



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Current Journal of Applied Science and Technology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_CJAST_42906
Title of the Manuscript:	STATISTICAL MODELLING OF ENZYMATIC HYDROLYSIS OF BANANA PEELS FOR BIOETHANOL PRODUCTION
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:

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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	Appropriate materials and methods with the technical standards according to the methods used. They provide sufficient details to the use of banana peel (BP) for bioethanol production and the optimization of the process parameters, using characterization techniques such as: Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) and proximate analysis. <i>Aspergillus niger</i> isolated from rotten cassava tubers was used for the hydrolysis of BP in a separate hydrolysis and fermentation process (SHF). Industrial <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> was used for the fermentation of the hydrolytes. Statistically significant quadratic regression models ($p = .05$) were developed for reducing sugars and bioethanol yields prediction. Results and discussion of the characterization of the sample clearly show the presence of cellulose and OH functional groups for alcohol and phenols making suitable raw materials for bioethanol production. They also showed <i>Aspergillus niger</i> isolated from rotten cassava showed is effective in the hydrolysis of lignocellulosic materials to release reducing sugars and that the yield of reducing sugar and ethanol from hydrolysis and fermentation processes respectively is dependent on temperature, time, and pH. Conclusion is supported by the data discussed in the paper. All references cited are relevant and appropriate.	
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		

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