SUPPLEMENT - REPLY TO THE REVIEWER 1: Figures

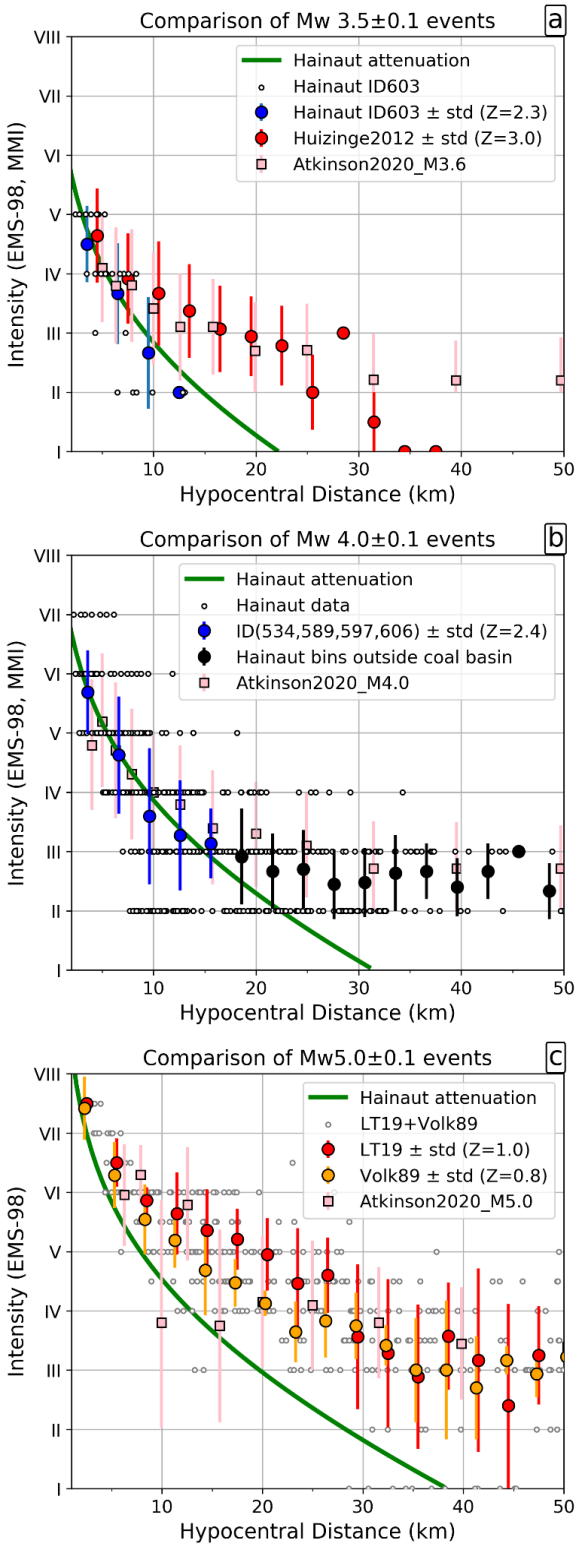
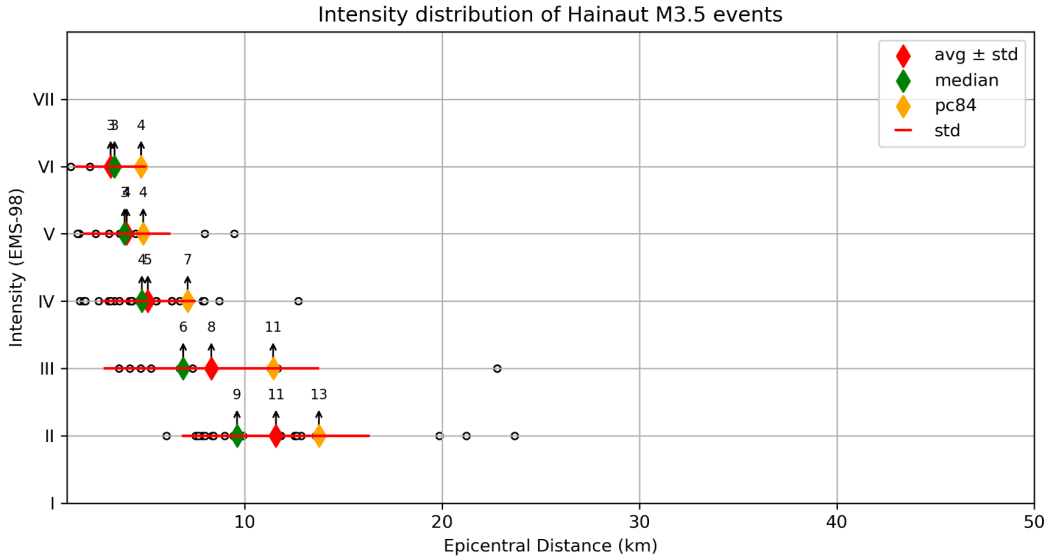


Figure that will be added to the paper:

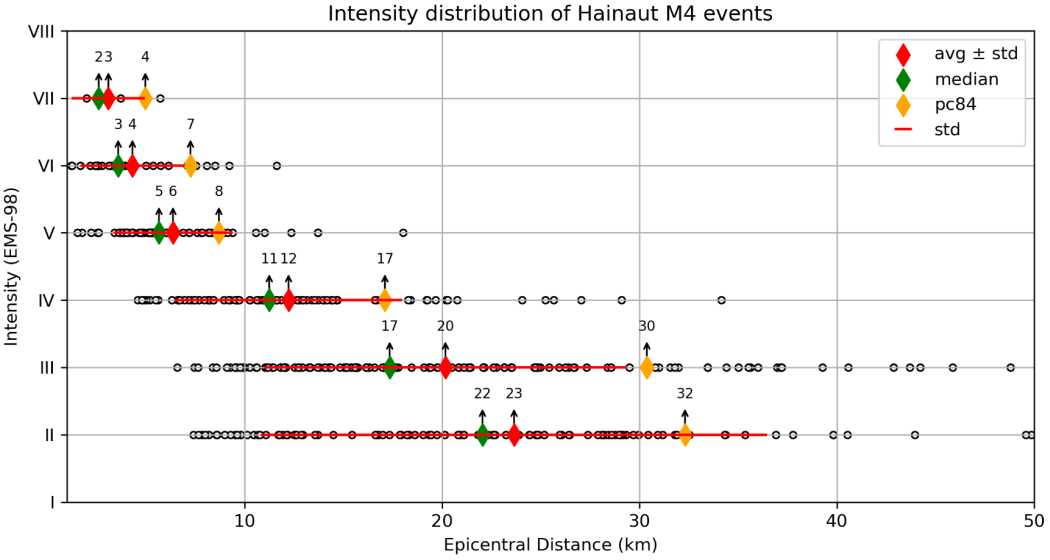
Comparison of binned (3 km) intensity - distance observations for
a) *MW3.5 earthquakes in Hainaut, in 2012 in Huizinge (Groningen gasfield, NL, Dost and Kraaijpoel, 2013), and in Oklahoma (US, Atkinson, 2020),*
b) *Mw4.0 earthquakes in Hainaut and in Oklahoma (US),*
and c) *Mw5.0 earthquakes in Le Teil ((FR, Sira et al., 2019), Völkerhausen (DE, Leydeckeret al., 1998) and Oklahoma (US).*

IDPs (small grey dots), mean intensity (coloured dots or squares) and standard deviation (bars) of the different intensity datasets are shown in comparison with the fast decay of the Hainaut intensity attenuation relationship (green line). Z =depth in kmIt shows a comparison between Hainaut attenuation (green line = attenuation law, blue dots = distance bins) and Oklahoma (US) and Huizinge (NL) Mw3.5 and Mw4 events.

From this comparison we can conclude that for a shallow Mw3.5 event negligible to slight damage (starting from I=V) for M3.5 at the epicenter until a mean distance of 3 km or 4 km for the 84 percentile. In Oklahoma, this observation is relatively similar.



For shallow Mw4.0 events, substantial damage (I = 7) will occur at the epicenter until a median distance of 2 km and 4 km for the 84 percentile, moderate damage for magnitude M4.0 (starting from I = VI) until a median distance of 3 km (7 km 84 percentile) and negligible to slight damage until a median distance of 5 km (8 km 84 percentile).



Section 7.2:

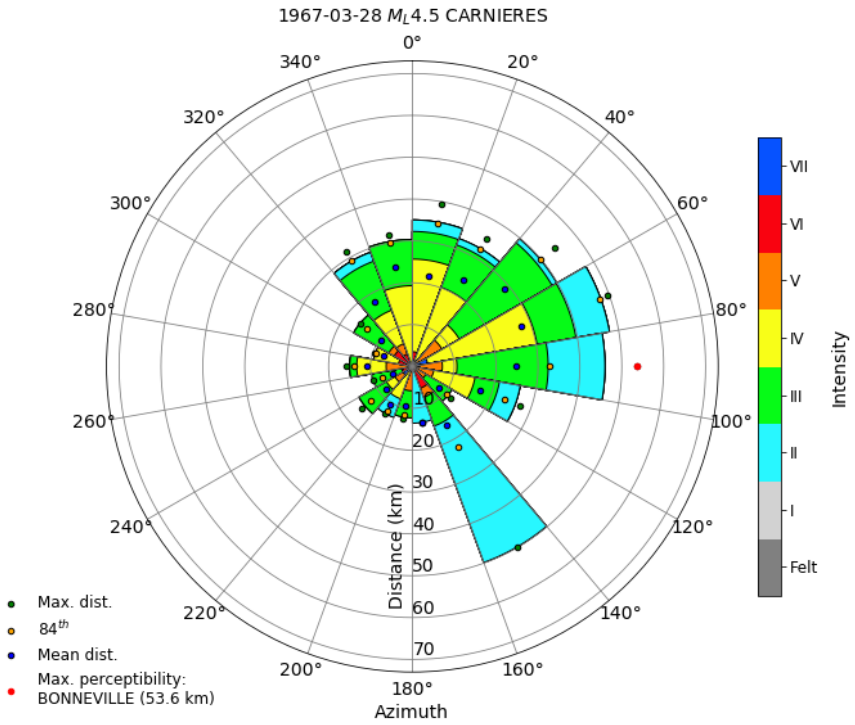


Figure: *Azimuthal analysis of the ML 4.5 1967 Carnières earthquake. Intensity values are separated in 20° azimuthal bins. This azimuthal analysis was performed for all 12 earthquakes that were used for modelling.*