

**CITY OF INGLESIDE
REGULAR CITY COUNCIL MEETING
AGENDA
JUNE 9, 2026
6:30 PM**

Notice is hereby given that the Ingleside City Council will hold a Regular City Council Meeting on June 9, 2026, at 6:30 PM. The Meeting will be held in person at City Hall, 2671 San Angelo Street, Ingleside, Texas. Members of the public can view the meeting via live stream at <https://inglesidetx.gov/>.

With respect to any subject matter set forth below, the City Council may take action, unless otherwise expressly indicated with respect to any particular subject matter.

Opening Agenda

1. Call Meeting to Order.
2. Roll Call.
3. Invocation.
4. Pledge of Allegiance.
5. Citizen Comments and Reports.
Persons wishing to address the Council and who have registered using the Citizen Participation Form will have up to three minutes to speak. In accordance with the Open Meetings Act, Council may not discuss or take action on any item that has not been posted on the agenda. While civil public criticism is not prohibited; disorderly conduct or disturbance of the peace as prohibited by law shall be cause for the chair to terminate the offender's time to speak.
6. Staff Comments and Reports.
The Council may discuss any subject which is specifically listed under this item.
 - a. Council Comments and Reports.
 - b. Announcements of Community Interest and/or upcoming events.
 - c. Report on November 01, 2025, Hailstorm Damage to City of Ingleside Buildings.
 - d. Report on proposed Live Oak soccer fields as budgeted in the FY 2025-2026 Budget Fund 57 CO 2024 - Capital Bond in the amount of \$1,500,000.

Presentations

7. Proclamation recognizing Lemonade Day Coastal Bend.

Consent Agenda

All consent agenda items listed are considered to be routine by the City Council and will be enacted by one motion. There will be no separate discussion of the items unless a Council Member so requests, in which event the item will be removed from the Consent Agenda and considered in its normal sequence on the agenda.

8. Deliberate and take appropriate action on the Regular Meeting Minutes of May 26, 2026.

Regular Agenda

9. Deliberate and take appropriate action on a Resolution appointing members to the Ingleside Development Corporation (IDC) Board of Directors.
10. Deliberate and take appropriate action for the City Council to authorize the City Manager to advertise for Request For Qualifications (RFQ) for engineering for the maintenance of two of the City of Ingleside water towers located at N.O. Simmons Park and 973 FM HWY 1069.
11. Discussion and possible action regarding proposals received in response to the City's Request for Proposals for Alternative Water Supplies, including selection of a respondent for the development of an alternative groundwater supply project and authorization for the City Manager to negotiate an agreement for future City Council consideration.

Closing Agenda

12. Items to consider for placement on future agendas.
13. Adjourn.

Special Accommodations

This facility is wheelchair accessible and there are special parking spaces near the main entrance. Request for accommodations or special services must be made 48 hours prior to this meeting. Please contact City Secretary's Office at (361) 776-2517 or Fax (361) 776-1027 or email citycouncilquestions@inglesidetx.gov for further information.

With respect to any subject matter listed on this agenda, the City Council may meet in Closed Executive Session, if and to the extent allowed by Chapter 551 of the Texas Government Code, including, but not limited to, any of the following sections of Chapter 551: Section 551.071 Consultations with Attorney, Section 551.072 Deliberation about Real Property, Section 551.073 Deliberation regarding Prospective Gift, Section 551.074 Personnel Matters, Section 551.087 Deliberation regarding Economic Development Negotiations, and Section 551.089 Deliberation regarding Security Devices Or Security Audits.

Certification

I, Jana Stork, certify that the above notice of this Regular Meeting of the City Council was posted on the City Hall bulletin board at 2671 San Angelo Street, Ingleside, Texas on June 3, 2026, by 4:50 p.m.



Jana Stork, City Secretary

This public notice was removed from the official posting board at the Ingleside City Hall on the following:

Date: _____

Time: _____

By: _____
City Secretary's Office
City of Ingleside, Texas

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA
Regular Meeting: June 9, 2026

AGENDA ITEM: 6.a

Council Comments and Reports.

SUBMITTED BY: Jana Stork, Director of Administrative Services/City Secretary

APPROVED FOR AGENDA: Brenton Lewis, City Manager

BACKGROUND:

City Council may discuss any subject under this item.

FISCAL ANALYSIS:

N/A

RECOMMENDATION:

For informational purposes only.

ATTACHMENTS:

None

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA

Regular Meeting: June 9, 2026

AGENDA ITEM: 6.b

Announcements of Community Interest and/or upcoming events.

SUBMITTED BY: Jana Stork, Director of Administrative Services/City Secretary

APPROVED FOR AGENDA: Brenton Lewis, City Manager

BACKGROUND:

1. City of Ingleside Planning & Zoning Commission Volunteers Needed
 2. City of Ingleside Street Advisory Group Volunteers Needed
 3. Ingleside Public Library Summer Reading Program, Registration Opens May 1, 2026
 4. Ingleside Parks & Recreation Summer Movie Series at the Pool, Lilo & Stitch, June 06, 2026
 5. Ingleside Public Library Crochet for Beginners, June 08, 2026 - July 27, 2026
 6. Ingleside Public Library Just Dance 2018 Tournament, June 08, 2026
 7. Ingleside Parks & Recreation Vendors Market, June 20, 2026
 8. Ingleside Public Library Animal Crossing Event, June 26, 2026
 9. Ingleside Parks & Recreation Stars & Stripes Parade, July 04, 2026
 10. Ingleside Parks & Recreation America's 250th Birthday Bash, July 04, 2026
 11. Ingleside Public Library Pokémon TCG Trading, July 08, 2026
 12. Ingleside Parks & Recreation Summer Movie Series at the Pool, A Minecraft Movie, July 17, 2026
 13. Ingleside Public Library Tekken 7 Tournament, July 25, 2026
 14. Ingleside Public Library Minecraft: Back to School Movie Bash, August 07, 2026
 15. Ingleside Parks & Recreation Summer Movie Series at the Pool, Zootopia 2, August 08, 2026
-

FISCAL ANALYSIS:

N/A

RECOMMENDATION:

For informational purposes only.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. 2026, 06-09 Community Events



**CARE ABOUT THE GROWTH
AND DEVELOPMENT OF
INGLESIDE?**

VOLUNTEER FOR THE

**PLANNING & ZONING
COMMISSION**



CONTACT:

CITY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

CITYSECRETARY@INGLESIDETX.GOV

361-776-2517



Want Better Streets?

VOLUNTEER FOR THE

**INGLESIDE
STREET
ADVISORY
GROUP**

CONTACT:

CITY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

CITYSECRETARY@INGLESIDETX.GOV

361-776-2517



UNEARTH A STORY

INGLESIDE PUBLIC LIBRARY

FREE SUMMER READING PROGRAM 2026

PRE- K - 2nd GRADE

TUESDAYS - 10:00A - 11:00A

Begins June 2nd, 2026

3rd - 6th GRADE

WEDNESDAYS - 10:00A - 11:00A

Begins June 3rd, 2026

MR. KIPPY

THURSDAYS - 3:30P - 4:30P

FRIDAYS - 8:30A - 9:30A

Registrations begin May 1st, 2026

Online or in the Library





SUMMER

MOVIE SERIES AT THE POOL

6 JUNE

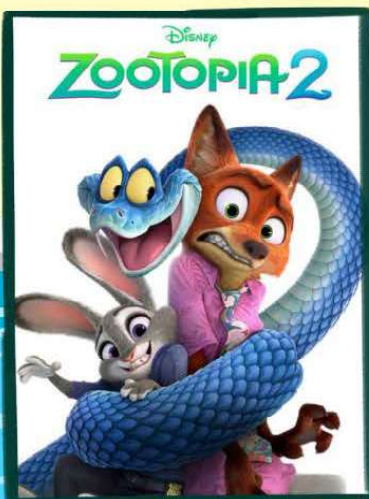


SUMMER BASH



JULY 17

8 AUGUST



BACK TO SCHOOL SPLASH



POOL DOORS OPEN AT 8:30PM - MOVIES WILL START AT SUNDOWN

CHARLES H. DOHERTY SWIMMING POOL | 2746 MUSTANG DR. INGLESIDE, TX

Ingleside Parks and Recreation

FREE CROCHET FOR BEGINNERS

SUMMER SCHEDULE

Mondays

Beginning **Ending**
June 8th - July 27th
10:00a - 11:00a



Ingleside Public Library
Contact the Library at 361-776-5355 for information

Ingleside Public Library

FREE SUMMER GAME EVENTS

JUST DANCE 2018 TOURNAMENT -- 6-8-2026

ANIMAL CROSSING EVENT -- 6-26-2026

POKEMON TCG TRADING -- 7-8-2026

TEKKEN 7 TOURNAMENT -- 7-25-2026

**MINECRAFT: BACK TO SCHOOL
MOVIE BASH 8-7-2026**

Ingleside Parks and Recreation

VENDORS *Market*



SAT. JUNE 20TH

11AM-2PM

Save the date — your next favorite item is waiting!



N.O. Simmons Park – Basketball Pavillion
2867 Ave J, Ingleside, TX 78362

Ingleside Parks and Recreation

STARS & STRIPES PARADE

Come celebrate with us! Join us for our 4th of July Parade and show off your best red, white, and blue! The celebration will end at Charles H. Doherty Municipal pool.

Parade line up at 10AM-11:15AM

July 4, 2026 / 11:30 AM

***Parade starts at
N.O. Simmons Park***





America's 250th Birthday Bash

AT THE POOL

Come celebrate the red, white, and blue with us at the pool! Enjoy free admission, free hot dogs, games, and swimming. Bring the whole family for an afternoon of patriotic fun!

JULY 4TH • 1-3PM

Join us after for our Stars & Stripes Parade!

Charles H. Doherty Swimming Pool
2746 Mustang Dr.
Ingleside, TX 78362

Ingleside Parks and Recreation

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA

Regular Meeting: June 9, 2026

AGENDA ITEM: 6.c

Report on November 01, 2025, Hailstorm Damage to City of Ingleside Buildings.

SUBMITTED BY: Jana Stork, Director of Administrative Services/City Secretary

APPROVED FOR AGENDA: Brenton Lewis, City Manager

BACKGROUND:

On November 01, 2025, a hailstorm came through the City of Ingleside, damaging several buildings and structures. Cornerstone Consulting Group (CCG) was retained by the insurers through Crawford & Company to evaluate and quantify damages and provide a professional opinion of repair costs. CCG completed a detailed inspection on November 24th & 25th of all properties with emphasis on hail-related distress. All buildings/structures were photo documented and categorized in relation to the cause of loss. Areas of distress that coincide with the date of loss event are included in the detailed ROM. (Exhibit "A")

The scope and estimate is based on a repair/replacement basis utilizing Xactimate software and pricing but may be augmented based on local market conditions or submitted bids. The depreciation, if applied, is based on the relative age and/or condition of the building items to be replaced. It is a basic scope of work and repair cost analysis. During the inspection, hail impacts were observed at multiple locations on the buildings, including several roof systems. Hail damage was documented on multiple structures, and Cornerstone Consulting Group prepared a report outlining these observations. However, the report did not differentiate whether the hail impacts resulted in functional damage or were cosmetic only. This distinction is important, as the policy includes a cosmetic damage endorsement that excludes coverage for hail damage that does not affect the roof from continuing to function as a barrier to entrance of the elements to the same extent as it did before the cosmetic damage occurred.

H2Y Engineering d.b.a. H2Y Consulting was retained by the Crawford & Company Executive General Adjuster, Adrian Cantu, to perform a forensic engineering evaluation of twenty-six (26) municipal buildings and associated structures. The purpose of this evaluation was to document observed conditions, analyze available meteorological and historical information, and assess whether wind or hail from the subject storm resulted in damage to the inspected structures. There were seven (7) hail-damaged buildings or structures, several with pre-existing wind damage, and many with corrosion deterioration. The full 554-page Engineer's report is attached and available upon request.

FISCAL ANALYSIS:

No repairs have been scheduled through the insurance due to the repair estimate's replacement cost value of \$113,701.76, which includes \$27,926.25 in recoverable depreciation and \$522.84 in non-recoverable depreciation. After the \$100,000.00 deductible, there remains a potential of \$13,178.92 in recoverable depreciation that may be returned upon completion of the work with receipt of satisfactory documentation evidencing that the repairs were completed in accordance with the approved scope and costs that would be incurred.

Prem.	Loss Location	RCV	Recoverable Depreciation	Non Recoverable Depreciation	NET ACV
1	1128 FM 1069 Ingleside, TX 78362	\$ 1,025.83		\$ (522.84)	\$ 502.99
2	1480 4th St Ingleside, TX 78362	\$ 5,293.17	\$ (2,486.94)		\$ 2,806.23
3	1874 Port Ave Ingleside, TX 78362	\$ 4,054.12	\$ (875.48)		\$ 3,178.64
4	1944 Parkview Ingleside, TX 78362	\$ 5,052.05	\$ (2,788.50)		\$ 2,263.55
5	2355 State Highway Ingleside, TX 78362	\$ 522.42	\$ (296.68)		\$ 225.74
7	2425 8th Street Ingleside, TX 78362	\$ 11,751.71	\$ (846.23)		\$ 10,905.48
8	2525 8th Street Ingleside, TX 78362	\$ 10,465.05	\$ (3,990.35)		\$ 6,474.70
9	2665 San Angelo Ave Ingleside, TX 78362	\$ 176.05	\$ (97.28)		\$ 78.77
10	2671 San Angelo Ave Ingleside, TX 78362	\$ 781.09	\$ (458.29)		\$ 322.80
11	2740 Mustang Dr Ingleside, TX 78362	\$ 7,337.62	\$ (1,116.09)		\$ 6,221.53
13	2775 Waco St Ingleside, TX 78362	\$ 48,010.95	\$ (7,225.30)		\$ 40,785.65
14	2821 Main St Ingleside, TX 78362	\$ 9,100.98	\$ (3,693.84)		\$ 5,407.14
15	2850 Main St Ingleside, TX 78362	\$ 1,240.36	\$ (715.32)		\$ 525.04
16	2867 Ave J Ingleside, TX 78362	\$ 425.77	\$ (243.54)		\$ 182.23
17	2868 Waco St. Ingleside TX 78362	\$ 8,464.59	\$ (3,092.41)		\$ 5,372.18
	General Conditions				
	Total Estimate	\$ 113,701.76	\$ (27,926.25)	\$ (522.84)	\$ 85,252.67
	Deductible	\$ (100,000.00)			\$ (100,000.00)
	Net Estimate	\$ 13,701.76	\$ (27,926.25)	\$ (522.84)	\$ (14,747.33)

RECOMMENDATION:

For informational purposes only.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Cornerstone Consulting Group's report - insured
2. Position Letter
3. 26.03.4 - 03251201 - City of Ingleside - Engineering Report S&S



CORNERSTONE CONSULTING GROUP

Cornerstone Consulting Group
& Thermal Solutions
www.CSthermalsolutions.com

City of Ingleside

P.O. Drawer 400, Ingleside , TX 78362

Building Damage Analysis Survey and Report

Prepared for:

Crawford & Company
Adrian Cantu
Adrian.cantu@us.crawco.com

December 3, 2025

Attn: Adrian Cantu
Crawford & Company
5335 Triangle Parkway NW
Peachtree Corners, GA 30092

Date of Loss: 11/1/2025
Type of Loss: HAIL
Claim No. 4686551
CCG File No: CTS_2025021
Loss Address: P.O. Drawer 400
Ingleside , TX 78362



AUTHORIZATION

Cornerstone Consulting Group (CCG) was retained by the insurers through Crawford & Company to evaluate and quantify damages to, and provide a professional opinion of, repair costs at the subject building/s located in, Ingleside, TX 78362, particularly with regard to a hail claim that took place on or around 11/1/2025.

ABSTRACT

CCG was able to discuss this project with Mr. Craig Olson. The scope for this project includes hail distressed building components through much of the interior and exterior of the subject building/s. CCG completed a detailed inspection of the property with emphasis on hail related distress. These areas of distress were photo documented and categorized in relation to cause of loss. Areas of distress that coincide with the date of loss event are included in the detailed ROM (**Exhibit "A"**).

PARTIES

During the CCG inspection, various parties were present and participated in an inspection of the property. A list of participants follows:

Jeff Schultz CCG | Steve Hardgrave CCG | Craig Olson Crawford

INSPECTION DETAILS

On 11/24/2025, Cornerstone Consulting Group traveled to the project site and performed on-site inspections of the subject buildings listed on the Statement of Values. Please see inspection details for each structure outlined below.

001-001: *1128 FM 1069 Ingleside, TX 78362 500k Gal Elevated Water Tank*

This elevated water tower was not inspected due to accessibility. Possible damage would be to the paint around the tower. A reinspection with the proper drone would be necessary to inspect the height of the tower.



001-002: 1128 FM 1069 Ingleside, TX 78362 Chlorinator Building/Water - Home Port

This structure is a CMU building with an asphalt shingle roof that houses the chlorinator. The damages are to the shingle roof only and are included in the attached ROM.

002-001: 1480 4th St Ingleside, TX 78362 Pump Station - Water/Near Animal Control

This structure is a metal building that houses the pumps. This building showed no signs of hail damage.

002 – 002: 1480 4th St Ingleside, TX 78362 1m Gal Ground Water Tank - Water/Animal Control

This structure is an above ground water tank. No visible signs of hail damage were found.

002 – 003: 1480 4th St Ingleside, TX 78362 Animal Control Facility /Police

This structure is a wood framed slab on grade structure. The exterior cladding is hardi plank siding with a three tab asphalt shingle roof. There was visible damage to the North elevation down spouts. No other visible damages were found.

003 – 001: 1874 Port Ave Ingleside, TX 78362 Restrooms - Parks &Rec/ Tennis Court

This building is a CMU structure with an asphalt shingle roof over a wood deck and framing members. Visible hail damage was found to the roof system, gutters and fascia. These damages have been included in the attached ROM.

003 – 002: 1874 Port Ave Ingleside, TX 78362 4) Aluminum Bleachers -Parks & Rec/Tennis Court

No visible hail damage was found to the bleachers.

004 – 001: 1944 Parkview Ingleside, TX 78362(3) Scoreboards- Parks &Rec/ Bennie Diegel Park

No visible hail damage was found to the scoreboards.



004 – 002: 1944 Parkview Ingleside, TX 78362 (15) Light Poles- Parks & Rec/ Bennie Diegel Park

No visible hail damages were found to the light poles.

004 – 003: 1944 Parkview Ingleside, TX 78362 Concession Stand/Restroom- Parks & Rec/Bennie Diegel Park

The concession stand is a CMU structure with a standing seam metal roof attached to a wood frame. Visible hail damage was found to the gutters, downspouts and fascia. These damages have been accounted for in the attached ROM.

004 – 004: 1944 Parkview Ingleside, TX 78362 (12) Bleachers - Parks & Rec/ Bennie Diegel Baseball Park

No visible damage was observed to the bleachers.

004 – 005: 1944 Parkview Ingleside, TX 78362(6) Bleacher Shades -Parks & Rec/ Bennie Diegel Baseball Park

No visible damage was observed to the shades.

005 – 001: 2355 State Highway 361 Ingleside, TX 78362 Pavilion- Simmons -Near Splashpad

This structure is an open metal framed system with a metal roof. No visible hail damage was observed.

005 – 002: 2355 State Highway 361 Ingleside, TX 78362 Covered Sports Court-Parks & Rec/ Bennie Diegel Park

This structure covers the basketball courts and is an open metal framed system with a metal roof. No visible hail damage was observed.

005 – 003: 2355 State Highway 361 Ingleside, TX 78362 Concession Stand- Parks& Rec/ Bennie Diegel Park

This structure is a concrete building with a metal roof over a wood frame. There was no visible hail damage observed.



005 – 004: 2355 State Highway 361 Ingleside, TX 78362 Covered Pavilion-near Skate Bowl-covering Picnic Tables-park

This structure is an open metal framed system with a metal roof. No visible hail damage was observed.

005 – 005: 2355 State Highway 361 Ingleside, TX 78362 Playground Equipment-Parks & Rec/ Bennie Diegel Park

No visible hail damage was observed.

005 – 006: 2355 State Highway 361 Ingleside, TX 78362 Restrooms/ Fence- Parks& Rec/ Bennie Diegel Park

This structure is a concrete building with a metal roof over a wood frame. There was no visible hail damage observed.

005 – 007: 2355 State Highway 361 Ingleside, TX 78362 Wooden Pedestrian Bridge- Parks & Rec/Bennie Diegel Park

No visible hail damage was observed.

005 – 008: 2355 State Highway 361 Ingleside, TX 78362 Splash Pad- Parks & Rec/Bennie Diegel Park

No visible hail damage was observed.

006 - 001 2401: Highway 361 Ingleside, TX 78362 750k Gal Elevated Storage Tank- Parks &Rec/ Bennie Diegel Park

This elevated water tower was not inspected due to accessibility. Possible damage would be to the paint around the tower. A reinspection with the proper drone would be necessary to inspect the height of the tower.

007 – 001: 2425 8th Street Ingleside, TX 78362 Police Dept Equipment Storage/antenna-Police

This structure is a conventional steel framed metal building used for storage. No visible hail damage was observed.



007 – 002: 2425 8th Street Ingleside, TX 78362 Public Safety Building-Police/ VFD

This structure is the mail Police and Fire department building. The building is a steel framed structure with a brick exterior cladding. The roof coverings are a single ply system over the Police Department and a standing seam metal roof over the Fire Department, the front entry has a double fiberglass arched roof. The entry fiberglass roof was damaged and will require replacement. No other visible hail damage was observed.

007 – 003: 2425 8th Street Ingleside, TX 78362 Storage Building- Police

This structure is a conventional steel framed metal building used for storage. No visible hail damage was observed.

007 – 004: 2425 8th Street Ingleside, TX 78362 Generator 150kw Diesel - Police/VFD

No visible hail damage was observed.

008 – 001: 2525 8th Street Ingleside, TX 78362 Electrical Building-Wastewater/ Pw

This structure is a conventional steel framed metal building used for storage. No visible hail damage was observed.

008 – 002: 2525 8th Street Ingleside, TX 78362 Storage Building-Wastewater/ Pw

This structure is a conventional steel framed metal building used for storage. No visible hail damage was observed.

008 – 003: 2525 8th Street Ingleside, TX 78362 Truck Repair/ Storage-Mechanic Shop/ Pw

This structure is a conventional steel framed metal building used for storage. No visible hail damage was observed.

008 – 004: 2525 8th Street Ingleside, TX 78362 Equipment Pole Barn-Public Works

This structure is a conventional steel framed metal building used for storage. No visible hail damage was observed.



008 – 005: 2525 8th Street Ingleside, TX 78362 250k Gal Elevated Water Tank- Water/ Pw

This elevated water tower was not inspected due to accessibility. Possible damage would be to the paint around the tower. A reinspection with the proper drone would be necessary to inspect the height of the tower.

008 – 006: 2525 8th Street Ingleside, TX 78362 Storage Building- Water/Pw

This structure is a conventional steel framed metal building used for storage. No visible hail damage was observed.

008 – 007: 2525 8th Street Ingleside, TX 78362 Generator 150 Kw-Wastewater/ Pw

No visible hail damage was observed.

008 – 008: 2525 8th Street Ingleside, TX 78362 Public Works Building (portable)- Public Works/Admin Bldg

This building is a portable metal building with metal exterior cladding and rolled roofing material that is coated. The interior has common finishes such as acoustic ceiling tiles, wallpapered walls with vinyl tile and carpeting. There was visible damage from hail to the window beading and some interior damages to the ceiling tiles and wallpaper in areas. No visible damage was observed on the roof. The interior damages and window beading have been included in the attached ROM.

009 – 001: 2665 San Angelo Ave Ingleside, TX 78362 City Hall Annex/ Admin

This building is a concrete building with an exterior plaster and lathe finish. The roof system is a single ply over what appears to be a wood deck. Visible hail damage was found to the wood fascia and no other visible hail damages were observed. These damages have been accounted for in the attached ROM.

010 – 001: 2671 San Angelo Ave Ingleside, TX 78362 City Hall

This building is a wood framed structure with a brick veneer exterior cladding and a single ply roof system. Visible hail damage was observed to three broken windows, fascia, ac units and gutters. These damages have been accounted for in the attached ROM.



010 – 002: 2671 San Angelo Ave Ingleside, TX 78362 60kw Generator- City Hall

No visible hail damage was observed.

011 – 001: 2740 Mustang Dr Ingleside, TX 78362 Garden Center

This building is a steel framed metal building with an exterior cladding of metal and stone with a decorative eifs band. The roof is a metal roof system. Visible hail damage was observed to the eifs band around the building. No other visible hail damage was observed. The damages have been accounted for in the attached ROM.

012 – 001: 2746 Mustang Dr Ingleside, TX 78362 Pump House- Pool

This building is a CMU structure with a built up roof system with ballast on a wood deck. There is visible hail damage to the roof and paint on the CMU exterior. The damages have been accounted for in the attached ROM.

013 – 001: 2775 Waco St Ingleside, TX 78362 Library

This building is wood framed with an exterior stucco cladding and an asphalt shingle roof. Visible hail damage was observed to the asphalt roof system, gutters and downspouts. The damages have been accounted for in the attached ROM.

014 – 001: 2821 Main St Ingleside, TX 78362 Humble Youth Rec Center/Near Railroad

This building is a CMU structure with a single ply roof system. The exterior CMU is painted and there is a canvas awning covering the entire length of the building. There is visible hail damage to the canvas awning on the front of the building. The damages have been accounted for in the attached ROM.

015 – 001: 2850 Main St Ingleside, TX 78362 Senior Citizens near Railroad

This structure is a conventional steel framed metal building with metal wall and roof panels. Damaged to several down spouts were observed. No other visible hail damage was observed. The damages have been accounted for in the attached ROM.



016 – 001: 2867 Ave J Ingleside, TX 78362 Municipal Court Bld/Simmons Park

This structure is a conventional steel framed metal building with metal wall and roof panels. Damaged to several down spouts were observed. No other visible hail damage was observed. The damages have been accounted for in the attached ROM.

017 – 001: 2868 Waco St Ingleside, TX 78362 Tool/ Equip Pole Barn- Water/ Waco-Houston St.

This structure is a conventional steel framed metal building used for storage. No visible hail damage was observed.

017 – 002: 2868 Waco St Ingleside, TX 78362 Pump Station- Water/ Waco-Houston St

This structure is a conventional steel framed metal building used for storage. No visible hail damage was observed.

017 – 003: 2868 Waco St Ingleside, TX 78362 500k Gal Gound Water Tank- Water/ Waco Houston St.

No visible hail damage was observed.

017 – 004: 2868 Waco St Ingleside, TX 78362 Generator (300kw)- Water/ Waco-Houston St.

No visible hail damage was observed.

018 – 001: Hwy 1069 South Ingleside, TX 78362 Cove Park Restroom- Parks & Rec/ Cove Park

This building is a stone structure with a metal roof on wood framing. No visible hail damage was observed.

019 – 001: TX Hwy 361 Ingleside, TX 78362 Entryway Sign- IDC/ Streets & Roads

No visible hail damage was observed.



020 – 001: ***2576 Filberto Villa Dr Ingleside, TX 78362 Concession Stand – Parks & Rec/
Faith Park***

This building is a CMU structure with a metal roof system. Visible hail damage was observed to the metal roof, gutters and ac unit. No other visible hail damage was observed. The damages have been accounted for in the attached ROM.

Miscellaneous Structures

There were several marquess signs that CCG observed hail damage to that were not listed under an SOV number. According to the insured, these signs were recently installed. CCG has the information for the sign company and will be reaching out for repairability and pricing. CCG understands there might be coverage for these items, therefore CCG has added a miscellaneous category to the ROM with the preliminary amounts for these signs.



- 1 Location 001/001-001 - 1-IMG_3026
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

Water tower



- 2 Location 001/001-002/Roof - 2-IMG_3029
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

pump house roof





- 3 Location 002/002-001/Roof - 3-
IMG_0664
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

overview



- 4 Location 002/002-001/Roof - 4-
IMG_0678
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

closeup of skylight





- 5 Location 002/002-001/Roof - 5-
IMG_0674
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

view looking north



- 6 Location 002/002-002/Roof - 6-
IMG_0616
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

overview





- 7 Location 002/002-002/Roof - 7-
IMG_0605
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

closeup view of roof



- 8 Location 002/002-003/Roof - 8-
IMG_0554
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

overview





- 9 Location 002/002-003/Roof - 9-
IMG_0559
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

roof vent



- 10 Location 002/002-003/Roof - 10-
IMG_0576
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

closeup view of shingles





- 11 Location 002/002-003/Exterior -
11-IMG_3065
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

hail damage to downspout



- 12 Location 002/002-003/Exterior -
12-IMG_3064
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

hail damage to downspout





- 13 Location 003/Building 001/Roof -
13-IMG_2876
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

overview



- 14 Location 003/Building 001/Roof -
14-IMG_2882
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

hail damage to shingles





- 15 Location 003/Building
001/Exterior - 15-IMG_2812
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

areas of chipped paint on fascia from
hail



- 16 Location 003/Building
001/Exterior - 16-IMG_2803
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

identification of hail size on electrical
box





- 17 Location 004/004-003/Roof - 17-
IMG_0276
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

overview



- 18 Location 004/004-003/Roof - 18-
IMG_0298
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

identification of size of hail





- 19 Location 004/004-003/Roof - 19-
IMG_0290
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

apparent dent on fin of standing seam
roof



- 20 Location 004/004-003/Roof - 20-
IMG_0312
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

overview of hail damage to gutter
system





- 21 Location 004/004-003/Roof - 21-
IMG_0306
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

close up of gutter system



- 22 Location 004/004-003/Exterior -
22-IMG_2784
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

damage to down spouts





- 23 Location 004/004-003/Exterior -
23-IMG_2785
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

damage to gutters



- 24 Location 005/005-001 - 24-IMG_
2651
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

overview





- 25 Location 005/005-001 - 25-IMG_0063
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

identification of hail size



- 26 Location 005/005-001 - 26-IMG_0067
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

view of metal panel with hail splatter





27 Location 005/005-001 - 27-IMG_0074

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

view of valley with splatter



28 Location 005/005-002 - 28-IMG_2578

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

overview





29 Location 005/005-002 - 29-IMG_9993

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

overview of roof



30 Location 005/005-002 - 30-IMG_0001

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

dent in metal panel





31 Location 005/005-002 - 31-IMG_0014

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

dent in flashing



32 Location 005/005-002 - 32-IMG_9996

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

panel overview





33 Location 005/005-003 - 33-IMG_2613

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

overview



34 Location 005/005-003 - 34-IMG_9936

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

identification of hail size





35 Location 005/005-003 - 35-IMG_9932

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

overview of panel



36 Location 005/005-003 - 36-IMG_9942

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

exhaust vent on roof





37 Location 005/005-004 - 37-IMG_2617

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

overview



38 Location 005/005-004 - 38-IMG_0029

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

overview of roof





- 39 Location 005/005-004 - 39-IMG_0050
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

identification of hail size



- 40 Location 005/005-004 - 40-IMG_0049
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

view of panel





41 Location 005/005-005 - 41-IMG_2624

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

overview of playground equipment



42 Location 005/005-005 - 42-IMG_2632

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

playground canopies





43 Location 005/005-005 - 43-IMG_2639

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

playground canopies



44 Location 005/005-006 - 44-IMG_2596

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

overview





45 Location 005/005-006 - 45-IMG_9965

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

roof overview



46 Location 005/005-006 - 46-IMG_9959

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

close up of panels

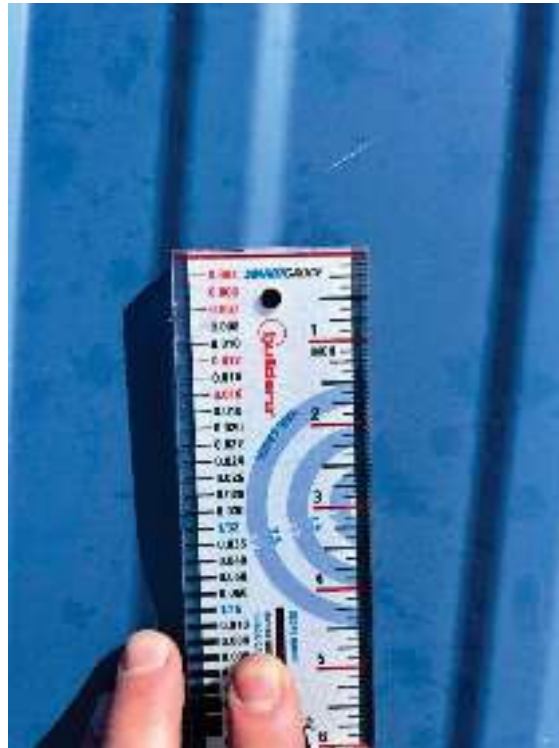




47 Location 005/005-006 - 47-IMG_9975

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

identification of hail size



48 Location 005/005-007 - 48-IMG_0079

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

overview of bridge





49 Location 005/005-008 - 49-IMG_2665

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

overview of splash pad



50 Location 006/006-001 - 50-IMG_3097

Date Taken: 11/25/2025

overview





51 Location 007/007-001/Roof - 51-
IMG_2843
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

overview



52 Location 007/007-001/Roof - 52-
IMG_3034
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

roof overview





- 53 Location 007/007-001/Roof - 53-
IMG_3038
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

close up of roof panels



- 54 Location 007/007-002/Roof - 54-
IMG_2973
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

entry canopy





- 55 Location 007/007-002/Roof - 55-
IMG_2962
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

roof overview



- 56 Location 007/007-002/Roof - 56-
IMG_2963
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

close up of roof membrane





- 57 Location 007/007-002/Roof - 57-
IMG_2952
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

splatter on RTU



- 58 Location 007/007-002/Roof - 58-
IMG_2998
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

overview of metal roof





- 59 Location 007/007-002/Roof - 59-
IMG_3015
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

close up of metal panels



- 60 Location 007/007-003/Roof - 60-
IMG_3048
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

overview of roof





- 61 Location 007/007-003/Roof - 61-
IMG_3064
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

close up of roof panel



- 62 Location 008/008-001/Roof - 62-
IMG_0496
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

roof overview





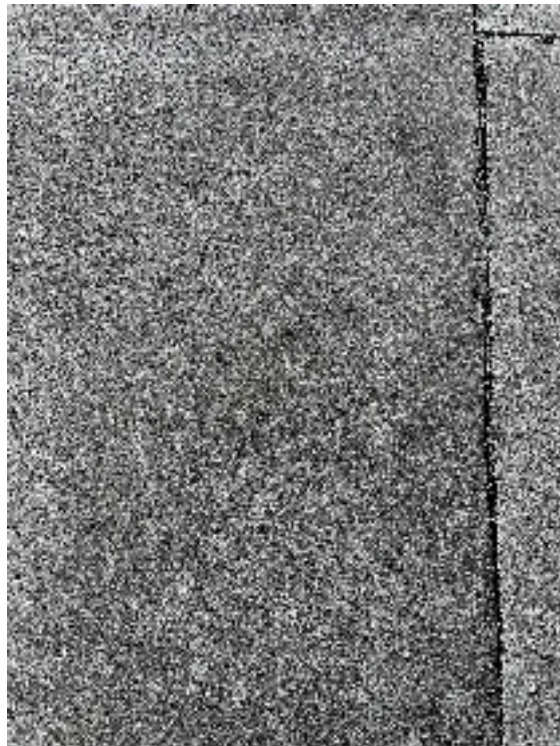
63 Location 008/008-001/Roof - 63-
IMG_0494
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

hail splatter



64 Location 008/008-001/Roof - 64-
IMG_0490
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

hail splatter





65 Location 008/008-002/Roof - 65-
IMG_0404
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

overview of roof



66 Location 008/008-002/Roof - 66-
IMG_0439
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

splatter on ridge





67 Location 008/008-002/Roof - 67-
IMG_0438
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

splatter on panels



68 Location 008/008-003/Roof - 68-
IMG_0338
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

overview of roof





69 Location 008/008-003/Roof - 69-
IMG_0351
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

close up of panels



70 Location 008/008-003/Roof - 70-
IMG_0359
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

rusty through area of roof





- 71 Location 008/008-004/Roof - 71-
IMG_0381
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

roof overview



- 72 Location 008/008-004/Roof - 72-
IMG_0385
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

fiberglass skylight overview





- 73 Location 008/008-004/Roof - 73-
IMG_0393
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

metal panel close up



- 74 Location 008/008-005 - 74-IMG_
2942
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

water tower not inspected





- 75 Location 008/008-008/Interior - 75-
IMG_2971
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

ceiling water stains



- 76 Location 008/008-008/Interior - 76-
IMG_2980
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

ceiling water stains





- 77 Location 008/008-008/Interior - 77-
IMG_2976
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

water stains on wallpaper



- 78 Location 009/Roof - 78-IMG_
9611
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

roof overview





79 Location 009/Roof - 79-IMG_
9626

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

hail splatter on roof



80 Location 009/Roof - 80-IMG_
9643

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

dents on RTU cover

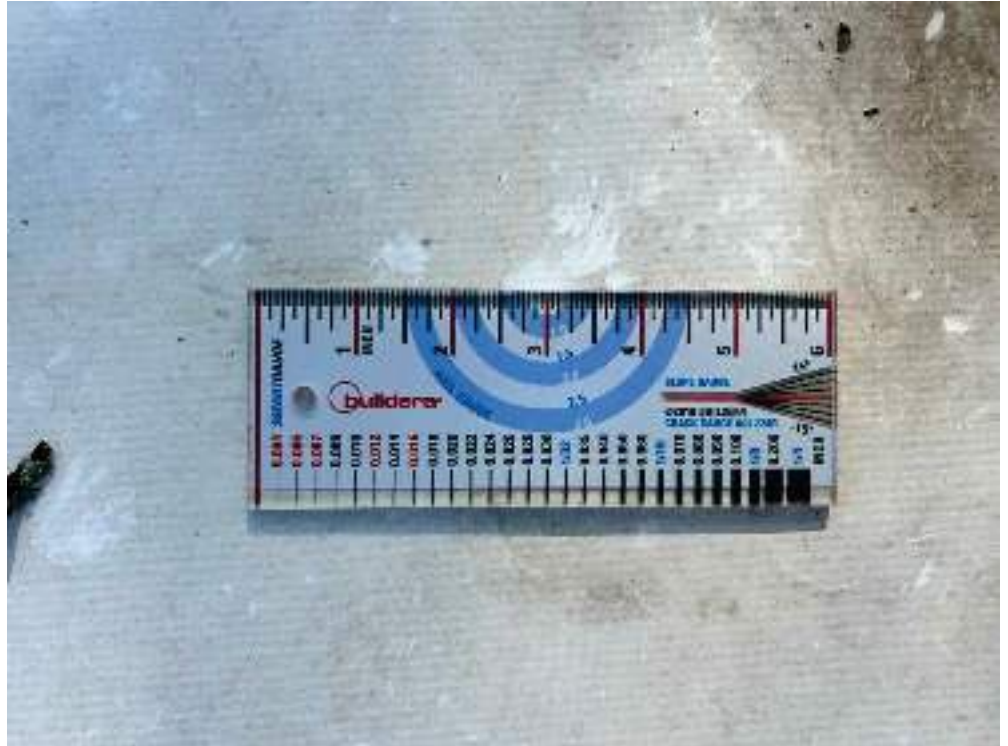




81 Location 009/Roof - 81-IMG_9670

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

identification of hail size



82 Location 009/Roof - 82-IMG_9680

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

hail splatter on roof





- 83 Location 010/010-001/Exterior -
83-IMG_2398
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

overview of building



- 84 Location 010/010-001/Exterior -
84-IMG_2426
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

two windows broken out by hail
boarded up by insured





- 85 Location 010/010-001/Exterior -
85-IMG_2438
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

window cracked by hail



- 86 Location 010/010-001/Exterior -
86-IMG_2434
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

small nicks in paint on fascia





87 Location 010/010-001/Interior - 87-
IMG_2442

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

conference room overview



88 Location 010/010-001/Interior - 88-
IMG_2440

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

conference room broken window





89 Location 010/010-001/Interior - 89-
IMG_2449
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

office overview



90 Location 010/010-001/Interior - 90-
IMG_2446
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

office broken window





91 Location 011/011-001/Roof - 91-
IMG_9897
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

overview of roof



92 Location 011/011-001/Roof - 92-
IMG_9908
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

dent in panel





- 93 Location 011/011-001/Roof - 93-
IMG_9919
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

dent in trim



- 94 Location 011/011-001/Exterior -
94-IMG_2549
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

building overview





- 95 Location 011/011-001/Exterior -
95-IMG_2550
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

eifs band damaged



- 96 Location 011/011-001/Exterior -
96-IMG_2571
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

eifs band damaged





- 97 Location 011/011-001/Exterior -
97-IMG_2574
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

eifs band damaged



- 98 Location 011/011-001/Exterior -
98-IMG_2569
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

eifs band damaged





99 Location 012/012-001/Roof - 99-
IMG_9830
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

roof overview



100 Location 012/012-001/Roof - 100-
IMG_9850
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

hail damage to built up roofing





101 Location 012/012-001/Roof - 101-
IMG_9843

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

hail damage to built up roofing



102 Location 012/012-001/Exterior -
102-IMG_2529

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

louvered vent paint chipped





103 Location 012/012-001/Exterior -
103-IMG_2526
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

exterior paint chipped



104 Location 013/Roof - 104-IMG_
9763
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

roof overview





105 Location 013/Roof - 105-IMG_9794

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

hail damage to shingles



106 Location 013/Roof - 106-IMG_9802

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

identification of hail size





107 Location 013/Roof - 107-IMG_
9797

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

close up of hail damage



108 Location 013/Roof - 108-IMG_
9787

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

metal roof vent





109 Location 013/Exterior - 109-IMG_2451

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

overview



110 Location 013/Exterior - 110-IMG_2478

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

hail damage to downspout





111 Location 013/Exterior - 111-IMG_2480

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

hail damage to downspout



112 Location 013/Exterior - 112-IMG_2495

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

hail damage to downspout





113 Location 013/Exterior - 113-IMG_2485

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

paint chipped on fascia



114 Location 013/Exterior - 114-IMG_2454

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

hail damage to gutters





115 Location 014/014-001 - 115-IMG_0185

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

roof overview



116 Location 014/014-001 - 116-IMG_0218

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

close up of roof surface





117 Location 014/014-001 - 117-IMG_0214

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

identification of hail size



118 Location 014/014-001 - 118-IMG_2720

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

building overview





119 Location 014/014-001 - 119-IMG_2721

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

hail damage to canvas awning



120 Location 014/014-001 - 120-IMG_2722

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

hail damage to canvas awning





121 Location 015/015-001 - 121-IMG_0145

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

roof overview



122 Location 015/015-001 - 122-IMG_0149

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

dent on ridge





123 Location 015/015-001 - 123-IMG_0151

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

view of panel



124 Location 015/015-001 - 124-IMG_0166

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

identification of hail size





125 Location 015/015-001 - 125-IMG_
2701

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

downspout hail damage



126 Location 016/016-001 - 126-IMG_
0103

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

view of metal panel





127 Location 016/016-001 - 127-IMG_0119

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

identification of hail size



128 Location 016/016-001 - 128-IMG_0104

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

view of metal panel





129 Location 016/016-001 - 129-IMG_
2670

Date Taken: 11/24/2025

downspout with hail damage



130 Location 017/017-001/Roof - 130-
IMG_0781

Date Taken: 11/25/2025

roof overview





131 Location 017/017-001/Roof - 131-
IMG_0775
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

close up of skylight



132 Location 017/017-001/Roof - 132-
IMG_0786
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

splatter on panels





133 Location 017/017-002/Roof - 133-
IMG_0736
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

roof overview



134 Location 017/017-002/Roof - 134-
IMG_0737
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

splatter on roof





135 Location 017/017-002/Roof - 135-
IMG_0750
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

roof rusted through



136 Location 017/017-003/Roof - 136-
IMG_0698
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

roof overview





137 Location 017/017-003/Roof - 137-
IMG_0705
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

roof vent with splatter



138 Location 018/018-001/Roof - 138-
IMG_0255
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

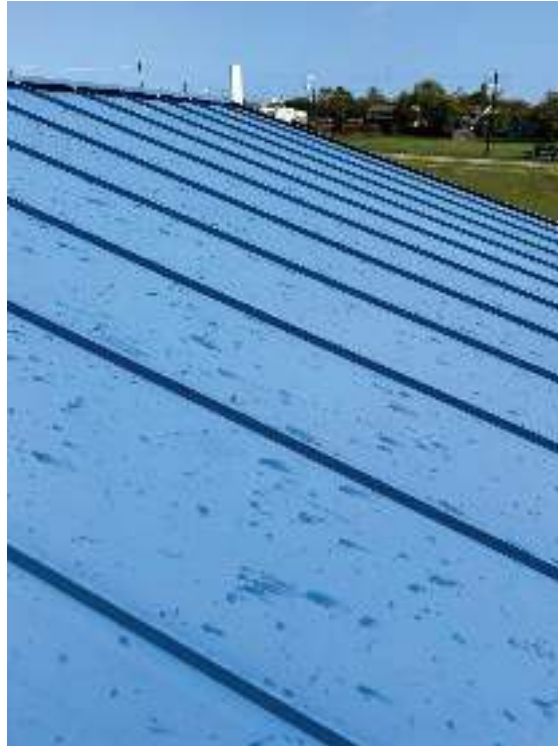
hail splatter on roof





139 Location 018/018-001/Roof - 139-
IMG_0254
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

hail splatter on roof



140 Location 018/018-001/Roof - 140-
IMG_0257
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

hail splatter on roof





141 Location 019 - 141-IMG_3136
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

welcome sign



142 Location 019 - 142-IMG_3145
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

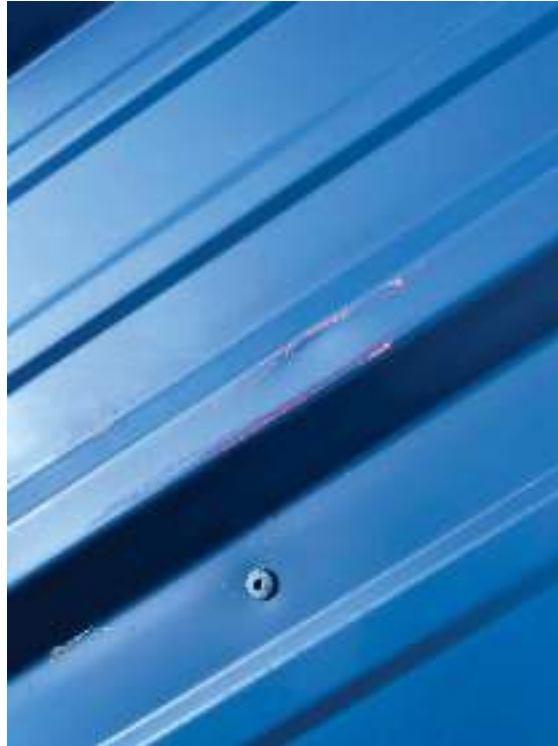
backside of welcome sign





143 Location 020/020-001/Roof - 143-
IMG_9867
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

dent in metal panel



144 Location 020/020-001/Roof - 144-
IMG_9881
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

dents in flashing





145 Location 020/020-001/Roof - 145-
IMG_9882
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

dent in metal panel



146 Location 020/020-001/Roof - 146-
IMG_9890
Date Taken: 11/24/2025

dents in metal panel





147 Miscellaneous - 147-IMG_3079

Date Taken: 11/25/2025

Marquee sign at Bennie Diegel Park



148 Miscellaneous - 148-IMG_3082

Date Taken: 11/25/2025

chips in face of sign Benny Diegel
Park





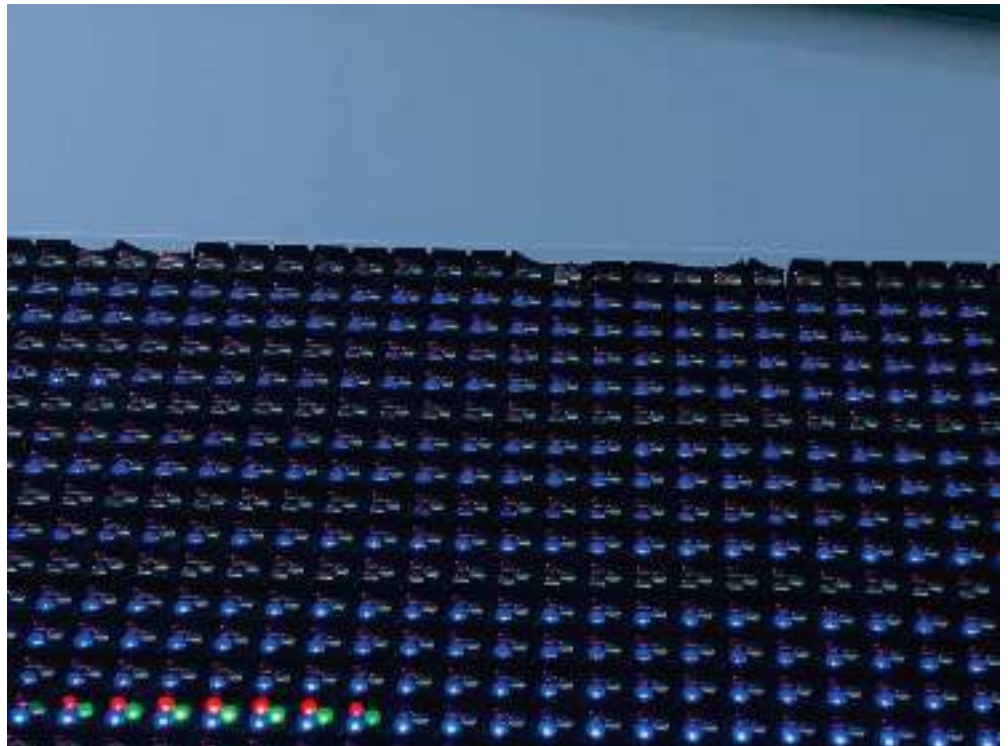
149 Miscellaneous - 149-IMG_3010
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

Marquee sign in front of police station



150 Miscellaneous - 150-IMG_3017
Date Taken: 11/25/2025

Marquee sign in front of police station
- chips in face



May 14, 2026

City Of Ingleside

Att: Elisabeth Staton

Sent Electronically via: estaton@inglesidetx.gov

Re:

Mt. Hawley's Reference	:	00562705
Mt. Hawley's Policy No.	:	MWH0040589
Starstone's Reference	:	4287686
Starstone's Policy No	:	CSP00130980P-01
Crawford's Reference	:	4686551
Policy Term	:	May 26, 2025 – May 26, 2026
Insured	:	City Of Ingleside
Location of Loss	:	Multiple Locations Ingleside TX 78362
Description of Business	:	City Municipality
Date of Loss	:	November 1, 2025
Cause of Loss	:	Storm

Dear Elisabeth Staton,

As you may be aware, Crawford Global Technical Services ("Crawford") has been assigned to investigate this claim by Mt. Hawley Insurance Company and Starstone Insurance Company (hereinafter "Insurers") who provides property insurance coverage to City Of Ingleside. for the period of May 26, 2025 – May 26, 2026. This claim was reported under the property policy number MWH0040589/CSP00130980P-01 with a loss date of November 1, 2025. Crawford received notice of this loss on November 18, 2025.

NATURE OF LOSS (AS REPORTED)

We are writing in response to the request of City Of Ingleside for coverage under the above policy in connection with the referenced claim which was reported as the result of wind and hail damage to multiple buildings located in Ingleside TX.

THE INVESTIGATION

As you are aware, your Insurers retained Crawford Global Technical Services (Crawford GTS) to complete an on-site inspection of the reported loss. The inspection was conducted on November 24th and 25th, 2025, by Craig Olsen of Crawford GTS, along with Steve Hardgrave and Jeff Schultz of Cornerstone Consulting Group.

During the inspection, hail impacts were observed at multiple locations on the buildings, including several roof systems. Hail damage was documented on multiple structures, and Cornerstone Consulting Group prepared a report outlining these observations. However, the report did not differentiate whether the hail impacts resulted in functional damage or were cosmetic only. This distinction is important, as the policy includes a cosmetic damage endorsement that excludes coverage for hail damage that does not affect the roof from continuing to function as a barrier to entrance of the elements to the same extent as it did before the cosmetic damage occurred.

Cornerstone Consulting Groups report reads in part:

001-001: 1128 FM 1069 Ingleside, TX 78362 500k Gal Elevated Water Tank

This elevated water tower was not inspected due to accessibility. Possible damage would be to the paint around the tower. A reinspection with the proper drone would be necessary to inspect the height of the tower.

001-002: 1128 FM 1069 Ingleside, TX 78362 Chlorinator Building/Water - Home Port

This structure is a CMU building with an asphalt shingle roof that houses the chlorinator. The damages are to the shingle roof only and are included in the attached Rough Order of Magnitude (ROM).

002-001: 1480 4th St Ingleside, TX 78362 Pump Station - Water/Near Animal Control

This structure is a metal building that houses the pumps. This building showed no signs of hail damage.

002 – 002: 1480 4th St Ingleside, TX 78362 1m Gal Ground Water Tank - Water/Animal Control

This structure is an above ground water tank. No visible signs of hail damage were found.

002 – 003: 1480 4th St Ingleside, TX 78362 Animal Control Facility /Police

This structure is a wood framed slab on grade structure. The exterior cladding is hardi plank siding with a three-tab asphalt shingle roof. There was visible damage to the North elevation down spouts. No other visible damages were found.

003 – 001: 1874 Port Ave Ingleside, TX 78362 Restrooms - Parks &Rec/ Tennis Court

This building is a CMU structure with an asphalt shingle roof over a wood deck and framing members. Visible hail damage was found to the roof system, gutters and fascia. These damages have been included in the attached ROM.

003 – 002: 1874 Port Ave Ingleside, TX 78362 4) Aluminum Bleachers -Parks & Rec/Tennis Court

No visible hail damage was found to the bleachers.

004 – 001: 1944 Parkview Ingleside, TX 78362(3) Scoreboards- Parks &Rec/ Bennie Diegel Park

No visible hail damage was found to the scoreboards.

004 – 002: 1944 Parkview Ingleside, TX 78362 (15) Light Poles- Parks &Rec/ Bennie Diegel Park

No visible hail damages were found to the light poles.

004 – 003: 1944 Parkview Ingleside, TX 78362 Concession Stand/Restroom- Parks & Rec/Bennie Diegel Park

The concession stand is a CMU structure with a standing seam metal roof attached to a wood frame. Visible hail damage was found to the gutters, downspouts and fascia. These damages have been accounted for in the attached ROM.

004 – 004: 1944 Parkview Ingleside, TX 78362 (12) Bleachers - Parks & Rec/ Bennie Diegel Baseball Park

No visible damage was observed to the bleachers.

004 – 005: 1944 Parkview Ingleside, TX 78362(6) Bleacher Shades -Parks & Rec/ Bennie Diegel Baseball Park

No visible damage was observed to the shades.

005 – 001: 2355 State Highway 361 Ingleside, TX 78362 Pavilion- Simmons -Near Splashpad

This structure is an open metal framed system with a metal roof. No visible hail damage was observed.

005 – 002: 2355 State Highway 361 Ingleside, TX 78362 Covered Sports Court-Parks & Rec/ Bennie Diegel Park

This structure covers the basketball courts and is an open metal framed system with a metal roof. No visible hail damage was observed.

005 – 003: 2355 State Highway 361 Ingleside, TX 78362 Concession Stand- Parks& Rec/ Bennie Diegel Park

This structure is a concrete building with a metal roof over a wood frame. There was no visible hail damage observed.

005 – 004: 2355 State Highway 361 Ingleside, TX 78362 Covered Pavilion-near Skate Bowl-covering Picnic Tables-park

This structure is an open metal framed system with a metal roof. No visible hail damage was observed.

005 – 005: 2355 State Highway 361 Ingleside, TX 78362 Playground Equipment-Parks & Rec/ Bennie Diegel Park

No visible hail damage was observed.

005 – 006: 2355 State Highway 361 Ingleside, TX 78362 Restrooms/ Fence- Parks& Rec/ Bennie Diegel Park

This structure is a concrete building with a metal roof over a wood frame. There was no visible hail damage observed.

005 – 007: 2355 State Highway 361 Ingleside, TX 78362 Wooden Pedestrian Bridge- Parks & Rec/Bennie Diegel Park

No visible hail damage was observed.

05– 008: 2355 State Highway 361 Ingleside, TX 78362 Splash Pad- Parks & Rec/Bennie Diegel Park

No visible hail damage was observed.

05 - 001 2401: Highway 361 Ingleside, TX 78362 750k Gal Elevated Storage Tank- Parks &Rec/ Bennie Diegel Park

This elevated water tower was not inspected due to accessibility. Possible damage would be to the paint around the tower. A reinspection with the proper drone would be necessary to inspect the height of the tower.

05– 001: 2425 8th Street Ingleside, TX 78362 Police Dept Equipment Storage/antenna- Police

This structure is a conventional steel framed metal building used for storage. No visible hail damage was observed.

007 – 002: 2425 8th Street Ingleside, TX 78362 Public Safety Building-Police/ VFD

This structure is the mail Police and Fire department building. The building is a steel framed structure with a brick exterior cladding. The roof coverings are a single ply system over the Police Department and a standing seam metal roof over the Fire Department, the front entry has a double fiberglass arched roof. The entry fiberglass roof was damaged and will require replacement. No other visible hail damage was observed.

007 – 003: 2425 8th Street Ingleside, TX 78362 Storage Building- Police

This structure is a conventional steel framed metal building used for storage. No visible hail damage was observed.

007 – 004: 2425 8th Street Ingleside, TX 78362 Generator 150kw Diesel - Police/VFD

No visible hail damage was observed.

008 – 001: 2525 8th Street Ingleside, TX 78362 Electrical Building-Wastewater/ Pw

This structure is a conventional steel framed metal building used for storage. No visible hail damage was observed.

008 – 002: 2525 8th Street Ingleside, TX 78362 Storage Building-Wastewater/ Pw

This structure is a conventional steel framed metal building used for storage. No visible hail damage was observed.

008 – 003: 2525 8th Street Ingleside, TX 78362 Truck Repair/ Storage-Mechanic Shop/ Pw

This structure is a conventional steel framed metal building used for storage. No visible hail

damage was observed.

008 – 004: 2525 8th Street Ingleside, TX 78362 Equipment Pole Barn-Public Works

This structure is a conventional steel framed metal building used for storage. No visible hail damage was observed.

008 – 005: 2525 8th Street Ingleside, TX 78362 250k Gal Elevated Water Tank- Water/ Pw

This elevated water tower was not inspected due to accessibility. Possible damage would be to the paint around the tower. A reinspection with the proper drone would be necessary to inspect the height of the tower.

008 – 006: 2525 8th Street Ingleside, TX 78362 Storage Building- Water/Pw

This structure is a conventional steel framed metal building used for storage. No visible hail damage was observed.

008 – 007: 2525 8th Street Ingleside, TX 78362 Generator 150 Kw-Wastewater/ Pw

No visible hail damage was observed.

008 – 008: 2525 8th Street Ingleside, TX 78362 Public Works Building (portable)- Public Works/Admin Bldg

This building is a portable metal building with metal exterior cladding and rolled roofing material that is coated. The interior has common finishes such as acoustic ceiling tiles, wallpapered walls with vinyl tile and carpeting. There was visible damage from hail to the window beading and some interior damages to the ceiling tiles and wallpaper in areas. No visible damage was observed on the roof. The interior damages and window beading have been included in the attached ROM.

009 – 001: 2665 San Angelo Ave Ingleside, TX 78362 City Hall Annex/ Admin

This building is a concrete building with an exterior plaster and lathe finish. The roof system is a single ply over what appears to be a wood deck. Visible hail damage was found to the wood fascia and no other visible hail damages were observed. These damages have been accounted for in the attached ROM.

010 – 001: 2671 San Angelo Ave Ingleside, TX 78362 City Hall

This building is a wood framed structure with a brick veneer exterior cladding and a single ply roof system. Visible hail damage was observed to three broken windows, fascia, ac units and gutters. These damages have been accounted for in the attached ROM.

010– 002: 2671 San Angelo Ave Ingleside, TX 78362 60kw Generator- City Hall

No visible hail damage was observed.

011 – 001: 2740 Mustang Dr Ingleside, TX 78362 Garden Center

This building is a steel framed metal building with an exterior cladding of metal and stone with a decorative eifs band. The roof is a metal roof system. Visible hail damage was observed to the eifs band around the building. No other visible hail damage was observed. The damages have been accounted for in the attached ROM.

012– 001: 2746 Mustang Dr Ingleside, TX 78362 Pump House- Pool

This building is a CMU structure with a built-up roof system with ballast on a wood deck. There is visible hail damage to the roof and paint on the CMU exterior. The damages have been accounted for in the attached ROM.

013 – 001: 2775 Waco St Ingleside, TX 78362 Library

This building is wood framed with an exterior stucco cladding and an asphalt shingle roof. Visible hail damage was observed to the asphalt roof system, gutters and downspouts. The damages have been accounted for in the attached ROM.

014 – 001: 2821 Main St Ingleside, TX 78362 Humble Youth Rec Center/Near Railroad

This building is a CMU structure with a single ply roof system. The exterior CMU is painted and there is a canvas awning covering the entire length of the building. There is visible hail damage to the canvas awning on the front of the building. The damages have been accounted for in the attached ROM.

015 – 001: 2850 Main St Ingleside, TX 78362 Senior Citizens near Railroad

This structure is a conventional steel framed metal building with metal wall and roof panels. Damaged to several down spouts were observed. No other visible hail damage was observed. The damages have been accounted for in the attached ROM.

016 – 001: 2867 Ave J Ingleside, TX 78362 Municipal Court Bld/Simmons Park

This structure is a conventional steel framed metal building with metal wall and roof panels. Damaged to several down spouts were observed. No other visible hail damage was observed. The damages have been accounted for in the attached ROM.

017 – 001: 2868 Waco St Ingleside, TX 78362 Tool/ Equip Pole Barn- Water/ Waco-Houston St.

This structure is a conventional steel framed metal building used for storage. No visible hail damage was observed.

017 – 002: 2868 Waco St Ingleside, TX 78362 Pump Station- Water/ Waco-Houston St

This structure is a conventional steel framed metal building used for storage. No visible hail damage was observed.

017 – 003: 2868 Waco St Ingleside, TX 78362 500k Gal Gound Water Tank- Water/ Waco Houston St.

No visible hail damage was observed.

017 – 004: 2868 Waco St Ingleside, TX 78362 Generator (300kw)- Water/ Waco-Houston St.

No visible hail damage was observed.

018 – 001: Hwy 1069 South Ingleside, TX 78362 Cove Park Restroom- Parks & Rec/ Cove Park

This building is a stone structure with a metal roof on wood framing. No visible hail damage was observed.

019 – 001: TX Hwy 361 Ingleside, TX 78362 Entryway Sign- IDC/ Streets & Roads

No visible hail damage was observed.

020 – 001: 2576 Filberto Villa Dr Ingleside, TX 78362 Concession Stand – Parks & Rec/ Faith Park

This building is a CMU structure with a metal roof system. Visible hail damage was observed to the metal roof, gutters and ac unit. No other visible hail damage was observed. The damages have been accounted for in the attached ROM.

Based on these findings, your insurers retained Brian Huang, P.E., S.E., of H2Y Consulting, Inc. (“H2Y”) to perform a supplemental inspection to determine the extent of any functional damage. With the exception of locations 003-001 and 013-001, where Cornerstone Consulting Group confirmed functional damage to the asphalt shingles, Mr. Huang re-inspected the property and

provided a professional assessment of the severity of any wind- or hail-related damage to the buildings. His assessment included an evaluation as to whether the observed conditions constitute functional damage as defined under the policy.

Mr. Huang, P.E., S.E., of H2Y Consulting, Inc. inspected the property on February 2nd and February 3rd, 2026. We attached the engineering report from H2Y Consulting. The report states in part:

10 CONCLUSIONS

Based on site inspections, review of historical imagery, evaluation of available weather data, and consideration of applicable wind design criteria, and within a reasonable degree of engineering probability, it is our professional engineering opinion that:

1. Wind:

No evidence was identified indicating newly created wind damage at the Twenty-six (26) inspected buildings attributable to the November 1, 2025 storm event. Observed wind-related conditions were documented as pre-existing based on historical imagery and condition continuity

2. Hail:

The November 1, 2025 storm produced hail impacts that resulted in cosmetic denting of thin-gauge metal components and functional damage to certain brittle or age-deteriorated secondary elements (e.g., polycarbonate canopy, aged fiberglass skylights, brittle PVC-coated fabric awning)

However, the hail did not cause functional compromise to primary roofing systems that were in sound servicing condition, including:

- *Metal panel roofing,*
- *60-mil PVC membrane roofing,*
- *Modified bitumen roofing,*
- *Newly installed three-tab asphalt shingles.*

No coating ruptures, seam disengagements, punctures of primary membranes, or envelope breaches were identified within these systems.

3. Interior Leaks:

No evidence was identified of new roof leaks resulting in interior water damage attributable to the November 1, 2025 storm at the inspected occupied structures.

Reported and observed interior staining and localized deterioration at the Humble Youth Recreation Center were consistent with long-term, pre-existing moisture conditions.

Hail punctures through aged skylight panels may have exacerbated pre-existing deterioration; however, no discernible pattern of new interior damage attributable to the November 1, 2025 storm was observed or reported.

A detailed summary of storm damage, organized by building and component, is provided in Table 1 in the Executive Summary of this report.

Table 1 – Storm Damage Summary (see highlighted cells in Columns 6 and 7)

1 Assigned Bldg. ID	2 Description	3 Roof Built Year	4 Hail- Dented	5 Functional Roofing Damage Observed (Hail)	6 Functional Component Damage (Nov. 1, 2025 Hail)	7 Functional Wind Damage (Nov. 1, 2025 Storm)	8 Pre- Existing Wind Damage	9 Interior Leaks Reported	10 Other Observations
001-001	500k Gal Water Tank	< 1989	NA	No	No	No	No	NA	Corrosion
002-001	Pump Station	1986	Yes	No	Hail-Dimpled window-screen (N, W walls)	No	No	No	Corrosion
002-003	Animal Control	2024	NA	No	No	No	No	No	Sound
004-003	Concession Stand	2005	Yes	No	Hail-Dented North Wall AC Coils	No	No	No	Sound
005-001	Pavilion (Splashpad)	2017	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Sound
005-002	Covered Sports Court	2005	Yes	No	No	No	Missing ridge vent since 2017	No	Corrosion
005-003	Concession Stand	2005	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Sound
005-004	Pavilion (Skate Bowl)	2005	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Corrosion
005-005	Playground Equipment	2017-2019	NA	No	No	No	Tears at Anchorage Since 2022	No	Sound
005-006	Restrooms	2005	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Sound
006-001	750k Gal Tank	2011-2014	NA	No	No	No	No	NA	Corrosion
007-001	Police Dept. Storage	2017	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Sound
007-002	Police / VFD	2025	Yes	No	Hail-Fractured (1) Polycarbonate Canopy	No	No	No	Sound / Carport Corrosion
007-003	Storage Building	2017	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Corrosion
008-001	Electrical Building	1960-1984	Yes	No	Hail-Fractured (4) Deteriorated Skylight Panels	No	No	No	Deterioration
008-002	Storage Building	1984-1995	NA	No	No	No	No	No	Deterioration
008-003	Truck Repair	1960-1984	Yes	No	Hail-Fractured (4) Torn window-screen (North wall)	No	No	No	Corrosion
008-004	Equipment Pole Barn	1995-2003	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Deterioration
011-001	Garden Center	2025	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Sound
014-001	Humble Youth Recreation Center	2025	NA	No	Hail-Fractured UV-brittle PVC-Coated Awnings	No	No	Existing and Ongoing Leak @ Wall /Downspout	Sound
015-001	Senior Citizens	1986	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Sound
016-001	Municipal Court	~2005	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Sound
017-001	Equipment Pole Barn	1995	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Sound
017-002	Pump Station	1987	Yes	No	Hail-Fractured Deteriorated Skylight Panels	No	Yes (missing ridge vent)	No	Deterioration
017-003	500k Gal Water Tank	1960	NA	No	No	No	No	NA	Corrosion
018-001	Cove Park Restroom	2018-2019	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Sound

Policy Provisions Relevant to Claim

At this time, we refer you to the following policy provision that apply to this loss. We refer you to the policy which states in part:

WINDSTORM OR HAIL COVERAGE FORM

Throughout this Policy the words "you" and "your" refer to the Named Insured shown in the Declarations. The words "we," "us" and "our" refer to the Company providing this insurance. Other words and phrases that appear in quotation marks in this Policy have

*special meaning. Please refer to Section **12. DEFINITIONS** and see other words defined within this Coverage Form and Policy.*

1. AGREEMENT

In return for your payment of the required premium, and subject to all terms of this Policy, we provide the coverage described in this Policy. This includes any endorsements or schedules attached to or made a part of this Policy.

2. COVERAGE

We will pay for direct physical loss of or damage to Covered Property during the Policy Period at the Covered Location(s) shown in the Description of Premises in the Policy Declarations caused by or resulting from a Covered Cause of Loss.

...

EXCLUSION OF COSMETIC DAMAGE TO ROOF SURFACING CPR 2282 (02/15)

A. The following applies with respect to loss or damage by wind and/or hail to any building and/or structure covered under this policy unless otherwise indicated below:

We will not pay for cosmetic damage to roof surfacing caused by wind and/or hail.

For the purpose of this endorsement:

- 1. Cosmetic damage means that the wind and/or hail caused marring, pitting or other superficial damage that altered the appearance of the roof surfacing, but such damage does not prevent the roof from continuing to function as a barrier to entrance of the elements to the same extent as it did before the cosmetic damage occurred.*
- 2. Roof surfacing refers to the shingles, tiles, cladding, metal or synthetic sheeting or similar materials covering the roof and includes all materials used in securing the roof surface and all materials applied to or under the roof surface for moisture protection, as well as roof flashing.*

Exceptions to the above are as follows:

...

LIMITED VALUATION OF ROOF SURFACE CPR 2331 (03/23)

The following applies with respect to loss or damage by Named Storm, windstorm, or hail to a building or structure as indicated below:

- 1. Replacement Cost coverage (if applicable to the building or structure) does not apply to any "Roof Surface" unless you prove that the age of the "Roof Surface" is less than 15 years old at the time of the loss or damage by providing documentation, including but not limited to, contracts, invoices, receipts, or permits, demonstrating the age of the "Roof Surface". Documentation of roof maintenance or repair will not establish the age of the "Roof Surface". The value of all other "Roof Surfaces" will be determined at Actual Cash Value. If any building or structure is identified in the Schedule below, then the value of any "Roof Surface" will be determined at Actual Cash Value, regardless of the age of the "Roof Surface".*

SCHEDULE

- 2. For the purpose of this endorsement, a "Roof Surface" means a surface covering the roof, including but not limited to, shingles, tiles, cladding, gravel, stone, metal or synthetic sheeting, or roof coating, and all materials used in securing the surface covering.
A "Roof Surface" also refers to all other roofing components, including but not limited to, any materials applied to or under the surface of the roof used for moisture protection or insulation, roof vents, vent caps, flashings, or drip edges.
A "Roof Surface" does not include structural supports or structural decking consisting of metal, concrete, particle board/OSB, or wood.*
- 3. Notwithstanding the above, the tear off, preparation, and installation of a "Roof Surface", including the applicable overhead, profit, labor, taxes and fees, will be valued at Actual Cash Value.*
- 4. If the roof contains more than one layer of roof covering, this endorsement shall apply to each "Roof Surface" independently.*
- 5. With regard to any "Roof Surface" that is valued at Actual Cash Value, any coverage for Increased Cost of Construction or Ordinance or Law will not apply, regardless of anything to the contrary elsewhere in this policy.*

SUMMARY OF COVERAGE POSITION

It is the position of your insurers that the policy affords coverage for functional hail damage to the roof systems, as well as hail damage to ancillary building components that are not subject to the cosmetic damage exclusion.

Cornerstone Consulting Group prepared an estimate of repairs totaling \$113,701.76. After application of recoverable depreciation in the amount of \$27,926.25 and non-recoverable depreciation of \$522.84, the resulting actual cash value remains below the applicable \$100,000.00 wind and hail deductible. As a result, no payment is currently owed.

Should the covered repairs be completed in accordance with policy requirements, a portion of the depreciation, estimated at \$13,178.92, may become recoverable. Recoverable depreciation represents the portion of depreciation that may be reimbursed once covered repairs are completed and proper documentation is provided.

However, the policy does not extend coverage for cosmetic hail damage to any roof surfaces or to damage which occurred prior to the policy period. Accordingly, no payment will be issued for roof damage determined to be cosmetic in nature and excluded under the policy's cosmetic damage endorsement.

If you have any information that you believe may affect your insurers' coverage position in this matter, please forward it for further review and consideration. Any additional information will be evaluated without prejudice to this determination, and this partial denial of coverage shall remain in effect unless you are notified in writing of a change in position.

This correspondence is not, and should not be construed as, a waiver of any terms, conditions, exclusions, limitations, or other provisions of the policy or any other policies issued by the insurers. Your insurers expressly reserve all rights under the policy, including the right to assert additional grounds for denial or limitation of coverage as may become known.

Further, any actions taken by your insurers in investigating, adjusting, or addressing this claim shall not be construed as a waiver of their right to partially deny coverage under this or any other provision of the policy. Likewise, City of Ingleside's cooperation in the investigation of this matter shall not be construed as a waiver of any rights available to it under the policy. All rights are expressly reserved.

Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions following review of this letter.

Very truly yours,

Crawford Global Technical Services

Report Prepared By:

Adrian Cantu

Adrian Cantu
Executive General Adjuster
Crawford Global Technical Services
Direct: 405-845-2786
Email: adrian.cantu@us.crawco.com

ENCLOSURES:

- 1) Cornerstone Consulting Group's report
- 2) H2Y Consulting, Inc. report Password T9#4Lm2Qx7
The completed engineering report can be downloaded using the link below:
<https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fi/hsqztfgcsl9hpunztu8x7/26.03.4-03251201-City-of-Ingleside-Engineering-Report-S-S.pdf?rlkey=8itf5bbimv89h3x7doeulqmv3&st=rnu1chgg&dl=0>
- 3) Cornerstone Consulting Group's repair estimate

Report of Findings

SUBJECT: City of Ingleside – Wind and Hail Damage Evaluation

LOCATION: Multiple (see Table 2 of this report)

CLAIM NUMBER: 00562605

CRAWFORD FILE NO. 4686551

DATE OF LOSS: (Reported as) Saturday, November 1, 2025

REQUESTED BY: Mr. Adrian Cantu
Executive General Adjuster – Global Technical Services
Crawford & Company

MARCH 4, 2026

H2Y Engineering d.b.a. H2Y Consulting
Project No.: 03251201
Inspection Date: February 2–3, 2026
Weather Condition: Sunny, 46°F - 74°F
Authored by: Brian Huang, P.E., S.E.



(TX#101111, KY#35894, LA#38859, OH#91142, IL SE# 081-009147, PA#096338, GA#052887, NC#59186, MD#63733, SC#43281, TN#131254, OK PE/SE 35441, MO#2024045182, IN#12401051, AR#23221, FL#99971, NM#30318, DC SE#PES40000268, NJ #24GE06219900, NV PE#034591)

Dayong (Brian) Huang
Digitally signed by Dayong (Brian) Huang
Date: 2026.03.04 01:10:58-06'00'

Executive Summary

H2Y Consulting was retained to perform a forensic engineering evaluation of Twenty-six (26) municipal buildings and associated structures located in Ingleside, Texas, following the November 1, 2025 storm event. The purpose of this evaluation was to document observed conditions, analyze available meteorological and historical information, and assess whether wind or hail from the subject storm resulted in damage to the inspected structures.

The evaluation consisted of comprehensive exterior inspections of roofing systems, wall assemblies, roof-mounted components, and ancillary structures, along with interior inspections of accessible areas where water intrusion had been reported. The buildings represent a range of construction types and roof coverings, including metal panel systems, 60-mil PVC membrane roofing, modified bitumen roofing, and three-tab asphalt shingles. Historical aerial and street-level imagery were reviewed to establish construction chronology and condition continuity. Available weather data were analyzed in conjunction with applicable building code wind design criteria for municipal (Risk Category II) structures.

Field evidence confirms that hail impacted all inspected building locations during the November 1, 2025 storm. Regional reports included hail up to 2.75 inches; however, field collateral indicators at the inspected sites were generally consistent with approximately 1.0–1.5 inch hail.

Observed effects primarily consisted of cosmetic denting to thin-gauge metal roof and wall components and localized fracture of certain brittle or age-deteriorated secondary elements. Primary roofing systems—including metal panel assemblies, 60-mil PVC membrane roofing, modified bitumen roofing, and recently installed three-tab asphalt shingles—did not exhibit fractures, punctures, seam separations, or coating failures indicative of functional impairment. A three-tab shingle-covered tool shed located east of the Senior Citizen’s Building, confirmed through historical imagery to have been installed prior to the subject storm, did not exhibit hail impact fractures. The absence of functional damage to these shingle assemblies provides a field benchmark consistent with the measured hail size and associated impact energy at those locations.

Functional hail damage was limited to certain brittle or age- and ultraviolet-degraded secondary components. These included fractured polycarbonate canopy panels at the Police Station, ring-fractured PVC-coated reinforced fabric awnings at the Humble Youth Recreation Center, PVC roofing at the current public works administration building (beyond the scope), dimpled and torn window screens that were materially deteriorated prior to the event, and punctured fiberglass skylight panels that had exceeded typical service life. The distribution and material response are consistent with hail capable of denting thin-gauge metal and fracturing embrittled materials, without causing systemic compromise to primary roofing systems in serviceable condition.

Meteorological documentation for the November 1, 2025 event indicates a reported peak wind gust of approximately 67 mph across the area. This wind environment is substantially below code-based design wind criteria for municipal structures and significantly lower than wind speeds documented during Hurricane Harvey (2017), which exceeded 100 miles per hour in many coastal areas.

Field inspections did not identify collateral indicators of damaging wind, such as displaced downspouts, disengaged metal trims or copings, lifted roof panels, fastener withdrawal, membrane billowing, or displaced exterior fixtures. Certain missing rooftop components observed at select buildings were confirmed through historical imagery to have predated the subject storm and, in some instances, were traceable to earlier events.

Interior areas were inspected where water intrusion had been reported. Observed staining patterns, insulation condition, and substrate characteristics were consistent with long-term moisture exposure in limited locations. At certain industrial buildings where aged skylight panels were punctured, the affected components exhibited advanced deterioration. While hail created localized openings in those deteriorated panels, inspection did not identify a pattern of newly initiated interior water damage within primary occupied spaces attributable to the November 1, 2025 storm.

Detailed building-specific evaluation, including differentiation between cosmetic effects and functional damage, are presented in the **Discussion** section and summarized in **Tables 1** below for reference.

Table 1 – Storm Damage Summary (see highlighted cells in Columns 6 and 7)

1 Assigned Bldg. ID	2 Description	3 Roof Built Year	4 Hail- Dented	5 Functional Roofing Damage Observed (Hail)	6 Functional Component Damage (Nov. 1. 2025 Hail)	7 Functional Wind Damage (Nov. 1. 2025 Storm)	8 Pre- Existing Wind Damage	9 Interior Leaks Reported	10 Other Observations
001-001	500k Gal Water Tank	< 1989	NA	No	No	No	No	NA	Corrosion
002-001	Pump Station	1986	Yes	No	Hail-Dimpled window- screen (N, W walls)	No	No	No	Corrosion
002-003	Animal Control	2024	NA	No	No	No	No	No	Sound
004-003	Concession Stand	2005	Yes	No	Hail-Dented North Wall AC Coils	No	No	No	Sound
005-001	Pavilion (Splashpad)	2017	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Sound
005-002	Covered Sports Court	2005	Yes	No	No	No	Missing ridge vent since 2017	No	Corrosion
005-003	Concession Stand	2005	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Sound
005-004	Pavilion (Skate Bowl)	2005	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Corrosion
005-005	Playground Equipment	2017- 2019	NA	No	No	No	Tears at Anchorage Since 2022	No	Sound
005-006	Restrooms	2005	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Sound
006-001	750k Gal Tank	2011- 2014	NA	No	No	No	No	NA	Corrosion
007-001	Police Dept Storage	2017	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Sound
007-002	Police / VFD	2025	Yes	No	Hail-Fractured (1) Polycarbonate Canopy	No	No	No	Sound / Carport Corrosion
007-003	Storage Building	2017	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Corrosion
008-001	Electrical Building	1960- 1984	Yes	No	Hail-Fractured (4) Deteriorated Skylight Panels	No	No	No	Deterioration
008-002	Storage Building	1984- 1995	NA	No	No	No	No	No	Deterioration
008-003	Truck Repair	1960- 1984	Yes	No	Hail-Fractured (4) Torn window- screen (North wall)	No	No	No	Corrosion
008-004	Equipment Pole Barn	1995- 2003	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Deterioration
011-001	Garden Center	2025	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Sound
014-001	Humble Youth Recreation Center	2025	NA	No	Hail-Fractured UV-brittle PVC-Coated Awnings	No	No	Existing and Ongoing Leak @ Wall /Downspout	Sound
015-001	Senior Citizens	1986	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Sound
016-001	Municipal Court	~2005	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Sound
017-001	Equipment Pole Barn	1995	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Sound
017-002	Pump Station	1987	Yes	No	Hail-Fractured Deteriorated Skylight Panels	No	Yes (missing ridge vent)	No	Deterioration
017-003	500k Gal Water Tank	1960	NA	No	No	No	No	NA	Corrosion
018-001	Cove Park Restroom	2018- 2019	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Sound

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1 Scope and Purpose

H2Y Consulting was retained to perform a wind and hail damage evaluation of multiple municipal facilities owned and operated by the City of Ingleside, Ingleside, Texas, reportedly associated with a November 1, 2025 storm event.

The purpose of this evaluation was to document observable site conditions and assess whether wind and/or hail-related effects were present at the time of inspection. The evaluation included visual assessment of roof systems, exterior building envelope components, collateral indicators, and accessible interior areas of the subject structures.

Field inspections were conducted on February 2, 2026 and February 3, 2026. Access to all inspected facilities was provided by City of Ingleside maintenance staff.

The inspection scope included the following facilities, organized by the client-provided Building Group ID:

Group ID 001

- 001-001 – 500k Gallon Elevated Water Tank – 1128 FM 1069

Group ID 002

- 002-001 – Pump Station – 1480 4th Street
- 002-003 – Animal Control Facility / Police – 1480 4th Street

Group ID 004

- 004-003 – Concession Stand / Restroom – 1944 Parkview

Group ID 005 – Bennie Diegel Park

- 005-001 – Pavilion – Near Splashpad – 2355 State Highway 361
- 005-002 – Covered Sports Court – 2355 State Highway 361
- 005-003 – Concession Stand – 2355 State Highway 361
- 005-004 – Covered Pavilion – Skate Bowl – 2355 State Highway 361
- 005-005 – Playground Equipment – 2355 State Highway 361
- 005-006 – Restrooms – 2355 State Highway 361

Group ID 006

- 006-001 – 750k Gallon Elevated Storage Tank – 2401 Highway 361

Group ID 007 – Public Safety Complex

- 007-001 – Police Equipment Storage / Antenna – 2425 8th Street
- 007-002 – Public Safety Building – Police / VFD – 2425 8th Street
- 007-003 – Storage Building – Police – 2425 8th Street

Group ID 008 – Wastewater / Public Works

- 008-001 – Electrical Building – 2525 8th Street
- 008-002 – Storage Building – 2525 8th Street
- 008-003 – Truck Repair / Mechanic Shop – 2525 8th Street
- 008-004 – Equipment Pole Barn – 2525 8th Street

Group ID 011

- 011-001 – Garden Center – 2640 Mustang Drive

Group ID 014

- 014-001 – Humble Youth Recreation Center – 2821 Main Street

Group ID 015

- 015-001 – Senior Citizens Facility – 2850 Main Street

Group ID 016

- 016-001 – Municipal Court Building – 2867 Avenue J

Group ID 017 – Water Department Facilities

- 017-001 – Tool / Equipment Pole Barn – 2868 Waco Street
- 017-002 – Pump Station – 2868 Waco Street
- 017-003 – 500k Gallon Ground Water Tank – 2868 Waco Street

Group ID 018

- 018-001 – Cove Park Restroom – Hwy 1069 South

The evaluation was limited to visual, non-destructive observations of accessible areas at the time of inspection. No destructive testing, material sampling, laboratory analysis, or invasive moisture testing was performed unless otherwise noted herein.

Conclusions presented in this report are based on conditions observed during the February 2–3, 2026 site inspections and on information made available at the time of this evaluation.

2 Building Description and Background

The inspected properties comprised Twenty-six (26) municipal and utility structures organized into thirteen (13) building groups (see **Figures 1 through 13**). The structures vary in construction type and include masonry block buildings, pre-engineered metal buildings, reinforced concrete utility structures, and a steel groundwater storage tank. Roofing and exterior envelope assemblies across the site reflect a range of construction eras and building functions (*refer to **Appendix D, Detailed Observations*** for detailed descriptions for each building). The following is a summary.

Roofing systems across the site include standing seam metal panels, through-fastened R-panel metal roofing, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) single-ply membrane systems, modified bitumen (ModBit) membrane systems, and limited areas of three-tab asphalt shingles. Ancillary exterior components observed across the subject properties include aluminum louvers and louvered vents, steel roll-up doors, metal wall panels and trim, translucent skylight assemblies, UV-stabilized high-density polyethylene (HDPE) shade fabric structures, vinyl-coated fabric awnings, polycarbonate entry canopy panels, rooftop mechanical equipment and associated curbs, sheet-metal coping and counterflashing, gutters, and downspouts.

The majority of the metal roof systems consist of factory-finished galvanized or Galvalume steel panels installed over structural framing members. Panel gauges vary by building, and several utility structures utilize approximately 24-gauge steel panels. Trim components—including ridge caps, eave flashings, closure strips, rake trims, and parapet copings—are formed sheet-metal components mechanically fastened to the primary roof system. These trim assemblies provide weather protection at system transitions and are integral to the overall roof performance.

Select buildings are covered with fully adhered 60-mil polyvinyl chloride (PVC) single-ply membrane roofing systems installed over rigid insulation and substrate boards. The membrane sheets are joined at lap seams by heat welding. The roof systems terminate at parapet walls and vertical transitions using mechanically fastened termination bars and metal counterflashing assemblies. Flashing components are integrated at penetrations, curb transitions, and parapet interfaces. Membrane sheets are continuous across the field of the roof with welded seam connections forming the primary waterproofing layer.

Modified bitumen systems consist of multi-ply asphaltic membranes with mineral granules surfaced cap sheet installed over low-slope substrates.

Skylight assemblies consist primarily of translucent polycarbonate or fiberglass-reinforced panels integrated within metal roof systems. Exterior wall systems include masonry block, metal siding panels, and localized wood or fiber-cement trim elements.

The groundwater storage tank structure consists of steel plate construction with wall panels approximately one-quarter inch thick and roof plates approximately one-eighth inch thick. Due to the substantial thickness and rigidity of these members, the tank structure is inherently resistant to cosmetic hail deformation.

A summary of the building envelopes of the inspected buildings is provided in **Table 2**:

Table 2 – Building Roof and Wall Types Summary

BLDG ID	Address	Description	Structure Type			Roof Types							Wall Types			
			N	O	B	M	P	MB	S	H	F		M	S	MN	O
001-001	1128 FM 1069	500k Gal Water Tank	X													X
002-001	1480 4th St	Pump Station			X	X					X		X			
002-003	1480 4th St	Animal Control			X				X					X		
004-003	1944 Parkview	Concession Stand			X	X								X	X	
005-001	2355 Hwy 361	Pavilion – Splashpad		X		X										X
005-002	2355 Hwy 361	Covered Sports Court		X		X										X
005-003	2355 Hwy 361	Concession Stand			X	X									X	
005-004	2355 Hwy 361	Pavilion- Skate Bowl		X		X										X
005-005	2355 Hwy 361	Playground Equipment		X						X						X
005-006	2355 Hwy 361	Restrooms			X	X									X	
006-001	2401 Hwy 361	750k Gal Tank	X													X
007-001	2425 8th Street	Police Dept Storage			X	X							X			
007-002	2425 8th Street	Police / VFD			X	X	X								X	
007-003	2425 8th Street	Storage Building		X		X							X			
008-001	2525 8th Street	Electrical Building			X	X							X			
008-002	2525 8th Street	Storage Building			X			X			X				X	
008-003	2525 8th Street	Truck Repair			X	X							X			
008-004	2525 8th Street	Equipment Pole Barn		X		X					X		X			
011-001	2640 Mustang Dr.	Garden Center			X	X							X			
014-001	2821 Main St	Humble Youth Recreation Center			X		X								X	
015-001	2850 Main St	Senior Citizens			X	X							X			
016-001	2867 Ave J	Municipal Court			X	X								X		
017-001	2868 Waco St	Equipment Pole Barn		X		X					X		X			
017-002	2868 Waco St	Pump Station			X	X					X		X			
017-003	2868 Waco St	500k Gal Water Tank	X													X
018-001	Hwy 1069 South	Cove Park Restroom			X	X									X	
Summary			3	7	16	19	2	1	1	1	5		10	3	7	7

Table 2 Legends

Building Type

N: non-building;
O: Outdoor Open-Structure;
B: Buildings
Roof Type Legend:
M: metal
P: PVC

Building Type

MB: Modified-Bitumen
S: Asphalt Shingles (3-Tabs)
H: HDPE shade fabric
F: Fiberglass Skylight Panels

Wall Type

M: Metal panels
S: Siding
MN: Masonry
O: Open

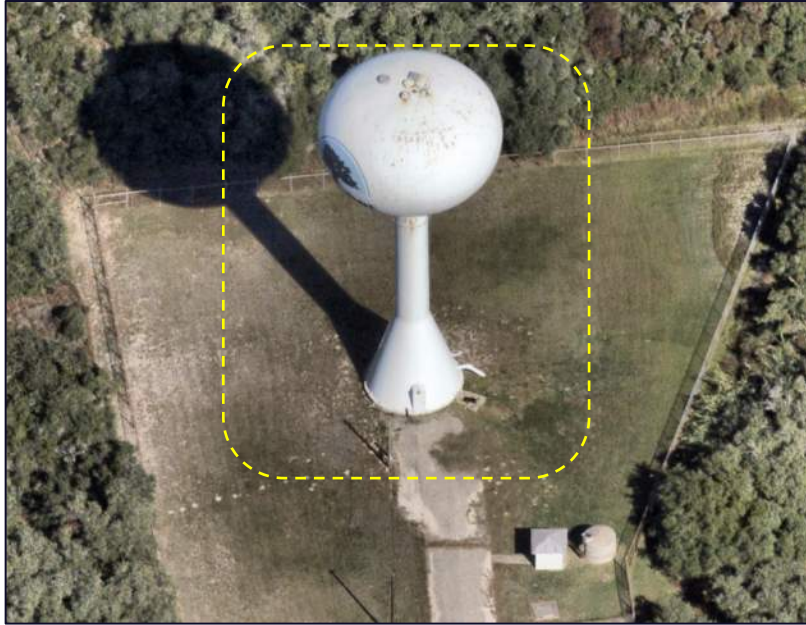


Figure 1 – Structure 001-001, the 500K Gal Elevated Water Tank. Date of Imagery: November 9, 2024. Source: Nearmap®.



Figure 2 – Structure 002-001, Pump Station: November 9, 2024. Source: Nearmap®.



Figure 3 – Structure 002-003, the 500K Gal Elevated Water Tank. Date of Imagery: November 9, 2024. Source: Nearmap®.



Figure 4 – Structure 004-003, the Concession Stand/Restroom – Parks & Rec / Bennie Diegel Park. Date of Imagery: December 2, 2025. Source: Nearmap®.

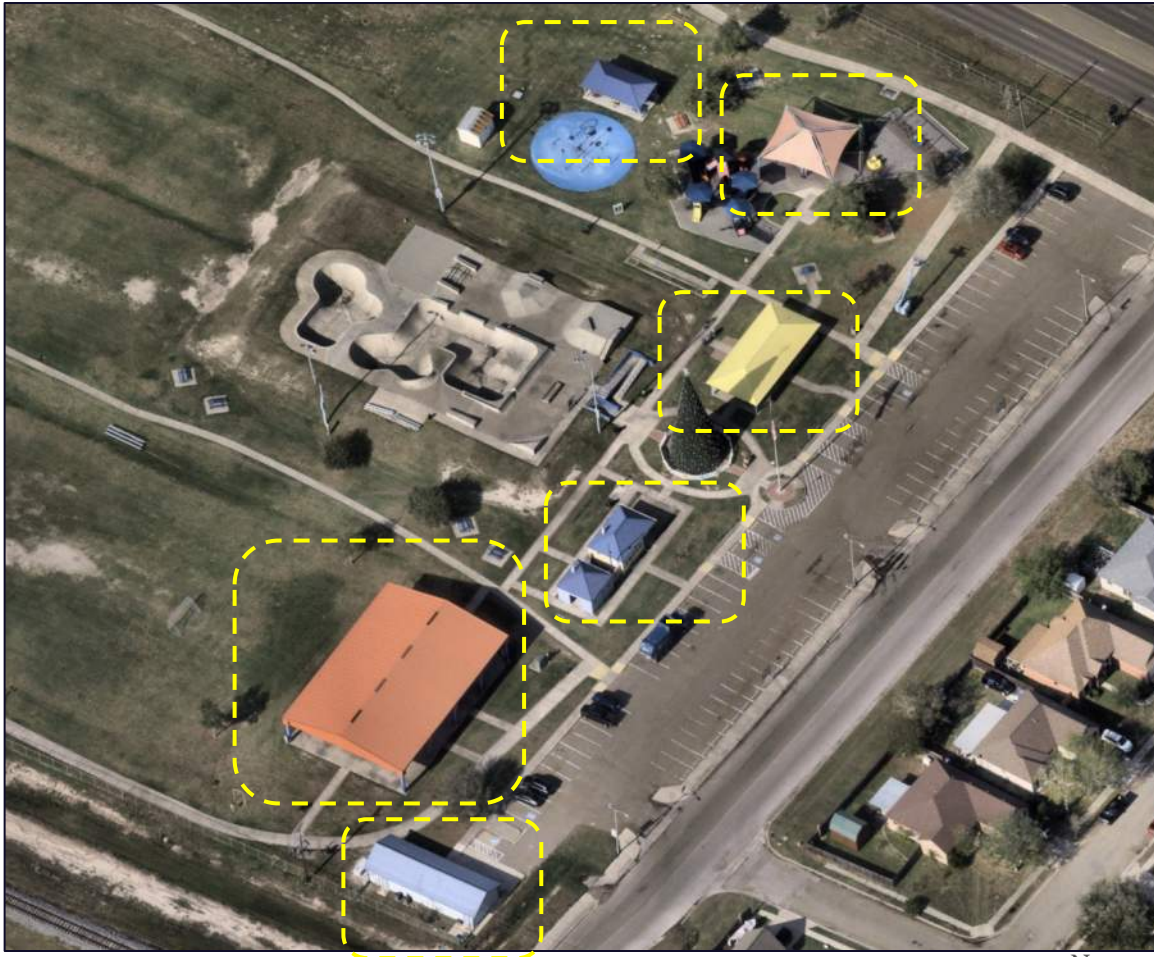


Figure 5 – Structure Group 005 (001-006), the Simmons Park and 016-001 (Municipal Court). Date of Imagery: December 2, 2025. Source: Nearmap®.



Figure 6 – Structure 006-001, the 750K Gal Elevated Water Tank. Date of Imagery: November 9, 2024. Source: Nearmap®.

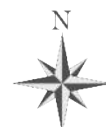




Figure 7 – Structure Group 007 (001-003). Police/VFD Complex. Date of Imagery: December 2, 2025. Source: Nearmap®.



Figure 8 – Structure Group 007 (001-004), Public Works Complex. Date of Imagery: November 9, 2024. Source: Nearmap®.



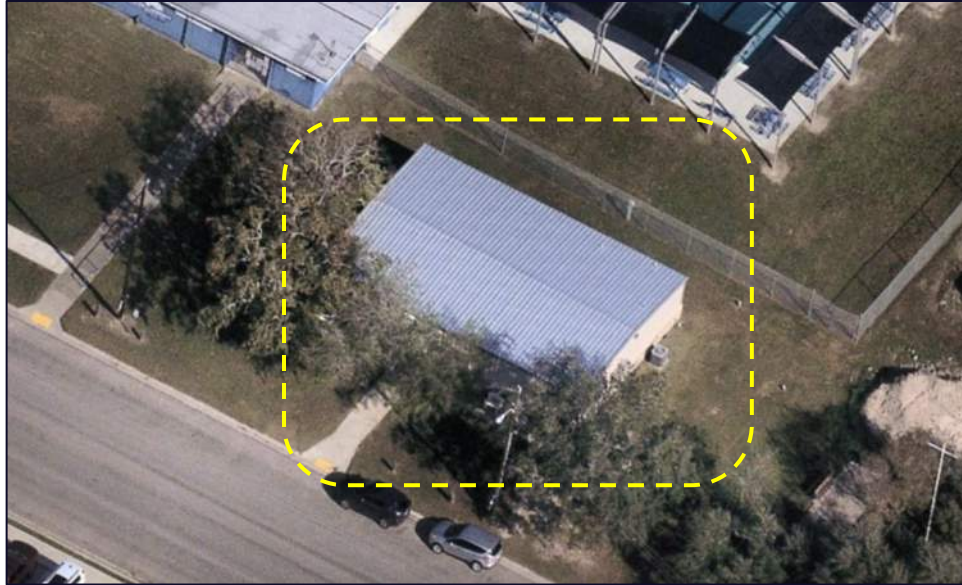


Figure 9 – Structure 011-001, the Garden Center. Date of Imagery: December 2, 2025. Source: Nearmap®.



Figure 10 – Structure 014-001, the Humber Youth Rec Center. Date of Imagery: December 2, 2025. Source: Nearmap®.



Figure 11 – Structure 015-001, the Senior Citizens. Date of Imagery: December 2, 2025. Source: Nearmap®.

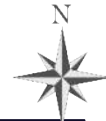


Figure 12 – Structure Group 017 (001-003), the Water Department. Date of Imagery: November 9, 2024. Source: Nearmap®.





Figure 13 – Structure 018-001, the Cove Park Restroom. Date of Imagery: November 9, 2024. Source: Nearmap®.

According to San Patricio County Appraisal District records, the buildings were constructed between 1960s to 2024, with several buildings reroofed in 2024 and 2025. A matrix of the building construction and roofing years is provided in Table 2 in Section 7 of this report.

3 Inspection

A site inspection was conducted on February 2, 2026 and February 3, 2026, by Mr. Brian Huang, P.E., Principal Engineer at H2Y Consulting and assisting engineer, Mr. Jerry Dong, P.E. The inspection was coordinated with Ms. Elisabeth Staton, Assistant Director of Administrative Services and Assistant City Secretary of the City of Ingleside, Texas. Access to the interior and garage/service addition was facilitated by the on-duty maintenance staff.

Pertinent conditions of the roof systems, rooftop equipment, canopy structure, exterior building envelope, and interior areas were documented during the site inspection. Photographs obtained during the inspection are retained in their original digital format and are available upon request. Selected photographs referenced in this report illustrate representative conditions observed at the time of inspection and are included in Appendix A. These referenced photographs may have been cropped or annotated to highlight pertinent conditions but were not otherwise altered, edited, or digitally enhanced.

4 Observations

Field evidence documented during the February 2, 2026 to February 3, 2026 site inspections revealed the following pertinent conditions (*refer to Appendices A.1 to A.13, and Appendix E*):

4.1 General Hail Characteristics

Hail spatter patterns across multiple roof systems indicate a predominant impact direction from the northwest. Impact density was generally greater on north- and west-facing slopes (for steep sloped roofs). All inspected metal roofings sustained hail denting that was consistent with the November 1, 2025 storm. Maximum identifiable hail size, hail-caused denting, and fractures to other building elements are summarized in **Table 3** for each building.

Table 3 – Hail-caused fractures and denting for each building in addition to roofing

Assigned Building ID	Description	Building Damage Summary (Nov. 1, 2025 Hail Storm)								
		Maximum Identifiable Diameters of Hail	Skylight Fractures	Dimpled Window Screen	Dented Downspouts	Dented Aluminum Windows Shutters	Dented Roll-up Doors	Dented Walls	Dented Doors	Polycarbonate Canopy Punctures
001-001	500k Gal Water Tank	1.5								
002-001	Pump Station	1.25	X	X		X	X	X		
002-003	Animal Control	0.75			X					
004-003	Concession Stand	1.5			X					
005-001	Pavilion – Splashpad	1								
005-002	Covered Sports Court	1								
005-003	Concession Stand	1			X					
005-004	Pavilion- Skate Bowl	1								
005-005	Playground Equipment	1								
005-006	Restrooms	1			X					
006-001	750k Gal Tank	1								
007-001	Police Dept Storage	1								
007-002	Police / VFD	1					X			X
007-003	Storage Building	1							X	
008-001	Electrical Building	1						X		
008-002	Storage Building	1.25	X							
008-003	Truck Repair	1		X		X				
008-004	Equipment Pole Barn	1			X					
011-001	Garden Center	1			X			X		
014-001	Humble Youth Recreation Center	1			X					
015-001	Senior Citizens	1.25			X	X				
016-001	Municipal Court	1.25			X					
017-001	Equipment Pole Barn	1.5			X			X		
017-002	Pump Station	1.5	X		X		X	X		
017-003	500k Gal Water Tank	1.5								
018-001	Cove Park Restroom	1.5								
Sum →			3	2	11	3	3	5	1	1

4.2 Metal Roof Systems

Standing seam and R-panel metal roofing systems exhibited localized circular indentations generally measuring less than one-half inch in inner diameter. Indentations were measured based on inner diameter rather than chalked outer dimensions.

Close-range examination confirmed no coating fractures, seam disengagement, fastener displacement, panel distortion, or wind-related uplift. Observed indentations are consistent with non-functional cosmetic hail effects.

4.3 PVC Single-Ply Roofing

The 60-mil PVC single-ply membrane roof surfaces exhibited visible hail spatter marks consistent with the reported storm event. The observed spatter marks consisted of superficial surface markings without puncture or membrane penetration.

Close-range inspection of representative impact locations did not reveal splits, tears, cracking, scrim exposure, seam separation, or loss of weld integrity. Heat-welded lap seams remained continuous and intact.

Membrane terminations at parapet bases and vertical transitions oriented toward the predominant hail direction were inspected. No displacement of termination bars, membrane pull-out, flashing fractures, or separation at vertical interfaces was observed.

At the time of inspection, the membrane surfaces were continuous and no conditions were observed indicating functional breach of the roofing system attributable to hail impact.

PVC membranes exhibited hail spatter marks without puncture, tearing, scrim exposure, or seam separation. Particular attention was given to membrane transitions at parapet bases and vertical terminations facing the direction of hail impact. No tearing, scrim exposure, or heat-weld seam separation was observed at these stress concentration areas.

4.4 Modified Bitumen Roofing

Modified bitumen roof surfaces were evaluated for hail-related fractures, splits, punctures, cap-sheet disruption, exposed reinforcement, and loss of protective surfacing. In general, observations were limited to superficial spatter marks and surface soiling disturbance consistent with hail contact, and no functional membrane damage was identified. Flashings at penetrations and vertical transitions remained intact and properly integrated.

The modified bitumen roofing on the storage building identified as 008-002 did not sustain hail-caused granule disruption. Observed hail effects were limited to surface spatter marks, which are

interpreted as localized displacement of surface algae, oxidation films, and weathered stains at impact locations. At the most severe impact points observed, the cap-sheet surface remained intact, with no fractures, splits, punctures, or exposed reinforcement identified.

4.5 Skylights and Translucent Panels

Skylight panels across several structures remained intact, with the exception of isolated fractured units. One pump station structure exhibited a circular hail impact fracture in a translucent skylight panel. The fracture geometry is consistent with concentrated impact from hail of approximately one inch diameter.

A polycarbonate entry canopy at the police station sustained multiple through-penetrations approximately one inch in diameter, consistent with brittle fracture from hail impact. These penetrations constitute functional damage requiring panel replacement.

4.6 Fabric and Shade Structures

A vinyl-coated fabric membrane awning at the Humble Youth Recreation Center exhibited hail-related fractures following prolonged ultraviolet degradation. The material is a non-woven vinyl membrane system. Fracture openings are consistent with hail impact forces exceeding the aged material's tensile capacity.

The UV-stabilized high-density polyethylene shade fabric structure at the Simmons Park playground exhibited no tearing where material integrity remained intact.

4.7 Metal Wall Panels, Doors, and Trim

Isolated metal wall panels and roll-up doors exhibited minor indentations consistent with hail impact. No panel displacement, seam separation, or fastener withdrawal was observed.

Downspouts and select aluminum shutters exhibited localized denting along north- and west-facing surfaces.

Mechanical deformation observed on certain aluminum shutters along west-facing exposures is consistent with hail impact; however, adjacent signage mounted on the same wall surfaces did not exhibit fracture or coating rupture.

4.8 Water Tank Structures

The (quarter-inch) steel wall panels and (one-eighth-inch) roof plates of the groundwater storage tank and elevated water tanks exhibited no hail-related indentations or coating failures.

Widespread corrosion observed on various tank surfaces, pipe fittings is consistent with long-term environmental exposure and is unrelated to the reported storm event.

4.9 Interior Observations

Interior inspections of occupied buildings did not reveal recently initiated active leakage, moisture intrusion, or storm-related water infiltration. Observed vertical cracking in masonry walls at select locations is consistent with foundation movement and not storm impact.

5 Methodology

This evaluation was performed in accordance with generally accepted forensic engineering principles for wind and hail damage assessment. A detailed description of the methodology adopted and implemented for this evaluation, including material-specific damage thresholds and supporting research, is provided in **Appendix B**.

The analysis included three primary components:

- I. Review of meteorological data
- II. On-site physical inspections
- III. Comprehensive review of existing conditions, codes and standards, and the correlation of observed conditions with known material performance characteristics.

Meteorological information from recognized sources was reviewed to determine whether wind speeds or hail sizes capable of producing damage were reported in the vicinity of the subject property. Weather data establishes whether conditions were present that could cause damage; however, storm occurrence alone does not confirm that functional damage occurred at a specific structure.

A comprehensive field inspection was conducted for each building. Roof coverings, exterior cladding, rooftop equipment, and other exposed components were visually examined. Collateral indicators—such as dents in thin-gauge metals, hail spatter marks, displaced components, and wind-related uplift conditions—were documented where present. Susceptible roofing materials were closely evaluated to determine whether observed conditions constituted functional damage as defined in the Appendix. Maximum hail size estimates were based on measurement of hail spatter base widths and collateral dent diameters across multiple structures.

Observed conditions were analyzed for consistency with known storm mechanics, including impact direction, distribution patterns, and concentration in high-pressure wind zones. Material-specific criteria were applied to distinguish functional damage from cosmetic conditions, installation irregularities, aging, thermal effects, or other non-storm-related causes.

Causation conclusions were reached only where meteorological data, physical evidence, and damage patterns were consistent and where reasonable alternative causes could be excluded. Conditions not meeting these criteria were attributed to non-storm-related factors.

6 Weather Data

6.1 Hail

6.1.1 NOAA SED

Weather data from the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI), a division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), was reviewed for the reported date of loss of November 1, 2025.

The NOAA Storm Event Database (SED) was queried for hail events occurring between November 1, 2025 and November 30, 2025 within San Patricio County. A total of 10 hail events were documented in the county during this review period, all occurring on November 1, 2025. Hail size during this storm varied from 1.25 inches in **Aransas Pass** to 2.75 inches in **Portland**.

These events are mapped in **Figure 14** (see **Appendix C, Weather Data.**)



Figure 14 – NOAA/NWS hail data showing hail of 2.75 inches to 1.25 inches on November 1, 2025, across the northern portion of Ingleside as displayed on Google Earth®

6.1.2 Proprietary Data

In addition to NOAA/NWS data, a national hail size map and two site-specific hail verification reports prepared by CoreLogic® Weather Verification Service (Cotality Verify) was reviewed.(see **Appendix C and Figures 15 and 16).**

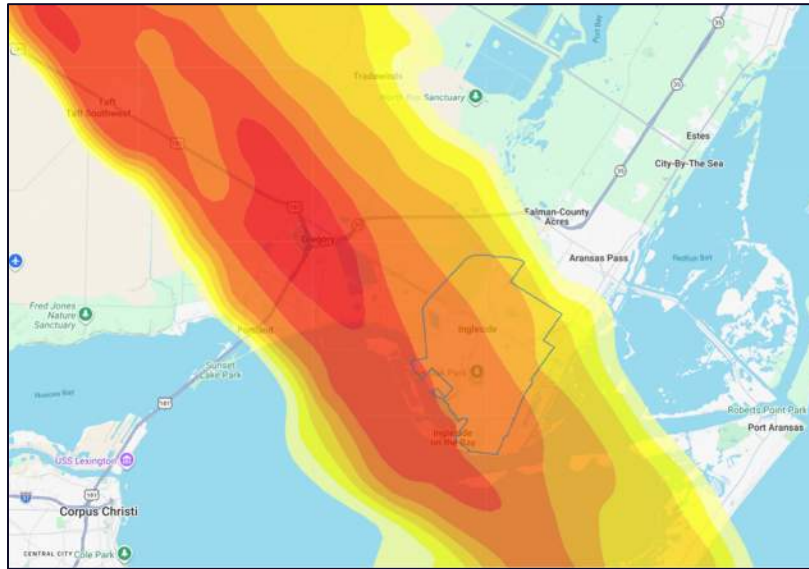


Figure 15 - November 1, 2025 Hail Size Maps by CoreLogic®

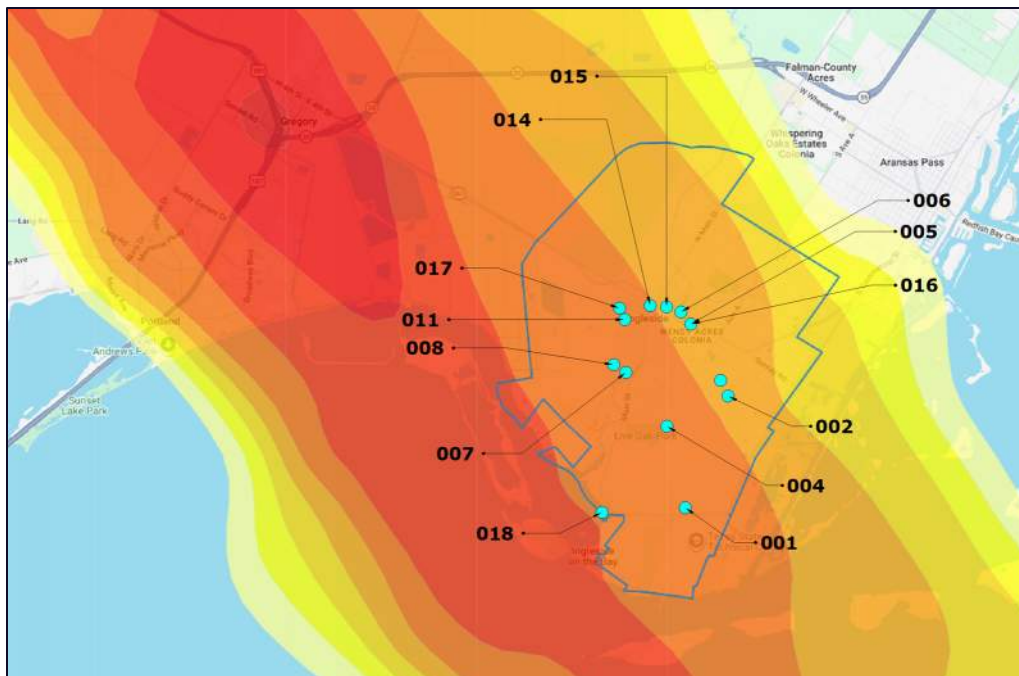


Figure 16 – CoreLogic® November 1, 2025 Hail Map. Annotated are the approximate city border and building groups. All buildings were located in 1.75-inches and 1.50 inches zones.

6.2 Wind Data

6.2.1 NOAA SED

NOAA Storm Event Database (SED) records were reviewed for wind events occurring between Nov 1, 2024 and November 30, 2025 within San Patricio County, Texas. NOAA SED records do not document any wind events meeting or exceeding 58 mph within 1.0 mile of the subject property (see **Figure 17**).



Figure 17 – NOAA SED wind data showing approximately 69 mph (60 knots) measured wind gusts within 10 miles during the November 1, 2025 storm.

6.2.2 Proprietary Data

A site-specific wind verification report prepared by CoreLogic® Weather Verification Service (Cotality Verify), identified as Wind Verification Report #40165097, was reviewed. The report pertains to the City of Ingleside property located at 2867 Avenue J, Ingleside, Texas, which corresponds to the Simmons Park and Municipal Court area of this project. The report, 2026, and covers the period February 28, 2016 through February 26, 2026.

The CoreLogic report documents estimated maximum 3-second wind gusts at 10 meters above grade at the subject location and within 1-, 3-, and 5-mile radii.

Reported Date of Loss – November 1, 2025

Within a 72-hour window the reported date of storm, November 1, 2025, the highest documented wind speed within 1 mile of the subject property was:

- **November 1, 2025:** 61 mph

At the property coordinates (At Location), the maximum estimated 3-second gust on November 1, 2025 was **54 mph**. The difference NOAA SED and the Proprietary Data reflects variations in data source methodology (reported severe weather events versus modeled gust estimates), rather than conflicting measurements.

Within broader radii on that same date, the report documents:

- **Within 3 miles:** 67 mph
- **Within 5 miles:** 67 mph

Historical Wind Context (2016–2026 Report Period)

Over the full ten-year reporting period (02/28/2016 – 02/26/2026), the highest documented wind event within 1, and 3 miles of the property occurred in 2017 during the passage of Hurricane Harvey, specifically on:

- August 25, 2017: 96 mph (within 1 mile) (see **Figure 18**)
- August 25, 2017: 108 mph (within 3 miles)

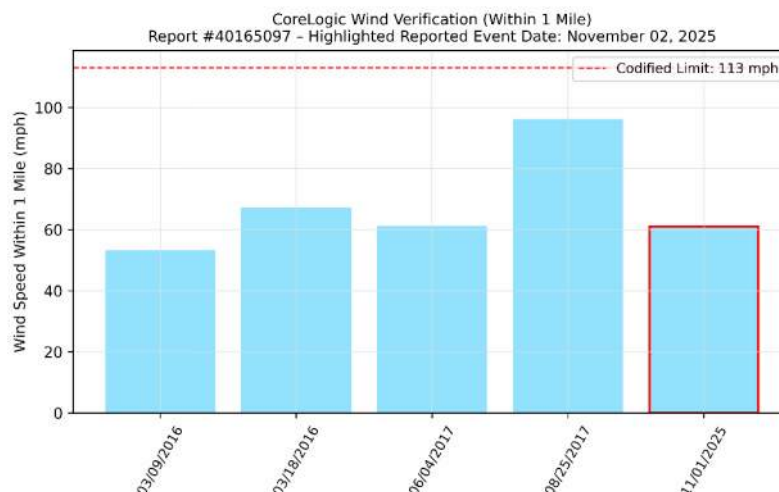


Figure 18 - CoreLogic® wind verification results illustrated in bar charts (wind speeds within 1 mile). No winds greater than 113 mph was reported on the alleged dates of loss or since March 9, 2016

For contextual reference in the accompanying figure, the codified wind limit of 113 mph is shown as a benchmark. This value corresponds to the applicable building code wind limit discussed in Section 8 of this report.

The November 1, 2025 event's 67 mph within 3 miles, fell substantially below code-level design wind speeds.

7 Historical Aerial and Street Imagery

Historical imagery from Nearmap® and Google Maps (for aerial) and Google® Street View (ground-level) was reviewed to for all thirteen (13) building groups comprising Twenty-six (26) buildings and structures. The purpose of this review was to document roof replacements, structural modifications, and any observable pre-existing conditions predating the November 2025 storm event.

Group 002 – Animal Control Facility

Historical imagery confirms the Animal Control Facility roof was replaced in 2024 with a three-tab asphalt shingle system. The reroofing occurred prior to the November 2025 storm event.

Group 005 – Simmons Park Structures

Covered Sports Court:

Historical imagery confirms the ridge vent was present prior to Hurricane Harvey (2017). Post-2017 imagery shows the ridge vent missing. The vent loss therefore predates the November 2025 storm event.

Playground HDPE Canopy:

Aerial imagery from 2022 and thereafter shows tearing and separation at canopy anchor points. These conditions predate the November 2025 storm event.

Group 007 – Police Department Complex

Police Building:

Historical imagery confirms the roof was replaced in 2025 with a 60-mil PVC membrane system prior to the November 2025 storm event.

Group 011 – Garden Center

Historical imagery indicates the roof configuration was modified following Hurricane Harvey (2017). In 2025, a new metal roofing system was installed. The 2025 reroofing predates the November 2025 storm event.

Group 014 – Humble Youth Recreation Center

Historical imagery confirms installation of a new PVC roofing system in 2025. The roof replacement occurred prior to the November 2025 storm event.

Group 015 – Senior Citizen Center (East Storage Shed)

A storage shed located east of the primary structure appears in aerial imagery between November 2024 and December 2, 2025. Street-level imagery from September 2025 confirms the shed was installed prior to the November 2025 storm event. The shed’s three-tab shingle roof was intact prior to the storm.

Group 017 – Pump Station

Historical imagery confirms the easternmost roof vent cap was present prior to Hurricane Harvey (2017) and missing thereafter. The vent cap loss therefore predates the November 2025 storm event.

Group 018 – Cove Park Restroom

Historical imagery indicates the original roof was destroyed during Hurricane Harvey (2017). The current roof system was installed between 2018 and 2019 and remained in place through the November 2025 storm event.

A summary of historical observations is provided in **Table 4** below.

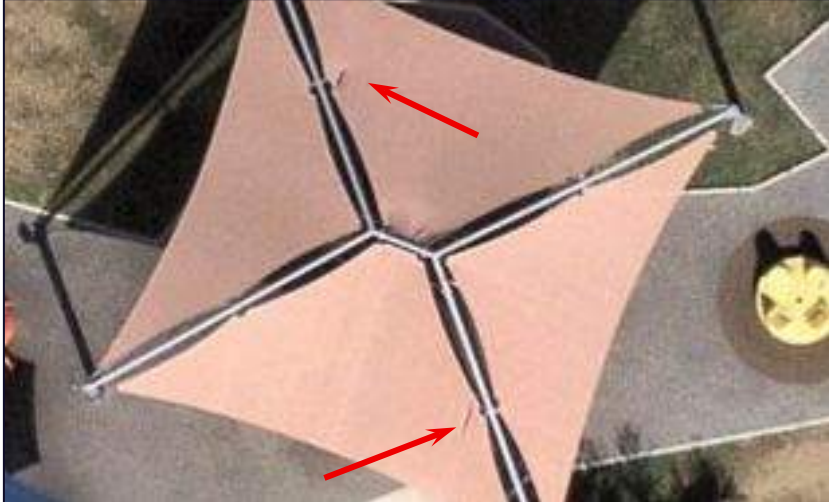
Select pertinent and representative historical aerial imagery is provided in **Table 5**.

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Table 4 - Summary of Observations in Historical Aerial and Street Imagery

Group	Building / Structure	Construction Year(s)	Notable Historical Imagery Observations
001	Elevated Water Tank	Pre-1989	No observable historical modifications or pre-loss damage
002	Pump Station	1986	No notable historical changes
002	Animal Control Facility	(See Section 2)	Reroofed 2024 (3-tab shingles)
004	Concession Stand	2005	No notable historical changes
005	Pavilion (Splash Pad)	2017	No notable historical changes
005	Covered Sports Court	2005	Ridge vent lost during Hurricane Harvey (2017)
005	Concession Stand	2005	No notable historical changes
005	Covered Pavilion (Skate Bowl)	2005	No notable historical changes
005	Playground Canopy (HDPE)	2017–2019	Anchor-point tearing visible since at least 2022
005	Restroom	2005	No notable historical changes
006	Elevated Water Tank	2011-2014	No notable historical changes
007	Police Storage (Tier 01)	2017	No notable historical changes
007	Police Building (Tier 02)	2017	Reroofed 2025 (60-mil PVC)
007	Vehicle Storage (Tier 03)	2017	No notable historical changes
008	Building 001	1960–1994	No significant imagery findings
008	Building 002	1984–1995	No significant imagery findings
008	Building 003	1960–1984	No significant imagery findings
008	Building 004	1995–2000	No significant imagery findings
011	Garden Center	2025	Reroofed post-Harvey (2017); new metal roof installed 2025
014	Humble Youth Recreation Center	2025	New PVC roof installed 2025
015	Senior Citizen Center	1986	No notable historical changes
015	Storage Shed (East)	2025 (early)	Appears between Nov 2024 and Dec 2025; confirmed Sept 2025 street imagery
016	Municipal Court	~2005	No notable historical changes
017	Tool Shed / Pole Barn	1995	No notable historical changes
017	Pump Station	1987	East vent cap lost during Hurricane Harvey (2017)
017	Ground Water Tank Building	1960	No notable historical changes
018	Cove Park Restroom	1995–2003	Roof destroyed during Harvey; replaced 2018–2019

Table 5 – Historical Roof Aerial Imagery (source: Nearmap®).

Historical Aerial Imagery	Date/Observation
	8/31/2017 Vent-cover missing since the passage of Hurricane Harvey in 2017
	11/09/2024 HDPE Canopy tearing visible since at least 2022
	8/31/2017 East vent cap lost during Hurricane Harvey (2017)

8 Building Codes

The subject properties are located within the jurisdiction of the City of Ingleside, Texas, San Patricio County. The City of Ingleside has adopted the 2018 International Building Code (IBC), with local amendments, as the governing building code for commercial structures. The 2018 IBC references ASCE 7-16, Minimum Design Loads and Associated Criteria for Buildings and Other Structures, for determination of wind loads and basic wind speed parameters.

The various buildings evaluated within this report were constructed under code editions in effect at the time of their respective permitting and construction. Code references herein are provided for general performance context and minimum design criteria and are not intended to imply retroactive application unless required under applicable provisions of the International Existing Building Code (IEBC).

8.1 Wind Resistance Requirement

Per ASCE 7-16, the ultimate design wind speed (V_{ult}) for structures located in the City of Ingleside is approximately 140 to 150 mph (3-second gust), depending on precise site location, mapped wind contour, and exposure category (see **Figure 19**).

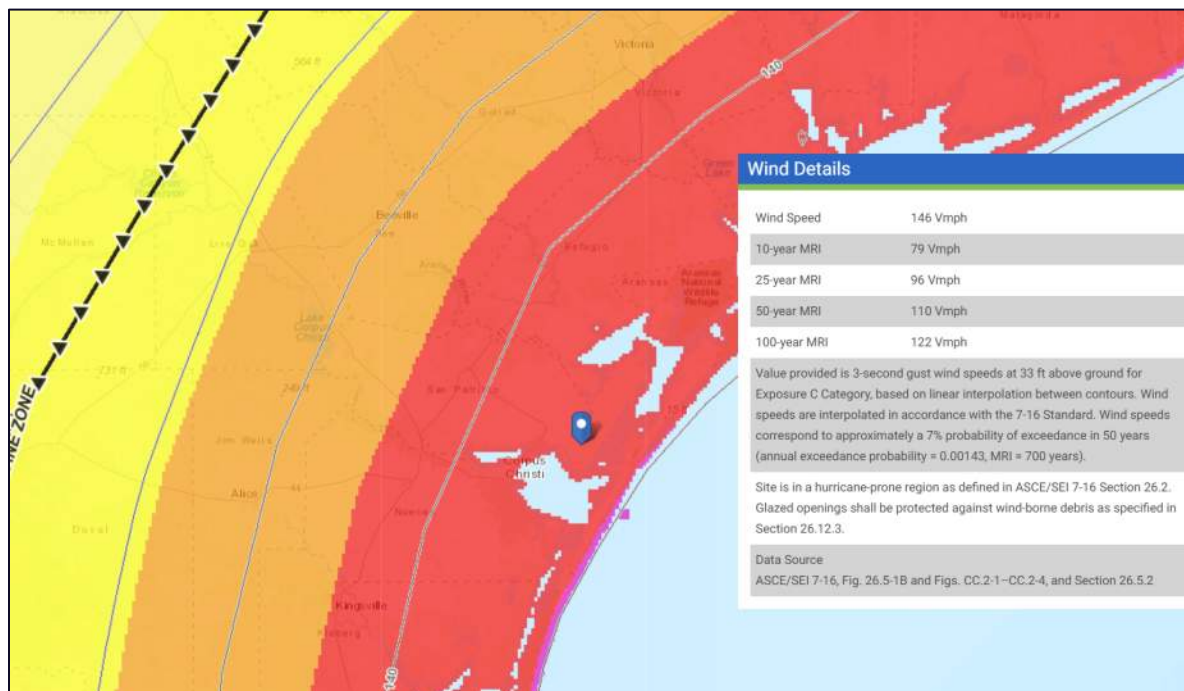


Figure 19 – ASCE 7-16 Ultimate Design Wind Speed Map (San Patricio County, Texas) was approximately 146 mph

For purposes of engineering context in this evaluation, a representative ultimate design wind speed of approximately 146 mph (3-second gust) is consistent with the mapped ASCE 7-16 wind speeds for the Ingleside area and provides a reasonable baseline for contextual wind resistance comparison.

For contextual wind speed reference, the subject municipal and commercial structures are evaluated under the general assumption of Risk Category II, which is the typical classification for standard occupancy buildings that do not constitute essential facilities or structures with elevated hazard to human life in the event of failure.

Per IBC 2018 Table 1609.3.1, conversion from ultimate wind speed ($V_{ult} \approx 146$ mph) to nominal design wind speed (V_{asd}) for components and cladding yields an approximate allowable stress design wind speed in the range of 110–115 mph ($V_{asd} \approx 113$ mph), depending on selected importance factor and exposure assumptions (see **Figure 20**).

V_{ult}	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200
V_{asd}	78	85	93	101	108	116	124	132	139	147	155

For SI: 1 mile per hour = 0.44 m/s.
 a. Linear interpolation is permitted.
 b. V_{asd} = nominal design wind speed applicable to methods specified in Exceptions 1 through 5 of Section 1609.1.1.
 c. V_{ult} = ultimate design wind speeds determined from Figure 1609.3(1), 1609.3(2) or 1609.3(3).

Figure 20 - IBC Table 1609.3.1, Wind Speed Conversions.

These codified wind speeds represent standardized minimum design resistance expectations for buildings constructed in accordance with adopted building codes in this jurisdiction.

8.2 Engineering Context

Although the subject buildings were constructed under earlier code editions, the ultimate wind design framework embodied in successive editions of the IBC and ASCE 7 has not materially altered the fundamental wind resistance expectations applicable to typical commercial structures in coastal Texas environments.

Accordingly, reference to current adopted wind design criteria is provided solely as general engineering context to assist in interpreting the relative magnitude of the reported wind event compared to standardized design resistance benchmarks.

This report does not constitute a structural design analysis, wind pressure calculation, or code compliance determination. Wind damage conclusions herein are based primarily upon visual field observations and correlation of observed physical conditions with recognized wind damage mechanisms.

8.3 Drainage Requirement

Per IBC 2018 Section 1507 (applicable to single-ply and modified bitumen roof coverings), low-slope roof systems shall be designed to provide positive drainage with a minimum slope of 1/4 inch per foot unless specifically designed for lesser slope in accordance with manufacturer requirements and code allowances.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 Hail Damage Evaluation

9.1.1 Cosmetic Damage

All Twenty-six (26) inspected buildings and associated structures exhibited physical indicators of recent hail impact consistent with the November 1, 2025 storm event in Ingleside, Texas. Collateral indicators included circular hail spatter marks measuring approximately 0.75 to 1.15 inches in base widths, as well as cosmetic denting of thin-gauge metal roof panels measuring approximately 0.375 to 0.5 inches in inner diameters, and isolated shallow indentations of select metal wall panels.

The metal panel dents observed during the inspection did not exhibit coating ruptures, seam separations, fastener displacement, panel deformation affecting drainage geometry, or other conditions typically associated with functional impairment of water-shedding performance. Close-range tactile examination and magnified inspection of representative test square areas and impact-prone transitions (including PVC parapet bases and exposed membrane interfaces) did not identify fractures, punctures, or impact-related openings within the primary roofing membranes.

The 60-mil PVC membrane roofing systems and the modified bitumen roofing systems did not exhibit discernible hail-induced fractures within the examined areas. Observed field conditions are consistent with the expected performance characteristics of these materials when subjected to hail in the documented size range.

At the Animal Control Center (002-001), approximately ten (10) three-tab asphalt shingles located on the west slope (lower south quadrant) exhibited localized surface blemishes consistent with minor hail contact. These conditions were superficial in appearance and did not exhibit mat fracture, tear-through, or significant loss of granule embedment exposing asphalt in a manner typically associated with functional reduction. Hail size at this location was estimated to be less than 1.0 inch based on collateral indicators. Published laboratory testing indicates that functional damage to three-tab shingles in sound condition is generally associated with larger hail diameters. The observed field conditions are consistent with impacts below that functional threshold.

At the Senior Citizen’s Building location, a three-tab asphalt shingle-covered tool shed located east of the main building was also inspected. The shed roofing did not exhibit hail impact fractures, tears, or other impact-related damage patterns typically associated with functional shingle damage. Historical street-level imagery reviewed indicates the shed roof covering was installed prior to the November 1, 2025 storm. Accordingly, the observed absence of functional hail damage to this three-tab shingle surface provides a benchmark observation for the potential maximum hail size and damaging capacity at this location.

9.1.2 Functional damage

Localized functional damage was identified at certain secondary or non-primary horizontal building elements, as reflected in the damage matrix, including:

- The fracture of the polycarbonate canopy above the Police Building front entry (007-002).
- The widespread ring fractures within the green PVC-coated reinforced fabric awning at the Humble Youth Recreation Center (014-001);
- The hail punctures through aged fiberglass skylight panels at the Wastewater Electrical Room (Public Works Complex, 008-001) and at the Water Department Pump Station (017-002). These fractured skylight panels had exceeded their typical service life.

These affected elements exhibited material aging and ultraviolet (UV) exposure consistent with long-term service, resulting in increased brittleness of the material, thereby reducing impact resistance.

In addition, dimpling and tearing of window screens were observed along vertical elements including the north and west elevations of Buildings 002-001 and 008-003. The screens exhibited prior mechanical tears and material degradation consistent with extended service life. Hail impact appears to have contributed to additional deformation and tearing; however, the screens exhibited prior mechanical damage and distinct wear and tear conditions.

The HDPE playground shade fabric at Simmons Park exhibited tears that were documented in historical records as existing since approximately 2022. Close examination did not identify circular punctures or fracture patterns characteristic of hail penetration through intact HDPE fabric.

Overall, the spatial distribution and material response patterns observed across the site are consistent with hail of approximately 1.0 to 1.5 inches in diameter, producing cosmetic denting of thin-gauge metal components and fracture of certain brittle or aged translucent and fabric elements. No evidence was identified of systemic or widespread functional compromise to primary roofing systems that were in serviceable condition prior to the storm.

9.2 Wind Damage Evaluation

Available historical aerial imagery, documented pre-storm conditions, review of available weather data (including reported peak wind gusts), and consideration of applicable wind design criteria were considered in evaluating potential wind-related effects from the November 1, 2025 storm.

Weather documentation reviewed for the subject event indicates a reported peak wind gust of approximately **67 mph**. This reported gust is materially below the codified wind design demands typically used for municipal and commercial structures (Risk Category II) under adopted building code wind provisions, which are based on higher design-level wind speeds intended to represent rare, design-basis events. On this basis, the reported wind environment for November 1, 2025 is not indicative of design-level wind loading.

For context, Hurricane Harvey (2017) produced substantially higher wind conditions in coastal Texas, with documented wind speeds exceeding 100 mph in many areas. Relative to those wind conditions, a reported peak gust near 67 mph would be expected to impose markedly lower wind pressures on roof and wall components.

Consistent with the reported wind environment, site inspections did not identify field evidence typically associated with damaging winds, including displaced or deformed downspouts, disengaged metal trims or copings, displaced exterior fixtures, damaged roof edge components, or other collateral indicators of wind-driven movement. Within the limits of visual, non-destructive evaluation, no evidence was identified of newly created wind damage attributable to the November 1, 2025 event.

Certain missing or displaced components were observed; however, historical documentation indicated these conditions predated the subject storm. These include:

- Missing vent cover at the covered sports court (005-002);
- Torn HDPE playground canvas (005-005);
- Missing ridge vent at the Water Department Pump Station (017-002).

Historical imagery indicates the ridge vent at Building 017-002 and the sports court (005-002) vent condition was absent following Hurricane Harvey (2017) and remained absent prior to November 1, 2025. The playground fabric tears similarly predate the subject storm.

No new wind-related failures were identified, including no displaced panels, no uplift-related seam separations, no fastener pull-out, no membrane billowing, and no structural distress at any of the Twenty-six buildings. Observed building envelope conditions are consistent with wind demands substantially below code-prescribed design thresholds for these structures.

9.3 Interior Water Intrusion

Reported interior water intrusion was limited to the Humble Youth Recreation Center (014-001). Interior inspection included visual review of ceiling finishes, insulation, and accessible wall components.

Paper-faced fiberglass batt insulation above the reported area was observed to be intact and did not exhibit characteristics of recent saturation. Ceiling tile staining was consistent with historical staining patterns reportedly dating back to approximately 2012. Dark staining and localized deterioration of plywood wall sheathing in the vicinity are consistent with long-term moisture exposure rather than an isolated recent event.

At certain industrial buildings (Public Works Complex and Pump Station), hail punctures were observed through aged fiberglass skylight panels. These skylight assemblies exhibited advanced weathering and deterioration. While hail impacts likely created localized openings within these deteriorated panels, no discernible pattern of new interior water damage attributable to November 1, 2025 was identified during inspection.

Within the scope of this evaluation, no evidence was identified of new roof system breaches resulting in interior water damage to primary occupied spaces due to the November 1, 2025 storm.

10 CONCLUSIONS

Based on site inspections, review of historical imagery, evaluation of available weather data, and consideration of applicable wind design criteria, and within a reasonable degree of engineering probability, it is our professional engineering opinion that:

1. **Wind:**

No evidence was identified indicating newly created wind damage at the Twenty-six (26) inspected buildings attributable to the November 1, 2025 storm event. Observed wind-related conditions were documented as pre-existing based on historical imagery and condition continuity

2. **Hail:**

The November 1, 2025 storm produced hail impacts that resulted in cosmetic denting of thin-gauge metal components and functional damage to certain brittle or age-deteriorated secondary elements (e.g., polycarbonate canopy, aged fiberglass skylights, brittle PVC-coated fabric awning).

However, the hail did **not** cause functional compromise to primary roofing systems that were in sound servicing condition, including:

- Metal panel roofing,
- 60-mil PVC membrane roofing,
- Modified bitumen roofing,
- Newly installed three-tab asphalt shingles.

No coating ruptures, seam disengagements, punctures of primary membranes, or envelope breaches were identified within these systems.

3. Interior Leaks:

No evidence was identified of new roof leaks resulting in interior water damage attributable to the November 1, 2025 storm at the inspected occupied structures.

Reported and observed interior staining and localized deterioration at the Humble Youth Recreation Center were consistent with long-term, pre-existing moisture conditions.

Hail punctures through aged skylight panels may have exacerbated pre-existing deterioration; however, no discernible pattern of new interior damage attributable to the November 1, 2025 storm was observed or reported.

A detailed summary of storm damage, organized by building and component, is provided in **Table 1** in the **Executive Summary** of this report.

11 Closing

H2Y Consulting appreciates the opportunity to provide professional engineering services in connection with this matter. The opinions and conclusions expressed in this report have been formulated within a reasonable degree of engineering certainty and are based upon site observations, documented physical evidence, available information, and generally accepted engineering principles.

This evaluation was conducted in accordance with recognized forensic engineering methodologies. Should additional information become available that is material to the issues addressed herein, H2Y Consulting reserves the right to supplement or revise the opinions and conclusions expressed in this report.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the addressee for the specific purpose described herein. Any reliance upon or use of this report by third parties without the express written consent of H2Y Consulting is undertaken at their own risk. H2Y Consulting assumes no responsibility for conclusions drawn by others based upon this report.

This report is not intended for use in construction, repair execution, or permitting purposes, and such use is expressly disclaimed.

12 Technical References

The following resources and document were reviewed in connection with this evaluation:

1. *San Patricio County Appraisal District (<https://sanpatcad.org/>) records for the select properties*
2. *Historical aerial imagery and site photography obtained from Google Earth® and Nearmap®.*
3. *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI), Storm Events Database (SED), for reported hail and wind events in the vicinity of the subject property.*
4. *NOAA Storm Prediction Center (SPC) archived severe weather reports and mesoscale discussions for the reported November 1, 2025 storm event.*
5. *CoreLogic Weather Verification Services report(s) and hail map, including hail and wind verification data for November 1, 2025.*
6. *International Building Code (IBC), as adopted by the City of Ingleside, Texas, including referenced wind design criteria.*
7. *American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) 7, Minimum Design Loads and Associated Criteria for Buildings and Other Structures, including wind load provisions applicable to Risk Category II structures.*
8. *ASCE Hazard Tool: <https://ascehazardtool.org/>*
9. *Kiel L. Ortega, et al., "Evaluating a Hail Size Discrimination Algorithm for Dual-Polarized WSR-88Ds Using High Resolution Reports and Forecaster Feedback."*
10. *Scott Morrison, P.E., Haag Engineering, "Dents in Metal Appurtenances Caused by Ice Ball Impacts."*
11. *D. Koontz, "Hail: Sizing It Up!"*
12. *Haag Engineering, "Hail Damage Thresholds for Common Roofing Materials."*
13. *Marshall, Herzog, Morrison – Hail Damage to Asphalt Roof Shingles.*

14. *Crenshaw & Koontz – Simulated Hail Damage and Impact Resistance Test Procedures.*
15. *Koontz – Field Evaluation and Laboratory Testing of PVC Roof Systems.*
16. *Foley & Koontz – Aging and Hail Research of PVC Membranes.*
17. *Stephen E. Petty, Damage Assessments for Residential and Commercial Structures.*
18. <https://inglesidetx.gov/Facilities/Facility/Details/The-Ingleside-Skate-Park-5>

13 Appendices

- Appendix A.1 – Captioned Photographs (Group 001)
- Appendix A.2 – Captioned Photographs (Group 002)
- Appendix A.3 – Captioned Photographs (Group 004)
- Appendix A.4 – Captioned Photographs (Group 005)
- Appendix A.5 – Captioned Photographs (Group 006)
- Appendix A.6 – Captioned Photographs (Group 007)
- Appendix A.7 – Captioned Photographs (Group 008)
- Appendix A.8 – Captioned Photographs (Group 011)
- Appendix A.9 – Captioned Photographs (Group 014)
- Appendix A.10 – Captioned Photographs (Group 015)
- Appendix A.11 – Captioned Photographs (Group 016)
- Appendix A.12 – Captioned Photographs (Group 017)
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- Appendix B – Methodology
- Appendix C – Weather Data
- Appendix D – Detailed Building Descriptions
- Appendix E – Detailed Observations

◆ END OF REPORT ◆



Appendix A.1 – Captioned Photos (Group 001)



Photo 1: Upward view of the tank.



Photo 2: Top-down view of tank roof.



Photo 3: Steel base of the water tank.



Photo 4: Underside of the tank exhibited widespread rusting.



Photo 5: Hail spatter on nearby electrical panels indicative of 1-inch hail.



Photo 6: Hail spatters on nearby vinyl water tank consistent with 1.0- to 1.5-inch hail.



Photo 7: Hail spatter on nearby electrical panels indicative of 1-inch hail.



Photo 8: Base attachment to concrete foundation remained intact.



Photo 9: Close view of severely corroded drain pipe through the concrete foundation.



Photo 10: Corroded drain pipe.



Photo 11: Typical view of corroded anchor plate.



Photo 12: Surface coating of tank stem remained intact.



Photo 13: Southwest elevation. South elevation exhibited widespread rusting and steel corrosion.



Photo 14: Close-up of typical rusting.



Photo 15: No coating disruption to painted surface.

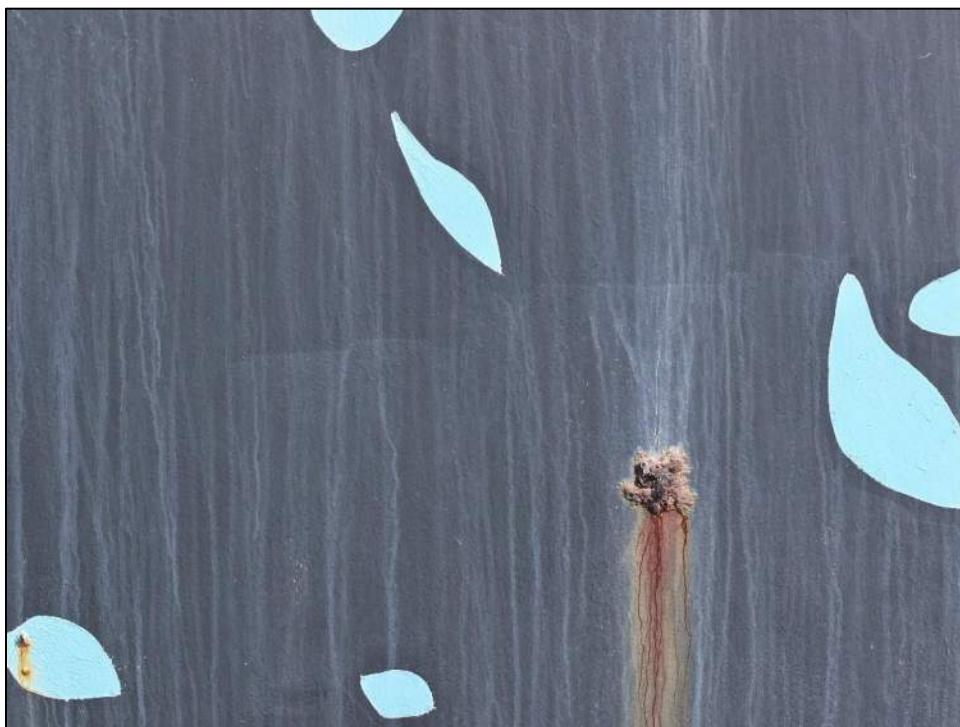


Photo 16: Close-up of intact painted surface of tank. Note concentrated steel corrosion.



Photo 17: Vent coverings on the top of the tanks were severely corroded.



Photo 18: Steel plate vent coverings remained otherwise intact.



Photo 19: Corrosion of roof-mount tubing resulted in detached fixtures unrelated to hail impact.



Photo 20: Additional view of severe corrosion on rooftop apparatus.



Photo 21: Aluminum vent cover exhibited hail denting.



Photo 22: Hail denting on circular aluminum vent cover were consistent with recent hail impact.



Photo 23: Embossed square access doors on roof remained intact.



Photo 24: Steel plate vent coverings remained structurally intact. Wiring remained undisturbed.



Photo 25: Close-up of corroded vent cover steel plates unrelated to hail effects.



Photo 26: Close-up of the severely corroded side door and hinges.

Appendix A.2 – Captioned Photos (Group 002)



Photo 1: East elevation of the splashpad pavilion.



Photo 2: North elevation.



Photo 3: South elevation.



Photo 4: Top-down view of roof.



Photo 5: Close-up of the hail denting. The dents were generally shallow with an inner diameter of less than 3/8 inch.



Photo 6: Deteriorated tool shed west of the splashpad.

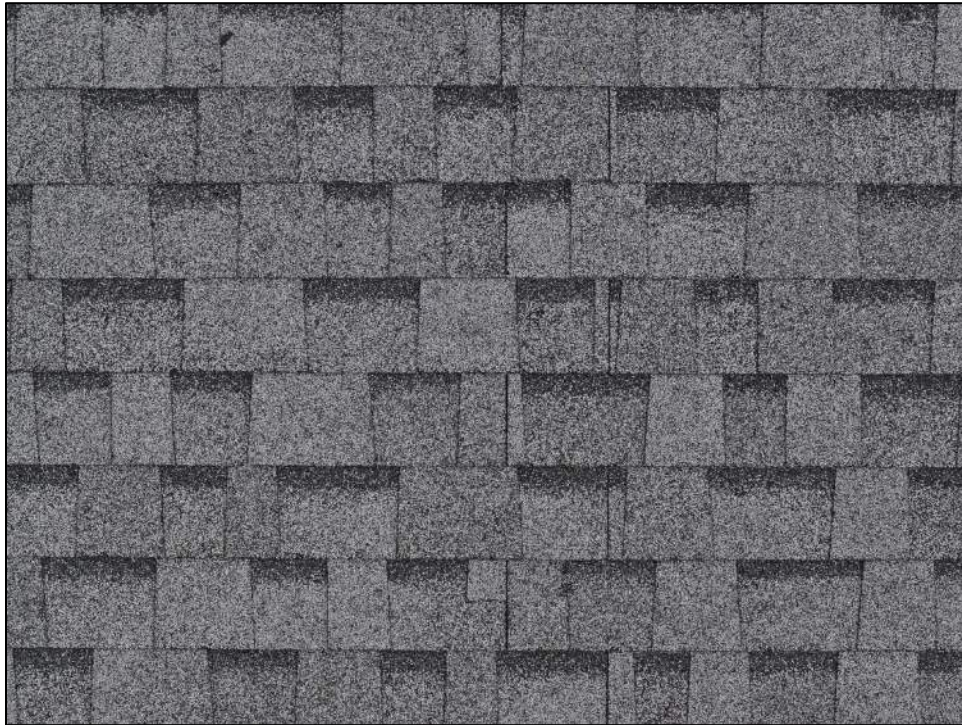


Photo 7: No widespread hail bruising was observed on the deteriorated shingle roof of the shed west slope. Isolated blemishes indicates approximately 1.0- to 1.25-inch hail.



Photo 8: Deteriorated ridge vents.



Photo 9: Underside view of the pavilion structure. Tube steel frames remained intact in addition to rusting.



Photo 10: Hail spatters and denting observed on north slope indicative of 1-inch hail.



Photo 11: Close-up of the hail denting on north slope. No coating disruptions were observed.

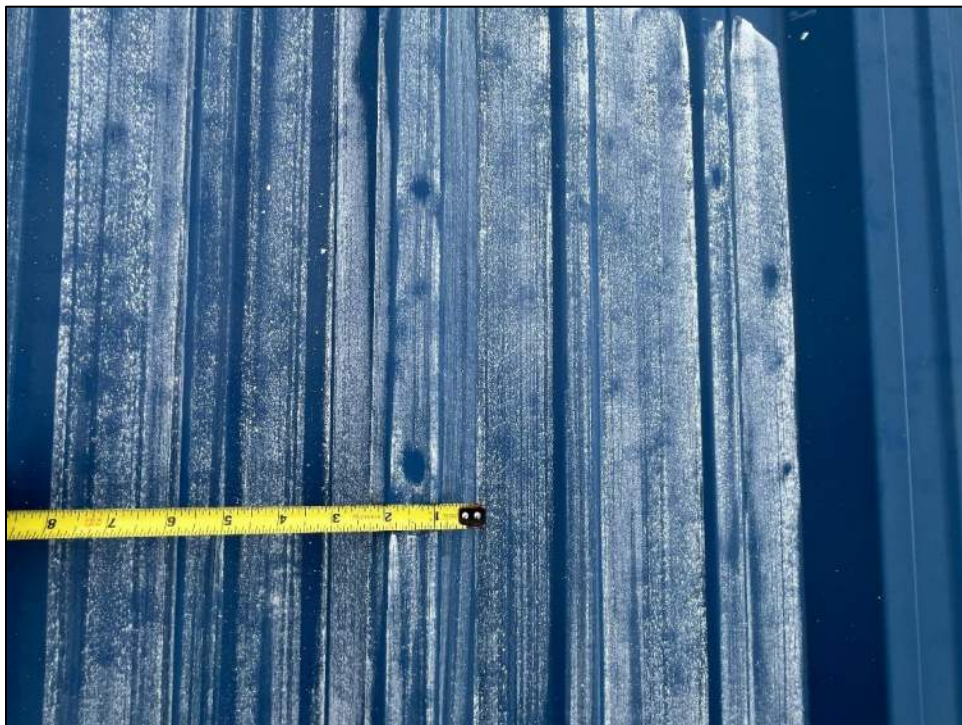


Photo 12: Close-up of the hail denting on north slope. The dents had a maximum inner diameter of less than 1/2 inch.



Photo 13: Hail spatters and denting observed on west slope indicative of 1-inch hail.



Photo 14: Close-up of the hail denting. The dents were generally shallow with an inner diameter of less than 3/8 inch.



Photo 15: East and south slopes sustained significantly less hail denting.



Photo 16: Ridge and hip caps were not detached or deformed. Widespread surface rusting was observed on fasteners.



Photo 17: Ridge caps exhibited slight denting. Note the rusted fasteners.



Photo 18: South and east elevations of the Sports Court.



Photo 19: Typical corrosion of metal soffit above concrete columns beneath the sports court roof.



Photo 20: West elevation of the sports court.



Photo 21: West-facing park signage remained intact.



Photo 22: Nearby pole lights were not fractured or dented.



Photo 23: Nearby pole lights were not fractured or dented.



Photo 24: North elevation.



Photo 25: No hail spatter on south-facing surface of nearby electrical cabinets.



Photo 26: Hail spatters consistent with 0.75- to 1.0-inch hail on west-facing surfaces.



Photo 27: Hail spatters consistent with 0.75- to 1.0-inch hail on north-facing surfaces.



Photo 28: Hail spatters consistent with 0.75- to 1.0-inch hail on north-facing surfaces.



Photo 29: Hail spatters consistent with 0.75- to 1.0-inch hail on west-facing surfaces.



Photo 30: No hail spatters on east-facing surfaces.



Photo 31: Hail spatters consistent with 0.75- to 1.0-inch hail on west-facing concrete column surface.



Photo 32: West slope overview.

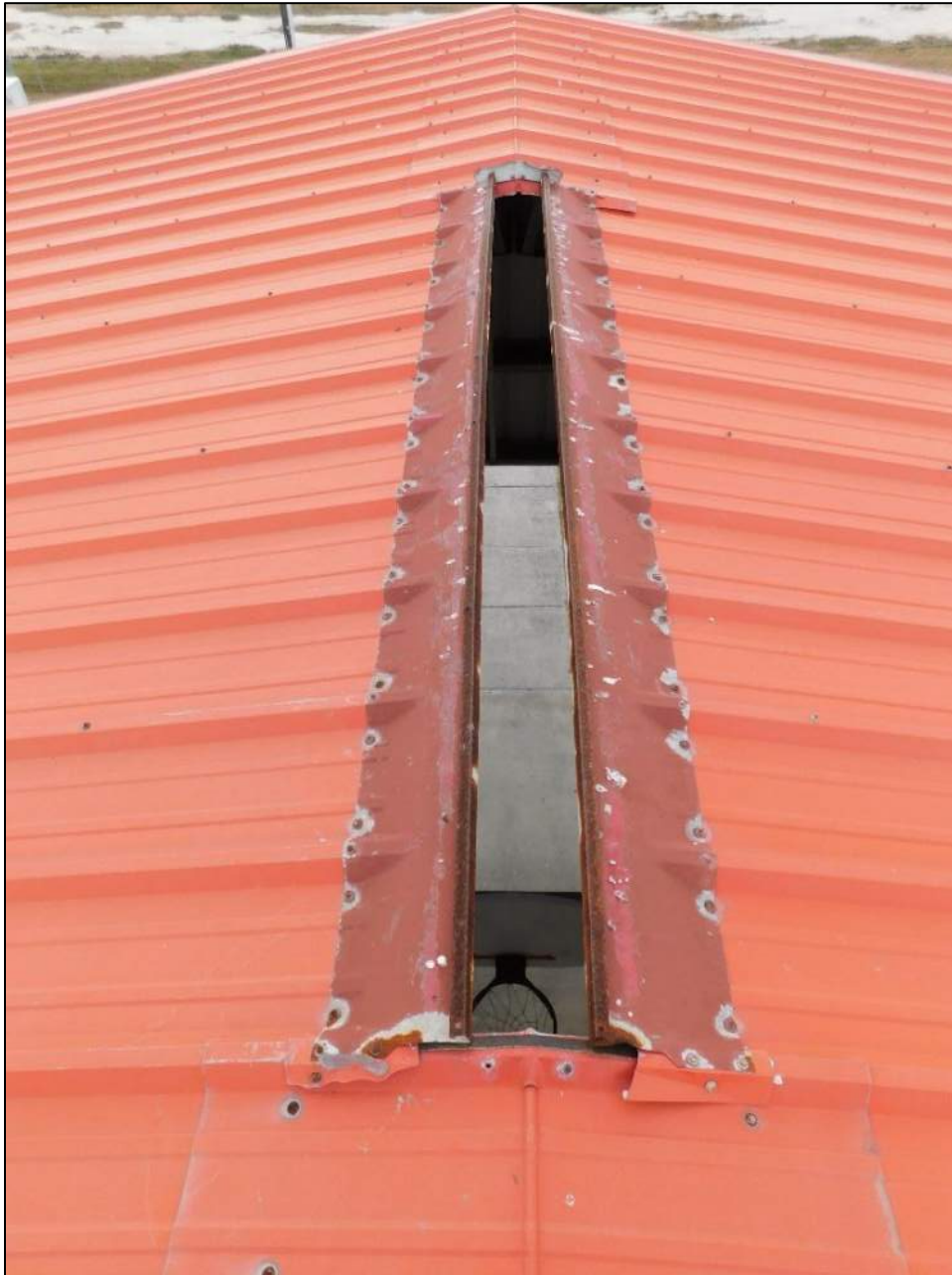


Photo 33: Missing ridge vent cover at north end of ridge visible since 2017 Hurricane Harvey.



Photo 34: Corroded ridge vent curb.



Photo 35: Slight denting on west slope consistent with hail impact.



Photo 36: Widespread steel corrosion along other ridge vents.



Photo 37: 24 gauge metal thickness.

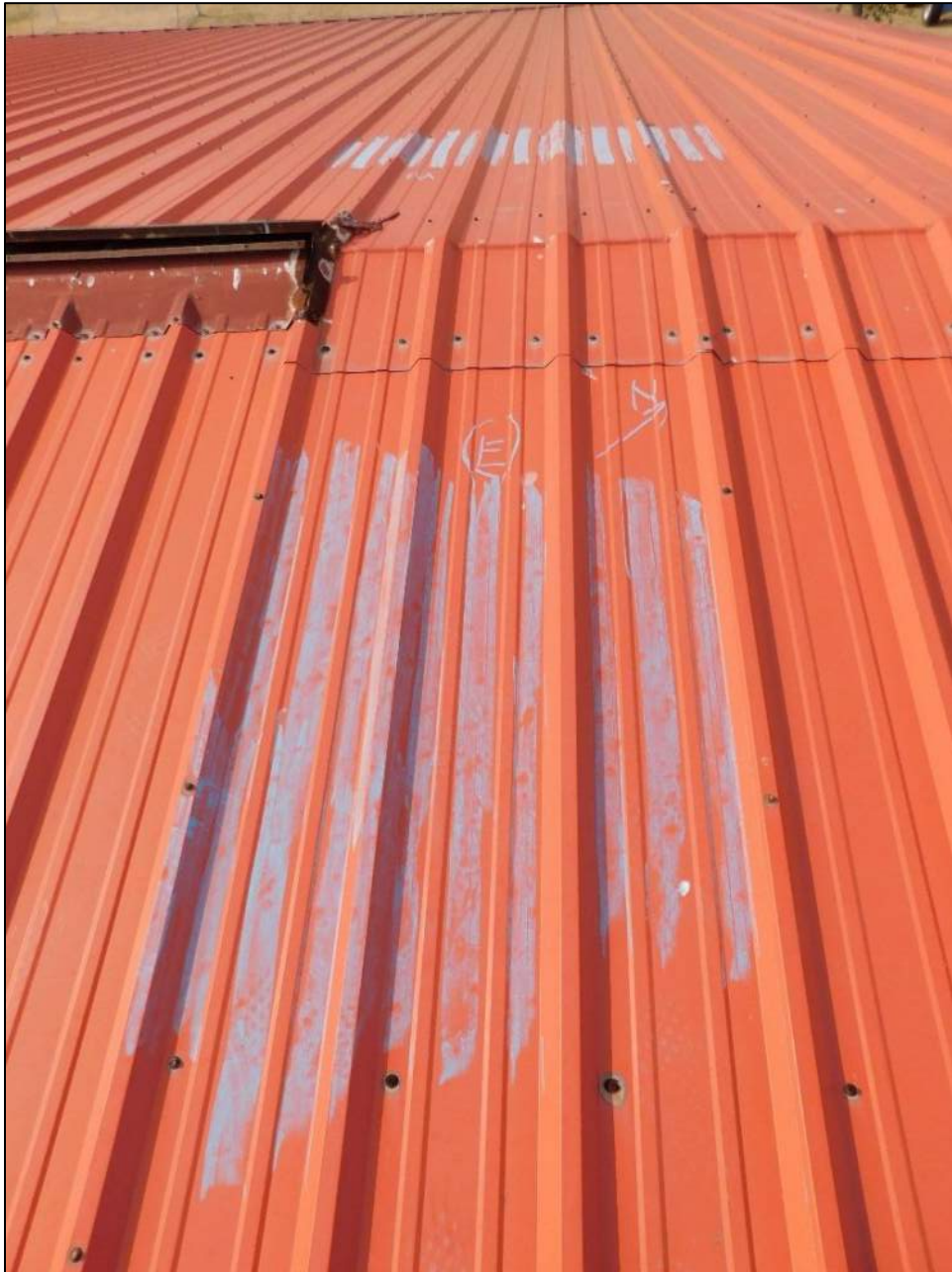


Photo 38: East slope exhibited slight denting consistent with hail.

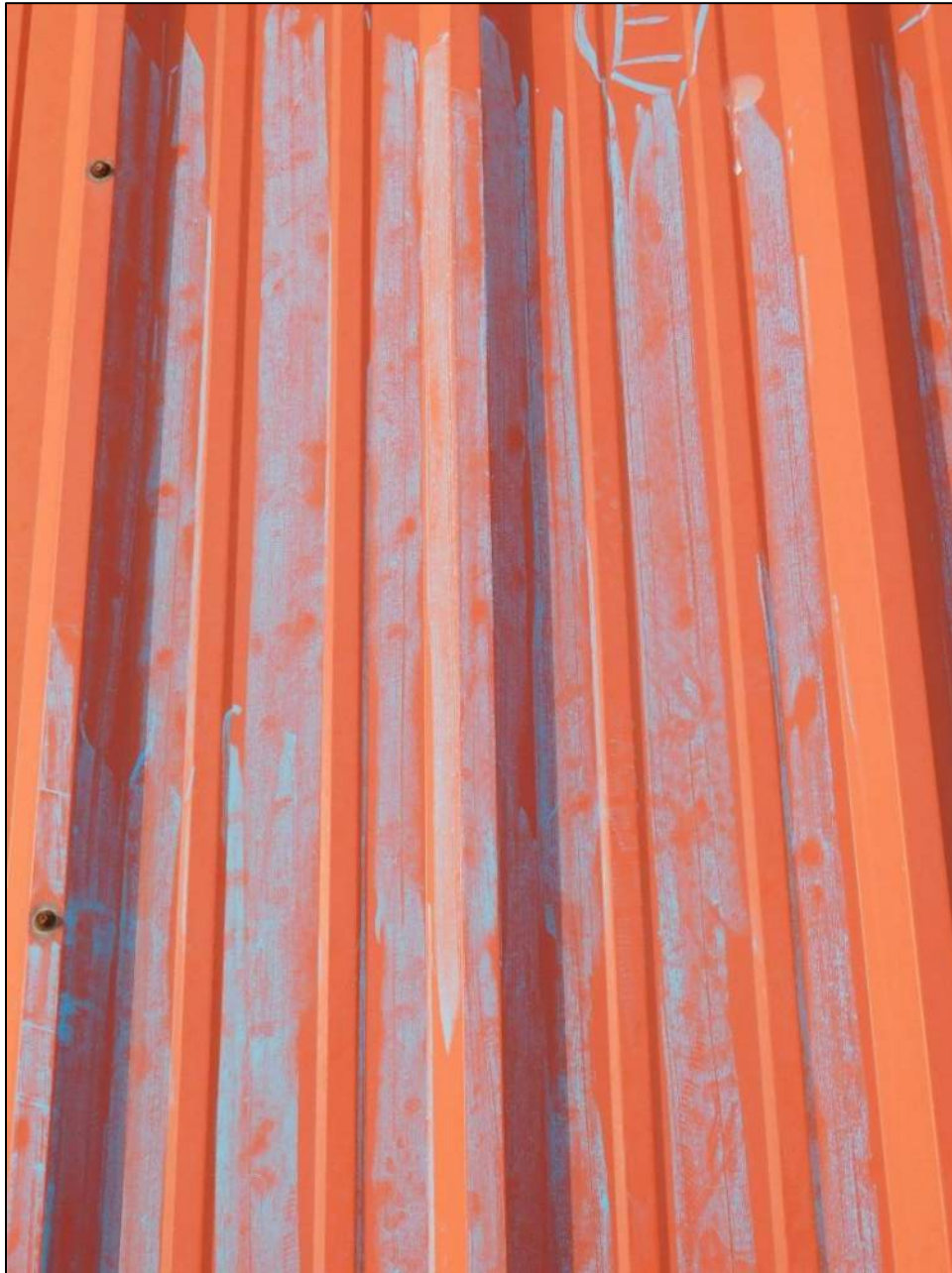


Photo 39: East slope exhibited slight denting consistent with hail.



Photo 40: Denting inner diameter was less than 1/2 inch. No coating disruptions were observed.

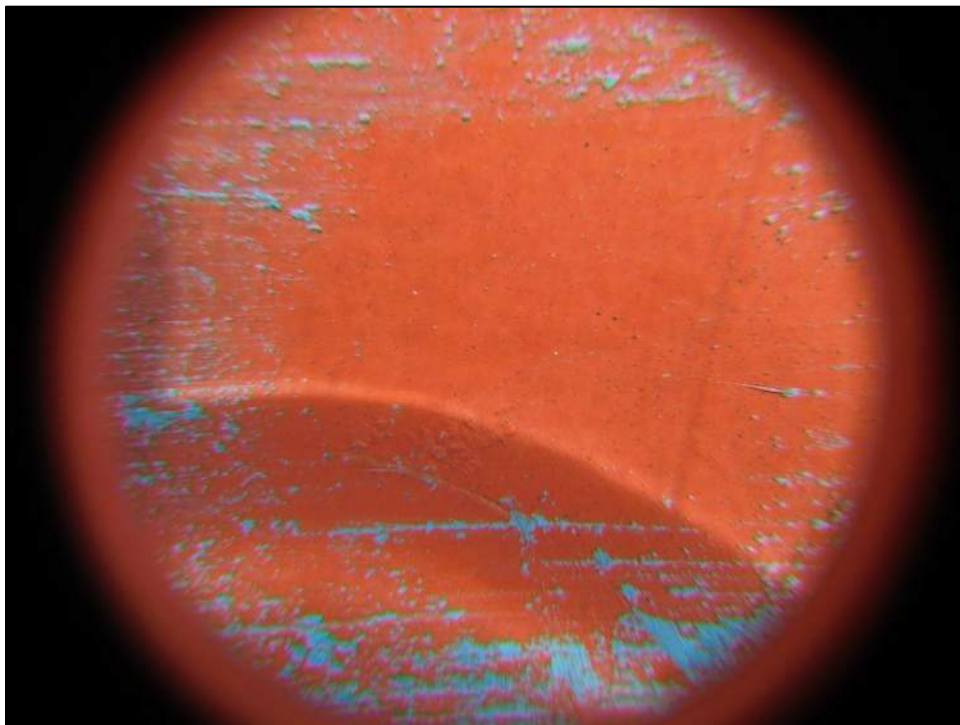


Photo 41: Denting inner diameter was less than 1/2 inch. No coating disruptions were observed.



Photo 42: Denting inner diameter was less than 1/2 inch. No coating disruptions were observed.

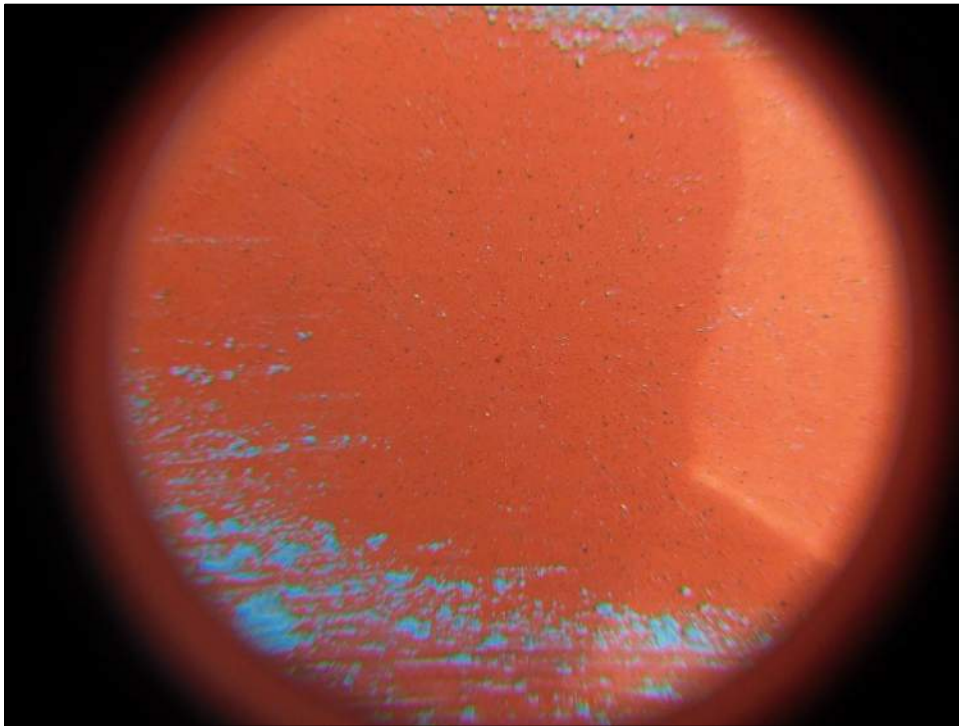


Photo 43: Denting inner diameter was less than 1/2 inch. No coating disruptions were observed.



Photo 44: Typical fastener corrosion unrelated to hail impacts.



Photo 45: Close-up of fastener corrosion and gasket deterioration due to aging.



Photo 46: West slope indentations were similarly 1/2-inch in maximum inner diameter with coating disruptions observed.

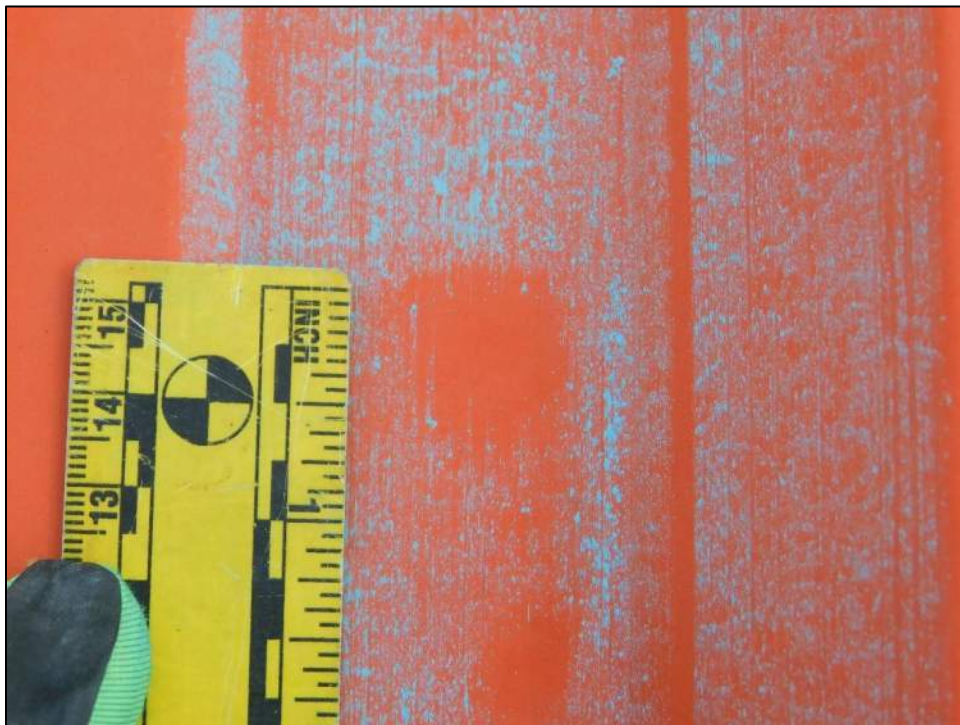


Photo 47: West slope indentations were similarly 1/2-inch in maximum inner diameter with coating disruptions observed.

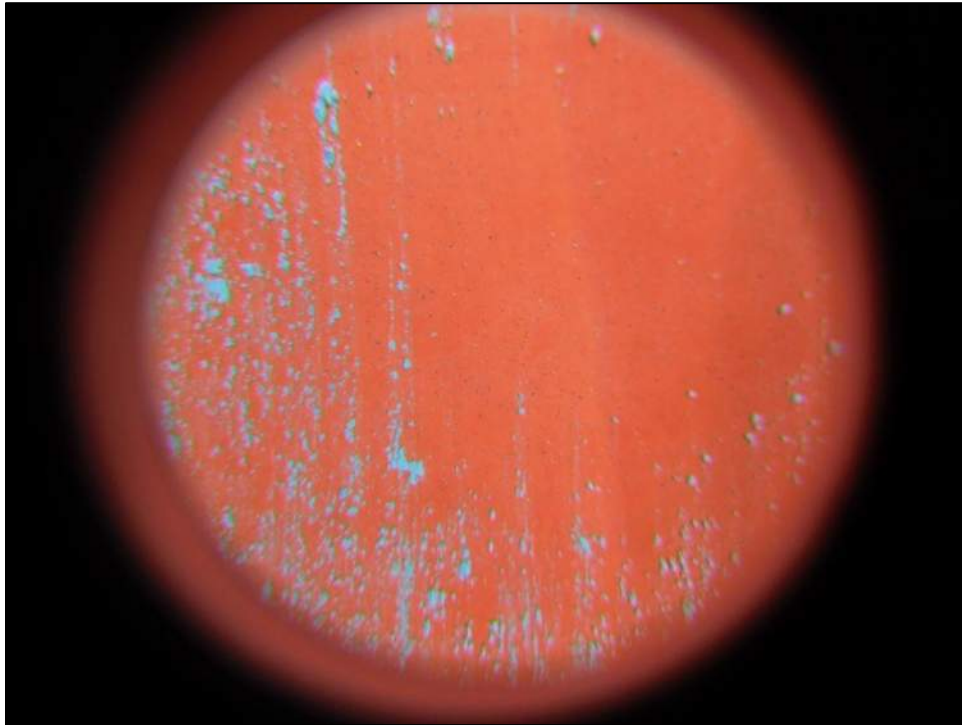


Photo 48: West slope indentations were similarly 1/2-inch in maximum inner diameter with coating disruptions observed.



Photo 49: Gutters along west roof eave remained intact.



Photo 50: Indentations on gable end rake closures were dented absent of coating disruptions.

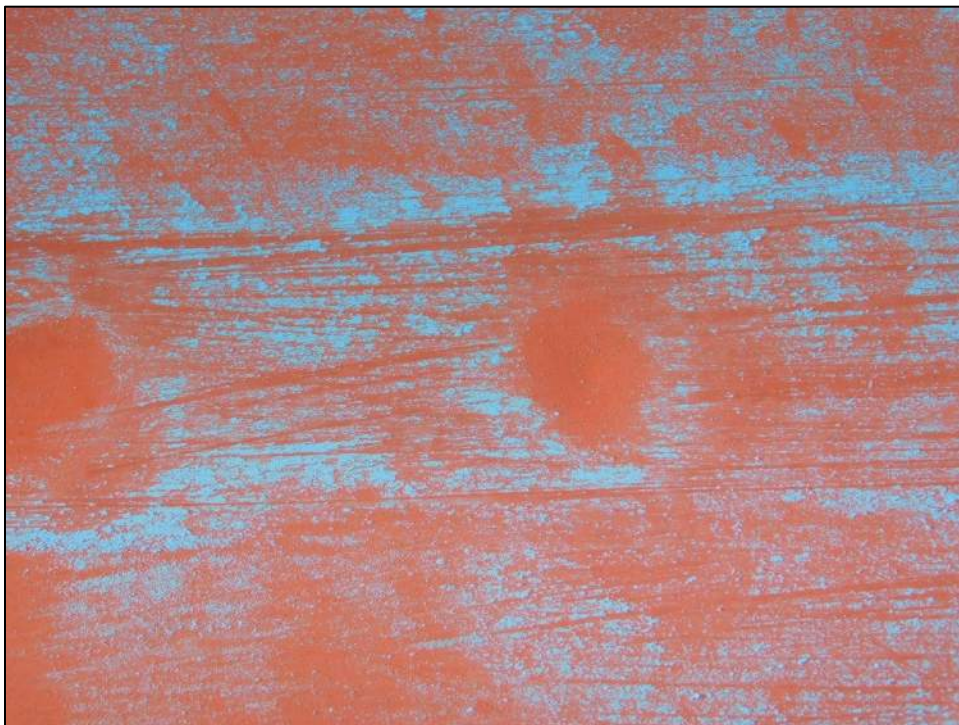


Photo 51: Indentations on gable end rake closures were dented absent of coating disruptions.



Photo 52: Mechanical damage to gutter along north slope eave.



Photo 53: Mechanically deformed gutter along west slope eave.



Photo 54: Debris accumulation in gutter above northeast downspout.



Photo 55: Top-down overview of the concession stand and the park restroom.



Photo 56: North and east elevation.



Photo 57: West elevation.



Photo 58: East elevation.



Photo 59: Mechanically deformed downspout on east wall where no hail impacts were observed.



Photo 60: North elevation.



Photo 61: Hail spatters indicative of 0.75- to 1.0-inch hail.



Photo 62: West elevation. No glass masonry units were fractured.



Photo 63: Mechanically deformed downspout on west wall that was inconsistent with hail impact.



Photo 64: South (rear) elevation.



Photo 65: Mechanically deformed gutter.



Photo 66: East slope overview. Note corroded fasteners throughout the slope.



Photo 67: North slope and ridge cap were not deformed or displaced.



Photo 68: West slope. Note widespread fastener corrosion.



Photo 69: Dented vent hood consistent with hail impact.



Photo 70: South slope. Note widespread fastener corrosion.



Photo 71: Hail spatters on north slope were consistent with 0.75 to 1.0 inch hail.



Photo 72: 24 gauge metal R-panel thickness.



Photo 73: Roof overview.



Photo 74: West elevation.



Photo 75: East elevation.



Photo 76: West elevation.



Photo 77: East elevation.



Photo 78: North elevation.



Photo 79: Tube steel framing remained intact.



Photo 80: North slope. Note fastener corrosion.



Photo 81: Denting consistent with hail impact was observed. No coating disruptions were observed at the dents.



Photo 82: Dents in north-facing ridge cap were consistent with recent hail impact.



Photo 83: Ridge and hip caps were not displaced or uplifted.



Photo 84: Inner diameter of hail dents on north slope were less than 1/2 inch.



Photo 85: No coating disruptions were observed at the hail dents.

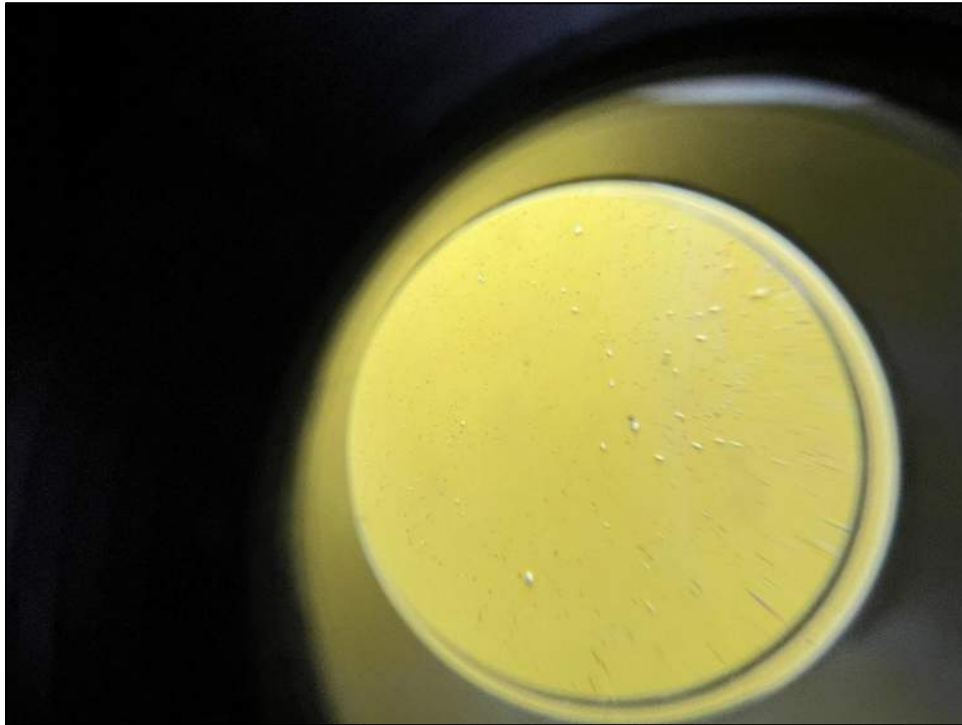


Photo 86: No coating disruptions were observed at the hail dents.



Photo 87: West slope.



Photo 88: Upward denting on the east slope (inconsistent with hail impacts).



Photo 89: Close-up view of the underside of the metal roof deck with the upward denting.



Photo 90: Denting to east slope were significantly less than west slope.



Photo 91: Denting to east slope were significantly less than west slope.



Photo 92: Dust pattern remained undisturbed at select dents.



Photo 93: Typical closure metal corrosion along roof eaves.



Photo 94: Typical closure metal corrosion along roof eaves.



Photo 95: Playground overview.



Photo 96: Playground overview.



Photo 97: Top view of the HDPE fabric canopy. Note three tears at anchorage points.

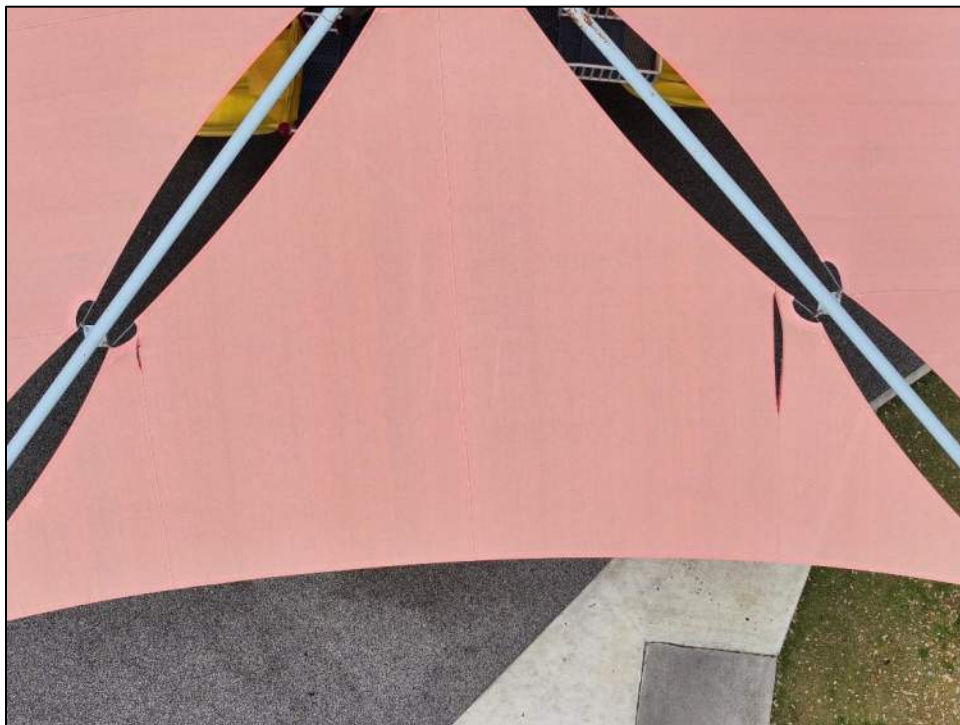


Photo 98: Close-up of the tears.

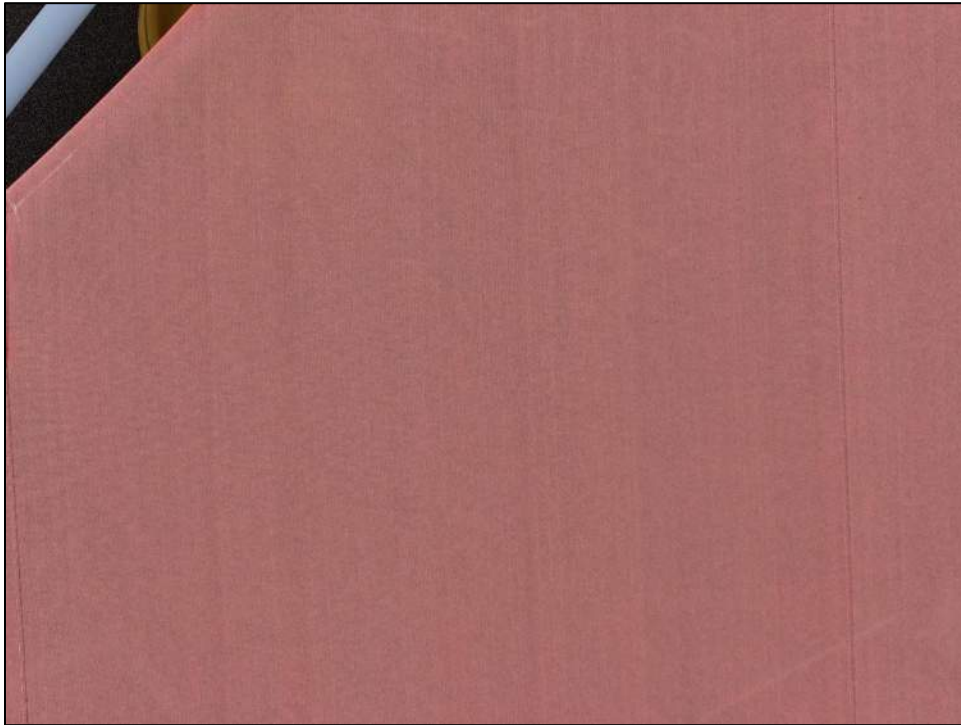


Photo 99: Close-up of the fabric. No fractures consistent with hail impact were observed.



Photo 100: Close-up of the fabric. No fractures consistent with hail impact were observed.

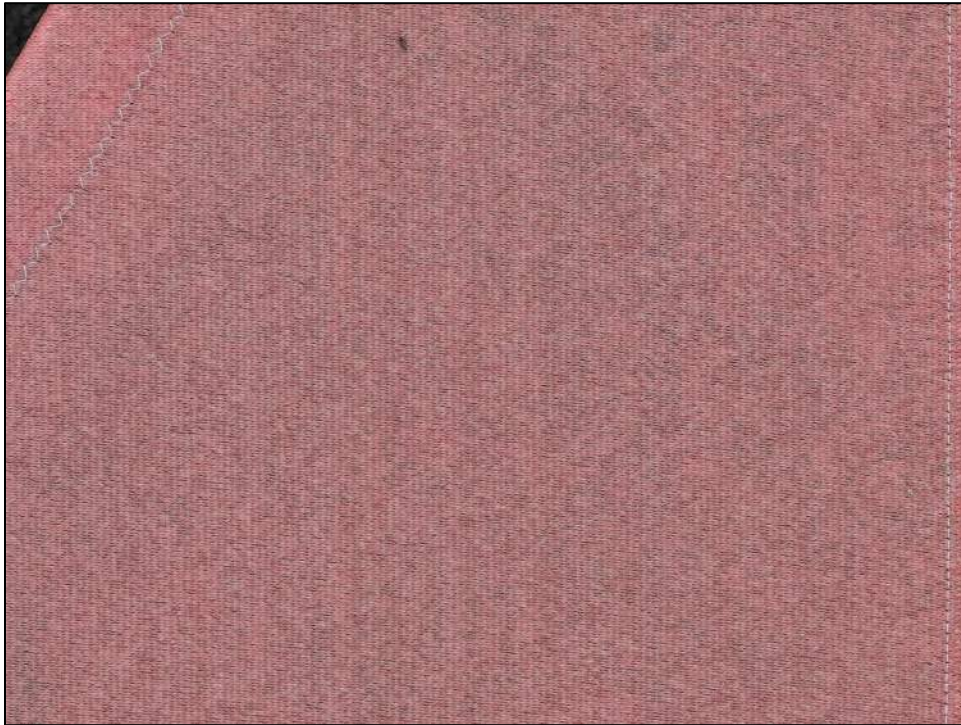


Photo 101: Close-up of the fabric. No fractures consistent with hail impact were observed.

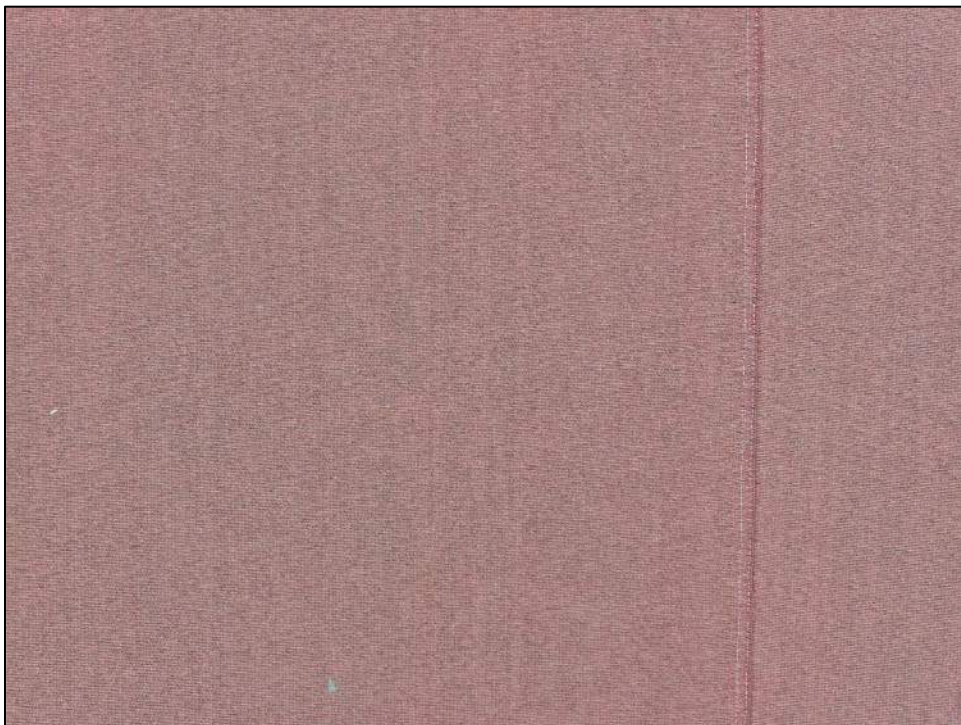


Photo 102: Close-up of the fabric. No fractures consistent with hail impact were observed.



Photo 103: Top view of the playset metal roof.



Photo 104: The roof is made of steel plates. No hail impact indentations were observed.



Photo 105: The roof is made of steel plates. No hail impact indentations were observed.



Photo 106: The roof is made of steel plates. No hail impact indentations were observed.



Photo 107: The roof is made of steel plates. No hail impact indentations were observed.



Photo 108: No punctures were observed in the smaller canopies.



Photo 109: Close-up of the fabric canopies.

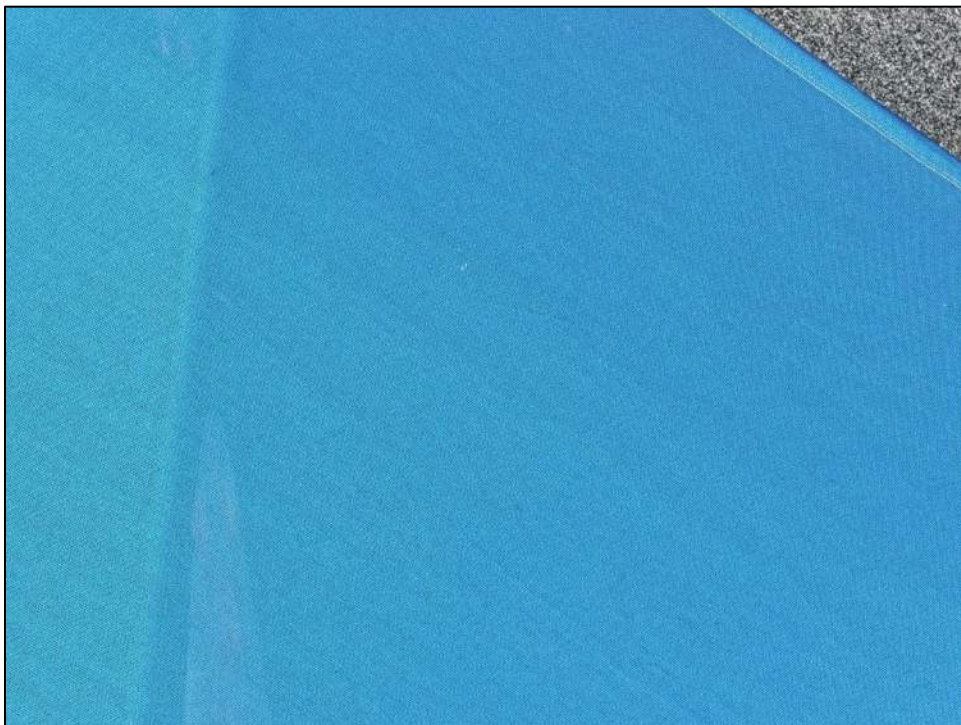


Photo 110: Close-up of the fabric canopies.

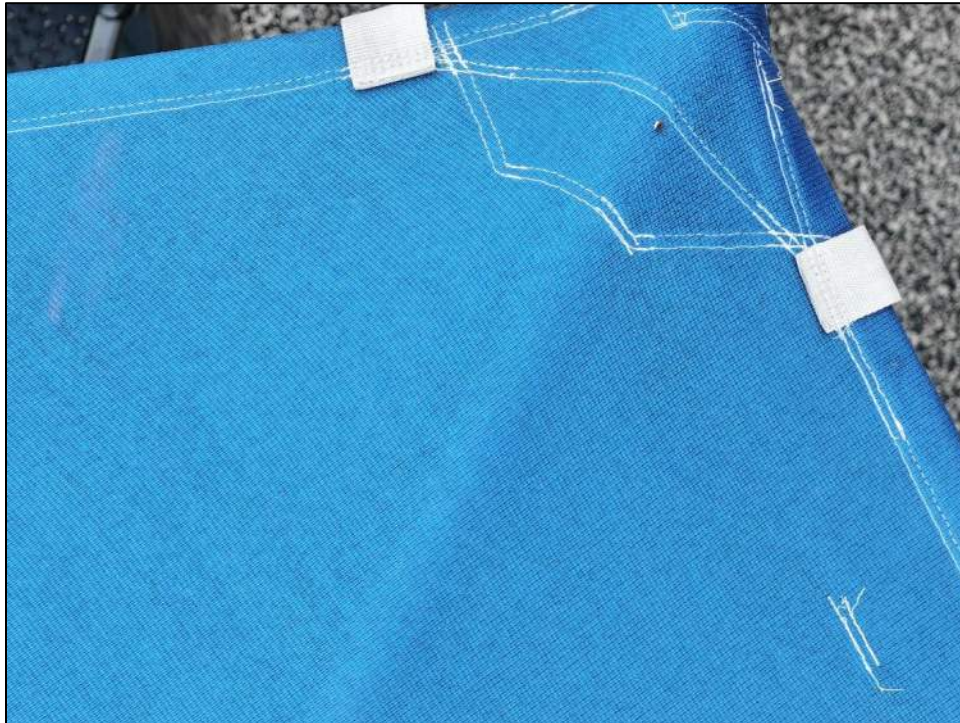


Photo 111: Close-up of the fabric canopies.



Photo 112: Close-up of the fabric canopies.



Photo 113: Side view of the playground soft-top canopy.



Photo 114: Side view of the playset with a steel plate roof.



Photo 115: Underside of the metal plate roof were absent of any hail impact indentations.



Photo 116: No fractures observed under the vinyl water features at the splashpad.



Photo 117: No fractures observed under the vinyl water features at the splashpad.



Photo 118: Top view of hail spatters on playset slides. No impact fractures were observed.



Photo 119: Restroom building - top-down overview.

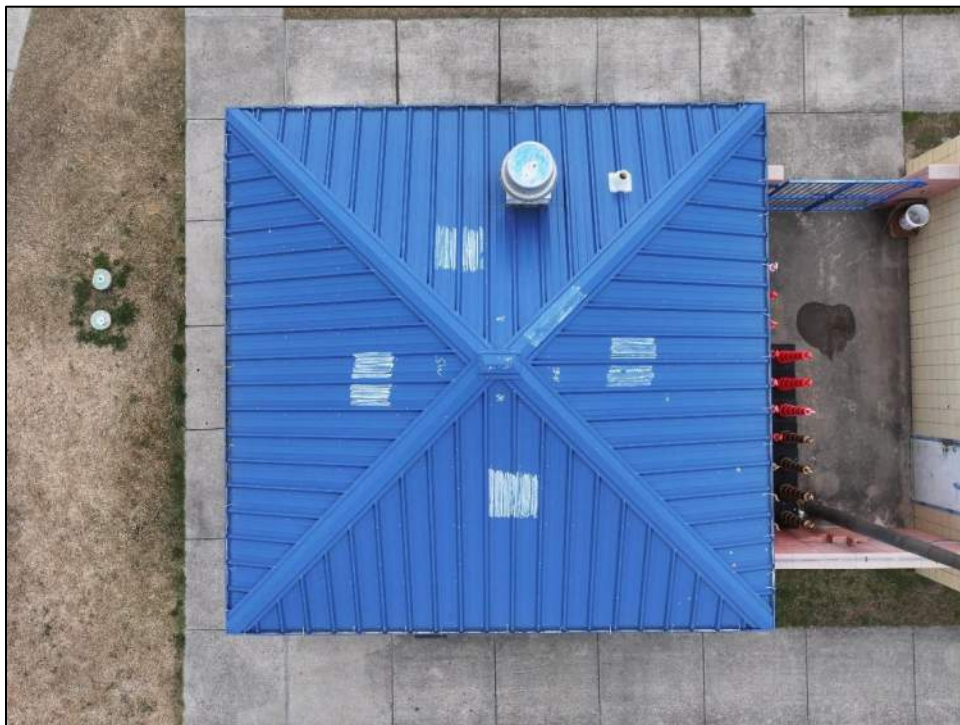


Photo 120: Roof overview.



Photo 121: South and east elevations.



Photo 122: South elevation.



Photo 123: West elevation.



Photo 124: North (rear) elevation. No fractured tiles were observed.



Photo 125: East slope. Eave closure remained intact.



Photo 126: Hail denting on east slope was minimum compared to west and north slopes.



Photo 127: Ridge and hip caps remained fastened.



Photo 128: Hail denting on north slope had maximum inner diameter of less than 1/2 inch consistent with impact from 1-inch hail.



Photo 129: No coating disruptions were observed at the hail dents and spatters.



Photo 130: Similarly dented hip cap facing north.



Photo 131: Hail spatters on north-facing curb of a vent hood on the west slope.



Photo 132: Hail dents on the top of the aluminum vent hood.

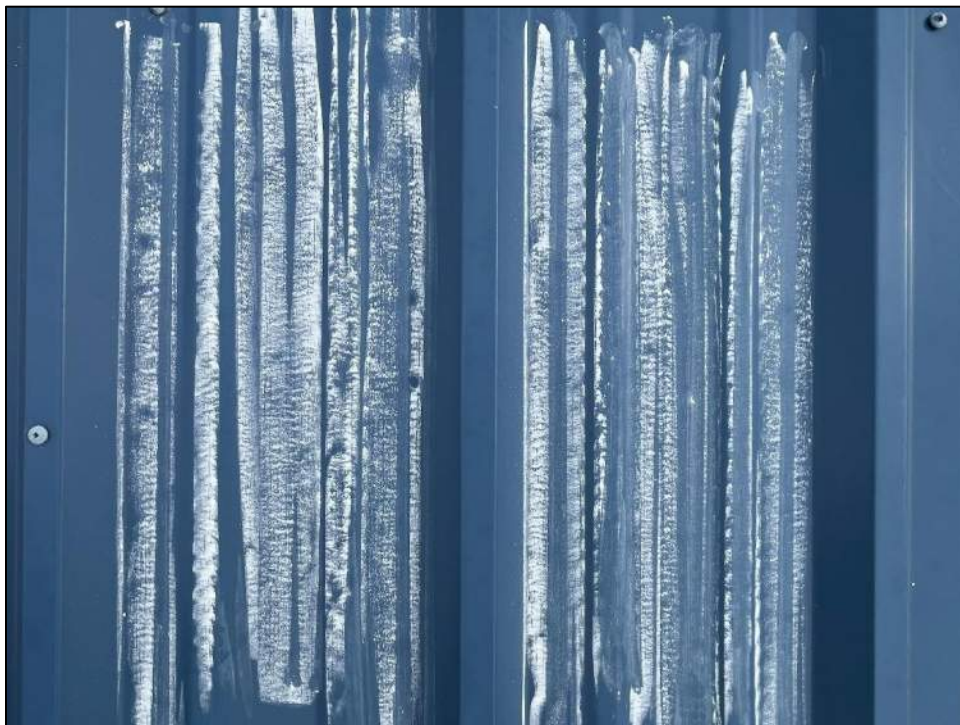


Photo 133: Hail indentations on west slope had maximum inner diameter of less than 1/2 inch consistent with impact by 1-inch hail.



Photo 134: Hail denting on south slope was minimum compared to west and north slopes.

Appendix A.3 – Captioned Photos (Group 004)



Photo 1: Front (west) and south elevations.



Photo 2: East (rear) elevation).



Photo 3: Rear and north elevations. Windowpanes remained intact. No displaced gutters or downspouts were observed.



Photo 4: West elevation. Wooden stairs facing west exhibited hail spatters.



Photo 5: Mechanical denting to a downspout attached to the south wall inconsistent with hail impact.



Photo 6: Gutter walls facing north exhibited outward denting consistent with the November 1, 2025 hail impact.



Photo 7: Close-up of the hail denting to the gutter walls.

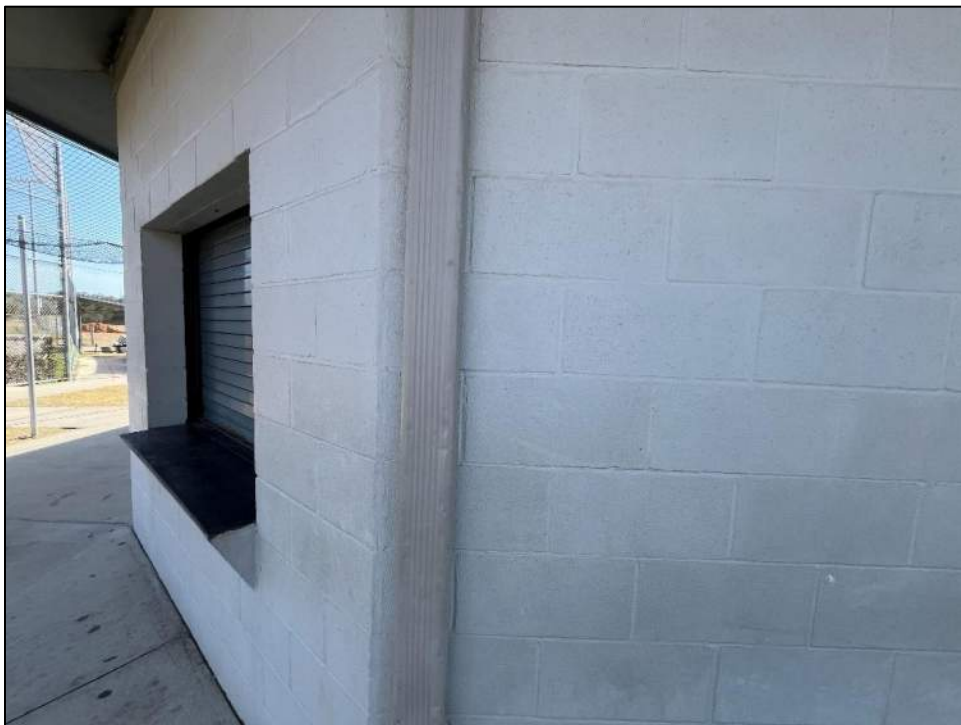


Photo 8: Downspout on north wall exhibited hail denting.



Photo 9: Close-up of hail spatters on algae covered wooden hand rails.



Photo 10: Coated Standing seam metal roof panels exhibited spatters and denting on all primary slopes.



Photo 11: Hail denting and spatters on north slope were more severe than east and south slopes.



Photo 12: Hail spatters on north slope were consistent with 1.0- to 1.5-inch hail.



Photo 13: Maximum Hail denting measured 1/2 inch in inner diameter.



Photo 14: No coating disruptions were observed at the hail dents.



Photo 15: Magnifier inspection was conducted on the largest hail spatters.



Photo 16: No coating disruptions were observed at the hail spatters.



Photo 17: Hail denting was similarly observed along ridge caps.



Photo 18: No impact chipping was observed on the painted lap siding along south elevation (west elevation).



Photo 19: Windows remained intact (west elevation).



Photo 20: Pre-existing plywood boarding of a formerly AC-housing window on west wall.



Photo 21: North wall windows remained intact Windows AC exhibited denting to condenser coils.



Photo 22: Largest hail dentings on the window AC coils directly facing the impact of hail were consistent with 1.5-inch-diameter hail.



Photo 23: East-facing walls and windows remained absent of hail spatters.



Photo 24: Window AC unit in east-facing window were absent of hail denting.



Photo 25: Lower half-octagonal apron roofing facing east were absent of hail spatters.



Photo 26: Significantly less hail spatters on east-facing apron slopes.



Photo 27: Typical seam crimp areas irrelevant to storm effects.



Photo 28: Deformed seam absent of hail impact.



Photo 29: Scrapes caused localized coating damage and surface rusting.



Photo 30: Widespread hail spatters observed on the high roof.



Photo 31: Widespread hail spatters observed on the high roof.



Photo 32: Rooftop appurtenances were not displaced or detached.



Photo 33: Close-up of hail spatters on high roof.



Photo 34: No coating disruptions were observed.



Photo 35: No coating disruptions were observed.



Photo 36: Interior space of the upper floor was inspected. No evidence of recent water infiltration was observed.



Photo 37: Plywood roof deck above the 2nd floor space were absent of recent moisture stains.



Photo 38: Restroom ceiling deck remained in sound conditions.



Photo 39: Plywood roof deck above the restroom were absent of recent moisture stains.

Appendix A.4 – Captioned Photos (Group 005)



Photo 1: East elevation of the splashpad pavilion.



Photo 2: North elevation.



Photo 3: South elevation.



Photo 4: Top-down view of roof.



Photo 5: Close-up of the hail denting. The dents were generally shallow with an inner diameter of less than 3/8 inch.



Photo 6: Deteriorated tool shed west of the splashpad.

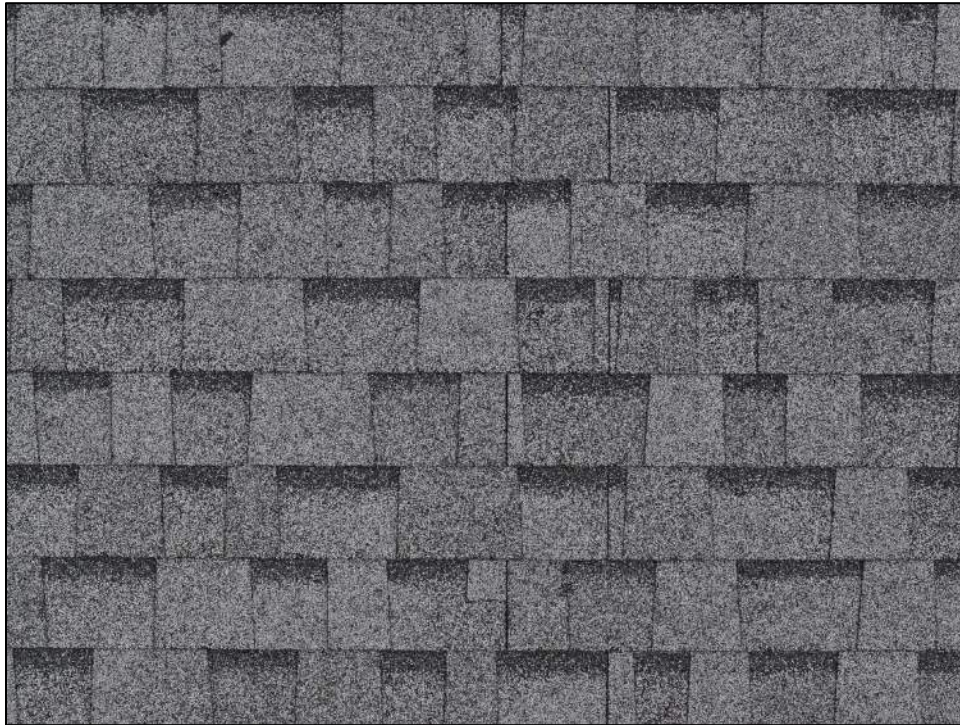


Photo 7: No widespread hail bruising was observed on the deteriorated shingle roof of the shed west slope. Isolated blemishes indicates approximately 1.0- to 1.25-inch hail.



Photo 8: Deteriorated ridge vents.



Photo 9: Underside view of the pavilion structure. Tube steel frames remained intact in addition to rusting.



Photo 10: Hail spatters and denting observed on north slope indicative of 1-inch hail.



Photo 11: Close-up of the hail denting on north slope. No coating disruptions were observed.

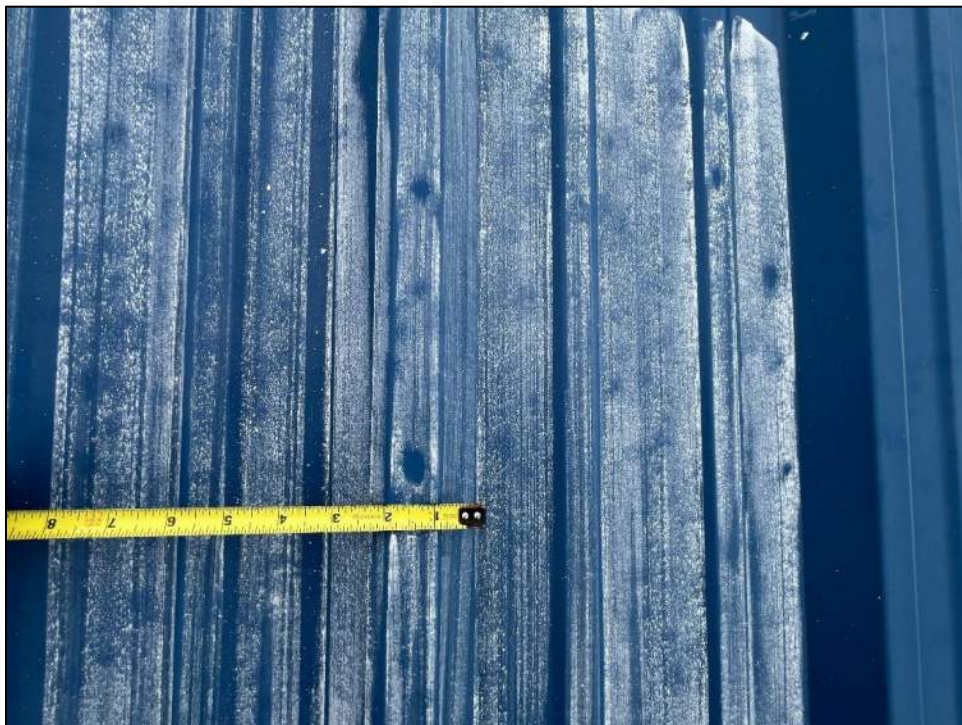


Photo 12: Close-up of the hail denting on north slope. The dents had a maximum inner diameter of less than 1/2 inch.



Photo 13: Hail spatters and denting observed on west slope indicative of 1-inch hail.



Photo 14: Close-up of the hail denting. The dents were generally shallow with an inner diameter of less than 3/8 inch.



Photo 15: East and south slopes sustained significantly less hail denting.



Photo 16: Ridge and hip caps were not detached or deformed. Widespread surface rusting was observed on fasteners.



Photo 17: Ridge caps exhibited slight denting. Note the rusted fasteners.



Photo 18: South and east elevations of the Sports Court.



Photo 19: Typical corrosion of metal soffit above concrete columns beneath the sports court roof.



Photo 20: West elevation of the sports court.



Photo 21: West-facing park signage remained intact.



Photo 22: Nearby pole lights were not factured or dented.



Photo 23: Nearby pole lights were not factured or dented.



Photo 24: North elevation.



Photo 25: No hail spatter on south-facing surface of nearby electrical cabinets.



Photo 26: Hail spatters consistent with 0.75- to 1.0-inch hail on west-facing surfaces.



Photo 27: Hail spatters consistent with 0.75- to 1.0-inch hail on north-facing surfaces.



Photo 28: Hail spatters consistent with 0.75- to 1.0-inch hail on north-facing surfaces.



Photo 29: Hail spatters consistent with 0.75- to 1.0-inch hail on west-facing surfaces.



Photo 30: No hail spatters on east-facing surfaces.



Photo 31: Hail spatters consistent with 0.75- to 1.0-inch hail on west-facing concrete column surface.



Photo 32: West slope overview.

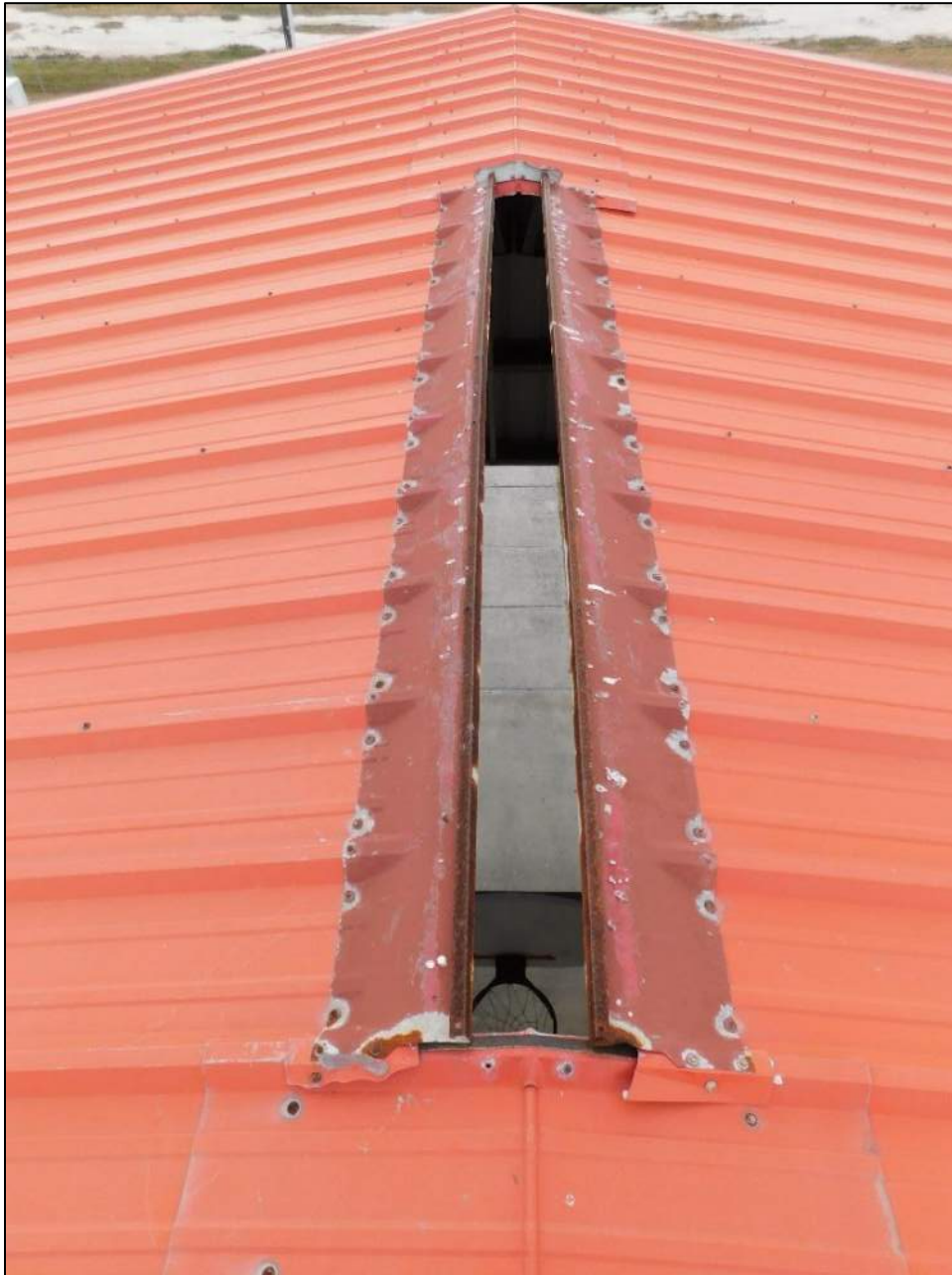


Photo 33: Missing ridge vent cover at north end of ridge visible since 2017 Hurricane Harvey.



Photo 34: Corroded ridge vent curb.



Photo 35: Slight denting on west slope consistent with hail impact.



Photo 36: Widespread steel corrosion along other ridge vents.



Photo 37: 24 Gas metal thickness.

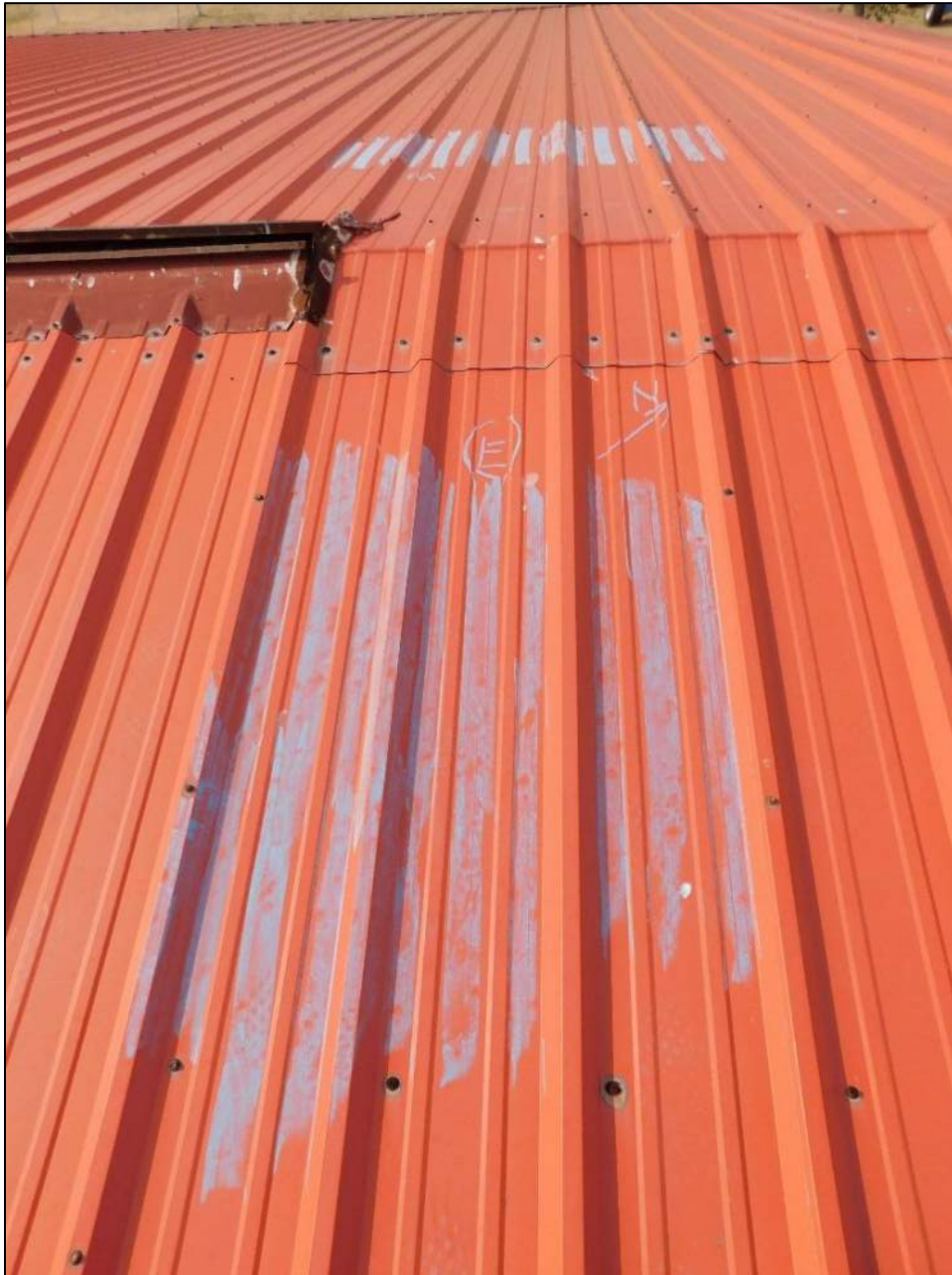


Photo 38: East slope exhibited slight denting consistent with hail.

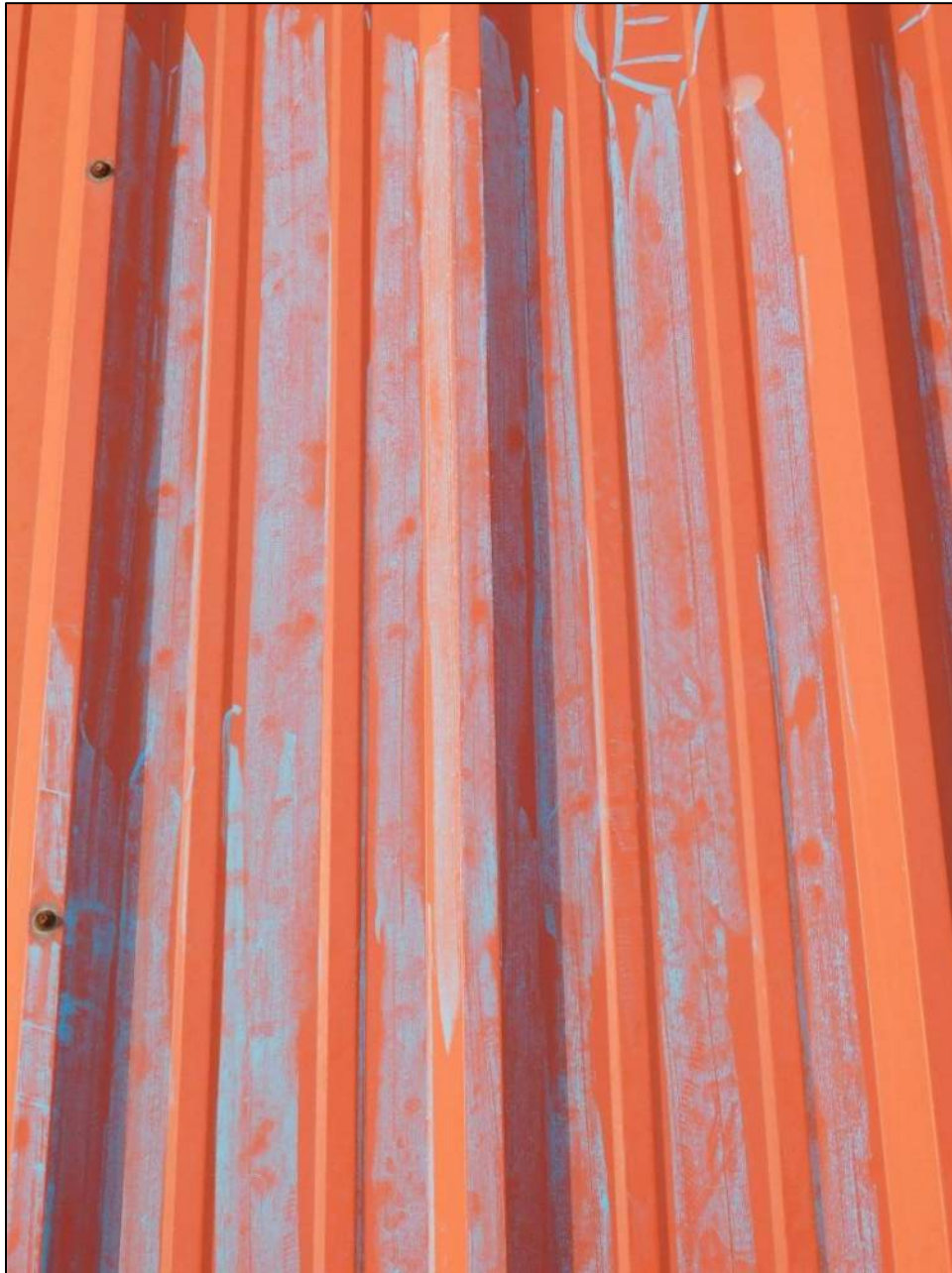


Photo 39: East slope exhibited slight denting consistent with hail.



Photo 40: Denting inner diameter was less than 1/2 inch. No coating disruptions were observed.

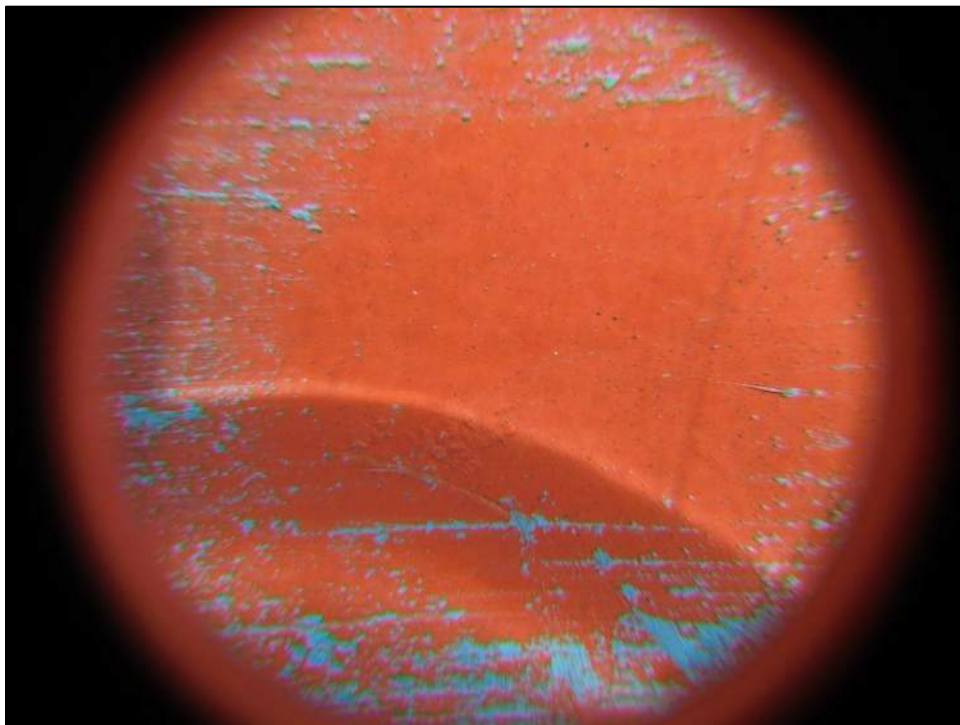


Photo 41: Denting inner diameter was less than 1/2 inch. No coating disruptions were observed.



Photo 42: Denting inner diameter was less than 1/2 inch. No coating disruptions were observed.

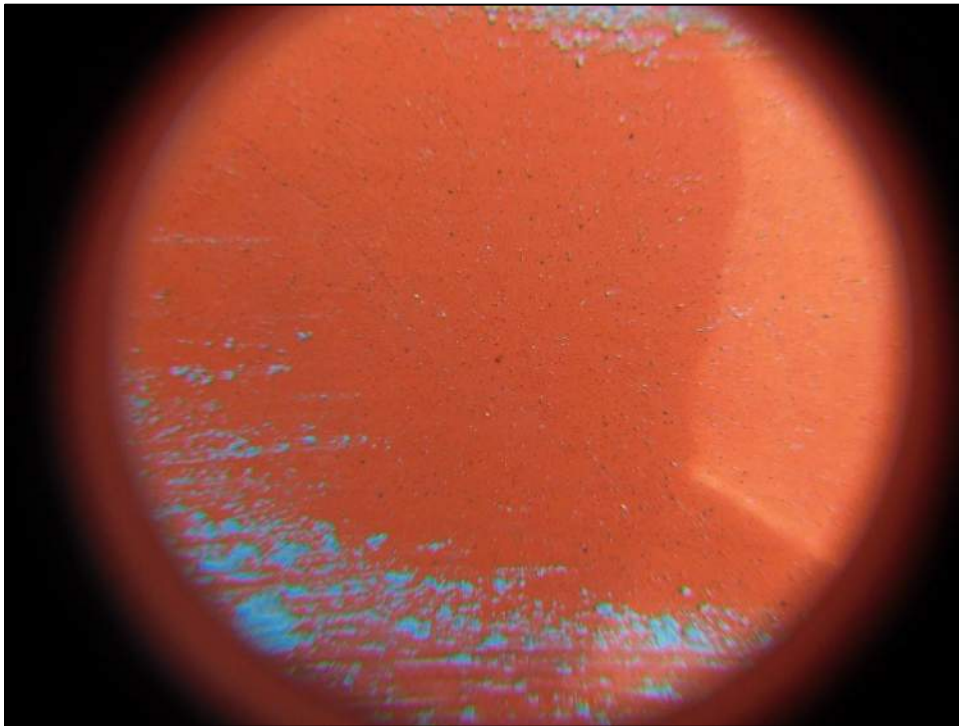


Photo 43: Denting inner diameter was less than 1/2 inch. No coating disruptions were observed.



Photo 44: Typical fastener corrosion unrelated to hail impacts.



Photo 45: Close-up of fastener corrosion and gasket deterioration due to aging.



Photo 46: West slope indentations were similarly 1/2-inch in maximum inner diameter with coating disruptions observed.

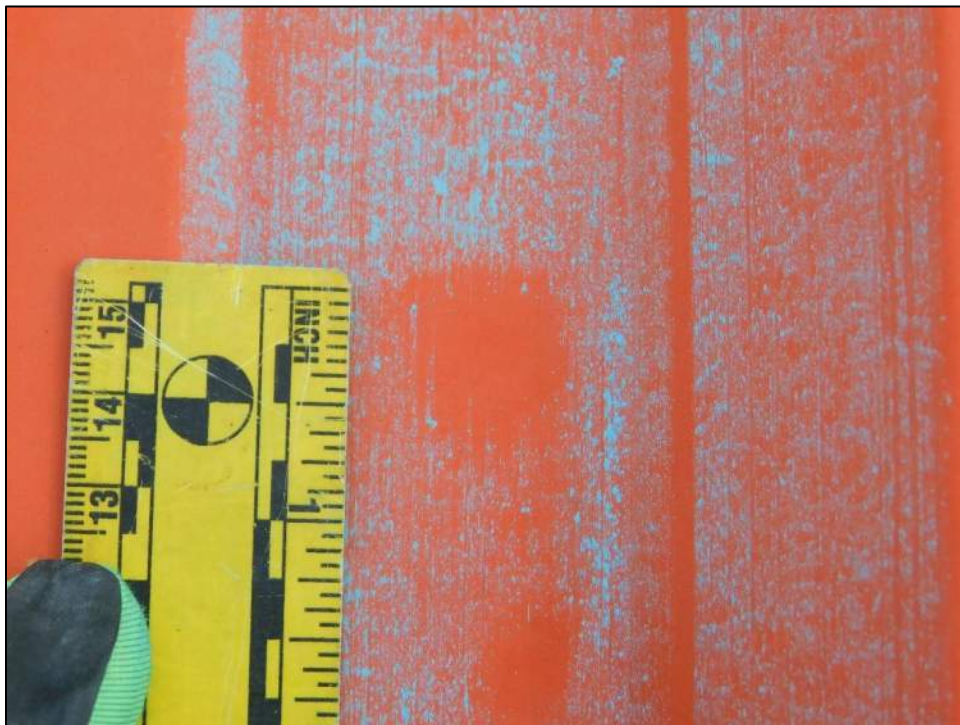


Photo 47: West slope indentations were similarly 1/2-inch in maximum inner diameter with coating disruptions observed.

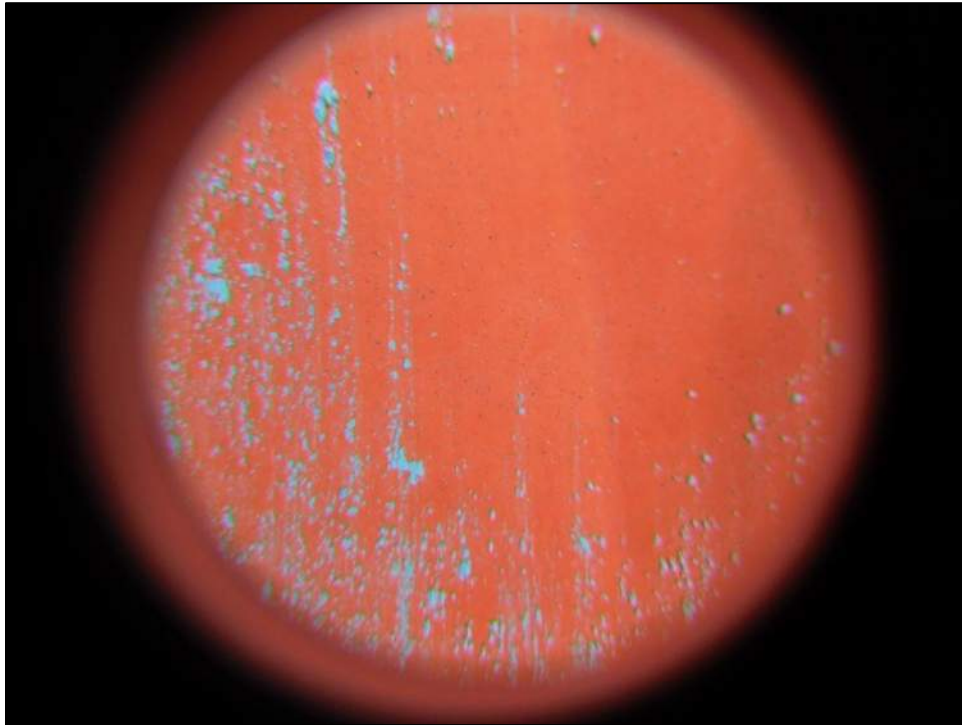


Photo 48: West slope indentations were similarly 1/2-inch in maximum inner diameter with coating disruptions observed.



Photo 49: Gutters along west roof eave remained intact.



Photo 50: Indentations on gable end rake closures were dented absent of coating disruptions.

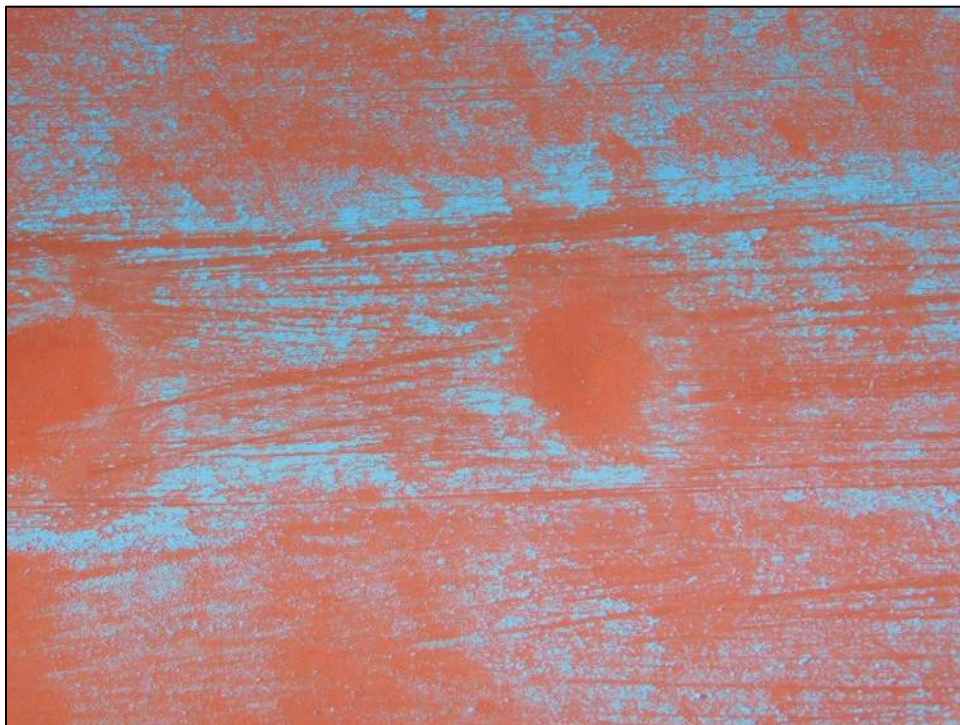


Photo 51: Indentations on gable end rake closures were dented absent of coating disruptions.



Photo 52: Mechanical damage to gutter along north slope eave.



Photo 53: Mechanically deformed gutter along west slope eave.



Photo 54: Debris accumulation in gutter above northeast downspout.



Photo 55: Top-down overview of the concession stand and the park restroom.



Photo 56: North and east elevation.



Photo 57: West elevation.



Photo 58: East elevation.



Photo 59: Mechanically deformed downspout on east wall where no hail impacts were observed.



Photo 60: North elevation.



Photo 61: Hail spatters indicative of 0.75- to 1.0-inch hail.



Photo 62: West elevation. No glass masonry units were fractured.



Photo 63: Mechanically deformed downspout on west wall that was inconsistent with hail impact.



Photo 64: South (rear) elevation.



Photo 65: Mechanically deformed gutter.



Photo 66: East slope overview. Note corroded fasteners throughout the slope.



Photo 67: North slope and ridge cap were not deformed or displaced.



Photo 68: West slope. Note widespread fastener corrosion.



Photo 69: Dented vent hood consistent with hail impact.



Photo 70: South slope. Note widespread fastener corrosion.



Photo 71: Hail spatters on north slope were consistent with 0.75 to 1.0 inch hail.



Photo 72: 24 gauge metal R-panel thickness.



Photo 73: Roof overview.



Photo 74: West elevation.



Photo 75: East elevation.



Photo 76: West elevation.



Photo 77: East elevation.



Photo 78: North elevation.



Photo 79: Tube steel framing remained intact.



Photo 80: North slope. Note fastener corrosion.



Photo 81: Denting consistent with hail impact was observed. No coating disruptions were observed at the dents.



Photo 82: Dents in north-facing ridge cap were consistent with recent hail impact.



Photo 83: Ridge and hip caps were not displaced or uplifted.



Photo 84: Inner diameter of hail dents on north slope were less than 1/2 inch.



Photo 85: No coating disruptions were observed at the hail dents.

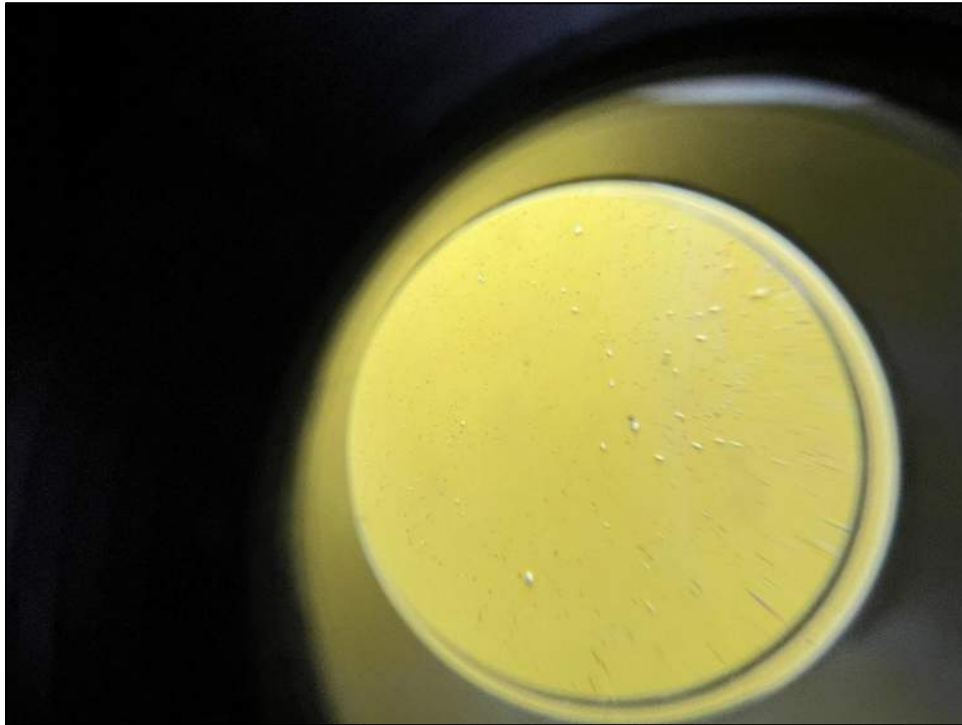


Photo 86: No coating disruptions were observed at the hail dents.



Photo 87: West slope.



Photo 88: Upward denting on the east slope (inconsistent with hail impacts).



Photo 89: Close-up view of the underside of the metal roof deck with the upward denting.



Photo 90: Denting to east slope were significantly less than west slope.



Photo 91: Denting to east slope were significantly less than west slope.



Photo 92: Dust pattern remained undisturbed at select dents.



Photo 93: Typical closure metal corrosion along roof eaves.



Photo 94: Typical closure metal corrosion along roof eaves.



Photo 95: Playground overview.



Photo 96: Playground overview.



Photo 97: Top view of the HDPE fabric canopy. Note three tears at anchorage points.

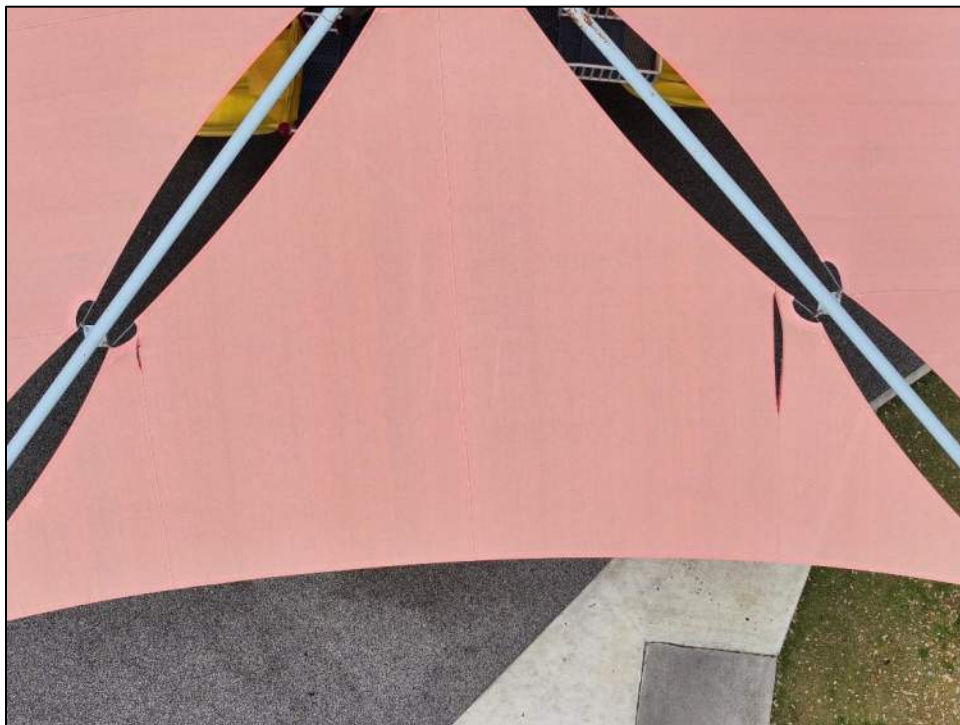


Photo 98: Close-up of the tears.

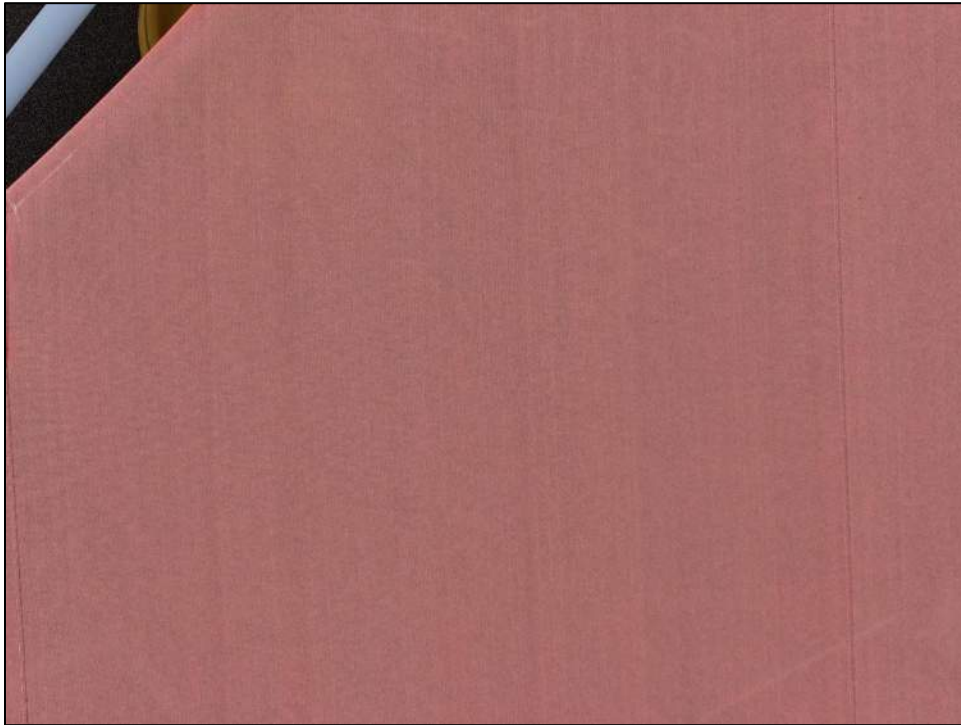


Photo 99: Close-up of the fabric. No fractures consistent with hail impact were observed.



Photo 100: Close-up of the fabric. No fractures consistent with hail impact were observed.

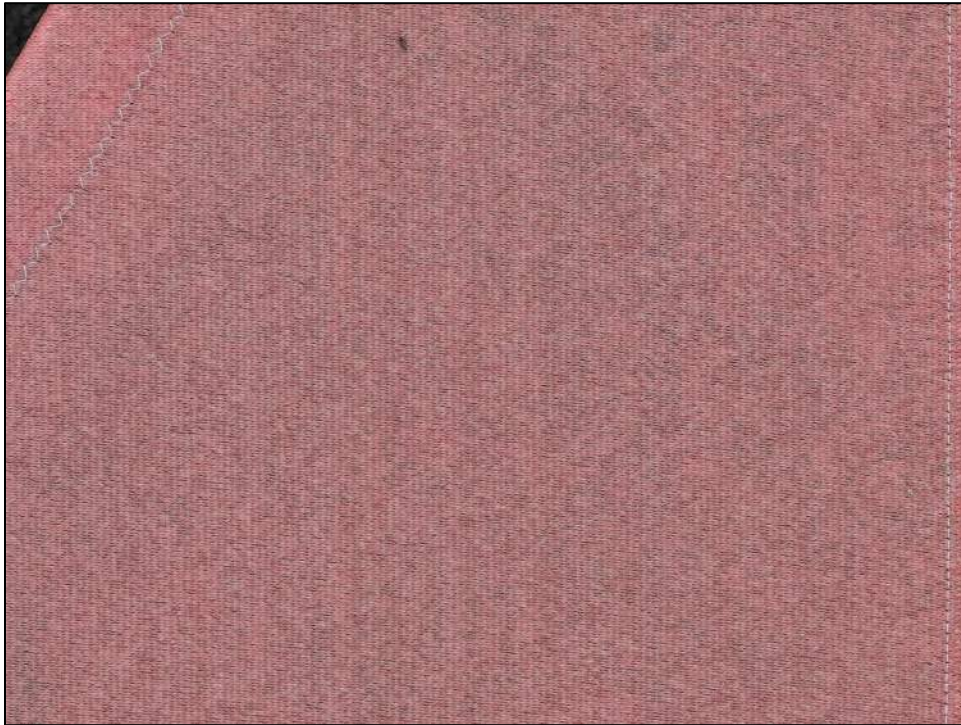


Photo 101: Close-up of the fabric. No fractures consistent with hail impact were observed.

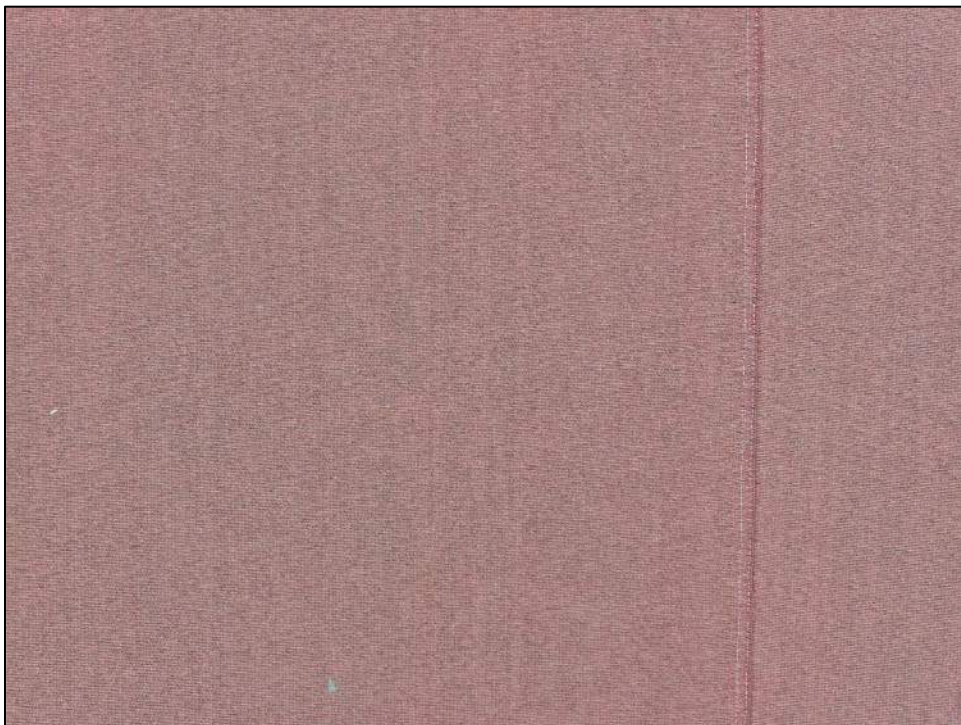


Photo 102: Close-up of the fabric. No fractures consistent with hail impact were observed.



Photo 103: Top view of the playset metal roof.



Photo 104: The roof is made of steel plates. No hail impact indentations were observed.



Photo 105: The roof is made of steel plates. No hail impact indentations were observed.



Photo 106: The roof is made of steel plates. No hail impact indentations were observed.



Photo 107: The roof is made of steel plates. No hail impact indentations were observed.



Photo 108: No punctures were observed in the smaller canopies.



Photo 109: Close-up of the fabric canopies.

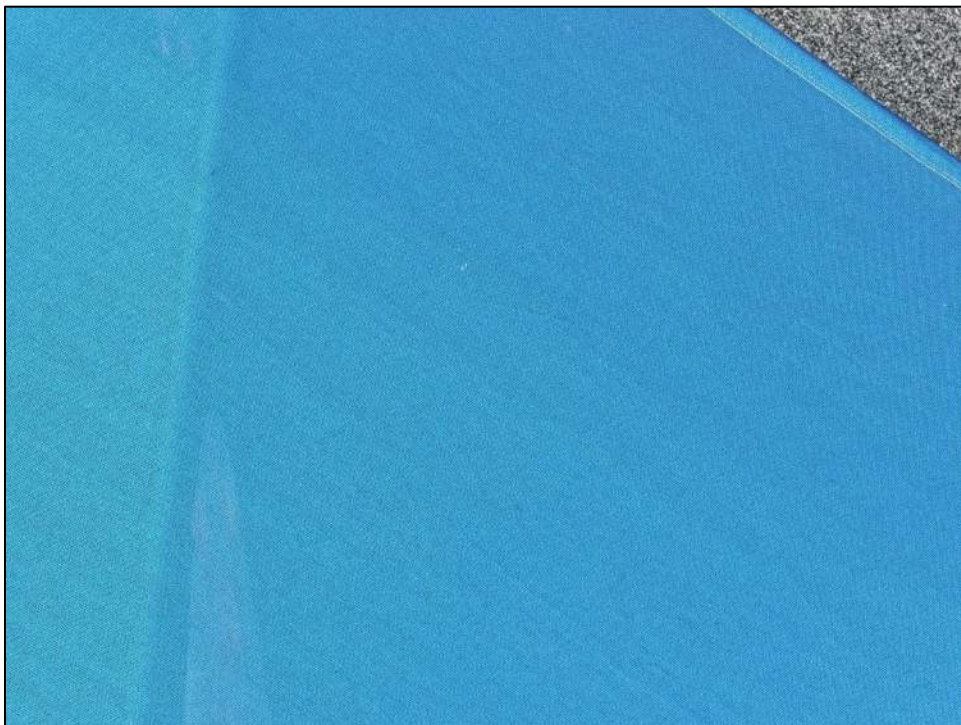


Photo 110: Close-up of the fabric canopies.

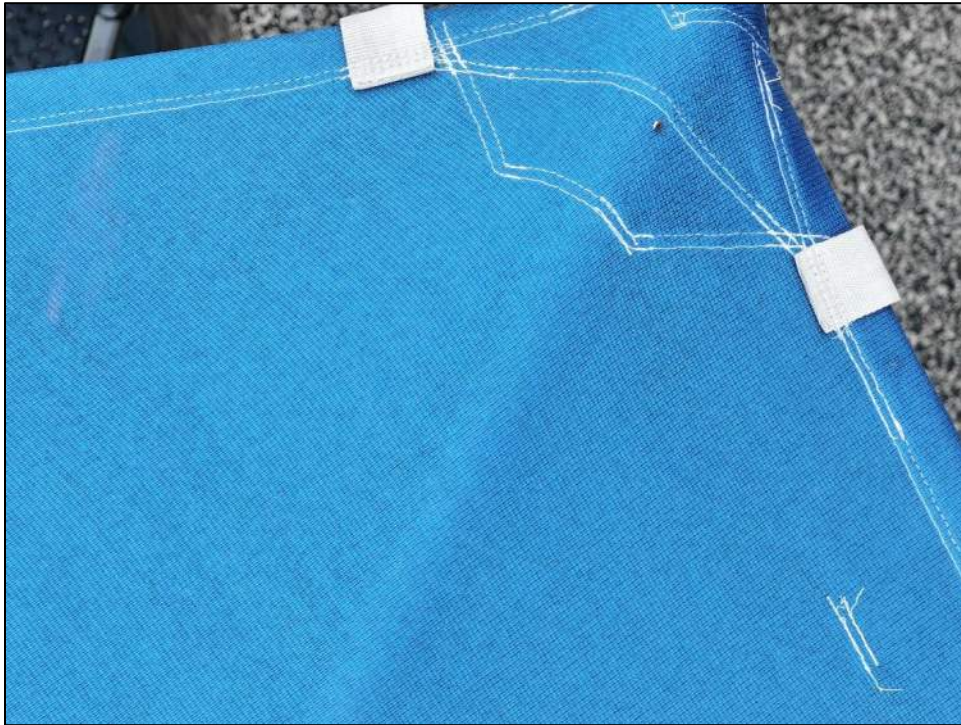


Photo 111: Close-up of the fabric canopies.

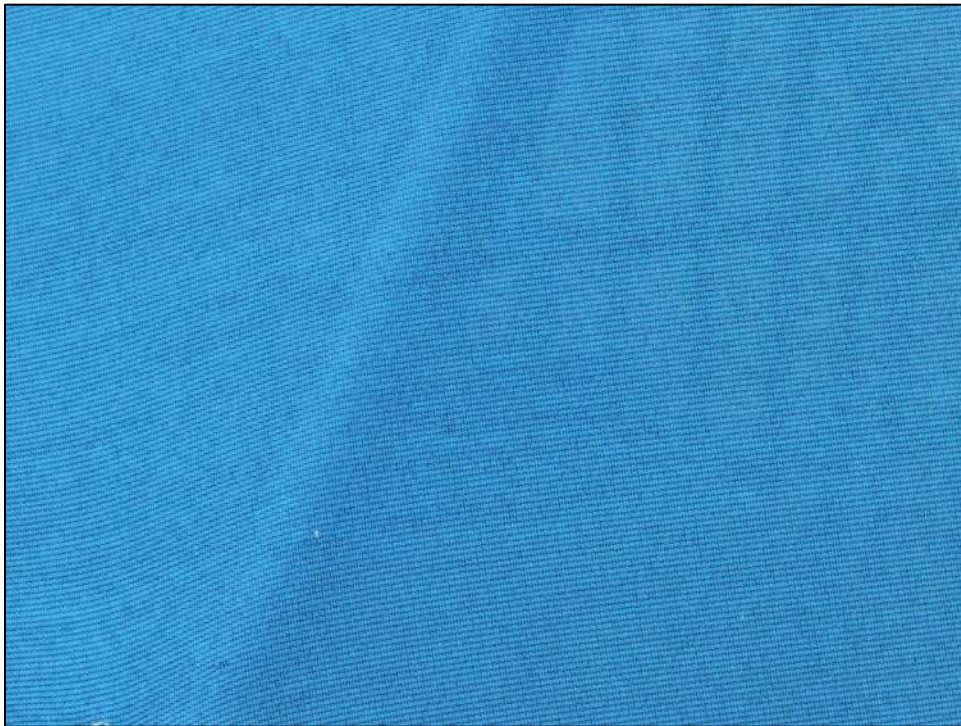


Photo 112: Close-up of the fabric canopies.



Photo 113: Side view of the playground softtop canopy.



Photo 114: Side view of the playset with a steel plate roof.



Photo 115: Underside of the metal plate roof were absent of any hail impact indentations.



Photo 116: No fractures observed under the vinyl water features at the splashpad.



Photo 117: No fractures observed under the vinyl water features at the splashpad.



Photo 118: Top view of hail spatters on playset slides. No impact fractures were observed.



Photo 119: Restroom building - top-down overview.

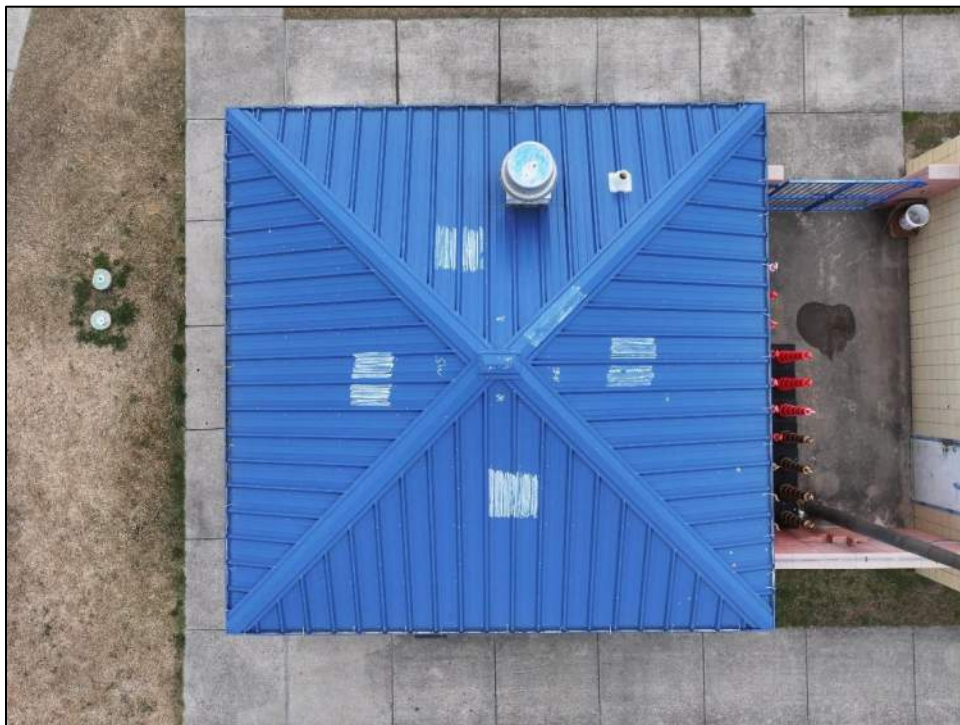


Photo 120: Roof overview.



Photo 121: South and east elevations.



Photo 122: South elevation.



Photo 123: West elevation.



Photo 124: North (rear) elevation. No fractured tiles were observed.



Photo 125: East slope. Eave closure remained intact.



Photo 126: Hail denting on east slope was minimum compared to west and north slopes.



Photo 127: Ridge and hip caps remained fastened.



Photo 128: Hail denting on north slope had maximum inner diameter of less than 1/2 inch consistent with impact from 1-inch hail.



Photo 129: No coating disruptions were observed at the hail dents and spatters.



Photo 130: Similarly dented hip cap facing north.



Photo 131: Hail spatters on north-facing curb of a vent hood on the west slope.



Photo 132: Hail dents on the top of the aluminum vent hood.

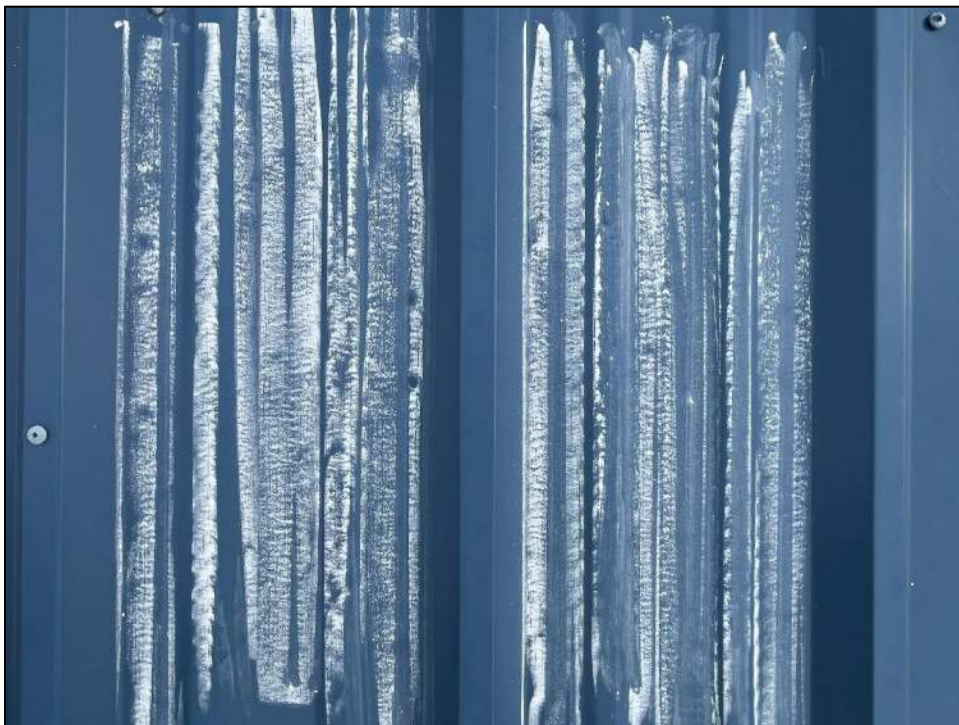


Photo 133: Hail indentations on west slope had maximum inner diameter of less than 1/2 inch consistent with impact by 1-inch hail.



Photo 134: Hail denting on south slope was minimum compared to west and north slopes.

Appendix A.5 – Captioned Photos (Group 006)



Photo 1: Top-down view of the water tower.



Photo 2: Rooftop appurtenance remained attached to the circular ring frame and upright.



Photo 3: Typical corrosion of railing at rooftop.



Photo 4: North elevation of the water tank.



Photo 5: Hail spatter on tank wall and steel corrosion.



Photo 6: Wall surfaces remained intact from hail impact.



Photo 7: South elevation exhibited no hail spatters. Note steel corrosion.



Photo 8: East-facing elevation remained intact.



Photo 9: Close-up of West-facing tank wall with hail spatter marks consistent with approximately 1-inch hail. Note steel corrosion.



Photo 10: Rooftop spatters consistent with 1-inch hailfall.



Photo 11: Tank roof plate was approximately 1/4-inch thick. Note edge corrosion.



Photo 12: Rusting at surfaces of tank neck wall.



Photo 13: Rooftop appurtenances were not fractured by hail impact.



Photo 14: The polycarbonate casing of the aviation obstruction light were not fractured.



Photo 15: Overview of concrete pedestal of the water tower.



Photo 16: Underside of the tank bowl exhibited surface rusting.



Photo 17: West-facing roll-up door were not dented.



Photo 18: Hail spatters on the roll-up door were unaccompanied by indentations.



Photo 19: West-facing light fixture were not shattered.



Photo 20: Ground-based generator wall casing remained free of denting.



Photo 21: Hail spatters on nearby break panel box reflected approximately 1-inch hail.

Appendix A.6 – Captioned Photos (Group 007)



Photo 1: South (southwest) elevation of the police storage building.



Photo 2: West elevation had 2 roll-up doors.



Photo 3: Sealant joints adjoining closure metals remained undisturbed.



Photo 4: Hail denting visible on closure trim.



Photo 5: North elevation.

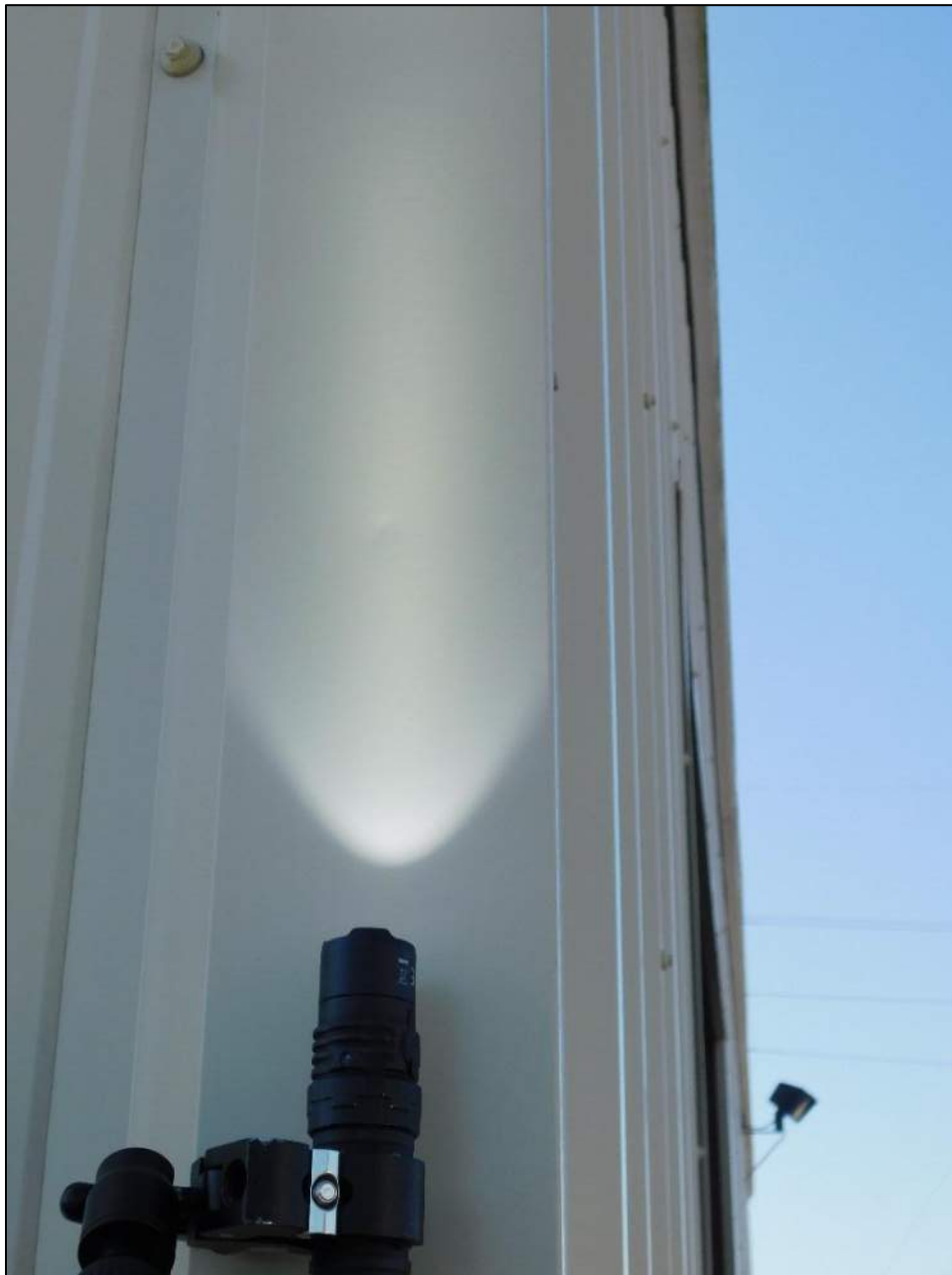


Photo 6: Slight denting on edge trim at northwest corner.



Photo 7: No hail denting visible on north or west walls.



Photo 8: 24 gauge wall panels.



Photo 9: No hail denting on west-facing doors.



Photo 10: No hail denting on upper portion of roll-up doors.



Photo 11: Creasing visible at the lower sections of the south roll-up door.



Photo 12: No hail denting visible on inside of west or north wall panels.



Photo 13: No hail denting visible on inside of west or north wall panels.



Photo 14: Inside view of the south roll-up door on the west wall.



Photo 15: Creasing pattern and arrangement on the lower section of the roll-up was consistent with mechanical impact.



Photo 16: Roof overview (looking south).



Photo 17: Denting consistent with hail impact was observed on the galvalume metal R-panel.

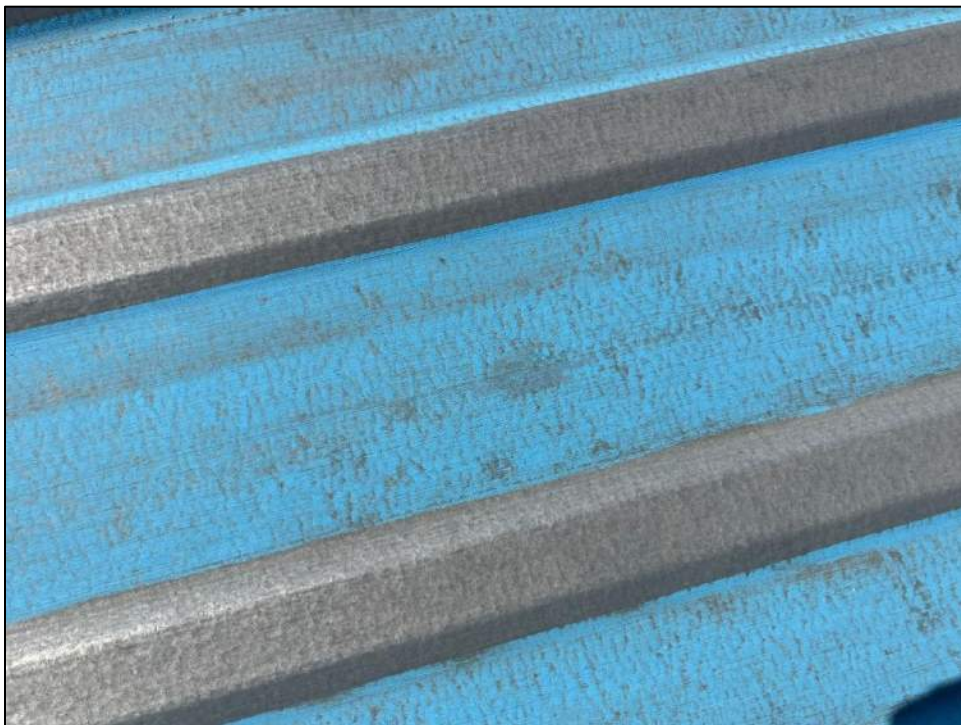


Photo 18: Denting consistent with hail impact was observed on the galvalume metal R-panel.

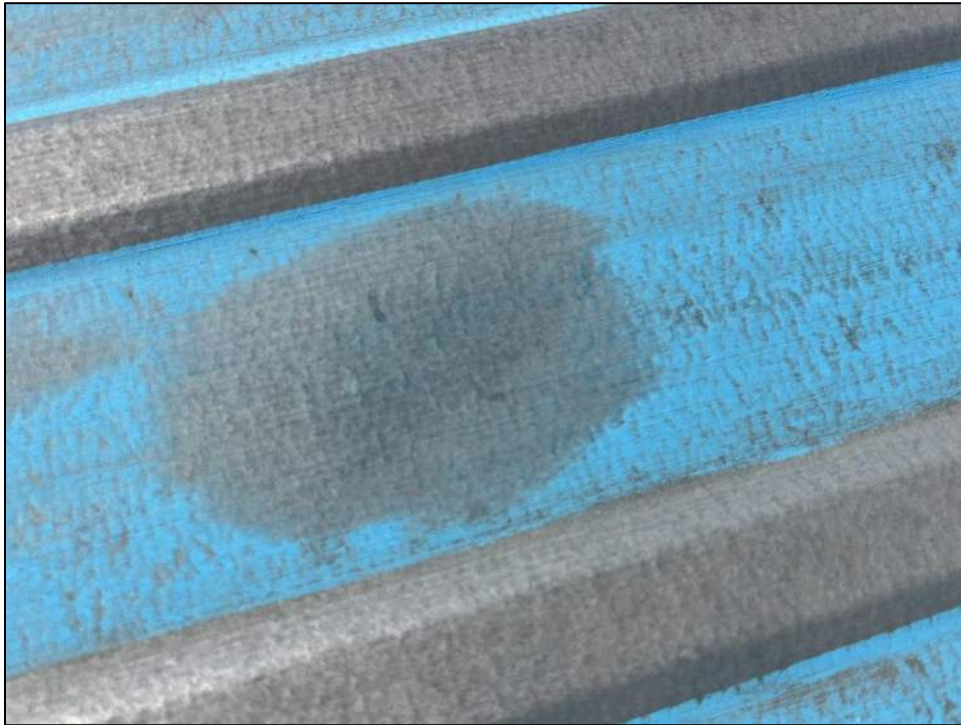


Photo 19: No coating disruptions were observed at the galvalume surface.



Photo 20: Edge crumpling along south roof rake consistent with mechanical impact.



Photo 21: Hail denting identified on closure trim along south rake.



Photo 22: No coating disruptions were observed at the hail dents.



Photo 23: East elevation.

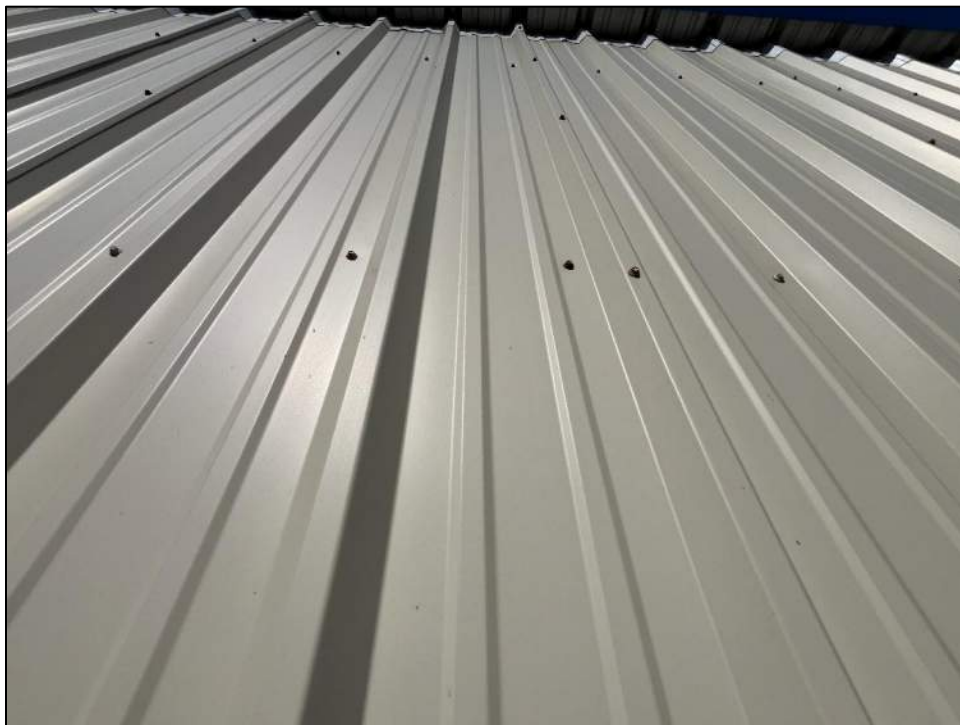


Photo 24: South wall surface were absent of hail dents.



Photo 25: South elevation.

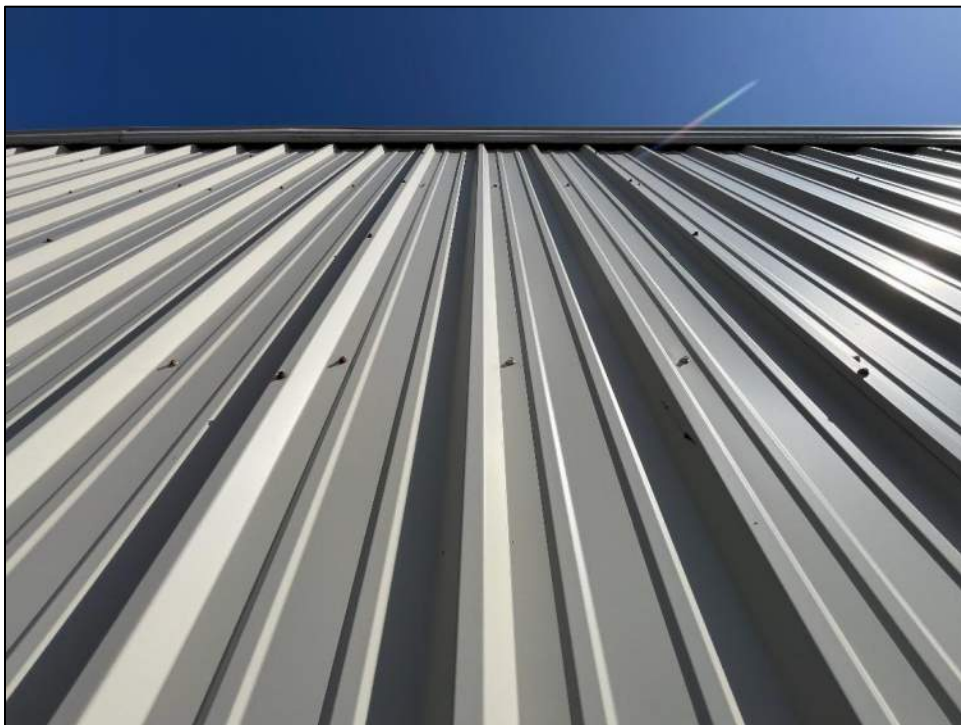


Photo 26: South wall panels were absent of hail denting.



Photo 27: Top-down view of the police and fire department building (storage building on the left).

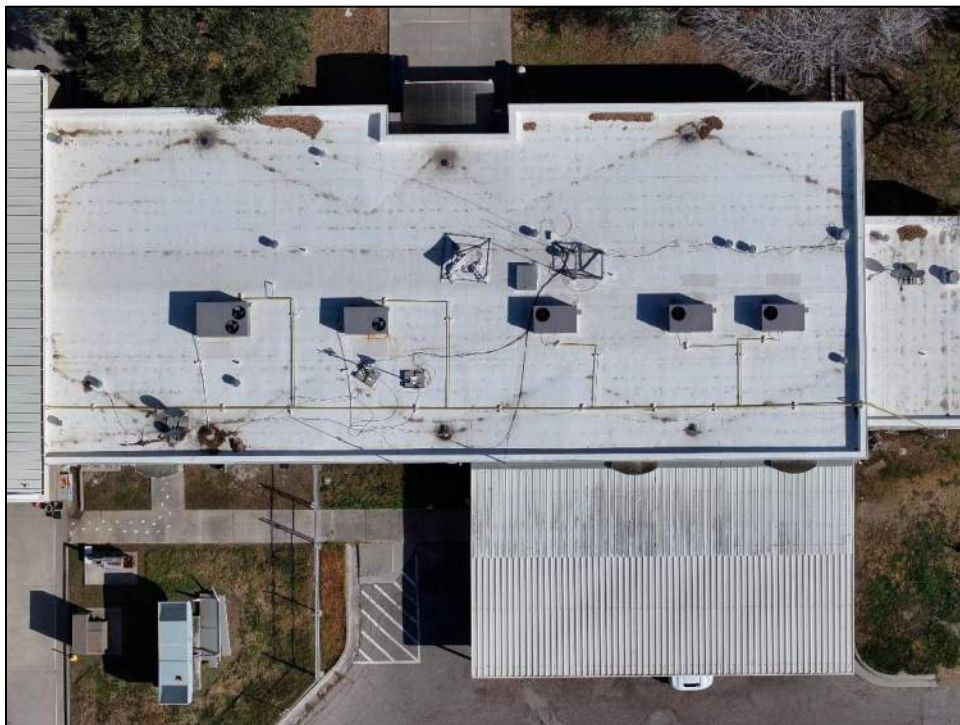


Photo 28: Closer view the newly installed PVC roofing for the police department building.



Photo 29: South (rear) elevation of the police department building.



Photo 30: North (front) and west elevation of the fire department building.



Photo 31: Double-lock standing seam of the metal roofing above the fire department was newly installed.



Photo 32: Front elevation of the police station building. The polycarbonate canopy above the front entry sustained hail impact fractures.



Photo 33: Rear elevation of the police station building.



Photo 34: Downspouts on east kneewalls of the fire department remained intact



Photo 35: Front wall of the fire department had 4 roll-up doors that exhibited slight denting consistent with hail impact.

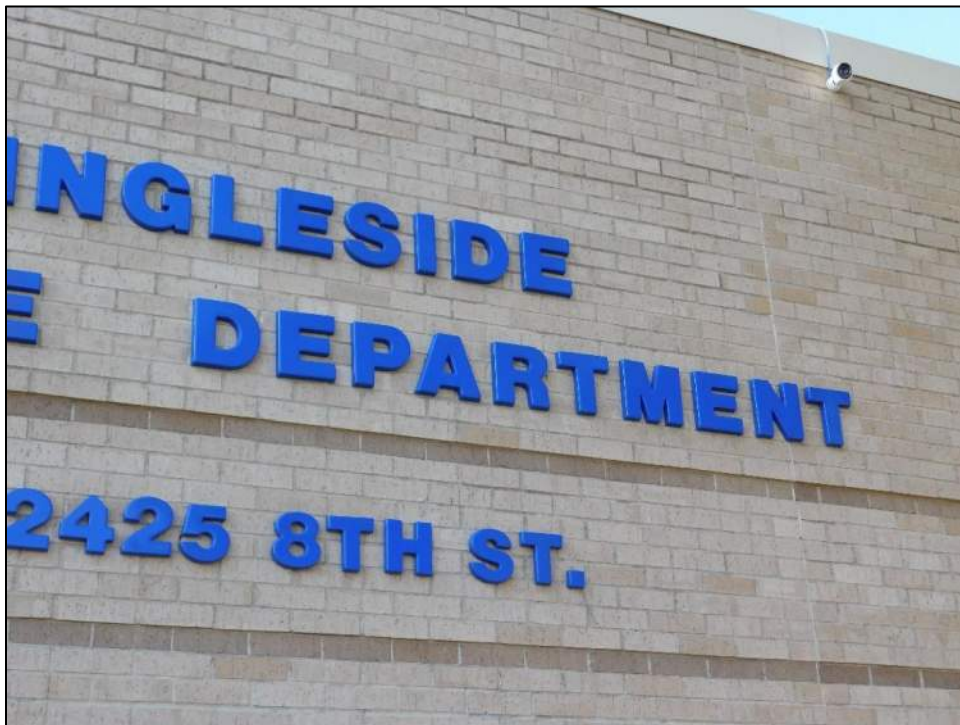


Photo 36: Non-illuminated dimensional plastic signage letters affixed to the north masonry façade were not fractured.



Photo 37: Slight denting on roll-up doors.



Photo 38: Close-up of the slight denting on the roll-up door consistent with hail impact. No coating disruptions were observed.



Photo 39: Hail spatters on nearby horizontal plywood surface resulted in no peck marks or wood grain disruptions.



Photo 40: Rear roll-up doors exhibited no hail denting.



Photo 41: Transformer along rear side of the building exhibited hail spatters consistent with 1.25-inch at maximum size most being under 0.75 inches.

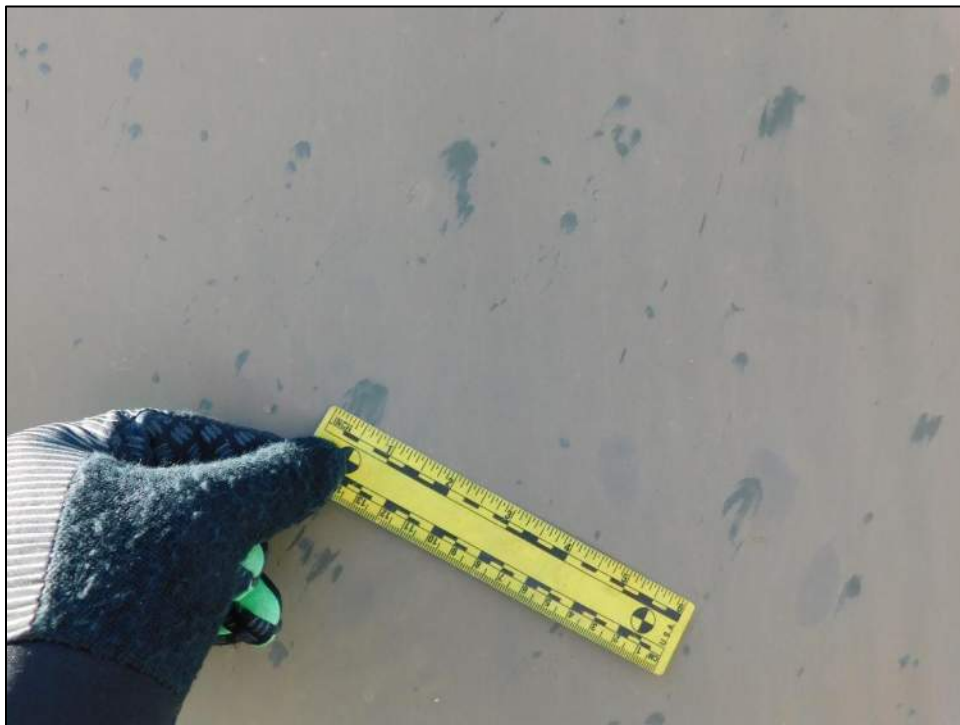


Photo 42: Transformer along rear side of the building exhibited hail spatters on north and west surfaces consistent with 1.25-inch at maximum size most being under 0.75 inches.



Photo 43: No hail spatter on south-face electrical safety switch boxes.



Photo 44: Corrosion was widespread on the carport structure and edge closures along the backside of the police department building.



Photo 45: Corrosion was widespread on the carport structure and edge closures along the backside of the police department building.



Photo 46: Denting on the underside of the carport metal roof panels consistent with hail impact.



Photo 47: Close-up of the hail punctures to the polycarbonate canopy above the police station front entry.



Photo 48: Close-up of the hail puncturing of the polycarbonate canopy above the police station front entry.



Photo 49: Parapet bases facing the direction of the hail impact were closely inspected for hail impact.



Photo 50: Parapet bases facing the direction of the hail impact were closely inspected for hail impact.



Photo 51: Parapet bases facing the direction of the hail impact were closely inspected after surface cleaning for hail impact.



Photo 52: No hail impact dimpling puncture or surface disruptions were observed at the membrane flashing at the bases of the parapets.



Photo 53: Metal coping along the top of the parapets exhibited slight hail denting absent of coating disruptions.



Photo 54: close-up of the 60-mill PVC marking.



Photo 55: 20 to 22-gauge thickness recorded for the standing seam metal roofing of the fire department building.

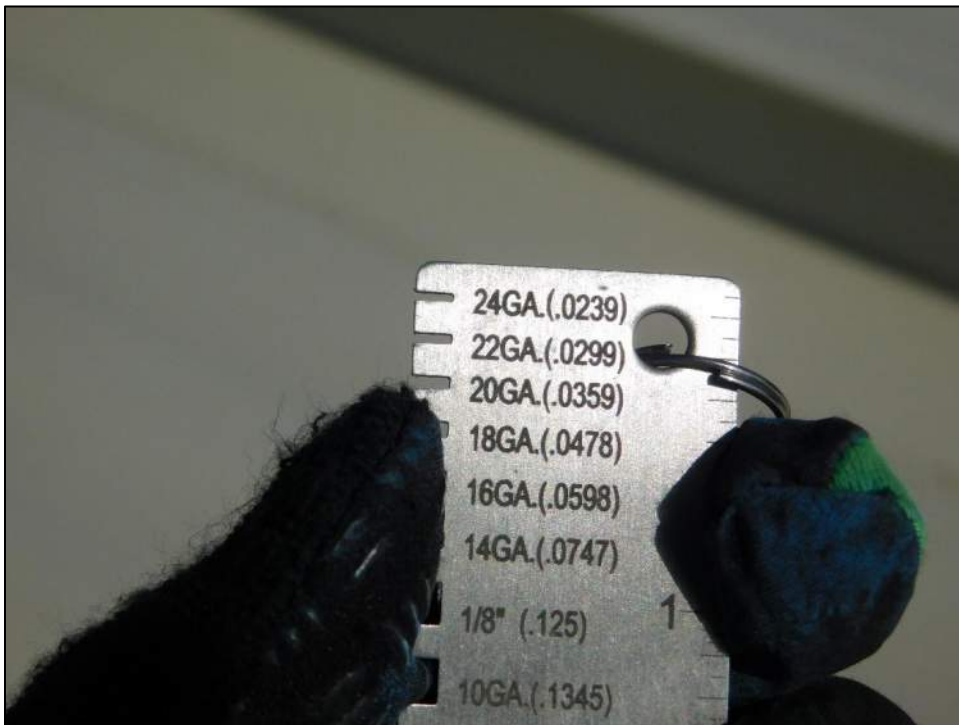


Photo 56: 20 to 22-gauge thickness recorded for the standing seam metal roofing of the fire department building.



Photo 57: No denting was observed on the HVAC unit casing on the roof.



Photo 58: maximum hail spatter marks reflect 1.0-inch hail at the site.

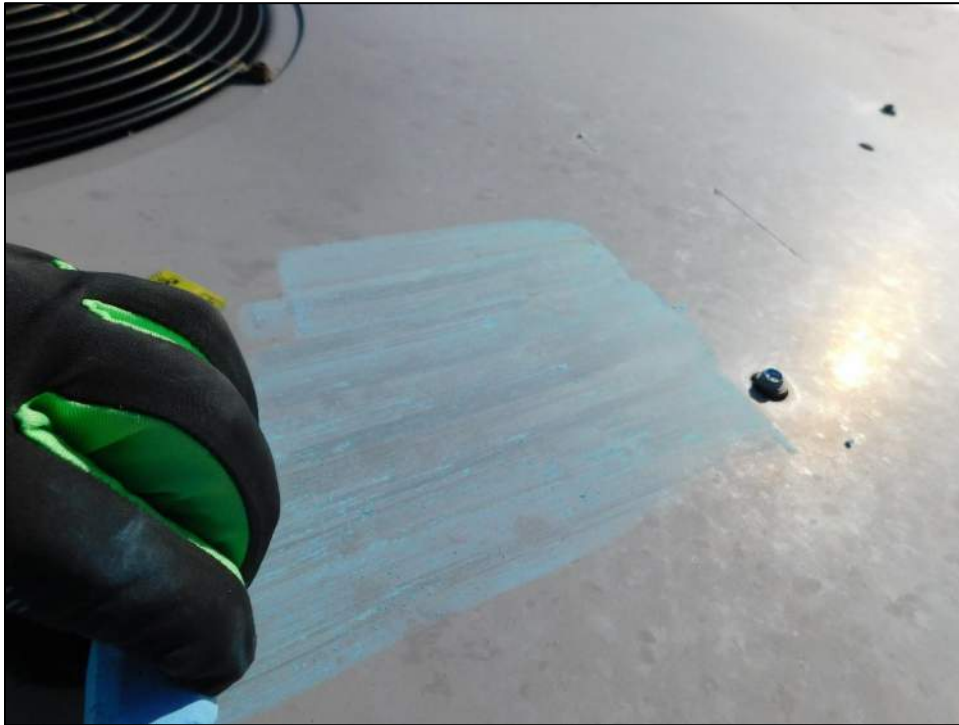


Photo 59: No denting was observed on the HVAC unit casing on the roof.



Photo 60: East parapets were closely examined along the base for potential hail impact.



Photo 61: Parapet bases facing the direction of the hail impact were closely inspected after surface cleaning for hail impact.



Photo 62: No hail impact dimpling puncture or surface disruptions were observed at the membrane flashing at the bases of the parapets.



Photo 63: Metal ridge of the fire department building roof remained securely attached.



Photo 64: Close view of a hail dent on the fire department roof.

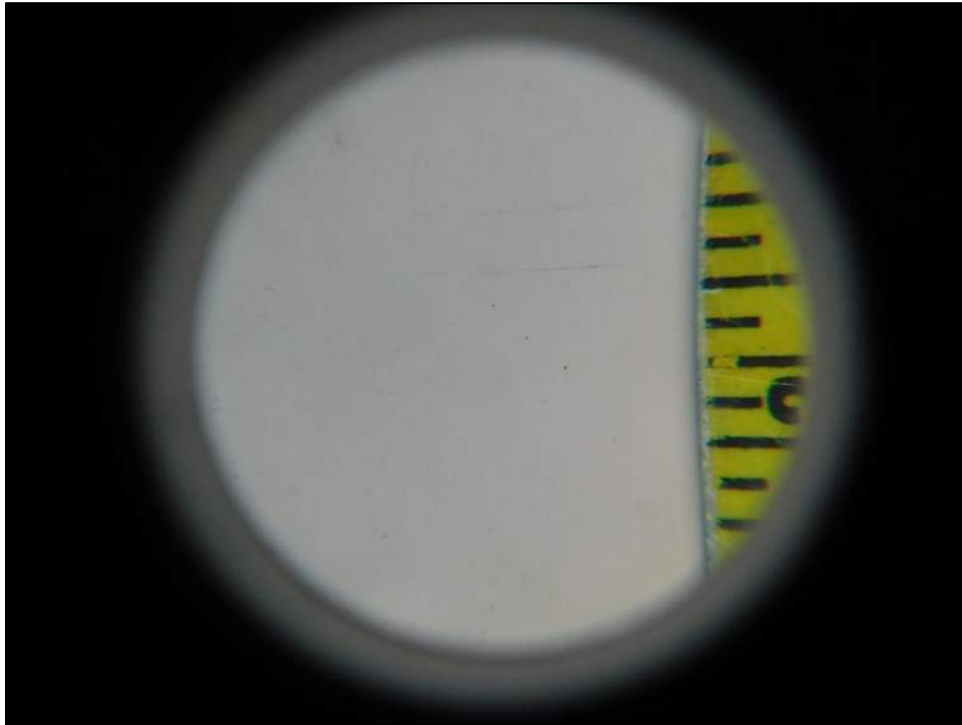


Photo 65: No coating disruptions were observed at the hail denting.



Photo 66: Typical mechanical scuff along the roof ridge that was irrelevant to hail impact.



Photo 67: Dented ridge panel above the fire department. No coating disruptions were observed at the dents.



Photo 68: Dented ridge panel above the fire department. No coating disruptions were observed at the dents.



Photo 69: Dented ridge panel above the fire department. No coating disruptions were observed at the dents.



Photo 70: Dented aluminum mechanical exhaust vent on the east slope of the fire department roof consistent with hail.



Photo 71: Intact PVC membrane at the base of the south kneewall above the fire department roof.



Photo 72: Mechanical denting to the north rake edge of the fire department roof that was inconsistent with hail impact.



Photo 73: Test square on the PVC roof above the police department identified no hail impact fractures to the membrane.



Photo 74: Largest hail spatters measured 1.0 inches in base width within the test square.

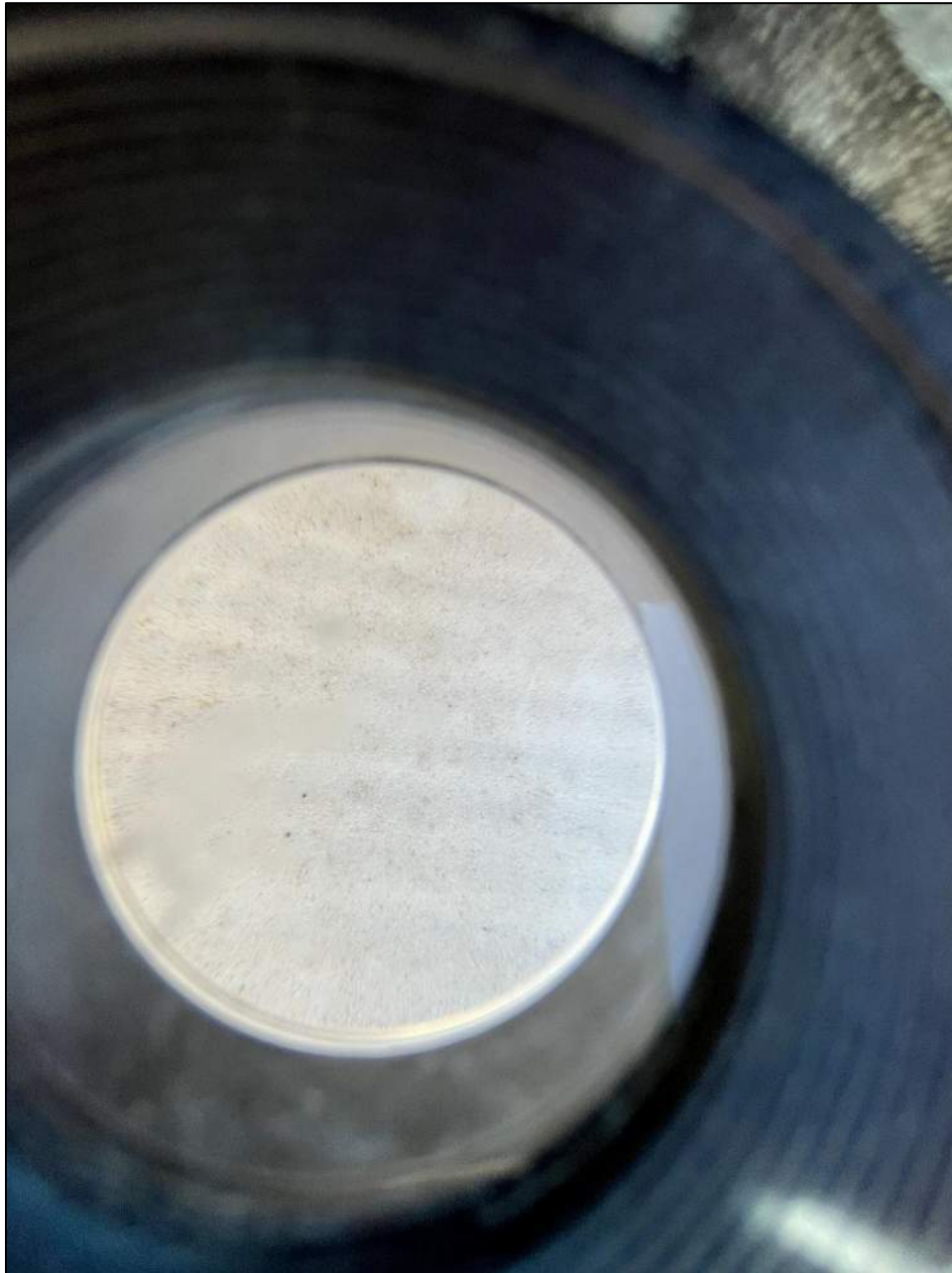


Photo 75: No PVC surface disruption at the hail spatters were identified under a magnifier.



Photo 76: No impact fractures were observed at the tented membranes in the vicinity of stress plates.



Photo 77: No impact fractures were observed at the tented membranes in the vicinity of stress plates.



Photo 78: Microscope examination at the stress plates identified no PVC surface disruptions at spatters.



Photo 79: Overview of the storage shed metal roof.



Photo 80: North (front) elevation of a storage building west of the fire department and police station building.



Photo 81: East elevation of the storage building.



Photo 82: South elevation.



Photo 83: West elevation of the storage building.



Photo 84: Front elevation (facing south) of the vehicle storage building.



Photo 85: Front elevation (facing south) of the vehicle storage building.



Photo 86: West elevation of the vehicle storage building.



Photo 87: Hail spatters on front wall measured 1.0 inch in maximum size.



Photo 88: No crushed wood grains were observed on the wooden ramp.



Photo 89: Isolated hail denting observed on the north-facing door of the storage building.



Photo 90: Closer view of the isolated denting on the front door consistent with hail impact.



Photo 91: Closer view indicated no coating disruption to the dented door surface.

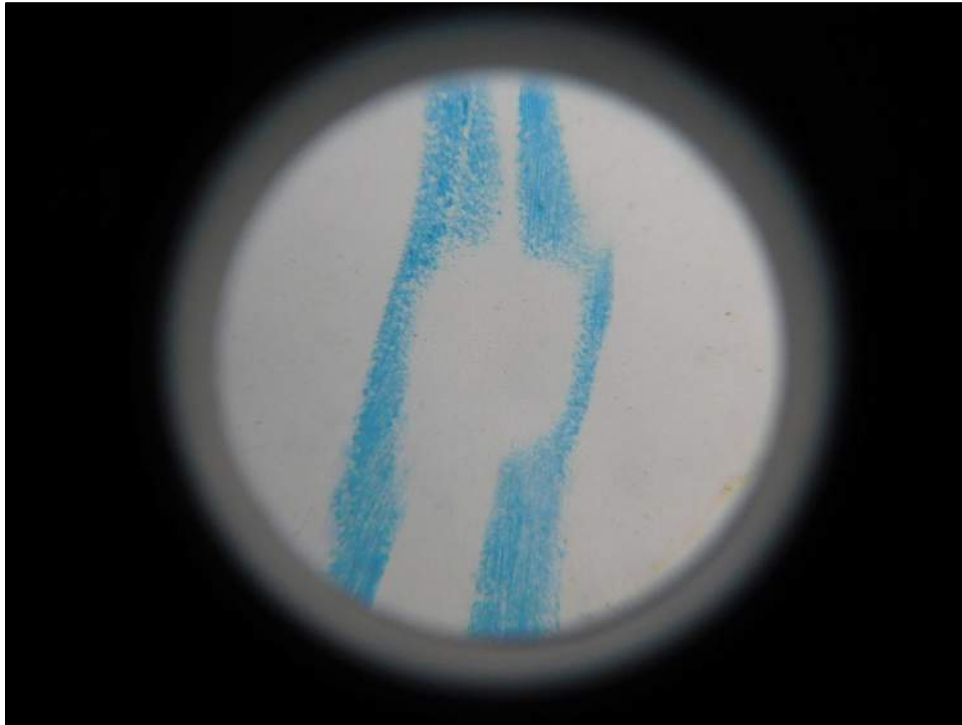


Photo 92: Closer view indicated no coating disruption to the dented door surface.



Photo 93: No hail spatters on south wall.



Photo 94: Slight denting observed on the west wall of the storage building.



Photo 95: Denting on the front wall of the storage building unaccompanied by hail spatter.



Photo 96: Crushed edge trim at northwest corner of the storage building that was inconsistent with hail impact.



Photo 97: North elevation of the vehicle storage building.



Photo 98: No hail indentations observed on the metal R-panel walls in the north elevation.



Photo 99: No hail indentations observed on the metal R-panel walls in the north elevation.



Photo 100: Roof overview. North roof eave remained linear and coplanar.



Photo 101: 24-gauge metal panel.



Photo 102: Dented closure along south roof eave consistent with hail impact.



Photo 103: Hail denting on the closure metal exhibited no disruptions to the surface coating.

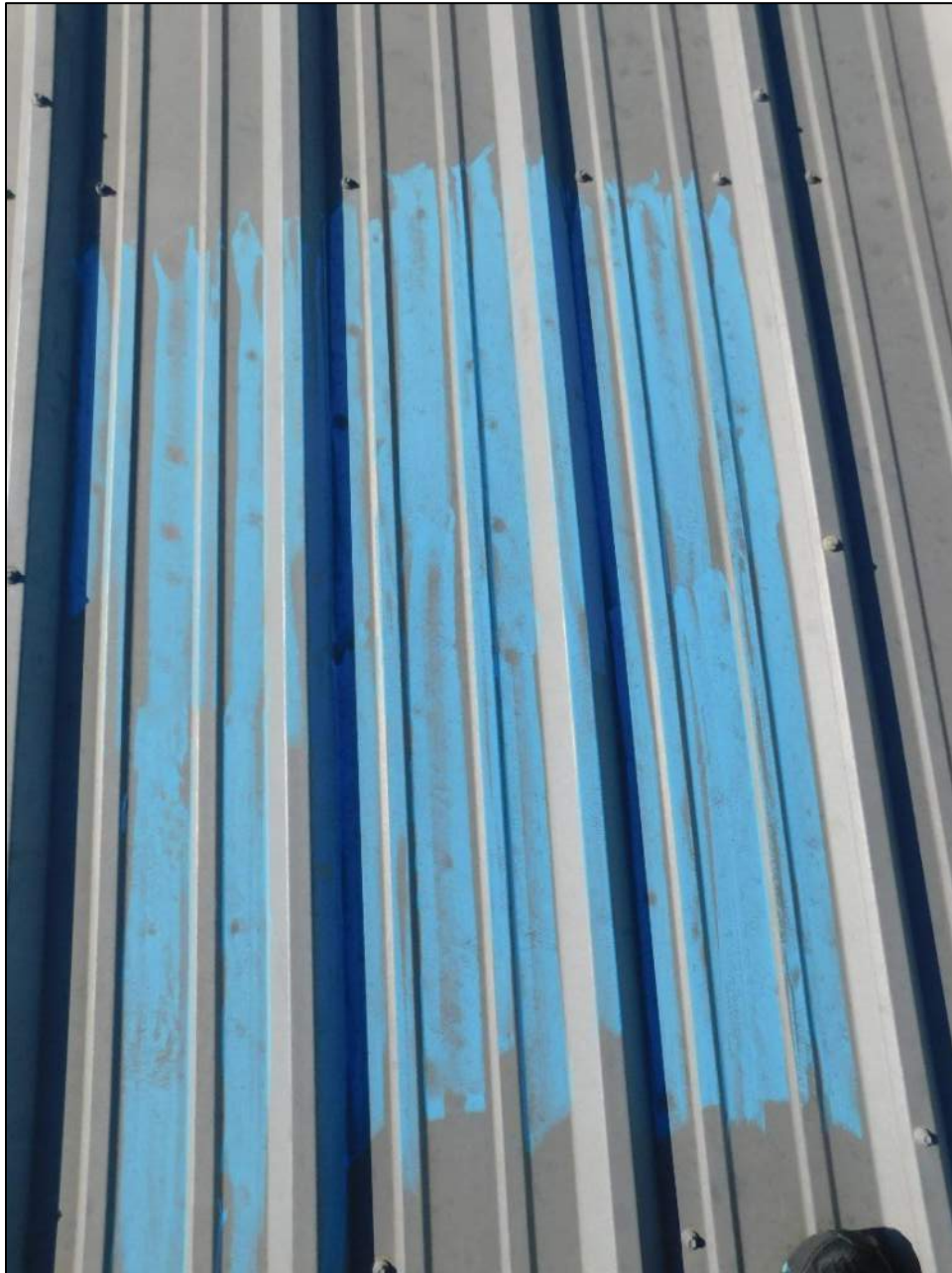


Photo 104: Hail denting observed on the galvalume metal roof decking had maximum inner diameter of less than 1/2 inch.



Photo 105: Hail denting observed on the galvalume metal roof decking had maximum inner diameter of less than 1/2 inch.

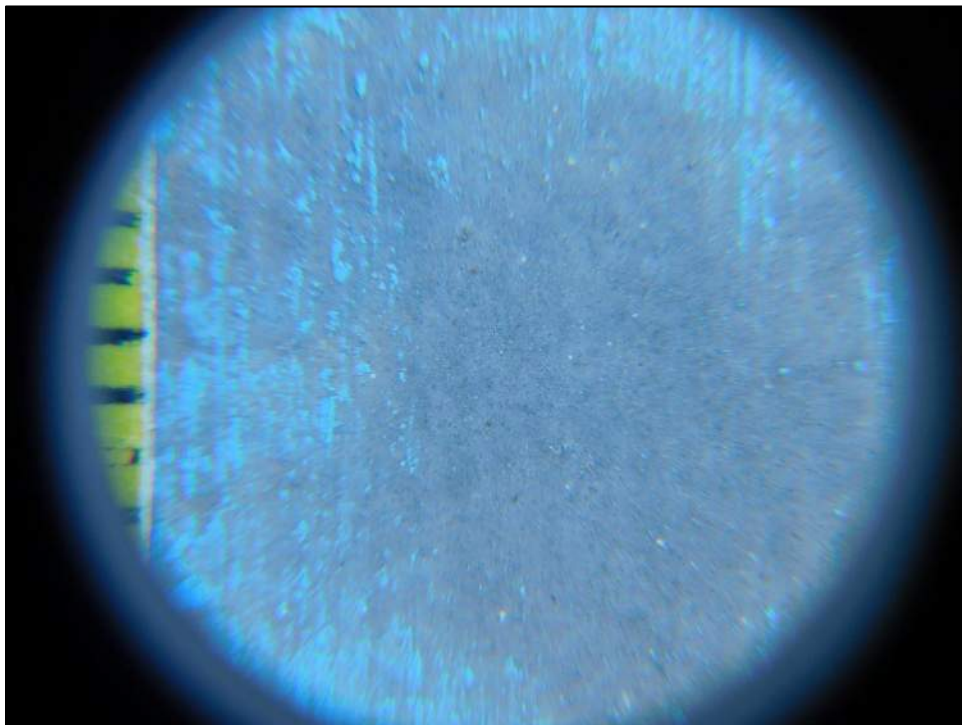


Photo 106: No coating disruptions were observed at the hail dents.

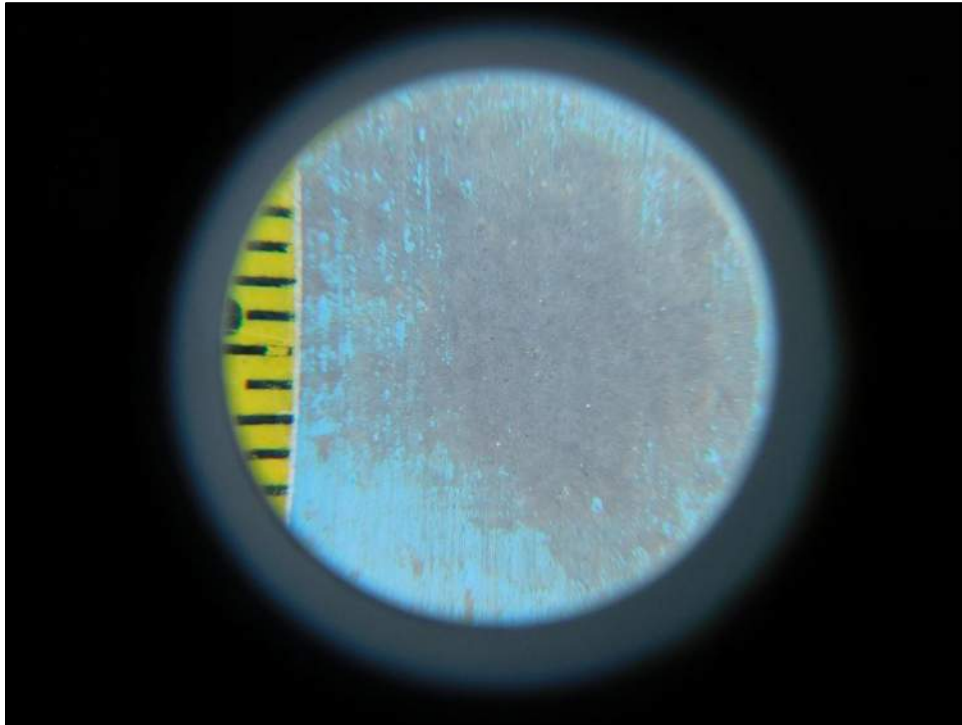


Photo 107: No coating disruptions were observed at the hail dents.

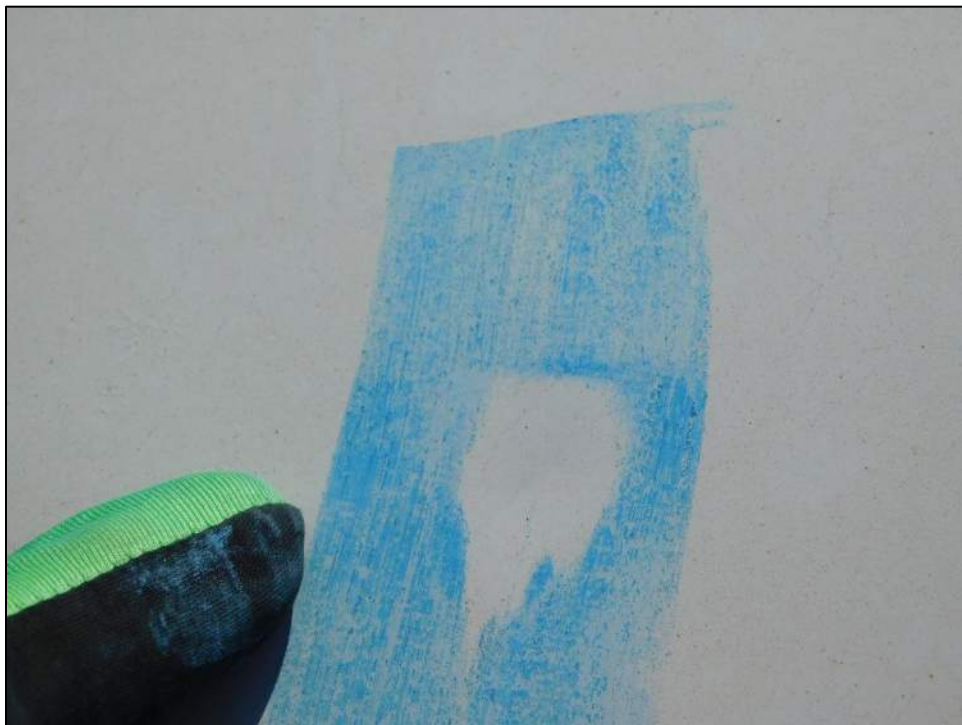


Photo 108: Hail denting on the closure metal along east roof edge exhibited no disruptions to the surface coating.



Photo 109: Container storage located along the north side of the vehicle storage building exhibited hail spatters widespread rusting.

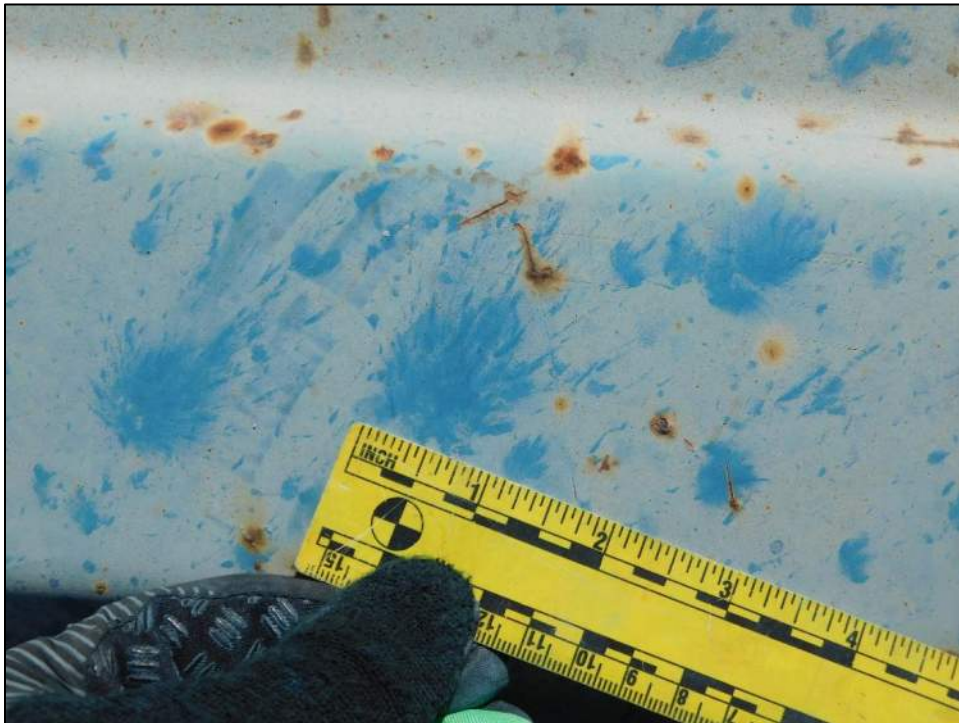


Photo 110: largest hail spatter marks on the container storage roof reflects 1.0 maximum hail.



Photo 111: Roof of the storage building (relocated from east side of the police department building).



Photo 112: The storage building were severely corroded.



Photo 113: Spatter marks on the storage building roof reflect 1.0-inch hail.



Photo 114: Hail denting on the storage building roof were less than 1/2 inch in inner diameter.



Photo 115: No coating disruptions were observed at the hail dents.

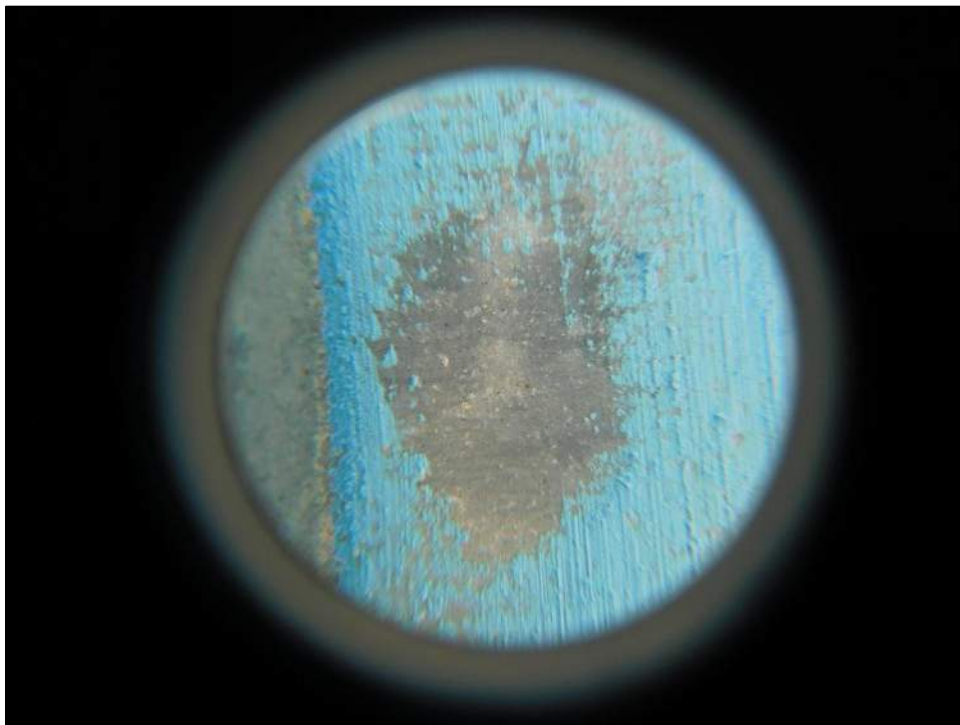


Photo 116: No coating disruptions were observed at the hail dents.



Photo 117: No coating disruptions were observed at the hail dents.

Appendix A.7 – Captioned Photos (Group 008)



Photo 1: Front (north) elevation of the electrical (waste water pump room) building.



Photo 2: East canopy extension to the electrical building.



Photo 3: Rear elevation.



Photo 4: West elevation.



Photo 5: Rear (south) elevation.



Photo 6: Cracked door glazing showed soiling along the crack edges.



Photo 7: North wall windows remained intact.

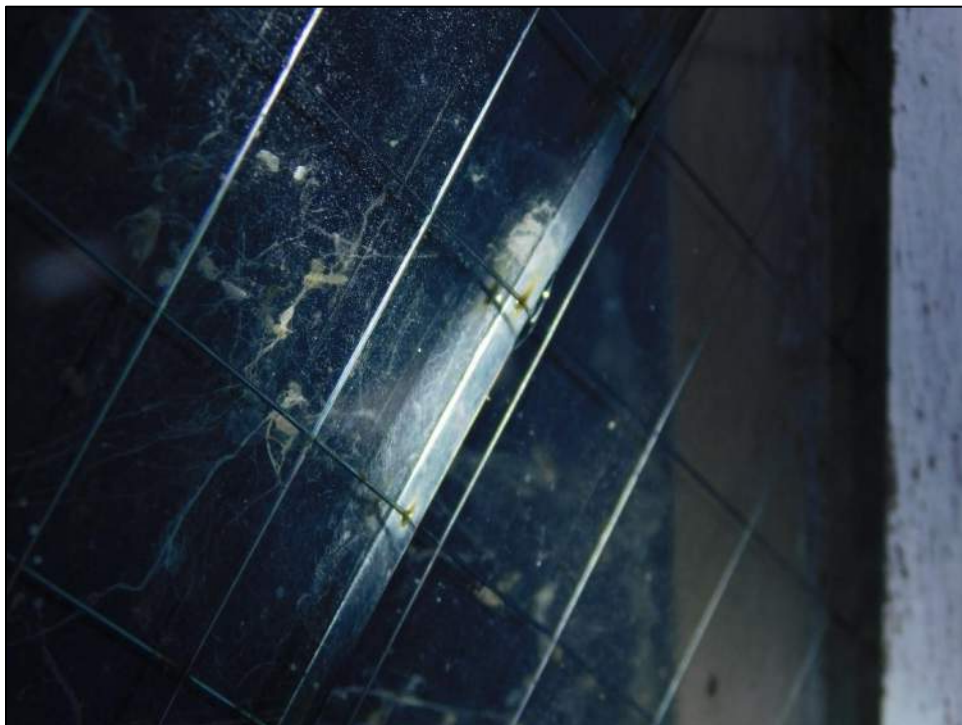


Photo 8: Close view of the soil edge of the door glazing cracks.



Photo 9: Crumpled wall ribs at the upper portion of west wall that were inconsistent with hail impact.



Photo 10: No hail denting was observed on the west wall roll-up door panels.



Photo 11: No hail denting was observed on the west wall roll-up door panels.



Photo 12: Cracked door glazing in the south (rear) wall unaffected by hail impact.



Photo 13: Close-up of the soiled and stained crack edges in the south door glazing cracks.



Photo 14: Corrosion at the bottom of the south entry door.



Photo 15: Wall panel mechanical denting and corrosion at the bottom of the south wall.



Photo 16: North wall exhibited no hail denting at the spatters.



Photo 17: No hail denting observed on the interior surface of the north walls where hail spatters were observed on the exterior surfaces.



Photo 18: Roof overview. Note widespread corrosion deteriorated skylight panels (partially underlaid with metal panels) and panel overlays.



Photo 19: typical roof edge corrosion.



Photo 20: Partial panel (incompatible profile) overlay.



Photo 21: Severe south roof eave corrosion over south wall.



Photo 22: South slope overview. Note severe edge corrosion.



Photo 23: Skylight panels were highly deteriorated.



Photo 24: Deteriorated skylight panels were underlaid with metal panels.



Photo 25: Isolated fractures in deteriorated skylight panels were consistent with hail impact.



Photo 26: Denting observed on the metal roof panels had inner diameters of less than 1/2 inch.

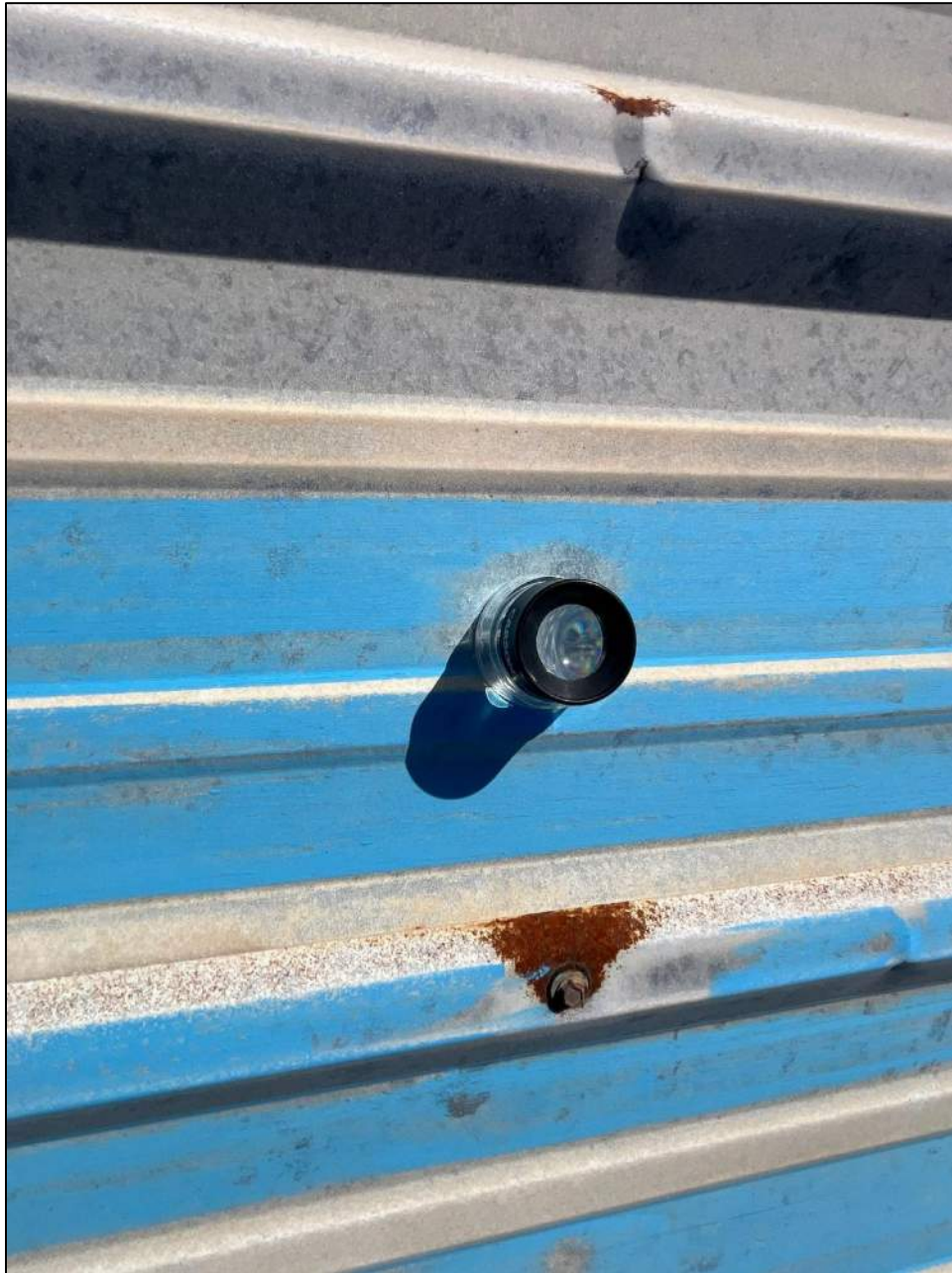


Photo 27: No coating disruptions were observed on the galvanized metal roof decking.



Photo 28: No coating disruptions were observed on the galvanized metal roof decking.



Photo 29: Additional view of the deteriorated skylight panels with large rib fractures that were both consistent and inconsistent with hail impact.



Photo 30: Severe deck edge corrosion along north edge of the canopy extension that were irrelevant to hail impact.



Photo 31: Skylight panels exhibited deterioration and isolated punctures consistent with hail impact.

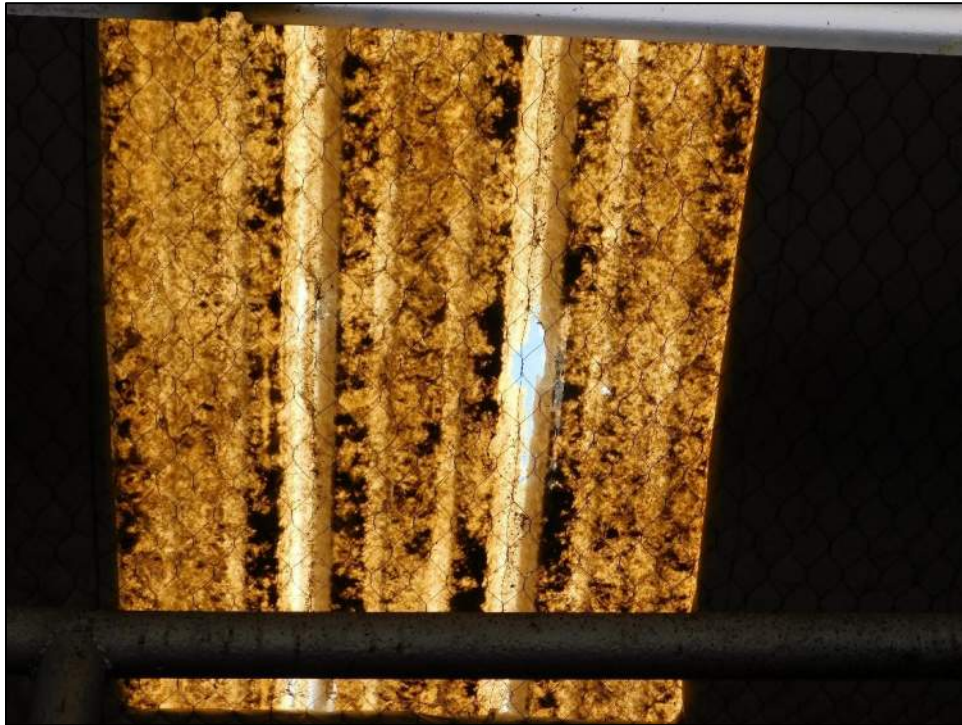


Photo 32: Existing deterioration in the skylight panels.



Photo 33: East elevation of the storage building (formerly the public works admin building). Windows were intact.



Photo 34: Cracked masonry veneer irrelevant to hail.

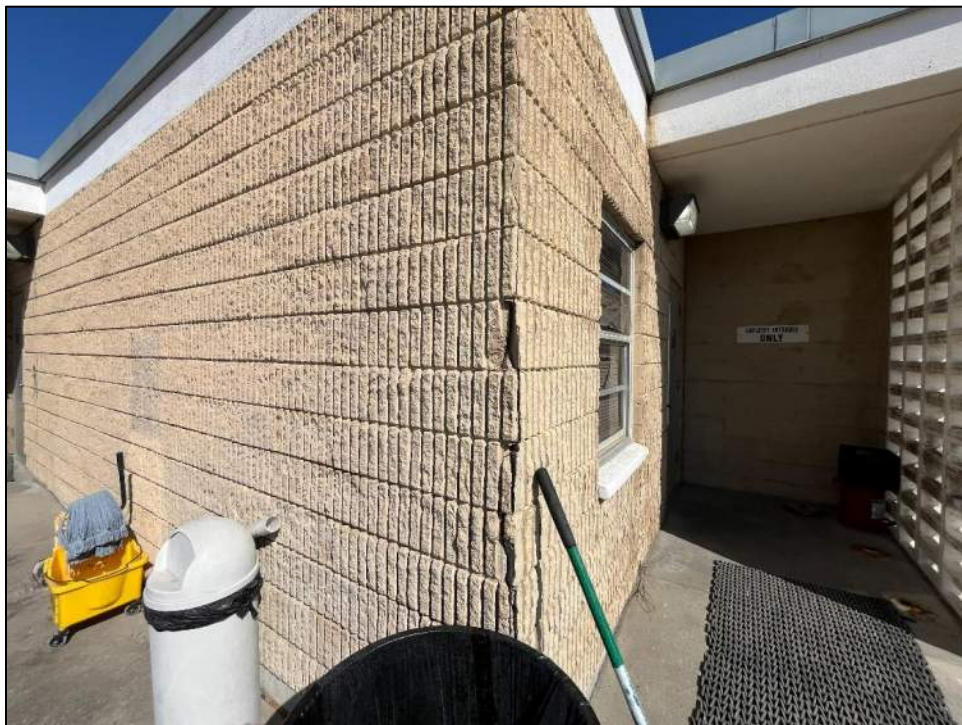


Photo 35: Crumbled southwall masonry wall corner unaffected by hail impact.



Photo 36: South elevation.



Photo 37: West elevation. Windows remained intact.



Photo 38: North elevation. Windows remained intact.



Photo 39: Cracked masonry wall corner (northwest) unrelated to hail impact.



Photo 40: North wall (exposed to direct hail impact) window glazing remained intact.



Photo 41: Largest hail spatter on a electrical box on the north wall (west surface) measured 1.0 inches in base width.



Photo 42: Mod-bit roofing overview.



Photo 43: Spatters consistent with recent hail was observed on the algae-covered mod-bit roofing.



Photo 44: Largest hail spatter measured 1.13 inches (1-1/8) wide.



Photo 45: Hail dimpling or granule disruptions were observed at the hail spatters.

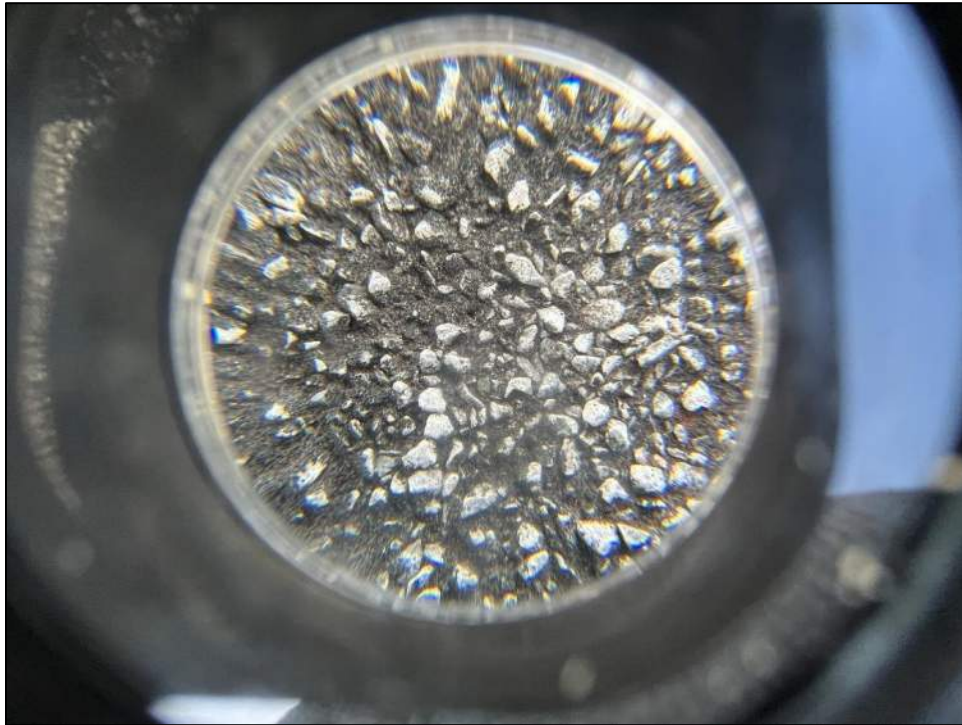


Photo 46: Microscope examination of the hail spatter exhibited no granule displacement due to hail impact.



Photo 47: No granule displacement was observed at the largest hail spatters.



Photo 48: Microscope examination of the hail spatter exhibited granule displacement.



Photo 49: Microscope examination of the hail spatter exhibited no granule displacement due to hail impact.



Photo 50: Overview of the vehicle repair building.



Photo 51: Rear elevation of the vehicle repair building. Screen covered louver windows were present along this elevation.



Photo 52: West elevation.



Photo 53: Front wall panels were not dented.



Photo 54: Corroded deck typically found at the four corners of the roof.



Photo 55: Intact west roof edge closure corroded southwest corner and straight-line roof eave line along the south edge.



Photo 56: Mechanical dents in lower section of east wall unaffected by hail.



Photo 57: Dimpling of screen at louver windows along the north wall consistent with hail impact.

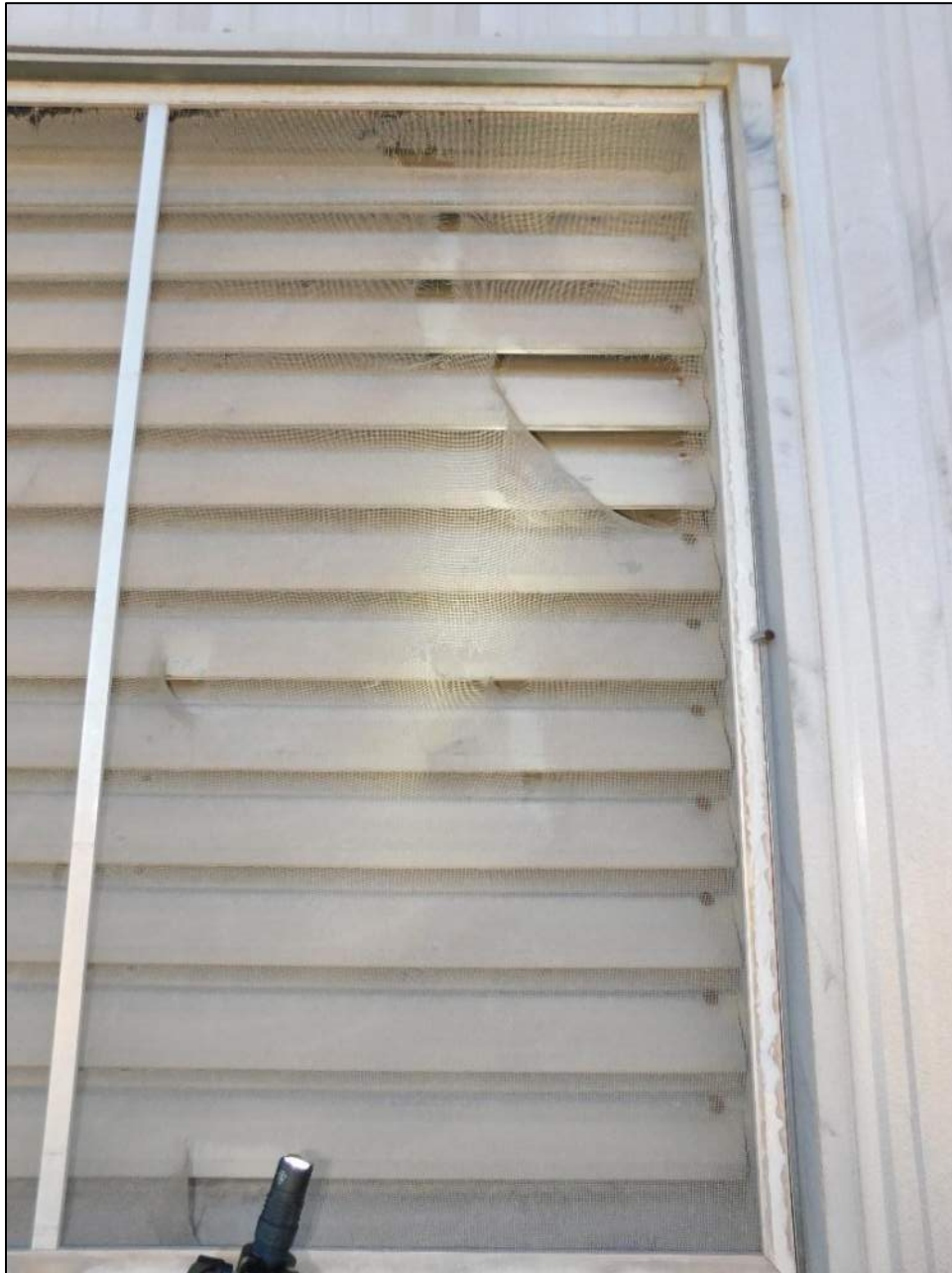


Photo 58: Dimpled screen in the north wall were mechanically torn.



Photo 59: Dimpled screen in the north wall were mechanically torn.



Photo 60: No denting was observed on the north wall.



Photo 61: Mechanically punctured north wall.



Photo 62: Rib creasing on west wall inconsistent with hail impact.



Photo 63: mechanically dented lower section of roll-up door at front (south) wall unaffected by hail.



Photo 64: Ridge panels were intact.

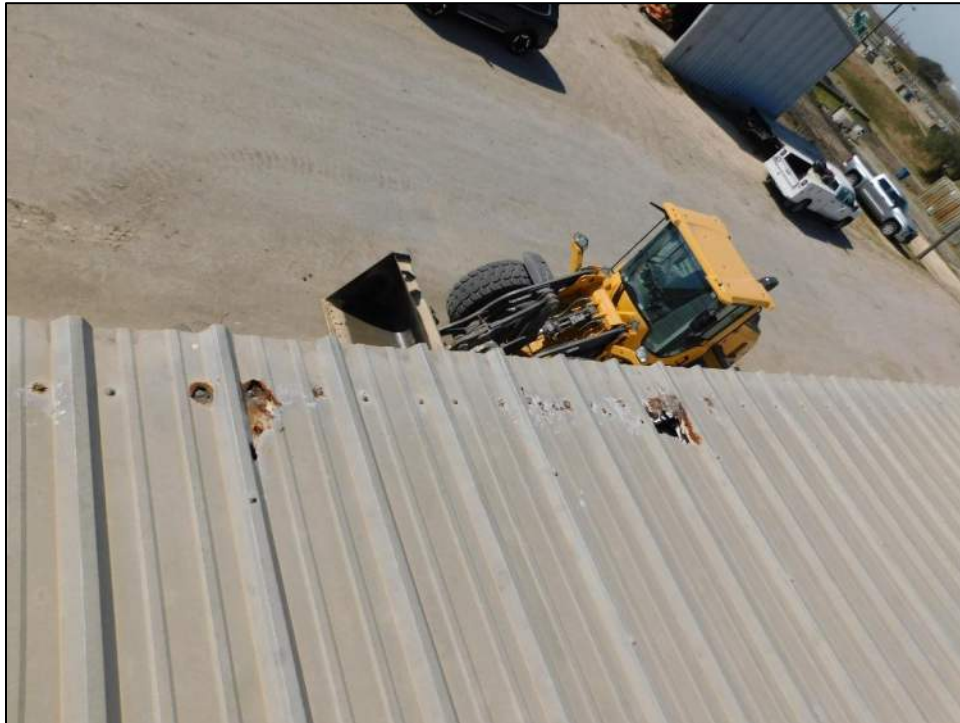


Photo 65: Corroded roof eave along front side of roof.



Photo 66: Corroded roof eave along front side of roof inconsistent with hail impact.



Photo 67: Corroded roof deck at fastener locations.



Photo 68: Denting in roof panels were minimal.



Photo 69: Denting in roof panels had inner diameter of less than 3/8 inch.

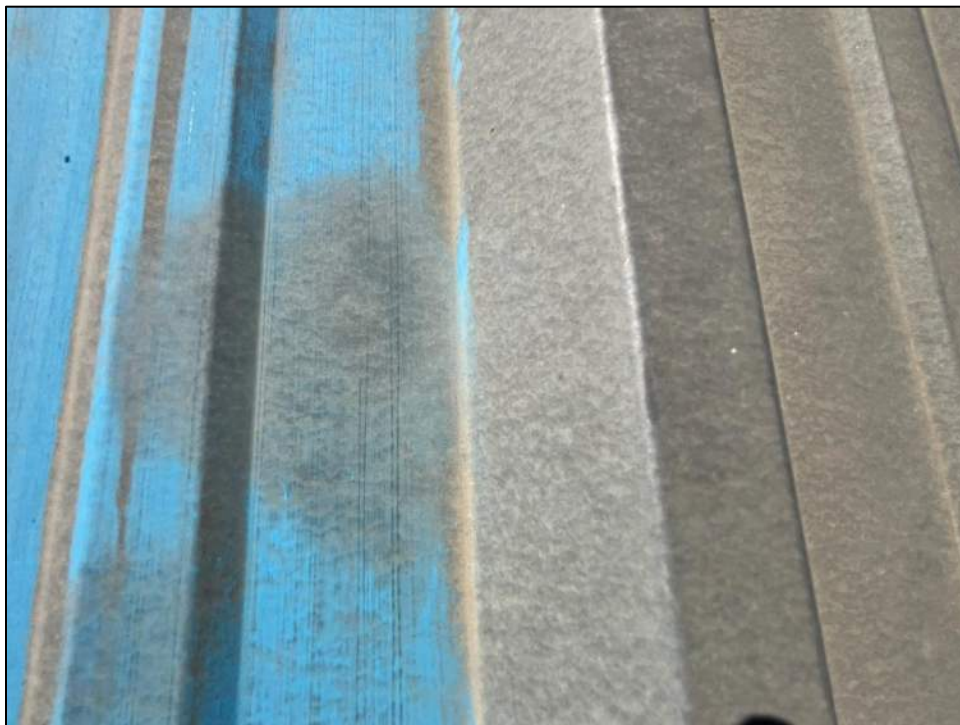


Photo 70: No coating disruptions were observed at the hail dents on the roof deck.



Photo 71: No coating disruptions were observed at the hail dents on the roof deck.



Photo 72: Rib creasing on roof unrelated to hail impact and consistent with foot traffic.



Photo 73: Overview of the equipment pole barn building.



Photo 74: South elevation of the vehicle storage building.



Photo 75: East elevation of the vehicle storage building.



Photo 76: North elevation.



Photo 77: West elevation.



Photo 78: A deteriorated shed located to the south of the vehicle storage building.



Photo 79: No wood grain crushing or disruption observed on the deteriorated shed roof deck (exposed due to rolled-roofing deterioration).



Photo 80: Deformed door of the vehicle storage building.



Photo 81: Corroded fastener mechanical damage on the north wall.



Photo 82: Mechanical damage at the bottom portion of the north wall unrelated to hail impact.



Photo 83: Mechanical damage on west wall.



Photo 84: Lower section of the west wall bulged out.



Photo 85: Mechanical damage to south wall (southwest corner) unrelated to hail impact.



Photo 86: Upward view of the bulged-out west wall exhibited debris accumulation and edge corrosion.



Photo 87: No denting observed on the north or west wall (interior surfaces).



Photo 88: Bottom track of the bulged out west wall.



Photo 89: Corroded gutter.



Photo 90: Corroded roof deck at fasteners.



Photo 91: Skylight panels were not fractured at the spatters.



Photo 92: Skylight panels were not fractured at the spatters.



Photo 93: Skylight panels were not fractured at the spatters.



Photo 94: Skylight panels were not fractured at the spatters.



Photo 95: Hail denting in the roofing panels had a inner diameter of less than 3/8 inch.



Photo 96: No coating disruptions were observed at the hail denting.

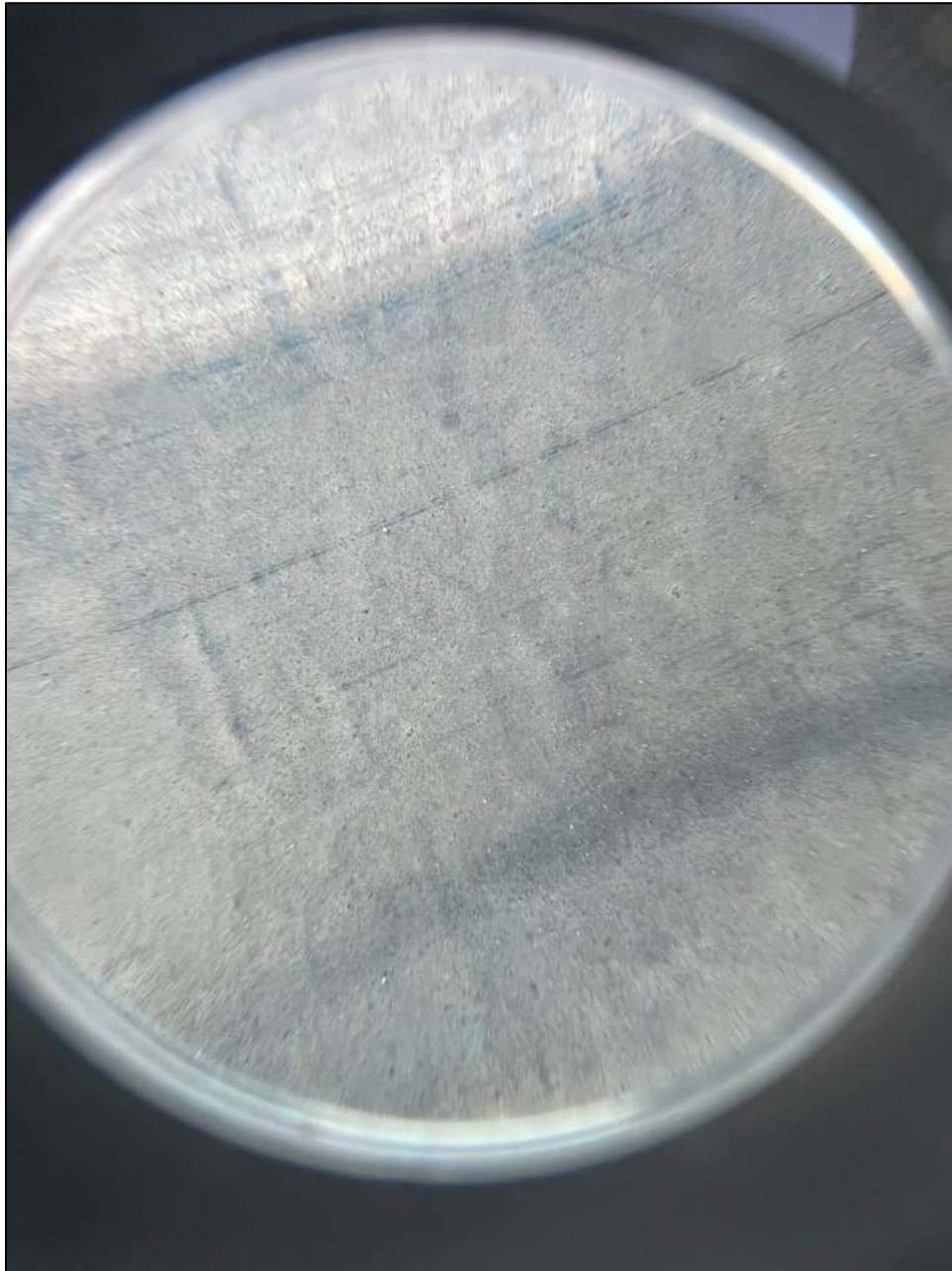


Photo 97: No coating disruptions were observed at the hail denting.



Photo 98: Closure metal along the south edge of the vehicle storage building remained attached and linear.



Photo 99: No fractures observed on the underside of the skylight panels observed in the enclosed storage room at the south end of the vehicle storage building.



Photo 100: Corroded roof deck above the east wall in the enclosed storage room at the south end of the vehicle storage building.



Photo 101: Skylight of the vehicle storage building were not fractured.



Photo 102: Skylight of the vehicle storage building were not fractured.

Appendix A.8 – Captioned Photos (Group 011)



Photo 1: Roof overview.



Photo 2: South elevation. No window glazing damage observed.



Photo 3: West elevation. Windows remained intact



Photo 4: North elevation. Window glazing and door remained intact.



Photo 5: East elevation. The window glazing remained intact. No hail spatters were observed on the electrical panels.



Photo 6: No hail spatters were observed on the electrical panels.



Photo 7: Hail denting was observed on the top surface of the split AC unit on the west side of the building.

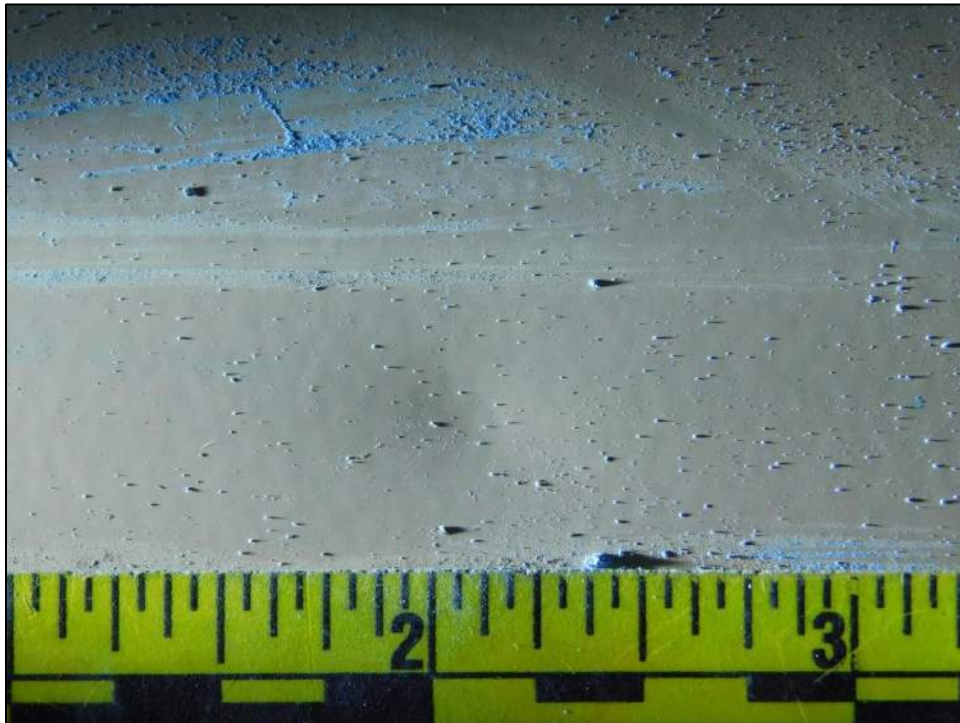


Photo 8: No coating disruptions were observed at the AC unit top surface dent.



Photo 9: No hail impact fractures were observed along the EIFS accent along the west or north walls.



Photo 10: No hail denting was present in the window guard housing.



Photo 11: Isolated slight denting was observed on the west wall panels under directional lighting.



Photo 12: Isolated slight denting was observed on the west wall panels under directional lighting.

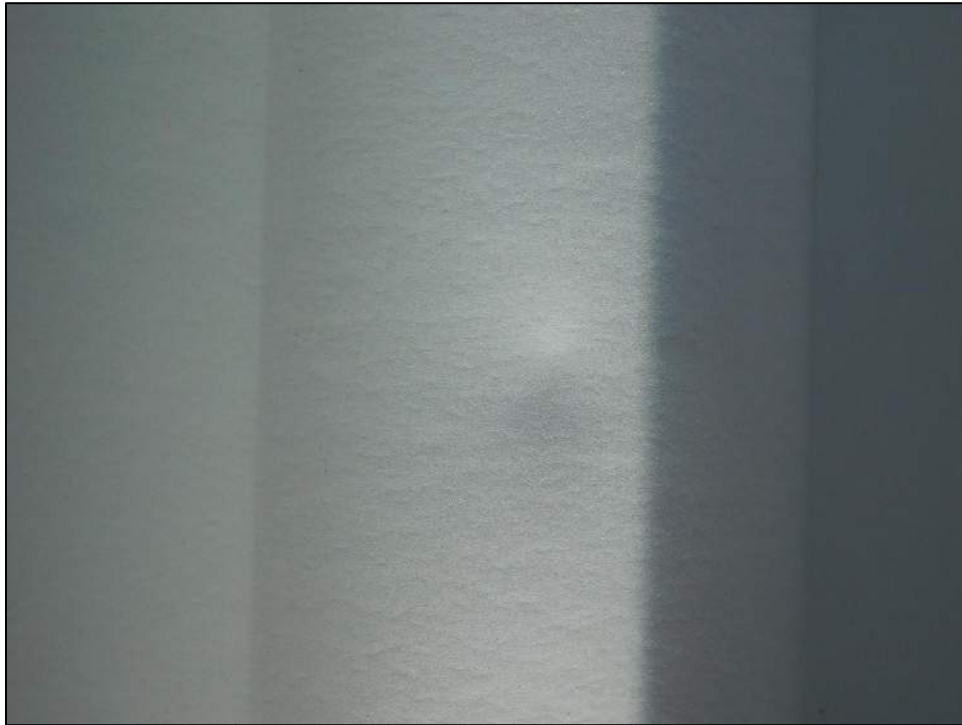


Photo 13: No coating disruptions were observed at the wall denting.



Photo 14: Gutter on the north wall exhibited slight hail impact denting.



Photo 15: No hail denting observed on the rear door.



Photo 16: Slight isolated denting on the rear gutter downspout.



Photo 17: No coating disruptions were observed on the hail denting on the rear gutter downspout.



Photo 18: No indentations were observed at the bottom of the rear gutter.



Photo 19: Ridge panels was intact.



Photo 20: Typical creased roof deck ribs consistent with foot traffic and irrelevant to hail.



Photo 21: Hail denting on south slope had an inner diameter of less than 3/8 inch.

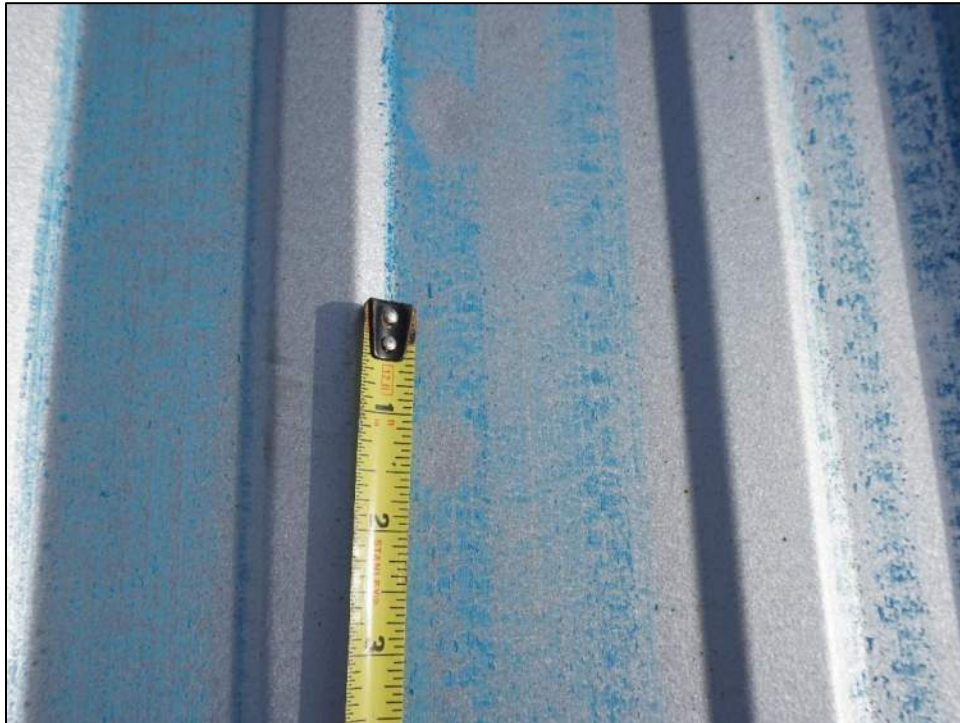


Photo 22: Hail denting on south slope had an inner diameter of less than 3/8 inch.

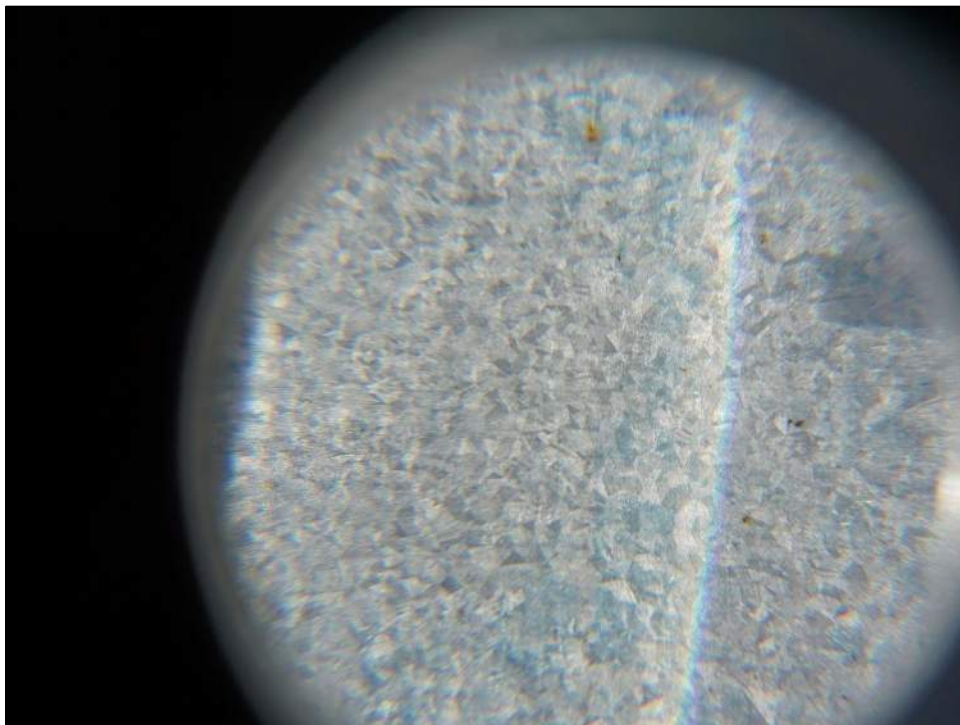


Photo 23: No coating disruptions were observed on the galvalume surface of the metal deck at the dents.



Photo 24: Hail denting on north slope had an inner diameter of less than 1/2 inch.

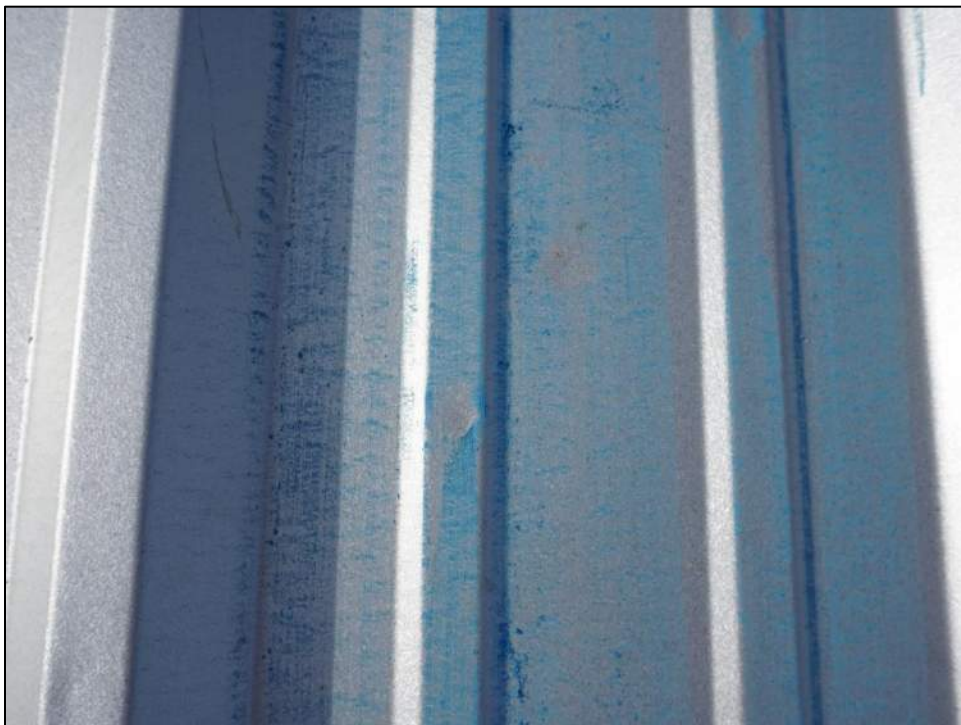


Photo 25: Hail denting on north slope had an inner diameter of less than 1/2 inch.

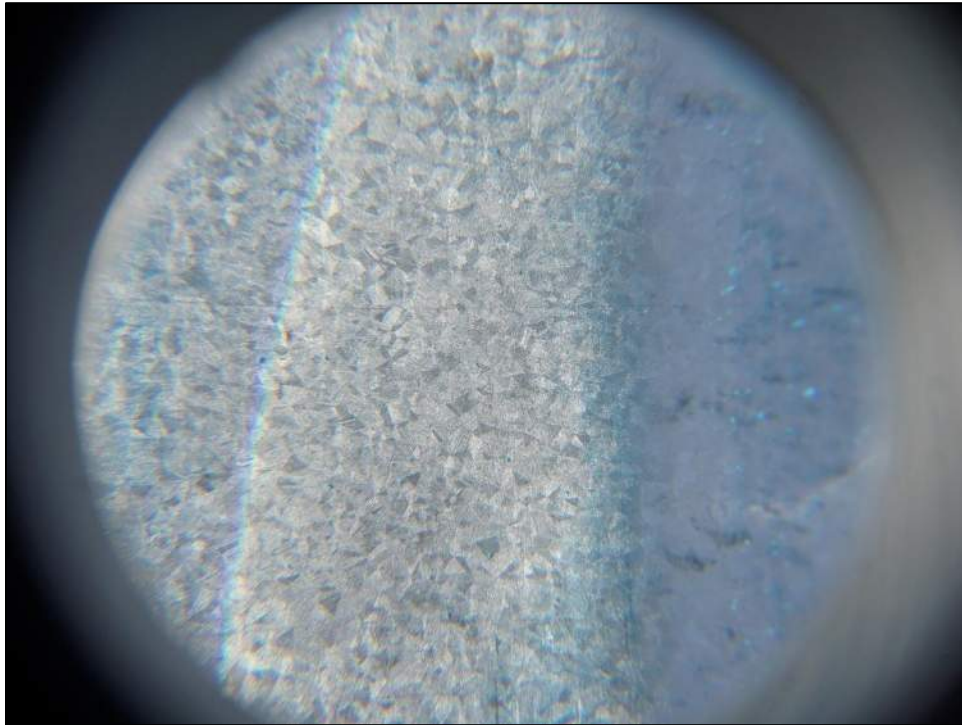


Photo 26: No coating disruptions were observed on the galvalume surface of the metal deck at the dents.



Photo 27: No coating disruptions were observed on the galvalume surface of the metal deck at the dents.



Photo 28: Edge enclosure metal along gable end rakes were dented but absent of coating disruptions.



Photo 29: No moisture stains observed on ceiling tiles.



Photo 30: Interior finishes remained in sound condition.

Appendix A.9 – Captioned Photos (Group 014)

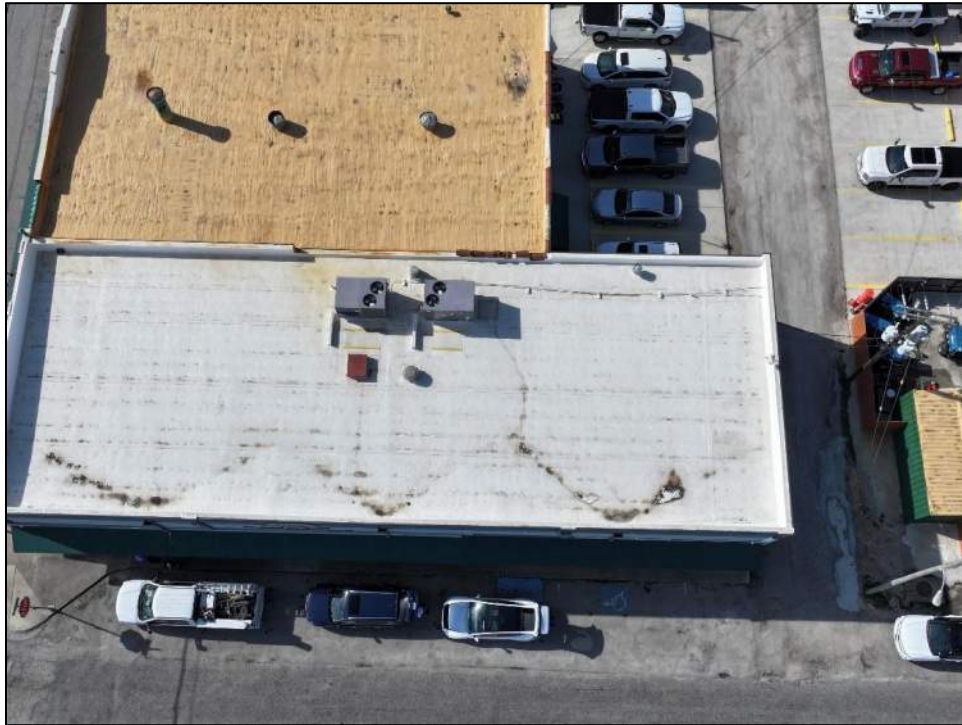


Photo 1: Roof overview of the Humble Youth Center building. The PVC roofing was newly installed in around 2025.



Photo 2: Front (north) elevation.



Photo 3: North wall. Separated roof decorative feature was a pre-existing condition.



Photo 4: Pre-existing awning separation.



Photo 5: Pre-existing awning separation at a downspout.



Photo 6: Pre-existing paint peel in north wall.



Photo 7: Hail spatters on rooftop units reflect 1-inch hail.



Photo 8: Hail spatters on rooftop units reflect 1-inch hail.



Photo 9: Spatters on PVC roofing reflect 1-inch hail.



Photo 10: Nearby SPF coating exhibited no widespread coating fractures.



Photo 11: Impact fractures consistent with hail impact observed on the PVC coated awning along the north and east walls.



Photo 12: Windows along east elevation remained intact.



Photo 13: Light fixture on west wall was not fractured.



Photo 14: Slight hail spatters on west wall.



Photo 15: Hail spatters on west walls reflected maximum of 1-inch hail.



Photo 16: Hail spatters on wood-fence enclosing a dumpster reflected 1-inch hail at the site.



Photo 17: Solar light fixture on nearby fence walls was not fractured.



Photo 18: Top of fence pickets were not splintered.

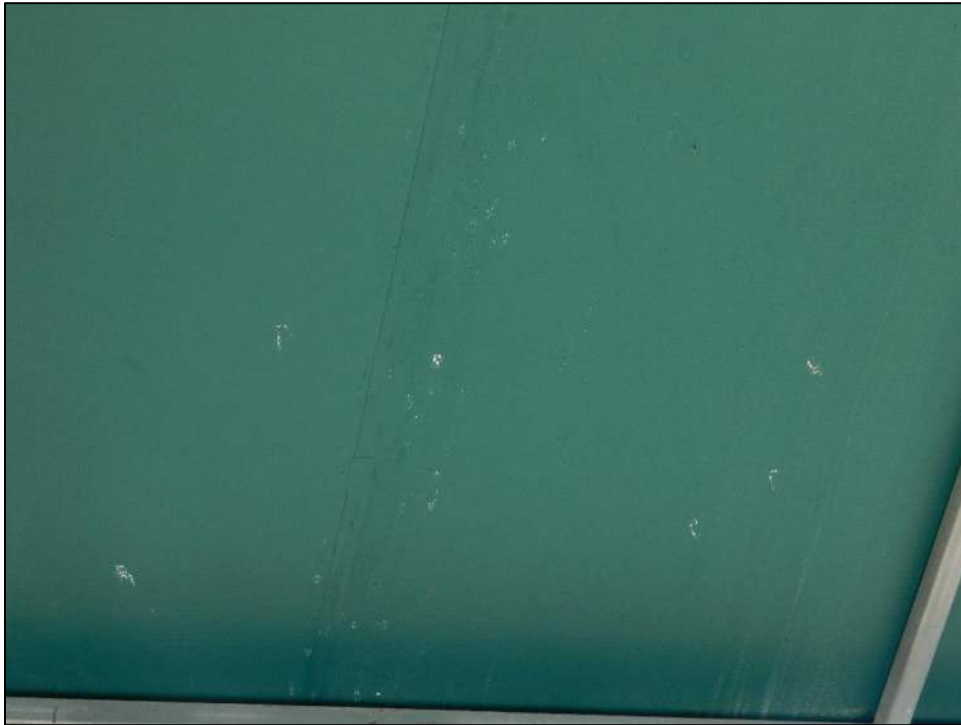


Photo 19: Hail impact fractures observed from the underside of the PVC fabric awning.



Photo 20: Hail impact fractures observed from the underside of the PVC fabric awning.



Photo 21: Cosmetic denting in coping metal above rear parapet wall.



Photo 22: No coating disruptions were observed at the dent in the parapet coping.

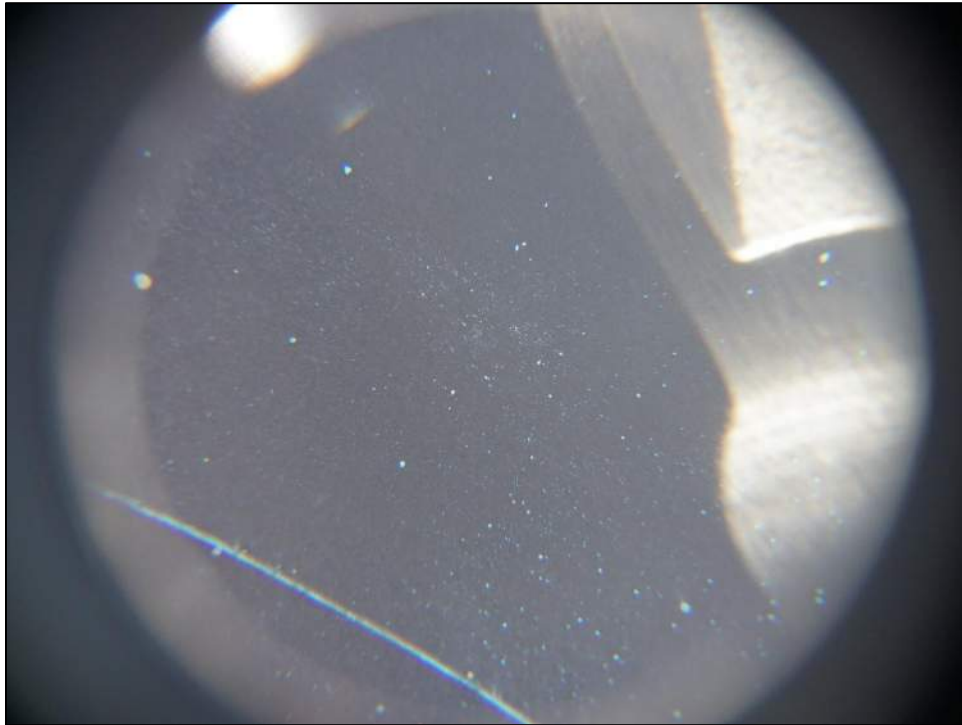


Photo 23: No coating disruptions were observed at the dent in the parapet coping.



Photo 24: Unsupported PVC membranes at the base of parapets facing the direction of the hail were not punctured dimpled or scuffed.



Photo 25: Unsupported PVC membranes at the base of parapets facing the direction of the hail were not punctured dimpled or scuffed.



Photo 26: Unsupported PVC membranes at the base of parapets facing the direction of the hail were not punctured dimpled or scuffed.



Photo 27: The roof was covered with 60 mil PVC membrane roofing.



Photo 28: Largest hail spatter on the PVC roofing was 1-inch maximum base width.



Photo 29: Close-up of a hail spatter.



Photo 30: Microscope examination indicates no surface disruption at the spatter except for oxidation and grime displacement.



Photo 31: Unsupported PVC membranes at the base of parapets facing the direction of the hail were not punctured dimpled or scuffed.



Photo 32: Unsupported PVC membranes at the base of parapets facing the direction of the hail were not punctured dimpled or scuffed.



Photo 33: Unsupported PVC membranes at the base of parapets facing the direction of the hail were not punctured dimpled or scuffed.



Photo 34: Unsupported PVC membranes at the base of parapets facing the direction of the hail were not punctured dimpled or scuffed.



Photo 35: Unsupported PVC membranes at the base of parapets facing the direction of the hail were not punctured dimpled or scuffed.



Photo 36: A ceiling tile was darkly stained above the central north wall area in the building.



Photo 37: Roofing insulation exhibited no moisture distress above the stained ceiling tile.



Photo 38: Wall stucco corresponding to a wall offset on the exterior were corroded. Note the rusted wall screw.



Photo 39: Plywood wall sheathing above the stained ceiling tile were darkly stained.



Photo 40: The stained ceiling tile was made in 2012 and exhibited multiple concentric rings of stains.

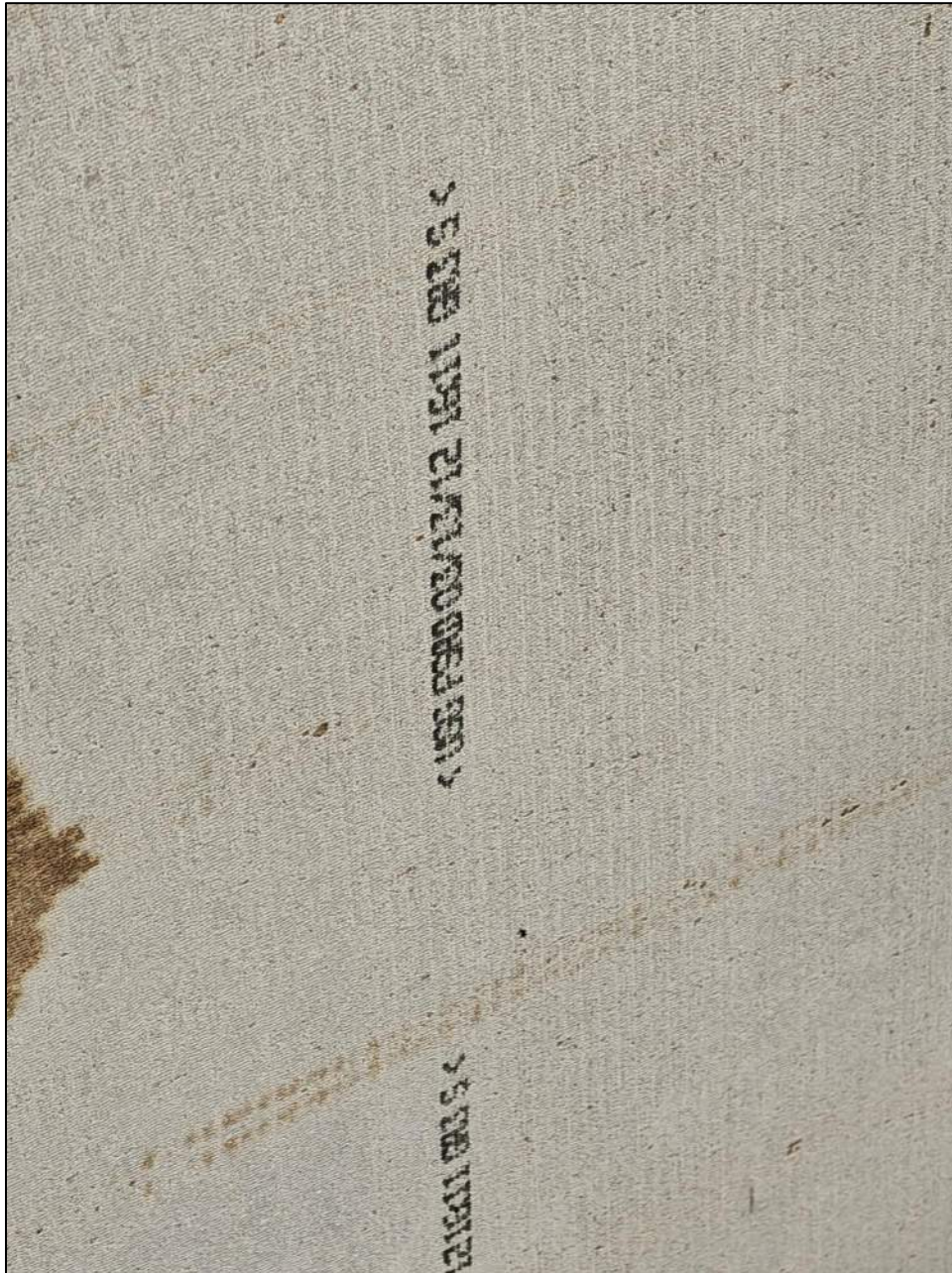


Photo 41: The stained ceiling tile was made in 2012.



Photo 42: Additional view of the darkly stained plywood wall sheathing above the stained ceiling tile.

Appendix A.10 – Captioned Photos (Group 015)



Photo 1: Roof overview.



Photo 2: Tool shed on east side of the senior citizen building covered with 3-tabs asphalt shingles.



Photo 3: Front (north) elevation.



Photo 4: South (rear) elevation.



Photo 5: West elevation.



Photo 6: South elevation of building was unaffected by hail.



Photo 7: East elevation wall panels exhibited no hail spatters.



Photo 8: No signage impact damage observed on the wall sign on west elevation.



Photo 9: East elevation wall panels exhibited no hail spatters.



Photo 10: Spatters on front wall.



Photo 11: Aluminum shutters on front wall exhibited indentations consistent with hail impact.

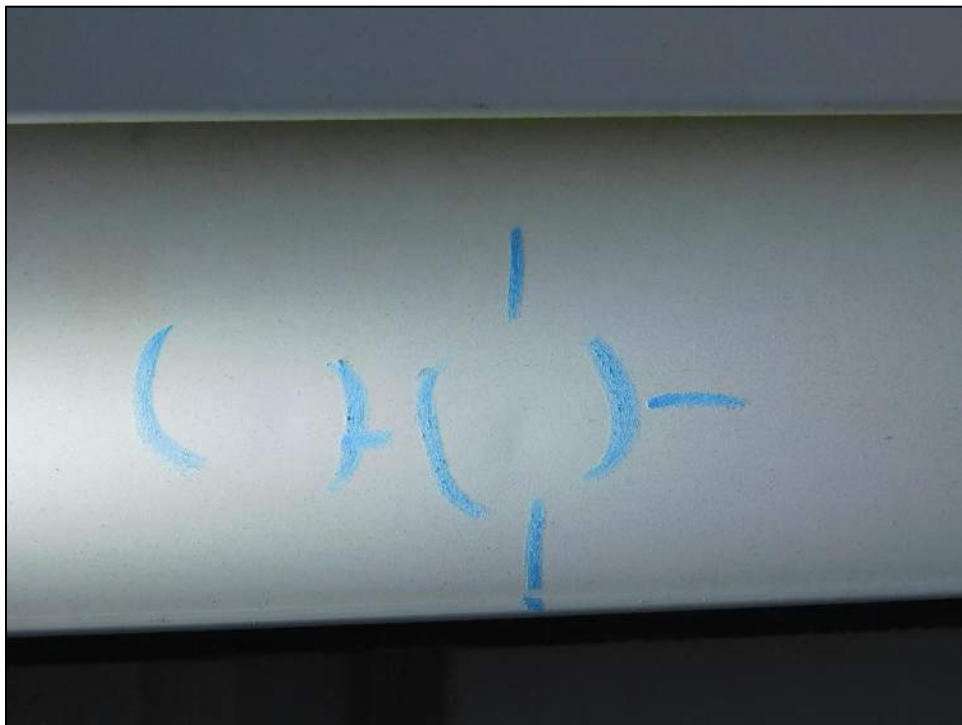


Photo 12: Closer view of the hail denting on the aluminum shutters on the front elevation.



Photo 13: Hail spatters on front steel wall panels.



Photo 14: Dents in front elevation aluminum shutters consistent with hail impact.



Photo 15: No coating disruption at the dents in the front wall aluminum shutters.



Photo 16: Dented aluminum downspout at the northwest wall corner.



Photo 17: downspout corrosion irrelevant to hail impact.



Photo 18: Front fascia corrosion.



Photo 19: Mechanical damage at the lower section of the west wall.



Photo 20: Closer view of the mechanical damage to the west wall lower section.



Photo 21: Paint peel near the west wall sign irrelevant to hail impact.



Photo 22: Dented gutter bottom (front elevation) consistent with hail impact.



Photo 23: 1:12 roof pitch.



Photo 24: North slope hail dents had inner diameter less than 1/2 inch.



Photo 25: North slope hail dents had inner diameter less than 1/2 inch.



Photo 26: Roof panel rib creases inconsistent with effects of hail impact.



Photo 27: 3-Tabs shingles covering the tool shed to the east side of the building did not exhibit hail impact fractures or visible blemishes.



Photo 28: South slope panels exhibited indentations with largest inner diameters of less than 1/2 inch.



Photo 29: No coating disruptions were observed at the hail dents.

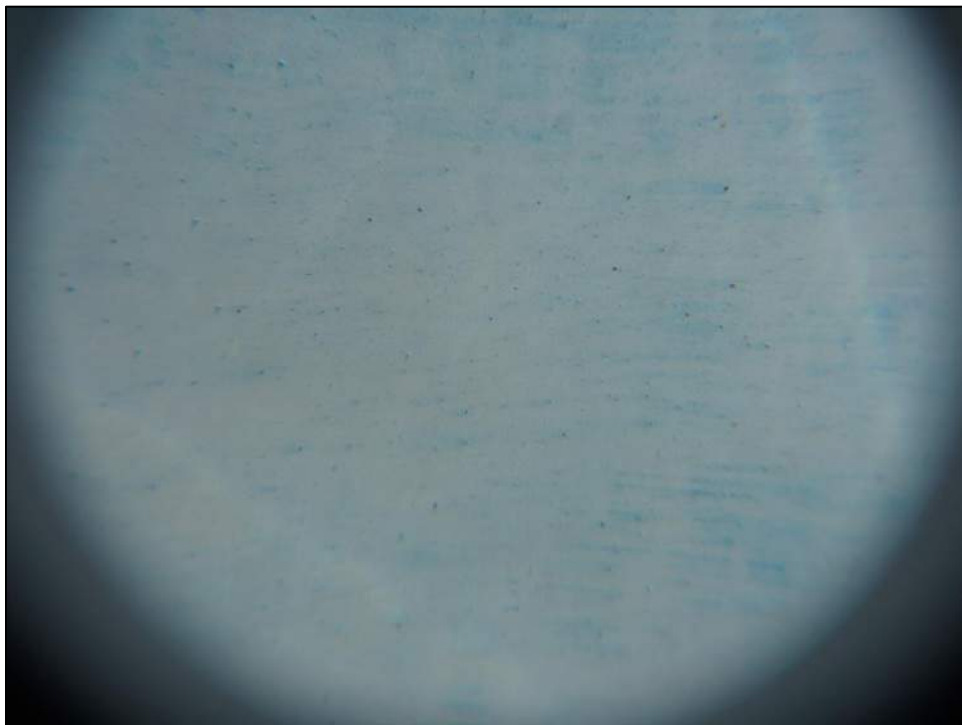


Photo 30: Microscope examination indicates no coating disruptions were observed at the hail dents.



Photo 31: Hail indentations on ridge cap.



Photo 32: Aged stains on ceiling was confirmed by building staff as pre-existing. No additional new roof leaks or stained ceiling tiles were reported since the storm.

Appendix A.11 – Captioned Photos (Group 016)



Photo 1: Front elevation.



Photo 2: West elevation. No hail peck marks were observed on the wall panels.



Photo 3: South (rear) elevation.



Photo 4: East elevation.



Photo 5: Dimensional building signage letters on north (front) wall were not fractured by hail impact.



Photo 6: Dents were visible in the bottom of the front wall gutters.



Photo 7: Closer view of the hail dents at the bottom of the front aluminum gutter.



Photo 8: Siding panels were absent of hail peck marks.



Photo 9: Hail spatters visible on the west gable rake closure metal.



Photo 10: dented downspout at northwest building corner.



Photo 11: Splash guard metal was 25 gauge



Photo 12: Close examination of a large spatter on the north slope.



Photo 13: No coating disruption was present at the hail spatter.



Photo 14: 4.5:12 roof pitch.



Photo 15: North slope overview.



Photo 16: Ridge vent remained tightly fastened to roof panels.



Photo 17: Largest hail spatter on west gable rake top surface reflected 1.25 inch hail.



Photo 18: Hail denting on west gable rake closure metal.



Photo 19: No coating disruptions were observed on the dented gable end rake closure.



Photo 20: Hail-denting along ridge cap had maximum inner diameter of 1/2 inch.



Photo 21: No coating disruptions were observed at the hail spatters along the ridge cap.

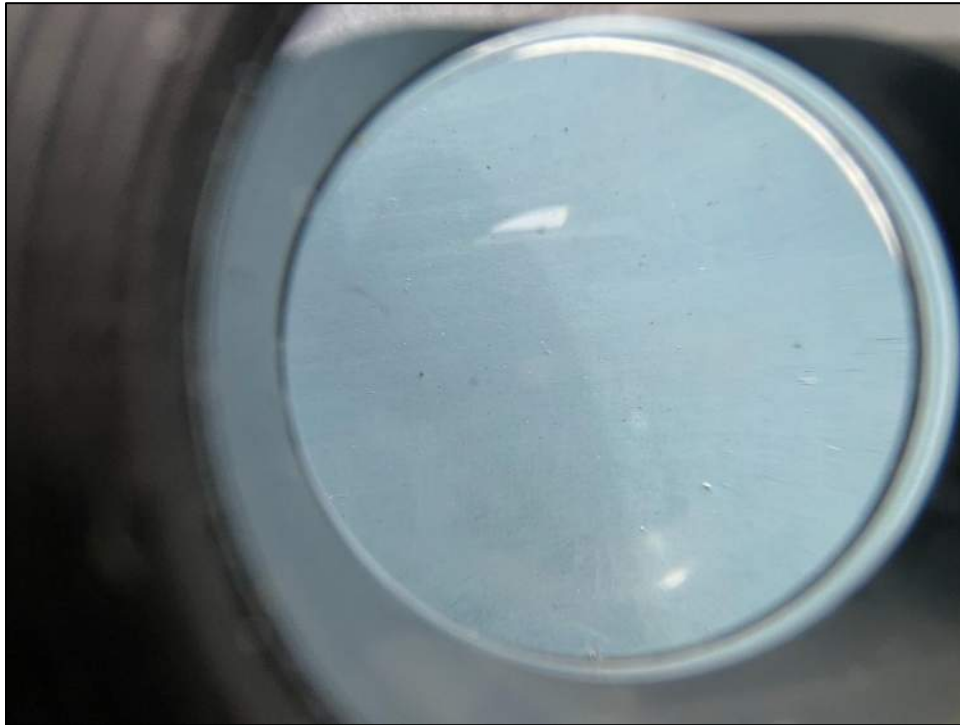


Photo 22: No coating disruptions were observed at the hail spatters along the ridge cap.

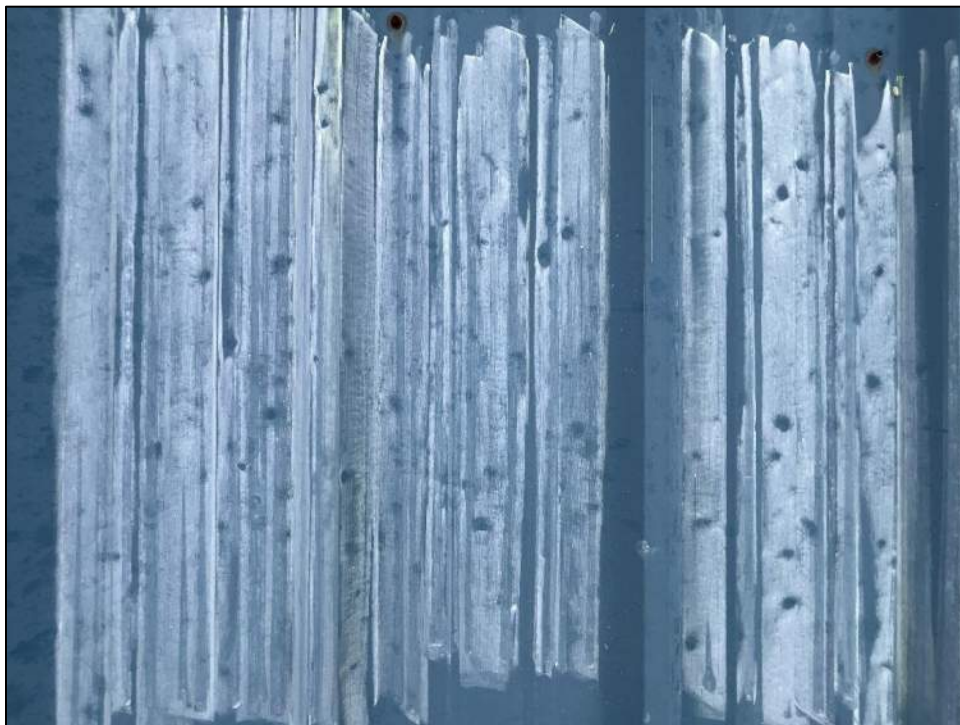


Photo 23: Hail denting on the front slope had largest inner diameter of less than 1/2 inch.



Photo 24: No coating disruptions were observed at the hail spatters on front slope.



Photo 25: No discernible hail denting to south slope due to steep slope.



Photo 26: No coating disruption at hail spatters on south slope.

Appendix A.12 – Captioned Photos (Group 017)



Photo 1: Overview of the equipment pole barn at the Water Department.



Photo 2: Front elevation.



Photo 3: West elevation.



Photo 4: North (rear) elevation.



Photo 5: East elevation.



Photo 6: Hail denting on west wall were superficial with coating disruptions.

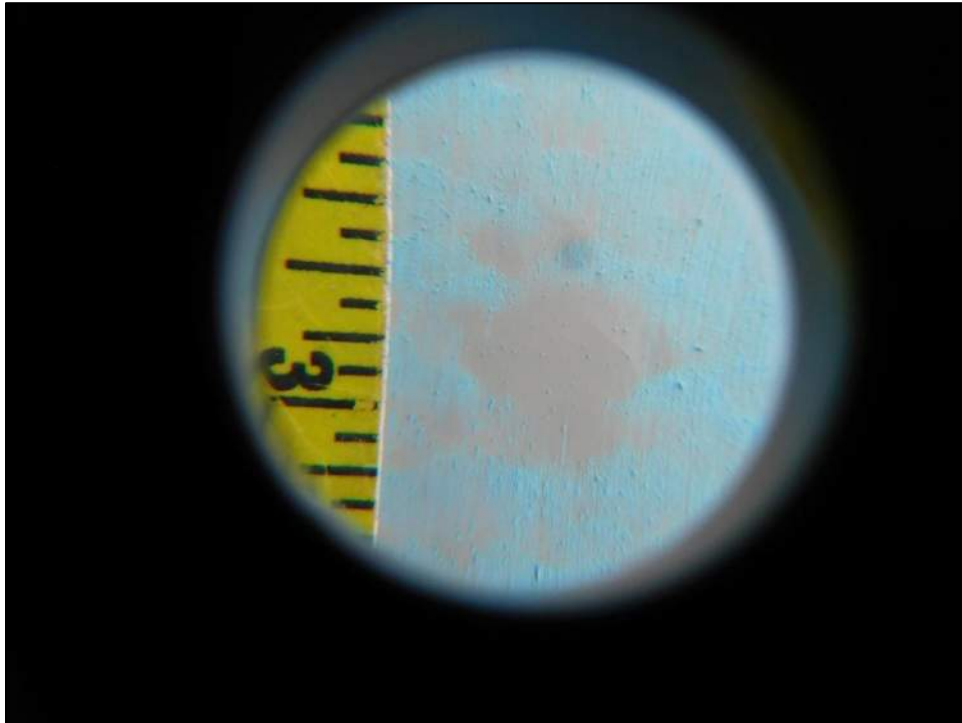


Photo 7: No coating disruptions at hail denting on west wall.



Photo 8: Mechanical damage at east elevation lower section.



Photo 9: Corrosion along the bottom of the east wall.



Photo 10: West rake closure remained securely fastened. Note surface denting at the top consistent with hail impact.



Photo 11: Front closure metal remained securely fastened.



Photo 12: Hail denting on the west rake closure metal.



Photo 13: Dents on west rake closure metal has inner diameter less than 3/8 inch.



Photo 14: No coating disruption accompanied the hail denting in the closure metal surfaces.



Photo 15: No discernible fractures observed at the hail spatters on the skylight panels.

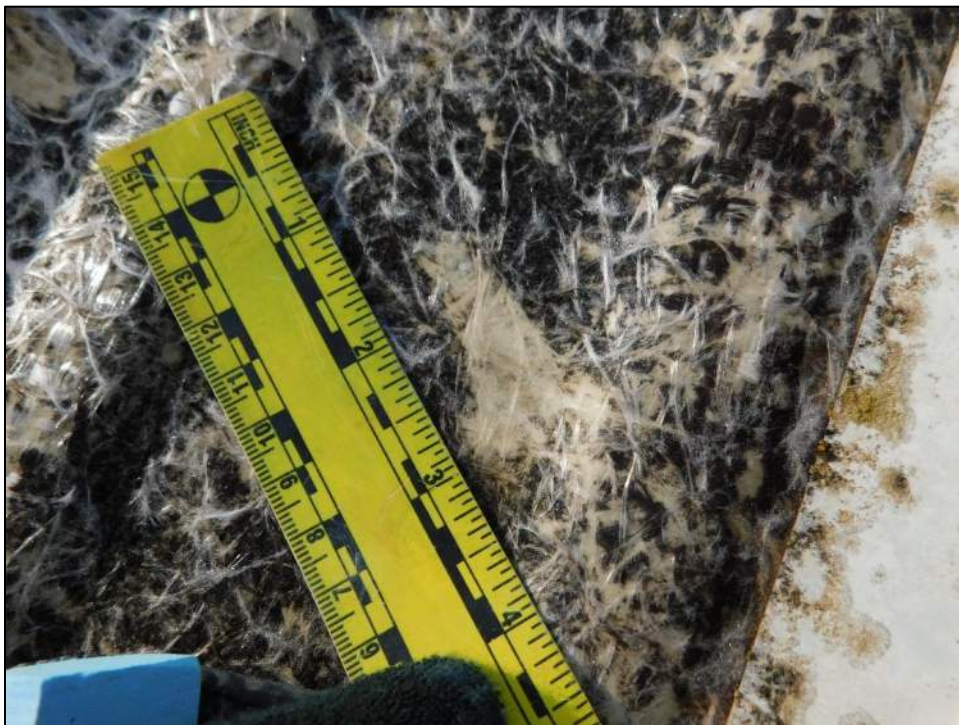


Photo 16: No discernible fractures observed at the hail spatters on the skylight panels.

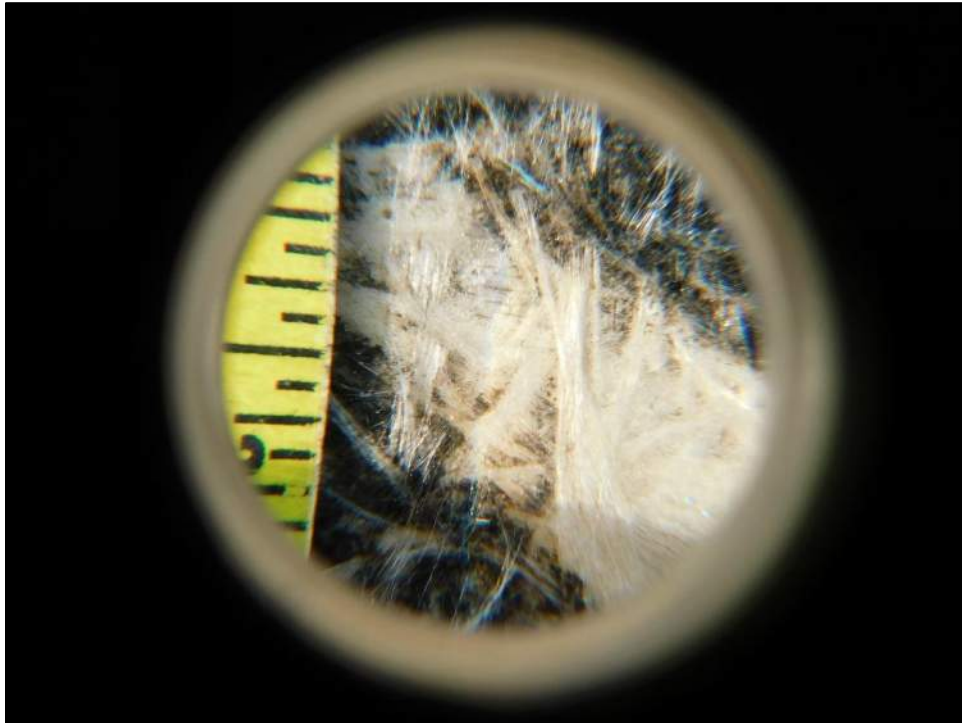


Photo 17: No discernible fractures observed at the hail spatters on the skylight panels.



Photo 18: Mechanical damage to the front closure metal irrelevant to hail impact.

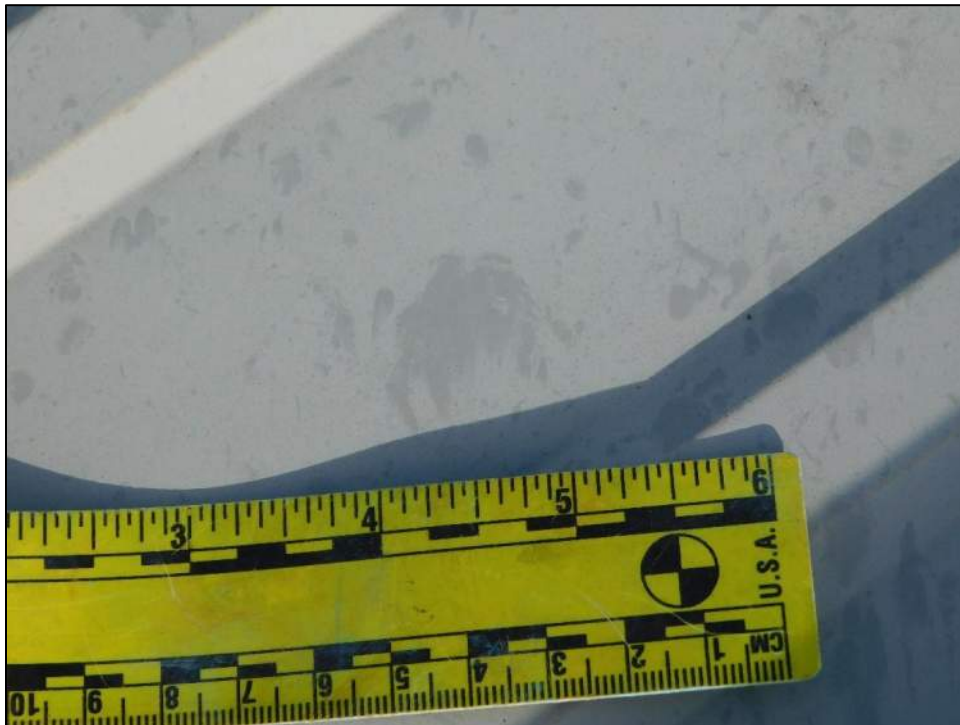


Photo 19: Largest hail spatter on roof reflective of 1-inch hail.



Photo 20: Hail denting to metal R-panels had largest inner diameters of 1/2 inch.



Photo 21: No coating disruptions were observed at the hail dents or spatters.

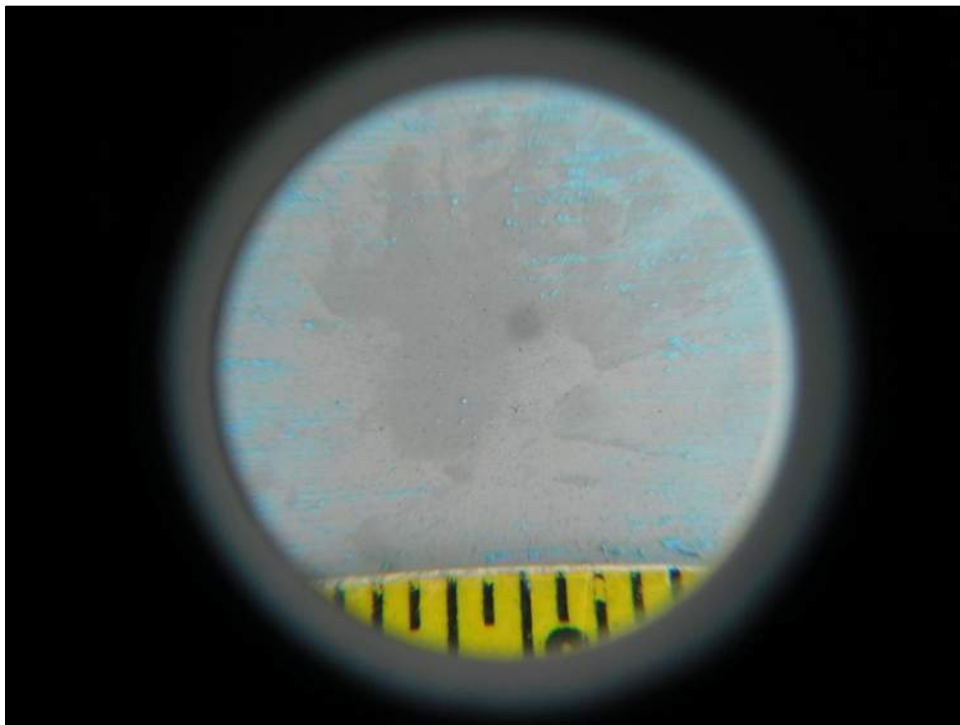


Photo 22: No coating disruptions were observed at the hail dents or spatters.



Photo 23: No coating disruptions were observed at the hail dents or spatters.



Photo 24: Corroded deck fasteners (typical condition).



Photo 25: 24-Ga. thickness.



Photo 26: No discernible hail impact fracture was observed in the skylight panels.



Photo 27: Overview of the pump station building in the Water Department complex.



Photo 28: Roof overview. The missing ridge vent cover on the east side (left in the picture) was an existing condition since 2017.



Photo 29: West and south elevations.



Photo 30: South elevation.



Photo 31: East elevation.



Photo 32: West elevation exhibited dense spatter marks.



Photo 33: Largest hail spatter reflect hail of 1.5-inch hail.



Photo 34: No hail denting was observed on the west wall. Existing coating exhibited aged-related peel.



Photo 35: No hail denting was observed on the west wall. Existing coating exhibited aged-related peel.



Photo 36: No hail denting was observed on the west wall. Existing coating exhibited aged-related peel.



Photo 37: No hail denting was observed on the west wall. Existing coating exhibited aged-related peel.



Photo 38: Torn screens on north elevation caused by mechanical damage. Hail impact caused additional dimpling damage.



Photo 39: Severely corroded louvers on east elevation.



Photo 40: South wall was unaffected by the hail impact.



Photo 41: Denting along the top surfaces of the roll-up door along the north elevation consistent with hail impact.



Photo 42: Hail denting on the roll-up door was unaccompanied by coating disruptions.



Photo 43: Mechanical damage at the lower east corner of the north wall irrelevant to hail effects.



Photo 44: The missing ridge vent cover on the east side of the ridge was an existing condition since 2017.



Photo 45: Widespread corrosion on the roof deck irrelevant to the subject hail storm.



Photo 46: Deteriorated skylight panels exhibited isolated hail impact fractures.



Photo 47: Fractured deteriorated vinyl closure flashing at the east and west ridge ends consistent with weathering and recent hail impact.



Photo 48: Deteriorated skylight panels exhibited isolated hail impact fractures.



Photo 49: Buckled ridge cap at east end of ridge unrelated to hail effects.



Photo 50: Corroded deck at fasteners unrelated to hail effects.



Photo 51: Rusty-through deck at south-east quadrant a long-term condition unrelated to recent hail.



Photo 52: Hail denting on metal roof deck.

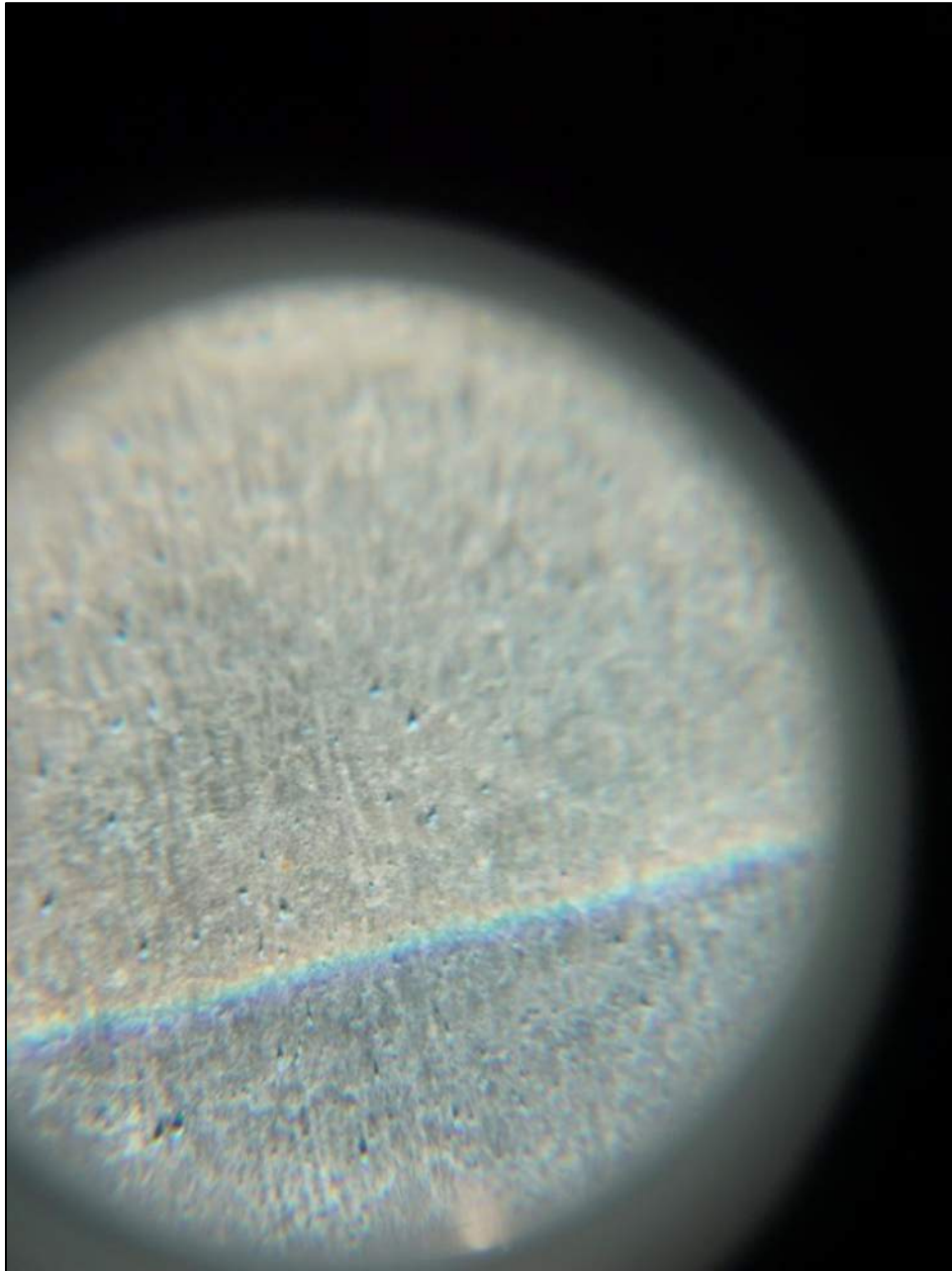


Photo 53: No coating disruptions were observed at the galvalume surface of the dent.



Photo 54: Rusting through of other remaining ridge vent covers.

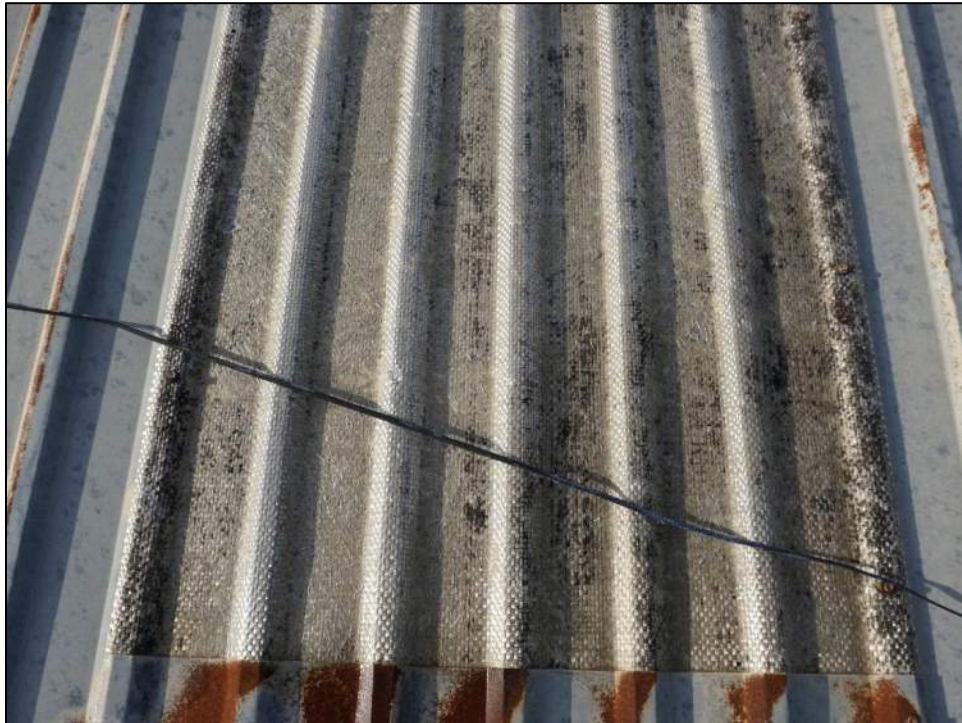


Photo 55: Isolated fractures were identified on the deteriorated skylight panels.



Photo 56: Deck denting was unaccompanied by coating disruptions.



Photo 57: Rusting-through of deck at eave area near fasteners.



Photo 58: Interior overview.



Photo 59: Isolate circular fractures in skylight panels consistent with hail impact.



Photo 60: Water department ground water tank overview.



Photo 61: Overview of the water department complex.



Photo 62: Water tank overview (looking south).



Photo 63: Tank walls exhibited no hail denting.



Photo 64: Tank wall surface exhibited no galvanization disruption.



Photo 65: Hail spatter on tank piping.



Photo 66: Steel wall plates were approximately 1/4-inch thick



Photo 67: Tank pipe exhibited corrosion.



Photo 68: Closer view of typical corrosion at pipe flanges and connections.



Photo 69: Roof top of tank remained structurally intact.



Photo 70: No hail impact mark was discernible on the tank roof.



Photo 71: Tank roof remained structurally intact.



Photo 72: Tank roof vent was not dented.



Photo 73: Tank roof vent was not dented



Photo 74: Hail spatter on tank rooftop piping reflective of 1.5 inch hail.

Appendix A.13 – Captioned Photos (Group 018)



Photo 1: West (front) elevation.



Photo 2: Signs above restroom entry exhibited no hail impact scuff marks.



Photo 3: South elevation.



Photo 4: East elevation.



Photo 5: North elevation.



Photo 6: Masonry cracking at upper east corner unrelated to hail effects.



Photo 7: East wall was unaffected by hail.



Photo 8: Stainless steel door was unaffected by hail.



Photo 9: West gable end rake drip edges remained securely attached.



Photo 10: Widespread hail spatters on north slope.



Photo 11: Largest hail spatter reflected up to 1.5-inch hail at this site.



Photo 12: Largest hail spatter reflected up to 1.5-inch hail at this site.



Photo 13: Hail denting on north slope had inner diameter of up to 5/8 inch.



Photo 14: No coating disruptions were observed at the hail dents or spatters.



Photo 15: Microscope inspection indicated no coating disruption at hail dents or spatters.



Photo 16: Microscope inspection indicated no coating disruption at hail dents or spatters.

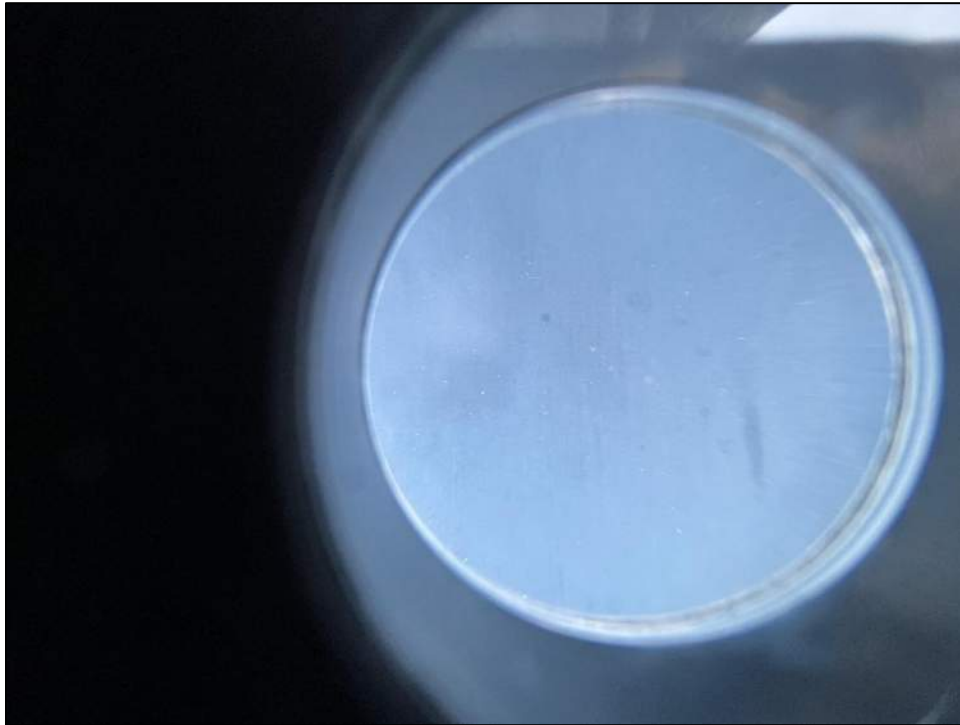


Photo 17: Microscope inspection indicated no coating disruption at hail dents or spatters.



Photo 18: Microscope inspection indicated no coating disruption at hail dents or spatters.



Photo 19: Microscope inspection indicated no coating disruption at hail dents or spatters.



Photo 20: Microscope inspection indicated no coating disruption at hail dents or spatters.



Photo 21: Significantly less dense spatters found on south slope.



Photo 22: Standing seams remained intact.



Photo 23: No ceiling stains indicative of roof leaks were observed.

Appendix B – ENGINEERING METHODOLOGY

Hail Damage Evaluation

B. 1 Governing Principles

Building codes do not prescribe hail-size damage thresholds, nor do they equate storm occurrence with roof damage. The presence of a wind or hail event in the vicinity of a property does not, by itself, establish that functional damage occurred at a specific structure.

Engineering causation determinations require correlation of verified meteorological data with observable physical evidence and known material performance characteristics. This methodology is repeatable, testable, peer-supported, and consistent with generally accepted forensic engineering practice.

For purposes of this evaluation, Functional Damage is defined as a condition that reduces the water-shedding capability of the roof system or measurably shortens its expected service life. Cosmetic conditions that do not impair performance are not classified as functional damage.

B. 2 Hail Impact Physics

Hail impact energy increases exponentially with hailstone diameter due to increased mass and terminal velocity. Published ice sphere research establishes the quantitative relationship between hail diameter and kinetic energy at terminal velocity.

For example, 1.0-inch hail produces less than 1 ft-lb of impact energy. At 1.5 inches, impact energy increases substantially. At 2.0 inches, impact energy increases to approximately 22 ft-lbs—more than twenty times that of 1.0-inch hail (see Table 1). This exponential escalation explains why small increases in hail diameter can result in disproportionately greater damage potential.

Table 1 – Hail Fall-Speed Table and Impact Energy (at Terminal Velocity, Greenfield, 1969)

Hail Diameter		Terminal Velocity		Impact Energy	
in.	cm	mi/hr	m/sec	ft.-lbs.	Joules
1	2.5	50	22.3	<1	1.36
1¼	3.2	56	25	4	5.42
1½	3.8	61	27.4	8	10.85
1¾	4.5	66	29.6	14	18.96
2	5.1	72	32	22	29.8
2¼	5.8	76	34	34	46.01
2½	6.4	80	35.7	53	71.9

Threshold initiation of functional damage varies by material type, thickness, support condition, fastening configuration, and age-related degradation. Hailstones measuring 0.75 inch or less are generally considered non-severe and are unlikely to cause functional damage to properly installed roofing systems in serviceable condition.

B. 3 Material-Specific Functional Damage Criteria and Thresholds

B.3.1 Metal Roofing Systems (Steel and Aluminum)

(Galvanized, Galvalume®, Factory-Coated Steel, Standing Seam, Sheet Metal Trim)

Functional hail damage to metal roofing consists of rupture or perforation through panel thickness, fracture exposing base metal, seam or lap disengagement attributable to impact, or fastener withdrawal directly caused by impact forces. Dents without rupture, minor panel distortions, surface dimpling, or cosmetic coating scuffs without fracture do not constitute functional damage.

Under perpendicular impact conditions with hard hailstones and panels in serviceable condition, steel R-panels and standing seam systems in excess of approximately 2.25 inches under perpendicular impact conditions to initiate functional damage. Aluminum panels are more susceptible but typically require hailstones exceeding approximately 1.5 inches to produce functional impairment. Panel thickness, support spacing, fastening configuration, and age are incorporated into the evaluation.

B.3.2 PVC Roofing Membranes

Functional hail damage to PVC membranes consists of through-thickness puncture, fracture of the reinforcement scrim, splitting, or weld separation attributable to impact. Superficial abrasions or temporary deformation without scrim fracture are not functional damage.

PVC hail damage is identified by a characteristic circular or concentric ring fracture morphology. Impact resistance varies with thickness, reinforcement, UV exposure duration, plasticizer migration, and substrate rigidity. Functional hail thresholds for PVC membranes range approximately from 0.75 inches to 2.50 inches depending on membrane condition.

B.3.3 Modified Bitumen Roofing (Mod-Bit Systems)

Functional hail damage to modified bitumen systems consists of membrane puncture, reinforcement fracture, splitting, or impact-induced rupture compromising watertight integrity. Granule displacement alone does not constitute functional damage unless accompanied by substrate fracture in a manner that measurably reduces service life.

Modified bitumen systems typically require hail approximately 1.5 to 2.25 inches in diameter to initiate membrane fracture under perpendicular impact conditions.

B.3.4 Asphalt Shingles – (3-Tab)

Functional hail damage to 3-tab asphalt shingles consists of reinforcement mat fracture, puncture through the shingle, or broken tab edges attributable to impact. Granule displacement alone does not constitute functional damage unless accompanied by mat fracture.

For purposes of this evaluation, the functional threshold for 3-tab shingles is conservatively established at 1.0 inch diameter hail.

B. 4 Collateral Evidence Analysis

Collateral evidence during a hail damage evaluation includes spatter marks and indentations on thin and susceptible metal surfaces, which can be reliable indicators of hail size and impact.

Spatter Marks: Hail spatter marks are transient evidence of recent hailfall. These marks occur when hail displace grime, microorganisms, oxidation, or algae from the impacted surface. Spatter marks are temporary and typically fade within 12 to 24 months, depending on post-impact weathering conditions. The orientation of the spatter can indicate the direction of hail fall, while the width of the spatter base can give an approximate size of the hail. Dents with coincidental spatter marks in thin-gauge metals often suggest recent impacts.

Dents in Metal: Dents in light-gauge metals caused by hail are a permanent record of all hailstones that have struck the exposed surfaces over the material's lifespan. The size and depth of dents are generally proportional to the size of the hailstones and inversely proportional to the metal's thickness. Larger or harder hailstones create deeper dents in metals than smaller or softer ones. Dent diameter is not equal to hail diameter; rather, dent width reflects metal deformation characteristics and impact dynamics. For example, a 1/2-inch-diameter hailstone can cause a 2-inch dent in a thin-gauge aluminum flue cap, though it may not have enough energy to damage most roofing types. Thicker-gauge metals or well-supported flashings require larger hailstones to produce dents. J.D. Koontz's research paper, "Hail: Sizing It Up!"¹, provides a general mathematical relationship between dent diameters and impacting hail diameters.

B. 5 Distribution and Directionality (Hail)

¹ <http://jdkoontz.com/articles/hailsize.pdf>

Damage attributable to a single hail event characteristically exhibits identifiable distribution patterns that reflect storm dynamics and wind influence at the time of impact. Hail-related distress typically demonstrates directional bias, with increased impact concentration on windward-facing slopes, elevations, and exposed components. Impact features generally fall within a consistent size range corresponding to the hailstone diameter reported for the event. Once the impact threshold for a given material is exceeded, impact density often increases non-linearly, resulting in a noticeable escalation in observable damage across susceptible surfaces. Additionally, damage from a discrete hail event is expected to correlate across multiple similarly exposed surfaces and materials within the same site environment.

Conversely, random or inconsistent blemishes lacking directional consistency are not characteristic of a single storm event. Isolated surface marks or irregular distress patterns may instead be attributable to mechanical foot traffic, incidental mechanical impacts, thermal blistering phenomena, long-term environmental weathering, or prior historical hail events unrelated to the reported date. Accordingly, distribution, directional consistency, and material response are evaluated collectively to determine whether observed conditions are mechanically compatible with the reported hail event.

B. 6 Field Hail Inspection Protocol

The hail damage evaluation was performed using a structured field inspection process. Each roof slope and elevation was first assessed through general observations to document overall condition, drainage, penetrations, and visible impact patterns.

Collateral indicators were examined on thin and susceptible metal components, including downspouts, gutters, metal coping, and air conditioning condenser coil fins. Hail spatter marks were documented on each cardinal elevation where present. The size, shape, and orientation of spatter marks were considered in estimating impact direction and relative hail size.

Maximum hail size was evaluated on a per-elevation basis by correlating spatter characteristics with denting observed on exposed metal surfaces.

Susceptible roofing materials, including membrane systems and asphalt shingles, were examined closely and, where appropriate, tactilely. Representative test squares were selected to evaluate impact density and distribution. Hand-pressure testing and close-range magnified inspection were performed where necessary to determine whether reinforcement fracture, membrane rupture, or shingle mat damage was present.

These procedures were applied consistently across the inspected areas to support objective and repeatable conclusions.

Wind Damage Evaluation

B. 7 General Framework

Roof systems installed in accordance with adopted codes are expected to resist wind pressures up to their design wind speeds before initiating functional failures

Wind analysis includes:

- NOAA 3-second gust data
- Radar velocity data (when available)
- Comparison to ASCE 7 design wind speeds
- Evaluation of high-pressure zones (corners, eaves, ridges)

Wind damage evaluation includes review of NOAA 3-second gust data, comparison to code-based design wind speeds, and inspection of damage pattern for consistency with wind forces.

B. 8 Wind Damage Indicators

Functional wind-related damage varies depending on the roofing system; however, certain conditions are commonly recognized as indicators of wind-induced distress. These include evidence of uplift and displacement of roofing materials, separation of seams or laps, withdrawal or back-out of mechanical fasteners, disengagement of panel systems from their supports, and tearing or detachment of flashing components. Such conditions reflect a loss of attachment or continuity within the roof assembly consistent with wind pressure effects. In the absence of these conditions, functional wind damage is not supported.

B.8.1 Metal Roofing

For metal roofing systems, wind damage typically manifests as panels torn or displaced from the roof slope, disengagement of standing seam interlocks, or failure of concealed clips and exposed fasteners. Wind forces may also result in deformation of supporting purlins where loads are transferred into the structural framing. Edge metal and perimeter trim components are particularly vulnerable to displacement or detachment under elevated suction pressures. Where panels remain engaged, seams remain locked, fasteners remain seated, and perimeter metals are secure without deformation, the evidence does not support functional wind damage.

B.8.2 PVC / Mod-Bit

For thermoplastic polyvinyl chloride (PVC) membranes and modified bitumen roofing systems, wind damage is typically indicated by membrane uplift, separation at welded or adhered laps, detachment of flashing components, or fastener pull-through at mechanically attached systems. Perimeter and edge metal displacement may also occur where wind pressures concentrate. Functional wind damage is characterized by compromised attachment or continuity of the membrane system. Where laps remain sealed, flashings remain secure, and no uplift-related deformation or detachment is observed, wind damage is not substantiated.

B.8.3 Shingles

For asphalt shingle systems, wind-related damage commonly presents as creased or fractured tabs resulting from repeated lifting and bending, failure of the factory-applied sealant strip, tab uplift accompanied by material fracture, or fastener pull-through allowing shingle displacement. Functional wind damage requires observable loss of attachment, creasing at the mat, or displacement compromising water-shedding performance. Absent such conditions, the presence of wind damage is not supported.

B. 9 High-Pressure Zones and Directionality (Wind)

When airflow is disrupted by building edges, wind pressures intensify at roof corners, leading edges, and penetration (see Zones 2 and 3 in Figure 2). These areas typically exhibit the first signs of wind-related roofing damage. Wind-induced damage typically initiates at:

- Roof corners (Zone 3)
- Perimeter edges (Zone 2)
- Leading edges
- Penetrations

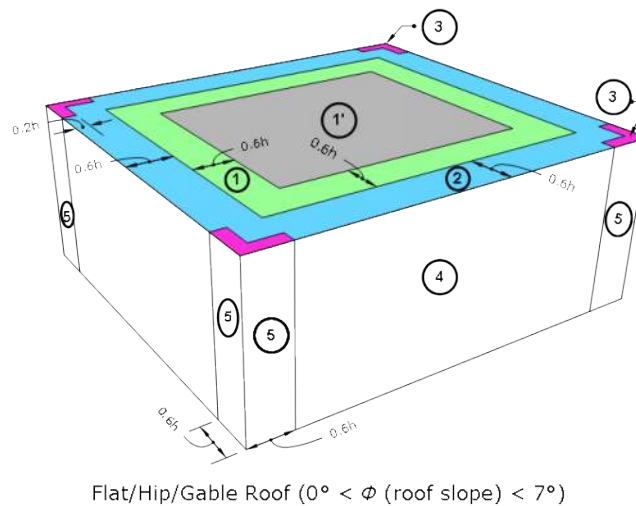


Figure 1 – ASCE 7 High Wind Pressure Zones – Walls and Roof

Uniform membrane blistering or seam separation across the entire roof is generally indicative of:

- Long-term moisture entrapment
- Sealant deterioration
- Thermal cycling
- Inadequate slope or drainage

rather than a single wind event.

B. 10 Collateral Wind Evidence

Post-event field investigations and published hurricane reconnaissance studies have consistently demonstrated that wind-related damage typically manifests first in less resilient or lightly secured site components before resulting in failure of properly attached roofing systems. Elements such as signage, fencing, lightweight rooftop equipment, and unsecured exterior objects generally exhibit displacement or distress at lower wind pressures than those required to produce functional failure of mechanically attached or adhered membrane systems.

Accordingly, collateral indicators are evaluated as part of the overall wind damage assessment. These may include displaced or deformed signage, fence panel damage or overturning, dislodged rooftop debris, movement of lightweight objects, and bending or displacement of edge metals and perimeter components. The presence, absence, and directional consistency of such collateral conditions provide context regarding wind intensity and site-specific force exposure.

Where unsecured or lightly secured debris remains undisturbed and collateral components show no evidence of displacement, it is generally indicative that wind speeds at the subject property

were below the thresholds typically required to produce membrane uplift, attachment failure, or structural disengagement. Collateral conditions are therefore analyzed in conjunction with roof system observations to assess whether reported wind forces were sufficient to cause functional damage.

Evidence Analysis

B. 11 Differentiation from Non-Storm Conditions

In evaluating roof and exterior conditions, it is necessary to distinguish storm-related damage from non-storm-related distress mechanisms that commonly affect building materials over time. Typical non-storm conditions include thermal expansion and contraction movement, improper fastener installation or fastening patterns, oil-canning in metal panels, aging and deterioration of sealants, manufacturing irregularities, mechanical damage from foot traffic, corrosion, long-term environmental weathering, and other installation-related inconsistencies.

Each observed condition is analyzed in relation to known impact mechanics and wind load behavior. Mechanical inconsistencies are evaluated relative to expected force direction and magnitude. For example, ruptures or deformations exhibiting upward displacement are mechanically inconsistent with downward hail impact forces. Similarly, uniform blistering, generalized seam separation, or consistent distress across entire roof slopes without directional bias is typically indicative of long-term aging, adhesion variability, or thermal cycling rather than a discrete storm event.

The evaluation process therefore considers whether observed conditions are localized, directionally consistent, and mechanically compatible with the reported storm forces, as opposed to being widespread, progressive, or characteristic of normal service-life deterioration.

B. 12 Weather Data and Causation Framework

Meteorological data obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the National Weather Service (NWS) provide preliminary documentation of reported wind events in a given geographic region. However, such data inherently contain limitations that must be recognized in a site-specific forensic evaluation. Reported wind speeds and event locations are generally provided at an approximate spatial resolution of one-half mile and do not account for localized variability within that radius. Microclimate effects—including terrain variations, surrounding structures, vegetation, shielding conditions, and localized channeling—can significantly influence wind behavior at an individual property. Additionally, reported data may be subject to variability associated with radar-based estimations, sensor calibration tolerances, interpolation methodologies, and potential human reporting error.

Accordingly, weather reports alone are insufficient to confirm wind damage at a specific structure. While meteorological data establish whether conditions capable of producing damage

were present in the general vicinity, they do not establish that functional damage occurred at the subject property.

A complete forensic evaluation therefore requires correlation of meteorological information with physical evidence observed on-site. This includes direct verification of material distress, documentation of damage patterns, and identification of collateral indicators consistent with the reported wind direction and magnitude. In addition, professional inspection and engineering analysis are necessary to evaluate the condition of the roofing and cladding systems, assess installation quality, and consider environmental and structural factors that may influence performance. Only through integration of meteorological data with physical evidence and professional evaluation can reliable site-specific conclusions be formed.

A conclusion attributing damage to hail or wind requires satisfaction of multiple criteria. First, meteorological data must confirm that weather conditions capable of exceeding the known performance thresholds of the subject materials occurred at the location. Second, the observed condition must represent functional impairment of the roofing or cladding system, rather than cosmetic or superficial alteration. Third, the damage pattern must exhibit directional consistency aligned with documented wind vectors or impact trajectories. Fourth, corroborating collateral indicators should be present on susceptible site features. Finally, reasonable alternative causes must be evaluated and excluded.

Where one or more of these criteria are not satisfied, observed conditions are attributed to non-storm-related causes. Such causes may include installation deficiencies, maintenance-related conditions, normal aging and environmental weathering, or historical events unrelated to the reported date of loss.

B. 13 References

1. *Haag Engineering – Hail Damage Threshold Sizes for Common Roofing Materials.*
2. *Marshall, Herzog, Morrison – Hail Damage to Asphalt Roof Shingles.*
3. *Crenshaw & Koontz – Simulated Hail Damage and Impact Resistance Test Procedures.*
4. *Koontz – Field Evaluation and Laboratory Testing of PVC Roof Systems.*
5. *Foley & Koontz – Aging and Hail Research of PVC Membranes.*

◆ END OF APPENDIX ◆

Appendix C – Weather Data

Storm Events Database

Search Results for San Patricio County, Texas

Event Types: **Hail**

6 events were reported between 11/01/2025 and 11/30/2025 (30 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	1
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	0
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	0
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	1

Column Definitions:

'Mag': Magnitude, 'Dth': Deaths, 'Inj': Injuries, 'PrD': Property Damage, 'CrD': Crop Damage

Click on **Location** below to display details.

Available Event Types have changed over time. Please refer to the [Database Details](#) for more information.

Select:

Sort By:

<u>Location</u>	<u>County/Zone</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>I.Z.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Mag</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>Inj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREGORY	SAN PATRICIO CO.	TX	11/01/2025	17:55	CST-6	Hail	2.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PORTLAND	SAN PATRICIO CO.	TX	11/01/2025	18:00	CST-6	Hail	2.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PORTLAND	SAN PATRICIO CO.	TX	11/01/2025	18:01	CST-6	Hail	2.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
INGLESIDE	SAN PATRICIO CO.	TX	11/01/2025	18:05	CST-6	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ARANSAS PASS	SAN PATRICIO CO.	TX	11/01/2025	18:09	CST-6	Hail	1.25 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
INGLESIDE	SAN PATRICIO CO.	TX	11/01/2025	18:30	CST-6	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Storm Events Database

Search Results for San Patricio County, Texas

Event Types: [High Wind](#), [Strong Wind](#), [Thunderstorm Wind](#)

San Patricio county contains the following zones:

[San Patricio](#), [Coastal San Patricio](#)

4 events were reported between 11/01/2025 and 11/30/2025 (30 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	1
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	0
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	0
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	1

Column Definitions:

'Mag': Magnitude, 'Dth': Deaths, 'Inj': Injuries, 'PrD': Property Damage, 'CrD': Crop Damage

Wind Magnitude Definitions:

Measured Gust:'MG', Estimated Gust:'EG', Measured Sustained:'MS', Estimated Sustained:'ES'

Click on **Location** below to display details.

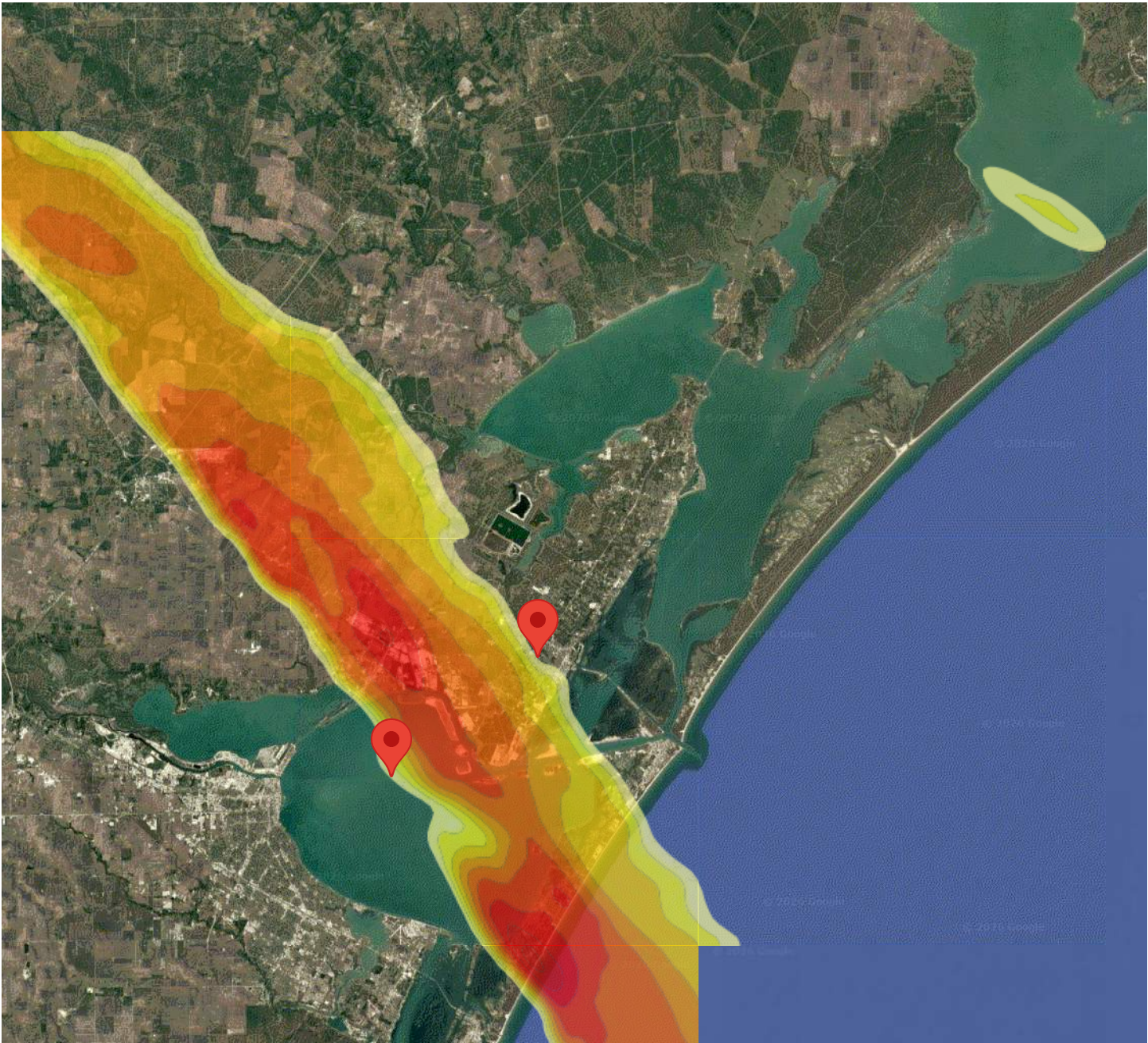
Available Event Types have changed over time. Please refer to the [Database Details](#) for more information.

Select:

Sort By:

<u>Location</u>	<u>County/Zone</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>T.Z.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Mag</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>Inj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PORTLAND	SAN PATRICIO CO.	TX	11/01/2025	17:58	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PORTLAND	SAN PATRICIO CO.	TX	11/01/2025	17:58	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PORTLAND	SAN PATRICIO CO.	TX	11/01/2025	18:06	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PORTLAND	SAN PATRICIO CO.	TX	11/01/2025	18:06	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Hail Size | Saturday, November 1st, 2025
Distance: 10.01 mi



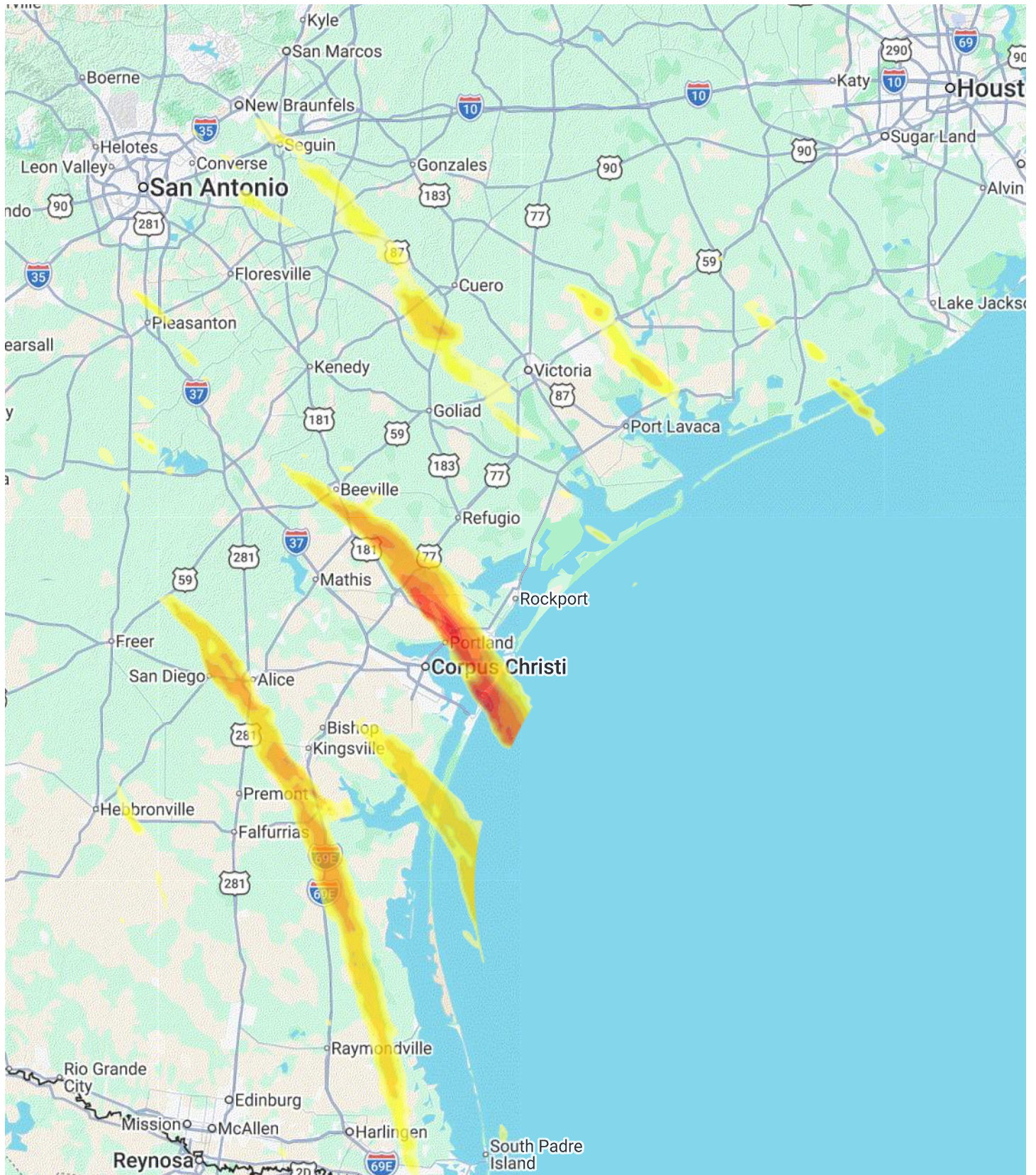
Hail size

Wind speed



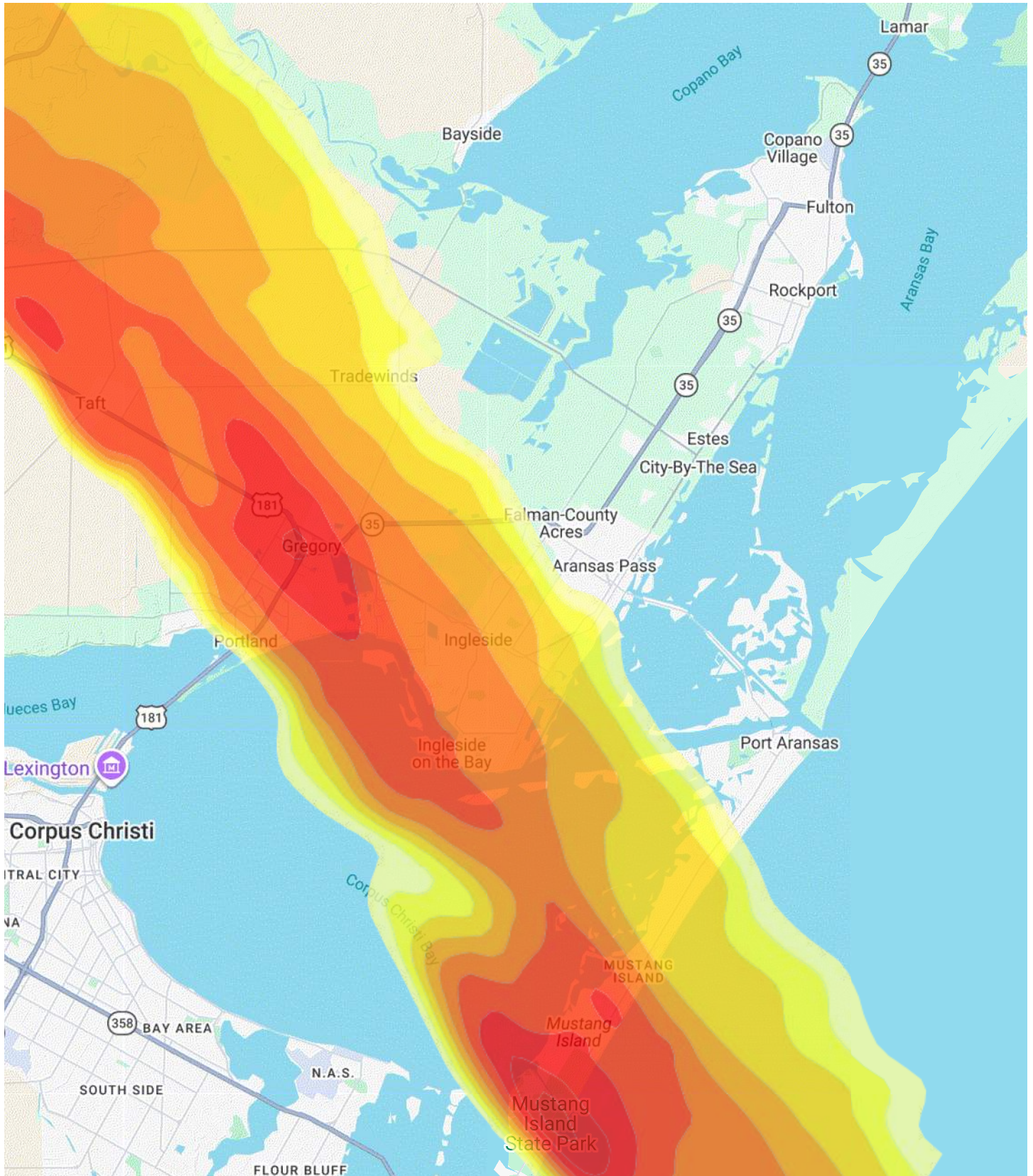
CoreLogic Weather Verification Service - Hail Map

Overview - Saturday, November 1st, 2025



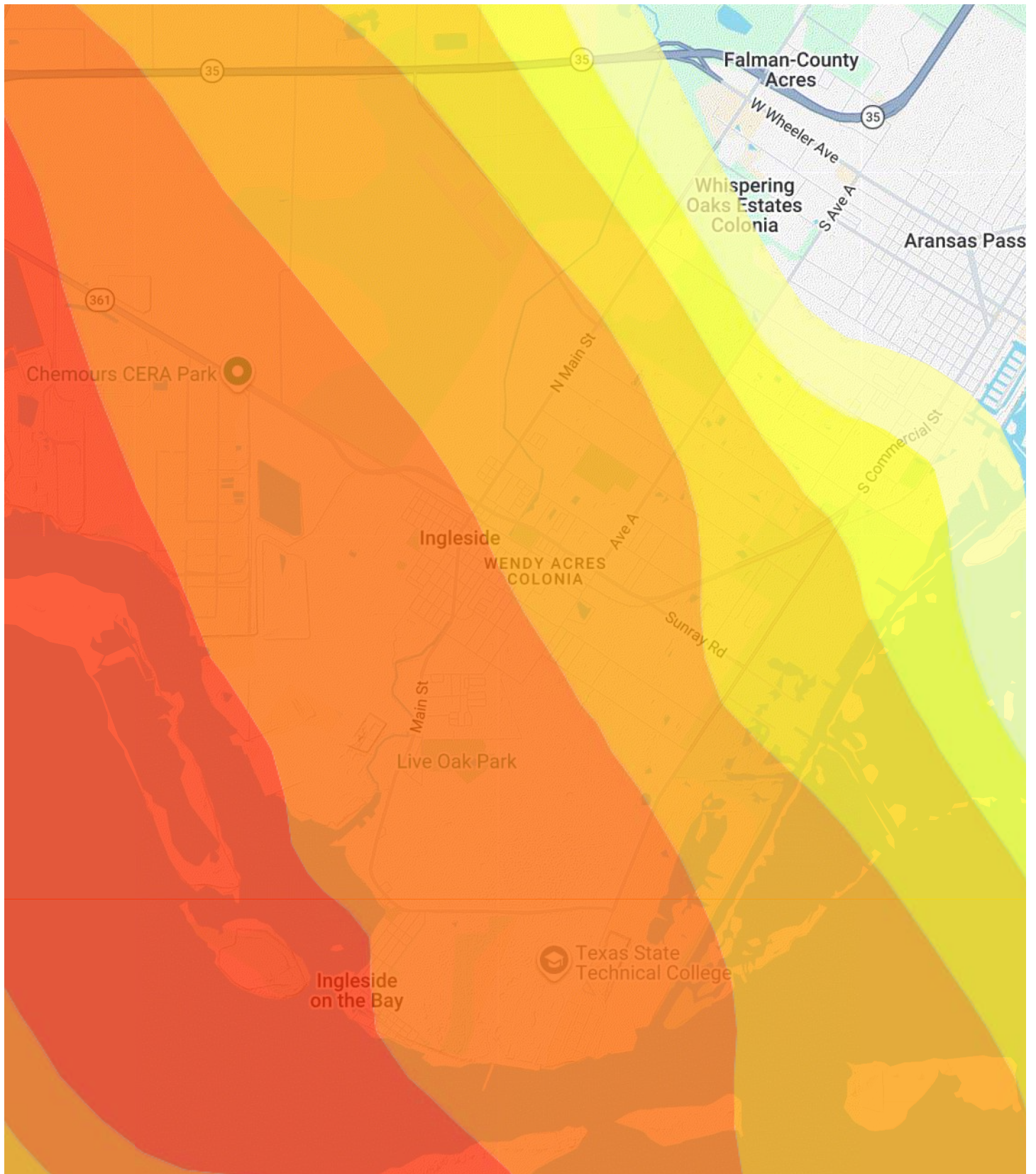
CoreLogic Weather Verification Service - Hail Map

City View - Saturday, November 1st, 2025



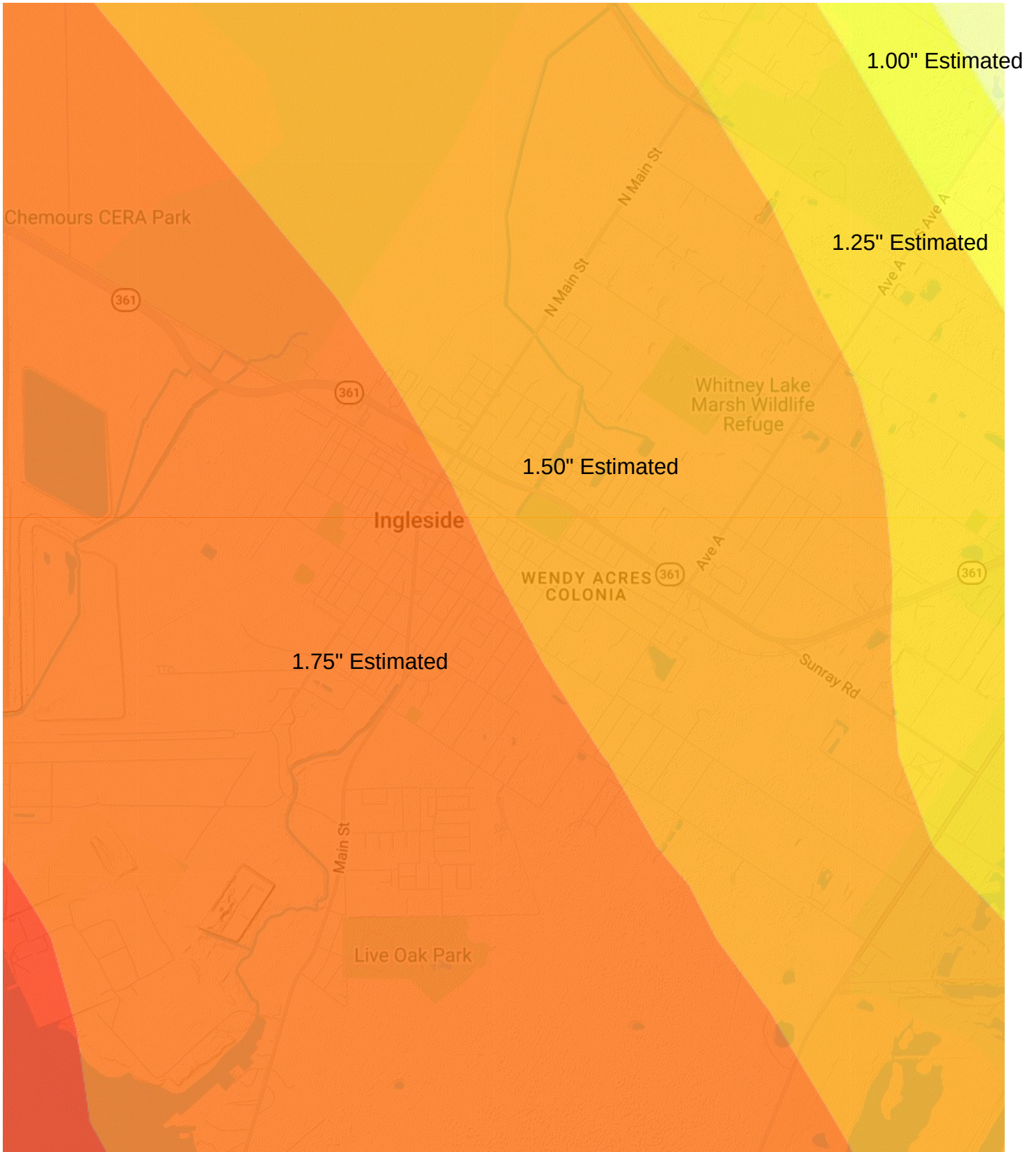
CoreLogic Weather Verification Service - Hail Map

Area Close-up - Saturday, November 1st, 2025



CoreLogic Weather Verification Service - Hail Map

City Close-up - Saturday, November 1st, 2025





Hail Verification Report

Claim or Reference #	00562705
Insured/Property Owner	City of Inglesize
Coordinates	Latitude 27.877174, Longitude -97.203219
Reported Date Of Loss	11/01/2025
Date Range	02/26/2016 - 02/25/2026
Report Generated	02/26/2026

Storm Events

Date	Estimated Maximum Hail Size			
	At Location	Within 1 mi	Within 3 mi	Within 5 mi
11/01/2025	1.7 in	1.8 in	2.1 in	2.3 in
04/23/2025	<0.75 in	<0.75 in	1.1 in	1.1 in

- Hail dates begin at 6am CST on the indicated day and end at 6am CST the following day.
- Hail sizes reported within this report start at 0.75 inches and increase in 0.1 inch increments; rounded to the nearest 0.1 inches.
- Report lists all events where hail 0.75 inches or greater was detected at location, within 1 mile, or 1.0 inch or greater within 3 miles.
- Provided date of loss field will ignore the normal threshold of 1.0 inches within 3 miles and report any hail that is at least 0.75 inches within 5 miles.
- Date of loss is now a 72-hour window around the specified date. The report will show the largest hail size detected within this window and list the relevant date. If hail occurs 24 hours before or after, those dates will also be included.
- This report was created utilizing Cotality's Hail Verification Technology 3.0.

More Information

Storm dates begin at 6 am CST on the reported day and end at 6 am the following day. Hail measurements begin at 0.75 inches and increase in increments of 0.1 inch. This report includes all hail events between 02/26/2016 and 02/25/2026. The shaded cells indicate hail diameter and possible severity.

+1.0 – 1.9 in	2.0 – 2.9 in	3.0 – 3.9 in
---------------	--------------	--------------

Hail is measured in diameter, not circumference. A hail scale can be helpful to visualize storm activity that has occurred near a property.

0.5 in = standard size marble	2.5 in = tennis ball
0.75 in = penny	2.75 in = baseball
1 in = quarter	3 in = large apple
1.5 in = ping pong ball	3.5 in = coffee cup
1.75 in = golf ball	4 in = grapefruit
2 in = hen egg	4.5 in = softball

About Our Hail Data

Cotality's Hail Verification Technology (HVT) 3.0 is the latest in advanced tools for hail detection and verification, delivering industry leading accuracy and confidence for customers. We leverage all available weather radar variables for our experienced science and analytic teams to detect large and small hail with high accuracy. HVT 3.0 also incorporates the highest spatiotemporal resolution data available, incorporating an overall enhancement of at least 8x in resolution. This provides a clear analysis of forensic modeling of potential severity and complexity of hail activity. Cotality's HVT 3.0 technology also uses a robust ground truth validation process, ensuring our hail model accurately reflects the hail sizes on the ground. By combining our experts' knowledge with high-resolution data, we enhance the accuracy of hail event detection, providing a clearer understanding of the event's complexity and severity. This empowers customers to make more informed and timely decisions.

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Hail Verification Report

Claim or Reference #	4686551
Insured/Property Owner	City Of Ingleside Ingleside, TX
Coordinates	Latitude 27.864201, Longitude -97.190245
Reported Date Of Loss	11/01/2025
Date Range	02/20/2016 - 02/19/2026
Report Generated	02/20/2026

Storm Events

Date	Estimated Maximum Hail Size			
	At Location	Within 1 mi	Within 3 mi	Within 5 mi
11/01/2025	1.6 in	1.8 in	2.0 in	2.2 in
04/23/2025	<0.75 in	<0.75 in	1.1 in	1.1 in

- Hail dates begin at 6am CST on the indicated day and end at 6am CST the following day.
- Hail sizes reported within this report start at 0.75 inches and increase in 0.1 inch increments; rounded to the nearest 0.1 inches.
- Report lists all events where hail 0.75 inches or greater was detected at location, within 1 mile, or 1.0 inch or greater within 3 miles.
- Provided date of loss field will ignore the normal threshold of 1.0 inches within 3 miles and report any hail that is at least 0.75 inches within 5 miles.
- Date of loss is now a 72-hour window around the specified date. The report will show the largest hail size detected within this window and list the relevant date. If hail occurs 24 hours before or after, those dates will also be included.
- This report was created utilizing Cotality's Hail Verification Technology 3.0.

More Information

Storm dates begin at 6 am CST on the reported day and end at 6 am the following day. Hail measurements begin at 0.75 inches and increase in increments of 0.1 inch. This report includes all hail events between 02/20/2016 and 02/19/2026. The shaded cells indicate hail diameter and possible severity.

+1.0 – 1.9 in	2.0 – 2.9 in	3.0 – 3.9 in
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Hail is measured in diameter, not circumference. A hail scale can be helpful to visualize storm activity that has occurred near a property.

0.5 in = standard size marble	2.5 in = tennis ball
0.75 in = penny	2.75 in = baseball
1 in = quarter	3 in = large apple
1.5 in = ping pong ball	3.5 in = coffee cup
1.75 in = golf ball	4 in = grapefruit
2 in = hen egg	4.5 in = softball

About Our Hail Data

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Wind Verification Report

Claim or Reference #	00562705
Insured/Property Owner	City of Ingleside
Address	2867 Avenue J Ingleside, TX 78362
Coordinates	Latitude 27.87682, Longitude -97.203176
Reported Date Of Loss	11/02/2025
Date Range	02/28/2016 to 02/27/2026
Report Generated	02/28/2026

Storm Events

Date	Estimated Maximum Windspeed			
	At Location	Within 1 Miles	Within 3 Miles	Within 5 Miles
11/01/2025	54 MPH	61 MPH	67 MPH	67 MPH
08/25/2017	95 MPH	96 MPH	108 MPH	115 MPH
06/04/2017	60 MPH	61 MPH	63 MPH	64 MPH
03/18/2016	65 MPH	67 MPH	69 MPH	69 MPH
03/09/2016	48 MPH	53 MPH	58 MPH	64 MPH

- Wind dates begin at 6am CST on the indicated day and end at 6am CST the following day.
- Report contains all events where wind of 58 MPH or greater was detected within 3 miles of the location.
- Wind speeds within this report represent 3-second wind gusts at 10 meters, starting at 40 MPH and increasing in 1 MPH increments.
- Date of loss field will ignore the normal threshold of 58 MPH within 3 miles, and will report any wind speed down to 40 MPH.
- Date of loss is now a 72-hour window around the specified date. The report will show the highest wind speed detected within this window and list the relevant date. If wind occurs 24 hours before or after, those dates will also be included.

More Information

Storm dates begin at 6 am CST on the reported day and end at 6 am the following day.
Events between 02/28/2016 and 02/27/2026. The shaded cells indicate wind speed.

58 MPH - 64 MPH	65 MPH - 69 MPH	70 MPH +
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Appendix D – Building Descriptions (Detailed Version)

D.1 Group ID 001 – Elevated Water Storage Tank (001-001)

Address: 1128 FM 1069 in Ingleside, Texas

Structure 001-001 consists of a 500,000-gallon elevated steel water storage tank. The tank bowl is constructed of approximately one-quarter inch thick steel plate and is supported by a steel riser assembly. The structure functions as an elevated storage vessel and does not include conventional building walls or framed roofing systems.

The tank top includes three circular cover assemblies and one rectangular embossed steel hatch door. Two of the circular covers are solid steel, while one circular component consists of a spun aluminum vent-type assembly. An antenna structure and associated lighting fixtures are mounted at the tank top.

D.2 Group ID 002 – Pump Station and Animal Control Facility

Address: 1480 4th Street, Ingleside, Texas

D.2.1 Pump Station (002-001)

The pump station is a steel-framed structure situated next to a ground-based concrete water-tank. The building was clad with 24-gauge galvanized metal R-panel roofing and wall panels. The roof is configured as a gable system with the ridge oriented generally north to south. The roof assembly includes translucent fiberglass skylight panels and circular ridge vents installed along the ridge line.

The east and north elevations include multiple louvered wall openings, some fitted with exterior screens. The south elevation includes a centrally located personnel entry door beneath the ridge line along with additional louvered openings. The west elevation includes a roll-up door and a personnel entry door. The underside of the roof panels is exposed and does not include soffit construction.

D.2.2 Animal Control Facility (002-003)

The animal control facility is a wood-framed structure with a primary gable roof oriented generally north to south. The roof has an approximate slope of 3.5 inches in 12 inches and is clad with three-tab composition asphalt shingles.

The exterior walls are clad with painted fiber cement lap siding. Aluminum gutters and downspouts are installed at the building corners. The north elevation contains four entry doors;

the south elevation includes multiple window openings and a glazed entry door; the east and west elevations include window openings.

D.3 Group ID 004 – Concession and Restroom Facility (004-003)

Address: 1944 Parkview – Bennie Diegel Park, Ingleside, Texas

The restroom structure is constructed of concrete masonry and is oriented generally east to west. The roof is configured as a gable system with a ridge extending east to west and an approximate slope of 3.5:1. The roof covering consists of double-lock standing seam metal panels.

The concession stand is attached to the east end of the restroom structure and consists of a two-story configuration. The lower level is masonry construction and the upper level is wood-framed. The lower roof is configured in a half-octagonal form and the upper roof is configured as a hip roof. Both levels are clad with double-lock standing seam metal panels. Roll-up concession panels are present at the lower level. Window-mounted air conditioning units are installed at certain elevations.

D.4 Group ID 005 – Simmons Park Recreational Structures

Address: 2355 State Highway 361, Ingleside, Texas

Group 005 consists of multiple open recreational structures including pavilions, a covered sports court, a concession stand, playground shade structures, and a restroom building.

D.4.1 Pavilion – Near Splashpad (005-001)

This structure is an open steel-framed pavilion constructed of square tube steel members. The roof is configured as a hip roof clad with blue powder-coated metal R-panel roofing. The underside of the roof panels is exposed. No gutters or downspouts are installed.

D.4.2 Covered Sports Court (005-002)

This structure is an open steel-framed building supported by five moment frames spanning east to west. The roof is configured as a gable system with a slope of approximately 2 inches in 12 inches. The roof covering consists of red standing seam metal panels. Ridge vents are installed along the ridge line.

D.4.3 Concession Stand (005-003)

The concession stand is a masonry structure clad with ceramic tile finish. The roof is configured as a hip roof with a canopy extending beyond the north elevation. The roof covering consists of

powder-coated metal R-panel roofing. A spun aluminum vent assembly is installed on the west-facing roof slope. Diamond-shaped glass masonry unit windows are present at the east and west elevations.

D.4.4 Pavilion – Covered Pavilion (Yellow) (005-004)

This structure is an open steel-framed pavilion similar in configuration to the blue pavilion but clad with yellow powder-coated metal R-panels. The roof is configured as a hip roof with the ridge extending north to south. Ridge and hip trim are secured with exposed fasteners.

D.4.5 Playground Shade Structures (005-005)

This area includes four smaller hexagonal tensioned fabric canopies and one larger fabric canopy approximately forty feet by forty feet in plan. A small steel hip-style roof is installed over a portion of the play structure.

D.4.6 Restroom Structure (005-006)

The restroom structure is masonry construction with ceramic tile exterior finish. The roof consists of metal panels installed at an approximate slope of 4.5 inches in 12 inches. Three diamond-shaped glass masonry unit windows are located on the west elevation. A spun aluminum vent assembly is installed on the west-facing roof slope.

D.5 Group ID 006 – Elevated Water Storage Tank (006-001)

Address: Simmons Park, Ingleside, Texas

Building 006-001 consists of a 750,000-gallon elevated steel water storage tank located at Bennie Diegel Park in Ingleside, Texas. The structure comprises a steel support framework elevating a cylindrical steel plate tank approximately 150 feet above grade. The tank shell, roof, and appurtenances are constructed entirely of steel plates and structural steel components.

The tank roof consists of a circular configuration with a continuous ring-shaped steel handrail assembly. The roof includes two rectangular embossed steel hatch access openings and one circular steel vent plate. Electrical and monitoring equipment, including radar equipment, antennas, and exterior light fixtures with plastic housings, are mounted to the railing assembly.

D.6 Group ID 007 – Public Safety Complex

Address: 2425 8th Street, Ingleside, Texas

D.6.1 Police Storage Building (007-001)

Building 007-001 is a police storage building located at 2425 8th Street in Ingleside, Texas. The structure is a single-slope, shed-type building with metal wall and roof systems. The roof consists of exposed galvalume R-panel roofing. Exterior walls are clad with coated 24-gauge metal R-panels. Two roll-up doors are located along the west elevation. An LED exterior light fixture is mounted near the top of the west wall.

D.6.2 Police Station / Fire Department Facility (007-002)

Building 007-002 is a one-story public safety facility located at 2425 8th Street in Ingleside, Texas. The building includes a police station portion and an adjacent fire department apparatus bay portion.

The fire department portion includes multiple roll-up apparatus doors at the north elevation and additional roll-up doors at the south elevation. The roof over the fire department consists of standing seam double-lock metal panels (approximately 22- to 24-gauge) installed in a gable configuration with the ridge line extending generally north to south.

The police station portion is covered by a 60-mil polyvinyl chloride single-ply membrane roofing system reportedly installed approximately two to three years prior to inspection. Multiple rooftop mechanical units are installed above the police station roof area. Metal coping is installed at parapet tops. A recessed entry area at the north elevation includes a two-layer plexiglass canopy. A metal panel carport is attached at the rear of the police station.

D.6.3 Storage Building and Vehicle Storage Shed (007-003)

Building 007-003 consists of two adjacent support structures located west of the fire department facility. The first is a single-story enclosed storage building with a gable roof clad with corrugated metal R-panel roofing and metal panel walls. The north elevation includes a double French-style metal door. The south elevation includes a window and a wall-mounted air conditioning condenser unit. The east and west elevations are solid metal panel walls.

The second structure is an open-sided vehicle storage shed. The south side is fully open, and the north, east, and west sides are partially enclosed with metal panels. The roof consists of galvalume R-panel roofing (approximately 24-gauge) installed in a gable configuration with edge trim metals enclosing the roof perimeter.

D.7 Group ID 008 – Public Works Complex

Address: 2525 8th Street, Ingleside, Texas

D.7.1 Wastewater Electrical Building (008-001)

Structure Description

The structure consists of two components:

Main Pump Room Building – Conventional steel-framed metal building enclosed with metal R-panel wall cladding and metal R-panel roofing.

East Canopy Extension – Steel-framed extension covered with coated R-panel roofing.

The main pump room roof is galvanized metal R-panel roofing exhibiting advanced corrosion and deterioration. Portions of the roof have been partially replaced or patched in a non-uniform manner with newer panels. Four translucent fiberglass skylight panels are present on the main roof.

Exterior walls consist of metal R-panels on all elevations. Openings include multiple windows, entry doors, and roll-up doors.

D.7.2 Public Works Storage Building (008-002)

Structure Description

Single-story rectangular steel-framed structure with modified bitumen roofing and split-face CMU masonry cladding on all elevations. Windows are older single-pane aluminum-framed glazing units. North elevation contains a window-mounted AC unit.

D.7.3 Truck Repair Building (008-003)

Structure Description

Steel-framed building with Galvalume 24-gauge R-panel gable roof. Ridge runs east-west. Four south-facing roll-up vehicle doors. North elevation contains four louvered windows with screens.

D.7.4 Storage Shed / Pole Barn (008-004)

Structure Description

Partially open steel-framed structure with five vehicle bays. South end contains enclosed storage portion. Galvalume R-panel gable roof (1:12 slope). Six translucent fiberglass skylights per slope.

D.8 Group ID 011 – Garden Center

Garden Center – 2740 Mustang Drive (011-001)

Structure Description

Steel-framed metal building with shallow 1:12 gable roof. Galvalume R-panel roofing with ridge east-west. Exterior coated R-panel walls with masonry band at base and decorative EIFS band above veneer transition.

Windows on all elevations with storm guard housings above.

D.9 Group ID 014 – Youth Recreation Center (014-001)

Address: 2821 Main Street, Ingleside, Texas

Building 014-001 is a single-story masonry building with a generally rectangular plan configuration. The front elevation faces north. Exterior walls consist of load-bearing masonry. The roof framing consists of wood trusses spanning between the masonry perimeter walls.

The roof is covered with a relatively recently installed polyvinyl chloride single-ply membrane roofing system with a nominal thickness of sixty mils. The roof slopes from the rear toward the front at approximately three degrees, draining from the south elevation toward the north elevation where roof drainage components are located.

Two rooftop mechanical units are located in the south-central portion of the roof. A roof hatch is present. Reinforced vinyl awnings extend beyond the north elevation and east elevation façades. The north elevation masonry is painted, and the west elevation masonry is coated with plaster.

The building shares a party wall with an adjacent structure that is roofed with sprayed polyurethane foam. The adjacent roof was reportedly undergoing re-roofing work at the time of inspection.

D.10 Group ID 015 – Senior Citizens Building (015-001)

Address: 2850 Main Street, Ingleside, Texas

Building 015-001 is a metal building with a gable roof. The ridge line is oriented generally west to east. The roof pitch is approximately one inch in twelve inches. The roof is covered with white-coated Galvalume R-panel metal roofing.

Exterior walls are clad with steel panels. The front elevation faces north. Aluminum shutters are installed at window openings, including along the west elevation.

A prefabricated shed with three-tab asphalt shingles is located on site as a collateral structure.

D.11 Group ID 016 – Municipal Court Building (016-001)

Address: 2867 Avenue J, Ingleside, Texas

Building 016-001 is a rectangular, single-story structure with a gable roof. The ridge line is oriented generally west to east. The roof pitch is approximately four and one-half inches in twelve inches. The roof is covered with blue-coated twenty-four gauge R-panel metal roofing.

Exterior walls are clad in fiber cement siding. A central entry door is located at the north elevation. Roof drainage components include a north gutter and an aluminum downspout at the northwest corner.

Exterior wall-mounted light fixtures with plexiglass housings are installed at the west gable end.

D.12 Group ID 017 – Water Department Facilities

Address: 2868 Waco Street, Ingleside, Texas

Building Group 017 consists of three structures located at the City of Ingleside Water Department facility. The structures include a tool and equipment pole barn (Structure 001), an older pump station building constructed in approximately 1983 (Structure 002), and an above-grade groundwater storage tank with an approximate capacity of five hundred thousand gallons (Structure 003).

D.12.1 Tool and Equipment Pole Barn (017-001)

Structure 017-001 is an open-sided tool and equipment pole barn with a single-slope shed roof. The roof slope is approximately one inch in twelve inches, sloping from south toward north. The roof is clad with twenty-four gauge metal panels. Six translucent fiberglass skylight panels are integrated within the roof panel field.

D.12.2 Pump Station Building (017-002)

Structure 017-002 is a single-story municipal pump station building constructed in approximately 1983. The building is clad with ribbed metal wall panels and a through-fastened corrugated metal roof panel system secured with exposed fasteners and neoprene sealing washers. The roof includes integrated translucent skylight panels installed within the roof panel field. Based on visual observation, the roof and exterior metal components exhibit widespread oxidation and material degradation consistent with prolonged service life.

D.12.3 Groundwater Storage Tank (017-003)

Structure 017-003 is an above-grade, bolted steel groundwater storage tank with an approximate capacity of five hundred thousand gallons. The tank is constructed of panelized galvanized steel

plate panels approximately one-quarter inch thick. The wall panels are arranged in vertical tiers and secured by bolted connections. The tank includes a roof assembly and associated appurtenances.

D.13 Group ID 018 – Cove Park Restroom Facility

Address: 2867 Avenue J, Ingleside, Texas

D.13.1 Restroom Building (018-001)

Building 018-001 is a small, single-story restroom facility located within Cove Park in Ingleside, Texas. The building is constructed with concrete masonry block walls extending along the full perimeter, including the north, south, east, and west elevations.

The roof is configured as a gable system with the ridge line oriented generally east to west. The roof covering consists of blue-coated standing seam double-lock metal panels installed in continuous vertical runs from eave to ridge. A metal ridge cap is installed along the peak of the roof. Closure metals are installed at the rake edges and at roof terminations.

The primary restroom entry is located at the west elevation. A painted wooden sign is mounted above the entry opening and reads “City of Ingleside Cove Park Restrooms.” The east elevation includes a stainless steel maintenance door. The structure does not include window openings.

Appendix E – Building Observations (Detailed Version)

E.1 Group ID 001 – Elevated Water Storage Tank (001-001)

(see **Appendix A.1**, Photos 1—26)

E.1.1 Roof / Top Assembly

The steel tank bowl and steel access covers did not exhibit observable denting or deformation. The aluminum vent-type assembly exhibited isolated indentations. No coating ruptures or metal perforations were observed at inspected components.

E.1.2 Exterior

No impact-related indentations were identified. Surface corrosion was observed consistent with long-term environmental exposure.

E.1.3 Interior

Interior inspection was not applicable for this elevated storage structure.

E.2 Group ID 002 – Pump Station

(see **Appendix A.2**, Photos 1—66)

E.2.1 Group ID 002 – Pump Station (002-001)

E.2.1.1 Roof

The gable roof consists of 24-gauge galvanized metal R-panels with translucent fiberglass skylight panels and circular ridge vents. Shallow indentations and hail spatter were documented primarily on north- and west-facing roof exposures. No coating disruptions, punctures, or seam disengagement were observed. Skylight panels did not exhibit punctures or leakage indicators.

E.2.1.2 Exterior

Exterior wall panels and louvered openings were inspected on all elevations. North-facing window screens exhibited dimpling and punctures. The east elevation did not exhibit impact-related spatter or indentations; punctures at certain louver components were mechanical in nature. No wall panel displacement or wind-related component displacement was observed.

E.2.1.3 Interior

Accessible interior spaces were inspected. No active leakage or moisture intrusion was observed at the time of inspection.

E.2.2 Group ID 002 – Animal Control Facility (002-003)

E.2.2.1 Roof

The three-tab asphalt shingle roof (approx. 3.5:12) was evaluated using test squares on the east- and west-facing slopes. No hail impact fractures, creasing, or bruising were identified. Ridge cap shingles were closely inspected and did not exhibit bruising. Wind-related indicators including displaced, missing, or torn shingles at ridge caps, starter courses, rakes, or eaves were not observed. Roof vents included three aluminum vent covers (two on the east slope and one on the west slope) which exhibited minor denting.

E.2.2.2 Exterior

Fiber cement siding at primary exposure elevations did not exhibit impact-related fracture or chipping. Window glazing remained intact on all elevations, and vinyl window beadings did not exhibit fracture. The northwest corner downspout exhibited localized denting consistent with approximately 3/4-inch impacts. All gutter and downspout components remained attached with no wind displacement observed. Hail spatter was observed on a west-facing wood fence enclosure with maximum base width approximately 1/2 to 5/8 inch.

E.2.2.3 Interior

Interior areas were inspected. No active water intrusion or ceiling distress was observed at the time of inspection.

E.3 Group ID 004 – Concession and Restroom Facility (004-003)

(see **Appendix A.3**, Photos 1—39)

E.3.1 Roof

The restroom and concession roofs consist of double-lock standing seam metal panels. Hail spatter was observed on exposed roof facets, with measured maximum base widths of approximately 1 inch on north- and west-facing slopes. Certain east-facing facets were partially shielded and exhibited limited spatter. Magnified inspection did not identify coating ruptures, punctures, or seam lap disengagement. Standing seam deformations were observed on north-facing slopes and were also observed on east-facing slopes where no hail spatter was present, confirming a mechanical (non-impact) origin.

E.3.2 Exterior

Downspouts on north- and west-facing elevations exhibited localized denting. Concession roll-up panels were protected by roof overhangs and did not exhibit impact deformation. Upper story glazing remained intact. A window-mounted air conditioning unit on the north elevation exhibited coil fin denting consistent with approximately 1-inch impacts; the east-facing unit did not exhibit comparable denting.

E.3.3 Interior

Interior spaces of the restroom and concession areas were inspected. No active water intrusion or interior distress was observed at the time of inspection.

E.4 Group ID 005 – Simmons Park Recreational Structures

E.4.1 Pavilion – Near Splashpad (005-001)

(see **Appendix A.4**, Photos 1—17)

E.4.1.1 Roof

The pavilion hip roof consists of blue powder-coated metal R-panels over open framing with exposed underside. Shallow indentations were observed primarily on north- and west-facing slopes; east- and south-facing slopes exhibited minimal indentations. Indentations were generally less than approximately 3/8 inch in inner diameter. No coating disruption or seam lap disengagement was observed.

E.4.1.2 Exterior

Open steel-framed pavilion; no exterior walls. No displaced components observed.

E.4.1.3 Interior

Not applicable – open structure.

E.4.2 Covered Sports Court (005-002)

(see **Appendix A.4**, Photos 18—51)

E.4.2.1 Roof

The covered sports court consists of a gable roof (approx. 2:12) with standing seam metal panels and ridge vent assemblies. Chalking indicated shallow indentations on both roof slopes. No coating rupture or seam disengagement was observed. Ridge vents exhibited corrosion; the

northernmost ridge vent cover was absent and historical imagery indicates the condition predated the reported storm. Fasteners exhibited corrosion and washer compression consistent with long-term exposure.

E.4.2.2 Exterior

A nearby transformer exhibited hail spatter on north- and west-facing surfaces with maximum base widths up to approximately 3/4 inch; east and south surfaces did not exhibit spatter. Soffit metals exhibited corrosion consistent with prolonged moisture exposure. No wind-related panel displacement was observed.

E.4.2.3 Interior

Not applicable – open structure.

E.4.3 Concession Stand (005-003)

(see **Appendix A.4**, Photos 52—72)

E.4.3.1 Roof

The concession stand roof consists of powder-coated metal R-panels configured as a hip roof with a ridge extending north–south and a canopy extending approximately 10 feet beyond the north elevation. Hail spatter was observed on roof facets with more prominent spatter and indentations at north- and west-facing slopes. No coating disruption or seam lap disengagement was observed. Fasteners exhibited severe rusting, and localized corrosion was present at lower panel sections near eaves consistent with long-term exposure. A spun aluminum vent hood on the west-facing slope exhibited small hail spatter and denting consistent with approximately 3/4 to 1 inch impacts.

E.4.3.2 Exterior

Exterior walls are tile-clad masonry. Glass masonry unit (GMU) windows (diamond-shaped) were present on east (three units) and west (one unit) elevations and remained intact. A downspout on the west elevation exhibited severe mechanical deformation inconsistent with hail impact. Canopy gutters exhibited severe deterioration and mechanical deformation.

E.4.3.3 Interior

No enclosed interior observations were documented for damage; building use areas were visually checked as accessible.

E.4.4 Pavilion – Covered Pavilion (Yellow) (005-004)

(see **Appendix A.4**, Photos 73—94)

E.4.4.1 Roof

The pavilion roof consists of yellow powder-coated metal R-panels configured as a hip roof with the ridge extending north–south. Extensive indentations were observed on north- and west-facing slopes. East-facing slopes exhibited reduced dent density, and south-facing slopes exhibited minimal denting. No coating rupture, puncture, or seam lap disengagement was observed. Upward indentations observed from the underside of certain panels are mechanically induced and not consistent with hail impact. Widespread corrosion was observed along eave lines with localized steel flaking. No wind-related displacement of ridges, hips, trim, or panels was observed.

E.4.4.2 Exterior

Open steel-framed pavilion; no exterior walls. No displaced components observed.

E.4.4.3 Interior

Not applicable – open structure.

E.4.5 Playground Shade Structures (005-005)

(see **Appendix A.4**, Photos 96—118)

E.4.5.1 Roof / Canopies

The playground area includes four smaller hexagonal fabric canopies and one larger fabric canopy, as well as a small steel hip-style roof at the play structure. No hail punctures were observed in fabric materials. Tears observed at tie-down attachment locations on the large canopy pre-date the reported event based on historical imagery.

E.4.5.2 Exterior

Open playground structures; no exterior walls. No wind-related displacement observed.

E.4.5.3 Interior

Not applicable – open structures.

E.4.6 Restroom Structure (005-006)

(see **Appendix A.4**, Photos 119—134)

E.4.6.1 Roof

The restroom roof consists of metal panels at approximately 5:12 slope. Hail-related indentations were observed on all slopes. North- and west-facing slopes exhibited dent sizes up to approximately 1/2 inch with greater than 50 indentations per roofing square. East- and south-

facing slopes exhibited dent sizes approximately 1/4 to 3/8 inch with approximately 20 indentations per roofing square. No punctures, coating ruptures, or seam lap disengagement were observed. A spun aluminum vent on the west-facing slope exhibited denting, and hail spatter on the north-facing surface of the red vent hood measured approximately 3/4 inch.

E.4.6.2 Exterior

Exterior walls are masonry with ceramic tile finish. No fractured tile or masonry distress was observed. Three diamond-shaped glass masonry unit (GMU) windows at the west elevation remained intact. West fascia exhibited severe paint deterioration consistent with long-term weathering.

E.4.6.3 Interior

Interior areas were inspected. No active leakage or interior distress was observed at the time of inspection.

E.5 Group ID 006 – Elevated Water Storage Tank (006-001)

(see **Appendix A.5**, Photos 1—21)

E.5.1 Roof

The tank roof plates and handrail assembly were inspected by drone-assisted observation. No structural deformation of the roof plates or railing system was observed. Two rectangular hatch covers and the circular vent plate did not exhibit displacement or distortion. Widespread surface corrosion and rusting were observed on the roof and handrail components, consistent with long-term environmental exposure. No hail-related coating disruption, perforation, or functional impairment was identified at roof components.

E.5.2 Exterior

Drone-assisted inspection of the vertical tank shell identified hail spatter marks on west- and north-facing elevations. The spatter marks measured approximately three-quarter inch to one inch in base diameter. Close inspection confirmed no coating disruption, no exposed bare metal attributable to impact, and no structural denting of the steel shell. The east- and south-facing elevations did not exhibit hail spatter marks and did not exhibit indentations.

Plastic housings at exterior light fixtures mounted at the railing remained intact with no fracture, cracking, or impact-related breakage.

E.5.3 Interior

Interior inspection was not applicable for this elevated storage structure.

E.6 Group ID 007 – Public Safety Complex

(see **Appendix A.6**, Photos 1—26)

E.6.1 Police Storage Building (007-001)

E.6.1.1 Roof

The roof consists of exposed galvalume R-panel roofing installed in a single-slope configuration. The roof panels exhibited very light, shallow indentations measuring less than one-half inch in diameter. The galvalume finish remained intact at inspected dent locations. No coating ruptures, punctures, fractures, or panel distortion were observed. No seam lap disengagement was identified.

E.6.1.2 Exterior

Exterior wall panels were inspected on all elevations. The east- and north-facing wall panels were intact and did not exhibit hail spatter marks or indentations. Interior-side inspection of the west- and north-facing wall panels did not identify reverse-side denting, confirming the absence of hail-related deformation at wall panels.

Two roll-up doors are located at the west elevation. The southernmost roll-up door exhibited creases and lower-panel indentations consistent with mechanical impact unrelated to hail. The deformation pattern was irregular and localized near the bottom of the door panels, consistent with operational or vehicular contact.

The LED exterior light fixture mounted near the top of the west wall did not exhibit fracture, cracking, or impact damage.

E.6.1.3 Interior

Interior-side observation was limited to confirming the absence of reverse-side denting at wall panels. No additional interior observations were documented.

E.6.2 Police Station / Fire Department Facility (007-002)

(see **Appendix A.6**, Photos 27—78)

E.6.2.1 Roof

The fire department roof consists of standing seam double-lock metal panels installed in a gable configuration with the ridge line extending generally north to south. Close-up inspection identified slight, shallow indentations, including minor indentations along the ridge panel. No coating disruption, puncture, fracture, or seam lap disengagement was observed.

The police station roof consists of a 60-mil polyvinyl chloride single-ply membrane system reportedly installed approximately two to three years prior to inspection. Close examination of the membrane, including areas adjacent to stress plates and fastener locations where membrane tenting occurs, did not identify fractures or punctures. Particular attention was given to the base of the south-facing parapets where membrane support is reduced; no hail-related membrane damage was observed.

Metal coping at parapet tops exhibited very slight indentations measuring less than one-half inch in diameter. No coating disruption was observed.

E.6.2.2 Exterior

At the recessed entry at the north elevation of the police station, a two-layer polycarbonate canopy was present. The top layer exhibited multiple punctures consistent with hail impact.

A metal panel carport attached to the rear of the police station exhibited slight indentations consistent with hail impact. The indentations were shallow and did not include coating disruption.

At the fire department apparatus bay, the horizontal surfaces of the front roll-up door panels at the north elevation exhibited indentations consistent with hail impact; close inspection did not reveal coating disruption. The rear roll-up doors at the south elevation did not exhibit spatter marks or indentations. Plastic signage on the north wall remained intact, and glazing within the roll-up doors remained intact.

A transformer behind the police building exhibited hail spatter marks measuring approximately five-eighths to three-quarter inch in base width on west- and north-facing surfaces. Electrical panels on the south wall of the police station did not exhibit hail spatter marks.

Rooftop mechanical units exhibited directional spatter marks consistent with hail originating from the northwest; indentations were not present at spatter locations. One rooftop unit inspected was manufactured in November 2020.

E.6.2.3 Interior

Interior observations were not documented beyond roof system integrity checks; no active leakage was reported in the provided observation summary.

E.6.3 Storage Building and Vehicle Storage Shed (007-003)

(see **Appendix A.6**, Photos 79—117)

E.6.3.1 Roof

The enclosed storage building roof consists of corrugated metal R-panel roofing installed in a gable configuration. The roof system is significantly aged and exhibits widespread corrosion and fastener deterioration consistent with advanced service life. Light hail indentations were observed at roof panels, measuring approximately one-half inch inner diameter when measured at the inner depression. No coating disruption, seam lap disengagement, or fastener rupture was observed, and the indentations were shallow and non-functional.

The vehicle storage shed roof consists of galvalume R-panel roofing (approximately 24-gauge) installed in a gable configuration. Light hail indentations measuring approximately one-half inch inner diameter were observed at roof panels. No coating disruption, seam lap disengagement, or fastener failure was observed. Edge trim metals exhibited similar light indentations without coating disruption.

E.6.3.2 Exterior

At the enclosed storage building, hail spatter marks up to approximately one inch were observed at the north elevation, with most spatter marks measuring under three-quarter inch. The double metal door at the north elevation exhibited very slight indentations without coating disruption. At the south elevation, window glazing remained intact and the air conditioning condenser coil did not exhibit denting or fin damage. The east elevation did not exhibit hail spatter or indentations. The west elevation did not exhibit visible spatter marks and exhibited only very slight, barely perceptible indentations.

At the vehicle storage shed, wall panels did not exhibit hail indentations, and no spatter marks or dents were identified. Interior inspection confirmed the absence of hail indentations at wall panels.

E.6.3.3 Interior

Interior observations were limited to flashlight inspection of panel surfaces for reverse-side distortion. No reverse-side deformation indicative of structural compromise was observed.

E.7 Group ID 008 – Public Works Complex

(see **Appendix A.7**, Photos 1—32)

E.7.1 Wastewater Electrical Building (008-001)

E.7.1.1 Roof Observations – Main Pump Room

The galvanized R-panel roofing is severely rusted and corroded, consistent with long-term environmental exposure and having exceeded its service life. Corrosion is widespread and advanced. The south eave edge of the main building roof exhibits complete material deterioration and rot-through.

Localized partial panel replacements are present and appear unrelated to the reported storm event.

Four translucent fiberglass skylight panels are present and are in a highly deteriorated condition consistent with age-related degradation. Portions of these skylights have been previously replaced with metal panels to mitigate water intrusion.

Recent circular punctures consistent with hail impact were observed on the deteriorated skylight panels. However, these impacts occurred on material that had already significantly **deteriorated beyond its service life**. The damage represents hail impact to pre-existing aged skylight material rather than failure of a serviceable roofing component.

No seam disengagement, fastener rupture, or wind-related uplift was observed.

E.7.1.2 Roof Observations – Canopy Extension

The canopy extension roof consists of coated R-panel roofing that is newer than the pump room roof.

Light indentations were observed on the canopy roof panels, measuring approximately ½ inch inner diameter, with no coating disruption. Corrosion is present at the northeast and southeast eave corners.

No seam disengagement, uplift, or wind displacement was observed.

E.7.1.3 Exterior Observations

North and west-facing wall panels exhibited hail spatter marks up to approximately ¾ inch to 1 inch in diameter. Interior flashlight inspection confirmed no panel indentations on the north wall despite visible spatter.

The west wall roll-up door exhibited no indentations. Mechanical crease lines were present at upper wall panel areas and are unrelated to hail.

The south and east elevations exhibited no hail spatter or indentations.

The north entry door glazing contained a diagonal crack with stained crack edges consistent with a pre-existing, long-term condition. No hail-related fracture characteristics were present.

The rear (south) elevation door glazing exhibited web cracking with stained crack edges consistent with pre-existing mechanical damage unrelated to hail.

The east elevation door frame exhibited heavy corrosion consistent with long-term moisture exposure.

E.7.1.4 Wind Damage Assessment

No displaced panels, no distorted trim, no fastener pull-through, and no uplift conditions were observed anywhere on the structure.

Even in areas where corrosion had fully deteriorated roof edges, there were no wind-induced ruptures or deformation.

E.7.2 Public Works Storage Building (008–002)

(see **Appendix A.7**, Photos 33–49)

E.7.2.1 Structure Description

The structure is a single-story, rectangular, steel-framed building with a modified bitumen roof covering and split-face CMU masonry cladding on all elevations. The windows consist of older single-pane aluminum-framed glazing units. A window-mounted air conditioning unit is located on the north elevation.

E.7.2.2 Roof

The modified bitumen membrane exhibited no evidence of hail impact damage. Representative test squares were performed, which revealed no granule displacement, no granule embedment into the asphalt matrix, and no dimpling or bruising of the membrane surface. Microscopic examination of the largest visible spatter areas confirmed that the granules remained fully adhered and undisturbed within the asphalt matrix. No wind-related membrane displacement, flashing separation, or attachment failure was observed.

E.7.2.3 Exterior

The north-facing window-mounted air conditioning unit exhibited hail indentations at an approximate density of five to six impacts per square foot, with maximum measured inner diameters of approximately 1 inch. The observed indentations did not result in functional impairment. All glazing units on all elevations remained intact, with no cracking or impact fracture observed. Exterior light fixtures with plexiglass housings on the north and west walls were inspected and were not fractured.

The split-face CMU walls exhibited multiple fractures consistent with age-related masonry deterioration. The fracture patterns were irregular and consistent with long-term material distress rather than hail impact.

E.7.2.4 Wind Damage Assessment

No displaced masonry units, membrane uplift, flashing displacement, or other wind-related damage was observed.

E.7.3 Truck Repair Building (008–003)

(see **Appendix A.7**, Photos 50—72)

E.7.3.1 Structure Description

The building is a steel-framed structure with a Galvalume 24-gauge R-panel gable roof. The ridge runs in an east-west orientation. The south elevation contains four roll-up vehicle doors, and the north elevation contains four louvered windows equipped with screens.

E.7.3.2 Roof Observations

The roof panels are heavily corroded and exhibit rust-through conditions at all four corners, consistent with a system that has exceeded its service life. Numerous linear crease lines were observed on the roof panels, consistent with foot traffic. The north-facing slope exhibited light hail indentations measuring less than approximately 3/8 inch in inner diameter, with chalked outer diameters approximating 1/2 inch. The south-facing slope exhibited fewer and less visible indentations. No coating disruption, seam disengagement, panel separation, or fastener rupture was observed on either slope.

E.7.3.3 Wall and Opening Observations

The south roll-up doors exhibited mechanical impact damage along the bottom edges consistent with incidental contact. No hail spatter or impact marks were observed on the south wall panels. The north louvered windows exhibited minor hail dimpling to deteriorated screen material; however, larger tears in the screens were consistent with pre-existing mechanical damage. The east and west wall panels exhibited mechanical crease marks at lower elevations consistent with incidental equipment contact. Interior inspection confirmed no hail indentations on the interior-facing wall panels.

E.7.3.4 Wind Damage Assessment

No uplift, panel displacement, fastener failure, or other wind-related damage was observed.

E.7.4 Storage Shed / Pole Barn (008–004)

(see **Appendix A.7**, Photos 73—102)

E.7.4.1 Structure Description

This structure is a partially open, steel-framed building consisting of five vehicle bays. The south end contains an enclosed storage portion. The roof is a Galvalume R-panel gable system with an approximate 1:12 slope. Each roof slope contains six translucent fiberglass skylight panels.

E.7.4.2 Roof Observations

The Galvalume R-panels exhibited no fractures or coating disruptions. The translucent fiberglass skylight panels were intact, with no fractures observed. Closure metals at the north and south gable ends remained intact and properly seated.

E.7.4.3 Wall Observations

The north wall exhibited no hail spatter or indentations. The west wall exhibited an outward bulge at the bottom wall panel. Interior inspection confirmed that the bottom track had been pushed outward by mechanical equipment impact, consistent with non-wind-related mechanical damage. Flashlight inspection of the interior surfaces confirmed no hail indentations on the west or north wall panels.

E.7.4.4 Interior Observations (Enclosed Bay)

Within the enclosed bay area, several eave purlins were observed to be fully corroded. Wood furring members exhibited dark moisture staining consistent with long-term moisture infiltration rather than recent storm-related intrusion.

E.7.4.5 Wind Damage Assessment

No displaced closure metals, uplift, trim deformation, or wind-related damage was observed.

E.8 Group ID 011 – Garden Center

(see **Appendix A.8**, Photos 1—30)

E.8.1 Roof Observations

The metal roof panels exhibited scattered hail indentations measuring less than approximately ½-inch in inner diameter. The Galvalume surface coating remained intact at all observed impact locations, with no coating fracture, puncture, or exposed substrate. Closure metals at the east and west gable ends exhibited similar minor indentations, likewise without coating disruption.

Crease marks consistent with foot traffic were observed on the roof panels; these marks were linear and irregular in pattern and are unrelated to hail impact.

E.8.2 Wall Observations

The west elevation consists of coated R-panel wall cladding that exhibited light, scattered indentations. The observed indentations were shallow, with low density, and no coating disruption was identified. Panel seams remained engaged, with no separation or distortion. The east and south wall elevations exhibited no hail spatter or impact marks.

An approximately 8-inch-tall EIFS band located along portions of the west and north elevations exhibited no cracking, fracture, or impact-related distress. Storm guard housings were inspected and exhibited no indentations.

Collateral components were also evaluated. One split-system air conditioning unit exhibited minor indentations on the top metal surface; however, the factory-applied coating remained intact with no fracture or exposed metal. Electrical panels showed no hail spatter or impact evidence. All glazing assemblies on all elevations were intact, with no cracking or impact damage observed.

E.8.3 Interior Observations

Interior inspection revealed acoustical drop ceiling panels in clean condition with no water staining. The drywall surfaces throughout the inspected areas were in good condition, with no visible moisture intrusion, staining, or distress.

E.8.4 Wind Damage Assessment

No wind-related damage was observed. Exterior trim components were secure, with no displacement. No evidence of uplift, deformation, or attachment failure was identified on the roof or wall assemblies.

E.9 Group ID 014 – Youth Recreation Center (014-001)

(see **Appendix A.9**, Photos 1—42)

E.9.1 Roof

The polyvinyl chloride single-ply membrane roof was inspected at field sheets, seams, penetrations, rooftop mechanical unit curbs, roof hatch conditions, and perimeter transitions. No circular punctures, star cracking, membrane splitting, reinforcement exposure, compression

bruising, or heat-weld seam separation was observed. Particular attention was given to vertical-to-horizontal transitions at parapet base flashings facing the north and west directions, including termination bars, corner conditions, and welded seams. No fracture lines, membrane splitting, stress whitening, weld separation, or termination bar displacement was observed. A test square was performed and did not indicate brittle cracking, dimpling, fracture propagation, or subsurface bruise response.

Roof curbs and curb flashings at rooftop mechanical units remained intact. No sealant fracture, membrane splitting at curb corners, or mechanical displacement was observed. The roof hatch frame remained undistorted.

The adjacent sprayed polyurethane foam roof at the party wall was observed as a comparative indicator. No coating fractures, ring cracking, exposed foam, or coating spallation was observed at the adjacent foam system.

E.9.2 Exterior

Reinforced vinyl awnings at the north and east elevations were inspected. Ring-shaped hail fractures were visible from the underside of the awning membrane. Fracture diameters measured approximately seven-eighths of an inch. The fractures were circular and consistent with direct impact. No tearing consistent with mechanical cutting or wind-related stress was observed, and the awning structural frame did not exhibit deformation.

Glazed openings at the north elevation entry doors and east elevation windows were inspected. No glass fractures, edge chipping, stress cracking, or glazing bead displacement was observed.

Two wall-mounted exterior light fixtures with plexiglass or vinyl housings were inspected at the west elevation. No fractures, cracking, or stress whitening was observed. Exterior electrical panels exhibited faint hail spatter marks with maximum base width measuring approximately one inch. Spatter marks were shallow and did not deform the panel enclosures.

A nearby wood fence enclosing a storage area was inspected as a collateral indicator. No splintering along top edges, fiber disruption, or impact divots were observed.

E.9.3 Interior

An interior inspection identified a ceiling stain near the north wall in the central portion of the building. Maintenance personnel reported the stain as recent; however, the ceiling tile bore a timestamp dated 2012. Multiple concentric moisture rings were visible. Corrosion was observed on metal studs within the wall cavity, and exterior plywood sheathing exhibited dark moisture staining and localized wood decay. A jog in the exterior downspout was present at this location. These conditions indicate long-term moisture intrusion unrelated to the hail event.

E.10 Group ID 015 – Senior Citizens Building (015-001)

(see **Appendix A.10**, Photos 1—32)

E.10.1 Roof

The roof consists of white-coated Galvalume R-panel metal roofing installed in a gable configuration. The north-facing slope exhibited shallow denting with inner indentation diameter measuring approximately one-half inch. The dents were smooth depressions without coating chipping, substrate exposure, seam disengagement, or rib deformation. The south-facing slope exhibited reduced impact density and did not exhibit functional damage.

E.10.2 Exterior

Aluminum shutters at the west elevation exhibited hail spatter marks with maximum base width measuring approximately one inch and circular indentations at spatter locations. The indentations were shallow and did not result in coating fracture. Several shutters also exhibited mechanical deformation characterized by linear creases and irregular bending patterns inconsistent with hail impact. Dust accumulation within some dent profiles indicated the mechanical deformations predated the hail event.

A plexiglass or vinyl wall sign mounted on the west elevation remained intact with no cracking, puncture, stress whitening, or fastener displacement despite nearby spatter.

At the north elevation, light hail spatter up to approximately one-half inch was observed. A painted aluminum downspout at the northwest corner exhibited denting consistent with recent impact. The bottom face of the north gutter exhibited denting. The east elevation did not exhibit spatter or shutter denting. The south elevation shutters remained intact without spatter.

E.10.3 Interior

The building manager reported no new water intrusion since the hail event.

E.11 Group ID 016 – Municipal Court Building (016-001)

(see **Appendix A.11**, Photos 1—26)

E.11.1 Roof

The roof consists of blue-coated twenty-four gauge R-panel metal roofing installed in a gable configuration. The north-facing slope exhibited widespread spatter and dents measuring

approximately one-half to five-eighths inch in inner diameter. No coating rupture, seam disengagement, or panel buckling was observed. Numerous fasteners exhibited corrosion and some ridge fasteners were missing. The south-facing slope exhibited reduced impact density with minor indentations only.

E.11.2 Exterior

At the west gable end, hail spatter was observed on rake closure metals without trim deformation or coating fracture. Two wall-mounted light fixtures with plexiglass housings remained intact. At the north elevation, a central glass door remained intact. The bottom face of the north gutter was dented and the aluminum downspout at the northwest corner was dented. The south and east elevations did not exhibit hail spatter or gutter denting.

E.11.3 Interior

Interior observations were not provided beyond exterior and roof evaluations; no interior leakage was reported in the field summary.

E.12 Group ID 017 – Water Department Facilities

E.12.1 Tool and Equipment Pole Barn (017-001)

(see **Appendix A.12**, Photos 1—26)

E.12.1.1 Roof

The shed roof consisted of twenty-four gauge metal panels sloping from south toward north at approximately one inch in twelve inches. Hail spatter was observed with maximum base width measuring approximately three-quarter inch. Roof panel dents measured approximately one-half inch in inner diameter. No coating fracture, seam disengagement, or fastener withdrawal was observed. The translucent fiberglass skylight panels remained intact with no cracking or stress whitening.

E.12.1.2 Exterior

West and north walls exhibited hail spatter measuring approximately three-quarter inch with slight indentations. No coating rupture was observed. Bottom edges exhibited mechanical damage and corrosion consistent with pre-existing conditions.

E.12.1.3 Interior

Interior inspection was not applicable for this open-sided structure.

E.12.2 Pump Station Building (017-002)

(see **Appendix A.12**, Photos 27—59)

E.12.2.1 Roof

The corrugated metal roof panels exhibited widespread corrosion across panel flats, ribs, and lap joints consistent with long-term environmental exposure. Localized spatter marks were observed with small indentations measuring approximately three-eighths inch in inner diameter. No coating disruptions, cracking, tearing, punctures, or exposed bright metal were observed at indentation locations. Panel laps remained engaged, and no seam disengagement, panel uplift, buckling, or distortion consistent with wind loading was observed.

Roof fasteners were severely corroded and neoprene washers were deteriorated and compressed. The corrosion and washer deterioration are consistent with long-term aging. No fastener pull-through, withdrawal, or wind-related displacement was observed.

Translucent skylight panels were present within the roof system. The majority remained intact. One skylight panel exhibited a localized circular fracture consistent with direct hail impact. No additional skylight panels exhibited fracture.

E.12.2.2 Exterior

Wall panels exhibited peeling and loss of the blue coating consistent with pre-existing conditions. Hail impacts exacerbated exposed areas. The north roll-up door exhibited denting consistent with recent hail impacts without coating rupture. North wall screens were dimpled and exhibited tearing that was more severe at pre-existing locations. East and south elevations did not exhibit hail spatter. Louvers were severely corroded, with corrosion distributed throughout the east louver and concentrated at the bottom of the south louver.

E.12.2.3 Interior

Interior observations were not documented beyond skylight condition and wall screening conditions; no active leakage was reported.

E.12.3 Groundwater Storage Tank (017-003)

(see **Appendix A.12**, Photos 60—74)

E.12.3.1 Roof

The groundwater storage tank roof and appurtenant components were visually inspected. No hail-related indentations, spatter marks, coating fractures, or deformation were observed. The galvanized coating remained intact.

E.12.3.2 Exterior

The tank wall panels and perimeter components were inspected. No impact-related dents were observed on the approximately one-quarter inch thick steel panels. Generalized corrosion was observed and is consistent with long-term environmental exposure. No wind-related displacement or panel separation was observed.

E.12.3.3 Interior

Interior inspection was not applicable for this tank structure.

E.13 Group ID 018 – Restroom Building (018-001)

(see **Appendix A.13**, Photos 1—23)

E.13.1 Roof

A detailed exterior inspection of the standing seam metal roof system identified hail spatter marks distributed across both roof slopes. The hail spatter marks measured approximately three-quarters of an inch to one inch in maximum base width. Representative test areas indicated a hail indentation density averaging approximately eight to ten indentations per square foot (approximately 800–1000 per roofing square).

Close-up examination of the largest indentations confirmed that the factory-applied blue roof finish remained intact and did not exhibit coating disruptions, cracking, rupturing, or loss of protective coating. No evidence of seam separation, seam lap disengagement, double-lock failure, or deformation impairing the functional performance of the standing seam system was observed. The ridge cap, rake trim, eave trim, and closure metals remained securely fastened and properly aligned.

E.13.2 Exterior

The exterior masonry walls were inspected for storm-related damage. No impact damage, displacement, or coating loss was observed on the concrete masonry block surfaces. A vertical crack was observed at the southwest corner of the building. The crack configuration is consistent with foundation movement and long-term structural settlement and did not exhibit characteristics associated with wind or hail impact.

The painted wooden sign above the west-facing entry was inspected and was intact. No impact fractures, paint ruptures, or hail-related damage were observed at the sign assembly.

E.13.3 Interior

An interior inspection was conducted to evaluate for water intrusion. No evidence of active or historical water infiltration through the roof system was observed. Interior finishes were dry and did not exhibit staining consistent with roof leakage.

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA

Regular Meeting: June 9, 2026

AGENDA ITEM: 6.d

Report on proposed Live Oak soccer fields as budgeted in the FY 2025-2026 Budget Fund 57 CO 2024 - Capital Bond in the amount of \$1,500,000.

SUBMITTED BY: Brenton Lewis, City Manager

APPROVED FOR AGENDA: Brenton Lewis, City Manager

BACKGROUND:

The City of Ingleside has a multi-use area at N.O. Simmmons Park that includes six (6) soccer fields which includes the football field. The area is also used for multiple events, including Round-Up Days, Battlin BBQ, and various City-sponsored events. The use of the area as multi-use has a negative affect on the play area of the soccer fields during soccer season, which in turn requires additional maintenance. The City Council adopted the Ingleside Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan 2021 on January 19, 2021, that identifies the soccer fields are currently adequate, but one more will be needed by 2030 (pg 64). In addition, the plan identifies as a fifth key theme in response to the need to provide new and/or improved soccer, football, baseball and softball fields (pg 47).

The City Council has seen the need for additional soccer fields come to the forefront because of the increase in participants through the Texas Coast Youth Soccer League. Because of the projection, the City Council has budgeted \$1,500,000 in the FY 2025-2026 Budget CO 2024 - Capital Bond Fund 57. Discussions have involved improving Live Oak Park by relocating the soccer fields to an area adjacent to the baseball/softball complex. However, the land area available is not adequate to meet the square footage requirements for the projected soccer complex. To facilitate improving Live Oak Park by relocating the soccer fields, additional land will need to be acquired to meet the needs for the soccer complex, including facilities and parking requirements.

Attached are two maps showing the existing facilities at N.O. Simmons and a possible location at Live Oak. The Live Oak location only addresses the fields and not the need for additional facilities and parking.

FISCAL ANALYSIS:

N/A

RECOMMENDATION:

Report Only.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. N.O. Simmons Soccer Fields
2. Possible Live Oak Soccer Fields





CITY COUNCIL AGENDA

Regular Meeting: June 9, 2026

AGENDA ITEM: 7

Proclamation recognizing Lemonade Day Coastal Bend.

SUBMITTED BY: Jana Stork, Director of Administrative Services/City Secretary

APPROVED FOR AGENDA: Jana Stork, Director of Administrative Services/City Secretary

BACKGROUND:

To recognize the hands-on educational program inspiring the youth in the Coastal Bend community. Lemonade Day is a community-wide event uniting to train the next generation of entrepreneurs about budgeting, marketing, and leadership while preparing the young participants to run their own businesses across the Coastal Bend.

The program, organized by the United Corpus Christi Chamber Foundation, uses lemonade stands as a hands-on way to teach children how to start, market, and manage a business from the ground up.

FISCAL ANALYSIS:

N/A

RECOMMENDATION:

No Action Required.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Proclamation for Lemonade Day v2

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, Lemonade Day Coastal Bend is a hands-on educational program that inspires youth to explore entrepreneurship, creativity, and financial responsibility; and

WHEREAS, through this initiative, young participants gain valuable experience by planning, launching, and operating their own business, learning skills that will benefit them throughout their lives; and

WHEREAS, Lemonade Day Coastal Bend promotes important values by encouraging youth to earn income, save for the future, and give back to their community; and

WHEREAS, this program brings together families, schools, local businesses, and community leaders to support and invest in the success of the next generation; and

WHEREAS, the City of Ingleside recognizes the positive impact of Lemonade Day and commends the organizers, volunteers, and participants who make this program possible;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Pedro Oscar Adame, Mayor of the City of Ingleside, Texas, do hereby proclaim July 11, 2026 as

“LEMONADE DAY”

in the City of Ingleside, Texas, and encourage all residents to participate in and support this event, celebrating the entrepreneurial spirit and achievements of our youth.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Ingleside to be affixed this 09th day of June, 2026.

CITY OF INGLESIDE, TEXAS

Pedro Oscar Adame, Mayor

ATTEST:

Jana Stork, City Secretary

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA
Regular Meeting: June 9, 2026

AGENDA ITEM: 8

Deliberate and take appropriate action on the Regular Meeting Minutes of May 26, 2026.

SUBMITTED BY: Jana Stork, Director of Administrative Services/City Secretary

APPROVED FOR AGENDA: Brenton Lewis, City Manager

BACKGROUND:

Please see the accompanying Regular City Council Meeting Minutes of May 26, 2026.

FISCAL ANALYSIS:

N/A

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends Council approve the Minutes, as presented.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. 2026, 05-26 Regular Meeting Minutes_DRAFT

**CITY OF INGLESIDE
REGULAR CITY COUNCIL MEETING
MINUTES
MAY 26, 2026**

Opening Agenda

1. Call regular meeting to order.

The Regular Council Meeting of the City of Ingleside was called to order by Mayor Adame at 6:30 p.m. on May 26, 2026, at City Hall 2671 San Angelo Ave., Ingleside, TX and live video streaming.

2. Roll Call.

With Council Members present a quorum was established.

Council Members Present: James Steward, Steve Diehl, Mayor Pro-Tem Salinas, Victor Polanco Jr., Linda Timmerman, Jessie Velasquez (via Zoom), and Mayor Adame.

3. Invocation.

Council Member Timmerman led the invocation.

4. Pledge of Allegiance.

Mayor Adame led the Pledge of Allegiance to the U.S. flag.

5. Citizen Comments and Reports.

Hector Gonzales, 113 Starlight Dr., Ingleside on the Bay, addressed the Council.

Jason Followell, no address given, addressed the Council.

Courtney Shane, 2181 Capeheart, addressed the Council.

Ann Nyberg, 320 Inglewood, Ingleside on the Bay, addressed the Council.

6. Staff Comments and Reports.

a. Council Comments and Reports.

Mayor Adame stated that he was contacted by the San Patricio Municipal Water District for a meeting with local Mayors on Thursday.

Council Member Diehl stated that he would like to see a clear spot for citizens to send comments on the City website.

Council Member Velasquez stated that she would like to know why the latchkey program was discontinued.

b. Announcements of Community Interest and/or upcoming events.

No discussion was held on this item.

c. Report on street repairs in the City of Ingleside.

Discussion was held between Council Members, City Manager Lewis, and Director of Infrastructure Services Paredes about the street repairs, the rating system in place, timeline to repair roads, city equipment, and patching versus fixing.

d. Report on the construction of the 2.0 Million Gallons per Day (MGD) Wastewater Treatment Plant submitted by AGCM.

AGCM Representative Mike Price gave a report on the construction of the 2.0 MGD Wastewater Treatment Plant.

e. Report on General Projects.

Discussion was held between Council Members, City Manager Lewis, and Director of Infrastructure Services about the current projects map needing to be updated to reflect current projects, transparency, bid process for the current projects, funding mechanisms, and state law requirements.

f. Proposed Budget Calendar for Fiscal Year 2026-2027.

Discussion was held between Council Members and City Manager Lewis about the proposed budget calendar being a working document, the departments bringing the wants and needs to the Council, general discussion, and moving the Strategic Planning Retreat to the July 11, 2026 Budget Workshop.

Consent Agenda

Agenda Item 7 was pulled from Consent Agenda and moved into the Regular Agenda for separate discussion.

- 7. Deliberate and take appropriate action on the second and final reading of an Ordinance altering the prima facie speed limits established for vehicles under the provisions of Sec. 545.356, Texas Transportation Code, upon the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation, on FM 1069 within the corporate limits of the**

City of Ingleside, as set out in this Ordinance; Providing a penalty of a fine in an amount of not less than one dollar (\$1.00) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200.00) for violations; and providing for effective date, reading severability, and publication.

Proposed Ordinance 2026-12.

Discussion was held between Council Members and City Manager Lewis about this coming from TxDOT, the engineering study that was done, and the request from TxDOT to adopt the Ordinance.

Motion: Mayor Adame made a motion to approve Ordinance 2026-12, an Ordinance altering the prima facie speed limits established for vehicles under the provisions of Sec. 545.356, Texas Transportation Code, upon the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation, on FM 1069 within the corporate limits of the City of Ingleside, as set out in this Ordinance; Providing a penalty of a fine in an amount of not less than one dollar (\$1.00) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200.00) for violations; and providing for effective date, reading severability, and publication. Council Member Polanco Jr. seconded the motion. Motion carried 6:1.

For Motion: Council Member Steward, Council Member Diehl, Council Member Polanco Jr., Council Member Timmerman, Council Member Velasquez, and Mayor Adame

Against Motion: Mayor Pro-Tem Salinas

8. Deliberate and take appropriate action on the Regular Meeting Minutes of May 12, 2026.

Motion: Mayor Adame made a motion to approve the Consent Agenda excluding Item 7 which was removed from the Consent Agenda for separate discussion. Council Member Diehl seconded the motion. Motion carried with all present voting in favor.

Regular Agenda

9. Discussion and update of the City of Ingleside Street Advisory Group.

Discussion was held between Council Members, City Manager Lewis, and Director of Infrastructure Services Paredez about input on keeping the Advisory Group, current members, the group bringing ten (10) streets to Council for approval, the request of pushing the group to see how many streets can be completed in the Fiscal Year, and educating members who are willing to serve without the knowledge.

No Action Taken.

10. Deliberate and take appropriate action on proceeding in the Schematic Design Phase of the City of Ingleside Facilities Complex, presentation by Levy Dykema.

Discussion was held between Council Members and City Manager Lewis about infrastructure, priority projects for the City, estimated cost of \$510,000, the survey that was sent out, and the estimation of the project costing \$20M - \$22M.

Levy Dykema Representative Matt Catterall gave a brief presentation on current conditions and the recommendations.

Further discussion was held between Council Members, City Manager Lewis, and Mr. Catterall about what the City pays annually for the lease of land the Senior Center is on and the additional IT building, priority projects, and having substations of the Police and Fire Departments.

Motion: Mayor Pro-Tem Salinas made a motion to postpone the Agenda Item and to include the item in the budget process. Council Member Steward seconded the motion. Motion carried with all present voting in favor.

Council Member Velasquez left the meeting, via Zoom, at 9:07 p.m.

11. Deliberate and take appropriate action on a Resolution appointing/reappointing members to the Planning and Zoning Commission.

Proposed Resolution 2026-16.

Discussion was held between Council Members and City Manager Lewis about members that are terming out, receiving two (2) applications for volunteers, family members serving on the Commission together, no conflicts of interest between the family members serving together, the Commission only being a recommendation to Council, and nothing is stated in the City Policy and Procedures Handbook stating that Board and Commission members cannot be related.

Motion: Council Member Steward made a motion to approve Resolution 2026-16, a Resolution appointing/reappointing members to the Planning and Zoning Commission. Council Member Timmerman seconded the motion. Motion carried 5:1.

For Motion: Council Member Steward, Council Member Diehl, Council Member Polanco Jr., Council Member Timmerman, and Mayor Adame

Against Motion: Mayor Pro-Tem Salinas

12. Deliberate and take appropriate action on the approval of the final pay application and project closeout on the Faith Park Basketball Court Pavilion.

Discussion was held between Council Members and City Manager Lewis about the funding sources from the Ingleside Development Corporation funds, the collaborative effort, and the project being an A to Z project.

Motion: Council Member Diehl made a motion to approve the final pay application and project closeout on the Faith Park Basketball Court Pavilion. Mayor Adame seconded the motion. Motion carried with all present voting in favor.

13. Deliberate and take appropriate action on the approval of the final pay application and project closeout on the West Main Parking Lot Project.

Discussion was held between Council Members and City Manager Lewis about the project being engineered out, the parking lot open to the public during the day but reserved for Humble Center events, and the request to add bollard posts at the entrance of the parking lot.

Motion: Mayor Adame made a motion to approve the final pay application and project closeout on the West Main Parking Lot Project. Council Member Diehl seconded the motion. Motion carried with all present voting in favor.

14. Deliberate and take appropriate action on a Resolution of the City Council of the City of Ingleside, Texas, amending Resolution No. 2023-12 regarding the composition of the Cove Park Advisory Group; appointing members to the Group; and providing an effective date.

Proposed Resolution 2026-17.

Discussion was held between Council Members and City Manager Lewis about appointing John Salinas and David Pruitt as the citizens, and Council Member Polanco Jr. as the Council representative.

Motion: Mayor Adame made a motion to approve Resolution 2026-17, a Resolution of the City Council of the City of Ingleside, Texas, amending Resolution No. 2023-12 regarding the composition of the Cove Park Advisory Group; appointing members to the Group; and providing an effective date, with the nominations presented. Council Member Timmerman seconded the motion. Motion carried with all present voting in favor.

15. Deliberate and take appropriate action on a Resolution of the City Council of the City of Ingleside, Texas, requesting modifications to the City of Corpus Christi's proposed Level One Water Emergency baseline allocations; authorizing the City Manager to present and advocate the City's position; and providing an effective date.

Proposed Resolution 2026-18.

Discussion was held between Council Members and City Manager Lewis about the cities on this side of the Harbor Bridge wanting to be treated the same as the citizens of Corpus Christi, the progress on wells, the push of Stage 1 being in December, a letter of Resolution for the City of Sinton, and the authorization for the City Manager to speak on behalf of the City.

Motion: Council Member Diehl made a motion to approve Resolution 2026-18, a Resolution of the City Council of the City of Ingleside, Texas, requesting modifications to the City of Corpus Christi's proposed Level One Water Emergency baseline allocations; authorizing the City Manager to present and advocate the City's position; and providing an effective date. Council Member Polanco Jr. seconded the motion. Motion carried with all present voting in favor.

Closing Agenda

16. Items to consider for placement on future agendas.

Council Member Timmerman requested an update on the soccer complex.

Council Member Diehl and Mayor Adame requested an update on State Highway 200.

Mayor Pro-Tem Salinas requested an update on the Police Department audit.

17. Adjourn Regular Meeting.

Mayor Adame adjourned the regular meeting of the City of Ingleside at 9:40 p.m.

APPROVED:

Pedro Oscar Adame, Mayor

ATTEST:

Jana Stork, City Secretary

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA

Regular Meeting: June 9, 2026

AGENDA ITEM: 9

Deliberate and take appropriate action on a Resolution appointing members to the Ingleside Development Corporation (IDC) Board of Directors.

SUBMITTED BY: Bernard Rodriguez, Director of Development Services

APPROVED FOR AGENDA: Brenton Lewis, City Manager

BACKGROUND:

The Ingleside Development Corporation (IDC) was created by the voters of the City of Ingleside on May 6, 2000 and the Articles of Incorporation dictate the Board to be composed of seven (7) residents of the City Of Ingleside with the terms of three (3) members expiring on May 30 of odd years and terms of four (4) members expiring on May 30 of even years. Whereas, the member terms for Position 1, Position 2, Position 3, and Position 4 have expired and David Pruitt, Position 1, Crystal Gauthreaux, Position 2, and Victor Polanco, Position 4, are willing and eligible to serve;

David Pruitt is recommended to serve as a member on the Board of Directors of the Ingleside Development Corporation, Position 1, with the term ending on May 30, 2028.

Crystal Gauthreaux is recommended to serve as a member on the Board of Directors of the Ingleside Development Corporation, Position 2, with the term ending on May 30, 2028.

Victor Polanco is recommended to serve as a member on the Board of Directors of the Ingleside Development Corporation, Position 4, with the term ending on May 30, 2028.

FISCAL ANALYSIS:

N/A

RECOMMENDATION:

The IDC Board met on May 19, 2026, and voted to recommend the appointment of David Pruitt to Position 1, Crystal Gauthreaux to Position 2, and Victor Polanco to Position 4.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. IDC Proposed Members and Applicant
2. DOCS1-#358120-v1-REV_RES_2026-XX_Board_Member_Resolution_2026

Ingleside Development Corporation
Board Member PROPOSED Roster

Ingleside Development Corporation (4-B)

7 Members

Terms Expiring on May 30 Even/Odd Resolution 744 on 05/23/2000 No Term Limits

Position	Name	Term Date	Phone	Address	Email Contact
Position 1	David Pruitt	July 09, 2026 - May 30, 2028	512-376-0610	2671 San Angelo Ave.	
Position 2	Crystal Gauthreaux	July 09, 2026 - May 30, 2028	361-688-1885	3193 Ave A	protouchinc@aol.com
Position 3	Vacant				
Position 4	Victor Polanco	Feb 09, 2026 - May 30, 2028			vpolanco@inglesidetx.gov
Position 5	Cindy Wilson	May 30, 2025 - May 30, 2027	361-523-8383	2635 San Angelo Ave.	clwjsw78@gmail.com
Position 6	Steve Cannon	May 30, 2025 - May 30, 2027	361-944-0187		autodoctortx@msn.com
Position 7	Alana Seaman	May 30, 2025 - May 30, 2027	361-774-4040	1663 Mooney Ln.	alana.seaman@yahoo.com

**Volunteer Application for Boards,
Commissions, Committees & Groups**



**City
Secretary
Department**

Requirements: (1) A resident of the City of Ingleside for 12 months; (2) A current registered voter. Please return the completed form to the City Secretary's Office for processing either via email at citysecretary@inglesidetx.gov or via mail to: Boards & Commissions, c/o City Secretary – PO Drawer 400, Ingleside, TX 78362 or in person: City Secretary's Office 2671 San Angelo Ave. Ingleside, TX 78362. Please note when this is filed with the City the information included will become public information that may be disclosed per the Texas Public Information Act.

If you are interested in applying for more than one position, please indicate the order of your preference by placing a number in the space to the left for which you are applying (i.e., 1, 2, 3).

<u> </u> Board of Adjustments	<u> </u> Charter Review Committee
<u> 2 </u> Planning & Zoning Commission	<u> </u> Cove Park Advisory Group
<u> 1 </u> Ingleside Development Corporation	<u> </u> Street Advisory Group
<u> </u> Library Board	

If asked to serve on a different board than you indicated, would you be interested? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Name: Crystal Gauthreaux

Address: 3193 Avenue A Ingleside, TX 78362

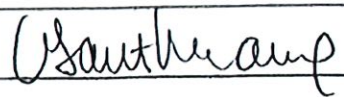
Telephone Number: 3616881885 E-Mail Address: protouchinc@aol.com

Number of years as resident of City: 25 Qualified voter in the City of Ingleside? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Do you or your employer have any business or other dealings with the City of Ingleside which may present a conflict of interest? ☐ Yes ☒ No If "Yes", please explain:

Describe any qualifications, credentials or special interests that relate to your possible appointment. Attach additional sheet(s) if needed.

Please see attached sheet.

Signature: 

Date: 5/7/26

I hold a Bachelor's Degree in Business Management and a Post-Baccalaureate Degree in Construction Management from LSU. Professionally, I have owned and operated Pro-Touch Contractors, Inc., a commercial construction company, since 2006. Through this experience, I have gained extensive knowledge in project management, budgeting, contract administration, infrastructure improvements, long-term planning, and working collaboratively with public entities and local businesses.

In 2022, I also became the owner/operator of Pook's Pub in Aransas Pass, which has further strengthened my understanding of small business operations, tourism, customer service, economic development, and community engagement within the Coastal Bend region.

I am actively involved in the community through membership in the Ingleside Woman's Club, as well as both the Ingleside and Aransas Pass Chambers of Commerce. I am also a founding member of the Krewe of Sirens, a charitable organization dedicated to promoting the Coastal Bend through community events, tourism, and civic involvement.

My professional background, combined with my strong ties to the local community and passion for economic growth and revitalization, would allow me to bring both business experience and community perspective to the Ingleside Development Corporation.

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-____

**A RESOLUTION APPOINTING MEMBERS TO THE INGLESIDE
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (IDC) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**

WHEREAS, the Ingleside Development Corporation was created by the voters of the City of Ingleside by an election on May 6, 2000; and

WHEREAS, the Articles of Incorporation passed and approved by the City Council with Resolution # 744 on May 23, 2000, allows for seven (7) residents of the city of Ingleside to serve on the Board of Directors for the Ingleside Development Corporation (IDC) with three (3) members expiring on September 30 of odd years and four (4) members expiring on September 30 of even years; and

WHEREAS, the Articles of Incorporation amended by Resolution # 1018 on May 24, 2011, changed the expiration month from September to May of the respective years and kept the terms of two years with no term limits; and

WHEREAS, Cindy Wilson, Steve Cannon, and Alana Seaman were appointed to serve in terms that expire May 30, 2027; and

WHEREAS, David Pruitt, Towanda Martin, Amanda Torres, and Steve Diehl were appointed to serve in terms that expire May 30, 2026; and

WHEREAS, Towanda Martin, Amanda Torres, and Steve Diehl have resigned from Position 2, Position 3, and Position 4 respectively; and

WHEREAS, Crystal Gauthreaux and Victor Polanco are willing and eligible to serve as members of the Ingleside Development Corporation Board of Directors; and

WHEREAS, Position 3 on the Ingleside Development Corporation Board of Directors became vacant upon the resignation of Amanda Torres and remains vacant pending the receipt and consideration of candidates by the City Council;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF INGLESIDE, TEXAS, THAT:

- Section 1: The matter and facts recited in the preamble hereof are found and determined to be true and correct.
- Section 2: David Pruitt is appointed to serve as a member on the Board of Directors of the Ingleside Development Corporation, Position 1, with the term ending on May 30, 2028.
- Section 3: Crystal Gauthreaux is appointed to serve as a member on the Board of Directors of the Ingleside Development Corporation, Position 2, with the term ending on May 30, 2028.

Section 4: Victor Polanco is appointed to serve as a member on the Board of Directors of the Ingleside Development Corporation, Position 4, with the term ending on May 30, 2028.

PASSED AND APPROVED this ____ day of _____, 2026, by ____ (ayes) to ____ (nays) with ____ abstentions by a vote of the City Council of the City of Ingleside, Texas.

CITY COUNCIL VOTE AS RECORDED:

Mayor Pedro Oscar Adame	Yes	No	Abstain
Mayor Pro-Tem Julio Salinas	Yes	No	Abstain
Council Member Steve Diehl	Yes	No	Abstain
Council Member James Steward	Yes	No	Abstain
Council Member Victor Polanco	Yes	No	Abstain
Council Member Linda Timmerman	Yes	No	Abstain
Council Member Jessie Velasquez	Yes	No	Abstain

CITY OF INGLESIDE, TEXAS

Pedro Oscar Adame, Mayor

ATTEST:

Jana Stork, City Secretary

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA

Regular Meeting: June 9, 2026

AGENDA ITEM: 10

Deliberate and take appropriate action for the City Council to authorize the City Manager to advertise for Request For Qualifications (RFQ) for engineering for the maintenance of two of the City of Ingleside water towers located at N.O. Simmons Park and 973 FM HWY 1069.

SUBMITTED BY: Gary Paredez, Director of Infrastructure Services

APPROVED FOR AGENDA: Brenton Lewis, City Manager

BACKGROUND:

The City currently has three (3) elevated storage tanks that are used to distribute and maintain water pressure throughout the City. The N.O. Simmons Elevated Storage Tank (EST) is 750,000 gallon capacity and is the newest tank. The current condition is in good shape, but rust is developing. The Homeport (EST) is 500,000 gallon capacity and is the next oldest, and it is located at 973 FM HWY 1069 just past the entrance to Cove Park. This (EST) is currently in use and in need of painting. The oldest (EST) is the 8th St (EST) was built in 1965 and has a capacity of 250,000 gallons. This tower was taken out of service after damage was incurred from Hurricane Harvey and cannot be placed back into service until after the construction of the new wastewater treatment plant is complete. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) may require additional safeguards be in place before the tower can be utilized.

FISCAL ANALYSIS:

The CIP Fund 57 allowed \$2,870,000.00 to accomplish the repairs necessary for these ESTs.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends the City Council authorize the City Manager to advertise Request For Qualifications (RFQ) for engineering for maintenance of the City of Ingleside water towers located at N.O. Simmons Park and 973 FM HWY 1069.

ATTACHMENTS:

None

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA

Regular Meeting: June 9, 2026

AGENDA ITEM: 11

Discussion and possible action regarding proposals received in response to the City's Request for Proposals for Alternative Water Supplies, including selection of a respondent for the development of an alternative groundwater supply project and authorization for the City Manager to negotiate an agreement for future City Council consideration.

SUBMITTED BY: Brenton Lewis, City Manager

APPROVED FOR AGENDA: Brenton Lewis, City Manager

BACKGROUND:

The City of Ingleside staff will publicly open proposals received for qualified consultants/firms interested in providing an alternate groundwater delivery system to supplement the City's current water supplies at 2:00 p.m., Central Time, June 8, 2026.

The proposals are to meet the requirements of the City of Ingleside to possibly enter into a long-term agreement for the development, financing, permitting, construction, operation, maintenance, treatment, and delivery of an alternative groundwater supply system to supplement the City's current water supplies.

The City requested proposals from qualified firms, teams, developers, suppliers, or entities capable of providing an integrated alternative water supply project utilizing brackish groundwater resources and associated treatment technologies, including reverse osmosis or comparable treatment methods capable of producing potable water suitable for municipal use. Proposed services may include hydrogeologic evaluation, groundwater investigation, test well drilling, aquifer testing, water quality sampling, treatment, permitting, financing, construction, operation, maintenance, and related infrastructure necessary to provide a sustainable potable water supply to the City.

FISCAL ANALYSIS:

The City's anticipated financial obligation under any resulting agreement is expected to be primarily limited to the purchase of treated potable water following commencement of operations pursuant to the terms of a negotiated agreement approved by the City Council.

RECOMMENDATION:

Discussion and action after receipt of qualified proposals.

ATTACHMENTS:

None