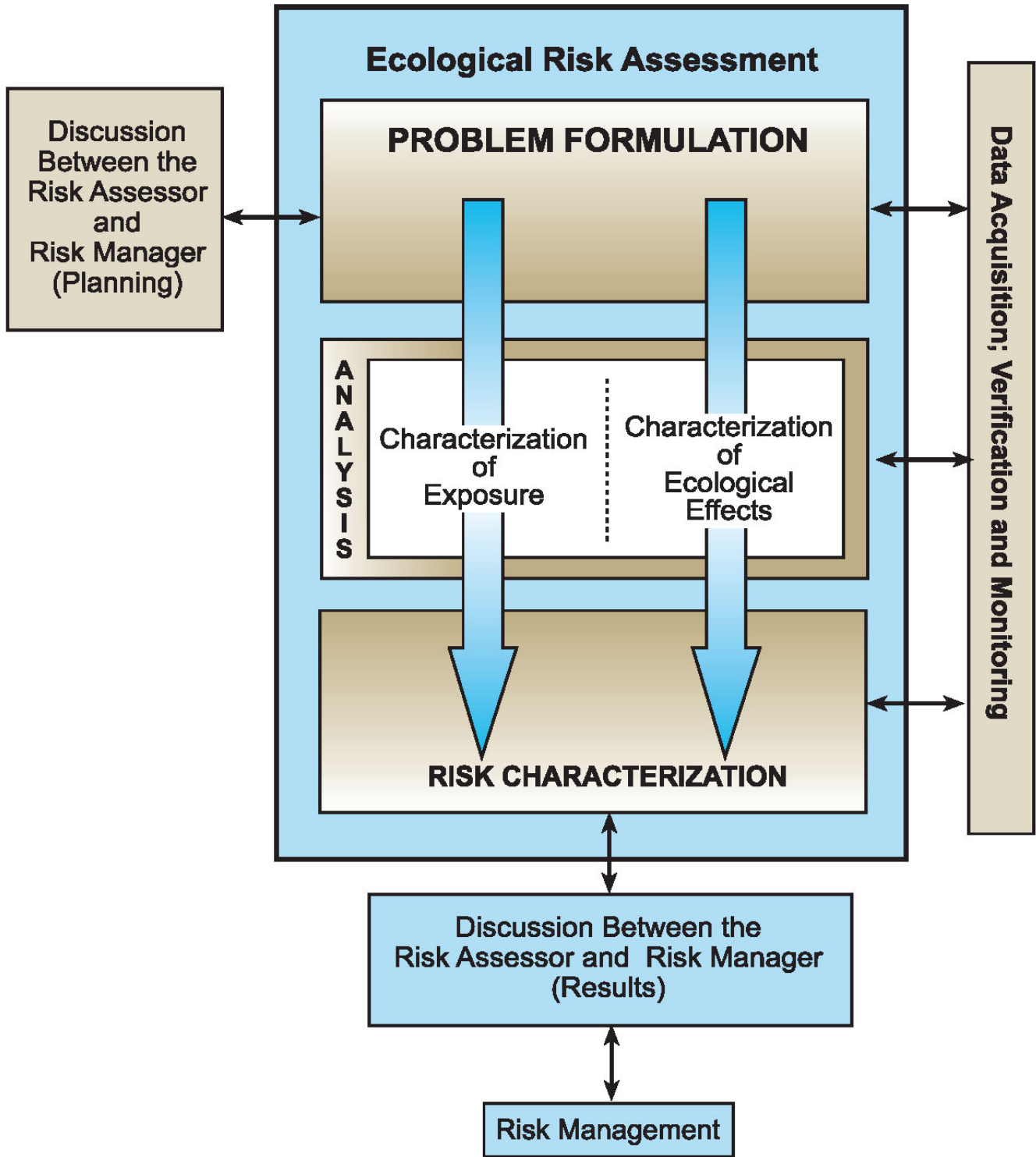


Figures



Source: USEPA (1998)

Figure 1-1. EPA's General Ecological Risk Assessment Framework

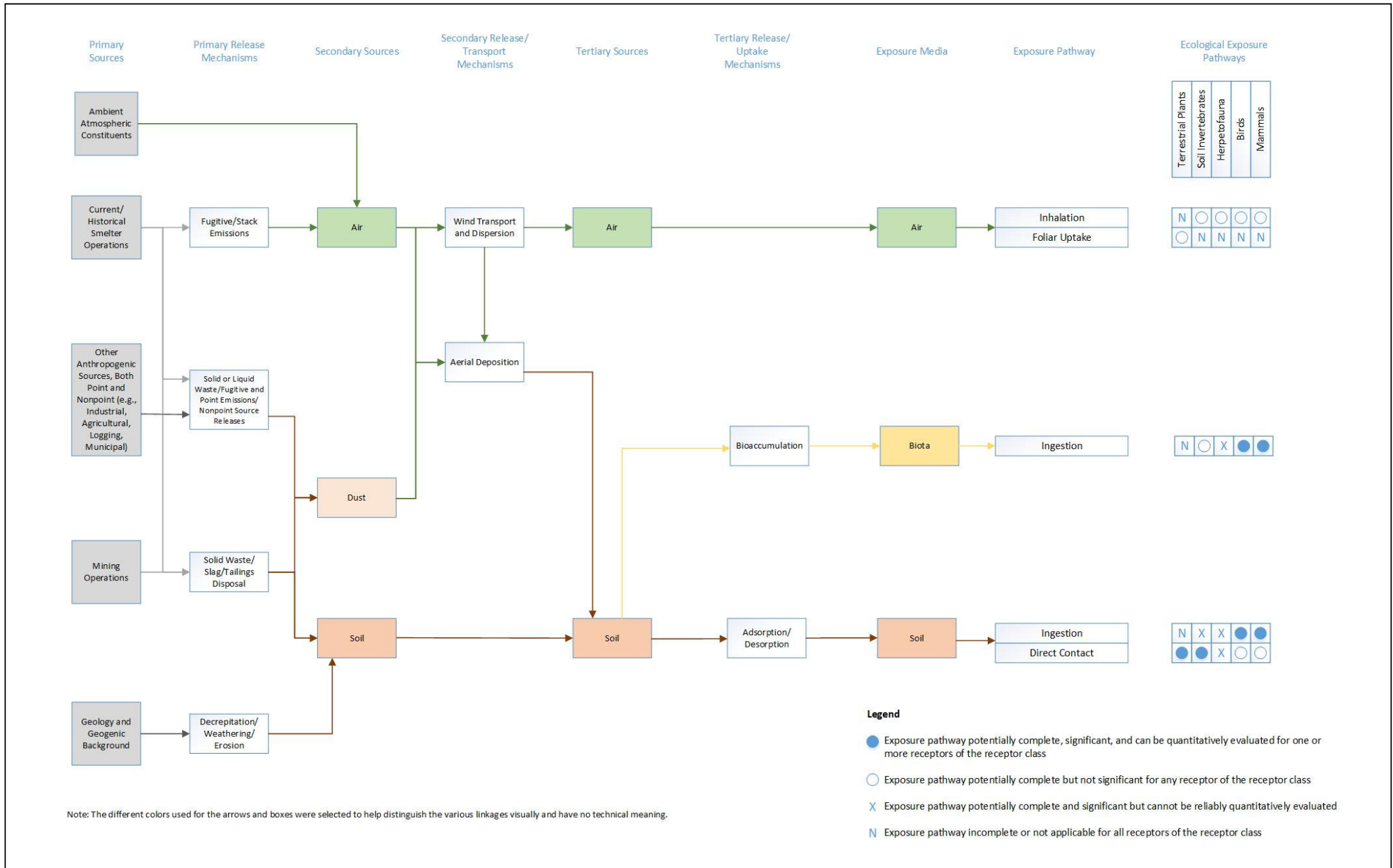


Figure 2-1. Ecological Exposure CSM

Figure 4-1. Ratio of UCL95 to arithmetic mean for ICS triplicate samples from 2014 UCR Upland and 2015 Bossburg soil studies.

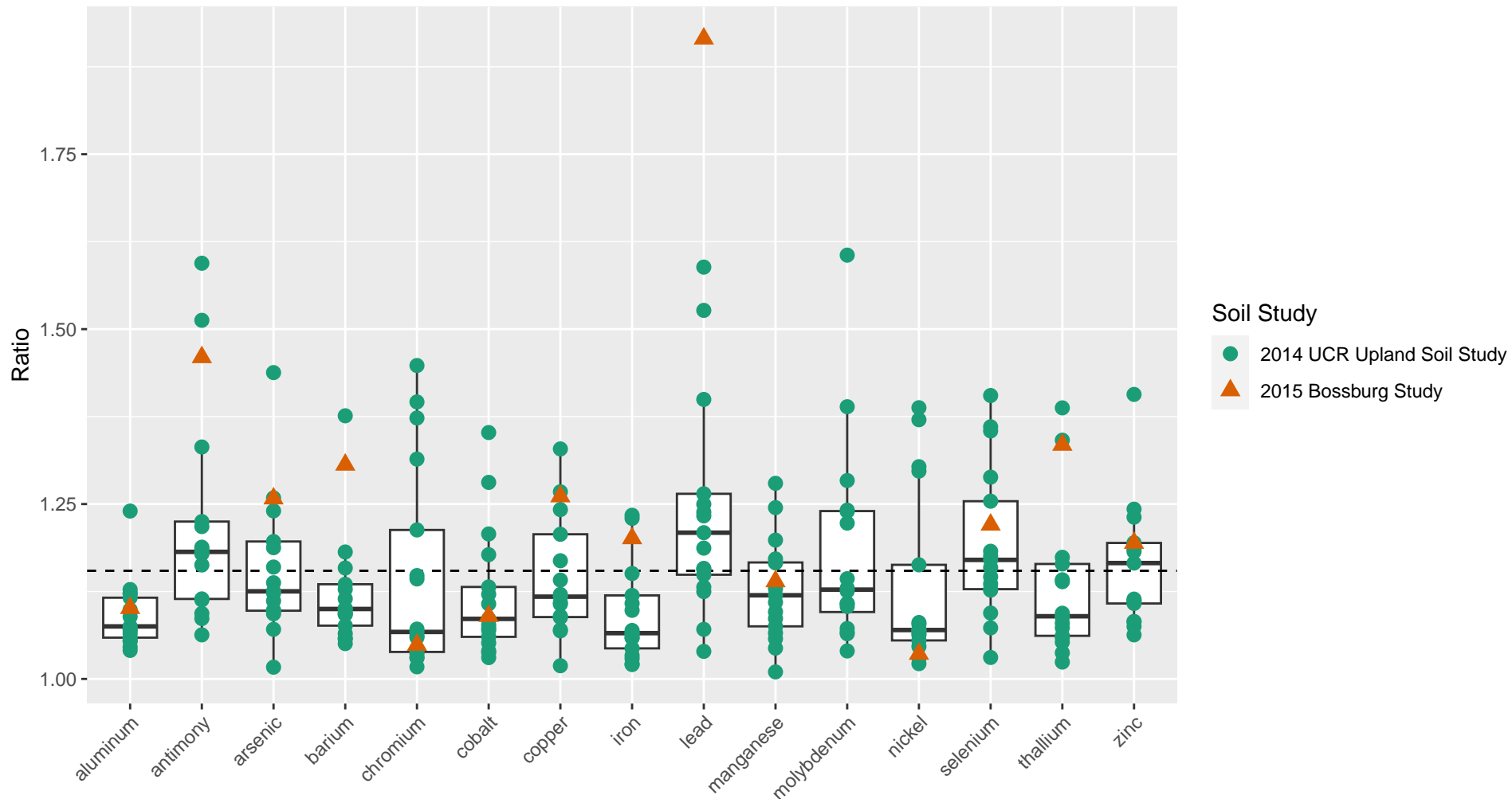
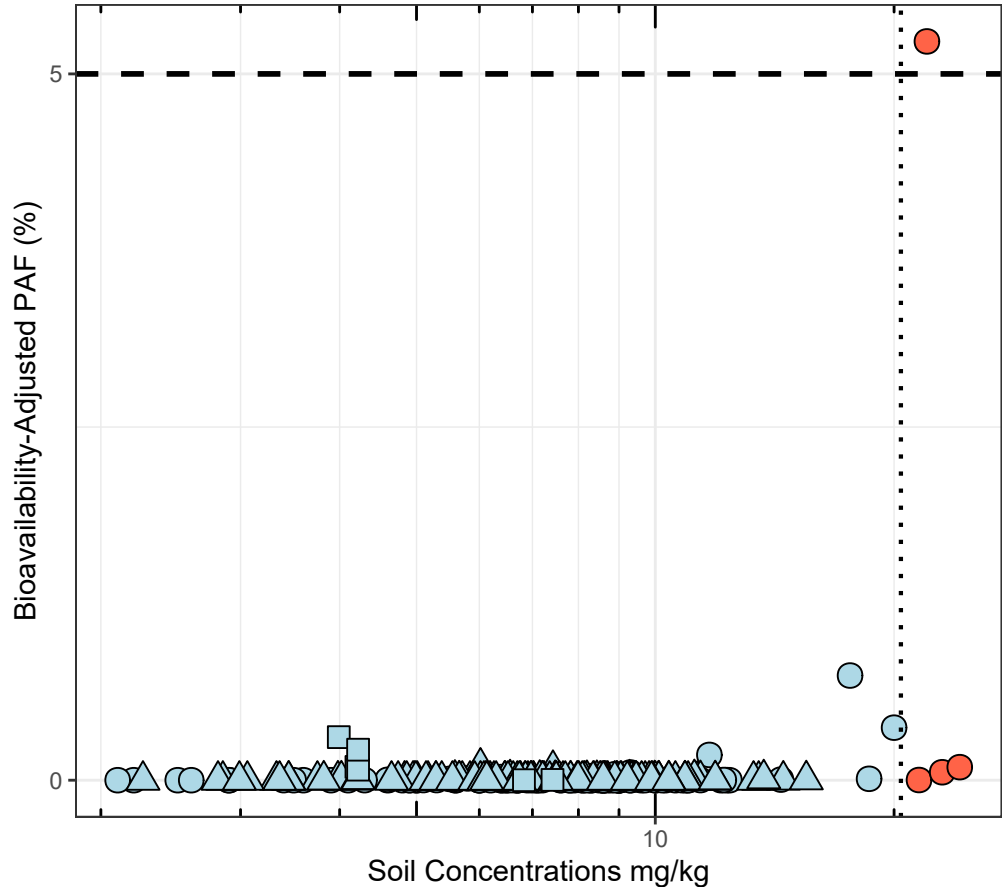
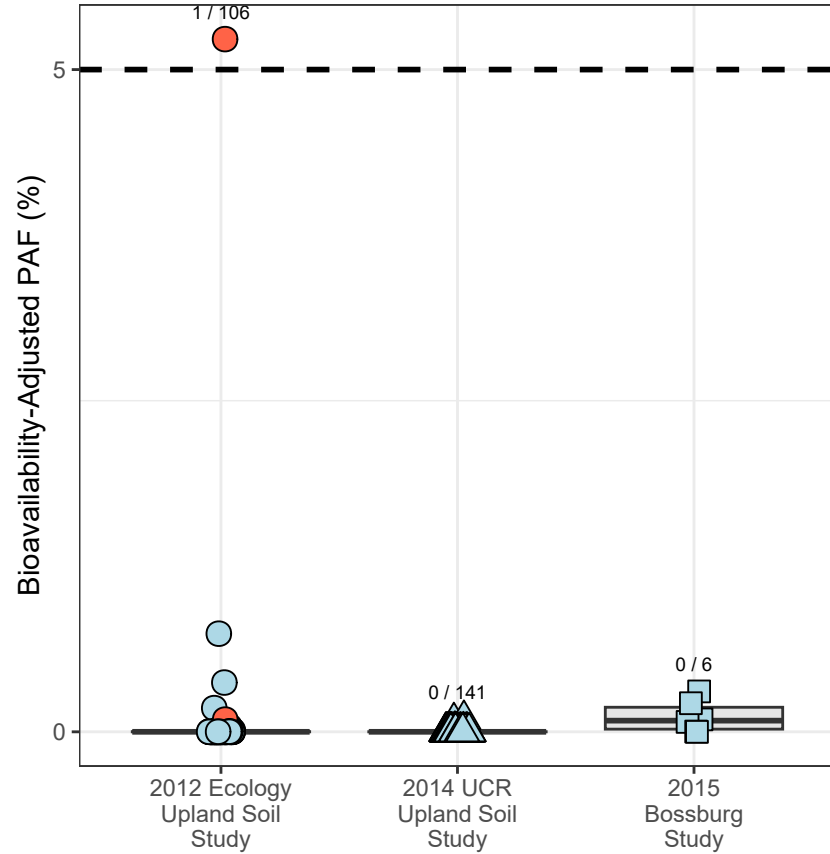


Figure 6-1a: Plant soil bioavailability-adjusted potentially affected fraction (PAF) for cobalt

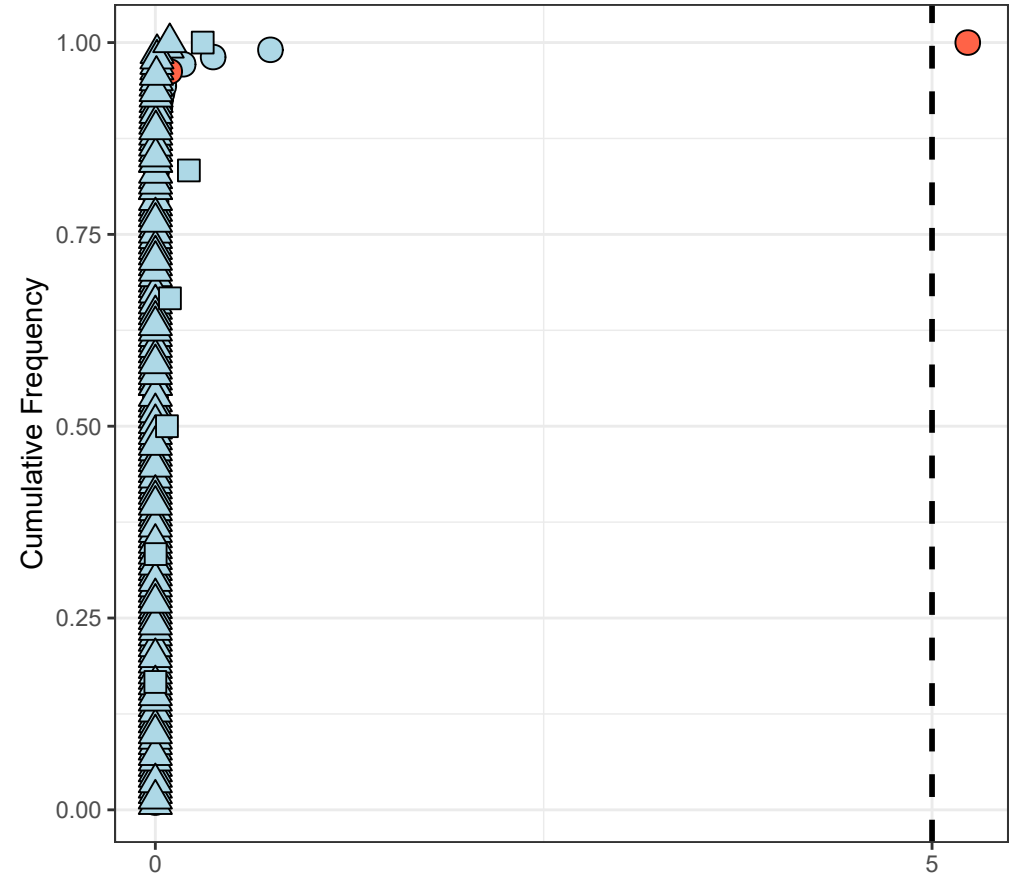
Background threshold value (BTV) = 20.4 mg/kg



PAF = 5% shown as dashed line
BTV shown as dotted line



Fraction of samples with with PAF ≥ 5% shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



PAF = 5% shown as dashed line

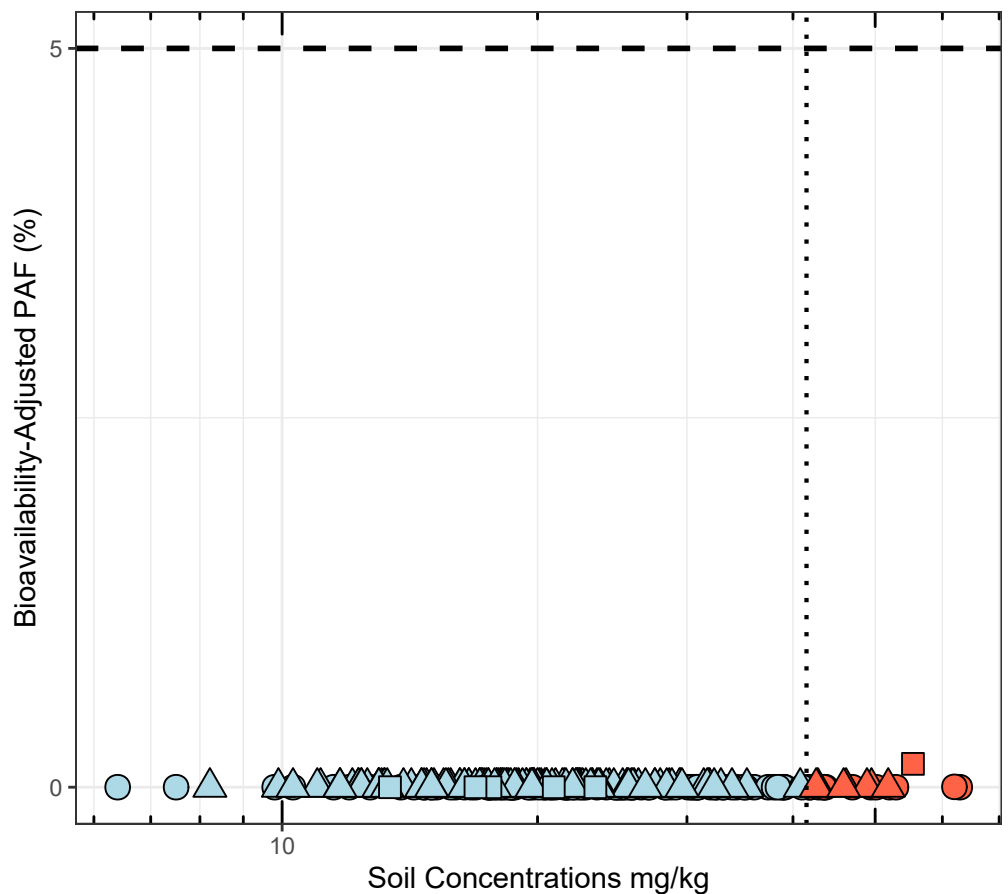
Fill color: ■ ≤ BTV ■ > BTV

● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

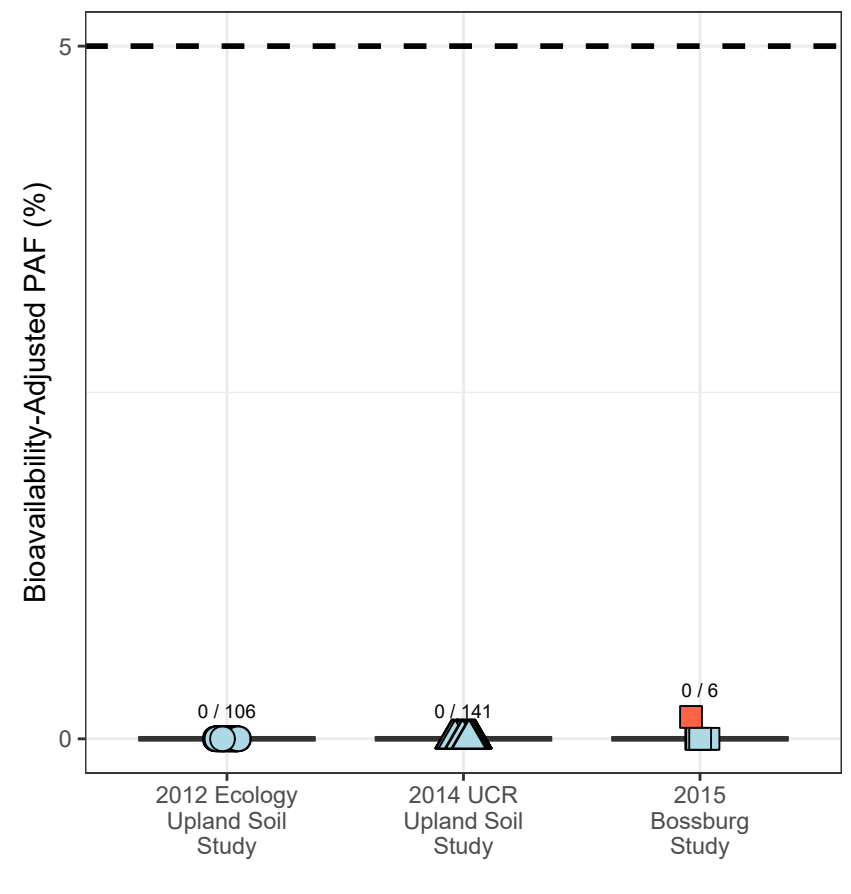
The count of PAFs ≥ 5% shown in figures and maps is less by a small number of samples than the number of BAB HQs ≥ 1 reported in Section 6 tables and text because the Threshold Calculator output shows PAFs < 5% for some samples with BAB HQ ≥ 1 but close to 1.0.

Figure 6-1b: Plant soil bioavailability-adjusted potentially affected fraction (PAF) for copper

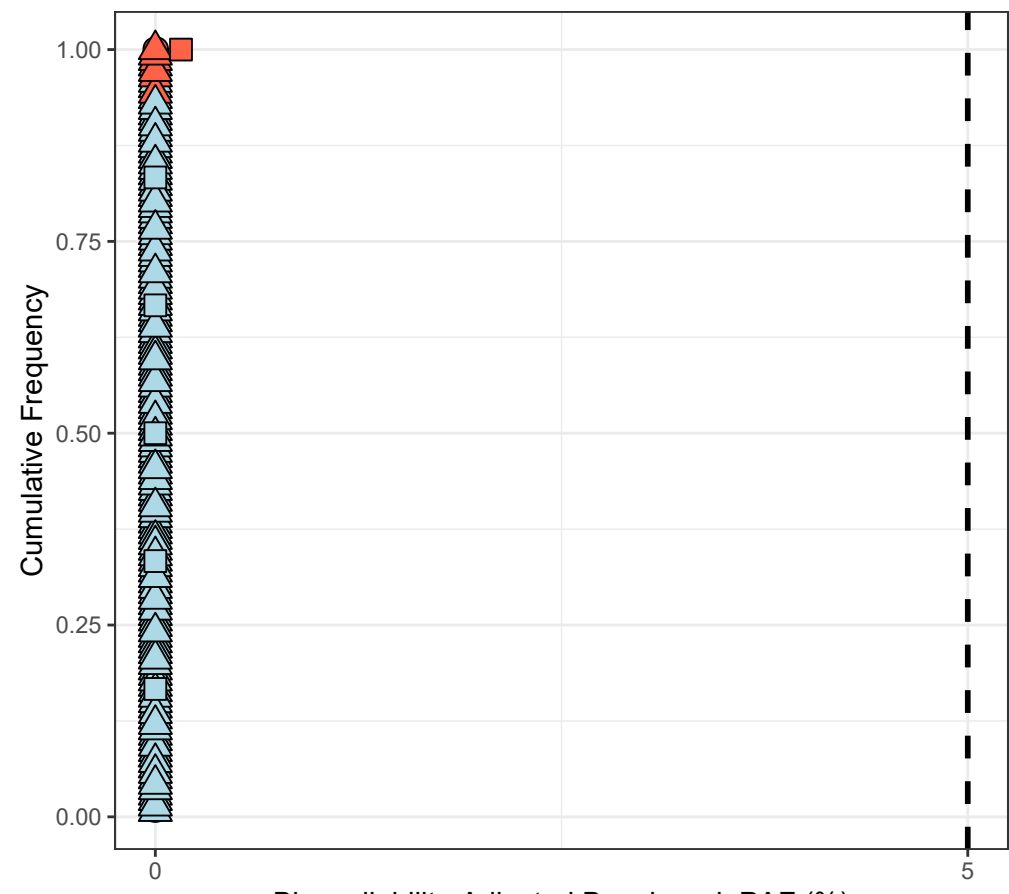
Background threshold value (BTV) = 41.5 mg/kg



PAF = 5% shown as dashed line
BTV shown as dotted line



Fraction of samples with with PAF ≥ 5% shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



PAF = 5% shown as dashed line

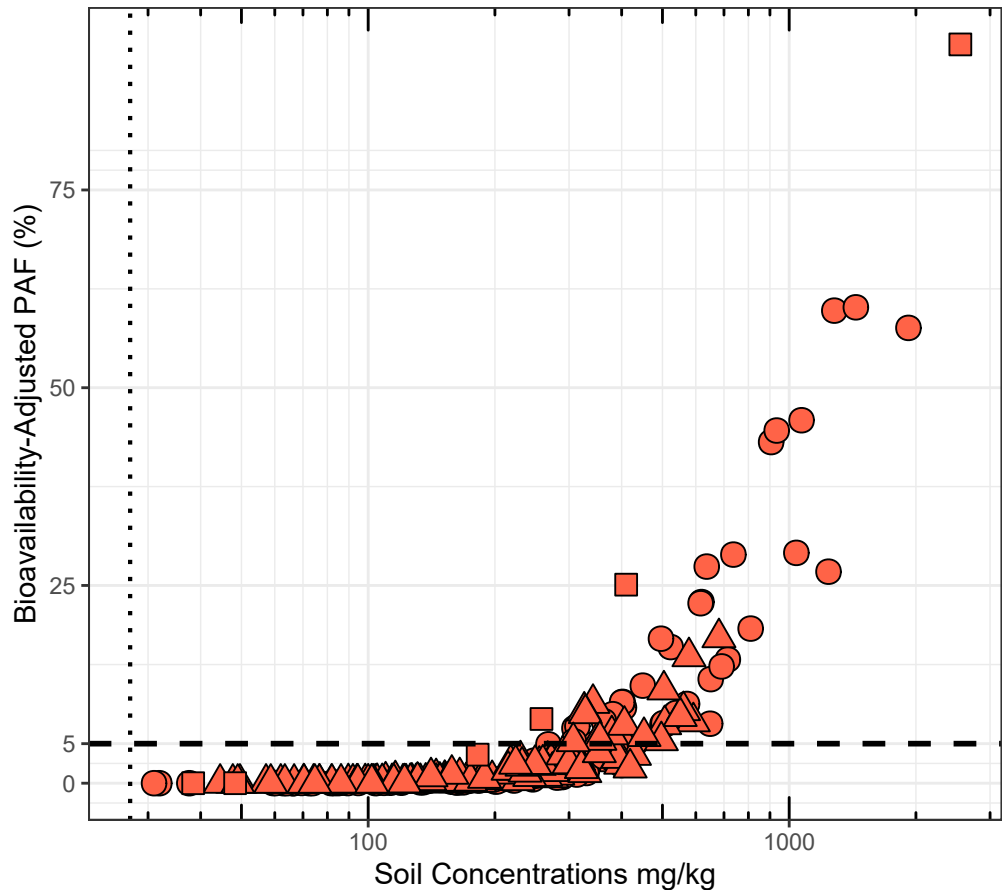
Fill color: ■ ≤ BTV ■ > BTV

● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

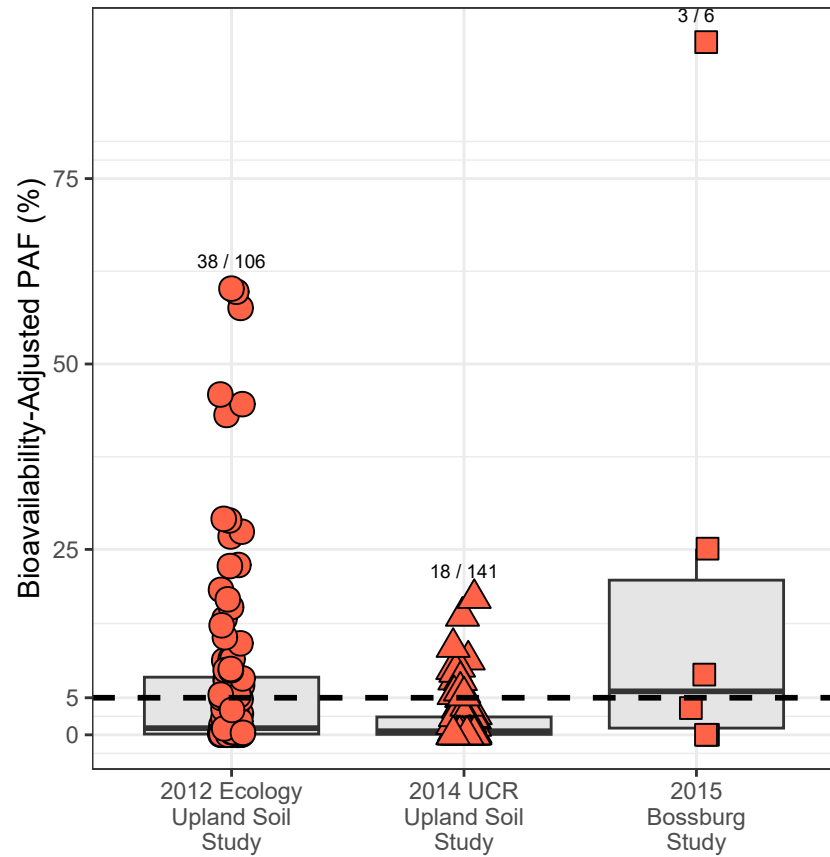
The count of PAFs ≥ 5% shown in figures and maps is less by a small number of samples than the number of BAB HQs ≥ 1 reported in Section 6 tables and text because the Threshold Calculator output shows PAFs < 5% for some samples with BAB HQ ≥ 1 but close to 1.0.

Figure 6-1c: Plant soil bioavailability-adjusted potentially affected fraction (PAF) for lead

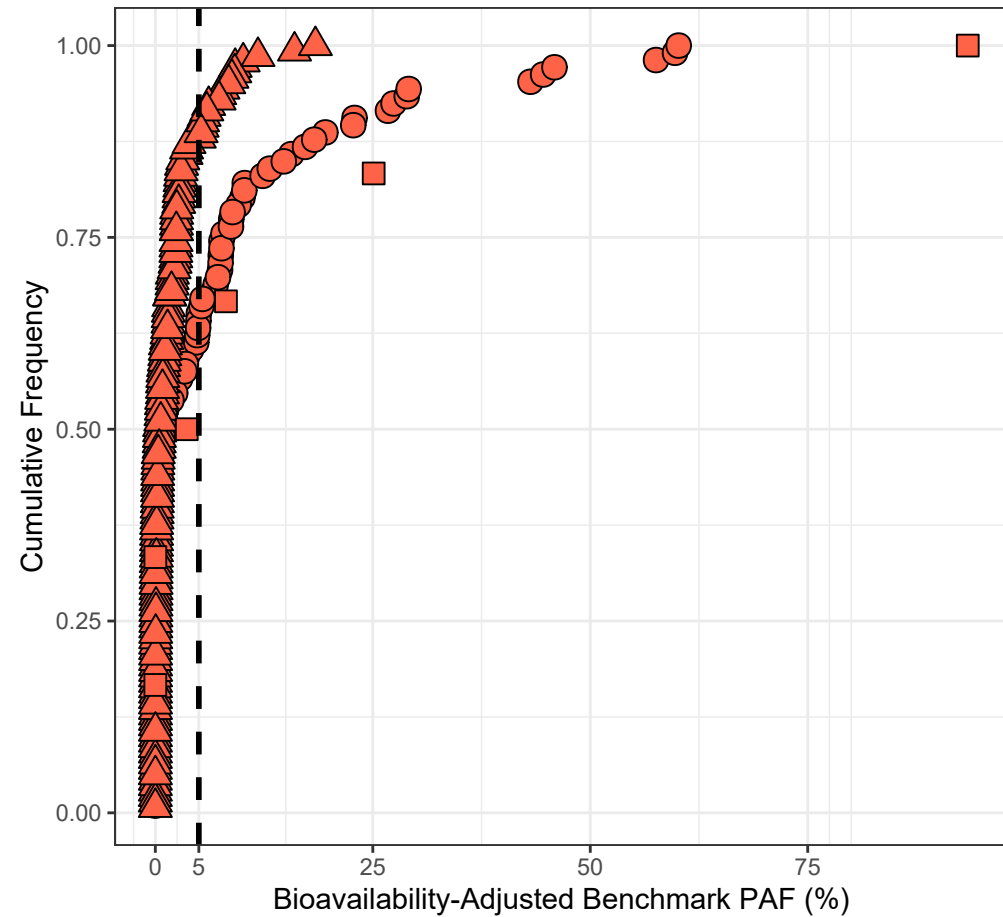
Background threshold value (BTV) = 27.2 mg/kg



PAF = 5% shown as dashed line
BTV shown as dotted line



Fraction of samples with with PAF ≥ 5% shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



PAF = 5% shown as dashed line

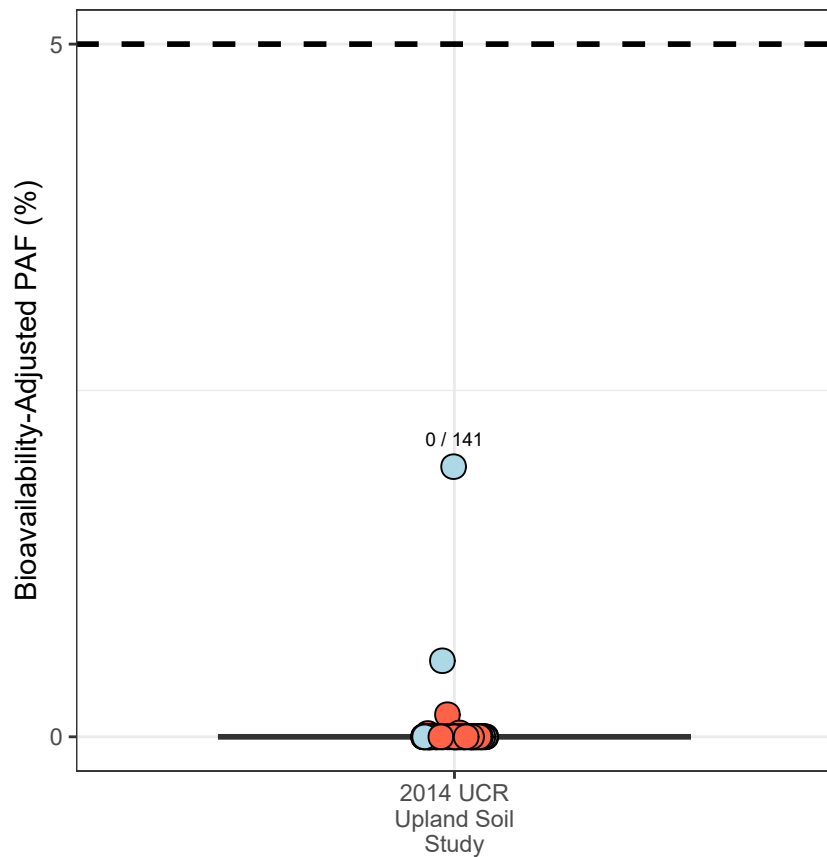
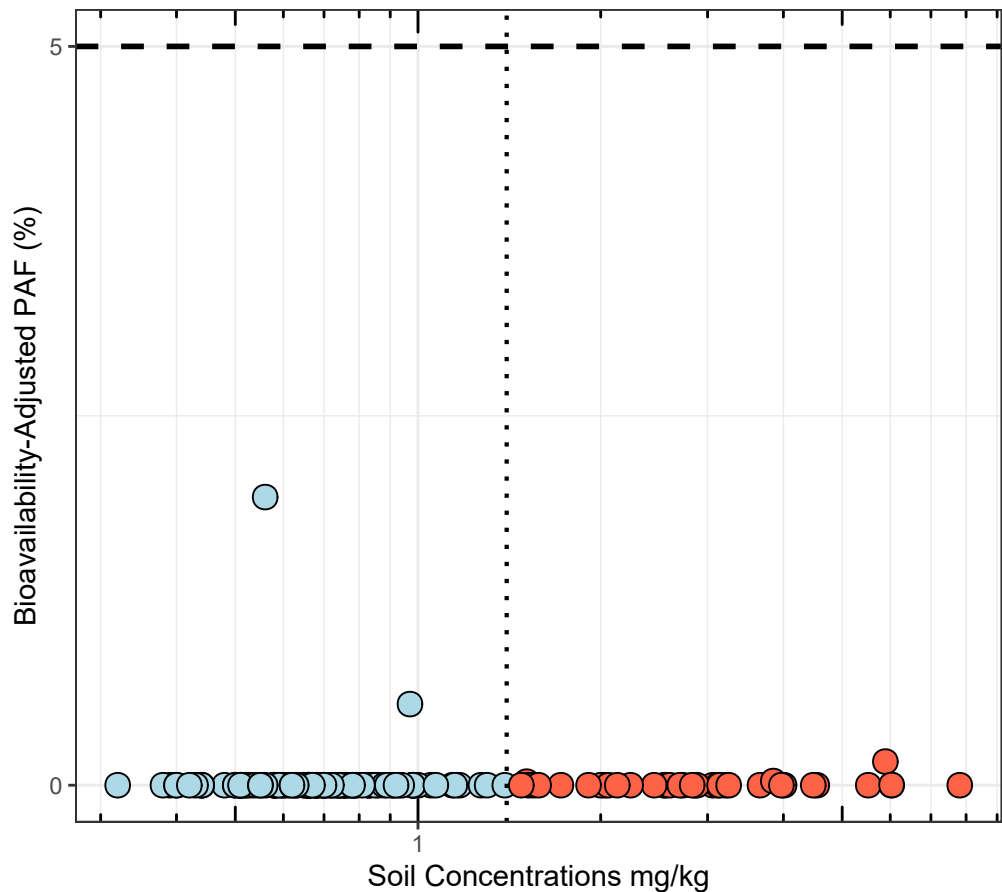
Fill color: ■ > BTV

● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

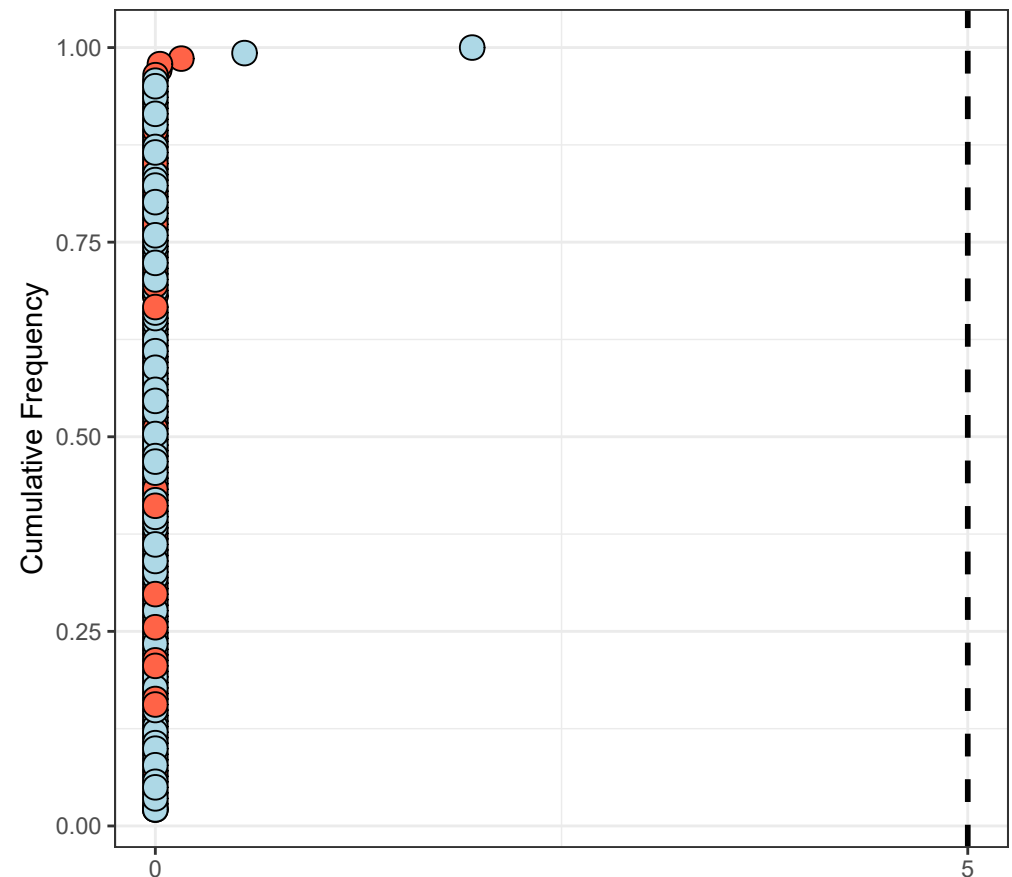
The count of PAFs ≥ 5% shown in figures and maps is less by a small number of samples than the number of BAB HQs ≥ 1 reported in Section 6 tables and text because the Threshold Calculator output shows PAFs < 5% for some samples with BAB HQ ≥ 1 but close to 1.0.

Figure 6-1d: Plant soil bioavailability-adjusted potentially affected fraction (PAF) for molybdenum

Background threshold value (BTV) = 1.4 mg/kg



Fraction of samples with with PAF ≥ 5% shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



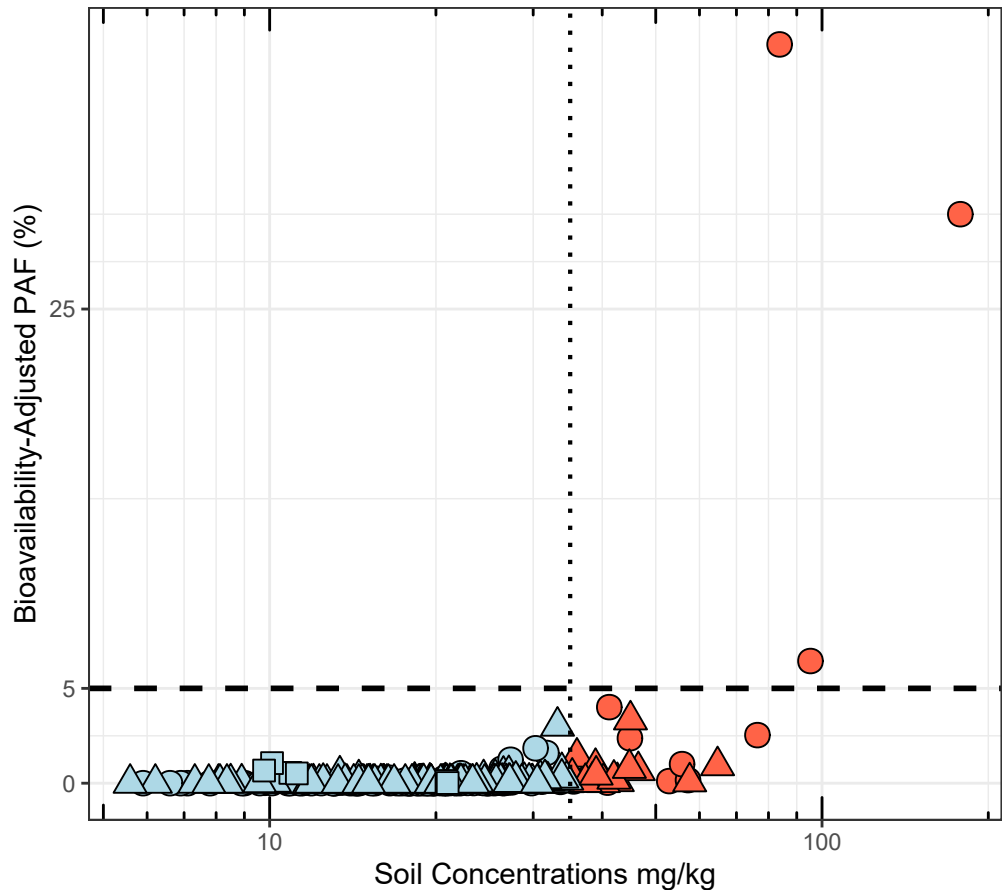
Fill color: ■ ≤ BTV ■ > BTV

● 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study

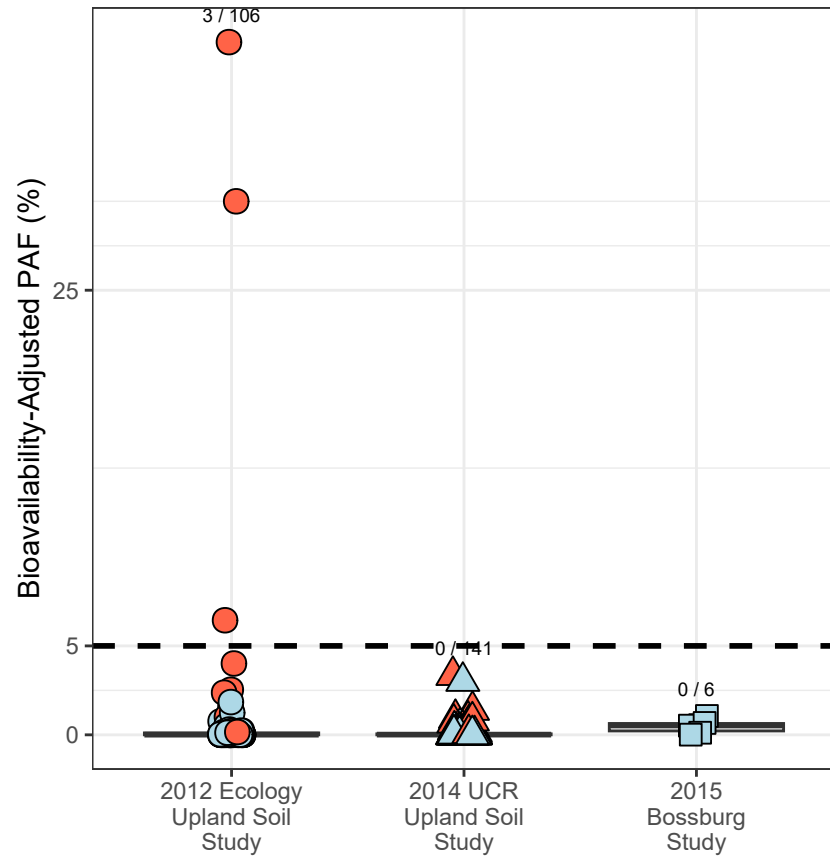
The count of PAFs ≥ 5% shown in figures and maps is less by a small number of samples than the number of BAB HQs ≥ 1 reported in Section 6 tables and text because the Threshold Calculator output shows PAFs < 5% for some samples with BAB HQ >= 1 but close to 1.0.

Figure 6-1e: Plant soil bioavailability-adjusted potentially affected fraction (PAF) for nickel

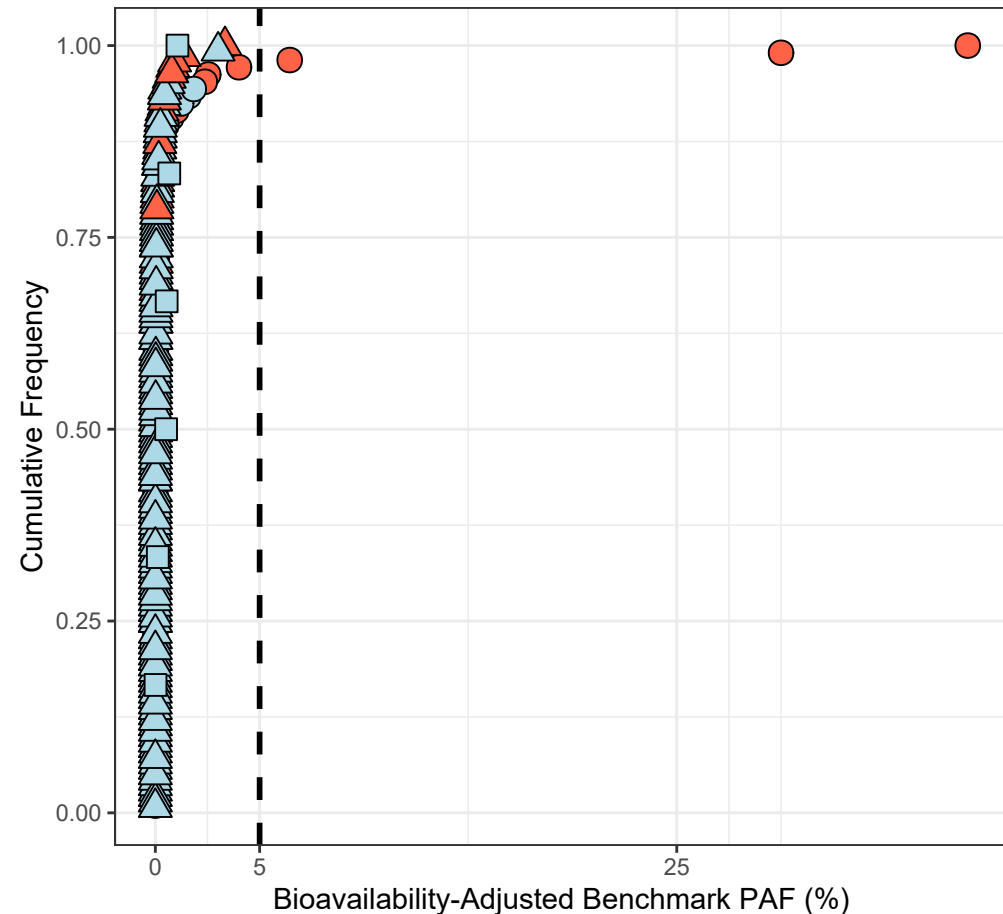
Background threshold value (BTV) = 35 mg/kg



PAF = 5% shown as dashed line
BTV shown as dotted line



Fraction of samples with with PAF ≥ 5% shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



PAF = 5% shown as dashed line

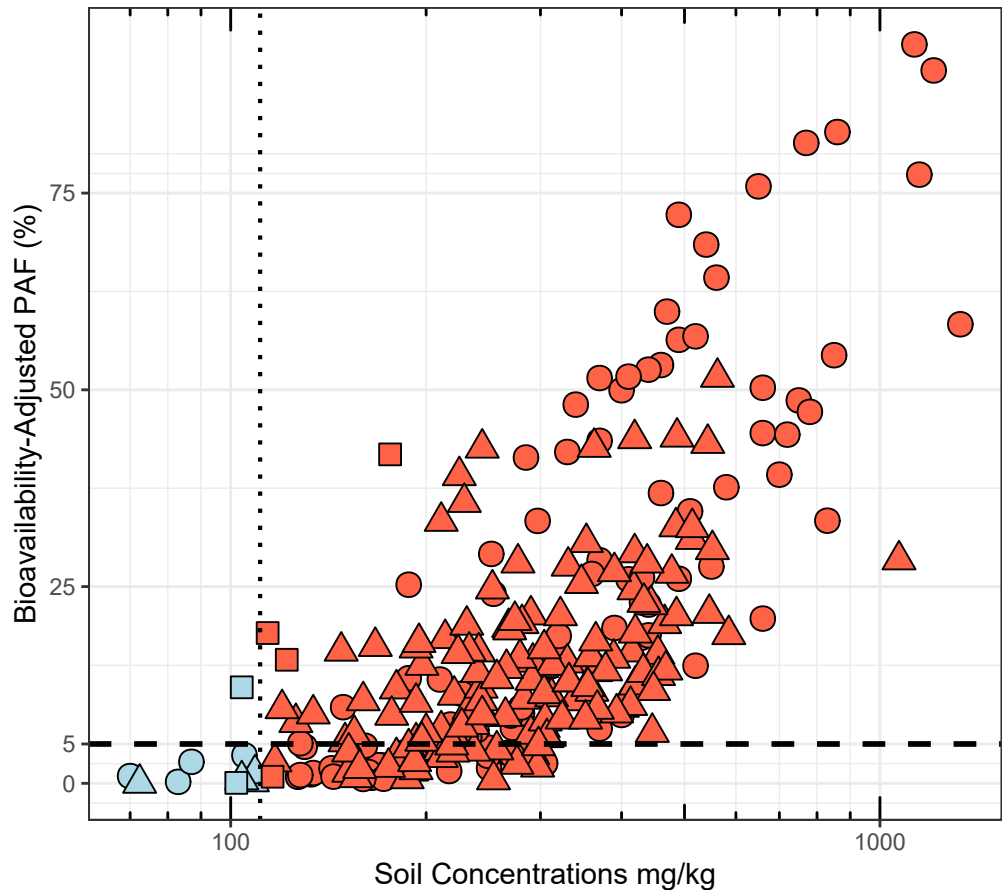
Fill color: ■ ≤ BTV ■ > BTV

● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

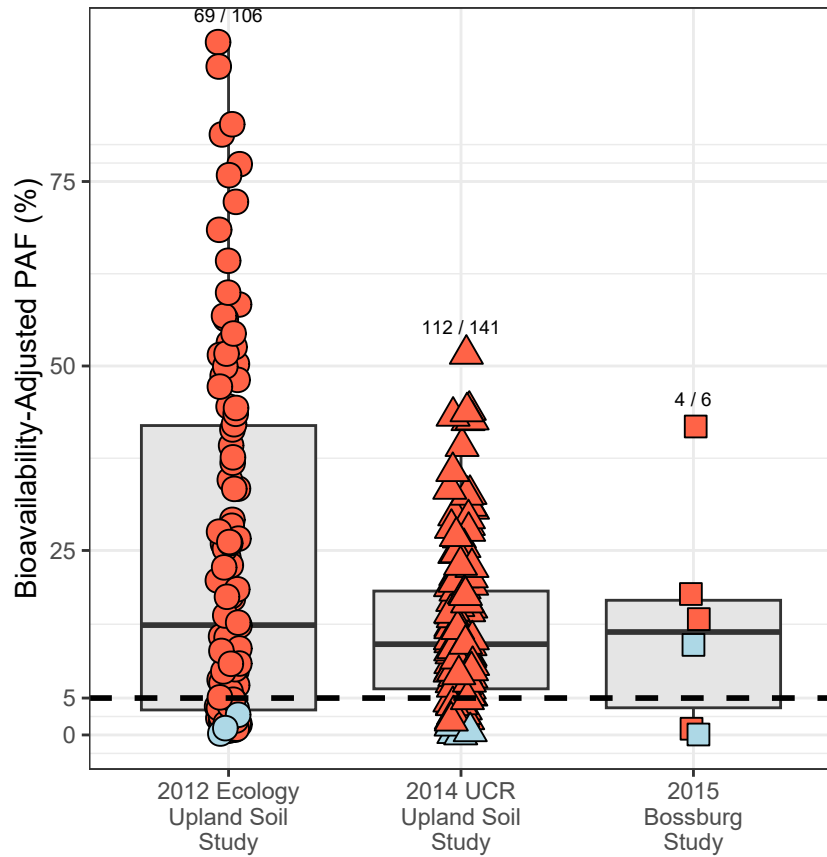
The count of PAFs ≥ 5% shown in figures and maps is less by a small number of samples than the number of BAB HQs ≥ 1 reported in Section 6 tables and text because the Threshold Calculator output shows PAFs < 5% for some samples with BAB HQ ≥ 1 but close to 1.0.

Figure 6-1f: Plant soil bioavailability-adjusted potentially affected fraction (PAF) for zinc

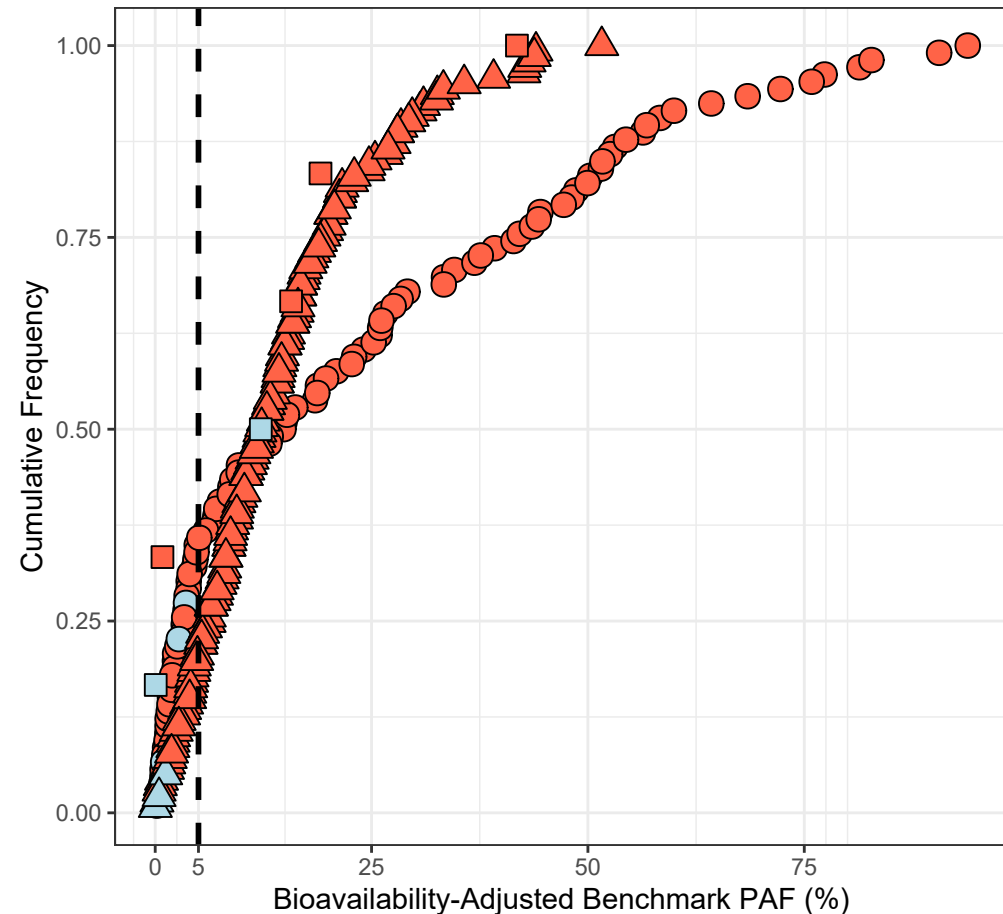
Background threshold value (BTV) = 111 mg/kg



PAF = 5% shown as dashed line
BTV shown as dotted line



Fraction of samples with with PAF ≥ 5% shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



PAF = 5% shown as dashed line

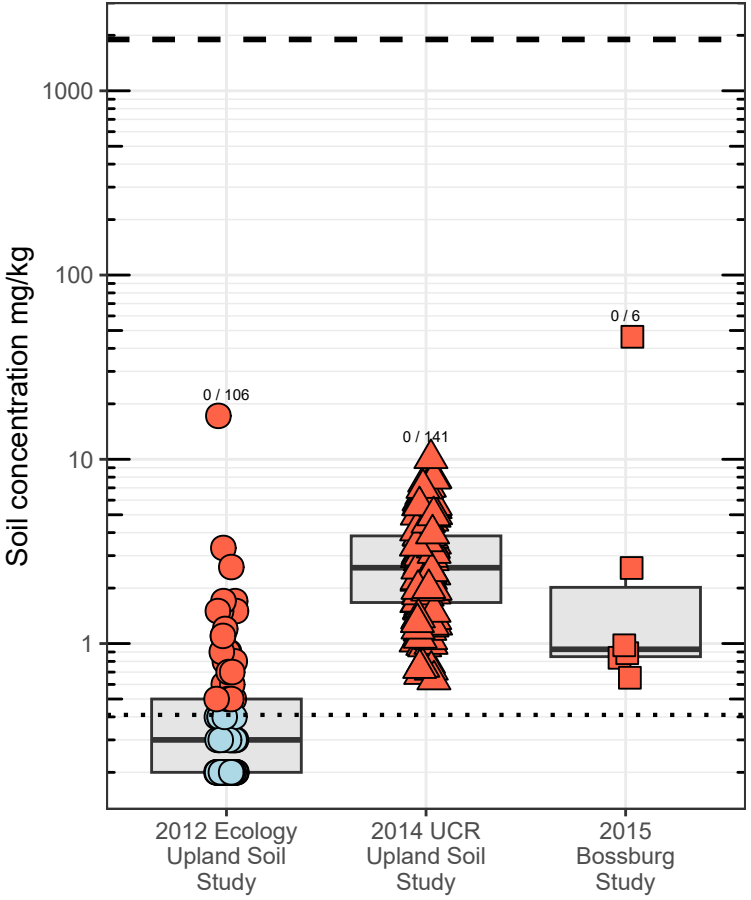
Fill color: ■ ≤ BTV ■ > BTV

● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

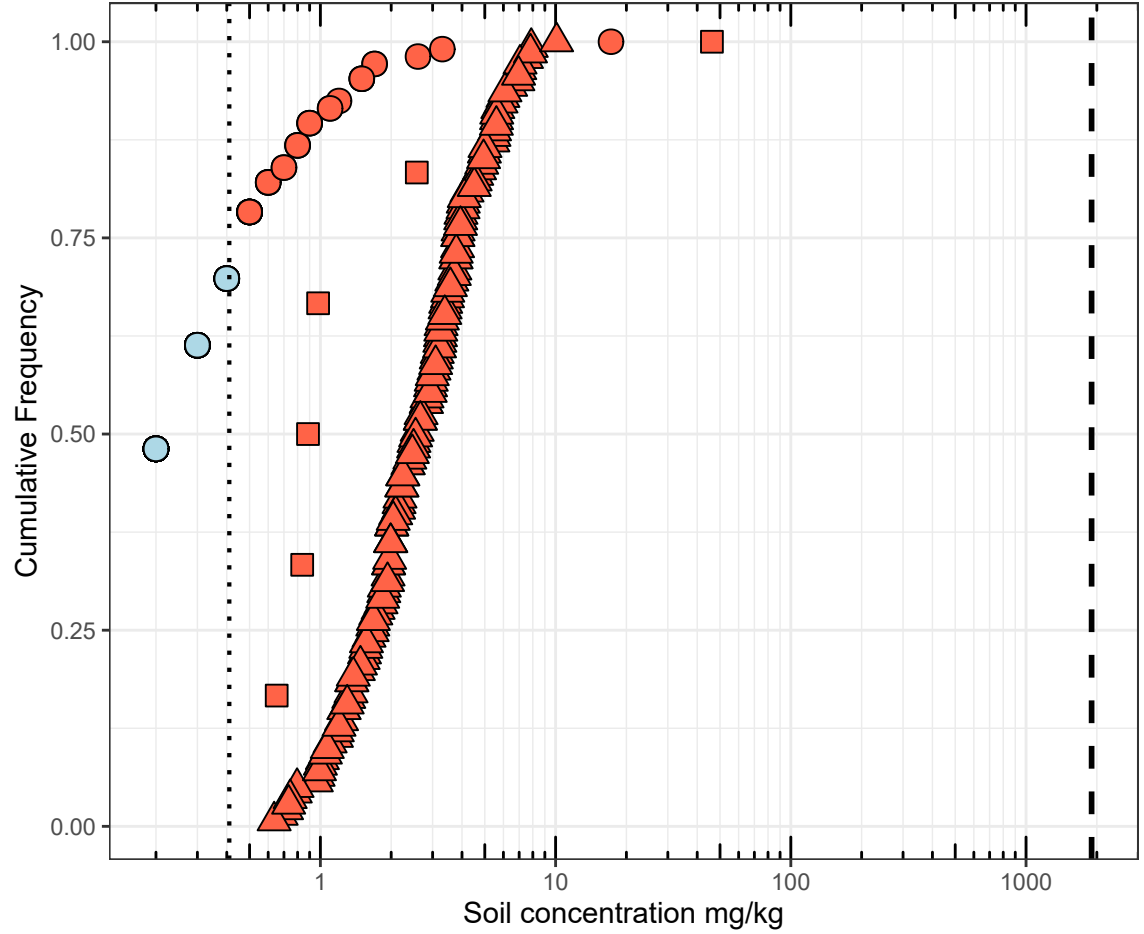
The count of PAFs ≥ 5% shown in figures and maps is less by a small number of samples than the number of BAB HQs ≥ 1 reported in Section 6 tables and text because the Threshold Calculator output shows PAFs < 5% for some samples with BAB HQ ≥ 1 but close to 1.0.

Figure 6-2a: Plant soil screening level (SSL) benchmark comparison for antimony

SSL benchmark = 1900 mg/kg
 Background threshold value (BTV) = 0.41 mg/kg



Fraction of samples with concentrations \geq SSL shown above each box
 Points jittered for readability



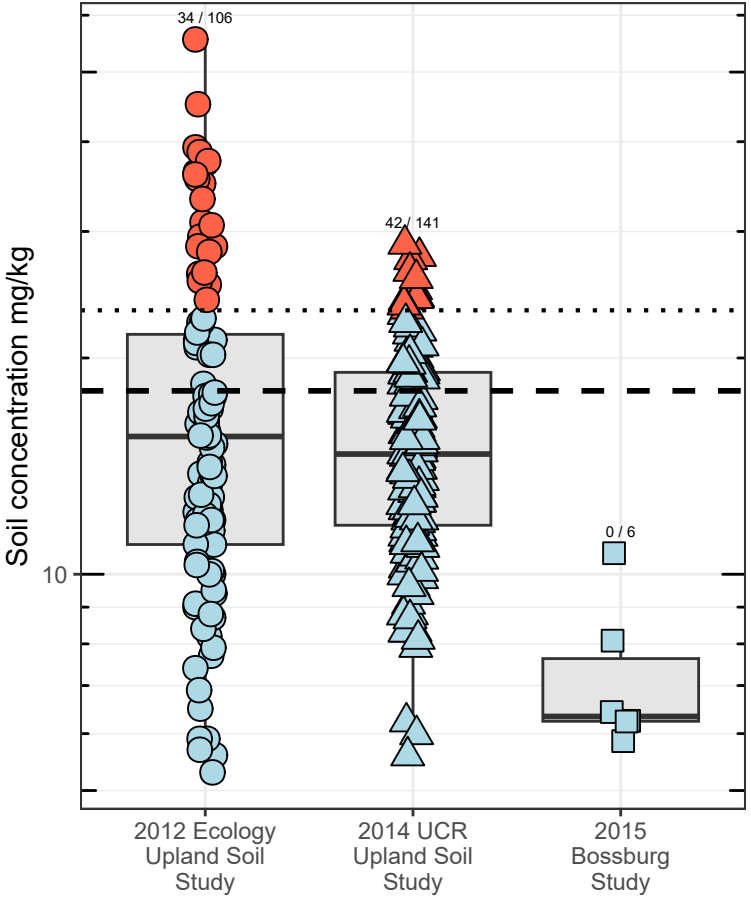
Soil screening level shown as dashed line
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■ \leq BTV ■ $>$ BTV

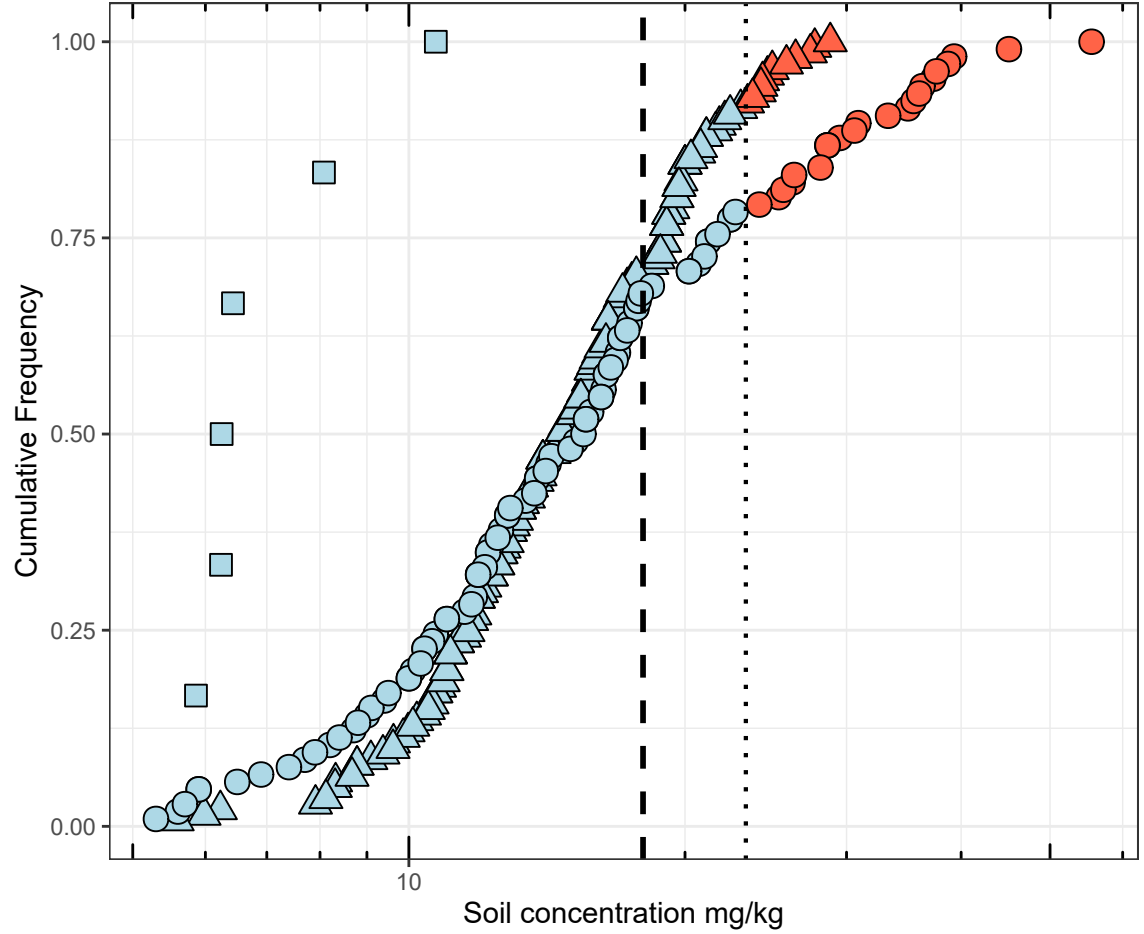
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Figure 6-2b: Plant soil screening level (SSL) benchmark comparison for arsenic

SSL benchmark = 18 mg/kg
 Background threshold value (BTV) = 23.3 mg/kg



Fraction of samples with concentrations \geq SSL shown above each box
 Points jittered for readability



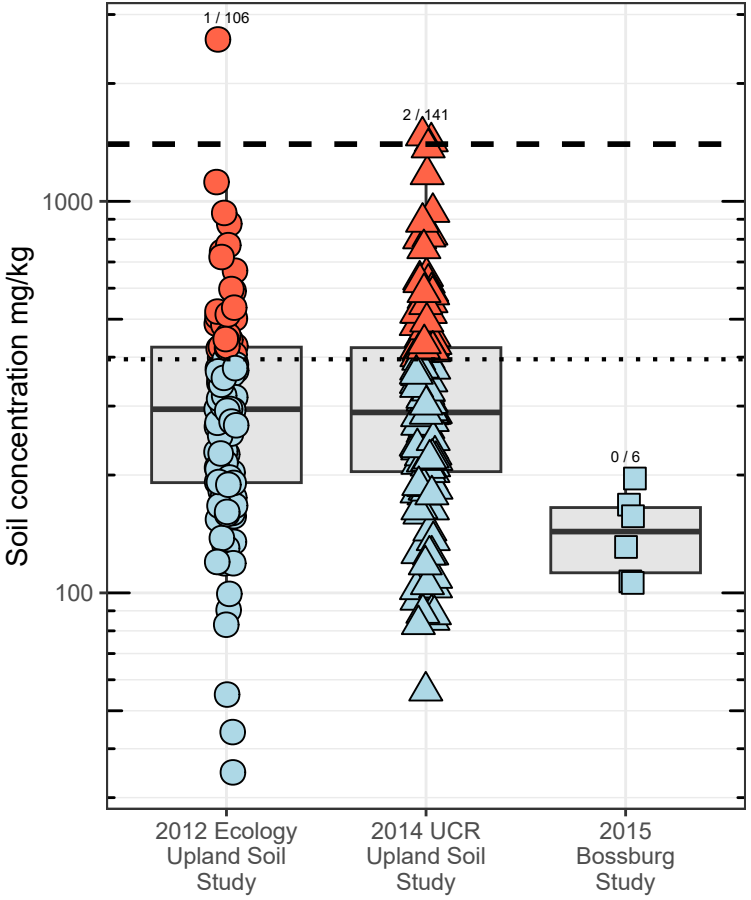
Soil screening level shown as dashed line
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■ \leq BTV ■ $>$ BTV

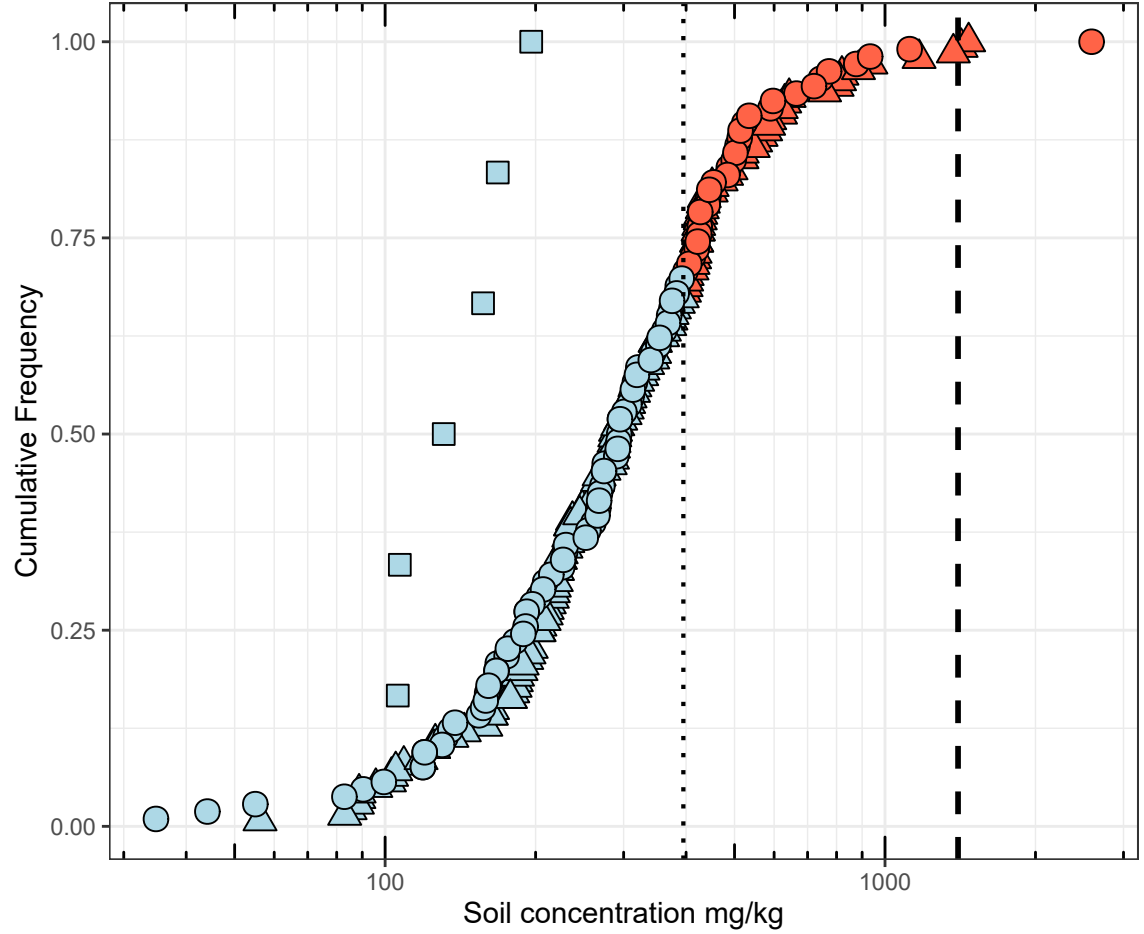
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Figure 6-2c: Plant soil screening level (SSL) benchmark comparison for barium

SSL benchmark = 1400 mg/kg
 Background threshold value (BTV) = 395 mg/kg



Fraction of samples with concentrations ≥ SSL shown above each box
 Points jittered for readability



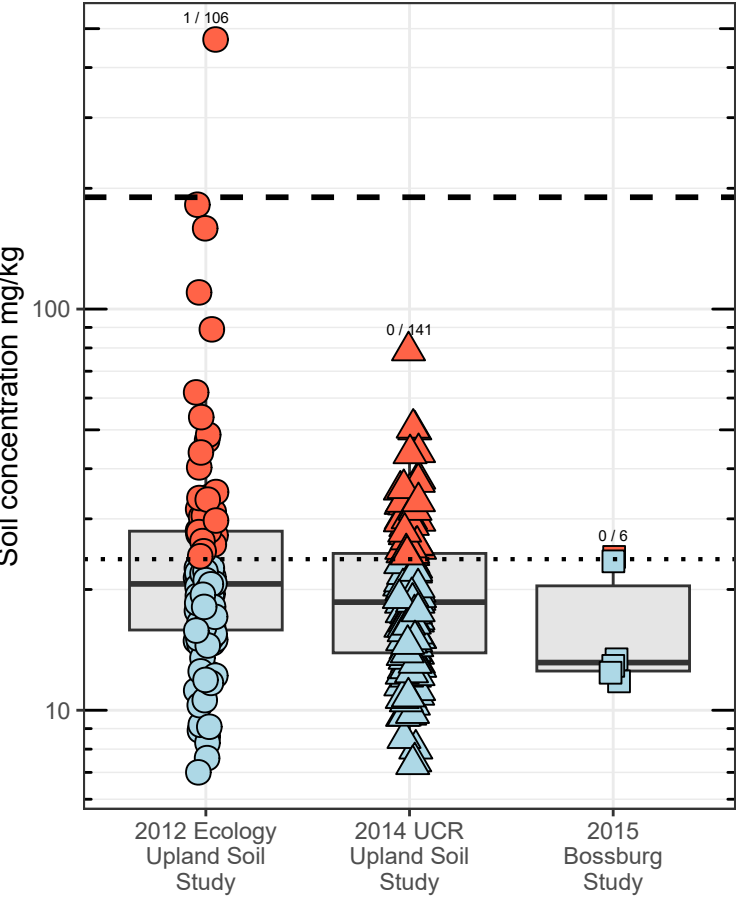
Soil screening level shown as dashed line
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■ ≤ BTV ■ > BTV

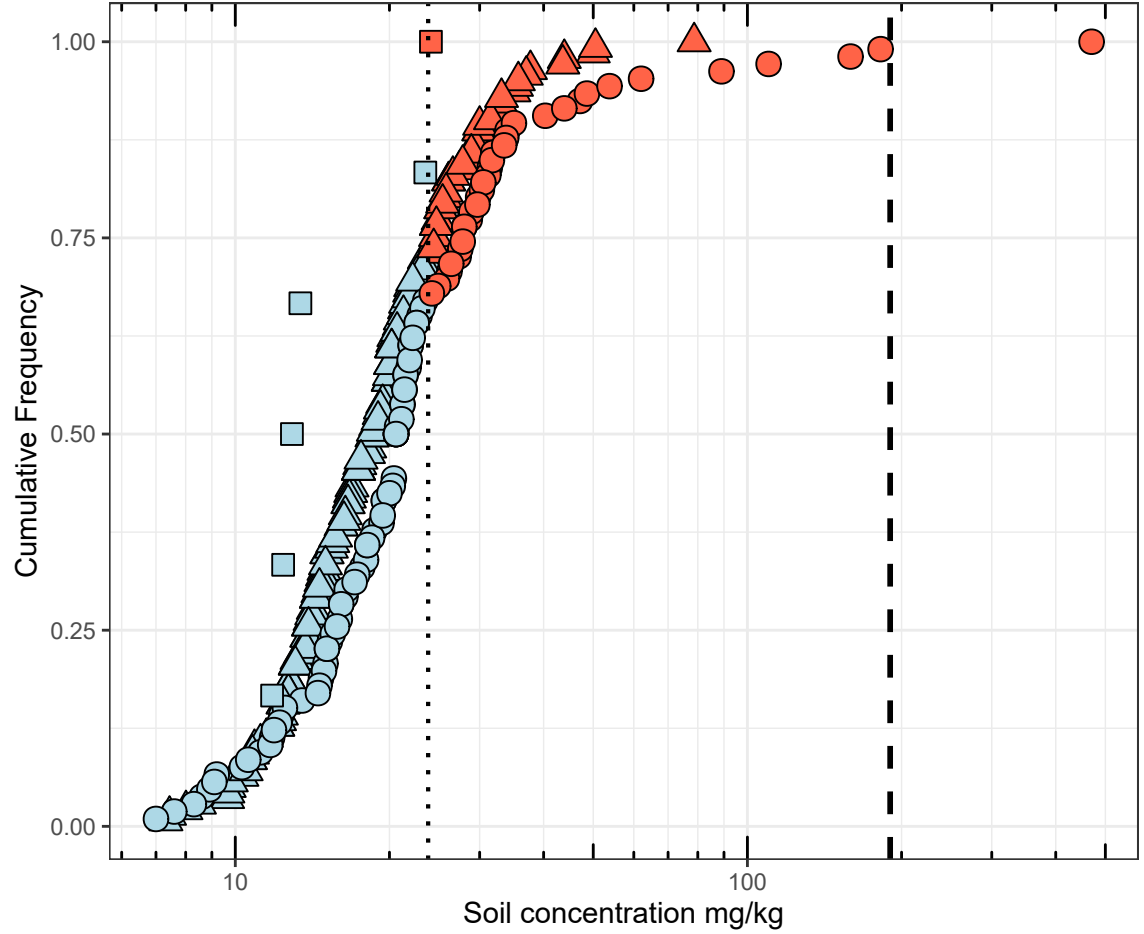
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Figure 6-2d: Plant soil screening level (SSL) benchmark comparison for chromium

SSL benchmark = 190 mg/kg
 Background threshold value (BTV) = 23.8 mg/kg



Fraction of samples with concentrations \geq SSL shown above each box
 Points jittered for readability



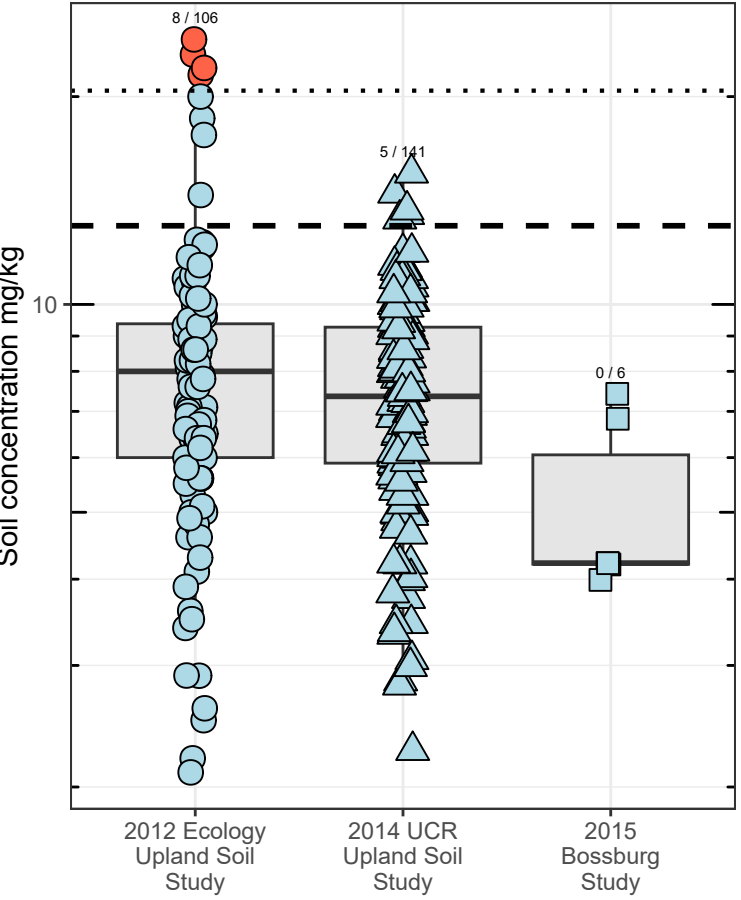
Soil screening level shown as dashed line
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■ \leq BTV ■ $>$ BTV

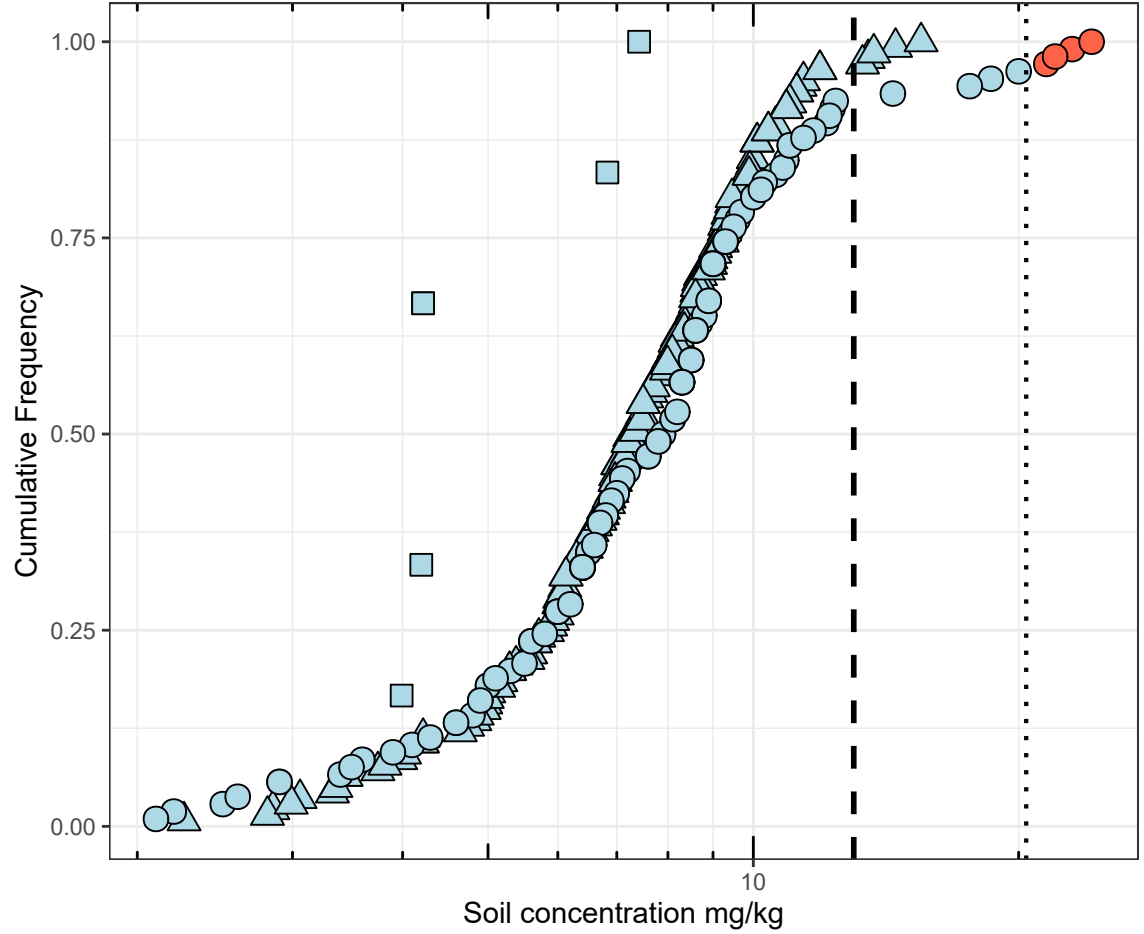
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Figure 6-2e: Plant soil screening level (SSL) benchmark comparison for cobalt

SSL benchmark = 13 mg/kg
 Background threshold value (BTV) = 20.4 mg/kg



Fraction of samples with concentrations \geq SSL shown above each box
 Points jittered for readability



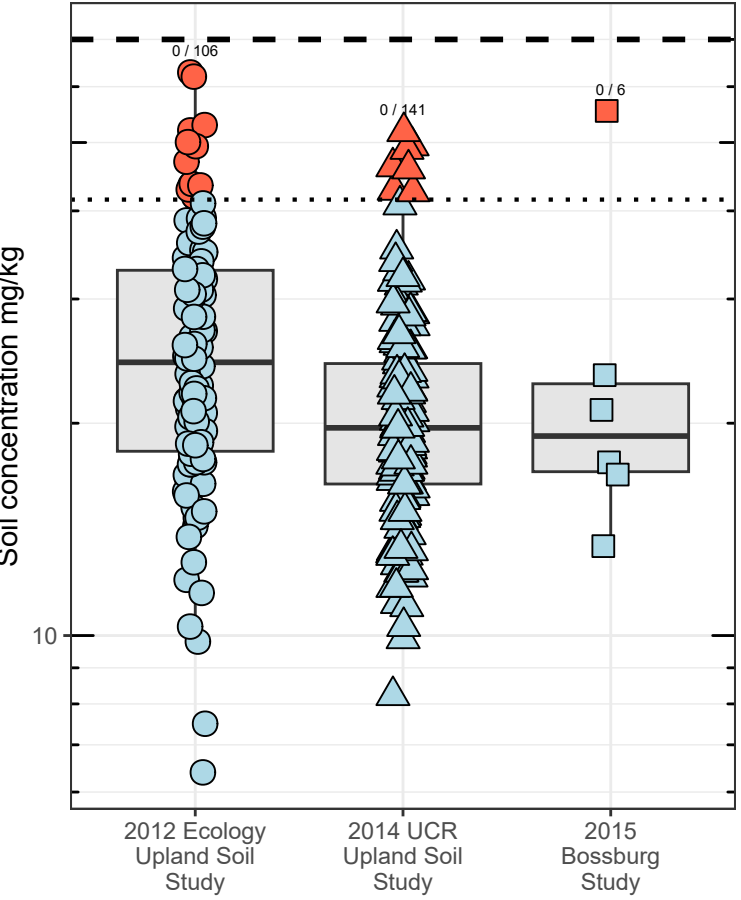
Soil screening level shown as dashed line
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■ \leq BTV ■ $>$ BTV

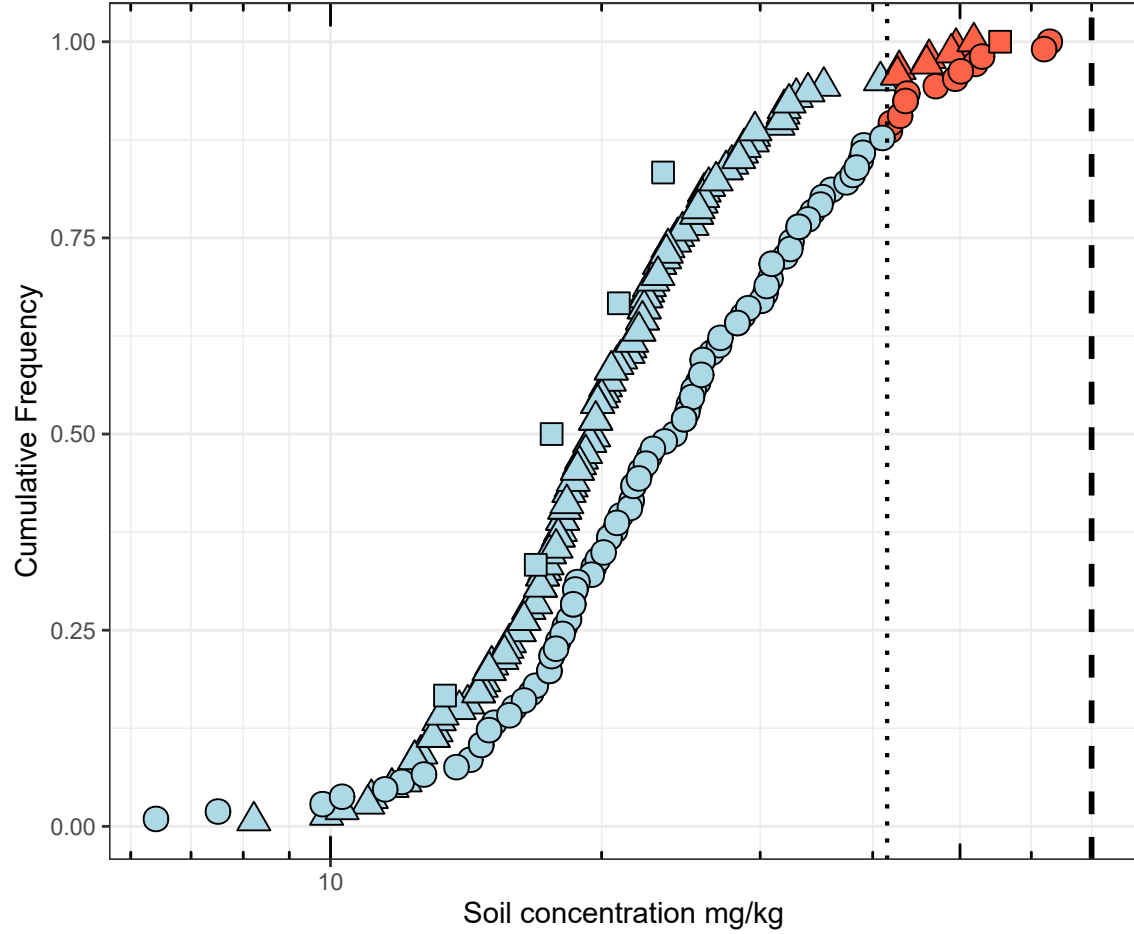
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Figure 6-2f: Plant soil screening level (SSL) benchmark comparison for copper

SSL benchmark = 70 mg/kg
 Background threshold value (BTV) = 41.5 mg/kg



Fraction of samples with concentrations \geq SSL shown above each box
 Points jittered for readability



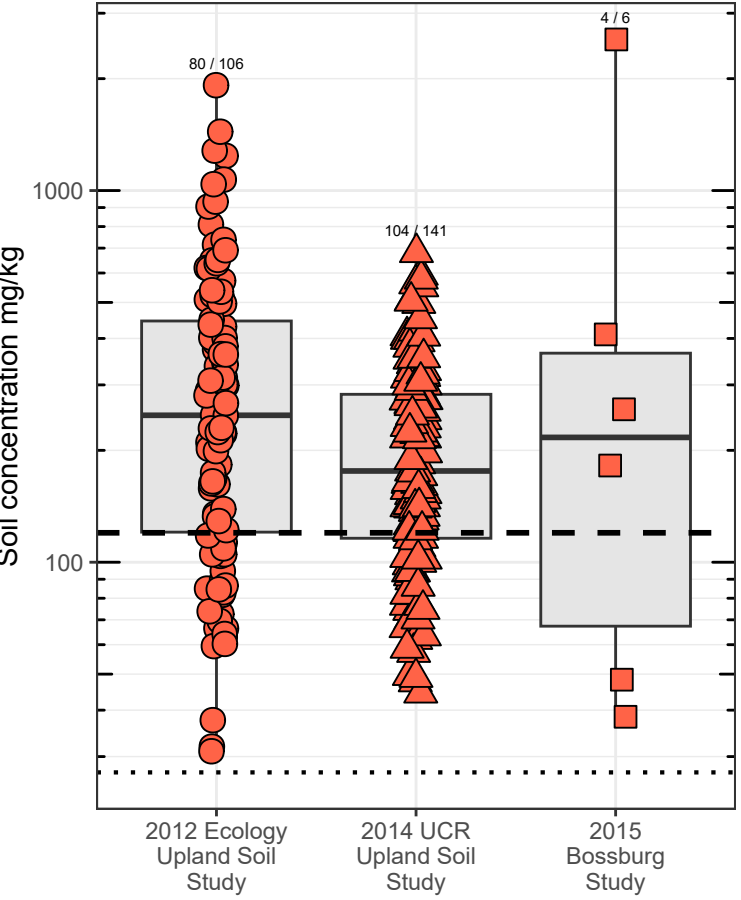
Soil screening level shown as dashed line
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■ \leq BTV ■ $>$ BTV

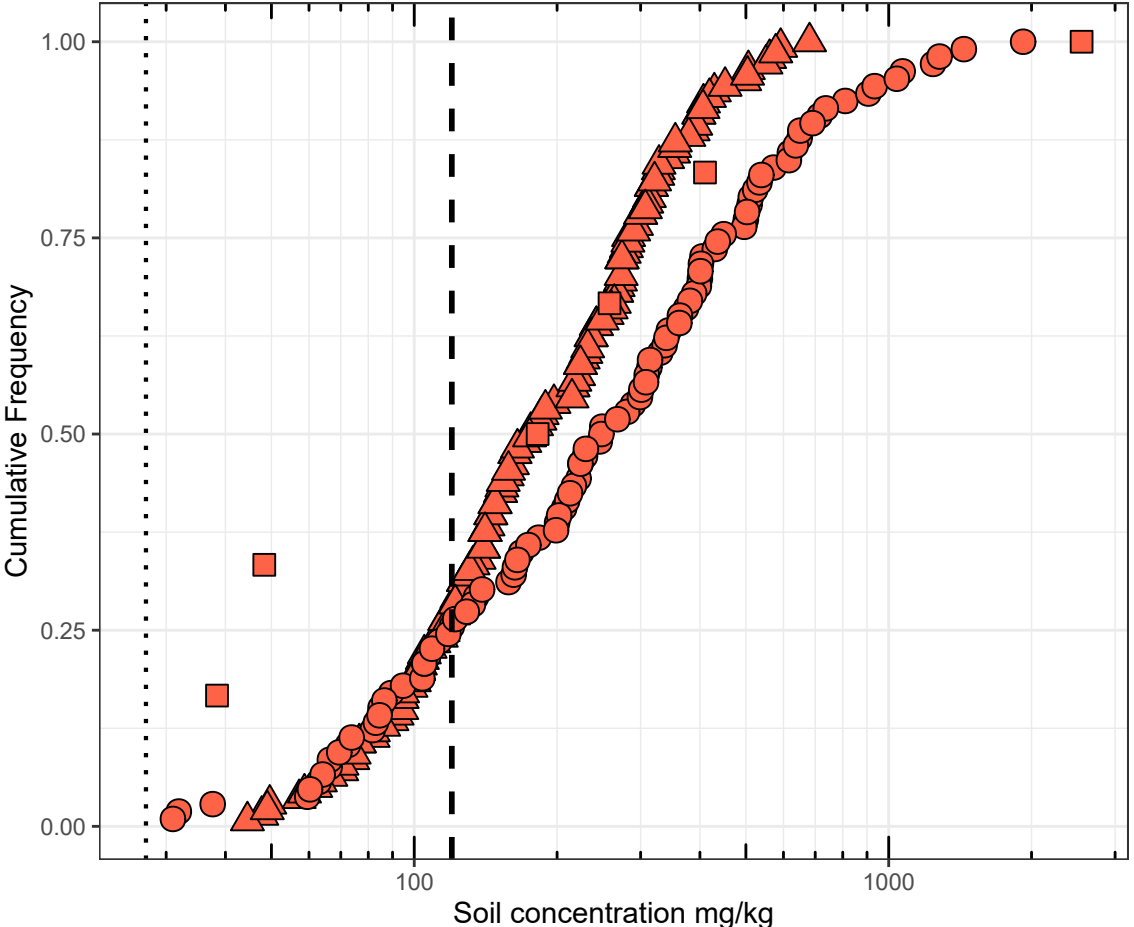
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Figure 6-2g: Plant soil screening level (SSL) benchmark comparison for lead

SSL benchmark = 120 mg/kg
 Background threshold value (BTV) = 27.2 mg/kg



Fraction of samples with concentrations \geq SSL shown above each box
 Points jittered for readability



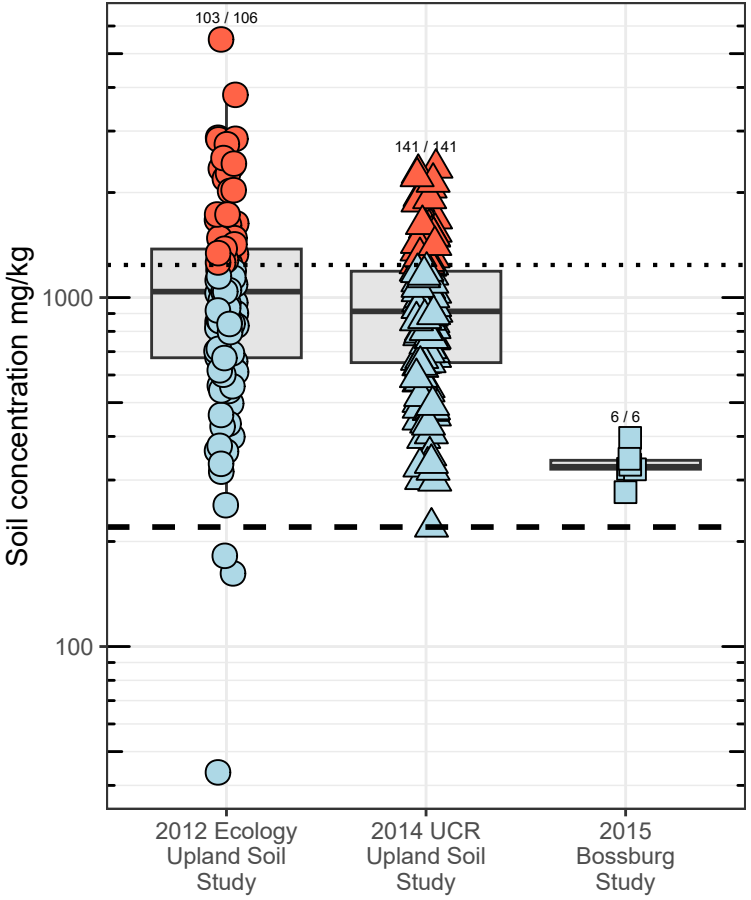
Soil screening level shown as dashed line
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■ > BTV

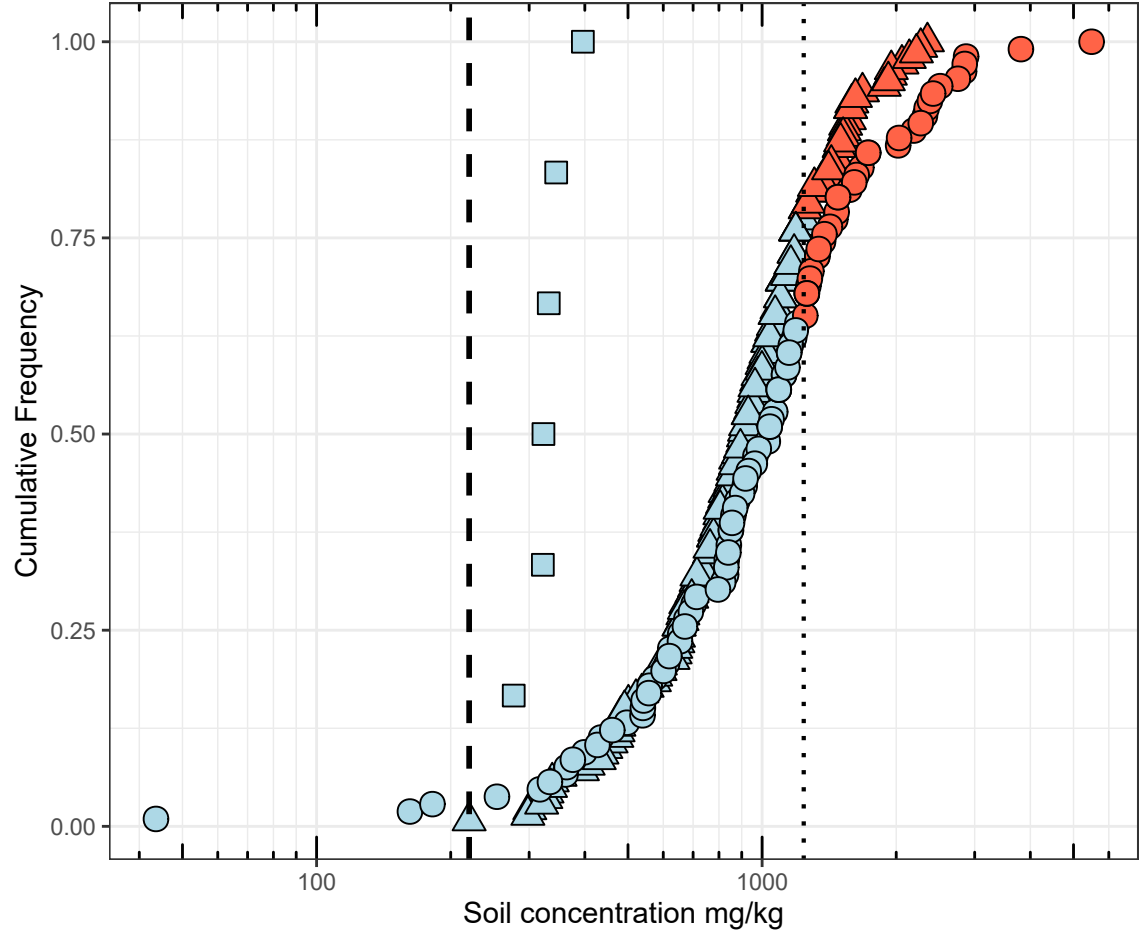
- 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
- ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
- 2015 Bossburg Study

Figure 6-2h: Plant soil screening level (SSL) benchmark comparison for manganese

SSL benchmark = 220 mg/kg
 Background threshold value (BTV) = 1240 mg/kg



Fraction of samples with concentrations \geq SSL shown above each box
 Points jittered for readability



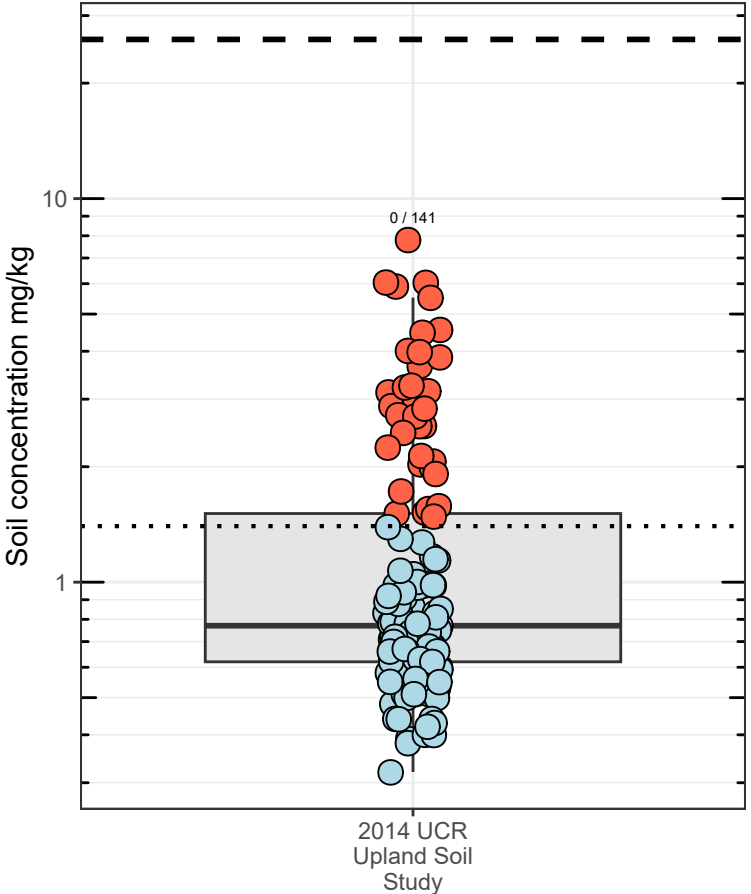
Soil screening level shown as dashed line
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■ \leq BTV ■ $>$ BTV

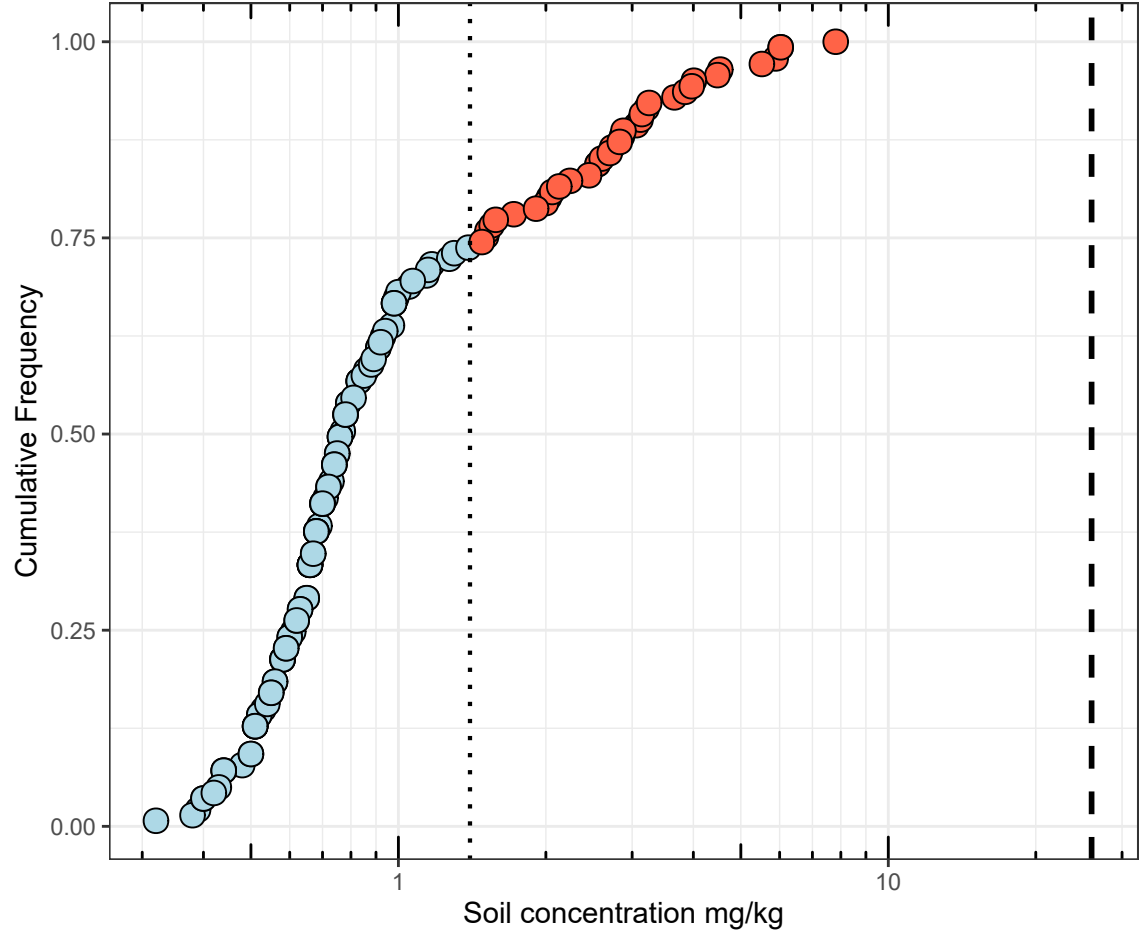
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Figure 6-2i: Plant soil screening level (SSL) benchmark comparison for molybdenum

SSL benchmark = 26 mg/kg
 Background threshold value (BTV) = 1.4 mg/kg



Fraction of samples with concentrations \geq SSL shown above each box
 Points jittered for readability



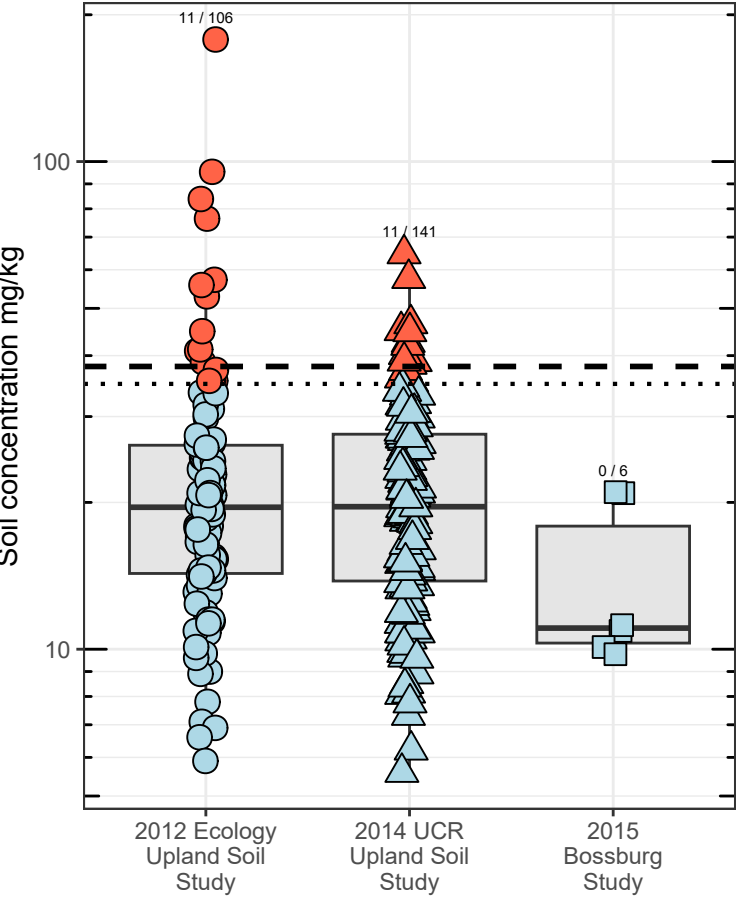
Soil screening level shown as dashed line
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■ \leq BTV ■ $>$ BTV

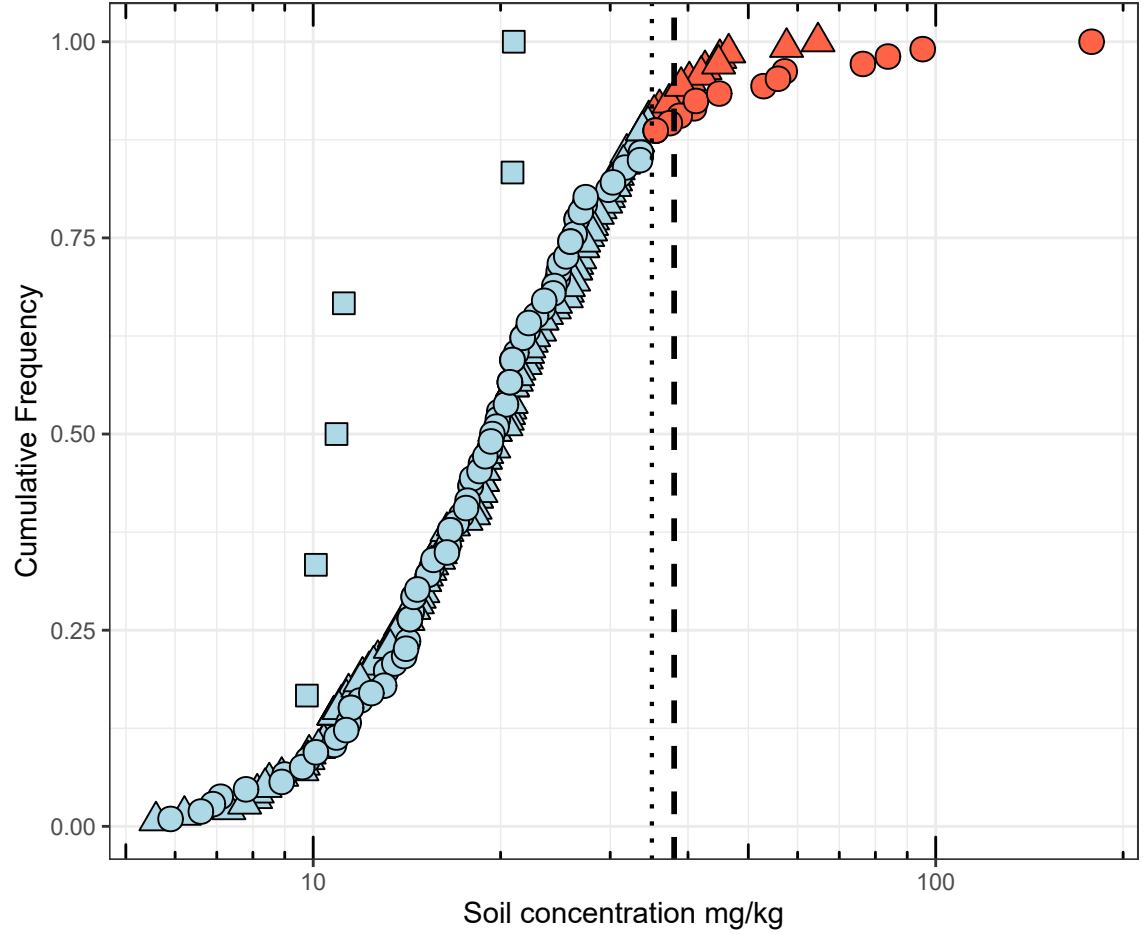
● 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study

Figure 6-2j: Plant soil screening level (SSL) benchmark comparison for nickel

SSL benchmark = 38 mg/kg
 Background threshold value (BTV) = 35 mg/kg



Fraction of samples with concentrations \geq SSL shown above each box
 Points jittered for readability



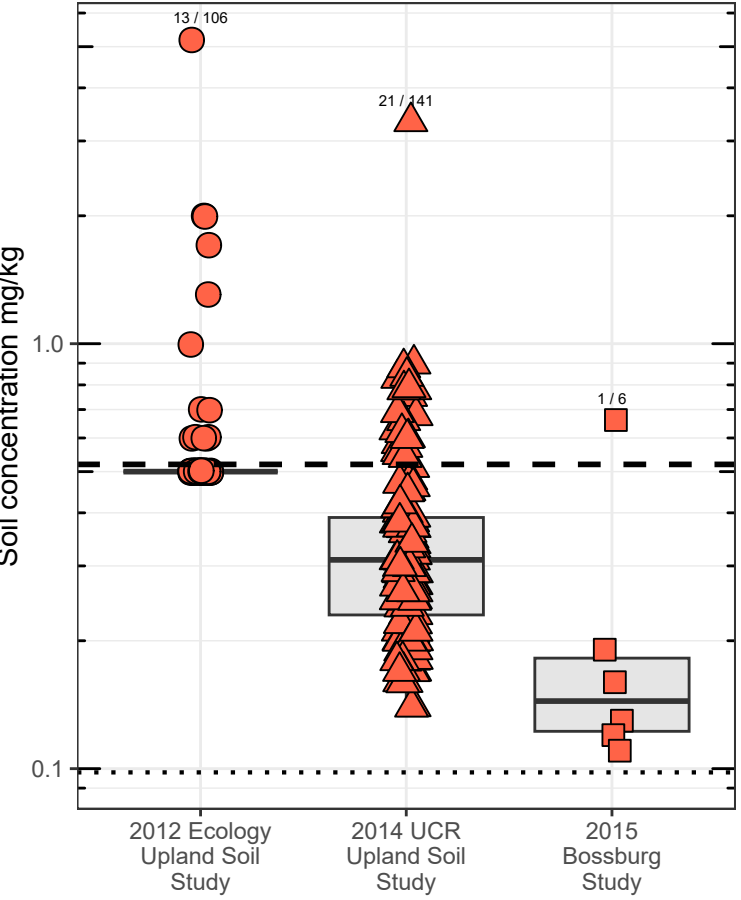
Soil screening level shown as dashed line
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■ \leq BTV ■ $>$ BTV

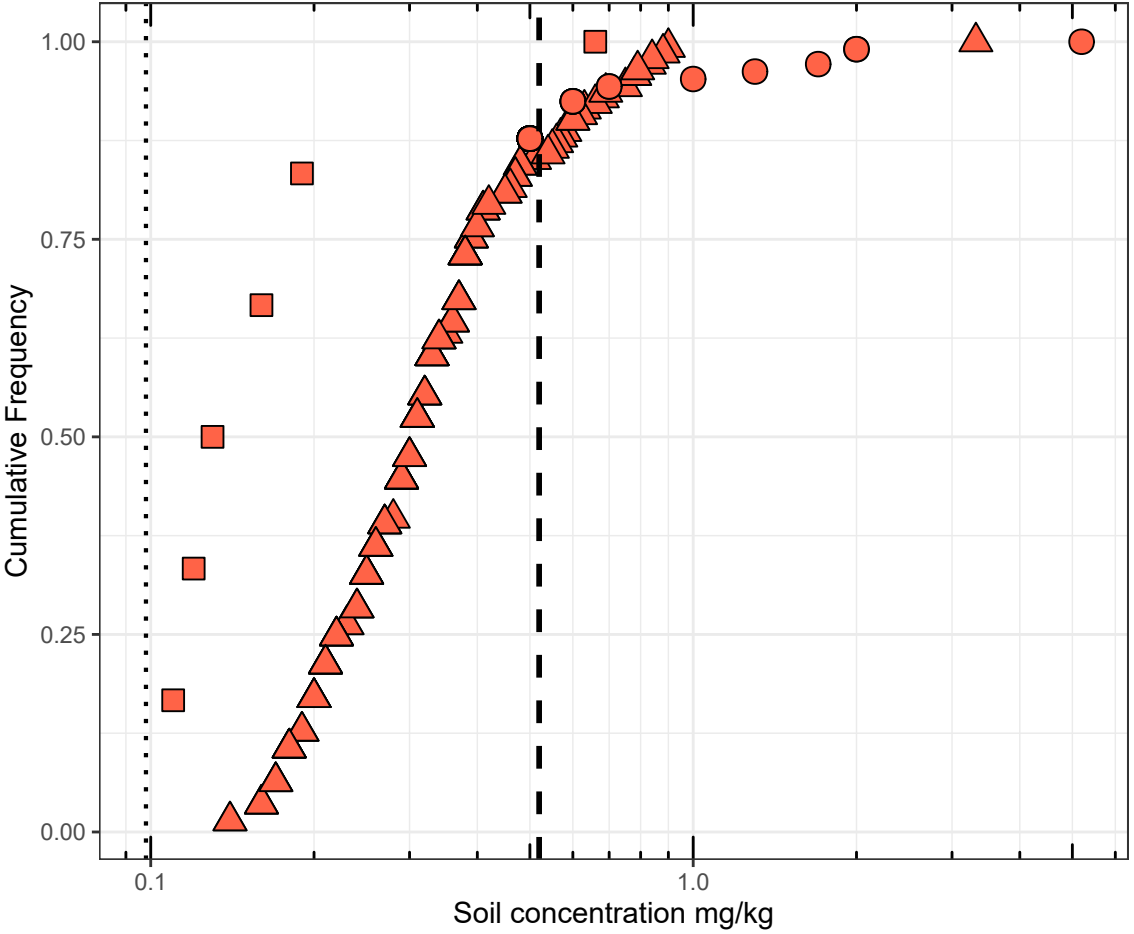
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Figure 6-2k: Plant soil screening level (SSL) benchmark comparison for selenium

SSL benchmark = 0.52 mg/kg
 Background threshold value (BTV) = 0.098 mg/kg



Fraction of samples with concentrations \geq SSL shown above each box
 Points jittered for readability



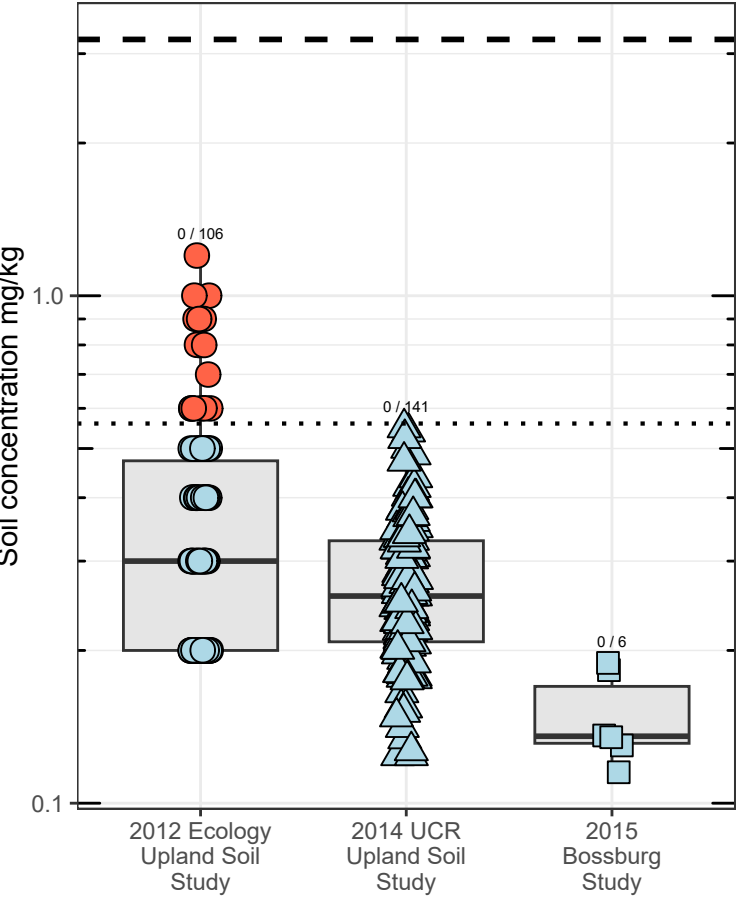
Soil screening level shown as dashed line
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■ > BTV

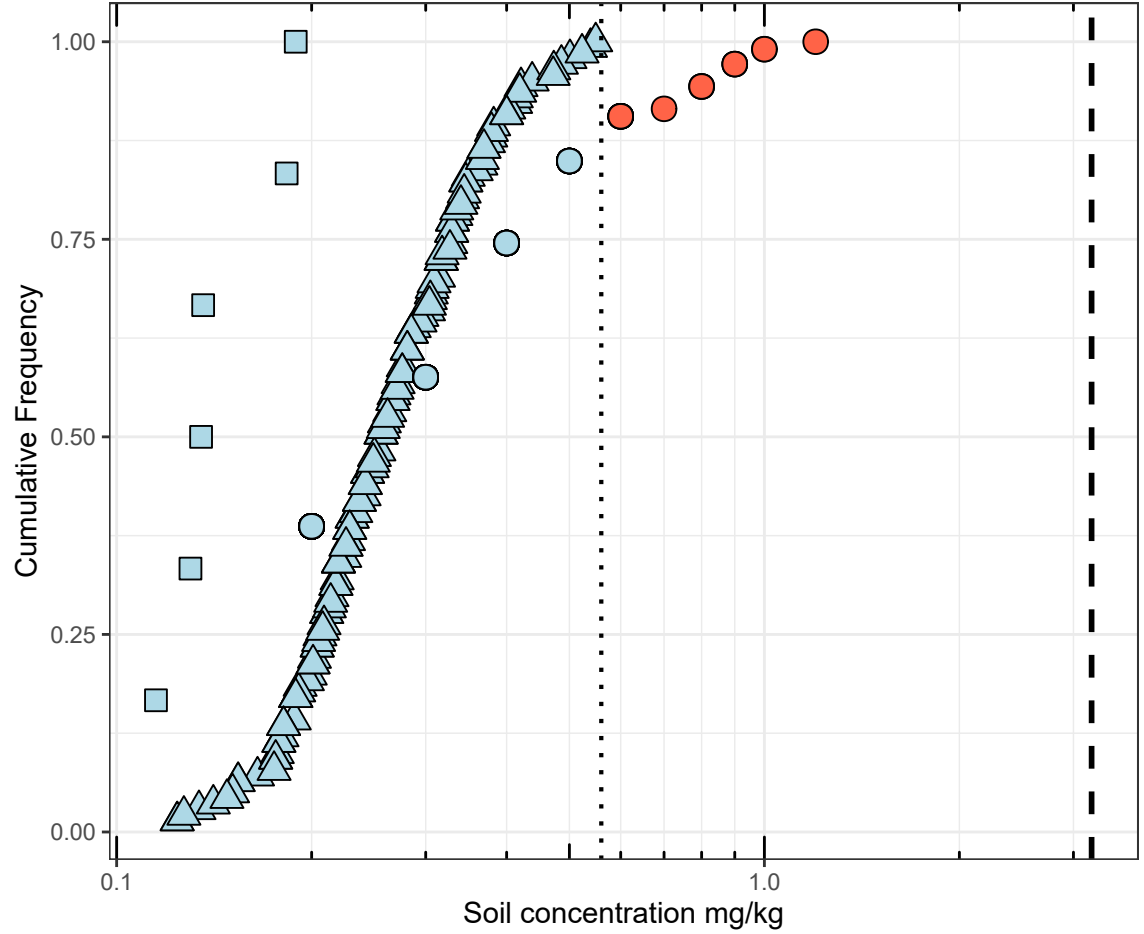
- 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
- ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
- 2015 Bossburg Study

Figure 6-2I: Plant soil screening level (SSL) benchmark comparison for thallium

SSL benchmark = 3.2 mg/kg
 Background threshold value (BTV) = 0.56 mg/kg



Fraction of samples with concentrations \geq SSL shown above each box
 Points jittered for readability



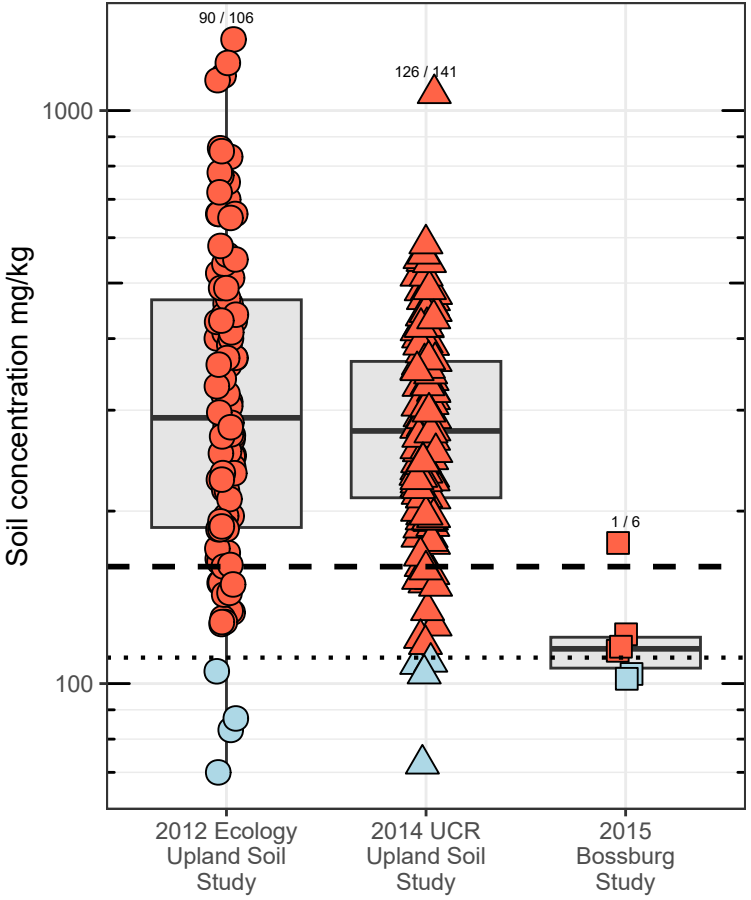
Soil screening level shown as dashed line
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■ \leq BTV ■ $>$ BTV

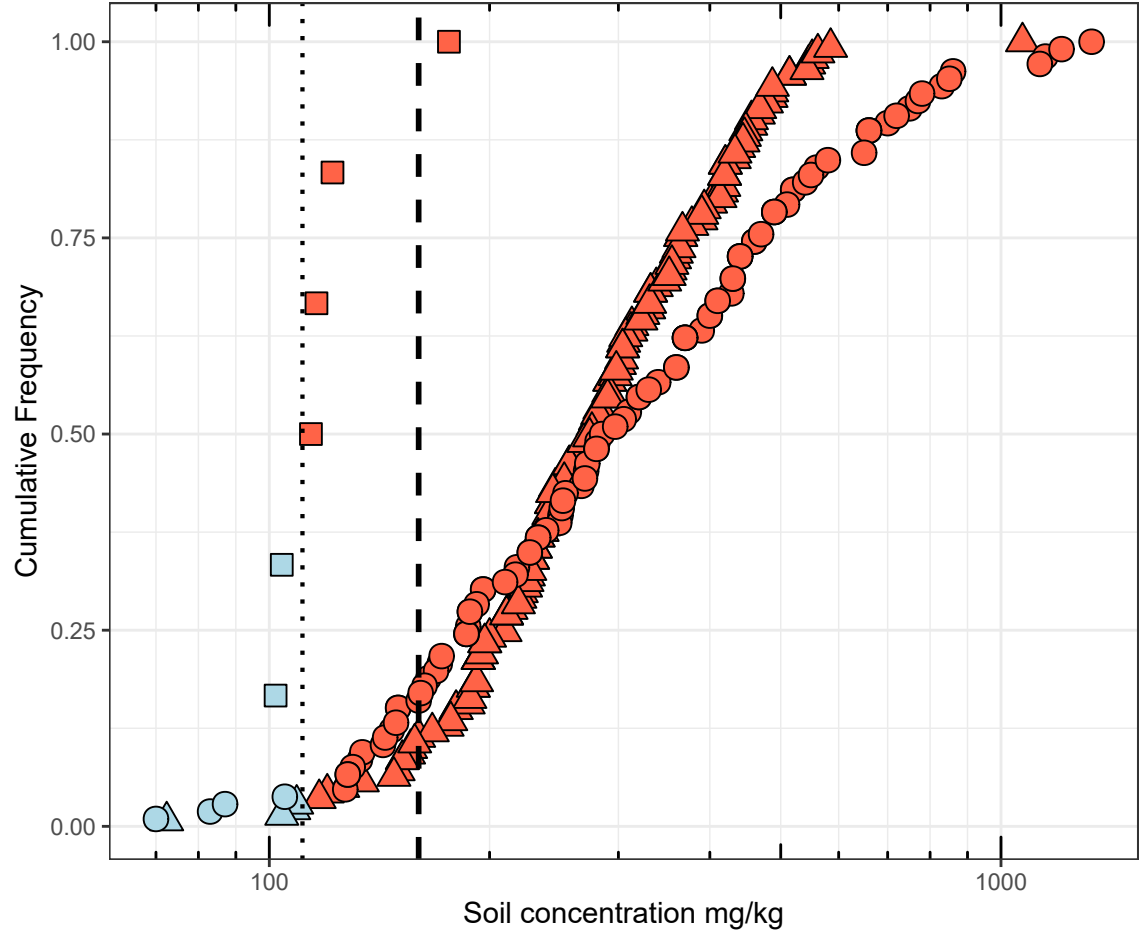
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Figure 6-2m: Plant soil screening level (SSL) benchmark comparison for zinc

SSL benchmark = 160 mg/kg
 Background threshold value (BTV) = 111 mg/kg



Fraction of samples with concentrations \geq SSL shown above each box
 Points jittered for readability



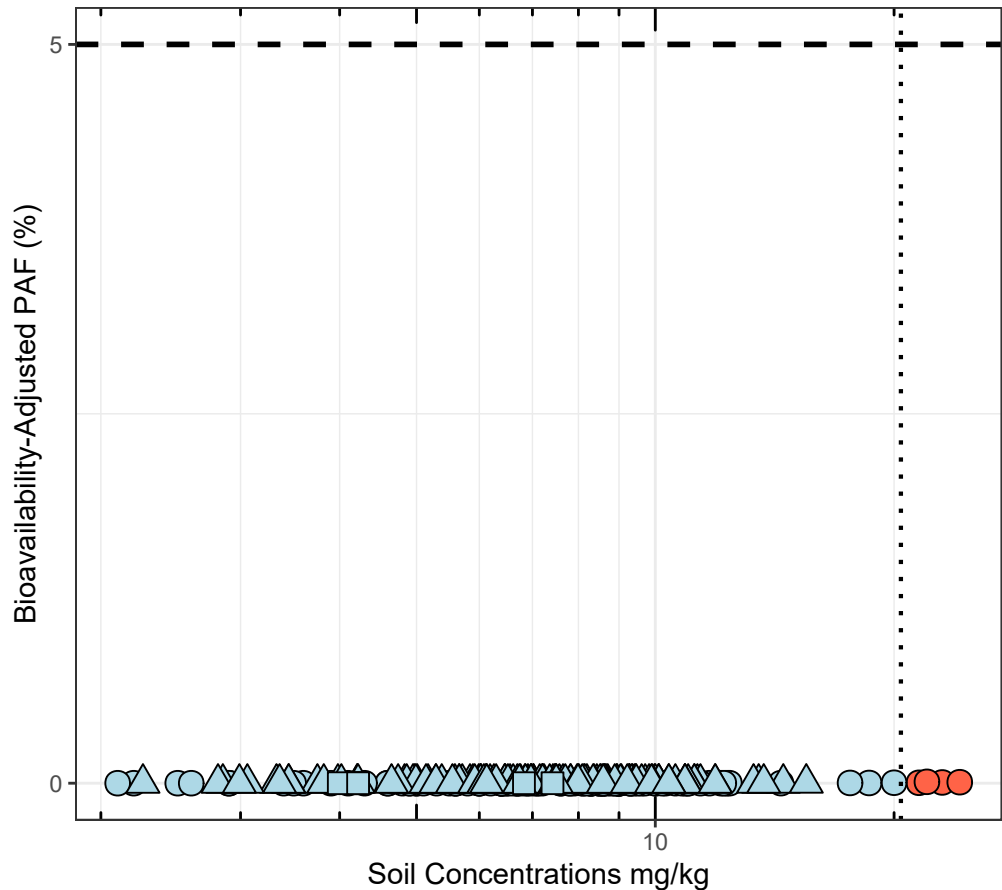
Soil screening level shown as dashed line
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■ \leq BTV ■ $>$ BTV

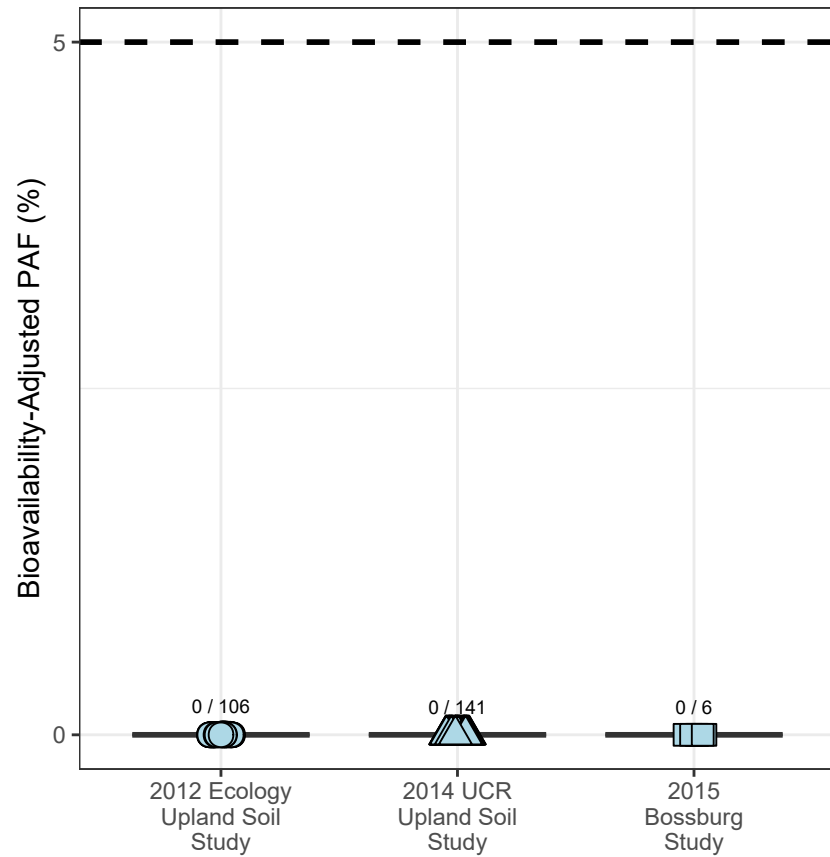
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Figure 7-1a: Invertebrate soil bioavailability-adjusted potentially affected fraction (PAF) for cobalt

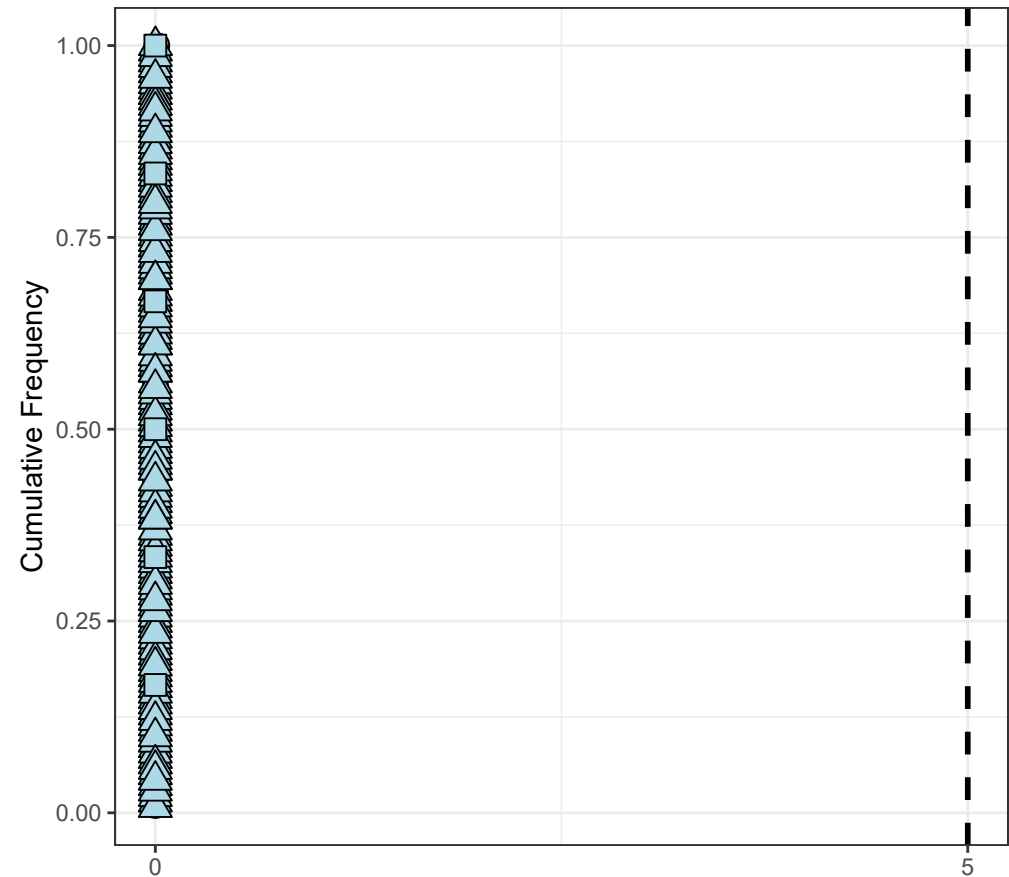
Background threshold value (BTV) = 20.4 mg/kg



PAF = 5% shown as dashed line
BTV shown as dotted line



Fraction of samples with with PAF ≥ 5% shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



Bioavailability-Adjusted Benchmark PAF (%)
PAF = 5% shown as dashed line

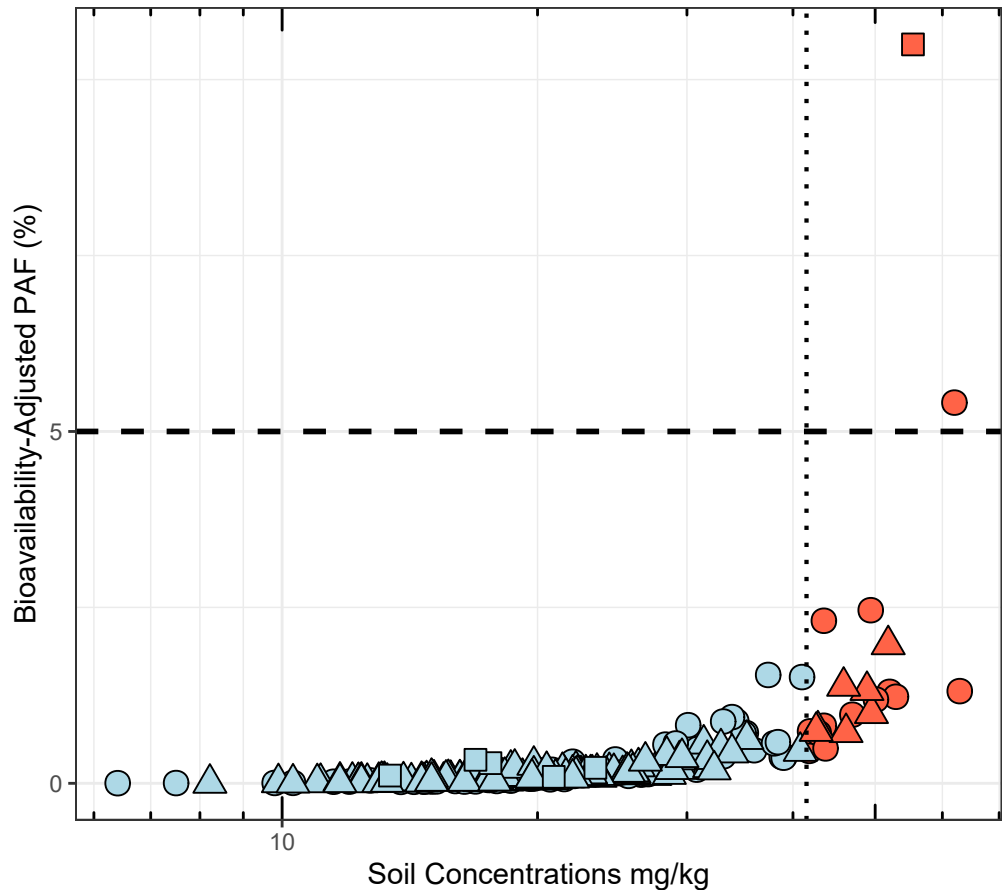
Fill color: ■ ≤ BTV ■ > BTV

● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

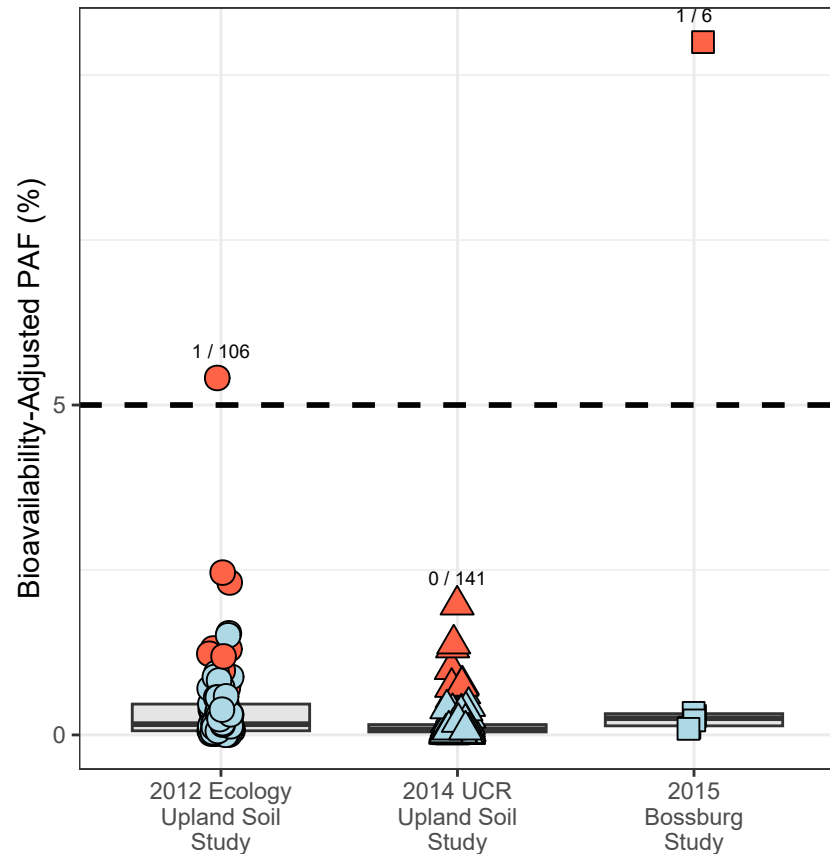
The count of PAFs ≥ 5% shown in figures and maps is less by a small number of samples than the number of BAB HQs ≥ 1 reported in Section 7 tables and text because the Threshold Calculator output shows PAFs < 5% for some samples with BAB HQ ≥ 1 but close to 1.0.

Figure 7-1b: Invertebrate soil bioavailability-adjusted potentially affected fraction (PAF) for copper

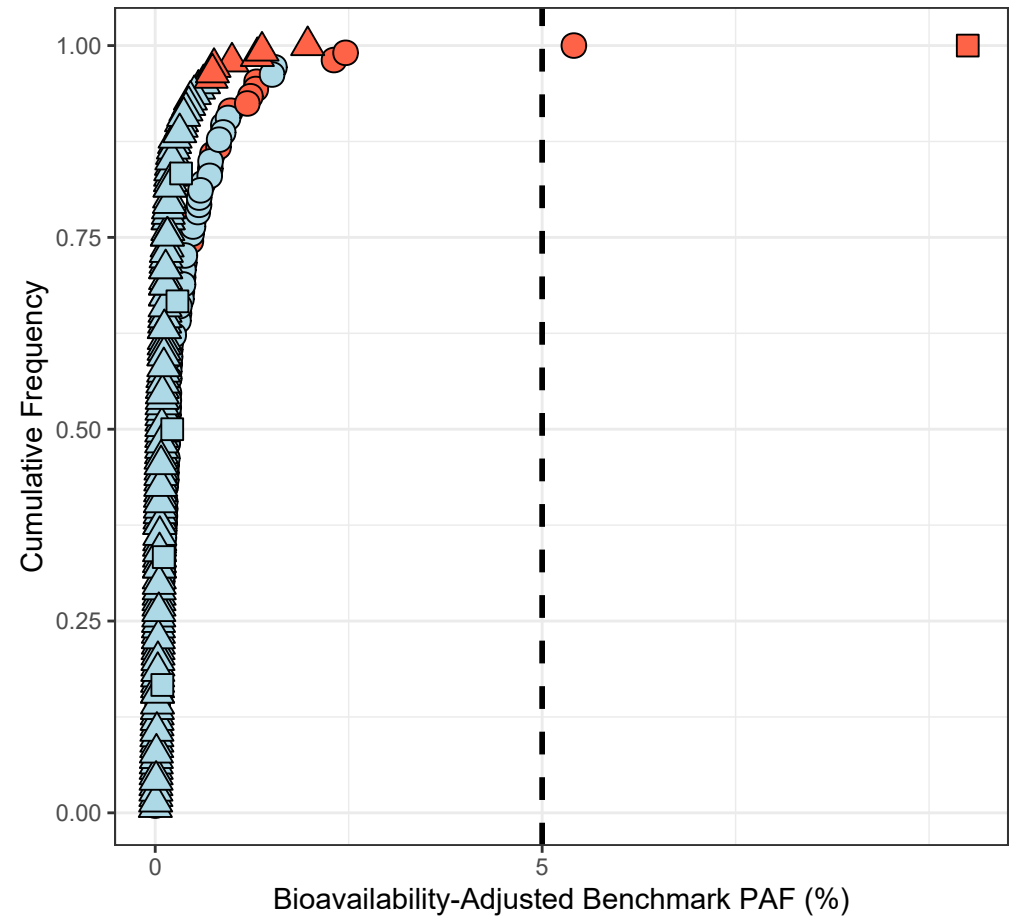
Background threshold value (BTV) = 41.5 mg/kg



PAF = 5% shown as dashed line
BTV shown as dotted line



Fraction of samples with with PAF ≥ 5% shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



PAF = 5% shown as dashed line

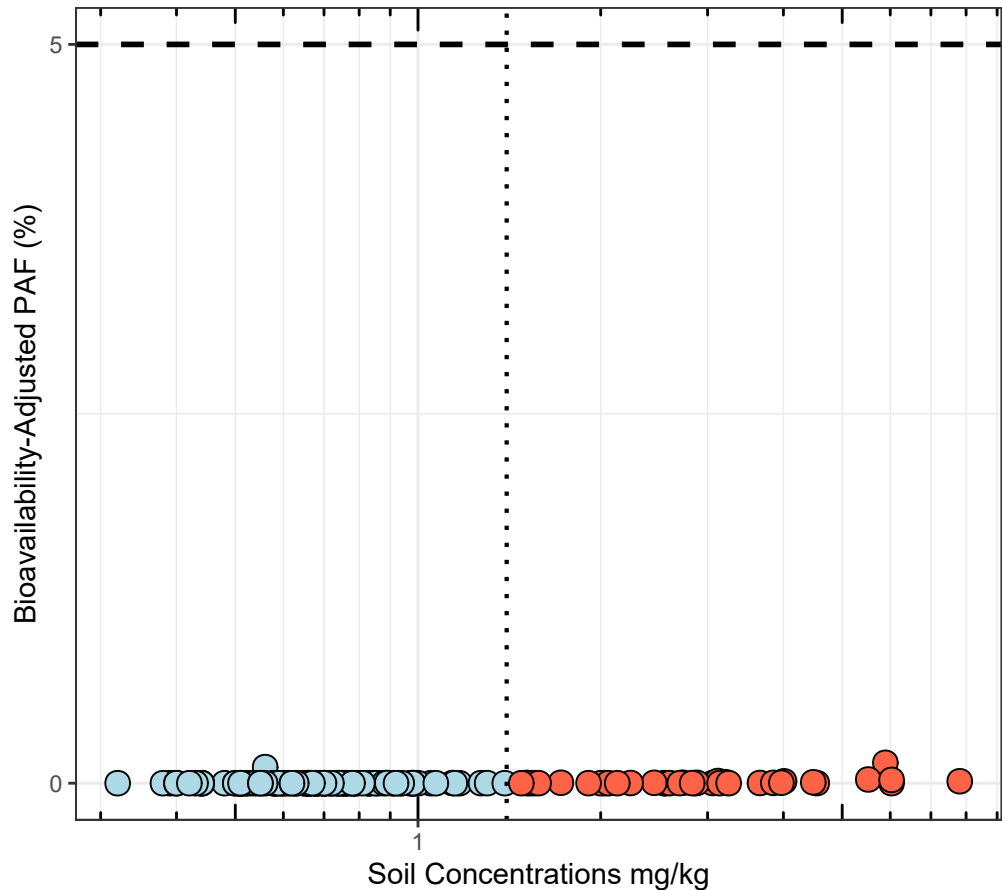
Fill color: ■ ≤ BTV ■ > BTV

● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

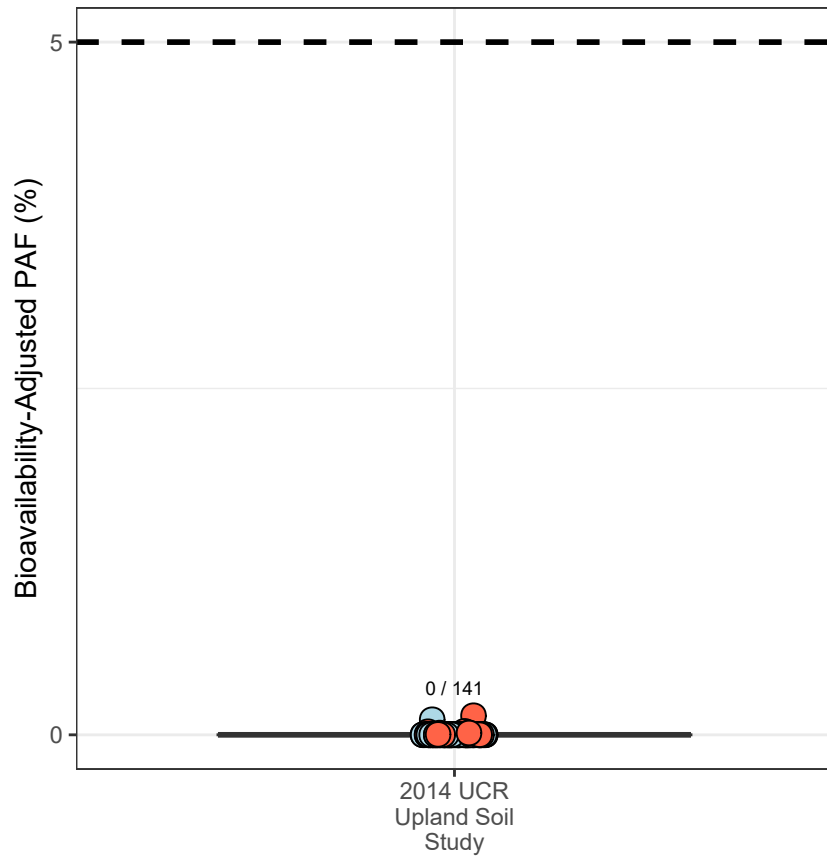
The count of PAFs ≥ 5% shown in figures and maps is less by a small number of samples than the number of BAB HQs ≥ 1 reported in Section 7 tables and text because the Threshold Calculator output shows PAFs < 5% for some samples with BAB HQ ≥ 1 but close to 1.0.

Figure 7-1c: Invertebrate soil bioavailability-adjusted potentially affected fraction (PAF) for molybdenum

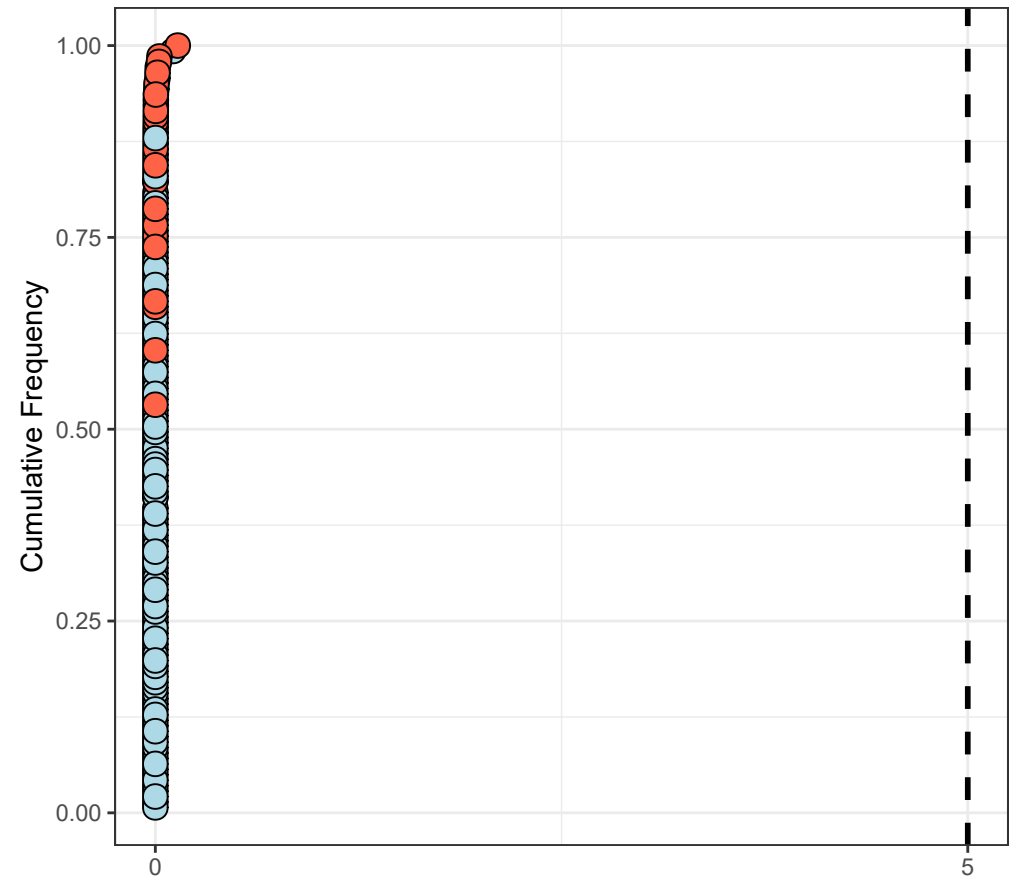
Background threshold value (BTV) = 1.4 mg/kg



PAF = 5% shown as dashed line
BTV shown as dotted line



Fraction of samples with with PAF ≥ 5% shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



Bioavailability-Adjusted Benchmark PAF (%)
PAF = 5% shown as dashed line

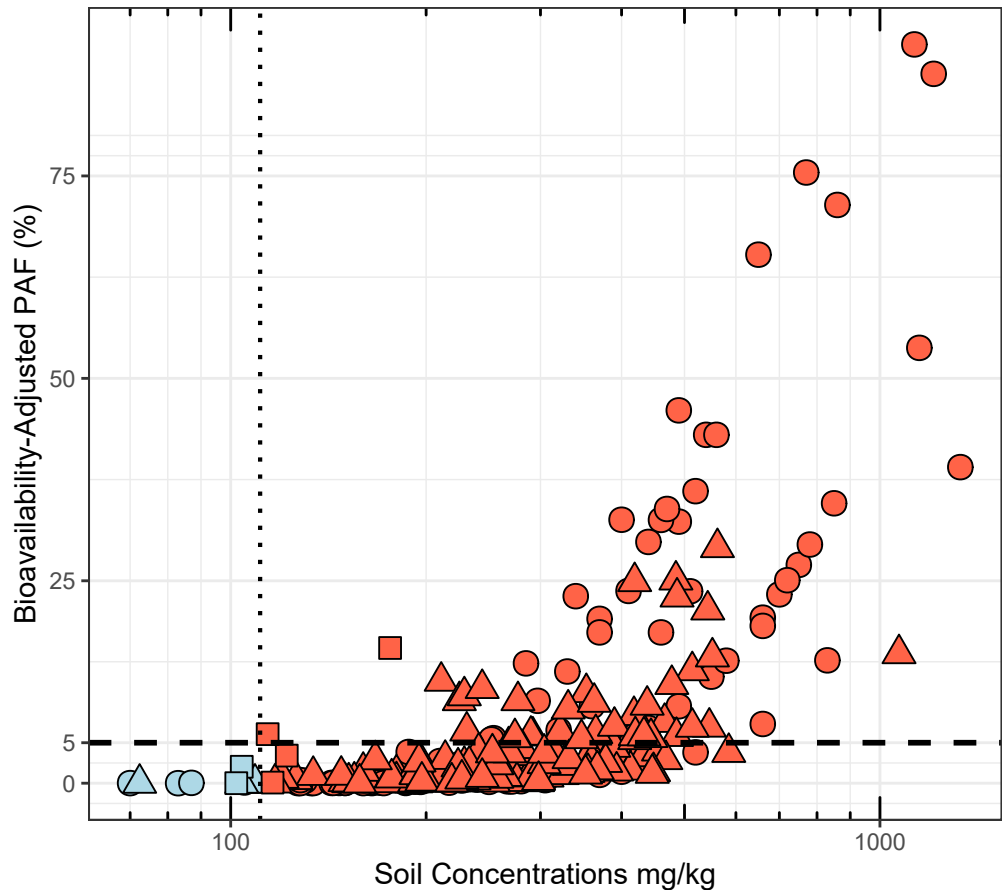
Fill color: ■ ≤ BTV ■ > BTV

○ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study

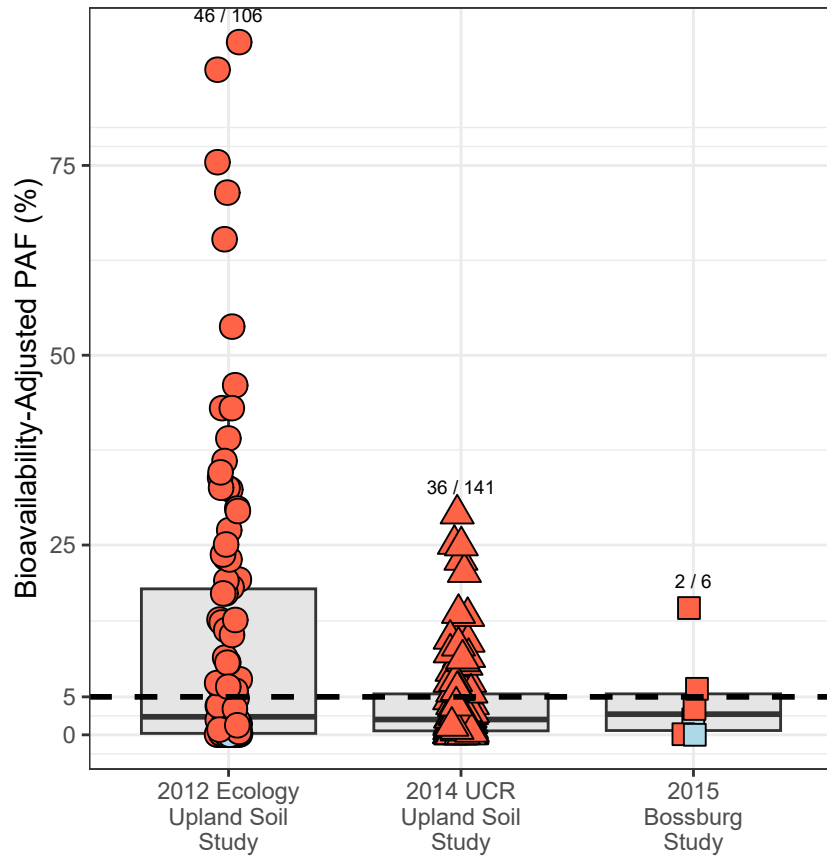
The count of PAFs ≥ 5% shown in figures and maps is less by a small number of samples than the number of BAB HQs ≥ 1 reported in Section 7 tables and text because the Threshold Calculator output shows PAFs < 5% for some samples with BAB HQ >= 1 but close to 1.0.

Figure 7-1d: Invertebrate soil bioavailability-adjusted potentially affected fraction (PAF) for zinc

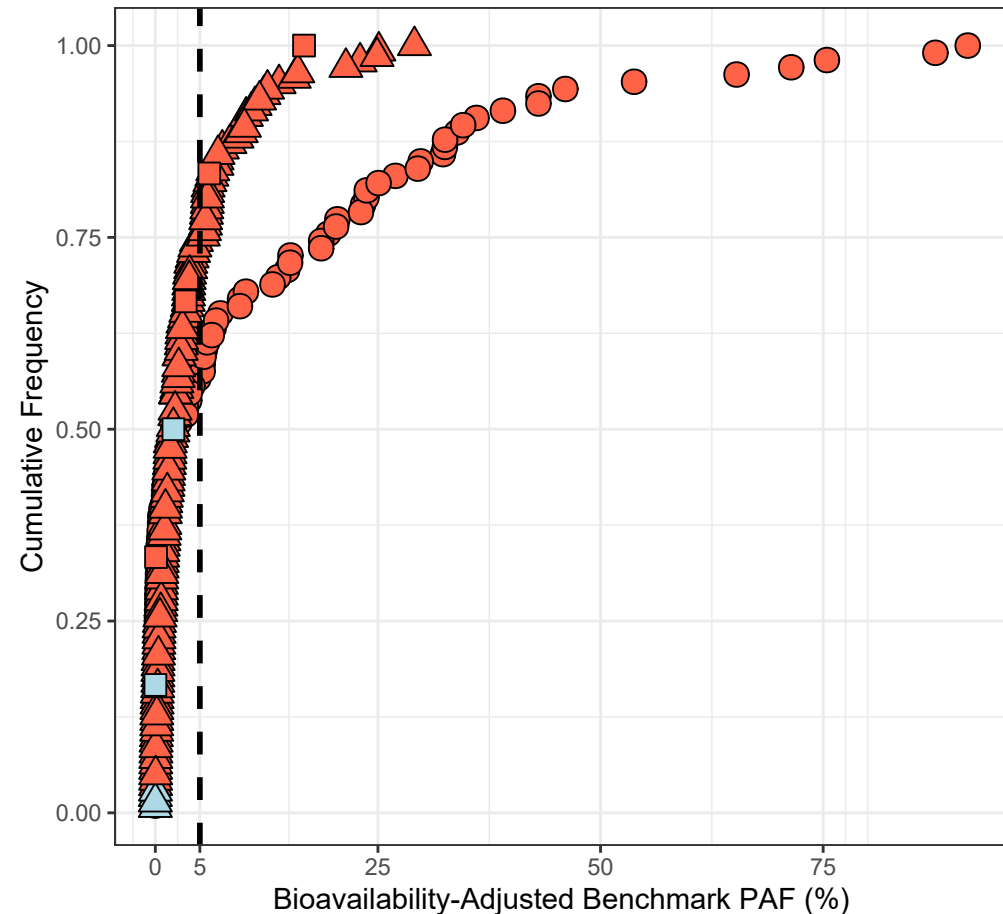
Background threshold value (BTV) = 111 mg/kg



PAF = 5% shown as dashed line
BTV shown as dotted line



Fraction of samples with with PAF ≥ 5% shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



PAF = 5% shown as dashed line

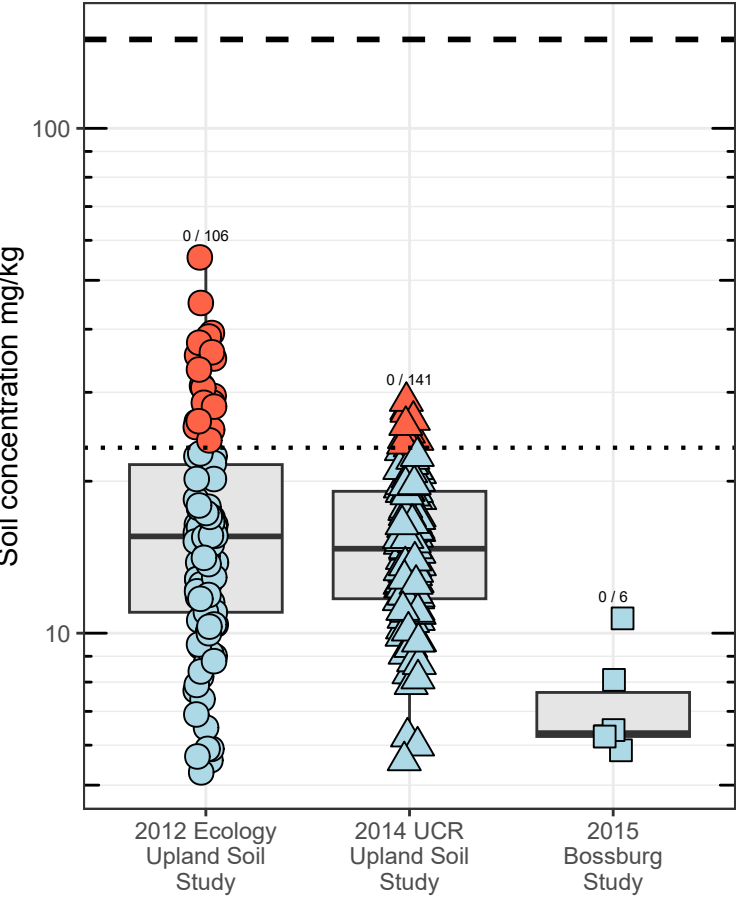
Fill color: ■ ≤ BTV ■ > BTV

● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

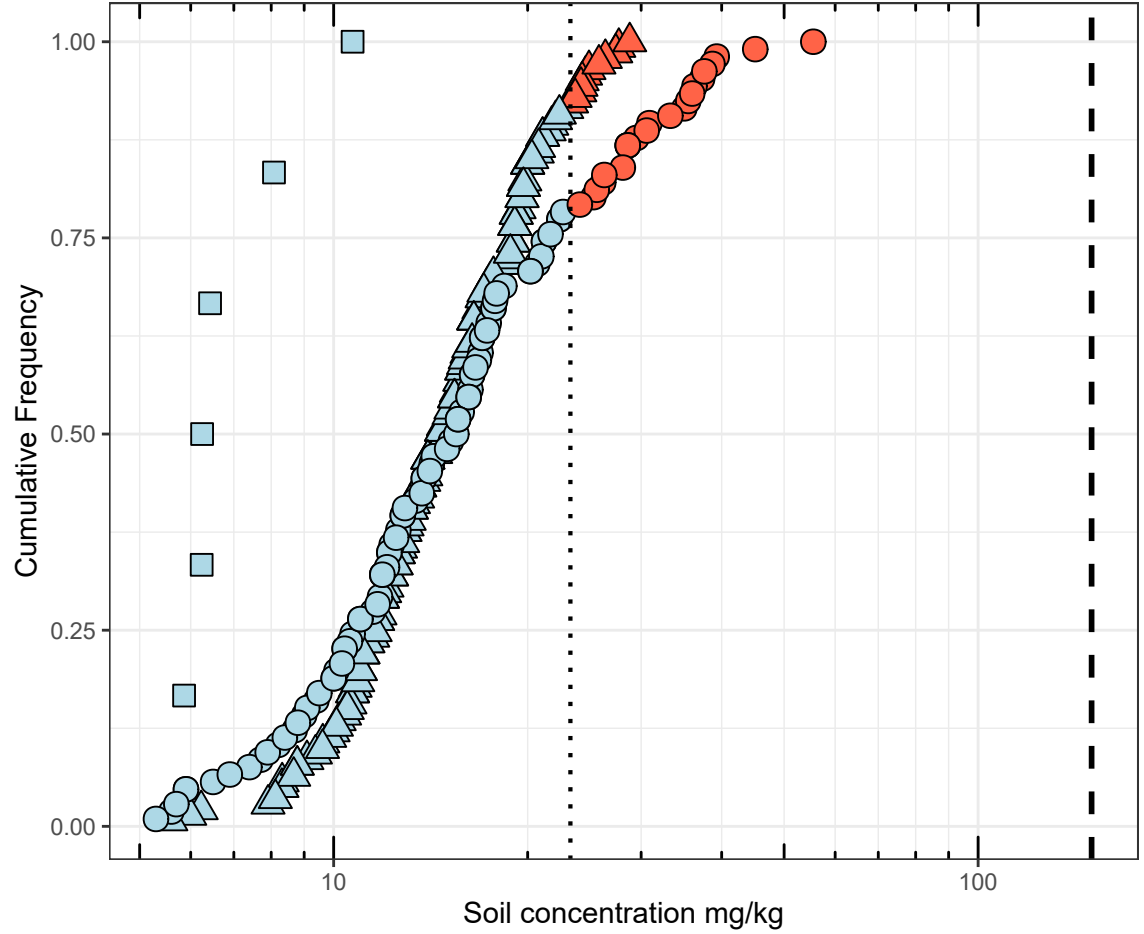
The count of PAFs ≥ 5% shown in figures and maps is less by a small number of samples than the number of BAB HQs ≥ 1 reported in Section 7 tables and text because the Threshold Calculator output shows PAFs < 5% for some samples with BAB HQ ≥ 1 but close to 1.0.

Figure 7-2a: Invertebrate soil screening level (SSL) benchmark comparison for arsenic

SSL benchmark = 150 mg/kg
 Background threshold value (BTV) = 23.3 mg/kg



Fraction of samples with concentrations \geq SSL shown above each box
 Points jittered for readability



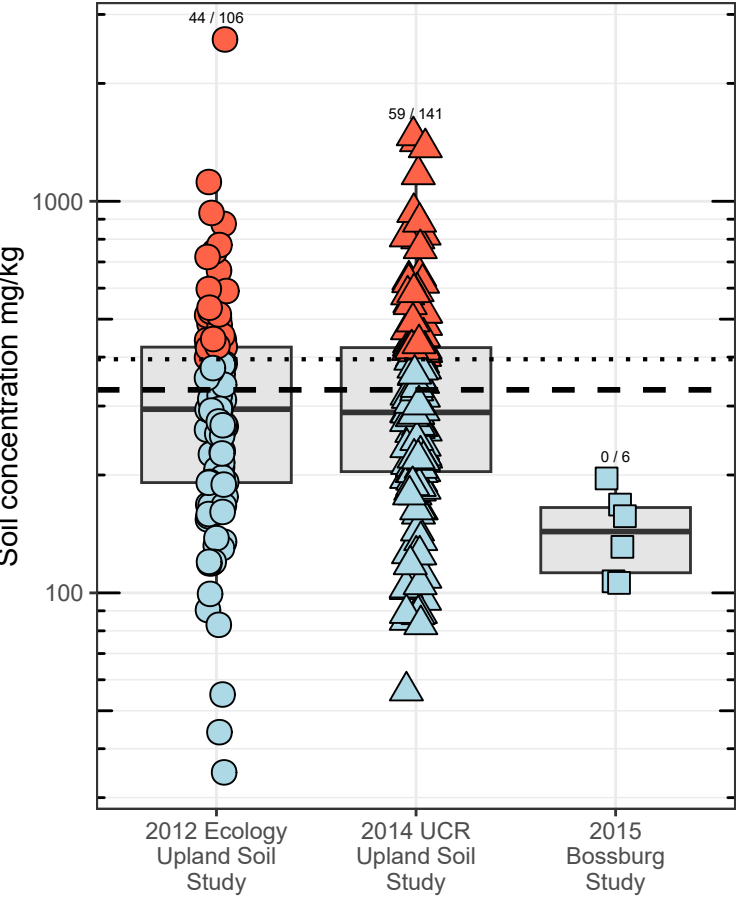
Soil screening level shown as dashed line
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■ \leq BTV ■ $>$ BTV

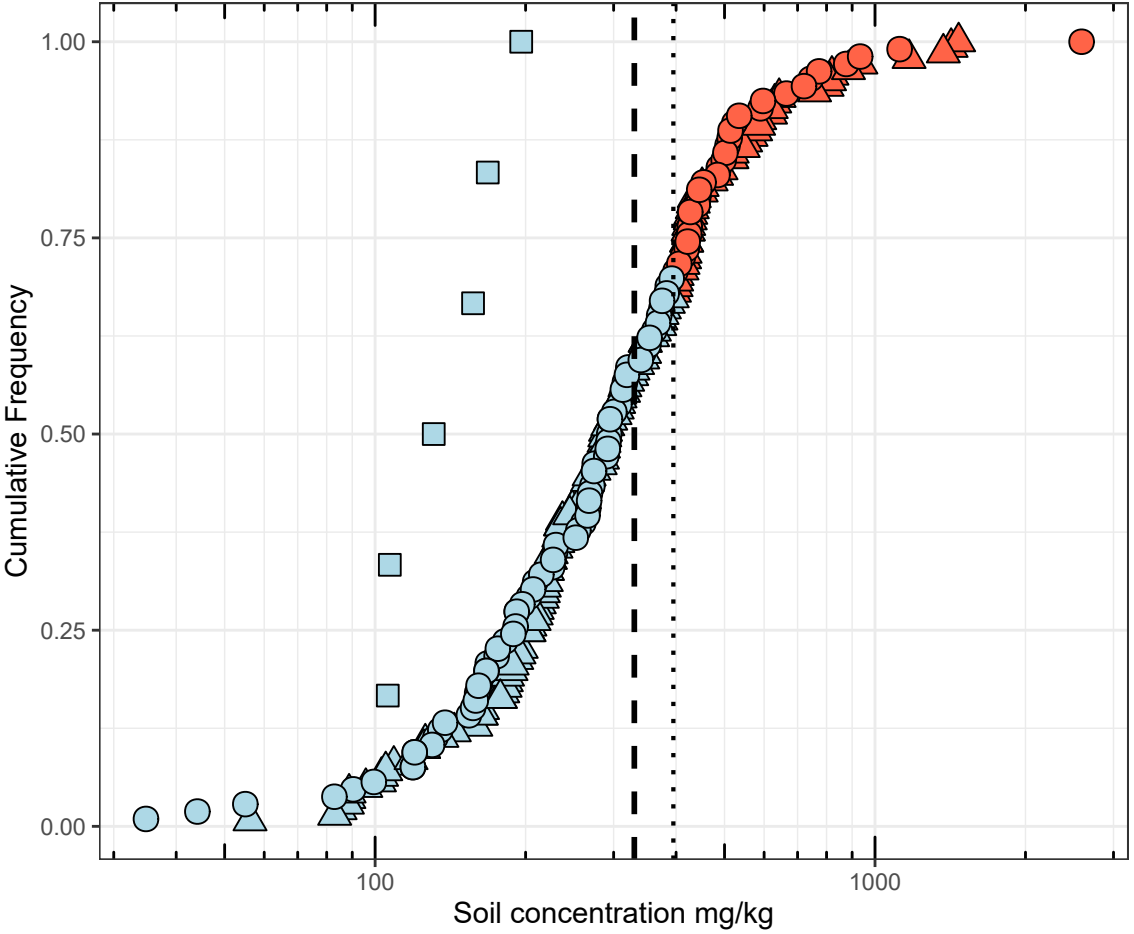
- 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
- ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
- 2015 Bossburg Study

Figure 7-2b: Invertebrate soil screening level (SSL) benchmark comparison for barium

SSL benchmark = 330 mg/kg
 Background threshold value (BTV) = 395 mg/kg



Fraction of samples with concentrations \geq SSL shown above each box
 Points jittered for readability



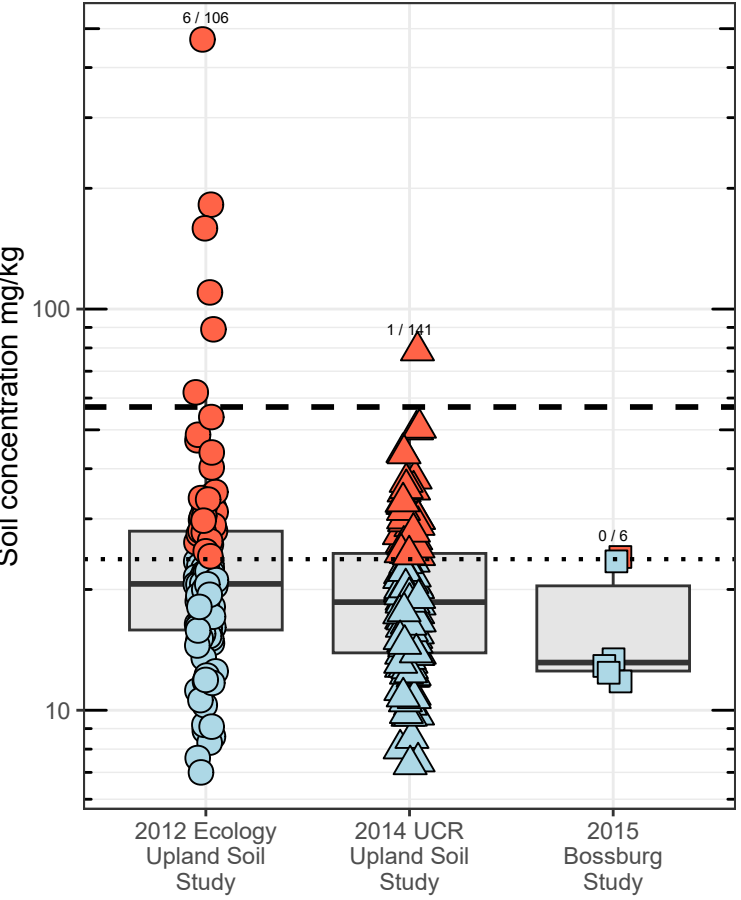
Soil screening level shown as dashed line
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■ \leq BTV ■ $>$ BTV

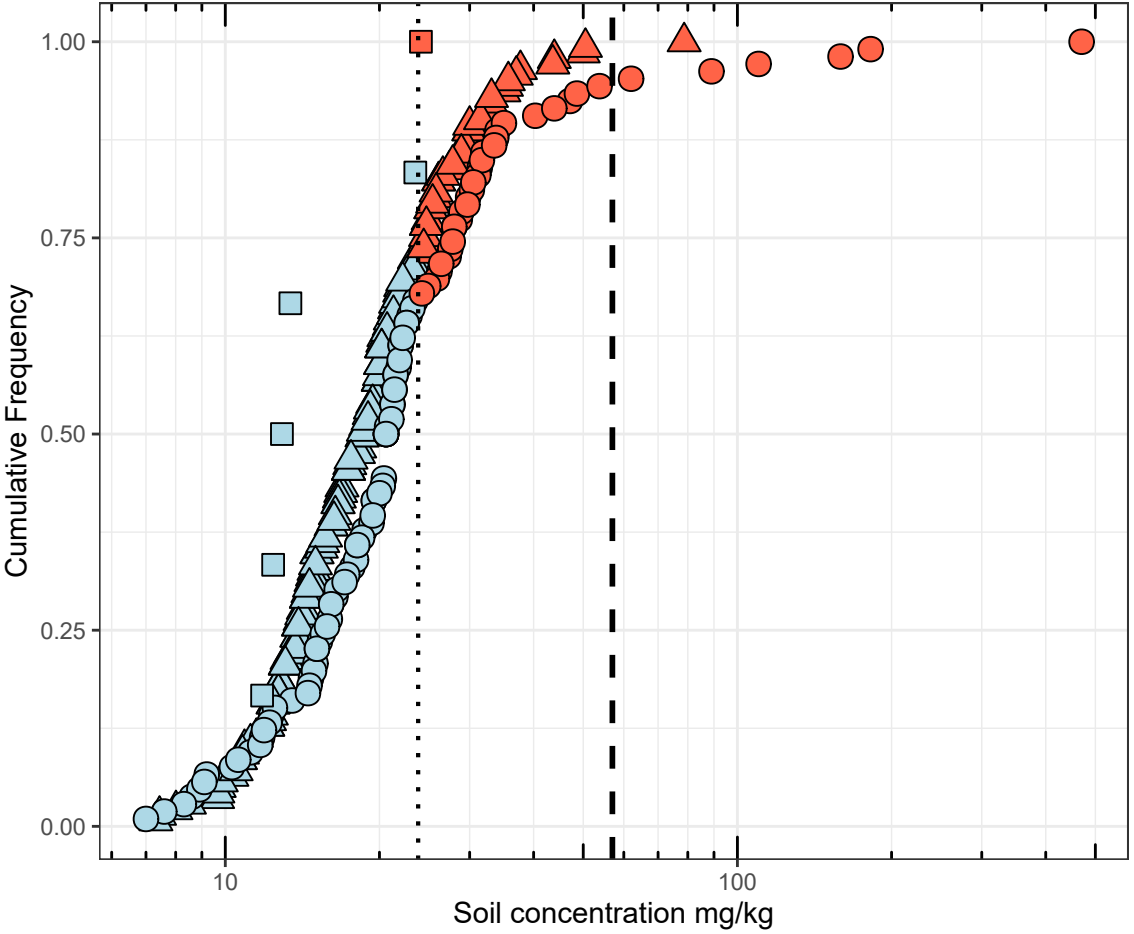
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Figure 7-2c: Invertebrate soil screening level (SSL) benchmark comparison for chromium

SSL benchmark = 57 mg/kg
 Background threshold value (BTV) = 23.8 mg/kg



Fraction of samples with concentrations \geq SSL shown above each box
 Points jittered for readability



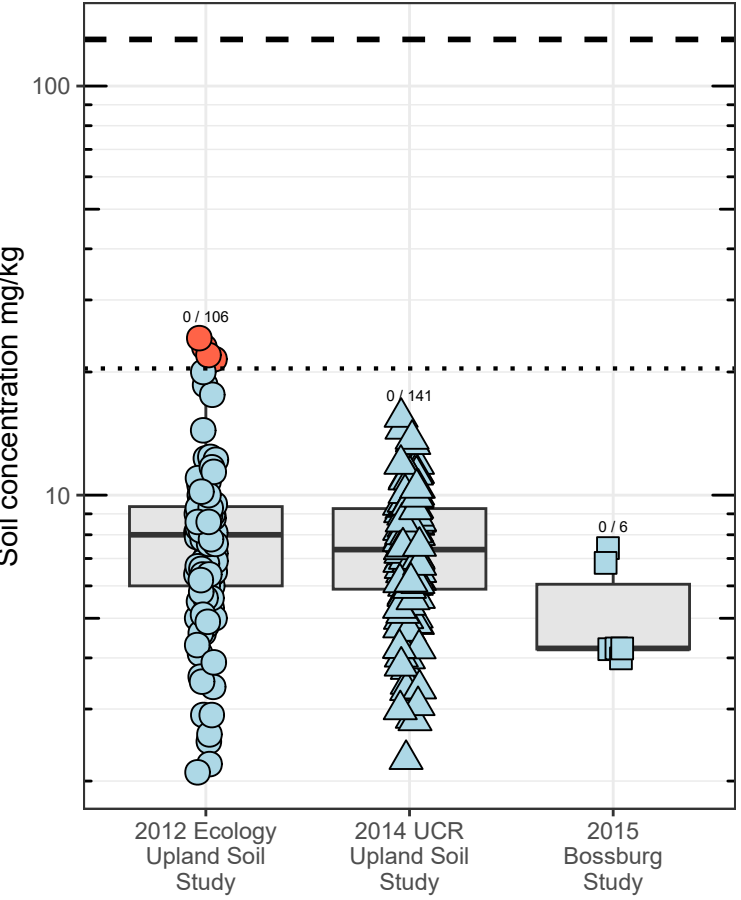
Soil screening level shown as dashed line
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■ \leq BTV ■ $>$ BTV

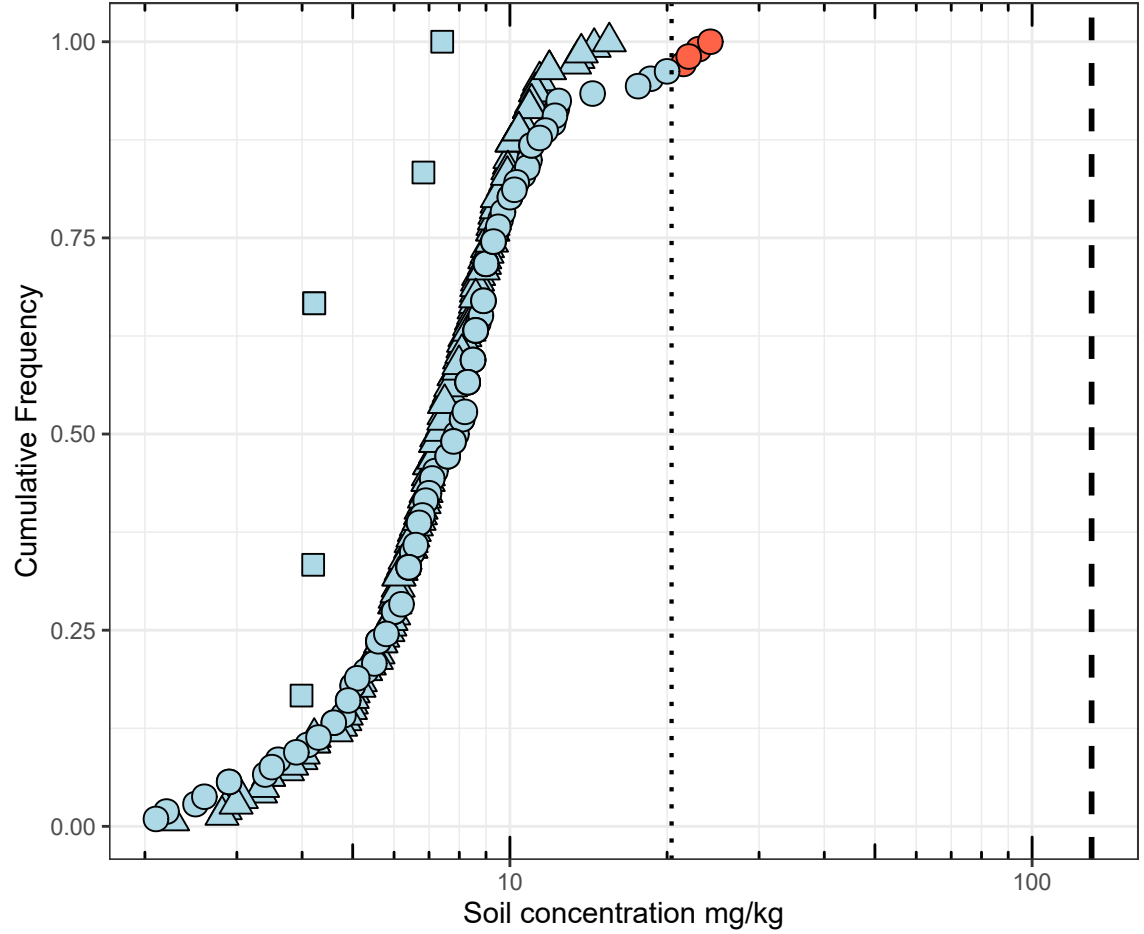
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Figure 7-2d: Invertebrate soil screening level (SSL) benchmark comparison for cobalt

SSL benchmark = 130 mg/kg
 Background threshold value (BTV) = 20.4 mg/kg



Fraction of samples with concentrations \geq SSL shown above each box
 Points jittered for readability



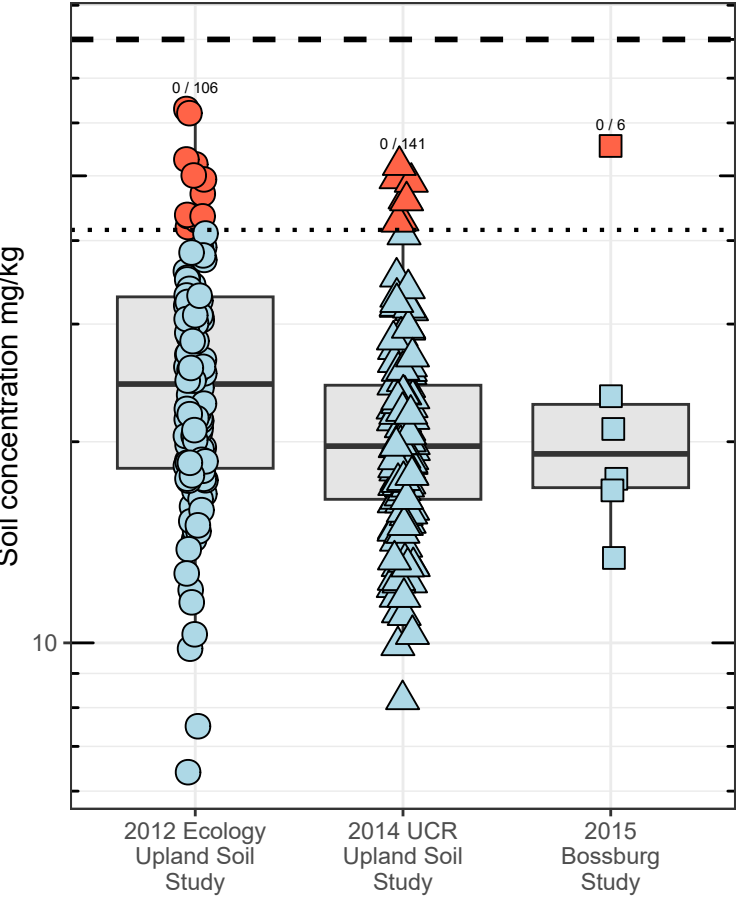
Soil screening level shown as dashed line
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■ \leq BTV ■ $>$ BTV

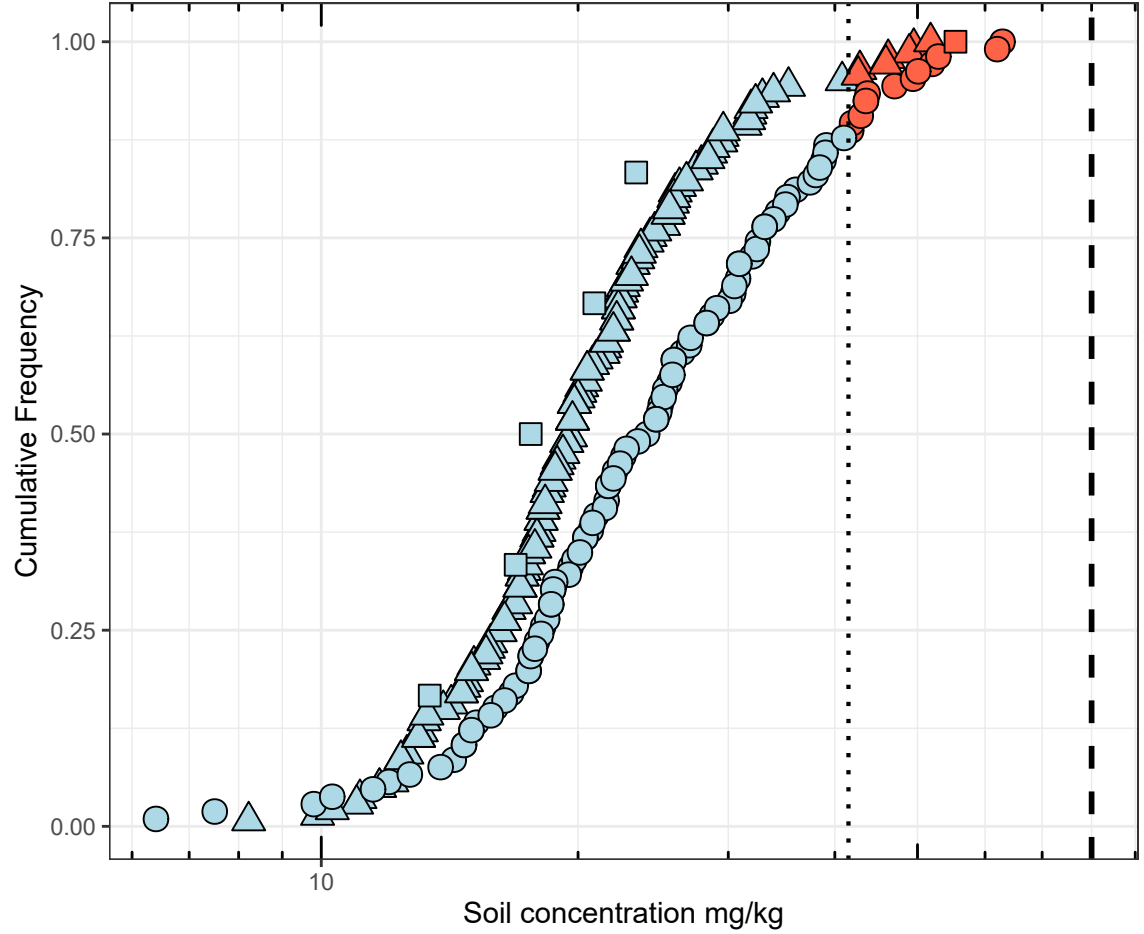
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Figure 7-2e: Invertebrate soil screening level (SSL) benchmark comparison for copper

SSL benchmark = 80 mg/kg
 Background threshold value (BTV) = 41.5 mg/kg



Fraction of samples with concentrations \geq SSL shown above each box
 Points jittered for readability



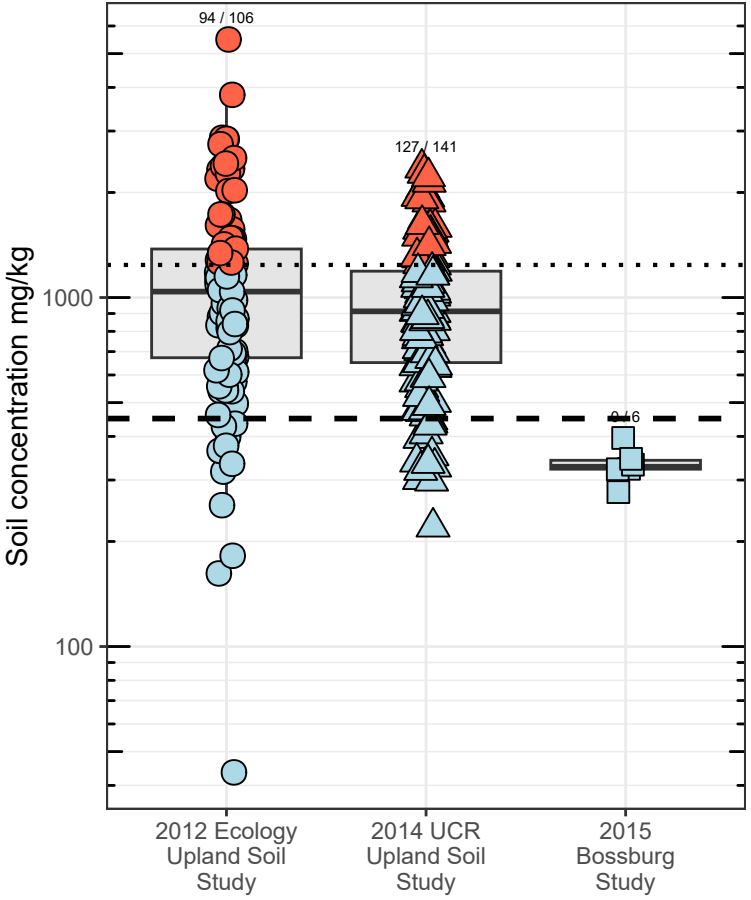
Soil screening level shown as dashed line
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■ \leq BTV ■ $>$ BTV

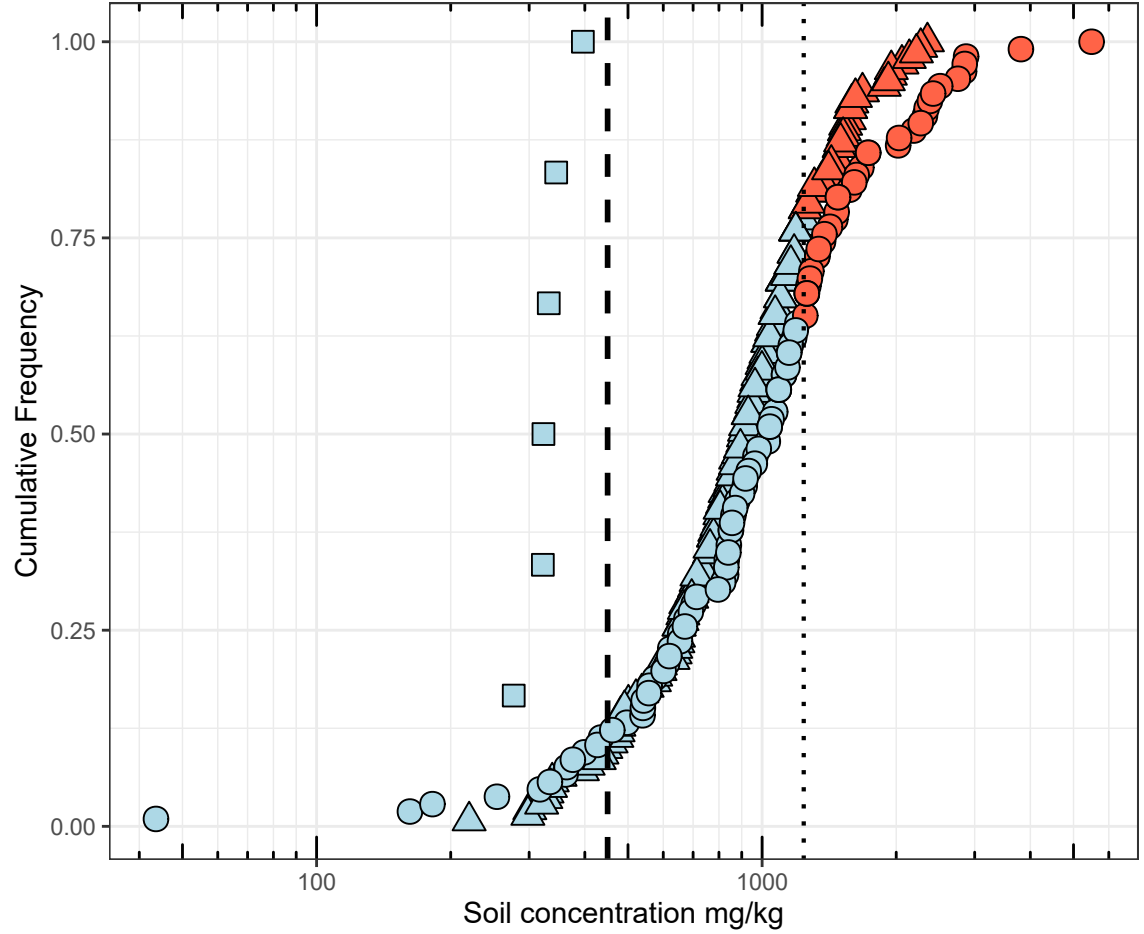
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Figure 7-2f: Invertebrate soil screening level (SSL) benchmark comparison for manganese

SSL benchmark = 450 mg/kg
 Background threshold value (BTV) = 1240 mg/kg



Fraction of samples with concentrations \geq SSL shown above each box
 Points jittered for readability



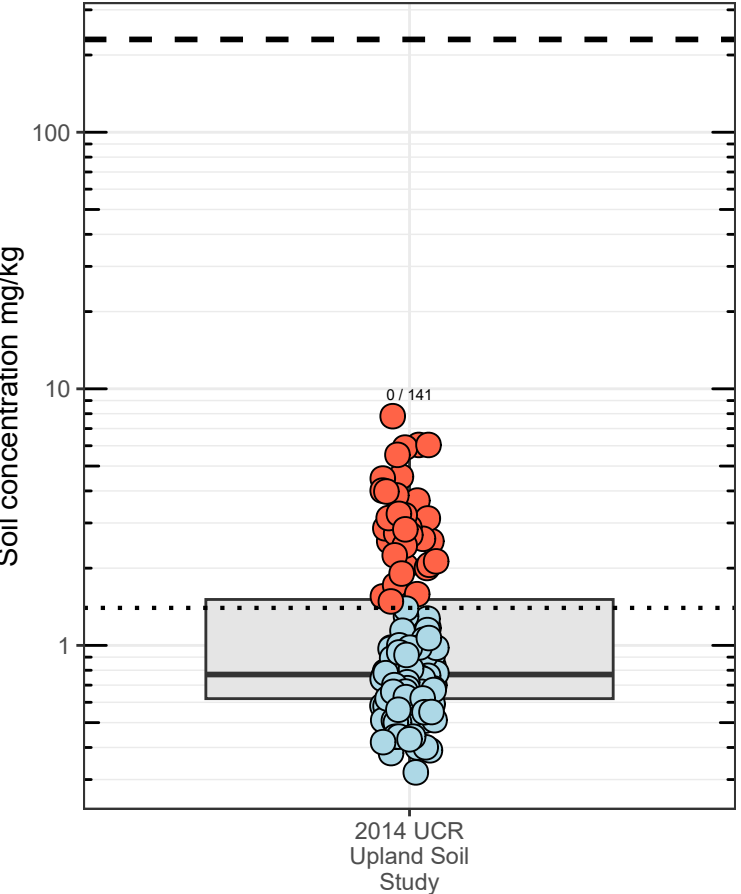
Soil screening level shown as dashed line
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■ \leq BTV ■ $>$ BTV

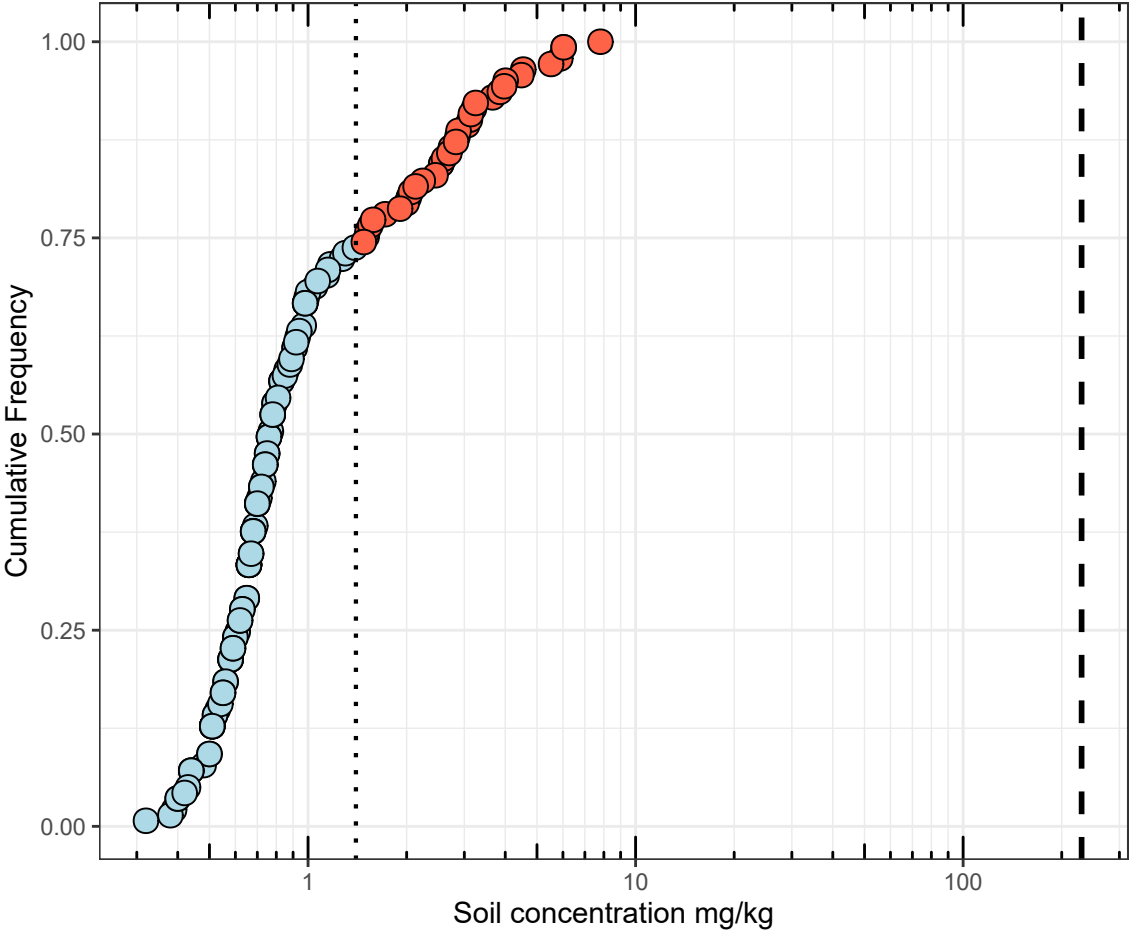
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Figure 7-2g: Invertebrate soil screening level (SSL) benchmark comparison for molybdenum

SSL benchmark = 230 mg/kg
Background threshold value (BTV) = 1.4 mg/kg



Fraction of samples with concentrations \geq SSL shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



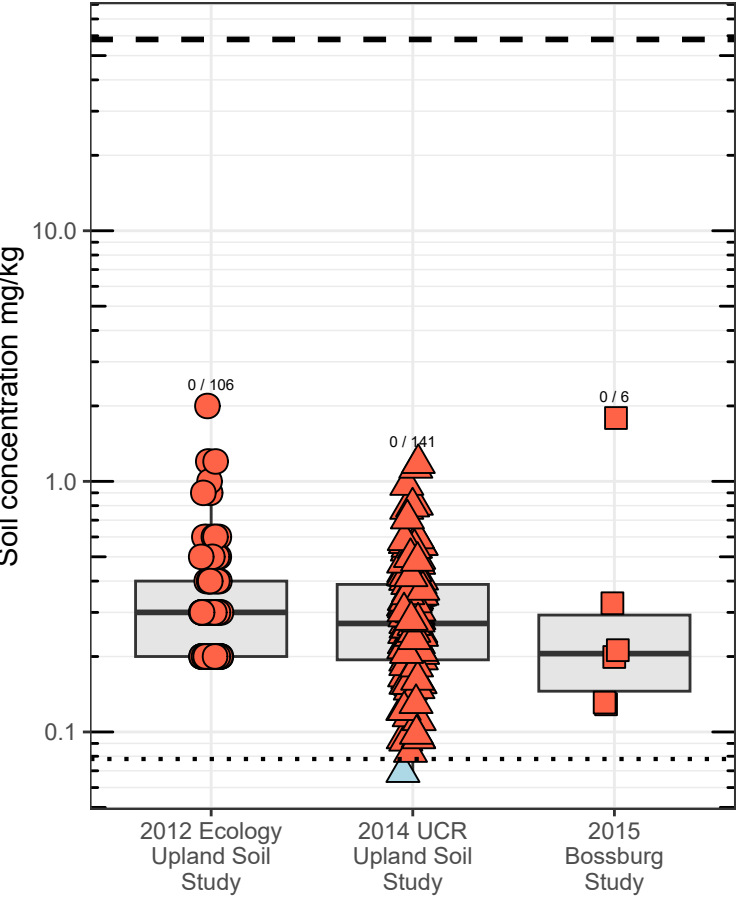
Soil screening level shown as dashed line
BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■ \leq BTV ■ $>$ BTV

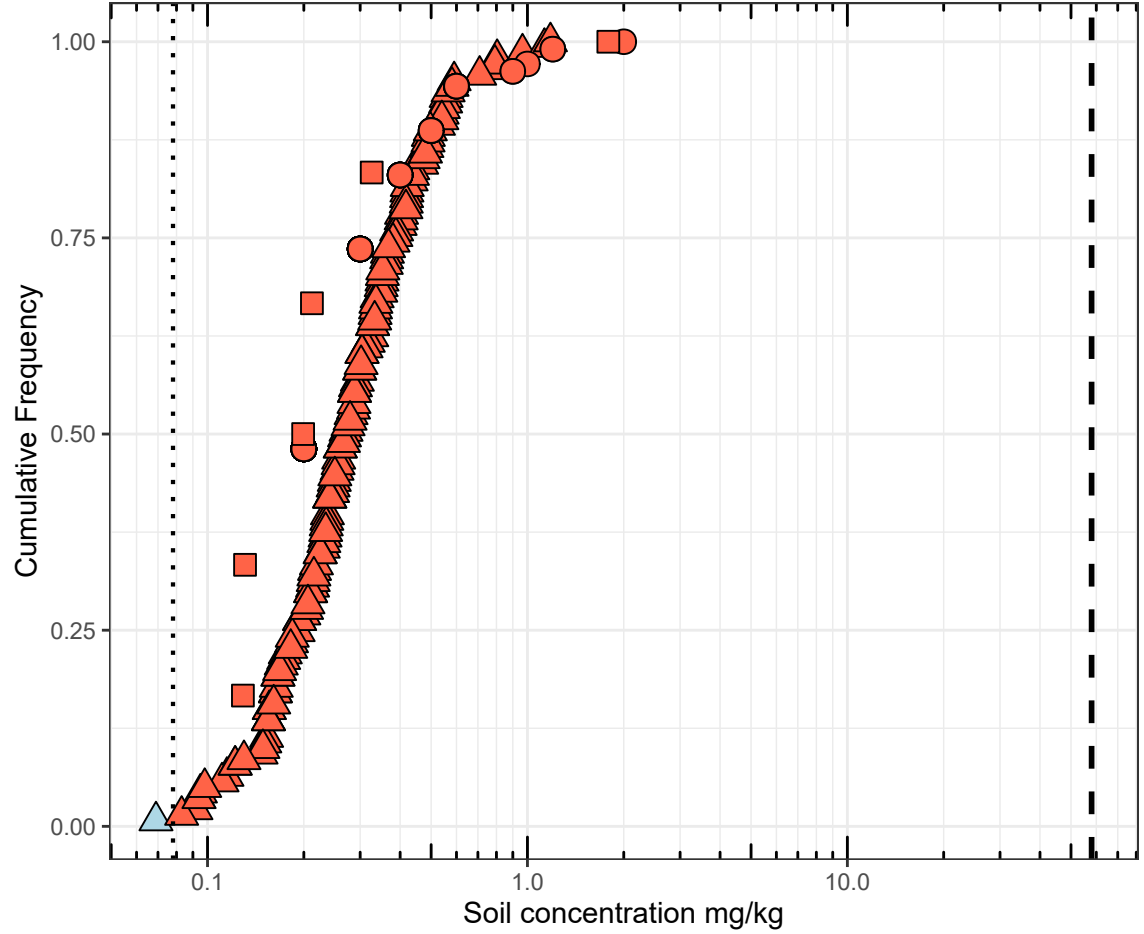
● 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study

Figure 7-2h: Invertebrate soil screening level (SSL) benchmark comparison for silver

SSL benchmark = 58 mg/kg
 Background threshold value (BTV) = 0.078 mg/kg



Fraction of samples with concentrations \geq SSL shown above each box
 Points jittered for readability



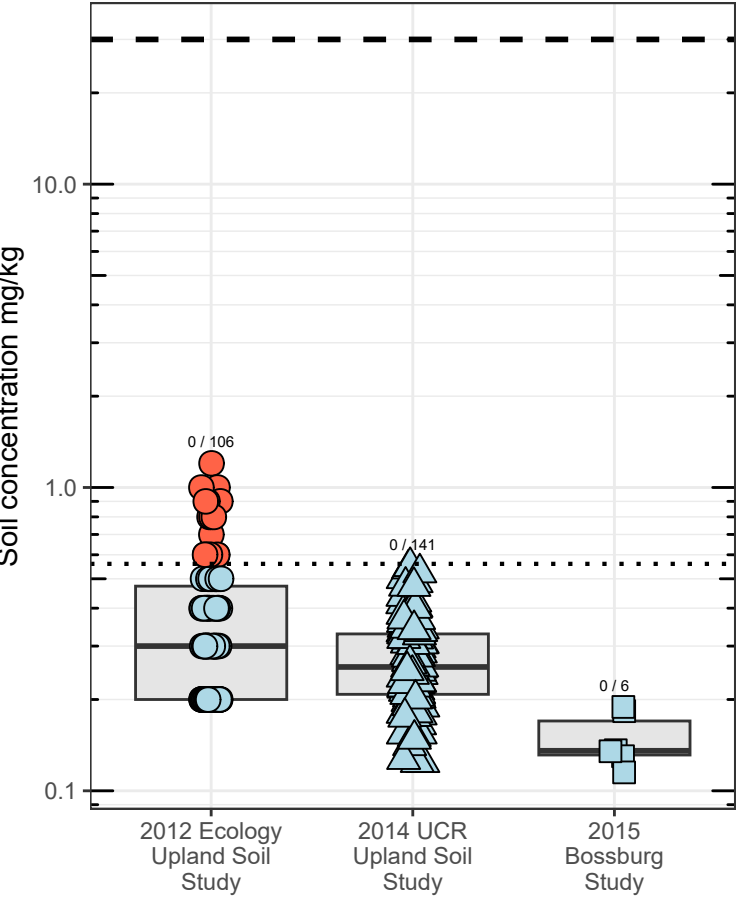
Soil screening level shown as dashed line
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■ \leq BTV ■ $>$ BTV

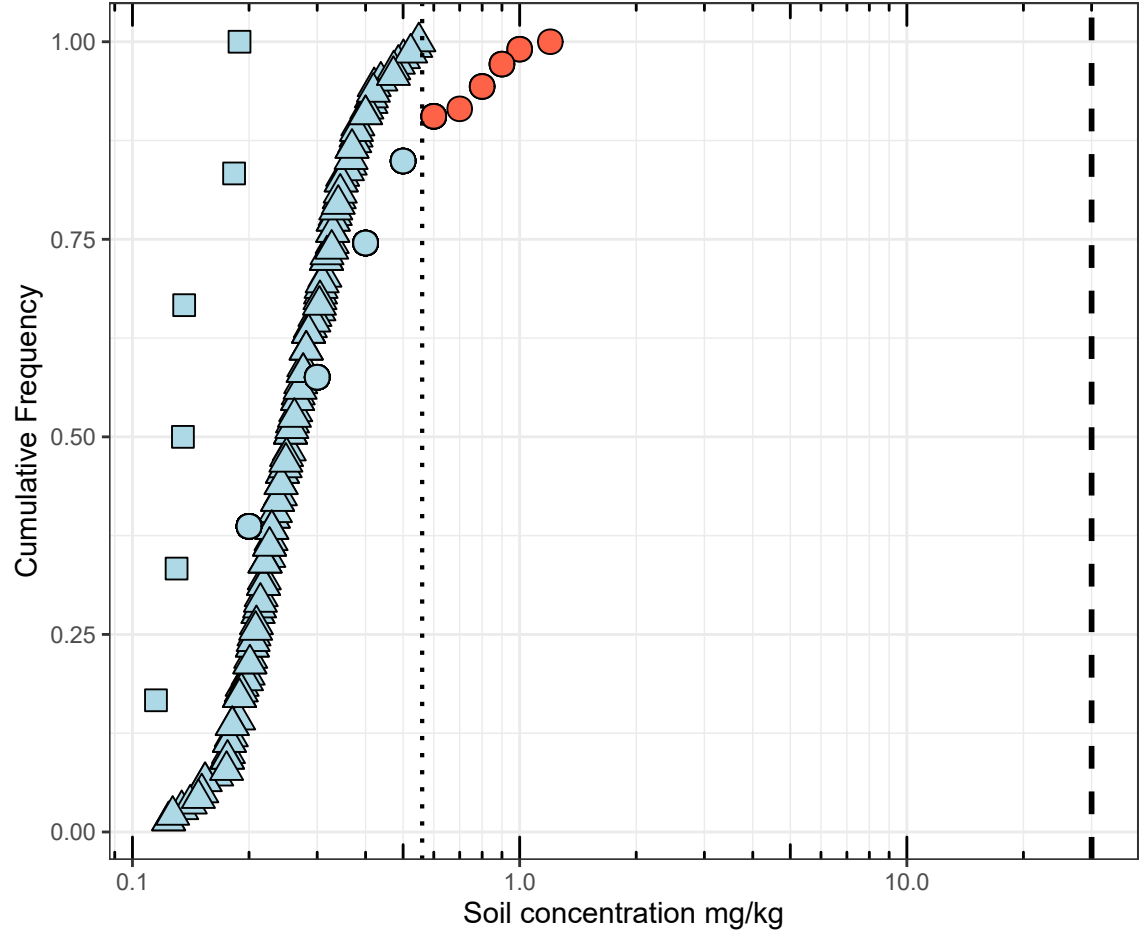
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Figure 7-2i: Invertebrate soil screening level (SSL) benchmark comparison for thallium

SSL benchmark = 30 mg/kg
 Background threshold value (BTV) = 0.56 mg/kg



Fraction of samples with concentrations \geq SSL shown above each box
 Points jittered for readability



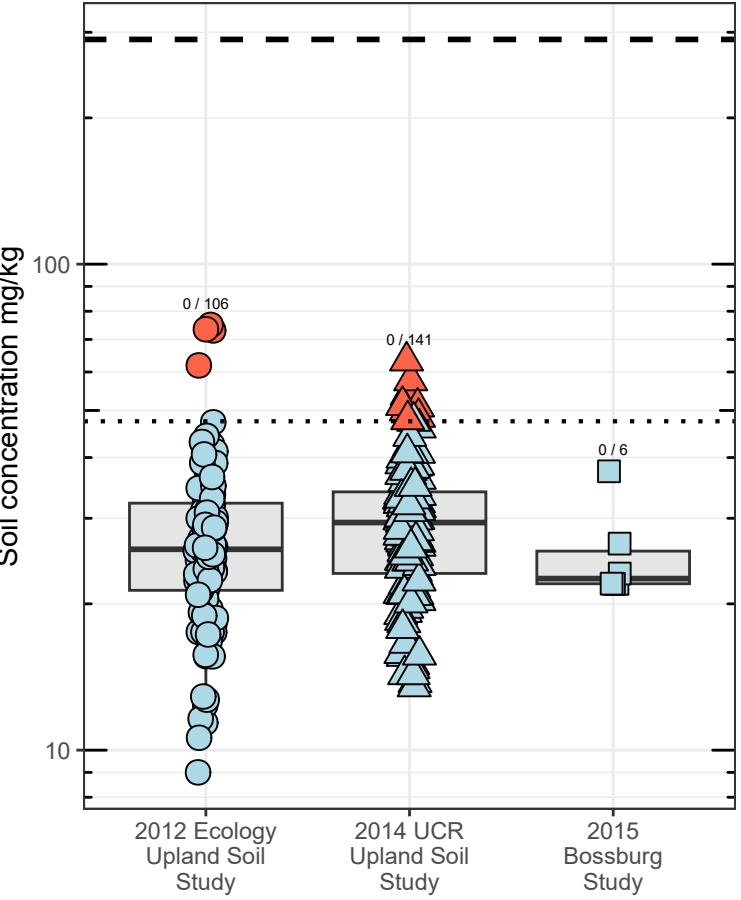
Soil screening level shown as dashed line
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■ \leq BTV ■ $>$ BTV

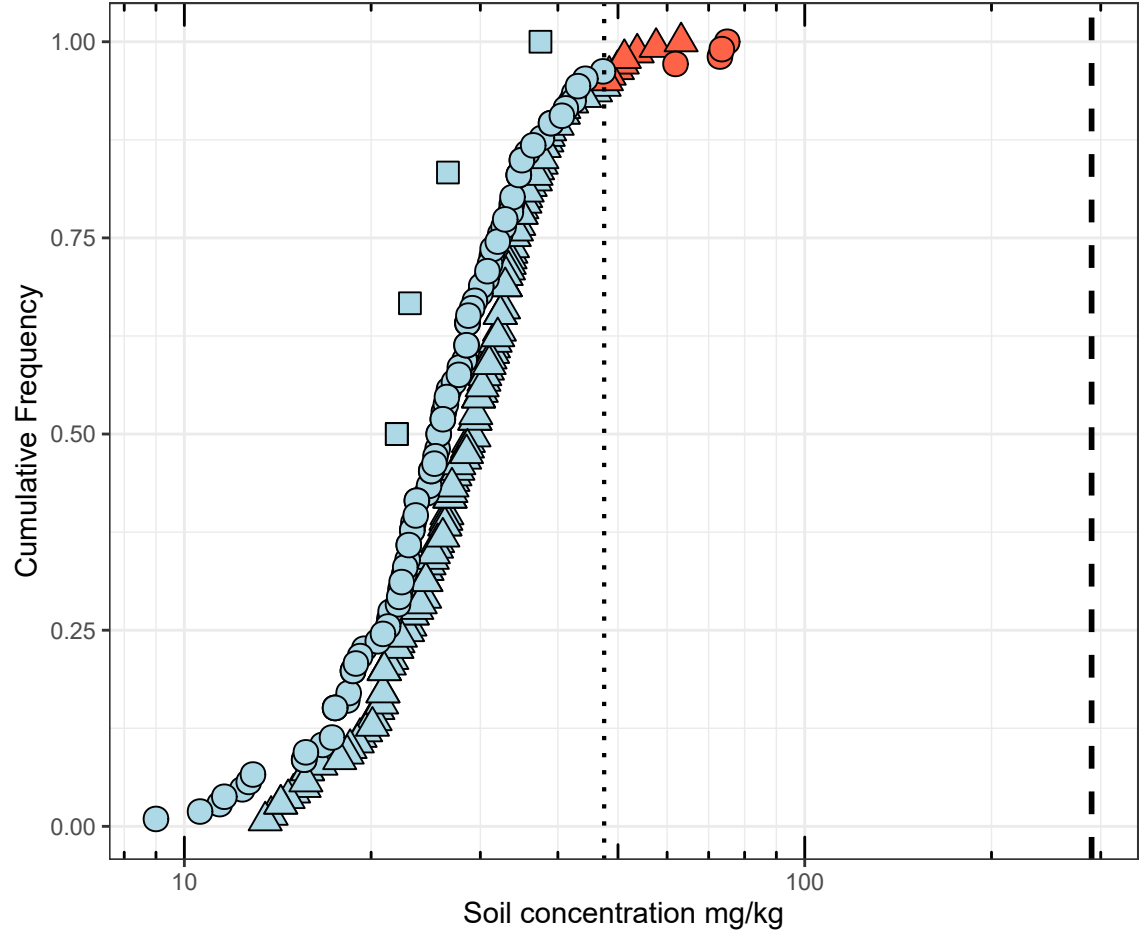
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Figure 7-2j: Invertebrate soil screening level (SSL) benchmark comparison for vanadium

SSL benchmark = 290 mg/kg
 Background threshold value (BTV) = 47.5 mg/kg



Fraction of samples with concentrations \geq SSL shown above each box
 Points jittered for readability



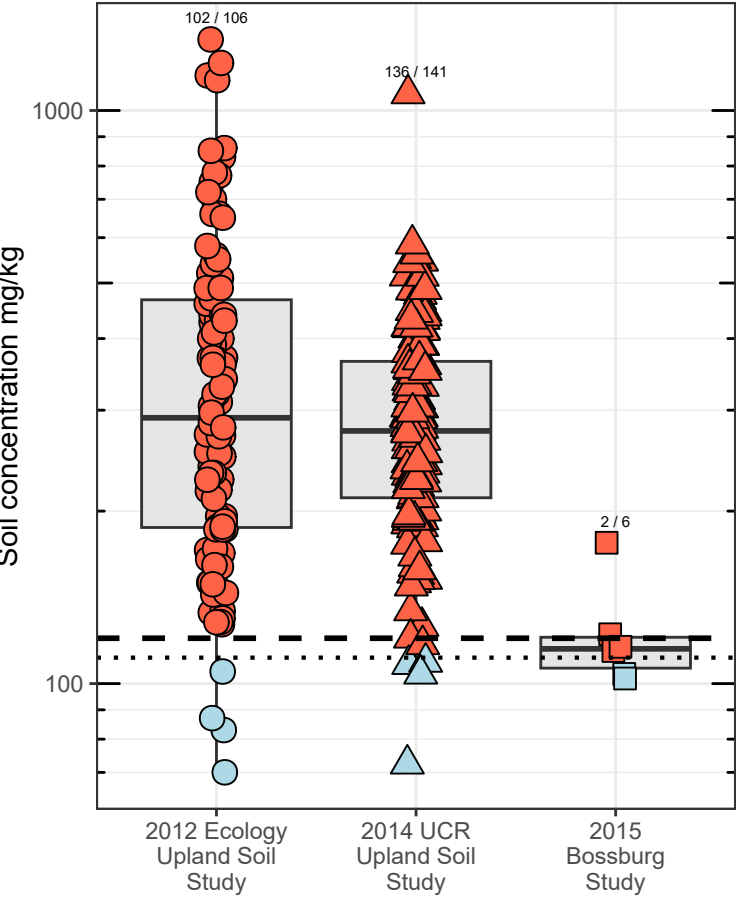
Soil screening level shown as dashed line
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■ \leq BTV ■ $>$ BTV

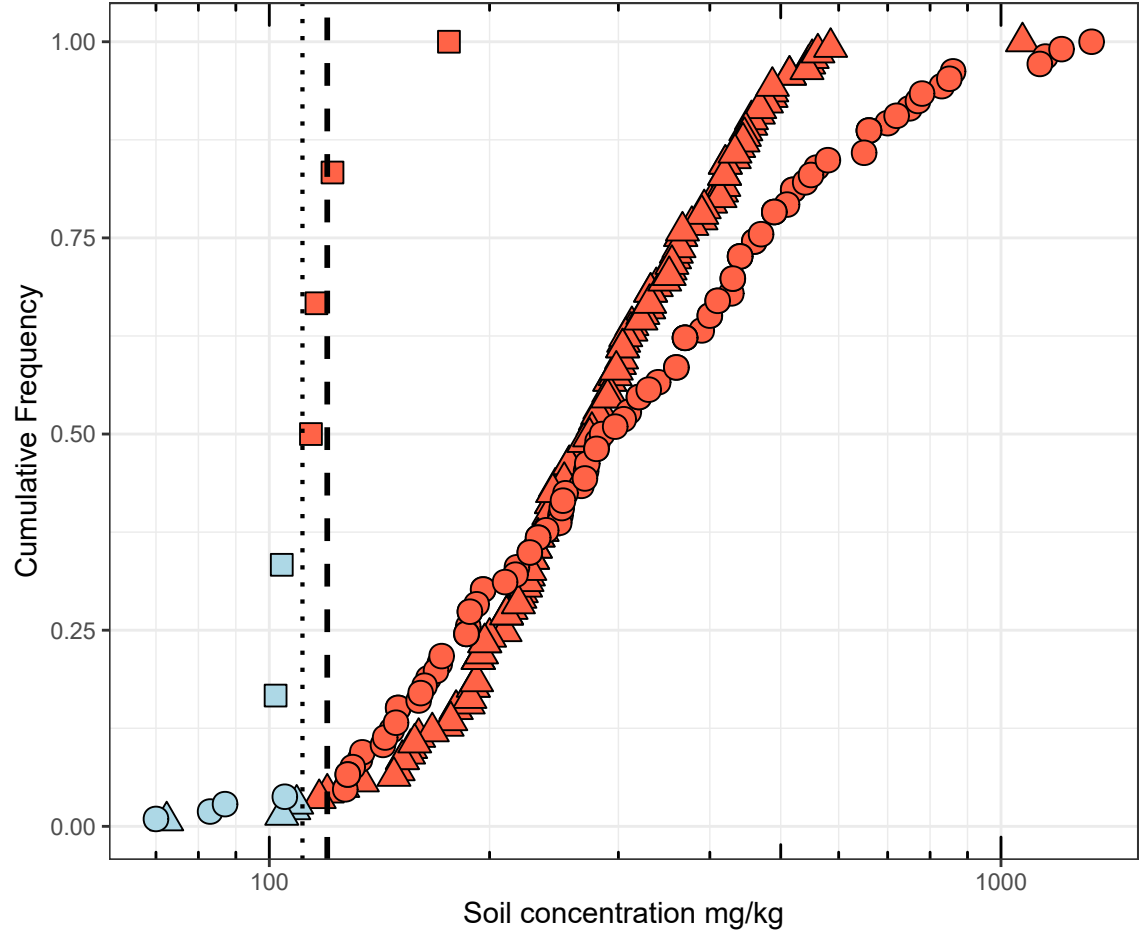
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Figure 7-2k: Invertebrate soil screening level (SSL) benchmark comparison for zinc

SSL benchmark = 120 mg/kg
 Background threshold value (BTV) = 111 mg/kg



Fraction of samples with concentrations \geq SSL shown above each box
 Points jittered for readability

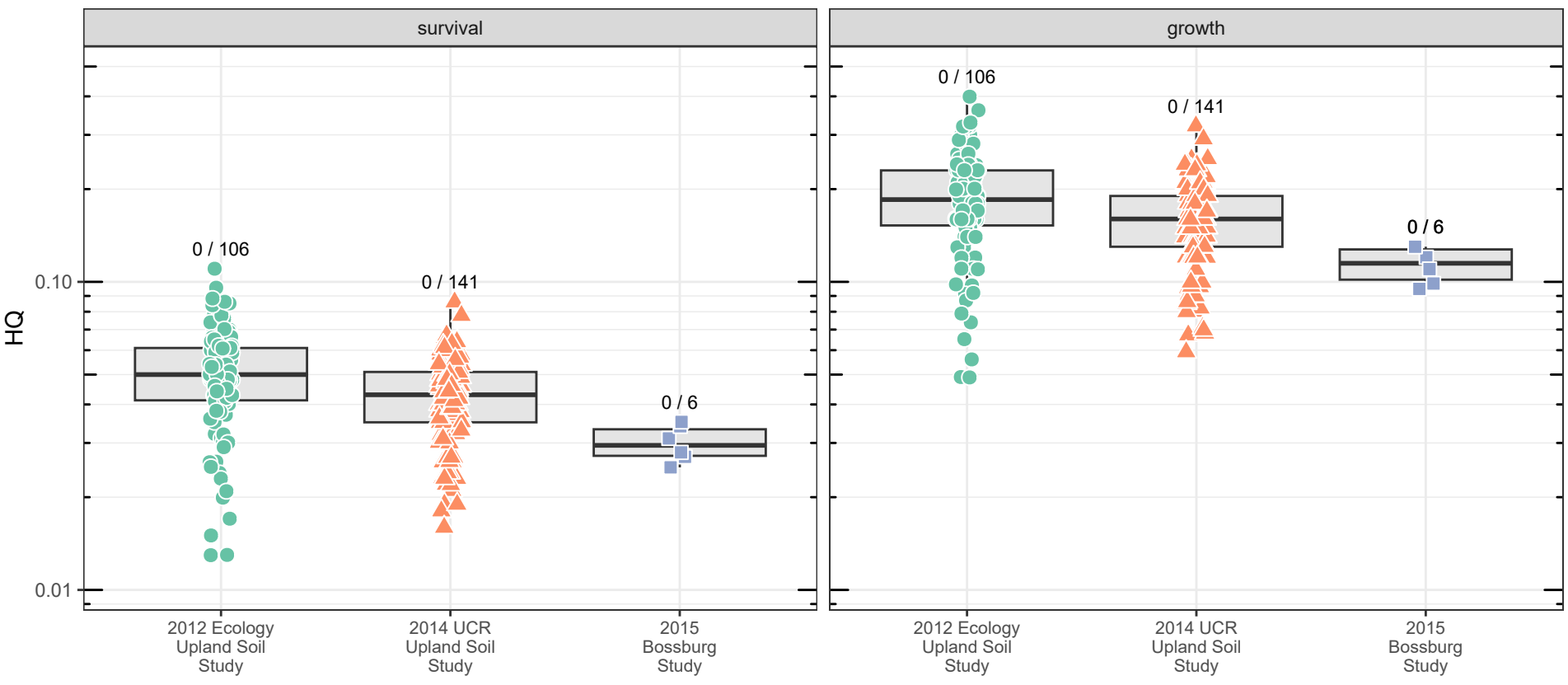


Soil screening level shown as dashed line
 BTV shown as dotted line

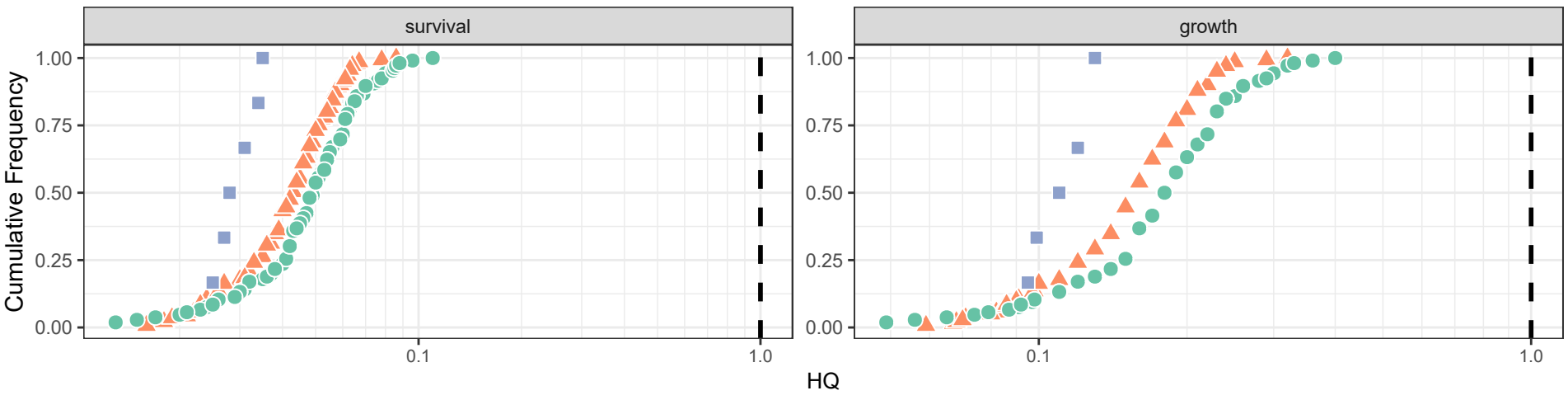
Fill color: ■ \leq BTV ■ $>$ BTV

● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

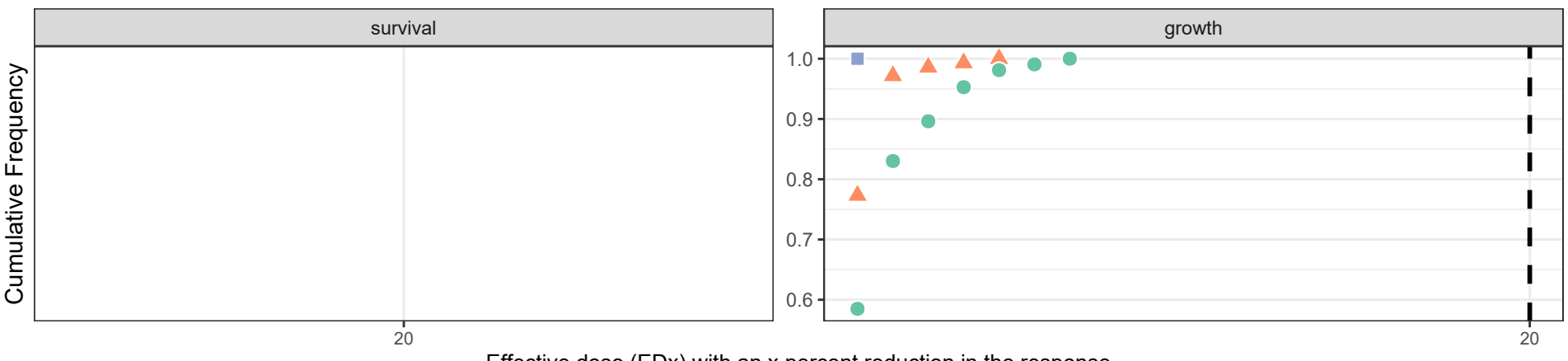
Figure 8-1a: California quail (herbivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for aluminum



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

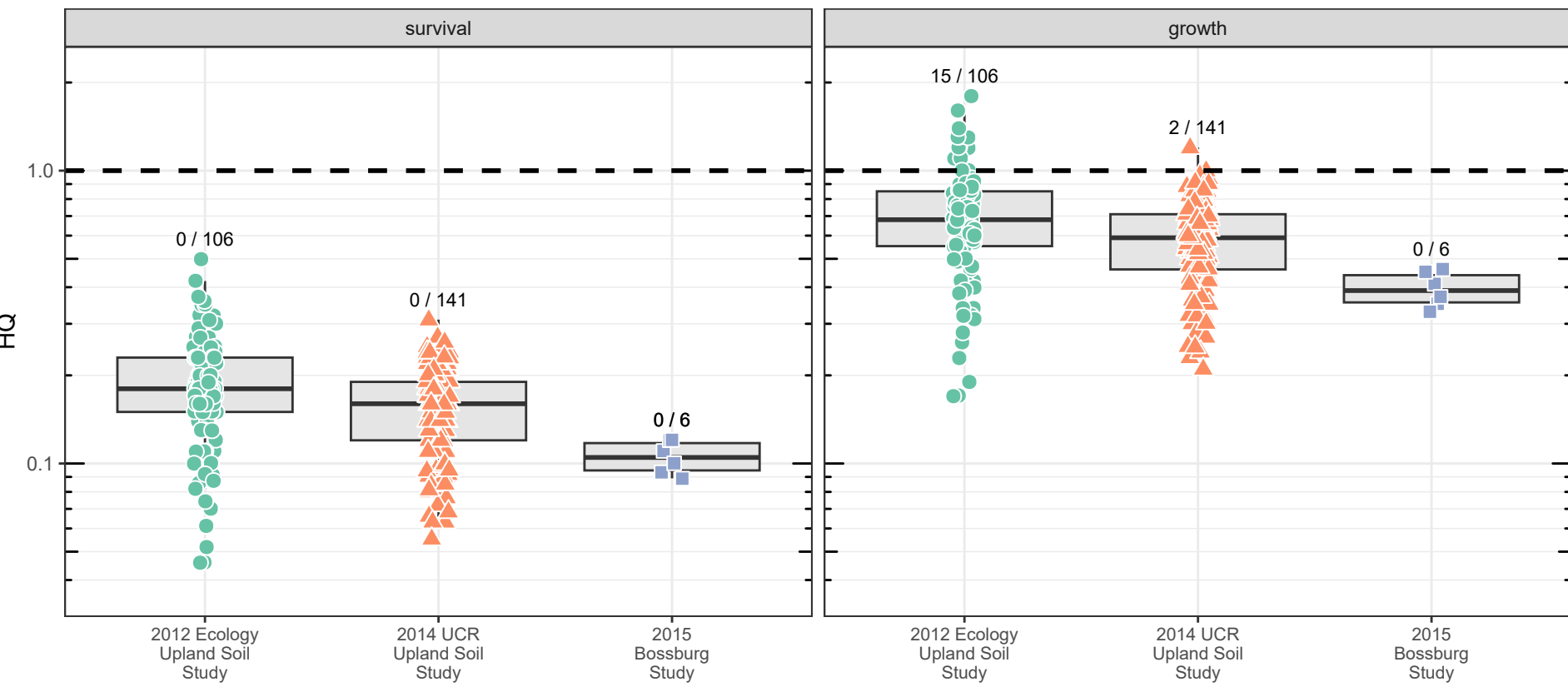


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

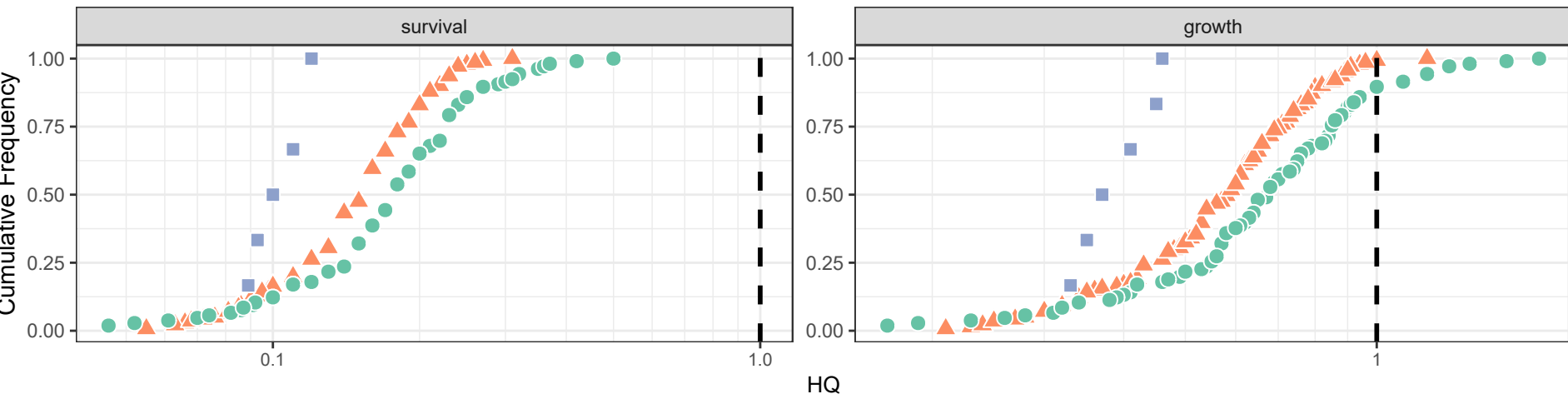


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

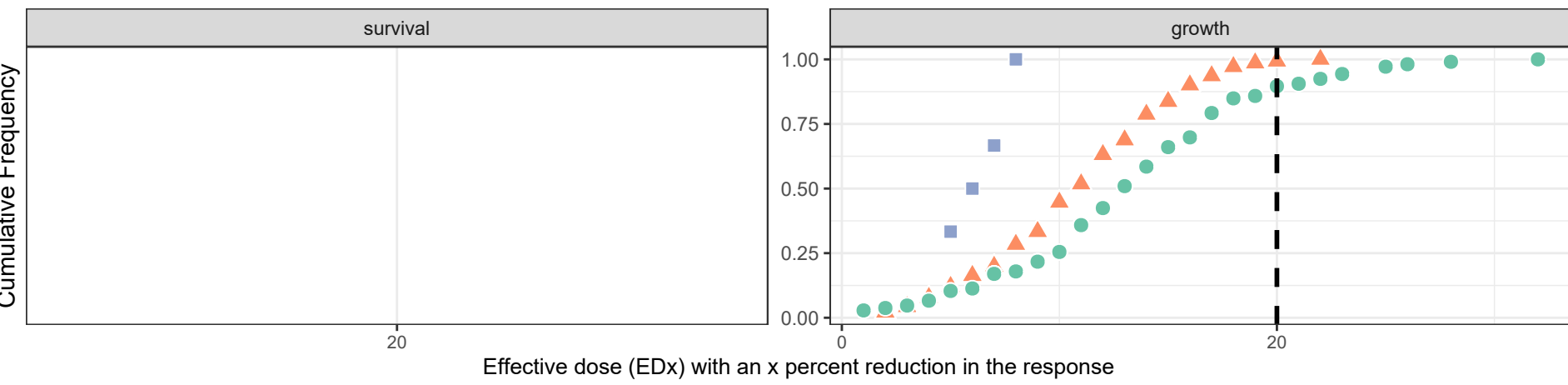
Figure 8-1b: American robin (invertivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for aluminum



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

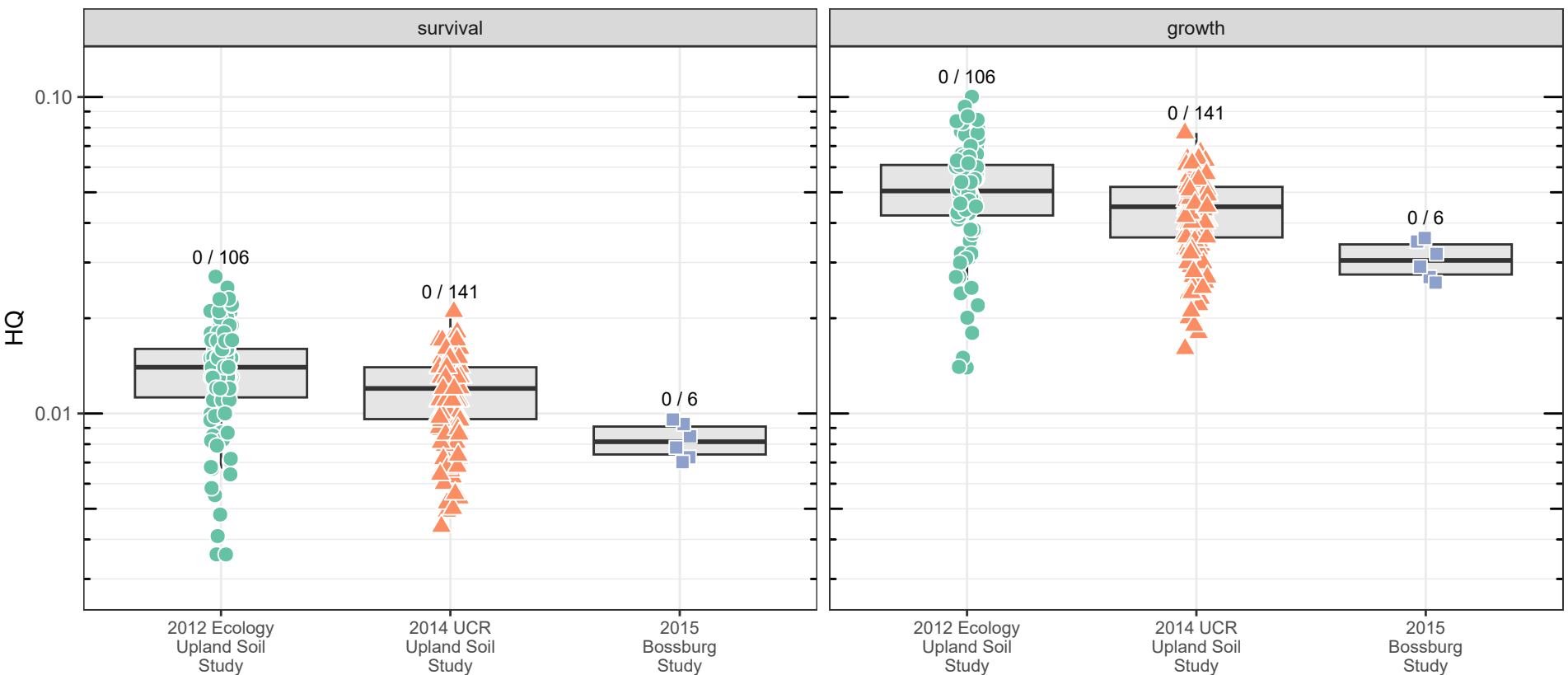


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

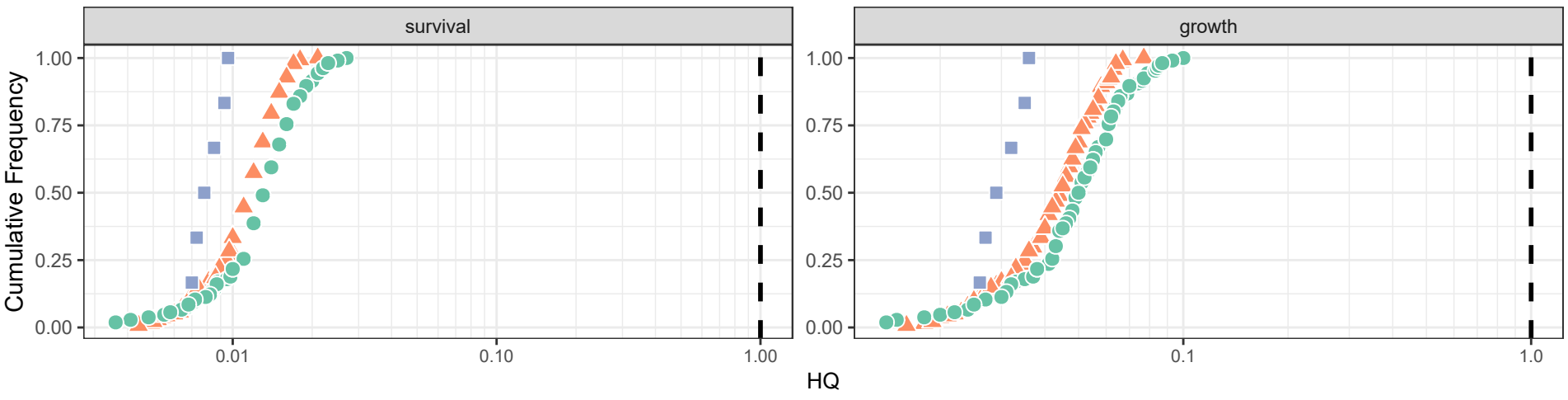
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

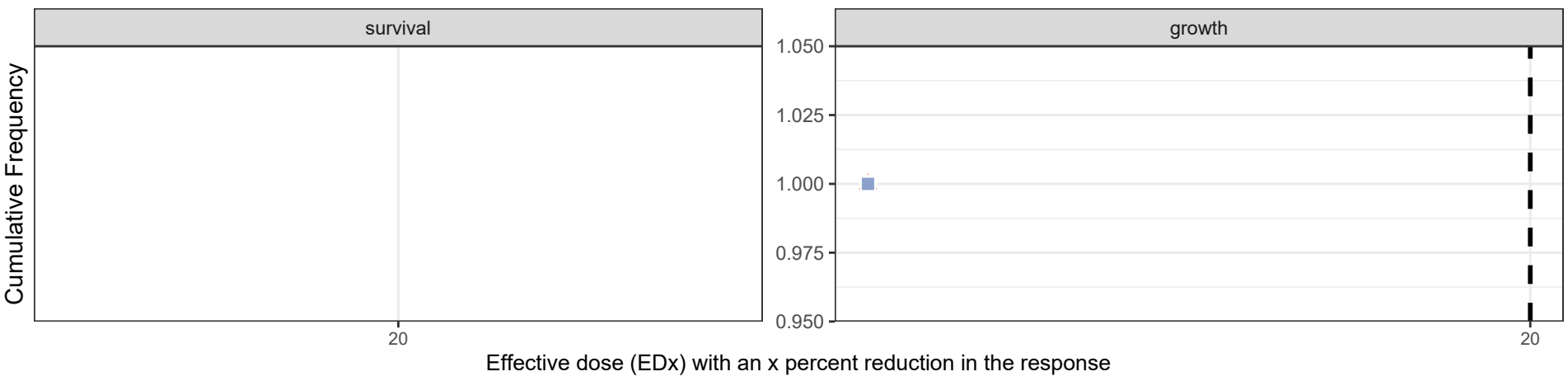
Figure 8-1c: Tree swallow (aerial insectivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for aluminum



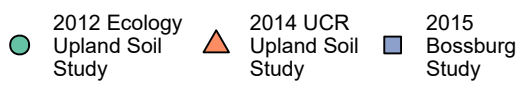
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

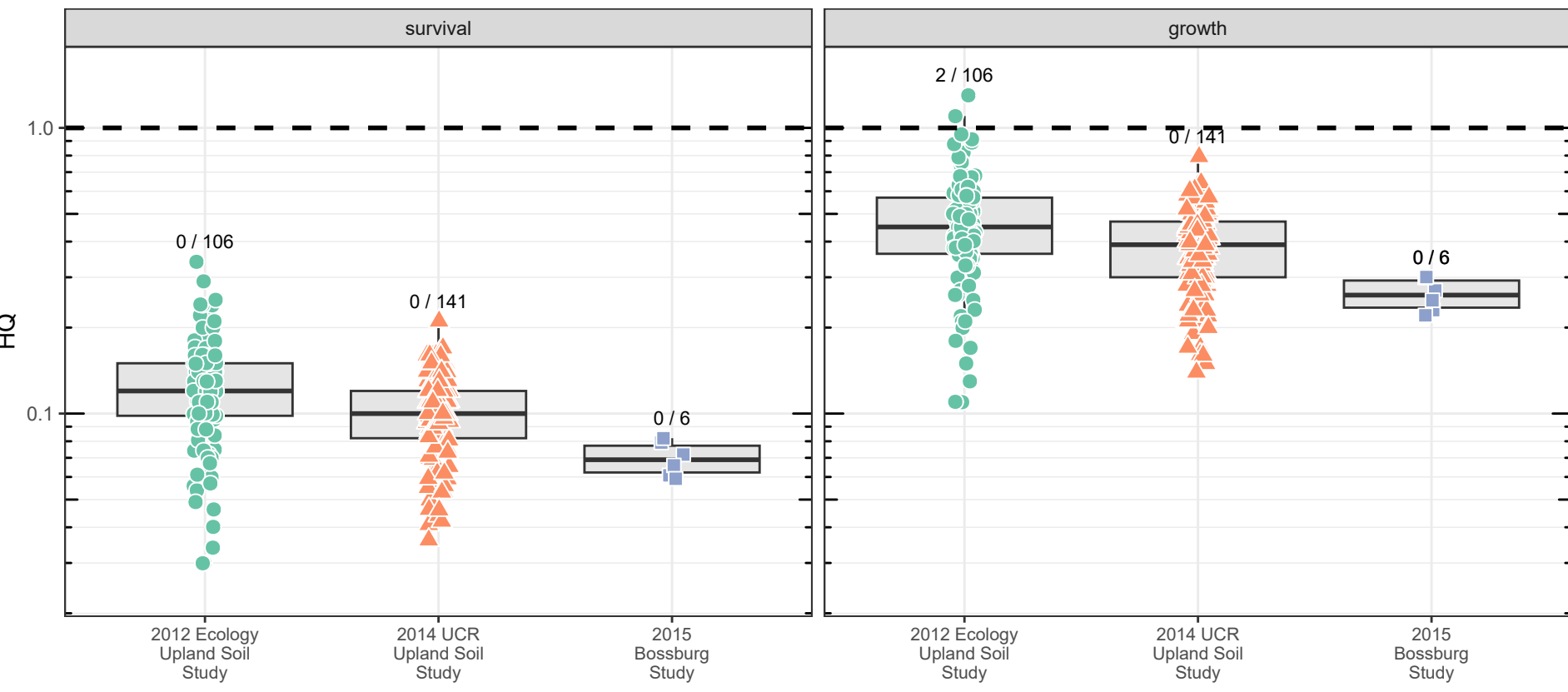


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

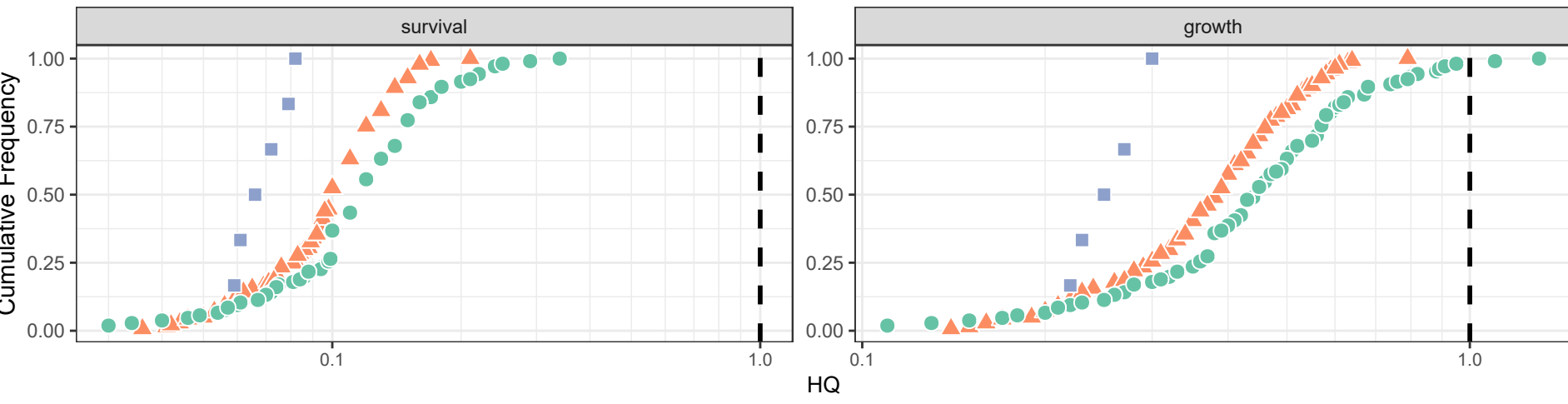


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

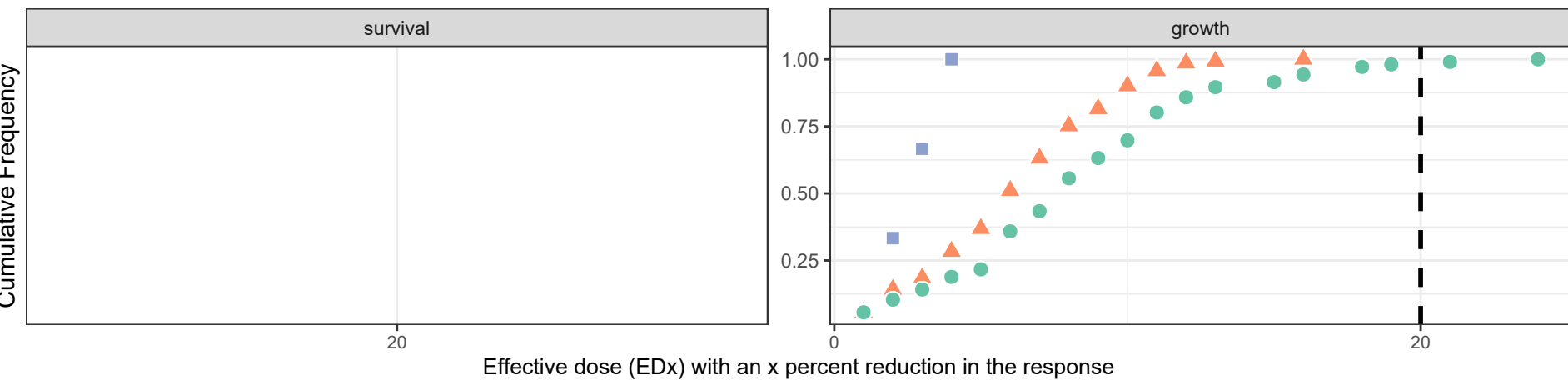
Figure 8-1d: American kestrel (carnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for aluminum



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

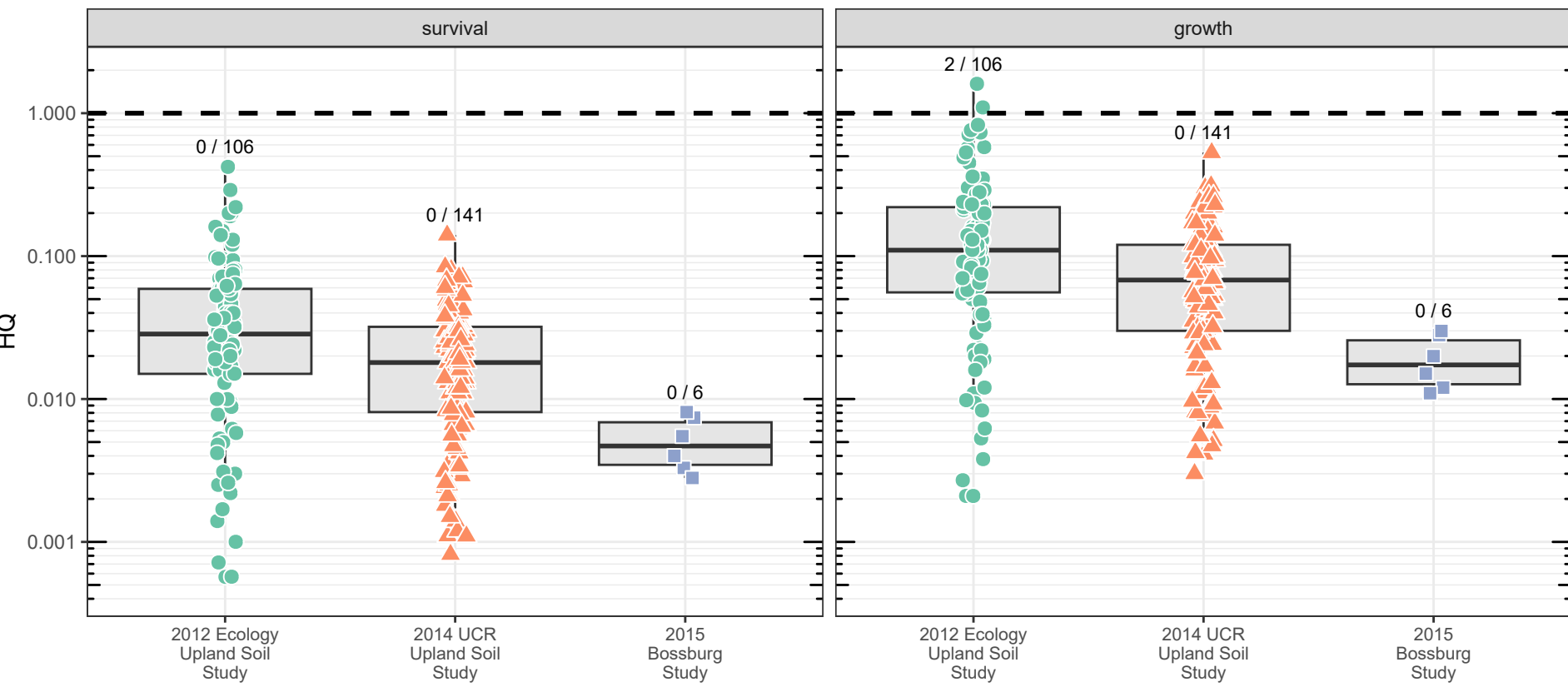


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

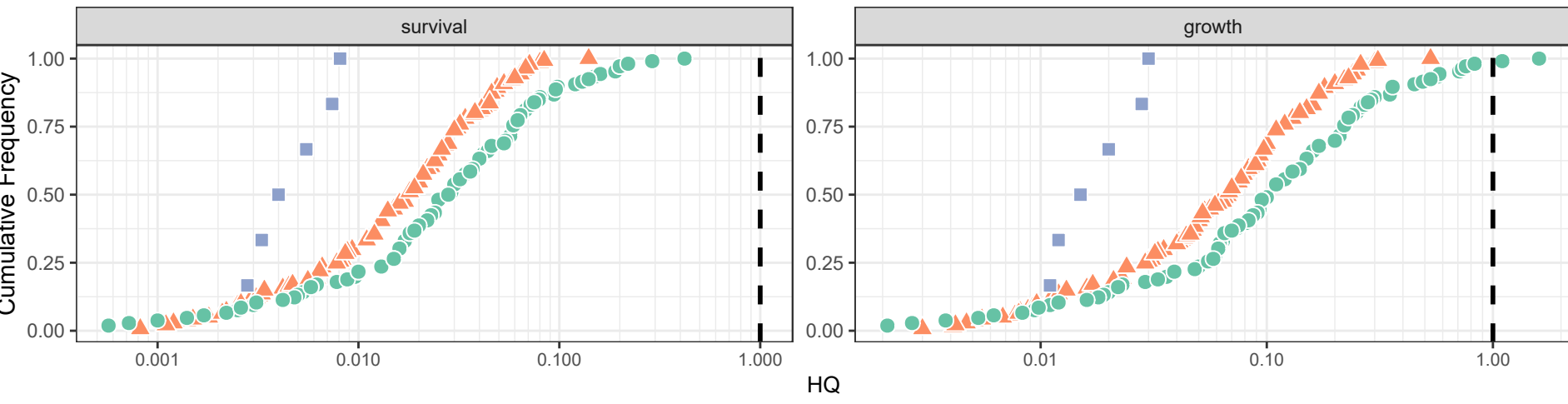


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

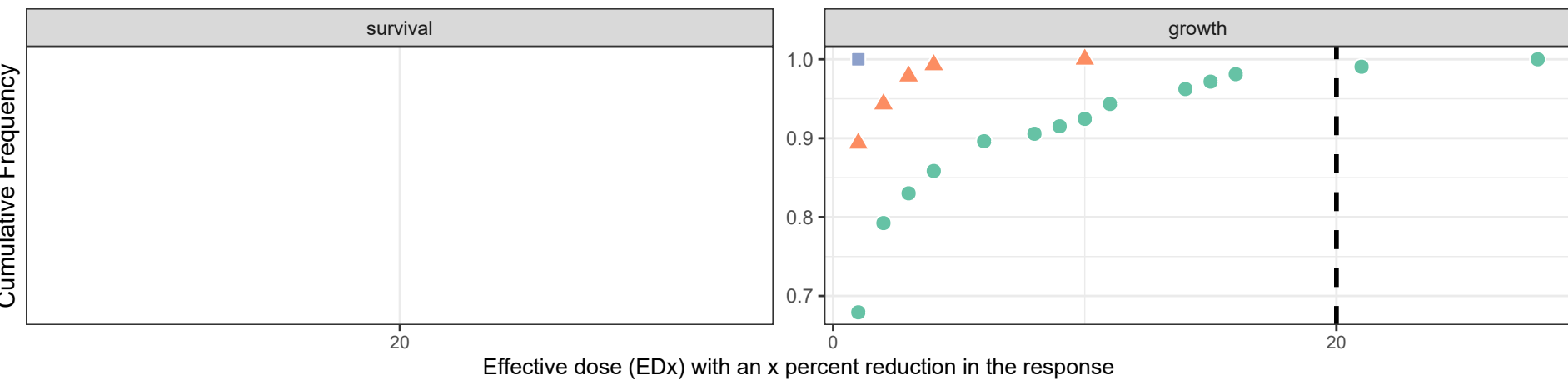
Figure 8-1e: Black-capped chickadee (omnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for aluminum



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

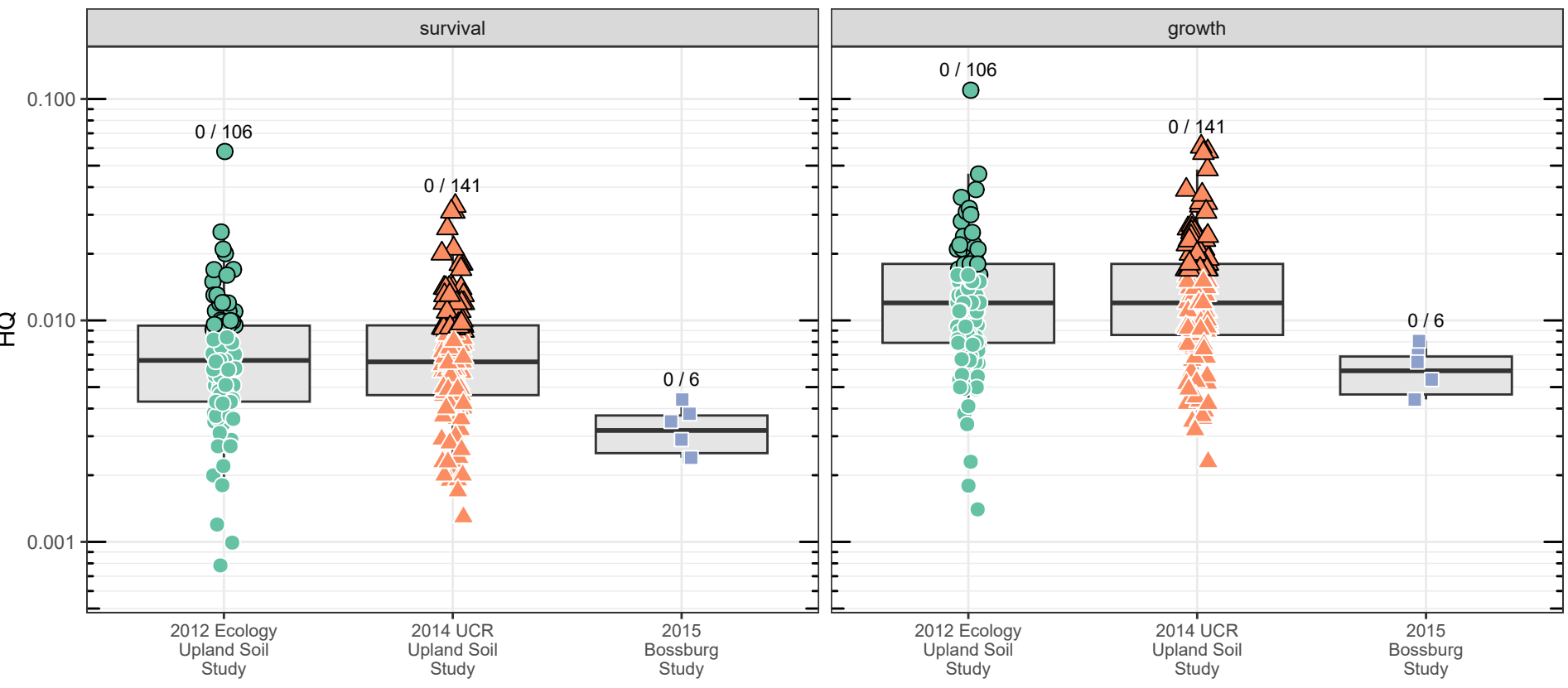


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

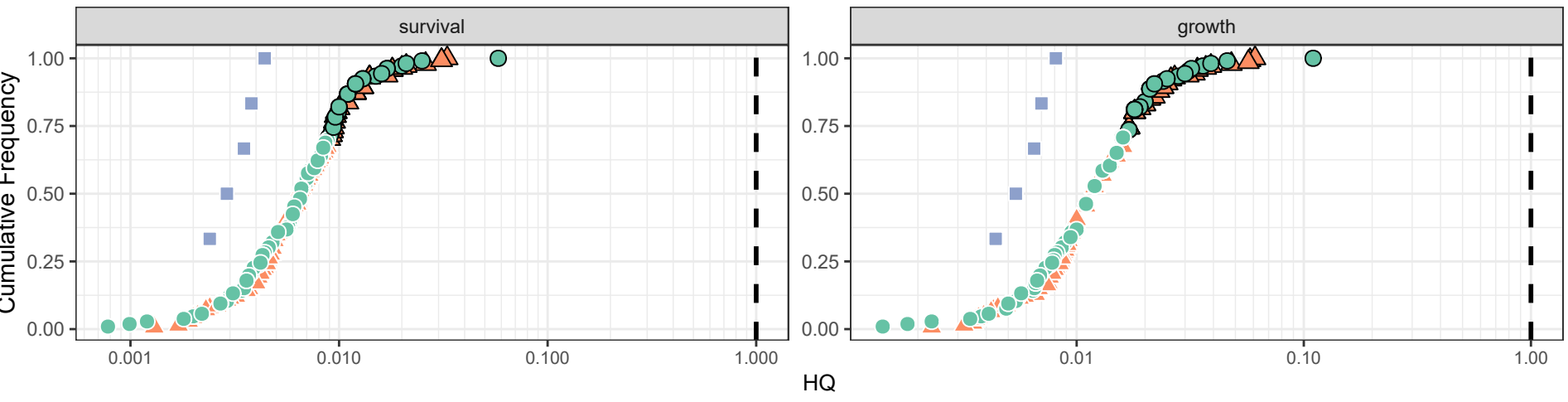
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

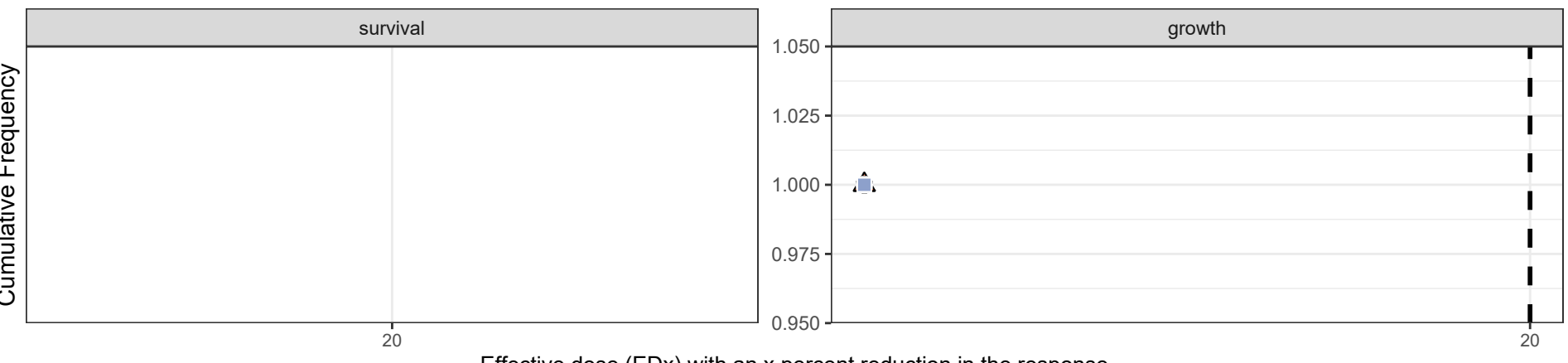
Figure 8-2a: California quail (herbivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for barium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

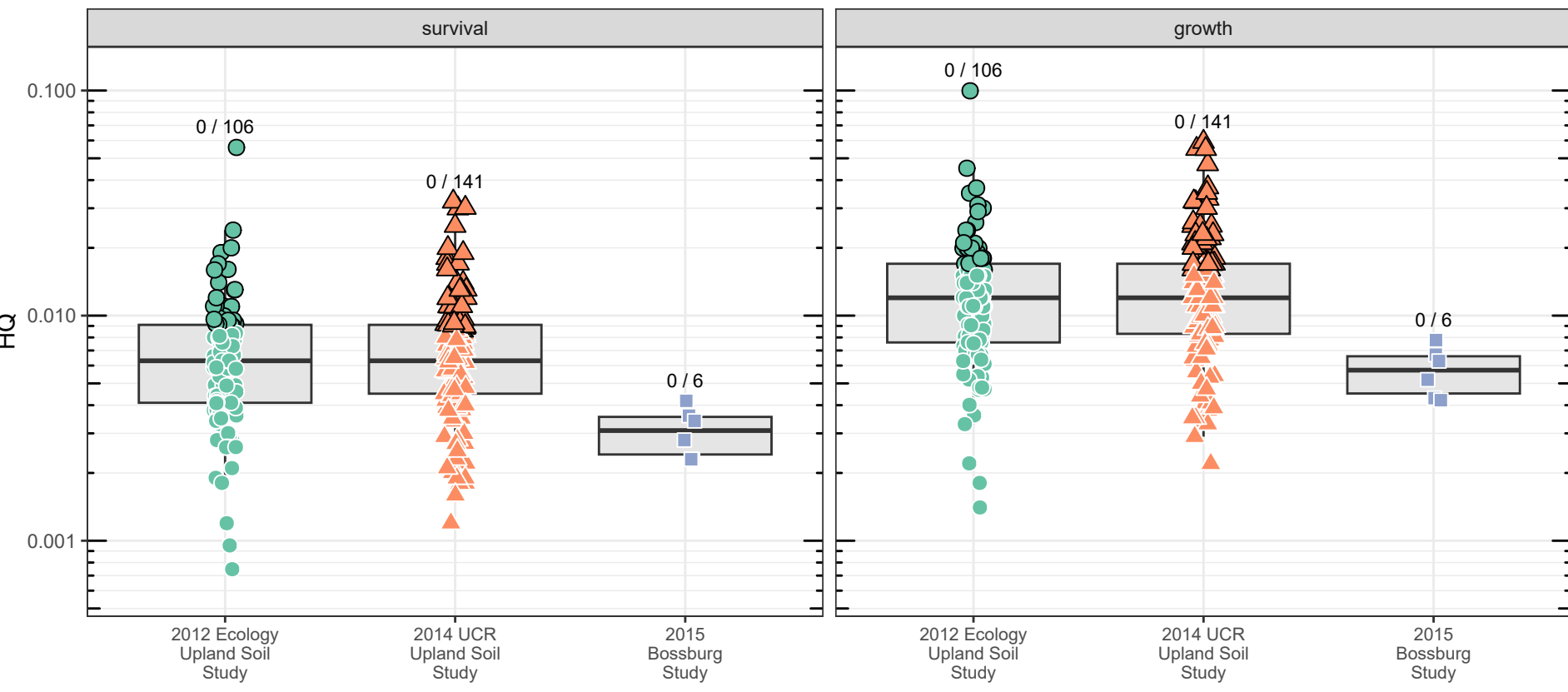


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

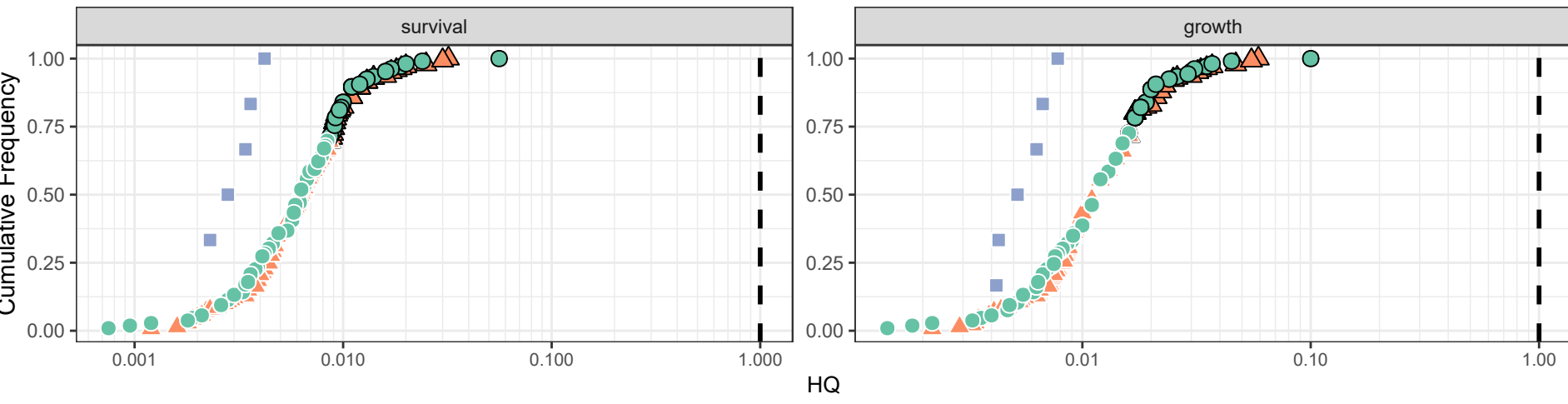
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

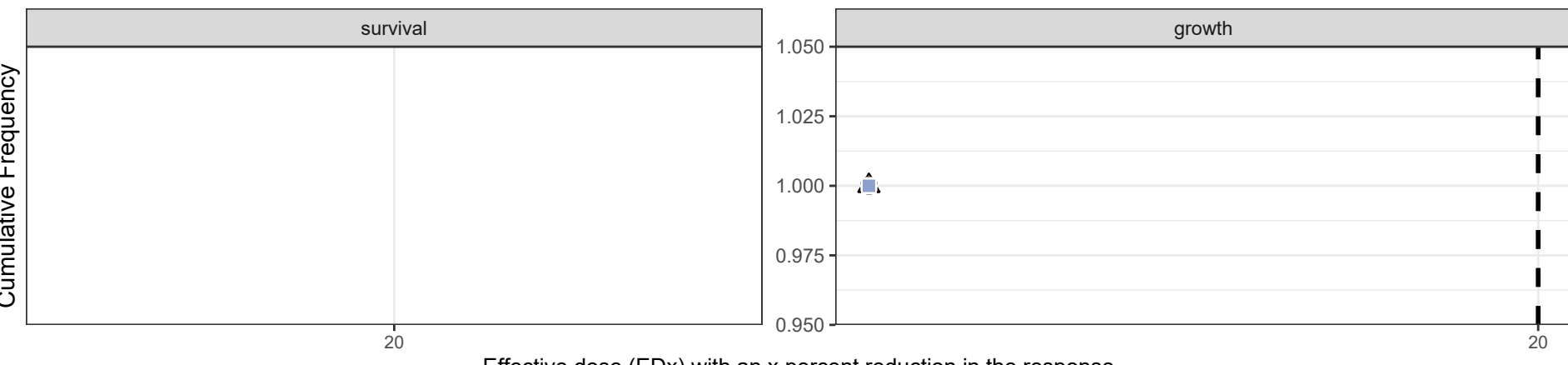
Figure 8-2b: American robin (invertivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for barium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

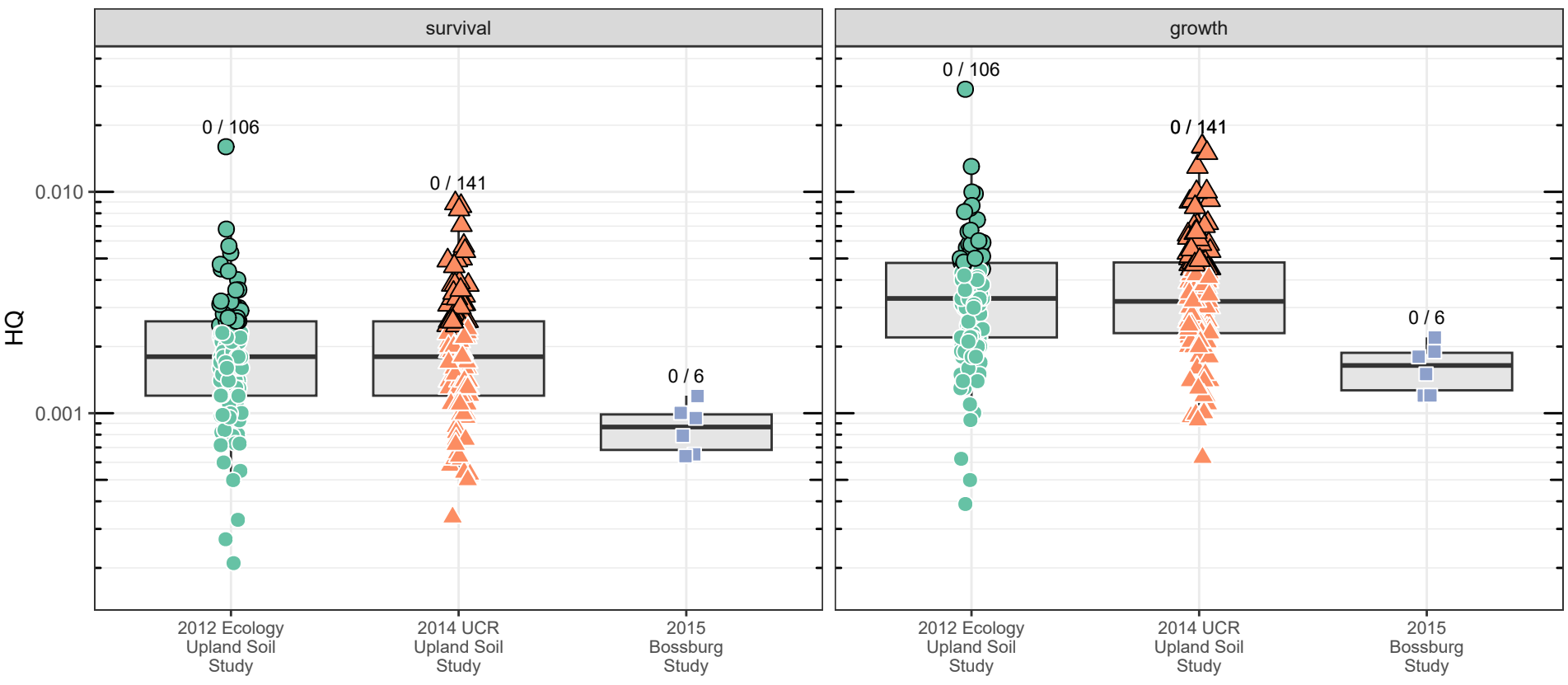


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

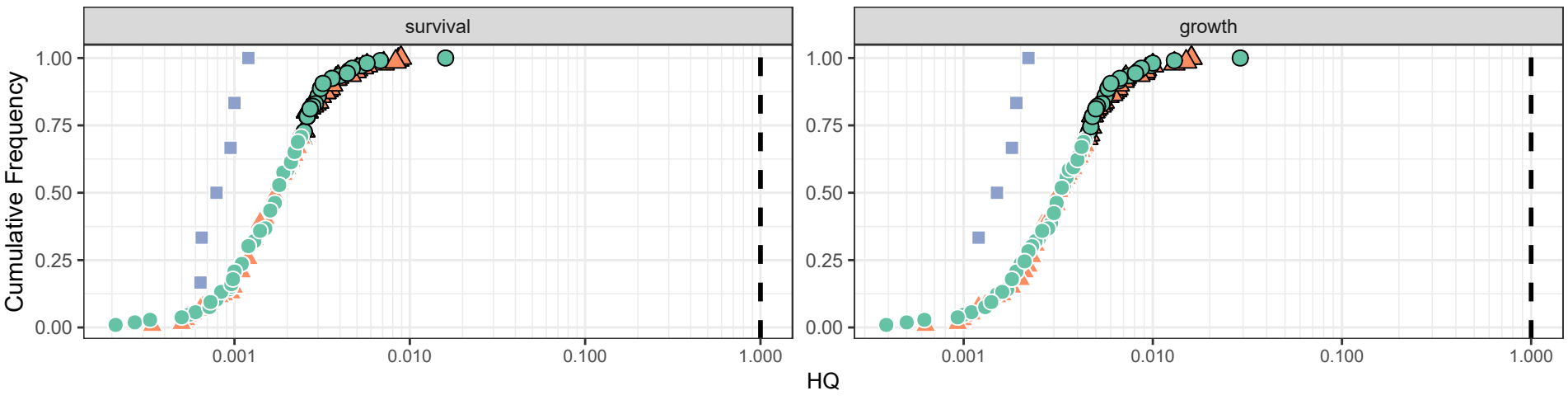
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

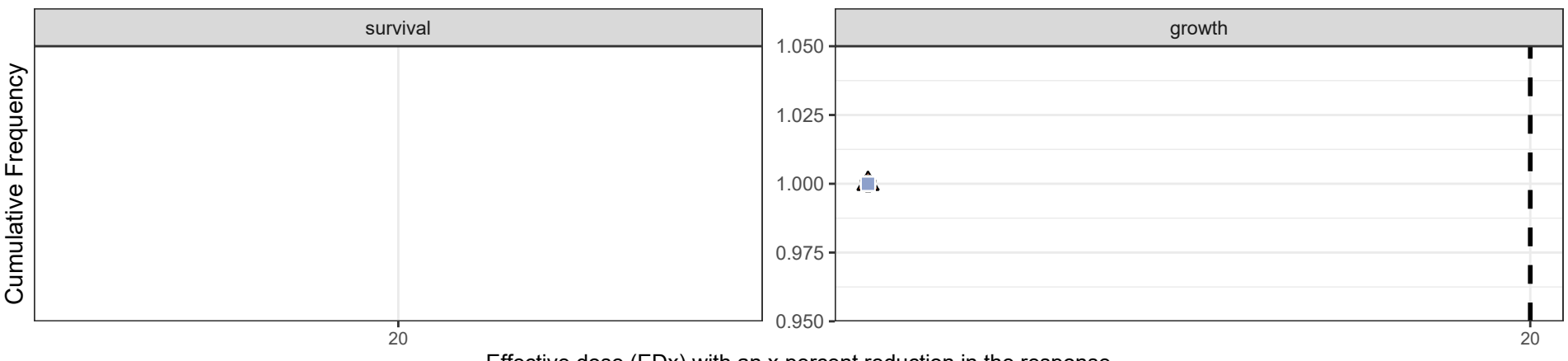
Figure 8-2c: Tree swallow (aerial insectivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for barium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

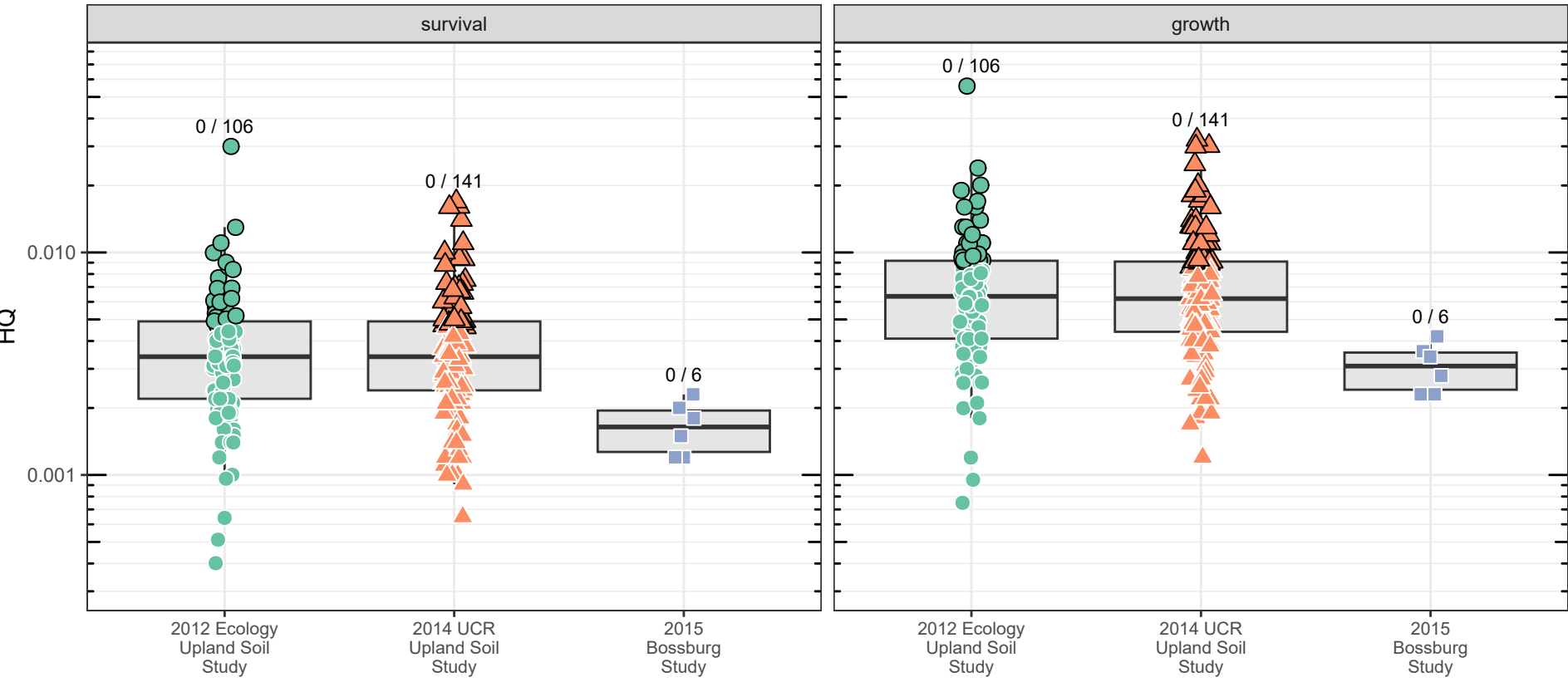


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

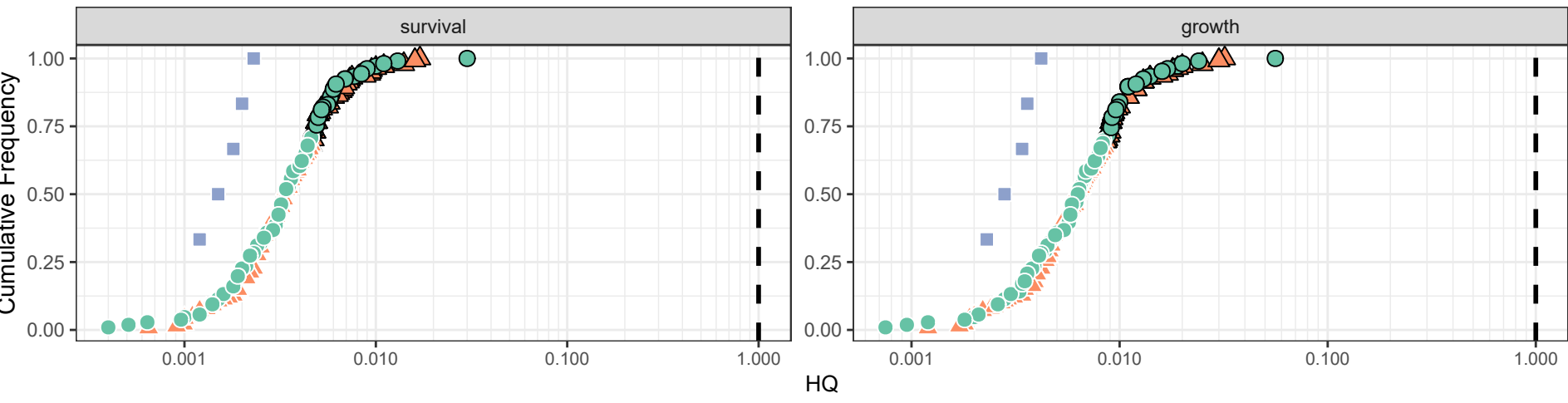


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

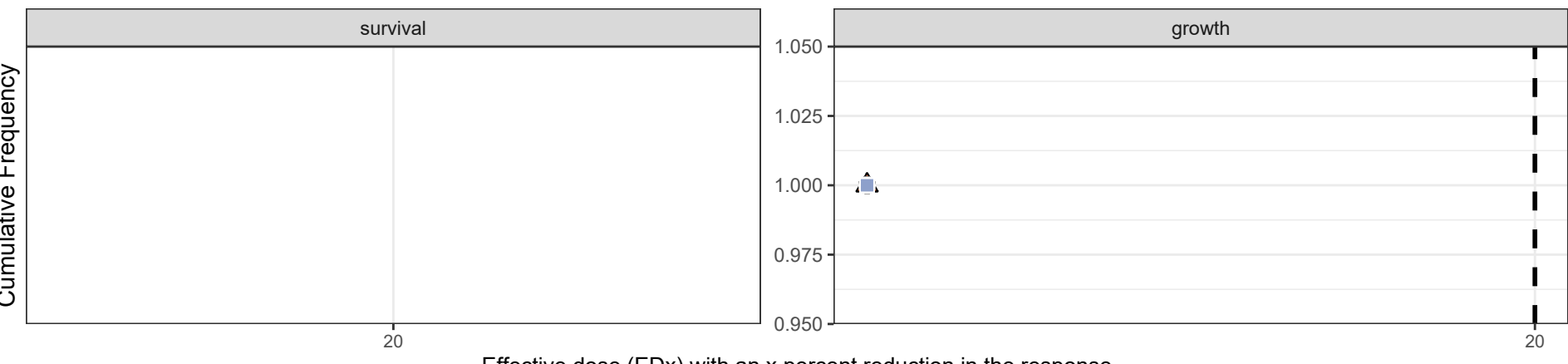
Figure 8-2d: American kestrel (carnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for barium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

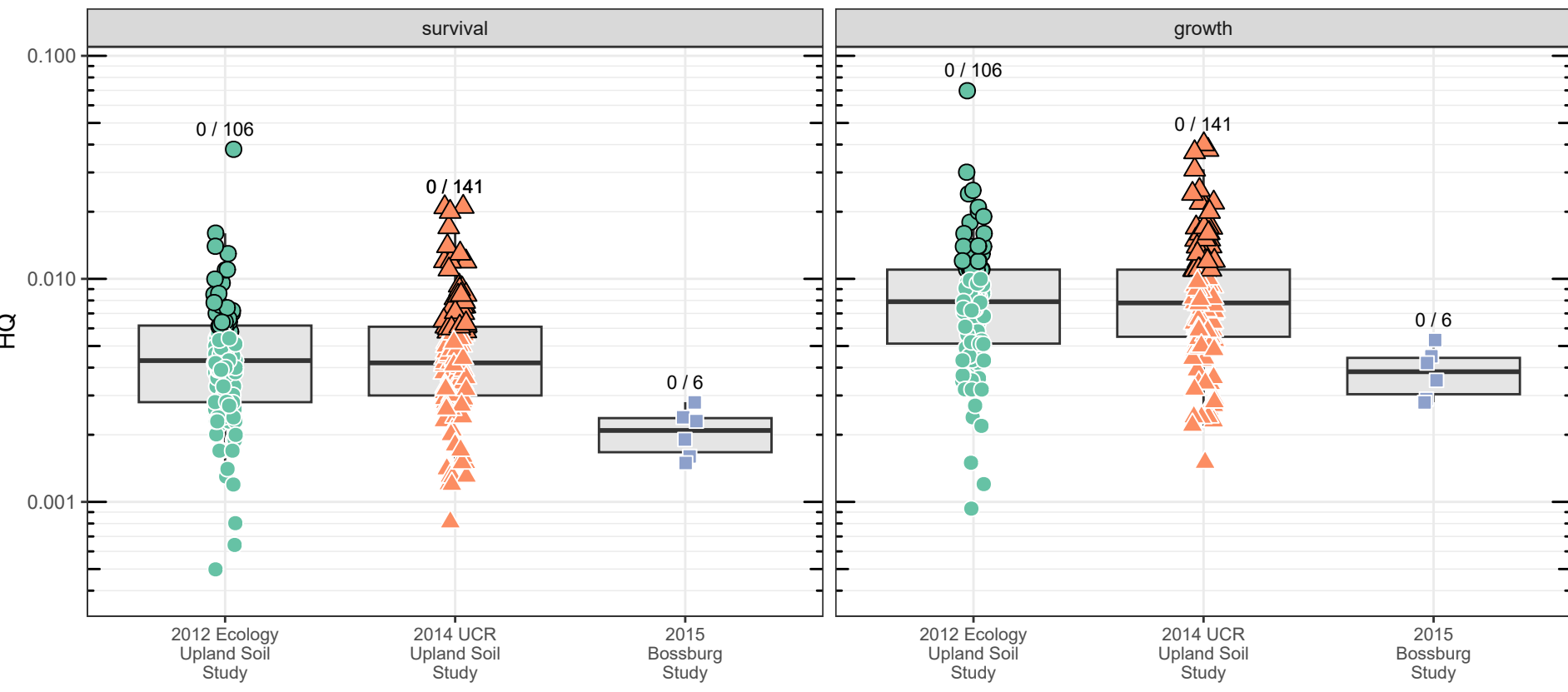


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

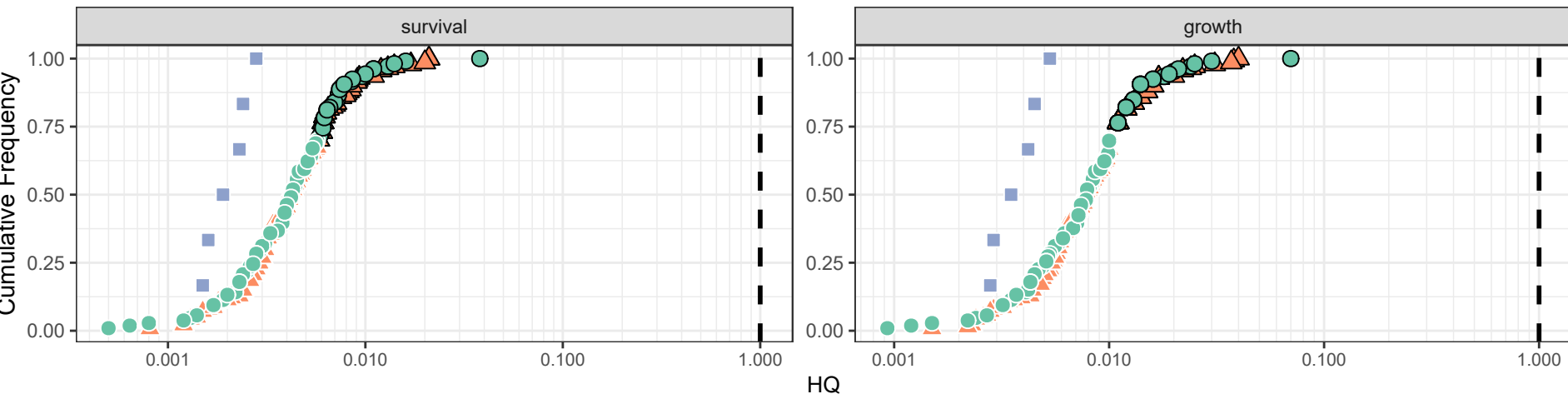


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

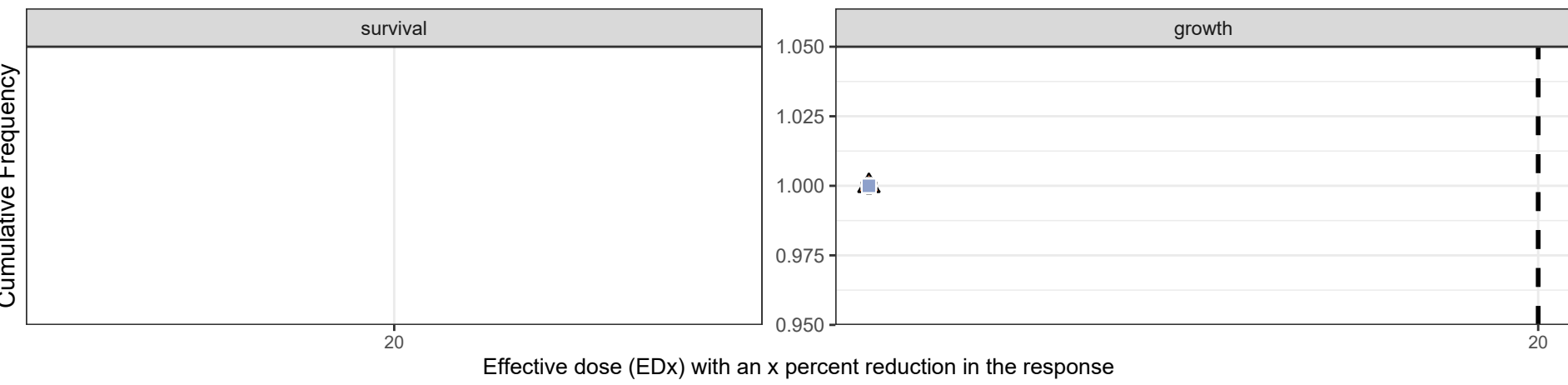
Figure 8-2e: Black-capped chickadee (omnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for barium



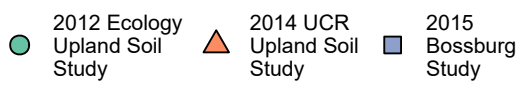
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

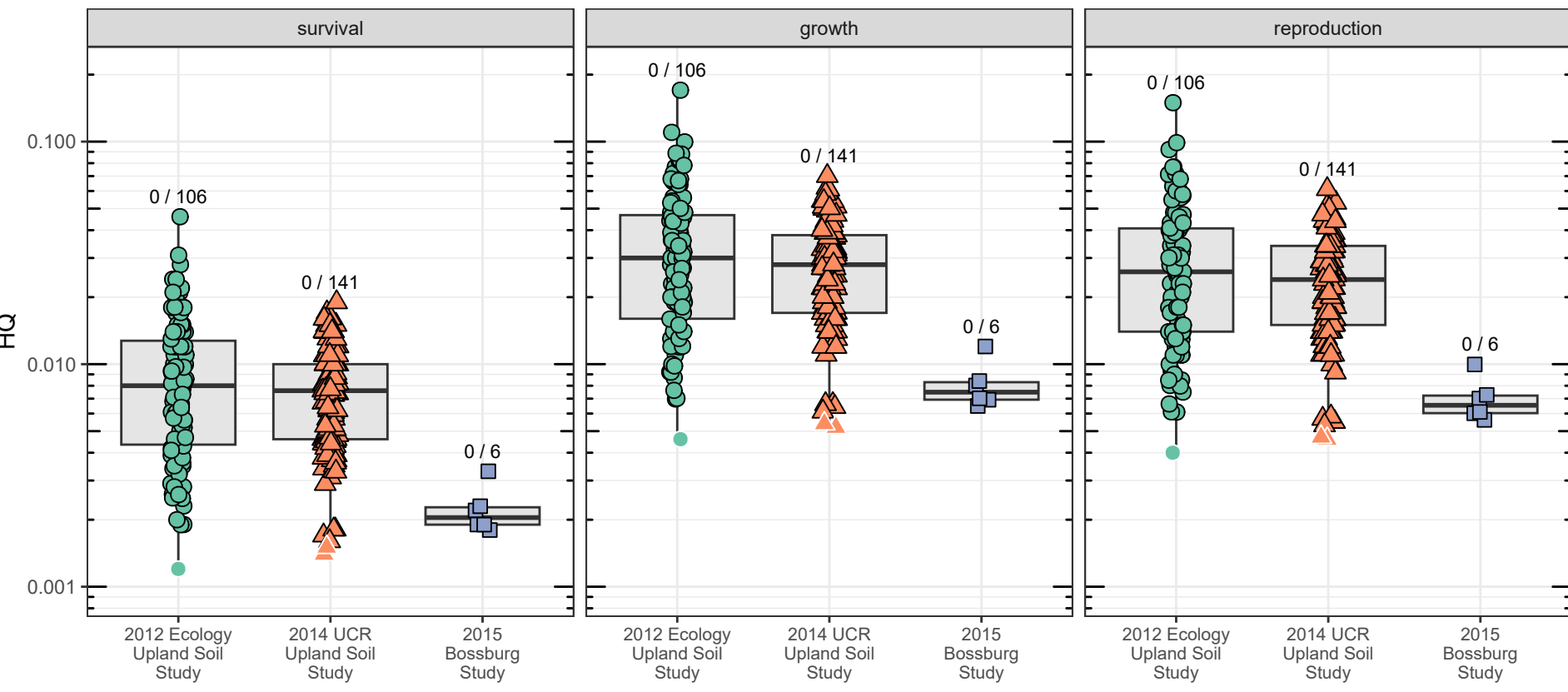


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

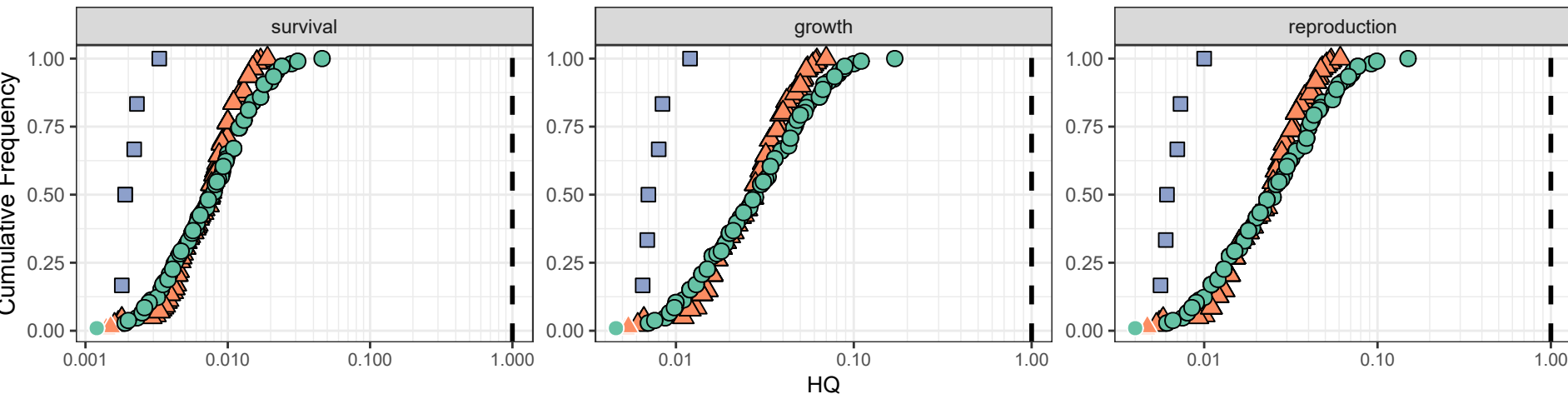


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

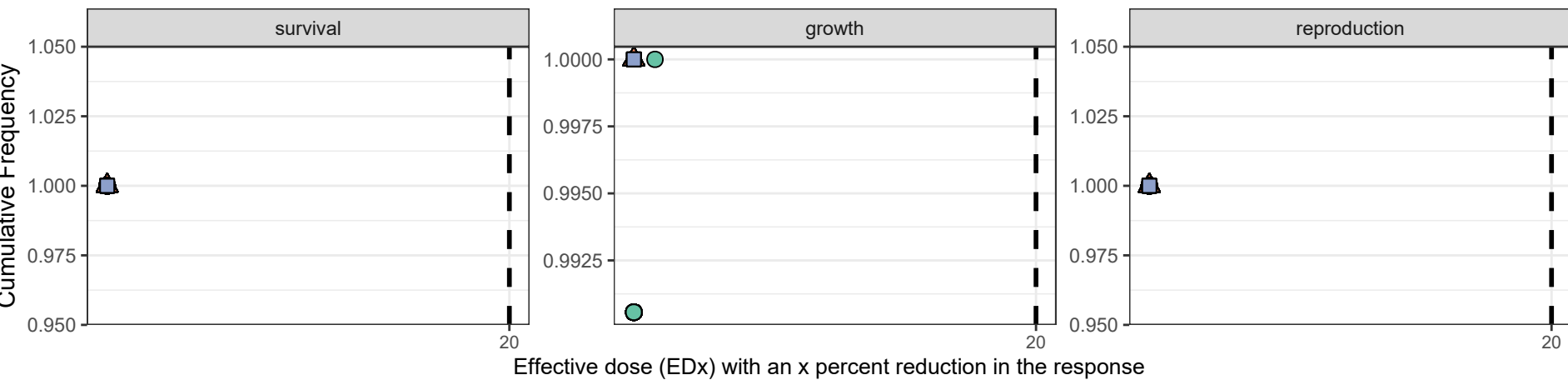
Figure 8-3a: California quail (herbivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for cadmium



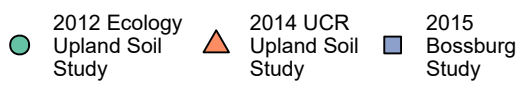
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

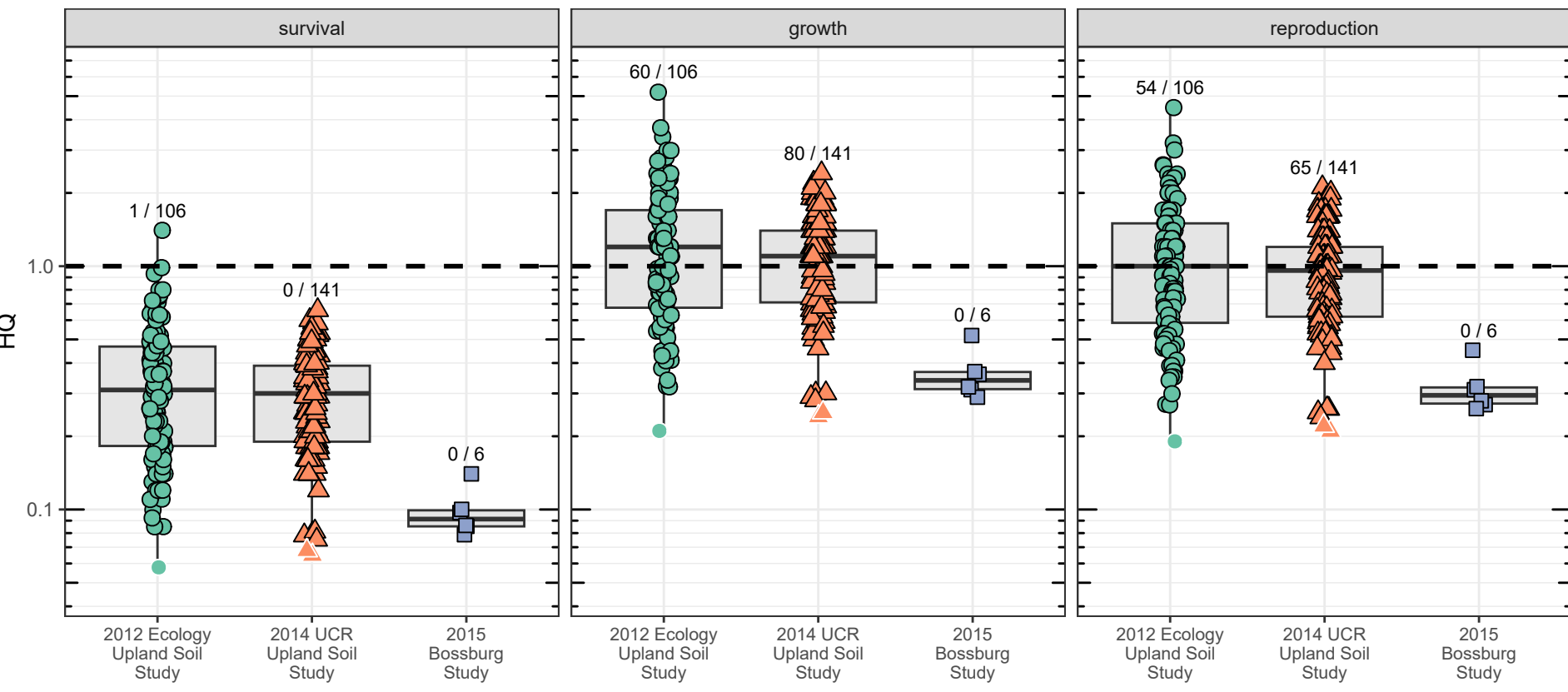


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

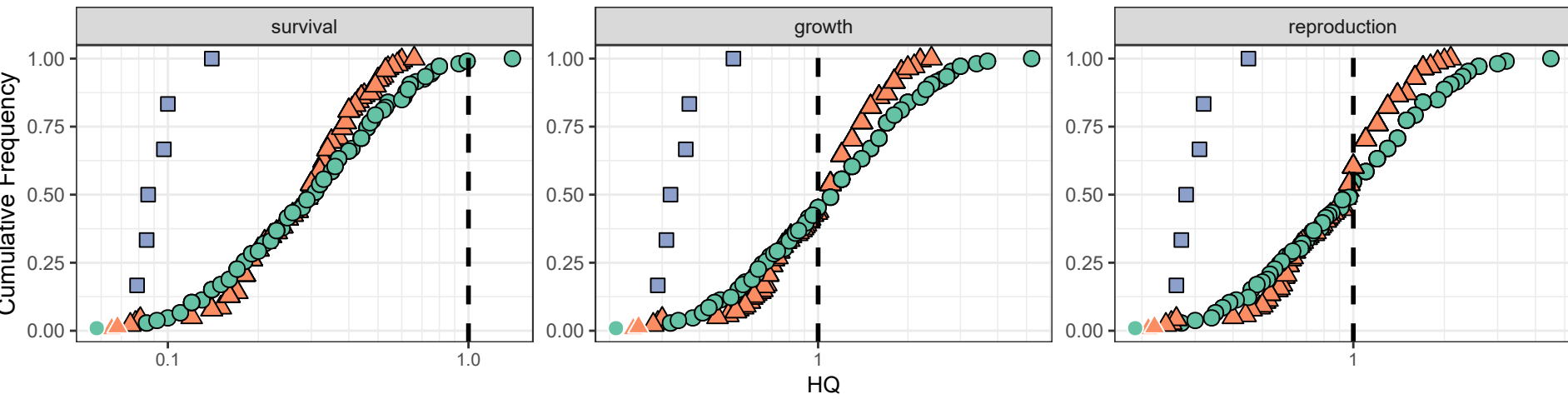


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

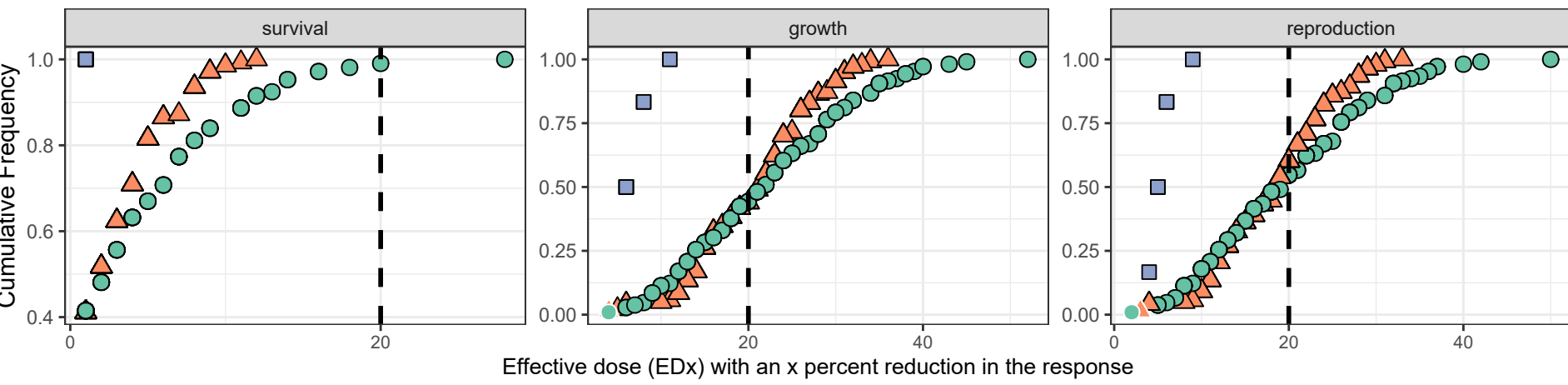
Figure 8-3b: American robin (invertivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for cadmium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

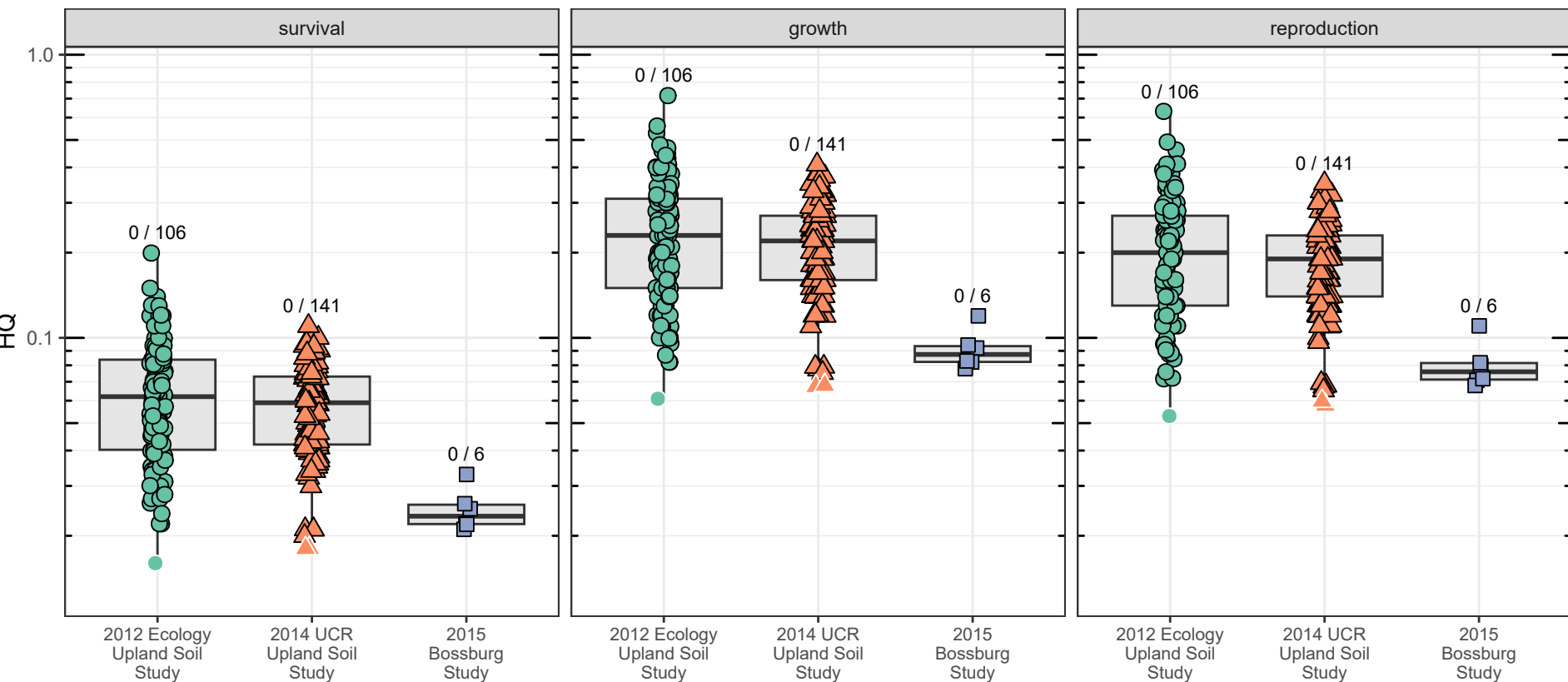


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

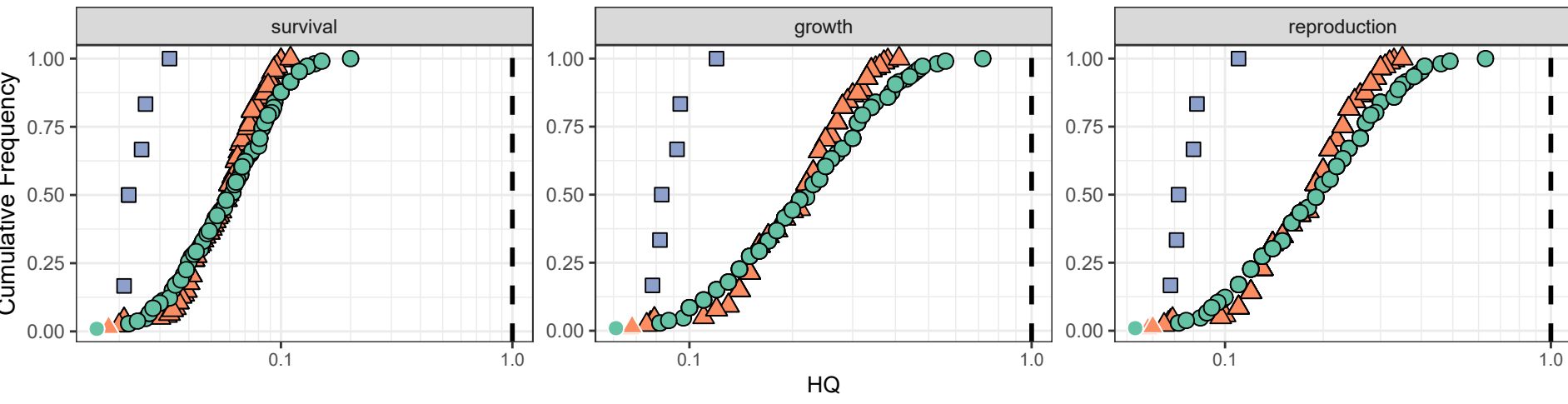


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

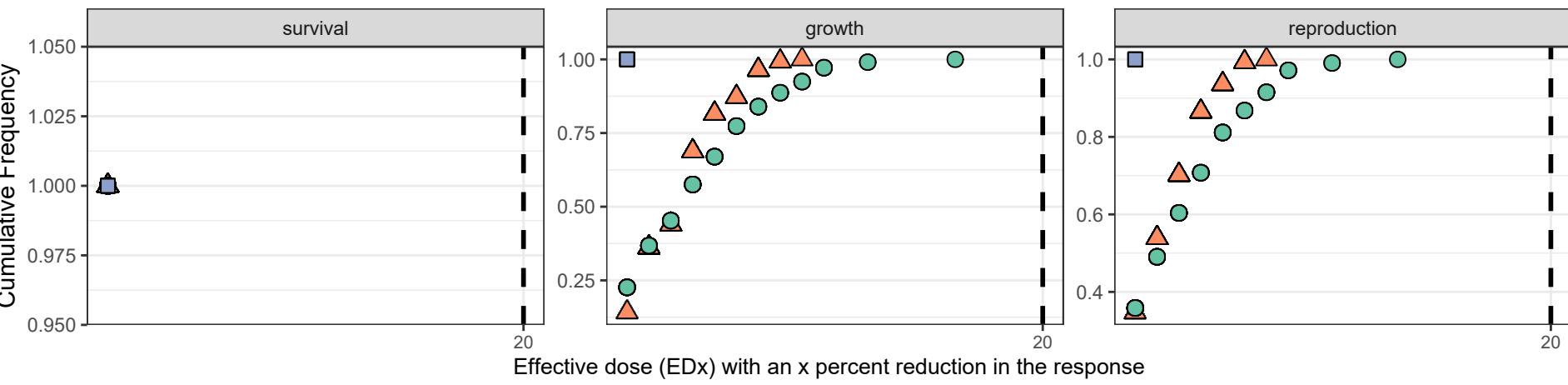
Figure 8-3c: Tree swallow (aerial insectivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for cadmium



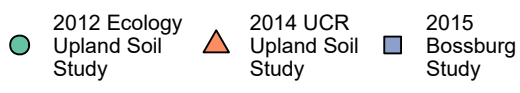
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

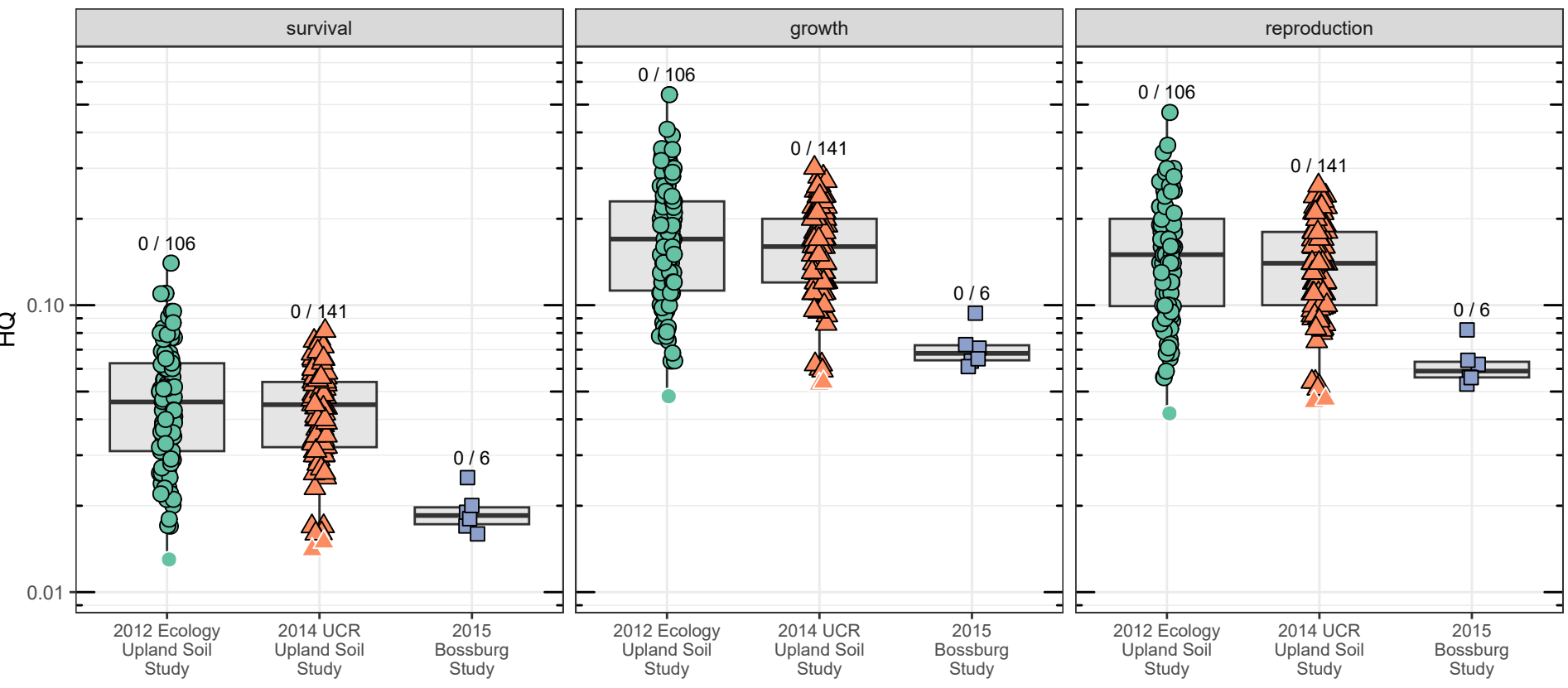


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

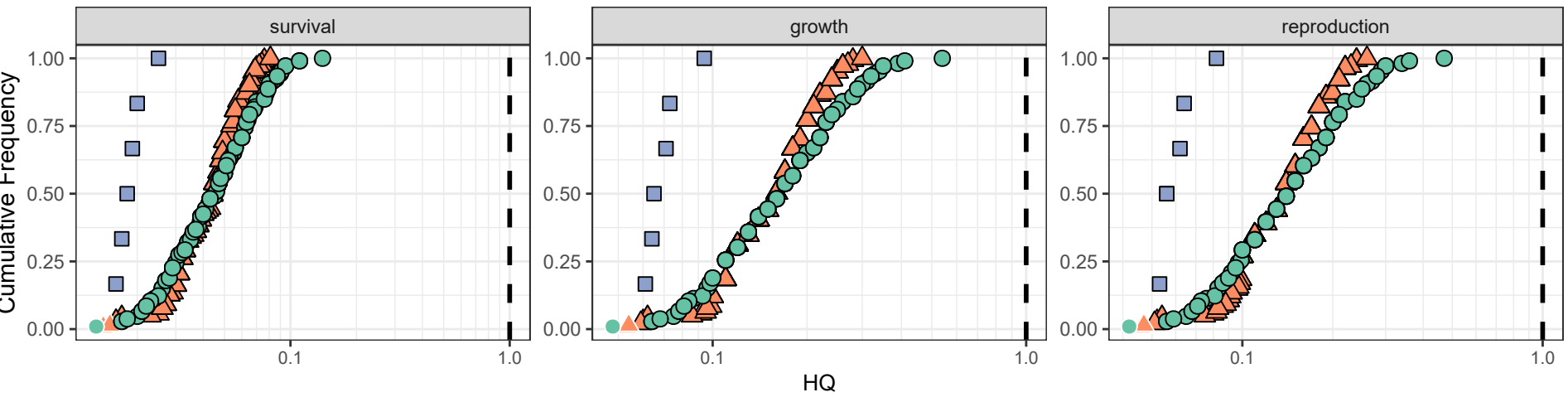


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

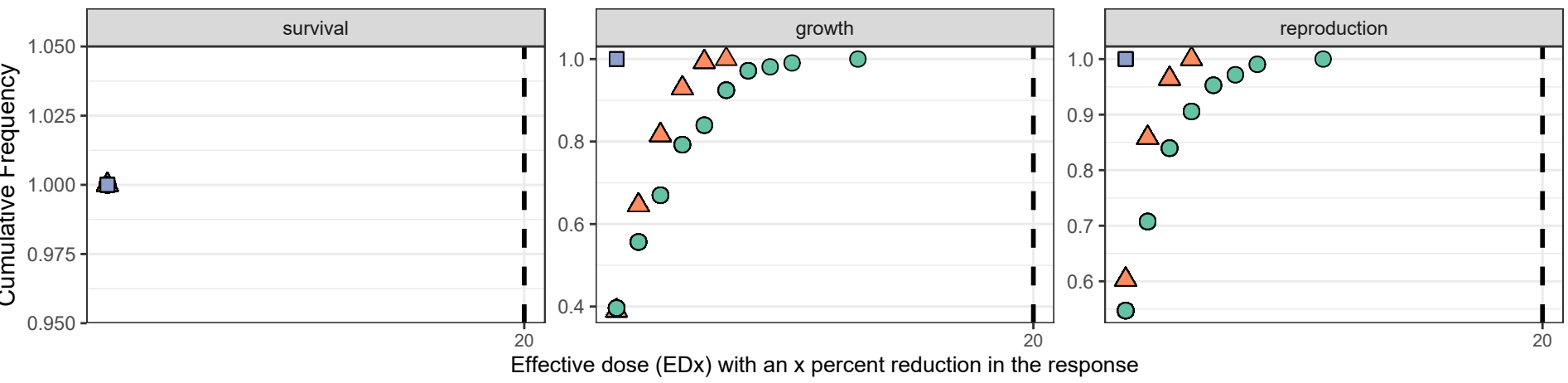
Figure 8-3d: American kestrel (carnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for cadmium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

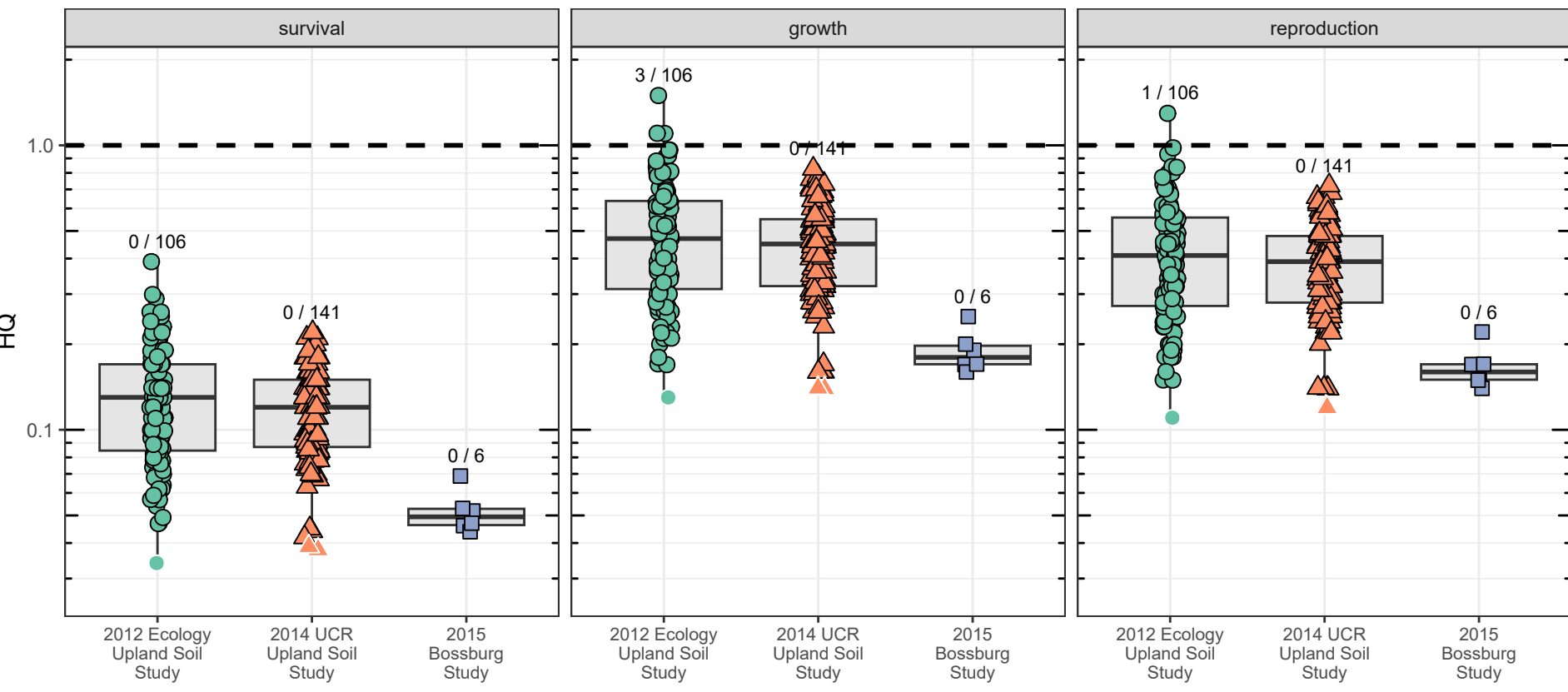


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

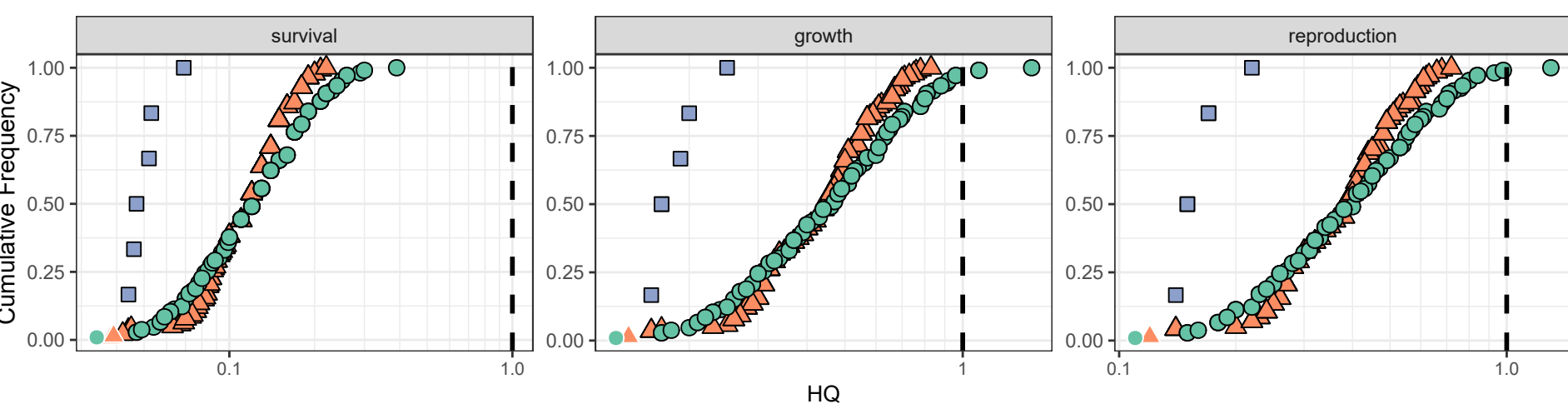


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

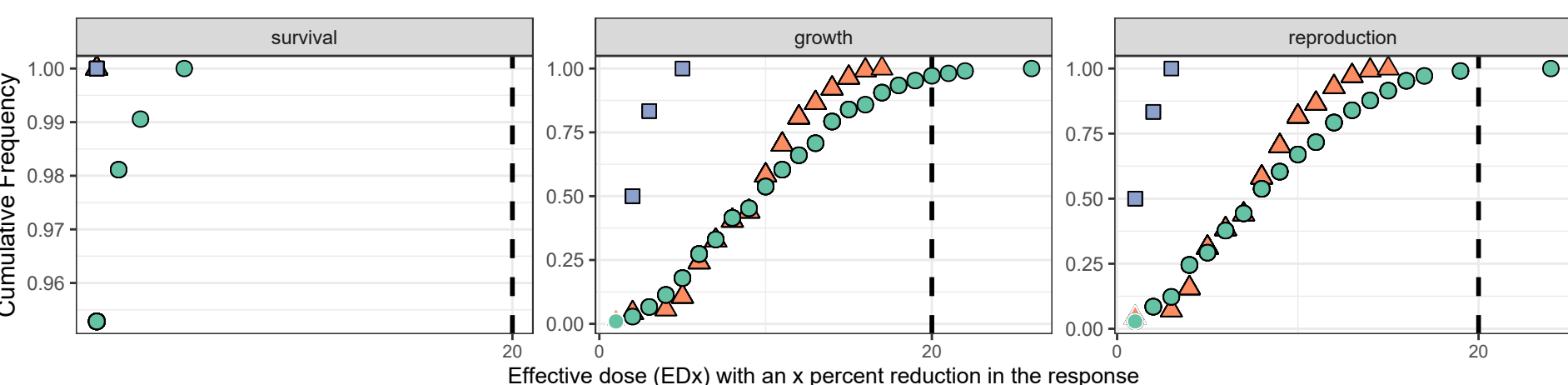
Figure 8-3e: Black-capped chickadee (omnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for cadmium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint



Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

Figure 8-4a: California quail (herbivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for chromium

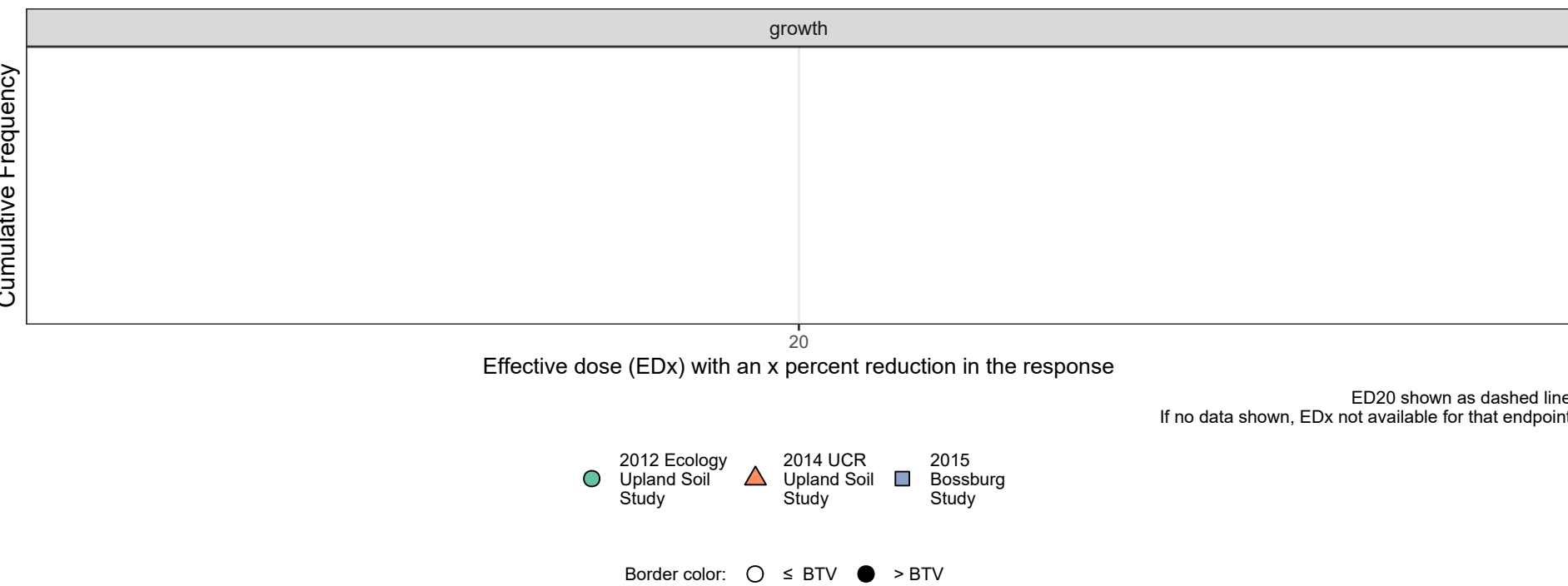
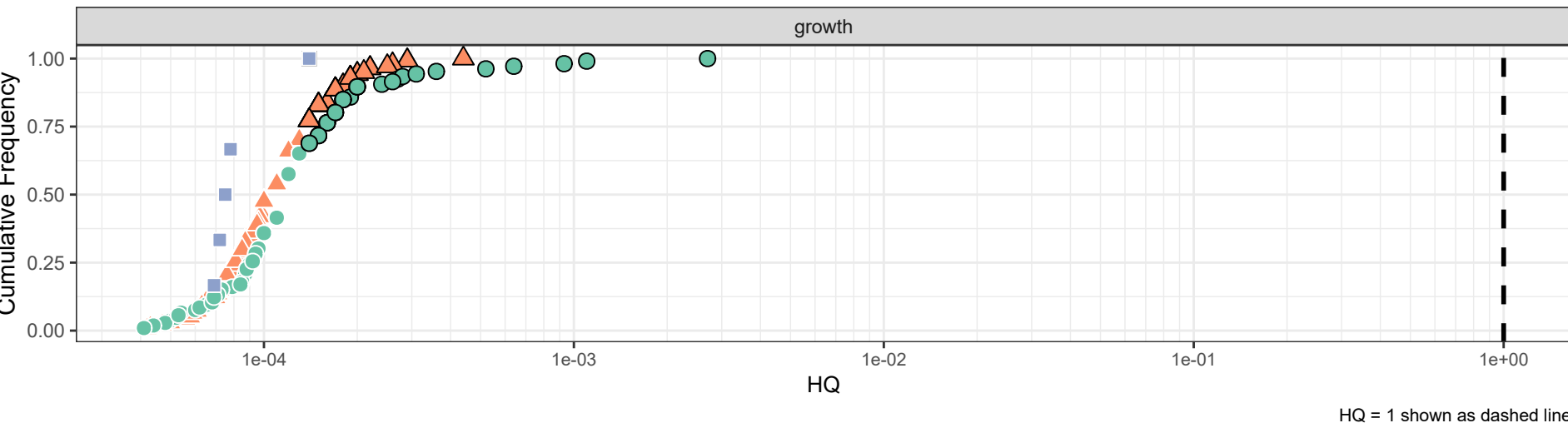
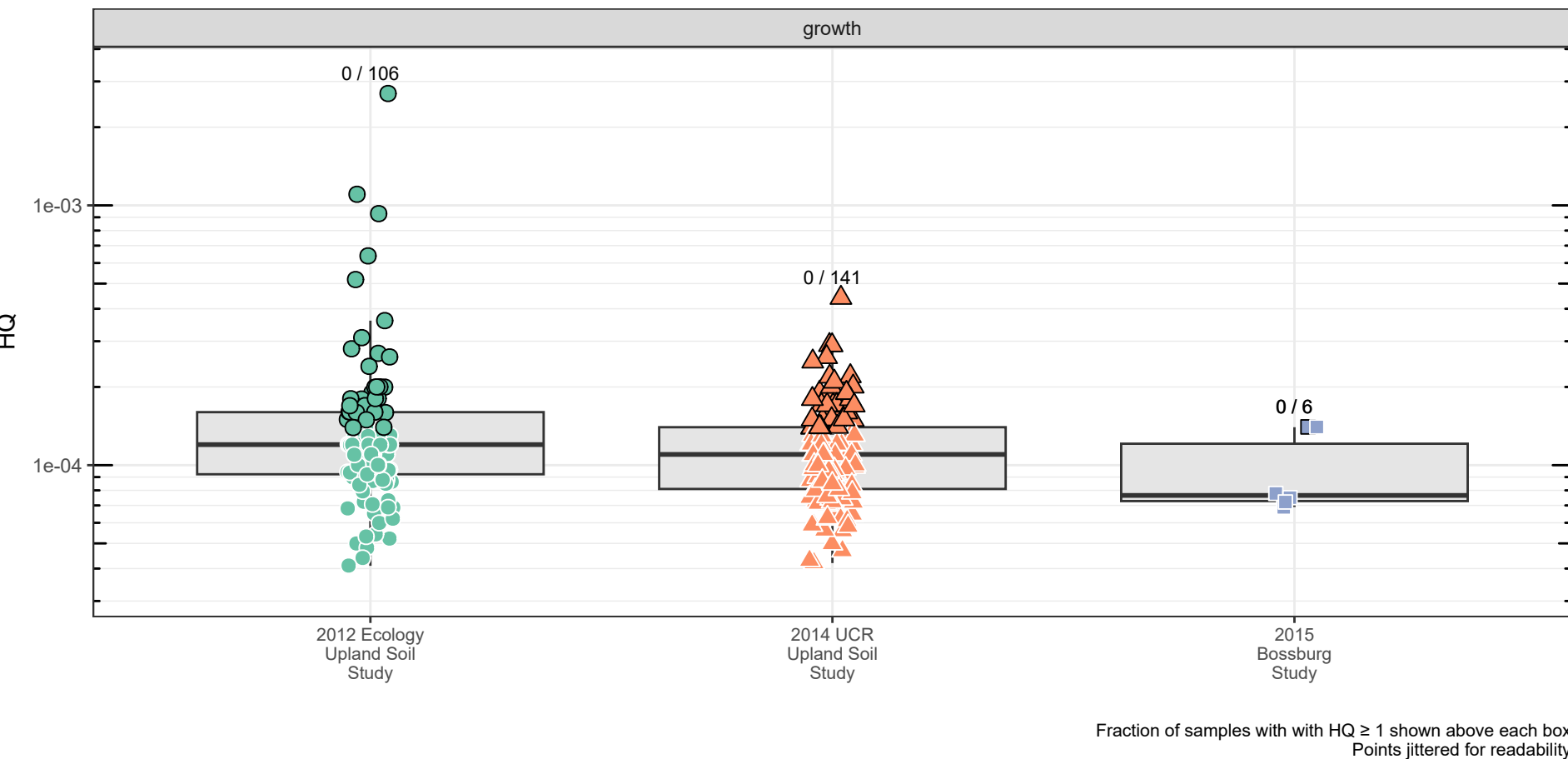


Figure 8-4b: American robin (invertivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for chromium

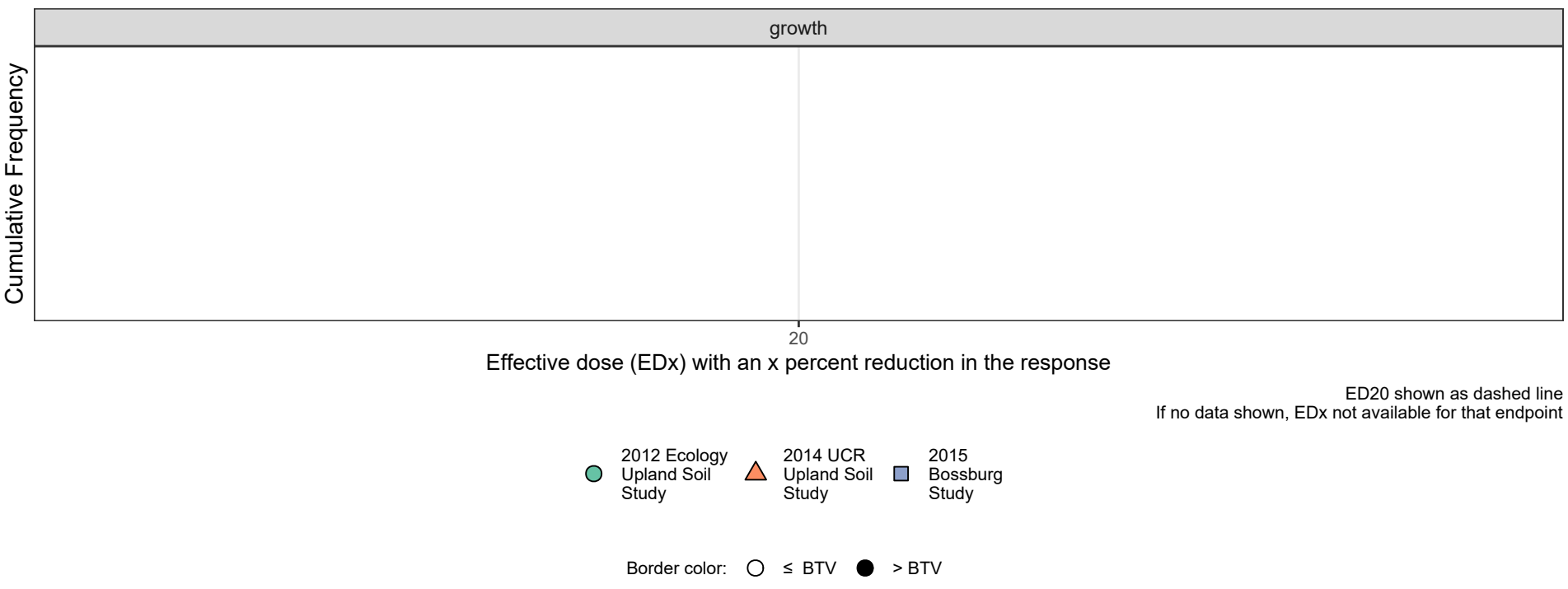
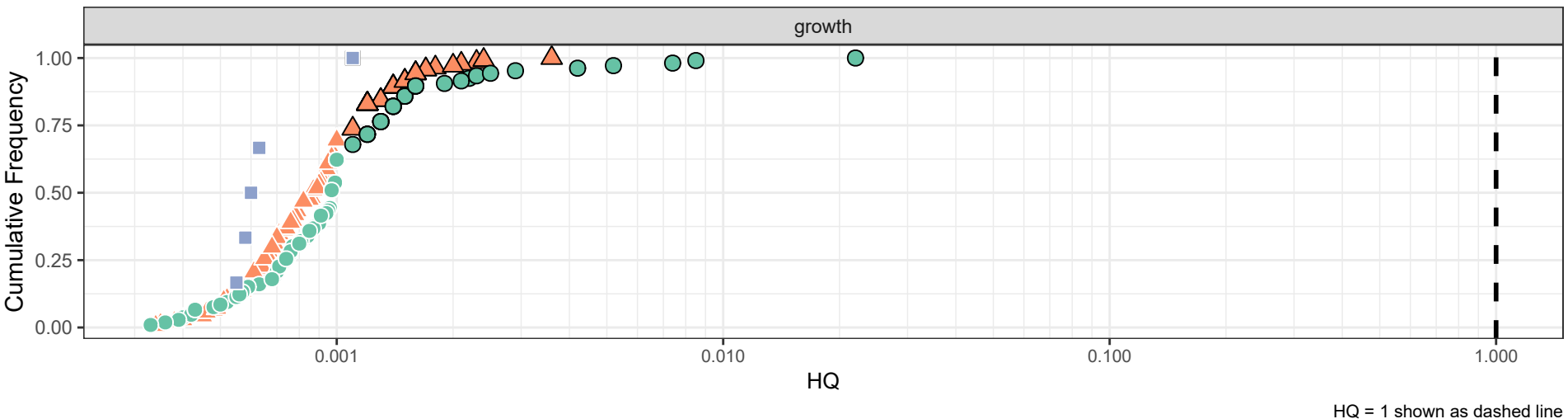
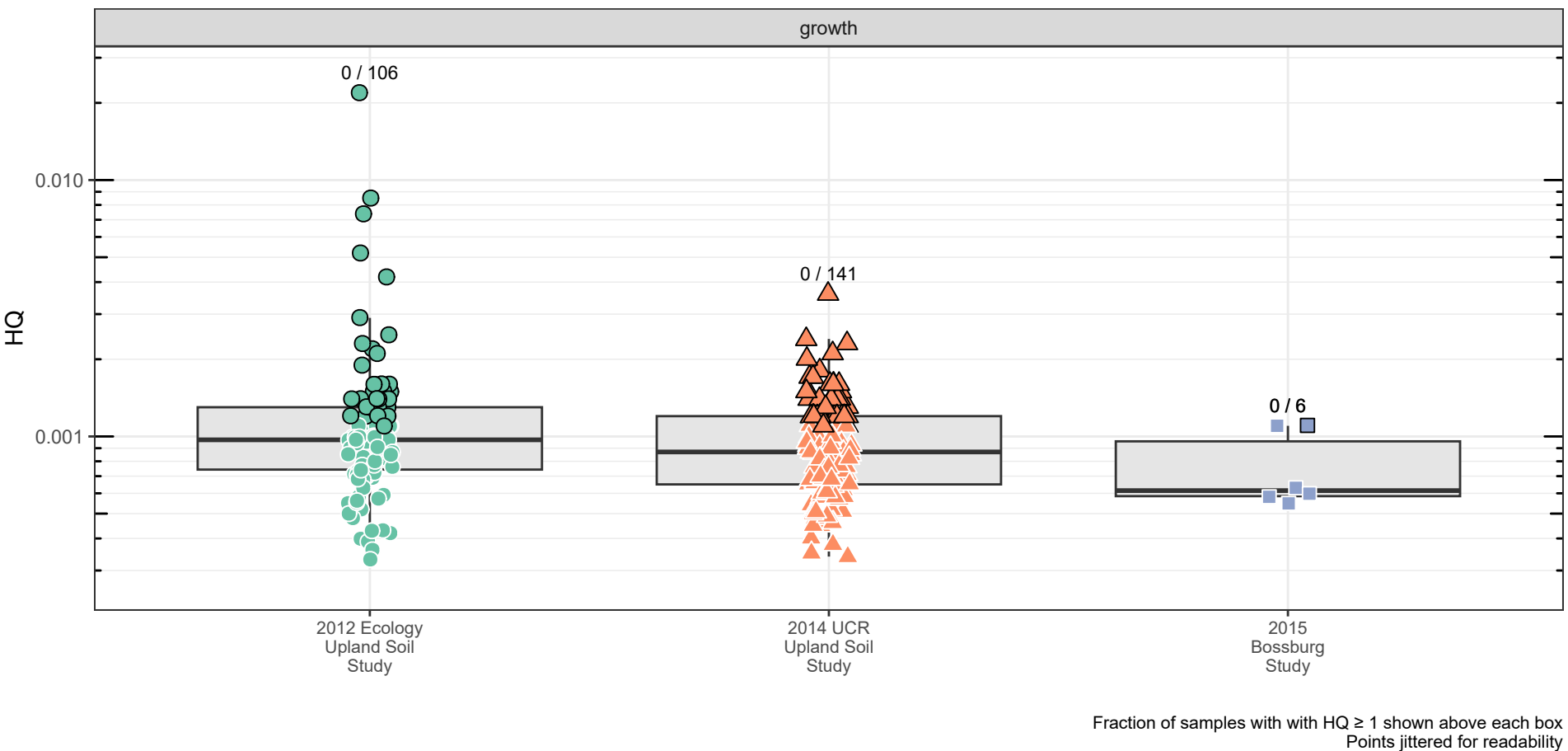


Figure 8-4c: Tree swallow (aerial insectivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for chromium

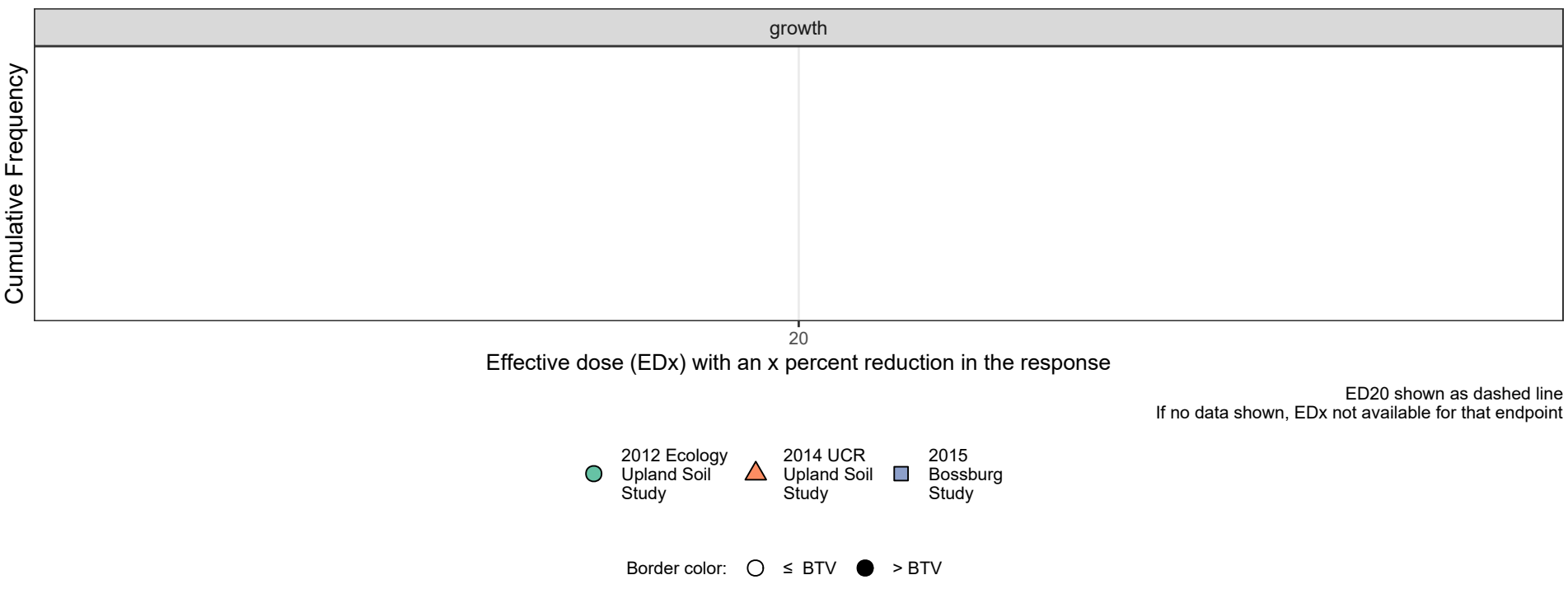
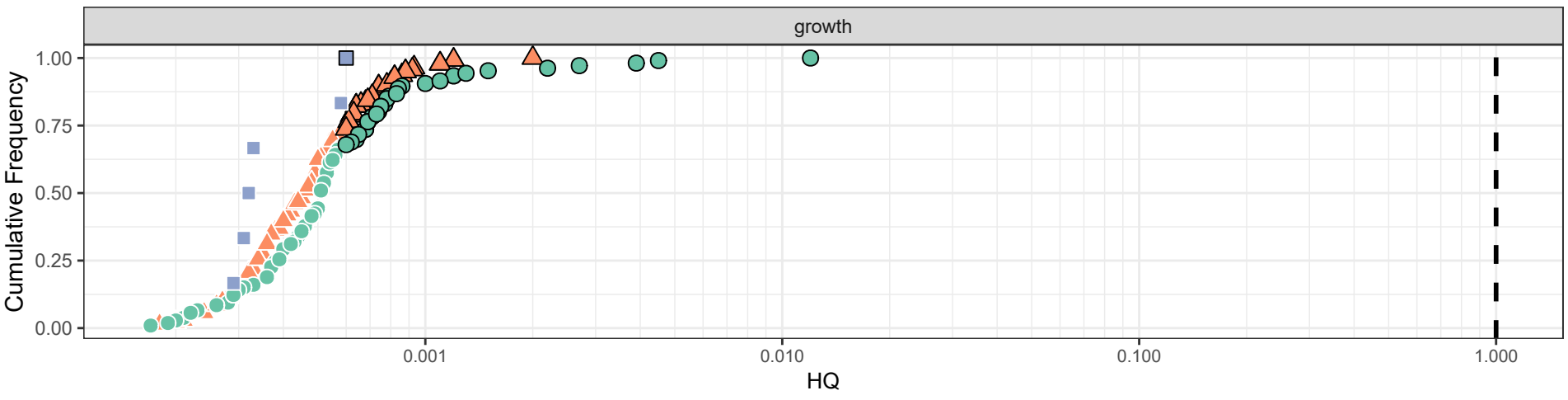
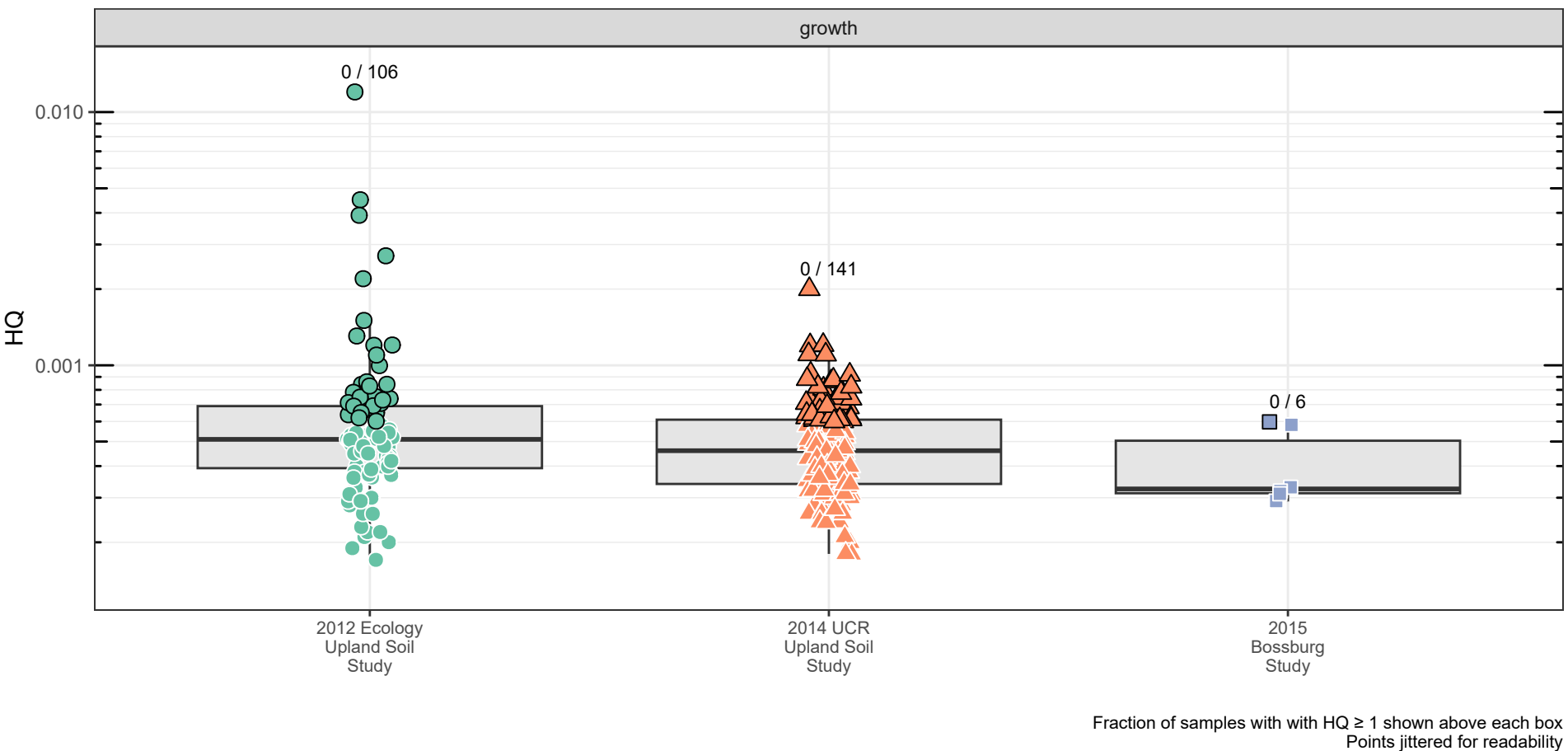


Figure 8-4d: American kestrel (carnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for chromium

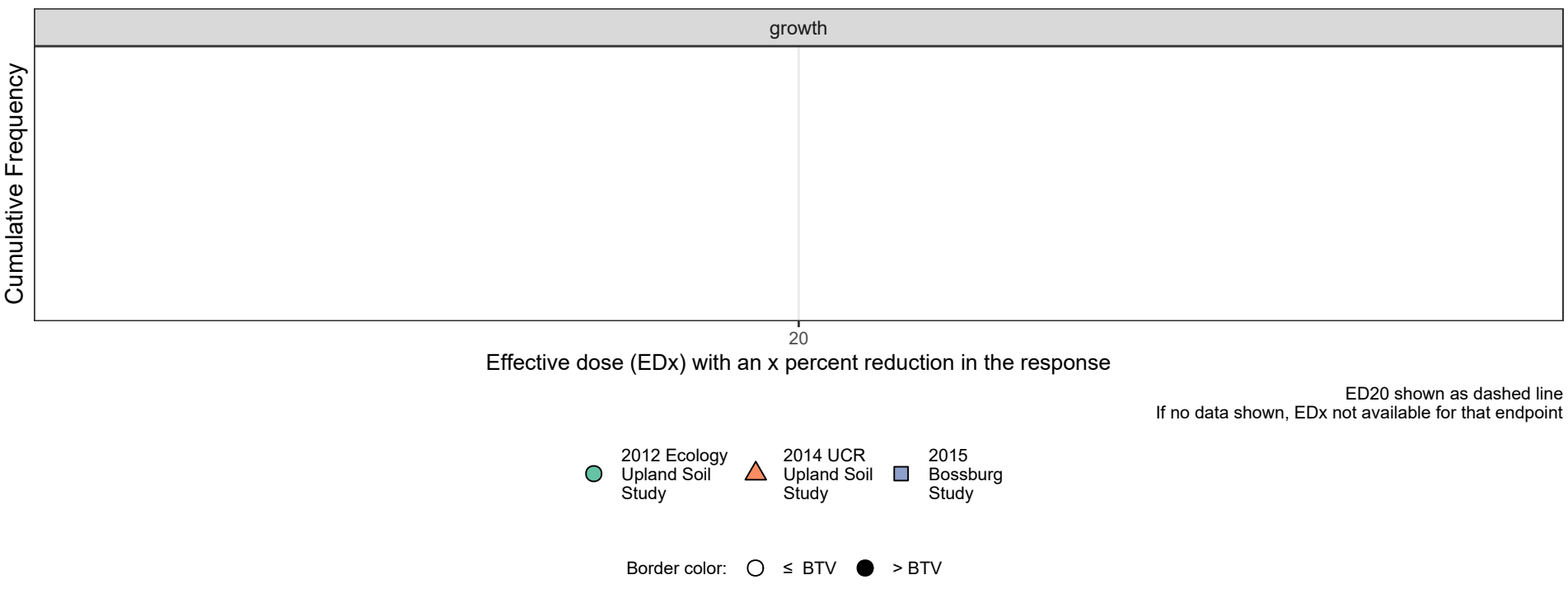
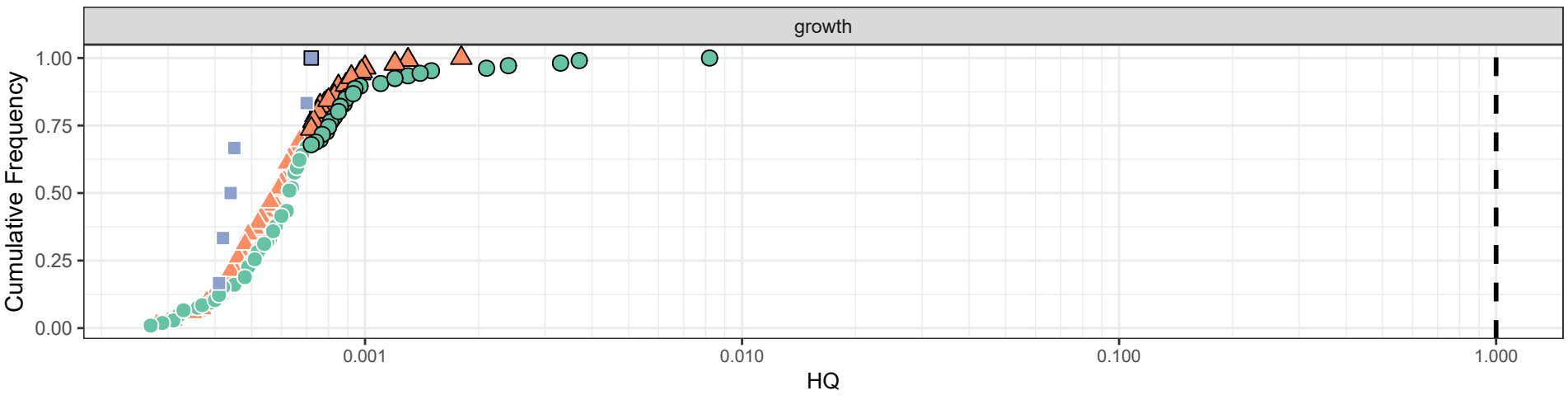
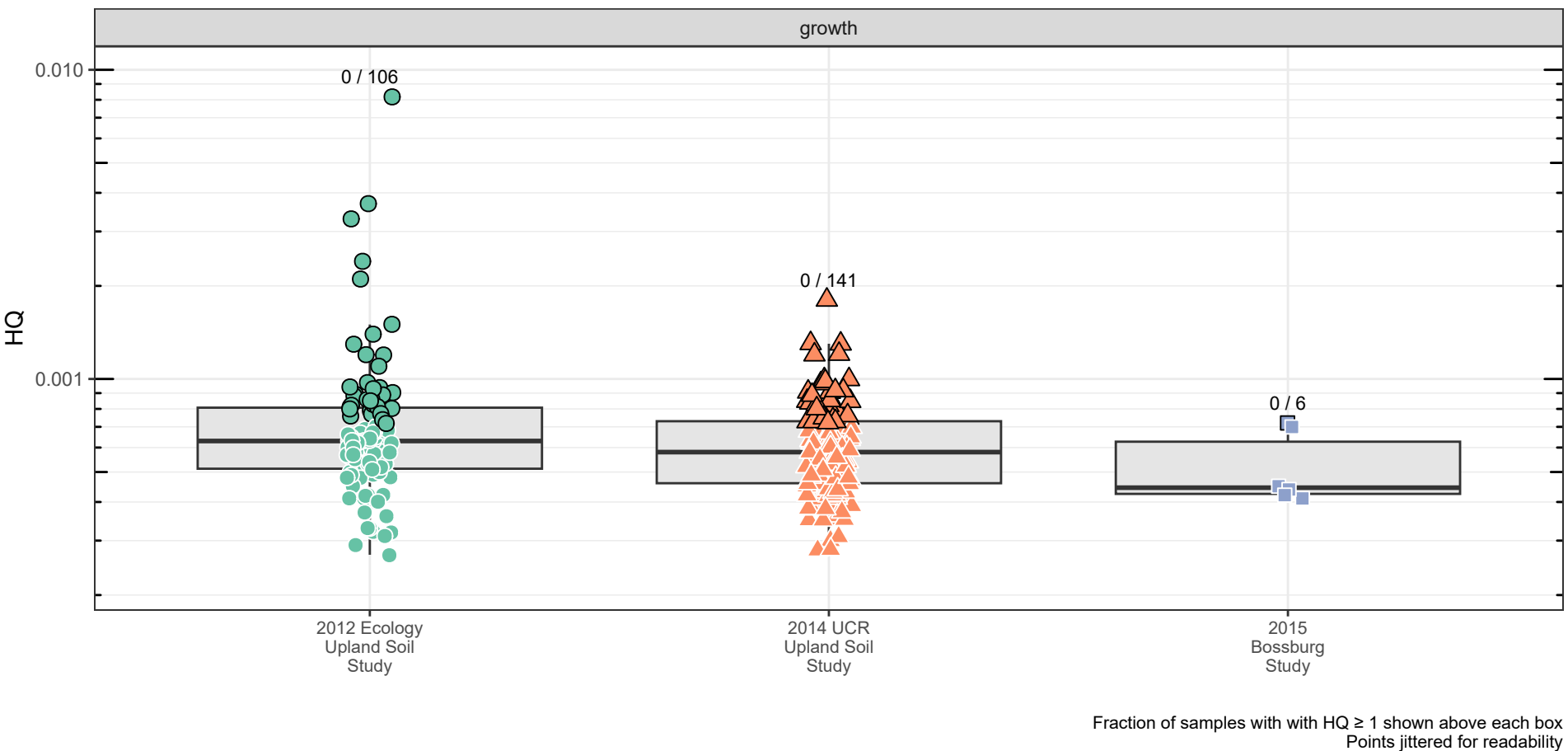
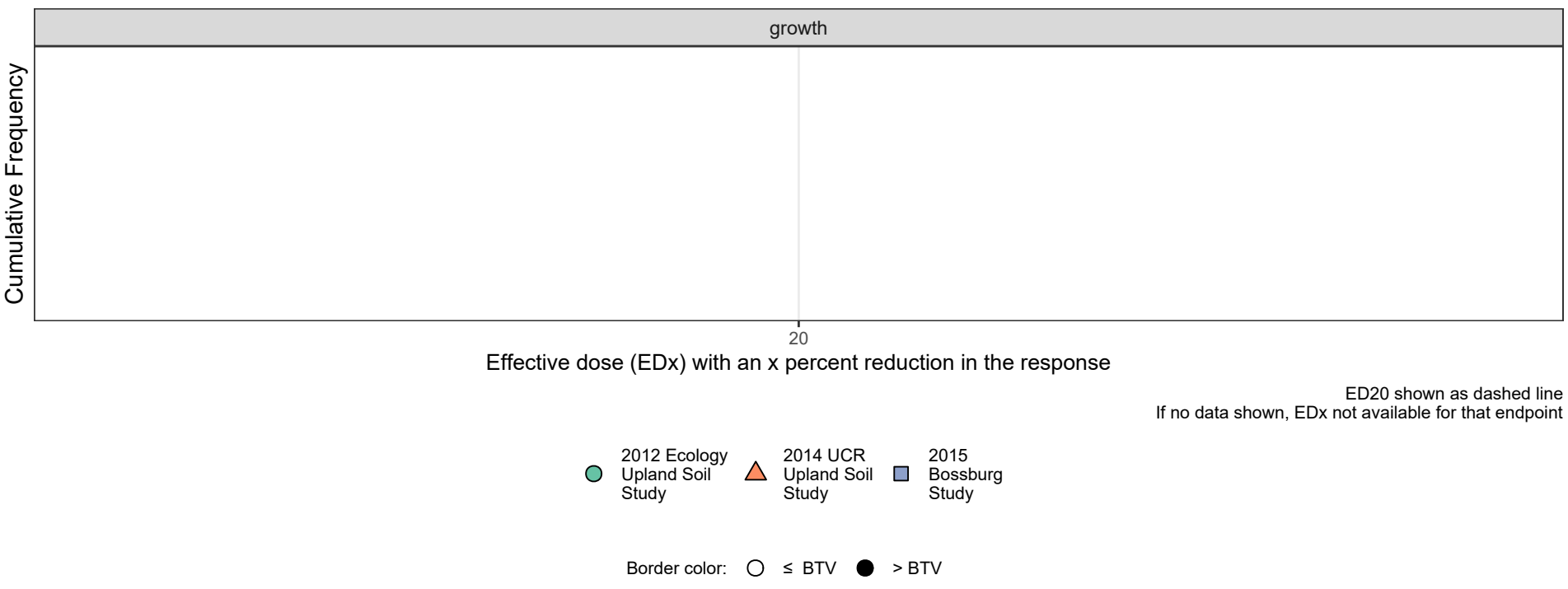
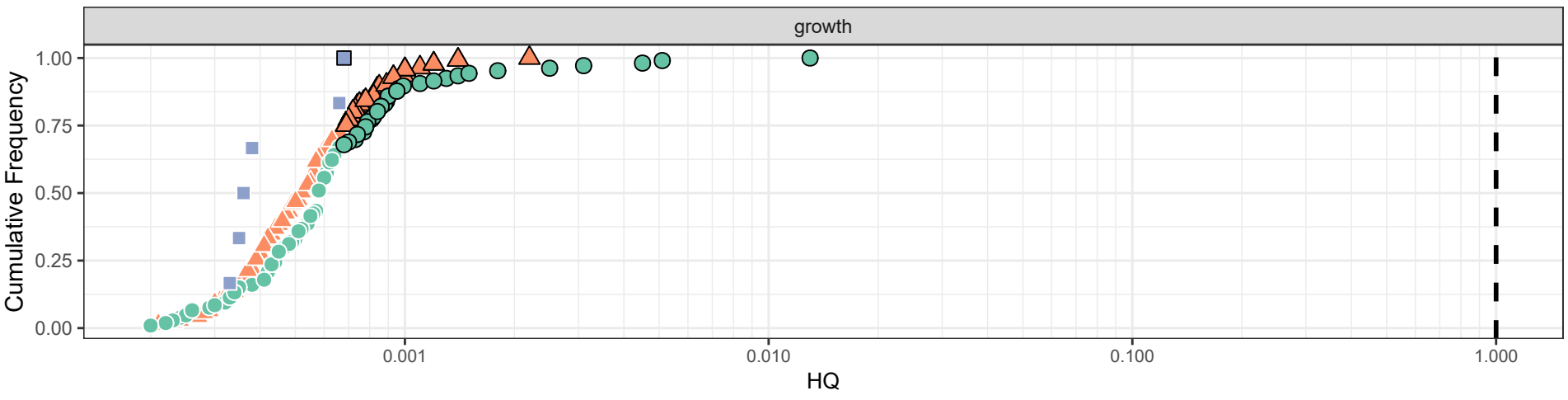
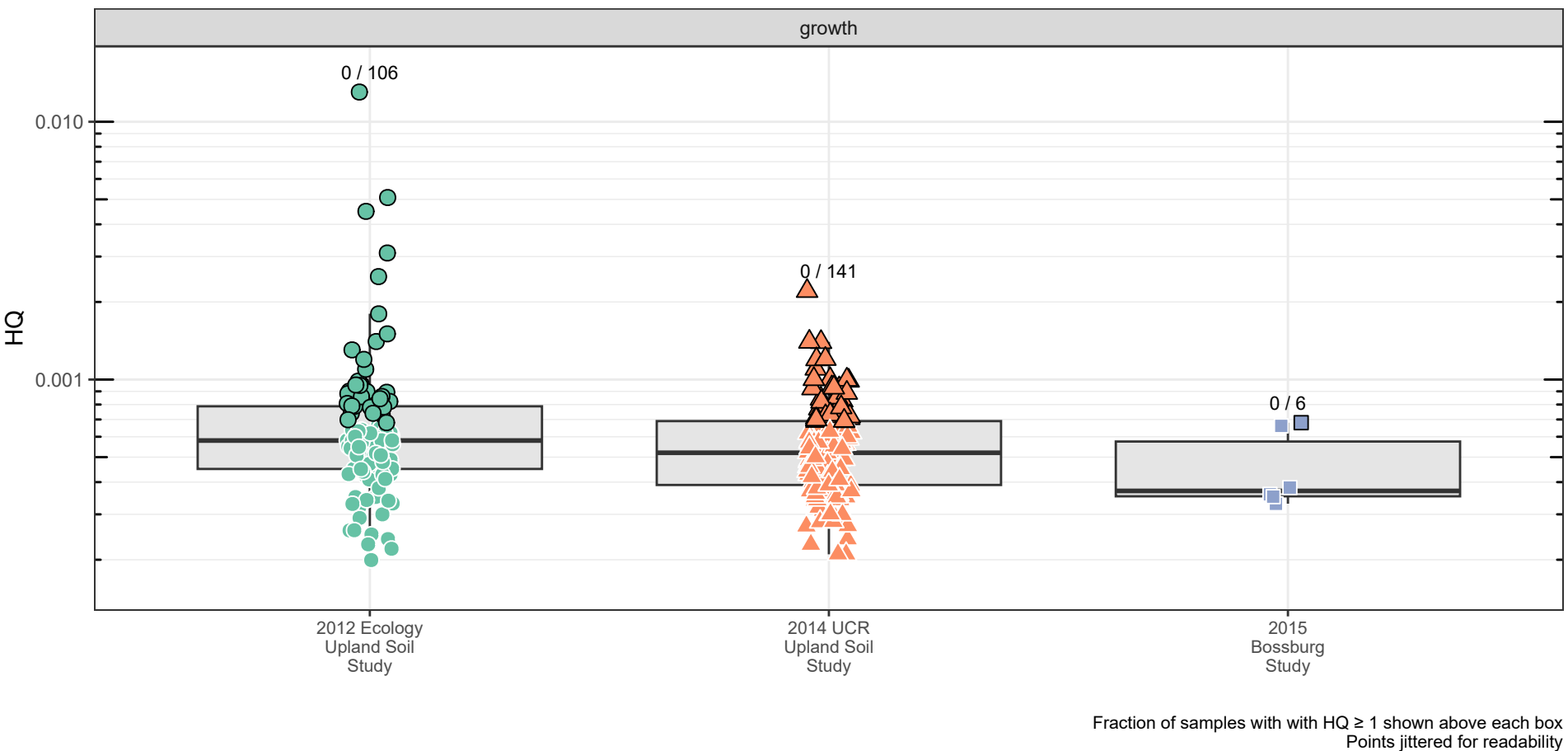


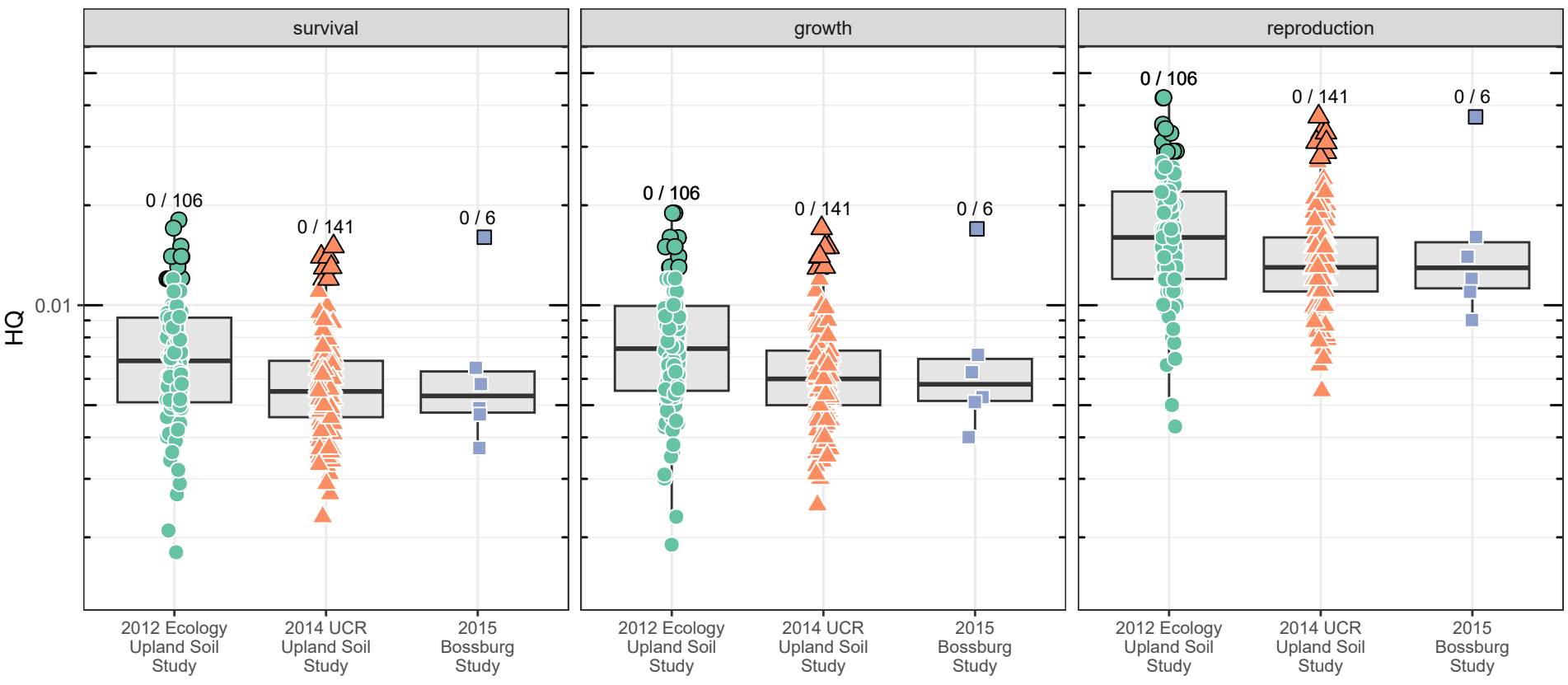
Figure 8-4e: Black-capped chickadee (omnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for chromium



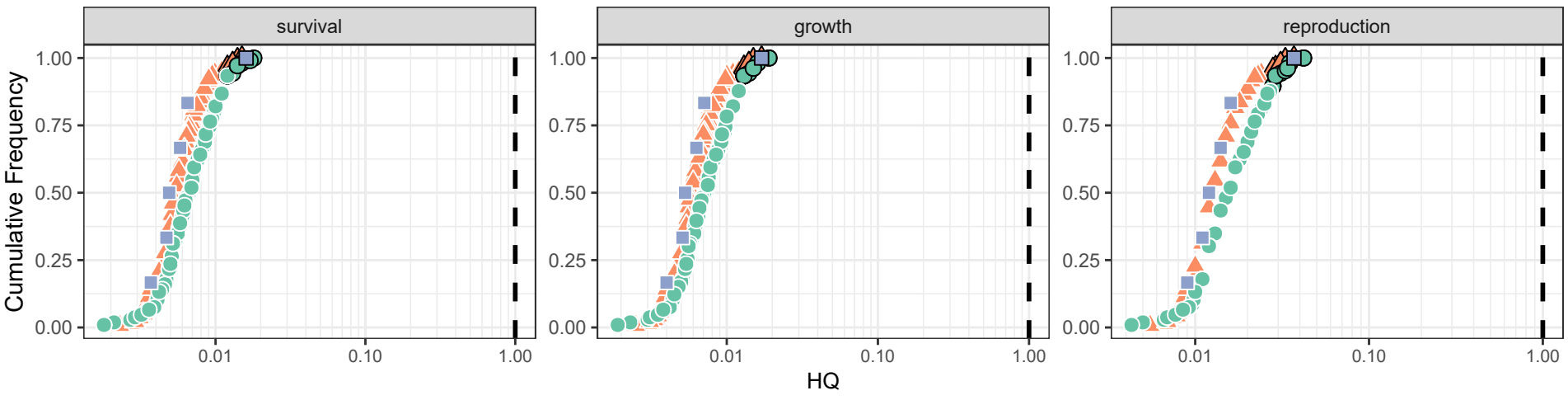
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

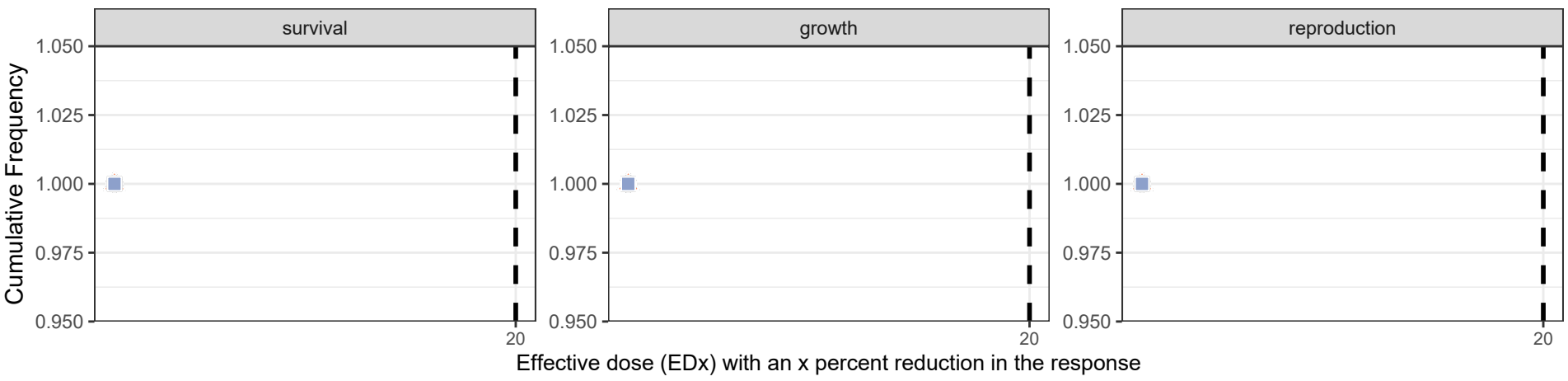
Figure 8-5a: California quail (herbivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for copper



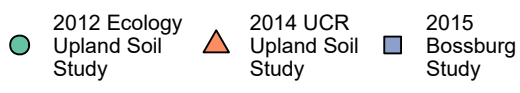
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

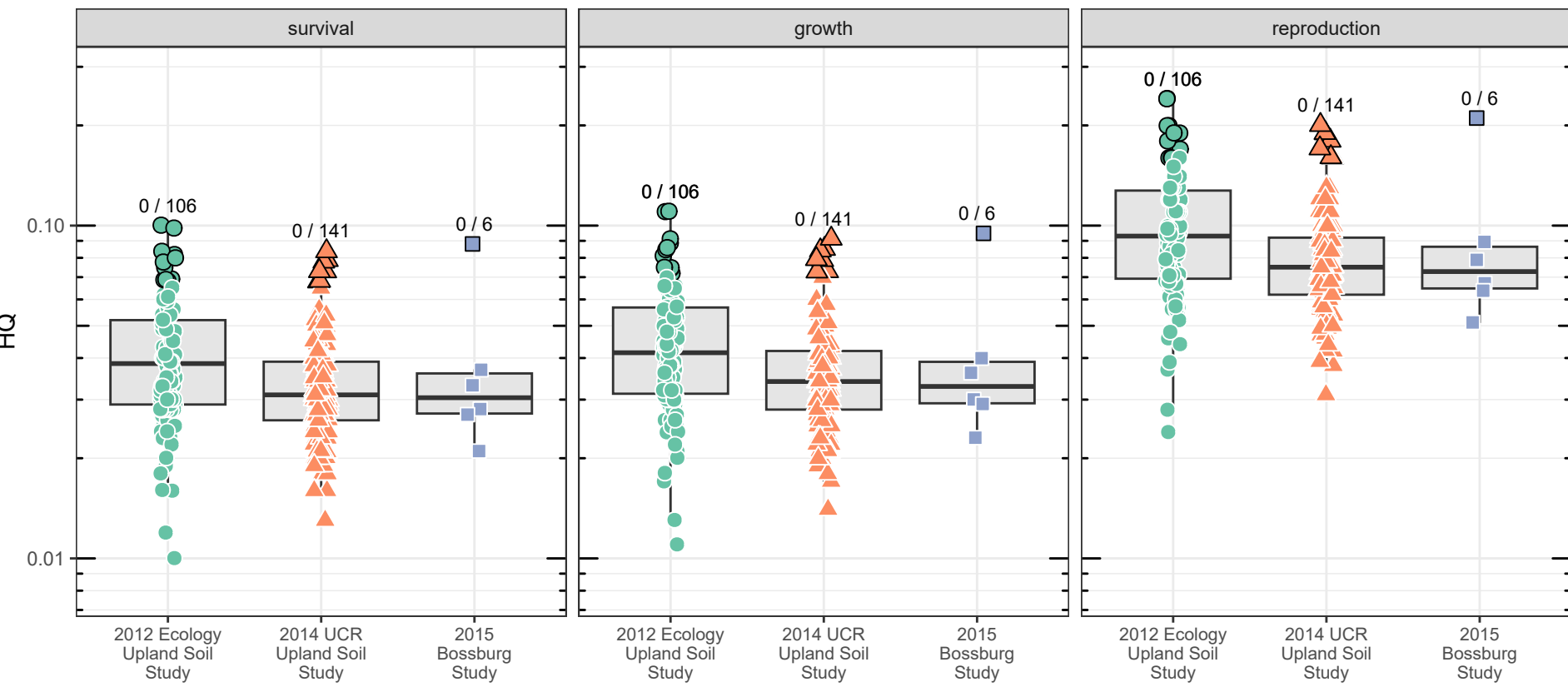


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

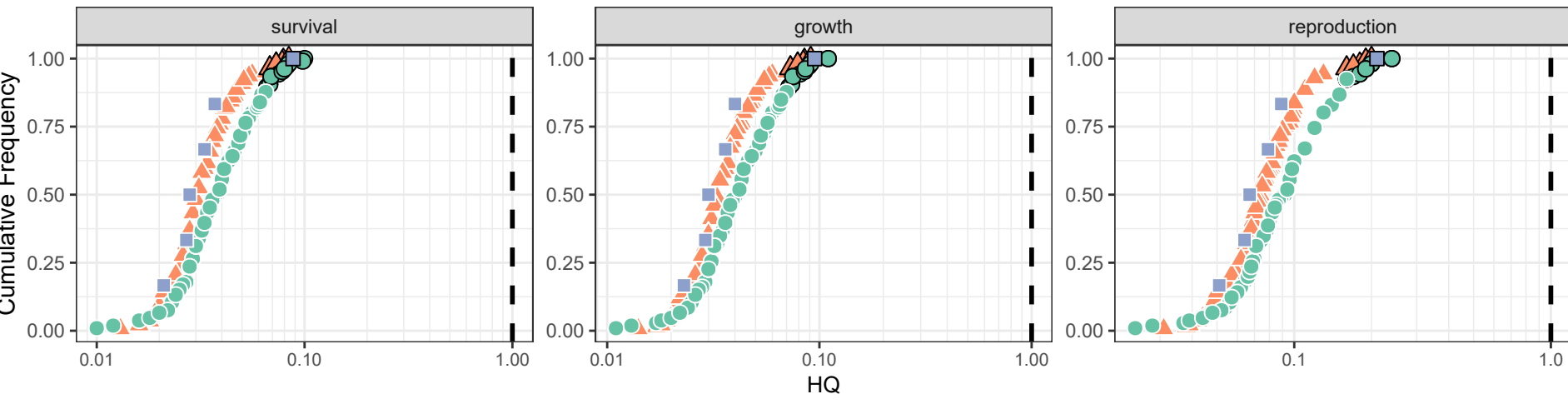


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

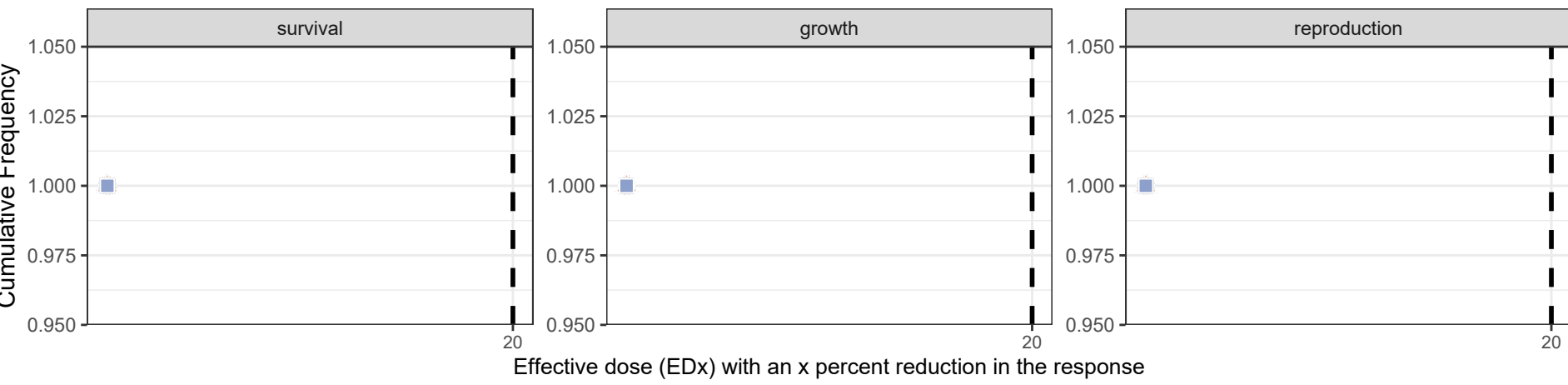
Figure 8-5b: American robin (invertivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for copper



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



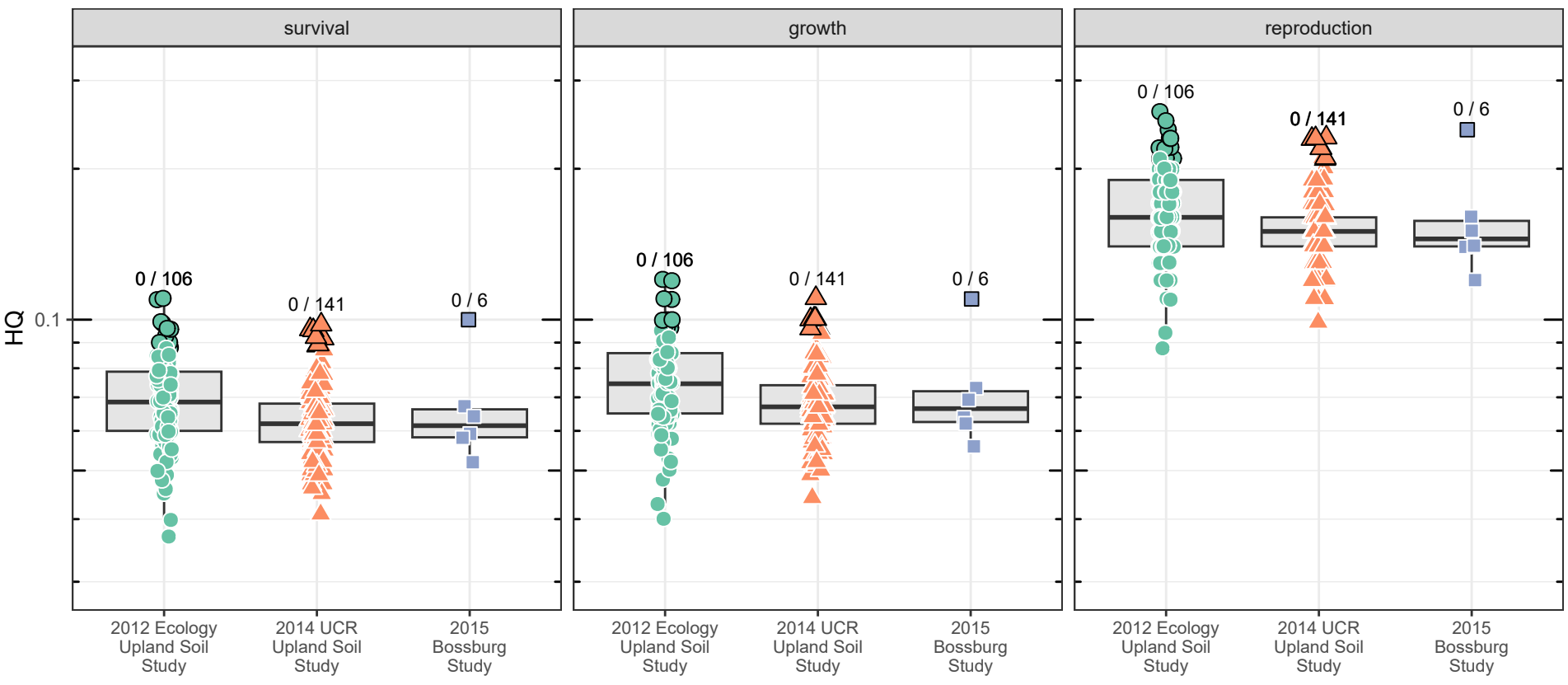
HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



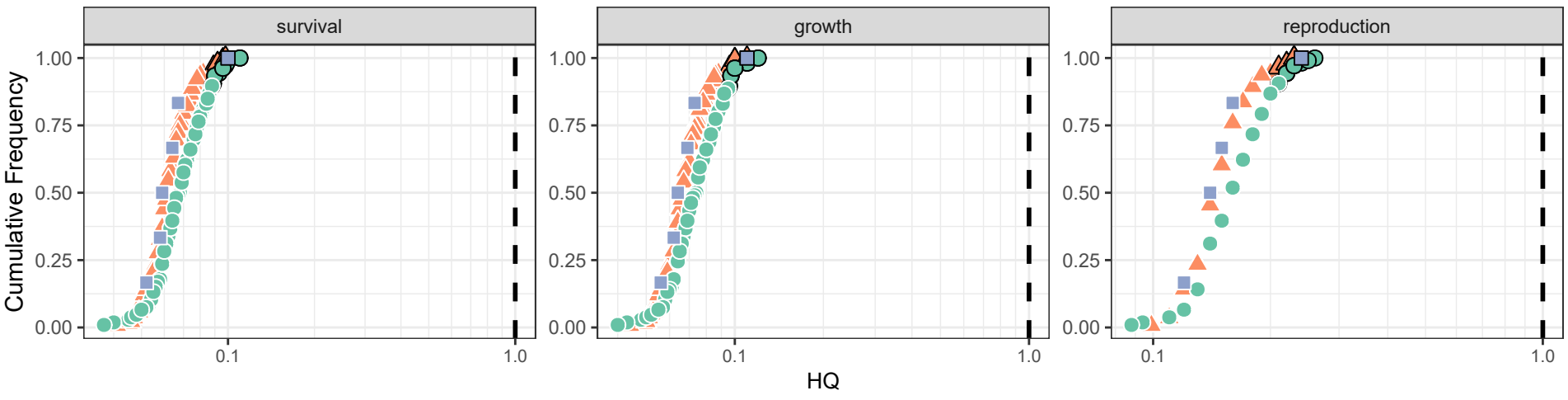
ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint



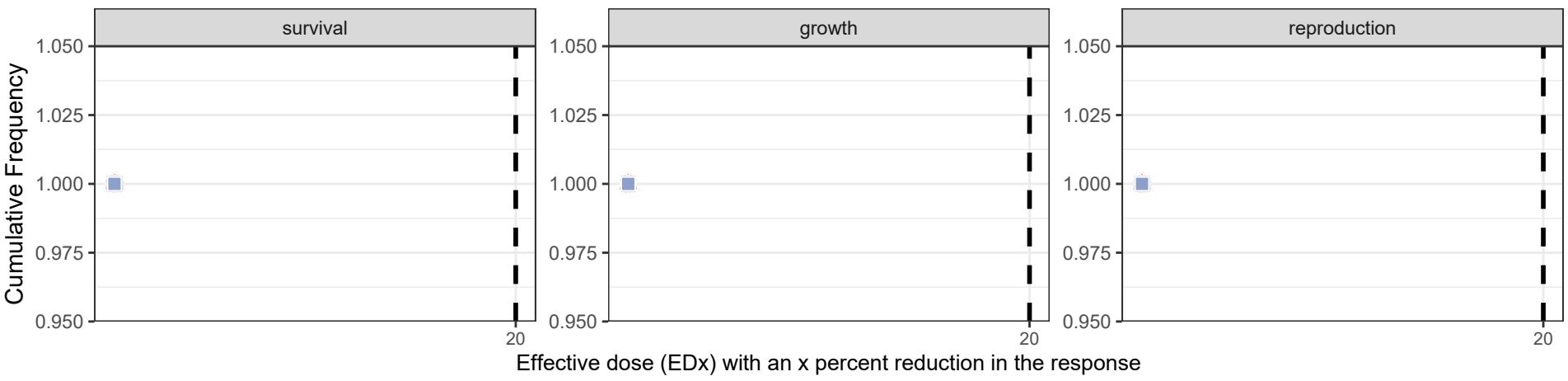
Figure 8-5c: Tree swallow (aerial insectivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for copper



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

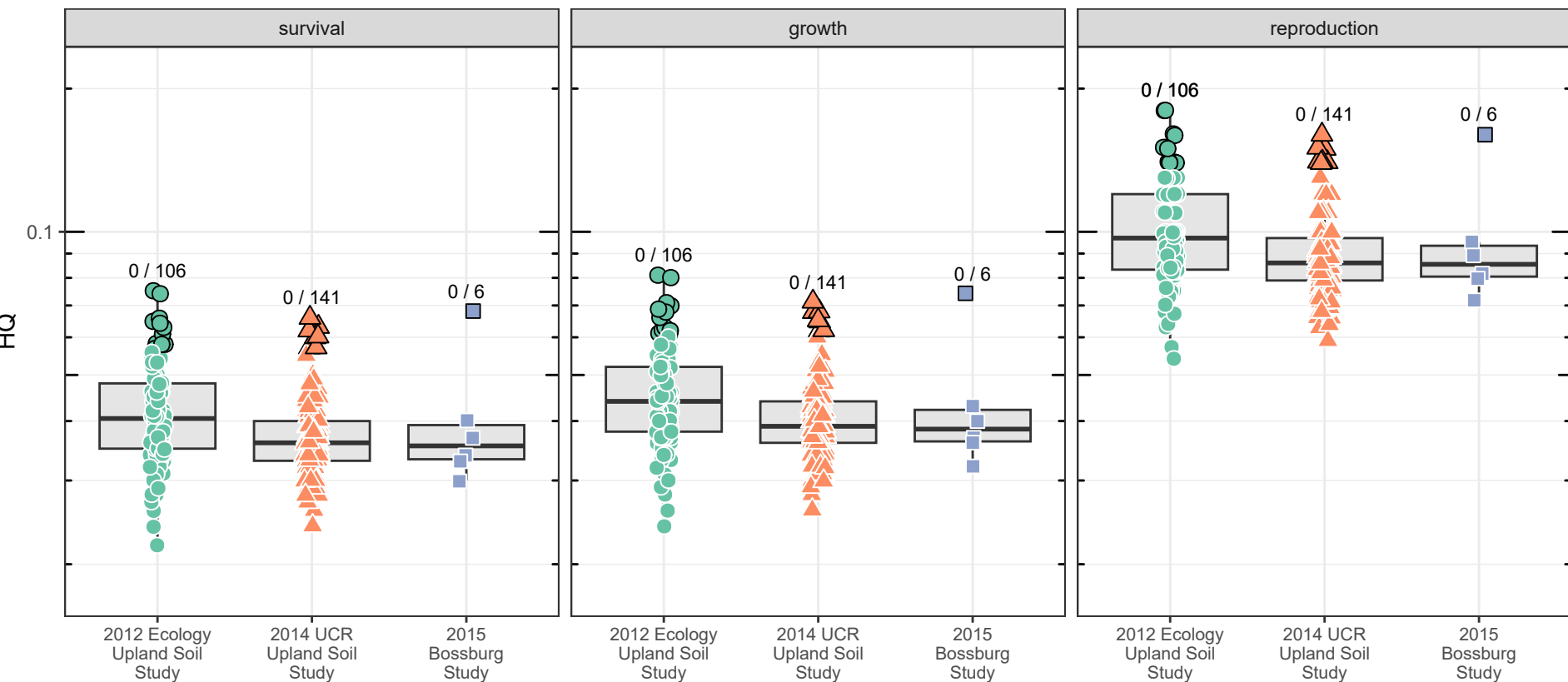


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

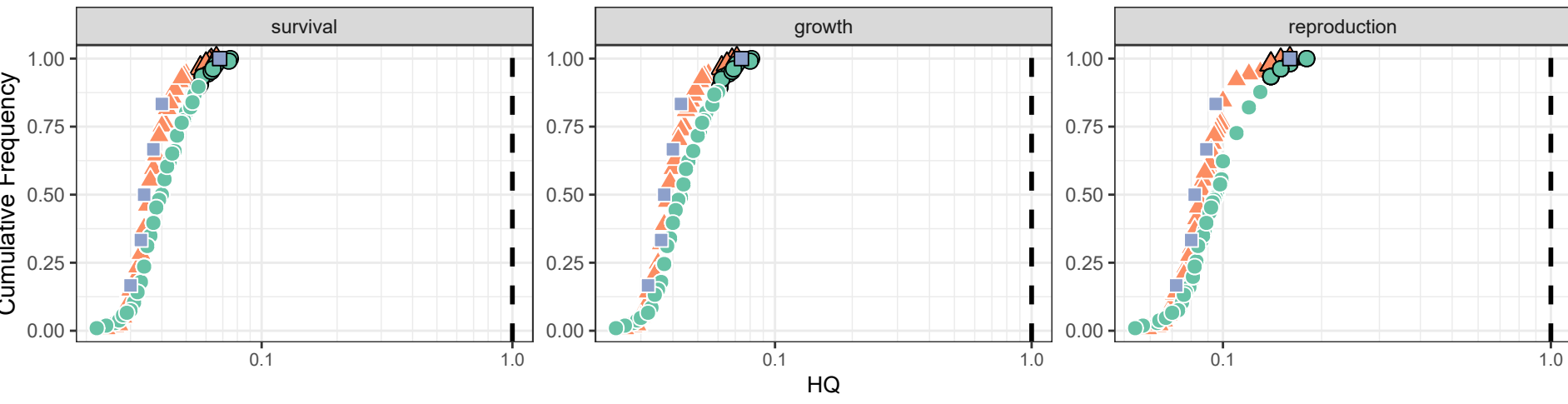


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

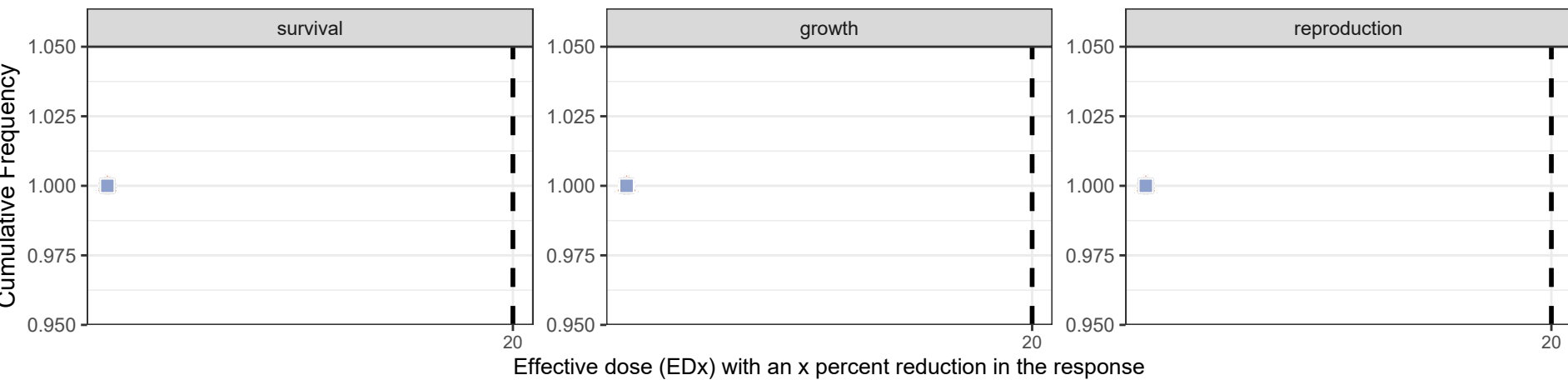
Figure 8-5d: American kestrel (carnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for copper



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

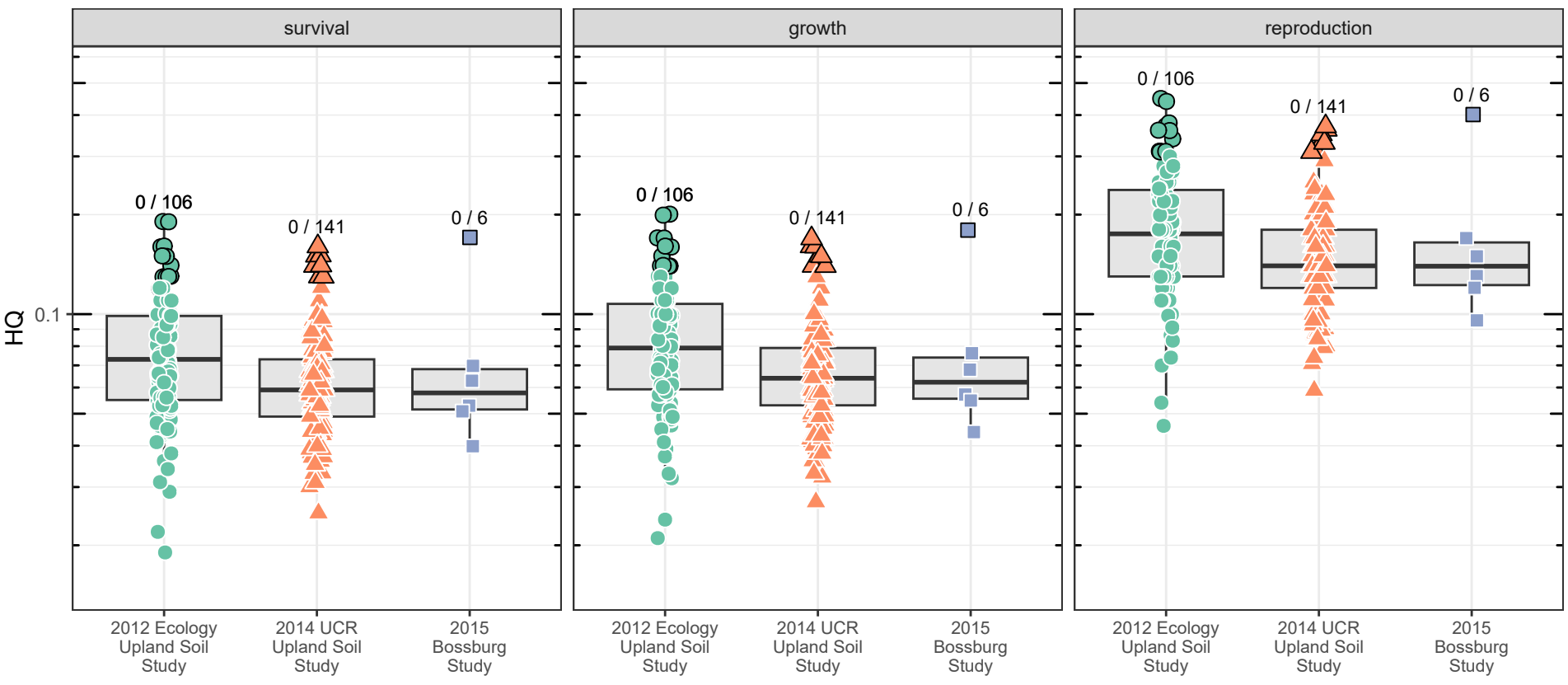


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

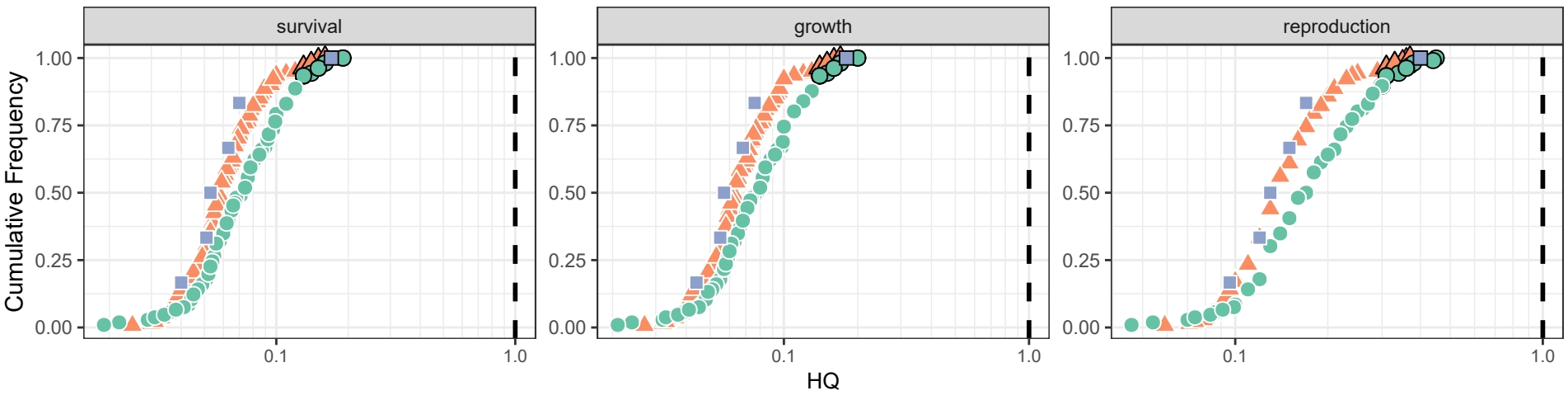
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

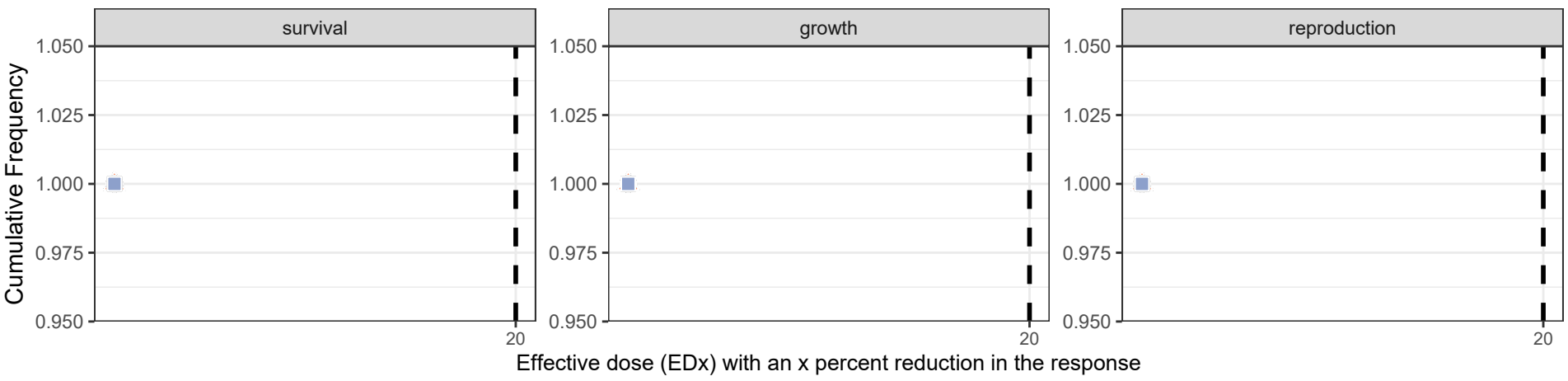
Figure 8-5e: Black-capped chickadee (omnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for copper



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



Effective dose (EDx) with an x percent reduction in the response

ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

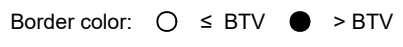
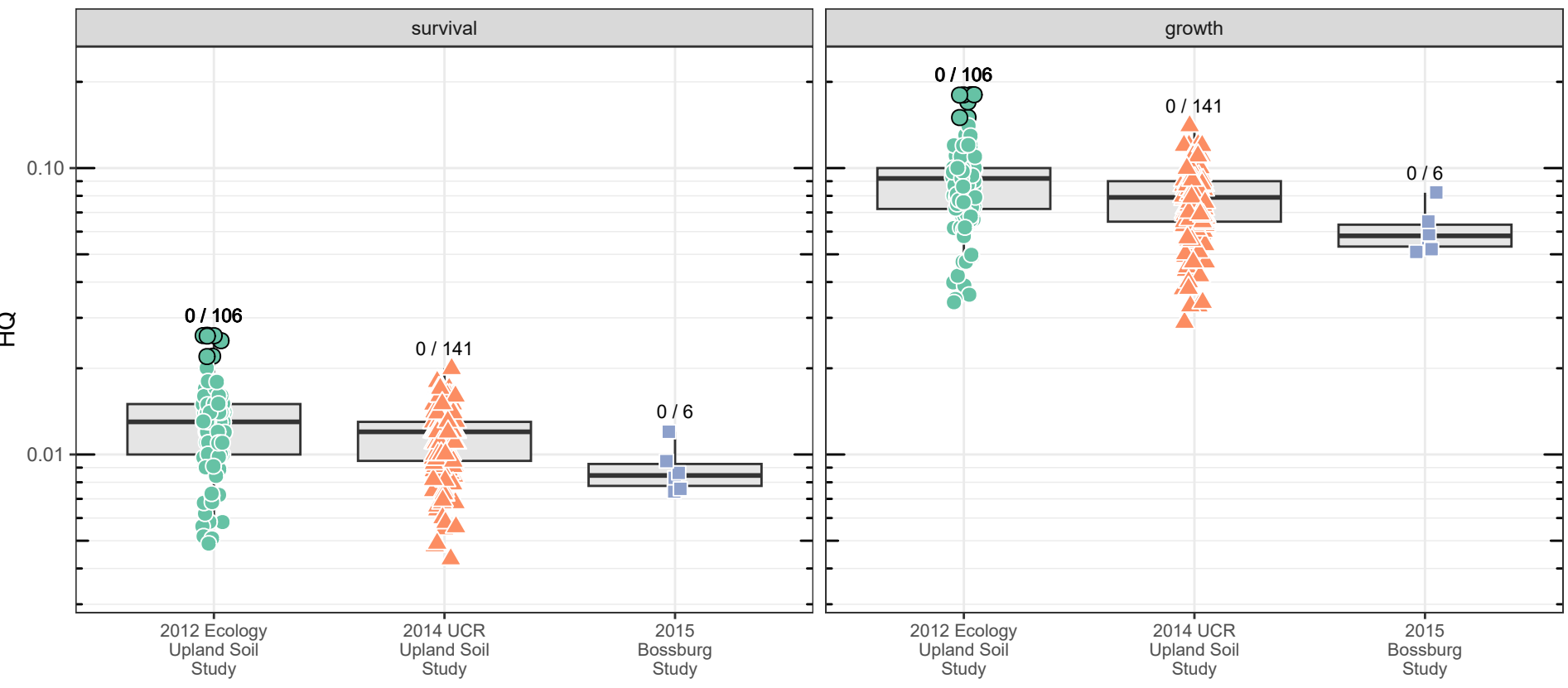
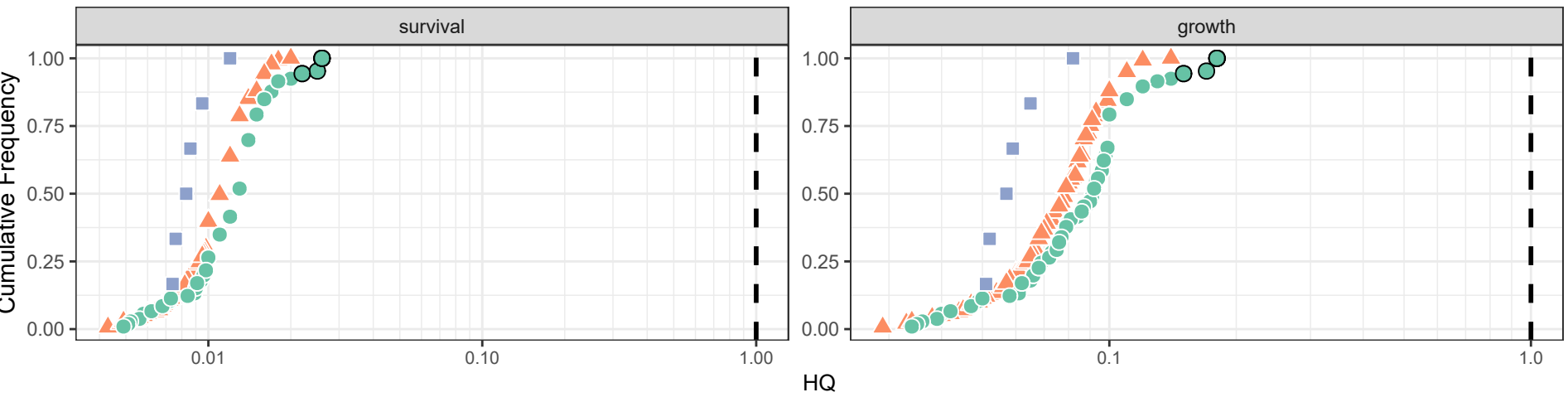


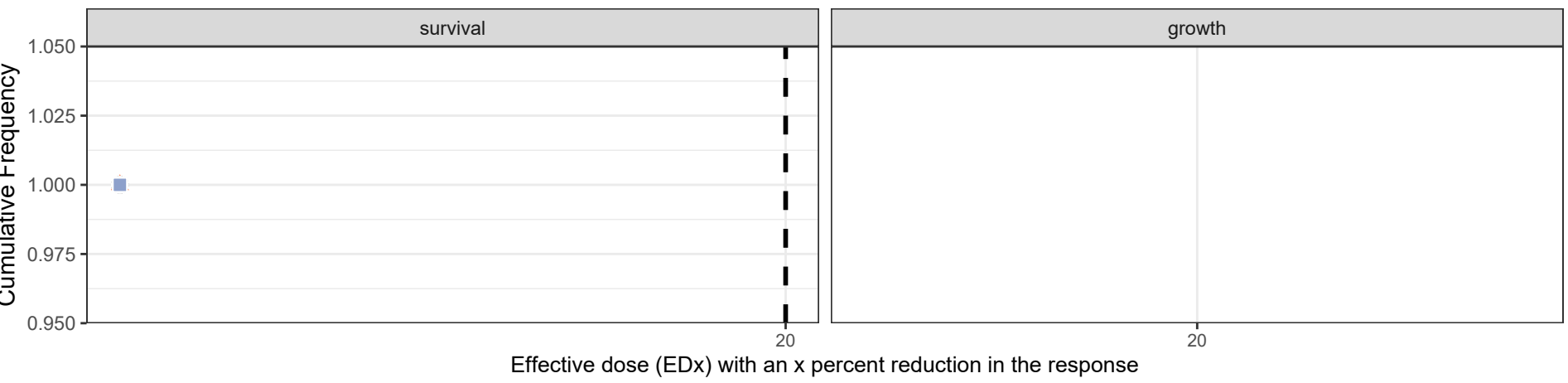
Figure 8-6a: California quail (herbivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for iron



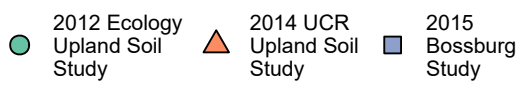
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

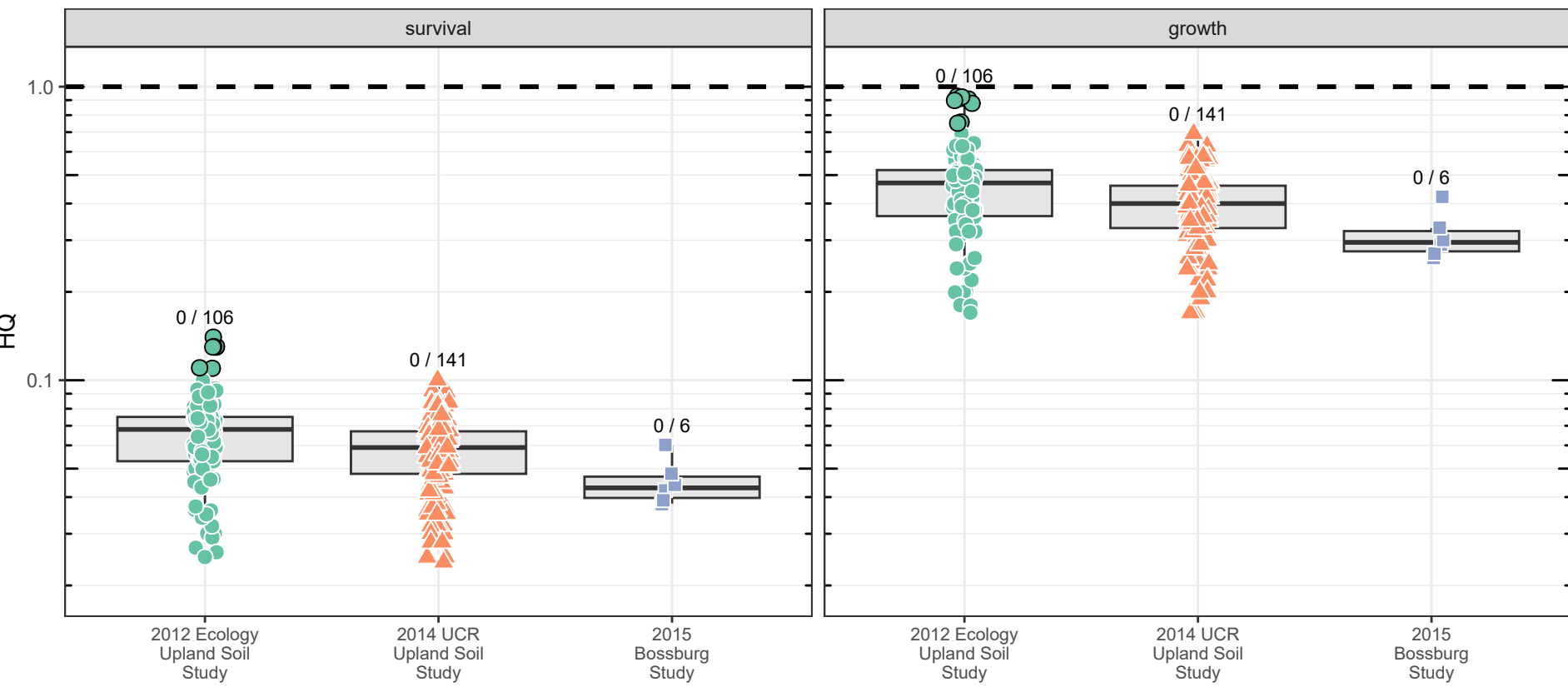


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

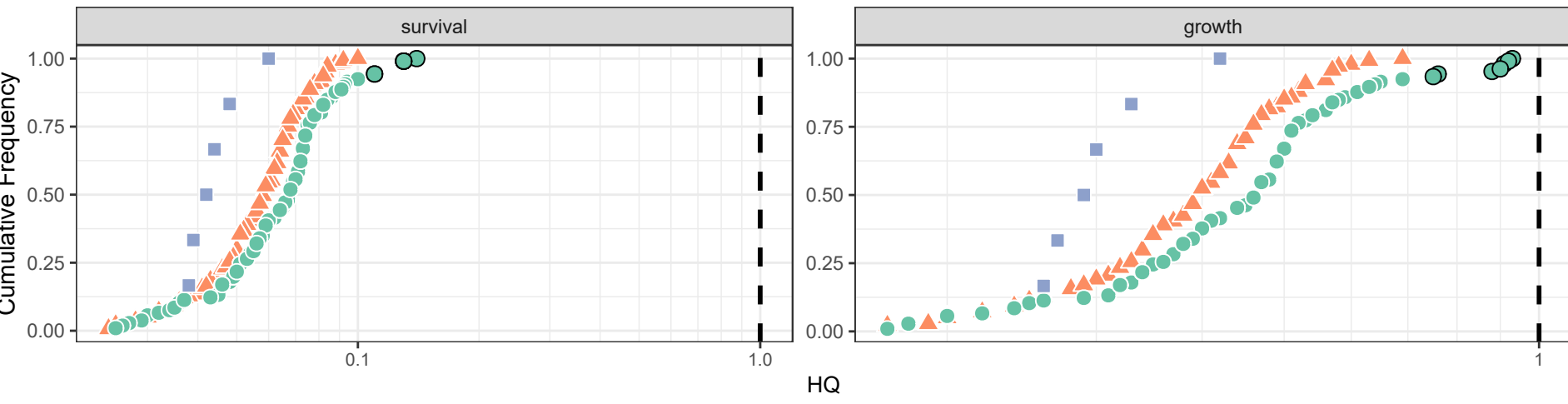


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

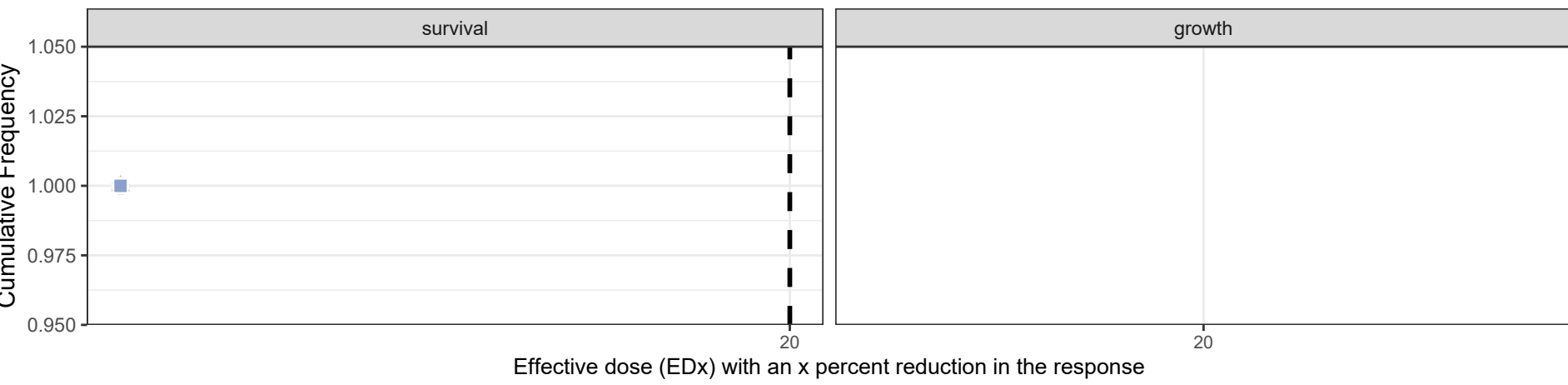
Figure 8-6b: American robin (invertivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for iron



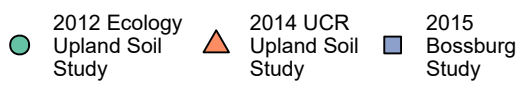
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

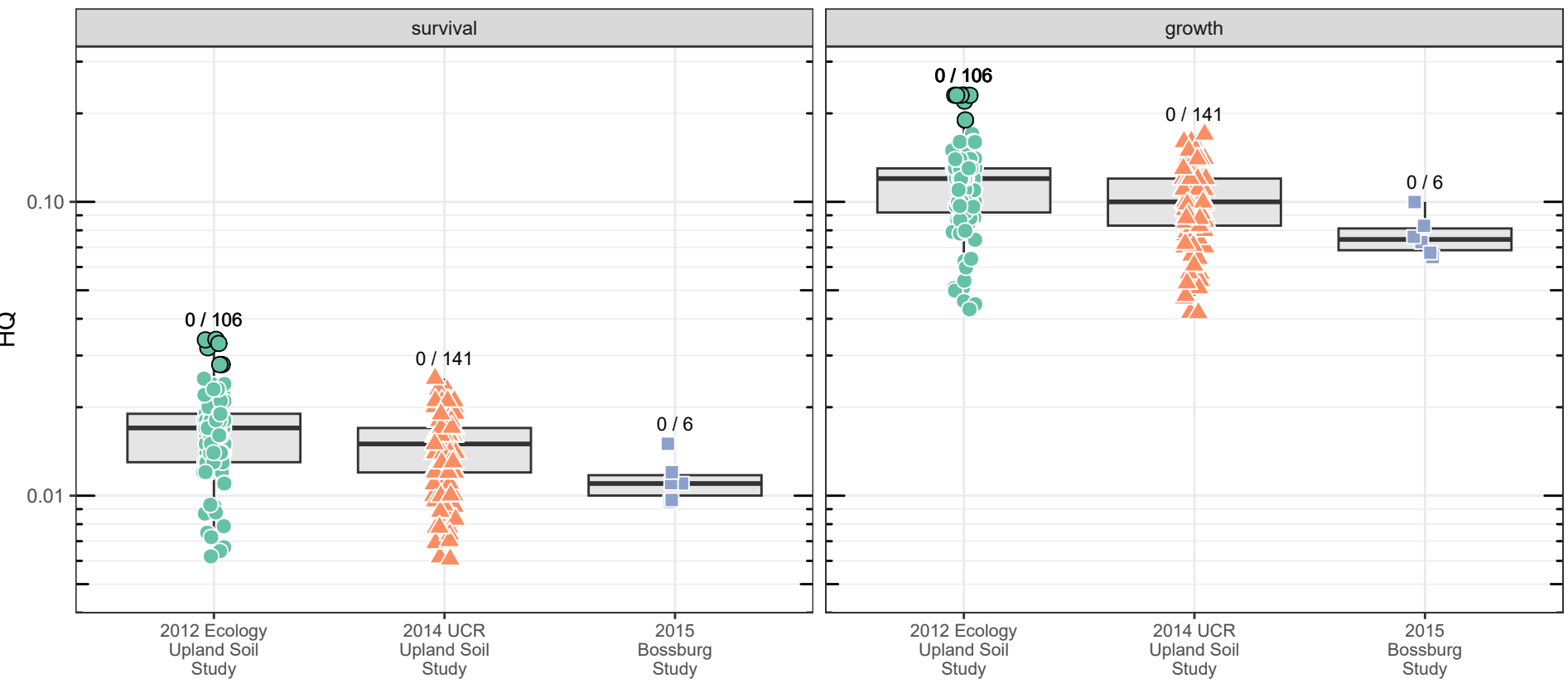


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

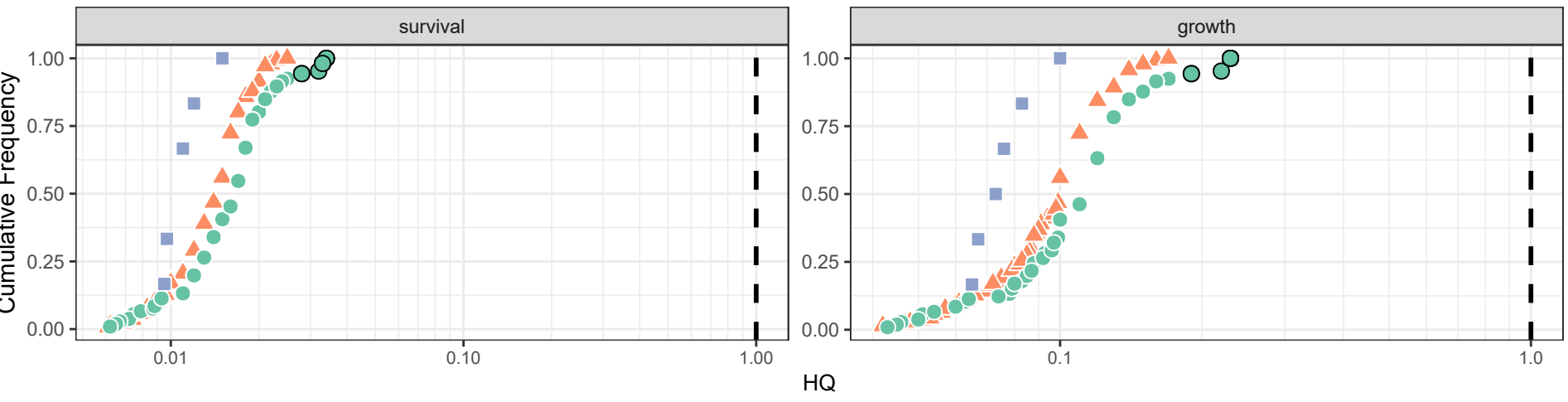


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

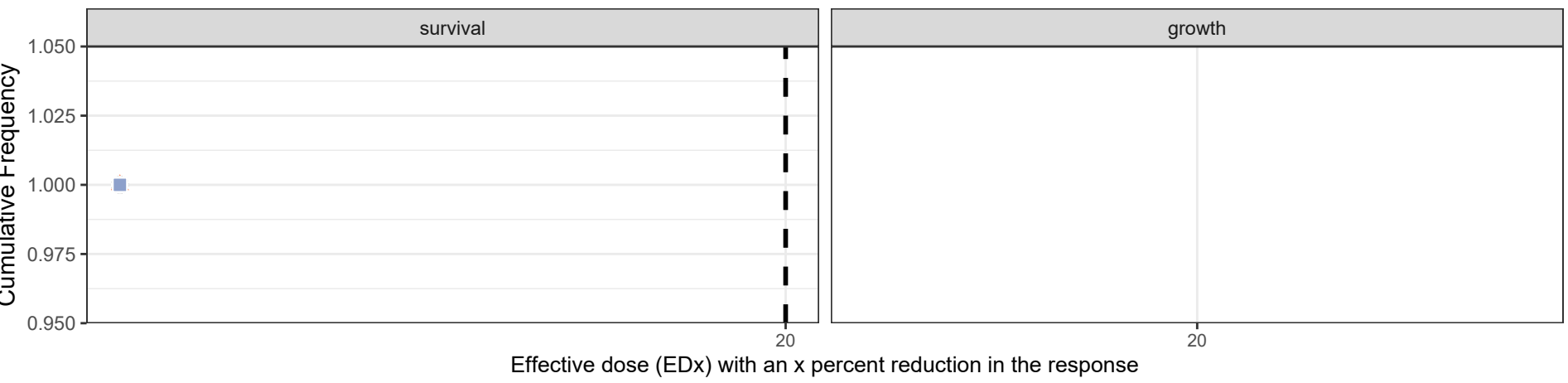
Figure 8-6c: Tree swallow (aerial insectivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for iron



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

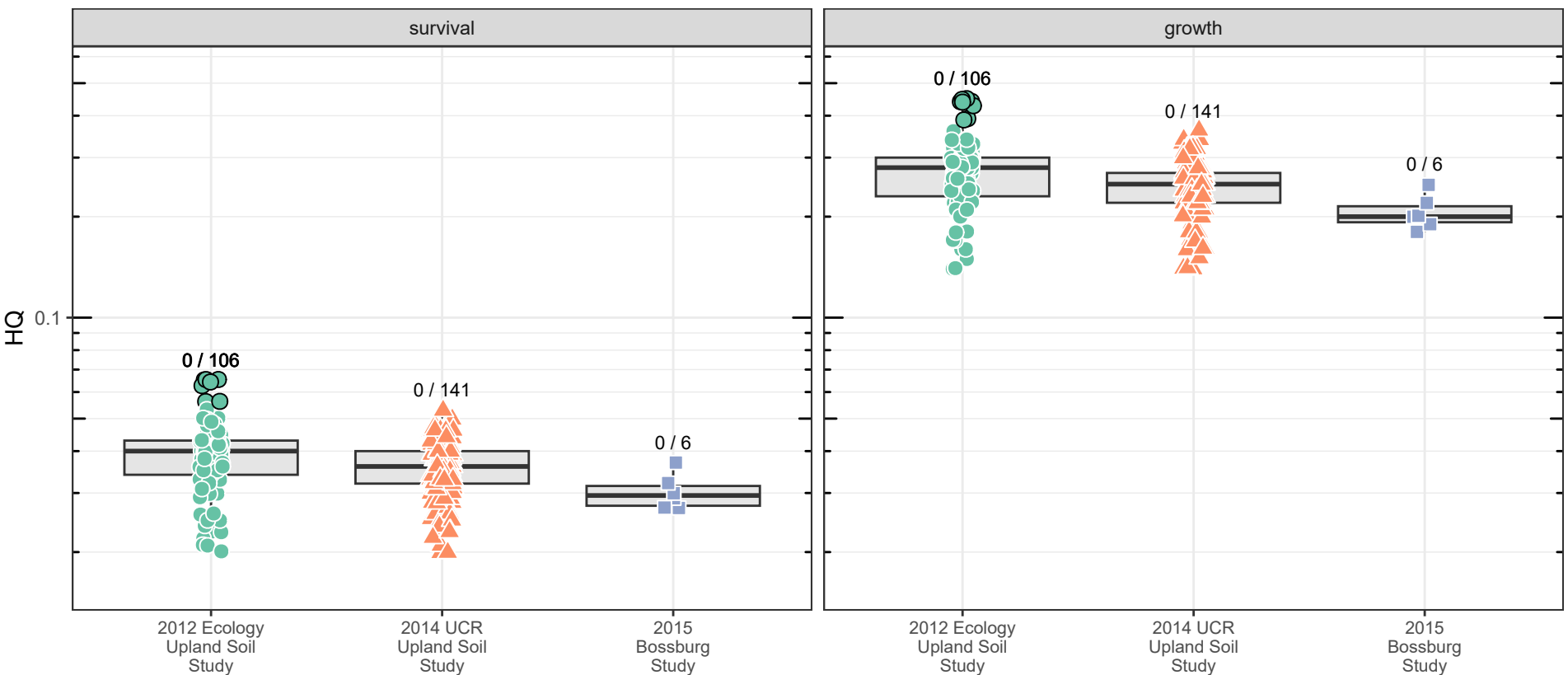


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

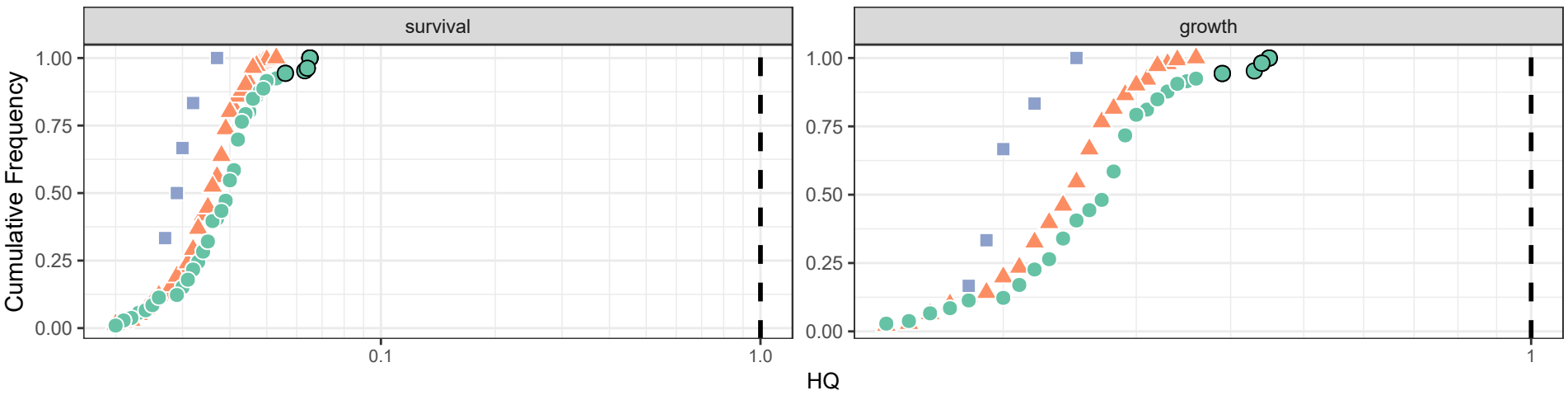


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

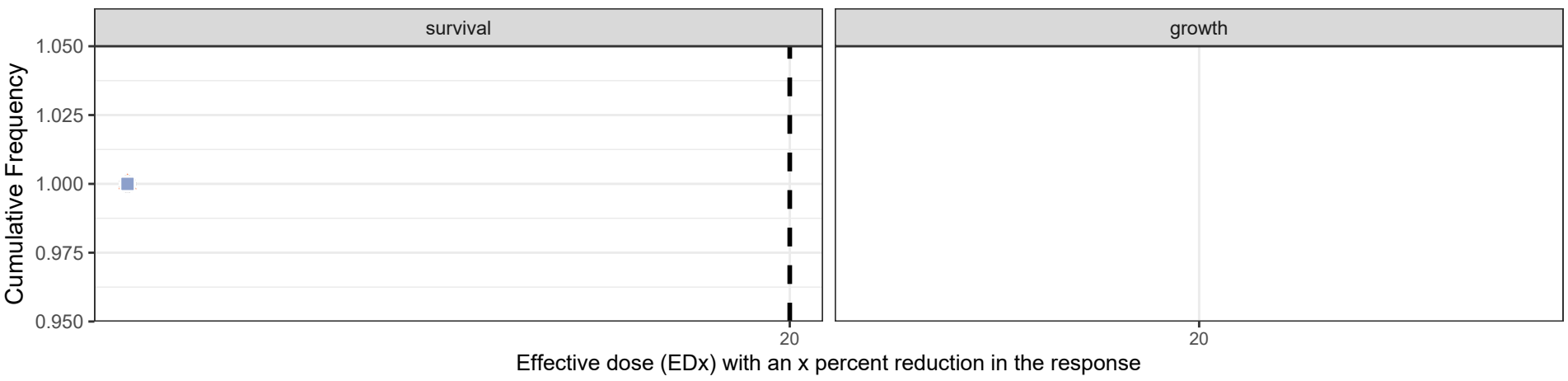
Figure 8-6d: American kestrel (carnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for iron



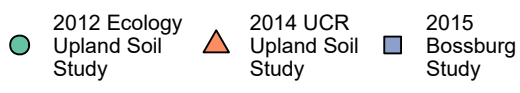
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

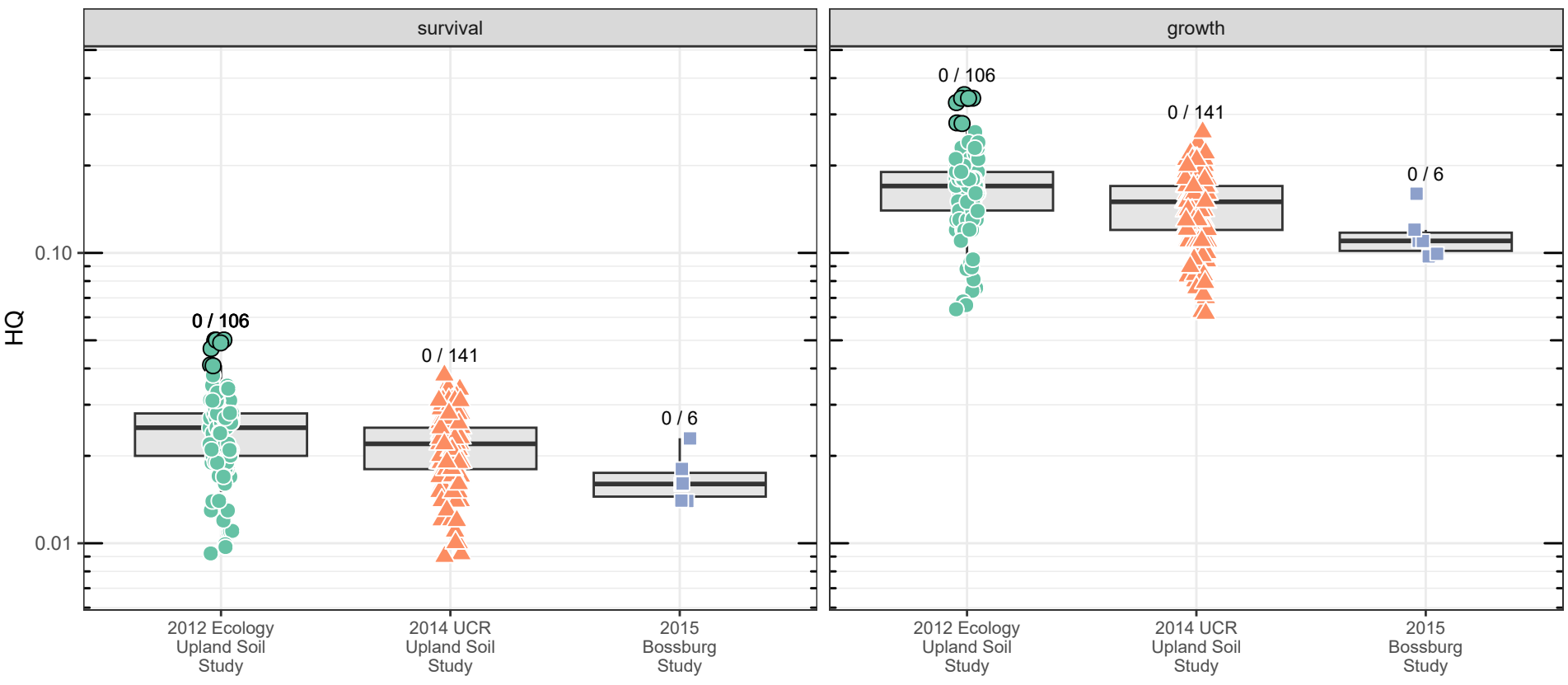


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

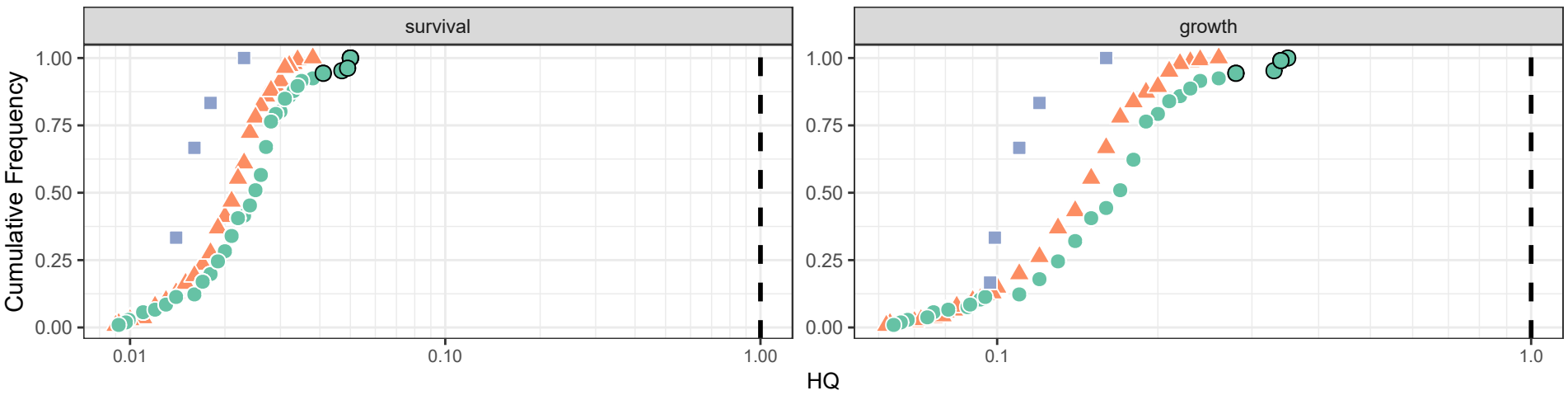


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

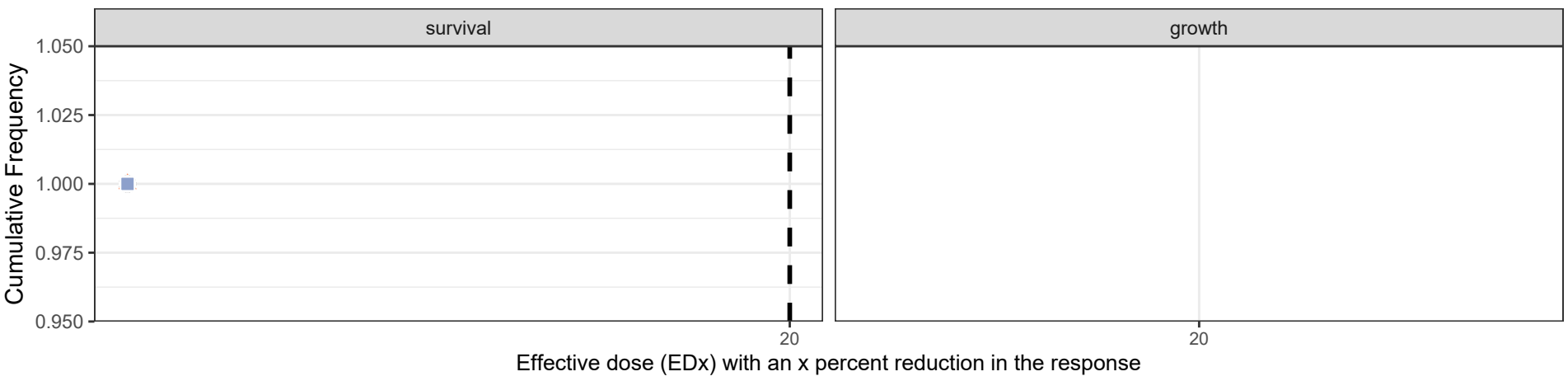
Figure 8-6e: Black-capped chickadee (omnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for iron



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

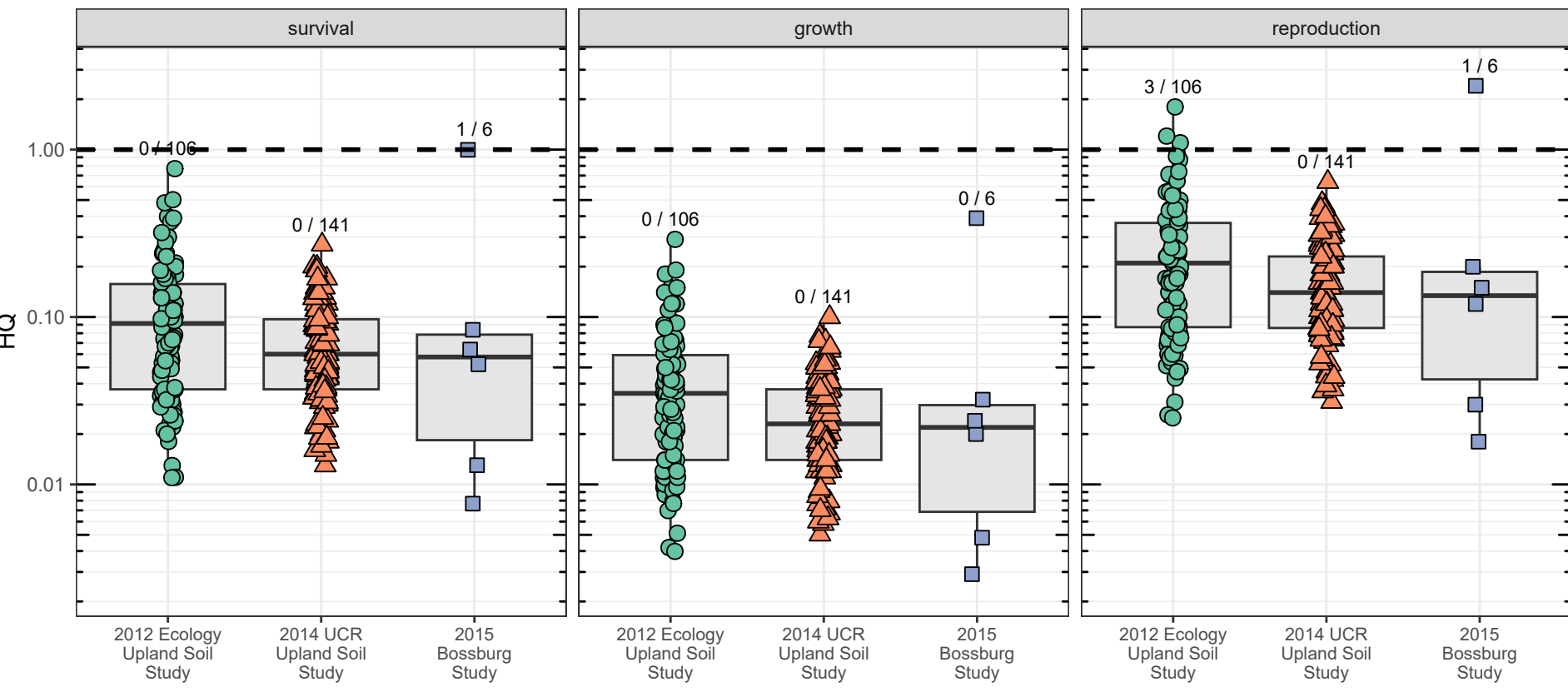


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

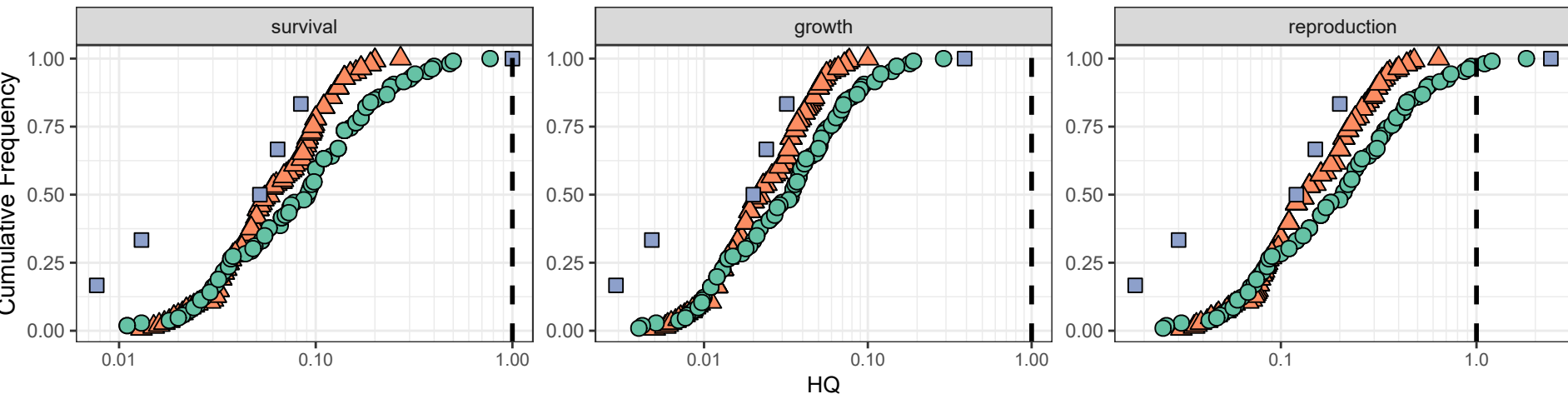


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

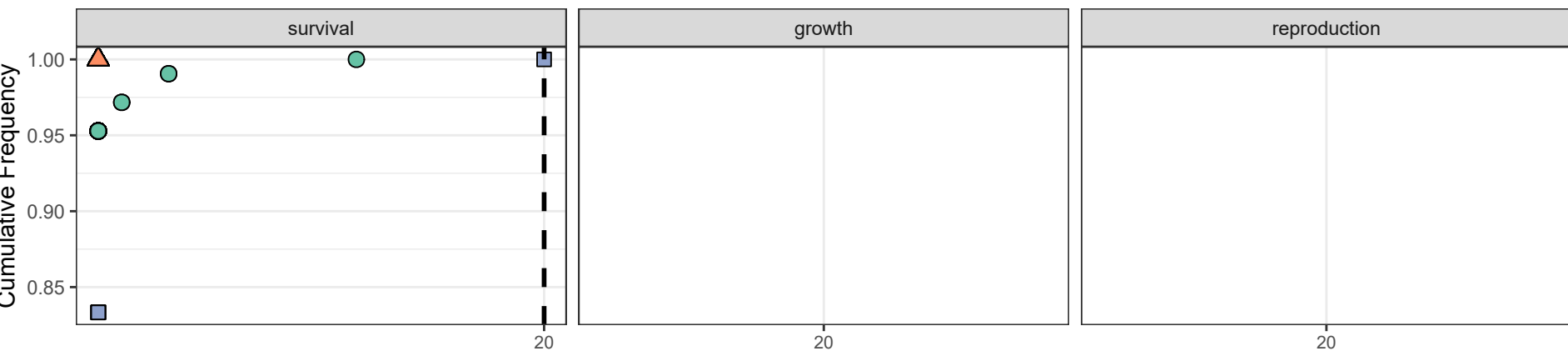
Figure 8-7a: California quail (herbivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for lead



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



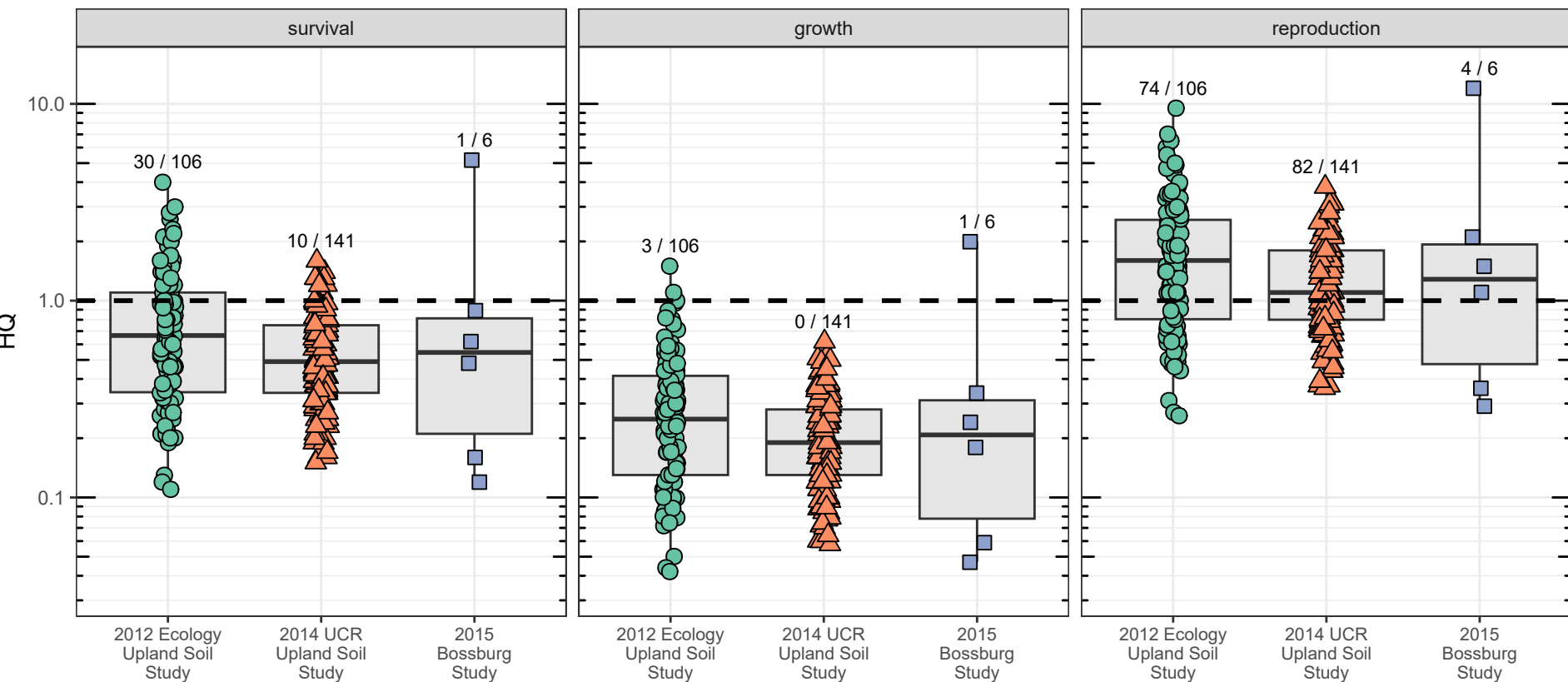
Effective dose (EDx) with an x percent reduction in the response

ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

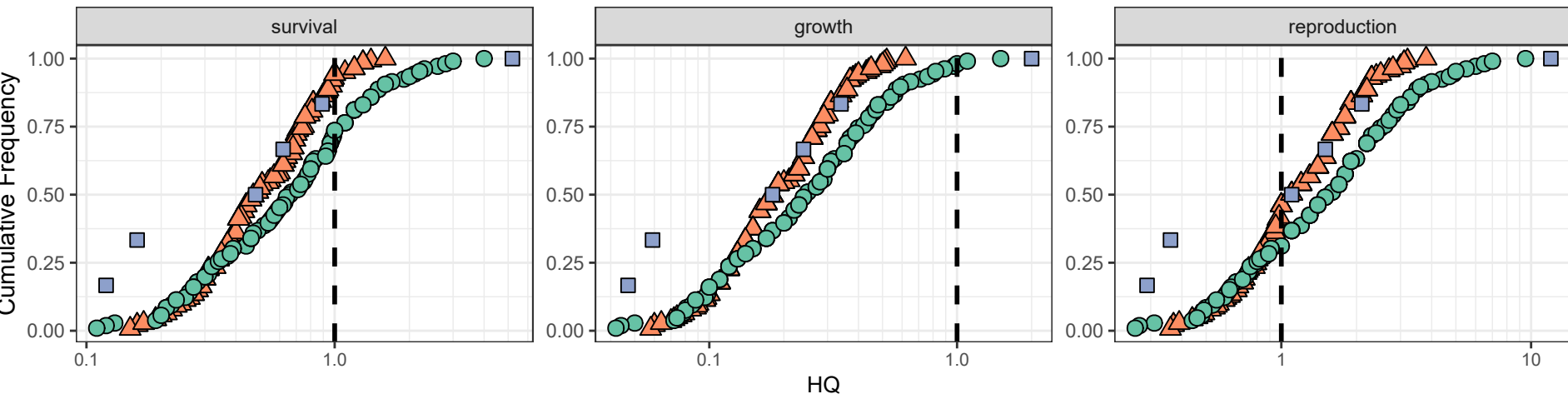
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

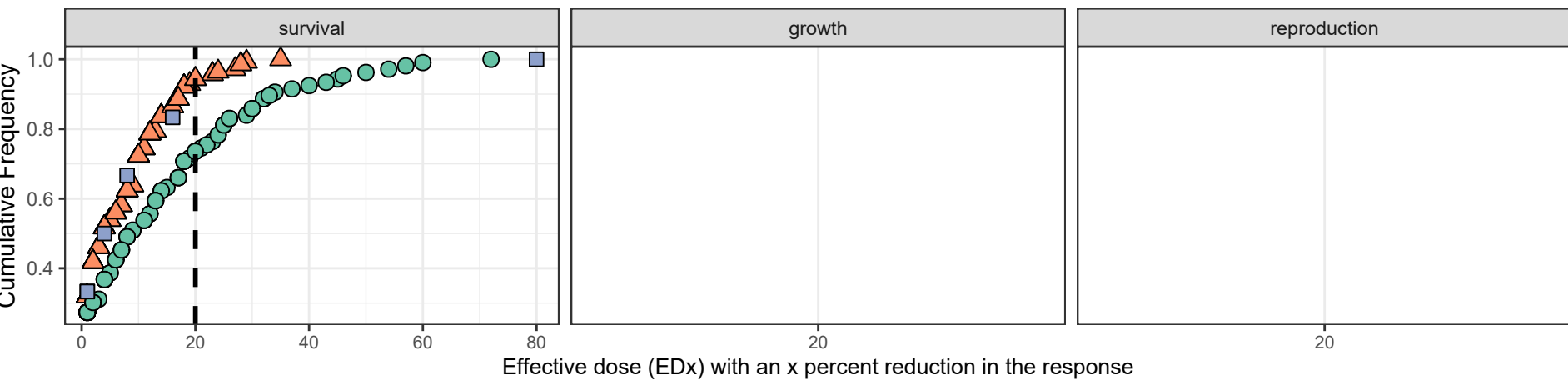
Figure 8-7b: American robin (invertivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for lead



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

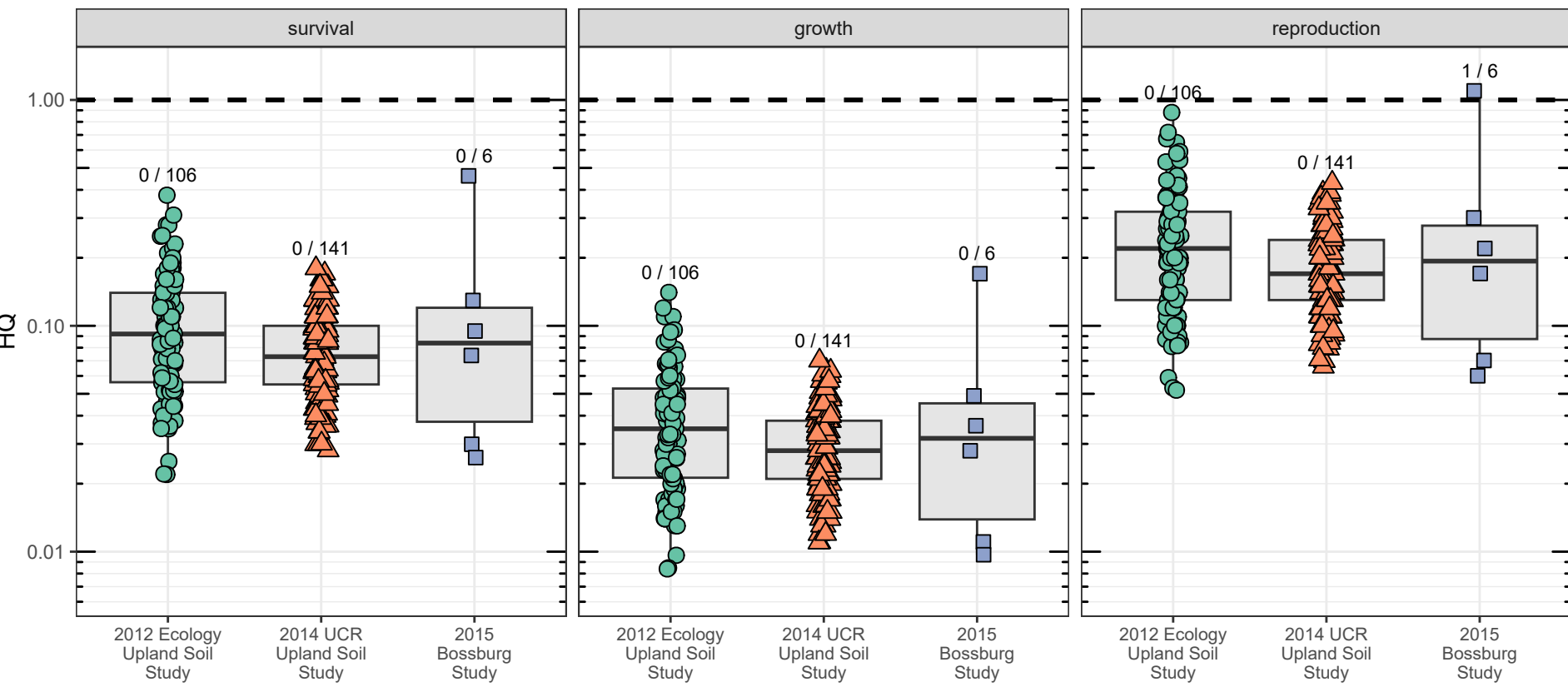


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

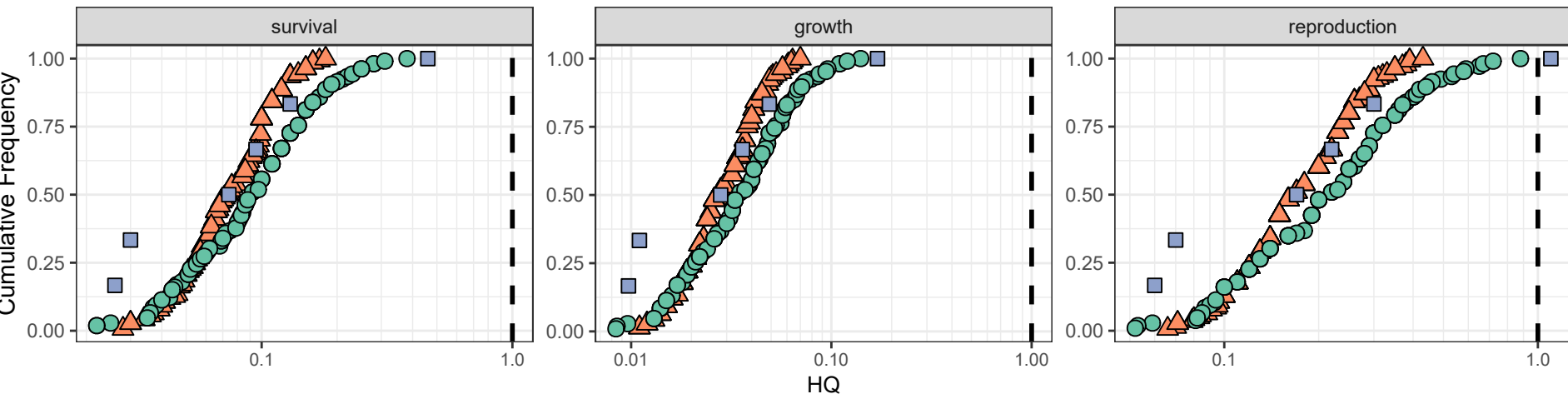


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

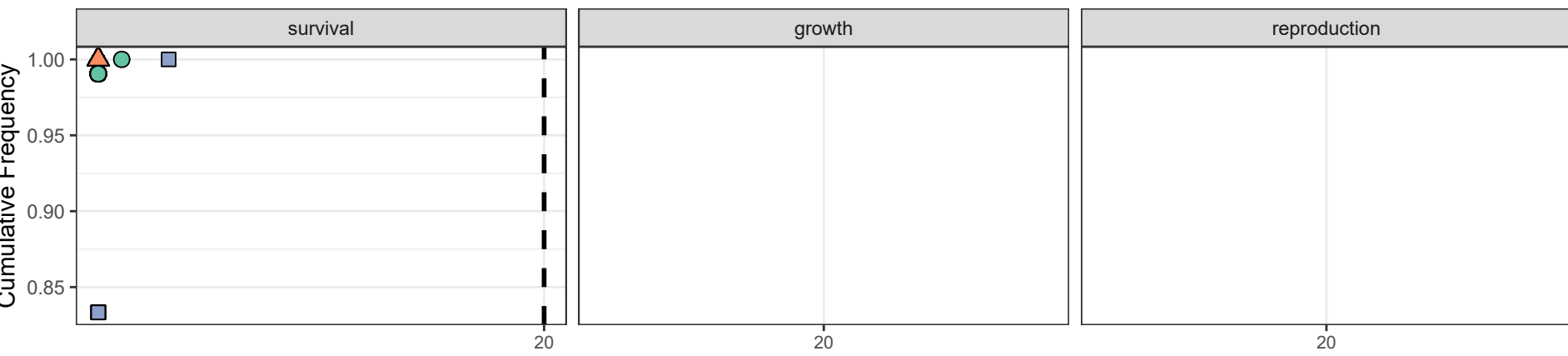
Figure 8-7c: Tree swallow (aerial insectivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for lead



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



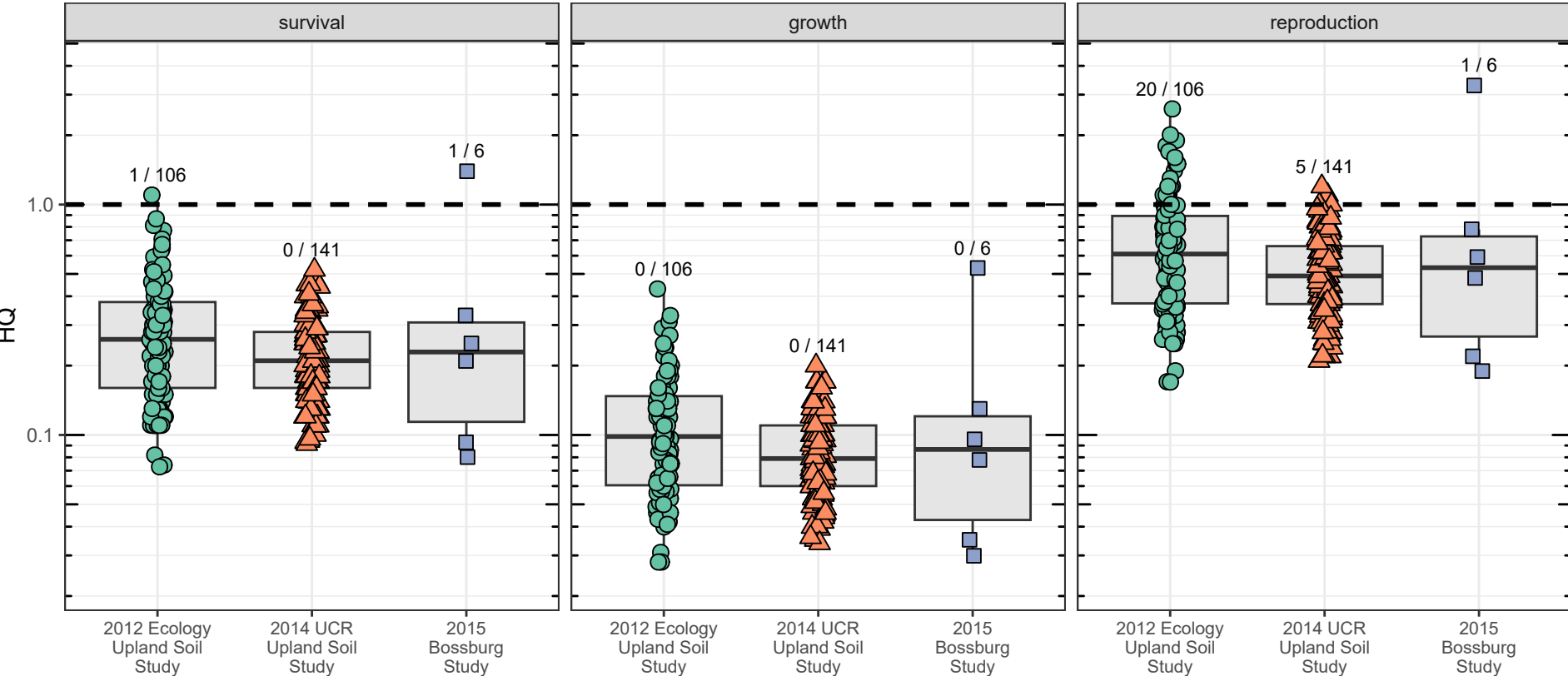
Effective dose (EDx) with an x percent reduction in the response

ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

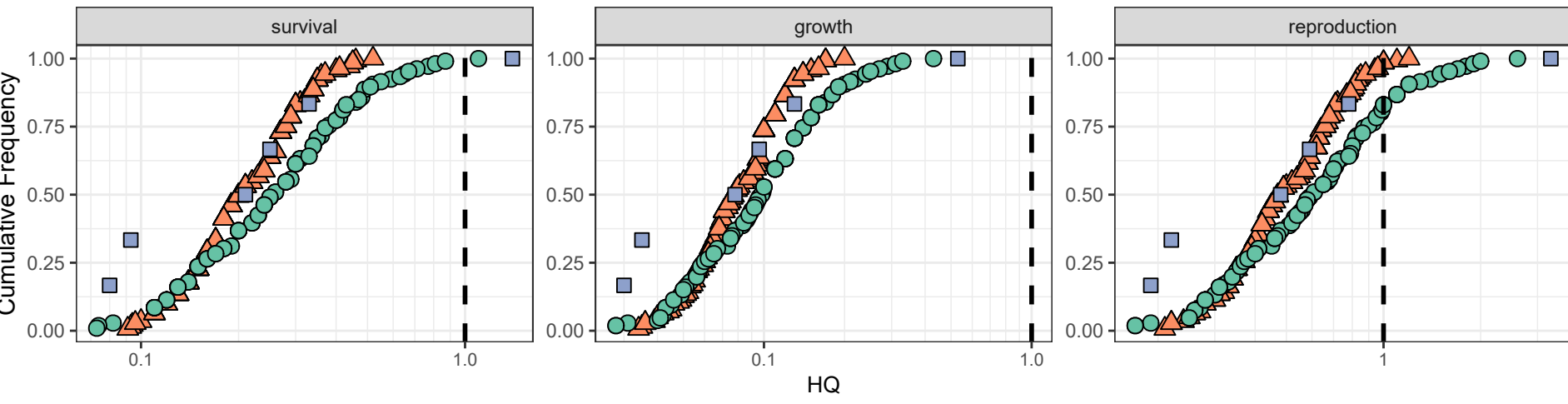


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

Figure 8-7d: American kestrel (carnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for lead



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

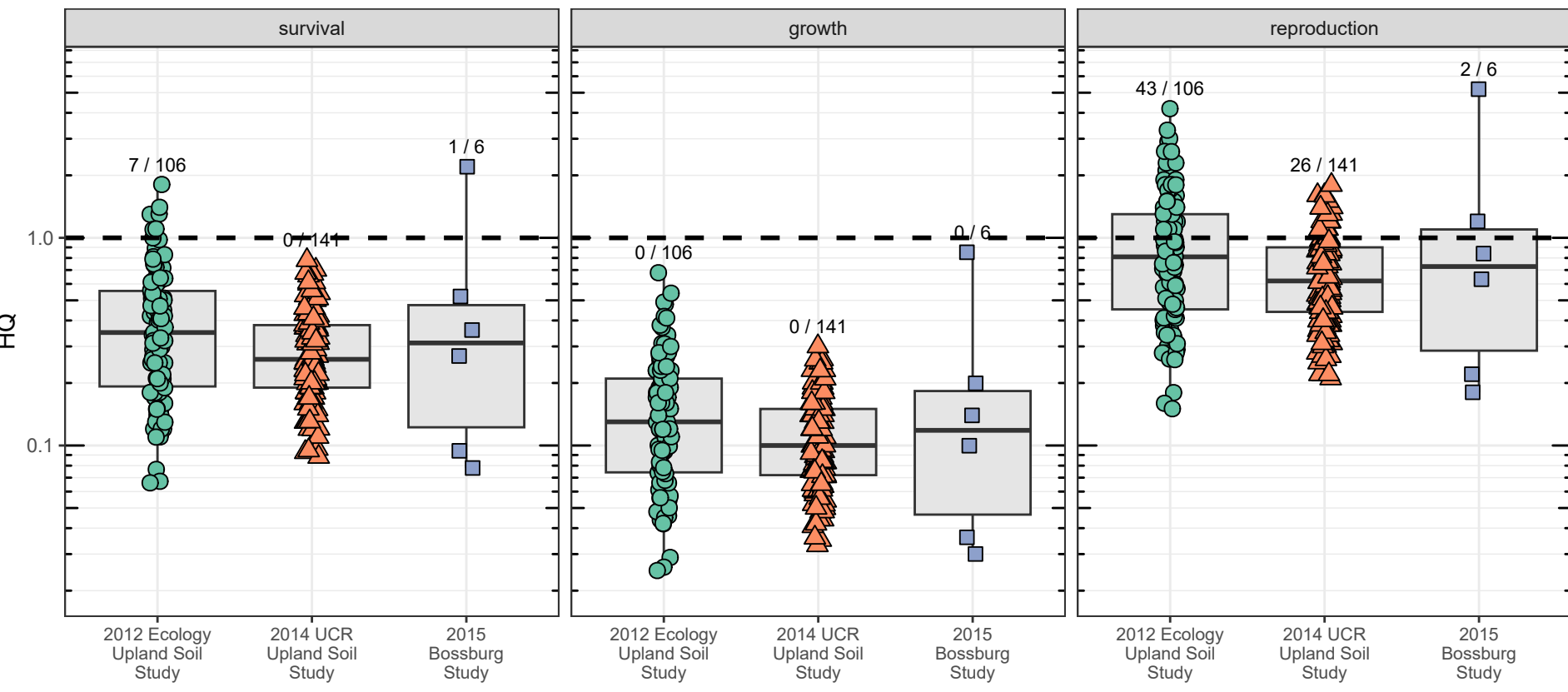


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

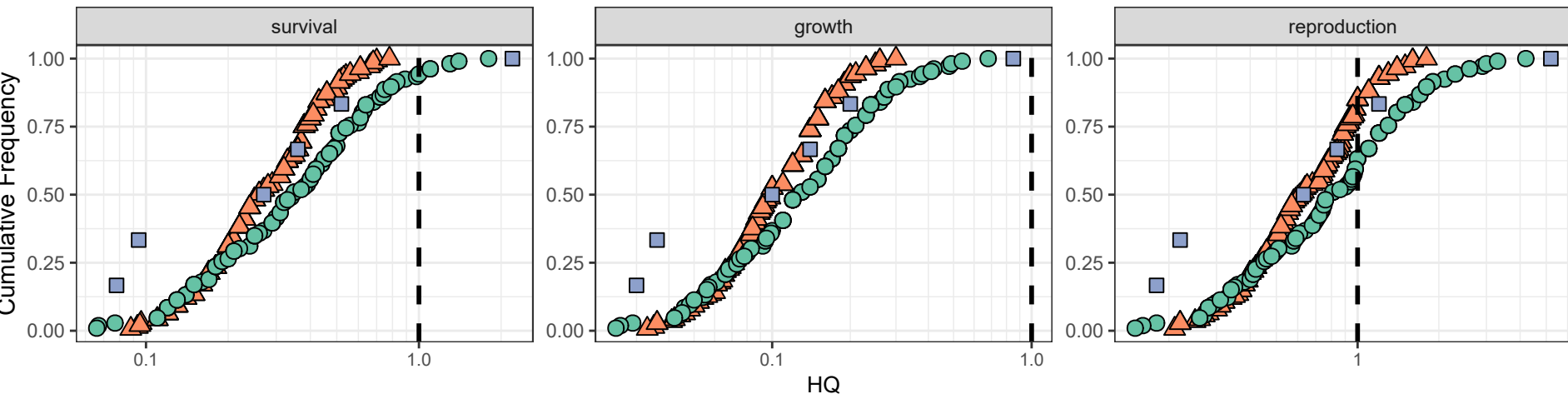
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

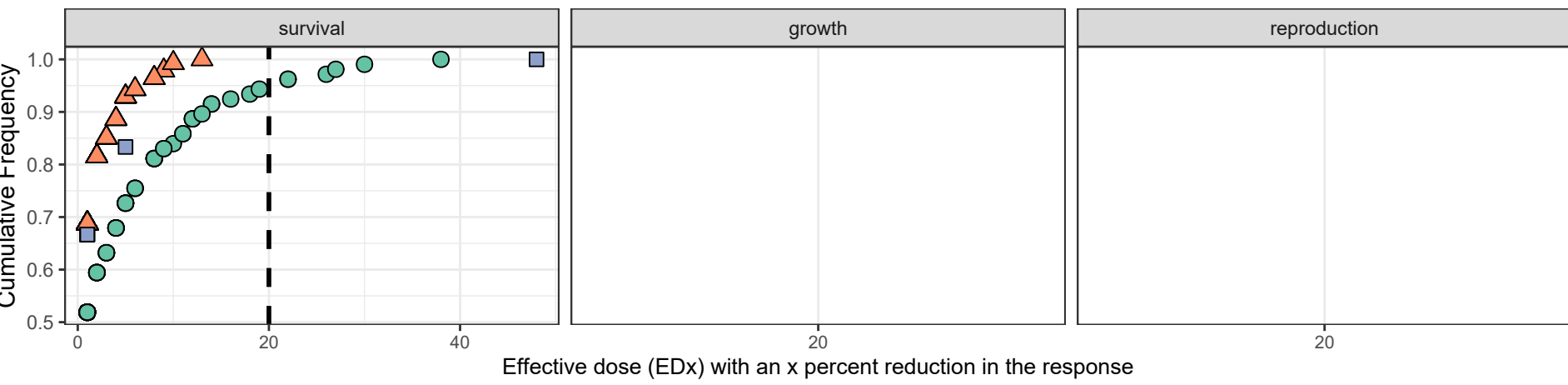
Figure 8-7e: Black-capped chickadee (omnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for lead



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

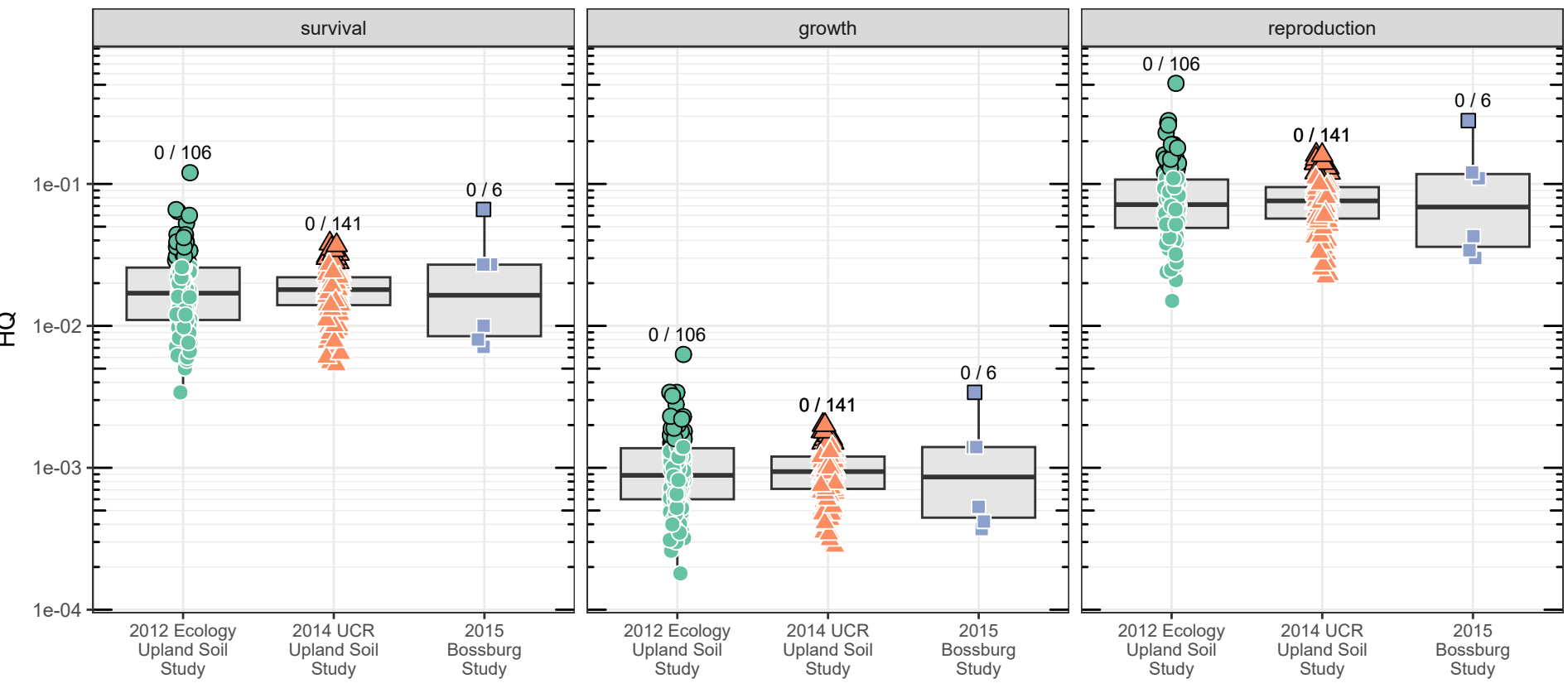


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

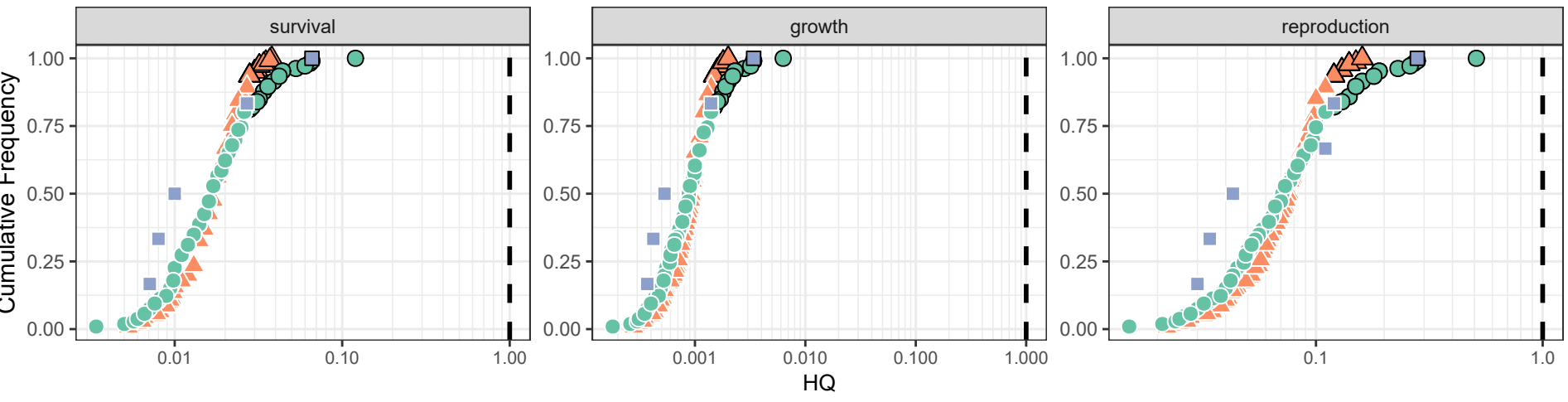
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

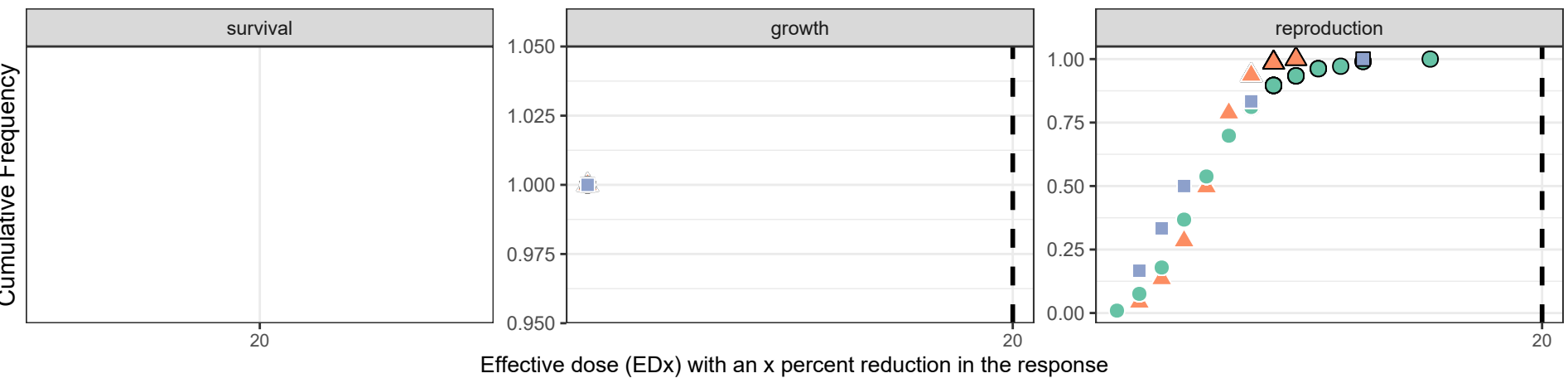
Figure 8-8a: California quail (herbivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for mercury



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

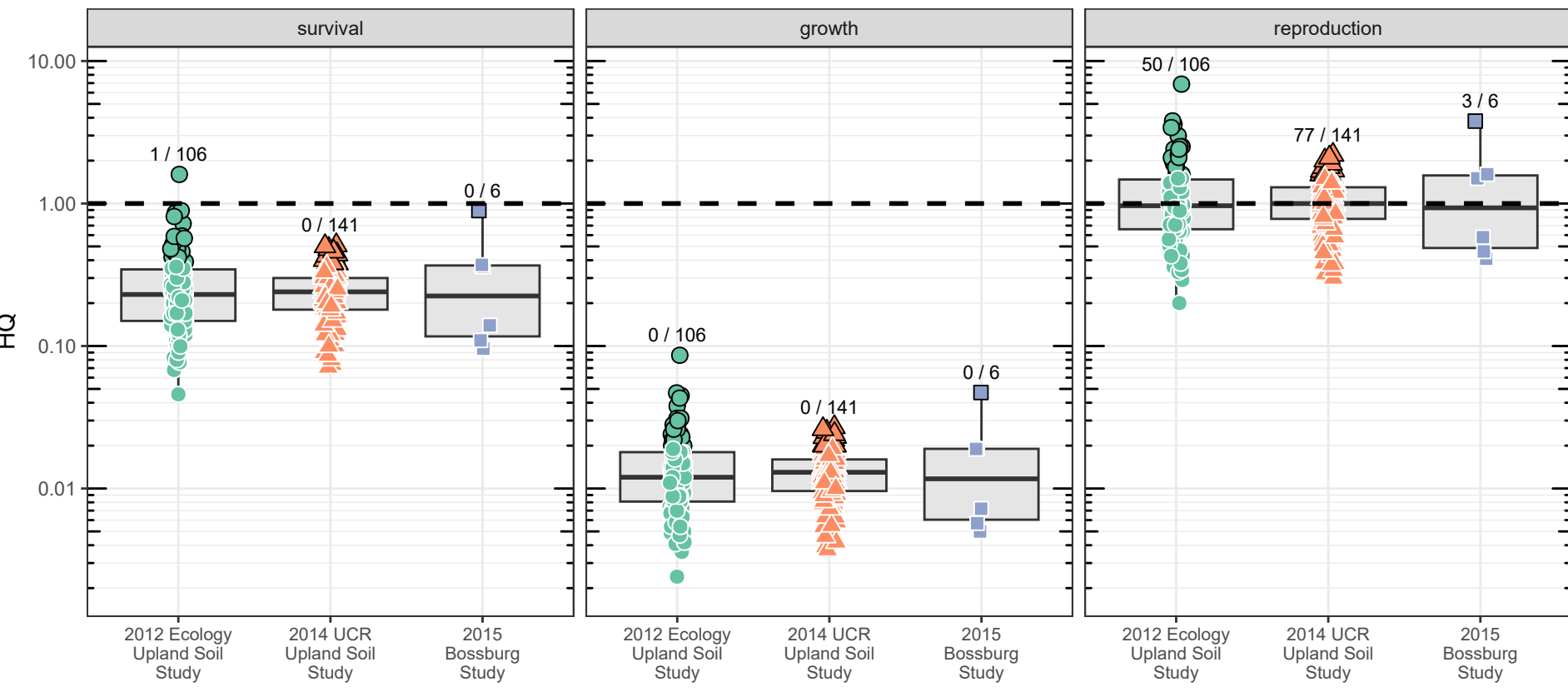


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

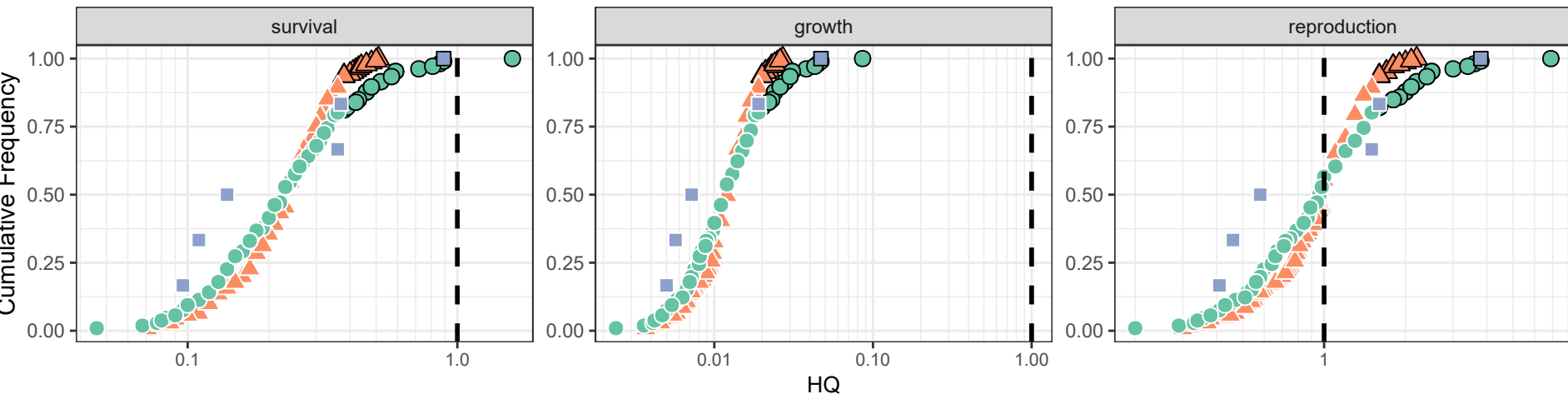


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

Figure 8-8b: American robin (invertivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for mercury



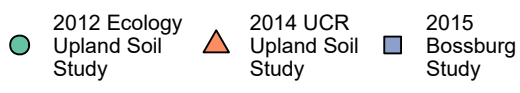
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

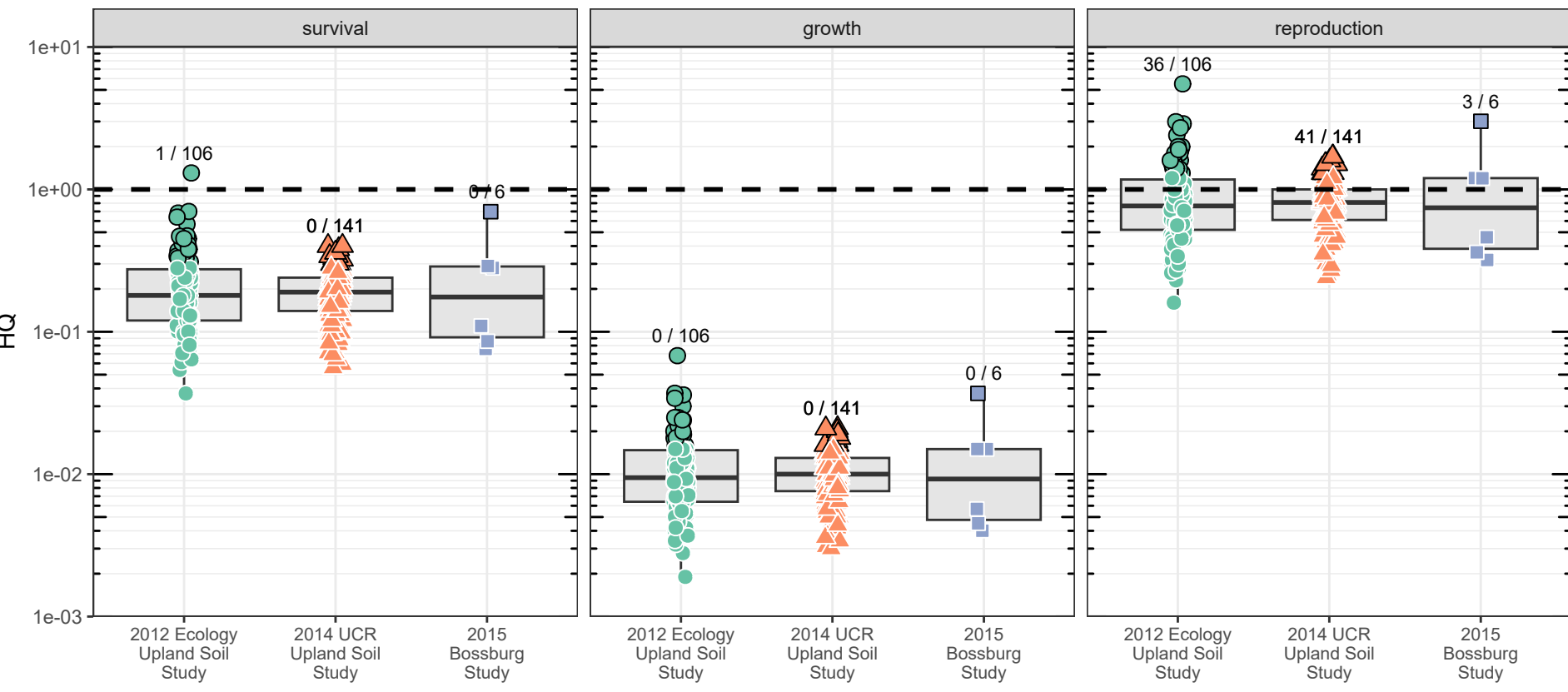


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

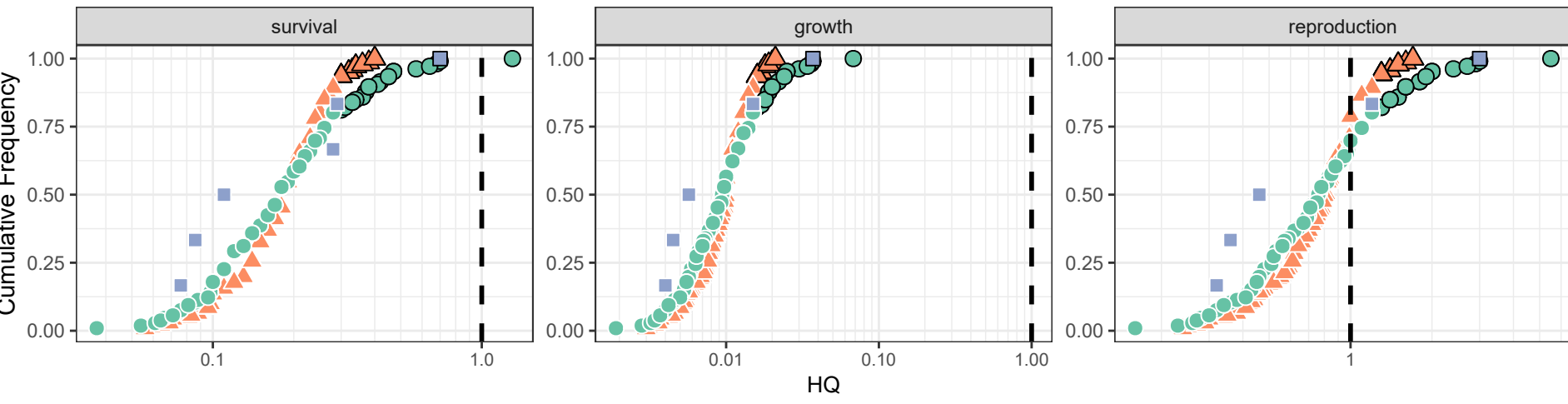


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

Figure 8-8c: Tree swallow (aerial insectivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for mercury



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

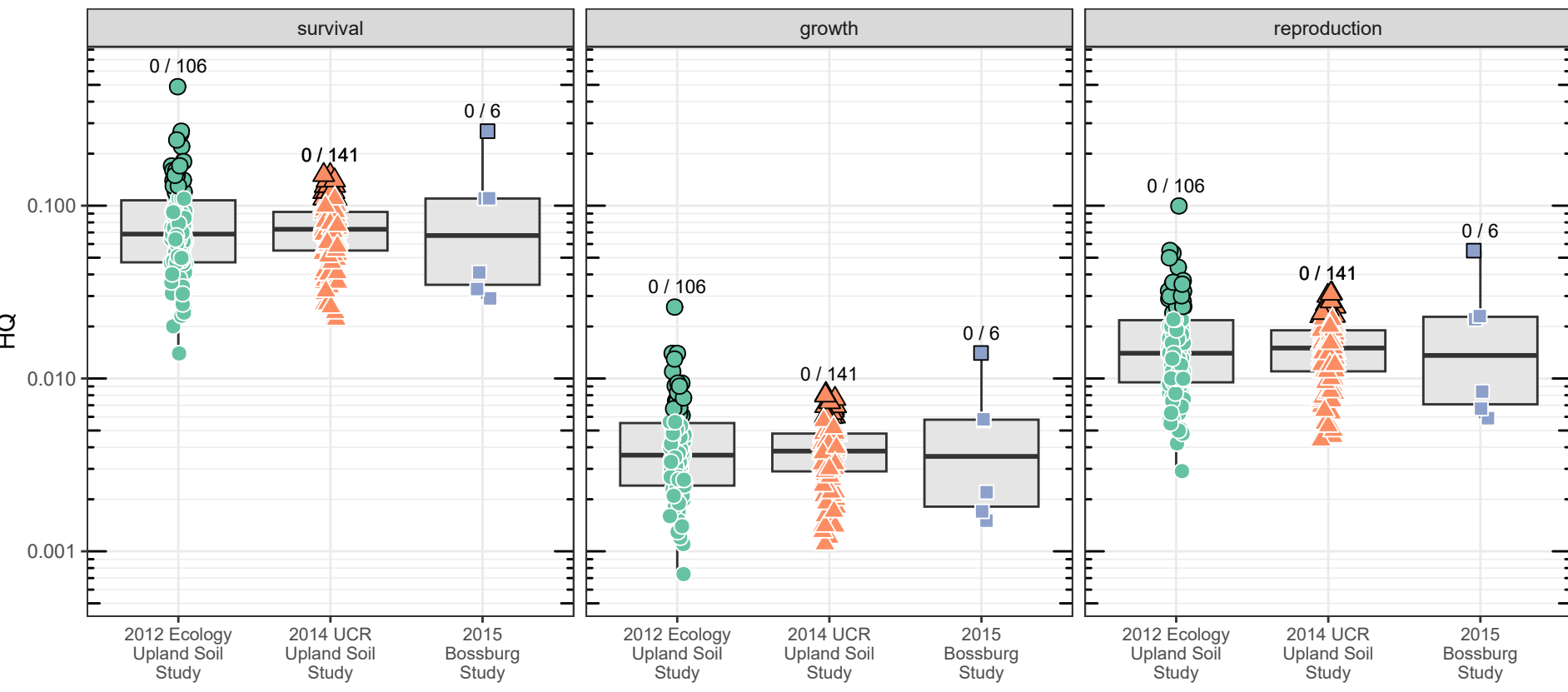


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

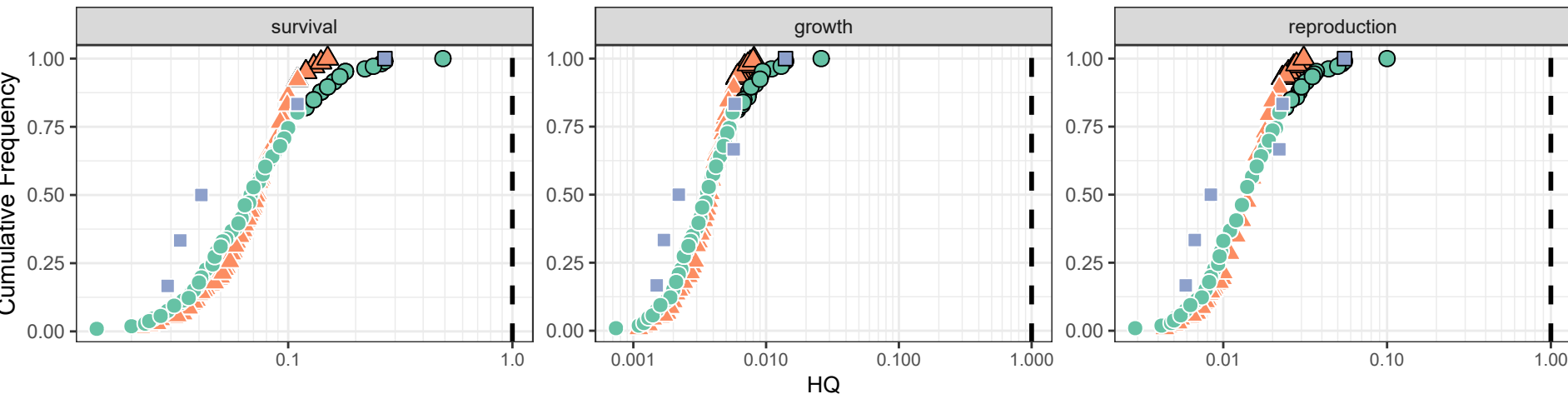
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

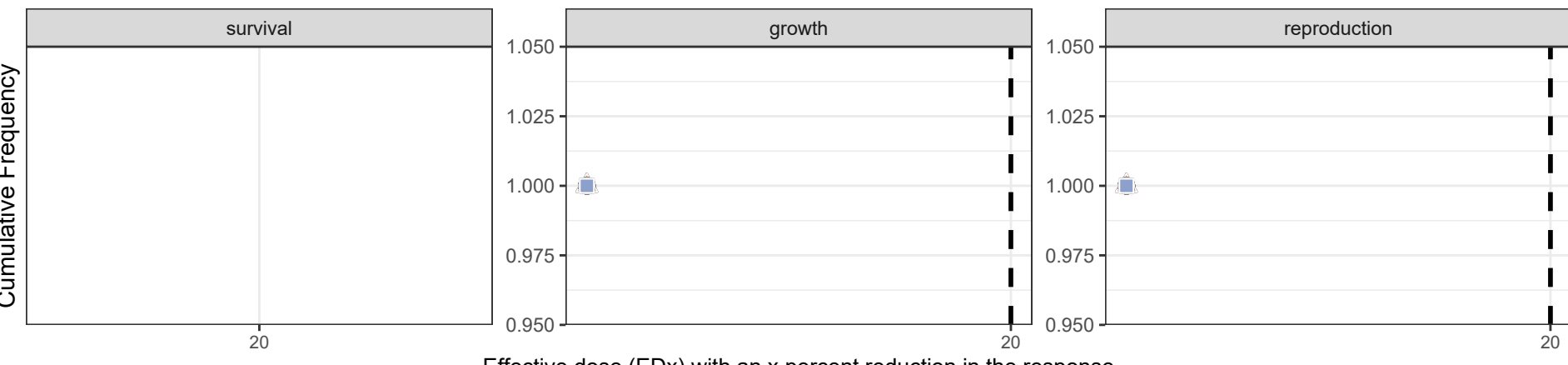
Figure 8-8d: American kestrel (carnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for mercury



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

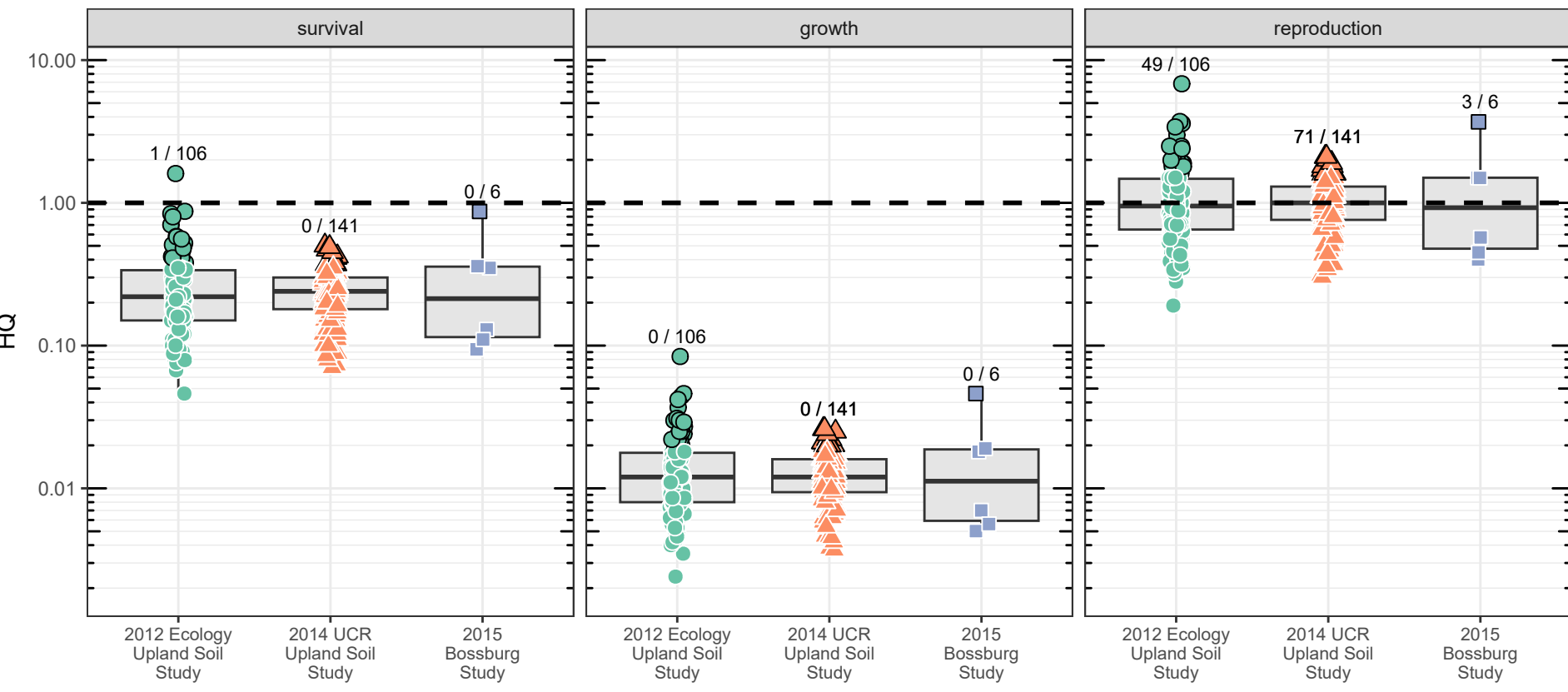


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

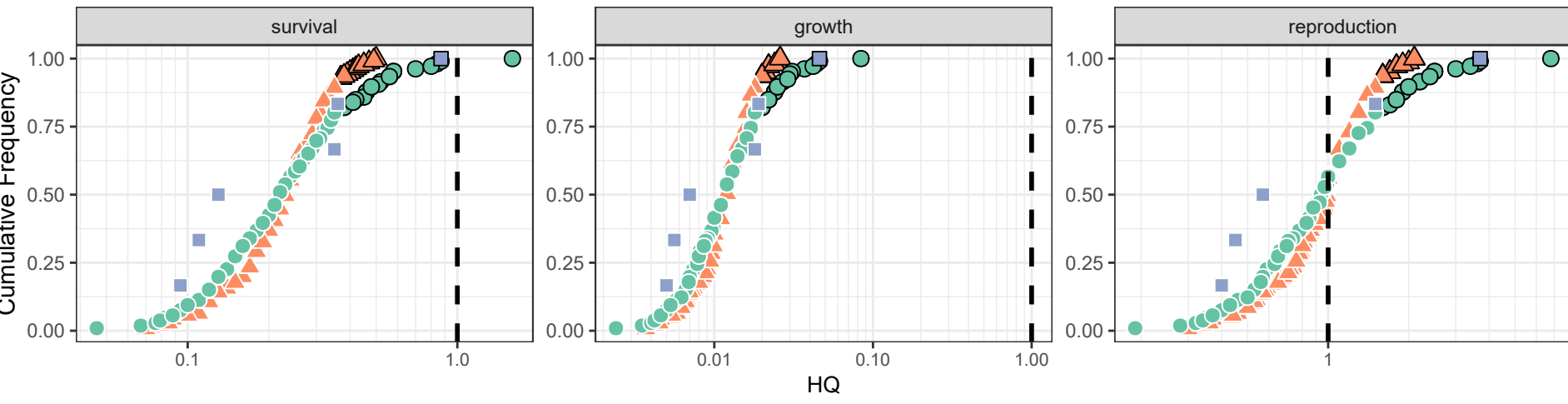


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

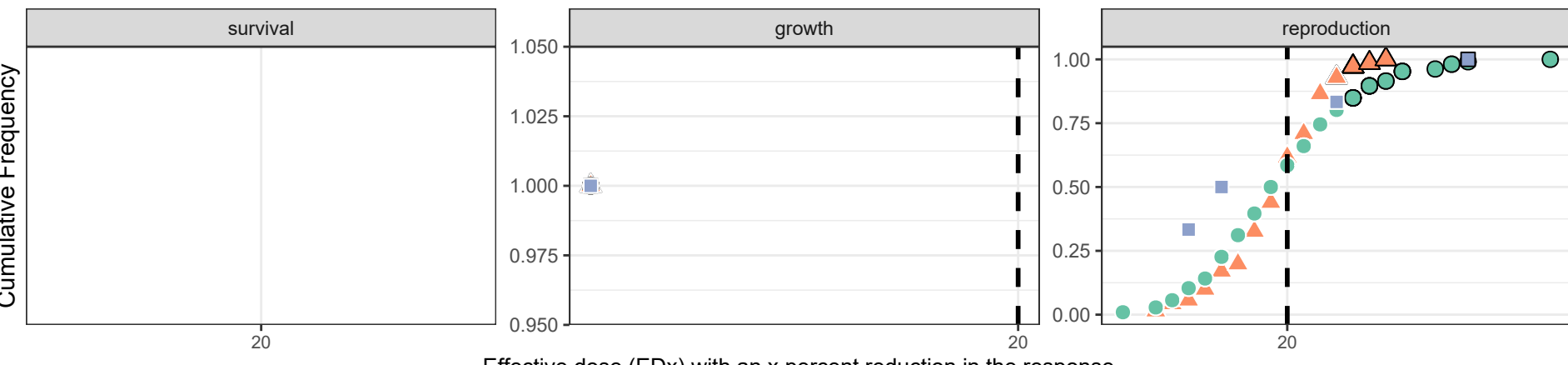
Figure 8-8e: Black-capped chickadee (omnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for mercury



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

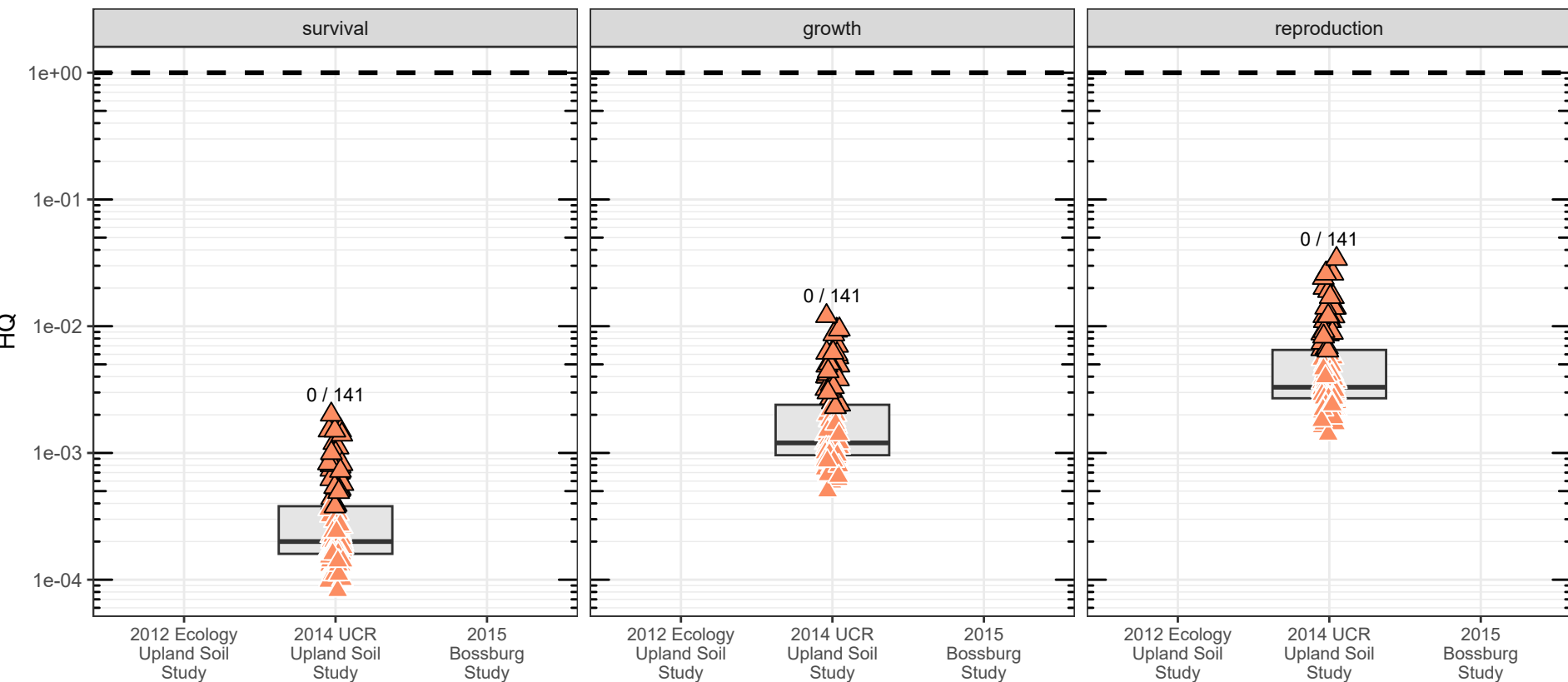


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

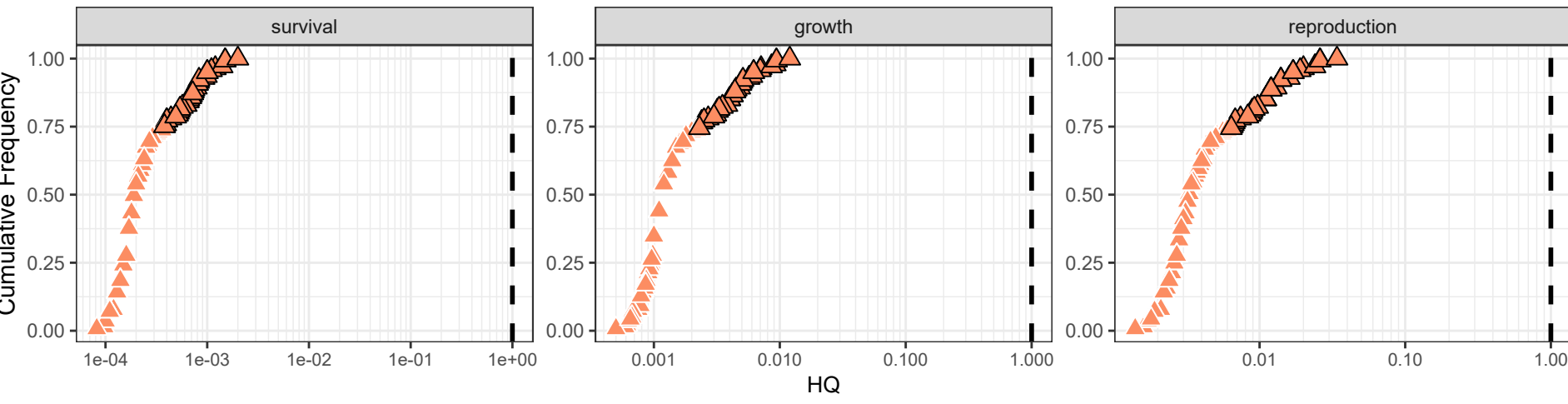


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

Figure 8-9a: California quail (herbivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for molybdenum



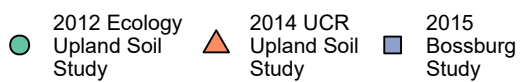
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

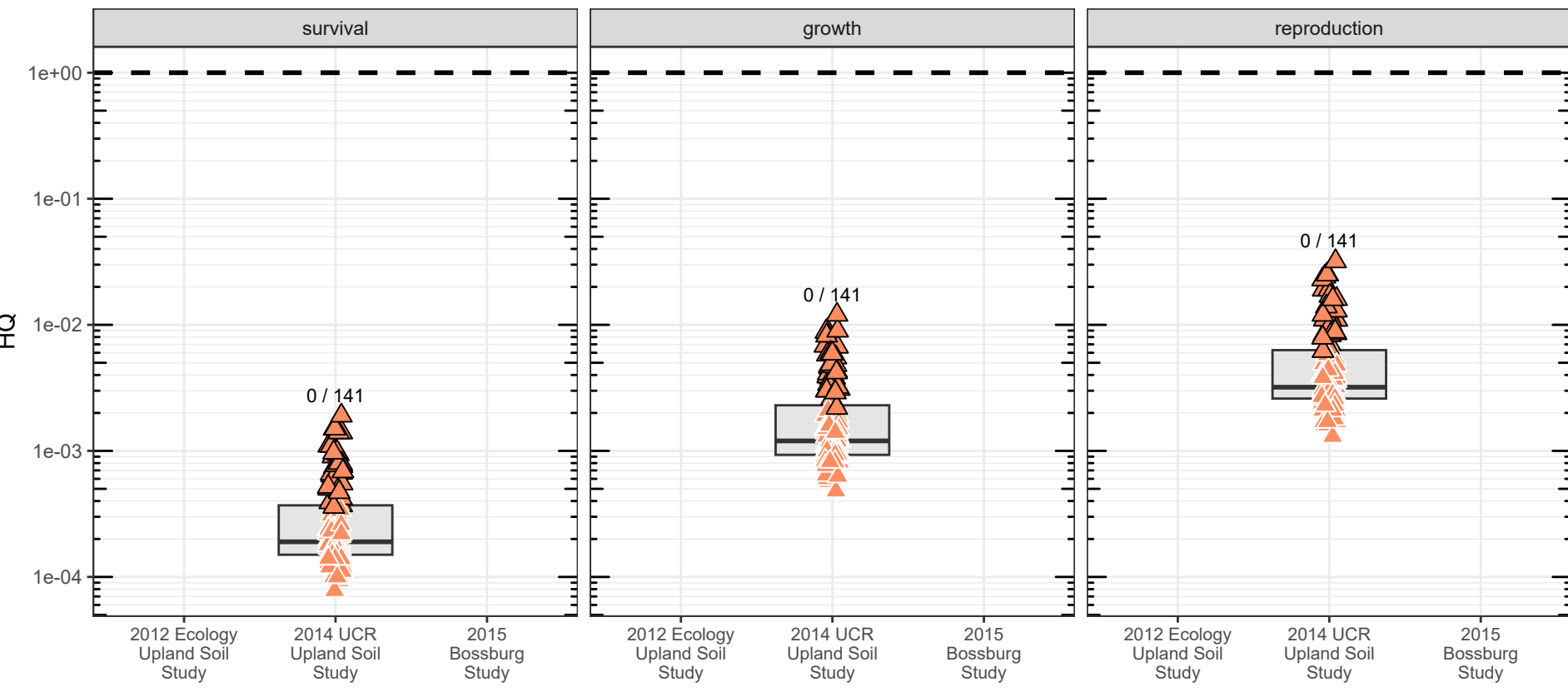


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

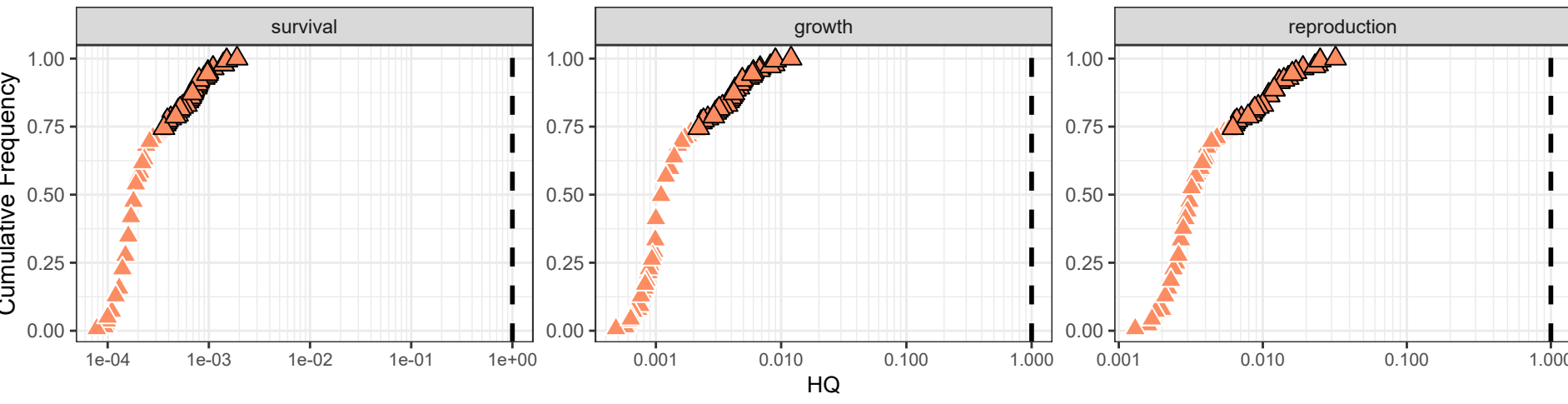


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

Figure 8-9b: American robin (invertivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for molybdenum



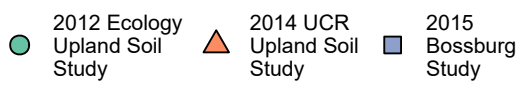
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

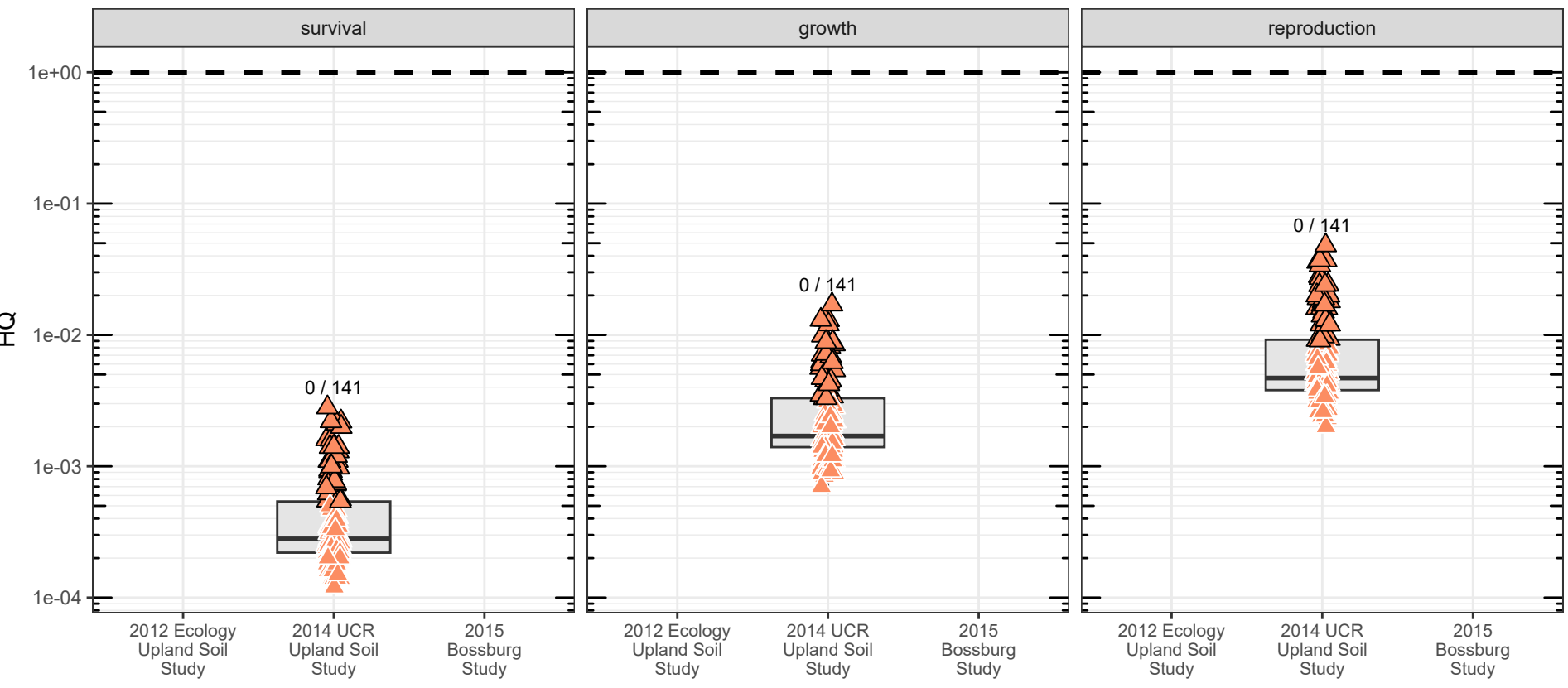


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

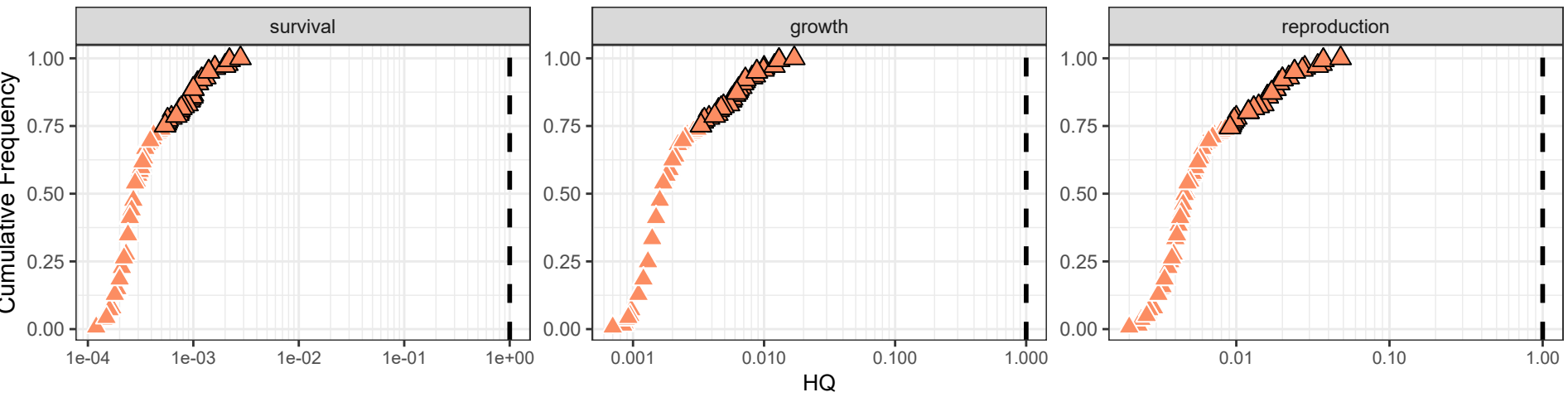


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

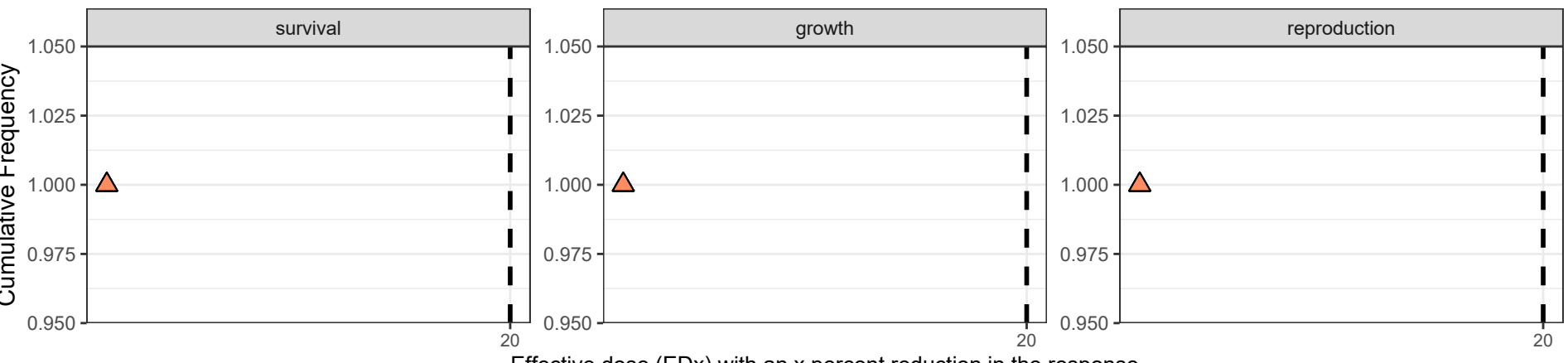
Figure 8-9c: Tree swallow (aerial insectivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for molybdenum



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

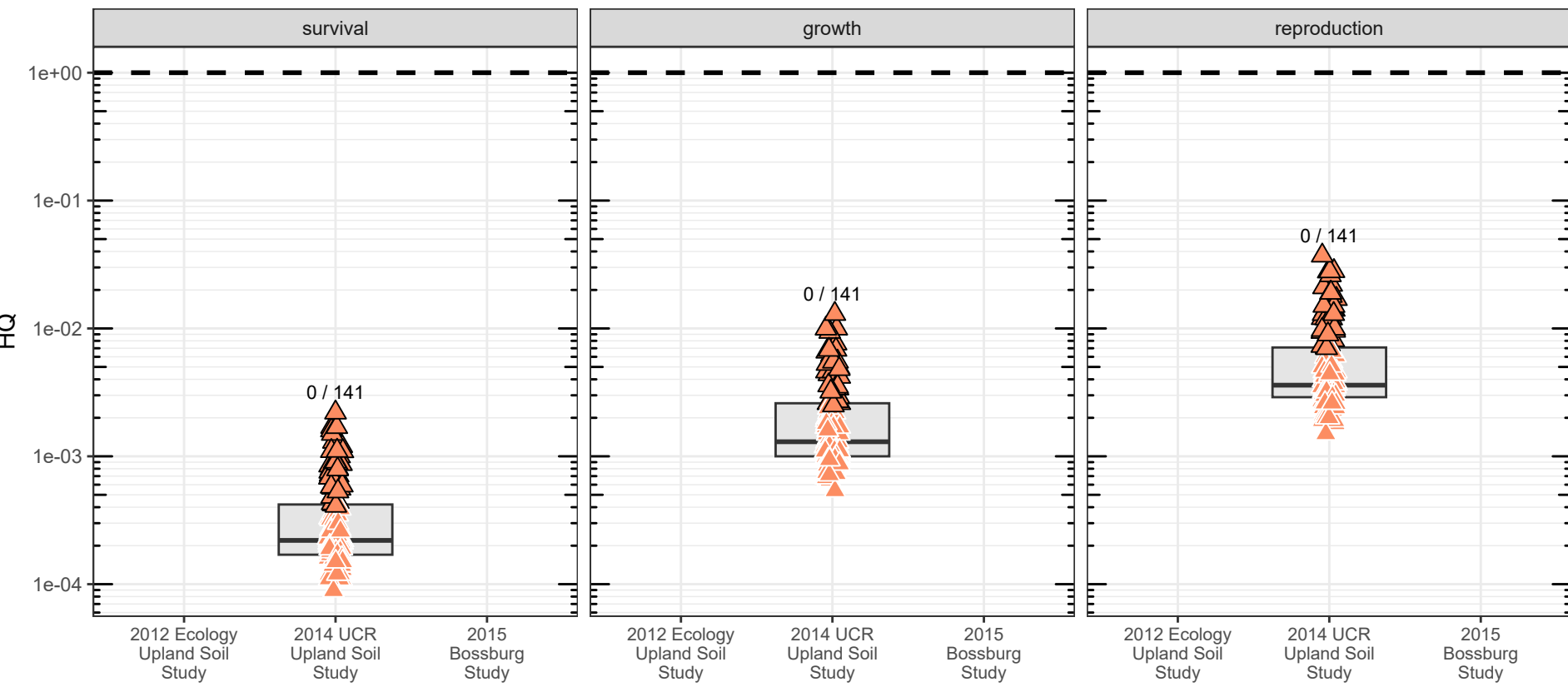


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

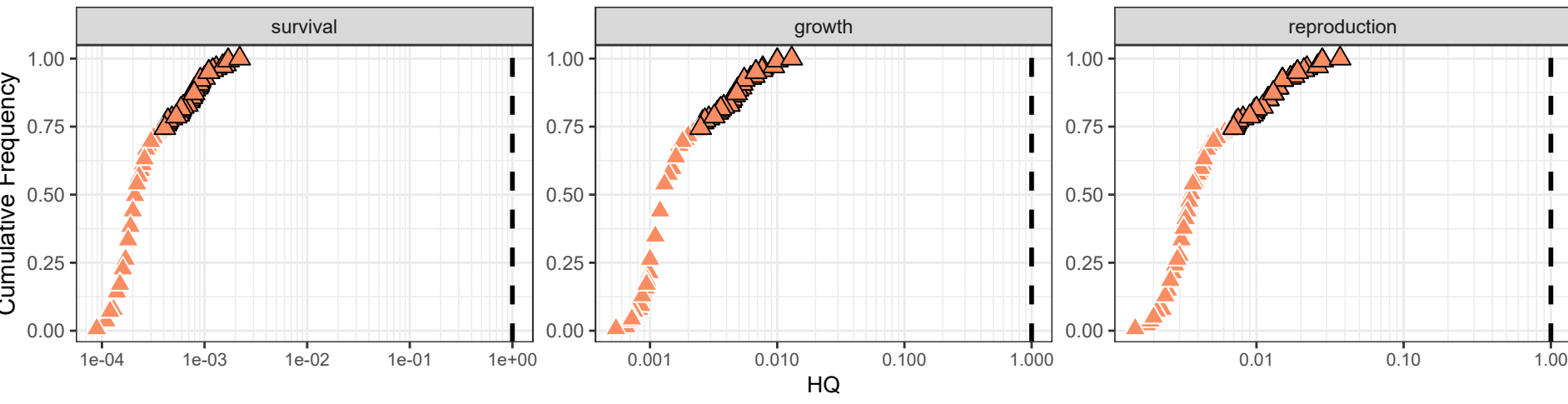
2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study (green circle)
2014 UCR Upland Soil Study (orange triangle)
2015 Bossburg Study (grey square)

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

Figure 8-9d: American kestrel (carnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for molybdenum



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

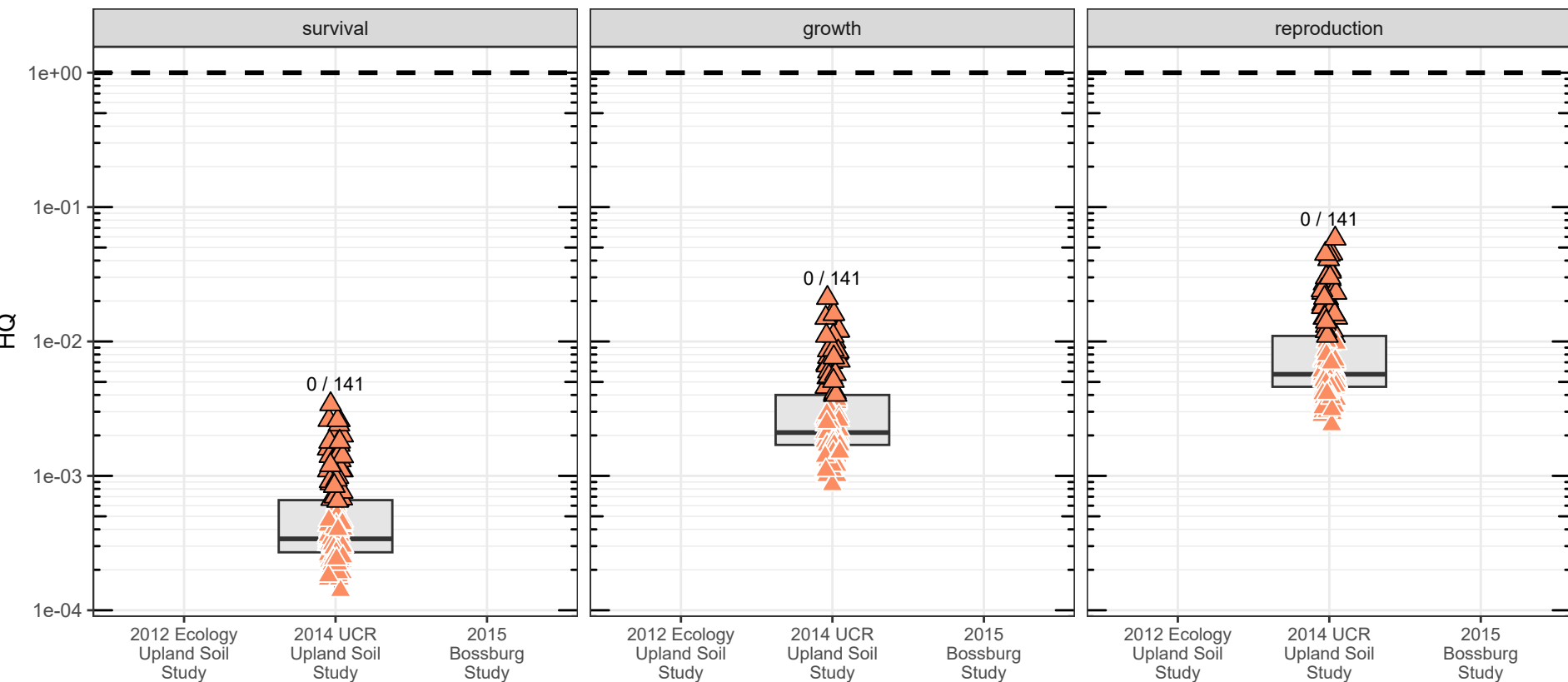


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

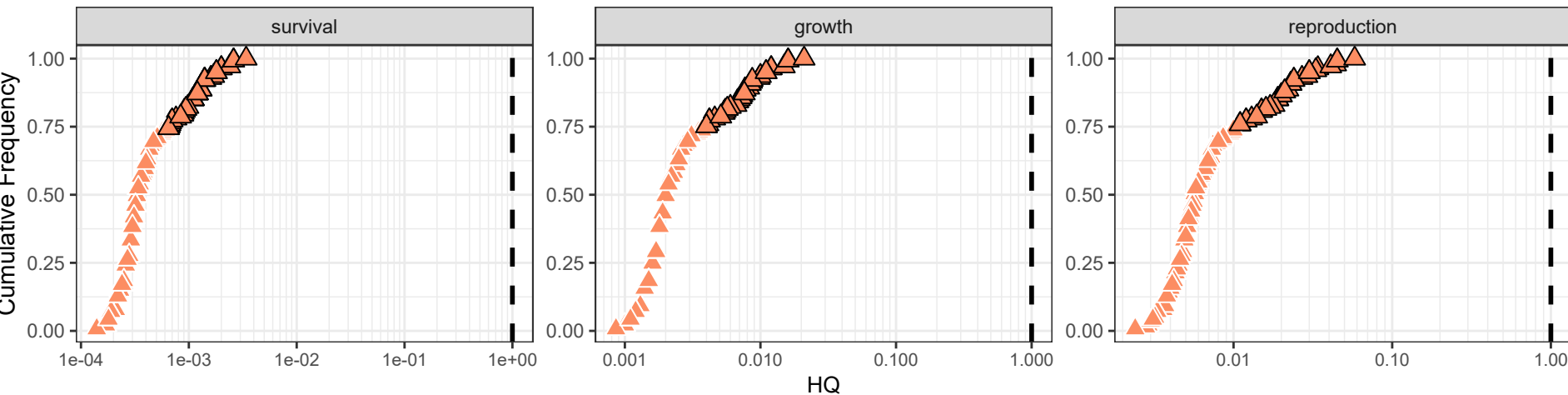


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

Figure 8-9e: Black-capped chickadee (omnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for molybdenum



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

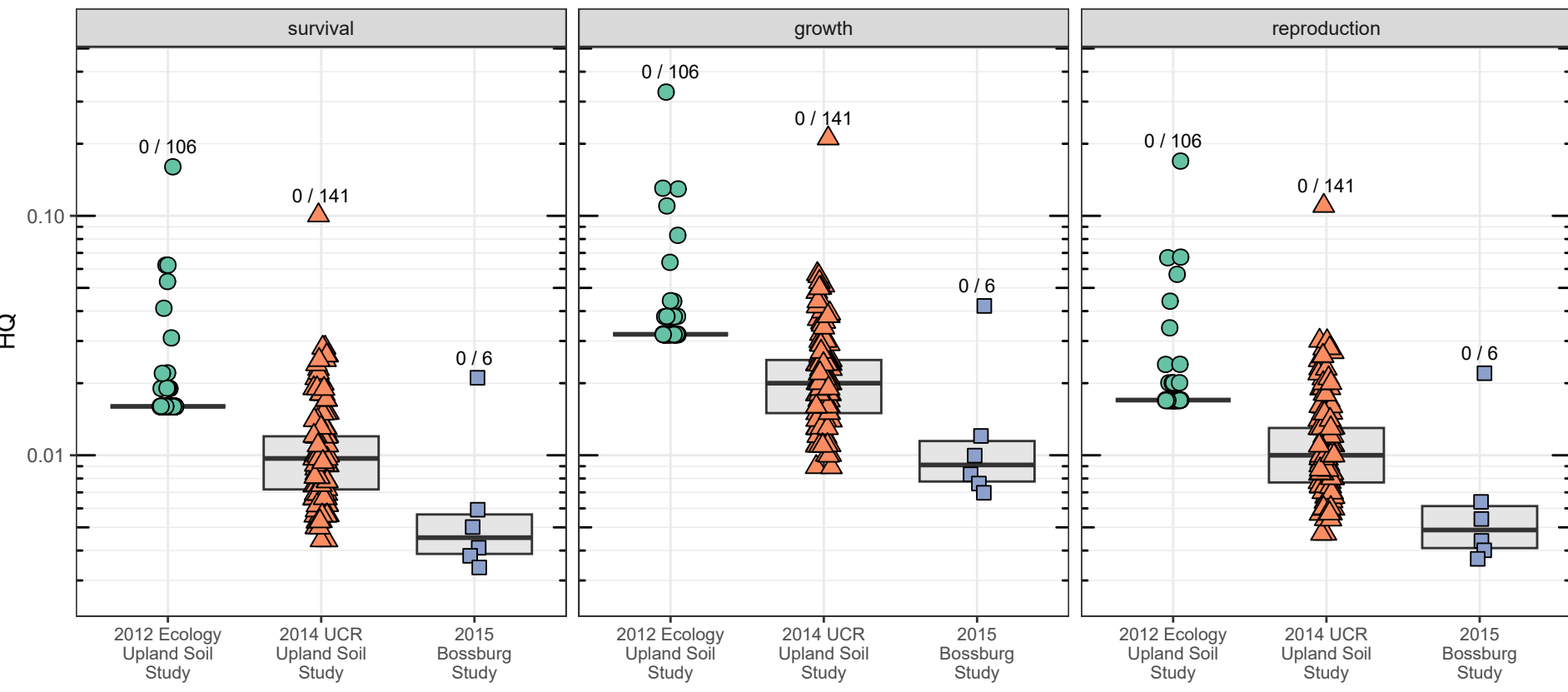


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

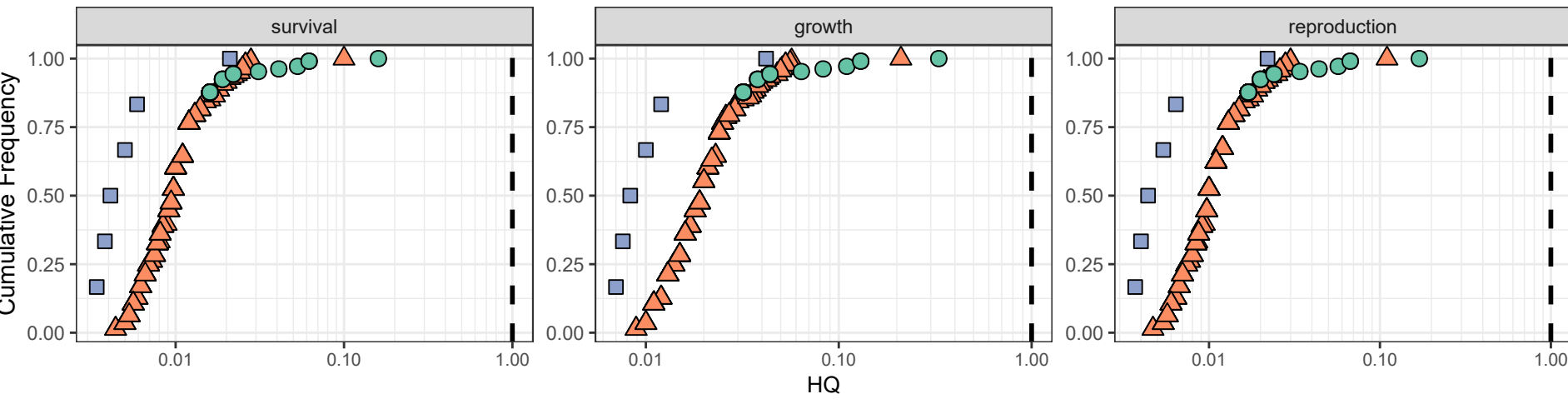
2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study (green circle)
2014 UCR Upland Soil Study (orange triangle)
2015 Bossburg Study (blue square)

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

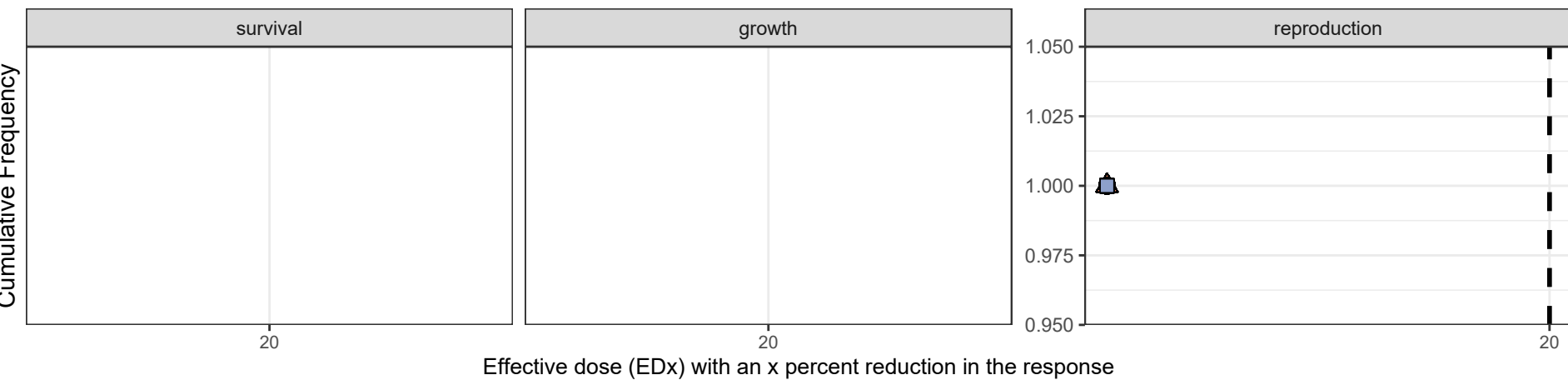
Figure 8-10a: California quail (herbivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for selenium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

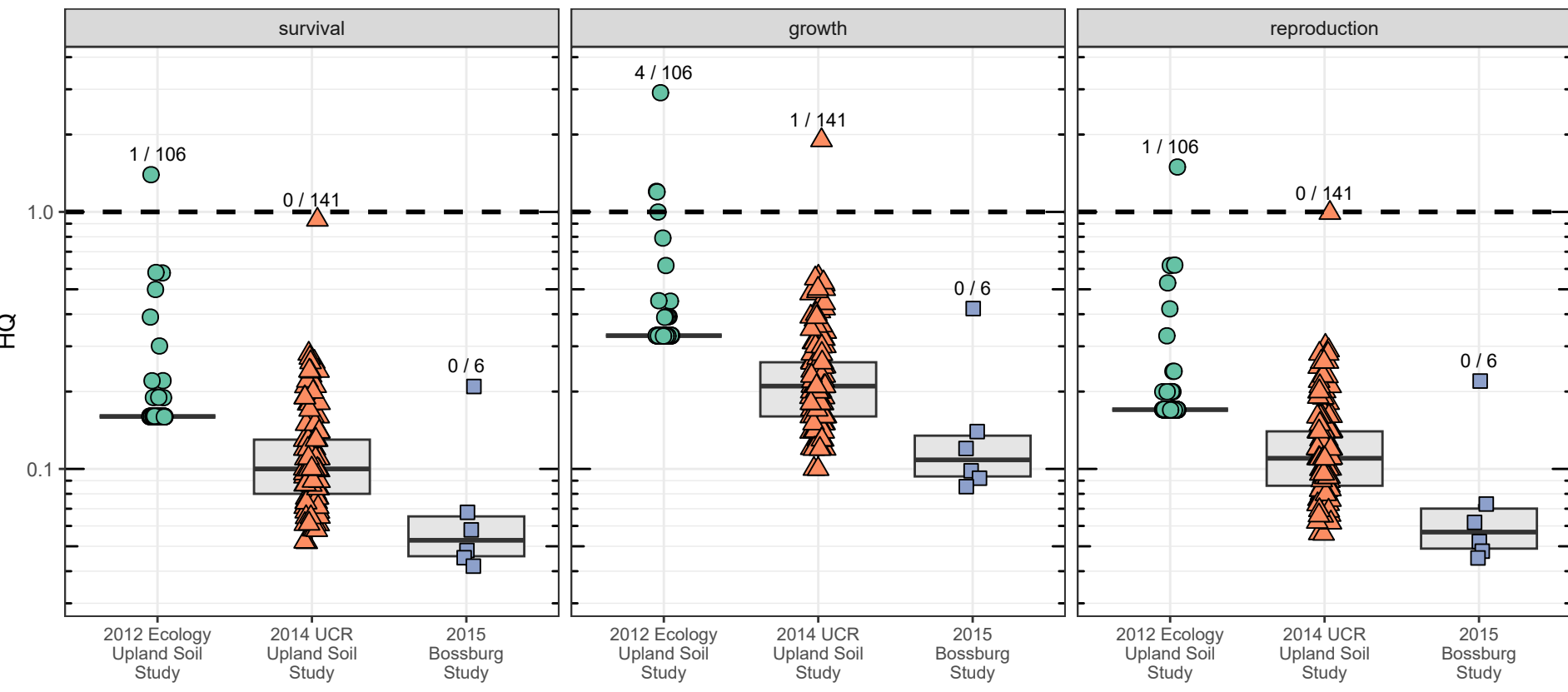


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

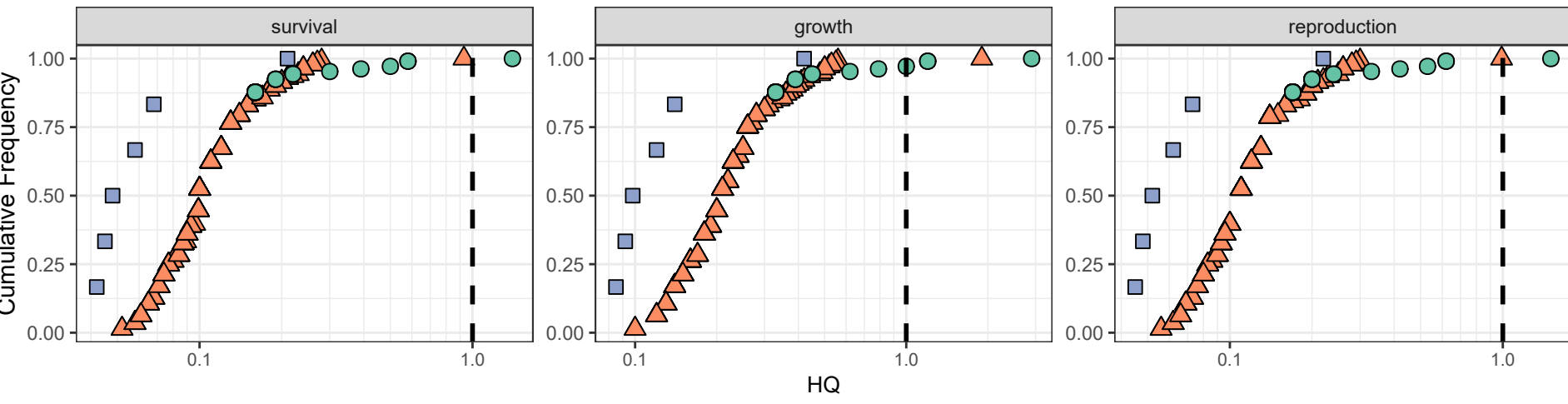


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

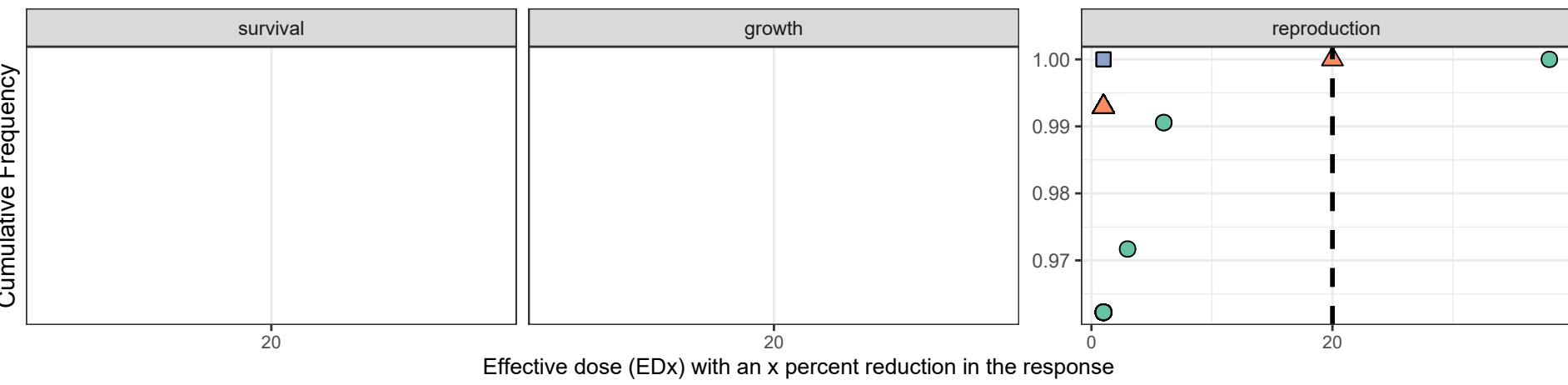
Figure 8-10b: American robin (invertivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for selenium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

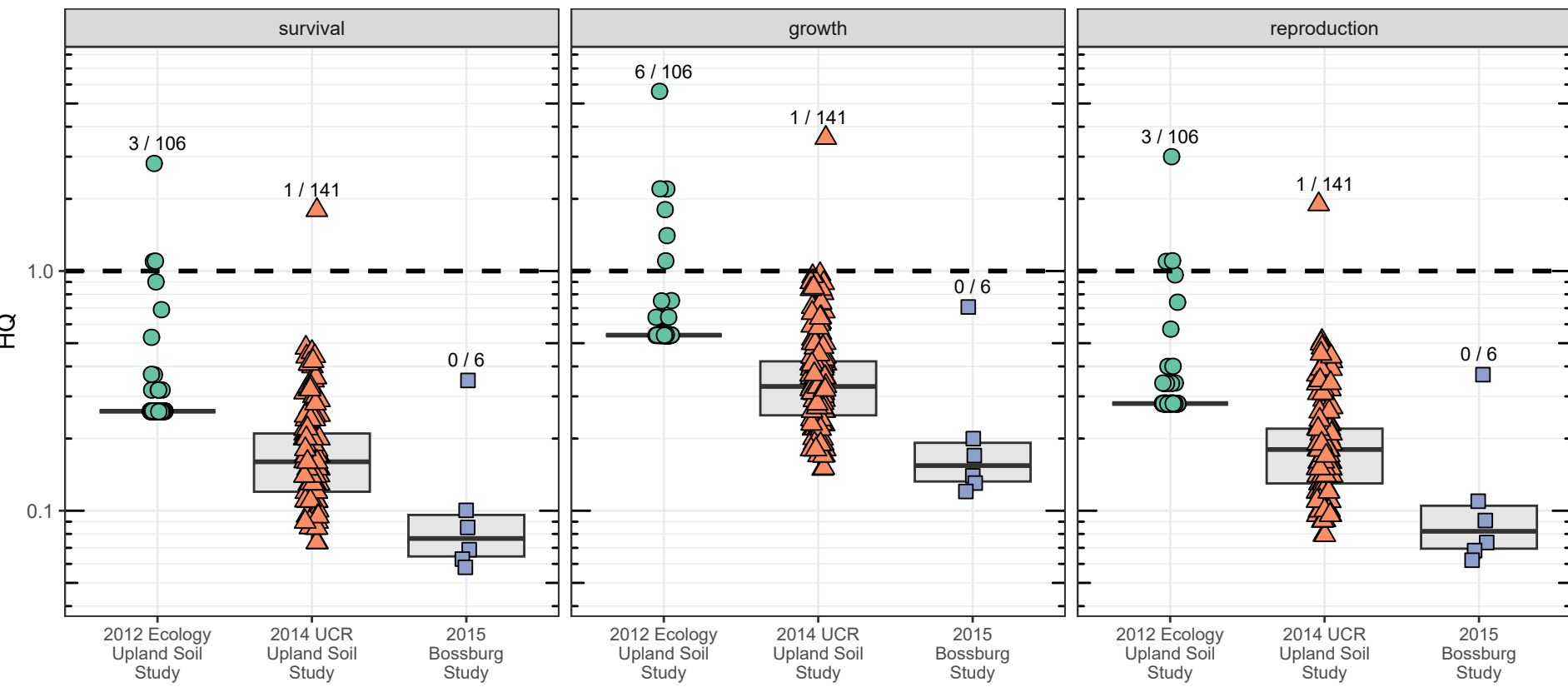


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

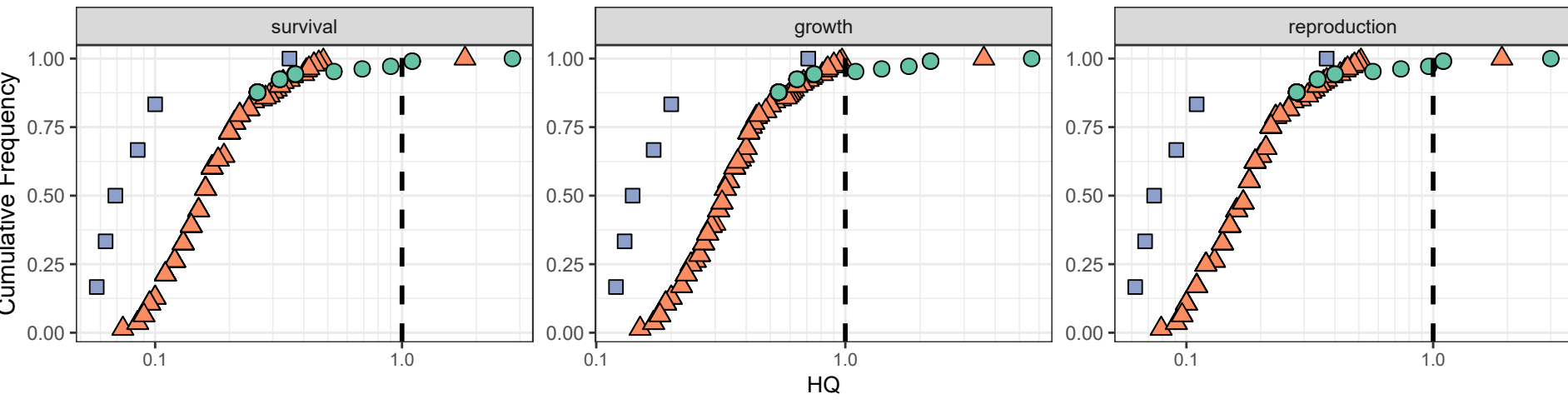
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

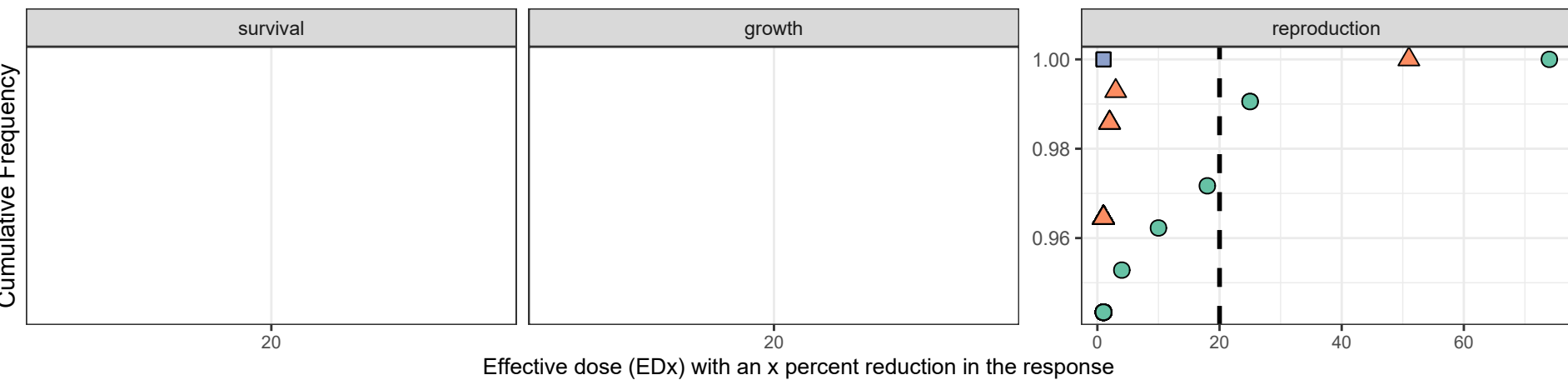
Figure 8-10c: Tree swallow (aerial insectivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for selenium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

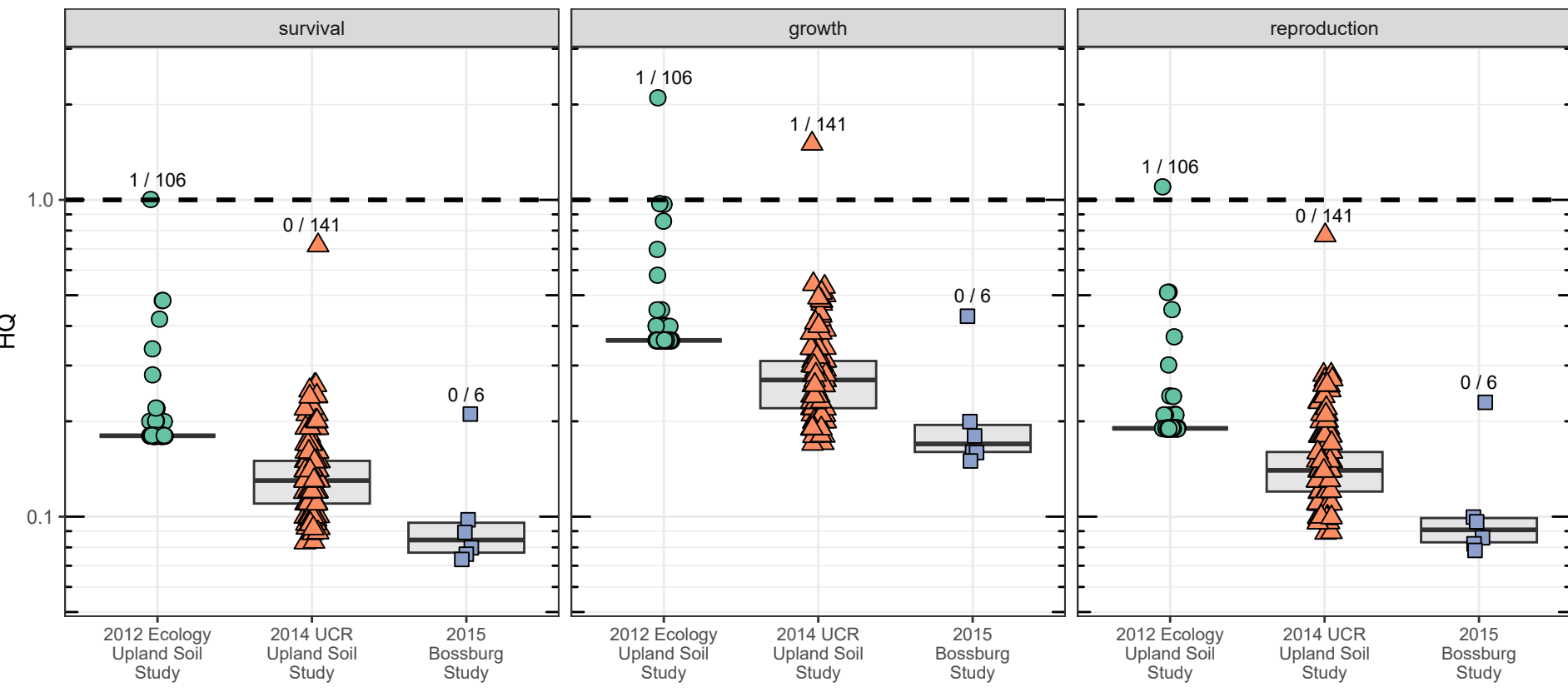


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

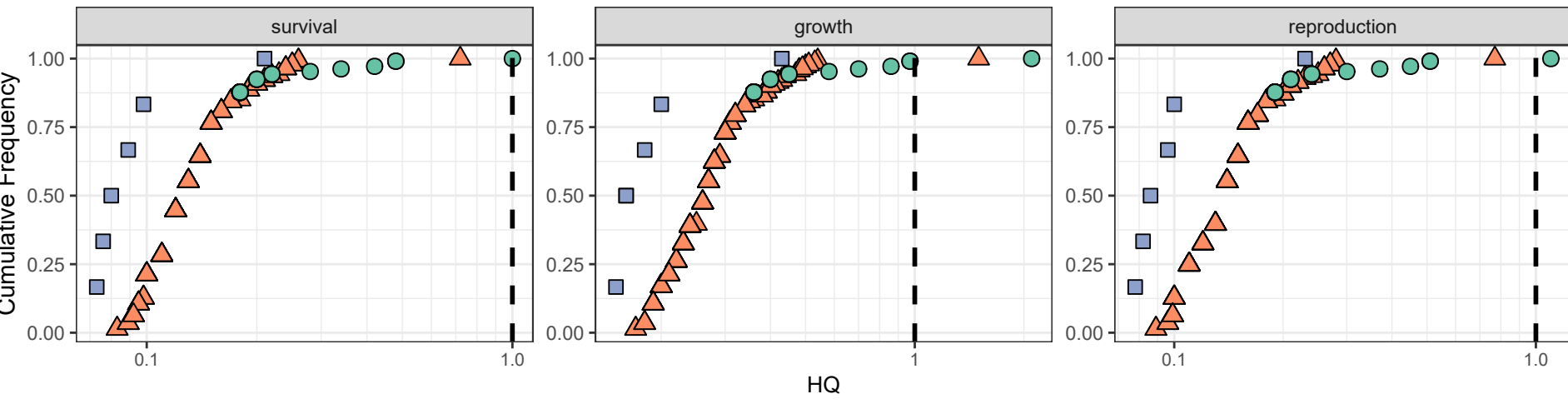
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

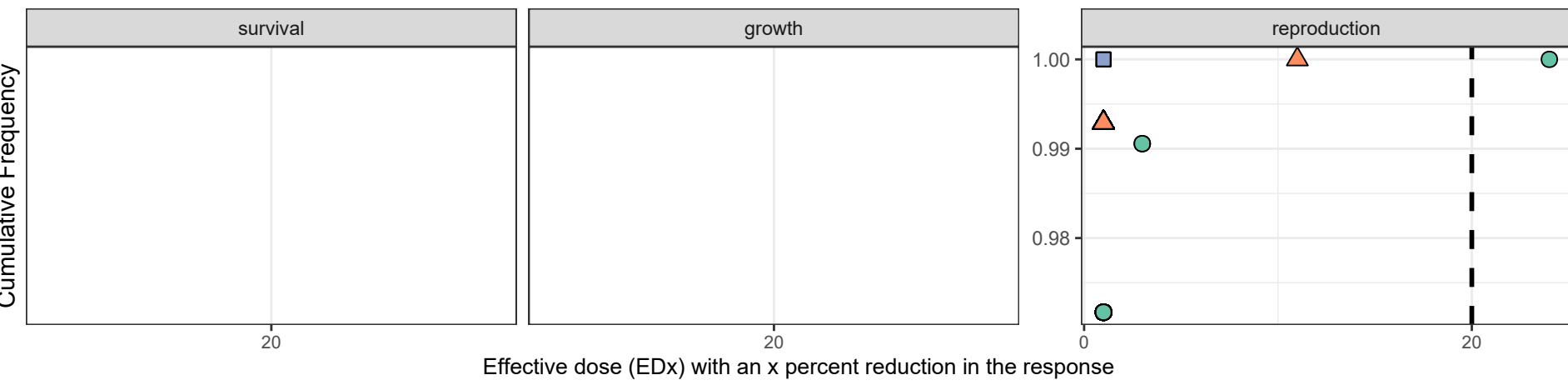
Figure 8-10d: American kestrel (carnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for selenium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

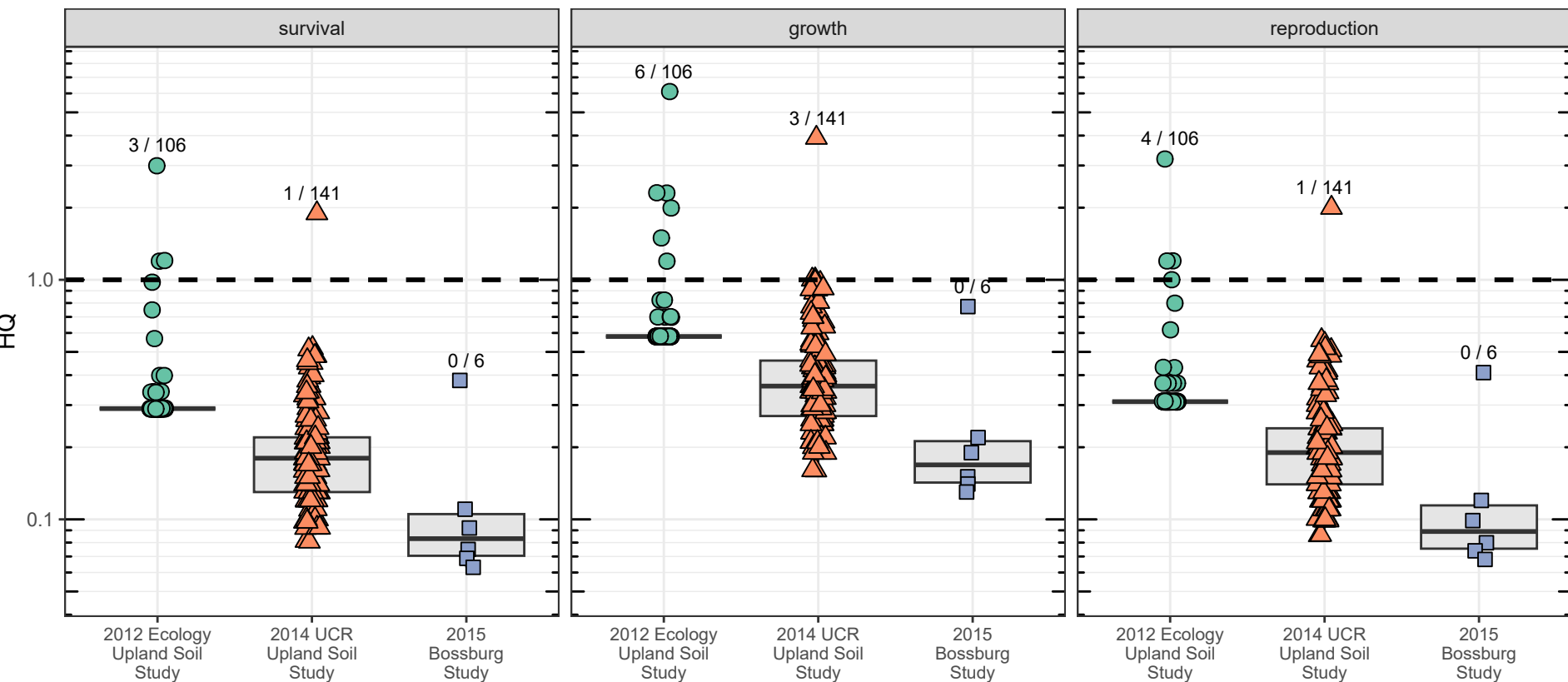


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

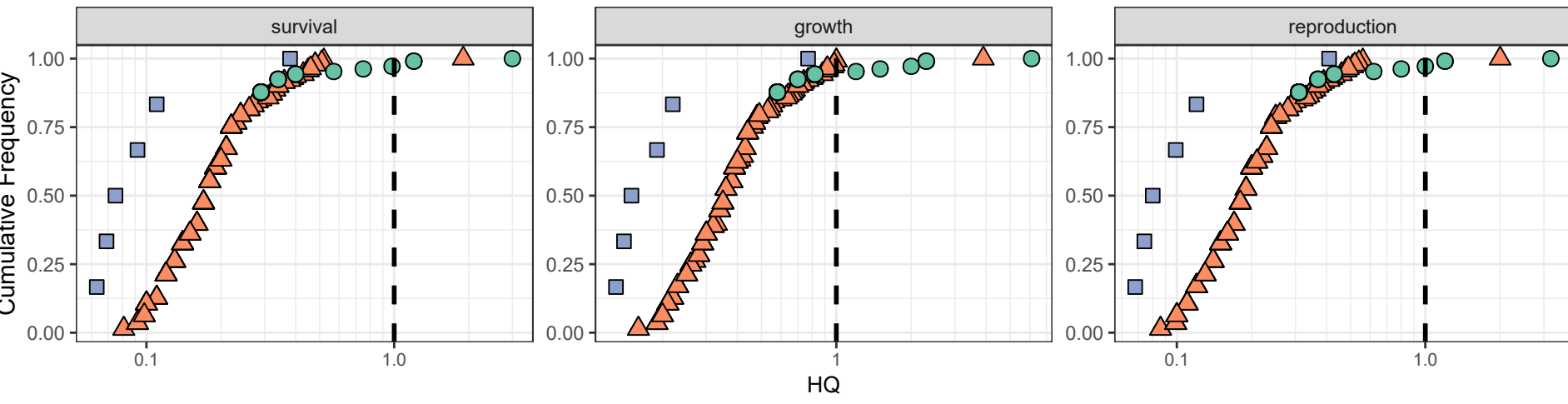
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

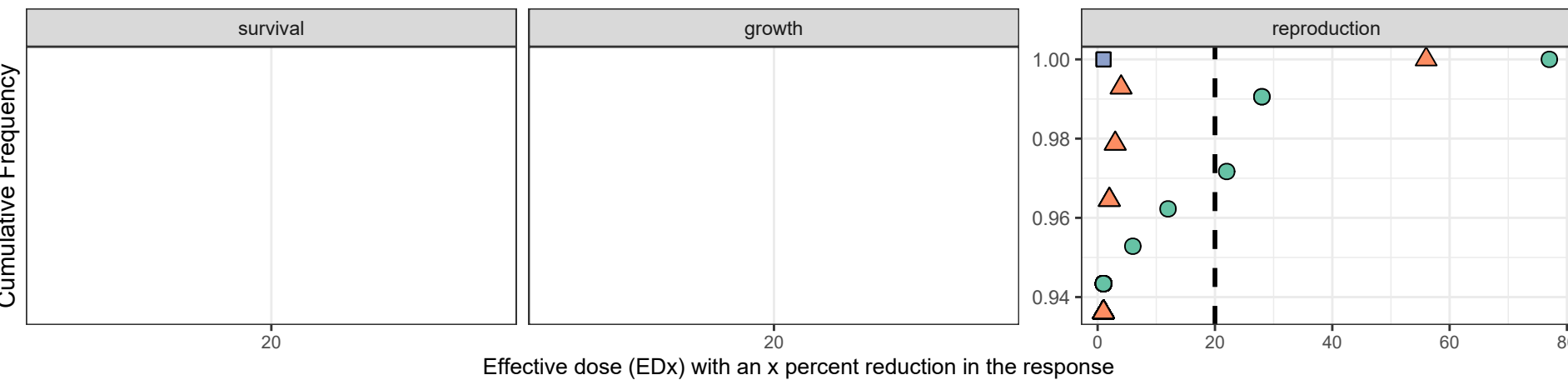
Figure 8-10e: Black-capped chickadee (omnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for selenium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

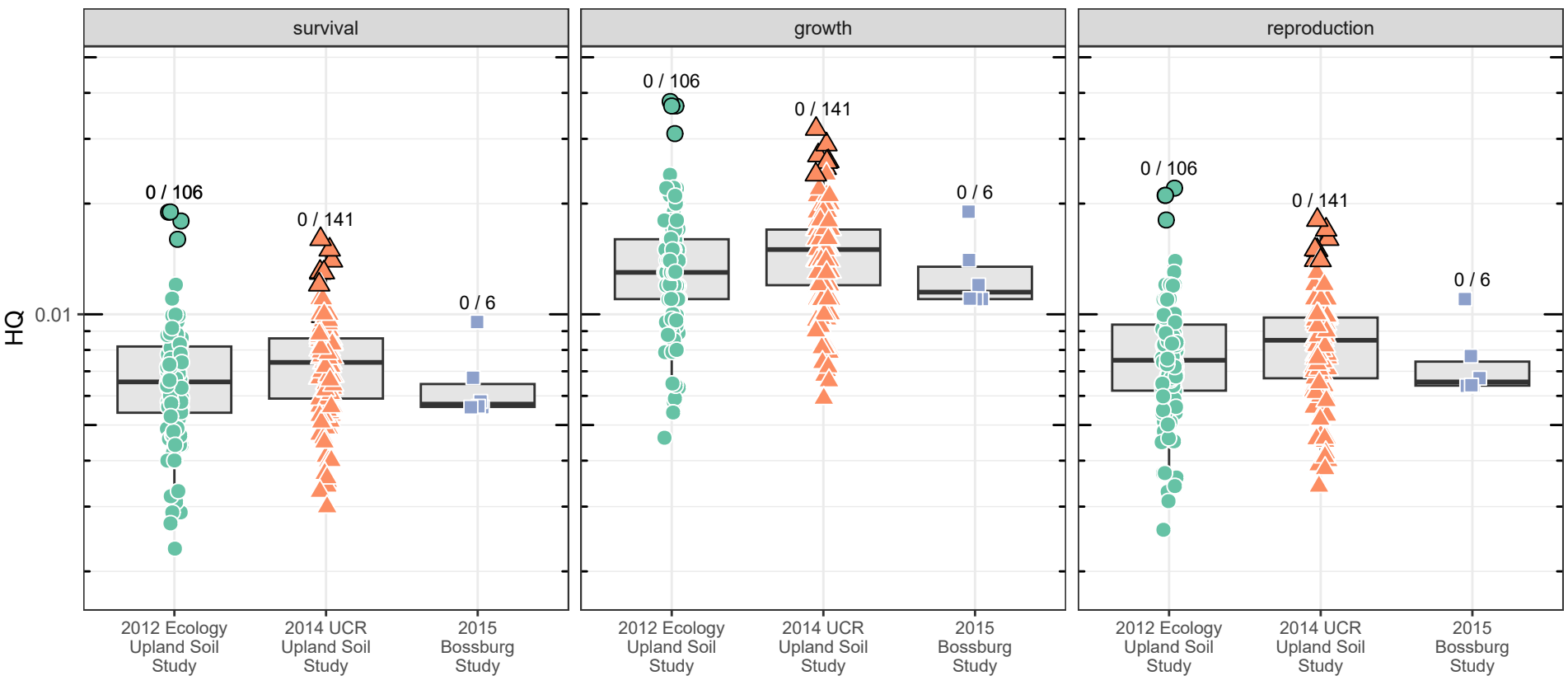


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

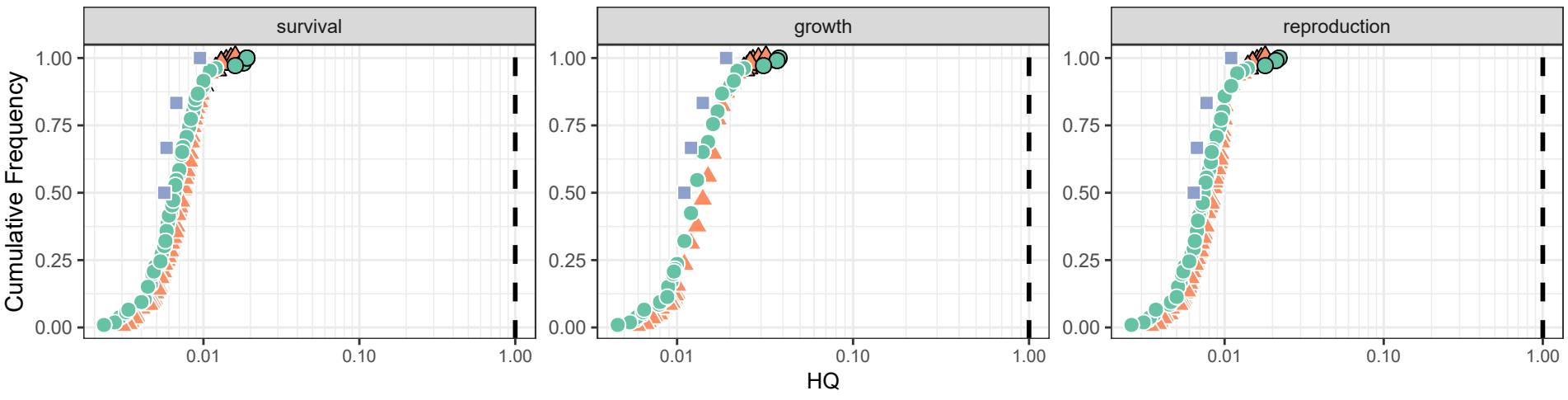
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

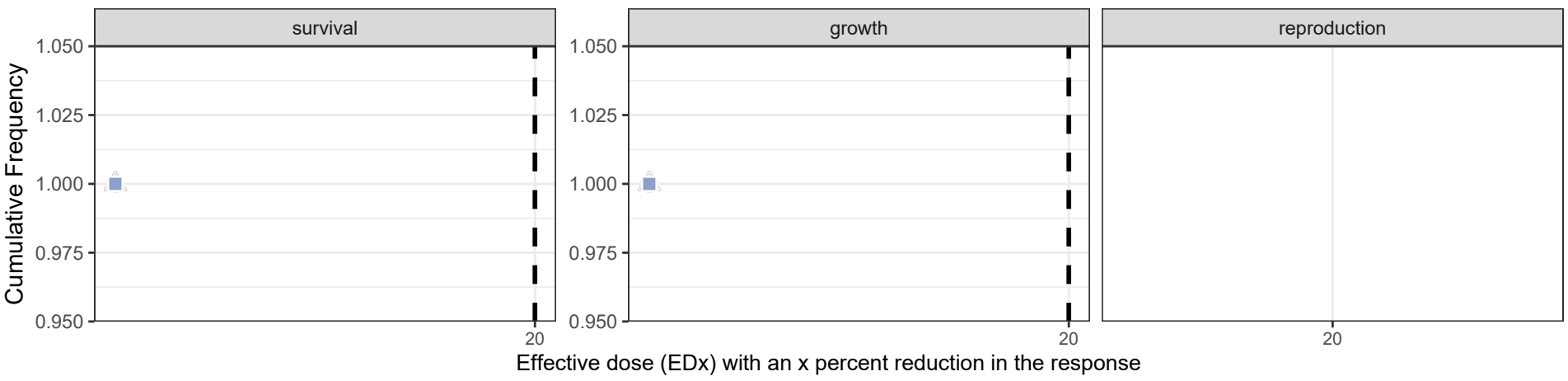
Figure 8-11a: California quail (herbivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for vanadium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

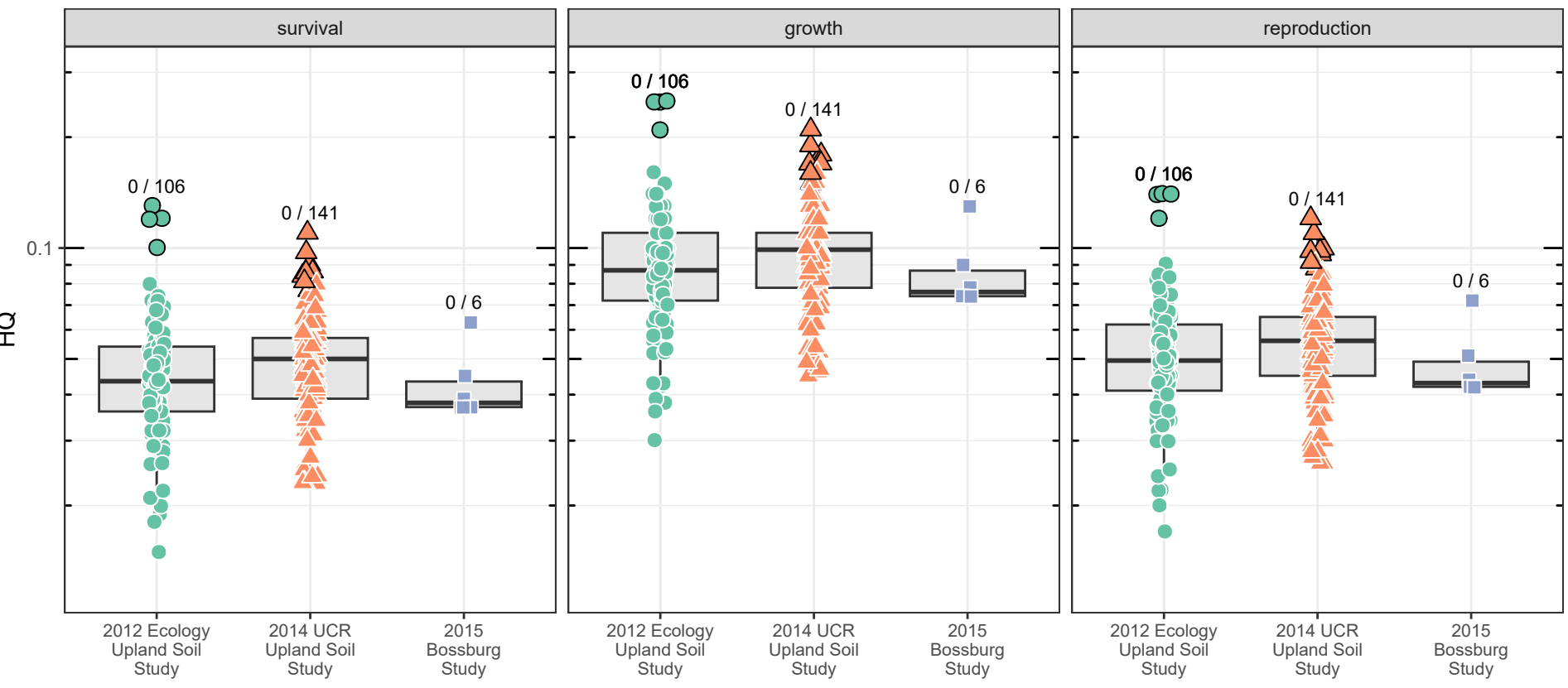


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

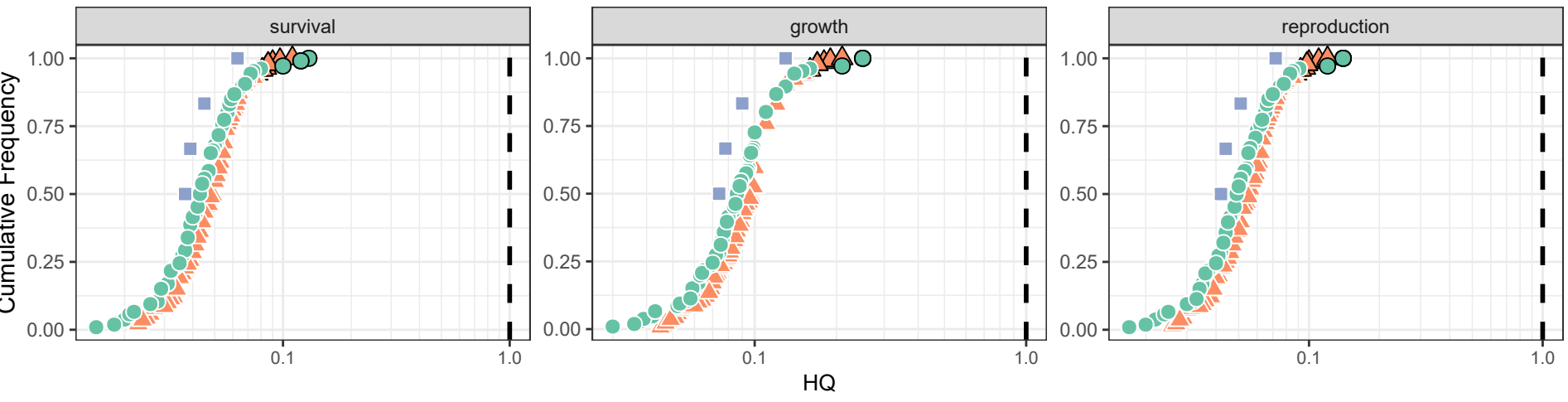
2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study (green circle)
2014 UCR Upland Soil Study (orange triangle)
2015 Bossburg Study (blue square)

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

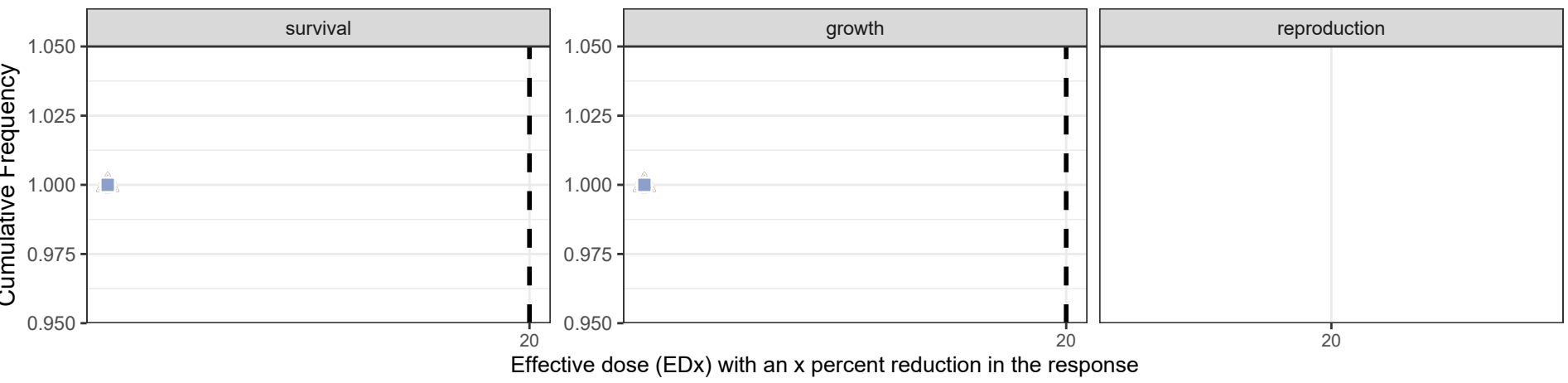
Figure 8-11b: American robin (invertivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for vanadium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

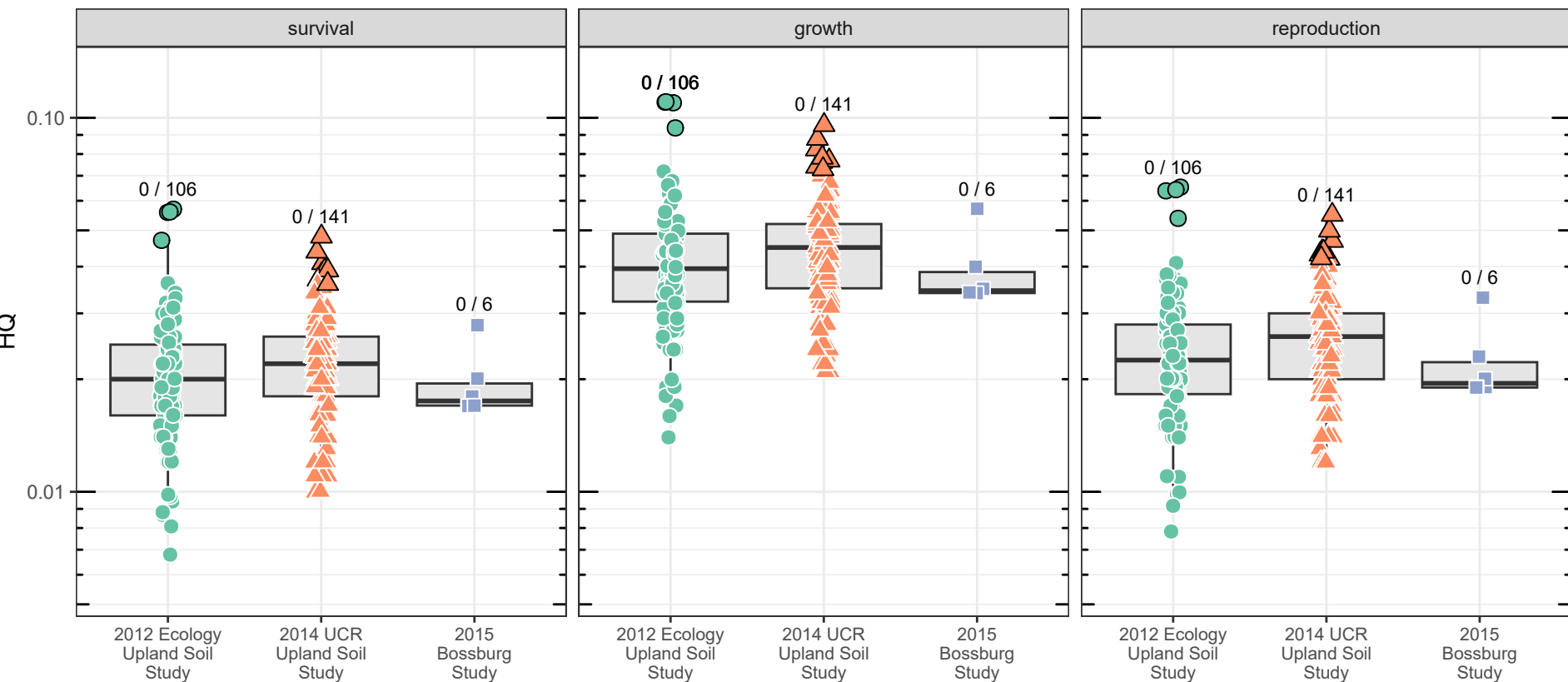


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

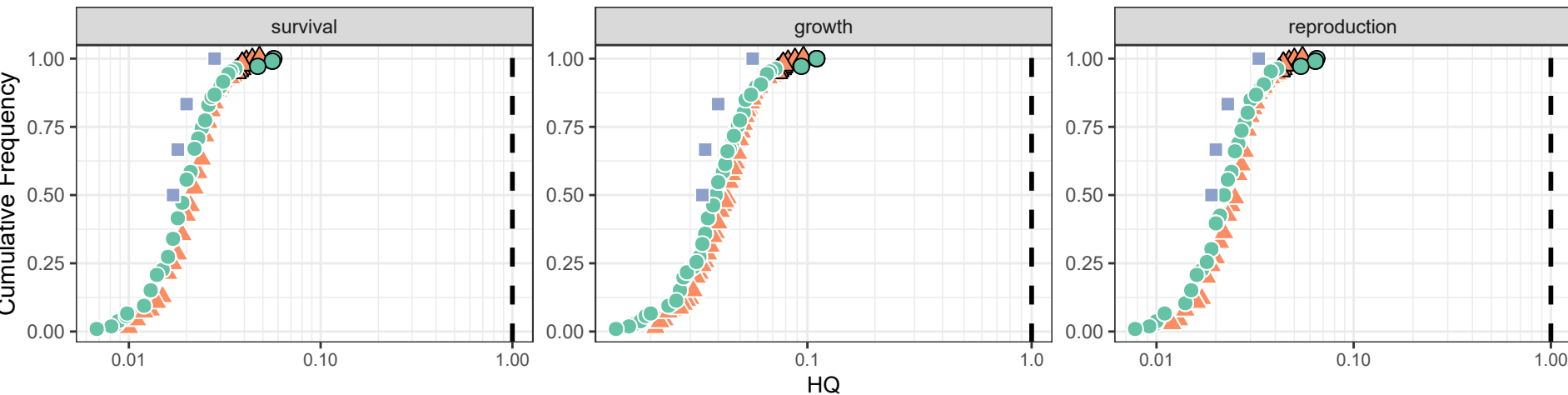


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

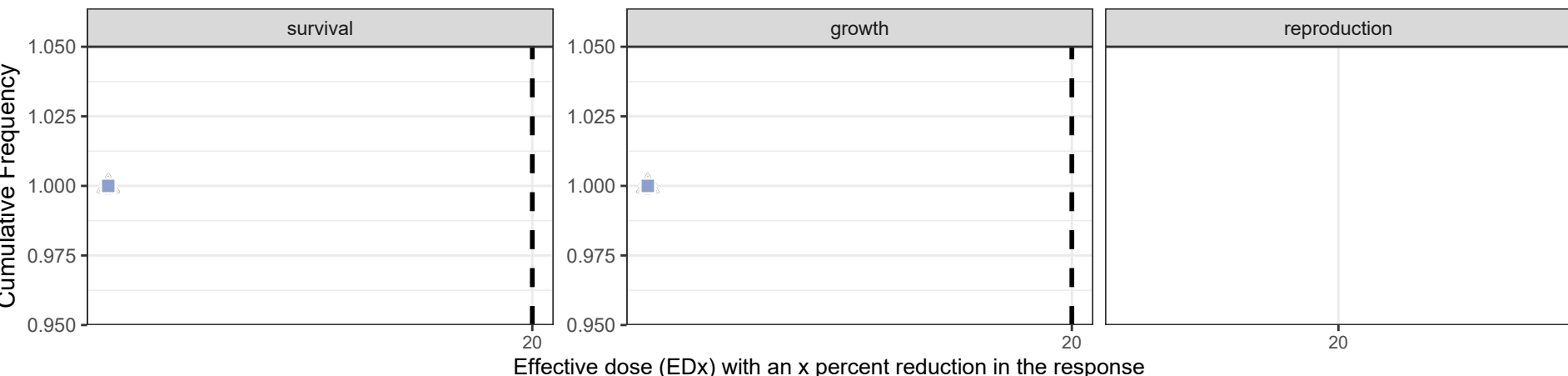
Figure 8-11c: Tree swallow (aerial insectivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for vanadium



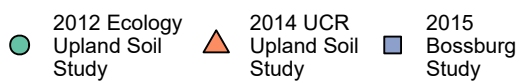
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

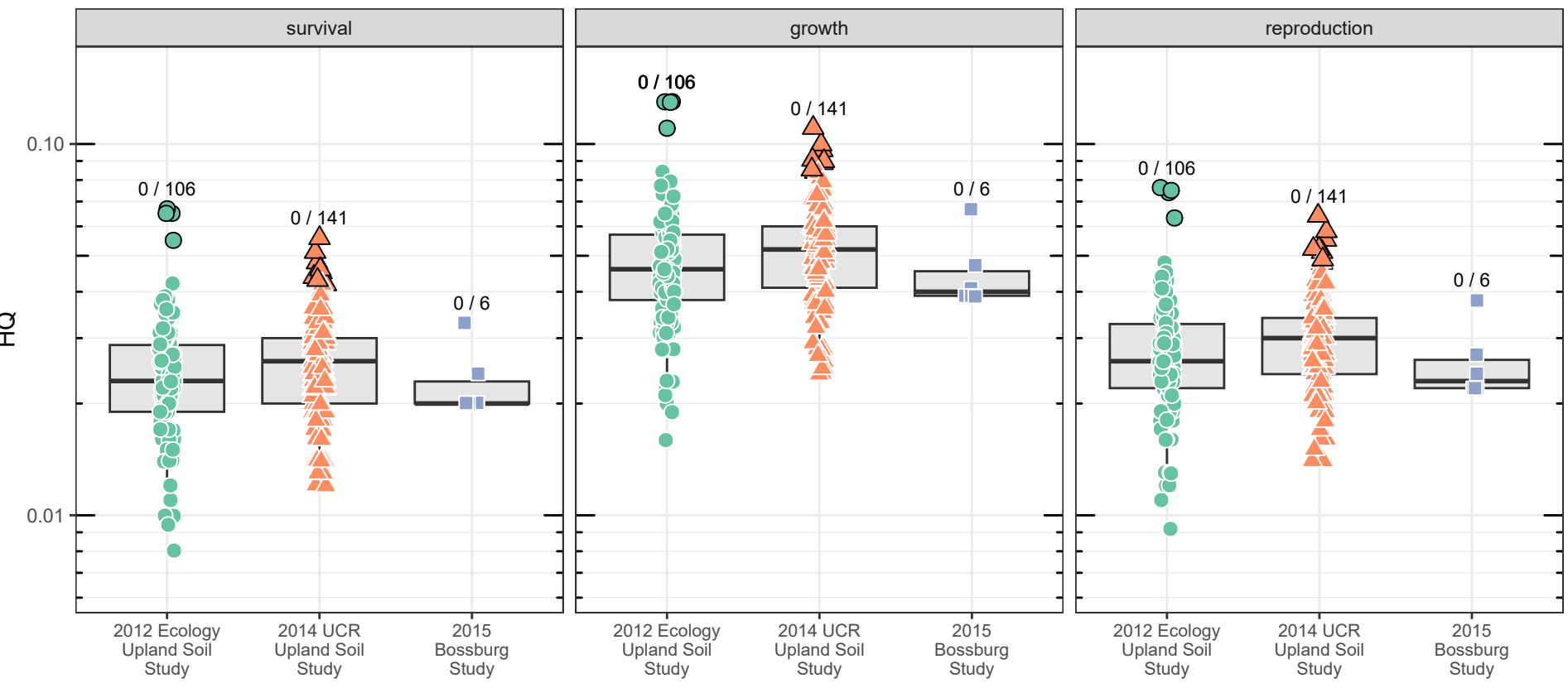


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

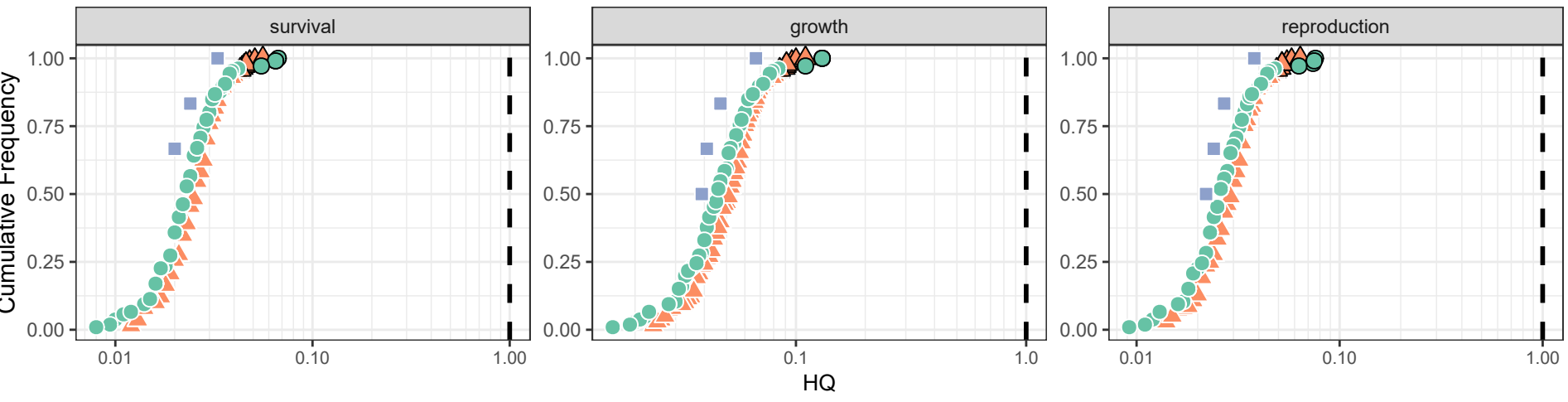


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

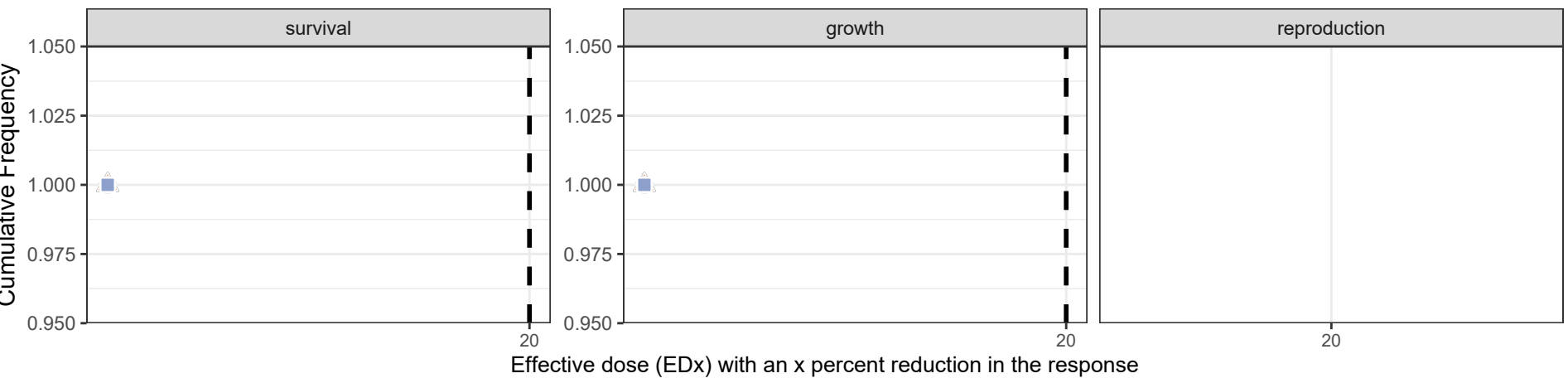
Figure 8-11d: American kestrel (carnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for vanadium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

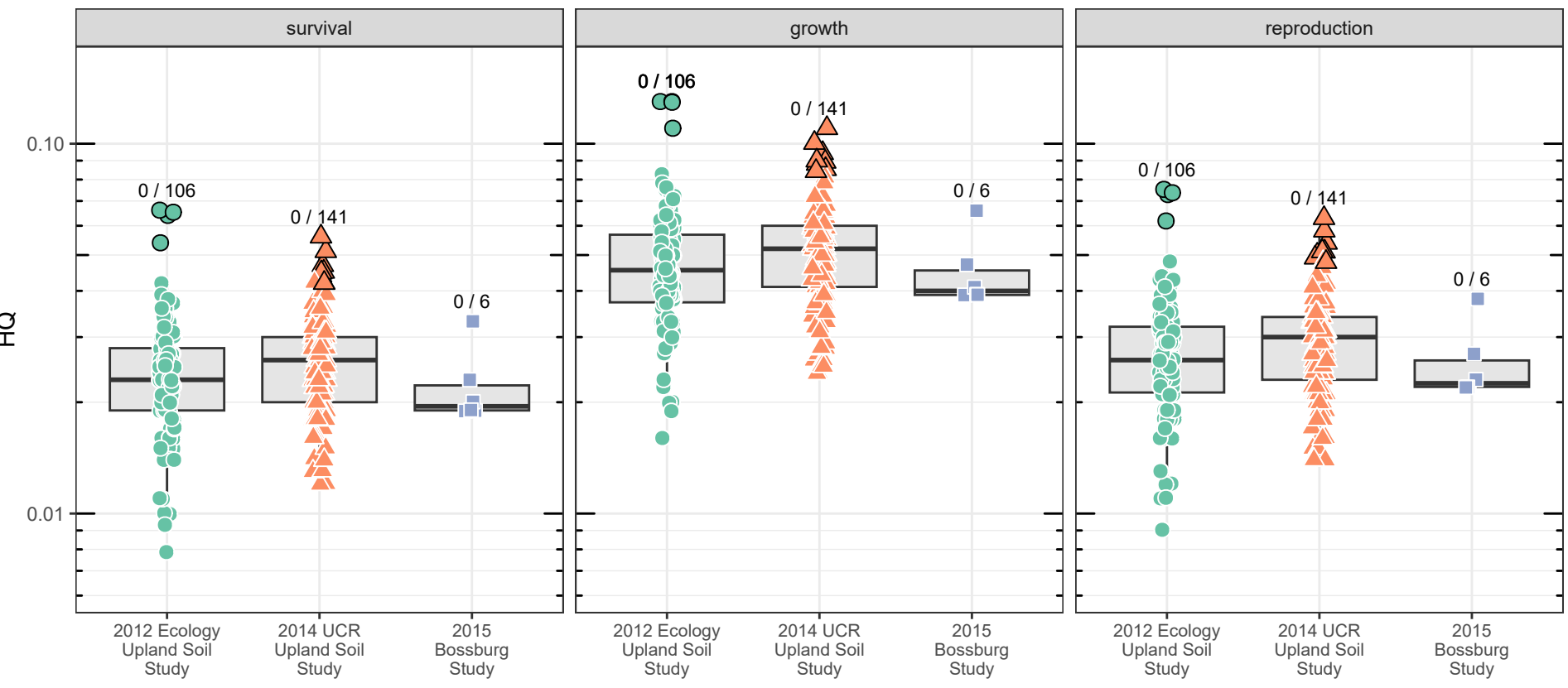


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

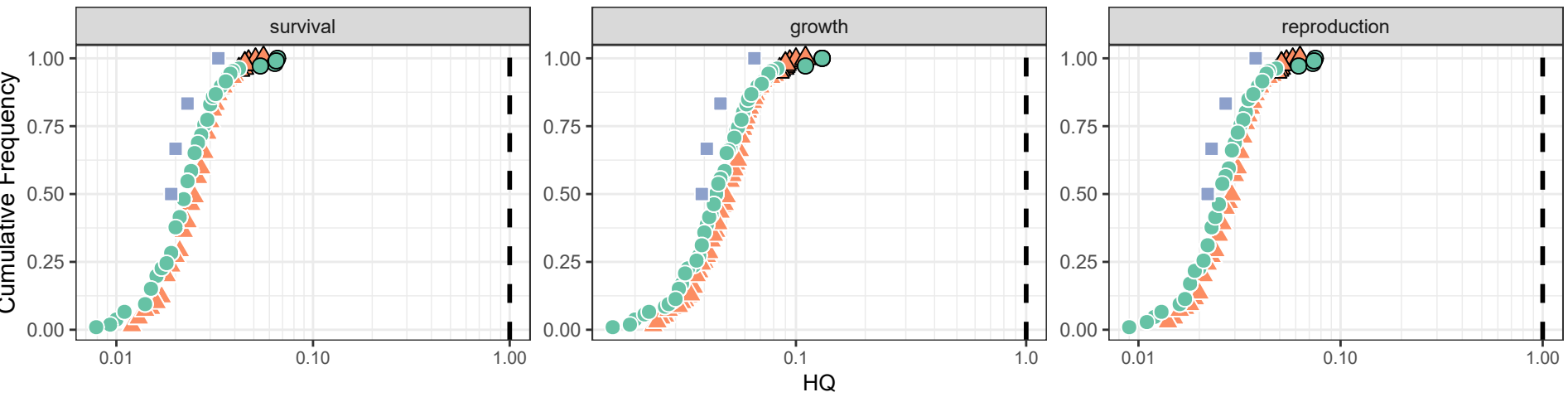
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

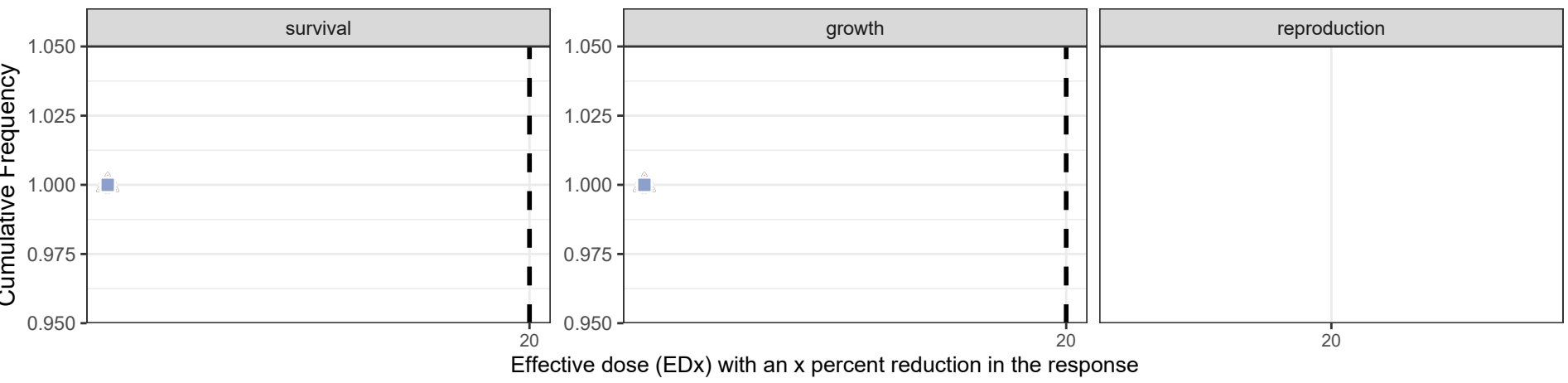
Figure 8-11e: Black-capped chickadee (omnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for vanadium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

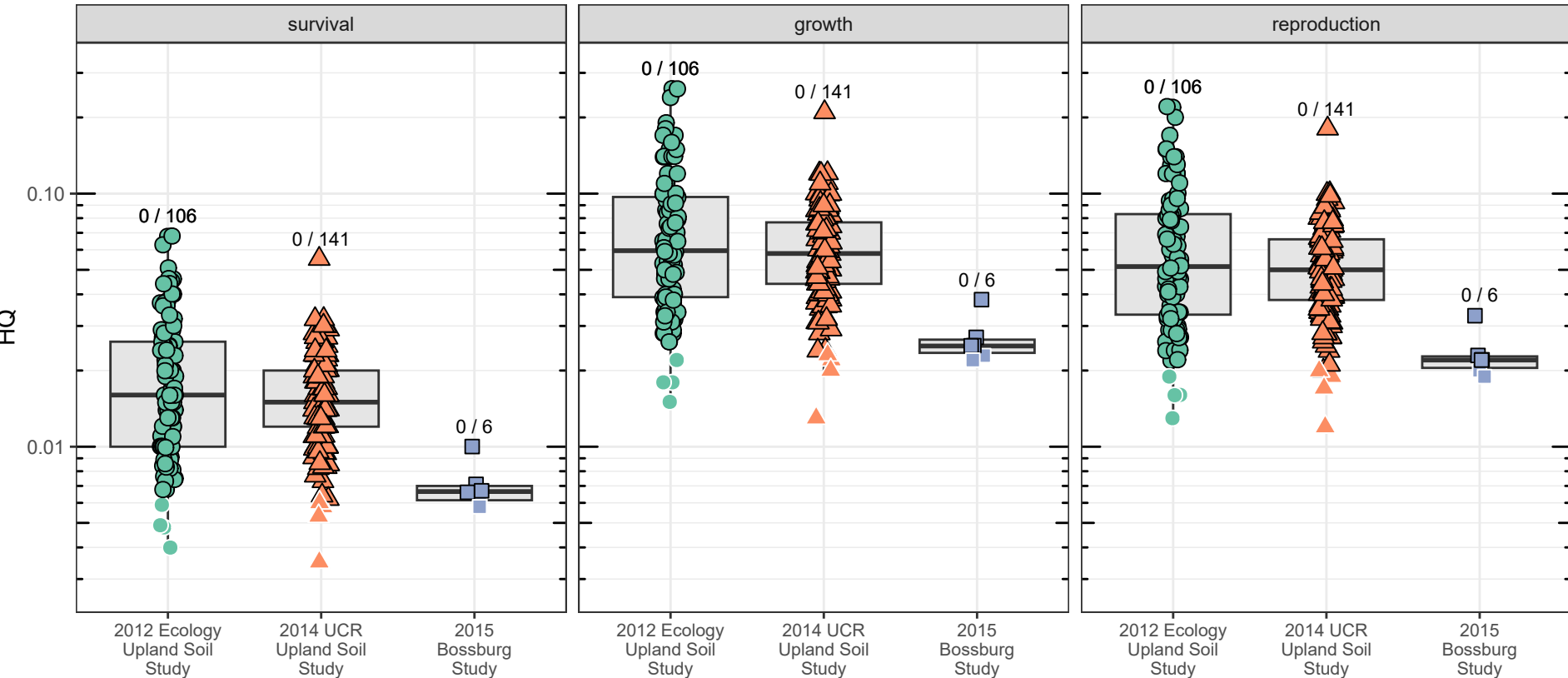


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

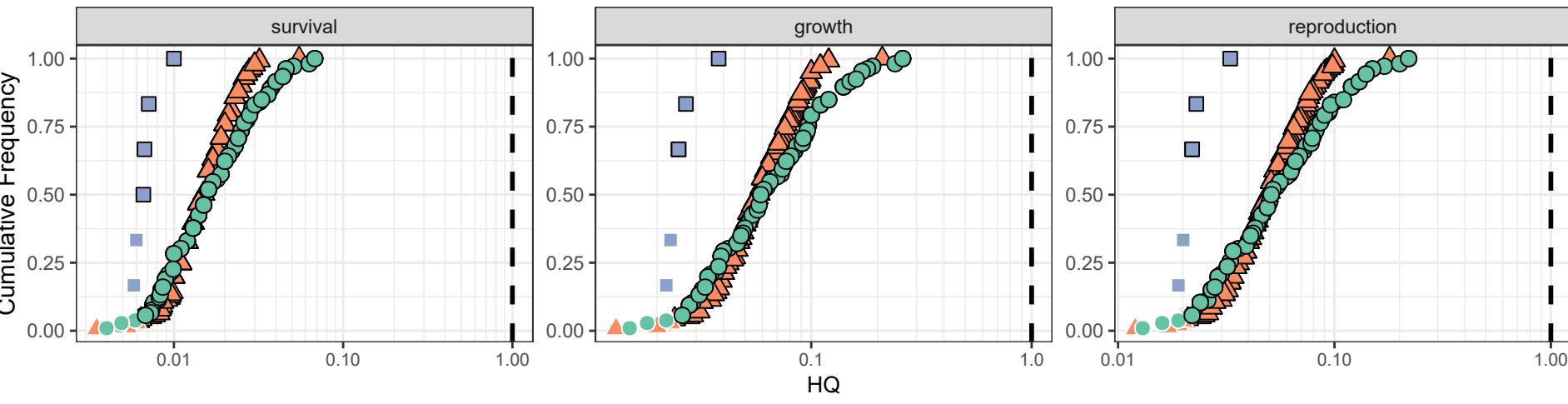
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

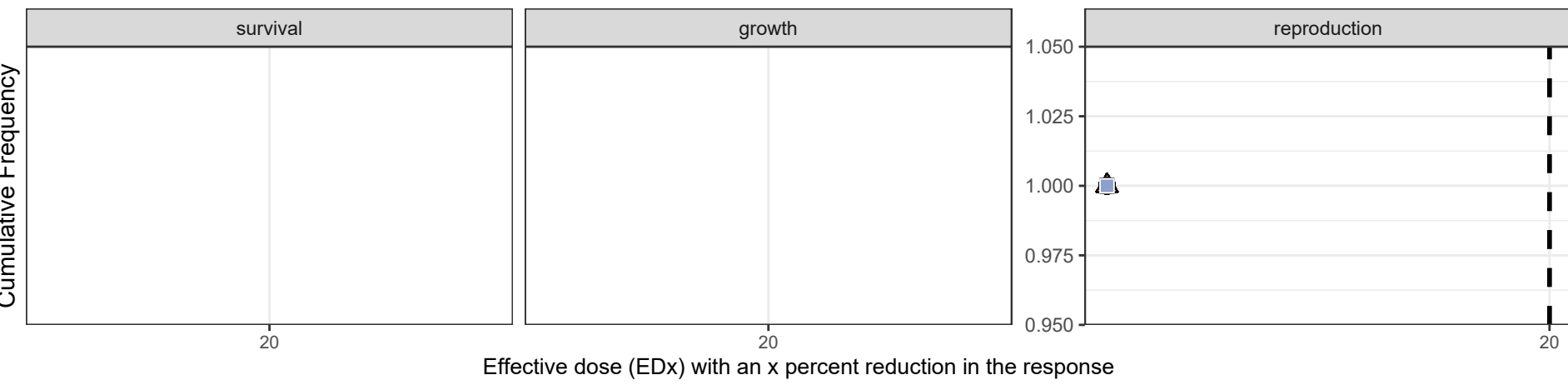
Figure 8-12a: California quail (herbivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for zinc



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

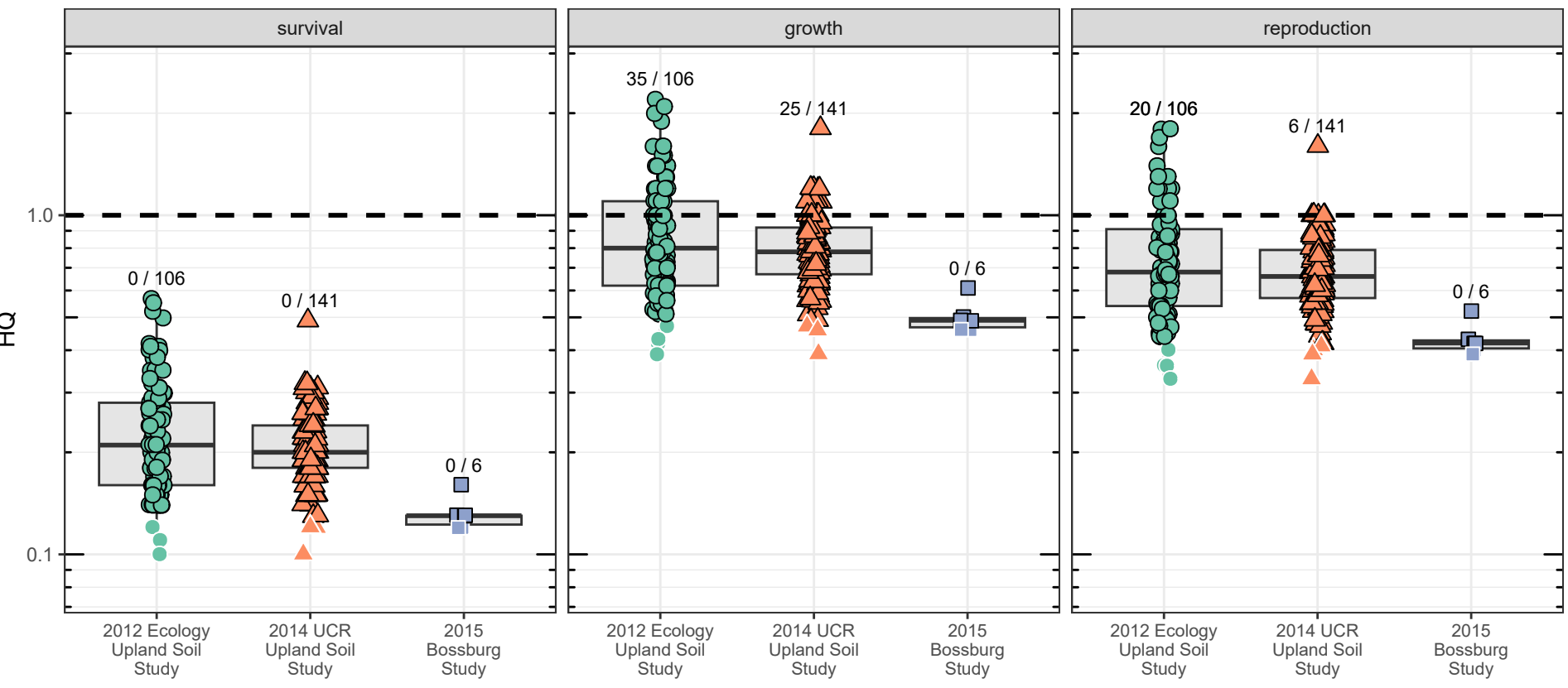


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

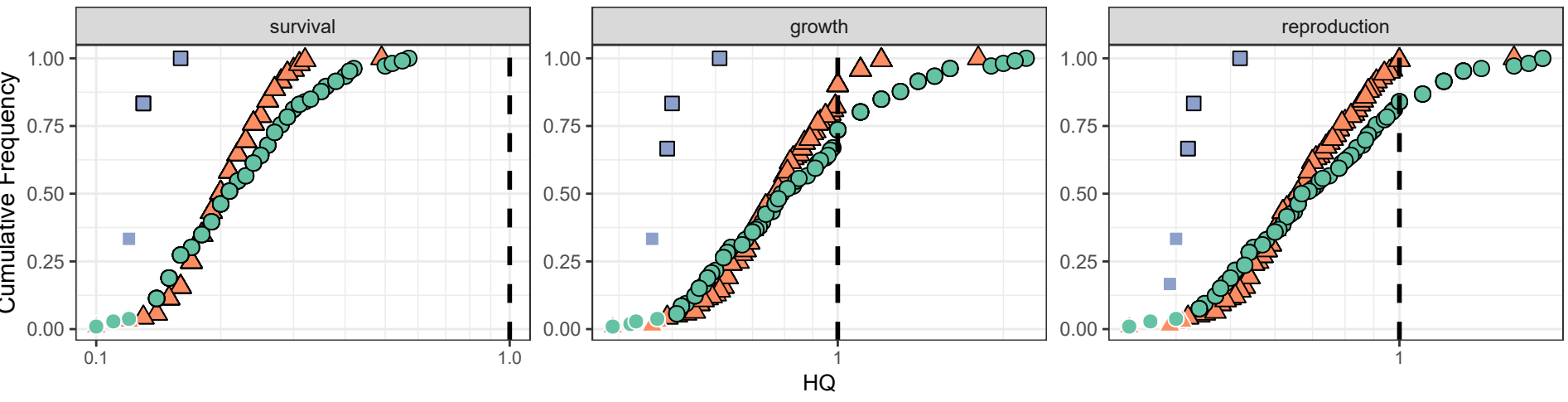
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

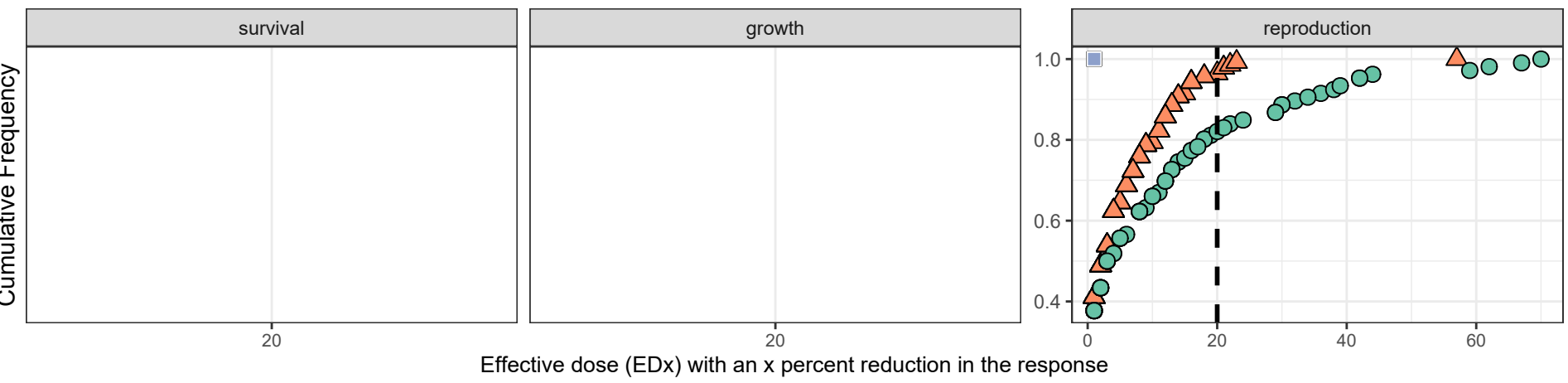
Figure 8-12b: American robin (invertivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for zinc



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

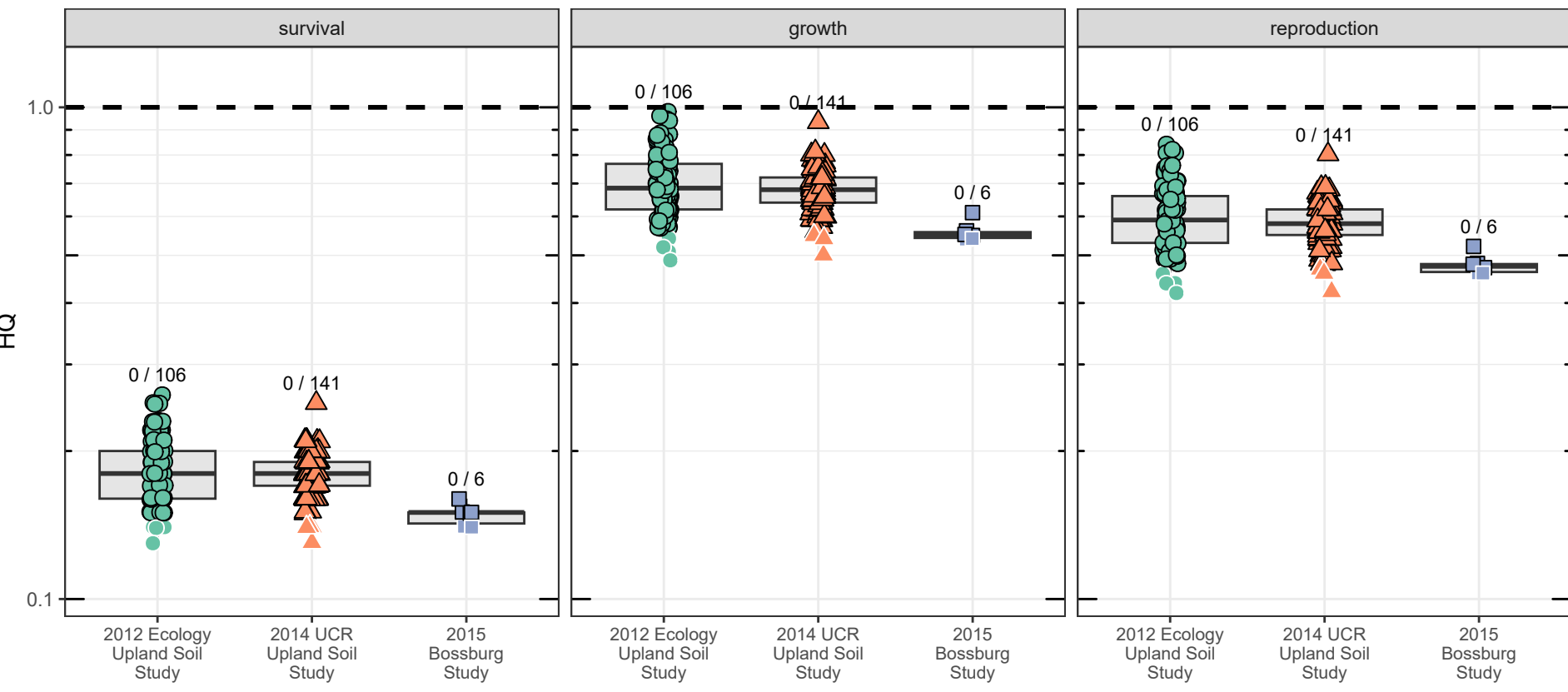


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

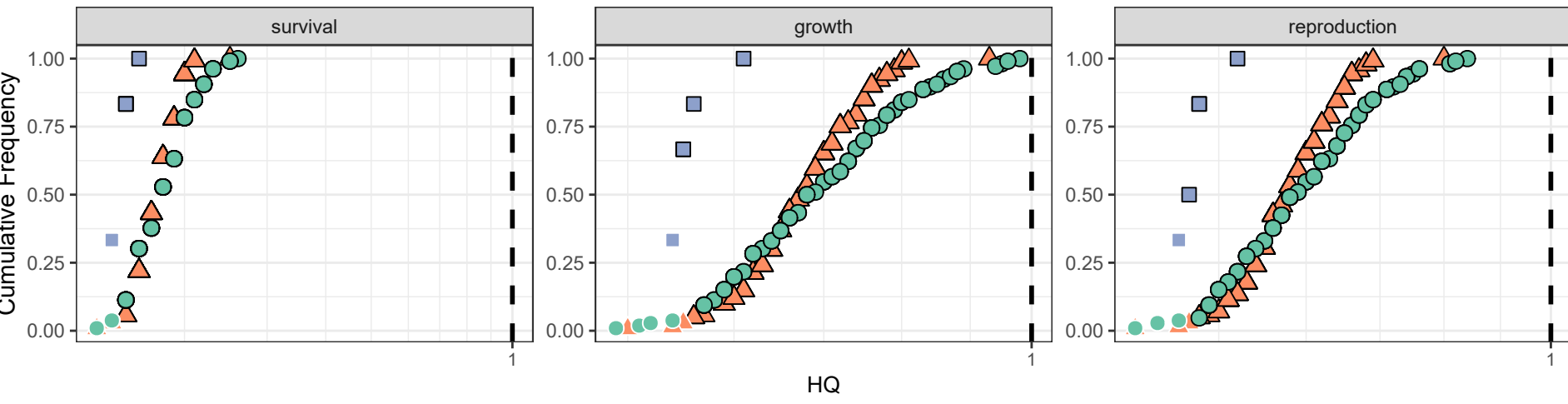


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

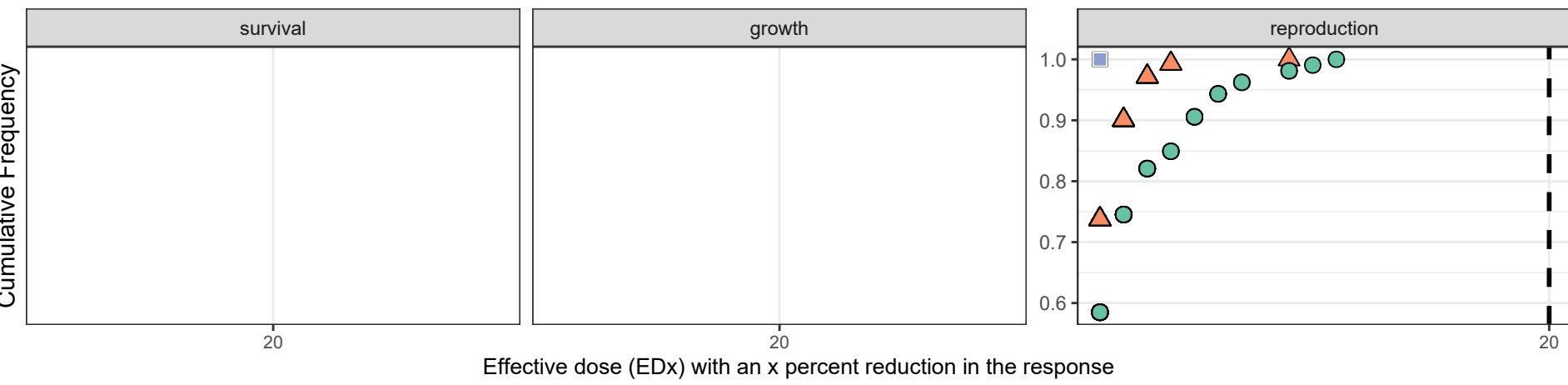
Figure 8-12c: Tree swallow (aerial insectivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for zinc



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

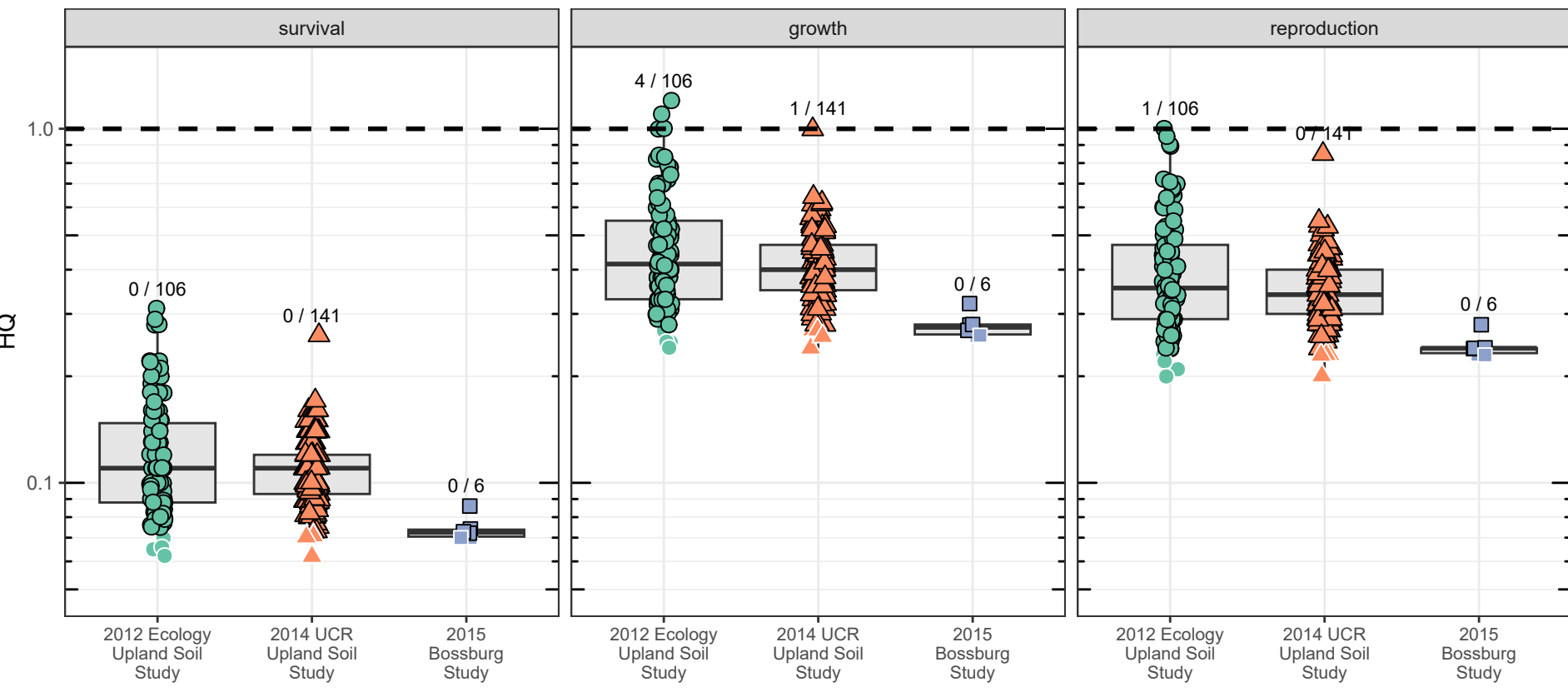


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

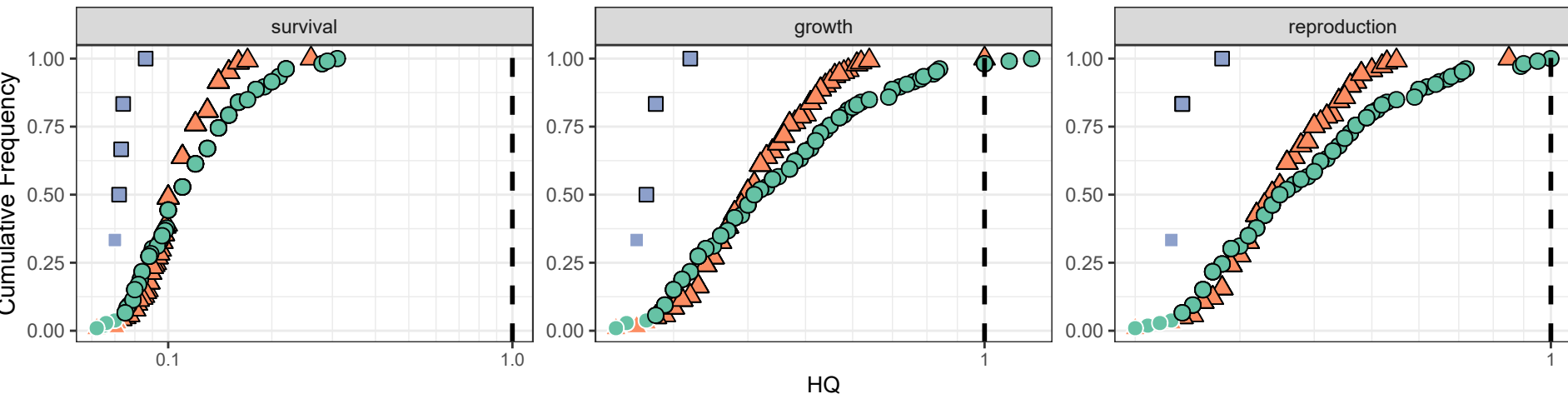
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

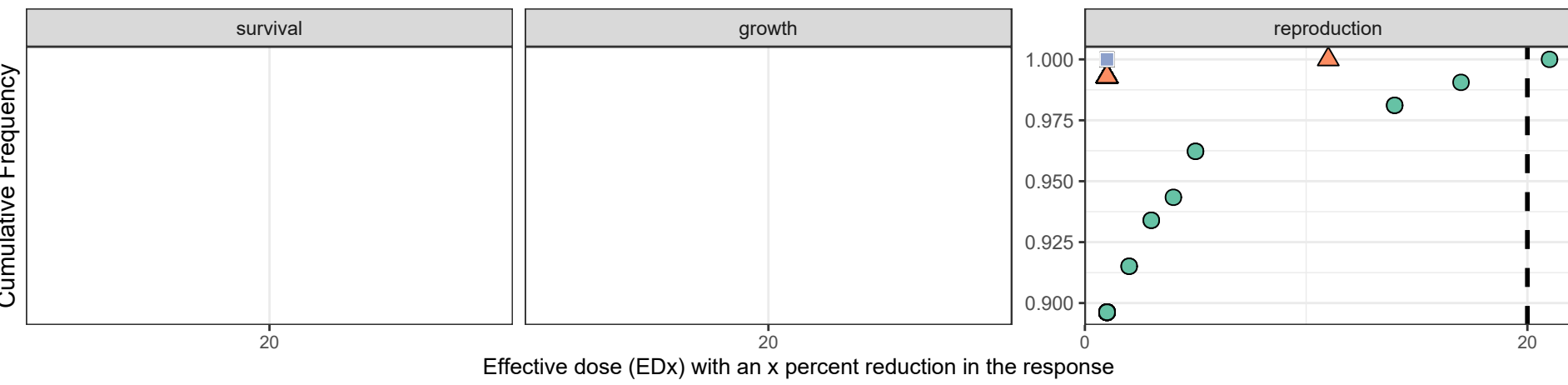
Figure 8-12d: American kestrel (carnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for zinc



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

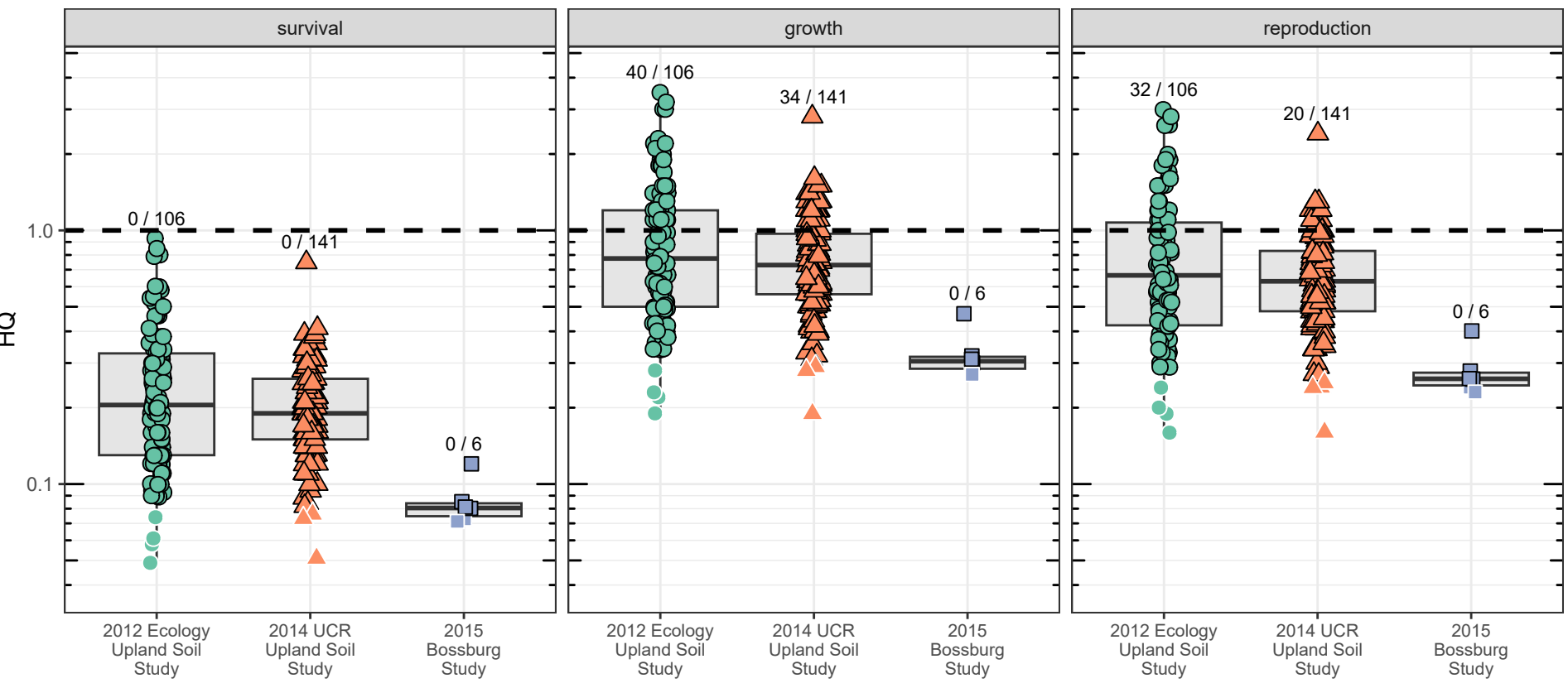


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

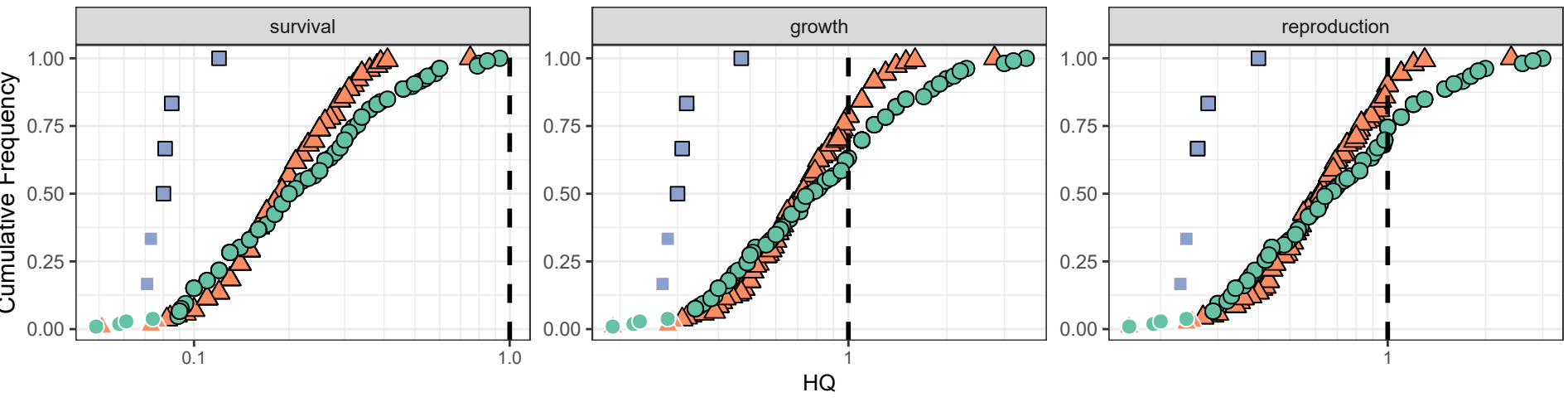
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

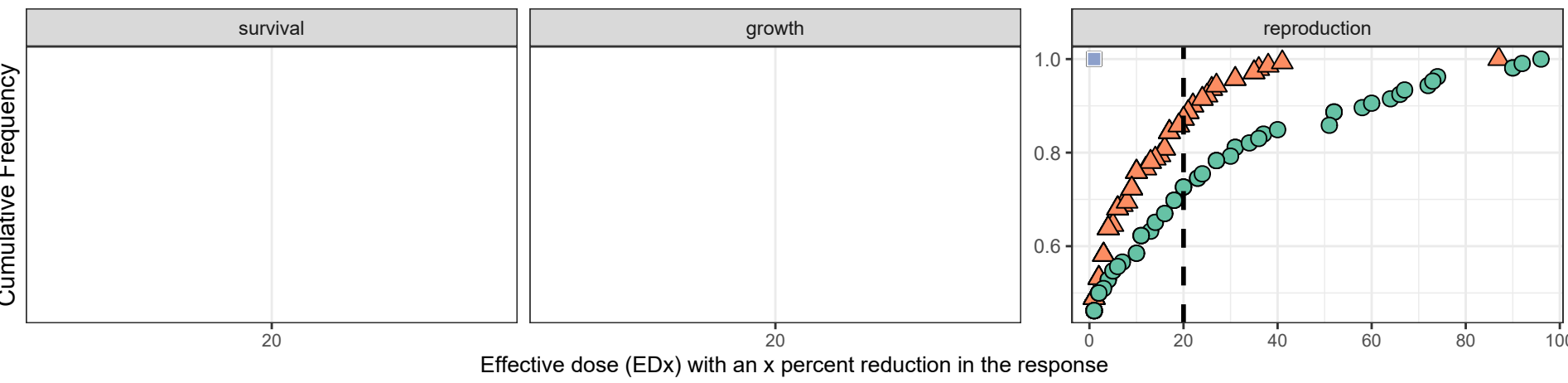
Figure 8-12e: Black-capped chickadee (omnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for zinc



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint



Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

Figure 8-13: Cumulative Probability Plots for Metals without TRVs

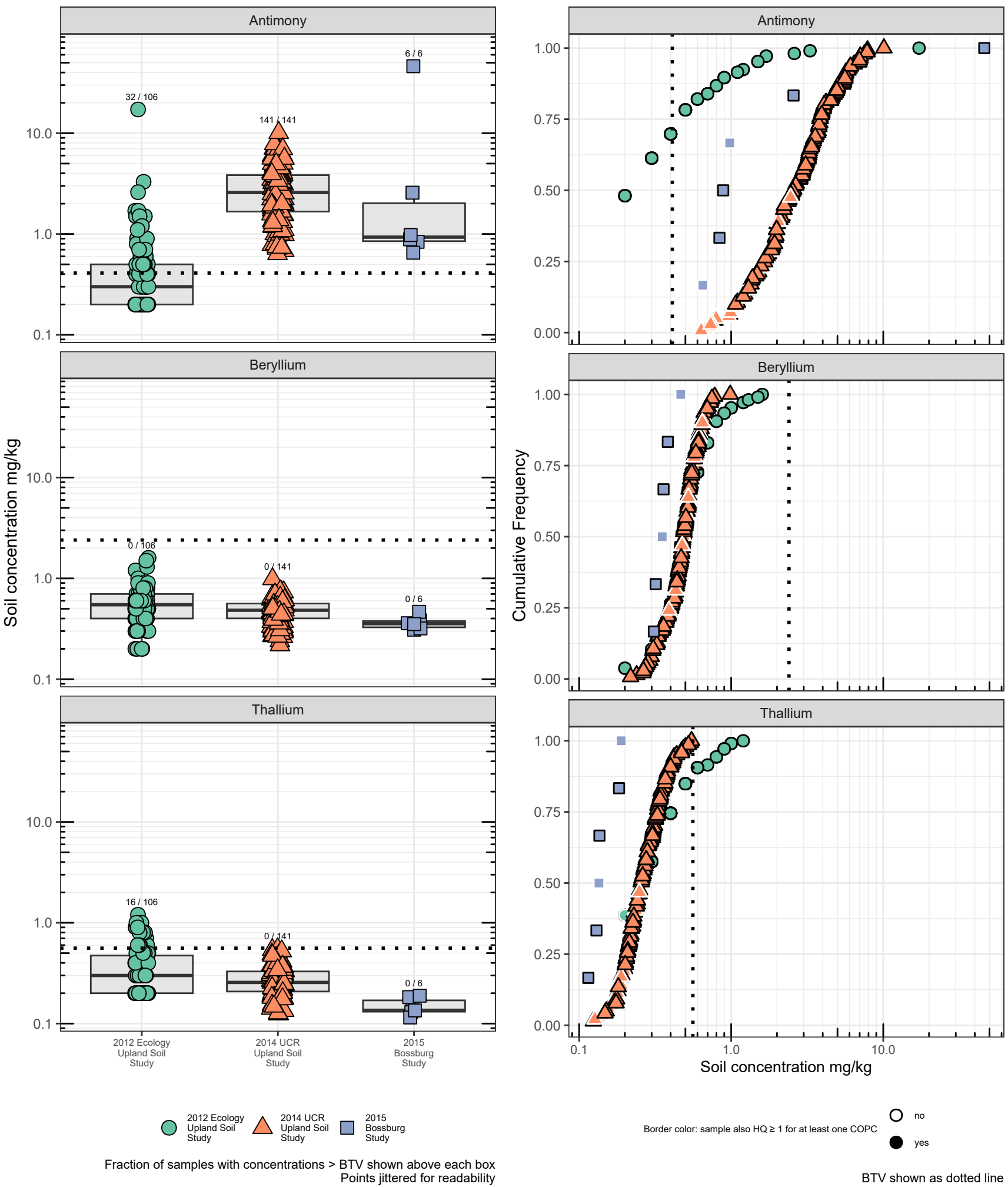
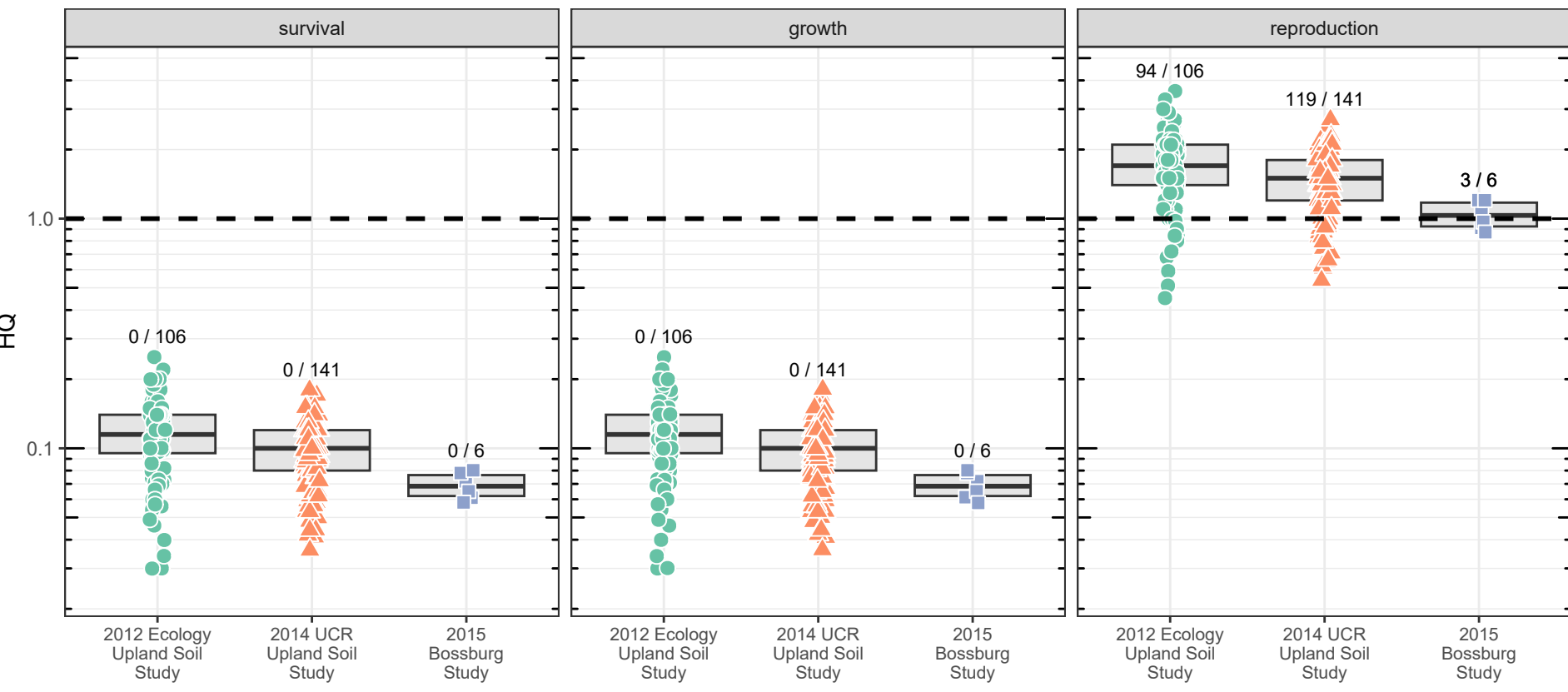
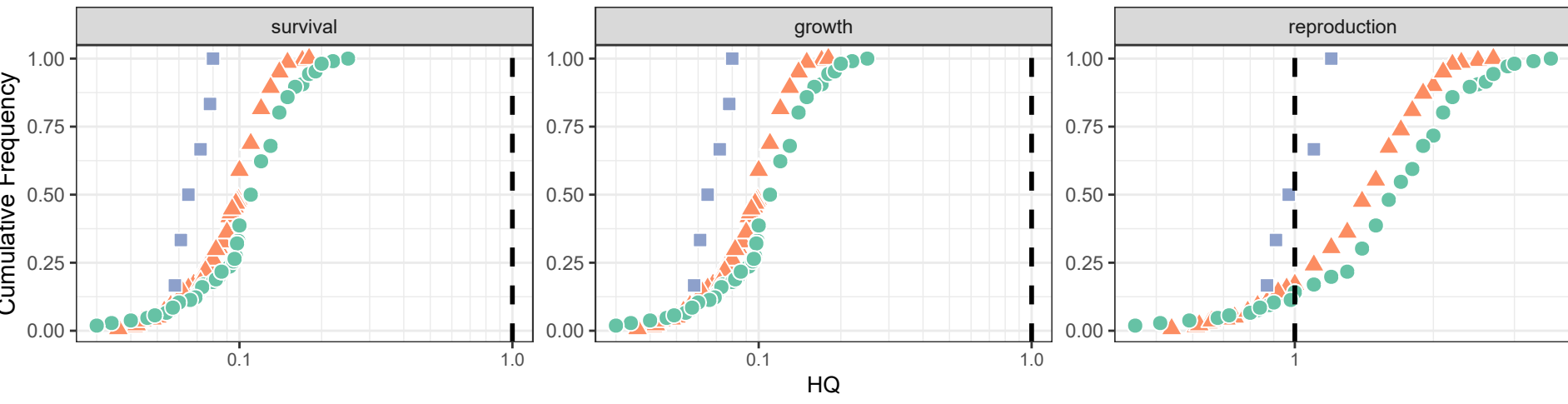


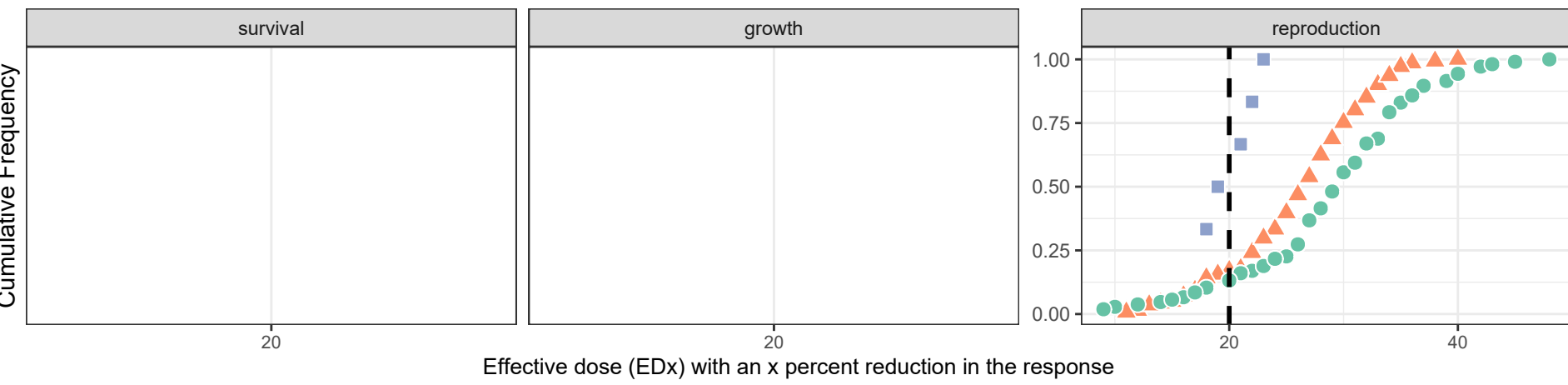
Figure 9-1a: Meadow vole (herbivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for aluminum



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

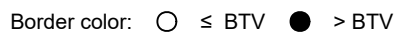
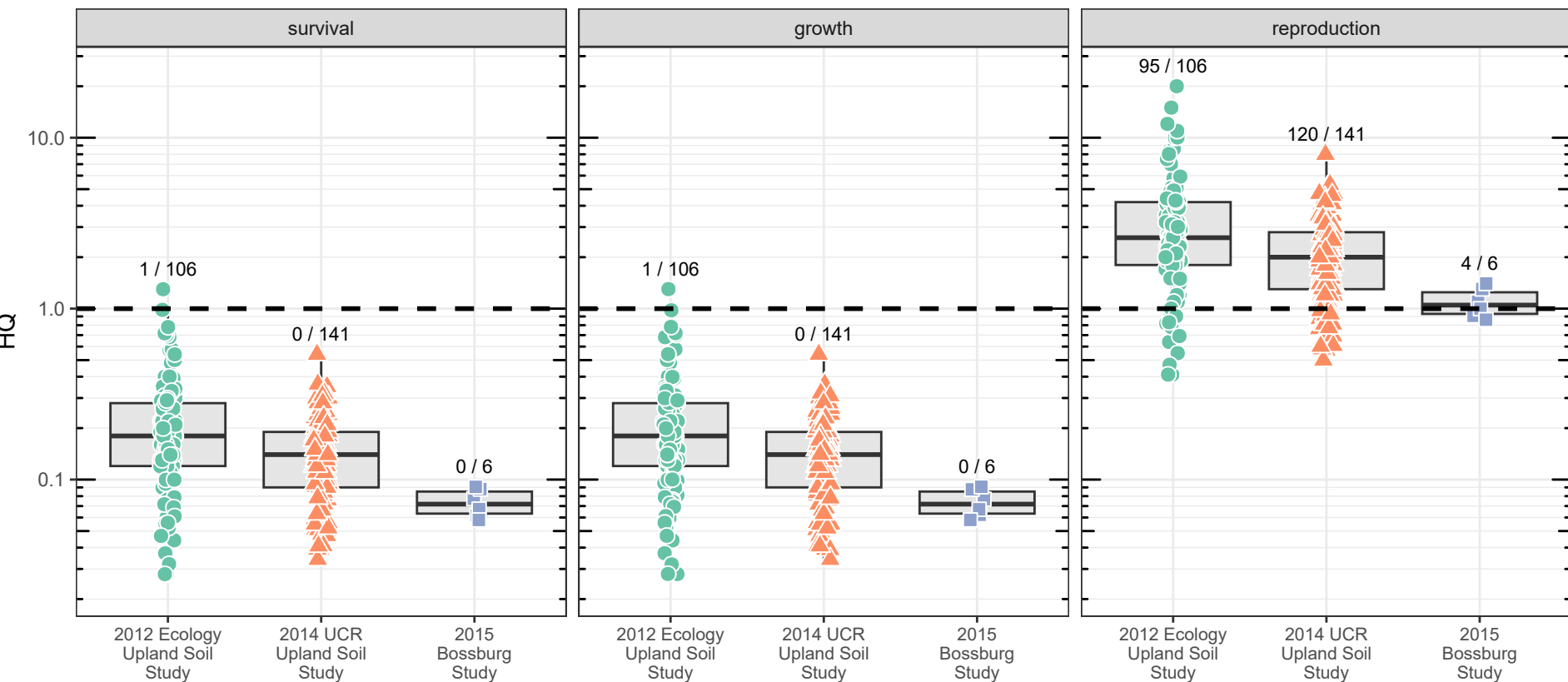
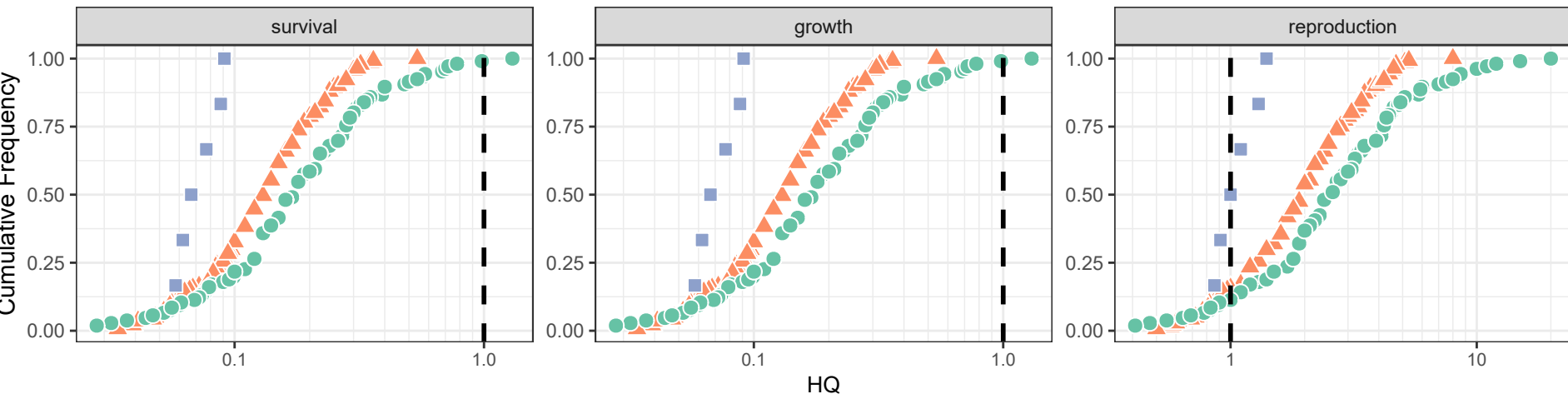


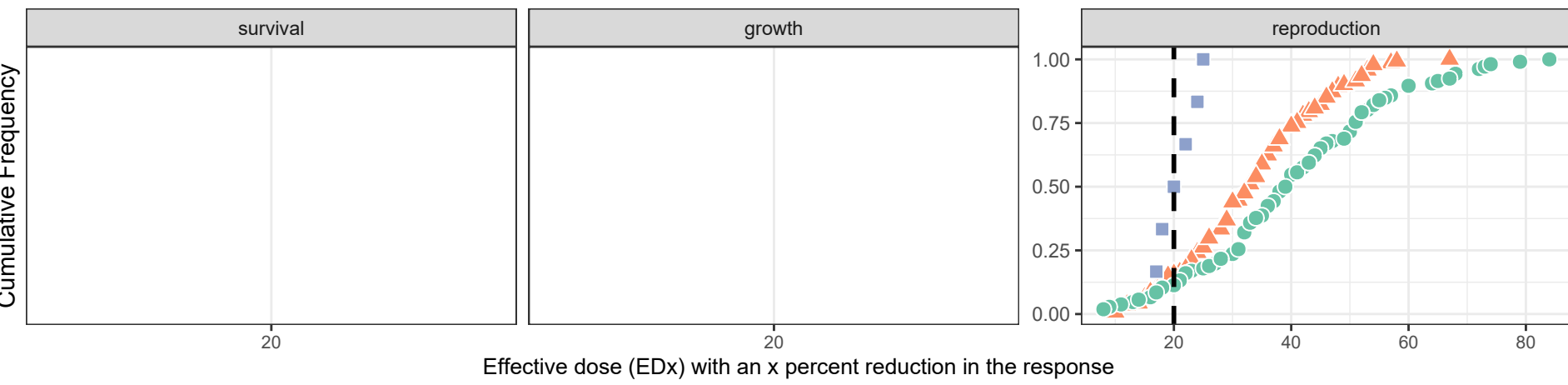
Figure 9-1b: Masked shrew (invertivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for aluminum



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

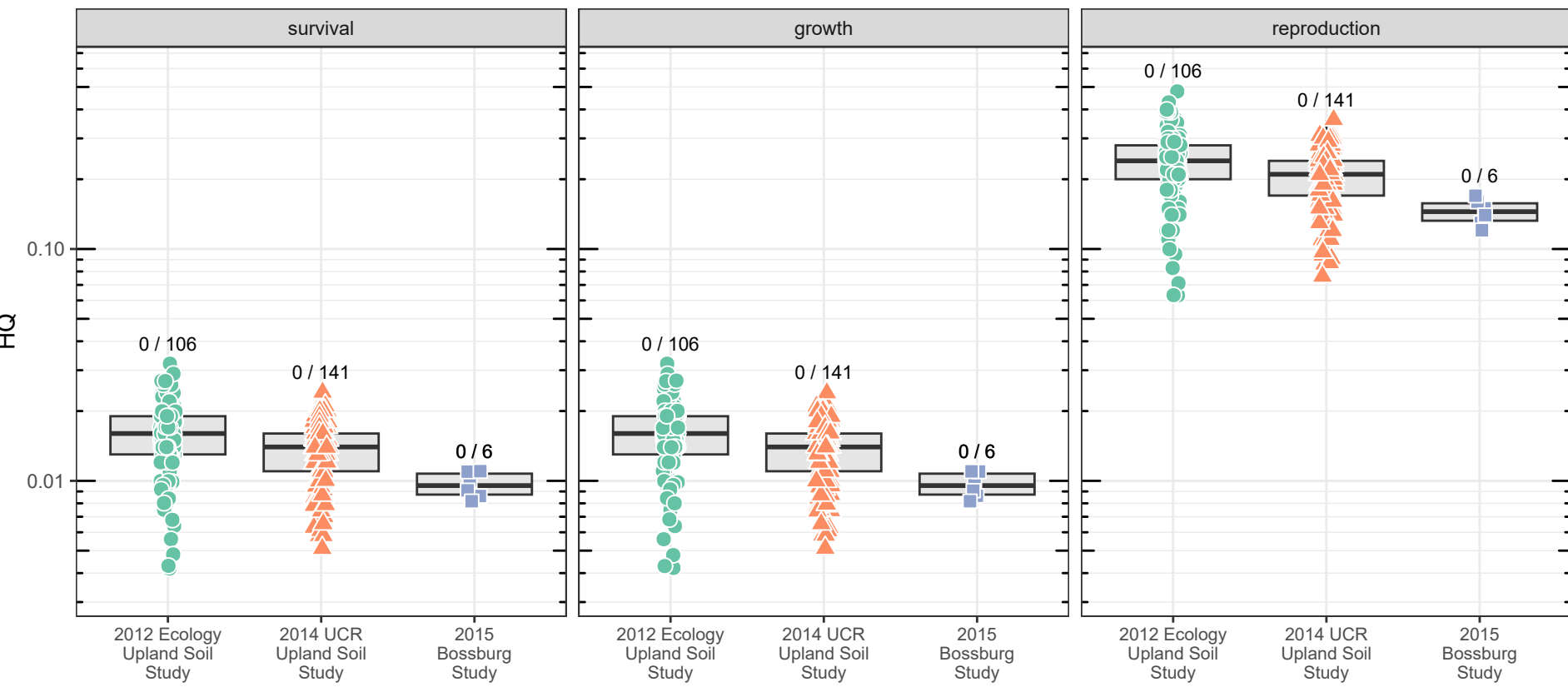


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

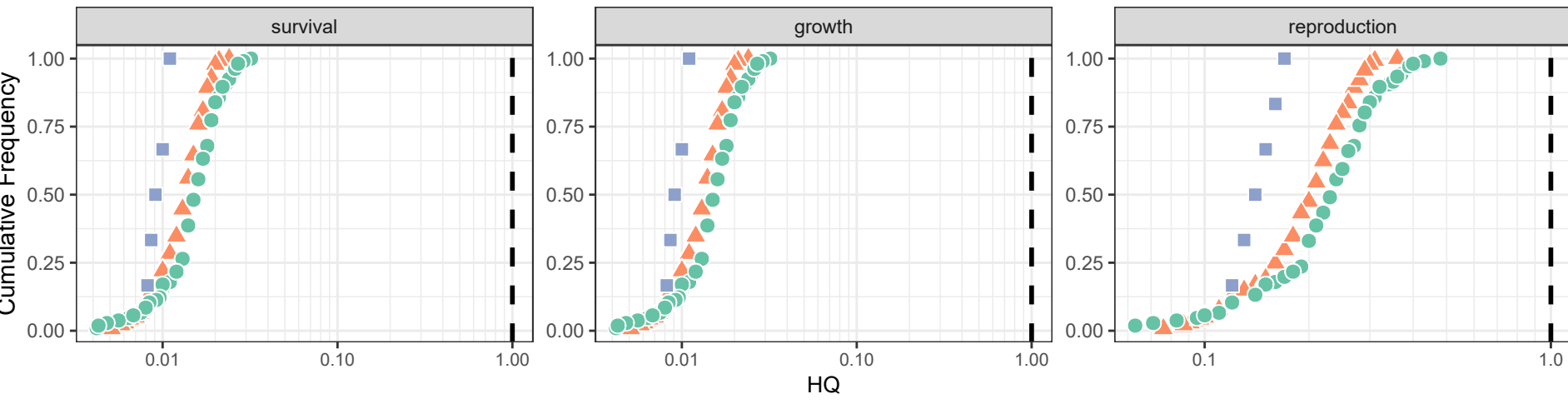


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

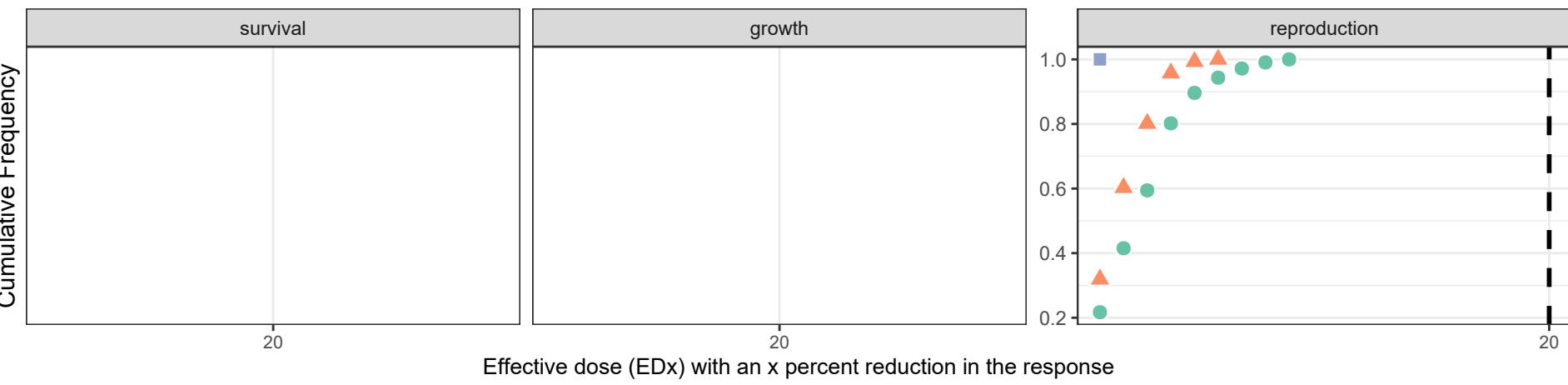
Figure 9-1c: Little brown bat (aerial insectivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for aluminum



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



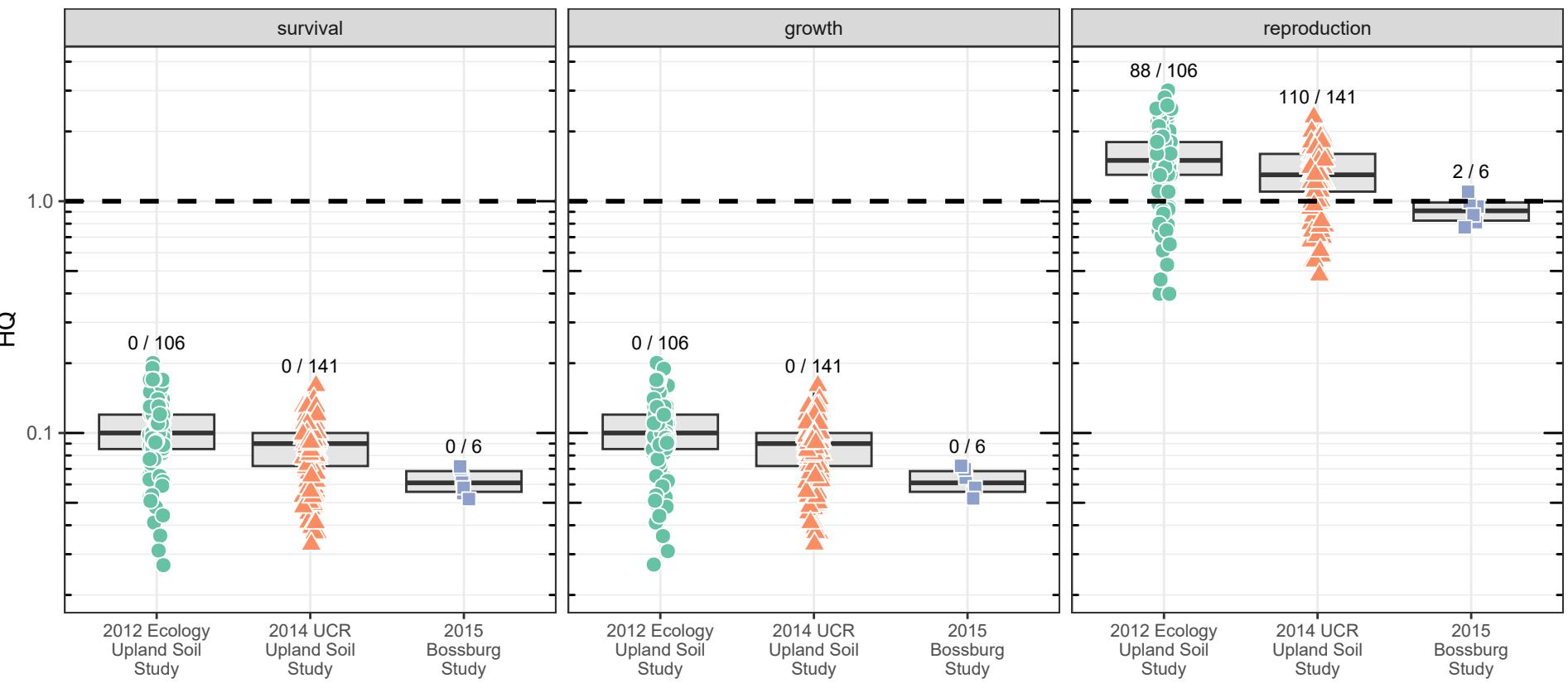
HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



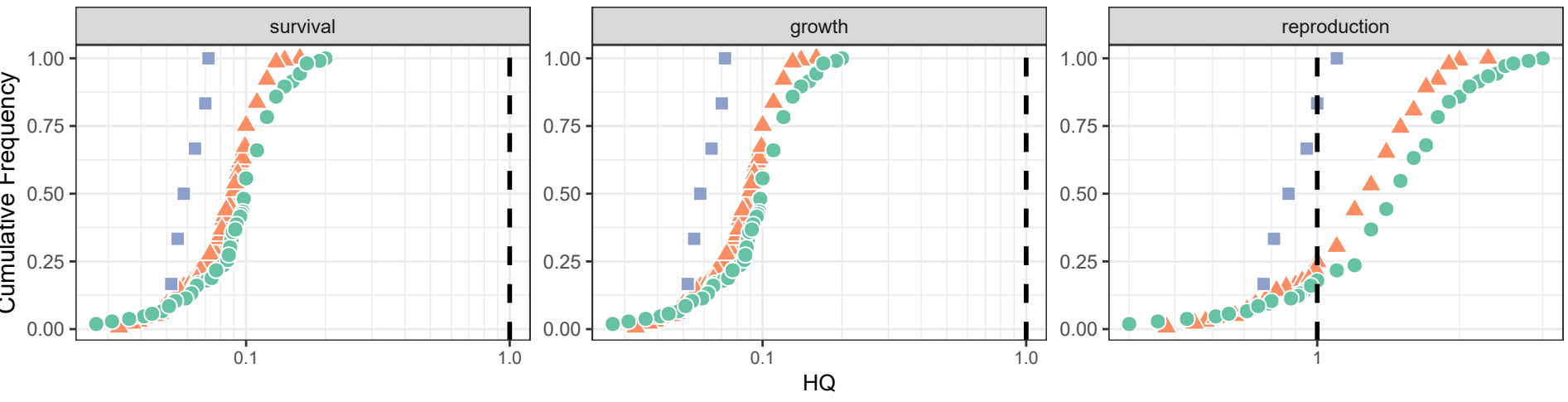
ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint



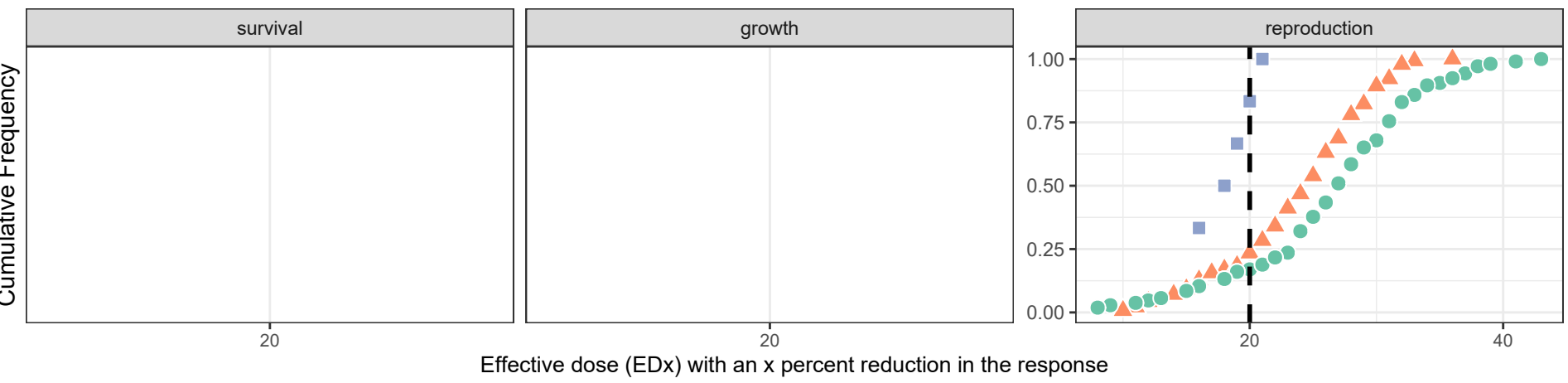
Figure 9-1d: Short-tailed weasel (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for aluminum



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

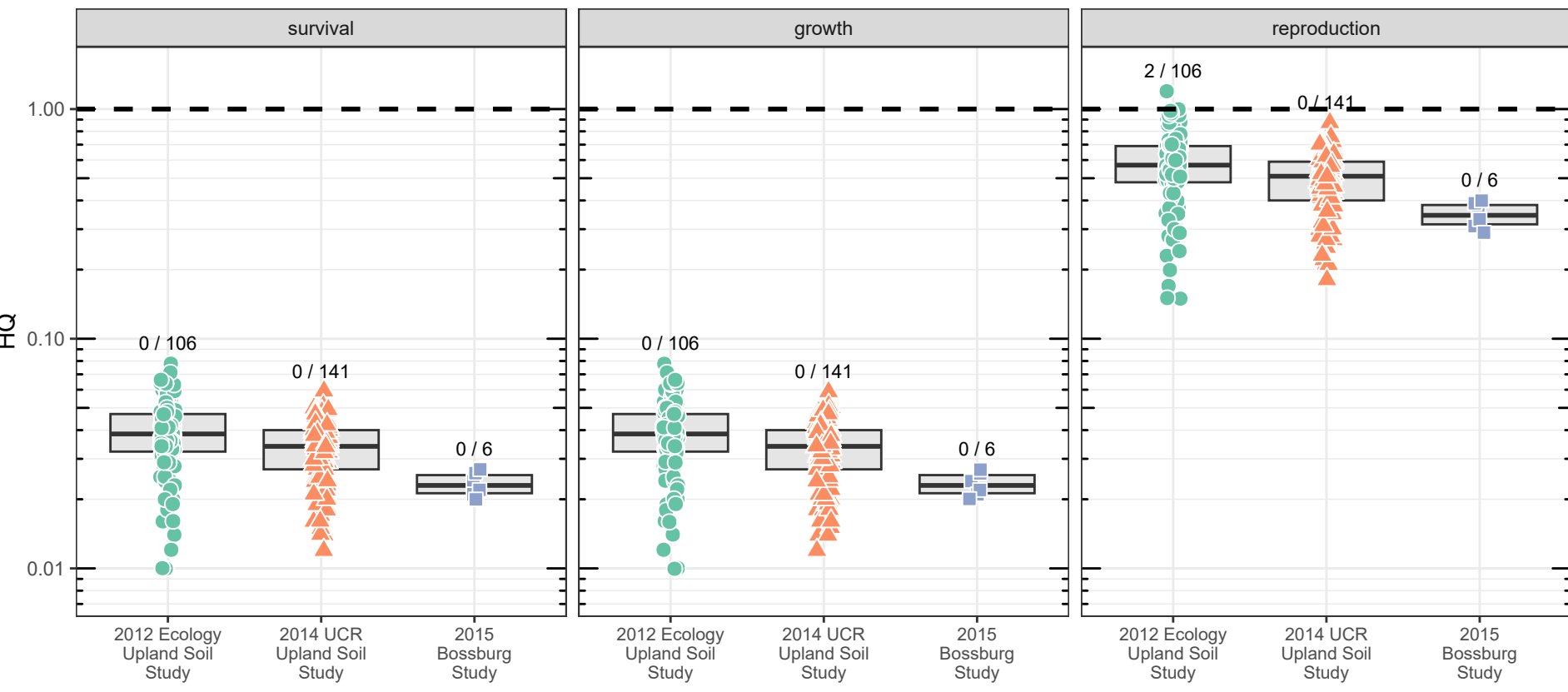


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

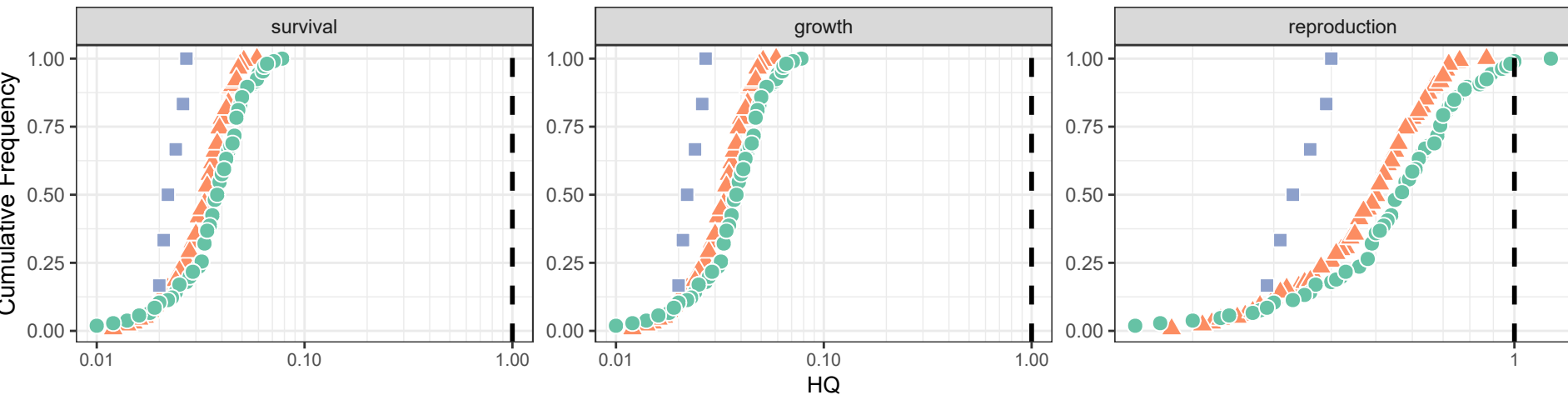


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

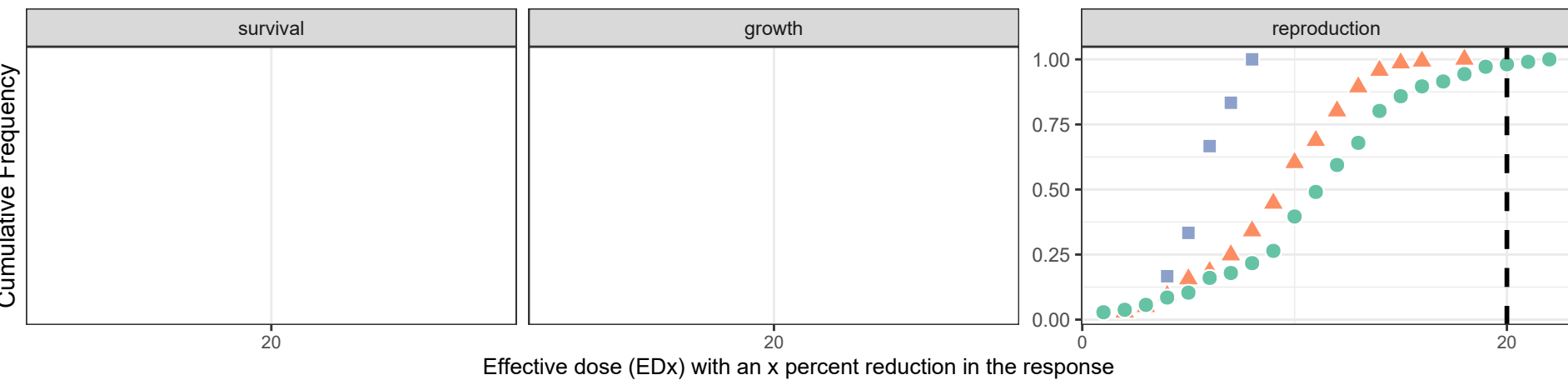
Figure 9-1e: Gray wolf (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for aluminum



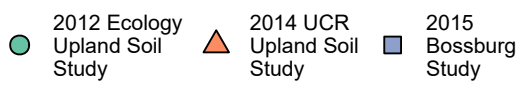
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

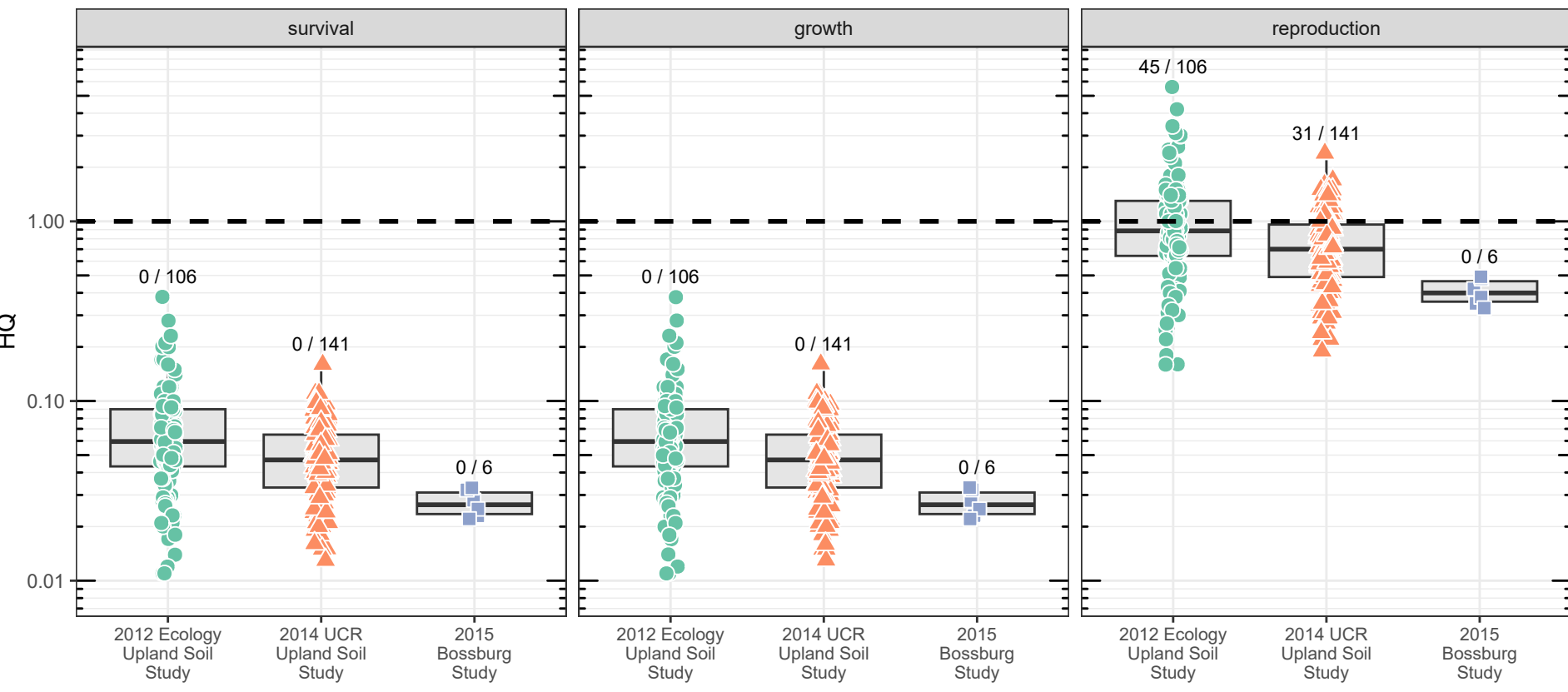


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

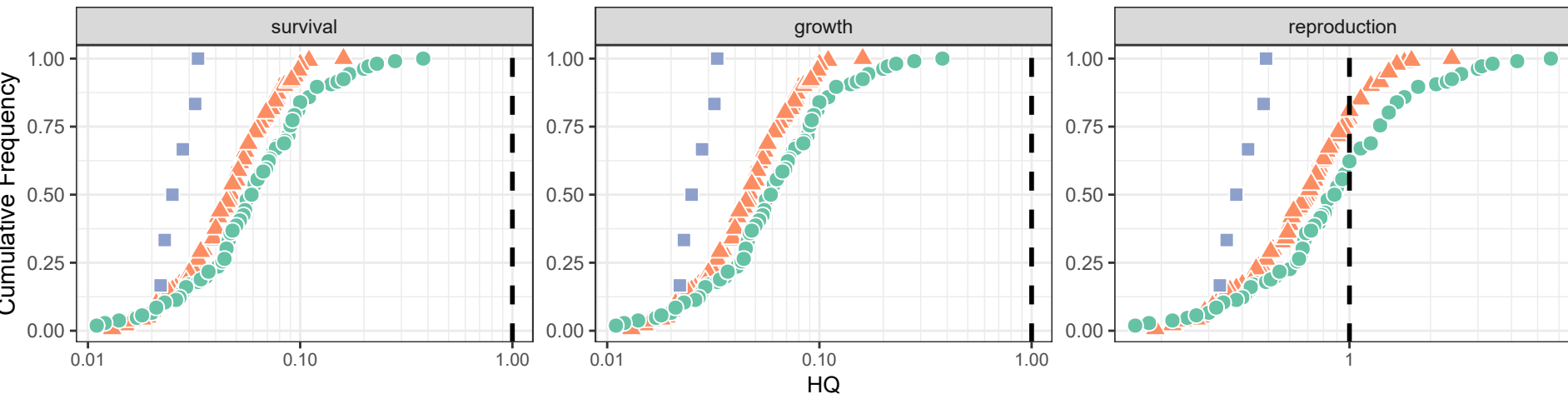


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

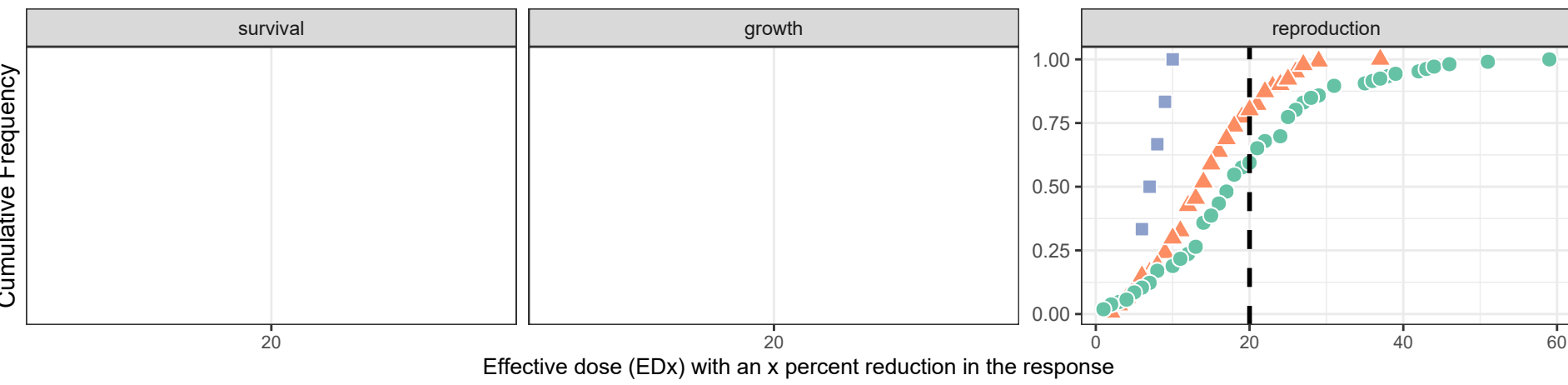
Figure 9-1f: Deer mouse (omnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for aluminum



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

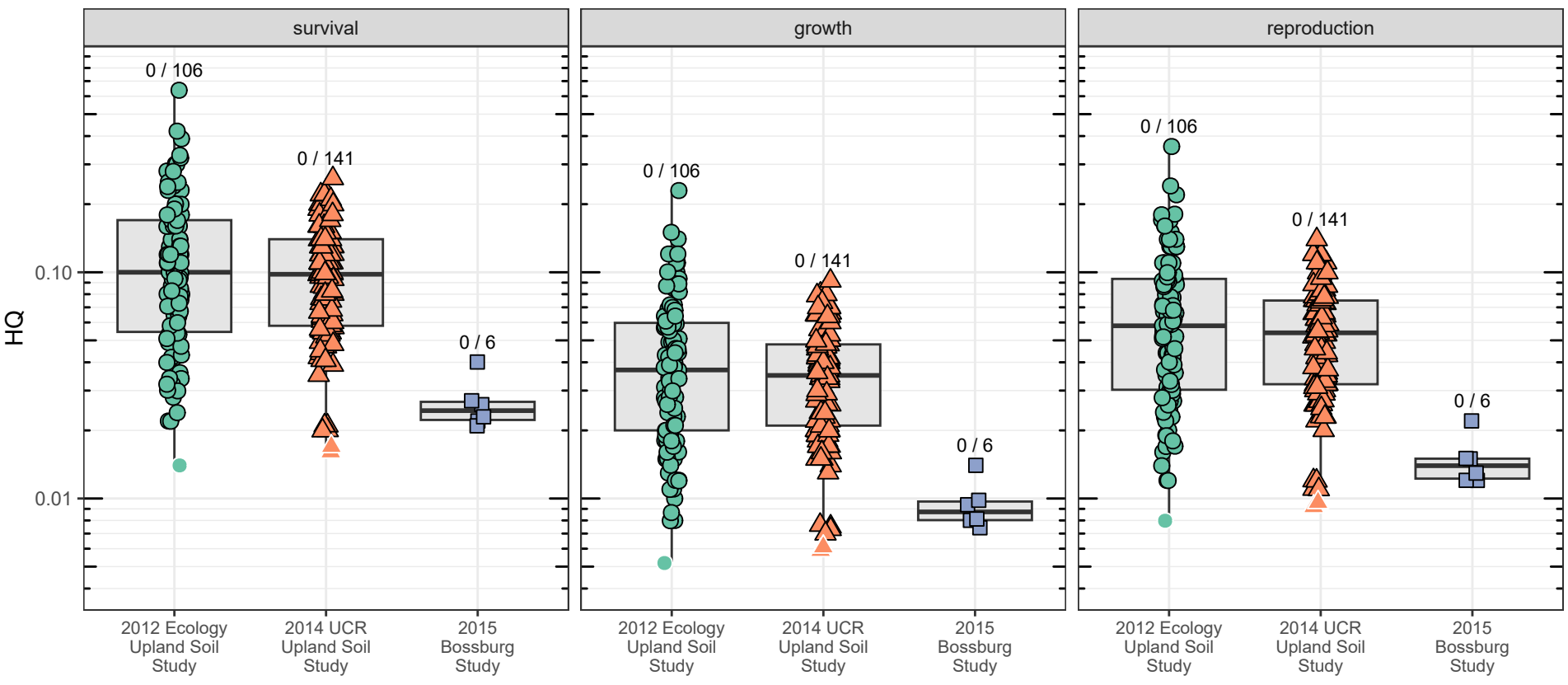


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

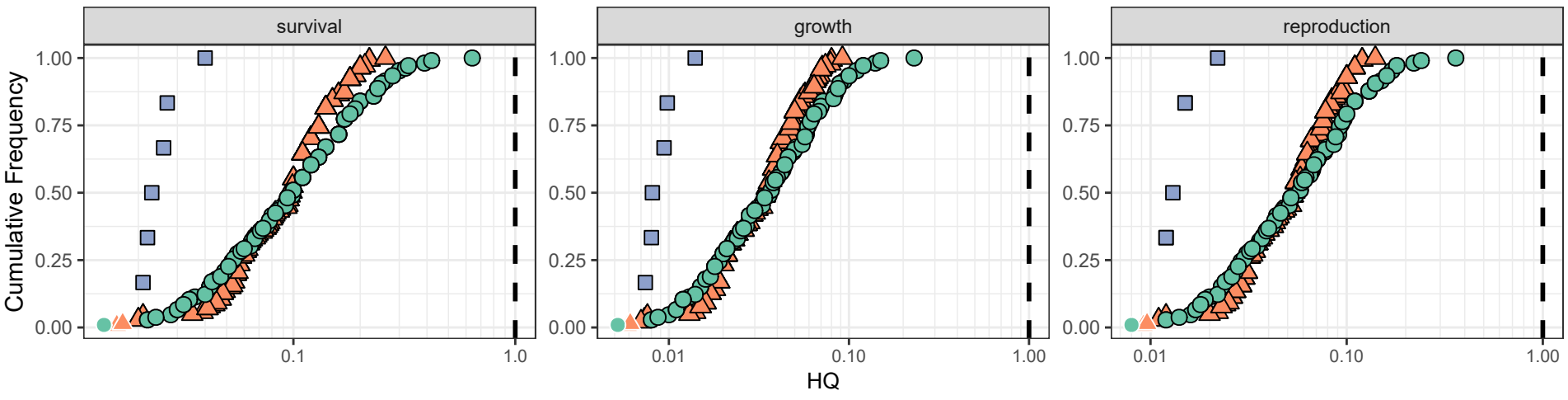
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

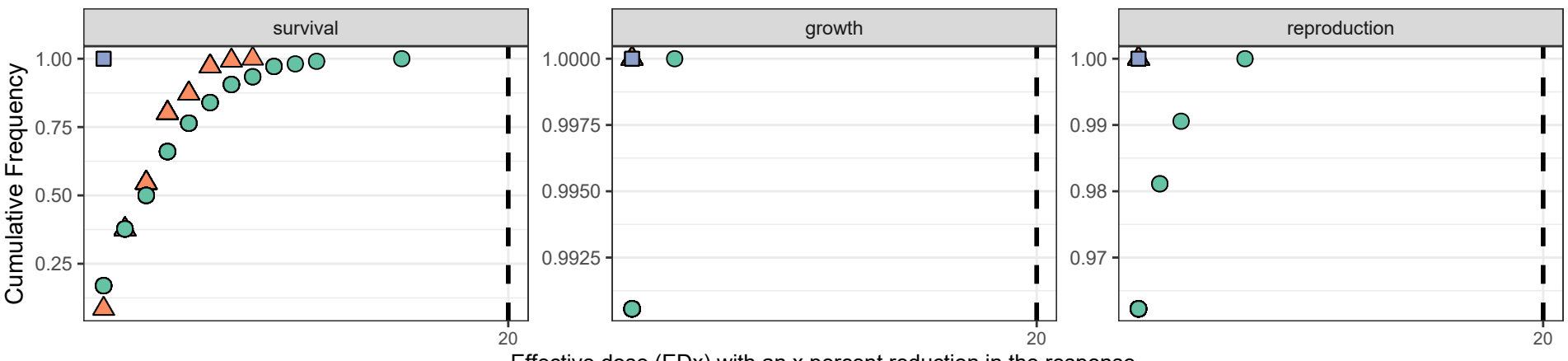
Figure 9-2a: Meadow vole (herbivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for cadmium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability

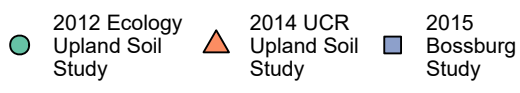


HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



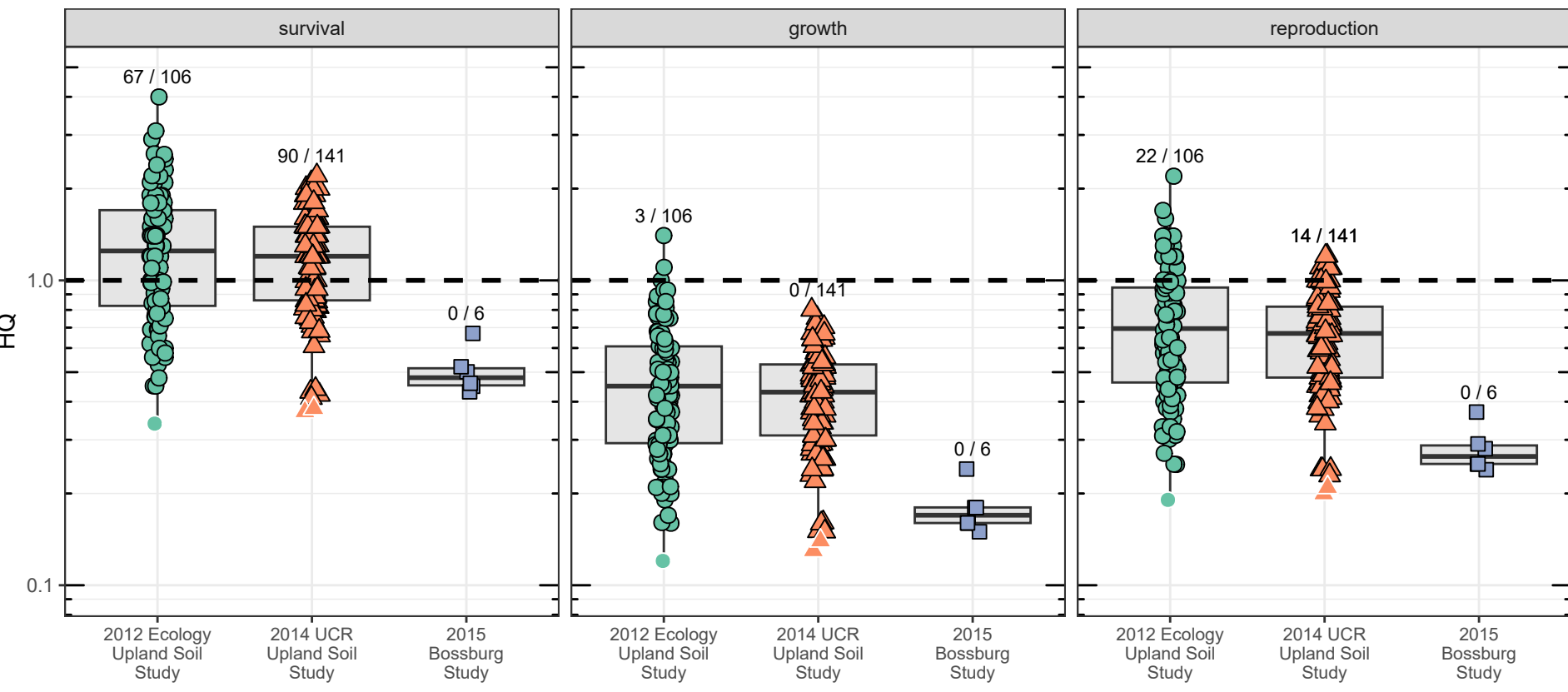
Effective dose (EDx) with an x percent reduction in the response

ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

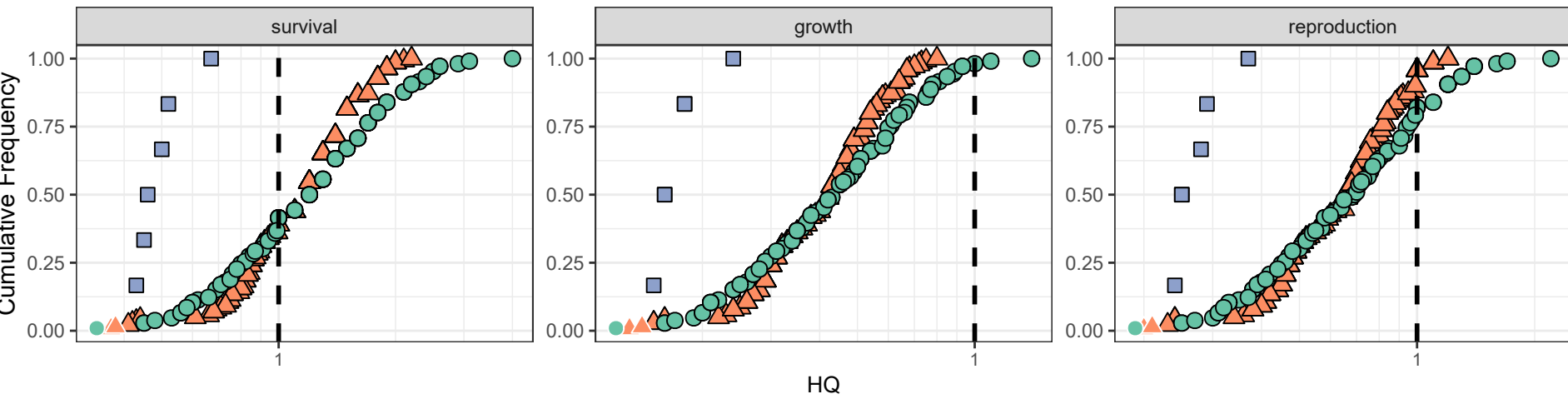


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

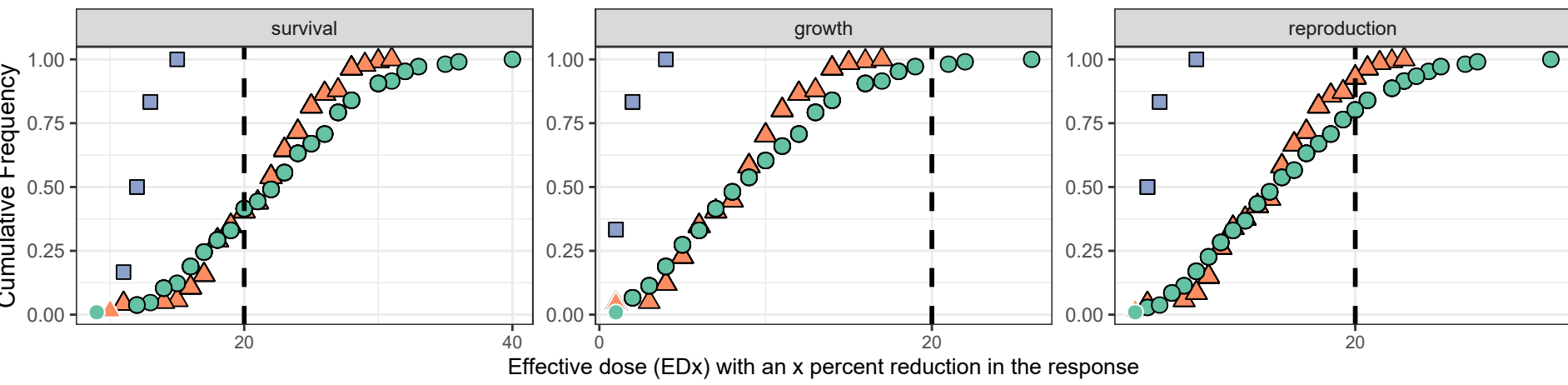
Figure 9-2b: Masked shrew (invertivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for cadmium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

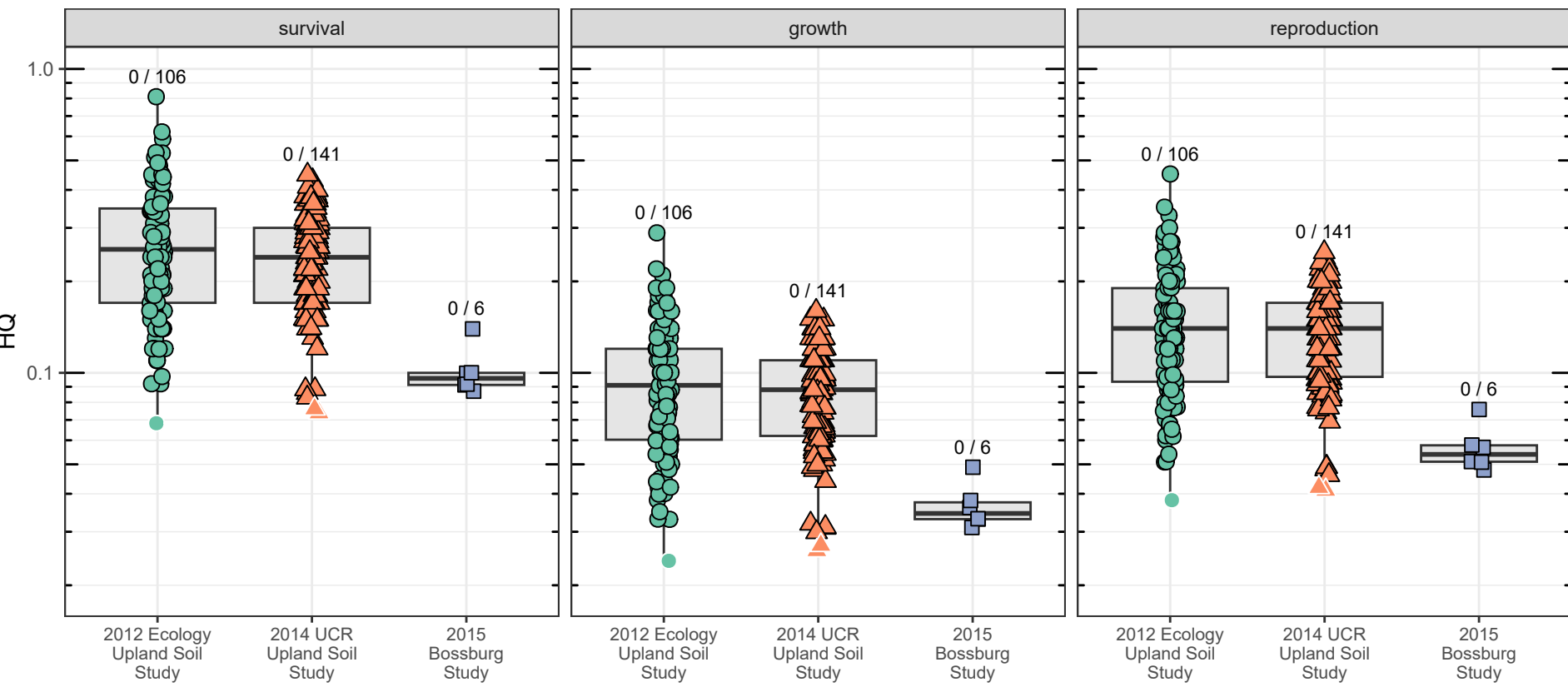


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

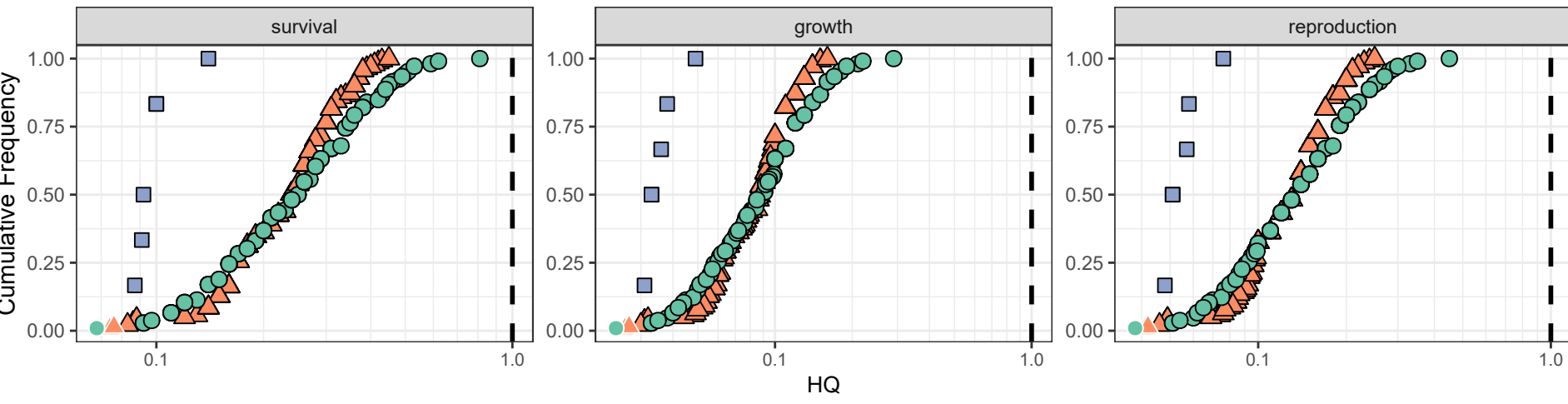
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

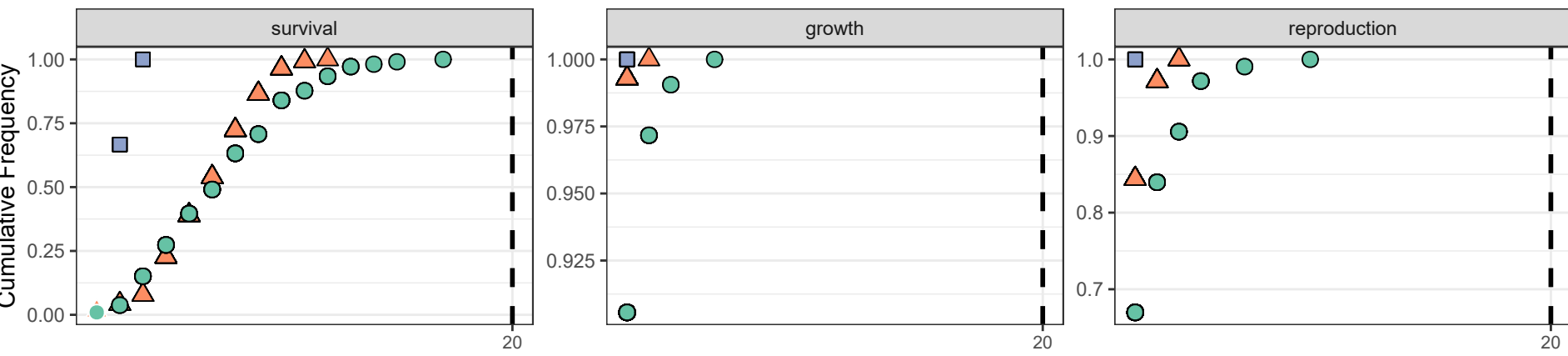
Figure 9-2c: Little brown bat (aerial insectivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for cadmium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability

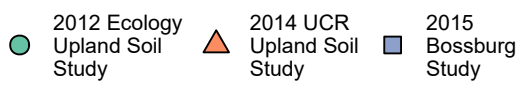


HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



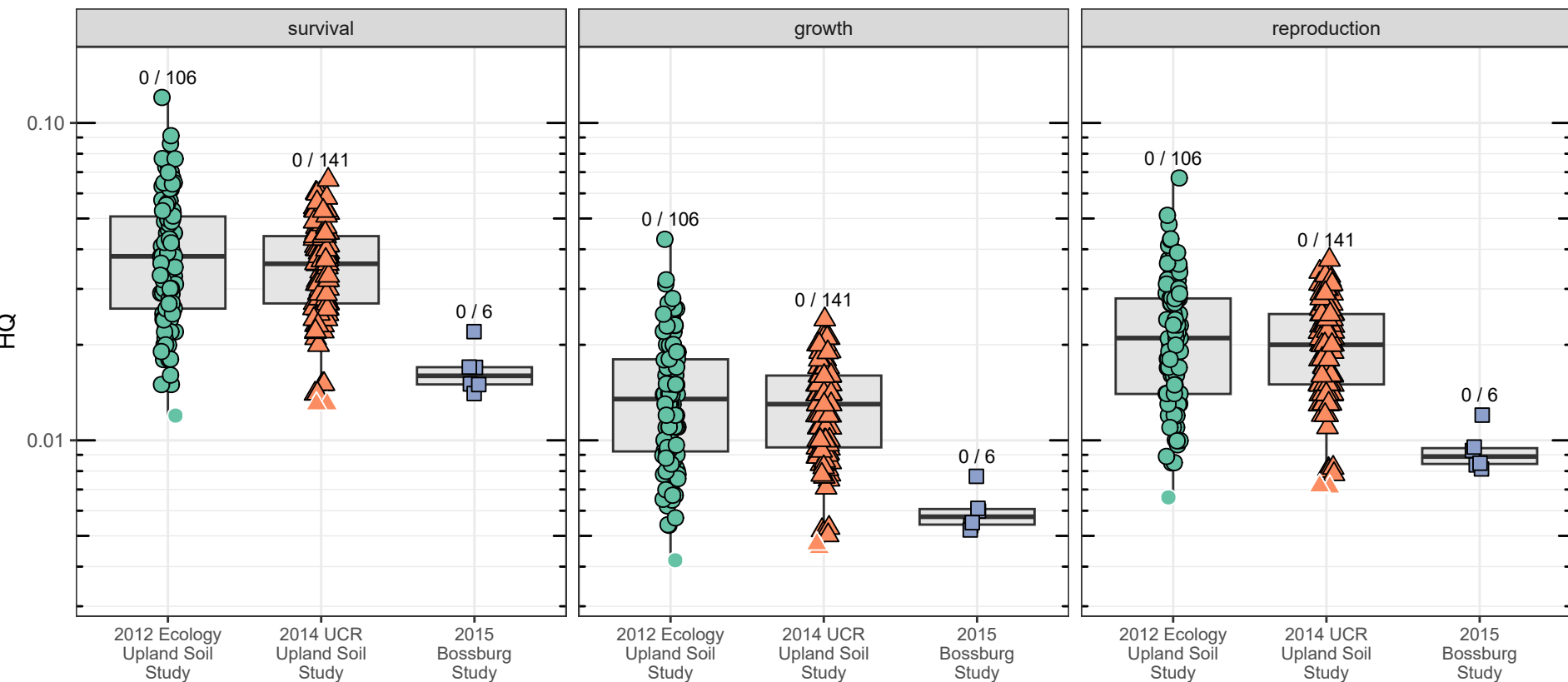
Effective dose (EDx) with an x percent reduction in the response

ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

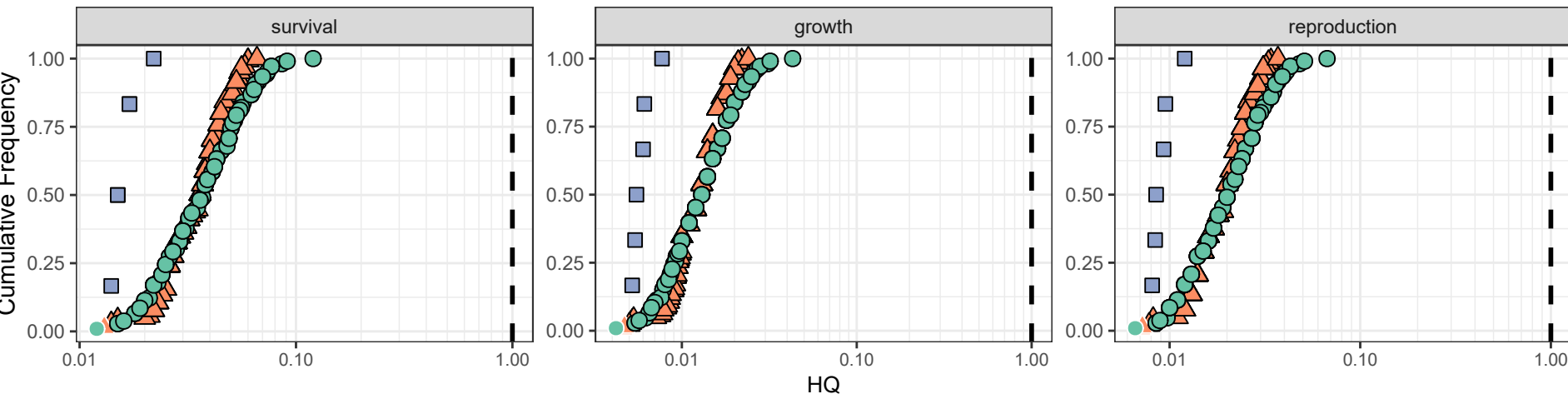


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

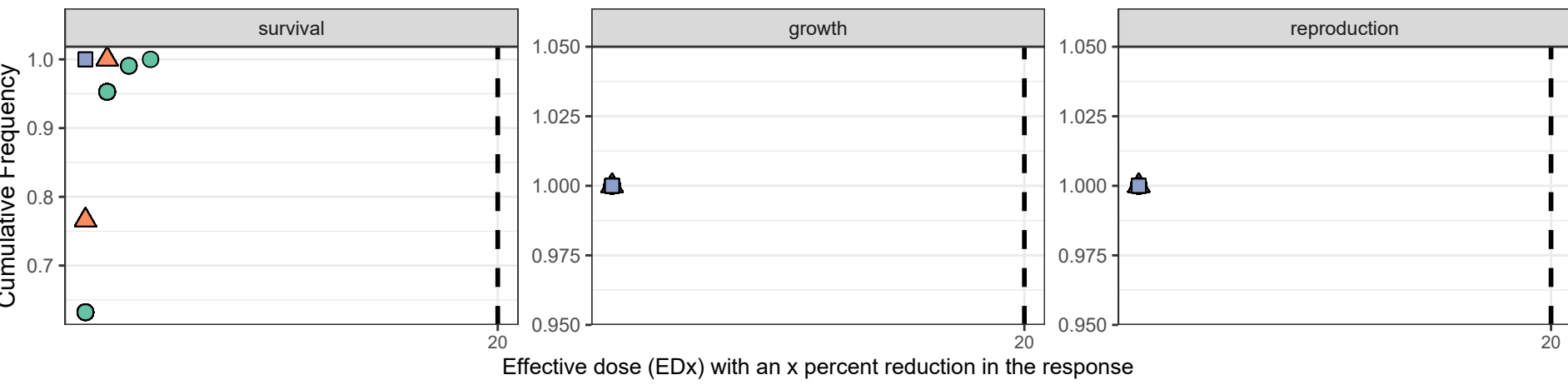
Figure 9-2d: Short-tailed weasel (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for cadmium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

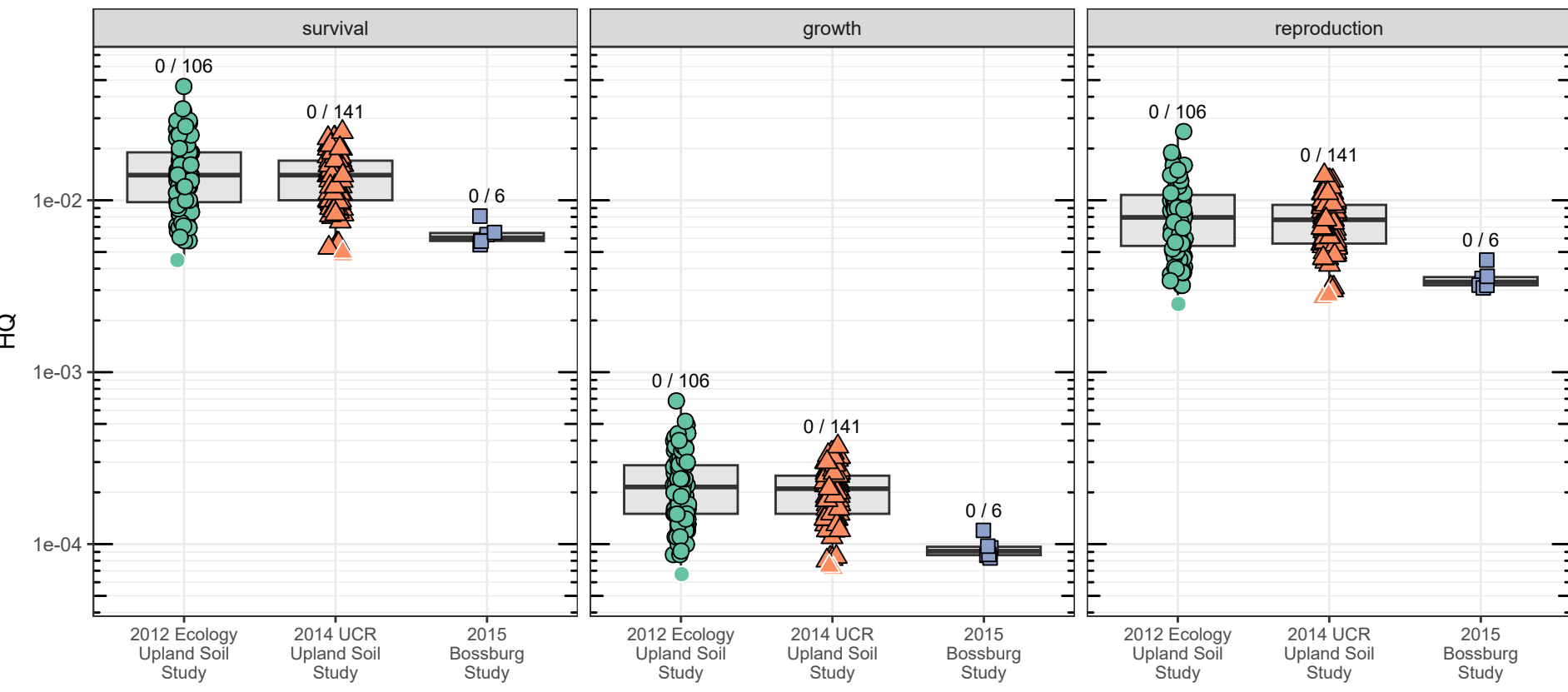


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

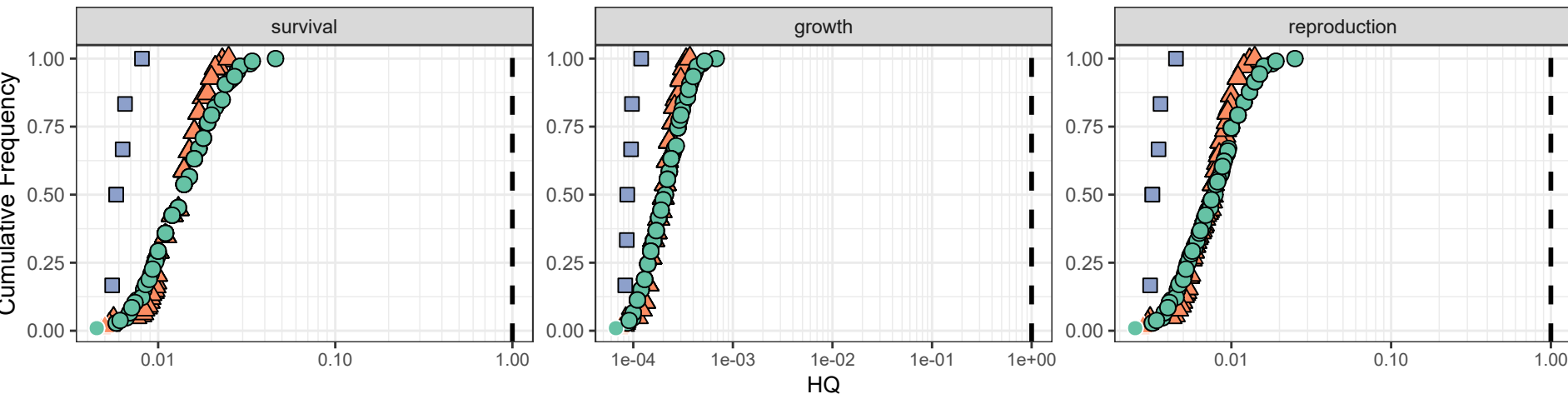


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

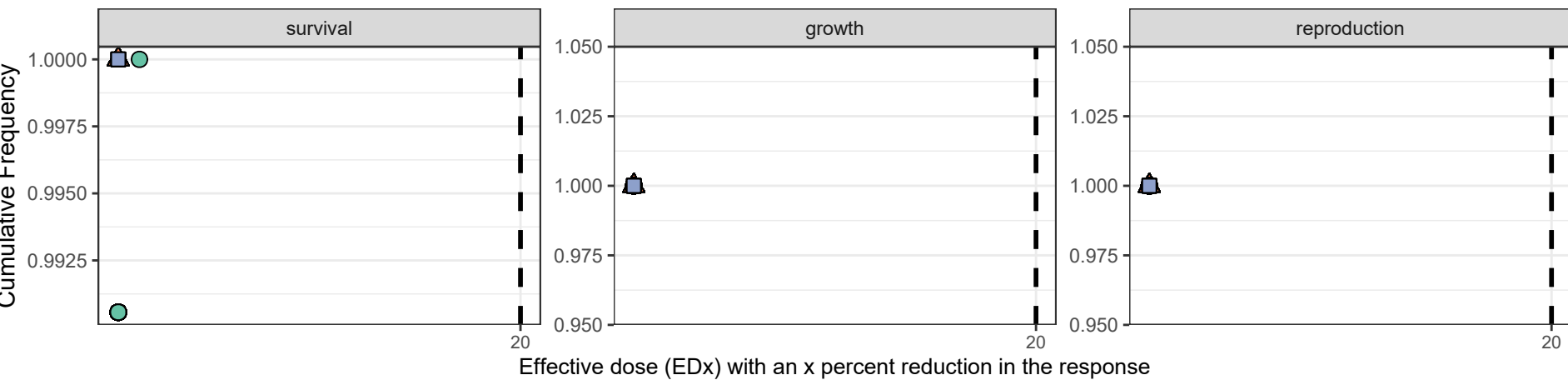
Figure 9-2e: Gray wolf (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for cadmium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

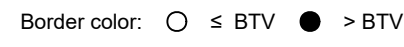
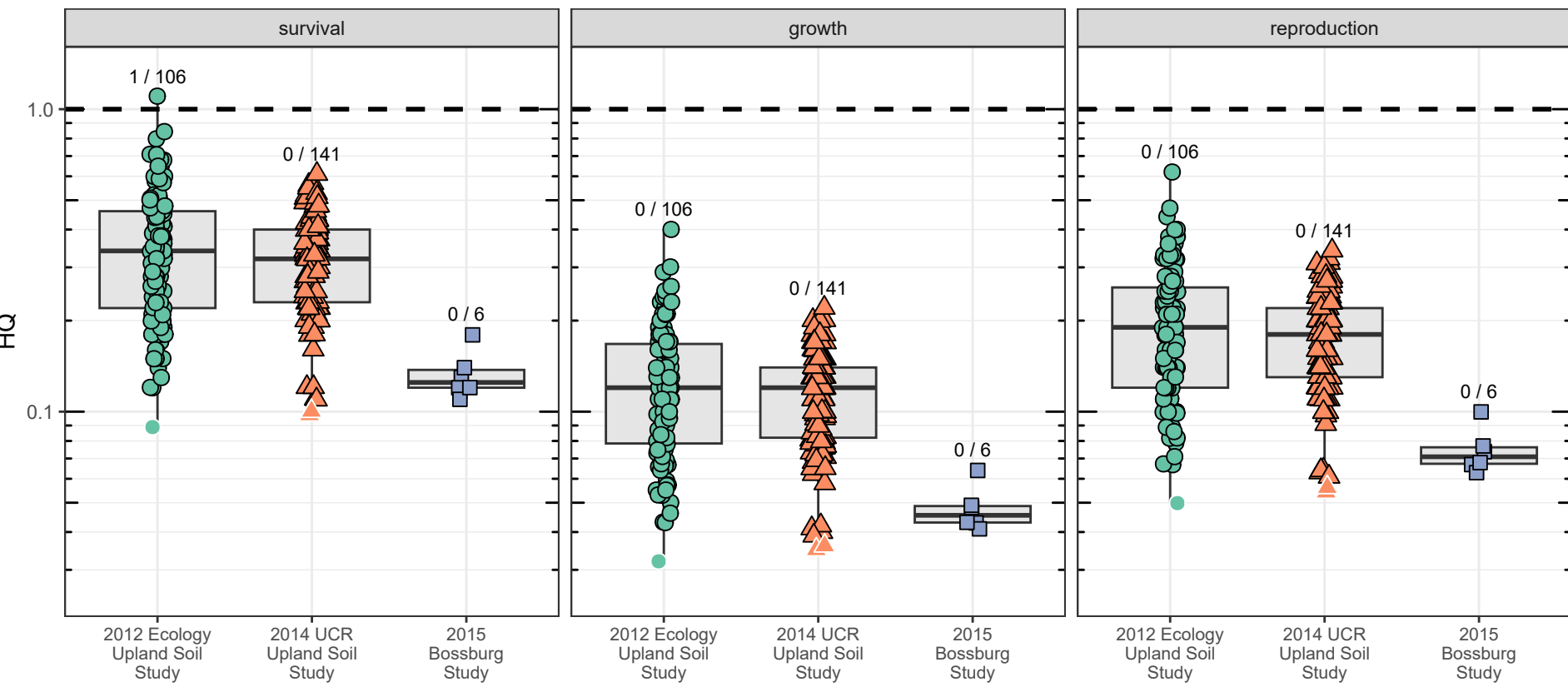
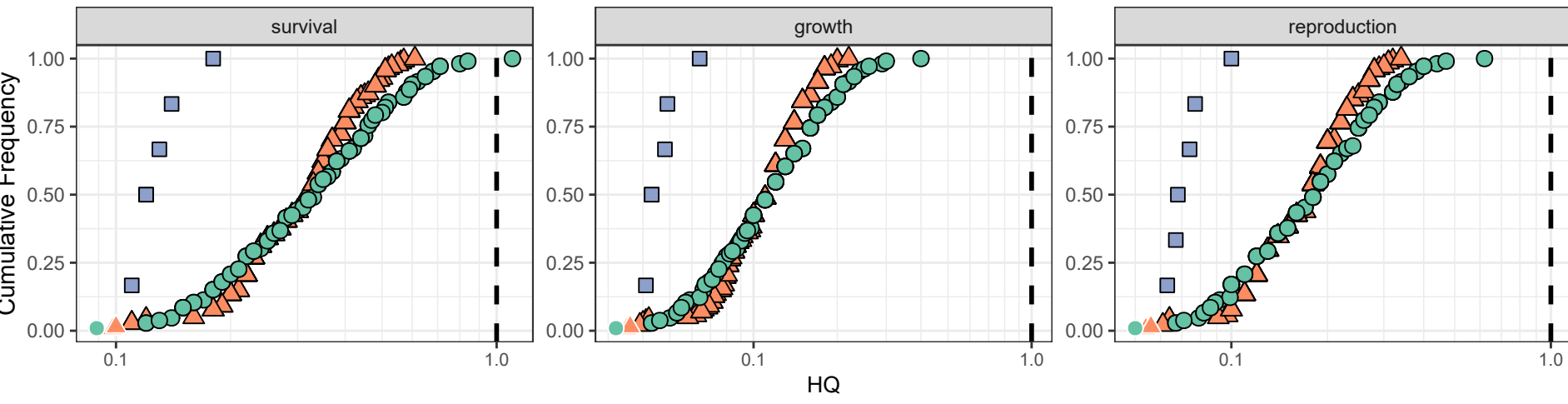


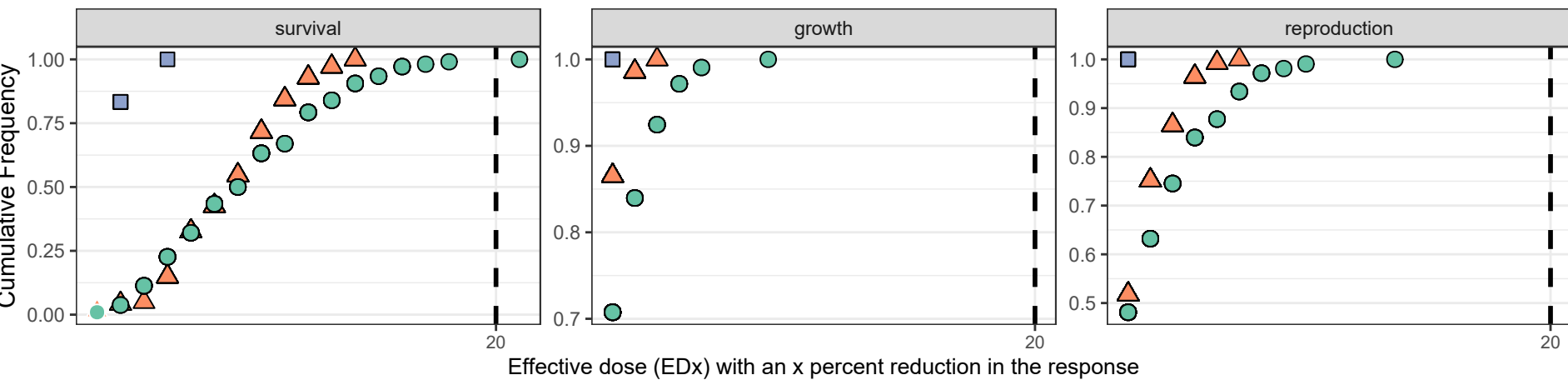
Figure 9-2f: Deer mouse (omnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for cadmium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



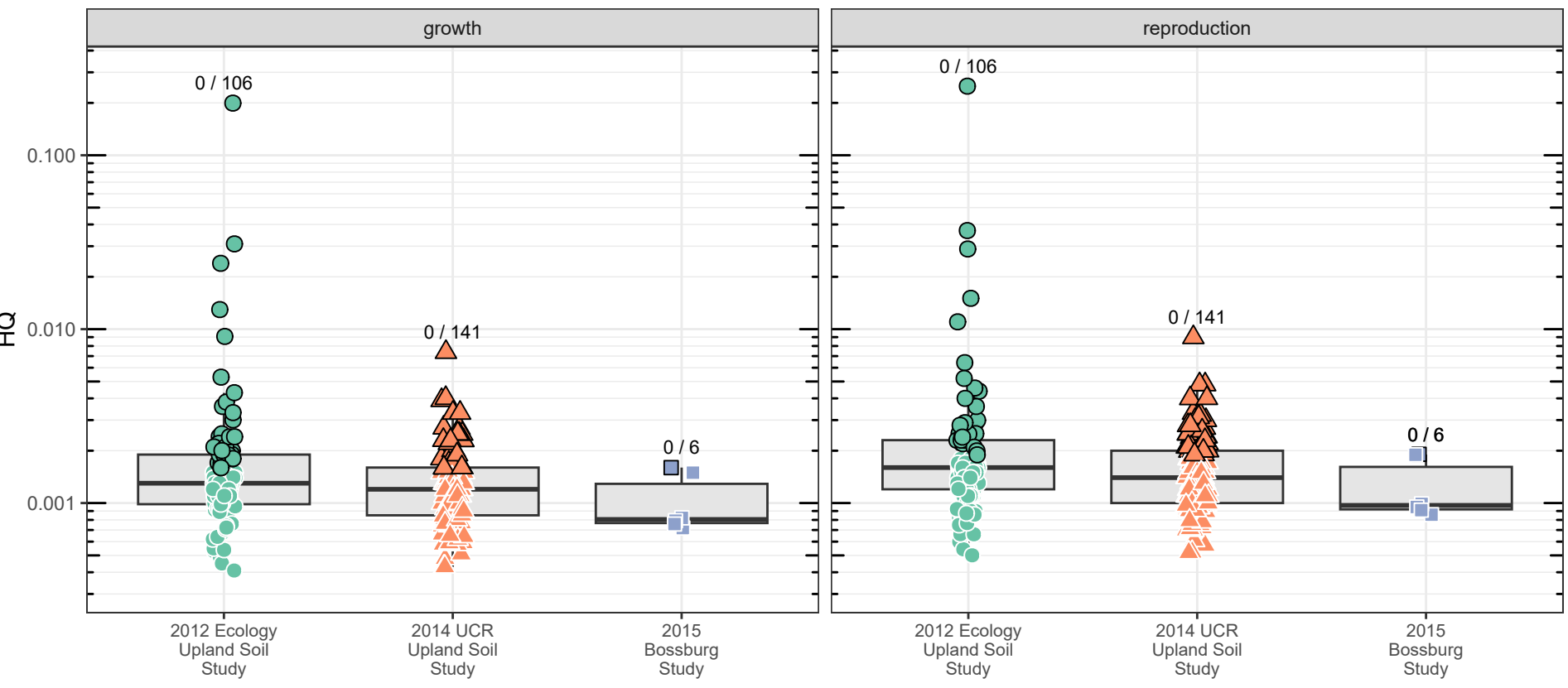
Effective dose (EDx) with an x percent reduction in the response

ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

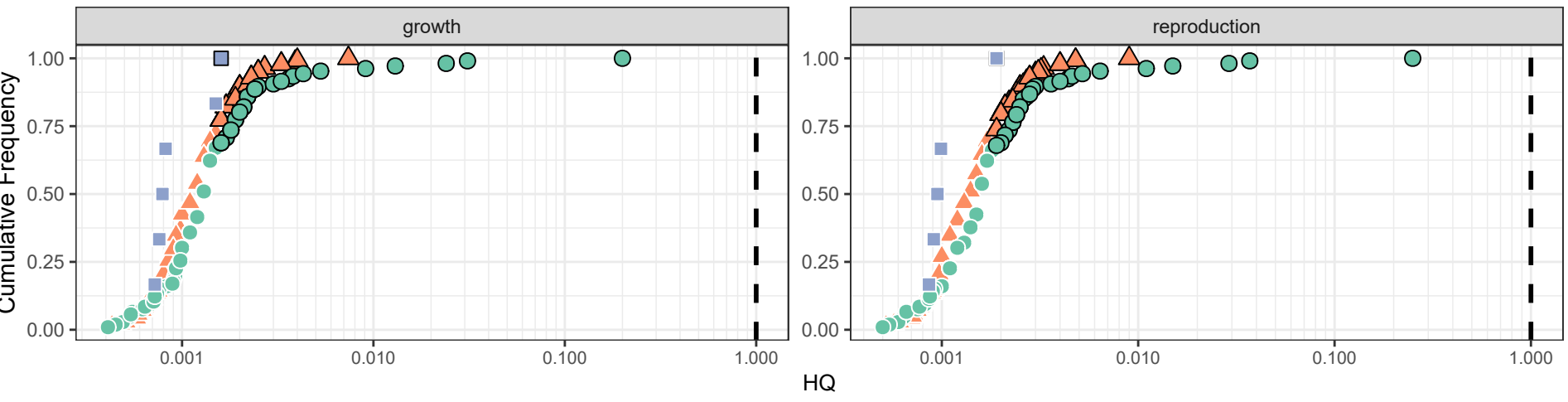


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

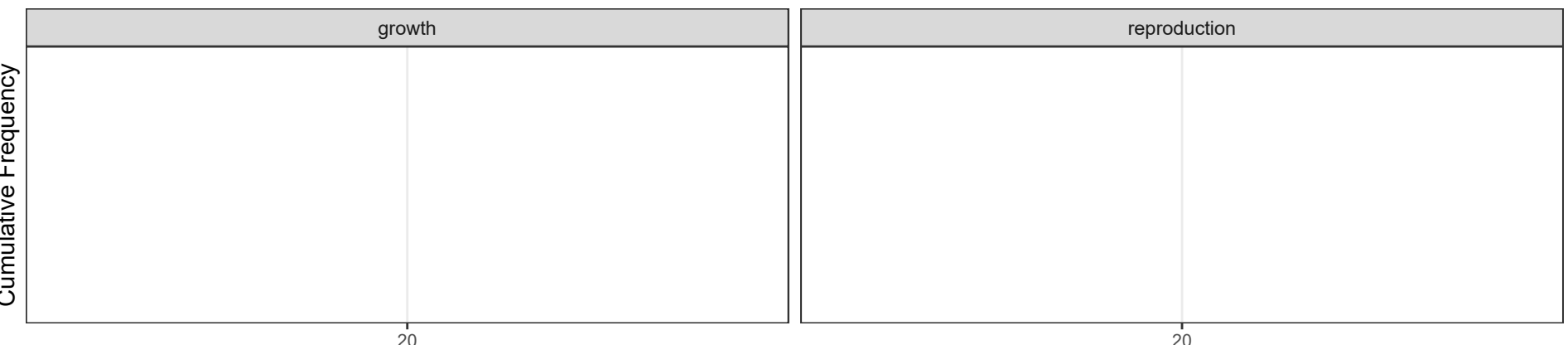
Figure 9-3a: Meadow vole (herbivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for chromium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

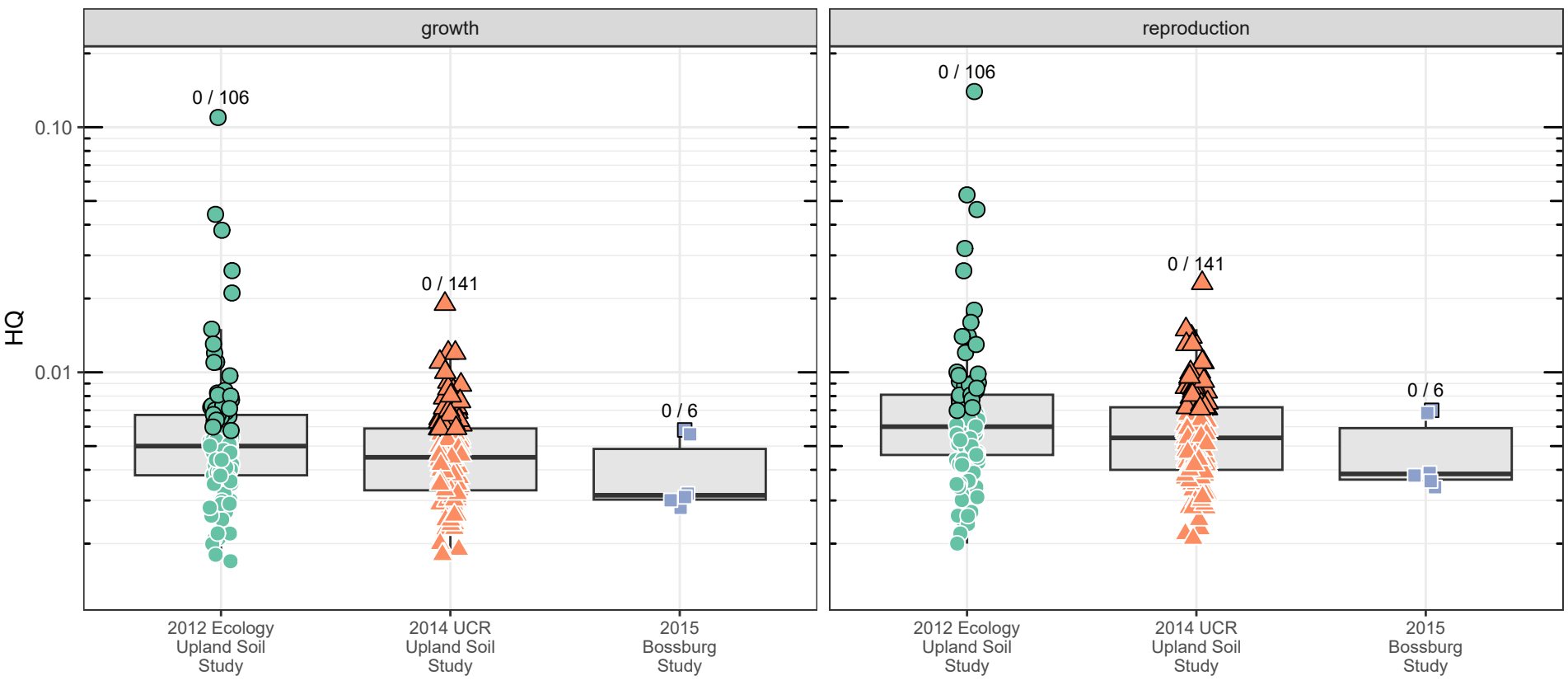


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

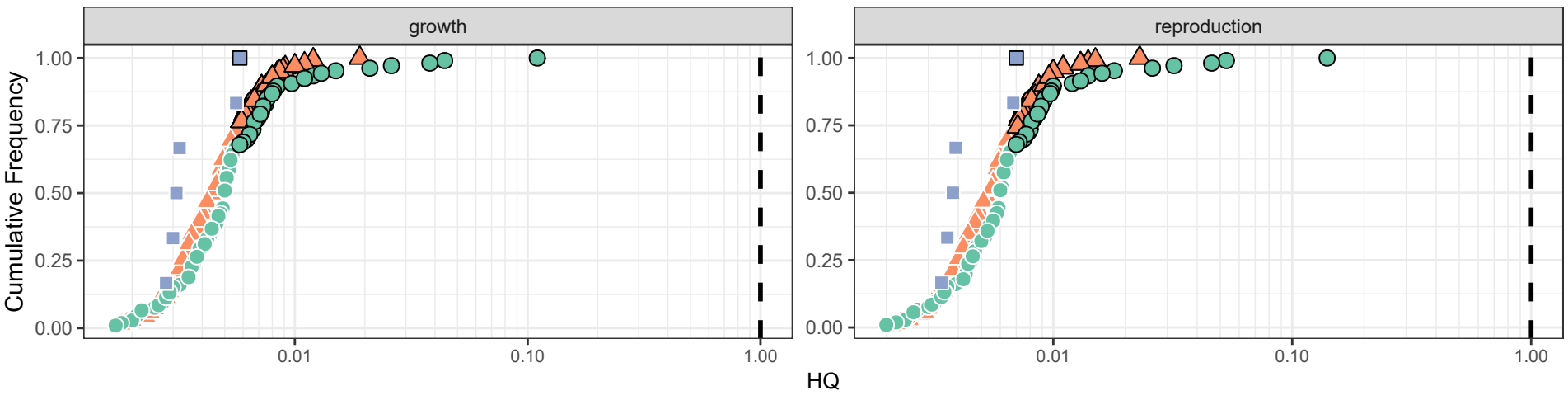


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

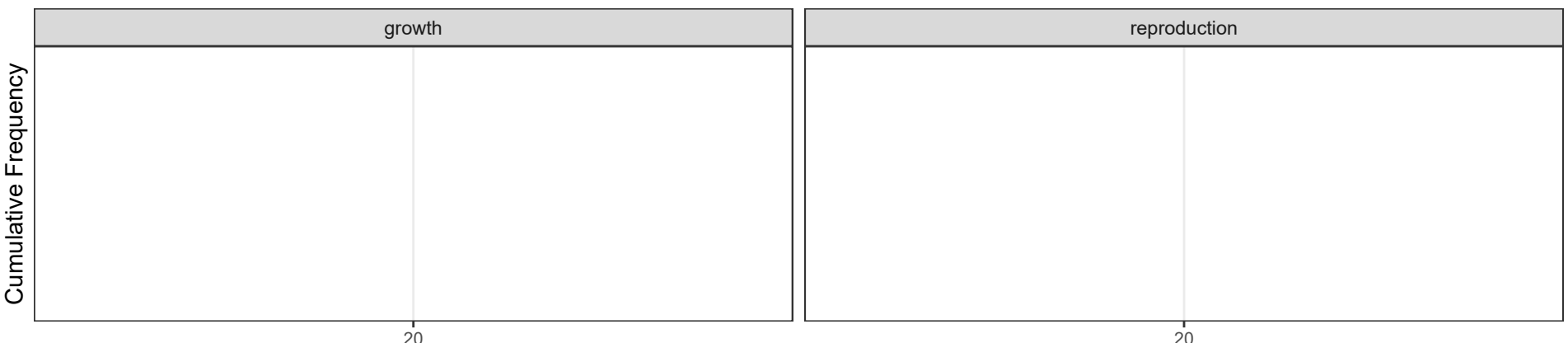
Figure 9-3b: Masked shrew (invertivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for chromium



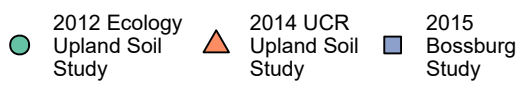
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

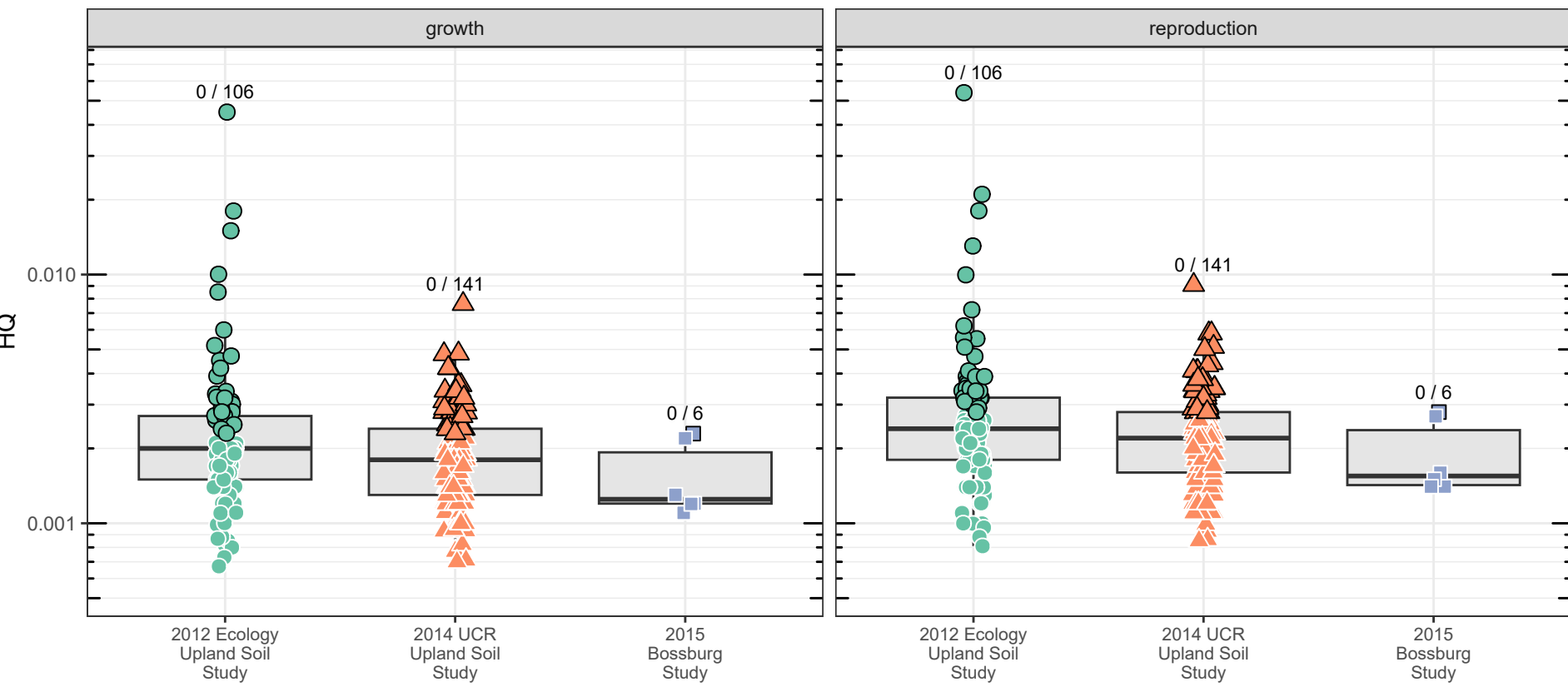


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

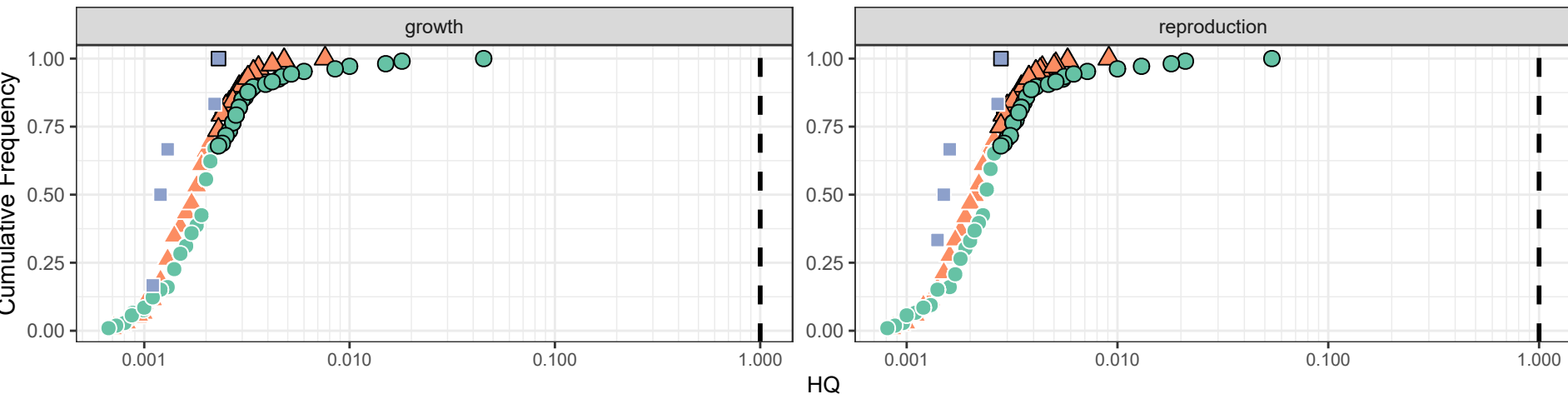


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

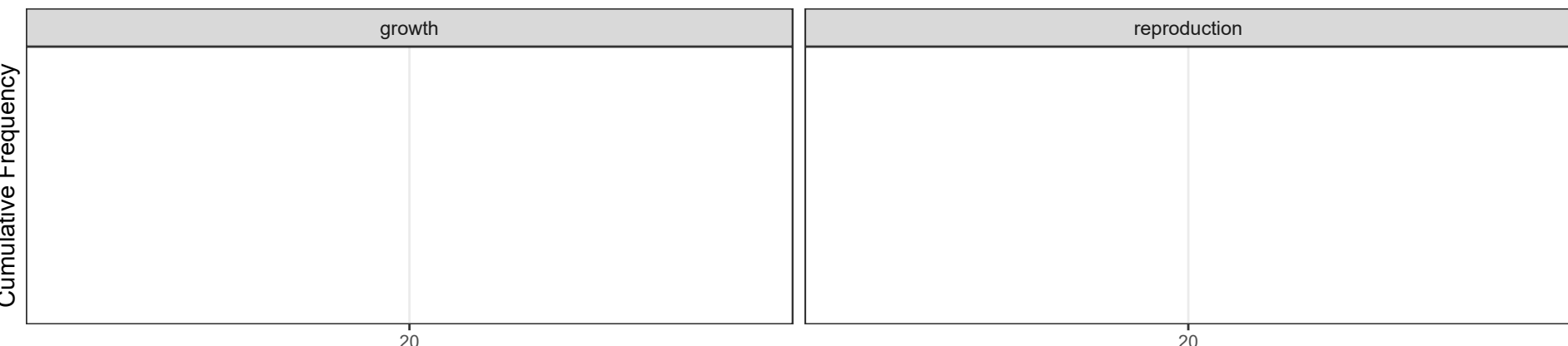
Figure 9-3c: Little brown bat (aerial insectivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for chromium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

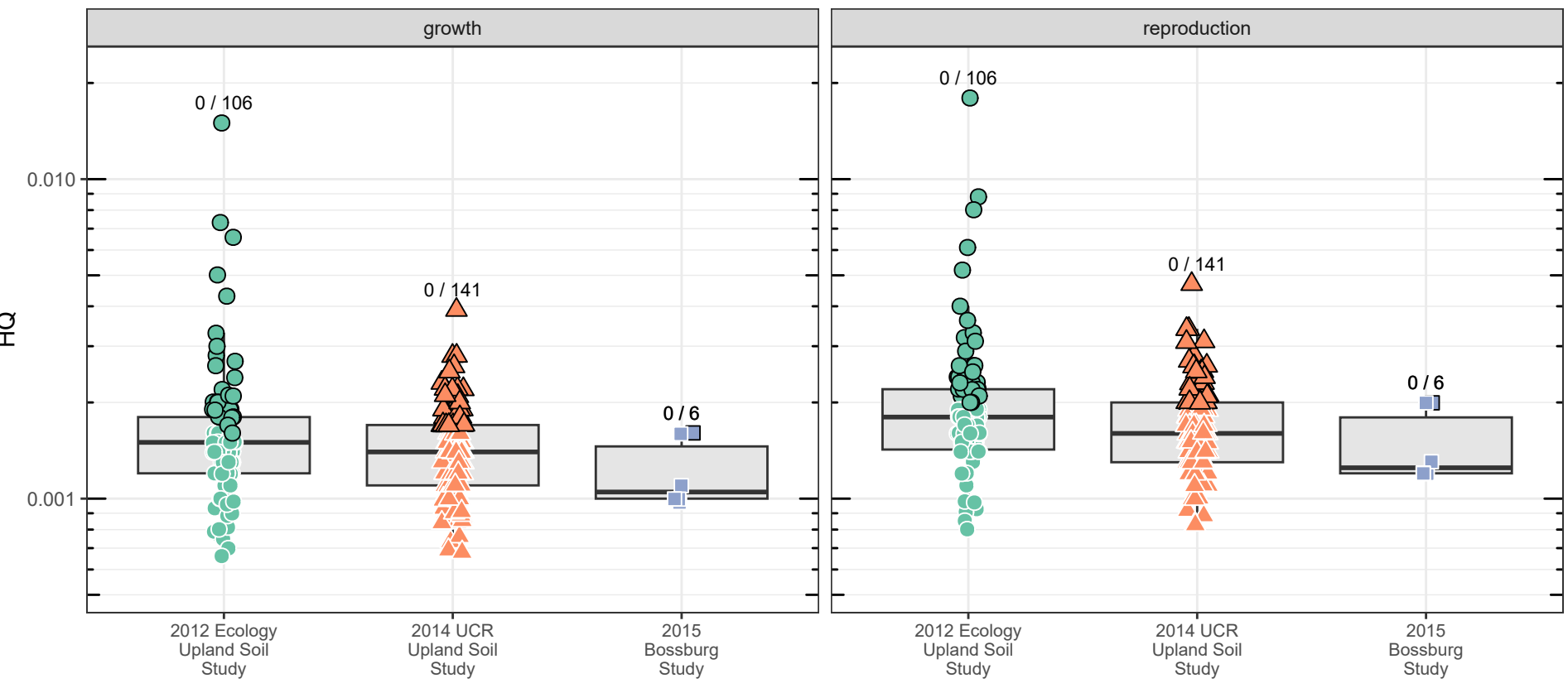


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

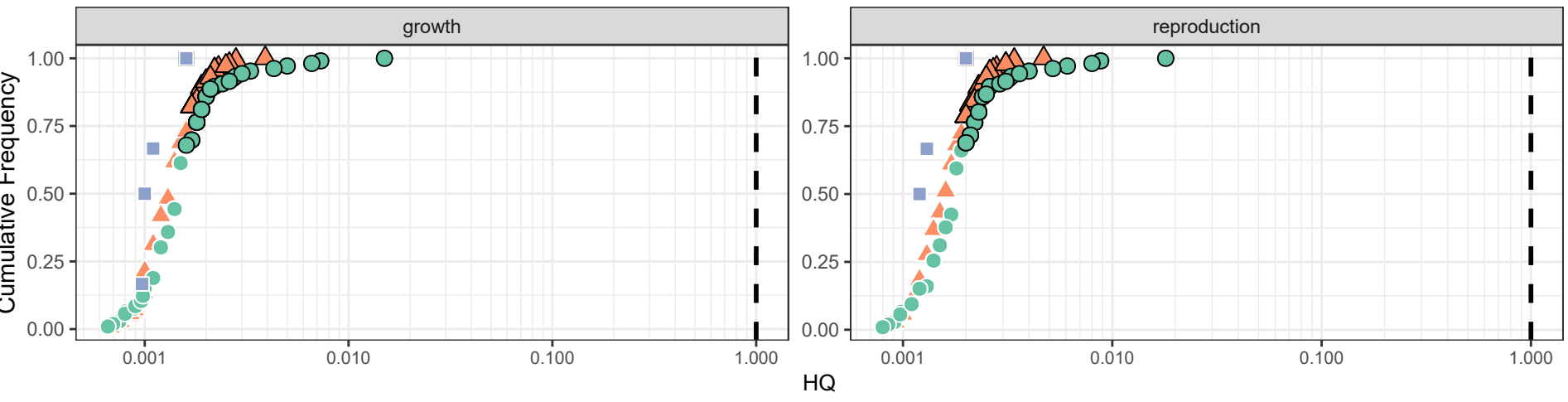


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

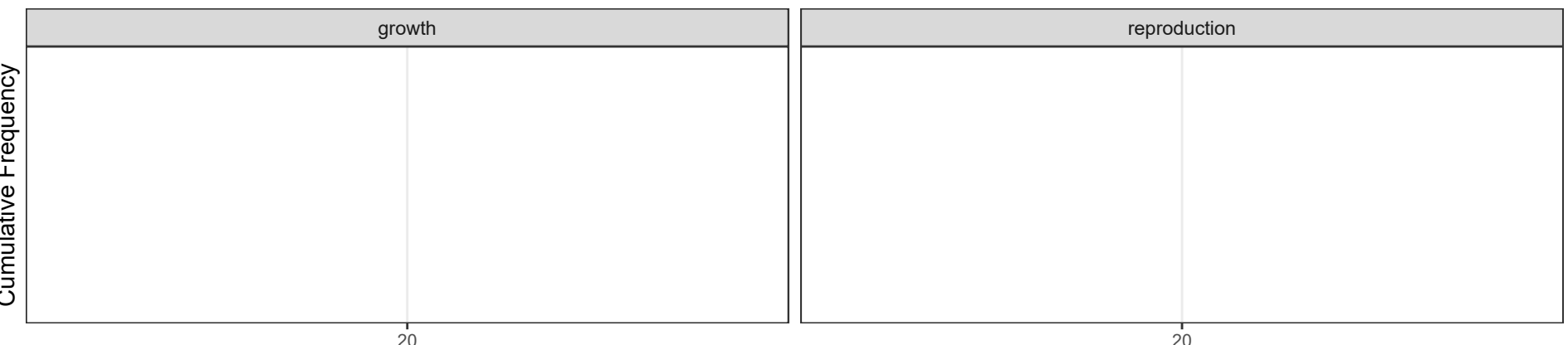
Figure 9-3d: Short-tailed weasel (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for chromium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability

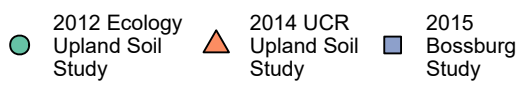


HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



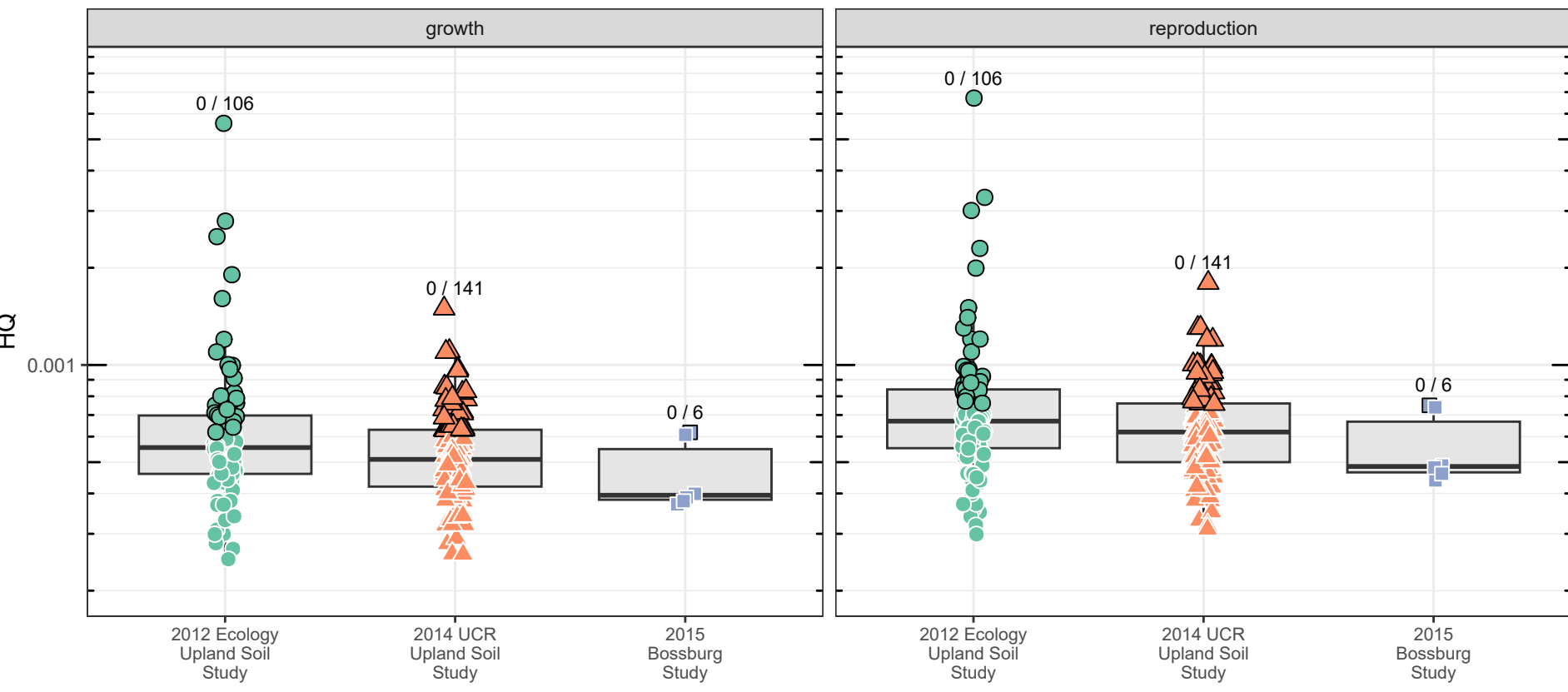
Effective dose (EDx) with an x percent reduction in the response

ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

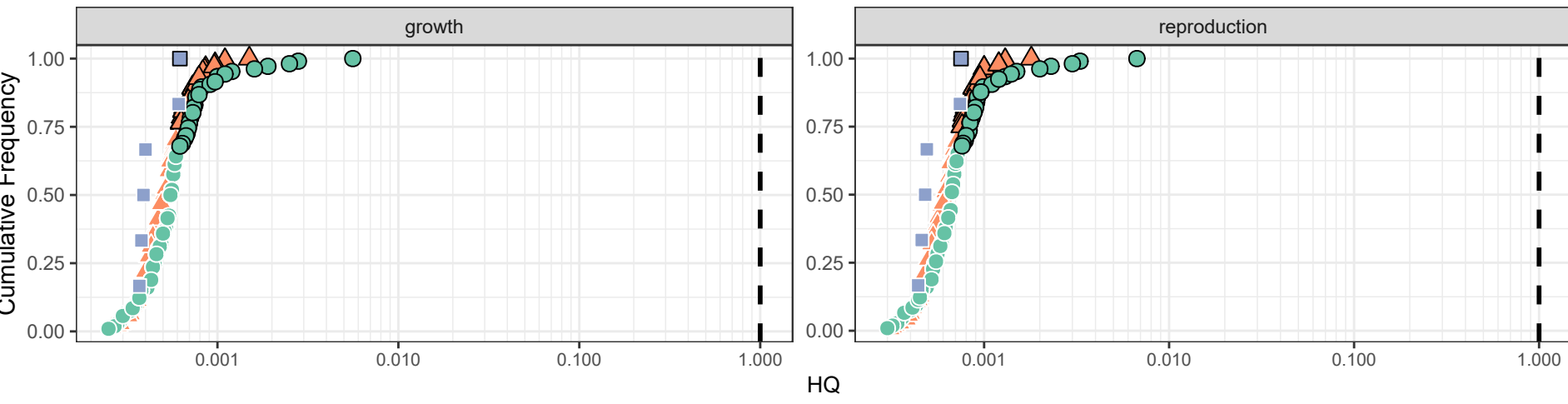


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

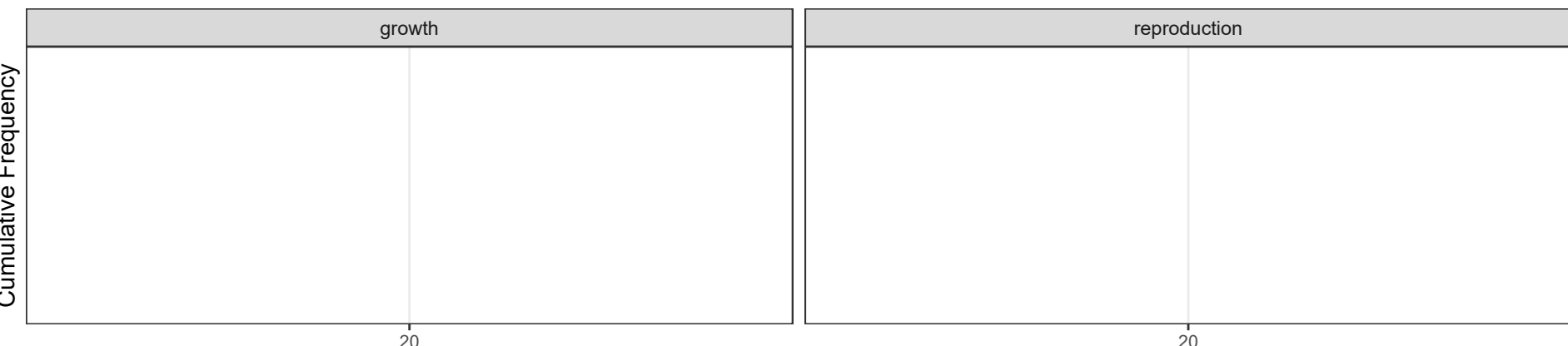
Figure 9-3e: Gray wolf (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for chromium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

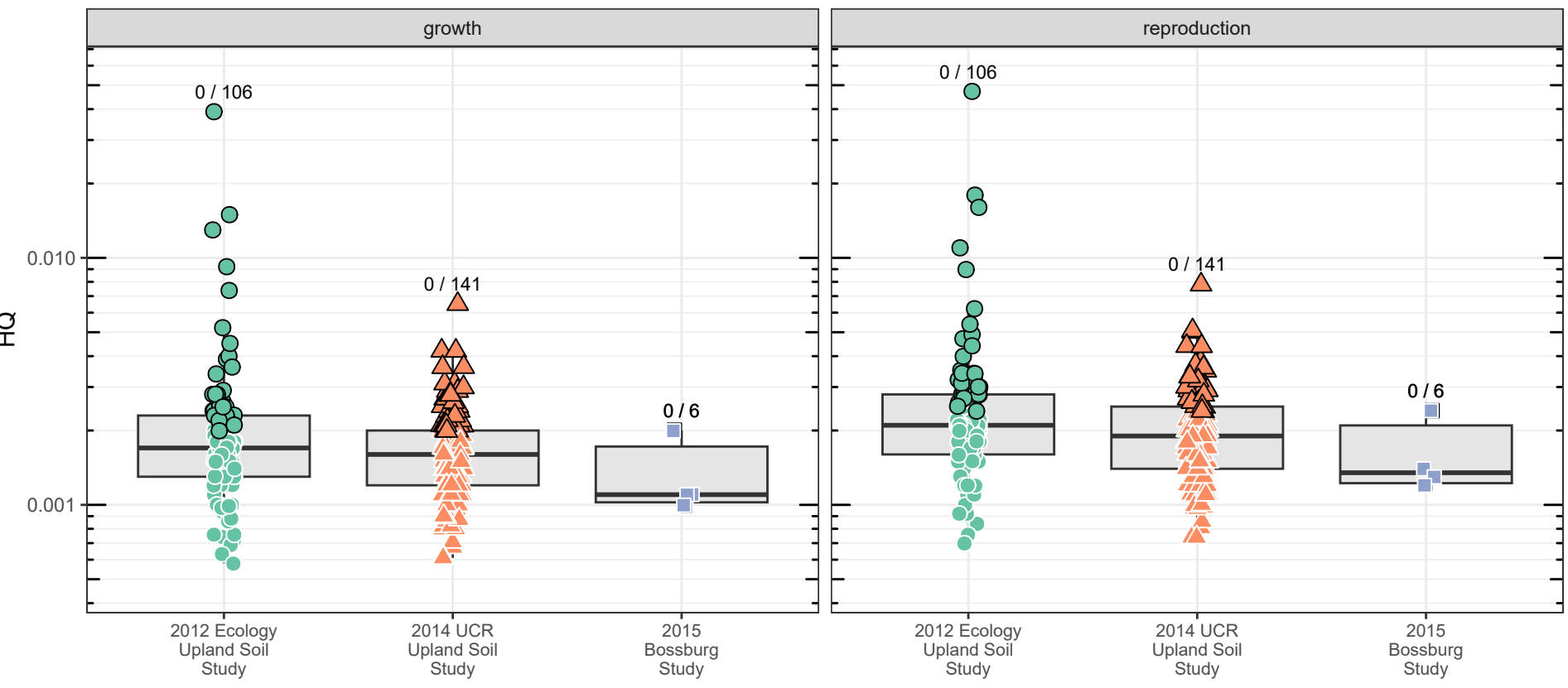


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

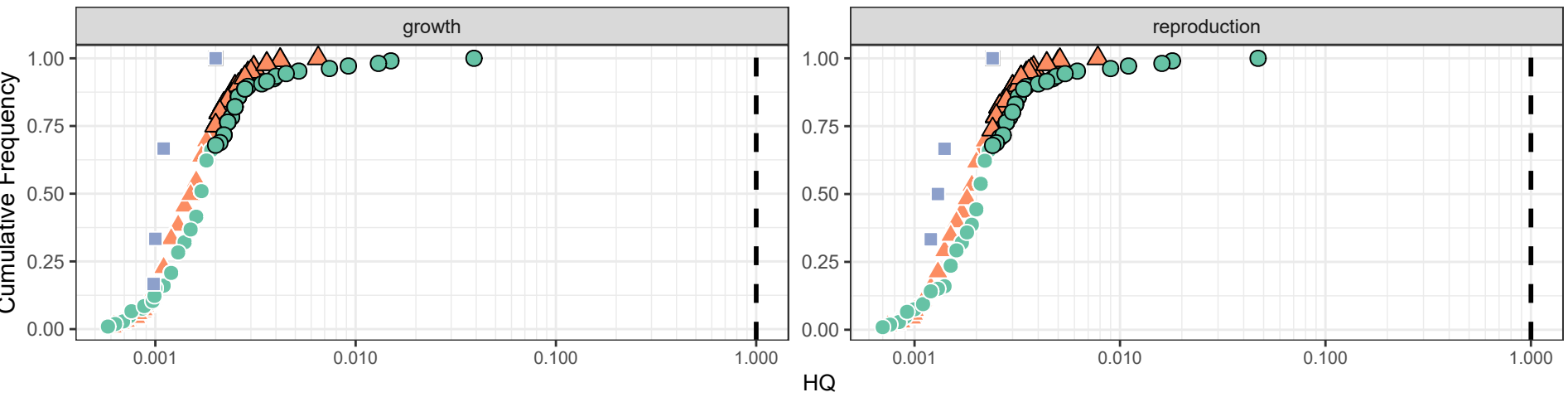
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

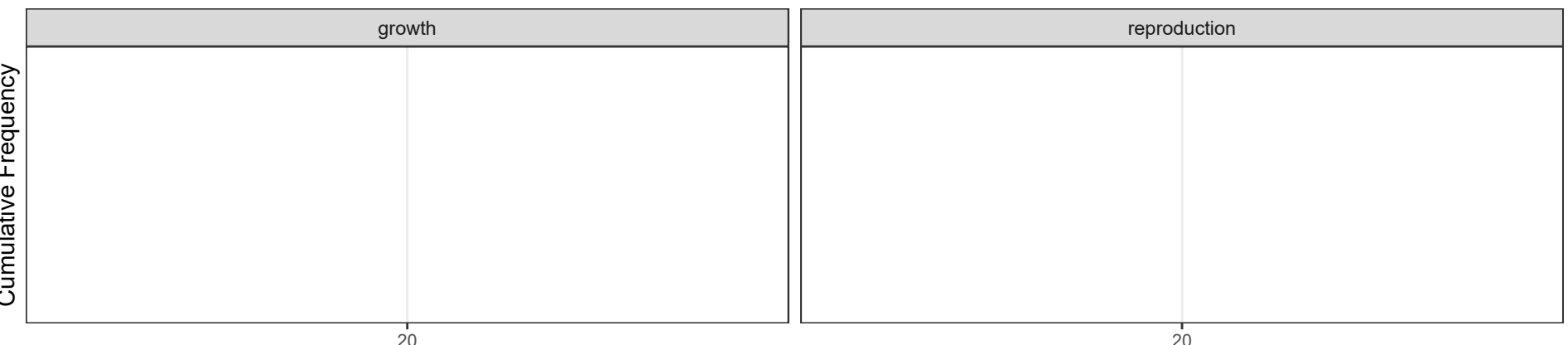
Figure 9-3f: Deer mouse (omnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for chromium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

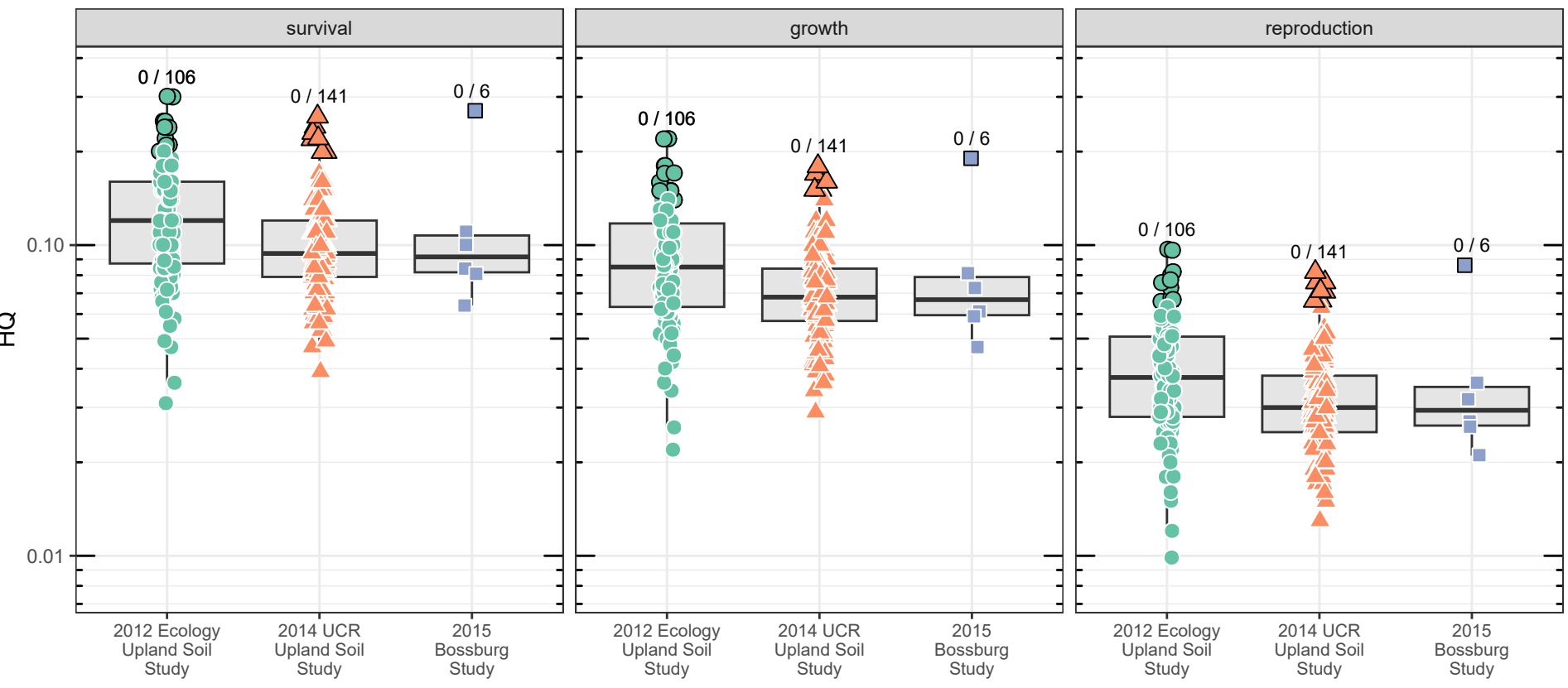


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

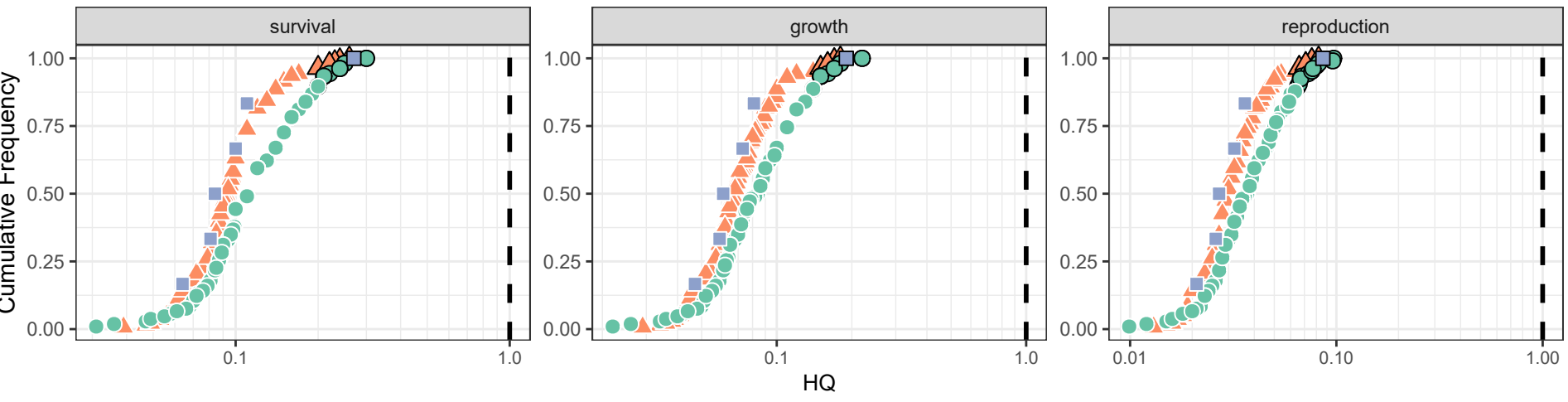


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

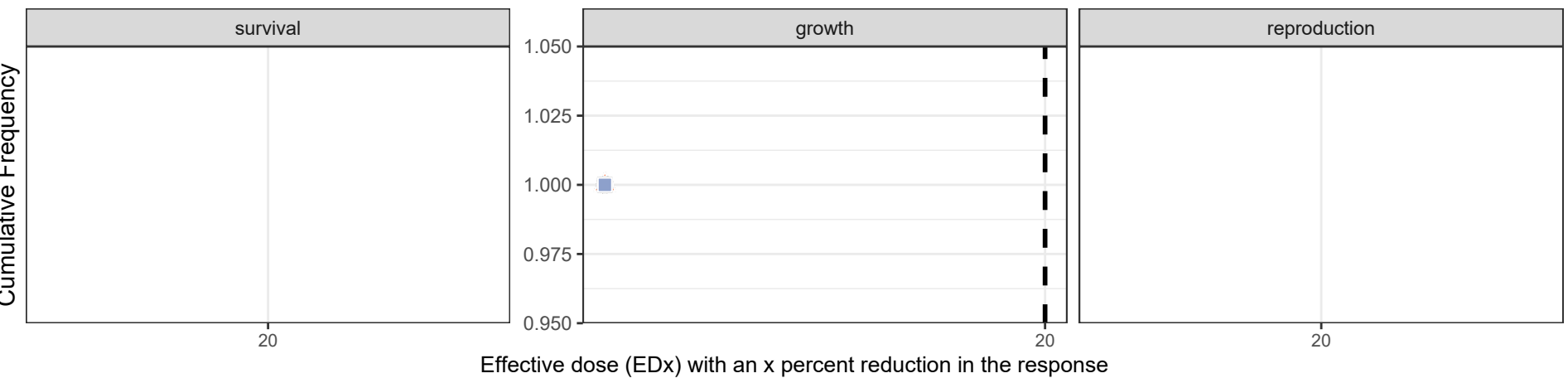
Figure 9-4a: Meadow vole (herbivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for copper



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

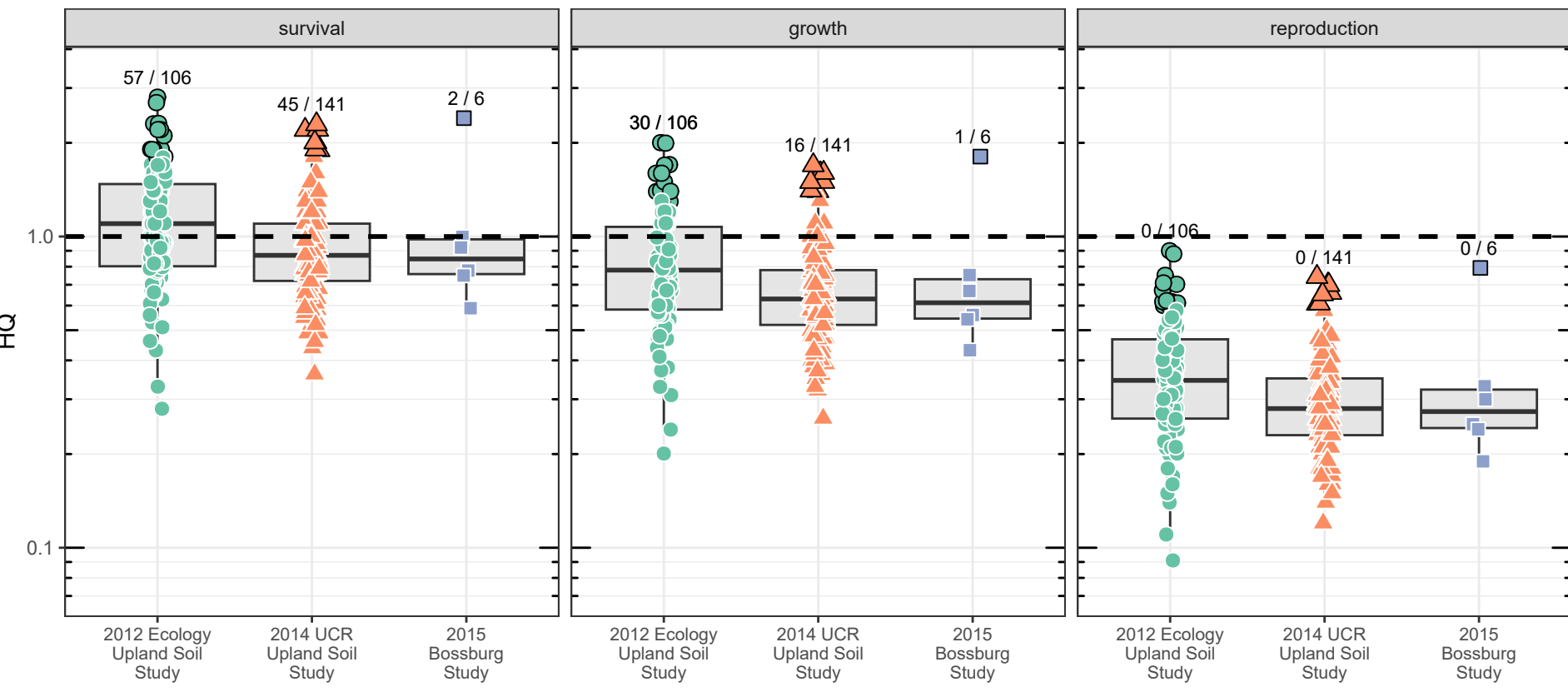


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

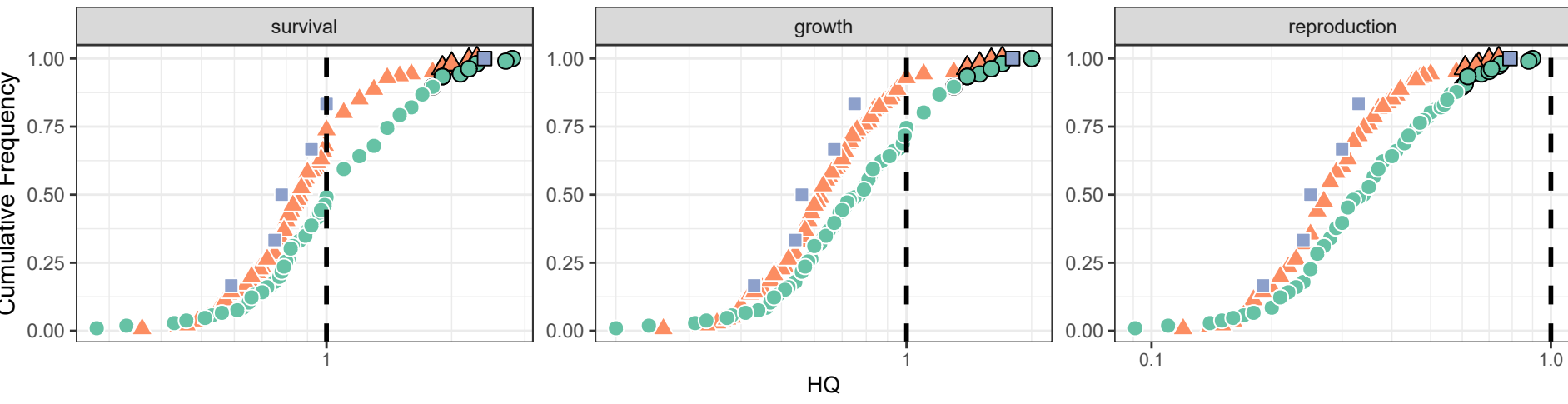


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

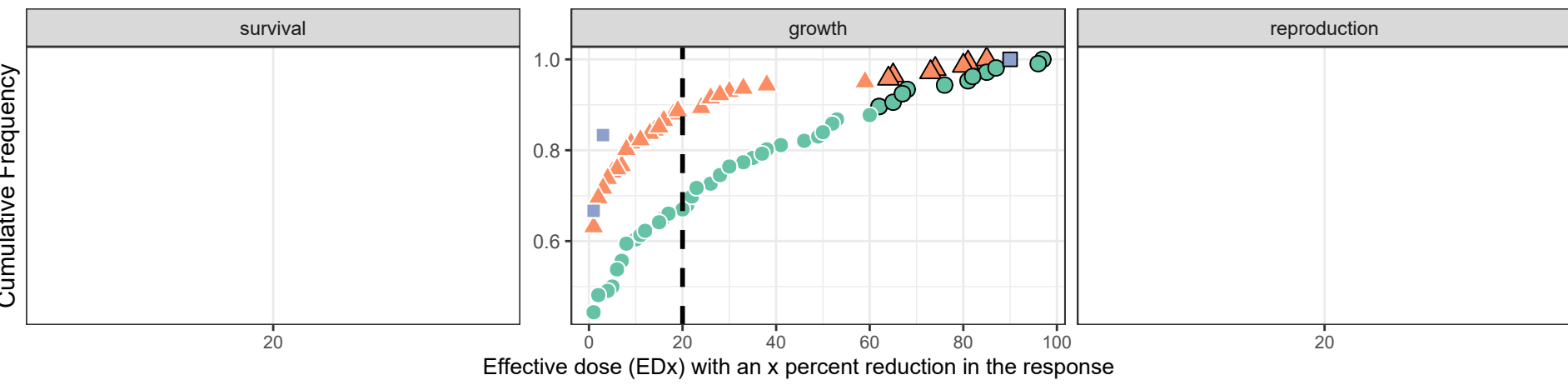
Figure 9-4b: Masked shrew (invertivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for copper



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

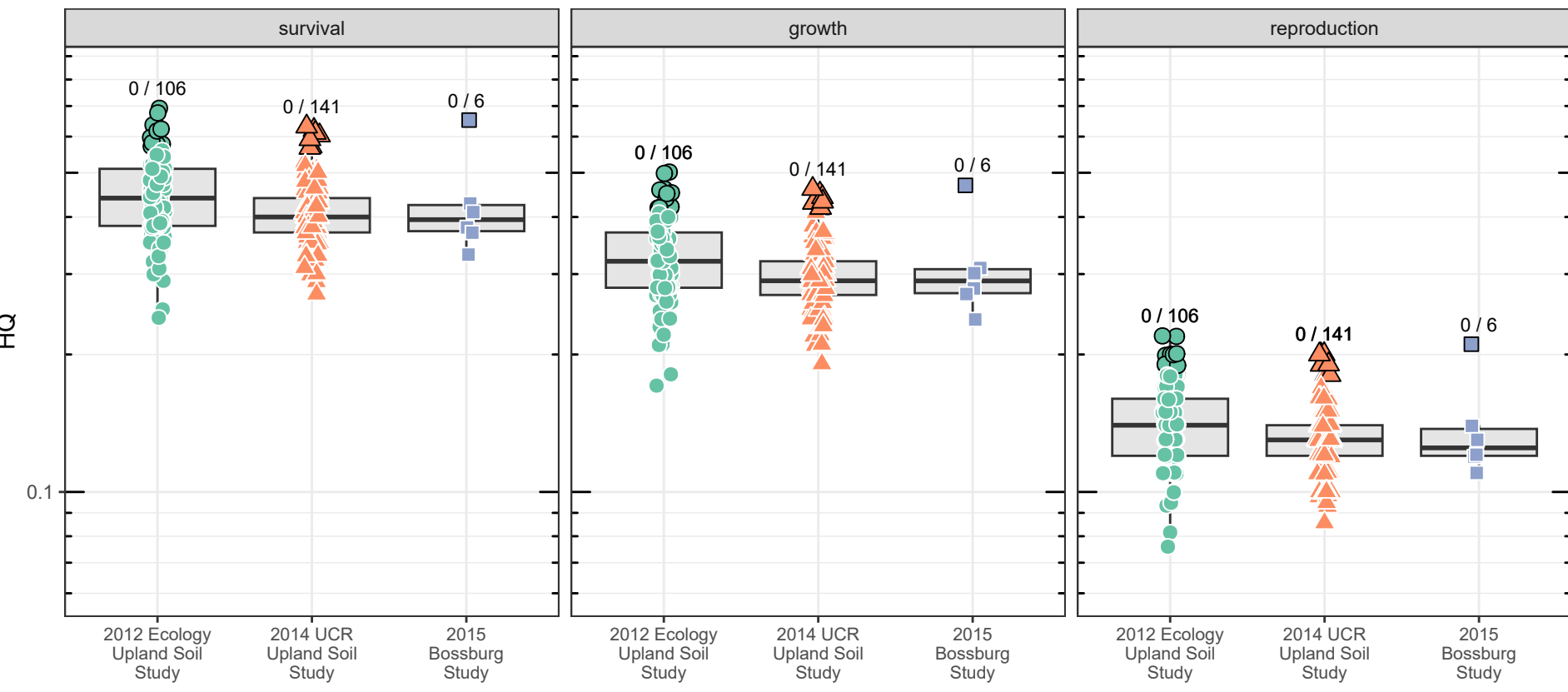


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

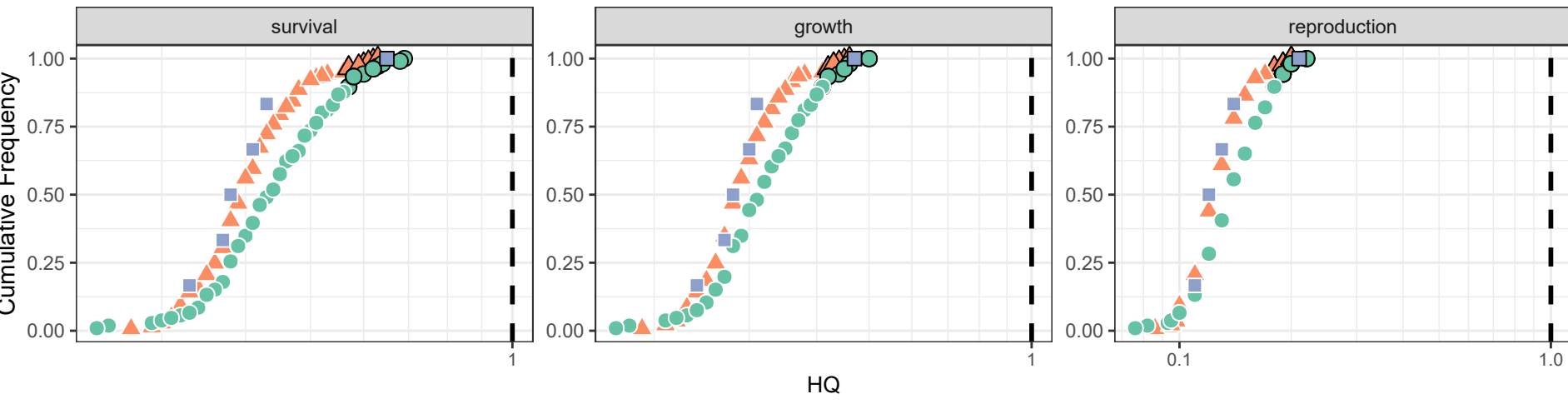


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

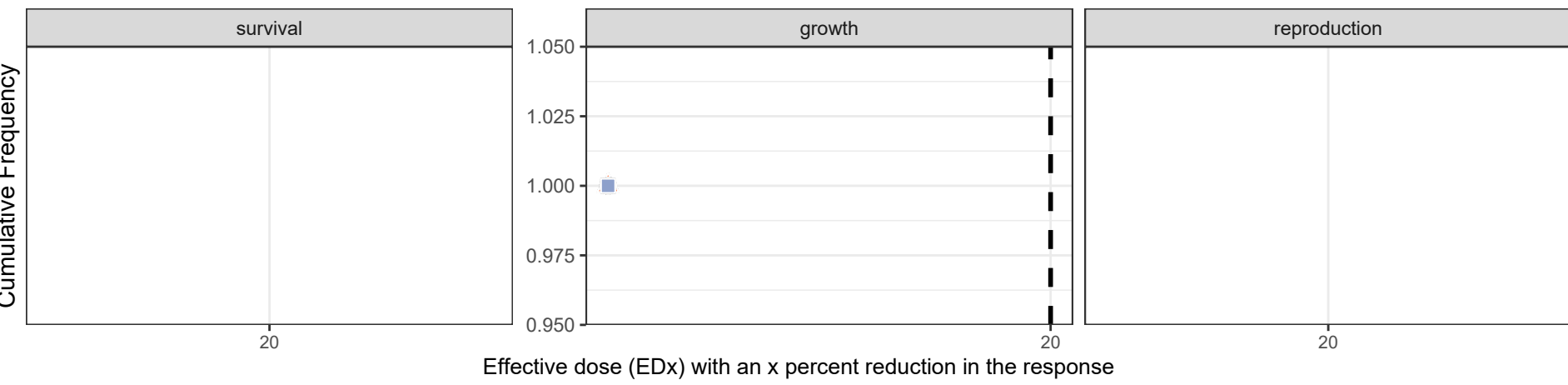
Figure 9-4c: Little brown bat (aerial insectivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for copper



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

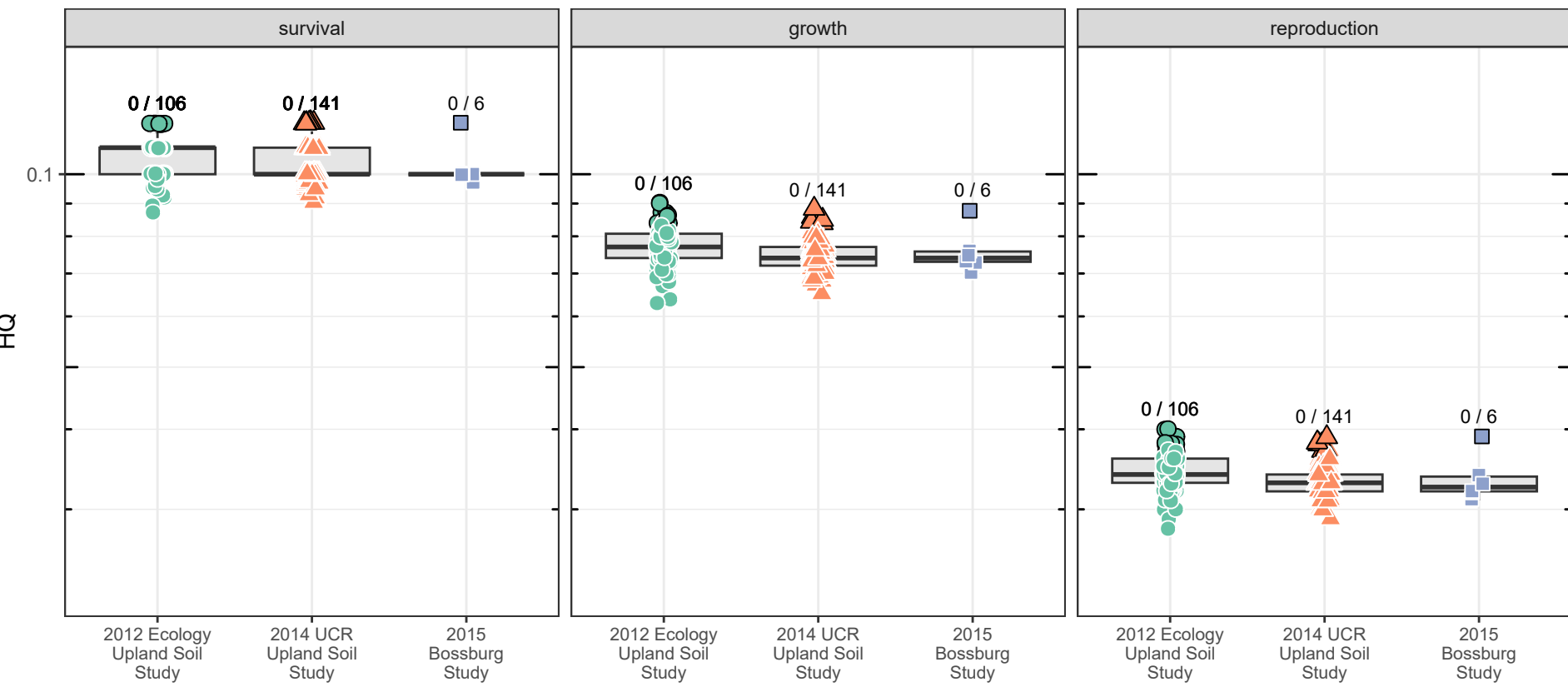


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

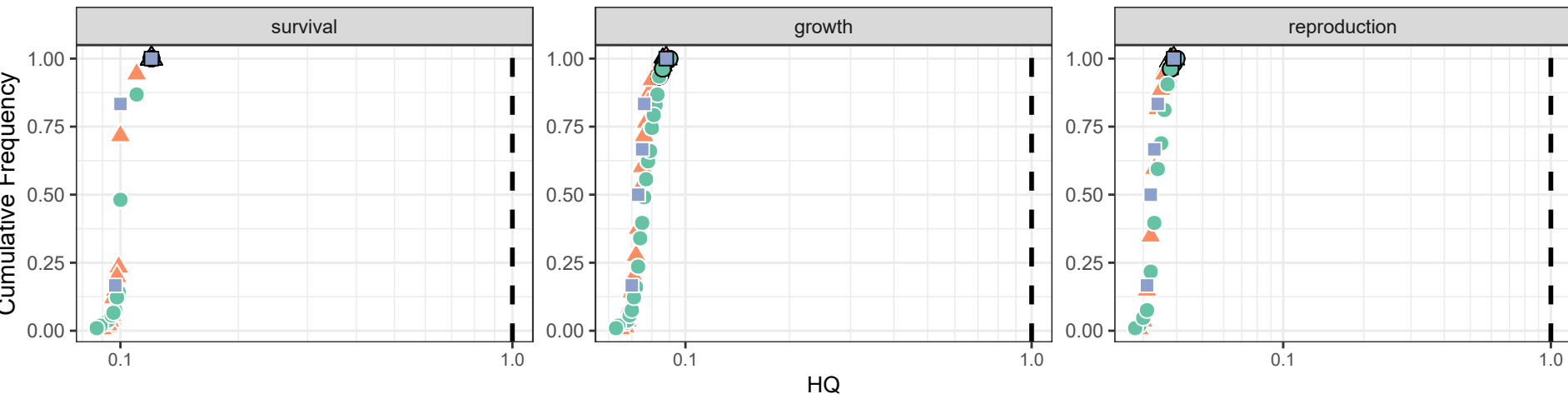
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

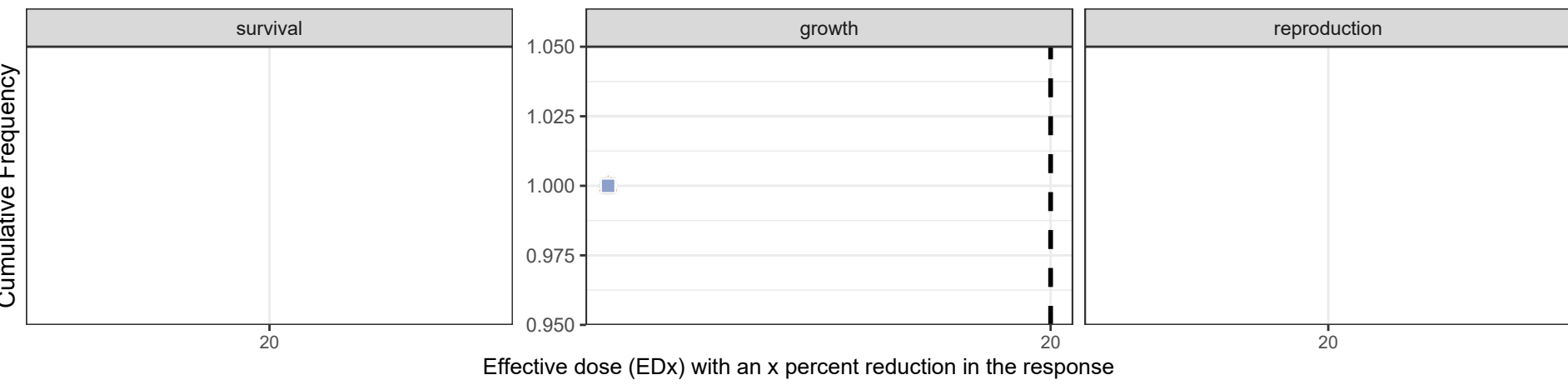
Figure 9-4d: Short-tailed weasel (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for copper



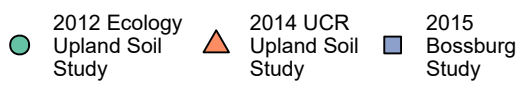
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

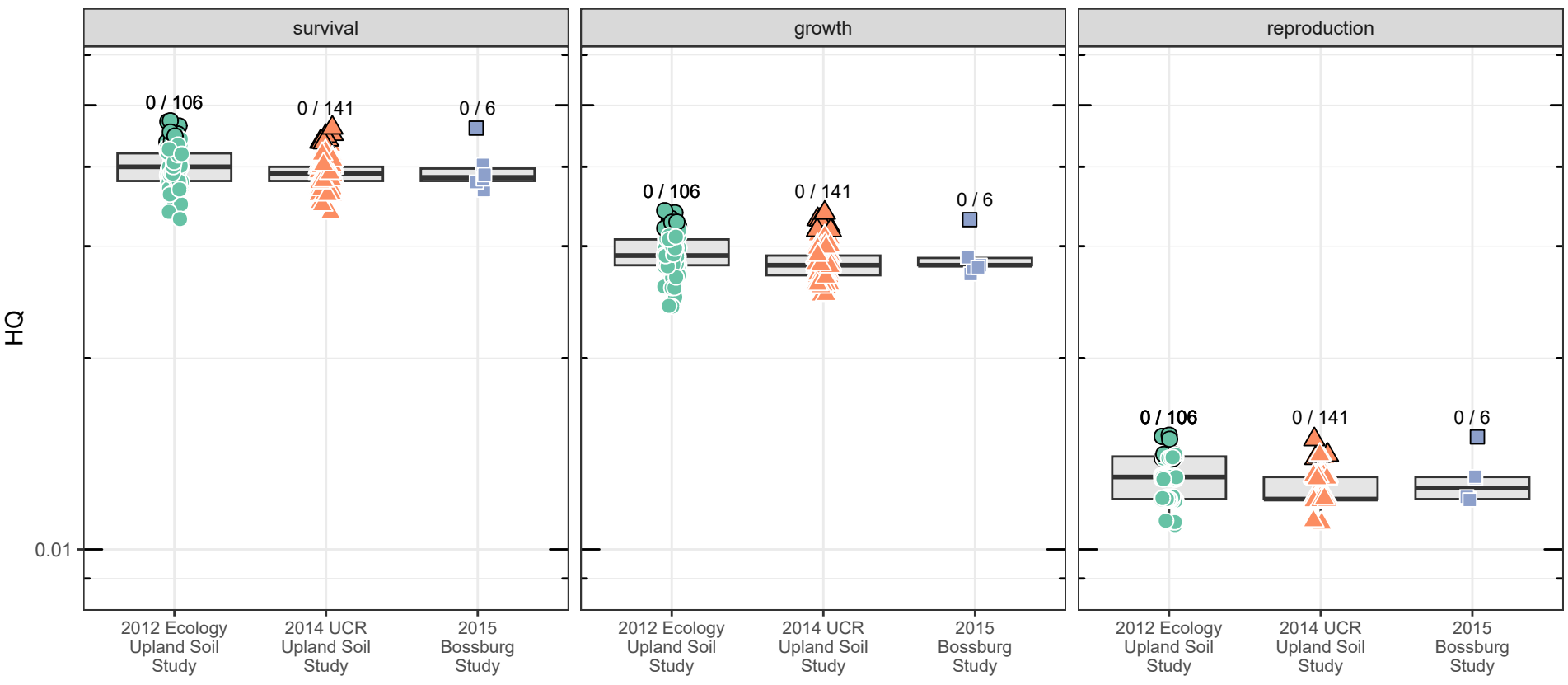


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

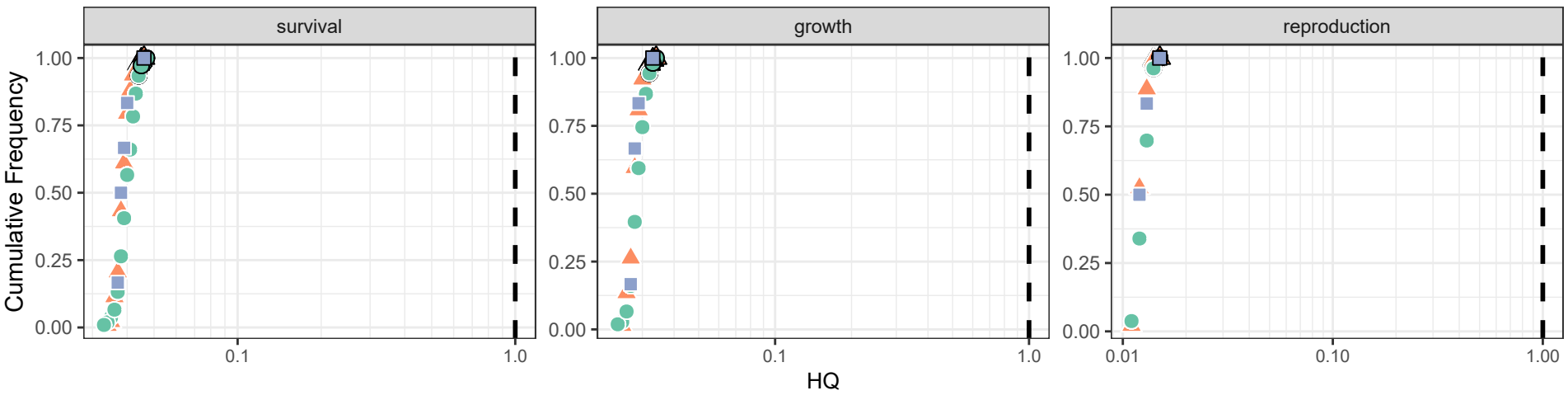


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

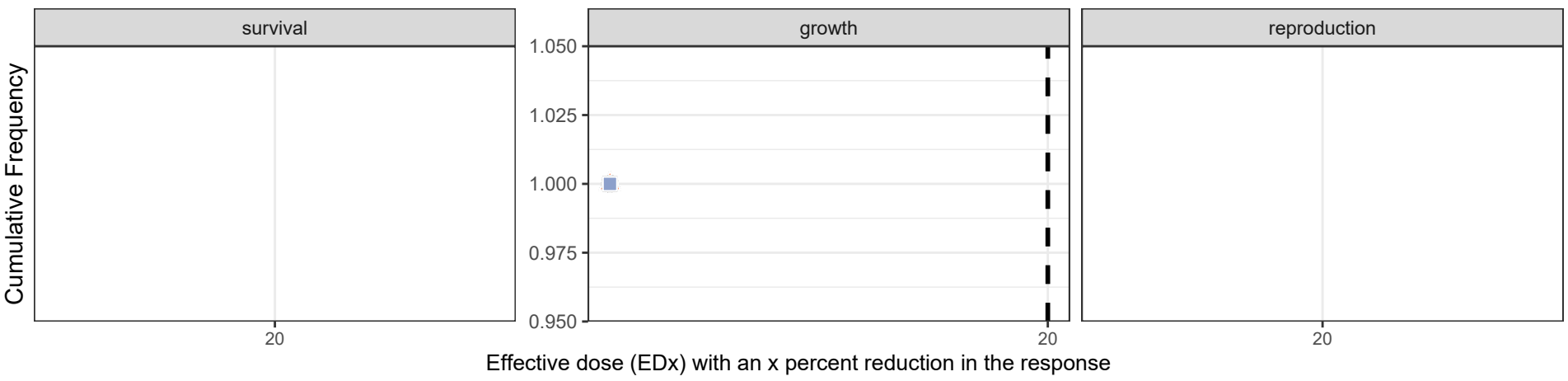
Figure 9-4e: Gray wolf (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for copper



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

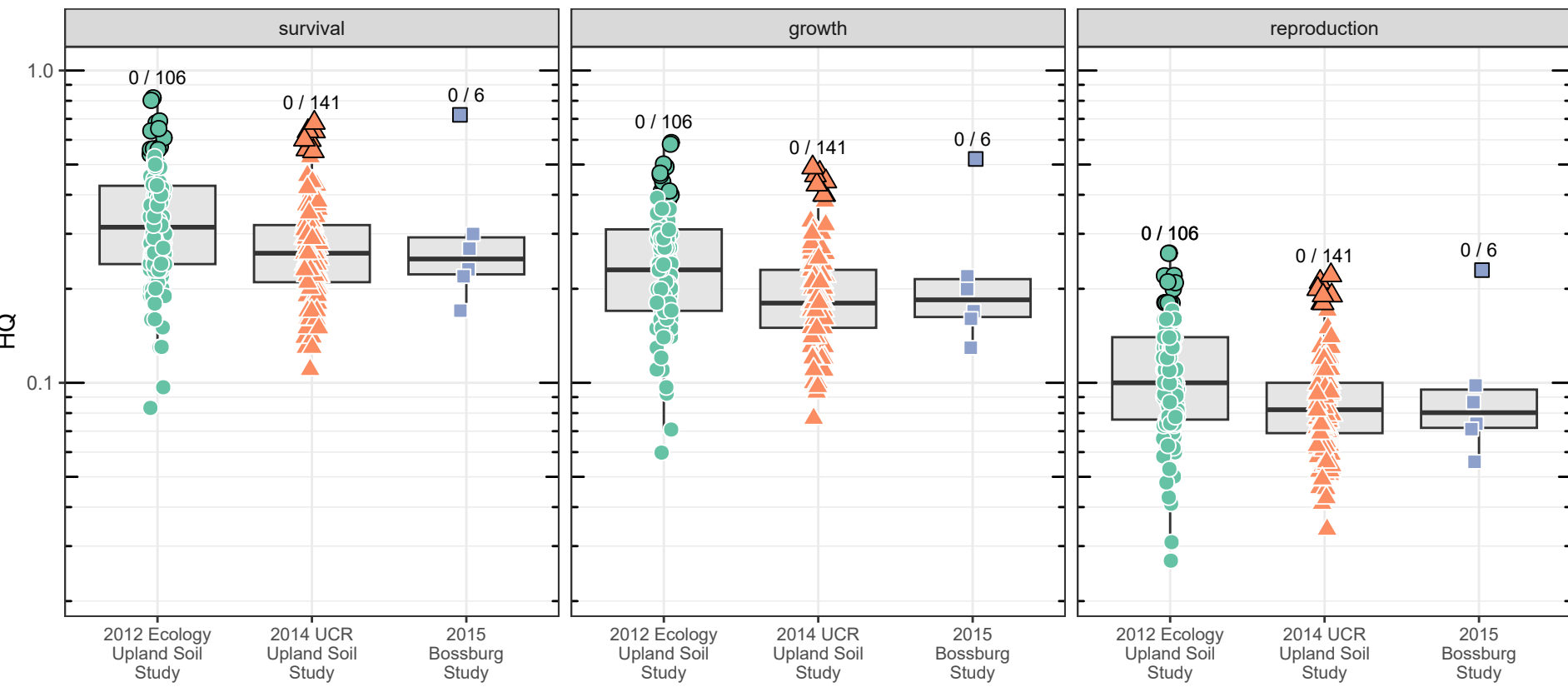


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

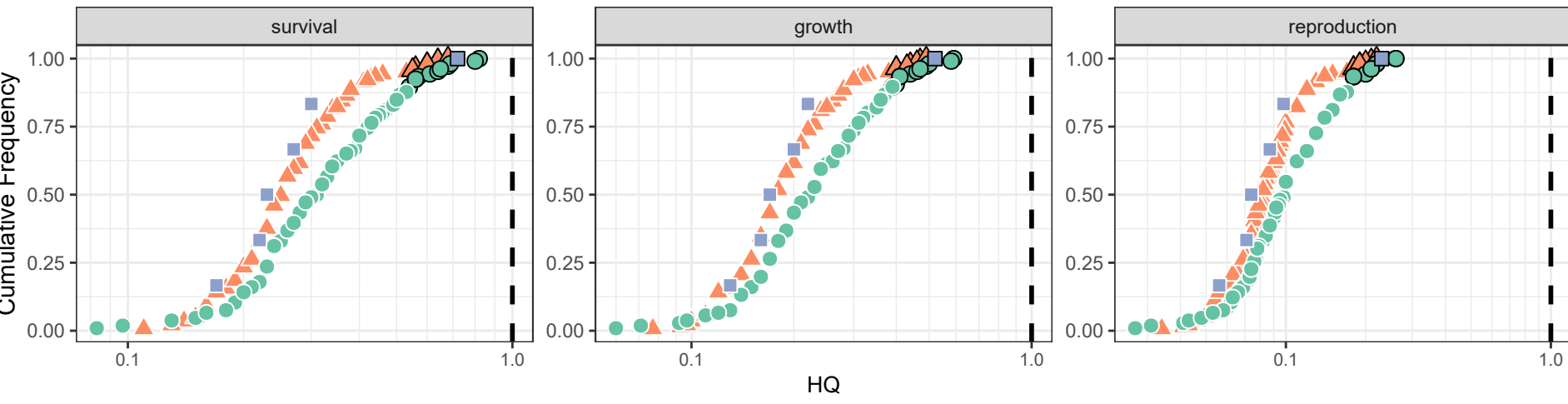


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

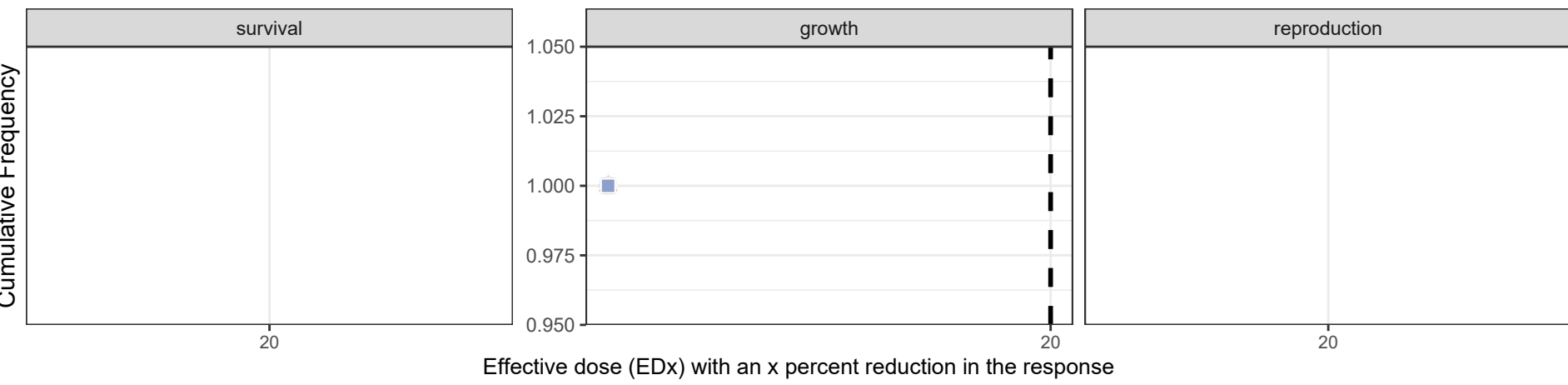
Figure 9-4f: Deer mouse (omnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for copper



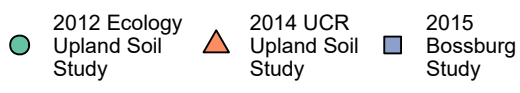
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

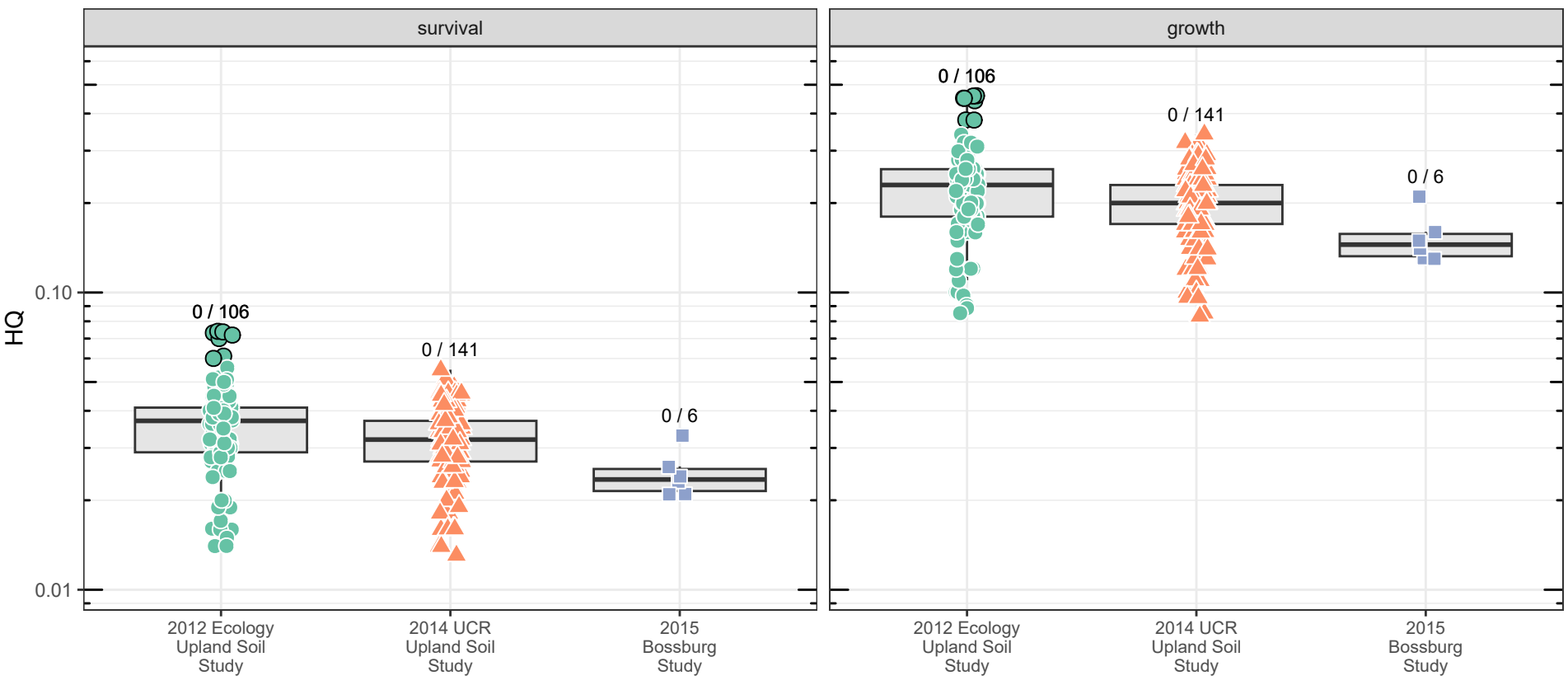


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

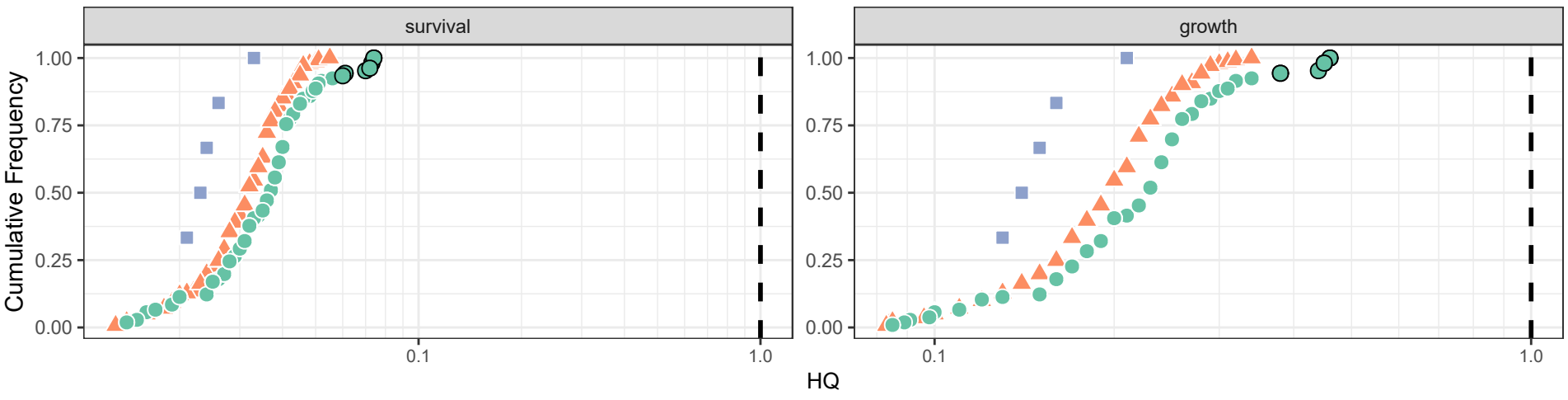


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

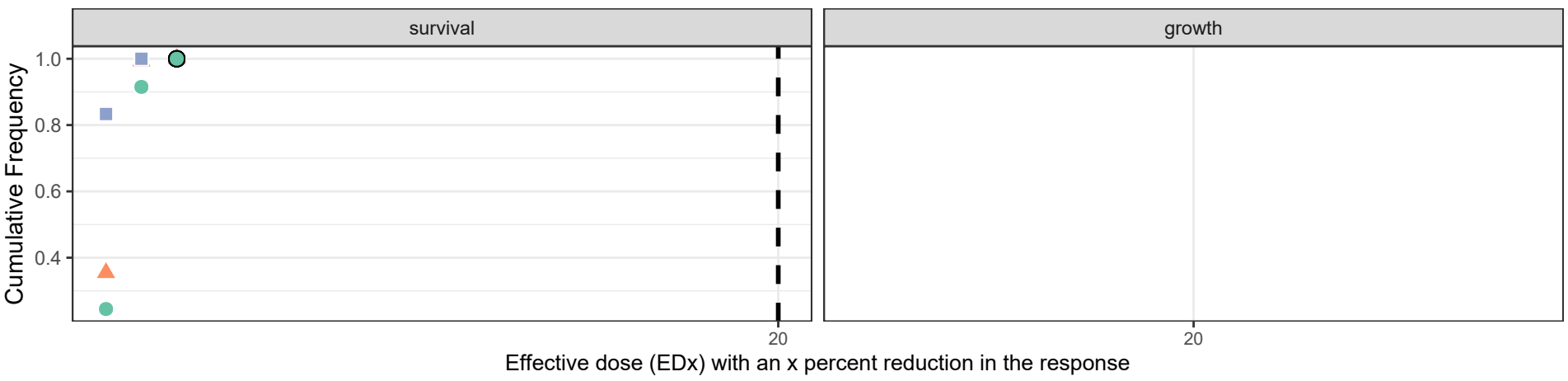
Figure 9-5a: Meadow vole (herbivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for iron



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

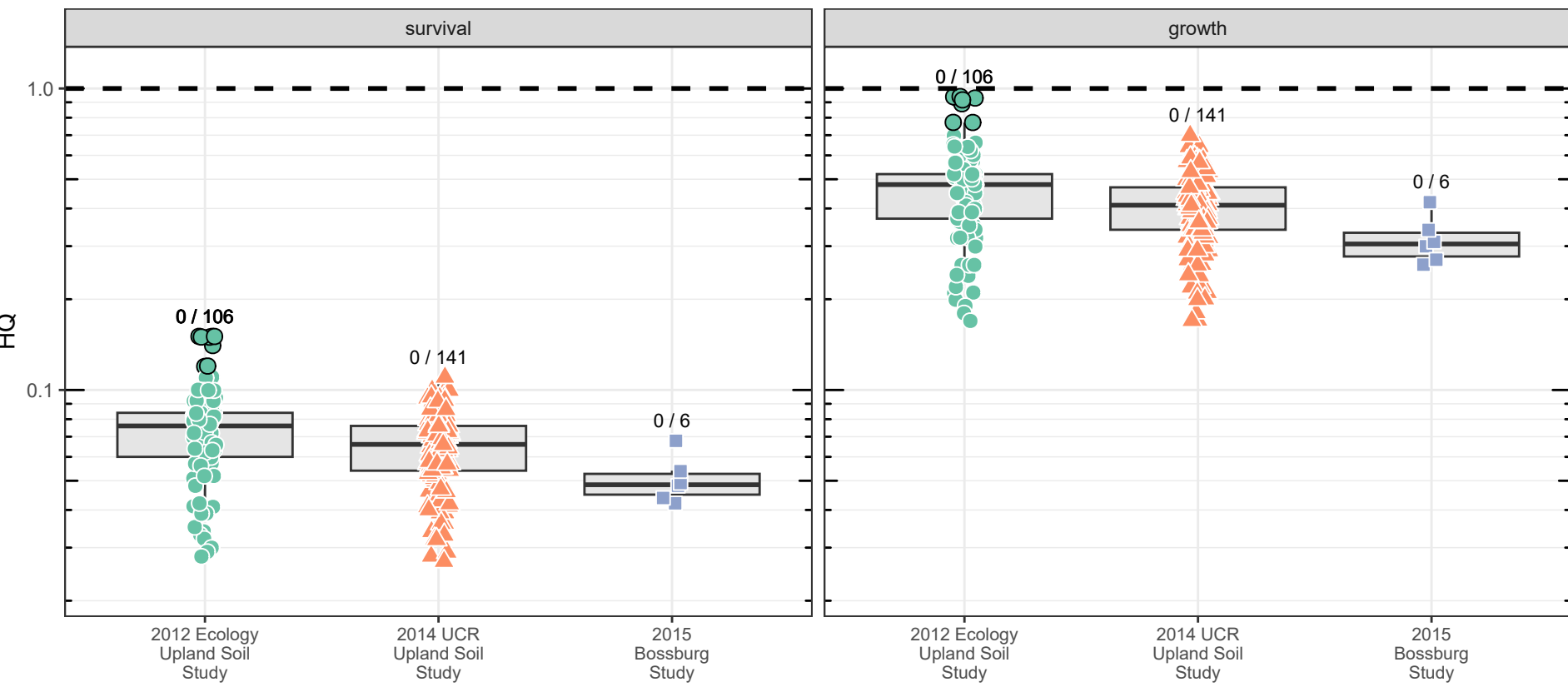


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

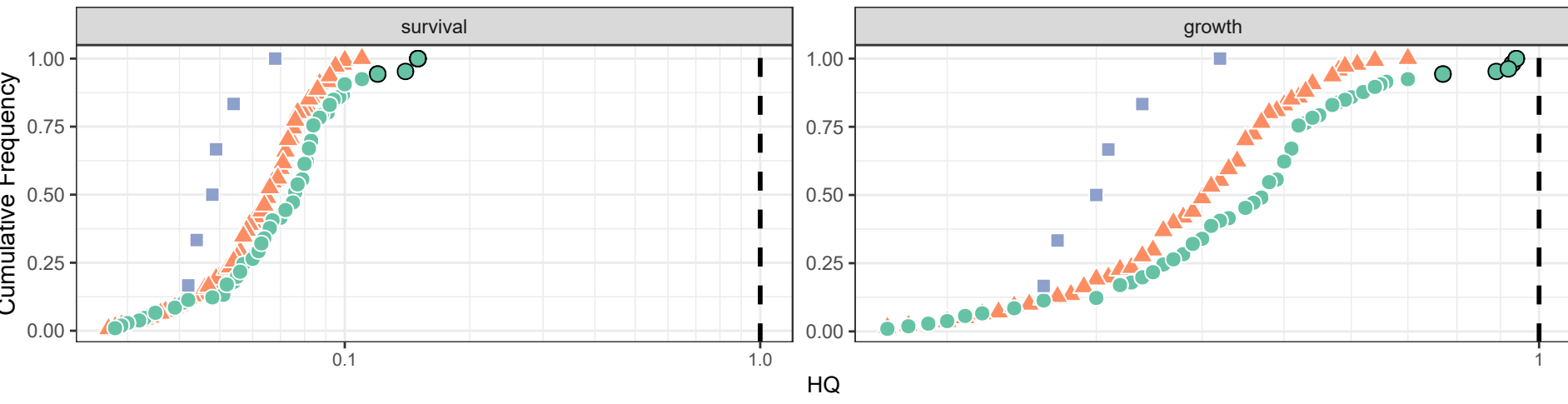


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

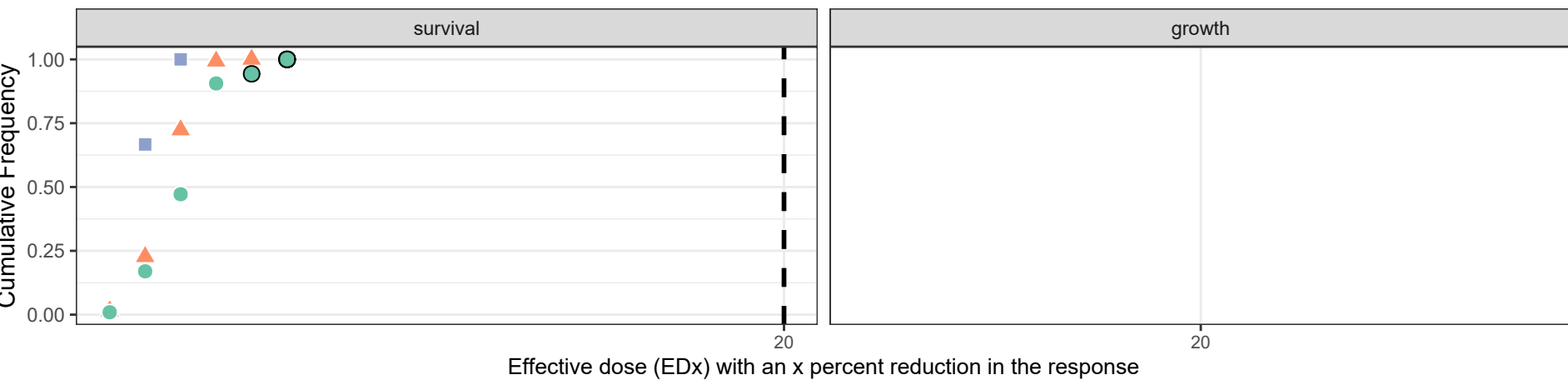
Figure 9-5b: Masked shrew (invertivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for iron



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

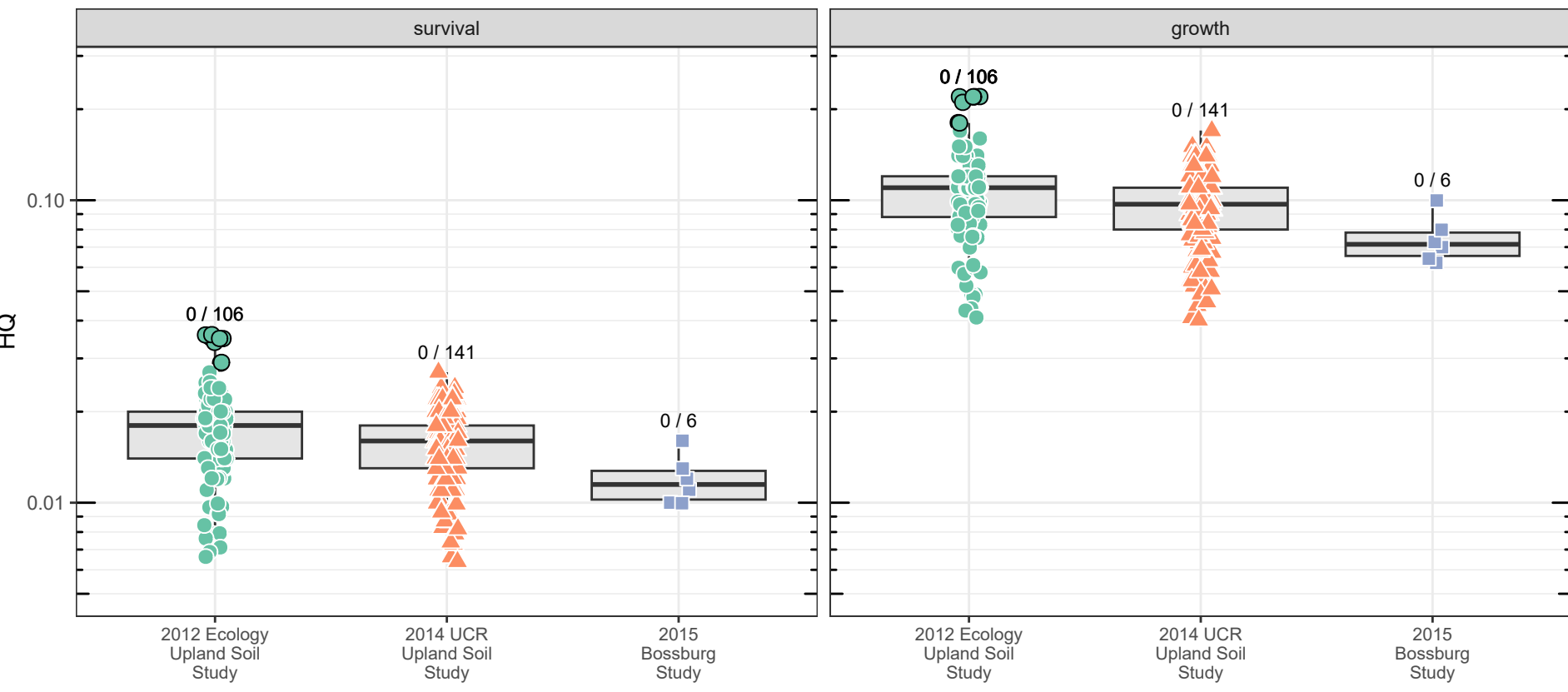


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

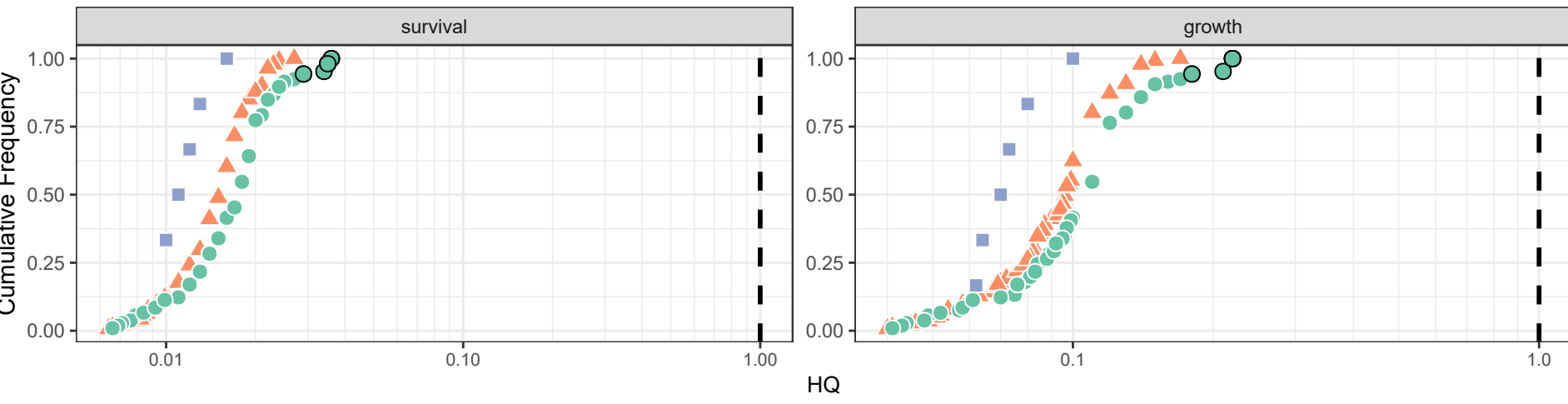


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

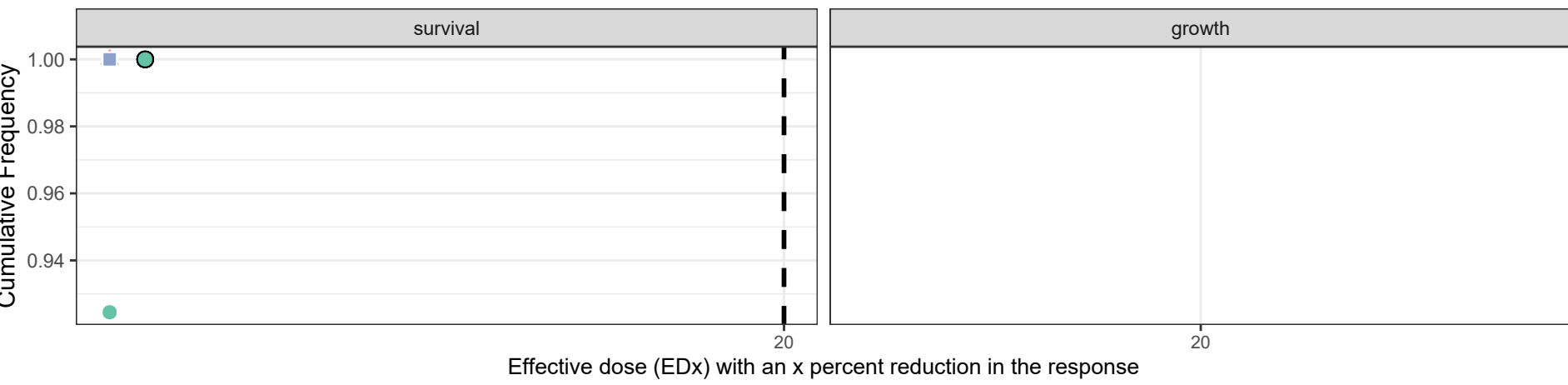
Figure 9-5c: Little brown bat (aerial insectivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for iron



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

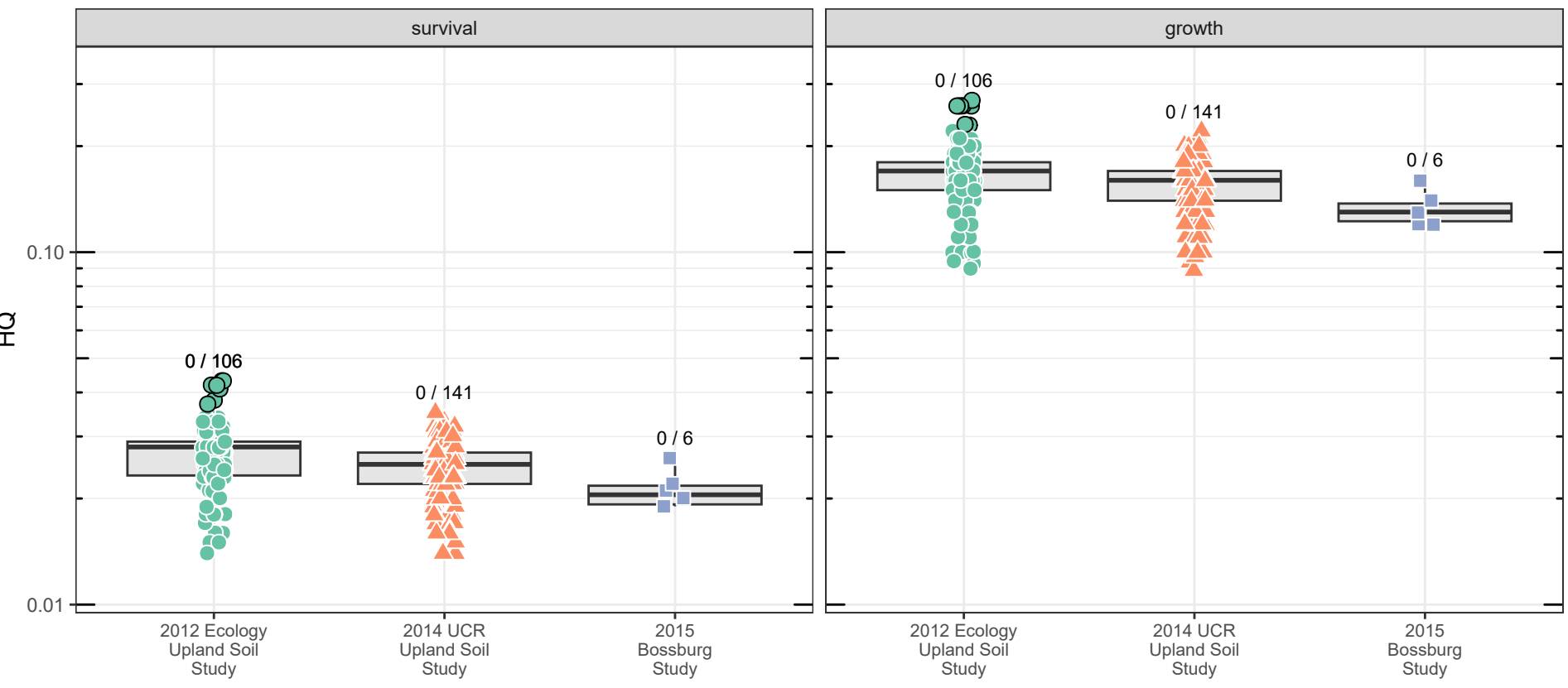


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

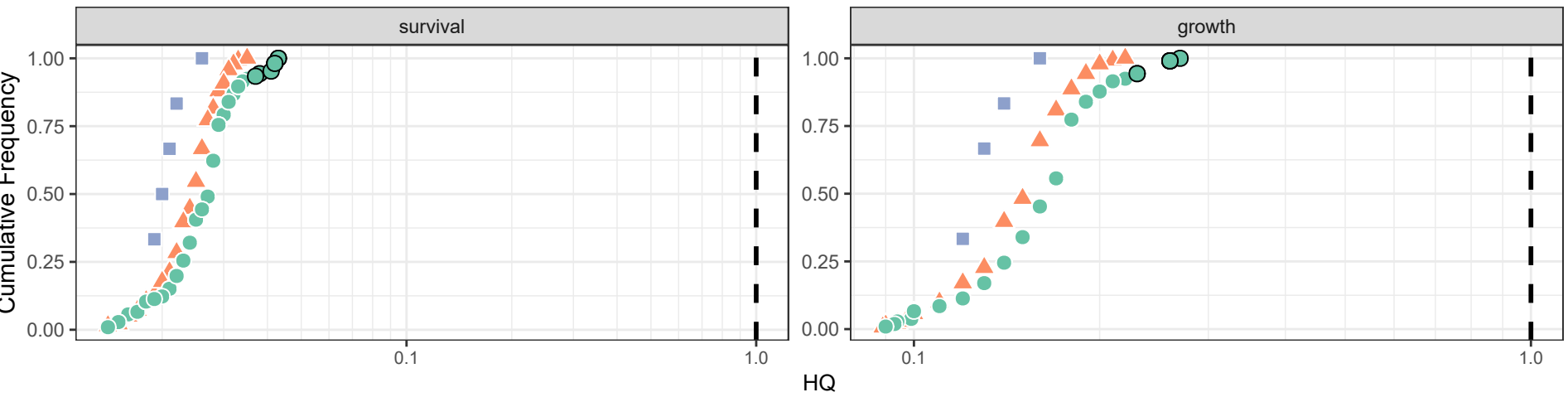


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

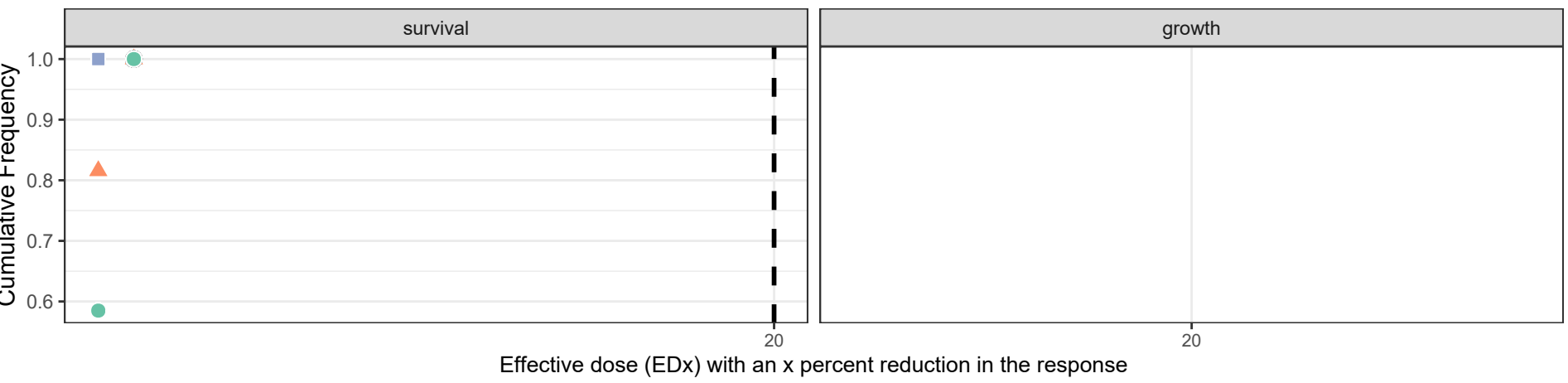
Figure 9-5d: Short-tailed weasel (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for iron



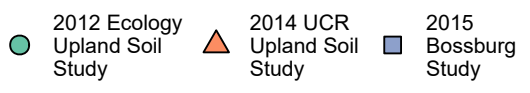
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

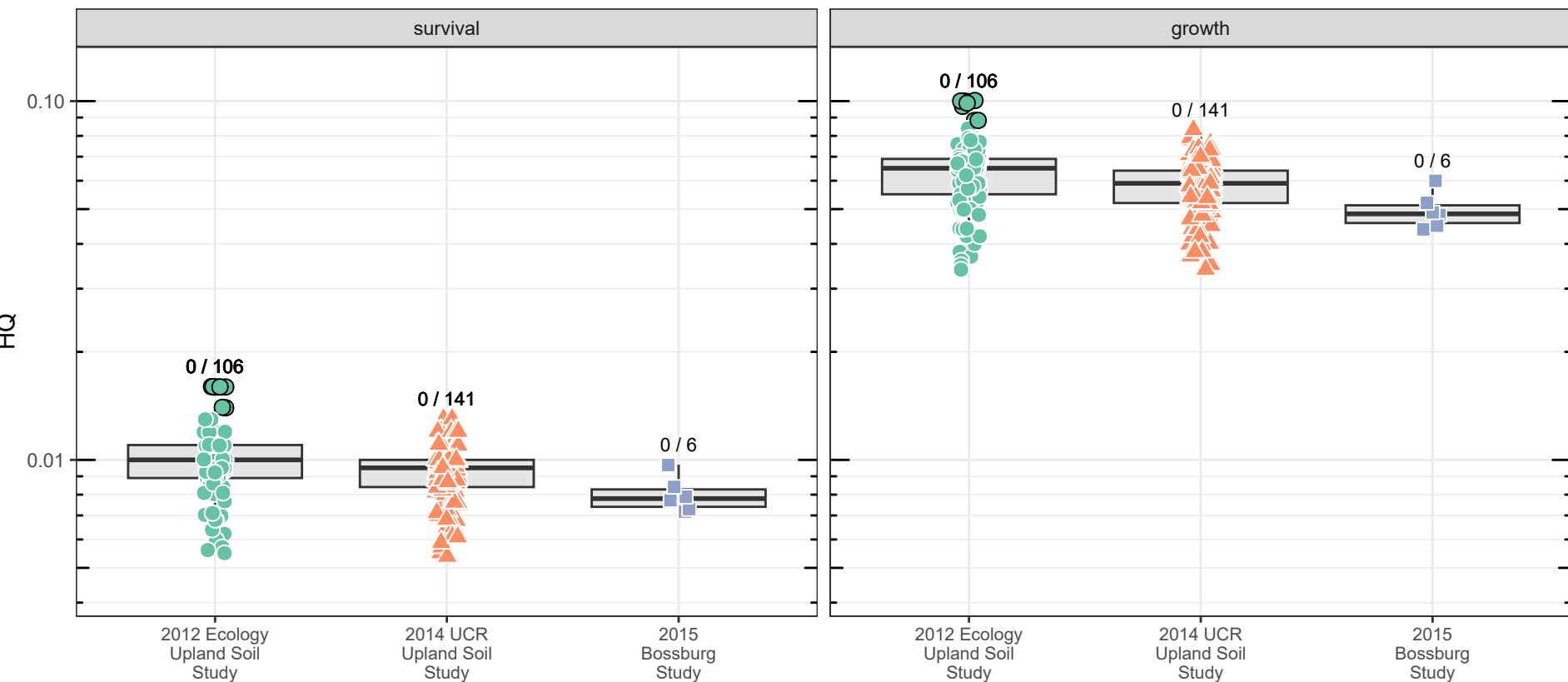


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

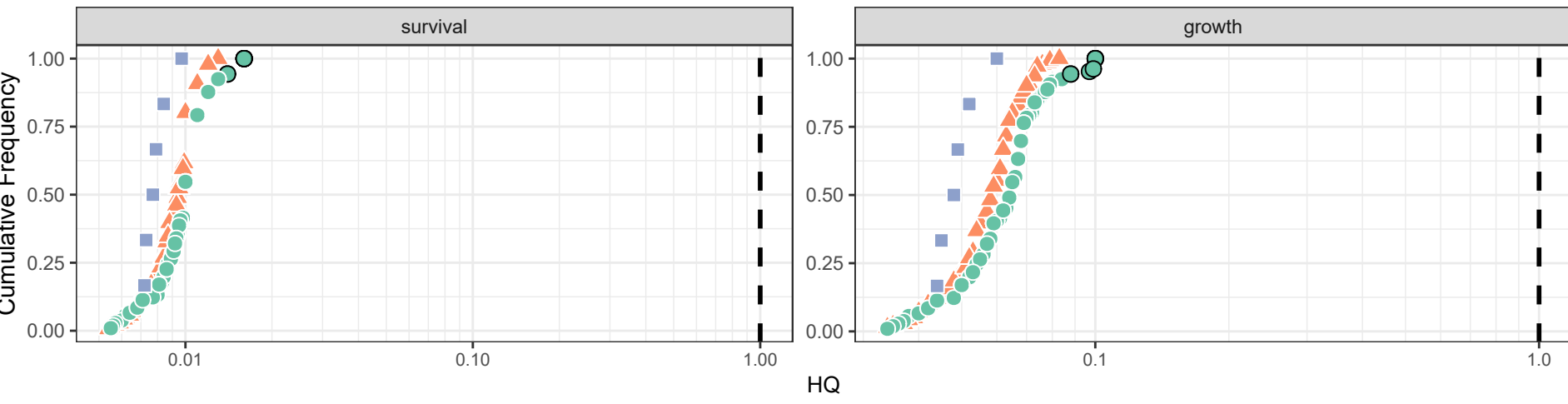


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

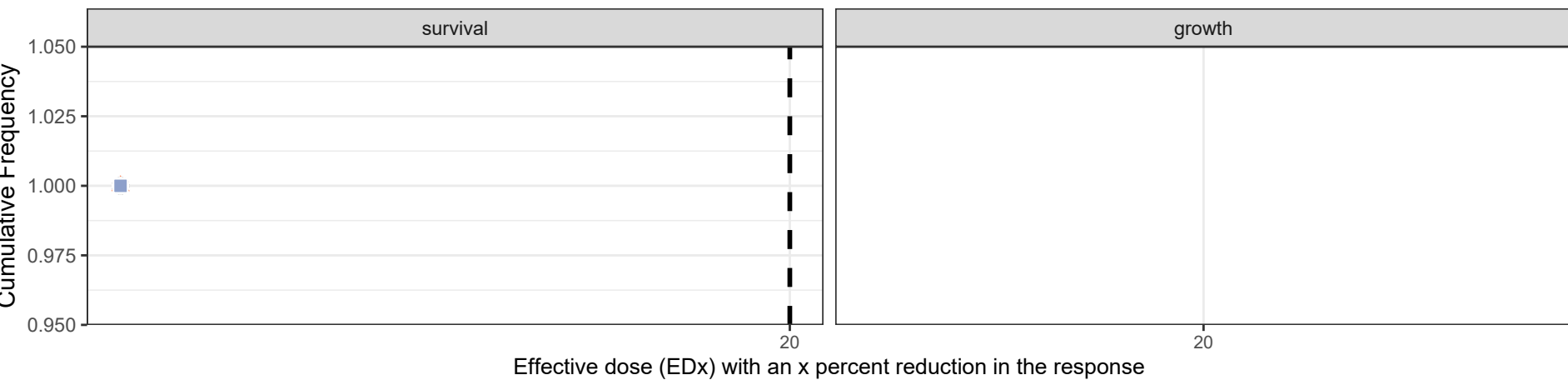
Figure 9-5e: Gray wolf (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for iron



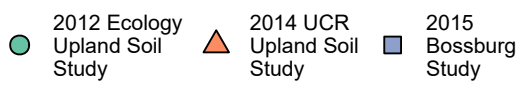
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

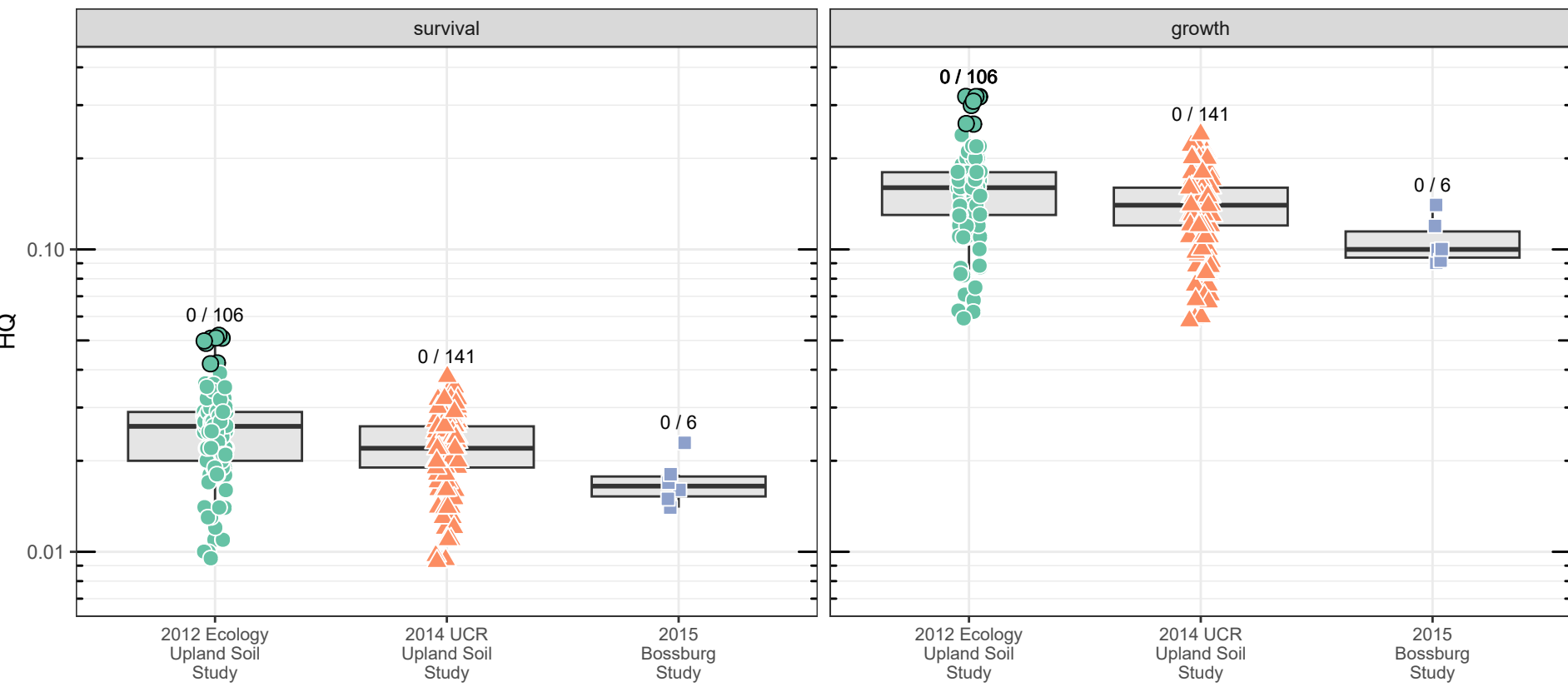


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

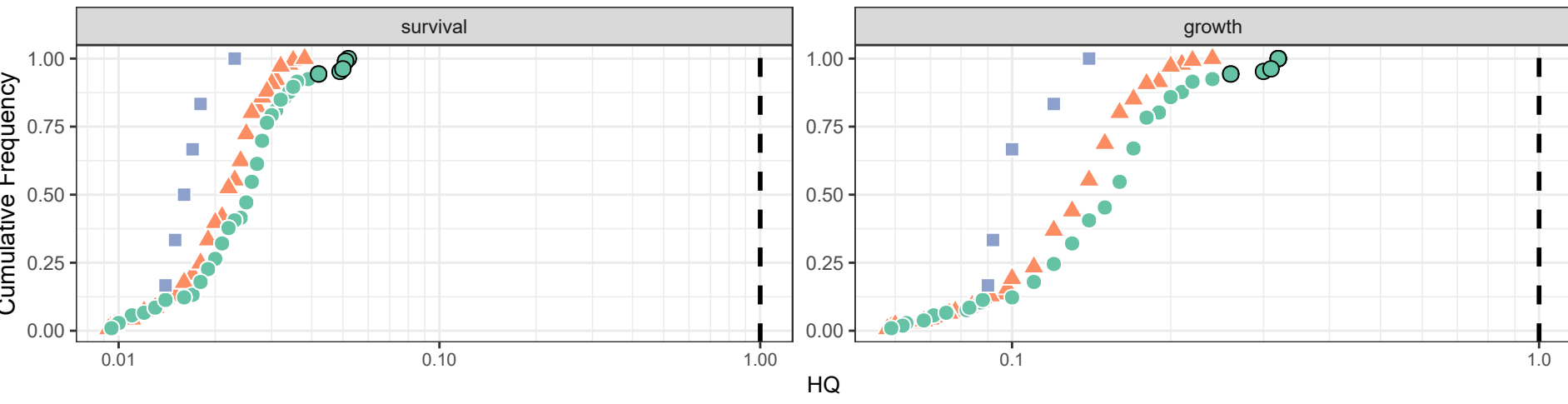


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

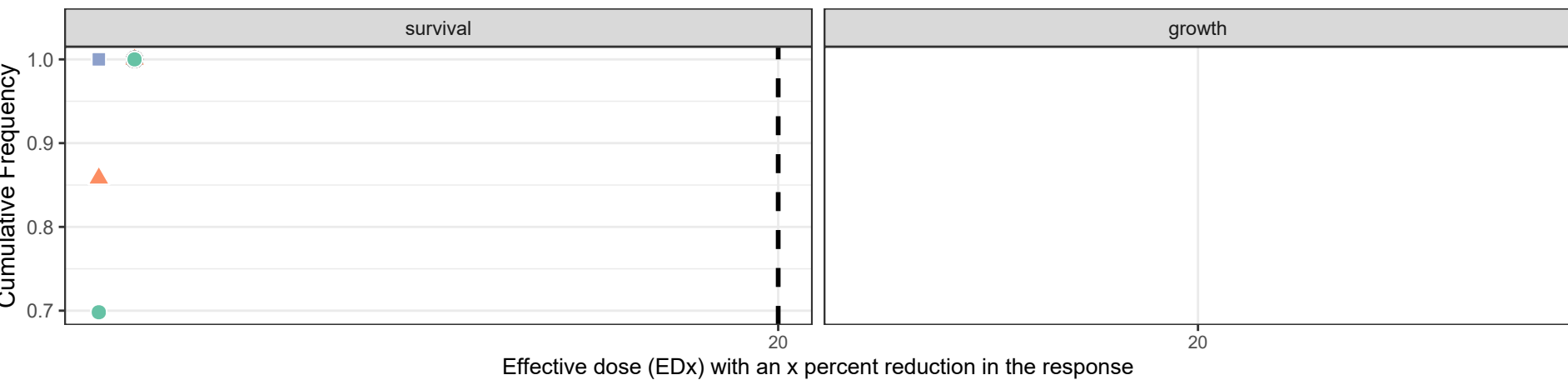
Figure 9-5f: Deer mouse (omnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for iron



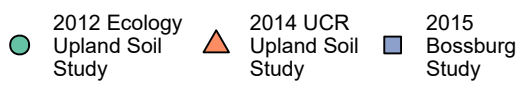
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

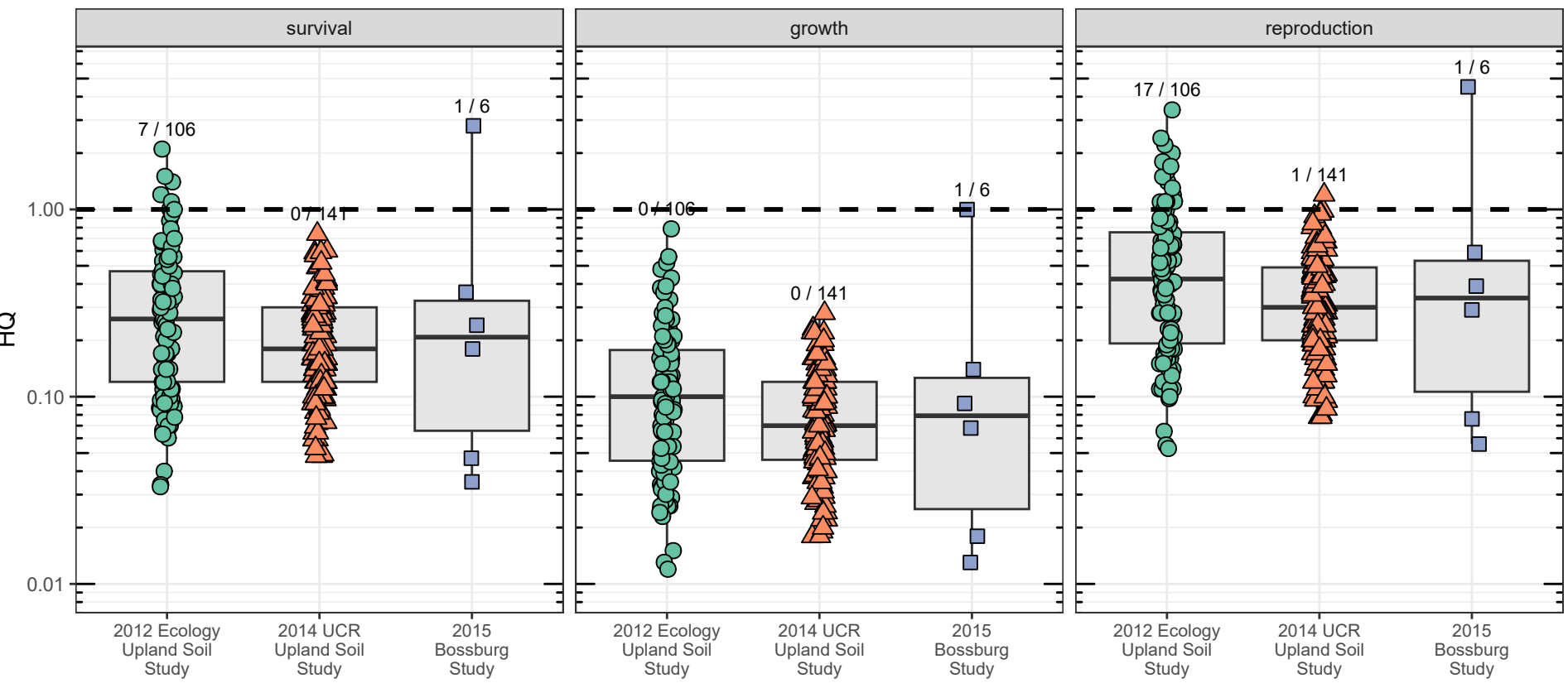


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

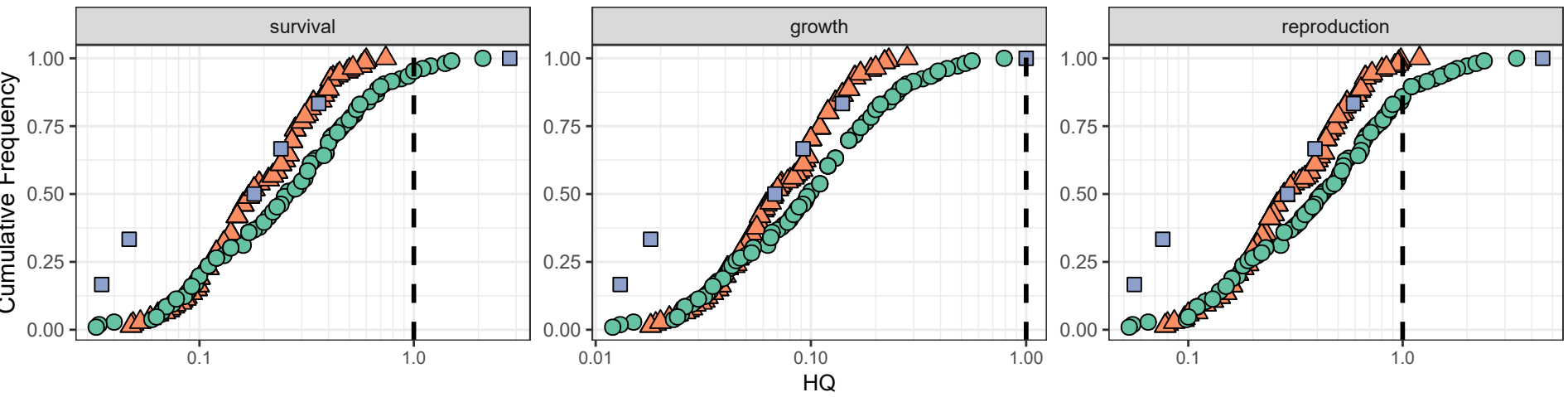


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

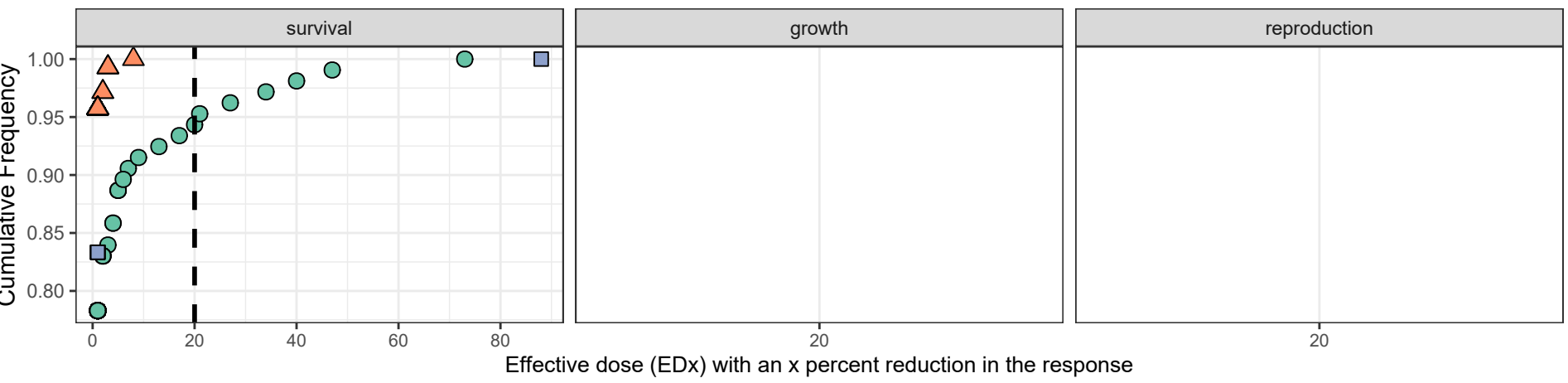
Figure 9-6a: Meadow vole (herbivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for lead



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

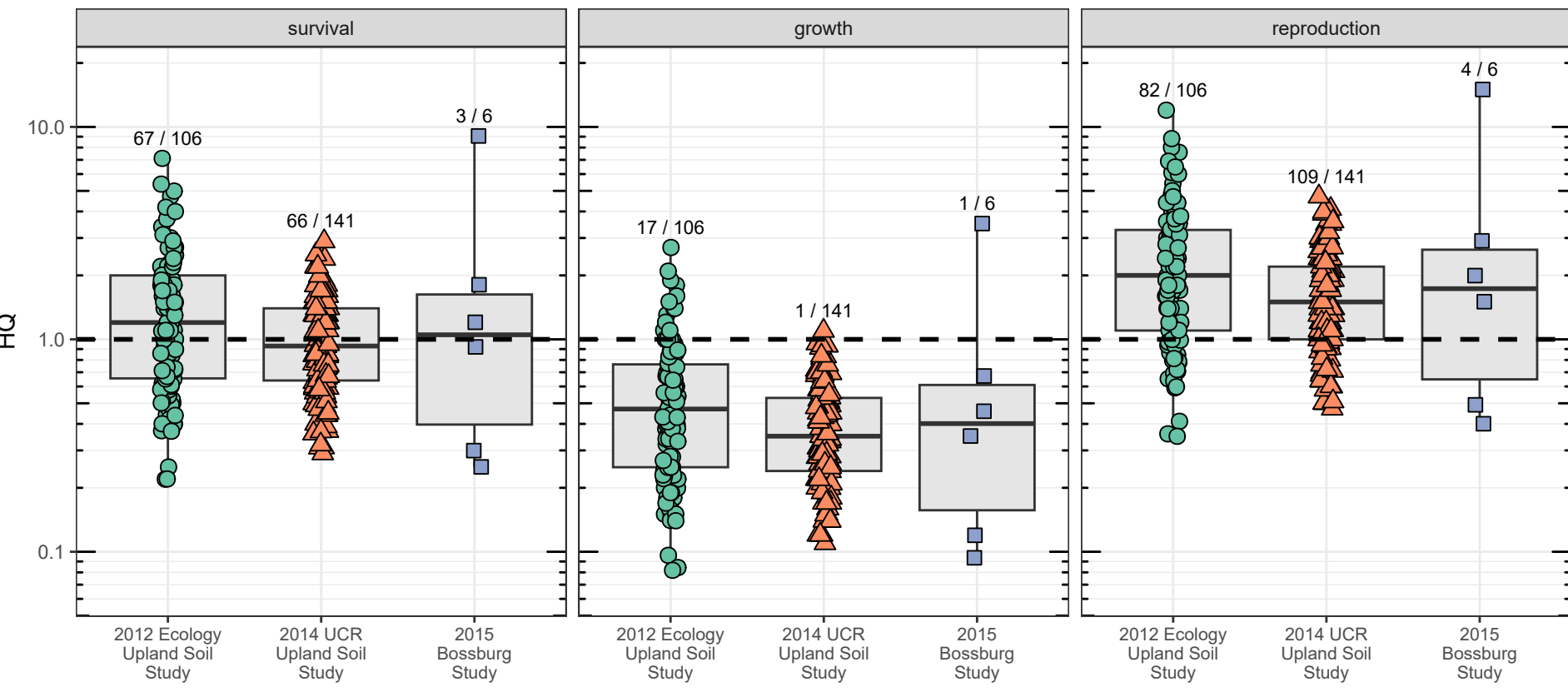


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

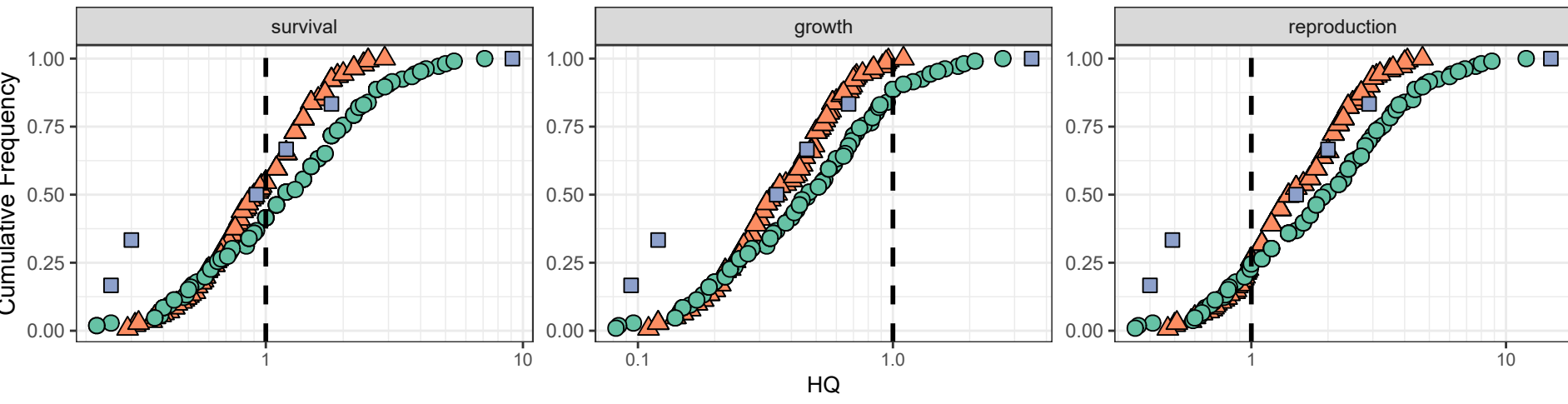


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

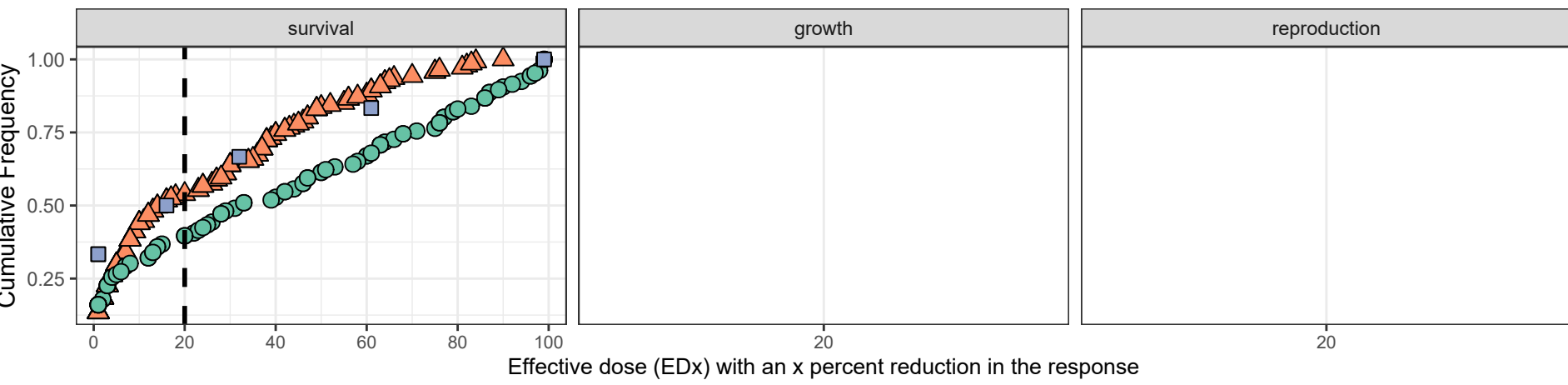
Figure 9-6b: Masked shrew (invertivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for lead



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

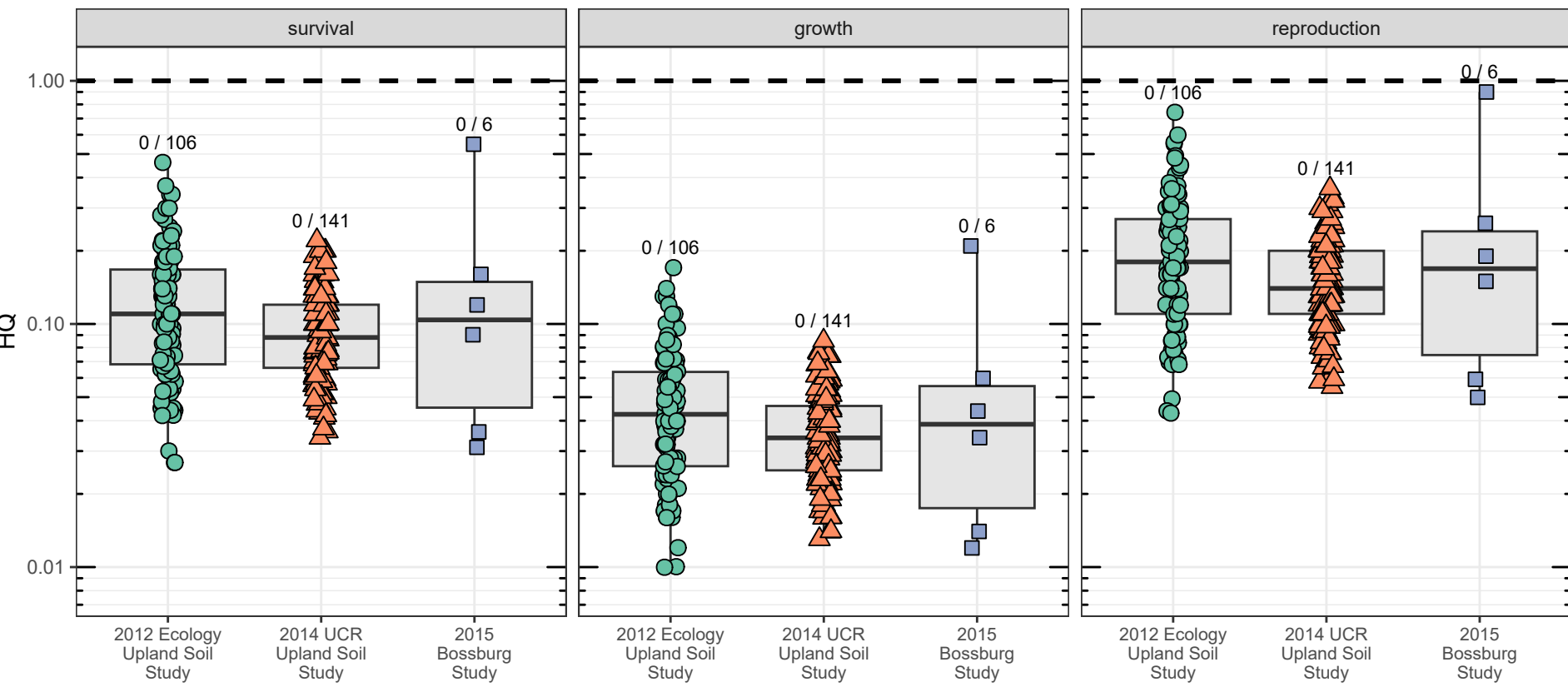


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

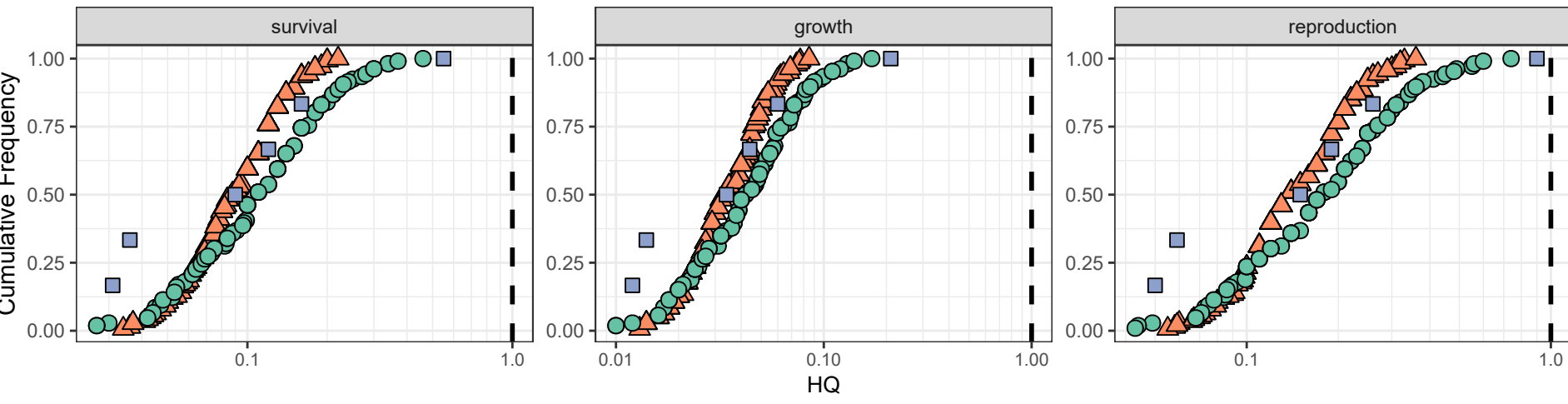
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

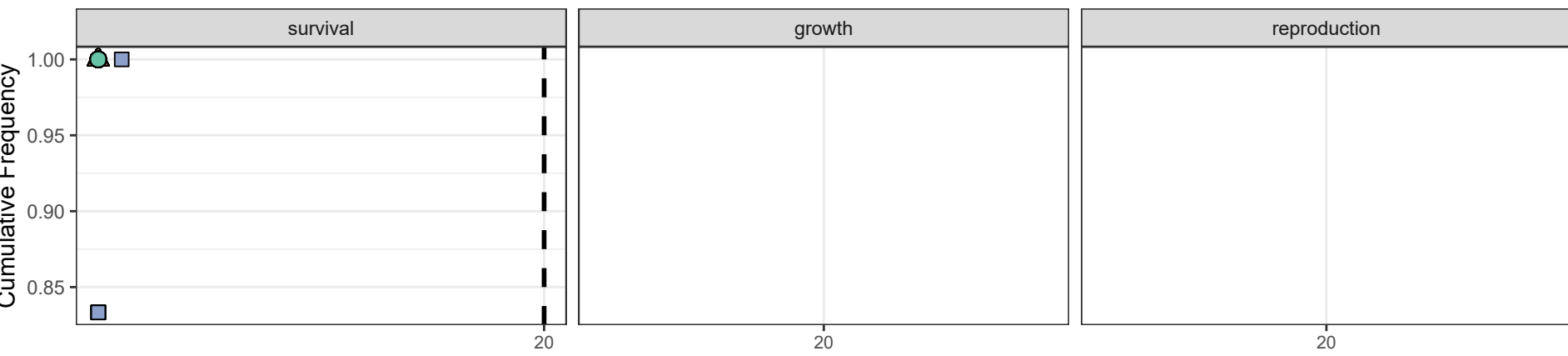
Figure 9-6c: Little brown bat (aerial insectivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for lead



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability

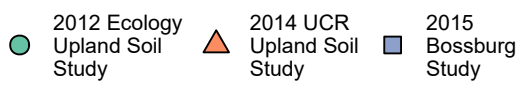


HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



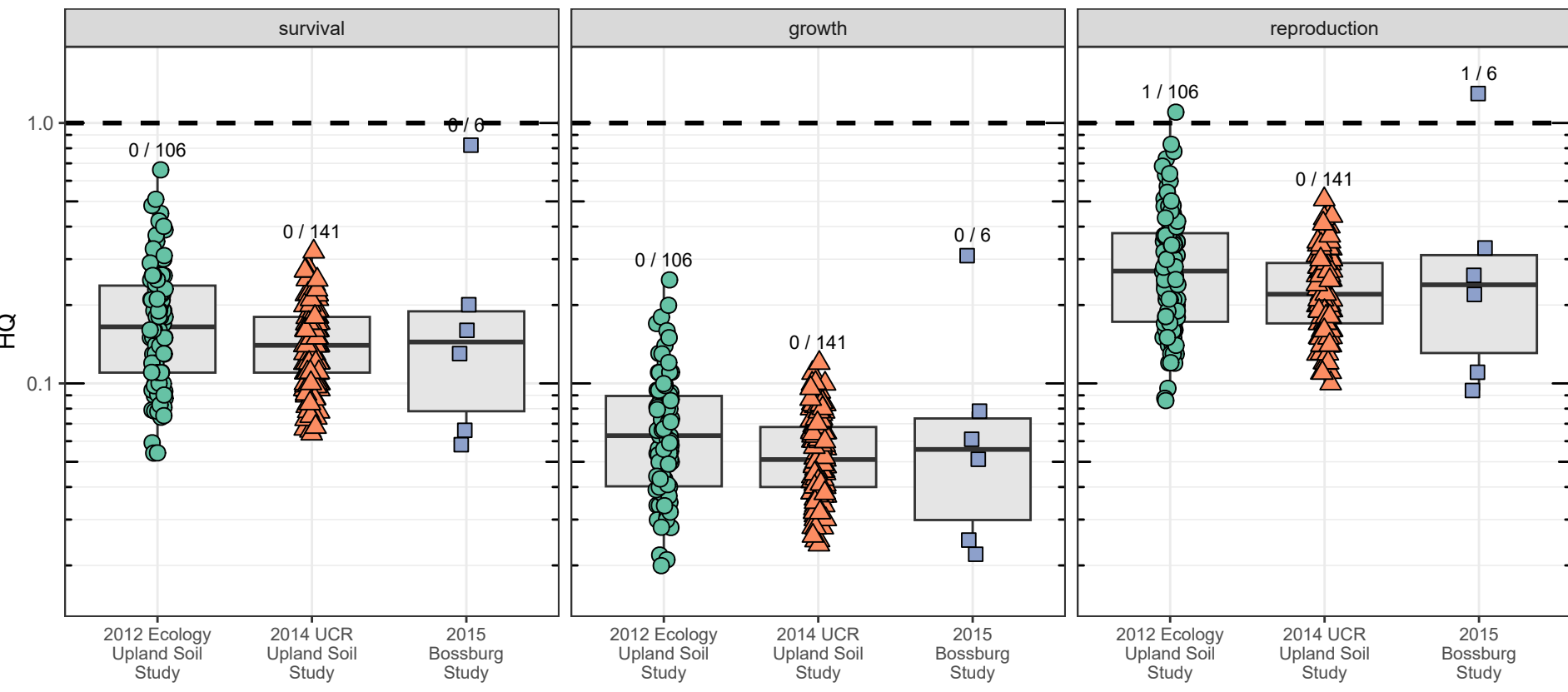
Effective dose (EDx) with an x percent reduction in the response

ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

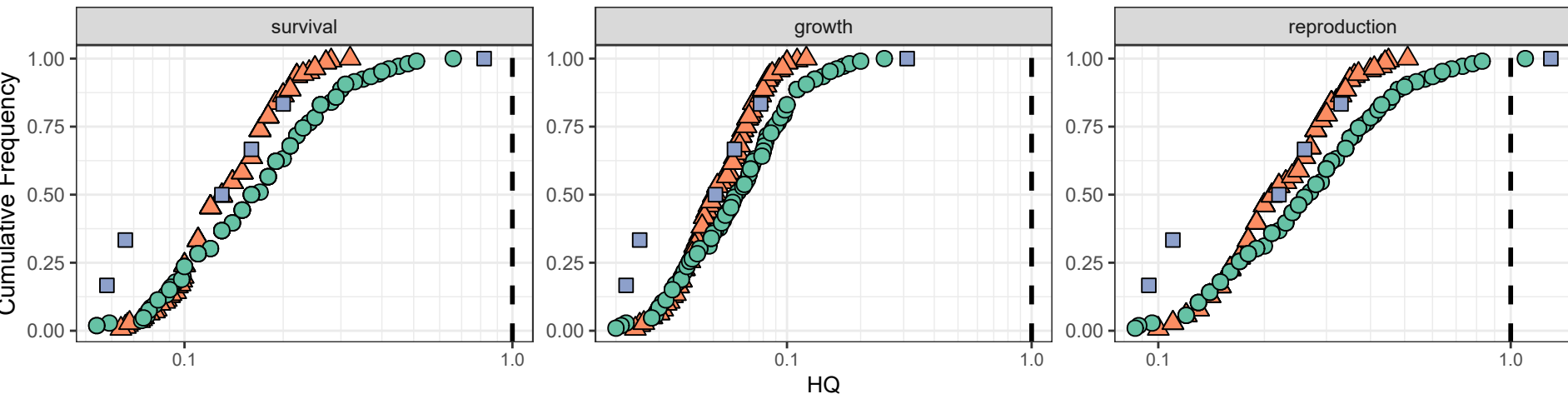


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

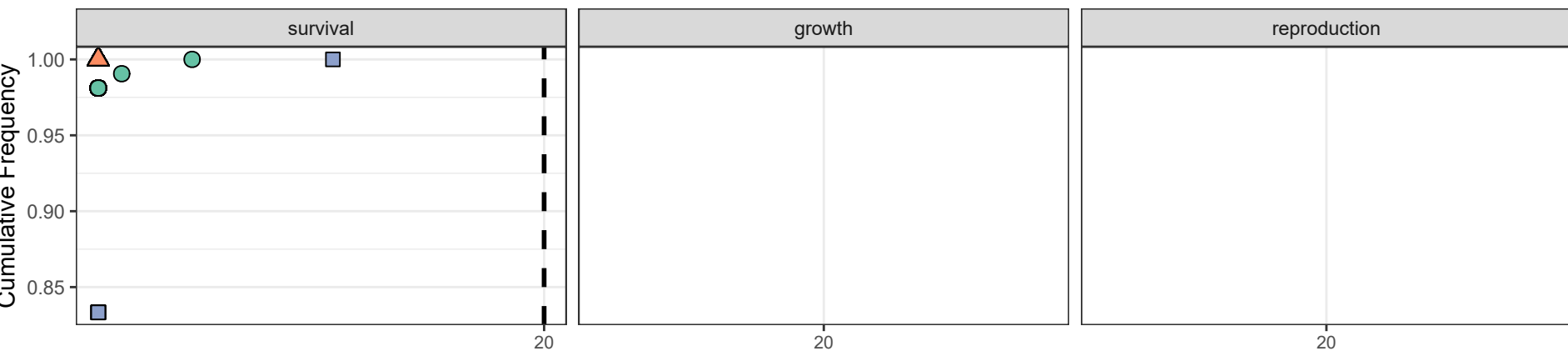
Figure 9-6d: Short-tailed weasel (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for lead



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

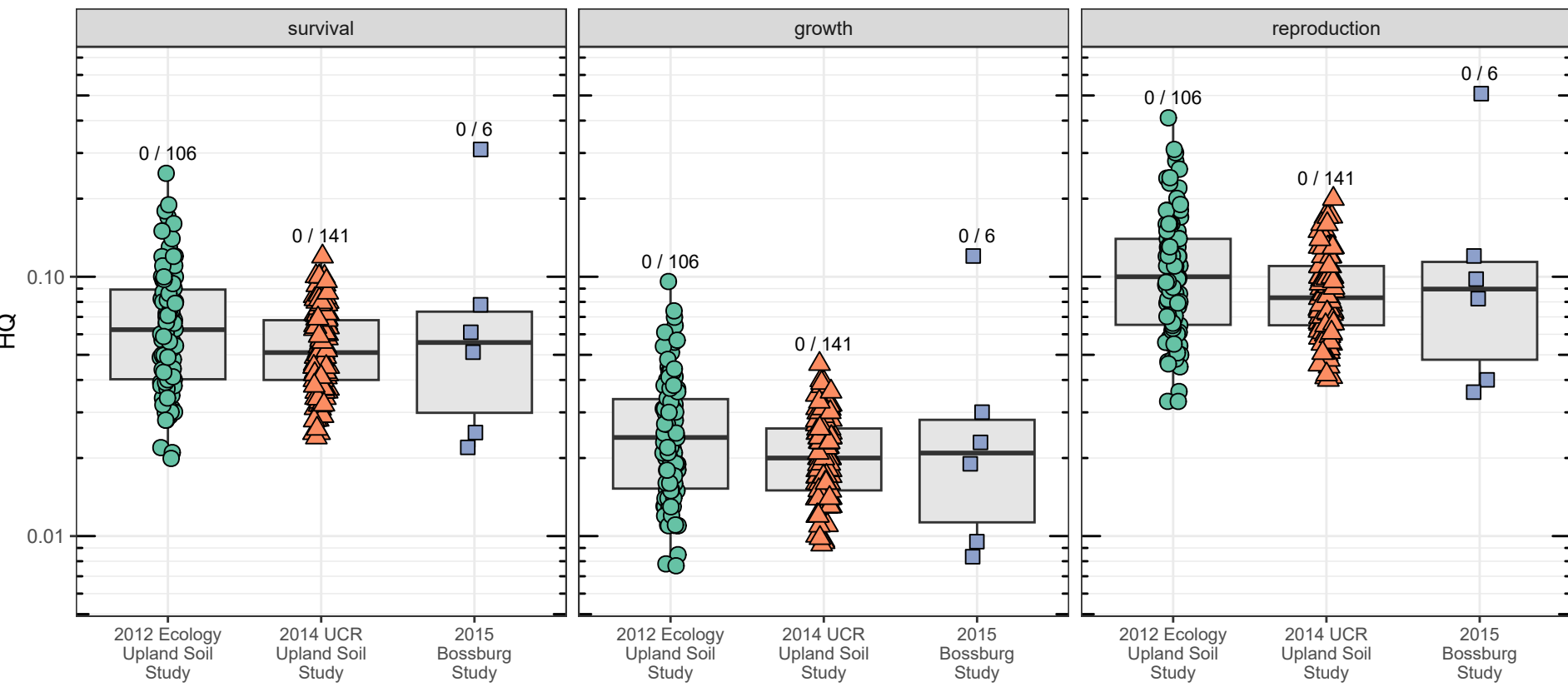


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

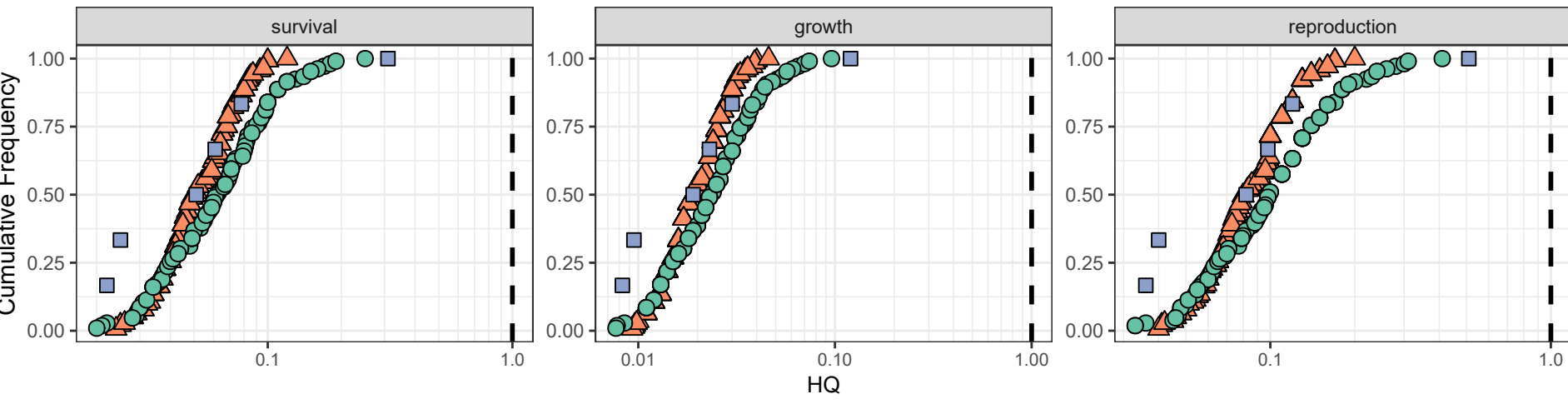


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

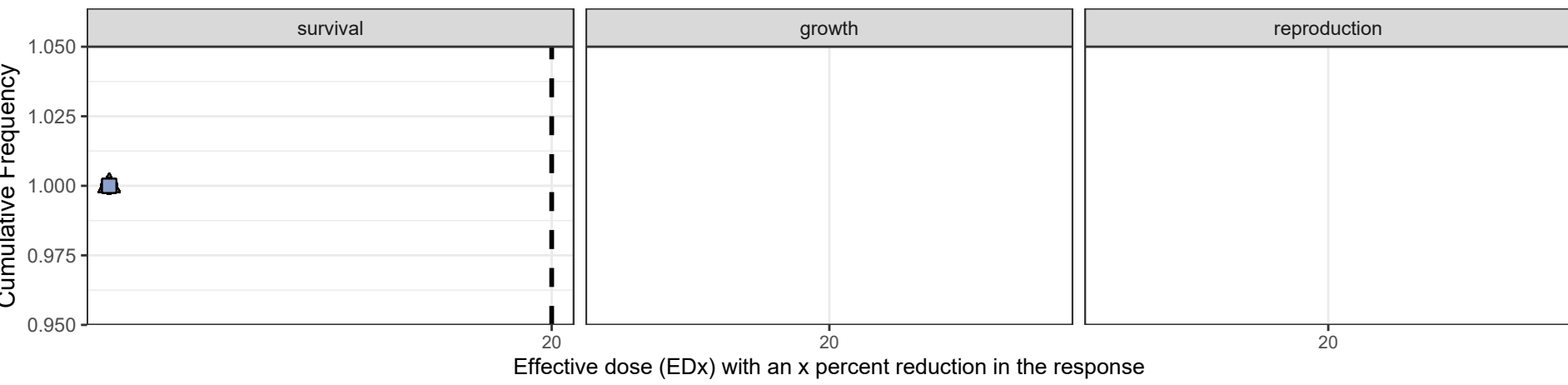
Figure 9-6e: Gray wolf (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for lead



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

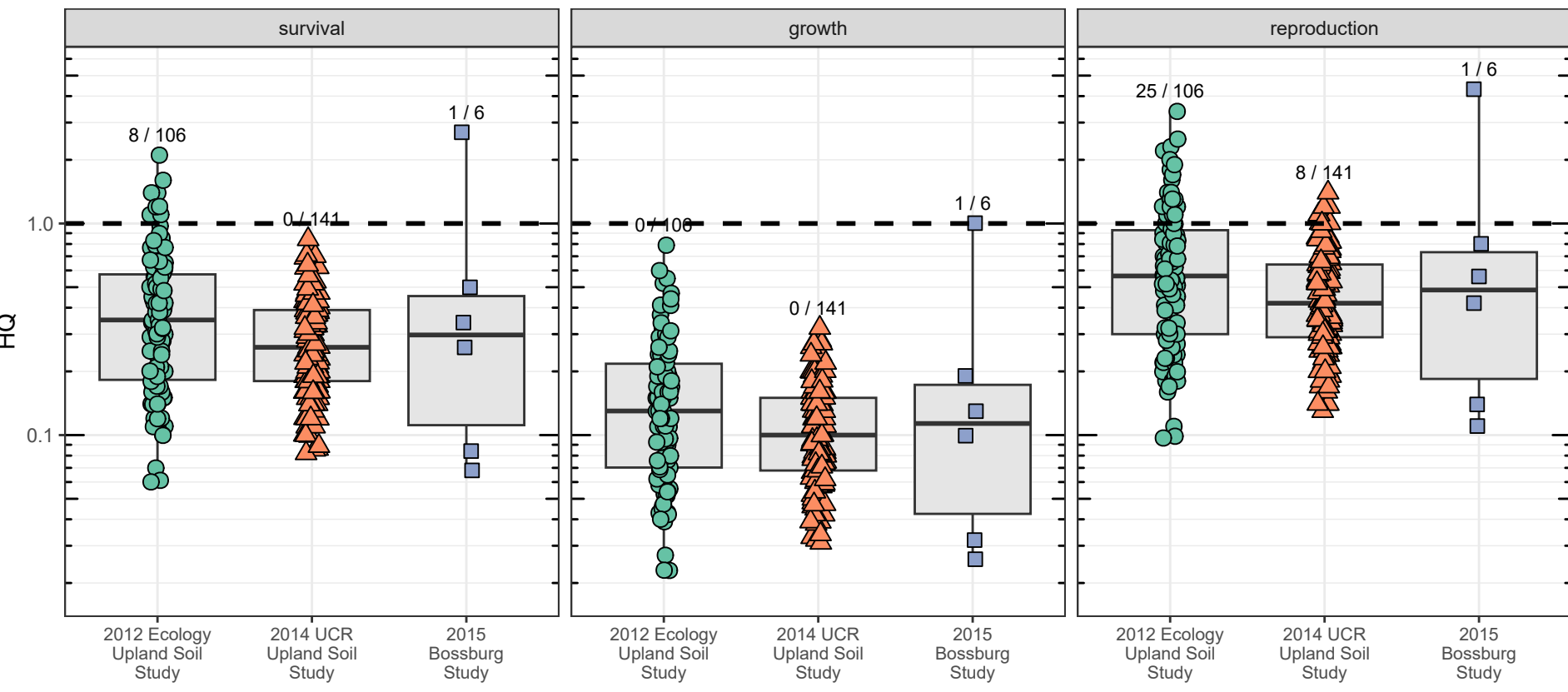


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

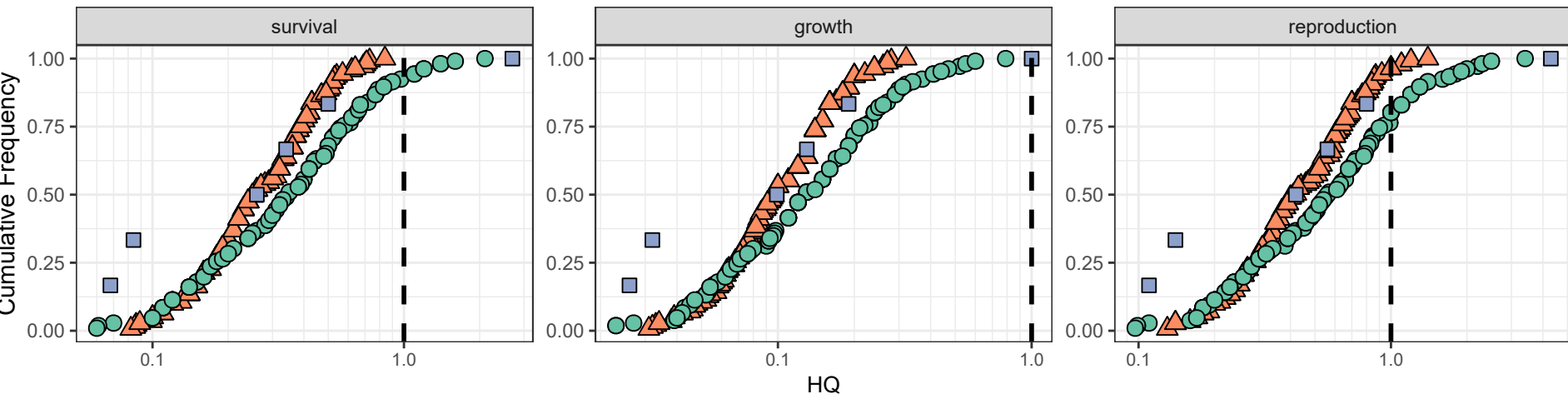


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

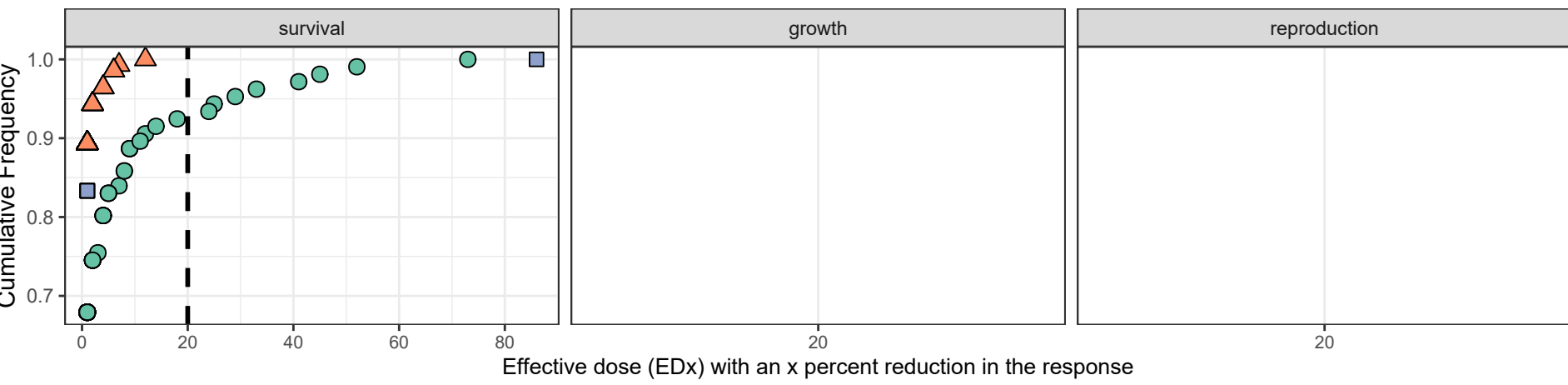
Figure 9-6f: Deer mouse (omnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for lead



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

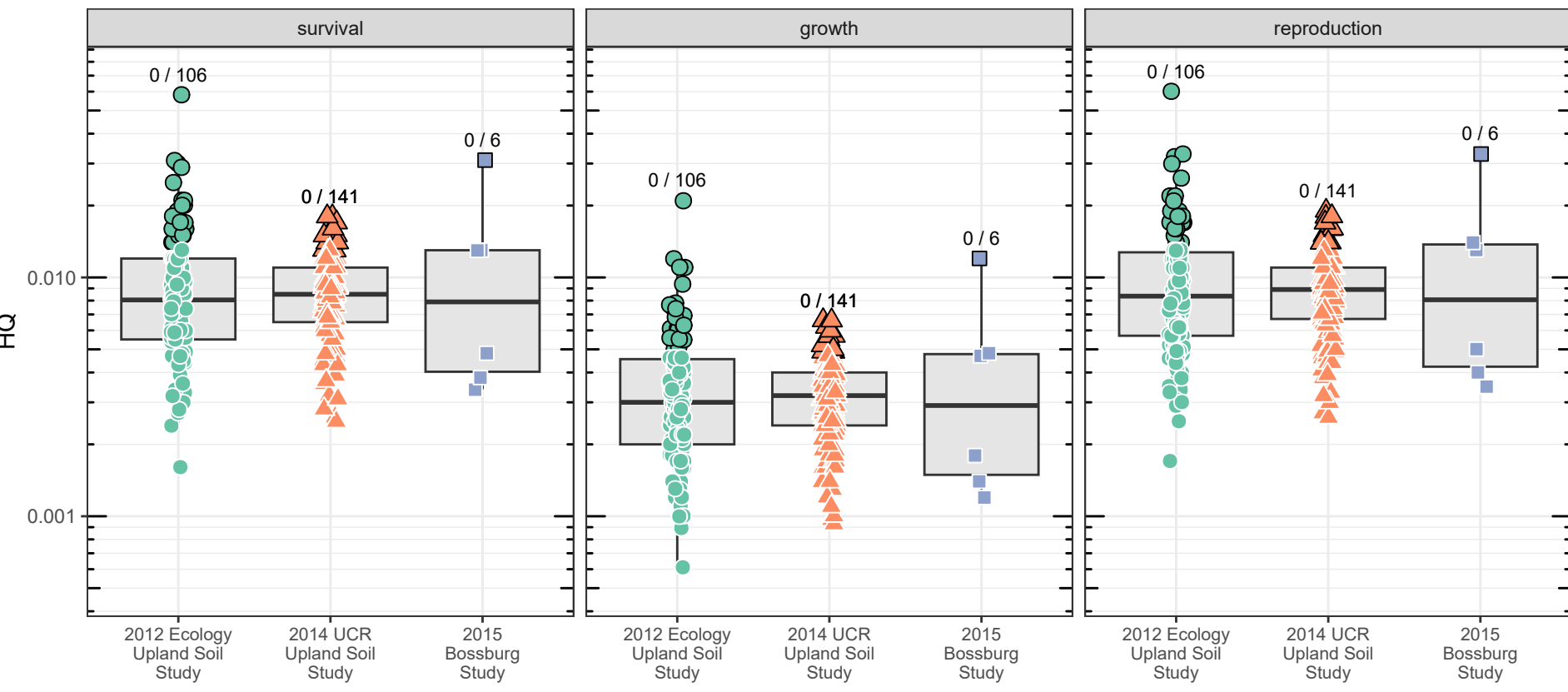


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

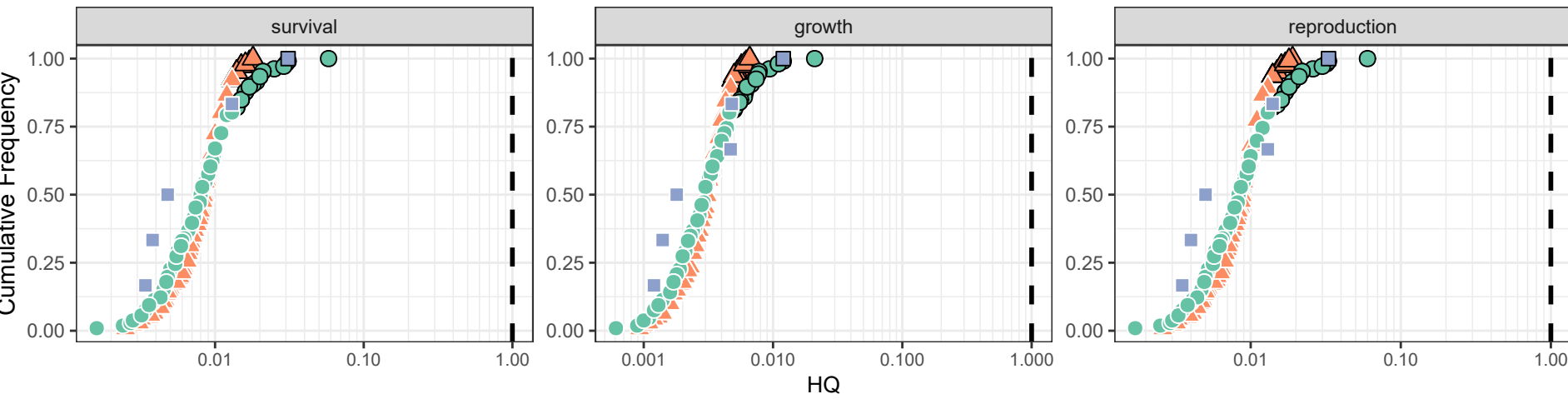
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

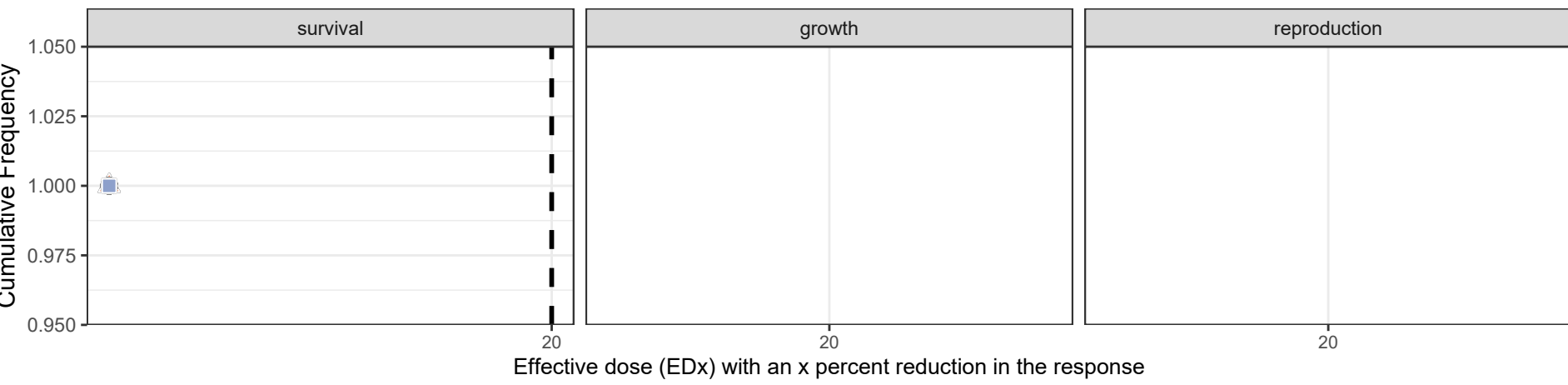
Figure 9-7a: Meadow vole (herbivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for mercury



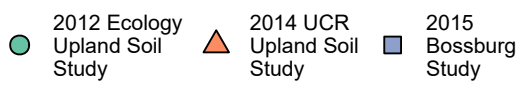
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

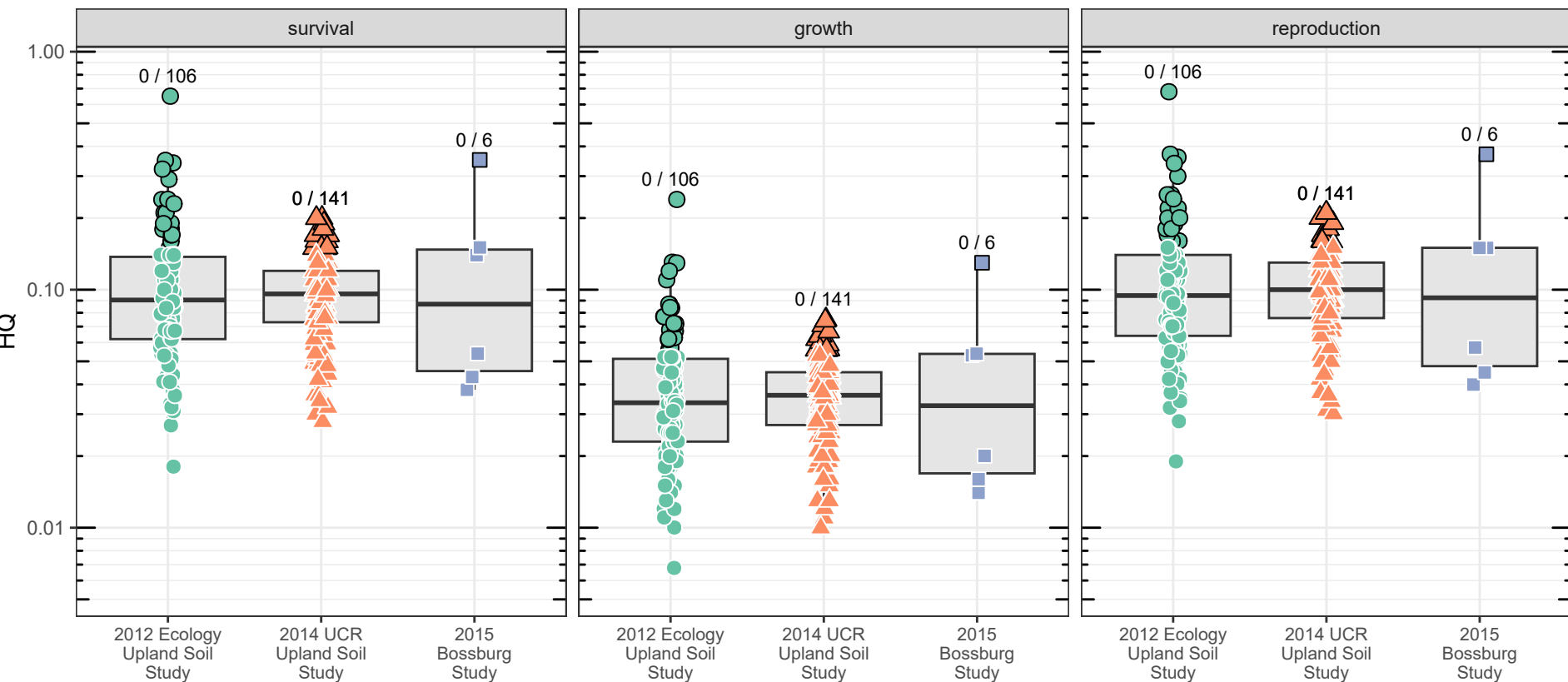


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

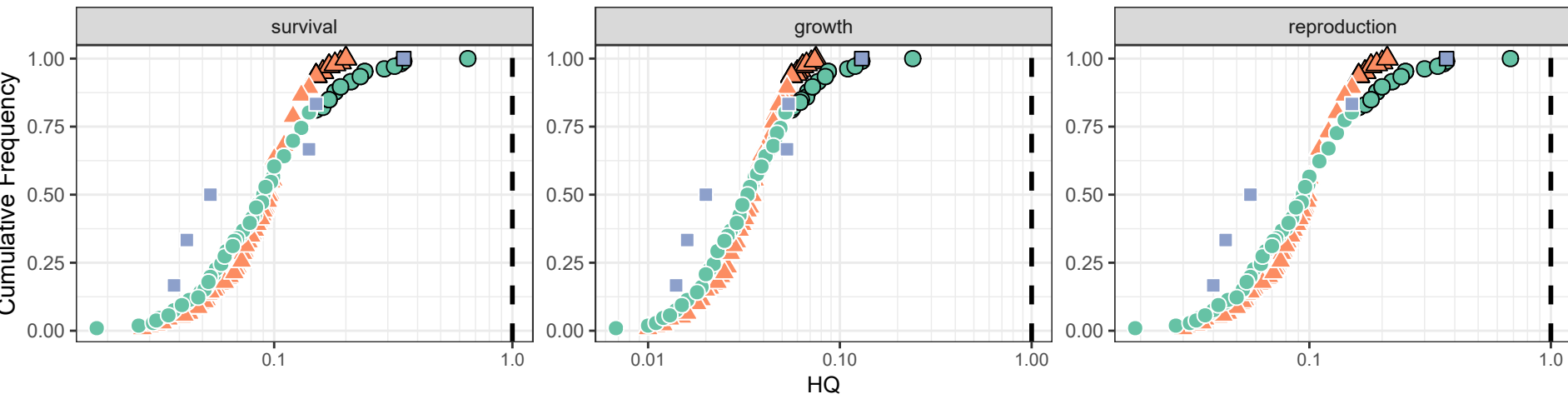


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

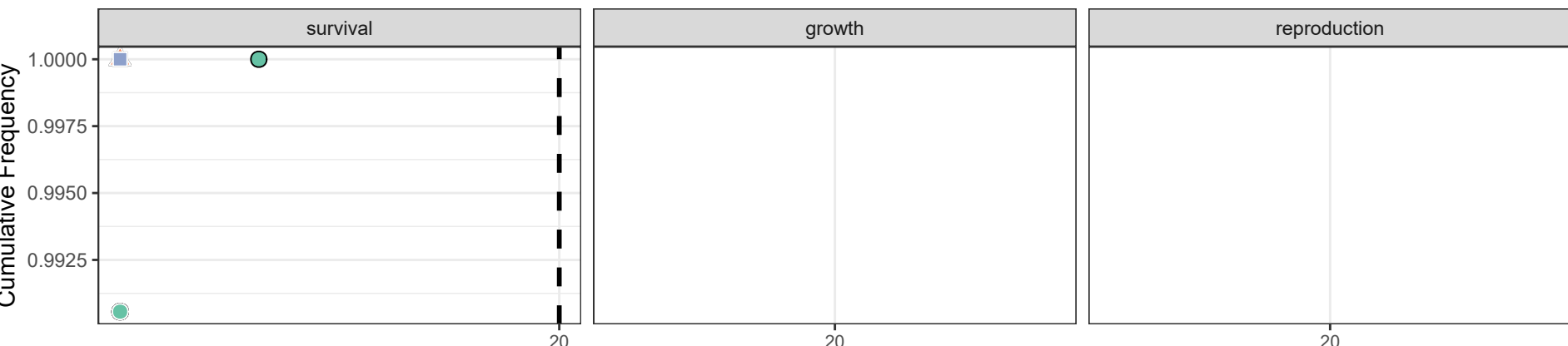
Figure 9-7b: Masked shrew (invertivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for mercury



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability

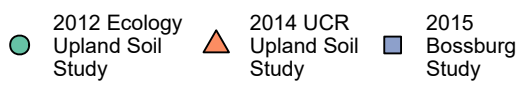


HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



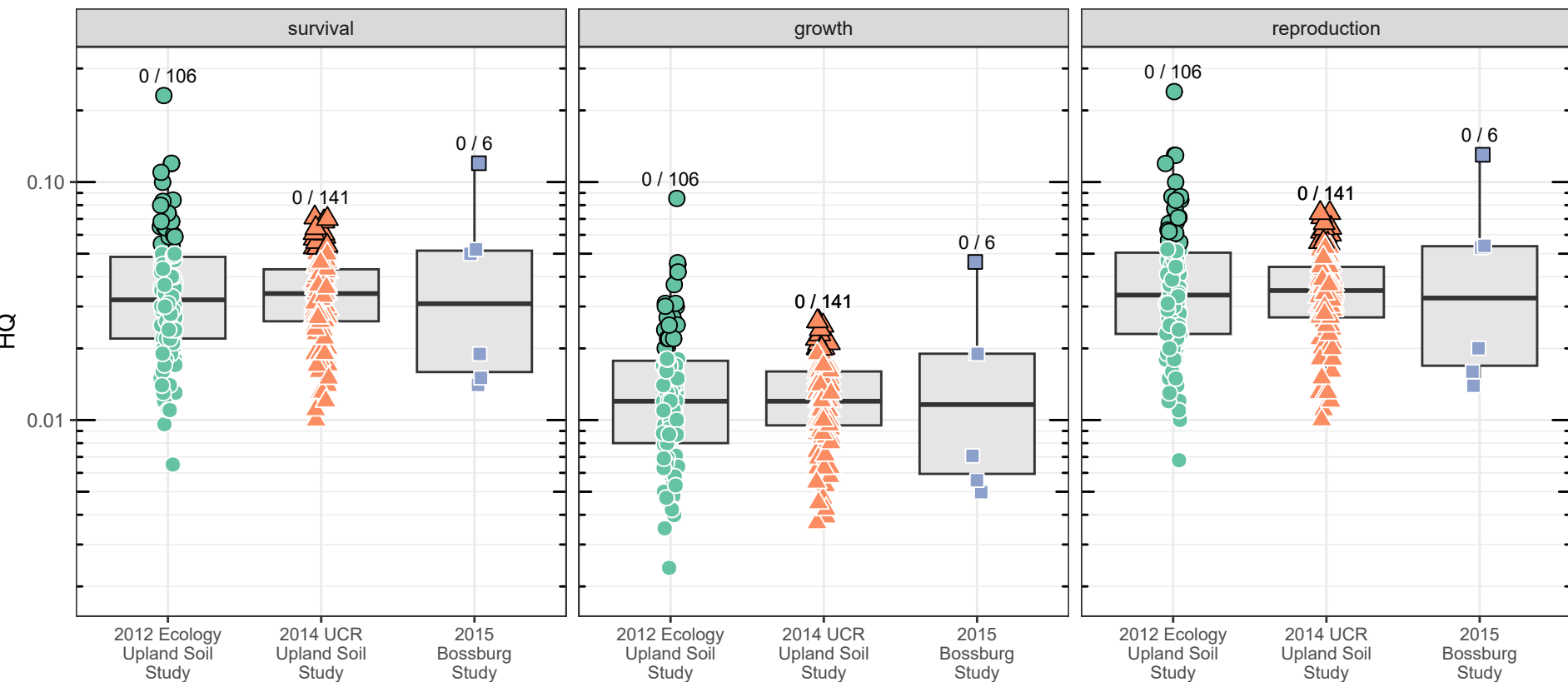
Effective dose (EDx) with an x percent reduction in the response

ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

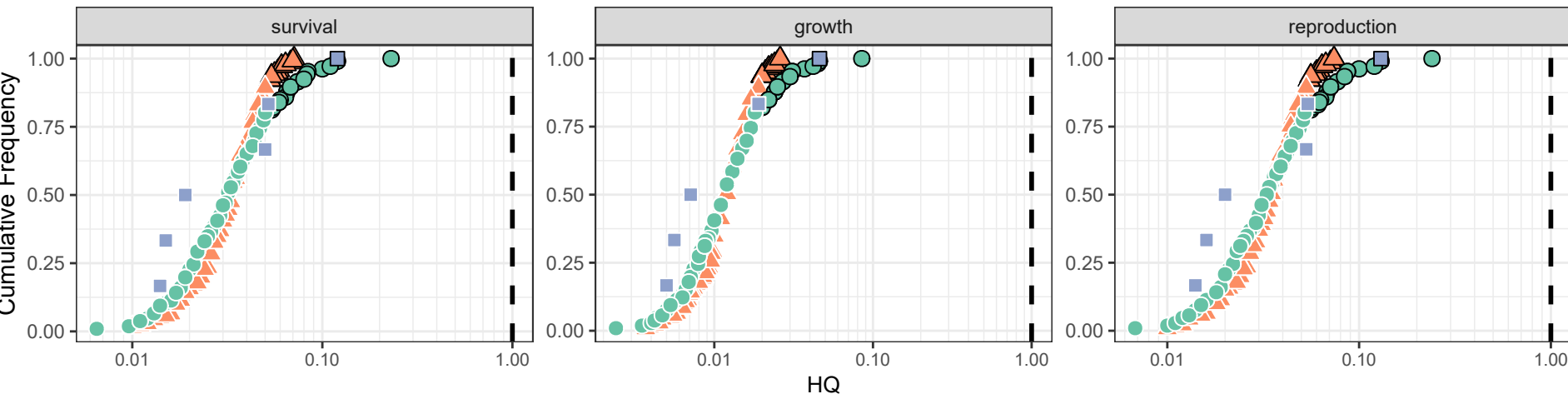


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

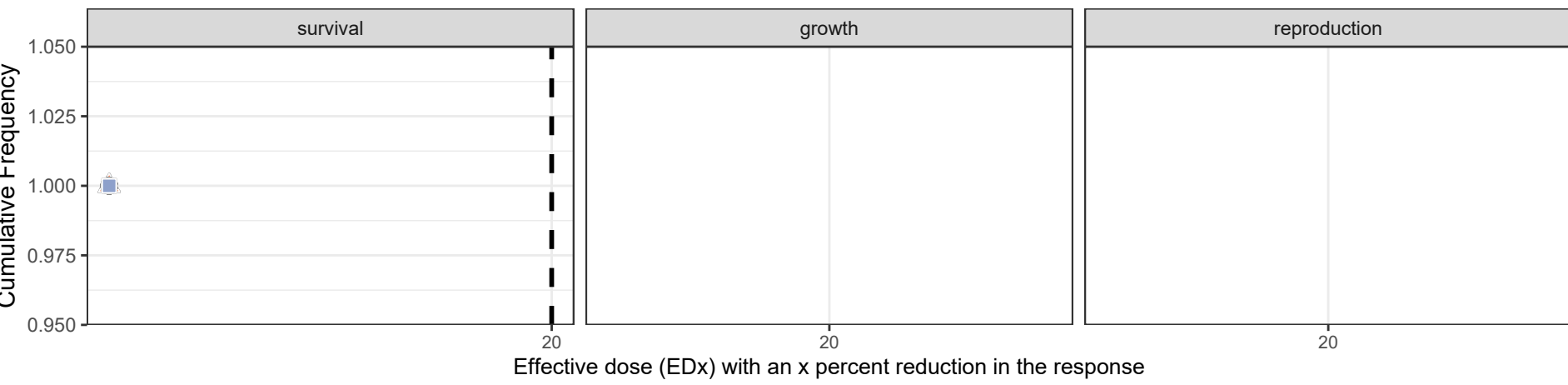
Figure 9-7c: Little brown bat (aerial insectivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for mercury



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

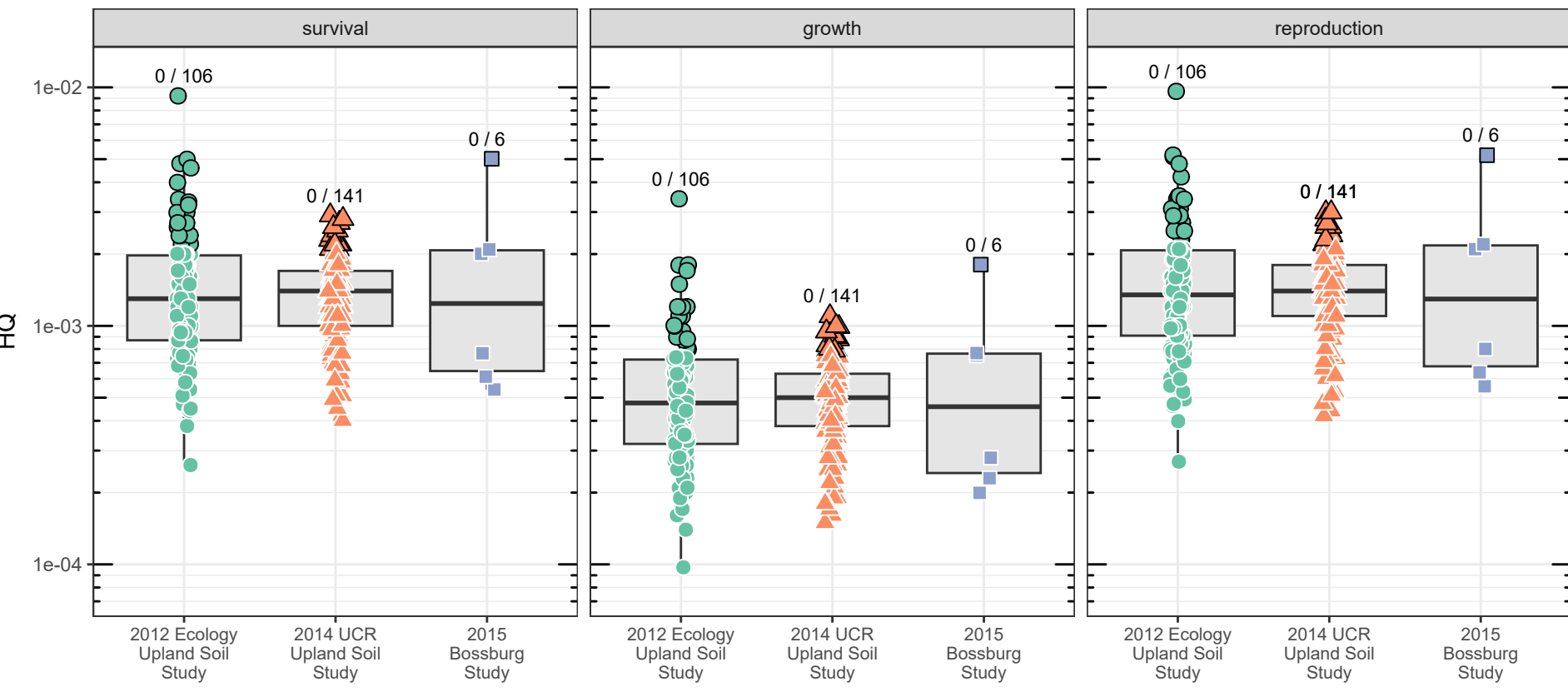


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

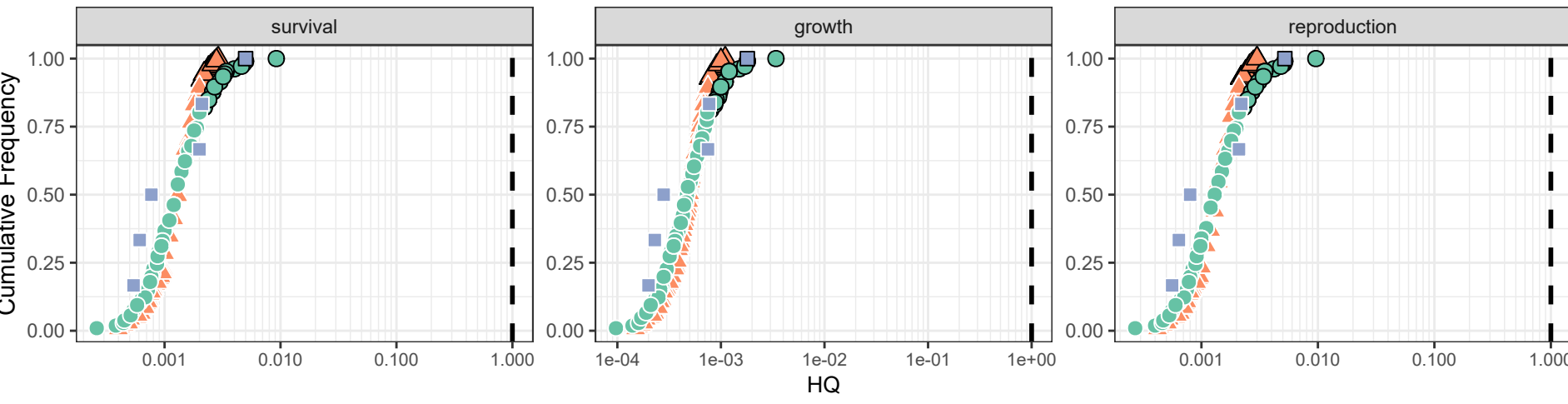


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

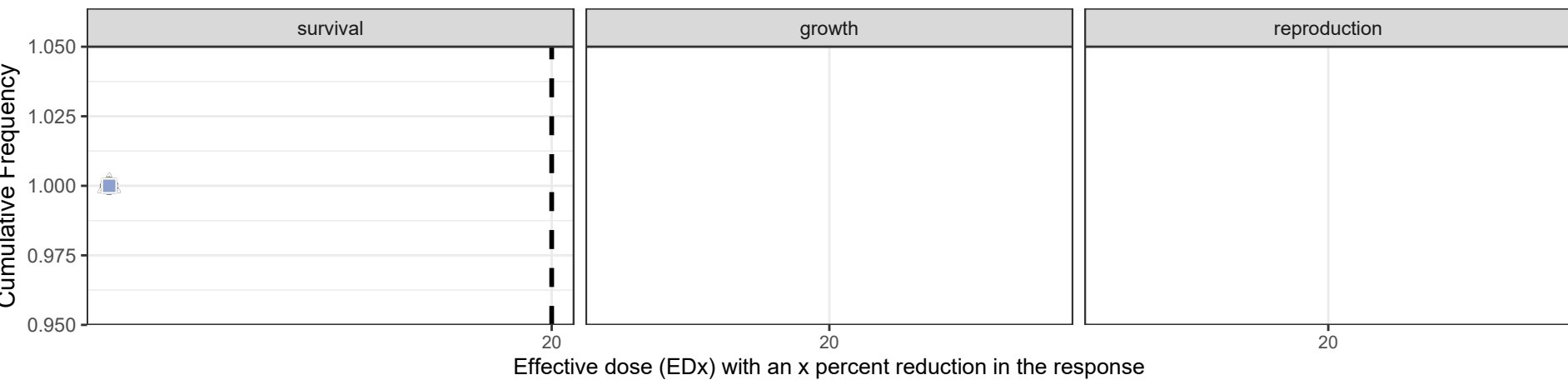
Figure 9-7d: Short-tailed weasel (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for mercury



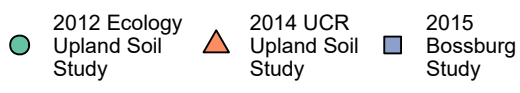
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

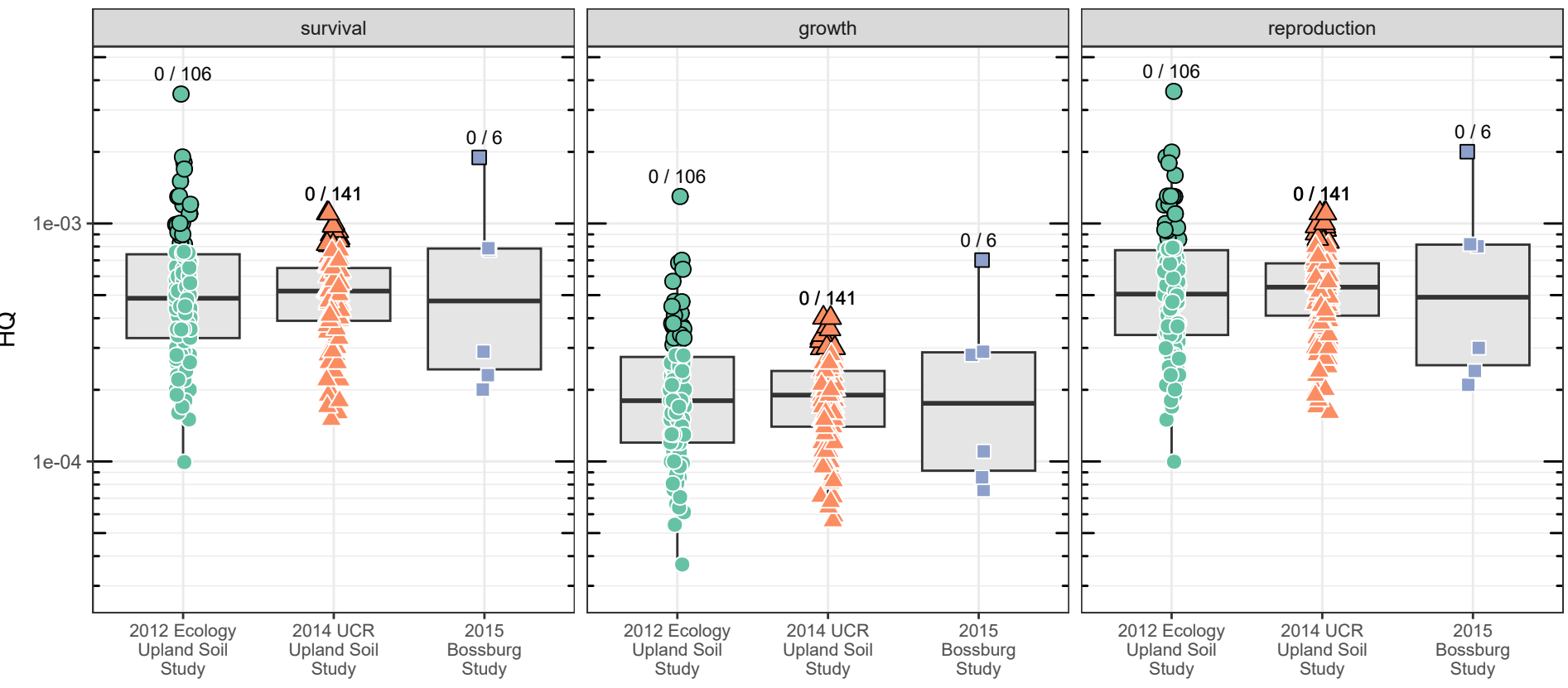


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

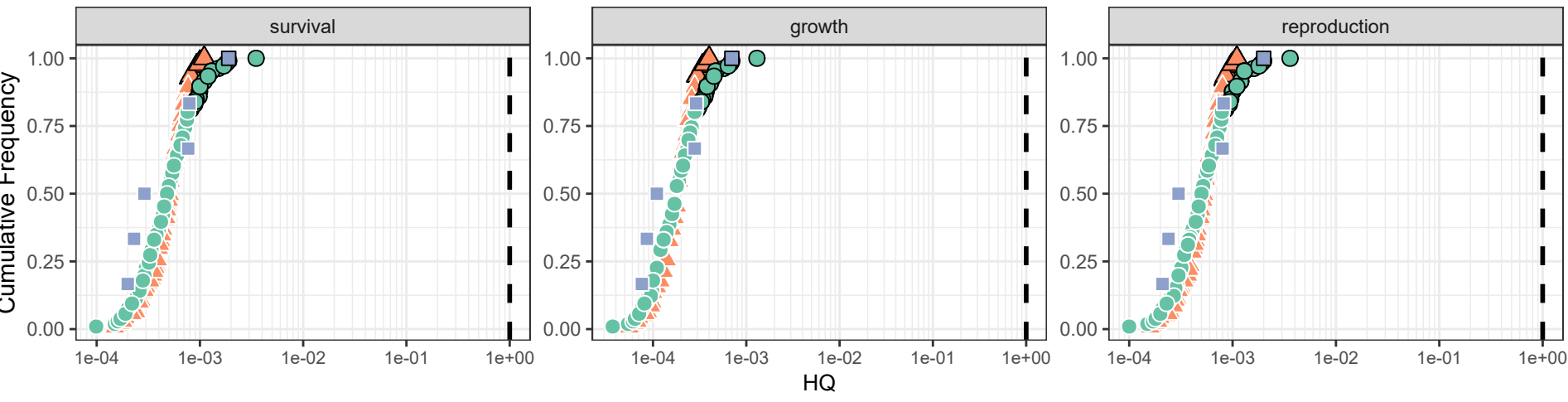


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

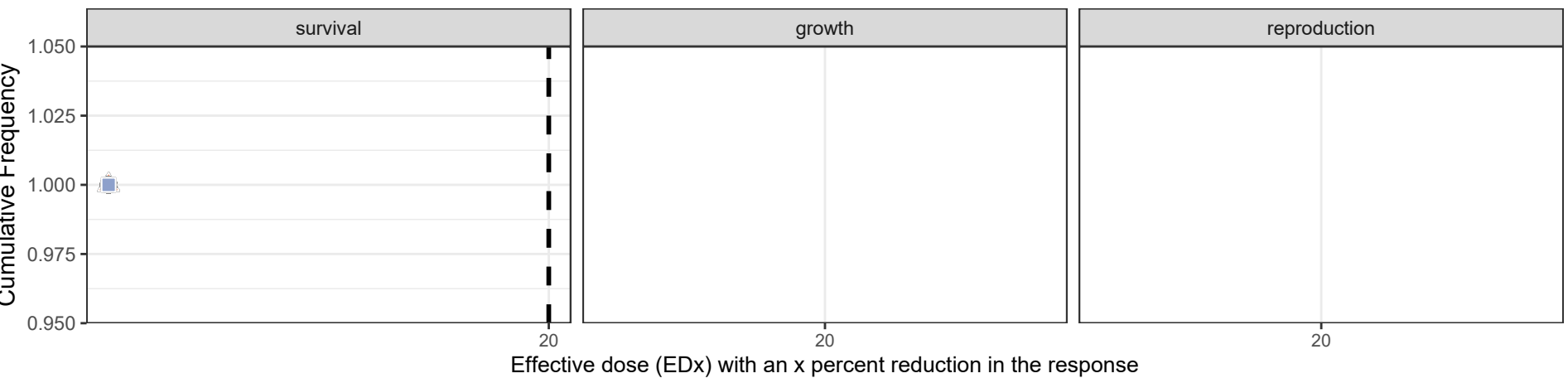
Figure 9-7e: Gray wolf (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for mercury



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

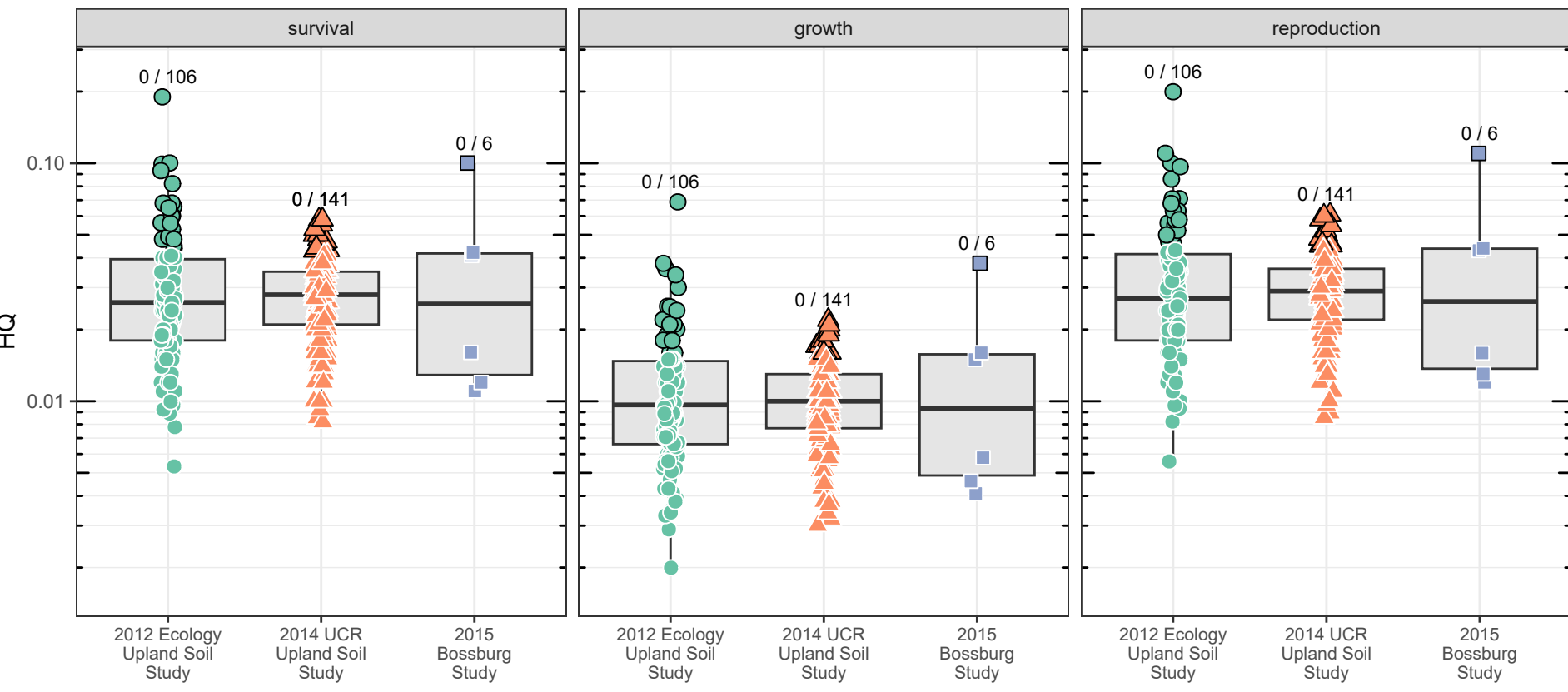


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

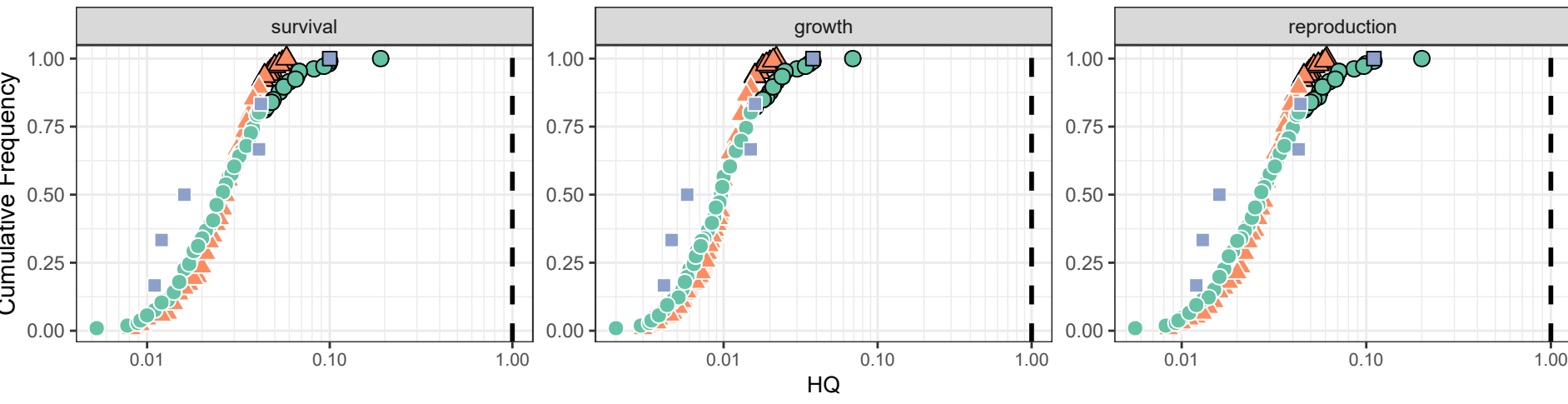


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

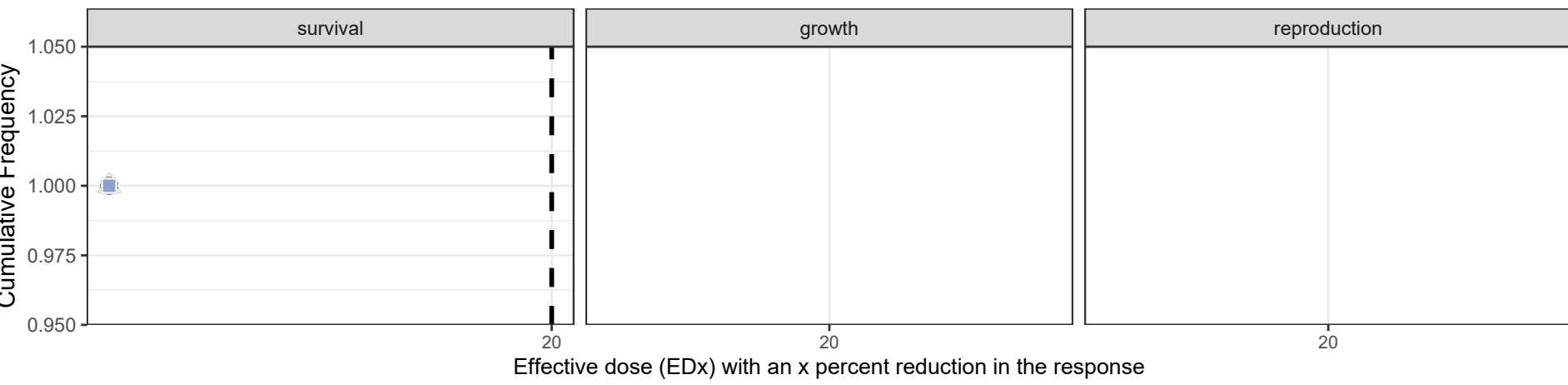
Figure 9-7f: Deer mouse (omnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for mercury



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

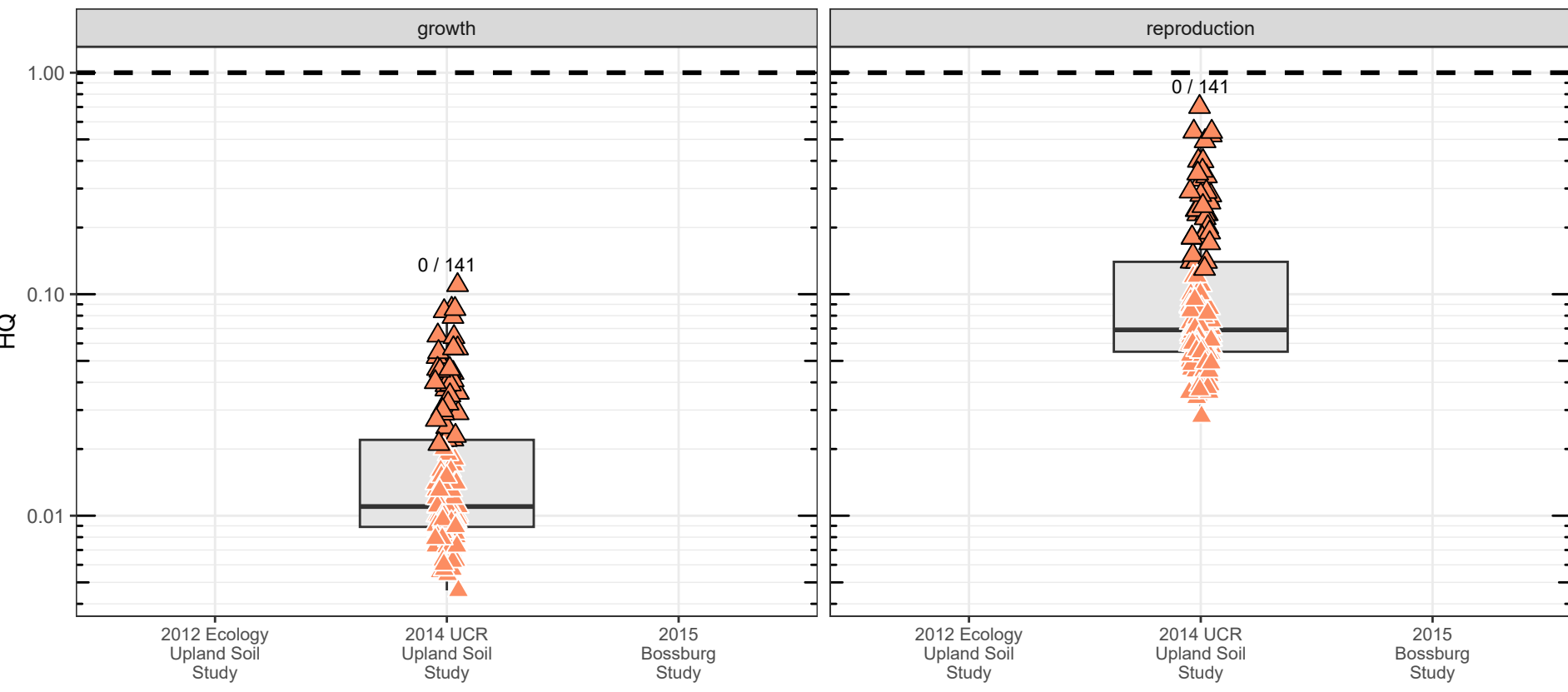


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

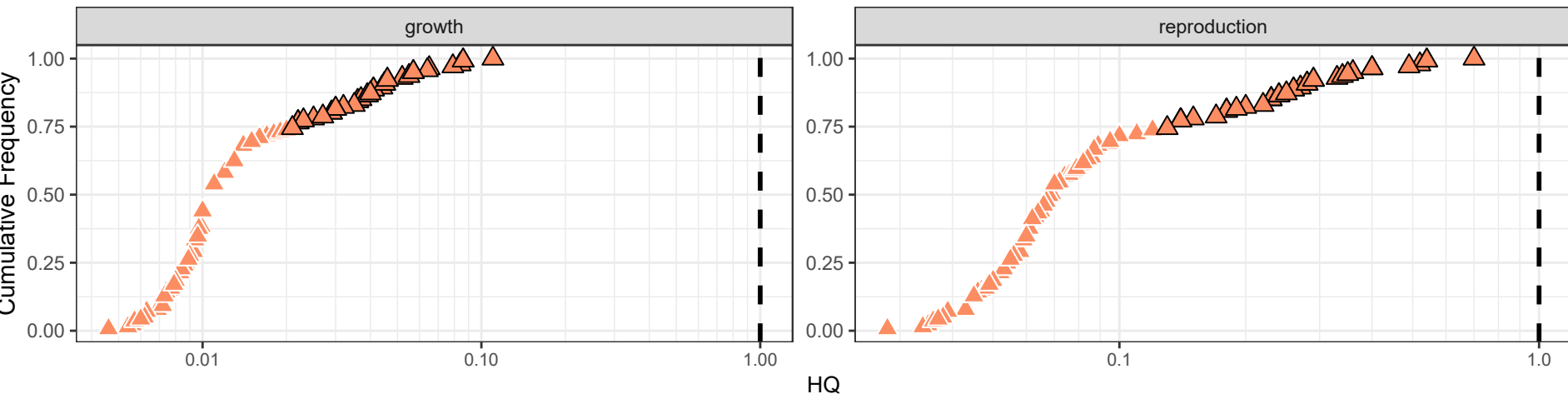
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

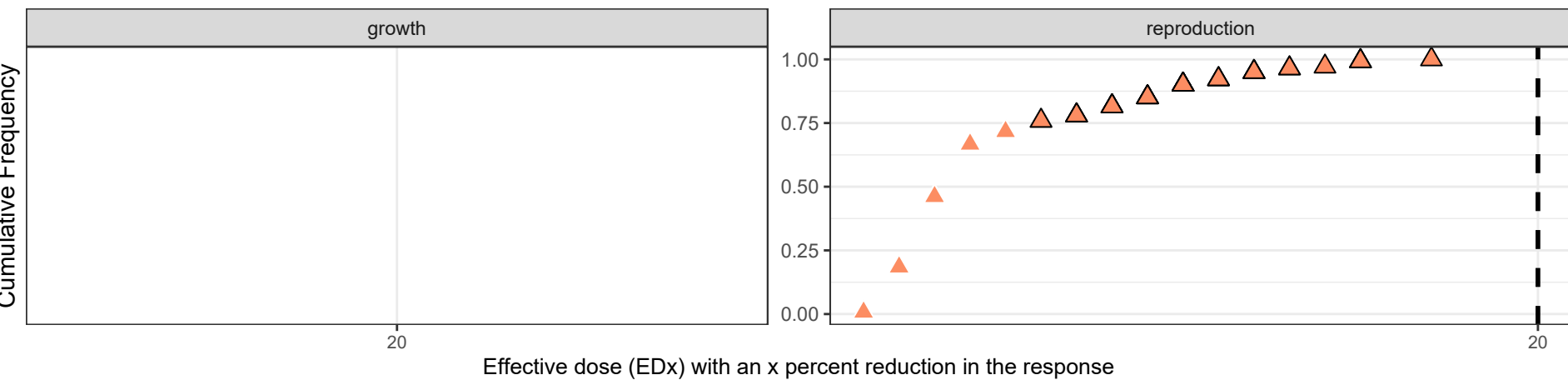
Figure 9-8a: Meadow vole (herbivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for molybdenum



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

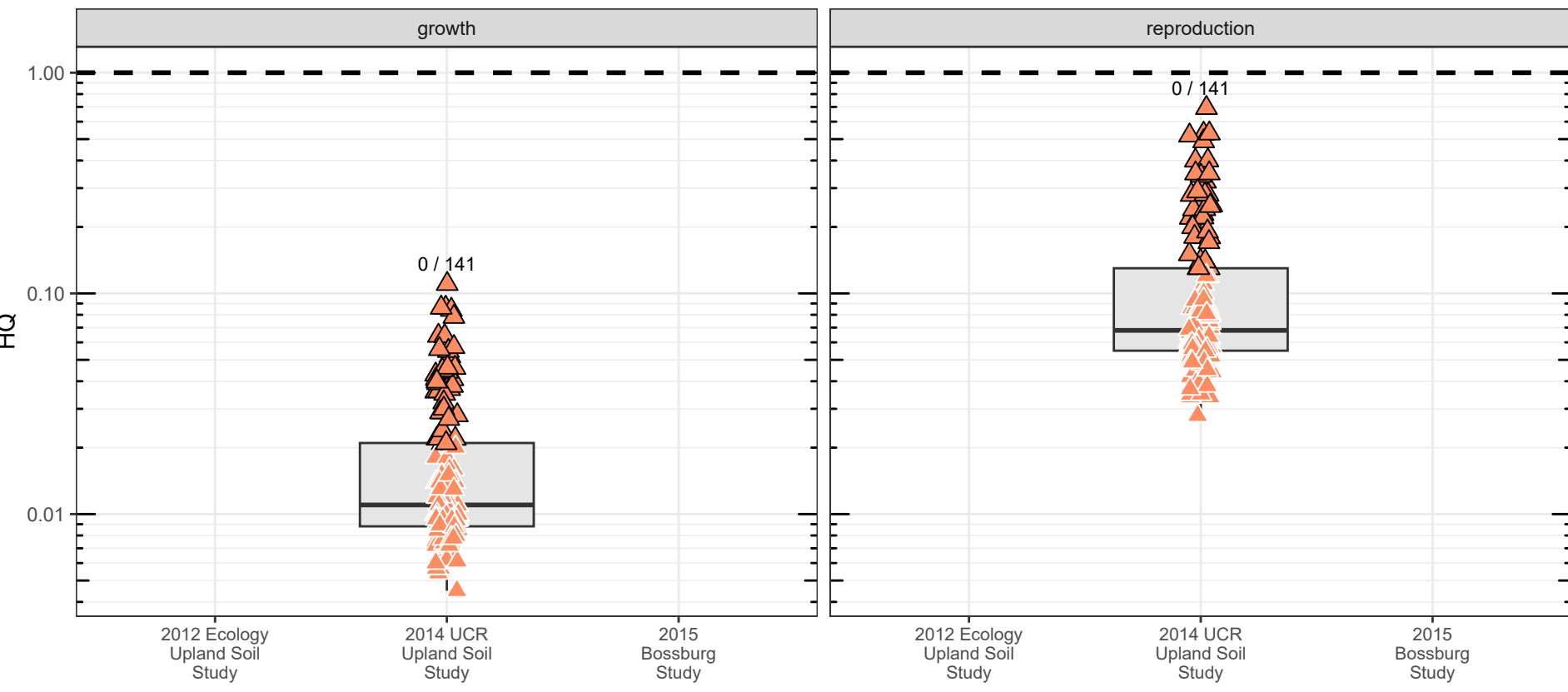


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

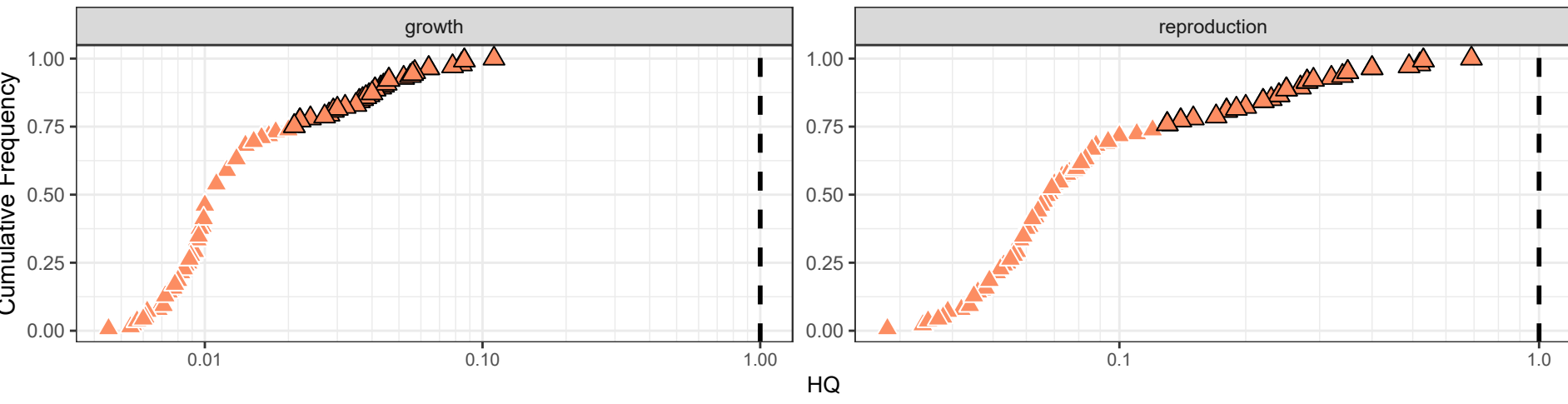
2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study (green circle)
2014 UCR Upland Soil Study (orange triangle)
2015 Bossburg Study (blue square)

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

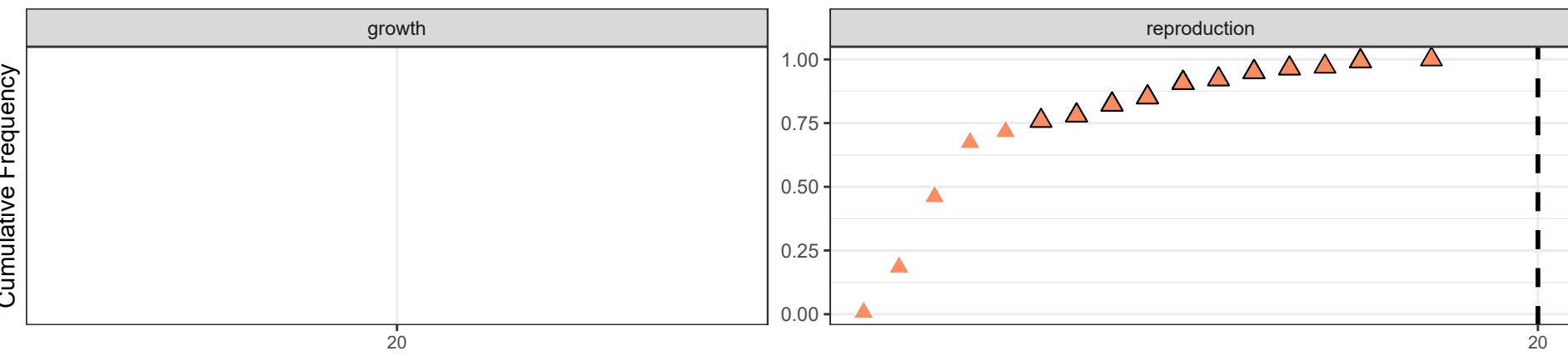
Figure 9-8b: Masked shrew (invertivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for molybdenum



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

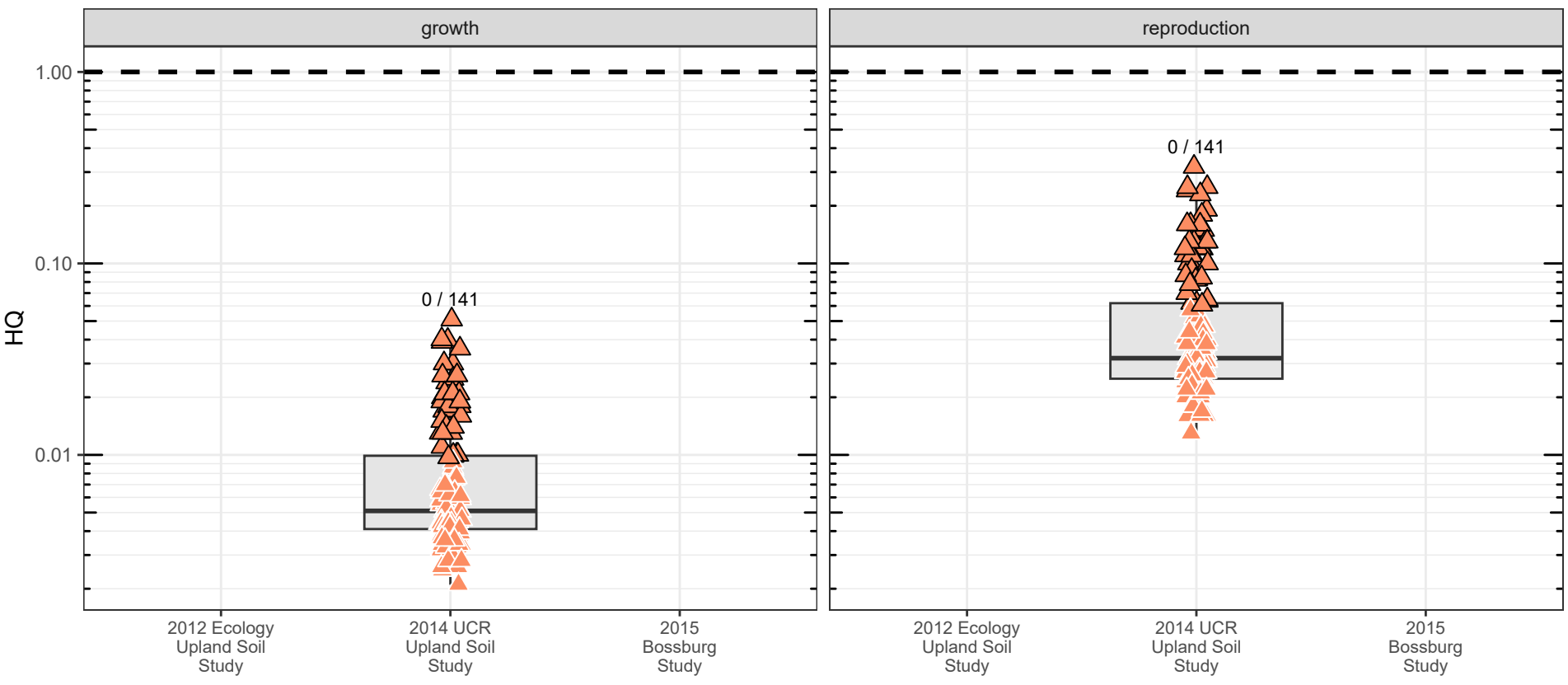


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

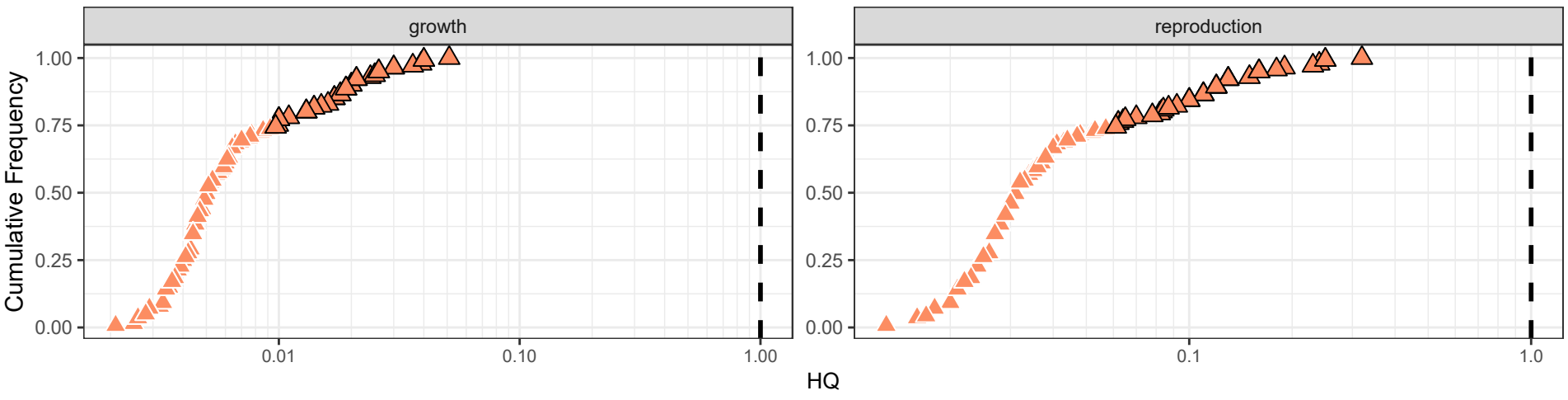
2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study (green circle)
2014 UCR Upland Soil Study (orange triangle)
2015 Bossburg Study (blue square)

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

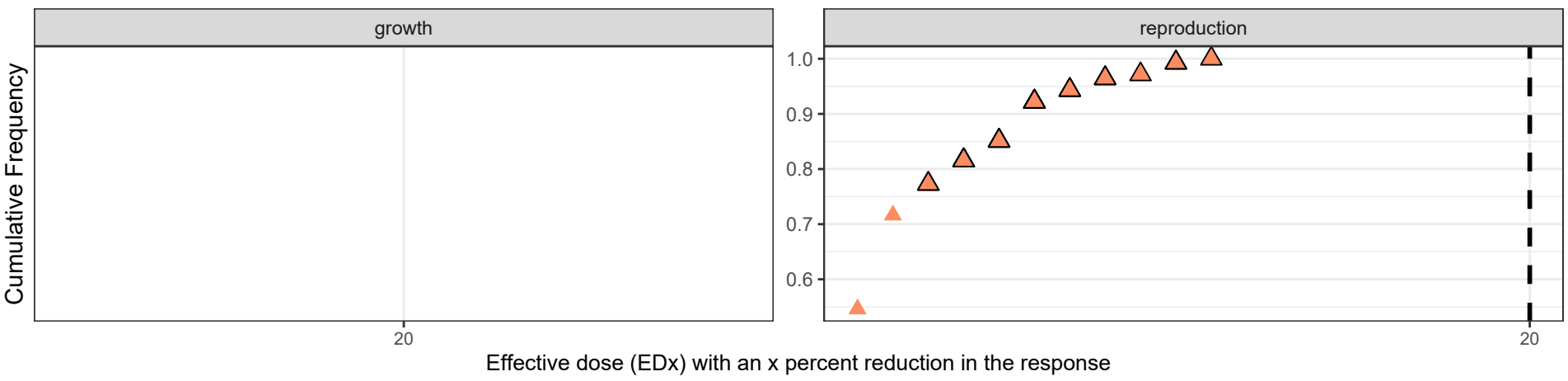
Figure 9-8c: Little brown bat (aerial insectivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for molybdenum



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

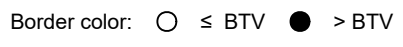
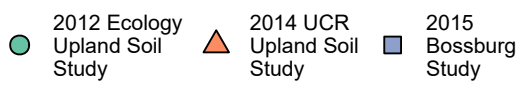
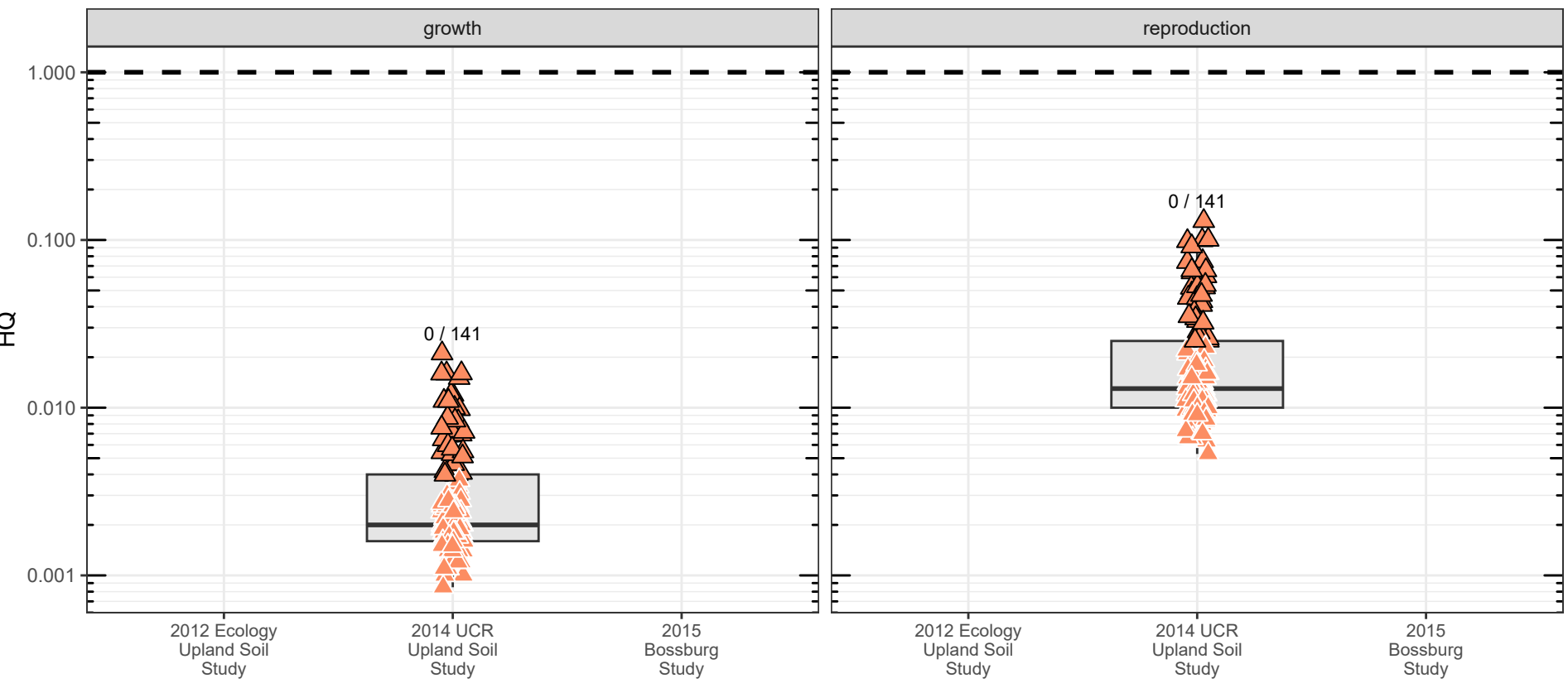
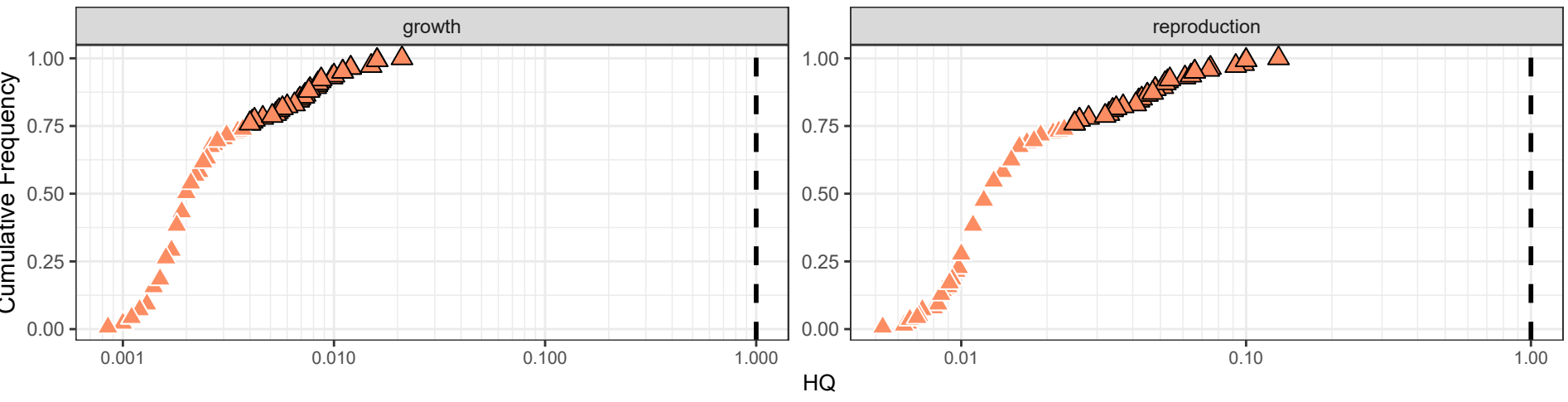


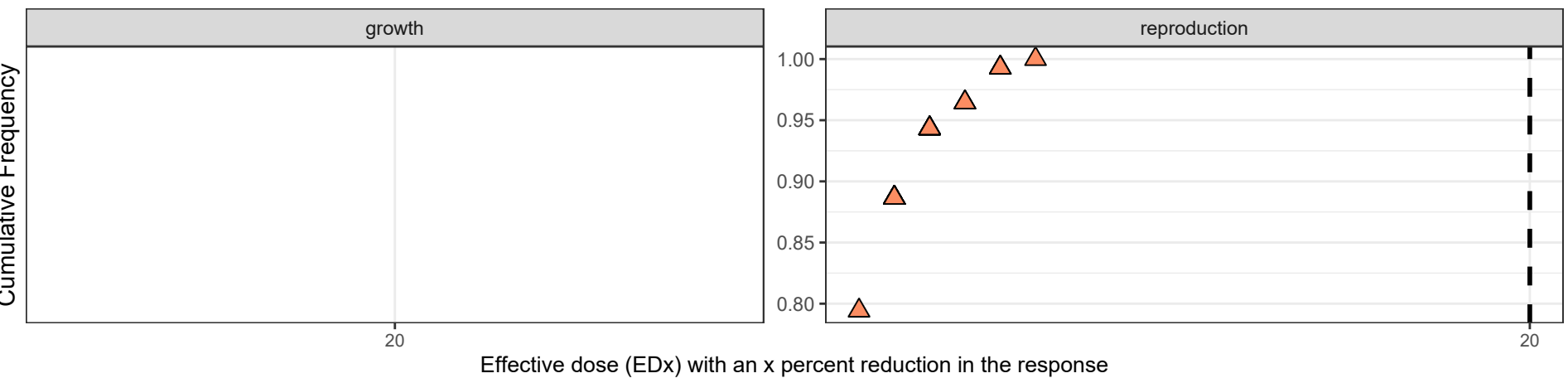
Figure 9-8d: Short-tailed weasel (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for molybdenum



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

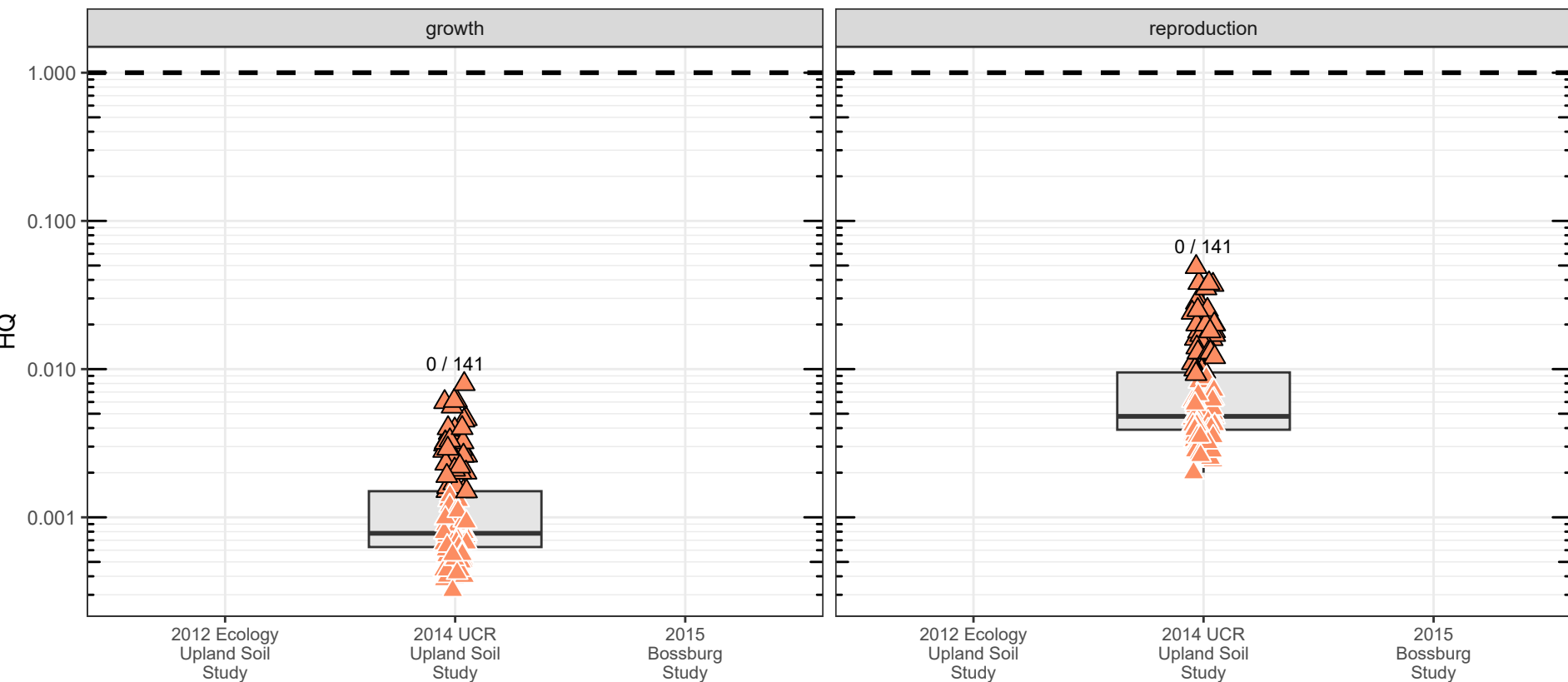


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

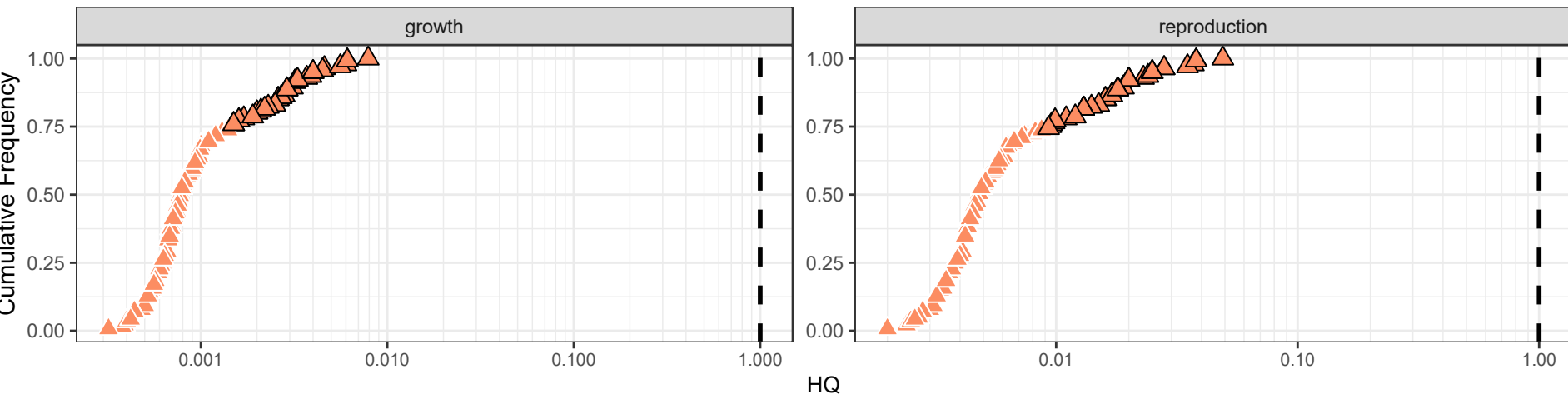
- 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
- ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
- 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

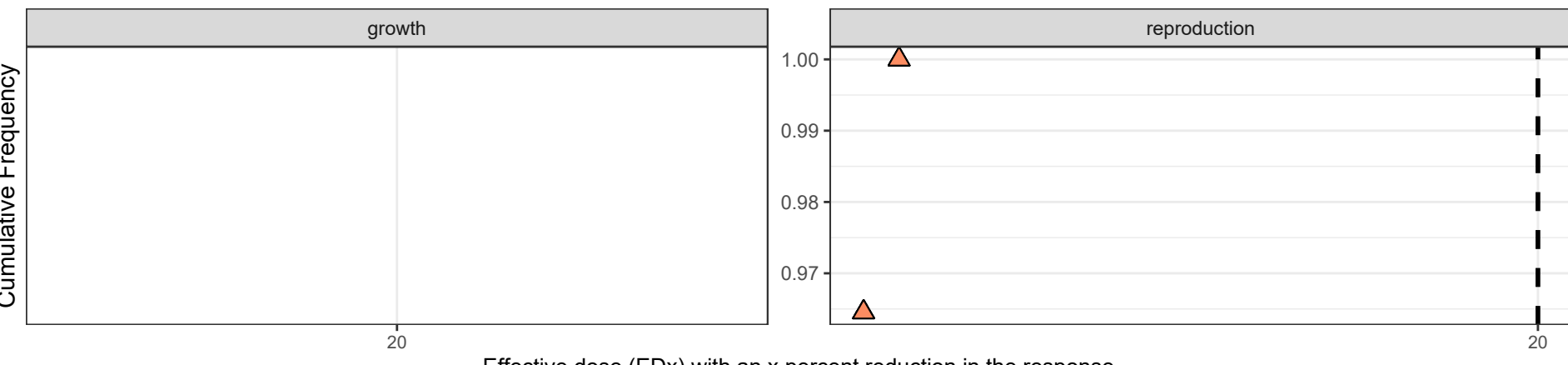
Figure 9-8e: Gray wolf (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for molybdenum



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

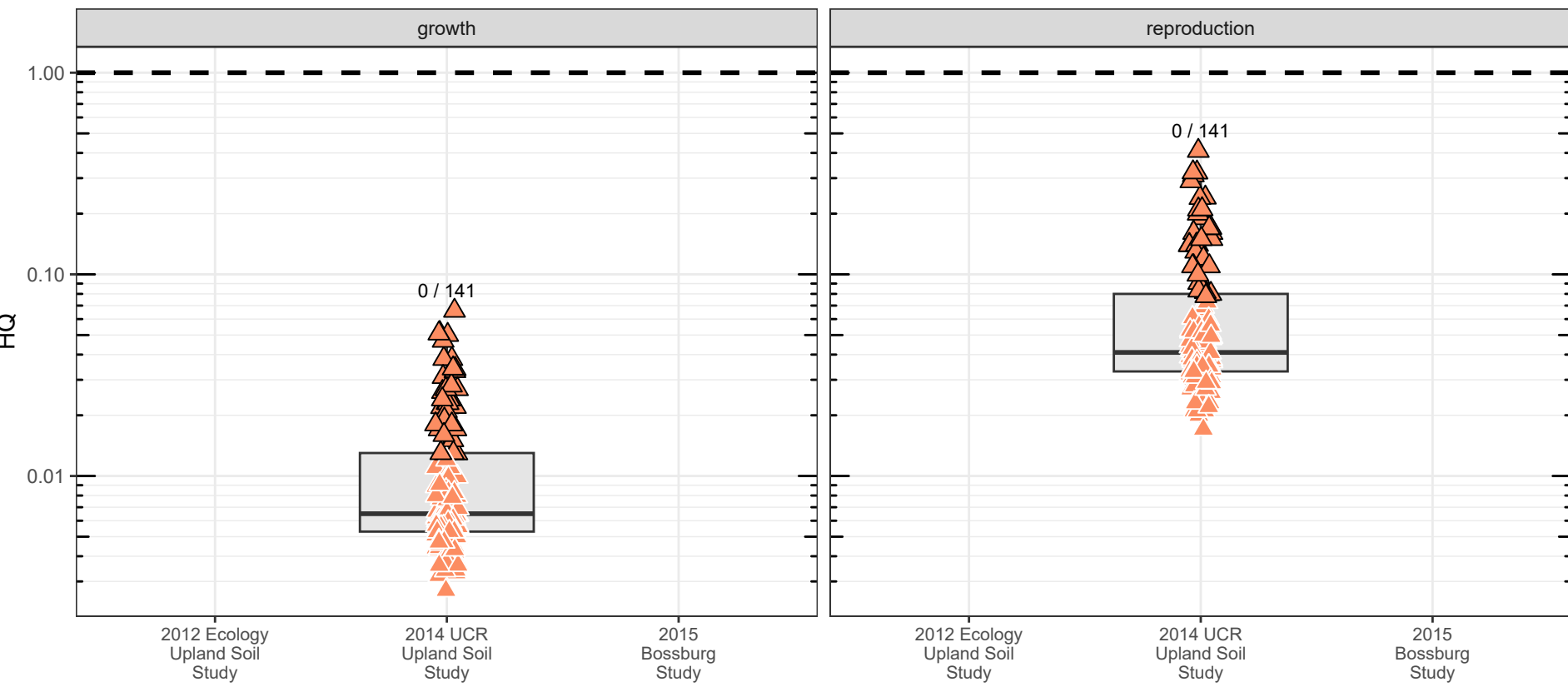


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

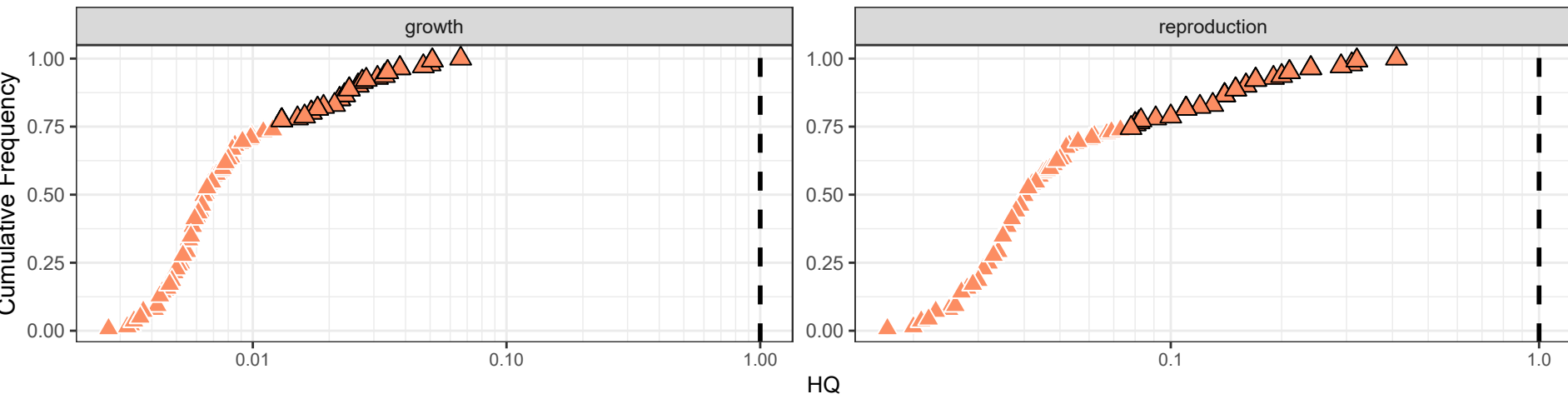
- 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
- ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
- 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

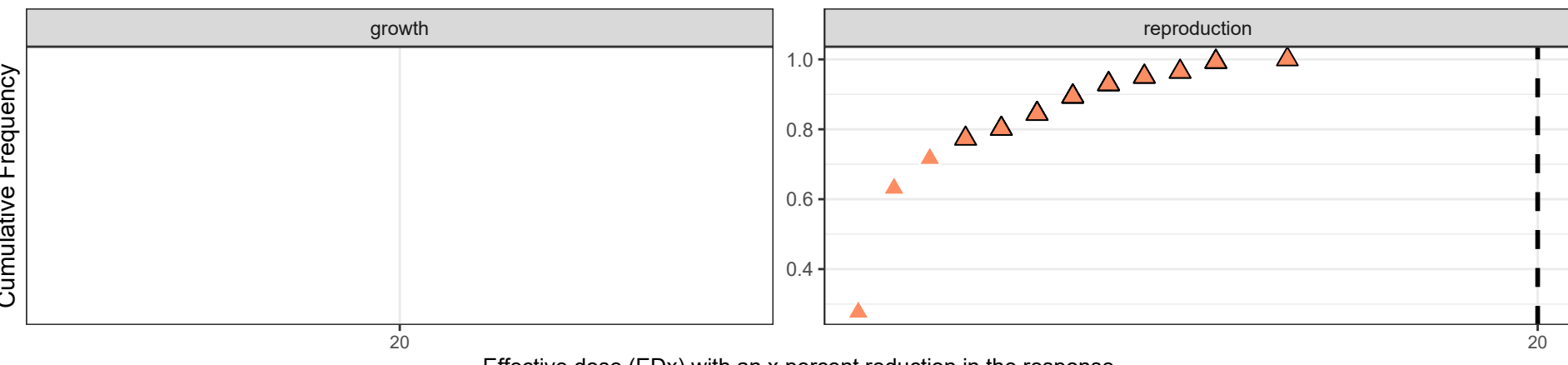
Figure 9-8f: Deer mouse (omnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for molybdenum



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



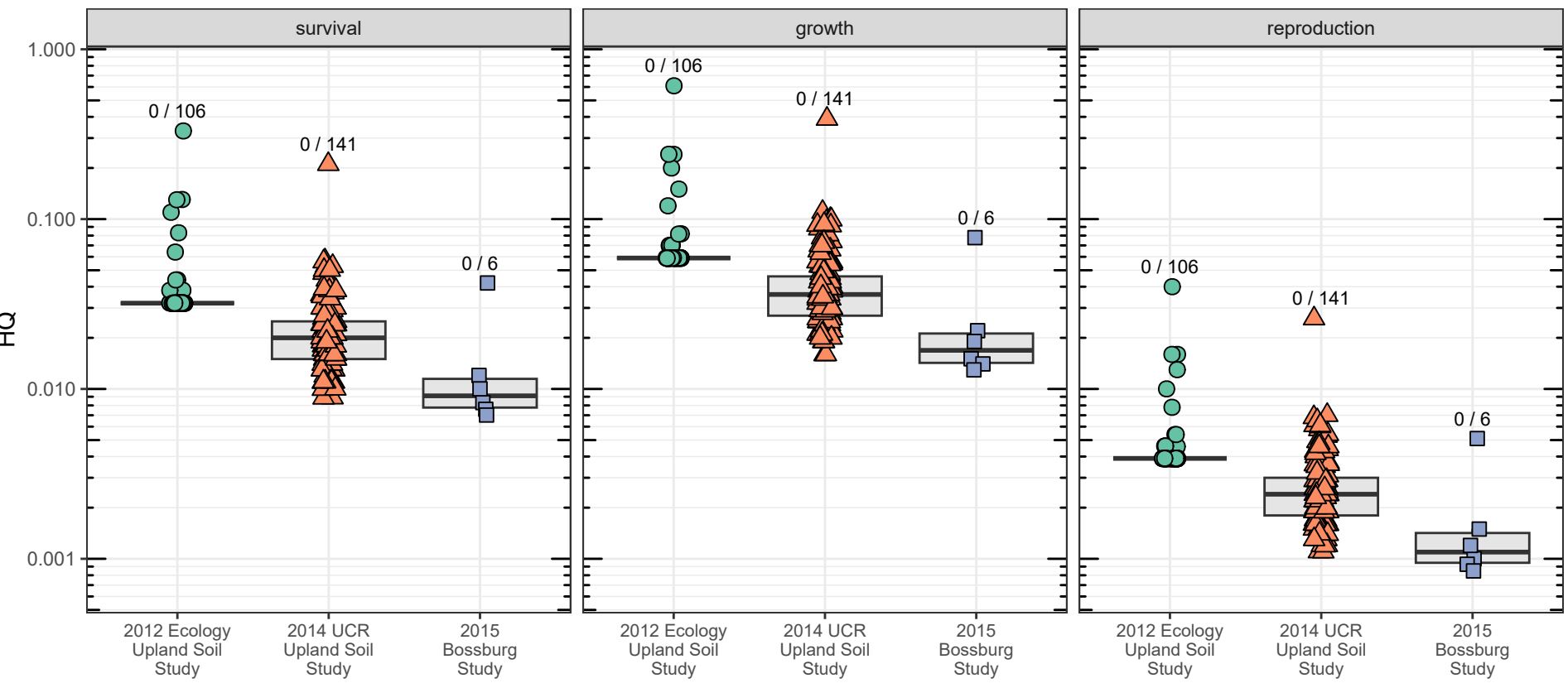
Effective dose (EDx) with an x percent reduction in the response

ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

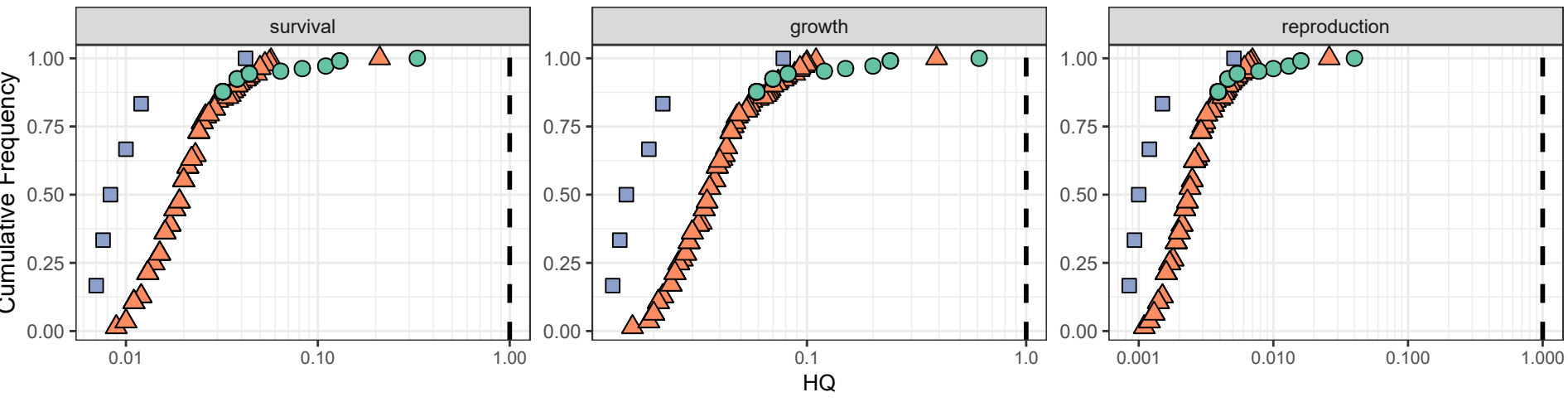
- 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
- ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
- 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

Figure 9-9a: Meadow vole (herbivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for selenium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

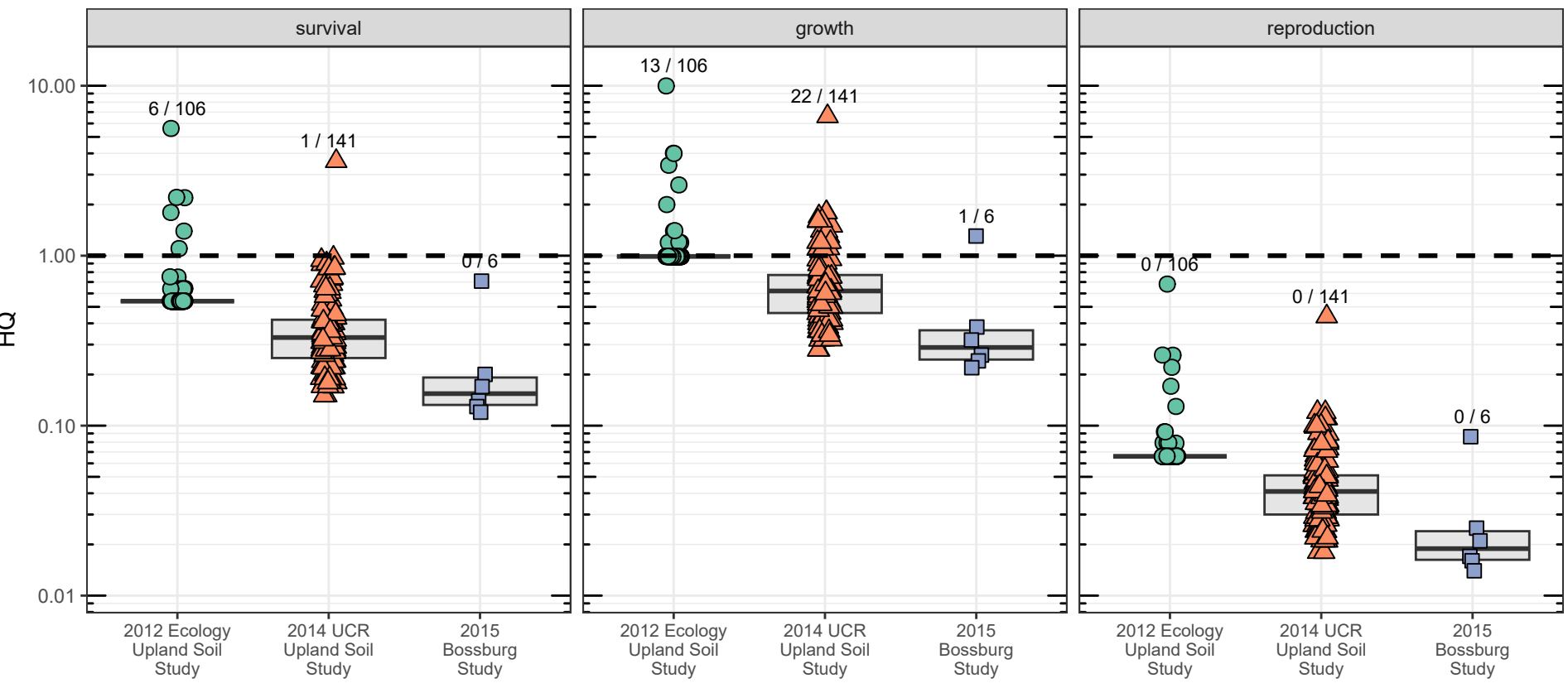


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

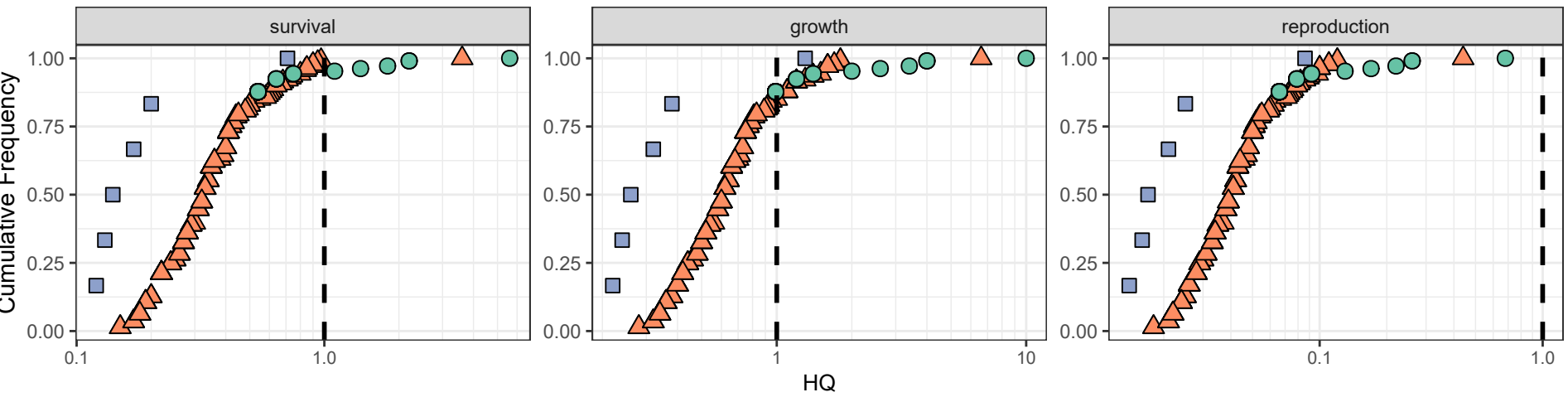


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

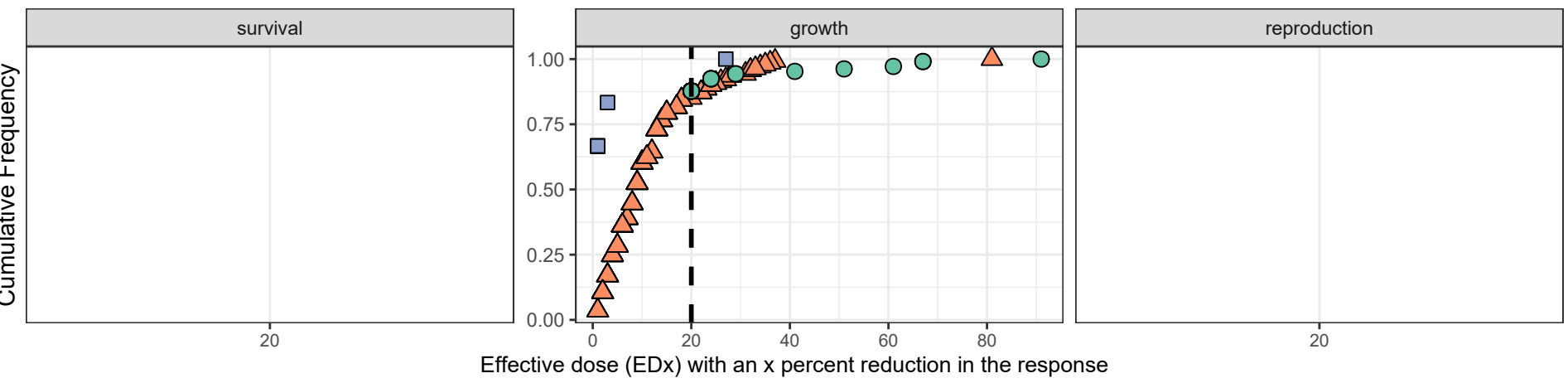
Figure 9-9b: Masked shrew (invertivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for selenium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

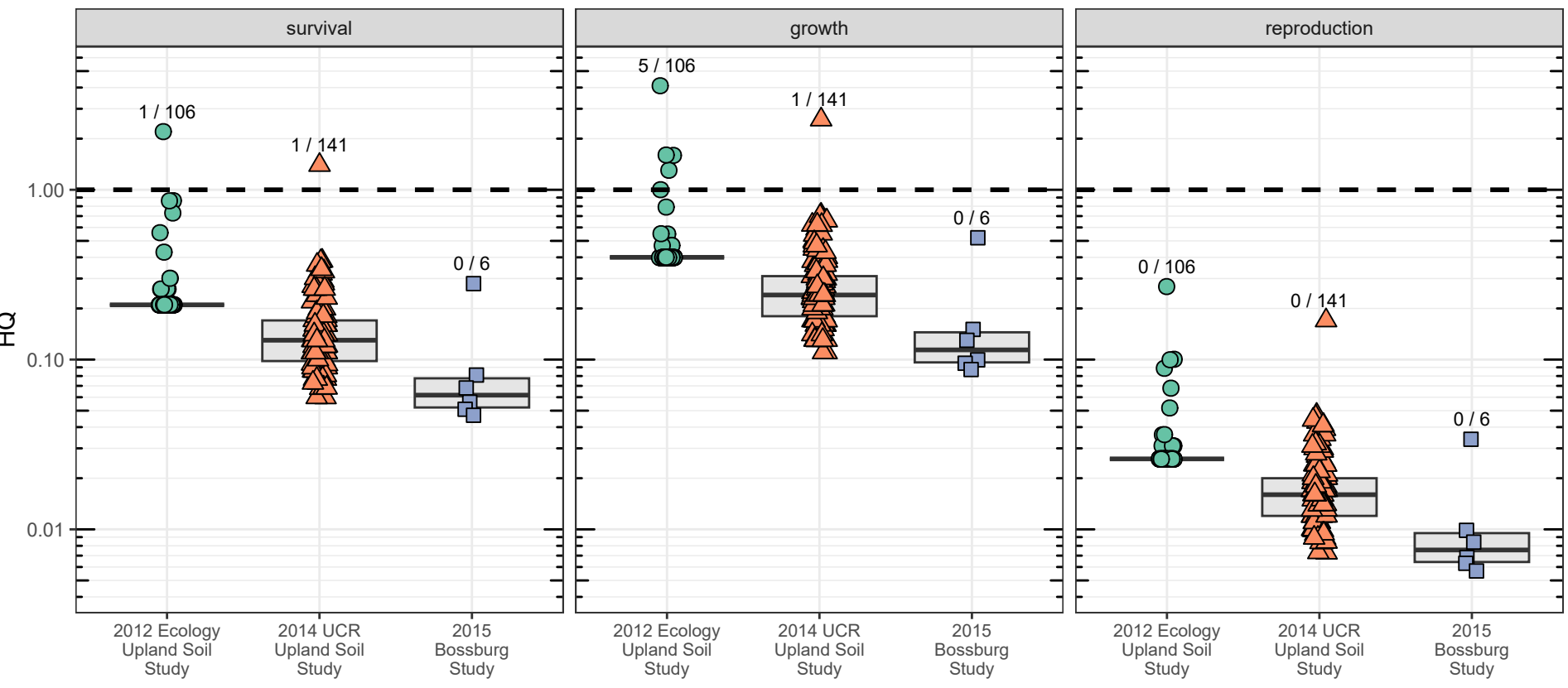


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

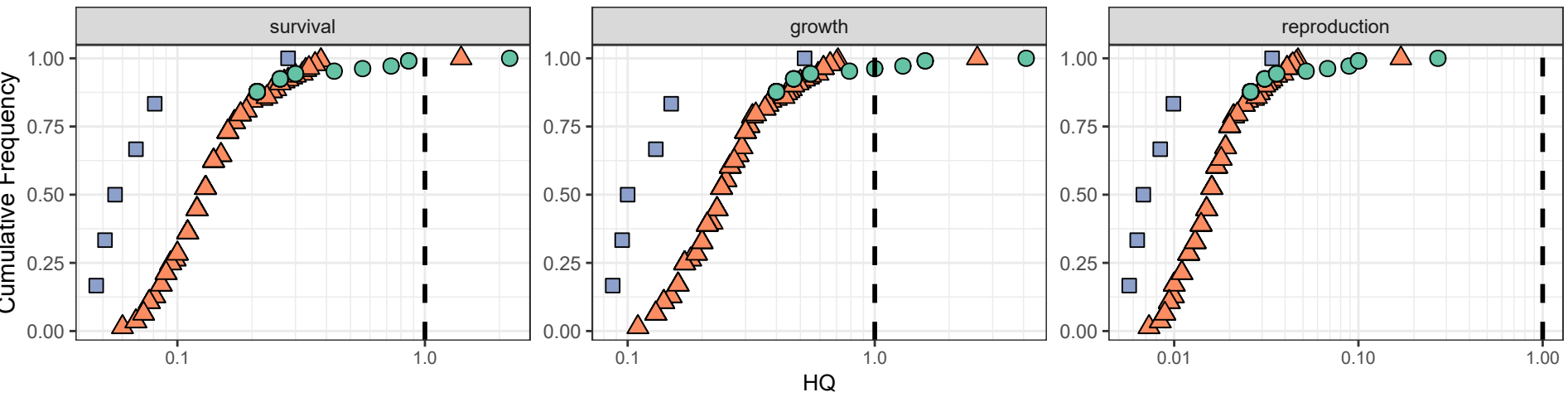
2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study (green circle)
2014 UCR Upland Soil Study (orange triangle)
2015 Bossburg Study (blue square)

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

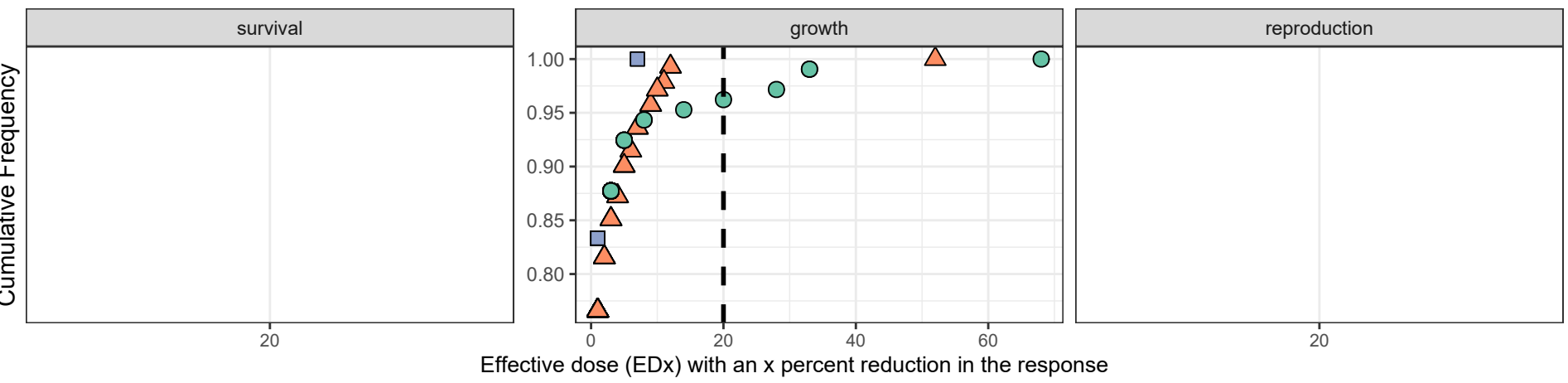
Figure 9-9c: Little brown bat (aerial insectivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for selenium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

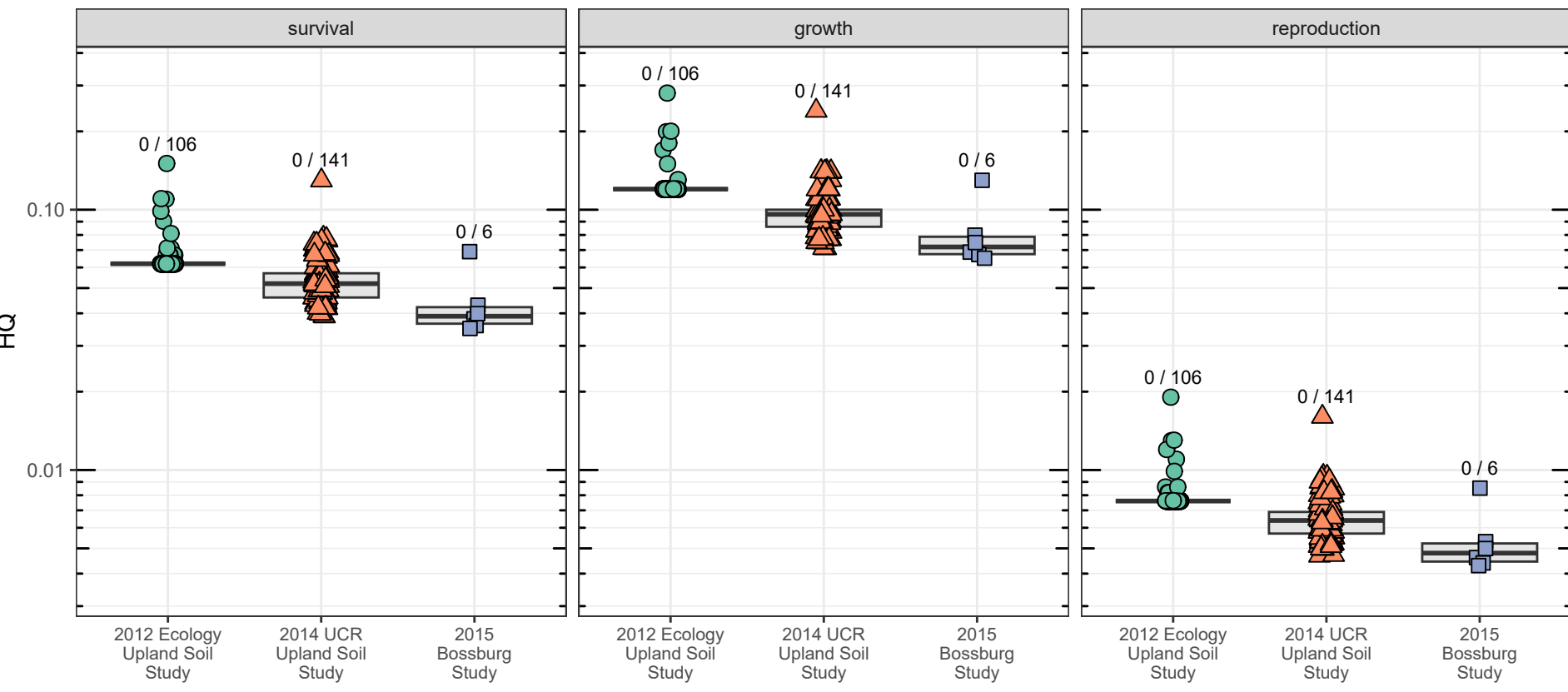


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

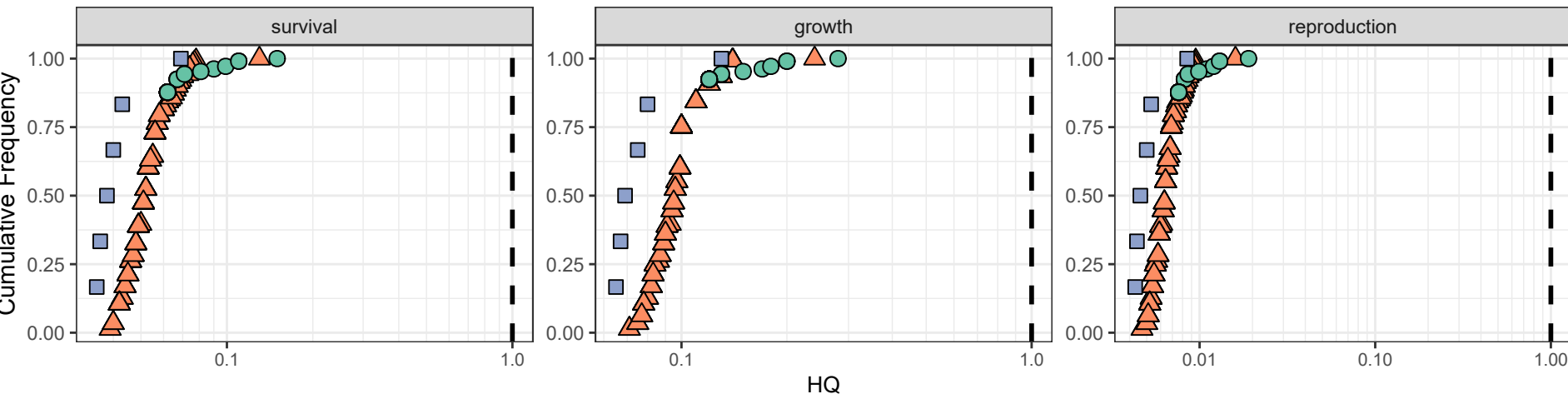
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

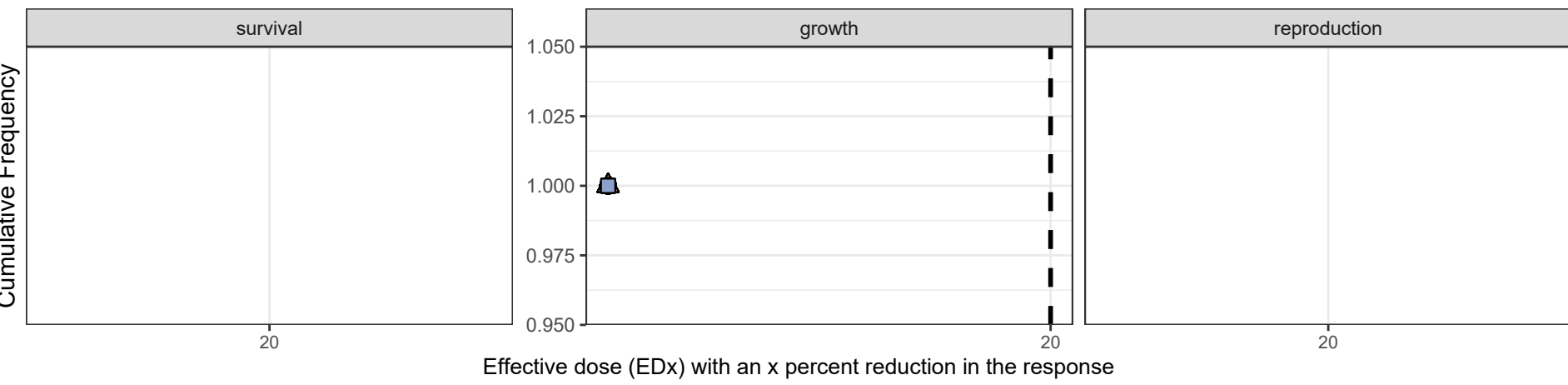
Figure 9-9d: Short-tailed weasel (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for selenium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

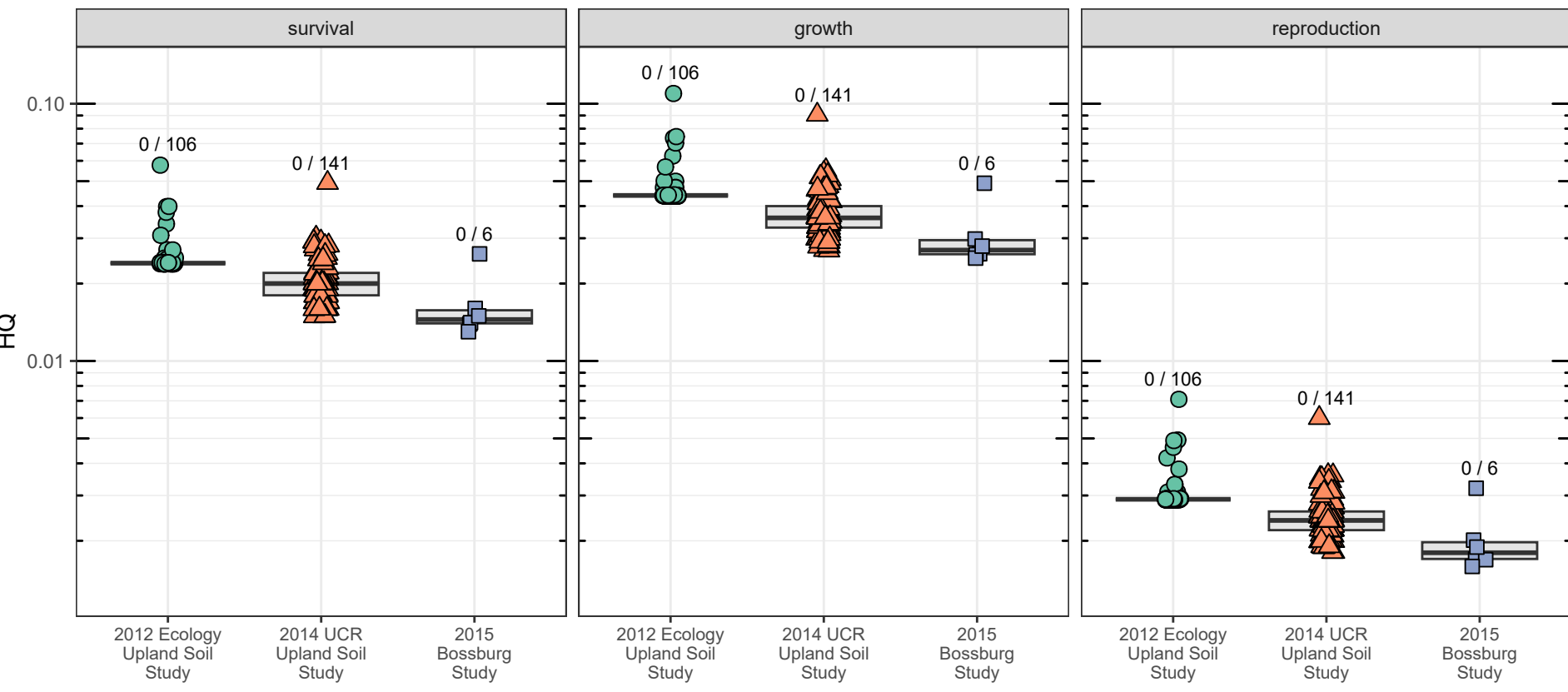


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

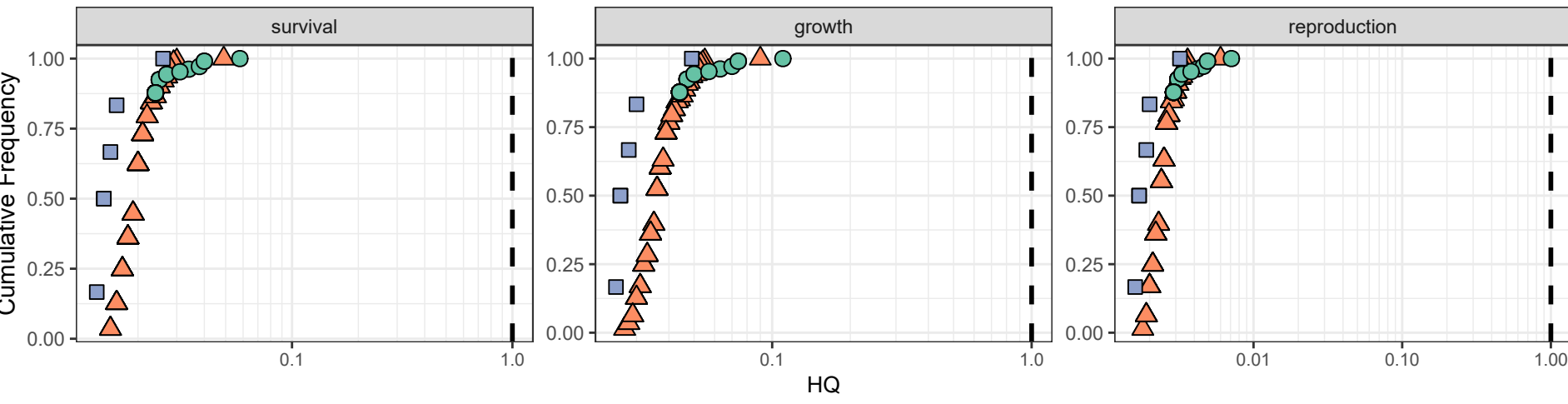


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

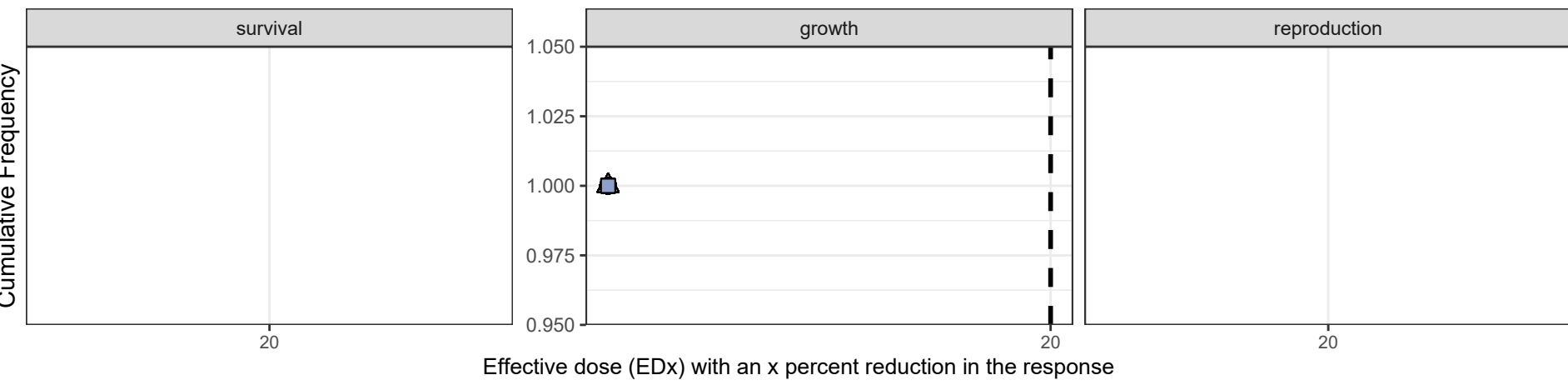
Figure 9-9e: Gray wolf (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for selenium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

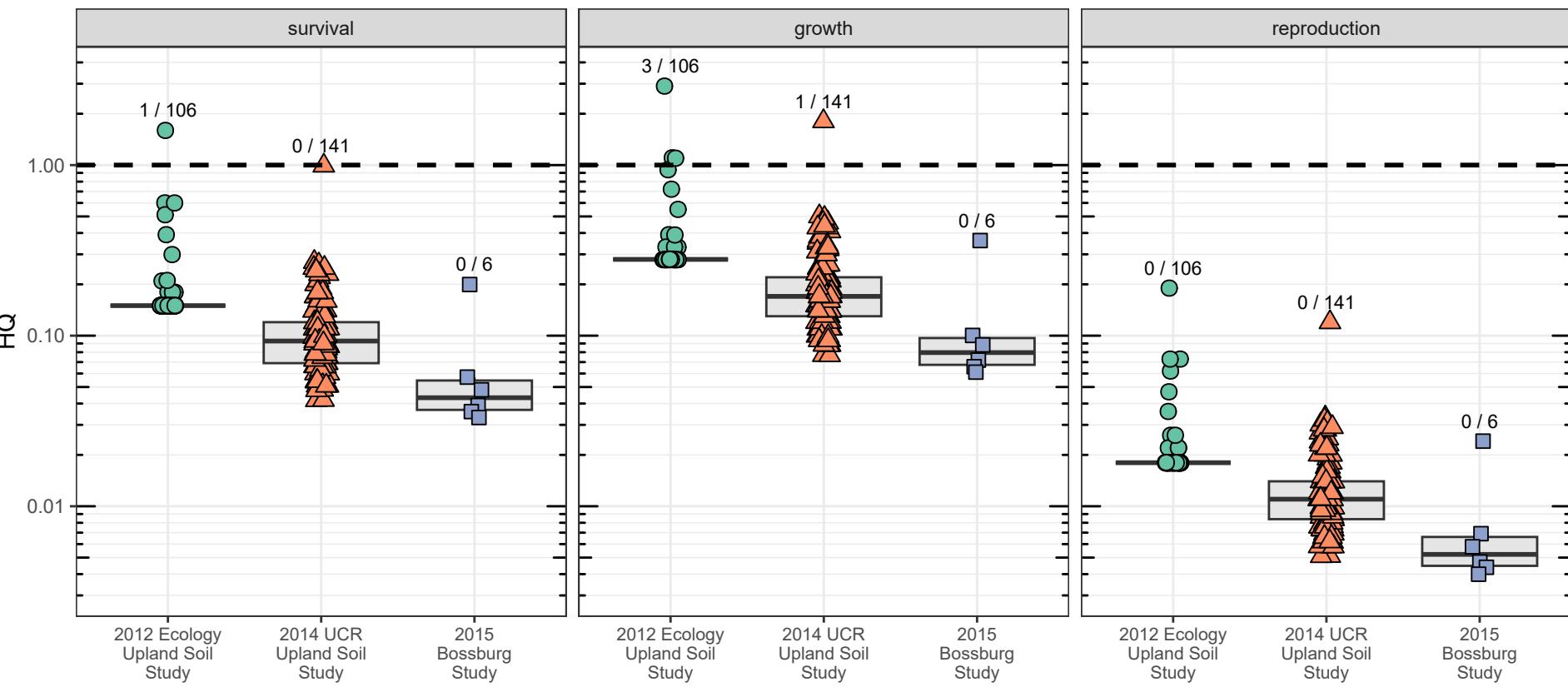


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

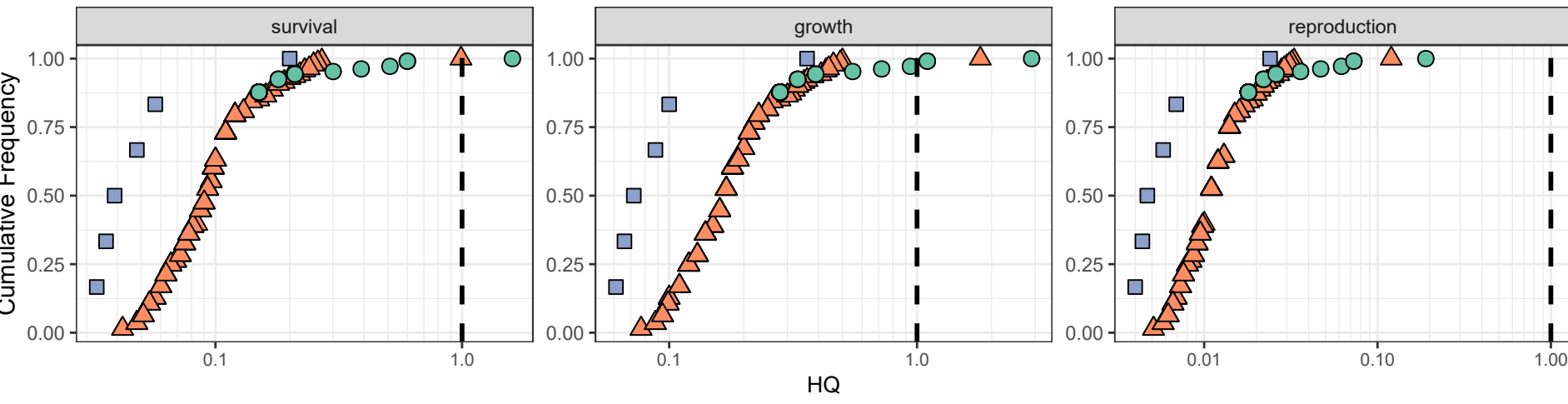
2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study (green circle)
2014 UCR Upland Soil Study (orange triangle)
2015 Bossburg Study (blue square)

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

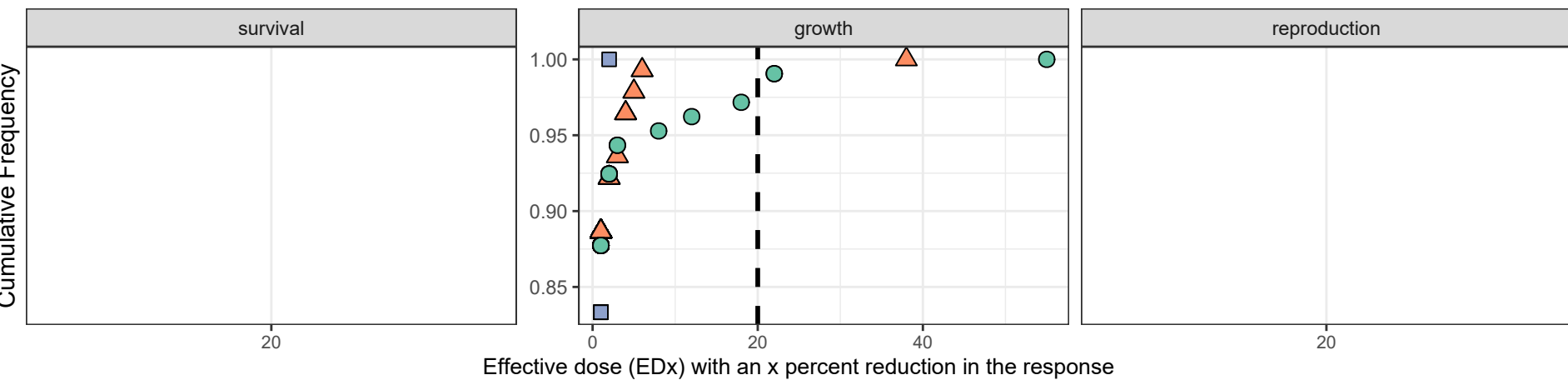
Figure 9-9f: Deer mouse (omnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for selenium



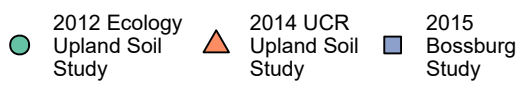
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

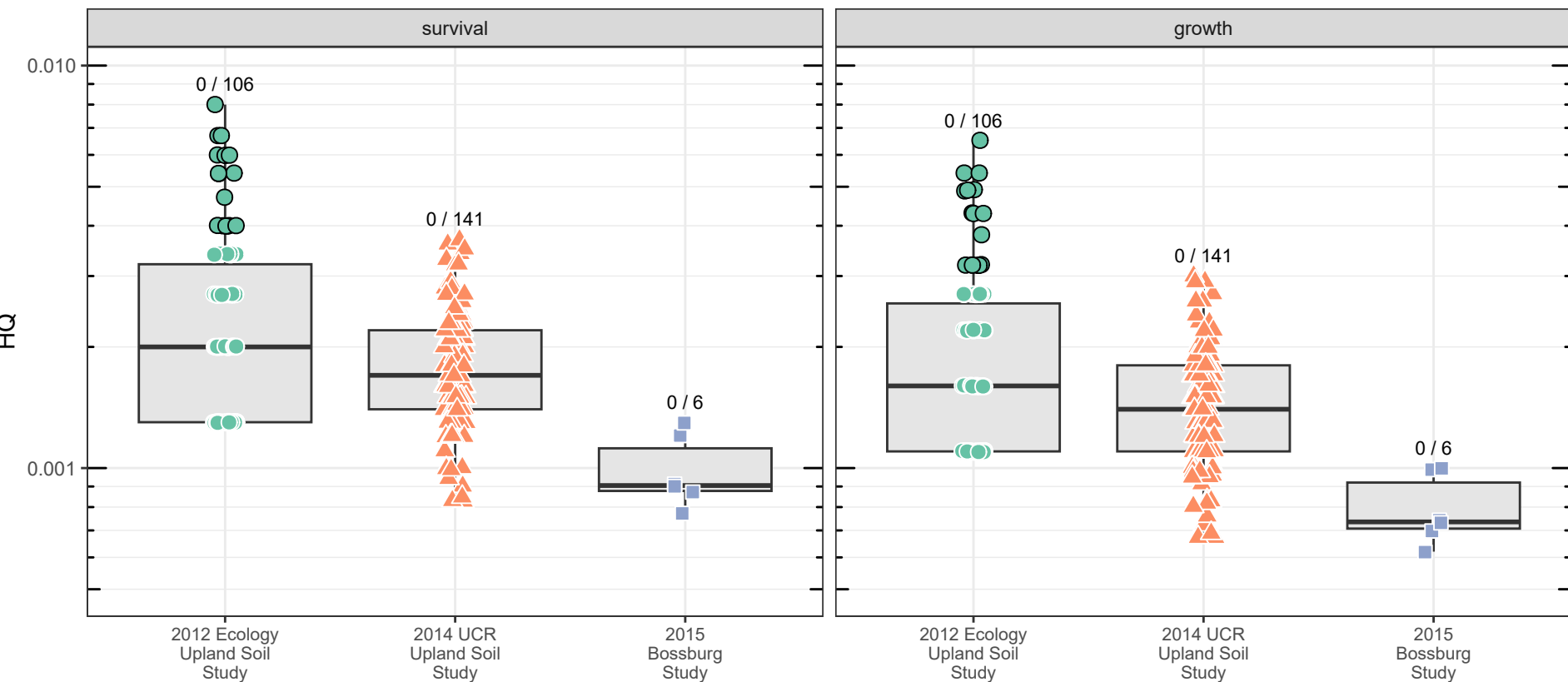


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

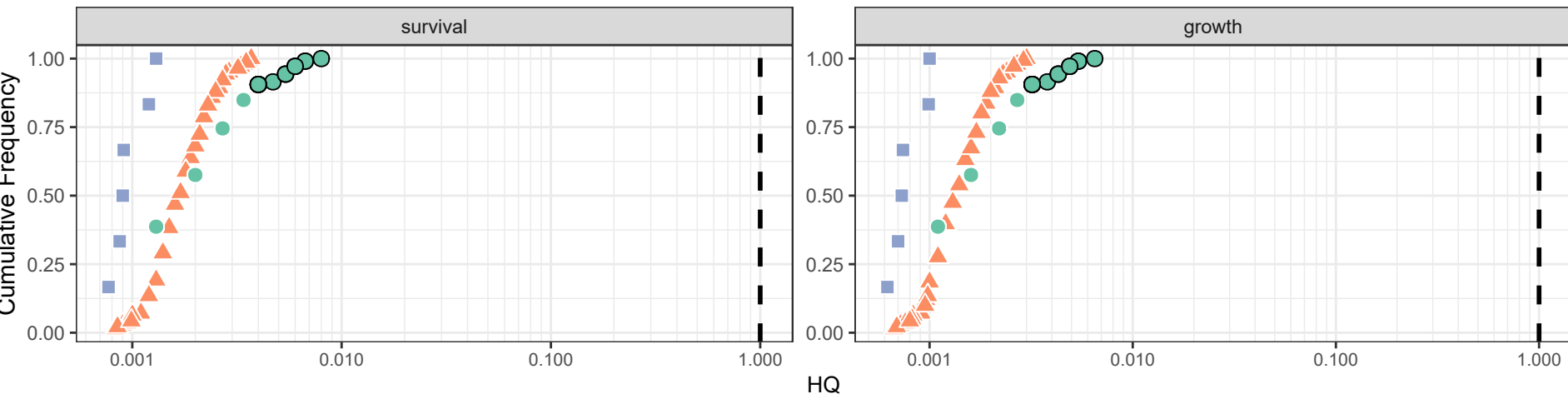


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

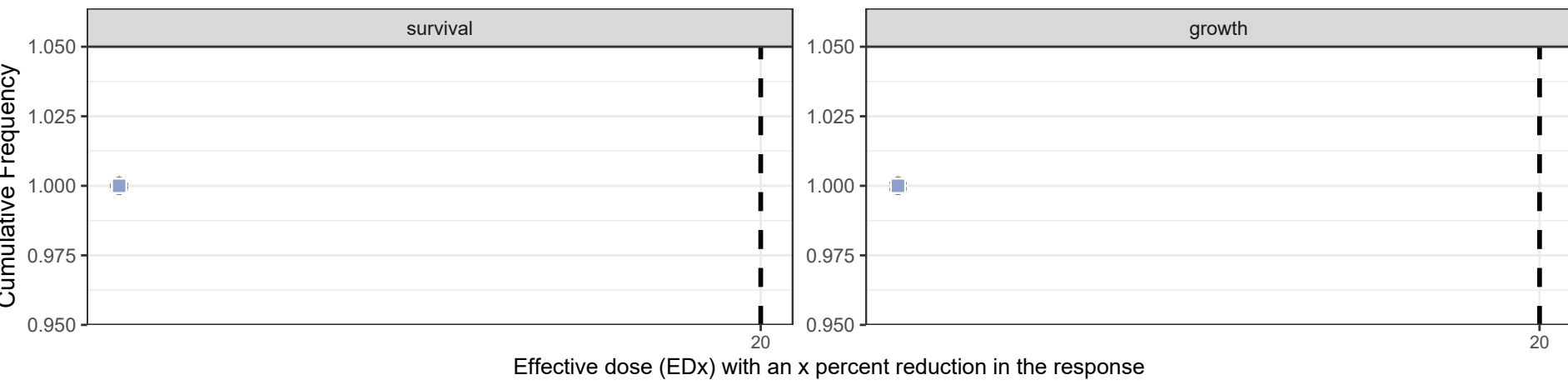
Figure 9-10a: Meadow vole (herbivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for thallium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

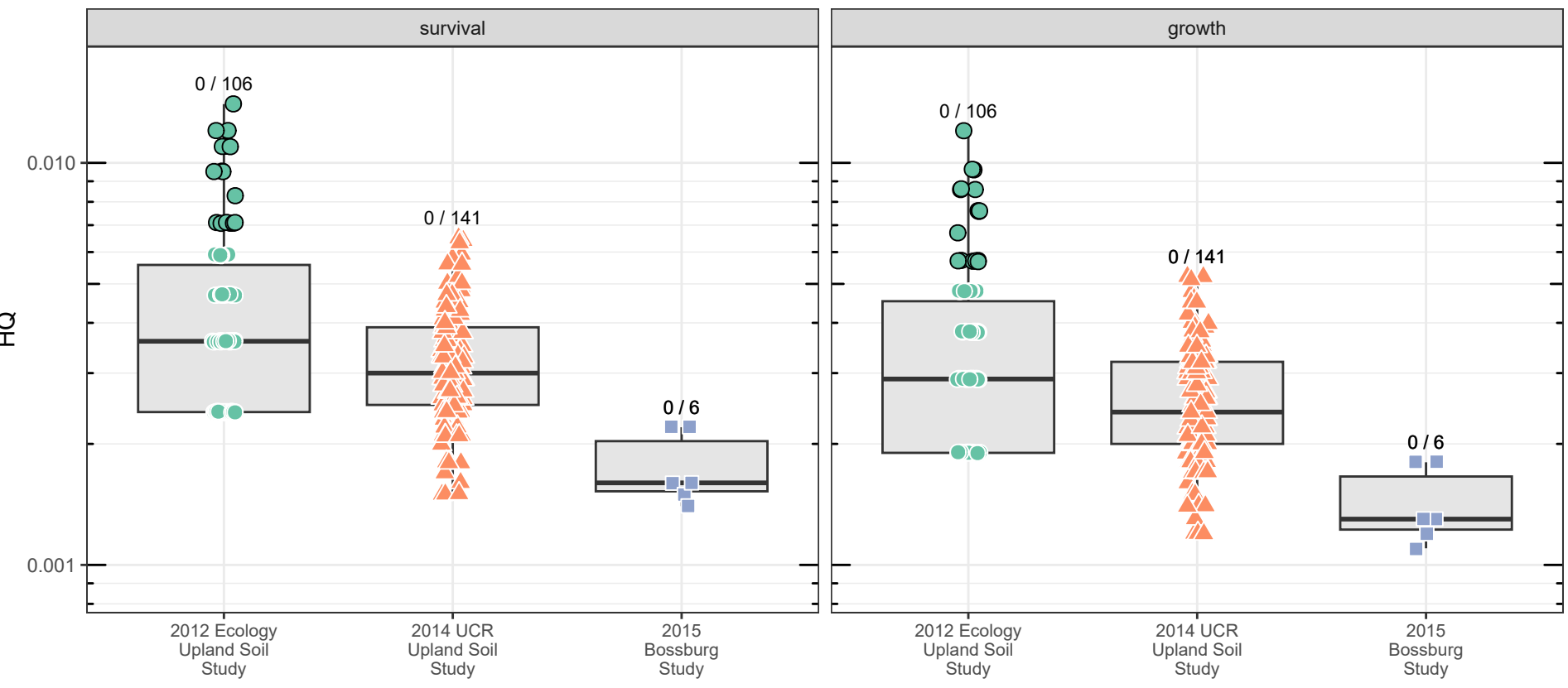


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

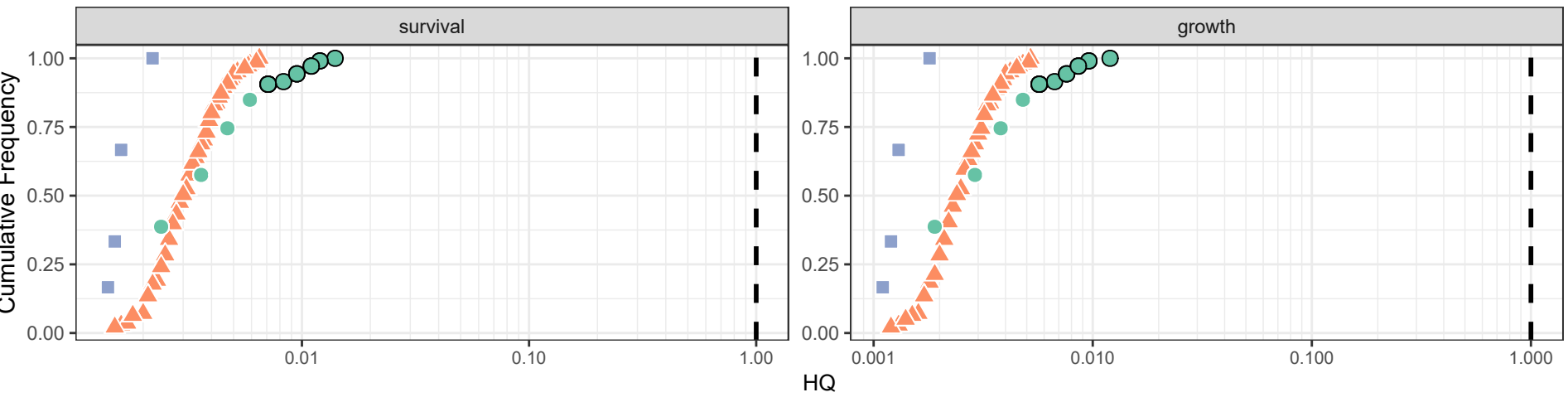


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

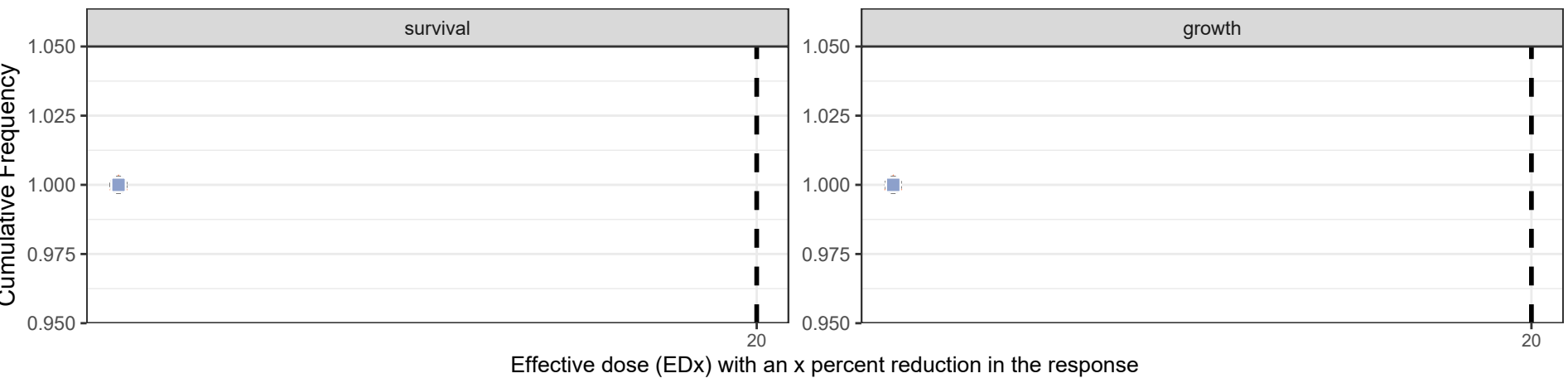
Figure 9-10b: Masked shrew (invertivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for thallium



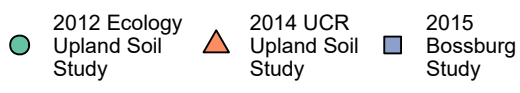
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

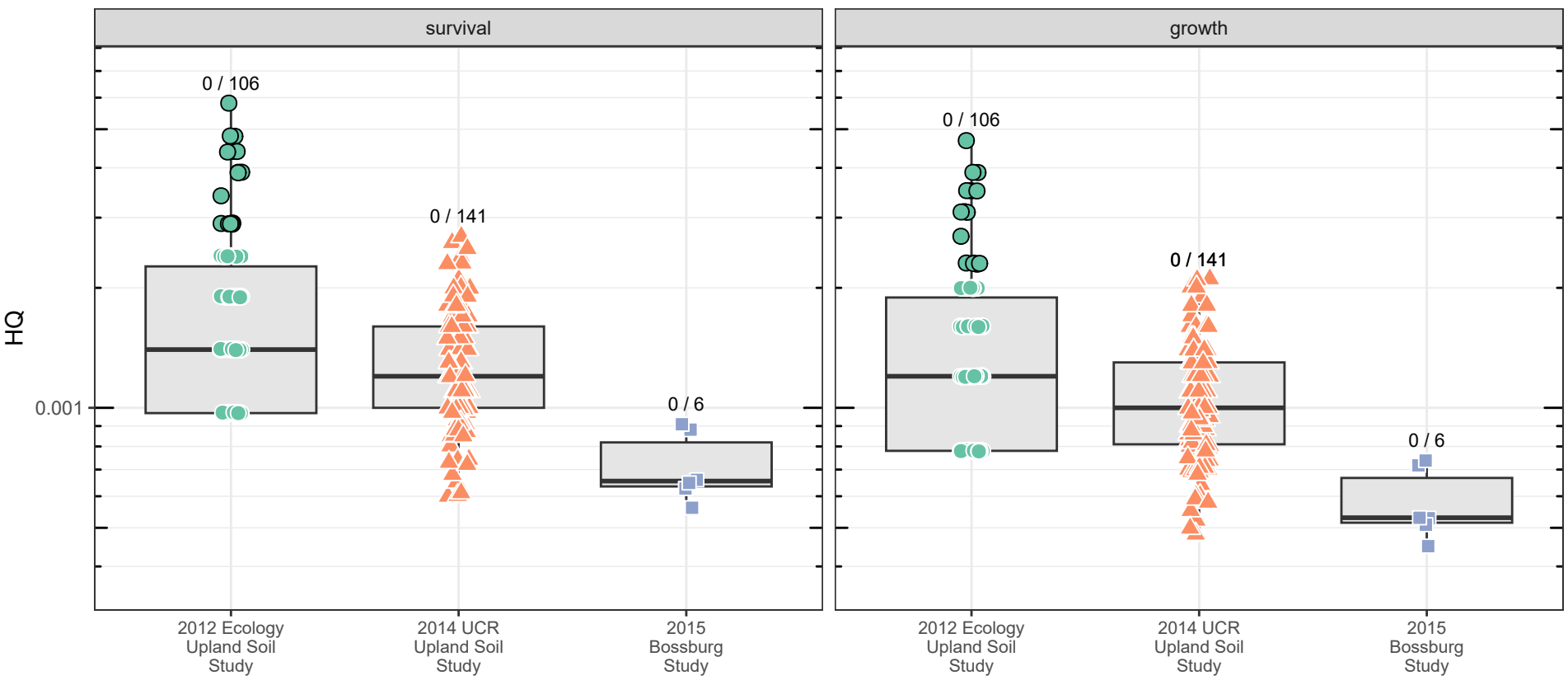


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

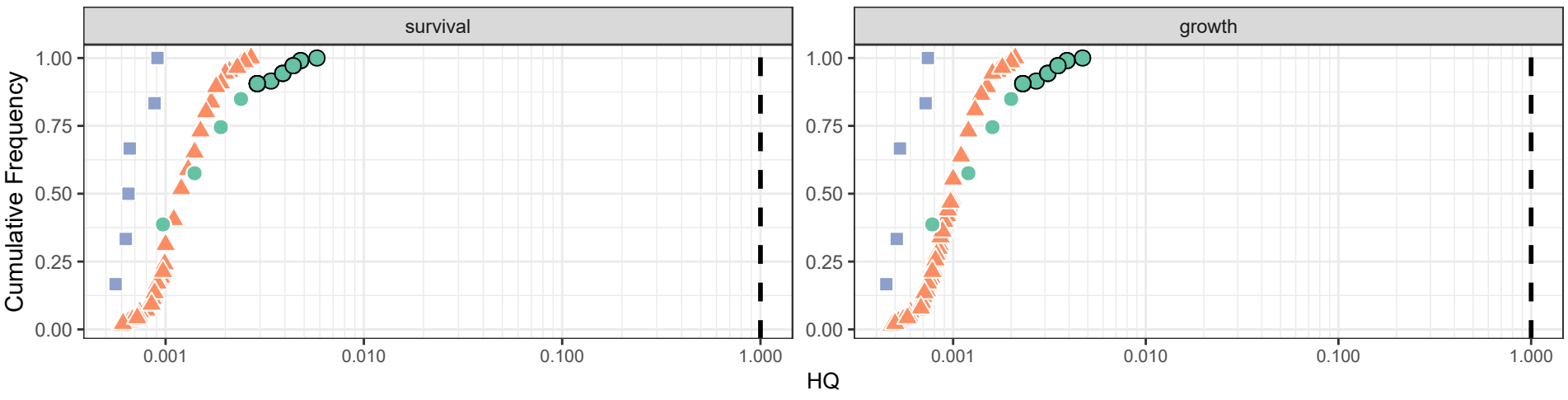


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

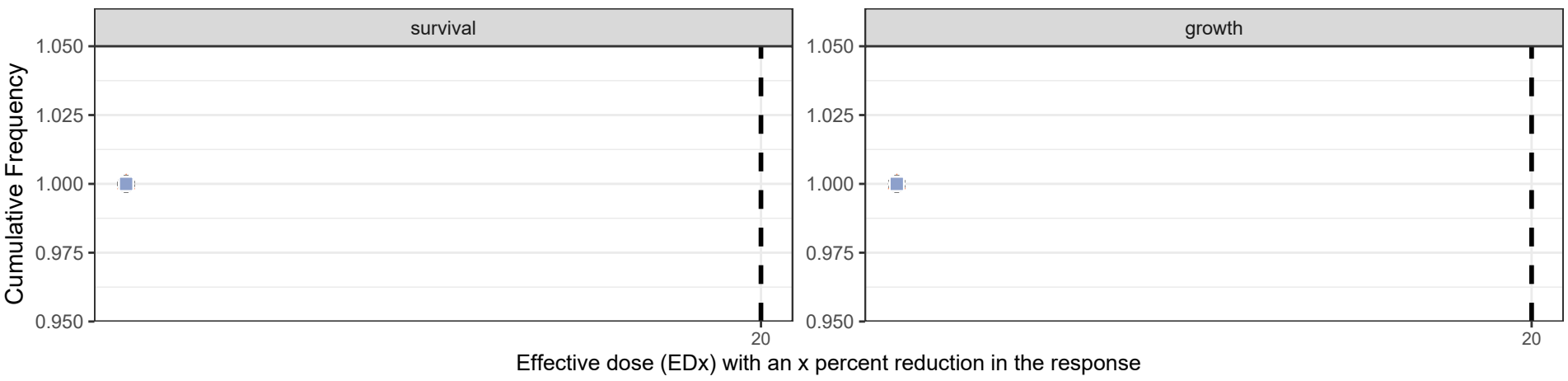
Figure 9-10c: Little brown bat (aerial insectivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for thallium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

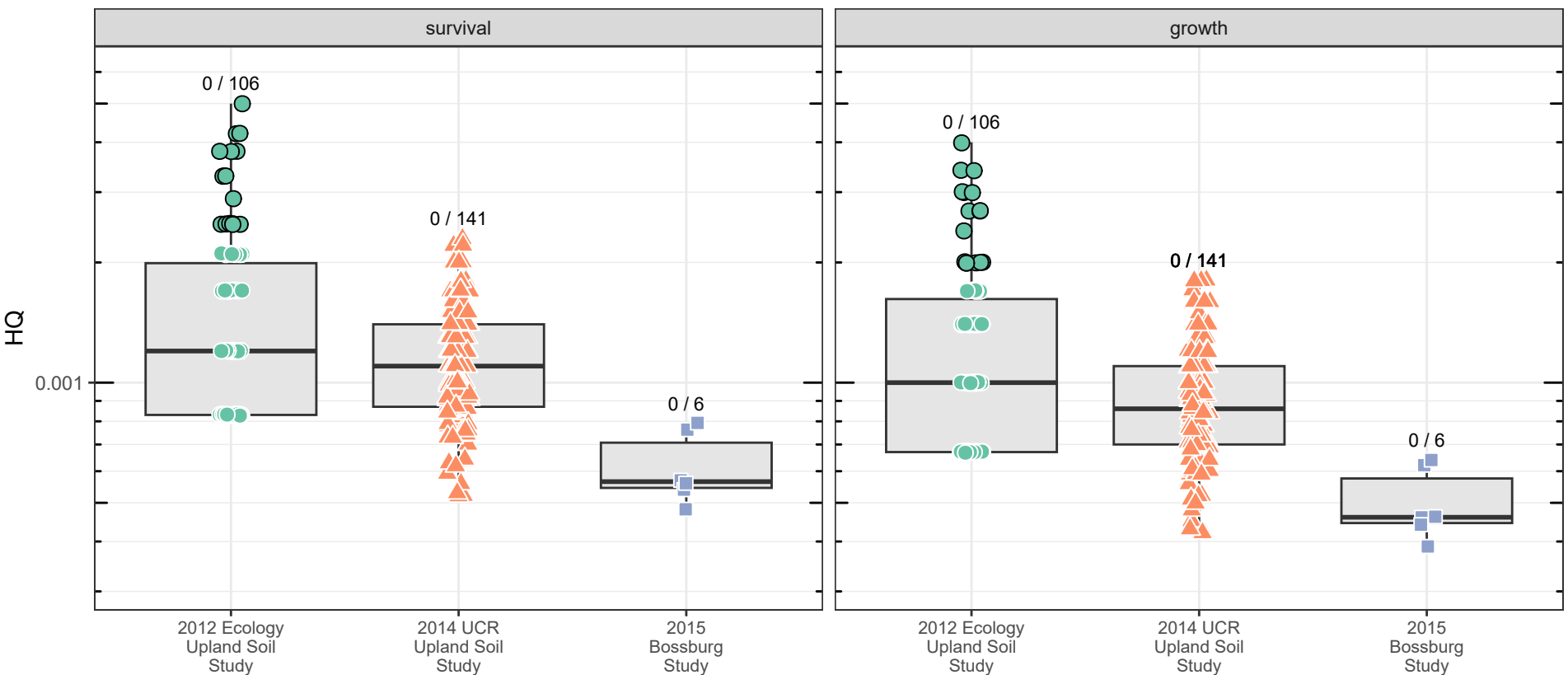


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

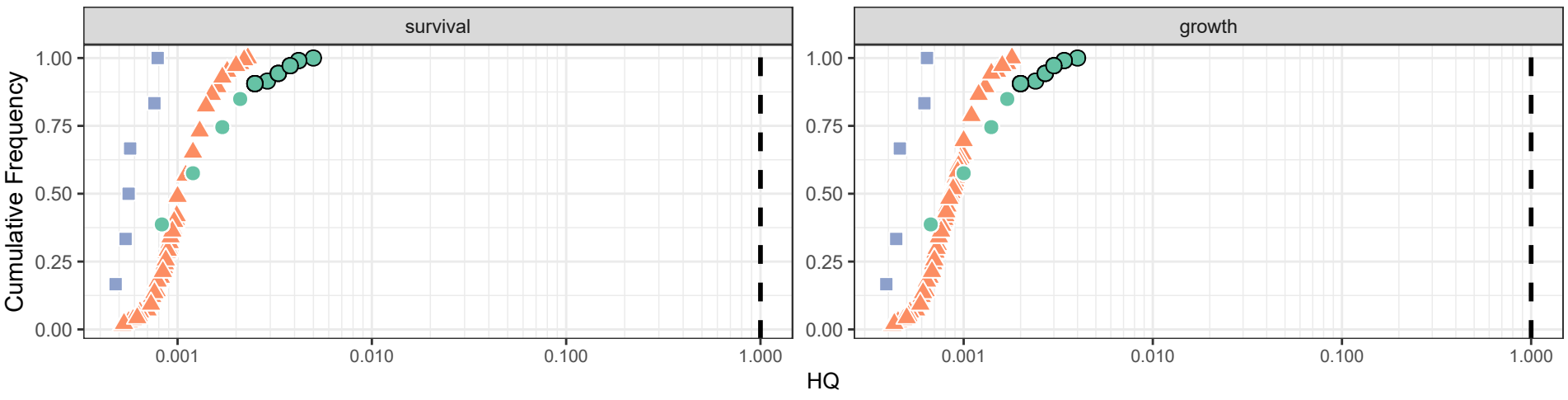


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

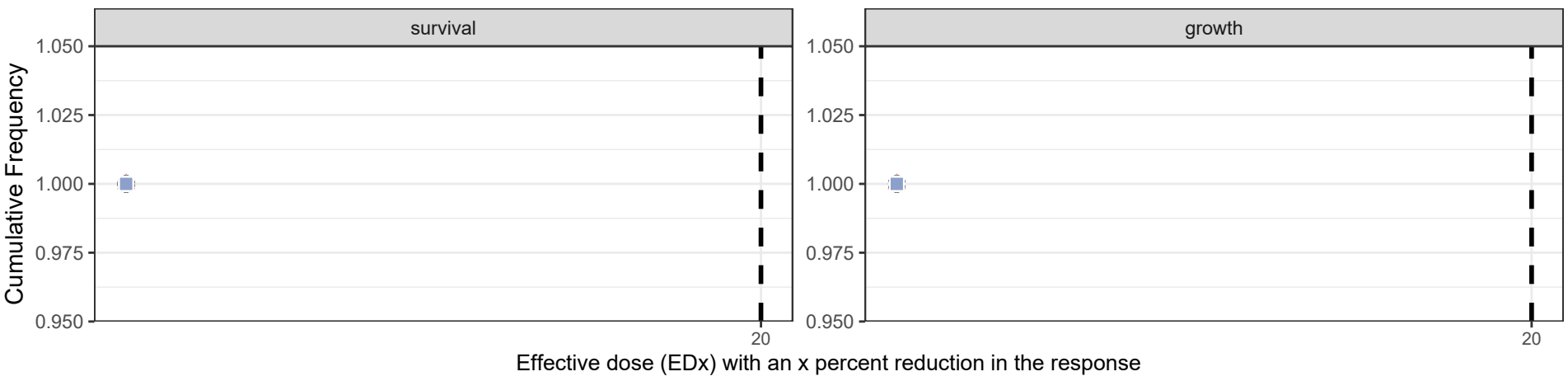
Figure 9-10d: Short-tailed weasel (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for thallium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

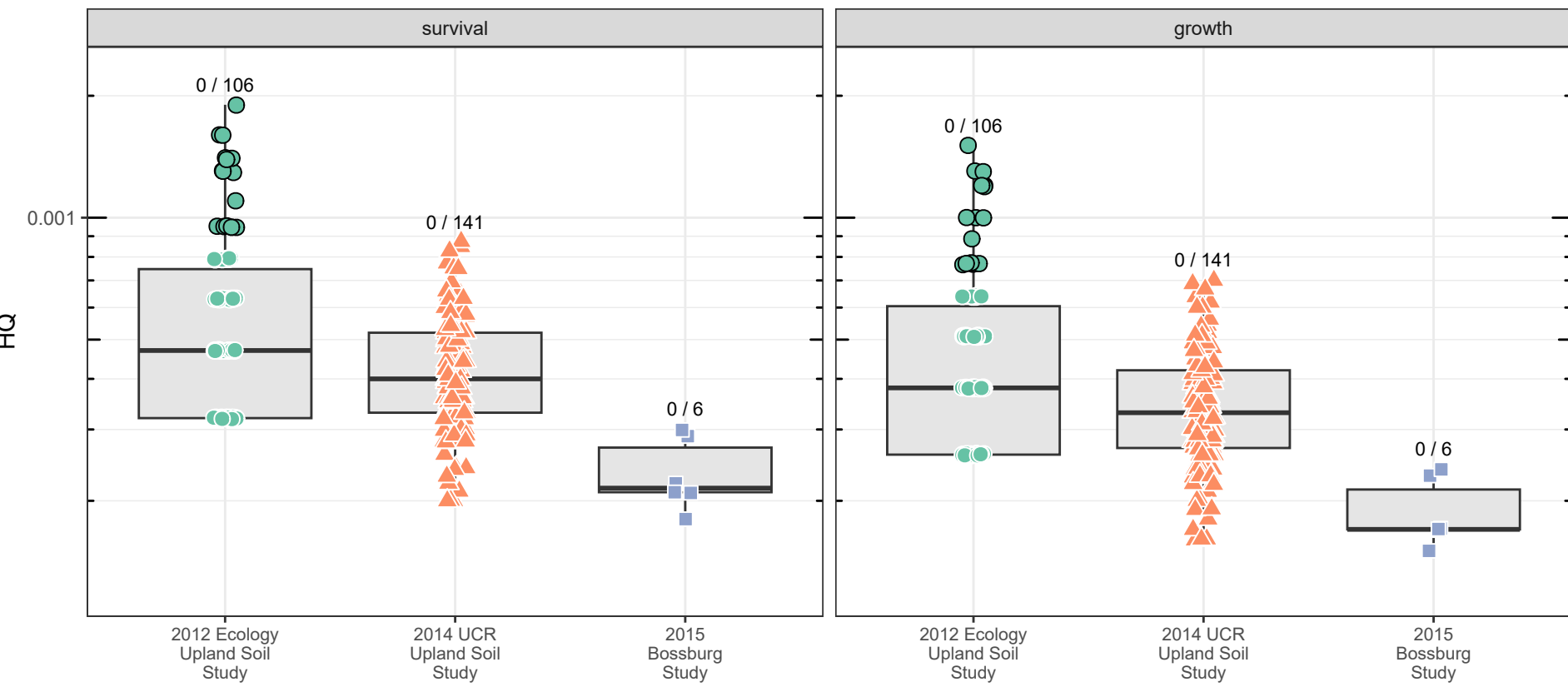


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

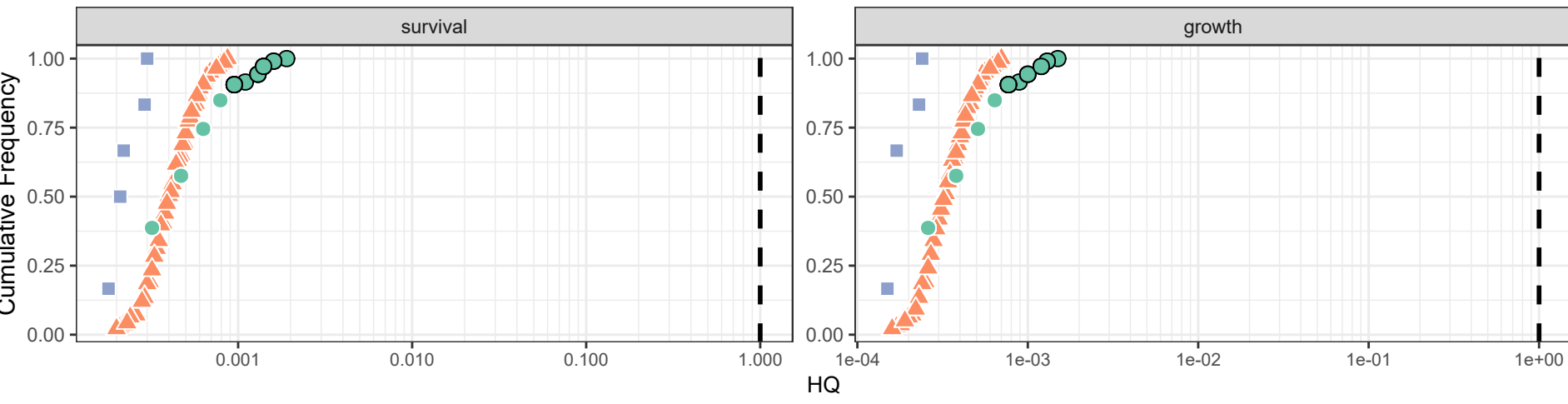


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

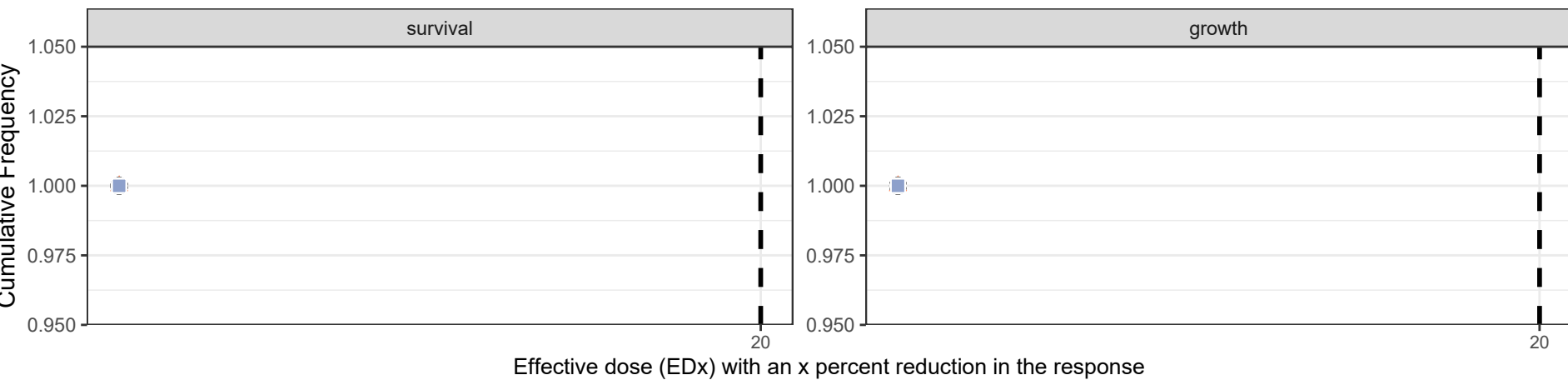
Figure 9-10e: Gray wolf (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for thallium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

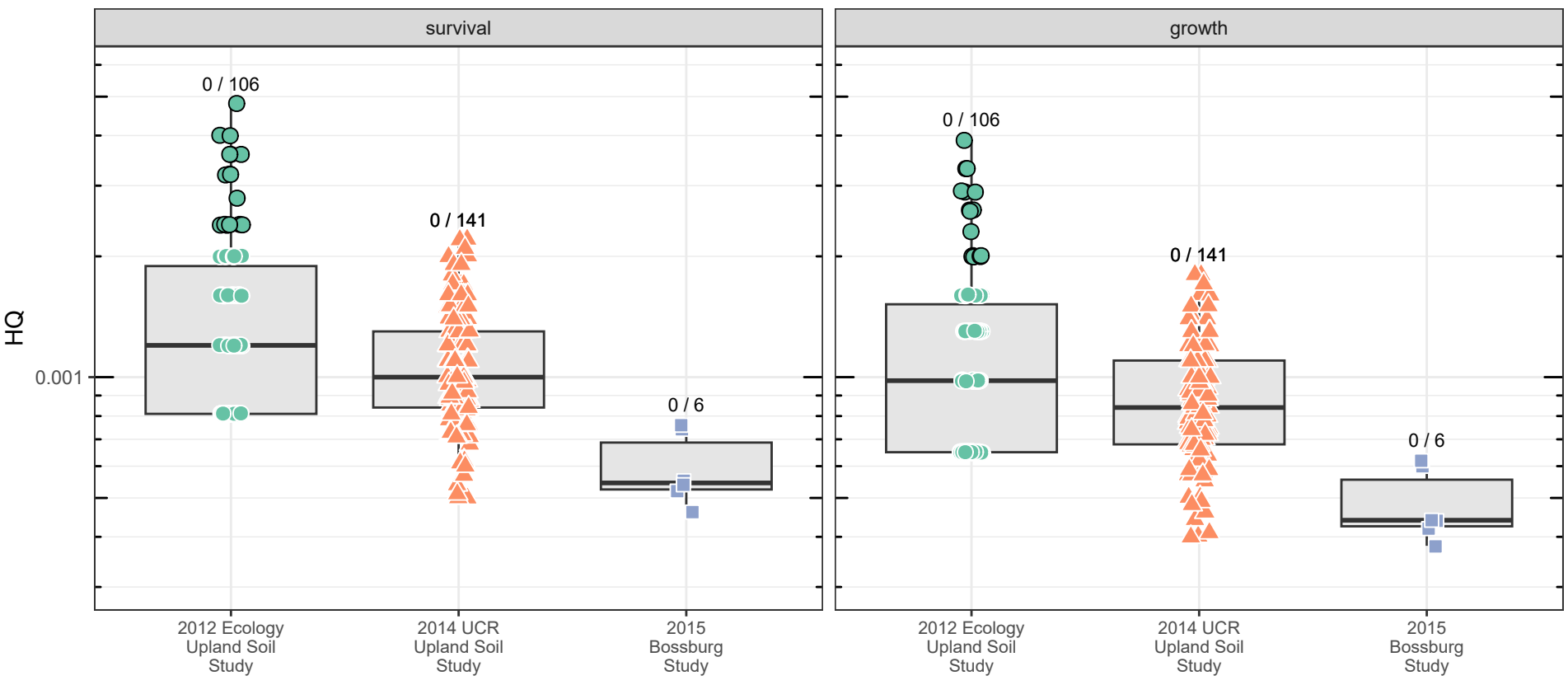


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

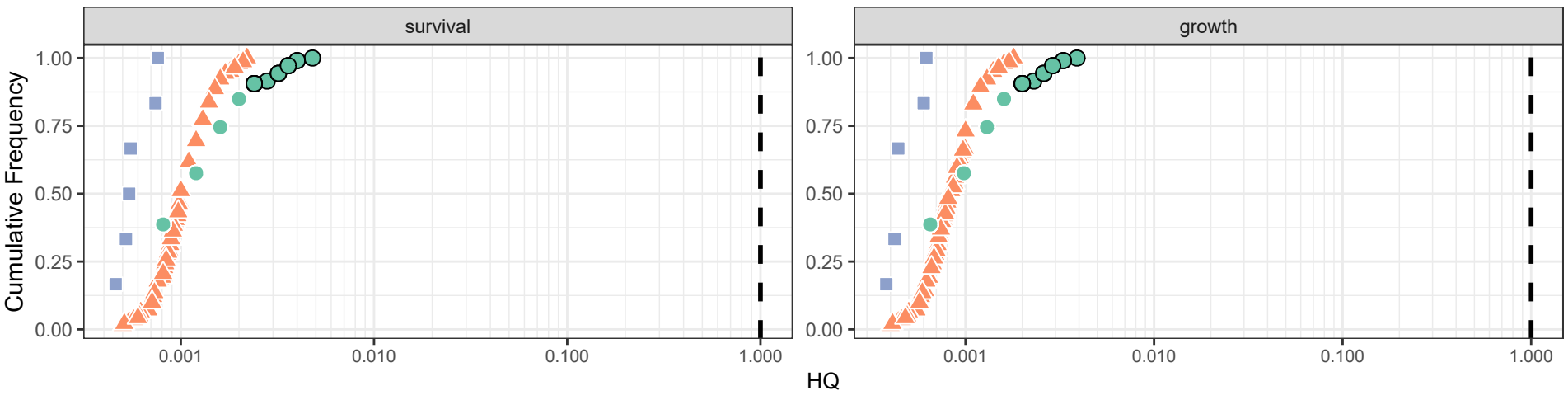


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

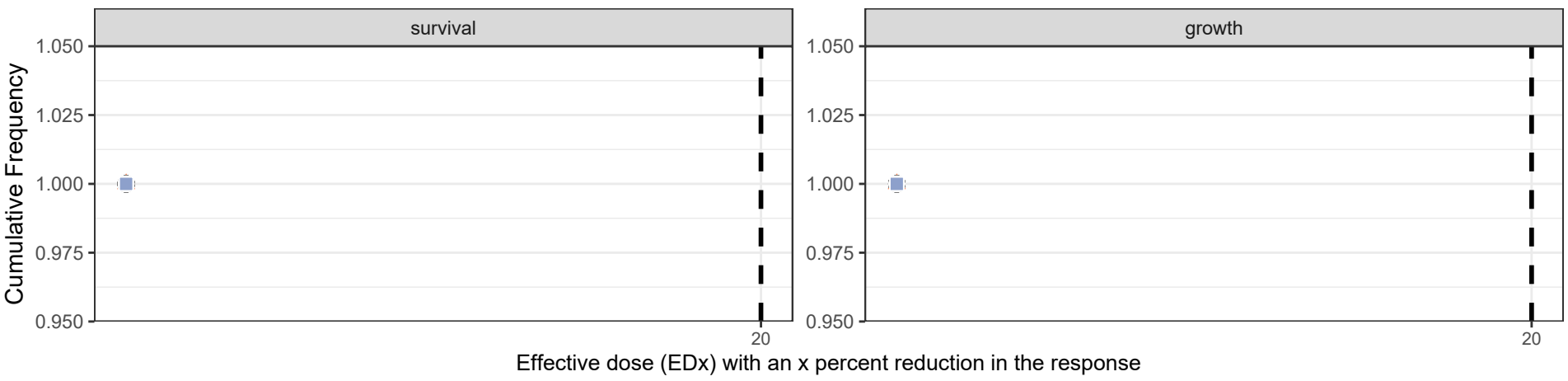
Figure 9-10f: Deer mouse (omnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for thallium



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

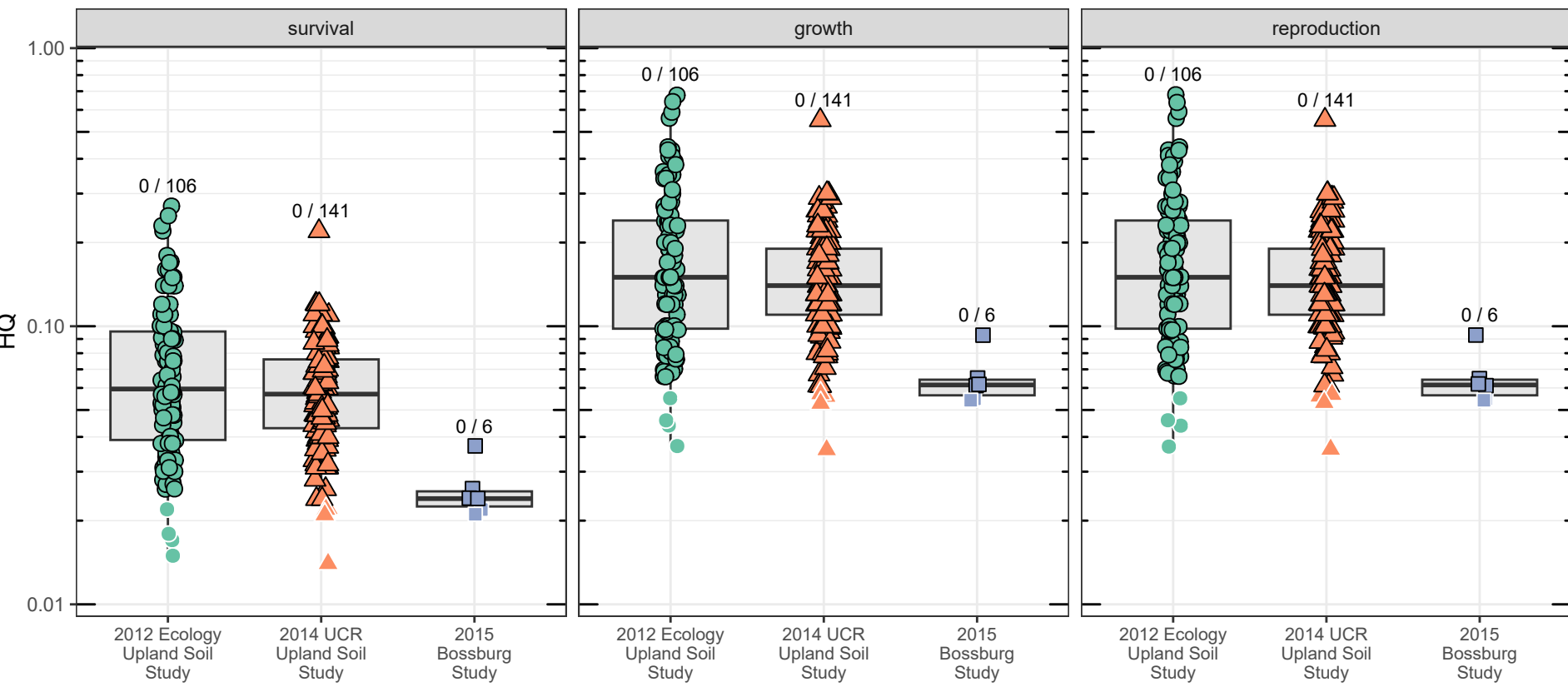


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

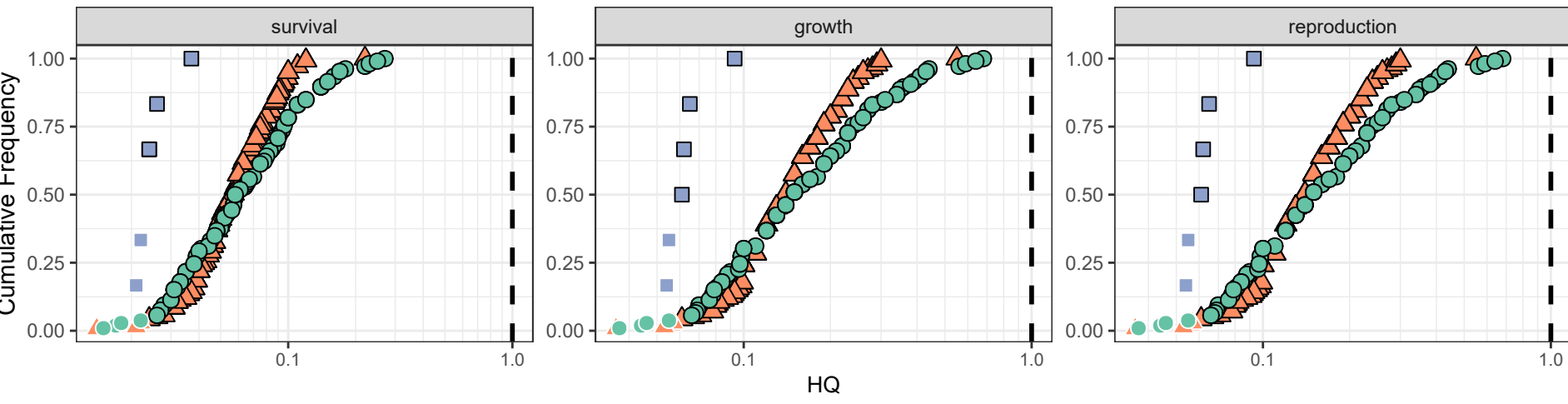


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

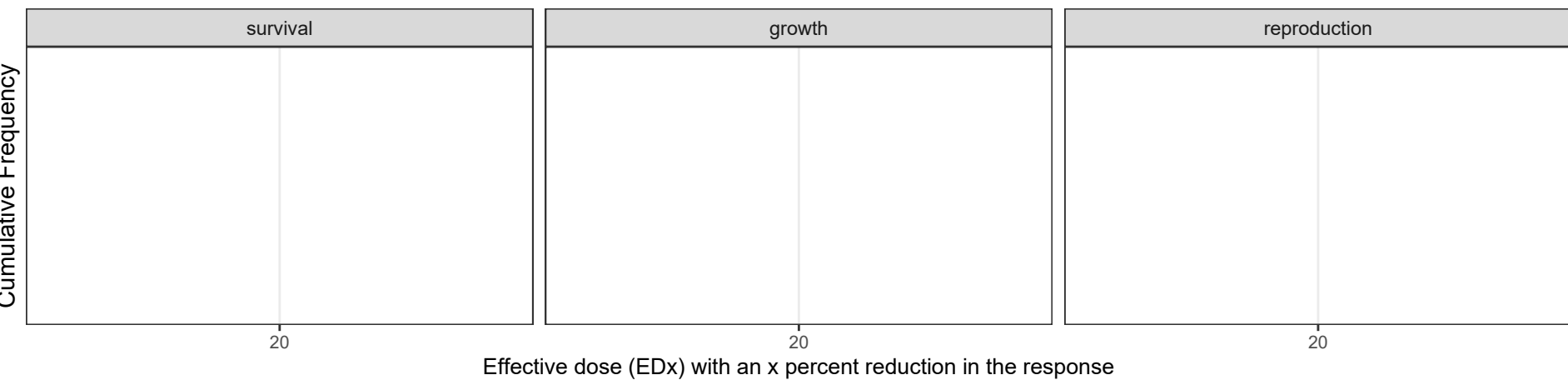
Figure 9-11a: Meadow vole (herbivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for zinc



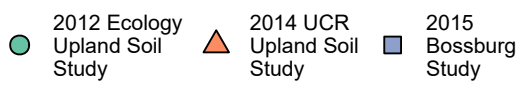
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

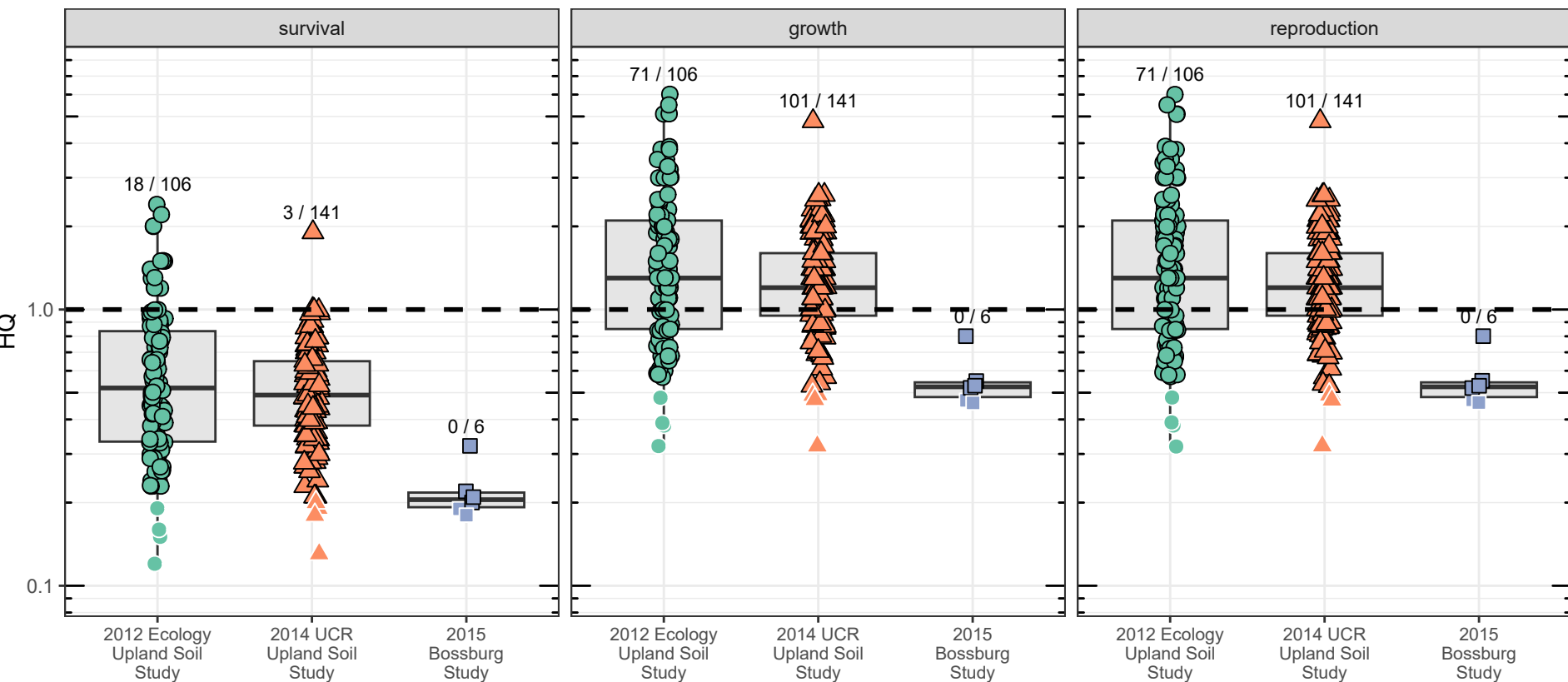


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

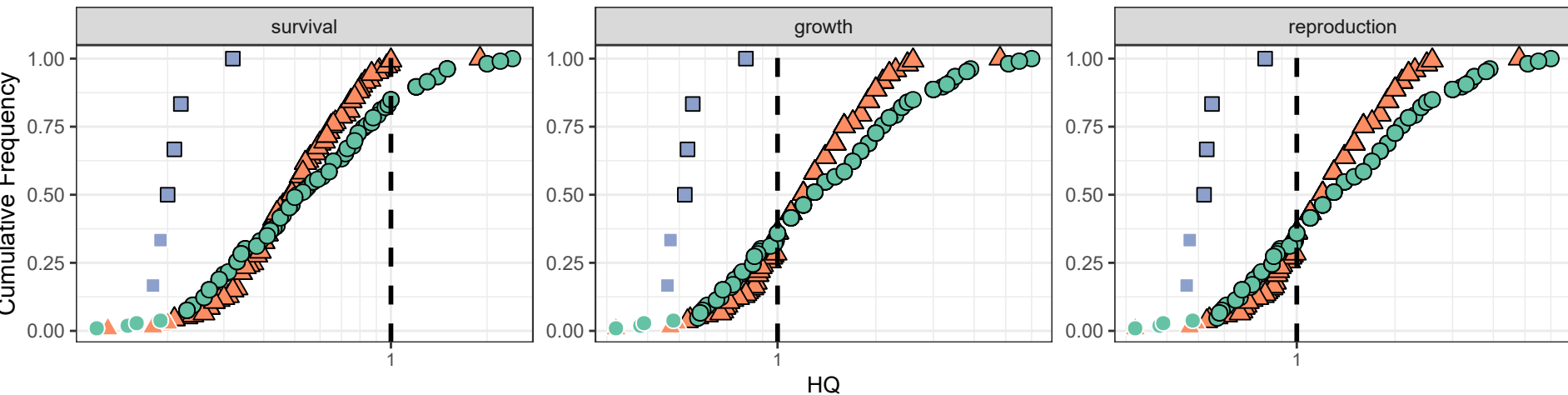


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

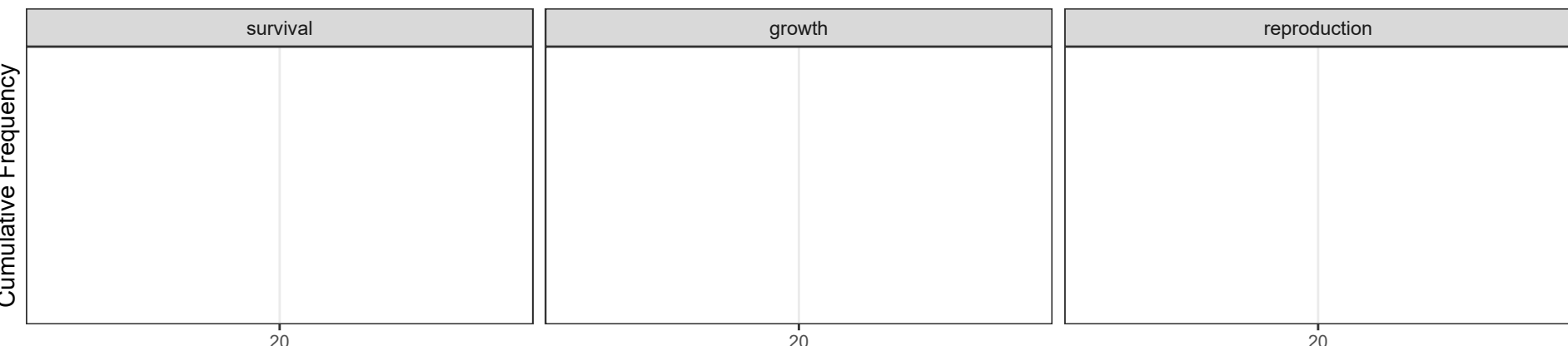
Figure 9-11b: Masked shrew (invertivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for zinc



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

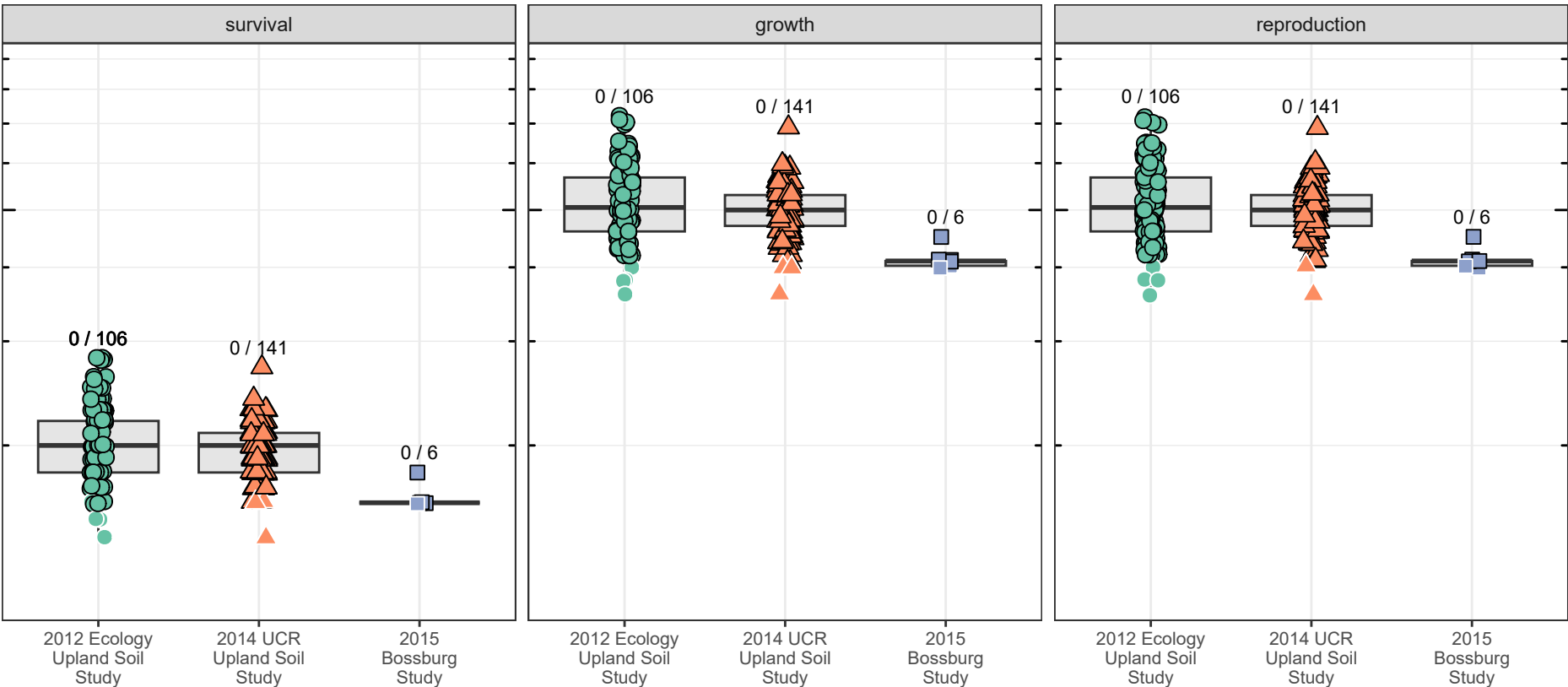


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

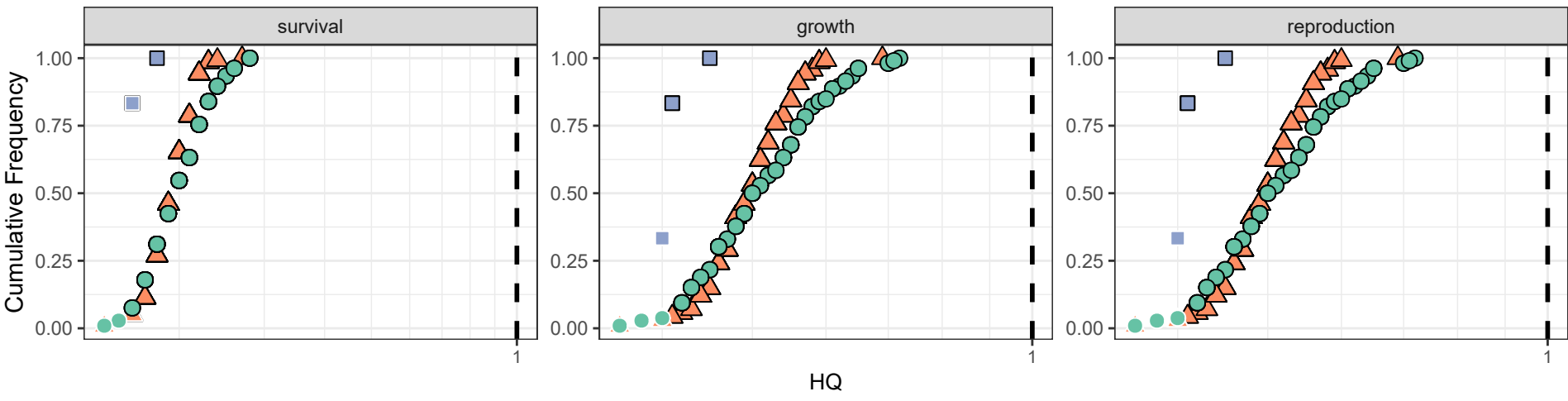
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

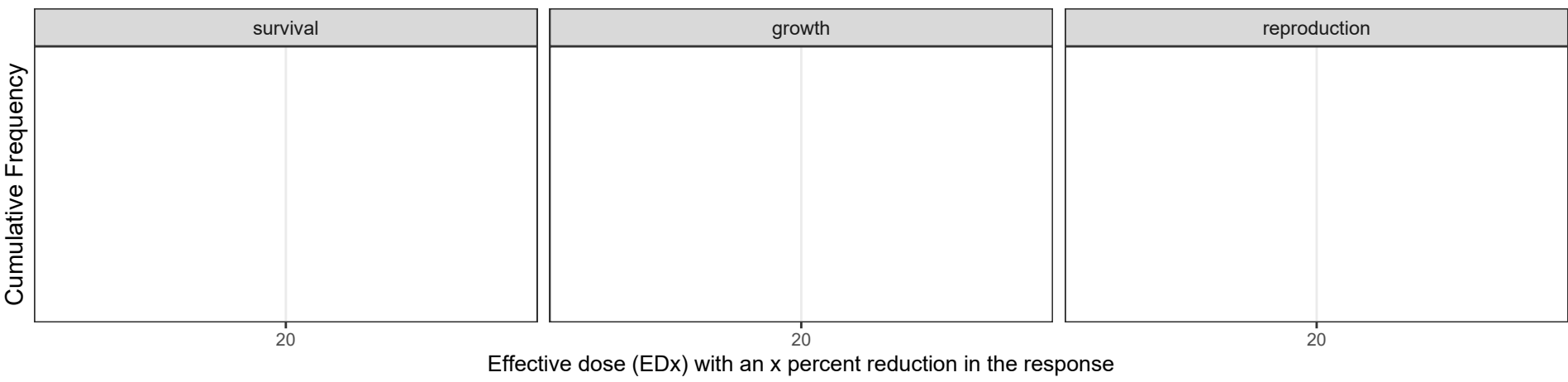
Figure 9-11c: Little brown bat (aerial insectivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for zinc



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

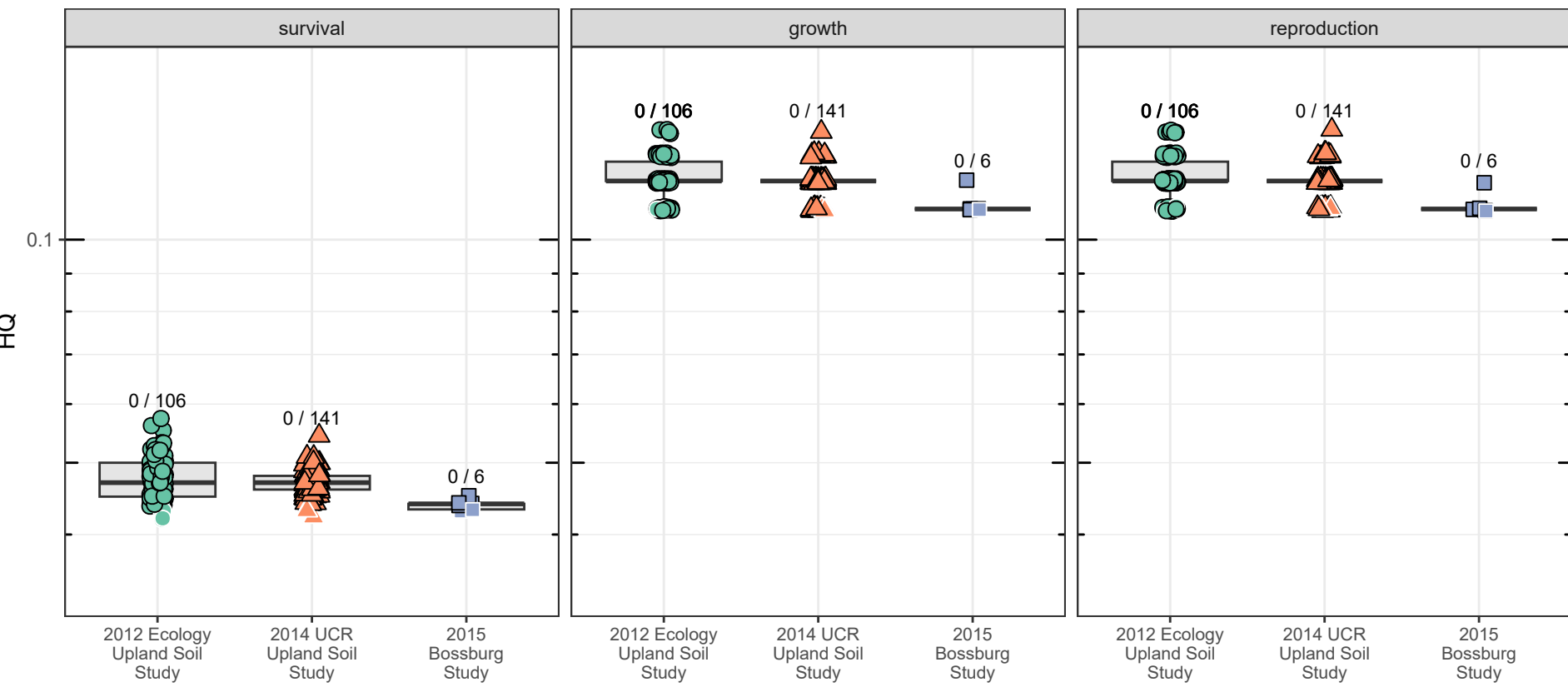


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

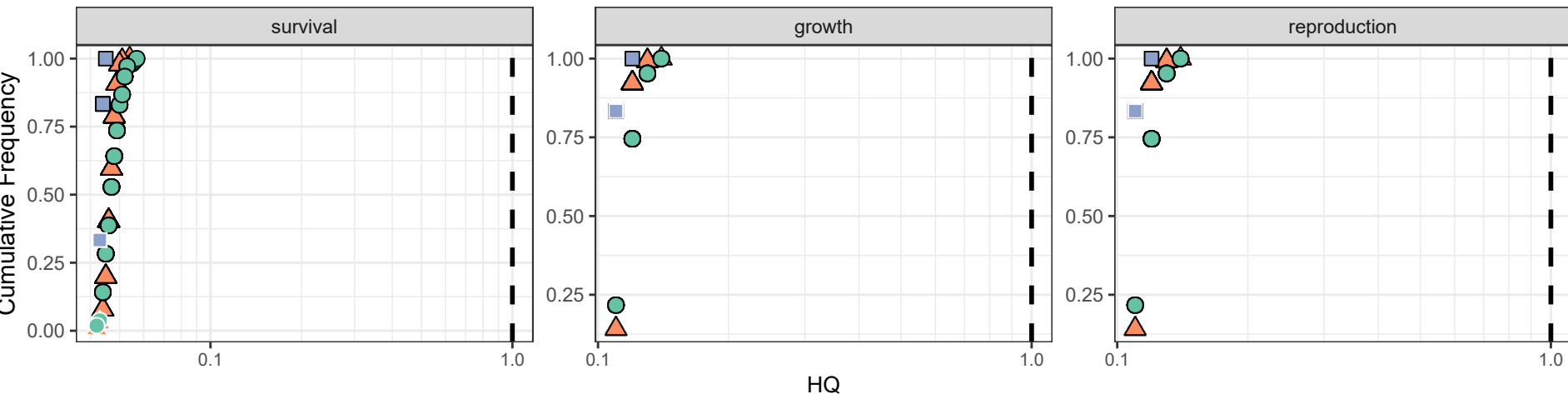
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

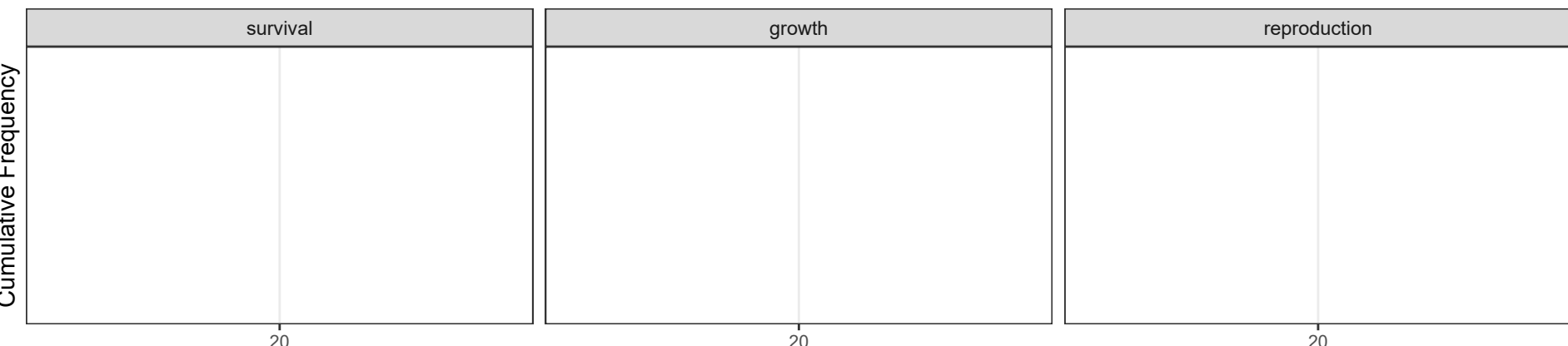
Figure 9-11d: Short-tailed weasel (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for zinc



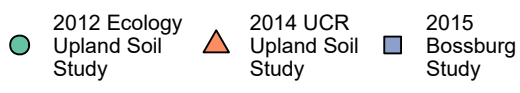
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

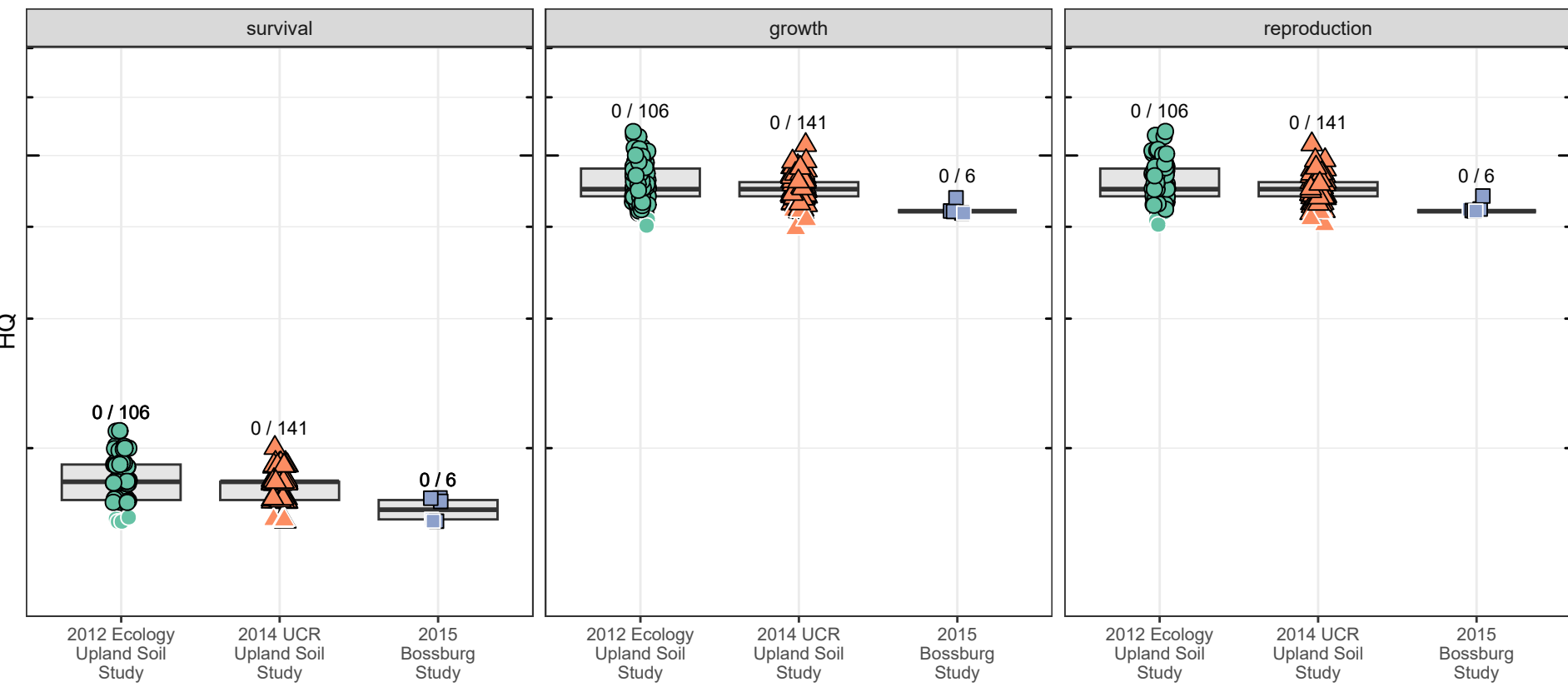


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

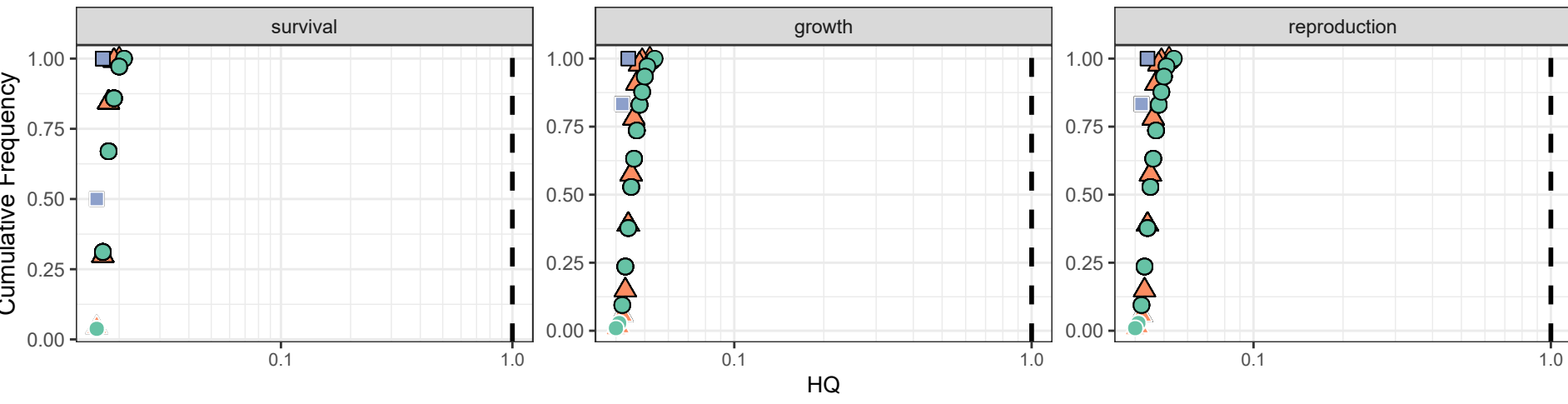


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

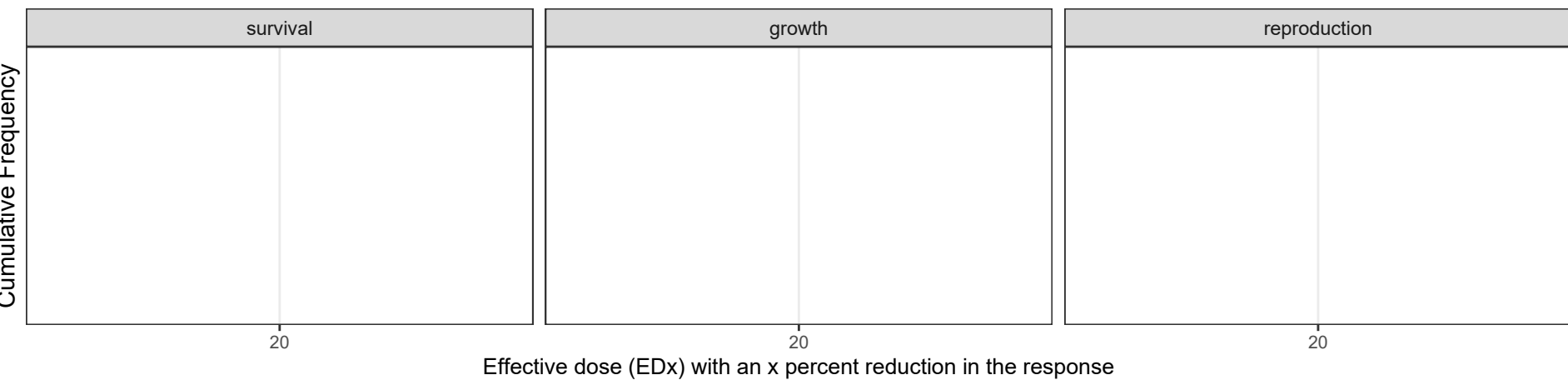
Figure 9-11e: Gray wolf (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for zinc



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

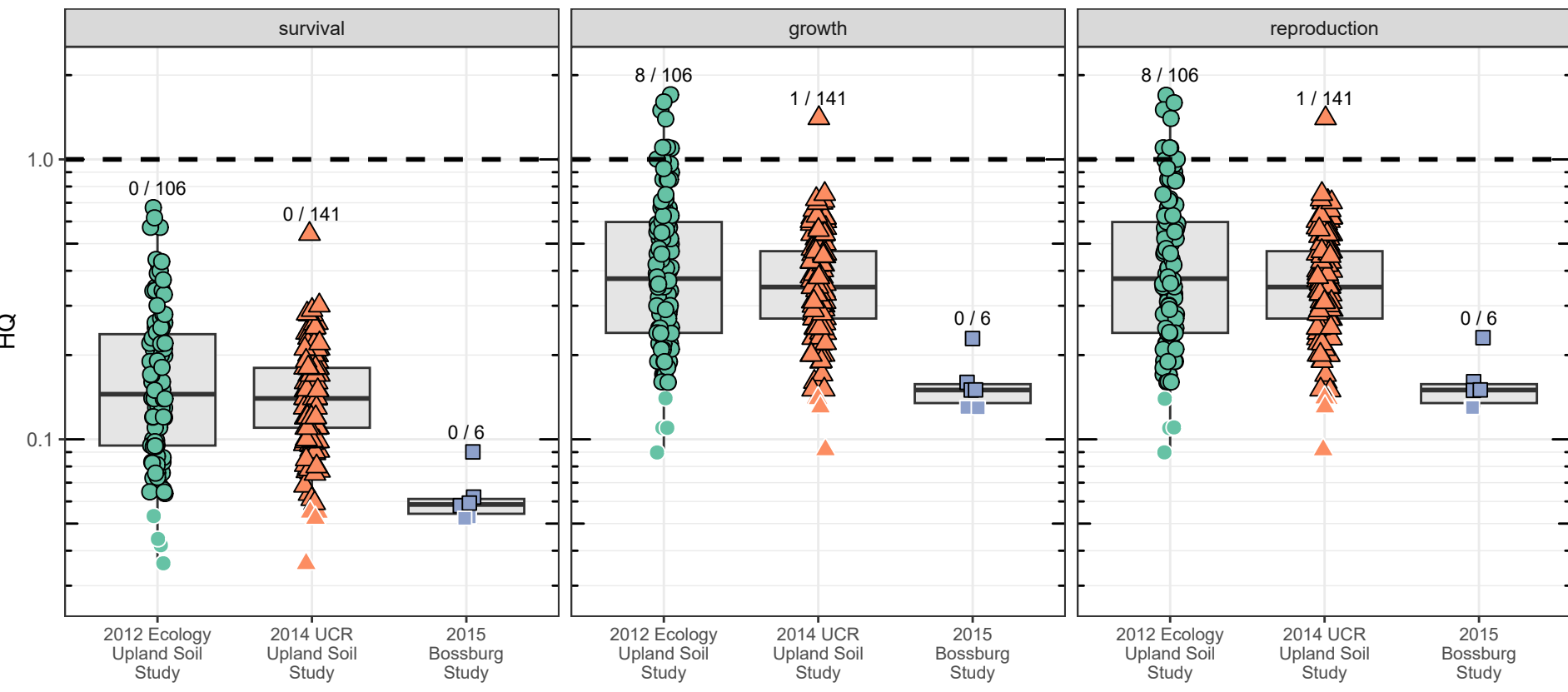


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

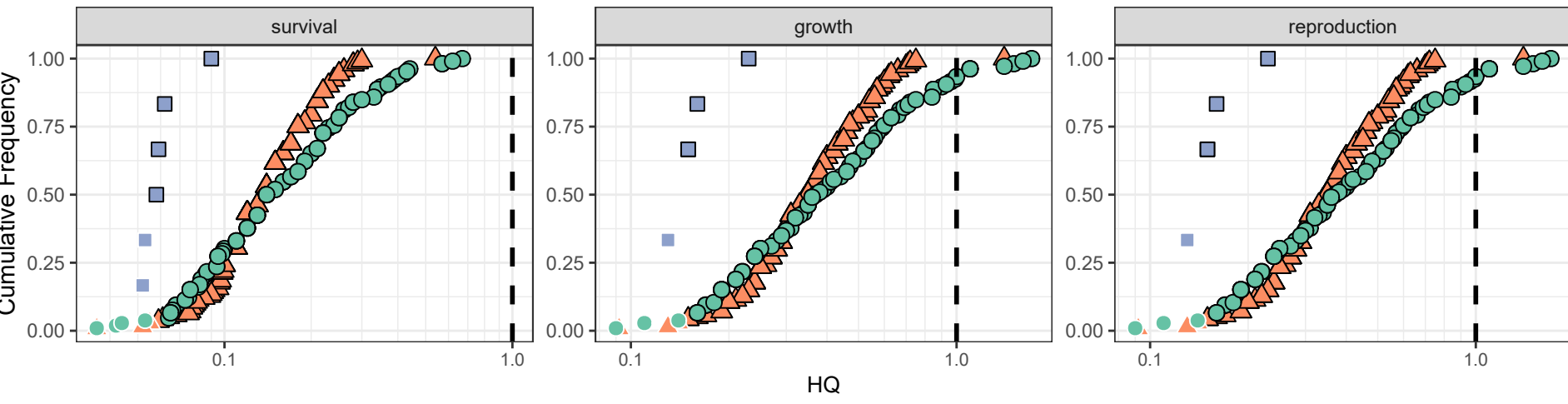


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

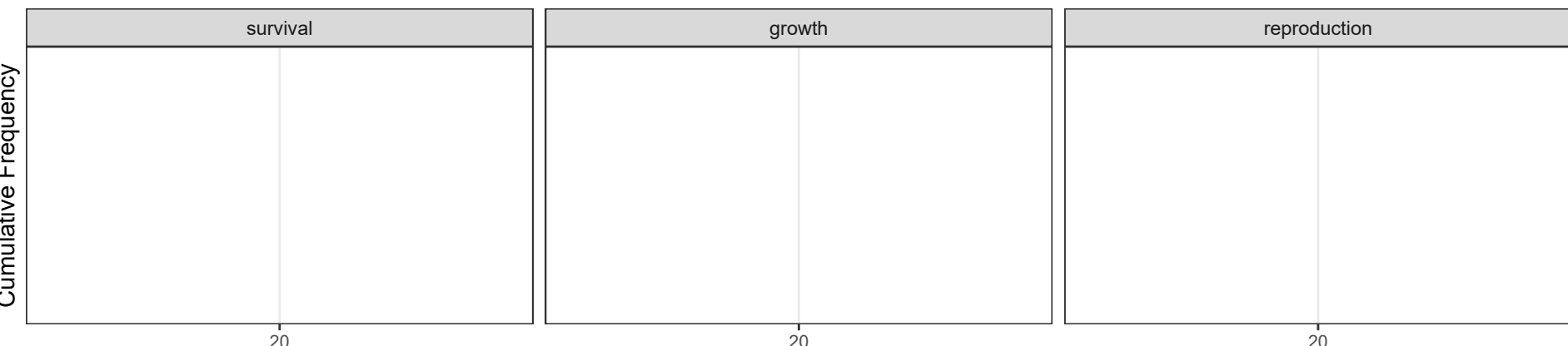
Figure 9-11f: Deer mouse (omnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for zinc



Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

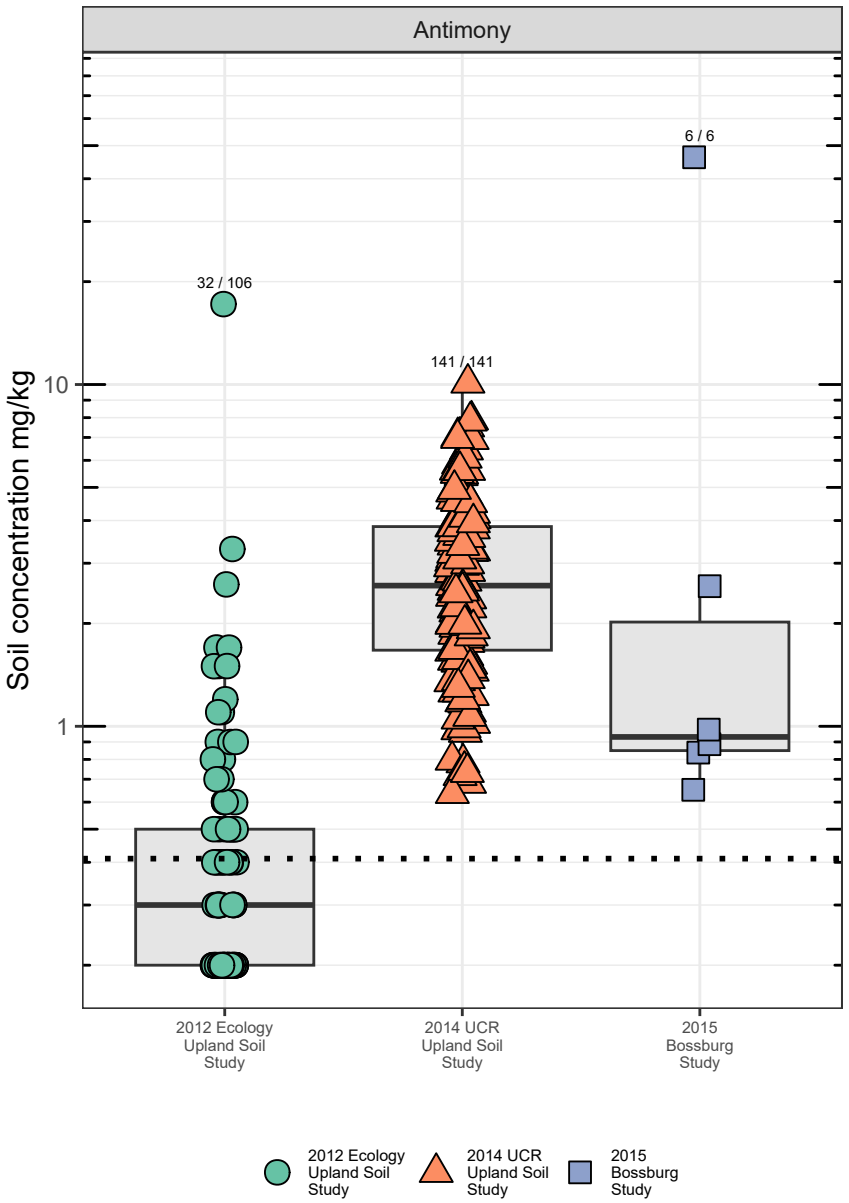


ED20 shown as dashed line
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

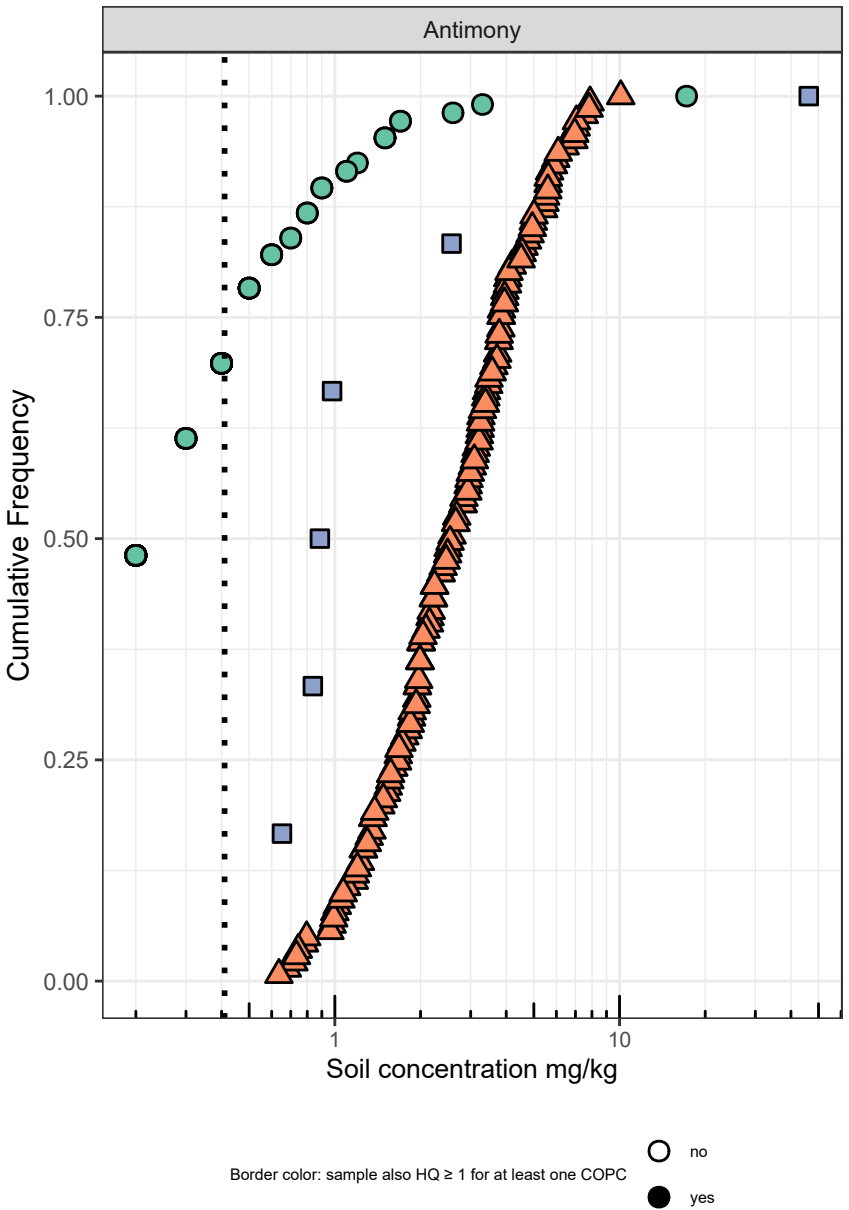


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

Figure 9-12: Cumulative Probability Plots for Metals without TRVs



Fraction of samples with concentrations > BTV shown above each box
Points jittered for readability



BTV shown as dotted line