

This study aimed to give an idea about the prevalence and the molecular diversity using random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD)-PCR typing of *Legionella* spp. (the pathogen responsible for causing legionnaires' disease) in domestic hot water systems, which consequently help in controlling these pathogens.

The importance of Legionnaire's disease is underestimated because it is difficult to diagnose and because it is reported through a passive surveillance system, if active surveillance was performed, an estimated two cases of Legionnaire's disease per 100,000 people per year could be attributable to potable water in private homes and senior-citizen residences, but in another active surveillance study, the incidence of Legionnaire's pneumonia was estimated to be approximately seven cases per 100,000 people.

We therefore believe that our work, as described in this manuscript, would be very much of interest especially to scientists in the field of Epidemiological Microbiology. We the authors believe that publishing our research activities on the global level is important in order to communicate with the scientific community worldwide, and receive the proper guidance on how can we benefit from this research, which is the one of major aims of our work.
Hope you will decide favorably in this "FINAL REVIEW AND DECISION" stage

Please find five attached word files (four files include reply to the reviewers' comments, and the fifth file contains the revised manuscript in 'SDI paper template format' with all the corrections highlighted in yellow inside the manuscript as instructed by the reviewers.

Thank you so much for your sincere efforts to improve the quality of our manuscript.