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# **AQUATIC LIFE**

# **AMBIENT WATER QUALITY CRITERIA**

# **CADMIUM - 2016**

# EPA 820-R-16-002

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# AMBIENT WATER QUALITY CRITERIA

# CADMIUM

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## 2016

March 2016

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Water Office of Science and Technology Health and Ecological Criteria Division Washington, D.C.

#### NOTICES

This document provides information to states and tribes authorized to establish water quality standards under the Clean Water Act (CWA), to protect aquatic life from toxic effects of cadmium. Under the CWA, states and tribes are to establish water quality criteria to protect designated uses. State and tribal decision makers retain the discretion to adopt approaches on a case-by-case basis that differ from these criteria when appropriate. While this document contains EPA's scientific recommendations regarding ambient concentrations of cadmium that protect aquatic life, it does not substitute for the CWA or EPA's regulations; nor is it a regulation itself. Thus, it cannot impose legally binding requirements on EPA, states, tribes, or the regulated community, and might not apply to a particular situation based upon the circumstances. EPA may change this document in the future. This document has been approved for publication by the Office of Science and Technology, Office of Water, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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## FOREWORD

Section 304(a) (l) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1314(a)(1), directs the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to publish water quality criteria that accurately reflect the latest scientific knowledge on the kind and extent of all identifiable effects on health and welfare that might be expected from the presence of pollutants in any body of water, including ground water. This document is EPA's new recommended ambient water quality criteria (AWQC) for the protection of aquatic life based upon consideration of available information relating to effects of cadmium on aquatic organisms, and consideration of independent external peer review and EPA workgroup comments.

The term "water quality criteria" is used in two sections of the Clean Water Act: section 304(a)(1) and section 303(c)(2). The term has different meanings in each section. In section 304, the term represents a non-regulatory, scientific assessment of ecological and human health effects. The criteria presented in this document are such a scientific assessment of ecological effects. In section 303(c), the term water quality criteria refers to criteria adopted by a state as part of their legallybinding water quality standards. Criteria in water quality standards establish the maximum acceptable pollutant concentrations in ambient waters protective of the state's designated uses. States may adopt water quality criteria in their water quality standards that have the same numerical values as EPA's recommended section 304(a)(1) criteria. However, states may decide to adopt water quality criteria different from EPA's section 304 recommendations to reflect local environmental conditions and human exposure patterns. Alternatively, states may use different data and assumptions than EPA in deriving numeric criteria that are scientifically defensible and protective of designated uses. It is not until their adoption as part of state water quality standards and approved by EPA (or in limited instances promulgated by EPA) under section 303(c) that criteria become applicable water quality standards for Clean Water Act purposes. Information to assist the states and Indian tribes in modifying the recommended criteria presented in this document is contained in the Water Quality Standards Handbook (U.S. EPA 2014). This handbook and additional information on the development of water quality standards and other water-related programs of this agency have been developed by the Office of Water.

This document does not establish or affect legal rights or obligations. It does not establish a binding norm and cannot be finally determinative of the issues addressed. Agency decisions in any particular situation will be made by applying the Clean Water Act and EPA regulations on the basis of specific facts presented and scientific information then available.

Elizabeth Southerland Director Office of Science and Technology

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# ACRONYMS

| ACR             | Acute-to-Chronic Ratio   |
|-----------------|--|
| AWQC            | Ambient Water Quality Criteria   |
| BAF             | Bioaccumulation Factor   |
| CCC             | Criterion Continuous Concentration   |
| CF              | Conversion Factor  |
| CMC             | Criterion Maximum Concentration  |
| CV              | Chronic Value (expressed in this document as an $EC_{20}$ or MATC)               |
| CWA             | Clean Water Act  |
| $EC_x$          | Effect Concentration at X Percent Effect Level                                   |
| ELS             | Early Life Stage   |
| EPA             | Environmental Protection Agency  |
| ESA             | Endangered Species Act   |
| FACR            | Final Acute-to-Chronic Ratio   |
| FAV             | Final Acute Value  |
| FCV             | Final Chronic Value  |
| GMAV            | Genus Mean Acute Value   |
| GMCV            | Genus Mean Chronic Value   |
| LC <sub>x</sub> | Lethal Concentration at X Percent Survival Level                                 |
| LOEC            | Lowest Observed Effect Concentration   |
| MATC            | Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Concentration (expressed mathematically as the       |
|                 | geometric mean of the NOEC and LOEC)   |
| MDR             | Minimum Data Requirements  |
| NOEC            | No Observed Effect Concentration   |
| NPDES           | National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System                                  |
| SD              | Sensitivity Distribution   |
| SMACR           | Species Mean Acute-to-Chronic Ratio  |
| SMAV            | Species Mean Acute Value   |
| SMCV            | Species Mean Chronic Value   |
| TMDL            | Total Maximum Daily Load   |
| TRAP            | EPA's Statistical Program: Toxicity Relationship Analysis Program (Version 1.21) |
| WQBELS          | Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations   |
| WQC             | Water Quality Criteria   |
| WQS             | Water Quality Standards  |
| -               |  |

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

EPA has updated the Agency's recommended cadmium aquatic life ambient water quality criteria in accord with provisions of §304(a) of the Clean Water Act to periodically revise Ambient Water Quality Criteria (AWQC) in order to reflect the latest scientific knowledge. EPA originally developed recommended 304(a) water quality criteria for cadmium in 1980 (EPA 440/5-80-025, U.S. EPA 1980), and subsequently updated in 1985 (EPA 440/5-84-032, U.S. EPA 1985c), 1995 (EPA-820-B-96-001, U.S. EPA 1996a) and 2001 (EPA-822-R-01-001, U.S. EPA 2001). EPA has updated cadmium aquatic life criteria in this revision consistent with methods described in U.S. EPA's "*Guidelines for Deriving Numerical National Water Quality Criteria for the Protection of Aquatic Organisms and Their Uses*" (1985 Guidelines) (Stephan et al. 1985).

EPA based these revisions in this update on data that have become available since 2001. Literature searches of laboratory aquatic toxicity tests with cadmium published prior to 2016 identified over 100 new studies containing acute and chronic toxicity data that are acceptable for deriving the updated cadmium criteria. EPA also updated the relationship of cadmium toxicity to total hardness with the newly acquired data (see **Table 6** and **Table 8**). The 2016 update incorporates data for 75 new species and 49 new genera. The dataset used to develop the updated criteria is composed of 75 freshwater genera for acute toxicity (compared to 55 genera in the 2001 criteria), 20 freshwater genera for chronic toxicity (compared to 54 genera in the 2001 criteria). No new chronic toxicity data were available for estuarine/marine genera.

Studies evaluating the freshwater acute toxicity of cadmium are available for nine Federally-listed species (hereafter referred to as Listed Species). Eight of these species are fish and one is a freshwater mussel. The most sensitive Listed species are in the family Salmonidae, as represented by the genera *Oncorhynchus (O. kisutch, O. mykiss* and *O. tshawytscha)* and *Salvelinus (S. confluentus)*. Acute toxicity data are also available for the Listed freshwater mussel Neosho mucket (*Lampsilis rafinesqueana*). Studies evaluating the freshwater chronic toxicity of cadmium are available for four Federally-listed species, three of which are also represented by the genus *Oncorhynchus (O. kisutch, O. mykiss* and *O. tshawytscha*) and one by the genus *Salmo (S. salar)*. Acute estuarine/marine toxicity data are available for the Listed

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*Oncorhynchus kisutch*. There are no acceptable chronic toxicity data for estuarine/marine Listed species. Summaries provided in the document describe the best available data for Listed species that have been tested for sensitivity to cadmium; these data demonstrate that the 2016 cadmium criteria update is protective of these tested species.

Sufficient toxicity data were available to fulfill requirements of calculating acute and chronic freshwater and acute estuarine/marine criteria using a species sensitivity distribution, as described in the 1985 Guidelines. Data were not sufficient to calculate the chronic estuarine/marine criterion, and Acute-Chronic Ratios (ACRs) were therefore used to derive this criterion. The Final Acute-Chronic Ratio (FACR) for this update was derived from seven genera ACRs (two freshwater invertebrate genera, four freshwater fish genera, and one acutely sensitive saltwater mysid genus). The freshwater ACR values used represent a range of species acute sensitivities, from very sensitive to moderately sensitive, and have taxonomically-related marine species. This differs from the 2001 update, where only two saltwater ACRs were available and used to calculate the saltwater FACR; however these two species are now re-classified as a single genus, *Americamysis*.

EPA updated the acute and chronic hardness slopes with data for several new species. The updated acute cadmium hardness slope incorporates data for 13 species (eight species used in the 2001 criteria and five new species) (see **Table 6**). The updated chronic slope incorporates data for four species (two species used in the 2001 criteria and two new species) (see **Table 8**). The new chronic slope uses  $EC_{20}$  estimates for three of the four species, instead of only Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Concentrations (MATCs) used for the 2001 chronic slope (MATCs were used only for *Daphnia magna* in the 2016 slope to retain the invertebrate species).

The 2016 freshwater and estuarine/marine acute criteria, known as the Criterion Maximum Concentrations (CMCs) and the chronic criteria, known as the Criterion Continuous Concentrations (CCCs) values for cadmium are summarized and compared to corresponding 2001 criteria values in **Table 1**. The available freshwater toxicity data for cadmium, evaluated using procedures described in the 1985 Guidelines, indicate that freshwater aquatic life should be protected if the 1-hour average CMC does not exceed:

CMC ( $\mu$ g/L, dissolved conc.) =  $e^{(0.9789 \times \ln(hardness) - 3.866)} \times CF$  (Eq. 1) Where CF (conversion factor from total to dissolved) = 1.136672 - [(ln hardness) x (0.041838)]; and the four-day average CCC does not exceed:

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 $CCC \ (\mu g/L, \text{ dissolved conc.}) = e^{(0.7977 \text{ x ln}(\text{hardness}) - 3.909)} \text{ x CF} \qquad (Eq. 2)$ Where CF (conversion factor from total to dissolved) = 1.101672 - [(ln hardness) x (0.041838)]. These values are recommended not to be exceeded more than once every three years on average.

The 2016 freshwater acute criterion (CMC) is <u>1.8 µg/L</u> dissolved cadmium based on a hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>. EPA derived the CMC to be protective of the commercially and recreationally important rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), consistent with procedures described in the 1985 Guidelines, and is also protective of all salmonid species for which toxicity data are available. This value is lower than the 2001 CMC of 2.0 µg/L dissolved cadmium, based on a hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>. For the 2016 acute criteria, EPA has changed the duration to 1-hour from the 24 hours EPA applied in the 2001 final cadmium criteria document. EPA made this change to the 2016 criteria to reflect the acute criteria duration recommended in the 1985 Guidelines (see Section 5.1.4). The 2016 freshwater chronic CCC is <u>0.72 µg/L</u> dissolved cadmium, based on a hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>, and is an increase (i.e., less stringent) from the 2001 criteria of 0.25 µg/L dissolved cadmium, based on a hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>. This increase is primarily due to use of EC<sub>20</sub>s over MATCs, new data for existing species and the inclusion of a new sensitive genus (*Cottus*), which now represents the third most sensitive genus.

The 2016 estuarine/marine acute CMC of <u>33 µg/L</u> dissolved cadmium is more stringent than the 2001 recommended criterion of 40 µg/L, which is primarily due to the addition of three new sensitive genera, consisting of a mysid (*Neomysis*), a copepod (*Tigriopus*), and a jellyfish (*Aurelia*). The estuarine/marine chronic CCC based on the use of an acute-to-chronic ratio (ACR) is now <u>7.9 µg/L</u> dissolved cadmium compared to the 2001 CCC of 8.8 µg/L. The estuarine/marine chronic criteria is lower than the 2001 value based primarily on the lowering of the acute value in conjunction with use of an ACR to derive the chronic value. Available data suggest the acute toxicity of cadmium may be influenced by salinity, with a trend of decreasing sensitivity to cadmium with increasing salinity. However, this trend could not be definitively characterized and a mathematical relationship could not be described to define the dependency (see **Section 5.4.1**), thus salinity was not included in the estuarine/marine criteria derivation.

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 Table 1. Summary of 2001 and 2016 Aquatic Life AWQC Recommendations for Dissolved Cadmium.

|  | <b>2016 AWQC Update</b> <sup>a</sup> |                  | <b>2001 AWQC</b> <sup>a</sup> |                  |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
|  | Acute                                | Chronic          | Acute                         | Chronic          |
|  | (1-hour,                             | ( <b>4-day</b> , | ( <b>1-day</b> ,              | ( <b>4-day</b> , |
|  | dissolved Cd) <sup>d</sup>           | dissolved Cd)    | dissolved Cd)                 | dissolved Cd)    |
| Freshwater   |                                      |                  |                               |                  |
| (Total Hardness =  | 1.8 μg/L <sup>c</sup>                | 0.72 μg/L        | 2.0 μg/L <sup>c</sup>         | 0.25 µg/L        |
| $100 \text{ mg/L} \text{ as } \text{CaCO}_3)^{\text{b}}$ |                                      |                  |                               |                  |
| Estuarine/marine   | 33 µg/L                              | 7.9 μg/L         | 40 µg/L                       | 8.8 µg/L         |

<sup>a</sup> Values are recommended not to be exceeded more than once every three years on average.

<sup>b</sup> Freshwater acute and chronic criteria are hardness-dependent and were normalized to a hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub> to allow the presentation of representative criteria values.

<sup>c</sup> Lowered to protect the commercially and recreationally important species (rainbow trout), as per the 1985 Guidelines, Stephan et al. (1985). <sup>d</sup> The duration of the 2016 acute criteria was changed to 1-hour to reflect the 1985 Guidelines-based

<sup>d</sup> The duration of the 2016 acute criteria was changed to 1-hour to reflect the 1985 Guidelines-based recommended acute duration.

## **1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND**

National Recommended Ambient Water Quality Criteria (AWQC) are established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the Clean Water Act (CWA). Section 304(a)(1) aquatic life criteria serve as recommendations to states and tribes by defining ambient water concentrations that will protect against unacceptable adverse ecological effects to aquatic life resulting from exposure to pollutants found in water. Aquatic life criteria address the CWA goals of providing for the protection and propagation of fish and shellfish. Once EPA publishes final section 304(a) recommended water quality criteria, states and authorized tribes may adopt these criteria into their water quality standards to protect designated uses of water bodies. States and authorized tribes may also modify these criteria to reflect site-specific conditions or use other scientifically-defensible methods to develop criteria before adopting these into standards. After adoption, states are to submit new and revised water quality standards (WQS) to EPA for review and approval or disapproval. When approved by EPA, the state's WQS become applicable WQS for CWA purposes. Such purposes include identification of impaired waters and establishment of TMDLs under CWA section 303(d) and derivation of water quality-based effluent limitations in permits issued under the CWA section 402 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program.

As required by the CWA, EPA periodically reviews and revises section 304(a) AWQC to ensure they are consistent with the latest scientific information. This 2016 peer-reviewed and finalized update supersedes the AWQC for cadmium that EPA last updated in 2001 (EPA-822-R-01-001, U.S. EPA 2001). EPA updated the cadmium water quality criteria provided in this document in accordance with methods outlined in the Agency's "*Guidelines for Deriving Numerical National Water Quality Criteria for the Protection of Aquatic Organisms and Their Uses*" (referred to as the 1985 Guidelines) (Stephan et al. 1985). This document describes scientifically defensible water quality criteria values for cadmium pursuant to CWA section 304(a), derived utilizing best available data in a manner consistent with the 1985 Guidelines and reflecting best professional scientific judgments of toxicological effects.

## 1.1 History of the EPA Cadmium AWQC for Aquatic Life

EPA first published AWQC for cadmium in 1980 (EPA 440/5-80-025), and updated the criteria in 1985 (EPA 440/5-84-032), 1995 (EPA-820-B-96-001) and again in 2001 (EPA-822-R-

01-001<sup>1</sup>). Each update supersedes the previous EPA aquatic life water quality criteria and uses the most recent data to estimate maximum and continuous concentrations of cadmium that would protect most aquatic organism populations from unacceptable short- or long-term effects.

The 1980 acute and chronic freshwater and saltwater criteria were expressed as total recoverable cadmium. The acute and chronic freshwater criteria were adjusted for ambient water hardness since the presence of calcium and other ions in freshwater are known to reduce the toxicity of cadmium. An acute saltwater criterion was calculated and the effects of temperature and salinity were considered, but no clear relationship to toxicity could be established with the available data, thus the acute saltwater criteria was not adjusted for temperature or salinity. Because of a limited dataset at the time, a chronic saltwater criterion was not developed. Data for aquatic plants indicated that a reduction in growth occurred at concentrations above the lowest effect concentrations for fish and invertebrates, so aquatic life criteria were not developed for plants.

The 1985 criteria update was developed using the measurement of acid-soluble cadmium instead of total recoverable cadmium, based on the conservatism of using total recoverable cadmium in situations where it is occluded in minerals, clays, and sand, or strongly sorbed to particulate matter. While the 1985 criteria provided extensive scientific and practical rationale for using acid-soluble cadmium measurements, no standard analytical method was available. In the absence of an EPA-approved method for the measurement of acid-soluble cadmium, total recoverable cadmium was considered the preferred concentration measure.

Acute toxicity values for 44 freshwater genera (52 species) were used for the 1985 criteria update to develop a Final Acute Value (FAV), which was lowered further to protect the commercially important rainbow trout, the most sensitive species. The acute freshwater criterion was set at  $3.589 \ \mu g/L$  at a hardness of 50 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>, not to be exceeded over a 1-hour average more than once every 3 years, on average. Acute toxicity values were available at that time for 35 estuarine/marine species (33 genera)(**Table 2**) and the most sensitive genera was *Mysidopsis*. Acute toxicity was generally found to increase with decreasing salinity, while the effect of temperature on acute toxicity appeared to occur on a species-specific basis. However,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup><u>http://www.epa.gov/nscep/</u>

correction factors were not developed for either due to limitations in supporting data. The estuarine/marine FAV was 85.09  $\mu$ g/L, not to be exceeded over a 1-hour average more than once every 3 years, on average.

Chronic freshwater toxicity values used to derive the 1985 criteria were available for 16 species (13 genera). The Final Chronic Value (FCV) was calculated in the same manner as the FAV because the acute-to-chronic ratios, which were available for eight species, varied widely. The resulting freshwater FCV was 0.6582  $\mu$ g/L at a hardness of 50 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>, not to be exceeded over a 4-day average more than once every 3 years, on average. The mean acute-to-chronic ratio for two saltwater species was used to calculate an estuarine/marine FCV of 9.345  $\mu$ g/L, not to be exceeded over a 4-day average more than once every 3 years, on average.

The 1995 criteria revision (U.S. EPA 1996a) updated freshwater criteria based on the incorporation of new acute and chronic data and the re-evaluation of existing data. Several Species Mean Acute Values (SMAVs) were changed based on a preference for flow-through tests and measured test concentrations. Data from tests conducted with uncharacterized river water were removed from the acceptable acute dataset. The resulting acute dataset consisted of 43 Genus Mean Acute Values (GMAVs). The FAV was 4.134 µg/L total recoverable cadmium, normalized to a hardness of 50 mg/L. The FAV was not lowered to protect a commercially or recreationally important species. Genus Mean Chronic Values (GMCVs) were changed based on the availability of additional test data, the removal of two test values conducted in river water, and the removal of a test value where cadmium concentrations were not measured. The resulting chronic dataset consisted of 12 GMCVs. The FCV was calculated using an "N" of 43, which was the number of GMAVs, rather than 12, the number of GMCVs. The FCV was 1.429 µg/L total recoverable cadmium, normalized to a hardness of 50 mg/L.

The 2001 criteria update was based on dissolved cadmium (passing through a 0.45 µm filter) to more accurately account for bioavailability and reflect the latest EPA policy for metals risk assessment (U.S. EPA 1993b). Freshwater SMAVs for cadmium were available for 65 species in 55 genera (24 fish, 39 invertebrates, 1 frog, and 1 salamander) (**Table 2**). The most sensitive vertebrate species was brown trout (*Salmo trutta*). The most sensitive invertebrate species was *Daphnia magna*, which was approximately nine times less sensitive than brown trout. Freshwater criteria were corrected for hardness based on separate acute and chronic cadmium toxicity versus hardness slopes that were generated using acute data for 12 species and

chronic data for three species. Conversion factors were applied to convert total recoverable to dissolved cadmium concentrations.

Acceptable freshwater chronic test data were available for 14 fish species and 7 invertebrate species (**Table 2**), with the amphipod *Hyalella azteca* identified as the most sensitive species in the 2001 criteria. Acute-to-chronic ratios were calculated for 6 species. The 2001 estuarine/marine acute criterion was based on SMAVs for 61 species in 54 genera (50 invertebrates and 11 fish species) (**Table 2**), with mysids and striped bass identified as the most sensitive species. Chronic saltwater tests were available for two mysid species, from which acute-to-chronic ratios were calculated.

Bioconcentration factors (BCFs) reported in the 2001 criteria document for freshwater species ranged from 7 to 6,910 for invertebrates and from 3 to 2,213 for fishes. BCFs for saltwater invertebrates ranged from 5 to 3,160. Toxicity values for freshwater and saltwater aquatic plants were reviewed and acute values were found to be in the same range as toxicity values for fish and invertebrates, while chronic values were found to be considerably higher.

The resulting 2001 freshwater acute criterion (or CMC) was 2.0  $\mu$ g/L dissolved cadmium and the resulting freshwater chronic criterion (or CCC) was 0.25  $\mu$ g/L dissolved cadmium, when normalized to a total hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>. The 2001 saltwater CMC was 40  $\mu$ g/L dissolved cadmium, while the 2001 saltwater CCC was 8.8  $\mu$ g/L.

|      | Freshwater Acute | Freshwater<br>Chronic | Estuarine/Marine<br>Acute | Estuarine/Marine<br>Chronic |
|------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1980 | 29               | 13                    | 31                        | 1                           |
| 1985 | 52               | 16                    | 35                        | 2                           |
| 1995 | NA <sup>a</sup>  | NA                    | NA                        | NA                          |
| 2001 | 65               | 21                    | 61                        | 2                           |
| 2016 | 101              | 27                    | 94                        | 2                           |

 Table 2. Number of Aquatic Species Included in Cadmium AWQC.

<sup>a</sup> NA = Not Available

For the 2016 update, EPA conducted a literature search and review of acute and chronic toxicity data that have become available since the 2001 update. This update incorporates additional toxicity data for the development of both freshwater and estuarine/marine acute and chronic criteria and new toxicity data related to water hardness, which remains the primary

quantitative correlation used to modify metal toxicity estimates in fresh water (U.S. EPA 1996a). EPA also re-evaluated studies with *Hyalella azteca* and freshwater mussel glochidia (a larval stage of unionid mussels), both of which were used in the development of the 2001 criteria. EPA re-evaluated studies with *H. azteca* because recent research has shown that the outcome of toxicity tests with *H. azteca* can be impacted by culture and test conditions (e.g., chloride concentration, food quantity and composition) and that tests using standard recommended test methods may not be acceptable. All *Hyalella* studies were therefore re-evaluated for acceptability with newly developed guidelines (**Appendix K**). The acceptable duration of tests using glochidia was also reconsidered. Glochidia are a larval stage of unionid freshwater mussels that occur in the water column and remain viable for only a limited period of time prior to attaching to a host fish. The duration of an acceptable toxicity test was adjusted to 24 hours to account for potential adverse effects to glochidia during this larval stage, as recent information indicates that glochidia can be the most sensitive life stage for some chemicals and plays an important role in the viability of unionid mussel populations.

## **2 PROBLEM FORMULATION**

Problem formulation provides a strategic framework to develop water quality criteria by providing an overview of a chemical's sources and occurrence, fate and transport in the environment, and toxicological characteristics and factors affecting toxicity. A problem formulation uses this information to develop a conceptual model and identify the most relevant chemical properties and endpoints for evaluation. The structure of the problem formulation developed for cadmium is consistent with U.S. EPA's Guidelines for Ecological Risk Assessment (U.S. EPA 1998).

### 2.1 Overview of Cadmium Sources and Occurrence

Cadmium is a relatively rare, naturally occurring metal found in mineral deposits and distributed widely at low concentrations in the environment. Cadmium is a minor metallic element that was first discovered in Germany in 1817 as a by-product of the zinc refining process (International Cadmium Association 2013). The primary current industrial uses of cadmium are for manufacturing batteries, pigments, plastic stabilizers, metal coatings, alloys and electronics (Fulkerson and Goeller 1973; Hutton 1983; Pickering and Gast 1972; Wilson 1988). Nickelcadmium (NiCd) batteries account for the majority (over 80%) of global cadmium consumption, followed by its use in pigments, coatings and plating, stabilizers for plastics, nonferrous alloys and other specialized uses (e.g., photovoltaic devices) (USGS 2013). Of particular note is the recent use of cadmium (as cadmium selenide or cadmium sulfide) in the manufacture of nanoparticles (also referred to as quantum dots) used as a semiconductor in photovoltaic devices (e.g., solar cells and emitters for color displays). The ecological and toxicological effects of these emerging materials to aquatic organisms are largely unknown at this time, and therefore represent a new source of cadmium to the environment (Tang 2013). Demand for cadmium has increased based on its use in NiCd batteries, while more traditional uses of cadmium in coatings, pigments and stabilizers have been declining due to environmental and health concerns (USGS 2013). Cadmium is also present as an impurity in zinc, lead and copper ore mine wastes, fossil fuels, iron and steel, cement, and fertilizers (Cook and Morrow 1995; International Cadmium Association 2013), and is present as a natural or introduced constituent in inorganic phosphate fertilizers (MNDH 2014).

In 2012, approximately 70 percent of the world's new cadmium supply was produced in Asia, with China, the Republic of Korea and Japan representing the leading producers (USGS 2013). Cadmium is no longer actively mined in the U.S. or Canada (USGS 2013), but it is produced domestically as a by-product of the extraction, smelting and refining of zinc, copper and lead ores. A leading source of cadmium (23% of the global supply) is from the recovery of spent NiCd batteries and other cadmium-bearing scrap materials (International Cadmium Association 2013; USGS 2013). In 2010, an estimated 637 metric tons of refined cadmium was produced domestically from recovered materials (USGS 2013). The amount of cadmium contained in products imported to the U.S. in 2007 was estimated to be about 1,900 metric tons (USGS 2007).

Cadmium concentrations in natural sources vary with geographic location and type of deposit. Concentrations of cadmium in mineral deposits, such as mineral sulfides, typically range from 0.1 to 0.2 mg/kg, with an average concentration of 0.18 mg/kg (Babich and Stotzky 1978; EC 2001; Nriagu 1980). As a phosphate rock impurity, cadmium can vary in concentration from as low as 0.1 mg/kg in Tennessee ores to as high as 980 mg/kg in western ores (U.S. EPA 1993a). In the U.S., cadmium concentrations in coal range from 5.47 mg/kg in the Interior Province, to 2.89 mg/kg in the Illinois Basin, 0.28 mg/kg in Alaska, and 0.13 mg/kg in the Appalachian region. This range in cadmium concentration depends on the type of coal, with bituminous coal having the highest average concentration (0.91 mg/kg) and anthracite coal having the lowest average concentration (0.22 mg/kg).

Cadmium enters the environment as a result of both natural processes (weathering and erosion of rock and soils, natural combustion from volcanoes and forest fires) and anthropogenic sources (mining, agriculture, urban activities, and waste streams from industrial processes, manufacturing, coal ash ponds/pits, fossil fuel combustion, incineration and municipal effluent) (Hem 1992; Hutton 1983; Morrow 2001; Pickering and Gast 1972; Shevchenko et al. 2003; U.S. EPA 2016; WHO 2010). Anthropogenic sources account for more than 90 percent of the total cadmium present in surface water, with atmospheric particulate deposition from fossil fuel combustion (including coal) contributing approximately 40 percent of the total cadmium present in surface water (Wood et al. 2012). The agricultural application of phosphate fertilizer releases 33 to 56 percent of total anthropogenic cadmium to the environment (Pan et al. 2010; Panagapko

2007). Waste from cement manufacturing and metallurgic smelting and refining operations account for the other major sources (Pan et al. 2010; Wood et al. 2012).

In the U.S., industrial and manufacturing facilities and mining operations report the volume of cadmium and other toxic substances released to the environment via the U.S. EPA Toxics Release Inventory (TRI). Data from the TRI indicate the average yearly release of cadmium and cadmium compounds to the environment from all industries (between 2002 and 2012) ranged from approximately 2.6 million pounds in 2009 to 10 million pounds in 2012. In coastal zones, continental riverine runoff represents a major secondary source of cadmium to estuaries and adjoining coastal waters (Cullen and Maldonado 2013), and elevated cadmium concentrations are often detected in runoff from urban and industrial areas, which increases the loading of cadmium to nearby waterways and sediments (Gobel et al. 2007).

Cadmium concentrations in unpolluted freshwaters are typically very low and frequently below analytical detection limits (Mebane 2006). In natural waters, cadmium co-occurs with zinc at a dissolved Cd/Zn ratio of approximately 0.3 percent (Wanty et al. 2009). Dissolved cadmium concentrations in unpolluted waters of the U.S. have been estimated to range from 0.002 to 0.08  $\mu$ g/L (Stephan et al. 1994). Surface water monitoring of the Great Lakes between 2003 and 2006 indicated cadmium concentrations ranging from <0.001  $\mu$ g/L (below detection limit) to 0.015  $\mu$ g/L in Lake Huron, 0.098  $\mu$ g/L in Lake Erie, 0.028  $\mu$ g/L in Lake Ontario, 0.015  $\mu$ g/L in Lake Superior and 0.005  $\mu$ g/L in Lake Michigan (Lochner and Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance 2008; Rossmann and Barres 1992). Cadmium concentrations reported near some coastal areas (Cook and Morrow 1995; Elinder 1985; Jensen and Bro-Rasmussen 1992; OECD 1994; Pan et al. 2010; WHO 1992). Cadmium concentrations in surface waters of impacted environments are frequently 2-3  $\mu$ g/L or greater (Abbasi and Soni 1986; Allen 1994; Annune et al. 1994; Flick et al. 1971; Friberg et al. 1971; Henriksen and Wright 1978; Nilsson 1970; Spry and Wiener 1991).

## 2.2 Environmental Fate and Transport of Cadmium in the Aquatic Environment

Cadmium has two oxidation states. The metallic state ( $Cd^0$ ) is insoluble and rarely present in water, while several salts of the divalent state (e.g.,  $CdCl_2$  and  $CdSO_4$ ) freely dissolve

in water (Merck 1989). Divalent cadmium is the predominant form in most well oxygenated freshwaters that are low in organic carbon. The physical and chemical properties of cadmium are summarized in Table 3.

| Tuble et l'hystear and chemicar i roper des et caalinant |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| CAS Registry Number                                      | 7440-43-9                                   |  |  |
| Atomic weight  | 112.40 g/mol                                |  |  |
| Physical form  | Soft, white solid                           |  |  |
| Density  | 8.64 g/cm <sup>3</sup> (@ room temperature) |  |  |
| Melting point <sup>a</sup>                               | 321°C                                       |  |  |
| Boiling point <sup>a</sup>                               | 765°C                                       |  |  |
| Vapor pressure <sup>b</sup>                              | 1 torr at 394°C                             |  |  |
| Water solubility $(g/L)^a$                               |   |  |  |
| Cadmium  | Insoluble                                   |  |  |
| Cadmium carbonate (CdCO <sub>3</sub> )                   | Insoluble                                   |  |  |
| Cadmium chloride (CdCl <sub>2</sub> )                    | 1400 @ 20°C                                 |  |  |
| Cadmium hydroxide (Cd(OH) <sub>2</sub> )                 | 0.0026 @ 26°C                               |  |  |
| Cadmium nitrate $(Cd(NO_3)_2)$                           | Soluble                                     |  |  |
| Cadmium sulfate (CdSO <sub>4</sub> )                     | 755 @ 0°C                                   |  |  |
|  |   |  |  |

Table 3. Physical and Chemical Properties of Cadmium.

<sup>a</sup> Reference: Merck 1989. <sup>b</sup> Reference: ATSDR 2012.

Upon entering the freshwater or estuarine/marine aquatic environment, cadmium becomes strongly adsorbed to clays, muds, humic and organic materials and some hydrous oxides (Watson 1973). This complexation tends to remove cadmium from the water column by precipitation (Lawrence et al. 1996), where it may not be bioavailable except to benthic feeders and bottom dwellers (Callahan et al. 1979; Kramer et al. 1997). It is estimated that up to 93 percent of cadmium entering surface waters will react with constituents in the water column and will be removed to sediments (Lawrence et al. 1996), and the formation of these complexes is considered to be the most important factor in determining the fate and transport of cadmium in the aquatic environment.

Once in sediments, cadmium can be re-suspended in particulate form or can return to the water column in dissolved form following hydrolysis or via upwelling in coastal zones (Bewers et al. 1987; U.S. EPA 1979). The solubility of cadmium compounds in water depends both on the specific cadmium compound (Table 3) and on abiotic conditions, such as pH, alkalinity, hardness and organic matter. Sorption processes, for example, become increasingly important with increasing pH.

### **2.3 Mode of Action and Toxicity**

Cadmium is a non-essential metal (NRC 2005) with no biological function in aquatic animals (Eisler 1985; Lee et al. 1995; McGeer et al. 2012; Price and Morel 1990; Shanker 2008). In one study comparing the acute toxicity of all 63 atomically stable heavy metals in the periodic table, cadmium was found to be the most acutely toxic metal to the amphipod, *Hyalella azteca*, based on the results of seven-day acute aquatic toxicity tests (Borgmann et al. 2005). In addition to acute toxicity, cadmium is a known teratogen and carcinogen, is a probable mutagen and is known to induce a variety of other short- and long-term adverse physiological effects in fish and wildlife at both the cellular and whole-animal level (ATSDR 2012; Eisler 1985; Okocha and Adedeji 2011). Chronic exposure leads to adverse effects on growth, reproduction, immune and endocrine systems, development, and behavior in aquatic organisms (McGeer et al. 2012). Other toxic effects include histopathologies of the gill, liver and kidney in fish, renal tubular damage, alterations of free radical production and the antioxidant defense system, immunosuppression, and structural effects on invertebrate gills (Giari et al. 2007; Jarup et al. 1998; McGeer et al. 2011; Okocha and Adedeji 2011; Shanker 2008).

Toxic effects are thought to result from the free ionic form of cadmium (Goyer et al. 1989), which causes acute and chronic toxicity in aquatic organisms primarily by disrupting calcium homeostasis and causing oxidative damage. In freshwater fish, cadmium competes with calcium at high affinity binding sites in the gill membrane and blocks the uptake of calcium from water by interfering with ion uptake in specialized calcium channels that are located in the mitochondria-rich chloride cells (Carroll et al. 1979; Evans 1987; McGeer et al. 2012; Morel and Hering 1993; Pagenkopf 1983; Tan and Wang 2009). The combined effect of competition for the binding sites and blockage of calcium uptake on the gill membrane results in acute hypocalcaemia in freshwater fish, which is characterized by cadmium accumulation in tissues as well as decreased calcium concentrations in plasma (McGeer et al. 2011; Roch and Maly 1979; Wood et al. 1997). This mechanism is also thought to be the target of cadmium toxicity in marine fish (McGeer et al. 2012; Schlenk and Benson 2005), although cadmium is generally considered to be less toxic in sea water than in fresh water. The lesser sensitivity of marine fish and aquatic organisms in general may be both a function of physiology and environmental condition. Rocha et al. (2015) observed an increase in catalase activity (oxidative stress) in the

marine mussel, *Mytilus galloprovincialis*, suggesting a possible mode of action for this taxon. Mebane et al. (2006), for example, suggests the energy demands for fish to maintain homeostasis in the lower ionic composition freshwater environment may make fish more sensitive to metals, such as cadmium, which inhibit ion regulation. Higher levels of calcium and chloride in seawater are also believed to compete to a greater degree with cadmium, potentially making it less bioavailable to aquatic life (Engel and Flower 1979). However, application of the calcium competition for apical entry and the subsequent osmoregulatory disturbance toxicity mechanism for insects has been questioned by Poteat and Buchwalter (2013). Their research (Poteat et al. 2012, 2013) has demonstrated the lack of interaction between calcium and cadmium at the apical surface of aquatic insects in dissolved exposures. Cadmium exposure is also associated with the disruption of sodium balance and accompanying Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase activity (Atli and Canli 2007). Once inside the cell, cadmium can disrupt enzymatic function (Okocha and Adedeji 2011), by either directly affecting Ca-ATPase activity or inhibiting antioxidant processes. Cadmium also inhibits enzymes such as catalase, glutathione reductase, and superoxide dismutase and reducing agents such as GSH, ascorbate, b-carotene and a-tocopherol, all of which can lead to the generation of excess reactive oxygen species and reduced ATP production (McGeer et al. 2012).

Cadmium can bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms, with total uptake depending on the environmental cadmium concentration, exposure route and the duration of exposure (Annabi et al. 2013; Francis et al. 2004; McGeer et al. 2000; Roméo et al. 1999). Cadmium concentrations typically build up in tissues at the site of exposure, such as the gill surface and gut tract wall (Chevreuil et al. 1995). Cadmium is then transferred via circulation to nearly all other tissues and organs, with the liver and kidney (in addition to the gill or gut) typically accumulating high concentrations relative to muscle tissues (Annabi et al. 2013; McGeer et al. 2012). Although cadmium bioaccumulates in some aquatic species, there does not appear to be a consistent relationship between body burden and toxicological effect. In a detailed review of this relationship, Mebane (2006) concluded that for both aquatic invertebrates and fish, tissue concentrations associated with adverse effects regularly overlap with tissue concentrations where no adverse effect may be related to specific organs and/or tissues within which the accumulation is occurring and which would not be accurately quantified by whole body tissue residue analysis, and/or to the metabolic bioavailability of cadmium in tissues. Detoxification

mechanisms in aquatic organisms, including the formation and activation of antioxidants, metallothionein, glutathione, and heat shock proteins (McGeer et al. 2011), effectively sequester the metal in a detoxified form, thereby allowing the organism to accumulate elevated levels of cadmium before displaying a toxic response. While the amount of detoxified metal that an aquatic organism can accumulate is theoretically unlimited, an organism will only experience toxic effects once the concentration of metabolically available metal is exceeded (Mebane 2006; Rainbow 2002). Under natural conditions, most accumulated cadmium in tissues is expected to exist in the detoxified state, which may explain the poor relationship between toxic effect and whole body tissue residue concentrations of trace metals reported by Rainbow (2002) for aquatic invertebrates and fish. Mebane (2006) concluded that, although there were not adequate data to establish acceptable tissue effect concentrations for aquatic life, cadmium is unlikely to accumulate in tissue to levels that would result in adverse effects to aquatic invertebrates or fish at calculated chronic criterion concentrations. The evaluation of direct exposure effects to organisms via water is therefore considered more applicable to the development of criteria for aquatic life.

Mammals and avian wildlife could be exposed to cadmium while foraging in aquatic habitats or via the ingestion of prey that have bioaccumulated cadmium from the aquatic environment. Although few adverse effects to mammals and avian wildlife have been demonstrated from the presence of cadmium in the aquatic environment, a number of laboratory-based investigations have demonstrated a range of sublethal and lethal toxic effects, the majority of which are associated with chronic exposure (Burger 2007; Cooke and Johnson 1996; Eisler 1985; Furness 1996; Henson and Chedrese 2004). However, the biological integrity of aquatic systems is considered to be at greater risk from cadmium than terrestrial systems based on the greater sensitivity of aquatic organisms relative to birds and mammals (Burger 2007; Wren et al. 1995). Freshwater biota are the most sensitive to cadmium, marine organisms are generally considered to be more resistant than freshwater organisms, while mammals and birds are considered to be comparatively resistant to cadmium (Burger 2007; Eisler 1985). Based on this trend, criteria that are protective of aquatic life are also considered to be protective of mammalian and avian wildlife (including aquatic-dependent wildlife) and are accordingly the focus of this evaluation.

### **2.3.1** Water quality parameters affecting cadmium toxicity

Water quality parameters such as hardness, pH, salinity, alkalinity, some metals, and organic carbon can alter the toxicity of metals to aquatic organisms. When adequate data are available, water quality criteria can be adjusted to quantify how these environmental factors affect the toxicity of a chemical. Water hardness, which is the amount of minerals (primarily calcium and to a lesser extent magnesium) dissolved in surface water, is one important water quality parameter influencing the toxicity of cadmium.

The acute toxicity of cadmium has been shown to decrease with increasing water hardness in most tested freshwater animals (Sprague 1985). Available data for 14 genera (representing six of the eight required Minimum Data Requirements (MDR) families) listed in **Appendix A** indicate that cadmium is more acutely toxic in soft than in hard water. Acute tests conducted with *Daphnia magna* at three different water hardness levels, for example, demonstrate that daphnids are at least five times more sensitive to cadmium in soft water than in hard water (Chapman et al. 1980). Similarly, the acute toxicity of cadmium to *D. magna* was reduced (48-hr LC<sub>50</sub> increased from 7.5 to 24.8  $\mu$ g/L) as the calcium concentration was increased from 0.46 to 192 mg/L (Tan and Wang 2011). The ability of calcium to reduce the toxicity of cadmium was also observed in water with *D. pulex* (Clifford and McGeer 2010), rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) (Niyogi et al. 2008) and brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) (Carroll et al. 1979).

In addition to hardness, other water quality characteristics have been shown to influence the toxicity of cadmium to aquatic species. Increased levels of dissolved organic carbon, for example, have been shown to reduce the toxicity of cadmium to daphnids by reducing the bioavailability of cadmium through complexation (Clifford and McGeer 2010; Giesy et al. 1977; Niyogi et al. 2008). Conversely, other water chemistry variables, including magnesium, pH and alkalinity have been shown to have little or no effect on cadmium toxicity (Clifford and McGeer 2010; Niyogi et al. 2008). The relationship between salinity and temperature and cadmium effects could not be quantitatively established. These analyses are described in detail in **Section 5.4.1**.

Development of an initial (phase I) biotic ligand model (BLM – formerly the "gill model") was attempted for cadmium to better account for the bioavailability of this metal to aquatic life. The cadmium BLM is based on a conceptual model similar to the gill site model

proposed by Pagenkopf (1983), but it is recognized that the gill itself may be a general surrogate for the actual site of toxic action. For cadmium, it is thought that more highly specific enzymatic binding sites affecting the activity of Ca<sup>2+</sup>-ATPase may be the actual site of toxic action (Fu et al. 1989; Hogstrand and Wood 1996). Based on the preliminary findings in 2003 during the Phase I development of a cadmium BLM (HydroQual 2003), a significant pH effect was also observed when pH was decreased from 7.0 to 4.7 for steelhead trout, *Oncorhynchus mykiss*. In the BLM framework, this was explained as a competitive interaction between H<sup>+</sup> and Cd<sup>2+</sup> at the biotic ligand, rather than a change in cadmium speciation. Preliminary results for the cadmium BLM for more complex interactions indicate the effect levels should generally increase with increasing DOC, pH and hardness (both as calcium and magnesium) (U.S. EPA 2004). Further development of the BLM for cadmium may help to better quantify the bioavailable fraction of this chemical. However, because hardness is a surrogate for other ions affecting cadmium toxicity, and based on available data, EPA believes that a cadmium BLM model is not necessary for the current criteria update.

### 2.4 Conceptual Model

A conceptual model characterizes relationships between human activities, stressors, and ecological effects on the assessment endpoints identified for evaluation (U.S. EPA 1998). The conceptual model links exposure characteristics with the ecological endpoints important for the development of management goals. Under the CWA, these management goals are established by states and tribes as designated uses of waters of the United States (for example, the protection of aquatic life). In deriving aquatic life criteria, EPA is developing acceptable thresholds for pollutants that, if not exceeded, are expected to be protective of aquatic life. A state and/or tribe may implement these criteria by adopting them into their respective water quality standards.

The conceptual model depicted in **Figure 1** provides a broad overview of how aquatic organisms could be exposed to cadmium. As depicted in **Figure 1** and discussed in **Section 2.1**, cadmium enters the environment from both natural and anthropogenic sources. Natural sources of cadmium, which largely result from the weathering and erosion of rock and soils, represent a relatively minor source to the environment compared to anthropogenic sources. Although there are multiple anthropogenic sources (see **Section 2.1**), emissions of cadmium to the atmosphere (e.g., combustion, smelting/refining, and manufacturing) and contributions from leaching/runoff

(via the application of phosphate fertilizers) represent the major cadmium inputs (40 and up to 56 percent, respectively) to surface water (Pan et al. 2010).

Up to 93 percent of cadmium entering surface water will react with organic and inorganic constituents in the water column, including particulate matter, iron oxides, and clay materials, and will be removed to sediments (Lawrence et al. 1996). Sediments are therefore a reservoir for cadmium in the aquatic environment and can become a source of exposure for benthic and water column dwelling aquatic life and higher trophic level species. Figure 1 depicts exposure pathways for the biological receptors of concern (e.g., aquatic animals) and the potential attribute changes (i.e., effects such as reduced survival, growth and reproduction) in those receptors from cadmium exposure. Although the multiple potential exposure pathways depicted in **Figure 1** are likely to be complete, the development of the water quality criteria for cadmium focuses on evaluating the direct exposure of aquatic life to cadmium in surface water because this potential exposure pathway, and the potential for adverse effects on survival, growth, and reproduction from direct aqueous exposure, is considered to represent the greatest potential risk to most aquatic species, and is consistent with the approach established in the 1985 Guidelines. Nevertheless, consideration of the fate and transport mechanisms, exposure pathways, and receptors depicted in Figure 1 may be helpful for states and tribes as they adopt criteria into standards and evaluate potential exposure pathways affecting designated uses.

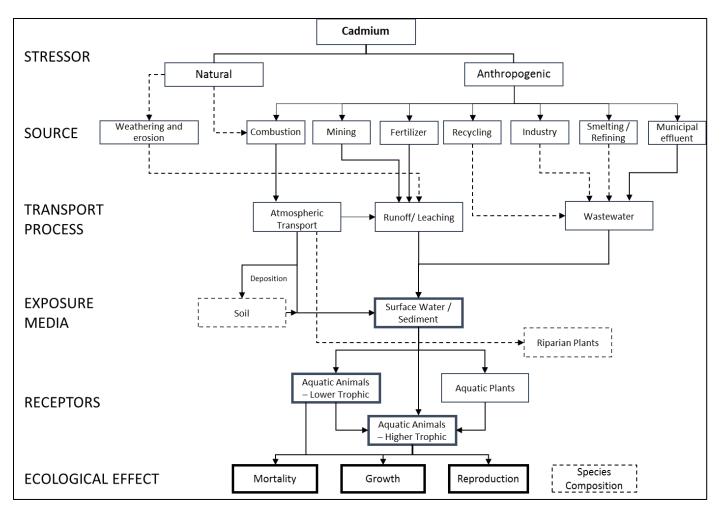


Figure 1. Conceptual Model Depicting the Major Sources, Transport and Exposure Media and Ecological Effects of Cadmium in the Environment.

(Note: Solid line indicates potentially important pathway/media/receptor; dashed line indicates secondary pathway/media/receptor).

## 2.5 Assessment Endpoints

Assessment endpoints are defined as the explicit expressions of the environmental values to be protected and are comprised of both the ecological entity (e.g., a species, community, or other entity) and the attributes or characteristics of the entity to be protected (U.S. EPA 1998). Assessment endpoints may be identified at any level of organization (e.g., individual, population, community). In context of the CWA, aquatic life criteria for toxic substances are typically determined based on the results of toxicity tests with aquatic organisms, for which adverse effects on growth, reproduction, or survival are measured. This information is aggregated into a species sensitivity analysis that characterizes an impact to the aquatic community. Criteria are

designed to be protective of the vast majority of aquatic animal species in an aquatic community (i.e., approximately the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile of tested aquatic animals representing the aquatic community). Assessment endpoints consistent with the criteria developed in this document are summarized in **Table 4**.

The concept of using laboratory toxicity tests to protect North American bodies of water and resident aquatic species and their uses is based on the theory that effects occurring to a species in appropriate laboratory tests will generally occur to the same species in comparable field situations. Since aquatic ecosystems are complex and diversified, the 1985 Guidelines require acceptable data be available for at least eight genera with a specified taxonomic diversity (the standard eight-family minimum data requirement, or MDR). The intent of the eight-family MDR is to serve as a typical surrogate sample community representative of the larger and generally much more diverse natural aquatic community, not necessarily the most sensitive species in a given environment. For many aquatic life criteria, enough data are available to describe a species sensitivity distribution to represent the distribution of sensitivities in natural ecosystems. In addition, since aquatic ecosystems can tolerate some stress and occasional adverse effects, protection of all species at all times and places are not deemed necessary (the intent is to protect 95 percent of a group of diverse taxa, and any commercially and recreationally important species). Thus, if properly derived and used, the combination of a freshwater or estuarine/marine acute CMC and chronic CCC should provide an appropriate degree of protection of aquatic organisms and their uses from acute and chronic toxicity to animals, toxicity to plants, and bioaccumulation by aquatic organisms (Stephan et al. 1985).

## 2.6 Measurement Endpoints

Assessment endpoints require one or more measures of ecological effect, which are termed "measurement endpoints". Measurement endpoints are the measures of ecological effect used to characterize or quantify changes in the attributes of an assessment endpoint or changes in a surrogate entity or attribute, in this case a response to chemical exposure. Toxicity data are used as measures of direct and indirect effects on representative biological receptors. The selected measures of effect for the development of aquatic life criteria encompass changes in the growth, reproduction, and survival of aquatic organisms.

The toxicity data used for the development of aquatic life criteria depend on the availability of applicable toxicity test outcomes, the acceptability of test methodologies, and an in-depth evaluation of the acceptability of each specific test, as performed by EPA. Measurement endpoints for the development of aquatic life criteria are derived using acute and chronic toxicity studies for representative test species, which are then quantitatively and qualitatively analyzed, as described in the Analysis Plan below. Measurement endpoints considered for each assessment endpoint in this criteria document are summarized in **Table 4**. The following sections discuss toxicity data requirements for the fulfillment of these measurement endpoints.

## **Overview of Toxicity Data Requirements**

EPA has specific data requirements to assess the potential effects of a stressor on an aquatic ecosystem and develop 304(a) aquatic life criteria under the CWA. Acute toxicity test data (short term effects on survival) for species from a minimum of eight diverse taxonomic groups are required for the development of acute criteria to ensure the protection of various components of an aquatic ecosystem.

- Acute freshwater criteria require data from the following taxonomic groups:
  - the family Salmonidae in the class Osteichthyes
  - a second family in the class Osteichthyes, preferably a commercially or recreationally important warmwater species (e.g., bluegill, channel catfish)
  - a third family in the phylum Chordata (may be in the class Osteichthyes or may be an amphibian)
  - a planktonic crustacean (e.g., cladoceran, copepod)
  - a benthic crustacean (e.g., ostracod, isopod, amphipod, crayfish)
  - an insect (e.g., mayfly, dragonfly, damselfly, stonefly, caddisfly, mosquito, midge)
  - a family in a phylum other than Arthropoda or Chordata (e.g., Rotifera, Annelida, Mollusca)
  - o a family in any order of insect or any phylum not already represented
- Acute estuarine/marine criteria require data from the following taxonomic groups:
  - two families in the phylum Chordata
  - o a family in a phylum other than Arthropoda or Chordata
  - a family from either Mysidae or Penaeidae
  - three other families not in the phylum Chordata (may include Mysidae or Penaeidae, whichever was not used above)
  - o any other family

Chronic toxicity test data (longer-term effects on survival, growth, or reproduction) are generally required for a minimum of three taxa, with at least one chronic test being from an acutely-sensitive species. Acute-chronic ratios (ACRs) can be calculated with data for species of aquatic animals from at least three different families if the following data requirements are met:

- at least one is a fish
- at least one is an invertebrate
- at least one is an acutely sensitive freshwater species, for freshwater chronic criterion (the other two may be saltwater species)
- at least one is an acutely sensitive saltwater species for estuarine/marine chronic criterion (the other two may be freshwater species)

Because acceptable chronic values for all eight MDRs were available for cadmium in fresh water, the chronic criterion was derived following the same genus level sensitivity distribution (SD) approach used to calculate the acute criterion (see the 1985 Guidelines for additional detail). The chronic estuarine/marine criterion for cadmium was derived using the ACR approach.

The 1985 Guidelines also require at least one acceptable test with a freshwater alga or vascular plant. If plants are among the aquatic organisms most sensitive to the chemical, results of a plant in another phylum should also be available. Data on toxicity to aquatic plants are examined to determine whether plants are likely to be unacceptably affected by concentrations below those expected to cause unacceptable effects on aquatic animals. However, as discussed in **Section 2.7**, the relative sensitivity of fresh and estuarine/marine algae and plants to cadmium (**Appendix E** and **Appendix F**) is less than vertebrates and invertebrates, so plant criteria are not developed.

#### Measures of Effect

#### Measure of cadmium exposure concentration

Consistent with previous AWQC documents for cadmium, only effects data from tests that used the following cadmium salts (either anhydrous or hydrated) were used for development of the AWQC:

- cadmium chloride (CdCl<sub>2</sub>) (CAS # 10108-64-2)
- cadmium nitrate (Cd(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>) (CAS # 10325-94-7)
- cadmium sulfate (CdSO<sub>4</sub>) (CAS # 10124-36-4)

Measured concentrations of cadmium can be expressed as either total recoverable cadmium, acid-soluble cadmium, or total dissolved cadmium (using a conversion factor) based on the different forms of cadmium present in the aquatic environment. Previous aquatic life criteria for cadmium were expressed either in terms of total recoverable cadmium (U.S. EPA 1980; 1983a) or as acid-soluble cadmium (U.S. EPA 1985c). Since 1993, EPA has recommended using dissolved metal concentrations (defined as the metal in solution that passes through a 0.45µm membrane filter) for developing criteria, based on the greater bioavailability of dissolved metals in surface water. Cadmium criteria are accordingly expressed as dissolved metal concentrations consistent with current recommendations (Prothro 1993; U.S. EPA 1993b, 1994a), which typically involves converting measured total recoverable cadmium concentrations to estimated dissolved cadmium concentrations using a conversion factor. It should be noted, however, the majority of cadmium present in natural surface water is in the dissolved form and differences between the 0.45-µm filtered (dissolved) and unfiltered (total) concentrations in surface water samples are usually small, with dissolved concentrations typically averaging 90 to 95 percent of the concentration present in an unfiltered sample (Clark 2002; Mebane 2006; Stephan 1995). These averages are generally consistent with the dissolved fraction present in unfiltered concentrations of 94 percent for fresh water (at a total hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>) and 99 percent for marine environments that are used for the updated criteria, respectively.

The acute freshwater conversion factors were determined empirically whereby total and dissolved cadmium concentrations were measured during actual 48- and 96-hour *Daphnia magna* and fathead minnow fed and unfed static toxicity tests conducted at different total hardness levels (Stephan 1995; University of Wisconsin – Superior 1995). Either cadmium chloride or cadmium sulfate were spiked in Lake Superior water and measured at test initiation and completion. The time weighted averages obtained for percent dissolved cadmium for each simulation were used to determine the freshwater acute conversion factors of 0.973 at 50 mg/L, 0.944 at 100 mg/L and 0.915 at 200 mg/L total hardness (see **Appendix Table A-3**). Freshwater chronic conversion factors obtained from the same acute tests and extrapolation procedures were 0.938, 0.909 and 0.880 at 50, 100 and 200 mg/L total hardness (see **Appendix Table C-3**), respectively. The lower chronic conversion factors are due to the longer time weighted average

period employed relative to the acute factors. The acute saltwater conversion factor of 0.99 determined by Lussier et al. (1999) was based on an *Americamysis bahia* 96-hr flow-through exposure and mean weighted total and dissolved cadmium concentrations. Narragansett Bay seawater was spiked with cadmium chloride and exposure concentrations were measured at 1-and 96 hours after test initiation.

All concentrations for toxicity tests are expressed as total cadmium in this document, not as the form of the chemical tested. In the aquatic environment, cadmium is measured as total recoverable metal or free divalent metal.

#### Acute measures of effect

The acute measures of effect on aquatic organisms are the LC<sub>50</sub>, EC<sub>50</sub>, and IC<sub>50</sub>. LC stands for "Lethal Concentration" and an LC<sub>50</sub> is the concentration of a chemical that is estimated to kill 50 percent of the test organisms. EC stands for "Effect Concentration" and the EC<sub>50</sub> is the concentration of a chemical that is estimated to produce a specific effect in 50 percent of the test organisms. IC stands for "Inhibitory Concentration" and the IC<sub>50</sub> is the concentration of a chemical that is estimated to inhibit some biological process (e.g., growth) in 50 percent of the test organisms. Data that were determined to have acceptable quality and to be useable in the derivation of water quality criteria as described in EPA's 1985 Guidelines for the derivation of a freshwater and estuarine/marine criteria are presented in **Appendix A** and **Appendix B**, respectively.

#### Acute toxicity data on freshwater mussel glochidia life stage

Glochidia are an early parasitic life stage of unionid freshwater mussels, which are free living in the water column prior to finding an appropriate fish host. Based on their unique life history compared to most aquatic life, glochidia toxicity tests were carefully examined to determine if they provided ecologically relevant toxicological information for the derivation of aquatic life criteria. Glochidia may be present in the water column for a period of time ranging from seconds to days, depending on the species, and they have potential to be exposed to contaminants in surface water during that time. EPA determined it was important to consider the potential for adverse effects to glochidia in the development of water quality criteria for cadmium because adverse effects on this sensitive early life stage could have implications on the

viability of unionid mussel populations. The potential for adverse effects to glochidia was also considered in the development of ammonia criteria (U.S. EPA 2013).

In order for the toxicity test results with glochidia to be ecologically relevant, the duration of the acute toxicity test must be comparable to the duration of the free-living stage of glochidia prior to attaching to a host. Research conducted by Fritts et al. (2014) supports the recommendation of a maximum test duration of 24 hours for glochidia, corresponding with the ecologically relevant period of host infectivity of this parasitic life stage. Survival of glochidia at the end of 24 hours should be at least 90% in the laboratory control and if the viability is less than 90% at 24 hours in the control, then the next longest duration less than 24 hours that had at least 90% survival in the control is considered acceptable for use. These requirements for the acceptance of glochidia tests were put forward in the 2013 ammonia criteria document and were peer reviewed at that time (U.S. EPA 2013). Acceptable cadmium glochidia data were available only for the fatmucket (*Lampsilis siliquoidea*), but this life stage was less sensitive than the juvenile life stage and therefore glochidia results were not used to calculate the SMAV for this species.

#### Chronic measures of effect

The endpoint for chronic exposure is the  $EC_{20}$ , which represents a 20 percent effect/inhibition concentration. This is in contrast to a concentration that causes a low level of reduction in response, such as an  $EC_5$  or  $EC_{10}$ , which is rarely statistically significantly different from the control treatment. EPA selected an  $EC_{20}$  to estimate a low level of effect that would be statistically different from control effects, but not severe enough to cause chronic effects at the population level (see U.S. EPA 1999c). Reported NOECs (No Observed Effect Concentrations) and LOECs (Lowest Observed Effect Concentrations) were only used for the derivation of chronic criterion when an  $EC_{20}$  could not be calculated for the genus. A NOEC is the highest test concentration at which none of the observed effects are statistically different from the control. A LOEC is the lowest test concentration at which the observed effects are statistically different from the control. When LOECs and NOECs are used, a Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Concentration (MATC) is calculated, which is the geometric mean of the NOEC and LOEC.

Regression analysis was used to characterize a concentration-effect relationship and to estimate concentrations at which chronic effects are expected to occur. For the calculation of chronic criterion, point estimates were selected for use as the measure of effect in favor of MATCs, as MATCs are highly dependent on the concentrations tested. Point estimates also provide additional information that is difficult to determine with an MATC, such as a measure of effect level across a range of tested concentrations. Chronic toxicity data that met the test acceptability and quality assurance/control criteria in EPA's 1985 Guidelines for the derivation of freshwater and estuarine/marine criteria are presented in **Appendix C** and **Appendix D**, respectively.

 Table 4. Summary of Assessment Endpoints and Measures of Effect Used in Criteria

 Derivation.

| Assessment Endpoints for the Aquatic   |  |
|--|--|
| Community  | Measures of Effect   |
| Survival, growth, biomass, and reproduction  | Acute: $LC_{50}$ , $EC_{50}$   |
| of fish and invertebrates (freshwater and  | Chronic: $EC_{20}$ , MATC (only used when an $EC_{20}$   |
| estuarine/marine)  | could not be calculated for the genus)   |
| Maintenance and growth of aquatic plants<br>from standing crop or biomass (freshwater<br>and estuarine/marine) | LOEC, $EC_{20}$ , $EC_{50}$ , $IC_{50}$ , reduced growth rate, cell viability, calculated MATC |

MATC = Maximum acceptable toxicant concentration (geometric mean of NOEC and LOEC)

NOEC = No observed effect concentration

LOEC = Lowest observed effect concentration

 $LC_{50}$  = Lethal concentration to 50% of the test population

 $EC_{50}/EC_{20} = Effect$  concentration to 50%/20% of the test population

 $IC_{50}$  = Concentration of cadmium at which some effect is inhibited 50% compared to control organism

## Use of data from chronic tests with Hyalella azteca

The use of *H. azteca* data for criteria derivation has created an uncertainty due to issues with culture and testing conditions. Laboratory evidence indicates that sufficient levels of bromide and chloride are required for maintaining healthy *H. azteca* cultures, which are important to accurately characterizing the toxicity of pollutants to *H. azteca* (U.S. EPA 2009a). In response to this concern, each *H. azteca* acute and chronic toxicity test was evaluated with the acceptability criteria recommended by U.S. EPA (2012) (**Appendix K**). These criteria address the minimum levels of bromide and chloride in dilution water, along with other factors such as the use of a substrate and minimum survival of control to characterize test acceptability.

## 2.7 Analysis Plan

During CWA §304(a) criteria development, EPA reviews and considers all relevant toxicity test data. Information available for all relevant species and genera are reviewed to identify: 1) data from acceptable tests that meet data quality standards; and 2) whether the acceptable data meet the minimum data requirements (MDRs) as outlined in EPA's 1985 Guidelines (Stephan et al. 1985; U.S. EPA 1986a). The taxa represented by the different MDR groups represent taxa with different ecological, trophic, taxonomic and functional characteristics in aquatic ecosystems, and are intended to be a representative subset of the diversity within a typical aquatic community.

For this cadmium criteria update, the MDRs described in **Section 2.6** are met, and criteria values are developed for acute and chronic freshwater and acute and chronic estuarine/marine species. **Table 5** provides a summary of the Phyla, Families, Genera and Species for which toxicity data are available and that were used to fulfill the MDRs for calculation of acute and chronic criteria for both freshwater and estuarine/marine organisms. A relatively large number of tests from acceptable studies of aquatic algae and vascular plants are also available for possible derivation of a Final Plant Value. However, the relative sensitivity of fresh and estuarine/marine algae and plants to cadmium (**Appendix E** and **Appendix F**) is less than aquatic vertebrates and invertebrates so plant criteria are not developed.

# Table 5. Summary Table of Acceptable Toxicity Data Used to Meet the Minimum Data Requirements in the "1985 Guidelines" and Count of Phyla, Families, Genera and Species.

| Family Minimum Data Requirement (Freshwater)   | Acute<br>(Phylum / Family / Genus)   | Chronic<br>(Phylum / Family / Genus)    |
|--|--|---|
| Family Salmonidae in the class Osteichthyes  | Chordata / Salmonidae / Oncorhynchus   | Chordata / Salmonidae / Oncorhynchus    |
| Second family in the class Osteichthyes  | Chordata / Catostomidae / Catostomus   | Chordata / Catostomidae / Catostomus    |
| Third family in the phylum Chordata  | Chordata / Ambystomatidae / Ambystoma  | Chordata / Cyprinodontidae / Jordanella |
| Planktonic Crustacean  | Arthropoda / Daphniidae / Daphnia  | Arthropoda / Daphniidae / Daphnia       |
| Benthic Crustacean   | Arthropoda / Cambaridae / Orconectes   | Arthropoda / Hyalellidae / Hyalella     |
| Insect   | Arthropoda / Baetidae / Baetis   | Arthropoda / Chironomidae / Chironomus  |
| Family in a phylum other than Arthropoda or Chordata   | Mollusca / Unionidae / Lampsilis   | Mollusca / Unionidae / Lampsilis        |
| Family in any order of insect or any phylum not already represented  | Annelida / Tubificidae / Tubifex   | Annelida / Lumbriculidae / Lumbriculus  |
|  |  |   |
| Family Minimum Data Bagyingmont (Estuaring/Maring)   | Acute  | Chronic                                 |
| Family Minimum Data Requirement (Estuarine/Marine)   | Acute<br>(Phylum / Family / Genus)   | Chronic<br>(Phylum / Family / Genus)    |
| Family Minimum Data Requirement (Estuarine/Marine)           Family in the phylum Chordata   |  |   |
|  | (Phylum / Family / Genus)  |   |
| Family in the phylum Chordata  | (Phylum / Family / Genus)<br>Chordata / Fundulidae / Fundulus  |   |
| Family in the phylum Chordata         Family in the phylum Chordata  | (Phylum / Family / Genus)<br>Chordata / Fundulidae / Fundulus<br>Chordata / Salmonidae / Oncorhynchus  | (Phylum / Family / Genus)<br>-<br>-     |
| Family in the phylum Chordata         Family in the phylum Chordata         Either the Mysidae or Penaeidae family   | (Phylum / Family / Genus)<br>Chordata / Fundulidae / Fundulus<br>Chordata / Salmonidae / Oncorhynchus<br>Arthopoda / Mysidae / Americamysis  | (Phylum / Family / Genus)<br>-<br>-     |
| Family in the phylum Chordata         Family in the phylum Chordata         Either the Mysidae or Penaeidae family         Family in a phylum other than Arthropoda or Chordata            | (Phylum / Family / Genus)<br>Chordata / Fundulidae / Fundulus<br>Chordata / Salmonidae / Oncorhynchus<br>Arthopoda / Mysidae / Americamysis<br>Mollusca / Mytilidae / Mytilus  | (Phylum / Family / Genus)<br>-<br>-     |
| Family in the phylum ChordataFamily in the phylum ChordataEither the Mysidae or Penaeidae familyFamily in a phylum other than Arthropoda or ChordataFamily in a phylum other than Chordata | (Phylum / Family / Genus)<br>Chordata / Fundulidae / Fundulus<br>Chordata / Salmonidae / Oncorhynchus<br>Arthopoda / Mysidae / Americamysis<br>Mollusca / Mytilidae / Mytilus<br>Echinodermata / Strongylocentrotidae / Strongylocentrotus | (Phylum / Family / Genus)<br>-<br>-     |

Dash (-) indicates requirement not met (*i.e.*, no acceptable data).

|                 | Fre      | eshwater Ac | ute   | Freshwater Chronic |       | Estuarine/Marine Acute |          |       | Estuarine/Marine Chronic |          |       |       |
|-----------------|----------|-------------|-------|--------------------|-------|------------------------|----------|-------|--------------------------|----------|-------|-------|
| Phylum          | Families | GMAVs       | SMAVs | Families           | GMCVs | SMCVs                  | Families | GMAVs | SMAVs                    | Families | GMCVs | SMCVs |
| Annelida        | 4        | 11          | 12    | 2                  | 2     | 2                      | 6        | 10    | 10                       | -        | -     | -     |
| Arthropoda      | 18       | 22          | 32    | 3                  | 4     | 6                      | 30       | 37    | 44                       | 1        | 1     | 2     |
| Bryozoa         | 3        | 3           | 3     | -                  | -     | -                      | -        | -     | -                        | -        | -     | -     |
| Chordata        | 15       | 27          | 35    | 8                  | 11    | 16                     | 14       | 14    | 16                       | -        | -     | -     |
| Cnidaria        | 1        | 1           | 4     | -                  | -     | -                      | 2        | 2     | 2                        | -        | -     | -     |
| Echinodermata   | -        | -           | -     | -                  | -     | -                      | 3        | 3     | 4                        | -        | -     | -     |
| Mollusca        | 4        | 9           | 13    | 3                  | 3     | 3                      | 9        | 12    | 17                       | -        | -     | -     |
| Nematoda        | -        | -           | -     | -                  | -     | -                      | 1        | 1     | 1                        | -        | -     | -     |
| Platyhelminthes | 2        | 2           | 2     | -                  | -     | -                      | -        | -     | -                        | -        | -     | -     |
| Total           | 47       | 75          | 101   | 16                 | 20    | 27                     | 66       | 79    | 94                       | 1        | 1     | 2     |

#### 2.7.1 Hardness adjustment

The hardness adjustment is used as a surrogate for this criteria revision to estimate the effect of all ions on the toxicity of cadmium. EPA's 1985 Guidelines state that when sufficient data are available to demonstrate that toxicity is related to a water quality characteristic, the relationship should be taken into account using an analysis of covariance (Stephan et al. 1985). As noted in the 1985 Guidelines, the relationship between hardness and the toxicity of metals in freshwater is best described by a log-log relationship. The ratio of calcium and magnesium ions influence the toxicity of cadmium and the subsequent cadmium toxicity-hardness relationship, especially since cadmium is known to behave like a calcium analog (Playle et al. 1993a). An analysis of covariance was conducted to examine the relationship between hardness and cadmium toxicity to freshwater aquatic animals. The analysis of covariance was performed separately for acute and chronic toxicity, using the R statistical program (Dixon and Brown 1979; Neter and Wasserman 1974; R Core Team 2015).

Before conducting the analysis of covariance, currently available toxicity data with available hardness values were evaluated for each species to determine if they were useful for characterizing the relationship between hardness and cadmium toxicity in freshwater. The 1985 Guidelines do not provide explicit rules regarding whether data for a particular species are useful, but they do emphasize the importance of having a range of tested hardness values for a particular species. Since the publication of the 1985 Guidelines, EPA has determined that in order to meet the precondition for inclusion in the covariance model for determining the hardness relationship, a species should have definitive toxicity values available over a range of hardness levels, such that the highest hardness is at least three times the lowest, and at least 100 mg/L higher than the lowest (U.S. EPA 2001). As such, EPA evaluated the cadmium studies per the 1985 Guidelines conditions prior to inclusion in the covariance model and excluded studies from the analysis where only a single acute toxicity value was available, or where multiple tests were conducted at the same hardness. Examples of excluded tests include those that were conducted to evaluate the effects of cadmium to a non-hardness parameter, such as Na or K (e.g., Clifford 2009). In cases where the hardness-toxicity relationship for a particular species is highly divergent between studies, then data from these studies were only used when they were specifically designed to investigate the effects of hardness, and when both the toxicity and hardness values provided were definitive (not greater than or less than values). For example, the

hardness-toxicity relationship for the fathead minnow is highly divergent from one life stage to another. Adult fathead minnow responses are highly correlated, while fry responses are not, so only tests conducted with adults were used (U.S. EPA 2001).

As noted above, this 2016 cadmium update evaluated definitive toxicity values available over a specified range of hardness levels to develop the acute and chronic hardness-toxicity relationships. This procedure was very similar to that used for the 2001 update and the 2015 draft cadmium criteria, except that only studies where the concentrations of cadmium was measured were used, multiple tests conducted at the same hardness level were excluded, and data from the same study were favored over highly divergent data from multiple studies for a particular species. In addition,  $EC_{20}$  and MATC values are used in the chronic slope for this effort, whereas the 2001 update used only MATCs. The data used to calculate the acute and chronic hardness-toxicity relationships are identified in **Appendix Table A-2** and **Appendix Table C-2**, respectively.

An analysis of covariance, to evaluate the relationship between natural log transformed hardness and natural log transformed cadmium toxicity to the tested species, is the first step following data selection. If the analysis of covariance model term describing the similarity of hardness slopes among individual species is not statistically significant at an alpha of 0.05 (P>0.05), then a model with a single hardness slope is statistically equivalent to a model with separate hardness slopes for each species, and a pooled slope can be calculated. The pooled hardness slope is then calculated using linear regression, and is considered the best estimate for characterizing the relationship between toxicity and hardness for all test species. The results of the acute and chronic hardness correction procedures are described in **Section 3.1.1** and **Section 3.1.2**, respectively, and individual species slopes are provided in **Table 6** and **Table 8**.

# 2.7.2 Acute criterion

Acute criteria are derived from the sensitivity distribution (SD) of genus mean acute values (GMAVs), calculated from species mean acute values (SMAVs) for available and acceptable data. SMAVs are calculated using the geometric mean for all acceptable toxicity tests for a given species (e.g., all tests for *Daphnia magna*). If only one test is available, the SMAV is that test value by default. As stated in the 1985 Guidelines, flow-through measured test data are normally given preference over other test exposure types (i.e., renewal, static, unmeasured) for a

species, when available. When relationships are apparent between life-stage and sensitivity, only values for the most sensitive life-stage are considered.

GMAVs are calculated using the geometric means of all calculated SMAVs within a given genus (e.g., all SMAVs for genus *Daphnia* – including *Daphnia pulex*, *Daphnia magna*). If only one SMAV is available for a genus, then the GMAV is represented by that value. GMAVs derived for each of the genera are then rank-ordered by sensitivity, from most (Rank 1) to least sensitive (Rank *N*).

Acute freshwater and estuarine/marine criteria are based on the Final Acute Value (FAV). The FAV is determined by first ordering the GMAVs by rank from most to least sensitive for regression analysis. The regression analysis is typically driven by the four most sensitive genera in the sensitivity distribution, based on the need to interpolate or extrapolate (as appropriate) to the 5<sup>th</sup> percentile of the distribution represented by the tested genera. Use of a sensitivity distribution where the criteria values are based on the four most sensitive taxa in a triangular distribution represents a censored statistical approach that improves estimation of the lower tail when the shape of the whole distribution is uncertain, while accounting for the total number of genera within the whole distribution. Since there were more than 59 GMAVs in both the freshwater and estuarine/marine cadmium acute datasets, the four GMAVs closest to the 5<sup>th</sup> percentile of the distribution were used to calculate the FAV, consistent with procedures described in the 1985 Guidelines. The acute criterion, defined as the Criterion Maximum Concentration (CMC), is then calculated by dividing the FAV by two, which is intended to provide an acute criterion protective of nearly all individuals in the distribution (Stephan et al. 1985); the FAV/2 approach was developed to estimate minimal effect levels, those which approximate control mortality limits, and is based on the analysis of 219 acute toxicity tests for a range of chemicals, as described in the Federal Register on May 18, 1978 (43 FR 21506-18).

# 2.7.3 Chronic criterion

A chronic criterion is typically determined by one of two methods. If MDRs are met with acceptable chronic test data available for all eight families, then the chronic criteria can be derived using the same method as for the acute criteria, employing chronic values (e.g.,  $EC_{20}$ ) estimated from acceptable toxicity tests. While this is the case for the freshwater cadmium chronic dataset, acceptable chronic data are not available for all eight families for estuarine/

marine species. For the estuarine/marine chronic dataset, the chronic criterion was therefore derived by determining an appropriate Final Acute-Chronic Ratio (FACR).

The procedure used to calculate an FACR involves dividing an acute toxicity test value by a "paired" chronic test value. Tests for a chemical are considered paired when they are conducted by the same laboratory, with the same test organism and with the same dilution water (see Stephan et al. 1985). If there is a clear trend, the FACR may be the geometric mean of the available ACRs, or an individual ACR (or combination thereof), based on the most sensitive taxa. The Final Chronic Value (FCV) for estuarine/marine aquatic animals was obtained by dividing the FAV by the FACR, consistent with procedures described in Section IV.A of Stephan et al. (1985).

Available chronic toxicity data for freshwater and estuarine/marine plants were reviewed to determine whether plants are more sensitive to cadmium than freshwater and estuarine/marine animals (see **Appendix A**, **Appendix B**, **Appendix E** and **Appendix F**). Plants were found to be less sensitive, and in most cases, at least an order of magnitude less sensitive to cadmium than other aquatic species. It was therefore not necessary to develop chronic criteria based on plant toxicity values in this update.

# **3** EFFECTS ANALYSES FOR AQUATIC ORGANISMS

The data used to update the acute and chronic criteria for cadmium were collected via literature searches of EPA's ECOTOX database, as described in the ECOTOX User Guide Version 4.0 (see: <u>http://cfpub.epa.gov/ecotox/blackbox/help/userhelp4.pdf</u>). ECOTOX is an extensive database of selected toxicity data for aquatic life, terrestrial plants, and wildlife created and maintained by the U.S. EPA, Office of Research and Development, National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory's Mid-Continent Ecology Division (U.S. EPA 2007a). The search of cadmium and cadmium compounds for this update includes data entered in ECOTOX through December 2015.

Newly acquired data were evaluated for acceptability based on data quality guidelines given in the1985 Guidelines (Stephan et al. 1985). Selected data included in the 2001 cadmium criteria were re-evaluated for various reasons (e.g., divergent values for a species, hardness normalization derivation, etc.), as part of the 2016 update, as needed. All acute and chronic toxicity data (see **Appendices A-I**) determined to be applicable and reliable were used to recalculate the CMC and the CCC, consistent with the 1985 Guidelines and as described in the following sections.

# **3.1** Freshwater Toxicity to Aquatic Animals

## **3.1.1** Acute toxicity

Acceptable data on the acute effects of cadmium in freshwater are available for a total of 101 species representing 75 genera (**Appendix Table A-1**), the diversity of which satisfy the eight taxonomic MDRs specified in the 1985 Guidelines. Ranked GMAVs for cadmium in freshwater based on acute toxicity are identified in **Table 7** and plotted in **Figure 3**. The following sections detail the derivation of these GMAV summaries.

#### Hardness correction

The hardness adjustment is used as a surrogate to estimate the effect of primarily calcium on the toxicity of cadmium. Data to be used for the calculation of the hardness correction were selected according to procedures described in **Section 2.7.1**. An analysis of covariance was then performed using a subset of the data from **Appendix A** (each study used in the acute hardness slope is compiled in **Appendix Table A-2**) for the 13 species for which the appropriate data were available, as shown in **Table 6**. These included eight species used in the determination of the acute toxicity hardness slope in the 2001 criteria document (U.S. EPA 2001) and five new species. For all 13 species, the highest hardness was at least three times the lowest, and the highest hardness was at least 100 mg/L greater than the lowest (Appendix Table A-1). One major difference between this 2016 update and previous cadmium criteria documents, including the 2015 draft criteria, is that only measured studies were evaluated for use in the acute toxicity hardness slope. In addition, for Hydra circumcincta, Daphnia pulex, Chironomus riparius, and Danio rerio, only studies for which multiple tests were conducted across a hardness gradient were used. Consistent with data quality criteria used for development of the 2001 AWQC for cadmium and as discussed in Section 2.7.1, the dataset used for *Pimephales promelas* consisted of only tests conducted with adults. For Daphnia magna, the relationship between acute toxicity and hardness had a very shallow slope and a large confidence interval (and large standard error), indicating a poor correlation. This outcome was based on the poor correlation between hardness and acute toxicity for *D. magna* across the various studies. Accordingly, only the five *D. magna* tests from Chapman et al. (1980) were used since the author specifically evaluated the effects of hardness on the less than 24-hr old neonates. Finally, several data sources were eliminated from further evaluation. Data from six tests by Davies et al. (1993) were excluded because hardness was manipulated with magnesium instead of calcium; data from two tests by Davies and Brinkman (1994b) were excluded based on the use of atypical control water; data from three tests by Niyogi et al. (2008) were excluded because water quality parameters in addition to hardness were manipulated; data from Niyogi et al. (2004b) were excluded because they were identified as possible outliers; and data from studies by Hollis et al. (1999, 2000a) were excluded because fish may have been fed.

Based on the final dataset used to calculate the acute hardness slope and consistent with the 1985 Guidelines, an analysis of covariance was performed to determine if a single pooled species slope would be acceptable. The P-value of the model term describing the relationship between hardness and species was 0.42, indicating that the individual species hardness slopes are not significantly different from one another, and that a single pooled slope could be calculated.

The pooled slope for the log-log relationship between hardness and acute toxicity was 0.9789. A list of the species and accompanying slopes used to estimate the final acute hardness slope is provided in **Table 6** and graphically illustrated in **Figure 2**.

| Species                          | Î n | Slope    | <b>R</b> <sup>2</sup> Value | 95% Confidence Interval | df |
|----------------------------------|-----|----------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----|
| Hydra circumcincta <sup>a</sup>  | 3   | 0.5363*  | 1.000                       | 0.4706 - 0.6020         | 1  |
| Limnodrilius hoffmeisteri        | 2   | 0.7888   |                             |                         | 0  |
| Villosa vibex                    | 2   | 0.9286   |                             |                         | 0  |
| Daphnia magna <sup>b</sup>       | 5   | 1.182*   | 0.915                       | 0.5194-1.845            | 3  |
| Daphnia pulex <sup>c</sup>       | 7   | 0.9307*  | 0.867                       | 0.5113-1.350            | 5  |
| Chironomus riparius <sup>d</sup> | 2   | 0.4571   |                             |                         | 0  |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss <sup>e</sup> | 28  | 0.9475*  | 0.681                       | 0.6862-1.209            | 26 |
| Salmo trutta                     | 6   | 1.256*   | 0.900                       | 0.6762-1.837            | 4  |
| Carassius auratus <sup>f</sup>   | 2   | 1.588    |                             |                         | 0  |
| Danio rerio <sup>g</sup>         | 2   | 0.9270   |                             |                         | 0  |
| Pimephales promelas              | 13  | 1.814*   | 0.475                       | 0.5494-3.078            | 11 |
| Lepomis cyanellus                | 2   | 0.4220   |                             |                         | 0  |
| Lepomis macrochirus              | 6   | 0.8548*  | 0.955                       | 0.5975-1.112            | 4  |
|                                  | _   |          |                             |                         |    |
| Final Pooled Model               | 80  | 0.9789*# | 0.971                       | 0.7907-1.167            | 66 |

 Table 6. Pooled and Individual Species Slopes Calculated for the Cadmium Acute Toxicity

 vs. Hardness Relationship.

Species highlighted in bold are new for the 2016 updated hardness slope.

\* Slope is significantly different than 0 (p < 0.05)

# Individual species slopes not significantly different (p=0.42)

a – 3 tests from Clifford (2009) at different hardness levels where hardness was manipulated as Ca.

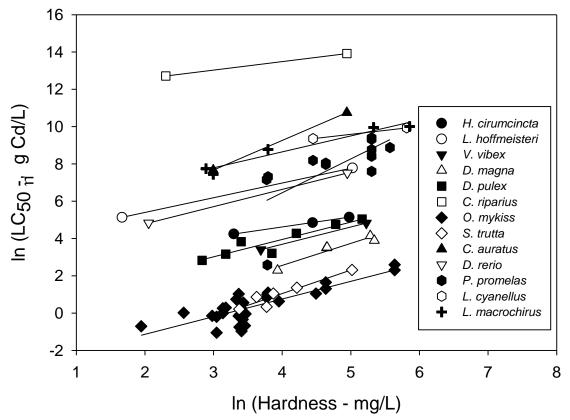
b – Following the procedure described in the 2001 AWQC document, used 5 tests from Chapman et al. (Manuscript) performed at different hardness levels.

c – 7 tests from Clifford (2009); Clifford and McGeer (2010) at different hardness levels where hardness was manipulated as Ca.

- d 2 tests from Gillis and Wood (2008) at different hardness levels.
- e Excluded 6 tests from Davies et al. (1993) where hardness manipulated as Mg; excluded 2 tests from Davies and Brinkman (1994b) because of atypical control water; excluded 3 tests from Niyogi et al. (2008) that manipulated water quality parameters in addition to hardness; excluded possible outliers (Niyogi et al. 2004b); excluded studies where the fish were possibly fed (Hollis et al. 1999, 2000a).

f - 2 tests from McCarty et al. (1978) at different hardness levels.

g-2 tests from Alsop and Wood (2011) at different hardness levels.





Natural log transformed hardness and acute toxicity concentrations for each species used to calculate the pooled acute hardness correction slope. Results of individual regression lines are shown in **Table 6.** 

#### Summaries of studies used in acute criterion determination

The 2016 update includes acute toxicity data for 66 invertebrate species, 33 fish species, one salamander species, and one frog species, for a total of 101 species grouped into 75 genera. Of the 75 Genus Mean Acute Values (GMAV) in the updated dataset, 38 genera have new data (**Table 7** and **Appendix A**). The most sensitive genus is the fish *Salvelinus* with a GMAV of 4.190  $\mu$ g/L (normalized to a total hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>). The most sensitive invertebrate genus is represented by the amphipod *Hyalella azteca*, with the seventh most sensitive normalized GMAV of 23.00  $\mu$ g/L. As noted in **Table 7**, if the SMAVs for a genus differ by greater than a factor of 10, then the most sensitive SMAV(s) is used in the GMAV calculation. This difference was primarily due to the sensitivity between the life stage tested for

each species and was applied to the GMAV calculation for *Salvelinus*, *Ptychocheilus*, *Physa* and *Orconectes*. This approach ensures that the most sensitive effect level is used for each genus.

The pooled slope of 0.9789 was used to normalize the freshwater acute values in **Appendix A** to a hardness = 100 mg/L CaCO<sub>3</sub>, except where it was not possible because no hardness value was reported or a value could not be estimated. SMAVs were calculated as geometric means of the normalized acute values. Only the underlined  $EC_{50}/LC_{50}$  values shown in **Appendix A** were used to calculate the SMAVs for each species.

The SMAVs for freshwater invertebrates ranged from 23.00  $\mu$ g/L total cadmium for the amphipod, *H. azteca*, to >152,301  $\mu$ g/L total cadmium for the midge, *Chironomus riparius*. Of the fish species tested, the rainbow trout, *Oncorhynchus mykiss*, had the lowest SMAV of 3.727  $\mu$ g/L total cadmium, and the tilapia, *Oreochromis niloticus*, had the highest SMAV of 66,720  $\mu$ g/L total cadmium. As indicated by the data, both invertebrate and fish species display a wide range of sensitivities to cadmium.

Fish species represent the six most acutely sensitive genera to cadmium (**Table 7**), and salmonids (*Salmo, Salvelinus, Oncorhynchus* and *Prosopium*) represent four of the six most sensitive fish genera. The most sensitive genus, *Salvelinus*, a vertebrate genus, is over 11,700 times more sensitive than the most resistant, *Chironomus*, an invertebrate genus.

The second through fifth most sensitive genera (out of a total of 75) were used in the computation of the Final Acute Value (FAV). As stated above, whenever there are 59 or more GMAVs in the acute criteria dataset, the FAV is calculated using the four GMAVs closest to the 5<sup>th</sup> percentile of the distribution. The distribution of ranked freshwater GMAVs for cadmium is depicted in **Figure 3** and is expressed as normalized total cadmium (see **Section 4.3.1**).

The four taxa and hardness-normalized associated endpoint (GMAV) used in calculating the acute criterion (sensitivity rank 2-5) are ranked below from most to least sensitive:

- 2. *Cottus* (GMAV=4.411 µg/L total Cd)
- 3. *Salmo trutta*, Brown trout (GMAV=5.642 µg/L total Cd)
- 4. Morone saxatilis, Striped bass (GMAV=5.931 µg/L total Cd)
- 5. Oncorhynchus (GMAV=6.141 µg/L total Cd)

The most sensitive genus, *Salvelinus* (GMAV of 4.190  $\mu$ g/L total cadmium), represented by brook trout data, is not included in the criteria numeric calculation because its rank falls

below the 5<sup>th</sup> percentile in the distribution of 75 genera included in the dataset (see Section **2.7.2**). Because there is a greater than 10-fold difference in SMAVs for the genus, consistent with the 1985 Guidelines, only the most sensitive SMAV is used in the calculation. Therefore, only bull trout, and not brook trout, was used to determine GMAV for Salvelinus. The calculated FAV for Salvelinus is 5.733 µg/L total cadmium. However, despite the Salvelinus genus ranking as the most sensitive taxa for the freshwater acute data, its GMAV is greater than the commercially and recreationally important rainbow trout (Oncorhyncus mykiss) SMAV (Table 7). The rainbow trout SMAV is also lower than the calculated FAV, and the SMAVs for cutthroat trout, brown trout, bull trout, and shorthead and mottled sculpin. Thus, as recommended by the 1985 Guidelines, the freshwater FAV for total cadmium is being lowered to protect the commercially and recreationally important rainbow trout, resulting in an FAV of  $3.727 \,\mu g/L$  at a hardness of 100 mg/L. Because rainbow trout was the most sensitive salmonid species tested (and lowest SMAV in the acute dataset), this lowered value is also expected to be protective of all the salmonid species for which toxicity data are available, and other sensitive fish species as well. Summaries are provided below for the individual species or genera (in cases where more than one species is included in the calculation of the GMAV) used to calculate the freshwater FAV. All values are provided in terms of total cadmium.

#### <u>Cottus</u>

Two species of sculpin, *Cottus bairdii* and *Cottus confusus*, are used to derive the normalized GMAV of 4.411  $\mu$ g Cd/L, the second most sensitive genus in the acute dataset, and the lowest of the four GMAVs used to calculate the FAV (**Table 7**). Besser et al. (2006, 2007) and Brinkman and Vieira (2007) exposed fry of *C. bairdii* to flow-through measured conditions to yield normalized 96-hr LC<sub>50</sub>s ranging from 2.817 to >65.08  $\mu$ g/L, with the SMAV of 4.418  $\mu$ g/L cadmium. The *C. confusus* normalized SMAV of 4.404  $\mu$ g/L cadmium is based on the static-renewal measured test result reported by Mebane et al. (2012).

#### Salmo trutta

The hardness-normalized SMAV/GMAV of 5.642  $\mu$ g/L total cadmium for the brown trout is based on the geometric mean of five 96-hr LC<sub>50</sub>s as reported by Davies and Brinkman (1994c), Brinkman and Hansen (2004a, 2007) and Stubblefield (1990). All tests were flow-

through measured exposures and used either the fingerling or fry life stage (see **Appendix Table A-1**). The GMAV for the brown trout is the third lowest in the acute dataset.

#### <u>Morone saxatilis</u>

Two acceptable acute values from one study (Palawski et al. 1985) were used to calculate the hardness-normalized SMAV/GMAV for the striped bass, *Morone saxatilis*. The 63-day old fish were exposed in static, unmeasured chambers at two different test hardness levels (40 and 285 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>). The GMAV for the species is 5.931  $\mu$ g/L total cadmium and is the fourth lowest in the acute dataset.

#### **Oncorhynchus**

The hardness-normalized GMAV of 6.141  $\mu$ g/L total cadmium for the genus *Oncorhynchus* is the fifth lowest in the acute dataset, and is calculated from SMAVs of four different species (cutthroat trout, *Oncorhynchus clarkii*; coho salmon, *O. kisutch*; rainbow trout, *O mykiss*; Chinook salmon, *O. tshawytscha*). *Oncorhynchus* is one of the most widely tested genera in the freshwater acute dataset. All but the cutthroat trout are Listed species. Hardness-normalized SMAVs range from 3.727 to 11.88  $\mu$ g/L total cadmium (**Table 7**) and are composed of anywhere from one (*O. kisutch*) to 30 (*O. mykiss*) acute values (**Appendix Table A-1**). As noted above, despite *Oncorhynchus* ranking as the fifth most sensitive genus to acute cadmium exposure, the SMAV for the commercially and recreationally important rainbow trout species (3.727  $\mu$ g/L at a hardness of 100 mg/L) is the basis for the acute criteria FAV, as recommended by the 1985 Guidelines. Rainbow trout was the most sensitive species tested, thus the use of the rainbow trout SMAV as the basis for the acute criteria is expected to be protective of all salmonid species and all other sensitive species for which toxicity data are available.

As noted in the 1985 Guidelines, acute values that appear to be questionable in comparison with other acute data for the same species and for other species in the same genus probably should not be used in the calculation of a SMAV. Consistent with the 1985 Guidelines, several values were identified as outliers and removed from the *Oncorhynchus mykiss* dataset. Values from Hollis (1999, 2000a) (normalized  $LC_{50}$  of 15.82 and 10.00 µg/L, respectively) and Niyogi (2004) (normalized  $LC_{50}$  of 15.89 µg/L) were not used in the SMAV calculation for rainbow trout because cadmium nitrate salts were used, and for salmonids, tests with cadmium nitrate averaged three to four times higher than tests with chloride or sulfate, the dominant forms

of cadmium in surface water. Acute values for Davies (1993) with high test water hardness (>400 mg/L) were also removed from the SMAV calculation because magnesium alone was used to adjust the test hardness which is not reflective of conditions in most water bodies where calcium is the dominant mineral influencing water hardness (i.e., the acute values were lower than expected). Values for insensitive life stages were also not used for chinook salmon and rainbow trout SMAV calculations because data were available that demonstrated clear life stage sensitivity differences. For chinook salmon, insensitive parr and smolt normalized  $LC_{50}$  values of 14.75 µg/L and >12.22 µg/L, respectively, were not used in the SMAV calculation, while the normalized  $LC_{50}$  values for juveniles (5.477 µg/L) and swim-up fry (7.586 µg/L) were retained from the Chapman study (1978). Similarly from Chapman (1978), insensitive smolt and alevin rainbow trout normalized  $LC_{50}$  values for swim-up fry (5.479 µg/L) and parr (4.214 µg/L) were retained for calculation of the SMAV (**Appendix Table A-1**).

| Rank <sup>a</sup> | GMAV<br>(µg/L total) | Species                                       | SMAV<br>(µg/L total) |
|-------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| 75                | 49,052               | Midge,<br>Chironomus plumosus                 | 15,798               |
| -                 | -                    | Midge,<br>Chironomus riparius                 | >152,301             |
| 74                | 30,781               | Common carp,<br><i>Cyprinus carpio</i>        | 30,781               |
| 73                | 26,837               | Nile tilapia,<br>Oreochromis niloticus        | 66,720               |
| -                 | -                    | Mozambique tilapia,<br>Oreochromis mossambica | 10,795               |
| 72                | 26,607               | Planarian,<br>Dendrocoelum lacteum            | 26,607               |
| 71                | 22,138               | Mayfly,<br>Rhithrogena hageni                 | 22,138               |
| 70                | >20,132              | Little green stonefly,<br>Sweltsa sp.         | >20,132              |
| 69                | 12,100               | Mosquitofish,<br>Gambusia affinis             | 12,100               |
| 68                | 11,627               | Oligochaete,<br>Branchiura sowerbyi           | 11,627               |

 Table 7. Ranked Freshwater GMAVs.

| (Note: All data adjusted to a total hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO <sub>3</sub> and expressed as total cadmium). |
|--|
| (Values in bold are new/revised data since the 2001 AWOC).   |

| Rank <sup>a</sup> | GMAV<br>(µg/L total) | Species   | SMAV<br>(µg/L total) |
|-------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| 67                | 11,171               | Oligochaete,<br>Rhyacodrilus montana              | 11,171               |
| 66                | 11,045               | Threespine stickleback,<br>Gasterosteus aculeatus | 11,045               |
| 65                | 9,917                | Channel catfish,<br>Ictalurus punctatus           | 9,917                |
| 64                | 9,752                | Oligochaete,<br>Stylodrilus heringianus           | 9,752                |
| 63                | 7,798                | Mayfly,<br>Hexagenia rigida                       | 7,798                |
| 62                | 7,752                | Green sunfish,<br>Lepomis cyanellus               | 6,276                |
| -                 | -                    | Bluegill,<br>Lepomis macrochirus                  | 9,574                |
| 61                | 7,716                | Red shiner,<br>Cyprinella lutrensis               | 7,716                |
| 60                | 7,037                | Oligochaete,<br>Spirosperma ferox                 | 6,206                |
| -                 | -                    | Oligochaete,<br>Spirosperma nikolskyi             | 7,979                |
| 59                | 6,808                | Yellow perch,<br>Perca flavescens                 | 6,808                |
| 58                | 6,738                | Earthworm,<br>Varichaetadrilus pacificus          | 6,738                |
| 57                | 5,947                | White sucker,<br>Catostomus commersonii           | 5,947                |
| 56                | 5,674                | Oligochaete,<br>Quistadrilus multisetosus         | 5,674                |
| 55                | 5,583                | Flagfish,<br>Jordanella floridae                  | 5,583                |
| 54                | 4,929                | Guppy,<br>Poecilia reticulata                     | 4,929                |
| 53                | 4,467                | Mayfly,<br>Ephemerella subvaria                   | 4,467                |
| 52                | 4,193                | Tubificid worm,<br>Tubifex tubifex                | 4,193                |
| 51                | 3,350                | Amphipod,<br>Crangonyx pseudogracilis             | 3,350                |
| 50                | 3,121                | Copepod,<br>Diaptomus forbesi                     | 3,121                |
| 49                | 2,967                | Zebrafish,<br>Danio rerio                         | 2,967                |

| Rank <sup>a</sup> | GMAV<br>(µg/L total) | Species                                       | SMAV<br>(µg/L total) |  |
|-------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|--|
| 48                | 2,231                | African clawed frog,<br>Xenopus laevis        | 2,231                |  |
| 47                | 1,983                | Crayfish,<br>Procambarus acutus               | 812.8                |  |
| -                 | -                    | Crayfish,<br>Procambarus alleni               | 6,592                |  |
| -                 | -                    | Red swamp crayfish,<br>Procambarus clarkii    | 1,455                |  |
| 46                | 1,656                | Goldfish,<br>Carassius auratus                | 1,656                |  |
| 45                | >1,637               | Caddisfly,<br>Arctopsyche sp.                 | >1,637               |  |
| 44                | 1,593                | Oligochaete,<br>Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri      | 1,593                |  |
| 43                | 1,582                | Fathead minnow,<br>Pimephales promelas        | 1,582                |  |
| 42                | 1,023                | Northwestern salamander,<br>Ambystoma gracile | 1,023                |  |
| 41                | 983.8                | Isopod,<br>Caecidotea bicrenata               | 983.8                |  |
| 40                | >808.4               | Snail,<br>Gyraulus sp.                        | >808.4               |  |
| 39                | 651.3                | Lake whitefish,<br>Coregonus clupeaformis     | 651.3                |  |
| 38                | 539.7                | Bryozoa,<br>Plumatella emarginata             | 539.7                |  |
| 37                | 501.7                | Cladoceran,<br>Alona affinis                  | 501.7                |  |
| 36                | 453.0                | Cyclopoid copepod,<br>Cyclops varicans        | 453.0                |  |
| 35                | 427.9                | Pond snail,<br>Lymnaea stagnalis              | 427.9                |  |
| 34                | 410.4                | Planarian,<br>Dugesia dorotocephala           | 410.4                |  |
| 33                | 392.5                | Leech,<br>Glossiphonia complanata             | 392.5                |  |
| 32                | 350.4                | Mayfly,<br>Baetis tricaudatus                 | 350.4                |  |
| 31                | 346.6                | Bryozoa,<br>Pectinatella magnifica            | 346.6                |  |
| 30                | 275.0                | Worm,<br>Lumbriculus variegatus               | 275.0                |  |

| Rank <sup>a</sup> | GMAV<br>(µg/L total) | Species                                     | SMAV<br>(µg/L total) |
|-------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| 29                | 208.0                | Snail,<br>Physa acuta                       | 2,152 <sup>b</sup>   |
| -                 | -                    | Pouch snail,<br>Physa gyrina                | 208.0                |
| 28                | 204.1                | Snail,<br>Aplexa hypnorum                   | 204.1                |
| 27                | 154.3                | Amphipod,<br>Gammarus pseudolimnaeus        | 154.3                |
| 26                | 145.5                | Worm,<br>Nais elinguis                      | 145.5                |
| 25                | 120.1                | Hydra,<br>Hydra circumcincta                | 184.8                |
| -                 | -                    | Hydra<br>Hydra oligactis                    | 154.8                |
| -                 | -                    | Green hydra,<br>Hydra viridissima           | 38.85                |
| -                 | -                    | Hydra,<br>Hydra vulgaris                    | 187.1                |
| 24                | 103.1                | Cladoceran,<br>Diaphanosoma brachyurum      | 103.1                |
| 23                | 99.54                | Isopod,<br>Lirceus alabamae                 | 99.54                |
| 22                | 94.67                | Crayfish,<br>Orconectes immunis             | >22,579 <sup>b</sup> |
| -                 | -                    | Crayfish,<br>Orconectes juvenilis           | 134.0                |
| -                 | -                    | Crayfish,<br>Orconectes placidus            | 66.89                |
| -                 | -                    | Crayfish,<br>Orconectes virilis             | 22,800 <sup>b</sup>  |
| 21                | 86.51                | Cladoceran,<br>Moina macrocopa              | 86.51                |
| 20                | 80.38                | Bonytail,<br>Gila elegans (LS)              | 80.38                |
| 19                | 76.02                | Razorback sucker,<br>Xyrauchen texanus (LS) | 76.02                |
| 18                | 74.28                | Bryozoa,<br>Lophopodella carteri            | 74.28                |
| 17                | 73.67                | Cladoceran,<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia           | 64.03                |
| -                 | -                    | Cladoceran,<br>Ceriodaphnia reticulata      | 84.76                |

| Rank <sup>a</sup> | GMAV<br>(µg/L total) | Species  | SMAV<br>(µg/L total) |
|-------------------|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| 16                | 71.76                | Mussel,<br>Utterbackia imbecillis                        | 71.76                |
| 15                | 70.76                | Southern rainbow mussel,<br>Villosa vibex                | 70.76                |
| 14                | 68.51                | Mussel,<br>Lasmigona subviridis                          | 68.51                |
| 13                | 67.90                | Mussel,<br>Actinonaias pectorosa                         | 67.90                |
| 12                | 61.42                | Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia ambigua                           | 24.81                |
| -                 | -                    | Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna                             | 40.62                |
| -                 | -                    | Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia pulex                             | 109.2                |
| -                 | -                    | Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia similis                           | 129.3                |
| 11                | 57.71                | Cladoceran,<br>Simocephalus serrulatus                   | 57.71                |
| 10                | 51.34                | Neosho mucket,<br>Lampsilis rafinesqueana (LS)           | 44.67                |
| -                 | -                    | Fatmucket,<br>Lampsilis siliquoidea                      | 35.73                |
| -                 | -                    | Southern fatmucket,<br>Lampsilis straminea claibornensis | 93.17                |
| -                 | -                    | Yellow sandshell,<br>Lampsilis teres                     | 46.71                |
| 9                 | 46.79                | Colorado pikeminnow,<br>Ptychocheilus lucius (LS)        | 46.79                |
| -                 | -                    | Northern pikeminnow,<br>Ptychocheilus oregonensis        | 4,265 <sup>b</sup>   |
| 8                 | <33.78               | White sturgeon,<br>Acipenser transmontanus (LS)          | <33.78               |
| 7                 | 23.00                | Amphipod,<br>Hyalella azteca                             | 23.00                |
| 6                 | >15.72               | Mountain whitefish,<br>Prosopium williamsoni             | >15.72               |
| 5                 | 6.141                | Cutthroat trout,<br>Oncorhynchus clarkii                 | 5.401                |
| -                 | -                    | Coho salmon,<br>Oncorhynchus kisutch (LS)                | 11.88                |
| -                 | -                    | Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss (LS)               | 3.727                |

| Rank <sup>a</sup> | GMAV<br>(µg/L total) | Species  | SMAV<br>(µg/L total) |
|-------------------|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| -                 | -                    | Chinook salmon,<br>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha (LS) | 5.949                |
| 4                 | 5.931                | Striped bass,<br>Morone saxatilis                | 5.931                |
| 3                 | 5.642                | Brown trout,<br>Salmo trutta                     | 5.642                |
| 2                 | 4.411                | Mottled sculpin,<br>Cottus bairdii               | 4.418                |
| -                 | -                    | Shorthead sculpin,<br>Cottus confusus            | 4.404                |
| 1                 | 4.190                | Bull trout,<br>Salvelinus confluentus            | 4.190                |
| -                 | _                    | Brook trout,<br>Salvelinus fontinalis (LS)       | 3,055 <sup>b</sup>   |

<sup>a</sup> Ranked from least to most sensitive based on Genus Mean Acute Value.

<sup>b</sup> There is a 10-fold difference in SMAVs for the genus, only most sensitive SMAV is used in the calculation. Therefore, only bull trout, and not brook trout, was used to determine GMAV for *Salvelinus*.

[The following species were not included in the Ranked GMAV Table because hardness was not reported and therefore toxicity values could not be normalized to the standard total hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>: Leech, *Nephelopsis obscura*; Crayfish, *Orconectes limosus*; Prawn, *Macrobrachium rosenbergii*; Mayfly, *Drunella grandis grandis*; Stonefly, *Pteronarcella badia*; Midge, *Culicoides furens*; Grass carp, *Ctenopharyngodon idellus*.] *LS* = Federally-listed species

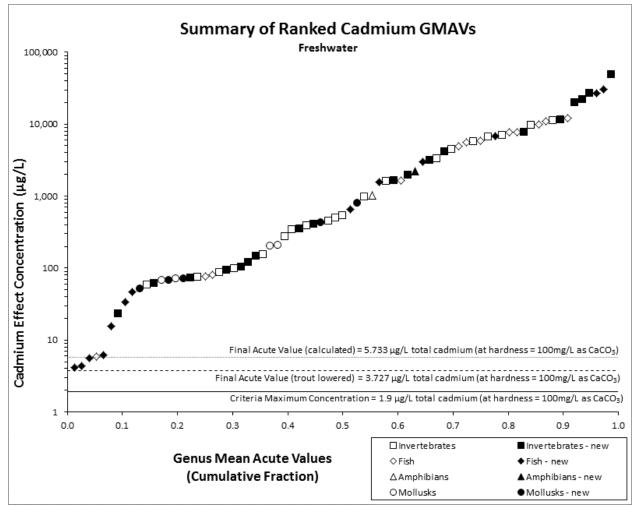


Figure 3. Ranked Freshwater Cadmium GMAVs.

# **3.1.2** Chronic toxicity

Acceptable data on the chronic effects of cadmium in freshwater are available for 27 species, grouped into 20 genera (**Appendix C**). As with the freshwater cadmium acute dataset, the diversity of species representing the chronic dataset satisfy the eight MDRs specified in the 1985 Guidelines, and regression analysis was therefore used to derive the new freshwater CCC. This is in contrast to the acute-chronic ratio methodology, which can be used when the MDRs are not met. Ranked GMCVs for cadmium in fresh water based on chronic toxicity are identified in **Table 9** and plotted in **Figure 5**. The following sections detail the derivation of these GMCV summaries.

#### Hardness correction

Following the procedures described in **Section 2.7.1**, an analysis of covariance was applied to the data in **Appendix C** (each study used in the chronic hardness slope derivation is compiled in **Appendix Table C-2**) to calculate the chronic hardness correction slope for four species (*Daphnia magna*, *Oncorhynchus mykiss*, *Salmo trutta* and *Salvelinus fontinalis*) (**Table 8**). Two of the four species (*O. mykiss* and *S. fontinalis*) were not included in the 2001 AWQC dataset. Although included in the 2001 revision, data for *P. promelas* were not used for the hardness correction slope in the 2016 update because no  $EC_{20}$  values and only MATCs were available for these tests. For *D. magna*, both  $EC_{20}$  values and MATCs were available, but the  $EC_{20}$  values from multiple studies were too divergent. Therefore, the same three MATC values from Chapman et al. (Manuscript) used in the 2001 revision were retained in the 2016 update so that an invertebrate species could be included in the calculation of the chronic cadmium toxicity-hardness slope. The acceptable data for rainbow trout were limited to data from Brown et al. (1994), Davies and Brinkman (1994b), Besser et al. (2007), and Mebane et al. (2008). Rainbow trout data from Davies et al. (1993) were not included, as differences in toxicity due to different levels of hardness were attributed entirely to magnesium amendments.

Using the final dataset to calculate the chronic cadmium toxicity-hardness slope, an analysis of covariance test was performed to determine whether a single pooled species slope was acceptable for use in the criteria derivation. The P-value of the resulting relationship between hardness and individual species slopes was 0.15, indicating that individual species hardness slopes were not significantly different from one another, and that a single pooled slope could be used. The pooled slope for the log-log relationship between hardness and chronic toxicity was 0.7977. A list of the species and accompanying slopes used to estimate the final chronic hardness slope is provided in **Table 8** and graphically illustrated in **Figure 4**.

 Table 8. Pooled and Individual Species Slopes Calculated for the Cadmium Chronic

 Toxicity vs. Hardness Relationship.

|                                  |    |          |                            | 95% Confidence |    |
|----------------------------------|----|----------|----------------------------|----------------|----|
| Species                          | n  | Slope    | <b>R<sup>2</sup> Value</b> | Interval       | df |
| Daphnia magna <sup>a</sup>       | 3  | 0.7712   | 0.962                      | -1.166-2.709   | 1  |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss <sup>b</sup> | 6  | 0.4602*  | 0.705                      | 0.04712-0.8732 | 4  |
| Salmo trutta                     | 6  | 1.329*   | 0.765                      | 0.3072-2.350   | 4  |
| Salvelinus fontinalis            | 3  | 1.078    | 0.862                      | -4.406-6.563   | 1  |
|                                  |    |          |                            |                |    |
| Final Model                      | 18 | 0.7977*# | 0.841                      | 0.4334-1.162   | 13 |

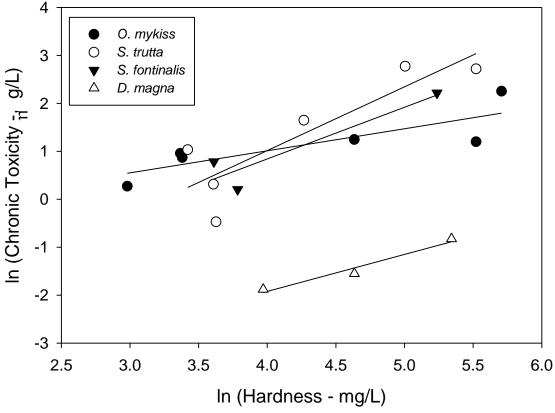
Species highlighted in bold are new relative to the 2001 AWQC hardness slope estimation.

\* Slope is significantly different than 0 (p<0.05).

# Individual species slopes not significantly different (p=0.15).

<sup>a</sup> Includes 3 MATCs from Chapman et al. (Manuscript).

<sup>b</sup> Includes one value from Brown et al. (1994), two values from Davies and Brinkman (1994b), one value from Besser et al. (2007) and two from Mebane et al. (2008). Excluded 3 values from Davies et al. (1993) because hardness was manipulated using magnesium.





Natural log transformed hardness and chronic toxicity concentrations for each species used to calculate the pooled chronic hardness correction slope. Results of individual regression lines are shown in **Table 8**.

#### Summaries of studies used in chronic freshwater criterion determination

Of the 20 Genus Mean Chronic Values (GMCV) in the updated chronic criteria dataset, four of the genera included previously in the 2001 update have new data. A new species in the updated dataset, mottled sculpin (C. bairdii) now represents the most sensitive fish species and the third most sensitive genus in the distribution with a GMCV =  $1.470 \mu g/L$  (total cadmium and normalized to a total hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>). The most sensitive invertebrate is the amphipod *Hyalella azteca* with a normalized GMCV =  $0.7453 \mu g/L$  (based on the 42-day reproduction endpoint). There are sufficient data to fulfill the requirements to calculate a chronic freshwater criterion using the species sensitivity distribution (SD) method. Acceptable data on the chronic effects of cadmium on freshwater animals include 11 species of invertebrates and 16 species of fish grouped into 20 genera (Table 9). Six new species include the oligochaete (Lumbriculus variegatus), the fatmucket (Lampsilis siliquoidea), the snail (Lymnaea stagnalis), the Rio Grande cutthroat trout (O. clarkii virginalis), the mottled sculpin (C. bairdii) and the cladoceran (*Ceriodaphnia reticulata*). All of the toxicity values and SMCVs derived are tabulated and included in **Appendix C**. The first through fourth most sensitive genera (out of a total of 20) were used in the computation of the Final Chronic Value (FCV) and are ranked below from most to least sensitive:

- 1. *Hyalella azteca*, Amphipod (GMCV=0.7453 µg/L total Cd)
- 2. *Ceriodaphnia*, Cladoceran (GMCV=1.293 µg/L total Cd)
- 3. Cottus bairdii, Mottled sculpin (GMCV=1.470 µg/L total Cd)
- 4. Chironomus dilutus, Midge (GMCV=2.000 µg/L total Cd)

The resulting calculated FCV is 0.7945  $\mu$ g/L total cadmium. Summaries are provided below for the individual species or genera (in cases where more than one species is included in the calculation of the GMCV) used to calculate the freshwater FCV. All values are provided in terms of total cadmium.

#### <u>Hyalella azteca</u>

One full-life cycle study satisfied the acceptability criteria for *H. azteca* (Ingersoll and Kemble 2001) based on recently recommended culture and control conditions, which were also used in the 2013 ammonia criteria (see **Appendix K**). *H. azteca* were exposed under flow-through measured conditions (control, low, middle and high exposures) at a mean temperature of

23°C and a total hardness of 280 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>. A 3-mm nylon mesh substrate was provided during the test. The seven- to eight-day old amphipods were exposed to water only mean total cadmium concentrations of 0.10 (control), 0.12, 0.32, 0.51, 1.9 and 3.2  $\mu$ g/L for 42 days. The water used for this test (USGS Columbia Lab well water) is acceptable for *H. azteca* studies (around 25 mg Cl/L and 0.08 mg Br/L). For this study, both dry weight (measured by scale) and length data were taken as measures of growth, and there are differences in the growth inferred by these two measures. Through direct consultation with the study authors, it was determined that at the time this study was conducted length provided a more accurate and reliable measure of growth than the direct measure of weight. This was based largely on the small sizes of the organisms and limitations in the accuracy of the scales at the time the study was conducted. This same laboratory has developed a robust empirical relationship between amphipod length and weight, which has been used in multiple peer reviewed publications (Besser et al. 2013, 2015a,b; Ivey and Ingersoll 2016; Kemble et al. 2013). Applying this formula, the 28-d average control length of 4.37 mm represents an average dry weight of 0.434 mg and the 42-d average control length of 4.67 mm translates to an average dry weight of 0.524 mg. These weight values are above the minimum control performance values listed in Appendix K and in ASTM (2005). In addition, the average control reproduction (6.4 young/female) also met minimum performance values. Although the feeding rate used in this test was below that recommended for *H. azteca* exposures lasting longer than 10 days, the finding that control organisms met performance criteria applied in tests using a higher feeding rate supports retaining these data for use in deriving AWQC. The most sensitive endpoint from this test was reproduction; the reproduction  $EC_{20}$  for this test is 1.695 µg/L, or 0.7453 µg/L when normalized to a total hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>. H. azteca is now the most chronically sensitive genus in the dataset with a hardnessnormalized SMCV/GMCV of 0.7453 µg/L (Table 9). This value is a revision to the 42-day MATC of 0.9844 µg/L that was previously used in the 2001 AWQC cadmium document (see Section 5.2.1 for additional discussion on suitability of chronic *Hyalella* studies).

#### Ceriodaphnia dubia

An acceptable *C. dubia* seven-day static-renewal toxicity test was conducted by Jop et al. (1995) using reconstituted soft laboratory water. The <24-hr old neonates were exposed to 1, 5, 10, 19 and 41  $\mu$ g/L measured cadmium concentrations in addition to a laboratory water control at 25°C. The NOEC and LOEC were 10 and 19  $\mu$ g/L cadmium, respectively, with a resulting

chronic value of 13.78  $\mu$ g/L cadmium. An EC<sub>20</sub> could not be calculated with the information provided for this test. Similarly, both Spehar and Fiandt (1986) and Brooks et al. (2004) lacked the details necessary to calculate EC<sub>20</sub>s. MATCs for these tests were reported at 2.20 and 1.93  $\mu$ g/L total cadmium, respectively. Chronic values for these three studies ranged from 1.264 to 49.75  $\mu$ g/L total cadmium when normalized to a total hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>.

Researchers at Southwest Texas State University (2000) also evaluated the chronic toxicity of cadmium to *C. dubia*. Five replicate tests were conducted using static-renewal exposures and laboratory reconstituted hard water at a hardness of 270 mg/L as dilution water for the five cadmium concentrations. For reproduction, NOECs ranged from 1.073 to 5.457  $\mu$ g/L, LOECs from 2.391 to 9.934  $\mu$ g/L, and the MATCs from 1.602 to 7.259  $\mu$ g/L cadmium. Reproductive EC<sub>20</sub>s for these tests were very similar to the MATCs, and ranged from 1.341 to 6.129  $\mu$ g/L cadmium at 270 mg/L hardness, which is equivalent to 0.6071 to 2.775  $\mu$ g/L when normalized to a total hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>. An EC<sub>20</sub> could not be estimated for *C. reticulata* (**Table 9**), and data from this study were not used in the GMCV calculation. The resultant hardness-normalized SMCV and GMCV for this species is 1.293  $\mu$ g/L, and is the second most sensitive genus in the chronic dataset.

#### Cottus bairdii

Besser et al. (2007) evaluated the chronic toxicity of cadmium to the mottled sculpin, (*Cottus bairdii*), via a 28-day flow-through measured concentration early life stage (ELS) test. Swim-up fry were exposed to five cadmium concentrations diluted with a well water/reverse osmosis treated water mixture (103 mg/L average total hardness). Survival, growth and biomass were evaluated at test termination. Survival was the most sensitive endpoint with a NOEC, LOEC and MATC of 1.4, 2.6 and 1.91 µg/L cadmium, respectively. The estimated hardness-normalized 28-day survival EC<sub>20</sub> of 1.721 µg/L cadmium is very similar to the MATC at the test hardness of 103 mg/L. The authors also conducted a 21-day ELS test with the mottled sculpin using the same dilution water, and observed a more sensitive survival effect concentration of 0.8758 µg/L cadmium for the MATC, and an estimated EC<sub>20</sub> of 1.285 µg/L cadmium. Both tests were used to calculate a SMCV/GMCV of 1.470 µg/L cadmium, and ranks *Cottus* as the third most chronically sensitive genus to cadmium.

#### Chironomus dilutus

Ingersoll and Kemble (2001) exposed the midge *Chironomus dilutus* to cadmium under the same conditions listed above for the amphipod *H. azteca*, except that a thin 5 mL layer of sand was provided as a substrate. The <24-hr old larvae were exposed to water-only mean measured total cadmium concentrations of 0.15 (control), 0.50, 1.5, 3.1, 5.8 and 16.4  $\mu$ g/L cadmium for 60 days. The mean weight, biomass, percent emergence and percent hatch 20-day NOEC and LOEC values for all endpoints were 5.8 and 16.4  $\mu$ g/L cadmium, respectively. The calculated EC<sub>20</sub> based on percent hatch was 4.548  $\mu$ g/L total cadmium or 2.000  $\mu$ g/L when normalized to a total hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>, and is the fourth most sensitive genus to cadmium in the chronic dataset.

# Table 9. Ranked Freshwater GMCVs.

(Note: All data adjusted to a total hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub> and expressed as total cadmium). (Values in bold are new/revised data since the 2001 AWQC).

| Rank <sup>a</sup> | GMCV<br>(µg/L total) | Species                                  | SMCV<br>(µg/L total) |
|-------------------|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| 20                | >38.66               | Blue tilapia,<br>Oreochromis aureus      | >38.66 <sup>c</sup>  |
| 19                | 36.70                | Oligochaete,<br>Aeolosoma headleyi       | 36.70                |
| 18                | 16.43                | Bluegill,<br>Lepomis macrochirus         | 16.43                |
| 17                | 15.16                | Oligochaete,<br>Lumbriculus variegatus   | 15.16                |
| 16                | 14.22                | Smallmouth bass,<br>Micropterus dolomieu | 14.22 <sup>c</sup>   |
| 15                | 14.17                | Northern pike,<br>Esox lucius            | 14.17 <sup>°</sup>   |
| 14                | 14.16                | Fathead minnow,<br>Pimephales promelas   | 14.16                |
| 13                | 13.66                | White sucker,<br>Catostomus commersonii  | 13.66 <sup>c</sup>   |
| 12                | 11.29                | Fatmucket,<br>Lampsilis siliquoidea      | 11.29                |
| 11                | 9.887                | Pond snail,<br>Lymnaea stagnalis         | 9.887                |
| 10                | 8.723                | Flagfish,<br>Jordanella floridae         | 8.723                |

| Rank <sup>a</sup> | GMCV<br>(µg/L total) | Species  | SMCV<br>(µg/L total) |
|-------------------|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| 9                 | 3.516                | Snail,<br>Aplexa hypnorum                                      | 3.516                |
| 8                 | 3.360                | Atlantic salmon,<br>Salmo salar (LS)                           | 2.389                |
| -                 | -                    | Brown trout,<br>Salmo trutta                                   | 4.725                |
| 7                 | 3.251                | Rio Grande cutthroat trout,<br>Oncorhynchus clarkii virginalis | 3.543                |
| -                 | -                    | Coho salmon,<br>Oncorhynchus kisutch (LS)                      | NA <sup>b</sup>      |
| -                 | -                    | Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss (LS)                     | 2.192                |
| -                 | -                    | Chinook salmon,<br>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha (LS)               | 4.426                |
| 6                 | 2.356                | Brook trout,<br>Salvelinus fontinalis                          | 2.356                |
| -                 | -                    | Lake trout,<br>Salvelinus namaycush                            | NA <sup>b</sup>      |
| 5                 | 2.024                | Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna                                   | 0.9150               |
| -                 | -                    | Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia pulex                                   | 4.478                |
| 4                 | 2.000                | Midge,<br>Chironomus dilutus                                   | 2.000                |
| 3                 | 1.470                | Mottled sculpin,<br><i>Cottus bairdii</i>                      | 1.470                |
| 2                 | 1.293                | Cladoceran,<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia                              | 1.293                |
| -                 | -                    | Cladoceran,<br>Ceriodaphnia reticulata                         | NA <sup>b</sup>      |
| 1                 | 0.7453               | Amphipod,<br>Hyalella azteca                                   | 0.7453               |

<sup>a</sup> Ranked from most resistant to most sensitive based on Genus Mean Chronic Value.
 <sup>b</sup> Not included in the GMCV calculation because normalized EC<sub>20</sub> data are available for the genus.
 <sup>c</sup> Calculated from the MATC and not EC<sub>20</sub>, but retained to avoid losing a GMCV.

[The following species were not included in the Ranked GMCV table because hardness test conditions were not reported and therefore toxicity values could not be normalized to the standard hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>: Mudsnail, Potamopyrgus antipodarum.]

LS = Federally-listed species

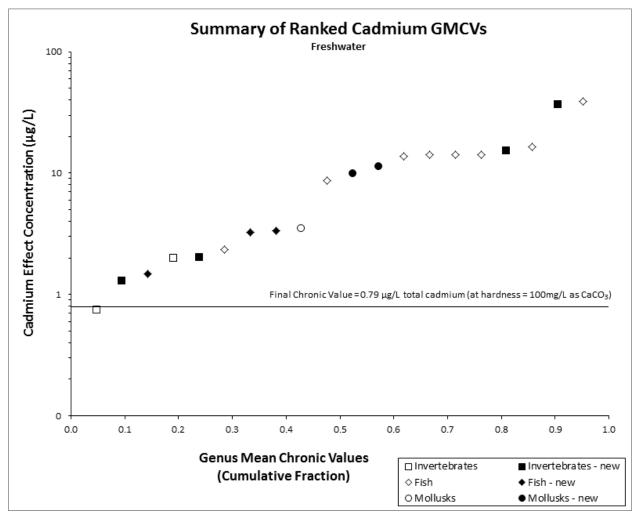


Figure 5. Ranked Freshwater Cadmium GMCVs.

# **3.2** Estuarine Toxicity to Aquatic Animals

# 3.2.1 Acute toxicity

Acceptable acute data for cadmium are available for 94 different estuarine/marine species representing 79 genera (**Table 10**). **Figure 6** plots the ranked GMAVs for cadmium in estuarine/marine environments based on acute toxicity. The following sections detail the derivation of these GMAV summaries.

## Water quality parameters affecting toxicity

Estuarine/marine fish species are generally more resistant to cadmium than freshwater fish species with SMAVs ranging from 75.0  $\mu$ g/L for the striped bass (at a salinity of 1 g/kg) to >80,000  $\mu$ g/L for the Mozambique tilapia (**Appendix B**). There are several water quality

parameters that appear to affect the toxicity of cadmium to estuarine/marine species. In a study of the interaction of dissolved oxygen and salinity on the acute toxicity of cadmium to the mummichog, for example, Voyer (1975) found that 96-hr LC<sub>50</sub>s at a salinity of 32 g/kg were about one-half of 96-hr LC<sub>50</sub>s at salinities of 10 and 20 g/kg. As discussed in **Section 5.4.1**, this increase in toxicity with increasing salinity is not consistent with other data reported in **Appendix B** and **Appendix I**, and a salinity correction factor could not be developed.

Limited investigations have been conducted to characterize the influence of temperature on cadmium toxicity. O'Hara (1973a) investigated the effect of water temperature and salinity on the toxicity of cadmium to the fiddler crab, *Uca pugilator*. LC<sub>50</sub>s at 20°C were 32,300, 46,600 and 37,000  $\mu$ g/L at salinities of 10, 20 and 30 g/kg, respectively. Increasing the water temperature from 20 to 30°C lowered the LC<sub>50</sub> at all of the salinities tested. Toudal and Riisgard (1987) reported that increasing the water temperature from 13 to 21°C at a salinity of 20 g/kg also lowered the LC<sub>50</sub> value of cadmium for the copepod, *Acartia tonsa*. Thus, increasing temperature levels generally resulted in the greater toxicity of cadmium to aquatic organisms, but sufficient data are not available to develop a quantitative relationship.

#### Summaries of studies used in acute estuarine/marine criterion determination

Suitable cadmium acute toxicity test results for estuarine/marine organisms are now available for 78 invertebrate species and 16 fish species, for a total of 94 species grouped into 79 genera (**Appendix B**). Forty of the 79 GMAVs in the updated dataset have new data. Three new invertebrate species, *Neomysis americana*, *Tigriopus brevicornis* and *Aurelia aurita* now represent the three most sensitive taxa in the distribution (GMAVs of 28.14, 29.14 and 61.75  $\mu$ g/L, respectively). The most sensitive fish is the striped bass, *Morone saxatilis*, with a GMAV = 75.0  $\mu$ g/L and ranked the 5<sup>th</sup> most sensitive species in the new dataset (**Table 10**).

Acute sensitivity ranges widely amongst the estuarine/marine genera for which acute values are available, with the most sensitive species approximately 6,000 times more sensitive than the most resistant species. The GMAVs for estuarine/marine invertebrate species range from 28.14  $\mu$ g/L for the mysid, *Neomysis* to 169,787  $\mu$ g/L for the horseshoe crab, *Limulus* (**Table 10**). The SMAVs for estuarine/marine polychaetes range from 200  $\mu$ g/L for *Capitella capitata* to 12,052  $\mu$ g/L for *Neanthes arenaceodentata*. Estuarine/marine molluscs have SMAVs that range from 60  $\mu$ g/L for the horse clam (*Tresus capax*) to 23,200  $\mu$ g/L for the dog whelk (*Nucella lapillus*). Acute values are available for more than one species in each of 15 genera, and

the range of SMAVs within each genus is no more than a factor of 10 for 14 of the 15 genera. Oysters (*Crassostrea*) include SMAVs that differ by a factor of 21.9, which is possibly due to different exposure conditions between the tested species. As described for the freshwater data, only the most sensitive SMAV is used in calculating the GMAV for *Crassostrea*. Furthermore, to avoid using test results from studies in which the life stage tested is known to be less sensitive than other life stages (**Appendix B**), only the data from Reish et al. (1976) were used for *C*. *capitata*, and only data from Martin et al. (1981) and Nelson et al. (1988) were used for *M*. *edulis*. Similarly, only data from Sullivan et al. (1983) were used for *E. affinis*, while only data from Wright and Frain (1981) were used for *Marinogammarus obtusatus*. Finally, only data from Cripe (1994) were used for *F. duorarum*, only data from Park et al. (1994) were used for *Rivulus marmoratus* and only data from Hilmy et al. (1985) were used for *Mugil cephalus*. The distribution of ranked estuarine/marine GMAVs for cadmium is depicted in **Figure 6**.

There are sufficient data to fulfill the necessary requirements to calculate an acute criterion for cadmium in estuarine/marine water using the species sensitivity distribution (SD) method. The second through fifth most sensitive genus were used in the computation of the Final Acute Value (FAV) and are ranked below from most to least sensitive:

- 2. *Tigriopus brevicornis*, Copepod (GMAV=29.14 µg/L total Cd)
- 3. Aurelia aurita, Moon jellyfish (GMAV=61.75 µg/L total Cd)
- 4. Americamysis (GMAV=67.39 µg/L total Cd)
- 5. Morone saxatilis, Striped bass (GMAV=75.0 µg/L total Cd)

The most sensitive genus was represented by the species, *Neomysis americana* (GMAV=28.14  $\mu$ g/L total cadmium), which is not included in the criteria numeric calculation because it is not within the four GMAVs closest to the 5<sup>th</sup> percentile of sensitivity in the distribution of 79 genera included in the dataset. In the 2015 draft criteria document, this genus was represented by the species *Neomysis integer*, which was the third most sensitive genus. *Neomysis integer* has been subsequently removed from the database since it does not occur in North America waters and data for the North American estuarine/marine species as a surrogate for this genus unnecessary. The resulting calculated FAV is 66.25  $\mu$ g/L total cadmium. Summaries are provided below for the individual species or genera (in cases where more than one species is

included in the calculation of the GMAV) used to calculate the estuarine/marine FAV. All values are provided in terms of total cadmium.

#### Tigriopus brevicornis

The GMAV/SMAV of 29.14  $\mu$ g/L cadmium for the copepod, *Tigriopus brevicornis*, is based on the geometric mean of three 96-hr LC<sub>50</sub>s from tests conducted with three different life stages and a salinity that ranged from 34.5 to 35 g/kg. (Forget et al. 1998). The copepods were exposed to unmeasured static cadmium chloride solutions and the resulting acute values were 17.4, 29.7 and 47.9  $\mu$ g/L cadmium for the nauplius, copepodid and ovigerous female life stages, respectively (**Appendix B**).

#### <u>Aurelia aurita</u>

Free-swimming larvae (ephyra) of the moon jellyfish, *Aurelia aurita*, were exposed to cadmium nitrate in a static, unmeasured test for 48-hr (Faimali et al. 2013). The SMAV/GMAV of 61.75  $\mu$ g/L cadmium is the fifth most sensitive species in the estuarine/marine acute dataset and the third most sensitive genus (**Table 10**).

#### <u>Americamysis</u>

The GMAV of 67.39  $\mu$ g/L cadmium for *Americamysis* is the geometric mean of the SMAVs for the two mysid species *A. bahia* and *A. bigelowi* (formerly identified as *Mysidopsis bigelowi*). Acceptable acute values for *A. bahia* range from 11.1 to 110  $\mu$ g/L total cadmium. While there are 14 acceptable acute values, the SMAV of 41.29  $\mu$ g/L total cadmium is calculated from only the two flow-through measured exposures conducted at salinities of 10-17 g/kg (Nimmo et al. 1977a) and 30 g/kg (Gentile et al. 1982; Lussier et al. 1985).

#### <u>Morone saxatilis</u>

The striped bass has a GMAV/SMAV of 75.0  $\mu$ g/L cadmium and is the most sensitive fish species and the fifth most sensitive genus in the estuarine/marine acute dataset (Palawski et al. 1985). This value is based on a test where 63-day old fish were exposed to static and unmeasured concentrations of cadmium chloride for 96-hr at a salinity of 1 g/kg.

# Table 10. Ranked Estuarine/Marine GMAVs.

| Rank <sup>a</sup> | GMAV<br>(µg/L total) | Species   | SMAV<br>(µg/L total) |
|-------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| 79                | 169,787              | Horseshoe crab,<br>Limulus polyphemus             | 169,787              |
| 78                | 135,000              | Oligochaete worm,<br>Monopylephorus cuticulatus   | 135,000              |
| 77                | >80,000              | Mozambique tilapia,<br>Oreochromis mossambicus    | >80,000              |
| 76                | 62,000               | Scorpionfish,<br>Scorpaena guttata                | 62,000               |
| 75                | 28,196               | Sheepshead minnow,<br>Cyprinodon variegatus       | 28,196               |
| 74                | 25,900               | Cunner,<br>Tautogolabrus adspersus                | 25,900               |
| 73                | 24,000               | Oligochaete worm,<br>Tubificoides gabriellae      | 24,000               |
| 72                | 23,200               | Dog whelk,<br>Nucella lapillus                    | 23,200               |
| 71                | 22,887               | Amphipod,<br>Eohaustorius estuarius               | 22,887               |
| 70                | 19,550               | Mummichog,<br>Fundulus heteroclitus               | 18,200               |
| -                 | -                    | Striped killifish,<br>Fundulus majalis            | 21,000               |
| 69                | 19,170               | Eastern mud snail,<br>Nassarius obsoletus         | 19,170               |
| 68                | 14,297               | Winter flounder,<br>Pseudopleuronectes americanus | 14,297               |
| 67                | 12,755               | Fiddler crab,<br>Uca pugilator                    | 21,238               |
| -                 | -                    | Fiddler crab,<br>Uca triangularis                 | 7,660                |
| 66                | 12,052               | Polychaete worm,<br>Neanthes arenaceodentata      | 12,052               |
| 65                | 11,000               | Shiner perch,<br>Cymatogaster aggregata           | 11,000               |
| 64                | >10,200              | California market squid,<br>Loligo opalescens     | >10,200              |
| 63                | 10,114               | Polychaete worm,<br>Alitta virens                 | 10,114               |
| 62                | 10,000               | Oligochaete,<br>Tectidrilus verrucosus            | 10,000               |

(Values in bold are new/revised data since the 2001 AWQC).

| Rank <sup>a</sup> | GMAV<br>(µg/L total) | Species                                      | SMAV<br>(μg/L total) |
|-------------------|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| 61                | 9,217                | Striped mullet,<br><i>Mugil cephalus</i>     | 7,079                |
| -                 | -                    | White mullet,<br>Mugil curema                | 12,000               |
| 60                | 9,100                | Nematode,<br>Rhabditis marina                | 9,100                |
| 59                | >8,000               | Isopod,<br>Excirolana sp.                    | >8,000               |
| 58                | 7,400                | Sand dollar,<br>Dendraster excentricus       | 7,400                |
| 57                | 7,120                | Wood borer,<br>Limnoria tripunctata          | 7,120                |
| 56                | 6,700                | Amphipod,<br>Diporeia spp.                   | 6,700                |
| 55                | 6,600                | Atlantic oyster drill,<br>Urosalpinx cinerea | 6,600                |
| 54                | 4,900                | Mud crab,<br>Eurypanopeus depressus          | 4,900                |
| 53                | 4,700                | Polychaete,<br>Nereis grubei                 | 4,700                |
| 52                | 4,100                | Green shore crab,<br>Carcinus maenas         | 4,100                |
| 51                | 4,058                | Blue crab,<br>Callinectes sapidus            | 2,594                |
| -                 | -                    | Lesser blue crab,<br>Callinectes similis     | 6,350                |
| 50                | 3,925                | Polychaete,<br>Ophryotrocha diadema          | 3,925                |
| 49                | 3,500                | Scud,<br>Marinogammarus obtusatus            | 3,500                |
| 48                | 3,142                | Polychaete worm,<br>Ctenodrilus serratus     | 3,142                |
| 47                | 2,900                | Amphipod,<br>Ampelisca abdita                | 2,900                |
| 46                | 2,600                | Cone worm,<br>Pectinaria californiensis      | 2,600                |
| 45                | 2,413                | Common starfish,<br>Asterias forbesi         | 2,413                |
| 44                | 2,110                | Pacific sand crab,<br>Emerita analoga        | 2,110                |
| 43                | 2,060                | Gastropod,<br>Tenguella granulata            | 2,060                |

| Rank <sup>a</sup> | GMAV<br>(µg/L total) | Species  | SMAV<br>(µg/L total) |
|-------------------|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| 42                | 1,720                | Tiger shrimp,<br>Penaeus monodon                       | 1,720                |
| 41                | 1,708                | Copepod,<br>Pseudodiaptomus coronatus                  | 1,708                |
| 40                | 1,672                | Soft-shell clam,<br>Mya arenaria                       | 1,672                |
| 39                | 1,510                | Amphipod,<br><i>Rhepoxynius abronius</i>               | 1,510                |
| 38                | 1,506                | Brown mussel,<br>Perna perna                           | 1,146                |
| -                 | -                    | Green mussel,<br>Perna viridis                         | 1,981                |
| 37                | 1,500                | Coho salmon,<br>Oncorhynchus kisutch (LS)              | 1,500                |
| 36                | 1,271                | White shrimp,<br>Litopenaeus setiferus                 | 990                  |
| _                 | -                    | White shrimp,<br>Litopenaeus vannamei                  | 1,632                |
| 35                | 1,228                | Daggerblade grass shrimp,<br>Palaemonetes pugio        | 1,983                |
| -                 | -                    | Grass shrimp,<br>Palaemonetes vulgaris                 | 760                  |
| 34                | 1,184                | Starlet sea anemone,<br>Nematostella vectensis         | 1,184                |
| 33                | 1,054                | Atlantic silverside,<br>Menidia menidia                | 1,054                |
| 32                | 1,041                | Amphipod,<br>Corophium insidiosum                      | 1,041                |
| 31                | 1,000                | Pinfish,<br>Lagodon rhomboides                         | 1,000                |
| 30                | 862.9                | Green sea urchin,<br>Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis | 1,800                |
| -                 | -                    | Purple sea urchin,<br>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus    | 413.7                |
| 29                | 800                  | Rivulus,<br><i>Rivulus marmoratus</i>                  | 800                  |
| 28                | 794.5                | Harpacticoid copepod,<br>Nitokra spinipes              | 794.5                |
| 27                | 765.6                | Bay scallop,<br>Argopecten irradians                   | 1,480                |
| -                 | -                    | Scallop,<br>Argopecten ventricosus                     | 396                  |

| Rank <sup>a</sup> | GMAV<br>(µg/L total) | Species  | SMAV<br>(µg/L total) |
|-------------------|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| 26                | 739.2                | Amphipod,<br>Leptocheirus plumulosus               | 739.2                |
| 25                | 736.2                | Blue mussel,<br>Mytilus edulis                     | 1,073                |
| -                 | -                    | Blue mussel,<br>Mytilus trossolus                  | 505.0                |
| 24                | 716.2                | Amphipod,<br>Elasmopus bampo                       | 716.2                |
| 23                | 645.0                | Longwrist hermit crab,<br>Pagurus longicarpus      | 645.0                |
| 22                | 630.7                | Amphipod,<br>Grandidierella japonica               | 630.7                |
| 21                | 630                  | Amphipod,<br>Chelura terebrans                     | 630                  |
| 20                | 490                  | Barnacle,<br>Amphibalanus amphitrite               | 490                  |
| 19                | 422.6                | Mangrove oyster,<br>Isognomon californicum         | 422.6                |
| 18                | 410.3                | Mysid,<br>Praunus flexuosus                        | 410.3                |
| 17                | 410.0                | Isopod,<br>Joeropsis sp.                           | 410.0                |
| 16                | 320                  | Sand shrimp,<br>Crangon septemspinosa              | 320                  |
| 15                | 310.5                | Northern pink shrimp,<br>Farfantepenaeus duorarum  | 310.5                |
| 14                | 235.7                | Rock crab,<br>Cancer plebejus                      | 250                  |
| -                 | -                    | Dungeness crab,<br>Cancer magister                 | 222.3                |
| 13                | 224                  | Harpacticoid copepod,<br>Sarsamphiascus tenuiremis | 224                  |
| 12                | >200                 | Cabezon,<br>Scorpaenichthys marmoratus             | >200                 |
| 11                | 200                  | Polychaete worm,<br>Capitella capitata             | 200                  |
| 10                | 188.1                | Horse clam,<br>Tresus capax                        | 60                   |
| -                 | -                    | Horse clam,<br>Tresus nuttalli                     | 590                  |
| 9                 | 173.2                | Pacific oyster,<br>Crassostrea gigas               | 173.2                |

| Rank <sup>a</sup> | GMAV<br>(µg/L total) | Species  | SMAV<br>(µg/L total) |
|-------------------|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| -                 | -                    | American oyster,<br>Crassostrea virginica      | 3,800 <sup>b</sup>   |
| 8                 | 147.7                | Calanoid copepod,<br>Eurytemora affinis        | 147.7                |
| 7                 | 130.7                | Copepod,<br>Acartia clausi                     | 144                  |
| -                 | -                    | Calanoid copepod,<br>Acartia tonsa             | 118.7                |
| 6                 | 78                   | American lobster,<br>Homarus americanus        | 78                   |
| 5                 | 75.0                 | Striped bass,<br>Morone saxatilis              | 75.0                 |
| 4                 | 67.39                | Mysid,<br>Americamysis bahia                   | 41.29                |
| -                 | -                    | Mysid,<br>Americamysis bigelowi                | 110                  |
| 3                 | 61.75                | Moon jellyfish,<br>Aurelia aurita              | 61.75                |
| 2                 | 29.14                | Harpacticoid copepod,<br>Tigriopus brevicornis | 29.14                |
| 1                 | 28.14                | Mysid,<br>Neomysis americana                   | 28.14                |

<sup>a</sup> Ranked from least to most sensitive based on Genus Mean Acute Value. <sup>b</sup> There is a 10x difference in SMAVs for the genus, only most sensitive SMAV is used in the calculation. *LS* = Federally-listed species

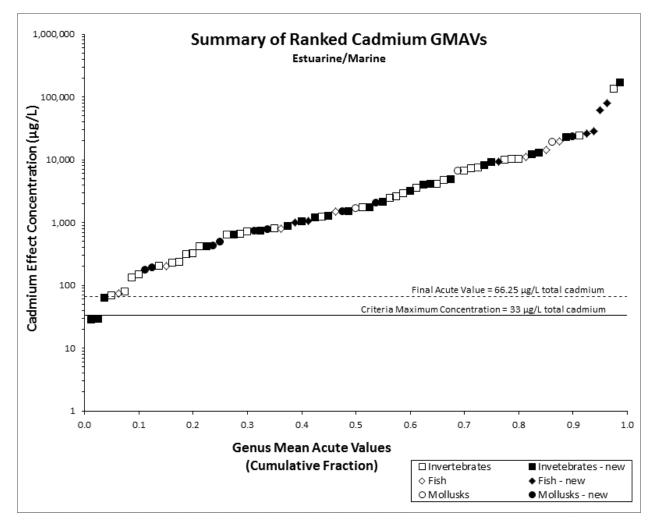


Figure 6. Ranked Estuarine/Marine Cadmium GMAVs.

### **3.2.2** Chronic toxicity

Chronic studies were available for only two species of mysids for consideration in deriving a chronic criterion for cadmium in estuarine/marine water. The taxonomic nomenclature of one of those species has recently changed so there is now only one genus represented by the two species (**Table 11**). Because the MDR is not met for derivation of the estuarine/marine FCV, the ACR approach was employed whereby the estuarine/marine FAV is divided by the FACR (see **Section 4.4.2**). Although three ACRs are typically required to calculate an FACR, only two ACRs for estuarine/marine species were used in 2001 to calculate the estuarine/marine FACR. Freshwater ACRs were not used in 2001 to support the derivation of the estuarine/marine FACR because the range of freshwater ACR values was considered too large for inclusion (see **Section 5.9.5**). With the availability of additional freshwater toxicity data, the updated estuarine/marine

FACR now incorporates six freshwater genus-level ACRs and one estuarine/marine genus-level ACR. EPA believes that inclusion of the freshwater species ACRs (that are acutely sensitive and have taxonomically-related marine species) with the estuarine/marine species ACRs is the most appropriate and representative method for deriving the FACR.

The GMCV for estuarine/marine species based on chronic cadmium toxicity in a saltwater medium is identified in **Table 11**. This GMCV is plotted in **Figure 7** in relation to the new FCV/CCC of 8.0  $\mu$ g/L total cadmium. The following presents a discussion of estuarine/marine chronic data used in deriving the estuarine/marine chronic criterion for cadmium. The chronic values are based on estimated EC<sub>20</sub> values for each of two species. The EC<sub>20</sub> values and SMCVs derived are tabulated and included in **Appendix D**.

#### Americamysis

Three chronic toxicity tests have been conducted with the estuarine/marine invertebrate, *Americamysis bahia*, formerly classified as *Mysidopsis bahia*, and one acceptable study was conducted with *Americamysis bigelowi*, formerly classified as *Mysidopsis bigelowi*. Nimmo et al. (1977a) conducted a 23-day life-cycle test with *A. bahia* at a temperature ranging from 20 to 28°C and a salinity ranging from 15 to 23 g/kg. Survival was 10 percent at 10.6 µg/L cadmium, 84 percent at the next lower test concentration of 6.4 µg/L cadmium, and 95 percent in the controls. No unacceptable effects were observed at cadmium concentrations  $\leq 6.4$  µg/L. The chronic toxicity limits, therefore, are 6.4 and 10.6 µg/L cadmium, with a MATC chronic value of 8.237 µg/L cadmium. The accompanying reproductive EC<sub>20</sub> estimate was 5.605 µg/L cadmium and the 96-hr LC<sub>50</sub> was 15.5 µg/L cadmium, resulting in an acute-chronic ratio of 2.765.

Another life-cycle test was conducted with *A. bahia* at a constant temperature of  $21^{\circ}$ C and salinity of 30 g/kg (Gentile et al. 1982; Lussier et al. 1985). All organisms died in 28 days at 23 µg/L cadmium. At 10 µg/L cadmium, a series of morphological aberrations occurred at the onset of sexual maturity. External genitalia in males were aberrant, females failed to develop brood pouches, and both sexes developed a carapace malformation that prohibited molting after release of the initial brood. Although initial reproduction at this concentration was successful, successive broods could not be born because molting resulted in death. No reproductive effects on initial or successive broods were noted in the controls or at 5.1 µg/L cadmium. Thus, the chronic limits for this study are 5.1 and 10 µg/L cadmium, resulting in a MATC of 7.141 µg/L cadmium. The corresponding EC<sub>20</sub> estimate for survival was 10.93 µg/L cadmium and the LC<sub>50</sub>

at 21°C and salinity of 30 g/kg was 110  $\mu$ g/L cadmium, which results in an ACR of 10.06 from this study (Gentile et al. 1982; Lussier et al. 1985).

These Nimmo et al. (1977a) and the Gentile et al. (1982) and Lussier et al. (1985) studies had excellent agreement between the chronic values, but considerable divergence between the acute values and acute-chronic ratios. As discussed in **Section 5.4.1**, several studies have demonstrated an increase in the acute toxicity of cadmium with decreasing salinity and increasing temperature (**Appendix B** and **Appendix I**), and the observed differences in acute toxicity to the mysids might be partially explained on this basis. Nimmo et al. (1977a) conducted their acute test at 20 to 28°C and salinity of 15 to 23 g/kg, whereas the test conducted by Gentile et al. (1982) and Lussier et al. (1985) was performed at 21°C and salinity of 30 g/kg.

A third *A. bahia* chronic study was conducted by Carr et al. (1985) at a salinity of 30 g/kg, but the temperature varied from 14 to 26°C over the 33 day study. At test termination, >50 percent of the organisms had died in cadmium exposures  $\geq 8 \ \mu g/L$ . After 18 days of exposure, growth in 4  $\mu g/L$  cadmium, the lowest concentration treatment group, was significantly reduced when compared to the controls. The resultant chronic limits based on growth are a NOEC <4  $\mu g/L$  and a LOEC of 4  $\mu g/L$  (LOEC) cadmium. The accompanying survival EC<sub>20</sub> estimate was 5.833  $\mu g/L$  cadmium. The SMCV for *A. bahia* is the geometric mean of the three EC<sub>20</sub> values, or 6.149  $\mu g/L$ . Acute data were not reported for this study.

Gentile et al. (1982) also conducted a life-cycle test with the mysid, *A. bigelowi*, and the results were very similar to those for *A. bahia*. The EC<sub>20</sub> for this test was 11.61  $\mu$ g/L cadmium and the ACR is 9.475 when paired with the acute LC<sub>50</sub> for *A. bigelowi* of 110  $\mu$ g/L cadmium. The resulting GMCV for *Americanysis* is 8.449  $\mu$ g/L cadmium (**Table 11**) and is the only GMCV in the estuarine/marine chronic dataset.

|                   | GMCV         |                                 | SMCV         |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Rank <sup>a</sup> | (µg/L total) | Species                         | (µg/L total) |
| 1                 | 8.449        | Mysid,<br>Americamysis bahia    | 6.149        |
| -                 | -            | Mysid,<br>Americamysis bigelowi | 11.61        |

**Table 11. Ranked Estuarine/Marine GMCVs.** (Values in hold are new/revised data since the 2001 AWOC)

<sup>a</sup> Ranked from least to most sensitive based on Genus Mean Chronic Value.

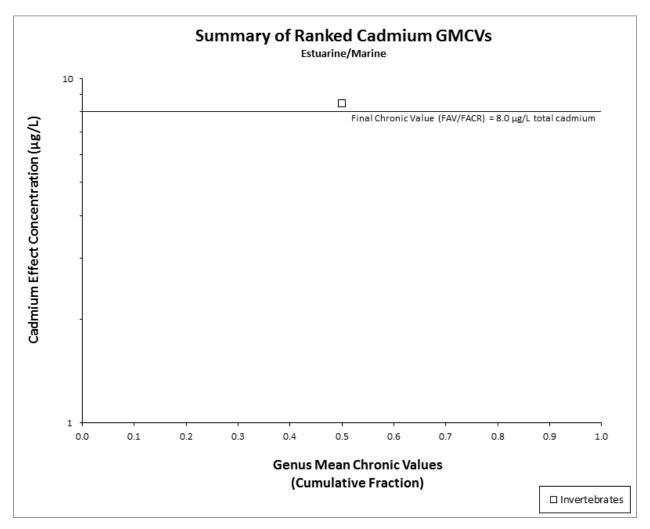


Figure 7. Ranked Estuarine/Marine Cadmium GMCVs.

### 3.3 Bioaccumulation

No U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) action level or other maximum acceptable concentration in tissue, as defined in the 1985 Guidelines, is available for cadmium. Therefore, a Final Residue Value was not developed for fish tissue. However, as discussed in **Section 2.3**, although cadmium can bioaccumulate in the tissues of aquatic life, at criteria concentrations it is unlikely to accumulate to levels that would result in adverse effects to aquatic invertebrates, fish, or wildlife from the ingestion of aquatic life that have accumulated cadmium in their tissues. This conclusion is supported by the extensive amount of tissue residue-effects data in the literature, more than is available for any other chemical (Jarvinen and Ankley 1999, Bridges and Lutz 1999). Most aquatic organisms are considered to be more susceptible to cadmium from direct aqueous exposure than through bioaccumulation, and the development of criteria

protective of direct exposure effects are considered more applicable to the development of criteria for aquatic life. Acceptable bioaccumulation data are provided in **Appendix G** and discussed in **Section 5.6**.

# **3.4** Toxicity to Aquatic Plants

Available data for aquatic plants and algae were reviewed to determine if they were more sensitive to cadmium than aquatic animals (see **Appendix A** and **Appendix E** for freshwater species; see **Appendix B** and **Appendix F** for estuarine/marine species). Effect concentrations for freshwater plants and algae were well above the freshwater criteria. With only a few exceptions, estuarine/marine plants were less sensitive than estuarine/marine animals, and it was therefore unnecessary to develop criteria based on the toxicity of cadmium to aquatic plants in this update. The only two exceptions were the green algae *Dunaliella viridis* and *Scenedesmus sp.*, each having a static-unmeasured 10-d MATC of 7.07  $\mu$ g/L cadmium. As recommended in the 1985 Guidelines (Stephan et al. 1985), these unmeasured plant studies were not used for the derivation of a Final Plant Value.

# **4 THE NATIONAL CRITERIA FOR CADMIUM**

# 4.1 The Freshwater Cadmium Criteria

### Freshwater Acute Criterion, the Criterion Maximum Concentration (CMC)

 $CMC = e^{(0.9789 \text{ x ln(hardness)} - 3.866)} \text{ x } CF$ 

Where CF (conversion factor from total to dissolved) =  $1.136672 - [(\ln hardness) \times (0.041838)]$ . The resultant **CMC of 1.8 µg/L** for dissolved cadmium at a hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>. The CMC was derived to be protective of the commercially and recreationally important rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), consistent with procedures described in the 1985 Guidelines, and is below all the SMAVs in **Table 7**, when the SMAVs are expressed on a dissolved basis. A comparison of the updated CMC to the 2001 CMC across various hardness levels is presented in **Table 12**.

### Freshwater Chronic Criterion, the Continuous Concentration (CCC)

 $CCC = e^{(0.7977 \text{ x ln(hardness)} - 3.909)} \text{ x } CF$ 

Where CF (conversion factor from total to dissolved) =  $1.101672 - [(\ln hardness) \times (0.041838)]$ . The resultant **CCC of 0.72 µg/L** for dissolved cadmium at a hardness of 100 mg/L is below all the SMCVs in **Table 9**. A comparison of the updated CCC to the 2001 CCC across various hardness levels is presented in **Table 12**.

|                              |               | ИС            | CCC           |               |  |  |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|--|
|                              | (µg/L Cd      | dissolved)    | (µg/L Cd      | dissolved)    |  |  |
| Hardness                     | 2001 Criteria |               | 2001 Criteria |               |  |  |
| (mg/L as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | (superseded)  | 2016 Criteria | (superseded)  | 2016 Criteria |  |  |
| 25                           | 0.52          | 0.49          | 0.09          | 0.25          |  |  |
| 50                           | 1.0           | 0.94          | 0.15          | 0.43          |  |  |
| 75                           | 1.5           | 1.4           | 0.20          | 0.58          |  |  |
| 100                          | 2.0           | 1.8           | 0.25          | 0.72          |  |  |
| 150                          | 3.0           | 2.6           | 0.33          | 1.0           |  |  |
| 200                          | 3.9           | 3.4           | 0.40          | 1.2           |  |  |
| 250                          | 4.9           | 4.2           | 0.46          | 1.4           |  |  |
| 300                          | 5.9           | 5.0           | 0.53          | 1.6           |  |  |
| 350                          | 6.8           | 5.8           | 0.59          | 1.8           |  |  |
| 400                          | 7.7           | 6.5           | 0.64          | 2.0           |  |  |

Table 12. Freshwater CMC and CCC at Various Water Hardness.

### 4.2 The Estuarine/Marine Cadmium Criteria

#### Estuarine/Marine Criterion Maximum Concentration (CMC)

CMC: Total Cadmium Final Acute Value =  $66.25 \ \mu g/L$ Total Cadmium Criterion Maximum Concentration =  $(66.25 \ \mu g/L)/2 = 33.13 \ \mu g/L$ Dissolved Cadmium Criterion Maximum Concentration =  $0.994 \ x \ (33.13 \ \mu g/L) = 33 \ \mu g/L$ 

#### Estuarine/Marine Criterion Continuous Concentration (CCC)

CCC:

Final Acute-Chronic Ratio = 8.291 (see Section 4.4.2) Total Cadmium Final Chronic Value =  $(66.25 \ \mu g/L)/8.291 = 7.991 \ \mu g/L$ Dissolved Cadmium Final Chronic Value =  $0.994 \ x (7.991 \ \mu g/L) = 7.9 \ \mu g/L$ 

# 4.3 Freshwater Criteria Calculations

### 4.3.1 Acute

The freshwater Final Acute Value (FAV) for total cadmium at a total hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub> was calculated to be 5.733 µg/L total cadmium (**Table 13**), based on the fGMAVs shown in **Table 7**. This value is below all other SMAVs listed in **Table 7** (see also **Figure 3**), with the exception of the SMAVs for rainbow trout, mottled sculpin, shorthead sculpin, bull trout, cutthroat trout and brown trout. However, since the SMAV for the commercially and recreationally important rainbow trout is below this value, the FAV was lowered to 3.727 µg/L total cadmium (at a hardness of 100 mg/L) to protect this species. This lowered value is also protective of all other species, including salmonids, for which toxicity data are available. The resulting freshwater Criterion Maximum Concentration (CMC) at a hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub> for total cadmium is (in µg/L) =  $e^{(0.9789[ln(hardness)]-3.866)}$ , and is equal to 1.9 µg/L. When the CMC based on total cadmium concentration is converted to dissolved cadmium using the 0.944 conversion factor, which was determined at a hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub> (Stephan 1995; Univ. of Wisconsin-Superior 1995), the freshwater CMC for dissolved cadmium (in µg/L) =  $0.944 \times [e^{(0.9789[ln(hardness)]-3.866)}]$ . The resultant 1.8 µg/L CMC for dissolved cadmium

at a hardness of 100 mg/L is lower than all of the SMAVs/GMAVs presented in **Table 7**, as illustrated graphically in **Figure 3**.

#### **Conversion factors**

Although past water quality criteria for cadmium (and other metals) have been established based upon the loosely defined term of "acid soluble metals," EPA made the decision to allow the expression of metal criteria on the basis of dissolved metal concentration (U.S. EPA 1994), which is operationally defined as the portion of metal that passes through a 0.45 µm filter. Because most of the data in existing databases are from tests that provide only total cadmium concentrations, a procedure was required to convert total to dissolved concentrations. Conversion factors (CFs), corresponding to the percent of the total recoverable metal that are dissolved, were applied to total metal concentrations to estimate dissolved metal concentrations. The CFs for cadmium were derived using data from "simulation tests" that were conducted to test the relationship between total and dissolved cadmium concentrations at a range of different hardness values. The objective of the simulation tests was to estimate the cadmium concentrations that would have been detected if dissolved metal concentrations had been measured (Lussier et al. 1995; Stephan 1995; Univ. of Wisconsin-Superior 1995). Hardness was the focus of the simulation tests (and development of the CFs) because it was determined to be the most important variable affecting cadmium toxicity in freshwater.

The data presented in this document are in most cases provided as total cadmium. Only the final cadmium criteria values are converted from total to dissolved concentrations using the appropriate CFs, which are hardness-dependent in fresh water. Acute freshwater total cadmium concentrations were converted to dissolved concentrations using the factor of 0.973 at a total hardness of 50 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>, 0.944 at a total hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>, and 0.915 at a total hardness of 200 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>. The equation for the acute freshwater conversion factor is CF = 1.136672 - [(ln hardness) x (0.041838)] where the (ln hardness) is the natural logarithm of the hardness (Stephan 1995; U.S. EPA 2009b).

| GMAV |      | Genus        |       |          |               |           |         |
|------|------|--------------|-------|----------|---------------|-----------|---------|
| N    | Rank |              | GMAV  | ln(GMAV) | $\ln(GMAV)^2$ | P=R/(N+1) | sqrt(P) |
| 75   | 5    | Oncorhynchus | 6.141 | 1.82     | 3.29          | 0.066     | 0.256   |
|      | 4    | Morone       | 5.931 | 1.78     | 3.17          | 0.053     | 0.229   |
|      | 3    | Salmo        | 5.642 | 1.73     | 2.99          | 0.039     | 0.199   |
|      | 2    | Cottus       | 4.411 | 1.48     | 2.20          | 0.026     | 0.162   |
|      | Sum: |              |       | 6.81     | 11.66         | 0.184     | 0.847   |

Table 13. Freshwater FAV Calculation.

FAV (trout

$$S^{2} = 13.60$$
  
 $L = 0.922$   
 $A = 1.746$   
 $FAV = 5.733$   
lowered) 3.727  
 $CMC = 1.9$ 

Where, S=slope, L=intercept, A=ln(FAV); and FAV=final acute value (total cadmium).

# 4.3.2 Chronic

All chronic values, which were expressed as  $EC_{20}$ s whenever possible and MATCs when necessary, were adjusted to a total hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub> using the pooled slope of 0.7977 (see **Section 3.1.2**). Normalized chronic values agreed well for most test organisms within a species and for most species within a genus. The exception was the three values for Atlantic salmon, which were very different. Twenty-seven SMCVs were calculated from the underlined values in **Appendix C**. From these 27 SMCVs, 20 GMCVs were calculated and ranked (**Table 9**). A freshwater Final Chronic Value was calculated from the 20 GMCVs using regression analysis (**Table 14**). The freshwater Final Chronic Value for total cadmium at a hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub> is (in µg/L) =  $e^{(0.7977[ln(hardness)]-3.909)}$ , and is equal to 0.79 µg/L. For dissolved cadmium, the Final Chronic value at a hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub> is (in µg/L) = 0.909 x [ $e^{(0.7977[ln(hardness)]-3.909)}$ ], and is equal to 0.72 µg/L. The equation for the chronic freshwater conversion factor is CF = 1.101672 - [(ln hardness) x (0.041838)]. At a hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>, all of the SMCVs and GMCVs are above the CCC (dissolved metal basis).

| FCV |      | Genus        |        |          |               |           |         |
|-----|------|--------------|--------|----------|---------------|-----------|---------|
| N   | Rank |              | GMCV   | ln(GMCV) | $\ln(GMCV)^2$ | P=R/(N+1) | sqrt(P) |
| 20  | 4    | Chironomus   | 2.000  | 0.69     | 0.48          | 0.190     | 0.436   |
|     | 3    | Cottus       | 1.470  | 0.39     | 0.15          | 0.143     | 0.378   |
|     | 2    | Ceriodaphnia | 1.293  | 0.26     | 0.07          | 0.095     | 0.309   |
|     | 1    | Hyalella     | 0.7453 | -0.29    | 0.09          | 0.048     | 0.218   |
|     | Sum: |              |        | 1.04     | 0.78          | 0.476     | 1.34    |

Table 14. Freshwater FCV Calculation.

$$\begin{array}{rrrr} S^2 = & 19.27 \\ L = & -1.212 \\ A = & -0.230 \end{array}$$

**FCV** = 
$$0.79 \, \mu g/L$$

Where, S=slope, L=intercept, A=ln(FCV); and FCV=final chronic value (total cadmium).

# 4.4 Estuarine/Marine Criteria Calculations

### 4.4.1 Acute

The estuarine/marine Final Acute Value for total cadmium calculated from the Genus Mean Acute Values shown in **Table 10** is 66.25 µg/L. This FAV is below the SMAV for striped bass (75.0 µg/L), but higher than the SMAVs for the mysid *N. americana* (28.14 µg/L), copepod *T. brevicornis* (29.14 µg/L), mysid *A. bahia* (41.29 µg/L), moon jellyfish *Aurelia aurita* (61.75 µg/L) and horse clam *Tresus capax* (60 µg/L). The resultant estuarine/marine Criterion Maximum Concentration (CMC) for total cadmium is 33 µg/L (FAV/2 or 66.25 µg/L/2). If the total cadmium CMC is converted to dissolved cadmium using the 0.994 factor determined experimentally by EPA according to the procedure described in **Section 4.3.1**, the estuarine/marine CMC for dissolved cadmium is 33 µg/L (**Table 15**). The resultant CMC of 33 µg/L based on dissolved cadmium is below all but two of the estuarine/marine SMAVs (the copepod, *Tigriopus brevicornis* and mysid, *Neomysis americana*) presented in **Table 10** (**Figure 6**).

| GMAV |      | Genus        |       |          |                       |                  |         |
|------|------|--------------|-------|----------|-----------------------|------------------|---------|
| N    | Rank |              | GMAV  | ln(GMAV) | ln(GMAV) <sup>2</sup> | <b>P=R/(N+1)</b> | sqrt(P) |
| 79   | 5    | Morone       | 75.0  | 4.32     | 18.64                 | 0.063            | 0.250   |
|      | 4    | Americamysis | 67.39 | 4.21     | 17.73                 | 0.050            | 0.224   |
|      | 3    | Aurelia      | 61.75 | 4.12     | 17.00                 | 0.038            | 0.194   |
|      | 2    | Tigriopus    | 29.14 | 3.37     | 11.37                 | 0.025            | 0.158   |
|      | Sum: |              |       | 16.02    | 64.74                 | 0.18             | 0.83    |

Table 15. Estuarine/Marine FAV Calculation.

$$S^{2} = 118.2$$
  
 $L = 1.763$   
 $A = 4.193$   
 $FAV = 66.25$   
**CMC = 33**

Where, S=slope, L=intercept, A=ln(FAV); and FAV=final acute value.

### 4.4.2 Chronic

While there were sufficient data to calculate a freshwater chronic criterion using regression analysis, the estuarine/marine chronic database consists of data representing only one Genus/Family (**Appendix D**). Therefore, the alternative ACR approach was used for deriving an estuarine/marine chronic criterion. This AWQC document update for cadmium recommends the use of seven genus-level ACRs to calculate the FACR for estuarine/marine water (four freshwater fish genera represented by five species, two freshwater invertebrate genera represented by three species, and one acutely sensitive saltwater mysid genera represented by two species). Acceptable ACRs are available for six freshwater invertebrates, eight freshwater fish and two saltwater invertebrate species representing a diverse number of families (**Table 16**). Unfortunately, none of the four methods suggested in the 1985 Guidelines (Stephan et al. 1985) for calculating the FACR are appropriate for cadmium (e.g., the species mean ACR does not increase or decrease as the SMAV increases; the ACRs for a number of species are greater than a factor of ten). Thus, an alternate approach was used to determine the FACR.

The recommended FACR of 8.291 was obtained from the geometric mean of seven genus-level ACRs: one based on estuarine/marine mysids (7.070, which is the geometric mean of 5.275 for *Americamysis bahia* and 9.476 for *A. bigelowi*), two based on freshwater invertebrates (the cladocerans *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (19.84) and *Daphnia* (23.90, which is the geometric mean of 57.23 for *D. magna* and 9.977 for *D. pulex*), and four based on freshwater fish (the mottled sculpin, *Cottus bairdii* (11.22), the salmonids *Oncorhynchus* and *Salmo* (both raised to 2.0 since the ACRs for *O. mykiss*, *O. tshawytscha* and *S. trutta* were all below 2.0), and the fathead

minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (17.90)). The fish *C. bairdii, S. trutta, Oncorhynchus* and *P. promelas* represent the second, third, fifth and forty-third most acutely sensitive freshwater genera, respectively, and the cladocerans *Daphnia* and *C. dubia* are the twelfth and seventeenth most acutely sensitive genera. The seven ACRs differ by a factor of 11.95, represent a diverse mix of species, and are protective of the marine environment. The ACRs for the other freshwater species were not used because they have no taxonomically-related marine species (e.g., pulmonate snails), and/or the ACRs appear to be outliers.

This approach was chosen because EPA believes that use of combined ACRs for a variety of freshwater and estuarine/marine species is the most appropriate and representative method for deriving the FACR. When the estuarine/marine Final Acute Value of 66.25  $\mu$ g/L is divided by the FACR of 8.291, the resulting estuarine/marine FCV is 8.0  $\mu$ g/L total cadmium. The dissolved cadmium FCV is computed by multiplying the total FCV by the conversion factor of 0.994, resulting in a concentration of 7.9  $\mu$ g/L.

| Table 10. Acute-to-Chi              |                    |         |       |            |   |  |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---------|-------|------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
|                                     | Acute              | Chronic |       | <b>a</b> . |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| - ·                                 | Value              | Value   |       | Species    |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Species                             | (µg/L)             | (µg/L)  | Ratio | ACR        | Reference   |  |  |  |  |  |
| FRESHWATER SPECIES                  |                    |         |       |            |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Snail,<br><i>Aplexa hypnorum</i>    | 93                 | 4.002   | 23.24 | -          | Holcombe et al. 1984; Phipps and<br>Holcombe 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Snail,<br>Aplexa hypnorum           | 93                 | 0.8737  | 106.4 | 49.74      | Holcombe et al. 1984; Phipps and<br>Holcombe 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                     |                    |         |       |            |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pond snail,<br>Lymnaea stagnalis    | 367.5              | 28.68   | 12.81 | 12.81      | Pais 2012   |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                     |                    |         |       |            |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fatmucket,<br>Lampsilis siliquoidea | 16                 | 5.868   | 2.727 | 2.727      | Wang et al. 2010d                                 |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                     |                    |         |       |            |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cladoceran,<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia   | 38.3               | 1.93    | 19.84 | 19.84      | Brooks et al. 2004                                |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                     |                    |         |       |            |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna        | 9.9                | 0.1523  | 65.00 | -          | Chapman et al. manuscript                         |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna        | 33                 | 0.2118  | 155.8 | -          | Chapman et al. manuscript                         |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna        | 49                 | 0.3545  | 138.2 | -          | Chapman et al. manuscript                         |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna        | 30                 | 0.37    | 81.08 | -          | Canton and Slooff 1982                            |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna        | 12.66 <sup>a</sup> | 1.10    | 11.51 | -          | Baird et al. 1990; 1991                           |  |  |  |  |  |

 Table 16. Acute-to-Chronic Ratios.

| Species                          | Acute<br>Value<br>(µg/L) | Chronic<br>Value<br>(µg/L) | Ratio               | Species<br>ACR | Reference                       |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Cladoceran,                      |                          | (μg/L)                     |                     | ACK            | Chadwick Ecological Consultants |
| Daphnia magna                    | >6.85 <sup>e</sup>       | 2.496                      | >2.745 <sup>b</sup> | -              | 2003                            |
| Cladoceran,                      |                          |                            | L.                  |                | Chadwick Ecological Consultants |
| Daphnia magna                    | >3.43 <sup>e</sup>       | 2.373                      | >1.446 <sup>b</sup> | -              | 2003                            |
| Cladoceran,                      |                          |                            |                     |                |                                 |
| Daphnia magna                    | 41.1                     | 1.528                      | 26.89               | 57.23          | Jemec et al. 2007; 2008         |
|                                  |                          |                            |                     |                |                                 |
| Cladoceran,                      |                          |                            |                     |                |                                 |
| Daphnia pulex                    | 62                       | 6.214                      | 9.977               | -              | Niederlehner 1984               |
| Cladoceran,                      |                          |                            | b                   |                | Chadwick Environmental          |
| Daphnia pulex                    | >14.6 <sup>e</sup>       | 3.051                      | >4.785 <sup>b</sup> | 9.977          | Consultants 2003                |
|                                  |                          |                            |                     |                |                                 |
| Rio Grande cutthroat trout,      |                          |                            |                     |                |                                 |
| Oncorhynchus clarkii virginalis  | 2.467                    | 1.871                      | 1.319               | 1.319          | Brinkman 2012                   |
| Oneomynenus clurki virginuus     |                          |                            |                     |                |                                 |
| Rainbow trout,                   | £                        |                            |                     |                |                                 |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss              | $2.834^{f}$              | 2.473                      | 1.146               | -              | Davies et al. 1993              |
| Rainbow trout,                   | £                        |                            |                     |                |                                 |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss              | 4.391 <sup>f</sup>       | 4.762                      | 0.922               | -              | Davies et al. 1993              |
| Rainbow trout,                   |                          |                            |                     |                |                                 |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss              | 6.564 <sup>f</sup>       | 3.808                      | 1.724               | -              | Davies et al. 1993              |
| Rainbow trout,                   |                          |                            |                     |                |                                 |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss              | 8.54                     | 1.82                       | 4.692               | -              | Davies and Brinkman 1994b       |
| Rainbow trout,                   |                          |                            |                     |                |                                 |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss              | 13.4                     | 9.508                      | 1.409               | -              | Davies and Brinkman 1994b       |
| Rainbow trout,                   |                          |                            |                     |                |                                 |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss              | 2.79                     | 2.604                      | 1.071               | -              | Davies and Brinkman 1994b       |
| Rainbow trout,                   |                          |                            |                     |                |                                 |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss              | 5.200                    | 3.471                      | 1.498               | -              | Besser et al. 2007              |
| Rainbow trout,                   |                          |                            |                     |                |                                 |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss              | >12                      | 5.3                        | >2.264 <sup>b</sup> | 1.527          | Wang et al. 2014a               |
| Oncornynchus myxiss              |                          |                            |                     |                |                                 |
| Chinook salmon,                  |                          |                            |                     |                |                                 |
| Oncorhynchus tshawytscha         | 1.41                     | 1.465                      | 0.9626              | 0.9626         | Chapman 1975, 1982              |
| Oncornynchus ishawyischu         |                          |                            |                     |                |                                 |
| Brown trout,                     |                          |                            |                     |                |                                 |
| Salmo trutta                     | 2.37                     | 0.6240                     | 3.798               | -              | Davies and Brinkman 1994c       |
| Brown trout,                     |                          |                            |                     |                | Brinkman and Hansen 2004a;      |
| Salmo trutta                     | 10.1                     | 13.56                      | 0.7448              | -              | 2007                            |
| Brown trout,                     | -                        |                            |                     |                | Brinkman and Hansen 2004a;      |
| Salmo trutta                     | 3.9                      | 6.36                       | 0.6132              | -              | 2007                            |
| Brown trout,                     | -                        |                            |                     |                | Brinkman and Hansen 2004a;      |
| Salmo trutta                     | 1.23                     | 2.807                      | 0.4382              | 0.9337         | 2007                            |
| Sumo n'ana                       | 1                        | l                          | l                   | l              | 2007                            |
| Fathead minnow,                  | I                        |                            |                     |                |                                 |
| Pimephales promelas              | 5,995°                   | 24.71                      | 242.6               | -              | Pickering and Gast 1972         |
| Fathead minnow,                  | -                        |                            |                     |                |                                 |
| Pimephales promelas              | 13.2                     | 10.0                       | 1.320               | 17.90          | Spehar and Fiandt 1986          |
| 1 imephates prometas             |                          | l                          |                     | l              |                                 |
| Floofish                         |                          |                            |                     |                |                                 |
| Flagfish,<br>Jordanella floridae | 2,500                    | 5.018                      | 498.2               | 498.2          | Spehar 1976a;b                  |
| joraanena jioridae               |                          |                            |                     |                |                                 |

| Species  | Acute<br>Value<br>(µg/L) | Chronic<br>Value<br>(µg/L) | Ratio     | Species<br>ACR | Reference                                |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|----------------|--|
| Bluegill,<br>Lepomis macrochirus                                   | 21,100                   | 29.35                      | 718.9     | 718.9          | Eaton 1974, 1980                         |
| Mottled sculpin,<br>Cottus bairdii                                 | 19.77 <sup>d</sup>       | 1.76                       | 11.22     | 11.22          | Besser et al. 2007                       |
|  | ES                       | STUARINE/N                 | MARINE SP | <u>ECIES</u>   |  |
| Mysid,<br>Americamysis bahia                                       | 15.5                     | 5.605                      | 2.766     | -              | Nimmo et al. 1977a                       |
| Mysid,<br>Americamysis bahia                                       | 110                      | 10.93                      | 10.06     | 5.275          | Gentile et al. 1982; Lussier et al. 1985 |
|  |                          |                            |           |                |  |
| Mysid,<br>(formerly, Mysidopsis bigelowi)<br>Americamysis bigelowi | 110                      | 11.61                      | 9.476     | 9.476          | Gentile et al. 1982                      |

Americamysts bigetowi
 <sup>a</sup> Geometric mean of 6 LC<sub>50</sub>s from Baird et al. (1991).
 <sup>b</sup> Not used to calculate the species ACR because it is an undefined value.
 <sup>c</sup> Geometric mean of 5 LC<sub>50</sub>s from Pickering and Gast (1972).
 <sup>d</sup> Geometric mean of 2 LC<sub>50</sub>s from Besser et al. (2007).
 <sup>e</sup> Test species fed.
 <sup>f</sup> Geometric mean of 2 LC<sub>50</sub>s from Davies et al. 1993.

# **5 EFFECTS CHARACTERIZATION**

The purpose of this section is to characterize the potential effects of cadmium on aquatic life based on available test data and to describe additional lines of evidence not used directly in the criteria calculations, but which support the 2016 criteria values. This section also provides a summary of the uncertainties and assumptions associated with the criteria derivation and explanations for decisions regarding data acceptability and usage in the effects assessment. Finally, this section describes substantive differences between the 2001 cadmium AWQC and the 2016 update resulting from incorporation of the latest scientific knowledge.

All acceptable acute and chronic values used to derive criteria are presented in Appendix A (Acceptable Freshwater Acute Toxicity Data), Appendix B (Acceptable Estuarine/Marine Acute Toxicity Data), Appendix C (Acceptable Freshwater Chronic Toxicity Data) and Appendix D (Acceptable Estuarine/Marine Chronic Toxicity Data). Acceptable aquatic plant toxicity data are presented in Appendix E (Acceptable Freshwater Plant Toxicity Data) and Appendix F (Acceptable Estuarine/Marine Plant Toxicity Data), though as discussed in Section **3.4**, the vast majority of plants are less sensitive than other aquatic species and were not directly used for the derivation of criteria. Acceptable bioaccumulation data are presented in Appendix G (Acceptable Bioaccumulation Data), and since direct toxic effects occur more rapidly than bioaccumulation effects, direct effects were therefore the focus of the criteria development. Studies identified as scientifically sound, but that do not meet the screening guidelines for inclusion in criterion calculations (e.g., duration too long or short, too few exposure concentrations, unmeasured chronic test, atypical endpoint) are presented in Appendix H (Other Freshwater Toxicity Data) and Appendix I (Other Estuarine/Marine Toxicity Data). Where appropriate, these other data are often used qualitatively to support toxicity data compiled for existing species to derive the criteria. The toxicity values in Appendix H and Appendix I for Hyalella azteca and the glochidia and juvenile life stages of mussels represent studies that did not satisfy the recommended test procedures and/or latest science as described in Sections 2.6, **5.1.2** and **5.2.1** of this document.

# 5.1 Freshwater Acute Toxicity Data

Acceptable acute toxicity data supporting the development of acute criteria are available for 101 freshwater species grouped into 75 genera. In general, fish are more acutely sensitive to

cadmium than are aquatic invertebrates. Fish comprise eight of the ten most sensitive genera to cadmium, with an amphipod (*H. azteca*) ranked eighth, and a mussel (*Lampsilis*) ranked tenth. The least sensitive genus is the midge *Chironomus*.

Several fish studies were identified as not meeting screening guidelines for inclusion in the criteria calculations (**Appendix H**), but showed similar ranges of response to the most sensitive fish species. Davies and Brinkman (1994a) reported a 96-hr LC<sub>50</sub> of 1.87  $\mu$ g/L cadmium for *S. trutta* (fed during the exposure), which is very similar to the unfed 96-hr LC<sub>50</sub> of 2.37  $\mu$ g/L determined by the same authors using the same dilution water. The data generated for rainbow trout and reported in Hansen et al. (2002b) showed similar sensitivities to other acceptable data for rainbow trout. Five-day LC<sub>50</sub> values ranged from 1.108 to 2.729  $\mu$ g/L when normalized to a total hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>. Buhl and Hamilton (1991) and Chapman and Stevens (1978) reported LC<sub>50</sub>s for Coho salmon of 14.36  $\mu$ g/L (96-hr) and 8.804  $\mu$ g/L (217hr), respectively, when normalized to a total hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>. In unmeasured, flow-through cadmium exposures with sockeye salmon, Servizi and Martens (1978) reported unnormalized 7-day LC<sub>50</sub> values ranging from 8 to 4,500  $\mu$ g/L for fry and alevins, respectively. The range in sensitivity of the life stages tested by these authors is similar to other salmonid studies used quantitatively to derive the acute criterion (**Appendix A**).

Sublethal effects of cadmium to invertebrate and vertebrate species have been reported by a number of authors (**Appendix H**), many above the 2016 criteria levels. Bluegill sunfish (*Lepomis macrochirus*) cough rate increased when exposed to 50 µg/L cadmium for three days (Bishop and McIntosh 1981) and Low (2009) observed an increase in the auditory threshold for fathead minnows exposed to 2.1 µg/L cadmium for four days. Ivankovic et al. (2010) reported increased metallothionein levels in zebra mussels (*Dreissena polymorpha*) exposed to 10 µg/L cadmium for seven days, and after 10 days limb regeneration of the Northwestern salamander (*Ambystoma gracile*) was adversely affected at 44.6 µg/L cadmium (Nebeker et al. 1994). Shorter exposures using adult *Daphnia magna* (3-hr) and larval *Chironomus dilutes* (24-hr) resulted in a reduced phototactic index at 30 µg/L and increased HSP gene expression at 200 µg/L cadmium, respectively (Yuan et al. 2003; Lee et al. 2006b). In addition, rainbow trout exhibited significant avoidance to 52 µg/L cadmium after an 80 minute exposure (Black and Birge 1980).

#### **5.1.1** Acute toxicity data for freshwater mussels

The only acceptable tests evaluating the acute toxicity of cadmium to glochidia were for the fatmucket, *Lampsilis siliquoidea*. However, the glochidia data were not used to derive the SMAV for this species because data for a more sensitive life stage were available (Wang et al. 2010d). For the fatmucket, *Lampsilis siliquoidea*, 5-day old juveniles (LC<sub>50</sub> of 35.73 µg/L) were much more sensitive than glochidia (LC<sub>50</sub> of >507.0 µg/L), and the data for the 5-day old juveniles were included in the acute toxicity dataset.

All other glochidia test results were considered unacceptable and were not included in the acute dataset (see Section 2.6). These included results from tests conducted by Black (2001), who exposed *Fusconia masoni* and *Utterbackia imbecillis* glochidia to cadmium for 24 hours but did not report the control mortality adequately for the data to be used quantitatively.

### 5.1.2 Suitability of acute *Hyalella azteca* data

Eleven studies investigated the acute toxicity of cadmium to the amphipod, *H. azteca*. Of those 11 studies, only one was considered acceptable for quantitative use, while the others were classified as supporting data and not used to derive the SMAV for this species (**Table 17**). Data from the ten studies were deemed unacceptable for the following reasons: test species were fed (Schubauer-Berigan et al. 1993; Collyard et al. 1994; Suedel et al. 1997); dilution water was not adequately characterized (Mackie 1989); the dilution water was river water and had high TOC (Spehar and Carlson 1984); or the test duration was too short (<96 hr) (McNulty et al. 1999; Gust 2006) or too long (Phipps et al. 1995; Borgmann et al. 2005).

Only results reported in Nebeker et al. (1986b) were considered acceptable and only the  $EC_{50}$  of 8 µg/L cadmium from Nebeker et al. (1986b) was used to derive the *H. azteca* SMAV, which is equivalent to 23.00 µg/L cadmium when normalized to a total hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>. As demonstrated in **Table 7**, the amphipod *H. azteca* is the most acutely sensitive invertebrate species in the cadmium database.

|                                      |  | Hardness<br>(mg/L as                          | Concentration        | Normalized<br>Effect<br>Concentration | Denti of Englaction   |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| ReferenceNebeker et al.1986b         | Life stage<br>Large<br>juvenile &<br>young adult | <b>CaCO</b> <sub>3</sub> )<br>34              | ( <b>µg/L</b> )<br>8 | (µg/L) <sup>a</sup><br>23.00          | Result of Evaluation       Acceptable   |
| Spehar and<br>Carlson 1984a,b        | - young adun                                     | 55-79   | 285                  | 421.7                                 | High TOC; River dilution water not characterized                                |
| Mackie 1989                          | -  | 15.3<br>(pH=5.0)                              | 12                   | 75.37                                 | Dilution water not adequately characterized (Cl- concentration unknown)         |
| Mackie 1989                          | -  | 15.3<br>(pH=5.5)                              | 16                   | 100.5                                 | Dilution water not adequately characterized (Cl- concentration unknown)         |
| Mackie 1989                          | -  | 15.3<br>(pH=6.0)                              | 33                   | 207.3                                 | Dilution water not adequately characterized (Cl- concentration unknown)         |
| Schubauer-<br>Berigan et al.<br>1993 | -  | 280-300                                       | 230                  | 81.10                                 | Test species fed  |
| Collyard et al.<br>1994              | 0-2 d  | 90  | ≈13                  | 14.41                                 | Test species fed; Data graphed, could only get approximate value                |
| Collyard et al.<br>1994              | 2-4 d  | 90  | ≈7.5                 | 8.313                                 | Test species fed; Data graphed, could only get approximate value                |
| Collyard et al.<br>1994              | 4-6 d  | 90  | ≈9.5                 | 10.53                                 | Test species fed; Data graphed, could only get approximate value                |
| Collyard et al.<br>1994              | 10-12 d  | 90  | ≈7                   | 7.759                                 | Test species fed; Data graphed, could only get approximate value                |
| Collyard et al.<br>1994              | 16-18 d  | 90  | ≈11.5                | 12.75                                 | Test species fed; Data graphed, could only get approximate value                |
| Collyard et al.<br>1994              | 24-26 d  | 90  | ≈14                  | 15.52                                 | Test species fed; Data graphed, could only get approximate value                |
| Phipps et al.<br>1995                | -  | 44-47   | 2.8                  | 6.051                                 | Duration too long (10 d)  |
| Suedel et al.<br>1997                | 14-21 d  | 17  | 2.8                  | 15.86                                 | Test species fed; Did not meet specific acceptability criteria for this species |
| McNulty et al.<br>1999               | -  | 217-301<br>(starved for 48<br>hr before test) | 99.34                | 39.13                                 | Duration too short (24 hr)  |
| McNulty et al.<br>1999               | -  | 217-301<br>(starved for 72<br>hr before test) | 82.17                | 32.36                                 | Duration too short (24 hr)  |
| McNulty et al.<br>1999               | -  | 217-301<br>(starved for 96<br>hr before test) | 65.00                | 25.60                                 | Duration too short (24 hr)  |
| McNulty et al.<br>1999               | -  | 217-301                                       | 107.3                | 42.27                                 | Duration too short (24 hr)  |
| McNulty et al.<br>1999               | -  | 217-301                                       | 75.42                | 29.71                                 | Duration too short (24 hr)  |
| McNulty et al.<br>1999               | -  | 217-301                                       | 74.20                | 29.22                                 | Duration too short (24 hr)  |
| Jackson et al. 2000                  | 7-10 d   | 48  | 3.8                  | 7.794                                 | Lack of control survival information; No bromide in dilution water              |
| Jackson et al.<br>2000               | 7-10 d   | 118   | 12.1                 | 10.29                                 | Lack of control survival information; No bromide in dilution water              |

# Table 17. Acute Studies of Hyalella azteca Evaluated for Cadmium Freshwater Criterion.

| Reference            | Life stage | Hardness<br>(mg/L as<br>CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Effect<br>Concentration<br>(µg/L) <sup>a</sup> | Result of Evaluation       |
|----------------------|------------|---|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Borgmann et al. 2005 | 1-11 d     | 18  | 0.15                    | 0.8036   | Duration too long (7 d)    |
| Borgmann et al. 2005 | 1-11 d     | 124   | 1.60                    | 1.296  | Duration too long (7 d)    |
| Gust 2006            | -          | -   | 1.9                     | -  | Duration too short (72 hr) |

<sup>a</sup> Normalized to a hardness of 100 mg/L using the pooled acute slope of 0.9789.

# 5.1.3 Uncertainty in the freshwater FAV calculation

A number of uncertainties are associated with calculation of the freshwater FAV as recommended by the 1985 Guidelines (Stephan et al. 1985), and include use of limited data for a species or genus, acceptability of widely variable data for a genus, application of safety factors, and extrapolation of laboratory data to field situations. There are a number of cases in the acute database where only one acute test is used to determine the SMAV and subsequently the GMAV is based on the one acute test. In this situation there is a level of uncertainty associated with the GMAV based on the one test result since it does not incorporate the range of values that would be available if multiple studies were available. The GMAV is still valid, in spite of absence of these additional data.

The acute database also includes several genera where two or more widely different SMAVs (>10x factor) are available for estimating the GMAV. In this case the 1985 Guidelines recommend that some or all of the values probably should not be used in calculations. To resolve this, only the more sensitive SMAV (primarily due to a more sensitive life stage tested) was used to calculate the GMAV, thereby ensuring protection of the genus, as explained in **Section 3.1.1**.

The final step in the acute criteria derivation process is to divide the FAV by a safety factor of 2 to yield the CMC. The CMC is set equal to half of the FAV to represent a low level of effect for the fifth percentile genus, rather than a 50% effect. This adjustment factor was derived from an analysis of 219 acute toxicity tests with a variety of chemicals (see 43 FR 21506-21518 for a complete description) where mortality data were used to determine the highest tested concentration that did not cause mortality greater than that observed in the control (or between 0 and 10%). Application of this safety factor is justified in that the concentration represents minimal acute toxicity to the species.

Application of water-only laboratory toxicity tests to protect aquatic species is a basic premise of the 1985 Guidelines, supported by the requirements of a diverse assemblage of eight families and the protection of 95 percent of all species. Confirmation has been reported by a number of researchers, thereby indicating that on the whole, extrapolation of laboratory data does a reasonably good job of protecting natural aquatic communities. Certain exoskeleton bearing aquatic organisms (e.g., aquatic insects), however, may not be adequately protected due to their differential accumulation of aqueous vs. dietary cadmium (Poteat and Buchwalter 2014), and this therefore represents uncertainty in the derived CMC. As discussed in **Section 5.6.1**, selected insect species evaluated by different researchers exhibited cadmium dietary effect levels lower than aqueous exposed organisms. The most sensitive insect in the acute database based on water-only laboratory toxicity tests is the mayfly *Baetis*, ranked as the 32<sup>nd</sup> most sensitive genus.

### 5.1.4 Acute criteria duration

For the 2016 acute cadmium criteria, EPA has changed the duration to 1-hour from the 24 hours EPA applied in the 2001 final cadmium criteria document. EPA made this change to the 2016 criteria to reflect the acute criteria duration recommended in the 1985 Guidelines. The draft 2001 cadmium criteria document used a 1-hour duration, which EPA subsequently revised to 24 hours in the final criteria document. The final cadmium criteria document did not detail the rationale for this change, and EPA has further examined this issue as part of the 2016 criteria update.

The 24-hour duration used in the 2001 final cadmium criteria document was based on a limited number of fish toxicity studies that were conducted in the mid-1990s and which suggested that cadmium time-to-effect may be longer than reflected by the 1-hour averaging period. These studies were focused on fish and did not address trends in duration for other aquatic species, such as invertebrates. Because of the limited nature of these investigations and absence of additional supporting information, EPA decided to revise the acute duration in this document to be consistent with the more protective 1-hour duration, which is generally supported by and consistent with the 1985 Guidelines. Page 5 of the 1985 Guidelines, for example, states that "For the CMC the averaging period should again be substantially less than the lengths of the tests it is based on, i.e., substantially less than 48 to 96 hours. One hour is probably an appropriate averaging period because high concentrations of some materials can cause death in

one to three hours. Even when organisms do not die within the first hour or so, it is not known how many might have died due to delayed effects of this short of an exposure. Thus it is not appropriate to allow concentrations above the CMC to exist for as long as one hour. The durations of the averaging periods in national criteria have been made short enough to restrict allowable fluctuations in the concentration of the pollutant in the receiving water and to restrict the length of time that the concentration in the receiving water can be continuously above a criterion concentration." Page 6 of the 1985 Guidelines further states that "the one-hour average should never exceed the CMC."

Additional information supporting the 1-hour averaging period is presented in page 35 of the *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control* (U.S. EPA 1991) which states that "For acute criteria, EPA recommends an averaging period of 1-hour. That is, to protect against acute effects, the 1-hour average exposure should not exceed the CMC. The 1-hour acute averaging period was derived primarily from data on response time for toxicity to ammonia, a fast-acting toxicant. The 1-hour averaging period is expected to be fully protective for the fastest-acting toxicants, and even more protective for slower-acting toxicants." The frequency of allowed exceedances is once in three years on average, as recommended in the Guidelines (Stephan et al. 1985). This is based on the ability of aquatic ecosystems to recover from the exceedences, which will depend in part on the magnitudes and durations of the exceedences. Frequency and duration will be further considered as part of the 1985 Guidelines update, but the duration for the 2016 cadmium acute criteria will be 1-hour.

### 5.2 Freshwater Chronic Toxicity Data

Acceptable chronic toxicity data are available for 27 freshwater species representing 20 different genera (**Appendix C**). In contrast to the acute toxicity test results, invertebrates were generally more sensitive to cadmium than fish based on chronic toxicity. The four most sensitive genera were the amphipod *Hyalella*, followed by the cladoceran *Ceriodaphnia*, the sculpin *Cottus*, and the midge *Chironomus*. For the acceptable chronic toxicity data, normalized chronic toxicity values ranged from 0.7453 to 36.70 µg/L for invertebrates, and from 1.470 to >38.66 µg/L for fish. The blue tilapia was the least sensitive organism to cadmium and had a normalized MATC of >38.66 µg/L.

Additional chronic toxicity data that were not used quantitatively to derive a criterion are available for cadmium (**Appendix H**). Suedel et al. (1997) conducted a *C. dubia* static, measured life-cycle assessment. The normalized NOEC of 4.110  $\mu$ g/L and LOEC of 16.44  $\mu$ g/L reported for this study are only slightly higher than chronic values that were used quantitatively to derive a criterion (**Appendix C**). The 17 to 21-day NOEC and LOEC values reported for *Daphnia magna* and *D. pulex* by Biesinger and Christensen (1972), Winner (1986), Winner and Whitford (1987), Enserink et al. (1993), and Knops et al. (2001) were similar to other acceptable chronic values reported in **Appendix C** for these species, as were values from long term studies with Atlantic salmon (Rombough and Garside 1982; Peterson et al. 1983) and brown trout (Davies and Brinkman 1994c; Brinkman and Hansen 2004a, 2007).

Other sublethal effects data also not used to derive criteria are provided in **Appendix H**, with many studies again reporting effect levels above the criteria. Asian clams (*Corbicula fluminea*) exhibited reduced phagocytosis activity when exposed to 3  $\mu$ g/L cadmium for 30 days (Champeau et al. 2007), and goldfish (*Carassius auratus*) experienced reduced plasma sodium levels when exposed to 44.5  $\mu$ g/L cadmium for 50 days (McCarty and Houston 1976). Scherer et al. (1997) evaluated lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) for eight months and reported decreased thyroid follicle epithelial cell height at 5  $\mu$ g/L cadmium. Delayed development and forelimb emergence was observed in African clawed frog (*Xenopus laevis*) embryos after a 47 day exposure to 855  $\mu$ g/L cadmium (Sharma and Patino 2008).

An artificial stream channel employed by Riddel et al. (2005a) assessed the prey choice and capture efficiency of *Salvelinus fontinalis* exposed to two cadmium concentrations (0.5 and  $5.0 \ \mu g/L$ ) for 30 days using dechlorinated tap water at a total hardness of 156 mg/L (as CaCO<sub>3</sub>). The juvenile brook trout preferred non-motile over motile prey, and prey capture efficiency decreased by 20-55% with increasing Cd concentration. Additional artificial stream channel studies by Riddel et al. (2005b) that employed the same two cadmium exposures and dilution water evaluated the foraging and predator avoidance behaviors of mayfly nymphs (*Baetis tricaudatus*), and predator-prey interactions of stonefly nymphs (*Kogotus nonus*) and the longnose dace (*Rhinichthys cataractae*). Altered mayfly and stonefly behaviors were observed at  $5.0 \ \mu g/L$ , whereas the foraging behavior of the dance was unaffected by the highest cadmium exposure. Mebane et al. (2104) exposed larval insects for 32 days to four cadmium concentrations (0.018, 0.091, 0.35 and 1.02 \ \mu g/L) in experimental streams that circulated river water with a total hardness of 17 mg/L. Preliminary results indicate that reduced mayfly abundance  $EC_{20}$ s normalized to a total hardness of 100 mg/L ranged from 0.41 µg/L for *Ephemerella infrequens* to 3.29 µg/L for *Rhithrogena sp.* 

For the 2016 chronic cadmium criteria, the duration is a four-day averaging period as recommended in the Guidelines (Stephan et al 1985). This averaging period is short enough to restrict allowable fluctuations in the concentration of the pollutant in the receiving water and to restrict the length of time that the concentration in the receiving water can be continuously above a criterion concentrations. In addition, the frequency of allowed exceedances is once in three years on average, same as for the acute criteria.

### 5.2.1 Suitability of chronic Hyalella azteca data

A total of eight *H. azteca* chronic studies were reviewed for acceptability as recommended in **Appendix K**. Only data from the Ingersoll and Kemble (2001) study using USGS Columbia, Missouri Lab well water as dilution water was considered acceptable for deriving a freshwater chronic criterion (**Appendix C**). Thus, the *H. azteca* normalized SMCV (and GMCV) of 0.7453  $\mu$ g/L cadmium is based on only this study. Although the seven other studies were not used for deriving the updated cadmium freshwater chronic criterion, the effect levels observed for each study are provided below and demonstrate the similar sensitivity of the amphipod to cadmium, despite the issues which precluded their use in developing the SMCV and GMCV. The normalized effect concentrations for these seven studies ranged from 0.3749 to 4.907  $\mu$ g/L cadmium, with the majority of values ranging from 0.4-2.0  $\mu$ g/L (**Table 18**).

 Table 18. Chronic Studies of Hyalella azteca Evaluated for Cadmium Freshwater

 Criterion.

| Reference                      | Method <sup>a</sup> | Life stage | Exposure | Effect       | EC <sub>20</sub> /<br>MATC<br>(TH=100)<br>(µg/L) | Result of Evaluation   |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------|----------|--------------|--|--|
| Ingersoll and<br>Kemble (2001) | F, M                | 7-8 d old  | 42 days  | Reproduction | 0.7453   | Acceptable   |
| Borgmann et al.<br>1989b       | R, M                | <7-d old   | 42 days  | Survival     | 0.6348   | Not acceptable<br>Only 64% control survival<br>(need ≥80%)   |
| Borgmann et al.<br>1991        | R, M                | <7-d old   | 42 days  | Survival     | 0.4299<br>(EC <sub>50</sub> )                    | Not acceptable<br>Low control weight of 0.34 mg dwt<br>(need $\geq$ 0.50 mg dwt after 42 days of<br>testing) |

|   |                     |                |                                 |                     | EC <sub>20</sub> /<br>MATC<br>(TH=100) |  |
|---|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| Reference                                     | Method <sup>a</sup> | Life stage     | Exposure                        | Effect              | (µg/L)                                 | Result of Evaluation   |
| Suedel et al.<br>1997                         | S, M                | 14-21 d<br>old | 14 days                         | Survival/<br>growth | 0.6576                                 | Not acceptable<br>Test organisms underfed (control<br>weights not reported). Low ionic<br>composition of dilution water. |
| Chadwick<br>Ecological<br>Consultants<br>2003 | F, M                | 7-8 d old      | 28 days<br>(recon lab<br>water) | Survival            | 0.3749                                 | Not acceptable<br>Low control weight of 0.25 mg dwt<br>(need $\geq$ 0.35 mg dwt after 28 days of<br>testing)             |
| Chadwick<br>Ecological<br>Consultants<br>2003 | F, M                | 7-8 d old      | 28 days<br>(surface<br>water)   | Survival            | 0.4461                                 | Not acceptable<br>0.2 µg Cd/L in dilution water  |
| Stanley et al. 2005                           | R, M                | 7-14 d old     | 42 days                         | Survival            | 2.414                                  | Not acceptable<br>Only 45% control survival<br>(need ≥80%)   |
| Straus 2011                                   | R, M                | 2-9 d old      | 21 days                         | Survival            | 4.907                                  | Not acceptable<br>Low control weight of 0.136 mg dwt<br>(need $\geq$ 0.35 mg dwt after 28 days of<br>testing)            |
| Straus 2011                                   | R, M                | 2-9 d old      | 28 days                         | Survival            | 2.277                                  | Not acceptable<br>Low control weight of 0.064 mg dwt<br>(need $\geq$ 0.35 mg dwt after 28 days of<br>testing)            |
| Pais 2012                                     | R, M                | 2-9 d old      | 28 days                         | Survival            | 0.5127                                 | Not acceptable<br>Low control weight of 0.135 mg dwt<br>(need $\geq$ 0.35 mg dwt after 28 days of<br>testing)            |

<sup>a</sup> S=static, R=renewal, F=flow-through, U=unmeasured, M=measured; TH=total hardness

#### Borgmann et al. (1989b) Chronic Survival Study

This long-term (6 week) study investigated the effect of cadmium on *H. azteca* survival, growth and reproduction and was primarily a methods development effort. The static-renewal life cycle test was initiated with <7-day old organisms and was conducted at 25°C in dechlorinated Burlington City tap water with exposure concentrations of 0.28 (control), 0.57, 0.92, 1.49, 2.23, 3.42 and 6.28  $\mu$ g/L cadmium. The water used for testing is acceptable, with a chloride concentration of approximately 26 mg/L and bromide concentration of around 0.047 mg/L. Other common ion (Na, K, Ca, Mg, SO4, and HCO<sub>3</sub>) concentrations in this water are reasonable for testing with *H. azteca*. However, the food and feeding levels used in this test are questionable. The authors tested up to 20 organisms in each beaker and added 4 mg Tetramin flakes once per week to each test beaker, with additional feedings given up to two times each week on an as needed basis. It is not clear how they determined when more food was required.

Furthermore, the reported control survival was only 64 percent, while 80 percent is considered to be the minimum acceptable control survival for a 6-week test. The calculated  $EC_{20}$  for survival was 0.7827 µg/L, or 0.6348 µg/L when normalized to a hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>.

#### Borgmann et al. (1991) Chronic Survival Study

An additional *H. azteca* 6-week chronic test was conducted by Borgmann using the same dechlorinated Burlington City tap water. As mentioned previously, this tap water is considered acceptable for *H. azteca* testing. However, it appears that organisms in this long-term test were also underfed (similar to other tests conducted by this group). The authors state that the animals were fed Tetramin at a rate of only 5 mg Tetramin/beaker/week, which equates to about 0.25 mg/organism/week. This feeding rate is much lower than currently recommended for chronic tests. Results of other chronic amphipod tests with diets limited to Tetramin had limited success, suggesting that amphipods require dietary supplements in addition to the Tetramin (e.g., YCT or diatoms) to achieve acceptable growth and reproduction (J.R. Hockett, personal communication). Based on the organism control weights obtained at the end of the test (0.34 mg estimated average dry weight), it appears amphipod growth was limited by the feeding rate and dietary composition. Acceptable average ending dry weights typically fall within the range of 0.7 to 1.0 mg/organism for a 42-d test. This poor growth and low feeding rate excluded the use of these data in calculating the SMCV for this species. The reported EC<sub>50</sub> for survival in the study was 0.53 µg/L, or 0.4299 µg/L when normalized to a hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>.

#### Suedel et al. (1997) Chronic Survival and Growth Study

This paper presents the results of several toxicity tests. Although limited information is provided, the tests appear to be static exposure without renewal. Five tests were conducted (48-hr, 96-hr, 7-day, 10-day, and 14-day exposures). Organisms were fed in each test by adding leached, ground maple leaves to the test chambers at the beginning of each exposure. Especially for the longer duration tests (10-day and 14-day), it does not appear the test organisms were fed sufficiently, although this remains unclear because body weight data were not reported. Little information is provided about the test/control water other than hardness (6 to 28 mg/L), alkalinity (8 to 18 mg/L) and conductivity (22 to 130  $\mu$ S/cm), which indicates the dilution water was low in ion composition. The authors noted that water conditions represent the limits of environmental tolerance for the tested species. The chronic value of 0.16  $\mu$ g/L (based on growth

and survival), or 0.6576  $\mu$ g/L when normalized to a hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>, was not used quantitatively in this assessment.

#### Chadwick Ecological Consultant (2003) Chronic Survival Study

The chronic toxicity of cadmium to *H. azteca* was tested with 28-day flow-through measured test procedures using two different dilution waters (reconstituted laboratory water and natural surface water from Horsetooth Reservoir) with different hardness levels. Both dilution waters were augmented with bromide and chloride to achieve nominal concentrations of approximately 0.80 mg/L Br and 60 mg/L Cl<sup>-</sup>, which are above the minimum recommended levels of 0.02 mg/L Br and 15 mg/L Cl. The 28-day control survival was  $\geq$ 90 percent for each test, which exceeds the 80 percent minimum requirement. The test organisms were fed 1.0 ml YCT daily and the authors reported mean control dry weights at day 28 of 0.25 mg for the reconstituted water test and 0.43 mg for the natural surface water test. The recommended mean control dry weight at day 28 is  $\ge 0.35$  mg and only the natural surface water test met the feeding/average control dry weight requirement. Even though the control dry weight of the natural surface water test met the recommended 0.35 mg average, there is an elevated level of cadmium in the Horsetooth Reservoir water (about 0.2 µg/L cadmium). In addition, the cadmium concentration measured at day 28 in the lowest nominal exposure concentration (0.6  $\mu$ g/L) was very similar to the next higher concentration, which raises questions about whether organism response in the lowest concentration was exaggerated by an excursion in cadmium concentration, or if the measured concentration was an analytical anomaly. The 28-day MATC for the surface water test was 1.02 µg/L cadmium, which was slightly higher than the estimated 28-day survival  $EC_{20}$  of 0.6264 µg/L, or 0.4461 µg/L when normalized to a hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>. The MATC for the reconstituted water was 0.74 µg/L, which was also higher than the normalized calculated EC<sub>20</sub> of 0.3749  $\mu$ g/L cadmium.

#### Stanley et al. (2005) Chronic Survival Study

Stanley et al. (2005) conducted one *H. azteca* 42-day chronic test in laboratory reconstituted water (ASTM hard water) and at a feeding rate of 1 ml YCT/test chamber/day. The lack of sufficient chloride and bromide ions in the dilution water and sub-optimal diet would not support the health of *H. azteca*, especially after 10 days of testing (**Appendix K**). Additionally, the control survival in this test was poor (45%). The results of this test were accordingly not used

to develop AWQC. The non-normalized chronic limits based on survival are 2.49 and 5.09  $\mu$ g/L with a MATC of 2.414  $\mu$ g cadmium/L when normalized to a hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>.

#### Straus (2011) Chronic Survival Studies

H. azteca neonates (2-9 days old) were exposed to cadmium for 21 days in artificial Lake Ontario reconstituted laboratory water (total hardness of 120-140 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>) and for 28 days in a mixture of reverse osmosis and dechlorinated City of Waterloo tap water (blended to a total hardness of 22 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>). Water in both tests was renewed every 48 hours and cotton gauze was used as a substrate. Although the test organisms were cultured in artificial media containing bromide, it is not clear if the artificial Lake Ontario water or the reverse osmosis/tap water mix contained bromide. The chloride concentrations also were not reported for either dilution water, although the nominal chloride concentration of the artificial Lake Ontario water is estimated to be approximately 28 mg/L. Test recommendations in Appendix K note that natural waters with a hardness of <80 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub> typically have <10 mg Cl<sup>-</sup>/L. Control organism survival was 93 percent in the 21-day test and 81.8 percent in the 28-day test. Control organism mean dry weight averaged 0.136 for the 21-day test and 0.064 mg for the 28-day test. When all factors are considered, these two studies do not meet the test acceptability requirements outlined in Appendix K. The EC<sub>20</sub>s calculated for these two tests based on survival are 6.42  $\mu$ g/L for the 21-day test and 0.68 µg/L for the 28-day test, or 4.907 for the 21-day test and 2.277 µg/L for the 28-day test when normalized to a hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>.

#### Pais (2012) Chronic Survival Study

*H. azteca* neonates (2-9 days old) were exposed to cadmium for 28 days in laboratory water that was renewed every 48 hours. The dilution water was a mix of reverse osmosis and dechlorinated City of Waterloo tap water blended to a total hardness of 90 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>. A cotton gauze substrate was used during the test. The bromide and chloride levels were not reported by the author, but since the total hardness of the reverse osmosis/tap water blend was 90 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>, the dilution water may have contained an acceptable amount of chloride. U.S. EPA (2012) notes that natural waters with a hardness of <80 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub> typically have chloride concentrations of <10 mg/L. The bromide level was not reported, but the tap water may have supplied the minimum bromide level (0.02 mg Br/L) recommended in **Appendix K**. The 28-day control survival was 100 percent, which exceeds the 80 percent minimum requirement.

However, the authors reported a mean control organism weight of 0.135 mg, which is much less than the recommended  $\geq$ 0.35 mg dwt at day 28. Accordingly, this study does not meet the test acceptability requirements and the normalized 28-day survival EC<sub>20</sub> of 0.5127 µg/L was not used for criteria derivation.

### **5.2.2 Uncertainty in the freshwater FCV calculation**

In addition to the uncertainties described above for the freshwater acute criteria derivation (Section 5.1.3), the freshwater FCV calculation is also influenced by the availability of limited data, estimation of chronic values with either  $EC_{20}$  or MATC methods, selection of either life cycle or early life-stage test results for a species, and the use of the most representative test duration for the *C. bairdii* ELS test.

The freshwater chronic database is comprised of 27 species and 20 genera that satisfy the eight-family MDR as recommended in the 1985 Guidelines (Stephan 1985). There are several factors that contribute some uncertainty to the freshwater FCV (e.g., use of  $EC_{20}$ s over MATCs, the limited data used to develop the hardness relationship, limited data for H. azteca, selection of most appropriate exposure scenarios, and other data that is only used qualitatively). In this update  $EC_{20}s$  were selected as the most appropriate effect level, but not all studies reported  $EC_{20}s$ or did not provide the raw data in the paper so EC<sub>20</sub>s could be calculated (Note: for all studies where raw data necessary to calculate  $EC_{20}s$  were not provided, authors were contacted to request the raw data, if available. Some requests are still outstanding). While  $EC_{20}s$  are the preferred effect level, so that chronic toxicity can be compared equally, this preference limits the amount of data that are used quantitatively in SMCV and GMCV calculations (Table 9 and Appendix C). This was the case for several species (C. dubia, C. reticulata, D. magna, O. kisutch, O. mykiss, S. trutta, S. fontinalis, S. namaycush, and P. promelas). Conversely, only MATCs were available for several genera, and therefore the effect levels associated with those MATC concentrations are unknown (Oreochromis, Micropterus, Esox, and Catostomus). These values were retained in the ranked table to avoid losing the genus.

The use of  $EC_{20}s$  also limited the amount of data that were used to develop the chronic hardness relationship. Currently there are only enough  $EC_{20}$  data to explore this relationship for three fish species. This preference for  $EC_{20}s$  precluded the inclusion of data for *P. promelas*, but MATC data from a single study for *D. magna* (Chapman et al. Manuscript) were used so that an invertebrate could be included in the analysis. The rationale for the exclusion of *P. promelas* is that the effect of hardness would be better evaluated without the confounding factor of the level of effect being unknown (see Section 2.6, Chronic measures of effect).

The 1985 Guidelines recommend the use of full life-cycle (LC) tests over early life-cycle tests (ELS), with the rationale that LC tests will be more sensitive. However, this relationship was not always apparent. Normalized  $EC_{20}$ s of LC tests were more sensitive (lower effect concentrations) for *S. fontinalis* and *O. mykiss*, but ELS tests were more sensitive for *S. trutta*. To be conservative, the ELS tests were used to derive the SMAV for *S. trutta*.

As discussed above there is only one acceptable study using the new test requirements for *H. azteca*. While the other unacceptable data were not used quantitatively it appears that effect concentrations were similar, however the SMAV/GMAV for the most sensitive species in the freshwater chronic database is based on the results from one study (Ingersoll and Kemble 2001).

### 5.3 Additional Aquatic Life Water Quality Assessments for Cadmium

Mebane (2006) recently derived freshwater ambient water quality criteria for cadmium and included data from studies that focused on species and surface water conditions in Idaho. Acute and chronic toxicity were calculated from available effects data and normalized for hardness based on hardness-toxicity regression analyses. The four most sensitive genera to acute exposures were the fish Oncorhynchus (Northwest trout and Pacific salmon), Salvelinus ("char" trout), Salmo (other trout and Atlantic salmon), and Cottus (sculpin). The four most sensitive genera to chronic exposures were the aquatic invertebrates *Hyalella* and *Gammarus* and the fish Cottus and Salvelinus. Mebane (2006) reported a CMC of 0.75 µg/L total cadmium and a CCC of 0.37 µg/L total cadmium, based on a hardness of 50 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>. Mebane (2006) reported cadmium in total (unfiltered) instead of dissolved (0.45-µm filtered) concentrations, but indicated that because cadmium is highly soluble in water, the difference between total and dissolved concentrations would be small, with dissolved cadmium concentrations expected to average about 90 to 95 percent of total concentrations (Stephan 1995; Clark 2002; Mebane 2006). When adjusted to a total hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>, the CMC and CCC calculated using equations reported by Mebane (2006) are 1.35 and 0.55 µg/L, respectively. These values are lower than the 2016 updated EPA CMC of 1.9  $\mu$ g/L and CCC of 0.79  $\mu$ g/L, based on total cadmium and a hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>. The differences in the criteria derived by

Mebane (2006) and this 2016 update are primarily due the addition of new data since 2006, the subsequent estimation of different updated acute and chronic hardness-toxicity slopes, and exclusion of specific test results based on EPA data acceptability criteria.

The British Columbia Ministry of Environment (BC-MOE) recently released a draft assessment of ambient water quality criteria for cadmium in freshwater to protect species resident to British Columbia, Canada (BC-MOE 2014). The proposed acute and chronic criteria are based on dissolved cadmium concentrations in freshwater. The criteria were adjusted for hardness using established methods to derive an equation from the results of multiple published studies (Mebane 2006; Stephan et al. 1985; U.S. EPA 2001). The BC-MOE used the lowest value from a primary study and applied a factor of 3.5 to account for uncertainty and protect the survival of the most sensitive species (<10% mortality) at all life stages. The resulting draft CMC of 0.339  $\mu$ g/L total cadmium at a water hardness of 100 mg/L CaCO<sub>3</sub> was based on effects on rainbow trout fry growth after a 5-d exposure, as reported in Hansen et al. (2002b). The resulting draft CCC (30 days) of 0.0772  $\mu$ g/L at a water hardness of 100 mg/L CaCO<sub>3</sub> was based on effects on Hyalella azteca survival, as reported in Ingersoll and Kemble (2001). The short-term hardness slope factor was 1.04 and the long-term hardness slope factor was 0.762; compared to the 2016 hardness slope factors of 0.9789 and 0.7977, respectively. The BC-MOE (2014) cadmium water quality guideline for long term exposure in marine environments is 0.12 µg/L. This is in contrast to the higher EPA 2016 estuarine/marine chronic CCC of 7.9 µg/L dissolved cadmium. No short term exposure guideline has been developed by BC-MOE for the marine environment. The BC-MOE proposed cadmium criteria are all lower than the EPA 2016 criteria, primarily due to differences in the methodology employed (use of lowest value), larger safety factors applied and hardness slope factor differences.

# 5.4 Estuarine/Marine Acute Toxicity Data

Acute toxicity data are available for 94 estuarine/marine species representing 79 genera. These data are adequate to support the development of an estuarine/marine acute criterion. SMAVs for cadmium range from 28.14 to 169,787  $\mu$ g/L. The four most sensitive genera were invertebrates with GMAVs ranging from 28.14 to 67.39  $\mu$ g/L (**Appendix B**).

Additional toxicity data on the effect of cadmium on estuarine/marine species were available, but did not meet standards of acceptability and were not used quantitatively in

development of the criteria (**Appendix I**). However, the acute and chronic toxicity values for these tests are similar to those of the accepted studies, providing additional supporting evidence about the toxicity of cadmium to estuarine/marine aquatic life. These include data from Roast et al. (2001b), who reported a 6-day LC<sub>50</sub> for *P. flexuosus* of 83.11  $\mu$ g/L, which represents a similar outcome to those provided in **Appendix B**. Nimmo et al. (1977a) and Gentile et al. (1982) reported similar outcomes for *A. bahia* with 8 to 17-day EC<sub>50</sub> values ranging from 11.3 to 60  $\mu$ g/L.

Other non-traditional endpoints for marine/estuarine organisms exposed to cadmium for shorter time periods are presented in Appendix I. Daggerblade grass shrimp (Palaemonetes *pugio*) had increased LPO and ubiquitin levels when exposed for eight hours to  $112.4 \mu g/L$ cadmium (Downs et al. 2001a). Reduction in swimming speed and reduced serum osmolality were observed for nauplii of the calanoid copepod Eurytemora affinis and the mysid Americanysis bahia subjected for 24 hours to 130 and 3.62 µg/L cadmium, respectively (Sullivan et al. 1983; De Lisle and Roberts 1994). Bellas et al. (2004) determined a 70-hr larval attachment  $EC_{50}$  of 752 µg/L for the sea squirt *Ciona intestinalis*, and the mud snail *Nassarius* obsoletus had increased oxygen consumption when exposed to 500 µg/L cadmium for 72 hours (MacInnes and Thurberg 1973). Osmotic pressure of the shore crab Carcinus maenas was affected at 34  $\mu$ g/L cadmium after 10 days, but not at 3.4  $\mu$ g/L (Burke et al. 2003). Choi et al. (2008) found that Pacific oysters (Crassostrea gigas) exposed to 10 µg/L cadmium for 11 days had an increased expression of MT mRNA in digestive gland and gills. Coho salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch) exposed to 3.7 µg/L cadmium over 48 hours exhibited histological injury to the olfactory epithelium, and a significant loss of olfaction at concentrations greater than 347  $\mu$ g/L, with the adverse effects of each still evident after a 16-day depuration in clean water (Williams and Gallagher 2013). The persistent nature of these effects could adversely alter the return rates of anadromous salmon species as noted by Baldwin et al. (2009).

#### 5.4.1 Uncertainty in estuarine/marine FAV calculation

The influence of salinity on the acute toxicity of cadmium was investigated with 10 different genera of estuarine/marine animals. A general trend of decreasing toxicity with increasing salinity was observed for the majority of genera (**Appendix B**). Frank and Robertson (1979) reported that the acute toxicity of cadmium to juvenile blue crabs was reduced by

increasing salinity levels, with 96-hr LC<sub>50</sub>s of 320, 4,700 and 11,600  $\mu$ g/L at salinities of 1, 15 and 35 g/kg, respectively (**Appendix B**). The same trend was observed by Bengtsson and Bergstrom (1987) for the harpacticoid copepod, *Nitocra spinipes*, Ringwood (1990) for the mangrove oyster, *Isognomon californicum*, Wu and Chen (2004) and Frias-Espericueta et al. (2001) for the white shrimp, *Litopenaeus vannamei*, and De Lisle and Roberts (1988) for the mysid, *Americamysis bahia*, amongst other species.

In contrast to the results presented above, several authors reported possible relationships with salinity that seem contradictory, some of which may have been influenced by other test variables. In a study of the interaction of dissolved oxygen and salinity on the acute toxicity of cadmium to the mummichog, Fundulus heteroclitus, Voyer (1975) found that 96-hr LC<sub>50</sub>s at a salinity of 32 g/kg were about half of what they were at lower salinities of 10 and 20 g/kg. When tested at approximately 20°C, the 96-hr LC<sub>50</sub>s were 73,000, 78,000 and 30,000  $\mu$ g/L at salinities of 10, 20 and 32 g/kg, respectively (all exposures had sufficient dissolved oxygen levels throughout the test). The fiddler crab, Uca pugilator, showed a similar trend in that the crab was more sensitive to cadmium at the highest salinity tested (30 g/kg) as compared to the mid-level salinity (20 g/kg) test, and about the same sensitivity as the lowest salinity (10 g/kg) (O'Hara 1973a). Cadmium also appears to be more toxic to purple sea urchin embryos (Strongylocentrotus purpuratus) at a higher salinity, although salinity levels differed by only 4 mg/kg and test temperatures were higher in the higher salinity exposure, which may have confounded potential conclusions (Dinnel et al. 1989; Phillips et al. 2003). The potential relationship between salinity and cadmium saltwater acute toxicity was investigated using an analysis of covariance (Dixon and Brown 1979; Neter and Wasserman 1974) as noted in the 1985 Guidelines (Stephan et al. 1985). Despite the general relationship of decreasing toxicity with increasing salinity, a pooled species slope could not be calculated.

As noted in the 1985 Guidelines, a final acute equation should be derived based on a water quality parameter if acute toxicity is shown to be related to that parameter (Stephan et al. 1985). In order to derive a final acute equation from a water quality parameter, however, sufficient data are required to show that the factor similarly affects the results of tests with a variety of species (U.S. EPA 2001). Because a general trend was observed between increasing salinity and decreasing acute toxicity for the majority of genera, an analysis of covariance (Dixon and Brown 1979; Neter and Wasserman 1974) as noted in the 1985 Guidelines (Stephan

et al. 1985) using the "R" statistical program, version 3.2.2 (R Core Team 2015), was performed to examine whether a salinity correction equation could be calculated.

Data for the ten species comprising ten genera were included in the analysis of covariance. These species had definitive acute values (less than or greater than values were not used) over a salinity range of at least 7 g/kg. For any given species, data were limited to studies conducted at representative and similar temperatures and dissolved oxygen concentrations. When test data for multiple life stages were available, data for the most sensitive life stage was used.

In the analysis of covariance model equation, the natural logarithm of the acute value is the dependent variable, species is the grouping variable, and the natural logarithm of salinity is the covariate or independent variable. A species-salinity interaction variable is included to assess the similarity of slopes among species. An F-test is then used to test whether a model with separate slopes for each species gives a statistically significantly better fit to the data than a model with a single pooled slope. If the P-value of the species-salinity interaction term is statistically significant (defined as a P-value of less than 0.05), then the model with separate species slopes provides the better fit to the data, and a single pooled slope cannot be calculated.

When data for all nine species were fit to the analysis of covariance model, the speciessalinity interaction term used to test for equality of slopes produced a P=0.008, meaning that the model with separate species slopes provides the better fit to the data, and a single pooled slope could not be calculated. Individual species slopes were variable, ranging from -0.6998 for the mummichog *F. heteroclitus* to 5.538 for the amphipod *G. japonica* (**Table 19**). Individual species slopes were also plotted in **Figure 8**. As can be seen in **Figure 8**, eight of the nine species experience a decrease in acute cadmium toxicity with increasing salinity (i.e., a positive slope).

Table 19. Individual Species Slopes and Selected Regression Statistics for the Equation  $ln(LC_{50}Cd) = ln(Salinity)$ .

| Species name    |                      | 95% CI  |         |       |                |        |   |
|-----------------|----------------------|---------|---------|-------|----------------|--------|---|
| Scientific      | Common               | Slope   | LCL     | UCL   | $\mathbf{r}^2$ | р      | n |
| M. edulis       | Blue mussel          | 0.7399  | na      | na    | na             | na     | 2 |
| I. californicum | Mangrove oyster      | 1.467   | na      | na    | na             | na     | 2 |
| N. spinipes     | Harpacticoid copepod | 0.3725  | -0.6744 | 1.419 | 0.95           | 0.14   | 3 |
| A. bahia        | Mysid                | 1.010   | 0.7158  | 1.305 | 0.98           | < 0.01 | 5 |
| G. japonica     | Amphipod             | 5.538   | na      | na    | na             | na     | 2 |
| L. vannamei     | Whiteleg shrimp      | 1.032   | na      | na    | na             | na     | 2 |
| C. sapidus      | Blue crab            | 1.006   | 0.8249  | 1.186 | 1.00           | < 0.01 | 3 |
| U. pugilator    | Fiddler crab         | 0.1673  | -3.499  | 3.834 | 0.25           | 0.67   | 3 |
| F. heteroclitus | Mummichog            | -0.6998 | -8.129  | 6.729 | 0.59           | 0.44   | 3 |

A pooled species slope could not be calculated from these data.

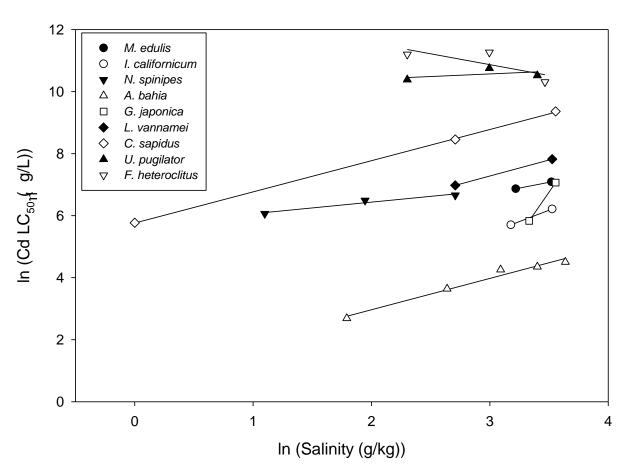


Figure 8. Individual Species Slopes Showing the Relationship between Natural Log Transformed Salinity and Natural Log Transformed Acute Cadmium Toxicity.

Data used to generate species slopes in **Table 19** have already accounted for the most sensitive life stage for a particular species. In addition to that consideration, following the recommendations of the EPA Guidelines (Stephan et al. 1985), individual species slopes were examined and a subsequent analysis of covariance model was used to test whether a pooled species slope could be calculated using only those species with slopes determined to cover a relatively broad range of the relevant water quality parameter, defined here as at least 50% of the range of reported salinities. Five species: *A. bahia*, *C. sapidus*, *F. heteroclitus*, *L. vannamei* and *U. pugilator*, had test data across a salinity range greater than 50% of the salinity range for all species. When data for these five species were fit to the analysis of covariance model, the species-salinity interaction term used to test for equality of slopes produced a P=0.009. As before, the model with separate species slopes provides the better fit to the data, and a single pooled slope could not be calculated. Despite the positive relationship between acute toxicity and salinity observed for eight of the nine species with available data, the species slopes are sufficiently variable that no pooled slope can be calculated. Thus, the estuarine/marine acute data are not normalized for salinity.

In addition to the uncertainties described above for the freshwater acute criteria derivation (Section 5.1.3), the lack of a statistically defensible salinity-toxicity relationship to normalize the acute data adds additional uncertainty to the estuarine/marine FAV. Despite the positive relationship between acute toxicity and salinity observed for eight of the nine species included in the analysis of covariance, a pooled slope could not be calculated, precluding salinity normalization of the data. As such, the data are used at the tested salinity level, which may or may not be the most sensitive for the species. Not all studies, however, reported a salinity level which would potentially exclude them from the FAV calculation if the data were salinity normalized.

#### 5.5 Estuarine/Marine Chronic Toxicity Data

Data for only two estuarine/marine mysid species (*Americamysis bahia*, SMCV = 6.149  $\mu$ g/L and *Americamysis bigelowi*, SMCV = 11.61  $\mu$ g/L) are suitable for the derivation of a chronic criterion, and limited toxicity data are available for qualitative consideration in this document (see **Appendix I**). A 21-day survival chronic value of 111.8  $\mu$ g/L was determined for the starlet sea anemone *Nematostella vectensis* (Harter and Matthews 2005), and 28-day LC<sub>50</sub>s

for the polychaete worms *Capitella capitata* and *Neanthes arenaceodentata* ranged from 630 to 3,000  $\mu$ g/L (Reish et al. 1976). White shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*), pink shrimp (*Farfantepenaeus duorarum*), daggerblade grass shrimp (*Palaemonetes pugio*), rock crab (*Cancer irroratus*) and blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus*) 21 to 30-day effect levels (LC<sub>50</sub>s and LOECs) ranged from 19 to 720  $\mu$ g/L (Nimmo et al. 1977b; Vernberg et al. 1977; Johns and Miller 1982; Guerin and Stickle 1995; Wu and Chen 2005a). Scallops were more sensitive to cadmium, with *Argopecten irradians* and *A. ventricosus* 42-day EC<sub>50</sub> and 30-day LOEC growth effect levels at 10 and 78  $\mu$ g/L, respectively (Pesch and Stewart 1980; Sobrino-Figueroa et al. 2007). Similarly, Atlantic silverside (*Menidia menidia*), cunner (*Tautogolabrus adspersus*) and winter flounder (*Pseodopleuronectes americanus*) 17 to 60-day survival effects ranged from 100 to >970  $\mu$ g/L (MacInnes et al. 1977; Voyer et al. 1979). All of these effect levels are above those reported for the two mysid species that were used quantitatively for derivation of the chronic criterion.

Additional studies have reported the chronic sublethal effects of cadmium on estuarine/marine species (**Appendix I**). Delayed development and reduced food consumption were observed for rock crab larvae (*Cancer irroratus*) and white shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) exposed for 28 days to 50 and 200  $\mu$ g/L cadmium, respectively (Johns and Miller 1982; Wu and Chen 2005a). Increased ATPase activity was exhibited by the American lobster (*Homarus americanus*) exposed to 6  $\mu$ g/L cadmium for 30 days (Tucker 1979), and mud crab larvae (*Eurypanopeus depressus*) experienced a delay in metamorphosis when exposed to 10  $\mu$ g/L cadmium for 44 days (Mirkes et al. 1978). When evaluating fish, significant reduction in gill tissue respiratory rate was reported for the cunner after a 30-day exposure to 50  $\mu$ g/L (MacInnes et al. 1977). Dawson et al. (1977) also reported a significant decrease in gill-tissue respiration of striped bass at 5  $\mu$ g/L after a 30-day exposure, as did Calabrese et al. (1975) after a 60-day exposure to 5  $\mu$ g/L.

#### **5.5.1 Final Acute-to-Chronic Ratio**

The limited amount of acceptable estuarine/marine chronic toxicity data precluded the use of regression analysis to calculate the estuarine/marine CCC (as was done with the freshwater CCC). As stipulated in the 1985 Guidelines, the CCC was calculated as the FAV divided by the FACR. As previously mentioned, a minimum of three ACRs (a fish species and

an invertebrate species, with one being acutely sensitive in saltwater) are typically used to estimate the FACR. This update has ACRs available for six freshwater invertebrates, eight freshwater fish and two saltwater invertebrate species representing a diverse number of families (**Table 16**). The 1985 Guidelines outline four primary ways to combine ACRs to calculate an appropriate FACR.

- If the species mean acute-chronic ratios seems to increase or decrease as the SMAV increases, the Final Acute-Chronic Ratio should be calculated as the geometric mean of the acute-chronic ratios for species whose SMAVs are close to the Final Acute Value.
- If no major trend is apparent and the acute-chronic ratios for a number of species are within a factor of ten, the Final Acute-Chronic Ratio should be calculated as the geometric mean of all the species mean acute-chronic ratios available for both freshwater and saltwater species.
- For acute tests conducted on metals and possibly other substances with embryos and larvae of barnacles, bivalve molluscs, sea urchins, lobsters, crabs, shrimp, and abalones, it is probably appropriate to assume that the acute-chronic ratio is 2. Thus, if the lowest available SMAVs were determined with embryos and larvae of such species, the Final Acute-Chronic Ratio should probably be assumed to be 2, so that the Final Chronic Value is equal to the Criterion Maximum Concentration.
- If the most appropriate species mean acute-chronic ratios are less than 2.0, and especially if they are less than 1.0, acclimation has probably occurred during the chronic test. Because continuous exposure and acclimation cannot be assured to provide adequate protection in field situations, the Final Acute-Chronic Ratio should be assumed to be 2, so that the Final Chronic Value is equal to the Criterion Maximum Concentration.

None of the four methods listed above could be used to calculate the FACR for cadmium. Therefore another approach was chosen to incorporate ACRs of sensitive species from both freshwater and estuarine/ marine environments to calculate an appropriate FACR. There were several possible methods to compile these values. One option would have been to use the ACRs available for the two *Americamysis* species (5.275 for *A. bahia* and 9.476 for *A. bigelowi*), the chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* (0.9626), and the fatmucket, *Lampsilis siliquoidea* (2.727). All are acutely sensitive, and the geometric mean of these four values yields an FACR of 3.385. If the freshwater fish is replaced by the rainbow trout, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (ACR=1.527), the resulting FACR is 3.798. Alternatively, using the acutely sensitive mottled

sculpin (*Cottus bairdii*) ACR of 11.22 instead of the ACR for the Chinook salmon results in an FACR of 6.254.

A final option would be to use ACRs from a diverse mix of freshwater and estuarine/marine species representing both invertebrates and fish, with the freshwater species having taxonomically-related marine species. Using this approach, seven genus-level ACRs were used to calculate the FACR for estuarine/marine water (representing five freshwater fish species, three freshwater invertebrate species, and the two acutely sensitive estuarine/marine mysids). An FACR of 8.291 was obtained from the geometric mean of seven genus-level ACRs: *Americamysis* (7.070), *Ceriodaphnia* (19.84), *Daphnia* (23.90), *Cottus* (11.22), *Oncorhynchus* (2.0), *Salmo* (2.0) and *Pimephales* (17.90). The fish *C. bairdii, S. trutta, Oncorhynchus and P. promelas* represent the second, fourth, fifth and forty-fourth most sensitive freshwater genera, respectively, and the cladocerans *Daphnia* and *C. dubia* are the eleventh and eighteenth most sensitive genera. This approach was chosen because EPA believes that use of combined ACRs for a variety of freshwater and estuarine/marine species is the most appropriate and representative method for deriving the FACR.

#### 5.5.2 Uncertainty in the estuarine/marine FCV calculation

The primary source of uncertainty with the derivation of the estuarine/marine FCV is the lack of available data. There have been no new acceptable estuarine/marine chronic data generated since the 2001 AWQC was published. The only data available are for one genus of mysid, *Americamysis*, which is the fourth most sensitive acute genus. The chronic criterion is therefore based on the use of a FACR. The FACR assumes that the relationship between acute and chronic toxicity for each species is constant. Acceptable ACRs are averaged across taxa to calculate the final overall relationship between the acute and chronic toxicity values. Since freshwater ACRs are used to bolster the calculation of the FACR, due to only one estuarine/marine genus-level ACR being available, this creates an additional uncertainty in the estuarine/marine FCV.

The estuarine/marine FAV is also hampered by the lack of a statistically defensible salinity-toxicity relationship to normalize the acute data. Since the FAV is divided by the FACR to calculate the FCV, the FAV may not be representative of the true toxicity of cadmium across various salinity gradients (i.e., may be under protective in low salinity waters).

#### 5.6 Bioaccumulation

Test level bioconcentration factors (BCFs) for cadmium in freshwater (**Appendix G**) range from 3 for brook trout muscle (Benoit et al. 1976) to 65,600 for the amphipod, *H. azteca* (Straus 2011). Fish typically accumulate only small amounts of cadmium in muscle as compared to most other tissues and organs (Benoit et al. 1976; Sangalang and Freeman 1979; Jarvinen and Ankley 1999). However, studies summarized by Jarvinen and Ankley (1999) showed that the skin, spleen, gill, fin, otolith and bone also have low bioconcentration factors. Sangalang and Freeman (1979) found that cadmium residues in fish reach steady-state only after exposure periods greatly exceed 28 days. *D. magna*, and presumably other invertebrates with about the same body size, were found to reach steady-state within a few days (Poldoski 1979).

Cadmium accumulated by fish from water is eliminated slowly (Benoit et al. 1976; Kumada et al. 1980), but Kumada et al. (1980) found that cadmium accumulated from food is eliminated much more rapidly. When all variables, except temperature, are kept the same, Tessier et al. (1994a) found that increased exposure temperature generally increased the rate of soft tissue bioconcentration for the snail, *Viviparus georgianus*, but not for the mussel, *Elliptio complanata*. Poldoski (1979) reported that humic acid decreased the uptake of cadmium by *D*. *magna*, but Winner (1984) did not find any effect. Ramamoorthy and Blumhagen (1984) reported that fulvic and humic acids increased the uptake of cadmium by rainbow trout.

The only BCF reported for an estuarine/marine fish is a value of 48 from a 21-day exposure of mummichog (Eisler et al. 1972) (**Appendix I**). However, among nine species of invertebrates for which values were available, the BCFs range from 22 to 3,160 for whole body and from 5 to 2,040 for muscle (**Appendix G**). The highest BCF (3,160) was reported for the polychaete, *Ophryotrocha diadema* (Klockner 1979). This BCF was reached after sixty-four days exposure using the renewal technique; however, tissue residues had not reached steady-state at the end of the exposure period.

BCFs for four species of estuarine/marine bivalve molluscs range widely, from 113 for the blue mussel (George and Coombs 1977) to 2,150 for the eastern oyster (Zaroogian and Cheer 1976). The range of reported BCFs is also large for some individual species. For example, two studies with the bay scallop resulted in BCFs of 168 (Eisler et al. 1972) and 2,040 (Pesch and Stewart 1980) and three studies with the blue mussel reported BCFs of 113, 306, and 710

(**Appendix G** and **Appendix I**). George and Coombs (1977) studied the importance of metal speciation on cadmium accumulation in the soft tissues of *Mytilus edulis*. Cadmium complexed as Cd-EDTA, Cd-alginate, Cd-humate, and Cd-pectate (**Appendix I**) was bioconcentrated (directly taken up from water) at twice the rate of inorganic cadmium (**Appendix G**). Because bivalve molluscs usually do not reach steady-state, comparisons between species may be difficult, and the length of exposure may be the major determinant of the BCF.

BCFs for five species of estuarine/marine crustaceans range from 22 to 307 for whole body and from 5 to 25 for muscle (**Appendix G** and **Appendix I**). Nimmo et al. (1977b) reported whole-body BCFs of 203 and 307 for two species of grass shrimp, *Palaemonetes pugio* and *P. vulgaris*. Vernberg et al. (1977) reported a BCF of 140 for *P. pugio* at 25°C (**Appendix I**), and Pesch and Stewart (1980) reported a BCF of 22 for the same species exposed at 10°C, indicating that temperature might be an important variable determining the rate of bioaccumulation. The commercially important crustaceans, the pink shrimp and lobster, were not effective bioaccumulators of cadmium with factors of 57 for whole body and 25 for muscle, respectively (**Appendix G** and **Appendix I**). It should be noted that the inverse relation relationship between BCF and exposure concentration explains much of the variation in the observed BCFs (McGeer et al. 2003; DeForest et al. 2007).

#### **5.6.1** Uncertainty with cadmium exposure routes

As reported in the literature, aquatic organisms can accumulate cadmium from both aqueous and dietary exposure routes. The relative importance of each, however, is dependent upon the species. The filter feeding cladoceran *Ceriodaphnia dubia* was found to accumulate more cadmium from water than diet, and at a more rapid rate (Sofyan et al. 2007a). Barata et al. (2002d) observed during a 24-hour laboratory water exposure experiment that *Daphnia magna* juveniles accumulated approximately twice as much cadmium from laboratory water exposure than from an algal food diet. Water exposure accounted for over 50 percent of the cadmium body burden in the isopod *Asellus aquaticus* (van Hattum et al. 1998). Fisher et al. (2000) found that in *Acartia tonsa* approximately 60 percent of the cadmium was assimilated from water and 40 percent from food. The same trend of accumulating over 50 percent of cadmium from water was observed for the clam *Macoma balthica* (Harvey and Luoma 1985b) and the blue mussel *Mytilus edulis* (Borchardt 1983). In contrast, diet, rather than water, accounted for more than 50 percent

of cadmium accumulated in the predatory insects *Chaoborus punctipennis* (Munger and Hare 1997), *Cryptochironomus sp.* and *Sialis velata* (Roy and Hare 1999), the water mite *Limnesia maculate*, the caddisfly *Mystacicks spp*. (Timmermans et al. 1992), and in five of the seven stonefly species evaluated by Martin et al. (2007). Diet also accounted for most (>95%) of the observed cadmium tissue burden of mayflies in the field (Cain et al. 2011). This field observation is consistent with the observations of Xie et al. (2010), who noted that periphyton is often a sink for cadmium in aquatic environments. In a natural lake experiment, Stephenson and Turner (1993) found that the grazing amphipod, *Hyalella azteca* derived more than half (58%) of accumulated cadmium from periphyton, when compared to the aqueous exposure route. In a different lake experiment, rainbow trout and lake whitefish (*Coregonus clupeaformis*) accumulated approximately five times as much cadmium from the food only exposure relative to the water only dose (Harrison and Klaverkamp 1989). Mebane (2006) summarized the contribution of aqueous versus dietary cadmium exposure to the bioaccumulation observed in various aquatic organisms and found the same species specific differences. In summary, the primary route of cadmium accumulation varies among species, with no discernable pattern.

The specific tissues/organs affected in an aquatic organism are also dependent on the exposure route. Wang and Fisher (1996) noted that bivalve molluscs primarily accumulate dissolved cadmium across the gills, and particulate forms via the gut, suggesting that cadmium speciation influences exposure route and the subsequent tissues and organs affected. In crustaceans, aqueous cadmium can be adsorbed to the body surface or taken up internally by ingestion, passive diffusion, or facilitated transport (Wang and Fisher 1998). For example, dissolved cadmium adsorbs onto the chitosan exoskeleton of pelagic and benthic crustaceans (Hook and Fisher 2001; Mohlenberg and Jensen 1980), or inert chitin surfaces of insects (Hare 1992), where it is rendered unavailable to interfere with internal metabolic processes. In contrast, ingested cadmium can accumulate into internal tissues potentially interfering with a variety of metabolic and reproductive processes, such as egg production in copepods (Hook and Fisher 2001). Cadmium assimilated from food is stored in the soft tissue of the oyster *Crassostrea gigas* (Nassiri et al. 1997). Norway lobsters (*Neohrops norvegica*) accumulated aqueous cadmium primarily in their gills and digestive gland, with most of the dietary cadmium deposited in the digestive gland (Canli and Furness 1995). The freshwater crayfish *Astacus leptodactylus* exposed

to cadmium in water accumulated the greatest amount of cadmium in the hepatopancreas, with lesser amount in the gills, exoskeleton and abdominal muscles (Guner 2010).

In fish, uptake of dissolved cadmium is mainly across the gills, the primary site of toxic action, followed by transport to different organs (Wang and Fisher 1996; Wood et al. 2012). Accumulation of dissolved cadmium by the gills can be by either passive (diffusion) or active (pump) transport (Neff 2002). Fish exposed to cadmium in the presence of food initially absorb cadmium in the intestinal tract and to some degree the stomach, and subsequently transfer it to other tissues via the circulatory system (Wood et al. 2012). Water-borne cadmium primarily accumulated in the gills of rainbow trout and lake whitefish (Harrison and Klaverkamp 1989), the kidney of brook trout (Sangalang and Freeman 1979) and Nile tilapia *Oreochromis niloticus* (Cogun et al. 2003), and the liver of the perch *Perca fluviatilis* (Edgren and Notter 1980). In comparison, cadmium-spiked food accumulated mainly in muscle and the intestinal tract of rainbow trout (Kumada et al. 1980) and in the intestine, kidney and liver of the eel *Anguilla anguilla* (Haesloop and Schirmer 1985).

In an effort to determine the most toxic exposure route, a number of investigators have compared the adverse effects of cadmium to organisms exposed separately to both aqueous and dietary cadmium. Hook and Fisher (2001) reported that dietary exposure of marine copepods (*Acartia hudsonica and A. tonsa*) to cadmium was approximately 200 times more toxic than an aqueous exposure. Marine copepod reproduction significantly decreased at 0.5  $\mu$ g/L dietary cadmium (algal food at 7.19  $\mu$ g Cd/g dw), but it was not affected when the animals were exposed to dissolved cadmium at a similar concentration (reported aqueous LC<sub>50</sub> of 112.4  $\mu$ g/L). The hatching rate, ovarian development and egg protein content all decreased at the dietary effect level, suggesting that the process of yolk development (vitellogenesis) was affected. The more than two-fold difference (dietary LOEC of 0.5  $\mu$ g/L vs. aqueous LOEC of >1.12  $\mu$ g/L) in effect levels is likely due to the adsorption of aqueous cadmium to the exoskeleton where it is largely unavailable, whereas the food-borne cadmium accumulates in internal tissues and disrupts metabolic and reproductive processes.

Irving et al. (2003) exposed grazing mayfly nymphs (*Baetis tricaudatus*) to cadmiumcontaminated diatom mats during a 13-day partial life-cycle experiment and observed significantly reduced grazing and growth at 10  $\mu$ g/g cadmium (LOEC). The corresponding 96-hr LC<sub>50</sub> determined for this was 1,611  $\mu$ g/L. When evaluating the mayfly *Centroptilum triangulifer*,

Xie and Buchwalter (2011) found that larvae exposed to dietary cadmium had significantly suppressed catalase and superoxide dismutase activities. Aqueous exposed larvae with similar cadmium tissue levels, however, had normal antioxidant enzyme activity. As shown by these studies, aqueous cadmium is adsorbed onto the chitin surface and potentially rendered unavailable to disrupt metabolic processes, whereas the food-borne cadmium accumulates in tissues and organs, and if not sequestered or detoxified, could interfere with a variety of metabolic and reproductive processes.

Female goldfish (*Carassius auratus*) were exposed to dietary cadmium for three years by Szczerbik et al. (2006) and the authors reported that the highest food dose of 10 mg/g (wet wt.) inhibited growth, disrupted behavior, prevented ovulation and decreased the gonado-somatic index. The lack of ovulation was due to disrupted oocyte development (most likely at the stages of vitellogenesis and oocyte maturation), thereby suggesting the site of toxic action. The only water exposure effects data available for this species were a 50-day reduced plasma sodium LOEC of 44.5  $\mu$ g/L, a 7-day LC<sub>50</sub> of 170  $\mu$ g/L, and a SMAV (96-hr) of 1,656  $\mu$ g/L.

Understanding the toxicological link between accumulated cadmium tissue levels and observation of adverse effects remains difficult to characterize, and therefore has received considerable interest in recent years (Adams et al. 2011; Mebane 2006; Wood et al 2012). The poorly understood link between cadmium tissue levels and corresponding adverse effects is in part due to the various mechanisms utilized by different species to detoxify and/or sequester cadmium, thereby rendering it biologically unavailable. A well-known and widespread cadmium detoxification mechanism is the production of metal binding proteins (e.g., metallothioneins) by a number of invertebrates and fish in response to a metal exposure. As pointed out by Mebane (2006), it is unclear if the cadmium accumulated in the kidneys of fish is bioavailable or sequestered. Therefore, the link between total cadmium tissue levels and adverse effects is difficult to quantify since the majority of accumulated cadmium may be in a detoxified form (Wood et al. 2012).

A summary of tissue residue levels for various aquatic organisms indicating the presence or absence of adverse cadmium effects is provided by Mebane (2006). He concluded that "the data reviewed on effects of cadmium tissue-residues in fish and invertebrates were insufficient to analyze quantitatively similarly to data on the effects of waterborne cadmium." For example, data compiled by Mebane (2006) for various studies indicate that different fish species can

tolerate gill tissue residues ranging from 2 to 30 mg Cd/kg dw (Benoit et al 1976; Farag et al. 2003), whereas brook trout males died during spawning after exposure to 5.1 mg Cd/kg dw (Benoit et al. 1976). Likewise, kidney residue levels ranging from 10 to 94 mg Cd/kg dw produced no adverse effects, yet 50 mg Cd/kg dw also resulted in brook trout mortality during spawning (Benoit et al. 1976; McGeer et al. 2000). In addition, mayfly adverse effects were reported at whole body residues of 2 mg Cd/kg dw, while no effects were observed at 30 mg Cd/kg dw (Besser et al. 2001; Birge et al. 2000). Mebane (2006) also stated "the data reviewed on bioaccumulation and effects of dietary exposures to cadmium indicate that at chronic criterion concentrations, cadmium is unlikely to bioaccumulate to tissue residue levels expected to cause obvious adverse effects to aquatic invertebrates or fish." Adams et al. (2011) likewise noted that aquatic organisms contain a diverse array of homeostatic mechanisms that are both metal- and species-specific, and therefore the risk to the aquatic organism could not be determined by whole-body tissue residue levels for metals, further suggesting a tissue-based cadmium criteria may not accurately reflect ecotoxicological effects of cadmium under real-world exposure scenarios at the national-level.

## 5.7 Effects on Aquatic Plants

Ninety acceptable cadmium toxicity tests from 66 studies are available for a large number of freshwater algae and vascular plant species (**Appendix E**). These tests lasted anywhere from 4 to 32 days, and a reduction in growth was the most prominent toxic effect observed. Cadmium effect concentrations for most freshwater aquatic algae and plant species were well above 50  $\mu$ g/L, and cadmium does not appear to be algicidal at a concentration less than 250,000  $\mu$ g/L (**Appendix E**). However, several adverse effect concentrations are in the range known to cause chronic toxicity to aquatic life. For example, the growth rate of the diatom, *Asterionella formosa*, was reduced by an order of magnitude at 2  $\mu$ g/L, while the growth EC<sub>50</sub> for the green alga, *Chara vulgaris*, is 9.5  $\mu$ g/L (**Appendix E**). Similarly, a significant reduction in the number of fronds of two aquatic vascular plant species, *Lemna valdiviana* and *Salvina natans*, occurred at 10  $\mu$ g/L, and the MATC for growth of water lettuce, *Pistia stratiotes*, is 12.72  $\mu$ g/L. A comparison of the freshwater plant and animal data presented in this document demonstrated that the lowest toxicity values for fish and aquatic invertebrate species are lower than the lowest toxicity values for plants. Thus, water quality criteria which protect freshwater animals should also protect freshwater plants and a final freshwater plant value was therefore not calculated.

Toxicity values are available for 10 species of estuarine/marine diatoms, five species of green microalgae, one dinoflagellate species, and eight species of macroalgae (**Appendix F**). Concentrations causing fifty percent reductions in the growth rates of diatoms range from 50  $\mu$ g/L for *Chaetoceros calcitrans* and *Isochrysis galbana* to 7,560,000  $\mu$ g/L for *Phaeodactylum tricornutum*. Green algae were the most sensitive species to cadmium, with reduced chlorophyll production observed for *Dunaliella viridis* and *Scenedesmus sp.* at 7.071  $\mu$ g/L cadmium. The brown macroalga (kelp) exhibited mid-range sensitivity to cadmium, with an EC<sub>50</sub>s that ranged from 355.5 to >1,124  $\mu$ g/L. The most sensitive estuarine/marine macroalgae tested was the red alga, *Champia parvula*, with significant reductions in the growth of both the tetrasporophyte plant and female plant occurring at 22.8  $\mu$ g/L. The estuarine/marine plant and animal data were also compared, and the most sensitive plant species (*C. parvula*) is more resistant than the most sensitive animal species in chronic tests. Therefore, water quality criteria for cadmium that protect estuarine/marine plants and a final estuarine/marine plant value was therefore not calculated.

#### **5.8 Protection of Listed Species**

The dataset for cadmium is particularly extensive and includes data representing species that are Federally-listed as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service. Summaries provided here describing the best available data for the Federally-listed species that have been tested for sensitivity to cadmium demonstrate that the 2016 cadmium criteria update is protective of these tested species.

#### **5.8.1** Acute toxicity data for listed species

There are nine Federally-listed freshwater species and one estuarine/marine species that have acceptable acute toxicity data. Eight of these species are fish and one is a freshwater mussel (**Table 20**). All of the freshwater data has been normalized to a hardness of 100 mg/L to facilitate comparison to the acute criteria value expressed at that hardness.

The least sensitive of the Listed freshwater species are bonytail chub, *Gila elegans*, and razorback sucker, *Xyrauchen texanus*, with normalized SMAVs of 80.38 and 76.02 µg/L total

cadmium, respectively (**Appendix A**). Another Listed fish from the family Cyprinidae, Colorado pikeminnow (*Ptychocheilus lucius*), had a similar level of sensitivity with a normalized SMAV of 46.79 µg/L total cadmium. This species was much more sensitive to cadmium than the non-Listed northern pikeminnow, *Ptychocheilus oregonensis*, which is in the same genus and has a normalized SMAV of 4,265 µg/L total cadmium. All three endangered species were tested in the laboratory at the U.S. Geological Survey in Yankton, South Dakota, with laboratory test conditions designed to replicate conditions present in the Green River, Utah (Buhl 1997). One endangered freshwater mussel, Neosho mucket (*Lampsilis rafinesqueana*), has a normalized SMAV of 44.67 µg/L total cadmium, indicating a sensitivity that falls within the range of three other freshwater mussel species within the genus, with normalized SMAVs ranging from 93.17 (*Lampsilis straminea claibornensis*) to 35.73 (*Lampsilis siliquoidea*) µg/L total cadmium (**Appendix A**). All of these SMAVs are an order of magnitude higher than the freshwater acute cadmium criteria value.

The most sensitive Listed freshwater species with acceptable acute toxicity data are all from the family Salmonidae. Three species from the genus *Oncorhynchus* had normalized SMAVs that ranged from 3.727 to 11.88 µg/L total cadmium. The bull trout, Salvelinus confluentus, was almost as sensitive as the rainbow trout, Oncorhynchus mykiss, with a normalized SMAV of 4.190 µg/L total cadmium (O. mykiss SMAV of 3.727 µg/L total cadmium). As recommended by the 1985 Guidelines, the freshwater FAV for total cadmium at a hardness of 100 mg/L was lowered to 3.727 µg/L (3.518 µg/L dissolved cadmium) to protect the commercially and recreationally important rainbow trout, which also addresses the Listed steelhead trout. This lowered FAV, and resultant CMC of 1.8 µg/L dissolved cadmium yielded by the 1985 Guidelines procedure of dividing the  $LC_{50}$ -based FAV by a factor of 2, is also protective of the bonytail chub, razorback sucker, Colorado pikeminnow, and the freshwater mussel, Neosho mucket, which are less sensitive than all tested species with acceptable acute toxicity data from the family Salmonidae. The FAV/2 approach was developed to estimate minimal effect levels, with approximately equal control mortality limits, based on analysis of 219 acute toxicity tests on a range of chemicals, as described in the *Federal Register* on May 18, 1978 (43 FR 21506-18).

Several life stages of the white sturgeon, *Acipenser transmontanus*, were exposed in flow-through measured exposures by Calfee et al. (2014) and Wang et al. (2014a). The most

sensitive life stage were the 61 day post hatch fish with a non-definitive normalized acute value of <33.78  $\mu$ g/L total cadmium. However, all other test life stages were much less sensitive with normalized effect concentrations that ranged from >11.65 to >355.0  $\mu$ g/L total cadmium (**Appendix A**).

While the 96-hr acute and 7-d chronic toxicity tests for the fountain darter, *Etheostoma fonticola*, conducted by Southwest Texas State University (2000) indicated this species was very sensitive, the study was determined to be unacceptable for inclusion in the core dataset because the test species was fed in the acute test and the duration was too short for the chronic test to be included (**Appendix H**). While this species is endemic to Texas and has a very limited distribution, the genus *Etheostoma* has several Listed species and widespread distribution across the United States. Despite these data being unacceptable for inclusion in the core criteria dataset, it is noteworthy that the 1.8  $\mu$ g/L acute and 0.72  $\mu$ g/L chronic dissolved cadmium for this test and found to be unacceptable for use in criteria derivation; the chronic values were in the 1.4 to 11.5  $\mu$ g/L range).

The mottled sculpin (*Cottus bairdii*) represents the most sensitive of the acutely tested freshwater species with acceptable toxicity data. Similarly, shorthead sculpin (*C. confusus*) is also very sensitive. Although *C. bairdii* and *C. confusus* are not Listed freshwater species, the grotto sculpin (*Cottus specus*) is Listed as endangered and the pygmy sculpin (*Cottus paulus*) is Listed as threatened. Grotto sculpin are found in five cave systems and two surface streams in Perry County, Missouri, while pygmy sculpin is endemic to Alabama. Although no direct toxicity data are available for either of these sculpin species, *C. bairdii* and *C. confusus* had normalized SMAVs of 4.418 and 4.404  $\mu$ g/L total cadmium, respectively. Dividing the GMAV for *Cottus* by two, which is consistent with the procedure used to derive the CMC from the FAV as indicated above, results in a concentration of 2.205  $\mu$ g/L total cadmium (or 2.082  $\mu$ g/L dissolved cadmium), which is a concentration that is expected to result in survival that is no different from the test controls. This normalized concentration is slightly higher than the 2016 freshwater CMC of 1.8  $\mu$ g/L dissolved cadmium, based on a hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>. The available data suggest the 2016 freshwater CMC would be protective of these Listed species.

Coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) smolts tested in natural filtered seawater with 28.83 g/kg salinity were relatively insensitive to cadmium, with an  $LC_{50}$  of 1,500 µg/L total

cadmium (Dinnel et al. 1989). The estuarine/marine CMC of 33  $\mu$ g/L total cadmium would be protective of this species.

|                          |                  | CIM A V                   |                 |  |  |
|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--|--|
|                          | Number of        | Range of normalized acute | SMAV            |  |  |
|                          | normalized acute | values                    | (µg/L)          |  |  |
| Species                  | values           | (Hardness=100 mg/L)       | (total cadmium) |  |  |
|                          | Freshw           | ater - Acute              |                 |  |  |
| Neosho mucket,           | 1*               | 44.67                     | 44.67           |  |  |
| Lampsilis rafinesqueana  | 1.               | 44.07                     | 44.07           |  |  |
| Bonytail,                | 2                | 75.45 - 85.64             | 80.38           |  |  |
| Gila elegans             | 2                | 75.45 - 85.04             | 80.38           |  |  |
| Razorback sucker,        | 2                | 70.86 - 81.56             | 76.02           |  |  |
| Xyrauchen texanus        | Z                | /0.80 - 81.30             | 76.02           |  |  |
| Colorado pikeminnow,     | 2                | 39.76 - 55.06             | 46.79           |  |  |
| Ptychocheilus lucius     | 2                | 39.70 - 33.00             | 40.79           |  |  |
| Coho salmon,             | 4                | 8.137 - 77.03             | 11.88           |  |  |
| Oncorhynchus kisutch     | +                | 8.137 - 77.05             | 11.88           |  |  |
| Rainbow trout,           | 56               | 1.227 - >113.8            | 3.727           |  |  |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss      | 50               | 1.227 - 2113.6            | 5.121           |  |  |
| Chinook salmon,          | 8                | 5.068 - >109.6            | 5.949           |  |  |
| Oncorhynchus tshawytscha | 0                | 5.000 - >109.0            | 5.547           |  |  |
| Bull trout,              | 6                | 2.891 - 9.390             | 4.190           |  |  |
| Salvelinus confluentus   | 0                | 2.091 - 9.390             | 4.190           |  |  |
| White sturgeon,          | 7*               | >11.65 - >355.0           | <33.78          |  |  |
| Acipenser transmontanus  | 1                | ~11.05 - ~555.0           | <33.10          |  |  |
| Estuarine/Marine – Acute |                  |                           |                 |  |  |
| Coho salmon,             | 1                | 1,500                     | 1,500           |  |  |
| Oncorhynchus kisutch     | 1                | 1,500                     | 1,300           |  |  |

Table 20. Acute Summary of Listed Species Tests.

\* Indicates new species included since the 2001 cadmium document.

## 5.8.2 Chronic toxicity data for listed species

Four Listed freshwater fish in the family Salmonidae representing two genera (*Oncorhynchus* and *Salmo*) have acceptable chronic toxicity data for cadmium (**Table 21**). Of the 20 genera in the Ranked SMCV Table, these two genera are ranked seventh and eighth, respectively (**Table 9**). The Chinook salmon (*O. tshawytscha*) and rainbow trout (*O. mykiss*) have similar normalized SMCVs of 4.426 and 2.192  $\mu$ g/L total cadmium, based on early life stage growth and survival, respectively. Insufficient detail was reported for Coho salmon (*O. kisutch*), the third Listed species in this genus, thus a normalized EC<sub>20</sub> could not be calculated. A normalized SMCV based on the two MATCs reported for Coho salmon would be 7.467  $\mu$ g/L total cadmium (**Appendix C**). The most sensitive endangered freshwater species, Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*), had a normalized SMCV of 2.389  $\mu$ g/L total cadmium, which is

somewhat more sensitive than brown trout (*Salmo trutta*), the other species in the genus. All of these freshwater fish species are expected to be adequately protected at the freshwater CCC of  $0.80 \mu g/L$  total cadmium.

Mottled sculpin (*Cottus bairdii*) represent the third most sensitive of the chronically tested freshwater species with acceptable toxicity data. As discussed in the preceding section (Section 5.8.1), although *C. bairdii* is not a Listed species, grotto sculpin (*Cottus specus*) is Listed as endangered and pygmy sculpin (*Cottus paulus*) is Listed as threatened. *C. bairdii* had a normalized SMCV of 1.470  $\mu$ g/L total cadmium. This normalized concentration is above the 2016 freshwater CCC of 0.72  $\mu$ g/L dissolved cadmium based on a hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>. The 2016 freshwater CCC is expected to be protective of these species. There are no acceptable chronic toxicity data for estuarine/marine Listed species.

|                          | Number of chronic    | Range of normalized chronic     |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Species                  | values               | values                          |
|                          | Freshwater - Chronic |                                 |
| Coho salmon,             | 2                    | 4.046 - 13.78                   |
| Oncorhynchus kisutch     | 2                    | (MATCs)                         |
| Rainbow trout,           | 12                   | 0.7962 - 6.989                  |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss      | 12                   | $(EC_{20}s \text{ and } MATCs)$ |
| Chinook salmon,          | 1                    | 4.426                           |
| Oncorhynchus tshawytscha | 1                    | $(EC_{20})$                     |
| Atlantic salmon,         | 3                    | 2.389 - 392.5                   |
| Salmo salar              | 3                    | (EC <sub>20</sub> s)            |

Table 21. Chronic Summary of Listed Species Tests.

# 5.9 Comparison of 2001 and 2016 Criteria Values

#### 5.9.1 Comparison of acute freshwater criterion to 2001 document

The 2001 cadmium freshwater acute criterion was based on data from 39 species of invertebrates, 24 species of fish and 1 species each of salamander and frog for a total of 65 species grouped into 55 genera (**Table 22**). This 2016 update now includes 66 species of invertebrates, 33 species of fish, one salamander species, and one frog species for a total of 101 species grouped into 75 genera.

Of the 75 Genus Mean Acute Values (GMAV) in the updated dataset, 38 genera have new data for either species represented in the 2001 database or new species added to the GMAV calculation in this update (**Table 7**). A new genus in the updated dataset, sculpin (*Cottus*), also represents the second most sensitive genera in the distribution with a GMAV of 4.411 µg/L (normalized to a total hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>). The most sensitive invertebrate genus is represented by the amphipod Hyalella azteca with a normalized GMAV of 23.00 µg/L.

# Table 22. Freshwater GMAVs Comparing Species Listed in the 2001 and 2016 Documents. (Note: All data adjusted to a total hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>).

| 2016                        | 2001           |   | 2001           | 2016           |   |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---|----------------|----------------|---|
| GMAV <sup>a</sup><br>(µg/L) | GMAV<br>(µg/L) | Species   | SMAV<br>(µg/L) | SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Comment   |
| 49,052                      | 195,967        | Midge,<br>Chironomus plumosus                     | -              | 15,798         | New species added to GMAV calculation                         |
| -                           | -              | Midge,<br>Chironomus riparius                     | 195,967        | >152,301       | Revised the effect concentration from<br>Williams et al. 1985 |
| 30,781                      | 8,573          | Common carp,<br>Cyprinus carpio                   | 8,573          | 30,781         | New data for existing species                                 |
| 26,837                      | 21,569         | Nile tilapia,<br>Oreochromis niloticus            | -              | 66,720         | New species added to GMAV calculation                         |
| -                           | -              | Mozambique tilapia,<br>Oreochromis mossambica     | 21,569         | 10,795         | New data for existing species                                 |
| 26,607                      | 28,454         | Planarian,<br>Dendrocoelum lacteum                | 28,454         | 26,607         | Acute value edited from re-review of Ham et al. 1995          |
| 22,138                      | -              | Mayfly,<br>Rhithrogena hageni                     | -              | 22,138         | New genus   |
| >20,132                     | -              | Little green stonefly,<br>Sweltsa sp.             | -              | >20,132        | New genus   |
| 12,100                      | 13,146         | Mosquitofish,<br>Gambusia affinis                 | 13,146         | 12,100         | -   |
| 11,627                      | 4,754          | Oligochaete,<br>Branchiura sowerbyi               | 4,754          | 11,627         | New data for existing species                                 |
| 11,171                      | 12,479         | Oligochaete,<br>Rhyacodrilus montana              | 12,479         | 11,171         | -   |
| 11,045                      | 11,002         | Threespine stickleback,<br>Gasterosteus aculeatus | 11,002         | 11,045         | -   |
| 9,917                       | 10,225         | Channel catfish,<br>Ictalurus punctatus           | 10,225         | 9,917          | -   |
| 9,752                       | 10,894         | Oligochaete,<br>Stylodrilus heringianus           | 10,894         | 9,752          | -   |
| 7,798                       | -              | Mayfly,<br>Hexagenia rigida                       | -              | 7,798          | New genus   |
| 7,752                       | 8,551          | Green sunfish,<br>Lepomis cyanellus               | 5,997          | 6,276          | -   |
| -                           | -              | Bluegill,<br>Lepomis macrochirus                  | 12,194         | 9,574          | -   |

(Values in **bold** new/revised data since the 2001 AWOC)

| 2016<br>GMAV <sup>a</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>GMAV<br>(µg/L) | Species                                    | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Comment                               |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 7,716                               | 7,762                  | Red shiner,<br>Cyprinella lutrensis        | 7,762                  | 7,716                  | -                                     |
| 7,037                               | 7,861                  | Oligochaete,<br>Spirosperma ferox          | 6,933                  | 6,206                  | -                                     |
| -                                   | -                      | Oligochaete,<br>Spirosperma nikolskyi      | 8,913                  | 7,979                  | -                                     |
| 6,808                               | -                      | Yellow perch,<br>Perca flavescens          | -                      | 6,808                  | New genus                             |
| 6,738                               | 7,527                  | Earthworm,<br>Varichaetadrilus pacificus   | 7,527                  | 6,738                  | (formerly, Varichaeta pacifica)       |
| 5,947                               | 6,344                  | White sucker,<br>Catostomus commersonii    | 6,344                  | 5,947                  | -                                     |
| 5,674                               | 6,338                  | Oligochaete,<br>Quistadrilus multisetosus  | 6,338                  | 5,674                  | -                                     |
| 5,583                               | 5,759                  | Flagfish,<br>Jordanella floridae           | 5,759                  | 5,583                  | -                                     |
| 4,929                               | 4,981                  | Guppy,<br>Poecilia reticulata              | 4,981                  | 4,929                  | -                                     |
| 4,467                               | 4,607                  | Mayfly,<br>Empherella subvaria             | 4,607                  | 4,467                  | -                                     |
| 4,193                               | 2,753                  | Tubificid worm,<br>Tubifex tubifex         | 2,753                  | 4,193                  | New data for existing species         |
| 3,350                               | 3,439                  | Amphipod,<br>Crangonyx pseudogracilis      | 3,439                  | 3,350                  | -                                     |
| 3,121                               | -                      | Copepod,<br>Diaptomus forbesi              | -                      | 3,121                  | New genus                             |
| 2,967                               | -                      | Zebrafish,<br>Danio rerio                  | -                      | 2,967                  | New genus                             |
| 2,231                               | 3,093                  | African clawed frog,<br>Xenopus laevis     | 3,093                  | 2,231                  | New data for existing species         |
| 1,983                               | 3,536                  | Crayfish,<br>Procambarus acutus            | -                      | 812.8                  | New species added to GMAV calculation |
| -                                   | -                      | Crayfish,<br>Procambarus alleni            | -                      | 6,592                  | New species added to GMAV calculation |
| -                                   | -                      | Red swamp crayfish,<br>Procambarus clarkii | 3,536                  | 1,455                  | New data for existing species         |
| 1,656                               | 1,707                  | Goldfish,<br>Carassius auratus             | 1,707                  | 1,656                  | -                                     |
| >1,637                              | -                      | Caddisfly,<br>Arctopsyche sp.              | -                      | >1,637                 | New genus                             |

| 2016<br>GMAV <sup>a</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>GMAV<br>(µg/L) | Species                                       | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(μg/L) | Comment   |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|---|
| 1,593                               | 1,568                  | Oligochaete,<br>Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri      | 1,568                  | 1,593                  | -   |
| 1,582                               | 59.08                  | Fathead minnow,<br>Pimephales promelas        | 59.08                  | 1,582                  | Same studies but only used F,M tests to calculate GMAV  |
| 1,023                               | 1,055                  | Northwestern salamander,<br>Ambystoma gracile | 1,055                  | 1,023                  | -   |
| 983.8                               | 955.0                  | Isopod,<br>Caecidotea bicrenata               | 955.0                  | 983.8                  | (formerly, Asellus bicrenata)   |
| >808.4                              | -                      | Snail,<br>Gyraulus sp.                        | -                      | >808.4                 | New genus   |
| 651.3                               | -                      | Lake whitefish,<br>Coregonus clupeaformis     | -                      | 651.3                  | New genus   |
| 539.7                               | 525.3                  | Bryozoa,<br>Plumatella emarginata             | 525.3                  | 539.7                  | -   |
| 501.7                               | 500.1                  | Cladoceran,<br>Alona affinis                  | 500.1                  | 501.7                  | -   |
| 453.0                               | 451.6                  | Cyclopoid copepod,<br>Cyclops varicans        | 451.6                  | 453.0                  | -   |
| 427.9                               | -                      | Pond snail,<br>Lymnaea stagnalis              | -                      | 427.9                  | New genus   |
| 410.4                               | -                      | Planarian,<br>Dugesia dorotocephala           | -                      | 410.4                  | New genus   |
| 392.5                               | 389.5                  | Leech,<br>Glossiphonia complanata             | 389.5                  | 392.5                  | -   |
| 350.4                               | -                      | Mayfly,<br>Baetis tricaudatus                 | -                      | 350.4                  | New genus   |
| 346.6                               | 337.4                  | Bryozoa,<br>Pectinatella magnifica            | 337.4                  | 346.6                  | -   |
| 275.0                               | 264.2                  | Worm,<br>Lumbriculus variegatus               | 264.2                  | 275.0                  | -   |
| 208.0                               | 202.6                  | Snail,<br>Physa acuta                         | -                      | 2,152 <sup>b</sup>     | New species for existing genus, but ten-<br>fold difference in SMAVs for the genus,<br>only most sensitive SMAV used in<br>GMAV calculation |
| -                                   | -                      | Pouch snail,<br>Physa gyrina                  | 202.6                  | 208.0                  | -   |
| 204.1                               | 210.3                  | Snail,<br>Aplexa hypnorum                     | 210.3                  | 204.1                  | -   |
| 154.3                               | 159.2                  | Amphipod,<br>Gammarus pseudolimnaeus          | 159.2                  | 154.3                  | -   |
| 145.5                               | -                      | Worm,<br>Nais elinguis                        | -                      | 145.5                  | New genus   |

| 2016<br>GMAV <sup>a</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>GMAV<br>(µg/L) | Species                                   | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(μg/L) | Comment   |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|---|
| 120.1                               | -                      | Hydra,<br>Hydra circumcincta              | -                      | 184.8                  | New genus (formerly, Hydra attenuata)   |
| -                                   | -                      | Hydra<br>Hydra oligactis                  | -                      | 154.8                  | New genus   |
| -                                   | -                      | Green hydra,<br>Hydra viridissima         | -                      | 38.85                  | New genus   |
| -                                   | -                      | Hydra,<br>Hydra vulgaris                  | -                      | 187.1                  | New genus   |
| 103.1                               | -                      | Cladoceran,<br>Diaphanosoma brachyurum    | -                      | 103.1                  | New genus   |
| 99.54                               | 97.98                  | Isopod,<br>Lirceus alabamae               | 97.98                  | 99.54                  | -   |
| 94.67                               | >23,632                | Crayfish,<br>Orconectes immunis           | >23,281                | >22,579 <sup>b</sup>   | Ten-fold difference in SMAVs for the genus, only most sensitive SMAV used in GMAV calculation |
| -                                   | -                      | Crayfish,<br>Orconectes juvenilis         | -                      | 134.0                  | New species added to GMAV calculation   |
| -                                   | -                      | Crayfish,<br>Orconectes placidus          | -                      | 66.89                  | New species added to GMAV calculation   |
| -                                   | -                      | Crayfish,<br>Orconectes virilis           | 23,988                 | 22,800 <sup>b</sup>    | Ten-fold difference in SMAVs for the genus, only most sensitive SMAV used in GMAV calculation |
| 86.51                               | 87.16                  | Cladoceran,<br>Moina macrocopa            | 87.16                  | 86.51                  | -   |
| 80.38                               | 78.32                  | Bonytail,<br><i>Gila elegans</i>          | 78.32                  | 80.38                  | -   |
| 76.02                               | 74.08                  | Razorback sucker,<br>Xyrauchen texanus    | 74.08                  | 76.02                  | -   |
| 74.28                               | 72.29                  | Bryozoa,<br>Lophopodella carteri          | 72.29                  | 74.28                  | -   |
| 73.67                               | 72.61                  | Cladoceran,<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia         | 63.46                  | 64.03                  | New data for existing species   |
| -                                   | -                      | Cladoceran,<br>Ceriodaphnia reticulata    | 83.08                  | 84.76                  | -   |
| 71.76                               | 86.82                  | Mussel,<br>Utterbackia imbecillis         | 86.82                  | 71.76                  | New data for existing species   |
| 70.76                               | 71.16                  | Southern rainbow mussel,<br>Villosa vibex | 71.16                  | 70.76                  | -   |
| 68.51                               | -                      | Mussel,<br>Lasmigona subviridis           | -                      | 68.51                  | New genus   |
| 67.90                               | 68.38                  | Mussel,<br>Actinonaias pectorosa          | 68.38                  | 67.90                  | -   |

| 2016<br>GMAV <sup>a</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>GMAV<br>(µg/L) | Species   | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(μg/L) | Comment   |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|---|
| 61.42                               | 50.44                  | Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia ambigua                              | -                      | 24.81                  | New species added to GMAV calculation   |
| -                                   | -                      | Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna                                | 27.14                  | 40.62                  | New data for existing species and Attar<br>and Maly (1982) was not used to<br>calculate SMAV, see Unused data<br>(Appendix J) |
| -                                   | -                      | Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia pulex                                | 93.77                  | 109.2                  | New data for existing species   |
| -                                   | -                      | Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia similis                              | -                      | 129.3                  | New species added to GMAV calculation   |
| 57.71                               | 61.10                  | Cladoceran,<br>Simocephalus serrulatus                      | 61.10                  | 57.71                  | -   |
| 51.34                               | 68.29                  | Neosho mucket,<br>Lampsilis rafinesqueana                   | -                      | 44.67                  | New species added to GMAV calculation   |
| -                                   | -                      | Fatmucket,<br>Lampsilis siliquoidea                         | -                      | 35.73                  | New species added to GMAV calculation   |
| -                                   | -                      | Southern fatmucket,<br>Lampsilis straminea<br>claibornensis | 96.44                  | 93.17                  | -   |
| -                                   | -                      | Yellow sandshell,<br>Lampsilis teres                        | 48.35                  | 46.71                  | -   |
| 46.79                               | 452.6                  | Colorado pikeminnow,<br>Ptychocheilus lucius                | 45.59                  | 46.79                  | Ten-fold difference in SMAVs for the genus, only most sensitive SMAV used in GMAV calculation                                 |
| -                                   |                        | Northern pike minnow,<br><i>Ptychocheilus oregonensis</i>   | 4,493                  | 4,265 <sup>b</sup>     | -   |
| <33.78                              | Acipense<br>r          | White sturgeon,<br>Acipenser transmontanus                  | -                      | <33.78                 | New genus   |
| 23.00                               | -                      | Amphipod,<br>Hyalella azteca                                | -                      | 23.00                  | New genus   |
| >15.72                              | -                      | Mountain whitefish,<br>Prosopium williamsoni                | -                      | >15.72                 | New genus   |
| 6.141                               | 7.760                  | Cutthroat trout,<br>Oncorhynchus clarkii                    | -                      | 5.401                  | New species added to GMAV calculation   |
| -                                   | -                      | Coho salmon,<br>Oncorhynchus kisutch                        | 12.58                  | 11.88                  | -   |
| -                                   | -                      | Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                       | 4.265                  | 3.727                  | New data for existing species   |
| -                                   | -                      | Chinook salmon,<br>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha                 | 8.708                  | 5.949                  | No new data, but only the most<br>sensitive life stage used for SMAV<br>calculation   |
| 5.931                               | 5.916                  | Striped bass,<br>Morone saxatilis                           | 5.916                  | 5.931                  | -   |

| 2016<br>GMAV <sup>a</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>GMAV<br>(µg/L) | Species                               | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Comment   |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|
| 5.642                               | 3.263                  | Brown trout,<br>Salmo trutta          | 3.263                  | 5.642                  | New data for existing species   |
| 4.411                               | -                      | Mottled sculpin,<br>Cottus bairdii    | -                      | 4.418                  | New genus   |
| -                                   | -                      | Shorthead sculpin,<br>Cottus confusus | -                      | 4.404                  | New genus   |
| 4.190                               | <3.971                 | Bull trout,<br>Salvelinus confluentus | 4.353                  | 4.190                  | Ten-fold difference in SMAVs for the genus, only most sensitive SMAV used in GMAV calculation |
| -                                   | -                      | Brook trout,<br>Salvelinus fontinalis | <3.623                 | 3,055 <sup>b</sup>     | Carroll et al. 1979 was not used to<br>calculate SMAV, see Unused data<br>(Appendix J)        |

<sup>a</sup> Ranked from most resistant to most sensitive based on Genus Mean Acute Value.

<sup>b</sup> There is a 10x difference in SMAVs for the genus, only most sensitive SMAV is used in the GMAV calculation. [The following species were not included in the Ranked GMAV Table because hardness test conditions were not reported and therefore toxicity values could not be normalized: Leech, *Nephelopsis obscura*; Crayfish, *Orconectes limosus*; Prawn, *Macrobrachium rosenbergii*; Mayfly, *Drunella grandis grandis*; Stonefly, *Pteronarcella badia*; Midge, *Culicoides furens*; Grass carp, *Ctenopharyngodon idellus*.]

**Table 23** provides a comparison of the second to fifth most sensitive taxa ( $\geq$ 59 genera) used to calculate the freshwater CMC in this 2016 AWQC update document compared to the four most sensitive taxa used to calculate the CMC in the 2001 AWQC document. The 2016 CMC of 1.9 µg/L total cadmium is slightly lower than the 2.1 µg/L total cadmium CMC given in the 2001 document, both of which are normalized to a total hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub> and lowered to protect a commercially and recreationally important salmonid species. Several genera (*Morone, Salmo, Salvelinus* and *Oncorhynchus*) are the most sensitive in both the 2001 and 2016 document, but the new genus, *Cottus*, is now one of the most sensitive in the current update.

One additional difference is that *Salvelinus*, previously the second most sensitive genus in the 2001 document, is now the most sensitive genus in the 2016 document. This is due to the reassessment and reclassification of the brook trout test by Carroll et al. (1979) as an unacceptable study because the measured concentration of cadmium in control water was greater than the LC<sub>50</sub> value of 1.5  $\mu$ g/L and the control had 100% survival. Elimination of this LC<sub>50</sub> yields the normalized SMAV of 3,055  $\mu$ g/L based on the studies by Drummond and Benoit (1976) and Holcombe et al. (1983). However, since there is greater than a 10-fold difference in the SMAVs for the genus only the SMAV for the more sensitive species, *S. confluentus*, was used in the GMAV calculation. In addition, the number of GMAVs used to calculate the CMC increased from 55 in the 2001 criteria document to 75 in the current update based on the addition of the GMAVs for *Hydra*, worm *Nais*, planarian *Dugesia*, mussel *Lasmigona*, snails *Lymnaea* and *Gyraulus*, copepod *Diaptomus*, amphipod *Hyalella*, cladoceran *Diaphanosoma*, mayflies *Baetis*, *Hexagenia* and *Rhithrogena*, stonefly *Sweltsa*, caddisfly *Arctopsyche*, and fish *Acipenser*, *Coregonus*, *Cottus*, *Danio*, *Perca* and *Prosopium*.

| 2001 Cadmium Free                           | 2001 Cadmium Freshwater FAV and CMC |                             |                                       |  |                             | 2016 Cadmium Update Freshwater FAV and CMC |  |  |  |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Species                                     | SMAV <sup>a</sup><br>(µg/L)         | SMAV <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | GMAV <sup>b</sup><br>[Rank]<br>(µg/L) | Species                                      | SMAV <sup>c</sup><br>(µg/L) | GMAV <sup>c</sup><br>[Rank]<br>(µg/L)      |  |  |  |
|   |                                     |                             |                                       | Cutthroat trout,<br>Oncorhynchus clarkii     | 5.401                       |  |  |  |  |
|   |                                     |                             |                                       | Coho salmon,<br>Oncorhynchus kisutch         | 11.88                       | 6.141                                      |  |  |  |
|   |                                     |                             |                                       | Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss        | 3.727                       | [5]  |  |  |  |
| Coho salmon,<br>Oncorhynchus kisutch        | 6.221                               | 12.58                       |                                       | Chinook salmon,<br>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha  | 5.949                       |  |  |  |  |
| Chinook salmon,<br>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha | 4.305                               | 8.708                       | 7.760<br>[4]                          | Striped bass,<br>Morone saxatilis            | 5.931                       | 5.931<br>[4]                               |  |  |  |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss       | 2.108                               | 4.265                       |                                       | Brown trout,<br>Salmo trutta                 | 5.642                       | 5.642<br>[3]                               |  |  |  |
| Striped bass,<br>Morone saxatilis           | 2.925                               | 5.916                       | 5.916<br>[3]                          | Mottled sculpin,<br>Cottus bairdii           | 4.418                       | 4.411                                      |  |  |  |
| Brook trout,<br>Salvelinus fontinalis       | <1.791                              | <3.623                      | <3.971                                | Shorthead sculpin,<br><i>Cottus confusus</i> | 4.404                       | [2]  |  |  |  |
| Bull trout,<br>Salvelinus confluentus       | 2.152                               | 4.353                       | [2]                                   | Bull trout,<br>Salvelinus confluentus        | 4.190                       | 4.190 <sup>e</sup>                         |  |  |  |
| Brown trout,<br>Salmo trutta                | 1.613                               | 3.263                       | 3.263<br>[1]                          | Brook trout,<br>Salvelinus fontinalis        | 3,055 <sup>d</sup>          | [1]  |  |  |  |
| Number of GMAVs                             | 55                                  |                             |                                       | Number of GMAVs                              | 75                          |  |  |  |  |
| FAV (calculated)                            | $2.764^{a}$                         | $5.590^{b}$                 |                                       | FAV (calculated)                             | 5.733°                      |  |  |  |  |
| FAV (lowered to protect <i>O. mykiss</i> )  | 2.108 <sup>a</sup>                  | 4.265 <sup>b</sup>          |                                       | FAV (lowered to protect <i>O. mykiss</i> )   | 3.727                       |  |  |  |  |
| CMC   | 1.054 <sup>a</sup>                  | 2.132 <sup>b</sup>          |                                       | CMC  | 1.9 <sup>c</sup>            |  |  |  |  |

Table 23. Comparison of the Four Taxa Used to Calculate the Freshwater FAV and CMCin the 2001 Cadmium Document and 2016 Update.

<sup>a</sup> Normalized to total hardness of 50 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub> (using pooled slope of 1.0166).

<sup>b</sup>Normalized to total hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub> (using pooled slope of 1.0166).

<sup>c</sup>Normalized to total hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub> (using pooled slope of 0.9789).

<sup>d</sup> There is a 10x difference in SMAVs for the genus, only most sensitive SMAV is used in the GMAV calculation.

<sup>e</sup> Not used in FAV calculation due to the number of genera (N $\geq$ 59) (see text).

## 5.9.2 Comparison of chronic freshwater criterion to 2001 document

Of the 20 Genus Mean Chronic Values (GMCV) in the updated dataset, nine genera have new data for either species represented in the 2001 database or new species added to the GMCV calculation in this update (**Table 24**). A new species in the updated dataset, mottled sculpin (*C. bairdii*) represents the most sensitive fish species and the third most sensitive genus in the distribution with a GMCV of 1.470  $\mu$ g/L (normalized to a total hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>). The most sensitive invertebrate is the amphipod, *Hyalella azteca*, with a normalized GMCV of 0.7453  $\mu$ g/L. There are sufficient data to fulfill the requirements to calculate chronic criteria using species sensitivity distribution (SD) method.

Acceptable data on the chronic effects of cadmium on freshwater animals include 11 species of invertebrates and 16 species of fish grouped into 20 genera (**Table 9**). The previous updated criteria (2001) contained data from 7 species of invertebrates and 14 species of fish grouped into 16 genera. The update includes data for six new species added to the dataset, consisting of the oligochaete, *Lumbriculus variegatus*, fatmucket, *Lampsilis siliquoidea*, snail, *Lymnaea stagnalis*, Rio Grande cutthroat trout *Oncorhynchus clarkii virginalis*, mottled sculpin, *C. bairdii*, and cladoceran, *Ceriodaphnia reticulata*.

One additional difference between the 2001 document and this 2016 update is the estimation of  $EC_{20}$  values as the chronic endpoint for each acceptable toxicity test.  $EC_{20}$  values were used to estimate a low level of effect observed in chronic datasets that are available for cadmium (see Section 2.6, Chronic measures of effect).

| 2016<br>GMCV <sup>a</sup> | 2001<br>GMCV |   | 2001<br>SMCV | 2016<br>SMCV        |  |
|---------------------------|--------------|---|--------------|---------------------|--|
| $(\mu g/L)$               | (µg/L)       | Species                                 | (µg/L)       | (μg/L)              | Comment  |
| >38.66                    | >39.48       | Blue tilapia,<br>Oreochromis aureus     | >39.48       | >38.66 <sup>c</sup> | (formerly, Oreochromis aurea)  |
| 36.70                     | 34.66        | Oligochaete,<br>Aeolosoma headleyi      | 34.66        | 36.70               | Different values used from Niederlehner<br>et al. 1984 that was a more appropriate<br>duration |
| 16.43                     | 29.05        | Bluegill,<br>Lepomis <i>macrochirus</i> | 29.05        | 16.43               | -  |
| 15.16                     | -            | Oligochaete,<br>Lumbriculus variegatus  | _            | 15.16               | New genus  |

**Table 24. Freshwater GMCVs Comparing Species Listed in the 2001 and 2016 Documents.** (Note: All data adjusted to a total hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>). (Values in bold new/revised data since the 2001 AWOC)

| 2016<br>GMCV <sup>a</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>GMCV<br>(μg/L) | Species   | 2001<br>SMCV<br>(μg/L) | 2016<br>SMCV<br>(μg/L) | Comment  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| 14.22                               | 13.58                  | Smallmouth bass,<br>Micropterus dolomieu                          | 13.58                  | 14.22 <sup>c</sup>     | -  |
| 14.17                               | 13.52                  | Northern pike,<br>Esox lucius                                     | 13.52                  | 14.17 <sup>c</sup>     | -  |
| 14.16                               | 27.37                  | Fathead minnow,<br>Pimephales promelas                            | 27.37                  | 14.16                  | -  |
| 13.66                               | 13.04                  | White sucker,<br>Catostomus commersonii                           | 13.04                  | 13.66 <sup>c</sup>     | -  |
| 11.29                               | -                      | Fatmucket,<br>Lampsilis siliquoidea                               | -                      | 11.29                  | New genus  |
| 9.887                               | -                      | Pond snail,<br>Lymnaea stagnalis                                  | -                      | 9.887                  | New genus  |
| 8.723                               | 8.886                  | Flagfish,<br>Jordanella floridae                                  | 8.886                  | 8.723                  | -  |
| 3.516                               | 8.055                  | Snail,<br>Aplexa hypnorum   | 8.055                  | 3.516                  | -  |
| 3.360                               | 10.52                  | Atlantic salmon,<br>Salmo salar                                   | 13.24                  | 2.389                  | -  |
| -                                   | -                      | Brown trout,<br>Salmo trutta                                      | 8.360                  | 4.725                  | New data for existing species, and more sensitive exposure scenario used |
| 3.251                               | 4.082                  | Rio Grande cutthroat trout,<br>Oncorhynchus clarkii<br>virginalis | -                      | 3.543                  | New species added to GMCV calculation                                    |
| -                                   | -                      | Coho salmon,<br>Oncorhynchus kisutch                              | 7.127                  | NA <sup>b</sup>        | See footnote   |
| -                                   | -                      | Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                             | 2.186                  | 2.192                  | New data for existing species  |
| -                                   | -                      | Chinook salmon,<br>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha                       | 4.366                  | 4.426                  | -  |
| 2.356                               | 7.726                  | Brook trout,<br>Salvelinus fontinalis                             | 4.416                  | 2.356                  | -  |
| -                                   | -                      | Lake trout,<br>Salvelinus namaycush                               | 13.51                  | NA <sup>b</sup>        | See footnote   |
| 2.024                               | <0.6340                | Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna                                      | < 0.6340               | 0.9150                 | New data for existing species  |
| -                                   | -                      | Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia pulex                                      | 10.30 <sup>b</sup>     | 4.478                  | New data for existing species  |
| 2.000                               | 4.686                  | Midge,<br>Chironomus dilutus                                      | 4.686                  | 2.000                  | (formerly, Chironomus tentans)   |
| 1.470                               | -                      | Mottled sculpin,<br>Cottus bairdii                                | -                      | 1.470                  | New genus  |

| 2016<br>GMCV <sup>a</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>GMCV<br>(μg/L) | Species                                | 2001<br>SMCV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMCV<br>(μg/L) | Comment                       |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1.293                               | 45.40                  | Cladoceran,<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia      | 45.40                  | 1.293                  | New data for existing species |
| -                                   | -                      | Cladoceran,<br>Ceriodaphnia reticulata | -                      | NA <sup>b</sup>        | See footnote                  |
| 0.7453                              | 0.4590                 | Amphipod,<br>Hyalella azteca           | 0.4590                 | 0.7453                 | -                             |

<sup>a</sup> Ranked from most resistant to most sensitive based on Genus Mean Chronic Value.

<sup>b</sup> Not included in the GMCV calculation because normalized EC<sub>20</sub> data are available for the genus.

<sup>c</sup> Calculated from the MATC and not  $EC_{20}$  but retained to avoid losing a GMCV.

<sup>d</sup> Not used in GMCV calculation because species values are too divergent to use the geometric mean for the genus value, therefore, the most sensitive value used.

[The following species were not included in the Ranked GMCV Table because hardness test conditions were not reported and therefore toxicity values could not be normalized: Mudsnail, *Potamopyrgus antipodarum*.]

Four new genera were added to the 2016 chronic freshwater database. The amphipod *Hyalella* is the most sensitive in both documents, but the cladoceran *Ceriodaphnia*, the mottled sculpin *Cottus* and the midge *Chironomus* are now the second, third and fourth most sensitive genera in the 2016 update (**Table 9**). The change in the four most sensitive genera presented in the 2016 update is partly due to the inclusion of the new sensitive genus *Cottus*, but also to the estimation of the chronic value by  $EC_{20}$  analysis and not the MATC (geometric mean of the NOEC and LOEC) as was done in the 2001 document.

As indicated in **Table 25**, the 2016 freshwater CCC is about 3 times the magnitude of the 2001 CCC (0.79 vs. 0.27 µg/L total cadmium) due to differences in the data used for the CCC derivations. As a result, the four lowest GMCVs in the 2016 CCC have a smaller range of variation in values (0.7453 to 2.000) when compared to the four lowest GMCVs in the 2001 CCC, which decreases the uncertainty of the 5<sup>th</sup> percentile GMCV estimation. In the 2001 CCC, there were also only 16 GMCVs in the dataset used to derive the CCC. In the 2016 CCC, there are 20 GMCVs used to derive the CCC, based on the addition of the GMCVs for the oligochaete, *Lumbriculus*, snail, *Lymnaea*, fatmucket, *Lampsilis* and the mottled sculpin, *Cottus*. The new GMCVs affect the chronic species sensitivity distribution. The cumulative probability (P) decreases as a function of the increased number of GMCVs and results in an increase in the FCV.

| 2001 Cadmium Fre                            | shwater FC                  | V and CCC                   | 2016 Cadmium Update Freshwater FCV and CCC |  |                             |                                       |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Species                                     | SMCV <sup>a</sup><br>(µg/L) | SMCV <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | GMCV <sup>b</sup><br>[Rank]<br>(µg/L)      | Species                                | SMCV <sup>c</sup><br>(µg/L) | GMCV <sup>c</sup><br>[Rank]<br>(µg/L) |
| Midge,<br>Chironomus tentans                | 2.804                       | 4.686                       | 4.686<br>[4]                               |  |                             |                                       |
| Coho salmon,<br>Oncorhynchus kisutch        | 4.265                       | 7.127                       |  |  |                             |                                       |
| Chinook salmon,<br>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha | 2.612                       | 4.366                       | 4.082<br>[3]                               | Midge,<br>Chironomus dilutus           | 2.000                       | 2.000<br>[4]                          |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss       | 1.308                       | 2.186                       |  | Mottled sculpin,<br>Cottus bairdii     | 1.470                       | 1.470<br>[3]                          |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna                | < 0.3794                    | <0.6340                     | <0.6340                                    | Cladoceran,<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia      | 1.293                       | 1.293                                 |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia pulex                | 6.167                       | 10.30 <sup>d</sup>          | [2]  | Cladoceran,<br>Ceriodaphnia reticulata | NA <sup>e</sup>             | [2]                                   |
| Amphipod,<br>Hyalella azteca                | 0.2747                      | 0.4590                      | 0.4590<br>[1]                              | Amphipod,<br>Hyalella azteca           | 0.7453                      | 0.7453<br>[1]                         |
| Number of GMCVs<br>FCV (calculated)         | 16<br>0.1618 <sup>a</sup>   | 0.2703 <sup>b</sup>         |  | Number of GMCVs<br>FCV (calculated)    | 20<br>0.79 <sup>c</sup>     |                                       |

Table 25. Comparison of the Four Taxa Used to Calculate the Freshwater FCV and CCCin the 2001 Cadmium Document and 2016 Update.

<sup>a</sup> Normalized to total hardness of 50 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub> (using pooled slope of 0.7490).

<sup>b</sup> Normalized to total hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub> (using pooled slope of 0.7490).

<sup>c</sup> Normalized to total hardness of 100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub> (using pooled slope of 0.7977).

<sup>d</sup> Not used in GMCV calculation because species values are too divergent to use the geometric mean for the genus value, therefore, the most sensitive value used.

<sup>e</sup> Not included in the GMCV calculation because normalized  $EC_{20}$  data available for the genus.

# 5.9.3 Hardness correlation and equations for cadmium toxicity adjustment

Hardness is used as a surrogate for the ions that can affect the results of toxicity tests on cadmium. In spite of its limitations, hardness is currently the best surrogate available for metal toxicity adjustment. The hardness toxicity relationship applies the same methodology (covariance) as presented in the 2001 update. The hardness-toxicity relationship used to normalize the data for this revision is described above. A comparison of the data used in 2001 and this update is shown in **Table 26**.

Table 26. Hardness-Toxicity Relationship Data used in U.S. EPA (2001) Compared to this Update.

|             |         |             | Number of Vertebrates /      | Hardness Range            |
|-------------|---------|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
|             |         | Sample size | <b>Invertebrates Species</b> | (mg CaCO <sub>3</sub> /L) |
| 2001        | Acute   | 64          | 7 / 5                        | 5.3 - 360                 |
| AWQC        | Chronic | 7           | 2 / 1                        | 44 - 250                  |
| 2016 Undete | Acute   | 80          | 7 / 6                        | 5.3 - 350                 |
| 2016 Update | Chronic | 18          | 3 / 1                        | 19.7 - 301                |

#### 5.9.4 Comparison of acute estuarine/marine criterion to 2001 document

Of the 79 Genus Mean Acute Values (GMAV) in the updated dataset, 40 genera have new data for either species represented in the 2001 database or new species added to the GMAV calculation in this update (**Table 27**). Three new species in the updated dataset, the mysid, *Neomysis americana*, the copepod, *Tigriopus brevicornis*, and moon jellyfish, *Aurelia aurtia*, represent the three most sensitive species in the distribution with GMAVs of 28.14, 29.14 and  $61.75 \mu g/L$ , respectively. The most sensitive fish species is the striped bass, *Morone saxatilis*, with a GMAV of 75.0  $\mu g/L$ . There are sufficient data to fulfill the requirements to calculate acute criterion using the species sensitivity distribution (SD) method.

Suitable tests of the acute toxicity of cadmium to estuarine/marine organisms are now available for 78 species of invertebrates and 16 species of fish, or a total of 94 species grouped into 79 genera. The 2001 criteria were based on data from 50 species of invertebrates and 10 species of fish for a total of 60 species grouped into 54 genera (**Table 27**).

| Documents.                          |                        |   |                        |                        |                               |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2016<br>GMAV <sup>a</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>GMAV<br>(µg/L) | Species   | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(μg/L) | Comment                       |
| 169,787                             | -                      | Horseshoe crab,<br>Limulus polyphemus           | -                      | 169,787                | New genus                     |
| 135,000                             | 135,000                | Oligochaete worm,<br>Monopylephorus cuticulatus | 135,000                | 135,000                | -                             |
| >80,000                             | -                      | Mozambique tilapia,<br>Oreochromis mossambicus  | -                      | >80,000                | New genus                     |
| 62,000                              | -                      | Scorpionfish,<br>Scorpaena guttata              | -                      | 62,000                 | New genus                     |
| 28,196                              | 50,000                 | Sheepshead minnow,<br>Cyprinodon variegatus     | 50,000                 | 28,196                 | New data for existing species |
| 25,900                              | -                      | Cunner,<br>Tautogolabrus adspersus              | -                      | 25,900                 | New genus                     |
| 24,000                              | 24,000                 | Oligochaete worm,<br>Tubificoides gabriellae    | 24,000                 | 24,000                 | -                             |
| 23,200                              | _                      | Dog whelk,<br>Nucella lapillus                  | -                      | 23,200                 | New genus                     |
| 22,887                              | 27,992                 | Amphipod,<br>Eohaustorius estuarius             | 27,992                 | 22,887                 | New data for existing species |

 Table 27. Estuarine/Marine GMAVs Comparing Species Listed in the 2001 and 2016

 Documents.

| 2016<br>GMAV <sup>a</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>GMAV<br>(µg/L) | Species  | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Comment   |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|---|
| 19,550                              | 19,550                 | Mummichog,<br>Fundulus heteroclitus                  | 18,200                 | 18,200                 | -   |
| -                                   | -                      | Striped killifish,<br>Fundulus majalis               | 21,000                 | 21,000                 | -   |
| 19,170                              | 19,170                 | Eastern mud snail,<br>Nassarius obsoletus            | 19,170                 | 19,170                 | -   |
| 14,297                              | 14,297                 | Winter flounder,<br>Pseudopleuronectes<br>americanus | 14,297                 | 14,297                 | -   |
| 12,755                              | 21,238                 | Fiddler crab,<br>Uca pugilator                       | 21,238                 | 21,238                 | -   |
| -                                   | -                      | Fiddler crab,<br>Uca triangularis                    | -                      | 7,660                  | New species added to GMAV calculation               |
| 12,052                              | 12,836                 | Polychaete worm,<br>Neanthes arenaceodentata         | 12,836                 | 12,052                 | New data for existing species                       |
| 11,000                              | 11,000                 | Shiner perch,<br>Cymatogaster aggregata              | 11,000                 | 11,000                 | -   |
| >10,200                             | >10,200                | California market squid,<br>Loligo opalescens        | >10,200                | >10,200                | -   |
| 10,114                              | 6,895                  | Polychaete worm,<br>Alitta virens                    | 10,114                 | 10,114                 | (formerly, Nereis virens)                           |
| 10,000                              | 10,000                 | Oligochaete,<br>Tectidrilus verrucosus               | 10,000                 | 10,000                 | (formerly, Limnodriloides verrucosus)               |
| 9,217                               | 7,079                  | Striped mullet,<br>Mugil cephalus                    | 7,079                  | 7,079                  | -   |
| -                                   | -                      | White mullet,<br><i>Mugil curema</i>                 | -                      | 12,000                 | New species added to GMAV calculation               |
| 9,100                               | -                      | Nematode,<br>Rhabditis marina                        | -                      | 9,100                  | New genus<br>(formerly, <i>Pellioditis marina</i> ) |
| >8,000                              | -                      | Isopod,<br><i>Excirolana sp</i> .                    | -                      | >8,000                 | New genus   |
| 7,400                               | 7,400                  | Sand dollar,<br>Dendraster excentricus               | 7,400                  | 7,400                  | -   |
| 7,120                               | 7,120                  | Wood borer,<br>Limnoria tripunctata                  | 7,120                  | 7,120                  | -   |
| 6,700                               | 6,700                  | Amphipod,<br>Diporeia spp.                           | 6,700                  | 6,700                  | -   |
| 6,600                               | 6,600                  | Atlantic oyster drill,<br>Urosalpinx cinerea         | 6,600                  | 6,600                  | -   |
| 4,900                               | -                      | Mud crab,<br>Eurypanopeus depressus                  | -                      | 4,900                  | New genus   |

| 2016<br>GMAV <sup>a</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>GMAV<br>(µg/L) | Species                                  | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Comment   |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|---|
| 4,700                               | 6,895                  | Polychaete,<br>Nereis grubei             | 4,700                  | 4,700                  | -   |
| 4,100                               | 4,100                  | Green shore crab,<br>Carcinus maenas     | 4,100                  | 4,100                  | -   |
| 4,058                               | 2,594                  | Blue crab,<br>Callinectes sapidus        | 2,594                  | 2,594                  | -   |
| -                                   | -                      | Lesser blue crab,<br>Callinectes similis | -                      | 6,350                  | New species added to GMAV calculation             |
| 3,925                               | -                      | Polychaete,<br>Ophryotrocha diadema      | -                      | 3,925                  | New genus   |
| 3,500                               | 3,500                  | Scud,<br>Marinogammarus obtusatus        | 3,500                  | 3,500                  | -   |
| 3,142                               | -                      | Polychaete worm,<br>Ctenodrilus serratus | -                      | 3,142                  | New genus   |
| 2,900                               | 2,900                  | Amphipod,<br>Ampelisca abdita            | 2,900                  | 2,900                  | -   |
| 2,600                               | 2,600                  | Cone worm,<br>Pectinaria californiensis  | 2,600                  | 2,600                  | -   |
| 2,413                               | 2,413                  | Common starfish,<br>Asterias forbesi     | 2,413                  | 2,413                  | -   |
| 2,110                               | -                      | Pacific sand crab,<br>Emerita analoga    | -                      | 2,110                  | New genus   |
| 2,060                               | -                      | Gastropod,<br>Tenguella granulata        | -                      | 2,060                  | New genus<br>(formerly, <i>Morula granulata</i> ) |
| 1,720                               | -                      | Tiger shrimp,<br>Penaeus monodon         | -                      | 1,720                  | New genus   |
| 1,708                               | 1,708                  | Copepod,<br>Pseudodiaptomus coronatus    | 1,708                  | 1,708                  | -   |
| 1,672                               | 1,672                  | Soft-shell clam,<br>Mya arenaria         | 1,672                  | 1,672                  | -   |
| 1,510                               | -                      | Amphipod,<br>Rhepoxynius abronius        | -                      | 1,510                  | New genus   |
| 1,506                               | -                      | Brown mussel,<br>Perna perna             | -                      | 1,146                  | New genus<br>(formerly, Perna indica)             |
| -                                   | -                      | Green mussel,<br>Perna viridis           | -                      | 1,981                  | New genus   |
| 1,500                               | 1,500                  | Coho salmon,<br>Oncorhynchus kisutch     | 1,500                  | 1,500                  | -   |
| 1,271                               | -                      | White shrimp,<br>Litopenaeus setiferus   | -                      | 990                    | New genus<br>(formerly, Penaeus setiferus)        |

| 2016<br>GMAV <sup>a</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>GMAV<br>(µg/L) | Species   | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(μg/L) | Comment  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| -                                   | -                      | White shrimp,<br>Litopenaeus vannamei                     | -                      | 1,632                  | New genus  |
| 1,228                               | 1,228                  | Daggerblade grass shrimp,<br>Palaemonetes pugio           | 1,983                  | 1,983                  | -  |
| -                                   | -                      | Grass shrimp,<br>Palaemonetes vulgaris                    | 760                    | 760                    | -  |
| 1,184                               | -                      | Starlet sea anemone,<br>Nematostella vectensis            | -                      | 1,184                  | New genus  |
| 1,054                               | 779.8                  | Atlantic silverside,<br>Menidia menidia                   | 779.8                  | 1,054                  | Acute value removed after re-review of Cardin 1985 |
| 1,041                               | 929.3                  | Amphipod,<br>Corophium insidiosum                         | 929.3                  | 1,041                  | New data for existing species                      |
| 1,000                               | -                      | Pinfish,<br>Lagodon rhomboides                            | -                      | 1,000                  | New genus  |
| 862.9                               | 948.7                  | Green sea urchin,<br>Strongylocentrotus<br>droebachiensis | 1,800                  | 1,800                  | -  |
| -                                   | -                      | Purple sea urchin,<br>Strongylocentrotus<br>purpuratus    | 500                    | 413.7                  | New data for existing species                      |
| 800                                 | 800                    | Rivulus,<br>Rivulus marmoratus                            | 800                    | 800                    | -  |
| 794.5                               | 794.5                  | Harpacticoid copepod,<br>Nitokra spinipes                 | 794.5                  | 794.5                  | (formerly, Nitocra spinipes)                       |
| 765.6                               | 1,480                  | Bay scallop,<br>Argopecten irradians                      | 1,480                  | 1,480                  | -  |
| -                                   | -                      | Scallop,<br>Argopecten ventricosus                        | -                      | 396                    | New species added to GMAV calculation              |
| 739.2                               | 590.5                  | Amphipod,<br>Leptocheirus plumulosus                      | 590.5                  | 739.2                  | New data for existing species                      |
| 736.2                               | 1,073                  | Blue mussel,<br>Mytilus edulis                            | 1,073                  | 1,073                  | -  |
| -                                   | -                      | Blue mussel,<br>Mytilus trossolus                         | -                      | 505.0                  | New species added to GMAV calculation              |
| 716.2                               | 716.2                  | Amphipod,<br>Elasmopus bampo                              | 716.2                  | 716.2                  | -  |
| 645.0                               | 645.0                  | Longwrist hermit crab,<br>Pagurus longicarpus             | 645.0                  | 645.0                  | -  |
| 630.7                               | 1,170                  | Amphipod,<br>Grandidierella japonica                      | 1,170                  | 630.7                  | New data for existing species                      |
| 630                                 | 630                    | Amphipod,<br>Chelura terebrans                            | 630                    | 630                    | -  |

| 2016<br>GMAV <sup>a</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>GMAV<br>(µg/L) | Species  | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Comment   |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|---|
| 490                                 | -                      | Barnacle,<br>Amphibalanus amphitrite               | -                      | 490                    | New genus   |
| 422.6                               | -                      | Mangrove oyster,<br>Isognomon californicum         | -                      | 422.6                  | New genus   |
| 410.3                               | -                      | Mysid,<br>Praunus flexuosus                        | -                      | 410.3                  | New genus   |
| 410.0                               | 410.0                  | Isopod,<br>Joeropsis sp.                           | 410.0                  | 410.0                  | (Formerly, Jaeropsis sp.)   |
| 320                                 | 320                    | Sand shrimp,<br>Crangon septemspinosa              | 320                    | 320                    | -   |
| 310.5                               | 310.5                  | Northern pink shrimp,<br>Farfantepenaeus duorarum  | 310.5                  | 310.5                  | (formerly, Penaeus duorarum)  |
| 235.7                               | 235.7                  | Rock crab,<br><i>Cancer plebejus</i>               | 250                    | 250                    | (formerly, Cancer irroratus)  |
| -                                   | -                      | Dungeness crab,<br>Cancer magister                 | 222.3                  | 222.3                  | -   |
| 224                                 | 224                    | Harpacticoid copepod,<br>Sarsamphiascus tenuiremis | 224                    | 224                    | (formerly, Amphiascus tenuiremis)   |
| >200                                | >200                   | Cabezon,<br>Scorpaenichthys<br>marmoratus          | >200                   | >200                   | -   |
| 200                                 | 200                    | Polychaete worm,<br>Capitella capitata             | 200                    | 200                    | -   |
| 188.1                               | -                      | Horse clam,<br>Tresus capax                        | -                      | 60                     | New genus   |
| -                                   | -                      | Horse clam,<br>Tresus nuttalli                     | -                      | 590                    | New genus   |
| 173.2                               | 930.6                  | Pacific oyster,<br>Crassostrea gigas               | 227.9                  | 173.2                  | U.S. EPA (2001) did not use the >100<br>values from Watling 1982 in the SMAV<br>calculation   |
| -                                   | -                      | American oyster,<br>Crassostrea virginica          | 3,800                  | 3,800 <sup>b</sup>     | Ten-fold difference in SMAVs for the genus, only most sensitive SMAV used in GMAV calculation |
| 147.7                               | 147.7                  | Calanoid copepod,<br>Eurytemora affinis            | 147.7                  | 147.7                  | -   |
| 130.7                               | 130.7                  | Copepod,<br>Acartia clausi                         | 144                    | 144                    | -   |
| -                                   | -                      | Calanoid copepod,<br>Acartia tonsa                 | 118.7                  | 118.7                  | -   |
| 78                                  | 78                     | American lobster,<br>Homarus americanus            | 78                     | 78                     | -   |
| 75.0                                | 75.0                   | Striped bass,<br>Morone saxatilis                  | 75.0                   | 75.0                   | -   |

| 2016<br>GMAV <sup>a</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>GMAV<br>(µg/L) | Species  | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Comment                         |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 67.39                               | 41.29                  | Mysid,<br>Americamysis bahia                   | 41.29                  | 41.29                  | -                               |
| -                                   | 110                    | Mysid,<br>Americamysis bigelowi                | 110                    | 110                    | (formerly, Mysidopsis bigelowi) |
| 61.75                               | -                      | Moon jellyfish,<br>Aurelia aurita              | -                      | 61.75                  | New genus                       |
| 29.14                               | -                      | Harpacticoid copepod,<br>Tigriopus brevicornis | -                      | 29.14                  | New genus                       |
| 28.14                               | -                      | Mysid,<br>Neomysis americana                   | -                      | 28.14                  | New genus                       |

<sup>1</sup> Ranked from most resistant to most sensitive based on Genus Mean Acute Value.

<sup>b</sup> There is a 10x difference in SMAVs for the genus, only most sensitive SMAV is used in the GMAV calculation.

New acute data for estuarine/marine species have also been added to the 2016 document. A total of 79 genera are now used to derive the estuarine/marine CMC of 33  $\mu$ g/L in the 2016 update in contrast to 54 genera and resultant CMC of 40.28  $\mu$ g/L in the 2001 document (**Table 28**). The four most sensitive genera are once again used to calculate the CMC in the 2001 document (n<59), and the second to fifth most sensitive genera are used in the 2016 update (n $\geq$ 59). The approximately 18 percent lower 2016 CMC is primarily due to the addition of three new sensitive genera, the mysid, *Neomysis*, the jellyfish, *Aurelia* and the copepod, *Tigriopus*. Both *A. bahia* (mysid) and the striped bass GMAVs are used to calculate the CMC in each document version. Additional genera included in the 2016 update include the polychaete worms, *Ctenodrilus* and *Ophryotrocha*, nematode, *Rhabditis*, mussel, *Perna*, clam, *Tresus*, whelk, *Nucella*, gastropod, *Tenguella*, barnacle, *Amphibalanus*, oyster, *Isognomon*, horseshoe crab, *Limulus*, isopod, *Excirolana*, copepod *Tigriopus*, amphipod, *Rhepoxynius*, mysids, *Neomysis* and *Praunus*, sea anemone *Nematostella*, shrimps, *Litopenaeus* and *Penaeus*, crabs, *Emerita* and *Eurypanopeus*, jellyfish *Aurelia*, and fish, *Lagodon*, *Oreochromis*, *Scorpaena* and *Tautogolabrus*.

| 2001 Cadmium Estuarine/M                | arine FAV a    | and CMC                  | 2016 Cadmium Update Estuarine/Marine FAV and CMC                   |                |                           |
|---|----------------|--------------------------|--|----------------|---------------------------|
| Species                                 | SMAV<br>(µg/L) | GMAV<br>[Rank]<br>(µg/L) | Species  | SMAV<br>(µg/L) | GMAV<br>[Rank]<br>(µg/L)  |
|   |                |                          | Striped bass,<br>Morone saxatilis                                  | 75.0           | 75.0<br>[5]               |
|   |                |                          | Mysid,<br>Americamysis bahia                                       | 41.29          | 67.39                     |
| Mysid,<br>Mysidopsis bigelowi           | 110            | 110<br>[4]               | Mysid,<br>(formerly, Mysidopsis bigelowi)<br>Americamysis bigelowi | 110            | [4]                       |
| American lobster,<br>Homarus americanus | 78             | 78<br>[3]                | Moon jellyfish,<br>Aurelia aurita                                  | 61.75          | 61.75<br>[3]              |
| Striped bass,<br>Morone saxatilis       | 75.0           | 75.0<br>[2]              | Harpacticoid copepod,<br><i>Tigriopus brevicornis</i>              | 29.14          | 29.14<br>[2]              |
| Mysid,<br>Americamysis bahia            | 41.29          | 41.29<br>[1]             | Mysid,<br>Neomysis americana                                       | 28.14          | 28.14 <sup>a</sup><br>[1] |
| Number of GMAVs                         | 54             |                          | Number of GMAVs  | 79             |                           |
| FAV (calculated)<br>CMC                 | 80.55<br>40.28 |                          | FAV (calculated)<br>CMC  | 66.25<br>33.13 |                           |

Table 28. Comparison of the Four Taxa Used to Calculate the Estuarine/Marine FAV andCMC in the 2001 Cadmium Document and 2016 Update.

<sup>a</sup>Not used in FAV calculation due to the number of genera (N>59) (see text).

## 5.9.5 Comparison of chronic estuarine/marine criterion to 2001 document

No new data were identified on the chronic effects of cadmium to estuarine/marine species since the 2001 update (**Table 29** and **Table 30**). The same estuarine/marine chronic data presented in the 2001 cadmium document are also used in the 2016 document update (note that the mysid *Mysidopsis bigelowi* is now classified as *Americamysis bigelowi*). Due to the limited amount of estuarine/marine chronic data the CCC is derived by dividing the FAV by the FACR. In the 2001 document the FACR was determined based only on the two estuarine/marine ACRs. This is because the freshwater ACRs covered such a wide range, it was deemed inappropriate to use any of the available freshwater ACRs in the calculation of the saltwater FCV. Also the two estuarine/marine species for which acute-chronic ratios were available had SMAVs in the same range as the saltwater FAV, and it seemed reasonable to use the geometric mean of only those two ACRs. Given the addition of new sensitive estuarine/marine species to the acute criteria dataset, a new FACR was calculated using a combination of both freshwater and estuarine/marine ACRs (see **Section 5.5.1**). The 2016 estuarine/marine chronic CCC is 8.0 µg/L total cadmium (80.55 / 9.106).

 Table 29. Estuarine/Marine GMCVs Comparing Species Listed in the 2001 and 2016

 Documents.

| 2016<br>GMCV<br>(µg/L) <sup>a</sup> | 2001<br>GMCV<br>(µg/L) | Species                         | 2001<br>SMCV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMCV<br>(μg/L) | Comment                         |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 8.449                               | 6.173                  | Mysid,<br>Americamysis bahia    | 6.173                  | 6.149                  | -                               |
| -                                   | 7.141                  | Mysid,<br>Americamysis bigelowi | 7.141                  | 11.61                  | (formerly, Mysidopsis bigelowi) |

<sup>a</sup> Ranked from most resistant to most sensitive based on 2016 Genus Mean Chronic Value.

# Table 30. Total Number of Toxicity Values for Species and Genera in 2001 AWQC and2016 Update.

|                                     | 2001 Criteria                      | 2016 Update     |  |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Freshwater Acute Criterion          |                                    |                 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total # new acute toxicity values   | -                                  | 53 <sup>a</sup> |  |  |  |  |  |
| SMAV                                | 65                                 | 101             |  |  |  |  |  |
| GMAV                                | 55                                 | 75              |  |  |  |  |  |
| F                                   | Freshwater Chronic Criterion       |                 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total # new chronic toxicity values | -                                  | 14 <sup>b</sup> |  |  |  |  |  |
| SMCV                                | 21                                 | 27              |  |  |  |  |  |
| GMCV                                | 16                                 | 20              |  |  |  |  |  |
| Est                                 | uarine/Marine Acute Criterion      |                 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total # new acute toxicity values   | -                                  | 43 <sup>c</sup> |  |  |  |  |  |
| SMAV                                | 61                                 | 94              |  |  |  |  |  |
| GMAV                                | 54                                 | 79              |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estu                                | Estuarine/Marine Chronic Criterion |                 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total # new chronic toxicity values | -                                  | $O^d$           |  |  |  |  |  |
| SMCV                                | 2                                  | 2               |  |  |  |  |  |
| GMCV                                | 2                                  | 1 <sup>e</sup>  |  |  |  |  |  |

<sup>a</sup> See Table 22

<sup>b</sup> See Table 24

<sup>c</sup> See Table 27

<sup>d</sup> See Table 29

<sup>e</sup> Note: Americamysis bigelowi was formerly called Mysidopsis bigelowi.

# 6 UNUSED DATA

For this 2016 criteria update document, EPA considered and evaluated all available data that could possibly be used to derive the new acute and chronic criteria for cadmium in fresh and estuarine/marine waters. A substantial amount of those data were associated with studies that did not meet the basic QA/QC requirements described in the 1985 Guidelines (see Stephan et al. 1985). A list of all other studies considered but removed from consideration for use in deriving

the criteria is provided in **Appendix J** with rationale indicating the reason(s) for exclusion. Note that unused studies from previous AWQC documents were not reevaluated.

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Appendix A Acceptable Freshwater Acute Toxicity Data

## Appendix Table A-1. Acceptable Freshwater Acute Toxicity Data

(Values normalized to total hardness=100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub> using pooled hardness slope of 0.9789 and expressed as total cadmium). (Underlined values are used in SMAV calculation and values in bold represent new/revised values since 2001 AWQC document). (Species are organized phylogenetically).

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical                         | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference     |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Hydra,<br>(formerly, Hydra attenuata)<br>Hydra circumcincta | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 27.0                                  | 69.69                 | <u>251.1</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009 |
| Hydra,<br>Hydra circumcincta                                | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 85.1                                  | 128.1                 | <u>150.0</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009 |
| Hydra,<br>Hydra circumcincta                                | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 145                                   | 172.0                 | <u>119.5</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009 |
| Hydra,<br>Hydra circumcincta                                | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 27.0                                  | 69.69                 | <u>251.1</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009 |
| Hydra,<br>Hydra circumcincta                                | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 73.8                                  | 83.18                 | <u>112.0</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009 |
| Hydra,<br>Hydra circumcincta                                | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 125                                   | 76.44                 | <u>61.43</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009 |
| Hydra,<br>Hydra circumcincta                                | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 27.0                                  | 69.69                 | <u>251.1</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009 |
| Hydra,<br><i>Hydra circumcincta</i>                         | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 27.0                                  | 61.83                 | <u>222.7</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009 |
| Hydra,<br><i>Hydra circumcincta</i>                         | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 27.0                                  | 84.31                 | <u>303.7</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009 |
| Hydra,<br><i>Hydra circumcincta</i>                         | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 27.0                                  | 66.32                 | <u>238.9</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009 |

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical                         | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                 |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Hydra,<br>Hydra circumcincta                                    | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 27.0                                  | 69.69                 | <u>251.1</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009             |
| Hydra,<br>Hydra circumcincta                                    | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 27.0                                  | 58.45                 | <u>210.6</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009             |
| Hydra,<br>Hydra circumcincta                                    | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 27.0                                  | 43.84                 | <u>157.9</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009             |
| Hydra,<br>Hydra circumcincta                                    | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 27.0                                  | 57.33                 | <u>206.5</u>                                     | -                      | 184.8                  | Clifford 2009             |
| Hydra (Monecious species),<br>Hydra oligactis                   | S, M                | -                                | 210                                   | 320.00                | <u>154.8</u>                                     | -                      | 154.8                  | Karntanut and Pascoe 2002 |
| Green hydra (non-budding),<br>Hydra viridissima                 | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride              | 19.5<br>(19-20)                       | 3.0                   | <u>14.86</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Holdway et al. 2001       |
| Green hydra<br>(Monecious species),<br><i>Hydra viridissima</i> | S, M                | -                                | 210                                   | 210.0                 | <u>101.6</u>                                     | -                      | 38.85                  | Karntanut and Pascoe 2002 |
| Hydra<br>(male clone, Zurich strain),<br>Hydra vulgaris         | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride              | 204                                   | 310                   | <u>154.2</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Karntanut and Pascoe 2000 |
| Hydra (non-budding),<br>Hydra vulgaris                          | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride              | 19.5<br>(19-20)                       | 82.5                  | <u>408.7</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Holdway et al. 2001       |
| Hydra<br>(male clone, Zurich strain),<br>Hydra vulgaris         | S, M                | -                                | 210                                   | 520                   | <u>251.5</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Karntanut and Pascoe 2002 |
| Hydra (Dioecious strain),<br>Hydra vulgaris                     | S, M                | -                                | 210                                   | 160                   | 77.38  | -                      | 187.1                  | Karntanut and Pascoe 2002 |
| Planarian,<br>Dendrocoelum lacteum                              | R,M                 | Cadmium<br>chloride              | 87                                    | 23,220                | <u>26,607</u>                                    | 28,454                 | 26,607                 | Ham et al. 1995           |

| Species  | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                        |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Planarian (10-15 mm),<br>Dugesia dorotocephala           | S, U                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 170<br>(160-180)                      | 690                   | <u>410.4</u>                                     | -                      | 410.4                  | Garcia-Medina et al. 2013        |
| Worm (adult),<br>Lumbriculus variegatus                  | S, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 290                                   | 780                   | 275.0  | 264.2                  | 275.0                  | Schubauer-Berigan et al.<br>1993 |
| Worm (adult, 1.0 cm),<br>Nais elinguis                   | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 17.89                                 | 27                    | <u>145.5</u>                                     | -                      | 145.5                  | Shuhaimi-Othman et al.<br>2012b  |
| Oligochaete,<br>Branchiura sowerbyi                      | S, M                | Cadmium sulfate     | 5.3                                   | 240                   | 4,255  | -                      | -                      | Chapman et al. 1982              |
| Oligochaete (2.0 cm, 2.05<br>mg),<br>Branchiura sowerbyi | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 185                                   | 58,020                | <u>31,767</u>                                    | 4,754                  | 11,627                 | Ghosal and Kaviraj 2002          |
| Oligochaete,<br>Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri                 | S, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 5.3                                   | 170                   | 3,014 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Chapman et al. 1982              |
| Oligochaete (30-44 mm),<br>Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri      | F, M                | Cadmium             | 152                                   | 2,400                 | <u>1,593</u>                                     | 1,568                  | 1,593                  | Williams et al. 1985             |
| Oligochaete,<br>Quistadrilus multisetosus                | S, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 5.3                                   | 320                   | 5,674  | 6,338                  | 5,674                  | Chapman et al. 1982              |
| Oligochaete,<br>Rhyacodrilus montana                     | S, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 5.3                                   | 630                   | <u>11,171</u>                                    | 12,479                 | 11,171                 | Chapman et al. 1982              |
| Oligochaete,<br>Spirosperma ferox                        | S, M                | Cadmium sulfate     | 5.3                                   | 350                   | <u>6,206</u>                                     | 6,933                  | 6,206                  | Chapman et al. 1982              |
| Oligochaete,<br>Spirosperma nikolskyi                    | S, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 5.3                                   | 450                   | <u>7,979</u>                                     | 8,913                  | 7,979                  | Chapman et al. 1982              |
| Oligochaete,<br>Stylodrilus heringianus                  | S, M                | Cadmium sulfate     | 5.3                                   | 550                   | <u>9,752</u>                                     | 10,894                 | 9,752                  | Chapman et al. 1982              |

| Species  | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                     |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Tubificid worm,<br><i>Tubifex tubifex</i>                                      | S, M                | Cadmium sulfate     | 5.3                                   | 320                   | <u>5,674</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Chapman et al. 1982           |
| Tubificid worm,<br><i>Tubifex tubifex</i>                                      | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 128                                   | 3,200                 | <u>2,513</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Reynoldson et al. 1996        |
| Tubificid worm,<br><i>Tubifex tubifex</i>                                      | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 128                                   | 1,700                 | <u>1,335</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Reynoldson et al. 1996        |
| Tubificid worm,<br><i>Tubifex tubifex</i>                                      | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                     | 1,032                 | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Fargasova 1994a               |
| Tubificid worm,<br><i>Tubifex tubifex</i>                                      | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 237<br>(15°C)                         | 56,000                | <u>24,059</u>                                    | -                      | -                      | Rathore and Khangarot 2002    |
| Tubificid worm,<br><i>Tubifex tubifex</i>                                      | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 237<br>(20°C)                         | 51,900                | 22,297   | -                      | -                      | Rathore and Khangarot<br>2002 |
| Tubificid worm,<br><i>Tubifex tubifex</i>                                      | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 237<br>(25°C)                         | 61,470                | <u>26,409</u>                                    | -                      | -                      | Rathore and Khangarot 2002    |
| Tubificid worm,<br>Tubifex tubifex   | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 237<br>(30°C)                         | 28,550                | <u>12,266</u>                                    | -                      | -                      | Rathore and Khangarot 2002    |
| Tubificid worm,<br><i>Tubifex tubifex</i>                                      | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 12                                    | 130                   | <u>1,036</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Rathore and Khangarot 2003    |
| Tubificid worm,<br><i>Tubifex tubifex</i>                                      | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 45                                    | 440                   | <u>961.3</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Rathore and Khangarot 2003    |
| Tubificid worm,<br><i>Tubifex tubifex</i>                                      | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 173                                   | 7,950                 | <u>4,648</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Rathore and Khangarot 2003    |
| Tubificid worm,<br><i>Tubifex tubifex</i>                                      | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 305                                   | 8,500                 | <u>2,853</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Rathore and Khangarot 2003    |
| Tubificid worm,<br><i>Tubifex tubifex</i>                                      | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 250                                   | 1,658                 | <u>676.0</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Redeker and Blust 2004        |
| Tubificid worm (4-5 wk),<br><i>Tubifex tubifex</i>                             | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | -                                     | 400                   | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | 2,753                  | 4,193                  | Maestre et al. 2009           |
| Earthworm,<br>(formerly, Varichaeta<br>pacifica)<br>Varichaetadrilus pacificus | S, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 5.3                                   | 380                   | <u>6,738</u>                                     | 7,527                  | 6,738                  | Chapman et al. 1982           |
| Leech (1-20 mm),<br>Glossiphonia complanata                                    | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 122.8                                 | 480                   | <u>392.5</u>                                     | 389.5                  | 392.5                  | Brown and Pascoe 1988         |

| Species  | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L)                            | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference  |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Leech (cocoon),<br>Nephelopsis obscura                         | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                     | 832.6  | -  | -                      | NA <sup>e</sup>        | Wicklum et al. 1997                                  |
| Pond snail<br>(juvenile, stage I, 4 wk),<br>Lymnaea stagnalis  | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 250                                   | 752  | <u>306.6</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Coeurdassier et al. 2004                             |
| Pond snail<br>(juvenile, stage II, 9 wk),<br>Lymnaea stagnalis | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 250                                   | 1,515  | <u>617.7</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Coeurdassier et al. 2004                             |
| Pond snail (adult, 20 wk),<br>Lymnaea stagnalis                | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 250                                   | 1,585  | <u>646.3</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Coeurdassier et al. 2004                             |
| Pond snail (juvenile, 25 mm),<br>Lymnaea stagnalis             | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 135<br>(130-140)                      | 367.5 <sup>f</sup><br>(347 reported-dissolved)   | <u>273.9</u>                                     | -                      | 427.9                  | Pais 2012  |
| Snail,<br>Aplexa hypnorum                                      | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 44.8                                  | 93   | <u>204.1</u>                                     | 210.3                  | 204.1                  | Holcombe et al. 1984;<br>Phipps and Holcombe<br>1985 |
| Snail,<br>Gyraulus sp.   | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24                                    | >467.7 <sup>f</sup><br>(>455 reported dissolved) | > <u>1,891</u>                                   | -                      | -                      | Mebane et al. 2012                                   |
| Snail,<br>Gyraulus sp.   | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 21                                    | >75.04 <sup>r</sup><br>(>73 reported dissolved)  | > <u>345.7</u>                                   | -                      | >808.4                 | Mebane et al. 2012                                   |
| Snail (adult, 3.3-15 mm),<br>Physa acuta                       | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 44                                    | 963.6  | <u>2,152</u>                                     | -                      | 2,152                  | Woodard 2005   |
| Pouch snail (adult),<br>Physa gyrina                           | S, M                | -                   | 200                                   | 1,370  | 695.0 <sup>c</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Wier and Walter 1976                                 |
| Pouch snail (juvenile),<br>Physa gyrina                        | S, M                | -                   | 200                                   | 410  | <u>208.0</u>                                     | 202.6                  | 208.0                  | Wier and Walter 1976                                 |
| Mussel (juvenile),<br>Actinonaias pectorosa                    | S, M                | -                   | 82                                    | 46.40  | <u>56.34</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Keller, Unpublished                                  |
| Mussel (juvenile),<br>Actinonaias pectorosa                    | S, M                | -                   | 84                                    | 69   | <u>81.83</u>                                     | 68.38                  | 67.90                  | Keller, Unpublished                                  |

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference           |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Neosho mucket<br>(juvenile, 5 d),<br><i>Lampsilis rafinesqueana</i> | R, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 44<br>(40-48)                         | 20                    | <u>44.67</u>                                     | -                      | 44.67                  | Wang et al. 2010d   |
| Fatmucket (glochidia),<br>Lampsilis siliquoidea                     | S, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 44<br>(40-48)                         | >227                  | >507.0°  | -                      | -                      | Wang et al. 2010d   |
| Fatmucket (juvenile, 5 d),<br>Lampsilis siliquoidea                 | R, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 44<br>(40-48)                         | 16                    | <u>35.73</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Wang et al. 2010d   |
| Fatmucket (juvenile, 2 mo.),<br>Lampsilis siliquoidea               | R, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 44 (40-48)                            | >62                   | >138.5 <sup>c</sup>                              | -                      | -                      | Wang et al. 2010d   |
| Fatmucket (juvenile, 6 mo.),<br>Lampsilis siliquoidea               | R, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 44<br>(40-48)                         | 199                   | 444.4 <sup>c</sup>                               | -                      | 35.73                  | Wang et al. 2010d   |
| Southern fatmucket,<br>Lampsilis straminea<br>claibornensis         | S, M                | -                   | 40                                    | 38                    | <u>93.17</u>                                     | 96.44                  | 93.17                  | Keller, Unpublished |
| Yellow sandshell,<br>Lampsilis teres                                | S, M                | -                   | 40                                    | 11                    | <u>26.97</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Keller, Unpublished |
| Yellow sandshell (juvenile),<br>Lampsilis teres                     | S, M                | -                   | 40                                    | 33                    | <u>80.91</u>                                     | 48.35                  | 46.71                  | Keller, Unpublished |
| Mussel (juvenile),<br>Lasmigona subviridis                          | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 84                                    | 57.77                 | <u>68.51</u>                                     | -                      | 68.51                  | Black 2001          |
| Mussel,<br>Utterbackia imbecillis                                   | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 90                                    | 114.7                 | <u>127.1</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Keller, Unpublished |
| Mussel,<br>Utterbackia imbecillis                                   | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 90                                    | 111.8                 | <u>123.9</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Keller, Unpublished |
| Mussel (juvenile),<br>Utterbackia imbecillis                        | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 86                                    | 93.0                  | <u>107.8</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Keller, Unpublished |
| Mussel (juvenile),<br>Utterbackia imbecillis                        | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 92                                    | 81.9                  | <u>88.85</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Keller, Unpublished |
| Mussel (juvenile, 12 d),<br>Utterbackia imbecillis                  | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 39                                    | 9                     | 22.62  | -                      | -                      | Keller and Zam 1991 |

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference              |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Mussel (juvenile, 12 d),<br>Utterbackia imbecillis                          | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 90                                    | 107                   | <u>118.6</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Keller and Zam 1991    |
| Mussel (juvenile),<br>Utterbackia imbecillis                                | R, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 84                                    | 20.42                 | 24.22  | 86.82                  | 71.76                  | Black 2001             |
| Southern rainbow mussel<br>(juvenile),<br><i>Villosa vibex</i>              | S, M                | -                   | 40                                    | 30                    | 73.55  | _                      | -                      | Keller, Unpublished    |
| Southern rainbow mussel<br>(juvenile),<br><i>Villosa vibex</i>              | S, M                | -                   | 186                                   | 125                   | <u>68.08</u>                                     | 71.16                  | 70.76                  | Keller, Unpublished    |
| Cladoceran,<br>Alona affinis  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 109                                   | 546                   | <u>501.7</u>                                     | 500.1                  | 501.7                  | Ghosh et al. 1990      |
| Cladoceran (neonate, <24 hr),<br><i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>                  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 90                                    | 54                    | <u>59.86</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Bitton et al. 1996     |
| Cladoceran (neonate, <24 hr),<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia                         | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 80                                    | 54.5                  | <u>67.79</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Diamond et al. 1997    |
| Cladoceran (neonate, <24 hr),<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia                         | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 90                                    | 55.9                  | <u>61.96</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Lee et al. 1997        |
| Cladoceran (3rd-4th instar),<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia                          | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 80                                    | 64.26                 | <u>79.93</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Black 2001             |
| Cladoceran (neonate),<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia                                 | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 90                                    | 40.1                  | <u>44.45</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Jun et al. 2006        |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia                                  | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 40                                    | 31.47                 | <u>77.16</u>                                     | 63.46                  | 64.03                  | Shaw et al. 2006       |
| Cladoceran<br>(1st instar larva, <24 hr),<br><i>Ceriodaphnia reticulata</i> | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 240                                   | 184                   | 78.08  | -                      | -                      | Elnabarawy et al. 1986 |
| Cladoceran (<6hr),<br>Ceriodaphnia reticulata                               | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 120                                   | 110                   | <u>92.00</u>                                     | 83.08                  | 84.76                  | Hall et al. 1986       |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia ambigua                                     | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 40                                    | 10.12                 | <u>24.81</u>                                     | -                      | 24.81                  | Shaw et al. 2006       |

| Species  | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                          |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
|  |                     |                     |                                       |                       |  |                        |                        |                                    |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna                               | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | -                                     | <1.6                  | $NA^d$   | -                      | -                      | Anderson 1948                      |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna                               | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 45                                    | 65                    | <u>142.0</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Biesinger and Christensen 1972     |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna                      | S, U                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -                                     | 27.07                 | $NA^d$   | -                      | -                      | Canton and Adema 1978              |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna                      | S, U                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -                                     | 28.36                 | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Canton and Adema 1978              |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna                      | S, U                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -                                     | 35.45                 | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Canton and Adema 1978              |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna                      | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 51                                    | 9.9                   | <u>19.13</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Chapman et al.<br>Manuscript, 1980 |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna                      | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 104                                   | 33                    | <u>31.75</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Chapman et al.<br>Manuscript, 1980 |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna                      | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 105                                   | 34                    | <u>32.41</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Chapman et al.<br>Manuscript, 1980 |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna                      | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 197                                   | 63                    | 32.44  | -                      | -                      | Chapman et al.<br>Manuscript, 1980 |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna                      | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 209                                   | 49                    | 23.81  | -                      | -                      | Chapman et al.<br>Manuscript, 1980 |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna                      | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 105                                   | 30                    | 28.60  | -                      | -                      | Canton and Slooff 1982             |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna                      | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 209.2                                 | 30                    | <u>14.56</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Canton and Slooff 1982             |
| Cladoceran<br>(1st instar larva, <24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 240                                   | 178                   | <u>75.54</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Elnabarawy et al. 1986             |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna                               | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 120                                   | 20                    | <u>16.73</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Hall et al. 1986                   |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna                               | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 120                                   | 40                    | <u>33.46</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Hall et al. 1986                   |
| Cladoceran (<4 hr),<br>Daphnia magna                       | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 76                                    | 59                    | 77.17  | -                      | -                      | Nebeker et al. 1986a               |
| Cladoceran (<4 hr),<br>Daphnia magna                       | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 74                                    | 84                    | <u>112.8</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Nebeker et al. 1986a               |

| Species                                     | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical         | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference               |
|---|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Cladoceran (<4 hr),<br>Daphnia magna        | S, M                | Cadmium chloride | 41                                    | 99                    | 236.9  | -                      | -                      | Nebeker et al. 1986a    |
| Cladoceran (<4 hr),<br>Daphnia magna        | S, M                | Cadmium chloride | 38                                    | 164                   | <u>422.8</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Nebeker et al. 1986a    |
| Cladoceran (<4 hr),<br>Daphnia magna        | S, M                | Cadmium chloride | 76                                    | 71                    | <u>92.87</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Nebeker et al. 1986a    |
| Cladoceran (<4 hr),<br>Daphnia magna        | S, M                | Cadmium chloride | 74                                    | 178                   | <u>239.0</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Nebeker et al. 1986a    |
| Cladoceran (<4 hr),<br>Daphnia magna        | S, M                | Cadmium chloride | 74                                    | 116                   | <u>155.7</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Nebeker et al. 1986a    |
| Cladoceran (<4 hr),<br>Daphnia magna        | S, M                | Cadmium chloride | 71                                    | 101                   | <u>141.2</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Nebeker et al. 1986a    |
| Cladoceran (1 d),<br>Daphnia magna          | S, M                | Cadmium chloride | 71                                    | 4                     | <u>5.592</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Nebeker et al. 1986a    |
| Cladoceran (1 d),<br>Daphnia magna          | S, M                | Cadmium chloride | 41                                    | 8                     | <u>19.15</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Nebeker et al. 1986a    |
| Cladoceran (1 d),<br>Daphnia magna          | S, M                | Cadmium chloride | 38                                    | 16                    | <u>41.25</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Nebeker et al. 1986a    |
| Cladoceran (1 d),<br>Daphnia magna          | S, M                | Cadmium chloride | 74                                    | 146                   | <u>196.0</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Nebeker et al. 1986a    |
| Cladoceran (genotype A),<br>Daphnia magna   | S, M                | Cadmium chloride | 170                                   | 3.6                   | <u>2.141</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Baird et al. 1991       |
| Cladoceran (genotype A-1),<br>Daphnia magna | S, M                | Cadmium chloride | 170                                   | 9.0                   | <u>5.353</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Baird et al. 1991       |
| Cladoceran (genotype A-2),<br>Daphnia magna | S, M                | Cadmium chloride | 170                                   | 9.0                   | <u>5.353</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Baird et al. 1991       |
| Cladoceran (genotype B),<br>Daphnia magna   | S, M                | Cadmium chloride | 170                                   | 4.5                   | <u>2.676</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Baird et al. 1991       |
| Cladoceran (genotype E),<br>Daphnia magna   | S, M                | Cadmium chloride | 170                                   | 27.1                  | <u>16.12</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Baird et al. 1991       |
| Cladoceran (genotype S-1),<br>Daphnia magna | S, M                | Cadmium chloride | 170                                   | 115.9                 | <u>68.93</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Baird et al. 1991       |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna       | S, U                | Cadmium chloride | 10                                    | 37.9                  | <u>361.0</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Hickey and Vickers 1992 |

| Species  | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                        |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Cladoceran<br>(<24 hr, clone S-1),<br>Daphnia magna        | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 170                                   | 129.4                 | <u>76.96</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Stuhlbacher et al. 1992,<br>1993 |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr, clone F),<br>Daphnia magna             | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 170                                   | 24.5                  | <u>14.57</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Stuhlbacher et al. 1992,<br>1993 |
| Cladoceran<br>(neonate, 3 d, clone S-1),<br>Daphnia magna  | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 170                                   | 228.8                 | 136.1°   | -                      | -                      | Stuhlbacher et al. 1993          |
| Cladoceran<br>(neonate, 3 d, clone F),<br>Daphnia magna    | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 170                                   | 25.4                  | 15.11°   | -                      | -                      | Stuhlbacher et al. 1993          |
| Cladoceran<br>(neonate, 6 d, clone F),<br>Daphnia magna    | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 170                                   | 49.1                  | 29.20 <sup>c</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Stuhlbacher et al. 1993          |
| Cladoceran<br>(neonate, 6 d, clone S-1),<br>Daphnia magna  | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 170                                   | 250.1                 | 148.7 <sup>c</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Stuhlbacher et al. 1993          |
| Cladoceran<br>(neonate, 10 d, clone F),<br>Daphnia magna   | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 170                                   | 131.2                 | 78.03 <sup>c</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Stuhlbacher et al. 1993          |
| Cladoceran<br>(neonate, 10 d, clone S-1),<br>Daphnia magna | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 170                                   | 319.3                 | 189.9 <sup>c</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Stuhlbacher et al. 1993          |
| Cladoceran<br>(neonate, 20 d, clone S-1),<br>Daphnia magna | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 170                                   | 326.3                 | 194.1°   | -                      | -                      | Stuhlbacher et al. 1993          |
| Cladoceran<br>(neonate, 20 d, clone F),<br>Daphnia magna   | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 170                                   | 139.9                 | 83.21°   | -                      | -                      | Stuhlbacher et al. 1993          |
| Cladoceran<br>(neonate, 30 d, clone F),<br>Daphnia magna   | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 170                                   | 146.7                 | 87.25 <sup>c</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Stuhlbacher et al. 1993          |
| Cladoceran<br>(neonate, 30 d, clone S-1),<br>Daphnia magna | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 170                                   | 355.3                 | 211.3 <sup>c</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Stuhlbacher et al. 1993          |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna                               | S, U                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 250                                   | 280                   | <u>114.2</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Crisinel et al. 1994             |

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference               |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna                        | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | -                                     | 360                   | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Fargasova 1994a         |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna               | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 170                                   | 9.5                   | <u>5.650</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Guilhermino et al. 1996 |
| Cladoceran (clone S-1),<br>Daphnia magna            | S, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 46.1                                  | 112                   | <u>239.0</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Barata et al. 1998      |
| Cladoceran (clone S-1),<br>Daphnia magna            | S, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 90.7                                  | 106                   | <u>116.6</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Barata et al. 1998      |
| Cladoceran (clone S-1),<br>Daphnia magna            | S, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 179                                   | 233                   | <u>131.8</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Barata et al. 1998      |
| Cladoceran (clone A),<br>Daphnia magna              | S, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 46.1                                  | 30.1                  | <u>64.22</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Barata et al. 1998      |
| Cladoceran (clone A),<br>Daphnia magna              | S, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 90.7                                  | 23.4                  | <u>25.74</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Barata et al. 1998      |
| Cladoceran (clone A),<br>Daphnia magna              | S, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 179                                   | 23.6                  | <u>13.35</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Barata et al. 1998      |
| Cladoceran (neonate, <24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna      | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 18                                    | 66                    | <u>353.6</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Baer et al. 1999        |
| Cladoceran (neonate, <24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna      | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 18                                    | 69                    | <u>369.6</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Baer et al. 1999        |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna               | S, M                | -                   | 170                                   | 3.3                   | <u>1.963</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Barata and Baird 2000   |
| Cladoceran<br>(≤ 24 hr; Source 1),<br>Daphnia magna | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 170                                   | 26                    | <u>15.46</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Ward and Robinson 2005  |
| Cladoceran<br>(≤ 24 hr; Source 2),<br>Daphnia magna | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 170                                   | 34                    | <u>20.22</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Ward and Robinson 2005  |
| Cladoceran<br>(≤ 24 hr; Source 3),<br>Daphnia magna | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 170                                   | 39                    | <u>23.20</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Ward and Robinson 2005  |
| Cladoceran<br>(≤ 24 hr; Source 4),<br>Daphnia magna | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 170                                   | 48                    | <u>28.55</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Ward and Robinson 2005  |

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference              |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Cladoceran<br>(≤ 24 hr; Source 5),<br>Daphnia magna | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 170                                   | 55                    | <u>32.71</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Ward and Robinson 2005 |
| Cladoceran<br>(≤ 24 hr; Source 6),<br>Daphnia magna | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 170                                   | 63                    | <u>37.47</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Ward and Robinson 2005 |
| Cladoceran<br>(≤ 24 hr; Source 7),<br>Daphnia magna | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 170                                   | 100                   | <u>59.48</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Ward and Robinson 2005 |
| Cladoceran<br>(≤ 24 hr; Source 8),<br>Daphnia magna | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 170                                   | >120                  | > <u>71.37</u>                                   | -                      | -                      | Ward and Robinson 2005 |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna               | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 40                                    | 101.20                | <u>248.1</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Shaw et al. 2006       |
| Cladoceran (neonate, <24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna      | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 44                                    | 3                     | <u>6.700</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Yim et al. 2006        |
| Cladoceran (neonate, <24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna      | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 150                                   | 4                     | <u>2.689</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Yim et al. 2006        |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna               | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | -                                     | 41.1                  | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Jemec et al. 2007      |
| Cladoceran (neonate, <24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna      | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 93                                    | 318.76                | <u>342.2</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Mohammed 2007          |
| Cladoceran (neonate, <24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna      | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 240                                   | 77.6                  | <u>32.91</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Xie et al. 2007        |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna               | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 170                                   | 79.05                 | 47.02  | -                      | -                      | Ferreira et al. 2008a  |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr, clone O),<br>Daphnia magna      | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | -                                     | 250                   | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Haap and Kohler 2009   |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr, clone E),<br>Daphnia magna      | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                     | 260                   | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Haap and Kohler 2009   |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr, clone R),<br>Daphnia magna      | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | -                                     | 285                   | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Haap and Kohler 2009   |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr, clone F),<br>Daphnia magna      | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | -                                     | 320                   | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Haap and Kohler 2009   |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr, clone B),<br>Daphnia magna      | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | -                                     | 330                   | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Haap and Kohler 2009   |

| Species  | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> )   | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference              |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Cladoceran (<24 hr, clone X),<br>Daphnia magna             | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                       | 355                   | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Haap and Kohler 2009   |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr, clone K),<br>Daphnia magna             | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | -                                       | 550                   | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Haap and Kohler 2009   |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna                      | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 85<br>(80-90)                           | 19.87                 | <u>23.29</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Kim et al. 2009        |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna                      | S, U                | -                   | 170<br>(160-180)                        | 571.5                 | <u>339.9</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Perez and Beiras 2010  |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna                      | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | ~170                                    | 20.1                  | <u>11.95</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Loureiro et al. 2011   |
| Cladoceran (7 d),<br>Daphnia magna                         | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | Ca <sup>2+</sup> =0.46 mg/L<br>(pH=8.1) | 7.5                   | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Tan and Wang 2011      |
| Cladoceran (7 d),<br>Daphnia magna                         | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | Ca <sup>2+</sup> =19 mg/L<br>(pH=8.1)   | 14.2                  | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Tan and Wang 2011      |
| Cladoceran (7 d),<br>Daphnia magna                         | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | Ca <sup>2+</sup> =192 mg/L<br>(pH=8.1)  | 24.8                  | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Tan and Wang 2011      |
| Cladoceran (7 d),<br>Daphnia magna                         | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | Ca <sup>2+</sup> =19 mg/L<br>(pH=5.8)   | >170                  | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Tan and Wang 2011      |
| Cladoceran (7 d),<br>Daphnia magna                         | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | $Ca^{2+}=19 mg/L$<br>(pH=7.0)           | 46.2                  | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Tan and Wang 2011      |
| Cladoceran (7 d),<br>Daphnia magna                         | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | Ca <sup>2+</sup> =19 mg/L<br>(pH=8.2)   | 17.5                  | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | 27.14                  | 40.62                  | Tan and Wang 2011      |
|  |                     | 0.1.                | 1                                       |                       |  |                        |                        | 1                      |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex                      | S, U                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -                                       | 90.23                 | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Canton and Adema 1978  |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia pulex                               | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 57                                      | 47                    | <u>81.47</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Bertram and Hart 1979  |
| Cladoceran (neonate),<br>Daphnia pulex                     | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 65                                      | 62                    | <u>94.51</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Niederlehner 1984      |
| Cladoceran<br>(1st instar larva, <24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 240                                     | 319                   | <u>135.4</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Elnabarawy et al. 1986 |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex                      | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 120                                     | 80                    | <u>66.91</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Hall et al. 1986       |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex                      | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 120                                     | 100                   | <u>83.64</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Hall et al. 1986       |

| Species                                      | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical                         | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                                  |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex        | S, M                | Cadmium chloride                 | 53.5                                  | 70.1                  | <u>129.3</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Stackhouse and Benson<br>1988              |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia pulex                 | S, U                | Cadmium chloride                 | 85                                    | 66                    | 77.37  | -                      | -                      | Roux et al. 1993                           |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia pulex                 | S, U                | Cadmium chloride                 | 85                                    | 99                    | <u>116.1</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Roux et al. 1993                           |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia pulex                 | S, U                | Cadmium chloride                 | 85                                    | 70                    | <u>82.06</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Roux et al. 1993                           |
| Cladoceran ( $\leq 24$ hr),<br>Daphnia pulex | S, M                | Cadmium chloride                 | 40                                    | 44.96                 | <u>110.2</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Shaw et al. 2006                           |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex        | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 17.0                                  | 16.86                 | <u>95.53</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009; Clifford and<br>McGeer 2010 |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex        | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 24.0                                  | 23.61                 | <u>95.43</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009; Clifford and<br>McGeer 2010 |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex        | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 30.0                                  | 46.09                 | <u>149.7</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009; Clifford and<br>McGeer 2010 |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex        | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 47.0                                  | 24.73                 | <u>51.78</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009; Clifford and<br>McGeer 2010 |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex        | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 67.1                                  | 71.94                 | <u>106.3</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009; Clifford and<br>McGeer 2010 |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex        | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 119                                   | 116.9                 | <u>98.59</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009; Clifford and<br>McGeer 2010 |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex        | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 175                                   | 155.1                 | <u>89.68</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009; Clifford and<br>McGeer 2010 |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex        | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 19.0                                  | 26.98                 | <u>137.1</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009; Clifford and<br>McGeer 2010 |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex        | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 32.0                                  | 46.09                 | <u>140.6</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009; Clifford and<br>McGeer 2010 |

| Species                               | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical                         | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                                  |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 66.9                                  | 70.82                 | <u>104.9</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009; Clifford and<br>McGeer 2010 |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 112                                   | 89.93                 | <u>80.47</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009; Clifford and<br>McGeer 2010 |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 158                                   | 68.57                 | <u>43.81</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009; Clifford and<br>McGeer 2010 |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 32                                    | 46.09                 | <u>140.6</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009; Clifford and<br>McGeer 2010 |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 32                                    | 33.72                 | <u>102.9</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009; Clifford and<br>McGeer 2010 |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 32                                    | 42.72                 | <u>130.3</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009; Clifford and<br>McGeer 2010 |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 32                                    | 46.09                 | <u>140.6</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009; Clifford and<br>McGeer 2010 |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 32                                    | 52.83                 | <u>161.2</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009; Clifford and<br>McGeer 2010 |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 32                                    | 43.84                 | <u>133.7</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009; Clifford and<br>McGeer 2010 |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 32                                    | 48.34                 | <u>147.4</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009; Clifford and<br>McGeer 2010 |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 32                                    | 73.07                 | 222.9  | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009; Clifford and<br>McGeer 2010 |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 32                                    | 62.95                 | <u>192.0</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Clifford 2009; Clifford and<br>McGeer 2010 |

| Species  | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical                         | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                                  |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex                            | S, M                | Cadmium<br>reference<br>standard | 32                                    | 52.83                 | <u>161.2</u>                                     | 93.77                  | 109.2                  | Clifford 2009; Clifford and<br>McGeer 2010 |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia similis                          | S, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate               | 44                                    | 57.89                 | <u>129.3</u>                                     | -                      | 129.3                  | Rodgher et al. 2010                        |
| Cladoceran,<br>Diaphanosoma brachyurum                           | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride              | 67.1                                  | 69.80                 | <u>103.1</u>                                     | -                      | 103.1                  | Mano et al. 2011                           |
| Cladoceran,<br>Moina macrocopa                                   | S, U                | Cadmium chloride                 | 82                                    | 71.25                 | <u>86.51</u>                                     | 87.16                  | 86.51                  | Hatakeyama and Yasuno<br>1981b             |
| Cladoceran,<br>Simocephalus serrulatus                           | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride              | 11.1                                  | 7                     | <u>60.19</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Giesy et al. 1977                          |
| Cladoceran,<br>Simocephalus serrulatus                           | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride              | 43.5                                  | 24.5                  | <u>55.33</u>                                     | 61.10                  | 57.71                  | Spehar and Carlson<br>1984a,b              |
| Cyclopoid copepod,<br>Cyclops varicans                           | S, U                | Cadmium<br>nitrate               | 109                                   | 493                   | <u>453.0</u>                                     | 451.6                  | 453.0                  | Ghosh et al. 1990                          |
| Copepod (0.58 mm),<br>Diaptomus forbesi                          | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride              | 185                                   | 5,700                 | <u>3,121</u>                                     | -                      | 3,121                  | Ghosal and Kaviraj 2002                    |
| Isopod,<br>(formerly, Asellus bicrenata)<br>Caecidotea bicrenata | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride              | 220                                   | 2,129                 | <u>983.8</u>                                     | 955.0                  | 983.8                  | Bosnak and Morgan 1981                     |
| Isopod,<br>Lirceus alabamae                                      | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride              | 152                                   | 150                   | <u>99.54</u>                                     | 97.98                  | 99.54                  | Bosnak and Morgan 1981                     |
| Amphipod (4 mm),<br>Crangonyx pseudogracilis                     | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride              | 50                                    | 1,700                 | <u>3,350</u>                                     | 3,439                  | 3,350                  | Martin and Holdich 1986                    |
| Amphipod,<br>Gammarus pseudolimnaeus                             | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride              | 43.5                                  | 68.3                  | <u>154.3</u>                                     | 159.2                  | 154.3                  | Spehar and Carlson<br>1984a,b              |

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                                   |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Amphipod<br>(large juvenile & young adult),<br><i>Hyalella azteca</i> | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 34                                    | 8                     | 23.00  | -                      | 23.00                  | Nebeker et al. 1986b                        |
| Prawn (post larva),<br>Macrobrachium rosenbergii                      | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                     | 36.12                 | -  | -                      | NA <sup>e</sup>        | Sowdeswari et al. 2012                      |
| Crayfish (adult, 1.8 g),<br>Orconectes immunis                        | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 44.4                                  | >10,200               | >22,579  | >23,281                | >22,579                | Phipps and Holcombe<br>1985                 |
| Crayfish (adult, 4.58 g),<br>Orconectes juvenilis                     | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 44.1                                  | 2,440                 | 5,437°   | -                      | -                      | Wigginton and Birge 2007                    |
| Crayfish (3rd-5th instar, 0.2<br>g),<br>Orconectes juvenilis          | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 44                                    | 60                    | <u>134.0</u>                                     | -                      | 134.0                  | Wigginton 2005;<br>Wigginton and Birge 2007 |
| Crayfish,<br>Orconectes limosus                                       | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                     | 400                   | -  | NA <sup>e</sup>        | NA <sup>e</sup>        | Boutet and Chaisemartin 1973                |
| Crayfish (adult, 7.06 g),<br>Orconectes placidus                      | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 44.1                                  | 487                   | 1,085°   | -                      | -                      | Wigginton and Birge 2007                    |
| Crayfish (3rd-5th instar, 0.2<br>g),<br>Orconectes placidus           | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 54.6                                  | 37                    | <u>66.89</u>                                     | -                      | 66.89                  | Wigginton 2005;<br>Wigginton and Birge 2007 |
| Crayfish,<br>Orconectes virilis                                       | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 26                                    | 6,100                 | 22,800   | -                      | -                      | Mirenda 1986                                |
| Crayfish (adult, 12.8 g),<br>Orconectes virilis                       | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 42.5                                  | 3,300                 | 7,625 <sup>i</sup>                               | 23,988                 | 22,800                 | Wigginton and Birge 2007                    |
| Crayfish (adult, 15.5 g),<br>Procambarus acutus                       | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 44.5                                  | 368                   | <u>812.8</u>                                     | -                      | 812.8                  | Wigginton and Birge 2007                    |
| Crayfish (adult, 5.14 g),<br>Procambarus alleni                       | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 45.8                                  | 3,070                 | <u>6,592</u>                                     | -                      | 6,592                  | Wigginton and Birge 2007                    |

| Species  | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L)                              | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference  |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Red swamp crayfish<br>(juvenile),<br>Procambarus clarkii                         | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30                                    | 1,040  | 3,379°   | -                      | -                      | Naqvi and Howell 1993                                      |
| Red swamp crayfish<br>(adult, 18.5 g),<br><i>Procambarus clarkii</i>             | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 52.9                                  | 2,660  | 4,960°   | -                      | -                      | Wigginton and Birge 2007                                   |
| Red swamp crayfish<br>(3rd to 5th instar, 0.02 g),<br><i>Procambarus clarkii</i> | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 42.1                                  | 624  | <u>1,455</u>                                     | 3,536                  | 1,455                  | Wigginton 2005;<br>Wigginton and Birge 2007                |
| Mayfly,<br>Baetis tricaudatus  | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24                                    | >456.4 <sup>f</sup><br>(>444 reported dissolved)   | >1,845 <sup>g</sup>                              | -                      | -                      | Mebane et al. 2012   |
| Mayfly,<br>Baetis tricaudatus  | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 21                                    | 76.07 <sup>f</sup><br>(74 reported dissolved)      | <u>350.4</u>                                     | -                      | 350.4                  | Mebane et al. 2012   |
| Mayfly,<br>Ephemerella subvaria  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 44                                    | 2,000  | <u>4,467</u>                                     | 4,607                  | 4,467                  | Warnick and Bell 1969                                      |
| Mayfly (formerly,<br>Ephemerella grandis grandis)<br>Drunella grandis grandis    | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                     | 28,000   | -  | NA <sup>e</sup>        | NA <sup>e</sup>        | Clubb et al. 1975  |
| Mayfly (nymph, 24 mm),<br>Hexagenia rigida                                       | S, M                | Cadmium             | 79.1                                  | 6,200  | <u>7,798</u>                                     | -                      | 7,798                  | Leonhard et al. 1980                                       |
| Mayfly (nymph),<br>Rhithrogena hageni  | F, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 48                                    | 10,794 <sup>f</sup><br>(10,500 reported dissolved) | <u>22,138</u>                                    | -                      | 22,138                 | Brinkman and Vieira 2007;<br>Brinkman and Johnston<br>2008 |
| Stonefly,<br>Pteronarcella badia   | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                     | 18,000   | -  | NA <sup>e</sup>        | NA <sup>e</sup>        | Clubb et al. 1975  |
| Little green stonefly,<br>Sweltsa sp.  | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 26                                    | >5,386 <sup>f</sup><br>(>5,239 reported dissolved) | > <u>20,132</u>                                  | -                      | >20,132                | Mebane et al. 2012   |

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L)                            | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                         |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Caddisfly,<br>Arctopsyche sp.                           | R, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 28                                    | >470.8 <sup>f</sup><br>(>458 reported dissolved) | > <u>1,637</u>                                   | -                      | >1,637                 | Mebane et al. 2012                |
| Midge (larva),<br>Culicoides furens                     | S, U                | -                   | -                                     | 300  | -  | -                      | -                      | Vedamanikam and Shazilli<br>2008a |
| Midge (larva),<br>Culicoides furens                     | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | -<br>(35°C)                           | 245.2  | -  | -                      | -                      | Vedamanikam and Shazilli<br>2008b |
| Midge (larva),<br>Culicoides furens                     | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | (25°C)                                | 245.2  | -  | -                      | -                      | Vedamanikam and Shazilli<br>2008b |
| Midge (larva),<br>Culicoides furens                     | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | -<br>(10°C)                           | 183.9  | -  | -                      | NA <sup>e</sup>        | Vedamanikam and Shazilli<br>2008b |
| Midge (3rd-4th instar larva),<br>Chironomus plumosus    | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 80                                    | 12,700   | <u>15,798</u>                                    | -                      | -                      | Fargasova 2001, 2003              |
| Midge (larva),<br>Chironomus plumosus                   | S, U                | -                   | -                                     | 400  | $\mathbf{NA}^{\mathbf{d}}$                       | -                      | -                      | Vedamanikam and Shazilli<br>2008a |
| Midge (larva),<br>Chironomus plumosus                   | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | -<br>(35°C)                           | 367.8  | $\mathbf{NA}^{\mathbf{d}}$                       | -                      | -                      | Vedamanikam and Shazilli<br>2008b |
| Midge (larva),<br>Chironomus plumosus                   | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -<br>(25°C)                           | 245.2  | $\mathbf{NA}^{\mathbf{d}}$                       | -                      | -                      | Vedamanikam and Shazilli<br>2008b |
| Midge (larva),<br>Chironomus plumosus                   | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | (10°C)                                | 183.9  | $\mathbf{NA}^{\mathbf{d}}$                       | -                      | 15,798                 | Vedamanikam and Shazilli<br>2008b |
| Midge (10-12 mm),                                       |                     |                     |                                       |  |  |                        |                        |                                   |
| Chironomus riparius                                     | F, M                | -                   | 152                                   | >229,500   | > <u>152,301</u>                                 | -                      | -                      | Williams et al. 1985              |
| Midge (4th instar larva),<br>Chironomus riparius        | R, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 124                                   | 140,000  | 113,398 <sup>i</sup>                             | -                      | -                      | Pascoe et al. 1990                |
| Midge (3rd instar larva),<br>Chironomus riparius        | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 170<br>(160-180)                      | 128,840  | 76,629 <sup>i</sup>                              | -                      | -                      | Lee et al. 2006a                  |
| Midge (3rd-4th instar larva),<br>Chironomus riparius    | S, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 10                                    | 331,000  | 3,152,504 <sup>i</sup>                           | -                      | -                      | Gillis and Wood 2008              |
| Midge (3rd-4th instar larva),<br>Chironomus riparius    | S, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 140                                   | 1,106,000  | 795,496 <sup>i</sup>                             | 195,967                | >152,301               | Gillis and Wood 2008              |
| Bryozoa (ancenstrulae 2-3 d),<br>Pectinatella magnifica | S, U                | -                   | 205                                   | 700  | <u>346.6</u>                                     | 337.4                  | 346.6                  | Pardue and Wood 1980              |

| Species  | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L)                            | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference              |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Bryozoa (ancenstrulae 2-3 d),<br>Lophopodella carteri                              | S, U                | -                   | 205                                   | 150  | 74.28  | 72.29                  | 74.28                  | Pardue and Wood 1980   |
| Bryozoa (ancenstrulae 2-3 d),<br>Plumatella emarginata                             | S, U                | -                   | 205                                   | 1,090  | <u>539.7</u>                                     | 525.3                  | 539.7                  | Pardue and Wood 1980   |
| Westslope cutthroat trout,<br>Oncorhynchus clarkii lewisi                          | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 32                                    | 1.542 <sup>f</sup><br>(1.5 reported dissolved)   | 4.703 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Mebane et al. 2012     |
| Westslope cutthroat trout,<br>Oncorhynchus clarkii lewisi                          | R, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 31                                    | 1.234 <sup>f</sup><br>(1.2 reported dissolved)   | 3.883 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Mebane et al. 2012     |
| Westslope cutthroat trout<br>(young of the year),<br>Oncorhynchus clarkii lewisi   | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 21                                    | 0.9663 <sup>f</sup><br>(0.94 reported dissolved) | 4.452 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Mebane et al. 2012     |
| Rio Grande cutthroat trout<br>(fry, 0.26 g),<br>Oncorhynchus clarkii<br>virginalis | F, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 44.9                                  | 2.467 <sup>f</sup><br>(2.40 reported dissolved)  | <u>5.401</u>                                     | -                      | 5.401                  | Brinkman 2012          |
| Coho salmon (adult),<br>Oncorhynchus kisutch                                       | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 22                                    | 17.5   | 77.03°   | -                      | -                      | Chapman 1975           |
| Coho salmon (parr),<br>Oncorhynchus kisutch  | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 22                                    | 2.7  | <u>11.88</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Chapman 1975           |
| Coho salmon (yearling),<br>Oncorhynchus kisutch                                    | S, U                | Cadmium             | 90                                    | 10.4   | 11.53 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Lorz et al. 1978       |
| Coho salmon (juvenile),<br>Oncorhynchus kisutch                                    | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 41                                    | 3.4  | 8.137 <sup>i</sup>                               | 12.58                  | 11.88                  | Buhl and Hamilton 1991 |
| Rainbow trout (4 mo.),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                                      | F, U                | -                   | -                                     | 0.95   | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Chapman 1973           |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss  | S, U                | -                   | -                                     | 6  | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Kumada et al. 1973     |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss  | S, U                | -                   | -                                     | 7  | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Kumada et al. 1973     |
| Rainbow trout (smolt),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                                      | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 23                                    | 4.1  | 17.28 <sup>c</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Chapman 1975           |

| Species  | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                     |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Rainbow trout (130 mm),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                 | F, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 31                                    | 1.75                  | <u>5.506</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Davies 1976a                  |
| Rainbow trout (2 mo.),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                  | F, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -                                     | 6.60                  | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Hale 1977                     |
| Rainbow trout<br>(smolt, 68.19 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss      | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 23                                    | >2.9                  | >12.22 <sup>c</sup>                              | -                      | -                      | Chapman 1978                  |
| Rainbow trout<br>(swim-up fry, 0.17 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 23                                    | 1.3                   | <u>5.479</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Chapman 1978                  |
| Rainbow trout (parr, 6.96 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss           | F, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 23                                    | 1.0                   | <u>4.214</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Chapman 1978                  |
| Rainbow trout (alevin),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                 | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 23                                    | >27                   | >113.8 <sup>c</sup>                              | -                      | -                      | Chapman 1978                  |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                          | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                     | 6.0                   | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Kumada et al. 1980            |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                          | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 43.5                                  | 2.3                   | 5.194 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Spehar and Carlson<br>1984a;b |
| Rainbow trout (8.8 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                  | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 44.4                                  | 3.0                   | <u>6.641</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Phipps and Holcombe<br>1985   |
| Rainbow trout (fry),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                    | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 9.2                                   | <0.5                  | <5.167 <sup>g</sup>                              | -                      | -                      | Cusimano et al. 1986          |
| Rainbow trout<br>(juvenile, 18.3 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss    | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 52                                    | 1.88                  | <u>3.565</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Stubblefield 1990             |
| Rainbow trout (juvenile),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss               | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 41                                    | 1.50                  | 3.590 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Buhl and Hamilton 1991        |
| Rainbow trout (36 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                   | F, M                | -                   | 47                                    | 2.66                  | <u>5.569</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Davies et al. 1993            |
| Rainbow trout (36 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                   | F, M                | -                   | 204                                   | 3.15                  | <u>1.567</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Davies et al. 1993            |
| Rainbow trout (36 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                   | F, M                | -                   | 427                                   | 7.56                  | 1.825 <sup>k</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Davies et al. 1993            |
| Rainbow trout (36 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                   | F, M                | -                   | 49                                    | 3.02                  | <u>6.070</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Davies et al. 1993            |

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical           | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                    |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Rainbow trout (36 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                | F, M                | -                  | 224                                   | 6.12                  | <u>2.779</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Davies et al. 1993           |
| Rainbow trout (36 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                | F, M                | -                  | 422                                   | 5.70                  | 1.392 <sup>k</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Davies et al. 1993           |
| Rainbow trout (fry, 1.0 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss          | F, M                | Cadmium sulfate    | 29                                    | 2.79                  | <u>9.371</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Davies and Brinkman<br>1994b |
| Rainbow trout (fry, 2.5 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss          | F, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate | 258<br>(aged solution)                | 8.54                  | <u>3.376</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Davies and Brinkman<br>1994b |
| Rainbow trout (fry, 2.5 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss          | F, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate | 281                                   | 13.4                  | <u>4.873</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Davies and Brinkman<br>1994b |
| Rainbow trout (fry, 1.0 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss          | F, M                | Cadmium sulfate    | 28                                    | 2.09                  | <u>7.265</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Davies and Brinkman<br>1994b |
| Rainbow trout (fry, 2.5 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss          | F, M                | Cadmium sulfate    | 276<br>(aged solution)                | 10.5                  | <u>3.886</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Davies and Brinkman<br>1994b |
| Rainbow trout (fry, 2.5 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss          | F, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate | 281                                   | 10.0                  | <u>3.637</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Davies and Brinkman<br>1994b |
| Rainbow trout<br>(juvenile, 4.5 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss  | F, M                | Cadmiun<br>nitrate | 140                                   | 22                    | 15.82 <sup>j</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Hollis et al. 1999           |
| Rainbow trout (263 mg),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss              | F, M                | Cadmium chloride   | 30.7                                  | 0.71                  | <u>2.255</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Stratus Consulting 1999      |
| Rainbow trout (659 mg),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss              | F, M                | Cadmium chloride   | 29.3                                  | 0.47                  | <u>1.563</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Stratus Consulting 1999      |
| Rainbow trout (1,150 mg),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss            | F, M                | Cadmium chloride   | 31.7                                  | 0.51                  | <u>1.570</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Stratus Consulting 1999      |
| Rainbow trout (1,130 mg),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss            | F, M                | Cadmium chloride   | 30.2                                  | 0.38                  | <u>1.227</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Stratus Consulting 1999      |
| Rainbow trout (299 mg),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss              | F, M                | Cadmium chloride   | 30.0                                  | 1.29                  | <u>4.191</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Stratus Consulting 1999      |
| Rainbow trout (289 mg),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss              | F, M                | Cadmium chloride   | 89.3                                  | 2.85                  | <u>3.183</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Stratus Consulting 1999      |
| Rainbow trout (juvenile, 12 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss      | F, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate | 20                                    | 2.07                  | 10.00 <sup>j</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Hollis et al. 2000a          |
| Rainbow trout<br>(juvenile, 8-12 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss | F, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate | 120                                   | 19.00                 | 15.89 <sup>j</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Niyogi et al. 2004b          |

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> )    | Acute Value<br>(µg/L)                            | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Rainbow trout<br>(swim-up fry, 0.131 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss   | F, M                | -                   | 103                                      | 3.7  | <u>3.594</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Besser et al. 2007       |
| Rainbow trout<br>(juvenile, 0.496 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss      | F, M                | -                   | 103                                      | 5.2  | <u>5.051</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Besser et al. 2007       |
| Rainbow trout<br>(juvenile, 1-3 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss        | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -  | 0.753  | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Birceanu et al. 2008     |
| Rainbow trout<br>(swim-up fry, 0.2-0.4 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 19.7                                     | 0.864 <sup>f</sup><br>(0.84 reported-dissolved)  | 4.237 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Mebane et al. 2007; 2008 |
| Rainbow trout<br>(swim-up fry, 0.2-0.4 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 29.4                                     | 0.915 <sup>f</sup><br>(0.89 reported-dissolved)  | 3.032 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Mebane et al. 2007; 2008 |
| Rainbow trout<br>(juvenile, 6-8 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss        | R, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 44<br>(40-48)                            | 2.75   | 6.142 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Niyogi et al. 2008       |
| Rainbow trout<br>(juvenile, 6-8 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss        | R, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 44<br>(40-48)<br>(pH=5.8)                | 3.21   | 7.169 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Niyogi et al. 2008       |
| Rainbow trout<br>(juvenile, 6-8 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss        | R, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 44<br>(40-48)<br>(pH=8.8)                | 3.08   | 6.879 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Niyogi et al. 2008       |
| Rainbow trout<br>(juvenile, 6-8 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss        | R, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 44<br>(40-48)<br>(Alkalinity=90<br>mg/L) | 1.02   | 2.278 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Niyogi et al. 2008       |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                             | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 21                                       | 0.8224 <sup>f</sup><br>(0.8 reported dissolved)  | 3.789 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Mebane et al. 2012       |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                             | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7  | 0.4934 <sup>f</sup><br>(0.48 reported dissolved) | 6.663 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Mebane et al. 2012       |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                             | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 13                                       | 1.018 <sup>f</sup><br>(0.99 reported dissolved)  | 7.500 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Mebane et al. 2012       |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                             | R, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 24                                       | 1.336 <sup>r</sup><br>(1.3 reported dissolved)   | 5.401 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Mebane et al. 2012       |

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L)                              | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference          |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                               | R, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 32                                    | 0.9560 <sup>f</sup><br>(0.93 reported dissolved)   | 2.916 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Mebane et al. 2012 |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                               | R, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 29                                    | 0.8532 <sup>f</sup><br>(0.83 reported dissolved)   | 2.866 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Mebane et al. 2012 |
| Rainbow trout<br>(young of the year),<br><i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> | R, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 21                                    | 0.3495 <sup>f</sup><br>(0.34 reported dissolved)   | 1.610 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Mebane et al. 2012 |
| Rainbow trout<br>(1 dph, 0.08 g, 14.3 cm),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss   | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 103                                   | >52.31 <sup>f</sup><br>(>49.40 reported dissolved) | >50.81°  | -                      | -                      | Calfee et al. 2014 |
| Rainbow trout<br>(18 dph, 0.1 g, 24.33 cm),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss  | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 104                                   | 3.061 <sup>f</sup><br>(2.89 reported dissolved)    | <u>2.945</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Calfee et al. 2014 |
| Rainbow trout<br>(32 dph, 0.12 g, 26.67 cm),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 107                                   | 5.115 <sup>f</sup><br>(4.83 reported dissolved)    | <u>4.786</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Calfee et al. 2014 |
| Rainbow trout<br>(46 dph, 0.22 g, 32.1 cm),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss  | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 107                                   | 2.933 <sup>f</sup><br>(2.77 reported dissolved)    | <u>2.745</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Calfee et al. 2014 |
| Rainbow trout<br>(60 dph, 0.33 g, 37.1 cm),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss  | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 104                                   | 3.929 <sup>f</sup><br>(3.71 reported dissolved)    | <u>3.780</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Calfee et al. 2014 |
| Rainbow trout<br>(74 dph, 0.42 g, 40.3 cm),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss  | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96                                    | 4.808 <sup>f</sup><br>(4.54 reported dissolved)    | <u>5.003</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Calfee et al. 2014 |
| Rainbow trout<br>(95 dph, 0.7 g, 45.43 cm),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss  | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 103                                   | 3.135 <sup>f</sup><br>(2.96 reported dissolved)    | <u>3.045</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Calfee et al. 2014 |
| Rainbow trout (1 dph),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                       | F, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 100                                   | >12.71 <sup>f</sup><br>(>12 reported dissolved)    | >12.71 <sup>c</sup>                              | -                      | -                      | Wang et al. 2014a  |
| Rainbow trout<br>(juvenile, 26 dph),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss         | F, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 100                                   | 5.401 <sup>f</sup><br>(5.1 reported dissolved)     | <u>5.400</u>                                     | 4.265                  | 3.727                  | Wang et al. 2014a  |
| Chinook salmon (at hatch),<br>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha              | F, U                | -                   | -                                     | >25  | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Chapman 1973       |

| Species  | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                     |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Chinook salmon (swim-up),<br>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha                        | F, U                | -                   | -                                     | 1.9                   | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Chapman 1973                  |
| Chinook salmon (juvenile),<br>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha                       | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 25                                    | 1.41                  | <u>5.477</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Chapman 1978; 1982            |
| Chinook salmon<br>(alevin, 0.05 g),<br>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha              | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 23                                    | >26                   | >109.6 <sup>g</sup>                              | -                      | -                      | Chapman 1978                  |
| Chinook salmon<br>(swim-up fry, 0.23 g),<br>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha         | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 23                                    | 1.8                   | <u>7.586</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Chapman 1978                  |
| Chinook salmon<br>(parr, 11.58 g),<br>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha               | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 23                                    | 3.5                   | 14.75 <sup>c</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Chapman 1978                  |
| Chinook salmon<br>(smolt, 32.46 g),<br>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha              | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 23                                    | >2.9                  | >12.22 <sup>c</sup>                              | -                      | -                      | Chapman 1978                  |
| Chinook salmon (juvenile),<br>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha                       | F, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 21                                    | 1.1                   | <u>5.068</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Finlayson and Verrue 1982     |
| Chinook salmon (9-13 wk),<br>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha                        | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 211                                   | 26                    | 12.52 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Hamilton and Buhl 1990        |
| Chinook salmon (18-21 wk),<br>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha                       | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 343                                   | 57                    | 17.05 <sup>i</sup>                               | 8.708                  | 5.949                  | Hamilton and Buhl 1990        |
| Lake whitefish<br>(yearling, 140 mm, 22 g),<br><i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i> | F, M                | -                   | 81                                    | 530                   | <u>651.3</u>                                     | -                      | 651.3                  | McNicol 1997                  |
| Mountain whitefish (209 g),<br>Prosopium williamsoni                         | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 52                                    | >8.29                 | > <u>15.72</u>                                   | -                      | >15.72                 | Stubblefield 1990             |
| Brown trout,<br>Salmo trutta   | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 43.5                                  | 1.4                   | 3.162 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Spehar and Carlson<br>1984a;b |
| Brown trout<br>(fingerling, 22.4 g),<br>Salmo trutta                         | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48                                    | 2.85                  | <u>5.845</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Stubblefield 1990             |

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                          |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Brown trout (fingerling),<br>Salmo trutta                         | F, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 37.6                                  | 2.37                  | <u>6.173</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Davies and Brinkman<br>1994c       |
| Brown trout (fry),<br>Salmo trutta                                | F, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 29.2                                  | 1.23                  | <u>4.104</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Brinkman and Hansen<br>2004a; 2007 |
| Brown trout (fry),<br>Salmo trutta                                | F, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 67.6                                  | 3.9                   | <u>5.721</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Brinkman and Hansen<br>2004a; 2007 |
| Brown trout (fry),<br>Salmo trutta                                | F, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 151                                   | 10.1                  | <u>6.746</u>                                     | 3.263                  | 5.642                  | Brinkman and Hansen<br>2004a; 2007 |
| Bull trout (76.1 mg),<br>Salvelinus confluentus                   | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30.7<br>(pH=7.5)                      | 0.91                  | <u>2.891</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Stratus Consulting 1999            |
| Bull trout (200 mg),<br>Salvelinus confluentus                    | F, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 29.3<br>(pH=7.5)                      | 0.99                  | <u>3.292</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Stratus Consulting 1999            |
| Bull trout (221 mg),<br>Salvelinus confluentus                    | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 31.7<br>(pH=7.5)                      | 1.00                  | <u>3.079</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Stratus Consulting 1999            |
| Bull trout (218 mg),<br>Salvelinus confluentus                    | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30.2<br>(pH=7.5)                      | 0.90                  | <u>2.905</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Stratus Consulting 1999            |
| Bull trout (84.2 mg),<br>Salvelinus confluentus                   | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30.0<br>(pH=6.5)                      | 2.89                  | <u>9.390</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Stratus Consulting 1999            |
| Bull trout (72.7 mg),<br>Salvelinus confluentus                   | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 89.3<br>(pH=7.5)                      | 6.06                  | <u>6.769</u>                                     | 4.353                  | 4.190                  | Stratus Consulting 1999            |
| Brook trout<br>(yearling, 21 cm, 110 g),<br>Salvelinus fontinalis | F, M                | -                   | 45<br>(44-46)                         | >405                  | > <u>884.8</u>                                   | -                      | -                      | Drummond and Benoit<br>1976        |
| Brook trout (100 g),<br>Salvelinus fontinalis                     | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 47.4                                  | 5,080                 | <u>10,548</u>                                    | <3.623                 | 3,055 <sup>h</sup>     | Holcombe et al. 1983               |
| Goldfish,<br>Carassius auratus                                    | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 20                                    | 2,340                 | 11,307 <sup>i</sup>                              | -                      | -                      | Pickering and Henderson<br>1966    |
| Goldfish,<br>Carassius auratus                                    | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 20                                    | 2,130                 | 10,293 <sup>i</sup>                              | -                      | -                      | McCarty et al. 1978                |
| Goldfish,<br>Carassius auratus                                    | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 140                                   | 46,800                | 33,661 <sup>i</sup>                              | -                      | -                      | McCarty et al. 1978                |
| Goldfish (8.8 g),<br>Carassius auratus                            | F, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 44.4                                  | 748.0                 | <u>1,656</u>                                     | 1,707                  | 1,656                  | Phipps and Holcombe<br>1985        |

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                                    |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Grass carp (18 mm, 17 g),<br>Ctenopharyngodon idellus           | S, U                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | -                                     | 9,420                 | -  | -                      | NA <sup>e</sup>        | Yorulmazlar and Gul 2003                     |
| Common carp (fry),<br>Cyprinus carpio                           | S, U                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 100                                   | 4,300                 | 4,299  | -                      | -                      | Suresh et al. 1993a                          |
| Common carp (fingerling),<br><i>Cyprinus carpio</i>             | S, U                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 100                                   | 17,100                | <u>17,097</u>                                    | -                      | -                      | Suresh et al. 1993a                          |
| Common carp (yolk<br>absorbed),<br><i>Cyprinus carpio</i>       | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                     | 140                   | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Ramesha et al. 1997                          |
| Common carp (fry),<br>Cyprinus carpio                           | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                     | 2,840                 | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Ramesha et al. 1997                          |
| Common carp (advanced fry),<br>Cyprinus carpio                  | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                     | 2,910                 | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Ramesha et al. 1997                          |
| Common carp (fingerling),<br>Cyprinus carpio                    | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                     | 4,560                 | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Ramesha et al. 1997                          |
| Common carp<br>(fry, 3.34 cm, 0.33 g),<br>Cyprinus carpio       | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 185                                   | 220,770               | <u>120,874</u>                                   | -                      | -                      | Ghosal and Kaviraj 2002                      |
| Common carp<br>(fry, 3.5 cm, 0.65 g),<br>Cyprinus carpio        | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | <125                                  | 43,170                | <u>34,693</u>                                    | -                      | -                      | Datta et al. 2003                            |
| Common carp<br>(fry, 3.5 cm, 0.65 g),<br>Cyprinus carpio        | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 187.5<br>(125-250)                    | 48,390                | 26,148   | -                      | -                      | Datta et al. 2003                            |
| Common carp<br>(fry, 3.5 cm, 0.65 g),<br><i>Cyprinus carpio</i> | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 312.5<br>(250-375)                    | 116,450               | <u>38,164</u>                                    | -                      | -                      | Datta et al. 2003                            |
| Common carp<br>(fry, 3.5 cm, 0.65 g),<br>Cyprinus carpio        | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | >375                                  | 310,480               | <u>85,122</u>                                    | 8,573                  | 30,781                 | Datta et al. 2003                            |
| Red shiner (adult, 0.80-2.0 g),<br>Cyprinella lutrensis         | S, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 85.5                                  | 6,620                 | <u>7,716</u>                                     | 7,762                  | 7,716                  | Carrier 1987; Carrier and<br>Beitinger 1988a |

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L)                            | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                                |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Zebrafish (3-7 d, larva),<br>Danio rerio                              | R, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 177.5                                 | 2,113  | <u>1,205</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Blechinger et al. 2002                   |
| Zebrafish (adult),<br>Danio rerio                                     | R, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 141<br>(28°C)                         | 4,047 <sup>t</sup><br>(3,822 reported dissolved) | <u>2,891</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Alsop and Wood 2011                      |
| Zebrafish (larva),<br>Danio rerio                                     | R, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 141<br>(26.6°C)                       | 1,832 <sup>f</sup><br>(1,730 reported dissolved) | <u>1,309</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Alsop and Wood 2011                      |
| Zebrafish (larva),<br>Danio rerio                                     | R, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 7.8<br>(26.6°C)                       | 125.2 <sup>f</sup><br>(121.8 reported dissolved) | <u>1,521</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Alsop and Wood 2011                      |
| Zebrafish (adult),<br>Danio rerio                                     | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 250<br>(18°C)                         | 13,657   | <u>5,569</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Vergauwen 2012;<br>Vergauwen et al. 2013 |
| Zebrafish (adult),<br>Danio rerio                                     | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 250<br>(26°C)                         | 11,510   | <u>4,693</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Vergauwen 2012;<br>Vergauwen et al. 2013 |
| Zebrafish (adult),<br>Danio rerio                                     | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 250<br>(30°C)                         | 14,005   | <u>5,710</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Vergauwen 2012;<br>Vergauwen et al. 2013 |
| Zebrafish (adult),<br>Danio rerio                                     | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 250<br>(34°C)                         | 14,241   | <u>5,807</u>                                     | -                      | 2,967                  | Vergauwen 2012;<br>Vergauwen et al. 2013 |
| Fathead minnow<br>(1.5-2.5 in., 1-2 g),<br><i>Pimephales promelas</i> | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 20                                    | 1,050  | 5,074 <sup>i</sup>                               | _                      | _                      | Pickering and Henderson<br>1966          |
| Fathead minnow<br>(1.5-2.5 in., 1-2 g),<br><i>Pimephales promelas</i> | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 20                                    | 630  | 3,044 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Pickering and Henderson<br>1966          |
| Fathead minnow<br>(1.5-2.5 in., 1-2 g),<br><i>Pimephales promelas</i> | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 360                                   | 72,600   | 20,716 <sup>i</sup>                              | -                      | -                      | Pickering and Henderson<br>1966          |
| Fathead minnow<br>(1.5-2.5 in., 1-2 g),<br><i>Pimephales promelas</i> | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 360                                   | 73,500   | 20,973 <sup>i</sup>                              | -                      | -                      | Pickering and Henderson<br>1966          |
| Fathead minnow (2 g),<br>Pimephales promelas                          | F, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 201                                   | 11,200   | <u>5,654</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Pickering and Gast 1972                  |
| Fathead minnow (2 g),<br>Pimephales promelas                          | F, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 201                                   | 12,000   | <u>6,058</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Pickering and Gast 1972                  |
| Fathead minnow (2 g),<br>Pimephales promelas                          | F, M                | Cadmium sulfate     | 201                                   | 6,400  | <u>3,231</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Pickering and Gast 1972                  |

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical           | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                     |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Fathead minnow (2 g),<br>Pimephales promelas      | F, M                | Cadmium sulfate    | 201                                   | 2,000                 | <u>1,010</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Pickering and Gast 1972       |
| Fathead minnow (2 g),<br>Pimephales promelas      | F, M                | Cadmium sulfate    | 201                                   | 4,500                 | <u>2,272</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Pickering and Gast 1972       |
| Fathead minnow (fry),<br>Pimephales promelas      | S, M                | Cadmium chloride   | 40                                    | 21.5                  | 52.71 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Spehar 1982                   |
| Fathead minnow (fry),<br>Pimephales promelas      | S, M                | Cadmium chloride   | 48                                    | 11.7                  | 24.00 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Spehar 1982                   |
| Fathead minnow (fry),<br>Pimephales promelas      | S, M                | Cadmium chloride   | 39                                    | 19.3                  | 48.51 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Spehar 1982                   |
| Fathead minnow (fry),<br>Pimephales promelas      | S, M                | Cadmium chloride   | 45                                    | 42.4                  | 92.63 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Spehar 1982                   |
| Fathead minnow (fry),<br>Pimephales promelas      | S, M                | Cadmium chloride   | 44                                    | 29.0                  | 64.77 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Spehar 1982                   |
| Fathead minnow (fry),<br>Pimephales promelas      | S, M                | Cadmium chloride   | 47                                    | 54.2                  | 113.5 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Spehar 1982                   |
| Fathead minnow (adult),<br>Pimephales promelas    | S, M                | Cadmium chloride   | 103                                   | 3,060                 | 2,972 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Birge et al. 1983             |
| Fathead minnow (adult),<br>Pimephales promelas    | S, M                | Cadmium chloride   | 103                                   | 2,900                 | 2,817 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Birge et al. 1983             |
| Fathead minnow (adult),<br>Pimephales promelas    | S, M                | Cadmium chloride   | 103                                   | 3,100                 | 3,011 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Birge et al. 1983             |
| Fathead minnow (adult),<br>Pimephales promelas    | S, M                | Cadmium chloride   | 262.5                                 | 7,160                 | 2,783 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Birge et al. 1983             |
| Fathead minnow (30 d),<br>Pimephales promelas     | S, M                | Cadmium chloride   | 43.5                                  | 1,280                 | 2,891 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Spehar and Carlson<br>1984a;b |
| Fathead minnow (0.6 g),<br>Pimephales promelas    | F, M                | Cadmium chloride   | 44.4                                  | 1,500                 | <u>3,320</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Phipps and Holcombe<br>1985   |
| Fathead minnow (larva),<br>Pimephales promelas    | S, U                | Cadmium chloride   | 120                                   | >150                  | >125.5 <sup>i</sup>                              | -                      | -                      | Hall et al. 1986              |
| Fathead minnow (30 d),<br>Pimephales promelas     | F, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate | 44                                    | 13.2                  | <u>29.48</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Spehar and Fiandt 1986        |
| Fathead minnow (juvenile),<br>Pimephales promelas | S, M                | Cadmium chloride   | 141                                   | 3,420                 | 2,443 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Sherman et al. 1987           |
| Fathead minnow (juvenile),<br>Pimephales promelas | S, M                | Cadmium chloride   | 141                                   | 3,510                 | 2,507 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Sherman et al. 1987           |

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                                    |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Fathead minnow (0.8-2.0 g),<br>Pimephales promelas                            | S, M                | Cadmium sulfate     | 85.5                                  | 3,580                 | 4,173 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Carrier 1987; Carrier and<br>Beitinger 1988a |
| Fathead minnow (<24 hr),<br>Pimephales promelas                               | S, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 290<br>(pH=6-6.5)                     | 73                    | 25.47 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Schubauer-Berigan et al.<br>1993             |
| Fathead minnow (<24 hr),<br>Pimephales promelas                               | S, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 290<br>(pH=7-7.5)                     | 60                    | 21.16 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Schubauer-Berigan et al.<br>1993             |
| Fathead minnow (<24 hr),<br>Pimephales promelas                               | S, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 290<br>(pH=8-8.8)                     | 65                    | 22.92 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Schubauer-Berigan et al.<br>1993             |
| Fathead minnow (<24 hr),<br>Pimephales promelas                               | S, U                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 60                                    | 210                   | 346.2 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Rifici et al. 1996                           |
| Fathead minnow (1-2 d),<br>Pimephales promelas                                | S, U                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 60                                    | 180                   | 296.7 <sup>i</sup>                               | 59.08                  | 1,582                  | Rifici et al. 1996                           |
| Colorado pikeminnow<br>(larva, 9 mm),<br><i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i>          | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 199                                   | 78                    | <u>39.76</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Buhl 1997                                    |
| Colorado pikeminnow<br>(juvenile, 43 mm),<br><i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i>      | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 199                                   | 108                   | <u>55.06</u>                                     | 45.59                  | 46.79                  | Buhl 1997                                    |
| Northern pikeminnow<br>(juvenile, 56 mm),<br><i>Ptychocheilus oregonensis</i> | F, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 25                                    | 1,092                 | 4,241  | -                      | -                      | Andros and Garton 1980                       |
| Northern pikeminnow<br>(juvenile, 60 mm),<br><i>Ptychocheilus oregonensis</i> | F, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 25                                    | 1,104                 | <u>4,288</u>                                     | 4,493                  | 4,265                  | Andros and Garton 1980                       |
| Bonytail (larva),<br>Gila elegans   | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 199                                   | 148                   | 75.45  | -                      | -                      | Buhl 1997                                    |
| Bonytail (juvenile),<br>Gila elegans  | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 199                                   | 168                   | 85.64  | 78.32                  | 80.38                  | Buhl 1997                                    |
| White sucker,<br>Catostomus commersoni  | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 18                                    | 1,110                 | <u>5,947</u>                                     | 6,344                  | 5,947                  | Duncan and Klaverkamp<br>1983                |

| Species  | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                    |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Razorback sucker (larva),<br><i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>    | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 199                                   | 139                   | <u>70.86</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Buhl 1997                    |
| Razorback sucker (juvenile),<br><i>Xyrauchen texanus</i> | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 199                                   | 160                   | <u>81.56</u>                                     | 74.08                  | 76.02                  | Buhl 1997                    |
| Channel catfish (7.4 g),<br>Ictalurus punctatus          | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 44.4                                  | 4,480                 | <u>9,917</u>                                     | 10,225                 | 9,917                  | Phipps and Holcombe 1985     |
| Flagfish,<br>Jordanella floridae                         | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 44                                    | 2,500                 | <u>5,583</u>                                     | 5,759                  | 5,583                  | Spehar 1976a;b               |
| Mosquitofish,<br>Gambusia affinis                        | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 11.1                                  | 900                   | 7,739  | -                      | -                      | Giesy et al. 1977            |
| Mosquitofish,<br>Gambusia affinis                        | F, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 11.1                                  | 2,200                 | <u>18,918</u>                                    | -                      | -                      | Giesy et al. 1977            |
| Mosquitofish (juvenile),<br>Gambusia affinis             | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                     | 2,354                 | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | -                      | -                      | Annabi et al. 2009           |
| Mosquitofish (adult),<br>Gambusia affinis                | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                     | 1,447                 | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | 13,146                 | 12,100                 | Annabi et al. 2009           |
| Guppy,<br>Poecilia reticulata                            | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 20                                    | 1,270                 | <u>6,137</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Pickering and Henderson 1966 |
| Guppy (3-4 wk),<br>Poecilia reticulata                   | R, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 105                                   | 3,800                 | <u>3,622</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Canton and Slooff 1982       |
| Guppy (3-4 wk),<br>Poecilia reticulata                   | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 209.2                                 | 11,100                | <u>5,388</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Canton and Slooff 1982       |
| Guppy,<br>Poecilia reticulata                            | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | -                                     | 18,635                | NA <sup>d</sup>                                  | 4,981                  | 4,929                  | Yilmaz et al. 2004           |
| Threespine stickleback,<br>Gasterosteus aculeatus        | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 115                                   | 6,500                 | <u>5,668</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Pascoe and Cram 1977         |
| Threespine stickleback,<br>Gasterosteus aculeatus        | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 107                                   | 23,000                | 21,522   | 11,002                 | 11,045                 | Pascoe and Mattey 1977       |
| Striped bass (63 d),<br>Morone saxatilis                 | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 40                                    | 4                     | <u>9.807</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Palawski et al. 1985         |

| Species  | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                                    |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Striped bass (63 d),<br>Morone saxatilis                           | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 285                                   | 10                    | <u>3.587</u>                                     | 5.916                  | 5.931                  | Palawski et al. 1985                         |
| Green sunfish,<br>Lepomis cyanellus                                | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 20                                    | 2,840                 | 13,724 <sup>i</sup>                              | -                      | -                      | Pickering and Henderson<br>1966              |
| Green sunfish,<br>Lepomis cyanellus                                | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 360                                   | 66,000                | 18,832 <sup>i</sup>                              | -                      | -                      | Pickering and Henderson<br>1966              |
| Green sunfish,<br>Lepomis cyanellus                                | F, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 335                                   | 20,500                | <u>6,276</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Jude 1973                                    |
| Green sunfish (juvenile),<br>Lepomis cyanellus                     | S, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 85.5                                  | 11,520                | 13,427 <sup>i</sup>                              | 5,997                  | 6,276                  | Carrier 1987; Carrier and<br>Beitinger 1988b |
| Bluegill (juvenile, 1.5-3.5 g),<br>Lepomis macrochirus             | F, M                | Cadmium sulfate     | 20                                    | 1,700                 | <u>8,215</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Lemke 1965                                   |
| Bluegill (juvenile, 1.5-3.5 g),<br>Lepomis macrochirus             | F, M                | Cadmium sulfate     | 20                                    | >2,100                | > <u>10,148</u>                                  | -                      | -                      | Lemke 1965                                   |
| Bluegill (juvenile, 1.5-3.5 g),<br>Lepomis macrochirus             | F, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 350                                   | 22,200                | <u>6,512</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Lemke 1965                                   |
| Bluegill,<br>Lepomis macrochirus                                   | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 20                                    | 1,940                 | 9,375 <sup>i</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Pickering and Henderson<br>1966              |
| Bluegill,<br>Lepomis macrochirus                                   | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 207                                   | 21,100                | <u>10,349</u>                                    | -                      | -                      | Eaton 1980                                   |
| Bluegill,<br>Lepomis macrochirus                                   | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 18                                    | 2,300                 | 12,322 <sup>i</sup>                              | -                      | -                      | Bishop and McIntosh 1981                     |
| Bluegill,<br>Lepomis macrochirus                                   | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 18                                    | 2,300                 | 12,322 <sup>i</sup>                              | -                      | -                      | Bishop and McIntosh 1981                     |
| Bluegill (1.0 g),<br>Lepomis macrochirus                           | F, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 44.4                                  | 6,470                 | <u>14,322</u>                                    | 12,194                 | 9,574                  | Phipps and Holcombe<br>1985                  |
| Yellow perch<br>(juvenile, 8-12 g),<br><i>Perca flavescens</i>     | F, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 120                                   | 8,140                 | <u>6,808</u>                                     | -                      | 6,808                  | Niyogi et al. 2004b                          |
| Nile tilapia<br>(adult, 13.1 cm, 77.2 g),<br>Oreochromis niloticus | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 36.17                                 | 24,660                | <u>66,720</u>                                    | -                      | 66,720                 | Garcia-Santos et al. 2006                    |

| Species  | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L)                              | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
|  |                     |                     |                                       |  |  |                        |                        |                          |
| Mozambique tilapia,<br>Oreochromis mossambica                            | R, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 28.4                                  | 6,000  | <u>20,570</u>                                    | -                      | -                      | Gaikwad 1989             |
| Mozambique tilapia (1.52 g),<br>Oreochromis mossambica                   | R, U                | Cadmium sulfate     | 17                                    | 1,000  | <u>5,666</u>                                     | 21,569                 | 10,795                 | James and Sampath 1999   |
|  |                     |                     |                                       |  |  |                        |                        |                          |
| White sturgeon (2 dph, 0.03g),<br>Acipenser transmontanus                | F, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 103                                   | >49.98 <sup>f</sup><br>(>47.2 reported dissolved)  | >48.55°  | -                      | -                      | Calfee et al. 2014       |
| White sturgeon<br>(30 dph, 0.17g, 30.6 cm),<br>Acipenser transmontanus   | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 106                                   | >375.9 <sup>f</sup><br>(>355 reported dissolved)   | >355.0°  | -                      | -                      | Calfee et al. 2014       |
| White sturgeon<br>(61 dph, 1.15 g, 62.5 cm),<br>Acipenser transmontanus  | F, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 108                                   | <36.43 <sup>f</sup><br>(<34.4 reported dissolved)  | < <u>33.78</u>                                   | -                      | -                      | Calfee et al. 2014       |
| White sturgeon<br>(72 dph, 1.89 g, 75.6 cm),<br>Acipenser transmontanus  | F, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 105                                   | >158.3 <sup>f</sup><br>(>149.5 reported dissolved) | >150.9°  | -                      | -                      | Calfee et al. 2014       |
| White sturgeon<br>(89 dph, 3.73 g, 97.57 cm),<br>Acipenser transmontanus | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 104                                   | >289.6 <sup>f</sup><br>(>273.5 reported dissolved) | >278.6°  | -                      | -                      | Calfee et al. 2014       |
| White sturgeon (2 dph),<br>Acipenser transmontanus                       | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 100                                   | >11.65 <sup>f</sup><br>(>11 reported dissolved)    | >11.65°  | -                      | -                      | Wang et al. 2014a        |
| White sturgeon (larva, 27<br>dph),<br>Acipenser transmontanus            | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 100                                   | >11.65 <sup>f</sup><br>(>11 reported dissolved)    | >11.65°  | -                      | <33.78                 | Wang et al. 2014a        |
|  |                     |                     |                                       |  |  |                        |                        |                          |
| Mottled sculpin<br>(swim-up fry, 0.033 g),<br><i>Cottus bairdi</i>       | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 103                                   | 7.9  | <u>7.673</u>                                     | -                      | -                      | Besser et al. 2006; 2007 |
| Mottled sculpin<br>(juvenile, 0.104 g),<br><i>Cottus bairdi</i>          | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 103                                   | 17   | 16.51 <sup>c</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Besser et al. 2006; 2007 |
| Mottled sculpin<br>(juvenile, 0.260 g),<br><i>Cottus bairdi</i>          | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 103                                   | 23   | 22.34 <sup>c</sup>                               | -                      | -                      | Besser et al. 2006; 2007 |

|  |                     |                     | Hardness                  | Acute Value                                      | Normalized<br>Acute Value <sup>b</sup> | 2001<br>SMAV | 2016<br>SMAV |                          |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Species  | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | (mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | (µg/L)   | (µg/L)                                 | (µg/L)       | (µg/L)       | Reference                |
| Mottled sculpin<br>(yearling, 2.3 g),<br><i>Cottus bairdi</i>          | F, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 103                       | >67  | >65.08 <sup>c</sup>                    | -            | -            | Besser et al. 2006; 2007 |
| Mottled sculpin<br>(newly hatched),<br><i>Cottus bairdi</i>            | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 103                       | 2.9  | <u>2.817</u>                           | -            | -            | Besser et al. 2006; 2007 |
| Mottled sculpin (fry),<br>Cottus bairdi                                | F, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 48.7                      | 1.973 <sup>t</sup><br>(1.92 reported-dissolved)  | <u>3.990</u>                           | -            | 4.418        | Brinkman and Vieira 2007 |
| Shorthead sculpin,<br>Cottus confusus                                  | R, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 21                        | 0.9560 <sup>f</sup><br>(0.93 reported dissolved) | <u>4.404</u>                           | -            | 4.404        | Mebane et al. 2012       |
| African clawed frog,<br>Xenopus laevis                                 | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 116                       | 3,597  | <u>3,110</u>                           | -            | -            | Sunderman et al. 1991    |
| African clawed frog<br>(blastula stage 8-11),<br><i>Xenopus laevis</i> | R, U                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | ~100                      | 1,600  | <u>1,600</u>                           | 3,093        | 2,231        | Gungordu et al. 2010     |
|  |                     |                     |                           |  |  |              |              |                          |
| Northwestern salamander<br>(larva),<br><i>Ambystoma gracile</i>        | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 45                        | 468.4  | <u>1,023</u>                           | 1,055        | 1,023        | Nebeker et al. 1995      |

<sup>a</sup> S=static, R=renewal, F=flow-through, U=unmeasured, M=measured

<sup>b</sup> Normalized to a hardness of 100 mg/L using the pooled acute slope of 0.9789.

<sup>c</sup> Data not used to calculate SMAV because more sensitive lifestage available.

<sup>d</sup> Not used to calculate SMAV because other normalized data available.

<sup>e</sup> Freshwater data not normalized so no SMAV calculated.

<sup>f</sup> Study reported a dissolved value only and this value was converted to total cadmium with a conversion factor of 1.028, 1.059 and 1.093 for total hardness levels of 50, 100 and 200 mg/L, respectively for freshwater species and 1.006 for saltwater species.

<sup>g</sup> Not used to calculate SMAV because either a more definitive value available or value is considered an outlier.

<sup>h</sup> Carroll et al. 1979 not used in the 2016 AWQC update because the authors noted that the Cd measured concentration in the control water was greater than the LC<sub>50</sub> value of 1.5 μg/L and had 100% survival.

<sup>i</sup> Data not used to calculate SMAV because flow-through measured test(s) available.

<sup>j</sup> Cadmium nitrate salt was not used in the SMAV calcualtion for rainbow trout because the values appear to be outliers. This difference may be based on the use of nitrate, which resulted in  $LC_{50}$  values for salmonids that averaged 3 to 4 times higher than tests with chloride or sulfate, which are the dominant forms of cadmium in surface water.

|         |                     |          |                           |             | Normalized               | 2001   | 2016   |           |
|---------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|-----------|
|         |                     |          | Hardness                  | Acute Value | Acute Value <sup>b</sup> | SMAV   | SMAV   |           |
| Species | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical | (mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | (µg/L)      | (µg/L)                   | (µg/L) | (µg/L) | Reference |

<sup>k</sup> High hardness values for Davies et al. (1993) were not used in the SMAV calculation for rainbow trout because the dilution water maniupluated total hardness with Mg only, and the protective effects of Ca were not in the dilution water (values abnormally low).

|                          | Hardness                  | Acute Value |  |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|--|
| Species                  | (mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | (µg/L)      | Reference                                    |
| Hydra circumcincta       | 27.0                      | 69.69       | Clifford 2009                                |
| Hydra circumcincta       | 85.1                      | 128.1       | Clifford 2009                                |
| Hydra circumcincta       | 145                       | 172.0       | Clifford 2009                                |
|                          |                           |             |  |
| Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri | 5.3                       | 170         | Chapman et al. 1982                          |
| Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri | 152                       | 2,400       | Williams et al. 1985                         |
|                          | 1                         |             |  |
| Villosa vibex            | 40                        | 30          | Keller, Unpublished                          |
| Villosa vibex            | 186                       | 125         | Keller, Unpublished                          |
| <b>N</b>                 | ~ .                       | 0.0         |  |
| Daphnia magna            | 51                        | 9.9         | Chapman et al. Manuscript, 1980              |
| Daphnia magna            | 104                       | 33          | Chapman et al. Manuscript, 1980              |
| Daphnia magna            | 105                       | 34          | Chapman et al. Manuscript, 1980              |
| Daphnia magna            | 197                       | 63          | Chapman et al. Manuscript, 1980              |
| Daphnia magna            | 209                       | 49          | Chapman et al. Manuscript, 1980              |
| Dankain and a            | 17.0                      | 16.96       | Clifford 2000, Clifford and M.C. 2010        |
| Daphnia pulex            | 17.0                      | 16.86       | Clifford 2009; Clifford and McGeer 2010      |
| Daphnia pulex            | 24.0                      | 23.61       | Clifford 2009; Clifford and McGeer 2010      |
| Daphnia pulex            | 30.0                      | 46.09       | Clifford 2009; Clifford and McGeer 2010      |
| Daphnia pulex            | 47.0                      | 24.73       | Clifford 2009; Clifford and McGeer 2010      |
| Daphnia pulex            | 67.1                      | 71.94       | Clifford 2009; Clifford and McGeer 2010      |
| Daphnia pulex            | 119                       | 116.9       | Clifford 2009; Clifford and McGeer 2010      |
| Daphnia pulex            | 175                       | 155.1       | Clifford 2009; Clifford and McGeer 2010      |
| Chironomus riparius      | 10                        | 331,000     | Gillis and Wood 2008                         |
| Chironomus riparius      | 10                        | 1,106,000   | Gillis and Wood 2008<br>Gillis and Wood 2008 |
| Chironomus ripurtus      | 140                       | 1,100,000   | Offits and wood 2008                         |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss      | 31                        | 1.75        | Davies 1976a                                 |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss      | 23                        | 1.3         | Chapman 1975; 1978                           |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss      | 23                        | 1.0         | Chapman 1978                                 |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss      | 43.5                      | 2.3         | Spehar and Carlson 1984a;b                   |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss      | 44.4                      | 3.0         | Phipps and Holcombe 1985                     |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss      | 52                        | 1.88        | Stubblefield 1990                            |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss      | 29                        | 2.79        | Davies and Brinkman 1994b                    |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss      | 281                       | 13.4        | Davies and Brinkman 1994b                    |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss      | 28                        | 2.09        | Davies and Brinkman 1994b                    |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss      | 281                       | 10.0        | Davies and Brinkman 1994b                    |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss      | 30.7                      | 0.71        | Stratus Consulting 1999                      |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss      | 29.3                      | 0.47        | Stratus Consulting 1999                      |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss      | 31.7                      | 0.51        | Stratus Consulting 1999                      |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss      | 30.2                      | 0.38        | Stratus Consulting 1999                      |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss      | 30.0                      | 1.29        | Stratus Consulting 1999                      |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss      | 89.3                      | 2.85        | Stratus Consulting 1999                      |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss      | 103                       | 3.7         | Besser et al. 2007                           |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss      | 103                       | 5.2         | Besser et al. 2007                           |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss      | 19.7                      | 0.864       | Mebane et al. 2007; 2008                     |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss      | 29.4                      | 0.915       | Mebane et al. 2007; 2008                     |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss      | 44                        | 2.75        | Niyogi et al. 2008                           |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss      | 21                        | 0.8224      | Mebane et al. 2012                           |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss      | 7                         | 0.4934      | Mebane et al. 2012                           |

## Appendix Table A-2. Acute Values used to develop the Acute Hardness Correction Slope

| (mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> )<br>13<br>24<br>32<br>29<br>21<br>43.5<br>48 | (μg/L)<br>1.018<br>1.336<br>0.9560<br>0.8532<br>0.3495<br>1.4                                  | ReferenceMebane et al. 2012Mebane et al. 2012Mebane et al. 2012Mebane et al. 2012Mebane et al. 2012 |
|---|--|---|
| 24<br>32<br>29<br>21<br>43.5  | 1.336<br>0.9560<br>0.8532<br>0.3495  | Mebane et al. 2012<br>Mebane et al. 2012<br>Mebane et al. 2012                                      |
| 32<br>29<br>21<br>43.5  | 0.9560<br>0.8532<br>0.3495   | Mebane et al. 2012<br>Mebane et al. 2012  |
| 29<br>21<br>43.5  | 0.8532<br>0.3495   | Mebane et al. 2012  |
| 21<br>43.5  | 0.3495   |   |
| 43.5  |  | Mebane et al. 2012  |
|   | 1.4  |   |
| 48  | 1.4  | Spehar and Carlson 1984a;b  |
|   | 2.85   | Stubblefield 1990   |
| 37.6  | 2.37   | Davies and Brinkman 1994c   |
| 29.2  | 1.23   | Brinkman and Hansen 2004a; 2007   |
|   | 3.9  | Brinkman and Hansen 2004a; 2007   |
| 151   | 10.1   | Brinkman and Hansen 2004a; 2007   |
| 20  | 2,130  | McCarty et al. 1978   |
|   |  | McCarty et al. 1978   |
|   | ,  |   |
| 141   | 1.832  | Alsop and Wood 2011   |
| 7.8   | 125.2  | Alsop and Wood 2011   |
|   |  |   |
|   |  | Pickering and Gast 1972   |
|   | ,  | Pickering and Gast 1972   |
|   |  | Birge et al. 1983   |
|   |  | Spehar and Carlson 1984a;b  |
|   |  | Phipps and Holcombe 1985  |
|   |  | Spehar and Fiandt 1986  |
| 85.5  | 3,580  | Carrier 1987; Carrier and Beitinger 1988a   |
| 335   | 20,500   | Jude 1973   |
| 85.5  | 11,520   | Carrier 1987; Carrier and Beitinger 1988b   |
| 20  | 1.700  | Lemke 1965  |
|   |  | Lemke 1965  |
|   |  | Eaton 1980  |
|   |  | Bishop and McIntosh 1981  |
|   |  | Bishop and McIntosh 1981  |
|   |  | Phipps and Holcombe 1985  |
|   | 67.6<br>151<br>20<br>140<br>141<br>7.8<br>201<br>201<br>201<br>201<br>201<br>201<br>201<br>201 | $\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $  |

| Appendix Table A-3. Acute Freshwater Total to Dissolved Conversion Factors for |
|--|
| Cadmium based on Hardness.   |

| Caumum Daseu on Maruness.                |                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Hardness<br>(mg/L as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Conversion Factor <sup>a</sup> |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25                                       | 1.0020                         |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50                                       | 0.9730                         |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 75                                       | 0.9560                         |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100                                      | 0.9440                         |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 150                                      | 0.9270                         |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 200                                      | 0.9150                         |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 250                                      | 0.9057                         |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 300                                      | 0.8980                         |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 350                                      | 0.8916                         |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 400                                      | 0.8860                         |  |  |  |  |  |  |

a The conversion factor (CF) is calculated as: CF = 1.136672 - (ln (hardness) x 0.041838).

Appendix BAcceptable Estuarine/Marine Acute Toxicity Data

## Appendix Table B-1. Acceptable Estuarine/Marine Acute Toxicity Data

(Underlined values are used in SMAV calculation and values in bold represent new/revised values since 2001 AWQC document). (Species are organized phylogenetically).

|  |                     | •                   | Salinity     | Acute Value    | 2001 SMAV | 2016 SMAV |                          |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|
| Species  | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | (g/kg)       | (µg/L)         | (µg/L)    | (µg/L)    | Reference                |
| Nematode (juvenile, 2.5 d),<br>(formerly, <i>Pellioditis marina</i> )<br><i>Rhabditis marina</i> | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 30           | <u>9,100</u>   | -         | 9,100     | Vranken et al. 1985      |
|  |                     |                     |              |                | 1         |           |                          |
| Polychaete worm (adult),<br>Neanthes arenaceodentata   | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | -            | <u>12,000</u>  | -         | -         | Reish et al. 1976        |
| Polychaete worm (juvenile),<br>Neanthes arenaceodentata  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -            | <u>12,500</u>  | -         | -         | Reish et al. 1976        |
| Polychaete worm (2 mo.),<br>Neanthes arenaceodentata   | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 32<br>(20°C) | <u>18,540</u>  | -         | -         | Reish et al. 1977        |
| Polychaete worm (2 mo.),<br>Neanthes arenaceodentata   | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 32<br>(20°C) | <u>5,600</u>   | -         | -         | Reish et al. 1977        |
| Polychaete worm (2 mo.),<br>Neanthes arenaceodentata   | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 32<br>(15°C) | > <u>5,600</u> | -         | -         | Reish et al. 1977        |
| Polychaete worm (2 mo.),<br>Neanthes arenaceodentata   | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 32<br>(15°C) | <u>30,030</u>  | -         | -         | Reish et al. 1977        |
| Polychaete worm,<br>Neanthes arenaceodentata   | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | -            | <u>14,100</u>  | 12,836    | 12,052    | Reish and LeMay 1991     |
|  |                     |                     |              |                |           |           |                          |
| Polychaete,<br>Nereis grubei   | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | -            | <u>4,700</u>   | 4,700     | 4,700     | Reish and LeMay 1991     |
|  |                     |                     |              |                | -         |           | -                        |
| Polychaete worm,<br>(formerly, <i>Nereis virens</i> )<br><i>Alitta virens</i>                    | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 20           | <u>11,000</u>  | -         | -         | Eisler 1971              |
| Polychaete worm,<br>Alitta virens  | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 20           | <u>9,300</u>   | 10,114    | 10,114    | Eisler and Hennekey 1977 |
|  | -                   |                     |              |                | 1         |           | 1                        |
| Polychaete,<br>Ophryotrocha diadema  | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 32           | <u>1,770</u>   | -         | -         | Reish et al. 1977        |
| Polychaete,<br>Ophryotrocha diadema  | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 32<br>(20°C) | <u>1,370</u>   | -         | -         | Reish et al. 1977        |
| Polychaete,<br>Ophryotrocha diadema  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 32<br>(15°C) | <u>4,790</u>   | -         | -         | Reish et al. 1977        |

| Species  | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | 2001 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference            |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Polychaete,<br>Ophryotrocha diadema            | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 32<br>(15°C)       | <u>19,090</u>         | -                   | -                   | Reish et al. 1977    |
| Polychaete,<br>Ophryotrocha diadema            | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 32                 | <u>4,200</u>          | -                   | 3,925               | Reish 1978           |
| Polychaete worm,<br>Ctenodrilus serratus       | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 32<br>(20°C)       | <u>2,720</u>          | -                   | -                   | Reish et al. 1977    |
| Polychaete worm,<br>Ctenodrilus serratus       | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 32<br>(20°C)       | <u>2,240</u>          | -                   | -                   | Reish et al. 1977    |
| Polychaete worm,<br>Ctenodrilus serratus       | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 32<br>(15°C)       | <u>3,330</u>          | -                   | -                   | Reish et al. 1977    |
| Polychaete worm,<br>Ctenodrilus serratus       | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 32<br>(15°C)       | <u>6,030</u>          | -                   | -                   | Reish et al. 1977    |
| Polychaete worm,<br>Ctenodrilus serratus       | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 32<br>(10°C)       | <u>3,690</u>          | -                   | -                   | Reish et al. 1977    |
| Polychaete worm,<br>Ctenodrilus serratus       | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 32<br>(10°C)       | <u>2,130</u>          | -                   | 3,142               | Reish et al. 1977    |
| Polychaete worm (adult),<br>Capitella capitata | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | -                  | 7,500°                | -                   | -                   | Reish et al. 1976    |
| Polychaete worm (larva),<br>Capitella capitata | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | -                  | <u>200</u>            | -                   | -                   | Reish et al. 1976    |
| Polychaete worm (15 d),<br>Capitella capitata  | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 32<br>(20°C)       | <b>5,030</b> °        | -                   | -                   | Reish et al. 1977    |
| Polychaete worm (15 d),<br>Capitella capitata  | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 32<br>(20°C)       | 5,140°                | -                   | -                   | Reish et al. 1977    |
| Polychaete worm (15 d),<br>Capitella capitata  | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 32<br>(15°C)       | 16,300 <sup>c</sup>   | -                   | -                   | Reish et al. 1977    |
| Polychaete worm (15 d),<br>Capitella capitata  | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 32<br>(15°C)       | 6,000°                | -                   | -                   | Reish et al. 1977    |
| Polychaete worm (15 d),<br>Capitella capitata  | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 32<br>(10°C)       | 28,444°               | -                   | -                   | Reish et al. 1977    |
| Polychaete worm (15 d),<br>Capitella capitata  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 32<br>(10°C)       | 5,880°                | -                   | -                   | Reish et al. 1977    |
| Polychaete worm,<br>Capitella capitata         | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | 2,800 <sup>c</sup>    | 200                 | 200                 | Reish and LeMay 1991 |

| Species  | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | 2001 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Starlet sea anemone<br>(adult, female),<br><i>Nematostella vectensis</i>                                 | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 10                 | <u>1,284</u>          | -                   | -                   | Harter and Matthews 2005 |
| Starlet sea anemone<br>(adult, female),<br><i>Nematostella vectensis</i>                                 | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 12                 | <u>1.092</u>          | -                   | 1,184               | Harter and Matthews 2005 |
| Cone worm,<br>Pectinaria californiensis  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | 2,600                 | 2,600               | 2,600               | Reish and Lemay 1991     |
| Oligochaete,<br>(formerly, <i>Limnodriloides</i><br><i>verrucosus</i> )<br><i>Tectidrilus verrucosus</i> | R, U                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | -                  | <u>10,000</u>         | 10,000              | 10,000              | Chapman et al. 1982      |
| Oligochaete worm,<br>Monopylephorus cuticulatus  | R, U                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | -                  | <u>135,000</u>        | 135,000             | 135,000             | Chapman et al. 1982      |
| Oligochaete worm,<br>Tubificoides gabriellae   | R, U                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | -                  | 24,000                | 24,000              | 24,000              | Chapman et al. 1982      |
| Atlantic oyster drill,<br>Urosalpinx cinerea   | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | <u>6,600</u>          | 6,600               | 6,600               | Eisler 1971              |
| Gastropod (2-15 cm),<br>(formerly, <i>Morula granulata</i> )<br><i>Tenguella granulata</i>               | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 32                 | <u>2,060</u>          | -                   | 2,060               | Devi 1997                |
| Dog whelk<br>(29.6 mm, 601 mg),<br>Nucella lapillus  | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 34                 | <u>23,200</u>         | -                   | 23,200              | Leung and Furness 1999   |
| Eastern mud snail,<br>Nassarius obsoletus  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | <u>10,500</u>         | -                   | -                   | Eisler 1971              |
| Eastern mud snail,<br>Nassarius obsoletus  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | 35,000                | 19,170              | 19,170              | Eisler and Hennekey 1977 |

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L)                          | 2001 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                    |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Species   | Witthou             | Chemicai            | (g/ <b>K</b> g)    | $(\mu g/L)$                                    | (µg/L)              | $(\mu g/L)$         | Kelerence                    |
| Barnacle (larva-nauplii II),<br>Amphibalanus amphitrite             | S, U                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 37                 | 490  | -                   | 490                 | Piazza et al. 2012           |
| Blue mussel,<br>Mytilus edulis                                      | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | 25,000°  | -                   | -                   | Eisler 1971                  |
| Blue mussel,<br>Mytilus edulis                                      | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | 1,620°   | -                   | -                   | Ahsanullah 1976              |
| Blue mussel,<br><i>Mytilus edulis</i>                               | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | 3600°  | -                   | -                   | Ahsanullah 1976              |
| Blue mussel,<br>Mytilus edulis                                      | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | 4300 <sup>c</sup>                              | -                   | -                   | Ahsanullah 1976              |
| Blue mussel (embryo),<br>Mytilus edulis                             | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 33.8               | <u>1,200</u>                                   | -                   | -                   | Martin et al. 1981           |
| Blue mussel (juvenile),<br>Mytilus edulis                           | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 25                 | <u>960</u>                                     | 1,073               | 1,073               | Nelson et al. 1988           |
| Blue mussel (embryo),<br>Mytilus trossolus                          | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | 505.0 <sup>f</sup><br>(502 reported-dissolved) | -                   | 505.0               | Nadella et al. 2009          |
| Bay scallop (juvenile),<br>Argopecten irradians                     | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | <u>1,480</u>                                   | 1,480               | 1,480               | Nelson et al. 1976           |
| Scallop<br>(juvenile, 35 d, 3 mm),<br><i>Argopecten ventricosus</i> | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 36                 | <u>396</u>                                     | -                   | 396                 | Sobrino-Figueroa et al. 2007 |
| Pacific oyster (embryo),<br>Crassostrea gigas                       | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 33.8               | <u>611</u>                                     | -                   | -                   | Martin et al. 1981           |
| Pacific oyster (larva, 6 d),<br>Crassostrea gigas                   | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 34                 | <u>85</u>                                      | -                   | -                   | Watling 1982                 |
| Pacific oyster (larva, 16 d),<br>Crassostrea gigas                  | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 34                 | > <u>100</u>                                   | 227.9               | 173.2               | Watling 1982                 |
| American oyster (larva),<br>Crassostrea virginica                   | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 25                 | <u>3,800</u>                                   | 3,800               | 3,800               | Calabrese et al. 1973        |

| Species  | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Salinity<br>(g/kg)     | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | 2001 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference           |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Brown mussel (20-24 mm),<br>(formerly, <i>Perna indica</i> )<br><i>Perna perna</i> | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | - (8 <sup>/ N</sup> S) | <u>2,213</u>          | - (µg/12)           | - (µg/L)            | Baby and Menon 1986 |
| Brown mussel (20-24 mm),<br>Perna perna  | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 32                     | <u>1,357</u>          | -                   | -                   | Baby and Menon 1987 |
| Brown mussel (20-24 mm),<br>Perna perna  | R, U                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 32                     | <u>818.0</u>          | -                   | -                   | Baby and Menon 1987 |
| Brown mussel (20-24 mm),<br>Perna perna  | R, U                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 32                     | <u>701.3</u>          | -                   | 1,146               | Baby and Menon 1987 |
| Green mussel (20-25 mm),<br>Perna viridis  | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    |                        | <u>2,500</u>          | -                   | -                   | Mohan et al. 1986   |
| Green mussel,<br>Perna viridis   | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 33                     | <u>1,570</u>          | -                   | 1,981               | Chan 1988           |
| Mangrove oysters (embryo),<br>Isognomon californicum                               | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 34                     | <u>500</u>            | -                   | -                   | Ringwood 1990       |
| Mangrove oysters<br>(larva, 3 d),<br><i>Isognomon californicum</i>                 | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 34                     | <u>500</u>            | -                   | -                   | Ringwood 1990       |
| Mangrove oysters<br>(larva, 10 d),<br>Isognomon californicum                       | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 34                     | <u>500</u>            | -                   | -                   | Ringwood 1990       |
| Mangrove oysters<br>(larva, 24 d),<br>Isognomon californicum                       | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 34                     | <b>4,000</b> °        | -                   | -                   | Ringwood 1990       |
| Mangrove oysters<br>(larva, 36 d),<br>Isognomon californicum                       | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 34                     | <b>4,000</b> °        | -                   | -                   | Ringwood 1990       |
| Mangrove oysters (embryo),<br>Isognomon californicum                               | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 24                     | <u>300</u>            | -                   | -                   | Ringwood 1990       |
| Mangrove oysters<br>(larva, 3 d),<br>Isognomon californicum                        | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24                     | <u>380</u>            |                     |                     | Ringwood 1990       |
| Mangrove oysters<br>(larva, 10 d),<br>Isognomon californicum                       | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24                     | <u>400</u>            |                     |                     | Ringwood 1990       |

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | 2001 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Mangrove oysters<br>(larva, 24 d),<br><i>Isognomon californicum</i>             | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24                 | 2,000°                | (µg/12)             | (µg, 1)             | Ringwood 1990            |
| Mangrove oysters<br>(larva, 36 d),<br><i>Isognomon californicum</i>             | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24                 | 2,000 <sup>c</sup>    | -                   | 422.6               | Ringwood 1990            |
| Horse clam<br>(newly hatched embryos),<br><i>Tresus capax</i>                   | S, U                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 30                 | <u>60</u>             | -                   | 60                  | Cardwell et al. 1979     |
| Horse clam, Pacific gaper<br>(newly hatched embryos),<br><i>Tresus nuttalli</i> | S, U                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 29                 | <u>590</u>            | -                   | 590                 | Cardwell et al. 1979     |
| Soft-shell clam,<br>Mya arenaria  | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | _                  | <u>2,200</u>          | -                   | -                   | Eisler 1971              |
| Soft-shell clam,<br><i>Mya arenaria</i>   | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | -                  | <u>850</u>            | -                   | -                   | Eisler 1977              |
| Soft-shell clam,<br>Mya arenaria  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | <u>2,500</u>          | 1,672               | 1,672               | Eisler and Hennekey 1977 |
| Horseshoe crab<br>(1st instar larva, 3.3 mm),<br><i>Limulus polyphemus</i>      | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 20                 | <u>167,700</u>        | -                   |                     | Botton 2000              |
| Horseshoe crab (embryo),<br><i>Limulus polyphemus</i>                           | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 20                 | <u>171,900</u>        | -                   | 169,787             | Botton 2000              |
| California market squid<br>(larva),<br>Loligo opalescens                        | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30                 | > <u>10,200</u>       | >10,200             | >10,200             | Dinnel et al. 1989       |
| Copepod,<br>Pseudodiaptomus coronatus   | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | <u>1,708</u>          | 1,708               | 1,708               | Gentile 1982             |
| Calanoid copepod,<br>Eurytemora affinis   | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | 1,080 <sup>c</sup>    | -                   | -                   | Gentile 1982             |

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | 2001 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                    |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Calanoid copepod<br>(newly hatched nauplii),<br><i>Eurytemora affinis</i>                 | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | <u>147.7</u>          | 147.7               | 147.7               | Sullivan et al. 1983         |
| Copepod,<br>Acartia clausi  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | _                  | <u>144</u>            | 144                 | 144                 | Gentile 1982                 |
| Calanoid copepod,<br>Acartia tonsa  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | <u>337</u>            | -                   | -                   | Sosnowski and Gentile 1978   |
| Calanoid copepod,<br>Acartia tonsa  | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | -                  | <u>90</u>             | -                   | -                   | Sosnowski and Gentile 1978   |
| Calanoid copepod,<br>Acartia tonsa  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | 220                   | -                   | -                   | Sosnowski and Gentile 1978   |
| Calanoid copepod,<br>Acartia tonsa  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | 122                   | -                   | -                   | Sosnowski and Gentile 1978   |
| Calanoid copepod (adult),<br>Acartia tonsa  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 15<br>(18°C)       | <u>93</u>             | -                   | -                   | Toudal and Riisgard 1987     |
| Calanoid copepod (adult),<br>Acartia tonsa  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 20<br>(13°C)       | <u>151</u>            | -                   | -                   | Toudal and Riisgard 1987     |
| Calanoid copepod (adult),<br>Acartia tonsa  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 21<br>(21°C)       | <u>29</u>             | 118.7               | 118.7               | Toudal and Riisgard 1987     |
| Harpacticoid copepod,<br>(formerly, <i>Nitocra spinipes</i> )<br><i>Nitokra spinipes</i>  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride |                    | <u>1,800</u>          | -                   | -                   | Bengtsson 1978               |
| Harpacticoid copepod,<br>Nitokra spinipes   | F, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 3                  | <u>430</u>            | -                   | -                   | Bengtsson and Bergstrom 1987 |
| Harpacticoid copepod,<br>Nitokra spinipes   | F, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7                  | <u>660</u>            | -                   | -                   | Bengtsson and Bergstrom 1987 |
| Harpacticoid copepod,<br>Nitokra spinipes   | F, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 15                 | <u>780</u>            | 794.5               | 794.5               | Bengtsson and Bergstrom 1987 |
| Harpacticoid copepod,<br>(formerly, Amphiascus<br>tenuiremis)<br>Saramphiascus tenuiremis | S, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 30.7               | <u>224</u>            | 224                 | 224                 | Green et al. 1993            |

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | 2001 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                                |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|
| Harpacticoid copepod<br>(nauplii),<br><i>Tigriopus brevicornis</i>          | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 34.5-35            | <u>17.4</u>           | -                   | -                   | Forget et al. 1998                       |
| Harpacticoid copepod<br>(copepodid),<br><i>Tigriopus brevicornis</i>        | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 34.5-35            | <u>29.7</u>           | -                   | -                   | Forget et al. 1998                       |
| Harpacticoid copepod<br>(ovigerous female),<br><i>Tigriopus brevicornis</i> | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 34.5-35            | <u>47.9</u>           | -                   | 29.14               | Forget et al. 1998                       |
|   |                     | Calation .          |                    |                       |                     | 1                   |  |
| Mysid,<br>Americamysis bahia  | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 10-17              | <u>15.5</u>           | -                   | -                   | Nimmo et al. 1977a                       |
| Mysid,<br>Americamysis bahia  | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30                 | <u>110</u>            | -                   | -                   | Gentile et al. 1982; Lussier et al. 1985 |
| Mysid (7 d),<br>Americamysis bahia  | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 20                 | 23 <sup>i</sup>       | -                   | -                   | Roberts et al. 1982                      |
| Mysid (7 d),<br>Americamysis bahia  | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 6                  | 14.7 <sup>i</sup>     | -                   | -                   | De Lisle and Roberts 1988                |
| Mysid (7 d),<br>Americamysis bahia  | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 14                 | 38.0 <sup>i</sup>     | -                   | -                   | De Lisle and Roberts 1988                |
| Mysid (7 d),<br>Americamysis bahia  | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 22                 | 70.4 <sup>i</sup>     | -                   | -                   | De Lisle and Roberts 1988                |
| Mysid (7 d),<br>Americamysis bahia  | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30                 | 77.3 <sup>i</sup>     | -                   | -                   | De Lisle and Roberts 1988                |
| Mysid (7 d),<br>Americamysis bahia  | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 38                 | 90.3 <sup>i</sup>     | -                   | -                   | De Lisle and Roberts 1988                |
| Mysid (<24 hr),<br>Americamysis bahia                                       | S, M                | -                   | 10<br>(20°C)       | 30.9 <sup>i</sup>     | -                   | -                   | Voyer and Modica 1990                    |
| Mysid (<24 hr),<br>Americamysis bahia                                       | S, M                | -                   | 10<br>(25°C)       | 20.7 <sup>i</sup>     | -                   | -                   | Voyer and Modica 1990                    |
| Mysid (<24 hr),<br>Americamysis bahia                                       | S, M                | -                   | 10<br>(30°C)       | <11.1 <sup>i</sup>    | -                   | -                   | Voyer and Modica 1990                    |
| Mysid (<24 hr),<br>Americamysis bahia                                       | S, M                | -                   | 30<br>(20°C)       | 82.0 <sup>i</sup>     | -                   | -                   | Voyer and Modica 1990                    |
| Mysid (<24 hr),<br>Americamysis bahia                                       | S, M                | -                   | 30<br>(25°C)       | 32.8 <sup>i</sup>     | -                   | -                   | Voyer and Modica 1990                    |

| Species  | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical                       | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | 2001 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference               |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Mysid (<24 hr),<br>Americamysis bahia  | S, M                | -                              | 30<br>(30°C)       | <11.1 <sup>i</sup>    | 41.29               | 41.29               | Voyer and Modica 1990   |
| Mysid (juvenile, 24 hr),<br>(formerly, <i>Mysidopsis</i><br>bigelowi)<br>Americamysis bigelowi | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride            | 30                 | <u>110</u>            | 110                 | 110                 | Gentile et al. 1982     |
| Mysid (adult),<br>Neomysis americana   | S, M                | Cadmium chloride               | 20                 | <u>28.14</u>          | -                   | 28.14               | Roberts et al. 1982     |
| Mysid (adult, 18 mm),<br>Praunus flexuosus   | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride            | 30                 | <u>410.3</u>          | -                   | 410.3               | Roast et al. 2001b      |
| Isopod (adult),<br>Excirolana vancouverensis   | R, U                | Cadmium chloride               | 28                 | > <u>8,000</u>        | -                   | >8,000              | Boese et al. 1997       |
| Isopod,<br>(formerly, <i>Jaeropsis sp.</i> )<br><i>Joeropsis sp.</i>                           | S, U                | Cadmium chloride               | 35                 | <u>410.0</u>          | 410.0               | 410.0               | Hong and Reish 1987     |
| Wood borer,<br>Limnoria tripunctata  | S, U                | Cadmium chloride               | 35                 | 7,120                 | 7,120               | 7,120               | Hong and Reish 1987     |
| Amphipod (adult),<br>Ampelisca abdita  | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride            | -                  | <u>2,900</u>          | 2,900               | 2,900               | Scott et al. Manuscript |
| Amphipod,<br>Chelura terebrans   | <b>S</b> , U        | Cadmium chloride               | 35                 | <u>630</u>            | 630                 | 630                 | Hong and Reish 1987     |
| Amphipod,<br>Corophium insidiosum  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride            | 35                 | <u>1,270</u>          | -                   | -                   | Hong and Reish 1987     |
| Amphipod (8-12 mm),<br>Corophium insidiosum<br>Amphipod,                                       | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride<br>Cadmium | - 28               | <u>680</u>            | -                   | -                   | Reish 1993              |
| Amphipod,<br>Corophium insidiosum  | R, U                | chloride                       | 28                 | <u>960</u>            | -                   | -                   | Boese et al. 1997       |

| Species                                      | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Salinity<br>(g/kg)                      | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | 2001 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference            |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Amphipod (2-4 mm),<br>Corophium insidiosum   | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 35.9<br>(10°C)                          | <u>2,110</u>          | -                   | -                   | Prato et al. 2008    |
| Amphipod (2-4 mm),<br>Corophium insidiosum   | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 35.9<br>(25°C)                          | <u>700</u>            | 929.3               | 1,041               | Prato et al. 2008    |
| Amphipod (juvenile),<br>Diporeia spp.        | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 20<br>(4°C)                             | 49,400 <sup>g</sup>   | -                   | -                   | Gossiaux et al. 1992 |
| Amphipod (juvenile),<br>Diporeia spp.        | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 20<br>(10°C)                            | 17,500 <sup>g</sup>   | -                   | -                   | Gossiaux et al. 1992 |
| Amphipod (juvenile),<br>Diporeia spp.        | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 20<br>(15°C)                            | <u>6,700</u>          | 6,700               | 6,700               | Gossiaux et al. 1992 |
| Amphipod,                                    |                     | Cadmium             |   |                       |                     |                     |                      |
| Elasmopus bampo                              | S, U                | chloride            | 35                                      | <u>570</u>            | -                   | -                   | Hong and Reish 1987  |
| Amphipod (8-12 mm),<br>Elasmopus bampo       | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | -                                       | <u>900</u>            | 716.2               | 716.2               | Reish 1993           |
| Amphipod (3-5 mm),<br>Eohaustorius estuarius | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30<br>(held 11 days<br>before testing)  | <u>41,900</u>         | -                   | -                   | Meador 1993          |
| Amphipod (3-5 mm),<br>Eohaustorius estuarius | R, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 30<br>(held 17 days<br>before testing)  | <u>36,100</u>         | -                   | -                   | Meador 1993          |
| Amphipod (3-5 mm),<br>Eohaustorius estuarius | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30<br>(held 121 days<br>before testing) | <u>14,500</u>         | -                   | -                   | Meador 1993          |
| Amphipod,<br>Eohaustorius estuarius          | R, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 28                                      | <u>12,510</u>         | 27,992              | 22,887              | Boese et al. 1997    |
| Amphipod,<br>Grandidierella japonica         | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 35                                      | <u>1,170</u>          | -                   | -                   | Hong and Reish 1987  |
| Amphipod,<br>Grandidierella japonica         | R, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 28                                      | <u>340</u>            | 1,170               | 630.7               | Boese et al. 1997    |
| Amphipod,<br>Leptocheirus plumulosus         | R, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 20                                      | <u>1.450</u>          | -                   |                     | Boese et al. 1997    |

| Species  | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | 2001 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                     |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Amphipod (500 um),<br>Leptocheirus plumulosus  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 8                  | <u>360</u>            | -                   | -                   | McGee et al. 1998             |
| Amphipod (700 um),<br>Leptocheirus plumulosus  | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 8                  | <u>650</u>            | -                   | -                   | McGee et al. 1998             |
| Amphipod (1,000 um),<br>Leptocheirus plumulosus  | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 8                  | <u>880</u>            | 590.5               | 739.2               | McGee et al. 1998             |
| Amphipod,  |                     | Cadmium             |                    |                       |                     |                     |                               |
| Rhepoxynius abronius   | R, U                | chloride            | 28                 | <u>1,510</u>          | -                   | 1,510               | Boese et al. 1997             |
| Scud (adult),<br>Marinogammarus obtusatus  | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | 13,000 <sup>c</sup>   | _                   | -                   | Wright and Frain 1981         |
| Scud (young),<br>Marinogammarus obtusatus  | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | <u>3,500</u>          | 3,500               | 3,500               | Wright and Frain 1981         |
| Northern pink shrimp<br>(subadult),<br>(formerly, <i>Penaeus duorarum</i> )<br><i>Farfantepenaeus duorarum</i> | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | 3,500°                | -                   | -                   | Nimmo et al. 1977b            |
| Northern pink shrimp<br>(2nd post larva),<br><i>Farfantepenaeus duorarum</i>                                   | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 25                 | <u>310.5</u>          | 310.5               | 310.5               | Cripe 1994                    |
| White shrimp (juvenile),<br>(formerly, <i>Penaeus setiferus</i> )<br><i>Litopenaeus setiferus</i>              | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 11                 | <u>990</u>            | -                   | 990                 | Vanegas et al. 1997           |
| Whiteleg shrimp<br>(post larva),<br>Litopenaeus vannamei   | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 34                 | <u>2,490</u>          | -                   | -                   | Frias-Espericueta et al. 2001 |
| White shrimp<br>(post larva, 7.13 mg),<br><i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i>  | R, U                | -                   | 15                 | <u>1,070</u>          | -                   | 1,632               | Wu and Chen 2004              |
| Tiger shrimp (juvenile),<br>Penaeus monodon  | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 28                 | 1,720                 | -                   | 1,720               | Raj Kumar 2012                |

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | 2001 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Daggerblade grass shrimp<br>(adult),<br>Palaemonetes pugio                          | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 20                 | <u>3.280</u>          | -                   | -                   | Khan et al. 1988         |
| Daggerblade grass shrimp<br>(adult),<br>Palaemonetes pugio                          | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 20                 | <u>1,830</u>          | -                   | -                   | Khan et al. 1988         |
| Daggerblade grass shrimp<br>(juvenile),<br><i>Palaemonetes pugio</i>                | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 10                 | <u>1,300</u>          | 1,983               | 1,983               | Burton and Fisher 1990   |
| Grass shrimp,<br>Palaemonetes vulgaris  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | 420 <sup>i</sup>      | -                   | -                   | Eisler 1971              |
| Grass shrimp,<br>Palaemonetes vulgaris  | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | 760                   | 760                 | 760                 | Nimmo et al. 1977b       |
| Sand shrimp,<br>Crangon septemspinosa   | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | _                  | <u>320</u>            | 320                 | 320                 | Eisler 1971              |
| American lobster (larva),<br>Homarus americanus                                     | S, U                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -                  | <u>78</u>             | 78                  | 78                  | Johnson and Gentile 1979 |
| Longwrist hermit crab,<br>Pagurus longicarpus                                       | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    |                    | <u>320</u>            | -                   | -                   | Eisler 1971              |
| Longwrist hermit crab,<br>Pagurus longicarpus                                       | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | <u>1,300</u>          | 645.0               | 645.0               | Eisler and Hennekey 1977 |
| Rock crab (zoea),<br>(formerly, <i>Cancer irroratus</i> )<br><i>Cancer plebejus</i> | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | <u>250</u>            | 250                 | 250                 | Johns and Miller 1982    |
| Dungeness crab (zoeae),<br>Cancer magister  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 33.8               | <u>247</u>            | -                   | -                   | Martin et al. 1981       |
| Dungeness crab (zoeae),<br>Cancer magister  | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30                 | <u>200</u>            | 222.3               | 222.3               | Dinnel et al. 1989       |
| Blue crab (juvenile),<br>Callinectes sapidus  | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 35                 | <u>11,600</u>         | -                   | -                   | Frank and Robertson 1979 |

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | 2001 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Blue crab (juvenile),<br>Callinectes sapidus                                      | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 15                 | 4,700                 | -                   | -                   | Frank and Robertson 1979 |
| Blue crab (juvenile),<br>Callinectes sapidus                                      | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 1                  | <u>320</u>            | 2,594               | 2,594               | Frank and Robertson 1979 |
| Lesser blue crab<br>(intermolt, 1-5 g),<br><i>Callinectes similis</i>             | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30                 | <u>6,350</u>          | _                   | 6,350               | Ramirez et al. 1989      |
| Green shore crab,<br>Carcinus maenas  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | 4,100                 | 4,100               | 4,100               | Eisler 1971              |
| Mud crab (1 g),<br>Eurypanopeus depressus   | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 25                 | <u>4,900</u>          | -                   | 4,900               | Collier et al. 1973      |
| Pacific sand crab (juvenile),<br>Emerita analoga                                  | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 28                 | <u>2,110</u>          | -                   | 2,110               | Boese et al. 1997        |
| Fiddler crab,<br>Uca pugilator  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 10<br>(20°C)       | <u>32,300</u>         | -                   | -                   | O'Hara 1973a             |
| Fiddler crab,<br>Uca pugilator  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 20<br>(20°C)       | 46,600                | -                   | -                   | O'Hara 1973a             |
| Fiddler crab,<br>Uca pugilator  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30<br>(20°C)       | <u>37,000</u>         | -                   | -                   | O'Hara 1973a             |
| Fiddler crab,<br>Uca pugilator  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 10<br>(30°C)       | <u>6,800</u>          | -                   | -                   | O'Hara 1973a             |
| Fiddler crab,<br>Uca pugilator  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 20<br>(30°C)       | <u>10,400</u>         | -                   | -                   | O'Hara 1973a             |
| Fiddler crab,<br>Uca pugilator  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30<br>(30°C)       | <u>23,300</u>         | 21,238              | 21,238              | O'Hara 1973a             |
| Fiddler crab (intermolt, males,<br>24-29 mm carapace),<br><i>Uca triangularis</i> | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 25                 | <u>7,660</u>          | -                   | 7,660               | Devi 1987                |
| Common starfish,<br>Asterias forbesii   | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | <u>820</u>            | -                   | -                   | Eisler 1971              |

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | 2001 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Common starfish,<br>Asterias forbesii                                   | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | 7,100                 | 2,413               | 2,413               | Eisler and Hennekey 1977 |
| Green sea urchin (embryo),<br>Strongylocentrotus<br>droebachiensis      | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30                 | <u>1,800</u>          | 1,800               | 1,800               | Dinnel et al. 1989       |
| Purple sea urchin (embryo),<br>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus            | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30                 | <u>500</u>            | -                   | -                   | Dinnel et al. 1989       |
| Purple sea urchin (embryo),<br>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus            | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 34                 | <u>342.3</u>          | 500                 | 413.7               | Phillips et al. 2003     |
| Sand dollar (embryo),<br>Dendraster excentricus                         | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30                 | <u>7,400</u>          | 7,400               | 7,400               | Dinnel et al. 1989       |
| Moon jellyfish (ephyra),<br>Aurelia aurita                              | S, U                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 37                 | 61.75                 | -                   | 61.75               | Faimali et al. 2013      |
| Coho salmon (smolt),<br>Oncorhynchus kisutch                            | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 28.3               | <u>1,500</u>          | 1,500               | 1,500               | Dinnel et al. 1989       |
| Sheepshead minnow<br>(36 mm, 1.1 g),<br><i>Cyprinodon variegatus</i>    | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | <u>50,000</u>         | -                   | -                   | Eisler 1971              |
| Sheepshead minnow<br>(25.8 mm, 0.27 g),<br><i>Cyprinodon variegatus</i> | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 10                 | <u>15,900</u>         | 50,000              | 28,196              | Roberts et al. 1982      |
| Mummichog (adult),<br>Fundulus heteroclitus                             | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride |                    | 49,000 <sup>i</sup>   | -                   | -                   | Eisler 1971              |
| Mummichog (juvenile),<br>Fundulus heteroclitus                          | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 20                 | 114,000 <sup>i</sup>  | -                   | -                   | Voyer 1975               |
| Mummichog (juvenile),<br>Fundulus heteroclitus                          | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 20                 | 92,000 <sup>i</sup>   | -                   | -                   | Voyer 1975               |
| Mummichog (juvenile),<br>Fundulus heteroclitus                          | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 20                 | 78,000 <sup>i</sup>   | -                   | -                   | Voyer 1975               |

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | 2001 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Mummichog (juvenile),<br>Fundulus heteroclitus                      | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 10                 | 73,000 <sup>i</sup>   | -                   | -                   | Voyer 1975               |
| Mummichog (juvenile),<br>Fundulus heteroclitus                      | <b>S</b> , U        | Cadmium chloride    | 10                 | 73,000 <sup>i</sup>   | -                   | -                   | Voyer 1975               |
| Mummichog (juvenile),<br>Fundulus heteroclitus                      | <b>S</b> , U        | Cadmium chloride    | 10                 | 63,000 <sup>i</sup>   | -                   | -                   | Voyer 1975               |
| Mummichog (juvenile),<br>Fundulus heteroclitus                      | <b>S</b> , U        | Cadmium chloride    | 32                 | 31,000 <sup>i</sup>   | -                   | -                   | Voyer 1975               |
| Mummichog (juvenile),<br>Fundulus heteroclitus                      | <b>S</b> , U        | Cadmium chloride    | 32                 | 30,000 <sup>i</sup>   | -                   | -                   | Voyer 1975               |
| Mummichog (juvenile),<br>Fundulus heteroclitus                      | <b>S</b> , U        | Cadmium chloride    | 32                 | 29,000 <sup>i</sup>   | -                   | -                   | Voyer 1975               |
| Mummichog (adult),<br>Fundulus heteroclitus                         | <b>S</b> , U        | Cadmium chloride    | -                  | 22,000 <sup>i</sup>   | -                   | -                   | Eisler and Hennekey 1977 |
| Mummichog (12-20 mm),<br>Fundulus heteroclitus                      | F, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 14                 | <u>18,200</u>         | 18,200              | 18,200              | Lin and Dunson 1993      |
| Striped killifish (adult),<br>Fundulus majalis                      | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | -                  | 21,000                | 21,000              | 21,000              | Eisler 1971              |
| Rivulus (11-18 mm),<br>Rivulus marmoratus                           | F, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 14                 | 23,700°               | -                   | -                   | Lin and Dunson 1993      |
| Rivulus (11-18 mm),<br>Rivulus marmoratus                           | F, M                | Cadmium sulfate     | 14                 | 18,500 <sup>c</sup>   | -                   | -                   | Lin and Dunson 1993      |
| Rivulus (adult, 120 d),<br><i>Rivulus marmoratus</i>                | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 10                 | 32,200 <sup>c</sup>   | -                   | -                   | Park et al. 1994         |
| Rivulus (juvenile, 30 d),<br><i>Rivulus marmoratus</i>              | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 10                 | 18,800 <sup>c</sup>   | -                   | -                   | Park et al. 1994         |
| Rivulus (larvae, 7 d),<br><i>Rivulus marmoratus</i>                 | S, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 10                 | <u>800</u>            | 800                 | 800                 | Park et al. 1994         |
| Atlantic silverside<br>(59.4 mm, 2.15 g),<br><i>Menidia menidia</i> | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 10                 | 6,400 <sup>c</sup>    | -                   | -                   | Roberts et al. 1982      |
| Atlantic silverside (adult),<br>Menidia menidia                     | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 30                 | 2,032 <sup>c</sup>    | -                   | -                   | Cardin 1985              |

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | 2001 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference            |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Atlantic silverside (juvenile),<br>Menidia menidia                    | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30                 | 28,532°               | -                   | -                   | Cardin 1985          |
| Atlantic silverside (juvenile),<br>Menidia menidia                    | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 30                 | 13,652°               | -                   | -                   | Cardin 1985          |
| Atlantic silverside<br>(larva, 1d),<br><i>Menidia menidia</i>         | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30.4               | <u>1.054</u>          | 779.8               | 1,054               | Cardin 1985          |
| Striped bass (63 d),<br>Morone saxatilis                              | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 1                  | 75.0                  | 75.0                | 75.0                | Palawski et al. 1985 |
| Cabezon (larva),<br>Scorpaenichthys marmoratus                        | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 27                 | >200                  | >200                | >200                | Dinnel et al. 1989   |
| Pinfish (subadult),<br>Lagodon rhomboides                             | S, U                | Cadmium             | 1                  | <u>1,000</u>          | -                   | 1,000               | Sharp 1988           |
| Shiner perch<br>(adult, 87 mm),<br><i>Cymatogaster aggregata</i>      | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30.1               | <u>11.000</u>         | 11,000              | 11,000              | Dinnel et al. 1989   |
| Striped mullet<br>(juvenile, 50 mm),<br><i>Mugil cephalus</i>         | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 37.3               | 28,000 <sup>c</sup>   | -                   | -                   | Hilmy et al. 1985    |
| Striped mullet (fry, 10 mm),<br>Mugil cephalus                        | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 37.3               | <u>7,079</u>          | 7,079               | 7,079               | Hilmy et al. 1985    |
| White mullet,<br>Mugil curema   | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 36                 | <u>12,000</u>         | -                   | 12,000              | Chung 1978           |
| Mozambique tilapia<br>(27 mm),<br>Oreochromis mossambicus             | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 1                  | > <u>80,000</u>       | -                   | >80,000             | Chung 1983           |
| Cunner<br>(2-3 yr., 1 cm, 14-29 g),<br><i>Tautogolabrus adspersus</i> | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | 25,900                | -                   | 25,900              | Robohm 1986          |

| Species  | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Acute Value<br>(µg/L) | 2001 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | 2016 SMAV<br>(µg/L) | Reference         |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Winter flounder (larva),<br>Pseudopleuronectes<br>americanus | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | _                  | <u>14,297</u>         | 14,297              | 14,297              | Cardin 1985       |
| Scorpionfish (287 g),<br>Scorpaena guttata                   | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | _                  | <u>62,000</u>         | -                   | 62,000              | Brown et al. 1984 |

<sup>a</sup> S=static, R=renewal, F=flow-through, U=unmeasured, M=measured
 <sup>c</sup> Data not used to calculate SMAV because more sensitive lifestage available.
 <sup>f</sup> Study reported a dissolved value only and this value was converted to total cadmium with a conversion factor of 1.028, 1.059 and 1.093 for total hardness levels of 50, 100 and 200 mg/L, respectively for freshwater species and 1.006 for saltwater species.
 <sup>g</sup> Not used to calculate SMAV because either a more definitive value available or value is considered an outlier.
 <sup>i</sup> Data not used to calculate SMAV because flow-through measure test(s) available.

Appendix C Acceptable Freshwater Chronic Toxicity Data

### Appendix Table C-1. Acceptable Freshwater Chronic Toxicity Data

(Values normalized to total hardness=100 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub> using pooled hardness slope of 0.7977 and expressed as total cadmium). (Underlined values are used in SMCV calculation and values in bold represent new/revised values since 2001 AWQC document). (Species are organized phylogenetically).

| Species  | Method <sup>a</sup> | Test <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L<br>CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Chronic<br>Limits<br>(µg/L) | MATC<br>(µg/L)                      | ЕС <sub>20</sub><br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Chronic<br>Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMCV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMCV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Oligochaete,<br>Aeolosoma headleyi                       | R, M                | LC                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 175<br>(160-190)                         | 32-50.2                     | 40.08<br>(growth &<br>reproduction) | 57.35<br>(growth)          | <u>36.70</u>  | 34.66                  | 36.70                  | Niederlehner et al. 1984 |
|  |                     |                   |                     |  |                             |                                     |                            |   |                        |                        |                          |
| Oligochaete (2-2.5 cm),<br><i>Lumbriculus variegatus</i> | R, M                | 28 d              | -                   | 140                                      | 86.9-107.6                  | 96.70<br>(reproduction)             | 19.83<br>(reproduction)    | <u>15.16</u>  | -                      | -                      | Straus 2011              |
| Oligochaete (adult),<br>Lumbriculus variegatus           | R, M                | 28 d              | -                   | 22                                       | 2.3->2.3                    | >2.3<br>(survival)                  | -                          | >7.695 <sup>°</sup>                                   | -                      | 15.16                  | Straus 2011              |
|  |                     |                   | •                   | •  | •                           |                                     |                            |   |                        |                        |                          |
| Snail<br>(<24 hr, egg masses),<br><i>Aplexa hypnorum</i> | F, M                | LC                | Cadmium chloride    | 45.3                                     | 4.41-7.63                   | 5.801<br>(-)                        | 4.002<br>(reproduction)    | <u>7.525</u>  | -                      |                        | Holcombe et al.<br>1984  |
| Snail<br>(<24 hr, egg masses),<br><i>Aplexa hypnorum</i> | F, M                | LC                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 45.3                                     | 2.50-4.79                   | 3.460<br>(-)                        | 0.8737<br>(survival)       | <u>1.643</u>  | 8.055                  | 3.516                  | Holcombe et al.<br>1984  |
| * **   | •                   |                   | •                   |  |                             | •                                   | •                          |   | •                      |                        | •                        |
| Pond snail (5 mm),<br>Lymnaea stagnalis                  | R, M                | 31 d              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 135<br>(130-140)                         | 9.43-28.3                   | 16.34<br>(growth)                   | 1.944<br>(survival)        | <u>1.530</u>  | -                      | -                      | Pais 2012                |
| Pond snail (10 mm),<br>Lymnaea stagnalis                 | R, M                | 31 d              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 135<br>(130-140)                         | 28.3-94.3                   | 51.66<br>(survival)                 | 35.56<br>(growth)          | <u>27.99</u>  | -                      | -                      | Pais 2012                |
| Pond snail (15 mm),<br>Lymnaea stagnalis                 | R, M                | 31 d              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 135<br>(130-140)                         | 94.3->94.3                  | >94.3<br>(growth)                   | 28.68<br>(growth)          | 22.57   | -                      | -                      | Pais 2012                |
| Pond snail (5 mm),<br>Lymnaea stagnalis                  | R, M                | 28 d              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 90                                       | 5.20->5.20                  | >5.20<br>(survival &<br>growth)     | -                          | >5.655°   | -                      | 9.887                  | Pais 2012                |
|  |                     |                   |                     |  |                             |                                     | •                          |   |                        |                        | •                        |
| Mudsnail,<br>Potamopyrgus<br>antipodarum                 | R, M                | 28 d              | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | -  | 0.806-3.44                  | 1.665<br>(reproduction)             | 2.641<br>(reproduction)    | -   | -                      | NA <sup>f</sup>        | Sieratowicz et al. 2011  |

| Species  | Method <sup>a</sup> | Test <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L<br>CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Chronic<br>Limits<br>(µg/L) | MATC<br>(µg/L)                        | ЕС <sub>20</sub><br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Chronic<br>Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMCV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMCV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                                   |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Fatmucket (juvenile),<br>Lampsilis siliquoidea | F, M                | 28 d              | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 44<br>(40-48)                            | 4.4-8.2                     | 6.007<br>(survival &<br>growth)       | 5.868<br>(growth)          | <u>11.29</u>  | -                      | 11.29                  | Wang et al.<br>2010d                        |
| Cladoceran,<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia              | -                   | LC                | -                   | 100                                      | -                           | 2.20                                  | -                          | 2.200 <sup>c</sup>                                    | -                      | -                      | Spehar and<br>Fiandt 1986                   |
| Cladoceran,<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia              | R, M                | LC                | -                   | 20                                       | 10-19                       | 13.78<br>(-)                          | -                          | 49.75 <sup>°</sup>                                    | -                      | -                      | Jop et al. 1995                             |
| Cladoceran,<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia              | R, M                | LC                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 270                                      | 5.304-<br>9.934             | 7.259<br>(survival &<br>reproduction) | 6.129<br>(reproduction)    | <u>2.775</u>  | -                      | -                      | Southwest<br>Texas State<br>Univeristy 2000 |
| Cladoceran,<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia              | R, M                | LC                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 270                                      | 1.073-<br>2.391             | 1.602<br>(reproduction)               | 2.262<br>(reproduction)    | <u>1.024</u>  | -                      | -                      | Southwest<br>Texas State<br>Univeristy 2000 |
| Cladoceran,<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia              | R, M                | LC                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 270                                      | 3.066-<br>4.108             | 3.549<br>(reproduction)               | 3.029<br>(reproduction)    | <u>1.371</u>  | -                      | -                      | Southwest<br>Texas State<br>Univeristy 2000 |
| Cladoceran,<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia              | R, M                | LC                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 270                                      | 5.457-<br>7.174             | 6.257<br>(survival &<br>reproduction) | 3.376<br>(reproduction)    | <u>1.528</u>  | -                      | -                      | Southwest<br>Texas State<br>Univeristy 2000 |
| Cladoceran,<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia              | R, M                | LC                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 270                                      | 1.748-<br>2.391             | 2.044<br>(reproduction)               | 1.341<br>(reproduction)    | <u>0.6071</u>   | -                      | -                      | Southwest<br>Texas State<br>Univeristy 2000 |
| Cladoceran,<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia              | -                   | LC                | -                   | 170                                      | 1.1-3.4                     | 1.93<br>(reproduction)                | -                          | 1.264 <sup>c</sup>                                    | 45.40                  | 1.293                  | Brooks et al.<br>2004                       |
| Cladoceran,<br>Ceriodaphnia reticulata         | -                   | LC                | -                   | 44                                       | 3.6-7.5                     | 5.20<br>(-)                           | -                          | 10.01   | -                      | NA <sup>g</sup>        | Spehar and<br>Carlson 1984a,b               |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna                   | R, M                | LC                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 53                                       | 0.08-0.29                   | 0.1523<br>(reproduction)              | -                          | 0.2527°   | -                      | -                      | Chapman et al.<br>Manuscript,<br>1980       |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna                   | R, M                | LC                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 103                                      | 0.16-0.28                   | 0.2117<br>(reproduction)              | 0.2118<br>(reproduction)   | <u>0.2068</u>   | -                      | -                      | Chapman et al.<br>Manuscript,<br>1980       |

| Species                               | Method <sup>a</sup> | Test <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L<br>CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Chronic<br>Limits<br>(µg/L) | MATC<br>(µg/L)                       | ЕС <sub>20</sub><br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Chronic<br>Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMCV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMCV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                                      |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna          | R, M                | LC                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 209                                      | 0.21-0.91                   | 0.4371<br>(reproduction)             | 0.3545<br>(reproduction)   | <u>0.1969</u>   | -                      | -                      | Chapman et al.<br>Manuscript,<br>1980          |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna          | R, M                | LC                | -                   | 200                                      | 0.37-0.48                   | 0.37<br>(EC <sub>20</sub> )          | 0.37<br>(-)                | <u>0.2128</u>   | -                      | -                      | Canton and<br>Slooff 1982                      |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna          | R, M                | LC                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 150                                      | 5.0-10                      | 7.07<br>(reproduction)               | 6.166<br>(survival)        | <u>4.461</u>  | -                      | -                      | Bodar et al.<br>1988b                          |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna          | R, M                | LC                | Cadmium             | 130                                      | <1.86-1.86                  | <1.86<br>(reproduction)              | 1.677<br>(reproduction)    | <u>1.360</u>  | -                      | -                      | Borgmann et al.<br>1989a; b                    |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna | R, M                | LC                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 170                                      | 0.6-2.0                     | 1.10<br>(growth)                     | -                          | 0.7203 <sup>c</sup>                                   | -                      | -                      | Baird et al. 1990                              |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna | R, M                | LC                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 99                                       | 1.67-3.43                   | 2.39<br>(reproduction)               | 2.496<br>(reproduction)    | <u>2.516</u>  | -                      | -                      | Chadwick<br>Ecological<br>Consultants<br>2003  |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna | R, M                | LC                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 51                                       | 1.97-3.43                   | 2.60<br>(reproduction)               | 2.373<br>(reproduction)    | <u>4.059</u>  | -                      | -                      | Chadwick<br>Ecological<br>Consultants<br>2003  |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna | R, M                | LC                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -  | 0.328-<br>0.656             | 0.46<br>(reproduction)               | 1.528<br>(survival)        | NA <sup>c</sup>                                       | <0.634<br>0            | 0.9150                 | Jemec et al.<br>2008                           |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia pulex          | R, M                | LC                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 65                                       | 5.5-10.2                    | 7.49<br>(survival &<br>reproduction) | 6.214<br>(growth)          | <u>8.761</u>  | -                      | -                      | Niederlehner<br>1984                           |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex | R, M                | LC                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 52                                       | 14.6->14.6                  | >14.6<br>(reproduction)              | 3.051<br>(reproduction)    | <u>5.140</u>  | -                      | -                      | Chadwick<br>Ecological<br>Consultants<br>2003  |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia pulex          | _                   | LC                | -                   | 52                                       | -                           | -                                    | 1.45<br>(survival)         | <u>2.443</u>  | -                      | -                      | Chadwick<br>Ecological<br>Consultants<br>2004a |

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Test <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L<br>CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Chronic<br>Limits<br>(µg/L) | MATC<br>(µg/L)   | ЕС <sub>20</sub><br>(µg/L)  | Normalized<br>Chronic<br>Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMCV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMCV<br>(μg/L) | Reference                                      |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|---|---|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia pulex  | -                   | LC                | -                   | 52                                       | -                           | -  | 2.17<br>(reproduction)  | <u>3.655</u>  | 10.30                  | 4.478                  | Chadwick<br>Ecological<br>Consultants<br>2004a |
|   |                     |                   |                     |  |                             | 0.984  |   |   | 1                      |                        |  |
| Amphipod (7-8 d),<br><i>Hyalella azteca</i>                                     | F, M                | LC                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 280                                      | 0.51-1.9                    | (growth &<br>survival)   | 1.695<br>(reproduction)   | <u>0.7453</u>   | 0.4590                 | 0.7453                 | Ingersoll and<br>Kemble 2001                   |
| Midge (larva, <24 hr),  |                     |                   | Cadmium             |  |                             | 9.753  | 4.548   |   |                        |                        | Ingersoll and                                  |
| <i>Chironomus dilutus</i>   | F, M                | LC                | chloride            | 280                                      | 5.8-16.4                    | (growth)   | (percent hatch)   | <u>2.000</u>  | 4.686                  | 2.000                  | Kemble 2001                                    |
|   |                     |                   | I                   |  |                             |  |   |   | I                      |                        |  |
| Rio Grande cutthroat<br>trout (eyed egg),<br>Oncorhynchus clarkii<br>virginalis | F, M                | ELS               | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 44.9                                     | 1.48-3.37                   | 2.296 <sup>e</sup><br>(2.233<br>dissolved)<br>(survival,<br>growth &<br>biomass) | 1.871 <sup>e</sup><br>(1.82<br>dissolved)<br>(survival,<br>growth &<br>biomass) | <u>3.543</u>  | -                      | 3.543                  | Brinkman 2012                                  |
| ~   |                     |                   | 1                   |  |                             | 1  | 1   |   | 1                      | 1                      | 1  |
| Coho salmon<br>(Lake Superior),<br>Oncorhynchus kisutch                         | -                   | ELS               | Cadmium chloride    | 44                                       | 1.3-3.4                     | 2.102<br>(-)   | -   | 4.046   | -                      | -                      | Eaton et al.<br>1978                           |
| Coho salmon<br>(West Coast),<br>Oncorhynchus kisutch                            | -                   | ELS               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 44                                       | 4.1-12.5                    | 7.159<br>(-)   | -   | 13.78   | 7.127                  | NA <sup>g</sup>        | Eaton et al.<br>1978                           |
|   | 1                   |                   | I                   |  |                             |  | 1   |   | 1                      |                        |  |
| Rainbow trout<br>(adult, female, 270 d),<br><i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>          | -                   | LC                | -                   | 250                                      | 3.39-5.48                   | 4.310<br>(-)   | 3.319<br>(reproduction)   | <u>1.598</u>  | -                      | -                      | Brown et al.<br>1994                           |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss   | F, M                | PLC               | -                   | 46                                       | 1.25-1.74                   | 1.47<br>(lethal to 1%)   | 2.473<br>(survival)   | <u>4.593</u>  | -                      | -                      | Davies et al.<br>1993                          |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss   | F, M                | PLC               | -                   | 217                                      | 2.55-5.03                   | 3.58<br>(lethal to 1%)   | 4.762<br>(survival)   | <u>2.567</u>  | -                      | -                      | Davies et al.<br>1993                          |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss   | F, M                | PLC               | -                   | 413.8                                    | 2.57-5.16                   | 3.64<br>(lethal to 1%)   | 3.808<br>(survival)   | <u>1.226</u>  | -                      | -                      | Davies et al.<br>1993                          |

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Test <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L<br>CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Chronic<br>Limits<br>(µg/L)     | MATC<br>(µg/L)  | ЕС <sub>20</sub><br>(µg/L)                               | Normalized<br>Chronic<br>Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMCV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMCV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                            |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|--|---|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                       | F, M                | ELS               | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 301                                      | (µg/L)<br>8.20-14.2             | (µg/L)<br>10.8<br>(survival)                            | 9.508<br>(survival)                                      | (µg/L)<br>3.947 <sup>d</sup>                          | (µg/L)<br>-            | (µg/L)<br>-            | Davies and<br>Brinkman<br>1994b      |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                       | F, M                | ELS               | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 282                                      | 1.48-2.24<br>(aged<br>solution) | 1.82<br>(survival)                                      | -  | 0.7962 <sup>c</sup>                                   | -                      | -                      | Davies and<br>Brinkman<br>1994b      |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                       | F, M                | ELS               | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 29                                       | 1.02-1.89                       | 1.39<br>(survival)                                      | 2.604<br>(survival)                                      | <b>6.989</b> <sup>d</sup>                             | -                      | -                      | Davies and<br>Brinkman<br>1994b      |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                       | F, M                | ELS               | -                   | 103                                      | 1.3-2.7                         | 1.87<br>(survival)                                      | 3.471<br>(survival)                                      | <b>3.389<sup>d</sup></b>                              | -                      | -                      | Besser et al.<br>2007                |
| Rainbow trout<br>(4 hr post fert),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss   | R, M                | ELS               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 6.8                                      | 0.25-2.5                        | 0.79<br>(delayed hatch<br>& growth)                     | -  | 6.743 <sup>c</sup>                                    | -                      | -                      | Lizardo-Daudt<br>and Kennedy<br>2008 |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                       | F, M                | ELS               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 19.7                                     | 0.6-1.3                         | 0.905 <sup>e</sup><br>(0.88<br>dissolved)<br>(survival) | 1.312 <sup>e</sup><br>(1.276<br>dissolved)<br>(survival) | <b>4.794</b> <sup>d</sup>                             | -                      | -                      | Mebane et al.<br>2008                |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                       | F, M                | ELS               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 29.4                                     | <0.16-0.16                      | <0.164 <sup>e</sup><br>(<0.16<br>dissolved)<br>(growth) | 2.386 <sup>e</sup><br>(2.321<br>dissolved)<br>(survival) | 6.334 <sup>d</sup>                                    | -                      | -                      | Mebane et al.<br>2008                |
| Rainbow trout (1 dph),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss               | F, M                | ELS               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 100                                      | -                               | -   | 5.613 <sup>e</sup><br>(5.3 dissolved)<br>(survival)      | 5.612 <sup>d</sup>                                    | 2.186                  | 2.192                  | Wang et al.<br>2014a                 |
| Chinook salmon<br>(egg-fry),<br>Oncorhynchus<br>tshawytscha | F, M                | ELS               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 25                                       | 1.30-1.88                       | 1.563<br>(survival)                                     | 1.465<br>(growth)  | <u>4.426</u>  | 4.366                  | 4.426                  | Chapman 1975                         |
| Atlantic salmon,<br>Salmo salar                             | -                   | ELS<br>(5°C)      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 23.5                                     | 90-270                          | 155.9<br>(survival &<br>hatch)                          | 19.37<br>(biomass)                                       | 61.47 <sup>d</sup>                                    | -                      | -                      | Rombough and<br>Garside 1982         |
| Atlantic salmon,<br>Salmo salar                             | -                   | ELS<br>(8.9°C)    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24.5                                     | 300-800                         | 489.9<br>(survival)                                     | 127.8<br>(biomass)                                       | 392.5 <sup>d</sup>                                    | -                      | -                      | Rombough and<br>Garside 1982         |

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Test <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L<br>CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Chronic<br>Limits<br>(µg/L) | <b>ΜΑΤ</b> C<br>(μg/L)               | ЕС <sub>20</sub><br>(µg/L) | Normalized<br>Chronic<br>Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMCV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMCV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                             |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Atlantic salmon (alevin),<br>Salmo salar        | -                   | ELS<br>(9.6°C)    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 23.5                                     | 2.5-8.2                     | 4.53<br>(survival)                   | 0.7528<br>(biomass)        | <u>(µg/L)</u><br><u>2.389</u>                         | (µg/L)<br>13.24        | 2.389                  | Rombough and<br>Garside 1982          |
| Brown trout,<br>Salmo trutta                    | -                   | ELS               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 44                                       | 3.8-11.7                    | 6.668<br>(-)                         | -                          | 12.83°  | -                      | -                      | Eaton et al.<br>1978                  |
| Brown trout<br>(adult, female),<br>Salmo trutta | -                   | LC                | Cadmium sulfate     | 250                                      | 9.34-29.1                   | 16.49<br>(growth)                    | 15.15<br>(survival)        | 7.294 <sup>d</sup>                                    | -                      | -                      | Brown et al.<br>1994                  |
| Brown trout,<br>Salmo trutta                    | F, M                | ELS               | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 36.9                                     | 1.11-1.6                    | 1.33<br>(survival)                   | 1.368<br>(survival)        | <u>3.030</u>  | -                      | -                      | Davies and<br>Brinkman 1994a          |
| Brown trout (fingerling),<br>Salmo trutta       | F, M                | ELS               | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 37.6                                     | <0.7-0.7                    | <0.7<br>(growth &<br>survival)       | 0.624<br>(survival)        | <u>1.361</u>  | -                      | -                      | Davies and<br>Brinkman 1994c          |
| Brown trout (eggs),<br>Salmo trutta             | F, M                | ELS               | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 149                                      | 9.62-19.1                   | 13.56<br>(survival)                  | 16.02<br>(biomass)         | <u>11.65</u>  | -                      | -                      | Brinkman and<br>Hansen 2004a;<br>2007 |
| Brown trout (eggs),<br>Salmo trutta             | F, M                | ELS               | Cadmium sulfate     | 71.3                                     | 4.68-8.64                   | 6.36<br>(survival)                   | 5.187<br>(biomass)         | <u>6.793</u>  | -                      | -                      | Brinkman and<br>Hansen 2004a;<br>2007 |
| Brown trout (eggs),<br>Salmo trutta             | F, M                | ELS               | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 30.6                                     | 2.54-4.87                   | 3.52<br>(survival)                   | 2.807<br>(biomass)         | <u>7.218</u>  | 8.360                  | 4.725                  | Brinkman and<br>Hansen 2004a;<br>2007 |
| Brook trout,<br>Salvelinus fontinalis           | -                   | LC                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 44                                       | 1.7-3.4                     | 2.404<br>(growth of F3<br>juveniles) | 1.224<br>(reproduction)    | <u>2.356</u>  | -                      | -                      | Benoit et al.<br>1976                 |
| Brook trout,<br>Salvelinus fontinalis           | -                   | ELS               | Cadmium chloride    | 37                                       | 1-3                         | 1.732<br>(growth)                    | 2.187<br>(survival)        | 4.833 <sup>d</sup>                                    | -                      | -                      | Sauter et al.<br>1976                 |
| Brook trout,<br>Salvelinus fontinalis           | -                   | ELS               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 188                                      | 7-12                        | 9.165<br>(survival &<br>growth)      | 9.172<br>(survival)        | 5.543 <sup>d</sup>                                    | -                      | -                      | Sauter et al.<br>1976                 |
| Brook trout,<br>Salvelinus fontinalis           | -                   | ELS               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 44                                       | 1.1-3.8                     | 2.045<br>(-)                         | -                          | 3.935 <sup>c</sup>                                    | 4.416                  | 2.356                  | Eaton et al.<br>1978                  |

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Test <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L<br>CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Chronic<br>Limits<br>(µg/L) | MATC<br>(µg/L)         | EC <sub>20</sub><br>(μg/L) | Normalized<br>Chronic<br>Value <sup>b</sup><br>(µg/L) | 2001<br>SMCV<br>(µg/L) | 2016<br>SMCV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                     |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Lake trout,<br>Salvelinus namaycush                       | -                   | ELS               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 44                                       | (µg/L)<br>4.4-12.3          | (µg/L)<br>7.357<br>(-) | (μg/L)<br>_                | (µg/L)<br>14.16                                       | (µg/L)<br>13.51        | NA <sup>g</sup>        | Eaton et al.<br>1978          |
| Northern pike,<br>Esox lucius                             | -                   | ELS               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 44                                       | 4.2-12.9                    | 7.361<br>(-)           | -                          | <u>14.17</u>  | 13.52                  | 14.17                  | Eaton et al.<br>1978          |
| Fathead minnow<br>(0.23 g),<br><i>Pimephales promelas</i> | -                   | LC                | Cadmium sulfate     | 201                                      | 37-57                       | 45.92<br>(-)           | 24.71<br>(reproduction)    | <u>14.16</u>  | -                      | -                      | Pickering and<br>Gast 1972    |
| Fathead minnow,<br><i>Pimephales promelas</i>             | -                   | ELS               | -                   | 44                                       | 9-18                        | 12.73<br>(-)           | -                          | 24.50 <sup>c</sup>                                    | -                      | -                      | Spehar and<br>Carlson 1984a,b |
| Fathead minnow,<br>Pimephales promelas                    | -                   | ELS               | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 44                                       | -                           | 10.0<br>(-)            | -                          | 19.25 <sup>c</sup>                                    | 27.37                  | 14.16                  | Spehar and<br>Fiandt 1986     |
| White sucker,<br>Catostomus commersoni                    | -                   | ELS               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 44                                       | 4.2-12.0                    | 7.099<br>(-)           | -                          | <u>13.66</u>  | 13.04                  | 13.66                  | Eaton et al.<br>1978          |
| Flagfish,<br>Jordanella floridae                          | -                   | LC                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 44                                       | 4.1-8.1                     | 5.763<br>(-)           | 5.018<br>(reproduction)    | <u>9.659</u>  | -                      | -                      | Spehar 1976a,b                |
| Flagfish,<br>Jordanella floridae                          | -                   | LC                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 47.5                                     | 3.0-6.5                     | 4.416 (-)              | 6.274<br>(reproduction)    | <u>11.36</u>  | -                      | -                      | Carlson et al.<br>1982        |
| Flagfish,<br>Jordanella floridae                          | -                   | LC                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 47.5                                     | 3.4-7.3                     | 4.982<br>(-)           | 3.341<br>(reproduction)    | <u>6.050</u>  | 8.886                  | 8.723                  | Carlson et al.<br>1982        |
| Bluegill,<br>Lepomis macrochirus                          | -                   | LC                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 207                                      | 31-80                       | 49.80<br>(-)           | 29.35<br>(survival)        | <u>16.43</u>  | 29.05                  | 16.43                  | Eaton 1974                    |
| Smallmouth bass,<br>Micropterus dolomieui                 | -                   | ELS               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 44                                       | 4.3-12.7                    | 7.390<br>(-)           | -                          | <u>14.22</u>  | 13.58                  | 14.22                  | Eaton et al.<br>1978          |
| Blue tilapia,<br>Oreochromis aurea                        | -                   | LC                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 145                                      | >52.0                       | >52.0<br>(-)           | -                          | > <u>38.66</u>  | >39.48                 | >38.66                 | Papoutsoglou<br>and Abel 1988 |
| Mottled sculpin,<br>Cottus bairdi                         | F, M                | ELS               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 103                                      | 1.4-2.6                     | 1.908<br>(survival)    | 1.762<br>(biomass)         | <u>1.721</u>  | -                      | -                      | Besser et al.<br>2007         |

|                  |                     |                   |          |                     |          |            |                  | Normalized         |        |        |               |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|------------|------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|---------------|
|                  |                     |                   |          | Hardness            | Chronic  |            |                  | Chronic            | 2001   | 2016   |               |
|                  |                     |                   |          | (mg/L               | Limits   | MATC       | EC <sub>20</sub> | Value <sup>b</sup> | SMCV   | SMCV   |               |
| Species          | Method <sup>a</sup> | Test <sup>a</sup> | Chemical | CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | (µg/L)   | (µg/L)     | (µg/L)           | (µg/L)             | (µg/L) | (µg/L) | Reference     |
| Mottled sculpin, | ЕM                  | ELS               | Cadmium  | 102                 | 0.59-1.3 | 0.8758     | 1.285            | 1 255              |        | 1.470  | Besser et al. |
| Cottus bairdii   | F, M                | ELS               | chloride | 103                 | 0.39-1.5 | (survival) | (survival)       | <u>1.255</u>       | -      | 1.470  | 2007          |

<sup>a</sup> R=renewal, F=flow-through, U=unmeasured, M=measured, ELS=early life-cycle test, PLC=partial life-cycle test, LC=life-cycle test. <sup>b</sup> Freshwater data normalized to a hardness of 100 mg/L using the pooled acute slope of 0.7977. <sup>c</sup> Not used to calculate SMCV because other normalized data available or normalized EC20 values available.

<sup>d</sup> Not used to calculate SMCV because either a more definitive value available, value is considered an outlier, or preference was given to the more sensitive exposure scenario (LC versus ELS tests).

<sup>e</sup> Study reported a dissolved value only and was converted to total cadmium with a conversion factor of 1.028, 1.059, and 1.093 for hardness of 50, 100, and 200 mg/L, respectively for freshwater species and 1.006 for saltwater species.

<sup>f</sup> Freshwater data not normalized so no SMCV calculated.

<sup>g</sup> No SMCV calculated because normalized EC<sub>20</sub> data available for the genus.

|                       | Hardness                  | Chronic Value |                  |                                 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Species               | (mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | (µg/L)        | Endpoint         | Reference                       |
| Daphnia magna         | 53                        | 0.1523        | MATC             | Chapman et al. Manuscript, 1980 |
| Daphnia magna         | 103                       | 0.2117        | MATC             | Chapman et al. Manuscript, 1980 |
| Daphnia magna         | 209                       | 0.4371        | MATC             | Chapman et al. Manuscript, 1980 |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss   | 250                       | 3.319         | EC <sub>20</sub> | Brown et al. 1994               |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss   | 301                       | 9.508         | EC <sub>20</sub> | Davies and Brinkman 1994b       |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss   | 29                        | 2.604         | EC <sub>20</sub> | Davies and Brinkman 1994b       |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss   | 103                       | 3.471         | EC <sub>20</sub> | Besser et al. 2007              |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss   | 19.7                      | 1.312         | EC <sub>20</sub> | Mebane et al. 2008              |
| Oncorhynchus mykiss   | 29.4                      | 2.386         | EC <sub>20</sub> | Mebane et al. 2008              |
| Salmo trutta          | 250                       | 15.15         | EC <sub>20</sub> | Brown et al. 1994               |
| Salmo trutta          | 36.9                      | 1.368         | EC <sub>20</sub> | Davies and Brinkman 1994a       |
| Salmo trutta          | 37.6                      | 0.624         | EC <sub>20</sub> | Davies and Brinkman 1994c       |
| Salmo trutta          | 149.2                     | 16.02         | EC <sub>20</sub> | Brinkman and Hansen 2004a; 2007 |
| Salmo trutta          | 71.3                      | 5.187         | EC <sub>20</sub> | Brinkman and Hansen 2004a; 2007 |
| Salmo trutta          | 30.6                      | 2.807         | EC <sub>20</sub> | Brinkman and Hansen 2004a; 2007 |
| Salvelinus fontinalis | 44                        | 1.224         | EC <sub>20</sub> | Benoit et al. 1976              |
| Salvelinus fontinalis | 37                        | 2.187         | EC <sub>20</sub> | Sauter et al. 1976              |
| Salvelinus fontinalis | 188                       | 9.172         | EC <sub>20</sub> | Sauter et al. 1976              |

**Appendix Table C-2. Chronic Values used to develop the Chronic Hardness Correction Slope** 

# Appendix Table C-3. Chronic Freshwater Total to Dissolved Conversion Factors for Cadmium based on Hardness.

| Hardness<br>(mg/L as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Conversion Factor <sup>a</sup> |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 25                                       | 0.9670                         |
| 50                                       | 0.9380                         |
| 75                                       | 0.9210                         |
| 100                                      | 0.9090                         |
| 150                                      | 0.8920                         |
| 200                                      | 0.8800                         |
| 250                                      | 0.8707                         |
| 300                                      | 0.8630                         |
| 350                                      | 0.8566                         |
| 400                                      | 0.8510                         |

a The conversion factor (CF) is calculated as:  $CF = 1.101672 - (ln (hardness) \times 0.041838)$ .

Appendix DAcceptable Estuarine/Marine Chronic Toxicity Data

#### Appendix Table D-1. Acceptable Estuarine/Marine Chronic Toxicity Data

(Underlined values are used in SMCV calculation and values in bold represent new/revised values since 2001 AWQC document). (Species are organized phylogenetically).

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Test | Chemical            | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Chronic<br>Limits<br>(µg/L) | MATC<br>(µg/L)  | ΕC <sub>20</sub><br>(μg/L) | 2001<br>SMCV<br>(μg/L) | 2016<br>SMCV<br>(µg/L) | Reference                                   |
|---|---------------------|------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Mysid,<br>Americamysis bahia  | -                   | LC   | Cadmium chloride    | 15-23              | 6.4-10.6                    | 8.237           | <u>5.605</u>               | -                      | -                      | Nimmo et al. 1977a                          |
| Mysid,<br>Americamysis bahia  | -                   | LC   | Cadmium chloride    | 30                 | 5.1-10                      | 7.141           | <u>10.93</u>               | -                      | -                      | Gentile et al. 1982;<br>Lussier et al. 1985 |
| Mysid,<br>Americamysis bahia  | -                   | LC   | Cadmium chloride    | 30                 | <4-4                        | <4 <sup>d</sup> | <u>5.833</u>               | 6.173                  | 6.149                  | Carr et al. 1985                            |
| Mysid,<br>(formerly, Mysidopsis<br>bigelowi)<br>Americamysis bigelowi | -                   | LC   | Cadmium<br>chloride | _                  | 5.1-10                      | 7.141           | <u>11.61</u>               | 7.141                  | 11.61                  | Gentile et al. 1982                         |

<sup>a</sup> S=static, R=renewal; F=flow-through, U=unmeasured, M=measured, ELS=early life-cycle test, LC=life-cycle test

Appendix E Acceptable Freshwater Plant Toxicity Data

| Species  | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L as<br>CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Duration | Effect                              | Chronic<br>Limits<br>(µg/L) | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---|----------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alga,<br>Euglena gracilis                      | -                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | -   | -        | Morphological<br>abnormalities      | -                           | 5,000                   | Nakano et al. 1980       |
| Alga,<br>Euglena gracilis anabaena             | -                   | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -   | -        | Cell division inhibition            | -                           | 20,000                  | Nakano et al. 1980       |
| Blue-green alga,<br>Anabaena doliolum          | R, U                | -                   | -   | 12 d     | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(lethal)        | -                           | 75,000                  | Kaur et al. 2002         |
| Blue-green alga,<br>Anabaena doliolum          | R, U                | -                   | -   | 12 d     | Algicidal                           | -                           | 250,000                 | Kaur et al. 2002         |
| Blue-green alga,<br>Anabaena flos-aquae        | -                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | -   | 96 hr    | $EC_{50}$                           | -                           | 120                     | Rachlin et al. 1984      |
| Blue-green alga (15 d),<br>Anabaena flos-aquae | S, U                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -   | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub>                    | -                           | 140                     | Heng et al. 2004         |
| Blue-green alga,<br>Microcystis aeruginosa     | -                   | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -   | -        | Incipient inhibition                | -                           | 70                      | Bringmann 1975           |
| Blue-green alga,<br>Microcystis aeruginosa     | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | -   | 14 d     | Growth                              | 56.21-112.41                | 79.49                   | Zhou et al. 2006         |
| Blue-green alga,<br>Spirulina platensis        | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -   | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth)        | -                           | 18,350                  | Rangsayatorn et al. 2002 |
| Diatom,<br>Asterionella formosa                | -                   | -                   | -   | -        | Factor of 10 growth rate decrease   | -                           | 2                       | Conway 1978              |
| Diatom,<br>Navicula incerta                    | -                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | -   | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub>                    | -                           | 310                     | Rachlin et al. 1982      |
| Diatom,<br>Navicula pelliculosa                | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -   | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(mat formation) | -                           | 31                      | Irving et al. 2009       |
| Diatom,<br>Nitzschia costerium                 | -                   | Cadmium chloride    | -   | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub>                    | -                           | 480                     | Rachlin et al. 1982      |

### Appendix Table E-1. Acceptable Freshwater Plant Toxicity Data

| Species                                 | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L as<br>CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Duration | Effect                              | Chronic<br>Limits<br>(µg/L) | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                           |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---|----------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|   | 1                   | 1                   |   |          |                                     |                             | 1                       |                                     |
| Diatom,<br><i>Nitzschia palea</i>       | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | -   | 5 d      | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth)        | -                           | 27.6                    | Branco et al. 2010                  |
| Green alga,<br>Ankistrodesmus falcatus  | -                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | -   | -        | 58% reduction in growth             | -                           | 2,500                   | Devi Prasad and Devi<br>Prasad 1982 |
| Green alga,<br>Chara vulgaris           | S, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | -   | 7 d      | Lethal dose                         | -                           | 56.2                    | Heumann 1987                        |
| Green alga,<br>Chara vulgaris           | S, M                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | -   | 14 d     | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth)        | -                           | 9.5                     | Heumann 1987                        |
| Green alga,                             | S, U                | Cadmium             | _   | 12 d     | EC <sub>50</sub>                    | _                           | 22,482                  | Aguilera and Amils 2005             |
| Chlamydomonas sp.                       | 5, 0                | chloride            |   | 12 u     | (growth)                            |                             | 22,402                  | Aguileta and Amin's 2005            |
| Green alga,<br>Chlamydomonas moewusii   | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | -   | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth)        | -                           | 4,100                   | Suarez et al. 2010                  |
| Green alga,<br>Chlamydomonas reinhardii | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24  | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(cell density)  | -                           | 203                     | Schafer et al. 1993                 |
| Green alga,<br>Chlamydomonas reinhardii | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24  | 7 d      | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(cell density)  | -                           | 130                     | Schafer et al. 1993                 |
| Green alga,<br>Chlamydomonas reinhardii | F, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24  | 10 d     | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(cell density)  | -                           | 99                      | Schafer et al. 1993                 |
| Green alga,<br>Chlamydomonas reinhardii | S, U                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -   | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth)        | -                           | 3,020                   | Li et al. 2012b                     |
| Green alga,<br>Chlamydomonas reinhardii | S, U                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -   | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(cell density)  | -                           | 2,690                   | Li et al. 2013                      |
| Green alga,<br>Chlamydomonas reinhardii | S, U                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -   | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(Chlorophyll a) | -                           | 1,820                   | Li et al. 2013                      |
| Green alga,<br>Chlorella pyrenoidosa    | -                   | -                   | -   | -        | Reduction in growth                 | -                           | 250                     | Hart and Scaife 1977                |
| Green alga,<br>Chlorella pyrenoidosa    | S, U                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -   | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth)        | -                           | 5,170                   | Li et al. 2012b                     |

| Species  | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L as<br>CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Duration | Effect                           | Chronic<br>Limits<br>(µg/L) | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                           |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---|----------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Green alga,<br>Chlorella pyrenoidosa                                     | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -   | 96 hr    | Reduced O <sub>2</sub> evolution | -                           | 2,810                   | Wang et al. 2013                    |
| Green alga,<br>Chlorella saccharophila                                   | -                   | Cadmium chloride    | -   | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub>                 | -                           | 105                     | Rachlin et al. 1984                 |
| Green alga,<br>Chlorella vulgaris  | -                   | -                   | -   | -        | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth)     | -                           | 50                      | Hutchinson and Stokes 1975          |
| Green alga,<br>Chlorella vulgaris  | -                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | -   | -        | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth)     | -                           | 60                      | Rosko and Rachlin 1977              |
| Green alga,<br>Chlorella vulgaris  | -                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 50  | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth)     | -                           | 3,700                   | Canton and Slooff 1982              |
| Green alga,<br>Chlorella vulgaris  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | -   | 15 d     | Growth                           | <17.99-17.99                | <17.99                  | Awasthi and Das 2005                |
| Green alga<br>(South Laguna de Bay strain),<br><i>Chlorella vulgaris</i> | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -   | 12 d     | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth)     | -                           | 1,850                   | Nacorda et al. 2007                 |
| Green alga<br>(West Laguna de Bay strain),<br>Chlorella vulgaris         | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | -   | 12 d     | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth)     | -                           | 2,500                   | Nacorda et al. 2007                 |
| Green alga,<br>Chlorella vulgaris  | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | -   | 7 d      | Stimulated growth                | <562.1-562.1                | <562.1                  | Huang et al. 2009                   |
| Green alga,<br>Chlorococcum sp.  | -                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | -   | -        | 42% reduction in growth          | -                           | 2,500                   | Devi Prasad and Devi<br>Prasad 1982 |
| Green alga,<br>Chlorococcum sp.  | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | -   | 10 d     | Growth                           | 1,000-5,000                 | 2,236                   | Qiu et al. 2006                     |
| Green alga,<br>Gonium pectorale  | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -   | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth)     | -                           | 109                     | Pereira et al. 2005                 |
| Green alga,<br>Parachlorell kessleri                                     | S, M                | _                   | -   | 5 d      | Growth and chlorophyll a content | 2-8                         | 4.000                   | Ngo et al. 2009                     |

| Species   | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L as<br>CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Duration | Effect                                      | Chronic<br>Limits<br>(µg/L) | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                     |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---|----------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Green alga,<br>Pseudokirchneriella<br>subcapitata | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 171   | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth)                | -                           | 130                     | Versteeg 1990                 |
| Green alga,<br>Pseudokirchneriella<br>subcapitata | -                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | -   | -        | Reduction in growth                         | -                           | 50                      | Bartlett et al. 1974          |
| Green alga,<br>Pseudokirchneriella<br>subcapitata | -                   | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -   | -        | Reduction in growth                         | -                           | 255                     | Slooff et al. 1983a           |
| Green alga,<br>Pseudokirchneriella<br>subcapitata | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -   | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth)                | -                           | 10,500                  | Bozeman et al. 1989           |
| Green alga,<br>Pseudokirchneriella<br>subcapitata | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -   | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth)                | -                           | 23.2                    | Thellen et al. 1989           |
| Green alga,<br>Pseudokirchneriella<br>subcapitata | S, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -   | 96 hr    | IC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth rate)           | -                           | 67.44                   | Rodgher et al. 2012           |
| Green alga,                                       |                     | Cadmium             |   |          | 2011 1 1 1 1                                |                             | 2.500                   | Devi Prasad and Devi          |
| Scenedesmus obliquus                              | -                   | chloride            | -   | -        | 39% reduction in growth                     | -                           | 2,500                   | Prasad 1982                   |
| Green alga,<br>Scenedesmus obliquus               | S, U                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -   | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth)                | -                           | 2,660                   | Li et al. 2012b               |
| Green alga,<br>Scenedesmus quadricauda            | -                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | -   | -        | Reduction in cell count                     | -                           | 6.1                     | Klass et al. 1974             |
| Green alga,<br>Scenedesmus quadricauda            | -                   | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -   | -        | Incipient inhibition                        | -                           | 310                     | Bringmann and Kuhn<br>1977a,c |
| Green alga,<br>Scenedesmus quadricauda            | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -   | 144 hr   | Growth rate and chlorophyll a concentration | <50-50                      | <50                     | Mohammed and Markert<br>2006  |
| Green alga,<br>Spirogyra decimina                 | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | _   | 96 hr    | Growth                                      | <1,124.1-<br>1,124.1        | <1,124.1                | Pribyl et al. 2005            |
| Duckweed,<br>Lemna gibba                          | S, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -   | 7 d      | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth)                | -                           | 800                     | Devi et al. 1996              |

| Species                                 | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L as<br>CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Duration | Effect                                  | Chronic<br>Limits<br>(µg/L) | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                           |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---|----------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Duckweed,<br>Lemna gibba                | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -   | 96 hr    | Growth                                  | <1-1                        | <1                      | Megateli et al. 2009                |
| Duckweed,<br>Lemna gibba                | S, U                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | -   | 96 hr    | Total chlorophyll                       | 100-500                     | 223.6                   | Doganlar 2013                       |
| Duckweed,<br>Lemna gibba                | R, U                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -   | 7 d      | Reduced chlorophyll<br>pigment          | -                           | 5,000                   | Uruc Parlak and Yilmaz<br>2013      |
| Duckweed,<br>Lemna minor                | R, M                | Cadmium chloride    | 39  | 96 hr    | Reduced chlorophyll                     | -                           | 54                      | Taraldsen and Norberg-<br>King 1990 |
| Duckweed,<br>Lemna minor                | S, U                | -                   | -   | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth)            | -                           | 200                     | Wang 1986                           |
| Duckweed,<br>Lemna minor                | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -   | 9 d      | Chlorosis symptoms                      | <112.41-<br>112.41          | <112.41                 | Paczkowska et al. 2007              |
| Duckweed,<br>Lemna minor                | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -   | 9 d      | Growth                                  | 112.41-562.05               | 251.4                   | Paczkowska et al. 2007              |
| Duckweed,<br>Lemna minor                | S, U                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | -   | 7 d      | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth)            | -                           | <2,500                  | Uysal and Taner 2007                |
| Duckweed,<br>Lemna minor                | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -   | 7 d      | Growth rate, chlorosis                  | 11.24-112.4                 | 35.54                   | Razinger et al. 2008                |
| Duckweed,<br>Lemna minor                | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | -   | 7 d      | EC <sub>20</sub> (frond abscission)     | -                           | 56.0                    | Henke et al. 2011                   |
| Duckweed,<br>Lemna minor                | R, M                | Cadmium chloride    | -   | 7 d      | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth)            | -                           | 112.4                   | Basile et al. 2012                  |
| Duckweed,<br>Lemna minor                | S, U                | Cadmium sulfate     | -   | 96 hr    | Total chlorophyll                       | 500-1,500                   | 866.0                   | Doganlar 2013                       |
| Duckweed,<br>Lemna triscula             | S, U                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | -   | 7 d      | LOEC (Chl <i>a</i> reduction)           | -                           | 112.4                   | Malec et al. 2010                   |
| Duckweed,<br>Lemna valdiviana           | -                   | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -   | -        | Reduction in number of fronds           | -                           | 10                      | Hutchinson and Czyrska<br>1972      |
| Giant duckweed,<br>Spirodela polyrrhiza | R, U                | Cadmium sulfate     | -   | 28 d     | Growth                                  | <7.63-7.63                  | <7.63                   | Sajwan and Ornes 1994               |
| Giant duckweed,<br>Spirodela polyrrhiza | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | -   | 7 d      | Multiplication rate and<br>fresh weight | <1,000-1,000                | <1,000                  | Singh et al. 2011                   |

| Species  | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L as<br>CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Duration | Effect  | Chronic<br>Limits<br>(µg/L) | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                    |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---|----------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Giant duckweed,<br>Spirodela polyrrhiza          | <b>S</b> , U        | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | -   | 96 hr    | Total chlorophyll                               | 10-50                       | 22.36                   | Doganlar 2013                |
| Duckweed,<br>Wolffia arrhiza                     | S, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -   | 7 d      | Fresh weight                                    | 112.41-1,124.1              | 355.5                   | Piotrowska et al. 2010       |
| Duckweed,<br>Wolffia arrhiza                     | S, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -   | 14 d     | Fresh weight                                    | <112.41-<br>112.41          | <112.41                 | Piotrowska et al. 2010       |
| Duckweed (3 wk),<br>Wolffia globosa              | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -   | 12 d     | Algal lethal                                    | -                           | 8,000                   | Boonyapookana et al.<br>2002 |
| Duckweed (3 wk),<br>Wolffia globosa              | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | -   | 9 d      | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(biomass)                   | -                           | 1,500                   | Boonyapookana et al. 2002    |
| Duckweed (3 wk),<br>Wolffia globosa              | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | -   | 9 d      | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(total chlorophyll content) | -                           | 500                     | Boonyapookana et al.<br>2002 |
| Pondweed,<br>Elodea canadensis                   | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -   | 7 d      | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth)                    | -                           | 112.4                   | Basile et al. 2012           |
| Feathered fern,<br>Azolla pinnata                | S, U                | -                   | -   | 96 hr    | Decrease chlorophyll                            | 100-500                     | 223.6                   | Prasad and Singh 2011        |
| Macrophyte,<br>Bacopa monnieri                   | R, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -   | 96 hr    | Cysteine content in roots                       | 1,124.1-<br>5,620.5         | 2,514                   | Singh et al. 2006            |
| Macrophyte,<br>Bacopa monnieri                   | R, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -   | 96 hr    | TBARS content in leaves<br>and roots            | 1,124.1-<br>5,620.5         | 2,514                   | Singh et al. 2006            |
| Macrophyte,<br>Bacopa monnieri                   | R, M                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -   | 96 hr    | Cysteine content in leaves                      | <1,124.1-<br>1,124.1        | <1,124.1                | Singh et al. 2006            |
| Water hyacinth (mature),<br>Eichhornia crassipes | S, U                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -   | 16 d     | Growth  | 2,500-4,000                 | 3,162                   | Hasan et al. 2007            |
| Moss,<br>Leptodictyum riparium                   | R, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -   | 7 d      | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth)                    | -                           | 562.5                   | Basile et al. 2012           |

| Species  | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Hardness<br>(mg/L as<br>CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Duration | Effect   | Chronic<br>Limits<br>(µg/L) | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                      |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---|----------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Crome sphagnum<br>(young shorts),<br>Sphagnum squarrosum | <b>S</b> , U        | Cadmium<br>chloride | -   | 25 d     | LOEC<br>(reduced chlorophyll)                                      | -                           | 1,124                   | Saxena and Saxena 2012         |
| Eurasian watermilfoil,<br>Myriophyllum spicatum          | -                   | -                   | -   | 32 d     | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(root weigtht)                                 | -                           | 7,400                   | Stanley 1974                   |
| Water lettuce,<br>Pistia stratiotes                      | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -   | 21 d     | Growth   | 8.993-17.98                 | 12.72                   | Wang et al. 2010b              |
| Macrophyte,<br>Potamogeton crispus                       | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -   | 7 d      | Decreased chlorophyll a, b<br>and carotenoid pigments in<br>leaves | <2,248-2,248                | <2,248                  | Xu et al. 2012                 |
| Sage pond weed,<br>Potamogeton pectinatus                | S, M                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -   | 96 hr    | Chlorophyll a content  | 2,810-5,620                 | 3,974                   | Rai et al. 2003                |
| Aquatic fern,<br>Salvinia cucullata                      | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -   | 8 d      | % biomass, total chlorophyll content                               | <500-500                    | <500                    | Phetsombat et al. 2006         |
| Fern,<br>Salvina natans                                  | -                   | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -   | _        | Reduction in number of fronds                                      | -                           | 10                      | Hutchinson and Czyrska<br>1972 |
| Macrophyte,<br>Vallisneria spiralis                      | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -   | 14 d     | Growth   | 4.496-8.993                 | 6.359                   | Wang et al. 2009e              |

<sup>a</sup> S=static, R=renewal; F=flow-through, U=unmeasured, M=measured

Appendix F Acceptable Estuarine/Marine Plant Toxicity Data

| Species                                      | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Duration | Effect   | Chronic<br>Limits<br>(µg/L) | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                      |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Diatom,<br>Asterionella japonica             | -                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | 72 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth rate)                  | -                           | 224.8                   | Fisher and Jones 1981          |
| Diatom,<br>Chaetoceros calcitrans            | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30                 | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth)                       | -                           | 50-70                   | Ismail et al. 2002             |
| Diatom,<br>Ditylum brightwellii              | -                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | 5 d      | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth)                       | -                           | 60                      | Canterford and Canterford 1980 |
| Diatom,<br>Isochrysis galbana                | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 30                 | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth-well test)             | -                           | 50-70                   | Ismail et al. 2002             |
| Diatom,<br>Isochrysis galbana                | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30                 | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth-shaken flask)          | -                           | 60                      | Ismail et al. 2002             |
| Diatom,<br>Phaeodactylum tricornutum         | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 35                 | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth)                       | -                           | 22,390                  | Torres et al. 1998             |
| Diatom (3-5 d),<br>Phaeodactylum tricornutum | S, U                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -                  | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth)                       | -                           | 15,720                  | Horvatic and Persic 2007       |
| Diatom (3-5 d),<br>Phaeodactylum tricornutum | S, U                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -                  | 336 hr   | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth)                       | -                           | 7,560,000               | Horvatic and Persic 2007       |
| Dinoflagellate,<br>Prorocentrum minimum      | S, U                | -                   | -                  | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth, nutrient rich medium) | -                           | 674.5                   | Miao and Wang 2006             |
| Dinoflagellate,<br>Prorocentrum minimum      | S, U                | -                   | -                  | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth, P-starved medium)     | -                           | 113.5                   | Miao and Wang 2006             |
| Diatom,<br>Skeletonema costatum              | -                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth rate)                  | -                           | 175                     | Gentile and Johnson 1982       |
| Diatom,<br>Tetraselmis sp.                   | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30                 | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth-well test)             | -                           | 3,900-7,500             | Ismail et al. 2002             |
| Diatom,<br>Tetraselmis sp.                   | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 30                 | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth-shaken flask)          | -                           | 5,199                   | Ismail et al. 2002             |

## Appendix Table F-1. Acceptable Estuarine/Marine Plant Toxicity Data

| Species                                     | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Duration | Effect                                    | Chronic<br>Limits<br>(µg/L) | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Diatom,<br>Tetraselmis tetrahele            | S, U                | Cadmium chloride    | 30                 | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth-well test)    | -                           | 4,500-5,800             | Ismail et al. 2002       |
| Diatom,<br>Tetraselmis tetrahele            | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30                 | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth-shaken flask) | -                           | 6,900                   | Ismail et al. 2002       |
| Diatom,<br>Thalassiosira<br>nordenskioeldii | S, U                | -                   | -                  | 15 d     | IC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth)              | -                           | 67.00                   | Wang and Wang 2011       |
| Diatom,<br>Thalassiosira pseudonana         | -                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth rate)         | -                           | 160                     | Gentile and Johnson 1982 |
| Green alga,<br>Cladophora rupestris         | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | 14 d     | Growth                                    | 112.41-<br>1,124.1          | 355.5                   | Baumann et al. 2009      |
| Green alga,<br>Dunaliella viridis           | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 35                 | 10 d     | Chlorophyll production                    | 5-10                        | 7.071                   | Marcano et al. 2009      |
| Green alga,<br>Scenedesmus sp.              | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 35                 | 10 d     | Chlorophyll production                    | 5-10                        | 7.071                   | Marcano et al. 2009      |
| Green alga,<br>Ulva intestinalis            | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | 14 d     | NOEC<br>(growth)                          | >1,124.1                    | >1,124.1                | Baumann et al. 2009      |
| Green alga,<br>Ulva pertusa                 | S, U                | -                   | 35                 | 5 d      | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth)              | -                           | 326                     | Han and Choi 2005        |
| Green alga,<br>Ulva pertusa                 | S, U                | -                   | 35                 | 5 d      | Sporulation inhibition                    | 63->63                      | >63                     | Han and Choi 2005        |
| Green alga,<br>Ulva pertusa                 | S, U                | -                   | 35                 | 96 hr    | EC <sub>50</sub> (spore inhibition)       | -                           | 95                      | Han et al. 2008          |
| Brown alga,<br>Ascophyllum nodosum          | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | 14 d     | NOEC<br>(growth)                          | >1,124.1                    | >1,124.1                | Baumann et al. 2009      |
| Brown alga,<br>Fucus vesiculosus            | R, U                | Cadmium chloride    | -                  | 14 d     | Growth                                    | 112.41-<br>1,124.1          | 355.5                   | Baumann et al. 2009      |

| Species                               | Method <sup>a</sup> | Chemical            | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Duration | Effect                               | Chronic<br>Limits<br>(µg/L) | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference               |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Species                               | Wittillu            | Chemicai            | (g/ <b>k</b> g)    | Duration | Effect                               | (µg/L)                      | (µg/L)                  | Kelerence               |
| Kelp,<br>Laminana saccharina          | -                   | Cadmium chloride    | -                  | 8 d      | EC <sub>50</sub><br>(growth rate)    | -                           | 860                     | Markham et al. 1980     |
|                                       | 1                   | -                   |                    | 1        |                                      | 1                           |                         | 1                       |
| Red alga,<br><i>Champia parvula</i>   | -                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | -        | Reduced tetrasporophyte growth       | -                           | 24.9                    | Steele and Thursby 1983 |
| Red alga,<br>Champia parvula          | -                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | -        | Reduced tetrasporangia<br>production | -                           | >189                    | Steele and Thursby 1983 |
| Red alga,<br>Champia parvula          | -                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | -        | Reduced female growth                | -                           | 22.8                    | Steele and Thursby 1983 |
| Red alga,<br>Champia parvula          | -                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | -        | Stopped sexual production            | -                           | 22.8                    | Steele and Thursby 1983 |
| Red alga,<br>Champia parvula          | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 28-30              | 14 d     | Sexual reproduction                  | 77->77                      | >77                     | Thursby and Steele 1986 |
|                                       |                     |                     |                    |          |                                      |                             |                         |                         |
| Red alga,<br>Chondrus crispus         | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | 14 d     | NOEC<br>(growth)                     | >1,124.1                    | >1,124.1                | Baumann et al. 2009     |
|                                       |                     |                     |                    |          |                                      |                             |                         |                         |
| Red alga,<br>Gracilaria lemaneiformis | S, U                | -                   | -                  | 96 hr    | Growth                               | 5,620-11,241                | 7,948                   | Xia et al. 2004         |
|                                       | 1                   |                     |                    |          |                                      | 1                           | 1                       | 1                       |
| Red alga,<br>Hypnea musciformis       | S, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 34                 | 7 d      | LOEC<br>(Chl <i>a</i> )              | -                           | 5,620                   | Bouzon et al. 2011      |
|                                       | 1                   | -                   |                    | 1        |                                      | 1                           |                         | 1                       |
| Red alga,<br>Palmaria palmata         | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | 14 d     | Growth                               | 112.41-<br>1,124.1          | 355.5                   | Baumann et al. 2009     |
|                                       |                     |                     |                    |          |                                      |                             |                         |                         |
| Red alga,<br>Polysiphonia lanosa      | R, U                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                  | 14 d     | Growth                               | 112.41-<br>1,124.1          | 355.5                   | Baumann et al. 2009     |

<sup>a</sup> S=static, R=renewal; F=flow-through, U=unmeasured, M=measured

Appendix G Acceptable Bioaccumulation Data

## **Appendix Table G-1. Acceptable Bioaccumulation Data** (Species are organized phylogenetically).

| (Species are organ                                       |                     | Concentration            | Hardness                        |             |                         |                    | DCE           |                                |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Species  | Chemical            | in water<br>(µg/L)       | (mg/L as<br>CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Tissue      | Concentration<br>(µg/g) | Duration<br>(days) | BCF or<br>BAF | Reference                      |
| Species  | Chemican            | ( <b>FB</b> , <b>Z</b> ) |                                 | FRESHWATER  | (18'8)                  | (uujs)             | 2111          | Interentence                   |
| Aufwuchs<br>(attached microscopic plants<br>and animals) | Cadmium chloride    | -                        | -                               | -           | -                       | 365                | 720           | Giesy et al. 1979              |
| Aufwuchs<br>(attached microscopic plants<br>and animals) | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                        | -                               | -           | -                       | 365                | 580           | Giesy et al. 1979              |
| Duckweed,<br>Lemna valdiviana                            | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -                        | -                               | Whole plant | -                       | 21                 | 603           | Hutchinson and Czyrska<br>1972 |
| Fern,<br>Salvinia natans                                 | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -                        | -                               | Whole plant | -                       | 21                 | 960           | Hutchinson and Czyrska<br>1972 |
| Oligochaete (2-2.5 cm),<br>Lumbriculus variegatus        | -                   | 4.6                      | 140                             | Whole body  | 51.3<br>(dry wt.)       | 87                 | 2,230         | Straus 2011                    |
| Oligochaete (2-2.5 cm),<br>Lumbriculus variegatus        | -                   | 32.4                     | 140                             | Whole body  | 156.4<br>(dry wt.)      | 87                 | 965           | Straus 2011                    |
| Oligochaete (2-2.5 cm),<br>Lumbriculus variegatus        | -                   | 57.4                     | 140                             | Whole body  | 533.1<br>(dry wt.)      | 87                 | 1,857         | Straus 2011                    |
| Oligochaete (2-2.5 cm),<br>Lumbriculus variegatus        | -                   | 86.9                     | 140                             | Whole body  | 649.9<br>(dry wt.)      | 87                 | 1,496         | Straus 2011                    |
| Oligochaete (2-2.5 cm),<br>Lumbriculus variegatus        | -                   | 107.6                    | 140                             | Whole body  | 739.2<br>(dry wt.)      | 87                 | 1,374         | Straus 2011                    |
| Oligochaete (2-2.5 cm),<br>Lumbriculus variegatus        | -                   | 153                      | 140                             | Whole body  | 989.3<br>(dry wt.)      | 87                 | 1,293         | Straus 2011                    |
| Oligochaete (2-2.5 cm),<br>Lumbriculus variegatus        | -                   | 205.3                    | 140                             | Whole body  | 1,620.6<br>(dry wt.)    | 87                 | 1,579         | Straus 2011                    |
| Oligochaete (2-2.5 cm),<br>Lumbriculus variegatus        | -                   | 0.3                      | 22                              | Whole body  | 15.9<br>(dry wt.)       | 28                 | 10,600        | Straus 2011                    |
| Oligochaete (2-2.5 cm),<br>Lumbriculus variegatus        | -                   | 0.5                      | 22                              | Whole body  | 21.6<br>(dry wt.)       | 28                 | 8,640         | Straus 2011                    |
| Oligochaete (2-2.5 cm),<br>Lumbriculus variegatus        | -                   | 1.3                      | 22                              | Whole body  | 45.5<br>(dry wt.)       | 28                 | 7,000         | Straus 2011                    |

| Species   | Chemical            | Concentration<br>in water<br>(µg/L) | Hardness<br>(mg/L as<br>CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Tissue      | Concentration<br>(µg/g) | Duration<br>(days) | BCF or<br>BAF | Reference            |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Oligochaete (2-2.5 cm),<br>Lumbriculus variegatus             | -                   | 2.3                                 | 22  | Whole body  | 99.4<br>(dry wt.)       | 28                 | 8,643         | Straus 2011          |
| Pond snail<br>(juvenile, 4-5 mm),<br><i>Lymnaea stagnalis</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 0.35                                | 20.5<br>(20-21)                             | Soft tissue | 25<br>(dry wt.)         | 28 d               | 14,285        | Pais 2012            |
| Pond snail<br>(juvenile, 4-5 mm),<br><i>Lymnaea stagnalis</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 0.53                                | 20.5<br>(20-21)                             | Soft tissue | 30<br>(dry wt.)         | 28 d               | 11,320        | Pais 2012            |
| Pond snail<br>(juvenile, 4-5 mm),<br><i>Lymnaea stagnalis</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 1.41                                | 20.5<br>(20-21)                             | Soft tissue | 61<br>(dry wt.)         | 28 d               | 8,652         | Pais 2012            |
| Pond snail<br>(juvenile, 4-5 mm),<br><i>Lymnaea stagnalis</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 2.51                                | 20.5<br>(20-21)                             | Soft tissue | 117<br>(dry wt.)        | 28 d               | 9,322         | Pais 2012            |
| Snail,<br>Physa integra                                       | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -   | Whole body  | -                       | 28                 | 1,750         | Spehar et al. 1978   |
| Snail (1 yr),<br>Viviparus georgianus                         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 100                                 | -<br>(10°C)                                 | Soft tissue | -                       | 20                 | 71            | Tessier et al. 1994a |
| Snail (1 yr),<br>Viviparus georgianus                         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 100                                 | -<br>(15°C)                                 | Soft tissue | -                       | 20                 | 74            | Tessier et al. 1994a |
| Snail (1 yr),<br>Viviparus georgianus                         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 100                                 | -<br>(25°C)                                 | Soft tissue | -                       | 20                 | 109           | Tessier et al. 1994a |
| Snail (2 yr),<br>Viviparus georgianus                         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 100                                 | -<br>(10°C)                                 | Soft tissue | -                       | 20                 | 28            | Tessier et al. 1994a |
| Snail (2 yr),<br>Viviparus georgianus                         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 100                                 | -<br>(15°C)                                 | Soft tissue | -                       | 20                 | 42            | Tessier et al. 1994a |
| Snail (2 yr),<br>Viviparus georgianus                         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 100                                 | -<br>(25°C)                                 | Soft tissue | -                       | 20                 | 60            | Tessier et al. 1994a |
| Snail (3 yr),<br>Viviparus georgianus                         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 100                                 | -<br>(10°C)                                 | Soft tissue | -                       | 20                 | 27            | Tessier et al. 1994a |
| Snail (3 yr),<br>Viviparus georgianus                         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 100                                 | -<br>(15°C)                                 | Soft tissue | -                       | 20                 | 42            | Tessier et al. 1994a |

| Species                                    | Chemical            | Concentration<br>in water<br>(µg/L) | Hardness<br>(mg/L as<br>CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Tissue      | Concentration<br>(µg/g) | Duration<br>(days) | BCF or<br>BAF | Reference            |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Snail (3 yr),<br>Viviparus georgianus      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 100                                 | -<br>(25°C)                                 | Soft tissue | -                       | 20                 | 26            | Tessier et al. 1994a |
| Snail (1 yr),<br>Viviparus georgianus      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 10                                  | -   | Soft tissue | -                       | 60                 | 6,910         | Tessier et al. 1994b |
| Snail (1 yr),<br>Viviparus georgianus      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 50                                  | -   | Soft tissue | -                       | 60                 | 2,238         | Tessier et al. 1994b |
| Snail (2 yr),<br>Viviparus georgianus      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 10                                  | -   | Soft tissue | -                       | 60                 | 1,758         | Tessier et al. 1994b |
| Snail (2 yr),<br>Viviparus georgianus      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 50                                  | -   | Soft tissue | -                       | 60                 | 758           | Tessier et al. 1994b |
| Snail (3 yr),<br>Viviparus georgianus      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 10                                  | -   | Soft tissue | -                       | 60                 | 1,258         | Tessier et al. 1994b |
| Snail (3 yr),<br>Viviparus georgianus      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 50                                  | -   | Soft tissue | -                       | 60                 | 617           | Tessier et al. 1994b |
| Mussel (0-74 mm),<br>Elliptio complanata   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 100                                 | -<br>(10°C)                                 | Soft tissue | -                       | 20                 | 15            | Tessier et al. 1994a |
| Mussel (0-74 mm),<br>Elliptio complanata   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 100                                 | -<br>(15°C)                                 | Soft tissue | -                       | 20                 | 16            | Tessier et al. 1994a |
| Mussel (0-74 mm),<br>Elliptio complanata   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 100                                 | -<br>(25°C)                                 | Soft tissue | -                       | 20                 | 28            | Tessier et al. 1994a |
| Mussel (74-86 mm),<br>Elliptio complanata  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 100                                 | -<br>(10°C)                                 | Soft tissue | -                       | 20                 | 16            | Tessier et al. 1994a |
| Mussel (74-86 mm),<br>Elliptio complanata  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 100                                 | -<br>(15°C)                                 | Soft tissue | -                       | 20                 | 16            | Tessier et al. 1994a |
| Mussel (74-86 mm),<br>Elliptio complanata  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 100                                 | (25°C)                                      | Soft tissue | -                       | 20                 | 14            | Tessier et al. 1994a |
| Mussel (86-100 mm),<br>Elliptio complanata | Cadmium<br>chloride | 100                                 | -<br>(10°C)                                 | Soft tissue | -                       | 20                 | 8             | Tessier et al. 1994a |
| Mussel (86-100 mm),<br>Elliptio complanata | Cadmium<br>chloride | 100                                 | -<br>(15°C)                                 | Soft tissue | -                       | 20                 | 7             | Tessier et al. 1994a |
| Mussel (86-100 mm),<br>Elliptio complanata | Cadmium<br>chloride | 100                                 | (25°C)                                      | Soft tissue | -                       | 20                 | 8             | Tessier et al. 1994a |
| Mussel (0-74 mm),<br>Elliptio complanata   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 10                                  | -   | Soft tissue | -                       | 60                 | 1,256         | Tessier et al. 1994b |

| Chemical | Concentration<br>in water<br>(µg/L)   | Hardness<br>(mg/L as<br>CaCO <sub>3</sub> )   | Tissue   | Concentration<br>(µg/g)  | Duration<br>(days)   | BCF or<br>BAF   | Reference  |
|----------|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| Cadmium  |   | -   | Soft tissue  |  |  | 918   | Tessier et al. 1994b   |
|          | 50  |   | bon ussue  |  | 00   | 710   |  |
|          | 10  | _   | Soft tissue  | _  | 60   | 945   | Tessier et al. 1994b   |
|          | 10  |   | bon ussue  |  | 00   | 715   |  |
|          | 50  | _   | Soft tissue  | _  | 60   | 613   | Tessier et al. 1994b   |
|          | 50  |   | boit dissue  |  | 00   | 015   |  |
|          | 10  | _   | Soft tissue  | _  | 60   | 574   | Tessier et al. 1994b   |
|          | 10  |   | Boit tissue  |  | 00   | 574   | 1035101 et al. 17740   |
|          | 50  |   | Soft tissue  |  | 60   | 254   | Tessier et al. 1994b   |
| chloride | 50  | -   | Soft ussue   | -  | 00   | 234   |  |
|          |   |   |  |  |  |   |  |
| Cadmium  | 2.2   |   | Whole body   | 22   | 31   | 2 000   | Voets et al. 2004  |
| chloride | 2.2   | -   | whole body   | (dry wt.)  | 51   | 2,000   | v oets et al. 2004   |
| Cadmium  | 7.2   |   | Whole body   | 42.7   | 21   | 1 170   | Voets et al. 2004  |
| chloride | 7.5   | -   | whole body   | (dry wt.)  | 51   | 1,170   | voets et al. 2004  |
| Cadmium  | 22.0  |   | XX711  | 129.3  | 21   | 1.092   | V 1 2004   |
| chloride | 23.9  | -   | whole body   | (dry wt.)  | 31   | 1,082   | Voets et al. 2004  |
| •        |   |   |  | • • •  | •  | •   |  |
| Cadmium  |   |   | XX711  |  | 29   | 2 770   | Course of al 1002  |
| sulfate  | -   | -   | whole body   | -  | 28   | 3,770   | Graney et al. 1983   |
| Cadmium  |   |   | XX71 1 1 1   |  | 20   | 1 750   | 0 / 1 1002   |
| sulfate  | -   | -   | Whole body   | -  | 28   | 1,752   | Graney et al. 1983   |
| Cadmium  |   |   | ****   | 175  | 20   | 11.65   | D (11 1 0001   |
|          | 3   | 55.8  | Whole body   | (dry wt.)  | 28   | 11,667  | Barfield et al. 2001   |
| Cadmium  | _   |   | ****   | 227.4  | •  | 0.007   | D (111 1 0001  |
| chloride | 5   | 55.8  | Whole body   | (dry wt.)  | 28   | 9,096   | Barfield et al. 2001   |
| Cadmium  | 0.2   |   | XX71 1 1 1   | 175  | 20   | 2 00 1  | D C 11 - 1 2001  |
| chloride | 9.2   | 55.8  | Whole body   | (dry wt.)  | 28   | 3,804   | Barfield et al. 2001   |
| Cadmium  | 20.2  |   | ****   | 175  | •  | 1 500   | D (111 1 0001  |
|          | 20.2  | 55.8  | Whole body   |  | 28   | 1,733   | Barfield et al. 2001   |
|          |   | <b>I</b> .  |  |  | I  | 1   | 1  |
| Cadmium  |   |   |  |  |  |   |  |
|          | -   | -   | Whole body   | -  | 2-4  | 320   | Poldoski 1979  |
| Cadmium  |   |   | Whole body   |  | 7  | 484   | Winner 1984  |
|          |   |   |  |  |  |   |  |
|          | Cadmium<br>chloride<br>Cadmium<br>chloride<br>Cadmium<br>chloride<br>Cadmium<br>chloride<br>Cadmium<br>chloride<br>Cadmium<br>chloride<br>Cadmium<br>chloride<br>Cadmium<br>chloride<br>Cadmium<br>chloride<br>Cadmium<br>chloride<br>Cadmium<br>chloride<br>Cadmium<br>chloride<br>Cadmium<br>chloride<br>Cadmium<br>chloride<br>Cadmium<br>chloride<br>Cadmium<br>chloride<br>Cadmium<br>chloride | Image: Chemical (µg/L)Cadmium chloride50Cadmium chloride10Cadmium chloride50Cadmium chloride10Cadmium chloride50Cadmium chloride50Cadmium chloride50Cadmium chloride2.2Cadmium chloride2.3.9Cadmium sulfate-Cadmium sulfate-Cadmium sulfate-Cadmium chloride3Cadmium sulfate-Cadmium sulfate- | in water<br>( $\mu g/L$ )( $mg/L$ as<br>$CaCO_3$ )Cadmium<br>chloride50-Cadmium<br>chloride10-Cadmium<br>chloride50-Cadmium<br>chloride10-Cadmium<br>chloride50-Cadmium<br>chloride50-Cadmium<br>chloride50-Cadmium<br>chloride50-Cadmium<br>chloride2.2-Cadmium<br>chloride2.3.9-Cadmium<br>sulfateCadmium<br>sulfateCadmium<br>chloride555.8Cadmium<br>chloride555.8Cadmium<br>chloride9.255.8Cadmium<br>chloride20.255.8Cadmium<br>chloride20.255.8 | in water<br>(µg/L)(mg/L as<br>CaCO3)TissueCadmium<br>chloride50-Soft tissueCadmium<br>chloride10-Soft tissueCadmium<br>chloride50-Soft tissueCadmium<br>chloride50-Soft tissueCadmium<br>chloride10-Soft tissueCadmium<br>chloride50-Soft tissueCadmium<br>chloride50-Soft tissueCadmium<br>chloride50-Soft tissueCadmium<br>chloride50-Whole bodyCadmium<br>chloride2.2-Whole bodyCadmium<br>chloride23.9-Whole bodyCadmium<br>sulfateWhole bodyCadmium<br>sulfateWhole bodyCadmium<br>chloride355.8Whole bodyCadmium<br>chloride555.8Whole bodyCadmium<br>chloride9.255.8Whole bodyCadmium<br>chloride20.255.8Whole body | in water<br>(µg/L)(mg/L as<br>CaCO_3)TissueConcentration<br>(µg/g)Cadmium<br>chloride50-Soft issue-Cadmium<br>chloride10-Soft tissue-Cadmium<br>chloride50-Soft tissue-Cadmium<br> | in water<br>(µg/L)(mg/L as<br>CaCO3)Concentration<br>(µg/g)Duration<br>(µg/g)Cadmium<br>chloride50-Soft issue-60Cadmium<br>chloride10-Soft issue-60Cadmium<br>chloride50-Soft issue-60Cadmium<br>chloride50-Soft issue-60Cadmium<br>chloride50-Soft issue-60Cadmium<br>chloride10-Soft issue-60Cadmium<br>chloride50-Soft issue-60Cadmium<br>chloride50-Soft issue-60Cadmium<br>chloride50-Soft issue-60Cadmium<br>chloride2.2-Whole body42.731Cadmium<br>chloride23.9-Whole body129.3<br>(dry wt.)31Cadmium<br>sulfateWhole body-28Cadmium<br>sulfate355.8Whole body175<br>(dry wt.)28Cadmium<br>chloride555.8Whole body175<br>(dry wt.)28Cadmium<br>chloride20.255.8Whole body175<br>(dry wt.)28Cadmium<br>chloride20.255.8Whole body175<br>(dry wt.)28Cadmium<br>chloride20.255.8Whole body175<br>(dry wt.)28Cadmium<br>chloride20.255.8Whole body175<br>(dry wt.) | Image: Chemical Chemical (µg/L)(mg/L as CaCO_3)Tissue (µg/g)Concentration (µg/g)Duration (days)BCF or BAFCadmium chloride50-Soft tissue-60918Cadmium chloride10-Soft tissue-60945Cadmium chloride50-Soft tissue-60613Cadmium chloride50-Soft tissue-60574Cadmium chloride10-Soft tissue-60254Cadmium chloride50-Soft tissue-60254Cadmium chloride50-Soft tissue-60254Cadmium chloride7.3-Whole body $\frac{22}{(dry wt.)}$ 311,170Cadmium chloride7.3-Whole body $\frac{129.3}{(dry wt.)}$ 311,082Cadmium sulfateWhole body-283,770Cadmium sulfateWhole body1752811,667Cadmium chloride355.8Whole body $\frac{175}{(dry wt.)}$ 2811,667Cadmium chloride555.8Whole body $\frac{175}{(dry wt.)}$ 283,304Cadmium chloride20.255.8Whole body $\frac{175}{(dry wt.)}$ 281,733Cadmium chloride20.255.8Whole body $\frac{175}{(dry wt.)}$ 281,733Cadmium chloride20.255.8Whole body $\frac{175}{(dry wt.)}$ |

| Species                                       | Chemical            | Concentration<br>in water<br>(µg/L) | Hardness<br>(mg/L as<br>CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Tissue     | Concentration<br>(µg/g) | Duration<br>(days) | BCF or<br>BAF | Reference             |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---|------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Amphipod,<br>Hyalella azteca                  | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 0.48                                | 162.7                                       | Whole body | 0.59<br>(wet wt.)       | 28                 | 1,229         | Stanley et al. 2005   |
| Amphipod,<br>Hyalella azteca                  | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 5.09                                | 162.7                                       | Whole body | 41.18<br>(wet wt.)      | 28                 | 8,090         | Stanley et al. 2005   |
| Amphipod,<br>Hyalella azteca                  | -                   | 0.3                                 | 22  | Whole body | 98.4<br>(dry wt.)       | 28                 | 65,600        | Straus 2011           |
| Amphipod,<br>Hyalella azteca                  | -                   | 0.5                                 | 22  | Whole body | 145.0<br>(dry wt.)      | 28                 | 58,000        | Straus 2011           |
| Amphipod,<br>Hyalella azteca                  | -                   | 1.25                                | 140   | Whole body | 82.4<br>(dry wt.)       | 21                 | 13,184        | Straus 2011           |
| Amphipod,<br>Hyalella azteca                  | -                   | 2.5                                 | 140   | Whole body | 128.3<br>(dry wt.)      | 21                 | 10,264        | Straus 2011           |
| Amphipod,<br>Hyalella azteca                  | -                   | 5                                   | 140   | Whole body | 106.7<br>(dry wt.)      | 21                 | 4,268         | Straus 2011           |
| Amphipod (2-9 d, neonate),<br>Hyalella azteca | Cadmium chloride    | 0.64                                | 90  | Whole body | 15<br>(dry wt.)         | 28 d               | 4,688         | Pais 2012             |
| Amphipod (2-9 d, neonate),<br>Hyalella azteca | Cadmium<br>chloride | 1.38                                | 90  | Whole body | 110<br>(dry wt.)        | 28 d               | 15,942        | Pais 2012             |
| Amphipod (2-9 d, neonate),<br>Hyalella azteca | Cadmium<br>chloride | 2.65                                | 90  | Whole body | 145<br>(dry wt.)        | 28 d               | 10,943        | Pais 2012             |
| Crayfish,<br>Orconectes propinquus            | -                   | -                                   | -   | Whole body | -                       | 8                  | 184           | Gillespie et al. 1977 |
| Mayfly,<br>Ephemeroptera sp.                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -   | Whole body | -                       | 365                | 1,630         | Giesy et al. 1979     |
| Mayfly,<br>Ephemeroptera sp.                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -   | Whole body | -                       | 365                | 3,520         | Giesy et al. 1979     |
| Dragonfly,<br>Pantala hymenea                 | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -   | Whole body | -                       | 365                | 736           | Giesy et al. 1979     |
| Dragonfly,<br>Pantala hymenea                 | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -   | Whole body | -                       | 365                | 3,520         | Giesy et al. 1979     |
| Damselfly,<br>Ischnura sp.                    | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | _   | Whole body | -                       | 365                | 1,300         | Giesy et al. 1979     |

| Species                                   | Chemical            | Concentration<br>in water<br>(µg/L) | Hardness<br>(mg/L as<br>CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Tissue     | Concentration<br>(µg/g) | Duration<br>(days) | BCF or<br>BAF | Reference                       |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---|------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Damselfly,<br>Ischnura sp.                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -   | Whole body | -                       | 365                | 928           | Giesy et al. 1979               |
| Stonefly,<br>Pteronarcys dorsata          | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -   | Whole body | -                       | 28                 | 373           | Spehar et al. 1978              |
| Beetle,<br>Dytiscidae                     | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -   | Whole body | -                       | 365                | 164           | Giesy et al. 1979               |
| Beetle,<br>Dytiscidae                     | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -   | Whole body | -                       | 365                | 260           | Giesy et al. 1979               |
| Caddisfly,<br>Hydropsyche sp.             | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -   | Whole body | -                       | 2-8                | 228.2         | Dressing et al. 1982            |
| Caddisfly,<br>Hydropsyche betteni         | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -   | Whole body | -                       | 28                 | 4,190         | Spehar et al. 1978              |
| Biting midge,<br>Ceratopogonidae          | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -   | Whole body | -                       | 365                | 936           | Giesy et al. 1979               |
| Biting midge,<br>Ceratopogonidae          | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -   | Whole body | -                       | 365                | 662           | Giesy et al. 1979               |
| Midge,<br>Chironomidae                    | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -   | Whole body | -                       | 365                | 2,200         | Giesy et al. 1979               |
| Midge,<br>Chironomidae                    | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -   | Whole body | -                       | 365                | 1,830         | Giesy et al. 1979               |
| Midge,<br>Chironomus riparius             | -                   | 10,000                              | -   | Whole body | -                       | 28                 | 1,370         | Timmermans et al. 1992          |
| Lake whitefish,<br>Coregonus clupeaformis | Cadmium<br>chloride | 2.07                                | 82.5  | Whole body | -                       | 72                 | 42            | Harrison and Klaverkamp<br>1989 |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss     | -                   | -                                   | -   | Whole body | -                       | 140                | 540           | Kumada et al. 1973              |

| Species   | Chemical            | Concentration<br>in water<br>(µg/L) | Hardness<br>(mg/L as<br>CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Tissue     | Concentration<br>(µg/g) | Duration<br>(days) | BCF or<br>BAF | Reference                       |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---|------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                               | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -   | Whole body | -                       | 70                 | 33            | Kumada et al. 1980              |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 3.39                                | 82.5  | Whole body | -                       | 72                 | 55            | Harrison and Klaverkamp<br>1989 |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                               | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 1.8                                 | 250   | Muscle     | -                       | 231                | 333           | Brown et al. 1994               |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                               | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 3.4                                 | 250   | Muscle     | -                       | 231                | 294           | Brown et al. 1994               |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                               | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 5.5                                 | 250   | Muscle     | -                       | 231                | 509           | Brown et al. 1994               |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                               | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 1.8                                 | 250   | Muscle     | -                       | 455                | 89            | Brown et al. 1994               |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                               | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 3.4                                 | 250   | Muscle     | -                       | 455                | 182           | Brown et al. 1994               |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                               | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 5.5                                 | 250   | Muscle     | -                       | 455                | 127           | Brown et al. 1994               |
| Atlantic salmon (egg),<br>Salmo salar                               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 0.87                                | -<br>(pH=6.8)                               | Whole body | -                       | 91                 | 229           | Peterson et al. 1985            |
| Atlantic salmon (egg),<br>Salmo salar                               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 1.74                                | -<br>(pH=6.8)                               | Whole body | -                       | 91                 | 176           | Peterson et al. 1985            |
| Atlantic salmon (egg),<br>Salmo salar                               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 1.01                                | -<br>(pH=4.5)                               | Whole body | -                       | 91                 | 4             | Peterson et al. 1985            |
| Atlantic salmon (egg),<br>Salmo salar                               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 2.09                                | -<br>(pH=4.5)                               | Whole body | -                       | 91                 | 7             | Peterson et al. 1985            |
| Brookl trout,<br>Salvelinus fontinalis                              | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -   | Muscle     | -                       | 490                | 3             | Benoit et al. 1976              |
| Brook trout,<br>Salvelinusfontinalis                                | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -   | Muscle     | -                       | 84                 | 151           | Benoit et al. 1976              |
| Bull trout,<br>Salvelinus confluentus                               | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -   | Muscle     | -                       | 93                 | 22            | Sangalang and Freeman<br>1979   |
| Bull trout<br>(juvenile, 30.5 mm, 212mg),<br>Salvelinus confluentus | Cadmium<br>chloride | 0.052                               | 30.6  | Whole body | 0.170<br>(dry wt.)      | 55                 | 817           | Hansen et al. 2002a             |

| Species   | Chemical            | Concentration<br>in water<br>(µg/L) | Hardness<br>(mg/L as<br>CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Tissue                                    | Concentration<br>(µg/g) | Duration<br>(days) | BCF or<br>BAF | Reference             |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Bull trout<br>(juvenile, 30.5 mm, 212mg),<br>Salvelinus confluentus | Cadmium<br>chloride | 0.089                               | 30.6  | Whole body                                | 0.204<br>(dry wt.)      | 55                 | 573           | Hansen et al. 2002a   |
| Bull trout<br>(juvenile, 30.5 mm, 212mg),<br>Salvelinus confluentus | Cadmium<br>chloride | 0.197                               | 30.6  | Whole body                                | 0.379<br>(dry wt.)      | 55                 | 481           | Hansen et al. 2002a   |
| Bull trout<br>(juvenile, 30.5 mm, 212mg),<br>Salvelinus confluentus | Cadmium<br>chloride | 0.383                               | 30.6  | Whole body                                | 0.572<br>(dry wt.)      | 55                 | 373           | Hansen et al. 2002a   |
| Bull trout<br>(juvenile, 30.5 mm, 212mg),<br>Salvelinus confluentus | Cadmium<br>chloride | 0.786                               | 30.6  | Whole body                                | 0.913<br>(dry wt.)      | 55                 | 290           | Hansen et al. 2002a   |
|   |                     |                                     |   |   |                         |                    |               |                       |
| Mosquitofish,<br>Gambusia affinis                                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -   | Whole body<br>(estimated steady<br>state) | -                       | 180                | 2,213         | Giesy et al. 1979     |
| Mosquitofish,<br>Gambusia affinis                                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -   | Whole body<br>(estimated steady<br>state) | -                       | 180                | 1,891         | Giesy et al. 1979     |
|   | •                   |                                     |   |   | •                       | •                  |               |                       |
| Guppy,<br>Poecilia reticulata                                       | -                   | -                                   | -   | Whole body                                | -                       | 32                 | 280           | Canton and Sloof 1982 |
| Bluegill sunfish,<br>Lepomis macrochirus                            | Cadmium<br>chloride | 0.8                                 | 134   | Whole body                                | -                       | 28                 | 113           | Cope et al. 1994      |
| Bluegill sunfish,<br>Lepomis macrochirus                            | Cadmium<br>chloride | 1.8                                 | 134   | Whole body                                | -                       | 28                 | 78            | Cope et al. 1994      |
| Bluegill sunfish,<br>Lepomis macrochirus                            | Cadmium<br>chloride | 2.2                                 | 134   | Whole body                                | -                       | 28                 | 86            | Cope et al. 1994      |
| Bluegill sunfish,<br>Lepomis macrochirus                            | Cadmium<br>chloride | 2.8                                 | 134   | Whole body                                | -                       | 28                 | 68            | Cope et al. 1994      |
| Bluegill sunfish,<br>Lepomis macrochirus                            | Cadmium<br>chloride | 3.6                                 | 134   | Whole body                                | -                       | 28                 | 67            | Cope et al. 1994      |
| Bluegill sunfish,<br>Lepomis macrochirus                            | Cadmium chloride    | 4.4                                 | 134   | Whole body                                | -                       | 28                 | 66            | Cope et al. 1994      |

| Species   | Chemical            | Concentration<br>in water<br>(µg/L) | Hardness<br>(mg/L as<br>CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Tissue     | Concentration<br>(µg/g) | Duration<br>(days) | BCF or<br>BAF | Reference                     |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---|------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Bluegill sunfish,<br>Lepomis macrochirus                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 5.2                                 | 134   | Whole body | -                       | 28                 | 69            | Cope et al. 1994              |
| Bluegill sunfish,<br>Lepomis macrochirus                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 6.2                                 | 134   | Whole body | -                       | 28                 | 50            | Cope et al. 1994              |
| Bluegill sunfish,<br>Lepomis macrochirus                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7.7                                 | 134   | Whole body | -                       | 28                 | 48            | Cope et al. 1994              |
| Bluegill sunfish,<br>Lepomis macrochirus                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 8.4                                 | 134   | Whole body | -                       | 28                 | 62            | Cope et al. 1994              |
| Bluegill sunfish,<br>Lepomis macrochirus                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 13.2                                | 134   | Whole body | -                       | 28                 | 55            | Cope et al. 1994              |
| Bluegill sunfish,<br>Lepomis macrochirus                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 16.1                                | 134   | Whole body | -                       | 28                 | 37            | Cope et al. 1994              |
| Bluegill sunfish,<br>Lepomis macrochirus                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 19.7                                | 134   | Whole body | -                       | 28                 | 34            | Cope et al. 1994              |
| Bluegill sunfish,<br>Lepomis macrochirus                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 32.3                                | 134   | Whole body | -                       | 28                 | 41            | Cope et al. 1994              |
| Blue tilapia,<br><i>Tilapia aurea</i>                     | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 6.8                                 | 145   | Muscle     | -                       | 112                | 17.6          | Papoutsoglou and Abel<br>1988 |
| Blue tilapia,<br><i>Tilapia aurea</i>                     | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 14                                  | 145   | Muscle     | -                       | 112                | 16.4          | Papoutsoglou and Abel<br>1988 |
| Blue tilapia,<br><i>Tilapia aurea</i>                     | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 28                                  | 145   | Muscle     | -                       | 112                | 25.7          | Papoutsoglou and Abel<br>1988 |
| Blue tilapia,<br><i>Tilapia aurea</i>                     | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 52                                  | 145   | Muscle     | -                       | 112                | 17.7          | Papoutsoglou and Abel<br>1988 |
| African clawed frog,<br>Xenopus laevis                    | -                   | -                                   | -   | Whole body | _                       | 100                | 130           | Canton and Sloof 1982         |
| African clawed frog<br>(embryo),<br><i>Xenopus laevis</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 0.1                                 | -   | Whole body | 2.5<br>(dry wt.)        | 47                 | 6,250         | Sharma and Patino 2008        |
| African clawed frog<br>(embryo),<br><i>Xenopus laevis</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 0.8                                 | -   | Whole body | 6.6<br>(dry wt.)        | 47                 | 2,063         | Sharma and Patino 2008        |

| Species   | Chemical            | Concentration<br>in water<br>(µg/L) | Hardness<br>(mg/L as<br>CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Tissue     | Concentration<br>(µg/g) | Duration<br>(days) | BCF or<br>BAF | Reference              |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---|------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| African clawed frog<br>(embryo),<br><i>Xenopus laevis</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 8                                   | -   | Whole body | 8.4<br>(dry wt.)        | 47                 | 263           | Sharma and Patino 2008 |
| African clawed frog<br>(embryo),<br><i>Xenopus laevis</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 84                                  | -   | Whole body | 14<br>(dry wt.)         | 47                 | 42            | Sharma and Patino 2008 |
| African clawed frog<br>(embryo),<br><i>Xenopus laevis</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 855                                 | -   | Whole body | 100<br>(dry wt.)        | 47                 | 29            | Sharma and Patino 2008 |

| a .  |                     | Concentration<br>in water | a <b>u</b> <i>u</i> | TT:         | Concentration   |          | BCF or | <b>D</b> 4             |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------|--------|------------------------|
| Species  | Chemical            | (µg/L)                    | Salinity            | Tissue      | (µg/g)          | Duration | BAF    | Reference              |
|  |                     |                           | ESTUAR              | NARINE WAT  | TER             | 1        |        |                        |
| Polychaete worm,<br>Ophryotrocha diadema                         | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                         | -                   | Whole body  | -               | 64       | 3,160  | Klockner 1979          |
|  | • montae            |                           |                     |             |                 |          |        |                        |
| Common bay mussel,<br>Mytilus edulis                             | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                         | -                   | Soft parts  | -               | 35       | 306    | Phillips 1976          |
| Common bay mussel,<br>Mytilus edulis                             | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                         | -                   | Soft parts  | -               | 28       | 113    | George and Coombs 1977 |
| Common bay mussel<br>(adult, 40-50 mm),<br><i>Mytilus edulis</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 3.3<br>(dissolved)        | -<br>(6°C)          | Whole body  | 8<br>(dry wt.)  | 28       | 485    | Mubiana and Blust 2007 |
| Common bay mussel<br>(adult, 40-50 mm),<br><i>Mytilus edulis</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 3.1<br>(dissolved)        | (16°C)              | Whole body  | 16<br>(dry wt.) | 28       | 1,032  | Mubiana and Blust 2007 |
| Common bay mussel<br>(adult, 40-50 mm),<br><i>Mytilus edulis</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 3.2<br>(dissolved)        | (26°C)              | Whole body  | 21<br>(dry wt.) | 28       | 1,313  | Mubiana and Blust 2007 |
| Common bay mussel<br>(9.5 g, 43.2 cm),<br>Mytilus edulis         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 55.9                      | -                   | Soft tissue | 85<br>(dry wt.) | 14       |        | Amachree et al. 2013   |

| Species                                  | Chemical            | Concentration<br>in water<br>(µg/L) | Salinity | Tissue     | Concentration<br>(µg/g) | Duration | BCF or<br>BAF | Reference                     |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------------------|----------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Bay scallop,<br>Argopecten irradians     | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -        | Muscle     | -                       | 42       | 2,040         | Pesch and Stewart 1980        |
|  |                     |                                     |          |            |                         |          |               |                               |
| Eastern oyster,<br>Crassostrea virginica | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -                                   | -        | Soft parts | -                       | 98       | 1,220         | Schuster and Pringle 1969     |
| Eastern oyster,<br>Crassostrea virginica | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -        | Soft parts | -                       | 280      | 2,150         | Zaroogian and Cheer<br>1976   |
| Eastern oyster,<br>Crassostrea virginica | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -        | Soft parts | -                       | 280      | 1,830         | Zaroogian 1979                |
| Soft-shell clam,<br>Mya arenaria         | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | -                                   | -        | Soft parts | -                       | 70       | 160           | Pringle et al. 1968           |
| Pink shrimp,<br>Penaeus duorarum         | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -        | Whole body | -                       | 30       | 57            | Nimmo et al. 1977b            |
| Grass shrimp,<br>Paleomonetes pugio      | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -        | Whole body | -                       | 28       | 203           | Nimmo et al. 1977b            |
| Grass shrimp,<br>Paleomonetes pugio      | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -        | Whole body | -                       | 42       | 22            | Pesch and Stewart 1980        |
| Grass shrimp,<br>Paleomonetes vulgaris   | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -        | Whole body | -                       | 28       | 307           | Nimmo et al. 1977b            |
| Green crab,<br>Carcinus maenas           | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -        | Muscle     | -                       | 68       | 5             | Wright 1977                   |
| Green crab,<br>Carcinus maenas           | Cadmium<br>chloride | -                                   | -        | Muscle     | -                       | 40       | 7             | Jennings and Rainbow<br>1979a |

Appendix H Other Freshwater Toxicity Data

## **Appendix Table H-1. Other Freshwater Toxicity Data** (Species are organized phylogenetically).

|   |                     |          | Hardness                  | 7700   | Concentration |                             |                             |
|---|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|--|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Species   | Chemical            | Duration | (mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect   | (µg/L)        | Reference                   | Reason Other Data           |
|   | -                   |          |                           | FRESHWATER   | 1             |                             |                             |
| Mixed natural fungi and bacterial colonies on leaf litter | Cadmium<br>chloride | 196 d    | 10.7                      | Inhibition of leaf decomposition   | 5             | Giesy 1978                  | Mixed community<br>exposure |
| Mixed algal species                                       | Cadmium<br>chloride | -        | 11.1                      | Significant reduction in population  | 5             | Giesy et al. 1979           | Mixed community<br>exposure |
| Mixed algal species                                       | Cadmium chloride    | 10 d     | -                         | Growth inhibition  | 50            | Lasheen et al. 1990         | Mixed community<br>exposure |
| Phytoplankton community                                   | -                   | 7 week   | -                         | Positive biodiversity-<br>production relationship  | 120,000       | Li et al. 2010b             | Mixed community<br>exposure |
|   | -                   |          |                           |  | 1             |                             | -                           |
| Stream microcosm  | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 21 d     | -                         | No effect on periphyton<br>structure, but adverse<br>effects on invertebrate<br>grazers and collectors | 22            | Selby et al. 1985           | Mixed community<br>exposure |
| Mixed zooplankton community                               | -                   |          | 14 d                      | 60% reduced biomass  | 1             | Lawrence and<br>Holoka 1987 | Mixed community<br>exposure |
| Mixed macro-invertebrates                                 | Cadmium chloride    | 52 wk    | 11.1                      | Reduced taxa   | 5             | Giesy et al. 1979           | Mixed community<br>exposure |
|   | -                   |          | -                         |  |               |                             |                             |
| Blue-green alga,<br>Microcystis aeruginosa                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | -                         | EC50<br>(growth)   | 0.56          | Guanzon et al. 1994         | Duration                    |
| Blue-green alga,<br>Microcystis aeruginosa                | -                   | 48 hr    | -                         | EC50<br>(growth, non-toxic strain)   | 19.78         | Zeng et al. 2009            | Duration                    |
| Blue-green alga,<br>Microcystis aeruginosa                | -                   | 48 hr    | -                         | EC50<br>(growth, toxic strain)   | 11.58         | Zeng et al. 2009            | Duration                    |
|   | _                   |          |                           |  |               |                             |                             |
| Cyanobacteria,<br>Anacystis nidulans                      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 14 d     | -                         | No growth  | 50,000        | Lee et al. 1992             |                             |
| <u> </u>  | 1                   |          | 1                         | Г  |               | 1                           |                             |
| Cyanobacteria,<br>Synechococcus sp.                       | -                   |          | -                         | EC50   | 5,400         | Satoh et al. 2005           |                             |
| Cyanobacteria,<br>Synechococcus sp.                       | Cadmium chloride    | 72 hr    | -                         | Reduced growth   | 562           | Toth et al. 2012            |                             |

| Species                                  | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect  | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                      | Reason Other Data              |
|--|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Diatom,<br>Entomoneis cf punctulata      | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 24 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(fluorescence inhibition)               | 3,700                   | Adams and Stauber 2004         | Duration                       |
| Diatom,<br>Entomoneis cf punctulata      | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 72 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(growth)                                | 2,400                   | Adams and Stauber 2004         | Duration                       |
| Green alga,<br>Acetabularia acetabulum   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 3 wk     | -                                     | Morphological deformities                       | 100                     | Karez et al. 1989              |                                |
| Green alga,<br>Chlamydomonas acidophila  | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 72 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(growth)                                | 1,562                   | Nishikawa and<br>Tominaga 2001 | Duration                       |
| Green alga,<br>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii | Cadmium<br>chloride | 72 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(growth)                                | 789                     | Schafer et al. 1994            | Duration                       |
| Green alga,<br>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii | -                   | 24 hr    | -                                     | NOEC-LOEC<br>(specific growth rate)             | 2.248-4.496             | Stoiber et al. 2010            | Duration                       |
| Green alga,<br>Chlorella pyrenoidosa     | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(growth-batch test)                     | 170                     | Lin et al. 2007                | Duration                       |
| Green alga,<br>Chlorella pyrenoidosa     | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(growth-continuous test)                | 28                      | Lin et al. 2007                | Duration                       |
| Green alga,<br>Chlorella vulgaris        | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 72 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(growth)                                | 50,000                  | Wren and<br>McCarroll 1990     | Duration                       |
| Green alga,<br>Chlorella vulgaris        | Cadmium chloride    | 72 hr    | -                                     | Reduced progeny formation                       | 100                     | Wilczok et al. 1994            | Duration                       |
| Green alga,<br>Chlorella vulgaris        | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 72 hr    | -                                     | LOEC<br>(reduced nitrate reductase<br>activity) | 17.99                   | Awasthi and Das<br>2005        | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint |
| Green alga,<br>Chlorococcum sp.          | -                   | 72 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(growth)                                | 11,200                  | Satoh et al. 2005              | Duration                       |
| Green alga,<br>Chlorococcum littorale    | -                   | 72 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(growth)                                | 9,700                   | Satoh et al. 2005              | Duration                       |
| Green alga,<br>Prasinococcus sp.         | -                   | 72 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(growth)                                | 5,900                   | Satoh et al. 2005              | Duration                       |

| Species  | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect                                     | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                             | Reason Other Data                                  |
|--|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Green alga,<br>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 5 d      | -                                     | LOEC<br>(growth)                           | 30                      | Thompson and<br>Couture 1991          |  |
| Green alga,<br>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | Cadmium chloride    | 72 hr    | 24.2                                  | EC50<br>(cell counts)                      | 20.6                    | Radetski et al. 1995                  | Duration   |
| Green alga,<br>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | Cadmium chloride    | 72 hr    | 24.2                                  | EC50<br>(cell counts)                      | 42.7                    | Radetski et al. 1995                  | Duration   |
| Green alga,<br>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | -                   | 72 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(cell number)                      | 164                     | Van der Heever and<br>Grobbelaar 1996 | Duration   |
| Green alga,<br>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | -                   | 72 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(chlorophyll)                      | 97                      | Van der Heever and<br>Grobbelaar 1996 | Duration   |
| Green alga,<br>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | Cadmium<br>chloride | 72 hr    | 3.5                                   | EC50<br>(growth rate)                      | 31                      | Kallqvist 2009                        | Duration   |
| Green alga,<br>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | Cadmium<br>chloride | 72 hr    | 13.5                                  | EC50<br>(growth rate)                      | 62                      | Kallqvist 2009                        | Duration   |
| Green alga,<br>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | Cadmium<br>chloride | 72 hr    | 43.5                                  | EC50<br>(growth rate)                      | 131                     | Kallqvist 2009                        | Duration   |
| Green alga,<br>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | -                   | 24 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(growth rate-total cell<br>volume) | 82                      | Chao and Chen<br>2001                 | Duration   |
| Green alga,<br>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | -                   | 24 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(growth rate-cell density)         | 13                      | Chao and Chen<br>2001                 | Duration   |
| Green alga,<br>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | -                   | 72 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(cell division)                    | 15                      | Franklin et al. 2001                  | Duration too short;<br>Lack of exposure<br>details |
| Green alga,<br>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(growth)                           | 15,370                  | Bascik-Remisiewicz<br>and Tukaj 2002  | Duration   |
| Green alga,<br>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 24 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(growth)                           | 18,000                  | Bascik-Remisiewicz<br>and Tukaj 2002  | Duration   |
| Green alga,<br>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 24 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(growth)                           | 16,440                  | Bascik-Remisiewicz<br>and Tukaj 2002  | Duration   |
| Green alga,<br>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | Cadmium<br>chloride | 60 min   | -                                     | EC50<br>(photosynthesis inhibition)        | 200                     | Koukal et al. 2003                    | Duration   |
| Green alga,<br>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | -                   | 48 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(growth)                           | 35                      | Lin et al. 2005                       | Duration   |
| Green alga,<br>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | -                   | 48 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(cell density)                     | 25                      | Lin et al. 2005                       | Duration   |

| Species  | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect   | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                     | Reason Other Data        |
|--|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Green alga,<br>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | -                   | 48 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(D.O. production)                        | 80                      | Lin et al. 2005               | Duration                 |
| Green alga,<br>Scenedesmus dimorphus           | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 48 hr    | 11.3                                  | LC50<br>(density)                                | 63                      | Ghosh et al. 1990             | Duration                 |
| Green alga,<br>Scenedesmus quadricauda         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | -                                     | Incipient inhibition<br>(river water)            | 100                     | Bringmann and<br>Kuhn 1959a;b |                          |
| Green alga,<br>Scenedesmus quadricauda         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 20 d     | -                                     | LC50   | 9                       | Fargasova 1993                |                          |
| Green alga,<br>Scenedesmus quadricauda         | Cadmium chloride    | 24 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(growth)                                 | 1.9                     | Guanzon et al. 1994           | Duration                 |
| Green alga,<br>Stichococcus bacillaris         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | -                                     | Reduced growth                                   | 5,000                   | Skowronski et al.<br>1985     |                          |
| Duckweed,<br>Lemna minor                       | -                   | 10 d     | -                                     | EC50<br>(frond production)                       | 191                     | Smith and Kwan<br>1989        |                          |
| Duckweed,<br>Lemna minor                       | Cadmium sulfate     | 48 hr    | -                                     | NOEC-LOEC<br>(relative pigment<br>concentration) | 562,050-<br>1,124,100   | Prasad et al. 2001            | Duration                 |
| Duckweed,<br>Lemna minor                       | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(growth)                                 | 57,000                  | Drinovec et al. 2004          | Duration                 |
| Duckweed,<br>Lemna pavcicostata                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | -                                     | NOEC-LOEC<br>(increase colony break-up)          | 44.96-89.93             | Li and Xiong 2004             | Duration                 |
| Giant duckweed,<br>Spirodela polyrrhiza        | -                   | 12 d     | -                                     | NOEC-LOEC<br>(inhibit chlorophyll<br>synthesis)  | 100-500                 | Rolli et al. 2010             | Lack of exposure details |
| Duckweed,<br>Spirodela punctata                | -                   | 30 d     | -                                     | Reduced growth rate                              | 25                      | Outridge 1992                 |                          |
| Fungi,<br>Cylindrotheca sp.                    | -                   | 72 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(growth)                                 | 9,300                   | Satoh et al. 2005             | Duration                 |

| Species                                   | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect                      | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference  | Reason Other Data |
|---|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Garden cress (seeds),<br>Lepidium sativum | Cadmium<br>chloride | 72 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(growth)            | 33,723                  | Gianazza et al. 2007                                   | Duration          |
| Deptatum SuttVim                          | emoride             |          |                                       | (growin)                    |                         |  |                   |
| Water fern,<br>Salvinia minima            | -                   | 30 d     | -                                     | Reduced growth rate         | 10                      | Outridge 1992  |                   |
| Bacteria,<br>Escherichia coli             | Cadmium<br>chloride | -        | -                                     | Incipient inhibition        | 150                     | Bringmann and<br>Kuhn 1959a,b                          | Bacteria          |
| Bacteria,<br>Salmonella typhimurium       | Cadmium<br>chloride | 8 hr     | 50                                    | EC50<br>(growth inhibition) | 10,400                  | Canton and Slooff<br>1982                              | Bacteria          |
| Bacteria,<br>Pseudomonas putida           | Cadmium<br>chloride | 16 hr    | -                                     | Incipient inhibition        | 80                      | Bringmann and<br>Kuhn 1976;<br>1977a,c; 1979;<br>1980b | Bacteria          |
| Bacteria,<br>Vibrio fischeri              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30 min   | -                                     | EC50                        | 14,240                  | Macken et al. 2009                                     | Bacteria          |
| Bacteria (6 species)                      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 18 hr    | -                                     | Reduced growth              | 5,000                   | Seyfreid and<br>Horgan 1983                            | Bacteria          |
| Protozoan community                       | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 70                                    | EC50<br>(number of species) | 4,600                   | Niederlehner et al.<br>1985                            | Protozoan         |
| Protozoan community                       | Cadmium<br>chloride | 28 d     | 70                                    | EC20<br>(colonization)      | 1                       | Niederlehner et al.<br>1985                            | Protozoan         |
| Protozoan community                       | Cadmium<br>chloride | 10 d     | -                                     | Reduced biomass             | 1                       | Fernandez-Leborans<br>and Novillo-Villajos<br>1993     | Protozoan         |
| Protozoan,<br>Chilomonas paramecium       | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 48 hr    | -                                     | Incipient inhibition        | 160                     | Bringmann et al.<br>1980                               | Protozoan         |
| Ciliate,<br>Colpidium campylum            | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 24 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(growth)            | 75                      | Dive et al. 1989                                       | Protozoan         |

| Species                              | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect               | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference   | Reason Other Data |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Protozoan,<br>Colpidium colpoda      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | 103                                   | LC50                 | 890                     | Madoni and Romeo<br>2006                                      | Protozoan         |
| Protozoan,<br>Colpoda steinii        | -                   | 24 hr    | -                                     | LC50                 | 500                     | Martin-Gonzalez et al. 2005                                   | Protozoan         |
| Protozoan,<br>Cyrtolophosis elongata | -                   | 24 hr    | -                                     | LC50                 | 2,000                   | Martin-Gonzalez et al. 2005                                   | Protozoan         |
| Protozoan,<br>Dexiotricha granulosa  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | 103                                   | LC50                 | 300                     | Madoni and Romeo<br>2006                                      | Protozoan         |
| Protozoan,<br>Drepanomonas revoluta  | -                   | 24 hr    | -                                     | LC50                 | 2,000                   | Martin-Gonzalez et al. 2005                                   | Protozoan         |
| Protozoa,<br>Entosiphon sulcatum     | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 72 hr    | -                                     | Incipient inhibition | 11                      | Bringmann 1978;<br>Bringmann and<br>Kuhn 1979; 1980b;<br>1981 | Protozoan         |
| Protozoa,<br>Euglena gracilis        | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 24 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(motility)   | 860                     | Ahmed and Hader<br>2010                                       | Protozoan         |
| Protozoa,<br>Euplotes aediculatus    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | 103                                   | LC50                 | 590                     | Madoni and Romeo<br>2006                                      | Protozoan         |
| Protozoan,<br>Halteria grandinella   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | 103                                   | LC50                 | 70                      | Madoni and Romeo<br>2006                                      | Protozoan         |
| Protozoan,<br>Microregma heterostoma | Cadmium<br>chloride | 28 hr    | -                                     | Incipient inhibition | 100                     | Brinmgmann and<br>Kuhn 1959b                                  | Protozoan         |
| Protozoan,<br>Spirostomum ambiguum   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | 28                                    | LC50                 | 78.1                    | Nalecz-Jawecki et<br>al. 1993                                 | Protozoan         |
| Protozoan,<br>Spirostomum ambiguum   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | 250                                   | LC50                 | 5,270                   | Nalecz-Jawecki et<br>al. 1993                                 | Protozoan         |

| Species                               | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect                       | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                          | Reason Other Data |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Protozoan,<br>Spirostomum ambiguum    | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 48 hr    | -                                     | LC50                         | 168                     | Nalecz-Jawecki and<br>Sawicki 1998 | Protozoan         |
| Protozoan,<br>Spirostomum ambiguum    | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 48 hr    | <10                                   | LC50                         | 160                     | Nalecz-Jawecki and<br>Sawicki 2005 | Protozoan         |
| Protozoan,<br>Spirostomum ambiguum    | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 48 hr    | <10                                   | EC50<br>(deformity)          | 130                     | Nalecz-Jawecki and<br>Sawicki 2005 | Protozoan         |
| Protozoan,<br>Spirostomum ambiguum    | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 48 hr    | 200                                   | LC50                         | 3,870                   | Nalecz-Jawecki and<br>Sawicki 2005 | Protozoan         |
| Protozoan,<br>Spirostomum ambiguum    | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 48 hr    | 200                                   | EC50<br>(deformity)          | 3,250                   | Nalecz-Jawecki and<br>Sawicki 2005 | Protozoan         |
| Protozoan,<br>Spirostomum teres       | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | -                                     | LC50                         | 1,950                   | Twagilimana et al.<br>1998         | Protozoan         |
| Ciliate,<br>Tetrahymena pyriformis    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 90 min   | -                                     | Reduced locomotor rate       | 750                     | Bergquist and<br>Bovee 1976        | Protozoan         |
| Ciliate,<br>Tetrahymena pyriformis    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 60 min   | -                                     | Decrease in swimming<br>rate | 1,000                   | Bergquist and<br>Bovee 1976        | Protozoan         |
| Ciliate,<br>Tetrahymena pyriformis    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 72 hr    | -                                     | Growth inhibition            | 3,372                   | Krawczynska et al.<br>1989         | Protozoan         |
| Ciliate,<br>Tetrahymena pyriformis    | Cadmium<br>acetate  | 30 min   | -                                     | Complete mortality           | 56,205                  | Larsen and<br>Svensmark 1991       | Protozoan         |
| Ciliate,<br>Tetrahymena pyriformis    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(growth)             | 1,045                   | Schafer et al. 1994                | Protozoan         |
| Ciliate,<br>Tetrahymena pyriformis    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 9 hr     | -                                     | IC50<br>(growth)             | 3,000                   | Sauvant et al. 1995                | Protozoan         |
| Protozoan,<br>Tetrahymena thermophila | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | -                                     | LC50                         | 195                     | Gallego et al. 2007                | Protozoan         |
| Protozoan,<br>Tetrahymena thermophila | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 24 hr    | <10                                   | EC50 (feeding inhibition)    | 130                     | Nalecz-Jawecki and<br>Sawicki 2005 | Protozoan         |
| Protozoan,<br>Tetrahymena thermophila | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 24 hr    | 200                                   | EC50<br>(feeding inhibition) | 260                     | Nalecz-Jawecki and<br>Sawicki 2005 | Protozoan         |
| Protozoan,<br>Uronema parduezi        | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 20 hr    | -                                     | Incipient inhibition         | 26                      | Bringmann and<br>Kuhn 1980a; 1981  | Protozoan         |

| Species   | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect                                | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                           | Reason Other Data                     |
|---|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Paramecium,<br>Paramecium caudatum  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 5 d      | -                                     | IC50<br>(growth)                      | 94.40                   | Miyoshi et al. 2003                 | Protozoan                             |
|   |                     |          |                                       | (8-1)                                 |                         |                                     |                                       |
| Paramecium,<br>Paramecium bursaria  | -                   | 24 hr    | -                                     | LC50                                  | 640                     | Wanick et al. 2008                  | Protozoan                             |
| Paramecium,<br>Paramecium trichium  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 5 d      | -                                     | IC50<br>(growth)                      | 11.71                   | Miyoshi et al. 2003                 | Protozoan                             |
| Heliozoon,<br>Raphidiophrys contractilis                                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 20 min   | -                                     | LOEC (axopodial degradation)          | 11.24                   | Khan et al. 2006a                   | Protozoan                             |
| Hydra,<br>Hydra littoralis  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 12 d     | 70                                    | Reduced growth                        | 20                      | Santiago-Fandino<br>1983            | Duration; Exposure<br>methods unknown |
| Hydra,<br>Hydra oligactis   | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 48 hr    | -                                     | LC50                                  | 583                     | Slooff 1983; Slooff<br>et al. 1983a | Duration                              |
| Green hydra,<br>Hydra viridissima   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | 19-20                                 | NOEC-LOEC<br>(population growth rate) | 0.4-0.8                 | Holdway et al. 2001                 | Duration;<br>Unmeasured exposure      |
| Green hydra<br>(symbiotic, with algae),<br><i>Hydra viridissima</i>       | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 207                                   | LC50                                  | 160                     | Karntanut and<br>Pascoe 2005        | Duration                              |
| Green hydra<br>(aposymbiotic, without algae),<br><i>Hydra viridissima</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 207                                   | LC50                                  | 140                     | Karntanut and<br>Pascoe 2005        | Duration                              |
| Pink hydra,<br>Hydra vulgaris   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | 19-20                                 | LOEC<br>(population growth rate)      | 12.5                    | Holdway et al. 2001                 | Duration;<br>Unmeasured exposure      |
| Planarian,<br>Dendrocoelum lacteum  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 122.8                                 | LC50                                  | 46,000                  | Brown and Pascoe<br>1988            | Duration                              |
| Planarian,<br>Dugesia lugubris  | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 48 hr    | -                                     | LC50                                  | >20,000                 | Slooff 1983                         | Duration                              |

| Species                                     | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect                                  | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                   | Reason Other Data           |
|---|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Rotifer,<br>Brachionus calyciflorus         | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 24 hr    | 80-100                                | LC50                                    | 1,300                   | Snell et al. 1991a          | Duration                    |
| Rotifer,<br>Brachionus calyciflorus         | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 48 hr    | 80-100                                | EC50                                    | 70                      | Snell and Moffat<br>1992    | Duration                    |
| Rotifer,<br>Brachionus calyciflorus         | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 48 hr    | 80-100                                | Chronic value                           | 60                      | Snell and Moffat<br>1992    | Duration                    |
| Rotifer,<br>Brachionus calyciflorus         | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 24 hr    | 250                                   | EC50                                    | 120                     | Crisinel et al. 1994        | Duration                    |
| Rotifer,<br>Brachionus calyciflorus         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 35 min   | 170                                   | NOEC<br>(ingestion rate)                | 250.00                  | Juchelka and Snell<br>1994  | Duration                    |
| Rotifer,<br>Brachionus calyciflorus         | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 72 hr    | 80-100                                | Chronic value<br>(asexual reproduction) | 20                      | Snell and Carmona 1995      | Duration                    |
| Rotifer,<br>Brachionus calyciflorus         | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 72 hr    | 80-100                                | Chronic value<br>(sexual reproduction)  | 20                      | Snell and Carmona 1995      | Duration                    |
| Rotifer (<2 hr),<br>Brachionus calyciflorus | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 48 hr    | 80-100                                | EC50                                    | 10                      | Radix et al. 1999           | Duration                    |
| Rotifer,<br>Brachionus calyciflorus         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | -                                     |   | 180                     | Sarma et al. 2006           | Duration                    |
| Rotifer,<br>Brachionus macracanthus         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | -                                     | LC50                                    | 118.9                   | Nandini et al. 2007         | Duration                    |
| Rotifer,<br>Brachionus macracanthus         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 21 d     | -                                     | LOEC<br>(population growth)             | 0.383                   | Nandini et al. 2007         | Unmeasured chronic exposure |
| Rotifer,<br>Brachionus rubens               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | 80-100                                | LC50                                    | 810                     | Snell and Persoone 1989a    | Duration                    |
| Rotifer,<br>Brachionus rubens               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | 80-100                                | NOEC<br>(survival)                      | 280                     | Snell and Persoone<br>1989a | Duration                    |
| Rotifer,<br>Philodina acuticornis           | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | Soft water                            | EC50 (death and immobility)             | 500                     | Buikema et al. 1973         | Test species fed            |
| Rotifer,<br>Philodina acuticornis           | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 96 hr    | Soft water                            | EC50<br>(death and immobility)          | 200                     | Buikema et al. 1973         | Test species fed            |
| Rotifer,<br>Philodina acuticornis           | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 96 hr    | Hard water                            | EC50<br>(death and immobility)          | 300                     | Buikema et al. 1973         | Test species fed            |

| Species   | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect                         | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                      | Reason Other Data              |
|---|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Rotifer,<br>Streptocephalus rubricaudatus               | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 24 hr    | 250                                   | EC50                           | 250                     | Crisinel et al. 1994           | Duration                       |
| Rotifer,<br>Thamnocephalus platyurus                    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | 80-100                                | LC50                           | 400                     | Centeno et al. 1995            | Duration                       |
| Parasite (embryo, blastula stage),<br>Chordodes nobilli | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 162                                   | Infective capacity of larva    | 630                     | Achiorno et al. 2010           | Atypical endpoint              |
| Parasite (larva),<br>Chordodes nobilli                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 162                                   | Infective capacity of larva    | 360                     | Achiorno et al. 2010           | Atypical endpoint;<br>Duration |
| Nematode,<br>Caenorhabditis elegans                     | Cadmium chloride    | 96 hr    | _                                     | LC50                           | 61                      | Williams and<br>Dusenbery 1990 | Test species fed               |
| Nematode (adult),<br><i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>      | -                   | 48 hr    | -                                     |                                | 2,000                   | Cressman and<br>Williams 1997  | Duration                       |
| Nematode (adult),<br>Caenorhabditis elegans             | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(growth)               | 16,524                  | Anderson et al. 2001           | Test species fed;<br>Duration  |
| Nematode (adult),<br><i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(movement)             | 18,772                  | Anderson et al. 2001           | Test species fed;<br>Duration  |
| Nematode (adult),<br><i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(feeding)              | 14,388                  | Anderson et al. 2001           | Test species fed;<br>Duration  |
| Nematode (adult),<br><i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 72 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(reproduction)         | 16,973                  | Anderson et al. 2001           | Test species fed;<br>Duration  |
| Nematode (L1 larva),<br>Caenorhabditis elegans          | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | -                                     | LC50                           | 66,884                  | Chu and Chow 2002              | Test species fed;<br>Duration  |
| Nematode (adult),<br>Caenorhabditis elegans             | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | -                                     | LC50                           | 620,503                 | Chu and Chow 2002              | Test species fed;<br>Duration  |
| Nematode (larva),<br>Caenorhabditis elegans             | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | -                                     | LC50                           | 169,920                 | Ura et al. 2002                | Duration                       |
| Nematode (3 d),<br><i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>        | Cadmium chloride    | 24 hr    | -                                     | LC50                           | 518,598                 | Roh et al. 2006                | Duration                       |
| Nematode (L1-L4 larva),<br>Caenorhabditis elegans       | Cadmium chloride    | 4 hr     | -                                     | LOEC<br>(reproduction)         | 11,240                  | Guo et al. 2009                | Duration                       |
| Nematode (adult),<br>Caenorhabditis elegans             | Cadmium<br>chloride | 72 hr    | -                                     | LOEC<br>(reproduction)         | 11,240                  | Guo et al. 2009                | Duration                       |
| Nematode (L4 larva),<br>Caenorhabditis elegans          | Cadmium chloride    | 48 hr    | -                                     | EC50<br>(number of offsprings) | 20,906                  | Boyd et al. 2010               | Duration                       |

| Species                       | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect                    | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                   | Reason Other Data             |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Nematode (L4 larva),          | Cadmium             |          |                                       | EC50                      |                         |                             |                               |
| Caenorhabditis elegans        | chloride            | 48 hr    | -                                     | (number of offsprings)    | 19,784                  | Boyd et al. 2010            | Duration                      |
| Nematode (L4 larva),          | Cadmium             | 48 hr    |                                       | EC50                      | 01 592                  | D. 1.4.1.2010               | Durtha                        |
| Caenorhabditis elegans        | chloride            | 48 nr    | -                                     | (number of offsprings)    | 21,583                  | Boyd et al. 2010            | Duration                      |
| Polychaete worm               |                     |          |                                       |                           |                         |                             |                               |
| (non-reproductive),           | Cadmium             | 48 hr    | 60-70                                 | LC50                      | 1,200                   | Niederlehner et al.         | Test species fed;             |
| Aelosoma headleyi             | chloride            | 10 11    | 0070                                  | 2000                      | 1,200                   | 1984                        | Duration                      |
| Polychaete worm               | C. I.               |          |                                       |                           |                         | NT - 1 - 1 - 1              | Test see in fait              |
| (non-reproductive),           | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 160-190                               | LC50                      | 4,980                   | Niederlehner et al.<br>1984 | Test species fed;<br>Duration |
| Aelosoma headleyi             | chioride            |          |                                       |                           |                         | 1984                        | Duration                      |
| Oligochaete,                  | Cadmium             | 10 d     | 65                                    | NOEC-LOEC                 | 17.2-36.9               | Niederlehner et al.         | Duration                      |
| Aeolosoma headleyi            | chloride            | 10 u     | (60-70)                               | (growth and reproduction) | 17.2-30.9               | 1984                        | Duration                      |
|                               | -                   |          |                                       |                           | 1                       | 1                           | 1                             |
| Oligochaete (adult) worm,     | Cadmium             | 10 d     | 44-47                                 | LC50                      | 158                     | Phipps et al. 1995          | Duration                      |
| Lumbriculus variegatus        | chloride            | 10 0     |                                       |                           | 150                     | 1 mpps et ul. 1995          | Durution                      |
| Oligochaete worm,             | Cadmium             | 48 hr    | 20                                    | LC50                      | 270                     | Penttinen et al. 2011       | Duration                      |
| Lumbriculus variegatus        | chloride            | 10 11    | 20                                    |                           | 270                     |                             | Durution                      |
| Oligochaete worm,             | Cadmium             | 48 hr    | 50                                    | LC50                      | 410                     | Penttinen et al. 2011       | Duration                      |
| Lumbriculus variegatus        | chloride            | _        |                                       |                           | -                       |                             |                               |
| Oligochaete worm,             | Cadmium             | 48 hr    | 250.25                                | LC50                      | 2,161                   | Penttinen et al. 2011       | Duration                      |
| Lumbriculus variegatus        | chloride            |          |                                       |                           | 7 -                     |                             | 2 mation                      |
| Oligochaete,                  | Cadmium             |          |                                       |                           |                         |                             | Exposure methods              |
| Pristina sp.                  | chloride            | 52 week  | 11.1                                  | Population reduction      | 5                       | Giesy et al. 1979           | unknown                       |
| Tristina sp.                  | emoride             |          |                                       |                           |                         |                             | unknown                       |
| Oligochate,                   | Cadmium             | 40.1     | 0.5                                   | 1.050                     | 215                     | 0 11 1 1001                 | D i                           |
| Prstina leidyi                | chloride            | 48 hr    | 95                                    | LC50                      | 215                     | Smith et al. 1991           | Duration                      |
|                               |                     |          | •                                     | ·                         |                         | •                           |                               |
| Tubificid worm,               | Cadmium             | 48 hr    | 224                                   | LC50                      | 320,000                 | Qureshi et al. 1980         | Duration                      |
| Tubifex tubifex               | chloride            | 40 111   | 224                                   | 10.30                     | 520,000                 | Quiesiii et al. 1980        |                               |
| Tubificid worm,               | Cadmium             | 96 hr    | 245                                   | LC50                      | 47,530                  | Khangarot 1991              |                               |
| Tubifex tubifex               | chloride            | 20 III   | 243                                   | 10.50                     | 47,550                  | Khangarot 1771              |                               |
| Tubificid worm (adult, 4 cm), | Cadmium             | 24 hr    | -                                     | LC50                      | 4,900                   | Gerhardt 2009               | Duration                      |
| Tubifex tubifex               | chloride            | 27 m     |                                       |                           | т,700                   | Commune 2007                | Durution                      |
| Tubificid worm (adult, 4 cm), | Cadmium             | 24 hr    | -                                     | EC50                      | 1,100                   | Gerhardt 2009               | Duration                      |
| Tubifex tubifex               | chloride            | 2.111    |                                       | (locomotion)              | 1,100                   | Communicat 2009             | 2 diation                     |

| Species  | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect                      | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                           | Reason Other Data                                      |
|--|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Spire snail,<br>Amnicola limosa                      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 15.3<br>(pH=3.5)                      | LC50                        | 6,350                   | Mackie 1989                         | pH is artificially low<br>as part of study             |
| Spire snail,<br>Amnicola limosa                      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 15.3<br>(pH=4.0)                      | LC50                        | 3,800                   | Mackie 1989                         | pH is artificially low as part of study                |
| Spire snail,<br>Amnicola limosa                      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 15.3<br>(pH=4.5)                      | LC50                        | 2,710                   | Mackie 1989                         | pH is artificially low<br>as part of study             |
| Snail (egg, strain BS90),<br>Biomphalaria glabrata   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 3 mo     | -                                     | LOEC (hatching success)     | 1.14                    | Salice and Miller 2003              | Unmeasured chronic exposure                            |
| Snail (egg, strain NMRI),<br>Biomphalaria glabrata   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 3 mo     | -                                     | LOEC (hatching success)     | 2.81                    | Salice and Miller 2003              | Unmeasured chronic exposure                            |
| Pond snail (6-9 mo., 10.32 mm),<br>Lymnaea palustris | Cadmium<br>chloride | 28 d     | -                                     | LC50                        | >320                    | Coeurdassier et al.<br>2003         | Unmeasured chronic exposure                            |
| Pond snail (6-9 mo., 10.32 mm),<br>Lymnaea palustris | Cadmium<br>chloride | 28 d     | -                                     | EC50<br>(growth)            | 58.2                    | Coeurdassier et al. 2003            | Unmeasured chronic exposure                            |
| Pond snail (6-9 mo., 10.32 mm),<br>Lymnaea palustris | Cadmium<br>chloride | 28 d     | -                                     | NOEC-LOEC<br>(reproduction) | 40-80                   | Coeurdassier et al. 2003            | Unmeasured chronic exposure                            |
| Pond snail,<br>Lymnaea stagnalis                     | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | -                                     | LC50                        | 583                     | Slooff 1983; Slooff<br>et al. 1983a | Duration   |
| Pond snail (6-9 mo., 20.62 mm),<br>Lymnaea stagnalis | Cadmium<br>chloride | 28 d     | -                                     | EC50<br>(growth)            | 142.2                   | Coeurdassier et al. 2003            | Unmeasured chronic exposure                            |
| Pond snail (5 mm),<br>Lymnaea stagnalis              | Cadmium chloride    | 31 d     | 135<br>(130-140)                      | LC50                        | 12.8<br>(dissolved)     | Pais 2012                           | Duration   |
| Pond snail (10 mm),<br>Lymnaea stagnalis             | Cadmium<br>chloride | 31 d     | 135<br>(130-140)                      | NOEC (length and weight)    | 94.3                    | Pais 2012                           | More sensitive<br>endpoint available for<br>this study |
| Pond snail (10 mm),<br>Lymnaea stagnalis             | Cadmium<br>chloride | 31 d     | 135<br>(130-140)                      | LC50                        | 49.7<br>(dissolved)     | Pais 2012                           | Duration   |
| Pond snail (15 mm),<br>Lymnaea stagnalis             | Cadmium<br>chloride | 31 d     | 135<br>(130-140)                      | NOEC<br>(length and weight) | 94.3                    | Pais 2012                           | More sensitive<br>endpoint available for<br>this study |
| Pond snail (15 mm),<br>Lymnaea stagnalis             | Cadmium<br>chloride | 31 d     | 135<br>(130-140)                      | LC50                        | 45.7<br>(dissolved)     | Pais 2012                           | Duration   |

| Species  | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect                           | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                   | Reason Other Data  |
|--|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Pond snail (juvenile, 7 mm),<br>Lymnaea stagnalis                              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 28 d     | 20.5<br>(20-21)                       | LC50                             | 7.3<br>(dissolved)      | Pais 2012                   | Duration; Too few<br>exposure<br>concentrations                                  |
| Pond snail (juvenile, 7 mm),<br>Lymnaea stagnalis                              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 28 d     | 20.5<br>(20-21)                       | NOEC-LOEC<br>(length and weight) | 2.47-4.76               | Pais 2012                   | Too few exposure<br>concentrations   |
| Snail,<br>Physa integra  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 28 d     | 44-58                                 | LC50                             | 10.4                    | Spehar et al. 1978          | Exposure methods<br>unknown; Duration  |
| New Zealand mud snail<br>(clone A, 3-4 mm),<br><i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 197                                   | LC50                             | 1,920                   | Jensen and Forbes<br>2001   | Duration   |
| New Zealand mud snail<br>(clone B, 3-4 mm),<br><i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 197                                   | LC50                             | 1,290                   | Jensen and Forbes<br>2001   | Duration   |
| New Zealand mud snail<br>(clone C, 3-4 mm),<br><i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 197                                   | LC50                             | 560                     | Jensen and Forbes<br>2001   | Duration   |
| New Zealand mudsnail,<br>Potamopyrgus antipodarum                              | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 28 d     | -                                     | EC50<br>(reproduction)           | 11.5                    | Sieratowicz et al.<br>2011  | Atypical endpoint  |
| Snail,<br>Viviparus bengalensis  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 140-190                               | LC50                             | 1,550                   | Gadkari and<br>Marathe 1983 |  |
| Mussel (glochidia),<br>Fusconia masoni   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | 88                                    | LC50                             | 168.1                   | Black 2001                  | Control mortality was<br>not reported<br>adequately to use for<br>this lifestage |
| Fatmucket (juvenile),<br>Lampsilis siliquoidea                                 | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 28 d     | 40-48                                 | LC50                             | 8.1                     | Wang et al. 2010d           | Atypical endpoint  |
| Mussel,<br>Utterbackia imbecillis  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 39                                    | LC50                             | 57                      | Keller and Zam 1991         | Duration   |
| Mussel,<br>Utterbackia imbecillis  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 80-100                                | LC50                             | 137                     | Keller and Zam<br>1991      | Duration   |

| Species   | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect   | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                | Reason Other Data  |
|---|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Mussel (glochidia),<br>Utterbackia imbecillis       | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | 88                                    | LC50   | 56.76                   | Black 2001               | Control mortality was<br>not reported<br>adequately to use for<br>this lifestage |
| Zebra mussel (3.0-3.5 cm),<br>Dreissena polymorpha  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 8 hr     | -                                     | Caused valve closure   | 200-560                 | Slooff et al. 1983b      | Atypical endpoint;<br>Duration   |
| Zebra mussel,<br>Dreissena polymorpha               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 77 d     | 268                                   | LOEC<br>(filtration rate)  | 9                       | Kraak et al. 1992b       | Atypical endpoint  |
| Zebra mussel,<br>Dreissena polymorpha               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 77 d     | 268                                   | EC50   | 130                     | Kraak et al. 1992b       | Duration   |
| Zebra mussel,<br>Dreissena polymorpha               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 150                                   | EC50   | 388                     | Kraak et al. 1994a       | Duration   |
| Zebra mussel (18-25 mm),<br>Dreissena polymorpha    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | 290                                   | Increased metallothionein<br>level                                   | 10                      | Ivankovic et al.<br>2010 | Atypical endpoint;<br>Duration   |
| Asian clam (adult, 15-20 mm),<br>Corbicula fluminea | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30 d     | 90                                    | LOEC<br>(reduced phagocytosis<br>activity)                           | 3                       | Champeau et al.<br>2007  | Unmeasured chronic<br>exposure; Atypical<br>endpoint                             |
| Asian clam (adult, 15-20 mm),<br>Corbicula fluminea | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30 d     | 90                                    | NOEC-LOEC<br>(decrease lysosomal value,<br>surface, size and number) | 21.5-46.5               | Champeau et al. 2007     | Unmeasured chronic<br>exposure; Atypical<br>endpoint                             |
| D' 1  | 0.1                 | [        | 15.2                                  | I  | 1                       | 1                        | TT:  |
| Bivalve,<br>Pisidium casertanum                     | Cadmium chloride    | 96 hr    | 15.3<br>(pH=3.5)                      | LC50   | 1,370                   | Mackie 1989              | pH is artificially low<br>as part of study                                       |
| Bivalve,<br><i>Pisidium casertanum</i>              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 15.3<br>(pH=4.0)                      | LC50   | 480                     | Mackie 1989              | pH is artificially low<br>as part of study                                       |
| Bivalve,<br>Pisidium casertanum                     | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 15.3<br>(pH=4.5)                      | LC50   | 700                     | Mackie 1989              | pH is artificially low<br>as part of study                                       |
| Bivalve,<br>Pisidium compressum                     | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 15.3<br>(pH=3.5)                      | LC50   | 2,080                   | Mackie 1989              | pH is artificially low<br>as part of study                                       |
| Bivalve,<br>Pisidium compressum                     | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 15.3<br>(pH=4.0)                      | LC50   | 700                     | Mackie 1989              | pH is artificially low<br>as part of study                                       |
| Bivalve,<br>Pisidium compressum                     | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 15.3<br>(pH=4.5)                      | LC50   | 360                     | Mackie 1989              | pH is artificially low<br>as part of study                                       |

| Species   | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect                          | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                        | Reason Other Data                                      |
|---|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia          | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 48 hr    | 100                                   | LC50                            | 27.3                    | Spehar and Fiandt<br>1986        | High TOC; River<br>dilution water not<br>characterized |
| Cladoceran,<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia                   | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 10 d     | 90                                    | NOEC<br>(reproduction)          | 0.5                     | Winner 1988                      | Duration;<br>Unmeasured chronic<br>exposure            |
| Cladoceran,<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia                   | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 7 d      | 169                                   | Chronic value<br>(reproduction) | <14                     | Masters et al. 1991              | Duration;<br>Unmeasured chronic<br>exposure            |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia          | -                   |          | 290                                   |                                 | 120                     | Schubauer-Berigan<br>et al. 1993 | Test species fed                                       |
| Cladoceran (<48 hr),<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia          | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 48 hr    | 280-300                               | LC50                            | 560                     | Schubauer-Berigan<br>et al. 1993 | Test species fed                                       |
| Cladoceran,<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 1 hr     | 80-100                                | EC50 (feeding inhibition)       | 54                      | Bitton et al. 1996               | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint                         |
| Cladoceran,<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia                   | Cadmium chloride    | 1 hr     | 80-100                                | EC50 (feeding inhibition)       | 76.2                    | Lee et al. 1997                  | Duration; Atypical endpoint                            |
| Cladoceran (≤ 24hr),<br><i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 17                                    | LC50                            | 63.1                    | Suedel et al. 1997               | Test species fed                                       |
| Cladoceran,<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia                   | -                   | LC       | 17                                    | NOEC-LOEC                       | 1.0-4.0                 | Suedel et al. 1997               | Static exposure  |
| Cladoceran,<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | 80-100                                | Chronic value                   | 1.4                     | Zuiderveen and<br>Birge 1997     | Duration;<br>Unmeasured chronic<br>exposure            |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia          | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 120 min  | 160-180                               | Reduced mobility                | 2,500<br>(dissolved)    | Brent and Herricks<br>1998       | Duration   |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia          | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 48 hr    | 80-100                                | LC50                            | 78.2                    | Nelson and Roline<br>1998        | Test species fed                                       |
| Cladoceran (neonate),<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 1.5 hr   | -                                     | EC50                            | 34.2                    | Jun et al. 2006                  | Duration   |
| Cladoceran (neonate, <24 hr),<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia | -                   | 7 d      | 100                                   | LOEC<br>(reproduction)          | 5.22                    | Sofyan et al. 2007a              | Duration   |
| Cladoceran (neonate, <24 hr),<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia | -                   | 7 d      | 100                                   | LOEC<br>(reproduction)          | 5                       | Sofyan et al. 2007b              | Duration;<br>Unmeasured chronic<br>exposure            |

| Species   | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect                   | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                         | Reason Other Data                                      |
|---|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Cladoceran (neonate, <24 hr),<br>Ceriodaphnia dubia | -                   | 7 d      | 100                                   | NOEC-LOEC<br>(survival)  | 5-10                    | Sofyan et al. 2007b               | Duration;<br>Unmeasured chronic<br>exposure            |
|   | 1                   | 1        | I                                     |                          | 1                       | 1                                 |  |
| Cladoceran,<br>Ceriodaphnia reticulata              | -                   | 48 hr    | 45                                    | LC50                     | 66                      | Mount and Norberg 1984            | Test species fed                                       |
| Cladoceran,<br>Ceriodaphnia reticulata              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 55-79                                 | LC50                     | 129                     | Spehar and Carlson<br>1984a;b     | High TOC; River<br>dilution water not<br>characterized |
| Cladoceran (< 6hr),<br>Ceriodaphnia reticulata      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 200                                   | LC50                     | 79.4                    | Hall et al. 1986                  | Well water (not<br>characterized)                      |
|   |                     |          | 1                                     |                          |                         |                                   |  |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia galeata mendotae             | Cadmium chloride    | 154 d    | -                                     | Reduced biomass          | 4.0                     | Marshall 1978a                    | Exposure methods<br>unknown                            |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia galeata mendotae             | Cadmium<br>chloride | 15 d     | -                                     | Reduced rate of increase | 5.0                     | Marshall 1978b                    | Exposure methods<br>unknown                            |
|   |                     | -        |                                       | -                        |                         |                                   |  |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna                        | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | -                                     | EC50                     | 100                     | Bringmann and<br>Kuhn 1959a;b     | River dilution water<br>not characterized              |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna                        | Cadmium<br>chloride | 21 d     | 45                                    | Reproductive impairment  | 0.17                    | Biesinger and<br>Christensen 1972 | Exposure methods<br>unknown                            |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna                        | Cadmium<br>chloride | 72 hr    | 163                                   | LC50                     | 15.8                    | Debelak 1975                      | Test species fed                                       |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna                        | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 24 hr    | -                                     | LC50                     | 600                     | Bringmann and<br>Kuhn 1977b       | Duration   |
| Cladoceran (3-5 d),<br>Daphnia magna                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 72 hr    | -<br>(10°C)                           | LC50                     | 224                     | Braginskly and<br>Shcherban 1978  | Duration; Atypical lifestage for species               |
| Cladoceran (3-5 d),<br>Daphnia magna                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 72 hr    | -<br>(15°C)                           | LC50                     | 224                     | Braginskly and<br>Shcherban 1978  | Duration; Atypical<br>lifestage for species            |
| Cladoceran (3-5 d),<br>Daphnia magna                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 72 hr    | -<br>(25°C)                           | LC50                     | 12                      | Braginskly and<br>Shcherban 1978  | Duration; Atypical<br>lifestage for species            |
| Cladoceran (3-5 d),<br>Daphnia magna                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 72 hr    | -<br>(30°C)                           | LC50                     | 0.1                     | Braginskly and<br>Shcherban 1978  | Duration; Atypical<br>lifestage for species            |
| Cladoceran (adult),<br>Daphnia magna                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 72 hr    | -<br>(10°C)                           | LC50                     | 479                     | Braginskly and<br>Shcherban 1978  | Duration; Atypical<br>lifestage for species            |
| Cladoceran (adult),<br>Daphnia magna                | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 72 hr    | -<br>(15°C)                           | LC50                     | 187                     | Braginskly and<br>Shcherban 1978  | Duration; Atypical<br>lifestage for species            |

|                      |                     |          | Hardness                  |        | Concentration |                         |   |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------|---------------|-------------------------|---|
| Species              | Chemical            | Duration | (mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect | (µg/L)        | Reference               | Reason Other Data                                 |
| Cladoceran (adult),  | Cadmium             | 72 hr    | -                         | LC50   | 10.2          | Braginskly and          | Duration; Atypical                                |
| Daphnia magna        | sulfate             | , 2 m    | (25°C)                    |        | 10.2          | Shcherban 1978          | lifestage for species                             |
| Cladoceran (adult),  | Cadmium             | 72 hr    | -                         | LC50   | 2.4           | Braginskly and          | Duration; Atypical                                |
| Daphnia magna        | sulfate             | , 2 m    | (30°C)                    |        | 2             | Shcherban 1978          | lifestage for species                             |
| Cladoceran,          | Cadmium             | 24 hr    | 200                       | EC50   | 160           | Bellavere and Gorbi     | Duration  |
| Daphnia magna        | nitrate             | 2111     | 200                       |        | 100           | 1981                    | Durution  |
| Cladoceran,          | Cadmium             | 20 d     | 200                       | LC50   | 670           | Canton and Sloof        | Other endpoints used                              |
| Daphnia magna        | chloride            | e 20 u   |                           |        | 0,0           | 1982                    | o ther energonito used                            |
| Cladoceran,          | _                   | 48 hr    | 45                        | LC50   | 118           | Mount and Norberg       | Test species fed                                  |
| Daphnia magna        |                     | 10 11    | 15                        |        | 110           | 1984                    | _   |
| Cladoceran,          | Cadmium             |          |                           |        |               | Spehar and Carlson      | High TOC; River                                   |
| Daphnia magna        | chloride            | 48 hr    | 55-79                     | LC50   | 166           | 1984a;b                 | dilution water not                                |
| 2 00 0000            | •••••••             |          |                           |        |               | 17014,0                 | characterized                                     |
|                      |                     |          |                           |        |               |                         | Mean control survial                              |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr), | Cadmium<br>chloride | 10.1     | 160-180                   | LC50   | 37            | Lewis and Weber<br>1985 | was >90% for 16 of                                |
| Daphnia magna        |                     | 48 hr    |                           |        |               |                         | 22 tests, but author                              |
|                      |                     |          |                           |        |               |                         | did not present control                           |
|                      |                     |          |                           |        |               |                         | survival for each test                            |
|                      |                     |          |                           |        |               |                         | Mean control survial                              |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr), | Cadmium             | 40.1     | 160-180                   | LC50   | 6.1           | Lewis and Weber<br>1985 | was >90% for 16 of                                |
| Daphnia magna        | chloride            | 48 hr    |                           |        |               |                         | 22 tests, but author                              |
| 1 0                  | cinoriae            |          |                           |        |               |                         | did not present control                           |
|                      |                     |          |                           |        |               |                         | survival for each test                            |
|                      |                     |          |                           |        |               |                         | Mean control survial                              |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr), | Cadmium             | 40.1     | 1 (0, 100                 | 1.070  | 12            | Lewis and Weber         | was >90% for 16 of                                |
| Daphnia magna        | chloride            | 48 hr    | 160-180                   | LC50   | 43            | 1985                    | 22 tests, but author                              |
|                      |                     |          |                           |        |               |                         | did not present control                           |
|                      |                     |          |                           |        |               |                         | survival for each test                            |
|                      |                     |          |                           |        |               |                         | Mean control survial                              |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr), | Cadmium             | 49.1     | 160-180                   | LC50   | 21            | Lewis and Weber         | was $>90\%$ for 16 of                             |
| Daphnia magna        | chloride            | 48 hr    | 100-180                   | LC30   | 31            | 1985                    | 22 tests, but author                              |
| * 0                  |                     |          |                           |        |               |                         | did not present control                           |
|                      |                     |          |                           |        |               |                         | survival for each test                            |
|                      |                     |          |                           |        |               |                         | Mean control survial<br>was >90% for 16 of        |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr), | Cadmium             | 48  hr   | 160-180                   | LC50   | 18            | Lewis and Weber<br>1985 |   |
| Daphnia magna        | chloride            |          |                           |        |               |                         | 22 tests, but author                              |
| -                    |                     |          |                           |        |               |                         | did not present control<br>survival for each test |
|                      |                     |          |                           |        |               |                         | survival for each test                            |

| Species                               | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> )        | Effect | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference               | Reason Other Data   |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|--|--------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | ( <b>Ing/L CaCO<sub>3</sub></b> )<br>160-180 | LC50   | 12                      | Lewis and Weber<br>1985 | Mean control survial<br>was >90% for 16 of<br>22 tests, but author<br>did not present control<br>survival for each test |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 160-180                                      | LC50   | 24                      | Lewis and Weber<br>1985 | Mean control survial<br>was >90% for 16 of<br>22 tests, but author<br>did not present control<br>survival for each test |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna          | Cadmium chloride    | 48 hr    | 200  | LC50   | 49.0                    | Hall et al. 1986        | Well water (not characterized)  |
| Cladoceran (1 d),<br>Daphnia magna    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 38   | LC50   | 64                      | Nebeker et al. 1986a    | Test species fed  |
| Cladoceran (2 d),<br>Daphnia magna    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 76   | LC50   | 55                      | Nebeker et al. 1986a    | Typically tests with<br>cladocerans are <24<br>hr old   |
| Cladoceran (2 d),<br>Daphnia magna    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 74   | LC50   | 306                     | Nebeker et al. 1986a    | Typically tests with<br>cladocerans are <24<br>hr old   |
| Cladoceran (2 d),<br>Daphnia magna    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 41   | LC50   | 98                      | Nebeker et al. 1986a    | Typically tests with<br>cladocerans are <24<br>hr old   |
| Cladoceran (2 d),<br>Daphnia magna    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 38   | LC50   | 307                     | Nebeker et al. 1986a    | Typically tests with<br>cladocerans are <24<br>hr old   |
| Cladoceran (2 d),<br>Daphnia magna    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 76   | LC50   | 37                      | Nebeker et al. 1986a    | Typically tests with<br>cladocerans are <24<br>hr old   |
| Cladoceran (2 d),<br>Daphnia magna    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 74   | LC50   | 94                      | Nebeker et al. 1986a    | Typically tests with<br>cladocerans are <24<br>hr old   |
| Cladoceran (2 d),<br>Daphnia magna    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 74   | LC50   | 277                     | Nebeker et al. 1986a    | Typically tests with<br>cladocerans are <24<br>hr old   |
| Cladoceran (2 d),<br>Daphnia magna    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 71   | LC50   | 135                     | Nebeker et al. 1986a    | Typically tests with<br>cladocerans are <24<br>hr old   |

| Species                            | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect                 | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                   | Reason Other Data  |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Cladoceran (5 d),<br>Daphnia magna | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 76                                    | LC50                   | (μg/L)<br>17            | Nebeker et al. 1986a        | Typically tests with<br>cladocerans are <24<br>hr old                      |
| Cladoceran (5 d),<br>Daphnia magna | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 74                                    | LC50                   | 40                      | Nebeker et al. 1986a        | Typically tests with cladocerans are <24 hr old                            |
| Cladoceran (5 d),<br>Daphnia magna | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 41                                    | LC50                   | 30                      | Nebeker et al. 1986a        | Typically tests with<br>cladocerans are <24<br>hr old                      |
| Cladoceran (5 d),<br>Daphnia magna | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 38                                    | LC50                   | 131                     | Nebeker et al. 1986a        | Typically tests with<br>cladocerans are <24<br>hr old                      |
| Cladoceran (5 d),<br>Daphnia magna | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 38                                    | LC50                   | 92                      | Nebeker et al. 1986a        | Typically tests with<br>cladocerans are <24<br>hr old; Test species<br>fed |
| Cladoceran (5 d),<br>Daphnia magna | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 76                                    | LC50                   | 25                      | Nebeker et al. 1986a        | Typically tests with<br>cladocerans are <24<br>hr old                      |
| Cladoceran (5 d),<br>Daphnia magna | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 74                                    | LC50                   | 36                      | Nebeker et al. 1986a        | Typically tests with<br>cladocerans are <24<br>hr old                      |
| Cladoceran (5 d),<br>Daphnia magna | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 71                                    | LC50                   | 18                      | Nebeker et al. 1986a        | Typically tests with<br>cladocerans are <24<br>hr old                      |
| Cladoceran (5 d),<br>Daphnia magna | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 34                                    | LC50                   | 33                      | Nebeker et al.<br>1986b     | Typically tests with<br>cladocerans are <24<br>hr old                      |
| Cladoceran (5 d),<br>Daphnia magna | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 34                                    | LC50                   | 24                      | Nebeker et al.<br>1986b     | Typically tests with<br>cladocerans are <24<br>hr old                      |
| Cladoceran (5 d),<br>Daphnia magna | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 34                                    | LC50                   | 40                      | Nebeker et al.<br>1986b     | Typically tests with<br>cladocerans are <24<br>hr old                      |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna       | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 25 d     | 100<br>(20°C)                         | NOEC<br>(reproduction) | 2.25                    | Winner and<br>Whitford 1987 | Unmeasured chronic exposure  |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna       | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 25 d     | 100<br>(25°C)                         | NOEC<br>(reproduction) | 0.75                    | Winner and<br>Whitford 1987 | Unmeasured chronic exposure  |

| Species  | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect                                | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                            | Reason Other Data                                       |
|--|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 25 d     | 150                                   | NOEC-LOEC<br>(reproduction)           | 5.0-10                  | Bodar et al. 1988b                   | More sensitive<br>endpoint available<br>from this study |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna                   | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 10 d     | 90                                    | NOEC<br>(reproduction)                | 2.5                     | Winner 1988                          | Duration;<br>Unmeasured chronic<br>exposure             |
| Cladoceran (egg),<br>Daphnia magna             | Cadmium chloride    | 46 hr    | 150                                   | Profound effect on egg<br>development | >1,000                  | Bodar et al. 1989                    | Duration  |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna                   | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 48 hr    | 240                                   | LC50                                  | 1,880                   | Khangarot and Ray<br>1989a           | Dilution water not<br>fully characterized               |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna          | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | -                                     | EC50                                  | 1,900                   | Kuhn et al. 1989                     | Duration  |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna          | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 d     | -                                     | NOEC<br>(reproduction)                | 0.6                     | Kuhn et al. 1989                     |   |
| Cladoceran (small neonate),<br>Daphnia magna   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 250                                   | LC50                                  | 98                      | Enserink et al. 1990                 | Test species fed  |
| Cladoceran (large neonate),<br>Daphnia magna   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 250                                   | LC50                                  | 294                     | Enserink et al. 1990                 | Test species fed  |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna          | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 160-180<br>(20°C)                     | LC50                                  | 38                      | Lewis and Horning<br>1991            | Test species fed  |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna          | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 160-180<br>(26°C)                     | LC50                                  | 9                       | Lewis and Horning<br>1991            | Test species fed  |
| Cladoceran (5 d),<br>Daphnia magna             | Cadmium<br>chloride | 21 d     | 225                                   | LOEC<br>(reproduction)                | 2.3                     | Enserink et al. 1993                 |   |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | -                                     | LC50                                  | 48                      | Domal-<br>Kwiatkowska et al.<br>1994 | Test species fed  |
| Cladoceran (14 d),<br>Daphnia magna            | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 160-180                               | LC50                                  | 80                      | Allen et al. 1995                    |   |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna                   | Cadmium<br>acetate  | 24 hr    | -                                     | EC50                                  | 980                     | Sorvari and<br>Sillanpaa 1996        | Duration  |
| Cladoceran ( $\leq 24$ hr)<br>Daphnia magna    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 17                                    | LC50                                  | 26.4                    | Suedel et al. 1997                   | Test species fed  |
| Cladoceran (juvenile, 4-5 d),<br>Daphnia magna | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 48 hr    | 160-180                               | EC50 (death and immobility)           | 30-219                  | Barata et al. 2000                   | Test species fed  |
| Cladoceran (juvenile, 4-5 d),<br>Daphnia magna | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 48 hr    | 160-180                               | EC50<br>(feeding inhibition)          | 9-41                    | Barata et al. 2000                   | Test species fed;<br>Atypical endpoint                  |

| Species  | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect   | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                                     | Reason Other Data                                   |
|--|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---|---|
| Cladoceran (neonate, <48 hr),<br>Daphnia magna           | Cadmium<br>chloride | 17 d     | -                                     | NOEC-LOEC<br>(reproduction)                        | 1.7-3.7                 | Knops et al. 2001                             | Duration;<br>Unmeasured chronic<br>exposure         |
| Cladoceran (4th instar, 4-5 d),<br>Daphnia magna         | -                   | 24 hr    | -                                     | IC50 (feeding inhibition)                          | 1.31                    | McWilliam and<br>Baird 2002                   | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint; Test species<br>fed |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna                    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 50                                    | LC50   | >3.43                   | Chadwick<br>Environmental<br>Consultants 2003 | Test species fed                                    |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna                    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 100                                   | LC50   | >6.85                   | Chadwick<br>Environmental<br>Consultants 2003 | Test species fed                                    |
| Cladoceran (adult, 12-15 d),<br>Daphnia magna            | Cadmium<br>chloride | 3 hr     | -                                     | LOEC<br>(reduce phototactic index)                 | 30                      | Yuan et al. 2003                              | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint                      |
| Cladoceran<br>(neonate, >14 d, female),<br>Daphnia magna | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 14 d     | -                                     | NOEC-LOEC<br>(Survival-low food ration<br>groups)  | 2.81-5.62               | Smolders et al. 2005                          | Duration  |
| Cladoceran<br>(neonate, >14 d, female),<br>Daphnia magna | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 14 d     | -                                     | NOEC-LOEC<br>(Survival-high food ration<br>groups) | 1.12-2.81               | Smolders et al. 2005                          | Duration  |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna                    | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 48 hr    | -                                     | Reduced feeding and egg<br>production              | 2.473                   | Barata et al. 2007                            | Atypical endpoint                                   |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna                    | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 21 d     | 125-140                               | EC50<br>(survival)                                 | 0.64                    | Poynton et al. 2007                           | Unmeasured chronic exposure                         |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna                    | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 24 hr    | 125-140                               | LC50   | 180                     | Poynton et al. 2007                           | Duration  |
| Cladoceran (juvenile, 5 d),<br>Daphnia magna             | Cadmium<br>chloride | 4 hr     | 240                                   | LOEC<br>(ROS production)                           | >112.41                 | Xie et al. 2007                               | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint                      |
| Cladoceran (4th instar, 4-5 d),<br>Daphnia magna         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | 160-180                               | EC50 (feeding inhibition)                          | 35.54                   | Ferreira et al. 2008a                         | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint                      |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna                    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | -                                     | 50% reduced survival                               | 36.79                   | Connon et al. 2008                            | Duration  |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna                    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 21 d     | -                                     | NOEC-LOEC<br>(ChE activities)                      | 0.041-0.082             | Jemec et al. 2008                             | Atypical endpoint                                   |
| Cladoceran (juvenile, ≤24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna          | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 250                                   | EC50<br>(respiration)                              | 160                     | Zitova et al. 2009                            | Atypical endpoint                                   |

| Species                                | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect               | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                    | Reason Other Data                                     |
|--|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | (20°C)                                | EC50<br>(immobility) | 112<br>(dissolved)      | Muyssen et al. 2010          | Elevated DOC (3.7-<br>5.74 mg/L) in dilution<br>water |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | -<br>(24°C)                           | EC50<br>(immobility) | 64<br>(dissolved)       | Muyssen et al. 2010          | Elevated DOC (3.7-<br>5.74 mg/L) in dilution<br>water |
| Cladoceran (14 d),<br>Daphnia magna    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | -                                     | LC50                 | 71                      | Taylor et al. 2010           | Lack of exposure details; Duration                    |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna           | Cadmium chloride    | 24 hr    | 90<br>(80-110)<br>(20°C)              | EC50                 | 6.34                    | Kim et al. 2012a             | Duration  |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia magna           | Cadmium chloride    | 1 hr     | 90<br>(80-110)<br>(36.5°C)            | EC50                 | 26.9                    | Kim et al. 2012a             | Duration  |
| Cladoceran (6-24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 24 hr    | 135.5<br>(pH=5.0)                     | EC50<br>(immobility) | 1,210                   | Qu et al. 2013               | Duration  |
| Cladoceran (6-24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 24 hr    | 135.5<br>(pH=6.0)                     | EC50<br>(immobility) | 1,160                   | Qu et al. 2013               | Duration  |
| Cladoceran (6-24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 24 hr    | 135.5<br>(pH=7.0)                     | EC50<br>(immobility) | 420                     | Qu et al. 2013               | Duration  |
| Cladoceran (6-24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 24 hr    | 135.5<br>(pH=8.0)                     | EC50<br>(immobility) | 390                     | Qu et al. 2013               | Duration  |
| Cladoceran (6-24 hr),<br>Daphnia magna | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 24 hr    | 135.5<br>(pH=9.0)                     | EC50<br>(immobility) | 350                     | Qu et al. 2013               | Duration  |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia pulex           | Cadmium<br>chloride | 140 d    | 57                                    | Reduced reproduction | 1                       | Bertram and Hart<br>1979     | Lack of exposure details                              |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia pulex           | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 57                                    | LC50                 | 104-127                 | Ingersoll and<br>Winner 1982 | Test species fed                                      |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia pulex           | Cadmium<br>chloride | 58 d     | 106                                   | NOEC-LOEC            | 5-10                    | Ingersoll and<br>Winner 1982 | Lack of exposure details                              |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia pulex           | -                   | 48 hr    | 45                                    | LC50                 | 68                      | Mount and Nerberg<br>1984    | Test species fed                                      |
| Cladoceran,<br>Daphnia pulex           | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 72 hr    | 100                                   | LC50                 | 80-92                   | Winner 1984                  | Test species fed                                      |
| Cladoceran (≤ 24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 80-90                                 | LC50                 | 130                     | Lewis and Weber<br>1985      | Test species fed                                      |

| Species                                | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference               | Reason Other Data   |
|--|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Cladoceran (≤ 24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 80-90                                 | LC50   | 120                     | Lewis and Weber<br>1985 | Test species fed  |
| Cladoceran (≤ 24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 80-90                                 | LC50   | 170                     | Lewis and Weber 1985    | Test species fed  |
| Cladoceran (≤ 24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 80-90                                 | LC50   | 130                     | Lewis and Weber 1985    | Test species fed  |
| Cladoceran (≤ 24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 80-90                                 | LC50   | 190                     | Lewis and Weber<br>1985 | Test species fed  |
| Cladoceran (≤ 24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex | Cadmium chloride    | 48 hr    | 80-90                                 | LC50   | 160                     | Lewis and Weber 1985    | Test species fed  |
| Cladoceran (≤ 24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 80-90                                 | LC50   | 150                     | Lewis and Weber<br>1985 | Mean control survial<br>was >90% for 12 of<br>16 tests, but author<br>did not present control<br>survival for each test |
| Cladoceran (≤ 24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 80-90                                 | LC50   | 130                     | Lewis and Weber<br>1985 | Mean control survial<br>was >90% for 12 of<br>16 tests, but author<br>did not present control<br>survival for each test |
| Cladoceran (≤ 24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 80-90                                 | LC50   | 150                     | Lewis and Weber<br>1985 | Mean control survial<br>was >90% for 12 of<br>16 tests, but author<br>did not present control<br>survival for each test |
| Cladoceran (≤ 24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 80-90                                 | LC50   | 100                     | Lewis and Weber<br>1985 | Mean control survial<br>was >90% for 12 of<br>16 tests, but author<br>did not present control<br>survival for each test |
| Cladoceran (≤ 24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 80-90                                 | LC50   | 180                     | Lewis and Weber<br>1985 | Mean control survial<br>was >90% for 12 of<br>16 tests, but author<br>did not present control<br>survival for each test |

| Species                                       | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect                 | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                                     | Reason Other Data   |
|---|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| Species                                       | Chemical            | Duration | $(\text{mg/L CaCO}_3)$                | Effect                 | (µg/L)                  | Kelerence                                     | Mean control survial  |
| Cladoceran (≤ 24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex        | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 80-90                                 | LC50                   | 130                     | Lewis and Weber<br>1985                       | was >90% for 12 of<br>16 tests, but author<br>did not present control<br>survival for each test |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 200                                   | LC50                   | 100                     | Hall et al. 1986                              | Well water (not<br>characterized)   |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 21 d     | 58                                    | NOEC<br>(survival)     | 3.8                     | Winner 1986                                   |   |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 21 d     | 115                                   | NOEC<br>(brood size)   | 7.5                     | Winner 1986                                   |   |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 21 d     | 230                                   | NOEC<br>(brood size)   | 7.5                     | Winner 1986                                   |   |
| Cladoceran (adult),<br>Daphnia pulex          | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 124-130                               | LC50                   | 87.9                    | Jindal and Verma<br>1990                      | Pond water (not<br>characterized)   |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 80-90<br>(20°C)                       | LC50                   | 42                      | Lewis and Horning<br>1991                     | Test species fed  |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 80-90<br>(26°C)                       | LC50                   | 6                       | Lewis and Horning<br>1991                     | Test species fed  |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 21 d     | 80-90                                 | NOEC<br>(reproduction) | <0.003                  | Roux et al. 1993                              | Static, unmeasured exposure   |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 50                                    | LC50                   | >14.6                   | Chadwick<br>Environmental<br>Consultants 2003 | Test species fed  |
| Cladoceran (<24 hr),<br>Daphnia pulex         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 100                                   | LC50                   | >20                     | Chadwick<br>Environmental<br>Consultants 2003 | Test species fed  |
| Cladoceran (24 hr),<br>Macrothrix triserialis | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | -                                     | LC50                   | 420                     | Garcia et al. 2004                            | Duration  |
| Cladoceran,<br>Moina macrocopa                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 20 d     | 80-84                                 | Reduced survival       | 0.2                     | Hatakeyama and<br>Yasuno 1981b                | Duration; Unknown<br>exposure methods   |
| Cladoceran,<br>Moina macrocopa                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 10 d     | -                                     | Reduced survival       | 10                      | Wong and Wong<br>1990                         | Duration  |
| Cladoceran (24 hr),<br>Moina macrocopa        | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | -                                     | LC50                   | 680                     | Garcia et al. 2004                            | Duration  |

| Species   | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect               | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                         | Reason Other Data                                      |
|---|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Cladoceran,<br>Simocephalus serrulatus                                    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 55-79                                 | LC50                 | 123                     | Spehar and Carlson<br>1984a;b     | High TOC; River<br>dilution water not<br>characterized |
| Cladoceran,<br>Simocephalus vetulus                                       | -                   | 48 hr    | 45                                    | LC50                 | 24                      | Mount and Norberg<br>1984         | Test species fed                                       |
| Cladoceran,<br>Simocephalus vetulus                                       | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 55-79                                 | LC50                 | 89.3                    | Spehar and Carlson<br>1984a;b     | High TOC; River<br>dilution water not<br>characterized |
| Copepod,<br>Acanthocyclops viridis  | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 72 hr    | -                                     | LC50                 | 0.5                     | Braginskly and<br>Shcherban 1978  | Duration   |
| Copepod,<br>Eucyclops agilis  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 52 wk    | 11.1                                  | Population reduction | 5                       | Giesy et al. 1979                 | Lack of exposure details                               |
| Copepod,<br>Tropocyclops prasinus<br>mexicanus                            | Cadmium chloride    | 48 hr    | 10                                    | LC50                 | 149                     | Lalande and Pinel-<br>Alloul 1986 | Duration   |
| Aquatic sowbug<br>(3-6 mm, land population),<br><i>Asellus aquaticus</i>  | -                   |          | 176                                   |                      | 76                      | Pascoe and Carroll 2004           | Test species fed                                       |
| Aquatic sowbug<br>(3-6 mm, pond population),<br><i>Asellus aquaticus</i>  | -                   |          | 176                                   |                      | 160                     | Pascoe and Carroll 2004           | Test species fed                                       |
| Aquatic sowbug<br>(3-6 mm, canal population),<br><i>Asellus aquaticus</i> | -                   |          | 176                                   |                      | 233                     | Pascoe and Carroll 2004           | Test species fed                                       |
| Amphipod,<br>Diporeia sp.   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | -<br>(4°C)                            | LC50                 | 800                     | Gossiaux et al. 1992              | Dilution water not<br>fully characterized              |
| Amphipod,<br>Diporeia sp.   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | -<br>(10°C)                           | LC50                 | 280                     | Gossiaux et al. 1992              | Dilution water not<br>fully characterized              |
| Amphipod,<br>Diporeia sp.   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | (15°C)                                | LC50                 | 60                      | Gossiaux et al. 1992              | Dilution water not<br>fully characterized              |

| Species                                      | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect                    | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                        | Reason Other Data  |
|--|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Amphipod (0-1 wk),<br>Gammarus fasciatus     | Cadmium             | 130      | 1.49-2.23                             | NOEC - LOEC<br>(survival) | 1.49-2.23               | Borgmann et al.<br>1989b         | Poor control survival<br>(45%)   |
| Amphipod,<br>Gammarus pseudolimnaeus         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 55-79                                 | LC50                      | 54.4                    | Spehar and Carlson<br>1984a;b    | River dilution water<br>not characterized  |
| Amphipod (adult, 9 mm),<br>Gammarus tigrinus | Cadmium<br>chloride | 72 hr    | 116                                   | LC50                      | 146.5                   | Boets et al. 2012                | Duration   |
| Scud,<br>Gammarus sp.                        | Cadmium             | S, U     | 50                                    |                           | 70                      | Rehwoldt et al.<br>1973          | Lack of detail since<br>other acceptable study<br>available with specific<br>species |
| Amphipod,<br>Hyalella azteca                 | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 55-79                                 | LC50                      | 285                     | Spehar and Carlson<br>1984a,b    | High TOC; River<br>dilution water not<br>characterized                               |
| Amphipod (0-1 wk),<br>Hyalella azteca        | Cadmium             | LC       | 130                                   | NOEC-LOEC<br>(survival)   | 0.57-0.92               | Borgmann et al.<br>1989b         | Low control weights<br>and poor (64%)<br>control survival                            |
| Amphipod,<br><i>Hyalella azteca</i>          | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 15.3<br>(pH=5.0)                      | LC50                      | 12                      | Mackie 1989                      | pH is artificially low<br>as part of study   |
| Amphipod,<br><i>Hyalella azteca</i>          | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 15.3<br>(pH=5.5)                      | LC50                      | 16                      | Mackie 1989                      | pH is artificially low<br>as part of study   |
| Amphipod,<br><i>Hyalella azteca</i>          | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 15.3<br>(pH=6.0)                      | LC50                      | 33                      | Mackie 1989                      | pH is artificially low<br>as part of study   |
| Amphipod,<br><i>Hyalella azteca</i>          | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 6 wk     | 130                                   | EC50<br>(survival)        | 0.53                    | Borgmann et al.<br>1991          | Inadequate control performance   |
| Amphipod,<br><i>Hyalella azteca</i>          | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 96 hr    | 280-300                               | LC50                      | 230                     | Schubauer-Berigan<br>et al. 1993 | Test species fed   |
| Amphipod (0-2 d),<br>Hyalella azteca         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 90                                    | LC50                      | ≈13                     | Collyard et al. 1994             | Test species fed; Data<br>graphed, could only<br>get approximate value               |
| Amphipod (2-4 d),<br>Hyalella azteca         | Cadmium chloride    | 96 hr    | 90                                    | LC50                      | ≈7.5                    | Collyard et al. 1994             | Test species fed; Data<br>graphed, could only<br>get approximate value               |

| Species                                | Chemical            | Duration  | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect                                     | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference            | Reason Other Data  |
|--|---------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Amphipod (4-6 d),<br>Hyalella azteca   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr   | 90                                    | LC50                                       | ≈9.5                    | Collyard et al. 1994 | Test species fed; Data<br>graphed, could only<br>get approximate value |
| Amphipod (10-12 d),<br>Hyalella azteca | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr   | 90                                    | LC50                                       | ≈7                      | Collyard et al. 1994 | Test species fed; Data<br>graphed, could only<br>get approximate value |
| Amphipod (16-18 d),<br>Hyalella azteca | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr   | 90                                    | LC50                                       | ≈11.5                   | Collyard et al. 1994 | Test species fed; Data<br>graphed, could only<br>get approximate value |
| Amphipod (24-26 d),<br>Hyalella azteca | Cadmium chloride    | 96 hr   | 90                                    | LC50                                       | ≈14                     | Collyard et al. 1994 | Test species fed; Data<br>graphed, could only<br>get approximate value |
| Amphipod,<br><i>Hyalella azteca</i>    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 10 d  | 44-47                                 | LC50                                       | 2.8                     | Phipps et al. 1995   | Duration   |
| Amphipod,<br>Hyalella azteca           | -                   | JGS<br>(juvenile<br>growth<br>and<br>survival<br>test | 17                                    | Chronic value<br>(growth and survival)     | 0.16                    | Suedel et al. 1997   | Static exposure  |
| Amphipod (2-3 wk),<br>Hyalella azteca  | -                   | 96 hr   | 17                                    | LC50                                       | 2.8                     | Suedel et al. 1997   | Did not meet specific<br>acceptability criteria<br>for this species    |
| Amphipod,<br>Hyalella azteca           | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr   | 217-301                               | LC50<br>(starved for 48 hr before<br>test) | 99.34                   | McNulty et al. 1999  | Duration   |
| Amphipod,<br>Hyalella azteca           | Cadmium chloride    | 24 hr   | 217-301                               | LC50<br>(starved for 72 hr before<br>test) | 82.17                   | McNulty et al. 1999  | Duration   |
| Amphipod,<br>Hyalella azteca           | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr   | 217-301                               | LC50<br>(starved for 96 hr before<br>test) | 65.00                   | McNulty et al. 1999  | Duration   |
| Amphipod,<br><i>Hyalella azteca</i>    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr   | 217-301                               | LC50                                       | 107.3                   | McNulty et al. 1999  | Duration   |
| Amphipod,<br>Hyalella azteca           | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr   | 217-301                               | LC50                                       | 75.42                   | McNulty et al. 1999  | Duration   |
| Amphipod,<br>Hyalella azteca           | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr   | 217-301                               | LC50                                       | 74.20                   | McNulty et al. 1999  | Duration   |

| Species                                      | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect                  | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                                  | Reason Other Data   |
|--|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|
| Amphipod (7-10 d),<br>Hyalella azteca        | -                   | 96 hr    | 48                                    | LC50                    | 3.8                     | Jackson et al. 2000                        | Did not meet specific<br>acceptability criteria<br>for this species                                       |
| Amphipod (7-10 d),<br>Hyalella azteca        | -                   | 96 hr    | 118                                   | LC50                    | 12.1                    | Jackson et al. 2000                        | Did not meet specific<br>acceptability criteria<br>for this species                                       |
| Amphipod (7-8 d),<br>Hyalella azteca         | Cadmium<br>chloride | LC       | 153                                   | NOEC-LOEC<br>(survival) | 0.8-1.3                 | Chadwick<br>Ecological<br>Consultants 2003 | Low control weights;<br>does not meet feeding<br>recommendations for<br>chronic test with this<br>species |
| Amphipod (7-8 d),<br>Hyalella azteca         | Cadmium<br>chloride | LC       | 126                                   | NOEC-LOEC<br>(survival) | 0.5-1.1                 | Chadwick<br>Ecological<br>Consultants 2003 | Low control weights;<br>does not meet feeding<br>recommendations for<br>chornic test with this<br>species |
| Amphipod (1-11 d),<br><i>Hyalella azteca</i> | -                   | 7 d      | 18                                    | LC50                    | 0.15                    | Borgmann et al. 2005                       | Duration  |
| Amphipod (1-11 d),<br>Hyalella azteca        | -                   | 7 d      | 124                                   | LC50                    | 1.60                    | Borgmann et al. 2005                       | Duration  |
| Amphipod,<br>Hyalella azteca                 | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | LC       | 162.7                                 | NOEC-LOEC<br>(survival) | 2.49-5.09               | Stanley et al. 2005                        | Low control weights;<br>does not meet feeding<br>recommendations for<br>chornic test with this<br>species |
| Amphipod,<br>Hyalella azteca                 | -                   | 72 hr    | -                                     | LC50                    | 1.9                     | Gust 2006                                  | Duration  |
| Amphipod (neonate 2-9 d),<br>Hyalella azteca | -                   | 21 d     | 140                                   | NOEC-LOEC<br>(survival) | 5-10                    | Straus 2011                                | More sensitive<br>endpoint available for<br>this study  |
| Amphipod (neonate 2-9 d),<br>Hyalella azteca | -                   | 21 d     | 140                                   | NOEC-LOEC<br>(growth)   | <1.25-1.25              | Straus 2011                                | Does not meet chronic<br>test requirements for<br>this species  |
| Amphipod (neonate 2-9 d),<br>Hyalella azteca | -                   | 28 d     | 22                                    | NOEC-LOEC<br>(survival) | 0.5-1.3                 | Straus 2011                                | Does not meet chronic<br>test requirements for<br>this species  |
| Amphipod (neonate 2-9 d),<br>Hyalella azteca | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | 90                                    | LC50                    | 4.6<br>(dissolved)      | Pais 2012                                  | Duration  |

| Species   | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect                | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                        | Reason Other Data  |
|---|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Amphipod (neonate 2-9 d),<br>Hyalella azteca                              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 28 d     | 90                                    | LC50                  | 0.70<br>(dissolved)     | Pais 2012                        | Duration   |
| Crayfish,<br>Cambarus latimanus   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 50 mo    | 11.1                                  | Significant mortality | 5                       | Thorp et al. 1979                | Lack of exposure details   |
| Crayfish,<br>Orconectes immunis   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 50.3                                  | LC50                  | >10,000                 | Thorp and Gloss<br>1986          | Effect level based on<br>nominal, but<br>substantial loss per<br>measured levels was<br>observed |
| Crayfish (juvenile, 2 g),<br>Orconectes immunis                           | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 5 d      | -                                     | LC50                  | 7,000                   | Khan et al. 2006b                | Duration; Test species fed   |
| Crayfish (juvenile, 2 g),<br>Orconectes immunis                           | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 2.51 d   | -                                     | LT50=2.51 d           | 22,000                  | Khan et al. 2006b                | Duration; Test species fed   |
| Fairy shrimp<br>(2nd-3rd instar nauplii),<br>Streptocephalus proboscideus | -                   | 24 hr    | -                                     | -                     | 460                     | Centeno et al. 1993              | Duration   |
| Fairy shrimp<br>(2nd-3rd instar nauplii),<br>Streptocephalus proboscideus | -                   | 24 hr    | -                                     | -                     | 510                     | Centeno et al. 1993              | Duration   |
| Fairy shrimp,<br>Streptocephalus proboscideus                             | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 24 hr    | 250                                   | -                     | 250                     | Crisinel et al. 1994             | Duration   |
| Fairy shrimp,<br>Thamnocephalus platyurus                                 | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | 80-100                                |                       | 400                     | Centeno et al. 1995              | Duration   |
| Mayfly,<br>Cleon dipterum   | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 72 hr    | -<br>(10°C)                           | LC50                  | 70,600                  | Braginskly and<br>Shcherban 1978 | Duration   |
| Mayfly,<br>Cleon dipterum   | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 72 hr    | -<br>(15°C)                           | LC50                  | 28,600                  | Braginskly and<br>Shcherban 1978 | Duration   |
| Mayfly,<br>Cleon dipterum   | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 72 hr    | (25°C)                                | LC50                  | 6,990                   | Braginskly and<br>Shcherban 1978 | Duration   |
| Mayfly,<br>Cleon dipterum   | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 72 hr    | (30°C)                                | LC50                  | 930                     | Braginskly and<br>Shcherban 1978 | Duration   |

| Species                                    | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect                                    | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                     | Reason Other Data   |
|--|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Mayfly,<br>Cleon dipterum                  | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 48 hr    | -                                     | LC50                                      | 56,000                  | Slooff et al. 1983a           | Duration  |
| Mayfly,<br>Ephemerella sp.                 | Cadmium<br>chloride | 28 d     | 44-48                                 | LC50                                      | <3.0                    | Spehar et al. 1978            | Lack of exposure details                                      |
| Mayfly,<br>Paraleptophlebia praepedita     | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 55-77                                 | LC50                                      | 449                     | Spehar and Carlson<br>1984a;b | River dilution water<br>not characterized                     |
| Mayfly,<br>Rhithrogena sp.                 | Cadmium chloride    | 96 hr    | 25                                    | LC50                                      | 157<br>(dissolved)      | Mebane et al. 2012            | Other data avilable for<br>a specific species in<br>the genus |
| Mayfly,<br>Rhithrogena sp.                 | Cadmium chloride    | 96 hr    | 21                                    | LC50                                      | >50<br>(dissolved)      | Mebane et al. 2012            | Other data avilable for<br>a specific species in<br>the genus |
| Mayfly (nymph),<br>Rhithrogena hageni      | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 10 d     | 48                                    | NOEC-LOEC<br>(survival)                   | 1,880-3,520             | Brinkman and<br>Johnston 2008 | Duration  |
| Mosquito,<br>Aedes aegypti                 | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 48 hr    | -                                     | LC50                                      | 4,000                   | Slooff et al. 1983a           | Duration  |
| Mosquito,<br><i>Culex pipiens</i>          | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 48 hr    | -                                     | LC50                                      | 765                     | Slooff et al. 1983a           | Duration  |
| Midge (2nd instar),<br>Chironomus riparius | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 100-110                               | LC50                                      | 13,000                  | Williams et al. 1986          | Test species fed  |
| Midge (3rd instar),<br>Chironomus riparius | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 100-110                               | LC50                                      | 22,000                  | Williams et al. 1986          | Test species fed  |
| Midge (4th instar),<br>Chironomus riparius | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 100-110                               | LC50                                      | 54,000                  | Williams et al. 1986          | Test species fed  |
| Midge,<br>Chironomus riparius              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 5 d      | 98                                    | LOEC<br>(egg viability)                   | 30,000                  | Williams et al. 1987          | Duration; Static,<br>unmeasured exposure                      |
| Midge,<br>Chironomus riparius              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 10 d     | 98                                    | LOEC<br>(number of eggs<br>ovipositioned) | 100,000                 | Williams et al. 1987          | Duration; Static,<br>unmeasured exposure                      |

| Species   | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect  | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                  | Reason Other Data  |
|---|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Midge (1st instar),<br>Chironomus riparius                      | -                   | 17 d     | 98                                    | LOEC<br>(survival, development<br>and growth) | 150                     | Pascoe et al. 1989         | Duration   |
| Midge (1st instar),<br>Chironomus riparius                      | -                   | 1 hr     | 100                                   | Reduced emergence                             | 2,100                   | McCahon and<br>Pascoe 1991 | Duration   |
| Midge (1st instar),<br>Chironomus riparius                      | -                   | 10 hr    | 100                                   | Reduced emergence                             | 210                     | McCahon and<br>Pascoe 1991 | Duration   |
| Midge (4th instar),<br>Chironomus riparius                      | -                   | 1 hr     | 100                                   | Reduced emergence                             | 2,000                   | McCahon and<br>Pascoe 1991 | Duration   |
| Midge (4th instar),<br>Chironomus riparius                      | -                   | 10 hr    | 100                                   | Reduced emergence                             | 200                     | McCahon and<br>Pascoe 1991 | Duration   |
| Midge (1st instar larva, <24 hr),<br><i>Chironomus riparius</i> | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 24 hr    | 8                                     | LC50  | 9,380                   | Bechard et al. 2008        | Duration   |
| Midge (4th instar),<br>Chironomus riparius                      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | -                                     | LC50  | 212,230                 | Choi and Ha 2009           | Duration   |
| Midge (4th instar),<br>Chironomus riparius                      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 72 hr    | -                                     | Downregulation of<br>CrSTART1 mRNA            | 2,000                   | Nair and Choi 2012         | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint                                 |
| Midge,<br>Chironomus dilutus                                    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 25                                    | LC50  | 8,050                   | Khangarot and Ray<br>1989b | Dilution water<br>(natural surface water)<br>not characterized |
| Midge (2nd instar, 10-12 d),<br><i>Chironomus dilutus</i>       | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 17                                    | LC50  | 2,956                   | Suedel et al. 1997         | Test species fed   |
| Midge (4th instar larva),<br>Chironomus dilutus                 | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | -                                     | LOEC<br>(increased HSP gene<br>expression)    | 200                     | Lee et al. 2006b           | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint                                 |
| Midge (4th instar larva),<br>Chironomus dilutus                 | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | -                                     | NOEC<br>(growth)                              | 20,000                  | Lee et al. 2006b           | Duration   |
| Midge (4th instar larva),<br>Chironomus dilutus                 | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | -                                     | LC50  | 169,500                 | Ha and Choi 2008           | Duration   |
| Midge,<br>Tanytarsus dissimilis                                 | Cadmium<br>chloride | 10 d     | 47                                    | LC50  | 3.8                     | Anderson et al.<br>1980    | Duration   |
| Damselfly,<br>Enallagma sp.                                     | Cadmium chloride    | 96 hr    | 15.3<br>(pH=3.5)                      | LC50  | 7,050                   | Mackie 1989                | pH is artificially low<br>as part of study                     |

| Species  | Chemical            | Duration      | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect                     | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                     | Reason Other Data   |
|--|---------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Damselfly,<br>Enallagma sp.  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr         | 15.3<br>(pH=4.0)                      | LC50                       | 8,660                   | Mackie 1989                   | pH is artificially low<br>as part of study                    |
| Damselfly,<br>Enallagma sp.  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr         | 15.3<br>(pH=4.5)                      | LC50                       | 10,660                  | Mackie 1989                   | pH is artificially low<br>as part of study                    |
| Rio Grande cutthroat trout<br>(eyed egg),<br>Oncorhynchus clarkii virginalis | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | ELS<br>(53 d) | 44.9                                  | NOEC<br>(hatch success)    | 8.03<br>(dissolved)     | Brinkman 2012                 | More sensitive<br>endpoint available for<br>this study        |
| Pink salmon (alevin),<br>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha                              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d           | 83.1                                  | LC50                       | 3,160                   | Servizi and Martens<br>1978   | Duration  |
| Pink salmon (fry),<br>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha                                 | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d           | 83.1                                  | LC50                       | 2,700                   | Servizi and Martens<br>1978   | Duration  |
| Pink salmon<br>(alevin, newly hatched),<br>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha            | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d           | 83.1                                  | LC50                       | 3,600                   | Servizi and Martens<br>1978   | Duration  |
|  |                     |               |                                       |                            |                         |                               |   |
| Coho salmon (juvenile),<br>Oncorhynchus kisutch                              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 217 hr        | 22                                    | LC50                       | 2.0                     | Chapman and<br>Stevens 1978   | Duration  |
| Coho salmon (adult),<br>Oncorhynchus kisutch                                 | Cadmium<br>chloride | 215 hr        | 22                                    | LC50                       | 3.7                     | Chapman and<br>Stevens 1978   | Duration  |
| Coho salmon (alevin),<br>Oncorhynchus kisutch                                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr         | 41                                    | LC50                       | 6.0                     | Buhl and Hamilton<br>1991     |   |
|  |                     |               |                                       |                            |                         |                               |   |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss  | -                   | 7 d           | 290                                   | LC50                       | 8.944<br>(8-10)         | Ball 1967                     | Lack of exposure<br>details; Duration;<br>Unmeasured exposure |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss  | -                   | 24 hr         | 290                                   | LC50                       | 30,000                  | Ball 1967                     | Lack of exposure details; Duration                            |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss  | -                   | 10 d          | -                                     | LC50                       | 7                       | Kumada et al. 1973            | Duration  |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss  | -                   | 10 d          | -                                     | LC50                       | 5                       | Kumada et al. 1973            | Duration  |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss  | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 96 hr         | 326                                   | LC20                       | 20                      | Davies 1976b                  | Atypical endpoint for this duration                           |
| Rainbow trout (embryo, larva),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                        | Cadmium<br>chloride | 28 d          | 104                                   | EC50 (death and deformity) | 140                     | Birge 1978; Birge et al. 1980 | Lack of exposure details                                      |

| Species   | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect                      | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                    | Reason Other Data                                 |
|---|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Rainbow trout (alevin),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss        | Cadmium<br>chloride | 186 hr   | 23                                    | LC10                        | >6                      | Chapman 1978                 | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint                    |
| Rainbow trout (swim-up fry),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss   | Cadmium chloride    | 200 hr   | 23                                    | LC10                        | 1.0                     | Chapman 1978                 | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint                    |
| Rainbow trout (parr),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss          | Cadmium chloride    | 200 hr   | 23                                    | LC10                        | 0.7                     | Chapman 1978                 | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint                    |
| Rainbow trout (smolt),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 200 hr   | 23                                    | LC10                        | 0.8                     | Chapman 1978                 | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint                    |
| Rainbow trout (adult),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 17 d     | 54                                    | LC50                        | 5.2                     | Chapman and<br>Stevens 1978  | Duration  |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                 | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 243 d    | 240                                   | Increased gill diffusion    | 2                       | Hughes et al. 1979           | Lack of exposure<br>details; Atypical<br>endpoint |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                 | Cadmium<br>chloride | 10 d     | 125<br>(18°C)                         | LC50                        | 10-30                   | Roch and Maly<br>1979        | Duration  |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                 | Cadmium<br>chloride | 10 d     | 125<br>(12°C)                         | LC50                        | 30                      | Roch and Maly<br>1979        | Duration  |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                 | Cadmium chloride    | 10 d     | 125<br>(6°C)                          | LC50                        | 10-30                   | Roch and Maly<br>1979        | Duration  |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                 | Cadmium chloride    | 80 min   | 112                                   | Significant avoidance       | 52                      | Black and Birge<br>1980      | Duration  |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                 | Cadmium stearate    | 96 hr    | -                                     | LC50                        | 6                       | Kumada et al. 1980           | Inappropriate form of toxicant                    |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                 | Cadmium<br>acetate  | 96 hr    | -                                     | LC50                        | 6.2                     | Kumada et al. 1980           | Inappropriate form of toxicant                    |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                 | -                   | 18 mo    | 112                                   | Reduced survival            | 0.2                     | Birge et al. 1981            | Lack of exposure details                          |
| Rainbow trout (embryo, larva),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 62 d     | 100                                   | Reduced survival            | <5                      | Dave et al. 1981             | Lack of exposure details                          |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                 | Cadmium<br>chloride | 4 mo     | 320                                   | Physiological effects       | 10                      | Arillo et al. 1982;<br>1984  | Lack of exposure<br>details; Atypical<br>endpoint |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                 | Cadmium<br>chloride | 47 d     | 98.6                                  | Reduced growth and survival | 100                     | Woodworth and<br>Pascoe 1982 | Lack of exposure details                          |
| Rainbow trout (larva),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | 89-107                                | LC50                        | 700                     | Birge et al. 1983            | Duration  |

| Species   | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect                | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                     | Reason Other Data                                      |
|---|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Rainbow trout (larva),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss           | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | 89-107                                | LC50                  | 1,590                   | Birge et al. 1983             | Duration; Acclimated<br>to 5.9 ug/L for 24<br>days     |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                   | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 48 hr    | -                                     | LC50                  | 55                      | Slooff et al. 1983a           | Duration   |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 11 d     | 82<br>(10°C)                          | LC50                  | 16.0                    | Majewski and Giles<br>1984    | Duration   |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 8 d      | 82<br>(15°C)                          | LC50                  | 16.6                    | Majewski and Giles<br>1984    | Duration   |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 178 d    | 82                                    | Physiological effects | 4.8                     | Majewski and Giles<br>1984    | Atypical endpoint                                      |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 55-79                                 | LC50                  | 10.2                    | Spehar and Carlson<br>1984a;b | High TOC; River<br>dilution water not<br>characterized |
| Rainbow trout (egg, 0 hr),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss       | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 50                                    | LC50                  | 13,000                  | Van Leeuwen et al.<br>1985a   |  |
| Rainbow trout (egg, 24 hr),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 50                                    | LC50                  | 13,000                  | Van Leeuwen et al.<br>1985a   |  |
| Rainbow trout (eyed egg, 14 d),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 50                                    | LC50                  | 7,500                   | Van Leeuwen et al.<br>1985a   |  |
| Rainbow trout (eyed egg, 28 d),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 50                                    | LC50                  | 9,200                   | Van Leeuwen et al.<br>1985a   |  |
| Rainbow trout (sac fry, 42 d),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 50                                    | LC50                  | 30                      | Van Leeuwen et al.<br>1985a   |  |
| Rainbow trout (early fry, 77 d),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 50                                    | LC50                  | 10                      | Van Leeuwen et al.<br>1985a   |  |
| Rainbow trout (fry),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss             | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 9.2<br>(pH=4.7)                       | LC50                  | 28                      | Cusimano et al.<br>1986       | Exposure at low pH                                     |
| Rainbow trout (fry),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss             | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 9.2<br>(pH=5.7)                       | LC50                  | 0.7                     | Cusimano et al.<br>1986       | Exposure at low pH                                     |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 63                                    | LC50                  | 1,300<br>(dissolved)    | Pascoe et al. 1986            | Test species fed                                       |
| Rainbow trout,<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 300                                   | LC50                  | 2,600<br>(dissolved)    | Pascoe et al. 1986            | Test species fed                                       |
| Rainbow trout (5 d post fert.),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 87.7                                  | LC50                  | >100,000                | Shazili and Pascoe<br>1986    | Duration   |

| Species  | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                  | Reason Other Data                    |
|--|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Rainbow trout (10 d post fert.),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 87.7                                  | LC50   | 3,300                   | Shazili and Pascoe         | Duration                             |
| Rainbow trout (15 d post fert.),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 87.7                                  | LC50   | 7,200                   | Shazili and Pascoe<br>1986 | Duration                             |
| Rainbow trout (22 d post fert.),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 87.7                                  | LC50   | 8,000                   | Shazili and Pascoe<br>1986 | Duration                             |
| Rainbow trout (29 d post fert.),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 87.7                                  | LC50   | 12,500                  | Shazili and Pascoe 1986    | Duration                             |
| Rainbow trout (36 d post fert.),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 87.7                                  | LC50   | 16,500                  | Shazili and Pascoe<br>1986 | Duration                             |
| Rainbow trout<br>(alevin, 2 d post hatch),<br><i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 87.7                                  | LC50   | 5,800                   | Shazili and Pascoe<br>1986 | Duration                             |
| Rainbow trout<br>(alevin, 7 d post hatch),<br><i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 87.7                                  | LC50   | 8,300                   | Shazili and Pascoe<br>1986 | Duration                             |
| Rainbow trout (alevin),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                           | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 41                                    | LC50   | 37.9                    | Buhl and Hamilton<br>1991  |                                      |
| Rainbow trout (juvenile),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                         | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 96 hr    | 140                                   | LC50   | 280                     | Hollis et al. 1999         | Prior exposed to 3<br>ug/L for 30 d  |
| Rainbow trout (juvenile),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                         | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 96 hr    | 140                                   | LC50   | 250                     | Hollis et al. 1999         | Prior exposed to 10<br>ug/L for 30 d |
| Rainbow trout<br>(33.3 mm, 263 mg),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 5 d      | 30.7                                  | LC50   | 0.53                    | Hansen et al. 2002b        | Duration                             |
| Rainbow trout<br>(33.6 mm, 289 mg),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 5 d      | 89.3                                  | LC50   | 2.07                    | Hansen et al. 2002b        | Duration                             |
| Rainbow trout<br>(34 mm, 299 mg),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                 | Cadmium<br>chloride | 5 d      | 30.0                                  | LC50   | 0.84                    | Hansen et al. 2002b        | Duration                             |
| Rainbow trout<br>(42.6 mm, 659 mg),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 5 d      | 29.3                                  | LC50   | 0.35                    | Hansen et al. 2002b        | Duration                             |
| Rainbow trout<br>(49.4 mm, 1,150 mg),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss             | Cadmium<br>chloride | 5 d      | 31.7                                  | LC50   | 0.36                    | Hansen et al. 2002b        | Duration                             |

| Species   | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect   | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                       | Reason Other Data                              |
|---|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Rainbow trout<br>(48.2 mm, 1,030 mg),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss        | Cadmium<br>chloride | 5 d      | 30.2                                  | LC50   | 0.35                    | Hansen et al. 2002b             | Duration                                       |
| Rainbow trout<br>(larvae, 1 mo., 1.2-1.5 g),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss | Cadmium<br>chloride | 1 hr     | 210                                   | NOEC<br>(decrease oxygen<br>consumption rates) | 200                     | Jezierska and<br>Sarnowski 2002 | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint                 |
| Rainbow trout<br>(swim-up fry, 4-5 wk),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss      | -                   | 96 hr    | 101                                   | LC50   | 5.4                     | Besser et al. 2006;<br>2007     | Test species fed                               |
| Rainbow trout (1 dph),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss                       | Cadmium<br>chloride | 21 d     | 100                                   | EC20<br>(survival)                             | 12                      | Wang et al. 2014a               | Duration too short                             |
| Rainbow trout<br>(juvenile, 26 dph),<br>Oncorhynchus mykiss         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 28 d     | 100                                   | EC20<br>(biomass)                              | 1.9                     | Wang et al. 2014a               | Exposure started too<br>late for true ELS test |
| Sockeye salmon<br>(newly hatched alevin),<br>Oncorhynchus nerka     | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | 83.1                                  | LC50   | 4,500                   | Servizi and Martens<br>1978     | Duration                                       |
| Sockeye salmon (alevin),<br>Oncorhynchus nerka                      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | 83.1                                  | LC50   | 1,000                   | Servizi and Martens 1978        | Duration                                       |
| Sockeye salmon (alevin),<br>Oncorhynchus nerka                      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | 83.1                                  | LC50   | 500                     | Servizi and Martens<br>1978     | Duration                                       |
| Sockeye salmon (fry),<br>Oncorhynchus nerka                         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | 83.1                                  | LC50   | 30                      | Servizi and Martens<br>1978     | Duration                                       |
| Sockeye salmon (fry),<br>Oncorhynchus nerka                         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | 83.1                                  | LC50   | 8                       | Servizi and Martens<br>1978     | Duration                                       |
| Sockeye salmon (smolt),<br>Oncorhynchus nerka                       | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | 83.1                                  | LC50   | 360                     | Servizi and Martens<br>1978     | Duration                                       |
|   | ~                   |          |                                       |  |                         | 1                               |  |
| Chinook salmon (alevin),<br>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha                | Cadmium chloride    | 200 hr   | 23                                    | LC10   | 18-26                   | Chapman 1978                    | Duration                                       |
| Chinook salmon (swim-up fry),<br>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha           | Cadmium chloride    | 200 hr   | 23                                    | LC10   | 1.2                     | Chapman 1978                    | Duration                                       |
| Chinook salmon (parr),<br>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 200 hr   | 23                                    | LC10   | 1.3                     | Chapman 1978                    | Duration                                       |
| Chinook salmon (smolt),<br>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha                 | Cadmium<br>chloride | 200 hr   | 23                                    | LC10   | 1.5                     | Chapman 1978                    | Duration                                       |

| Species  | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect                                 | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                          | Reason Other Data  |
|--|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Atlantic salmon (alevin),<br>Salmo salar                             | Cadmium chloride    | 92 d     | 28                                    | Net water uptake inhibited             | 0.78                    | Rombough and<br>Garside 1982       | Atypical endpoint  |
| Atlantic salmon,<br>Salmo salar                                      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 70 d     | 13                                    | Reduced growth                         | 2                       | Peterson et al. 1983               | Lack of exposure details   |
| Brown trout,<br>Salmo trutta   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 55-79                                 | LC50                                   | 15.1                    | Spehar and Carlson 1984a;b         | River dilution water not characterized                             |
| Brown trout,<br>Salmo trutta   | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 96 hr    | 36.9                                  | LC50                                   | 1.87                    | Davies and<br>Brinkman 1994a       | Test species fed   |
| Brown trout,<br>Salmo trutta   | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 12 wk    | 37.6                                  | Chronic value<br>(growth and survival) | 0.70                    | Davies and<br>Brinkman 1994c       | Per author chronic<br>values does not have a<br>clear effect level |
| Brown trout (fry),<br>Salmo trutta                                   | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 30 d     | 29.2                                  | NOEC-LOEC<br>(survival)                | 0.74-1.40               | Brinkman and<br>Hansen 2004a; 2007 | Duration   |
| Brown trout (fry),<br>Salmo trutta                                   | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 30 d     | 67.6                                  | NOEC-LOEC<br>(survival)                | 1.30-2.58               | Brinkman and<br>Hansen 2004a; 2007 | Duration   |
| Brown trout (fry),<br>Salmo trutta                                   | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 30 d     | 151                                   | NOEC-LOEC<br>(survival)                | 4.81-8.88               | Brinkman and<br>Hansen 2004a; 2007 | Duration   |
| Bull trout<br>(juvenile, 30.5 mm, 212 mg),<br>Salvelinus confluentus | Cadmium<br>chloride | 55 d     | 30.6                                  | NOEC-LOEC<br>(growth and survival)     | 0.383-0.786             | Hansen et al. 2002a                | Duration   |
| Bull trout (23.8 mm, 76.1 mg), Salvelinus confluentus                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 5 d      | 30.7                                  | LC50                                   | 0.83                    | Hansen et al. 2002b                | Duration   |
| Bull trout (23.4 mm, 72.7 mg),<br>Salvelinus confluentus             | Cadmium<br>chloride | 5 d      | 89.3                                  | LC50                                   | 5.23                    | Hansen et al. 2002b                | Duration   |
| Bull trout (26.0 mm, 84.2 mg),<br>Salvelinus confluentus             | Cadmium<br>chloride | 5 d      | 30.0                                  | LC50                                   | 2.41                    | Hansen et al. 2002b                | Duration   |
| Bull trout (30.2 mm, 200 mg),<br>Salvelinus confluentus              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 5 d      | 29.3                                  | LC50                                   | 0.83                    | Hansen et al. 2002b                | Duration   |
| Bull trout (32.0 mm, 221 mg),<br>Salvelinus confluentus              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 5 d      | 31.7                                  | LC50                                   | 0.88                    | Hansen et al. 2002b                | Duration   |
| Bull trout (31.8 mm, 218 mg),<br>Salvelinus confluentus              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 5 d      | 30.2                                  | LC50                                   | 0.83                    | Hansen et al. 2002b                | Duration   |

| Species   | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect   | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                                 | Reason Other Data                                 |
|---|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---|---|
| Brook trout,<br>Salvelinus fontinalis                         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 21 d     | 10                                    | Testicular damage                                    | 10                      | Sangalang and<br>O'Halloran 1972;<br>1973 | Lack of exposure<br>details; Atypical<br>endpoint |
| Brook trout (8 mo.),<br>Salvelinus fontinalis                 | -                   | 10 d     | 20                                    | NOEC-LOEC<br>(survival)                              | 8-18                    | Jop et al. 1995                           | Duration  |
| Lake trout,<br>Salvelinus namaycush                           | Cadmium<br>chloride | 8-9 mo   | 90                                    | Decreased thyroid follicle<br>epithelial cell height | 5                       | Scherer et al. 1997                       | Atypical endpoint                                 |
| Arctic grayling (alevin),<br>Thymallus arcticus               | Cadmium chloride    | 96 hr    | 41                                    | LC50   | 6.1                     | Buhl and Hamilton 1991                    | Only acclimated to test water for 1 d             |
| Arctic grayling (juvenile),<br>Thymallus arcticus             | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 41                                    | LC50   | 4.0                     | Buhl and Hamilton<br>1991                 | Low D.O.  |
| Goldfish,<br>Carassius auratus                                | -                   | 50 d     | -                                     | Reduced plasma sodium                                | 44.5                    | McCarty and<br>Houston 1976               | Lack of exposure<br>details; Atypical<br>endpoint |
| Goldfish (embryo, larva),<br>Carassius auratus                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | 195                                   | EC50 (death and deformity)                           | 170                     | Birge 1978                                | Duration  |
| Common carp (embryo),<br><i>Cyprinus carpio</i>               | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | -        | 360                                   | EC50<br>(hatch)                                      | 2,094                   | Kapur and Yadav<br>1982                   | Duration unknown                                  |
| Common carp (embryo, larva),<br>Cyprinus carpio               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 8 d      | 101.6                                 | LC50   | 139                     | Birge et al. 1985                         | Multiple-species test;<br>Duration                |
| Common carp (fry),<br><i>Cyprinus carpio</i>                  | -                   | 96 hr    | 100                                   | LC50   | 4,260                   | Suresh et al. 1993a                       |   |
| Common carp (fingerling),<br><i>Cyprinus carpio</i>           | -                   | 96 hr    | 100                                   | LC50   | 17,050                  | Suresh et al. 1993a                       |   |
| Common carp (30 g),<br>Cyprinus carpio                        | Cadmium<br>chloride | 29 d     | -                                     | NOEC-LOEC<br>(survival)                              | 449.64-2,248            | De Smet and Blust<br>2001                 | Duration  |
| Common carp (30 g),<br>Cyprinus carpio                        | Cadmium<br>chloride | 29 d     | -                                     | NOEC-LOEC<br>(survival)                              | 56.2-280.25             | De Smet et al. 2001                       | Duration  |
| Common carp<br>(larva, 0.9-1.39 g),<br><i>Cyprinus carpio</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 1 hr     | 210                                   | LOEC<br>(decrease oxygen<br>consumption rates)       | 200                     | Jezierska and<br>Sarnowski 2002           | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint                    |

| Species                                       | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect                  | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference           | Reason Other Data  |
|---|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Golden shiner (3 mo, 6.75 g),                 | Cadmium             | 96 hr    | 100-119                               | Elevated metabolic rate | 200                     | Peles et al. 2012   | Atypical endpoint  |
| Notemigonus crysoleucas                       | sulfate             |          |                                       |                         |                         |                     |                    |
| Common shiner (0.75-3.5 mg),                  | Cadmium             | 7 d      | 48                                    | 67% reduced growth      | 200                     | Borgmann and        | Duration; Atypical |
| Notropis cornutus                             | chloride            | / u      | -10                                   | 0770 Teddeed grown      | (dissolved)             | Ralph 1986          | endpoint           |
| Zebrafish (embryo),                           | Cadmium             | 10.1     | 200                                   | 1.050                   | 100                     | Nguyen and Janssen  |                    |
| Danio rerio                                   | chloride            | 12 d     | 200                                   | LC50                    | 100                     | 2001                | Duration           |
| Zebrafish (embryo),                           | Cadmium             | 12 d     | 200                                   | NOEC-LOEC               | 50-150                  | Nguyen and Janssen  | Duration           |
| Danio rerio<br>Zebrafish (embryo),            | chloride<br>Cadmium |          |                                       | (survival)<br>NOEC      |                         | 2001                | Duration; Atypical |
| Danio rerio                                   | chloride            | 48 hr    | 100                                   | (enlarged edema)        | 753.1                   | Fraysse et al. 2006 | endpoint           |
| Zebrafish (embryo),                           | Cadmium             | 80 hr    | 100                                   | NOEC                    | <22.48                  | Fraysse et al. 2006 | Duration; Atypical |
| Danio rerio                                   | chloride            | 00 III   | 100                                   | (hatching time)         | <22.40                  | 11aysse et al. 2000 | endpoint           |
| Zebrafish (embryo),<br>Danio rerio            | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | -                                     | EC50                    | 3,372                   | Lahnsteiner 2008    | Duration           |
| Zebrafish (embryo),                           | Cadmium             | 40.1     |                                       |                         | 24.405                  |                     |                    |
| Danio rerio                                   | chloride            | 48 hr    | -                                     | LC50                    | 24,185                  | Notch et al. 2011   | Duration           |
| Zebrafish (embryo),                           | Cadmium             | 72 hr    | 250                                   | EC50                    | 4,856                   | Sawle et al. 2010   | Duration; Atypical |
| Danio rerio                                   | chloride            |          |                                       | (deformation rate)      | .,                      |                     | endpoint           |
| Fathead minnow,                               | Cadmium             | 061      | (2)                                   | I CEO                   | 00.0                    | See 1 1092          |                    |
| Pimephales promelas                           | chloride            | 96 hr    | 63                                    | LC50                    | 80.8                    | Spehar 1982         |                    |
| Fathead minnow,                               | Cadmium             | 96 hr    | 55                                    | LC50                    | 40.9                    | Spehar 1982         |                    |
| <i>Pimephales promelas</i><br>Fathead minnow, | chloride<br>Cadmium |          |                                       |                         |                         |                     |                    |
| Pimephales promelas                           | chloride            | 96 hr    | 59                                    | LC50                    | 64.8                    | Spehar 1982         |                    |
| Fathead minnow,                               | Cadmium             | 96 hr    | 66                                    | LC50                    | 135                     | Spehar 1982         |                    |
| Pimephales promelas                           | chloride            | 90 m     | 00                                    | LC30                    | 155                     | Spenar 1982         |                    |
| Fathead minnow,                               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 65                                    | LC50                    | 120                     | Spehar 1982         |                    |
| <i>Pimephales promelas</i><br>Fathead minnow, | Cadmium             |          |                                       |                         |                         | *                   |                    |
| Pimephales promelas                           | chloride            | 96 hr    | 74                                    | LC50                    | 86.3                    | Spehar 1982         |                    |
| Fathead minnow,                               | Cadmium             | 96 hr    | 79                                    | LC50                    | 86.6                    | Spehar 1982         |                    |
| Pimephales promelas                           | chloride            | 90 111   | 17                                    | LCJU                    | 00.0                    | Spenar 1902         |                    |
| Fathead minnow,                               | Cadmium             | 96 hr    | 62                                    | LC50                    | 114                     | Spehar 1982         |                    |
| Pimephales promelas                           | chloride            |          |                                       |                         |                         | *                   |                    |

| Species  | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect               | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                     | Reason Other Data                              |
|--|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Fathead minnow,<br>Pimephales promelas                           | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 63                                    | LC50                 | 80.8                    | Spehar 1982                   |  |
| Fathead minnow,<br>Pimephales promelas                           | Cadmium chloride    | 6.8 hr   | 103                                   | LT50=6.8 hr          | 6,000                   | Birge et al. 1983             | Atypical endpoint                              |
| Fathead minnow,<br>Pimephales promelas                           | Cadmium<br>chloride | 3.7 hr   | 254-271                               | LT50=3.7 hr          | 16,00                   | Birge et al. 1983             | Atypical endpoint                              |
| Fathead minnow (larva),<br>Pimephales promelas                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | 89-107                                | LC50                 | 200                     | Birge et al. 1983             | Duration                                       |
| Fathead minnow (larva),<br>Pimephales promelas                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | 89-107                                | LC50                 | 540                     | Birge et al. 1983             | Duration; Acclimated<br>to 5.6 ug/L<br>for 4 d |
| Fathead minnow,<br><i>Pimephales promelas</i>                    | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 48 hr    | -                                     | LC50                 | 2,200                   | Slooff et al. 1983a           | Duration                                       |
| Fathead minnow,<br><i>Pimephales promelas</i>                    | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 48 hr    | 209                                   | LC50                 | 802                     | Slooff et al. 1983a           | Duration                                       |
| Fathead minnow,<br>Pimephales promelas                           | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | -                                     | Histological effects | 12,000                  | Stromberg et al.<br>1983      | Atypical endpoint                              |
| Fathead minnow (30 d),<br>Pimephales promelas                    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 55-79                                 | LC50                 | 3,390                   | Spehar and Carlson<br>1984a;b | River dilution water<br>not characterized      |
| Fathead minnow,<br>Pimephales promelas                           | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 55-79                                 | LC50                 | 1,830                   | Spehar and Carlson 1984a;b    | River dilution water<br>not characterized      |
| Fathead minnow<br>(embryo, larva),<br><i>Pimephales promelas</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 8 d      | 101.6<br>(20.1°C)                     | LC50                 | 125                     | Birge et al. 1985             | Duration                                       |
| Fathead minnow<br>(embryo, larva),<br><i>Pimephales promelas</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 8 d      | 101.6<br>(22.8°C)                     | LC50                 | 84                      | Birge et al. 1985             | Duration                                       |
| Fathead minnow<br>(embryo, larva),<br><i>Pimephales promelas</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 8 d      | 101.6<br>(25.7°C)                     | LC50                 | 76                      | Birge et al. 1985             | Duration                                       |
| Fathead minnow<br>(embryo, larva),<br><i>Pimephales promelas</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 8 d      | 101.6<br>(27.9°C)                     | LC50                 | 87                      | Birge et al. 1985             | Duration                                       |
| Fathead minnow<br>(embryo, larva),<br><i>Pimephales promelas</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 8 d      | 101.6                                 | LC50                 | 41                      | Birge et al. 1985             | Duration                                       |

| Species   | Chemical            | Duration                                 | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect                             | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                                   | Reason Other Data                   |
|---|---------------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Fathead minnow<br>(embryo, larva),<br><i>Pimephales promelas</i>    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 8 d                                      | 101.6                                 | LC50                               | 107                     | Birge et al. 1985                           | Duration; Multiple-<br>species test |
| Fathead minnow (14-30 d),<br>Pimephales promelas                    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr                                    | 200                                   | LC50                               | 90                      | Hall et al. 1986                            |                                     |
| Fathead minnow (1-7 d),<br>Pimephales promelas                      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr                                    | 70-90                                 | LC50                               | 35.4                    | Diamond et al. 1997                         | Duration                            |
| Fathead minnow (2-4 d),<br>Pimephales promelas                      | Cadmium chloride    | 96 hr                                    | 17                                    | LC50                               | 4.8                     | Suedel et al. 1997                          | Test species fed                    |
| Fathead minnow,<br>Pimephales promelas                              | -                   | juvenile<br>growth &<br>survival<br>test | 17                                    | NOEC-LOEC<br>(growth and survival) | 1.0-2                   | Suedel et al. 1997                          | Static exposure                     |
| Fathead minnow,<br>Pimephales promelas                              | -                   | Juvenile<br>growth &<br>survival<br>test | 17                                    | NOEC-LOEC<br>(growth and survival) | 2.0-3                   | Suedel et al. 1997                          | Static exposure                     |
| Fathead minnow,<br>Pimephales promelas                              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d                                      | 270                                   | NOEC-LOEC<br>(growth and survival) | 10.7-21.9               | Southwest Texas<br>State University<br>2000 | Duration                            |
| Fathead minnow,<br>Pimephales promelas                              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d                                      | 261                                   | NOEC-LOEC<br>(growth and survival) | 11.5-21.3               | Southwest Texas<br>State University<br>2000 | Duration                            |
| Fathead minnow,<br>Pimephales promelas                              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d                                      | 285                                   | NOEC-LOEC<br>(growth and survival) | 8.5-11.3                | Southwest Texas<br>State University<br>2000 | Duration                            |
| Fathead minnow,<br>Pimephales promelas                              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d                                      | 272                                   | NOEC-LOEC<br>(growth and survival) | 9.6-12.2                | Southwest Texas<br>State University<br>2000 | Duration                            |
| Fathead minnow,<br>Pimephales promelas                              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d                                      | 292                                   | NOEC-LOEC<br>(growth and survival) | 5.3-6.9                 | Southwest Texas<br>State University<br>2000 | Duration                            |
| Fathead minnow<br>(larva, 96-144 hr),<br><i>Pimephales promelas</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d                                      | -                                     | LC50                               | 15.43                   | Southwest Texas<br>State University<br>2000 | Duration                            |
| Fathead minnow<br>(larva, 96-144 hr),<br><i>Pimephales promelas</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d                                      | -                                     | LC50                               | 16.99                   | Southwest Texas<br>State University<br>2000 | Duration                            |

| Species  | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect   | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                       | Reason Other Data                         |
|--|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Fathead minnow (adult pairs),<br>Pimephales promelas             | Cadmium<br>chloride | 21 d     | 169                                   | NOEC-LOEC<br>(spawning frequency)                  | 24.3-39.7               | Sellin and Kolok<br>2006a       | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint            |
| Fathead minnow (larva, 8 d),<br>Pimephales promelas              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 21 d     | 173                                   | NOEC-LOEC<br>(# of pairs to spawn per<br>day)      | 25-50                   | Sellin and Kolok<br>2006b       | Duration                                  |
| Fathead minnow (larva, 8 d),<br>Pimephales promelas              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 21 d     | 173                                   | NOEC<br>(hatching success,<br>offspring mortality) | 50                      | Sellin and Kolok<br>2006b       | Duration                                  |
| Fathead minnow (adult),<br>Pimephales promelas                   | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 96 hr    | 117.9                                 | LOEC<br>(increase metabolic rate)                  | 250                     | Pistole et al. 2008             | Atypical endpoint                         |
| Fathead minnow (29-55 mm),<br>Pimephales promelas                | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 96 hr    | 120                                   | Increase in auditory<br>threshold                  | 2.1-2.9                 | Low 2009                        | Atypical endpoint                         |
| Fathead minnow (larva, <24 hr),<br><i>Pimephales promelas</i>    | Cadmium chloride    | 48 hr    | 38-66                                 | LC50   | 47.7                    | Robison 2011                    | Duration                                  |
| White sucker (larva),<br>Catostomus commersoni                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | 48                                    | 46% reduced growth                                 | 36<br>(dissolved)       | Borgmann and<br>Ralph 1986      | Duration                                  |
| Walking catfish<br>(12-14 cm, 25 g),<br><i>Clarias batrachus</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 250<br>(240-260)                      | LC50   | 315,000                 | Banerjee et al. 1978            | Lack of exposure details                  |
| Walking catfish,<br>Clarias batrachus                            | Cadmium<br>chloride | 14 d     | -                                     | 60% mortality                                      | 8,993                   | Jana and Sahana<br>1989         | Duration;<br>Unmeasured exposure          |
| Stickleback,<br>Gasterosteus aculeatus                           | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 18 d     | 299                                   | Kidney cell tissue<br>breakdown                    | 6,000                   | Oronsaye 1989                   | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint            |
| Stickleback,<br>Gasterosteus aculeatus                           | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 30 d     | 299                                   | NOEC-LOEC<br>(kidney cytological<br>alteration)    | 4,000-6,000             | Oronsaye 2001                   | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint            |
| Brown bullhead,<br>Ictalurus nebulosus                           | Cadmium<br>chloride | 2 hr     | -                                     | Affected gills and kidney                          | 61,300                  | Blickens 1978;<br>Garofano 1979 | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint            |
| Channel catfish,<br>Ictalurus punctatus                          | Cadmium<br>chloride | -        | -                                     | Increased albinism                                 | 0.5                     | Westerman and<br>Birge 1978     | Duration unknown;<br>Atypical endpoint    |
| Channel catfish,<br>Ictalurus punctatus                          | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 55-79                                 | LC50   | 7,940                   | Spehar and Carlson<br>1984a;b   | River dilution water<br>not characterized |

| Species   | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect                      | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                     | Reason Other Data                         |
|---|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Mosquitofish,<br>Gambusia affinis                                   | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 48 hr    | 45                                    | LC50                        | 7,260                   | Chagnon and<br>Guttman 1989   | Duration                                  |
| Guppy (fry),<br>Poecilia reticulata                                 | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 140-190                               | LC50                        | 2,500                   | Gadkari and<br>Marathe 1983   |   |
| Guppy (male),<br>Poecilia reticulata                                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 140-190                               | LC50                        | 12,750                  | Gadkari and<br>Marathe 1983   |   |
| Guppy (female),<br>Poecilia reticulata                              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 140-190                               | LC50                        | 16,000                  | Gadkari and<br>Marathe 1983   |   |
| Guppy,<br>Poecilia reticulata                                       | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 48 hr    | 209                                   | LC50                        | 41,900                  | Slooff et al. 1983a           | Duration                                  |
| Striped bass (larva),<br>Morone saxatilis                           | Cadmium<br>chloride | 72 hr    | 34.5                                  | LC50                        | 1                       | Hughes 1973                   | Duration                                  |
| Striped bass (fingerling),<br>Morone saxatilis                      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 72 hr    | 34.5                                  | LC50                        | 2                       | Hughes 1973                   | Duration                                  |
| Bluegill,<br>Lepomis macrochirus                                    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 80 min   | 112                                   | Significant avoidance       | >41.1                   | Black and Birge<br>1980       | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint            |
| Bluegill,<br>Lepomis macrochirus                                    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 3 d      | 340-360                               | Increased cough rate        | 50                      | Bishop and<br>McIntosh 1981   | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint            |
| Bluegill,<br>Lepomis macrochirus                                    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 55-79                                 | LC50                        | 8,810                   | Spehar and Carlson<br>1984a;b | River dilution water<br>not characterized |
| Bluegill (juvenile),<br>Lepomis macrochirus                         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 32 d     | 134                                   | NOEC<br>(growth)            | >32.3                   | Cope et al. 1994              |   |
| Bluegill (31.1 mm),<br>Lepomis macrochirus                          | Cadmium<br>chloride | 22 d     | 174                                   | LOEC<br>(prey attack rate)  | 37.3                    | Bryan et al. 1995             | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint            |
| Largemouth bass<br>(embryo, larva),<br><i>Micropterus salmoides</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 8 d      | 99                                    | EC50 (death and deformity)  | 1,640                   | Birge et al. 1978             | Duration                                  |
| Largemouth bass,<br>Micropterus salmoides                           | -                   | 24 hr    | -                                     | Affected opercular activity | 150                     | Morgan 1979                   | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint            |
| Largemouth bass,<br>Micropterus salmoides                           | Cadmium<br>chloride | 80 min   | 112                                   | Significant avoidance       | 8.83                    | Black and Birge<br>1980       | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint            |

| Species   | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect   | Concentration<br>(µg/L)       | Reference                                   | Reason Other Data  |
|---|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Largemouth bass<br>(embryo, larva),<br><i>Micropterus salmoides</i>   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 8 d      | 101.6                                 | LC50   | 244                           | Birge et al. 1985                           | Duration; Multiple-<br>species test                            |
| Fountain darter<br>(larva, 96-144 hr),<br><i>Etheostoma fonticola</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 254-282                               | LC50   | 9.62 (reported-<br>dissolved) | Southwest Texas<br>State University<br>2000 | Test species fed   |
| Fountain darter,<br>Etheostoma fonticola                              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | 270                                   | NOEC-LOEC<br>(growth and survival)                     | 1.4-2.8                       | Southwest Texas<br>State University<br>2000 | Duration   |
| Fountain darter,<br>Etheostoma fonticola                              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | 261                                   | NOEC-LOEC<br>(growth and survival)                     | 5.5-11.5                      | Southwest Texas<br>State University<br>2000 | Duration   |
| Fountain darter,<br>Etheostoma fonticola                              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | 285                                   | NOEC-LOEC<br>(growth and survival)                     | 5.7-8.5                       | Southwest Texas<br>State University<br>2000 | Duration   |
| Fountain darter,<br>Etheostoma fonticola                              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | 270                                   | NOEC-LOEC<br>(growth and survival)                     | 6.6-9.6                       | Southwest Texas<br>State University<br>2000 | Duration   |
| Fountain darter,<br>Etheostoma fonticola                              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | 292                                   | NOEC-LOEC<br>(growth and survival)                     | 4-5.3                         | Southwest Texas<br>State University<br>2000 | Duration   |
| Orangethroat darter (embryo),<br>Etheostoma spectabile                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 180                                   | LC50   | >500                          | Sharp and<br>Kaszubski 1989                 | River dilution water<br>not characterized                      |
| Nile tilapia<br>(adult, 13.1 cm, 77.2 g),<br>Oreochromis niloticus    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 36.17                                 | Reduction in plasma Ca<br>2+ concentration             | 5,000                         | Garcia-Santos et al.<br>2006                | Atypical endpoint  |
| Nile tilapia (15.7 cm, 61.5 g),<br>Oreochromis niloticus              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 14 d     | 324                                   | LOEC<br>(increase CAT activity)                        | 562                           | Atli and Canli 2007                         | Unmeasured chronic<br>exposure; Duration;<br>Atypical endpoint |
| Nile tilapia (15.7 cm, 61.5 g),<br>Oreochromis niloticus              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 14 d     | 324                                   | LOEC<br>(decrease intestine Na, K-<br>ATPase activity) | 562                           | Atli and Canli 2007                         | Unmeasured chronic<br>exposure; Duration;<br>Atypical endpoint |

| Species   | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect   | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                 | Reason Other Data  |
|---|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Nile tilapia (15.7 cm, 61.5 g),<br>Oreochromis niloticus              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 14 d     | 324                                   | NOEC-LOEC<br>(decrease muscle Na, K-<br>ATPase activity) | 562-1,124               | Atli and Canli 2007       | Unmeasured chronic<br>exposure; Duration;<br>Atypical endpoint                               |
| Nile tilapia (15.7 cm, 61.5 g),<br>Oreochromis niloticus              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 14 d     | 324                                   | NOEC<br>(gill, blood, and muscle<br>and GSH level)       | >2,248                  | Atli and Canli 2008       | Unmeasured chronic<br>exposure; Duration;<br>Atypical endpoint                               |
| Nile tilapia (15.7 cm, 61.5 g),<br>Oreochromis niloticus              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 14 d     | 324                                   | LOEC<br>(increase liver MT level)                        | 562                     | Atli and Canli 2008       | Unmeasured chronic<br>exposure; Duration;<br>Atypical endpoint                               |
| Nile tilapia (fingerling, 4-6 cm),<br>Oreochromis niloticus           | Cadmium<br>chloride | 28 d     | -                                     | NOEC<br>(brain and muscle ChE<br>activity)               | 30                      | Silva and Pathiratne 2008 | Atypical endpoint  |
|   |                     |          |                                       |  |                         |                           |  |
| Mozambique tilapia<br>(12-14 cm, 25 g),<br>Oreochromis mossambica     | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 250<br>(240-260)                      | LC50   | 200,000                 | Banerjee et al. 1978      | Lack of exposure details   |
| Mozambique tilapia<br>(larva, <1 d),<br><i>Oreochromis mossambica</i> | Cadmium chloride    | 96 hr    | -                                     | LC50   | 205                     | Hwang et al. 1995         | Dilution water not characterized   |
| Mozambique tilapia (larva, 1 d),<br>Oreochromis mossambica            | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | -                                     | LC50   | 83                      | Hwang et al. 1995         | Dilution water not<br>characterized  |
| Mozambique tilapia (larva, 2 d),<br>Oreochromis mossambica            | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | -                                     | LC50   | 33                      | Hwang et al. 1995         | Dilution water not<br>characterized  |
| Mozambique tilapia (larva, 3 d),<br>Oreochromis mossambica            | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | -                                     | LC50   | 22                      | Hwang et al. 1995         | Dilution water not<br>characterized  |
| Mozambique tilapia (larva, 7 d),<br>Oreochromis mossambica            | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | -                                     | LC50   | 29                      | Hwang et al. 1995         | Dilution water not<br>characterized  |
| Mozambique tilapia (72 hr),<br>Oreochromis mossambica                 | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 28                                    | LC50   | 21.4                    | Chang et al. 1998         |  |
|   |                     |          |                                       | -  |                         |                           |  |
| Mummichog,<br>Fundulus heteroclitus                                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 5                                     | TL50   | 12.2                    | Gill and Epple 1992       | Atypical endpoint  |
| White sturgeon (embryo),<br>Acipenser transmontanus                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 66 d     | 70                                    | NOEC-LOEC<br>(mortality)                                 | 1.1-8.3                 | Vardy et al. 2011         | No true control group<br>- control water had Cd<br>level similar to lowest<br>exposure group |

| Species   | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect  | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference             | Reason Other Data                              |
|---|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| White sturgeon (embryo),<br>Acipenser transmontanus                     | Cadmium<br>chloride | 66 d     | 70                                    | LC20  | 1.5                     | Vardy et al. 2011     | No true control group                          |
| White sturgeon (larva, 2 dph),<br>Acipenser transmontanus               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 14 d     | 100                                   | EC20<br>(survival)  | >11                     | Wang et al. 2014a     | Duration too short                             |
| White sturgeon<br>(juvenile, 28 dph),<br>Acipenser transmontanus        | Cadmium<br>chloride | 28 d     | 100                                   | EC20<br>(biomass)   | 3.2                     | Wang et al. 2014a     | Exposure started too<br>late for true ELS test |
| Southern gray treefrog (embryo),<br>Hyla chrysoscelis                   | Cadmium chloride    | 72 hr    | 90                                    | LC50  | 49.9                    | Westerman 1977        | Duration                                       |
| Southern gray treefrog (embryo),<br>Hyla chrysoscelis                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | 90                                    | LC50  | 40.3                    | Westerman 1977        | Duration                                       |
| Pipfrog (embryo),<br>Rana grylio  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 6 d      | 90                                    | LC50  | 81.8                    | Westerman 1977        | Duration                                       |
| Pipfrog (embryo),<br>Rana grylio  | Cadmium chloride    | 10 d     | 90                                    | LC50  | 69.3                    | Westerman 1977        | Duration                                       |
| River frog (embryo),<br>Rana heckscheri                                 | Cadmium<br>chloride | 6 d      | 90                                    | LC50  | 69.2                    | Westerman 1977        | Duration                                       |
| River frog (embryo),<br>Rana heckscheri                                 | Cadmium chloride    | 10 d     | 90                                    | LC50  | 60.5                    | Westerman 1977        | Duration                                       |
| Leopard frog (embryo),<br>Rana pipiens                                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 6 d      | 90                                    | LC50  | 56.1                    | Westerman 1977        | Duration                                       |
| Leopard frog (embryo),<br>Rana pipiens                                  | Cadmium chloride    | 10 d     | 90                                    | LC50  | 50.1                    | Westerman 1977        | Duration                                       |
| Southern leopard frog<br>(tadpole, GS 25),<br><i>Rana sphenocephala</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 130.8                                 | NOEC-LOEC<br>(decreased tadpole<br>activity)                  | 750-1,200               | Moyer 2012            | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint                 |
| American toad<br>(tadpoles, Gosner stage 25),<br><i>Bufo americanus</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 60 d     | 51.2                                  | LOEC<br>(metamorph wet weight<br>and days to tail resorption) | 5                       | James and Little 2003 | Duration                                       |

| Species  | Chemical            | Duration | Hardness<br>(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect                           | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference   | Reason Other Data        |
|--|---------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| American toad<br>(tadpoles, Gosner stage 25),<br><i>Bufo americanus</i>      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 60 d     | 51.2                                  | NOEC-LOEC<br>(survival)          | 54-540                  | James and Little 2003                                 | Duration                 |
| Red-spotted toad (embryo),<br>Bufo punctatus                                 | Cadmium chloride    | 72 hr    | 90                                    | LC50                             | 9,800                   | Westerman 1977  | Duration                 |
| Red-spotted toad (embryo),<br>Bufo punctatus                                 | Cadmium chloride    | 7 d      | 90                                    | LC50                             | 6,781                   | Westerman 1977  | Duration                 |
| Narrow-mouthed toad<br>(embryo, larva),<br><i>Gastrophyryne carolinensis</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | 195                                   | EC50 (death and deformity)       | 40                      | Birge 1978  | Duration                 |
| Narrow-mouthed toad (embryo),<br>Gastrophyryne carolinensis                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 72 hr    | 90                                    | LC50                             | 47.9                    | Westerman 1977  | Duration                 |
| Narrow-mouthed toad (embryo),<br>Gastrophyryne carolinensis                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | 90                                    | LC50                             | 41.5                    | Westerman 1977  | Duration                 |
| African clawed frog,<br>Xenopus laevis                                       | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 48 hr    | 209                                   | LC50                             | 11,700                  | Slooff and<br>Baerselman 1980;<br>Slooff et al. 1983a | Duration                 |
| African clawed frog,<br>Xenopus laevis                                       | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 170                                   | LC50                             | 3,200                   | Canton and Slooff<br>1982                             | Duration                 |
| African clawed frog,<br>Xenopus laevis                                       | Cadmium<br>chloride | 100 d    | 170                                   | Inhibited development            | 650                     | Canton and Slooff<br>1982                             | Lack of exposure details |
| African clawed frog (stage 40),<br><i>Xenopus laevis</i>                     | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | -                                     | LC50                             | 1,000                   | Herkovits et al.<br>1997                              | Duration                 |
| African clawed frog (stage 40),<br><i>Xenopus laevis</i>                     | Cadmium<br>chloride | 72 hr    | -                                     | LC50                             | 0.2                     | Herkovits et al.<br>1998                              | Duration                 |
| African clawed frog (stage 47),<br><i>Xenopus laevis</i>                     | Cadmium<br>chloride | 72 hr    | -                                     | LC50                             | 1.6                     | Herkovits et al.<br>1998                              | Duration                 |
| African clawed frog<br>(adult, female),<br><i>Xenopus laevis</i>             | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30 d     | -                                     | NOEC-LOEC (total egg count)      | 500-1,000               | Fort et al. 2001                                      | Duration                 |
| African clawed frog<br>(adult, male),<br><i>Xenopus laevis</i>               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30 d     | -                                     | NOEC-LOEC<br>(total sperm count) | 2,500-5,000             | Fort et al. 2001                                      | Duration                 |

|  |                     |          | Hardness                  |  | Concentration |                           |                            |
|--|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|--|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Species  | Chemical            | Duration | (mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | Effect   | (µg/L)        | Reference                 | <b>Reason Other Data</b>   |
| African clawed frog (stage 50),<br><i>Xenopus laevis</i>           | Cadmium<br>chloride | 6 d      | -                         | 40% mortality  | 5,000         | Mouchet et al. 2007       | Duration; Test species fed |
| African clawed frog (stage 50),<br><i>Xenopus laevis</i>           | Cadmium<br>chloride | 6 d      | -                         | 60% mortality  | 10,000        | Mouchet et al. 2007       | Duration; Test species fed |
| African clawed frog,<br>Xenopus laevis                             | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | -                         | Increased toxicity and<br>teratogenicity                     | 562           | Boga et al. 2008          | Atypical endpoint          |
| African clawed frog (embryo),<br>Xenopus laevis                    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 47 d     | -                         | NOEC-LOEC<br>(delayed development and<br>forelimb emergence) | 84-855        | Sharma and Patino<br>2008 | Duration                   |
| African clawed frog<br>(embryo,<24 hr),<br><i>Xenopus laevis</i>   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 86 d     | -                         | NOEC-LOEC<br>(survival)                                      | 85-860        | Sharma and Patino 2009    | Duration                   |
| African clawed frog<br>(embryo,<24 hr),<br><i>Xenopus laevis</i>   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 86 d     | -                         | NOEC-LOEC<br>(growth)  | 8-85          | Sharma and Patino 2009    | Duration                   |
|  | •                   |          |                           |  |               | •                         | -                          |
| Marbled salamander<br>(embryo, larva),<br><i>Ambystoma gracile</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 8 d      | 99                        | EC50 (death and deformity)                                   | 150           | Birge et al. 1978         | Duration                   |
| Northwestern salamander,<br>Ambystoma gracile                      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 10 d     | 45                        | LOEC (limb regeneration)                                     | 44.6          | Nebeker et al. 1994       | Duration                   |
| Northwestern salamander,<br>Ambystoma gracile                      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 10 d     | 45                        | LOEC<br>(growth)   | 227           | Nebeker et al. 1995       | Duration                   |

Appendix I Other Estuarine/Marine Toxicity Data

## Appendix Table I-1. Other Estuarine/Marine Toxicity Data (Species are organized phylogenetically).

| Species                                    | Chemical            | Duration | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Effect                              | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                              | Reason Other Data   |
|--|---------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|
| •  |                     |          |                    | ESTUARINE/MARINE<br>WATER           |                         |  |   |
| Bacterium,<br>Vibrio fischeri              | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 22 hr    | 35                 | EC50                                | 214                     | Radix et al. 1999                      | Bacteria  |
| Bacteria,<br>Vibrio fischeri               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 15 min   | 35                 | EC50<br>(luminescence)              | 56,800                  | Rosen et al. 2008                      | Bacteria  |
| Phytoplankton population                   | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 4 d      | -                  | Reduced biomass                     | 112                     | Hollibaugh et al.<br>1980              | Mixed community<br>exposure   |
| Phytoplankton community                    | -                   | -        | -                  | LC50                                | 0.23-498.7              | Echeveste et al. 2012                  | Mixed community<br>exposure, exposure<br>duration not well<br>defined |
| Phytoflagellate,<br>Olisthodiscus luteus   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 192 hr   | -                  | 27% biovolume reduction             | 500                     | Fernandez-Leborans<br>and Novillo 1996 |   |
| Dinoflagellate,<br>Alexandrium catenella   | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 30 d     | -                  | 30% decreased growth                | 5.83                    | Herzi et al. 2013                      | Duration  |
| Dinoflagellate,<br>Ceratocorys horrida     | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | 35                 | EC50<br>(bioluminescence)           | 1,710                   | Rosen et al. 2008                      | Duration  |
| Dinoflagellate,<br>Heterocapsa sp.         | -                   | 72 hr    | -                  | EC50<br>(growth)                    | 13,800                  | Satoh et al. 2005                      | Duration  |
| Dinoflagellate,<br>Lingulodinium polyedrum | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | 35                 | EC50<br>(bioluminescence)           | 843                     | Rosen et al. 2008                      | Duration  |
| Dinoflagellate,<br>Prorocentrum minimum    | Cadmium chloride    | 2 hr     | 20                 | LC50<br>(growth)                    | 12,000                  | Roberts et al. 1982                    | Duration  |
| Dinoflagellate,<br>Prorocentrum minimum    | -                   | 72 hr    | -                  | IC50<br>(cell-specific growth rate) | 116.9                   | Wang 2010                              | Duration  |

| Species                                     | Chemical            | Duration | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Effect                    | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                        | Reason Other Data |
|---|---------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Dinoflagellate (4 wk),<br>Pyrocystis lunula | -                   | 48 hr    | 35                 | EC50<br>(bioluminescence) | 750                     | Heimann et al. 2002              | Duration          |
| Dinoflagellate,<br>Pyrocystis noctiluca     | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | 35                 | EC50<br>(bioluminescence) | 1,130                   | Rosen et al. 2008                | Duration          |
| Haptophyte,<br>Pseudoisochrysis paradoxa    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 2 hr     | 20                 | LC50<br>(growth)          | 167,000                 | Roberts et al. 1982              | Duration          |
| Diatom,<br>Chaetoceros gracilis             | Cadmium<br>chloride | 72 hr    | -                  | EC50<br>(growth)          | 8,500                   | Koutsaftis and<br>Aoyama 2006    | Duration          |
| Diatom,<br>Isochrysis galbana               | -                   | 72 hr    | -                  | EC50<br>(growth)          | 2,900                   | Satoh et al. 2005                | Duration          |
| Diatom,<br>Minutocellus polymorphus         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | -                  | EC50                      | 66                      | Walsh et al. 1988                | Duration          |
| Diatom,<br>Skeletonema costatum             | Cadmium<br>chloride | 2 hr     | 20                 | LC50<br>(growth)          | 681,000                 | Roberts et al. 1982              | Duration          |
| Diatom,<br>Skeletonema costatum             | -                   | 10 d     | -                  | EC50<br>(growth)          | 450                     | Govindarajan et al.<br>1993      |                   |
| Diatom,<br>Skeletonema costatum             | Cadmium<br>chloride | 72 hr    | -                  | EC50                      | 144                     | Walsh et al. 1988                | Duration          |
| Diatom,<br>Tetraselmis gracilis             | -                   | 96 hr    | -                  | EC50<br>(survival)        | 1,800                   | Okamoto et al. 1996              |                   |
| Diatom,<br>Tetraselmis tetrahele            | -                   | 72 hr    | -                  | EC50<br>(growth)          | 9,800                   | Satoh et al. 2005                | Duration          |
| Diatom,<br>Thalassiosira nordenskioeldii    | _                   | 72 hr    | -<br>(18°C)        | EC50<br>(growth)          | 291.1                   | Wang and Wang<br>2008; Wang 2010 | Duration          |
| Diatom,<br>Thalassiosira nordenskioeldii    | -                   | 72 hr    | -<br>(24°C)        | EC50<br>(growth)          | 210.2                   | Wang and Wang<br>2008; Wang 2010 | Duration          |
| Diatom,<br>Thalassiosira nordenskioeldii    | -                   | 72 hr    | -<br>(30.5°C)      | EC50<br>(growth)          | 33.72                   | Wang and Wang<br>2008; Wang 2010 | Duration          |

| Species                                  | Chemical            | Duration  | Salinity<br>(g/kg)      | Effect                                   | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                  | Reason Other Data                       |
|--|---------------------|-----------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Diatom,<br>Thalassiosira nordenskioeldii | -                   | 72 hr     | -<br>High<br>irradiance | IC50 (cell-specific growth rate)         | 77.56                   | Wang 2010                  | Duration                                |
| Diatom,<br>Thalassiosira nordenskioeldii | -                   | 72 hr     | -<br>Low<br>irradiance  | IC50<br>(cell-specific growth rate)      | 303.5                   | Wang 2010                  | Duration                                |
| Diatom,<br>Thalassiosira nordenskioeldii | -                   | 72 hr     | -<br>Med.<br>irradiance | IC50<br>(cell-specific growth rate)      | 236.1                   | Wang 2010                  | Duration                                |
| Diatom,<br>Thalassiosira pseudonana      | -                   | 72 hr     | -                       | IC50<br>(cell-specific growth rate)      | 7.862                   | Wang 2010                  | Duration                                |
| Diatom,<br>Thalassiosira weissflogii     | -                   | 48 hr     | -                       | EC50<br>(growth-nutrient rich<br>medium) | 157.4                   | Miao and Wang 2006         | Duration                                |
| Diatom,<br>Thalassiosira weissflogii     | -                   | 48 hr     | -                       | EC50<br>(growth-N-starved medium)        | 22.48                   | Miao and Wang 2006         | Duration                                |
| Diatom,<br>Thalassiosira weissflogii     | -                   | 48 hr     | -                       | EC50<br>(growth-P-starved medium)        | 73.07                   | Miao and Wang 2006         | Duration                                |
| Green alga,<br>Acetabularia acetabulum   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 3 wk      | -                       | Morphological deformities                | 100                     | Karez et al. 1989          |   |
| Green alga,<br>Acetabularia acetabulum   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 3 wk      | -                       | Decreased cell elongation                | 1                       | Karez et al. 1989          |   |
| Green alga,<br>Chlorella autotrophica    | -                   | 72 hr     | -                       | IC50<br>(cell-specific growth rate)      | 1,248                   | Wang 2010                  | Duration                                |
| Green alga,<br>Ulva pertusa              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 72-120 hr | 35                      | EC50<br>(reproduction)                   | 217                     | Han et al. 2007            | Duration not<br>specifically identified |
| Red alga,<br>Champia parvula             | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr     | 28-30                   | NOEC<br>(sexual reproduction)            | >100                    | Thursby and Steele<br>1986 | Duration                                |
| Hydroid,<br>Campanularia flexuosa        | -                   | -         | -                       | Enzyme inhibition                        | 40-75                   | Moore and Stebbing 1976    | Duration not specifically identified    |

| Species                           | Chemical            | Duration | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Effect            | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                | Reason Other Data  |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Hydroid,                          | Citerintai          |          | (g/ <b>k</b> g)    |                   |                         |                          | Reason Other Data  |
| Campanularia flexuosa             | -                   | 11 d     | -                  | Growth rate       | 110-280                 | Stebbing 1976            |                    |
|                                   |                     |          |                    |                   |                         | I                        |                    |
| Starlet sea anemone               | C. I.               |          |                    | NOEGLOEG          |                         | Hereinen 1 Merthe        |                    |
| (adult, female),                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 21 d     | 12                 | NOEC-LOEC         | 50-250                  | Harter and Matthews 2005 | Duration           |
| Nematostella vectensis            | chloride            |          |                    | (survival)        |                         | 2005                     |                    |
|                                   |                     |          |                    |                   |                         |                          |                    |
| Rotifer,                          | Cadmium             | 24 hr    | 15                 | LC50              | 54,900                  | Snell and Personne       | Duration           |
| Brachionus plicatilis             | chloride            | 24 11    | 15                 | EC30              | 54,900                  | 1989b                    | Duration           |
| Rotifer,                          | Cadmium             | 24 hr    | 30                 | LC50              | 56,800                  | Snell and Personne       | Duration           |
| Brachionus plicatilis             | chloride            | 24 11    | 50                 | 1030              | 50,000                  | 1989b                    | Duration           |
| Rotifer,                          | Cadmium             | 24 hr    | 15                 | LC50              | >39,000                 | Snell et al. 1991b       | Duration           |
| Brachionus plicatilis             | chloride            | 24 11    | 15                 | 1030              | >37,000                 | Shell et al. 19910       | Duration           |
| Rotifer,                          | Cadmium             | 24 hr    | -                  | LC50              | 490.6                   | Arulvasu et al. 2010     | Duration           |
| Brachionus plicatilis             | chloride            | 2.111    |                    |                   | 190.0                   | Thurvasa et al. 2010     |                    |
| Rotifer,                          | Cadmium             | 7 d      | -                  | No survival       | 429.2                   | Arulvasu et al. 2010     | Unmeasured chronic |
| Brachionus plicatilis             | nitrate             |          |                    |                   |                         |                          | exposure; Duration |
| Delashaata                        | Calminn             | 1        |                    |                   |                         |                          |                    |
| Polychaete,<br>Capitella capitata | Cadmium<br>chloride | 28 d     | -                  | LC50              | 630                     | Reish et al. 1976        | Duration           |
| Polychaete,                       | Cadmium             |          |                    |                   |                         |                          |                    |
| Capitella capitata                | chloride            | 28 d     | -                  | LC50              | 700                     | Reish et al. 1976        | Duration           |
|                                   | cilionae            |          |                    |                   |                         |                          |                    |
| Polychaete,                       | Cadmium             |          |                    |                   |                         |                          |                    |
| Neanthes arenaceodentata          | chloride            | 28 d     | -                  | LC50              | 3,000                   | Reish et al. 1976        | Duration           |
|                                   |                     |          |                    |                   |                         | I                        |                    |
| Polychaete worm,                  | Cadmium             | 1.4.1    |                    | 1.050             | 170                     | McLeese and Ray          |                    |
| Nereis virens                     | chloride            | 144 hr   | -                  | LC50              | 170                     | 1986                     | Duration           |
|                                   |                     | •        |                    |                   |                         |                          |                    |
| Sea squirt (sperm),               | Cadmium             | 30 min   | 33                 | NOEC-LOEC         | 4,096-16,384            | Bellas et al. 2001       | Duration           |
| Ciona intestinalis                | chloride            | 50 1111  |                    | (% fertilization) | 4,090-10,384            | Bellas et al. 2001       | Duration           |
| Sea squirt (gamete),              | Cadmium             | 1 hr     | 33                 | LOEC              | >16,384                 | Bellas et al. 2001       | Duration           |
| Ciona intestinalis                | chloride            | 1 111    |                    | (% fertilization) | ~10,304                 |                          |                    |
| Sea squirt (embryo),              | Cadmium             | 20 hr    | 33                 | EC50              | 809.4                   | Bellas et al. 2001       | Duration           |
| Ciona intestinalis                | chloride            | 20 m     | 55                 | (development)     | 007.4                   | Denas et al. 2001        | Duration           |
| Sea squirt (larva),               | Cadmium             | 48 hr    | 33                 | EC50              | >16,366                 | Bellas et al. 2001       | Duration           |
| Ciona intestinalis                | chloride            | 10 11    | 55                 | (attachmnet)      | / 10,000                | 201145 01 41. 2001       | 2                  |

| Species   | Chemical            | Duration | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Effect  | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                          | Reason Other Data   |
|---|---------------------|----------|--------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Sea squirt (egg/sperm),<br>Ciona intestinalis                         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 20 hr    | 33                 | EC50<br>(embryonic development)   | 721                     | Bellas et al. 2004                 | Duration  |
| Sea squirt (egg/sperm),<br>Ciona intestinalis                         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 70 hr    | 33                 | EC50<br>(larva attachment)  | 752                     | Bellas et al. 2004                 | Duration  |
| Gastropod (larva),<br>Crepidula fornicata                             | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | -                  | LOEC<br>(% larval mortality)  | 2,189                   | Pechenik et al. 2001               | Duration; Test<br>species fed                                     |
| Mud snail (0.24-1.14 g),<br>Nassarius obsoletus                       | Cadmium<br>chloride | 72 hr    | 25                 | Increased O <sub>2</sub> consumption  | 500                     | MacInnes and<br>Thurberg 1973      | Atypical endpoint   |
| Mussel,<br>Mytilus edulis   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 9.5 d    | 28                 | LT50 = 9.5 d<br>(anoxic conditions)   | 47                      | Veldhuizen-Tsoerkan<br>et al. 1991 | Atypical endpoint   |
| Bay scallop,<br>Argopecten irradians                                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 42 d     | -                  | EC50<br>(growth)  | 78                      | Pesch and Stewart<br>1980          |   |
| Scallop (juvenile, 3 mm),<br>Argopecten ventricosus                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30 d     | 36                 | LOEC<br>(growth)  | 10                      | Sobrino-Figueroa et al. 2007       | Unmeasured chronic exposure; Duration                             |
| Pacific oyster (larva, 6 d),<br>Crassostrea gigas                     | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | -                  | EC50<br>(growth)  | 75                      | Watling 1982                       | Atypical endpoint   |
| Pacific oyster (larva, 16 d),<br>Crassostrea gigas                    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | -                  | EC50<br>(growth)  | 120                     | Watling 1982                       | Atypical endpoint   |
| Pacific oyster,<br>Crassostrea gigas                                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 6 d      | -                  | 50 % reduction in settlement  | 20-25                   | Watling 1983b                      | Duration  |
| Pacific oyster,<br>Crassostrea gigas                                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 14 d     | -                  | Growth reduction  | 10                      | Watling 1983b                      | Duration  |
| Pacific oyster,<br>Crassostrea gigas                                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 23 d     | -                  | LC50  | 50                      | Watling 1983b                      | Duration  |
| Pacific oyster<br>(1 yr, 112 mm, 20.3 g),<br><i>Crassostrea gigas</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 11 d     | 35                 | LOEC<br>(increase expression of MT<br>mRNA in digestive gland and<br>gills) | 10                      | Choi et al. 2008                   | Duration;<br>Unmeasured chronic<br>exposure; Atypical<br>endpoint |

| Species   | Chemical            | Duration | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Effect   | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                      | Reason Other Data   |
|---|---------------------|----------|--------------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Pacific oyster<br>(1 yr, 112 mm, 20.3 g),<br>Crassostrea gigas            | Cadmium<br>chloride | 11 d     | 35                 | LOEC<br>(increase expression of<br>HSP90 mRNA in digestive<br>gland and gills) | 10                      | Choi et al. 2008               | Duration;<br>Unmeasured chronic<br>exposure; Atypical<br>endpoint |
| American or virginia oyster,<br>Crassostrea virginica                     | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | -                  | Reduction in embryonic development   | 15                      | Zaroogian and<br>Morrison 1981 | Duration  |
| Brown mussel (20-24 mm),<br>Perna perna                                   | Cadmium<br>acetate  | 96 hr    | 32                 | LC50   | 877.5                   | Baby and Menon<br>1987         | Inappropriate form of toxicant                                    |
| Clam,<br>Macoma balthica  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 6 d      | -                  | LC50   | 1,710                   | McLeese and Ray 1986           | Duration  |
| Hard clam (juvenile),<br>Mercenaria mercenaria                            | Cadmium chloride    | 7 d      | 25                 | EC50<br>(growth)   | 86.7                    | Keppler and<br>Ringwood 2002   | Duration; Test<br>species fed                                     |
| Hard clam<br>(juvenile, 212-350 mm),<br><i>Mercenaria mercenaria</i>      | -                   | 24 hr    | 32                 | LC50   | 420                     | Chung et al. 2007              | Duration  |
| Japanese carpet shell<br>(6.7-7.1 mm),<br><i>Ruditapes philippinarum</i>  | -                   | 5 d      | _                  | LC50   | 3,114                   | Figueira et al. 2012           | Duration  |
| Sand gaper,<br>Mya arenaria   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | -                  | LC50   | 150                     | Eisler 1977                    | Duration  |
| Sand gaper,<br>Mya arenaria   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | -                  | LC50   | 700                     | Eisler and Hennekey<br>1977    | Duration  |
| Calanoid copepod<br>(newly hatched nauplii),<br><i>Eurytemora affinis</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 24 hr    | _                  | Reduction in swimming speed  | 130                     | Sullivan et al. 1983           | Duration  |
| Calanoid copepod<br>(newly hatched nauplii),<br>Eurytemora affinis        | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | -                  | Reduction in development rate  | 116                     | Sullivan et al. 1983           | Duration  |
| Calanoid copepod,<br>Eurytemora affinis                                   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 5                  | LC50   | 51.6                    | Hall et al. 1995               | Test species fed  |

| Species   | Chemical            | Duration | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Effect   | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference  | Reason Other Data   |
|---|---------------------|----------|--------------------|--|-------------------------|--|---|
| Calanoid copepod,<br>Eurytemora affinis                     | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 15                 | LC50   | 213                     | Hall et al. 1995                                     | Test species fed  |
| Harpacticoid copepod,<br>Nitokra spinipes                   | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 96 hr    | 30                 | NOEC<br>(survival)                             | 500                     | Ward et al. 2011                                     | Atypical endpoint   |
| Copepod,<br>Tisbe holothurlae                               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | -                  | LC50   | 970                     | Moraitou-<br>Apostolopoulou and<br>Verriopoulos 1982 | Duration  |
| Barnacle<br>(larva, stage 2 nauplii),<br>Balanus improvisus | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 15                 | LC50   | >100.5                  | Lang et al. 1981                                     | According to the<br>author no attempt<br>was made to<br>determine a LC50;<br>Test species fed |
| Barnacle<br>(larva, stage 2 nauplii),<br>Balanus improvisus | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 30                 | LC50   | >201.8                  | Lang et al. 1981                                     | According to the<br>author no attempt<br>was made to<br>determine a LC50;<br>Test species fed |
| Mysid,<br>Americamysis bahia                                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 17 d     | 15-23              | LC50   | 11.3                    | Nimmo et al. 1977a                                   | Duration  |
| Mysid,<br>Americamysis bahia                                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 16 d     | 30                 | LC50   | 28                      | Gentile et al. 1982                                  | Duration  |
| Mysid,<br>Americamysis bahia                                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 8 d      | -                  | LC50   | 60                      | Gentile et al. 1982                                  | Duration  |
| Mysid,<br>Americamysis bahia                                | -                   | 28 d     | 13-29              | NOEC<br>(survival, growth and<br>reproduction) | 4-5                     | Voyer and<br>McGovern 1991                           |   |
| Mysid (8 d),<br>Americamysis bahia                          | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | 25                 | NOEC<br>(survival and growth)                  | 5                       | Khan et al. 1992                                     | Duration;<br>Unmeasured<br>exposure   |
| Mysid (8 d),<br>Americamysis bahia                          | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 25                 | NOEC<br>(survival and growth)                  | 5                       | Khan et al. 1992                                     |   |
| Mysid,<br>Americamysis bahia                                | -                   | 24 hr    | 12                 | Reduced serum osmolality                       | 3.62                    | De Lisle and Roberts<br>1994                         | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint  |

| Species  | Chemical            | Duration | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Effect                          | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                  | Reason Other Data                                    |
|--|---------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Mysid,<br>Mysidopsis bigelowi                              | Cadmium chloride    | 28 d     | -                  | LC50                            | 18                      | Gentile et al. 1982        | Duration   |
| Mysid,<br>Mysidopsis bigelowi                              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 8 d      | -                  | LC50                            | 70                      | Gentile et al. 1982        | Duration   |
| Mysid (adult, 18 mm),<br>Praunus flexuosus                 | Cadmium<br>chloride | 6 d      | 10                 | LC50                            | 83.11                   | Roast et al. 2001b         | Duration   |
| Isopod,<br>Idotea baltica                                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 5 d      | 3                  | LC50                            | 10,000                  | Jones 1975                 | Duration   |
| Isopod,<br><i>Idotea baltica</i>                           | Cadmium<br>chloride | 3 d      | 21                 | LC50                            | 10,000                  | Jones 1975                 | Duration   |
| Isopod,<br>Idotea baltica                                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 1.5 d    | 14                 | LC50                            | 10,000                  | Jones 1975                 | Duration   |
| White shrimp (0.02 cm, 0.1 g),<br>Litopenaeus vannamei     | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 28 d     | 15                 | LOEC<br>(growth)                | 100                     | Wu and Chen 2005a          | Unmeasured chronic exposure                          |
| White shrimp<br>(0.22 cm, 0.49 g),<br>Litopenaeus vannamei | Cadmium<br>sulfate  | 28 d     | 15                 | NOEC-LOEC<br>(food consumption) | 100-200                 | Wu and Chen 2005a          | Unmeasured chronic<br>exposure; Atypical<br>endpoint |
| Pink shrimp,<br>Penaeus duorarum                           | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30 d     | -                  | LC50                            | 720                     | Nimmo et al. 1977b         | Lack of exposure details                             |
| Daggerblade grass shrimp,<br>Palaemonetes pugio            | Cadmium<br>chloride | 29 d     | -                  | LC50                            | 120                     | Nimmo et al. 1977b         | Lack of exposure details                             |
| Daggerblade grass shrimp,<br>Palaemonetes pugio            | Cadmium<br>chloride | 21 d     | 5                  | LC25                            | 50                      | Vernberg et al. 1977       | Lack of exposure details                             |
| Daggerblade grass shrimp,<br>Palaemonetes pugio            | Cadmium<br>chloride | 21 d     | 10                 | LC10                            | 50                      | Vernberg et al. 1977       | Lack of exposure details                             |
| Daggerblade grass shrimp,<br>Palaemonetes pugio            | Cadmium<br>chloride | 21 d     | 20                 | LC5                             | 50                      | Vernberg et al. 1977       | Lack of exposure details                             |
| Daggerblade grass shrimp,<br>Palaemonetes pugio            | Cadmium<br>chloride | 21 d     | -                  | BCF = 140                       | -                       | Vernberg et al. 1977       | Steady state not<br>documented                       |
| Daggerblade grass shrimp,<br>Palaemonetes pugio            | Cadmium<br>chloride | 6 d      | 10                 | LC75                            | 300                     | Middaugh and Floyd<br>1978 | Duration   |

| Species  | Chemical            | Duration | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Effect                               | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                  | Reason Other Data                      |
|--|---------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Daggerblade grass shrimp,<br>Palaemonetes pugio                      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 6 d      | 15                 | LC50                                 | 300                     | Middaugh and Floyd<br>1978 | Duration                               |
| Daggerblade grass shrimp,<br>Palaemonetes pugio                      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 6 d      | 30                 | LC25                                 | 300                     | Middaugh and Floyd 1978    | Duration                               |
| Daggerblade grass shrimp,<br>Palaemonetes pugio                      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 42 d     | -                  | LC50                                 | 300                     | Pesch and Stewart<br>1980  | Duration                               |
| Daggerblade grass shrimp<br>(juvenile),<br><i>Palaemonetes pugio</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 10                 | LC50                                 | 1,300                   | Burton and Fisher<br>1990  | Duration too short for juvenile shrimp |
| Daggerblade grass shrimp<br>(25-35 mg),<br><i>Palaemonetes pugio</i> | Cadmium<br>chloride | 8 hr     | 20                 | NOEC-LOEC<br>(increase GSH)          | 562.05-5,620.5          | Downs et al. 2001a         | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint         |
| Daggerblade grass shrimp<br>(25-35 mg),<br>Palaemonetes pugio        | Cadmium<br>chloride | 8 hr     | 20                 | LOEC<br>(increase LPO and ubiquitin) | 112.41                  | Downs et al. 2001a         | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint         |
| Shrimp,<br>Palaemon sp.  | -                   | 5 d      | -                  |                                      | 2,300                   | Ahsanullah 1976            | Duration                               |
| Spot shrimp,<br>Pandalus platyceros                                  | -                   | -        | -                  |                                      | 4,970                   | Cardwell et al. 1979       | Unknown duration                       |
| Pink shrimp,<br>Pandalus montagui                                    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 6 d      | -                  | LC50                                 | 1,280                   | McLeese and Ray<br>1986    | Duration                               |
| Common shrimp (post-molt),<br>Crangon crangon                        | -                   | 5.3 d    | -                  |                                      | 350                     | Price and Uglow<br>1979    | Duration                               |
| Bay shrimp,<br>Crangon septemspinosa                                 | Cadmium<br>chloride | 6 d      | -                  | LC50                                 | 1,160                   | McLeese and Ray 1986       | Duration                               |
| American lobster,<br>Homarus americanus                              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 21 d     | -                  | BCF = 25                             | -                       | Eisler et al. 1972         | Steady state not documented            |
| American lobster,<br>Homarus americanus                              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30 d     | -                  | Increase in ATPase activity          | 6                       | Tucker 1979                | Atypical endpoint                      |

| Species                                       | Chemical            | Duration | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Effect                          | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                     | Reason Other Data                                 |
|---|---------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Longwrist hermit crab,<br>Pagurus longicarpus | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | -                  | 25% mortality                   | 270                     | Eisler and Hennekey 1977      | Duration  |
| Longwrist hermit crab,<br>Pagurus longicarpus | Cadmium<br>chloride | 60 d     | -                  | LC56                            | 70                      | Pesch and Stewart<br>1980     | Lack of exposure<br>details; Atypical<br>endpoint |
| Yellow crab,<br>Cancer anthonyi               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | 34                 | 28% mortality                   | 1,000                   | MacDonald et al.<br>1988      | Duration  |
| Rock crab,<br>Cancer irroratus                | Cadmium chloride    | 96 hr    | -                  | Enzyme activity                 | 1,000                   | Gould et al. 1976             | Atypical endpoint                                 |
| Rock crab (larva),<br>Cancer irroratus        | Cadmium<br>chloride | 28 d     | -                  | Delayed development             | 50                      | Johns and Miller<br>1982      | Lack of exposure details                          |
| Blue crab,<br>Callinectes sapidus             | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 7 d      | 10                 | LC50                            | 50                      | Rosenberg and<br>Costlow 1976 | Duration  |
| Blue crab,<br>Callinectes sapidus             | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 7 d      | 30                 | LC50                            | 150                     | Rosenberg and<br>Costlow 1976 | Duration  |
| Blue crab,<br>Callinectes sapidus             | Cadmium<br>chloride | 21 d     | 2.5                | LC50                            | 19                      | Guerin and Stickle<br>1995    | Duration  |
| Blue crab,<br>Callinectes sapidus             | Cadmium<br>chloride | 21 d     | 25                 | LC50                            | 186                     | Guerin and Stickle<br>1995    | Duration  |
| Blue crab,<br>Callinectes sapidus             | Cadmium<br>chloride | 6-8 d    | 28                 | EC50<br>(hatching)              | 0.25                    | Lee et al. 1996               | Duration  |
| Shore crab (45.6 g),<br>Carcinus maenas       | Cadmium<br>chloride | 10 d     | 32                 | NOEC-LOEC<br>(osmotic pressure) | 3.4-34                  | Burke et al. 2003             | Duration; Only two<br>exposure<br>concentrations  |
| Shore crab (45.6 g),<br>Carcinus maenas       | Cadmium<br>chloride | 10 d     | 10.5               | LOEC (osmotic pressure)         | 3.4                     | Burke et al. 2003             | Duration; Only two<br>exposure<br>concentrations  |
| Mud crab (larva),<br>Eurypanopeus depressus   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 8 d      | -                  | LC50                            | 10                      | Mirkes et al. 1978            | Duration; Lack of exposure details                |
| Mud crab (larva),<br>Eurypanopeus depressus   | Cadmium<br>chloride | 44 d     | -                  | Delay in metamorphysis          | 10                      | Mirkes et al. 1978            | Lack of exposure details                          |

| Species  | Chemical            | Duration | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Effect                        | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                     | Reason Other Data              |
|--|---------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Mud crab,<br>Rhithropanopeus harrisil                              | Cadmium             | 11 d     | 10                 | LC80                          | 50                      | Rosenberg and<br>Costlow 1976 | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint |
| Mud crab,<br>Rhithropanopeus harrisil                              | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 11 d     | 20                 | LC75                          | 50                      | Rosenberg and<br>Costlow 1976 | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint |
| Mud crab,<br>Rhithropanopeus harrisil                              | Cadmium<br>nitrate  | 11 d     | 30                 | LC40                          | 50                      | Rosenberg and<br>Costlow 1976 | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint |
|  |                     | 1        |                    |                               | I                       | ſ                             |                                |
| Fiddler crab,<br>Uca pugilator                                     | -                   | 10 d     | -                  | LC50                          | 2,900                   | O'Hara 1973a                  | Duration                       |
| Fiddler crab,<br>Uca pugilator                                     | Cadmium chloride    | -        | -                  | Effect on respiration         | 1.0                     | Vernberg et al. 1974          | Duration not provided          |
|  | •                   | •        |                    |                               |                         |                               | -                              |
| Northern Pacific seastar<br>(egg/sperm),<br>Asterias amurensis     | Cadmium<br>chloride | 60 min   | 32                 | Fertilization rate            | 154,000                 | Lee et al. 2004               | Duration                       |
|  | 1                   | 1        |                    |                               | T                       | ſ                             |                                |
| Common starfish,<br>Asterias forbesii                              | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | -                  | 25% mortality                 | 270                     | Eisler and Hennekey 1977      | Duration                       |
|  |                     | I        | 1                  |                               |                         |                               | 1                              |
| Sea urchin (sperm cell),<br>Arbacia punctulata                     | Cadmium chloride    | 1 hr     | 30                 | EC50<br>(sperm cell)          | 38,000                  | Nacci et al. 1986             | Duration                       |
| Sea urchin (embryo),<br>Arbacia punctulata                         | Cadmium chloride    | 4 hr     | 30                 | EC50<br>(embryo growth)       | 13,900                  | Nacci et al. 1986             | Duration                       |
|  |                     | -        |                    |                               | 1                       | 1                             |                                |
| Green sea urchin (sperm),<br>Strongylocentrotus<br>droebachiensis  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 80 min   | 30                 | EC50<br>(sperm fertilization) | 26,000                  | Dinnel et al. 1989            | Duration                       |
| Green sea urchin (embryo),<br>Strongylocentrotus<br>droebachiensis | Cadmium<br>chloride | 120 hr   | 30                 | EC50<br>(development)         | 1,800                   | Dinnel et al. 1989            | Duration                       |
|  |                     |          |                    |                               |                         |                               |                                |
| Red sea urchin (sperm),<br>Strongylocentrotus<br>franciscanus      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 80 min   | 30                 | EC50<br>(sperm fertilization) | 12,000                  | Dinnel et al. 1989            | Duration                       |
|  |                     | I        | <b>I</b>           |                               | 1                       | I                             |                                |
| Purple sea urchin (sperm),<br>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus        | Cadmium<br>chloride | 80 min   | 30                 | EC50<br>(sperm fertilization) | 18,000                  | Dinnel et al. 1989            | Duration                       |

| Species  | Chemical            | Duration | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Effect                                      | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                   | Reason Other Data              |
|--|---------------------|----------|--------------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Purple sea urchin (embryo),<br>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus | Cadmium<br>chloride | 120 hr   | 30                 | EC50<br>(development)                       | 500                     | Dinnel et al. 1989          | Duration                       |
| Purple sea urchin,<br>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus          | Cadmium<br>chloride | 40 min   | 30                 | NOEC<br>(sperm fertilization)               | >67                     | Bailey et al. 1995          | Duration                       |
| Sand dollar (sperm),<br>Dendraster excentricus               | Cadmium<br>chloride | 80 min   | 30                 | EC50 (sperm fertilization)                  | 8,000                   | Dinnel et al. 1989          | Duration                       |
| Sand dollar,<br>Dendraster excentricus                       | Cadmium<br>chloride | 40 min   | 30                 | NOEC<br>(sperm fertilization)               | >67                     | Bailey et al. 1995          | Duration                       |
| Herring (larvae),<br>Clupea harengus                         | Cadmium<br>chloride | -        | -                  | 100% embryonic survival                     | 5,000                   | Westernhagen et al.<br>1979 | Duration not<br>provided       |
| Pacific herring (embryo),<br>Clupea harengus pallasi         | Cadmium<br>chloride | <24 hr   | -                  | 17% reduction in volume                     | 10,000                  | Alderdice et al.<br>1979a   | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint |
| Pacific herring (embryo),<br>Clupea harengus pallasi         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | -                  | Decrease in capsule strength                | 1,000                   | Alderdice et al.<br>1979b   | Atypical endpoint              |
| Pacific herring (embryo),<br>Clupea harengus pallasi         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | -                  | Reduced osmolality of<br>periviteline fluid | 1,000                   | Alderdice et al.<br>1979c   | Duration; Atypical<br>endpoint |
| Sheepshead minnow,<br>Cyprinodon variegatus                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 34-35              | LC50  | 1,230                   | Hutchinson et al.<br>1994   | Test species fed               |
| Sheepshead minnow,<br>Cyprinodon variegatus                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 7 d      | 34-35              | NOEC<br>(survival and growth)               | 560                     | Hutchinson et al.<br>1994   | Duration                       |
| Sheepshead minnow,<br>Cyprinodon variegatus                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 5                  | LC50  | 180<br>(dissolved)      | Hall et al. 1995            | Test species fed               |
| Sheepshead minnow,<br>Cyprinodon variegatus                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 15                 | LC50  | 312<br>(dissolved)      | Hall et al. 1995            | Test species fed               |
| Sheepshead minnow,<br>Cyprinodon variegatus                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 96 hr    | 25                 | LC50  | 496<br>(dissolved)      | Hall et al. 1995            | Test species fed               |
| Mummichog,<br>Fundulus heteroclitus                          | Cadmium<br>chloride | 21 d     | -                  | BCF = 48                                    | -                       | Eisler et al. 1972          | Steady state not documented    |
| Mummichog (adult),<br>Fundulus heteroclitus                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 20                 | LC50  | 60,000                  | Middaugh and Dean 1977      | Duration                       |
| Mummichog (adult),<br>Fundulus heteroclitus                  | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 30                 | LC50  | 43,000                  | Middaugh and Dean 1977      | Duration                       |

| Species   | Chemical            | Duration | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Effect   | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference                 | Reason Other Data        |
|---|---------------------|----------|--------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Mummichog (larva),                              | Cadmium             | 48 hr    | 20                 | LC50   | 32,000                  | Middaugh and Dean         | Duration                 |
| Fundulus heteroclitus                           | chloride            | 40 11    | 20                 | LC30   | 52,000                  | 1977                      | Duration                 |
| Mummichog (larva),<br>Fundulus heteroclitus     | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 30                 | LC50   | 7,800                   | Middaugh and Dean 1977    | Duration                 |
| Mummichog (<23 d),<br>Fundulus heteroclitus     | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 10                 | LC50   | 44,400                  | Burton and Fisher<br>1990 | Duration                 |
|   | -                   |          |                    | r  |                         | 1                         | 1                        |
| Atlantic silverside (adult),<br>Menidia menidia | Cadmium chloride    | 48 hr    | 20                 | LC50   | 13,000                  | Middaugh and Dean 1977    | Duration                 |
| Atlantic silverside (adult),<br>Menidia menidia | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 30                 | LC50   | 12,000                  | Middaugh and Dean 1977    | Duration                 |
| Atlantic silverside (larva),<br>Menidia menidia | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 20                 | LC50   | 2,200                   | Middaugh and Dean 1977    | Duration                 |
| Atlantic silverside (larva),<br>Menidia menidia | Cadmium<br>chloride | 48 hr    | 30                 | LC50   | 1,600                   | Middaugh and Dean 1977    | Duration                 |
| Atlantic silverside,<br>Menidia menidia         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 19 d     | 12                 | LC50   | <160                    | Voyer et al. 1979         | Duration                 |
| Atlantic silverside,<br>Menidia menidia         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 19 d     | 20                 | LC50   | 540                     | Voyer et al. 1979         | Duration                 |
| Atlantic silverside,<br>Menidia menidia         | Cadmium<br>chloride | 19 d     | 30                 | LC50   | >970                    | Voyer et al. 1979         | Duration                 |
|   |                     | •        |                    |  | ·                       | •                         |                          |
| Striped bass (juvenile),<br>Morone saxatilis    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 90 d     | -                  | Significant decrease in<br>enzyme activity                   | 5                       | Dawson et al. 1977        | Atypical endpoint        |
| Striped bass (juvenile),<br>Morone saxatilis    | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30 d     | -                  | NOEC-LOEC<br>(significant decrease in<br>oxygen consumption) | 0.5-5                   | Dawson et al. 1977        | Atypical endpoint        |
|   | -                   |          |                    |  |                         |                           |                          |
| Cunner (adult),<br>Tautogolabrus adspersus      | Cadmium chloride    | 96 hr    | -                  | Decreased enzyme activity                                    | 3,000                   | Gould and Karolus<br>1974 | Atypical endpoint        |
| Cunner (adult),<br>Tautogolabrus adspersus      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 60 d     | -                  | 37.5% mortality  | 100                     | MacInnes et al. 1977      | Lack of exposure details |
| Cunner (adult),<br>Tautogolabrus adspersus      | Cadmium<br>chloride | 30 d     | -                  | Depressed gill tissue oxygen consumption                     | 50                      | MacInnes et al. 1977      | Atypical endpoint        |

| Species  | Chemical            | Duration | Salinity<br>(g/kg) | Effect                           | Concentration<br>(µg/L) | Reference              | Reason Other Data        |
|--|---------------------|----------|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Winter flounder,<br>Pseodopleuronectes<br>americanus | Cadmium<br>chloride | 60 d     | -                  | Increase gill tissue respiration | 5                       | Calabrese et al. 1975  | Atypical endpoint        |
| Winter flounder,<br>Pseudopleuronectes<br>americanus | Cadmium<br>chloride | 8 d      | -                  | 50% viable hatch                 | 300                     | Voyer et al. 1977      | Duration                 |
| Winter flounder,<br>Pseodopleuronectes<br>americanus | Cadmium<br>chloride | 17 d     | -                  | Reduction of viable hatch        | 586                     | Voyer et al. 1982      | Lack of exposure details |
| Spot (larva),<br>Leiostomus xanthurus                | Cadmium<br>chloride | 9 d      | -                  | Incipient LC50                   | 200                     | Middaugh and Dean 1977 | Duration                 |

Appendix J Unused Studies

| Authors               | Title  | Year | Reason Unused  |
|-----------------------|--|------|--|
| Abbasi and Soni       | An examination of environmentally safe levels of zinc (II), cadmium (II)<br>and lead (II) with reference to impact on channelfish <i>Nuria denricus</i>    | 1986 | Not North American species   |
| Abbasi and Soni       | Relative toxicity of seven heavy metals with respect to impact towards larvae of amphibian <i>Rana tigrina</i> .   | 1989 | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Abdallah              | Trace Element Levels in Some Commercially Valuable Fish Species from<br>Coastal Waters of Mediterranean Sea, Egypt   | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| AbdAllah and Moustafa | Accumulation of lead and cadmium in the marine prosobranch <i>Nerita saxtilis</i> , chemical analysis, light and electron microscopy                       | 2002 | Non-applicable   |
| Abdel-Baky et al.     | Seasonal variations of some heavy metals accumulated in the organs of <i>Clarias gariepinus</i> (Burchell, 1822) in Lake Manzala, Egypt                    | 1998 | Non-applicable   |
| Abel and Barlocher    | Uptake of cadmium by <i>Gammarus fossarum</i> (Amphipoda) from food and water.   | 1988 | Not North American species   |
| Abel and Garner       | Comparisons of median survival times and median lethal exposure times for <i>Gammarus pulex</i> exposed to cadmium, permethrin and cyanide.                | 1986 | Not North American species   |
| Abel and Papoutsoglou | Lethal toxicity of cadmium to Cyprinus carpio and Tilapia aurea.   | 1986 | Not North American species   |
| Abrahim et al.        | Distribution and Assessment of Sediment exposure Toxicity in Tamaki<br>Estuary, Auckland, New Zealand  | 2007 | Sediment exposure  |
| Abtahi et al.         | Study of Histopathological Effect of Environmental Factors of Caspian<br>Sea on Sturgeon Fishes  | 2007 | Mixture  |
| Adam et al.           | Impact of Cadmium and Zinc Prior Exposure on 110mSilver,<br>58+60Cobalt and 137Cesium Uptake by Two Freshwater Bivalves During<br>a Brief Field Experiment | 2002 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Adami et al.          | Levels of cadmium and zinc in hepatopancreas of reared <i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i> from the Gulf of Trieste (Italy)                                   | 2002 | Non-applicable   |
| Adams et al.          | The Impact of an Industrially Contaminated Lake on Heavy Metal Levels<br>in Its Effluent Stream  | 1980 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Adeyemi and Deaton    | The effect of cadmium exposure on digestive enzymes in the Eastern oyster <i>Crassostrea virginica</i>   | 2012 | Only two exposure concentrations   |
| Adham et al.          | Impaired Functions in Nile Tilapia, <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1757), from Polluted Waters  | 2002 | Mixture  |
| Adhikari et al.       | Effect of calcium hardness on toxicity and accumulation of water-borne lead, cadmium and chromium to <i>Labeo rohita</i> (Hamilton)                        | 2007 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented<br>(only 14 day exposure); not North American<br>speciess |
| Adhikari et al.       | Combined effects of water pH and alkalinity on the accumulation of lead, cadmium and chromium to <i>Labeo rohita</i> (Hamilton)                            | 2006 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented<br>(only 14 day exposure); not North American<br>species  |

**Appendix Table J-1. Unused Studies** 

| Authors                 | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused   |
|-------------------------|--|-------|---|
| Adiele                  | Involvement of mitochondria in cadmium toxicity in rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> )  | 2012  | Excised tissue/cells  |
| Adiele et al.           | Reciprocal Enhancement of Uptake and Toxicity of Cadmium and Calcium in Rainbow Trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus Mykiss</i> ) Liver Mitochondria.                                   | 2010  | In vitro  |
| Adiele et al.           | Cadmium- and calcium-mediated toxicity in rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ) <i>in vivo</i> : interactions on fitness and mitochondrial endpoints.               | 2011  | Only two exposure concentrations  |
| Adiele et al.           | Differential inhibition of electron transport chain enzyme complexes by cadmium and calcium in isolated rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ) hepatic mitochondria. | 2012a | In vitro  |
| Adiele et al.           | Features of Cadmium and Calcium Uptake and Toxicity in Rainbow Trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ) Mitochondria.  | 2012b | In vitro  |
| Afonso et al.           | Contaminant metals in black scabbard fish ( <i>Aphanopus carbo</i> ) caught off Madeira and the Azores   | 2007  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                    |
| Agnello et al.          | Cadmium induces an apoptotic response in sea urchin embryos  | 2007  | Not North American species, only one exposure concentration, duration too short |
| Agrahari and Gopal      | Fate and toxicity of cadmium and lead accumulation in different tissues (gills, liver, kidney, brain) of a freshwater fish <i>Channa punctatus</i>                         | 2007  | Not North American species, lack of exposure details                            |
| Ahmad et al.            | Effect of cadmium chloride on the histoarchitecture of liver and kidney of a freshwater catfish, <i>Clarias batrachus</i>  | 2011  | Only two exposure concentrations  |
| Ahmed et al.            | Measurements of genotoxic potential of cadmium in different tissues of<br>fresh water climbing perch Anabas testudineus (Bloch), using the comet<br>assay                  | 2010  | Excised tissue/cells  |
| Ahn et al.              | The effect of body size on metal accumulations in the bivalve <i>Laternula elliptica</i>   | 2001  | Non-applicable  |
| Ahn et al.              | Spatial Variations of Heavy Metal Accumulation in Manila Clam<br><i>Ruditapes philippinarum</i> From Some Selected Intertidal Flats of Korea                               | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                    |
| Ahsanullah and Arnott   | Acute toxicity of copper, cadmium, and zinc to larvae of the crab<br><i>Paragrapsus quadridentatus</i> (H. Milne Edwards), and implications for<br>water quality criteria  | 1978  | Not North American species  |
| Ahsanullah and Williams | Sublethal effects and bioaccumulation of cadmium, chromium, copper and zinc in the marine amphipod <i>Allorchestes compressa</i>   | 1991  | Not North American species  |
| Ahsanullah et al.       | Toxicity of zinc, cadmium, and copper to the shrimp <i>Callianassa australiensis</i>   | 1981  | Not North American species  |
| Ai et al.               | Effects of Heavy Metal and Pollutants on the Non-Special Immunity of the Shrimp and Crab.  | 2008  | Non-applicable  |
| Airas et al.            | Copper, Zinc, Arsenic, Cadmium, Mercury, and Lead in Blue Mussels<br>( <i>Mytilus edulis</i> ) in the Bergen Harbor Area, Western Norway                                   | 2004  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                    |

| Authors               | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|-----------------------|--|-------|--|
| Akinola and Ekiyoyo   | Accumulation of Lead, Cadmium and Chromium in Some Plants<br>Cultivated Along the Bank of River Ribila at Odo-Nla Area of Ikorodu,<br>Lagos State, Nigeria                               | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Aktac et al.          | The effects of short-term exposure to cadmium and copper on sialic acid in carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> ) tissues   | 2010  | Only three exposure concentrations, too few<br>organisms per concentration; Bioaccumulation:<br>steady state not documented                                  |
| Albers and Camardese  | Effects of Acidification on Metal Accumulation by Aquatic Plants and<br>Invertebrates. 1. Constructed Wetlands   | 1993a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Albers and Camardese  | Effects of Acidification on Metal Accumulation by Aquatic Plants and<br>Invertebrates. 2. Wetlands, Ponds and Small Lake.  | 1993b | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Albrecht et al.       | Heavy Metal Levels in Ribbon Snakes ( <i>Thamnophis sauritus</i> ) and Anuran Larvae From the Mobile-Tensaw River Delta, Alabama, USA  | 2007  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Albright et al.       | Technique for Measuring Metallic Salt Effects Upon the Indigenous<br>Heterotrophic Microflora of Natural Water.  | 1972  | Bacteria   |
| Alhashemi et al.      | Bioaccumulation of trace elements in trophic levels of wetland plants and waterfowl birds.   | 2011  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Al-Homaidan           | Heavy Metal Concentrations in Three Species of Green Algae from the<br>Saudi Coast of the Arabian Gulf   | 2007  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Allen                 | Accumulation profiles of lead and the influence of cadmium and mercury<br>in <i>Oreochromis aureus</i> (Steindachner) during chronic exposure  | 1994  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge  |
| Allen                 | Soft-tissue accumulation of lead in the blue tilapia, <i>Oreochromis aureus</i> (Steindachner), and the modifying effects of cadmium and mercury   | 1995a | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge  |
| Allen                 | Accumulation profiles of lead and cadmium in the edible tissues of <i>Oreochromis aureus</i> during acute exposure   | 1995b | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Allen et al.          | Development and Application of Long-Term Sublethal Whole Sediment<br>exposure Tests With <i>Arenicola marina</i> and <i>Corophium volutator</i> Using<br>Ivermectin as the Test Compound | 2007  | Sediment exposure  |
| Al-Madfa              | Metals accumulation in the marine ecosystem around Qatar (Arabian Gulf)  | 2002  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Almaguer-Cantu et al. | Biosorption of Lead (II) and Cadmium (II) Using <i>Escherichia coli</i><br>Genetically Engineered With Mice Metallothionein I.   | 2011  | Bacteria   |
| Almeida et al.        | Environmental cadmium exposure and metabolic responses of the Nile tilapia, <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>   | 2001  | Dilution water not characterized, duration too<br>short, unmeasured chronic exposure   |
| Almli et al.          | Hepatic and renal concentrations of 10 trace elements in crocodiles<br>( <i>Crocodylus niloticus</i> ) in the Kafue and Luangwa rivers in Zambia   | 2005  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |

| Authors                  | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|--------------------------|--|-------|--|
| Alonso et al.            | Development of a feeding behavioural bioassay using the freshwater<br>amphipod <i>Gammarus pulex</i> and the multispecies freshwater biomonitor.                   | 2009  | Not North American species, duration too short, a typical endpoint   |
| Alonso et al.            | Contrasting sensitivities to toxicants of the freshwater amphipods<br>Gammarus pulex and G. fossarum   | 2010a | Not North American species   |
| Alonso et al.            | Effects of animal starvation on the sensitivity of the freshwater amphipod <i>Gammarus pulex</i> to cadmium  | 2010b | Not North American species, atypical endpoint  |
| Alquezar et al.          | Metal Accumulation in the Smooth Toadfish, <i>Tetractenos glaber</i> , in Estuaries Around Sydney, Australia   | 2006a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Alquezar et al.          | Effects of Metals on Condition and Reproductive Output of the Smooth<br>Toadfish in Sydney Estuaries, South-Eastern Australia                                      | 2006b | Non-applicable   |
| Alquezar et al.          | Comparative Accumulation of 109Cd and 75Se from Water and Food by an Estuarine Fish ( <i>Tetractenos glaber</i> )  | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Al-Shami et al.          | Genotoxicity of heavy metals to the larvae of <i>Chironomus kiiensis</i><br>Tokunaga after short-term exposure   | 2012  | Only three exposure concentrations   |
| Al-Shwafi and Rushdi     | Heavy Metal Concentrations in Marine Green, Brown, and Red Seaweeds<br>From Coastal Waters of Yemen, the Gulf of Aden  | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| AltIndag and Yigit       | Assessment of heavy metal concentrations in the food web of lake<br>Beysehir, Turkey   | 2005  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Alvarado et al.          | Cellular biomarkers of exposure and biological effect in hepatocytes of turbot ( <i>Scophthalmus maximus</i> ) exposed to Cd, Cu and Zn and after depuration       | 2005  | Dilution water not characterized, only two<br>exposure concentrations, duration too short, not<br>North American species                                     |
| Alvarez-Legorreta et al. | Thiol peptides in the seagrass <i>Thalassia testudinum</i> (Banks ex Konig) in response to cadmium exposure  | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Alves de Oliveira et al. | Sulphate uptake and metabolism in water hyacinth and salvinia during cadmium stress  | 2009  | Only one exposure concentration, duration too short  |
| Amado-Filho et al.       | Heavy Metals in Benthic Organisms From Todos Os Santos Bay, Brazil   | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Amenu                    | A comparative study of water quality conditions between heavily<br>urbanized and less urbanized watersheds of Los Angeles Basin                                    | 2011  | Not applicable (no cadmium toxicity information)   |
| Amiard et al.            | Influence of some ecological and biological factors on metal<br>bioaccumulation in young oysters ( <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> Thunberg) during<br>their spat rearing | 1994  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Amiard et al.            | Influence of ploidy and metal-metal interactions on the accumulation of Ag, Cd, and Cu in oysters <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> Thunberg                                | 2005  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented<br>(only 15 day exposure)   |
| Amiard et al.            | Relationship Between the Liability of Sediment exposure-Bound Metals (Cd, Cu, Zn) and Their Bioaccumulation in Benthic Invertebrates                               | 2007  | Sediment exposure  |

| Authors                | Title  | Year | Reason Unused  |
|------------------------|--|------|--|
| Amiard-Triquet et al.  | Contribution to the ecotoxicological study of cadmium, copper and zinc in the mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i>   | 1986 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Amiard-Triquet et al.  | Etudes <i>in situ</i> et experimentales de leotoxicologie de quatre metaux (Cd, Pb, Cu, Zn) chez des algues et des mollusques gasteropodes brouteurs   | 1987 | Not North American species   |
| Amiard-Triquet et al.  | Field and experimental study of the bioaccumulation of some trace metals<br>in a coastal food chain: seston, oyster ( <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> ), drill ( <i>Ocenebra</i><br><i>erinacea</i> ) | 1988 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Amin et al.            | Toxicity of cadmium, lead, and zinc to larval stages of <i>Lithodes santolla</i> (Decapoda, Anomura)   | 2003 | Dilution water not characterized, not North<br>American species  |
| Amin et al.            | Heavy Metal Concentrations in Sediment exposure and Intertidal<br>Gastropod <i>Nerita lineata</i> From Two Opposing Sites in the Straits of<br>Malacca   | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Amutha and Subramanian | Cadmium alters the reproductive endocrine disruption and enhancement of growth in the early and adult stages of <i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>   | 2013 | Only two exposure concentrations   |
| Amweg and Weston       | Whole-Sediment exposure Toxicity Identification Evaluation Tools for<br>Pyrethroid Insecticides: I. Piperonyl Butoxide Addition  | 2007 | Sediment exposure  |
| An et al.              | Heavy Metals Contents in Haplocladium and Their Relationships With<br>Shanghai City Environment  | 2006 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Anadu                  | Fish acclimation and the development of tolerance to zinc as a modifying factor in toxicity  | 1983 | Mixture, prior exposure to zinc  |
| Anadu et al.           | Effect of zinc exposure on subsequent acute tolerance to heavy metals in rainbow trout   | 1989 | Organisms were selected, adapted or acclimated for increased resistance to cadmium   |
| Anajjar et al.         | Monitoring of Trace Metal Contamination in the Souss Estuary (South Morocco) Using the Clams <i>Cerastoderma edule</i> and <i>Scrobicularia plana</i>  | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Anan et al.            | Subcellular distribution of trace elements in the liver of sea turtles   | 2002 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Anderson               | Concentration of Cadmium, Copper, Lead, and Zinc in Thirty-Five<br>Genera of Freshwater Macroinvertebrates From the Fox River, Illinois<br>and Wisconsin.                                      | 1977 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Anderson et al.        | The distribution of Cd, Cu, Pb and Zn in the biota of two freshwater sites with different trace metal inputs   | 1978 | Bioaccumulation field study not used because an<br>insufficient number of measurements of the<br>concentration of cadmium in the water                       |
| Anderson et al.        | A Comparison of in Situ and Laboratory Toxicity Tests With the Estuarine Amphipod <i>Eohaustorius estuarius</i>  | 2004 | Non-applicable   |
| Anderson et al.        | DNA- and RNA-derived assessments of fungal community composition<br>in soil amended with sewage sludge rich in cadmium, copper and zinc  | 2008 | Sludge   |

| Authors              | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|----------------------|---|-------|--|
| Andosch et al.       | A freshwater green alga under cadmium stress: Ameliorating calcium<br>effects on ultrastructure and photosynthesis in the unicellular model<br>Micrasterias   | 2012  | No control group, only two exposure concentrations                               |
| Andreji et al.       | Heavy Metals Content and Microbiological Quality of Carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> , L.) Muscle From Two Southwestern Slovak Fish Farms  | 2006a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Andreji et al.       | Accumulation of Some Metals in Muscles of Five Fish Species from<br>Lower Nitra River   | 2006b | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Andres et al.        | Field transplantation of the freshwater bivalve <i>Corbicula fluminea</i> along a polymetallic contamination gradient (River Lot, France): I. Geochemical characteristics of sampling sites and cadmium and zinc bioaccumulation kinetics | 1999  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge |
| Ankley et al.        | Evaluation of the Toxicity of Marine Sediments and Dredge Spoils With the Microtox Bioassay.  | 1989  | Bacteria   |
| Annabi et al.        | Cadmium accumulation and histological lesion in mosquitofish ( <i>Gambusia affinis</i> ) tissues following acute and chronic exposure   | 2011  | Bioaccumulation: exposure not measured   |
| Annabi et al.        | Influence of cadmium exposure on growth and fecundity of freshwater mosquitofish <i>Gambusia affinis</i> : In situ and in vivo studies  | 2012  | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Annune et al.        | Acute toxicity of cadmium to juveniles of <i>Clarias gariepinus</i> (Teugels) and <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i> (Trewavas). J.   | 1994  | Not North American species   |
| Ansaldo et al.       | Effect of cadmium, lead and arsenic on the oviposition, hatching and embryonic survival of <i>Biomphalaria glabrata</i>   | 2009  | Only two exposure concentration, test species fed, unmeasured chronic exposure   |
| Anu et al.           | Monitoring of Heavy Metal Partitioning in Reef Corals of Lakshadweep<br>Archipelago, Indian Ocean   | 2007  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Anushia et al.       | Heavy metal induced enzyme response in <i>Tilapia mossambicus</i>   | 2012  | Dilution water not characterized   |
| Apeti et al.         | Cadmium Distribution in Coastal Sediment exposures and Mollusks of the US   | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Aramphongphan et al. | Snakehead-Fish Cell Line, Ssn-1 ( <i>Ophicephalus striatus</i> ) as a Model for Cadmium Genotoxicity Testing  | 2009  | In vitro   |
| Aravind and Prasad   | Zinc Alleviates Cadmium-Induced Oxidative Stress in <i>Ceratophyllum</i><br><i>demersum</i> L.: A Free Floating Freshwater Macrophyte   | 2003  | Mixture  |
| Aravind and Prasad   | Zinc Protects Chloroplasts and Associated Photochemical Functions in<br>Cadmium Exposed <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> L., a Freshwater<br>Macrophyte  | 2004  | Mixture  |
| Aravind and Prasad   | Zinc Mediated Protection to the Conformation of Carbonic Anhydrase in<br>Cadmium Exposed <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> L.   | 2005  | Mixture  |
| Aravind et al.       | Zinc Protects <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> L. (Free-Floating Hydrophyte)<br>Against Reactive Oxygen Species Induced by Cadmium   | 2009  | Mixture  |

| Authors                             | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------|--|
| Arias-Almeida and Rico-<br>Martinez | Inhibition of Two Enzyme Systems in Euchlanis dilatata (Rotifera:<br><i>Monogononta</i> ) as Biomarker of Effect of Metals and Pesticides.            | 2011a | In vitro   |
| Arias-Almeida and Rico-<br>Martinez | Toxicity of cadmium, lead, mercury and methyl parathion on <i>Euchlanis dilatata</i> Ehrenberg 1832 (Rotifera: <i>Monogononta</i> ).                  | 2011b | Duration too short, not North American species   |
| Arikpo et al.                       | Cadmium uptake by the green alga Chlorella emersonii  | 2004  | Adsorption not absorption study  |
| Arini et al.                        | Field Translocation of Diatom Biofilms Impacted by Cd and Zn to Assess<br>Decontamination and Community Restructuring Capacities.                     | 2012  | Mixture  |
| Arnac and Lassus                    | Heavy metal accumulation (Cd, Cu, Pb and Zn) by smelt ( <i>Osmerus mordax</i> ) from the north shore of the St. Lawrence estuary                      | 1985  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge                       |
| Arshaduddin et al.                  | Effect of two heavy metals (lead and cadmium) on growth in the rotifer <i>Asplanchna intermedia</i>   | 1989  | Not North American species   |
| Arts et al.                         | Sensitivity of submersed freshwater macrophytes and endpoints in laboratory toxicity tests  | 2008  | No cadmium toxicity information  |
| Asagba et al.                       | Bioaccumulation of cadmium and its biochemical effect on selected tissues of the catfish ( <i>Clarias gariepinus</i> )                                | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented<br>(only 21 day exposure); not North American<br>species  |
| Asagba et al.                       | Oxidative enzymes in tissues of the catfish ( <i>Clarias gariepinus</i> ) exposed to varying levels of cadmium  | 2010  | Dilution water not characterized, not North<br>American species, only three exposure<br>concentrations |
| Asato and Reish                     | The effects of heavy metals on the survival and feeding of <i>Holmesimysis costata</i> (Crustacea: Mysidacea)   | 1988  | High control mortality reported  |
| Ashraf                              | Accumulation of heavy metals in kidney and heart tissues of <i>Epinephelus microdon</i> fish from the Arabian Gulf                                    | 2005  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Ashraf et al.                       | Seasonal Variation of Metal Concentration in Barnacles ( <i>Balanus spp.</i> ) Of Cochin Estuary, South West Coast of India                           | 2007  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Askary Sary et al.                  | Cadmium, Iron, Lead and Mercury Bioaccumulation in Abu mullet, <i>Liza abu</i> , Different Tissues From Karoun and Karkheh Rivers, Khozestan, Iran    | 2012  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Atici et al.                        | Sensitivity of freshwater microalgal strains ( <i>Chlorella vulgaris</i> Beijernick and <i>Scenedesmus obliquus</i> (Turpin) Kutzing) to heavy metals | 2008  | Excessive EDTA   |
| Attar and Maly                      | Acute toxicity of cadmium, zinc, and cadmium-zinc mixtures to <i>Daphnia magna</i>  | 1982  | Prior exposure (1.0 ug/L Cd in city water used for culturing organisms)                                |
| Au et al.                           | Reproductive impairment of sea urchins upon chronic exposure to cadmium. Part I: effects on gamete quality  | 2001a | Dilution water not characterized, only two<br>exposure concentrations, Not North American<br>species   |
| Au et al.                           | Reproductive impairment of sea urchin upon chronic exposure to cadmium. Part II: effects on sperm development   | 2001b | Dilution water not characterized, only two<br>exposure concentrations, Not North American<br>species   |

| Authors              | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|----------------------|---|------|--|
| Audet and Couture    | Seasonal variations in tissue metabolic capacities of yellow perch ( <i>Perca flavescens</i> ) from clean and metal-contaminated environments   | 2003 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                     |
| Augier et al.        | Variation of heavy metal contents of the green alga <i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i><br>(Vahl) C. agardh in its area of expansion in the French Mediterranean Sea  | 1999 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                     |
| Auslander et al.     | Pollution-affected fish hepatic transcriptome and its expression patterns<br>on exposure to cadmium   | 2008 | Dietary and injected exposure; not North<br>American species     |
| Austen and McEvoy    | The use of offshore meiobenthic communities in laboratory microcosm experiments: response to heavy metal contamination  | 1997 | Sediment, no species name given, only one exposure concentration |
| Austin and Deniseger | Periphyton Community Changes Along a Heavy Metals Gradient in a<br>Long Narrow Lake. Environ.   | 1985 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                     |
| Avery et al.         | The detection of pollutant impact in marine environments: condition<br>index, oxidative DNA damage, and their associations with metal<br>bioaccumulation in the Sydney rock oyster <i>Saccostrea commercialis</i> | 1996 | Not North American species                                       |
| Awasthi and Rai      | Toxicity of Nickel, Zinc, and Cadmium to Nitrate Uptake in Free and<br>Immobilized Cells of <i>Scenedesmus quadricauda</i>  | 2005 | Mixture  |
| Awasthi and Rai      | Interactions Between Zinc and Cadmium Uptake by Free and<br>Immobilized Cells of <i>Scenedesmus quadricauda</i> (Turp.)   | 2006 | Mixture  |
| Ayas et al.          | Heavy Metal Accumulation in Water, Sediment exposures and Fishes of<br>Nallihan Bird Paradise, Turkey   | 2007 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                     |
| Azeez and Banerjee   | Influence of light on chlorophyll, a content of blue-green algae treated with heavy metals  | 1987 | Not North American species                                       |
| Baas et al.          | Modeling the Effects of Binary Mixtures on Survival in Time   | 2007 | Modeling   |
| Babich and Stotzky   | Influence of chloride ions on the toxicity of cadmium to fungi  | 1982 | Non-aquatic species, only one exposure concentration             |
| Babich et al.        | In Vitro Cytotoxicity of Metals to Bluegill (Bf-2) Cells  | 1986 | In vitro   |
| Backor et al.        | Response to Copper and Cadmium Stress in Wild-Type and Copper<br>Tolerant Strains of the Lichen Alga <i>Trebouxia erici</i> : Metal Accumulation,<br>Toxicity and Non-Protein Thiols                              | 2007 | Mixture  |
| Badr and Fawzy       | Bioaccumulation and Biosorption of Heavy Metals and Phosphorous by<br><i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i> L. And <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> L. In Two Nile<br>Delta Lakes  | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                     |
| Bagwe                | Effect of cadmium and seasonality on critical temperatures of aerobic metabolism in eastern oysters, <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> Gmelin 1791   | 2012 | Only one exposure concentration, unmeasured chronic exposure     |
| Bagy et al.          | Effect of pH and organic matter on the toxicity of heavy metals to growth of some fungi   | 1991 | Only three exposure concentrations                               |
| Bah et al.           | Comparative proteomic analysis of <i>Typha angustifolia</i> leaf under chromium, cadmium and lead stress  | 2010 | Soil exposure  |
| Bai et al.           | Effect of H2O2 pretreatment on Cd tolerance of different rice cultivars   | 2011 | Not applicable (non-aquatic plant)                               |

| Authors                 | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|-------------------------|--|-------|--|
| Baillieul and Blust     | Analysis of the swimming velocity of cadmium-stressed Daphnia magna  | 1999  | Inappropriate medium of medium contained too<br>much of a complexing agent for algal studies   |
| Baines and Fisher       | Modeling the Effect of Temperature on Bioaccumulation of Metals by a Marine Bioindicator Organism, <i>Mytilus edulis</i>   | 2008  | Modeling   |
| Baines et al.           | Effects of Temperature on Uptake of Aqueous Metals by Blue Mussels <i>Mytilus edulis</i> From Arctic and Temperate Waters  | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Baird and Van den Brink | Using Biological Traits to Predict Species Sensitivity to Toxic Substances   | 2007  | Modeling   |
| Bajguz                  | An enhancing effect of exogenous brassinolide on the growth and<br>antioxidant activity in <i>Chlorella vulgaris</i> cultures under heavy metals<br>stress   | 2010  | Only three exposure concentrations   |
| Bajguz                  | Suppression of <i>Chlorella vulgaris</i> growth by cadmium, lead, and copper stress and its restoration by endogenous brassinolide   | 2011  | Mixture  |
| Bakhmet et al.          | Effect of copper and cadmium ions on heart function and calpain activity in blue mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i>  | 2012  | Dilution water not characterized   |
| Bako and Daudu          | Trace Metal Contents of the Emergent Macrophytes <i>Polygonum sp.</i> And <i>Ludwigia sp.</i> In Relation to the Sediment exposures of Two Freshwater Lake Ecosystems in the Nigerian Savanna          | 2007  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Baldisserotto et al.    | Effects of Dietary exposure Calcium and Cadmium on Cadmium<br>Accumulation, Calcium and Cadmium Uptake from the Water, and Their<br>Interactions in Juvenile Rainbow Trout                             | 2005  | Dietary exposure   |
| Baldisserotto et al.    | Acute and waterborne cadmium uptake in rainbow trout is reduced by Dietary exposure calcium carbonate  | 2004a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented<br>(only 3 hour exposure); lack of exposure details   |
| Baldisserotto et al.    | A protective effect of Dietary exposure calcium against acute waterborne cadmium uptake in rainbow trout   | 2004b | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>lack of exposure details  |
| Ball                    | The toxicity of cadmium to rainbow trout (Salmo gairdnerii Richardson)   | 1967  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Ball et al.             | Toxicity of a cadmium-contaminated diet to Hyalella azteca   | 2006  | Dietary exposure   |
| Balog and Shalanki      | Crustacean Zooplankton as Indicators of Lake Balaton Pollution With<br>Heavy Metals (Ispol'zovanie Rachkovogo Zooplanktons (Crustacea) Dlya<br>Otsenki Zagryazneniya Oz. Balaton Tyazhelymi Metallami) | 1984  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Balogh and Salanki      | The dynamics of mercury and cadmium uptake into different organs of <i>Anodonta cygnea</i> L   | 1984  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Bambang et al.          | Effect of cadmium on survival and osmoregulation of various developmental stages of the shrimp <i>Penaeus japonicus</i> (Crustacea: Decapoda)  | 1994  | Not North American species   |

| Authors                            | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|------------------------------------|---|-------|--|
| Banni et al.                       | Mixture toxicity assessment of cadmium and benzo[a]pyrene in the sea<br>worm <i>Hediste diversicolor</i>  | 2009  | Mixture  |
| Banni et al.                       | Mechanisms Underlying the Protective Effect of Zinc and Selenium<br>Against Cadmium-Induced Oxidative Stress in Zebrafish <i>Danio rerio</i>  | 2011  | Mixture  |
| Baraj et al.                       | Assessing the effects of Cu, Cd, and exposure period on metallothionein production in gills of the Brazilian brown mussel <i>Perna perna</i> by using factorial design                                  | 2011  | Bioaccumulation: unmeasured exposure                         |
| Barata et al.                      | Toxicity of Binary Mixtures of Metals and Pyrethroid Insecticides to<br>Daphnia magna Straus. Implications for Multi-Substance Risks<br>Assessment  | 2006  | Mixture  |
| Barata et al.                      | Among- and within-population variability in tolerance to cadmium stress<br>in natural populations of <i>Daphnia magna</i> : implications for ecological risk<br>assessment                              | 2002a | Lack of detail   |
| Barata et al.                      | Genetic variability in sublethal tolerance to mixtures of cadmium and zinc in clones of <i>Daphnia magna</i> straus   | 2002b | Water and dietary exposure simultaneously                    |
| Barata et al.                      | Demographic responses of a tropical cladoceran to cadmium: effects of food supply and density   | 2002c | Dietary exposure   |
| Barbieri                           | Use of oxygen consumption and ammonium excretion to evaluate the sublethal toxicity of cadmium and zinc on <i>Litopenaeus schmitti</i> (Burkenroad, 1936, Crustacea)                                    | 2007  | Not North American species, dilution water not characterized |
| Barbieri                           | Effects of Zinc and Cadmium on Oxygen Consumption and Ammonium<br>Excretion in Pink Shrimp ( <i>Farfantepenaeus paulensis</i> , Perez-Farfante,<br>1967, Crustacea)                                     | 2009  | Mixture, Not North American species                          |
| Bargagli et al.                    | Elevated cadmium accumulation in marine organisms from Terra Nova<br>Bay (Antarctica)   | 1996  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                 |
| Barhoumi et al.                    | Cadmium Bioaccumulation in Three Benthic Fish Species, <i>Salaria</i><br><i>basilisca</i> , <i>Zosterisessor ophiocephalus</i> and <i>Solea vulgaris</i> Collected From<br>the Gulf of Gabes in Tunisia | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                 |
| Barjaktarovic and<br>Bendell-Young | Accumulation of 109Cd by Second-Generation Chironominae Propagated<br>from Wild Populations Sampled from Low-, Mid-, and high-Saline<br>Environments  | 2001  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                 |
| Barjhoux et al.                    | Effects of Copper and Cadmium Spiked-Sediments on Embryonic Development of Japanese Medaka ( <i>Oryzias latipes</i> )   | 2012  | Sediment   |
| Barka                              | Insoluble Detoxification of Trace Metals in a Marine Copepod <i>Tigriopus</i><br><i>brevicornis</i> Exposed to Copper, Zinc, Nickel, Cadmium, Silver and<br>Mercury                                     | 2007  | Mixture  |

| Authors                      | Title  | Year | Reason Unused  |
|------------------------------|--|------|--|
| Barka et al.                 | Metal distributions in <i>Tigriopus brevicornis</i> (Crustacea, Copepoda)<br>exposed to copper, zinc, nickel, cadmium, silver, and mercury, and<br>implication for subsequent transfer in the food web                     | 2010 | Bioaccumulation: unmeasured exposure   |
| Barnthouse et al.            | Estimating responses of fish populations to toxic contaminants   | 1987 | Review of previously published data  |
| Barrento et al.              | Influence of Season and Sex on the Contents of Minerals and Trace<br>Elements in Brown Crab ( <i>Cancer pagurus</i> , Linnaeus, 1758)  | 2009 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Barrera-Escorcia and<br>Wong | Lipid Peroxidation and Metallothionein Induction by Chromium and<br>Cadmium in Oyster <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> (Gmelin) From Mandinga<br>Lagoon, Veracruz  | 2010 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented.  |
| Barrera-Escorcia et al.      | Mean Lethal Body Concentration of Cadmium in <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> from a Mexican Tropical Coastal Lagoon   | 2005 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Barrera-Escorcia et al.      | Filtration rate, assimilation and assimilation efficiency in <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> (Gmelin) fed with <i>Tetraselmis suecica</i> under cadmium exposure  | 2010 | Only two exposure concentrations   |
| Bartsch et al.               | Effects of cadmium-spiked sediment on cadmium accumulation and bioturbation by nymphs of the burrowing mayfly <i>Hexagenia bilineata</i>   | 1999 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Barwick and Maher            | Biotransferance and biomagnification of selenium copper, cadmium, zinc,<br>arsenic and lead in a temperate seagrass ecosystem from Lake Macquarie<br>Estuary, NSW, Australia   | 2003 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Basha and Rani               | Cadmium-induced antioxidant defense mechanism in freshwater teleost<br>Oreochromis mossambicus (Tilapia)   | 2003 | Dilution water not characterized, only one<br>exposure concentration, exposure methods<br>unknown  |
| Basic et al.                 | Cadmium hyperaccumulation and genetic differentiation of <i>Thlaspi</i><br><i>caerulescens</i> populations   | 2006 | Non-aquatic plant  |
| Batista et al.               | Impacts of warming on aquatic decomposers along a gradient of cadmium stress   | 2012 | Dilution water not characterized, unmeasured exposure  |
| Battaglini et al.            | The effects of cadmium on the gills of the goldfish <i>Carassius auratus</i> L.: metal uptake and histochemical changes  | 1993 | No useable data on cadmium toxicity or bioconcentration  |
| Baudrimont et al.            | Bioaccumulation and metallothionein response in the asiatic clam ( <i>Corbicula fluminea</i> ) after experimental exposure to cadmium and inorganic mercury  | 1997 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Baudrimont et al.            | The Key Role of Metallothioneins in the Bivalve <i>Corbicula fluminea</i><br>During the Depuration Phase, After In Situ Exposure to Cd and Zn  | 2003 | Mixture  |
| Baudrimont et al.            | Geochemical survey and metal bioaccumulation of three bivalve species ( <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> , <i>Cerastoderma edule</i> and <i>Ruditapes philippinarum</i> ) in the Nord Medoc salt marshes (Gironde estuary, France) | 2005 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |

| Authors                           | Title  | Year          | Reason Unused  |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------|--|
| Baumann and Fisher                | Relating the sediment phase speciation of arsenic, cadmium, and<br>chromium with their bioavailability for the deposit-feeding polychaete<br><i>Nereis succinea</i>  | 2011a         | Mixture  |
| Baumann and Fisher                | Modeling metal bioaccumulation in a deposit-feeding polychaete from<br>labile sediment fractions and from pore water   | 2011b         | Dilution water not characterized, mixture, sediment  |
| Baunemann and Hofner              | Influence of Cd, Cu, Ni and Zn on the Synthesis of Metalloproteins by<br><i>Scenedesmus subspicatus</i> (Einfluss Von Cd, Cu, Ni and Zn Auf Die<br>Synthese Metallothionein-Ahnlicher Substanzen in Scenedesmus<br>Subspicatus). | 1991          | Text in foreign language   |
| Bay et al.                        | Status and applications of echinoid ( <i>Phylum echinodermata</i> ) toxicity test methods  | 1993          | Review of previously published data  |
| Bazzaz and Govindjee              | Effects of cadmium nitrate on spectral characteristics and light reactions of chloroplasts   | 1974          | Not applicable   |
| Beattie and Pascoe                | Cadmium uptake by rainbow trout, Salmo gairdneri eggs and alevins  | 1978          | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Beauvais et al.                   | Cholinergic and behavioral neurotoxicity of carbaryl and cadmium to larval rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ).   | 2001          | Only two exposure concentrations   |
| Bednarz and Warkowska-<br>Dratnal | Toxicity of zinc, cadmium, lead, copper, and their mixture for <i>Chlorella pyrenoidosa</i> Chick  | 1983/<br>1984 | Not North American species   |
| Beiras and Albentosa              | Inhibition of embryo development of the commercial bivalves <i>Ruditapes decussatus</i> and <i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i> by trace metals; implications for the implementation of seawater quality criteria.                  | 2004          | Not North American species   |
| Beiras et al.                     | Effects of storage temperature and duration on toxicity of sediments assessed by <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> oyster embryo bioassay   | 1998          | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Bektas et al.                     | Inhibition effect of cadmium on carbonic anhydrase in rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> )   | 2008          | Dietary exposure   |
| Belabed et al.                    | Toxicity study of some heavy metals with daphnia test  | 1994          | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Beltrame et al.                   | Cadmium and zinc in Mar Chiquita Coastal Lagoon (Argentina): salinity<br>effects on lethal toxicity in juveniles of the burrowing crab<br><i>Chasmagnathus granulatus</i>  | 2008          | Not North American species   |
| Benaduce et al.                   | Toxicity of cadmium for silver catfish <i>Rhamdia quelen</i> (Heptapteridae) embryos and larvae at different alkalinities  | 2008          | Lack of detail; not North American species   |
| Bendell                           | Cadmium in Shellfish: the British Columbia, Canada Experiencea Mini-<br>Review   | 2010          | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |

| Authors                | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|------------------------|---|-------|--|
| Bendell and Feng       | Spatial and Temporal Variations in Cadmium Concentrations and Burdens<br>in the Pacific Oyster ( <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> ) Sampled From the Pacific<br>North-West. Marine Pollution Bulletin | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Bendell-Young          | Comparison of metal concentrations in the fore and hindguts of the crayfish <i>Cambarus bartoni</i> and <i>Orconectes virilis</i> and implications regarding metal absorption efficiencies    | 1994  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Bendell-Young          | Application of a kinetic model of bioaccumulation across a pH and<br>salinity gradient for the prediction of cadmium uptake by the sediment<br>dwelling chironomidae                          | 1999  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Bendell-Young et al.   | Accumulation of cadmium by white suckers ( <i>Catostomus commersoni</i> ) in relation to fish growth and lake acidification   | 1986  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge  |
| Bender                 | Trace Metal Levels In Beach Dipterans And Amphipods   | 1975  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Bennett et al.         | Pilot Sampling For Heavy Metals In Fish Flesh From Killarney Lake,<br>Coeur D'alene River System, Idaho   | 1996  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Bentley                | Accumulation of cadmium by channel catfish ( <i>Ictalurus punctatus</i> ):<br>Influx from environmental solutions   | 1991  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Bere and Tundisi       | Toxicity and sorption kinetics of dissolved cadmium and chromium III on<br>tropical freshwater phytoperiphyton in laboratory mesocosm experiments   | 2011  | Only two exposure concentrations   |
| Bere and Tundisi       | Cadmium and lead toxicity on tropical freshwater periphyton<br>communities under laboratory-based mesocosm experiments  | 2012a | Mixture, Mixed species exposure  |
| Bere and Tundisi       | Effects of cadmium stress and sorption kinetics on tropical freshwater periphytic communities in indoor mesocosm experiments  | 2012b | Dilution water not characterized   |
| Berglind               | The effects of cadmium on ala-d activity, growth and haemoglobin content in the water flea, <i>Daphnia magna</i>  | 1985  | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration   |
| Berglind               | Combined and separate effects of cadmium, lead and zinc on ala-d activity, growth and hemoglobin content in <i>Daphnia magna</i>  | 1986  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Bernds                 | Bioaccumulation of trace metals in polychaetes from the German Wadden<br>Sea: evaluation and verification of toxicokinetic models   | 1998  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Berntssen and Lundebye | Energetics in Atlantic Salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> L.) Parr fed Elevated Dietary exposure Cadmium   | 2001  | Dietary exposure   |

| Authors                    | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|----------------------------|---|------|--|
| Berntssen et al.           | Tissue Metallothionein, Apoptosis and Cell Proliferation Responses in<br>Atlantic Salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> L.) Parr Fed Elevated Dietary exposure<br>Cadmium | 2001 | Dietary exposure   |
| Berntssen et al.           | Effects of dietary exposure cadmium on calcium homeostasis, Ca<br>mobilization and bone deformities in Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> L.)<br>Parr         | 2003 | Dietary exposure   |
| Bervoets et al.            | The uptake of cadmium by the midge larvae <i>Chironomus riparius</i> as a function of salinity  | 1995 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Bervoets et al.            | Effect of temperature on cadmium and zinc uptake by the midge larvae <i>Chironomus riparius</i>   | 1996 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Bervoets et al.            | Accumulation of Metals in the Tissues of Three Spined Stickelback<br>( <i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i> ) From Natural Fresh Waters                                | 2001 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Bervoets et al.            | Comparison of Accumulation of Micropollutants Between Indigenous and<br>Transplanted Zebra Mussels ( <i>Dreissena polymorpha</i> )                              | 2004 | Non-applicable   |
| Besser and Rabeni          | Bioavailability and toxicity of metals leached from lead-mine tailings to aquatic invertebrates   | 1987 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Besser et al.              | Bioavailability of Metals in Stream Food Webs and Hazards to Brook<br>Trout ( <i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> ) in the Upper Animas River Watershed,<br>Colorado   | 2001 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Besser et al.              | Ecological Impacts of Lead Mining on Ozark Streams: Toxicity of<br>Sediment and Pore Water  | 2009 | Mixture  |
| Besson et al.              | NO contributes to cadmium toxicity in Arabidopsis thaliana  | 2007 | Mixture  |
| Besson-Bard and Wendehenne | NO Contributes to Cadmium Toxicity in <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> by Mediating an Iron Deprivation Response   | 2009 | Mixture  |
| Besson-Bard et al.         | Nitric Oxide Contributes to Cadmium Toxicity in Arabidopsis by<br>Promoting Cadmium Accumulation in Roots and by up-Regulating Genes<br>Related to Iron Uptake  | 2009 | Mixture  |
| Beyrem et al.              | Individual and combined effects of cadmium and diesel on a nematode community in a laboratory microcosm experiment  | 2007 | Sediment exposure  |
| Bhamre et al.              | Effects of cadmium intoxication on the gills of freshwater mussel<br>Parreysia favidens   | 2010 | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Bhamre and Desai           | Impact of heavy metal compounds on oxygen consumption of freshwater<br>mussel <i>Lamellidens consobrinus</i> (Lea)  | 2012 | Only one exposure concentration  |

| Authors             | Title  | Year | Reason Unused  |
|---------------------|--|------|--|
| Bhattacharya et al. | Heavy Metals Accumulation in Water, Sediment exposure and Tissues of<br>Different Edible Fishes in Upper Stretch of Gangetic West Bengal   | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Bhilave et al.      | Biochemical changes in the fish cirrhinus mrigala after acute and chronic exposure of heavy metals   | 2008 | Dilution water not characterized, lack of exposure details, not North American species                     |
| Bicho et al.        | Accumulation in Livers and Excretion Through Eggs of Heavy Metals in<br>a Nesting Population of Green Turtles, <i>Chelonia mydas</i> , in the NW Indian<br>Ocean   | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Biddinger and Gloss | The Importance of Trophic Transfer in the Bioaccumulation of Chemical<br>Contaminants in Aquatic Ecosystems  | 1984 | Review   |
| Biesinger et al.    | Effects of metal salt mixtures on Daphnia magna reproduction   | 1986 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge                           |
| Bigelow and Lasenby | Particle size selection in cadmium uptake by the opossum shrimp, <i>Mysis</i> relicta  | 1991 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge                           |
| Bigot et al.        | Early defense responses in the freshwater bivalve <i>Corbicula fluminea</i> exposed to copper and cadmium: Transcriptional and histochemical studies   | 2011 | Only three exposure concentrations, dilution water not characterized                                       |
| Billoir et al.      | Integrating the lethal and sublethal effects of toxic compounds into the population dynamics of <i>Daphnia magna</i> : a combination of the DEBtox and matrix population models  | 2007 | No original data; modeling   |
| Billoir et al.      | Bayesian modeling of daphnid responses to time-varying cadmium exposure in laboratory aquatic microcosms   | 2011 | Mixed species exposure   |
| Billoir et al.      | Comparison of bioassays with different exposure time patterns: the added value of dynamic modeling in predictive ecotoxicology   | 2012 | Mixed species exposure   |
| Bird et al.         | To What Extent Are Hepatic Concentrations of Heavy Metals in <i>Anguilla</i><br><i>anguilla</i> at a Site in a Contaminated Estuary Related to Body Size and<br>Age and Reflected in the Metallothionein Concentrations? | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Birge and Black     | In Situ Acute/Chronic Toxicological Monitoring of Industrial Effluents<br>for the NPDES Biomonitoring Program Using Fish and Amphibian<br>Embryo-Larval Stages as Test Organisms   | 1981 | Effluent   |
| Birmelin et al.     | The mysid <i>Siriella armata</i> as a test organisms in toxicology: effects of cadmium   | 1995 | Not North American species   |
| Bisova et al.       | Cell growth and division processes are differentially sensitive to cadmium in <i>Scenedesmus quadricauda</i>   | 2003 | Excessive EDTA in growth media (18,000 ug/L), duration too short   |
| Biswas and Kaviraj  | Size dependent tolerance of indian cat fish <i>Heteropneustes fossilis</i> (Bloch) to toxicity of cadmium and composted vegetation   | 2002 | Dilution water not characterized, not North<br>American species  |
| Bitton et al.       | Evaluation of a microplate assay specific for heavy metal toxicity   | 1994 | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration |

| Authors                  | Title  | Year | Reason Unused  |
|--------------------------|--|------|--|
| Bitton et al.            | Short-term toxicity assay based on daphnid feeding behavior  | 1995 | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Bjerregaard              | Accumulation of cadmium and selenium and their mutual interaction in the shore crab <i>Carcinus maenas</i>   | 1982 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Bjerregaard              | Effect of selenium on cadmium uptake in the shore crab <i>Carcinus maenas</i> (L.)   | 1985 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Bjerregaard              | Relationship between physiological condition and cadmium accumulation in <i>Carcinus maenas</i> (L.)   | 1991 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Bjerregaard and Depledge | Cadmium accumulation in <i>Littorina littorea</i> , <i>Mytilus edulis</i> and <i>Carcinus maenas</i> : the influence of salinity and calcium ion concentrations    | 1994 | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Bjerregaard and Depledge | Trace metal concentrations and contents in the tissues of the shore crab <i>Carcinus maenas</i> : effects of size and tissue hydration                             | 2002 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Bjerregaard et al.       | Cadmium in the Shore Crab <i>Carcinus maenas</i> : Seasonal Variation in<br>Cadmium Content and Uptake and Elimination of Cadmium After<br>Administration via Food | 2005 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Blackmore and Wang       | Uptake and Efflux of Cd and Zn by the Green Mussel <i>Perna viridis</i> After Metal Preexposure  | 2002 | Mixture  |
| Blinova                  | Use of freshwater algae and duckweeds for phytotoxicity testing  | 2004 | Review   |
| Block and Glynn          | Influence of xanthates on the uptake of <sup>109</sup> Cd by Eurasian dace ( <i>Phoxinus phoxinus</i> ) and rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> )           | 1992 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Block and Part           | Uptake of <sup>109</sup> Cd by cultured gill epithelial cells from rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> )  | 1992 | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration   |
| Block et al.             | Xanthate effects on cadmium uptake and intracellular distribution in rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ) gills  | 1991 | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration   |
| Blondin et al.           | An in vitro submitochondrial bioassay for predicting acute toxicity in fish  | 1989 | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration   |

| Authors              | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|----------------------|---|-------|--|
| Bocchetti et al.     | Trace Metal Concentrations and Susceptibility to Oxidative Stress in the<br>Polychaete <i>Sabella spallanzanii</i> (Gmelin) (Sabellidae): Potential Role of<br>Antioxidants in Revealing Stressful Environmental Conditions in the<br>Mediterranean | 2004  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Bochenek et al.      | Concentrations of Cd, Pb, Zn, and Cu in Roach, <i>Rutilus rutilis</i> (L.) From<br>the Lower Reaches of the Oder River, and Their Correlation With<br>Concentrations of Heavy Metals in Bottom Sediment exposures Collected<br>in the Same Area     | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Bodar et al.         | Effects of cadmium on consumption, assimilation and biochemical parameters of <i>Daphnia magna</i> : possible implications for reproduction   | 1988a | Organisms were exposed to cadmium in food or by injection or gavage                    |
| Bodar et al.         | Ecdysteroids in <i>Daphnia magna</i> : their role in moulting and reproduction and their levels upon exposure to cadmium  | 1990a | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge       |
| Bodar et al.         | Cadmium resistance in Daphnia magna   | 1990b | Organisms were selected, adapted or acclimated for increased resistance to cadmium     |
| Bohn and Mcelroy     | Trace metals arsenic cadmium copper iron and zinc in arctic cod<br><i>Boreogadus saida</i> and selected zoo plankton from Strathcona Sound<br>Northern Baffin Island  | 1976  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Boisson et al.       | Comparative radiotracer study of cadmium uptake, storage, detoxification<br>and depuration in the oyster <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> : potential adaptive<br>mechanisms  | 2003  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented<br>(only 15 day exposure)                 |
| Bolanos et al.       | Differential toxicological response to cadmium in <i>Anabaena</i> strain PCC 7119 grown with $NO_3^-$ or $NH_4^+$ as nitrogen source  | 1992  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described                        |
| Bonneris et al.      | Sub-cellular Partitioning of Cd, Cu and Zn in Tissues of Indigenous<br>Unionid Bivalves Living Along a Metal Exposure Gradient and Links to<br>Metal-Induced Effects  | 2005  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Borane et al.        | Ascorbate effect on the cadmium induced alterations in the behavior of the fresh water fish <i>Channa orientalis</i> (Schneider)  | 2008  | Only one exposure concentration, not North<br>American species                         |
| Borchardt            | Influence of food quantity on the kinetics of cadmium uptake and loss via food and seawater in <i>Mytilus edulis</i>  | 1983  | No useable data on cadmium toxicity or bioconcentration                                |
| Borchardt            | Biological monitoring in the central and southern north sea heavy metal contamination of mussels <i>Mytilus edulis</i>  | 1988  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Borcherding and Wolf | The influence of suspended particles on the acute toxicity of 2-chloro-4-<br>nitro-aniline, cadmium, and pentachlorophenol on the valve movement<br>response of the zebra mussel ( <i>Dreissena polymorpha</i> )                                    | 2001  | Only one exposure concentration, duration too short, concentration decreased over time |
| Bordajandi et al.    | Study on PCBs, PCDD/Fs, organochlorine pesticides, heavy metals and arsenic content in freshwater fish species from the River Turia (Spain)   | 2003  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |

| Authors                 | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|-------------------------|---|------|--|
| Borgmann et al.         | Relative Contribution of Food and Water to 27 Metals and Metalloids<br>Accumulated by Caged <i>Hyalella azteca</i> in Two Rivers Affected by Metal<br>Mining  | 2007 | Mixture  |
| Boscher et al.          | Chemical contaminants in fish species from rivers in the North of<br>Luxembourg: Potential impact on the Eurasian otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> )  | 2010 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Bouallam and Nejmeddine | Effects of Heavy Metals - Cu, Hg, Cd - on Three Species of Mosquitoes<br>Larvae (Diptera: Culicidae)  | 2001 | Mixture  |
| Boughammoura et al.     | Effects of cadmium and high temperature on some parameters of calcium metabolism in the killifish ( <i>Aphanius fasciatus</i> )   | 2013 | Only one exposure concentration; not North<br>American species   |
| Boullemant et al.       | Uptake of lipophilic cadmium complexes by three green algae: influence of humic acid and its pH dependence  | 2011 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not achieved (only 40 minute exposure)   |
| Bouquegneau and Martoja | La teneur en cuivre et son degre de complexation chez quatre gasteropodes marins. Donnees sur le cadmium et zinc  | 1982 | Bioaccumulation field study not used because an<br>insufficient number of measurements of the<br>concentration of cadmium in the water |
| Bouraoui et al.         | Acute effects of cadmium on liver phase I and phase II enzymes and metallothionein accumulation on sea bream <i>Sparus aurata</i>   | 2008 | Injected toxicant, not North American species  |
| Bourgeault et al.       | Modeling the effect of water chemistry on the bioaccumulation of waterborne cadmium in zebra mussels  | 2010 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not achieved   |
| Bourret et al.          | Evolutionary Ecotoxicology of Wild Yellow Perch ( <i>Perca flavescens</i> )<br>Populations Chronically Exposed to a Polymetallic Gradient   | 2008 | Mixture  |
| Bovee                   | Effects of certain chemical pollutants on small aquatic plants  | 1975 | Lack of exposure details; cannot determine effect concentration  |
| Bowen and Engel         | Effects of protracted cadmium exposure on gametes of the purple sea<br>urchin, <i>Arbacia punctulata</i>  | 1996 | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration                             |
| Bowmer et al.           | The Detection of Chronic Biological Effects in the Marine Intertidal<br>Bivalve <i>Cerastoderma edule</i> , in Model Ecosystem Studies With<br>Pulverised Fuel Ash: Reproduction and Histopathology | 1994 | Mixture  |
| Boyden                  | Effect of size upon metal content of shellfish  | 1977 | Bioaccumulation field study not used because an<br>insufficient number of measurements of the<br>concentration of cadmium in the water |
| Boyer                   | Trace Elements In The Water Sediment exposures And Fish Of The<br>Upper Mississippi River Twin Cities Metropolitan Area USA   | 1984 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Boyle et al.            | Natural Arsenic Contaminated Diets Perturb Reproduction in Fish   | 2008 | Dietary exposure   |
| Bozcaarmutlu and Arinc  | Effect of Mercury, Cadmium, Nickel, Chromium and Zinc on Kinetic<br>Properties of NADPH-Cytochrome P450 Reductase Purified From<br>Leaping Mullet ( <i>Liza saliens</i> )                           | 2007 | Mixture  |

| Authors                        | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|--------------------------------|---|-------|--|
| Bradac et al.                  | Kinetics of cadmium accumulation in periphyton under freshwater conditions  | 2009  | Mixed species exposure   |
| Bradac et al.                  | Cadmium Speciation and Accumulation in Periphyton in a Small Stream<br>With Dynamic Concentration Variations  | 2010  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Brand et al.                   | Reduction of marine phytoplankton reproduction rates by copper and cadmium.   | 1986  | Inappropriate medium of medium contained too<br>much of a complexing agent for algal studies               |
| Brandao et al.                 | Correlation between the in vitro cytotoxicity to cultured fathead minnow fish cells and fish lethality data for 50 chemicals                                | 1992  | Not applicable per ECOTOX Duluth; in vitro   |
| Brauwers                       | Algae and Heavy Metal Pollution   | 1985  | Review   |
| Bresler and Yanko              | Acute toxicity of heavy metals for benthic epiphytic foraminifera<br><i>Pararotalia spinigera</i> (Le Calvez) and influence of seaweed-derived DOC          | 1995  | Not North American species   |
| Bressan and Brunetti           | The effects of nitriloacetic acid, Cd and Hg on the marine algae<br>Dunaliella tertiolecta and Isochrysis galbana   | 1988  | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration |
| Bringmann and Kuhn             | Results of toxic action of water pollutants on <i>Daphnia magna</i> Straus tested by an improved standardized procedure                                     | 1982  | Cultured daphnids in one dilution water and tested them in another one                                     |
| Brinke et al.                  | Using Meiofauna to Assess Pollutants in Freshwater Sediments: a<br>Microcosm Study With Cadmium   | 2011  | Sediment   |
| Brinkhurst et al.              | Comparative study of respiration rates of some aquatic oligochaetes in relation to sublethal stress   | 1983  | Only two exposure concentrations   |
| Brinkman and Vieira            | Water pollution studies   | 2008  | Scientific name not given, just common name  |
| Brinza et al.                  | Cadmium Tolerance and Adsorption by the Marine Brown Alga <i>Fucus vesiculosus</i> From the Irish Sea and the Bothnian Sea                                  | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Brix et al.                    | Effects of Copper, Cadmium, and Zinc on the Hatching Success of Brine Shrimp ( <i>Artemia franciscana</i> )   | 2006  | Mixture  |
| Brix et al.                    | The Sensitivity of Aquatic Insects to Divalent Metals: a Comparative<br>Analysis of Laboratory and Field Data   | 2011  | Review   |
| Brkovic-Popovic and<br>Popovic | Effects of heavy metals on survival and respiration rate of tubificid worms: Part I-effects on survival   | 1977a | The dilution water or medium used was open to questions because of its origin or content                   |
| Brkovic-Popovic and<br>Popovic | Effects of heavy metals on survival and respiration rate of tubificid worms: Part II-effects on respiration rate  | 1977b | The dilution water or medium used was open to questions because of its origin or content                   |
| Brooks et al.                  | Sublethal Effects and Predator-Prey Interactions: Implications for<br>Ecological Risk Assessment  | 2009  | Multiple species exposed   |
| Brooks et al.                  | A simple indoor artificial stream system designed to study the effects of toxicant pulses on aquatic organisms  | 1996  | Not North American species   |
| Brouwer et al.                 | In vivo magnetic resonance imaging of the blue crab, <i>Callinectes sapidus</i> : effect of cadmium accumulation in tissues on proton relaxation properties | 1992  | Organisms were exposed to cadmium in food or<br>by injection or gavage                                     |
| Brown                          | Effects of Polluting Substances on Enzymes of Aquatic Organisms   | 1976  | In vitro   |

| Authors                                | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|--|---|-------|--|
| Brown and Ahsanullah                   | Effect of heavy metals on mortality and growth  | 1971  | Brine shrimp   |
| Brown et al.                           | A comparison of the differential accumulation of cadmium in the tissues<br>of three species of freshwater fish, <i>Salmo Gairdneri</i> , <i>Rutilus rutilus</i> and<br><i>Noemacheilus barbatulus</i> | 1986  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Brucka-Jastrzebska and<br>Protasowicki | Elimination Dynamics of Cadmium, Administered by a Single<br>Intraperitoneal Injection, in Common Carp, <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> L  | 2004  | In vitro   |
| Brumbaugh et al.                       | Concentrations of cadmium, lead, and zinc in fish from mining-influenced<br>waters of northeastern Oklahoma: sampling of blood, carcass, and liver<br>for aquatic biomonitoring                       | 2005  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Brunelli et al.                        | Ultrastructural and immunohistochemical investigation on the gills of the teleost, <i>Thalassoma pavo</i> L., exposed to cadmium  | 2011  | Not North American species   |
| Brunetti et al.                        | Effects of the chelating agent nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA) on the toxicity of metals (Cd, Cu, Zn and Pb) in the sea urchin <i>Paracentrotus lividus</i> LMK   | 1991  | Not North American species   |
| Brunham and Bendell                    | The effect of temperature on the accumulation of cadmium, copper, zinc, and lead by <i>Scirpus acutus</i> and <i>Typha latifolia</i> : a comparative analysis   | 2011  | Sediment exposure  |
| Bryan                                  | The effects of heavy metals (other than mercury) on marine and estuarine organisms  | 1971  | Questionable treatment of test organisms or<br>inappropriate test conditions or methodology  |
| Bryan and Langston                     | Bioavailability, Accumulation and Effects of Heavy Metals in Sediments<br>With Special Reference to United Kingdom Estuaries: a Review.   | 1992  | Review   |
| Bryan et al.                           | An assessment of the gastropod, <i>Littorina littorea</i> , as an indicator of heavy metal contamination in United Kingdom estuaries  | 1983  | Bioaccumulation field study not used because an<br>insufficient number of measurements of the<br>concentration of cadmium in the water                       |
| Bryson et al.                          | Roxboro Steam Electric Plant Preliminary Hyco Bioassay Report for 1983  | 1984a | Effluent   |
| Bryson et al.                          | Roxboro Steam Electric Plant 1982 Environmental Monitoring Studies<br>Volume II Hyco Reservoir Bioassay Studies   | 1984b | Mixture  |
| Buchwalter et al.                      | Using Biodynamic Models to Reconcile Differences Between Laboratory<br>Toxicity Tests and Field Biomonitoring With Aquatic Insects  | 2007  | Modeling   |
| Buckley et al.                         | Toxicities of total and chelex-labile cadmium to salmon in solutions of<br>natural water and diluted sewage with potentially different cadmium<br>complexing capacities                               | 1985  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Budambula and<br>Mwachiro              | Metal Status of Nairobi River Waters and Their Bioaccumulation in<br>Labeo cylindricus  | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Buikema et al.                         | Rotifer sensitivity to combinations of inorganic water pollutants   | 1977  | The 96 hour values reported were subject to error because of possible reproductive interactions  |
| Buikema et al.                         | Rotifers as monitors of heavy metal pollution in water  | 1974a | The 96 hour values reported were subject to error because of possible reproductive interactions  |

| Authors                 | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|-------------------------|---|-------|--|
| Buikema et al.          | Evaluation of <i>Philodina acuticornis</i> (Rotifera) as a bioassay organism for  | 1974b | The 96 hour values reported were subject to error                                |
| Buikema et al.          | heavy metals  | 19/40 | because of possible reproductive interactions                                    |
| Bulus Rossini and Ronco | Sensitivity of Cichlasoma facetum (Cichlidae, Pisces) to metals   | 2004  | Not North American species   |
| Bunluesin et al.        | Influences of Cadmium and Zinc Interaction and Humic Acid on Metal Accumulation in <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>  | 2007  | Mixture  |
| Bu-Olayan and Thomas    | Trace metals toxicity and bioaccumulation in mudskipper <i>Periophthalmus waltoni</i> Koumans 1941 (Gobiidae: Perciformes)  | 2008  | Dilution water not characterized, not North<br>American species                  |
| Bu-Olayan et al.        | Trace metals toxicity to the body structures of mullet <i>Liza klunzingeri</i> (Mugilidae: Perciformes)   | 2008  | Mixture, dilution water not characterized  |
| Burdin and Bird         | Heavy metal accumulation by carrageenan and agar producing algae  | 1994  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge |
| Burger                  | Assessment and Management of Risk to Wildlife From Cadmium  | 2008  | Review   |
| Burger and Campbell     | Species differences in contaminants in fish on and adjacent to the Oak<br>Ridge Reservation, Tennessee  | 2004  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Burger and Gochfeld     | Heavy metals in commercial fish in New Jersey   | 2005  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Burger et al.           | Exposure Assessment for Heavy Metal Ingestion From a Sport Fish in<br>Puerto Rico: Estimating Risk for Local Fishermen.   | 1992  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Burger et al.           | Metal Levels in Fish from the Savannah River: Potential Hazards to Fish<br>and Other Receptors  | 2002a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Burger et al.           | Metal levels in horseshoe crabs ( <i>Limulus polyphemus</i> ) from Maine to Florida   | 2002b | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Burger et al.           | Metal levels in tissues of Florida gar ( <i>Lepisosteus platyrhincus</i> ) from Lake Okeechobee   | 2004  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Burger et al.           | Metal Levels in Blood, Muscle and Liver of Water Snakes ( <i>Nerodia spp.</i> ) from New Jersey, Tennessee and South Carolina   | 2007a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Burger et al.           | Metal Levels in Flathead Sole ( <i>Hippoglossoides elassodon</i> ) and Great<br>Sculpin ( <i>Myoxocephalus polyacanthocephalus</i> ) From Adak Island,<br>Alaska: Potential Risk to Predators and Fishermen | 2007b | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Burger et al.           | Heavy Metals in Pacific Cod ( <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i> ) From the Aleutians:<br>Location, Age, Size, and Risk   | 2007c | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Burgos and Rainbow      | Availability of Cadmium and Zinc from Sewage Sludge to the Flounder,<br><i>Platichthys flesus</i> , via a Marine Food Chain   | 2001  | Sludge   |
| Burnison et al.         | Toxicity of cadmium to freshwater algae   | 1975  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described                  |
| Burnison et al.         | Cadmium accumulation in zebrafish ( <i>Danio rerio</i> ) eggs in modulated by dissolved organic matter (DOM)  | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented<br>(only 5 hour exposure)           |

| Authors                | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|------------------------|---|-------|--|
| Burrell and Weihs      | Uptake of cadmium by marine bacteria and transfer to a deposit feeding clam   | 1983  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Burt et al.            | The Accumulation of Zn, Se, Cd, and Pb and Physiological Condition of <i>Anadara trapezia</i> Transplanted to a Contamination Gradient in Lake Macquarie, New South Wales, Australia        | 2007  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Burton and Pinkney     | Yellow Perch Larval Survival in the Zekiah Swamp Watershed<br>(Wicomico River, Maryland) Relative to the Potential Effects of a Coal<br>Ash Storage Facility                                | 1994  | Effluent   |
| Busch et al.           | Effects of changing salt concentrations and other physical-chemical parameters on bioavailability and bioaccumulation of heavy metals in exposed <i>Dreissena polymorpha</i> (Pallas, 1771) | 1998  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Bustamante et al.      | Biokinetics of zinc and cadmium accumulation and depuration at different stages in the life cycle of the cuttlefish <i>Sepia officinalis</i>  | 2002  | Mixture; not North American species  |
| Bustamante et al.      | Distribution of trace elements in the tissues of benthic and pelagic fish from the Kerguelen Islands  | 2003  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Byzitter et al.        | Acute Combined Exposure to Heavy Metals (Zn, Cd) blocks memory formation in a freshwater snail.   | 2012  | Only one exposure concentration, duration too short  |
| Cadena-Cardenas et al. | Heavy Metal Levels in Marine Mollusks From Areas With, or Without,<br>Mining Activities Along the Gulf of California, Mexico  | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Cain et al.            | Linking metal bioaccumulation of aquatic insects to their distribution<br>patterns in a mining-impacted river   | 2004  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Cain et al.            | Influence of metal exposure history on the bioaccumulation and<br>subcellular distribution of aqueous cadmium in the insect <i>Hydropsyche</i><br><i>californica</i>                        | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented<br>(only 6 day exposure)  |
| Cain et al.            | Bioaccumulation dynamics and exposure routes of Cd and Cu among species of aquatic mayflies   | 2011  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented,<br>not renewal or flow-through   |
| Cairns et al.          | The effects of temperature upon the toxicity of chemicals to aquatic organisms  | 1975  | Not applicable per ECOTOX Duluth; review   |
| Cairns et al.          | A simple, cost-effective multispecies toxicity test using organisms with a cosmopolitan distribution  | 1986  | Review of previously published data  |
| Calabro et al.         | Survey on the Presence of Heavy Metals in <i>Patella caerulea</i> Specimens<br>Collected Along Coastlines in Messina Province (Italy)   | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Calevro et al.         | Tests of toxicity and teratogenicity in biphasic vertebrates treated with heavy metals $(Cr^{3+}, Al^{3+}, Cd^{2+})$  | 1998a | Not North American species   |
| Calevro et al.         | Toxic effects of aluminum, chromium and cadmium in intact and regenerating freshwater planarians  | 1998b | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |

| Authors            | Title   | Year | Reason Unused   |
|--------------------|---|------|---|
| Caliceti et al.    | Heavy metal contamination in the seaweeds of the Venice Lagoon  | 2002 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Call et al.        | Variation of acute toxicity with water source   | 1983 | Report appears to be missing data tables and LC50 values                            |
| Cambier et al.     | Cadmium-induced genotoxicity in zebrafish at environmentally relevant doses   | 2010 | Only two exposure concentrations  |
| Campbell and Evans | Cadmium concentrations in the freshwater mussel ( <i>Elliptio complanata</i> ) and their relationship to water chemistry  | 1991 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge |
| Campbell et al.    | Cadmium-Handling Strategies in Two Chronically Exposed Indigenous<br>Freshwater Organisms-The Yellow Perch ( <i>Perca flavescens</i> ) and the<br>Floater Mollusc ( <i>Pyganodon grandis</i> )              | 2005 | Non-applicable  |
| Campos             | Heavy Metal Concentrations In Some Oyster Species Of The Caribbean<br>Coast Of Columbia   | 1985 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Camusso et al.     | Bioconcentration of trace metals in rainbow trout: a field study  | 1995 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge |
| Canli and Furness  | Toxicity of heavy metals dissolved in sea water and influences of sex and size on metal accumulation and tissue distribution in the Norway lobster <i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>                               | 1993 | Not North American species  |
| Canli and Furness  | Mercury and cadmium uptake from seawater and from food by the<br>Norway lobster <i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>  | 1995 | Not North American species  |
| Canli and Kargin   | A Comparative Study on Heavy Metal (Cd, Cr, Pb and Ni) Accumulation<br>in the Tissue of the Carp <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> and the Nile Fish <i>Tilapia</i><br><i>nilotica</i>                                 | 1995 | Mixture   |
| Canli et al.       | The induction of metallothionein in tissues of the Norway lobster<br><i>Nephrops norvegicus</i> following exposure to cadmium, copper and zinc:<br>the relationships between metallothionein and the metals | 1997 | Mixture   |
| Canli et al.       | Metal (Cd, Pb, Cu, Zn, Fe, Cr, Ni) Concentrations in Tissues of a Fish <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> and a Prawn <i>Penaeus japonicus</i> from Three Stations on the Mediterranean Sea                          | 2001 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Cannicci et al.    | Effects of Urban Wastewater on Crab and Mollusc Assemblages in Equatorial and Subtropical Mangroves of East Africa  | 2009 | Mixture   |
| Canton and Slooff  | A proposal to classify compounds and to establish water quality based on laboratory data  | 1979 | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described                     |
| Cao et al.         | Cadmium toxicity to embryonic-larval development and survival in red sea bream <i>Pagrus major</i>  | 2009 | Not North American species  |
| Cao et al.         | Accumulation and oxidative stress biomarkers in japanese flounder larvae<br>and juveniles under chronic cadmium exposure  | 2010 | Not North American species, usually Unused data                                     |
| Cao et al.         | Tissue-specific accumulation of cadmium and its effects on antioxidative responses in japanese flounder juveniles   | 2012 | Not North American species, lack of exposure details                                |

| Authors                      | Title   | Year | Reason Unused   |
|------------------------------|---|------|---|
| Capelli et al.               | Distribution of Trace Elements in Organs of Six Species of Cetaceans<br>From the Ligurian Sea (Mediterranean), and the Relationship With Stable<br>Carbon and Nitrogen Ratios                                   | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Caplat et al.                | Comparative toxicities of aluminum and zinc from sacrificial anodes or from sulfate salt in sea urchin embryos and sperm  | 2010 | Not applicable, not cadmium toxicity information  |
| Carattino et al.             | Effects of Long-Term Exposure to Cu2+ and Cd2+ on the Pentose<br>Phosphate Pathway Dehydrogenase Activities in the Ovary of Adult <i>Bufo</i><br><i>arenarum</i> : Possible Role as Biomarker for Cu2+ Toxicity | 2004 | Mixture   |
| Cardwell et al.              | Metal accumulation in aquatic macrophytes from southeast Queensland,<br>Australia   | 2002 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Carline et al.               | Long-Term Effects of Treated Domestic Wastewater on Brown Trout   | 1987 | Effluent  |
| Carlisle and Clements        | Sensitivity and variability of metrics used in biological assessments of running waters   | 1999 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Carmichael and Fowler        | Cadmium accumulation and toxicity in the kidney of the bay scallop <i>Argopecten irradians</i>  | 1981 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured  |
| Carpene and Boni             | Effects of heavy metals on the algae <i>Nitzschia closterium</i> and <i>Prorocentrum micans</i>   | 1992 | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described   |
| Carpene et al.               | Cadmium-binding proteins from the mantle of <i>Mytilus edulis</i> (L.) after exposure to cadmium  | 1980 | Exposure concentration not measured   |
| Carr and Neff                | Biochemical indices of stress in the sandworm <i>Neanthes virens</i> (Sars). II. sublethal responses to cadmium   | 1982 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured, No pertinent adverse effects reported |
| Carranza-Alvarez et al.      | Accumulation and Distribution of Heavy Metals in <i>Scirpus americanus</i><br>and <i>Typha latifolia</i> from an Artificial Lagoon in San Luis Potosi, Mexico   | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Carriquiriborde and<br>Ronco | Sensitivity of the neotropical teleost <i>Odonthestes bonariensis</i> (Pisces, Atherinidae) to chromium(VI), copper(II), and cadmium(II)  | 2002 | Not North American species, duration too short, test species fed  |
| Carriquiriborde and<br>Ronco | Distinctive Accumulation Patterns of Cd(II), Cu(II), and Cr(VI) in Tissue of the South American Teleost, Pejerrey ( <i>Odontesthes bonariensis</i> )  | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Carroll et al.               | Influences of hardness constituents on the acute toxicity of cadmium to brook trout ( <i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> )  | 1979 | Authors noted that the Cd measured conc in the control water was greater than the LC50 value of 1.5 ug/L and had 100% survival  |
| Casado-Martinez et al.       | Biodynamic Modeling and the Prediction of Accumulated Trace Metal<br>Concentrations in the Polychaete <i>Arenicola marina</i>   | 2009 | Modeling  |
| Casas et al.                 | Relation between metal concentration in water and metal content of marine mussels ( <i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i> ): impact of physiology  | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>not North American species   |

| Authors                            | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|------------------------------------|--|-------|--|
| Casini and Depledge                | Influence of copper, zinc, and iron on cadmium accumulation in the Talitrid amphipod, <i>Platorchestia platensis</i>   | 1997  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge                           |
| Casiot et al.                      | Hydrological and Geochemical Control of Metals and Arsenic in a<br>Mediterranean River Contaminated by Acid Mine Drainage (the Amous<br>River, France) Preliminary Assessment of Impacts on Fish ( <i>Leuciscus</i><br><i>cephalus</i> ) | 2009  | Mixture  |
| Cassini et al.                     | Cadmium bioaccumulation studies in the freshwater molluses <i>Anodonta cygnea</i> and <i>Unio elongatulus</i>  | 1986  | Not North American species   |
| Cassis et al.                      | The Role of Phytoplankton in the Modulation of Dissolved and Oyster<br>Cadmium Concentrations in Deep Bay, British Columbia, Canada  | 2011  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Castano et al.                     | Correlations between the RTG-2 cytotoxicity test EC50 and <i>in vivo</i> LC50 rainbow trout bioassay   | 1996  | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration |
| Castille and Lawrence              | The effects of EDTA (ethylenedinitrotetraacetic acid) on the survival and development of shrimp nauplii ( <i>Penaeus stylirostris</i> Stimpson) and the interactions of EDTA and the toxicities of cadmium, calcium, and phenol          | 1981  | Not North American species   |
| Cavas et al.                       | Induction of micronuclei and binuclei in blood, gill and liver cells of fishes subchronically exposed to cadmium chloride and copper sulphate  | 2005  | Mixture  |
| Cearley and Coleman                | Cadmium toxicity and accumulation in southern naiad  | 1973  | The dilution water or medium used was open to questions because of its origin or content                   |
| Cearley and Coleman                | Cadmium toxicity and bioconcentration in largemouth bass and bluegill  | 1974  | The dilution water or medium used was open to questions because of its origin or content                   |
| Cebrian and Uriz                   | Contrasting effects of heavy metals and hydrocarbons on larval settlement<br>and juvenile survival in sponges  | 2007  | Not North American species, only one exposure concentration, duration too short                            |
| Celik et al.                       | Determination of the lead and cadmium burden in some northeastern<br>Atlantic and Mediterranean fish species by DPSAV  | 2004  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Cesar et al.                       | Sensitivity of mediterranean amphipods and sea urchins to reference toxicants  | 2002  | Not North American species, duration too short   |
| Cevik et al.                       | Assessment of Metal Element Concentrations in Mussel ( <i>M. galloprovincialis</i> ) in Eastern Black Sea, Turkey  | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Chadwick Ecological<br>Consultants | U.S. EPA Cadmium water quality criteria document-technical review and criteria update  | 2004b | Review   |
| Chadwick Ecological<br>Consultants | Addendum to U.S. EPA Cadmium water quality criteria document-<br>technical review and criteria update  | 2004c | Review   |
| Chaharlang et al.                  | Assessment of Cadmium, Copper, Lead and Zinc Contamination Using<br>Oysters ( <i>Saccostrea cucullata</i> ) as Biomonitors on the Coast of the Persian<br>Gulf, Iran   | 2012  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Chan and Cheng                     | Cadmium-induced ectopic apoptosis in zebrafish embryos   | 2003  | Lack of details  |

| Authors                          | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|----------------------------------|--|-------|--|
| Chan et al.                      | Effects of polyethylene glycol on growth and cadmium accumulation of <i>Chlorella salina</i> CU-1  | 1981  | Questionable treatment of test organisms or<br>inappropriate test conditions or methodology  |
| Chan et al.                      | Uptake of zinc and cadmium by two populations of shore crabs <i>Carcinus maenas</i> at different salinities  | 1992  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Chan et al.                      | The Uptake of Cd, Cr, and Zn by the Macroalga <i>Enteromorpha crinita</i> and Subsequent Transfer to the Marine Herbivorous Rabbitfish, <i>Siganus canaliculatus</i>                             | 2003  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Chander et al.                   | Response of <i>Pithophora oedogonia</i> to cadmium   | 1991  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Chandini                         | Changes in food ( <i>Chlorella</i> ) levels and the acute toxicity of cadmium to <i>Daphnia carinata</i> (daphnidae) and <i>Echinisca triserialis</i> (macrothricidae) (Crustacea: cladocera)    | 1988a | Not North American species, dilution water not characterized   |
| Chandini                         | Effects of different food ( <i>Chlorella</i> ) concentrations on the chronic toxicity of cadmium to survivorship, growth and reproduction of <i>Echinisca triserialis</i> (crustacea: cladocera) | 1988b | Not North American species   |
| Chandini                         | Survival, growth and reproduction of <i>Daphnia carinata</i> (crustacea: cladocera) exposed to chronic cadmium stress at different food ( <i>Chlorella</i> ) levels                              | 1989  | Not North American species   |
| Chandini                         | Reproductive value and the cost of reproduction in <i>Daphnia carinata</i> and <i>Echinisca triserialis</i> (crustacea: cladocera) exposed to food and cadmium stress                            | 1991  | Not North American species   |
| Chandra and Garg                 | Absorption and toxicity of chromium and cadmium in <i>Limnanthemum</i> cristatum Griseb  | 1992  | Not North American species   |
| Chandra and Khuda-<br>Bukhsh     | Genotoxic effects of cadmium chloride and azadirachtin treated singly and in combination in fish   | 2004  | Injected pollutant   |
| Chandrudu and<br>Radhakrishnaiah | Effect of cadmium on the histology of hepatopancreas and foot of the freshwater mussels <i>Lamellidens marginalis</i> (Lam.)   | 2008  | Lack of detail, not North American species   |
| Chandrudu et al.                 | Effect of subacute concentration of cadmium on the energetics of freshwater mussel <i>Lamellidens marginalis</i> (Lam.) and fish <i>Labeo rohita</i> (Ham.)                                      | 2007  | Only one exposure concentration, not North<br>American species   |
| Chandurvelan et al.              | Impairment of green-lipped mussel ( <i>Perna canaliculus</i> ) physiology by waterborne cadmium: relationship to tissue bioaccumulation and effect of exposure duration                          | 2012  | Not North American species   |
| Chandurvelan et al.              | Waterborne cadmium impacts immunocytotoxic and cytogenotoxic endpoints in green-lipped mussel, <i>Perna canaliculus</i>  | 2013a | Not North American species; only two exposure concentrations   |

| Authors              | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|----------------------|---|-------|--|
| Chandurvelan et al.  | Biochemical biomarker responses of green-lipped mussel, <i>Perna</i><br>canaliculus, to acute and subchronic waterborne cadmium toxicity  | 2013b | Not North American species; only two exposure concentrations   |
| Chang et al.         | Element concentrations in shell of <i>Pinctada margaritifera</i> from French<br>Polynesia and evaluation for using as a food supplement   | 2007  | Field bioaccumulation: steady state not documented, exposure concentration unknown   |
| Chang et al.         | Effects of cadmium on respiratory burst, intracellular Ca2+ and DNA damage in the white shrimp <i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i> .  | 2009  | Dilution water not characterized, duration too short   |
| Chang et al.         | Influence of Divalent Metal Ions on E2-Induced ER Pathway in Goldfish<br>( <i>Carassius auratus</i> ) Hepatocytes   | 2011  | In vitro   |
| Chapman et al.       | Global Geographic Differences in Marine Metals Toxicity   | 2006  | Non-applicable   |
| Charpentier et al.   | Toxicity and bioaccumulation of cadmium in experimental cultures of duckweed, <i>Lemna polyrrhiza</i> L.  | 1987  | Not North American species   |
| Chassard-Bouchaud    | Ultrastructural Study of Cadmium Concentration by the Digestive Gland of the Crab <i>Carcinus maenas</i> (Crustacea Decapoda).  | 1982  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Chattopadhyay et al. | Bioassay evaluation of acute toxicity levels of mercuric chloride and cadmium chloride on the early growing stages of <i>Labeo rohita</i>   | 1995  | Not North American species   |
| Chaumot et al.       | Additive vs non-additive genetic components in lethal cadmium tolerance<br>of Gammarus (Crustacea): novel light on the assessment of the potential<br>for adaptation to contamination | 2009  | Only one exposure concentration, dilution water<br>not characterized, not North American species   |
| Chawla et al.        | Effect of pH and temperature on the uptake of cadmium by <i>Lemna minor</i> L.  | 1991  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Chelomin et al.      | An in vitro study of the effect of reactive oxygen species on subcellular distribution of deposited cadmium in digestive gland of mussel <i>Crenomytilus grayanus</i>                 | 2005  | In vitro   |
| Chen and Fang        | Safety assessment and acute toxicity of copper, zinc and cadmium to the embryo and larval fish of <i>Tanichthys albonubes</i>   | 2011  | Not North American species; text in foreign language, abstract only in English   |
| Chen et al.          | Comparison of the relative toxicity relationships based on batch and continuous algal toxicity tests  | 1997  | Inappropriate medium of medium contained too<br>much of a complexing agent for algal studies   |
| Chen et al.          | Use of Japanese Medaka ( <i>Oryzias latipes</i> ) and Tilapia ( <i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i> ) in Toxicity Tests on Different Industrial Effluents in Taiwan                        | 2001  | Effluent   |
| Chen et al.          | Expression Pattern of Metallothionein, MTF-1 Nuclear Translocation, and<br>Its DNA-Binding Activity in Zebrafish (Danio rerio) Induced by Zinc and<br>Cadmium                         | 2007  | Mixture  |
| Chen et al.          | Accumulation and Release Characteristics of Heavy Metals in<br>Crassostrea rivalaris Under Mixed Exposure   | 2008  | Mixture  |

| Authors               | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|-----------------------|--|-------|--|
| Chen et al.           | Effects of Cd and Zn on Oxygen Consumption and Ammonia Excretion in Sipuncula ( <i>Phascolosoma esculenta</i> )  | 2009  | Mixture  |
| Chen et al.           | Accumulation and Elimination Characteristics of Heavy Metal Cadmium in <i>Bullacta exarata</i> from Intertidal Zone of Tianjin, China.   | 2010  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                   |
| Chen et al.           | Toxicity Assessment of Simulated Urban Runoff Containing Polycyclic<br>Musks and Cadmium in Carassius auratus Using Oxidative Stress<br>Biomarkers   | 2012  | Mixture  |
| Chen et al.           | Assessing abalone growth inhibition risk to cadmium and silver by linking toxicokinetics/toxicodynamics and subcellular partitioning   | 2011a | Analyzed data from another study                               |
| Chen et al.           | Molecular cloning, characterization and expression analysis of receptor<br>for activated C kinase 1 (RACK1) from pearl oyster ( <i>Pinctada martensii</i> )<br>challenged with bacteria and exposed to cadmium | 2011b | Mixture  |
| Chen et al.           | Differential effect of waterborne cadmium exposure on lipid metabolism in liver and muscle of yellow catfish <i>Pelteobagrus fulvidraco</i>  | 2013  | Only two exposure concentrations                               |
| Cherkasov et al.      | Effects of acclimation temperature and cadmium exposure on cellular<br>energy budgets in the marine mollusk <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> : linking<br>cellular and mitochondrial responses                     | 2006  | Only one exposure concentration                                |
| Cherkasov et al.      | Combined effects of temperature and cadmium exposure on haemocyte apoptosis and cadmium accumulation in the eastern oyster <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> (Gmelin)   | 2007  | Bioaccumulation: not whole body or muscle content              |
| Cherkasov et al.      | Seasonal variation in mitochondrial responses to cadmium and<br>temperature in eastern oysters <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> (Gmelin) from<br>different latitudes   | 2010  | Bioaccumulation: not renewal or flow-through;<br>Excised cells |
| Chernova and Sergeeva | Metal Concentrations in Sargassum Algae From Coastal Waters of Nha<br>Trang Bay (South China Sea)  | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                   |
| Cherry and Guthrie    | Toxic Metals in Surface Waters From Coal Ash   | 1977  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                   |
| Cherry et al.         | Coal Ash Basin Effects (Particulates, Metals, Acidic Ph) Upon Aquatic Biota: an Eight-Year Evaluation  | 1984  | Effluent   |
| Cheung and Lam        | Effect of cadmium on the embryos and juveniles of a tropical freshwater snail, <i>Physa acuta</i> (Draparnaud, 1805)   | 1998  | Not North American species                                     |
| Cheung and Wong       | Risk Assessment of Heavy Metal Contamination in Shrimp Farming in<br>Mai Po Nature Reserve, Hong Kong  | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                   |
| Cheung et al.         | Effects of heavy metals on the survival and feeding behaviour of the sandy shore scavenging gastropod <i>Nassarius festivus</i> (Powys)  | 2002  | Not North American species                                     |
| Cheung et al.         | Metal Concentrations of Common Freshwater and Marine Fish From the<br>Pearl River Delta, South China   | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                   |

| Authors              | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|----------------------|---|-------|--|
| Chevreuil et al.     | Evaluation of the Pollution by Organochlorinated Compounds<br>(Polychlorobiphenyls and Pesticides) and Metals (Cd, Cr, Cu and Pb) in<br>the Water and in the Zebra Mussel ( <i>Dreissena polymorpha</i> Pallas) of the<br>River Seine | 1996  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Chiarelli et al.     | Sea urchin embryos as a model system for studying autophagy induced by cadmium stress   | 2011  | Lack of exposure details   |
| Chiarelli et al.     | Sea urchin embryos exposed to cadmium as an experimental model for<br>studying the relationship between autophagy and apoptosis   | 2013  | Only one exposure concentration\   |
| Chigbo et al.        | Uptake of Arsenic, Cadmium, Lead and Mercury Form Polluted Waters<br>by the Water Hyacinth <i>Eichornia crassipes</i>   | 1982  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Chiodi Boudet et al. | Lethal and sublethal effects of cadmium in the white shrimp <i>Palaemonetes argentinus</i> : A comparison between populations from contaminated and reference sites   | 2013  | Not North American species; dilution water not characterized   |
| Chishty et al.       | Evaluation of acute toxicity of zinc, lead and cadmium to zooplanktonic community in upper Berach river system, Rajasthan, India  | 2012  | Mixture (lead, zinc and cadmium)   |
| Chitguppa et al.     | Reusability of seaweed biosorbent in multiple cycles of cadmium adsorption and desorption   | 1997  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Choi et al.          | Cadmium bioaccumulation and detoxification in the gill and digestive gland of the Antarctic bivalve <i>Laternula elliptica</i>  | 2007a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>not North American species  |
| Choi et al.          | Cadmium affects the expression of metallothionein (MT) and glutathione peroxidase (GPX) mRNA in goldfish, <i>Carassius auratus</i>  | 2007b | Injected pollutant   |
| Choi et al.          | Biosorption of heavy metals and uranium by starfish and <i>Pseudomonas</i> putida   | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Chojnacka et al.     | Biosorption of Cr3+, Cd2+ and Cu2+ Ions by Blue-Green Algae <i>Spirulina sp</i> .: Kinetics, Equilibrium and the Mechanism of the Process   | 2005  | Mixture  |
| Chora et al.         | Effect of cadmium in the clam <i>Ruditapes decussatus</i> assessed by proteomic analysis  | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Chou and Uthe        | Effect of starvation on trace metal levels in blue mussels ( <i>Mytilus edulis</i> )  | 1991  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Chou et al.          | Effect of dietary cadmium on growth, survival, and tissue concentrations of cadmium, zinc, copper, and silver in juvenile american lobster ( <i>Homarus americanus</i> )  | 1987  | Organisms were exposed to cadmium in food or<br>by injection or gavage   |

| Authors                | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|------------------------|---|------|--|
| Chou et al.            | Cadmium, Copper, Manganese, Silver, and Zinc in Rock Crab ( <i>Cancer irroratus</i> ) from Highly Copper Contaminated Sites in the Inner Bay of Fundy, Atlantic Canada                              | 2002 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Chou et al.            | Effect of magnesium deficiency on antioxidant status and cadmium toxicity in rice seedlings.  | 2011 | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Chouchene et al.       | Cadmium-induced ovarian pathophysiology is mediated by change in gene expression pattern of zinc transporters in zebrafish ( <i>Danio rerio</i> ).  | 2011 | Only one exposure concentrations   |
| Chowdhury et al.       | Gastrointestinal Uptake and Fate of Cadmium in Rainbow Trout<br>Acclimated to Sublethal Dietary exposure Cadmium  | 2004 | Dietary exposure   |
| Christoffers and Ernst | The <i>in-vivo</i> fluorescence of <i>Chlorella fusca</i> as a biological test for the inhibition of photosynthesis   | 1983 | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration       |
| Ciardullo et al.       | Bioaccumulation Potential of Dietary exposure Arsenic, Cadmium, Lead,<br>Mercury, and Selenium in Organs and Tissues of Rainbow Trout<br>( <i>Oncorhyncus mykiss</i> ) as a Function of Fish Growth | 2008 | Dietary exposure   |
| Cicik et al.           | Effects of lead and cadmium interactions on the metal accumulation in tissue and organs of the Nile tilapia ( <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i> )  | 2004 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented<br>(only 15 day exposure); not renewal or flow-<br>through exposure |
| Cid et al.             | Determination of trace metals in fish species of the Ria de Aveiro<br>(Portugal) by electrothermal atomic absorption spectrometry   | 2001 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Ciliberti et al.       | The Nile Monitor ( <i>Varanus niloticus</i> , Squamata: Varanidae) as a Sentinel Species for Lead and Cadmium Contamination in Sub-Saharan Wetlands   | 2011 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Cincinelli et al.      | Organochlorine Pesticide Air-Water Exchange and Bioconcentration in Krill in the Ross Sea   | 2009 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Ciocan and Rotchell    | Cadmium induction of metallothionein isoforms in juvenile and adult mussels ( <i>Mytilus edulis</i> )   | 2004 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>dilution water not characterized                                |
| Cirillo et al.         | Cadmium accumulation and antioxidant responses in <i>Sparus aurata</i> exposed to waterborne cadmium  | 2012 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented<br>(only 11 day exposure)   |
| Ciutat and Boudou      | Bioturbation Effects on Cadmium and Zinc Transfers from a<br>Contaminated Sediment exposure and on Metal Bioavailability to Benthic<br>Bivalves   | 2003 | Sediment exposure  |
| Ciutat et al.          | Cadmium bioaccumulation in Tubificidae from the overlying water source and effects on bioturbation  | 2005 | Sediment exposure  |
| Clason et al.          | Bioaccumulation of Trace Metals in the Antarctic Amphipod <i>Paramoera</i><br><i>walkeri</i> (Stebbing, 1906): Comparison of Two-Compartment and<br>Hyperbolic Toxicokinetic Models                 | 2003 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |

| Authors             | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|---------------------|---|-------|--|
| Clausen et al.      | Passive and active cadmium uptake in the isolated gills of the shore crab, <i>Carcinus maenas</i> (L.)  | 1993  | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration   |
| Coban et al.        | Heavy Metals in Livers, Gills and Muscle of <i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i><br>(Linnaeus, 1758) Fish Species Grown in the Dardanelles   | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Cogun et al.        | Accumulation of copper and cadmium in small and large Nile tilapia<br>Oreochromis niloticus   | 2003  | Bioaccumulation: unmeasured exposure, dilution water not characterized   |
| Cogun et al.        | Metal Concentrations in Fish Species from the Northeast Mediterranean<br>Sea  | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Cohen et al.        | Trace Metals in Fish and Invertebrates of Three California Coastal<br>Wetlands  | 2001  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Collado et al.      | Heavy Metals (Cd, Cu, Pb and Zn) in Two Species of Limpets ( <i>Patella rustica</i> and <i>Patella candei crenata</i> ) in the Canary Islands, Spain                                      | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Collard and Matagne | Cd <sup>2+</sup> resistance in wild-type and mutant strains of <i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i>   | 1994  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Company et al.      | Effect of Cadmium, Copper and Mercury on Antioxidant Enzyme<br>Activities and Lipid Peroxidation in the Gills of the Hydrothermal Vent<br>Mussel <i>Bathymodiolus azoricus</i>            | 2004  | Mixture  |
| Company et al.      | Sub-lethal effects of cadmium on the antioxidant defense system of the hydrothermal vent mussel <i>Bathymodiolus azoricus</i>   | 2010  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Conti and Cecchetti | A biomonitoring study: trace metals in algae and molluscs from<br>Tyrrhenian coastal areas  | 2003  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Conway              | Ecological Impact of Cadmium on Aquatic Organisms   | 1981  | Review   |
| Conway and Williams | Sorption and desorption of cadmium by Asterionella formosa and Fragilaria crotonensis   | 1977  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Cooke et al.        | Biological Availability of Sediment-Bound Cadmium to the Edible<br>Cockle, <i>Cerastoderma edule</i>  | 1979  | Sediment   |
| Cooper and De       | Reducing the Toxicity of Cadmium Sulphate to Rainbow Trout ( <i>Salmo gairdneri</i> ) by Preliminary Exposure of Fish to Zinc Sulphate, With and Without Intermittent Exposure to Cadmium | 1978  | Mixture  |
| Cooper et al.       | The Effects of Dietary exposure Iron Concentration on Gastrointestinal<br>and Branchial Assimilation of both Iron and Cadmium in Zebrafish<br>( <i>Danio rerio</i> )                      | 2006  | Dietary exposure   |
| Cooper et al.       | Subcellular partitioning of cadmium in the freshwater bivalve, <i>Pyganodon grandis</i> , after separate short-term exposures to waterborne or diet-borne metal                           | 2010a | Bioaccumulation: not renewal or flow-through   |

| Authors           | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|-------------------|--|-------|--|
| Cooper et al.     | Modeling cadmium uptake from water and food by the freshwater bivalve <i>Pyganodon grandis</i>   | 2010b | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented<br>(only 60 hour exposure)                      |
| Cope et al.       | Differential exposure, duration, and sensitivity of unionoidean bivalve life stages to environmental contaminants  | 2008  | Dilution water not characterized, lack of details, duration too short                        |
| Copes et al.      | Uptake of Cadmium From Pacific Oysters ( <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> ) in British Columbia Oyster Growers   | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Coppellotti       | Effects of cadmium on <i>Uronema marinum</i> (Ciliophora, Scuticociliatida) from Antarctica  | 1994  | Not North American species   |
| Corami et al.     | Complexation of Cadmium and Copper by Fluvial Humic Matter and<br>Effects on Their Toxicity  | 2007  | Mixture  |
| Cordero et al.    | Effect of Heavy Metals on the Growth of the Tropical Microalgae <i>Tetrasermis chuii</i> (Prasinophyceae)  | 2005  | Non-applicable   |
| Cornellier        | Cinetique De Bioaccumulation Et Distribution Tissulaire Du Cadmium-<br>109 Par La Nourriture Et Par L'eau Chez Le Petoncle Geant ( <i>Placopecten</i><br><i>magellanicus</i> ) Et Le Petoncle D'islande ( <i>Chlamys islandica</i> ) | 2010  | Text in foreign language   |
| Costa et al.      | Biochemical Endpoints on Juvenile <i>Solea senegalensis</i> Exposed to<br>Estuarine Sediment exposures: the Effect of Contaminant Mixtures on<br>Metallothionein and Cyp1a Induction   | 2009a | Sediment exposure  |
| Costa et al.      | Histological Biomarkers in Liver and Gills of Juvenile <i>Solea senegalensis</i><br>Exposed to Contaminated Estuarine Sediment exposures: a Weighted<br>Indices Approach   | 2009b | Sediment exposure  |
| Costa et al.      | Multi-organ histological observations on juvenile <i>Senegalese soles</i> exposed to low concentrations of waterborne cadmium  | 2013  | Not North American species, only three exposure concentrations                               |
| Coteur et al.     | Alteration of Cellular Immune Responses in the Seastar Asterias rubens<br>Following Dietary Exposure to Cadmium  | 2005  | Dietary exposure   |
| Couch             | Ultrastructural study of lesions in gills of a marine shrimp exposed to cadmium  | 1977  | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Couillard         | Acute toxicity of six metals to the rotifer <i>Brachionus calyciflorus</i> , with comparisons to other freshwaer organisms   | 1989  | Inappropriate medium of medium contained too<br>much of a complexing agent for algal studies |
| Couture and Kumar | Impairment of Metabolic Capacities in Copper and Calcium<br>Contaminated Wild Yellow Perch ( <i>Perca flavescens</i> )   | 2003  | Mixture  |
| Cox               | Interactions of Cadmium, Zinc, and Phosphorus in Marine <i>Synechococcus</i> : Field Uptake, Physiological and Proteomic Studies.  | 2011  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Craig et al.      | Effect of exposure regime on the internal distribution of cadmium in <i>Chironomus staegeri</i> larvae (insecta, diptera)  | 1998  | No useable data on cadmium toxicity or bioconcentration                                      |

| Authors               | Title  | Year | Reason Unused  |
|-----------------------|--|------|--|
| Craig et al.          | Experimental evidence for cadmium uptake via calcium channels in the aquatic insect <i>Chironomus staegeri</i>   | 1999 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Cravo et al.          | Metal concentrations in the shell of <i>Bathymodiolus azoricus</i> from contrasting hydrothermal vent fields on the mid-Atlantic ridge   | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Creighton and Twining | Bioaccumulation from food and water of cadmium, selenium and zinc in an estuarine fish, <i>Ambassis jacksoniensis</i>  | 2010 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Crichton et al.       | Assessing Stream Grazer Response to Stress: A Post-Exposure Feeding<br>Bioassay Using the Freshwater Snail <i>Lymnaea peregra</i> (Muller)   | 2004 | Dietary exposure   |
| Croisetiere et al.    | A Field Experiment to Determine the Relative Importance of Prey and<br>Water as Sources of As, Cd, Co, Cu, Pb, and Zn for the Aquatic<br>Invertebrate <i>Sialis velata</i>   | 2006 | Mixture  |
| Croteau and Luoma     | A Biodynamic Understanding of Dietborne Metal Uptake by a Freshwater<br>Invertebrate   | 2008 | Dietary exposure   |
| Croteau et al.        | Differences in Cd Accumulation Among Species of the Lake-Dwelling<br>Biomonitor Chaoborus  | 2001 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Cruz et al.           | Kinetic modeling and equilibrium studies during cadmium biosorption by dead <i>Sargassum sp.</i> biomass   | 2004 | Modeling   |
| Cruz Rodriguez        | Heat Shock Protein (HSP70) Response in the Eastern Oyster, <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> , Exposed to Various Contaminants (PAHs, PCBs and Cadmium)   | 2002 | Mixture  |
| Cubadda et al.        | Size-dependent concentrations of trace metals in four Mediterranean gastropods   | 2001 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Culshaw et al.        | Concentrations of Cd, Zn and Cu in Sediment exposures and brown<br>shrimp ( <i>Crangon crangon</i> L.) from the Severn Estuary and Bristol<br>Channel, UK  | 2002 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Cunha et al.          | Effects of Copper and Cadmium on Cholinesterase and Glutathione S-<br>Transferase Activities of Two Marine Gastropods ( <i>Monodonta lineata</i> and <i>Nucella lapillus</i> )                                       | 2007 | Mixture  |
| Cunningham            | The effect of cadmium exposure on repeat swimming performance and recovery in rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ), brown trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> ) and lake whitefish ( <i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i> ) | 2012 | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Currie et al.         | Influence of nutrient additions on cadmium bioaccumulation by aquatic invertebrates in littoral enclosures   | 1998 | Organisms were selected, adapted or acclimated for increased resistance to cadmium   |
| Cuthbert et al.       | Toxicity of cadmium to Bullia digitalis (prosobranchiata: nassaridae)  | 1976 | Not North American species, dilution water not characterized   |
| Cuvin-Aralar          | Survival and heavy metal accumulation of two <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i> (L.) strains exposed to mixtures of zinc, cadmium and mercury  | 1994 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge  |

| Authors                 | Title   | Year | Reason Unused   |
|-------------------------|---|------|---|
| Cuvin-Aralar and Aralar | Effects of long-term exposure to a mixture of cadmium, zinc, and inorganic mercurey on two strains of Tilapia <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i> (L.)                           | 1993 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge    |
| Cyrille et al.          | Cadmium accumulation in tissues of <i>Sarotherodon melanotheron</i><br>(Ruppel, 1852) from the Aby Lagoon system in Cote d'Ivoire   | 2012 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| D'Agostino and Finney   | The effect of copper and cadmium on the development of <i>Tigriopus japonicas</i>   | 1974 | Not North American species  |
| D'Aniello et al.        | Effect of mercury, cadmium and copper on the development and viability<br>of <i>Loligo vulgaris</i> and <i>Sepia officinalis</i> embryos                                  | 1990 | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described                     |
| da Cruz et al.          | Estimation of the critical effect level for pollution prevention based on<br>oyster embryonic development toxicity test: The search for reliability                       | 2007 | Not North American species, duration too short                                      |
| da Silva et al.         | Relative contribution of food and water to the Cd burden in <i>Balanus</i><br><i>amphitrite</i> in an urban tidal creek discharging into the Great Barrier Reef<br>lagoon | 2004 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| da Silva et al.         | Can body burden in the barnacle <i>Balanus amphitrite</i> indicate seasonal variation in cadmium concentrations?  | 2005 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Dabas et al.            | Assessment of tissue-specific effect of cadmium on antioxidant defense system and lipid peroxidation in freshwater murrel, <i>Channa punctatus</i>                        | 2012 | Not North American species  |
| Daka and Hawkins        | Interactive Effects of Copper, Cadmium and Lead on Zinc Accumulation<br>in the Gastropod Mollusc <i>Littorina saxatilis</i>   | 2006 | Mixture   |
| Daka et al.             | Tolerance to Heavy Metals in <i>Littorina saxatilis</i> from a Metal<br>Contaminated Estuary in the Isle of Man   | 2004 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Dallinger and Kautzky   | The Importance of Contaminated Food for the Uptake of Heavy Metals by Rainbow Trout ( <i>Salmo gairdneri</i> ): a Field Study   | 1985 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Dallinger et al.        | Effects of cadmium on <i>Murex trunculus</i> from the Adriatic Sea. I.<br>Accumulation of metal and binding to a metallothionein-like protein                             | 1989 | Not North American species  |
| Dallinger et al.        | The role of metallothionein in cadmium accumulation of Arctic char ( <i>Salvelinus alpinus</i> ) from high alpine lakes   | 1997 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge |
| Damiens et al.          | Metal bioaccumulation and metallothionein concentrations in larvae of <i>Crassostrea gigas</i>  | 2006 | Prior exposure, dilution water not characterized                                    |
| Dang and Wang           | Assessment of tissue-specific accumulation and effects of cadmium in a marine fish fed contaminated commercially produced diet  | 2009 | Dietary exposure  |
| Dang et al.             | Metallothionein and Cortisol Receptor Expression in Gills of Atlantic<br>Salmon, <i>Salmo salar</i> , Exposed to Dietary exposure Cadmium                                 | 2001 | Dietary exposure  |
| Dangre et al.           | Effects of Cadmium on Hypoxia-Induced Expression of Hemoglobin and<br>Erythropoietin in Larval Sheepshead Minnow, <i>Cyprinodon variegatus</i>                            | 2010 | In vitro  |
| Darmono                 | Uptake of cadmium and nickel in banana prawn ( <i>Penaeus merguiensis</i> de Man)   | 1990 | Not North American species  |

| Authors              | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|----------------------|---|------|--|
| Darmono et al.       | The pathology of cadmium and nickel toxicity in the banana shrimp ( <i>Penaeus merguiensis</i> de Man)  | 1990 | Not North American species   |
| Das and Gupta        | Effects of cadmium chloride on oxygen consumption and gill morphology of Indian flying barb, <i>Esomus danricus</i>   | 2012 | Not North American species, only three exposure concentrations   |
| Das and Khagarot     | Bioaccumulation and toxic effects of cadmium on feeding and growth of<br>an Indian pond snail <i>Lymnaea luteola</i> L. under laboratory conditions   | 2010 | Dilution water not characterized   |
| Das and Maiti Subodh | Metal Accumulation in <i>A. baccifera</i> Growing Naturally on Abandoned<br>Copper Tailings Pond  | 2007 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Das et al.           | The temperature dependence of the acute toxicity of heavy metals (cadmium, copper and mercury) to a freshwater pond snail, <i>Lymnae aluteola</i> L   | 2012 | Not North American species   |
| Datta et al.         | Estimation of acute toxicity of cadmium, a heavy metal, in a carnivorous freshwater teleost, <i>Mystus vittatus</i> (Bloch)   | 1987 | Not North American species   |
| Dautremepuit et al.  | Gill and Head Kidney Antioxidant Processes and Innate Immune System<br>Responses of Yellow Perch ( <i>Perca flavescens</i> ) Exposed to Different<br>Contaminants in the St. Lawrence River, Canada | 2009 | Mixture  |
| Dauvin               | Effects of Heavy Metal Contamination on the Macrobenthic Fauna in<br>Estuaries: the Case of the Seine Estuary   | 2008 | Mixture  |
| Daverat et al.       | Otolith Microchemistry Interrogation of Comparative Contamination by Cd, Cu and PCBs of Eel and Flounder, in a Large SW France Catchment.   | 2011 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Davies and Woodling  | Importance of laboratory-derived metal toxicity results in predicting in-<br>stream response of resident salmonids  | 1980 | Not applicable per ECOTOX Duluth; effluent, survey   |
| Davies et al.        | Field and experimental studies on cadmium in the edible crab <i>Cancer</i> pagurus  | 1981 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Davies et al.        | The influence of particle surface characteristics on pollutant metal uptake by cells  | 1997 | Organisms were exposed to cadmium in food or by injection or gavage  |
| Davis et al.         | Bioaccumulation of Arsenic, Chromium and Lead in Fish: Constraints<br>Imposed by Sediment Geochemistry  | 1996 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Davis et al.         | Cadmium biosorption by <i>S. fluitans</i> : treatment, resilience and uptake relative to other <i>Saragassum spp</i> . and brown algae  | 2004 | Lack of details, not renewal or flow-through accumulation study  |
| Dayeh et al.         | Cytotoxicity of metals common in mining effluent to rainbow trout cell lines and to the ciliated protozoan, <i>Tetrahymena thermophila</i>  | 2005 | Excised tissue/cells   |
| De Boeck et al.      | Metal accumulation and metallothionein induction in the spotted dogfish<br><i>Scyliorhinus canicula</i>   | 2010 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented<br>(only 7 day exposure)  |

| Authors                           | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|-----------------------------------|---|------|--|
| De Coninck et al.                 | An investigation of the inter-clonal variation of the interactive effects of cadmium and <i>Microcystis aeruginosa</i> on the reproductive performance of <i>Daphnia magna</i>  | 2013 | Only one exposure concentration  |
| De Conto Cinier et al.            | Cadmium bioaccumulation in carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> ) tissues during long-<br>term high exposure: analysis by inductively coupled plasma-mass<br>spectrometry  | 1997 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| De Conto Cinier et al.            | Cadmium accumulation and metallothionein biosynthesis in <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> tissues   | 1998 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| de March                          | Acute toxicity of binary mixtures of five cations (Cu <sup>2+</sup> , Cd <sup>2+</sup> , Zn <sup>2+</sup> , Mg <sup>2+</sup><br>and K <sup>+</sup> ) to the freshwater amphipod <i>Gammarus lacustris</i> (Sars):<br>alternative descriptive models | 1988 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| de Mora et al.                    | Distribution of heavy metals in marine bivalves, fish and coastal Sediment exposures in the Gulf and Gulf of Oman   | 2004 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| De Nicola Guidici and<br>Guarino  | Effects of cadmium on survival, bioaccumulation, histopathology, and PGM polymorphism in the marine isopod <i>Idotea baltica</i> .  | 1993 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| De Nicola Guidici and<br>Migliore | Ecotoxicological Assessment of Pollutants by Chemico-Biological<br>Analysis: a Mini review  | 1996 | Review   |
| De Nicola et al                   | Effects of chronic exposure to cadmium or copper on <i>Idothea baltica</i> (crustacea, isopoda)   | 1989 | Not North American species   |
| De Nicola et al                   | Long term effect of cadmium of copper on <i>Asellus aquaticus</i> (L.)<br>(Crustacea, isopoda)  | 1988 | Not North American species   |
| De Vries et al.                   | Critical Soil Concentrations of Cadmium, Lead, and Mercury in View of<br>Health Effects on Humans and Animals   | 2007 | Review   |
| De Wolf and Rashid                | Heavy Metal Accumulation in <i>Littoraria scabra</i> Along Polluted and<br>Pristine Mangrove Areas of Tanzania  | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| De Wolf et al.                    | Sensitivity to cadmium along a salinity gradient in populations of the periwinkle, <i>Littorina littorea</i> , using time-to-death analysis   | 2004 | Prior exposure   |
| Decho and Luoma                   | Humic and fulvic acids: ink or source in the availability of metals to the marine bivalves <i>Macoma balthica</i> and <i>Potamocorbula amurensis</i> ?  | 1994 | Organisms were exposed to cadmium in food or<br>by injection or gavage   |
| DeFilippis et al.                 | The effects of sublethal concentrations of zinc, cadmium and mercury on <i>Euglena</i> . II. Respiration, photosynthesis and photochemical activities   | 1981 | No pertinent adverse effects reported  |
| Defo et al.                       | Evidence for Metabolic Imbalance of Vitamin A2 in Wild Fish<br>Chronically Exposed to Metals  | 2012 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |

| Authors                            | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|------------------------------------|--|-------|--|
| Dekker et al.                      | Life History Changes in the Benthic Cladoceran <i>Chydorus piger</i> Induced by Low Concentrations of Sediment exposure-Bound Cadmium  | 2002  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Dekker et al.                      | Development and Application of a Sediment exposure Toxicity Test<br>Using the Benthic Cladoceran <i>Chydorus sphaericus</i>  | 2006  | Sediment exposure  |
| Del Castillo Arias and<br>Robinson | Nuclear and Cytosolic Distribution of Metallothionein in the Edible Blue<br>Mussel, <i>Mytilus edulis</i> Linnaeus Exposed to Cadmium and<br>Benzo[a]Pyrene and in Gill Tissue from Three Natural Populations Along<br>the Massachusetts Coast   | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Delmail et al.                     | Physiological, anatomical and phenotypical effects of a cadmium stress in different-aged chlorophyllian organs of <i>Myriophyllum alterniflorum</i> DC (Haloragaceae)  | 2011  | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Delmotte et al.                    | Cadmium Transport in Sediment exposures by Tubificid Bioturbation: an Assessment of Model Complexity   | 2007  | Modeling   |
| Delval et al.                      | Responses of a Flat Fish, the Flounder ( <i>Platichtys flesus</i> L.) To Metal<br>Pollutions by Elaborating Metallothioneins. Competition Between Zinc,<br>Copper (Responses D'un Poisson Plat: Le Flet (Platichtys Flesus L.) Aux<br>Pollutions Metalliques Par Elaboration De Metallothioneines:<br>Competition Entre Zinc, Cuivre Et Cadmium) | 1988  | Text in foreign language   |
| Demirak et al.                     | Heavy Metals in Water, Sediment exposure and Tissues of <i>Leuciscus</i><br><i>cephalus</i> From a Stream in Southwestern Turkey   | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Demon et al.                       | The influence of pre-treatment, temperature and calcium ions on trace<br>element uptake by an alga ( <i>Scenedesmus pannonicus</i> subsp. Berlin) and<br>fungus ( <i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i> )   | 1989  | Not North American species   |
| Den Besten et al.                  | Effects of cadmium and PCBs on reproduction of the sea star <i>Asterias rubens</i> : aberrations in the early development  | 1989  | Not North American species   |
| Den Besten et al.                  | Effects of cadmium on gametogenesis in the sea star Asterias rubens L  | 1991  | Not North American species   |
| Deng et al.                        | Trace Metal Concentration in Great Tit ( <i>Parus major</i> ) and Greenfinch ( <i>Carduelis sinica</i> ) at the Western Mountains of Beijing, China  | 2007  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Deniseger et al.                   | Periphyton Communities in a Pristine Mountain Stream Above and Below<br>Heavy Metal Mining Operations  | 1986  | Effluent   |
| Denton and Burdon-Jones            | Influence of temperature and salinity on the uptake, distribution, and depuration of mercury, cadmium, and lead by the black-lip oyster <i>Saccostrea echinata</i>   | 1981  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Denton and Burdon-Jones            | Trace Metals In Corals From The Great Barrier Reef   | 1986a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Denton and Burdon-Jones            | Environmental effects on toxicity of heavy metals to two species of tropical marine fish from northern Australia.  | 1986b | Not North American species   |

| Authors                          | Title  | Year | Reason Unused  |
|----------------------------------|--|------|--|
| Department of the<br>Environment |  | 1973 | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described                  |
| Desouky                          | Metallothionein is up-regulated in molluscan responses to cadmium, but not aluminum, exposure.   | 2012 | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Desouky et al.                   | Effect of orthosilic acid on the accumulation of trace metals by the pond snail <i>Lymnaea stagnalis</i>   | 2003 | Bioaccumulation: not whole body or muscle content                                |
| Desrosiers et al.                | Relationships Among Total Recoverable and Reactive Metals and<br>Metalloid in St. Lawrence River Sediment exposure: Bioaccumulation by<br>Chironomids and Implications for Ecological Risk Assessment      | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Dethlefsen                       | Uptake, retention and loss of cadmium by brown shrimp ( <i>Crangon crangon</i> )   | 1978 | Dilution water not characterized   |
| Deveau                           | Use of the Edible Seaweed Taqq'astan ( <i>Porphyra abbottiae</i><br>Krishnamurthy: Bangiaceae) and Metal Bioaccumulation at Traditional<br>Harvesting Sites in Queen Charlotte Strait and Broughton Strait | 2011 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Devi                             | Bioaccumulation and metabolic effects of cadmium on marine fouling dressinid bivalve, <i>Mytilopsis sallei</i> (Recluz)  | 1996 | Not North American species; prior exposure<br>(collected from a polluted harbor) |
| Devi and Kumaraguru              | Toxicity of Heavy Metals Copper and Cadmium on the Brown<br>Macroalgal Species of Pudumadam Coast, Gulf of Mannar  | 2008 | Mixture  |
| Devi and Rao                     | Cadmium accumulation in fiddler crabs <i>Uca annulipes</i> latelle and <i>Uca triangularis</i> (Milne Edwards)   | 1989 | Not North American species   |
| Devier et al.                    | One-Year Monitoring Survey of Organic Compounds (PAHs, PCBs, TBT), Heavy Metals and Biomarkers in Blue Mussels from the Arcachon Bay, France   | 2005 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Devineau and Triquet             | Patterns of bioaccumulation of an essential trace element (zinc) and a pollutant metal (cadmium) in larvae of the prawn <i>Palaemon serratus</i>   | 1985 | Not North American species   |
| Dhamotharan et al.               | Bioremediation of Tannery Effluent Using Cyanobacterium  | 2009 | Effluent   |
| Diamond et al.                   | Effects of pulsed contaminant exposures on early life stages of the fathead minnow   | 2005 | Pulsed exposure  |
| Dickson et al.                   | The effect of chronic cadmium exposure on phosphoadenylate<br>concentrations and adenylate energy charge of gills and dorsal muscle<br>tissue of crayfish  | 1982 | No pertinent adverse effects reported  |
| Dierickx and Bredael-<br>Rozen   | Correlation between the <i>in vitro</i> cytotoxicity of inorganic metal compounds to cultured fathead minnow fish cells and the toxicity to <i>Daphnia magna</i>   | 1996 | Review of previously published data  |
| Dierking et al.                  | Spatial patterns in PCBs, pesticides, mercury and cadmium in the common sole in the NW Mediterranean Sea, and a novel use of contaminants as biomarkers  | 2009 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |

| Authors            | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|--------------------|--|-------|--|
| Dietrich et al.    | Exposure of rainbow trout milt to mercury and cadmium alters sperm motility parameters and reproductive success  | 2010  | In vitro   |
| Dietrich et al.    | Carp transferrin can protect spermatozoa against toxic effects of cadmium ions   | 2011  | Only one exposure concentration, dilution water not characterized  |
| Dixon et al.       | Cadmium Uptake by Marine Micro-Organisms in the English Channel<br>and Celtic Sea  | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Dobrovoljc et al.  | Uptake and elimination of cadmium in <i>Rana dalmatina</i> (Anura, amphibia) tadpoles  | 2003  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>dilution water not characterized; not North<br>American species |
| Dong et al.        | Concentrations of Heavy Metals and Safe Assessments of Fishes in Main<br>Lakes From Wuhan City   | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Dorfman            | Tolerance of Fundulus heteroclitus to different metals in salt waters  | 1977  | Questionable treatment of test organisms or inappropriate test conditions or methodology                         |
| Dorgelo et al.     | Effects of diet and heavy metals on growth rate and fertility in the deposit-<br>feeding snail <i>Potamopyrgus jenkinsi</i> (Smith) (Gastropoda: Hydrobiidae)                                | 1995  | Not North American species   |
| Dorts et al.       | Sub-lethal cadmium toxicity in bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> . Biochemical and proteomic approaches   | 2009  | Lack of detail   |
| Dorts et al.       | Proteomic response to sublethal cadmium exposure in a sentinel fish species, <i>Cottus gobio</i>   | 2011  | Not North American species   |
| Dorts et al.       | Proteasome and antioxidant responses in <i>Cottus gobio</i> during a combined exposure to heat stress and cadmium  | 2012  | Not North American species, only two exposure concentrations   |
| Douben             | Uptake and elimination of waterborne cadmium by the fish <i>Noemacheilus barbatulus</i> L. (stone loach)   | 1989  | Not North American species   |
| Dovzhenko et al.   | Cadmium-induced oxidative stress in the bivalve mollusk <i>Modiolus modiolus</i>   | 2005  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Downs et al.       | A molecular biomarker system for assessing the health of gastropods ( <i>Ilyanassa obsoleta</i> ) exposed to natural and anthropogenic stressors   | 2001b | Duration too short, only two exposure concentrations   |
| Dragun et al.      | The Influence of the Season and the Biotic Factors on the Cytosolic Metal<br>Concentrations in the Gills of the European Chub ( <i>Leuciscus cephalus</i> L.)                                | 2007  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Dragun et al.      | Assessment of low-level metal contamination using the Mediterranean mussel gills as the indicator tissue   | 2010  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Drastichova et al. | Effect of cadmium on hematological indices of common carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> L.)   | 2004a | Dilution water not characterized, not definitive value, usually Unused data                                      |
| Drastichova et al. | Effect of cadmium on blood plasma biochemistry in carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> L.)  | 2004b | Dilution water not characterized, only one exposure concentration  |
| Drava et al.       | Trace elements in the muscle of red shrimp <i>Aristeus antennatus</i> (Risso, 1816) (Crustacea, Decapoda) from Ligurian sea (NW Mediterranean): variations related to the reproductive cycle | 2004  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |

| Authors                       | Title  | Year | Reason Unused  |
|-------------------------------|--|------|--|
| Drazkiewicz and<br>Baszynaski | Calcium Protection of Ps2 Complex of <i>Phaseolus coccineus</i> From<br>Cadmium Toxicity: in Vitro Study   | 2008 | In vitro   |
| Drbal et al.                  | Toxicity and accumulation of copper and cadmium in the alga<br>Scenedesmus obliquus LH.  | 1985 | Not North American species   |
| Dressing                      | The effect of chemical speciation on the equilibrium, whole-body cadmium content of larvae of the caddisfly, <i>Hydropsyche sp.</i>  | 1980 | Chelator present in test media (NTA (nitrilotriacetic acid))                             |
| Drost et al.                  | Heavy metal toxicity to <i>Lemna minor</i> : Studies on the time dependence of growth inhibition and the recovery after exposure   | 2007 | Excessive EDTA in the medium (1,177 ug/L)  |
| Du Laing et al.               | Factors Affecting Metal Concentrations in Reed Plants ( <i>Phragmites australis</i> ) of Intertidal Marshes in the Scheldt Estuary   | 2009 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Duan et al.                   | Differential survivorship among allozyme genotypes of <i>Hyalella azteca</i> exposed to cadmium, zinc or low pH  | 2001 | Only one exposure concentration, duration too short                                      |
| Dugmonits et al.              | Major distinctions in the antioxidant responses in liver and kidney of Cd <sup>2+</sup> -treated common carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> )  | 2013 | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Dulymamode et al.             | Evaluation of <i>Padina boergesenii</i> (Phaeophyceae) as a bioindicator of heavy metals: some preliminary results from Mauritius  | 2001 | Bioaccumulation: not renewal or flow-through   |
| Duman et al.                  | Bioaccumulation of nickel, copper, and cadmium by <i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i> and <i>Lemna gibba</i>  | 2009 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented (only 10 day duration); unmeasured exposure |
| Duman and Kar                 | Temporal variation of metals in water, sediment and tissues of the European chup ( <i>Squalius cephalus</i> L.)  | 2012 | Field survey   |
| Duman et al.                  | Seasonal Changes of Metal Accumulation and Distribution in Common<br>Club Rush ( <i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i> ) and Common Reed ( <i>Phragmites</i><br><i>australis</i> )   | 2007 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Duman et al.                  | Effects of exogenous glycinebetaine and trehalose on cadmium accumulation and biological responses of an aquatic plant ( <i>Lemna gibba</i> L.)  | 2011 | No control group; only three exposure concentrations                                     |
| Duong et al.                  | Seasonal Effects of Cadmium Accumulation in Periphytic Diatom<br>Communities of Freshwater Biofilms  | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Duong et al.                  | Experimental toxicity and bioaccumulation of cadmium in freshwater periphytic diatoms in relation with biofilm maturity  | 2010 | Only one exposure concentration, mixed species exposure                                  |
| Duquesne and Coll             | Metal accumulation in the clam <i>Tridacna crocea</i> under natural and experimental conditions  | 1995 | Not North American species   |
| Duquesne et al.               | Sub-lethal effects of metal exposure: physiological and behavioural responses of the estuarine bivalve <i>Macoma balthica</i>  | 2004 | Lack of details, not North American species  |
| Dural et al.                  | Bioaccumulation of some heavy metals in different tissues of<br>Dicentrarchus labrax L, 1758, Sparus aurata L, 1758 and Mugil cephalus<br>L, 1758 from the Camlik Lagoon of the eastern coast of Mediterranean<br>(Turkey) | 2006 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |

| Authors  | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused   |
|--|---|-------|---|
| Dutta and Kaviraj  | Acute Toxicity of Cadmium to Fish <i>Labeo rohita</i> and Copepod<br><i>Diaptomus forbesi</i> Pre-Exposed to CaO and KMnO4  | 2001  | Mixture   |
| Dutton and Fisher  | Salinity effects on the bioavailability of aqueous metals for the estuarine killifish <i>Fundulus heteroclitus</i>  | 2011a | Bioaccumulation: not renewal or flow-through  |
| Dutton and Fisher  | Bioaccumulation of As, Cd, Cr, Hg(II), and MeHg in killifish ( <i>Fundulus heteroclitus</i> ) from amphipod and worm prey   | 2011b | Dietary exposure  |
| Dutton and Fisher  | Influence of humic acid on the uptake of aqueous metals by the killifish <i>Fundulus heteroclitus</i>   | 2012  | Bioaccumualtion: steady state not documented  |
| Dyer et al.  | An initial evaluation of the use of Euro/North American fish species for tropical effects assessments   | 1997  | Review of previously published data   |
| Eaton  | Chronic Toxicity Of A Copper, Cadmium And Zinc Mixture To The<br>Fathead Minnow ( <i>Pimephales promelas</i> Rafinesque)  | 1973  | Non-applicable  |
| Ebau et al.  | Toxicity of cadmium and lead on tropical midge larvae, <i>Chironomus kiiensis</i> Tokunaga and <i>Chironomus javanus</i> Kieffer (Diptera: Chironomidae)                            | 2012  | Not North American species; test species fed  |
| Ebrahimi   | Using Computer Assisted Sperm Analysis (CASA) to Monitoring the<br>Effects of Zinc and Cadmium Pollution on Fish Sperm  | 2005  | Mixture   |
| Ebrahimi   | Effects of in Vivo and in Vitro Zinc and Cadmium Treatment on Sperm<br>Steroidogenesis of the African Catfish <i>Clarias gairepinus</i>   | 2007  | Mixture   |
| Ebrahimi and<br>Taherianfard   | Concentration of Four Heavy Metals (Cadmium, Lead, Mercury, and Arsenic) in Organs of Two Cyprinid Fish ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> and <i>Capoeta sp.</i> ) From the Kor River (Iran) | 2010  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Ebrahimpour and<br>Mushrifah   | Heavy Metal Concentrations (Cd, Cu and Pb) in Five Aquatic Plant<br>Species in Tasik Chini, Malaysia  | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Ebrahimpour and<br>Mushrifah   | Seasonal Variation of Cadmium, Copper, and Lead Concentrations in Fish<br>From a Freshwater Lake  | 2010  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Edema and Egborge  | Heavy metal content of crabs from Warri River, Nigeria  | 2001  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Edge et al.  | Indicators of environmental stress: cellular biomarkers and reproductive responses in the Sydney rock oyster ( <i>Saccostrea glomerata</i> )  | 2012  | Mixture   |
| EIFAC Working Party on<br>Water Quality Criteria for<br>European Freshwater Fish | Report on cadmium and freshwater fish   | 1978  | Review  |
| Eimers et al.  | Cadmium accumulation in the freshwater isopod <i>Asellus racovitzai</i> : the relative importance of solute and particulate sources at trace concentrations                         | 2001  | Sediment exposure   |
| Eisler   | Radio cadmium exchange with seawater by <i>Fundulus heteroclitus</i> (L.) (Pisces: Cyprinodontidae)   | 1974  | Bioconcentration tests used radioactive isotopes<br>and were not used because of the possibility of<br>isotope discrimination |

| Authors                 | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|-------------------------|---|------|--|
| Eisler                  | Trace metal concentrations in marine organisms  | 1981 | Review of previously published data  |
| Eisler and Gardner      | Acute toxicology to an estuarine teleost of mixtures of cadmium, copper, and zinc salts   | 1973 | Questionable treatment of test organisms or inappropriate test conditions or methodology   |
| Eisler et al.           | Metal Survey of the Marine Clam <i>Pitar morrhauna</i> Collected Near a<br>Rhode Island (USA) Electroplating Plant  | 1978 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Eissa et al.            | Behavioral alterations in juvenile <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) exposed to sublethal waterborne cadmium  | 2006 | Only two exposure concentrations, test species fed, usually Unused data  |
| Eissa et al.            | Quantitative behavioral parameters as toxicity biomarkers: fish responses to waterborne cadmium   | 2010 | Dilution water not characterized   |
| Elder and Mattraw       | Accumulation of Trace Elements, Pesticides, and Polychlorinated<br>Biphenyls in Sediments and the Clam <i>Corbicula manilensis</i> of the<br>Apalachicola River, Florida.                         | 1984 | Sediment   |
| Eletta et al.           | Determination of concentration of heavy metals in two common fish species from Asa River, Ilorin, Nigeria   | 2004 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Elliott et al.          | The influence of cyclic exposure on the accumulation of heavy metals by <i>Mytilus edulis planulatus</i> (Lamarck)  | 1985 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Elliott et al.          | Metal interaction during accumulation by the mussel <i>Mytilus edulis planulatus</i>  | 1986 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge  |
| Engel                   | Accumulation and cytosolic partitioning of metals in the american oyster<br><i>Crassostrea virginica</i>  | 1999 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Engel and Fowler        | Copper and cadmium induced changes in the metabolism and structure of molluscan gill tissue   | 1979 | Excised tissue/cells   |
| Enserink et al.         | Combined effects of metals; an ecotoxicological evaluation  | 1991 | Review of previously published data  |
| Erdogrul and Ates       | Determination of Cadmium and Copper in Fish Samples From Sir and<br>Menzelet Dam Lake Kahramanmaras, Turkey   | 2006 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Erickson et al.         | Effects of copper, cadmium, lead, and arsenic in a live diet on juvenile fish growth  | 2010 | Dietary exposure   |
| Errecalde et al.        | Influence of a low molecular weight metabolite (citrate) on the toxicity of cadmium and zinc to the unicellular green alga <i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i> : and exception to the free-ion model | 1998 | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Escobedo-Fregoso et al. | Assessment of Metallothioneins in Tissues of the Clam <i>Megapitaria</i><br>squalida as Biomarkers for Environmental Cadmium Pollution From<br>Areas Enriched in Phosphorite                      | 2010 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |

| Authors                        | Title  | Year | Reason Unused  |
|--------------------------------|--|------|--|
| Eslami et al.                  | Trace element level in different tissues of <i>Rutilus frisii</i> kutum collected from Tajan River, Iran   | 2011 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Espana et al.                  | Manganese, nickel, selenium and cadmium in molluscs from the Magellan Strait, Chile  | 2004 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Espinoza et al.                | Effect of cadmium on glutathione s-transferase and metallothionein gene expression in coho salmon liver, gill and olfactory tissues                        | 2012 | Only two exposure concentrations   |
| Esposito et al.                | Effects of heavy metals on ultrastructure and HSP70s induction in the aquatic moss <i>Leptodictyum riparium</i> Hedw                                       | 2012 | Lack of exposure details (duration), effect<br>concentration not clear   |
| Essumang                       | Analysis and Human Health Risk Assessment of Arsenic, Cadmium, and<br>Mercury in <i>Manta birostris</i> (Manta Ray) Caught Along the Ghanaian<br>Coastline | 2009 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Estabrook et al.               | Comparison of Heavy Metals in Aquatic Plants on Charity Island,<br>Saginaw Bay, Lake Huron, USA, With Plants Along the Shoreline of<br>Saginaw Bay         | 1985 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Esvelt et al.                  | Toxicity Removal From Municipal Wastewaters. Volume IV of a Study of<br>Toxicity and Biostimulation in San Francisco Bay-Delta Waters                      | 1971 | Effluent   |
| Etnier et al.                  | Update of Acute and Chronic Aquatic Toxicity Data for Heavy Metals<br>and Organic Chemicals Found at Hazardous Waste Sites                                 | 1987 | Review   |
| Eustace                        | Zinc, cadmium, copper and manganese in species of finfish and shellfish caught in the Derwent estuary, Tashmania   | 1974 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Evans et al.                   | Simultaneous measurements of uptake and elimination of cadmium by caddisfly (Trichoptera: hydropsychidae) larvae using stable isotope tracers              | 2002 | Dilution water not characterized   |
| Everaarts                      | Uptake and release of cadmium in various organs of the common mussel,<br>Mytilus edulis (L.)   | 1990 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Everaarts and Fischer          | Micro Contaminants In Surface Sediment exposures And Macrobenthic<br>Invertebrates Of The North Sea  | 1991 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Everard and Swain              | Isolation, charaterization and induction of metallothionein in the stonefly <i>Eusthenia spectabilis</i> following exposure to cadmium                     | 1983 | Not North American species, dilution water not characterized   |
| EVS Environment<br>Consultants | Site-Specfic Toxicity Testing Methods for the South Fork Coeur D'Alene<br>River-Results and Recommendations  | 1996 | Dilution water not characterized   |
| Evtushenko et al.              | Cadmium accumulation in organs of the scallop <i>Mizuhopecten yessoensis</i><br>- I. activities of phosphatases and composition and amount of lipids       | 1986 | Not North American species   |
| Evtushenko et al.              | Cadmium bioaccumulation in organs of the scallop <i>Mizuhopecten</i><br>yessoensis   | 1990 | Not North American species   |
| Ezemonye and Enuneku           | Evaluation of acute toxicity of cadmium and lead to amphibian tadpoles (toad: <i>Bufo Maculatus</i> and frog: <i>Ptychadena Birroni</i> )                  | 2005 | Lack of exposure details, not North American species   |

| Authors             | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|---------------------|--|-------|--|
| Fabacher            | Hepatic Microsomes From Freshwater Fish - I. In Vitro Cytochrome P-<br>450 Chemical Interactions   | 1982  | In vitro   |
| Fabris et al.       | Trace Metal Concentrations in Edible Tissue of Snapper, Flathead,<br>Lobster, and Abalone from Coastal Waters of Victoria, Australia   | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Fair and Sick       | Accumulations of naphthalene and cadmium after simultaneous ingestion<br>by the Black Sea Bass, <i>Centropristis striata</i>   | 1983  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Falfushynska et al. | Population-related molecular responses on the effect of pesticides in <i>Carassius auratus gibelio</i>   | 2012  | Mixture  |
| Fan et al.          | Metal accumulation and biomarker responses in <i>Daphnia magna</i> following cadmium and zinc exposure   | 2009  | Mixture  |
| Fang                | Comparative studies on uptake pathway of cadmium by Perna viridis  | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Fang et al.         | Heavy Metals in Oysters, Mussels and Clams Collected From Coastal<br>Sites Along the Pearl River Delta, South China  | 2003  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Fang et al.         | Trace Metals in Seawater and Copepods in the Ocean Outfall Area off the<br>Northern Taiwan Coast   | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Fang et al.         | Metal Concentrations in Green-Lipped Mussels ( <i>Perna viridis</i> ) and<br>Rabbitfish ( <i>Siganus oramin</i> ) From Victoria Harbour, Hong Kong After<br>Pollution Abatement  | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Fang et al.         | Metallothionein and superoxide dismutase responses to sublethal cadmium exposure in the clam <i>Mactra veneriformis</i> .  | 2010  | Not North American species, only three exposure concentrations   |
| Farag et al.        | Physiological changes and tissue metal accumulation in rainbow trout<br>exposed to foodborne and waterborne metals   | 1994  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge  |
| Farag et al.        | Concentrations of metals associated with mining waste in sediments,<br>biofilm, benthic macroinvertebrates, and fish from the Coeur d'Alene<br>River basin, Idaho  | 1998  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Farag et al.        | Characterizing Aquatic Health Using Salmonid Mortality, Physiology,<br>and Biomass Estimates in Streams with Elevated Concentrations of<br>Arsenic, Cadmium, Copper, Lead, and Zinc in the Boulder River<br>Watershed, Montana | 2003  | Mixture  |
| Farag et al.        | Concentrations of Metals in Water, Sediment exposure, Biofilm, Benthic<br>Macroinvertebrates, and Fish in the Boulder River Watershed, Montana,<br>and the Role of Colloids in Metal Uptake                                    | 2007  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Fargasova           | Comparative toxicity of five metals on various biological subjects   | 1994b | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration   |

| Authors                 | Title   | Year | Reason Unused   |
|-------------------------|---|------|---|
| Faria et al.            | In situ and laboratory bioassays with <i>Chironomus riparius</i> larvae to<br>assess toxicity of metal contamination in rivers: the relative toxic effect of<br>sediment versus water contamination   | 2007 | Mixture   |
| Faria et al.            | Contaminant accumulation and multi-biomarker responses in field<br>collected zebra mussels ( <i>Dreissena polymorpha</i> ) and crayfish<br>( <i>Procambarus clarkii</i> ), to evaluate toxicological effects of industrial<br>hazardous dumps in the Ebro river (NE Spain). | 2010 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Farkas et al.           | Age- and size-specific patterns of heavy metals in the organs of freshwater fish <i>Abramis brama</i> L. populating a low-contaminated site   | 2003 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Fattorini et al.        | Seasonal, Spatial and Inter-Annual Variations of Trace Metals in Mussels<br>From the Adriatic Sea: a Regional Gradient for Arsenic and Implications<br>for Monitoring the Impact of Off-Shore Activities  | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Faucher et al.          | Impact of acute cadmium exposure on the trunk lateral line neuromasts<br>and consequences on the "C-Start" response behaviour of the sea bass<br>( <i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i> L.; Teleostei, Moronidae).   | 2006 | Dilution water not characterized, not North<br>American species, duration too short |
| Faucher et al.          | Impact of cadmium exposure at environmental dose on escape behaviour<br>in sea bass ( <i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i> L.; Teleostei, Moronidae)   | 2008 | Pulsed exposure, not North American species   |
| Faupel and Traunspurger | Secondary Production of a Zoobenthic Community Under Metal Stress   | 2012 | Mixture   |
| Faupel et al.           | The functional response of a freshwater benthic community to cadmium pollution  | 2012 | Sediment; only two exposure concentrations  |
| Fava et al.             | Comparative Toxicity of Whole and Liquid Phase Sewage Sludges to<br>Marine Organisms  | 1985 | Sludge  |
| Favorito et al.         | Bioaccumulation of cadmium and its cytotoxic effect on zebrafish brain  | 2011 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Fayed and Abdel-Shafy   | Accumulation of Cu, Cd, and Pb by algae   | 1986 | Bioaccumulation: unmeasured exposure  |
| Fdil et al.             | Valve movement response of the mussel <i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i> to metals (Cu, Hg, Cd and Zn) and phosphate industry effluents from moroccan Atlantic coast  | 2006 | Duration unknown, dilution water not<br>characterized, not North American species   |
| Felten et al.           | Physiological and behavioural responses of <i>Gammarus pulex</i> (Crustacea: Amphipoda) exposed to cadmium  | 2008 | Not North American species, test species fed,<br>usually Unused data                |
| Feng et al.             | Exploring spatial and temporal variations of cadmium concentrations in Pacific oysters from British Columbia  | 2011 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Feng et al.             | Indication function of aquatic algae for environment  | 2012 | Review of previously published data   |
| Fennikoh et al.         | Cadmium toxicity in planktonic organisms of a freshwater food web   | 1978 | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described                     |
| Fernandez and Beiras    | Combined Toxicity of Dissolved Mercury with Copper, Lead and<br>Cadmium on Embryogenesis and Early Larval Growth of the<br>Paracentrotus lividus Sea-Urchin   | 2001 | Mixture   |

| Authors                               | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------|--|
| Fernandez et al.                      | Assessment of the mechanisms of detoxification of chemical compounds<br>and antioxidant enzymes in the digestive gland of mussels, <i>Mytilus</i><br><i>galloprovincialis</i> , from Mediterranean coastal sites. | 2012  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Fernandez Severini et al.             | Spatial and temporal distribution of cadmium and copper in water and zooplankton in the Bahia Blanca estuary, Argentina   | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Fernandez-Leborans and Antonio-Garcia | Effects of lead and cadmium in a community of protozoans  | 1988  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Fernandez-Pinas et al.                | Cadmium toxicity in <i>Nostoc</i> UAM208: protection by calcium   | 1995  | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration |
| Ferrari et al.                        | Selective protection of temperature against cadmium acute toxicity to <i>Bufo arenarum</i> tadpoles   | 1993  | Not North American species   |
| Ferrari et al.                        | Energy balance of juvenile <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> after a short-term exposure to sublethal water-borne cadmium  | 2011  | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Ferreira da Silva et al.              | Heavy Metal Pollution Downstream the Abandoned Coval Da Mo Mine<br>(Portugal) and Associated Effects on Epilithic Diatom Communities  | 2009  | Mixture  |
| Ferreira et al.                       | Metal Accumulation and Oxidative Stress Responses in, Cultured and<br>Wild, White Seabream from Northwest Atlantic  | 2008b | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Ferrer et al.                         | Acute toxicities of four metals on the early life stages of the crab<br><i>Chasmagnathus granulata</i> from Bahia Blanca Estuary, Argentina   | 2006  | Not North American species   |
| Fialkowski et al.                     | Seasonal variation in trace metal concentrations in three talitrid<br>amphipods from the Gulf of Gdansk, Poland   | 2003  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Filazi et al.                         | Metal concentrations in tissues of the Black Sea fish Mugil auratus from<br>Sinop-Icliman, Turkey   | 2003  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Filosto et al.                        | Environmentally relevant cadmium concentrations affect development and induce apoptosis of <i>Paracentrotus lividus</i> larvae cultured <i>in vitro</i>   | 2008  | Not North American species, unmeasured chronic exposure  |
| Finger and Bulak                      | Toxicity of Water From Three South Carolina Rivers to Larval Striped<br>Bass  | 1988  | Mixture  |
| Finlayson et al.                      | Toxicity of metal-contaminated Sediment exposures from Keswick<br>Reservoir, California, USA  | 2000  | Sediment exposure  |
| Firat and Kargin                      | Biochemical alterations induced by Zn and Cd individually or in combination in the serum of <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>  | 2010a | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Firat and Kargin                      | Effects of zinc and cadmium on erythrocyte antioxidant systems of a freshwater fish <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>  | 2010b | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Firat and Kargin                      | Individual and combined effects of heavy metals on serum biochemistry of Nile <i>Tilapia oreochromis</i> Niloticus  | 2010c | Only one exposure concentration  |

| Authors   | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused                                  |
|---|--|-------|--|
| Firat and Kargin  | Protein intensity changes in the hemoglobin and plasma electrophoretic patterns of <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i> in response to single and combined Zn and Cd exposure                | 2010d | Only two exposure concentrations               |
| Fisher and Fabris   | Complexation of Cu, Zn and Cd by metabolites excreted from marine diatoms  | 1982  | No pertinent adverse effects reported          |
| Fisher et al.   | Accumulation and retention of metals in mussels from food and water: a comparison under field and laboratory conditions  | 1996  | Not North American species                     |
| Fitzsimons et al.   | Occurrence of a Swim-up Syndrome in Lake Ontario Lake Trout in Relation to Contaminants and Cultural Practices   | 1995  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Flament et al.  | Effect of cadmium on gonadogenesis and metamorphosis in <i>Pleurodeles waltl</i> (Urodele Amphibian)   | 2003  | Not North American species, duration too short |
| Fleeger et al.  | Does Bioturbation by a Benthic Fish Modify the Effects of Sediment<br>exposure Contamination on Saltmarsh Benthic Microalgae and<br>Meiofauna?                                       | 2006  | Sediment exposure                              |
| Flegal  | Trace Element Concentrations of the Rough Limpet, <i>Acmaea scabra</i> , in California   | 1978  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Florence et al.   | Determination of trace element speciation and the role of speciation in aquatic toxicity   | 1992  | Review of previously published data            |
| Food and Agriculture<br>Organization of the<br>United Nations | Report on Cadmium and Freshwater Fish  | 1977  | Review   |
| Foran et al.  | Influence of parental and developmental cadmium exposure on endocrine<br>and reproductive function in Japanese medaka ( <i>Oryzias latipes</i> )                                     | 2002  | Prior exposure, not North American species     |
| Foran et al.  | A survey of metals in tissues of farmed Atlantic and wild Pacific salmon   | 2004  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Forbes  | Response of <i>Hydrobia ventrosa</i> (Montagu) to environmental stress:<br>Effects of salinity fluctuations and cadmium exposure on growth   | 1991  | Not North American species                     |
| Forget et al.   | Joint action of pollutant combinations (pesticides and metals) on survival (LC50 values) and acetylcholinesterase activity of <i>Tigriopus brevicornis</i> (Copepoda, Harpacticoida) | 1999  | Mixture  |
| Formicki et al.   | Combined effects of cadmium and ultraviolet radiation on mortality and mineral content in common frog ( <i>Rana temporaria</i> ) larvae  | 2008  | Not North American species, duration too short |
| Formicki et al.   | Cadmium Availability to Freshwater Mussel ( <i>Unio tumidus</i> ) in the Presence of Organic Matter and UV Radiation   | 2009  | Mixture  |
| Foster  | Metal resistances of chlorophyta from rivers polluted by heavy metals  | 1982  | Organisms were not exposed to cadmium in water |
| Fowler et al.   | Levels of Toxic Metals in Marine Organisms Collected From Southern<br>California Coastal Waters  | 1975  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |

| Authors               | Title  | Year | Reason Unused  |
|-----------------------|--|------|--|
| Fracacio et al.       | In situ and laboratory evaluation of toxicity with <i>Danio rerio</i> Buchanan (1822) and <i>Poecilia reticulata</i> Peters (1859)   | 2009 | Mixture  |
| France                | Calcium and Trace Metal Composition of Crayfish ( <i>Orconectes virilis</i> ) in Relation to Experimental Lake Acidification   | 1987 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Francesconi           | Distribution of cadmium in the pearl oyster, <i>Pinctada albina albina</i> (Lamarck), following exposure to cadmium in seawater  | 1989 | Not North American species   |
| Francesconi et al.    | Cadmium uptake from seawater and food by the western rock lobster <i>Panulirus Cygnus</i>  | 1994 | Not North American species   |
| Francesconi et al.    | Cadmium in the saucer scallop, <i>Amusium balloti</i> , from Western Australian waters: Concentrations in adductor muscle and redistribution following frozen storage                  | 1993 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Franchi et al.        | Bioconcentration of Cd and Pb by the river crab <i>Trichodactylus fluviatilis</i> (Crustacea: Decapoda)  | 2011 | Dilution water not characterized   |
| Frankenne et al.      | Isolation and characterization of metallothioneins from cadmium-loaded mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i>  | 1980 | Dilution water not characterized   |
| Franklin et al.       | Toxicity of Metal Mixtures to a Tropical Freshwater Alga ( <i>Chlorella sp.</i> ):<br>The Effect of Interactions Between Copper, Cadmium, and Zinc on Metal<br>Cell Binding and Uptake | 2002 | Mixture  |
| Franzellitti et al.   | Heavy metals in tissues of loggerhead turtles ( <i>Caretta caretta</i> ) from the northwestern Adriatic Sea  | 2004 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Franzin and McFarlane | An Analysis of the Aquatic Macrophyte, <i>Myriophyllum exalbescens</i> , as an Indicator of Metal Contamination of Aquatic Ecosystems Near a Base Metal Smelter                        | 1980 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Fraser et al.         | Spatial and Temporal Distribution of Heavy Metal Concentrations in<br>Mussels ( <i>Mytilus edulis</i> ) From the Baie Des Chaleurs, New Brunswick,<br>Canada                           | 2011 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Frazier               | Bioaccumulation of cadmium in marine organisms   | 1979 | Bioaccumulation field study not used because an<br>insufficient number of measurements of the<br>concentration of cadmium in the water                       |
| Frazier and George    | Cadmium kinetics in oyster - a comparative study of <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> and <i>Ostrea edulis</i>  | 1983 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Freeman               | Accumulation of cadmium, chromium, and lead by bluegill sunfish ( <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> Rafinesque) under temperature and oxygen stress   | 1978 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |

| Authors                  | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|--------------------------|---|-------|--|
| Freeman                  | Accumulation of cadmium, chromium, and lead by bluegill sunfish ( <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> Rafinesque) under temperature and oxygen stress  | 1980  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Freitas and Rocha        | Acute toxicity tests with the tropical cladoceran <i>Pseudosida ramosa</i> : The importance of using native species as test organisms   | 2011  | Not North American species   |
| Frias-Espericueta et al. | Heavy Metals in the Tissues of the Sea Turtle <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> From a Nesting Site of the Northwest Coast of Mexico   | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Frias-Espericueta et al. | Metal Content of the Gulf of California Blue Shrimp <i>Litopenaeus stylirostris</i> (Stimpson)  | 2007  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Frias-Espericueta et al. | Histological effects of a combination of heavy metals on Pacific white shrimp <i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i>   | 2008a | Mixture  |
| Frias-Espericueta et al. | The Metal Content of Bivalve Molluscs of a Coastal Lagoon of NW<br>Mexico   | 2008b | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Frias-Espericueta et al. | Cadmium, copper, lead, and zinc in Mugil cephalus from seven coastal lagoons of NW Mexico   | 2011  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Fridman et al.           | Estradiol uptake, toxicity, metabolism, and adverse effects on cadmium-<br>treated amphibian embryos  | 2004  | Mixture, not North American species  |
| Friedrich and Halden     | Determining exposure history of northern pike and walleye to tailings<br>effluence using trace metal uptake in otoliths   | 2010  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Fritioff and Greger      | Uptake and distribution of Zn, Cu, Cd, and Pb in an aquatic plant,<br><i>Potamogeton natans</i>   | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented<br>(only 5 day exposure); unmeasured exposure   |
| Fritioff et al.          | Influence of Temperature and Salinity on Heavy Metal Uptake by<br>Submersed Plants  | 2005  | Non-applicable   |
| Fujii and Sugiyama       | Toxic effect of cadmium to early life stages of fishes and a simple method for toxicity evaluation of environmental pollutants  | 1983  | Not applicable per ECOTOX Duluth; text in foreign language   |
| Fulladosa et al.         | Study on the Toxicity of Binary Equitoxic Mixtures of Metals Using the<br>Luminescent Bacteria <i>Vibrio fischeri</i> as a Biological Target  | 2005  | Mixture  |
| Fulladosa et al.         | Stress proteins induced by exposure to sublethal levels of heavy metals in sea bream ( <i>Sparus sarba</i> ) blood levels   | 2006  | Excised tissue/cells   |
| Gaal et al.              | The Heavy Metal Content Of Fish In Lake Balaton The Danube And The<br>Tisza From 1979-1982  | 1984  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Gachter                  | Heavy Metal Toxicity and Synergism to Natural Phytoplankton<br>(Untersuchungen Uber Die Beeinflussung Der Planktischen<br>Photosynthese Durch Anorganische Metallsalze Im Eutrophen<br>Alpnachersee Und Der Mesotrophen Horwer Bucht) | 1976  | Text in foreign language   |
| Gachter and Geiger       | Melimex, an Experimental Heavy Metal Pollution Study: Behaviour of<br>Heavy Metals in an Aquatic Food Chain   | 1979  | Mixture  |

| Authors            | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused   |
|--------------------|---|-------|---|
| Gachter and Mares  | Melimex, an Experimental Heavy Metal Pollution Study: Effects of<br>Increased Heavy Metal Loads on Phytoplankton Communities  | 1979  | Mixture   |
| Gaete and Paredes  | Toxicity of chemical pollutant mixtures towards Daphnia magna   | 1996  | Non-applicable  |
| Gagnaire et al.    | In vitro effects of cadmium and mercury on Pacific oyster, <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> (Thunberg), haemocytes  | 2004  | In vitro  |
| Gagne et al.       | Biomarker study of a municipal effluent dispersion plume in two species of freshwater mussels   | 2002  | Effluent  |
| Gagne et al.       | Immunocompetence and Alterations in Hepatic Gene Expression in Rainbow Trout Exposed to Cds/Cdte Quantum Dots.  | 2010  | Inappropriate toxicant  |
| Gagnon et al.      | Exposure of Caged Mussels to Metals in a Primary-Treated Municipal Wastewater Plume   | 2006  | Effluent  |
| Gale et al.        | Aquatic Organisms and Heavy Metals in Missouri's New Lead Belt.   | 1973  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                    |
| Gale et al.        | Lead, Zinc, Copper, and Cadmium in Fish and Sediment exposures from<br>the Big River and Flat River Creek of Missouri's Old Lead Belt   | 2004  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                    |
| Gale et al.        | Chronic Sublethal Sediment exposure Toxicity Testing Using the<br>Estuarine Amphipod, <i>Melita plumulosa</i> (Zeidler): Evaluation Using<br>Metal-Spiked and Field-Contaminated Sediment exposures                                   | 2006  | Sediment exposure   |
| Galic et al        | Toxicity of cadmium and nitrilotriacetic acid in sea water to the photobacteria <i>Vibrio fisheri</i>   | 1987  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described |
| Gallo et al.       | The impact of metals on the reproductive mechanisms of the ascidian <i>Ciona intestinalis</i>   | 2011  | Excised tissue/cells  |
| Galvao et al.      | Sudden Cadmium Increases in the Digestive Gland of Scallop, <i>Nodipecten nodosus</i> L., Farmed in the Tropics   | 2010  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                    |
| Gama-Flores et al. | Exposure time-dependent cadmium toxicity to <i>Moina macrocopa</i> (Cladocera): a life table demographic study  | 2007a | Pulsed exposure   |
| Gama-Flores et al. | Effect of Pulsed Exposure to Heavy Metals (Copper and Cadmium) on<br>Some Population Variables of <i>Brachionus calyciflorus</i> Pallas (Rotifera:<br>Brachionidae: Monogononta)  | 2007b | Pulsed exposure   |
| Gama-Flores et al. | Prey ( <i>Brachionus calyciflorus</i> and <i>Brachionus havanaensis</i> ) Exposed to<br>Heavy Metals (Cu and Cd) for Different Durations and Concentrations<br>Affect Predator's ( <i>Asplanchna brightwellii</i> ) Population Growth | 2007c | Pulsed exposure   |
| Gao et al.         | Expression of metallothionein cDNA in a freshwater crab, <i>Sinopotamon yangtsekiense</i> , exposed to cadmium  | 2012  | Dilution water not characterized                                |
| Garceau et al.     | Inhibition of Goldfish Mitochondrial Metabolism by in Vitro Exposure to Cd, Cu and Ni   | 2010  | In vitro  |
| Garcia et al.      | Comparative sensitivity of a tropical mysid metamysidopsis insularis and the temperate species <i>Americamysis bahia</i> to six toxicants   | 2008  | Not North American species                                      |

| Authors                 | Title  | Year | Reason Unused  |
|-------------------------|--|------|--|
| Garcia et al.           | Age-related differential sensitivity to cadmium in <i>Hyalella curvispina</i> (Amphipoda) and implications in ecotoxicity studies  | 2010 | Not North American species; test species fed   |
| Garcia et al.           | Age differential response of <i>Hyalella curvispina</i> to a cadmium pulse:<br>Influence of sediment particle size   | 2012 | Pulsed exposures; sediment present in test chambers  |
| Garcia-Fernandez et al. | Heavy Metals in Tissues From Loggerhead Turtles ( <i>Caretta caretta</i> ) From the Southwestern Mediterranean (Spain)   | 2009 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Garcia-Hernandez et al. | Concentrations of heavy metals in Sediment exposure and organisms<br>during a harmful algal bloom (HAB) at Kun Kaak Bay, Sonora, Mexico  | 2005 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Garcia-Santos et al.    | Metabolic and osmoregulatory alterations and cell proliferation in gilthead seam bream ( <i>Sparus aurata</i> ) exposed to cadmium   | 2008 | Injected toxicant  |
| Garg and Chandra        | The duckweed <i>Wolffia globosa</i> as an indicator of heavy metal pollution: sensitivity to Cr and Cd   | 1994 | Excessive EDTA (>200 ug/L FeEDTA)  |
| Garg et al.             | Sublethal effects of heavy metals on biochemical composition and their recovery in Indian major carps  | 2009 | Not North American species, unmeasured chronic exposure  |
| Gargiulo et al.         | Action of cadmium on the gills of <i>Carassius auratus</i> L. in the presence of catabolic NH <sub>3</sub>   | 1996 | No useable data on cadmium toxicity or bioconcentration  |
| Gauley and Heikkila     | Examination of the expression of the heat shock protein gene, hsp110, in <i>Xenopus laevis</i> cultured cells and embryos  | 2006 | Cannot determine effect concentration, lack of details   |
| Gaur et al.             | Relationship between heavy metal accumulation and toxicity in <i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i> (L.) Schleid. and <i>Azolla pinnata</i> R   | 1994 | Not North American species   |
| Gauthier et al.         | Metal effects on fathead minnows ( <i>Pimephales promelas</i> ) under field and laboratory conditions  | 2006 | Mixture  |
| Gauthier et al.         | Condition and Pyloric Caeca as Indicators of Food Web Effects in Fish<br>Living in Metal-Contaminated Lakes  | 2009 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Geffard et al.          | Relationships between metal bioaccumulation and metallothionein levels<br>in larvae of <i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i> exposed to contaminated estuarine<br>Sediment exposure elutriate | 2002 | Sediment exposure  |
| Geffard et al.          | Bioaccumulation of Metals in Sediment exposure Elutriates and Their<br>Effects on Growth, Condition Index, and Metallothionein Contents in<br>Oyster Larvae                              | 2007 | Mixture  |
| Geffard et al.          | Effects of chronic dietary and waterborne cadmium exposures on the contamination level and reproduction of <i>Daphnia magna</i>  | 2008 | Cannot determine effect concentration, lack of details   |
| Geffard et al.          | Ovarian cycle and embryonic development in <i>Gammarus fossarum</i> :<br>Application for reproductive toxicity assessment  | 2010 | Not North American species, only three exposure concentrations   |
| George et al.           | Effects of cadmium exposure on metal-containing amoebocytes of the oyster <i>Ostrea edulis</i>   | 1983 | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration |

| Authors                | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused   |
|------------------------|---|-------|---|
| Geret and Cosson       | Induction of specific isoforms of metallothionein in mussel tissues after<br>exposure to cadmium and mercury  | 2002  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>dilution water not characterized |
| Geret et al.           | Effect of cadmium on antioxidant enzyme activities and lipid peroxidation in the gills of the clam <i>Ruditapes decussatus</i>  | 2002a | Dilution water not characterized, not North<br>American species                   |
| Geret et al.           | Influence of metal exposure on metallothionein synthesis and lipid peroxidation in two bivalve mollusks: The oyster ( <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> ) and the mussel ( <i>Mytilus edulis</i> ) | 2002b | Dilution water not characterized, only one exposure concentration                 |
| Gerhardt               | Effects of subacute doses of cadmium on pH-stressed <i>Leptophlebia marginata</i> (L.) And <i>Baetis rhodani</i> Pictet (Insecta: Ephemeroptera)  | 1990  | Dilution water not characterized, mixture, sediment                               |
| Gerhardt               | Acute toxicity of Cd in stream invertebrates in relation to pH and test design  | 1992  | Not North American species  |
| Gerhardt               | Review of Impact of Heavy Metals on Stream Invertebrates With Special<br>Emphasis on Acid Conditions  | 1993  | Review  |
| Gerhardt               | Joint and single toxicity of Cd and Fe related to metal uptake in the mayfly <i>Leptophlebia marginata</i> (L.) (Insecta)   | 1995  | Not North American species  |
| Gharbi-Bouraoui et al. | Field Study of Metal Concentrations and Biomarker Responses in the Neogastropod, <i>Murex trunculus</i> , From Bizerta Lagoon (Tunisia)   | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                      |
| Ghedira et al.         | Metallothionein and metal levels in liver, gills and kidney of <i>Sparus aurata</i> exposed to sublethal doses of cadmium and copper  | 2010  | Injected toxicant   |
| Ghiasi et al.          | Effects of low concentration of cadmium on the level of lysozyme in serum, leukocyte count and phagocytic index in <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> under the wintering conditions                  | 2010  | Only one exposure concentration   |
| Ghidini et al.         | Cd, Hg and As Concentrations in Fish Caught in the North Adriatic Sea   | 2003  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                      |
| Ghnaya et al.          | Cd-induced growth reduction in the halophyte <i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i> is significantly improved by NaCl   | 2007  | Lack of details   |
| Ghosh and Chakrabarti  | Toxicity of arsenic and cadmium to a freshwater fish  | 1990  | Not North American species  |
| Giarratano et al.      | Heavy metal toxicity in <i>Exosphaeroma gigas</i> (Crustacea, Isopoda) from the coastal zone of beagle channel  | 2007  | Not North American species  |
| Giesy and Wiener       | Frequency Distributions of Trace Metal Concentrations in Five<br>Freshwater Fishes  | 1977  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                      |
| Giguere et al.         | Influence of lake chemistry and fish age on cadmium, copper, and zinc concentrations in various organs of indigenous yellow perch ( <i>Perca flavescens</i> )                             | 2004  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                      |
| Giguere et al.         | Metal bioaccumulation and oxidative stress in yellow perch ( <i>Perca flavescens</i> ) collected from eight lakes along a metal contamination gradient (Cd, Cu, Zn, Ni)                   | 2005  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                      |

| Authors         | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|-----------------|---|-------|--|
| Gil et al.      | Heavy metal concentrations in the general population of Andalusia, South<br>of Spain: A comparison with the population within the area of influence<br>of Aznalcóllar mine spill (SW Spain)         | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Giles           | Accumulation of cadmium by rainbow trout, <i>Salmo gairdneri</i> , during extended exposure   | 1988  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Gillis et al.   | Cadmium-Induced Production of a Metallothioneinlike Protein in <i>Tubifex</i><br><i>tubifex</i> (Oligochaeta) and <i>Chironomus riparius</i> (Diptera): Correlation<br>with Reproduction and Growth | 2002  | Non-applicable   |
| Gillis et al.   | Uptake and Depuration of Cadmium, Nickel, and Lead in Laboratory-<br>Exposed <i>Tubefix tubifex</i> and Corresponding Changes in the Concentration<br>of a Metallothionein-Like Protein             | 2004  | Non-applicable   |
| Gillis et al.   | Metallothionein-Like Protein and Tissue Metal Concentrations in<br>Invertebrates (Oligochaetes and Chironomids) Collected From Reference<br>and Metal Contaminated Field Sediment exposures         | 2006a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Gillis et al.   | Bioavailability of Sediment exposure-Associated Cu and Zn to Daphnia magna  | 2006b | Sediment exposure  |
| Gingrich et al. | Zinc and cadmium metabolism in <i>Euglena gracilis</i> : metal distribution in normal and zinc-deficient cells  | 1984  | No control group; only one exposure concentration  |
| Gismondi et al. | Microsporidia parasites disrupt the responses to cadmium exposure in a gammarid   | 2012a | Multiple stressors (Cd and parasite)   |
| Gismondi et al. | Acanthocephalan parasites: Help or burden in gammarid amphipods exposed to cadmium?   | 2012b | Not North American species   |
| Gismondi et al. | Do male and female gammarids defend themselves differently during chemical stress?  | 2013  | Not North American species, only two exposure concentrations   |
| Giusto et al.   | Cadmium toxicity assessment in juveniles of the Austral South America amphipod <i>Hyalella curvispina</i> .   | 2012  | Not North American species; only 3 exposure concentrations, duration too long  |
| Glubokov        | Growth of three species of fish during early ontogeny under normal and toxic conditions   | 1990  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Glynn           | The concentration dependency of branchial intracellular cadmium distribution and influx in the zebrafish ( <i>Brachydanio rerio</i> )   | 1996  | Not North American species   |
| Glynn           | The Influence of Zinc on Apical Uptake of Cadmium in the Gills and<br>Cadmium Influx to the Circulatory System in Zebrafish ( <i>Danio rerio</i> )  | 2001  | Mixture  |
| Glynn et al.    | Chronic toxicity and metabolism of Cd and Zn in juvenile minnows<br>( <i>Phoxinus phoxinus</i> ) exposed to a Cd and Zn mixture.  | 1992  | Not North American species   |
| Glynn et al.    | Differences in uptake of inorganic mercury and cadmium in the gills of the zebrafish, <i>Brachydanio rerio</i>  | 1994  | Not North American species   |

| Authors                            | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|------------------------------------|--|-------|--|
| Gnandi et al.                      | The Impact of Phosphate Mine Tailings on the Bioaccumulation of Heavy<br>Metals in Marine Fish and Crustaceans from the Coastal Zone of Togo                             | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Goatcher et al.                    | Evaluation and Refinement of the Spirillum volutans Test for Use in Toxicity Screening   | 1984  | Bacteria   |
| Gold et al.                        | Effects of cadmium stress on periphytic diatom communities in indoor artificial streams  | 2003  | No specific species  |
| Golding et al.                     | Cadmium bioavailability to <i>Hyalella azteca</i> from a periphyton diet compared to an artificial diet and application of a biokinetic model                            | 2013  | Dietary exposure   |
| Golding et al.                     | Validation of a chronic dietary cadmium bioaccumulation and toxicity<br>model for <i>Hyalella azteca</i> exposed to field-contaminated periphyton and<br>lake water      | 2011a | Prior exposure   |
| Golding et al.                     | Modeling chronic dietary cadmium bioaccumulation and toxicity from periphyton to <i>Hyalella azteca</i>  | 2011b | Water and dietary exposure simultaneously  |
| Gomez-Mendikute and<br>Cajaraville | Comparative Effects of Cadmium, Copper, Paraquat and Benzo[a]pyrene<br>on the Actin Cytoskeleton and Production of Reactive Oxygen Species<br>(ROS) in Mussel Haemocytes | 2003  | In vitro   |
| Gomot                              | Toxic effects of cadmium on reproduction, development, and hatching in the freshwater snail <i>Lymnaea stagnalis</i> for water quality monitoring                        | 1998  | No useable data on cadmium toxicity or bioconcentration  |
| Gonzalez et al.                    | Comparative effects of direct cadmium contamination on gene expression<br>in gills, liver, skeletal muscles and brain of zebrafish ( <i>Danio rerio</i> )                | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Gopal and Devi                     | Influence of nutritional status on the median tolerance limits (LC50) of <i>Ophiocephalus striatus</i> for certain heavy metal and pesticide toxicants                   | 1991  | Not North American species   |
| Gopalakrishnan et al.              | Comparison of heavy metal toxicity in life stages (spermiotoxicity, egg toxicity, embryotoxicity and larval toxicity) of <i>Hydroides elegans</i>                        | 2008  | Not North American species   |
| Gordon et al.                      | <i>Mytilus californianus</i> as a bioindicator of trace metal pollution:<br>Variability and statistical considerations   | 1980  | Bioaccumulation field study not used because an insufficient number of measurements of the concentration of cadmium in the water |
| Gorman and Skogerboe               | Speciation of cadmium in natural waters and their effect on rainbow trout  | 1987  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Gorski and Nugegoda                | Sublethal toxicity of trace metals to larvae of the blacklip abalone, <i>Haliotis rubra</i> .  | 2006a | Dilution water not characterized, high control mortality (<13%), not North American species                                      |
| Gorski and Nugegoda                | Toxicity of trace metals to juvenile abalone, <i>Haliotis rubra</i> following short-term exposure  | 2006b | Dilution water not characterized, not North<br>American species  |
| Gosselin and Hare                  | Effect of Sedimentary exposure Cadmium on the Behavior of a<br>Burrowing Mayfly (Ephemeroptera, Hexagenia limbata)   | 2004  | Sediment exposure  |
| Goto and Wallace                   | Interaction of Cd and Zn During Uptake and Loss in the Polychaete<br><i>Capitella capitata</i> : Whole Body and Subcellular Perspectives                                 | 2007  | Mixture  |

| Authors                 | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|-------------------------|---|-------|--|
| Goto and Wallace        | Relevance of intracellular partitioning of metals in prey to differential metal bioaccumulation among populations of mummichogs ( <i>Fundulus heteroclitus</i> )  | 2009a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Goto and Wallace        | Influences of prey- and predator-dependent processes on cadmium and methylmercury trophic transfer to mummichogs ( <i>Fundulus heteroclitus</i> )   | 2009b | Dietary exposure   |
| Gottofrey and Tjalve    | Axonal transport of cadmium in the olfactory nerve of the pike  | 1991  | Organisms were exposed to cadmium in food or<br>by injection or gavage   |
| Gottofrey et al.        | Effect of sodium isopropylxanthate, potassium amylxanthate and sodium diethyldithiocarbamate or the uptake and distribution of cadmium in the brown trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> )   | 1986  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Goulet et al.           | Dynamic multipathway modeling of Cd bioaccumulation in <i>Daphnia</i><br><i>magna</i> using waterborne and dietary exposures  | 2007  | Dietary exposure   |
| Grabowski and Trybus    | Some Results on Toxicity of Heavy Metals, Fly Ash and Chemical<br>Solvents as Measured by the Method of a Substrate (FDA) With<br>Fluorogenic Product (Badania Toksycznosci Metali Ciezkich, Pylu<br>Lotnego I Rozpuszczalnikow Chemicznych Metoda Substratu Z<br>Fluorogennym Produktem) | 2001  | Text in foreign language   |
| Grajeda Y Ortega et al. | Cadmium, iron, and zinc uptake individually and as a mixture by<br><i>Limnodrillus hoffmeisteri</i> and impact on adenosine triphosphate content  | 2008  | Sediment exposure  |
| Graney et al.           | The influence of substrate, pH, diet and temperature upon cadmium accumulation in the asiatic clam ( <i>Corbicula fluminea</i> ) in laboratory artificial streams   | 1984  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Green and Williams      | A continuous flow toxicity testing apparatus for macroinvertebrates   | 1983  | Cannot determine effect concentration; testing methodology; no cadmium toxicity information  |
| Green et al.            | The acute and chronic toxicity of cadmium to different life history stages of the freshwater crustacean <i>Asellus aquaticus</i> (L)  | 1986  | Not North American species   |
| Greenwood and Fielder   | Acute toxicity of zinc and cadmium to zoeae of three species of portnid crabs (Crustacea: Brachyura)  | 1983  | Not North American species   |
| Greichus et al.         | Insecticides, Polychlorinated Biphenyls and Metals in African Lake<br>Ecosystems. II. Lake Mcilwaine, Rhodesia  | 1978  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Greig                   | Trace metal uptake by three species of mollusks   | 1979  | Questionable treatment of test organisms or<br>inappropriate test conditions or methodology  |
| Greig and Wenzloff      | Metal accumulation and depuration by the american oyster, <i>Crassostrea</i> virginica  | 1978  | Bioaccumulation field study not used because an insufficient number of measurements of the concentration of cadmium in the water                             |

| Authors               | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused   |
|-----------------------|--|-------|---|
| Griscom and Fisher    | Uptake of Dissolved Ag, Cd, and Co by the Clam, <i>Macoma balthica</i> :<br>Relative Importance of Overlying Water, Oxic Pore Water, and Burrow<br>Water             | 2002  | Mixture   |
| Griscom et al.        | Effects of Gut Chemistry in Marine Bivalves on the Assimilation of<br>Metals from Ingested Sediment exposure Particles   | 2002a | Sediment exposure   |
| Griscom et al.        | Kinetic modeling of Ag, Cd and Co bioaccumulation in the clam <i>Macoma balthica</i> : quantifying Dietary exposure and dissolved sources                            | 2002b | Modeling  |
| Gross et al.          | Lethal and sublethal effects of chronic cadmium exposure on northern leopard frog ( <i>Rana pipiens</i> ) tadpoles   | 2007  | High control mortality (60%)                                    |
| Gross et al.          | Critical period of sensitivity for effects of cadmium on frog growth and development   | 2009  | Only two exposure concentrations                                |
| Gstoettner and Fisher | Accumulation of cadmium, chromium, and zinc by the moss <i>Sphagnum papillosum</i> Lindle  | 1997  | Bioaccumulation: not renewal or flow-through                    |
| Gu et al.             | The toxic effect of Hg2+ and Cd2+ combined pollution on <i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i> Linn   | 2001  | Text in foreign language  |
| Guan and Wang         | Multipahse biokinetic modeling of cadmium accumulation in <i>Daphnia magna</i> from dietary and aqueous sources  | 2006c | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented, dietary exposure  |
| Guan and Wang         | Cd and Zn uptake kinetics in Daphnia magna to Cd exposure history  | 2004a | Dietary exposure and prior exposure                             |
| Guan and Wang         | Dietary assimilation and elimination of Cd, Se, and Zn by <i>Daphnia magna</i> at different metal concentrations   | 2004b | Dietary exposure  |
| Guan and Wang         | Multigenerational cadmium acclimation and biokinetics in <i>Daphnia magna</i>  | 2006a | Dietary exposure  |
| Guan and Wang         | Comparison between two clones of <i>Daphnia magna</i> : effects of multigenerational cadmium exposure on toxicity, individual fitness, and biokinetics               | 2006b | Lack of detail  |
| Guardiola et al.      | Accumulation, histopathology and immunotoxicological effects of waterborne cadmium on gilthead seabream ( <i>Sparus aurata</i> )                                     | 2013  | Only two exposure concentrations                                |
| Gueguen et al.        | Competition Between Alga ( <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> ), Humic<br>Substances and EDTA for Cd and Zn Control in the Algal Assay<br>Procedure (AAP) Medium | 2003  | Mixture   |
| Guerin et al.         | Effects of cadmium on survival, osmoregulatory ability and bioenergetics of juvenile blue crabs <i>Callinectes sapidus</i> at different salinities.                  | 1994  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described |
| Guilhermino et al.    | Inhibition of acetylcholinesterase activity as effect criterion in acute tests with juvenile <i>Daphnia magna</i> .  | 1997  | Review of previously published data                             |
| Gul et al.            | Investigation of Zinc, Copper, Lead and Cadmium Accumulation in the<br>Tissues of <i>Sander lucioperca</i> (L., 1758) Living in Hirfanli Dam Lake,<br>Turkey.        | 2011  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                    |

| Authors              | Title  | Year | Reason Unused  |
|----------------------|--|------|--|
| Gully and Mason      | Cytosolic redistribution and enhanced accumulation of Cu in gill tissue of <i>Littorina littorea</i> as a result of Cd exposure  | 1993 | Mixture (Cu and Cd), Cadmium was a<br>component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture,<br>sediment or sludge  |
| Guner                | Effects of Copper and Cadmium Interaction on Total Protein Levels in<br>Liver of <i>Carassius carassius</i>  | 2008 | Mixture  |
| Gunkel et al.        | A Fish Test on the Basic of the Avoidance Reaction (Die Fluchtreaktion<br>Von Fischen Als Grundlage Eines Fischtests).   | 1983 | Text in foreign language   |
| Guo et al.           | Effect of dissolved organic matter on the uptake of trace metals by<br>American oysters  | 2001 | Mixture  |
| Guo et al.           | Levels and Bioaccumulation of Organochlorine Pesticides (OCPS) and<br>Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDES) in Fishes From the Pearl River<br>Estuary and Daya Bay, South China | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Gupta and Devi       | Uptake and toxicity of cadmium in aquatic ferns  | 1995 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Gupta and Rajbanshi  | Toxicity of copper and cadmium to Heteropneustes fossilis (Bloch)  | 1991 | Not North American species   |
| Gupta et al.         | Effects of long-term low-dose exposure to cadmium during the entire life cycle of <i>Ceratopteris thalictroides</i> , a water fern   | 1992 | Not North American species   |
| Gupta et al.         | Analysis of some heavy metals in the riverine water, sediments and fish from river Ganges at Allahabad   | 2009 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Gust and Fleeger     | Exposure-related effects on Cd bioaccumulation explain toxicity of Cd-<br>phenanthrene mixtures in <i>Hyalella azteca</i>  | 2005 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented<br>(only 96 hour exposure)  |
| Gust and Fleeger     | Exposure to Cadmium-Phenanthrene Mixtures Elicits Complex Toxic<br>Responses in the Freshwater Tubificid Oligochaete, <i>Ilyodrilus templetoni</i>                               | 2006 | Non-applicable   |
| Guthrie and Cherry   | Trophic Level Accumulation of Heavy Metals in a Coal Ash Basin<br>Drainage System  | 1979 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Guven and De Pomerai | Differential Expression of Hsp70 Proteins in Response to Heat and<br>Cadmium in <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>  | 1995 | Mixture  |
| Guven et al.         | Heavy Metals Concentrations in Marine Algae From the Turkish Coast of<br>the Black Sea   | 2007 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Guzman-Garcia et al. | Effects of heavy metals on the oyster ( <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> ) at Mandinga Lagoon, Veracruz, Mexico.   | 2009 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |

| Authors                      | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|------------------------------|---|-------|--|
| Hackstein                    | Changes in the Population Dynamics of <i>Gammarus tigrinus</i> Sexton<br>(Crustacea: Amphipoda) as Expression of Sublethal Effects by Reciprocal<br>Interactions of Temperature and Cadmium Enriched Food (Die<br>Veranderung Populations Dynamischer Parameter Bei Gammarus<br>Tigrinus Sexton (Crustacea: Amphipoda) Ala Ausdruck Subletaler Effekte<br>Durch Die Wechselwirkung Von Temperatur Und Cadmium<br>Kontaminiertem Futter) | 1988  | Text in foreign language   |
| Hader et al.                 | The Erlanger flagellate test (EFT): photosynthetic flagellates in biological dosimeters   | 1997  | Not North American species   |
| Hadjispyrou et al.           | Toxicity, Bioaccumulation, and Interactive Effects of Organotin,<br>Cadmium, and Chromium on Artemia franciscana  | 2001  | Mixture  |
| Haines and Brumbaugh         | Metal concentration in the gill, gastrointestinal tract, and carcass of white suckers ( <i>Catostomus commersoni</i> ) in relation to lake acidity  | 1994  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Hakanson                     | Metals in Fish and Sediments From the River Kolbacksan Water System,<br>Sweden  | 1984  | Sediment   |
| Hall                         | Studies of Striped Bass in Three Chesapeake Bay Spawning Habitats   | 1988  | Mixture  |
| Hall and Brown               | Copper and Manganese Influence the Uptake of Cadmium in Marine<br>Macroalgae  | 2002  | Mixture  |
| Hall et al.                  | Effects of organic and inorganic chemical contaminants on fertilization,<br>hatching success, and prolarval survival of striped bass  | 1984  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge  |
| Hall et al.                  | Survival of Striped Bass Larvae and Yearlings in Relation to<br>Contaminants and Water Quality in the Upper Chesapeake Bay  | 1987a | Mixture  |
| Hall et al.                  | <i>In situ</i> striped bass ( <i>Morone saxatilis</i> ) contaminant and water quality studies in the Potomac River  | 1987b | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge  |
| Hall et al.                  | Concurrent mobile on-site and <i>in situ</i> striped bass contaminant and water quality studies in the Choptank River and upper Chesapeake Bay  | 1988  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge  |
| Hall et al.                  | Ambient Toxicity Testing in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Using<br>Freshwater and Estuarine Water Column Tests   | 1992  | Mixture  |
| Hall et al.                  | A ten-year summary of concurrent ambient water column and Sediment<br>exposure toxicity tests in the Chesapeake Bay watershed: 1990-1999  | 2002  | Review   |
| Hamed and Emara              | Marine Molluscs as Biomonitors for Heavy Metal Levels in the Gulf of<br>Suez, Red Sea   | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Hameed and<br>Muthukumaravel | Impact of cadmium on the biochemical constituents of fresh water fish <i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i> .  | 2006  | Lack of exposure details, dilution water not characterized   |
| Hammock et al.               | The effect of humic acid on the uptake of mercury(II), cadmium(II), and zinc(II) by Chinook salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> ) eggs   | 2003  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |

| Authors            | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|--------------------|--|-------|--|
| Hanafy and Soltan  | Comparative changes in absorption, distribution and toxicity of copper<br>and cadmium chloride in toads during the hibernation and the role of<br>vitamin C against their toxicity | 2007  | Dietary exposure, not North American species   |
| Handy              | The effect of acute exposure to dietary Cd and Cu organ toxicant concentrations in rainbow trout, <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>   | 1993  | Organisms were exposed to cadmium in food or<br>by injection or gavage   |
| Handy              | Dietary Exposure to Toxic Metals in Fish   | 1996  | Review   |
| Hannam et al.      | Immune Modulation in the Blue Mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> Exposed to North Sea Produced Water   | 2009  | Mixture  |
| Hannas et al.      | Regulation and Dysregulation of Vitellogenin MRNA Accumulation in Daphnids ( <i>Daphnia magna</i> ).   | 2011  | In vitro   |
| Hansen et al.      | Accumulation of copper, zinc, cadmium and chromium by the marine sponge <i>Halichondria panicea</i> Pallas and the implications for biomonitoring                                  | 1995  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Hansen et al.      | Behavioral Avoidance: Possible Mechanism for Explaining Abundance<br>and Distribution of Trout Species in a Metal-Impacted River   | 1999  | Mixture  |
| Hansen et al.      | Gill Metal Binding and Stress Gene Transcription in Brown Trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> ) Exposed to Metal Environments: the Effect of Pre-Exposure in Natural Populations           | 2007a | Pre-exposure   |
| Hansen et al.      | Induction and activity of oxidative stress-related proteins during waterborne Cd/Zn exposure in brown trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> )  | 2007b | Mixture  |
| Hanson and Evans   | Metal Contaminant Assessment For The Southeast Atlantic And Gulf Of<br>Mexico Coasts: Results Of The National Benthic Surveillance Project<br>Over The First Four Years 1984-87    | 1992  | Review   |
| Hansten et al.     | Viability of glochidia of <i>Anodonta anatina</i> (Unionidae) exposed to selected metals and chelating agents  | 1996  | Not North American species   |
| Harada et al.      | Shortened Lifespan of Nematode <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> After Prolonged Exposure to Heavy Metals and Detergents   | 2007  | Mixture  |
| Hardy and O'Keeffe | Cadmium uptake by the water hyacinth: Effects of root mass, solution volume, complexers and other metal ions   | 1985  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Hardy and Raber    | Zinc uptake by the water hyacinth: Effect of solution factors  | 1985  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Hare               | Aquatic insects and trace metals: bioavailability, bioaccumulation, and toxicity   | 1992  | Review of previously published data  |
| Hare et al.        | Trace Element Distributions in Aquatic Insects: Variations Among<br>Genera, Elements, and Lakes  | 1991a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |

| Authors            | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|--------------------|---|-------|--|
| Hare et al.        | Dynamics of cadmium, lead, and zinc exchange between nymphs of the burrowing mayfly <i>Hexagenia rigida</i> (Ephemeroptera) and the environment   | 1991b | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Hare et al.        | A field study of metal toxicity and accumulation by benthic invertebrates;<br>implications for the acid-volatile sulfide (AVS) model  | 1994  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Hare et al.        | Cadmium Accumulation by Invertebrates Living at the Sediment exposure-Water Interface   | 2001  | Sediment exposure  |
| Haritonidis et al. | Trace metal interactions in the macroalga <i>Enteromorpha prolifera</i> (O.F. Muller) grown in water of the Scheldt estuary (Belgium and SW Netherlands), in response to cadmium exposure | 1994  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Harper et al.      | Effects of Acclimation on the Toxicity of Stream Water Contaminated<br>with Zinc and Cadmium to Juvenile Cutthroat Trout  | 2008  | Mixture  |
| Harper et al.      | Trout Density and Health in a Stream With Variable Water Temperatures<br>and Trace Element Concentrations: Does a Cold-Water Source Attract<br>Trout to Increased Metal Exposure?         | 2009  | Mixture  |
| Hartmann           | Synergistic Effects of Heavy Metal Ions on the Activity of Bacteria and<br>Other Aquatic Microorganisms   | 1980  | Bacteria   |
| Hartmann et al.    | Algal Testing of Titanium Dioxide Nanoparticles - Testing<br>Considerations, Inhibitory Effects and Modification of Cadmium<br>Bioavailability  | 2010  | Mixture  |
| Hartmann et al.    | The Potential of Tio2 Nanoparticles as Carriers for Cadmium Uptake in<br>Lumbriculus variegatus and Daphnia magna   | 2012  | Mixture  |
| Hartwell           | Demonstration of a toxicological risk ranking method to correlate<br>measures of ambient toxicity and fish community diversity  | 1997  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Hartwell et al.    | Avoidance Responses of Schooling Fathead Minnows (Pimephales<br>Promelas) to a Blend of Metals During a 9-Month Exposure.   | 1987  | Mixture  |
| Hartwell et al.    | Fish Behavioral Assessment of Pollutants.   | 1988  | Mixture  |
| Harvey and Luoma   | Separation of solute and particulate vectors of heavy metal uptake in controlled suspension-feeding experiments with <i>Macoma balthica</i>   | 1985a | No useable data on cadmium toxicity or bioconcentration  |
| Harvey et al.      | Contaminant Concentrations in Whole-Body Fish and Shellfish From US<br>Estuaries  | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Hashemi et al.     | Copper resistance in <i>Anabaena variabilis</i> : effects of phosphate nutrition and polyphosphate bodies   | 1994  | Not applicable; No cadmium toxicity information  |
| Hashim and Chu     | Biosorption by brown, green, and red seaweeds   | 2004  | Not in vivo study  |
| Hashim et al.      | Adsorption equilibria of cadmium on algal biomass   | 1997  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |

| Authors               | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|-----------------------|---|-------|--|
| Has-Schon et al.      | Heavy Metal Profile in Five Fish Species Included in Human Diet,<br>Domiciled in the End Flow of River Neretva (Croatia)  | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Has-Schon et al.      | Heavy Metal Concentration in Fish Tissues Inhabiting Waters of "Busko<br>Blato" Reservoir (Bosnia and Herzegovina)  | 2008a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Has-Schon et al.      | Heavy Metal Distribution in Tissues of Six Fish Species Included in<br>Human Diet, Inhabiting Freshwaters of the Nature Park (Bosnia and<br>Herzegovina)  | 2008b | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Hatakeyama            | Chronic effects of Cd on reproduction of <i>Polypedilum nubifer</i> (Chironomidae) through water and food   | 1987  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Hatakeyama and Yasuno | The effects of cadmium-accumulated <i>Chlorella</i> on the reproduction of <i>Moina macrocopa</i> (Cladocera)   | 1981a | Organisms were not exposed to cadmium in water   |
| Hatakeyama et al.     | Flora and Fauna in Heavy Metal Polluted Rivers. I. Density of <i>Epeorus latifolium</i> (Ephemeroptera) and Heavy Metal Concentrations of <i>Baetis spp</i> . (Ephemeroptera) Relating to Cd, Cu and Zn Concentrations. | 1986  | Text in foreign language   |
| Hatano and Shoji      | Toxicity of Copper and Cadmium in Combinations to Duckweed<br>Analyzed by the Biotic Ligand Model   | 2008  | Mixture  |
| Hattink et al.        | The toxicokinetics of cadmium in carp under normoxic and hypoxic conditions   | 2005  | Species tested is a hybrid of wild and domestic populations  |
| Haye et al.           | Protective Role of Alginic Acid Against Metal Uptake by American<br>Oyster ( <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> )   | 2006  | Mixture  |
| Haynes et al.         | Gender-dependent problems in toxicity tests with Ceriodaphnia dubia   | 1989  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Hazen and Kneip       | Biogeochemical cycling of cadmium in a marsh ecosystem  | 1980  | Bioaccumulation field study not used because an insufficient number of measurements of the concentration of cadmium in the water                             |
| Hedouin et al.        | Allometric Relationships in the Bioconcentration of Heavy Metals by the Edible Tropical Clam <i>Gafrarium tumidum</i>   | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Hedouin et al.        | Trends in Concentrations of Selected Metalloid and Metals in Two<br>Bivalves From the Coral Reefs in the SW Lagoon of New Caledonia   | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Heininger et al.      | Nematode Communities in Contaminated River Sediment exposures   | 2006  | Sediment exposure  |
| Heinis et al.         | Short-term sublethal effects of cadmium on the filter feeding chironomid larva <i>Glyptotendipes pallens</i> (Meigen) (Diptera)   | 1990  | Not North American species   |
| Heit and Klusek       | Trace Element Concentrations in the Dorsal Muscle of White Suckers and<br>Brown Bullheads From Two Acidic Adirondack Lakes  | 1985  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Heit et al.           | Trace Element, Radionuclide, and Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbon<br>Concentrations in Unionidae Mussels From Northern Lake George.   | 1980  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |

| Authors                  | Title  | Year | Reason Unused  |
|--------------------------|--|------|--|
| Hendriks                 | Modelling equilibrium concentrations of microcontaminants in organisms<br>of the Rhine delta: Can average field residues in the aquatic food chain be<br>predicted from laboratory accumulation? | 1995 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Hendrix et al.           | Microcosms as test systems for the ecological effects of toxic substances:<br>an appraisal with cadmium  | 1981 | Mixed species exposure, only three exposure concentrations   |
| Henebry and Ross         | Use of Protozoan Communities to Assess the Ecotoxicological Hazard of Contaminated Sediments.  | 1989 | Mixture  |
| Henry et al.             | Contamination accidentelle par le cadmium d'un mollusque <i>Rudifapes decussatus</i> : bioaccumulation et toxicite   | 1984 | Not North American species   |
| Henry et al.             | Heavy metals in four fish species from the French coast of the Eastern<br>English Channel and Southern Bight of the North Sea  | 2004 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Herkovits and Perez-Coll | Stage -dependent susceptibility of Bufo arenarum embryos to cadmium  | 1993 | Not North American species   |
| Herkovits and Perez-Coll | Zinc protection against delayed development produced by cadmium  | 1990 | Not North American species, only one exposure concentration  |
| Herkovits and Perez-Coll | Increased resistance against cadmium toxicity by means of pretreatment with low cadmium-zinc concentrations in <i>Bufo arenarum</i> embryos  | 1995 | Organisms were selected, adapted or acclimated for increased resistance to cadmium   |
| Hermesz et al.           | Tissue-specific expression of two metallothionein genes in common carp<br>during cadmium exposure and temperature shock  | 2001 | No control exposure, dilution water not characterized  |
| Hernandez et al.         | Accumulation of toxic metals (Pb and Cd) in the sea urchin <i>Diadema aff.</i><br><i>antillarum</i> Philippi, 1845, in an oceanic island (Tenerife, Canary Islands)                              | 2010 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Herve-Fernandez et al.   | Cadmium bioaccumulation and retention kinetics in the Chilean blue<br>mussel <i>Mytilus chilensis</i> : seawater and food exposure pathways  | 2010 | Not North American species   |
| Herwig et al.            | Bioaccumulation and histochemical localization of cadmium in <i>Dreissena</i> polymorpha exposed to cadmium chloride   | 1989 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Heugens et al.           | Population growth of <i>Daphnia magna</i> under multiple stress conditions: joint effects of temperature, food, and cadmium  | 2006 | Excessive EDTA (testing used Elendt M7 medium which complexes the metal)   |
| Heugens et al.           | Temperature-dependent effects of cadmium on <i>Daphnia magna</i> : accumulation versus sensitivity   | 2003 | Excessive EDTA (testing used Elendt M7<br>medium which complexes the metal)  |
| Hewitt et al.            | Influence of water quality and associated contaminants on survival and growth of the endangered Cape Fear shiner ( <i>Notropis mekistocholas</i> )   | 2006 | Mixture  |
| Heydari et al.           | Cadmium and Lead Concentrations in Muscles and Livers of Stellate<br>Sturgeon ( <i>Acipenser stellatus</i> ) From Several Sampling Stations in the<br>Southern Caspian Sea.                      | 2011 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Hickey and Clements      | Effects of heavy metals on benthic macroinvertebrate communities in<br>New Zealand streams   | 1998 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |

| Authors             | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|---------------------|---|-------|--|
| Hickey and Martin   | Relative sensitivity of five benthic invertebrate species to reference toxicants and resin-acid contaminated sediments  | 1995  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Hickey and Roper    | Acute toxicity of cadmium to two species of infaunal marine amphipods (tube-dwelling and burrowing) from New Zealand  | 1992  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Hildebrand et al.   | The Potential Toxicity and Bioaccumulation in Aquatic Systems of Trace<br>Elements Present in Aqueous Coal Conversion Effluents   | 1976  | Effluent   |
| Hinck et al.        | Chemical Contaminants, Health Indicators, and Reproductive Biomarker<br>Responses in Fish From the Colorado River and Its Tributaries   | 2007  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Hinrichsen and Tran | A Circadian Clock Regulates Sensitivity to Cadmium in <i>Paramecium</i><br>tetraurelia  | 2010  | Bacteria   |
| Hiraoka             | Reduction of Heavy Metal Content in Hiroshima Bay Oysters<br>( <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> ) by Purification   | 1991  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Hiraoka et al.      | Acute toxicity of 14 different kinds of metals affecting medaka ( <i>Oryzias latipes</i> ) fry  | 1985  | Not North American species   |
| Hoang and Klaine    | Influence of organism age on metal toxicity to Daphnia magna  | 2007  | No cadmium toxicity information  |
| Hockett and Mount   | Use of metal chelating agents to differentiate among sources of acute aquatic toxicity  | 1996  | Only 5 organisms per concentration and excessive chelant used  |
| Hockner et al.      | Coping with cadmium exposure in various ways: the two helicid snails<br><i>Helix pomatia</i> and <i>Cantareus aspersus</i> share the metal transcription<br>factor-2, but differ in promoter organization and transcription of their Cd-<br>metallothionein genes | 2009  | Dietary exposure   |
| Hofer et al.        | Organochlorine and Metal Accumulation in Fish ( <i>Phoxinus phoxinus</i> )<br>Along a North-South Transect in the Alps  | 2001  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Hofslagare et al.   | Cadmium effects on photosynthesis and nitrate assimilation in <i>Scenedesmus obliquus</i> . A potentiometric study in an open CO <sub>2</sub> -system   | 1985  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Hogstrand et al.    | The importance of metallothionein for the accumulation of copper, zinc and cadmium in environmentally exposed perch, <i>Perca fluviatilis</i>   | 1991  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Hollis et al.       | Does the age of metal-dissolved organic carbon complexes influence binding of metals to fish gills?   | 1996  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Hollis et al.       | Influence of dissolved organic matter on copper binding, and calcium on cadmium binding by gills of rainbow trout   | 1997  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Hollis et al.       | Tissue-specific cadmium accumulation, metallothionein induction, and<br>tissue zinc and copper levels during chronic sublethal cadmium exposure<br>in juvenile rainbow trout  | 2001  | Dietary exposure   |
| Hollis et al.       | Protective Effects of Calcium Against Chronic Waterborne Cadmium<br>Exposure to Juvenile Rainbow Trout  | 2000b | Prior exposure   |

| Authors         | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|-----------------|---|-------|--|
| Holmes et al.   | Trace-Metal Content in Antipatharian Corals From the Jacksonville<br>Lithoherm, Florida   | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Hongve et al.   | Effect of heavy metals in combination with NTA, humic acid, and suspended sediment on natural phytoplankton photosynthesis  | 1980  | Lack of exposure details; mixed species exposure                                 |
| Hook and Fisher | Reproductive toxicity of metals in calanoid copepods  | 2001  | Dietary exposure   |
| Hook and Fisher | Relating the Reproductive Toxicity of Five Ingested Metals in Calanoid<br>Copepods with Sulfur Affinity   | 2002  | Dietary exposure   |
| Hook and Lee    | Interactive Effects of UV, Benzo(a)Pyrene, and Cadmium on DNA<br>Damage and Repair in Embryos of the Grass Shrimp <i>Paleomonetes pugio</i>                         | 2004  | Mixture  |
| Hooten and Carr | Development and application of a marine sediment pore-water toxicity test using <i>Ulva fasciata</i> zoospores  | 1997  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge |
| Hopkins et al.  | Responses of benthic fish exposed to contaminants in outdoor<br>microcosmsexamining the ecological relevance of previous laboratory<br>toxicity tests               | 2004  | Non-applicable   |
| Horike et al.   | Usefulness of flagellar regeneration in <i>Dunaliella sp.</i> as an endpoint for the bioassay of seawater pollution   | 2002  | Text in foreign language   |
| Horng et al.    | Effects of Sediment exposure-Bound Cd, Pb, and Ni on the Growth, Feeding, and Survival of <i>Capitella sp</i> .   | 2009  | Sediment exposure  |
| Hornstrom       | Toxicity test with algae - a discussion on the batch method   | 1990  | Review of previously published data  |
| Hoss et al.     | Toxicity of cadmium to <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> (nematoda) in whole sediment and pore water-the ambiguous role of organic matter                               | 2001  | Sediment exposure  |
| Hsiao et al.    | The Bioconcentration of Trace Metals in Dominant Copepod Species Off<br>the Northern Taiwan Coast   | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Hsu et al.      | Sublethal levels of cadmium down-regulate the gene expression of DNA mismatch recognition protein MutS homolog 6 (MSH6) in zebrafish ( <i>Danio rerio</i> ) embryos | 2010  | Dilution water not characterized   |
| Hu et al.       | Cadmium accumulation by several seaweeds  | 1996  | Not North American species   |
| Hu et al.       | Bioaccumulation and chemical forms of cadmium, copper and lead in aquatic plants  | 2010  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Hu et al.       | Combined Effects of Titanium Dioxide and Humic Acid on the<br>Bioaccumulation of Cadmium in Zebrafish   | 2011a | Mixture  |
| Hu et al.       | Root-induced changes to cadmium speciation in the rhizosphere of two rice ( <i>Oryza sativa</i> L.) genotypes   | 2011b | Sediment (soil) exposure   |
| Huang et al.    | Bioaccumulation of silver, cadmium and mercury in the abalone Haliotis diversicolor from water and food sources   | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented<br>(only 7 day exposure)            |
| Huang et al.    | Cadmium and copper accumulation and toxicity in the macroalga<br><i>Gracilaria tenuistipitata</i>   | 2010a | Bioaccumulation: unmeasured exposure   |

| Authors                     | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused   |
|-----------------------------|---|-------|---|
| Huang et al.                | Responses of abalone <i>Haliotis diversicolor</i> to sublethal exposure of waterborne and dietary silver and cadmium  | 2010b | Not North American species, dilution water not characterized, only one exposure concentration |
| Huang et al.                | Differential protein expression of kidney tissue in the scallop<br><i>Patinopecten yessoensis</i> under acute cadmium stress  | 2011a | Dilution water not characterized; Not North<br>American species                               |
| Huang et al.                | Alteration of heart tissue protein profiles in acute cadmium-treated scallops <i>Patinopecten yessoensis</i>  | 2011b | Dilution water not characterized; Not North<br>American species                               |
| Huebert and Shay            | The effect of cadmium and its interaction with external calcium in the submerged aquatic macrophyte <i>Lemna trisulca</i> L.  | 1991  | Inappropriate medium of medium contained too<br>much of a complexing agent for algal studies  |
| Huebert and Shay            | Zinc toxicity and its interaction with cadmium in the submerged aquatic macrophyte <i>Lemna trisulca</i> L.   | 1992  | Inappropriate medium of medium contained too<br>much of a complexing agent for algal studies  |
| Huebert and Shay            | The response of Lemna trisulca L. to cadmium  | 1993  | Inappropriate medium of medium contained too<br>much of a complexing agent for algal studies  |
| Huebert et al.              | The effect of EDTA on the assessment of Cu toxicity in the submerged aquatic macrophyte, <i>Lemna trisulca</i> L  | 1993  | Inappropriate medium of medium contained too<br>much of a complexing agent for algal studies  |
| Huebner and Pynnonen        | Viability of glochidia of two species of <i>Anodonta</i> exposed to low pH and selected metals  | 1992  | Not North American species  |
| Huelya                      | Seasonal Variations of Heavy Metals in Water, Sediment exposures,<br>Pondweed (P. Pectinatus L.) And Freshwater Fish (C. C. Umbla) of Lake<br>Hazar (Elazig-Turkey) | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Huiskes and<br>Nieuwenhuize | Uptake Of Heavy Metals From Contaminated Sediment exposures By<br>Salt-Marsh Plants   | 1990  | Sediment exposure   |
| Hung                        | Effects of temperature and chelating agents on cadmium uptake in the American oyster  | 1982  | Questionable treatment of test organisms or<br>inappropriate test conditions or methodology   |
| Hung et al.                 | Trace metals in different species of mollusca, water and Sediment<br>exposures from Taiwan coastal area   | 2001  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Hungspreugs et al.          | Heavy Metals and Polycyclic Hydrocarbon Compounds in Benthic<br>Organisms of the Upper Gulf of Thailand.  | 1984  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Husaini et al.              | Cadmium toxicity to photosynthesis and associated electron transport system of <i>Nostoc linckia</i>  | 1991  | Not North American species  |
| Hutcheson                   | The effects of temperature and salinity on cadmium uptake by the blue crab, <i>Callinectes sapidus</i>  | 1975  | Questionable treatment of test organisms or<br>inappropriate test conditions or methodology   |
| Hutchins et al.             | Transcriptomic Signatures in <i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i> as Cd<br>Biomarkers in Metal Mixtures   | 2010  | Mixture   |
| Hutchinson and Collins      | Effect of H+ Ion Activity and Ca2+ on the Toxicity of Metals in the Environment   | 1978  | Review  |
| Hylland et al.              | Interactions between eutrophication and contaminants. IV. Effects on sediment-dwelling organisms  | 1997  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge              |

| Authors                               | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|---------------------------------------|--|-------|--|
| Iannacone and Alvarino                | Acute ecotoxicity of heavy metals using juveniles of freshwater snail <i>Physa venustula</i> (Gould, 1847)   | 1999  | Not applicable per ECOTOX Duluth; text in foreign language   |
| Idardare et al.                       | Metal Concentrations in Sediment exposure and <i>Nereis diversicolor</i> in Two Moroccan Lagoons: Khnifiss and Oualidia  | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Ieradi et al.                         | Mutagenicity test and heavy metals in teleost fish from Tiber River (Rome, Italy)  | 1996  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Iftode et al.                         | Action of a heavy ion, $Cd^{2+}$ , and the antagonistic effect of $Ca^{2+}$ , on two ciliates <i>Tetrahymena pyriformis</i> and <i>Euplotes vannus</i> .                                       | 1985  | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration |
| Ikemoto et al.                        | Biomagnification of Trace Elements in the Aquatic Food Web in the<br>Mekong Delta, South Vietnam Using Stable Carbon and Nitrogen Isotope<br>Analysis  | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Ikuta                                 | A Comparison On Heavy Metal Contents Between <i>Batillus cornutus</i> And <i>Babylonia japonica</i>  | 1985a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Ikuta                                 | Distribution And Localization Of Some Heavy Metals In Female And<br>Male Of A Herbivorous Gastropod <i>Haliotis discus</i>   | 1985b | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Ikuta                                 | Distribution Of Heavy Metals In Female And Male Of A Herbivorous<br>Gastropod <i>Batillus cornutus</i>   | 1985c | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Ikuta                                 | Distribution Of Heavy Metals In Female And Male Of A Scallop<br>Patinopecten yessoensis  | 1985d | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Ikuta                                 | Cadmium accumulation by a top shell <i>Batillus cornutus</i>   | 1987  | Not North American species   |
| Ilangovan et al.                      | Effect of cadmium and zinc on respiration and photosynthesis in suspended and immobilized cultures of <i>Chlorella vulgaris</i> and <i>Scenedesmus acutus</i>                                  | 1998  | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration |
| Iliopoulou-Georgudaki<br>and Kotsanis | Toxic effects of cadmium and mercury in rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ): a short-term bioassay  | 2001  | Injected pollutant   |
| Illuminati et al.                     | Cadmium bioaccumulation and metallothionein induction in the liver of<br>the Antarctic teleost <i>Trematomus bernacchii</i> during an on-site short-term<br>exposure to the metal via seawater | 2010  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Ingersoll et al.                      | Toxicity of Sediment exposure Cores Collected From the Ashtabula River<br>in Northeastern Ohio, USA, to the Amphipod <i>Hyalella azteca</i>  | 2009  | Sediment exposure  |
| Inza et al.                           | Dynamics of cadmium and mercury compounds (inorganic mercury or methylmercury): uptake and depuration in <i>Corbicula fluminea</i> . Effects of temperature and pH                             | 1998  | Sediment; mixture (Hg and Cd)  |
| Ip et al.                             | Heavy metal and Pb isotopic compositions of aquatic organisms in the<br>Pearl River Estuary, South China   | 2005  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |

| Authors              | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|----------------------|--|-------|--|
| Irato and Piccinni   | Effects of cadmium and copper on <i>Astasia longa</i> : Metal uptake and glutathione levels  | 1996  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Irving et al.        | Ecotoxicological responses of the mayfly <i>Baetis tricaudatus</i> to dietary and waterborne cadmium: Implications for toxicity testing                      | 2003  | High control mortality (19%)   |
| Isani et al.         | Cadmium accumulation and biochemical responses in <i>Sparus aurata</i> following sub-lethal Cd exposure  | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>not North American species  |
| Ismail and Yusof     | Effect of mercury and cadmium on early life stages of java medaka ( <i>Oryzias javanicus</i> ): A potential tropical test fish                               | 2011  | Not North American species, unmeasured chronic exposure  |
| Issa et al.          | Abolition of heavy metal toxicity on <i>Kirchneriella lunaris</i> (Chlorophyta) by calcium   | 1995  | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration   |
| Issartel et al.      | Cellular and molecular osmoregulatory responses to cadmium exposure in <i>Gammarus fossarum</i> (Crustacea, Amphipoda)                                       | 2010  | Not North American species, only one exposure concentration  |
| Ivanina and Sokolova | Effects of cadmium exposure on expression and activity of p-glycoprotein in eastern oysters, <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> Gmelin                             | 2008  | Unmeasured, non-renewal or flow-through<br>chronic exposure, only one exposure<br>concentration  |
| Ivanina et al.       | Interactive effects of cadmium and hypoxia on metabolic responses and bacterial loads of eastern oysters <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> Gmelin                 | 2011  | Mixture (Cd and hypoxia)   |
| Ivanina et al.       | Effects of cadmium on anaerobic energy metabolism and mrna expression during air exposure and recovery of an intertidal mollusk <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> | 2010a | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Ivanina et al.       | Effects of cadmium exposure and intermittent anoxia on nitric oxide metabolism in eastern oysters, <i>Crassostrea virginica</i>                              | 2010b | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Ivanina and Sokolova | Interactive effects of pH and metals on mitochondrial functions of<br>intertidal bivalves <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> and <i>Mercenaria mercenaria</i>      | 2013  | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Ivorra et al.        | Metal-induced tolerance in the freshwater microbenthic diatom<br>Gomphonema parvulum   | 2002a | No cadmium toxicity information  |
| Ivorra et al.        | Responses of Biofilms to Combined Nutrient and Metal Exposure  | 2002b | Mixture  |
| Iwasaki and Ormerod  | Estimating safe concentrations of trace metals from inter-continental field data on river macroinvertebrates.  | 2012  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Jaafarzadeh et al.   | Cadmium Determination in Two Flat Fishes From Two Fishery Regions<br>in North of the Persian Gulf.   | 2011  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Jak et al.           | Evaluation of laboratory derived toxic effect concentrations of a mixture of metals by testing freshwater plankton communities in enclosure                  | 1996  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Jamers et al.        | An omics based assessment of cadmium toxicity in the green alga<br><i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i>  | 2012  | Only two exposure concentrations   |

| Authors                      | Title  | Year | Reason Unused  |
|------------------------------|--|------|--|
| James et al.                 | Metamorphosis of two amphibian species after chronic cadmium exposure<br>in outdoor aquatic mesocosms  | 2005 | Duration too short, non-renewal or flow-through chronic exposure   |
| Jana and Sahana              | Effects of copper, cadmium and chromium cations on the freshwater fish <i>Clarias batrachus</i> L.   | 1988 | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration |
| Janati-Idrissi et al.        | Effect of cadmium on reproduction of daphnids in a small aquatic microcosm   | 2001 | Dietary exposure, lack of details  |
| Jankovska et al.             | Concentrations of Zn, Mn, Cu and Cd in different tissues of perch ( <i>Perca fluviatilis</i> ) and in perch intestinal parasite ( <i>Acanthocephalus lucii</i> ) from the stream near Prague (Czech Republic). | 2012 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Janssen and Persoone         | Rapid toxicity screening tests for aquatic biota. I. Methodology and experiments with <i>Daphnia magna</i>   | 1993 | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Janssens de Bisthoven et al. | The concentration of cadmium, lead, copper and zinc in <i>Chironomus</i><br><i>thummi</i> larvae (Diptera, Chironomidae) with deformed versus normal<br>menta  | 1992 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge                           |
| Janssens De Bisthoven et al. | Morphological deformities in Chironomus riparius meigen larvae after<br>exposure to cadmium over several generations   | 2001 | Dietary exposure   |
| Jara-Marini et al.           | Trophic Relationships and Transference of Cadmium, Copper, Lead and<br>Zinc in a Subtropical Coastal Lagoon Food Web From SE Gulf of<br>California   | 2009 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Javanshir et al.             | Impact of water hardness on cadmium absorption by four freshwater<br>mollusks <i>Physa fontinalis, Anodonta cygnea, Corbicula fluminea</i> and<br><i>Dreissena polymorpha</i> from south Caspian Sea region    | 2011 | Mixture, only one exposure concentration   |
| Javed and Greger             | Cadmium triggers <i>Elodea canadensis</i> to change the surrounding water pH and thereby Cd uptake   | 2011 | Sediment exposure  |
| Jaworska et al.              | Effect of metal ions on the entomopathogenic nematode <i>Heterorhabditis bacteriophora poinar</i> (Nematoda: Heterohabditidae) under laboratory conditions   | 1997 | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Jay and Muncy                | Toxicity to Channel Catfish of Wastewater From an Iowa Coal<br>Beneficiation Plant   | 1979 | Mixture  |
| Jebali et al.                | Effects of malathion and cadmium on acetylcholinesterase activity and metallothionein levels in the fish <i>Seriola dumerilli</i>  | 2006 | Injected toxicant  |
| Jeitner and Burger           | Metal Concentrations (Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Lead, Mercury and<br>Selenium) in Dolly Varden ( <i>Salvelinus malma</i> ) From the Aleutian Islands,<br>Alaska  | 2009 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Jenkins and Mason            | Relationships between subcellular distributions of cadmium and perturbations in reproduction in the polychaete <i>Neanthes arenaceodentata</i>   | 1988 | Inappropriate medium of medium contained too<br>much of a complexing agent for algal studies               |

| Authors                       | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused   |
|-------------------------------|---|-------|---|
| Jenkins and Sanders           | Relationships between free cadmium ion activity in seawater, cadmium accumulation and subcellular distibution, and growth in polychaetes  | 1986  | Not North American species, Inappropriate<br>medium of medium contained too much of a<br>complexing agent for algal studies   |
| Jenner and Bowmer             | The Accumulation of Metals and Their Toxicity in the Marine Intertidal<br>Invertebrates <i>Cerastoderma edule</i> , <i>Macoma balthica</i> , and <i>Arenicola</i><br><i>marina</i> Exposed to Pulverized Fuel Ash in Mesocosms. | 1990  | Mixture   |
| Jenner and Janssen-<br>Mommen | Phytomonitoring of Pulverized Fuel Ash Leachates by the Duckweed ( <i>Lemna minor</i> )   | 1989  | Mixture   |
| Jenner and Janssen-<br>Mommen | Duckweed <i>Lemna minor</i> as a tool for testing toxicity of coal residues and polluted sediments  | 1993  | Inappropriate medium of medium contained too<br>much of a complexing agent for algal studies                                  |
| Jennett et al.                | Some Effects of Century Old Abandoned Lead Mining Operations on<br>Streams in Missouri, USA   | 1981  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Jennings and Rainbow          | Accumulation of cadmium by <i>Dunaliella tertiolecta</i> Butcher  | 1979b | Bioconcentration tests used radioactive isotopes<br>and were not used because of the possibility of<br>isotope discrimination |
| Jensen et al.                 | Variation in cadmium uptake, feeding rate, and life-history effects in the gastropod Potamopyrgus antipodarum: linking toxicant effects on individuals to the population level  | 2001  | Sediment exposure   |
| Jerez et al.                  | Accumulation and tissue distribution of heavy metals and essential<br>elements in loggerhead turtles ( <i>Caretta caretta</i> ) from Spanish<br>Mediterranean coastline of Murcia   | 2010  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Jezierska et al.              | The effect of temperature and heavy metals on heart rate changes in<br>common carp <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> L. and grass carp <i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i><br>(Val.) during embryonic development                               | 2002  | Duration too short, only one exposure concentration   |
| Jia et al.                    | Low Levels of Cadmium Exposure Induce DNA Damage and Oxidative<br>Stress in the Liver of Oujiang Colored Common Carp <i>Cyprinus carpio</i><br>var. color   | 2011  | In vitro  |
| Jiang et al.                  | Heavy Metal Exposure Reduces Hatching Success of <i>Acartia pacifica</i><br>Resting Eggs in the Sediment exposure   | 2007  | Sediment exposure   |
| Jing et al.                   | Acute effect of copper and cadmium exposure on the expression of heat<br>shock protein 70 in the Cyprinidae fish <i>Tanichthys albonubes</i>  | 2013  | Excised tissue/cells  |
| Jiraungkoorskul et al.        | Micronucleus test: the effect of ascorbic acid on cadmium exposure in fish ( <i>Puntius altus</i> )   | 2007a | Lack of detail, Mixture   |
| Jiraungkoorskul et al.        | The effect of ascorbic acid on cadmium exposure in the gills of <i>Puntius altus</i>  | 2007b | Not North American species, only one exposure concentration   |
| Jiraungkoorskul et al.        | Micronucleus Test: the Effect of Ascorbic Acid on Cadmium Exposure in<br>Fish ( <i>Puntius altus</i> )  | 2010  | Mixture   |

| Authors              | Title   | Year | Reason Unused   |
|----------------------|---|------|---|
| Jofre et al.         | Lead and Cadmium Accumulation in Anuran Amphibians of a Permanent<br>Water Body in Arid Midwestern Argentina  | 2011 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| John et al.          | Influence of aquatic humus and pH on the uptake and depuration of cadmium by the Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> L.)   | 1987 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured, Bioaccumulation: not renewal or<br>flow-through |
| Johns                | Spatial Distribution of Total Cadmium, Copper, and Zinc in the Zebra<br>Mussel ( <i>Dreissena polymorpha</i> ) Along the Upper St. Lawrence River                                   | 2001 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Johns                | Trends of Total Cadmium, Copper, and Zinc in the Zebra Mussel<br>( <i>Dreissena Polymorpha</i> ) Along the Upper Reach of the St. Lawrence<br>River: 1994-2005.                     | 2012 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Johnson et al.       | The Use of Periphyton as a Monitor of Trace Metals in Two<br>Contaminated Indiana Lakes   | 1978 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Jones et al.         | Silver and Other Metals in Some Aquatic Bryophytes From Streams in the<br>Lead Mining District of Mid-Wales, Great Britain  | 1985 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Jones et al.         | Cadmium delays growth hormone expression during rainbow trout development   | 2001 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented (duration unknown)   |
| Jonker et al.        | Toxicity of Binary Mixtures of Cadmium-Copper and Carbendazim-<br>Copper to the Nematode <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>  | 2004 | Mixture   |
| Jonnalagadda and Rao | Toxicity, bioavailability and metal speciation  | 1993 | Review of previously published data   |
| Jop                  | Concentration of metals in various larval stages of four <i>Ephemeroptera</i> species   | 1991 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge  |
| Jop et al.           | Analysis of Metals in Blue Crabs, <i>Callinectes sapidus</i> , From Two<br>Connecticut Estuaries  | 1997 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Jost and Zauke       | Trace Metal Concentrations in Antarctic Sea Spiders ( <i>Pycnogonida</i> , <i>Pantopoda</i> )   | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Juarez-Franco et al. | Effect of cadmium and zinc on the population growth <i>of Brachionus havanaensis</i> (Rotifera: Brachionidae)   | 2007 | Not North American species, duration too short  |
| Juhasza et al.       | Comparative Study on the Expression of Glutathione Peroxidase,<br>Glutathione Reductase, Glutathione Synthetase and Metallothionein<br>Genes in Common Carp During Cadmium Exposure | 2012 | Abstract only   |
| Julshamn et al.      | Trace Elements Intake in the Faroe Islands. I. Element Levels in Edible<br>Parts of Pilot Whales ( <i>Globicephalus meleanus</i> )  | 1987 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Julshamn et al.      | Cadmium, lead, copper and zinc in blue mussels ( <i>Mytilus edulis</i> ) sampled in the Hardangerfjord, Norway  | 2001 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Julshamn et al.      | Concentrations of mercury and other toxic elements in orange roughy,<br><i>Hoplostethus atlanticus</i> , from the Mid-Atlantic Ridge.   | 2011 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |

| Authors              | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused   |
|----------------------|--|-------|---|
| Jung and Zauke       | Bioaccumulation of Trace Metals in the Brown Shrimp <i>Crangon crangon</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) from the German Wadden Sea   | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                    |
| Jung et al.          | Spatial Distribution of Heavy Metal Concentrations and Biomass Indices<br>in <i>Cerastoderma edule</i> Linnaeus (1758) From the German Wadden Sea:<br>an Integrated Biomonitoring Approach     | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                    |
| Jurewa and Blanuwa   | Mercury, arsenic, lead and cadmium in fish and shellfish from the<br>Adriatic Sea  | 2003  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                    |
| Kadioglu and Ozbay   | Effects of heavy metals on chlorophyll content and cell colony number in <i>Chlamydomonas reinhardii</i>   | 1995  | Lack of exposure details; cannot determine effect concentration |
| Kahle                | Bioaccumulation of trace metals in the copepod <i>Calanoides acutus</i> from<br>the Weddell Sea (Antarctica): comparison of two-compartment and<br>hyperbolic toxicokinetic models             | 2002  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                    |
| Kahle and Zauke      | Bioaccumulation of trace metals in the calanoid copepod <i>Metridia</i><br>gerlachei from the Weddell Sea (Antarctica)   | 2002  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                    |
| Kahle and Zauke      | Bioaccumulation of Trace Metals in the Antarctic Amphipod <i>Orchomene</i><br><i>plebs</i> : Evaluation of Toxicokinetic Models  | 2003a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                    |
| Kahle and Zauke      | Trace metals in Antarctic copepods from the Weddell Sea (Antarctica)   | 2003b | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                    |
| Kaitala et al.       | The Effect of Copper, Cadmium, Zinc and Pentachlorophenolate on<br>Heterotrophic Activity and Primary Production   | 1983  | Abstract only   |
| Kalafatic et al.     | The impairments of neoblast division in regenerating planarian <i>Polycelis felina</i> (Daly.) caused by in vitro treatment with cadmium sulfate   | 2004  | In vitro  |
| Kalman et al.        | Comparative Toxicity of Cadmium in the Commercial Fish Species<br>Sparus aurata and Solea senegalensis   | 2010a | Injected toxicant   |
| Kalman et al.        | Biodynamic Modelling of the Accumulation of Ag, Cd and Zn by the<br>Deposit-Feeding Polychaete <i>Nereis diversicolor</i> : Inter-Population<br>Variability and a Generalised Predictive Model | 2010b | Modeling  |
| Kamala-Kannan et al. | Assessment of Heavy Metals (Cd, Cr and Pb) in Water, Sediment<br>exposure and Seaweed ( <i>Ulva lactuca</i> ) in the Pulicat Lake, South East<br>India   | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                    |
| Kamunde              | Early subcellular partitioning of cadmium in gill and liver of rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ) following low-to-near-lethal waterborne cadmium exposure                           | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                    |
| Kamunde and MacPhail | Subcellular interactions of dietary cadmium, copper and zinc in rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> )   | 2011a | Dietary exposure  |
| Kamunde and MacPhail | Metal-metal interactions of dietary cadmium, copper and zinc in rainbow trout, <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>  | 2011b | Dietary exposure  |
| Kamunde et al        | Effect of humic acid during concurrent chronic waterborne exposure of rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ) to copper, cadmium and zinc   | 2011  | Mixture   |

| Authors                       | Title  | Year | Reason Unused   |
|-------------------------------|--|------|---|
| Kangwe et al.                 | Heavy metal inhibition of calcification and photosynthetic rates of the geniculate calcareous alga <i>Amphiroa tribulus</i>  | 2001 | Lack of details   |
| Kaonga et al.                 | Accumulation of Lead, Cadmium, Manganese, Copper and Zinc by<br>Sludge Worms <i>Tubifex tubifex</i> in Sewage Sludge   | 2010 | Effluent  |
| Kaoud and Rezk                | Effect of exposure to cadmium on the tropical freshwater prawn <i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>  | 2011 | Dilution water not characterized  |
| Kapauan et al.                | Cadmium, Lead, Copper And Zinc In Philippine Aquatic Life  | 1982 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Kaplan et al.                 | Cadmium toxicity and resistance in Chlorella sp  | 1995 | Organisms were selected, adapted or acclimated for increased resistance to cadmium                  |
| Kar and Aditya                | Impact of heavy metal and pesticide on total protein content in intact and regenerating <i>Hydra</i>   | 2010 | Only one exposure concentration   |
| Kara                          | Physiological and toxicological effects of lead plus cadmium mixtures on rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ) in soft acidic water   | 2010 | Only two exposure concentrations; dilution water not characterized                                  |
| Kara and Zeytunluoglu         | Bioaccumulation of Toxic Metals (Cd and Cu) by <i>Groenlandia densa</i> (L.)<br>Fourr  | 2007 | Non-applicable  |
| Karadede-Akin and Unlu        | Heavy Metal Concentrations in Water, Sediment exposure, Fish and Some<br>Benthic Organisms from Tigris River, Turkey   | 2007 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Karasov et al.                | Field Exposure of Frog Embryos and Tadpoles Along a Pollution<br>Gradient in the Fox River and Green Bay Ecosystem in Wisconsin, USA   | 2005 | Mixture   |
| Karayakar et al.              | Seasonal Variation in Copper, Zinc, Chromium, Lead and Cadmium<br>Levels in Hepatopancreas, Gill and Muscle Tissues of the Mussel<br>( <i>Ibrachidontes pharaonis</i> ) Fischer, Collected Along the Mersin Coast,<br>Turkey | 2007 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Kargin et al.                 | Distribution of Heavy Metals in Different Tissues of the Shrimp <i>Penaeus</i><br>semiculatus and Metapenaeus monocerus from the Iskenderun Gulf,<br>Turkey: Seasonal Variations   | 2001 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Karlsson-Norrgren and<br>Runn | Cadmium dynamics in fish: Pulse studies with <sup>109</sup> Cd in female zebrafish,<br><i>Brachydanio rerio</i>  | 1985 | Not North American species  |
| Karouna-Renier et al.         | Accumulation of Organic and Inorganic Contaminants in Shellfish<br>Collected in Estuarine Waters Near Pensacola, Florida: Contamination<br>Profiles and Risks to Human Consumers   | 2007 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Karthik et al.                | Synergistic effect of cadmium in combination with UV-B radiations in PS<br>II photochemistry of the cyanobacterium <i>Spirulina platensis</i>  | 2011 | Only three exposure concentrations  |
| Karuppasamy et al.            | Haematological responses to exposure to sublethal concentration of cadmium in air breathing fish, <i>Channa punctatus</i> (Bloch)  | 2005 | Dilution water not characterized, only one<br>exposure concentration, not North American<br>species |

| Authors               | Title  | Year | Reason Unused  |
|-----------------------|--|------|--|
| Kasherwani et al.     | Cadmium induced skeletal deformities in freshwater catfish,<br>Heteropneustes fossilis (Bloch)   | 2007 | Unmeasured chronic exposure, not North<br>American species, only one exposure<br>concentration   |
| Kasherwani et al.     | Cadmium toxicity to freshwater catfish, Heteropneustes fossilis (Bloch)  | 2009 | Not North American species   |
| Kaska and Furness     | Heavy metals in marine turtle eggs and hatchlings in the Mediterranean   | 2001 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Kasuga                | Sexual differences of medaka, <i>Oryzias latipes</i> in the acute toxicity test of cadmium   | 1980 | Not North American species   |
| Kato                  | Studies on Toxicity of Chemical Substances (Heavy Metals Etc.) To Fish<br>and Animal   | 1973 | Text in foreign language   |
| Katsikatsou et al.    | Field studies on the relation between the accumulation of heavy metals<br>and metabolic and HSR in the bearded horse mussel <i>Modiolus barbatus</i>                       | 2011 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Katsumiti et al.      | An Assessment of Acute Biomarker Responses in the Demersal Catfish<br><i>Cathorops spixii</i> After the Vicuna Oil Spill in a Harbour Estuarine Area in<br>Southern Brazil | 2009 | Mixture  |
| Katti and Sathyanesan | Chronic effects of lead and cadmium on the testis of the catfish <i>Clarias</i> batrachus  | 1985 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Kavun                 | Content of Microelements in the Grass Shrimp <i>Pandalus kessleri</i><br>(Decapoda: Pandalidae) From Coastal Waters of the Lesser Kurilskaya<br>Ridge                      | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Kavun et al.          | Metal accumulation in mussels of the Kuril Islands, North-west Pacific<br>Ocean  | 2002 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Kawamata et al.       | Contents of Heavy Metals in Fishes in Nagano Prefecture  | 1983 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Kay et al.            | Cadmium accumulation and protein binding patterns in tissues of the rainbow trout, <i>Salmo gairdneri</i>  | 1986 | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Kayhan et al.         | Cadmium (Cd) and Lead (Pb) Levels of Mediterranean Mussel ( <i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i> Lamarck, 1819) From Bosphorus, Istanbul, Turkey                               | 2007 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Kayser                | Cadmium effects in food chain experiments with marine plankton algae<br>(Dinophyta) and benthic filter-feeders (Tunicata)  | 1982 | Lack of exposure details; dilution water not characterized   |
| Ke and Wang           | Trace Metal Ingestion and Assimilation by the Green Mussel <i>Perna</i><br><i>viridis</i> in a Phytoplankton and Sediment exposure Mixture                                 | 2002 | Sediment exposure  |
| Ke and Wang           | Bioaccumulation of Cd, Se, and Zn in an estuarine oyster ( <i>Crassostrea rivularis</i> ) and a coastal oyster ( <i>Saccostrea glomerata</i> )                             | 2001 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented<br>(only 2 hour exposure); not renewal of flow-<br>through exposure; not North American species                 |
| Keduo et al.          | Effects os six heavy metals on hatching eggs and survival of larval of marine fish   | 1987 | Not North American species   |

| Authors                     | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|-----------------------------|---|------|--|
| Keenan and Alikhan          | Comparative study of cadmium and lead accumulations in <i>Cambarus bartoni</i> (Fab.) (Decapoda, Crustacea) from an acidic and a neutral lake             | 1991 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge  |
| Keil et al.                 | Significance and Interspecific Variability of Accumulated Trace Metal<br>Concentrations in Antarctic Benthic Crustaceans                                  | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Kelly and Whitton           | Interspecific differences in Zn, Cd and Pb accumulation by freshwater algae and bryophytes  | 1989 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge  |
| Kemble et al.               | Toxicity of Metal-Contaminated Sediments From the Upper Clark Fork<br>River, Montana, to Aquatic Invertebrates and Fish in Laboratory<br>Exposures        | 1994 | Mixture  |
| Kennedy and Benson          | Report Of Heavy Metal Analysis Conducted On Mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i><br>Samples Collected At 55 Sites In Newfoundland                                 | 1994 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Kennedy and Farrell         | Immunological Alterations in Juvenile Pacific Herring, <i>Clupea pallasi</i> ,<br>Exposed to Aqueous Hydrocarbons Derived From Crude Oil                  | 2008 | Mixture  |
| Kerfoot and Jacobs          | Cadmium accrual in combined waste-treatment aquaculture system  | 1976 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Keskin et al.               | Cadmium, Lead, Mercury and Copper in Fish From the Marmara Sea,<br>Turkey   | 2007 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Kessler                     | An extremely cadmium-sensitive strain of Chlorella  | 1985 | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Kessler                     | Limits of growth of five <i>Chlorella</i> species in the presence of toxic heavy metals   | 1986 | Inappropriate medium of medium contained too<br>much of a complexing agent for algal studies   |
| Keteles and Fleeger         | The Contribution of Ecdysis to the Fate of Copper, Zinc and Cadmium in Grass Shrimp, <i>Palaemonetes pugio</i> Holthius                                   | 2001 | Non-applicable   |
| Kettle and deNoyelles       | Effects of cadmium stress on the plankton communities of experimental ponds   | 1986 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Khaled                      | Trace Metals in Fish of Economic Interest From the West of Alexandria,<br>Egypt   | 2009 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Khaleghzadeh-Ahangar et al. | The parasitic nematodes <i>Hysterothylacium sp.</i> type MB larvae as bioindicators of lead and cadmium: a comparative study of parasite and host tissues | 2011 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Khalil et al.               | Effect of tapeworm parasitisation on cadmium toxicity in the bioindicator copepod, <i>Cyclops strenuous</i>   | 2014 | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Khan and Nugegoda           | Sensitivity of juvenile freshwater crayfish <i>Cherax destructor</i> (Decapoda: Parastacidae) to trace metals   | 2007 | Not North American species   |
| Khan and Weis               | Bioaccumulation of heavy metals in two populations of mummichog (Fundulus heteroclitus)   | 1993 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |

| Authors              | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|----------------------|---|-------|--|
| Khan et al.          | Bioaccumulation of four heavy metals in tow populations of grass shrimp, <i>Palaemonetes pugio</i>  | 1989  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Khan et al.          | Cadmium bound to metal rich granules and exoskeleton from <i>Gammarus</i><br><i>pulex</i> causes increased gut lipid peroxidation in zebrafish following single<br>dietary exposure | 2010  | Bioaccumulation: not renewal or flow-through; fed toxicant   |
| Khangarot and Ray    | Correlation between heavy metal acute toxicity values in <i>Daphnia magna</i> and fish  | 1987a | Review of previously published data  |
| Khangarot and Ray    | Sensitivity of toad tadpoles, <i>Bufo melanostictus</i> (Schneider), to heavy metals  | 1987b | Not North American species   |
| Khangarot et al.     | <i>Daphnia magna</i> as a model to assess heavy metal toxicity: Comparative assessment with mouse system  | 1987  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Khoshmanesh et al.   | Cadmium uptake by unicellular green microalgae  | 1996  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Khoshmanesh et al.   | Cell surface area as a major parameter in the uptake of cadmium by<br>unicellular green microalgae  | 1997  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Khosravi et al.      | Toxic Effect of Pb, Cd, Ni and Zn on <i>Azolla filiculoides</i> in the<br>International Anzali Wetland  | 2005  | Mixture  |
| Khoury et al.        | Relating disparity in competitive foraging behavior between two<br>populations of fiddler crabs to the subcellular partitioning of metals   | 2009  | Mixture  |
| Khristoforova et al. | Effect of cadmium on gametogenesis and offspring of the sea urchin <i>Strongylocentrotus intermedius</i>  | 1984  | Not North American species   |
| Khristoforova et al. | Heavy Metals in Mass Species of Bivalves in Ha Long Bay (South China Sea, Vietnam)  | 2007  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Kiffney and Clements | Effects of Heavy Metals on a Macroinvertebrate Assemblage From a Rocky Mountain Stream in Experimental Microcosms.  | 1994  | Mixture  |
| Kiffney and Clements | Effects of heavy metals on a macroinvertebrate assemblage from a rocky mountain stream in experimental microcosms   | 1996  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Kilemade et al.      | Genotoxicity of Field-Collected Inter-tidal Sediment exposures from Cork<br>Harbor, Ireland, to Juvenile Turbot ( <i>Scophthalmus maximus</i> L.) as<br>Measured by the Comet Assay | 2004  | Sediment exposure  |
| Kim et al.           | The Geographic Distribution of Population Health and Contaminant Body<br>Burden in Gulf of Mexico Oysters   | 2001  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Kim et al.           | Effect of Dietary exposure Cadmium on Growth and Haematological<br>Parameters of Juvenile Rockfish, <i>Sebastes schlegeli</i> (Hilgendorf)  | 2004a | Dietary exposure   |

| Authors         | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|-----------------|--|-------|--|
| Kim et al.      | Cadmium accumulation and elimination in tissues of juvenile olive flounder, <i>Paralichthys olivaceus</i> after sub-chronic cadmium exposure   | 2004b | Dilution water not characterized;<br>Bioaccumulation: unmeasured exposure; not<br>North American species |
| Kim et al.      | Kinetics of Cd Accumulation and Elimination in Tissues of Juvenile<br>Rockfish ( <i>Sebastes schlegeli</i> ) Exposed to Dietary exposure Cd  | 2006  | Dietary exposure   |
| Kim et al.      | Molecular Cloning of <i>Daphnia magna</i> Catalase and Its Biomarker<br>Potential Against Oxidative Stresses   | 2010a | In vitro   |
| Kim et al.      | Expression Profiles of Seven Glutathione S-Transferase (GST) Genes in<br>Cadmium-Exposed River Pufferfish ( <i>Takifugu obscurus</i> )   | 2010b | In vitro   |
| Kim et al.      | Effects of Montmorillonite on Alleviating Dietary Cd-Induced Oxidative Damage in Carp ( <i>Carassius auratus</i> )   | 2011a | Fed toxicant   |
| Kim et al.      | Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid exposure increases cadmium toxicity in early life stage of zebrafish, <i>Danio rerio</i>   | 2011b | Mixture  |
| Kim et al.      | 8-Oxoguanine DNA Glycosylase 1 (Ogg1) From the Copepod <i>Tigriopus</i><br><i>japonicus</i> : Molecular Characterization and Its Expression in Response to<br>UV-B and Heavy Metals  | 2012b | Mixture  |
| Kim et al.      | Effect of cadmium exposure on expression of antioxidant gene transcripts in the river pufferfish, <i>Takifugu obscurus</i> (Tetraodontiformes)   | 2010c | Dilution water not characterized   |
| King and Riddle | Effects of metal contaminants on the development of the common<br>antarctic sea urchin <i>Sterechinus neumayeri</i> and comparisons of sensitivity<br>with tropical and temperate echinoids  | 2001  | Not North American species, duration too long  |
| King et al.     | Short-term accumulation of Cd and Cu from water, sediment and algae by the amphipod Melita plumulosa and the bivalve <i>Tellina deltoidalis</i>  | 2005  | Sediment exposure; not North American species  |
| King et al.     | Acute toxicity and bioaccumulation of aqueous and sediment-bound metals in the estuarine amphipod <i>Melita plumulosa</i>  | 2006  | Not North American species, control mortality $(\geq 75\%)$  |
| King et al.     | Toxicity of metals to the bivalve <i>Tellina deltoidalis</i> and relationships<br>between metal bioaccumulation and metal partitioning between seawater<br>and marine sediments  | 2010  | Not North American species; sediment   |
| Kir et al.      | Heavy Metal Concentrations in Organs of Rudd, <i>Scardinus</i><br>erythrophthalmus L.,1758 Populating Lake Karatas-Turkey  | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Kiran et al.    | Trace Metal Levels in the Organs of Finfish <i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i><br>(Peter) and Relevant Water of Jannapura Lake, India  | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Kirby et al.    | Changes in Selenium, Copper, Cadmium, and Zinc Concentrations in<br>Mullet ( <i>Mugil cephalus</i> ) from the Southern Basin of Lake Macquarie,<br>Australia, in Response to Alteration of Coal-Fired Power Station Fly Ash<br>Handling Procedures | 2001a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |

| Authors                 | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|-------------------------|--|-------|--|
| Kirby et al.            | Selenium, Cadmium, Copper, and Zinc Concentrations in Sediment<br>exposures and Mullet ( <i>Mugil cephalus</i> ) from the Southern Basin of Lake<br>Macquarie, NSW, Australia                      | 2001b | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Kiser et al.            | Impacts and pathways of mine contaminants to bull trout ( <i>Salvelinus confluentus</i> ) in an Idaho watershed.   | 2010  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Klaverkamp and Duncan   | Acclimation to cadmium toxicity by white suckers: Cadmium binding capacity and metal distribution in gill and liver cytosol  | 1987  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Kleinert et al.         | Concentration of Metals in Fish  | 1974  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Klerks et al.           | Effects of Ghost Shrimp on Zinc and Cadmium in Sediment exposures<br>From Tampa Bay, Fl  | 2007  | Sediment exposure  |
| Klerks and Bartholomew  | Cadmium accumulation and detoxification in a Cd-resistant population of the oligochaete <i>Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri</i>  | 1991  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge  |
| Klinck et al.           | Branchial cadmium and copper binding and intestinal cadmium uptake in wild yellow perch ( <i>Perca flavescens</i> ) from clean and metal-contaminated lakes  | 2007  | Prior exposure   |
| Klinck et al.           | Cadmium Accumulation and In Vitro Analysis of Calcium and Cadmium<br>Transport Functions in the Gastro-intestinal Tract of Trout Following<br>Chronic Dietary exposure Cadmium and Calcium Feeding | 2009  | Dietary exposure   |
| Klinck et al.           | In Vitro Characterization of Cadmium Transport Along the Gastro-<br>Intestinal Tract of Freshwater Rainbow Trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> )  | 2011  | In vitro   |
| Kline et al.            | Effects of Pollution on Freshwater Organisms   | 1987  | Review   |
| Kljakovic-Gaspic et al. | A. Distribution of cadmium and lead in <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> (L.) delile from the middle Adriatic sea  | 2004  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Kljakovic-Gaspic et al. | Biomonitoring of Trace Metals (Cu, Cd, Cr, Hg, Pb, Zn) in the Eastern<br>Adriatic Using the Mediterranean Blue Mussel (2001-2005)  | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Klochenko et al.        | Some Peculiarities of Accumulation of Heavy Metals by Macrophytes and<br>Epiphyton Algae in Water Bodies of Urban Territories  | 2007  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Kluttgen and Ratte      | Effects of different food doses on cadmium toxicity to <i>Daphnia magna</i>  | 1994  | Organisms were exposed to cadmium in food or by injection or gavage  |
| Kluytmand et al.        | Effects of cadmium on the reproduction of <i>Mytilus edulis</i> L.   | 1988  | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration   |
| Knauer and Martin       | Seasonal Variations of Cadmium, Copper, Manganese, Lead and Zinc and<br>in Water and Phytoplankton in Monterey Bay, California   | 1973  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Kneip                   | Effects of Cadmium in an Aquatic Environment   | 1978  | Review   |

| Authors                  | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|--------------------------|---|------|--|
| Kneip and Hazen          | Deposit and mobility of cadmium in marsh-cove ecosystem and the relation to cadmium concentration in biota  | 1979 | Bioaccumulation field study not used because an<br>insufficient number of measurements of the<br>concentration of cadmium in the water                       |
| Kobayashi                | Fertilized sea urchin eggs as an indicator material for marine pollution bioassay, preliminary experiments  | 1971 | Not North American species   |
| Kobayashi and Okamura    | Effects of heavy metals on sea urchin embryo development. Part 2.<br>Interactive toxic effects of heavy metals in synthetic mine effluents  | 2005 | Effluent   |
| Koca et al.              | Genotoxic and Histopathological Effects of Water Pollution on Two Fish<br>Species, <i>Barbus capito pectoralis</i> and <i>Chondrostoma nasus</i> in the<br>Menderes River, Turkey | 2008 | Mixture  |
| Kock et al.              | Accumulation of trace metals (Cd, Pb, Cu, Zn) in Arctic char ( <i>Salvelinus alpinus</i> ) from oligotrophic alpine lakes: Relation to alkalinity                                 | 1995 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge  |
| Kock et al.              | Seasonal Patterns of Metal Accumulation in Arctic Char ( <i>Salvelinus alpinus</i> ) From an Oligotrophic Alpine Lake Related to Temperature                                      | 1996 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Koelmans et al.          | Influence of salinity and mineralization on trace metal sorption to<br>cyanobacteria in natural waters  | 1996 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Kogan et al.             | Effect of cadmium ions on <i>Chlorella</i> II: modification of the UV irridation effect   | 1975 | Text in foreign language   |
| Kohler and Riisgard      | Formation of metallothioneins in relation to accumulation of cadmium in the common mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i>   | 1982 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Koivisto et al.          | Does cadmium pollution change trophic interactions in rockpool food webs?   | 1997 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge  |
| Kojadinovic et al.       | Bioaccumulation of Trace Elements in Pelagic Fish From the Western<br>Indian Ocean  | 2007 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Kola and Wilkinson       | Cadmium Uptake by a Green Alga can be Predicted by Equilibrium<br>Modelling   | 2005 | Modeling   |
| Kolok et al.             | Individual variation in the swimming performance of fishes: An overlooked source of variation in toxicity studies   | 1998 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Kolyuchkina and Ismailov | Morpho-functional characteristics of bivalve mollusks under the experimental environmental pollution by heavy metals  | 2011 | Only two exposure concentrations   |
| Komjarova and Blust      | Multi-Metal Interactions Between Cd, Cu, Ni, Pb and Zn in Water Flea<br>Daphnia magna, a Stable Isotope Experiment  | 2008 | Mixture  |
| Komjarova and Blust      | Effect of Na, Ca and Ph on Simultaneous Uptake of Cd, Cu, Ni, Pb, and<br>Zn in the Water Flea <i>Daphnia magna</i> Measured Using Stable Isotopes                                 | 2009 | Mixture  |

| Authors              | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|----------------------|---|-------|--|
| Kondera and Witeska  | Cadmium-induced alterations in heady kidney hematopoietic tissue of common carp   | 2012  | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Kooijman and Bedaux  | Analysis of toxicity tests on Daphnia survival and reproduction   | 1996  | Review of previously published data  |
| Коор                 | Untersuchungen Ueber Die Schwermetallanreicherung In Fischen Aus<br>Schwermetallbelasteten Gewaessern Im Hinblick Auf Deren<br>Fischereiliche Nutzung. (Studies On Heavy Metal Enrichment In Fish<br>From Waters Polluted By Heavy Metals With Reference To Their Use By<br>The Fishing Industry) | 1991  | Mixture  |
| Kopecka-Pilarczyk    | The effect of pesticides and metals on acetylcholinesterase (AChE) in various tissues of blue mussel ( <i>Mytilus trossulus</i> L.) in short-term in vivo exposures at different temperatures   | 2010  | Mixture  |
| Kopfler and Mayer    | Concentrations of Five Trace Metals in the Waters and Oysters ( <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> ) of Mobile Bay, Alabama   | 1973  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Korda et al.         | Trace Elements in Samples of Fish, Sediment and Taconite From Lake<br>Superior  | 1977  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Kosakowska et al.    | Effect of amino acids on the toxicity of heavy metals to phytoplankton  | 1988  | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration |
| Kosanovic et al.     | Influence of Urbanization of the Western Coast of the United Arab<br>Emirates on Trace Metal Content in Muscle and Liver of Wild Red-Spot<br>Emperor ( <i>Lethrinus lentjan</i> )   | 2007  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Koskinen et al.      | Response of rainbow trout transcriptome to model chemical contaminants  | 2004  | Dilution water not characterized, only two<br>exposure concentrations, duration too short                  |
| Kostaropoulos et al. | Effects of Exposure to a Mixture of Cadmium and Chromium on<br>Detoxification Enzyme (GST, P450-MO) Activities in the Frog <i>Rana</i><br><i>ridibunda</i>  | 2005  | Mixture  |
| Kovacik et al.       | Comparison of methyl jasmonate and cadmium effect on selected<br>physiological parameters in <i>Scenedesmus quadricauda</i> (Chlorophyta,<br>Chlorophyceae)   | 2011  | Dilution water not characterized   |
| Kovarova et al.      | Effect of metals, with special attention of Cd, content of the Svitava and<br>Svratka rivers on levels of thiol compounds in fish liver and their use as<br>biochemical markers   | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Koyama et al.        | The seawater fish for evaluation of the toxicity of pollutants  | 1992  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Kraak et al.         | Chronic ecotoxicity of mixtures of Cu, Zn, and Cd to the zebra mussel<br><i>Dreissena polymorpha</i>  | 1993a | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge                        |

| Authors               | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|-----------------------|--|-------|--|
| Kraak et al.          | Toxicity of heavy metals to the zebra mussel (Dreissena polymorpha)  | 1993b | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration |
| Kraak et al.          | Ecotoxicity of mixtures of metals to the zebra mussel Dreissena polymorpha   | 1994b | Review of previously published data  |
| Kraal et al.          | Uptake and tissue distribution of dietary and aqueous cadmium by carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> )   | 1995  | No useable data on cadmium toxicity or bioconcentration  |
| Kraemer et al.        | Dynamics of Cd, Cu and Zn accumulation in organs and sub-cellular fractions in field transplanted juvenile yellow perch ( <i>Perca flavescens</i> )                  | 2005  | Mixture  |
| Kraemer et al.        | Modeling Cadmium Accumulation in Indigenous Yellow Perch ( <i>Perca flavescens</i> )   | 2008  | Modeling   |
| Krantzberg            | Accumulation of essential and nonessential metals by chironomid larvae<br>in relation to physical and chemical properties of the elements                            | 1989a | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge                           |
| Krantzberg            | Metal accumulation by chironomid larvae: the effects of age and body<br>weight on metal body burdens   | 1989b | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge                           |
| Krantzberg and Stokes | The importance of surface adsorption and pH in metal accumulation by chironomids   | 1988  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge                           |
| Krantzberg and Stokes | Metal regulation, tolerance, and body burdens in the larvae of the genus <i>Chironomus</i>   | 1989  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge                           |
| Krasnov et al.        | Hepatic responses of gene expression in juvenile brown trout ( <i>Salmo trutta lacustris</i> ) exposed to three model contaminants applied singly and in combination | 2007  | Not North American species   |
| Krassoi and Julli     | Chemical batch as a factor affecting the acute toxicity of the reference<br>toxicant potassium dichromate to the cladoceran <i>Moina australiensis</i><br>(Sars)     | 1994  | Not North American species   |
| Kraus                 | Accumulation and Excretion of Five Heavy Metals by the Saltmarsh<br>Cordgrass <i>Spartina alteriflora</i>  | 1988  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Kremling et al.       | Studies on the pathways and effects of cadmium in controlled ecosystem enclosures  | 1978  | Mixture; field study   |
| Krishna Kumari et al. | Bio-accumulation of some trace metals in the short-neck clam <i>Paphia malabarica</i> from Mandovi estuary, Goa  | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Krishnaja et al.      | effects of certain heavy metals (Hg, Cd, Pb, As and Se) on the intertidal crab <i>Scylla serrata</i>   | 1987  | Not North American species   |
| Kruatrachue et al.    | Histopathological Changes in the Gastrointestinal Tract of Fish, <i>Puntius gonionotus</i> , fed on Dietary exposure Cadmium   | 2003  | Dietary exposure   |
| Krumschnabel et al.   | Apoptosis and Necroptosis Are Induced in Rainbow Trout Cell Lines<br>Exposed to Cadmium  | 2010  | In vitro   |

| Authors              | Title  | Year | Reason Unused  |
|----------------------|--|------|--|
| Krywult et al.       | Metal Concentrations in Chub <i>Leuciscus cephalus</i> From a Submontane<br>River (Poland)   | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Kucuksezgin et al.   | Trace metal and organochlorine residue levels in red mullet ( <i>Mullus barbatus</i> ) from the eastern Aegean, Turkey   | 2001 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Kuehl and Haebler    | Organochlorine, Organobromine, Metal, and Selenium Residues in<br>Bottlenose Dolphins ( <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> ) Collected During an Unusual<br>Mortality Event in the Gulf of Mexico, 1990 | 1995 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Kuehl et al.         | Coplanar PCB and Metal Residues in Dolphins From the U.S. Atlantic<br>Coast Including Atlantic Bottlenose Obtained During the 1987/88 Mass<br>Mortality  | 1994 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Kuhn and Pattard     | Results of the harmful effects of water pollutants to green algae ( <i>Scenedesmus subspicatus</i> ) in the cell multiplication inhibition test  | 1990 | Not North American species   |
| Kumar                | Accumulation of Pb, Cd, and Zn in aquatic snails from four freshwater sites in Steuben County, Indiana   | 1991 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge                |
| Kumar and Achyuthan  | Heavy Metal Accumulation in Certain Marine Animals Along the East<br>Coast of Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India   | 2007 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Kumar et al.         | Selected Heavy Metals in the Sediment exposure and Macrobenthos of the<br>Coastal Waters Off Mangalore   | 2003 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Kumar et al.         | Levels of Cadmium and Lead in Tissues of Freshwater Fish ( <i>Clarias batrachus</i> L.) And Chicken in Western up (India)  | 2007 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Kumar et al.         | Selenium and spermine alleviate cadmium induced toxicity in the red seaweed <i>Gracilaria dura</i> by regulating antioxidants and DNA methylation  | 2012 | Lack of exposure details   |
| Kumarasamy et al.    | Effect of some heavy metals on the filtration rate of an estuarine clam,<br><i>Meretrix casta</i> (Chemnitz)   | 2006 | Effect level cannot be determined, dilution water<br>not characterized, not North American species |
| Kumari et al.        | Bio-Accumulation of Some Trace Metals in the Short-Neck Clam <i>Paphia</i><br>malabarica From Mandovi Estuary, Goa   | 2006 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Kurochkin et al.     | Cadmium affects metabolic responses to prolonged anoxia and reoxygenation in eastern oysters ( <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> )  | 2009 | Mixture  |
| Kurochkin et al.     | Top-Down Control Analysis of the Cadmium Effects on Molluscan<br>Mitochondria and the Mechanisms of Cadmium-Induced Mitochondrial<br>Dysfunction   | 2011 | In vitro   |
| Kuroshima            | Cadmium accumulation and it effect on calcium metabolism in the girella <i>Girella punctata</i> during a long term exposure  | 1987 | Not North American species   |
| Kuroshima            | Cadmium accumulation in the mummichog, <i>Fundulus heteroclitus</i> , adapted to various salinities  | 1992 | Organisms were exposed to cadmium in food or by injection or gavage                                |
| Kuroshima and Kimura | Changes in toxicity of Cd and its accumulation in girella and goby with their growth   | 1990 | Not North American species   |

| Authors                | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|------------------------|---|------|--|
| Kuroshima et al.       | Kinetic analysis of cadmium toxicity to red sea bream, Pagrus major   | 1993 | Not North American species   |
| Kurun et al.           | Accumulations of Total Metal in Dominant Shrimp Species ( <i>Palaemon adspersus</i> , <i>Palaemon serratus</i> , <i>Parapenaeus longirostris</i> ) and Bottom Surface Sediment exposures Obtained From the Northern Inner Shelf of the Sea of Marmara | 2007 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Kurun et al.           | Total metal levels in crayfish <i>Astacus leptodactylus</i> (Eschscholtz, 1823), and surface sediments in Lake Terkos, Turkey   | 2010 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Kusch et al.           | Chronic exposure to low concentrations of water-borne cadmium during<br>embryonic and larval development results in the long-term hindrance of<br>anti-predator behavior in zebrafish   | 2007 | Duration too short, high control mortality (85%)   |
| Kwan and Smith         | Some aspects of the kinetics of cadmium and thallium uptake by fronds of <i>Lemna minor</i> L.  | 1991 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Kwong and Niyogi       | The interactions of iron with other divalent metals in the intestinal tract of a freshwater teleost, rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> )   | 2009 | Mixture  |
| Kwong et al.           | Molecular Evidence and Physiological Characterization of Iron<br>Absorption in Isolated Enterocytes of Rainbow Trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus</i><br><i>mykiss</i> ): Implications for Dietary Cadmium and Lead Absorption                                   | 2010 | In vitro   |
| Kwong et al.           | Effects of Dietary Cadmium Exposure on Tissue-Specific Cadmium<br>Accumulation, Iron Status and Expression of Iron-Handling and Stress-<br>Inducible Genes in Rainbow Trout: Influence of Elevated Dietary Iron                                       | 2011 | Fed toxicant   |
| Kwong and Niyogi       | Cadmium Transport in Isolated Enterocytes of Freshwater Rainbow<br>Trout: Interactions With Zinc and Iron, Effects of Complexation With<br>Cysteine, and an ATPase-Coupled Efflux.  | 2012 | In vitro   |
| La Touche and Mix      | Seasonal Variations of Arsenic and Other Trace Elements in Bay Mussels ( <i>Mytilus edulis</i> )  | 1982 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Labonne et al.         | Use of non-radioactive, mono-isotopic metal tracer for studying metal (Zn, Cd, Pb) accumulation in the mussel <i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i>  | 2002 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>not renewal or flow-through exposure; not North<br>American species   |
| Lacoue-Labarthe et al. | Acid phosphatase and cathepsin activity in cuttlefish ( <i>Sepia officinalis</i> ) eggs: The effects of Ag, Cd, and Cu exposure   | 2010 | Not North American species   |
| Lacroix and Hontela    | A Comparative Assessment of the Adrenotoxic Effects of Cadmium in<br>Two Teleost Species, Rainbow Trout, <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> , and Yellow<br>Perch, <i>Perca flavescens</i>  | 2004 | Non-applicable   |
| Laegreild et al.       | Seasonal variation of cadmium toxicity toward the alga <i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i> Printz in two lakes with different humus content  | 1983 | Results were only presented graphically  |

| Authors                | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|------------------------|--|-------|--|
| Lahsteiner et al.      | The sensitivity and reproducibility of the zebrafish ( <i>Danio Rerio</i> ) embryo test for the screening of waste water quality and for testing the toxicity of chemicals | 2004  | Duration too short, only one exposure<br>concentration, some species are Not North<br>American   |
| Lake and Thorp         | The Gill Lamellae of the Shrimp <i>Paratya tasmaniensis</i> (Atyidae:<br>Crustacea). Normal Ultrastructure and Changes With Low Levels of<br>Cadmium                       | 1974  | Abstract only  |
| Lakshmi and Rao        | Evaluation of cadmium toxicity on survival, accumulation and depuration<br>in an intertidal gastropod, <i>Turbo intercostalis</i>  | 2002  | Not North American species   |
| Lam                    | Effects of cadmium on the consumption and absorption rates of a tropical freshwater snail, <i>Radix plicatulus</i>   | 1996a | Not North American species   |
| Lam                    | Interpopulation differences in acute response of <i>Brotia hainanensis</i> (Gastropoda, Prosobranchia) to cadmium: genetic or environmental variance?                      | 1996b | Not North American species   |
| Lam et al.             | Cadmium uptake and depuration in the soft tissues of <i>Brotia hainanensis</i> (Gastropoda: Prosobranchia: Thiaridae): A dynamic model                                     | 1997  | Not North American species   |
| Lamelas and Slaveykova | Comparison of Cd(II), Cu(II), and Pb(II) Biouptake by Green Algae in the Presence of Humic Acid  | 2007  | Mixture  |
| Lamelas et al.         | Effect of Humic Acid on Cd(II), Cu(II), and Pb(II) Uptake by Freshwater Algae: Kinetic and Cell Wall Speciation Considerations   | 2009  | Mixture  |
| Lanceleur et al.       | Long-Term Records of Cadmium and Silver Contamination in Sediments<br>and Oysters From the Gironde Fluvial-Estuarine Continuum - Evidence of<br>Changing Silver Sources    | 2011  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Landner and Jernelov   | Cadmium in aquatic systems   | 1969  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Lane et al.            | The interaction between inorganic iron and cadmium uptake in the marine diatom <i>Thalassiosira oceanica</i>   | 2008  | Mixture  |
| Lang and Lang-Dobler   | The Chemical Environment of Tubificid and Lumbriculid Worms<br>According to the Pollution Level of the Sediment  | 1979  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Lange et al.           | Alterations of tissue glutathione levels and metallothionein mRNA in rainbow trout during single and combined exposure to cadmium and zinc                                 | 2002  | Bioaccumulation: not whole body or muscle content  |
| Langston and Zhou      | Cadmium accumulation, distribution and metabolism in the gastropod<br><i>Littorina littorea</i> : The role of metal-binding proteins                                       | 1987  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Lannig et al.          | Cadmium-dependent oxygen limitation affects temperature tolerance in eastern oysters ( <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> Gmelin)  | 2008  | Only one exposure concentration, unmeasured chronic exposure   |
| Lannig et al.          | Temperature-dependent effects of cadmium on mitochondrial and whole-<br>organism bioenergetics of oysters ( <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> )                                 | 2006a | Only one exposure concentration, lack of details   |

| Authors              | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|----------------------|---|-------|--|
| Lannig et al.        | Temperature-dependent stress response in oysters, Crassostrea virginica:<br>pollution reduces temperature tolerance in oysters  | 2006b | Bioaccumulation: not whole body or muscle content                                |
| LaPoint et al.       | Relationships among observed metal concentrations, criteria, and benthic community structural responses in 15 streams   | 1984  | Not applicable per ECOTOX Duluth; survey   |
| Lapota et al.        | The use of bioluminescent dinoflagellates as an environmental risk assessment tool  | 2007  | No cadmium toxicity information  |
| Lares et al.         | Mercury and cadmium concentrations in farmed bluefin tuna ( <i>Thunnus orientalis</i> ) and the suitability of using the caudal peduncle muscle tissue as a monitoring tool.  | 2012  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Larsson              | Some experimentally induced biochemical effects of cadmium on fish from the Baltic Sea  | 1977  | Dilution water not characterized   |
| Lasenby and Van Duyn | and cadmium accumulation by the opossum shrimp Mysis relicta  | 1992  | Organisms were exposed to cadmium in food or by injection or gavage              |
| Latif et al.         | Effect of cadmium chloride and ascorbic acid exposure on the vital organs of freshwater Cyprinid, <i>Labeo rohita</i>   | 2012  | Not North American species, dilution water not characterized                     |
| Latire et al.        | Responses of Primary Cultured Haemocytes From the Marine Gastropod<br>Haliotis tuberculata Under 10-Day Exposure to Cadmium Chloride  | 2012  | In vitro   |
| Laube                | Strategies of response to copper, cadmium, and lead by a blue-green and a green alga  | 1980  | Results were only presented graphically  |
| Laurent et al.       | Cadmium Biosorption by Ozonized Activated Sludge: the Role of<br>Bacterial Flocs Surface Properties and Mixed Liquor Composition  | 2010  | Bacteria   |
| Lavoie et al.        | Influence of essential elements on cadmium uptake and toxicity in a<br>unicellular green alga: The protective effect of trace zinc and cobalt<br>concentrations   | 2012  | Excessive EDTA/NTA in growth media   |
| Lawrence and Holoka  | Response of crustacean zooplankton impounded <i>in situ</i> to cadmium at low environmental concentrations  | 1991  | Organisms were exposed to cadmium in food or by injection or gavage              |
| LeBlanc              | Interspecies relationships in acute toxicity of chemicals to aquatic organisms  | 1984  | Review of previously published data  |
| Leblebici et al.     | Influence of nutrient addition on growth and accumulation of cadmium and copper in <i>Lemna gibba</i>   | 2010  | Dilution water not characterized   |
| Lee                  | Occurrence of Heavy Metals and Antibiotic Resistance in Bacteria From<br>Internal Organs of American Bullfrog ( <i>Rana catesbeiana</i> ) Raised in<br>Malaysia   | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Lee and Lee          | Influence of acid volatile sulfides and simultaneously extracted metals on<br>the bioavailability and toxicity of a mixture of Sediment exposure-<br>associated Cd, Ni, and Zn to polychaetes <i>Neanthes arenaceodentata</i> | 2005  | Sediment exposure  |
| Lee and Luoma        | Influence of microalgal biomass on absorption efficiency of Cd, Cr, and<br>Zn by two bivalves from San Francisco Bay  | 1998  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge |

| Authors         | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|-----------------|--|-------|--|
| Lee and Noone   | Effect of reproductive toxicants on lipovitellin in female blue crabs, <i>Callinectes sapidus</i>  | 1995  | Fed toxicant   |
| Lee and Oshima  | Effects of selected pesticides, metals and organometallics on development<br>of blue crab ( <i>Callinectes sapidus</i> ) embryos   | 1998  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described                            |
| Lee and Wang    | Metal Accumulation in the Green Macroalga <i>Ulva fasciata</i> : Effects of Nitrate, Ammonium and Phosphate  | 2001  | Non-applicable   |
| Lee and Xu      | Differential response of marine organisms to certain metal and agrichemical pollutants   | 1984  | Not North American species   |
| Lee et al.      | Influence of Reactive Sulfide (AVS) and Supplementary Food on Ag, Cd<br>and Zn Bioaccumulation in the Marine Polychaete <i>Neanthes</i><br><i>arenaceodentata</i>  | 2001  | Mixture  |
| Lee et al.      | Acute toxicities of trace metals and common xenobiotics to the marine copepod <i>Tigriopus japonicus</i> : Evaluation of its use as a benchmark species for routine ecotoxicity tests in western Pacific coastal regions | 2007  | Not North American species   |
| Lee et al.      | Acute toxicity of two CdSe/ZnSe quantum dots with different surface coating in <i>Daphnia magna</i> under various light conditions   | 2010  | Mixture  |
| Lee et al.      | Binding Strength-Associated Toxicity Reduction by Birnessite and<br>Hydroxyapatite in Pb and Cd Contaminated Sediments   | 2011  | Sediment   |
| Lefcort et al.  | Aquatic Snails from Mining Sites have Evolved to Detect and Avoid<br>Heavy Metals  | 2004  | Mixture  |
| Lefevre et al.  | Chloride salinity reduces cadmium accumulation by the Mediterranean halophyte species <i>Atriplex halimus</i> L.   | 2009  | Non-aquatic plant  |
| Legeay et al.   | Impact of cadmium contamination and oxygenation levels on biochemical responses in the Asiatic clam <i>Cobicula fluminea</i>   | 2005  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented<br>(only 13-14 day exposure), static exposure |
| Lehtonen et al. | Biomarkers of Pollution Effects in the Bivalves <i>Mytilus edulis</i> and <i>Macoma balthica</i> Collected From the Southern Coast of Finland (Baltic Sea)   | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Lei et al.      | Effect of cadmium on cytochrome C oxidase isozyme in the<br>hepatopancreas, gill and heart of freshwater crab <i>Sinopotamon</i><br><i>yangtsekiense</i>   | 2011a | Dilution water not characterized; Not North<br>American species                            |
| Lei et al.      | Histopathological and biochemical alternations of the heart induced by acute cadmium exposure in the freshwater crab <i>Sinopotamon yangtsekiense</i>  | 2011b | Dilution water not characterized; Not North<br>American species                            |
| Lei et al.      | Arsenic, cadmium, and lead pollution and uptake by rice ( <i>Oryza sativa</i> L.)  | 2011c | Sediment exposure  |
| Lekhi et al.    | Role of dissolved and particulate cadmium in the accumulation of cadmium in cultured oysters ( <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> )  | 2008  | Mixture  |
| Lera et al.     | Variations in sensitivity of two populations of <i>Corophium orientale</i> (Crustacea: Amphipoda) towards cadmium and sodium laurylsulphate  | 2008  | Not North American species   |

| Authors           | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|-------------------|--|-------|--|
| Les               | Cadmium uptake and depuration by the pleurocerid gastropod, <i>Leptoxis carinata</i> (Bruguiere), and its potential use as an indicator species                                    | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented<br>(only 21 day exposure)   |
| Les and Walter    | Toxicity and binding of copper, zinc and cadmium by the blue-green alga, <i>Chroococcus paris</i>  | 1984  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Lesage et al.     | Accumulation of Metals in the Sediment exposure and Reed Biomass of a<br>Combined Constructed Wetland Treating Domestic Wastewater   | 2007a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Lesage et al.     | Accumulation of Metals in a Horizontal Subsurface Flow Constructed<br>Wetland Treating Domestic Wastewater in Flanders, Belgium  | 2007b | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Leung et al.      | Influence of static and fluctuating salinity on cadmium uptake and metallothionein expression by the dogwhelk <i>Nucella lapillus</i> (L.)   | 2002  | Only one exposure concentration, unmeasured chronic exposure   |
| Leung and Furness | Metallothionein induction and condition index of dogwhelks <i>Nucella lapillus</i> (L.) exposed to cadmium and hydrogen peroxide   | 2001a | Only one exposure concentration, unmeasured chronic exposure   |
| Leung and Furness | Survival, growth, metallothionein and glycogen levels of <i>Nucella lapillus</i> (L.) exposed to sub-chronic cadmium stress: the influence of nutritional state and prey type      | 2001b | Only one exposure concentration, unmeasured chronic exposure   |
| Leung et al.      | Concentrations of metallothionein-like proteins and heavy metals in the freshwater snail <i>Lymnaea stagnalis</i> exposed to different levels of waterborne cadmium                | 2003  | Duration too short, unmeasured chronic<br>exposure, only two exposure concentrations   |
| Leung et al.      | Differential proteomic responses in hepatopancreas and adductor muscles<br>of the green-lipped mussel <i>Perna viridis</i> to stresses induced by cadmium<br>and hydrogen peroxide | 2011  | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Lewis             | Selected Heavy Metals in Sediments and Biota From Desert Streams of the Gila River Drainage (Arizona).   | 1980  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Li                | Cellular accumulation and distribution of cadmium in <i>Isochrysis galbana</i> during growth inhibition and recovery   | 1980  | Bioaccumulation: not renewal or flow-through;<br>Toxicity: only two exposure concentrations  |
| Li                | Cadmium toxicity and random motility studies using marine dinoflagellates  | 2001  | Only two exposure concentrations   |
| Li and Lin        | Acute Toxicity of Cadmium to Argopecten irradiams  | 2006  | Non-applicable   |
| Li et al.         | Metal uptake in zebrafish embryo-larvae exposed to metal-contaminated<br>Sediment exposures  | 2004  | Sediment exposure  |
| Li et al.         | Trace Metal Concentrations in Suspended Particles, Sediment exposures<br>and Clams ( <i>Ruditapes philippinarum</i> ) From Jiaozhou Bay of China                                   | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Li et al.         | Bioaccumulation of Heavy Metals Along Food Chain in the Water of<br>Zhalong Wetland  | 2007  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Li et al.         | Absorption and Accumulation of Heavy Metals by Plants in Poyang Lake<br>Wetland  | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |

| Authors          | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused   |
|------------------|--|-------|---|
| Li et al.        | Effects of dietary squid viscera meal on growth and cadmium accumulation in tissues of large yellow croaker, <i>Pseudosciaena crocea</i> R.                | 2009  | Dietary exposure  |
| Li et al.        | Kinetic study of the bioaccumulation of heavy metals (Cu, Pb, and Cd) in<br>Chinese domestic oyster <i>Ostrea plicatula</i>                                | 2010a | Dilution water not characterized; Not North<br>American species                     |
| Li et al.        | Influence of environmental related concentrations of heavy metals on<br>motility parameters and antioxidant responses in sturgeon sperm                    | 2010c | Dilution water not characterized; only two<br>exposure concentrations               |
| Li et al.        | Evaluating the function of calcium antagonist on the Cd-induced stress in sperm of Russian sturgeon, <i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i> . Aquat. Toxicol     | 2010d | Not North American species, only two exposure concentrations, duration too short    |
| Li et al.        | Low-molecular-weight-chitosan ameliorates cadmium-induced toxicity in the freshwater crab, <i>Sinopotamon yangtsekiense</i>                                | 2011b | Not North American species, only two exposure concentrations                        |
| Li et al.        | Protective roles of calcium channel blocker against cadmium-induced physiological stress in freshwater teleost <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>                  | 2011c | Dilution water not characterized; only two<br>exposure concentrations               |
| Li et al.        | Uptake pathways and subcellular fractionation of Cd in the polychaete <i>Nereis diversicolor</i>   | 2012a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented,<br>unmeasured exposure                |
| Li et al.        | Photosynthetic activity and antioidative response of seagrass <i>Thalassia hemprichii</i> to trace metal stress  | 2012c | Only three exposure concentrations  |
| Liao and Hsieh   | Toxicity of three heavy metals to Macrobrachium rosenbergii  | 1990  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described                     |
| Liao et al.      | Subcellular Partitioning Links BLM-Based Toxicokinetics for Assessing<br>Cadmium Toxicity to Rainbow Trout   | 2011a | Modeling  |
| Liao et al.      | Assessing the impact of waterborne and dietborne cadmium toxicity on susceptibility risk for rainbow trout   | 2011b | Review  |
| Lieb and Carline | Effects of Urban Runoff From a Detention Pond on Water Quality,<br>Temperature and Caged <i>Gammarus minus</i> (Say) (Amphipoda) in a<br>Headwater Stream  | 2000  | Mixture   |
| Lin et al.       | Changes of glycogen metabolism in the gills and hepatic tissue of tilapia<br>( <i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i> ) during short-term Cd exposure              | 2011  | Only one exposure concentration, duration too short                                 |
| Lin et al.       | Selenium reduces cadmium uptake and mitigates cadmium toxicity in rice   | 2012  | Not applicable  |
| Lira et al.      | Effects of barium and cadmium on the population development of the marine nematode <i>Rhabditis</i> ( <i>Pellioditis</i> ) marina                          | 2011  | Non-aquatic exposure; not North American species                                    |
| Lithner et al.   | Bioconcentration factors for metals in humic waters at different pH in the<br>Ronnskar area (N. Sweden)  | 1995  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge |
| Liu and Deng     | Accumulation of cadmium, copper, lead and zinc in the Pacific oyster,<br><i>Crassostrea gigas</i> , collected from the Pearl River Estuary, southern China | 2007  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Liu and Wang     | Metallothionein-Like Proteins Turnover, Cd and Zn Biokinetics in the<br>Dietary Cd-Exposed Scallop <i>Chlamys nobilis</i>                                  | 2011a | Fed toxicant  |
| Liu and Wang     | Differential Roles of Metallothionein-Like Proteins in Cadmium Uptake<br>and Elimination by the Scallop <i>Chlamys nobilis</i>                             | 2011b | In vitro  |

| Authors                         | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|---------------------------------|--|-------|--|
| Liu et al.                      | Complex toxicity of triadimefon and Cd towards aquatic organisms   | 2005  | Text in foreign language   |
| Liu et al.                      | Residual Concentrations of Micropollutants in Benthic Mussels in the<br>Coastal Areas of Bohai Sea, North China  | 2007  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                           |
| Liu et al.                      | Distribution of Persistent Toxic Substances in Benthic Bivalves from the<br>Inshore Areas of the Yellow Sea  | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                           |
| Liu et al.                      | Mitochondrial pathway of apoptosis in the hepatopancreas of the freshwater crab <i>Sinopotamon yangtsekiense</i> exposed to cadmium                          | 2011a | Dilution water not characterized                                       |
| Liu et al.                      | Toxicity of copper, lead, and cadmium on the motility of two marine microalgae <i>Isochrysis galbana</i> and <i>Tetraselmis chui</i>                         | 2011b | Dilution water not characterized                                       |
| Liu et al.                      | Antioxidant responses, hepatic intermediary metabolism, histology and ultrastructure in <i>Synechogobius hasta</i> exposed to waterborne cadmium             | 2011c | Not North American species   |
| Liu et al.                      | Metabolic Profiling of Cadmium-Induced Effects in One Pioneer<br>Intertidal Halophyte <i>Suaeda salsa</i> by NMR-Based Metabolomics                          | 2011d | In vitro   |
| Liu et al.                      | Metal accumulation in the tissues of grass carps ( <i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i> ) from fresh water around a copper mine in Southeast China                | 2012a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                           |
| Liu et al.                      | Cadmium-induced changes in trace element bioaccumulation and proteomics perspective in four marine bivalves  | 2012b | Only two exposure concentrations                                       |
| Liu et al.                      | Cloning and Characterization of the HSP90 Beta Gene from <i>Tanichthys albonubes</i> Lin (Cyprinidae): Effect of Copper and Cadmium Exposure                 | 2012c | Mixture  |
| Liu et al.                      | Effect of ambient cadmium with calcium on mRNA expressions of calcium uptake related transporters in zebrafish ( <i>Danio rerio</i> ) larvae                 | 2012d | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Liu et al.                      | Cadmium induces ultrastructural changes in the hepatopancreas of the freshwater crab <i>Sinopotamon henanense</i>  | 2013  | Dilution water not characterized                                       |
| Loayza-Muro and Elias-<br>Letts | Responses of the mussel <i>Anodontites trapesialis</i> (Unionidae) to<br>environmental stressors: Effect of pH, temperature and metals on filtration<br>rate | 2007  | Not North American species, duration too short                         |
| Lobato et al.                   | The role of lipoic acid in the protection against of metallic pollutant effects in the shrimp <i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i> (Crustacea, Decapoda)              | 2013  | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Loehle and Paller               | Heavy Metals In Fish From Streams Near F-Area And H-Area Seepage<br>Basins   | 1991  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                           |
| Lokeshwari and<br>Chandrappa    | Heavy Metals Content in Water, Water Hyacinth and Sediment exposures of Lalbagh Tank, Bangalore (India)  | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                           |
| Lomagin and Ul'yanova           | A new bioassay on water pollution using duckweed Lemna minor L   | 1993  | Organisms were exposed to cadmium in food or<br>by injection or gavage |
| Lombardi et al.                 | Trace metal levels in <i>Prochilodus lineatus</i> collected from the La Plata<br>River, Argentina  | 2010  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                           |

| Authors            | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|--------------------|---|-------|--|
| Long and Wang      | Metallothionein induction and bioaccumulation kinetics of Cd and Ag in<br>the marine fish <i>Terapon jarbua</i> challenged with dietary or waterborne Ag<br>and Cu  | 2005  | Mixture  |
| Long et al.        | Short-term metal accumulation and MTLP induction in the digestive glands of <i>Perna virdis</i> exposed to Zn and Cd  | 2010  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                       |
| Lopez and Thompson | An Assessment of Heavy Metal Pollution in Egg Yolks of Olive Ridley<br>Turtles of the Tropical Eastern Pacific  | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                       |
| Lopez Greco et al. | Toxicity of cadmium and copper on larval and juvenile stages of the estuarine crab <i>Chasmagnathus granulata</i> (Brachyura, Grapsidae)  | 2001  | Not North American species, Duration too short                                     |
| Lorenzon et al.    | Heavy metals affect the circulating haemocyte number in the shrimp <i>Palaemon elegans</i>  | 2001  | Not North American species, atypical endpoint                                      |
| Loumbourdis        | Hepatotoxic and nephrotoxic effects of cadmium in the frog <i>Rana ridibunda</i>  | 2005  | Only one exposure concentration, not North<br>American species, duration too short |
| Loumbourdis et al. | Effects of cadmium exposure on bioaccumulation and larval growth in the frog <i>Rana ridibunda</i>  | 1999  | Not North American species   |
| Loumbourdis et al. | Heavy metal accumulation and metallothionein concentration in the frog <i>Rana ridibunda</i> after exposure to chromium or a mixture of chromium and cadmium  | 2007  | Mixture  |
| Loureiro et al.    | Assessing joint toxicity of chemicals in <i>Enchytraeus albidus</i><br>(Enchytraeidae) and <i>Porcellionides pruinosus</i> (Isopoda) using avoidance<br>behaviour as an endpoint                          | 2009  | Sediment exposure  |
| Lovett et al.      | A Survey of the Total Cadmium Content of 406 Fish From 49 New York<br>State Fresh Waters  | 1972  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                       |
| Lozano et al.      | Lead and cadmium levels in coastal benthic algae (seaweeds) of Tenerife,<br>Canary Islands  | 2003  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                       |
| Lozano et al.      | Content of lead and cadmium in barred hogfish, <i>Bodianus scrofa</i> , island grouper, <i>Mycteroperca fusca</i> , and Portuguese dogfish, <i>Centroscymnus coelolepis</i> , from Canary Islands, Spain. | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                       |
| Lu and Wu          | Recolonization and succession of subtidal macrobenthic infauna in sediment exposures contaminated with cadmium  | 2003  | Sediment exposure  |
| Lu and Xu          | Effects of cadmium on antioxidant enzyme activity and DNA damage in <i>Sinonovacula constricta</i>  | 2011  | Text in foreign language   |
| Lu et al.          | Importance of waterborne cadmium and zinc accumulation in the suspension-feeding amphioxus <i>Branchiostoma belcheri</i>  | 2012a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                       |
| Lu et al.          | Effects of cadmium, $17\beta$ -estradiol and their interaction in the male<br>Chinese loach ( <i>Misgurnus anguillicaudatus</i> )   | 2012b | Only two exposure concentrations   |
| Lucas et al.       | Concentrations of Trace Elements in Great Lakes Fishes  | 1970  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                       |

| Authors               | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|-----------------------|---|------|--|
| Lucia et al.          | Effect of Dietary Cadmium on Lipid Metabolism and Storage of Aquatic Bird <i>Cairina moschata</i>   | 2010 | Fed toxicant   |
| Lucker et al.         | Experiments to determine the impact of salinity on the heavy metal accumulation of <i>Dreissena polymorpha</i> (Pallas 1771)  | 1997 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge                           |
| Lue-Kim et al.        | Cadmium toxicity on synchronous populations of Chlorella ellipsoidea  | 1980 | Inappropriate medium of medium contained too<br>much of a complexing agent for algal studies               |
| Lugowska              | The effect of cadmium and cadmium/copper mixture during the embryonic development on deformed common carp larvae  | 2007 | Species name not given   |
| Luis et al.           | Impact of Acid Mine Drainage (AMD) on Water Quality, Stream<br>Sediment exposures and Periphytic Diatom Communities in the<br>Surrounding Streams of Aljustrel Mining Area (Portugal) | 2009 | Mixture  |
| Lukashev              | Peculiarities of Seasonal Dynamics of Manganese, Cobalt and Chromium<br>Accumulation by the Mollusks Dreissena Bugensis (Andr.) Nearby City<br>of Kyiv                                | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Lussier et al.        | Comparison of dissolved and total metals concentrations from acute tests with saltwater organisms   | 1999 | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration |
| Lytle and Lytle       | Heavy Metals in Oysters and Clams of St. Louis Bay, Mississippi   | 1982 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Lyubenova et al.      | Direct effect of Cd on glutathione s-transferase and glutathione reductase from <i>Calystegia sepium</i>  | 2007 | Non-aquatic plant  |
| Ma et al.             | Acute toxicity bioassay using the freshwater luminescent bacterium<br>Vibrio-qinghaiensis sp. NovQ67  | 1999 | Not North American species   |
| Ma et al.             | Tissue-specific cadmium and metallothionein levels in freshwater crab<br>Sinopotamon henanense during acute exposure to waterborne cadmium  | 2008 | Deionized water without proper salts, duration too long, not North American species                        |
| Ma et al.             | Oxidative damages and ultrastructural changes in the sperm of freshwater crab <i>Sinopotamon henanense</i> exposed to cadmium   | 2013 | Dilution water not characterized, not North<br>American species  |
| Maanan                | Biomonitoring of Heavy Metals Using <i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i> in Safi<br>Coastal Waters, Morocco   | 2007 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Maanan                | Heavy Metal Concentrations in Marine Molluscs From the Moroccan<br>Coastal Region   | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Maas                  | A field study of the relationship between heavy metal concentrations in stream water and selected benthic macroinvertebrate species   | 1978 | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| MacDonald             | Assessing the Toxicity of Aquatic Sediments Using Japanese Medaka<br>( <i>Oryzias latipes</i> ) Embryolarval Bioassays  | 2010 | Sediment   |
| Macdonald and Sprague | Cadmium in marine invertebrates and Arctic cod in the Canadian Arctic.<br>Distibution and ecological implications   | 1988 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge                        |

| Authors                            | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|------------------------------------|---|------|--|
| Maceda-Veiga et al.                | Metal bioaccumulation in the Mediterranean barbel ( <i>Barbus meridionalis</i> )<br>in a Mediterranean river receiving effluents from urban and industrial<br>wastewater treatment plants                       | 2012 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Macek and Sleight III              | Utility of Toxicity Tests With Embryos and Fry of Fish in Evaluating<br>Hazards Associated With the Chronic Toxicity of Chemicals to Fishes   | 1977 | Review   |
| MacFarlane et al.                  | Effects of Five Metals on Susceptibility of Striped Bass to <i>Flexibacter</i> columnaris   | 1986 | Mixture  |
| Macfie et al.                      | Effects of cadmium, cobalt, copper, and nickel on growth of the green alga <i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i> : The influences of the cell wall and pH  | 1994 | Inappropriate medium of medium contained too<br>much of a complexing agent for algal studies   |
| Machreki-Ajmi and<br>Hamza-Chaffai | Accumulation of Cadmium and Lead in <i>Cerastoderma glaucum</i><br>Originating From the Gulf of Gabes, Tunisia  | 2006 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Machreki-Ajmi and<br>Hamza-Chaffai | Assessment of Sediment exposure/Water Contamination by in Vivo<br>Transplantation of the Cockles <i>Cerastoderma glaucum</i> From a Non<br>Contaminated to a Contaminated Area by Cadmium                       | 2008 | Mixture  |
| Macka et al.                       | Uptake of <sup>203</sup> Hg <sup>++</sup> and <sup>115</sup> Cd <sup>++</sup> by <i>Chlamydomonas reinhardi</i> under various conditions  | 1979 | Bioaccumulation: not renewal or flow-through   |
| Mackey et al.                      | Bioaccumulation of Vanadium and Other Trace Metals in Livers of Alaskan Cetceans and Pinnipeds.   | 1996 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Madhusudan et al.                  | Bioaccumulation of zinc and cadmium in freshwater fishes  | 2003 | Dilution water not characterized, not North<br>American species  |
| Madkour and Ali                    | Heavy Metals in the Benthic Foraminifera From the Coastal Lagoons, Red<br>Sea, Egypt: Indicators of Anthropogenic Impact on Environment (Case<br>Study)   | 2009 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Madoni et al.                      | Acute toxicity of lead, chromium, and other heavy metals to ciliates from activated sludge plants   | 1994 | Organisms were selected, adapted or acclimated for increased resistance to cadmium   |
| Maeda et al.                       | A bioaccumulation of zinc and cadmium in freshwater alga, <i>Chlorella vulgaris</i> . Part II. Association mode of the metals and cell tissue   | 1990 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Maes et al.                        | Spatial Variations and Temporal Trends Between 1994 and 2005 in<br>Polychlorinated Biphenyls, Organochlorine Pesticides and Heavy Metals<br>in European Eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> L.) In Flanders, Belgium | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Maffucci et al.                    | Trace element (Cd, Cu, Hg, Se, Zn) accumulation and tissue distribution<br>in loggerhead turtles ( <i>Caretta caretta</i> ) from the Western Mediterranean<br>Sea (southern Italy)                              | 2005 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Mahmoud et al.                     | Acute toxicities of cadmium and permethrin on the pre-spawning and post-spawning phases of <i>Hexaplex trunculus</i> from Bizerta Lagoon, Tunisia   | 2012 | Only three exposure concentrations   |

| Authors                      | Title  | Year | Reason Unused  |
|------------------------------|--|------|--|
| Mahon and Carman             | The Influence of Salinity on the Uptake, Distribution, and Excretion of<br>Metals by the Smooth Cordgrass, <i>Spartina alterniflora</i> (Loisel.), Grown<br>in Sediment exposure Contaminated by Multiple Metals | 2008 | Sediment exposure  |
| Mai et al.                   | Embryotoxic and genotoxic effects of heavy metals and pesticides on<br>early life stages of Pacific oyster ( <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> )  | 2012 | Only three exposure concentrations   |
| Maine et al.                 | Cadmium uptake by floating macrophytes   | 2001 | No cadmium toxicity information; treatment study   |
| Malea                        | Uptake of cadmium and the effect on viability of leaf cells in the seagrass <i>Halophila stipulacea</i> (Forsk.) Aschers   | 1994 | Not North American species   |
| Malea et al.                 | Metal content of some green and brown seaweeds from Antikyra Gulf<br>(Greece)  | 1995 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Malea et al.                 | Iron, Zinc, Copper, Lead and Cadmium Contents in <i>Ruppia maritima</i><br>From a Mediterranean Coastal Lagoon: Monthly Variation and<br>Distribution in Different Plant Fractions                               | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Malea et al.                 | Kinetics of cadmium accumulation and its effects on microtubule integrity<br>and cell viability in the seagrass <i>Cymodocea nodosa</i>  | 2013 | Not North American species, Bioaccumualtion:<br>steady state not documented  |
| Malekpouri and<br>Moshtaghie | Novel Observation in Cadmium-Zinc Interaction on Parameters Related to<br>Bone Metabolism in Common Carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> L.)  | 2011 | Abstract only  |
| Malekpouri et al.            | Protective effect of zinc on related parameters to bone metabolism in common carp fish ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> L.) intoxified with cadmium  | 2011 | Dilution water not characterized   |
| Maleva et al.                | The response of hydrophytes to environmental pollution with heavy metals   | 2004 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>unmeasured exposure   |
| Maleva et al.                | Effect of heavy metals on photosynthetic apparatus and antioxidant status of <i>Elodea</i>   | 2012 | Only one exposure concentration, mixture   |
| Malley and Chang             | Early observations on the zooplankton community of a precambrian shield lake receiving experimental additions of cadmium   | 1991 | Organisms were exposed to cadmium in food or by injection or gavage  |
| Malley et al.                | Whole lake addition of cadmium-109: radiotracer accumulation in the mussel population in the first season  | 1989 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Mallick and Mohn             | Use of chlorophyll fluorescence in metal-stress research: A case study with the green microalga <i>Scenedesmus</i>   | 2003 | Excessive EDTA in growth media (10 g/L),<br>duration too short   |
| Malone-Oliver et al.         | Metallothionein and cadmium toxicity in developing zebrafish   | 2011 | Lack of exposure details, abstract only  |
| Maloney                      | Influence of organic enrichment on the partitioning and bioavailability of cadmium in a microcosm study  | 1996 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge  |
| Mandal et al.                | Experiences with some toxic and relatively accessible heavy metals on the survival and biomass production of <i>Amphora costata</i> W. Smith   | 2006 | Lack of details, no statistical analysis   |

| Authors             | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|---------------------|--|-------|--|
| Manga               | Trace Metals In The Common Mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> From Belfast Lough<br>Northern Ireland UK  | 1980  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Mann and Fyfe       | Algal Uptake of U and Some Other Metals: Implications for Global Geochemical Cycling   | 1985  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Mann et al.         | The Chemical Content of Algae and Waters: Bioconcentration   | 1988  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Mansour             | Effects on fish of cadmium concentrations in water   | 1993  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Manyin and Rowe     | Bioenergetic effects of aqueous copper and cadmium on the grass shrimp, <i>Palaemonetes pugio</i>  | 2009  | Mixture  |
| Manz et al.         | <i>In situ</i> characterization of the microbial consortia active in two wastewater treatment plants   | 1994  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Manzl et al.        | Acute toxicity of cadmium and copper in hepatopancreas cells from the Roman snail ( <i>Helix pomatia</i> )   | 2004  | Excised tissue/cells   |
| Manzo et al.        | Cadmium, lead and their mixtures with copper: <i>Paracentrotus lividus</i> embryotoxicity assessment, prediction, and offspring quality evaluation   | 2010  | Not North American species   |
| Mao et al.          | Expression and function analysis of metallothionein in the testis of stone crab <i>Charybdis japonica</i> exposed to cadmium   | 2012  | Dilution water not characterized; Not North<br>American species  |
| Maranhao et al.     | Zinc and cadmium concentrations in soft tissues of the red swamp<br>crayfish <i>Procambarus clarkii</i> (Girard, 1852) after exposure to zinc and<br>cadmium   | 1999  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Marcussen et al.    | Food Safety Aspects of Toxic Element Accumulation in Fish From<br>Wastewater-Fed Ponds in Hanoi, Vietnam   | 2007  | Mixture  |
| Marie et al.        | Metallothionein response to cadmium and zinc exposures compared in two freshwater bivalves, <i>Dreissena polymorpha</i> and <i>Corbicula fluminea</i>  | 2006b | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>not renewal or flow-through exposure  |
| Marie et al.        | Cadmium and Zinc Bioaccumulation and Metallothionein Response in<br>Two Freshwater Bivalves ( <i>Corbicula fluminea</i> and <i>Dreissena</i><br><i>polymorpha</i> ) Transplanted Along a Polymetallic Gradient | 2006a | Mixture  |
| Marigomez et al.    | Lysosomal enlargement in digestive cells of mussels exposed to cadmium, benzo(a)pyrene and their combination   | 2005  | Not North American species, only one exposure concentration  |
| Marion and Denizeau | Rainbow Trout and Human Cells in Culture for the Evaluation of the<br>Toxicity of Aquatic Pollutants: a Study With Cadmium   | 1983  | In vitro   |
| Mark and Solbe      | Analysis of the ecetoc aquatic toxicity (EAT) database V: The relevance of <i>Daphnia magna</i> as a representative test species   | 1998  | Review of previously published data  |
| Markich and Jeffree | Absorption of divalent trace metals as analogues of calcium by Australian freshwater bivalves: An explanation of how water hardness reduces metal toxicity   | 1994  | Not North American species   |

| Authors                  | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|--------------------------|---|-------|--|
| Markich et al.           | The effects of pH and dissolved organic carbon on the toxicity of<br>cadmium and copper to a freshwater bivalve: Further support for the<br>extended free ion activity model            | 2003  | Not North American species, duration too short   |
| Marr et al.              | Differences in relative sensitivity of naive and metals-acclimated brown<br>and rainbow trout exposed to metals representative of the Clark Fork<br>River, Montana                      | 1995a | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge                           |
| Marr et al.              | Relative sensitivity of brown and rainbow trout to pulsed exposures of an acutely lethal mixture of metals typical of the Clark Fork River, Montana                                     | 1995b | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge                           |
| Martignago et al.        | Cadmium, lead and metallothionein contents in tissues of the sea bream <i>Sparus aurata</i> from three different fish farming systems   | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Martin-Diaz et al.       | Bioaccumulation and Toxicity of Dissolved Heavy Metals from the<br>Guadalquivir Estuary After the Aznalcollar Mining Spill Using <i>Ruditapes</i><br><i>philippinarum</i>               | 2005a | Mixture  |
| Martin-Diaz et al.       | Effects of cadmium and zinc on <i>Procambarus clarkii</i> : Simulation of the Aznalcollar mining Spill  | 2005b | Surgically altered (chelipeds removed), only two exposure concentrations                                   |
| Martinez et al.          | Cadmium toxicity, accumulation and metallothionein induction in <i>Echinogammarus echinosetosus</i>   | 1996  | Not North American species   |
| Martinez et al.          | Morphological Abnormalities in Chironomus tentans Exposed to<br>Cadmium- and Copper-Spiked Sediment exposures   | 2003  | Sediment exposure  |
| Martinez-Guitarte et al. | Overexpression of Long Non-Coding RNAs Following Exposure to<br>Xenobiotics in the Aquatic Midge <i>Chironomus riparius</i>   | 2012  | Mixture  |
| Masoudzadeh et al.       | Biosorption of Cadmium by <i>Brevundimonas sp.</i> Zf12 Strain, a Novel<br>Biosorbent Isolated From Hot-Spring Waters in High Background<br>Radiation Areas                             | 2011  | Bacteria   |
| Masson et al.            | Responses of Two Sentinel Species ( <i>Hexagenia limbata</i> Mayfly<br><i>Pyganodon grandis</i> Bivalve) Along Spatial Cadmium Gradients in Lakes<br>and Rivers in Northwestern Quebec. | 2010  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Mastrangelo et al.       | Cadmium toxicity in tadpoles of <i>Rhinella arenarum</i> in relation to calcium and humic acids   | 2011  | Not North American species   |
| Mateo et al.             | O <sub>2</sub> -induced inactivation of nitrogenase as a mechanism for the toxic action of Cd <sup>2+</sup> on <i>Nostoc</i> UAM 208  | 1994  | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration |
| Mathad et al.            | Short and long term effects of exposure of microalgae to heavy metal stress   | 2004  | Lack of details, no statistical analysis   |
| Mathew and Menon         | Toxic responses of bivalves to metal mixtures   | 1992  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge                           |
| Mathew and Menon         | Filtration Rates and Heavy Metal Toxicity in Donax incarnatus   | 2004  | Non-applicable   |

| Authors               | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused   |
|-----------------------|---|-------|---|
| Mathew and Menon      | Histological aberrations accompanying chronic metal toxicity in the mussel <i>Perna indica</i>  | 2005  | Only one exposure concentration, unmeasured chronic exposure                          |
| Mathews et al.        | Metal Concentrations in Mediterranean Fish Tissues: Exploring<br>Biomagnification Patterns. Monaco  | 2007  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Mathews et al.        | Assimilation and Retention of Metals in Teleost and Elasmobranch Fishes<br>Following Dietary Exposure   | 2008  | Dietary exposure  |
| Mathis and Cummings   | Selected Metals in Sediments, Water, and Biota in the Illinois River  | 1973  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Matozzo et al.        | Effects of copper and cadmium exposure on functional responses of hemocytes in the clam, <i>Tapes philippinarum</i>   | 2001  | Dilution water not characterized, duration too<br>short, not North American species   |
| Matsuo and Val        | Dietary exposure Tissue Cadmium Accumulation in an Amazonian<br>Teleost (Tambaqui, <i>Colossoma macropomum</i> Cuvier, 1818)  | 2007  | Dietary exposure  |
| Matz and Krone        | Cell death, stress-responsive transgene activation, and deficits in the olfactory system of larval zebrafish following cadmium exposure   | 2007  | No scientific name given, atypical endpoint   |
| Matz et al.           | Accumulation and elimination of cadmium in larval stage zebrafish following acute exposure  | 2007  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>not renewal or flow-through exposure |
| Maunder et al.        | Uptake, tissue distribution and excretion of Dietary exposure cadmium and copper in discus fish <i>Symphysodon spp</i> .  | 2009  | Dietary exposure  |
| Maunder et al.        | Accumulation of dietary and aqueous cadmium into the epidermal mucus<br>of the discus fish <i>Symphysodon sp</i>  | 2011  | Not North American species, only one exposure concentration                           |
| Mayrand and Dutil     | Physiological responses of rock crab <i>Cancer irroratus</i> exposed to waterborne pollutants   | 2008  | Mixture   |
| Mazen and El Maghraby | Accumulation of Cadmium, Lead and Strontium, and a Role of Calcium<br>Oxalate in Water Hyacinth Tolerance   | 1997  | Mixture   |
| Mazet et al.          | Concentrations of PCBs, organochlorine pesticides and heavy metals (lead, cadmium, and copper) in fish from the Drome river: Potential effects on otters ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> )                   | 2005  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| McCahon and Pascoe    | Cadmium toxicity to the freshwater amphipod <i>Gammarus pulex</i> (L.) during the molt cycle  | 1988a | Not North American species  |
| McCahon and Pascoe    | Increased sensitivity to cadmium of the freshwater amphipod <i>Gammarus pulex</i> (L.) during the reproductive period   | 1988b | Not North American species  |
| McCahon and Pascoe    | Use of <i>Gammarus pulex</i> (L.) in safety evaluation tests: Culture and selection of a sensitive life stage   | 1988c | Not North American species  |
| McCahon et al.        | The effect of the acanthocephalan <i>Pomphorhynchus laevis</i> (Muller 1776) on the acute toxicity of cadmium to its intermediate host, the amphipod <i>Gammarus pulex</i> (L.)                   | 1988  | Not North American species  |
| McCahon et al.        | The toxicity of cadmium to different larval instars of the trichopteran<br>larvae <i>Agapetus fuscipes</i> Curtis and the importance of life cycle<br>information to the design of toxicity tests | 1989  | Not North American species  |

| Authors               | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|-----------------------|---|------|--|
| McClain et al.        | Laboratory and field validation of multiple molecular biomarkers of contaminant exposure in rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> )  | 2003 | Surgically altered test species  |
| McClosky and Newman   | Sediment Preference in the Asiatic Clam ( <i>Corbicula fluminea</i> ) and<br>Viviparid Snail ( <i>Campeloma decisum</i> ) as a Response to Low-Level Metal<br>and Metalloid Contamination       | 1995 | Sediment   |
| McClurg               | Effects of fluoride, cadmium and mercury on the estuarine prawn <i>Penaeus indicus</i>  | 1984 | Not North American species   |
| McDonald et al.       | Incorporation of 28-d <i>Leptocheirus plumulosus</i> toxicity data in a sediment weight-of-evidence framework   | 2010 | Sediment exposure  |
| McFarlane and Franzin | Effects of Elevated Heavy Metals on a Natural Population of White<br>Suckers, <i>Catostomus commersoni</i> , in Hamell Lake, Saskatchewan: Near a<br>Base Metal Smelter at Flin Flon, Manitoba. | 1977 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| McFarlane and Franzin | Elevated Heavy Metals: a Stress on a Population of White Suckers, <i>Catostomus Commersoni</i> , in Hamell Lake, Saskatchewan.  | 1978 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| McGeer et al.         | Influence of acclimation and cross-acclimation of metals on acute Cd toxicity and Cd uptake and distribution in rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> )                                    | 2007 | Mixture  |
| McGeer et al.         | Cadmium   | 2011 | Review   |
| McHardy and George    | The Uptake of Selected Heavy Metals by the Green Alga <i>Cladophora</i> glomerata   | 1985 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Mckee et al.          | Contaminant Levels in Rainbow Trout, <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> , and Their Diets From Missouri Coldwater Hatcheries  | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| McLean and Williamson | Cadmium accumulation by marine red alga Porphyra umbilicalis  | 1977 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| McLeese               | Cadmium and marine invertebrates  | 1981 | Lack of exposure details   |
| McLeese and Ray       | Toxicity of CdCl <sub>2</sub> , CdEDTA, CuCl <sub>2</sub> , and CuEDTA to marine invertebrates  | 1984 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| McLeese et al.        | Lack of excretion of cadmium from lobsters  | 1981 | Bioaccumulation field study not used because an<br>insufficient number of measurements of the<br>concentration of cadmium in the water                       |
| McNicol and Scherer   | Influence of cadmium pre-exposure on the preference-avoidance responses of lake whitefish ( <i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i> ) to cadmium  | 1993 | Organisms were selected, adapted or acclimated for increased resistance to cadmium   |
| McPherson and Brown   | The Bioaccumulation of Cadmium by the Blue Swimmer Crab <i>Portunus pelagicus</i> L   | 2001 | Non-applicable   |
| Meador et al.         | A comparison of the non-essential elements cadmium, mercury, and lead<br>found in fish and sediment exposure from Alaska and California   | 2005 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |

| Authors               | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused   |
|-----------------------|---|-------|---|
| Mebane                | Development of site-specific water quality criteria for the segment of the<br>South Fork Coeur d'Alene River from Daisy Gulch to Wallace, Idaho:<br>Comparison of cadmium criteria to the results toxicity testing with species<br>resident to the South Fork Coeur d'Alene River | 2003  | Review  |
| Mebane                | Cadmium risks to freshwater life: derivation and validation of low-effect criteria values using laboratory and field studies  | 2006b | Review  |
| Mebane                | Relevance of Risk Predictions Derived From a Chronic Species<br>Sensitivity Distribution With Cadmium to Aquatic Populations and<br>Ecosystems  | 2010  | Review  |
| Mebane et al.         | Incubating rainbow trout in soft water increased their later sensitivity to cadmium and zinc  | 2010  | Mixture   |
| Medina et al.         | Histopathological and biological studies of the effect of cadmium on <i>Rhinella arenarum</i> gonads  | 2012  | Not North American species; injected toxicant                       |
| Meinelt et al.        | Interaction of cadmium toxicity in embryos and larvae of zebrafish ( <i>Danio rerio</i> ) with calcium and humic substances   | 2001  | Lack of detail  |
| Mekkawy et al.        | Effects of cadmium on some haematological and biochemical characteristics of <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) dietary supplemented with tomato paste and vitamin E   | 2011  | Dilution water not characterized                                    |
| Melgar et al.         | Accumulation profiles in rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ) after<br>short-term exposure to cadmium   | 1997  | Organisms were exposed to cadmium in food or by injection or gavage |
| Mellinger             | The comparative metabolism of cadmium, mercury and zinc as<br>environmental contaminants in the freshwater mussel, <i>Margaritifera</i><br><i>margaritifera</i>   | 1972  | Only one exposure concentration; median survival time               |
| Menchaca et al.       | Sensitivity comparison of laboratory-cultured and field-collected amphipod <i>Corophium multisetosum</i> in toxicity tests  | 2010  | Duration too short, Not North American species                      |
| Mendez and Baird      | Effects of Cadmium on Sediment exposure Processing on Members of the <i>Capitella</i> Species-Complex   | 2002  | Sediment exposure   |
| Mendez and Green-Ruiz | Preliminary observations of cadmium and copper effects on juveniles of<br>the polychaete <i>Capitella sp.</i> Y (Annelida: Polychaeta) from Estero del<br>Yugo, Mazatlan, Mexico  | 2005  | Lack of detail, dilution water not characterized                    |
| Mendez and Green-Ruiz | Cadmium and copper effects on larval development and mortality of the polychaete <i>Capitella sp.</i> Y from Estero del Yugo, Mazatlan, Mexico  | 2006  | Duration too long, dilution water not<br>characterized              |
| Mendoza-Cozatl et al. | Cadmium accumulation in the chloroplast of <i>Euglena gracilis</i>  | 2002  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented (only 8 day exposure)  |
| Merivirta et al.      | Cadmium, mercury and lead content of river lamprey caught in Finnish rivers   | 2001  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                        |

| Authors               | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|-----------------------|---|------|--|
| Mersch et al.         | Laboratory accumulation and depuration of copper and cadmium in the freshwater mussel <i>Dreissena polymorpha</i> and the aquatic moss <i>Rhynchostegium riparioides</i>                                      | 1993 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Mersch et al.         | Copper in indigenous and transplanted zebra mussels in relation to changing water concentrations and body weight  | 1996 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Messaoudi et al.      | Study on the sensitivity to cadmium of marine fish <i>Salaria basilisca</i> (Pisces: Blennidae)   | 2009 | Not North American species; only one exposure concentration; dilution water not characterized  |
| Messiaen et al.       | The micro-evolutionary potential of <i>Daphnia magna</i> population exposed to temperature and cadmium stress   | 2010 | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Messiaen et al.       | The potential for adaptation in a natural <i>Daphnia magna</i> population:<br>broad and narrow-sense heritability of net reproductive rate under Cd<br>stress at two temperatures                             | 2012 | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Metayer et al.        | Accumulation of some trace metals (cadmium, lead, copper and zinc) in sole ( <i>Solea solea</i> ) and flounder ( <i>Platichthus flesus</i> ): Changes as a function of age and organotropism                  | 1982 | Not North American species   |
| Metayer et al.        | Evolution Of The Bioaccumulation Of Some Trace Elements In Elvers<br>And Eels <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> Of 3 Estuaries Of The Atlantic Ocean   | 1984 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Metcalfe-Smith        | Influence of Species and Sex on Metal Residues in Freshwater Mussels<br>(Family Unionidae) From the St. Lawrence River, With Implications for<br>Biomonitoring Programs                                       | 1994 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Metcalfe-Smith et al. | Influence of Biological Factors on Concentrations of Metals in the Tissues<br>of Freshwater Mussels ( <i>Elliptio complanata</i> and <i>Lampsilis radiata</i><br><i>radiata</i> ) From the St. Lawrence River | 1996 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Meteyer et al.        | Effect of cadmium on early developmental stages of the sheepshead minnow ( <i>Cyprinodon variegatus</i> )   | 1988 | Inappropriate medium of medium contained too<br>much of a complexing agent for algal studies   |
| Metian et al.         | Interspecific comparison of Cd bioaccumulation in European pectinidae ( <i>Chlamys varia</i> and <i>Pecten maximus</i> )  | 2007 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented<br>(only 7 day exposure); dilution water not<br>characterized; not North American species                       |
| Metian et al.         | Accumulation of nine metals and one metalloid in the tropical scallop<br><i>Comptopallium radula</i> from coral reefs in New Caledonia  | 2008 | Mixture, not North American species  |
| Meyer                 | A mechanistic explanation for the ln(LC50) vs 1n(hardness) adjustment equation for metals   | 1999 | Review of previously published data  |
| Meyer et al.          | Sensitivity analysis of population growth rates estimated from cladoceran chronic toxicity tests  | 1987 | Review   |
| Meyer et al.          | Effects of water chemistry on bioavailability and toxicity of waterborne cadmium, copper, nickel, lead, and zinc on freshwater organisms  | 2007 | Not applicable per ECOTOX Duluth; review   |

| Authors                           | Title  | Year | Reason Unused  |
|-----------------------------------|--|------|--|
| Mhadhbi et al.                    | A standard ecotoxicological bioassay using early life stages of the marine fish <i>Psetta maxima</i>   | 2010 | Not North American species   |
| Miao et al.                       | Comparison of Cd, Cu, and Zn toxic effects on four marine phytoplankton<br>by pulse-amplitude-modulated fluorometry  | 2005 | Mixture  |
| Michibata et al.                  | Effects of calcium and magnesium ions on the toxicity of cadmium to the egg of the teleost, <i>Oryzias latipes</i>   | 1986 | Not North American species   |
| Michibata et al.                  | Stage sensitivity of eggs of the teleost <i>Oryzias latipes</i> to cadmium exposure  | 1987 | Not North American species   |
| Migliarini et al.                 | Effects of cadmium exposure on testis apoptosis in the marine teleost <i>Gobius niger</i>  | 2005 | Duration too short, dilution water not<br>characterized, not North American species, only<br>two exposure concentrations |
| Migliore and De Nicola<br>Giudici | Effect of heavy metals (Hg, Cd, Cu and Fe) on two species of crustacean isopods, <i>Asellus aquaticus</i> (L.) and <i>Proasellus coxalis</i>                         | 1988 | Not North American species   |
| Milani et al.                     | The Relative Sensitivity of Four Benthic Invertebrates to Metals in<br>Spiked-Sediment exposure Exposures and Application to Contaminated<br>Field Sediment exposure | 2003 | Sediment exposure  |
| Mills et al.                      | Contaminant and Nutrient Element Levels in Soft Tissues of Zebra and Quagga Mussels From Waters of Southern Lake Ontario   | 1993 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Millward et al.                   | Mixtures of Metals and Hydrocarbons Elicit Complex Responses by a<br>Benthic Invertebrate Community  | 2004 | Mixtures   |
| Milne                             | The dynamics of chronically bioaccumulated Cd in rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ) during both moderately hard and soft waterborne exposures              | 2010 | Bioaccumulation: not whole body or muscle  |
| Ministry of Technology            | -  | 1967 | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Mishra et al.                     | Accumulation of cadmium and copper from aqueous solutions using<br>Indian lotus ( <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> )  | 2009 | No cadmium toxicity information; treatment study   |
| Misitano and Schiewe              | Effect of Chemically Contaminated Marine Sediment on Naupliar<br>Production of the Marine Harpacticoid Copepod, <i>Tigriopus californicus</i>                        | 1990 | Sediment   |
| Mitchell et al.                   | Acute Toxicity of Mine Tailings to Four Marine Species   | 1985 | Mixture  |
| Mitchelmore et al.                | Differential accumulation of heavy metals in the sea anemone<br>Anthopleura elegantissima as a function of symbiotic state   | 2003 | Bioaccumulation: unmeasured exposure; dilution water not characterized   |
| Mitchelmore et al.                | Uptake and partitioning of copper and cadmium in the coral <i>Pocillopora</i> damicornis   | 2007 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>dilution water not characterized; unmeasured<br>exposure                |

| Authors                        | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|--------------------------------|---|------|--|
| Mizutani et al.                | Uptake of lead, cadmium and zinc by the fairy shrimp, <i>Branchinecta longiantenna</i> (Crustacea: Anostraca)   | 1991 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Mohammed and Agard             | Comparative sensitivity of three tropical cladoceran species<br>( <i>Diaphanosoma brachyurum</i> , <i>Ceriodaphnia rigaudii</i> and <i>Moinodaphnia macleayi</i> ) to six chemicals         | 2006 | Not North American species   |
| Moller et al.                  | Influence of acclimation and exposure temperature on the acute toxicity of cadmium to the freshwater snail <i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i> (Hydrobiidae)                                    | 1994 | Not North American species   |
| Mondal                         | Pesticides and Heavy Metals Influence Steroidogenic Activity in Fish<br>Gonad and Interrenal.   | 1997 | In vitro   |
| Mondon et al.                  | Histological, Growth and 7-Ethoxyresorufin O-Deethylase (EROD)<br>Activity Responses of Greenback Flounder <i>Rhombosolea tapirina</i> to<br>Contaminated Marine Sediment exposure and Diet | 2001 | Sediment exposure  |
| Monteiro-Neto et al.           | Concentrations of heavy metals in <i>Sotalia fluviatilis</i> (Cetacea: Delphinidae) off the coast of Ceara, northeast Brazil  | 2003 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Moolman et al.                 | Comparative studies on the uptake and effects of cadmium and zinc on the cellular energy allocation of two freshwater gastropods  | 2007 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>not renewal or flow-through exposure;<br>unmeasured exposure  |
| Moraitou-Apostolopoulou et al. | Effects of sublethal concentrations of cadmium pollution for two<br>populations of <i>Acartis clausi</i> (Copepoda) living at two differently polluted<br>areas                             | 1979 | Questionable treatment of test organisms or<br>inappropriate test conditions or methodology  |
| Morales-Hernandez et al.       | Heavy Metals in Sediment exposures and Lobster ( <i>Panulirus gracilis</i> )<br>from the Discharge Area of the Submarine Sewage Outfall in Mazatlan<br>Bay (SE Gulf of California)          | 2004 | Effluent   |
| Moreno et al.                  | Inhibition of molting by cadmium in the crab <i>Chasmagnathus granulata</i> (Decapoda Brachyura)  | 2003 | Surgically altered species, not North American species   |
| Mori and Wakabayashi           | Cells in culture for the evaluation of the toxicity of chemicals. 1.<br>Cytotoxicity of cadmium and copper to CHSE-214 cells derived from<br>Chinook salmon                                 | 1996 | In vitro   |
| Mori and Wakabayashi           | Cells in culture for the evaluation of the toxicity of chemicals. 2.<br>Cytotoxicity of metals toward cultured fish cells and effect of exposure<br>temperature on cytotoxicity             | 1997 | In vitro   |
| Morillo-Velarde et al.         | Effects of cadmium on locomotor activity rhythms of the amphipod <i>Gammarus aequicauda</i>   | 2011 | Not North American species, short duration   |
| Morin et al.                   | Detection of DNA damage in yolk-sac larvae of the Japanese medaka,<br><i>Oryzias latipes</i> , by the comet assay   | 2011 | Not North American species, duration too short   |

| Authors                 | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|-------------------------|---|------|--|
| Morley et al.           | Toxicity of Cadmium and Zinc Mixtures <i>to Diplostomum spathaceum</i><br>(Trematoda: Diplostomidae) Cercarial Survival   | 2002 | Mixtures   |
| Morley et al.           | Toxicity of Cadmium and Zinc Mixtures to Cercarial Tail Loss in<br><i>Diplostomum spathaceum</i> (Trematoda: Diplostomidae)   | 2005 | Mixtures   |
| Mormede and Davies      | Heavy metal concentrations in commercial deep-sea fish from the Rockall<br>Trough   | 2001 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Morris                  | Toxicity of Cyanide, Chromium, Cadmium, Copper, Lead, Nickel, and<br>Zinc. Summary Report   | 1973 | Review   |
| Morrison et al.         | Proximate Composition and Organochlorine and Heavy Metal<br>Contamination of Eggs From Lake Ontario, Lake Erie and Lake Michigan<br>Coho Salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> Walbaum) in Relation to Egg<br>Survival | 1985 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Mostafa and Khalil      | Uptake, release and incorporation of radio active cadmium and mercury<br>by the fresh water alga <i>Phormidium fragile</i>  | 1986 | Not North American species   |
| Motohashi and Tsuchida  | Uptake of cadmium by pure cultured diatom, Skeletonema costatum   | 1974 | Bioaccumulation: not renewal or flow-through   |
| Mouneyrac et al.        | Comparison of metallothionein concentrations and tissue distribution of trace metals in crabs ( <i>Pachygrapsus marmoratus</i> ) from a metal-rich estuary, in and out of the reproductive season                     | 2001 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Mount et al.            | Dietary and waterborne exposure of rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ) to copper, cadmium, lead and zinc using a live diet   | 1994 | Organisms were exposed to cadmium in food or<br>by injection or gavage                       |
| Moureaux et al.         | Effects of field contamination by metals (Cd, Cu, Pb, Zn) on biometry and mechanics of echinoderm ossicles  | 2011 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Moza et al.             | Effect of sub-lethal concentrations of cadmium on food intake, growth and digestibility in the gold fish, <i>Carassius auratus</i> L  | 1995 | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described                              |
| Mueller and Prosi       | Distribution Of Zinc, Copper, And Cadmium In Various Organs Of<br>Roaches ( <i>Rutilus rutilus</i> L.) From The Neckar And Elsenz Rivers  | 1978 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Muino et al.            | Protective action of ions against cadmium toxicity to young <i>Bufo arenarum</i> tadpoles   | 1990 | Not North American species   |
| Mullaugh and Luther III | Formation and Persistence of Cadmium Sulfide Nanoparticle in Aqueous<br>Solution  | 2009 | Inappropriate form of toxicant   |
| Muller and Payer        | The influence of pH on the cadmium-repressed growth of the alga<br>Coelostrum proboscideum  | 1979 | Inappropriate medium of medium contained too<br>much of a complexing agent for algal studies |
| Munawar and Legner      | Detection of Metal Toxicity Using Natural Phytoplankton as Test<br>Organisms in the Great Lakes.  | 1993 | Mixture  |
| Muncke                  | Molecular Scale Ecotoxicological Testing in Developing Zebrafish<br>(Danio rerio)   | 2006 | In vitro   |

| Authors              | Title  | Year | Reason Unused  |
|----------------------|--|------|--|
| Munger and Hare      | Relative importance of water and food as cadmium sources to an aquatic insect ( <i>Chaoborus punctipennis</i> ): Implications for predicting Cd bioaccumulation in nature                          | 1997 | Organisms were exposed to cadmium in food or by injection or gavage  |
| Munger et al.        | Influence of exposure time on the distribution of cadmium within the cladoceran <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>  | 1999 | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Muramoto             | Decrease in cadmium concentration in a Cd-contaminated fish by short-<br>term exposure to EDTA   | 1980 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Musko et al.         | The impact of Cd and different pH on the amphipod <i>Gammarus fossarum</i><br>Koch (Crustacea: amphipoda)  | 1990 | Not North American species   |
| Musthafa et al.      | Bioaccumulation of cadmium in selected tissues of <i>Oreochromis</i><br><i>mossambicus</i> exposed to sublethal concentrations of cadmium chloride   | 2009 | Lack of exposure details   |
| Muyssen and Janssen  | Multi-generation cadmium accumulation and tolerance in <i>Daphnia magna</i> Straus   | 2004 | Excessive EDTA (testing used Elendt M4 medium which complexes the metal)   |
| Mwangi and Alikhan   | Cadmium and nickel uptake by tissues of <i>Cambarus bartoni</i> (Astacidae, Decapoda, Crustacea): Effects on copper and zinc stores  | 1993 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Mwashote             | Levels of Cadmium and Lead in Water, Sediment exposures and Selected<br>Fish Species in Mombasa, Kenya   | 2003 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Nagel and Voigt      | Impaired photosynthesis in a cadmium-tolerant <i>Chlamydomonas</i> mutant strain   | 1995 | Organisms were selected, adapted or acclimated for increased resistance to cadmium   |
| Nair and Choi        | Identification, Characterization and Expression Profiles of <i>Chironomus</i><br><i>riparius</i> Glutathione S-Transferase (GST) Genes in Response to<br>Cadmium and Silver Nanoparticles Exposure | 2011 | Inappropriate form of toxicant   |
| Nair et al.          | Expression of catalase and glutathione S-transferase genes in <i>Chironomus riparius</i> on exposure to cadmium and nonylphenol  | 2011 | Dilution water not characterized; only three exposure concentrations   |
| Najeeb et al.        | Insights into cadmium induced physiological and ultra-structural disorders<br>in <i>Juncus effusus</i> L. and its remediation through exogenous citric acid  | 2011 | Excessive EDTA   |
| Nakagawa and Ishio   | Aspects of accumulation of cadmium ion in the egg of medaka <i>Oryzias latipes</i>   | 1988 | Not North American species   |
| Nakagawa and Ishio   | Effects of water hardness on the toxicity and accumulation of cadmium in eggs and larvae of medaka <i>Oryzias latipes</i>  | 1989 | Not North American species   |
| Nakamoto and Hassler | Selenium and Other Trace Elements in Bluegills From Agricultural<br>Return Flows in the San Joaquin Valley, California.  | 1992 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Nakamura             | Experimental studies on the accumulation of cadmium in the fish body   | 1974 | Text in foreign language   |

| Authors          | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|------------------|---|------|--|
| Nakhle et al.    | Cadmium and Mercury in Seine Estuary Flounders and Mussels: the<br>Results of Two Decades of Monitoring   | 2007 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Nalewajko        | Effects of cadmium and metal-contaminated sediments on photosynthesis<br>heterotrophy, and phosphate uptake in Mackenzie River delta<br>phytoplankton   | 1995 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Narayanan et al. | Pattern of depuration of accumulated heavy metals in the mud crab, <i>Scylla serrata</i> (Forskal)  | 1999 | Not North American species   |
| Narvaez et al.   | Uptake, depuration and effect of cadmium on the green mussel <i>Perna viridis</i> (L. 1758) (Mollusca: Bivalvia)  | 2005 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>not renewal or flow-through exposure;<br>unmeasured exposure; dilution water not<br>characterized |
| Nassiri et al.   | Cadmium bioaccumulation in <i>Tetraselmis suecica</i> and electron energy loss spectroscopy (EELS) study  | 1997 | Not North American species   |
| Nasu et al.      | Comparative studies on the absorption of cadmium and copper in <i>Lemna</i> paucicostata  | 1983 | The dilution water or medium used was open to questions because of its origin or content   |
| Nasu et al.      | The toxicity of some water pollutants for Lemnaceae (duckweed) plant  | 1988 | Inappropriate medium of medium contained too<br>much of a complexing agent for algal studies   |
| Naumann et al.   | Growth rate based dose-response relationships and EC-values of ten<br>heavy metals using the duckweed growth inhibition test (ISO 20079) with<br><i>Lemna minor</i> L. Clone St.                        | 2007 | Excessive EDTA in the medium (>200 ug/L)   |
| Nawaz et al.     | In vitro toxicity of copper, cadmium, and chromium to isolated hepatocytes from carp, <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> L.   | 2005 | In vitro   |
| Nawaz et al.     | Determination of heavy metals in fresh water fish species of the River<br>Ravi, Pakistan compared to farmed fish varieties.   | 2010 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Naylor et al.    | Effect of differing maternal food ration on susceptibility of <i>Daphnia</i><br><i>magna</i> Straus neonates to toxic substances  | 1992 | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Negilski         | Acute toxicity of zinc, cadmium and chromium to the marine fishes,<br>yellow-eye mullet ( <i>Aldrichetta forsteri</i> C. and V.) and smallmouth hardy<br>head ( <i>Atherinasoma microstoma</i> Whitley) | 1976 | Not North American species   |
| Negri et al.     | Contamination in Sediment exposures, Bivalves and Sponges of<br>McMurdo Sound, Antarctica   | 2006 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Nelson           | Observed field tolerance of caddisfly larvae ( <i>Hesperophylax sp.</i> ) to fish metal concentrations and low pH   | 1994 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Nendza et al.    | Potential for secondary poisoning and biomagnification in marine organisms  | 1997 | Review of previously published data  |
| Nessim et al.    | Biosorption of lead and cadmium using marine algae  | 2011 | Homogenized algal material   |
| Nesto et al.     | Bioaccumulation and Biomarker Responses of Trace Metals and Micro-<br>Organic Pollutants in Mussels and Fish from the Lagoon of Venice, Italy   | 2007 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |

| Authors                 | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|-------------------------|---|------|--|
| Neuberger-Cywiak et al. | Effects of zinc and cadmium on the burrowing behavior, LC50, and LT50 on <i>Donax trunculus</i> Linnaeus (Bivalvia-Donacidae)   | 2003 | Dilution water not characterized, not North<br>American species      |
| Neuberger-Cywiak et al. | Sublethal effects of Zn++ and Cd++ on respiration rate, ammonia excretion, and O:N ratio of <i>Donax trunculus</i> (Bivalvia; Donacidae)  | 2007 | Mixture  |
| Neumann and Leimkuhler  | Heavy Metal Ions Inhibit Molybdoenzyme Activity by Binding to the Dithiolene Moiety of Molybdopterin in <i>Escherichia coli</i>   | 2008 | Mixture  |
| Ney and Martin          | Influence of Prefreezing on Heavy Metal Concentrations in Bluegill<br>Sunfish   | 1985 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                         |
| Ng and Wang             | Detoxification and Effects of Ag, Cd, and Zn Pre-Exposure on Metal<br>Uptake Kinetics in the Clam <i>Ruditapes philippinarum</i>  | 2004 | Prior exposure   |
| Ng and Wang             | Modeling of cadmium bioaccumulation in two populations of the green mussel <i>Perna viridis</i>   | 2005 | Modeling   |
| Ng and Wang             | Interactions of silver, cadmium, and copper accumulation in green mussels ( <i>Perna viridis</i> )  | 2007 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>unmeasured exposure |
| Ng and Wood             | Trophic Transfer and Dietary exposure Toxicity of Cd from the<br>Oligochaete to the Rainbow Trout   | 2008 | Dietary exposure   |
| Ng et al.               | Does Dietary exposure Ca Protect Against Toxicity of a Low Dietborne<br>Cd Exposure to the Rainbow Trout?   | 2009 | Dietary exposure   |
| Ng et al.               | Cadmium Accumulation and Loss in the Pacific Oyster <i>Crassostrea gigas</i><br>Along the West Coast of the USA.  | 2010 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                         |
| Nguyen and Janssen      | Embryo-larval toxicity tests with the African catfish ( <i>Clarias gariepinus</i> ):<br>Comparative sensitivity of endpoints  | 2002 | Duration too long, not North American species                        |
| Ni et al.               | Influences of salinity on the biokinetics of Cd, Se, and Zn in the intertidal mudskipper <i>Periophthalmus cantonensis</i>  | 2005 | Mixture  |
| Nimick et al.           | Influence of in-stream diel concentration cycles of dissolved trace metals<br>on acute toxicity to one-year-old cutthroat trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus clarki</i><br><i>lewisi</i> ) | 2007 | Mixture  |
| Nimmo et al.            | Three Studies Using <i>Ceriodaphnia</i> to Detect Nonpoint Sources of Metals From Mine Drainage.  | 1990 | Mixture  |
| Nimmo et al.            | Cadmium and Zinc Accumulation in Aquatic Bryophytes Immersed in the<br>Arkansas River, Colorado: Comparison of Fall Versus Spring   | 2006 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                         |
| Nir et al.              | Cadmium uptake and toxicity to water hyacinth: Effect of repeated exposures under controlled conditions   | 1990 | Not North American species   |
| Niyogi and Wood         | Effects of chronic waterborne and dietary metal exposures on gill metal-<br>binding: implications for the biotic ligand model   | 2003 | Review   |

| Authors             | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|---------------------|--|-------|--|
| Niyogi et al.       | Kinetic Analyses of Waterborne Ca and Cd Transport and Their<br>Interactions in the Gills of Rainbow Trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ) and<br>Yellow Perch ( <i>Perca flavescens</i> ), Two Species Differing Greatly in Acute<br>Waterborne Cd Sensitivity | 2004a | Mixture  |
| Noel-Lambot et al.  | Distribution of Cd, Zn and Cu in liver and gills of the eel <i>Anguilla</i><br><i>anguilla</i> with special reference to metallothioneins  | 1978  | Bioaccumulation: unmeasured exposure; not<br>North American species  |
| Noel-Lambot et al.  | Cadmium, zinc, and copper accumulation in limpets ( <i>Patella vulgata</i> ) from the British channel and special reference to metallothioneins  | 1980  | Bioaccumulation field study not used because an insufficient number of measurements of the concentration of cadmium in the water                             |
| Nolan and Duke      | Cadmium accumulation and toxicity in <i>Mytilus edulis</i> : Involvement of metallothioneins and heavy molecular weight protein  | 1983  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Noraho and Gaur     | Effect of cations, including heavy metals, on cadmium uptake by <i>Lemna</i> polyrhiza L.  | 1995  | Not North American species   |
| Norberg-King et al. | Interlaboratory evaluation of <i>Hyalella azteca</i> and <i>Chironomus tentans</i> short-term and long-term sediment toxicity tests  | 2006  | Non-applicable   |
| Nordberg            | Historical perspectives on cadmium toxicology  | 2009  | Review   |
| Nordberg et al.     | Cadmium: Handbook on the Toxicology of Metals (Third Edition)  | 2007  | Review   |
| Norey et al.        | Induction of metallothionein gene expression by cadmium and the retention of the toxic metal in the tissues of rainbow Trout ( <i>Salmo gairdneri</i> )  | 1990c | Injected toxicant  |
| Norey et al.        | A comparison of the accumulation, tissue distribution and secretion of cadmium in different species of freshwater fish   | 1990a | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Norris and Lake     | Trace Metal Concentrations in Fish From the South Esk River,<br>Northeastern Tasmania, Australia.  | 1984  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Norum et al.        | Trace element distribution during the reproductive cycle of female and male spiny and Pacific scallops, with implications for biomonitoring  | 2005  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Norwood et al.      | Interactive effects of metals in mixtures on bioaccumulation in the amphipod <i>Hyalella azteca</i>  | 2007  | Mixture  |
| Notenboom et al.    | Effect of ambient oxygen concentration upon the acute toxicity of chlorophenols and heavy metals to the groundwater copepod <i>Parastenocaris germanica</i> (crustacea)  | 1992  | Not North American species   |
| Nott and Nicolaidou | Variable transfer of detoxified metals from snails to hermit crabs in marine food chains   | 1994  | Not North American species   |

| Authors                       | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|-------------------------------|--|-------|--|
| Novais et al.                 | Reproduction and biochemical responses in <i>Enchytraeus albidus</i><br>(Oligochaeta) to zinc or cadmium exposures   | 2011  | Sediment exposure  |
| Novais et al.                 | Exposure of <i>Enchytraeus albidus</i> to Cd and Zn - Changes in cellular<br>energy allocation (CEA) and linkage to transcriptional, enzymatic and<br>reproductive effects   | 2013  | Soil exposure  |
| Novakova et al.               | Zinc and cadmium toxicity using a biotest with Artemia franciscana   | 2007  | Brine shrimp   |
| Novelli et al.                | Toxicity of heavy metals using sperm cell and embryo toxicity bioassays<br>with <i>Paracentrotus lividus</i> (Echinodermata: Echinoidea): Comparisons<br>with exposure concentrations in the Lagoon of Venice, Italy | 2003  | Not North American species   |
| Nowak et al.                  | Consequences of inbreeding and reduced genetic variation on tolerance to cadmium stress in the midge <i>Chironomus riparius</i>  | 2007  | Sediment exposure  |
| Nowak et al.                  | Variation in sensitivity to cadmium among genetically characterized laboratory strains of the midge <i>Chironomus riparius</i>   | 2008  | Sediment exposure  |
| Nowierski et al.              | Effects of water chemistry on the bioavailability of metals in sediment to <i>Hyalella azteca</i> : Implications for sediment quality guidelines   | 2005  | Sediment exposure  |
| Nowierski et al.              | Lac Dufault Sediment exposure core trace metal distribution, bioavailability and toxicity to <i>Hyalella azteca</i>  | 2006  | Sediment exposure  |
| Nugegoda and Rainbow          | The uptake of dissolved zinc and cadmium by the decapod crustacean <i>Palaemon elegans</i>   | 1995  | Not North American species   |
| Nunez-Nogueira and<br>Rainbow | Cadmium uptake and accumulation by the decapod crustacean <i>Penaeus indicus</i>   | 2005  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>not North American species  |
| Nusetti et al.                | Pyruvate kinase, phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase, cytochrome c<br>oxidase and catalase activities in cadmium exposed <i>Perna viridis</i><br>subjected to anoxic and aerobic conditions                            | 2010  | Too few exposure concentrations, atypical endpoint   |
| Nyholm and Kallqvist          | Methods for Growth Inhibition Toxicity Tests With Freshwater Algae   | 1989  | Review   |
| Nyman et al.                  | Current levels of DDT, PCB and trace elements in the Baltic ringed seals ( <i>Phoca hispida baltica</i> ) and grey seals ( <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> )   | 2002  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Nyquist and Greger            | Response of two wetland plant species to Cd exposure at low and neutral pH   | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>not renewal or flow-through exposure;<br>unmeasured exposure; dilution water not<br>characterized |
| O'Hara                        | Cadmium uptake by fiddler crabs exposed to temperature and salinity stress   | 1973b | Bioconcentration tests used radioactive isotopes<br>and were not used because of the possibility of<br>isotope discrimination                      |
| O'Neill                       | Effects of intraperitoneal lead and cadmium on the humoral immune response of <i>Salmo trutta</i>  | 1981  | Organisms were not exposed to cadmium in water   |

| Authors                 | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|-------------------------|---|------|--|
| Oakley et al.           | Accumulation of cadmium by Abarenicola pacifica   | 1983 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Obande et al.           | Trace metal analysis of the prawn ( <i>Atya gabonesis</i> ), water and bottom sediments of Lower River Benue  | 2006 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Occhiogrosso et al.     | Effects of heavy metals on benthic macroinvertebrate densities in foundry cove on the Hudson River  | 1979 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| O'Connor and Lauenstein | Trends in chemical concentrations in mussels and oysters collected along<br>the US Coast: Update to 2003  | 2006 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Odin et al.             | Temperature and pH effects on cadmium and methylmercury<br>bioaccumulation by nymphs of the burrowing mayfly <i>Hexagenia rigida</i> ,<br>from water column or sediment source                  | 1996 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Odin et al.             | Depuration processes after exposure of burrowing mayfly nymphs ( <i>Hexagenia rigida</i> ) to methylmercury and cadmium from water column or sediment: Effects of temperature and pH            | 1997 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Offermann et al.        | Assessing the importance of dietborne cadmium and particle<br>characteristics on bioavailability and bioaccumulation in the nematode<br><i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>                           | 2009 | Dietary exposure   |
| Oguma and Klerks        | The role of native salinity regime on grass shrimp ( <i>Palaemonetes pugio</i> ) sensitivity to cadmium   | 2013 | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Ogwok et al.            | Pesticide residues and heavy metals in Lake Victoria Nile perch, <i>Lates niloticus</i> , belly flap oil  | 2009 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Oikari et al.           | Acute toxicity of chemicals to Daphnia magna in humic water   | 1992 | Review of previously published data  |
| Ojaveer et al.          | On the effect of copper, cadmium and zinc on the embryonic development<br>of Baltic spring spawning herring   | 1980 | Not North American species   |
| Olesen and Weeks        | Accumulation of Cd by the marine sponge <i>Halichondria panicea</i> Pallas:<br>Effects upon filtration rate and its relevance for biomonitoring   | 1994 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Olgunoglu and Polat     | Trace metals in marine macroalgae samples from the Iskenderun Bay,<br>Turkey  | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Oliveira et al.         | Hepatic metallothionein concentrations in the golden grey mullet ( <i>Liza aurata</i> ) relationship with environmental metal concentrations in a metal-contaminated coastal system in Portugal | 2010 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Ololade et al.          | Influence of diffuse and chronic metal pollution in water and sediments on edible seafoods within Ondo oil-polluted coastal region, Nigeria.  | 2011 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |

| Authors                 | Title  | Year | Reason Unused   |
|-------------------------|--|------|---|
| Olson and Christensen   | Effects of water pollutants and other chemicals on fish acetylcholinesterase (in vitro)  | 1980 | In vitro  |
| Olsvik et al.           | Metal accumulation and metallothionein in brown trout, Salmo trutta,<br>from two Norwegian rivers differently contaminated with Cd, Cu and Zn  | 2001 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                        |
| Olsvik et al.           | Effects of combined gamma-irradiation and metal (Al+Cd) exposures in Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> L.).   | 2010 | Mixture (Al and Cd)   |
| Olusegun et al.         | Heavy metal distribution in crab ( <i>Callinectes amnicola</i> ) living on the shores of Ojo Rivers, Lagos, Nigeria  | 2009 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                        |
| Omoregie et al.         | Metal concentrations in water column, benthic macroinvertebrates and tilapia from Delimi River, Nigeria  | 2002 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                        |
| Oner et al.             | Changes in serum biochemical parameters of freshwater fish <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i> following prolonged metal (Ag, Cd, Cr, Cu, Zn) exposures   | 2008 | Unmeasured chronic exposure, only one exposure concentration        |
| Ong and Din             | Cadmium, copper, and zinc toxicity to the clam, <i>Donax faba</i> C., and the blood cockle, <i>Anadara granosa</i> L   | 2001 | Not North American species  |
| Ongeri et al.           | Seasonal variability in cadmium, lead, copper, zinc and iron<br>concentrations in the three major fish species, <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i> ,<br><i>Lates niloticus</i> and <i>Rastrineobola argentea</i> in Winam Gulf, Lake<br>Victoria: Impact of wash-off into the lake | 2012 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                        |
| Onuoha et al.           | Comparative toxicity of cadmium to crustacean zooplankton (copepods and ostracods)   | 1996 | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described     |
| Opuene and Agbozu       | Relationships between heavy metals in shrimp ( <i>Macrobrachium felicinum</i> ) and metal levels in the water column and sediments of Taylor Creek   | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                        |
| Orchard et al.          | A rapid response toxicity test based on the feeding rate of the tropical cladoceran <i>Moinodaphnia macleayi</i>   | 2002 | Duration too short, not North American species                      |
| Oronsaye et al.         | The toxicity of zinc and cadmium to <i>Clarias subnaginatus</i>  | 2003 | Mixture, not North American species                                 |
| Orun and Tolas          | Antioxidative role of sodium selenite against the toxic effect of heavy metals (Cd+2, Cr+3) on some biochemical and hematological parameters in the blood of rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> Walbaum, 1792)   | 2008 | Mixture   |
| Osuna-Martinez et al.   | Cadmium, copper, lead and zinc in cultured oysters under two contrasting climatic conditions in coastal lagoons from SE Gulf of California, Mexico   | 2011 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                        |
| Othman et al.           | Cadmium accumulation in two populations of rice frogs ( <i>Fejervarya limnocharis</i> ) naturally exposed to different environmental cadmium levels  | 2009 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                        |
| Otitoloju and Don-Pedro | Integrated laboratory and field assessments of heavy metals accumulation<br>in edible periwinkle, <i>Tympanotonus fuscatus var radula</i> (L.)   | 2004 | No cadmium toxicity information                                     |
| Otitoloju and Don-Pedro | Determination of types of interactions exhibited by binary mixtures of heavy metals tested against the hermit crab, <i>Clibanarius africanus</i>   | 2006 | Sediment substrate in exposure water, not North<br>American species |

| Authors                        | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|--------------------------------|---|------|--|
| Outridge et al.                | Changes in mercury and cadmium concentrations and the feeding<br>behaviour of beluga ( <i>Delphinapterus leucas</i> ) near Somerset Island,<br>Canada, during the 20th century      | 2005 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Packer et al.                  | Cadmium copper lead zinc and manganese in the polychaete <i>Arenicola</i><br><i>marina</i> from Sediment exposures around the coast of Wales UK                                     | 1980 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Pajevic et al.                 | The content of some macronutrients and heavy metals in aquatic macrophytes of three ecosystems connected to the Danube in Yugoslavia  | 2002 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Pajevic et al.                 | Heavy metal accumulation of Danube River aquatic plants indication of chemical contamination  | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Palackova et al.               | Sublethal effects of cadmium on carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> ) fingerlings   | 1994 | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration           |
| Palm and Wikberger             | Tungmetallanalyser av mossor och baeckvattenvaexter i norra Estland.<br>(Heavy metals in mosses and aquatic plants in northern Estonia)   | 1995 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Pan                            | Application of biokinetic model in studying the bioaccumulation of cadmium, zinc, and copper in the scallop <i>Chlamys nobilis</i>  | 2009 | Bioaccumulation: not renewal or flow-through<br>exposure; not North American species                                 |
| Pan and Wang                   | Influences of dissolved and colloidal organic carbon on the uptake of Ag,<br>Cd, and Cr by the marine mussel <i>Perna viridis</i>   | 2004 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>not renewal or flow-through exposure                                |
| Pan and Wang                   | The subcellular fate of cadmium and zinc in the scallop <i>Chlamys nobilis</i> during waterborne and dietary exposure   | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>not renewal or flow-through exposure; not North<br>American species |
| Pan and Zhang                  | Metallothionein, antioxidant enzymes and DNA strand breaks as<br>biomarkers of Cd exposure in a marine crab, <i>Charybdis japonica</i>  | 2006 | Dilution water not characterized, duration too<br>short, not North American species                                  |
| Pan et al.                     | Effects of heavy metal ions (Cu2+, Pb2+ and Cd2+) on DNA damage of the gills, hemocytes and hepatopancreas of marine crab, <i>Charybdis japonica</i>                                | 2011 | Only three exposure concentrations   |
| Pandeswara and<br>Yallapragada | Tolerance, accumulation and depuration in an intertidal gastropod, <i>Turbo intercostalis</i> , exposed to cadmium  | 2000 | Not North American species, abstract only  |
| Pandey et al.                  | Effects of exposure to multiple trace metals on biochemical, histological<br>and ultrastructural features of gills of a freshwater fish, <i>Channa punctata</i><br>Bloch            | 2008 | Mixture  |
| Pantani et al.                 | Comparative acute toxicity of some pesticides, metals, and surfactants to <i>Gammarus italicus</i> Goedm. and <i>Echinogammarus tibaldii</i> Pink. and stock (Crustacea: Amphipoda) | 1997 | Not North American species   |
| Papa et al.                    | Determination of heavy metal in seawater and macroalgae of shorelines of<br>Naples and Ischia Island, Italy   | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |

| Authors                | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|------------------------|--|-------|--|
| Papathanassiou         | Cadmium accumulation and ultrastructural alterations in oogenesis of the prawn <i>Palaemon serratus</i> (Pennant)  | 1986  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Papathanassiou         | Effects of cadmium and mercury ions on respiration and survival of the common prawn <i>Palaemon serratus</i> (Pennant)   | 1983  | Not North American species   |
| Papoutsoglou and Abel  | Studies on the lethal and sublethal effects of cadmium on some commercially cultured species of the Mediterranean  | 1993  | Review of previously published data  |
| Park and Kim           | Bioassays on marine organisms: Acute toxicity test of mercury, cadmium<br>and copper to arkshell, <i>Anadara broughtonii</i> , from Jin-Dong Bay, and to<br>oyster, <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> , from Kwang-Do Bay, south coast of Korea | 1978  | Not North American species   |
| Park and Kim           | Bioassays on marine organisms. II. Acute toxicity test of mercury, copper<br>and cadmium to clam, <i>Meretrix lusoria</i>  | 1979  | Not North American species   |
| Park and Presley       | Trace metal contamination of sediments and organisms from the Swan<br>Lake Area of Galveston Bay   | 1997  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Parker                 | The effects of selected chemicals and water quality on the marine polychaete <i>Ophryotrocha diadema</i>   | 1984  | Questionable treatment of test organisms or<br>inappropriate test conditions or methodology  |
| Part and Svanberg      | Uptake of cadmium in perfused rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri) gills  | 1981  | In vitro   |
| Parveen and Shadab     | Cytogenetic evaluation of cadmium chloride on Channa punctatus   | 2012  | Dilution water not characterized, not North<br>American species  |
| Parvin et al.          | Preliminary acute toxicity bioassays of lead and cadmium on fresh water climbing perch, <i>Anabas testudineus</i> (Bloch)  | 2011  | Dilution water not characterized   |
| Pascal et al.          | The toxicological interaction between ocean acidity and metals in coastal meiobenthic copepods   | 2010  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Pascoe and Shazili     | Episodic pollution - a comparison of brief and continuous exposure of rainbow trout to cadmium   | 1986  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Pastorinho et al.      | Amphipod susceptibility to metals: cautionary tales  | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>not renewal or flow-through exposure; not North<br>American species   |
| Patel et al.           | Sponge 'sentinel' of heavy metals  | 1985  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Patthebahadur and Bais | Studies on some physiological aspects in fresh water fish <i>Ophiocephalus striatus</i> (Channa) in relation to heavy metal cadmium (Cd) toxicity  | 2008  | Duration too short, test species fed, not North<br>American species  |
| Pauli and Berger       | Toxicological comparisons of <i>Tetrahymena</i> species, end points and growth media: Supplementary investigations to the pilot ring test  | 1997  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Paul-Pont et al.       | Short-term metallothionein inductions in the edible cockle <i>Cerastoderma</i><br><i>edule</i> after cadmium or mercury exposure: Discrepancy between MRNA<br>and protein responses  | 2010a | In vitro   |

| Authors               | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|-----------------------|--|-------|--|
| Paul-Pont et al.      | How life history contributes to stress response in the manila clam <i>Ruditapes philippinarum</i>  | 2010b | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Paul-Pont et al.      | Cloning, characterization and gene expression of a metallothionein<br>isoform in the edible cockle <i>Cerastoderma edule</i> after cadmium or<br>mercury exposure  | 2012  | Not North American species, only one exposure concentration  |
| Pavicic               | Combined cadmium-zinc toxicity on embryonic development of <i>Mytilus</i> galloprovincialis LMK. (Mollusca, Mytilidae)   | 1977  | Abstract only  |
| Pavicic and Jarvenpaa | Cadmium toxicity in adults and early larval stages of the mussel <i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i> Lam.   | 1974  | Not North American species   |
| Pavicic et al.        | Embryo-larval tolerance of <i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i> , exposed to the elevated sea water metal concentrations - I. Toxic effects of Cd, Zn and Hg in relation to the metallothionein level  | 1994  | Not North American species   |
| Pawlik and Skowronski | Transport and toxicity of cadmium: Its regulation in the cyanobacterium <i>Synechocystis aquatilis</i>   | 1994  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Pawlik et al.         | pH-dependent cadmium transport inhibits photosynthesis in the cyanobacterium <i>Synechocystis aquatilis</i>  | 1993  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Pecon and Powell      | Effect of the amino acid histidine on the uptake of cadmium from the digestive system of the blue crab, <i>Callinectes sapidus</i>   | 1981  | Questionable treatment of test organisms or inappropriate test conditions or methodology   |
| Pedersen and Petersen | Variability of species sensitivity to complex mixtures   | 1996  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Pedro et al.          | The influence of cadmium contamination and salinity on the survival, growth and phytoremediation capacity of the saltmarsh plant <i>Salicornia ramosissima</i>   | 2013  | Soil exposure  |
| Pelgrom et al.        | Interactions between copper and cadmium during single and combined<br>exposure in juvenile tilapia <i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i> : Influence of<br>feeding condition on whole body metal accumulation and the effect of the<br>metals on tissue water and ion content | 1994  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Pelgrom et al.        | Calcium fluxes in juvenile tilapia, <i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i> , exposed to sublethal waterborne Cd, Cu or mixtures of these metals  | 1997  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Pellegrini et al.     | Interactions between the toxicity of the heavy metals cadmium, copper, zinc in combinations and the detoxifying role of calcium in the brown alga <i>Cystoseira barbata</i>  | 1993  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |

| Authors                             | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------|--|
| Pellet et al.                       | Model predicting waterborne cadmium bioaccumulation in <i>Gammarus pulex</i> : the effects of dissolved organic ligands, calcium, and temperature  | 2009  | Not North American species   |
| Peltier et al.                      | Accumulation of trace elements and growth responses in <i>Corbicula fluminea</i> downstream of a coal-fired power plant  | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Pempkowiak et al.                   | Toxicants accumulation rates and effects in <i>Mytilus trossulus</i> and <i>Nereis diversicolor</i> exposed separately or together to cadmium and PAHs   | 2006a | Non-applicable   |
| Pempkowiak et al.                   | Heavy metals in zooplankton from the southern Baltic   | 2006b | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Peng et al.                         | Trace metals in <i>Iaustinogebia edulis</i> (Ngoc-Ho & Chan, 1992)<br>(Decapoda, Thalassinidea, Upogebiidae) and its habitat sediment from the<br>central western Taiwan coast   | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Peng et al.                         | Bioaccumulation of heavy metals by the aquatic plants <i>Potamogeton</i><br><i>pectinatus</i> L. and <i>Potamogeton malaianus</i> Miq. and their potential use for<br>contamination indicators in wastewater treatment | 2008  | No cadmium toxicity information  |
| Pennington et al.                   | Contaminant levels in fishes from Brown's Lake, Mississippi  | 1982  | Bioaccumulation field study not used because an<br>insufficient number of measurements of the<br>concentration of cadmium in the water |
| Penttinen et al.                    | The kinetics of cadmium in <i>Daphnia magna</i> as affected by humic substances and water hardness   | 1995  | No useable data on cadmium toxicity or bioconcentration  |
| Penttinen et al.                    | Combined effects of dissolved organic material and water hardness on toxicity of cadmium to <i>Daphnia magna</i>   | 1998  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Perceval et al.                     | Long-term trends in accumulated metals (Cd, Cu and Zn) and<br>metallothionein in bivalves from lakes within a smelter-impacted region  | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Percy                               | Heavy metal and sulphur concentrations in <i>Sphagnum magellanicum</i> Brid.<br>in the maritime provinces, Canada  | 1983  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Pereira et al.                      | Effect of cadmium accumulation on serum vitellogenin levels and<br>hepatosomatic and gonadosomatic indices of winter flounder<br>( <i>Pleuronectes americanus</i> )  | 1993  | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration                             |
| Perez-Coll and Herkovits            | Stage-dependent uptake of cadmium by Bufo arenarum embryos   | 1996  | Not North American species   |
| Perez-Coll et al.                   | Teratogenic effects of cadmium on Bufo arenarum during gastrulation  | 1986  | Not North American species; too few exposure concentrations; no statistical analysis   |
| Perez-Legaspi and Rico-<br>Martinez | Acute toxicity tests on three species of the genus <i>Lecane</i> (Rotifera: Monogononta)   | 2001  | Duration too short, not North American species   |
| Perez-Legaspi and Rico-<br>Martinez | Phospholipase A2 activity in three species of littoral freshwater rotifers<br>exposed to several toxicants   | 2003  | Duration too short, not North American species   |
| Perez-Legaspi et al.                | Toxicity testing using esterase inhibition as a biomarker in three species of the genus <i>Lecane</i> (Rotifera)   | 2002  | Duration too short, not North American species   |
| Perkins et al.                      | The potential of screening for agents of toxicity using gene expression fingerprinting in <i>Chironomus tentans</i>  | 2004  | Exposure in distilled water without the addition of proper salts   |

| Authors               | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused   |
|-----------------------|--|-------|---|
| Pernice et al.        | Comparative Bioaccumulation of Trace Elements Between <i>Nautilus</i><br><i>pompilius</i> and <i>Nautilus macromphalus</i> (Cephalopoda: Nautiloidea) from<br>Vanuatu and New Caledonia            | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Pery et al.           | Assessing the risk of metal mixtures in contaminated sediments on <i>Chironomus riparius</i> based on cytosolic accumulation   | 2008  | Sediment exposure   |
| Pesonen and Andersson | Fish primary hepatocyte culture; and important model for xenobiotic metabolism and toxicity studies  | 1997  | Review of previously published data   |
| Pestana et al.        | Effects of cadmium and zinc on the feeding behaviour of two freshwater crustaceans: <i>Atyaephyra desmarestii</i> (Decapoda) and <i>Echinogammarus meridionalis</i> (Amphipoda)                    | 2007  | Not North American species  |
| Peterson              | Toxicity testing using a chemostat-grown green alga, <i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i>  | 1991  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described   |
| Peterson et al.       | Metal toxicity to algae: A highly pH dependent phenomenon  | 1984  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described   |
| Phelps                | Cadmium sorption in estuarine mud-type sediment and the accumulation of cadmium in the soft-shell clam, <i>Mya arenaria</i>  | 1979  | Bioconcentration tests used radioactive isotopes<br>and were not used because of the possibility of<br>isotope discrimination |
| Phillips              | The common mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> as an indicator of trace metals in Scandinavian waters. I. Zinc and cadmium  | 1977  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Phillips              | Trace metals in the common mussel, <i>Mytilus edulis</i> (L.), and in the alga <i>Fucus vesiculosus</i> (L.) from the region of the Sound (Oresund)  | 1979  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Phillips              | Toxicity and accumulation of cadmium in marine and estuarine biota. Part 1. Ecological cycling   | 1980  | Review  |
| Phillips and Russo    | Metal bioaccumulation in fishes and aquatic invertebrates: A literature review   | 1978  | Review of previously published data   |
| Philp                 | Effects of experimental manipulation of pH and salinity on Cd2+ uptake<br>by the sponge <i>Microciona prolifera</i> and on sponge cell aggregation<br>induced by Ca2+ and Cd2+                     | 2001  | Excised tissue/cells  |
| Phipps et al.         | Effects of pollution on freshwater organisms.  | 1984  | Review  |
| Pierron et al.        | Impairment of lipid storage by cadmium in the European eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> )  | 2007a | Only one exposure concentration, not North<br>American species  |
| Pierron et al.        | Effects of salinity and hypoxia on cadmium bioaccumulation in the shrimp <i>Palaemon longirostris</i>  | 2007b | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>not North American species   |
| Pierron et al.        | Transcriptional responses to environmental metal exposure in wild yellow<br>perch ( <i>Perca flavescens</i> ) collected in lakes with differing environmental<br>metal concentrations (Cd, Cu, Ni) | 2009a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Pierron et al.        | Ovarian gene transcription and effect of cadmium pre-exposure during artificial sexual maturation of the European eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> )   | 2009b | Only one exposure concentration, not North<br>American species  |

| Authors                               | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|---------------------------------------|--|-------|--|
| Pierron et al.                        | Effects of chronic metal exposure on wild fish populations revealed by high-throughput cDNA sequencing   | 2011  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Pinkina                               | Effect of the ionic form of cadmium on reproduction and development of <i>Lymnaea stagnalis</i> L.   | 2006  | Dilution water not characterized, unmeasured chronic exposure  |
| Pinto et al.                          | Influence of organic matter on the uptake of cadmium, zinc, copper and iron by sorghum plants  | 2004  | Non-aquatic plants   |
| Pip and Mesa                          | Cadmium, copper, and lead in two species of <i>Artemisia</i> (compositae) in southern Manitoba, Canada   | 2002  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Piyatiratitivorakul and<br>Boonchamoi | Comparative toxicity of mercury and cadmium to the juvenile freshwater snail, <i>Filopaludina martensi martensi</i>  | 2008  | Not North American species, dilution water not characterized   |
| Piyatiratitivorakul et al.            | Comparative toxicity of heavy metal compounds to the juvenile golden apple snail, <i>Pomacea sp.</i>   | 2006  | Dilution water not characterized   |
| Planello et al.                       | Effect of acute exposure to cadmium on the expression of heat-shock and hormone-nuclear receptor genes in the aquatic midge <i>Chironomus riparius</i>   | 2010  | Only one exposure concentration; duration too short; mixture   |
| Playle                                | Physiological and toxicological effects of metals at gills of freshwater fish  | 1997  | Review   |
| Playle et al.                         | Copper and cadmium binding to fish gills: Estimates of metal-gill stability constants and modelling of metal accumulation  | 1993a | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Playle et al.                         | Copper and cadmium binding to fish gills: Modification by dissolved organic carbon and synthetic ligands   | 1993b | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Ploetz et al.                         | Differential accumulation of heavy metals in muscle and liver of a marine fish, (king mackerel, <i>Scomberomorus cavalla cuvier</i> ) from the northern Gulf of Mexico, USA  | 2007  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Podgurskaya and Kavun                 | Cadmium concentration and subcellular distribution in organs of the mussel <i>Crenomytilus grayanus</i> from upwelling regions of Okhotsk Sea and Sea of Japan   | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Pohl                                  | Wechselbeziehungen zwischen spurenmetallkonzentrationen (Cd, Cu, Pb,<br>Zn) im meerwasser und in zooplanktonorganismen (Copepoda) der arktis<br>und des atlantiks. (Correlations between trace metal concentrations (Cd,<br>Cu, Pb, Zn) in seawater and zooplankton organisms (Copepoda) of the<br>Arctic and Atlantic | 1993  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Pokora and Tukaj                      | The combined effect of anthracene and cadmium on photosynthetic activity of three desmodesmus (Chlorophyta) species  | 2010  | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Polak-Juszczak                        | Temporal trends in the bioaccumulation of trace metals in herring, sprat, and cod from the southern Baltic Sea in the 1994-2003 period   | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |

| Authors               | Title  | Year | Reason Unused  |
|-----------------------|--|------|--|
| Polar and Kucukcezzar | Influence of some metal chelators and light regimes on bioaccumulation<br>and toxicity of Cd2+ in duckweed ( <i>Lemna gibba</i> )                      | 1986 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge  |
| Portmann and Wilson   | The toxicity of 140 substances to the brown shrimp and other marine animals  | 1971 | Not North American species   |
| Postma and Davids     | Tolerance induction and life cycle changes in cadmium-exposed<br><i>Chironomus riparius</i> (Diptera) during consecutive generation                    | 1995 | Organisms were exposed to cadmium in food or by injection or gavage  |
| Postma et al.         | Chronic toxicity of cadmium to <i>Chironomus reparius</i> (Diptera:<br>Chironomidae) at different food levels  | 1994 | Organisms were exposed to cadmium in food or by injection or gavage  |
| Postma et al.         | Increased cadmium excretion in metal-adapted populations of the midge <i>Chironomus riparius</i> (Diptera)   | 1996 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Poteat et al.         | Divalent metal (Ca, Cd, Mn, Zn) uptake and interactions in the aquatic insect <i>Hydropsyche sparna</i>  | 2012 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not reached (only 9 hour exposure)   |
| Poulsen et al.        | Accumulation of cadmium and bioenergetics in the mussel Mytilus edulis   | 1982 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Poulton et al.        | Relations between benthic community structure and metals concentrations<br>in aquatic macroinvertebrates: Clark Fork River, Montana                    | 1995 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge  |
| Pourang and Dennis    | Distribution of trace elements in tissues of two shrimp species from the<br>Persian Gulf and roles of metallothionein in their redistribution          | 2005 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Powell and Powell     | Trace Elements in Fish Overlying Subaqueous Tailings in the Tropical<br>West Pacific   | 2001 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Powell et al.         | Use of <i>Azolla</i> to assess toxicity and accumulation of metals from artificial and natural Sediment exposures containing cadmium, copper, and zinc | 1998 | Sediment exposure  |
| Prafulla et al.       | Concentrations of trace metals in the squids, <i>Loligo duvauceli</i> and <i>Doryteuthis sibogae</i> caught from the southwest coast of India          | 2001 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Prasad et al.         | Toxicity of cadmium and copper in <i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i> wild-type (WT2137) and cell wall deficient mutant strain (CW15)                     | 1998 | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration   |
| Pratap and Wendelaar  | Mineral composition and cadmium accumulation in Oreochromis<br>mossambicus exposed to waterborne cadmium   | 2004 | Bioaccumulation: not whole body or muscle content  |
| Prato and Biandolino  | Combined toxicity of mercury, copper and cadmium on embryogenesis<br>and early larval stages of the <i>Mytlius galloprovincialis</i>                   | 2007 | Not North American species, duration too short   |
| Prato et al.          | Effects of temperature on the sensitivity of <i>Gammarus aequicauda</i> (Martynov, 1931) to cadmium  | 2009 | Not North American species   |

| Authors                        | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|--------------------------------|---|------|--|
| Presing et al.                 | Cadmium uptake and depuration in different organs of <i>Lymnaea stagnalis</i> L. and the effect of cadmium on the natural zinc level                                  | 1993 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Pretto et al.                  | Acetylcholinesterase activity, lipid peroxidation, and bioaccumulation in silver catfish ( <i>Rhamdia quelen</i> ) exposed to cadmium                                 | 2010 | Dilution water not characterized, not North<br>American species  |
| Pretto et al.                  | Effects of water cadmium concentrations on bioaccumulation and various oxidative stress parameters in <i>Rhamdia quelen</i>   | 2011 | In vitro   |
| Prevot and Soyer-<br>Gobillard | Combined action of cadmium and selenium on two marine dinoflagellates<br>in culture, <i>Prorocentrum micans</i> Ehrbg. and <i>Crypthecodinium cohnii</i><br>Biecheler | 1986 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Price and Knight               | Mercury cadmium lead and arsenic in sediment exposures plankton and<br>clams from Lake Washington and Sardis reservoir Mississippi October<br>1975-may 1976           | 1978 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Prowe et al.                   | Heavy metals in crustaceans from the Iberian Deep Sea Plain   | 2006 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Pundir and Malhotra            | Haematological alterations induced by heavy metal cadmium toxicity in <i>Clarias batrachus</i>  | 2011 | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Pundir et al.                  | Toxicopathological changes in liver of <i>Clarias batrachus</i> due to cadmium sulphate toxicity  | 2012 | Dilution water not characterized   |
| Puvaneswari and<br>Karuppasamy | Accumulation of cadmium and its effects on the survival and growth of larvae of <i>Heteropneustes fossilis</i> (Bloch, 1794)  | 2007 | Unmeasured chronic exposure, duration too<br>short, not North American species   |
| Pynnonen                       | Effect of pH, hardness and maternal pre-exposure on the toxicity of Cd,<br>Cu and Zn to the glochidial larvae of a freshwater clam <i>Anodonta cygnea</i>             | 1995 | Not North American species   |
| Pytharopoulou et al.           | Translational responses and oxidative stress of mussels experimentally exposed to Hg, Cu and Cd: One pattern does not fit at all                                      | 2011 | Mixture  |
| Qian et al.                    | Combined effect of copper and cadmium on <i>Chlorella vulgaris</i> growth and photosynthesis-related gene transcription   | 2009 | Mixture  |
| Qian et al.                    | Photoperiod and temperature influence cadmium's effects on photosynthesis-related gene transcription in <i>Chlorella vulgaris</i>                                     | 2010 | Mixture  |
| Qian et al.                    | Combined effect of copper and cadmium on heavy metal ion<br>bioaccumulation and antioxidant enzymes induction in <i>Chlorella vulgaris</i>                            | 2011 | Mixture  |
| Qichen et al.                  | A comprehensive investigation of the toxic effects of heavy metals on fish  | 1988 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge  |
| Qin et al.                     | Effect of nanometer selenium on nonspecific immunity and antioxidase of gift stressed by cadmium  | 2011 | Mixture  |
| Qin et al.                     | Immune responses and ultrastructural changes of hemocytes in freshwater crab <i>Sinopotamon henanense</i> exposed to elevated cadmium                                 | 2012 | In vitro   |

| Authors                        | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|--------------------------------|---|------|--|
| Qiu et al.                     | Effects of calcium on the uptake and elimination of cadmium and zinc in Asiatic clams   | 2005 | Mixture  |
| Rachlin and Grosso             | The effects of pH on the growth of <i>Chlorella vulgaris</i> and its interactions with cadmium toxicity   | 1991 | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration   |
| Rachlin and Grosso             | The growth response of the green alga <i>Chlorella vulgaris</i> to combined divalent cation exposure  | 1993 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Radenac et al.                 | Bioaccumulation and toxicity of four dissolved metals in <i>Paracentrotus lividus</i> sea-urchin embryo   | 2001 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>not renewal or flow-through exposure;<br>unmeasured exposure  |
| Radhakrishnan and<br>Hemalatha | Sublethal toxic effects of cadmium chloride to liver of freshwater fish <i>Channa striatus</i> (Bloch.)   | 2010 | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Radhakrishnan and<br>Hemalatha | Bioaccumulation of cadmium in the organs of freshwater fish<br>Heteropneustes fossilis (Bloch, 1794)  | 2011 | Not North American species   |
| Rai et al.                     | Chromium and cadmium bioaccumulation and toxicity in <i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> (l.f.) Royle and <i>Chara corallina</i> Wildenow.   | 1995 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Raimundo et al.                | Geographical variation and partition of metals in tissues of <i>Octopus vulgaris</i> along the Portuguese coast   | 2004 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Raimundo et al.                | Sub-cellular partitioning of Zn, Cu, Cd and Pb in the digestive gland of native <i>Octopus vulgaris</i> exposed to different metal concentrations (Portugal)                            | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Raimundo et al.                | Association of Zn, Cu, Cd and Pb with protein fractions and sub-cellular partitioning in the digestive gland of <i>Octopus vulgaris</i> living in habitats with different metal levels. | 2010 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Raimundo et al.                | Decrease of Zn, Cd and Pb concentrations in marine fish species over a decade as response to reduction of anthropogenic inputs: the example of Tagus estuary.                           | 2011 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Rainbow                        | Accumulation of Zn, Cu and Cd by crabs and barnacles  | 1985 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Rainbow and Black              | Cadmium, zinc and the uptake of calcium by two crabs, <i>Carcinus maenas</i> and <i>Eriocheir sinensis</i>  | 2005 | Excised tissue/cells   |
| Rainbow and Kwan               | Physiological responses and the uptake of cadmium and zinc by the amphipod crustacean <i>Orchestia gammarellus</i>  | 1995 | Not North American species   |

| Authors             | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused   |
|---------------------|--|-------|---|
| Rainbow and Wang    | Comparative assimilation of Cd, Cr, Se, and Zn by the barnacle <i>Elminius modestus</i> from phytoplankton and zooplankton diets   | 2001  | Dietary exposure  |
| Rainbow and Wang    | Trace metals in barnacles: the significance of trophic transfer  | 2005  | Review  |
| Rainbow and White   | Comparative strategies of heavy metal accumulation by crustaceans: Zinc, copper and cadmium in a decapod, and amphipod and a barnacle  | 1989  | Not North American species                              |
| Rainbow et al.      | Effects of chelating agents on the accumulation of cadmium by the barnacle <i>Semibalanus balanoides</i> , and the complexation of soluble Cd, Zn and Cu   | 1980  | Not North American species                              |
| Rainbow et al.      | Geographical and seasonal variation of trace metal bioavailabilities in the<br>Gulf of Gdansk, Baltic Sea using mussels ( <i>Mytilus trossulus</i> ) and<br>barnacles ( <i>Balanus improvisus</i> ) as biomonitors | 2004a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented            |
| Rainbow et al.      | Acute dietary pre-exposure and trace metal bioavailability to the barnacle <i>Balanus amphitrite</i>   | 2004b | Dietary exposure  |
| Rainwater et al.    | Metals and organochlorine pesticides in caudal scutes of crocodiles from<br>Belize and Costa Rica  | 2007  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented            |
| Raissy et al.       | Mercury, arsenic, cadmium and lead in lobster ( <i>Panulirus homarus</i> ) from the Persian Gulf   | 2011  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented            |
| Ralph and Burchett  | Photosynthetic response of Halophila ovalis to heavy metal stress  | 1998  | Not North American species                              |
| Ramachandran et al. | Effect of copper and cadmium on three Malaysian tropical estuarine invertebrate larvae   | 1997  | Not North American species                              |
| Ramesha et al.      | Toxicity of cadmium to common carp Cyprinus carpio (Linn.)   | 1996  | Review of previously published data                     |
| Ramos et al.        | Metal contents in Porites corals: Anthropogenic input of river run-off into<br>a coral reef from an urbanized area, Okinawa  | 2004  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented            |
| Ramsak et al.       | Evaluation of metallothioneins in blue mussels ( <i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i> )<br>as a biomarker of mercury and cadmium exposure in the Slovenian<br>Waters (Gulf of Trieste): A long-term field study        | 2012  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented            |
| Rangsayatorn et al. | Ultrastructural changes in various organs of the fish <i>Puntius gonionotus</i> fed cadmium-enriched cyanobacteria   | 2004  | Dietary exposure  |
| Rank et al.         | DNA damage, acetylcholinesterase activity and lysosomal stability in native and transplanted mussels ( <i>Mytilus edulis</i> ) in areas close to coastal chemical dumping sites in Denmark                         | 2007  | Mixture   |
| Rao and Madhyastha  | Toxicities of some heavy metals to the tadpoles of frog, <i>Microhyla ornata</i> (Dumeril and Bibron)  | 1987  | Not North American species                              |
| Rao et al.          | Toxic effect of two heavy metals on phytoplankton photosynthesis   | 1979  | No species name given; dilution water not characterized |
| Rao et al.          | Distribution of contaminants in aquatic organisms from East Fork Poplar<br>Creek   | 1996  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented            |

| Authors                     | Title  | Year | Reason Unused  |
|-----------------------------|--|------|--|
| Raposo et al.               | Trace metals in oysters, <i>Crassotrea sps.</i> , from UNESCO protected natural reserve of Urdaibai: Space-time observations and source identification                                   | 2009 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Rasmussen et al.            | Effect of age and tissue weight on the cadmium concentration in Pacific oysters ( <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> )   | 2007 | Lack of details; exposure concentration not known  |
| Raungsomboon and<br>Wongrat | Bioaccumulation of cadmium in an experimental aquatic ecosystem involving phytoplankton, zooplankton, catfish and sediment   | 2007 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented<br>(only 72 hour exposure), sediment exposure   |
| Ray and White               | Selected aquatic plants as indicator species for heavy metal pollution   | 1976 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Ray et al.                  | Accumulation of copper, zinc, cadmium and lead from two contaminated sediments by three marine invertebrates - a laboratory study  | 1981 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Rayms-Keller et al.         | Effect of heavy metals on Aedes aegypti (Diptera: Culicidae) larvae  | 1998 | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Raynal et al.               | Cadmium uptake in isolated adrenocortical cells of rainbow trout and yellow perch  | 2005 | In vitro   |
| Razinger et al.             | Real-time visualization of oxidative stress in a floating macrophyte <i>Lemna minor</i> L. exposed to cadmium, copper, menadione, and AAPH   | 2010 | Mixture  |
| Re et al.                   | Estuarine sediment acute toxicity testing with the european amphipod<br><i>Corophium multisetosum</i> Stock, 1952  | 2009 | Sediment   |
| Reader et al.               | The effects of eight trace metals in acid soft water on survival, mineral uptake and skeletal calcium deposition in yolk-sac fry of brown trout, <i>Salmo trutta</i> L.                  | 1989 | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration   |
| Rebhun and Ben-Amotz        | The distribution of cadmium between the marine alga <i>Chlorella stigmatophora</i> and sea water medium  | 1984 | Not North American species   |
| Rebhun and Ben-Amotz        | Effect of NaCl concentration on cadmium uptake by the halophilic alga<br>Dunaliella salina   | 1986 | Inappropriate medium of medium contained too<br>much of a complexing agent for algal studies   |
| Rebhun and Ben-Amotz        | Antagonistic effect of maganese to cadmium toxicity in the alga<br>Dunaliella salina   | 1988 | Inappropriate medium of medium contained too<br>much of a complexing agent for algal studies   |
| Reboucas do Amaral et al.   | Bioaccumulation and Depuration of Zn and Cd in Mangrove Oysters<br>( <i>Crassostrea rhizophorae</i> , Guilding, 1828) Transplanted to and from a<br>Contaminated Tropical Coastal Lagoon | 2005 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Reddy and Fingerman         | Effect of cadmium chloride on amylase activity in the red swamp crayfish, <i>Procambarus clarkii</i>   | 1994 | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration   |
| Reddy et al.                | Effects of cadmium and mercury on ovarian maturation in the red swamp crayfish, <i>Procambarus clarkii</i>   | 1997 | Organisms were exposed to cadmium in food or by injection or gavage  |
| Reddy et al.                | Biochemical effects of cadmium on the liver of catfish, <i>Mystus tengara</i> (Ham.)   | 2010 | In vitro   |

| Authors                           | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------|--|
| Reddy et al.                      | Cadmium and mercury-induced hyperglycemia in the fresh water crab,<br><i>Oziotelphusa senex senex</i> : Involvement of neuroendocrine system                     | 2011  | Mixture  |
| Reddy et al.                      | Effect of cadmium, lead and zinc on growth of some cyanobacteria   | 2002  | Lack of details; exposure concentration not known  |
| Rehwoldt et al.                   | The effect of increased temperature upon the acute toxicity of some heavy metal ions   | 1972  | Questionable treatment of organisms; River water is dilution water (uncharacterized)   |
| Reichelt-Brushett and<br>Harrison | The effect of selected trace metals on the fertilization success of several scleractinian coral species  | 2005  | Not North American species, duration too short   |
| Reichert et al.                   | Uptake and metabolism of lead and cadmium in coho salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> )   | 1979  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Reid and McDonald                 | Metal binding activity of the gills of rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> )  | 1991  | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration   |
| Reinfelder and Fisher             | The assimilation of elements ingested by marine planktonic bivalve larvae  | 1994a | Organisms were exposed to cadmium in food or by injection or gavage  |
| Reinfelder and Fisher             | Retention of elements absorbed by juvenile fish ( <i>Menidia menidia</i> , <i>Menidia beryllina</i> ) from zooplankton prey                                      | 1994b | Organisms were exposed to cadmium in food or<br>by injection or gavage   |
| Reinfelder et al.                 | Assimilation efficiencies and turnover rates of trace elements in marine bivalves: a comparison of oysters, clams and mussels                                    | 1997  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Reish et al.                      | The effect of cadmium and DDT on the survival and regeneration in the amphinomid polychaete <i>Eurythoe complanata</i>   | 1988  | Not North American species   |
| Rejomon et al.                    | Trace metal concentrations in zooplankton from the eastern Arabian Sea<br>and western Bay of Bengal  | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Rejomon et al.                    | Trace metal dynamics in fishes from the southwest coast of India   | 2010  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Remacle et al.                    | Cadmium fate in bacterial microcosms   | 1982  | Results were only presented graphically  |
| Ren et al.                        | Using factorial experiments to study the toxicity of metal mixtures  | 2004  | Modeling   |
| Ren et al.                        | Bioavailability and oxidative stress of cadmium to Corbicula fluminea  | 2013  | Sediment exposure  |
| Revathi et al.                    | Effect of cadmium on the ovarian development in the freshwater prawn <i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i> (De Man)   | 2011  | Only one exposure concentration, dilution water not characterized  |
| Reynders et al.                   | Dynamics of cadmium accumulation and effects in common carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> ) during simultaneous exposure to water and food ( <i>Tubifex tubifex</i> ) | 2006a | Dietary exposure   |
| Reynders et al.                   | Patterns of gene expression in carp liver after exposure to a mixture of waterborne and dietary cadmium using a custom-made microarray                           | 2006b | Dietary exposure   |

| Authors                | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|------------------------|---|-------|--|
| Reynders et al.        | Accumulation and effects of metals in caged carp and resident roach along<br>a metal pollution gradient   | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Rhea et al.            | Biomonitoring in the Boulder River watershed, Montana, USA: Metal concentrations in biofilm and macroinvertebrates, and relations with macroinvertebrate assemblage                                     | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Rhodes et al.          | Interactive effects of cadmium, polychlorinated biphenyls, and fuel oil on experimentally exposed English sole ( <i>Parophrys vetulus</i> )   | 1985  | Organisms were exposed to cadmium in food or by injection or gavage  |
| Riba et al.            | The influence of pH and salinity on the toxicity of heavy metals in sediment to the estuarine clam <i>Ruditapes philippinarum</i>   | 2004  | Non-applicable   |
| Ribo                   | Interlaboratory comparison studies of the luminescent bacteria toxicity bioassay  | 1997  | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration |
| Rice                   | A simple mass transport model for metal uptake by marine macroalgae growing at different rates  | 1984  | Review of previously published data  |
| Rice and Chien         | Uptake, binding and clearance of divalent cadmium in <i>Glycera dibranchiata</i> (Annelida: Polychaeta)   | 1979  | Bioaccumulation: not renewal or flow-through;<br>injected toxicant; dilution water not<br>characterized    |
| Richards et al.        | Effects of natural organic matter source on reducing metal toxicity to rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ) and on metal binding to their gills   | 2001  | Mixture  |
| Richelle et al.        | Experimental and field studies on the effect of selected heavy metals on<br>three freshwater sponge species: <i>Ephydatia fluviatilis</i> , <i>Ephydatia muelleri</i><br>and <i>Spongilla lacustris</i> | 1995  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge                           |
| Riches et al.          | Effect of heavy metals on lipids from the freshwater alga <i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i>  | 1996  | In vitro   |
| Riddell et al.         | Behavioral responses to sublethal cadmium exposure within an experimental aquatic food web  | 2005b | Only two exposure concentrations, duration too long  |
| Riddell et al.         | Sublethal effects of cadmium on prey choice and capture efficiency in juvenile brook trout ( <i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> )   | 2005a | Only two exposure concentration, atypical endpoint   |
| Ridlington et al.      | Metallothionein and Cu-chelation: Characterization of metal-binding proteins from the tissues of four marine animals  | 1981  | Questionable treatment of test organisms or inappropriate test conditions or methodology                   |
| Ridout et al.          | Concentrations of manganese iron copper zinc and cadmium in the mesopelagic decapod Systellaspis debilis from the east Atlantic ocean   | 1985  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Riedel and Christensen | Effect of selected water toxicants and other chemicals upon adenosine triphosphatase activity in vitro  | 1979  | In vitro   |
| Riget et al.           | Influence of length on element concentrations in blue mussels ( <i>Mytilus edulis</i> )   | 1996  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |

| Authors                  | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|--------------------------|---|-------|--|
| Riisgard et al.          | Accumulation of cadmium in the mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> : Kinetics and importance of uptake via food and sea water  | 1987  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Ringwood                 | Accumulation of cadmium by larvae and adults of an Hawaiian bivalve, <i>Isognomon californicum</i> , during chronic exposure  | 1989  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Ringwood                 | Effects of chronic cadmium exposures on growth of larvae of an Hawaiian bivalve, <i>Isognomon californicum</i>  | 1992b | Dilution water not characterized   |
| Ringwood                 | Comparative sensitivity of gametes and early developmental stages of a sea urchin species ( <i>Echinometra mathaei</i> ) and a bivalve species ( <i>Isognomon californicum</i> ) during metal exposures | 1992a | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Ringwood                 | Age-specific differences in cadmium sensitivity and bioaccumulation in bivalve molluscs   | 1993  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Risso-de Faverney et al. | Cadmium induces apoptosis and genotoxicity in rainbow trout<br>hepatocytes through generation of reactive oxygen species  | 2001  | In vitro   |
| Ritterhoff et al.        | Calibration of the estuarine amphipods, <i>Gammarus zaddachi</i> Sexton (1912), as biomonitors: Toxicokinetics of cadmium and possible role of inducible metal-binding proteins in Cd detoxification    | 1996  | Not North American species   |
| Roach et al.             | Assessment of metals in fish from Lake Macquarie, New South Wales,<br>Australia   | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Roast et al.             | Impairment of mysid ( <i>Neomysis integer</i> ) swimming ability: An environmentally realistic assessment of the impact of cadmium exposure   | 2001a | Only two exposure concentrations, duration too long, Not North American species  |
| Roast et al.             | Behavioural responses of estuarine mysids to hypoxia and disruption by cadmium  | 2002a | Not North American species   |
| Roast et al.             | Trace metal uptake by the Chinese mitten crab <i>Eriocheir sinensis</i> : the role of osmoregulation  | 2002c | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>not renewal or flow-through exposure; not North<br>American species   |
| Roast et al.             | Distribution and swimming behaviour of <i>Neomysis integer</i> (Peracarida:<br>Mysidacea) in response to gradients of dissolved oxygen following<br>exposure to cadmium at environmental concentrations | 2002b | Review; Not North American species   |
| Roberto et al.           | Carbonic anhydrase activity in Mytilus galloprovincialis digestive gland:<br>Sensitivity to heavy metal exposure  | 2010  | Mixture  |
| Robertson and Liber      | Bioassays with caged <i>Hyalella azteca</i> to determine in situ toxicity downstream of two Saskatchewan, Canada, uranium operations  | 2007  | Mixture  |

| Authors                       | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|-------------------------------|--|-------|--|
| Roccheri et al.               | Cadmium induces the expression of specific stress proteins in sea urchin embryos   | 2004  | Not North American species   |
| Roch and Mccarter             | Metallothionein induction, growth, and survival of chinook salmon<br>exposed to zinc, copper, and cadmium  | 1984  | Mixture  |
| Roch and McCarter             | Metallothionein induction growth and survival of rainbow trout exposed<br>to mixed heavy metal contamination   | 1986  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge                        |
| Roch et al.                   | Determination of no effect levels of heavy metals for rainbow trout using hepatic metallothionein  | 1986  | Mixture  |
| Rodgher and Espindola         | Effects of interactions between algal densities and cadmium concentrations on <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> fecundity and survival                                   | 2008  | Dietary exposure   |
| Rodrigues and<br>Pawlowsky    | Acute toxicity tests by bioassays applied to the solubilized extracts of solid wastes Class II A - non inerts and Class II B                                     | 2007  | Text in foreign language   |
| Rodriguez et al.              | Accumulation of lead, chromium, and cadmium in muscle of capitan ( <i>Eremophilus mutisii</i> ), a catfish from the Bogota River Basin                           | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Roesijadi and Fellingham      | Influence of Cu, Cd, and Zn preexposure on Hg toxicity in the mussel<br>Mytilus edulis   | 1987  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge                        |
| Roesijadi et al.              | Dietary cadmium and benzo(a)pyrene increased intestinal metallothionein<br>expression in the fish <i>Fundulus heteroclitus</i>                                   | 2009  | Dietary exposure   |
| Roh et al.                    | A cadmium toxicity assay using stress responsive <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> mutant strains  | 2009  | Data previously reported   |
| Roline and Boehmke            | Heavy metals pollution of the Upper Arkansas River, Colorado, and its effects on the distribution of the aquatic macrofauna                                      | 1981  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Roman et al.                  | Seasonal studies on cadmium toxicity in <i>Choromytilus chorus</i> (Molina 1782)   | 1994  | Not North American species   |
| Rombough                      | The influence of the zona radiata on the toxicities of zinc, lead, mercury, copper and silver ions to embryos of steelhead trout <i>Salmo gairdneri</i>          | 1985  | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration |
| Romeo                         | Toxicology of trace metals in the marine   | 1991  | Text in foreign language   |
| Romeo and Gnassia-<br>Barelli | Metal distribution in different tissues and in subcellular fractions of the Mediterranean clam <i>Ruditapes decussatus</i> treated with cadmium, copper, or zinc | 1995  | Not North American species   |
| Romera et al.                 | Comparative study of biosorption of heavy metals using different types of algae  | 2007  | No cadmium toxicity information; treatment study   |
| Romera et al.                 | Biosorption of heavy metals by Fucus spiralis  | 2008b | Mixture  |
| Romera et al.                 | Biosorption of Cd, Ni, and Zn with mixtures of different types of algae  | 2008a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Romero et al.                 | Toxic effects of cadmium on microalgae isolated from the northeastern region of Venezuela  | 2002  | Non-applicable   |
| Ros and Slooff                | Integrated criteria document cadmium; Appendix 1. Effects  | 1988  | Review   |

| Authors                           | Title  | Year | Reason Unused  |
|-----------------------------------|--|------|--|
| Rosas and Ramirez                 | Effect of chromium and cadmium on the thermal tolerance of the prawn <i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i> expose to hard and soft water  | 1993 | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration   |
| Rosas et al.                      | Trace metal concentrations in southern right whale ( <i>Eubalaena australis</i> ) at Peninsula Valdes, Argentina.  | 2012 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Roseman et al.                    | bsorption of cadmium from water by North American zebra and quagga mussels (Bivalvia: Dreissenidae)  | 1994 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Rossi and Jamet                   | In situ heavy metals (copper, lead and cadmium) in different plankton<br>compartments and suspended particulate matter in two coupled<br>Mediterranean coastal ecosystems (Toulon Bay, France)   | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Rouleau et al.                    | Kinetics and body distribution of waterborne <sup>65</sup> Zn(II), <sup>109</sup> Cd(II), <sup>203</sup> Hg(II),<br>and CH <sub>3</sub> <sup>203</sup> Hg(II) in phantom midge larvae ( <i>Chaoborus americanus</i> ) and<br>effects of complexing agents            | 1998 | No useable data on cadmium toxicity or bioconcentration  |
| Rowe                              | Elevated standard metabolic rate in a freshwater shrimp ( <i>Palaemonetes paludosus</i> ) exposed to trace element-rich coal combustion waste  | 1998 | Mixture  |
| Roy et al.                        | Adsorption of heavy metals by green algae and ground rice hulls  | 1993 | In vitro   |
| Ruan                              | Contents of and assessment on heavy metals in aquatic organisms in the Yuandang Lake of Xiamen   | 2006 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Ruangsomboon and<br>Wongrat       | Bioaccumulation of cadmium in an experimental aquatic food chain<br>involving phytoplankton ( <i>Chlorella vulgaris</i> ), zooplankton ( <i>Moina</i><br><i>macrocopa</i> ), and the predatory catfish <i>Clarias macrocephalus</i> x <i>C.</i><br><i>gariepinus</i> | 2006 | Dietary exposure   |
| Rubinstein et al.                 | Accumulation of PCBs, mercury and cadmium by <i>Nereis virens</i> ,<br><i>Mercenaria mercenaria</i> and <i>Palaemontes pugio</i> from contaminated<br>harbor sediments   | 1983 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Ruelaqs-Inzunza and<br>Paez-Osuna | Trophic Distribution of Cd, Pb, and Zn in a Food Web from Altata-<br>Ensenada del Pabellon Subtropical Lagoon, SE Gulf of California   | 2008 | SS not do  |
| Ruelas-Inzunza et al.             | Trophic distribution of Cd, Pb, and Zn in a food web from Altata-<br>Ensenada del Pabellon subtropical lagoon, SE Gulf of California   | 2010 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Ruelle and Keenlyne               | Contaminants in Missouri River pallid sturgeon   | 1993 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Rumolo et al.                     | Heavy metals in benthic foraminifera from the highly polluted sediments<br>of the Naples Harbour (southern Tyrrhenian Sea, Italy)  | 2009 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Saavedra et al.                   | Interspecific variation of metal concentrations in three bivalve mollusks from Galicia   | 2004 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Safadi                            | The use of freshwater planarians in acute toxicity test with heavy metals  | 1998 | Not North American species   |

| Authors                      | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|------------------------------|---|------|--|
| Saglam et al.                | Investigations on the osmoregulation of freshwater fish ( <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i> ) following exposures to metals (Cd, Cu) in differing hardness   | 2013 | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Saglamtimur et al.           | Effects of different concentrations of copper alone and a copper+cadmium mixture on the accumulation of copper in the gill, liver, kidney and muscle tissues of <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i> (L.) | 2003 | Mixture  |
| Sahu et al.                  | Accumulation of metals in naturally grown weeds (aquatic macrophytes) grown on an industrial effluent channel   | 2007 | Effluent   |
| Saiki et al.                 | Copper, cadmium, and zinc concentrations in juvenile chinook salmon<br>and selected fish-forage organisms (aquatic insects) in the upper<br>Sacramento River, California                          | 2001 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Sajwan et al.                | Elemental status in sediment and American oyster collected from<br>Savannah marsh/estuarine ecosystem: A preliminary assessment   | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Salahshur et al.             | Use of <i>Solen brevis</i> as a biomonitor for Cd, Pb and Zn on the intertidal zones of Bushehr-Persian Gulf, Iran.   | 2012 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Salanki et al.               | Heavy metals in animals of Lake Balaton   | 1982 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Salazar-Lugo et al.          | Effect of chronic cadmium exposure on structure of head kidney of neotropical fish <i>Colossoma macropomum</i>  | 2011 | Abstract only  |
| Salazar-Medina et al.        | Inhibition by Cu2+ and Cd2+ of a mu-class glutathione S-transferase from shrimp <i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i>   | 2010 | In vitro   |
| Saleem et al.                | Heavy metal concentration in the fish and shellfish of Karachi harbour area   | 1999 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Salice et al.                | Demographic responses to multigeneration cadmium exposure in two<br>strains of the freshwater gastropod, <i>Biomphalaria glabrata</i>   | 2009 | Prior exposure, unmeasured chronic exposure                                      |
| Salice et al.                | Adaptive responses and latent costs of multigeneration cadmium exposure<br>in parasite resistant and susceptible strains of a freshwater snail  | 2010 | Too few exposure concentrations, atypical<br>endpoint                            |
| Salvado et al.               | Monitoring of nutrients, pesticides, and metals in waters, sediments, and fish of a wetland   | 2006 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Samecka-Cymerman and Kempers | Heavy metals in aquatic macrophytes from two small rivers polluted by<br>urban, agricultural and textile industry sewages SW Poland   | 2007 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Samecka-Cymerman et al.      | Heavy metals in aquatic bryophytes from the Ore mountains (Germany)   | 2002 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Sanchez                      | Development of novel biomarkers of fish exposure to environmental contaminants  | 2009 | Injected toxicant  |
| Sanchez-Chardi et al.        | Bioaccumulation of lead, mercury, and cadmium in the greater white-<br>toothed shrew, <i>Crocidura russula</i> , from the Ebro Delta (NE Spain): Sex-<br>and age-dependent variation              | 2007 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Sanchiz et al.               | Bioaccumulation of Hg, Cd, Pb and Zn in four marine phanerogams and<br>the alga <i>Caulerpa prolifera</i> (Forsskal) Lamouroux from the east coast of<br>Spain                                    | 1999 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge |

| Authors             | Title  | Year | Reason Unused  |
|---------------------|--|------|--|
| Sanchiz et al.      | Relationships between sediment physico-chemical characteristics and<br>heavy metal bioaccumulation in Mediterranean soft-bottom macrophytes  | 2001 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Sanchiz et al.      | Mercury, cadmium, lead and zinc bioaccumulation in soft-bottom marine macrophytes from the east coast of Spain   | 2002 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Sandau et al.       | Heavy metal sorption by microalagae  | 1996 | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Sandhu et al.       | Cadmium-mediated disruption of cortisol biosynthesis involves<br>suppression of corticosteroidogenic genes in rainbow trout  | 2011 | In vitro   |
| Sandhu et al.       | Exposure to environmental levels of waterborne cadmium impacts<br>corticosteroidogenic and metabolic capacities, and compromises<br>secondary stressor performance in rainbow trout    | 2014 | Only two exposure concentrations   |
| Sandrini et al.     | Short-term responses to cadmium exposure in the estuarine polychaete <i>Laeonereis acuta</i> (Polychaeta, Nereididae): Subcellular distribution and oxidative stress generation        | 2006 | Only one exposure concentration, duration too short, not North American species  |
| Sanger et al.       | The effects of cadmium on <i>Mytilus edulis</i> : Metallothionein, micronuclei and heart rate  | 2002 | Non-applicable   |
| Santojanni et al.   | Prediction of fecundity in chronic toxicity tests on Daphnia magna   | 1998 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Santoro et al.      | Bioaccumulation of heavy metals by aquatic macroinvertebrates along the<br>Basento River in the south of Italy   | 2009 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Santos et al.       | Biomonitoring of metal contamination in a marine prosobranch snail ( <i>Nassarius reticulatus</i> ) by imaging laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) | 2009 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Sapozhnikova et al. | Evaluation of pesticides and metals in fish of the Dniester River, Moldova   | 2005 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Sarosiek et al.     | The effect of copper, zinc, mercury and cadmium on some sperm enzyme activities in the common carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> L.)  | 2009 | Mixture  |
| Sasikumar et al.    | Monitoring trace metal contaminants in green mussel, <i>Perna viridis</i> from the coastal waters of Karnataka, southwest coast of India   | 2006 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Sasmaz et al.       | The accumulation of heavy metals in <i>Typha latifolia</i> L. grown in a stream carrying secondary effluent  | 2008 | Effluent   |
| Sassi et al.        | Influence of high temperature on cadmium-induced skeletal deformities in juvenile mosquitofish ( <i>Gambusia affinis</i> )   | 2010 | Only one exposure concentration, dilution water not characterized  |
| Sastry and Shukla   | Influence of protective agents in the toxicity of cadmium to a freshwater fish ( <i>Channa punctatus</i> )   | 1994 | Not North American species   |
| Sastry and Sunita   | Effect of cadmium and chromium on the intestinal absorption of glucose<br>in the snakehead fish, <i>Channa punctatus</i>   | 1982 | Not North American species   |

| Authors              | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|----------------------|---|-------|--|
| Satake et al.        | Inorganic elements in some aquatic bryophytes from streams in New Caledonia   | 1984  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Sauvant et al.       | Toxicity assessment of 16 inorganic environmental pollutants by six bioassays   | 1997  | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration |
| Sauve et al.         | Phagocytic response of terrestrial and aquatic invertebrates following in vitro exposure to trace elements  | 2002a | In vitro   |
| Sauve et al.         | Phagocytic activity of marine and freshwater bivalves: In vitro exposure of hemocytes to metals (Ag, Cd, Hg and Zn)   | 2002b | In vitro   |
| Saxena et al.        | Experimental studies on toxicity of zinc and cadmium to <i>Heteropneustes fossilis</i> (Bl.)  | 1993  | Not North American species   |
| Saygideger and Dogan | Lead and cadmium accumulation and toxicity in the presence of EDTA in <i>Lemna minor</i> L. and <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> L.  | 2004  | Mixture  |
| Saygideger and Dogan | Variation of lead, cadmium, copper, and zinc in aquatic macrophytes from the Seyhan River, Adana, Turkey  | 2005  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Saygideger et al.    | Adsorption of Cd(II), Cu(II) and Ni(II) ions by <i>Lemna minor</i> L.: Effect of physicochemical environment  | 2005  | Mixture  |
| Sayk and Schmidt     | Algae fluorescence auto meter, a computer-controlled measuring apparatus biotest  | 1986  | Text in foreign language   |
| Schaeffer et al.     | Evaluation of the reference toxicant addition procedure for testing the toxicity of environmental samples   | 1991  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge                        |
| Schiff et al.        | Characterization of stormwater toxicants from an urban watershed to freshwater and marine organisms   | 2002  | Effluent   |
| Schintu et al.       | Trace metals in algae from the south-western coast of Sardinia (Italy)  | 2007  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Schmidt              | Possible use and results of an algal fluorescence bioassay  | 1987  | Text in foreign language   |
| Schmitt              | Concentrations of arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, selenium, and zinc in fish from the Mississippi River basin, 1995   | 2004  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Schmitt et al.       | Organochlorine residues and elemental contaminants in U.S. freshwater<br>fish, 1976-1986: National contaminant biomonitoring program  | 1999  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Schmitt et al.       | Biochemical effects of lead, zinc, and cadmium from mining on fish in the tri-states district of northeastern Oklahoma, USA   | 2005  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Schmitt et al.       | A screening-level assessment of lead, cadmium, and zinc in fish and crayfish from northeastern Oklahoma, USA  | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Schmitt et al.       | Accumulation of metals in fish from lead-zinc mining areas of southeastern Missouri, USA  | 2007  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Schmitt et al.       | Concentrations of cadmium, cobalt, lead, nickel, and zinc in blood and fillets of northern hog sucker ( <i>Hypentelium nigricans</i> ) from streams contaminated by lead-zinc mining: Implications for monitoring | 2009a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |

| Authors               | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|-----------------------|---|-------|--|
| Schmitt et al.        | Concentrations of metals in aquatic invertebrates from the Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Missouri  | 2009b | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Schoenert et al.      | The sensitivity of six strains of unicellular algae <i>Selenastrum</i><br><i>capricornutum</i> to six reference toxicants   | 1983  | Abstract only  |
| Schor-Fumbarov et al. | Characterization of cadmium uptake by the water lily Nymphaea aurora  | 2003  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>not renewal or flow-through exposure  |
| Schorr and Backer     | Localized effects of coal mine drainage on fish assemblages in a<br>Cumberland plateau stream in Tennessee  | 2006  | Mixture  |
| Schroeder             | Development of models for the prediction of short-term and long-term toxicity to <i>Hyalella azteca</i> from separate exposures to nickel and cadmium   | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Schuwerack et al.     | The dynamics of protein and metal metabolism in acclimated and Cd-<br>exposed freshwater crabs ( <i>Potamonautes warreni</i> )  | 2009  | Only one exposure concentration, duration too short, not North American species  |
| Schwartz et al.       | Influence of natural organic matter source on acute copper, lead, and cadmium toxicity to rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> )  | 2004  | Mixture  |
| Secor et al.          | Bioaccumulation of toxicants, element and nutrient composition, and soft<br>tissue histology of zebra mussels ( <i>Dreissena polymorpha</i> ) from New York<br>State waters   | 1993  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Sedlacek et al.       | Influence of different aquatic humus fractions on uptake of cadmium to alga <i>Selenastrum capriconutum</i> Printz  | 1989  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Seebaugh and Wallace  | Assimilation and subcellular partitioning of elements by grass shrimp collected along an impact gradient  | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Seebaugh et al.       | Digestive toxicity in grass shrimp collected along an impact gradient   | 2011  | Fed toxicant   |
| Seebaugh et al.       | Carbon assimilation and digestive toxicity in naive grass shrimp ( <i>Palaemonetes pugio</i> ) exposed to dietary cadmium   | 2012  | Fed toxicant   |
| Segner and Lenz       | Cytotoxicity assays with the rainbow trout R1 cell line   | 1993  | In vitro   |
| Segovia-Zavala et al. | Cadmium and silver in Mytilus californianus transplanted to an<br>anthropogenic influenced and coastal upwelling areas in the Mexican<br>northeastern Pacific   | 2004  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Sehgal and Saxena     | Determination of acute toxicity levels of cadmium and lead to the fish<br>Lebistes reticulatus (Peters)   | 1987  | Not North American species   |
| Sekine and Noriko     | <ul> <li>Studies on the accumulation and transfer of pollutants through food chain.</li> <li>6. Study on the optimum condition on simulation test and effect of culturing density on the toxicity of cadmium for killifish throughout the year</li> </ul> | 1985  | Text in foreign language   |

| Authors                         | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|---------------------------------|---|------|--|
| Sekkat et al.                   | Study of the interactions between copper, cadmium, and ferbam using the protozoan <i>Colpidium campylum</i> bioassay  | 1992 | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Selck and Forbes                | The relative importance of water and diet for uptake and subcellular distribution of cadmium in the deposit-feeding polychaete, <i>Capitella sp.</i>            | 2004 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>not renewal or flow-through exposure; not North<br>American species |
| Sellin et al.                   | Cadmium exposures in fathead minnows: Are there sex-specific differences in mortality, reproductive success, and Cd accumulation?                               | 2007 | Only one exposure concentration, duration too short  |
| Semsari and Megateli            | Effect of cadmium toxicity on survival and phototactic behaviour of<br>Daphnia magna  | 2007 | Duration too short, only one exposure concentration  |
| Sen and Sunlu                   | Effects of cadmium (CdCl(2)) on development and hatching of eggs in<br>European squid ( <i>Loligo vulgaris</i> Lamarck, 1798) (Cephalopoda:<br>Loliginidae)     | 2007 | No acclimation to test media, not North<br>American species  |
| Senadheera and Pathiratne       | Bioaccumulation potential of three toxic heavy metals in shrimp, <i>Penaeus monodon</i> from different fractions of the culture environment                     | 2003 | Bioaccumulation: field study, exposure concentration not known   |
| Senger et al.                   | In vitro effect of zinc and cadmium on acetylcholinesterase and ectonucleotidase activities in zebrafish ( <i>Danio rerio</i> ) brain                           | 2006 | In vitro   |
| Serafim and Bebianno            | Kinetic model of cadmium accumulation and elimination and metallothionein response in <i>Ruditapes decussatus</i>   | 2007 | Bioaccumulation: not whole body or muscle content; not North American species  |
| Serafim and Bebianno            | Effect of a polymetallic mixture on metal accumulation and metallothionein response in the clam <i>Ruditapes decussatus</i>                                     | 2010 | Mixture  |
| Serafim et al.                  | Effect of temperature and size on metallothionein synthesis in the gill of <i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i> exposed to cadmium                                  | 2002 | Dilution water not characterized, only one exposure concentration  |
| Serfozo                         | Necrotic effects of the xenobiotics' accumulation in the central nervous system of a crayfish ( <i>Astacus leptodactylus</i> Eschz.)                            | 1993 | Lack of exposure details   |
| Servizi and Martens             | Effects of selected heavy metals on early life of sockeye and pink salmon   | 1978 | Questionable treatment of test organisms or<br>inappropriate test conditions or methodology                          |
| Seth et al.                     | Toxic effect of arsenate and cadmium alone and in combination on giant duckweed ( <i>Spirodela polyrrhiza</i> L.) in response to its accumulation               | 2007 | Excessive EDTA in medium (2,628 ug/L)  |
| Shanmukhappa and<br>Neelakantan | Influence of humic acid on the toxicity of copper, cadmium and lead to the unicellular alga, <i>Synechosystis aquatilis</i>                                     | 1990 | Not North American species   |
| Sharma and Patino               | Effects of cadmium, estradiol-17beta and their interaction on gonadal condition and metamorphosis of male and female african clawed frog, <i>Xenopus laevis</i> | 2010 | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Sharma and Selvaraj             | Zinc, lead and cadmium toxicity to selected freshwater zooplankters   | 1994 | Organisms only acclimated 5 days, lake water<br>(dilution water) not completely characterized                        |
| Sharma et al.                   | Diurnal variation of Texas "brown tide" ( <i>Aureoumbra lagunensis</i> ) in relation to metals  | 2000 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |

| Authors                        | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|--------------------------------|--|-------|--|
| Shaw et al.                    | Gene response profiles for <i>Daphnia pulex</i> exposed to the environmental stressor cadmium reveals novel crustacean metallothioneins                          | 2007  | Lack of detail   |
| Shazili                        | Effects of salinity and pre-exposure on acute cadmium toxicity to seabass, <i>Lates calcarifer</i>   | 1995  | Not North American species   |
| Shcherban                      | Toxicity of some heavy metals for <i>Daphnia magna</i> Strauss, as a function of temperature   | 1977  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Sheela et al.                  | Impact of cadmium on food utilization, growth and body composition in the fish <i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>  | 1995  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Sheir and Handy                | Tissue injury and cellular immune responses to cadmium chloride<br>exposure in the common mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> : Modulation by<br>lipopolysaccharide     | 2010  | In vitro   |
| Shi and Wang                   | Understanding the differences in Cd and Zn bioaccumulation and<br>subcellular storage among different populations of marine clams                                | 2004  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Shiber and Shatila             | Lead cadmium copper nickel and iron in limpets mussels and snails from<br>the coast of Ras Beirut Lebanon  | 1978  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Shilla et al.                  | Distribution of heavy metals in dissolved, particulate and biota in the<br>Scheldt Estuary, Belgium  | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Shirakashi and El-<br>Matbouli | Effect of cadmium on the susceptibility of <i>Tubifex tubifex</i> to <i>Myxobolus cerebralis</i> (Myxozoa), the causative agent of whirling disease              | 2010  | Mixture  |
| Shirvani and Jamili            | Assessing Cd, Pb accumulation in the tissues of <i>Chalcalbumus chalcoides</i><br>in Anzali Port   | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Shivaraj and Patil             | Toxicity of cadmium and copper to a freshwater fish <i>Puntius arulius</i>   | 1988  | Not North American species   |
| Shuhaimi-Othman and<br>Pascoe  | Bioconcentration and depuration of copper, cadmium, and zinc mixtures<br>by the freshwater amphipod <i>Hyallela azteca</i>                                       | 2007  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented<br>(only 5 day exposure)  |
| Shuhaimi-Othman et al.         | Toxicity of eight metals to Malaysian freshwater midge larva <i>Chironomus</i><br><i>javanus</i> (Diptera, Chironomidae)   | 2011  | Not North American species   |
| Shuhaimi-Othman et al.         | Toxicity of metals to tadpoles of the common Sunda toad, <i>Duttaphrynus</i><br><i>melanostictus</i>   | 2012a | Not North American species   |
| Shukla et al.                  | Effect of cadmium individually and in combination with other metals on the nutritive value of fresh water fish, <i>Channa punctatus</i>                          | 2002  | Dilution water not characterized, not North<br>American species  |
| Shukla et al.                  | Bioaccumulation of Zn, Cu and Cd in <i>Channa punctatus</i>  | 2007b | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>not renewal or flow-through exposure; not North<br>American species |
| Shukla et al.                  | Preferential accumulation of cadmium and chromium: Toxicity in <i>Bacopa monnieri</i> L. under mixed metal treatments  | 2007a | Mixture  |
| Shulkin and Presley            | Metal concentrations in mussel <i>Crenomytilus grayanus</i> and oyster<br><i>Crassostrea gigas</i> in relation to contamination of ambient sediment<br>exposures | 2003  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |

| Authors                 | Title  | Year | Reason Unused  |
|-------------------------|--|------|--|
| Shulkin et al.          | The influence of metal concentration in bottom sediments on metal accumulation by <i>Mytilids crenomytilus grayanus</i> and <i>Modiolus kurilensis</i>                 | 2002 | Sediment exposure  |
| Siboni et al.           | Coastal coal pollution increases Cd concentrations in the predatory gastropod <i>Hexaplex trunculus</i> and is detrimental to its health                               | 2004 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Sick and Baptist        | Cadmium incorporation by the marine copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomous</i> coronatus  | 1979 | Bioconcentration tests used radioactive isotopes<br>and were not used because of the possibility of<br>isotope discrimination                                |
| Sidoumou et al.         | Cadmium and calcium uptake in the mollusc <i>Donax rugosus</i> and effect of a calcium channel blocker   | 1997 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Sidoumou et al.         | Heavy metal concentrations in molluscs from the Senegal coast  | 2006 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Sieratowicz et al.      | Effects of test media on reproduction in <i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i> and of pre-exposure population densities on sensitivity to cadmium in a reproduction test     | 2013 | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Sikorska and Wolnicki   | Cadmium toxicity to rudd ( <i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i> L.) larvae after short-term exposure   | 2006 | Dilution water not characterized, duration too<br>short, not North American species  |
| Silva et al.            | Utilization of <i>Odontesthes regia</i> (Atherinidae) from the south eastern<br>Pacific as a test organism for bioassays: Study of its sensitivity to six<br>chemicals | 2001 | Duration too short, not North American species   |
| Silva et al.            | Effects of phenanthrene- and metal-contaminated sediment on the feeding activity of the harpacticoid copepod, <i>Schizopera knabeni</i>                                | 2009 | Sediment exposure  |
| Silvestre et al.        | Uptake of cadmium through isolated perfused gills of the chinese mitten crab, <i>Eriocheir sinensis</i>  | 2004 | Non-applicable   |
| Silvestre et al.        | Hyper-osmoregulatory capacity of the Chinese mitten crab ( <i>Eriocheir sinensis</i> ) exposed to cadmium; Acclimation during chronic exposure                         | 2005 | High control mortality (26%), not North<br>American species  |
| Simas et al.            | Shrimp - a dynamic model of heavy-metal uptake in aquatic macrofauna   | 2001 | Modeling   |
| Simoes Goncalves et al. | Effect of nutrients, temperature and light on uptake of cadmium by <i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i> Printz   | 1988 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Simoes Goncalves et al. | Effect of speciation on uptake and toxicity of cadmium to shrimp<br><i>Crangon crangon</i> (L.)  | 1989 | Not North American species   |
| Simon et al.            | In situ evaluation of cadmium biomarkers in green algae  | 2011 | Effluent   |
| Simonetti et al.        | Heavy-metal concentrations in soft tissues of the burrowing crab<br>Neohelice granulata in Bahia Blanca estuary, Argentina   | 2012 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Simonova et al.         | Comparison of tolerance of <i>Brassica juncea</i> and <i>Vigna radiata</i> to cadmium  | 2007 | Non-aquatic plants   |

| Authors                            | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|------------------------------------|--|-------|--|
| Sindhe et al.                      | Ovarian changes in response to heavy metal exposure to the fish,<br><i>Notopterus notopterus</i> (Pallas)  | 2002  | Dilution water not characterized, lack of exposure details, not North American species   |
| Singh                              | Toxic effects of cadmium chloride n growth and oogonium formation in <i>Oedogonium hatei</i>   | 2005  | Lack of details, no statistical analysis   |
| Singh and Ferns                    | Accumulation of heavy metals in rainbow trout <i>Salmo gairdneri</i><br>(Richardson) maintained on a diet containing activated sewage sludge         | 1978  | Effluent   |
| Singh et al.                       | Changes in haematocrit values of <i>Labeo rohita</i> (Ham.) under the toxicity of cadmium chloride   | 2003  | Lack of details, not North American species  |
| Singh et al.                       | Heavy metal concentrations in water, sediments and body tissues of red worm ( <i>Tubifex spp.</i> ) collected from natural habitats in Mumbai, India | 2007b | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Singh et al.                       | Cadmium induced changes on the secretion of branchial mucous cells of peppered loach, <i>Lepdocephalichthys guntea</i>                               | 2007a | Dilution water not characterized, only one<br>exposure concentration, not North American<br>species, duration too long                                       |
| Singh et al.                       | Bioaccumulation of cadmium in tissues of <i>Cirrihna mrigala</i> and <i>Catla catla</i>  | 2008  | Lack of details; not North American species  |
| Sinha et al.                       | Bioaccumulation and toxicity of Cu and Cd in Vallisneria spiralis (L.).  | 1994  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Sinha et al.                       | Calorific changes in liver, ovary and muscle of hill stream fish <i>Garra mullya</i> (sykes) due to cadmium toxicity                                 | 2001  | Unmeasured chronic exposure, only one<br>exposure concentration, not North American<br>species   |
| Siva Kiran et al.                  | Bioaccumulation of cadmium in blue green alga Spirulina (Arthrospira) indica   | 2012  | Excessive EDTA in medium (80,000 ug/L)   |
| Skinner et al.                     | Heavy metal concentrations in wild and cultured blacklip abalone ( <i>Haliotis rubra</i> Leach) from southern Australian waters                      | 2004  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Skorkowski et al.                  | Effect of cadmium and glutathione on malic enzyme activity in brown shrimps ( <i>Crangon crangon</i> ) from the Gulf of Gdansk (Baltic Sea, Poland)  | 2011  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Skowronski and<br>Przytocka-Jusiak | Effect of cadmium on the growth of <i>Chlorella vulgaris</i> and <i>Stichococcus</i> baccillaris   | 1981  | Cannot determine effect concentration, no statistical analysis   |
| Skowronski and<br>Przytocka-Jusiak | Cadmium removal by green alga Stichococcus bacillaris  | 1986  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Skowronski et al.                  | Reduction of cadmium toxicity to green microalga <i>Stichococcus bacillaris</i> by manganese   | 1988  | Review of previously published data  |

| Authors                                  | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|--|---|-------|--|
| Skowronski et al.                        | The influence of pH on cadmium toxicity to the green alga <i>Stichococcus bacillaris</i> and on the cadmium forms present in the culture medium                                   | 1991  | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration                             |
| Slobodskova et al.                       | Evaluation of the genotoxicity of cadmium in gill cells of the clam<br><i>Corbicula japonica</i> using the Comet Assay  | 2010  | In vitro   |
| Sloman et al.                            | The effects of trace metal exposure on agonistic encounters in juvenile rainbow trout, <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>   | 2003a | Only one exposure concentration, duration too short  |
| Sloman et al.                            | Cadmium affects the social behaviour of rainbow trout, <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>   | 2003b | Only one exposure concentration, duration too short  |
| Sloof et al.                             | Kinetics of cadmium uptake by green algae   | 1995  | Inappropriate medium of medium contained too<br>much of a complexing agent for algal studies   |
| Smith et al.                             | Distribution and significance of copper, lead, zinc and cadmium in the Corio Bay ecosystem  | 1981  | Bioaccumulation field study not used because an<br>insufficient number of measurements of the<br>concentration of cadmium in the water |
| Smith et al.                             | Chemical contaminants, lymphocystis, and dermal sarcoma in walleyes<br>spawning in the Thames River, Ontario  | 1992  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Smith et al.                             | Inhibited cytotoxic leukocyte activity in tilapia ( <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i> ) following exposure to immunotoxic chemicals  | 1999a | Injected toxicant  |
| Smith et al.                             | Tilapia ( <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i> ) and rodents exhibit similar patterns of inhibited antibody production following exposure to immunotoxic chemicals                        | 1999b | Injected toxicant  |
| Smokorowski et al.                       | Quantifying the uptake and release of cadmium and copper by the opossum shrimp <i>Mysis relicta</i> preying upon the cladoceran <i>Daphnia magna</i> using stable isotope tracers | 1998  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Snodgrass et al.                         | Microcosm investigations of stormwater pond sediment toxicity to<br>embryonic and larval amphibians: Variation in sensitivity among species                                       | 2008  | Sediment exposure  |
| Soares et al.                            | Vanadium and cadmium in vivo effects in teleost cardiac muscle: Metal accumulation and oxidative stress markers   | 2008  | Mixture  |
| Sobhan and Sternberg                     | Cadmium removal using cladophora  | 1999  | No useable data on cadmium toxicity or bioconcentration  |
| Sobral et al.                            | In vitro development of parthenogenetic eggs: a fast ecotoxicity test with <i>Daphnia magna</i> ?   | 2001  | In vitro   |
| Sobrino-Figueroa and<br>Caceres-Martinez | Alterations of valve closing behavior in juvenile catarina scallops<br>( <i>Argopecten ventricosus</i> Sowerby, 1842) exposed to toxic metals                                     | 2009  | Mixture  |
| Softeland et al.                         | Toxicological application of primary hepatocyte cell cultures of Atlantic cod ( <i>Gadus morhua</i> )effects of BNF, PCDD and Cd  | 2010  | In vitro   |

| Authors             | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused   |
|---------------------|---|-------|---|
| Sokolova et al.     | Effects of temperature and cadmium exposure on the mitochondria of oysters ( <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> ) exposed to hypoxia and subsequent reoxygenation   | 2012  | Abstract only   |
| Sokolova et al.     | Cadmium exposure affects mitochondrial bioenergetics and gene<br>expression of key mitochondrial proteins in the eastern oyster <i>Crassostrea</i><br><i>virginica</i> Gmelin (Bivalvia: Ostreidae) | 2005b | Only one exposure concentration, unmeasured chronic exposure  |
| Sokolova et al.     | Tissue-specific accumulation of cadmium in subcellular compartments of eastern oyster <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> Gmelin (Bivalvia: Ostreidae)   | 2005a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>unmeasured exposure                                |
| Sokolowski et al.   | The relationship between metal concentrations and phenotypes in the Baltic clam <i>Macoma balthica</i> (L.) from the Gulf of Gdansk, southern Baltic  | 2002  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Sola et al.         | Heavy metal bioaccumulation and macroinvertebrate community changes<br>in a Mediterranean stream affected by acid mine drainage and an<br>accidental spill (Guadiamar River, SW Spain)              | 2004  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Solanke             | Toxicity of cadmium in fresh water fish Cyprinus carpio   | 2012  | Dilution water not characterized; only one exposure concentration                                   |
| Sole Rovira et al.  | Effects on metallothionein levels and other stress defenses in Senegal sole larvae exposed to cadmium   | 2005  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>unmeasured exposure; not North American<br>species |
| Soltan and Rashed   | Laboratory study on the survival of water hyacinth under several conditions of heavy metal concentrations   | 2003  | Distilled water without the proper salts, only one exposure concentration                           |
| Sommer and Winkler  | The effect of heavy metals on the rates of photosynthesis and respiration of <i>Fontinalis antipyretica</i> Hedw.   | 1982  | Text in foreign language  |
| Song et al.         | Single and joint toxic effects of benzo(a)pyrene and cadmium on<br>development of three-setiger juvenile of ploychaete <i>Pernereis aibuhitensis</i><br>Grube                                       | 2011  | Text in foreign language  |
| Sooksawat et al.    | Phytoremediation potential of charophytes: Bioaccumulation and toxicity studies of cadmium, lead and zinc   | 2013  | Only two exposure concentration;<br>Bioaccumalation: steady state not documented                    |
| Sorgeloos et al.    | The use of Artemia nauplii for toxicity tests - a critical analysis   | 1978  | Artemia   |
| Sornom et al.       | Effects of sublethal cadmium exposure on antipredator behavioural and antitoxic responses in the invasive amphipod, <i>Dikerogammarus villosus</i>  | 2012  | Only one exposure concentration, not North<br>American species                                      |
| Soto-Jimenez et al. | Nonessential metals in striped marlin and Indo-Pacific sailfish in the<br>southeast Gulf of California, Mexico: concentration and assessment of<br>human health risk                                | 2010  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Souid et al.        | Effect of acute cadmium exposure on metal accumulation and oxidative stress biomarkers of <i>Sparus aurata</i>  | 2013  | Only one exposure concentration   |
| Soukupova et al.    | Effect of cadmium(II) ions on level of biologically active compounds in carps and invertebrates   | 2011  | Abstract only   |

| Authors                  | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|--------------------------|---|------|--|
| Sovenyi and Szakolczai   | Studies on the toxic and immunosuppressive effects of cadmium on the common carp  | 1993 | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Spann et al.             | Size-dependent effects of low level cadmium and zinc exposure on the metabolome of the asian clam, <i>Corbicula fluminea</i>            | 2011 | Mixture  |
| Specht et al.            | Structural, functional, and recovery responses of stream invertebrates to fly ash effluent  | 1984 | Effluent   |
| Sprague                  | Measurement of pollutant toxicity to fish i. bioassay methods for acute toxicity  | 1969 | Review   |
| Sprenger et al.          | Concentrations of trace elements in yellow perch (Perca flavescens) from six acidic lakes   | 1988 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Spry and Wiener          | Metal bioavailability and toxicity to fish in low-alkalinity lakes: A critical review   | 1991 | Review of previously published data  |
| Srivastav et al.         | Ultimobranchial gland of a freshwater teleost, <i>Heteropneustes fossilis</i> , in response to cadmium treatment                        | 2009 | In vitro   |
| Srivastava and Appenroth | Interaction of EDTA and iron on the accumulation of Cd2+ in duckweeds (Lemnaceae)   | 1995 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Srivastava et al.        | Physiological changes in a freshwater catfish, <i>Heteropneustes fossilis</i> following exposure to cadmium                             | 2001 | Dilution water not characterized, not North<br>American species  |
| St. Louis                | Element concentrations in chironomids and their abundance in the littoral zone of acidified lakes in Northwestern Ontario               | 1993 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Stary and Kratzer        | The cumulation of toxic metals on alga  | 1982 | Inappropriate medium of medium contained too<br>much of a complexing agent for algal studies   |
| Stary et al.             | The cumulation of zinc and cadmium in fish ( <i>Poecilia reticulata</i> )   | 1982 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Stary et al.             | Cumulation of zinc, cadmium and mercury on the alga <i>Scenedesmus obliquus</i>   | 1983 | Inappropriate medium of medium contained too<br>much of a complexing agent for algal studies   |
| Staub et al.             | Respiratory and reproductive characteristics of eastern mosquitofish ( <i>Gambusia holbrooki</i> ) inhabiting a coal ash settling basin | 2004 | Effluent   |
| Stawarz et al.           | Heavy-metal concentration in the toad <i>Bufo bufo</i> from a region of Mochovce, Slovakia  | 2003 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Stefano et al.           | Cholinesterase activities in the scallop <i>Pecten jacobaeus</i> : Characterization and effects of exposure to aquatic contaminants     | 2008 | Non-applicable   |

| Authors                    | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|----------------------------|--|-------|--|
| Stepanyan et al.           | Effect of molybdenum, chrome and cadmium ions on metamorphosis and<br>erythrocytes morphology of the marsh frog <i>Pelophylax ridibundus</i><br>(Amphibia: Anura)  | 2011  | Not North American species, only one exposure concentration                      |
| Stephenson and Macki       | Net cadmium flux in <i>Hyalella azteca</i> (Crustacea: Amphipoda) populations from five central Ontario lakes  | 1989  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge |
| Stern and Stern            | Effects of fly ash heavy metals on Daphnia magna   | 1980  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge |
| Stoiber                    | Analysis of toxicity biomarkers for understanding copper and cadmium stress in freshwater algae  | 2011  | EDTA in exposure media not defined   |
| Stoiber et al.             | Relationships between surface-bound and internalized copper and cadmium and toxicity in <i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i>   | 2012  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Stokes and Dreier          | Copper requirement of a copper-tolerant isolate of <i>Scenedesmus</i> and the effect of copper depletion on tolerance  | 1981  | Not applicable   |
| Stolyar et al.             | Comparison of metal bioavailability in frogs from urban and rural sites of western Ukraine   | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Stom and Zubareva          | Comparative resistance of <i>Daphnia</i> and <i>Epischura</i> to toxic substances in acute exposure  | 1994  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described                  |
| Storelli and Marcotrigiano | Heavy metal monitoring in fish, bivalve molluscs, water, and sediments from Varano Lagoon, Italy   | 2001  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Storelli and Marcotrigiano | Content of mercury and cadmium in fish ( <i>Thunnus alalunga</i> ) and cephalopods ( <i>Eledone moschata</i> ) from the southeastern Mediterranean Sea             | 2004  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Storelli et al.            | Accumulation of mercury, cadmium, lead and arsenic in swordfish and bluefin tuna from the Mediterranean Sea: A comparative study                                   | 2005b | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Storelli et al.            | Trace elements in loggerhead turtles ( <i>Caretta caretta</i> ) from the eastern Mediterranean Sea: overview and evaluation  | 2005a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Storelli et al.            | Metals and organochlorine compounds in eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> ) from the Lesina lagoon, Adriatic Sea (Italy)   | 2007  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Storelli et al.            | Total and subcellular distribution of trace elements (Cd, Cu and Zn) in the liver and kidney of green turtles ( <i>Chelonia mydas</i> ) from the Mediterranean Sea | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Stout et al.               | Phytoprotective influence of bacteria on growth and cadmium accumulation in the aquatic plant <i>Lemna minor</i>   | 2010  | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Strady et al.              | Roles of regional hydrodynamic and trophic contamination in cadmium bioaccumulation by Pacific oysters in the Marennes-Oleron Bay (France)                         | 2011a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Stripp et al.              | Trace element accumulation in the tissues of fish from lakes with different pH values  | 1990  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |

| Authors                     | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|-----------------------------|--|-------|--|
| Stromgren et al.            | Acute toxic effects of produced water in relation to chemical composition and dispersion   | 1995  | Effluent   |
| Stubblefield et al.         | Acclimation-induced changes in the toxicity of zinc and cadmium to rainbow trout   | 1999  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Stuhlbacher and Maltby      | Cadmium resistance in Gammarus pulex (L.)  | 1992  | Not North American species   |
| Sullivan                    | Effects of salinity and temperature on the acute toxicity of cadmium to the estuarine crab <i>Paragrapsus gaimardii</i> (Milne Edwards)                      | 1977  | Not North American species   |
| Sun and Zhou                | Oxidative stress biomarkers of the Polychaete <i>Nereis diversicolor</i> exposed to cadmium and petroleum hydrocarbons                                       | 2008  | Dilution water not characterized, duration too short, unmeasured chronic exposure  |
| Sun et al.                  | Influences of petroleum on accumulation of copper and cadmium in the polychaete <i>Nereis diversicolor</i>   | 2006  | Mixture  |
| Sun et al.                  | Joint effects of arsenic and cadmium on plant growth and metal<br>bioaccumulation: A potential Cd-hyperaccumulator and As-excluder<br><i>Bidens pilosa</i> L | 2009  | Mixture  |
| Sunda and Huntsman          | Antagonisms between cadmium and zinc toxicity and manganese limitation in a coastal diatom   | 1996  | Inappropriate medium of medium contained too<br>much of a complexing agent for algal studies   |
| Sunda et al.                | Effect of chemical speciation on toxicity of cadmium to grass shrimp, <i>Palaemonetes pugio</i> : Importance of free cadmium ion                             | 1978  | Questionable treatment of test organisms or inappropriate test conditions or methodology   |
| Sunil et al.                | A method for partitioning cadmium bioaccumulated in small aquatic organisms  | 1995  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Sunila and Lindstrom        | Survival, growth and shell deformities of copper- and cadmium-exposed mussels ( <i>Mytilus edulis</i> L.) in brackish water                                  | 1985  | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration   |
| Sunlu                       | Trace metal levels in mussels ( <i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i> L. 1758) from Turkish Aegean Sea coast  | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Sura et al.                 | Cadmium toxicity related to cysteine metabolism and glutathione levels in frog <i>Rana ridibunda</i> tissues   | 2006  | Only two exposure concentrations, not North<br>American species  |
| Suresh                      | Effect of cadmium chloride on liver, spleen and kidney melano macrophage centres in <i>Tilapia mossambica</i>  | 2009  | Duration too long, lack of exposure details  |
| Suryawanshi                 | Accumulation and depuration of cadmium in oyster <i>Crassostrea</i> cattuckensis from Bhatye Estuary in Ratnagiri coast                                      | 2006a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Suryawanshi                 | Zinc and cadmium content in the estuarine oyster from Ratnagiri coast of Maharashtra   | 2006b | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Suryawanshi and<br>Langekar | Zinc and cadmium toxicity to estuarine rock oyster <i>Crassostrea</i> cattuckensis on Ratnagiri coast  | 2006  | Mixture  |

| Authors                         | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|---------------------------------|---|------|--|
| Suzuki et al.                   | Environmental and injected cadmium are sequestered by two major<br>isoforms of basal copper, zinc-metallothionein in gibel ( <i>Carassius auratus</i><br><i>langsdorfi</i> ) liver                  | 1987 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Svecevicius                     | The use of fish avoidance response in identifying sublethal toxicity of heavy metals and their mixtures   | 2007 | Mixture  |
| Swansburg et al.                | Mouthpart deformities and community composition of chironomidae<br>(Diptera) larvae downstream of metal mines in New Brunswick, Canada  | 2002 | Mixture  |
| Swartz et al.                   | Sediment toxicity, contamination, and macrobenthic communities near a large sewage outfall  | 1985 | Sediment   |
| Swinehart                       | Final Technical Report for U.S.G.S. Grant: The effects of humic substances on the interactions of metal ions with organisms and liposo  | 1990 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Szarek-Gwiazda and<br>Amirowicz | Bioaccumulation of trace elements in roach, silver bream, rudd, and perch living in an inundated opencast sulphur mine  | 2006 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Szarek-Gwiazda et al.           | Trace element concentrations in fish and bottom sediments of an eutrophic dam reservoir   | 2006 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Szczerbik et al.                | Influence of long-term exposure to dietary cadmium on growth,<br>maturation and reproduction of goldfish (subspecies: Prussian carp<br><i>Carassius auratus gibelio</i> B.)                         | 2006 | Dietary exposure   |
| Szebedinszky et al.             | Effects of chronic Cd exposure via the diet or water on internal organ-<br>specific distribution and subsequent gill Cd uptake kinetics in juvenile<br>rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ) | 2001 | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Szefer et al.                   | A comparative assessment of heavy metal accumulation in soft parts and<br>byssus of mussels from subarctic, temperate, subtropical and tropical<br>marine environments                              | 2006 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Szivak et al.                   | Metal-induced reactive oxygen species production in <i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i> (Chlorophyceae)  | 2009 | Lack of details  |
| Tabari et al.                   | Heavy metals (Zn, Pb, Cd and Cr) in fish, water and sediments sampled<br>form Southern Caspian Sea, Iran  | 2010 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Takamura et al.                 | Effects of Cu, Cd and Zn on photosynthesis of freshwater benthic algae  | 1989 | Not North American species   |
| Talas et al.                    | Antioxidative role of selenium against the toxic effect of heavy metals (Cd+2, Cr+3) on liver of rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> Walbaum 1792)   | 2008 | Mixture  |
| Talbot                          | Relationship between cadmium concentrations in seawater and those in the mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i>   | 1985 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge  |

| Authors                | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|------------------------|---|-------|--|
| Talbot                 | Relationship between lead concentrations in seawater and in the mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> : A water-quality criterion  | 1987  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge  |
| Tan et al.             | Comparative evaluation of the cytotoxicity sensitivity of six fish cell lines to four heavy metals in vitro   | 2008  | In vitro   |
| Tan et al.             | Effect of dietary cadmium level on the growth, body composition and several hepatic enzymatic activities of juvenile yellow catfish, <i>Pelteobagrus fulvidraco</i> | 2010b | Fed toxicant   |
| Tan et al.             | Validation of an in vitro cytotoxicity test for four heavy metals using cell lines derived from a green sea turtle ( <i>Chelonia mydas</i> )                        | 2010a | In vitro   |
| Tan et al.             | Phytoaccumulation of cadmium through Azolla from aqueous solution   | 2011  | Bioaccumulation: not renewal or flow-through; excessive EDTA in media  |
| Tan et al.             | Role of titanium dioxide nanoparticles in the elevated uptake and retention of cadmium and zinc in <i>Daphnia magna</i>   | 2012  | Mixture  |
| Tanhan et al.          | Histopathological alterations in the edible snail, <i>Babylonia areolata</i> (spotted Babylon), in acute and subchronic cadmium poisoning                           | 2005  | Not North American species   |
| Tao et al.             | Toxicity of Cd2+ on the photosynthetic and respiratory rate and atpase activity of <i>Nymphoides peltatum</i> (Gmel.) O'Ktze  | 2002  | Text in foreign language   |
| Tapia et al.           | Study of the content of cadmium, chromium and lead in bivalve molluscs of the Pacific Ocean (Maule Region, Chile)   | 2010  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Tarasov et al.         | Efficiency of batteries of tests for estimating potential mutagenicity of chemicals   | 2003  | Review   |
| Taravati et al.        | Determination of lead, mercury and cadmium in wild and farmed <i>Barbus sharpeyi</i> from Shadegan Wetland and Azadegan aquaculture site, South of Iran             | 2012  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Tarzwell and Henderson | Toxicity of less common metals to fishes  | 1960  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Tawari-Fufeyin et al.  | Toxicity of cadmium to <i>Parachanna obscura</i> : As evidenced by alterations in hematology, histology, and behavior   | 2007  | Not North American species   |
| Taylor                 | Impacts of cadmium contamination and fish presence on wetland<br>invertebrate communities: An application of population measures and<br>multi-metric tests          | 2010  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Taylor and Maher       | Exposure-dose-response of <i>Anadara trapezia</i> to metal contaminated estuarine sediments. 1. Cadmium spiked sediments  | 2012  | Sediment   |
| Taylor et al.          | Surface binding of contaminants by algae: Consequences for lethal toxicity and feeding to <i>Daphnia magna</i> Straus   | 1998  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |

| Authors                    | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|----------------------------|---|-------|--|
| Tehseen et al.             | A scientific basis for proposed quality assurance of a new screening method for tumor-like growths in the planarian, <i>Dugesia dorotocephala</i> | 1992  | Mixture (Cd and PCBs; Cd and Aroclor)  |
| Tekin-Ozan and Kir         | Seasonal variations of heavy metals in some organs of carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> L., 1758) from Beysehir Lake (Turkey)                         | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Temara et al.              | Experimental cadmium contamination of <i>Asterias rubens</i><br>(Echinodermata)   | 1996a | Not North American species   |
| Temara et al.              | Allometric variations in heavy metal bioconcentration in the asteroid<br>Asterias rubens (Echinodermata)  | 1996b | Not North American species   |
| Temara et al.              | Factors influencing the concentrations of heavy metals in the asteroid <i>Asterias rubens</i> L. (Echinodermata)                                  | 1997  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Templeman and<br>Kingsford | Trace element accumulation in <i>Cassiopea sp.</i> (Scyphozoa) from urban marine environments in Australia  | 2010  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Ten Hoopen et al.          | Effects of temperature on cadmium toxicity to the green alga <i>Scenedesmus acutus</i> . I. Development of cadmium tolerance in batch cultures    | 1985  | Not North American species   |
| Тере                       | Metal concentrations in eight fish species from Aegean and Mediterranean<br>Seas  | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Tepe et al.                | Assessment of heavy metals in two commercial fish species of four<br>Turkish seas   | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Terra et al.               | Chronic assays with <i>Daphnia magna</i> , 1820, Straus in sediment samples from Cai River, Rio Grande Do Sul, Brazil                             | 2007  | Sediment exposure  |
| Tessier et al.             | Modeling Cd partitioning in oxic lake sediments and Cd concentrations in the freshwater bivalve <i>Anodonta grandis</i>                           | 1993  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge  |
| Tessier et al.             | Laboratory study of Cd and Hg uptake by two freshwater molluscs in relation to concentration, age and exposure time                               | 1996  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Tevlin                     | An improved experimental medium for freshwater toxicity studies using<br>Daphnia magna  | 1978  | Complexing chelators used in test media  |
| Thaker and Haritos         | Cadmium bioaccumulation and effects on soluble peptides, proteins and<br>enzymes in the hepatopancreas of the shrimp <i>Callianassa tyrrhena</i>  | 1989  | Not North American species   |
| Thebault et al.            | Short term cadmium intoxication of the shrimp <i>Palaemon serra</i> tus: Effect on adenylate metabolism   | 1996  | Not North American species   |
| Theede et al.              | Temperature and salinity effects on the acute toxicity of cadmium to<br>Laomedea loveni (Hydrozoa)  | 1979  | Not North American species   |
| Thilaga and Sivakumar      | Accumulation of heavy metals in the gastropod <i>Bullia vittata</i> at Gulf of Mannar   | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Thirumathal et al.         | Effect of heavy metal (cadmium borate) on the biochemical composition of chironomus larvae (Diptera: chironomidae)                                | 2002  | Lack of details, inappropriate form of chemical, cadmium borate  |

| Authors                | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|------------------------|---|------|--|
| Thomann et al.         | A pharmacokinetic model of cadmium in rainbow trout   | 1997 | Review of previously published data  |
| Thomas et al.          | A comparison of the accumulation and protein binding of environmental cadmium in the gills, kidney and liver of rainbow trout ( <i>Salmo gairdneri</i> Richardson)                        | 1983 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Thomas et al.          | A comparison of the sequestration of cadmium and zinc in the tissues of rainbow trout ( <i>Salmo gairdneri</i> ) following exposure to the metals singly or in combination                | 1985 | Organisms were selected, adapted or acclimated for increased resistance to cadmium   |
| Thompson et al.        | Concentration factors of the chemical elements in edible aquatic organisms  | 1972 | Review of previously published data  |
| Thongra-Ar             | Toxicity of cadmium, zinc and copper on sperm cell fertilization of sea<br>urchin, <i>Diadema setosum</i>   | 1997 | In vitro   |
| Thongra-Ar and Matsuda | Effects of cadmium and zinc on growth of <i>Thalassiosira weissflogii</i> and <i>Heterosigma akiashiwo</i>  | 1995 | Inappropriate medium of medium contained too<br>much of a complexing agent for algal studies   |
| Thophon et al.         | Histopathological alterations of white seabass, <i>Lates calcarifer</i> , in acute and subchronic cadmium exposure  | 2003 | Not North American species   |
| Thophon et al.         | Ultrastructural alterations in the liver and kidney of white sea bass, <i>Lates calcarifer</i> , in acute and subchronic cadmium exposure   | 2004 | Not North American species, only two exposure concentrations   |
| Thorpe                 | A toxicological assessment of cadmium toxicity to the larvae of two<br>estuarine crustaceans, <i>Rhithropanopeus harrisii</i> and <i>Palaemonetes pugio</i>                               | 1988 | Inappropriate test medium  |
| Thorpe and Costlow     | The relation of the acute (96-h) uptake and subcellular distribution of cadmium and zinc to cadmium toxicity in larvae of <i>Rhithropanopeus harrisii</i> and a <i>Palaemonetes pugio</i> | 1989 | Inappropriate medium of medium contained too<br>much of a complexing agent for algal studies   |
| Thorsson et al.        | Effects of settling organic matter on the bioaccumulation of cadmium and BDE-99 by Baltic Sea benthic invertebrates   | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Thwala et al.          | Influence of salinity and cadmium on the survival and osmoregulation of <i>Callianassa kraussi</i> and <i>Chiromantes eulimene</i> (Crustacea: Decapoda)                                  | 2011 | Not North American species   |
| Tiam et al.            | Development of Q-PCR approaches to assess water quality: Effects of cadmium on gene expression of the diatom <i>Eolimna minima</i>  | 2012 | In vitro   |
| Tichy et al.           | The <i>Tubifex tubifex</i> assay for the determination of acute toxicity  | 2007 | Dilution water not characterized, duration too short   |
| Tilton et al.          | Effects of cadmium on the reproductive axis of Japanese medaka ( <i>Oryzias latipes</i> )   | 2003 | Not North American species   |
| Timmermans             | Ecotoxicity of trace metals for chironomids   | 1992 | Review   |
| Titus and Pfister      | Bacteria and cadmium interactions in natural and laboratory model aquatic systems   | 1984 | Bacteria   |
| Tiwari et al.          | Time kinetic study of metallothionein mRNA expression due to cadmium exposure in freshwater murrel, <i>Channa punctata</i> (Bloch)  | 2010 | In vitro   |

| Authors                | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|------------------------|--|-------|--|
| Tkalec et al.          | Cadmium-induced responses in duckweed Lemna minor L.   | 2008  | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Todd et al.            | Effects of acid rock drainage on stocked rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ): An in-situ, caged fish experiment   | 2007  | Mixture  |
| Tokunaga and Kishikawa | Acute visible and invisible injuries to submerged plants by water pollutants   | 1982  | Text in foreign language   |
| Tomasik et al.         | Metal-metal interaction in biological systems. Part IV. Freshwater snail<br>Bulinus globosus   | 1995b | Not North American species   |
| Topcuoglu et al.       | Heavy metal concentrations in marine algae from the Turkish Coast of the<br>Black Sea, during 1979-2001  | 2004  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Topperwien et al.      | Cadmium accumulation in <i>Scenedesmus vacuolatus</i> under freshwater conditions  | 2007a | Mixture  |
| Topperwien et al.      | Competition among zinc, manganese, and cadmium uptake in the freshwater alga <i>Scenedesmus vacuolatus</i>   | 2007b | Mixture  |
| Tortell and Price      | Cadmium toxicity and zinc limitation in centric diatoms of the genus <i>Thalassiosira</i>  | 1996  | Inappropriate medium of medium contained too<br>much of a complexing agent for algal studies               |
| Toussaint et al.       | A comparison of standard acute toxicity test with rapid-screening toxicity test  | 1995  | Review of previously published data  |
| Tran et al.            | How water oxygenation levels influences cadmium accumulation pattern<br>in the Asiatic clam <i>Corbicula fluminea</i> : A laboratory and field study                   | 2001  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented<br>(only 14 day exposure)                                     |
| Tran et al.            | Relationship between feeding-induced ventilatory activity and<br>bioaccumulation of dissolved and algal-bound cadmium in the Asiatic<br>clam <i>Corbicula fluminea</i> | 2002  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>dilution water not characterized                          |
| Trannum et al.         | Effects of copper, cadmium and contaminated harbour sediment exposures on recolonisation of soft-bottom communities  | 2004  | Sediment exposure  |
| Trehan and Maneesha    | Cadmium mediated control of nitrogenase activity and other enzymes in a nitrogen fixing cyanobacterium   | 1994  | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration |
| Trevors et al.         | Cadmium transport, resistance, and toxicity in bacteria, algae, and fungi  | 1986  | Review of previously published data  |
| Trieff et al.          | Effluent from bauxite factory induces developmental and reproductive damage in sea urchins   | 1995  | Effluent   |
| Trinchella et al.      | Differential gene expression profiles in embryos of the lizard <i>Podarcis</i> sicula under in ovo exposure to cadmium   | 2010  | In vitro   |
| Tryfonas et al.        | Metal accumulation in eggs of the red-eared slider ( <i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i> ) in the lower Illinois River  | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Tsui and Wang          | Biokinetics and tolerance development of toxic metals in <i>Daphnia magna</i>  | 2007  | Review   |
| Tucker and Matte       | In vitro effects of cadmium and lead on ATPases in the gill of the rock crab, <i>Cancer irroratus</i>  | 1980  | No pertinent adverse effects reported  |

| Authors                      | Title   | Year | Reason Unused   |
|------------------------------|---|------|---|
| Tuerkmen et al.              | Determination of metals in fish species from Aegean and Mediterranean<br>Seas   | 2009 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Tueros et al.                | Integrating long-term water and sediment pollution data, in assessing chemical status within the European water framework directive   | 2009 | Review  |
| Tuezen et al.                | Investigation of trace metal levels in fish species from the Black Sea and<br>the River Yesilirmak, Turkey by atomic absorption spectrometry                                    | 2004 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Turan et al.                 | Levels of heavy metals in some commercial fish species captured from the<br>Black Sea and Mediterranean coast of Turkey   | 2009 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Turk Culha et al.            | Heavy metals levels in some fishes and molluscs from Inop Peninsula of<br>the Southern Black Sea, Turkey  | 2007 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Turkmen et al.               | Heavy metals in three commercially valuable fish species from<br>Iskenderun Bay, Northern East Mediterranean Sea, Turkey  | 2005 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Turkmen et al.               | Metal levels in tissues of the European anchovy, <i>Engraulis encra</i> sicolus L., 1758, and picarel, <i>Spicara smaris</i> L., 1758, from Black, Marmara and Aegean Seas      | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Turkmen et al.               | Heavy metal contaminants in tissues of the garfish, <i>Belone belone</i> L., 1761, and the bluefish, <i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i> L., 1766, from Turkey waters                    | 2009 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Turner et al.                | Influence of salinity and humic substances on the uptake of trace metals<br>by the marine macroalga, <i>Ulva lactuca</i> : Experimental observations and<br>modeling using WHAM | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>not renewal or flow-through exposure |
| Turoczy et al.               | Cadmium, copper, mercury, and zinc concentrations in tissues of the king crab ( <i>Pseudocarcinus gigas</i> ) from southeast Australian waters                                  | 2001 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Tuzen                        | Toxic and essential trace elemental contents in fish species from the Black<br>Sea, Turkey  | 2009 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Tuzen et al.                 | Trace element content in marine algae species from the Black Sea, Turkey  | 2009 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Tyurin and Khristoforova     | Effect of toxicants on the development of the chiton <i>Ischnochiton</i> hakodadensis   | 1993 | Not North American species  |
| Udoidiong and Akpan          | Toxicity of cadmium, lead and lindane to <i>Egeria radiata</i> Lamarck (Lamellibranchia, Donacidae)   | 1991 | Not North American species  |
| Ugolini et al.               | Behavioural responses of the supralittoral amphipod <i>Talitrus saltator</i> (Montagu) to trace metals contamination  | 2012 | Mixture   |
| Uluozlu et al.               | Trace metal content in nine species of fish from the Black and Aegean Seas, Turkey  | 2007 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Uluturhan and<br>Kucuksezgin | Heavy metal contaminants in red pandora ( <i>Pagellus erythrinus</i> ) tissues from the eastern Aegean Sea, Turkey  | 2007 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Urech                        | Melimex, an experimental heavy metal pollution study: effects of increased heavy metal load on crustacea plankton   | 1979 | Mixture   |

| Authors               | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|-----------------------|--|-------|--|
| Urek and Tarhan       | Response of the antioxidant systems of the cyanobacterium <i>Spirulina maxima</i> to cadmium   | 2011  | Abstract only  |
| Usero et al.          | Heavy metals in fish ( <i>Solea vulgaris</i> , <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> and <i>Liza aurata</i> ) from salt marshes on the southern Atlantic coast of Spain                               | 2004  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Uthe et al.           | Cadmium in American lobster ( <i>Homarus americanus</i> ) from the area of a lead smelter  | 1982  | Bioaccumulation field study not used because an<br>insufficient number of measurements of the<br>concentration of cadmium in the water                       |
| Uysal and Taner       | Determination of growth rate change and accumulation efficiency of <i>Lemna minor</i> exposed to cadmium and lead ions   | 2012  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Valencia et al.       | The effect of estrogen on cadmium distribution in rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> )   | 1998  | Not North American species   |
| Valova et al.         | Spatiotemporal trends of heavy metal concentrations in fish of the River<br>Morava (Danube basin)  | 2010  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| van Aardt and Booysen | Water hardness and the effects of Cd on oxygen consumption, plasma chlorides and bioaccumulation in <i>Tilapia sparrmanii</i>  | 2004  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>not renewal or flow-through exposure; not North<br>American species   |
| van Aardt and Erdmann | Heavy metals (Cd, Pb, Cu, Zn) in mudfish and sediment exposures from<br>three hard-water dams of the Mooi River catchment, South Africa  | 2004  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Van Campenhout et al. | Cytosolic distribution of Cd, Cu and Zn, and metallothionein levels in relation to physiological changes in Gibel carp ( <i>Carassius auratus gibelio</i> ) from metal-impacted habitats | 2010  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Van den Hurk et al.   | Interaction of cadmium and benzo[a]pyrene in mummichog ( <i>Fundulus heteroclitus</i> ): Effects on acute mortality  | 1998  | Organisms were exposed to cadmium in food or by injection or gavage  |
| Van Gemert et al.     | Effects of temperature on cadmium toxicity to the green alga <i>Scenedesmus acutus</i> . II. Light-limited growth in continuous culture  | 1985  | Not North American species   |
| Van Ginneken et al.   | Bioavailability of cadmium and zinc to the common carp, <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> , in complexing environments: A test for the validity of the free ion activity model                      | 1999  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Van Ginneken et al.   | Bioavailability of Cd to the common carp, <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> in the presence of humic acid   | 2001  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>not renewal or flow-through exposure  |
| Van Hattum et al.     | Trace metals in populations of freshwater isopods: Influence of biotic and abiotic variables   | 1996  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Van Leeuwen et al.    | The use of cohorts and populations in chronic toxicity studies with <i>Daphnia magna</i> : A cadmium example   | 1985b | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |

| Authors                 | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|-------------------------|--|-------|--|
| Van Leeuwen et al.      | Effects of chemical stress on the population dynamics of <i>Daphnia magna</i> :<br>A comparison of two test procedures   | 1987  | Review of previously published data  |
| Van Steveninck et al.   | Heavy-metal (Zn, Cd) tolerance in selected clones of duck weed ( <i>Lemna minor</i> )  | 1992  | Organisms were selected, adapted or acclimated for increased resistance to cadmium                         |
| Vardanyan and Ingole    | Studies on heavy metal accumulation in aquatic macrophytes from Sevan (Armenia) and Carambolim (India) lake systems  | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Vashchenko and Zhadan   | Ecological assessment of marine environment using two sea urchin tests:<br>Disturbance of reproduction and sediment embryotoxicity   | 1993  | Not North American species   |
| Vasseur and Pandard     | Influence of some experimental factors on metals toxicity to <i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i>  | 1988  | Inappropriate medium of medium contained too<br>much of a complexing agent for algal studies               |
| Vassiliev et al.        | Heavy metal concentrations in lobster (Homarus americanus)   | 2005  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Vazquez-Sauceda et al.  | Cadmium, lead and zinc concentrations in water, sediment and oyster ( <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> ) of San Andres Lagoon, Mexico  | 2011  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Vecchia et al.          | Morphogenetic, ultrastructural and physiological damages suffered by submerged leaves of <i>Elodea canadensis</i> exposed to cadmium   | 2005  | Dilution water not characterized, only one exposure concentration  |
| Vellinger et al.        | Antagonistic toxicity of arsenate and cadmium in a freshwater amphipod ( <i>Gammarus pulex</i> )   | 2012a | Not North American species   |
| Vellinger et al.        | Comparison of arsenate and cadmium toxicity in a freshwater amphipod ( <i>Gammarus pulex</i> )   | 2012b | Not North American species; duration too long  |
| Vellinger et al.        | Behavioural and physiological responses of <i>Gammarus pulex</i> exposed to cadmium and arsenate at three temperatures: Individual and combined effects                      | 2012c | Not North American species, only two exposure concentrations   |
| Vellinger et al.        | Single and combined effects of cadmium and arsenate in <i>Gammarus pulex</i> (Crustacea, Amphipoda): Understanding the links between physiological and behavioural responses | 2013  | Not North American species, only two exposure concentrations   |
| Venanzi et al.          | Effects of heavy metals on some photosynthetic characteristics in <i>Lemna trisulca</i> L.   | 1989  | Text in foreign language   |
| Venkateswara Rao et al. | The use of marine sponge, <i>Haliclona tenuiramosa</i> as bioindicator to monitor heavy metal pollution in the coasts of Gulf of Mannar, India                               | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Venkatrayulu et al.     | Hepatogonadal changes in the female fresh water field crab, <i>Oziotelphusa</i><br>senex senex (Fabricius) in response to cadmium toxicity                                   | 2005  | Duration too short, unmeasured chronic exposure, not North American species                                |
| Verbost et al.          | Cadmium inhibition of Ca2+ uptake in rainbow trout gills   | 1987  | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration |
| Vergauwen et al.        | Effect of temperature on cadmium toxicity in zebrafish: From transcriptome to physiology   | 2012  | Abstract only  |
| Verma                   | Effect of cadmium on fin regeneration in the freshwater fish, <i>Oreochromis</i> mossambicus   | 2005  | Inappropriate form of toxicant, Cd acetate   |

| Authors                                     | Title  | Year | Reason Unused  |
|---|--|------|--|
| Verma et al.                                | Short term toxicity tests with heavy metals for predicting safe concentrations   | 1980 | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Verriopoulos and<br>Moraitou-Apostolopoulou | Effects of some environmental factors on the toxicity of cadmium to the copepod <i>Tisbe holothuriae</i>   | 1981 | Not North American species   |
| Verriopoulos and<br>Moraitou-Apostolopoulou | Differentiation of the sensitivity to copper and cadmium in different life stages of a copepod   | 1982 | Not North American species   |
| Verslycke et al.                            | The toxicity of metal mixtures to the estuarine mysid <i>Neomysis integer</i> (Crustacea: Mysidacea) under changing salinity   | 2003 | Not North American species   |
| Viarengo et al.                             | Effects of heavy metals on the Ca2+-ATPase activity present in gill cell plasma-membrane of mussels ( <i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i> Lam.)   | 1993 | In vitro   |
| Vieira et al.                               | Mercury, cadmium, lead and arsenic levels in three pelagic fish species<br>from the Aatlantic Ocean: Intra- and inter-specific variability and human<br>health risks for consumption | 2011 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Vigneault and Campbell                      | Uptake of cadmium by freshwater green algae: effects of pH and aquatic humic substances  | 2005 | Mixture  |
| Villar et al.                               | Metals contents in two fishes of different feeding behaviour in the lower<br>Parana River and Rio de la Plata Estuary  | 2001 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Vinagre et al.                              | Accumulation of heavy metals by flounder, <i>Platichthys flesus</i> (Linnaeus 1758), in a heterogeneously contaminated nursery area  | 2004 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Vincent et al.                              | Susceptibility of <i>Catla catla</i> (Ham.) to the toxic effects of the heavy metals, cadmium and chromium   | 1994 | Not North American species   |
| Vincent et al.                              | Accumulation of Al, Mn, Fe, Cu, Zn, Cd, and Pb by the bryophyte<br><i>Scapania undulata</i> in three upland waters of different pH   | 2001 | Field bioaccumulation: steady state not<br>documented, exposure concentration unknown                      |
| Vincent et al.                              | Impact of cadmium on food utilization of the Indian major carp, <i>Catla catla</i> (Ham)   | 2002 | Not North American species, unmeasured chronic exposure  |
| Vincent-Hubert et al.                       | Early genotoxic effects in gill cells and haemocytes of <i>Dreissena</i><br>polymorpha exposed to cadmium, B[a]P and a combination of B[a]P and<br>Cd                                | 2011 | In vitro   |
| Vincent-Hubert et al.                       | DNA strand breaks detected in embryos of the adult snails, <i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i> , and in neonates exposed to genotoxic chemicals  | 2012 | In vitro   |
| Viparelli et al.                            | Inhibition of the R1 fragment of the cadmium-containing zeta-class carbonic anhydrase from the diatom <i>Thalassiosira weissflogii</i> with anions                                   | 2010 | In vitro   |
| Visviki and Rachlin                         | The toxic action and interactions of copper and cadmium to the marine alga <i>Dunaliella minuta</i> , in both acute and chronic exposure   | 1991 | Not North American species   |
| Visviki and Rachlin                         | Acute and chronic exposure of <i>Dunaliella salina</i> and <i>Chlamydomonas</i><br><i>bullosa</i> to copper and cadmium: Effects on growth   | 1994 | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration |

| Authors                      | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|------------------------------|---|-------|--|
| Voets et al.                 | Differences in metal sequestration between zebra mussels from clean and polluted field locations  | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Vogiatzis and<br>Loumbourdis | Cadmium accumulation in liver and kidneys and hepatic metallothionein<br>and glutathione levels in <i>Rana ridibunda</i> , after exposure to CdCl2  | 1998  | Not North American species   |
| Vogt et al.                  | Effects of cadmium and tributyltin on development and reproduction of the non-biting midge <i>Chironomus riparius</i> (Diptera)-baseline experiments for future multi-generation studies  | 2007  | Sediment exposure  |
| Vogt et al.                  | Effects of cadmium on life-cycle parameters in a multi-generation study<br>with <i>Chironomus riparius</i> following a pre-exposure of populations to two<br>different tributyltin concentrations for several generations                       | 2010  | Sediment exposure  |
| Voigt                        | Concentrations of mercury and cadmium in some coastal fishes from the Finnish and Estonian parts of the Gulf of Finland   | 2003  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Voigt                        | Heavy metal concentrations in four-horn sculpin <i>Triglopsis quadricornis</i> (L.) (Pisces), its main food organism <i>Saduria entomon</i> L. (Crustacea), and in bottom sediments in the Archipelago Sea and the Gulf of Finland (Baltic Sea) | 2007  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                                     |
| Vuori                        | Influence of water quality and feeding habits on the whole-body metal concentrations in lotic trichopteran larvae   | 1993  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge |
| Vuori                        | Rapid behavioral and morphological responses of hydropsychid larvae<br>(Trichoptera, Hydropsychidae) to sublethal cadmium exposure  | 1994  | Not North American species   |
| Vykusova and Svobodova       | Comparison of the sensitivity of male and female guppies ( <i>Poecilia reticulata</i> Peters) to toxic substances   | 1987  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described                  |
| Vymazal                      | Short-term uptake of heavy metals by periphyton algae   | 1984  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge |
| Vymazal                      | Uptake of lead, chromium, cadmium and cobalt by <i>Cladophora glomerata</i>   | 1990b | Not North American species   |
| Vymazal                      | Toxicity and accumulation of lead with respect to algae and cyanobacteria: A review   | 1990a | Review of previously published data  |
| Vymazal                      | Influence of pH on heavy metals uptake by <i>Cladophora glomerata</i>   | 1995  | Not North American species   |
| Wachs                        | Concentration of heavy metals in fishes from the River Danube   | 1982  | Text in foreign language   |
| Walker et al.                | Influence of culture conditions on metal-induced responses in a cultured rainbow trout gill epithelium  | 2007  | In vitro   |
| Wall                         | Sublethal effects of cadmium and diazinon on reproduction and larval behavior in zebrafish ( <i>Brachydanio rerio</i> )   | 1999  | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Wall et al.                  | Fish bioturbation of cadmium-contaminated sediments: Factors affecting<br>Cd availability to <i>Daphnia magna</i>   | 1996  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge |
| Wallace and Lopez            | Bioavailability of biologically sequestered cadmium and the implications of metal detoxification  | 1997  | Organisms were exposed to cadmium in food or<br>by injection or gavage           |

| Authors          | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|------------------|---|-------|--|
| Walsh and Hunter | Influence of phosphorus storage on the uptake of cadmium by the marine alga <i>Macrocystis pyrifera</i>   | 1992  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge  |
| Walsh et al.     | Differential bioaccumulation of heavy metals and organopollutants in the soft tissue and shell of the marine gastropod, <i>Austrocochlea constricta</i>   | 1995  | Not North American species   |
| Wang             | Investigation of heavy metal content in fish at Chongqing section of the<br>Yangtze River before water storage in the three Gorges Reservoir  | 2008  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Wang             | A study of the New York/New Jersey coastal water: Bio-optical characteristics of the harbor estuary and the effects of heavy metals on brown tide alga of the Bight                                 | 2011  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Wang and Dei     | Metal uptake in a coastal diatom influenced by major nutrients (N, P, and Si)   | 2001  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Wang and Fisher  | Assimilation of trace elements and carbon by the mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> :<br>Effects of food composition  | 1996  | Organisms were exposed to cadmium in food or by injection or gavage  |
| Wang and Fisher  | Accumulation of trace elements in a marine copepod  | 1998  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Wang and Ke      | Dominance of dietary intake of cadmium and zinc by two marine predatory gastropods  | 2002  | Dietary exposure   |
| Wang and Wang    | Cadmium in three marine phytoplankton: accumulation, subcellular fate<br>and thiol induction  | 2009a | Mixture  |
| Wang and Wang    | Biochemical response of the copepod <i>Tigriopus japonicus</i> Mori experimentally exposed to cadmium   | 2009b | Not North American species   |
| Wang and Wong    | Combined effects of food quantity and quality on Cd, Cr, and Zn assimilation to the green mussel, <i>Perna viridis</i>  | 2003  | Mixture  |
| Wang and Yin     | Accumulation of Heavy Metals in Arca Granosa.   | 1987  | Text in foreign language   |
| Wang and Zauke   | Size-dependent bioaccumulation of metals in the amphipod <i>Gammarus</i><br><i>zaddachi</i> (Sexton 1912) from the River Hunte (Germany) and its<br>relationship to the permeable body surface area | 2004  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Wang et al.      | Reciprocal effect of Cu, Cd, Zn on a kind of marine alga  | 1995  | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration   |
| Wang et al.      | Kinetic determinations of trace element bioaccumulation in the mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i>   | 1996  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Wang et al.      | Metal and oxygen uptake in the green mussel <i>Perna viridis</i> under different metabolic conditions   | 2005a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>not renewal or flow-through exposure  |
| Wang et al.      | Seasonal study on the Cd, Se, and Zn uptake by natural coastal phytoplankton assemblages  | 2005b | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |

| Authors     | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|-------------|---|-------|--|
| Wang et al. | Safety assessment and acute toxicity of copper, cadmium and zinc to white clound mountain minnow <i>Tanichthys albonubes</i>  | 2006  | Non-applicable   |
| Wang et al. | Ecotoxicological effect of Cu, Pb, Zn and Cd on <i>Prorocentrum donghaiense</i> Lu.   | 2008a | Non-applicable   |
| Wang et al. | Single and joint effects of petroleum hydrocarbons and cadmium on the polychaete <i>Perinereis aibuhitensis</i> Grube.  | 2008b | Not North American species   |
| Wang et al. | Assessment of mixture toxicity of copper, cadmium, and phenanthrenequinone to the marine bacterium <i>Vibrio fischeri</i>   | 2009a | Mixture  |
| Wang et al. | Alteration of metallothionein mRNA in bay scallop <i>Argopecten irradians</i> under cadmium exposure and bacteria challenge   | 2009b | Mixture  |
| Wang et al. | Acute and chronic cadmium toxicity to a saltwater cladoceran <i>Moina monogolica</i> Daday and its relative importance  | 2009d | Not North American species, test species fed                       |
| Wang et al. | Toxicity of lead, cadmium and mercury on embryogenesis, survival, growth and metamorphosis of <i>Meretrix meretrix</i> larvae   | 2009c | Not North American species   |
| Wang et al. | Formation of a combined Ca/Cd toxicity on lifespan of nematode <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>  | 2010a | Only one exposure concentration; dilution water is deionized water |
| Wang et al. | Single and joint toxicity of mercury, cadmium and benzo(a) pyrene, polychlorinated biphenyls1254 for juvenile <i>Chlamys farreri</i>  | 2010c | Text in foreign language   |
| Wang et al. | Analysis of metallotionein expression and antioxidant enzyme activities in <i>Meretrix meretrix</i> larvae under sublethal cadmium exposure   | 2010e | In vitro   |
| Wang et al. | Molecular characterization and expression analysis of elongation factors 1A and 2 from the Pacific white shrimp, <i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i>  | 2011a | In vitro   |
| Wang et al. | Biomarkers and bioaccumulation of clam <i>Ruditapes philippinarum</i> in response to combined cadmium and benzo(a)pyrene exposure   | 2011b | Mixture  |
| Wang et al. | The content variation characteristics and risk analysis for cadmium, copper, lead and zinc in some species of shellfish   | 2011c | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented                       |
| Wang et al. | Cadmium-induced oxidative stress and apoptotic changes in the testis of freshwater crab, <i>Sinopotamon henanense</i>   | 2011d | Not North American species   |
| Wang et al. | Characterization of phospholipid hydroperoxide glutathione metabolizing<br>peroxidase (gpx4) isoforms in Coho salmon olfactory and liver tissues and<br>their modulation by cadmium | 2012a | In vitro   |
| Wang et al. | Effects of Cd, Cu, Ni, and Zn on brown tide alga <i>Aureococcus</i><br>anophagefferens growth and metal accumulation  | 2012b | Only two exposure concentrations, excessive EDTA in growth media   |
| Wang et al. | Cadmium induces hydrogen peroxide production and initiates hydrogen<br>peroxide-dependent apoptosis in the gill of freshwater crab, <i>Sinopotamon</i><br><i>henanense</i>          | 2012c | Not North American species   |
| Wang et al. | Cadmium bioaccumulation and bioelimination in Patinopecten yessoensis   | 2012d | Not North American species   |

| Authors             | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|---------------------|---|-------|--|
| Wang et al.         | Effects of cadmium stress on antioxidant defense system of <i>Patinopecten yessoensis</i>   | 2012e | Not North American species   |
| Wang et al.         | The effects of chronic exposure to environmentally relevant levels of waterborne cadmium on reproductive capacity and behavior in fathead minnows                         | 2014b | Only three exposure concentrations   |
| Wani                | Toxicity of heavy metals to embryonic stages of <i>Cyprinus carpio</i><br>Communis  | 1986  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Ward and Mendonca   | Chronic exposure to coal fly ash causes minimal changes in corticosterone and testosterone concentrations in male southern toads <i>Bufo terrestris</i>                   | 2006  | Fly Ash  |
| Waring et al.       | Trace metal bioaccumulation in eight common coastal Australian polychaeta   | 2006  | Field bioaccumulation: steady state not documented, exposure concentration unknown   |
| Warnau et al.       | Allometry of heavy metal bioconcentration in the echinoid <i>Paracentrotus lividus</i>  | 1995a | Not North American species   |
| Warnau et al.       | Experimental cadmium contamination of the echinoid <i>Paracentrotus</i><br><i>lividus</i> : Influence of exposure mode and distribution of the metal in the<br>organism   | 1995b | Not North American species   |
| Warnau et al.       | Effect of feeding on cadmium bioaccumulation in the echinoid <i>Paracentrotus lividus</i> (Echinodermata)   | 1995c | Not North American species   |
| Warnau et al.       | Biokinetics of selected heavy metals and radionuclides in two marine macrophytes: The seagrass <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> and the alga <i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i>           | 1996a | Not North American species   |
| Warnau et al.       | Spermiotoxicity and embryotoxicity of heavy metals in the echinoid <i>Paracentrotus lividus</i>   | 1996b | Not North American species   |
| Warnau et al.       | Cadmium bioconcentration in the echinoid <i>Paracentrotus lividus</i> :<br>Influence of the cadmium concentration in seawater   | 1997  | Not North American species   |
| Warren et al.       | Modelling cadmium accumulation by benthic invertebrates in situ: The relative contributions of sediment and overlying water reservoirs to organism cadmium concentrations | 1998  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Watling             | Effects of metals on the development of oyster embryos  | 1981  | No pertinent adverse effects reported  |
| Watling             | Accumulation of seven metals by <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> , <i>Crassostrea margaritacea</i> , <i>Perna perna</i> , and <i>Choromytilus meridionalis</i>                    | 1983a | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Wayland and Crosley | Selenium and other trace elements in aquatic insects in coal mine-affected streams in the Rocky Mountains of Alberta, Canada  | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Weber               | Concentration of metals in fish from the River Rednitz  | 1985  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Weber et al.        | Effects of multiple effluents on resident fish from Junction Creek,<br>Sudbury, Ontario   | 2008  | Effluent   |

| Authors                     | Title  | Year | Reason Unused  |
|-----------------------------|--|------|--|
| Webster et al.              | Cadmium exposure and phosphorus limitation increases metal content in the freshwater alga <i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i>   | 2011 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Wehr and Whitton            | Aquatic cryptogams of natural acid springs enriched with heavy metals:<br>The Kootenay Paint Pots, British Columbia  | 1983 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Wei et al.                  | Interactions between Cd, Cu, and Zn influence particulate phytochelatin<br>concentrations in marine phytoplankton: Laboratory results and<br>preliminary field data                        | 2003 | Mixture  |
| Weimin et al.               | Metal bioavailability to the soldier crab Mictyris longicarpus   | 1994 | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Weir and Salice             | High tolerance to abiotic stressors and invasion success of the slow growing freshwater snail, <i>Melanoides tuberculatus</i>  | 2012 | Only two exposure concentrations   |
| Weis et al.                 | Effects of cadmium, zinc, salinity, and temperature on the teratogenicity of methylmercury to the killifish ( <i>Fundulus heteroclitus</i> )   | 1981 | No pertinent adverse effects reported  |
| Wentsel et al.              | Avoidance response of midge larvae ( <i>Chironomus tentans</i> ) to sediments containing heavy metals  | 1977 | Sediment   |
| Werner                      | Development of methods to assess metallothionein expression in lake<br>trout ( <i>Salvelinus namaycush</i> ) during a reproductive cycle and the effects<br>of cadmium and ethynyestradiol | 2007 | Field bioaccumulation: steady state not documented, exposure concentration unknown   |
| Werner et al.               | Biomarker responses in <i>Macoma nasuta</i> (Bivalvia) exposed to sediment<br>exposures from northern San Francisco Bay  | 2004 | Sediment exposure  |
| Westernhagen and Dethlefsen | Combined effects of cadmium and salinity on development and survival of flounder eggs  | 1975 | Not North American species   |
| Westernhagen et al.         | Combined effects of cadmium and salinity on development and survival of garpike eggs   | 1975 | Not North American species   |
| Westernhagen et al.         | Fate and effects of cadmium in an experimental marine ecosystem  | 1978 | Not North American species   |
| White and Rainbow           | Regulation and accumulation of copper, zinc and cadmium by the shrimp <i>Palaemon elegans</i>  | 1982 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| White and Rainbow           | Accumulation of cadmium by <i>Palaemon elegans</i> (Crustacea: Decapoda)   | 1986 | Not North American species   |
| White et al.                | Metal concentrations in loggerhead sea turtle eggs from the Florida Gulf<br>and Atlantic Coasts  | 2008 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Whyte et al.                | Ethoxyresorufin-o-deethylase (EROD) activity in fish as a biomarker of chemical exposure   | 2000 | Review   |
| Wicklund and Runn           | Calcium effects on cadmium uptake, redistribution, and elimination in minnows, <i>Phoxinus phoxinus</i> , acclimated to different calcium concentrations                                   | 1988 | Not North American species   |

| Authors                        | Title  | Year | Reason Unused  |
|--------------------------------|--|------|--|
| Wicklund et al.                | Cadmium and zinc interactions in fish: effects of zinc on the uptake, organ distribution, and elimination of 109Cd in the zebrafish, <i>Brachydanio rerio</i>                                | 1988 | Not North American species   |
| Widmeyer and Bendell-<br>Young | Influence of food quality and salinity on dietary cadmium availability in <i>Mytilus trossulus</i>   | 2007 | Dietary exposure   |
| Wiesner et al.                 | Temporal and spatial variability in the heavy-metal content of <i>Dreissena polymorpha</i> (Pallas) (Mollusca: Bivalvia) from the Kleines Haff (northeastern Germany)                        | 2001 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Wikfors and Ukeles             | Growth and adaptation of estuarine unicellular algae in media with excess<br>copper, cadmium or zinc, and effects of metal-contaminated algal food on<br><i>Crassostrea virginica</i> larvae | 1982 | Questionable treatment of test organisms or inappropriate test conditions or methodology   |
| Wildgust and Jones             | Salinity change and the toxicity of the free cadmium ion [Cd2+(aq)] to <i>Neomysis integer</i> (Crustacea: Mysidacea)  | 1998 | Not North American species   |
| Williams and Gallagher         | Effects of cadmium on olfactory mediated behaviors and moleculat biomarkers in coho salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> )   | 2013 | Only two exposure concentrations   |
| Williams et al.                | Accumulation of Hsp70 in Juvenile and Adult Rainbow Trout Gill Exposed to Metal-Contaminated Water and/or Diet.  | 1996 | Mixture  |
| Williams et al.                | Comparison between biosorbents for the removal of metal ions from aqueous solutions  | 1998 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Williams et al.                | Trends in trace metal burdens in sediment, fish species and filtered water of Igbede River, Lagos, Nigeria   | 2007 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Williams et al.                | Transcriptomic responses of European flounder ( <i>Platichthys flesus</i> ) to model toxicants   | 2008 | Injected toxicant; not North American species  |
| Williams et al.                | Metal (as, Cd, Hg, and Ch <sub>3</sub> Hg) bioaccumulation from water and food by the benthic amphipod <i>Leptocheirus plumulosus</i>  | 2010 | Bioaccumulation: not renewal or flow-through   |
| Williamson and Nelson          | Bacterial bioassay for level I toxicity assessment   | 1983 | Bacteria   |
| Windom et al.                  | Metal accumulation by the polychaete <i>Capitella capitata</i> : Influences of metal content and nutritional quality of detritus   | 1982 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| WindWard<br>Environmental      | Results of 2000 toxicity testing   | 2001 | Dilution water not characterized   |
| Winger and Andreasen           | Contaminant residues in fish and sediments from lakes in the Atchafalaya River Basin (Louisiana)   | 1985 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Winger et al.                  | Residues of organochlorine insecticides, polychlorinated biphenyls, and<br>heavy metals in biota from Apalachicola River, Florida, 1978  | 1984 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |

| Authors              | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|----------------------|---|------|--|
| Winner and Gauss     | Relationship between chronic toxicity and bioaccumulation of copper, cadmium and zinc as affected by water hardness and humic acid                    | 1986 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Winter               | Cadmium uptake kinetics by freshwater mollusc soft body under hard and soft water conditions  | 1996 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Witeska              | Changes in the common carp blood cell picture after acute exposure to cadmium   | 2001 | No scientific name given, only one exposure concentration, atypical endpoint   |
| Witeska and Baka     | The effect of long-term cadmium exposure on common carp blood   | 2002 | No scientific name given, only one exposure,<br>duration too short   |
| Witeska and Wakulska | The effects of heavy metals on common carp white blood cells in vitro   | 2007 | In vitro   |
| Witeska et al.       | The influence of cadmium on common carp embryos and larvae  | 1995 | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Witeska et al.       | Changes in oxygen consumption rate and red blood parameters in common carp <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> L. after acute copper and cadmium exposures         | 2010 | Mixture  |
| Wo et al.            | A comparison of growth biomarkers for assessing sublethal effects of cadmium on a marine gastropod, <i>Nassarius festivus</i>                         | 1999 | Not North American species   |
| Wolfe et al.         | Sediment toxicity in the Hudson-Raritan Estuary: Distribution and correlations with chemical contamination  | 1996 | Mixture  |
| Wolff et al.         | The use of <i>Salvinia auriculata</i> as a bioindicator in aquatic ecosystems: biomass and structure dependent on the cadmium concentration           | 2012 | Only four plants per exposure concentration  |
| Won et al.           | Response of glutathione S-gransferase (GST) genes to cadmium exposure<br>in the marine pollution indicator worm, <i>Perinereis nuntia</i>             | 2011 | In vitro   |
| Wong                 | Toxicity of cadmium to freshwater microorganisms, phytoplankton, and invertebrates  | 1987 | Review of previously published data  |
| Wong                 | Effects of cadmium on the feeding behavior of the freshwater cladoceran <i>Moina macrocopa</i>  | 1989 | Organisms were exposed to cadmium in food or by injection or gavage  |
| Wong and Au          | Contents of cadmium iron manganese and zinc in the tissue of <i>Katelysia-hiantina</i> collected from Tolo Harbor Hong-Kong an almost land-locked sea | 1984 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Wong and Beaver      | Algal bioassays to determine toxicity of metal mixtures   | 1980 | Mixture  |
| Wong and Chan        | A study of cadmium, copper and lead uptake by the unicellular green alga <i>Chlorella salina</i> Cu-1   | 1979 | Excessive EDTA   |
| Wong and Chau        | Toxicity of metal mixtures to phytoplankton   | 1988 | Mixture  |

| Authors              | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|----------------------|---|-------|--|
| Wong and Li          | An ecological survey of the heavy metal contamination of the edible clam <i>Paphia sp.</i> on the iron-ore tailings of Tolo Harbour, Hong Ko            | 1977  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Wong et al.          | Toxicity of a mixture of metals on freshwater algae   | 1978  | Mixture  |
| Wong et al.          | Physiological and biochemical responses of several freshwater algae to a mixture of metals  | 1982  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud,<br>effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge  |
| Wood                 | Trace metal uptake by <i>Cladophora</i> Chlorophyta   | 1974  | Non-applicable   |
| Wood et al.          | Environmental toxicology of metals  | 1997  | Modeling   |
| Wood et al.          | The protective role of dietary calcium against cadmium uptake and toxicity in freshwater fish: an important role for the stomach                        | 2006  | Review   |
| Woodall et al.       | Responses of trout fry (Salmo gairdneri) and Xenopus laevis tadpoles to cadmium and zinc  | 1988  | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration   |
| Woodling             | Survival and mortality of brown trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> ) exposed to in situ acute toxic concentrations of cadmium and zinc                         | 1993  | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Woodling et al.      | Nonuniform accumulation of cadmium and copper in kidneys of wild<br>brown trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> ) populations                                     | 2001  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Woodward et al.      | Brown trout avoidance of metals in water characteristic of the Clark Fork<br>River, Montana   | 1995a | Mixture  |
| Woodward et al.      | Metals-contaminated benthic invertebrates in the Clark Fork River,<br>Montana: Effects on age-0 brown trout and rainbow trout                           | 1995b | Cadmium was a component of a drilling mud, effluent, mixture, sediment or sludge   |
| Woodworth and Pascoe | Cadmium uptake and distribution in sticklebacks related to the concentration and method of exposure   | 1983  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Wright               | Dose-related toxicity of copper and cadmium in striped bass larvae from<br>the Chespeake Bay: Field considerations                                      | 1988  | High control mortality reported  |
| Wright and Welbourn  | Cadmium in the aquatic environment: A review of ecological, physiological, and toxicological effects on biota   | 1994  | Review of previously published data  |
| Wright et al.        | Effect of calcium on cadmium uptake and toxicity in larvae and juveniles of striped bass ( <i>Morone saxatilis</i> )                                    | 1985  | Inappropriate medium of medium contained too<br>much of a complexing agent for algal studies   |
| Wu and Chen          | Metallothionein induction and heavy metal accumulation in white shrimp <i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i> exposed to cadmium and zinc                          | 2005b | Bioaccumulation: unmeasured exposure   |
| Wu and Deng          | Effect of cadmium on hematological functions in tilapia ( <i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i> )  | 2006  | Injected toxicant  |
| Wu and Wang          | NMR-based metabolomic studies on the toxicological effects of cadmium and copper on green mussels <i>Perna viridis</i>                                  | 2010  | Only one exposure concentration  |
| Wu and Yang          | A new view explaining how cadmium-treated parents have higher Cd-<br>resistant offspring: the case of tilapia larvae ( <i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i> ) | 2008  | Injected toxicant; lack of details   |

| Authors         | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|-----------------|--|-------|--|
| Wu et al.       | A settlement inhibition assay with cyprid larvae of the barnacle <i>Balanus amphitrite</i>   | 1997  | Not North American species   |
| Wu et al.       | Toxic effects of several heavy metal on amphioxus and living activity of<br><i>Branchiostoma belcheri</i> Tsingtaoensis Tchang Et Koo  | 1999  | Text in foreign language   |
| Wu et al.       | The joint-biotoxicity effect of different forms of nitrogen on heavy metals<br>in water by the phototacti behavior of Daphnia  | 2006a | Text in foreign language   |
| Wu et al.       | Changes of cortisol and metallothionein upon cadmium exposure and handling stressed in tilapia ( <i>Oreochromis mosssambicus</i> )   | 2006b | Injected toxicant  |
| Wu et al.       | Relationships among metallothionein, cadmium accumulation, and cadmium tolerance in three species of fish  | 2006c | Bioaccumulation: unmeasured exposure   |
| Wu et al.       | Toxicological stress response and cadmium distribution in hybrid tilapia<br>( <i>Oreochromis sp.</i> ) upon cadmium exposure   | 2007  | Only one exposure concentration, duration too short, unmeasured exposure   |
| Wu et al.       | The effects of maternal Cd on the metallothionein expression in tilapia<br>( <i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i> ) embryos and larvae   | 2008a | Injected toxicant  |
| Wu et al.       | Phototaxis index of <i>Daphnia carinata</i> as an indicator of joint toxicity of copper, cadmium, zinc, nitrogen and phosphorus in aqueous solutions                                     | 2008b | Non-applicable   |
| Wu et al.       | Histopathological and biochemical evidence of hepatopancreatic toxicity caused by cadmium and zinc in the white shrimp, <i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i>                                      | 2008c | Lack of exposure details, dilution water not<br>characterized, only two exposure concentrations  |
| Wu et al.       | Histopathological alterations in gills of white shrimp, <i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i> (Boone) after acute exposure to cadmium and zinc   | 2009  | Dilution water not characterized, duration too<br>short, only one exposure concentration   |
| Wu et al.       | Bioaccumulation of cadmium bound to humic acid by the bivalve<br>Meretrix meretirx Linnaeus from solute and particulate pathways   | 2010  | Sediment   |
| Wu et al.       | NMR-based metabolomic investigations on the differential responses in adductor muscles from two pedigrees of Manila clam <i>Ruditapes philippinarum</i> to cadmium and zinc              | 2011a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Wu et al.       | The preferential accumulation of cadmium in the head portion of the freshwater planarian, <i>Dugesia japonica</i> (Platyhelminthes: Turbellaria)   | 2011b | Not North American species, duration too short   |
| Wu et al.       | Bioaccumulation of cadmium bound to ferric hydroxide and particulate organic matter by the bivalve <i>M. meretrix</i>  | 2012a | Sediment   |
| Wu et al.       | Maternal cadmium exposure induces mt2 and smtB mRna expression in zebrafish ( <i>Danio rerio</i> ) females and their offspring   | 2012b | Duration too short   |
| Wundram et al.  | The <i>Chlamydomonas</i> test: A new phytotoxicity test based on the inhibition of algal photosynthesis enables the assessment of hazardous leachates from waste disposals in salt mines | 1996  | Not North American species; no interpretable<br>concentration, time, response data or examined<br>only a single exposure concentration                       |
| Xiaorong et al. | Effects of chelation on the bioconcentration of cadmium and copper by carp ( <i>Cyprinus carp</i> io L.)   | 1997  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |

| Authors             | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused  |
|---------------------|--|-------|--|
| Xie and Klerks      | Changes in cadmium accumulation as a mechanism for cadmium resistance in the least killifish <i>Heterandria formosa</i>  | 2004  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>not renewal or flow-through exposure  |
| Xie et al.          | Trophic transfer of Cd from natural periphyton to the grazing mayfly <i>Centroptilum triangulifer</i> in a life cycle test   | 2010  | Dietary exposure   |
| Xie et al.          | Cadmium accumulation in the rootless macrophyte <i>Wolffia globosa</i> and its potential for phytoremediation  | 2013  | Excessive EDTA (848 ug/L)  |
| Xin et al.          | Responses of different water spinach cultivars and their hybrid to Cd, Pb and Cd-Pb exposures  | 2010  | Soil exposure  |
| Xu et al.           | Heavy metal distribution in tissues and eggs of Chinese alligator <i>(Alligator sinensis)</i>  | 2006a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Xu et al.           | Generation of active oxygen and change of antioxidant enzyme activity in <i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> under Cd, Cu and Zn stress   | 2006b | Text in foreign language   |
| Xu et al.           | Acute toxicity and synergism of binary mixtures of antifouling biocides with heavy metals to embryos of sea urchin <i>Glyptocidaris crenularis</i>   | 2010  | Not North American species   |
| Xu et al.           | Study on single and joint toxic effects of cadmium and lead on <i>Ruditapes phillippinarum</i>   | 2013  | Text in foreign language   |
| Xuan et al.         | Oxygen consumption and metabolic responses of freshwater crab<br>Sinopotamon henanense to acute and sub-chronic cadmium exposure   | 2013  | Not North American species, only three exposure concentrations   |
| Xue and Sigg        | Cadmium speciation and complexation by natural organic ligands in freshwater   | 1998  | No interpretable concentration, time, response<br>data or examined only a single exposure<br>concentration   |
| Yager and Harry     | The uptake of radioactive zinc, cadmium and copper by the freshwater snail, <i>Taphius glabratu</i>  | 1964  | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Yamamoto and Inoue  | Lethal tolerance of acute cadmium toxicity in rainbow trout previously exposed to cadmium  | 1985  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described  |
| Yamamura and Suzuki | Metallothionein induced in the frog Xenopus laevis   | 1983  | Injected toxicant  |
| Yamamura et al.     | Cadmium uptake and induction of cadmium-binding protein in the waterflea ( <i>Moina macrocopa</i> )  | 1983b | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented (only 72 hour exposure)   |
| Yan and Wang        | Metal exposure and bioavailability to a marine deposit-feeding sipuncula, <i>Sipunculus nudus</i>  | 2002  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented<br>(only 24 hour exposure)  |
| Yan et al.          | Demographic and genetic evidence of the long-term recovery of <i>Daphnia</i> galeata Mendotae (Crustacea: Daphniidae) in Sudbury Lakes following additions of base: The role of metal toxicity | 1996  | Mixture  |
| Yang and Kong       | Bioavailability of copper and cadmium speciation in sediment exposure<br>for aquatic organism under varying temperature  | 1997  | Sediment exposure  |

| Authors            | Title   | Year  | Reason Unused   |
|--------------------|---|-------|---|
| Yang et al.        | Involvement of polyamines in adaptation of <i>Potamogeton crispus</i> L. to cadmium stress  | 2010  | Mixture   |
| Yang et al.        | Acute temperature and cadmium stress response characterization of small heat shock protein 27 in large yellow croaker, <i>Larimichthys crocea</i>   | 2012a | In vitro  |
| Yang et al.        | Cd2+ toxicity to a green alga <i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i> as influenced by its adsorption on TiO2 engineered nanoparticles   | 2012b | Mixture   |
| Yap et al.         | Correlations between speciation of Cd, Cu, Pb and Zn in sediment<br>exposure and their concentrations in total soft tissue of green-lipped<br>mussel <i>Perna viridis</i> from the west coast of Peninsular Malaysia                    | 2002  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Yap et al.         | Accumulation, depuration and distribution of cadmium and zinc in the green-lipped mussel <i>Perna viridis</i> (Linnaeus) under laboratory conditions  | 2003a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>not renewal or flow-through exposure |
| Yap et al.         | Background concentrations of Cd, Cu, Pb and Zn in the green-lipped mussel <i>Perna viridis</i> (Linnaeus) from Peninsular Malaysia  | 2003b | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Yap et al.         | Heavy metal (Cd, Cu, Pb and Zn) concentrations in the green-lipped<br>mussel <i>Perna viridis</i> (Linnaeus) collected from some wild and<br>aquaculture sites in the west coast of Peninsular Malaysia                                 | 2004a | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Yap et al.         | Allozyme polymorphisms and heavy metal levels in the green-lipped<br>mussel <i>Perna viridis</i> (Linnaeus) collected from contaminated and<br>uncontaminated sites in Malaysia   | 2004b | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Yap et al.         | Distribution of heavy metal concentrations in the different soft tissues of<br>the freshwater snail <i>Pomacea insularum</i> (D'orbigny, 1839; Gastropoda),<br>and sediments collected from polluted and unpolluted sites from Malaysia | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Yarsan et al.      | Copper, lead, cadmium and mercury concentrations in the mussel <i>Elliptio</i>  | 2007  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Yasuno et al.      | Characteristic distribution of chironomids in the rivers polluted with heavy metals   | 1985  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Yeh et al.         | Heavy metal concentrations of the soldier crab ( <i>Mictyris brevidactylus</i> ) along the inshore area of Changhua, Taiwan   | 2009  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Yigit and Altindag | Accumulation of heavy metals in the food web components of Burdur<br>Lake, Turkey   | 2002  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Yilmaz             | Bioaccumulation of heavy metals in water, sediment, aquatic plants and tissues of <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> from Kizilirmak, Turkey  | 2006  | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented  |
| Yin et al.         | Induction of phytochelatins in <i>Lemna aequinoctialis</i> in response to cadmium exposure  | 2002  | Lack of exposure details, no statistical analysis                                     |
| Yipmantin et al.   | Pb(II) and Cd(II) Biosorption on Chondracanthus chamissoi (a red alga)  | 2011  | Mixture   |
| You et al.         | Chemical availability and sediment toxicity of pyrethroid insecticides to <i>Hyalella azteca</i> : Application to field sediment with unexpectedly low toxicity   | 2008  | Sediment exposure   |

| Authors                | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|------------------------|---|------|--|
| Young and Harvey       | Metals in chironomidae larvae and adults in relation to lake pH and lake oxygen deficiency  | 1988 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Youssef and Tayel      | Metal accumulation by three <i>Tilapia spp</i> . from some Egyptian waters  | 2004 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Yu and Wang            | Kinetic uptake of bioavailable cadmium, selenium, and zinc by <i>Daphnia magna</i>  | 2002 | Mixture  |
| Yu et al.              | New method for evaluating toxicity of heavy metals on marine macroalgae   | 1999 | Text in foreign language   |
| Zabotkina et al.       | Influence of cadmium ions on some morphofunctional and immune-<br>physiological parameters of perch ( <i>Perca fluviatilis</i> , Perciformes,<br>Percidae) underyearlings | 2009 | Unmeasured chronic exposure, duration too<br>short, not North American species, only one<br>exposure   |
| Zadory                 | Monitoring heavy metal pollution and genetic consequences in aquatic invertebrates  | 1983 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Zadory                 | Freshwater molluscs as accumulation indicators for monitoring heavy metal pollution   | 1984 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Zaki and Osman         | Clinicopathological and pathological studies on <i>Tilapia nilotica</i> exposed to cadmium chloride (0.25 ppm)  | 2003 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented;<br>not renewal or flow-through exposure  |
| Zanders and Rojas      | Cadmium accumulation, LC50 and oxygen consumption in the tropical marine amphipod <i>Elasmopus rapax</i>  | 1992 | Not North American species   |
| Zanders and Rojas      | Salinity effects on cadmium accumulation in various tissues of the tropical fiddler crab <i>Uca rapax</i>   | 1996 | Not North American species   |
| Zanella                | Shifts in caddisfly species composition in Sacramento River invertebrate communities in the presence of heavy metal contamination   | 1982 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Zaosheng et al.        | Effects of dietary cadmium exposure on reproduction of saltwater cladoceran <i>Moina monogolica</i> Daday: Implications in water quality criteria                         | 2010 | Fed toxicant   |
| Zauke and Schmalenbach | Heavy metals in zooplankton and decapod crustaceans from the Barents<br>Sea   | 2006 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Zauke et al.           | Validation of estuarine gammarid collectives (Amphipoda: Crustacea) as<br>biomonitors for cadmium in semi-controlled toxicokinetic flow-through<br>experiments            | 1995 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Zauke et al.           | Heavy metals of inshore benthic invertebrates from the Barents Sea  | 2003 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Zbigniew and Wojciech  | Individual and combined effect of anthracene, cadmium, and chloridazone<br>on growth and activity of SOD izoformes in three <i>Scenedesmus</i> species                    | 2006 | Mixture  |
| Zbikowski et al.       | Distribution and relationships between selected chemical elements in green alga <i>Enteromorpha sp.</i> from the southern Baltic  | 2006 | Bioaccumulation: steady state not documented   |
| Zeng and Wang          | Temperature and irradiance influences on cadmium and zinc uptake and toxicity in a freshwater cyanobacterium, <i>Microcystis aeruginosa</i>                               | 2011 | Mixture  |

| Authors        | Title  | Year  | Reason Unused   |
|----------------|--|-------|---|
| Zeng et al.    | Toxicity effects of Cd and Cu on the respiration and excretion metabolism of asian clam  | 2007  | Non-applicable  |
| Zhang and Wang | Waterborne cadmium and zinc uptake in a euryhaline teleost<br>Acanthopagrus schlegeli acclimated to different salinities   | 2007a | Mixture; not North American species                                     |
| Zhang and Wang | Gastrointestinal uptake of cadmium and zinc by a marine teleost<br>Acanthopagrus schlegeli   | 2007b | Mixture; not North American species                                     |
| Zhang and Wang | Size-dependence of the potential for metal biomagnification in early life stages of marine fish  | 2007c | Mixture; not North American species                                     |
| Zhang et al.   | Study on the relationship between speciation of heavy metals and their ecotoxicity   | 1992  | The materials, methods or results were insufficiently described         |
| Zhang et al.   | Influence of toxicity of heavy metal ions to growth of <i>Phaeodactylum</i><br>tricornutum   | 1995  | Text in foreign language  |
| Zhang et al.   | Heavy metal accumulation and tissue damage in goldfish <i>Carassius auratus</i>  | 2005  | Bioaccumulation: unmeasured exposure,; not whole-body or muscle content |
| Zhang et al.   | Enhanced bioaccumulation of cadmium in carp in the presence of titanium dioxide nanoparticles  | 2007a | Inappropriate form of toxicant, nanoparticles                           |
| Zhang et al.   | Effects of cadmium stress on photosynthetic function of leaves of <i>Lemna</i> minor L.  | 2007b | Text in foreign language  |
| Zhang et al.   | Long-term toxicity effects of cadmium and lead on Ibufo raddei tadpoles  | 2007c | Unmeasured chronic exposure, not North<br>American species              |
| Zhang et al.   | A review; research on cadmium in aquatic animals   | 2007d | Review  |
| Zhang et al.   | Toxicity and behavioral effects of cadmium in planarian ( <i>Dugesia japonica</i> Ichikawa Et Kawakatsu)   | 2010a | Not North American species  |
| Zhang et al.   | Cadmium accumulation and translocation in four emergent wetland species  | 2010b | Excessive EDTA  |
| Zhang et al.   | Concentrations of cadmium and zinc in seawater of Bohai Bay and their effects on biomarker responses in the bivalve <i>Chlamys farreri</i>   | 2010c | Mixture   |
| Zhang et al.   | Cadmium-induced oxidative stress and apoptosis in the testes of frog<br><i>Rana limnocharis</i>  | 2012a | Not North American species, duration too long                           |
| Zhang et al.   | The toxicity of cadmium (Cd2+) towards embryos and pro-larva of<br>Soldatov's catfish ( <i>Silurus soldatovi</i> )   | 2012b | Not North American species  |
| Zhang et al.   | Identification and expression profile of a new cytochrome P50 isoform<br>(CYP414A1) in the hepatopancreas of <i>Venerupis</i> ( <i>Ruditapes</i> )<br><i>philippinarum</i> exposed to benzo(a)pyrene, cadmium and copper | 2012c | Mixture   |
| Zhang et al.   | Expression profiles of seven glutathione S-transferase (GST) genes from<br><i>Venerupis philippinarum</i> exposed to heavy metals and benzo(a)pyrene   | 2012d | Mixture   |
| Zhang et al.   | Biological effect of cadmium in <i>Daphnia magna</i> : Influence of nitrogen and phosphorus  | 2012e | Mixture   |

| Authors            | Title   | Year | Reason Unused  |
|--------------------|---|------|--|
| Zheng et al.       | Reproductive toxic effects of sublethal cadmium on the marine polychaete <i>Perinereis nuntia</i>   | 2010 | Not North American species   |
| Zhou et al.        | Growth response of <i>Isochrysis galbana</i> 3011 to seven kinds of heavy metals  | 1990 | Lack of details; abstract only   |
| Zhu et al.         | Gonad differential proteins revealed with proteomics in oyster ( <i>Saccostrea cucullata</i> ) using alga as food contaminated with cadmium | 2012 | Fed toxicant   |
| Zhuang and Lin     | The effects of nutrients and heavy metals on the plankton in marine enclosed ecosystem  | 1991 | Mixture  |
| Zia and McDonald   | Role of the gills and gill chloride cells in metal uptake in the freshwater-<br>adapted rainbow trout, <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>           | 1994 | Bioconcentration studies conducted in distilled<br>water, not conducted long enough, not flow-<br>through or water concentrations not adequately<br>measured |
| Zolotukhina et al. | Effect of some heavy metal ions on cholorophyll photostability in marine green macroalgae   | 1993 | Text in foreign language   |
| Zou and Bu         | Acute toxicity of copper, cadmium, and zinc to the water flea, <i>Moina irrasa</i> (Cladocera)  | 1994 | Not North American species   |

Appendix KIssue Summary Regarding Test Conditions and<br/>Methods for Water Only Toxicity Testing with<br/>Hyalella azteca



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> OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

August 6, 2015

### **MEMORANDUM**

SUBJECT:Issue summary regarding test conditions and methods for water only toxicity<br/>testing with Hyalella aztecaFROM:David R. Mount and J. Russell HockettTO:Kathryn Gallagher<br/>Health and Ecological Criteria Division/OST/OW

We are writing at the request of your staff to summarize current understanding regarding appropriate procedures and conditions for water only toxicity testing with the amphipod, *Hyalella azteca*, with an emphasis on how this understanding intersects with the selection of toxicity data for deriving ambient water quality criteria. Recommendations are provided based on our experience and interpretation of published and unpublished data. A draft of this document was provided to two outside experts, Drs. Chris Ingersoll (USGS Columbia, MO) and David Soucek (Illinois Natural History Survey, Champaign, IL), for their comment and input.

A complicating factor is that recent research has found that organisms taxonomically described as *Hyalella azteca* comprise a complex of numerous genetically distinct, but thus far undescribed species; for the purposes of this memo, we refer to them as "strains." Major et al. (2013) determined that most North American laboratories that cultured and tested *Hyalella azteca* had the same strain (called the "US Lab" strain). A single laboratory, in Burlington, ON, had a different strain or species in culture; they called this the "Burlington" strain. These two strains show some differences that may require different evaluation criteria to be applied. As much of the available toxicological data published are known or presumed to have been generated using the US Lab strain, the bulk of the discussion that follows pertains to the US Lab strain, though notes are included where differences with the Burlington strain may be important.

# 1) Bromide

Bromide was originally proposed as an essential micronutrient by Borgmann (1996) in work conducted using the Burlington strain. Subsequent studies using the US Lab strain indicate bromide is also an essential micronutrient for that strain, though the apparent levels of

sufficiency appear to differ from the original suggestion by Borgmann (0.8 mg/L). Research conducted by USGS in Columbia, MO indicates that a much lower bromide concentration of around 0.02 mg/L is sufficient to support long-term survival, growth, and reproduction of the US Lab strain (Ivey et al. SETAC 2011 poster; see Figure 1). Here in our laboratory, we have found that the ambient Br concentration in Lake Superior water (about 0.01 to 0.015 mg/L) will support cultures of the US Lab strain). While these concentrations are much lower than the 0.8 mg/L, they are not necessarily in conflict with Borgmann's findings, as Borgmann's original experimental design was not structured to determine minimum concentrations with a high level of resolution (he was also using a different strain). In addition, experiments conducted by USGS in Columbia, MO (CD Ivey and CG Ingersoll, personal communication) have shown that bromide concentrations as high as 80 mg/L are not detrimental to the US Lab strain. It is uncertain whether the overall composition (e.g., hardness, specific ion content) of the water influences the Br requirement. Limited survey work done by USGS-Columbia suggests that natural waters (ground or surface waters) typically have sufficient Br to support the US Lab strain (C.G. Ingersoll, personal communication). The 0.8 mg Br/L contained in Borgmann "SAM-5" water is much higher than is found in typical fresh waters, but as noted above, we have no evidence that this would be problematic unless the toxicant of concern interacts with Br.

**Recommendation:** Reconstituted waters used for testing with *Hyalella azteca* should have at least 0.02 mg Br/L. For tests conducted with natural waters (ground or surface) with accompanying Br measurements, it is reasonable to presume that sufficient Br was present, as long as control performance appears adequate.

### 2) Chloride

Chloride also appears to be important to supporting long term survival, growth, and reproduction of the US Lab strain. A survey of waters used successfully by various laboratories for culture of *Hyalella azteca* (known or presumed to be the US Lab strain) indicates that most have Cl concentrations at or above those typical of natural surface waters (Figure 2). And, notably, the concentrations in reconstituted waters often recommended by ASTM and EPA for aquatic toxicity studies have very low concentrations of Cl, relative to natural waters. Studies in our laboratory found that the roughly 2 mg Cl/L found in Lake Superior water limited performance of the US Lab Strain. Performance was improved by the addition of sodium chloride up to a concentration of about 15 mg/L, above which there was no additional improvement (Figure 3; Soucek et al. 2015). Longer-term studies conducted at the Illinois Natural History Survey demonstrated a similar response to chloride for long-term growth and reproduction (Figure 4; Soucek et al., 2015). It is unclear whether the minimum Cl concentrations apply equally across all water types or if the Cl requirement is dependent on other aspects of water chemistry. Natural waters with hardness less than 80 mg/L commonly have <10 mg Cl/L (about 0.3 mM; see Figure 2).

An additional finding by Soucek et al. (2015) is that the acute sensitivity of the US Lab strain to sodium sulfate and sodium nitrate varied with chloride in a manner similar to that observed for control performance (Figure 5). However, when the Burlington strain was tested, both control growth and toxicant sensitivity were independent of chloride concentrations. This suggests, though does not prove, that the Cl-dependence of toxicity shown for the US Lab strain may be

related more to its innate Cl requirement rather than a broader toxicological interaction of Cl and those toxicants. It's also worth noting that the change in toxicant sensitivity was observed even though control survival was good across all Cl concentrations; this means that meeting control survival requirements is not by itself a good indication that chloride concentrations were sufficient.

**Recommendation**: For toxicity data generated using the US Lab strain, it is preferred that control/dilution waters have Cl concentrations at or above about 15 mg/L. Where control/dilution waters have lower Cl concentrations, toxicity data should be used with great caution unless there are ancillary data demonstrating that organism health was not impaired despite lower Cl.

# 3) **Reconstituted Waters**

As noted above, reconstituted waters based on the formula proposed by Marking and Dawson (1973; this includes reconstituted waters recommended by EPA for effluent testing, and by some ASTM standards) have low Cl concentrations and have been directly shown to be insufficient to support long-term health of the US Lab strain. In addition to low Cl, they do not include added Br. A modification of these waters proposed by Smith et al. (1997) has sufficient chloride, but does not have added Br. Results obtained with this water have been inconsistent and it is not recommended unless it is supplemented with Br. The Borgmann (1996) "SAM-5" water has an unnaturally high Br concentration, but there is no reason to believe this concentration is harmful, unless it would interact with the toxicant being tested.

**Recommendation**: Data generated using Marking and Dawson-based waters should not be used. Data generated using "Smith" water should not be used unless Br was supplemented. Data generated using "Borgmann SAM-5" water should be acceptable unless there is reason to think the excess Br would compromise the test. Other reconstituted water formulations should be evaluated in light of the Br and Cl recommendations above.

### 4) Substrate

There is general consensus that a substrate should be provided when conducting water-only testing with *Hyalella azteca*. Common substrates include stainless steel screen, nylon (e.g., Nitex®) screen, quartz sand, cotton gauze, and maple leaves. In general, more inert substrates, such as screen or sand, are preferred over plant material, which may break down during testing and/or encourage microbial growth. Consideration should be given to whether one would expect interactions between the toxicant and the substrate; hydrophobic organic compounds in particular can bind strongly to Nitex® screen, which might reduce exposure concentrations, especially for studies using static or intermittent renewal exposure methods.

**Recommendation**: A fine layer of clean quartz sand is a preferred substrate. Nylon screen may be used if known to be compatible with the test chemical. Analytical confirmation of exposure concentrations in "old" solutions (prior to renewal) is very important, particularly where there could be interactions between the substrate and the test chemical.

### 5) **Control Survival in Long-Term Tests**

Experience with 42-d exposures (beginning with 7-8 d old organisms) is that 42-d survival is frequently well above 80% (e.g., 85%-95%) and 80% seems a reasonable minimum for control survival. For tests longer than 42 days, some decline in control survival might be expected, though experience is limited for these longer exposures. In general, survival should not decline by more than 2-3% per week beyond 6 weeks, unless exposures continue so long that organisms are becoming senescent.

**Recommendation**: Control survival should not be below 80% in 42-d tests; slightly lower control survival may be acceptable in tests substantially longer than 42 d.

# 6) Control Growth/Weight and Reproduction

The bulk of the available data on control growth comes from the context of 42-d exposures, which generally begin with 7-8-d old organisms (starting size typically 0.02-0.03 mg dwt). In experiments with the US Lab strain (including a 24-laboratory round robin evaluation), improved diets have been shown to produce average weights of  $\geq 0.35$  mg dwt (about 1.75 mg wwt assuming 80% water) at d 28 of a 42-d tests (35-36 d of overall age) and  $\geq 0.50$  mg dwt (about 2.5 mg wwt assuming 80% water) at d 42. Information on growth rates for tests longer than 42 d is limited, though growth rates are thought to decrease markedly as organisms reach reproductive stages. Data generated at EPA-Duluth show that the standard diet recommended in EPA and ASTM test methods for 42-d testing with *Hyalella azteca* (1 ml/beaker-d of YCT) limits growth relative to higher rations (either more YCT or other foods such as Tetramin® + YCT; see Figure 6). However, this limited growth does not seem to be so stressful as to reduce long-term survival, and reproduction still occurs though at lower rates than higher rations. Where 28-d and 42-d growth is comparable to that described above, reproduction is typically  $\geq 6$  young per female.

David Soucek of the Illinois Natural History Survey has conducted some laboratory culture and control growth experiments using the Burlington strain. From those experiments, it appears that the Burlington strain grows at about the same rate (provided similar rations) as the US Lab strain, but appears to reproduce at a lower rate (one-third to one-half the rate of the US Lab strain; D.J. Soucek, personal communication).

**Recommendation:** For 42-d exposures with the US Lab strain (beginning with 7-8-d old organisms), control organism average dry weight should be  $\geq 0.35$  mg after 28 days and  $\geq 0.50$  mg after 42 days. At the end of a 42-day test, control reproduction should average  $\geq 6$  young per female. Lower performance may indicate diet/ration may have been limiting. For tests with the Burlington strain, similar growth would be expected, but reproductive rate may be somewhat lower.

#### 7) Applicability of Data from Different Strains of *Hyalella azteca*

The organisms of the US Lab strain are generally thought to trace to an original collection by Alan Nebeker of EPA-Corvallis in 1982. *Hyalella azteca* identified as the same US Lab strain have been found in the wild in several states, including FL, KS, OK, TX, CA, and their original collection location in OR (D.J. Soucek, personal communication). It is less clear whether the chloride requirement found for the US Lab strain is present in all wild populations, or whether the US Lab strain occurs naturally in waters with chloride below 15 mg/L. David Soucek (Illinois Natural History Survey) conducted a study examining response to chloride in a culture started from a wild population of the US Lab strain collected in Kansas, and found indication of reduced performance at low Cl concentrations, though the magnitude of the effect may be somewhat smaller.

It is noteworthy that in strain comparisons of sensitivity to sodium nitrate and sodium sulfate, the sensitivity of the US Lab strain at  $Cl \ge 15$  mg/L was generally similar to the sensitivity of the Burlington strain. Absent data to the contrary, we know of no compelling reason to think that the toxicant sensitivity of the US Lab strain in waters with adequate Cl and Br should not be appropriate for inclusion in species sensitivity distributions as is intended for deriving water quality criteria.

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Figure 1. Long-term performance of *Hyalella* as a function of Br concentration in water (from Ivey et al. 2011). Different symbols represent different trials and/or different water compositions (other than Br).

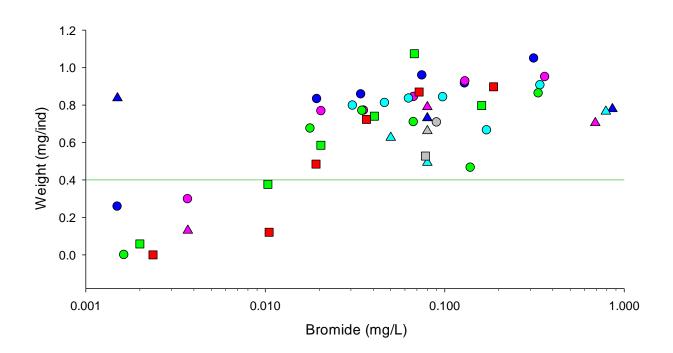


Figure 2. Concentrations of Cl in natural surface waters, waters used successfully to culture *Hyalella*, and in reconstituted waters based on Marking and Dawson (EPA/ASTM).

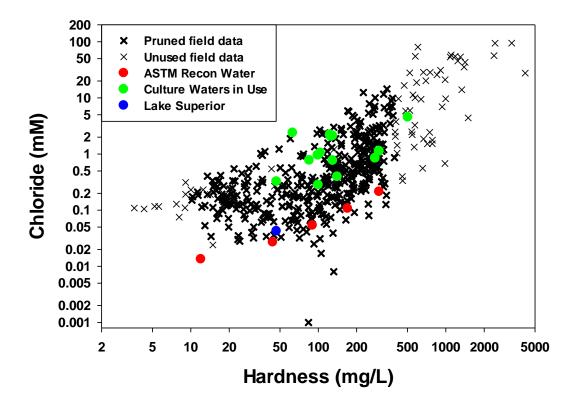
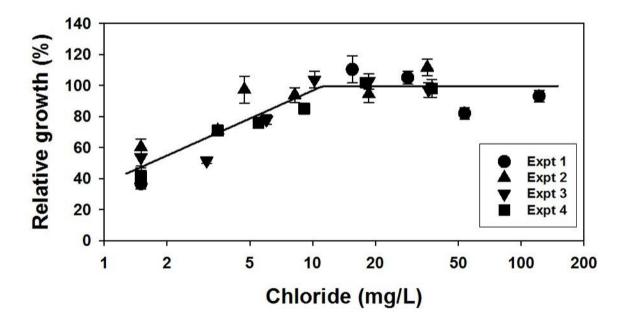


Figure 3. 10-d weights of *Hyalella* reared in Lake Superior water with varying Cl concentrations (from Soucek et al. 2015).



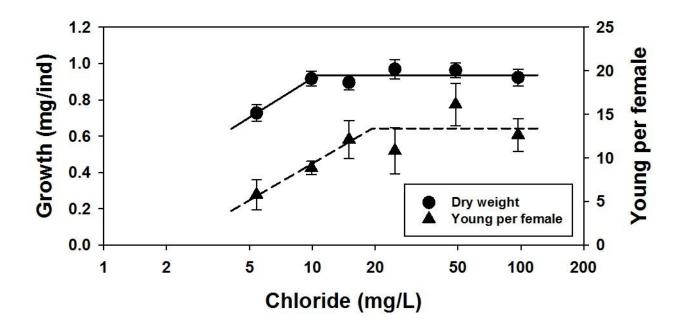


Figure 4. Influence of chloride on growth and reproduction of the US Lab strain in a 42-d test (from Soucek et al. 2015).

Figure 5. Comparison of control growth (a), and acute toxicity of sodium nitrate (b) and sodium sulfate (c) between the US Lab and Burlington strains of *Hyalella azteca* (from Soucek et al. 2015).

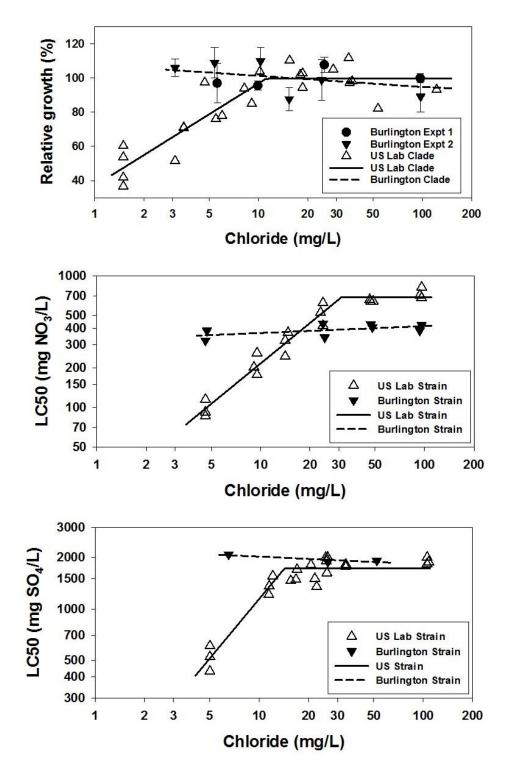


Figure 6. Growth rates of *Hyalella* reared on standard (EPA or ASTM 2000) ration of 1 ml YCT/d or on alternate rations (D.R. Mount unpublished data).

