

Review Form 1.7

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Chemical Sciences
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJOCS_118785
Title of the Manuscript:	Sequential Fractionation of Heavy Metals from Flooded and non-flooded Soils in Obunagha Community, Bayelsa State, Nigeria
Type of the Article	

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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<p>Compulsory REVISION comments</p> <p>1. Is the manuscript important for scientific community? (Please write few sentences on this manuscript)</p> <p>2. Is the title of the article suitable? (If not please suggest an alternative title)</p> <p>3. Is the abstract of the article comprehensive?</p> <p>4. Are subsections and structure of the manuscript appropriate?</p> <p>5. Do you think the manuscript is scientifically correct?</p> <p>6. Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestion of additional references, please mention in the review form.</p> <p>(Apart from above mentioned 6 points, reviewers are free to provide additional suggestions/comments)</p>	<p>Yes. The manuscript is important for scientific community. Sequential fractionation of heavy metals is a technique used to understand how these metals are bound to different components within the soil. It's particularly useful when studying the impact of flooding on heavy metal mobility. Sequential fractionation helps researchers understand the potential impact of flooding on heavy metal mobility in soils. This knowledge is crucial for environmental risk assessment and developing strategies to manage contaminated sites.</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes. But I have a break down.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The process uses strong chemical solutions that may not perfectly mimic natural conditions. These solutions can break down some naturally occurring bonds, potentially leading to inaccurate representations of how metals are actually bound in the soil. 2. It doesn't capture the dynamic changes that might occur in real-world environments, especially over longer periods. 3. The technique focuses on metals that can be extracted with the chosen solutions. It might not account for very strongly bound metals or those encapsulated within minerals, potentially underestimating the total amount of heavy metals present. <p>Yes. The references are sufficient.</p>	
<p>Minor REVISION comments</p> <p>1. Is language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications?</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	
<p>Optional/General comments</p>	<p>Few corrections: In the section 2.2, The sentence "The instruments utilized for this study were Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS model: S4 = 71096) for toxic heavy metal determination of soil samples and a pH meter, Conductivity meter was employed to ascertain the pH and conductivity of the soil." Shall be modified.</p> <p>In the section 2.5.3, First line – 8.0 ml of 1 M "CH₃COONA". The authors shall modify "CH₃COONA" as CH₃COONa.</p> <p>In the section 3.1, the authors have mentioned that "Chromium tends to oxidize to form Chromium (IV)". The authors are requested to check the statement. Because, Cr (VI) is toxic and carcinogenic.</p>	

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PART 2:

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment <i>(if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)</i>
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	

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