



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Journal of Advances in Microbiology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JAMB_39522
Title of the Manuscript:	Analysis of Fecal Coliform Levels at Watering Points along the Upper Reaches of River Isiukhu in Kakamega County, Kenya
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	The manuscript "Analysis of fecal coliform levels at watering points along the upper reaches of River Isiukhu in Kakamega Country, Kenya" describes the situation of fecal pollution in rivers and spring water by monitoring of fecal coliform. Very limited new information is reported in this manuscript and the data set is very small. Therefore, the discussion lacks depth, and authors should reconsider the research design. Due to only three times of sampling events was conducted, the situation of fecal pollution is not sufficiently understand. In discussion, there is no discussion about the characteristics of fecal pollution in this sampling areas. The authors discuss only about comparison between data of this manuscript and those of previous studies. In general, the concentration of fecal bacteria are effected depending on rainfall and/or land use of watershed. However, concentration of fecal coliform in October tend to higher than other those in two sampling events, though average annual rainfall peaks are recorded in April-May and August-September. Please explain the reason of these results. To improve public health of watershed and poor sanitary conditions, the further multiple investigation of not only fecal bacteria but also chemical water parameters such as pH, temperature, turbidity, and indicators of organic pollution (biochemical oxygen demand, total organic carbon) are necessary to understand the situation of fecal pollution. The authors have to evaluate the overall bacterial and chemical water quality.	
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments	What is superscripts of a and b in Table 2 and 3?	

Reviewer Details:

Name:	Takashi Furukawa
Department, University & Country	Department of Health Science, School of Allied Health Sciences, Kitasato University, Japan