

- 1: route of exposure is through food (mixture of poplar-, maple-, and birch-leaves at a ratio of 3:2:1) added with 10% DOKO dogfood at a ratio of 9:1
- 2: NOEC=LOEC/3; 24% effect at 10.1 mg/kg
- 3: NOEC=LOEC/10, 51 and 90% effect at 10 mg/kg for survival and reproduction, resp.
- 4: light regime: 12 h light and 12 h dark
- 5: exposure through food (poplar leaves)
- 6: growth as post emergence of seedlings (OECD 208)
- 7: light regime: 16 h light and 8 h dark at an intensity of 6500 lux produced by fluorescent bulbs
- 8: after 10 days 10% of initial measured concentration disappeared, after 20 below detection limit 0.02 mg/kg; no significant effect during the 80 day test period
- 9: recovery only 2.4-14% after the 21 d period
- 10: test performed in the dark, recovery after 28 d 84-95%
- 11: recovery 48-89% after 14 d. Test according to OECD 207
- 12: 12:12 h photoperiod under lighting of about 400-888 lux; values given are based on initial measured concentrations
- 13: continuous outside illumination of about 400-800 lux; values given are based on initial measured concentrations
- 14: light regime: 16 h light and 8 h dark; illumination with 400 W lamp emitting light with wavelength spectrum 310-780 nm with <1% UV; photo flux density 300 mE m⁻² s⁻¹
- 15: soil was aged for 0 days before toxicity testing
- 16: soil was aged for 10 days before toxicity testing
- 17: soil was aged for 40 days before toxicity testing
- 18: soil was aged for 120 days before toxicity testing
- 19: light regime: 16 h light/8 h dark; large difference between percentages organic carbon and organic matter: 0.38% oc and 2.4% om
- 20: light regime 16 h light/8 h dark; mercury light source mimicking natural light
- 21: effect is most pronounced with females, effect is absent (anthracene) or almost absent (phenanthrene) with males
- 22: sediment (muddy sand) with overlying seawater (28 o/oo) exposure for 10 days; 1 h reburial in control sediment
- 23: 1 h UV radiation after 10 days exposure and 1 h reburial: UV-A (321-400 nm) 315±36 μW/cm² and UV-B (280-320 nm) 128±12 μW/cm² and visible light (401-700 nm) 3400±278 μW/cm²; after irradiation again 1 h reburial
- 24: L(E)C50 values given as μmol/g OC (2.58%) is converted to mg/kg sediment
- 25: 24 h exposure in sediment followed prior to 3 h exposure in sediment to fluoranthene in the presence of food
- 26: Exposure for 21 d in soil, 6 d in drought chamber at 98.2% RH and 2 d at 100% RH
- 27: Gold light (0.17 μW/cm² UV-B, 0.09 μW/cm² UV-A, 167.72 μW/cm² visible); 16:8 h light;dark
- 28: Fluorescent light (1.32 μW/cm² UV-B, 13.65 μW/cm² UV-A, 424.69 μW/cm² visible); 16:8 h light;dark
- 29: UV enhanced light (7.54 μW/cm² UV-B, 102.08 μW/cm² UV-A, 289.24 μW/cm² visible); 16:8 h light;dark
- 30: Two experiments, no clear dose response curves; control mortality high in experiment 1, yellow light >500 nm
- 31: Stored for 13 d after spiking; continuous light regime

- 32: Stored for 27 d after spiking; continuous light regime
- 33: Stored for 41 d after spiking; continuous light regime
- 34: Stored for 55 d after spiking; continuous light regime
- 35: Stored for 69 d after spiking; continuous light regime
- 36: Stored for 83 d after spiking; continuous light regime
- 37: Stored for 121 d after spiking; continuous light regime
- 38: Stored for 170 d after spiking; continuous light regime
- 39: 16 h/d 130 $\mu\text{mol/s/m}^2$ PAR; at 100 mg/kg 22 to 41 % reduction
- 40: base sediment amended with organic carbon from *Zostera* (macrophyta)
- 41: base sediment amended with organic carbon from suspended solids
- 42: base sediment amended with organic carbon from mud
- 43: base sediment amended with organic carbon from oyster feces
- 44: base sediment amended with organic carbon from shrimp feces
- 45: based on nominal concentrations
- 46: based on measured concentrations
- 47: determined from data from figures and/or tables and log-logistic dose-response relationship
- 48: determined from two ECx data and log-logistic dose-response relationship
- 49: 75-77% of nominal concentration; 28% reduction but not significant compared with control
- 50: 82-93% of nominal concentration; 37% reduction but not significant compared with control
- 51: 83-84% of nominal concentration; 36% reduction but not significant compared with control
- 52: recovery less than 50%
- 53: light regime 16:8 h light:dark (10-20 $\mu\text{E/m}^2/\text{s}$; 50-100 ft-c)
- 54: ECx divided by a factor of three
- 55: light regime 12:12 h light:dark at 400 lux
- 56: exposure under white light (2500 lux, 74-92 $\mu\text{W/cm}^2$), 16 h light/8 h dark
- 57: light regime 16:8 h light:dark
- 58: wet sediment spiked with fluoranthene in acetone
- 59: walls of glass bottles coated with fluoranthene and mixed with sediment by rolling
- 60: dry sediment spiked with fluoranthene in acetone and left to evaporate
- 61: water sediment system spiked in water with fluoranthene in acetone
- 62: determined from raw data and log-logistic dose-response relationship with LC50
- 63: dark and UV-A = $64.7 \pm 1.0 \mu\text{W/cm}^2$
- 64: 12:12 h light:dark