We greatly thank the reviewer for the careful review of the manuscript. The comments greatly improved our manuscript. We revised our manuscript according to the reviewer's comments and suggestions. Here are our point-to-point responses to the comments.

Response to Referee #2:

OVERALL COMMENTS:

This paper gives us a full glimpse of incense smoke by the non-target approach of GC×GC-MS which 371 compounds are identified. Incense and I/SVOCs emissions are neglected as part of burning studies before. The emission of incense burning is an important source of contribution to ozone and SOA formation. The MIR, OFP, SOA yields, EF factors, and tracers of incense burning are also listed which can give scientific support to other studies. The potential risks of these compounds evaluated in this paper can also give an important effect to reveal and assess the epidemiological influences of incense burning in future work.

Response: We greatly appreciate the careful review of this manuscript. We have addressed the comments and revised the manuscript accordingly.

INDIVIDUAL COMMENTS:

Line 119-120: What is the quantification rule, as shown in lines 119-120? Usually, the data was calculated as 1/2 LOQ when it matched the IDL.

Response: IDLs for organics semi-quantified (without standards) are unknown, as a result, chemicals with negative values calculated by calibration curves were quantified by the volume-to-mass (ng) ratio of the lowest quantification point of standards. The manuscript was revised accordingly.

Modifications in the manuscript:

Instrument detection limits (IDLs) for organics semi-quantified were unknown, as a result, chemicals with negative values calculated by calibration curves were quantified by the volume-to-mass (ng) ratio of the lowest quantification point of standards (Table S2).

Lines 190-197: The Tenax-TA method is not a very efficient sorbent for VOCs as the authors showed in lines 185-188. So the result from lines 190 to 197 should be clarified the VOCs here are the part of compounds captured by Tenax-TA, not the common VOCs detected by SUMMA-GC/MS.

Response: Thank you for your comments. The manuscript was revised accordingly.

Modifications in the manuscript:

The top 10 compounds are all VOC compounds (Figure S4), accounting for 35.3% of the total EFs. Toluene (70.8 ± 35.7 μg g^{-1}) is the most abundant compound in incensing-burning smoke, followed by benzene, furfural, phenol, styrene, 2-oxo-propanoic acid methyl ester, 3-methyl-2-butanone, ethylbenzene, 1-hydroxy-2-propanone, and benzyl alcohol. Note that VOC compounds discussed here are part of volatile organics captured by Tenax-TA, not the common VOCs detected by SUMMA-GC-MS.