

## Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<a href="#">Asian Journal of Environment &amp; Ecology</a>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJEE_88399
Title of the Manuscript:	BIOACCUMULATION OF HEAVY METALS IN MACROINVERTEBRATES FROM OJO RIVER, LAGOS, NIGERIA.
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

### General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<https://www.journalajee.com/index.php/AJEE/editorial-policy> )

### 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)
<b><u>Compulsory</u></b> REVISION comments		
<b><u>Minor</u></b> REVISION comments	<p>The work is very interesting, since it addresses the presence of heavy metals in living organisms for human consumption. The work is important because it can help, in certain cases, to prevent its consumption when this type of organism could be contaminated with this type of metal.</p> <p>I note that the definitions of the metal symbol appear (lead (Pb), Copper (Cu), etc...) throughout the text and in the tables. I suggest defining them and later using the symbol: Cu, Zn, Fe, etc., or only the name: cooper, lead, etc..-</p> <p>According to the concentration values obtained, the Cd values are above the permitted values, however, in the conclusion authors mention that the consumption of this type of food does not represent a risk, but the Cd values are above the limits, how do you explain this</p> <p>It would be important to clarify the way in which the accumulation of these metals is carried out. The authors mention, in the introduction, the physiological differences, but what could this difference be, some type of ionic metal transporter could be affected?, or what could be the mechanism of this process that makes these species different.</p>	<p>Thanks for this appraisal.</p> <p>Noted, I will make the necessary amendments.</p> <p>The macroinvertebrates examined from the Ojo river possess heavy metals at a range within the safe limits set by the FAO/WHO for consumption except for Cd in crayfish. Both crab and prawn could be considered safe for consumption, however, the presence of Pb and the concentration of Cd in crayfish is an indication that it is unfit for consumption as Pb and Cd belong to the group of heavy metals that are toxic even in lower concentrations. There is a need for continuous monitoring of these macroinvertebrates especially crayfish to prevent potential health risks due to bioaccumulation of toxic metals over an extended consumption period.</p> <p>Heavy metals are pollutants present in the Ojo river due to anthropogenic reasons. These metals have prolonged half-lives; hence they do not degrade easily and they often bioaccumulate in living tissues through metabolic and bioabsorption processes.</p>
<b><u>Optional/General</u></b> comments		

### PART 2:

	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)
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)	No, there are no ethical issues in this manuscript.