Review of: "MCDA - Groundwater prediction analysis for Sustainable Development using GIS Supported AHP in Okeigbo, Southwestern Nigeria"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

1. The introduction part should be very long, clearer and shorter.
2. Title and article content do not match. Because you write "The study's goal was to evaluate the potential of groundwater resources and their susceptibility to pollution". You change title.
3. Since it accounts for 97% of the earth's useable clean water supply, groundwater is an important resource for life and development. It can be found in voids, cracks, and permeable geological formations. Groundwater usage is ideal due to its accessibility, dependability, and widespread distribution. The global demand for pure water increases every twenty years (referance?).
4. Aquifers are porous media with varying physical criteria and hydraulic conditions that greatly influence the quality of water they contain and are capable of supplying large amounts of water (Graham et al., 2006; Poehls and Smith**, 2009; Dişli ,2018a,b).**

Dişli, E. 2018a, Evaluation of Hydrogeochemical Processes for Waters' Chemical Composition and Stable Isotope Investigation of Groundwater/Surface Water in Karst-Dominated Terrain, the Upper Tigris River Basin, Turkey. *Aquat Geochem* **24**, 363–396. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10498-019-09349-8

Dişli, E. 2018b. The hydrogeological properties of groundwater and surface water in the damar tailings dam-Murgul copper mine site (Artvin, NE Turkey) and dye experiment. *CukurovaUniversity Journal of the Faculty of Engineering, 33*,163–178. https:// doi. org/ 10. 21605/ cukurovaum mfd. 420703

5. Given that the community depends heavily on surface water, which is often contaminated by household, industrial, and neighbourhood discharges, as well as waste (Referance?).

6. The risk of groundwater contamination isdeduced from the relationship between intrinsic vulnerability and pollution load (Bayewu et al., 2018 Aina et al., 2019;Opeyemi et al., 2016; Mazac et al., 1985, **Smail and Dişli, 2023**).

Smail, R.Q.S., Dişli, E. 2023. Assessment and validation of groundwater vulnerability to nitrate and TDS using based on a modified DRASTIC model: a case study in the Erbil Central Sub-Basin, Iraq. *Environ Monit Assess* **195**, 567. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10661-023-11165-1

7. The study's goal was to evaluate the potential of groundwater resources and their susceptibility to pollution. How can you evaluate susceptibility to pollution ? Which program will you use?,

8. The drainage channel, stream network or catchment area, basin analysis were done using the processed DEM and the DEM was filled using the Wang & Liu tool under terrain analysis hydrolog (Referance?)

9. Table 7. Probability rating, normalized weight for different classes of parameters used in deriving the GWPIV (Referance?)

If necessary corrections are made, the article can be accepted.