Response to the unknown referee

Thank you for the statement that the subject matter is interesting from a scientific point of view and the approach is correct. We are sorry that for you is incomplete and messy. But you should remember the note: **writing a major academic work is difficult enough, but is even more so when working in a foreign language, it is easy to make some mistakes.**

It is true that references [3], and [4] in the abstract are unexplained. The reference[4] is explained in Section 3 and enlarged in Table 1 (see [IMWM+ Authors]). The reference [3] is shortly described also in Section 3 (raws 49-53).

(uppercase and lowercase letters like r.31 "Section") is a rather minor mistake, which might be corrected by the editorial office. It is a pity that you as the reviewer not suggested us some corrections to our English (if English is your native language).

-section 4: understandable but written in a very concise way, with the data and calculations reported in the text creating confusion.

Yes, it is true that this subsection is written in a concise way. This was our purpose to write this paper as short as possible. Accordingly, if N largest values from a population of the exponential type are plotted on the extremal probability paper, such that the mth value (in increasing order) is plotted at the probability m/(N+1), the results should show a linear trend with a positive slope. In Fig. 1. a linear trend is observed. This means that the random phenomenon described in this point can be modeled with a log-normal distribution, known also as the Gumbel distribution, one of the extreme-value distributions. From the straight line graph, the probability associated with annual wind speeds in Poland of a given value may be read off directly as follows

P(vn > given value) = 1 - FVn (given value) = 1 – probability from the horizontal axis. For example, the annual probability of gust wind speeds exceeding magnitudes 40m/s is

P(vn > 40) = 1 - FVn (40) = 1 – 0.80 = 0.20.

-section 5: how were Tables 1 and 2 produced?

The author suggests a new estimation for strong and extreme winds that may occur in Poland in the future based on old and recent works [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7] and the EF-Scale for tornado Intensity [8]. Table 1 is a modification of the proposal of the IMWM. Due to several years of

authors' observation, we prepared a description of the effects of wind action for each degree of threat. Table 2 also modifies the EF scale, especially for degrees EF1 and EF2. It is assumed that the border between strong and extreme winds is the wind speed of 108 – 120 km/h. The description of the effect of extreme winds in the P scale is the same as the EF scale.

-section 6: does it make sense to insert a section for the reported content? Yes, it makes sense for engineers who will deal with the design of these new future structures in Poland. The ISO 1382 standard can help them to overcome these difficulties.

Last author's remark.

We are very grateful to the unknown referee for his detailed and fruitful review. Thank you very much for your effort.