Dear ***Dr. Begy Robert****,*

I would like to thank you for the comments. Care will be taken to improve the work and address your concerns as per the specific comments below. I am grateful for the time and energy you expended on our behalf.

Comment 1. increase the number of houses in which the measurements are carried out to be more accurate estimation,

Answer: Thanks for your comment. Yes, you are right. As we recommended on conclusion part, radon gas concentrations should be measured in all regions of the country by numerous devices.

Comment 2. RESRAD code in numerical simulation of indoor doses, clarify the significance of the results obtained by RESRAD code, as well as its potential applications.

Answer: Thanks for your comment. As we explained in the results part, the significance of the results is the data in this study could also contribute towards the database of natural radionuclides found in building materials and, improve current technical regulations and laws concerning the radioactive content of building materials, lead to the proposal of a radiological reduction method as well as raise public awareness of radiological risk. Hence, by using the RESRAD-BUILD computer code, a pathway analysis model designed to evaluate the potential radiological dose incurred by an individual who lives in a building contaminated with radioactive material in Mahallat city, an area exposed to a high level of natural background radiation in Iran. Regarding the application of the code, it is providing a useful tool for evaluating human health risk for buildings contaminated with radionuclides and to monitor and control the radioactivity of building materials, so such measurements are necessary. Besides that, the legislation of a national standard into the Iranian legal system describing the requirements for the radiological examination of the building materials, is necessary before their introduction on the market and by this kind of simulations code and gamma measurements, helps to find and measure the indoor potential radiological dose.