We thank the reviewer for their comments and for highlighting the paper by Xu et al., 2020. The following points have been added to the manuscript:

The dominant fate of this alkoxy radical is ring breaking which can further form a variety of SOA relevant compounds such as HOMs, glyoxal, and various C_4 and C_5 compounds (Xu *et al.*, 2020).

C_5 compounds are shown to form from the ring opening of the di-oxygen bridge alkoxy radical (Xu *et al.*, 2020) and could subsequently be involved in dimer formation of C_9 and C_{10} compounds.

It should be noted that these species are identified in Xu *et al.* (2020) as products of an epoxidation channel of the alkoxy phenol radical.

Contrary to the comment, C6H7NO5 (BCE nitrate) is not observed in this study although C6H7NO4 (BCP nitrate) and C6H7NO6 (TCEE) are. These latter two compounds could be formed through the epoxy channel, however in the cluster analysis of this paper they are assigned to cluster 3 which does not form part of the discussion on how NO/NO_x fractions impact RNO_x product distributions. The following passage is added to discuss this point:

Additionally, the presence of a pathway to form N containing ring retaining epoxides from the alkoxy phenyl radical recently described by Xu *et al.* (2020) further demonstrates the difficulty of structural assignments and accounting for the position of oxygen atoms. $C_6H_7NO_4$ and $C_6H_7NO_6$ are two formulae that could represent ring retaining nitrogen containing epoxides however as these two formulae are found in cluster 3 they do not impact the discussion on the effect of NO/NO_x ratios on clusters 1 and 2 here.