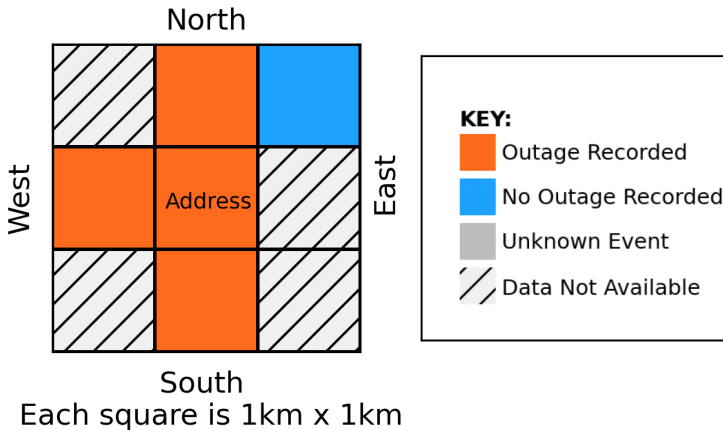


## Power Outage Report

**Address Submitted:** 5 Bridgeway Rd, North Little Rock, Arkansas, 72118

**Power Outage Date Provided by User:** 06/26/2023

**U.S. National Grid (USNG) Address Cell:** 15S WU 5952



Center Square (Contains Address)

Event Report for PLRB Request ID: 12169

Date range: 06/25/2023 00:00 UTC - 06/27/2023 23:59 UTC

Number of outages: 2

Longest outage: 1 days and 11:45:02

Start time of longest outage: 06/25/2023 22:33 UTC

Shortest outage: 1 days and 00:05:00

Average duration per outage (>= 15 minutes): 1 days and 05:55:01

Number of unknown events: 0

Longest unknown event: 0 days and 00:00:00

Start time of longest unknown event: NA

Neighbor Squares

Event Report for PLRB Request ID: 12169

Date range: 06/25/2023 00:00 UTC - 06/27/2023 23:59 UTC

Number of outages: 5

Longest outage: 1 days and 00:04:54

Start time of longest outage: 06/25/2023 22:38 UTC

Shortest outage: 0 days and 00:14:59

Average duration per outage (>= 15 minutes): 0 days and 10:52:43

Number of unknown events: 0

Longest unknown event: 0 days and 00:00:00

Start time of longest unknown event: NA

Power outage data provided by Gridmetrics. For live power outages, see Gridmetrics' new project [PowerOutage.FYI](#).

**Note:** It's possible that a power outage could occur in the cell which contains the address that Gridmetrics does not detect due to it being a different distribution grid circuit. In general, if the report shows multiple USNG cells with an outage, then the confidence that the addresses within those cells experienced an outage increases. It also does not necessarily mean that every address within the address cell experienced an outage (if the report says outage recorded).

The **Date range** is the 3-day period for which power outages are searched. If power outages continue past the end date it will be reflected in the data. Outages are followed up to 3 days after the end date or up to the date/time when the requests are submitted, whichever comes first.

The **Number of events** is the total number of outages for all sensors in the 1 km x 1km U.S. National Grid (USNG) square within and for the given date range.

The **Longest outage** is the longest power outage for a sensor within the 1 km x 1km USNG square where the power outage began during the given date range. Outages are followed up to 3 days after the end date or up to the date/time when the requests are submitted, whichever comes first. Data is listed in number of days plus number of Hours:Minutes:Seconds.

The **Shortest outage** is the shortest power outage for a sensor within the 1 km x 1km USNG square for the given date range. Data is listed in number of days plus number of Hours:Minutes:Seconds.

The **Average duration per outage (>= 15 minutes)** is the average duration for all outage events where the outage events are 15 minutes or longer, for all sensors in the 1 km x 1km USNG square where the power outage began during the given date range. Outages are followed up to 3 days after the end date or up to the date/time when the requests are submitted, whichever comes first. Data is listed in number of days plus number of Hours:Minutes:Seconds.

An **Unknown Event** represents a situation where Gridmetrics stopped receiving data from the sensor. This could happen for various reasons such as physical damage to the sensor, battery backup running out of power, or a disruption in the communication network. An example would be catastrophic transmission damage such as what occurred in New Orleans in August 2021 due to Hurricane Ida. Additionally, a localized unknown event may occur when a vehicle crashes into a power pole. Often, an unknown event is likely a power outage but there is not a high confidence level.

**No Data Available** indicates either no Gridmetrics coverage (no Gridmetrics sensors in the cell) for a given USNG cell, or Gridmetrics coverage and no data for the sensors in the cell due to an issue with the data supplier.

**PENS Data** - Power Event Notification System (PENS) power sensors are tightly aligned with population density and cover many metro, urban, and suburban areas of the United States. About 50% of the US population lives within 1km of a Gridmetrics sensor. PENS scans approximately 348,000 sensors, located in the last miles of the power distribution grid, every 5 minutes to identify power events. Sensor data is extrapolated to 1km x 1km resolution. Power outage data may not be representative of a specific address. PLRB does not disclose any member user information or address information to Gridmetrics. Denial of claims should not be based solely on the information found within PENS. PENS data is not certified, and is independent of power utility supplied data sources. Data is being offered as is and no warranty is made. PENS also offers real-time, hyper-local power outage insights across the U.S. For a free trial to up-to-date data about power events that can be integrated into your platform or applications visit [Gridmetrics](#).

**UTC (Coordinated Universal Time)** is a world-wide 24-hour clock. The main reason for using UTC is to avoid confusion about time zones and daylight saving time. UTC does not change with a change of seasons, but local time may change if a time zone jurisdiction observes daylight saving time (summer time). For example, local time on the east coast of the United States is five hours behind UTC during winter, but four hours behind while daylight saving is observed there.

**Questions/Comments:** Please contact Andrew Louchios, AVP - Catastrophe Services, 630-724-2233, [alouchios@plrb.org](mailto:alouchios@plrb.org)