

July 2026 Safety Calendar:

Real Estate

Verist.



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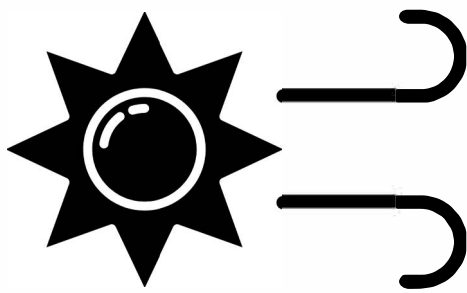


Extreme summer weather events are becoming more frequent and more severe, creating significant operational, financial, and safety challenges for commercial real estate—whether office buildings, industrial facilities, self storage properties, or apartment communities. These events can disrupt business operations, damage structures, threaten tenant and employee safety, and increase insurance costs. Proactive planning, strong building resilience measures, and well designed safety programs help reduce exposure and ensure properties remain safe, functional, and compliant during and after severe weather.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	Week 1: Examples of Extreme Weather Events					
	Hurricanes - Large tropical storms with high winds, heavy rain, and storm surge that can cause widespread flooding and structural damage.	Tornadoes - Violent rotating windstorms capable of destroying buildings, vehicles, and infrastructure within minutes.	Severe Thunderstorms - Storms produce damaging winds, lightning, hail, and heavy rainfall that can disrupt operations and damage property.	Flooding - Overflow of water onto normally dry land caused by heavy rain, storm surge, or drainage failures.	Wildfires - Uncontrolled fires fueled by dry vegetation and high winds, threatening structures and air quality.	Extreme Heat - Prolonged periods of unusually high temperatures that strain HVAC systems and increase health risks.
			1	2	3	4
	Week 2: Ways Extreme Weather Impacts Commercial Real Estate					
Drought - Extended periods of low rainfall that increase fire risk and impact landscaping, water systems, and cooling operations.	Structural damage to roofs, facades, windows, and building systems.	Flooding of basements, parking lots, and ground floor units , leading to mold, electrical hazards, and business interruption.	Power outages that disrupt operations, security systems, and life safety equipment.	HVAC strain or failure during extreme heat, impacting tenant comfort and equipment performance.	Supply chain delays for industrial and warehouse tenants due to road closures or damaged infrastructure.	Increased fire risk from drought, lightning, or overloaded electrical systems.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Week 3: Best Practices for Reducing Extreme Weather Risk					
Tenant displacement in apartments or offices due to unsafe conditions or prolonged repairs.	Conduct annual property risk assessments focused on weather related vulnerabilities.	Maintain roofs, drainage systems, and gutters to prevent water intrusion and structural stress.	Install or upgrade backup power systems such as generators or battery storage.	Reinforce building envelopes with impact resistant windows, flood barriers, or wind rated materials.	Improve site grading and stormwater management to reduce flooding and pooling.	Trim trees and maintain landscaping to reduce wind blown debris and fire hazards.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Week 4: Safety Program Initiatives to Help Reduce Risk				
Develop and test emergency response plans for each weather scenario.	Coordinate with local utilities and emergency services to ensure rapid response and continuity.	Weather specific emergency action plans distributed to all tenants and staff.	Seasonal safety training sessions (hurricane prep, and heat safety).	Tenant communication systems (i.e.- text alerts and email blasts) for real time updates.	Evacuation and shelter in place drills tailored to each property type.	Facility inspections before and after major storms with documented corrective actions.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Business continuity planning workshops for office and industrial tenants.	On site emergency supply kits including flashlights, first aid, water, and PPE.	Partnerships with local fire, police, and emergency management for joint training and preparedness.	Install backup generators, battery storage, and microgrid systems to maintain operations during outages.	Develop flood and heat emergency response plans with clear tenant communication protocols.	Install deployable flood barriers at entrances and loading docks for rapid protection.	
26	27	28	29	30	31	

Extreme Summer Weather in Commercial Real Estate

Extreme summer weather events are becoming more frequent and more severe, creating significant operational, financial, and safety challenges for commercial real estate—whether office buildings, industrial facilities, self storage properties, or apartment communities. These events can disrupt business operations, damage structures, threaten tenant and employee safety, and increase insurance costs. Proactive planning, strong building resilience measures, and well designed safety programs help reduce exposure and ensure properties remain safe, functional, and compliant during and after severe weather.



Week 1

Examples of Extreme Weather Events

- Hurricanes — Large tropical storms with high winds, heavy rain, and storm surge that can cause widespread flooding and structural damage.
- Tornadoes — Violent rotating windstorms capable of destroying buildings, vehicles, and infrastructure within minutes.
- Severe Thunderstorms — Storms produce damaging winds, lightning, hail, and heavy rainfall that can disrupt operations and damage property.
- Flooding — Overflow of water onto normally dry land caused by heavy rain, storm surge, or drainage failures.
- Wildfires — Uncontrolled fires fueled by dry vegetation and high winds, threatening structures and air quality.
- Extreme Heat — Prolonged periods of unusually high temperatures that strain HVAC systems and increase health risks.
- Drought — Extended periods of low rainfall that increase fire risk and impact landscaping, water systems, and cooling operations.

Week 2

Ways Extreme Weather Impacts Commercial Real Estate

- Structural damage to roofs, facades, windows, and building systems.
- Flooding of basements, parking lots, and ground floor units, leading to mold, electrical hazards, and business interruption.
- Power outages that disrupt operations, security systems, and life safety equipment.
- HVAC strain or failure during extreme heat, impacting tenant comfort and equipment performance.
- Supply chain delays for industrial and warehouse tenants due to road closures or damaged infrastructure.
- Increased fire risk from drought, lightning, or overloaded electrical systems.
- Tenant displacement in apartments or offices due to unsafe conditions or prolonged repairs.

Week 3

Best Practices for Reducing Extreme Weather Risk

- Conduct annual property risk assessments focused on weather related vulnerabilities.
- Maintain roofs, drainage systems, and gutters to prevent water intrusion and structural stress.
- Install or upgrade backup power systems such as generators or battery storage.
- Reinforce building envelopes with impact resistant windows, flood barriers, or wind rated materials.
- Improve site grading and storm water management to reduce flooding and pooling.
- Trim trees and maintain landscaping to reduce wind blown debris and fire hazards.
- Develop and test emergency response plans for each weather scenario.
- Coordinate with local utilities and emergency services to ensure rapid response and continuity.

Week 4

Safety Program Initiatives to Help Reduce Risk

- Weather specific emergency action plans distributed to all tenants and staff.
- Seasonal safety training sessions (hurricane prep, and heat safety).
- Tenant communication systems (i.e.- text alerts and email blasts) for real time updates.
- Evacuation and shelter in place drills tailored to each property type.
- Facility inspections before and after major storms with documented corrective actions.
- Business continuity planning workshops for office and industrial tenants.
- On site emergency supply kits including flashlights, first aid, water, and PPE.
- Partnerships with local fire, police, and emergency management for joint training and preparedness.
- Install backup generators, battery storage, and microgrid systems to maintain operations during outages.
- Develop flood and heat emergency response plans with clear tenant communication protocols.
- Install deployable flood barriers at entrances and loading docks for rapid protection.

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