This study employs the random forest models to predict typhoon-associated air quality quantitatively in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Center Bay Area. The prediction models are established for typhoon and non-typhoon days. Thus, the results suggest that different air pollution control strategies for typhoon days and non-typhoon days should be adopted. The work is innovative, well-written, and interesting to the readers of AMT.

I have two questions below.

1) The present study takes 36 air quality monitoring stations in 10 cities in the GBA (Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Foshan, Zhaoqin, Jiangmen, Huizhou, Dongguan, Zhongshan, Hong Kong) as research objects. Why did you not consider data from the rural regions?

2) The study used ERA5 reanalysis from meteorological data. Couldn't these data be integrated with those coming from other high-resolution instruments? For example lidar or meteorological radosondes?