1. The seismic catalog covers the years 2013-2022. What is the rationale for stopping at 2022? Why not include more recent seismic activity, such as that from 2023-2025? How can users consistently extend the catalog to include more recent data? Is the catalog for this area now consistent with the national one available from INGV?

2. The authors used the CASP tool to detect, pick, and locate events, and they emphasized its advantages, particularly for detecting small events, while also noting the need for manual revision of automatic picks (especially for S-waves). In the last decade machine-learning approaches for event detection, phase picking, and event association have become also increasingly common. Have the authors considered testing such tools and comparing their performance with CASP? For example, many state-of-the-art models are available through *SeisBench* (https://seisbench.readthedocs.io/en/stable/index.html), including models trained on Italian datasets such as INSTANCE, prepared by INGV.

3. Building on the previous observation, machine learning tools are also effective for classification problems, such as distinguishing tectonic events from quarry blasts. Have the authors considered applying one of the tools continuously proposed in the literature to validate their simple approach and confirm the large number of quarry blasts detected in the area? Did the authors check the waveforms and their spectra to confirm the plausibility of the quarry blast records?

4. The authors wrote: "*In this paper, we will refer to the Gargano Seismic Network (hereafter GSN) as to a network for the seismic monitoring of the GP area that includes 11 selected stations of the OT network and 10 selected stations of the IV network (Fig. 2) resulting in a very dense network optimized for this study.*". To better understand the suitability of the network geometry with respect to the considered seismicity, it would be helpful to add in Figure 2 the location of the events included in the catalog (Figure 13). This would provide an immediate view of the suitability of the network geometry for monitoring the seismicity of interest. Are the mean statistical location errors in Table 3 too large for an optimized, dense local network? The depth of the identified quarry blasts (Figure 7c) also seems to indicate large uncertainty in depth location, assuming that quarry blasts are shallow.

5. In Table A1, the availability for OT stations MASS, CGL1 and TAR1 is missing.

The authors could explain how to use standard webservices to obtain information about the data availability from 2019. For example, by merging gaps shorter than one day, the availability for station OT07, channel EHE can be obtained through the following web request:
https://webservices.ingv.it/fdsnws/availability/1/query?network=OT&station=OT07&start=2019-01-01T00:00:00&end=2024-12-31T00:00:00&mergegaps=86400&channel=EHE

output:

```
#Network Station Location Channel Quality SampleRate Earliest                    Latest
OT       OT07             EHE     D       100.0      2019-06-13T12:31:58.220000Z 2019-06-29T00:00:00.000000Z
OT       OT07             EHE     D       100.0      2019-07-01T00:50:53.150000Z 2019-07-16T03:50:34.940000Z
OT       OT07             EHE     D       100.0      2019-08-08T14:11:39.030000Z 2019-08-16T02:50:32.160000Z
OT       OT07             EHE     D       100.0      2019-09-03T08:21:06.490000Z 2019-11-07T00:13:14.390000Z
OT       OT07             EHE     D       100.0      2020-11-13T14:15:31.910000Z 2022-07-08T05:28:05.190000Z
OT       OT07             EHE     D       100.0      2022-07-19T11:13:13.650000Z 2024-12-31T00:00:00.000000Z
```

and this would also allow users to check the availability after 2022, and with different tolerances on gap duration.

For users who are not experienced in using FDSN web services, I suggest that the authors also indicate how to use the INGV station web service to obtain information about the OT network. For example:
https://webservices.ingv.it/fdsnws/station/1/query?level=channel&network=OT&format=text

```
#Network | Station | location | Channel | Latitude | Longitude | Elevation | Depth | Azimuth | Dip |
SensorDescription | Scale | ScaleFreq | ScaleUnits | SampleRate | StartTime | EndTime
OT|CGL1||HHE|40.648402|17.517326|303|0|90|0|NANOMETRICS TRILLIUM-40S|1500000000|0.2|m/s|100|2019-05-16T12:03:03|
OT|CGL1||HHN|40.648402|17.517326|303|0|0|0|NANOMETRICS TRILLIUM-40S|1500000000|0.2|m/s|100|2019-05-16T12:03:03|
OT|CGL1||HHZ|40.648402|17.517326|303|0|0|-90|NANOMETRICS TRILLIUM-40S|1500000000|0.2|m/s|100|2019-05-16T12:03:03|
OT|MASS||EHE|40.633|17.144|274|0|90|0|LENNARTZ LE3D-LITE|400|5|m/s|100|2024-11-28T10:55:00|
OT|MASS||EHN|40.633|17.144|274|0|0|0|LENNARTZ LE3D-LITE|400|5|m/s|100|2024-11-28T10:55:00|
OT|MASS||EHZ|40.633|17.144|274|0|0|-90|LENNARTZ LE3D-LITE|400|5|m/s|100|2024-11-28T10:55:00|
OT|MASS||HHE|40.633|17.144|274|0|90|0|NANOMETRICS TRILLIUM-120C|299640000|1|m/s|100|2019-05-16T11:59:46|2024-11-
28T10:55:00
OT|MASS||HHN|40.633|17.144|274|0|0|0|NANOMETRICS TRILLIUM-120C|299640000|1|m/s|100|2019-05-16T11:59:46|2024-11-
28T10:55:00
OT|MASS||HHZ|40.633|17.144|274|0|0|-90|NANOMETRICS TRILLIUM-120C|299640000|1|m/s|100|2019-05-16T11:59:46|2024-11-
28T10:55:00
OT|OT03||EHE|41.712201|15.649727|655|0|90|0|LENNARTZ LE3D-LITE|1677720000|5|m/s|100|2019-05-16T10:46:32|
OT|OT03||EHN|41.712201|15.649727|655|0|0|0|LENNARTZ LE3D-LITE|1677720000|5|m/s|100|2019-05-16T10:46:32|
OT|OT03||EHZ|41.712201|15.649727|655|0|0|-90|LENNARTZ LE3D-LITE|1677720000|5|m/s|100|2019-05-16T10:46:32|
OT|OT04||EHE|41.719584|15.580701|279|0|90|0|LENNARTZ LE3D-LITE|1677720000|5|m/s|100|2019-05-16T10:53:22|
OT|OT04||EHN|41.719584|15.580701|279|0|0|0|LENNARTZ LE3D-LITE|1677720000|5|m/s|100|2019-05-16T10:53:22|
OT|OT04||EHZ|41.719584|15.580701|279|0|0|-90|LENNARTZ LE3D-LITE|1677720000|5|m/s|100|2019-05-16T10:53:22|

…
```

6. The authors computed the local magnitude using Di Bona's (2016) model, which was calibrated for Italy. However, the dataset used to calibrate the local magnitude included very few events and stations from the Gargano area. It would be helpful if the authors shared as an additional asset, the Wood-Anderson amplitudes used to calculate the local magnitude, along with the associated station and event information. This would allow users interested in magnitude to calibrate a local magnitude scale with station corrections specific to the Gargano area, as propagation effects and source parameters (e.g., stress drop) could differ significantly from the average in Di Bona’s catalog, particularly for deep events. Furthermore, the Di Bona model was mostly calibrated for Ml>2.8, whereas most of the magnitudes considered in the manuscript are below 2.