



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	International Research Journal of Pure and Applied Chemistry
Manuscript Number:	2013_IRJPAC_8720
Title of the Manuscript:	RP-HPLC Determination of Benzoic Acid in Samples of Children Food Distributed in Aden-Yemen

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
The authors have improved the MS as suggested. The point related to detection limits remain to define. The LOD and LOQ elaboration by Miller & Miller approach gives a final signal that has to be multiplied for the dilution factor. If the authors do not want to re-elaborate this parameters and, consequently, all obtained data, it is suggested to not use this approach by returning to the original approach (first submission): <i>“The limit of detection (LOD) is defined as the smallest peak detected with a signal height three times that of the base line while the limit of quantitation (LOQ) refers to the lowest level of analyte which can be determined with an acceptable degree of confidence. (LOQ) value is often calculated as 10 times the signal height to the baseline. In our work, detection and quantitation limits were estimated by successively decreasing the concentration of the prepared standards, down to the smallest detectable peak. This concentration was multiplied by 3 and 10 to obtain the detection and quantitation limits, respectively.”</i> This approach is not the conventional approach; however, it assures a correspondence to the obtained results.	As you suggested we return to the original approach (first submission) “The limit of detection (LOD) is defined as the smallest peak detected with a signal height three times that of the base line while the limit of quantitation (LOQ) refers to the lowest level of analyte which can be determined with an acceptable degree of confidence. (LOQ) value is often calculated as 10 times the signal height to the baseline. In our work, detection and quantitation limits were estimated by successively decreasing the concentration of the prepared standards, down to the smallest detectable peak. This concentration was multiplied by 3 and 10 to obtain the detection and quantitation limits, respectively.”