			SECONDARY HAZARD (TRIGGERED OR INCREASED PROBABILITY)																				
			(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(1)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)	(U)
			EQ	TS	vo	LA	AV	FL	DR	RS	GC	SS	GH	ST	то	НА	SN	LN	ET (H)	ET (C)	WF	GS	IM
	(1)	EQ	5	11	4	16	2	2		7	8	8	13	1							1		
	(2)	TS						4															
	(3)	VO	8	2		7	1			2	1	1	1								4		
	(4)	LA					1			1	1	1	3										
	(5)	AV																					
	(6)	FL							1			1	1										
	(7)	DR						1		1					1						5		
	(8)	RS									1	1	1										
RD	(9)	GC						1		1		1	2										
HAZARD	(10)	SS								2	1		1								1		
		GH	2							1	2	2											
PRIMARY	(13)	ST				12	1	16		3	9	5	5			3		4					
	(14)	ТО					4	1						1				1					
	(15	HA)					1							1									
	(16	SN)					1							1							8		
	(17)	LN)							12						1	1					11		
	(18						1		12					1	1	6	4				44		
	(19)					1	-		3					-	_								
	(20					_													3		2		
	(21)	GS) IM	3			1				3	1	1	2								3		

•	al interaction framework Juatemala (national)	(
KEY						
HAZARD GROUP	HAZARD	CODE				
	Earthquake	EQ				
	Tsunami	TS				
GEOPHYSICAL	Volcanic eruption	VO				
	Landslide	LA				
	Snow avalanche (not relevant)	AV				
HVDDOLOGICAL	Flood	FL				
HYDROLOGICAL	Drought	DR				
	Regional subsidence	RS				
SHALLOW	Ground collapse	GC				
EARTH PROCESSES	Soil (local) subsidence	SS				
	Ground heave	GH				
	Storm	ST				
	Tornado	ТО				
	Hailstorm	НА				
ATMOSPHERIC	Snowstorm (not relevant)	SN				
	Lightning	LN				
	Extreme temperature (hot)	ET (H)				
	Extreme temperature (cold)	ET (C)				
BIOPHYSICAL	Wildfire	WF				
CDA CE	Geomagnetic storm	GS				
SPACE	Impact event	INA				

Impact event

Footnotes: [1B, 4B] Earthquakes and landslides may trigger marine and/or freshwater (lake) tsunamis. [1C,H; 12M] There was uncertainty about the nature of these relationships. [1I,K] Earthquakes may trigger collapse or heave primarily through liquefaction. [3B] Volcanic explosions may trigger freshwater tsunamis in the lakes of Guatemala. [3Q/R] Volcanic eruptions can trigger temperature changes if they are of sufficient magnitude. [6,12C] Water input triggers or increases the probability of a phreatic or phreatomagmatic eruption. [8F] Although regional subsidence triggering flooding was not noted in any evidence source consulted, this is an inevitable consequence of the lowering of the ground surface. [12B] Pressure changes associated with storms may trigger meteotsunamis in marine environments. [21A-C,R,S] Identified as being generally possible, supported by globally relevant literature rather than location-specific evidence.