Type of EWS		Explanation
Local	Alarm	"It detects process parameters of ongoing hazard events to initiate an alarm automatically, e.g., in the form of red flashing lights accompanied by sirens. The accuracy of the prediction is high, but the lead time is short. The alarm decision is based on a predefined threshold."
	Warning	"It aims to detect significant changes in the environment (time-dependent factors determining susceptibility with respect to mass release), e.g., crack opening, availability of loose debris material and potential triggering events (e.g., heavy rain), before the release occurs and thus allows specialists to analyse the situation and implement appropriate intervention measures. The information content of the data is often lower in this early stage, but the lead time is extended. The initial alert is based on predefined thresholds."
Territorial	Forecasting	"It predicts the level of danger of a rapid mass movement process, typically at the regional scale and at regular intervals. In contrast to warning systems, the data interpretation is not based on a simple threshold but is conducted on a regular basis, e.g., daily. Experts analyse sensor data and consult models to forecast the regional danger levels, which are communicated widely in a bulletin."