TROPICAL CYCLONE PRELIMINARY SUMMARY
Typhoon PAENG (2222 NALGAE)

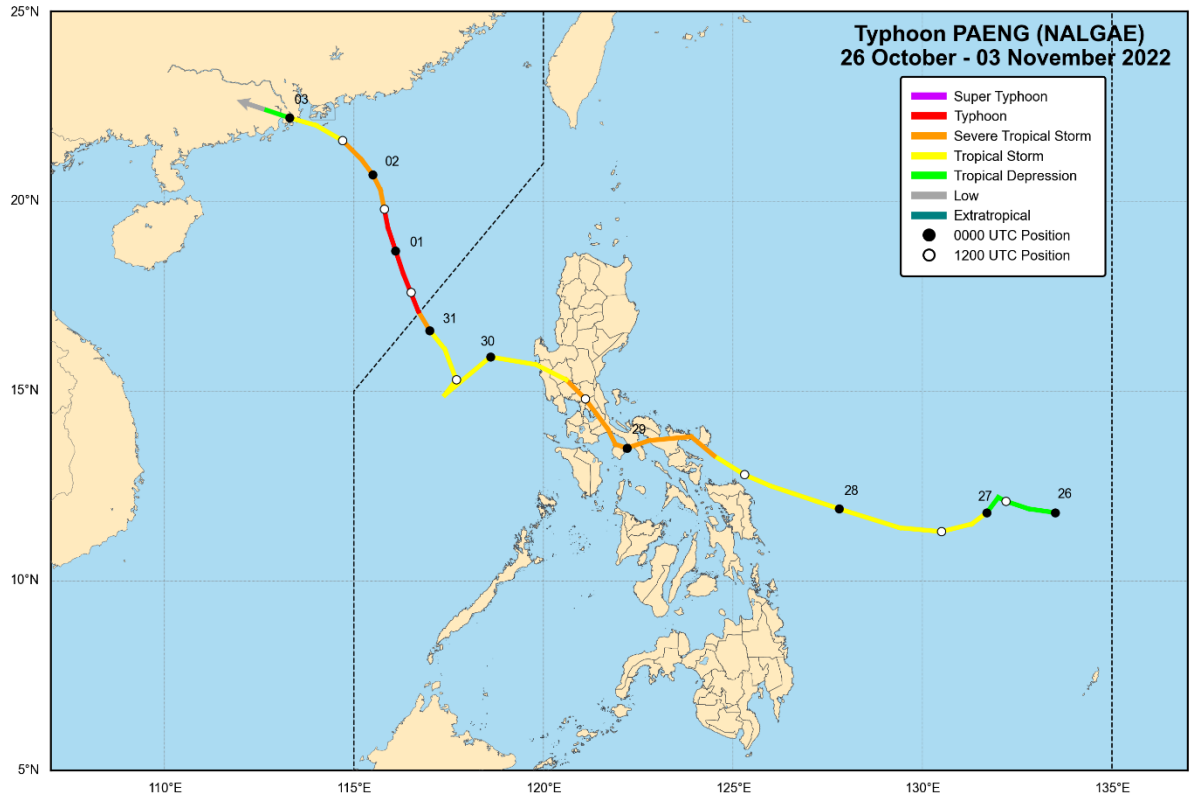

Fig. 1. Preliminary best track positions and intensities of Typhoon PAENG. Line color indicates the category of tropical cyclone. Shaded circles with date labels indicated 00 UTC positions while open circles indicate 12 UTC positions.

Meteorological Summary

- First tracked as a disturbance: 0600 UTC, 23 October 2022
- Developed into a tropical depression: 0000 UTC, 26 October 2022
- Weakened into a remnant low: 0600 UTC, 03 November 2022
- Entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility: 0000 UTC, 26 October 2022
- Exited the PAR: 0440 UTC, 31 October 2022
- Duration
  - Within the PAR: 5 days and 4.7 hours
  - Lifetime[1]: 8 days and 6 hours
- Peak intensity and category:
  - Within the PAR: 55 kt (100 km/h), Severe Tropical Storm
  - Lifetime: 65 kt (120 km/h), Typhoon

[1] Lifetime is the period from the development into a tropical depression to its weakening into a remnant low or its transitioning into an extratropical low.
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- Reported landfalls[2]:
  - Virac, Catanduanes: 1710 UTC, 28 October 2022
  - Caramoan, Camarines Sur: 1740 UTC, 28 October 2022
  - Buenavista, Quezon: 2200 UTC, 28 October 2022
  - Santa Cruz, Marinduque: 0040 UTC, 29 October 2022
  - Sariaya, Quezon: 0540 UTC, 29 October 2022

Extremes of Surface Meteorological Observations in the Philippines

Highest peak gust over land[3]:

- Ambulong, Tanauan City, Batangas: NNW (330°) at 46.6 kt (24 m/s), 0442 UTC, 29 October 2022
- Tanay, Rizal: SSE (160°) at 44.7 kt (23 m/s), 1110 UTC, 29 October 2022
- Tayabas, Quezon: SW (220°) at 38.8 kt (20 m/s), 0900 UTC, 29 October 2022

Lowest sea level pressure over land:

- Tayabas, Quezon: 983.5 hPa, 0700 UTC, 29 October 2022
- Tanay, Rizal: 984.9 hPa, 0900 UTC, 29 October 2022
- Science Garden, Quezon City, NCR: 987.4 hPa, 1100 UTC, 29 October 2022

Highest 24-hour rainfall:

- Indang, Cavite: 346.6 mm, 30 October 2022
- Baybay, Leyte: 271.1 mm, 29 October 2022
- Tayabas, Quezon: 257.7 mm, 29 October 2022

Highest cumulative rainfall while the tropical cyclone was in the PAR:

- Indang, Cavite: 453.8 mm
- Tayabas, Quezon: 400.3 mm
- Mambusao, Capiz: 383.4 mm

[2] Reported landfalls in the Philippines

[3] Over land extremes are extremes of observation reported by a land-based weather station.

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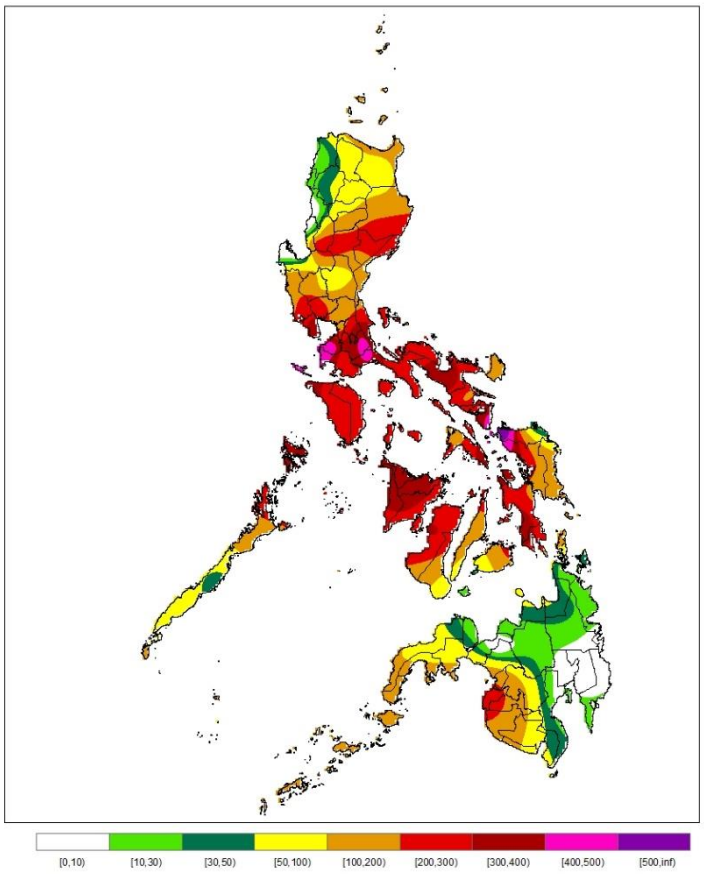

Fig. 2. Spatial interpolation of accumulated rainfall (mm) for the period of 26 to 31 October 2022 from reports of PAGASA synoptic and agromet stations.

Warning Summary

Number of Public and Marine Tropical Cyclone Products Issued:

- Tropical Cyclone Updates:
  - First Issuance: 4:00 PM, 26 October 2022
  - Last Issuance: 4:00 AM, 03 November 2022
- Tropical Cyclone Advisories:
  - First Issuance: None
  - Last Issuance: None
- Tropical Cyclone Bulletins:
  - First Issuance: 11:00 AM, 26 October 2022
  - Last Issuance: 11:00 PM, 31 October 2022
- Tropical Cyclone Warnings for Shipping:
  - First Issuance: 11:00 AM, 26 October 2022
  - Last Issuance: 11:00 PM, 31 October 2022

Hoisting of Tropical Cyclone Wind Signals:

- Highest level of wind signal hoisted: TCWS #3

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- Number of localities where wind signals had been hoisted: 61
- Timeline of hoisting/lifting of wind signals:
  - 5:00 AM, 27 October 2022: Initial hoisting of TCWS #1
  - 5:00 AM, 28 October 2022: Initial hoisting of TCWS #2
  - 2:00 AM, 29 October 2022: Initial hoisting of TCWS #3
  - 11:00 PM, 31 October 2022: Lifting all wind signals

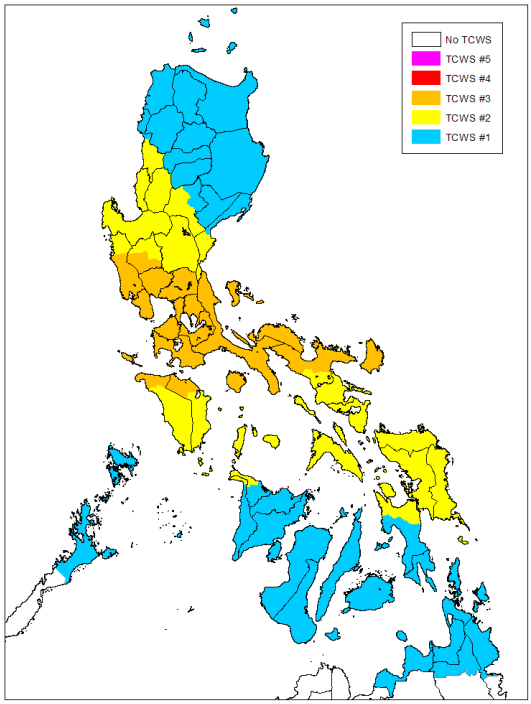

Fig.3. Highest wind signal hoisted by PAGASA during the occurrence of Typhoon PAENG

Other Pertinent Information:

- The international name “NALGAE”, meaning a wing, is contributed by Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.
- As of reporting time[4], the occurrence of PAENG directly resulted in 318 casualties (155 dead, 129 injured, 34 missing) and combined cost of damage of agriculture, infrastructure, and houses of at least PHP 7,002,379,618.885.

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[4] The information is consolidated by the NDRRMC Situational Report No.16 for Tropical Cyclone PAENG dated 05 November 2022.
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