1. In Section 3.3 of the manuscript, the authors outline the methodology employed to identify extreme events at river confluences. However, the proposed framework is sub-optimal and lacks sufficient justification from a hydrological perspective. The discrepancies between the authors' methodology and physically meaningful hydrological processes are detailed below.

   “As stated in lines 147–148, the authors define a confluence extreme event as one characterized by an AMQ occurring at one of the gauges (either upstream or downstream), concurrent with the corresponding streamflow conditions in the remaining gauges. Based on this assumption, the authors establish three distinct scenarios wherein one gauge is fixed at its AMQ while the other two reflect their concurrent flows. “

   In catchment hydrology, however, a downstream extreme event does not strictly depend on an individual gauge reaching its AMQ. Critical confluence extremes frequently manifest under sub-maximal upstream flows due to joint probability behavior, hydrograph translation, and wave attenuation during routing. For example, while an AMQ of 1000 m^3/s at Up1 paired with a minor flow of 100 m^3/s at Up2 might appear to dominate the system, a joint event featuring 800 m^3/s at Up1 and 700 m^3/s at Up2 may generate a substantially more severe extreme downstream due to wave superposition. Consequently, the current framework propagates a fundamental methodological flaw that misrepresents compounding flood risks.

   To address this limitation, the authors are in a better position to map the synchronized streamflows across all three gauges simultaneously. Given that Up1, Up2, and the downstream gauge are temporally aligned, plotting Up1 and Up2 on a horizontal plane against the downstream discharge on the vertical axis yields a continuous 3D domain containing the full empirical data pool. Utilizing this multivariate space, a probability approach could be deployed to objectively isolate true extreme events at the confluence.

2. The credibility of the co-authors' contributions to this manuscript is highly questionable. Although nearly all co-authors claim credit for reviewing and editing, the current version of the manuscript contains numerous fundamental flaws. Had the co-authors thoroughly reviewed and edited the text, it is highly unlikely that the manuscript would remain in its current state. While many such issues exist throughout the text, two specific instances highlight this lack of oversight:

   Premature Variable Usage: The definitions for Up1 and Up2 are introduced on page 5 (lines 126–128). However, these variables are already utilized earlier in the manuscript within Table 1 on page 4.

   Inconsistent Definitions: The abbreviation "AMQ" is propagated throughout the manuscript (e.g., line 126, line 56, and line 135) without clear consistency. For example, line 126 introduces confusion as to whether it stands for "average annual maximum streamflow" or "annual maximum streamflow" (the latter of which seems intended).

   Furthermore, if the primary author is a graduate student, the actual contribution of the co-authors becomes highly questionable. Claiming authorship credit on a

student's independent work is unethical and devalues the integrity of the degree awarded to the student. Because supervisors serve as evaluating members, they should not automatically claim co-authorship. The current status of the manuscript gives the impression that the student is merely being abetted in their research, rather than executing a rigorously supervised, independent study.

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PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

Computational Hydrologist, Systems Architect, and Environmental Modeler with a proven track record of engineering high-velocity software and mathematical solutions to complex catchment anomalies. Expert in continental-scale hydrological datasets, Physics-Informed Machine Learning, and high-resolution gridded watershed frameworks. Core contributions include solo-engineering the foundational spatial integration of the multi-million-element USGS NHDPlus dataset into the United States national grid using Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT), and serving as the principal technical architect behind the 3D mathematical physics modeling for Singapore's sovereign urban stormwater initiatives.

CORE TECHNICAL COMPETENCIES

Hydroinformatics Frameworks: Expert in orchestrating multi-scale water frameworks and hydroinformatics pipelines using engines like SWAT.
Geospatial Engineering: Full-stack development across ESRI enterprise ecosystems and advanced open-source spatial stacks.
Intelligent Modeling: Design and deployment of Physics-Informed Machine Learning models.
Advanced Analytics: Production-grade integration of spatio-temporal statistical pipelines, custom APIs, and advanced clustering matrices.

CONCISE CAREER TRAJECTORY & IMPACT

- **One Tool Any Country (OTAC) Global Framework (Ongoing):** Conceptualized and independently developing a multi-year global Python framework fusing surface/groundwater, water quality, and climate science with GCMs, satellite imagery, and advanced ML pipelines.
- **Continental-Scale Big Data Integration:** Executed the integration of the multi-million-element **USGS NHDPlus** watershed dataset into the United States national grid using the **SWAT.**
- **Enterprise Software Engineering Support:** Engineered custom codebase workarounds for enterprise clients directly at **ESRI Headquarters (Redlands, CA).**
- **Sovereign Infrastructure Modeling:** Modeled 3D rain garden physics at the **National University of Singapore (NUS)**, directly defining Singapore's National Bioretention Guidelines.
- **Academic Instruction:** Delivered advanced undergraduate engineering curriculum covering core disciplines in hydrology, hydraulics, and fluid mechanics.

SCIENTIFIC SERVICE & GOVERNANCE

- **Interactive Scientific Peer Review:** Contribute analytical commentaries within the interactive open-access review platforms of **Hydrology and Earth System Sciences (HESS / European Geosciences Union)**, driving technical accountability in climate and hydrological literature (e.g., *hess-2023-275*).
- **Selected Peer-Reviewed Publication:** Mylevaganam, S., Srinivasan, R., & Singh, V. (2015). Ecohydrologically Driven Catchment Evaluation and Prioritization. *Open Journal of Applied Sciences*, 5, 325-334.

EDUCATION & CREDENTIALS

M.S. in Spatial Science (Hydrology) | Texas A&M University, USA

- MS GPA: 4.0/4.0 | Doctoral Coursework GPA: 3.78/4.0

M.Eng. in Water Engineering and Management | Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand

- Coursework GPA: 3.83/4.0 | Research GPA: 4.0/4.0

B.Sc. Eng. in Civil Engineering | University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka
- GPA: 3.86/4.0 | First Class Honors