



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Journal of Experimental Agriculture International
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JEAI_39576
Title of the Manuscript:	ASSESSMENT OF THE PESTICIDES USAGE IN SELECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS IN OYO 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>)



SDI Review Form 1.6

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 authors conducted a significant study about the assessment of the application and use of pesticides since pesticides has caused negative impact on farmers, public, and environment. Structured questionnaires were assigned to random local farmers to collect the data, which included exposure, knowledge, training, etc. The results indicated some patterns and behaviours of using, storing, and transporting pesticides by local farmers and revealed that it is necessary to conduct further scientific studies to assess the degree of environmental contamination due to pesticides. The article was well organized and the topic is related to this journal. The results are very important and will help local government regulate and manage the use of pesticide to protect environment and public health. It is recommended that this article should be accepted with some revisions. Introduction For the human exposure to pesticides, more information about exposure pathways should be added. For example, human exposure to pesticide can also occur via ingestion of pesticide contaminated residential soil, food, and drinking water, inhalation of pesticide contaminated air, soil dust, and vapour, and dermal contact with pesticide contaminated soil, surface water, and agricultural commodities (recommended references: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2017.09.070 and https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2014.07.020) Damalas and Koutroubas 2017 also conducted the pesticide risk assessment for farmers, which is suggested to be added in the introduction part as the previous studies (recommended reference: http://www.mdpi.com/2305-6304/5/3/19) The novelty and significance of this study should be discussed more. Conclusion Another very important aspect of protecting farmers, consumers and the environment from pesticides is to provide pesticide standard values. Li and Jennings 2017a,b conducted global pesticide regulation study and demonstrated that many nations including Nigeria currently are lacking pesticides standard values in soil, water, and agricultural commodities, which is believed to increase environmental and farmers' health risks. Based on the pesticide risk assessment, local government must provide related pesticide standard values to protect environment and public health. (recommended references: http://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/14/7/826/htm and doi: 10.3934/publichealth.2017.4.383) Nigeria hasn't regulated any pesticide standard value in surface soil. While after the application of pesticides, pesticide residues can transport and be absorbed by sand and soil particles and human, especially for children, can be exposed to pesticide via ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation. Thus, it is necessary for government officials in Nigeria to regulate and derive pesticide soil standard values to protect human and environment.	
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		

Reviewer Details:

Name:	Zijian Li
Department, University & Country	USA