

### Review Form 3

Journal Name:	<a href="#">Asian Journal of Research in Biochemistry</a>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJRB_129924
Title of the Manuscript:	<b>Risk Assessment of Heavy Metals and Hydrocarbon Contamination in selected Seafood from Coastal Regions of Southern Nigeria</b>
Type of the Article	<b>Original Research Article</b>

#### **PART 1: Comments**

	<b>Reviewer's comment</b>	<b>Author's Feedback</b> ( <i>Please correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here</i> )
<b>Please write a few sentences regarding the importance of this manuscript for the scientific community. A minimum of 3-4 sentences may be required for this part.</b>	Risk assessment is a systematic process used to identify, evaluate, and manage potential hazards that could adversely affect human health, safety, or the environment. By conducting comprehensive risk assessments, stakeholders can address these critical areas, promote sustainable practices, and protect both human health and the environment. Effective communication of findings is also essential for community engagement and action.	
<b>Is the title of the article suitable? (If not please suggest an alternative title)</b>	The word "Hydrocarbon" in the title is too general. As we know that the types of hydrocarbons are: Saturated Hydrocarbons, Unsaturated Hydrocarbons, Cycloalkanes, Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Aliphatic Hydrocarbons, and Alicyclic Hydrocarbons. The Author only testing the PAH. Based on the review, the word "Hydrocarbon" suggests to change with "Aromatic Hydrocarbons" or "Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons". This is in line with the use of the term "Heavy Metal" which is one of the chemical contaminants.	

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<b>Is the abstract of the article comprehensive? Do you suggest the addition (or deletion) of some points in this section? Please write your suggestions here.</b>	The result in the abstract, I suggest to add the summary of Carcinogenic Risk (CR) for PAH, even though the test results showed that no traces of the potential carcinogenic PAHs were recorded for Fluorene, Anthracene, Benzo (k) fluoranthene, Benzo (a) pyrene, Dibenz (a,h) anthracene and Benzo (g,h,i) perylene in both adult and children. The Lifetime Carcinogenic risk assessment of other PAH compounds in the selected seafood samples were estimated and observed to show mean values within the regulatory threshold of 10E-6 – 10E-4.	
<b>Is the manuscript scientifically, correct? Please write here.</b>	This manuscript is scientifically correct, the data used by the Author are complete.	
<b>Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestions of additional references, please mention them in the review form.</b>	Yes	
<b>Is the language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications?</b>	Yes	
<b><u>Optional/General</u> comments</b>		

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#### **PART 2:**

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

#### **Reviewer Details:**

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