

Author's Feedback against Editorial Comments:

1. For easy reading/understanding of work, list of abbreviations are required. All abbreviations are defined at the point of first use.
2. Equations are not clear- Increase font size and bold. Font increased to 12 point
3. Introduction. The citation to the Alexander 2008 paper is incorrect. This article does not deal with cashew nut oil. Rather, it deals with cashew nut shell liquid (CNSL). CNSL differs in its composition completely from cashew nut oil. Therefore, the authors should check their references in relation to the veracity of the information given in the paper.
4. Section 2.1. The reference to the "backyard garden" is not acceptable. Give location where the cashews were grown. Location has been stated
5. Section 2.3. Eq. 2 for calculating the yield of biodiesel is wrong. Weight of glycerol is not used here. Rather, the biodiesel is analyzed for its purity (relative to mono-, di- and triglycerides) by accepted methods. It may be better to use the term "conversion". Suggestion implemented.
6. Sections 2.11 and 3.6. The cetane index is really not applicable to biodiesel. The cetane number should be used (cetane number and cetane index are not the same!). Furthermore, the reference cited in Section 3.6. discusses cetane number, not cetane index. Note that in Table 2 this is called cetane number. Please see the following for examples if it use for biodiesel.

Graboski M.S., R.L. McCormick, R.L. (1998) Combustion of fat and vegetable oil derived fuels in diesel engine, Progress in Energy and Combustion Science 24:125–164.

Lin, C.Y., Lin, H.A. (2007) Engine performance and emission characteristics of a three-phase emulsion of biodiesel produced by peroxidation, Fuel Processing Technology 88:35–41.

Cherng-Yuan, L., Rong-Ji, L. (2009) Fuel properties of biodiesel produced from the crude fish oil from the soapstock of marine fish. Fuel Processing Technology, Volume 90(1):130-136.

7. Sections 2.15 and 2.16. Soap content and saponification value do not need to be determined. The two sections have been removed.
8. Section 3.4. Error "velocity". Error corrected
9. Section 3.5. The sentence "Fuels having higher..." is grammatically awkward / wrong. Sentence reworded
10. Section 3, first paragraph, and Table 1. The last sentence in this paragraph is wrong. The transesterification reaction does not affect the fatty acid profile in any significant fashion. Why there are significant differences in the fatty acid profile of the oil vs B100 in Table 1 is unclear, but it does not make sense. Superficially it does not make sense, but pioneering studies done by Bello et al., 2011 supports the conclusion reached.
11. Section 3. Some of the text in the various subsections bears very close resemblance to other publications. Examples:
12. Section 3.6. Similarity to the book "Sustainable Agriculture, Vol.2", p. 373.
13. Section 3.7. <http://cdn.intechweb.org/pdfs/17483.pdf>
14. Section 3.8. <http://ezinearticles.com/?Cold-Soak-Filtration-Test-Mandated-For-Biodiesel-Testing&id=1735307> These portions have been reworded.
15. Table 2. Given the fatty acid profile of B100 in Table 1, the kinematic viscosity at 40 C is too high. It should be about 4.0 mm²/s. The kinematic viscosity of B100 is actually 4.81 mm²/s. It is that of cashew nut oil that is 54.92 mm²/s.

Table 5. That the petroleum diesel fuel used here was dark brown implies that it was of inferior quality. This likely affects the results for the blends studied here. Furthermore, no information is provided on the source of the petroleum diesel fuel nor are any analytical or fuel quality data provided. Standard grade diesel fuel purchased from Mobil petrol station in Akure, Nigeria was used.