily be adapted to the needs of other organizations.

Guide structure

1. *Readiness phase*: everything that needs to be pre-prepared before the event.
2. *Preparation phase*: actions needed to be taken after the event occurred and before the survey is conducted.
3. *Survey phase*: actions needed to be taken during the survey.
4. *Processing phase*: actions needed to be taken after the survey.

Document last revised on: 20 March 2023 by Alois M. Holzer

Authors: Alois M. Holzer, Tomas Pucik, Thomas Schreiner, Pieter Groenemeijer, Igor Laskowski

1. Readiness phase

Training and knowledge

Selected persons within national meteorological institutes or voluntary observer networks / persons need to acquaint themselves with the state-of-the-art damage assessment scales. Learning about the damage assessment procedures and the damage indicators during the site survey will cost significant amount of time that can otherwise be spent rating the damaged structures.

ESSL recommends using the IF-scale and the IF-scale guide, which can be found on the ESSL webpage in the section Publications – Severe Weather Surveys:

<https://www.essl.org/cms/publications/detailed-survey-reports/>

It is important to know about the potentially available personnel that is knowledgeable concerning the surveys and the roles that single persons can take. More widespread events will require more personnel and their roles will need to be delegated by a team manager, that will stay in the office. For a larger event, following roles may be needed:

- **Team manager:** communicates with officials and the on-site team leaders. Determines the locations where the site-survey teams are dispatched. Is responsible for the collection of both data from the surveyors and the external sources (media, people calling in). Manager makes sure that the surveyors are not disturbed by the third parties, such as media.
- **On-site team leader:** the most experienced person in the team. Decides the priorities in the survey and serves as a point of contact to the team manager.
- **On-site surveyors:** work with the team leader.

2-3 persons per team is ideal.

An e-mail template should be prepared to rapidly inform third parties about the event and steps to be taken. An example text for such an e-mail template from the ESSL perspective is provided in Attachment A of this document.

Technical readiness

In case a **damage assessment app** is used, it is important to try out and practice with the damage assessment app before an actual event.

Being able to take aerial imagery (drone/plane/helicopter) or having a contact to persons that can perform that is important, especially for larger scale events. If the surveying person has **drone available**, flying with the drone should be practiced. Extra batteries should be prepared in case that the survey time is long. Drone pilot license, drone registration and drone insurance need to be taken care of.

Each survey team will need a **car or pickup truck** in most cases. 4WD is preferable to be able to drive on the dirt roads. The vehicle should be clearly marked as a professional survey car in order to facilitate recognition by local authorities and affected communities and individuals.

Storm survey case to be ready:

- **Labeled vest**
- **Helmet**
- **Name badge**
- **Business cards**
- **Sun and rain protection**
- **Clip board for printed maps and paper-notebook**

- **Safety boots/shoes**

Labeled vests and helmets should be prepared. Helmets are important when surveying the damage in the settlements as loose objects can fall or be thrown during the clean-up work. If helmet is not needed, labeled sun cap can also be worn. Labeled vests offer recognition of surveyors that clearly separates them from public onlookers. This can help when communicating with both officials and locals. Name badges can have similar effect. If it is desirable to establish further contact with locals, one may use business cards to share the contact information. Safety boots (especially against nails) will prevent foot injury when walking on the rubble.

To increase the chance of successful communication with locals, a **quick fact sheet** concerning the tornadoes and the usefulness of tornado surveys can be created. We suggest an A5 format on a hard paper. An example text for such a quick fact sheet is provided in Attachment B.

2. Preparation phase

Preparation phase begins with being informed about the event and ends with the arrival at the survey site.

The information of the event must reach the team manager. Team manager reaches out to the potential surveyors for a meeting (**survey preparation meeting**) to discuss the scale of the event, the necessary workforce, and the needs for the transportation to the event site or accommodation. Surveys often take more time than expected. Detailed survey of significantly damaged single building structure may take around one hour. A day is typically needed for cases of several houses affected. A larger scale event can take days to weeks, depending on the number of survey teams available. The more damage to the structure and the bigger the structure is, the more time is required for a detailed survey. Navigation around the event site, driving into the affected area or finding a suitable parking place can also take large amount of time.

A preliminary report about the event should be submitted to the ESWD. Team manager makes sure that person responsible for ESWD reporting is informed about the event and is invited to the survey preparation meeting.

The survey should be organized as quickly as possible. Some of the damage may be cleaned up within 24 h after the event.

The result of the survey preparation meeting should be:

1. How many surveyors are needed and available?
2. How much time (very rough estimate) will be needed to travel to site survey and complete it?
3. Will surveyors need accommodation if survey should last for multiple days?
4. Which partners can be asked for a cooperation: weather service or local VOPs (ESSLs Voluntary Observer Persons), for example?
5. Planning for a quick overview of a path of the event using aerial imagery. This is important, because it is necessary to identify the most impacted areas and provide overview of the damage before the significant clean-up starts.

Survey teams are formed and sent to different areas during the meeting or pending the aerial imagery overview if it will be available soon and does not need to be performed by one of the team members.

Survey teams should prepare:

- Printed maps (provide best overview in the field)
- Camera equipment
- Mobile phones and computer tablets with topographic maps (ideally pre-downloaded for offline functionality) and the necessary power supply
- Drinks and food. Groceries and water may not be available in the affected area!
- Equipment from the storm survey case

- Document that allows survey teams to enter the affected areas. Survey admittance document is secured by the team manager. See Attachment C.

3. Survey phase

Survey phase includes travel of the teams to the survey site. This can take up to one working day. In the meantime, team manager gathers more information and plans the details of the on-site activities.

Before entering the site, teams may need to pass the police controls. The survey admittance document shall be shown together with an ID.

Survey teams should first concentrate on the areas with the most significant damage.

When performing the survey in extensive damage areas, we advise to perform multiple cross-sections. This will help to establish the progression of the damage along the path and the area affected by the individual tornado intensities.

Rating the damaged structures

A/ In case the **damage assessment app is available**:

For each of the damaged object, at least one photo is taken, damage indicators and degree of damage are determined and saved along with the location (geographical coordinates) of the object via the app.

Ideally the app contains an option to display already submitted data points on the map. This makes the coordination between teams easier and planning of further surveys of the area.

B/ In case the **damage assessment app is unavailable**:

Damage indicators and degree of damage are noted either in the printed map or in the notebook together with the geographical coordinates of the damaged object.

If there is enough time also objects outside of the cross-sections should be rated.

Cross-sections are chosen in best case scenario by team manager using an aerial imagery. In practice, on-site teams may need to deviate from the plan and cross-sections do not need to be in a straight line. Cross-sections should cross the areas of the suspected most significant damage first.

At the end of the working day, a **daily survey debriefing** should be made with the rest of the team and team manager to discuss the preliminary findings, future progress, changes to the plan and to express support. The person responsible for the ESWD reporting joins debriefing as well to update the preliminary report.

Interacting with local inhabitants

Locals can behave differently when approached by survey teams. Every approach to locals should be done wary but confident. Empathizing with the inhabitants is supported by putting oneself in the locals' position. Still, the members of the survey team need to keep their mission in mind.

Some locals will not want to be disturbed and should not be asked about their experience with the event. Some locals may seek contact with the survey teams, interested in the event or the work being made. Information and business cards can be helpful to establish further contact. Before entering private property, the owner, if present, should always be asked to grant access. Some locals may be angry at the survey teams and in such case, backing off is advisable, not insisting on investigating or looking at the property.

Physical challenges

Site surveys are physically demanding, requiring a lot of walking in sometimes hazardous conditions, such as with sharp pieces of debris or among the cleanup effort. Heat stroke and sun burn are a threat in the summer

months, and it may be impossible to hide from sun in the significantly damaged area. Enough water, sun protection and breaks are needed. In case working conditions are difficult, it is advisable to shorten the site survey time.

Mental challenges

Site surveys can be mentally challenging, especially if fatality occurred with the event.

It is important to reassure yourself the task you are doing is important and your role requires you to be present at the site and active there.

Debriefings shall be used to communicate the emotional distress from the survey.

Strategies for dealing with the mental stress at the survey site and after the event should be consulted with psychologists. The site surveyors should be given access to an emergency psychologist if deemed necessary.

4. Processing phase

If the damage assessment app was not available during the survey, data should be entered into a computer spreadsheet to conform a standardized format. The format follows the standard of the damage assessment app. The data should easily be displayed onto a map along with the photo reference, DI and DoD.

After the survey was finished, meetings among the whole team should follow to discuss the gathered data, establish the rating and other required information.

The outcome of the survey should be a **survey summary document** that contains the following basic information:

- Maximum intensity
- Area affected (path length, mean and maximum width)
- Area affected by different intensities.
- Map showing the tornado track with different intensities plotted.

The survey summary document can also contain information on:

- Extraordinary damage occurrence
- Circumstances under which people were killed or injured.

Attachment A

Example text for e-mail template (from ESSL perspective)

Dear colleagues,

According to preliminary information, a potentially violent tornado has occurred in the area ... on ... around ... o clock.

First indications of magnitude led us to assume that we cannot exclude IF4 intensity on the International Fujita Scale in the present case. As a standard in such cases, ESSL is performing independent scientific site surveys to assess the nature and intensity of the event, which is important for climatological and other scientific questions.

We are kindly offering our services also to your institute in case you are interested to cooperate in this matter. We can offer the added value of our many years of international experience in such activity. We can provide the necessary organizational structure for field works in an area of catastrophe, based on state-of-the-art technical equipment and human knowledge for the assessment of extreme tornado cases. In addition, our offer supports international recognition of the findings, comparability according to the standards of the IF-Scale and a knowledge transfer to your own employees via joint co-work if desired.

In case you are interested in our full survey data and in sound information as soon as feasible, it is possible to commission ESSL to perform such a site survey. We can offer such work for lumpsums that on average cover our costs. Note that ESSL, as a non-profit research organization, shall not generate profit.

In any case, we kindly ask for information whether you are planning to dispatch own survey teams within the first two days after the event. In this case, we would like to offer to coordinate the field survey effort with you, exchange data on a fair basis, and discuss the findings with you.

Kind regards,

Attachment B

Example text for quick fact sheet about tornadoes and tornado surveys (ideally to be printed on A5 sized hard paper, from ESSL perspective)

Tornado info sheet

Your area has been hit by a tornado or other severe wind event.

Tornadoes are rare but extremely dangerous weather phenomena. Tornadoes are violently rotating columns of air that extend from the surface into a parent cloud. Several hundred tornadoes are observed in Europe every year – most of them are short-lived and occur over the water.

Some tornadoes can become violent with wind speeds in excess of 400 km/h. Such tornadoes can toss vehicles for hundreds of meters or destroy even sturdy buildings and are typically connected to strongly rotating thunderstorms - called supercells. Even the weaker tornadoes can reach peak winds of 200 km/h and cause significant damage to trees and roofs.

Many tornadoes have been documented in Europe in the past but it is only in the recent years that stronger emphasis is placed on their detection in Europe. Because tornado paths are typically short and narrow, they almost never hit a meteorological station that observes the weather. In order to establish the nature of the wind damage (tornado or some other phenomenon) and to understand how the tornado can impact the buildings, we need to perform the damage survey as soon as possible after the event.

Such research forms a basis for future warnings and for safer buildings that are better able to withstand tornadoes. For this reason, the European Severe Storms Laboratory (ESSL) conducts site surveys and damage assessments after strong tornadoes or other extreme wind events. You can find an overview of our research on the website www.essl.org

If you would like to update us with important facts about the event in your neighborhood, please email us at inflow@essl.org

Attachment C

Sample document that allows survey teams to enter the affected areas: survey admittance document (from ESSL perspective)

Survey admittance 2023

HIGH PRIORITY / URGENT

To officials / To whom it may concern

This is to certify that Mr/Ms ..., born ..., is officially entitled by ESSL to perform scientific site surveys in the severely affected areas after a tornado or other severe weather event. Such site surveys are extremely important to be conducted in the very first hours and days after the event to improve future warnings of similar events and mitigate future loss of life and property.

From the ESSL perspective, and as ESSL official, this document entitles the holder to

- immediate and urgent access of the affected areas
- pass police controls or other checkpoints and enter areas with restricted access
- perform damage assessment in the restricted areas including damage analysis
- take photos and videos of damaged objects
- take photos and videos by flying a drone
- enter the affected areas by car or 4WD Pickup truck
- drive on otherwise closed roads and dirt roads

All activities shall conform with the national law and local regulations. The holder of this document shall present its ID to officials in case of controls or checkpoints.

We kindly ask for your allowance.

Kind regards,

S i g n a t u r e

on behalf of the ESSL Director

Translation of Attachment C into Polish (courtesy of Igor Laskowski):

Przykładowy dokument umożliwiający dostęp zespołom badawczym na obszar dotknięty zdarzeniem meteorologicznym: pozwolenie na przeprowadzenie badań naukowych (z perspektywy ESSL):

Pozwolenie na przeprowadzenie badań naukowych

WYSOKI PRIORYTET / PILNE Dla urzędników / dla pozostałych służb i osób upoważnionych

Niniejszym zaświadcza się, że Pan/Pani, urodzony, legitymujący się dokumentem tożsamości o nr jest upoważniony przez organizację European Severe Storms Laboratory (ESSL) do przeprowadzenia badań naukowych na obszarze..... dotkniętym klęską żywiołową w dniach Przeprowadzenie badań w krótkim odstępie czasu po wystąpieniu niekorzystnego zdarzenia meteorologicznego (do kilku godzin / dni od zdarzenia) jest niezwykle ważne z punktu widzenia zwiększenia możliwości przewidywania i ostrzegania przed tego typu zdarzeniami oraz ograniczenia wielkości strat materialnych i ofiar w wyniku wystąpienia przyszłych, podobnych zdarzeń meteorologicznych.

Zgodnie ze stanowiskiem ESSL oraz jego przedstawiciela, dokument ten uprawnia jego posiadacza do:

- natychmiastowego dostępu do obszarów dotkniętych niekorzystnym zdarzeniem meteorologicznym;
- wejścia na obszary o ograniczonym dostępie oraz na obszary zabezpieczone np. punktami kontrolnymi lub kontrolami policyjnymi;
- wykonywanie dokumentacji filmowej i fotograficznej uszkodzonych obiektów;
- wykonywanie dokumentacji filmowej i fotograficznej przy pomocy drona;
- wjazdu na dotknięte obszary przy pomocy samochodu, w tym pojazdu z napędem na cztery koła (4WD);
- wjazdu na drogi zamknięte dla ruchu oraz na drogi gruntowe.

Wszystkie działania podejmowane w procesie badawczym powinny odbywać się zgodnie z przepisami prawa krajowego oraz miejscowego. W przypadku kontroli, posiadacz tego dokumentu powinien okazać służbom swój dowód tożsamości.

Uprzejmie prosimy o udzielenie dostępu.

Z wyrazami szacunku,

P o d p i s

W imieniu dyrektora ESSL: