



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Geological Research
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJOGER_41113
Title of the Manuscript:	GEOSPATIAL PROFILING FOR THRESHOLD MAPPING OF HYDROTHERMAL ALTERATION WITHIN KUSHAKA SCHIST BELT, NORTH CENTRAL NIGERIA: IMPLICATIONS FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION
Type of Article:	Original Research Article

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
<p>I again suggest to remove these “ancient” denominators in the descriptions of completely or partially metamorphosed sedimentary rocks (metamorphic rocks with sedimentary protoliths) in this paper, e.g. “ancient” sandstone, “ancient” pelite (normally called a metapelite), ancient claystone, etc.. Such denominators as “ancient” are used to describe rock complexes such as Older and Younger metasediments in the Nigerian Basement Complex, Old Red Sandstone in Britain or Ancient Gneiss Complex in Swaziland. These are jargon stratigraphic denominators at best, but not appropriate terms for description of metamorphosed sediments (e.g. metasediments). Please check the following papers for the appropriate use of petrographic/lithologic terminology:</p> <p>Ekwuenu B., Kalsbeek F. (2014). U-Pb geochronology of metasedimentary schists in Akwanga area of North Central Nigeria and its implications for the evolution of the Nigerian Basement Complex. <i>Global Journal of Geologic Sciences</i>, v. 12, p. 21-30.</p> <p>Adeoti B., Okonkwo C.T. (2016). Structural geology of the Basement Complex rocks in Iwaraja Area, Southwestern Nigeria. <i>International Letters of Natural Sciences</i>, v. 58, p. 16-28.</p>	<p>As suggested, we have removed the term “ancient” in the descriptions of completely or partially metamorphosed sedimentary rocks in the paper.</p>