* This study analyses the performance of ecPoint in the identification of areas a t flash flood risk.
* This study shows that forecasters could provide guidance on the areas at risk of flash floods using only ENS forecasts: indeed, ENS forecasts with high probabilities of having small rainfall totals provide a similar guidance for flash flood forecasting than ecPoint forecasts with small probabilities of having high rainfall totals. However, ecPoint provides a better reference in the verification against the rainfall totals that generated the flash flood event. This aspect would instil in forecasters more confidence in forecasts provided by ecPoint than ENS.
* Developing a flash flood forecasting system with ecPoint forecasts has the challenge that it requires a reference that is compatible with its resolution. If it is not possible to provide this through point-based rainfall observations (e.g., rain gauges), the coarse rainfall climatologies available today would not provide an acceptable compromise (underestimation of localized extremes). There is the need to post-process also rainfall climatologies in order to make them compatible. If this is done, forecasts could be provided with a continuous domain for the whole globe.
* Also, flash flood observations would not be needed for the implementation of the system. However, they would be needed for its verification. Ergo, there is still needed to keep developing flash flood databases like the one used in this study.
* A system that is made available with a continuous global domain, could be used by forecasters in projects such as Aristotle or FbF that do not know the local climatology, but could provide flash flood forecasts in different regions of the world that currently do not have any systems in place, or extend to medium ranges the forecasts in those countries where shorter lead time forecast are available.