

Dear editor and reviewers,

Thanks for your careful consideration on our manuscript. Based on the suggestions, we made corresponding modification on this article. The following is the revision description of the paper and the reply to the comments of referee review 2.

(1) In this manuscript, we presented the surface damage features in Tibet after the 2015 Nepal earthquake based on the field survey. The surveyed sites and damage distribution now are showed on the Google earth map (a KML file) in the supporting information. And, it is also exhibited by a table in the manuscript (Table 1).

(2) The manuscript has been reorganized about the structure. In the newest version, we added the chapter “methods and data”, “results” and “discussion” to well-organized present the surface damage features and pattern of damage.

(3) The name of the intensity scale used in China is "the Chinese seismic intensity scale (GB/T 17742-2008)" which is a new revised national standard of seismic intensity in 2008. The intensity scale adopted the system of 12 degrees, and is revised from the earliest Chinese seismic intensity scale with reference to the Soviet Union Medvedev intensity which is the intensity vary from the Mercalli-Cancani intensity scale. The feeling area of the earthquake have been marked in figure 1 roughly, due to the vast and sparsely populated in Tibet, therefore, a more detailed scope is difficult to be accurately defined. In the supporting files, we supplied the “Seismic Intensity Table of China” in the “nhess-2018-195-supplement-version2”.

(4) The evaluate on of seismic intensity was mainly conducted by field investigation including the consultant to the people in the damaged area. And, the investigation included the evaluation of the damage degree of buildings. Also, remote sense interpretation in some of local sites were conducted. Besides, this seismic intensity in the study were also benefited from the results given by China Earthquake Administration after the earthquake.

(5) Although the specific relationship is not demonstrated clearly, the close geodynamic relationship between E-W deformation in southern Tibet and MHT is supported by seismic activity, deformation rate and many other evidence. For example, two $M_s \sim 5.0$ earthquake occurred along N-trending rifts, which was triggered by 2015 Nepal earthquake along the MHT. And, this seismic regular pattern also presented in paleo-earthquakes.

Sincerely,
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