**Response to reviewers:**

We sincerely thank you for your insightful comments and suggestions. Our responses and corresponding revisions according to the suggestions are as follows:

**Response to reviewer 1:**

Q1: It looks like the papewr would have already publishe as a chapter of a book because the figures and tables are named as fig 3.1a and so.

A1: This manuscript has never been published before. Namely, part of the experimental work comes from the master thesis of a colleague Mario Meheš, and therefore we left a mark on what it was like in the thesis. We change this to fig 1, fig 2 etc.

Q2: On the other hand the authors say that they made some calculations using program MiePlot v4.6.07. I think they should report the complex dielectric permittivity of silver nanoparticles as well as real dielectric permittivity of water.

A2: Mieplot is a free computer program used to calculate and model light scattering on spherical particles. The calculation was performed for silver particles of diameter 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 nm, where the dependence of the canceled energy cross-section on the wavelength was obtained. We do not have dana for complex dielectric permittivity of silver nanoparticles as well as real dielectric permittivity of water. But we measured specific electrical conductivity of demineralized water and silver solutions.

The specific electrical conductivity of the demineralized water used in the experimental work was 1 μS cm-1, while the specific electrical conductivity of the obtained colloidal silver solutions ranged from 18.15-18.78 μS cm-1. We put this data in manuscript.

**Response to reviewer 2:**

Q1: Page 4, lines 70 and 71 – “…particles up to 10 nm were obtained and the remaining stable over 40 days” Is the specified particle size of 10 nm diameter or radius?

A1: In this case, it is a 10 nm diameter, which we added in the paper.

Q2: It is necessary to check all parameters that have superscript and subscript indexes.

A2: We checked and corrected all parameters that have superscript and subscript indices throughout the manuscript.

Q3: In Fig.3.1, Fig. 3.3, Fig.3.5 and Fig.3.6 it is necessary to add an increment on the X and Y axes.

A3: We added an increment on the X and Y axes in Fig.1, Fig.3, Fig. 5, and Fig.6.

Q4: Fig.3.4. represent an example of PWHM calculation. Based on the given example, it can be seen that the base line drawn as a parallel with the X axis. It is necessary to repeat the calculations of PWHM by drawing the baseline in accordance with the obtained UV-Vis spectra for investigated system. In most cases, the baseline is not parallel to the axis, but this is a more accurate calculating method and more faithfully represents the investigated system.

A4: We again plotted the baselines for each solution obtained (Fig.4) and repeated the calculation according to the PWHM method. We also changed the obtained results in Table 2.

Q5: Although it is very interesting and the appropriate experiment examine nano particles (Tyndal’s effect), I have not often seen this phenomenon in the literature. Can authors make additional explanation about Tyndal’s effect results: is there any difference observed in samples with different concentrations of silver, or whether the experiment was repeated after 14 days?

A5: In our experimental work, the Tyndal’s effect served as preliminary evidence that a certain amount of colloidal silver was formed. According to the literature, the intensity of the laser beam can certainly be related to the amount of silver nanoparticles in solution, although this was not the case in our experiments. The basic difference between the solutions was not in the intensity of the Tyndal’s effect but in the color of the solution, which could also be related to the size and concentration of silver according to the literature.

Q6: How do you explain the following result – for the initial concentration 0.001 moldm-3, after 14 days, the particle diameter increased only 0.75nm (Table 3.3), although the significant change in PWHM was observed (around 52%) (Table 3.2)? I think that for this particular system cannot be said that the particles are stable.

A6: We completely agree with the reviewer. The stated concentration of silver, after 14 days there was a large change in the colloidal system, which can be seen in Figure 3, although the calculation according to Mie theory was only a decrease of 0.75 nm. From this it can be concluded that the said system is not stable after a certain period of time.

Q7: Have the authors considered the possibility of TEM analysis, which would provide a better data about particle size and distribution?

A7: We have certainly considered using TEM analysis in the continuation of this experimental work as a confirmation of these two methods. We were unable to make these measurements as part of this paper.

Q8: Did the authors tried to make a film of the initial colloid solution? In that case, crystalline structure and crystalline domain size of Ag nanoparticles could be determined by XRD measurements.

A8: We didn't make a flm of colloidal solution. This represents another direction in which future research can go. Thank you for the idea.

Q9: Page 19, line331 – In ref [26] …….” concentration of silver colloidal 331 nanoparticles in layered laponite sol. Colloids Surf. 2007; 302A…….” this letter A should stand with the abbreviated title of the journal and not with the volume.

A9: We corrected this reference.

Q10: Page 19, line 334 - Check reference 27, the title of the paper is incorrect.

A10: We corrected this reference.