Int. Charter Act. ID: 782 Product N.: 02PATNAUNGANISLAND, v1 Patnaungan island - PHILIPPINES

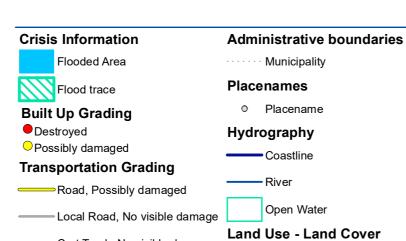
Storm - Situation as of 01/10/2022

Grading - Overview map 01

Cartographic Information

1:10000 Full color A1, 200 dpi resolution 125 500

Grid: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 51N map coordinate system Tick marks: WGS 84 geographical coordinate system



Features available in the vector package

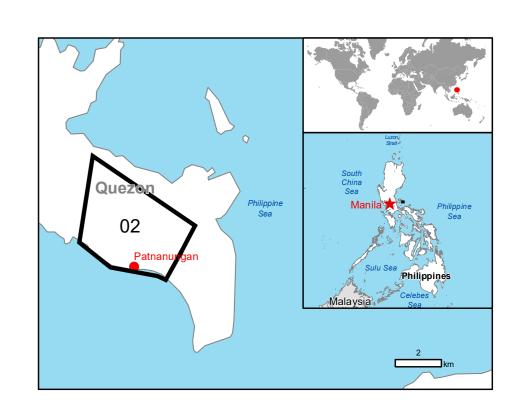
----- Cart Track, No visible damage

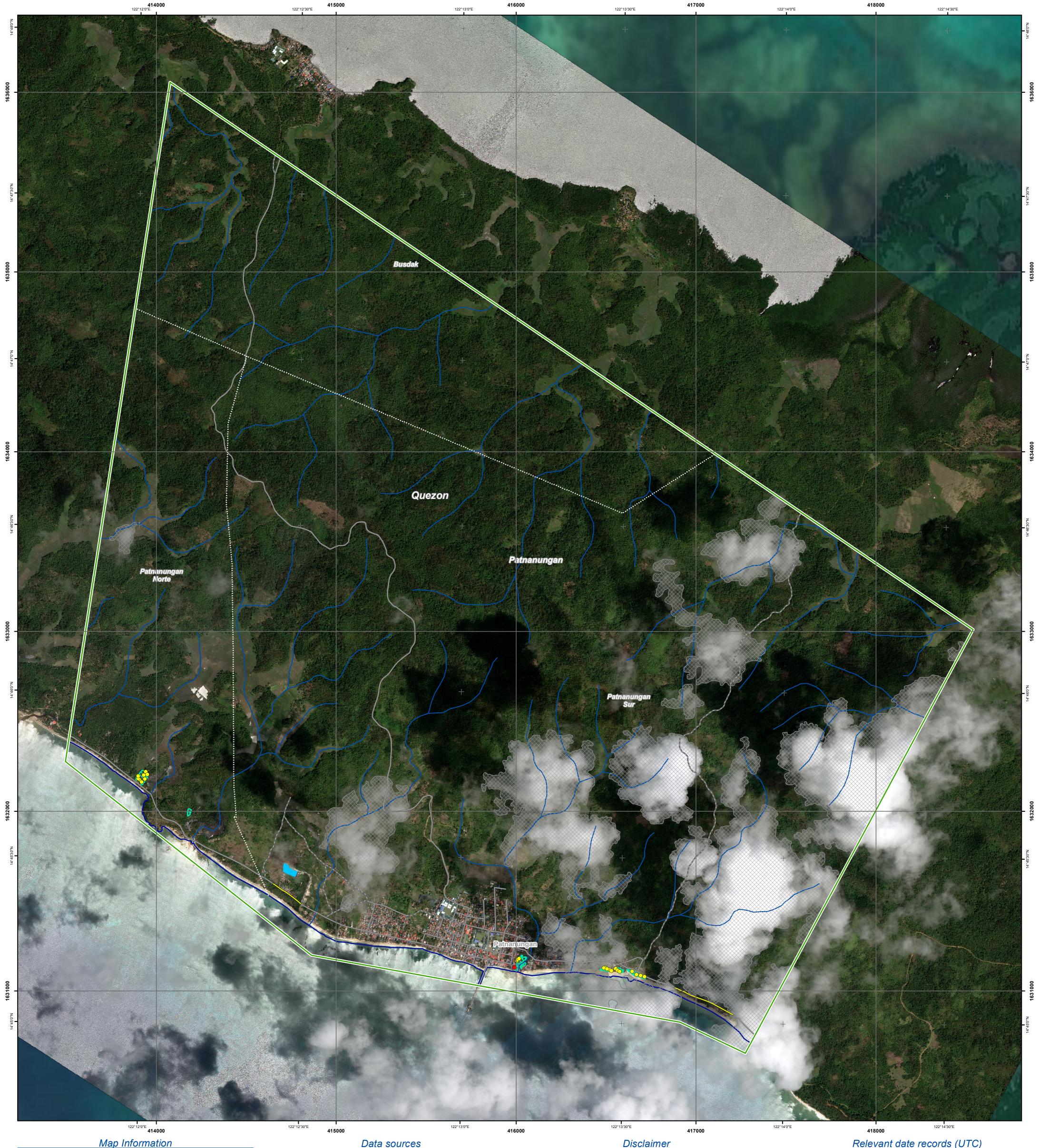
General Information Area of Interest

Not Analysed

Consequences within the	e AOI					
		Destroyed	Damaged	Possibly damaged*	Total affected**	Total in A
Flooded area	ha					0.3
Flood trace	ha					0.8
Estimated population					43	6,230
Built-up	No.	1	0	23	24	1,364
Transportation	km	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	19.8
Facilities	km	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
		High damage	Moderate damage	Negligible to slight damage	Total affected**	Total in A
Land use	ha	NA	NA	NA	1.1	1,561.6

Full table available in the vector package





Noru, known locally as Karding, first made landfall as a super typhoon on the 25th September, but later weakened at 20:20 local time (12:20 GMT) on Sunday. Its peak wind increased from 60 to 160 mph in 24 hours as it transformed from a tropical storm to the equivalent of a Category 5 hurricane. This leap was the fastest 24-hour intensification rates on record for any tropical cyclone. More than 74,000 people had been evacuated from the typhoon's path, and officials had earlier issued warnings of "serious flooding" in areas of the capital, Manila. The Copernicus EMS Rapid Mapping was requested to provide Damage Assessment products.

The present map shows damage grade assessment (Grading maps) in the area of Patnaungan island (Philippines). The thematic layer has been derived from post-event satellite image by means of visual interpretation. "Not analysed" indicates an area that could not be analysed in any of the post-event images. The scale of analysis is 1:10000. The estimated geometric accuracy (RMSE) is 2.5 m or better, from native positional accuracy of the background satellite image. The minimum mapping unit (MMU) is 100 sq m.

Pre-event image: Pléiades-1A/B © CNES (2021), distributed by Airbus DS (acquired on 26/04/2021 at 02:35 UTC, GSD 0.5 m, approx. 0% cloud coverage in AoI, 18.4° off-nadir angle), provided under COPERNICUS by the European Union and ESA, all rights reserved.

Post-event image: Pléiades NEO © Airbus DS (2022), (acquired on 01/10/2022 at 02:38 UTC, GSD 0.3 m, approx. 18% cloud coverage in AoI, 20.7° off-nadir angle), provided under COPERNICUS by the European Union and ESA, all rights reserved.

Base vector layers: OpenStreetMap © OpenStreetMap contributors (2022), Wikimapia.org, GeoNames 2015, Globe Land 30 (2020), Copernicus Global Land Service: Land Cover (2019), Global Administrative Areas (2012), refined by the producer. Inset maps: JRC 2013, Natural Earth 2012, GeoNames 2015.

Population data: GHS Population Grid © European Commission, 2019 https://ghsl.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ghs_pop2019.php Digital Elevation Model: SRTM (90 m) (NASA/USGS)

Products elaborated in this Copernicus EMS Rapid Mapping activity are realized to the best of our ability, within a very short time frame, optimising the available data and information. All geographic information has limitations due to scale, resolution, date and interpretation of the original sources. No liability concerning the contents or the use thereof is assumed by the producer and by the European

Delivery formats are Layered Geospatial PDF, GeoJPEG and vector (ESRI shapefiles, Google Earth KML, GeoJSON).

Map produced by Telespazio Iberica released by e-GEOS (ODO).

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