

1 Metocean study for the planning of the FSRU terminal: a case study 2 at the Estonian coast of the Gulf of Finland

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9 **Abstract.** Metocean extreme-value assessment is a necessary input for the planning of coastal and offshore energy
10 infrastructure, particularly in semi-enclosed basins where wind, waves, sea level, and currents vary strongly over short
11 spatial scales. This study provides a site-specific metocean characterization for the planned Floating Storage and
12 Regasification Unit terminal at Pakrineeme/Paldiski on the southern coast of the Gulf of Finland and places the local results
13 in a Baltic Sea-wide context. Long-term observational, satellite, reanalysis, and numerical model datasets were combined,
14 including Copernicus Marine Service products, ERA5 winds, local sea-level and wind observations, satellite wind and
15 sea-level products, and high-resolution NEMO and SWAN simulations. Extreme values of wind speed, sea level, significant
16 wave height, wave period, and surface current speed were estimated using established extreme-value methods, including
17 block maxima and peaks-over-threshold approaches with Generalized Extreme Value and Generalized Pareto distributions.

18

19 For the Pakrineeme/Paldiski site, the estimated 50-year marginal return levels are approximately 23 m s⁻¹ for 10 m wind
20 speed, +1.5 m and -0.7 m for sea-level maxima and minima, 4.1 m for significant wave height, and 0.37 m s⁻¹ for surface
21 current speed. These values provide metocean design-basis information for subsequent engineering assessment, but they do
22 not represent direct estimates of vessel motions, mooring loads, fender loads, structural response, or operational downtime.
23 The Baltic-wide analysis shows strong spatial contrasts in 50-year return levels: the largest wave extremes occur in exposed
24 parts of the Baltic Proper, while the largest positive sea-level anomalies occur in constrained sub-basins such as the Gulf of
25 Finland and the Gulf of Riga. The associated uncertainty fields indicate that regional-scale return levels should be interpreted
26 as screening information rather than locally validated design values. The study demonstrates how harmonized multi-source
27 metocean datasets can support site-specific hazard characterization and regional comparison of infrastructure-relevant
28 extremes in the Baltic Sea.

29

30 Short Summary. This study estimates extreme metocean conditions for the planned FSRU terminal on the Estonian Gulf of
31 Finland coast. Using observations, satellite, reanalysis, and model data with established extreme-value methods, it derives
32 50-year return levels for wind, sea level, waves, and currents. The results provide site-specific design-basis information for
33 engineering assessment and place local extremes within the wider Baltic Sea context.

34 1 Introduction

35 Meteorological and oceanographic (“metocean”) conditions critically influence the design, construction, and operation of
36 offshore energy infrastructure (Bitner-Gregersen, 2015; Robertson et al., 2021; Bailey and Freedman, 2022). A comprehensive
37 metocean study is thus an essential prerequisite for any new offshore installation to ensure it can be built and operated safely,
38 efficiently, and with minimal environmental risk (Valamanesh et al., 2015; Ross et al., 2020; Cheynet et al., 2024). In the
39 case of a Floating Storage and Regasification Unit (FSRU) terminal – a floating liquefied natural gas import facility – the
40 stakes are especially high (Ho, 2008). FSRUs are moored vessels that are directly exposed to wind, wave, current, and sea
41 level extremes, so understanding the full spectrum of these conditions at a proposed site is fundamental to informed
42 decisions on structural design, mooring system requirements, and operational planning (Voogt et al., 2014; Mrozowski,
43 2024), such as safe cargo transfer windows (Allen et al., 2022). Skipping or underestimating this metocean assessment step
44 could lead to unsafe operating conditions, costly project delays, or even structural failures over the service life of the
45 terminal.

46 Beyond site-specific engineering concerns, the regional context of this study underscores the importance of robust metocean
47 data. Across Europe, recent geopolitical shifts have prompted urgent efforts to diversify natural gas supply and bolster
48 energy security – since early 2022, the EU has fast-tracked on the order of 30 new liquefied natural gas (LNG) import
49 terminal projects (Ostrowski, 2022; Rymut and Mihaylov, 2025). In the Baltic region, countries are rapidly developing LNG
50 infrastructure (including FSRU-based terminals) to reduce reliance on single pipeline routes and ensure reliable energy
51 supply (Slakaityte et al., 2022). Estonia’s planned FSRU near Paldiski, on the coast of the Gulf of Finland (Fig. 1), is a case
52 in point: the project was fast-tracked in 2022 as part of a broader strategy to improve the Baltic’s energy resilience. Given its
53 strategic role, it is imperative that this terminal be engineered to withstand the Gulf of Finland’s metocean extremes so that it
54 remains operational when most needed as a critical energy asset. This high strategic importance places additional emphasis
55 on getting the environmental design criteria right from the outset.

56 The Baltic Sea – and the Gulf of Finland in particular – presents unique metocean challenges that must be factored into
57 design. This shallow, semi-enclosed sea has an irregular, fragmented coastline and complex bathymetry that produce highly
58 localized wind, wave, and current patterns often harder to predict than those in the open ocean (Alenius et al., 1998;
59 Soomere, 2005; Westerlund et al., 2019; Pellikka et al., 2023). The Gulf of Finland, a long narrow sub-basin between Estonia
60 and Finland, further funnels winds and restricts water exchange, which can amplify wind-driven storm surges and seiche-like

oscillations and cause rapid, non-tidal sea level fluctuations (Medvedev and Kulikov, 2021; Barzandeh et al., 2025; Lorenz et al., 2025). The gulf's enclosed fetch limits the development of long-period swells; storms instead generate short-period, steep wind seas that – while lower in height than ocean swells – (Björkqvist et al., 2017; Kanarik et al., 2021; Björkqvist et al., 2021) can induce vigorous motions and cyclic loads on a moored FSRU. In winter, parts of the Gulf freeze over with seasonal sea ice, which dampens waves but introduces ice loading and operational constraints (Lu et al., 2024). These combined factors – non-tidal water level extremes, steep short waves, complex coastal currents, and periodic ice cover – create a demanding environment where high-resolution, site-specific metocean data and modeling are required to capture the full range of conditions for design and operations.

To meet these challenges, the present study leverages state-of-the-art long-term datasets and numerical modeling tools to characterize the metocean climate of the Paldiski site. Modern metocean analyses increasingly rely on multi-decadal hindcasts and reanalyses to provide continuous, high-quality records of environmental parameters (Penalba et al., 2022; D'Agostini et al., 2024). Here we utilize roughly 30 years of data (spanning from the early 1990s to the 2020s) from open-access sources such as the Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service (CMEMS) and ECMWF ERA5 Reanalysis, which offers specialized hindcast/reanalysis products for European regional seas. These include modeled time series of Baltic Sea wind speeds, wave heights, sea level variations, and currents that have been consistently processed and quality-controlled. Drawing on such extensive datasets ensures that both typical conditions and rare extremes are accounted for, providing a robust statistical basis for estimating the design environmental criteria.

In addition to analyzing historical data, we apply high-resolution numerical models to downscale and resolve local metocean conditions at the terminal site. A nested modeling approach is adopted: the regional Baltic wave model WAM (The Wamdi Group, 1988) provides boundary conditions to a fine-resolution nearshore wave model SWAN (Simulating Waves Nearshore; Booij et al., 1999) configured with detailed coastal bathymetry, thereby simulating how offshore waves transform as they propagate into the shallow gulf and around complex shoreline features. For hydrodynamics, we employ the NEMO (Nucleus for European Modelling of the Ocean; Madec et al., 2017) framework and the GETM (General Estuarine Transport Model; Burchard and Bolding, 2002) to reproduce local current patterns and sea level responses under various wind and pressure scenarios. All these models have been calibrated for Baltic Sea conditions – accounting for factors like bottom friction and seasonal ice coverage – and their performance tested in past Baltic applications (Björkqvist et al., 2018; Kärnä et al., 2021; Raudsepp and Maljutenko, 2022; Björkqvist et al., 2024). By combining broad-scale reanalysis data with targeted local modeling, our study captures both large-scale climatic influences and fine-scale site effects in the metocean conditions.

To quantify the design extremes, we perform statistical extreme value analysis on the assembled data. Both block-maxima and peaks-over-threshold techniques are employed, fitting Generalized Extreme Value (GEV) distributions and Generalized Pareto Distributions (GPD) respectively to the long-term time series. This yields estimated return levels for various return periods (e.g. 10-year, 50-year, 100-year events) for each key parameter: wind speed, significant wave height, extreme high and low sea levels, and surface current speed. For the 50-year return period, for instance, our analysis indicates roughly a

94 23 m/s extreme wind, a 4.1 m significant wave height, a +1.5 m storm surge high water (and −0.7 m extreme low water), and
95 about a 0.37 m/s surface current. The results provide marginal metocean return levels and uncertainty estimates that can be
96 used as environmental input parameters for later design-load calculations. For LNG and FSRU infrastructure, engineering
97 design ultimately requires coupled assessment of vessel motions, mooring and fender loads, structural response,
98 under-keel-clearance constraints, and operational limits under combined wind, wave, current, and water-level conditions.
99 These calculations depend on site-specific engineering parameters that are not addressed here.

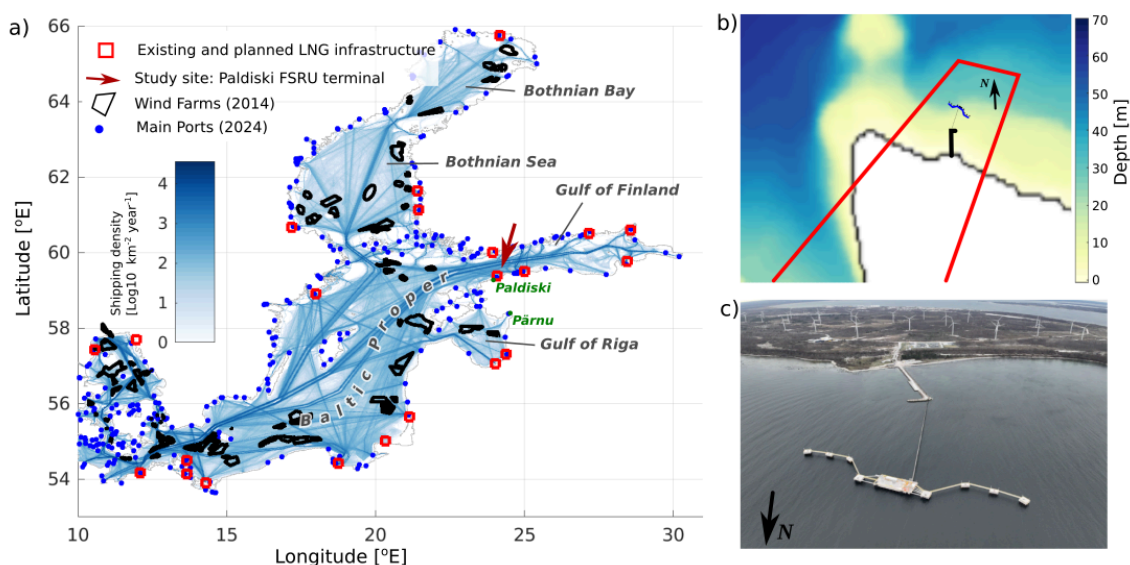
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101 A crucial aspect of our approach is the integration and cross-validation of multiple data sources, aligning with best practices
102 in modern metocean studies. We compare model outputs and hindcast data against available observations – including
103 satellite measurements (for example, altimeter-derived sea levels and scatterometer winds) and in situ records from local
104 buoys and tide gauges – to ensure the estimates are grounded in reality. This multi-source validation helps to quantify
105 uncertainties and biases in the datasets, allowing us to correct or constrain the model predictions where necessary and
106 improve confidence in the results. By fusing information from global reanalyses, regional models, remote sensing, and
107 on-site measurements, the study minimizes the risk of relying on any single source. This data-driven, ensemble approach
108 yields a more reliable metocean characterization that can be trusted for engineering design and risk assessment in a
109 high-stakes project.

110 The purpose of this study is not to introduce a new statistical method for extreme value analysis, but to address a scientific
111 and practical gap in the characterization of metocean extremes for critical infrastructure in the Baltic Sea. The novelty of the
112 work lies in the harmonized integration of multiple independent observational, satellite, reanalysis, and high-resolution
113 model datasets; the cross-validation of these datasets for a complex, fetch-limited and non-tidal coastal environment; and the
114 extension of site-specific design-basis estimates to a Baltic-wide assessment of 50-year return levels and their uncertainty.
115 This approach enables comparison between a strategically important FSRU site in the Gulf of Finland and other exposed or
116 sheltered Baltic Sea regions, thereby providing new insight into the spatial variability of metocean extremes relevant to
117 maritime infrastructure resilience.

118 The manuscript is organized around the primary objective of the study: a site-specific metocean extreme-value assessment
119 for the planned Pakrineeme/Paldiski FSRU terminal. The Baltic Sea-wide analysis is introduced subsequently as a regional
120 extension that places the local design-basis estimates in a broader spatial context. This structure is intentional. The local case
121 is not used merely as a validation point for a regional product; rather, it is the main application, supported by site-specific
122 observations, local model evaluation, and local correction factors. The basin-wide analysis provides complementary
123 information on the regional variability of metocean extremes and serves as regional screening products, meanwhile
124 site-specific applications elsewhere in the Baltic Sea require local validation and bias assessment.

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126

127 **Figure 1.** Map of the Baltic Sea showing locations of various human activities a). Existing and planned LNG infrastructure
 128 is redrawn from GIE (2019), GEM (2024); offshore wind farms from EMODnet (2024a); main ports from EMODnet
 129 (2024b); and vessel traffic density from EMODnet (2024c). Panels b) and c) highlight LNG terminals and the location of the
 130 FSRU mooring quay.

131 2 Data and methods

132 **Table 1:** Product Table

Product ref. no.	Product ID & type	Data access	Documentation
1	BALTICSEA_MULTIYEAR_PHY_003_011; Numerical models	EU Copernicus Marine Service Product (2025a);	Quality Information Document (QUID): Panteleit et al. 2025; Product User Manual (PUM): Ringgaard et al. 2024
2	BALTICSEA_REANALYSIS_WAV_003_015; Numerical models	EU Copernicus Marine Service Product (2024a)	QUID: Kanarik et al., 2024 PUM: Lindgren et al., 2024
3	ERA5; Numerical models	Copernicus Climate Change Service (2023)	Product reference: Hersbach et al., 2023 Journal article: Hersbach et al., 2020
4	WIND_GLO_PHY_L3_MY_012_005; Satellite observations	EU Copernicus Marine Service Product (2024b)	QUID: Driesenaar et al., 2024a PUM: Driesenaar et al., 2024b
5	WIND_BAL_PHY_HR_L3_MY_012_107; Satellite observations	EU Copernicus Marine Service Product (2025b)	QUID: Husson et al., 2025 PUM: CLS et al., 2025

6	Paldiski North Port (sea level)	Raudsepp et al. (2026b)	
7	SEALEVEL_EUR_PHY_L4_MY_008_068; Satellite observations	EU Copernicus Marine Service Product (2025c)	QUID: Ballarotta et al., 2025a PUM: Pujol, 2025a
8	SEALEVEL_EUR_PHY_L3_MY_008_061; Satellite observations	EU Copernicus Marine Service Product (2025d)	QUID: Ballarotta et al., 2025b PUM: Pujol, 2025b
9	NEMO-EST05	Raudsepp et al. (2026b)	Pärt et al., 2023, Barzandeh et al, 2025
10	GETM	*MSI	Maljutenko and Raudsepp, 2019
11	LainePoiss	*MSI	Alari et al., 2022
12	SWAN-EST05	Raudsepp et al. (2026b)	Pärt et al., 2023
13	Pakri coastal weather station (wind)	Raudsepp et al. (2026b)	Keevallik and Soomere, 2009

133 *MSI - data access upon request

134

135 To support the metocean design basis for the proposed FSRU terminal near Paldiski, we employed a multi-source,
136 multi-model approach combining observational datasets, global and regional reanalyses, and high-resolution numerical
137 modeling. This section outlines the sources of environmental data and the methods used to derive local wind, sea level,
138 wave, and current statistics, with particular focus on extreme value analysis. All results were cross-validated using
139 independent datasets where available, including satellite observations and short-term in situ measurements. This multi-source
140 approach ensures that return level estimates are robust and suitable for FSRU design criteria.

141 2.1 Wind Data and Modeling

142 Surface wind conditions were assessed using a combination of in situ measurements, satellite observations, and reanalysis
143 products. Long-term wind observations from the Paldiski meteorological station (59.39°N, 24.04°E) were used as a
144 reference (product ref. no. 13). This record spans from 1993 to 2021, with 3-hourly resolution until 2003 and hourly
145 resolution thereafter.

146 ERA5 reanalysis (Hersbach et al., 2020; product ref. no. 3), with 10 m wind data at 0.25° resolution, served as the primary
147 dataset for wind climatology and was used to drive wave and hydrodynamic models. Alternative regional
148 reanalyses—COSMO-REA6 (Bollmeyer et al., 2015), BaltAn65+ (Luhamaa et al., 2011), and NORA3 (Solbrekke et al.,
149 2021)—were evaluated but ultimately excluded due to systematic biases and inconsistencies when compared with coastal
150 wind observations. COSMO-REA6 and BaltAn65+ consistently overestimated wind speeds during high wind events, with
151 COSMO-REA6 also exhibiting unrealistic wind spikes. NORA3, despite its higher resolution, substantially underestimated
152 high wind speeds. In contrast, ERA5 showed better agreement with in situ measurements throughout the year, justifying its
153 selection as the primary wind dataset. Remote sensing data included ASCAT Level-3 scatterometer wind fields (MetOp

154 A/B/C; 12.5 km resolution, 2007–present) (product ref. no. 4) and Sentinel-1 SAR Level-2 surface wind vectors (1 km
155 resolution, 2017–present) (product ref. no. 5). Satellite wind data were extracted from open-sea locations approximately
156 15–20 km from the terminal site.

157 Using ASCAT wind speed measurements and ERA5 wind speed values a corrective function based on sigmoid was
158 developed and applied for ERA5 wind speeds to reflect better measured open sea values in the region (*see* Supplement).

159 2.2 Sea Level Data and Modeling

160 Tide gauge measurements from the Paldiski North Port (59.34972°N, 24.0475°E) (product ref. no. 6) were used to evaluate
161 sea level variability. Visual readings were available for 1993–2009, and hourly automated records for 2016–2021. Data gaps
162 between 2010 and 2016 were filled using the CMEMS Baltic Sea Physics Reanalysis sea surface height time series (product
163 ref. no. 1) at the nearest grid cell, after aligning the model series to the gauge datum and mean level over the overlapping
164 period.

165 Satellite-derived sea surface height data included Level-3 along-track altimetry and gridded Level-4 products from multiple
166 altimeter missions (Jason, Sentinel-3A, CryoSat-2, ENVISAT, etc.), obtained from the CMEMS database (product ref. no. 8
167 and 7).

168 Three model sources provided high-resolution sea level time series: 1) CMEMS Baltic Sea Physical Reanalysis (1 nmi
169 resolution, 1993–2017) (product ref. no. 1), based on the NEMO-Nordic model; 2) NEMO-EST05 hindcast (product ref. no.
170 9); 3) GETM barotropic surge model (Maljutenko and Raudsepp, 2019; product ref. no. 10). All sea level heights were
171 converted to the same vertical datum as the Paldiski gauge (normalized to its 1993–2009 mean water level of +0.21 m) so
172 that model and observed datasets could be consistently compared.

173 2.3 Wave Data and Modeling

174 Wave statistics were derived from two primary hindcast sources: 1) CMEMS Wave Reanalysis (WAM Cycle 4.6.2; 1 nmi
175 grid, 1993–2020) (product ref. no. 2); 2) SWAN-EST05 high-resolution model (0.5 nmi grid, 2000–2009) (product ref. no.
176 12). The CMEMS hindcast was calibrated using short-term wave buoy observations (LainePoiss buoy (Alari et al., 2022),
177 May–June 2022) collected near the terminal site (59.399°N, 24.103°E) (product ref. no. 11). A comparison of the CMEMS
178 hindcast (product ref. no. 2) to the short-term in situ measurements (product ref. no. 11) revealed that the model had a slight
179 high bias in wave heights. The summer 2022 buoy data, although limited, indicated that CMEMS was over-predicting
180 significant wave heights by roughly 15% in that period. A 15% correction was applied to significant wave heights and a 5%
181 correction to wave periods to account for overestimations in CMEMS data (*see* Supplement). Satellite altimeter data
182 (Level-3, 2002–2020) (product ref. no. 8) were also used to assess significant wave height distributions.

183 2.4 Current Data and Modeling

184 Daily mean surface current fields were obtained from: 1) CMEMS Baltic Sea Reanalysis (NEMO-Nordic, 1993–2017)
185 (product ref. no. 1); 2) NEMO-EST05 high-resolution hindcast (product ref. no. 9), averaged to daily means for comparison.
186 These models provide consistent estimates of surface currents, which are typically weak (<0.2 m/s), with occasional peaks
187 during storms. No in situ current measurements were available for validation, increasing the reliance on model
188 intercomparison.

189 2.5 Extreme Value Analysis (EVA)

190 To characterize metocean extremes, we applied statistical extreme value theory to the long-term time series. Two
191 complementary methods were used: 1) Block Maxima Method, fitting Generalized Extreme Value (GEV) distributions to
192 annual maxima (yearly values); 2) Peaks Over Threshold (POT), fitting Generalized Pareto Distributions (GPD) to
193 exceedances over a high threshold. For the POT data a censoring time of 24 hours was used to guarantee independence of the
194 events. Model fits were performed via Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE). Special cases, including the Gumbel (GEV
195 with shape = 0) and Exponential (GPD with shape = 0) distributions, were used where justified by the data.

196 The return levels for 10, 20, 50, and 100-year periods were estimated for wind speed (product ref. no. 3, 13), significant
197 wave height (product ref. no. 1, 12), sea level extremes (both high and low) (product ref. no. 1, 6, 9), and surface current
198 speed (product ref. no. 9) at the LNG site (Fig. 1). Selection of the final model and dataset for each parameter was based on
199 best fit, physical plausibility, and consistency across data sources. The datasets used for the analysis, together with the
200 derived extreme-value statistics, are published in a data repository (Raudsepp et al., 2026a).

201 2.6 Regional extreme value analysis

202 The regional extension of the EVA was designed to place the local FSRU site results within a broader Baltic Sea context.
203 While the EVA methods used here are standard, applying them consistently across basin-wide, long-term metocean datasets
204 allows the spatial distribution of return levels and associated uncertainty to be compared among different coastal and
205 offshore infrastructure regions. This step is important because metocean extremes in the Baltic Sea are strongly controlled by
206 basin geometry, fetch limitation, bathymetry, and sub-basin-scale circulation, and therefore local design values cannot be
207 reliably generalized from one site to another.

208 The correction factors applied to the wind, significant wave height, and wave period time series were derived from
209 comparisons with observations near the Pakrineeme/Paldiski FSRU site. These factors are therefore treated as site-specific
210 bias corrections. They account for local differences between the model grid cell and the observation/terminal location,
211 including coastal sheltering, fetch limitation, bathymetry, and local exposure. The same correction factors were not applied
212 to the Baltic-wide analysis, because model bias is expected to vary spatially and because a spatially uniform correction
213 derived from one coastal site could introduce artificial biases elsewhere in the basin.

214 The Baltic-wide EVA was therefore performed using the original gridded long-term datasets in order to preserve spatial
215 consistency. The resulting maps should be interpreted as regional-scale estimates of metocean exposure rather than as locally
216 bias-corrected design values. For site-specific applications elsewhere in the Baltic Sea, especially in nearshore or
217 morphodynamically active areas, local validation against observations and local bias correction are required.

218 To extend the EVA regionally, we leverage comprehensive long-term datasets from the Copernicus Marine Service. The
219 hindcast data underpinning our analysis include the Baltic Sea Multi-Year Physics Reanalysis for sea levels and currents
220 (product ref. no. 1), and the Baltic Sea wave hindcast/reanalysis for wave heights (product ref. no. 2). These products provide
221 a 31-year (1993–2024) homogeneous time series with daily temporal resolution (sea level and currents) and hourly (bulk
222 wave parameters) at spatial resolution of 1 nautical mile, which are crucial for stable extreme statistics. Wind forcing is taken
223 from the ERA5 global atmospheric reanalysis (hourly, ~31 km grid) (product ref. no. 3), whose 10-m wind speeds have been
224 rigorously validated and widely used for wave modeling in European seas (Hersbach et al., 2020). Recent evaluations
225 indicate that using ERA5 winds can improve the representation of Baltic wave extremes, even if some regional reanalyses
226 better capture the mean wave climate (Giudici et al., 2023).

227 Block Maxima Method, fitting Generalized Extreme Value (GEV) distributions to annual maxima was used for the EVA. To
228 estimate the uncertainties in EVA of wind speed, wave height, sea level, and currents—a bootstrap resampling method was
229 used. It is a non-parametric approach that involves resampling the original dataset (with replacement) many times and
230 refitting the extreme value model each time. This provides empirical distributions of return levels, from which confidence
231 intervals and bias estimates can be derived. Particularly useful when the sample size is small or when the distribution is
232 skewed. We used this method to estimate the ranges of return values. We used 180 iterations, with the 2.5th and 97.5th
233 percentiles as the lower and upper bounds of the results. That is, the 95% between them gives this "confidence" interval.

234 3. Results and Discussion

235 3.1 Wind Speed

236 A comparison of reanalysis and observed wind data indicated that the ERA5 10-m wind speeds (product ref. no. 3)
237 underestimated the highest winds recorded at the Pakri coastal weather station (product ref. no. 13). After applying the
238 correction function (*see* Supplement), the distribution of ERA5 winds closely resembled open-sea conditions and aligned
239 well with satellite scatterometer (ASCAT) measurements (product ref. no. 4) over the overlapping period 2012–2021, while
240 still matching the high-end values recorded at Pakri (Fig. 2a,b). The Pakri station data, as expected for a land-based site,
241 show a higher frequency of low wind speeds due to sheltering when winds blow from land, but they also captured a few
242 extreme gusts that the coarser ASCAT sampling likely missed. Overall, the adjusted ERA5 dataset provides a representative
243 wind climate for the offshore terminal location, capturing both the predominance of moderate maritime winds and the
244 magnitude of rare storm peaks (Fig. 2a,b).

The fitted models describe the wind extremes well, including the highest recorded storm winds (Fig. 3a,b). The resulting 100-year return period wind speed – meaning the wind speed with a 1% annual probability of exceedance – is approximately 24 m/s at 10 m elevation. Lower return period estimates follow accordingly (e.g. about 23 m/s for a 50-year return period; see Table 2). This ~24 m/s extreme wind represents a critical design value for the FSRU terminal, defining the upper limit of wind loading that the mooring system and vessel must withstand.

3.2 Sea Level

Five different sea level datasets were evaluated to characterize water level variability at the site. These include two high-resolution hindcast model products (the CMEMS Baltic Sea reanalysis (product ref. no. 1) and the NEMO-EST05 model (product ref. no. 9), both at ~1 nmi grid resolution, the regional GETM model (product ref. no. 10), along with satellite altimetry (instantaneous along-track Level 3 and daily-averaged gridded Level 4 products) (product ref. no. 8 and 7), and the tide gauge observations at Paldiski (product ref. no. 6). Fig. 2c,d illustrates the probability distributions of sea level from these sources over their common period. The three continuous hindcasts (CMEMS, NEMO-EST05, and GETM), which provide hourly sea level time series for 1993–2017, show very similar distributions and are broadly in agreement with the statistical behavior of the Paldiski gauge record (which spans 1993–2009 with gaps). In contrast, the satellite-based records are either smoothed or sparse: the Level 4 product, with its daily averaging, smooths out short-lived peaks and thus underrepresents extreme high or low water events, whereas the instantaneous Level 3 altimeter data capture the full range of variability but contain relatively few data points near the study area. These differences in sampling density are reflected in the lengths of the distribution curves in Fig. 2c,d. When examining the upper and lower tails of the sea level distributions on a logarithmic scale (Fig. 2d), we find generally good agreement, but with some differences in extreme values across datasets. In the high-water (positive) tail, the CMEMS hindcast (product ref. no. 1) tends to predict slightly more frequent very high water levels than the NEMO-EST05 (product ref. no. 9) and GETM (product ref. no. 10) models. For instance, near the observed maximum sea levels, the CMEMS curve extends a bit further, suggesting a higher likelihood of extreme surge events in that dataset. The GETM and NEMO hindcasts yield somewhat lower extreme probabilities, but all three model-based datasets exhibit a similarly steep drop-off in the tail (Fig. 2 c,d), indicating they capture the rarity of extreme surges in the Gulf of Finland. In summary, while the lower-to-moderate sea level range is consistently represented across all sources, the CMEMS data provide a somewhat more conservative estimate of the highest water levels, making it a useful dataset for extreme analysis.

For extreme high sea levels, we focused on the model hindcasts for return period estimation, while using the Paldiski tide gauge data (product ref. no. 6) for context and validation. The annual maximum sea level in each year of the CMEMS (product ref. no. 1) and NEMO-EST05 (product ref. no. 9) series was extracted and fitted to GEV distributions. Both models yielded consistent results, with Gumbel-type fits adequately describing the upper tail (Fig. 3c,e). The CMEMS hindcast produced slightly higher estimates for a given return period, and we adopted those as a conservative choice for design

criteria. Notably, the largest storm surge on record in these series corresponds to the January 2005 cyclone “Gudrun,” which produced a water level of roughly +1.5 m at the site (Suursaar and Sooäär, 2007). In the CMEMS data, this event falls around the 100-year return level on the fitted curve, whereas in the NEMO-EST05 data it appears closer to a 50-year event based on extrapolation. Given historical knowledge that Gudrun was an exceptional Baltic Sea storm, we interpret it as approximately a 100-year event in this context. The extreme value analysis yields a 100-year return high water level of about +1.6 m relative to the local mean sea level (Fig. 3c). This value is taken as the extreme storm surge level for design purposes.

The annual minimum sea level from each year was used for the block-maxima analysis (since the lowest water level of each year represents the most extreme drop). This approach was chosen over a POT method because the very lowest value on record was a clear outlier that made threshold-based fitting unstable. The GEV fits to the annual minima from both the CMEMS (product ref. no. 1) and NEMO hindcasts (product ref. no. 9) suggest nearly identical low-water extremes. The estimated 100-year return period minimum sea level is approximately -0.8 m (i.e. 0.8 m below the mean sea level baseline). In practical terms, such an extreme low sea level, while infrequent, must be considered in FSRU design to ensure sufficient draught and flexible connections during extreme low-water events. The symmetry between the +1.6 m high and -0.8 m low centennial levels highlights the Gulf’s propensity for greater positive storm surges than negative seiches (since the basin’s geometry and prevailing winds favor high-water extremes (Medvedev and Kulikov, 2021)).

3.3 Waves

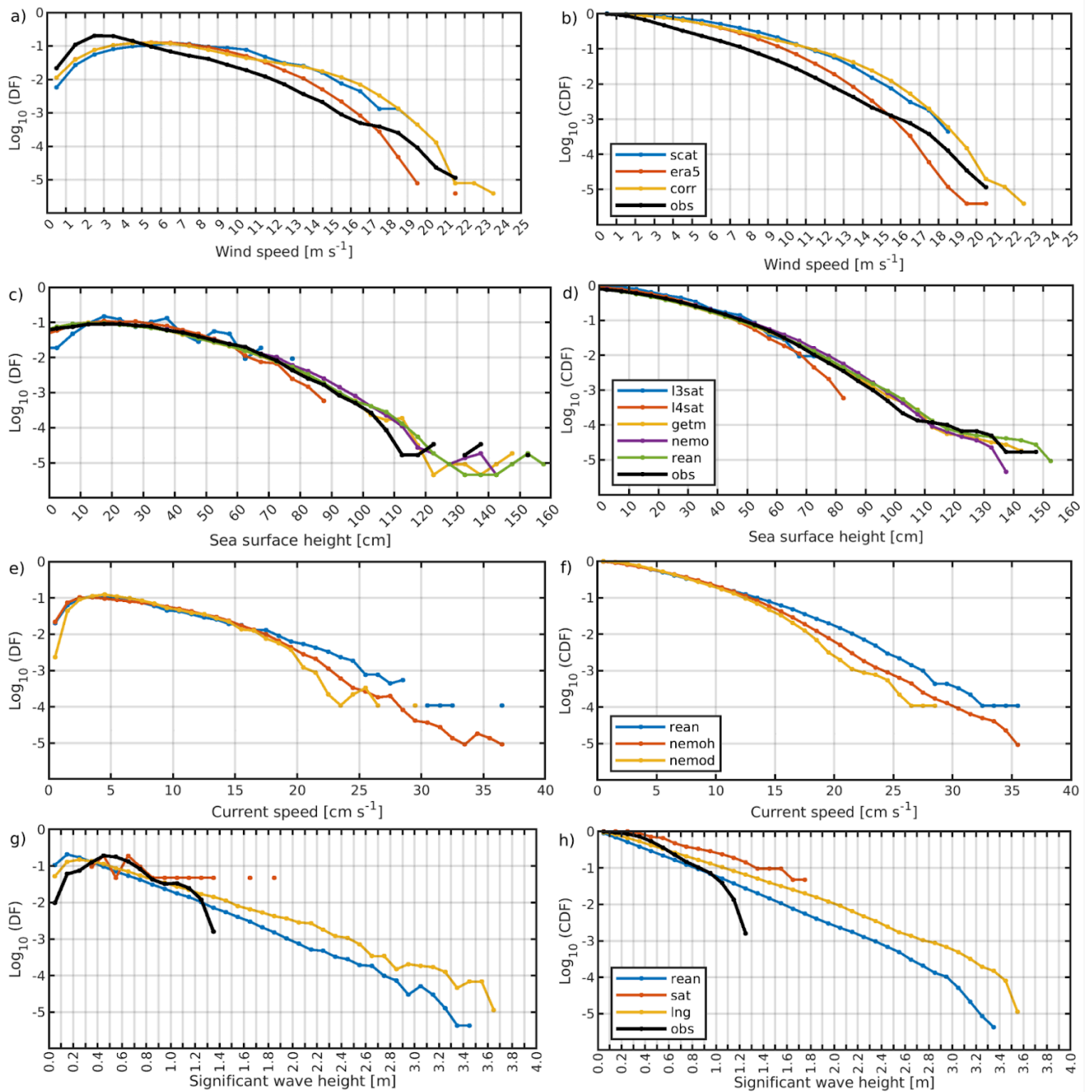
To characterize the wave climate, we compared significant wave height data from multiple sources, emphasizing long-term model hindcasts as the basis for statistics. The primary datasets were the CMEMS Baltic Sea wave reanalysis (product ref. no. 2) and a high-resolution SWAN hindcast (product ref. no. 12). Available observations were limited to a short-term wave buoy deployment near the site in summer 2022 (product ref. no. 11) and a sparse set of satellite altimeter passes (Level-3 data, product ref. no. 8), which are insufficient to capture extreme wave conditions. As shown in Fig. 2g,h, the two models exhibit generally consistent wave height distributions after the correction factor was applied to the CMEMS Baltic Sea wave reanalysis (*see* Supplement). Both suggest that most of the time the significant wave height is relatively modest (<2 m) due to the fetch-limited nature of the gulf. There are, however, some differences in the frequency of moderate versus large waves: the SWAN hindcast (product ref. no. 12) predicts a slightly higher occurrence of moderate waves in the ~ 1 – 2.5 m range (perhaps owing to its finer resolution of nearshore wind and bathymetry effects), whereas the CMEMS reanalysis (product ref. no. 2) yields a greater number of the largest wave events (>2.5 m). This discrepancy likely arises because the CMEMS dataset covers a longer period including severe Baltic storms (e.g., the 2005 storm) that generated higher waves, while the SWAN simulation period does not include the absolute worst-case storm. Overall, both hindcasts identify a similar wave climate regime dominated by short-period wind seas, and they provide a sound basis for extreme wave analysis.

307 Despite the different spatial resolution and time span of the two wave models, their extreme value statistics turned out to be
308 in strong agreement. GEV fits to the annual maxima from CMEMS (product ref. no. 2) and SWAN-EST05 (product ref. no.
309 10) provided a better fit than the Gumbel distribution. For the POT analysis, the GPD fits with an exponential tail,
310 adequately captured the upper-end behaviour of both datasets (Fig. 3j,k; Fig. A1j,k). For example, the statistically estimated
311 100-year return significant wave height is on the order of 3.6 m based on these fits.

312 3.4 Currents

313 Observations of surface currents in the Gulf of Finland are sparse, so we relied on hydrodynamic model data to assess
314 current speed statistics. Two model sources were considered: the NEMO-EST05 high-resolution Baltic Sea circulation
315 hindcast (1993–2017) (product ref. no. 9) and the surface current product from the CMEMS reanalysis (daily outputs over a
316 similar period) (product ref. no. 1). To enable a direct comparison, the NEMO-EST05 1-hour data were averaged into daily
317 means to match the temporal resolution of CMEMS. The resulting distributions of surface current speed from the two models
318 are plotted in Fig. 2e,f on a logarithmic scale. Both datasets indicate that currents at the proposed terminal location are
319 generally weak. Typical surface flow speeds are on the order of a few centimeters per second, and even the upper quantiles
320 remain modest (on the order of 0.25–0.35 m/s). The two hindcasts agree well on this overall magnitude: their probability
321 density curves overlap closely through most of the range. Both models paint a consistent picture of a low-energy surface
322 circulation regime at the site, driven primarily by wind and seiche events in the semi-enclosed gulf.

323 For extreme current speeds, we extracted the annual maximum surface current from the NEMO-EST05 hindcast (considering
324 the top 1 m layer average) (product ref. no. 9) and performed extreme value fitting. The NEMO-based extreme value curves
325 suggest that 100-year return period surface currents are on the order of 0.4 m/s. The GEV fit for the annual maxima had a
326 positive shape parameter (indicating an upward-curving tail in Fig. 3k), while the exponential-tail POT fit captured the few
327 highest current events well (Fig. A1k); both methods yielded similar 100-year estimates around 0.39–0.43 m/s. It should be
328 noted that these values come with larger uncertainty bands compared to the other parameters, mainly due to the lack of
329 long-term current measurements for validation and the inherent variability in modeling coastal currents. We interpret ~0.4
330 m/s as a reasonable upper-bound estimate for the site’s surface current under present climate conditions. Although this
331 extreme current speed is relatively low in comparison to open-ocean currents, in combination with high winds and waves it
332 could still contribute to the total environmental force on the moored FSRU.



334

334 **Figure 2.** Log scale density distribution functions (DF) (left column) and cumulative distribution function (CDF) (right
335 column) of wind speed (a,b) (product ref. no. 7, 3, 16), sea surface height (c,d) (product ref. no. 11,10, 13, 12, 1, 9), sea
336 surface current speed (e,f) (product ref. no. 1, 12) and significant wave height (g,h) (product ref. no. 2, 11, 14, 15) of various
337 data sources at the location of the Terminal. Time series cover the 2012-2021 period.

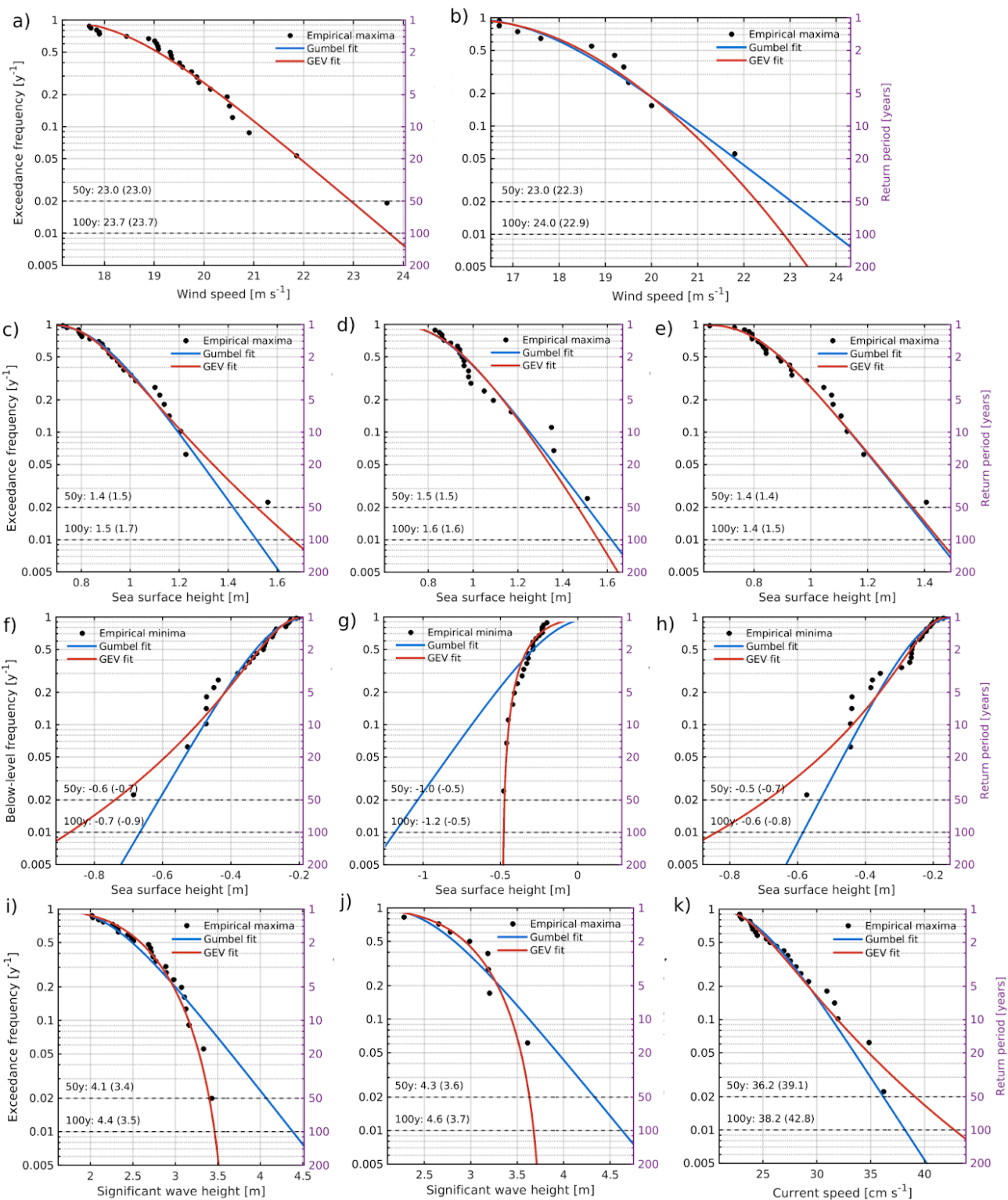


Figure 3. Generalized Extreme Value (GEV) and Gumbel distributions fitted to annual maxima and minima of key oceanographic variables: wind speed (a–b) (product ref. no. 3(a), 13(b)), sea surface height maxima (c–e) (product ref. no. 1(c), 6(d), 9(e)), sea surface height minima (f–h) (product ref. no. 1(f), 6(g), 9(h)), significant wave height maxima (panels i–j) (product ref. no. 1(i), 12(j)), and surface current speed maxima (k) (product ref. no. 9(k)). Horizontal dashed lines denote the 50- and 100-year return periods, with corresponding return levels for Gumbel fits shown (GEV estimates indicated in brackets).

Table 2. An overview of the return levels for the environmental variables for return periods of 10, 20, 50 and 100 years at LNG site. One asterisk corresponds to Gumbel and two asterisks to GEV fit.

	10 y	20 y	50 y	100 y
Wind speed (m/s) *	21	22	23	24
Sea surface height (m) *	+1.3	+1.4	+1.5	+1.6
Sea surface minima (m) *	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7
Significant wave height (m) **	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7
Surface current (cm/s) *	31	33	36	38

3.5. Extension of the Extreme value analysis to the whole Baltic Sea

In this section, we broaden the extreme value analysis beyond the local Gulf of Finland site to the wider Baltic Sea, incorporating established EVA methods applied consistently across datasets. We have calculated extreme values of metocean variables corresponding to the return period of 50-years (Fig. 4).

The wind speed values are higher over the sea area than over the land (Fig. 4a). This is because of the absence of orographic restrictions over the sea area. Over the sea, extreme wind speeds show a north-south and coastal-offshore variability. In the south-western Baltic Sea, the ERA5-based 50-year return level reaches approximately 28 m/s. The corresponding 95% confidence interval is wide, with a full interval width of up to about 10 m/s in some grid cells, indicating substantial uncertainty in the fitted tail distribution. The most severe Baltic windstorms, often following a track across the open sea, have produced 10-minute mean wind speeds above 30 m/s over water (Björkqvist et al., 2020). For example, the January 2019 storm’s peak winds reached 32.5 m/s over the Baltic Proper, driving the extreme waves (Björkqvist et al., 2020). A significant wave height of 8.1 m was measured in the northern Baltic – the highest on record – with hindcasts suggesting waves up to 9 m in the Bothnian Sea (Björkqvist et al., 2020). Over analysis shows high extreme values of the wave height and wave period over the eastern Baltic Proper (Fig. 4c-f). The 50-year significant-wave-height return level reaches approximately 10 m in the most exposed parts of the Baltic Proper. The 95% confidence-interval width locally exceeds 5 m, so these values should be interpreted as regional screening estimates rather than site-specific design values. The similar values for wave period are 9 s and 2 s, respectively.

365 The Baltic-wide wind-speed return levels are based on ERA5 10 m hourly wind fields. They therefore represent gridded
366 hourly 10 m wind-speed return levels, not gusts, 10-minute station wind maxima, or wind speeds adjusted to turbine-hub
367 height or vessel-superstructure height. This distinction is important because temporal averaging, vertical level, and spatial
368 resolution all affect the magnitude of estimated extremes. The mapped values may therefore appear low when compared with
369 observed gusts or short-duration storm maxima.

370 The large confidence intervals in parts of the south-western Baltic Sea are caused mainly by the limited number of annual
371 maxima, strong interannual variability, and sensitivity of the unconstrained GEV shape parameter. The uncertainty is
372 therefore partly statistical and partly structural. In addition, ERA5 is known to smooth small-scale wind maxima and may
373 underestimate high-wind events in the Baltic Sea. Consequently, the ERA5-based wind map should be interpreted as an
374 internally consistent regional screening product. Local design applications require validation against local observations and,
375 where appropriate, local bias correction.

376 Sea surface current speeds are high at the coastal sea, where locally, the extreme values could reach 1 m/s (Fig. 4g).
377 Simultaneously, the uncertainties of these extreme values are almost 2 m/s (Fig. 4h).

378 Storm surge (sea level) extremes display particularly strong spatial variability due to the Baltic's complex geometry and
379 bathymetry. Extreme sea levels in the Baltic Sea are driven by wind-driven surge, atmospheric pressure, and seiche
380 oscillations. The highest surges occur when strong winds align with the basin's long axis and push water into narrow bays or
381 gulfs. Maximum sea level anomalies are expected in the eastern Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Riga (Fig. 4i). There, the
382 extreme sea level corresponding to the 50-year return period could be as high as 1.3 m. At the end of the Gulf of Finland,
383 uncertainties of the extreme value estimate are also high, reaching up to 1.3 m (Fig. 4j). In the Gulf of Riga the uncertainties
384 remain below 0.8 m (Fig. 4j). In the Gulf of Riga, the town of Pärnu has suffered two record surges: 2.53 m in 1967 and 2.75
385 m in January 2005 (Lorenz et al., 2025; Suursaar and Sooäär, 2007) – the latter being one of the highest reliably measured
386 sea levels in the entire Baltic during the last century.

387 The uncertainty in the maximum sea-level anomaly map should be interpreted with caution. The Baltic wide sea level EVA is
388 based on daily gridded CMEMS physical reanalysis output, whereas local tide gauges and site-specific studies may use
389 hourly or higher-frequency records. Daily fields can smooth short-lived storm-surge peaks and may underestimate the
390 highest instantaneous water levels. In narrow sub-basins such as the eastern Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Riga, annual
391 maxima are also strongly influenced by a small number of major storm-surge events, which makes the fitted GEV tail
392 sensitive to individual years. The confidence intervals shown in the map therefore represent statistical uncertainty of the
393 gridded daily-field EVA, but not the full uncertainty associated with temporal resolution, vertical datum, local bathymetry, or
394 gauge-to-grid representativeness.

395 Meanwhile, minimum sea levels were found to be around -0.7 m for a 50-year return period at the site of the LNG terminal
396 (Table 2). The Baltic Sea wide estimates provide minimum sea levels down to -0.4 m (Fig. 4k) with maximum uncertainty

of up to 0.3 m (Fig. 4l) corresponding to a return period of 50-years. The discrepancy could be related to the fact that hourly sea level values were used at the LNG while daily values for the whole Baltic Sea. We note that uncertainty in these return level estimates is considerable, owing to the relatively short observational records (30 years) and natural variability. We like to note that extreme values of high sea level are significantly higher than low sea levels relative to zero sea level.

Metoccean criteria derived from local and Baltic-wide EVA feed directly into the engineering specifications for mooring systems, platform freeboards, breakwater heights, and operational limits. For example, the calculated extreme significant wave height guides the required height of mooring dolphins and fenders to avoid collision or overtopping in a storm. The extreme wind speed and currents inform the loads on the FSRU's mooring lines and the tension capacity needed to keep it in place during a gale. Even extreme low water levels (e.g. -0.7 m in our 50-year estimate) are important, as they determine the minimum under-keel clearance and the design of intake/outlet systems for the FSRU.

3.6 Uncertainties and limitations

The wave and hydrodynamic datasets used in this study are not fully two-way coupled. The CMEMS multi-year Baltic Sea wave product is based on WAM, while the corresponding physical reanalysis is based on NEMO; these long-term production systems are run independently without exchange of wave, current, or waterlevel parameters. Similarly, the high resolution SWAN-EST05 and NEMO-EST05 datasets were used here as separate wave and hydrodynamic products. This means that current induced wave refraction, water level dependent wave transformation, wave-induced set-up, radiation stress effects, and Stokes drift feedback on currents are not fully represented in the long-term extreme value analysis.

The possible effect of this decoupling was assessed qualitatively and by scale analysis. At the FSRU site, currents are generally weak, and the estimated 50-year return surface current is approximately 0.37 m/s. Previous Baltic Sea sensitivity experiments have shown that including modelled currents usually produces small changes in significant wave height, although local changes can become larger during strong current storm events, especially in coastal areas and in the Gulf of Finland. The berth is also relatively deep compared with the estimated design wave height: using a representative berth depth of about 16 m and a 50-year significant wave height of 4.1 m gives $H_s/h \approx 0.25$, indicating that the local wave extreme is not expected to be primarily depth limited. Water-level variations therefore influence local wave transformation but are unlikely to dominate the significant wave height return level at the berth.

The uncertainty introduced by missing coupling is considered a structural model uncertainty. For significant wave height, we estimate that the effect is likely small for the marginal return levels, but individual storm events with strong opposing currents may produce deviations of order 0.1-0.3 m and, in rare local cases, up to approximately 0.5-0.6 m. This uncertainty is comparable to the wave-model bias correction and the spread between the independent wave datasets. Previous Baltic Sea sensitivity experiments with WAM forced by NEMO surface currents showed that current effects on the wave field are generally small: changes exceeding 0.10 m in significant wave height or 1 s in peak period occurred only in limited areas and

typically less than 3% of the time, although event-scale changes up to about 0.6 m in maximum significant wave height can occur locally, especially near coasts and in the Gulf of Finland (Kanakar et al., 2021). The decoupled approach is therefore considered adequate for estimating marginal long-term return levels, but fully coupled event based simulations are recommended for final engineering design and operational limit assessment.

The present study focuses on long-term metocean extremes derived from observational, reanalysis, and numerical model datasets. Sediment transport and morphological change were not explicitly simulated. The wave and hydrodynamic products used in the EVA are based on fixed bathymetry and therefore do not include feedbacks from erosion, deposition, nearshore bar migration, dredging, or seabed recovery after storms. This limitation is particularly relevant in very shallow sandy nearshore areas, where changes in seabed morphology can modify wave breaking, wave refraction, current patterns, under-keel clearance, and local water-level impacts.

For the Pakrineeme FSRU site, this source of uncertainty is considered limited for the marginal return levels reported here. The terminal is located at the Pakri Peninsula, a predominantly bedrock-controlled coastal setting associated with the North Estonian limestone klint. The berth is also situated at a relatively deep jetty rather than directly on a sandy surf-zone coast. Existing project documentation indicates that the jetty is mainly pile supported and that no breakwaters were planned, while local dredging was carried out to secure the required berthing depth. These local seabed modifications are relevant for construction, maintenance dredging, and detailed engineering design, but they are not expected to dominate the long-term wind, wave, current, and sea level return levels estimated in this study.

For the Baltic-wide assessment, the uncertainty is larger. The regional EVA maps are based on gridded metocean products and should not be interpreted as resolving site-specific morphodynamics in the first nearshore grid cells. Along sandy and morphodynamically active coasts, especially in the southern and south-eastern Baltic Sea, erosion, deposition, nearshore bar migration, and harbour-related sediment interruption can substantially alter local bathymetry and therefore local metocean conditions. Baltic Sea coastal change studies show that erosion and accretion depend strongly on hydrodynamic conditions, wave climate, wave approach angle, sediment availability, and sediment compartments; sedimentary shores can be sensitive to relatively small variations in these drivers (Weisse et al., 2021). In the south-eastern Baltic, studies of the Curonian Spit show active nearshore sandbar switching and beach foredune response on storm, interannual, and decadal timescales, demonstrating that sandy nearshore morphology can change substantially over periods relevant to infrastructure planning (Janušaitė et al., 2023). The confidence intervals shown in the Baltic-wide maps represent statistical uncertainty of the extreme-value estimates, but they do not include morphological uncertainty. Consequently, the Baltic-wide results should be used as regional screening information, while detailed design at sandy nearshore sites requires local bathymetric surveys and sediment-transport or morphodynamic modelling.

The Baltic-wide results show that metocean design conditions are not spatially uniform and that the dominant hazard type differs between sub-basins. Exposed areas of the Baltic Proper are characterized by the largest wave-height and wave-period

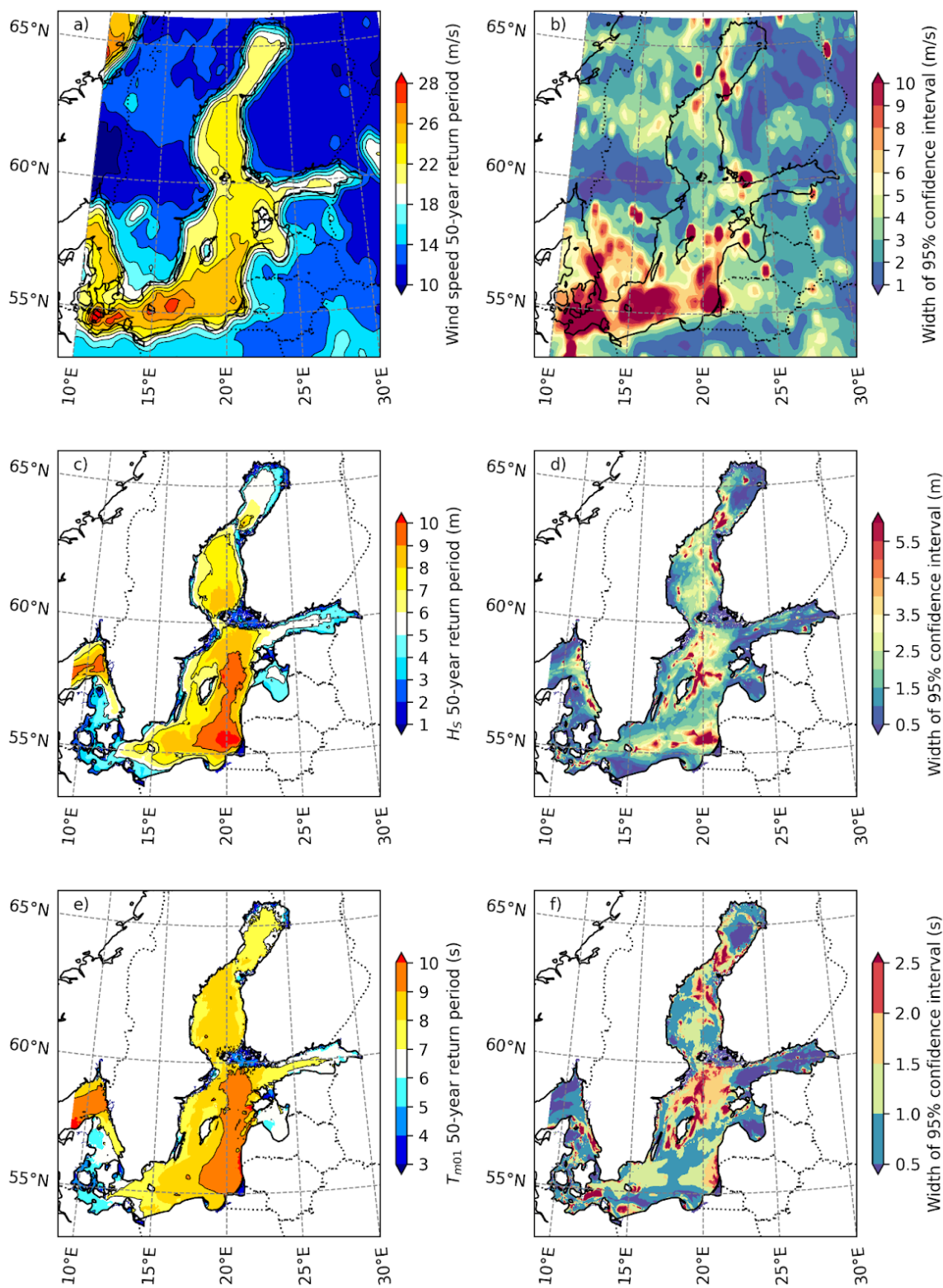
extremes, whereas the highest positive sea-level anomalies occur in geometrically constrained regions such as the eastern Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Riga. In contrast, the Paldiski FSRU site is relatively sheltered with respect to wave exposure compared with the Baltic Proper, but remains sensitive to sea level extremes and episodic wind driven events. This contrast demonstrates why a single regional design criterion is insufficient for Baltic Sea infrastructure planning. The uncertainty maps further show that some areas with high return levels also have broad confidence intervals, indicating where additional observations or higher-resolution modelling would most improve future risk assessments.

The Baltic-wide EVA results should be interpreted as uncorrected regional-scale return levels. The confidence intervals shown in Fig. 4 describe statistical uncertainty from the EVA procedure, but not the full uncertainty related to local model bias. A sensitivity estimate based on the local correction factors indicates that unresolved bias could change 50-year return levels by approximately 5-10% for wind speed, 15% for significant wave height, and 5% for wave period. This corresponds to differences of order 1-3 m/s for wind speed, up to about 1.5 m for significant wave height in the most energetic parts of the Baltic Proper, and about 0.5 s for wave period. These values should be considered when using the maps for site screening. Local design applications require site-specific validation and, where possible, local bias correction.

The choice of atmospheric forcing is an additional source of structural uncertainty in the Baltic-wide EVA. Although CERRA (Ridal et al., 2024) provides a substantially higher horizontal resolution than ERA5, it was not used in the present analysis because the marine products used here are ERA5-forced. A CERRA based wind map alone would not reduce uncertainty in the coupled interpretation of metocean extremes unless the corresponding wave and hydrodynamic fields were also generated using the same atmospheric forcing. This is particularly important because the CMEMS Baltic wave hindcast has been tuned for ERA5 wind forcing. Therefore, the Baltic-wide maps presented here should be interpreted as internally consistent ERA5-forced regional screening products.

Future work should assess the sensitivity of Baltic Sea metocean extremes to atmospheric forcing by comparing ERA5, CERRA, and possibly other regional reanalysis forced wave and hydrodynamic hindcasts. Such a study would require basin-wide validation against wind stations, satellite winds, wave buoys, tide gauges, and current observations. The present study does not perform this full forcing sensitivity experiment, and the resulting uncertainty is now explicitly acknowledged.

Finally, the broader strategic relevance of extreme value studies in the Baltic Sea must be underscored. The Baltic region is characterized by sensitive environmental conditions and heavily used sea routes (Fig. 1a) (for commerce and increasingly for energy transport). Geopolitical factors – such as shifting trade patterns, military considerations, and transnational energy projects – mean that infrastructure robustness is part of national resilience. For example, the disruption of one LNG terminal by an extreme storm could have ripple effects on multiple countries' energy supply. Therefore, a regional perspective on metocean extremes, as provided by our Baltic-wide EVA extension, is valuable for coordinated contingency planning.



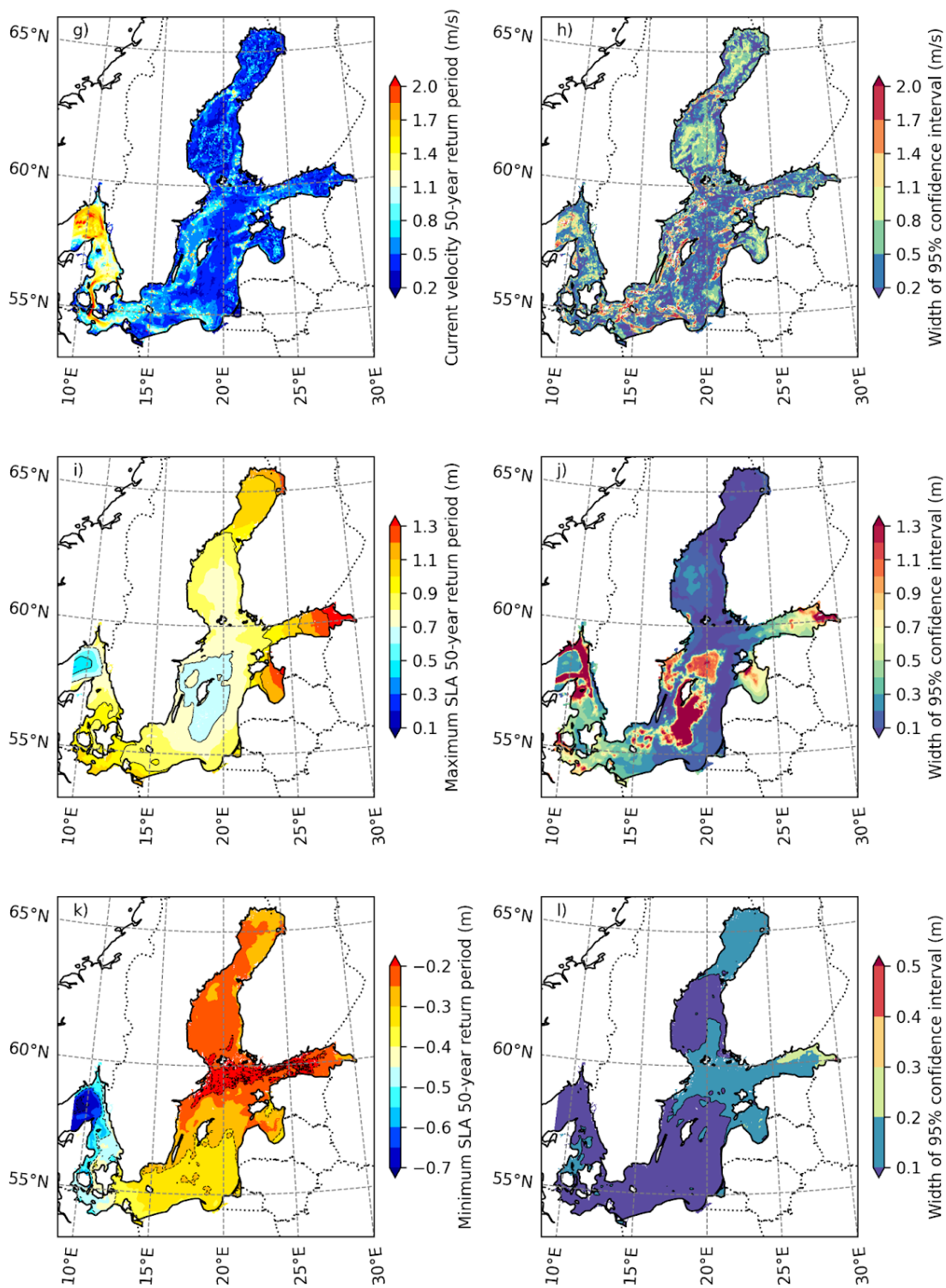


Figure 4. Extreme values corresponding to the return period of 50-years (left panels) and the uncertainties of their estimates (right panels). Wind speed (a, b) from product ref. no. 3, significant wave height (c, d) and peak period (e, f) from product ref. no. 2, current velocity (g, h) from product ref. no. 1, and maximum (i, j) and minimum (k, l) sea level anomaly from product ref. no. 1.

Conclusions

This study provides an integrated assessment of metocean extremes for the planned FSRU terminal on the Estonian coast of the Gulf of Finland and places the local results in a Baltic Sea-wide context. The statistical methods used are established EVA approaches; the scientific contribution is the harmonized use and cross-validation of multiple long-term observational, satellite, reanalysis, and high-resolution model datasets to derive consistent extreme-value estimates for wind, sea level, waves, and currents. For the FSRU site, the resulting 50-year return levels are approximately 23 m/s for wind speed, +1.5 m and -0.7 m for sea-surface-height maxima and minima, 4.1 m for significant wave height, and 0.37 m/s for surface current speed. These values provide a site-specific metocean characterization for a sheltered but strategically important coastal location.

Extending the analysis to the entire Baltic Sea reveals strong spatial contrasts in 50-year return levels and their uncertainties. The largest wave extremes occur in exposed parts of the Baltic Proper, whereas the largest positive sea-level anomalies occur in constrained sub-basins such as the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Riga. These results show that metocean risk cannot be inferred from a single location or parameter, but requires a spatially resolved, multi-variable assessment. The basin-wide uncertainty estimates further identify areas where present datasets are less robust and where additional observations or higher-resolution modelling would be most valuable. The study therefore contributes not by proposing a new EVA method, but by providing a transparent, transferable framework for linking validated metocean datasets, local infrastructure needs, and regional-scale hazard assessment in the Baltic Sea. The Baltic-wide maps should therefore be used as regional screening products, while detailed design at other Baltic Sea sites requires local validation and site-specific bias assessment.

Data Availability

This study is based on public databases and the references are listed in Table 1. The datasets and software codebases are published in Zenodo data repositories Raudsepp et al., 2026a and 2026b.

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530 **Competing Interests**

531 The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

532 **Author contributions**

533 U.R. led the research, drafted the original manuscript, and contributed to manuscript review and editing. I.M., J-V.B., A.B.,
534 S.R., A.M., and S.P. curated the data and conducted the analysis. S.P. and K.V. conducted the wave observations. P.L., V.A.,
535 and R.U. contributed to the conceptualization and design of the study. All authors participated in scientific discussions and
536 reviewed the manuscript.

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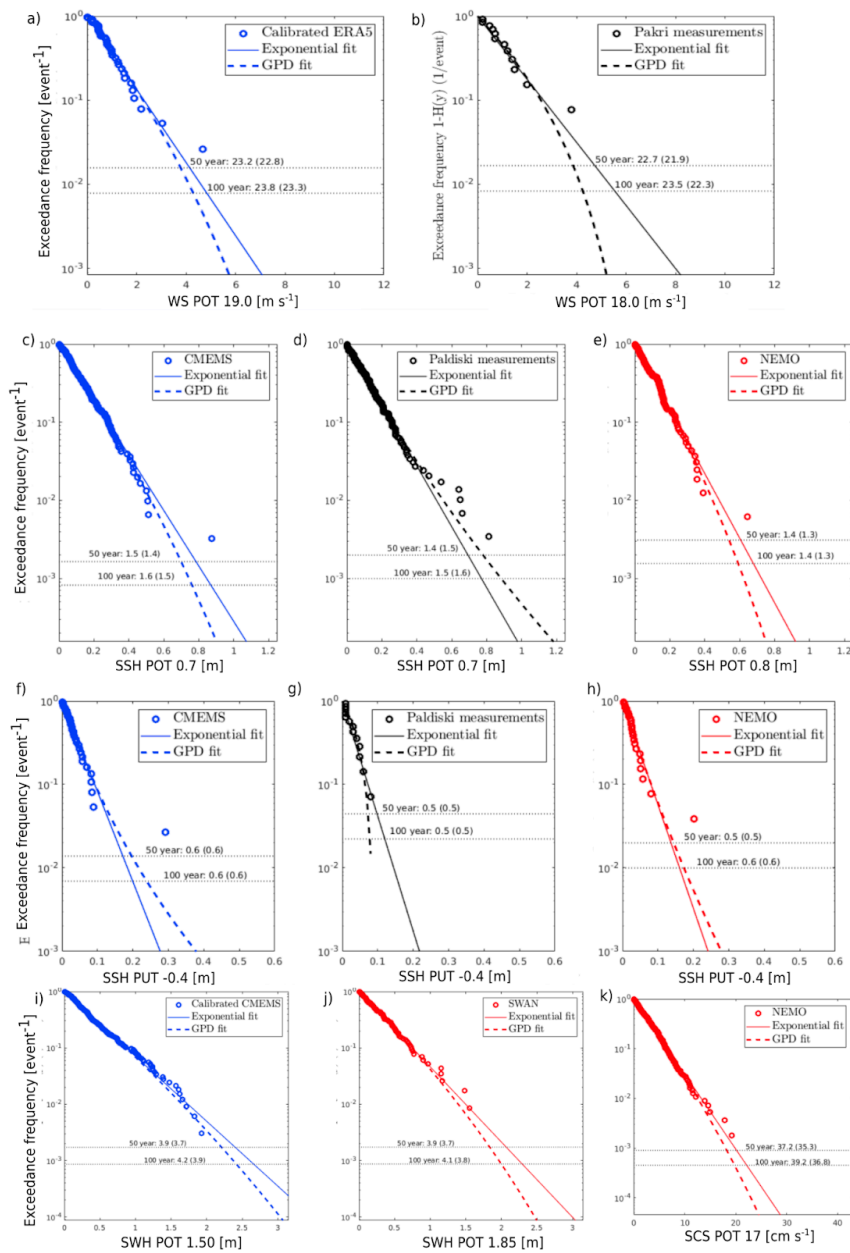
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750 Appendixes



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Figure A1. Generalized Pareto Distribution (GPD) and Exponential distribution fits to peaks over/under thresholds (POT/PUT) for selected oceanographic variables: wind speed (WS y_{max}, panels a–b) (product ref. no. 3(a), 13(b)), sea surface height maxima (SSH y_{max}, panels c–e) (product ref. no. 1(c), 6(d), 9(e)), sea surface height minima (SSH y_{min}, panels f–h) (product ref. no. 1(f), 6(g), 9(h)), significant wave height maxima (SWH y_{max}, panels i–j) (product ref. no. 1(i), 12(j)), and surface current speed maxima (SCS y_{max}, panel k) (product ref. no. 9(k)). For SSH minima, positive values represent depressions below the threshold (i.e., negative sea level excursions). Horizontal lines indicate the 50- and 100-year return periods, with corresponding return levels shown (GPD estimates indicated in brackets).