



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Archives of Current Research International
Manuscript Number:	Ms_ACRI_32323
Title of the Manuscript:	Quality Assessment of Water Bodies in Mining Communities of Plateau State, 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:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



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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)
Compulsory REVISION comments	Mineral resources represent the key material foundation for socio-economic development, rendering the exploitation and utilization of mineral resources essential to modernization. Nonetheless, despite the importance of mineral resources, mineral extraction has inflicted serious environmental damage, especially in the realm of heavy metal pollution. Heavy metals such as lead (Pb), zinc (Zn), cadmium (Cd), mercury (Hg) and chromium (Cr) generally refer to metals and metalloids having densities greater than 5 g/cm^3 . Metalloids such as arsenic (As) often fall into the heavy metal category due to similarities in chemical properties and environmental behavior. Heavy metal pollution is covert, persistent and irreversible. This kind of pollution not only degrades the quality of the atmosphere, water bodies, and food crops, but also threatens the health and well-being of animals and human beings by way of the food chain. For example, Pb is a non-essential element to the human body, and excessive intake of the metal can damage the nervous, skeletal, circulatory, enzymatic, endocrine, and immune systems of those exposed to it (Zhang et al., 2012). Moreover, chronic exposure to Cd can have adverse effects such as lung cancer, pulmonary adenocarcinomas, prostatic proliferative lesions, bone fractures, kidney dysfunction, and hypertension, while the chronic effects of As consist of dermal lesions, peripheral neuropathy, skin cancer, and peripheral vascular disease.	
Minor REVISION comments	The manuscript is not ready for publication, as it requires a profound language revision (very frequent incorrect vocabulary use, grammar and syntax), re-organization and shortening, mostly of the parts presenting and discussing the results. The Abstract and conclusion needs the inclusion of experimental data.	



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<u>Optional/General</u> comments	The paper addresses an important environmental issue and the authors' contribution should be acknowledged. But the publication should be improved for the acceptance of publication.	
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Reviewer Details:

Name:	<i>Arnaldo Sarti</i>
Department, University & Country	<i>Department of Biochemistry and Chemical Technology, Institute of Chemistry (UNESP - Universidade Estadual Paulista, Campus Araraquara), São Paulo, Brazil</i>