We discuss this problem through fiber bundle model (FBM) -where a bundle of fibers is subjected to external load and fibers have distributed thresholds. External load is increased quasi-statically -which produces ‘bursts’ (number of failing fibers) of different sizes. The burst statistics shows a robust crossover behavior near the failure point - which can be treated as a signature of imminent failure. When the bundle is overloaded (external load is more than critical load) the rate of breaking shows a minimum at half way to the collapse point -therefore can predict the time of failure exactly.