According to our self-review of the paper there are several improvements made.

Harsh cave environment for wireless communitons is ephasized and suppored by citation to another paper in section 1:
»*information throughput is significantly lower than is desirable when the system is to be used to provide an EWS. There is also very high relative humidity (100% in practice) present in the cave that seriously affects the quality of wireless communications. In the paper presented by Mottola et al. (2010) it has been shown that data packet delivery ratio is significantly affected. Up to 9% of data is not well transmitted when threshold of more than 90% of relative humidity is exceeded. In addition to the safety early warning…* «.
and references:
»*Mottola, L. Picco, G. P., Ceriotti, M., Gună, Ş. and Murphy, A. L.: Not all wireless sensor networks are created equal: A comparative study on tunnels. ACM Trans. Sen. Netw. 7, 2, Article 15 (September 2010), 33 pages. DOI=10.1145/1824766.1824771 http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/1824766.1824771, 2010.*«.

Verification of experiment results has been triggered when the same text has been noticed on Figures 8 and 9. During the verification of text on figures 8, 9, 11 and 12 some errors and not sufficient information had been detected. All errors have been detected and repaired and additionally text on Figures 8, 9, 11 and 12 has been extended. For changes please see revised paper. Numerical values in sections 6.2.1 and 6.2.2 have been also verified and corrected:
"Initiator of the connection was the static node (see Figures 8 and 9). At the beginning, the quality of the connection was very poor which resulted in two unsuccessful connections before the third good connection was finally made after approximately ten seconds. The delay before the HELLO procedure started on the mobile node was relatively short. After this delay the HELLO procedure took approximately 0.650 seconds on both nodes which indicates a very good quality of connection. Sending data packets from a static node took about 7.0 seconds and receiving at mobile node took about 7.8 seconds. During this data packet exchange, 371 data bundles (285Kbytes in size) of the 393 requested were exchanged (22 data packets remained undelivered) which also indicated that the quality of connection was good. There was also 1 bundle successfully received by static node (AMS) originating from mobile node (train).
From these results we estimated that the duration of a good quality connection was approximately 10 seconds which gives approximately 33 m of length where the connection is satisfactory at a train speed of 12 km/h (see Figure 10).
The time scale on all figures was selected at 30 seconds according to the expected duration of the connection which was determined from laboratory testing.«
»*The initiator of the connection was again the static node (see Figures 11 and 12). It took seven seconds and three unsuccessful connection attempts by the static node to connect to the train mule - mobile node. At the beginning the quality of the connection was much better than in the 1st repetition which resulted in 0.5 seconds of delay before the HELLO procedure started on the mobile node. After this the HELLO procedure took approximately 0.754 seconds on both nodes which indicates a very good quality of connection. Sending data packets from the static node took about 5.0 seconds and receiving at mobile node took about 7.5 seconds. During this*

data packet exchange, 24 data bundles (2.426MBytes in size) of the 24 requested were exchanged (22 data packets that remained undelivered from the 1st repetition and 2 new data packets) which also indicates that the quality of the connection was good. There was also 1 bundle successfully received by static node (AMS) originating from mobile node (train).
We estimate that the duration of the good quality connection was approximately 14 seconds, which gives approximately 47 m of total length, where the connection is satisfactory at a train speed of 12 km/h (see Figure 13).«
Additionally an explanation of general purpose of the described automatic measuring system has been added to section 1:
»*...They can provide protection to the tourists in case of severe deviation of the measured parameters (e.g., a rapid rise in the water level, increased CO_2 or radon concentration or similar). Information can be based on prognosis of meteorological parameters including solar energy budget and forecast of ambient air quality conditions of outer atmosphere over the cave region (Božnar et al., 2012a). This is called an Automatic Monitoring-Based Early Warning System. The problem…*«
and section 7:
»*To enhance the measuring system information content further studies of cave microclimatology and air pollution conditions are planned. They will include enhancement of local air quality forecast based on numerical weather prediction techniques for fine resolution as well as artificial neural networks based techniques (Mlakar and Božnar, 2011, Petelin et al., 2013).*«
and references:
»*Božnar, M. Z., Mlakar, P. and Grašič, B.: Short-term fine resolution WRF forecast data validation in complex terrain in Slovenia. International journal of environment and pollution, vol. 50, no. 1/4,12-21, 2012a*«
»*Mlakar, P. and Božnar, M. Z..: Artificial neural networks : a useful tool in air pollution and meteorological modelling. Advanced air pollution. Rijeka: InTech, 495-508, 2011*«
»*Petelin, D., Grancharova, A. and Kocijan, J.: Evolving Gaussian process models for prediction of ozone concentration in the air. Simulation modelling practice and theory, vol. 33, 68-80, 2013*«