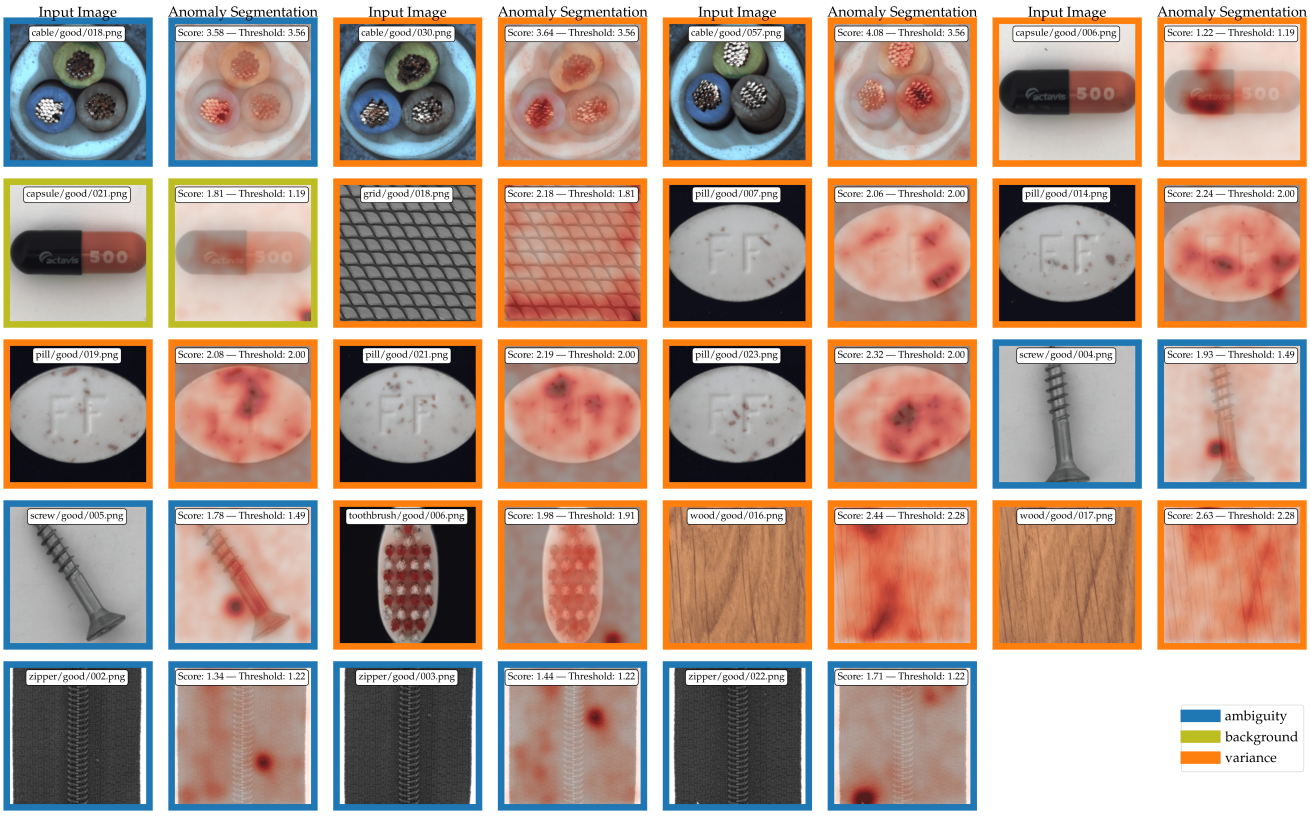

Figure S1. Visualization of remaining false positive classifications (under F1-optimal thresholding). Colors denote different error sources. Orange denotes high degrees of nominal variance mistaken for anomalies, blue denotes misclassifications due to anomalies in the labelling context and olive denotes variance in the background mistaken for anomalous content.

resembling potential anomalies . While the former can hardly be addressed by proposed methods, the latter could be addressed by offering some form of adaptation to the nominal data. However, as *PatchCore* outperforms adaptive methods, such adaptation would show most promise operating alongside pretraining-based methods such as *PatchCore* .

To understand false-negative errors made, we include in Figure S2 the generated segmentation maps and ground-truth masks. As can be seen, a large part of anomalies are localized well, however with insufficient weight placed on the anomalous regions, and could potentially be addressed by some means of postprocessing. Other misclassifications are caused mostly by either high degrees of nominal variance that gets mistaken for anomalous context, and finegrained anomalies that could be captured when moving to higher image resolutions. The amount of completely missed anomalies is small in comparison, and in one case caused by image preprocessing cropping out the actual anomalous region.

C.5. Local Awareness and Subsampling

For completeness we repeat the Figures 4 and 5 from the main paper with included PRO score results in S5 and S6.