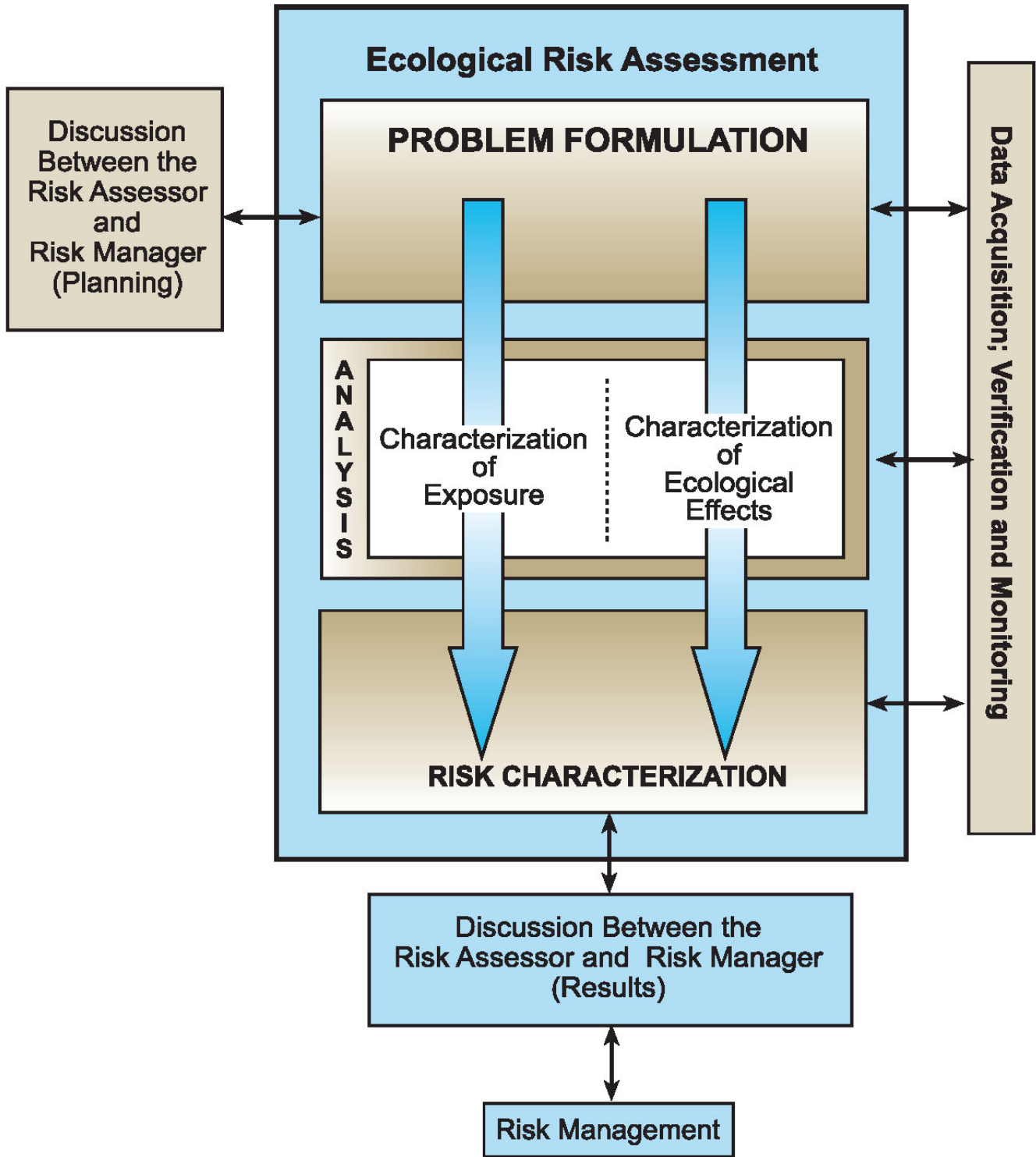


## **Figures**



Source: USEPA (1998)

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

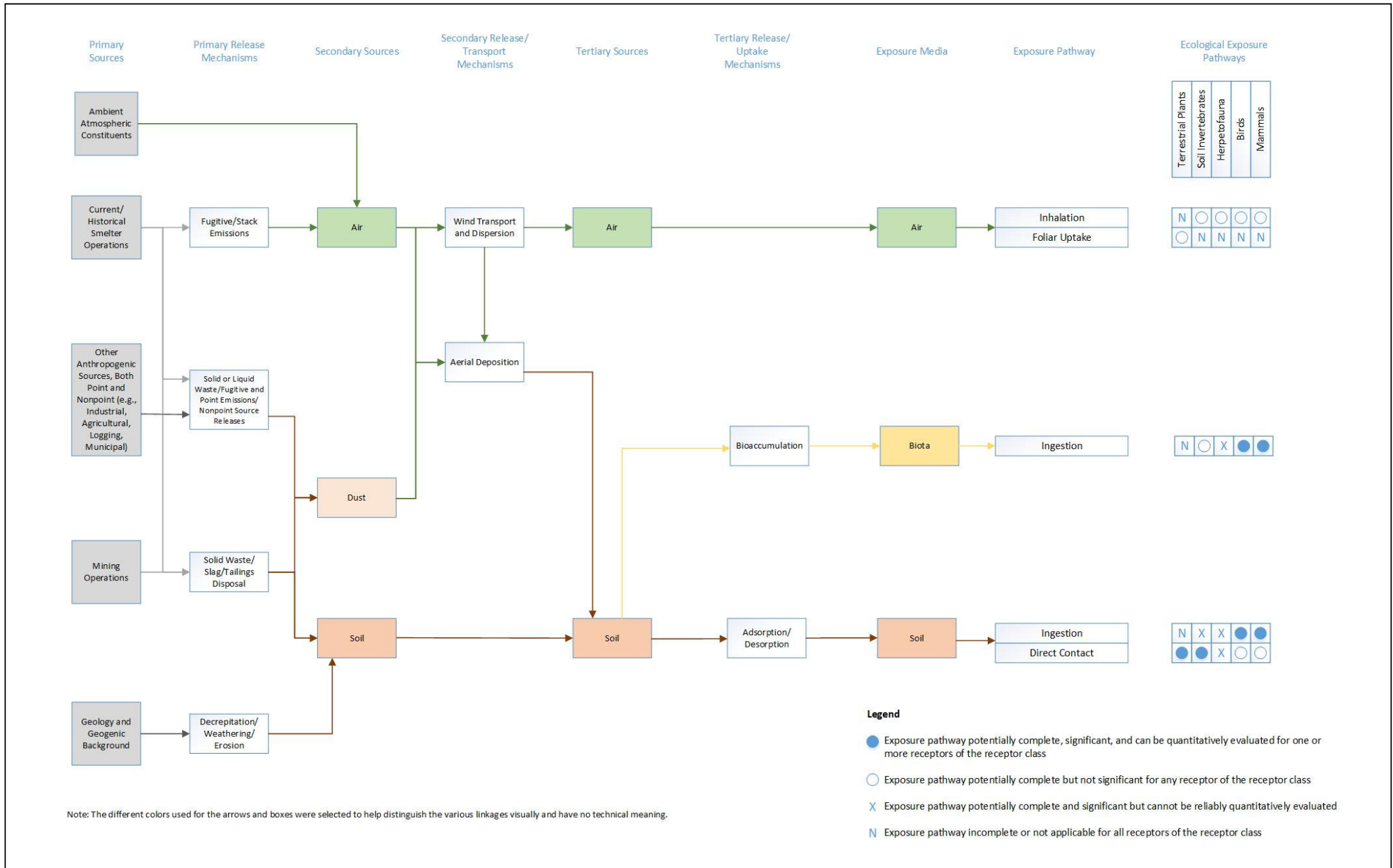
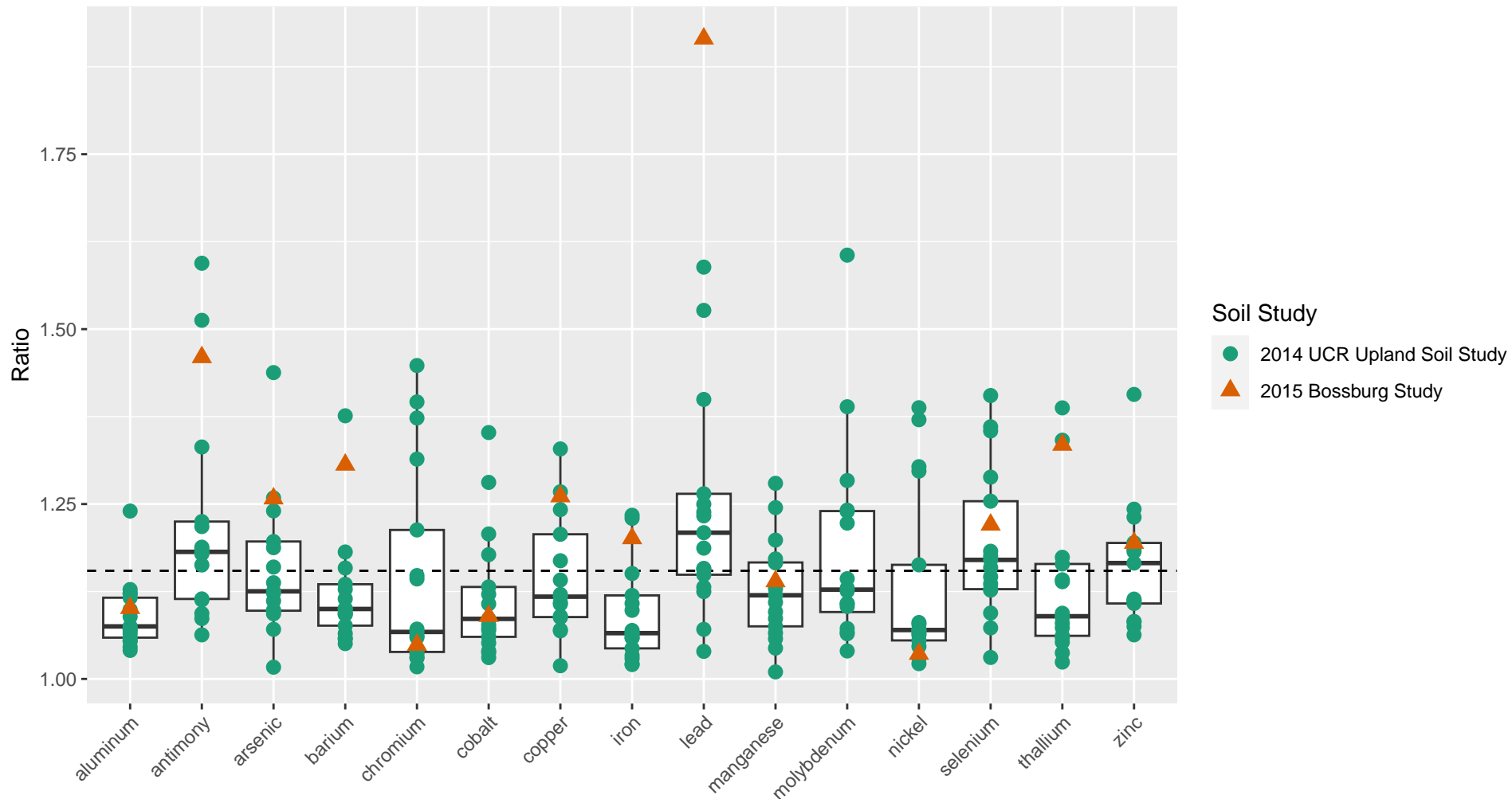


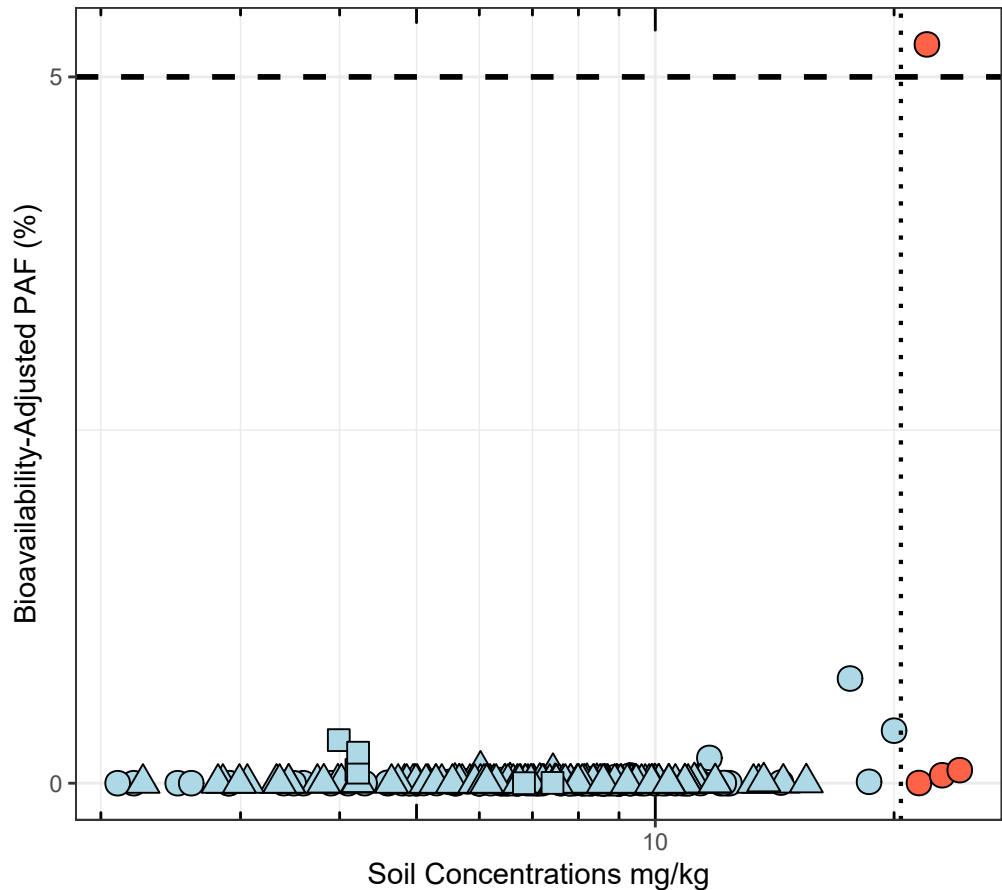
Figure 2-1. Ecological Exposure CSM

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

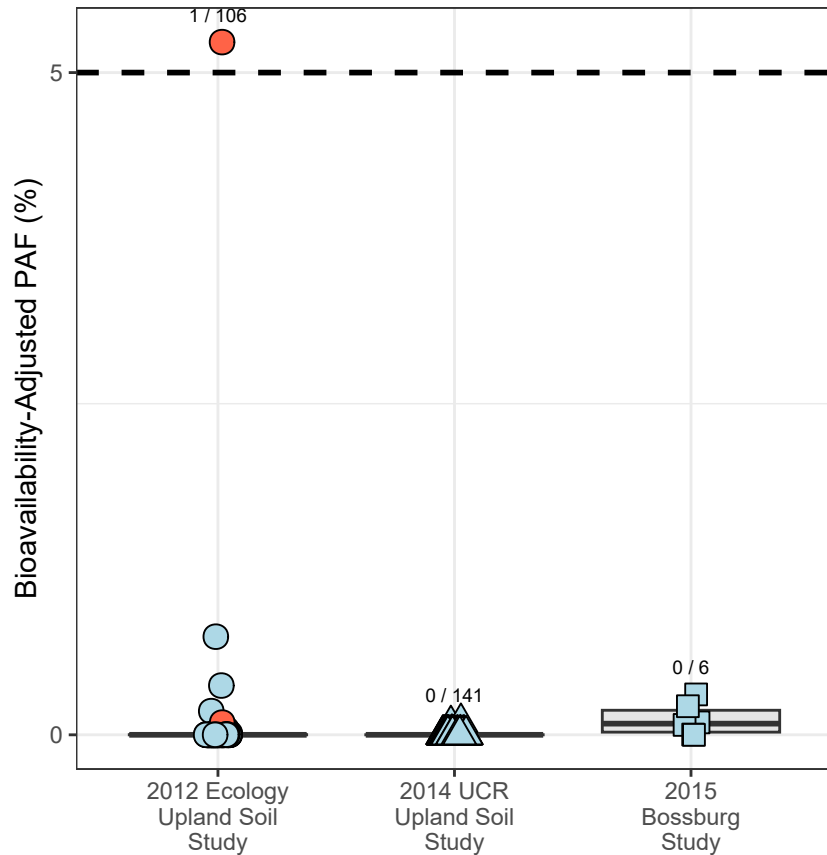


**Figure 6-1a: Plant soil bioavailability-adjusted potentially affected fraction (PAF) for cobalt**

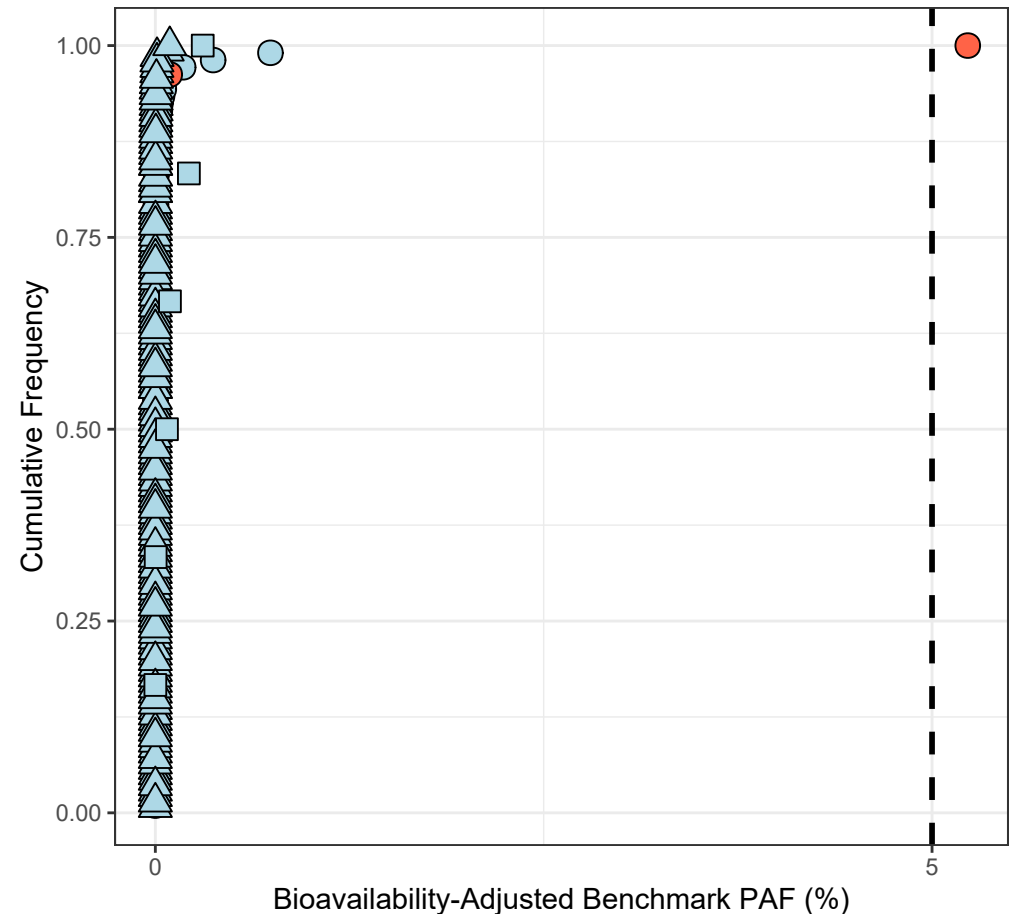
Background threshold value (BTV) = 20.4 mg/kg



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

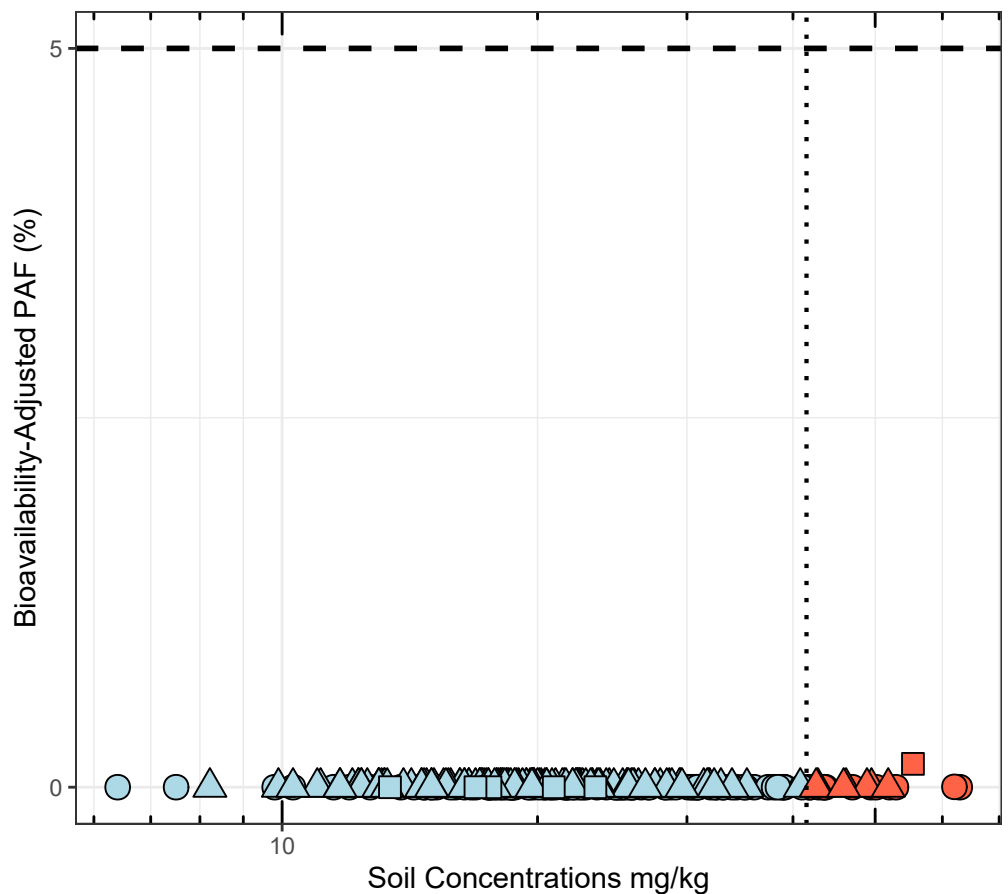
Fill color:    ■ ≤ BTV    ■ > BTV

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

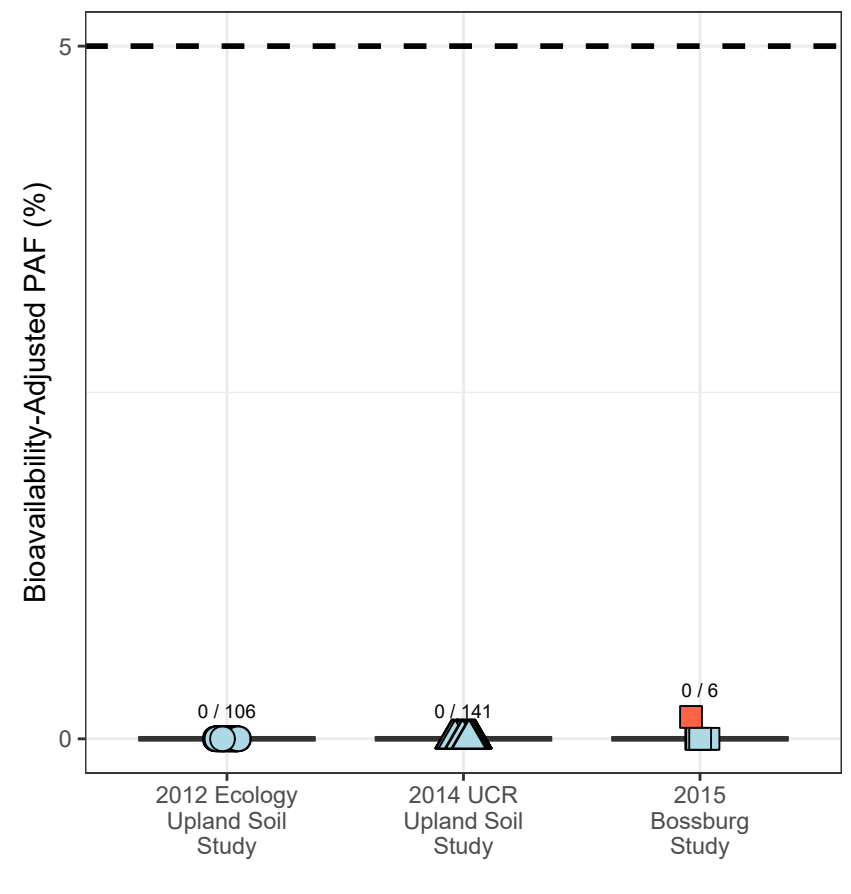
The count of PAFs ≥ 5% shown in figures and maps is less by a small number of samples than the number of BAB HQs ≥ 1 reported in Section 6 tables and text because the Threshold Calculator output shows PAFs < 5% for some samples with BAB HQ ≥ 1 but close to 1.0.

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

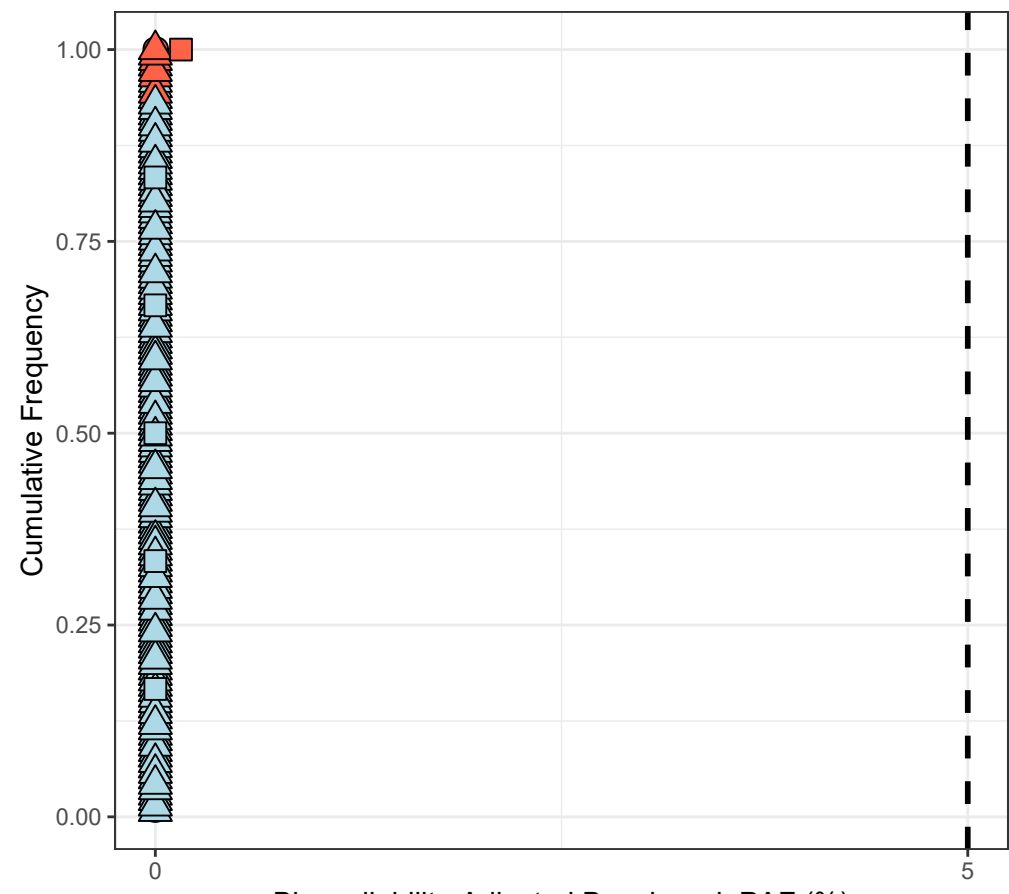
Background threshold value (BTV) = 41.5 mg/kg



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

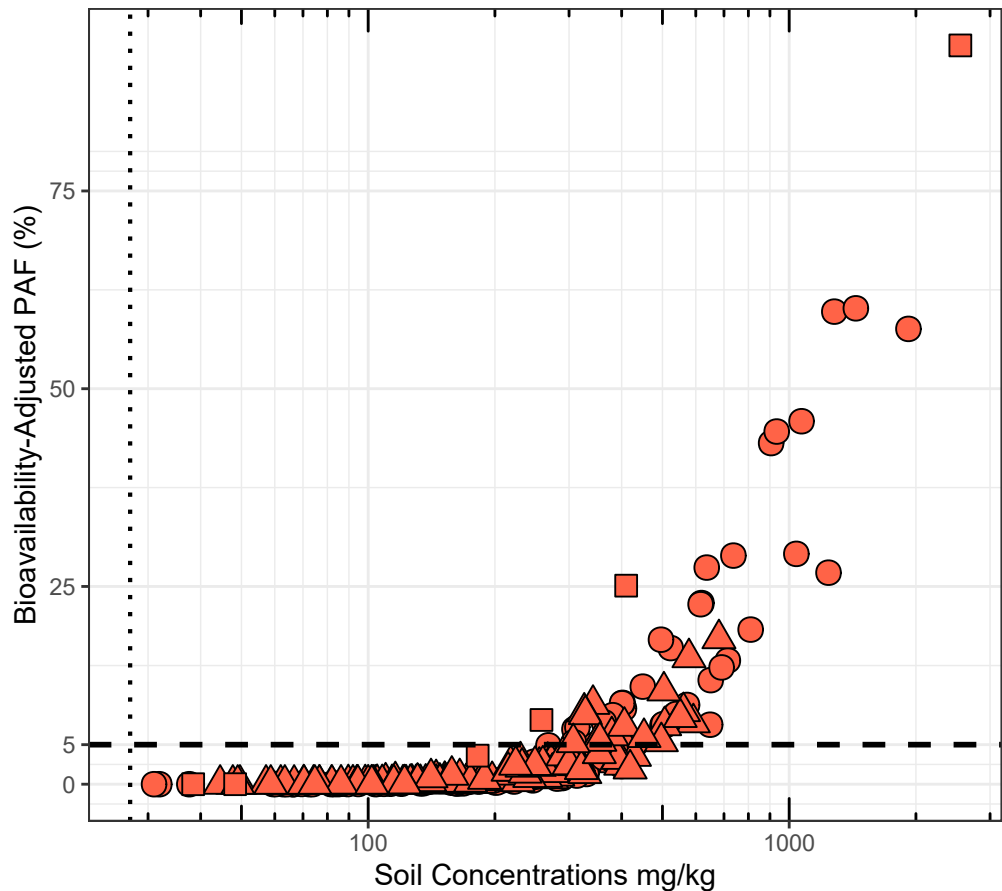
Fill color: ■ ≤ BTV ■ > BTV

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

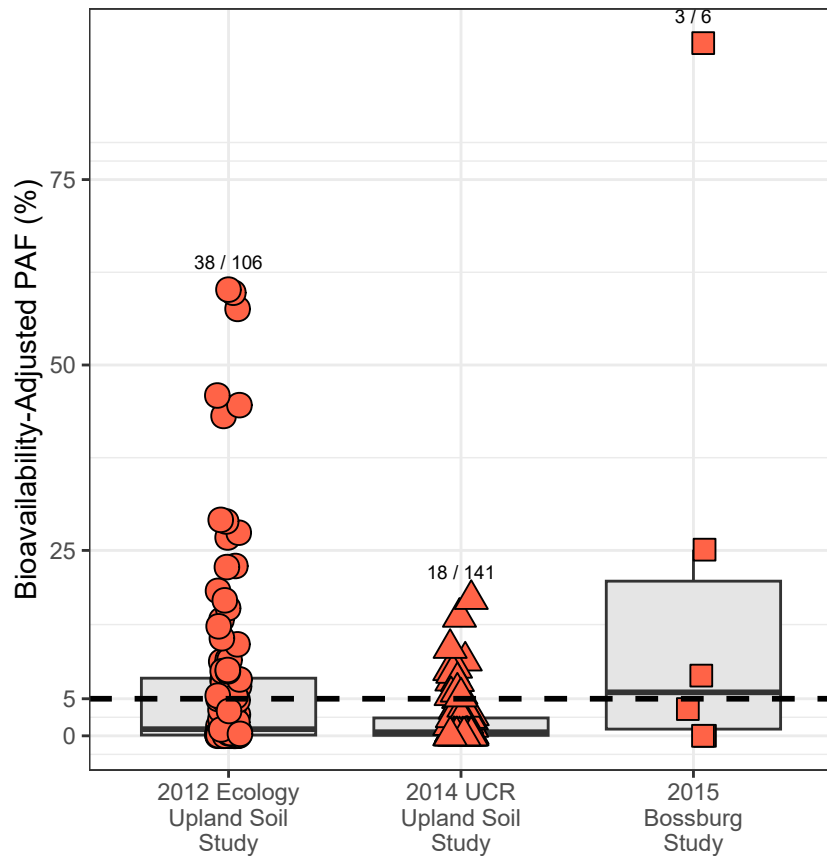
The count of PAFs ≥ 5% shown in figures and maps is less by a small number of samples than the number of BAB HQs ≥ 1 reported in Section 6 tables and text because the Threshold Calculator output shows PAFs < 5% for some samples with BAB HQ ≥ 1 but close to 1.0.

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

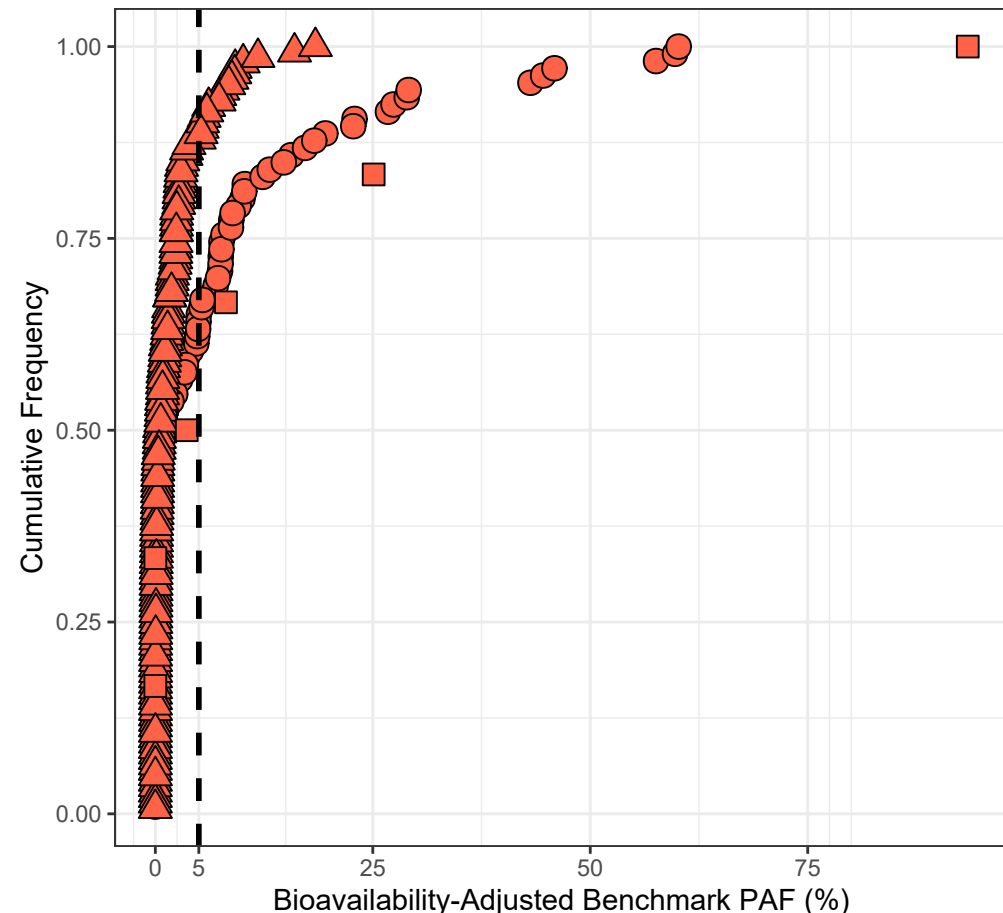
Background threshold value (BTV) = 27.2 mg/kg



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

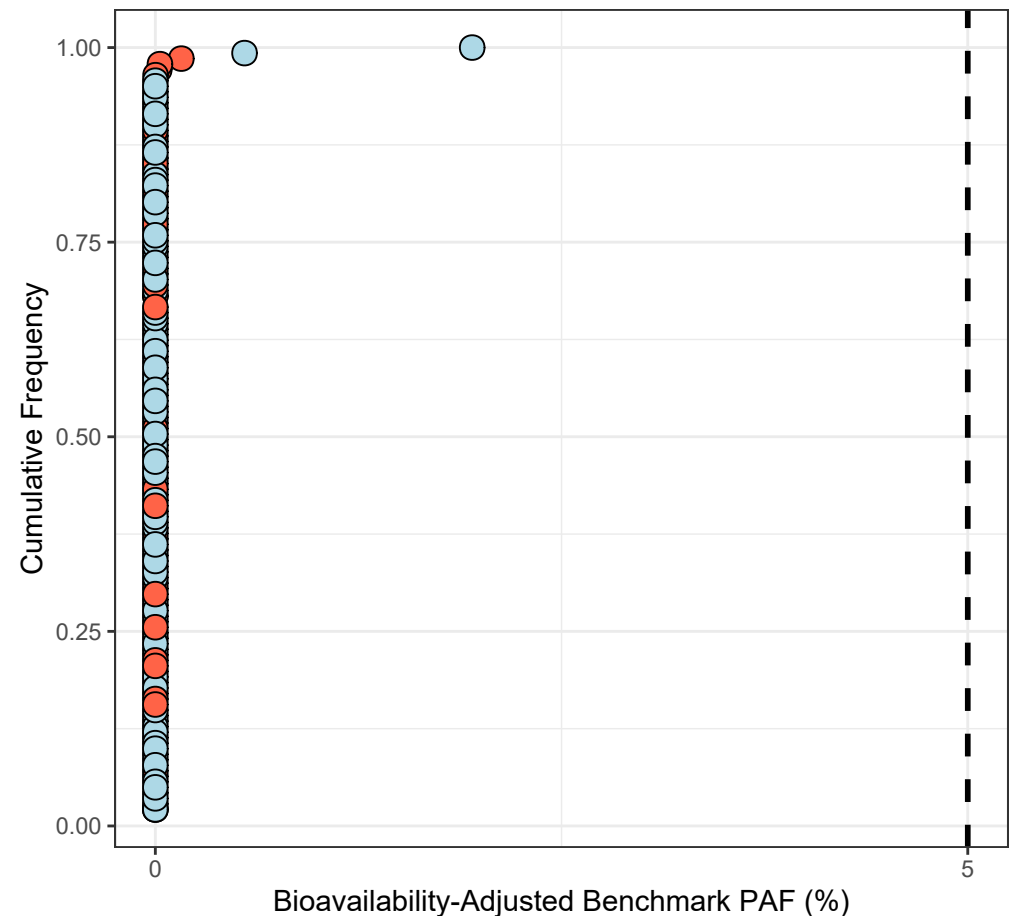
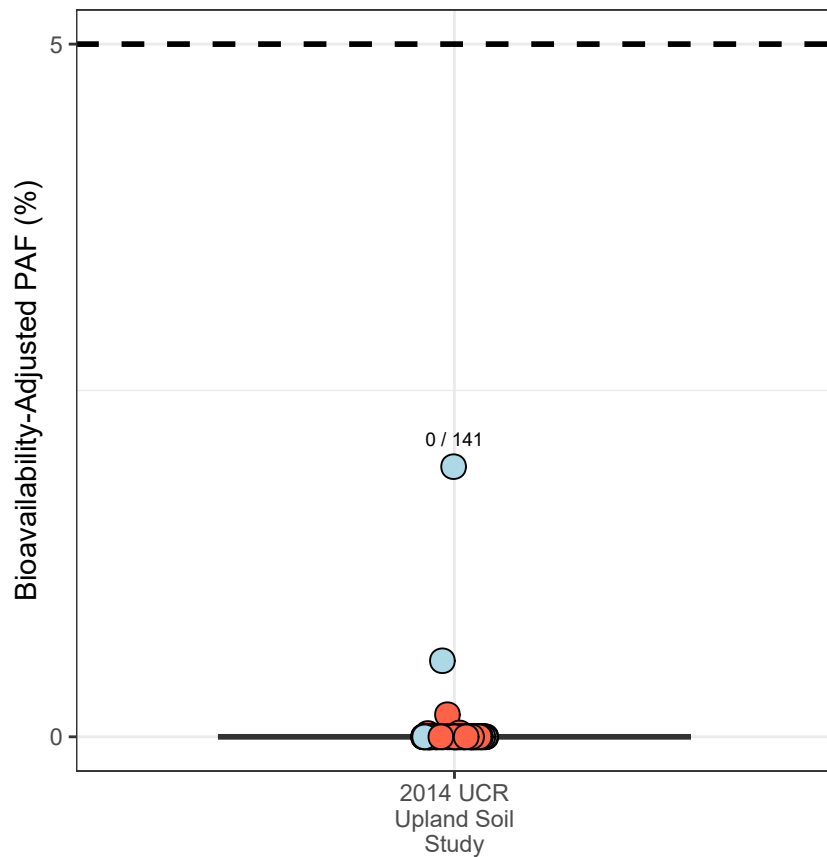
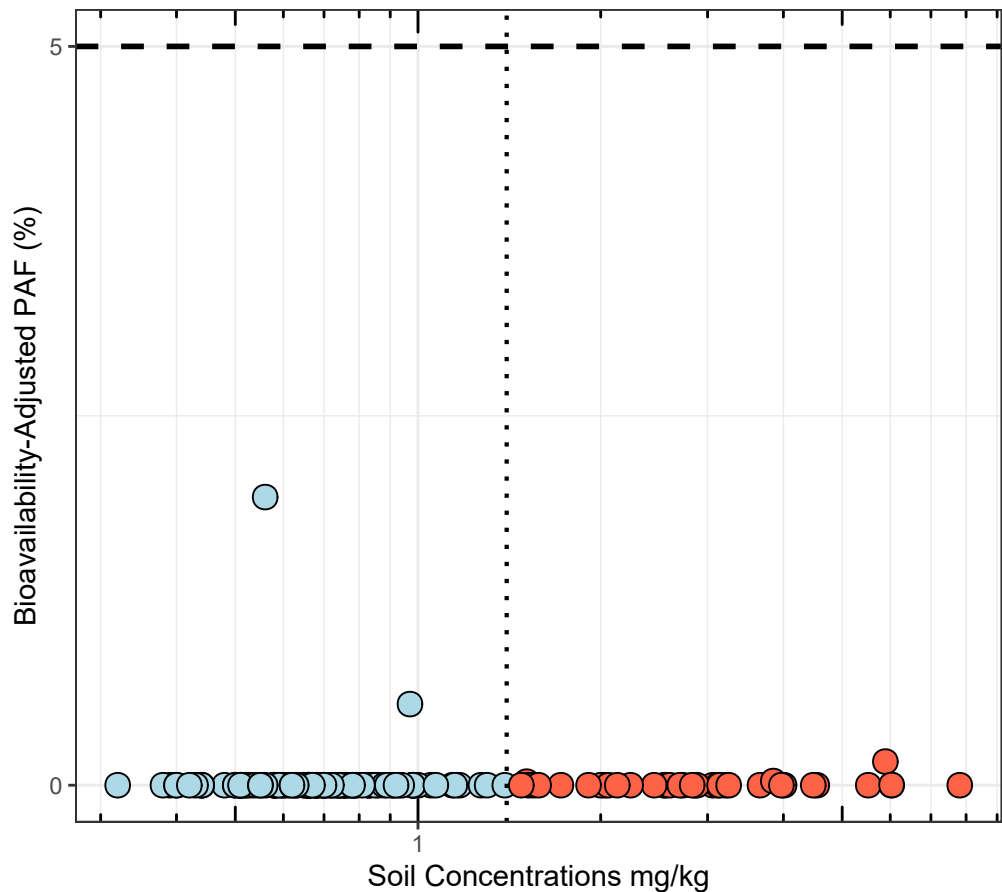
Fill color: ■ > BTV

● 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



Fill color: ■ ≤ BTV ■ > BTV

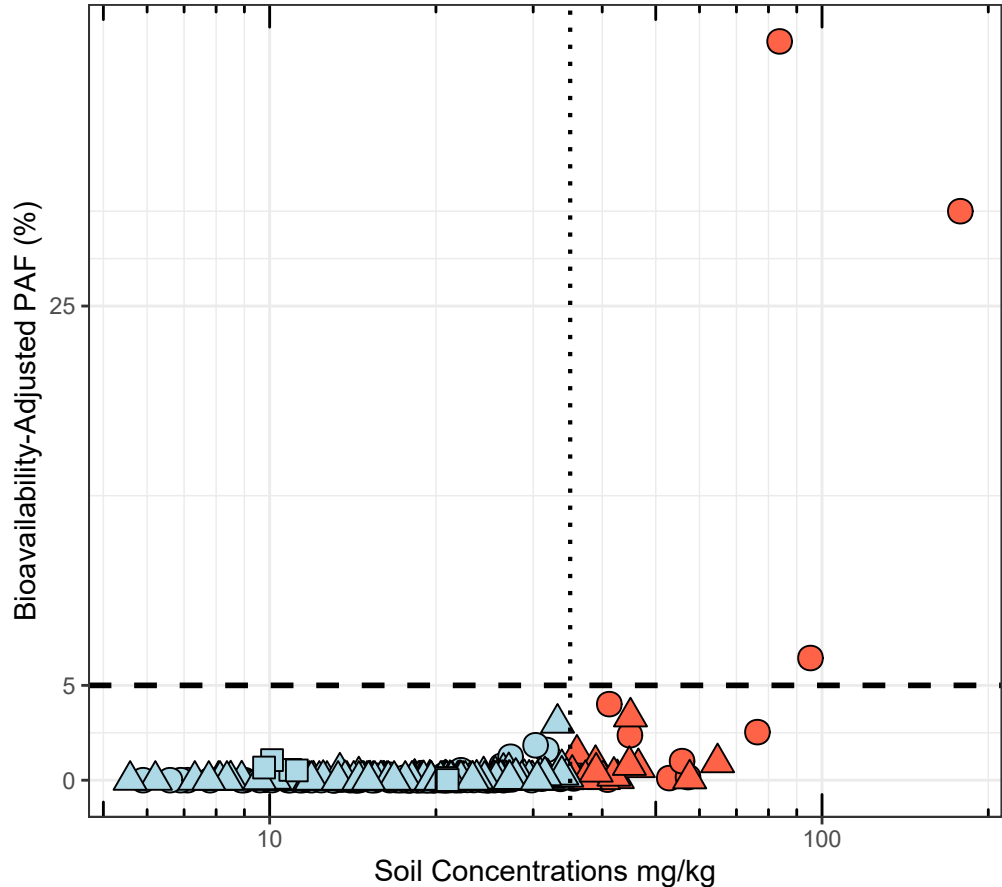
● 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study

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.

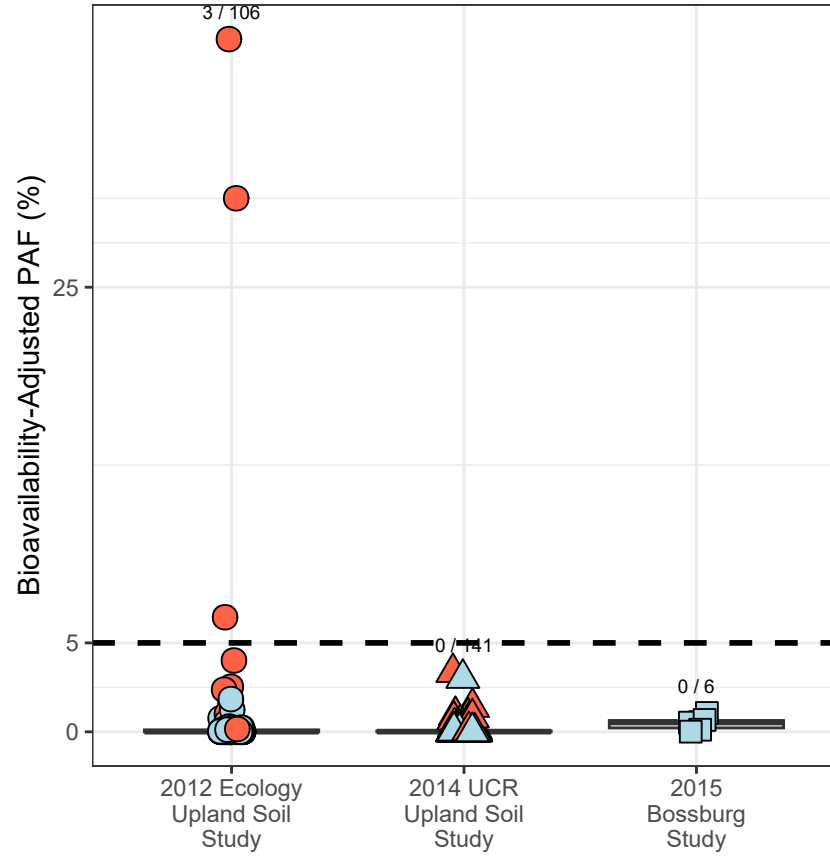


**Figure 6-1e: Plant soil bioavailability-adjusted potentially affected fraction (PAF) for nickel**

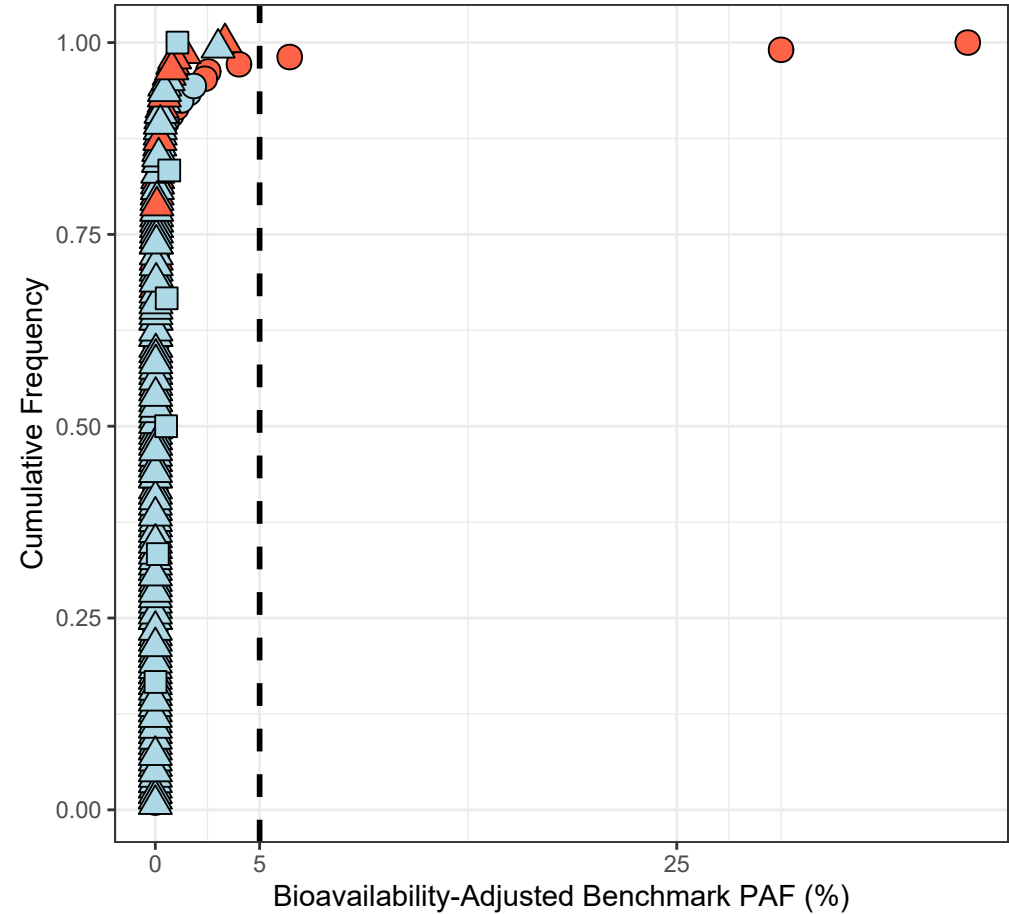
Background threshold value (BTV) = 35 mg/kg



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

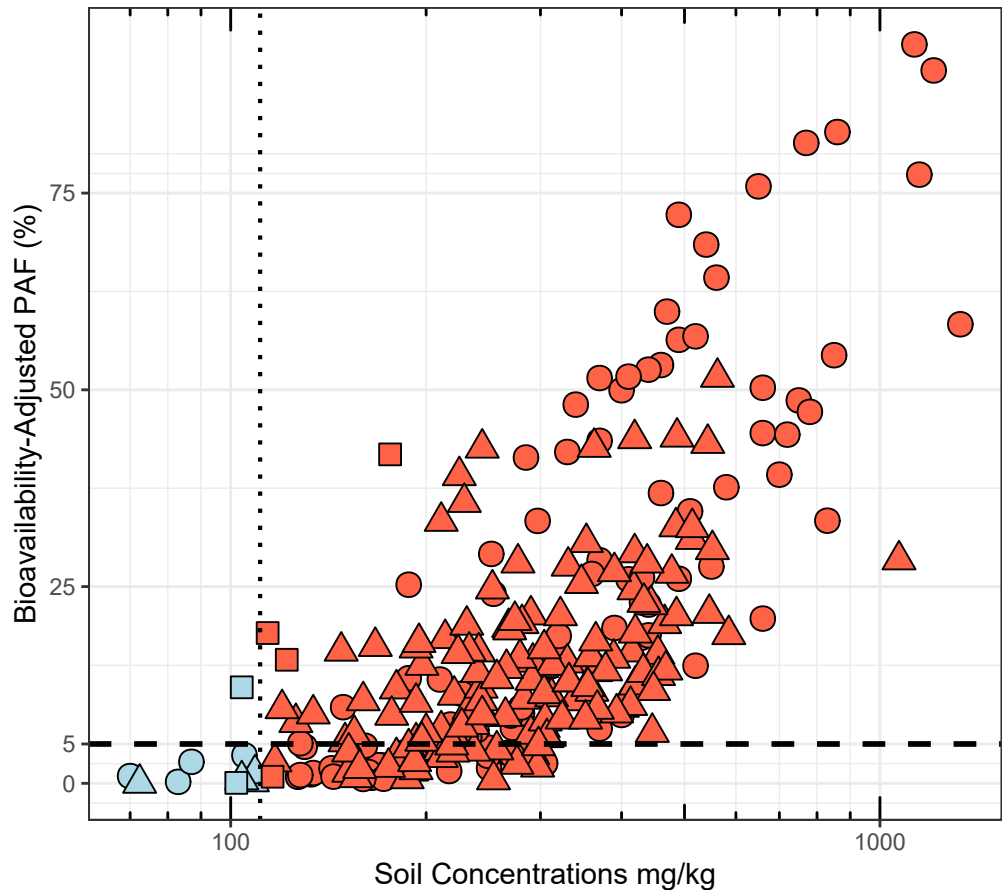
Fill color: ■ ≤ BTV ■ > BTV

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

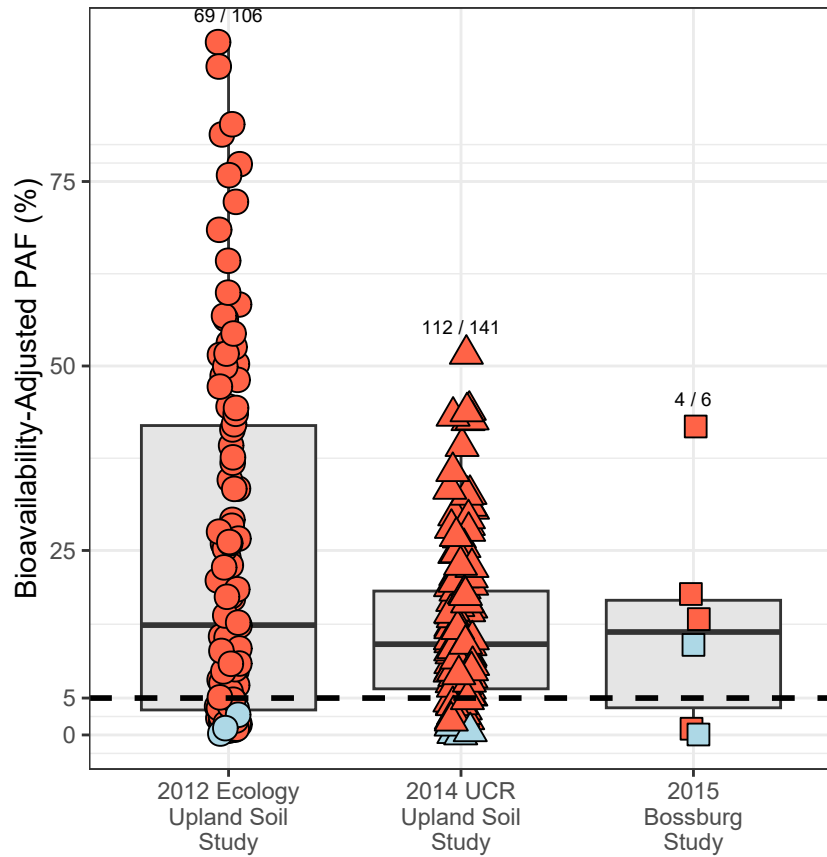
The count of PAFs ≥ 5% shown in figures and maps is less by a small number of samples than the number of BAB HQs ≥ 1 reported in Section 6 tables and text because the Threshold Calculator output shows PAFs < 5% for some samples with BAB HQ ≥ 1 but close to 1.0.

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

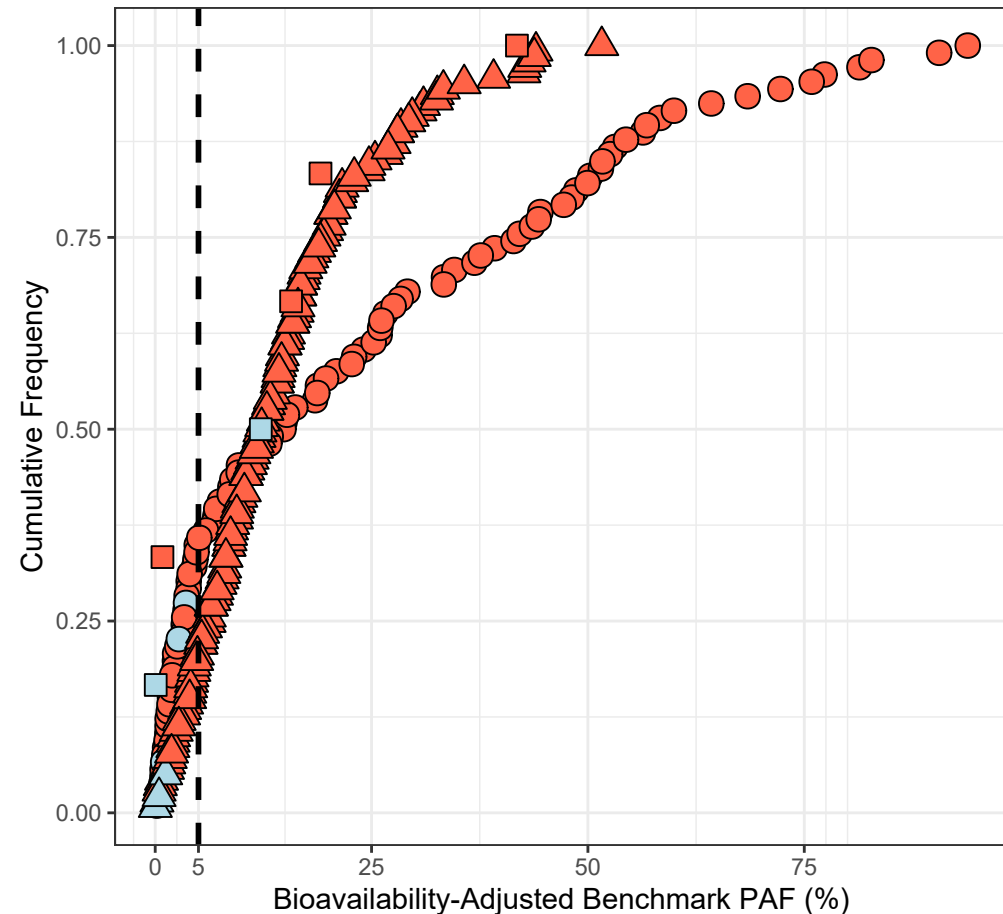
Background threshold value (BTV) = 111 mg/kg



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

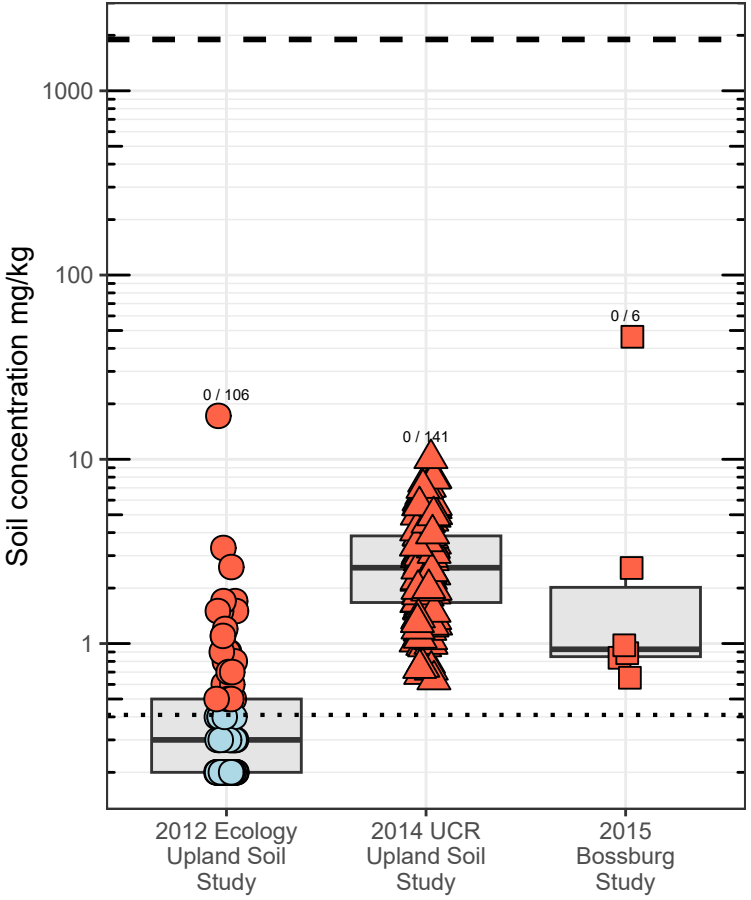
Fill color: ■ ≤ BTV ■ > BTV

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

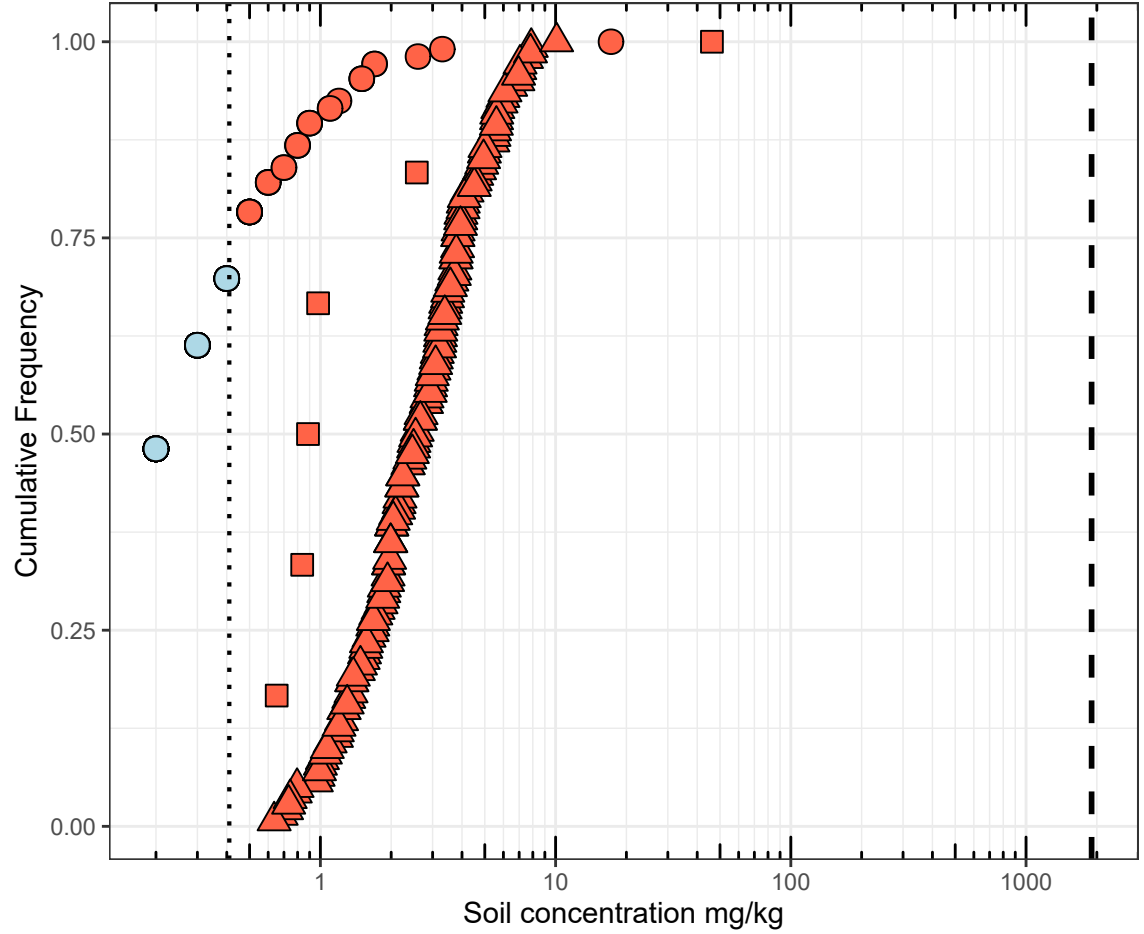
The count of PAFs ≥ 5% shown in figures and maps is less by a small number of samples than the number of BAB HQs ≥ 1 reported in Section 6 tables and text because the Threshold Calculator output shows PAFs < 5% for some samples with BAB HQ ≥ 1 but close to 1.0.

**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



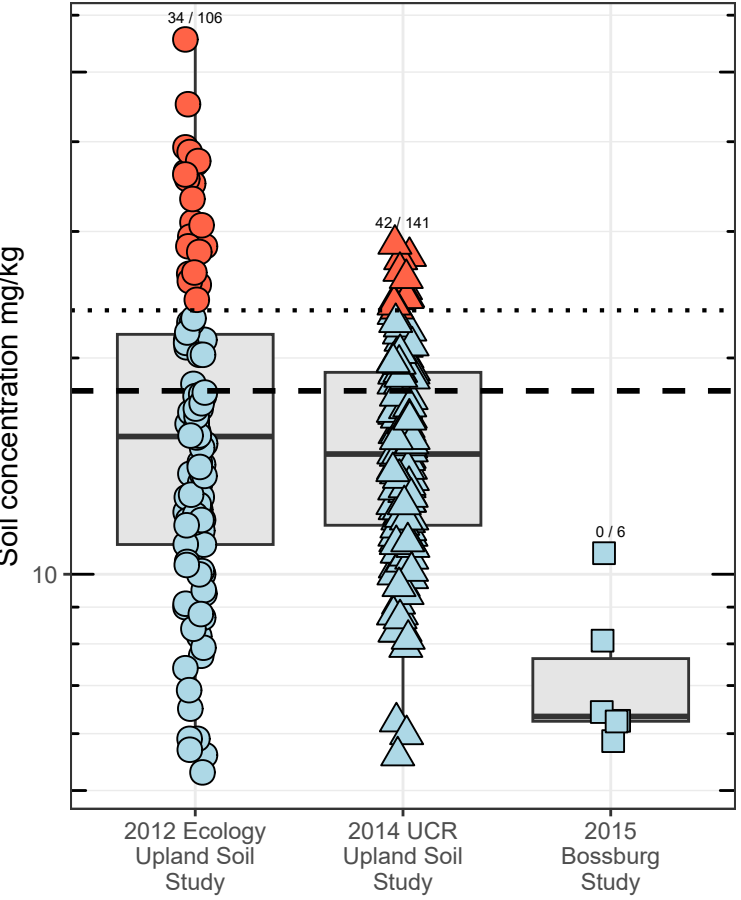
Soil screening level shown as dashed line  
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■  $\leq$  BTV ■  $>$  BTV

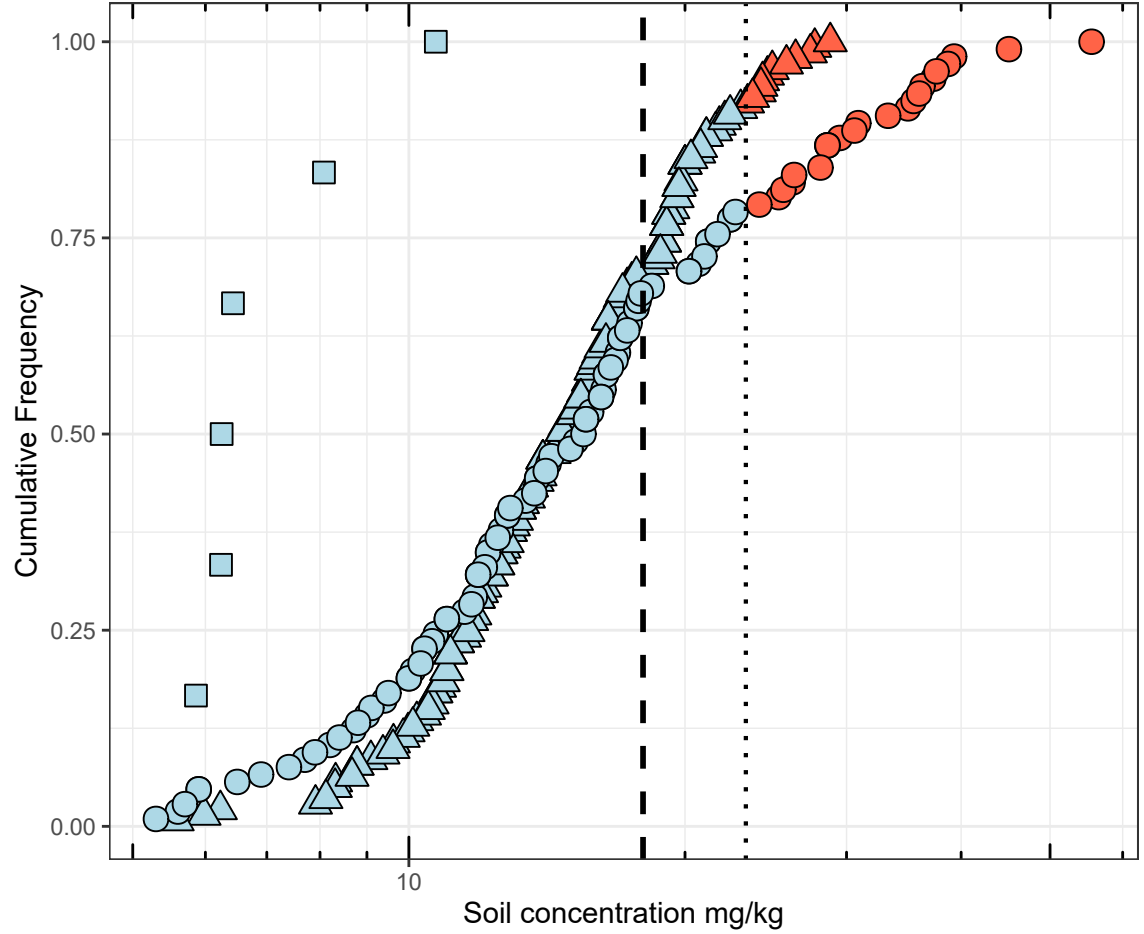
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study   
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study   
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

**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



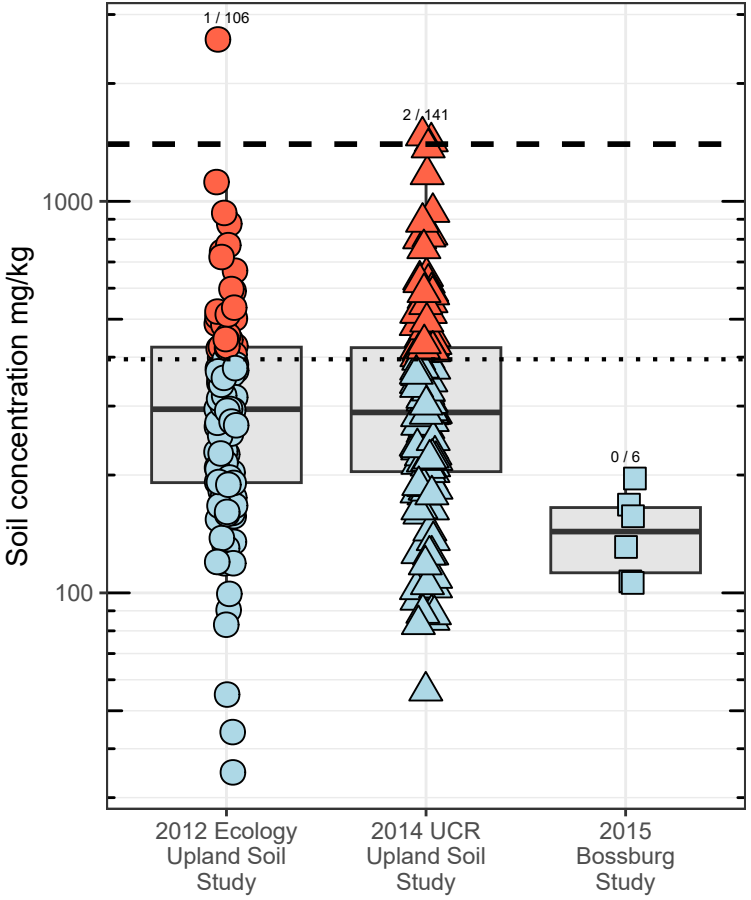
Soil screening level shown as dashed line  
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■  $\leq$  BTV ■  $>$  BTV

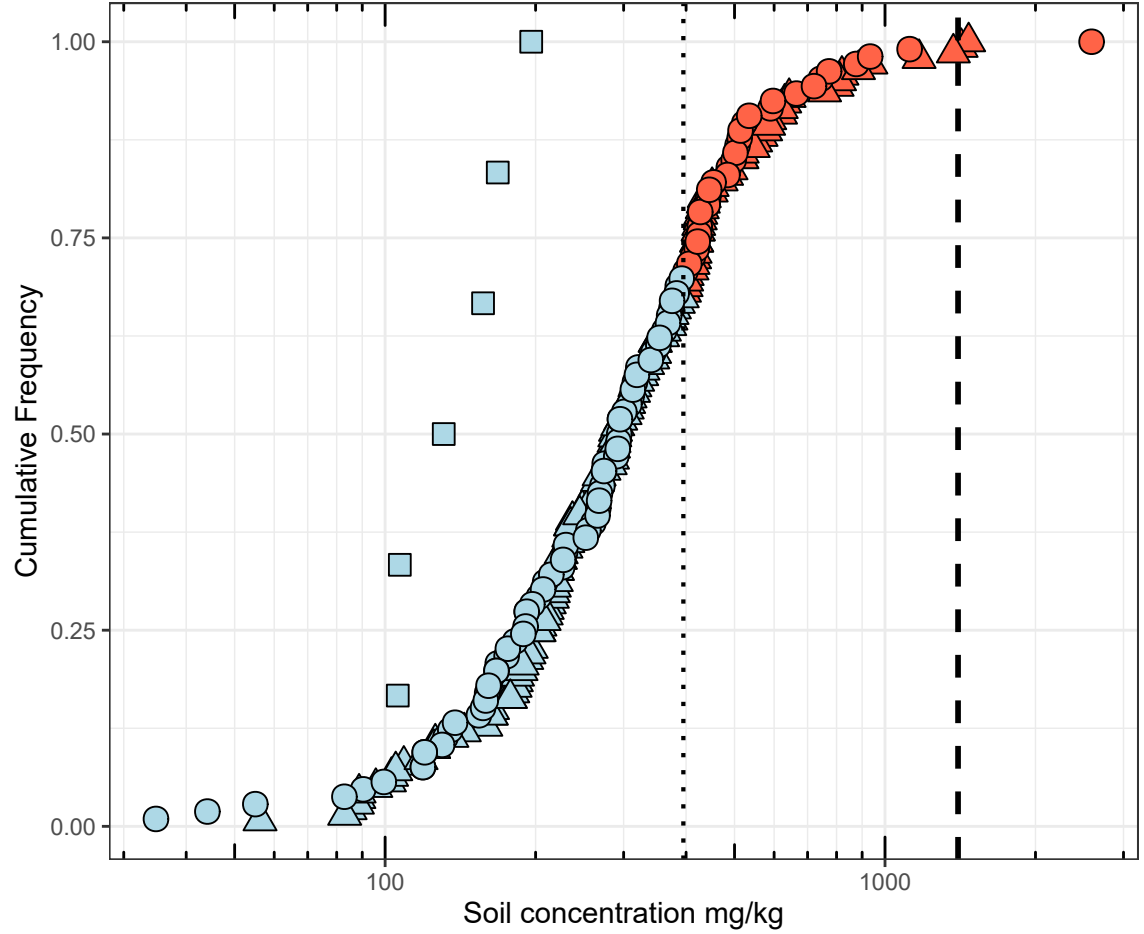
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study    ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study    ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

**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



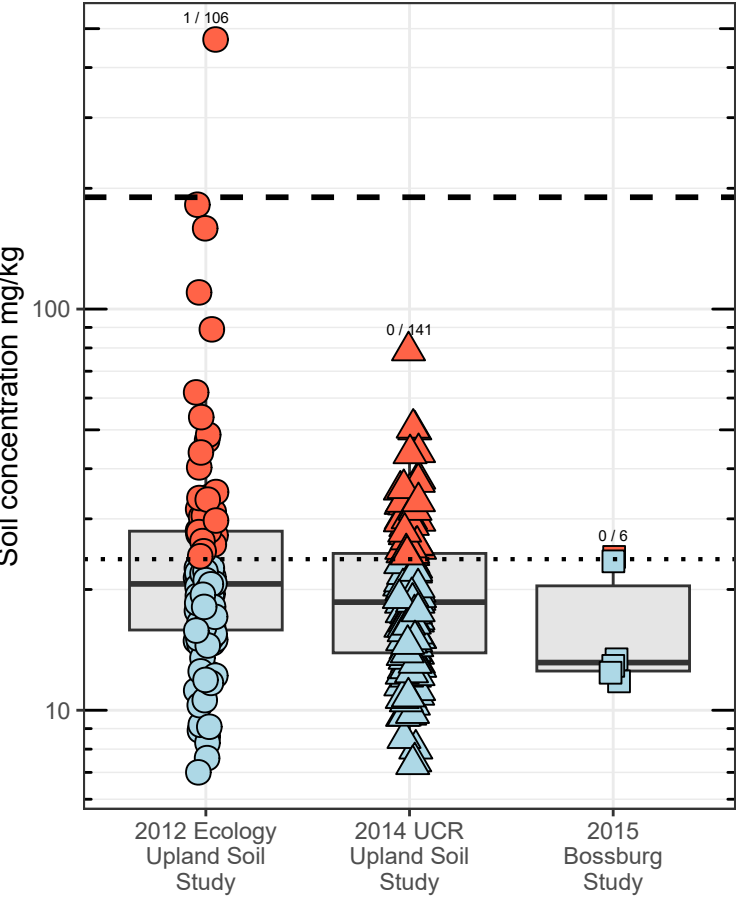
Soil screening level shown as dashed line  
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■ ≤ BTV ■ > BTV

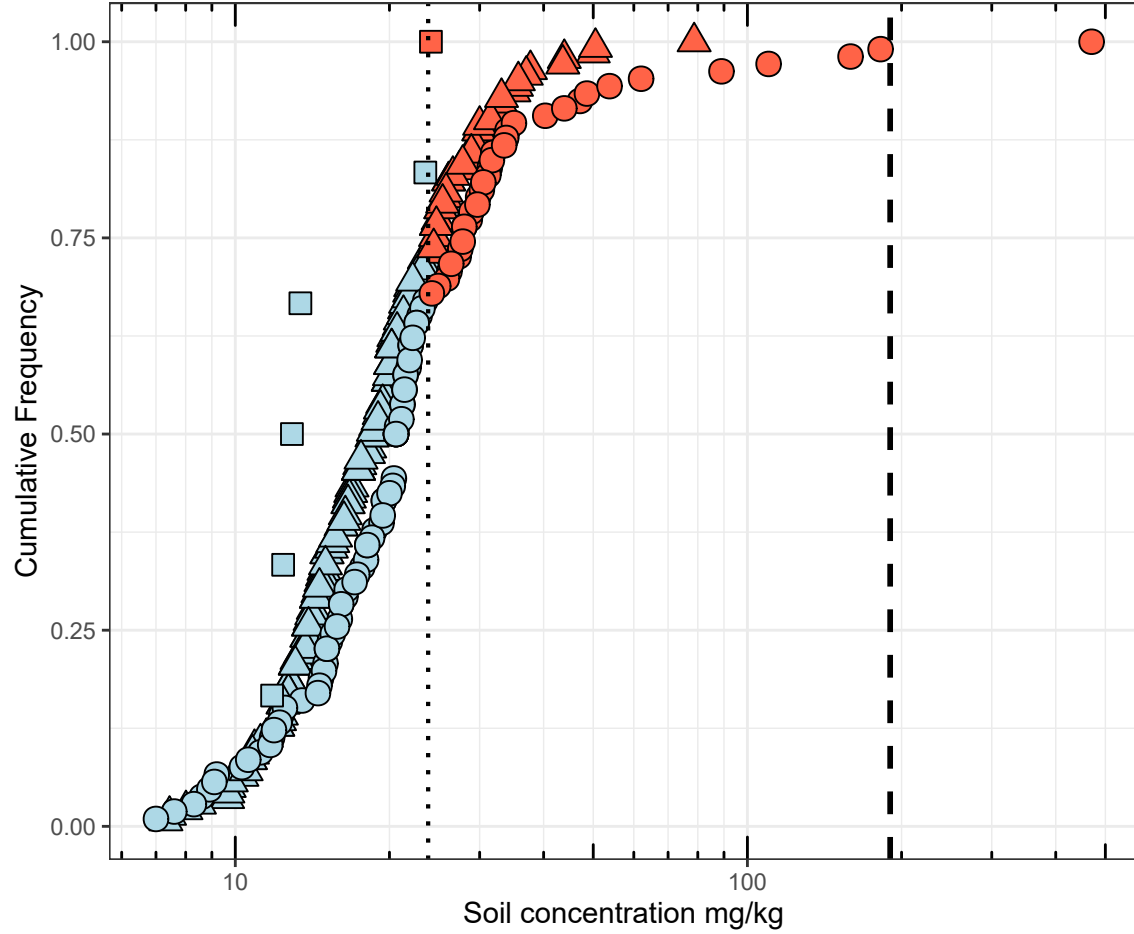
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study   
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study   
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

**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



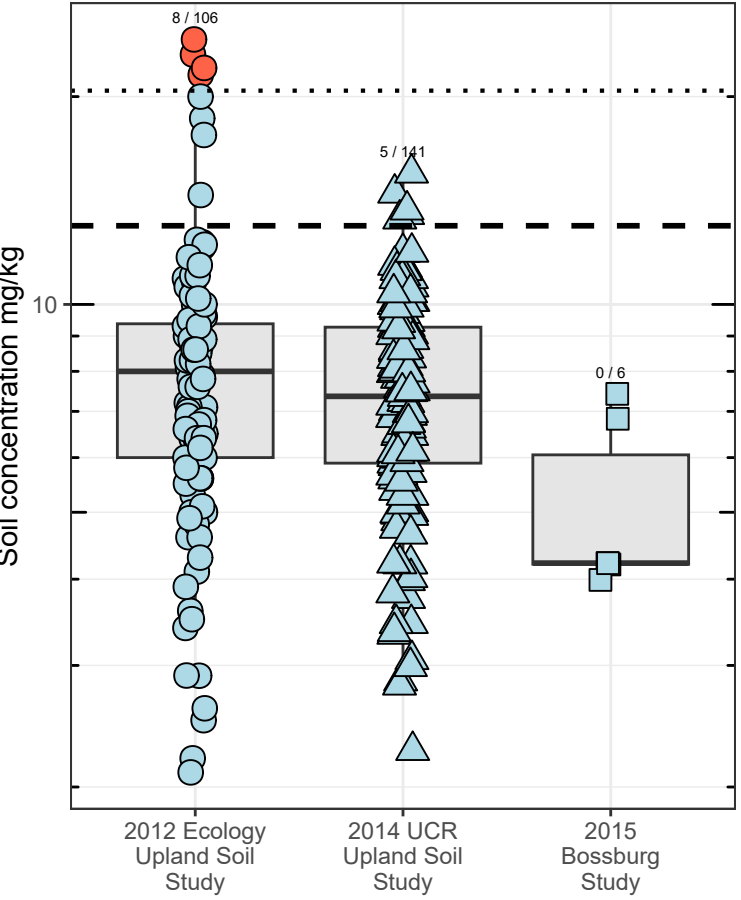
Soil screening level shown as dashed line  
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■  $\leq$  BTV ■  $>$  BTV

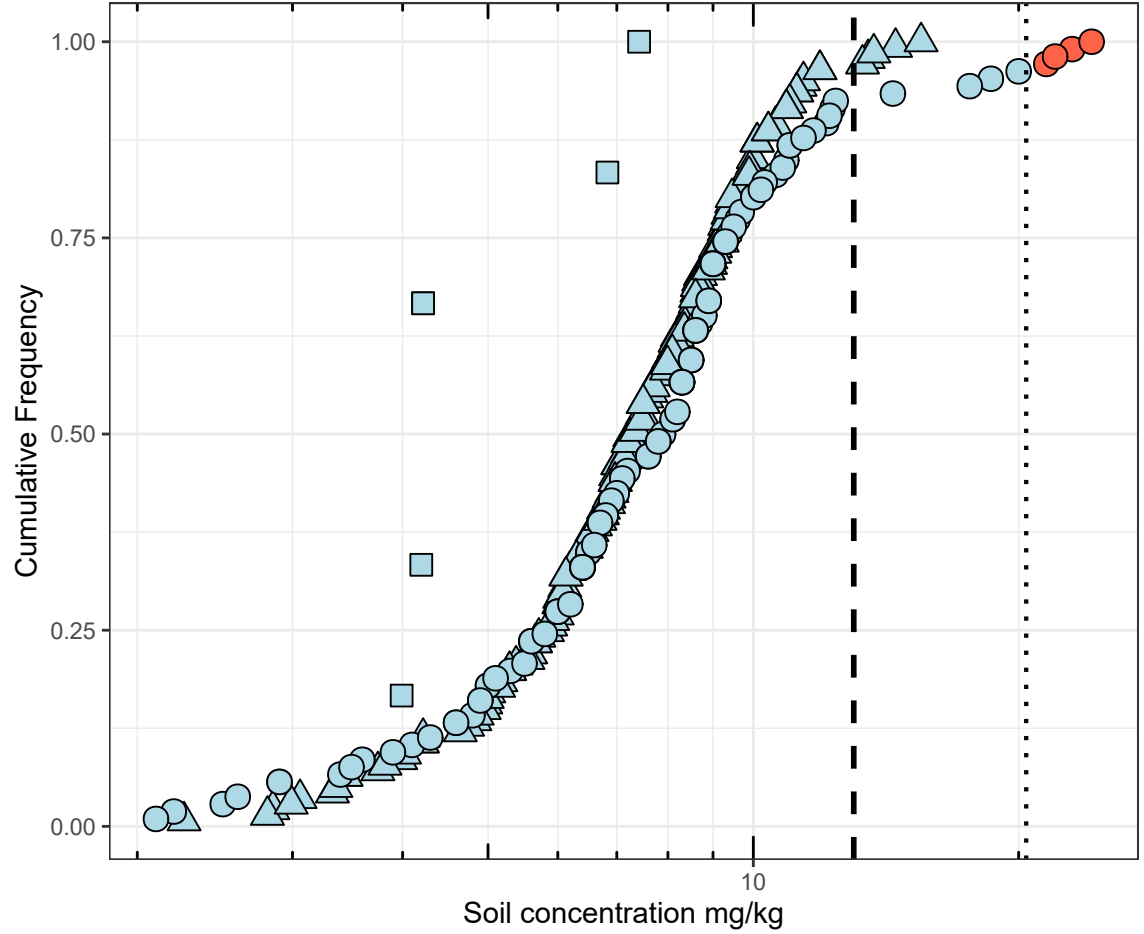
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study   
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study   
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

**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



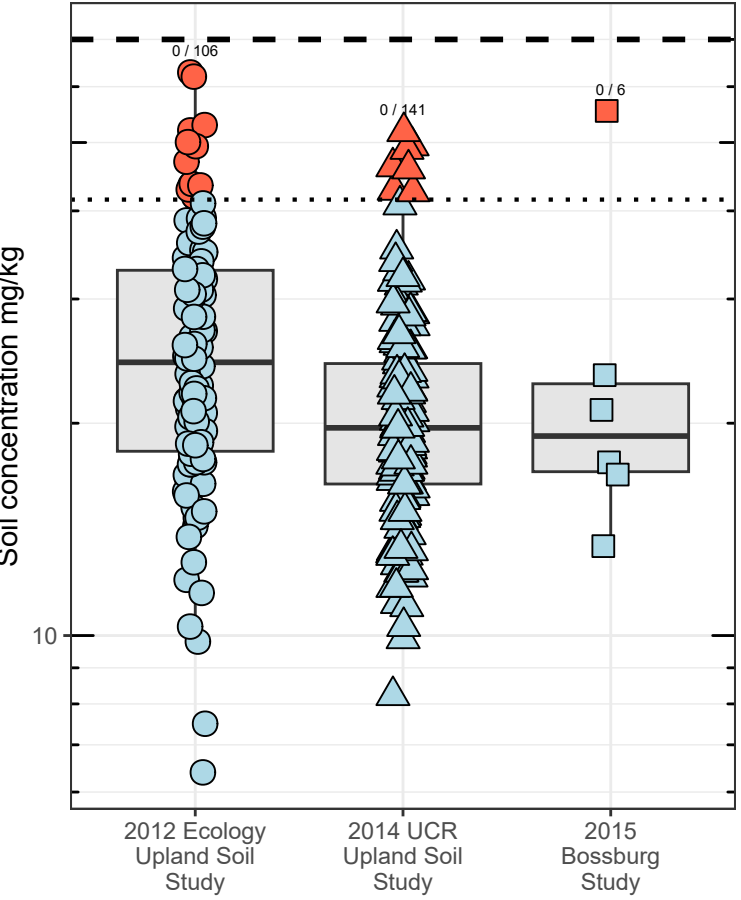
Soil screening level shown as dashed line  
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color:    ■  $\leq$  BTV    ■  $>$  BTV

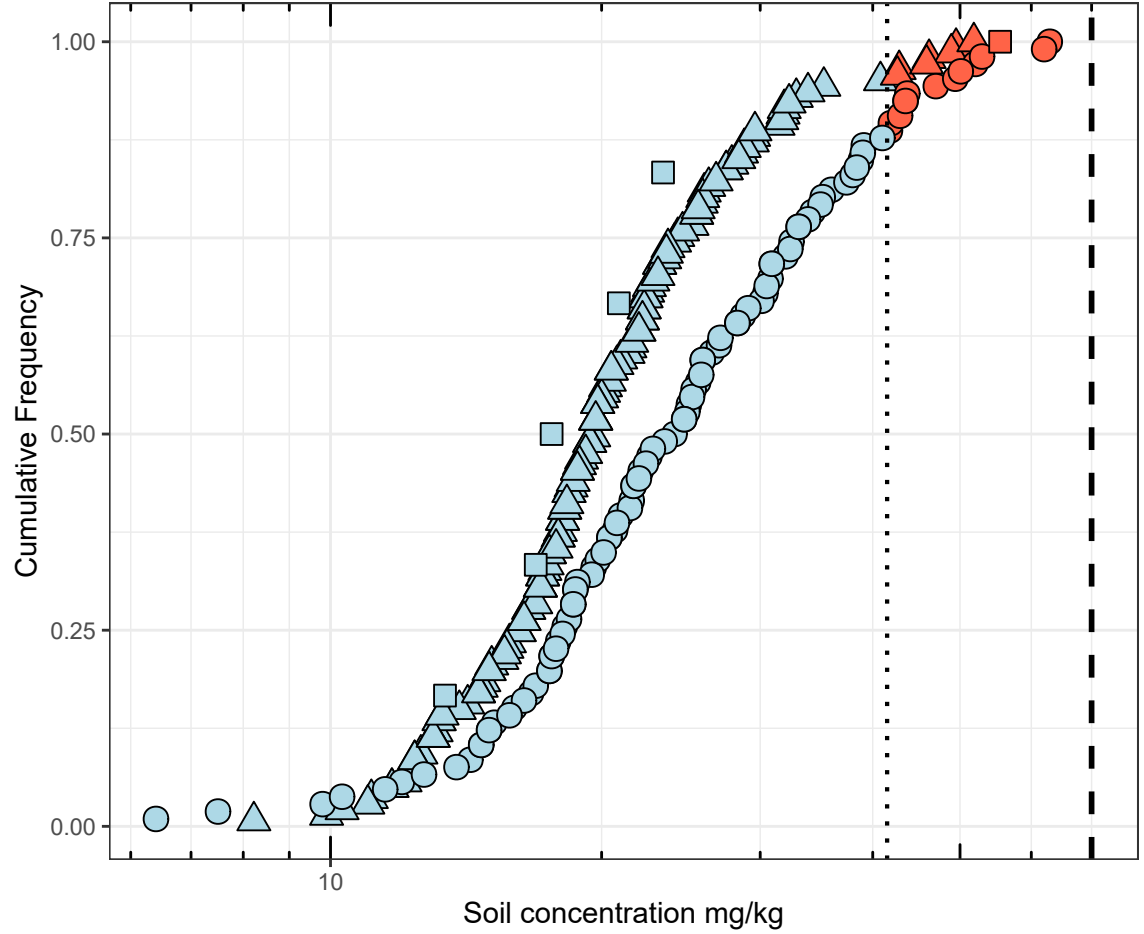
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study    
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study    
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

**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

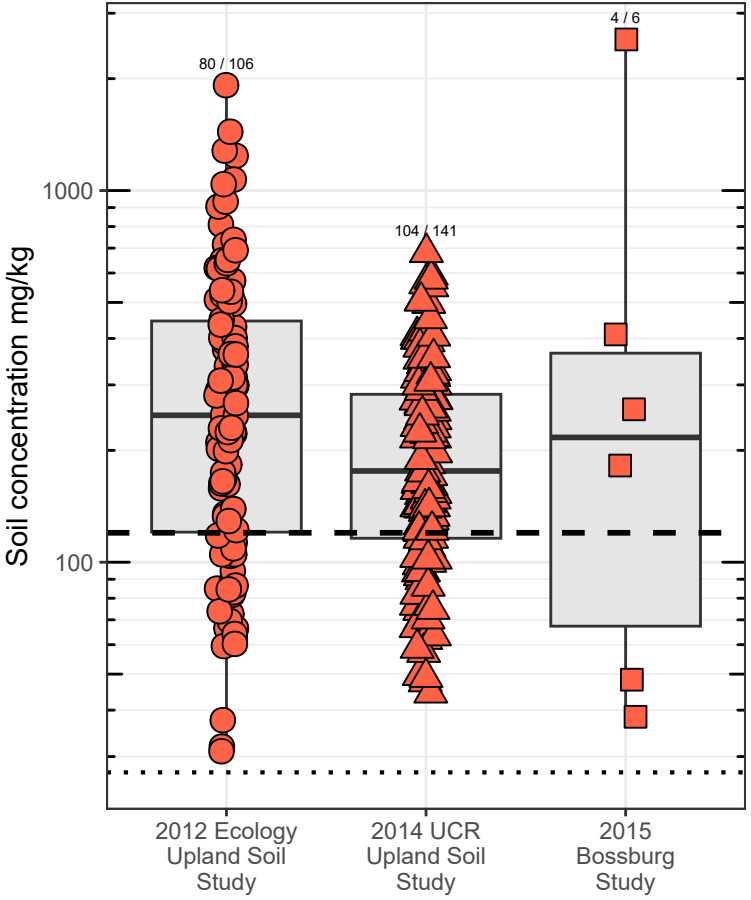
Fill color: ■  $\leq$  BTV ■  $>$  BTV

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

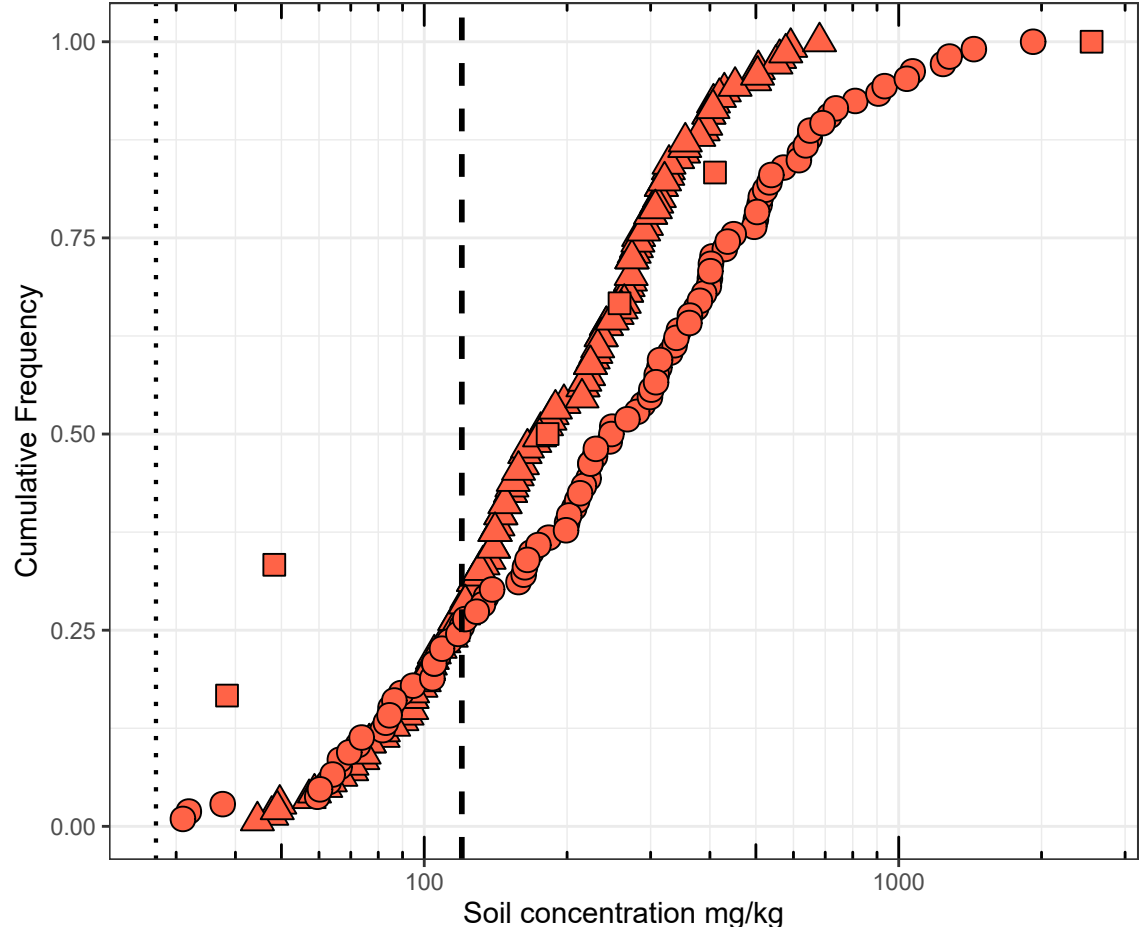


**Figure 6-2g: Plant soil screening level (SSL) benchmark comparison for lead**

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



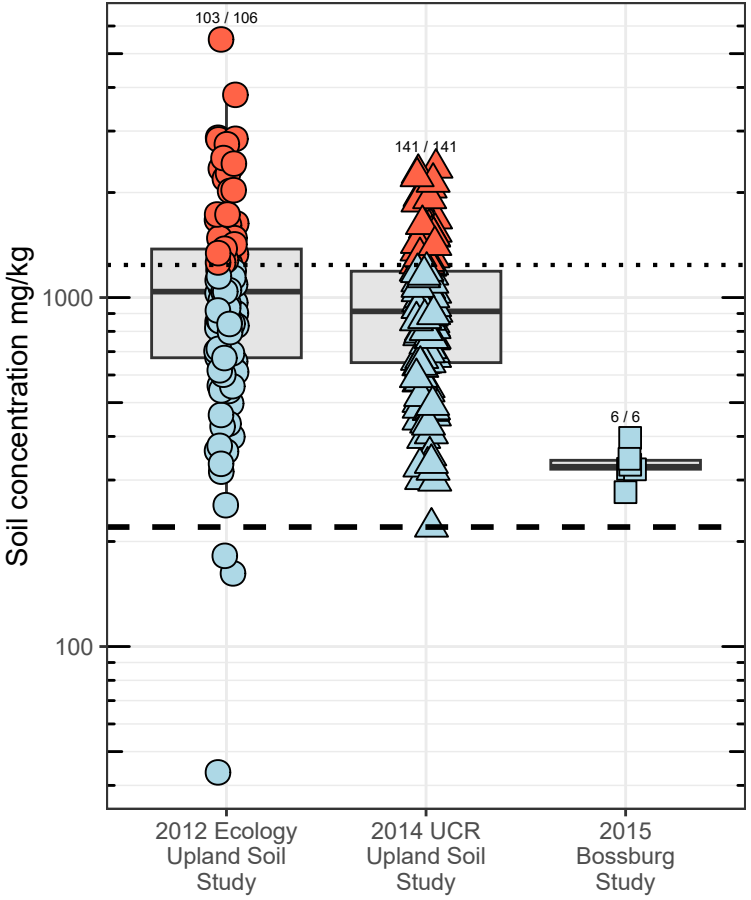
Soil screening level shown as dashed line  
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■ > BTV

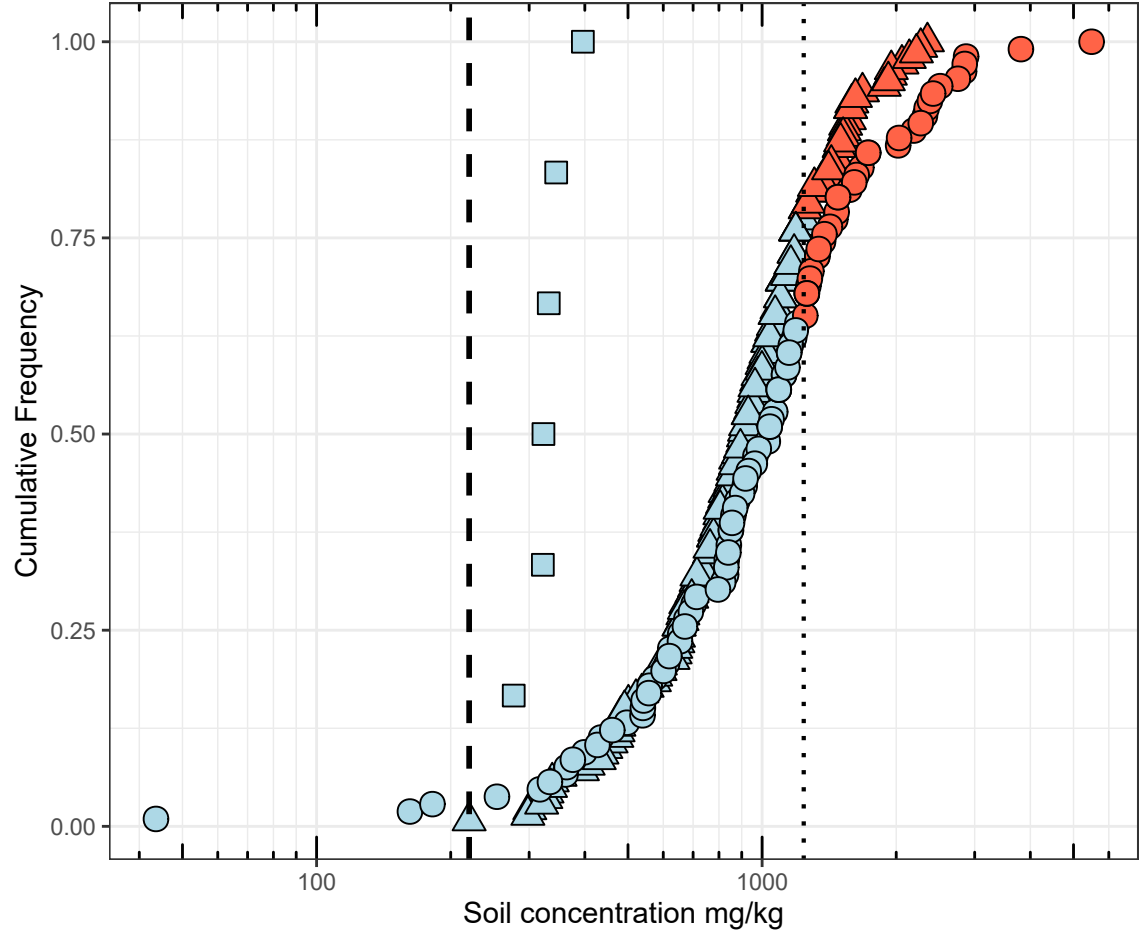
- 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
- ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
- 2015 Bossburg Study

**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



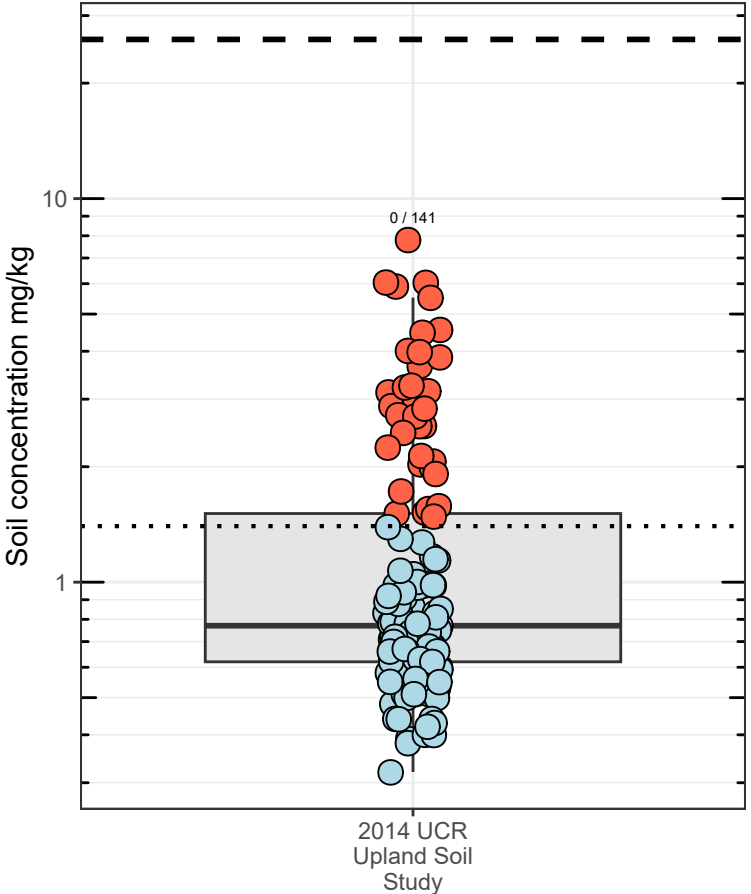
Soil screening level shown as dashed line  
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■  $\leq$  BTV ■  $>$  BTV

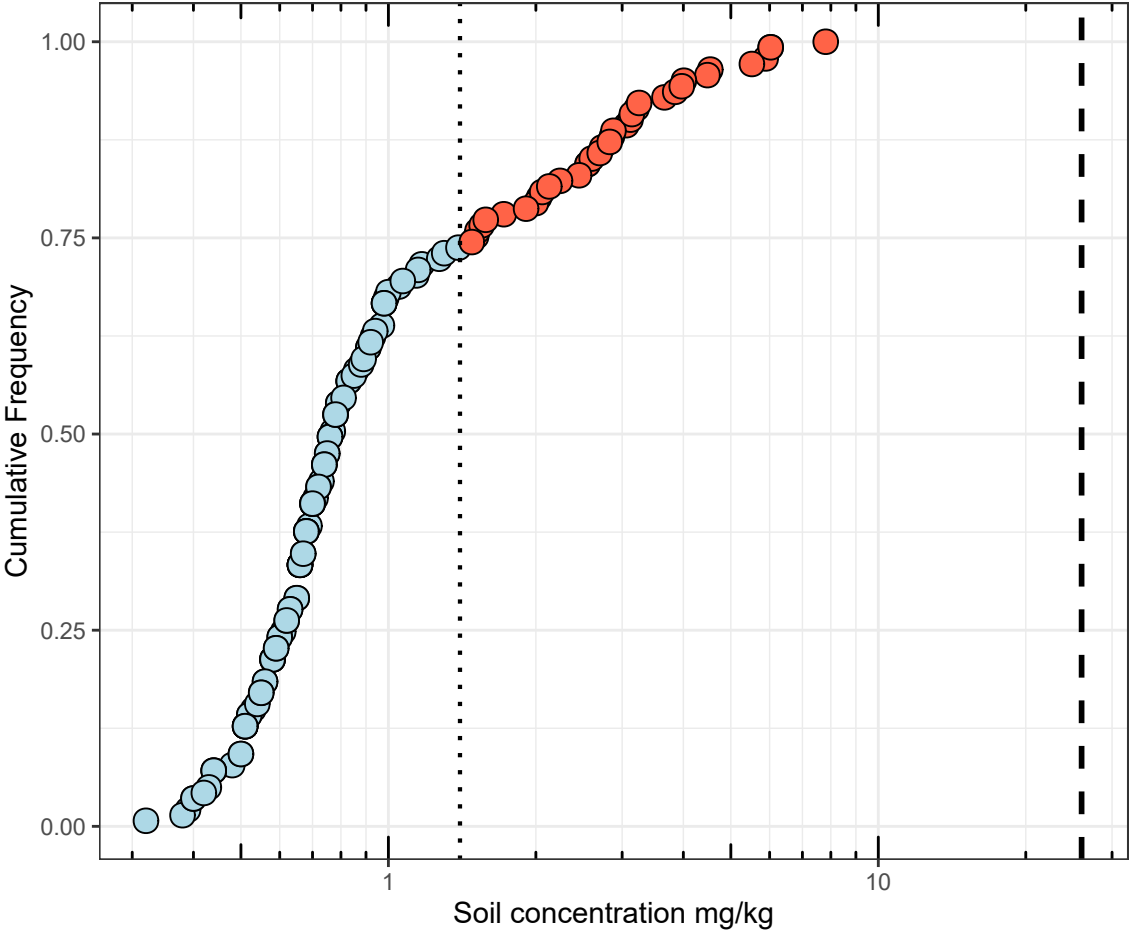
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study   
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study   
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

**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



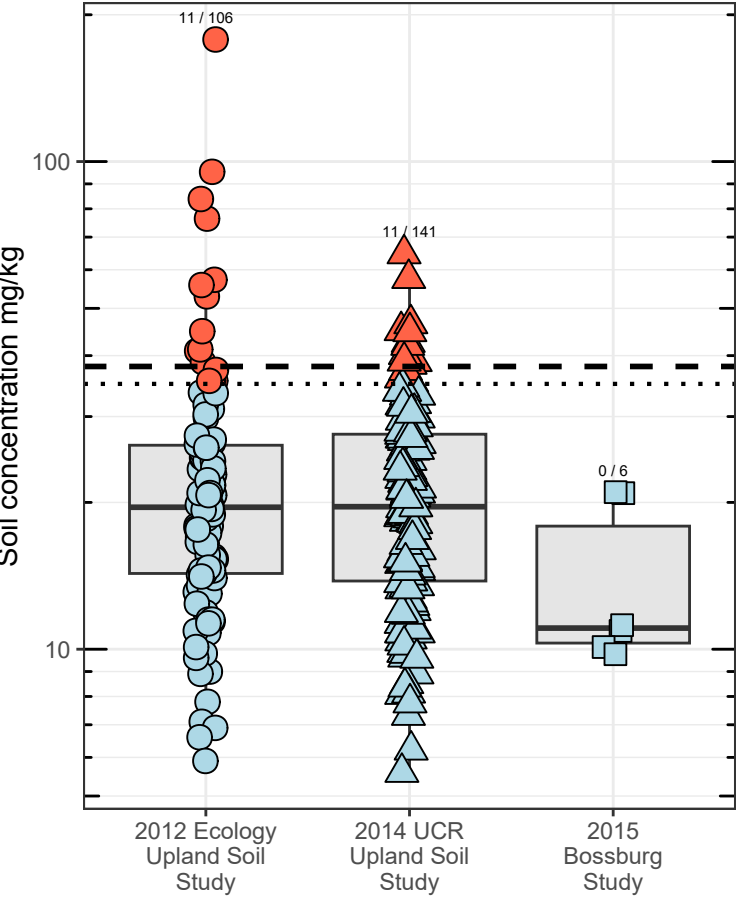
Soil screening level shown as dashed line  
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■  $\leq$  BTV ■  $>$  BTV

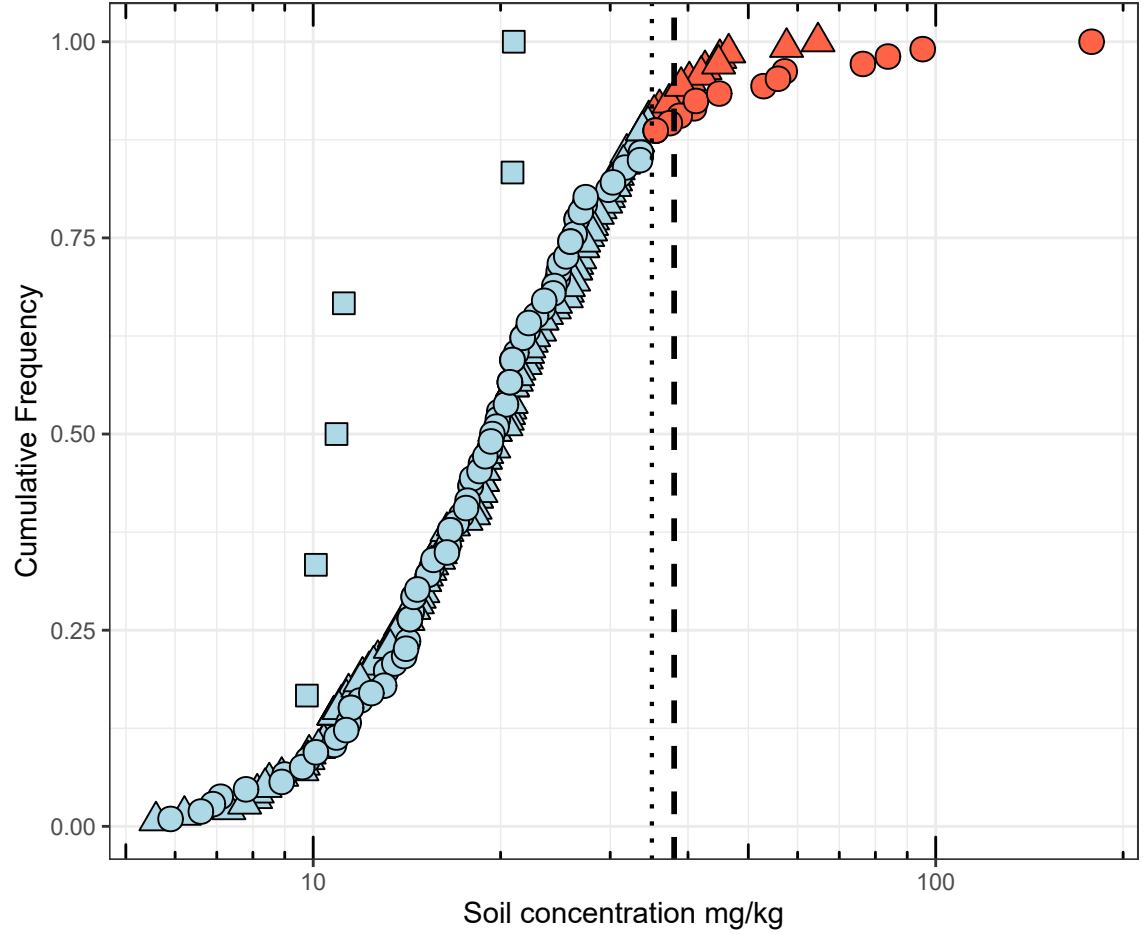
● 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study

**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



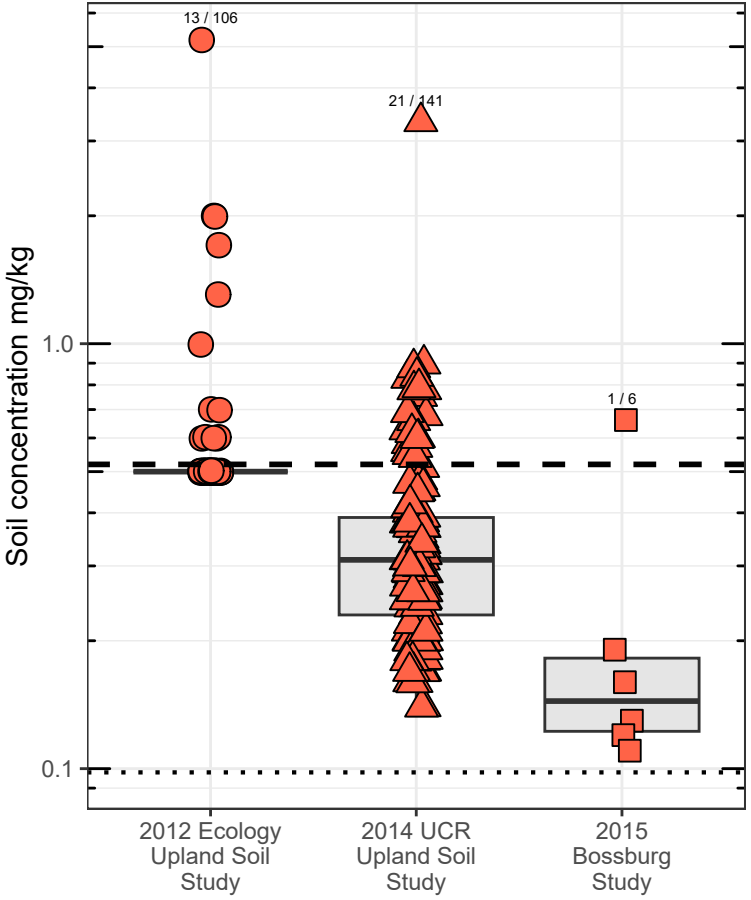
Soil screening level shown as dashed line  
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color:    ■  $\leq$  BTV    ■  $>$  BTV

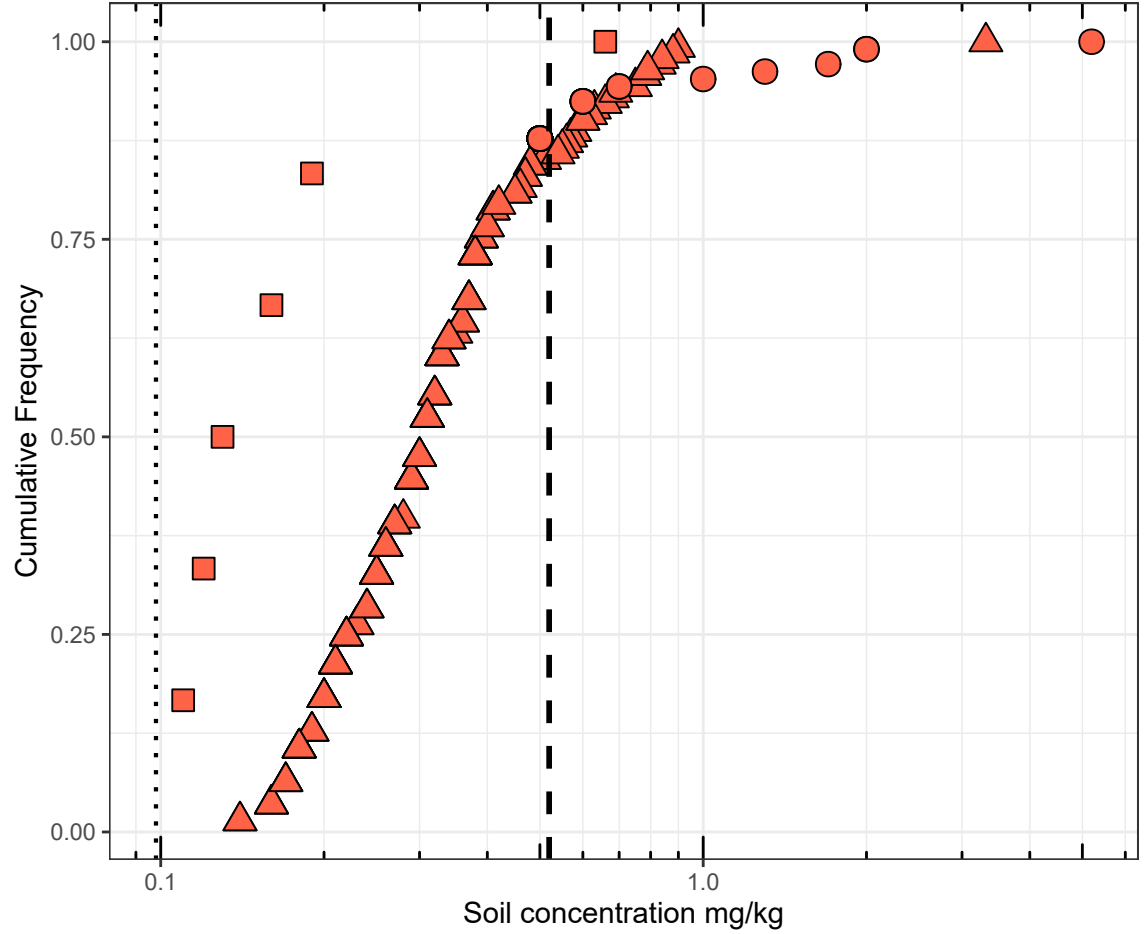
- 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
- ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
- 2015 Bossburg Study

**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



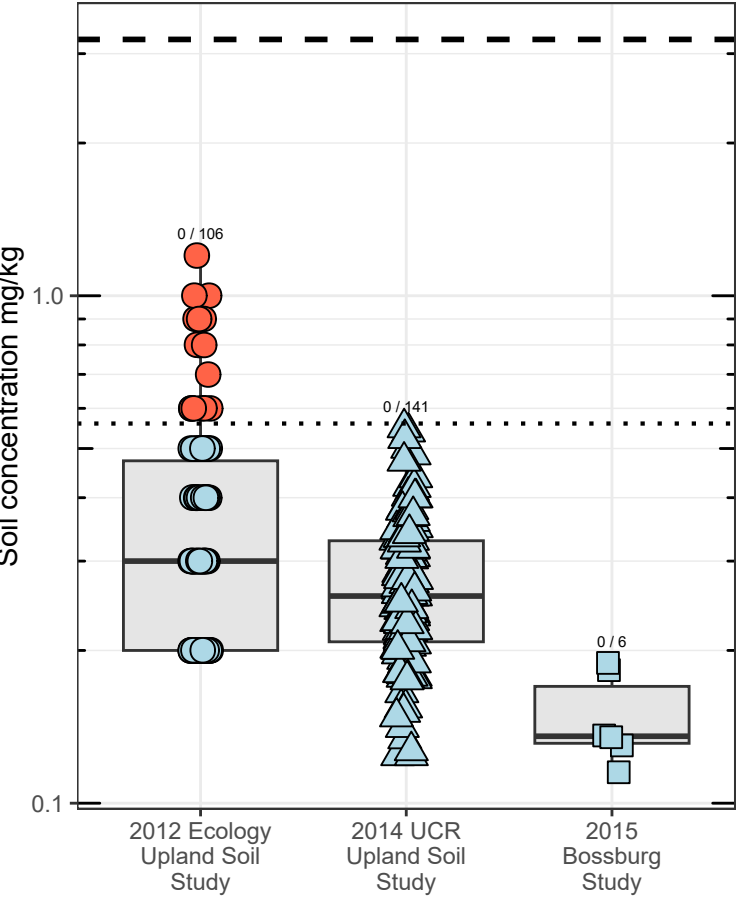
Soil screening level shown as dashed line  
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■ > BTV

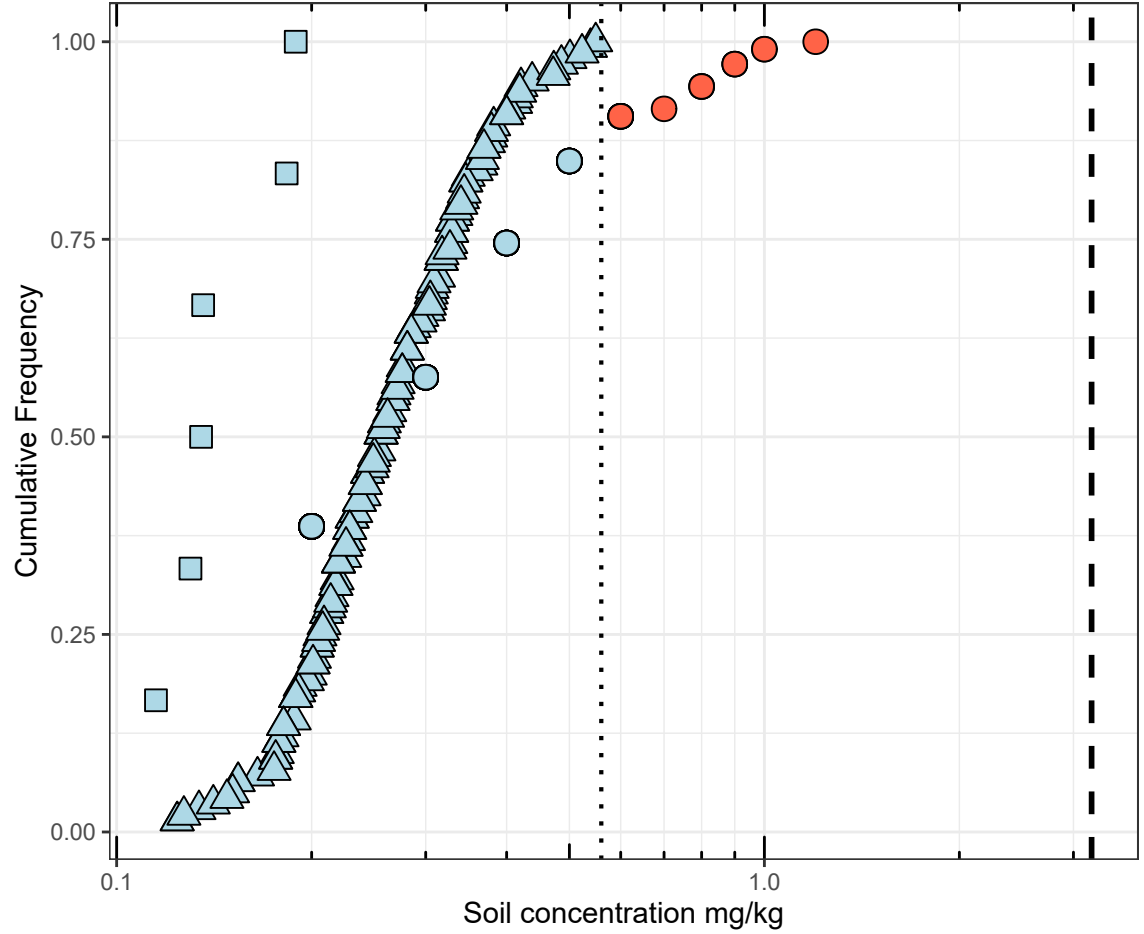
- 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
- ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
- 2015 Bossburg Study

**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



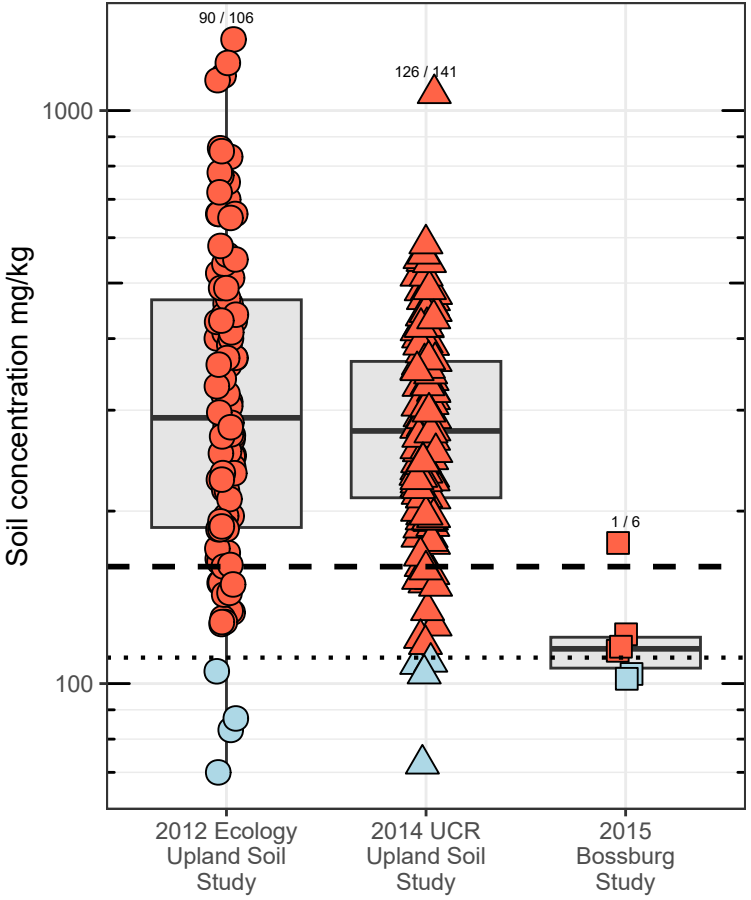
Soil screening level shown as dashed line  
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■  $\leq$  BTV ■  $>$  BTV

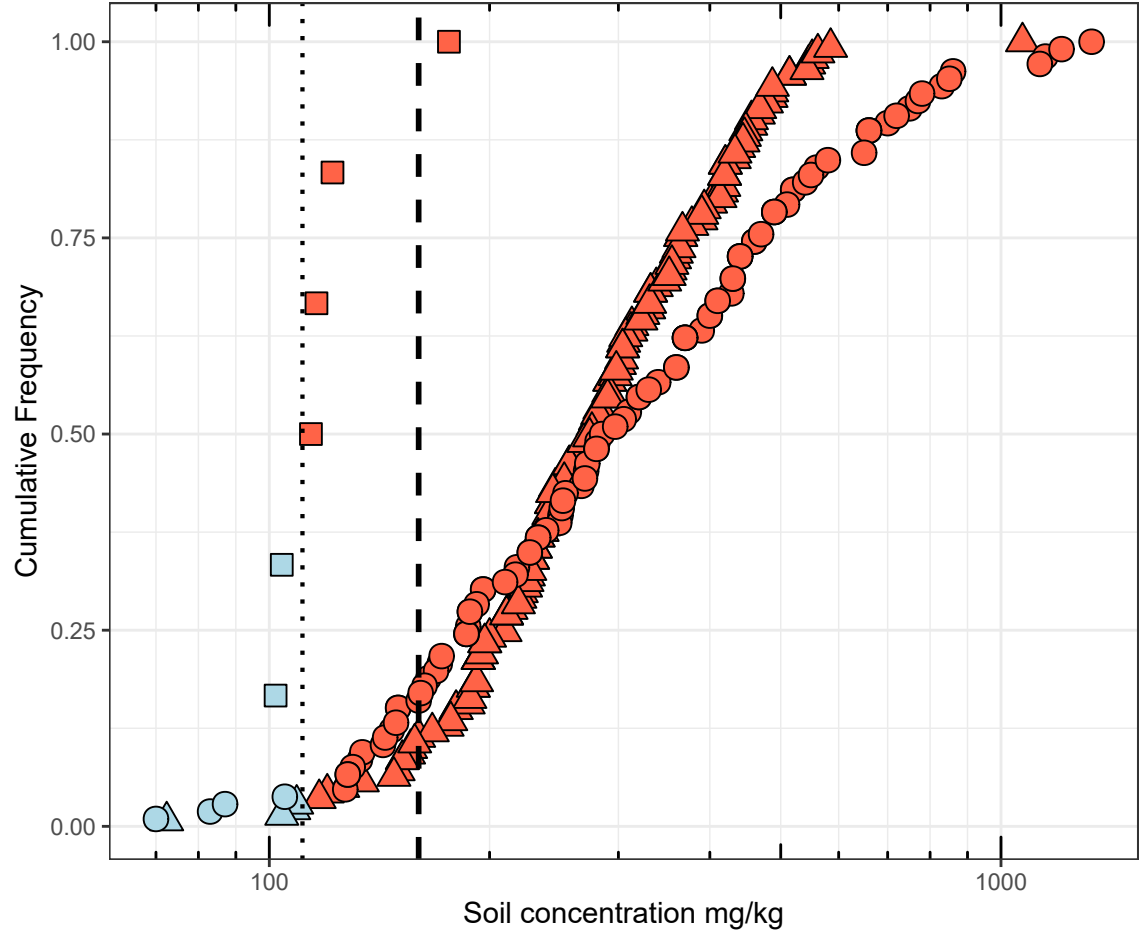
- 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
- ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
- 2015 Bossburg Study

**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



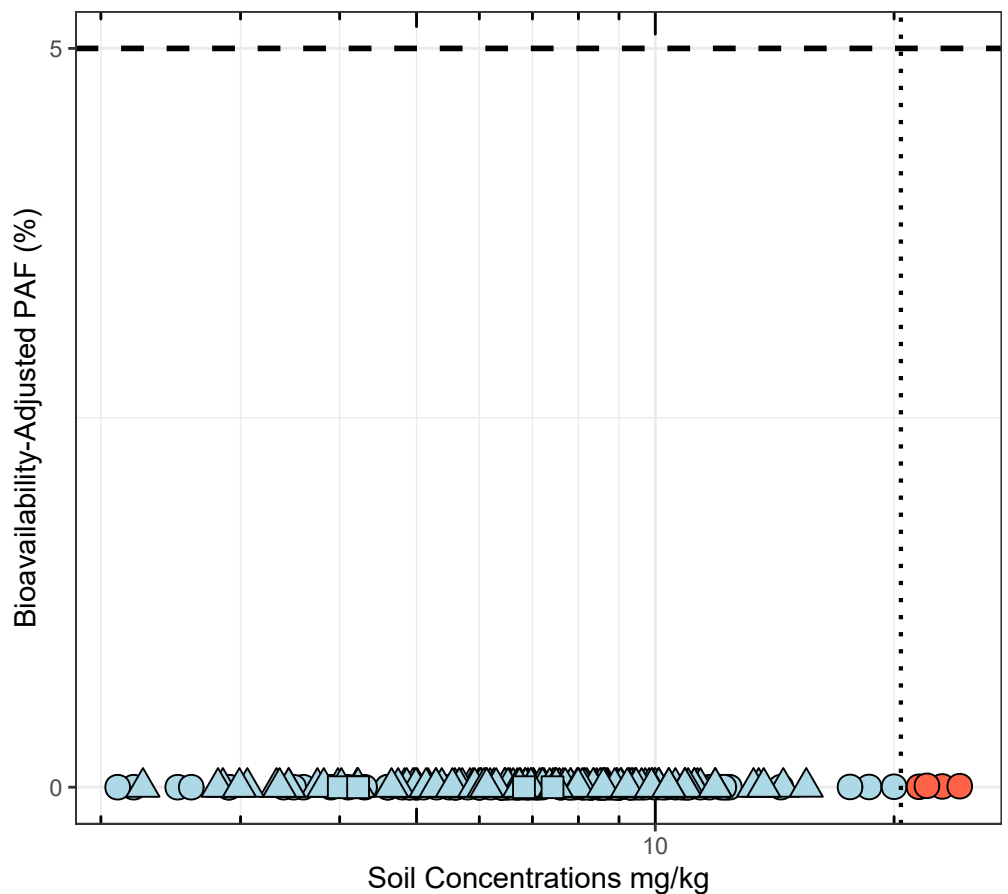
Soil screening level shown as dashed line  
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■  $\leq$  BTV ■  $>$  BTV

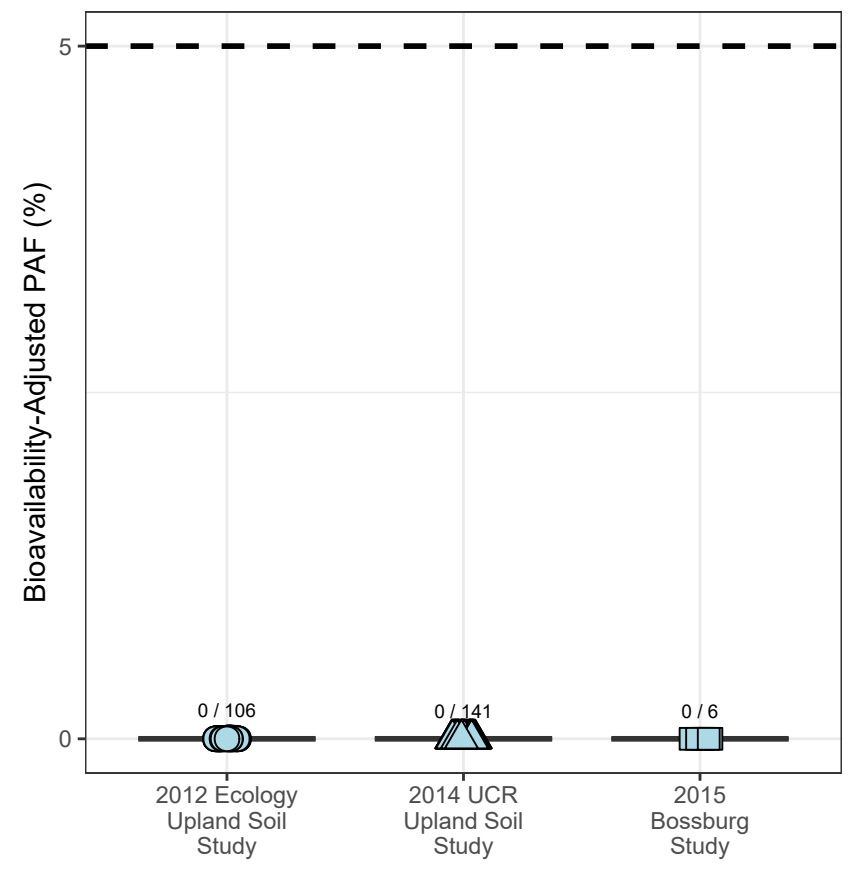
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study   
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study   
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

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

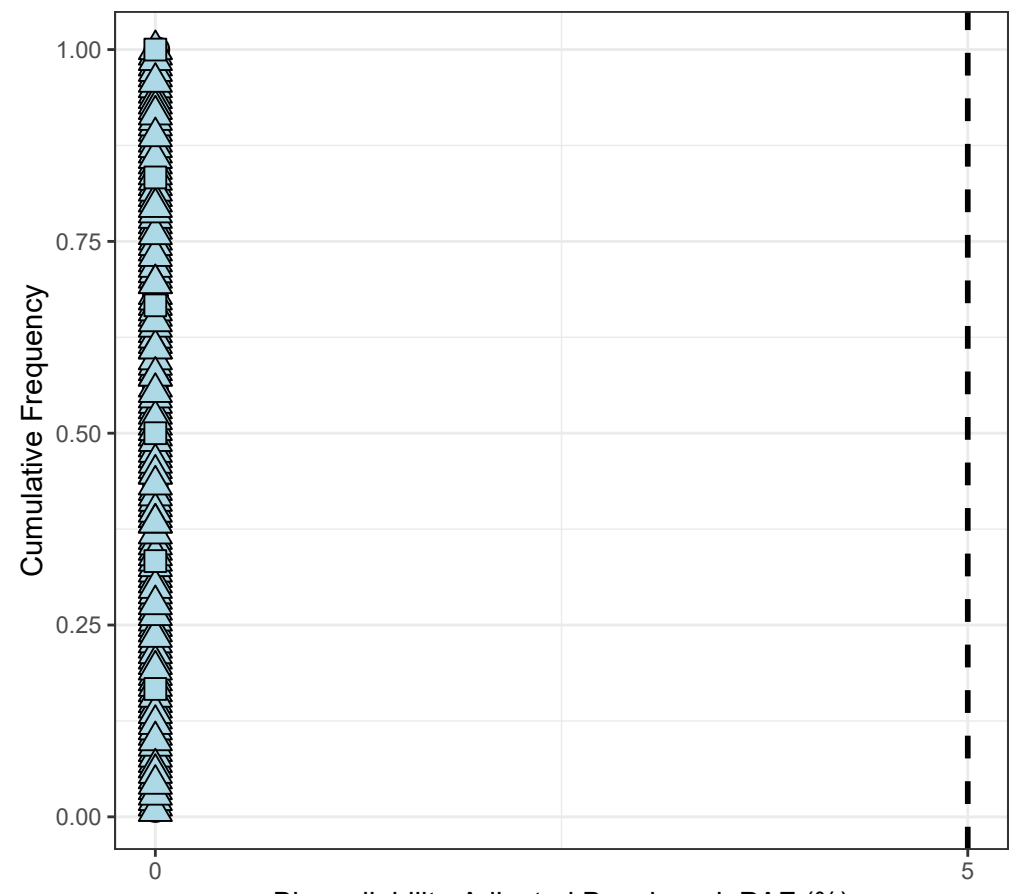
Background threshold value (BTV) = 20.4 mg/kg



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

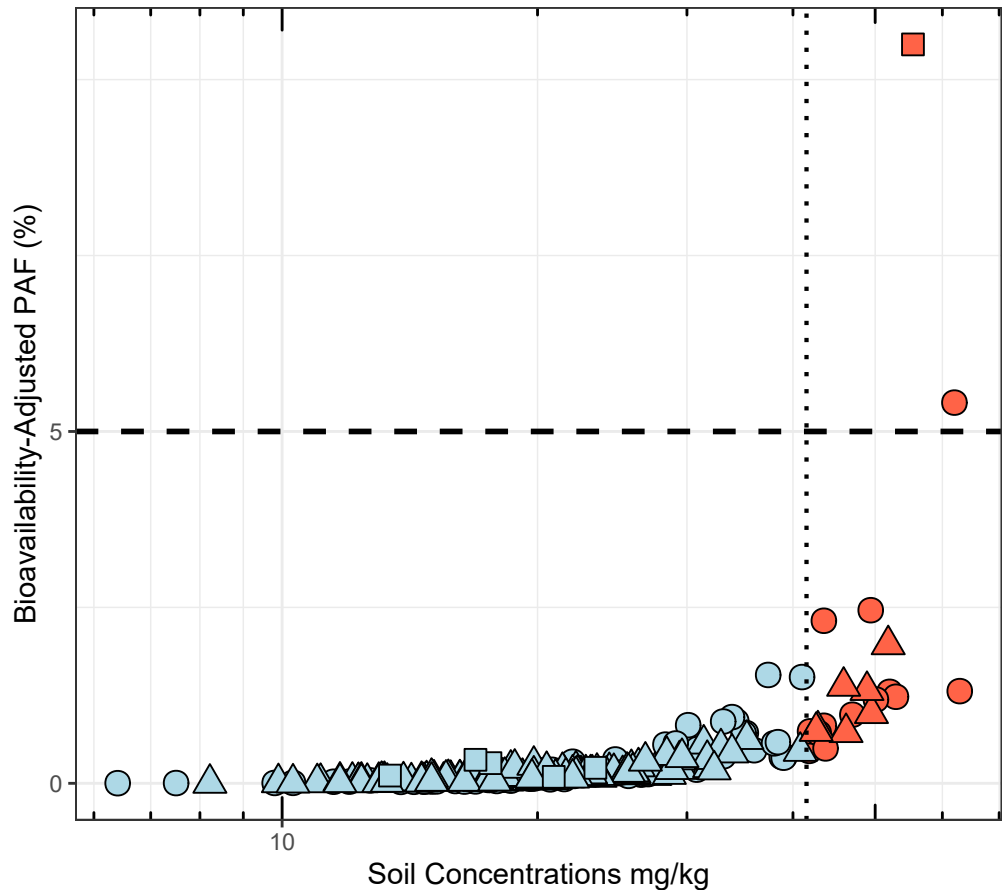
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study   
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study   
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

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.

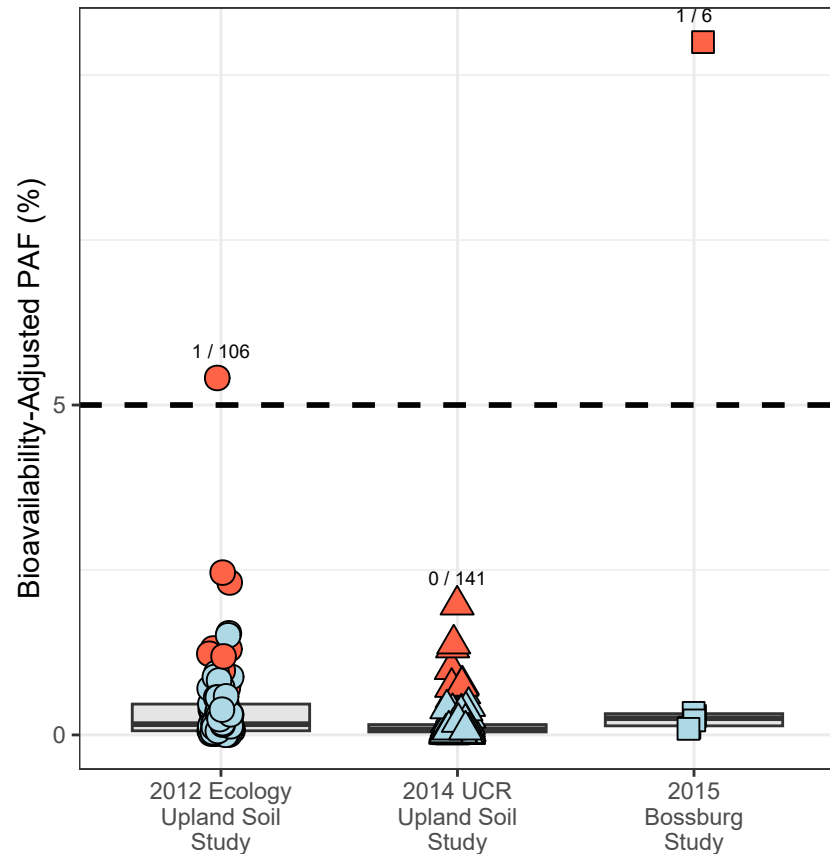


**Figure 7-1b: Invertebrate soil bioavailability-adjusted potentially affected fraction (PAF) for copper**

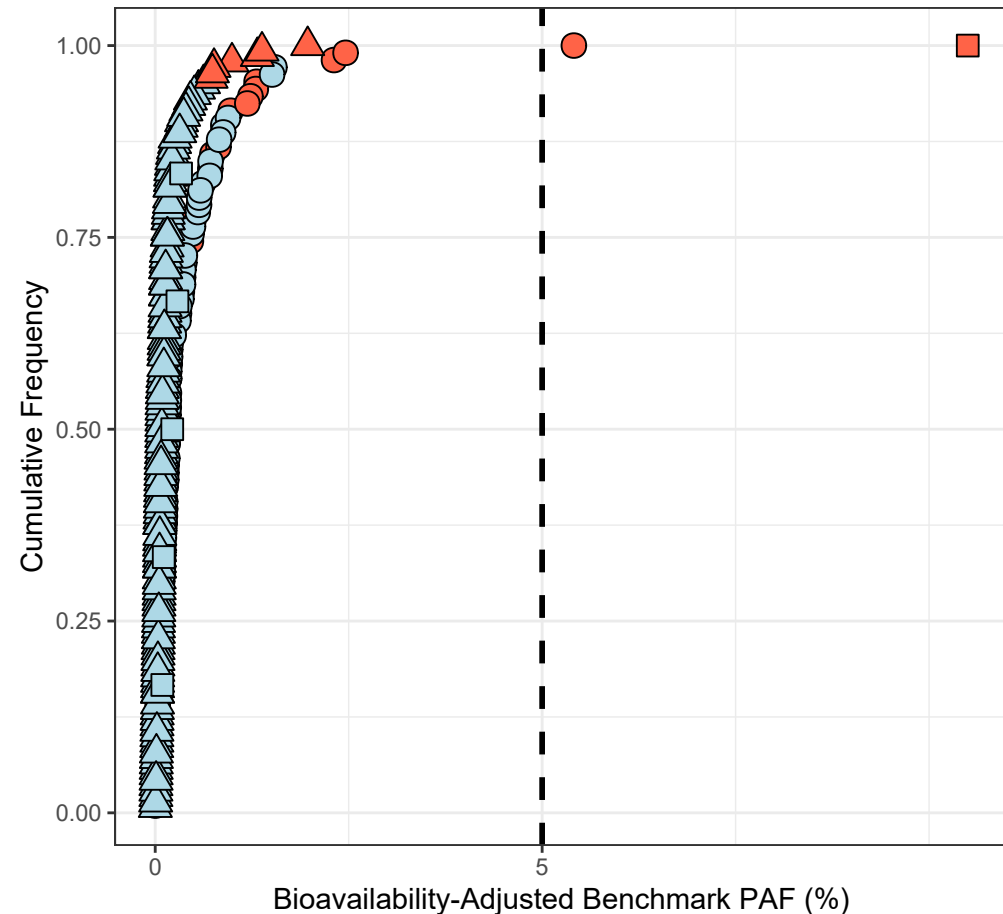
Background threshold value (BTV) = 41.5 mg/kg



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

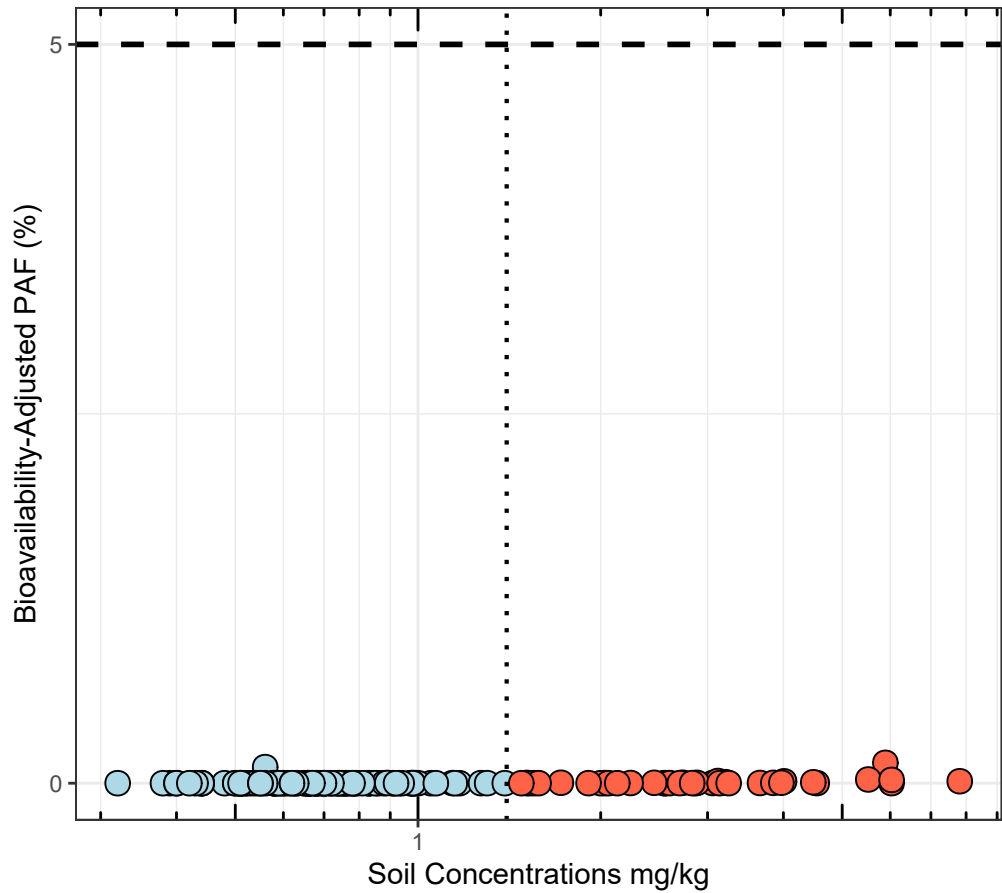
Fill color: ■ ≤ BTV ■ > BTV

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

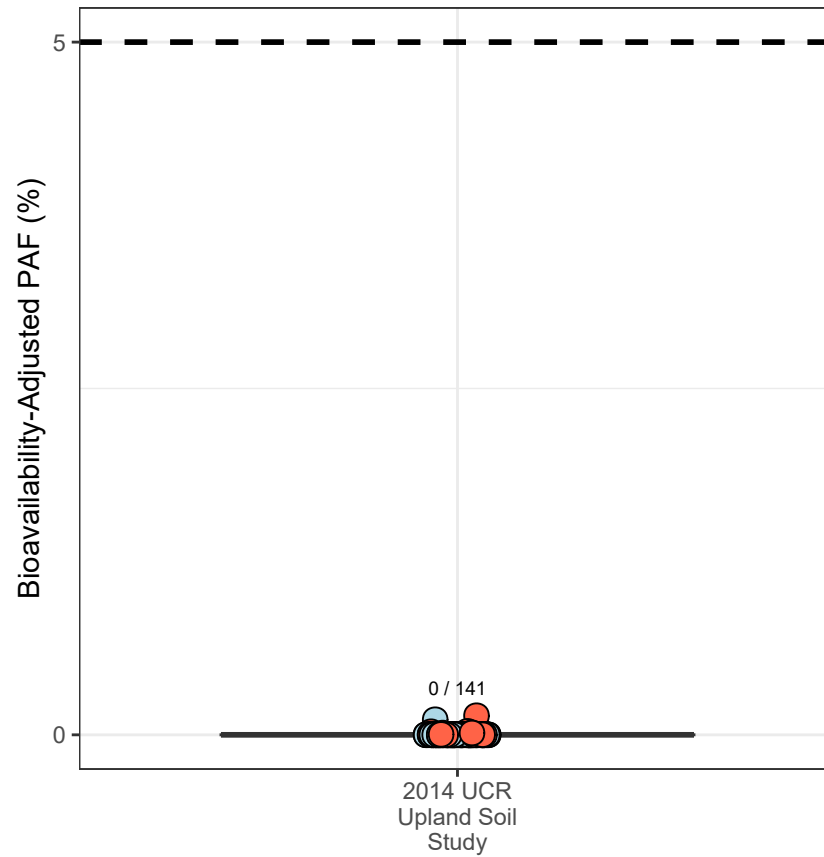
The count of PAFs ≥ 5% shown in figures and maps is less by a small number of samples than the number of BAB HQs ≥ 1 reported in Section 7 tables and text because the Threshold Calculator output shows PAFs < 5% for some samples with BAB HQ ≥ 1 but close to 1.0.

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

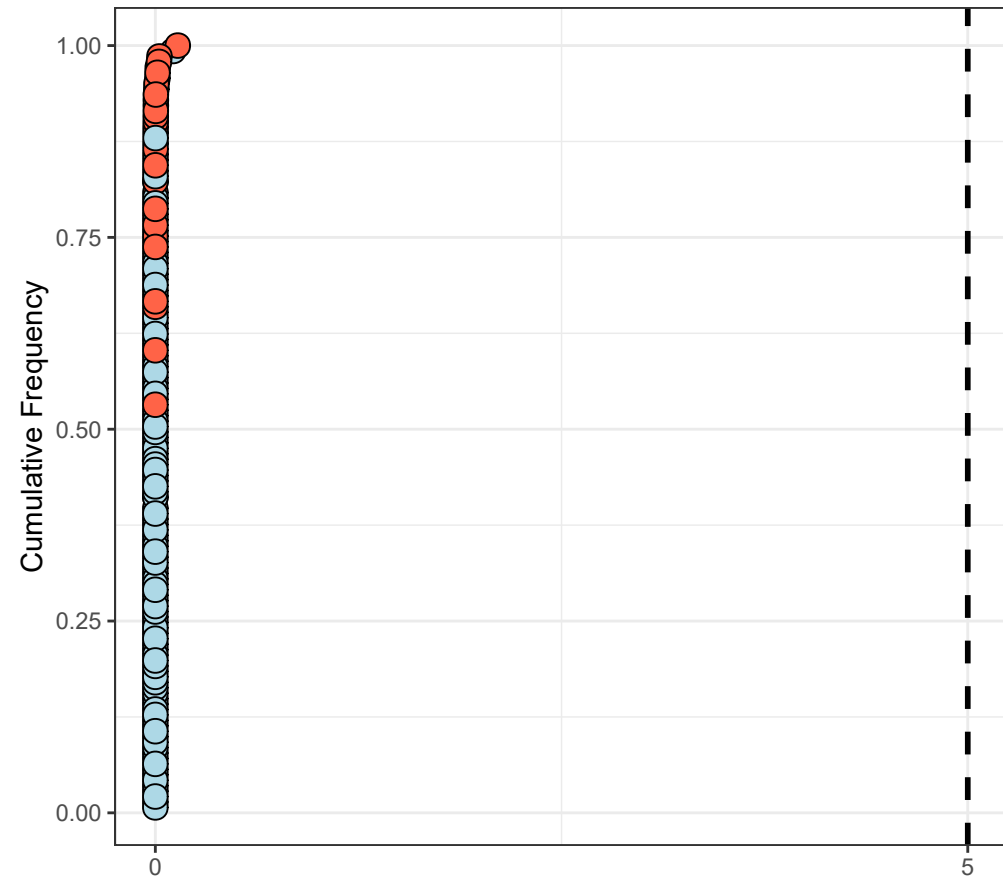
Background threshold value (BTV) = 1.4 mg/kg



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

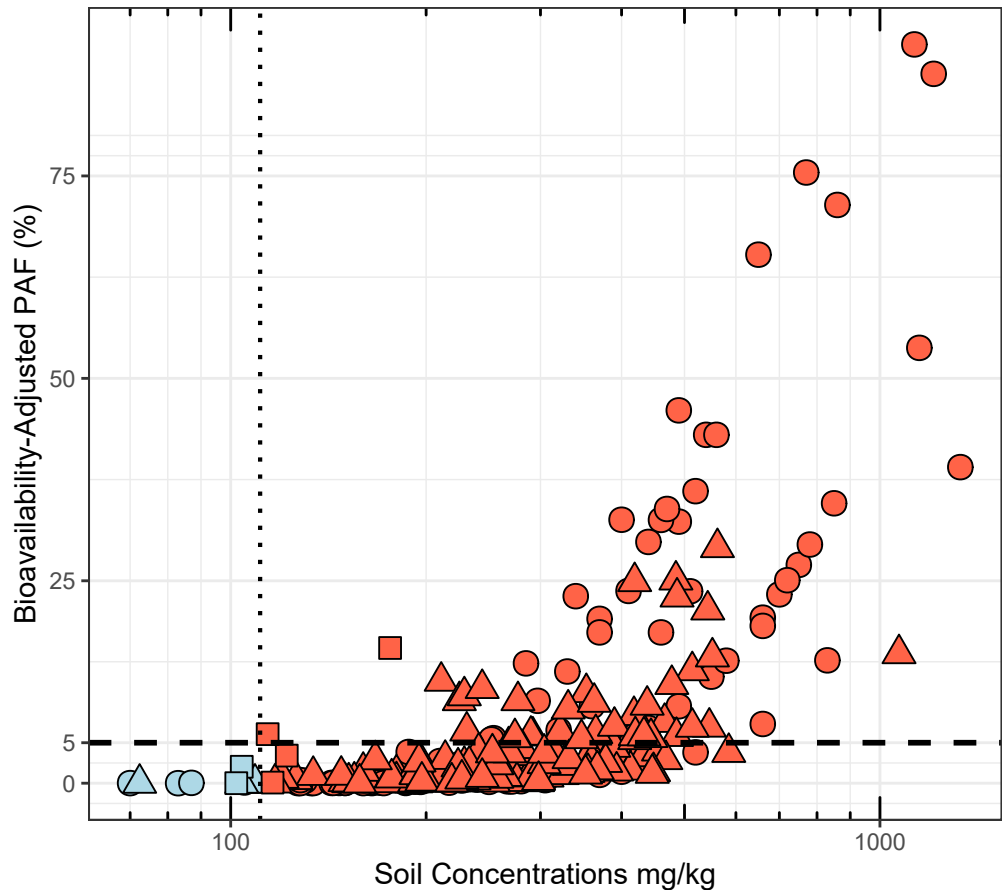
Fill color: ■ ≤ BTV ■ > BTV

○ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study

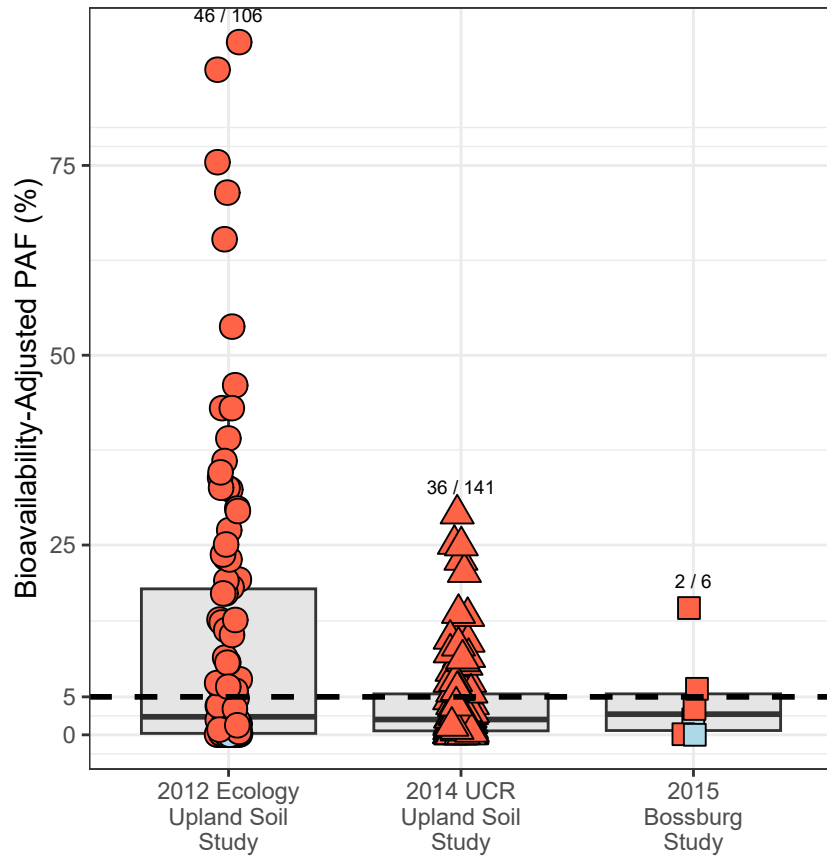
The count of PAFs ≥ 5% shown in figures and maps is less by a small number of samples than the number of BAB HQs ≥ 1 reported in Section 7 tables and text because the Threshold Calculator output shows PAFs < 5% for some samples with BAB HQ >= 1 but close to 1.0.

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

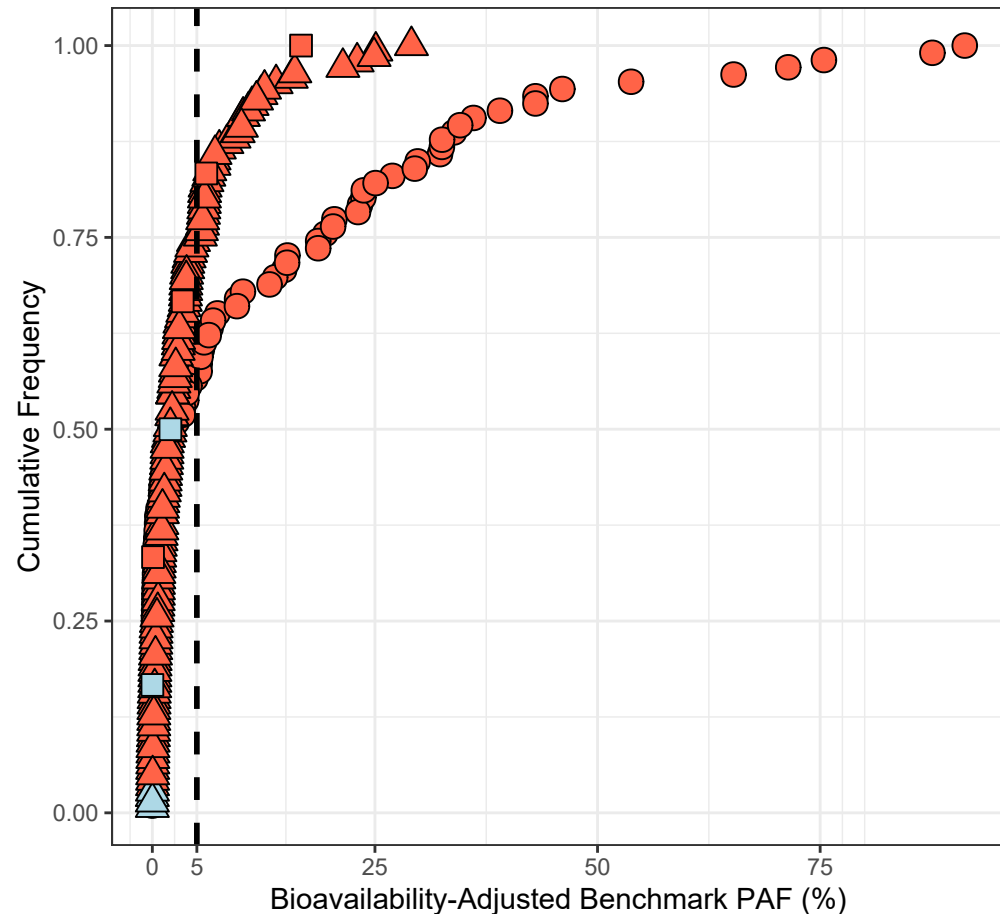
Background threshold value (BTV) = 111 mg/kg



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

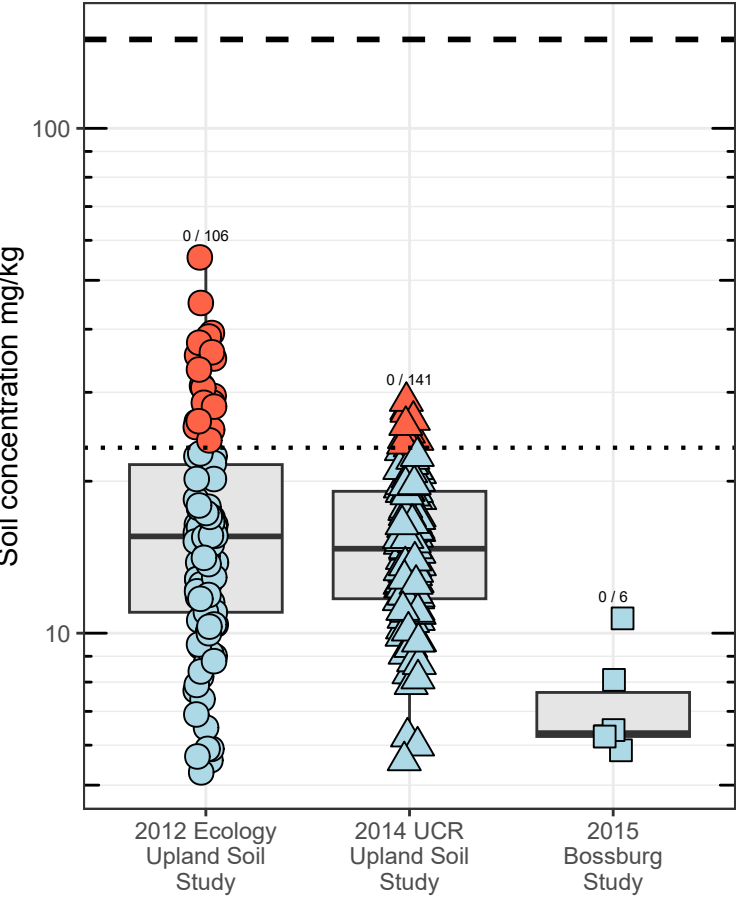
Fill color: ■ ≤ BTV ■ > BTV

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

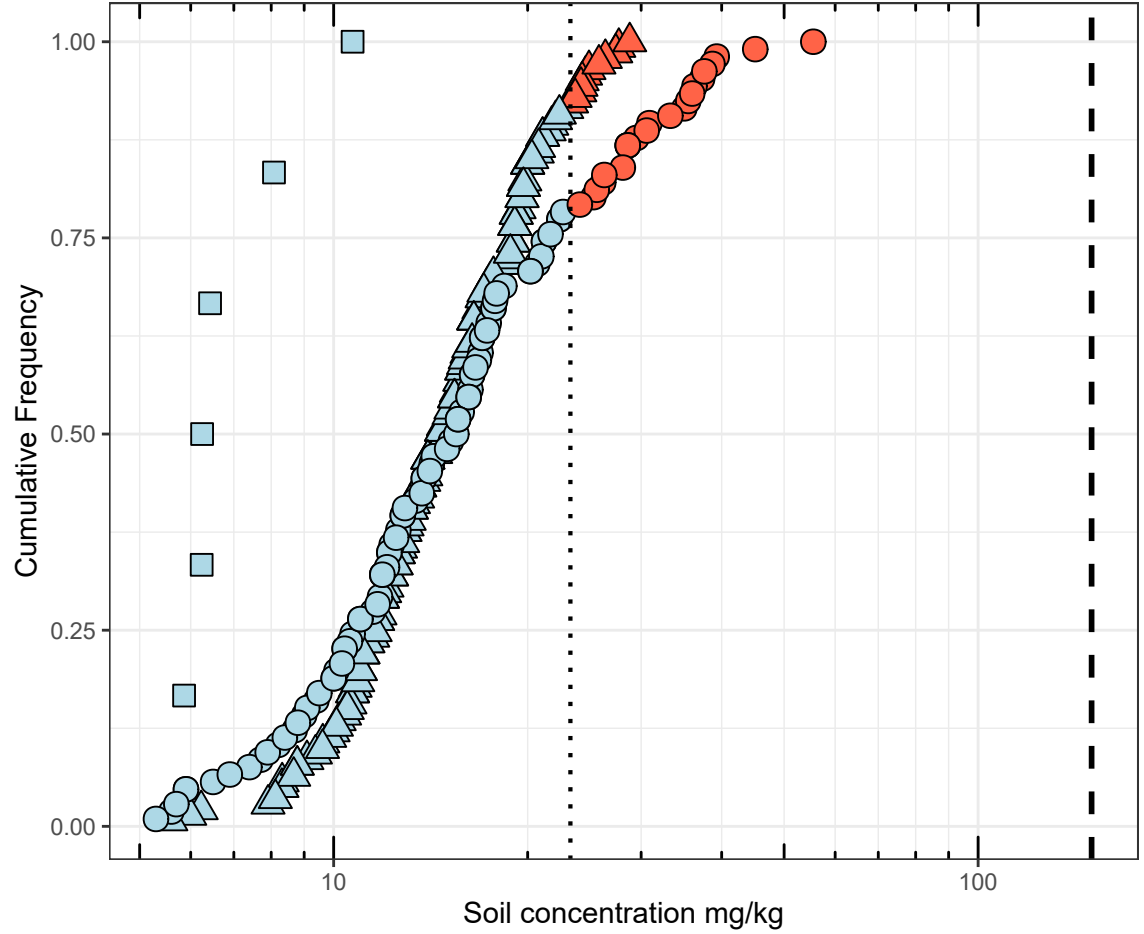
The count of PAFs ≥ 5% shown in figures and maps is less by a small number of samples than the number of BAB HQs ≥ 1 reported in Section 7 tables and text because the Threshold Calculator output shows PAFs < 5% for some samples with BAB HQ ≥ 1 but close to 1.0.

**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



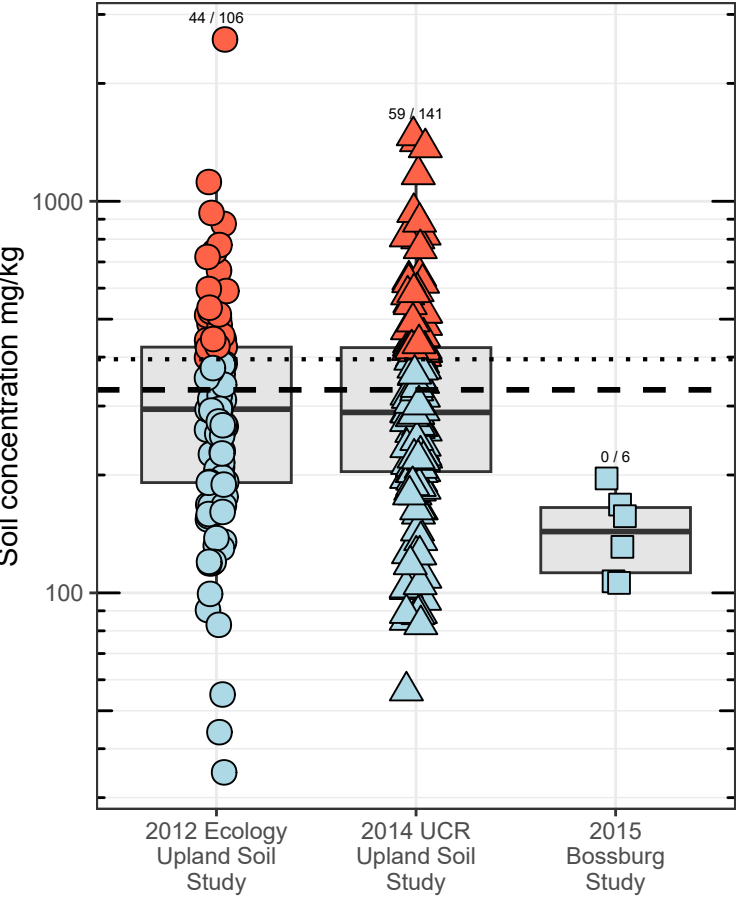
Soil screening level shown as dashed line  
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■  $\leq$  BTV ■  $>$  BTV

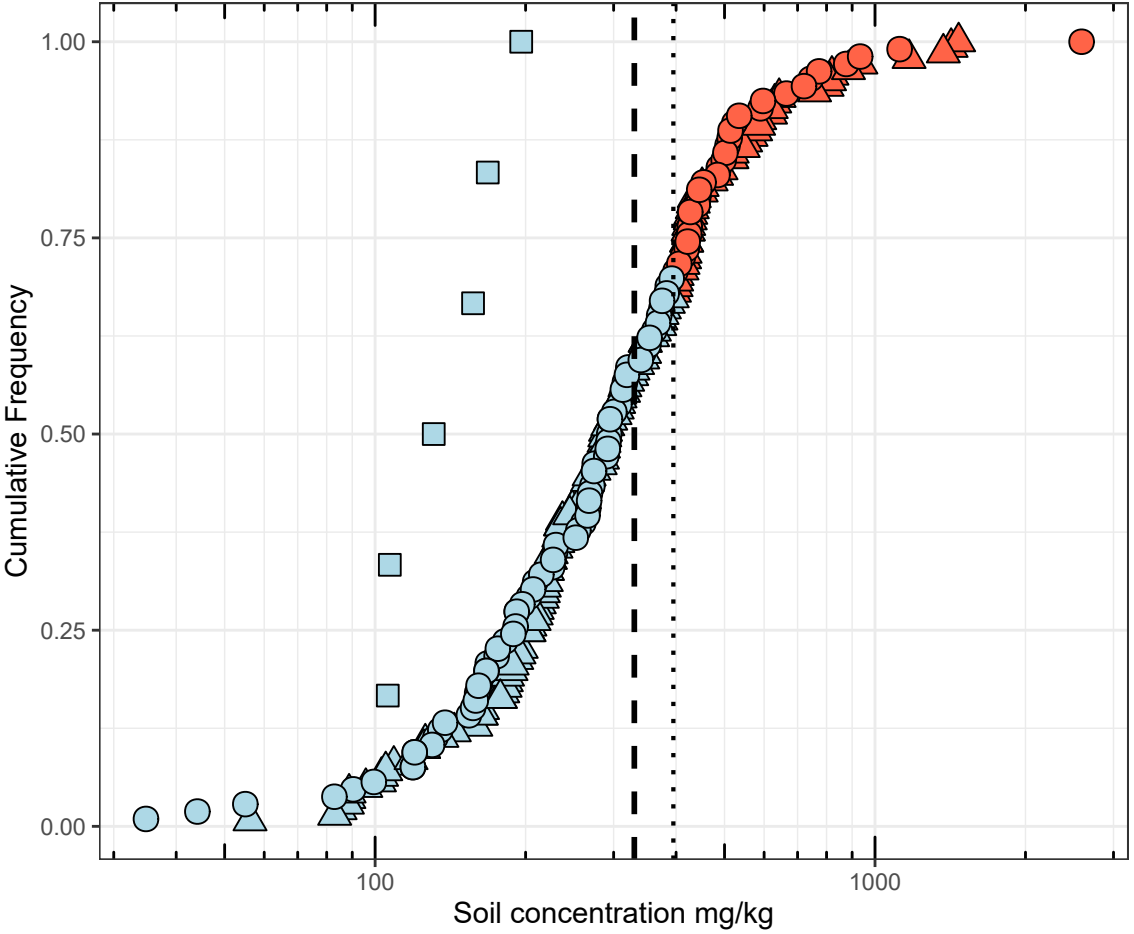
- 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
- ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
- 2015 Bossburg Study

**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



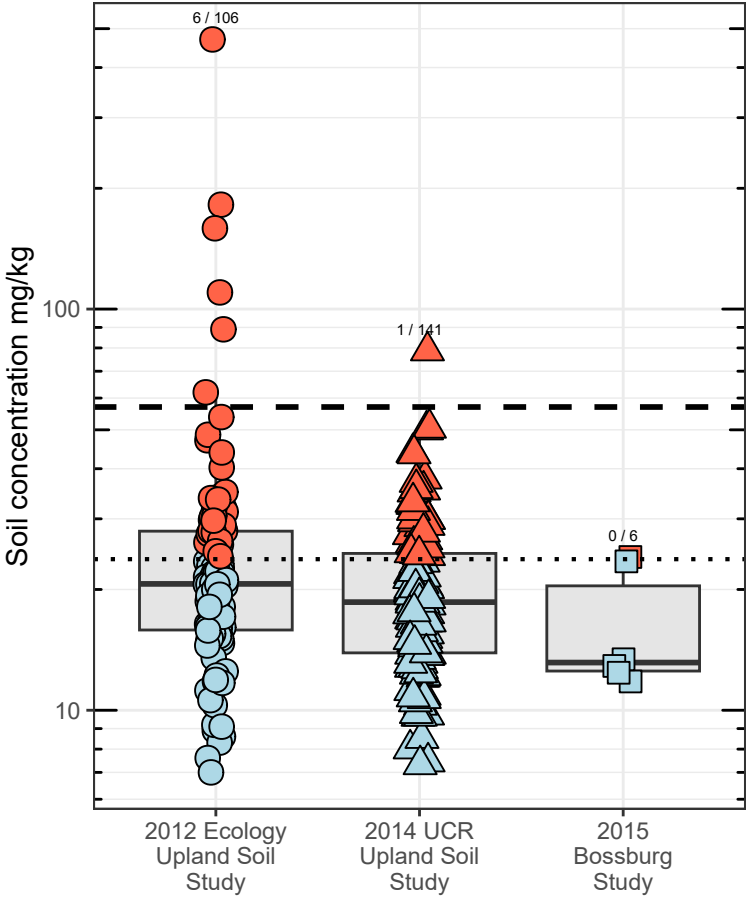
Soil screening level shown as dashed line  
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■  $\leq$  BTV ■  $>$  BTV

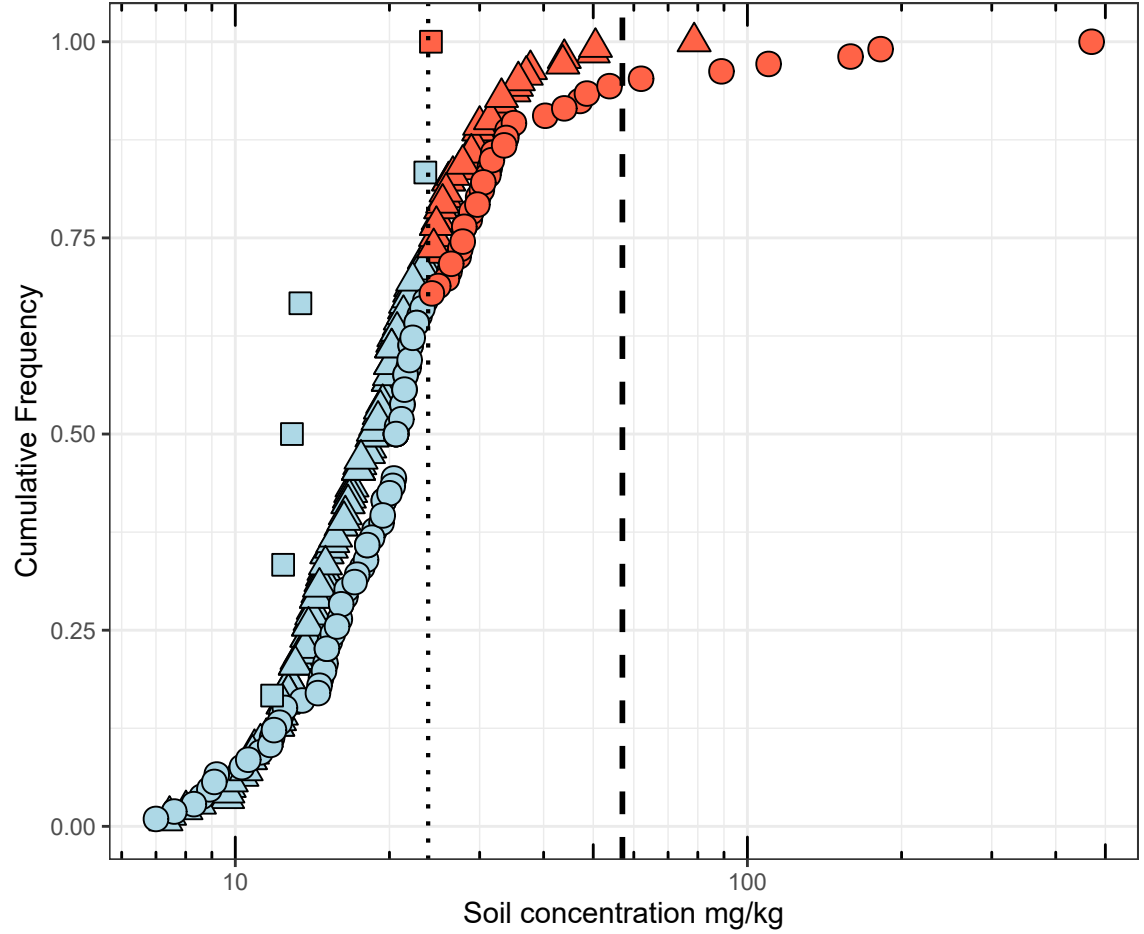
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study   
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study   
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

**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



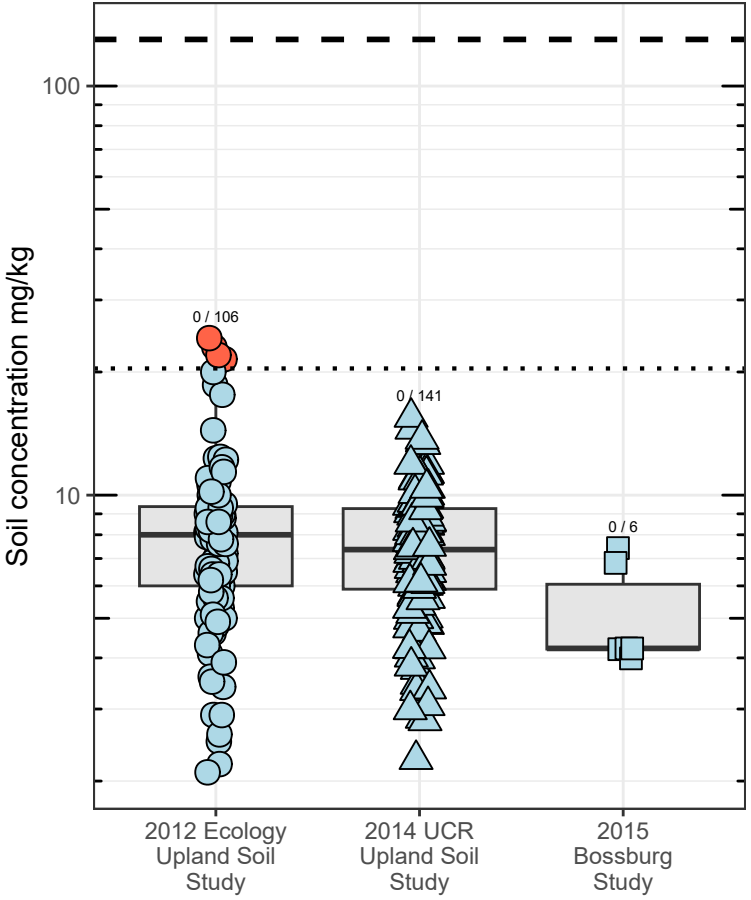
Soil screening level shown as dashed line  
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■  $\leq$  BTV ■  $>$  BTV

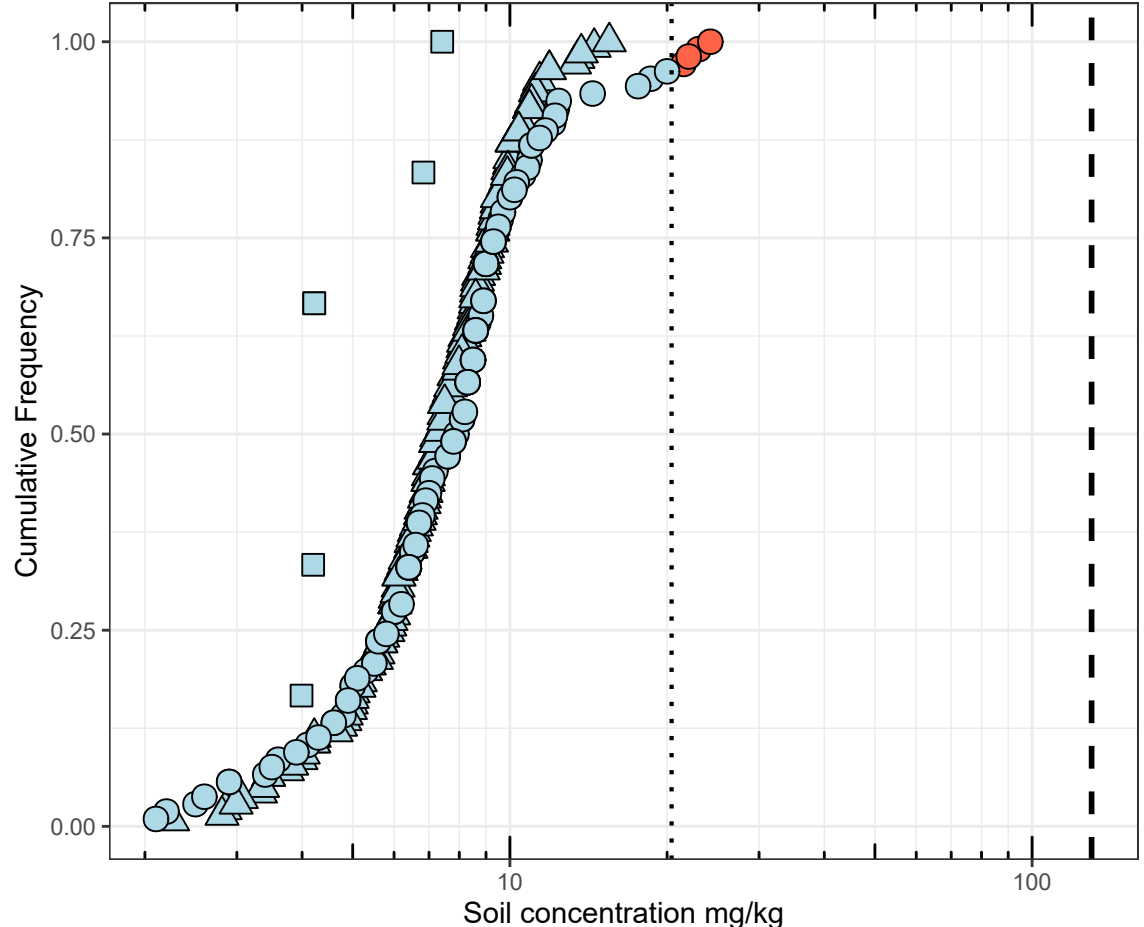
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study   
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study   
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

**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



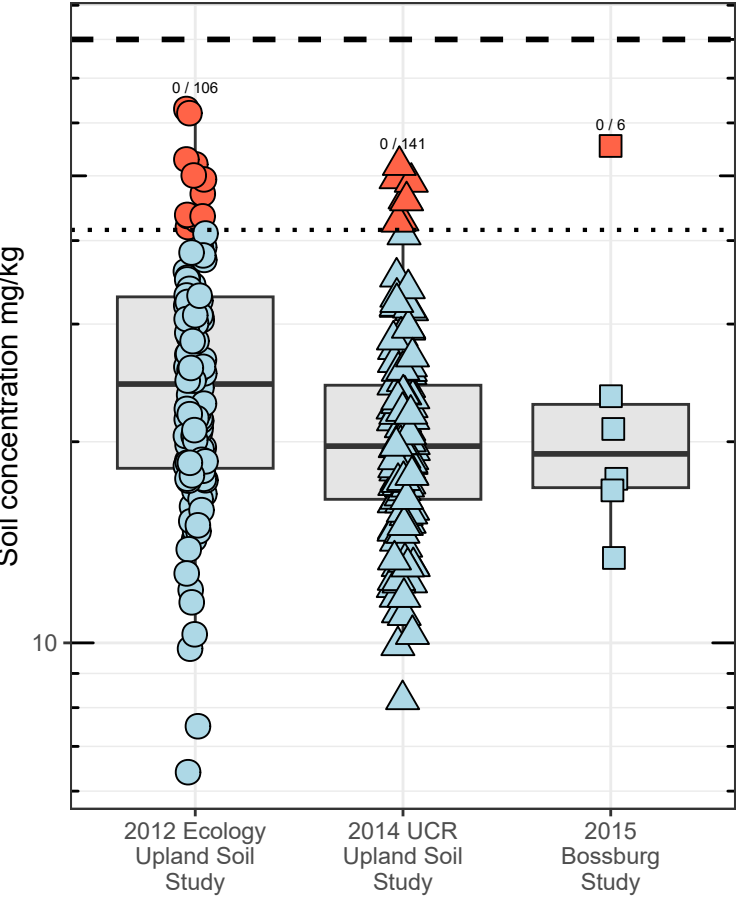
Soil screening level shown as dashed line  
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■  $\leq$  BTV ■  $>$  BTV

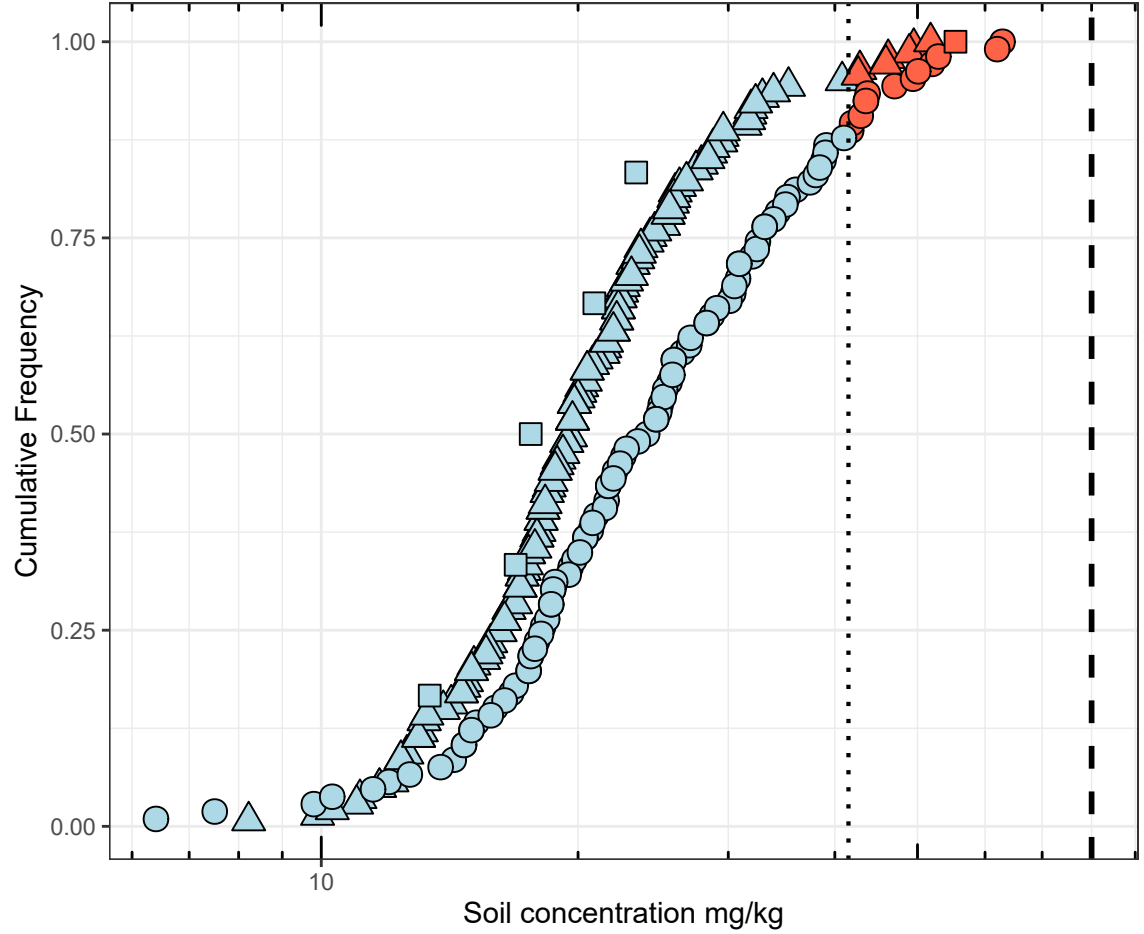
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study   
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study   
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

**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

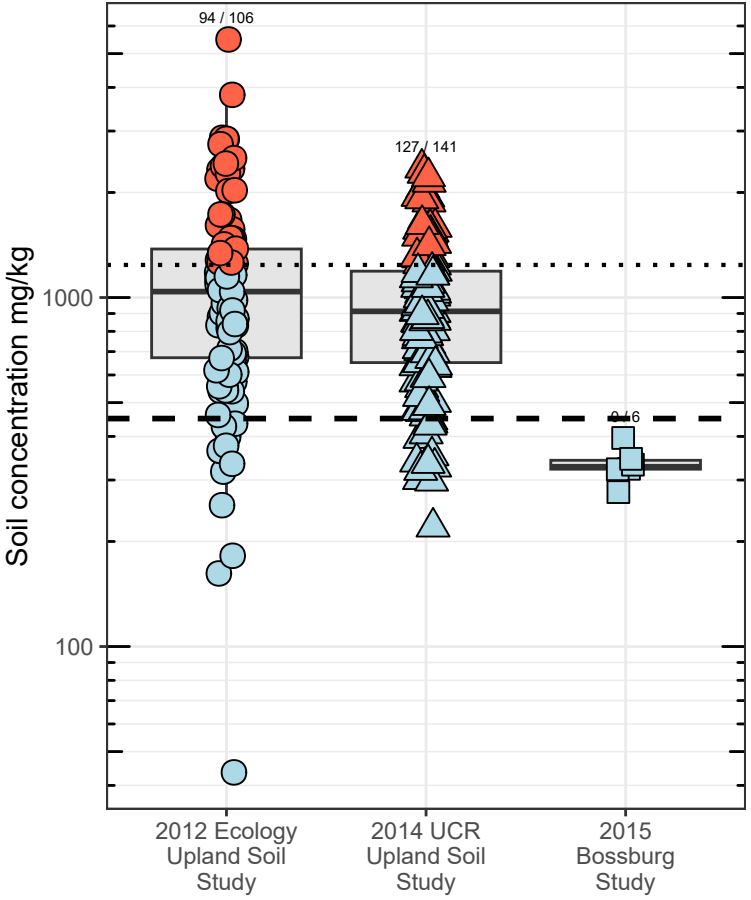
Fill color: ■  $\leq$  BTV ■  $>$  BTV

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

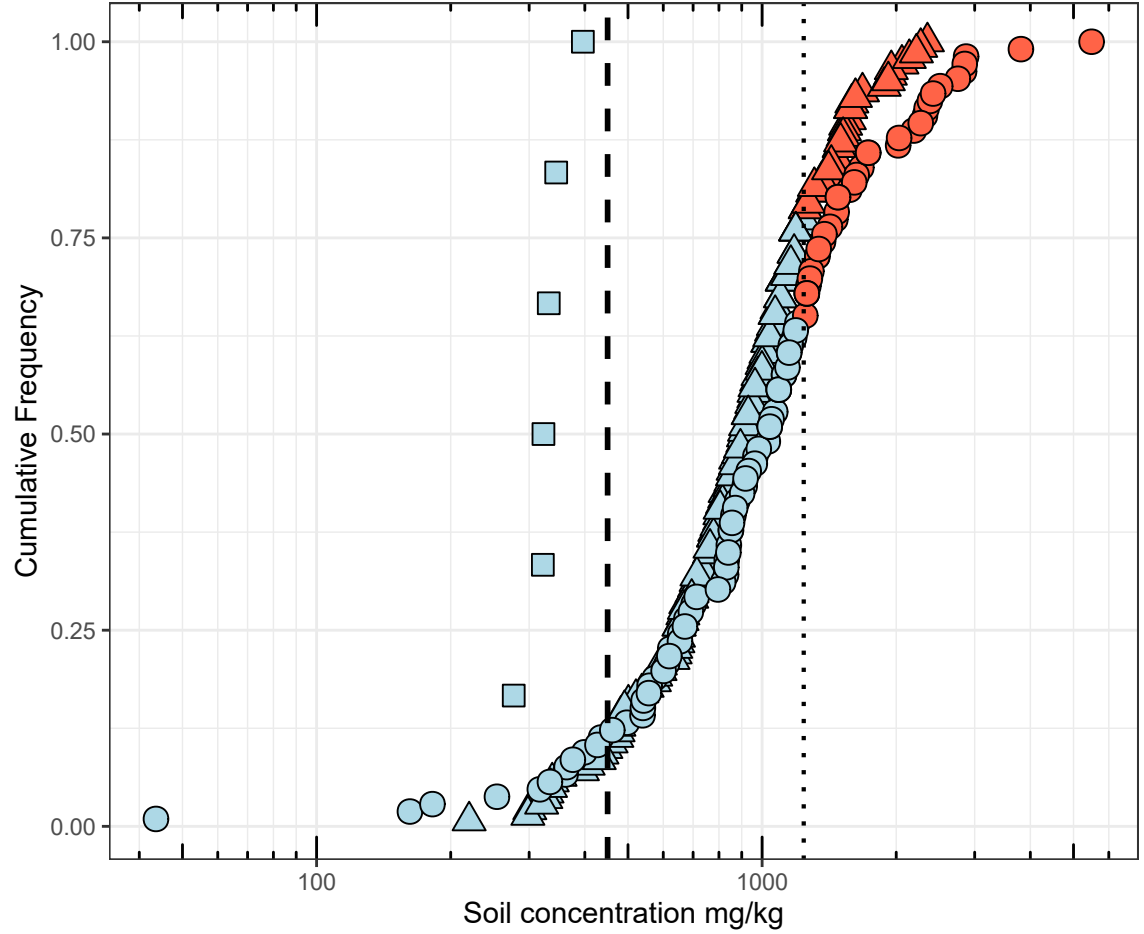


**Figure 7-2f: Invertebrate soil screening level (SSL) benchmark comparison for manganese**

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



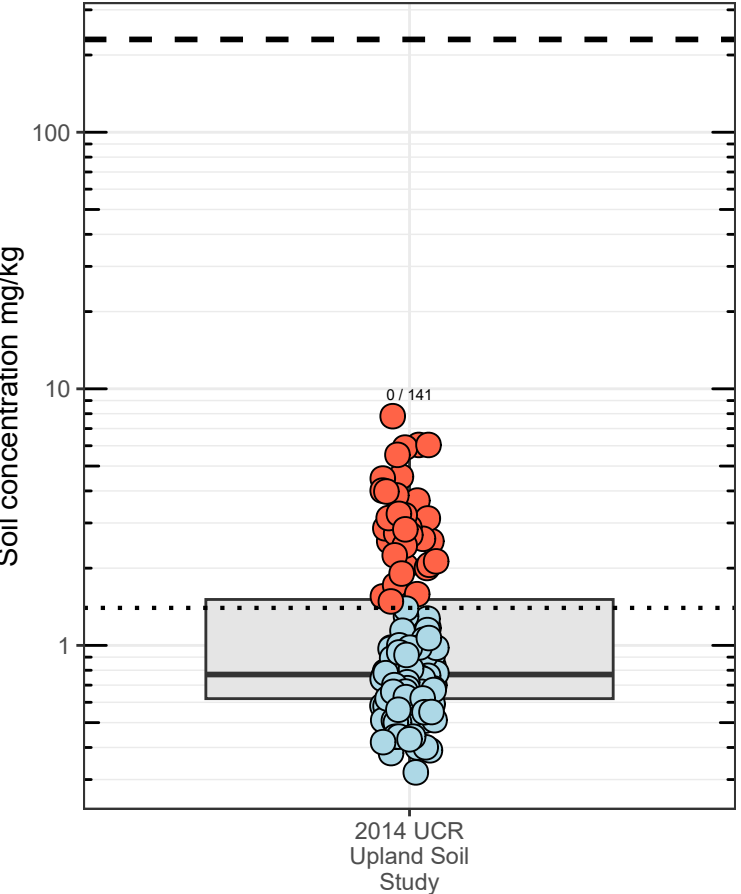
Soil screening level shown as dashed line  
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■  $\leq$  BTV ■  $>$  BTV

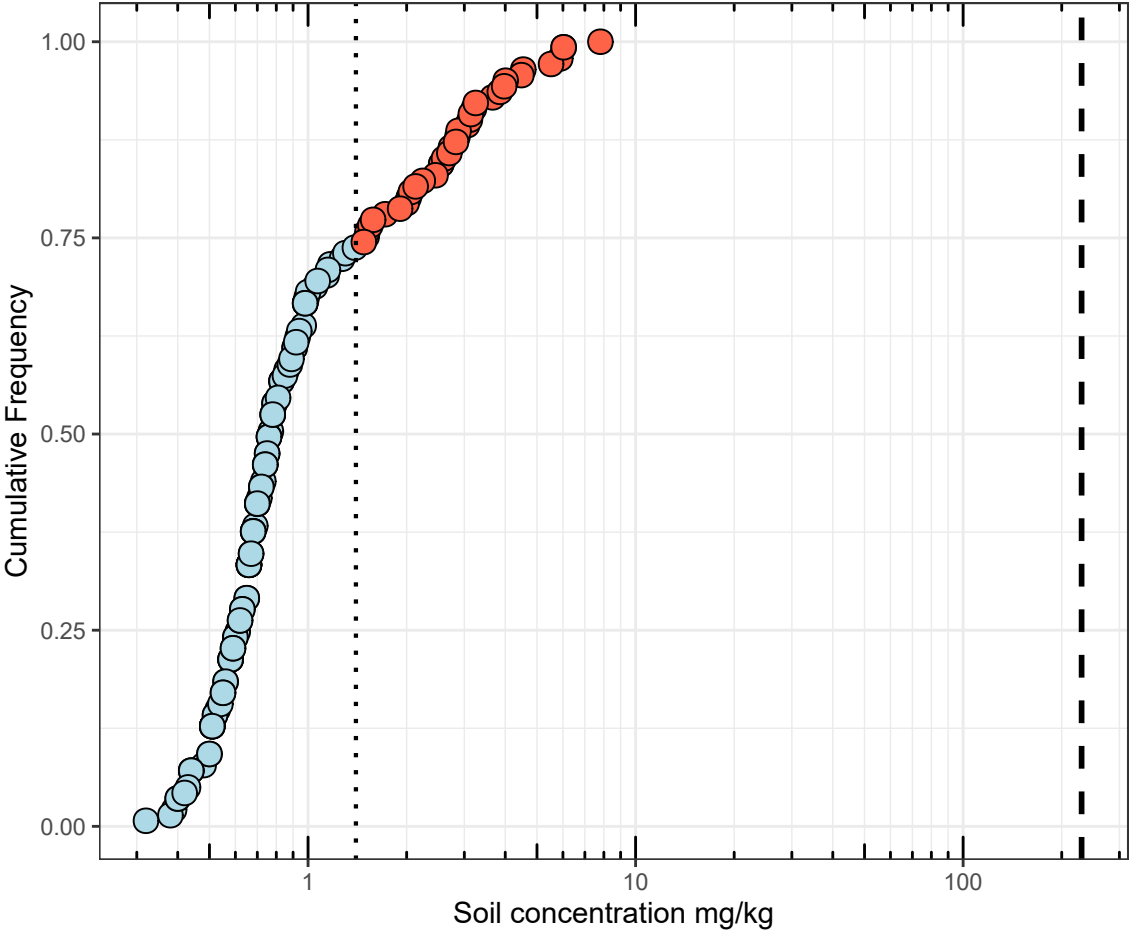
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study   
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study   
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

**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



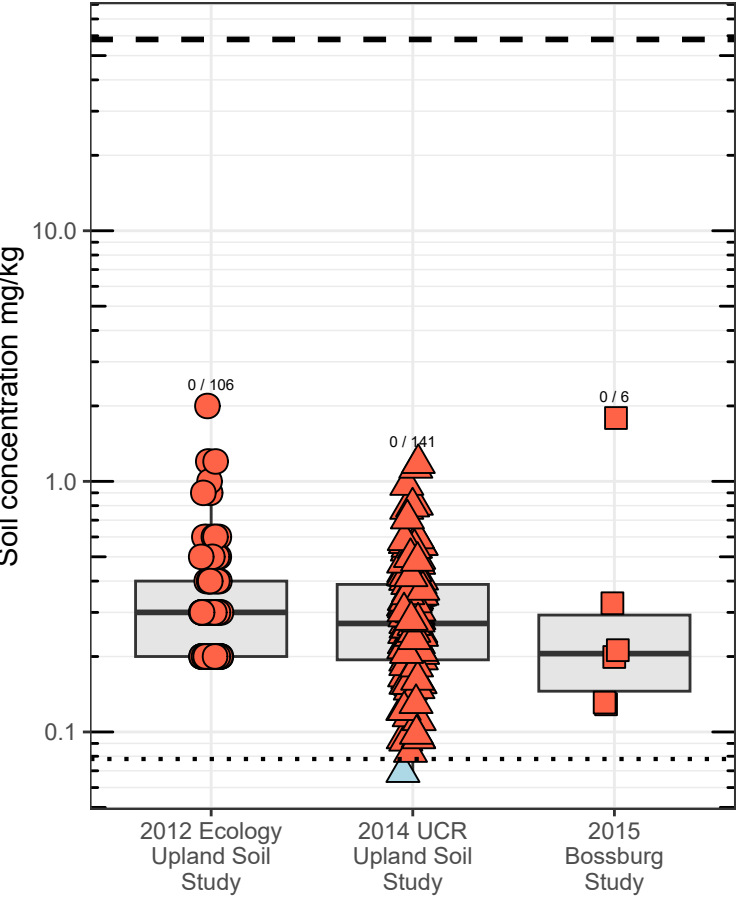
Soil screening level shown as dashed line  
BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■  $\leq$  BTV ■  $>$  BTV

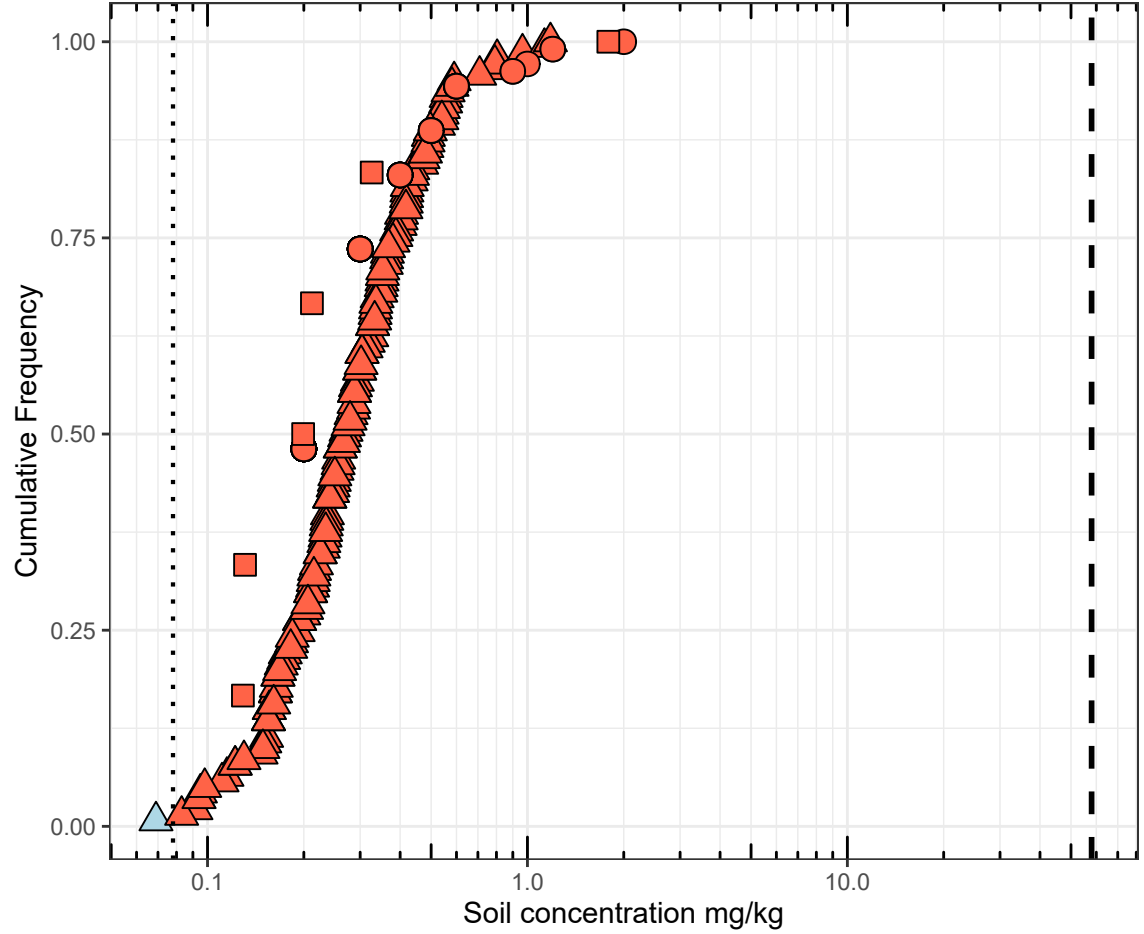
● 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study

**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



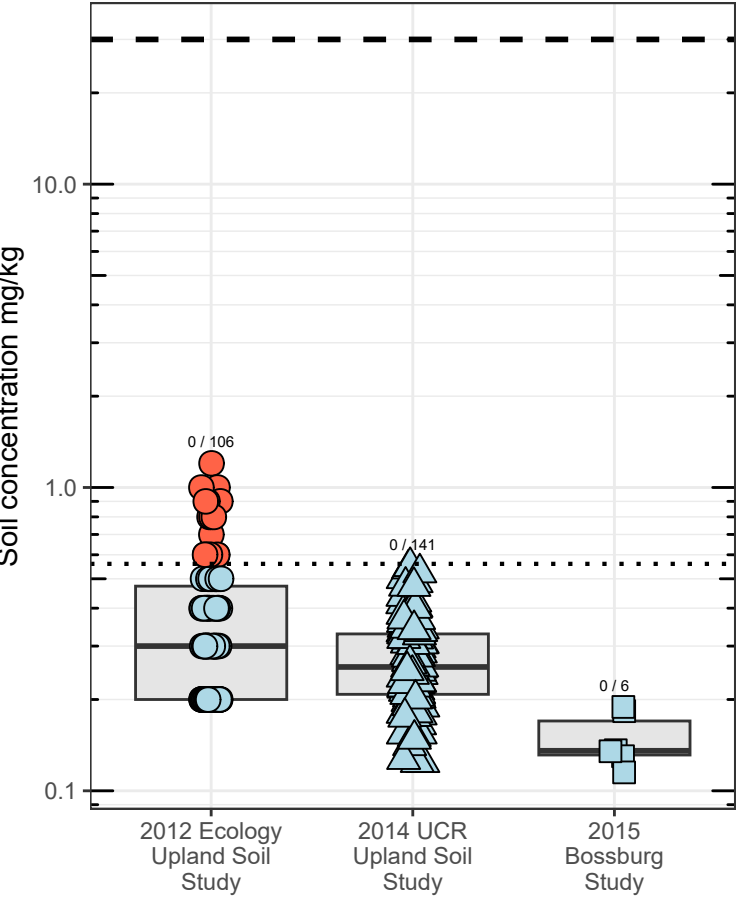
Soil screening level shown as dashed line  
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color:    ■  $\leq$  BTV    ■  $>$  BTV

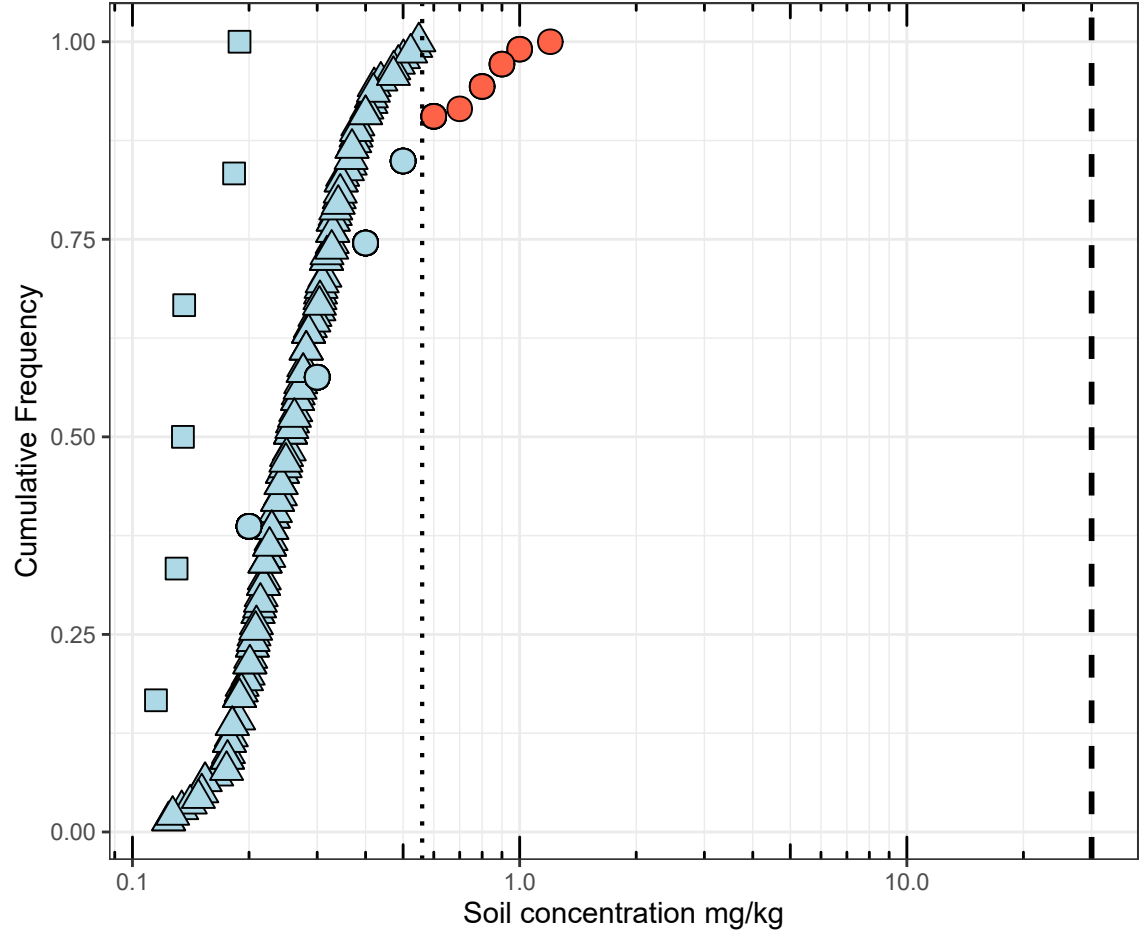
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study    ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study    ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

**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



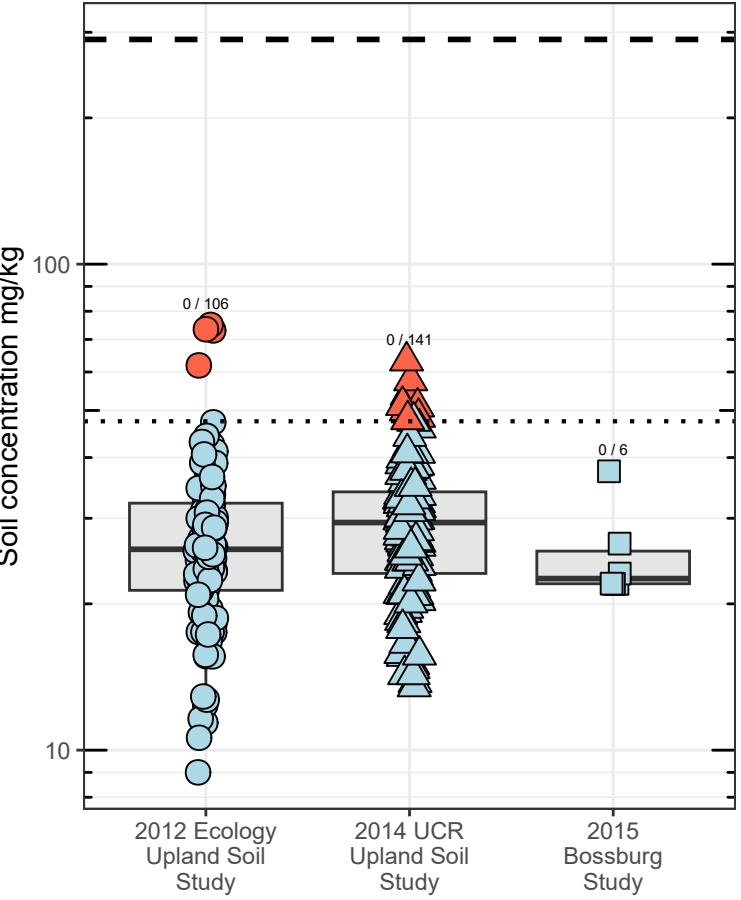
Soil screening level shown as dashed line  
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color:    ■  $\leq$  BTV    ■  $>$  BTV

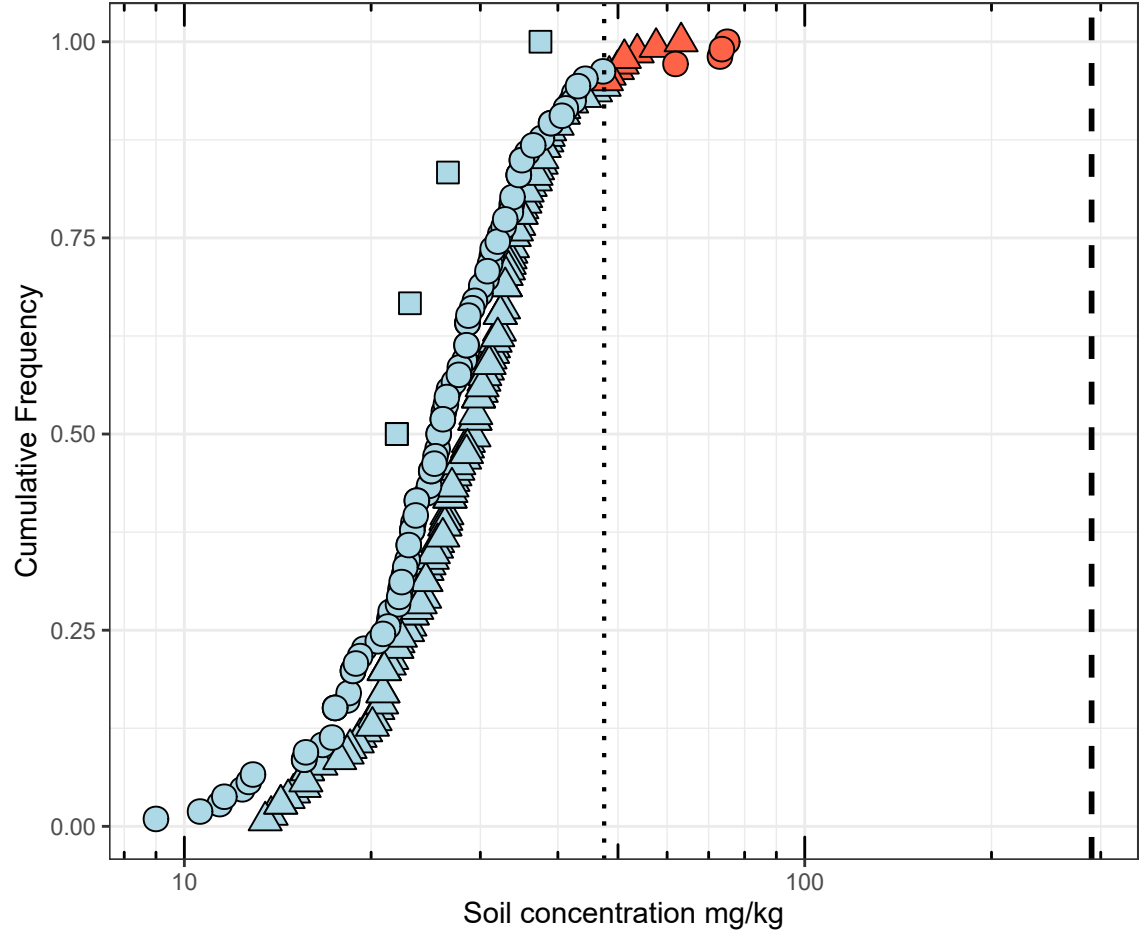
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study    ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study    ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

**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



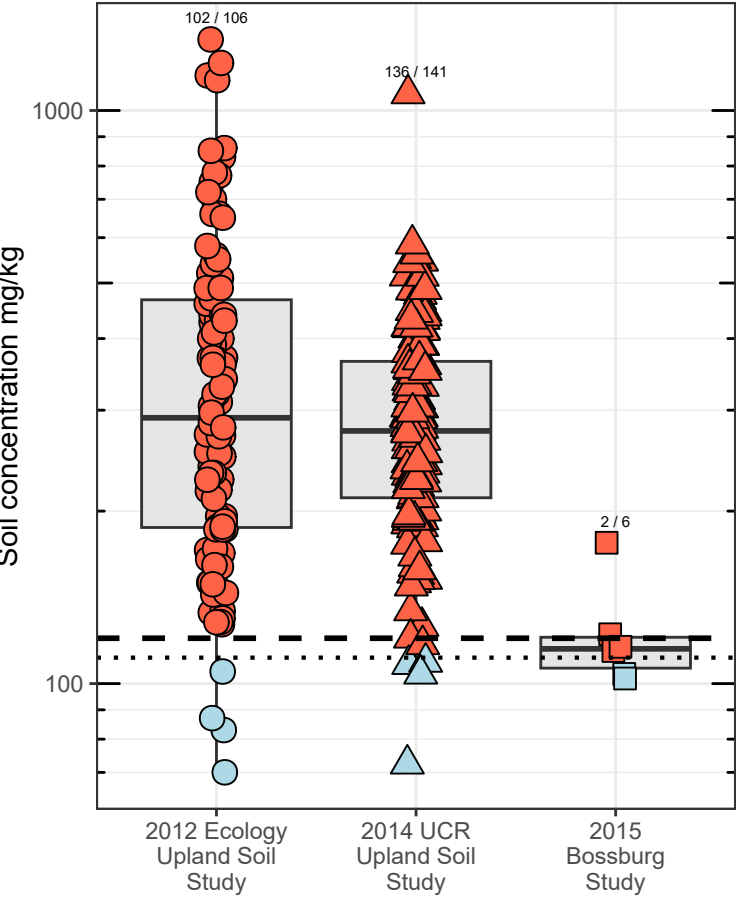
Soil screening level shown as dashed line  
 BTV shown as dotted line

Fill color: ■  $\leq$  BTV ■  $>$  BTV

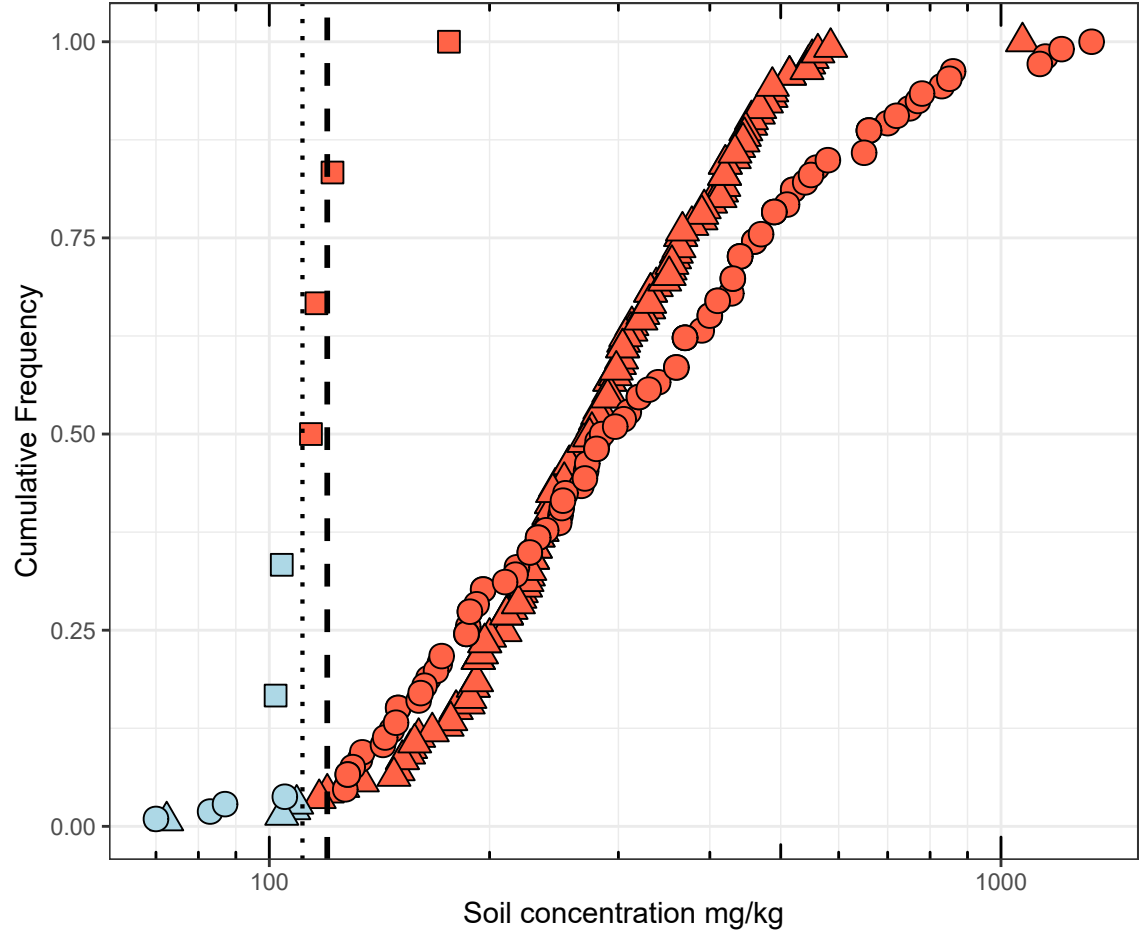
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study   
 ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study   
 ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

**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

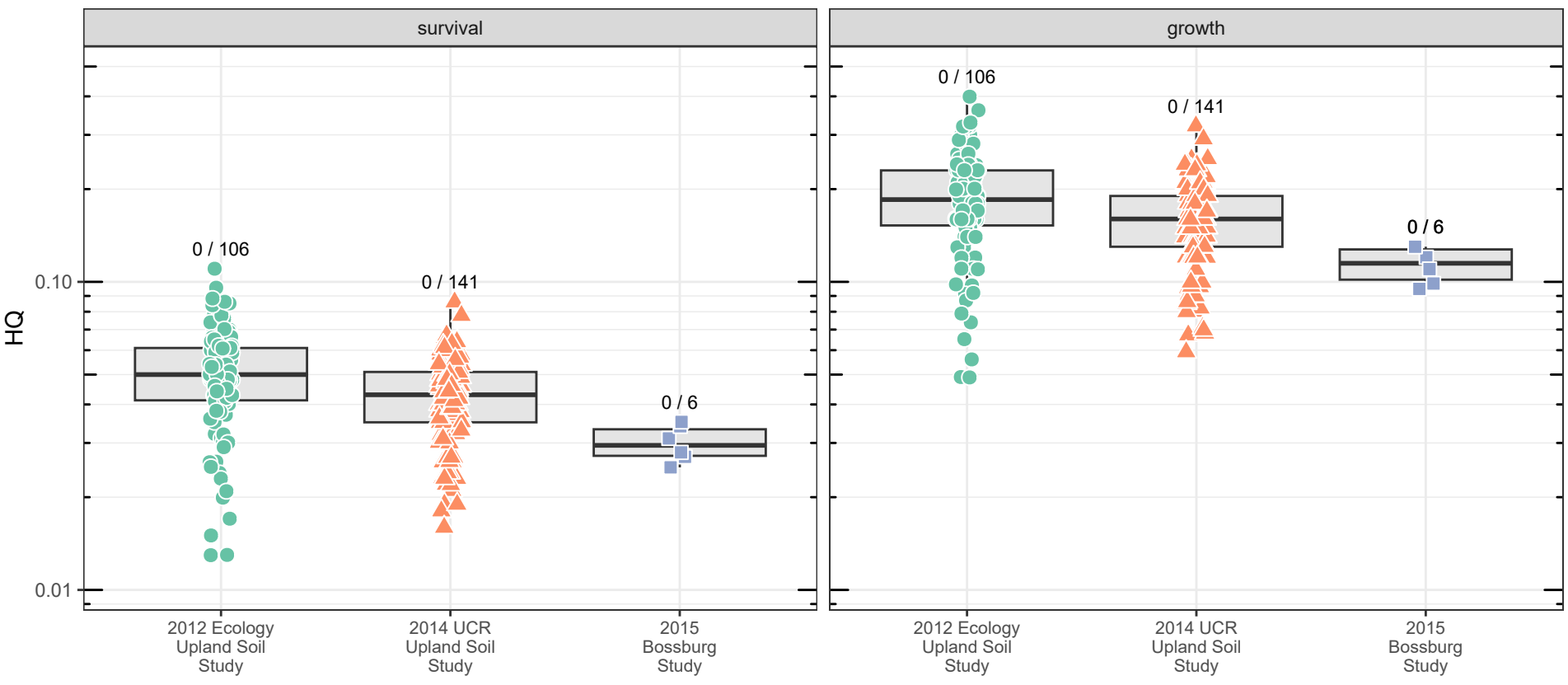


Soil screening level shown as dashed line  
 BTV shown as dotted line

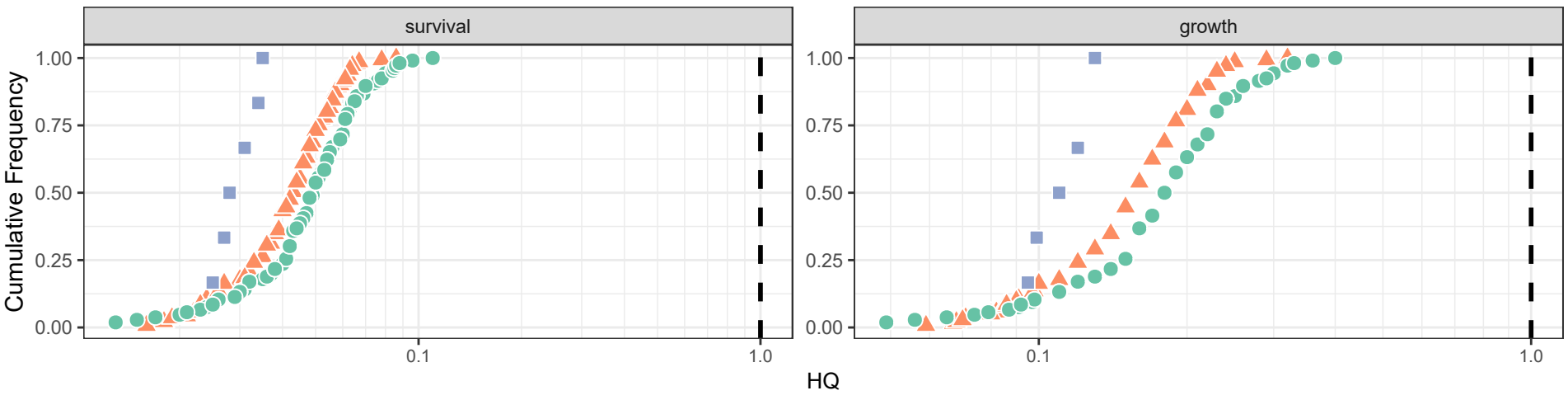
Fill color: ■  $\leq$  BTV ■  $>$  BTV

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

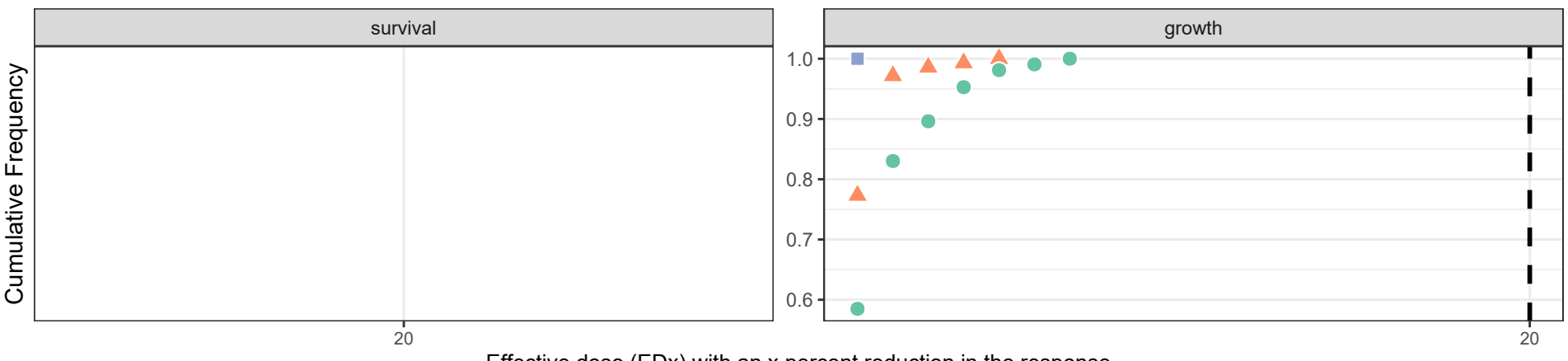
Figure 8-1a: California quail (herbivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for aluminum



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

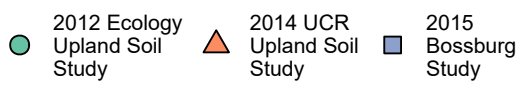


HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



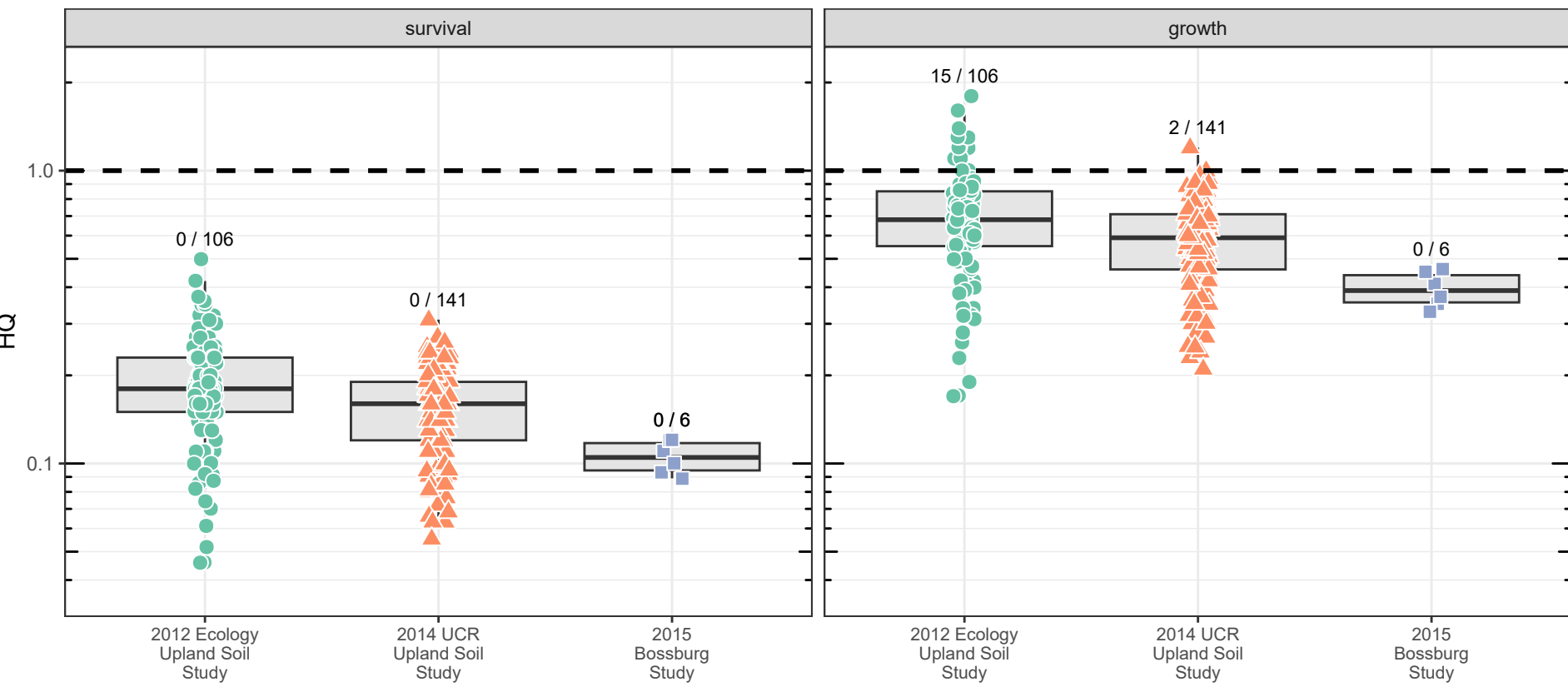
Effective dose (EDx) with an x percent reduction in the response

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

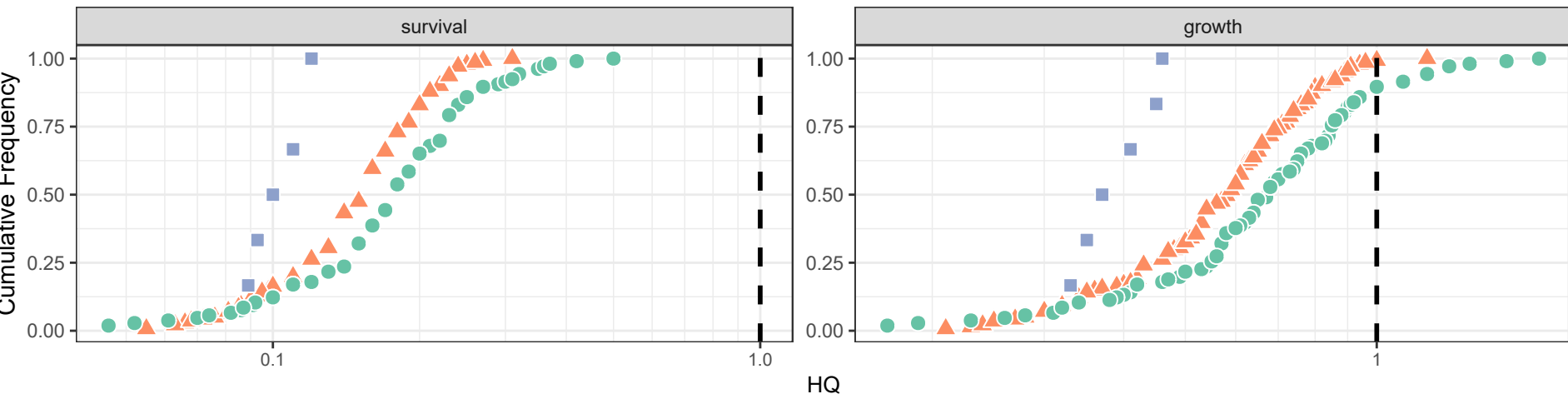


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

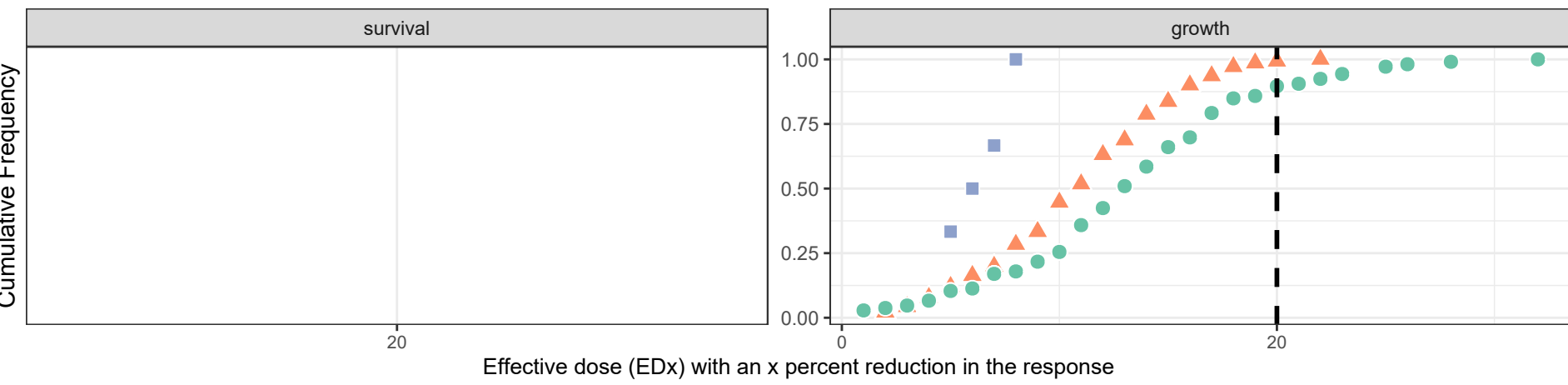
Figure 8-1b: American robin (invertivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for aluminum



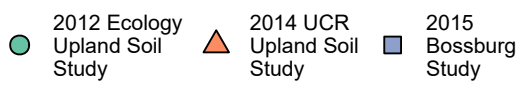
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box  
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



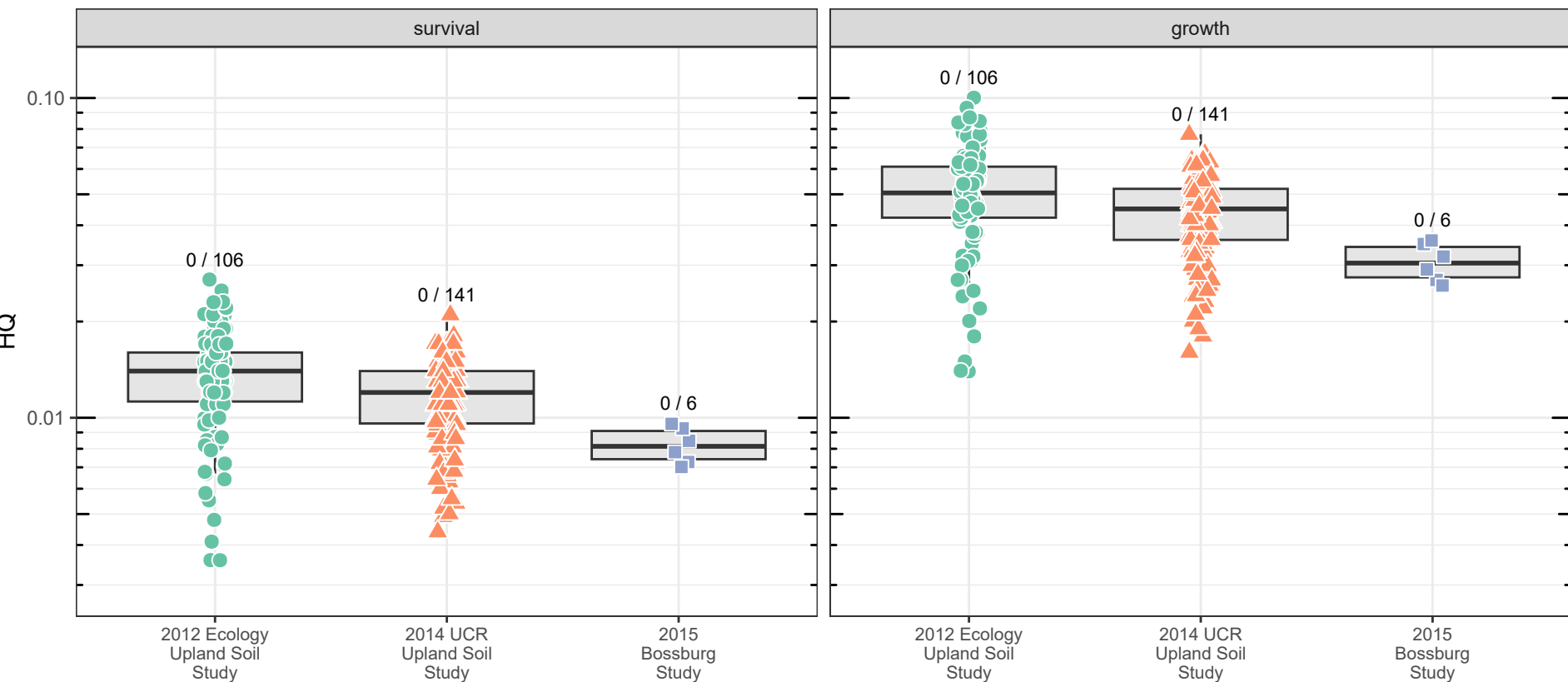
ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint



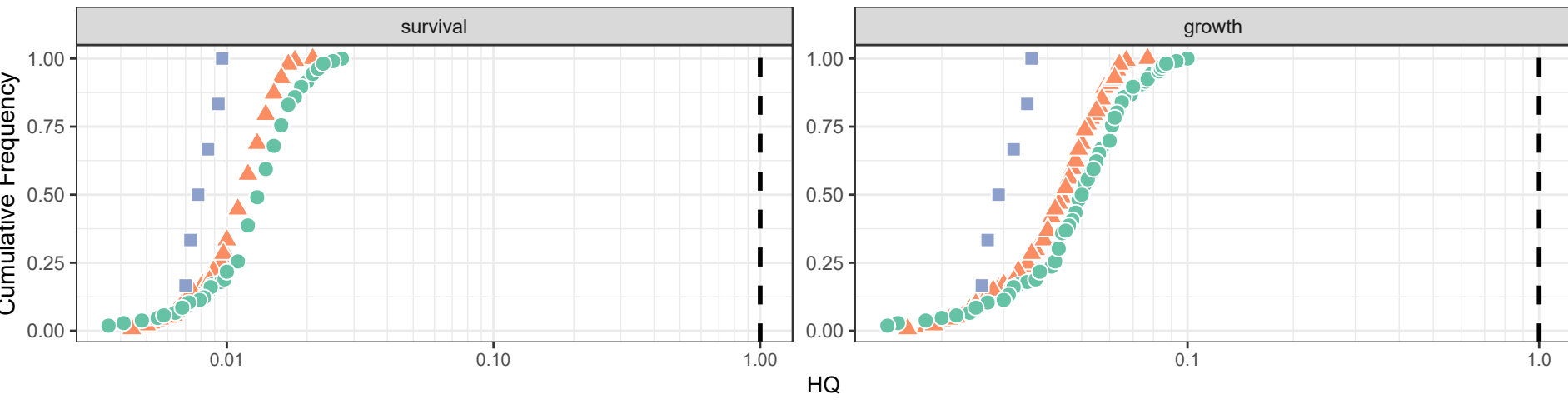
Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV



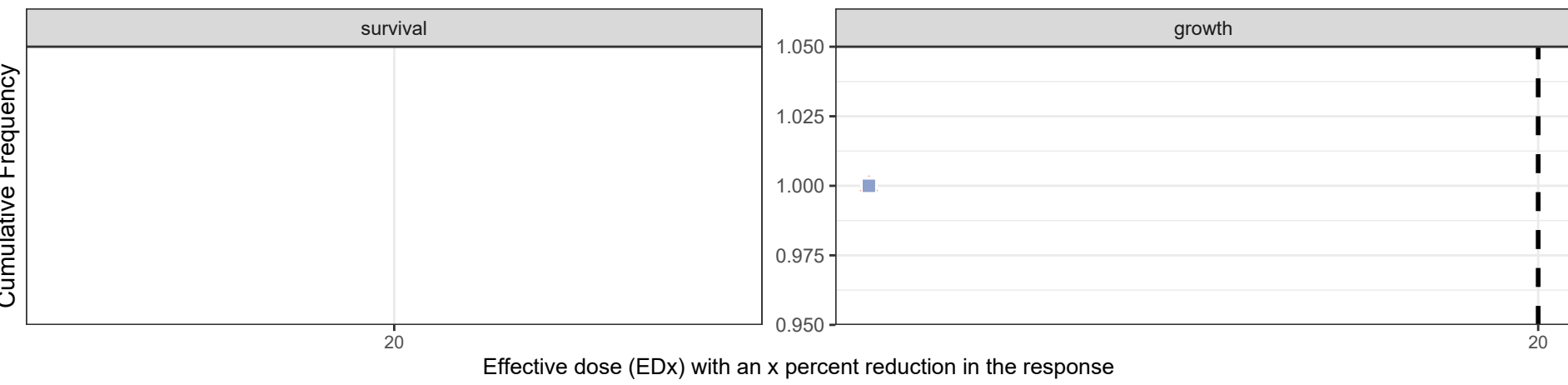
Figure 8-1c: Tree swallow (aerial insectivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for aluminum



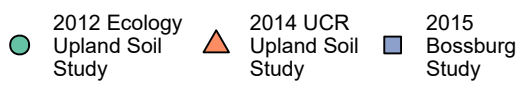
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box  
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

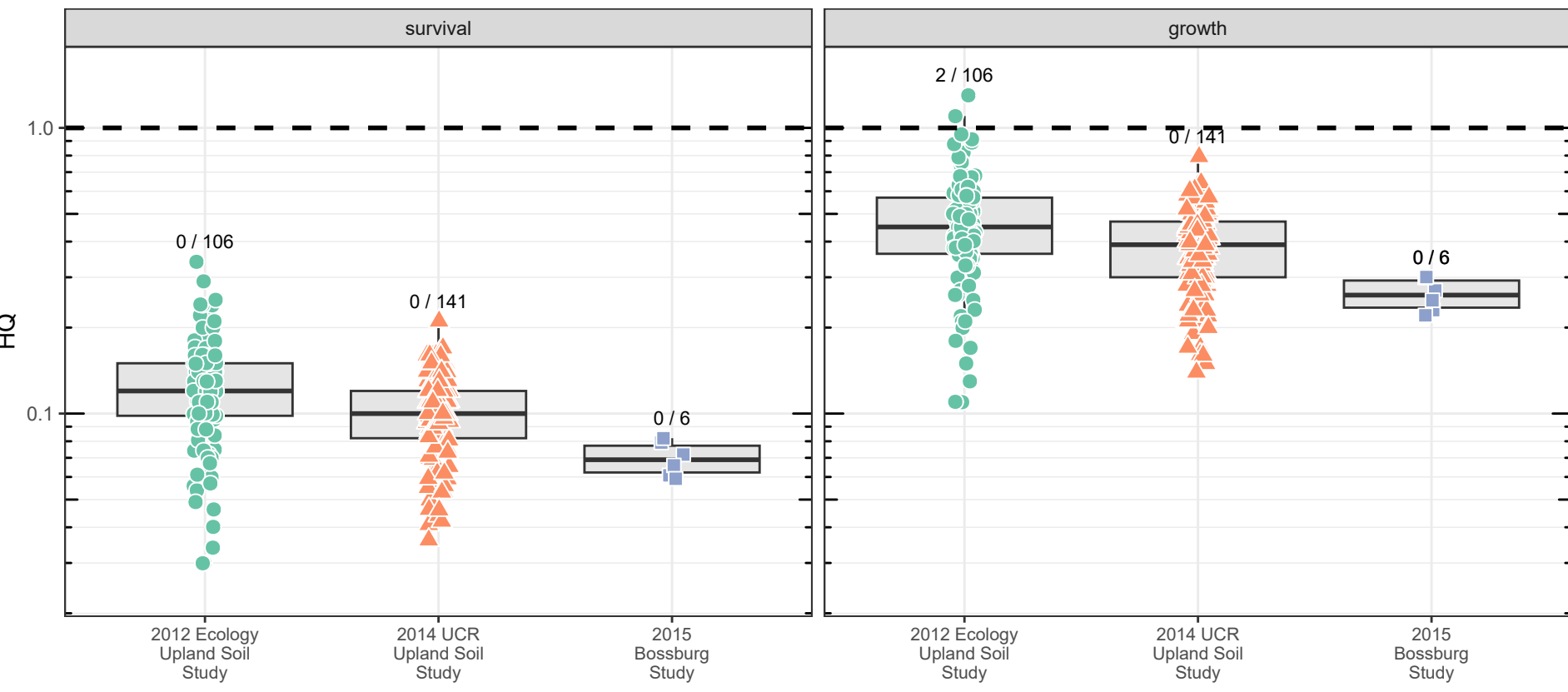


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

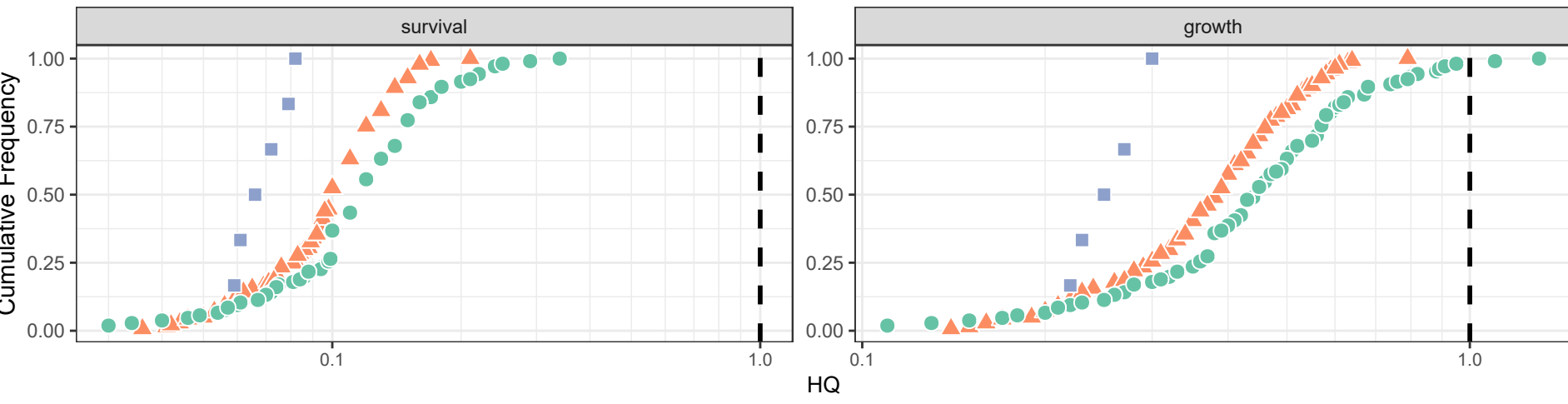


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

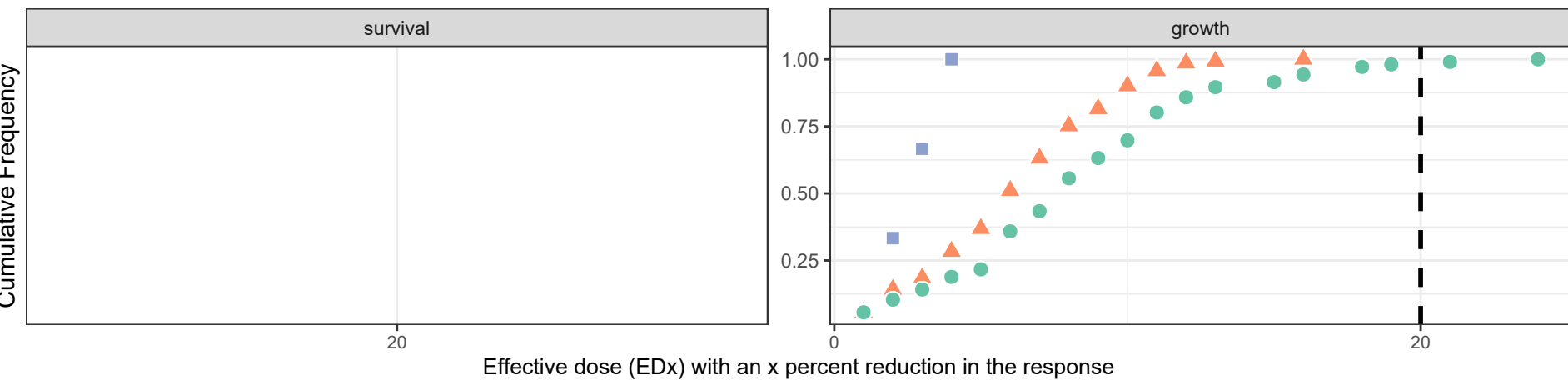
Figure 8-1d: American kestrel (carnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for aluminum



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

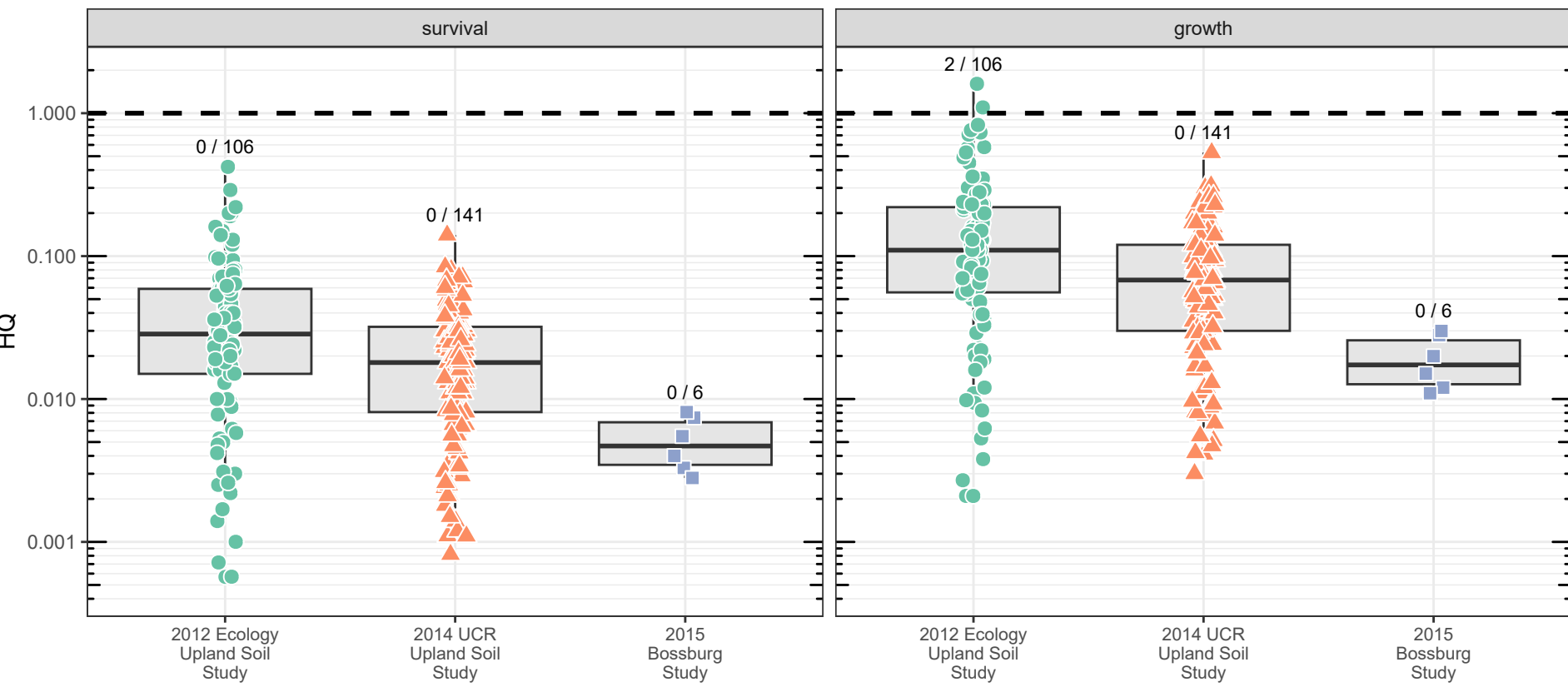


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

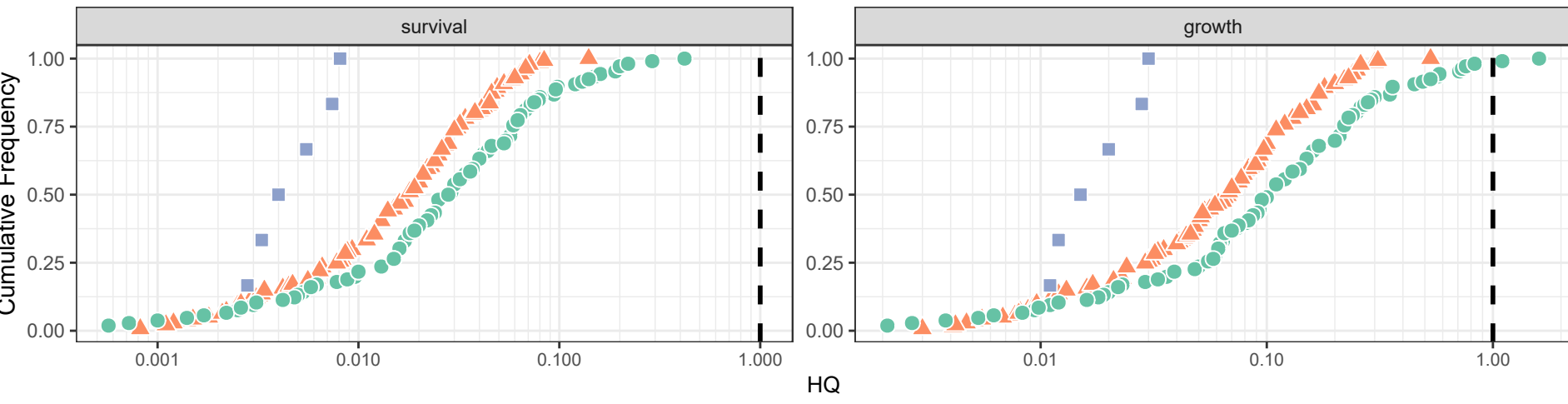


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

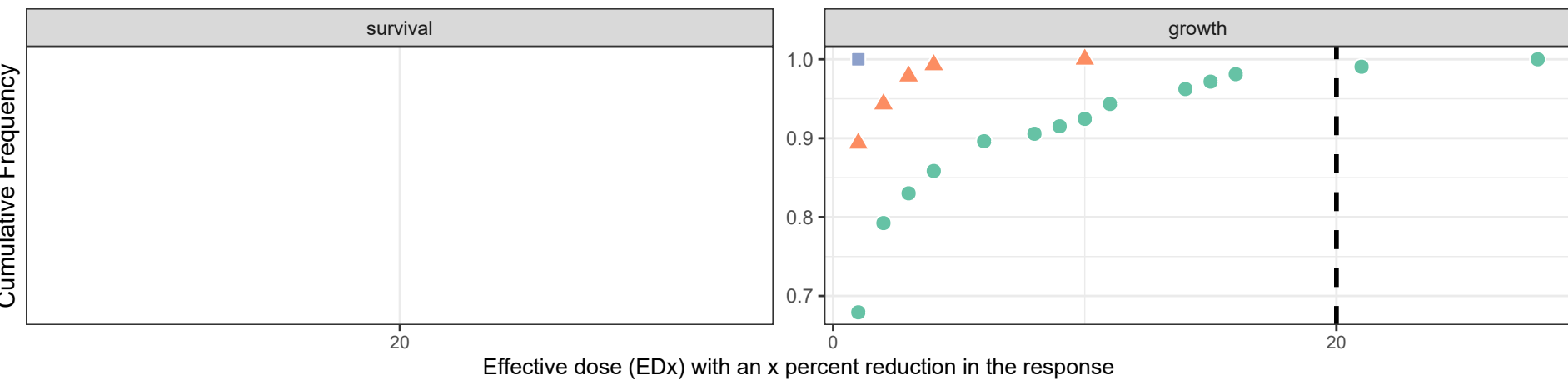
Figure 8-1e: Black-capped chickadee (omnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for aluminum



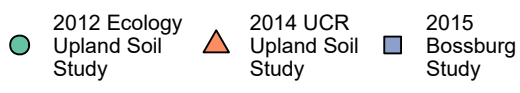
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box  
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

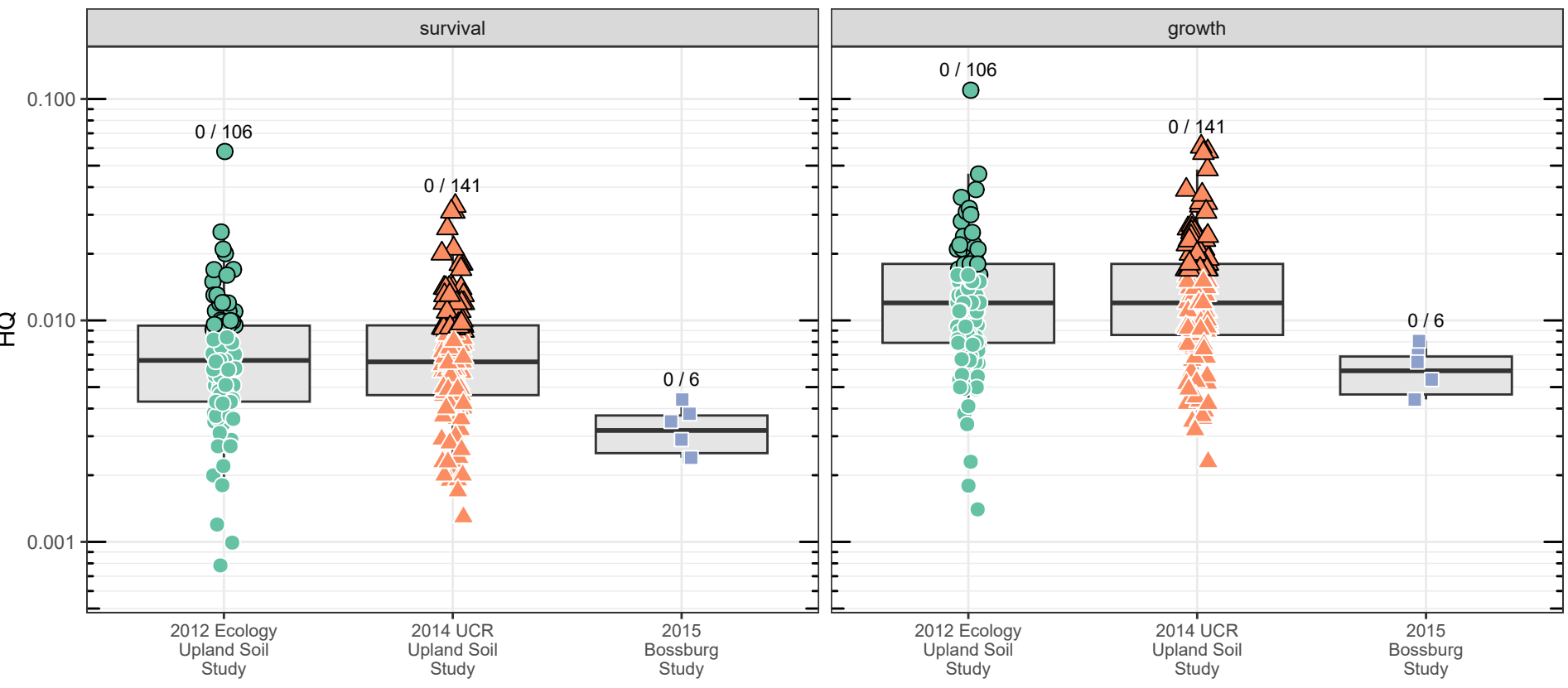


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

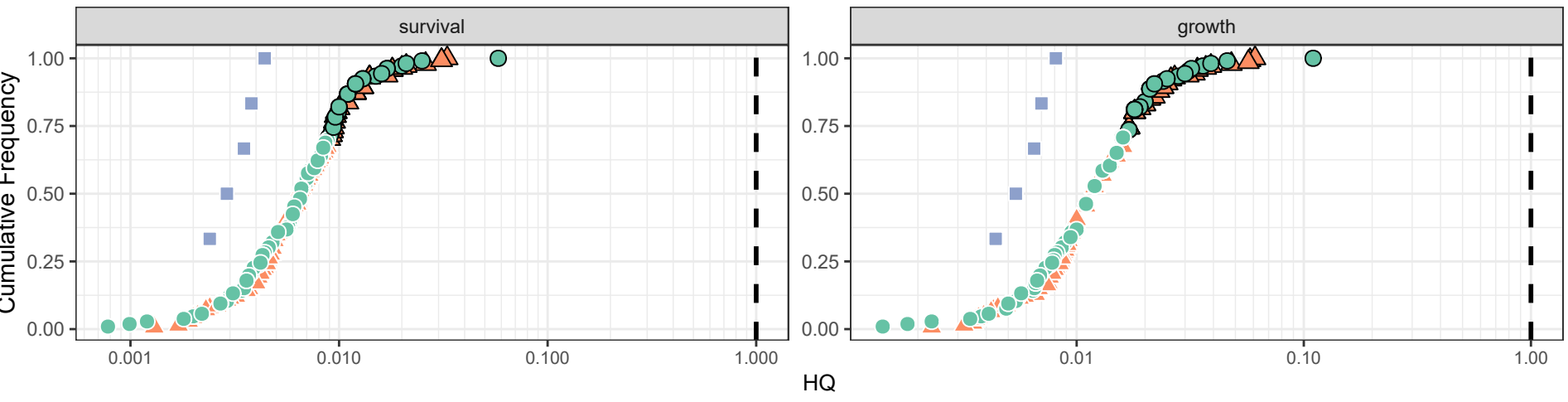


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

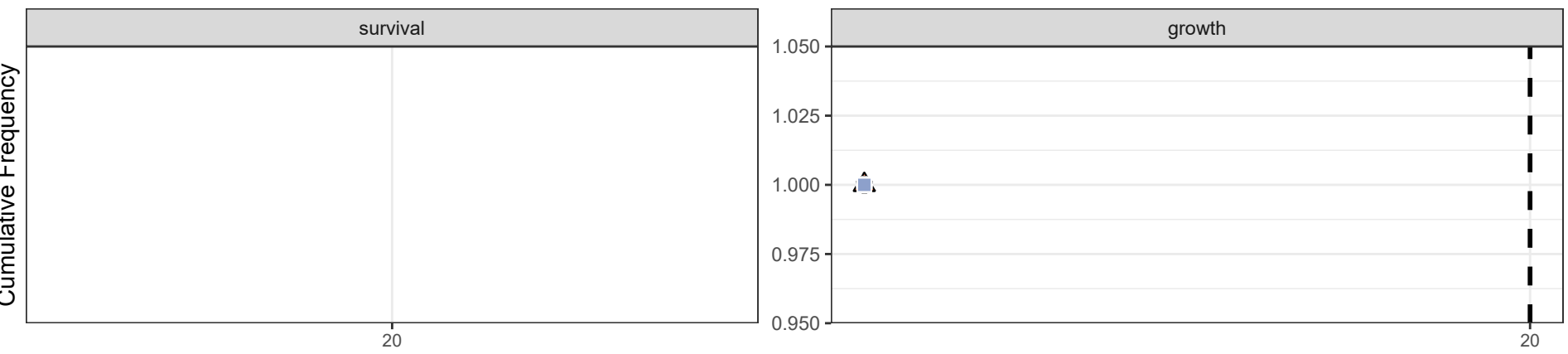
Figure 8-2a: California quail (herbivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for barium



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

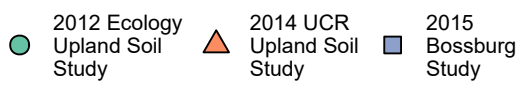


HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



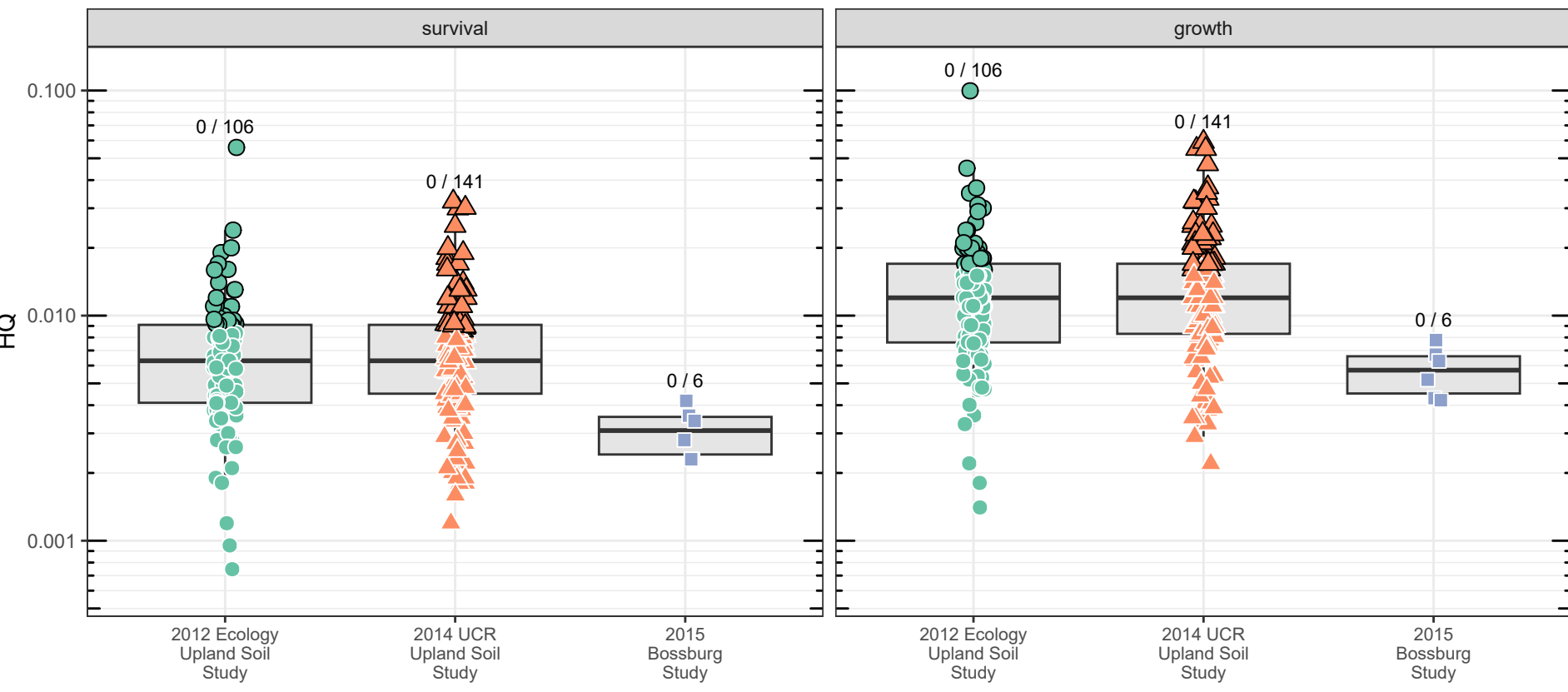
Effective dose (EDx) with an x percent reduction in the response

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

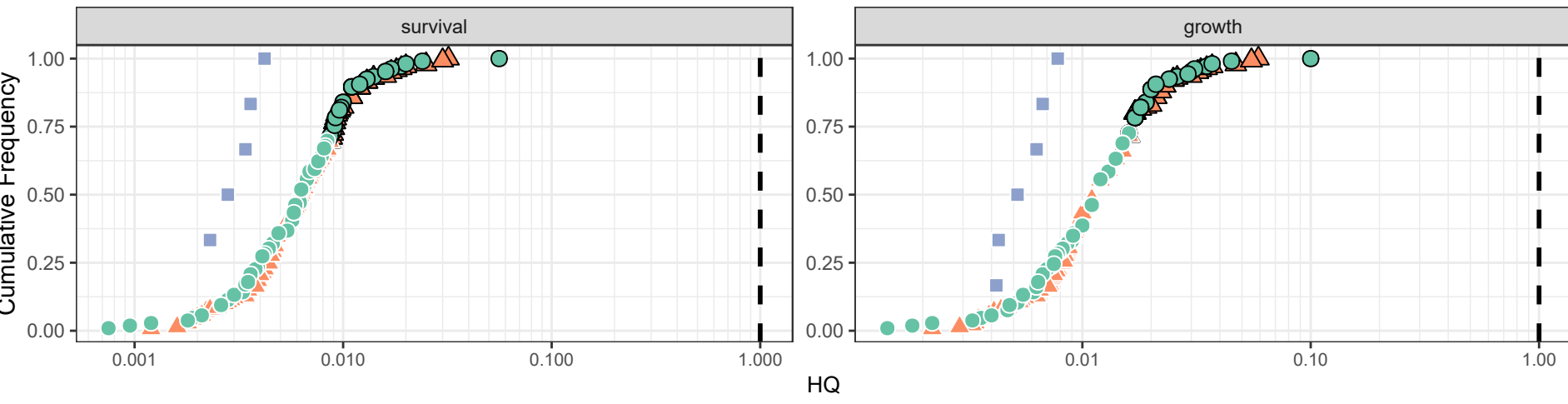


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

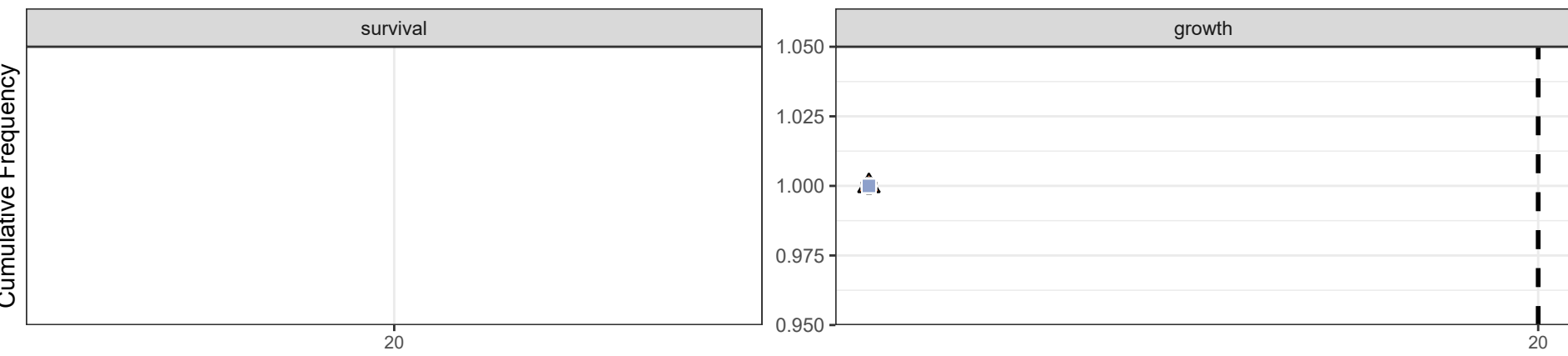
Figure 8-2b: American robin (invertivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for barium



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

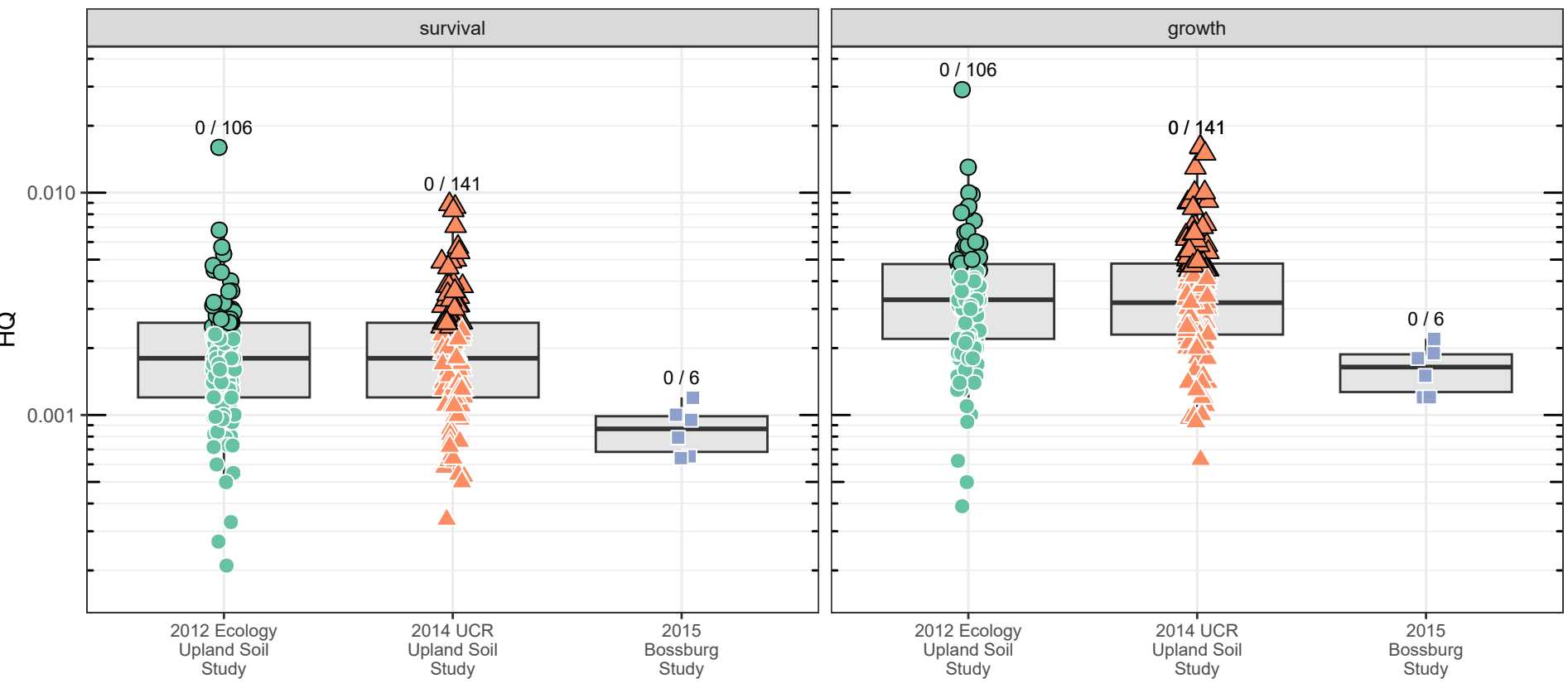


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

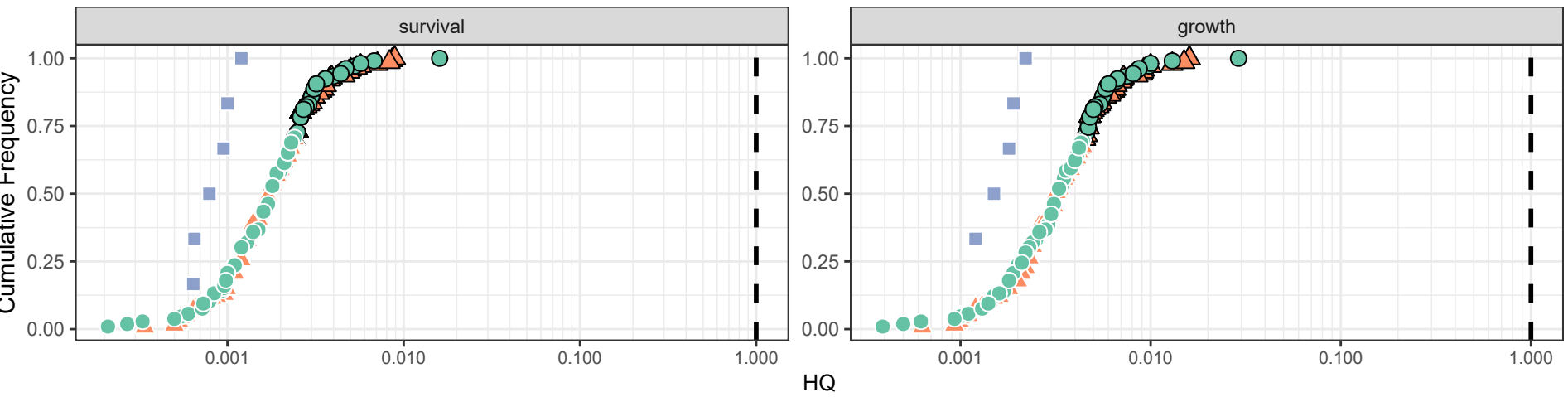
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study    ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study    ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV

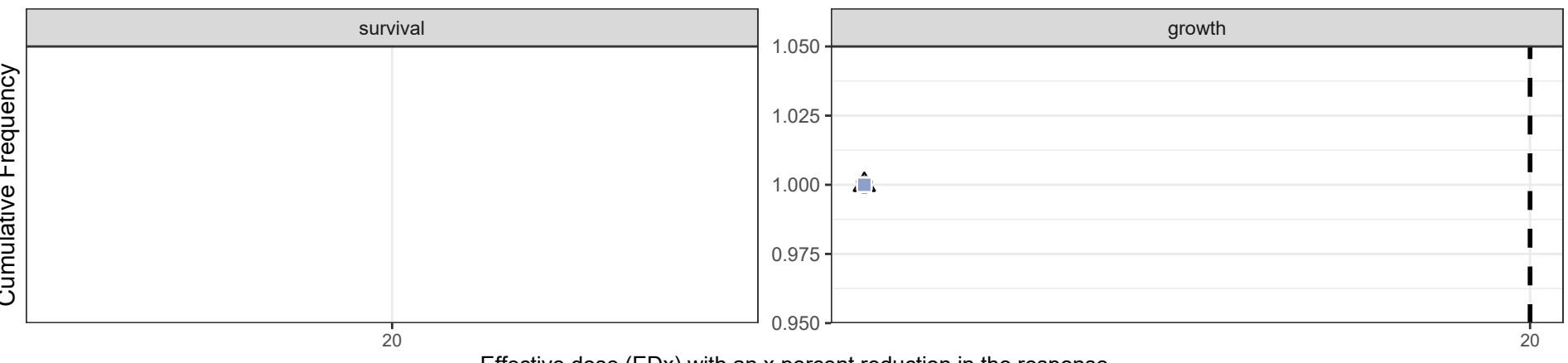
Figure 8-2c: Tree swallow (aerial insectivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for barium



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



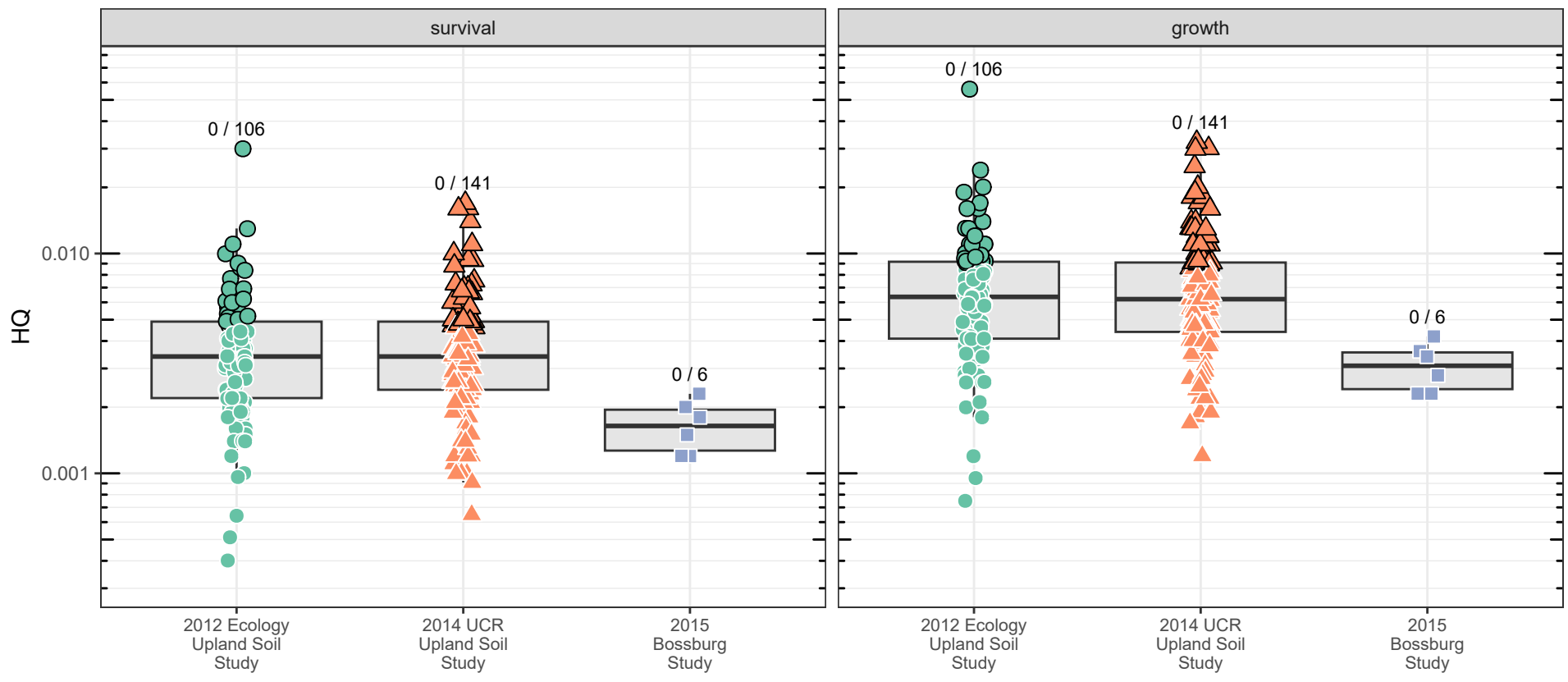
Effective dose (EDx) with an x percent reduction in the response

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

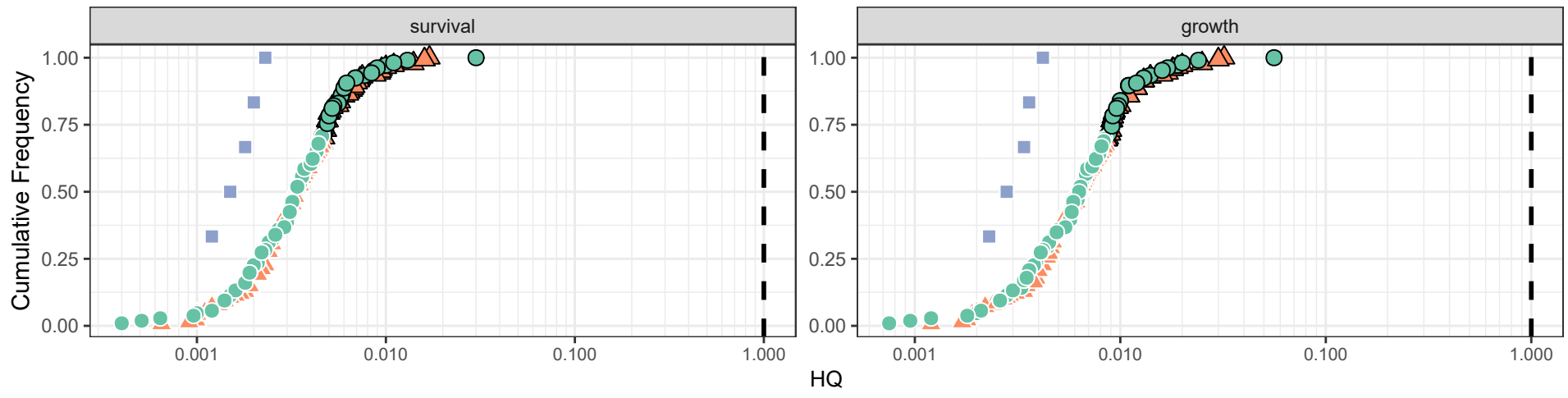


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

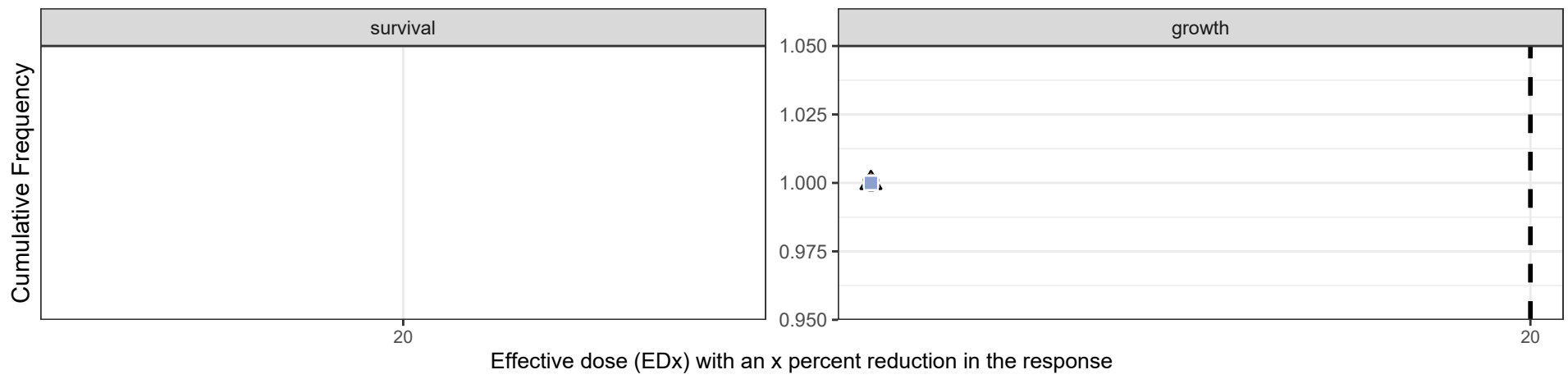
Figure 8-2d: American kestrel (carnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for barium



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

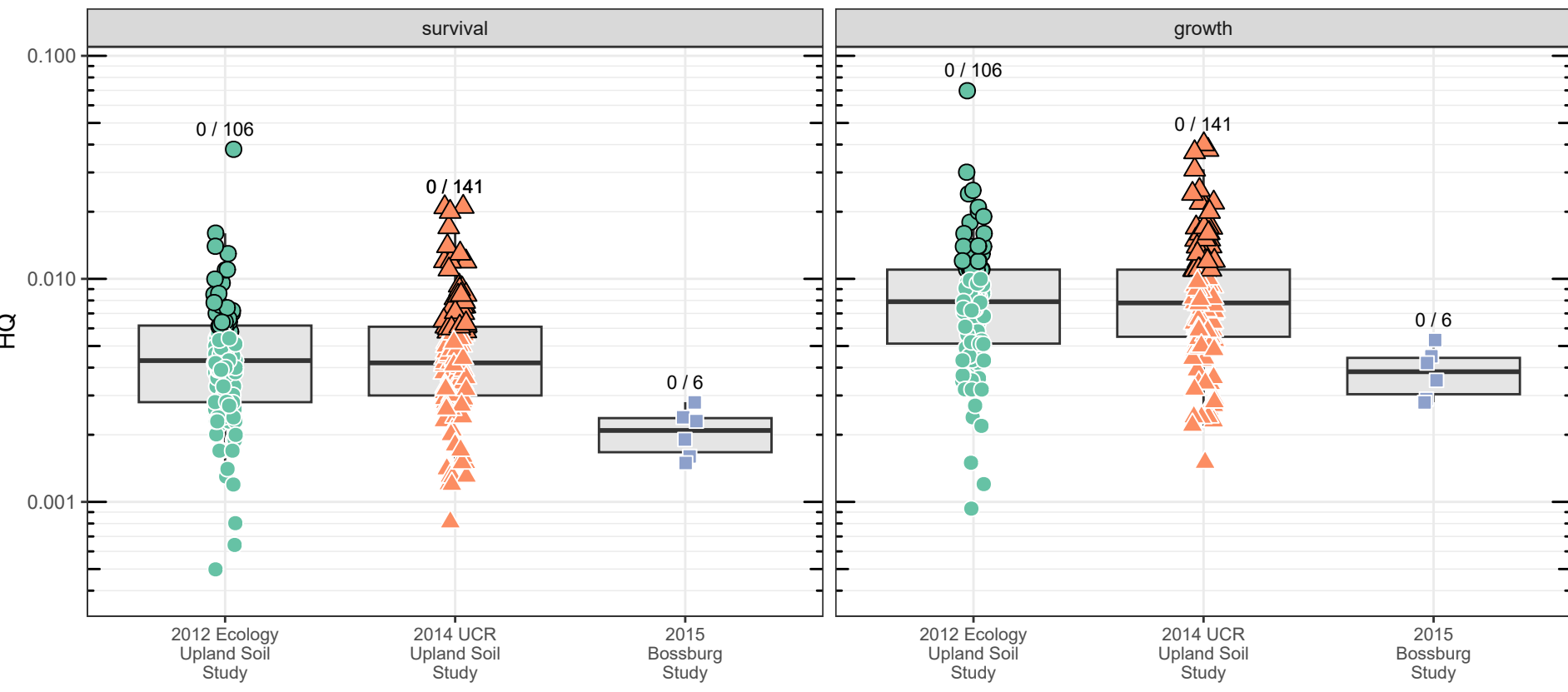


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

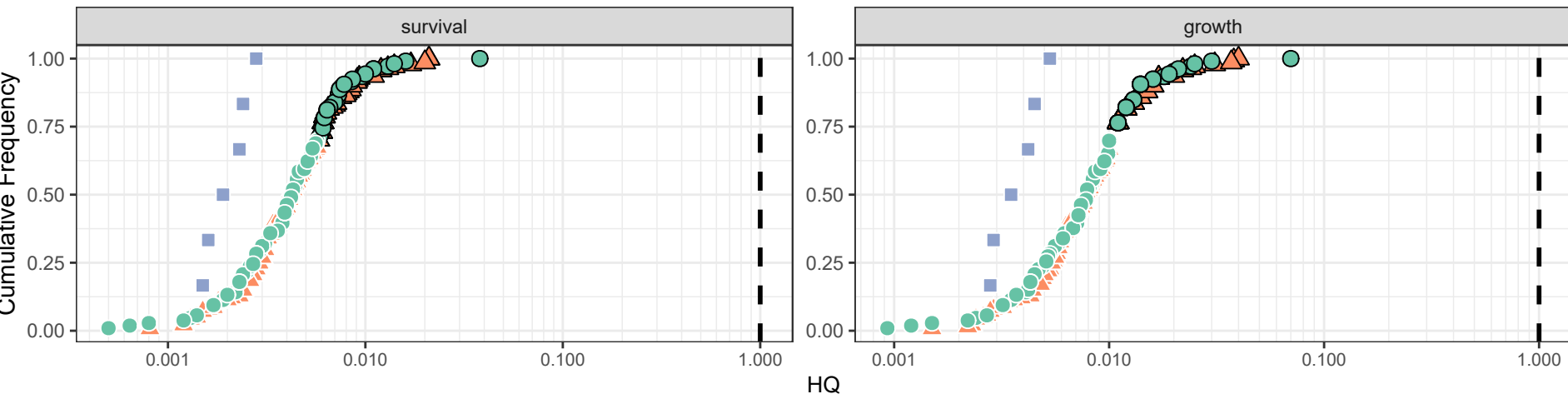
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study    ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study    ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV

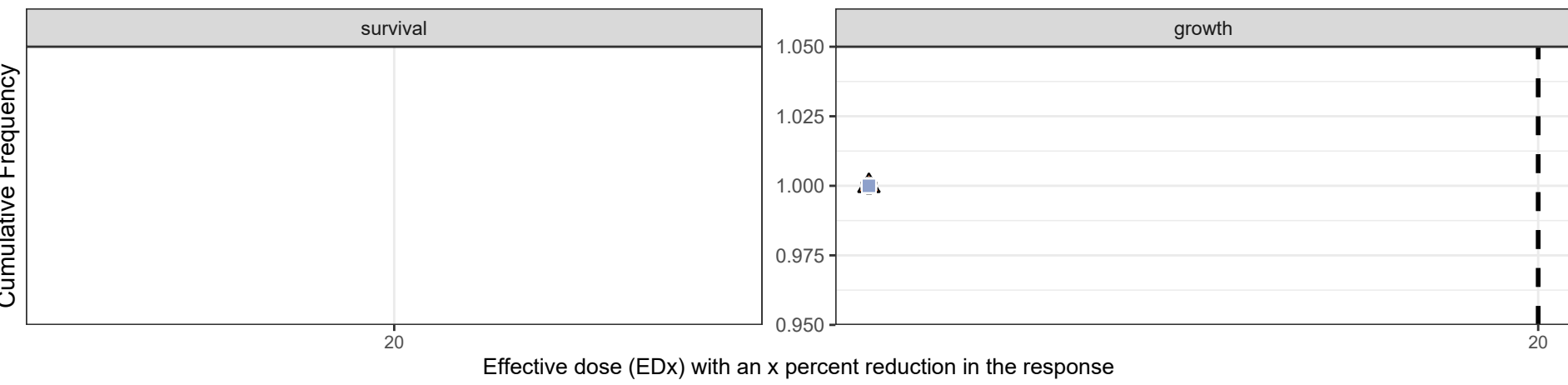
Figure 8-2e: Black-capped chickadee (omnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for barium



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



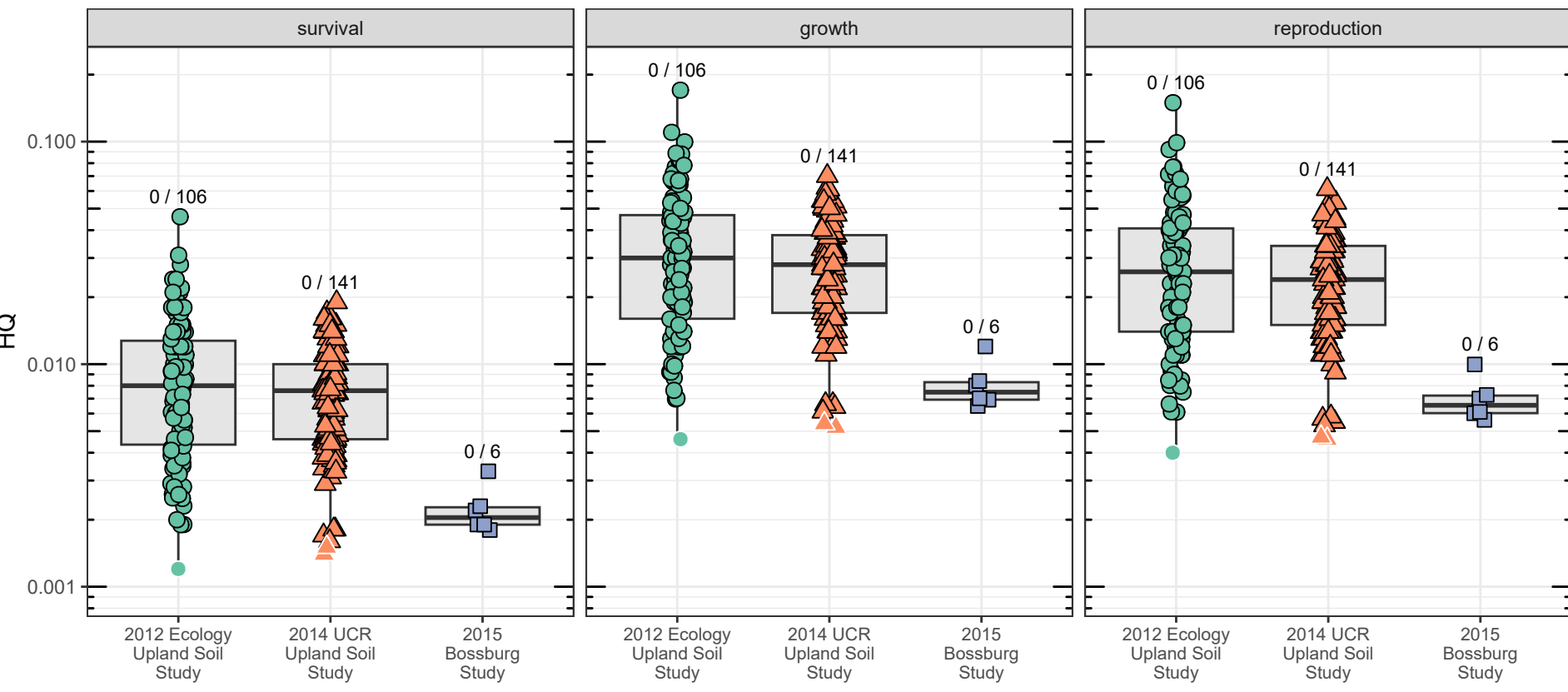
ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

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

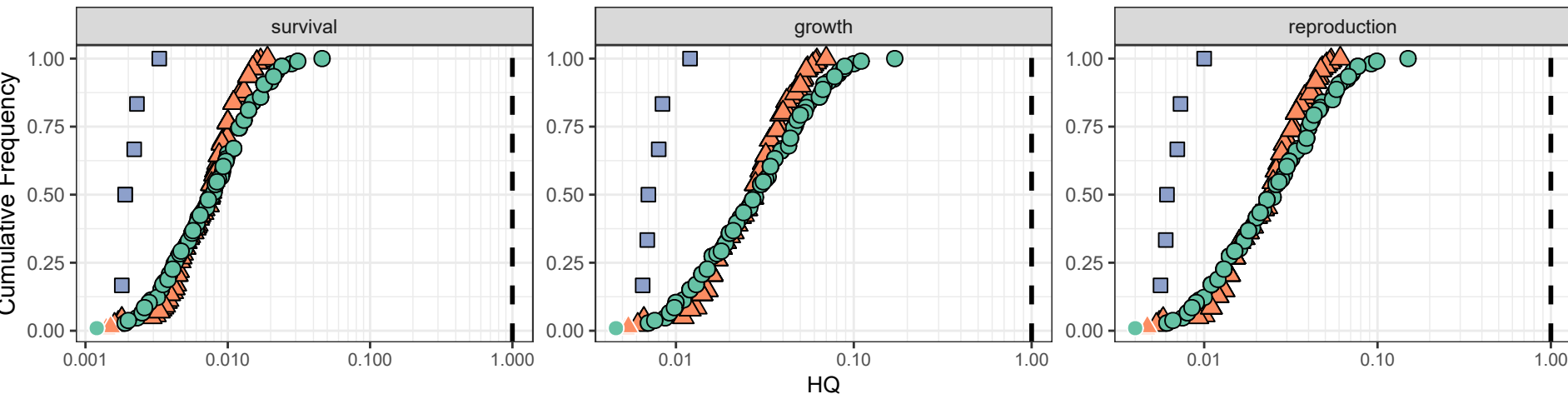
Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV



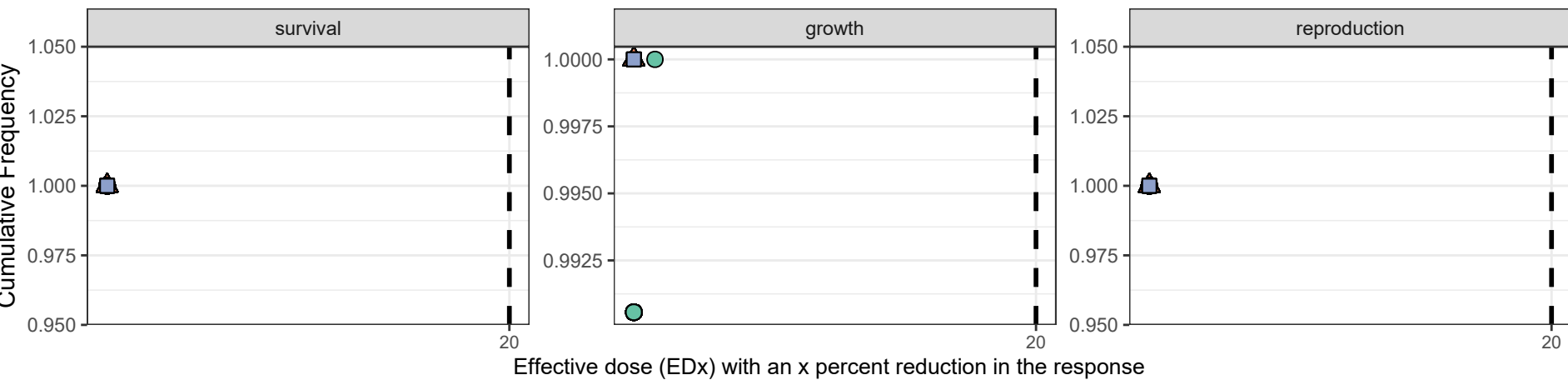
**Figure 8-3a: California quail (herbivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for cadmium**



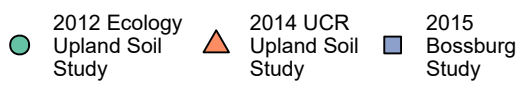
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box  
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

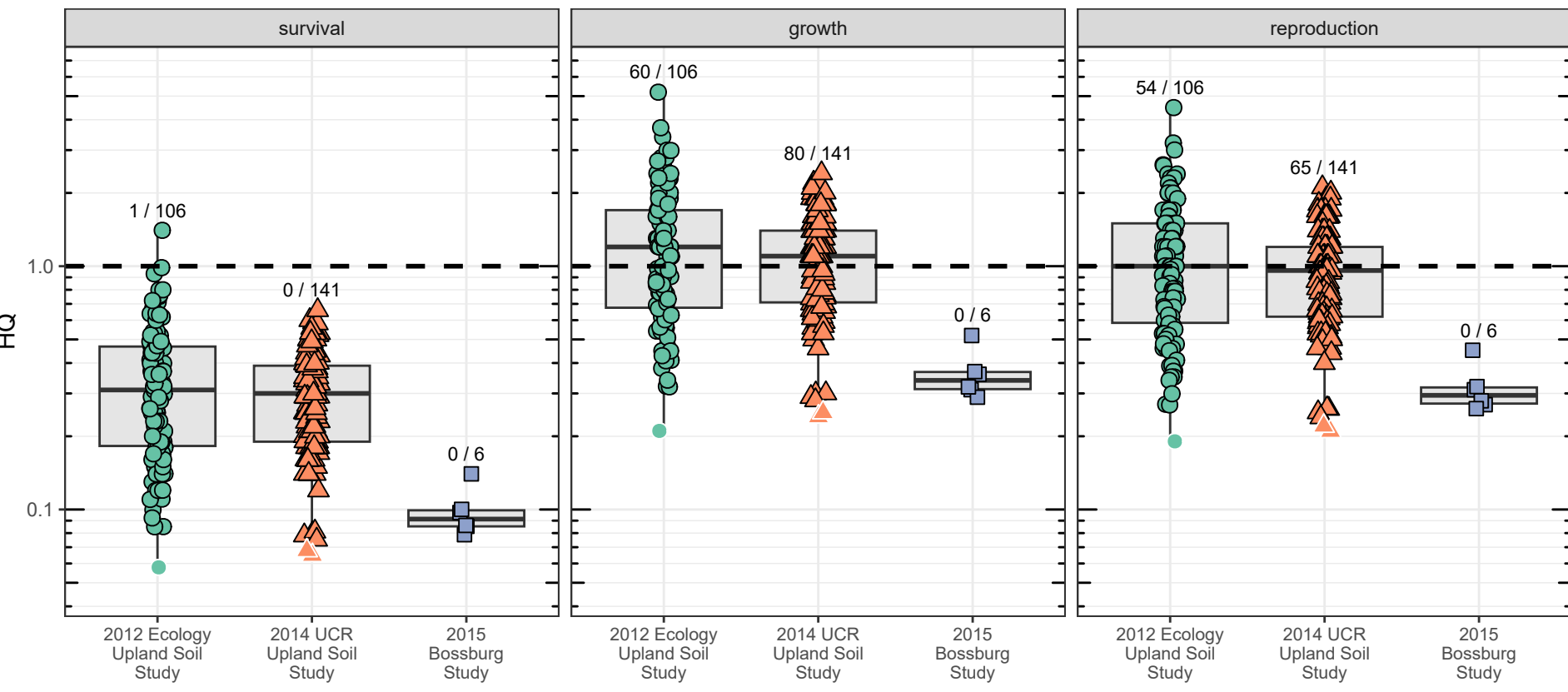


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

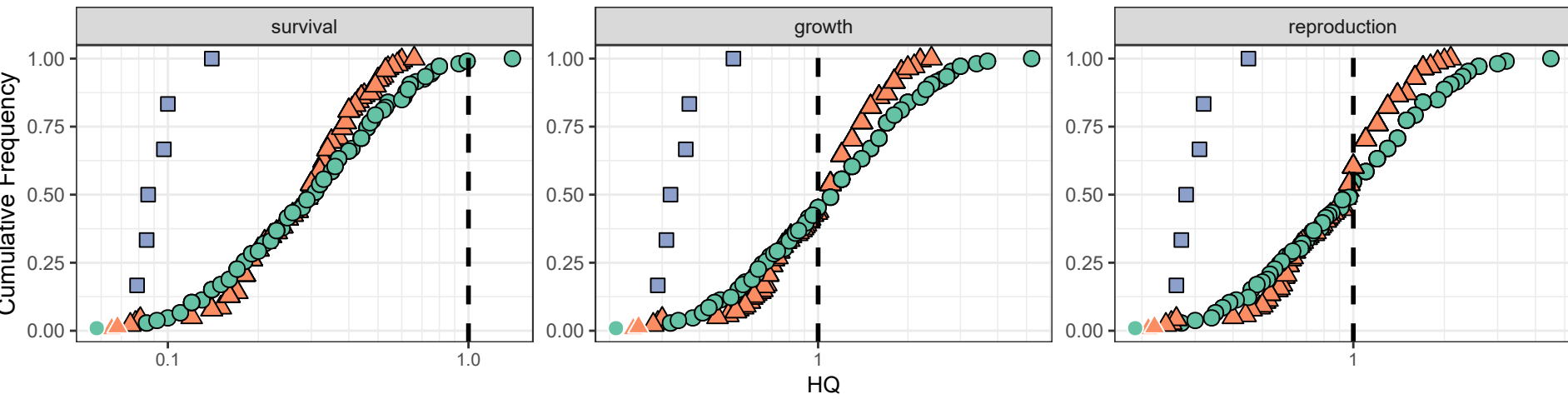


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

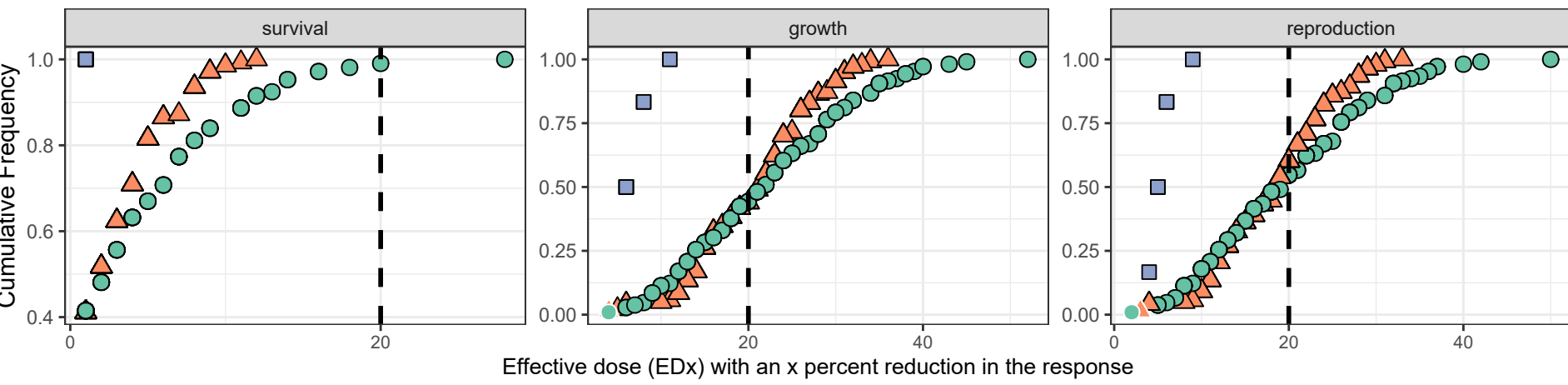
Figure 8-3b: American robin (invertivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for cadmium



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

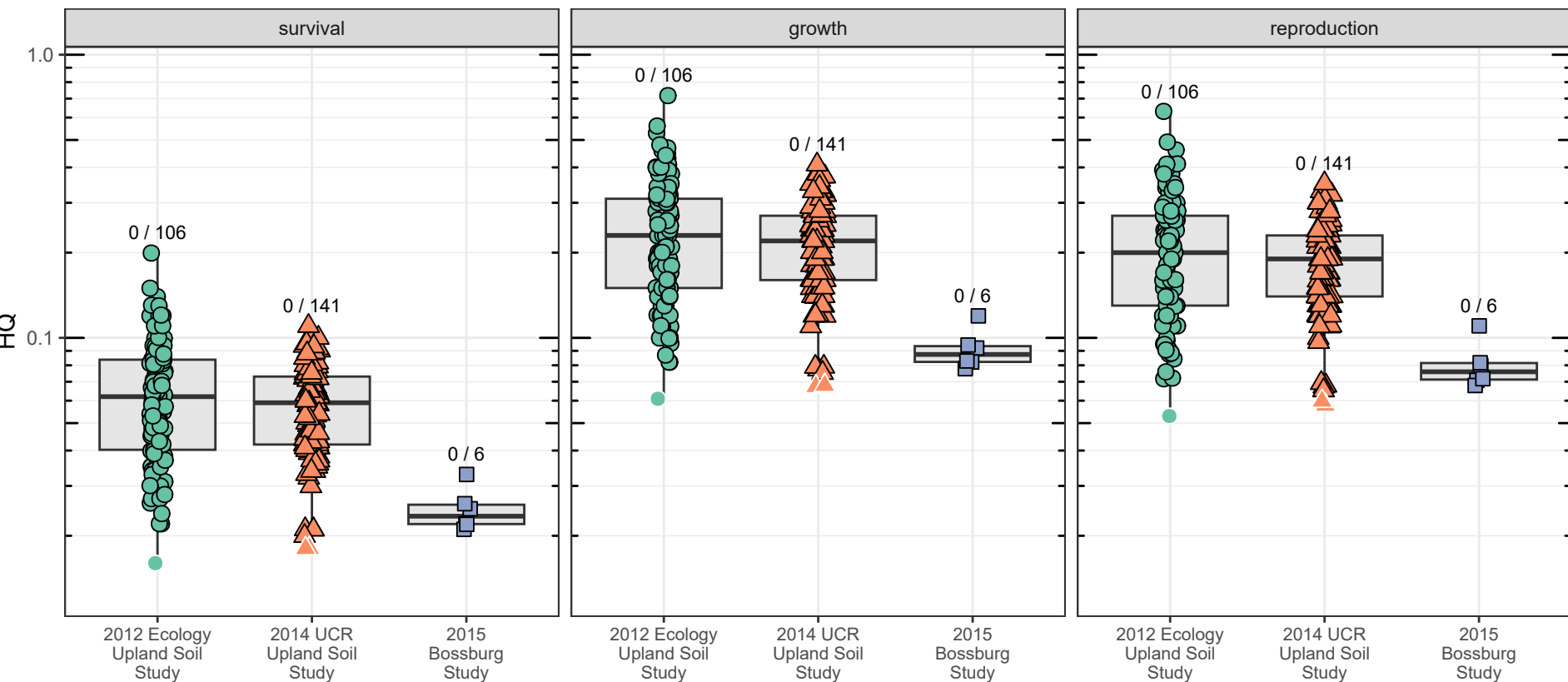


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

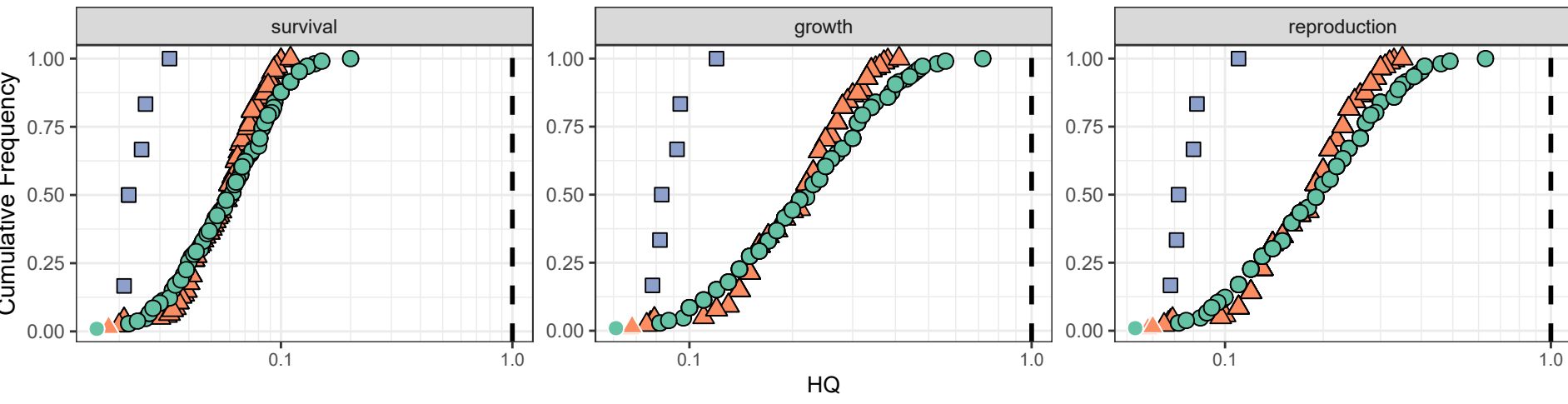


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

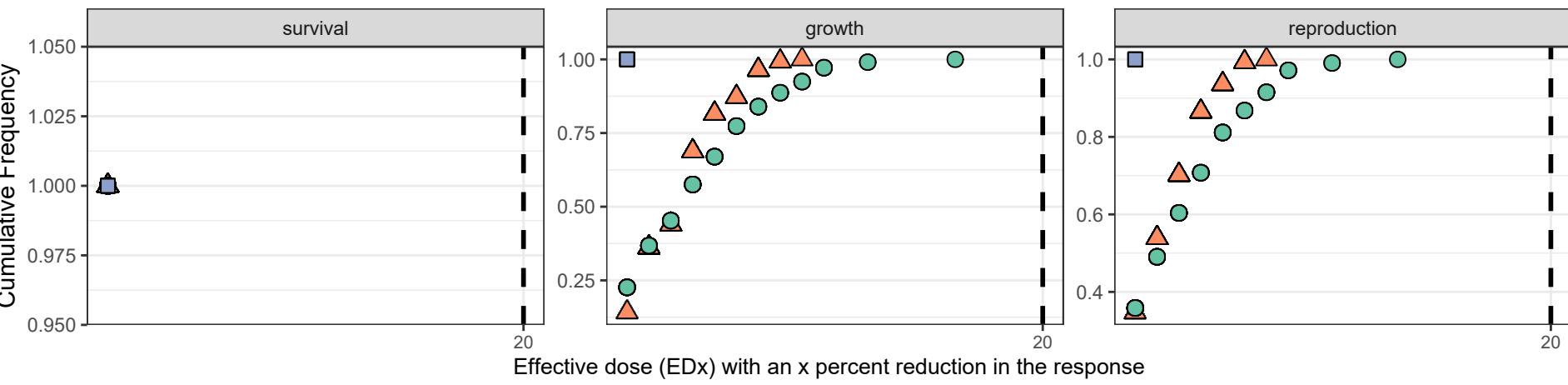
Figure 8-3c: Tree swallow (aerial insectivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for cadmium



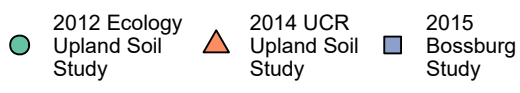
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box  
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

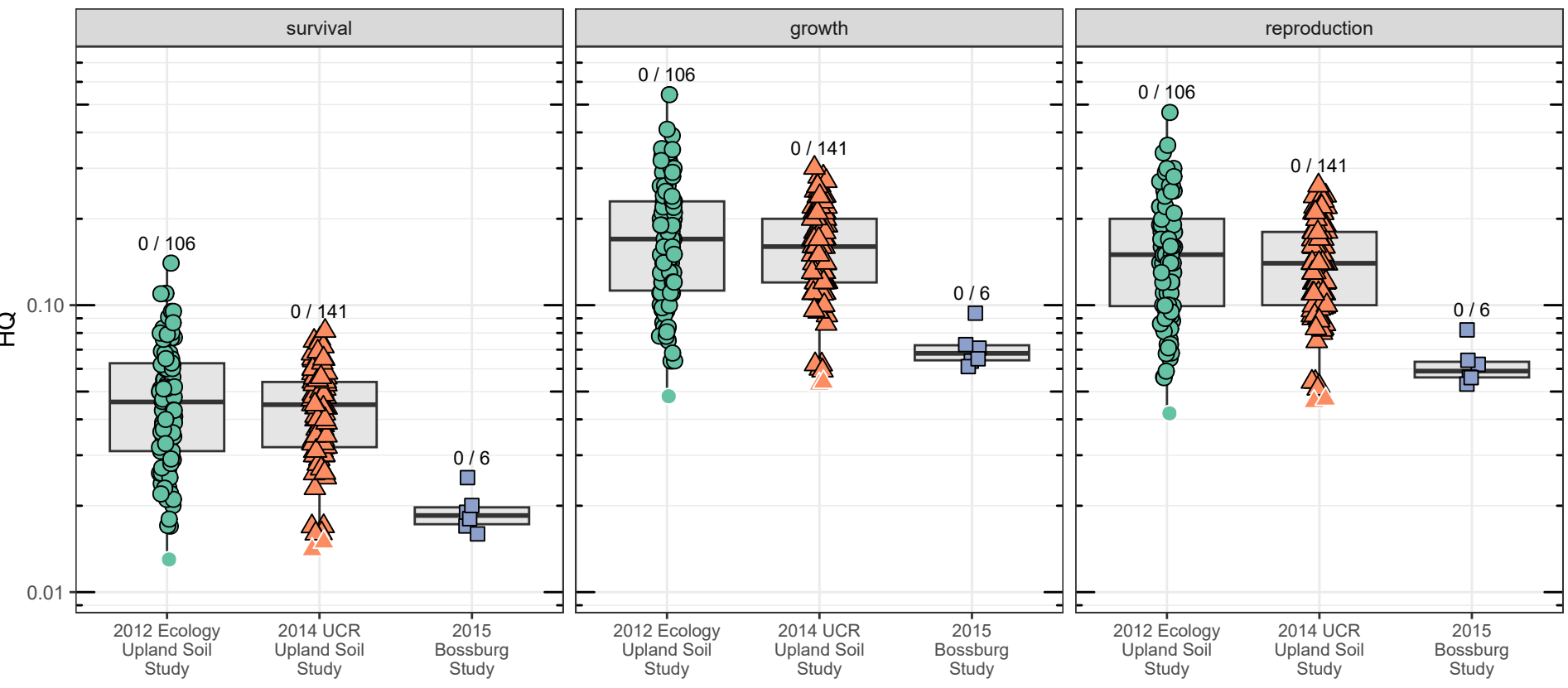


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

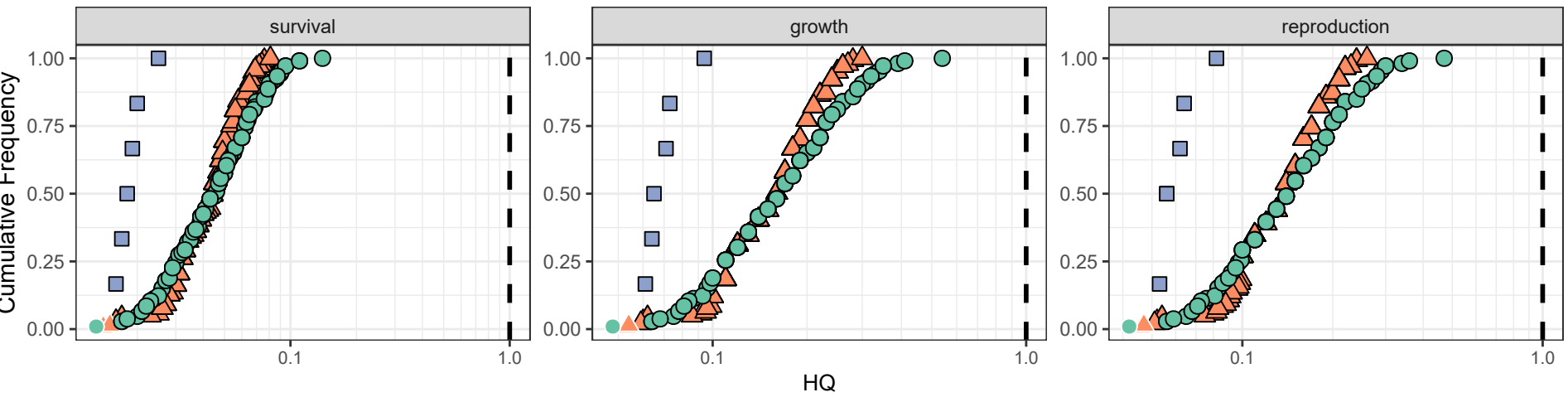


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

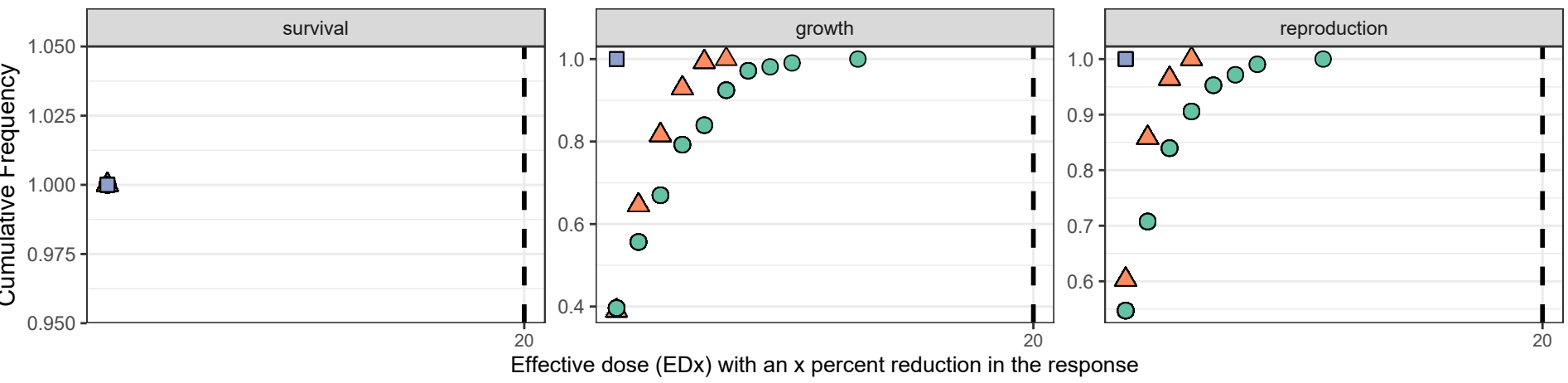
Figure 8-3d: American kestrel (carnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for cadmium



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

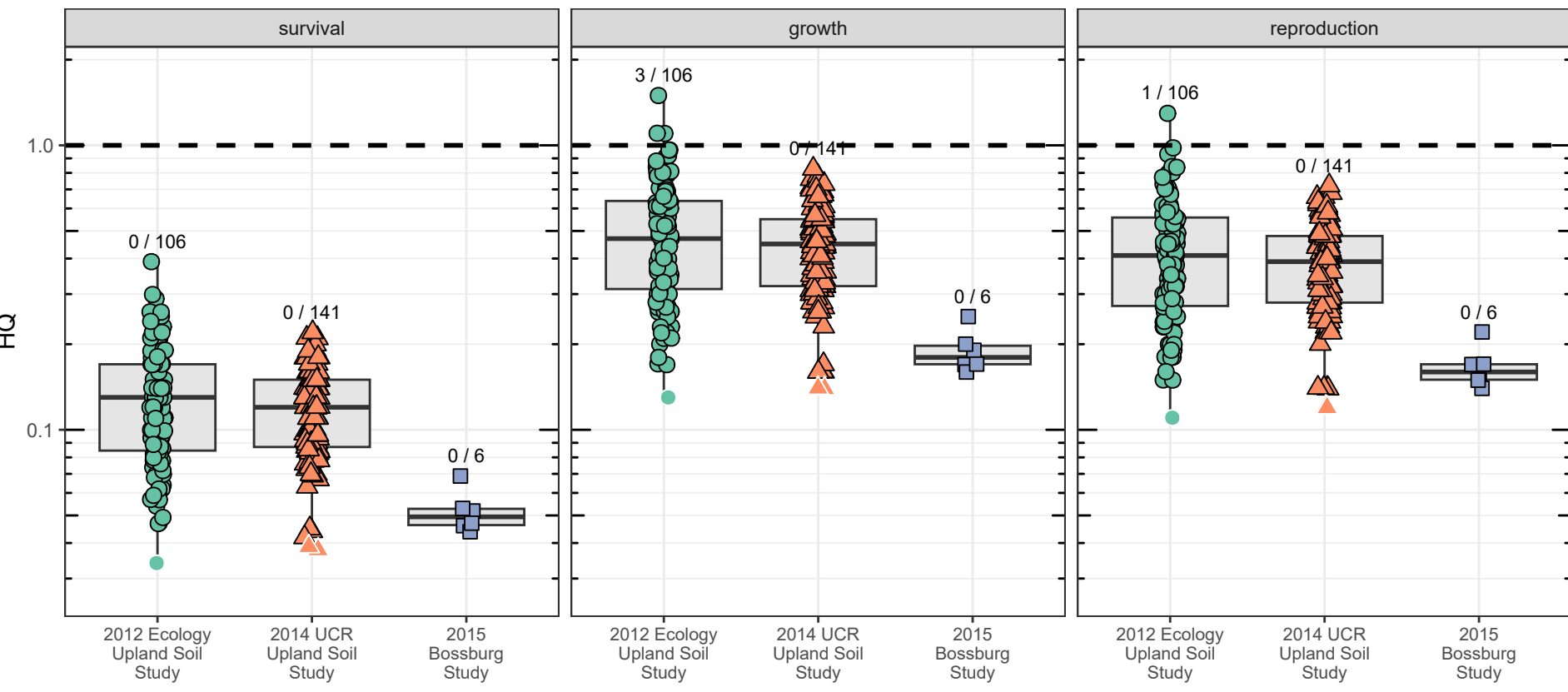


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

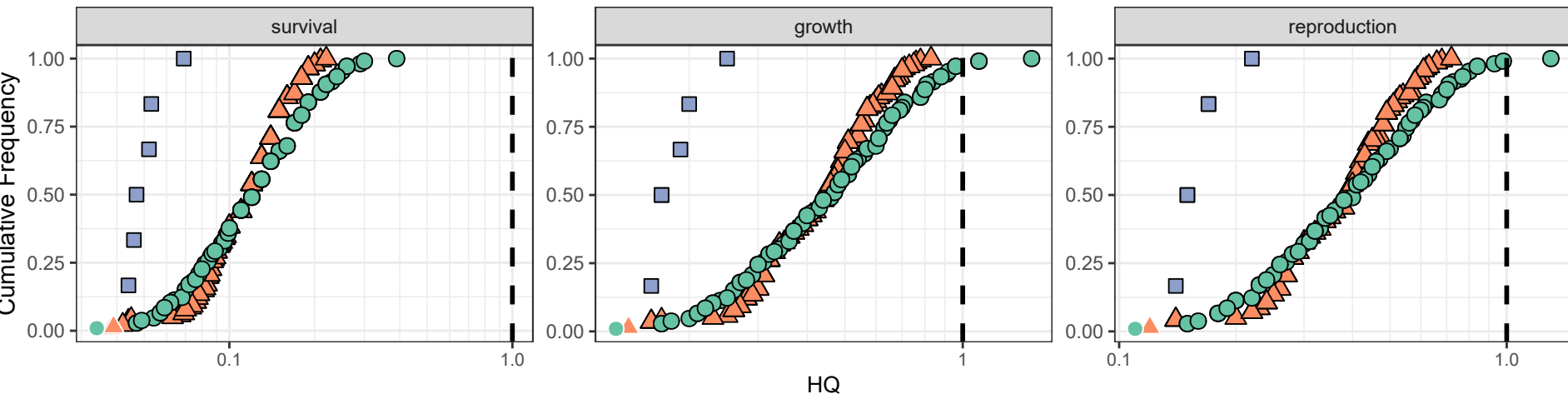


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

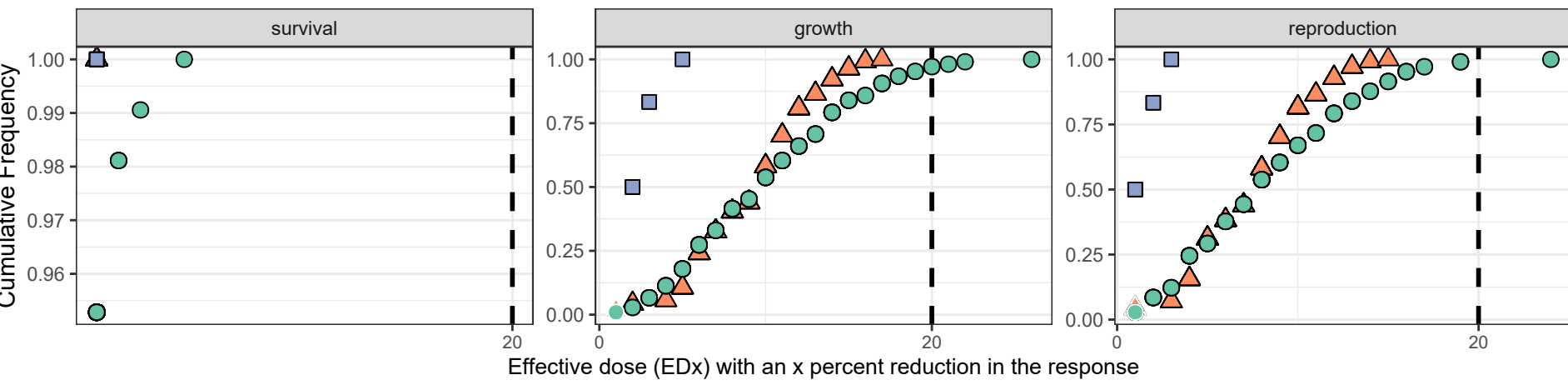
Figure 8-3e: Black-capped chickadee (omnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for cadmium



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

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Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV

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

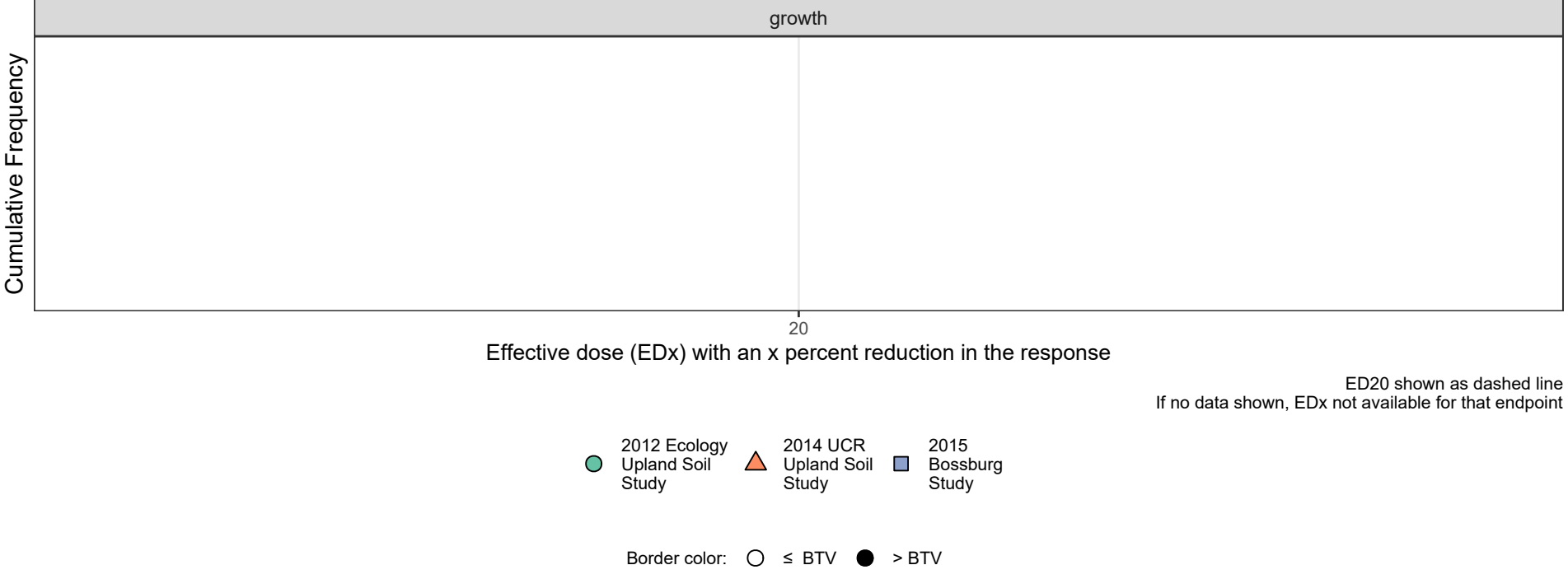
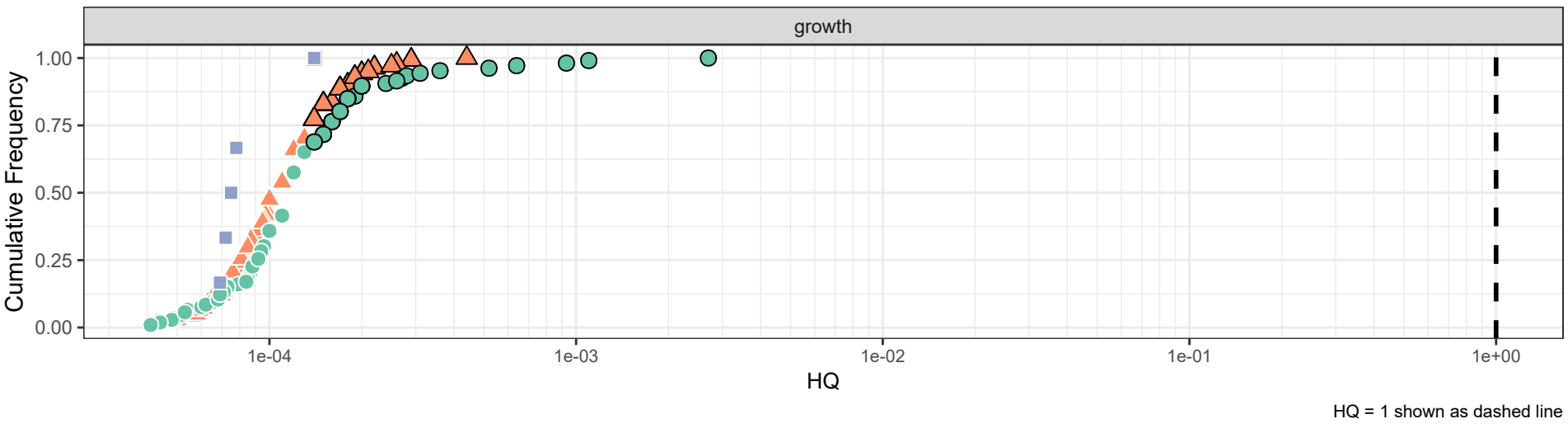
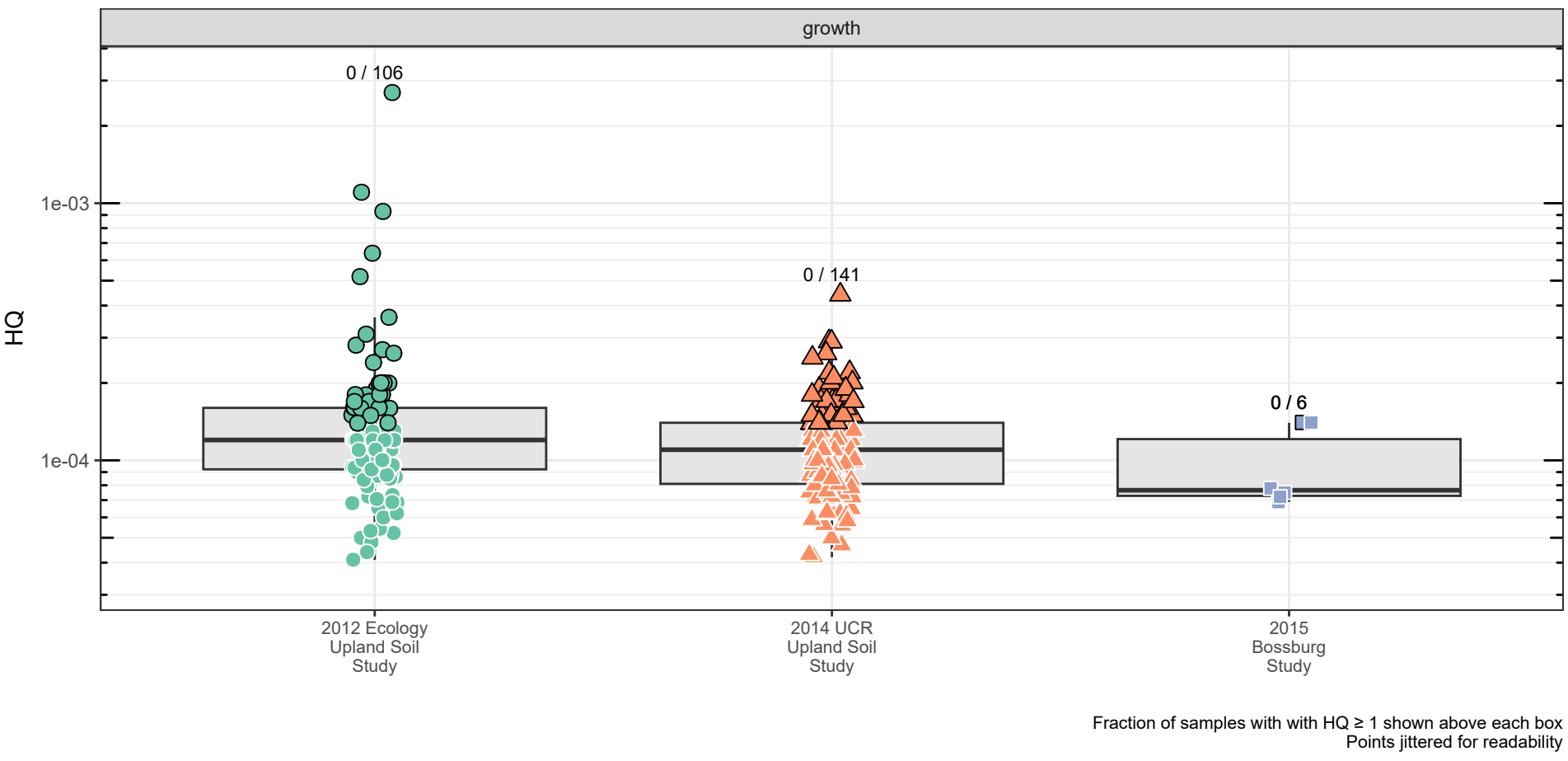
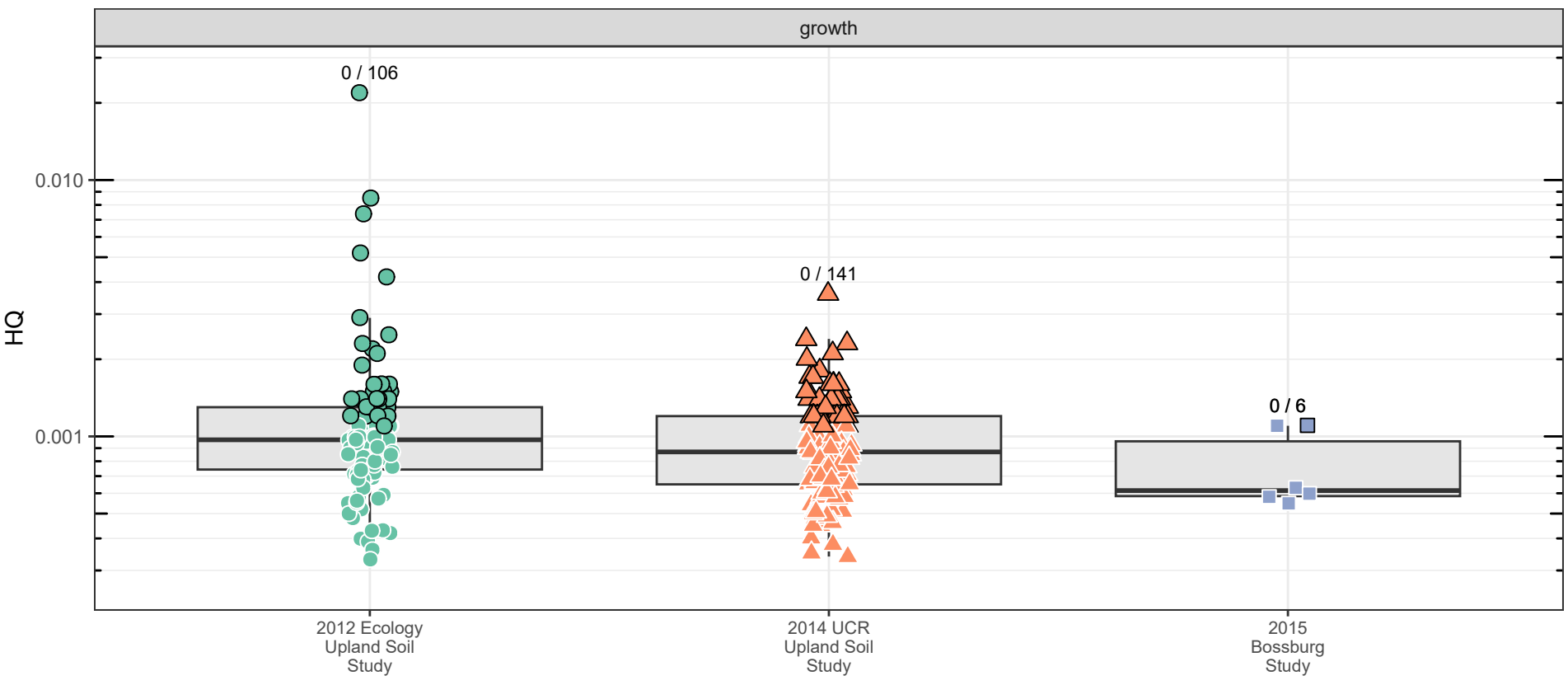
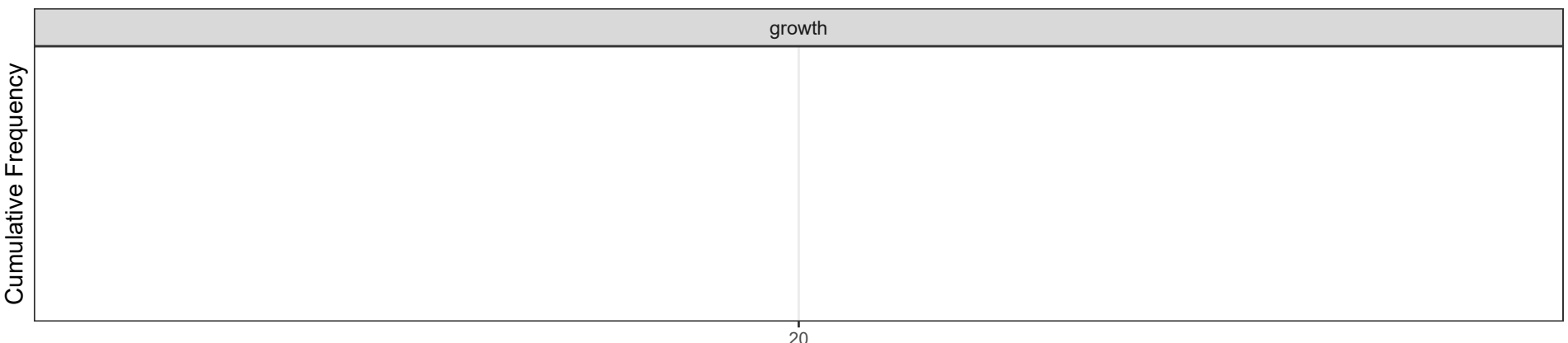
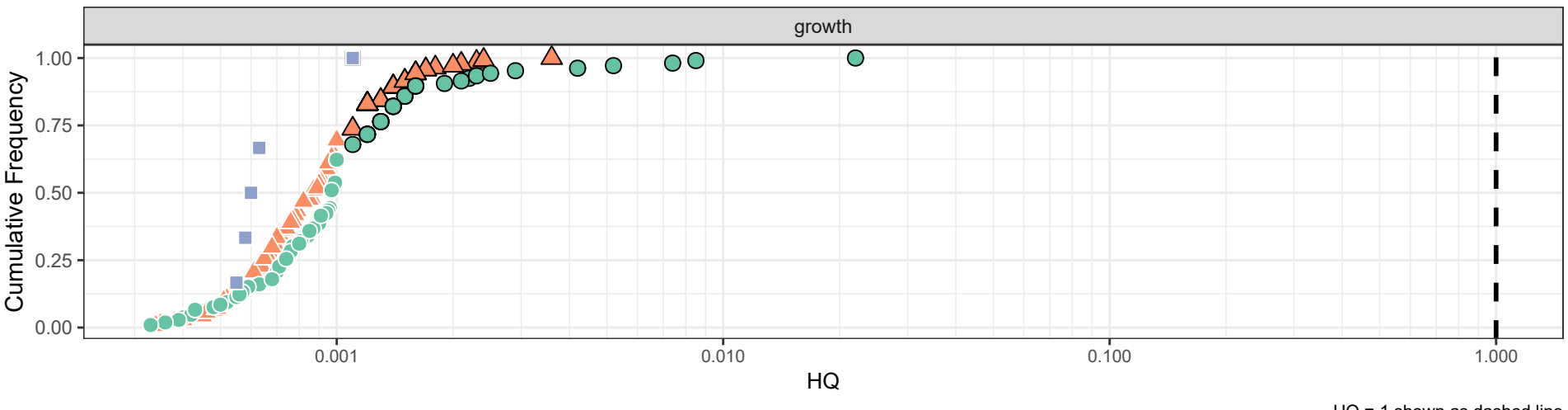


Figure 8-4b: American robin (invertivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for chromium



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



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

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Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV

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

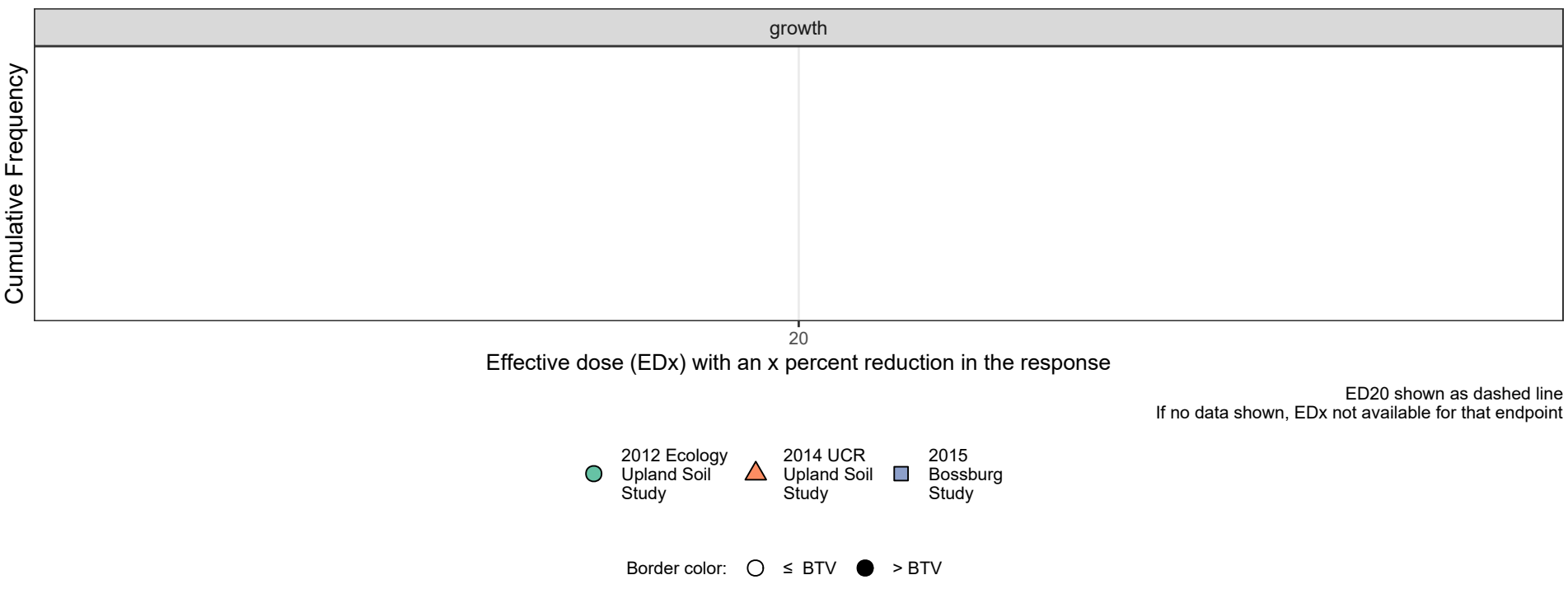
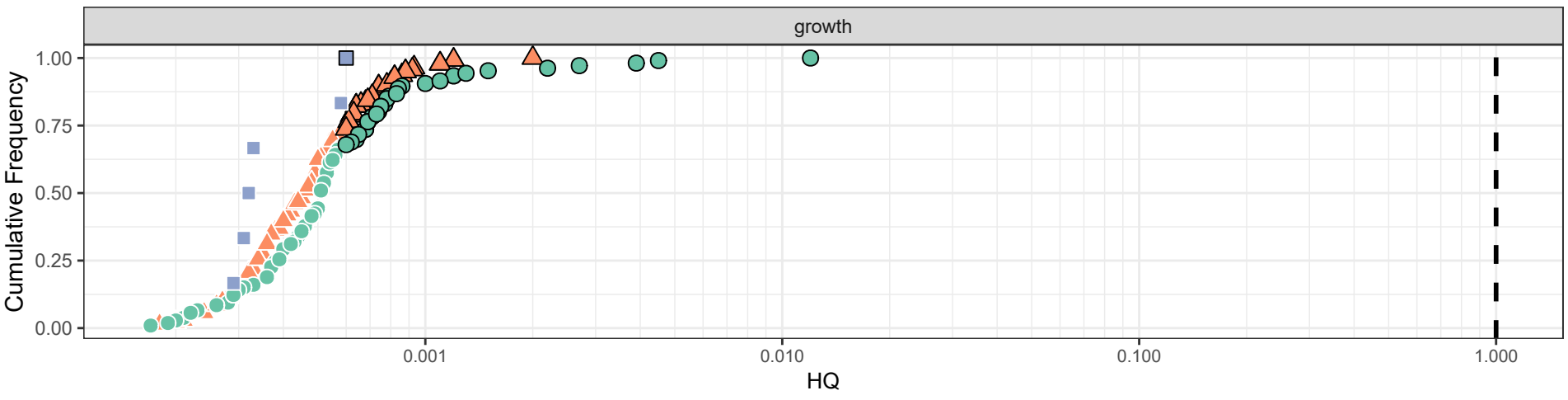
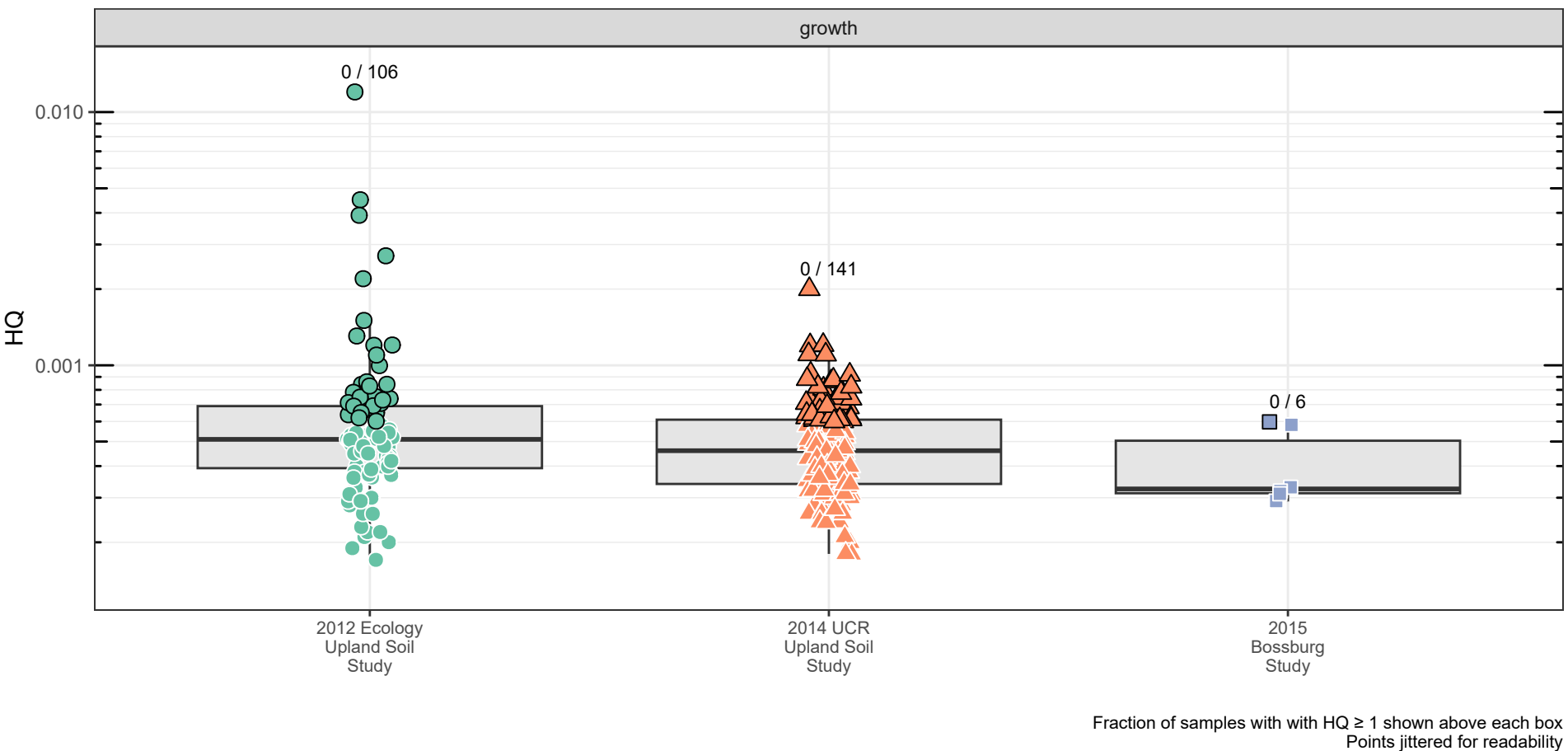




Figure 8-4d: American kestrel (carnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for chromium

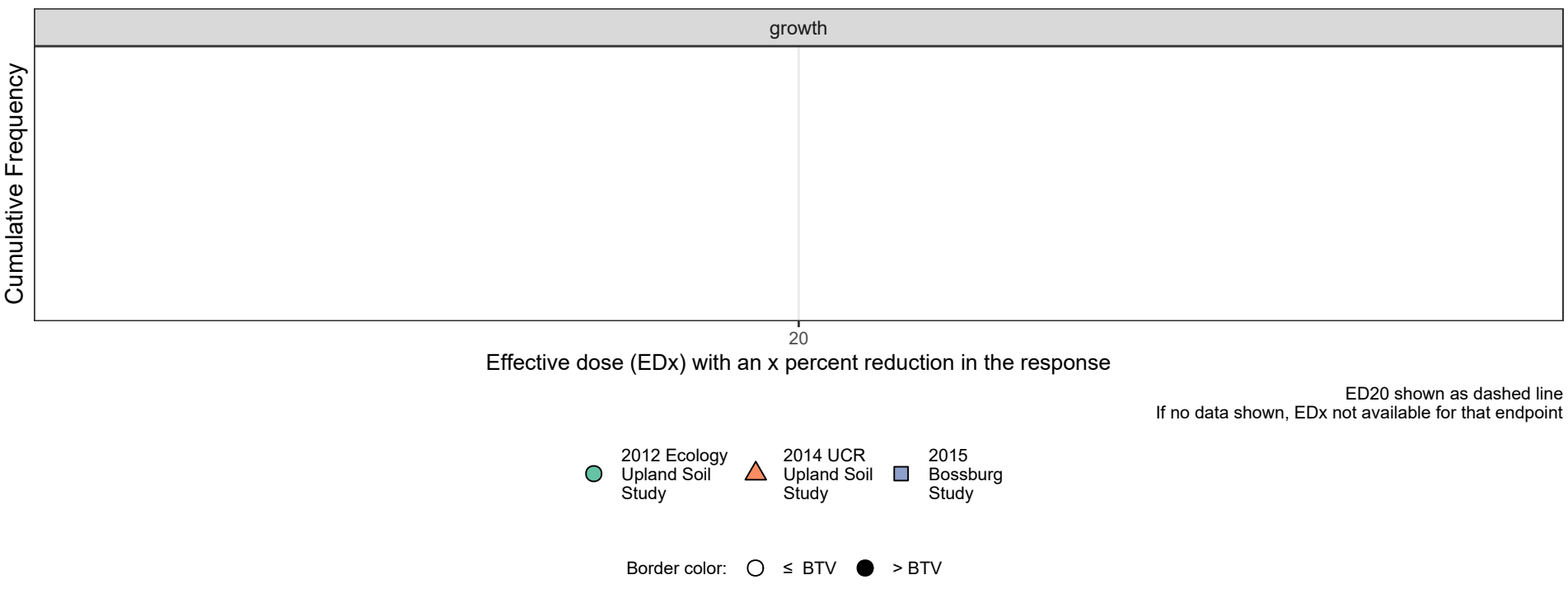
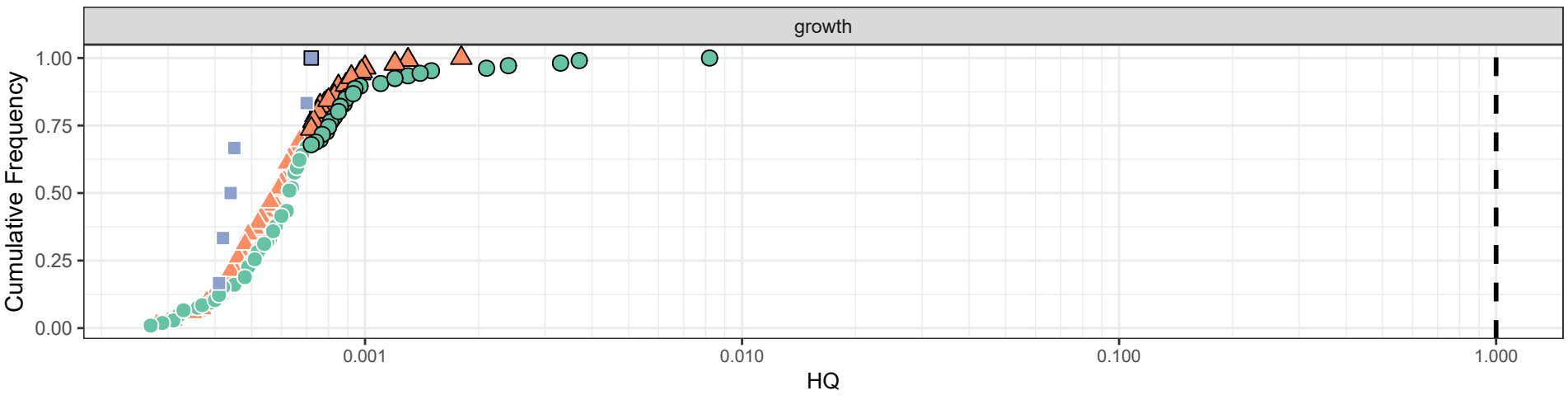
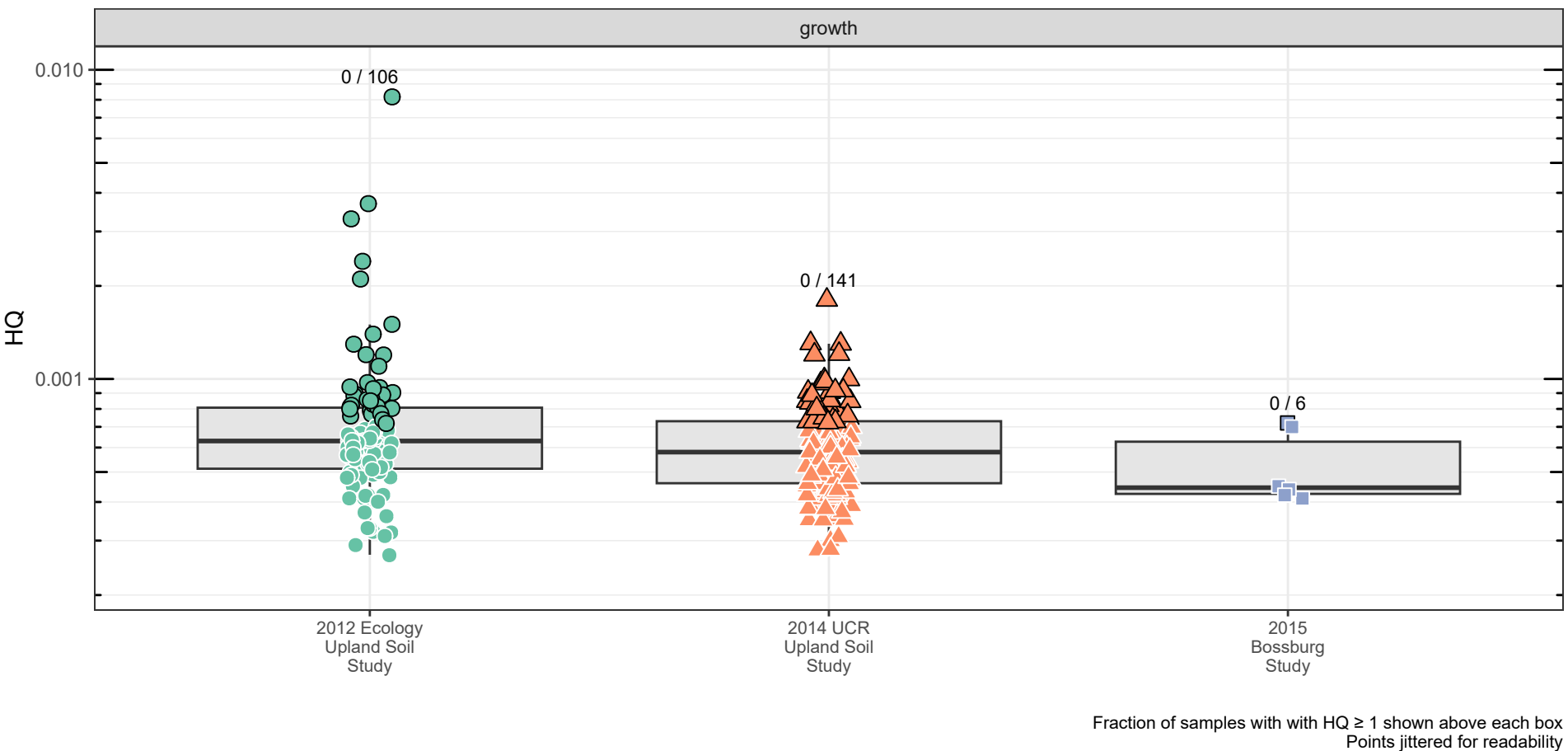


Figure 8-4e: Black-capped chickadee (omnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for chromium

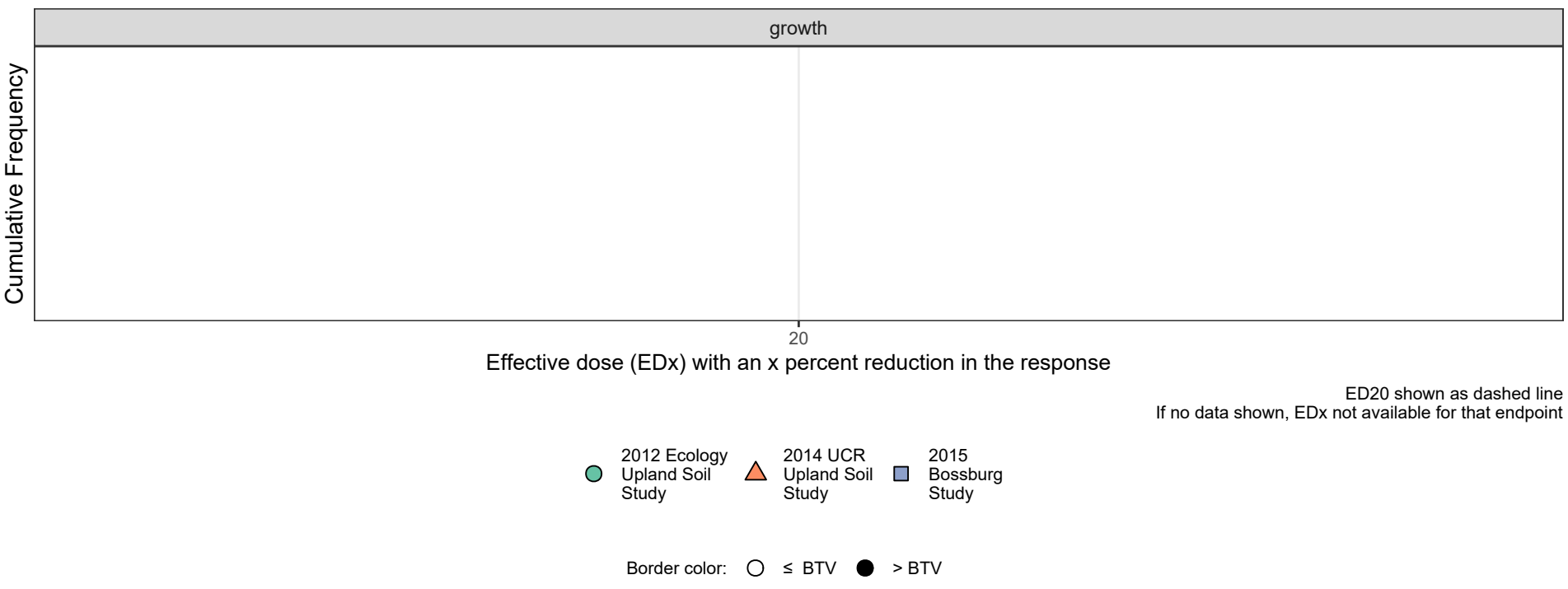
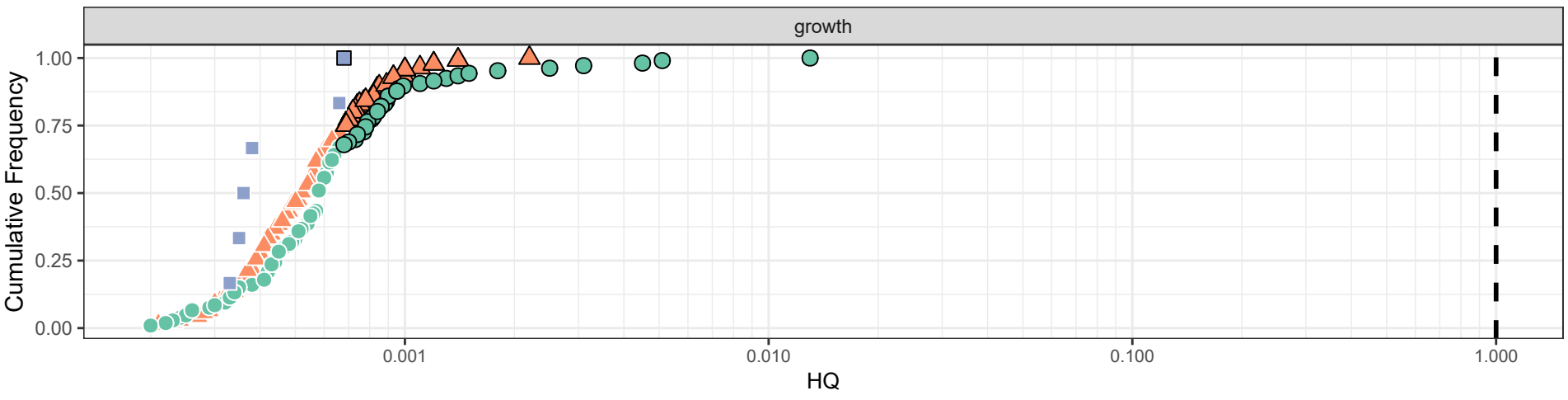
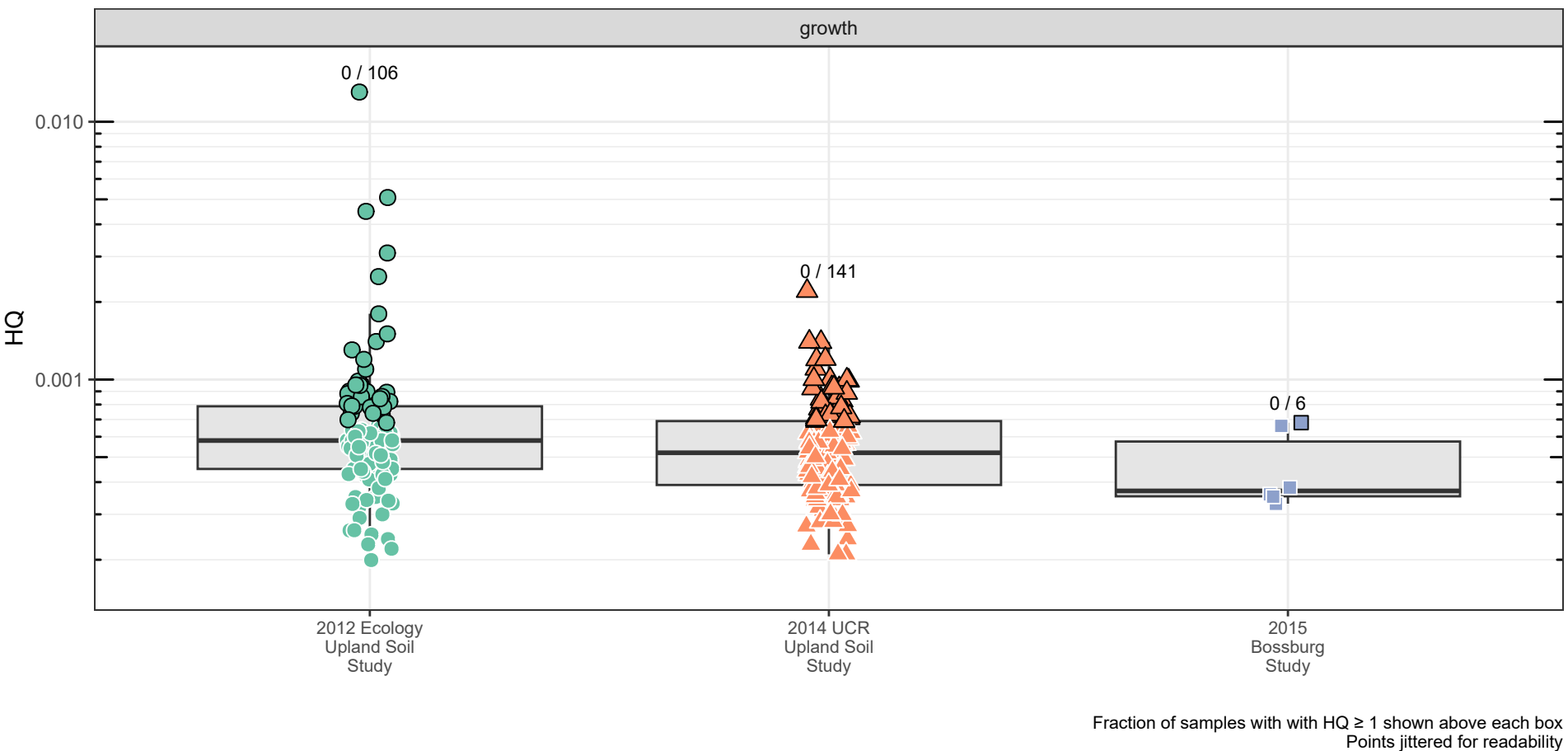
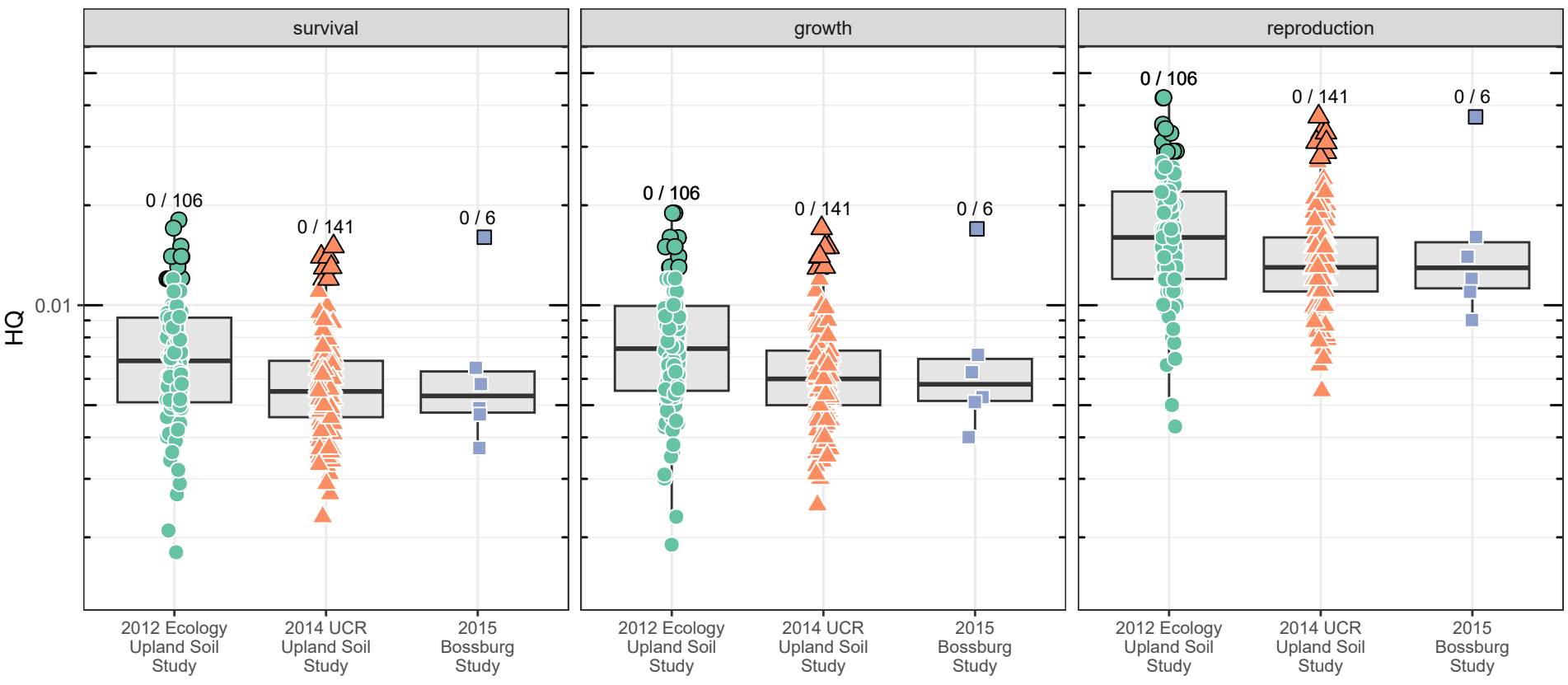
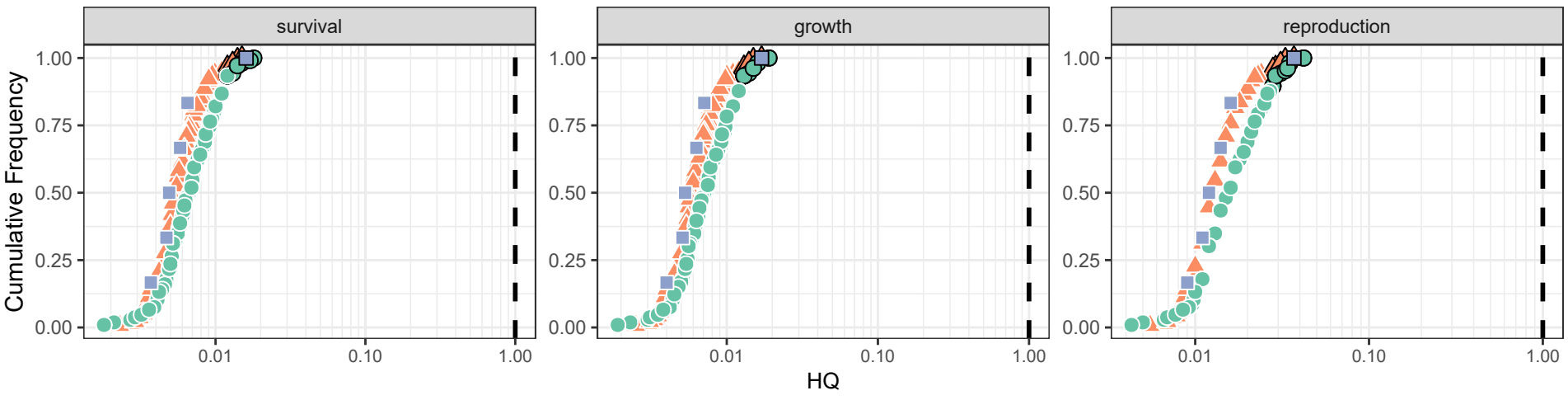


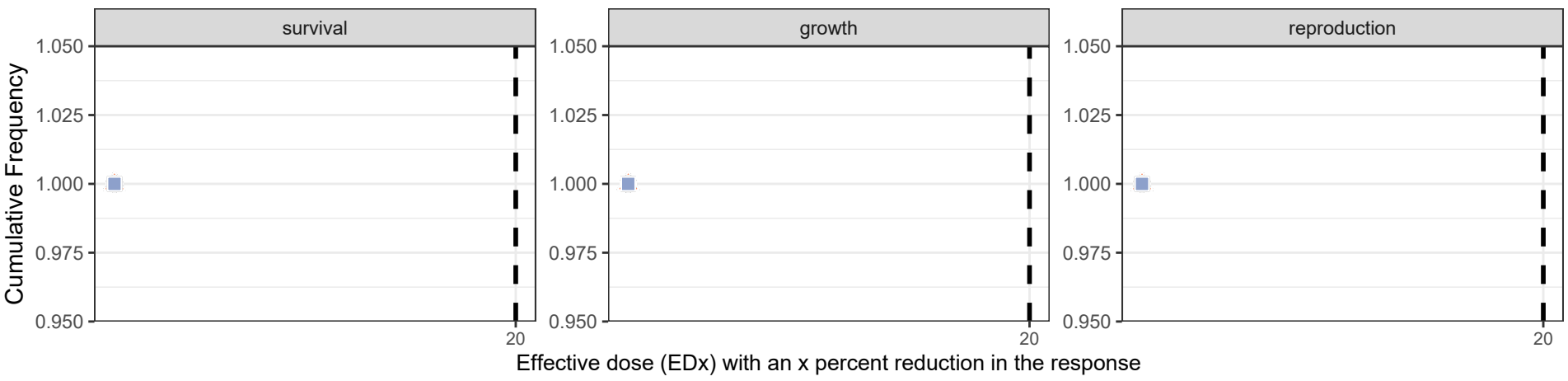
Figure 8-5a: California quail (herbivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for copper



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

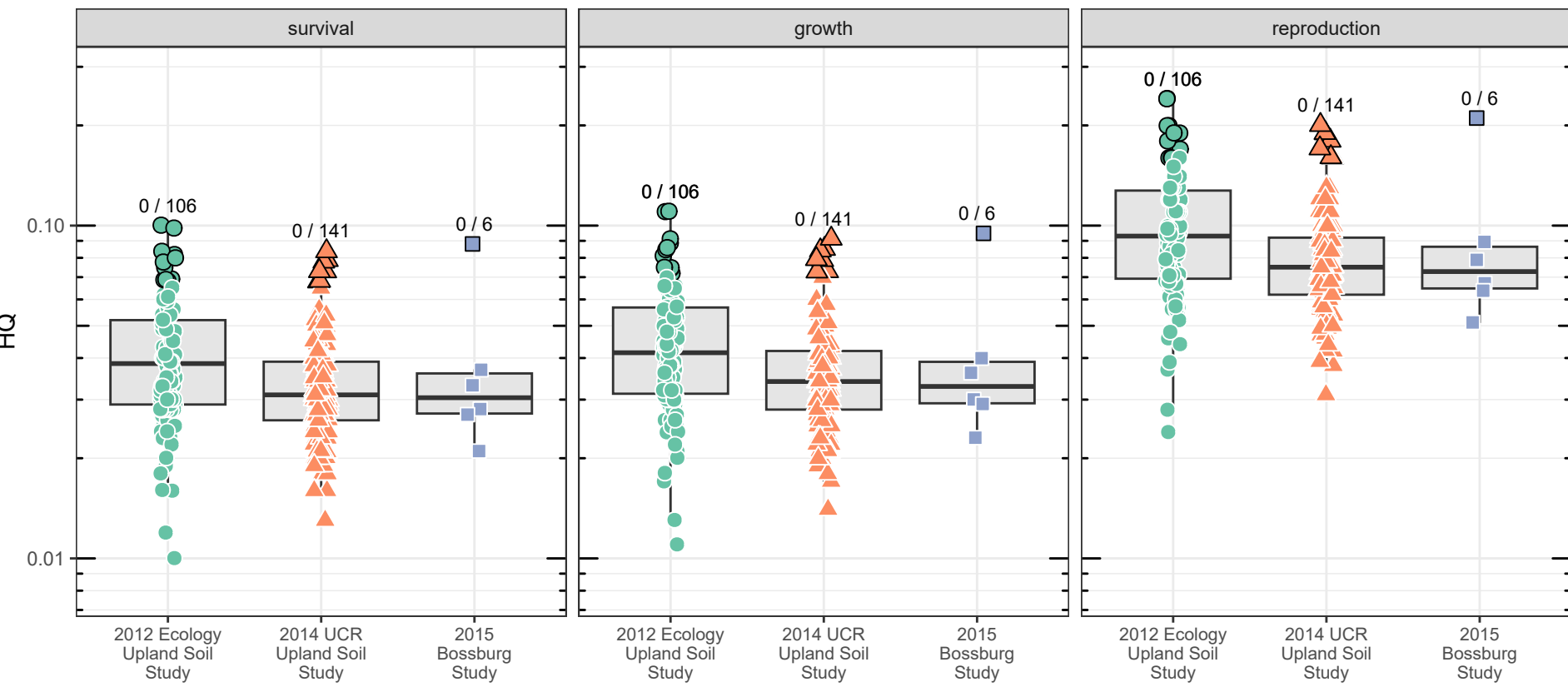


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

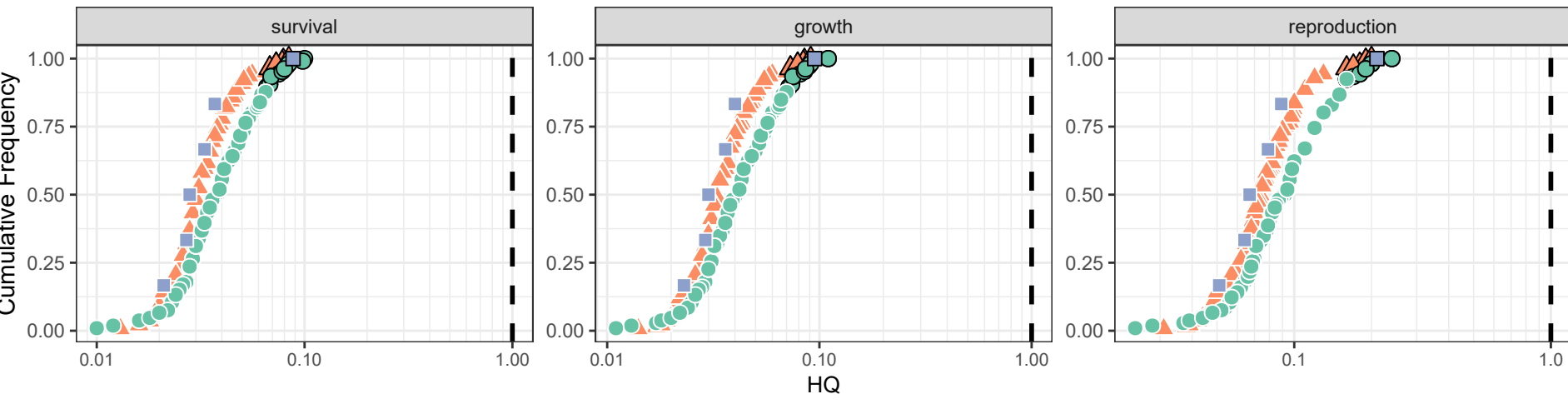
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study    ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study    ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV

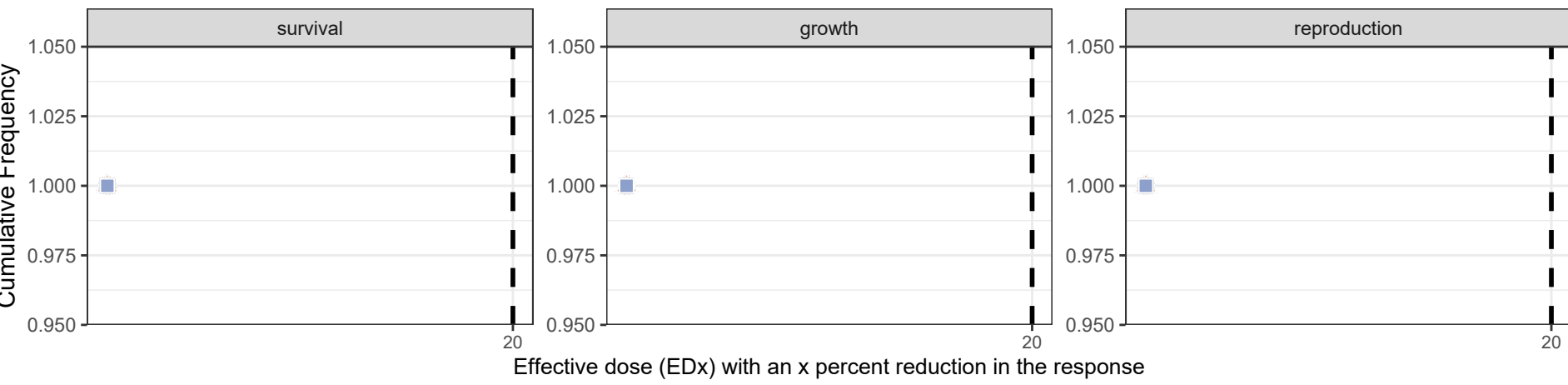
Figure 8-5b: American robin (invertivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for copper



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

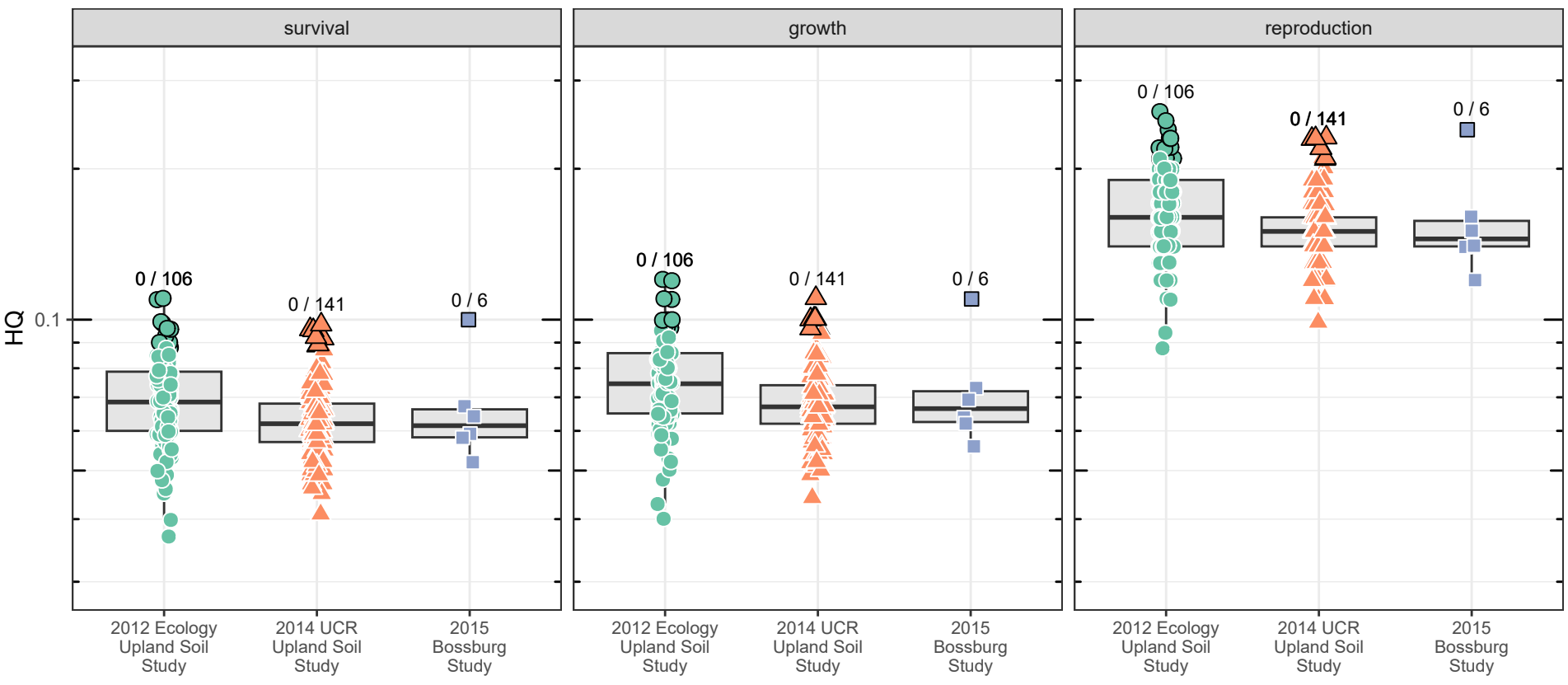


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

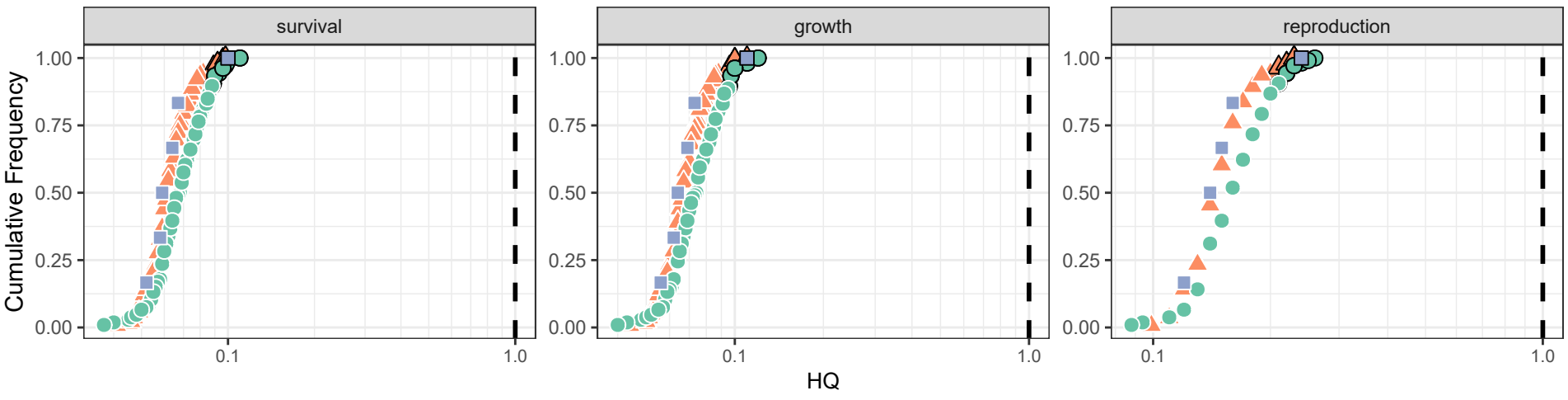
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study    ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study    ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV

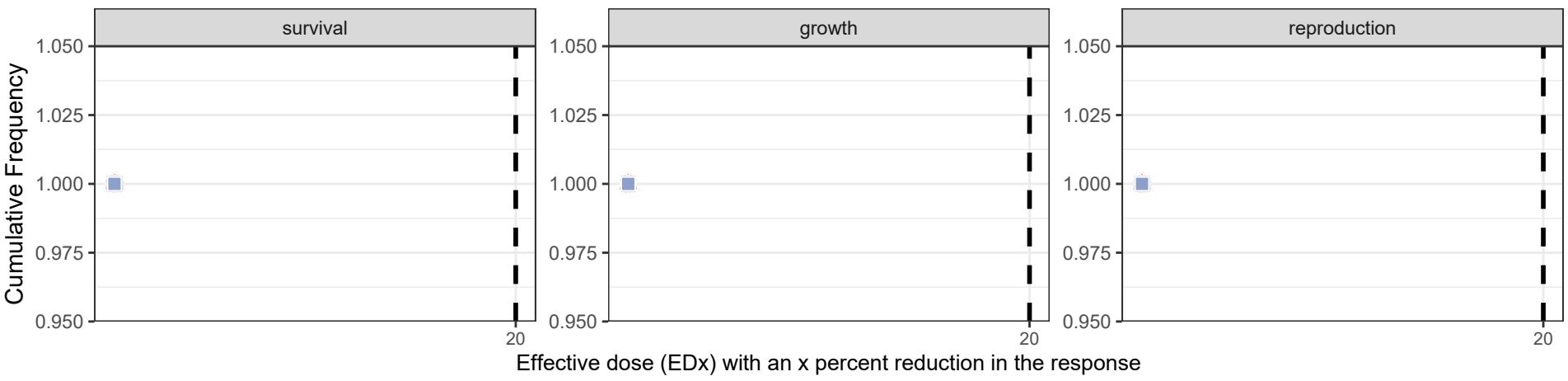
Figure 8-5c: Tree swallow (aerial insectivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for copper



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

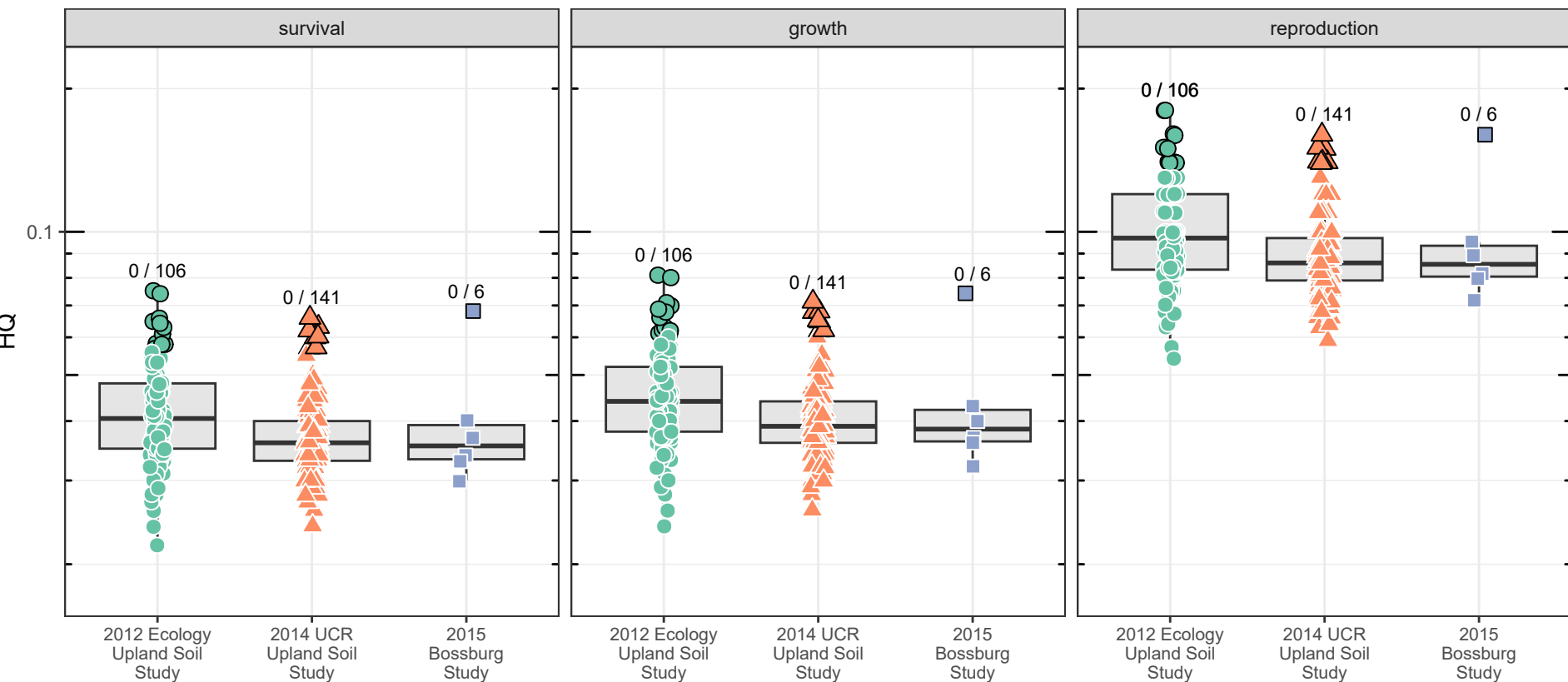


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

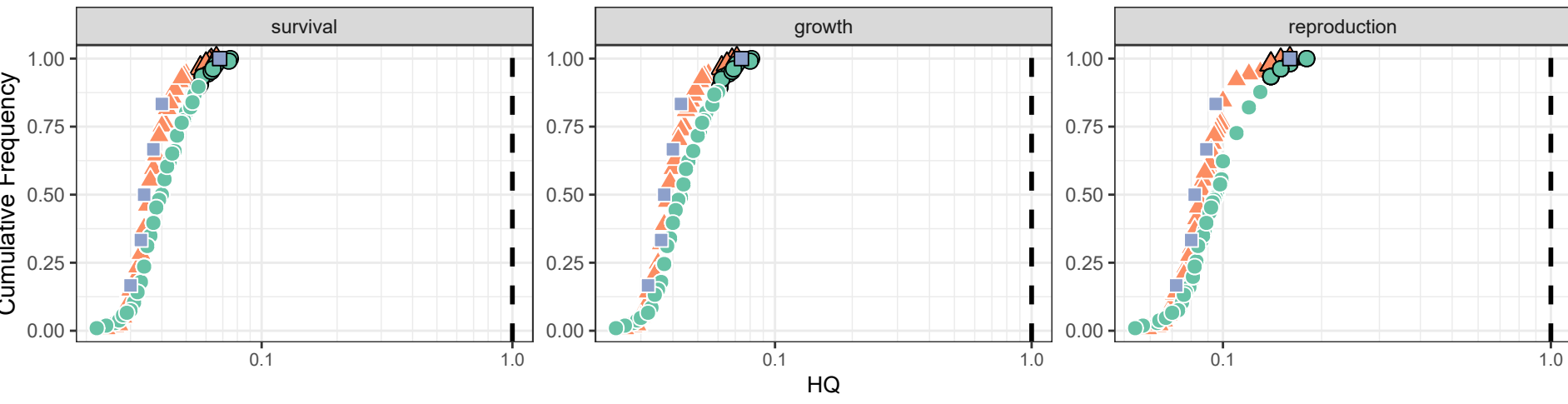
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study    ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study    ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV

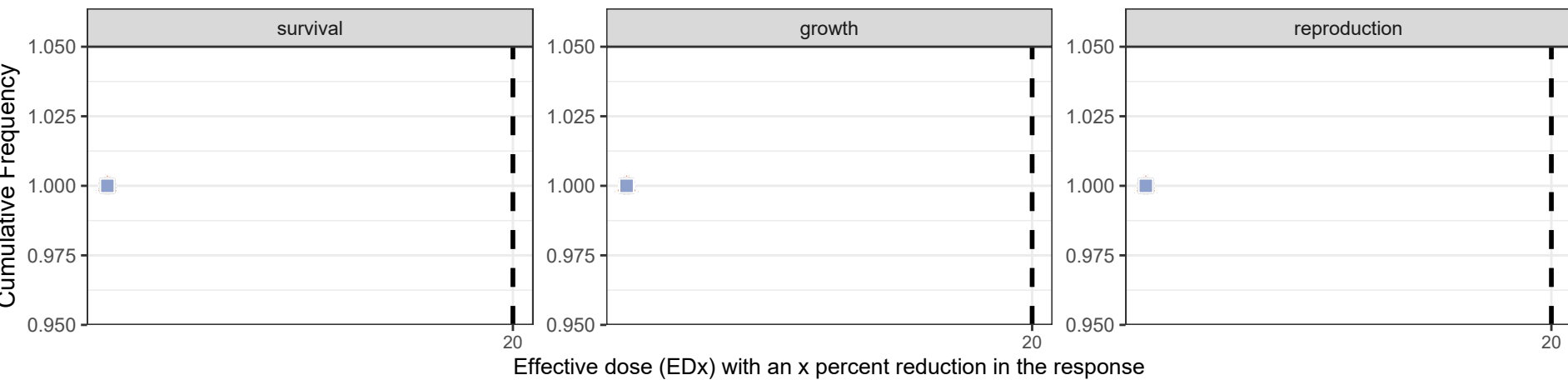
Figure 8-5d: American kestrel (carnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for copper



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

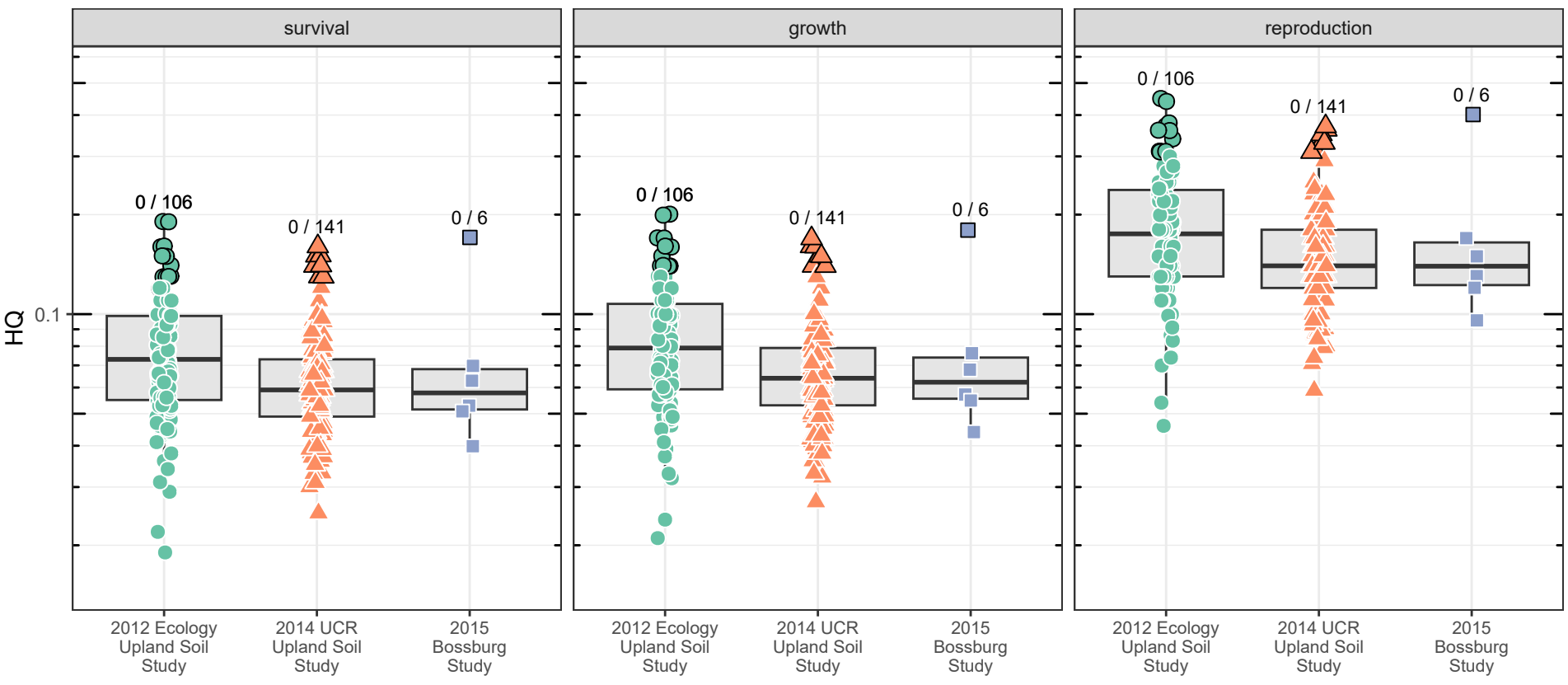


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

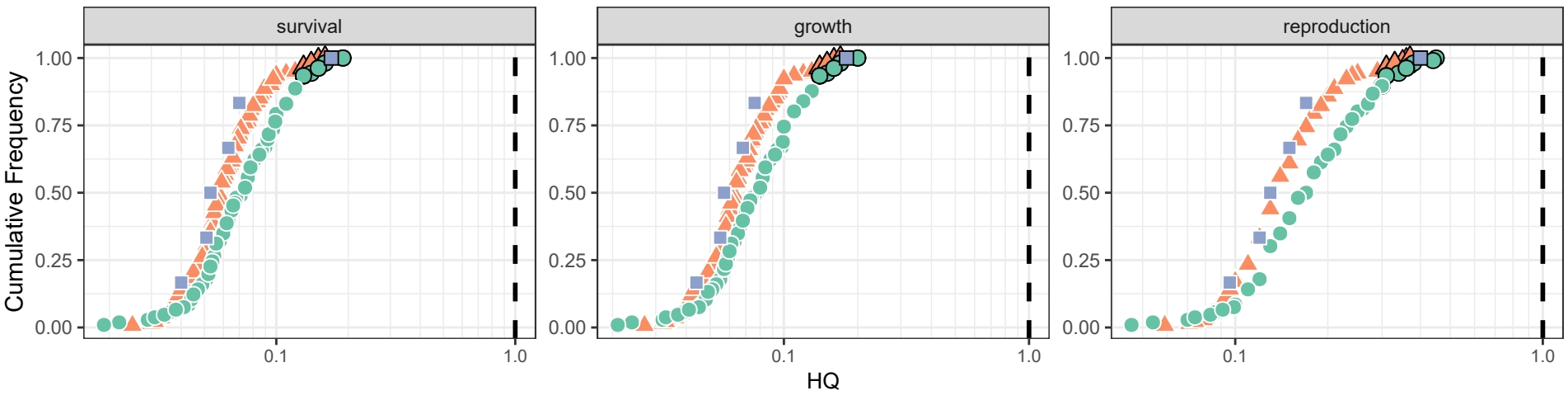
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study    ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study    ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV

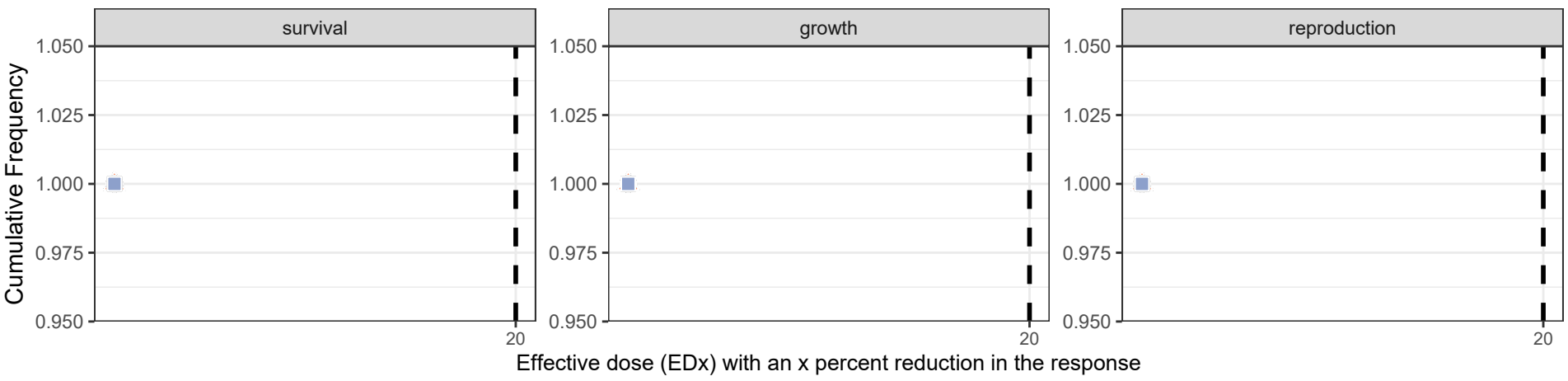
Figure 8-5e: Black-capped chickadee (omnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for copper



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

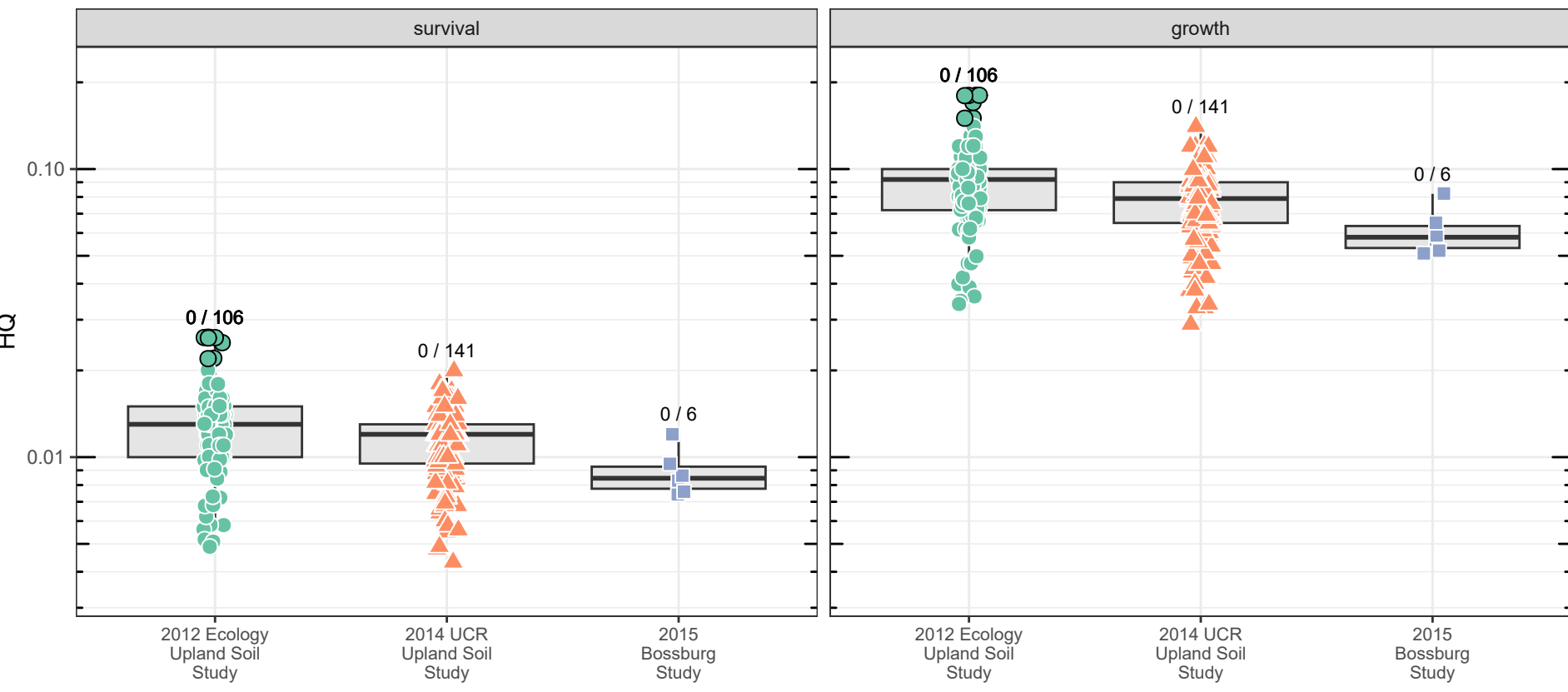


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

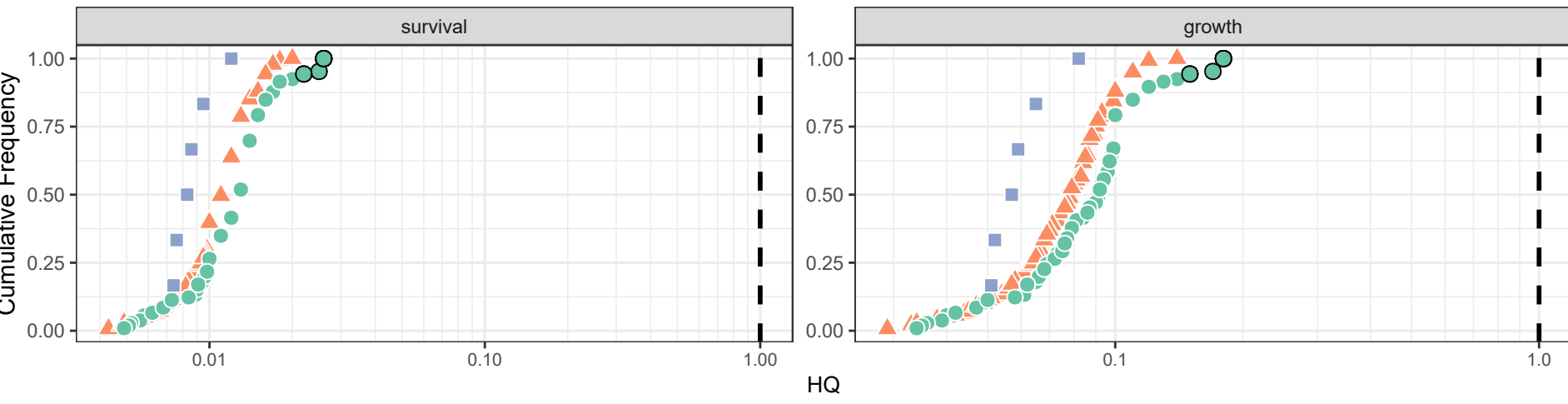


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

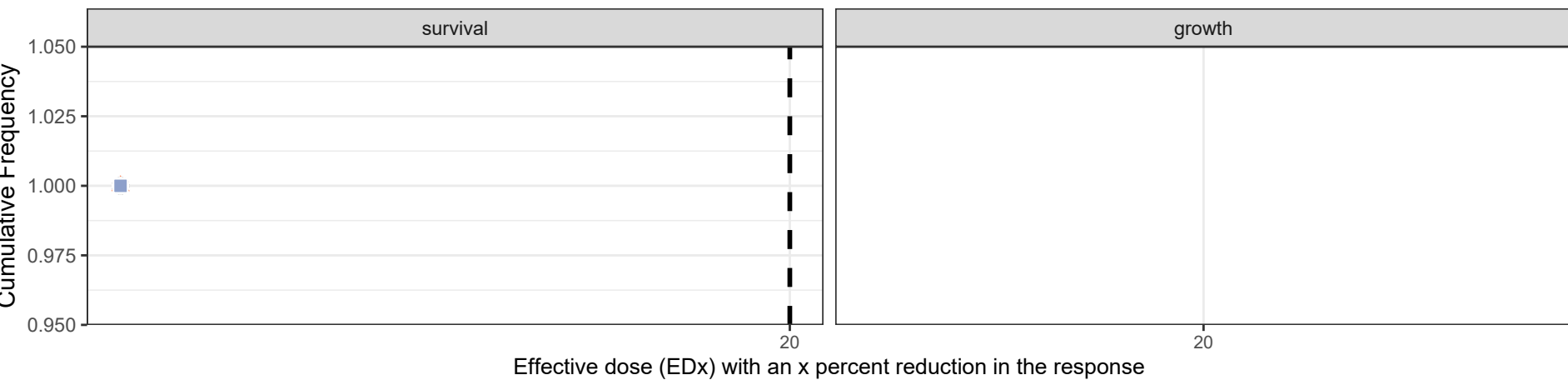
Figure 8-6a: California quail (herbivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for iron



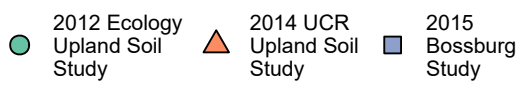
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box  
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



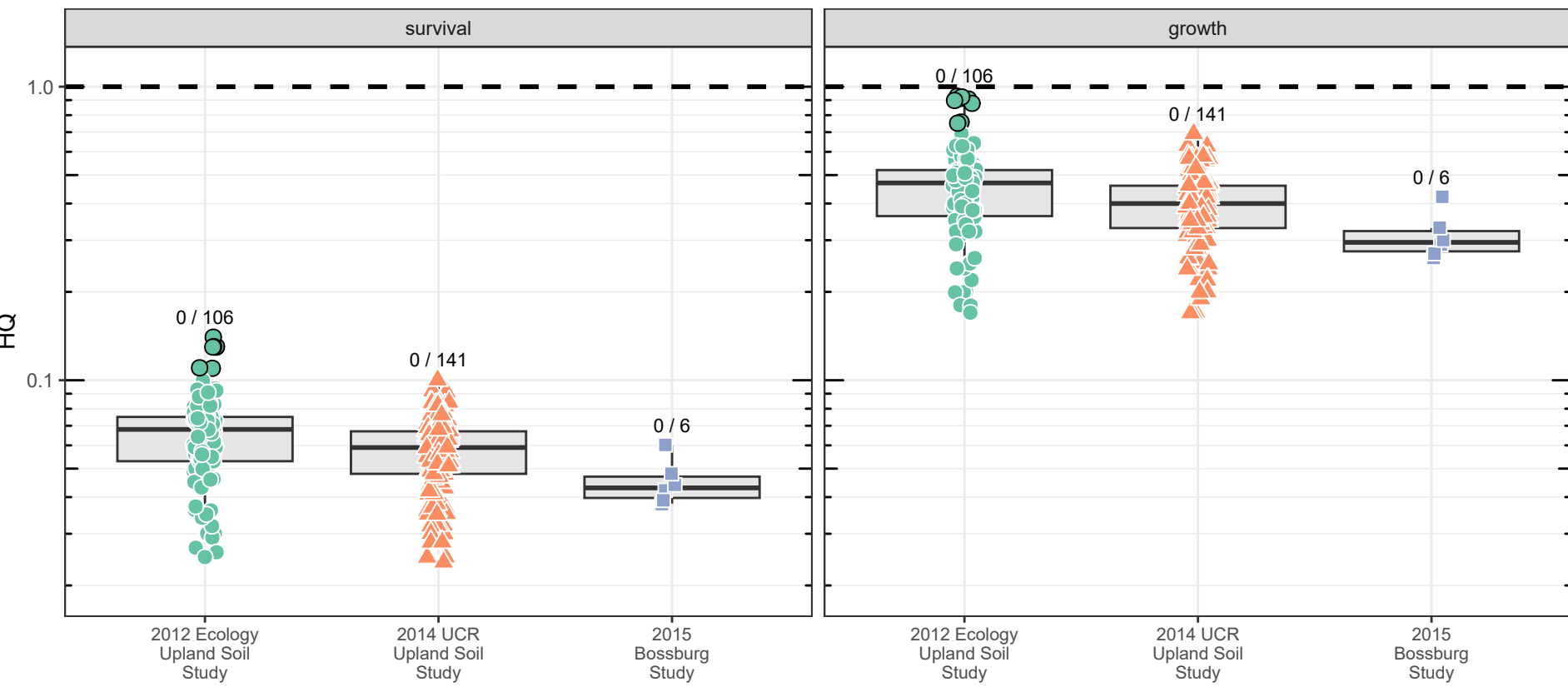
ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint



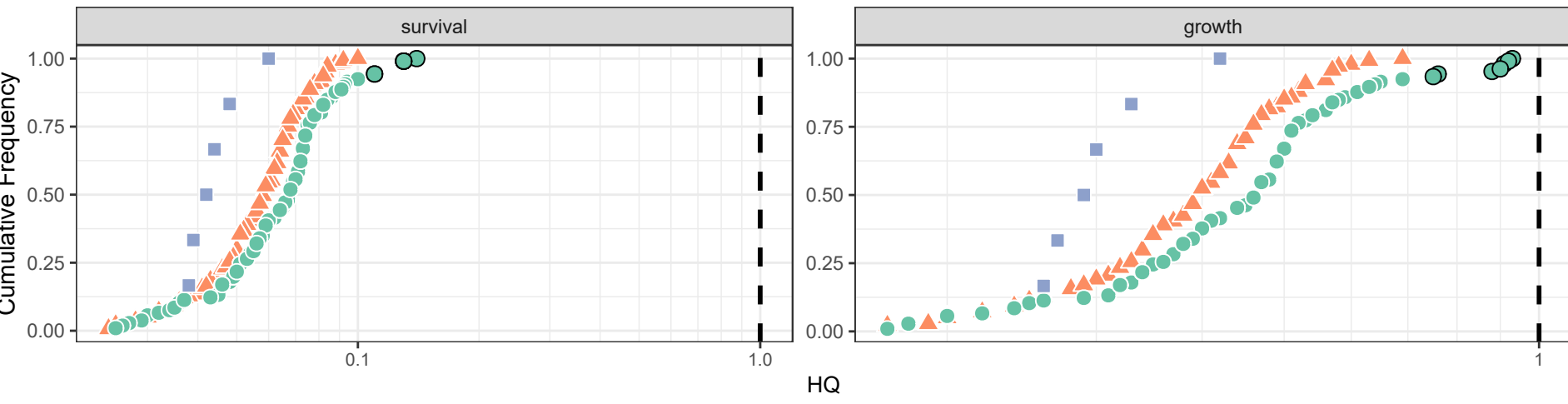
Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV



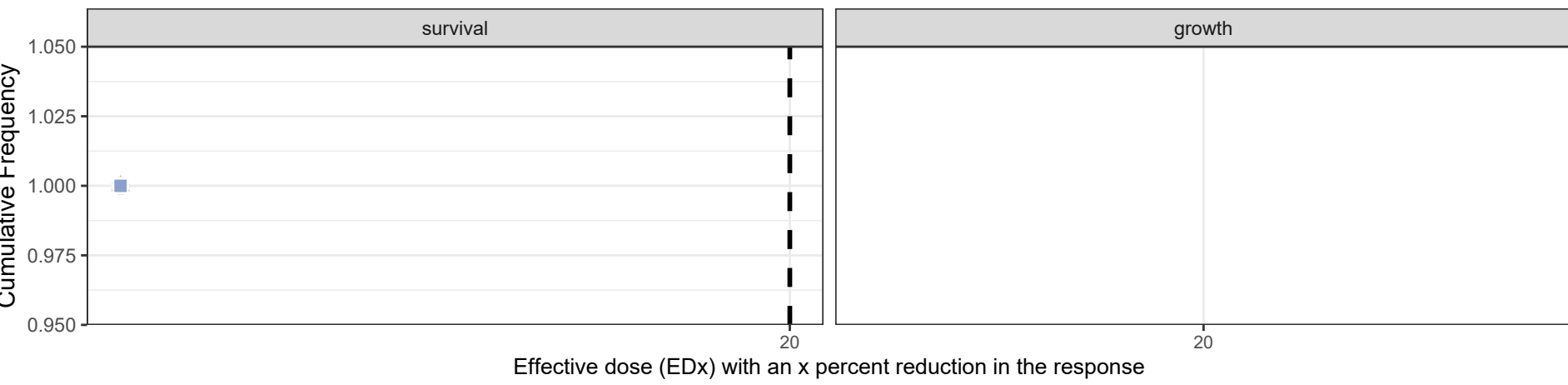
Figure 8-6b: American robin (invertivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for iron



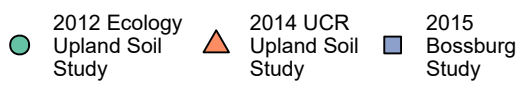
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box  
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

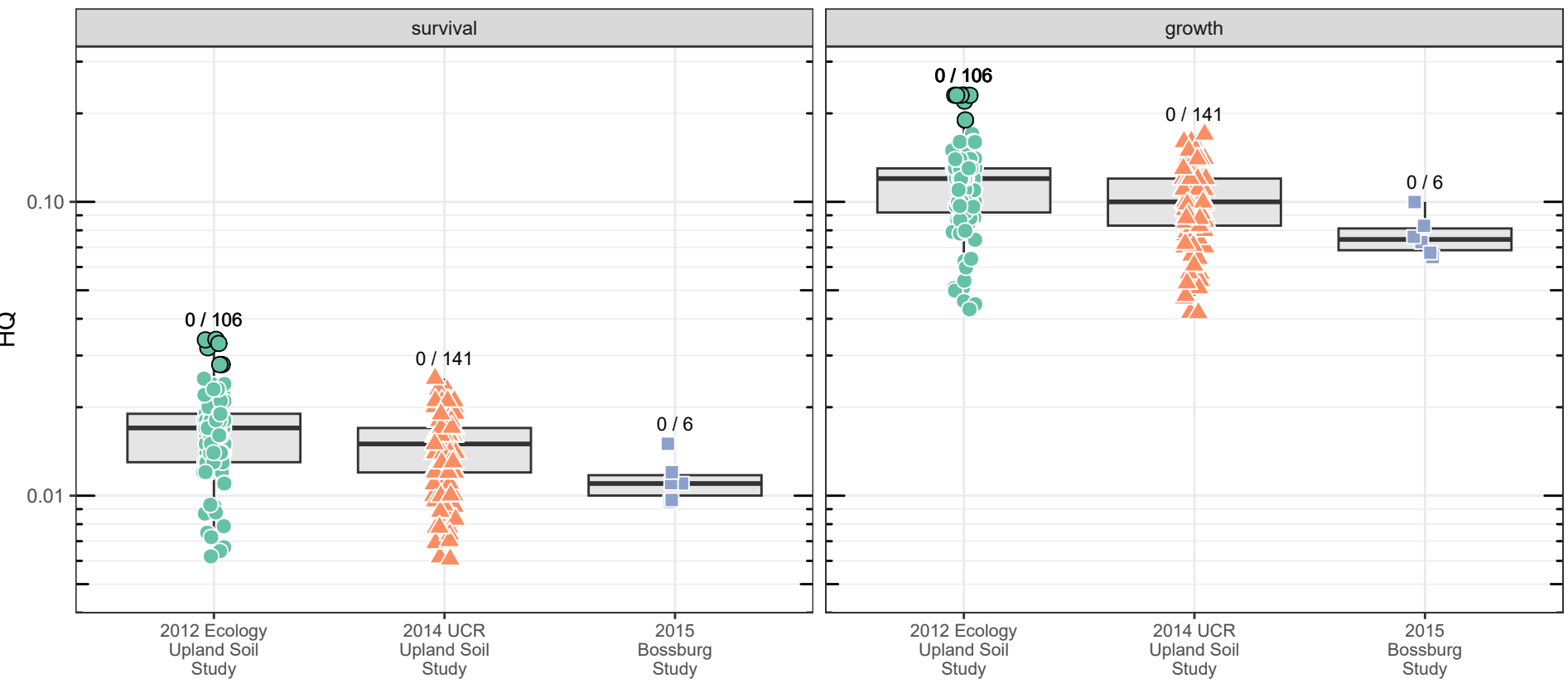


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

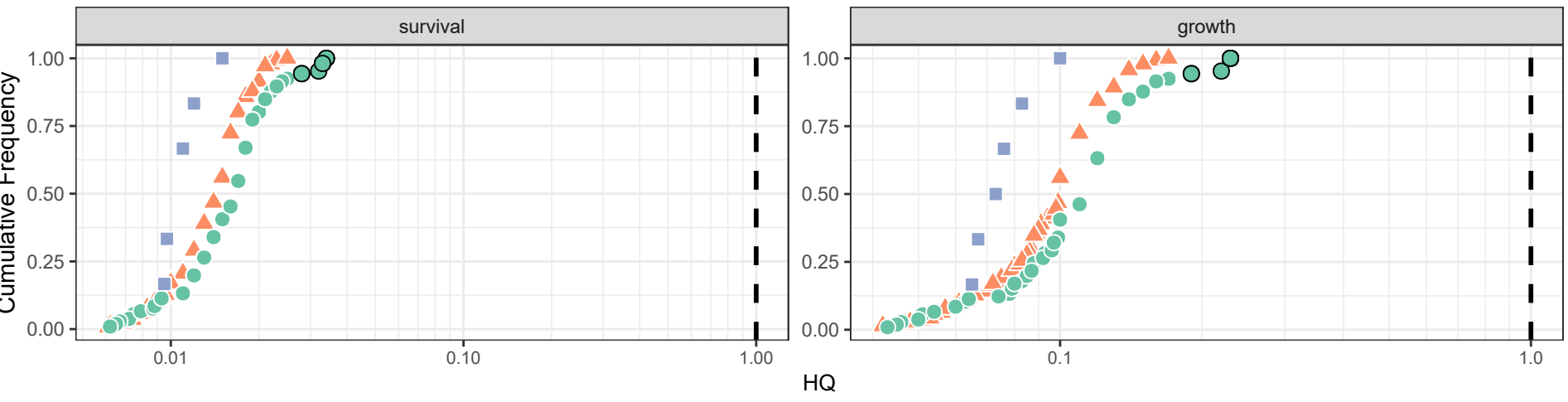


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

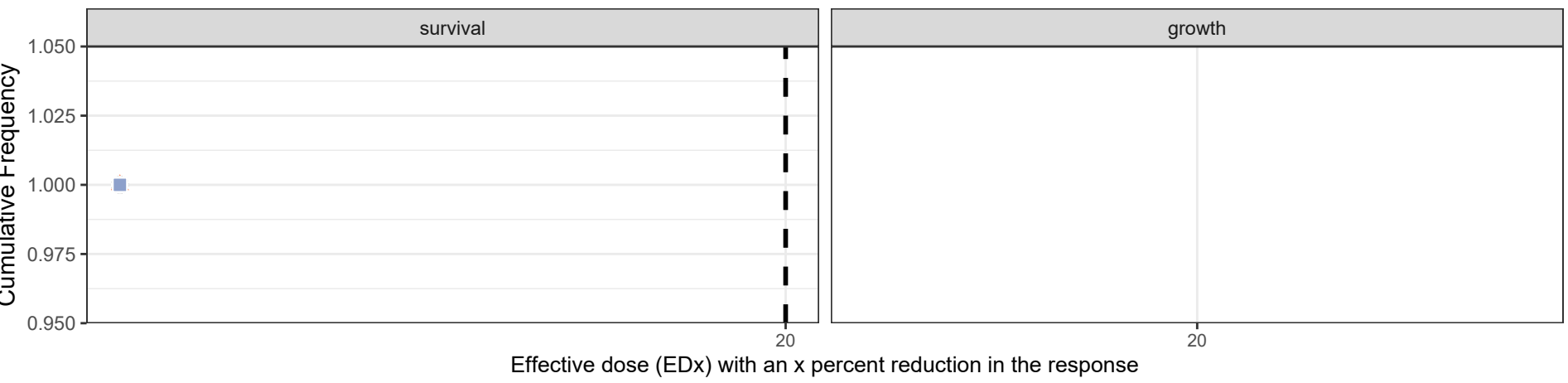
Figure 8-6c: Tree swallow (aerial insectivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for iron



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

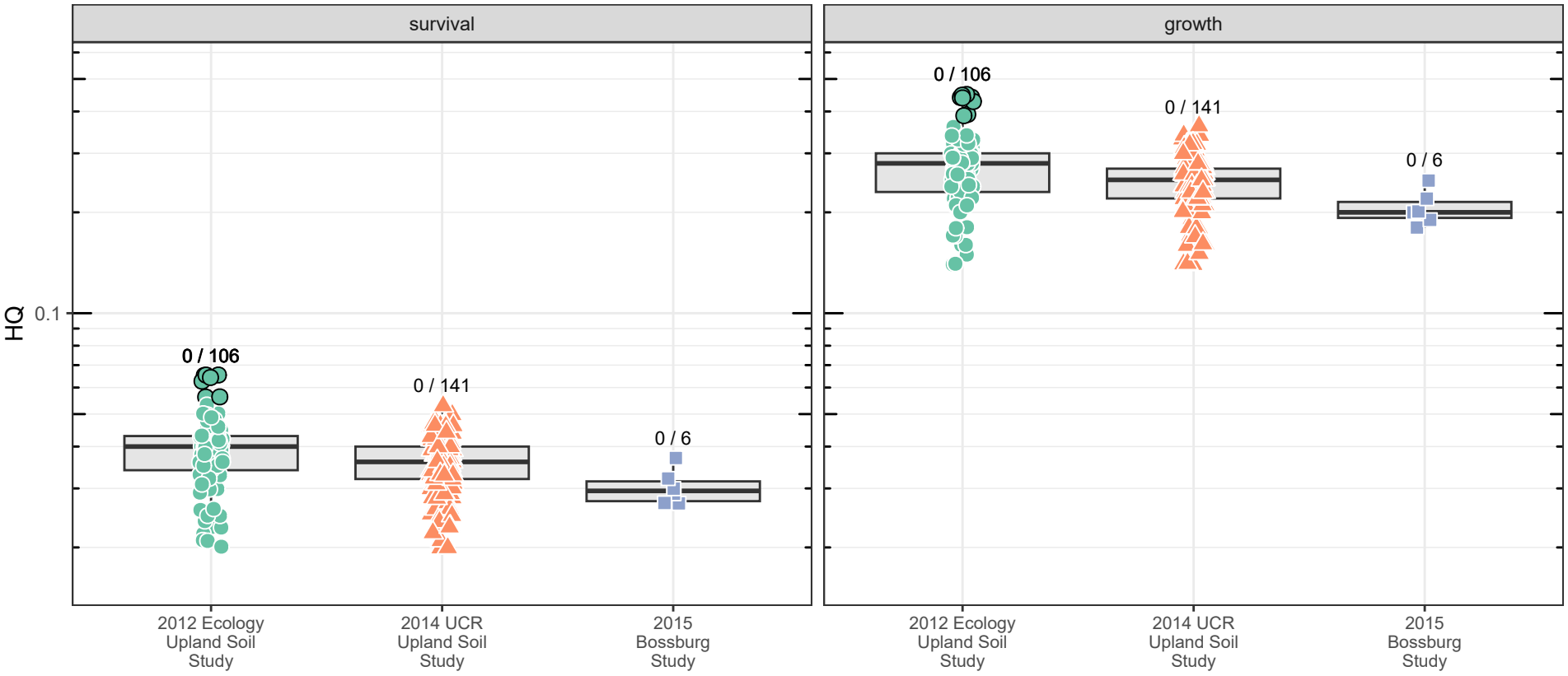


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

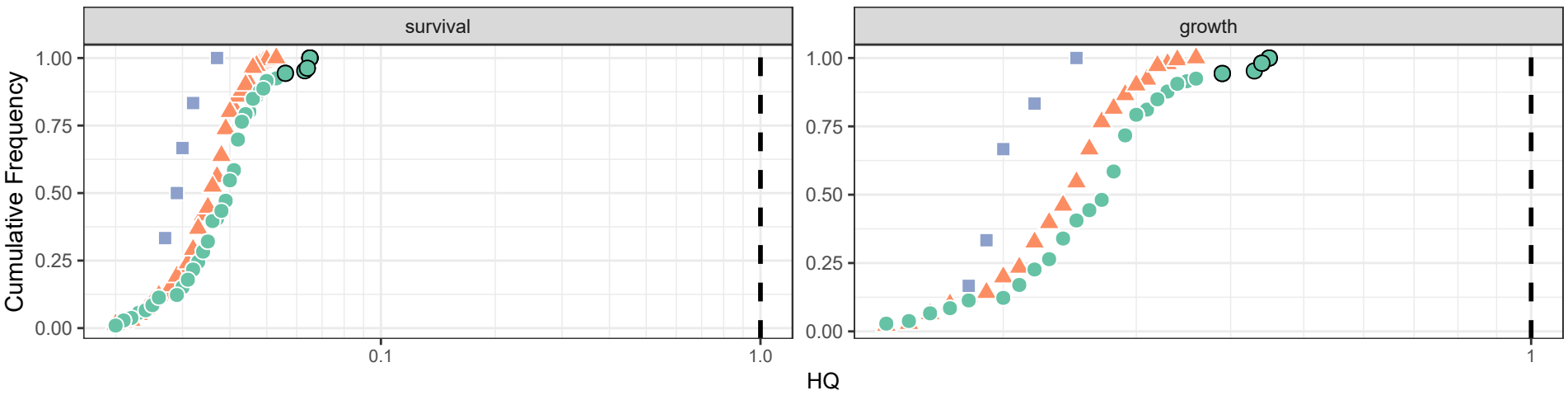


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

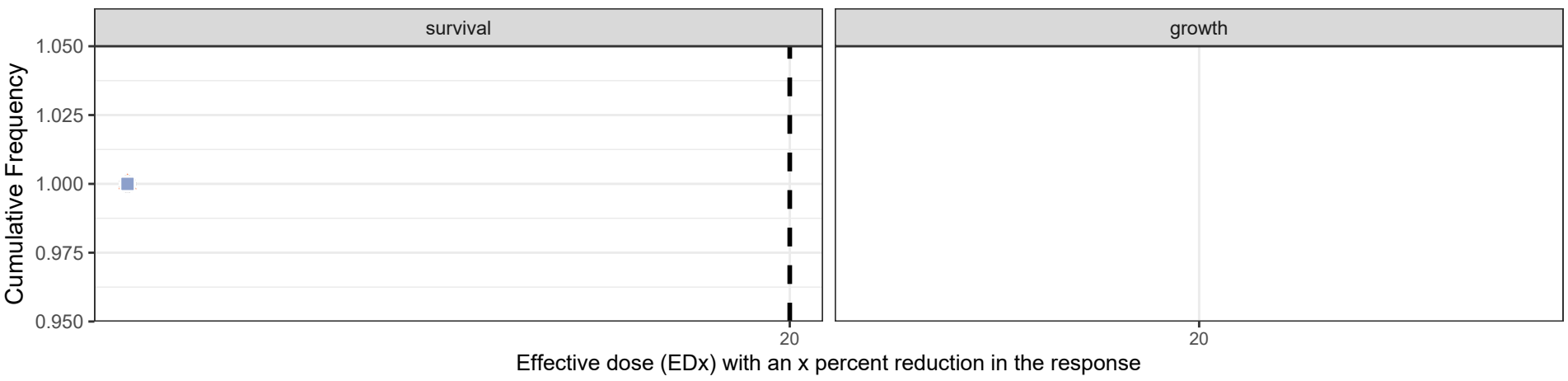
Figure 8-6d: American kestrel (carnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for iron



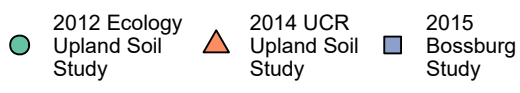
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box  
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

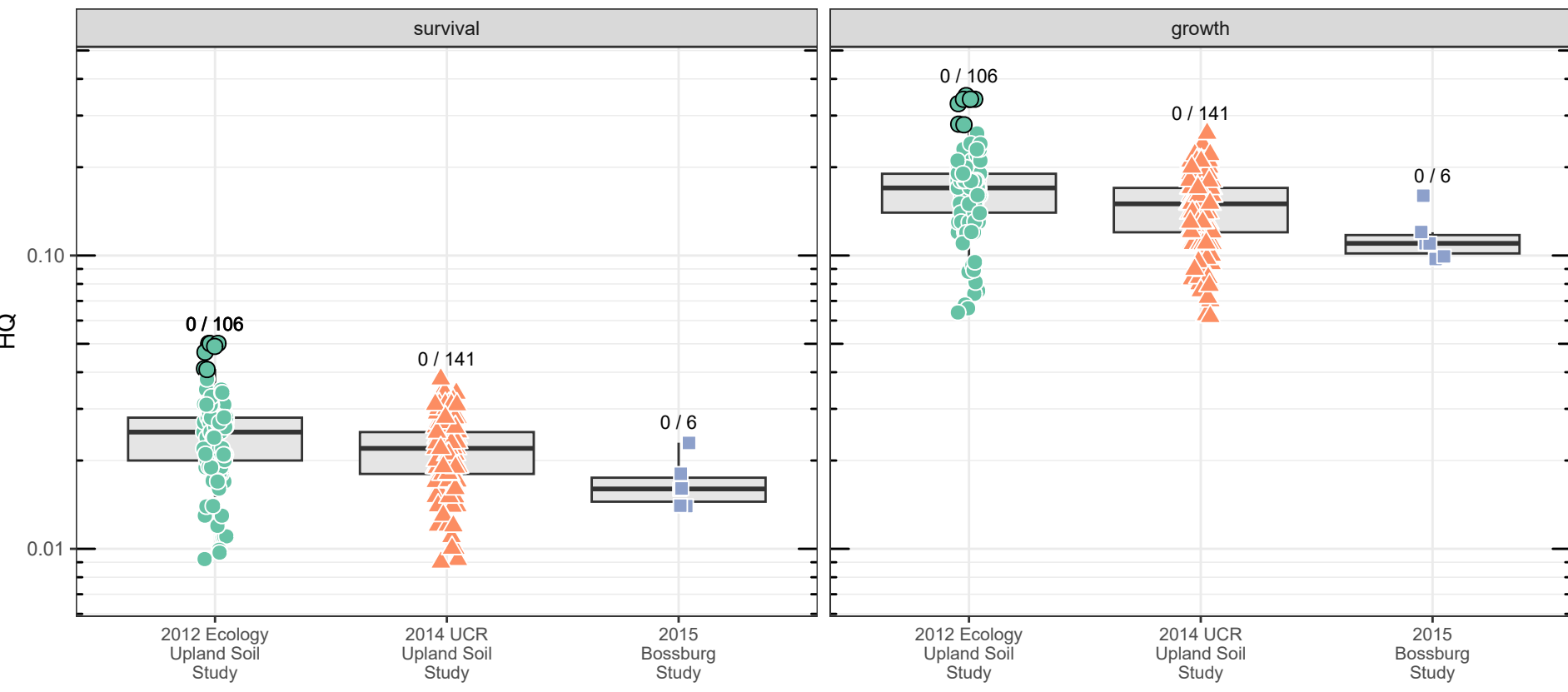


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

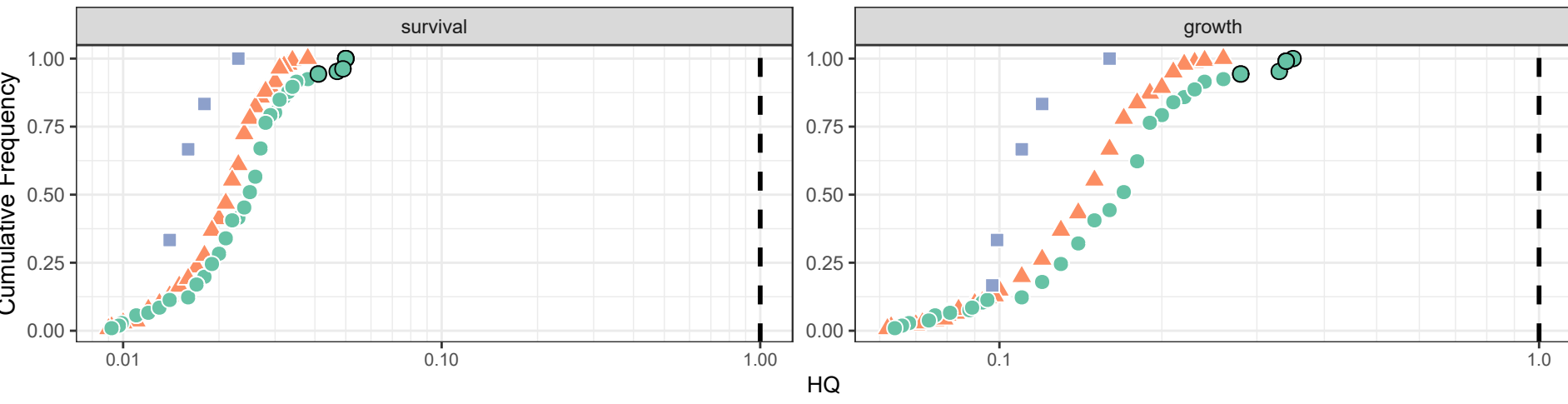


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

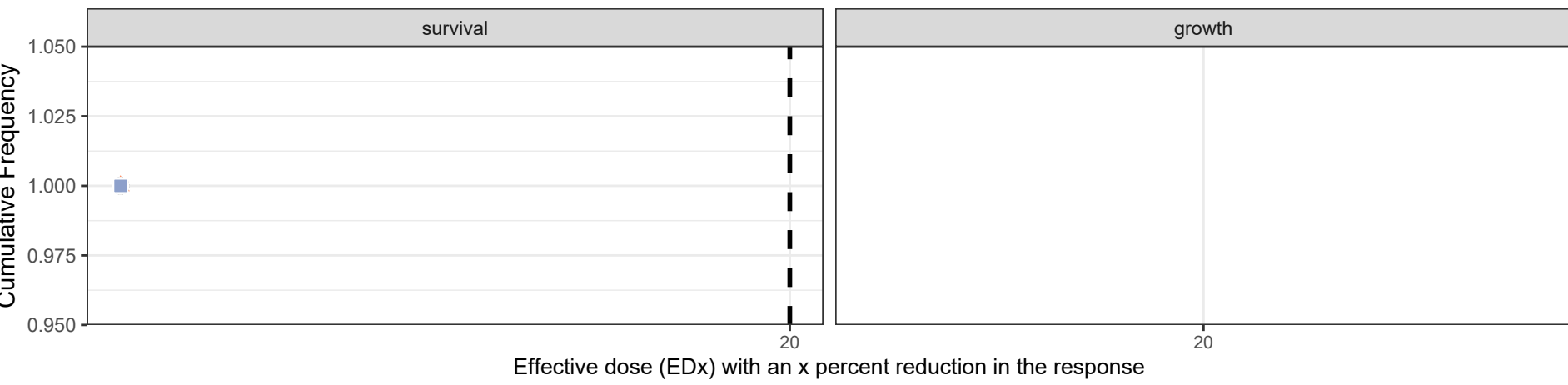
Figure 8-6e: Black-capped chickadee (omnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for iron



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

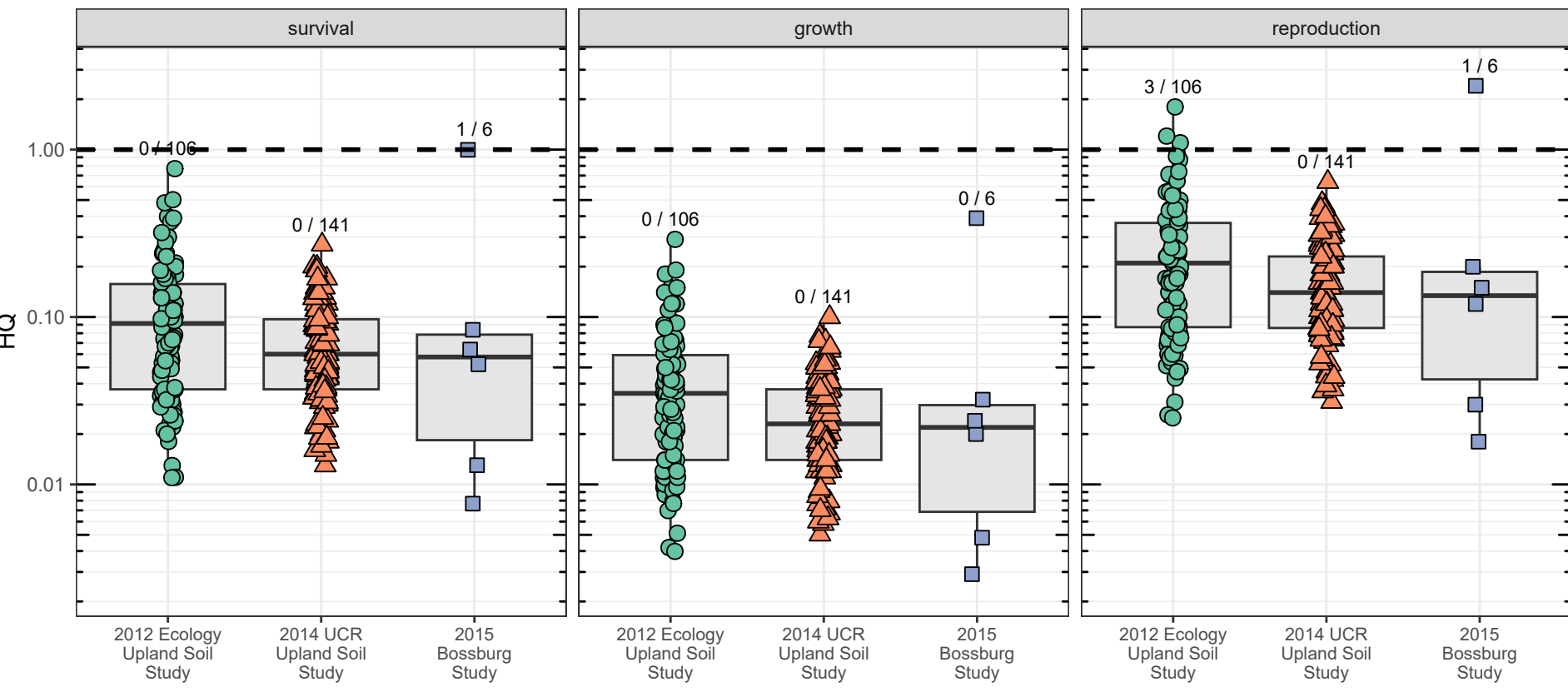


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

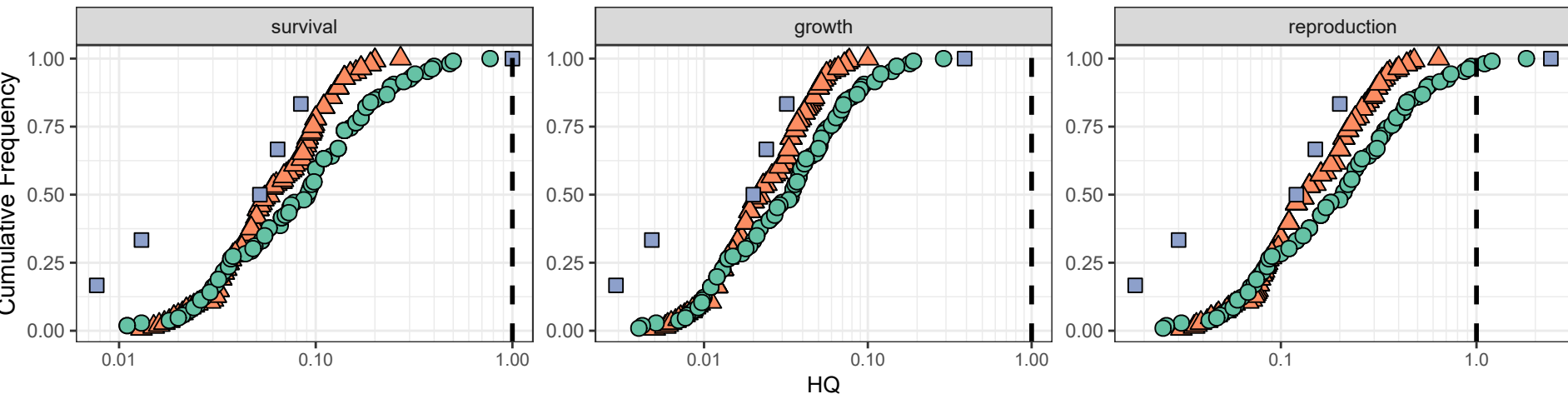


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

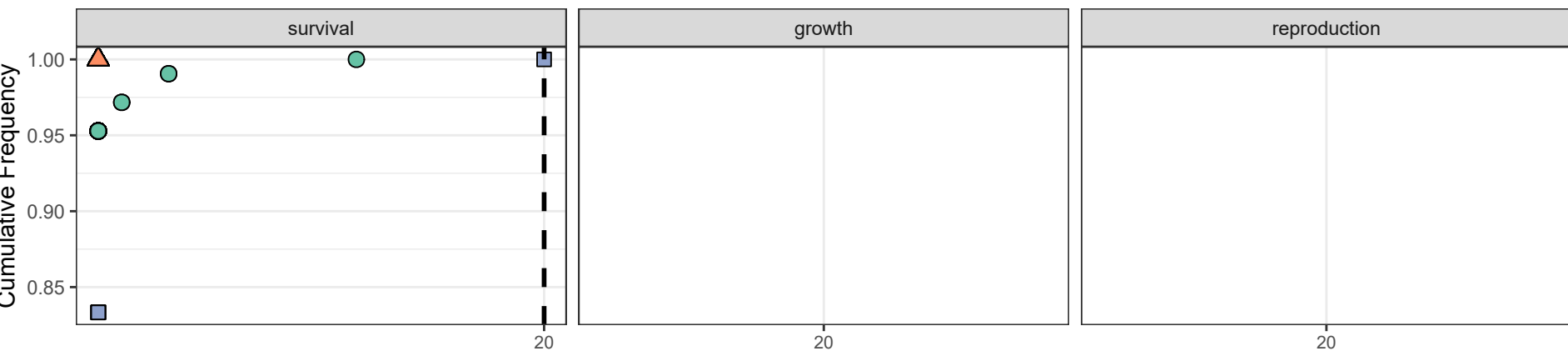
Figure 8-7a: California quail (herbivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for lead



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



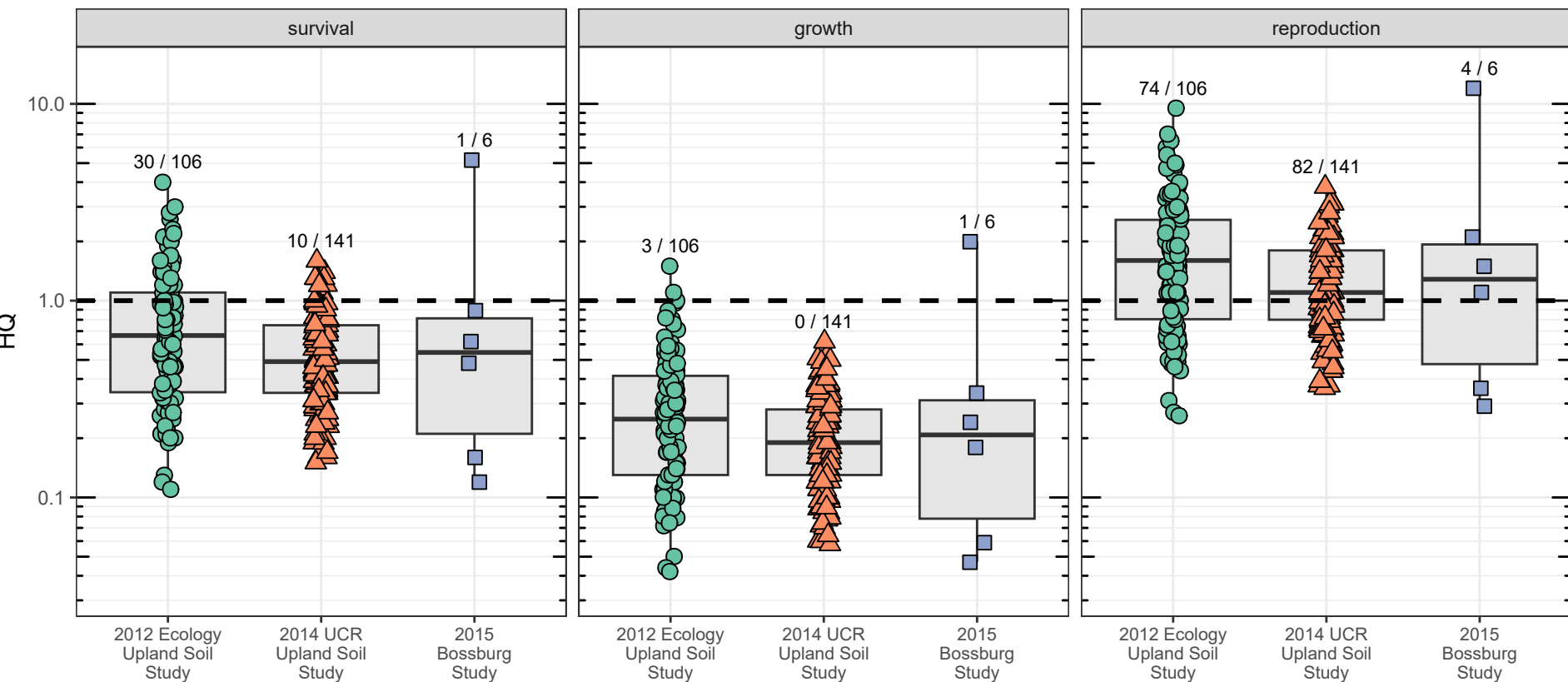
Effective dose (EDx) with an x percent reduction in the response

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

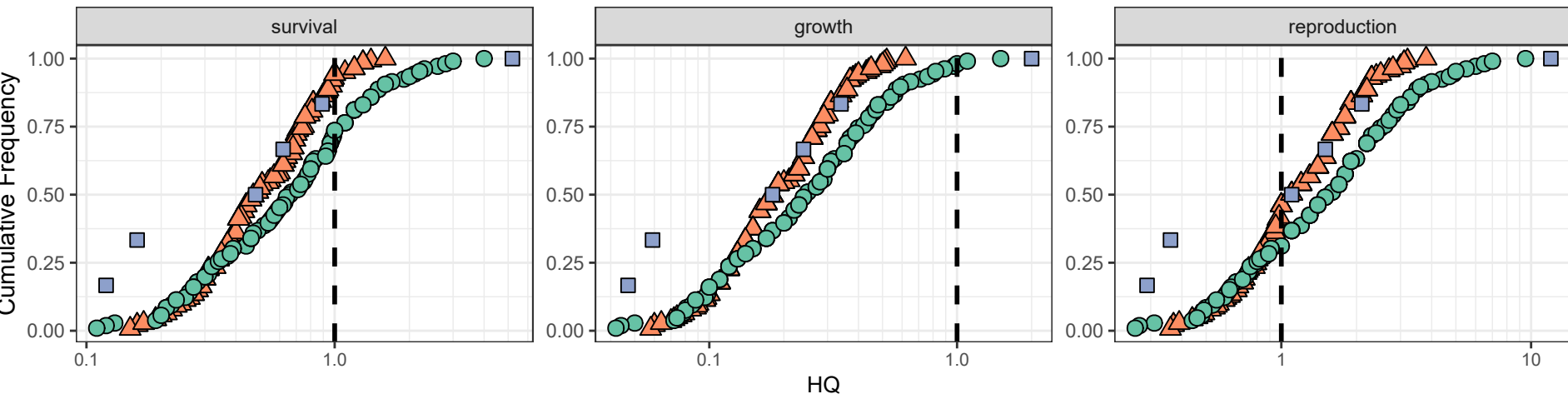
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study    ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study    ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV

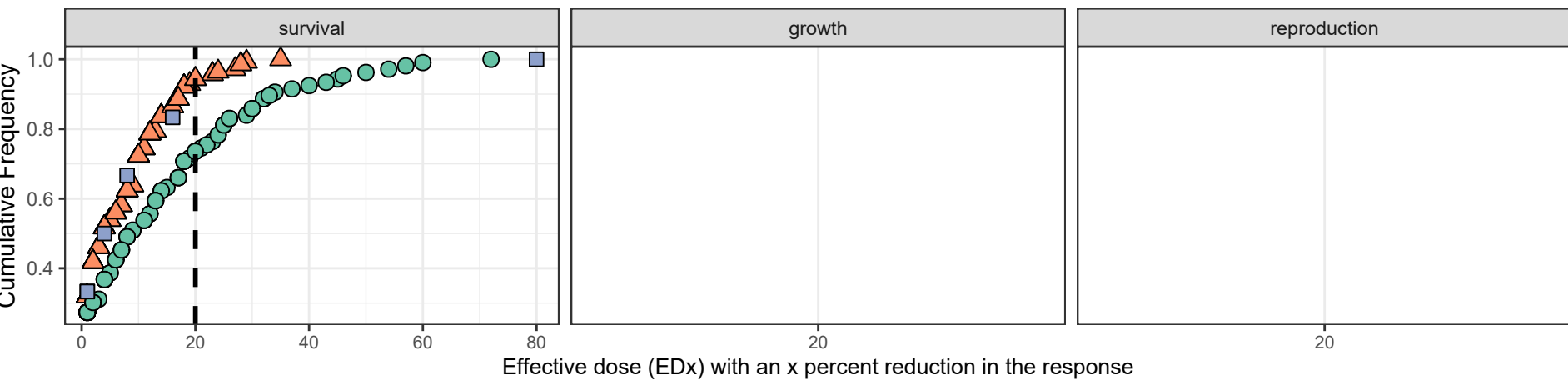
Figure 8-7b: American robin (invertivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for lead



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

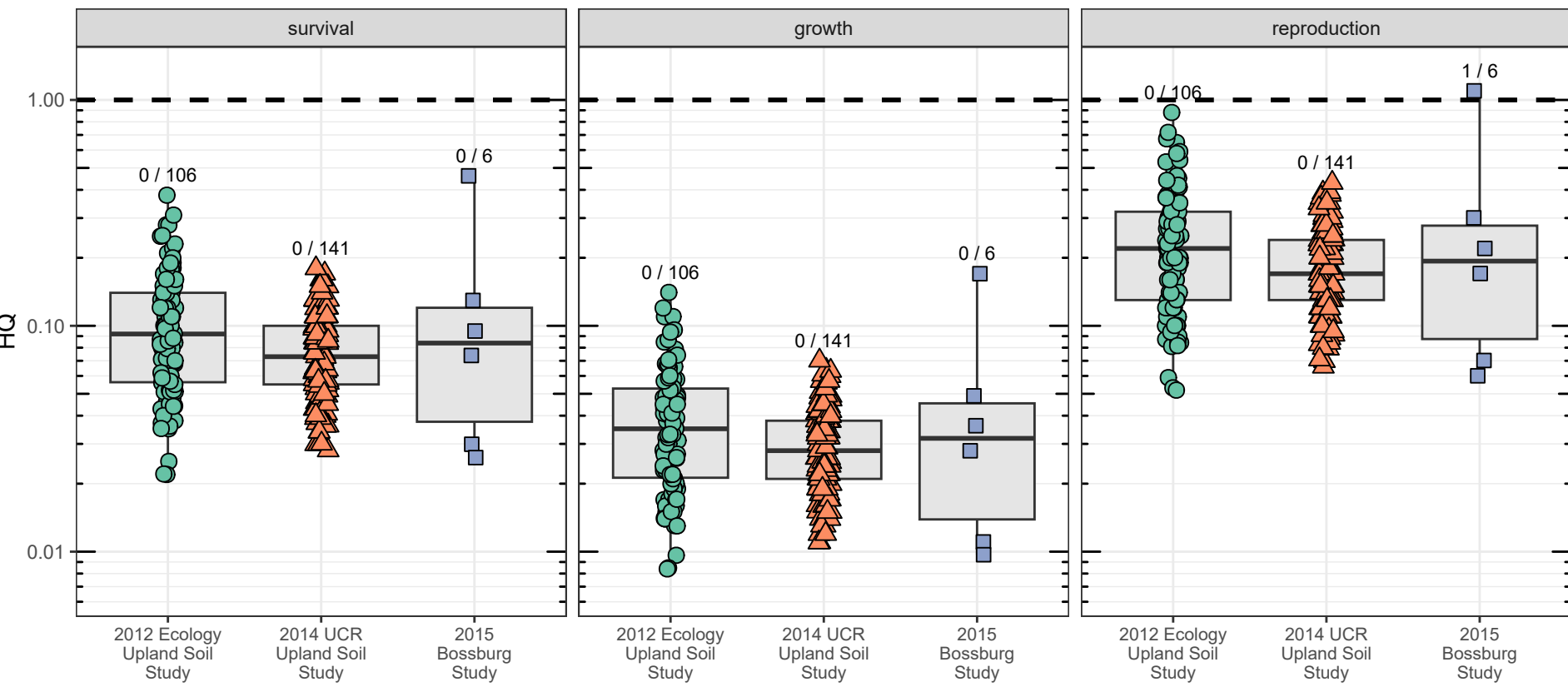


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

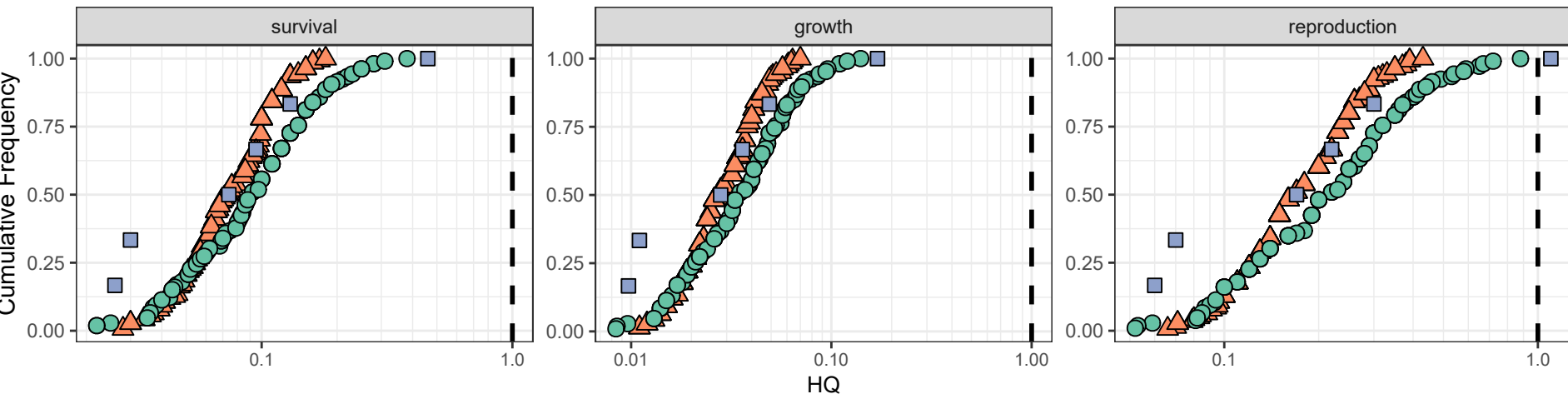


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

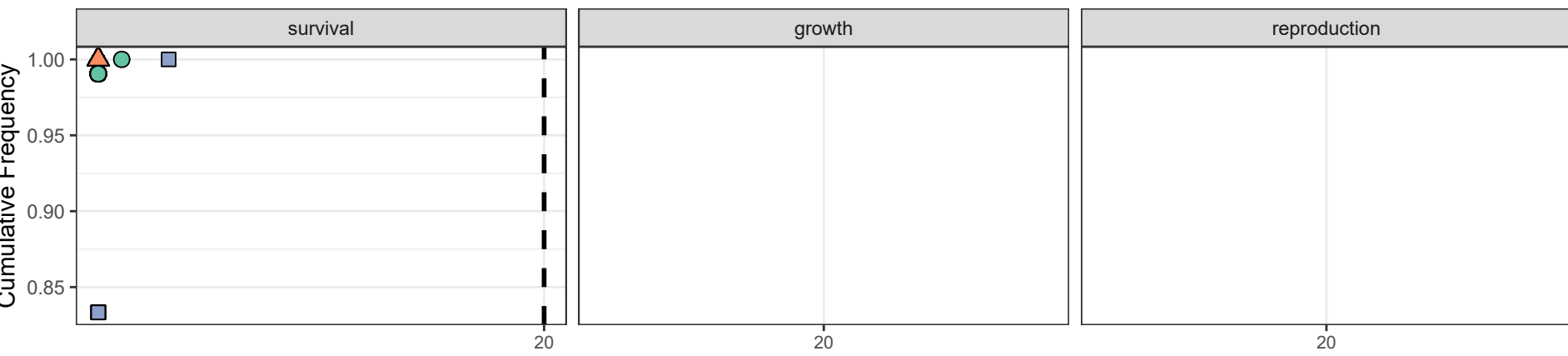
Figure 8-7c: Tree swallow (aerial insectivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for lead



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

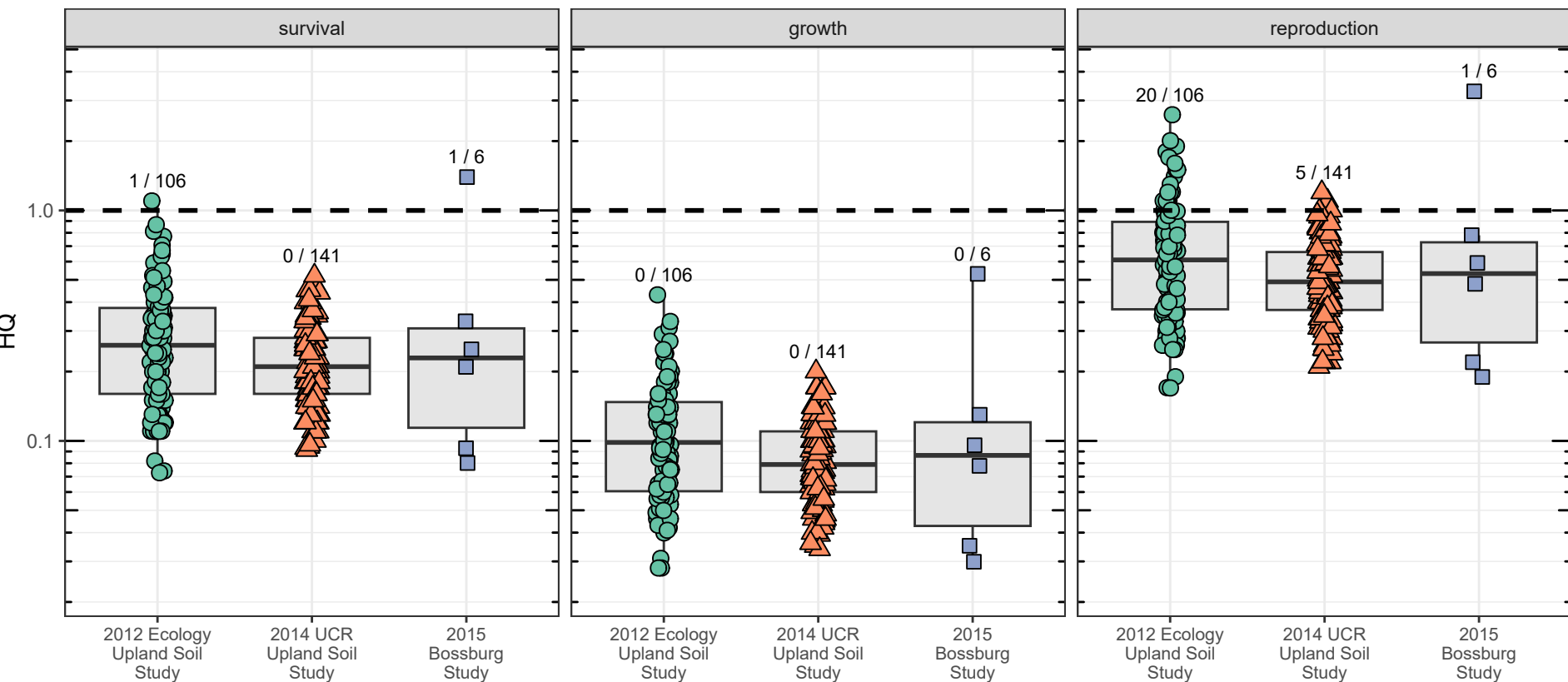


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

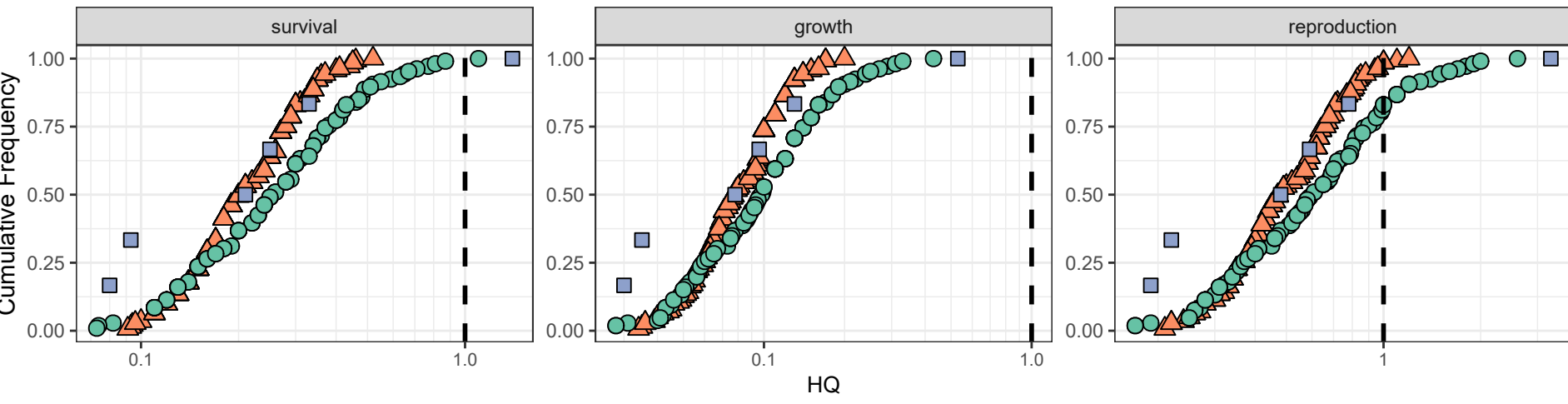


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

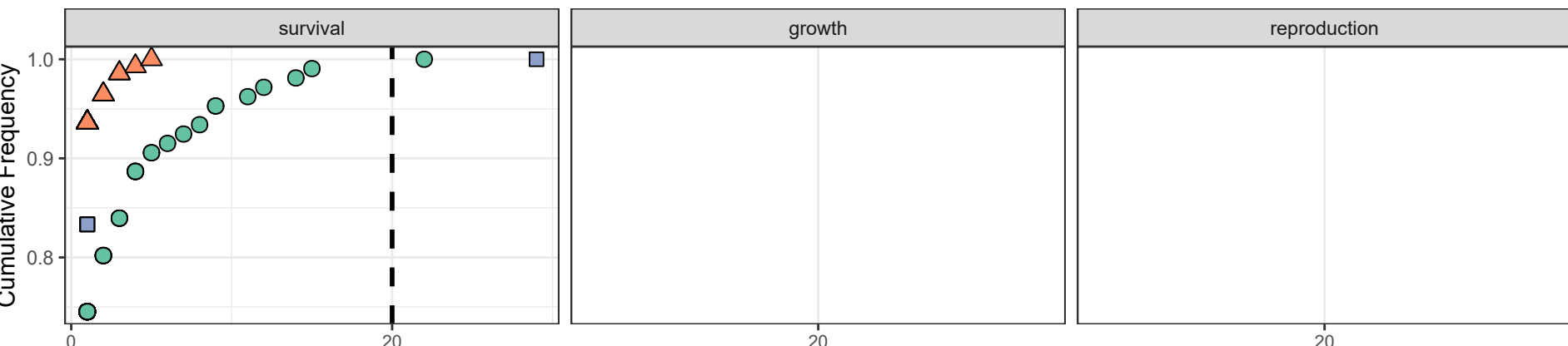
Figure 8-7d: American kestrel (carnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for lead



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



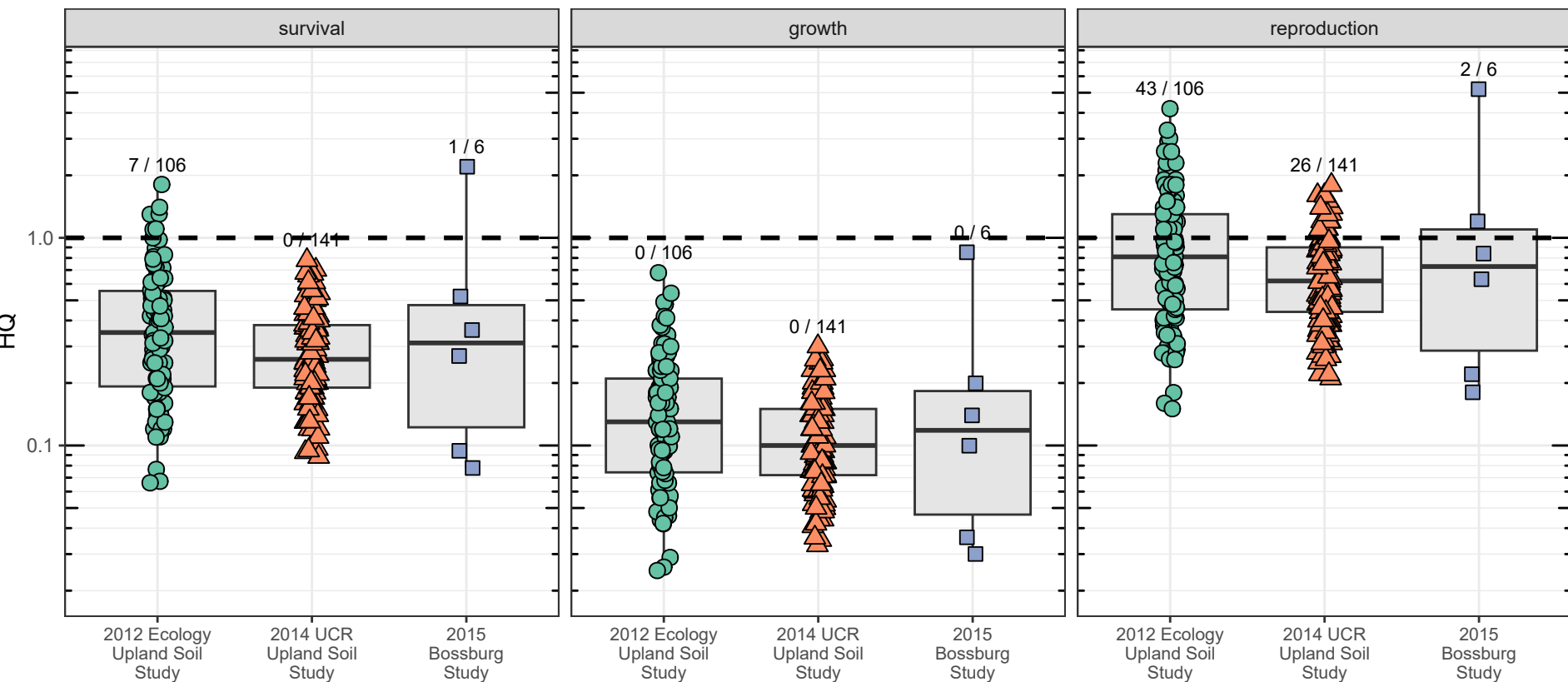
ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

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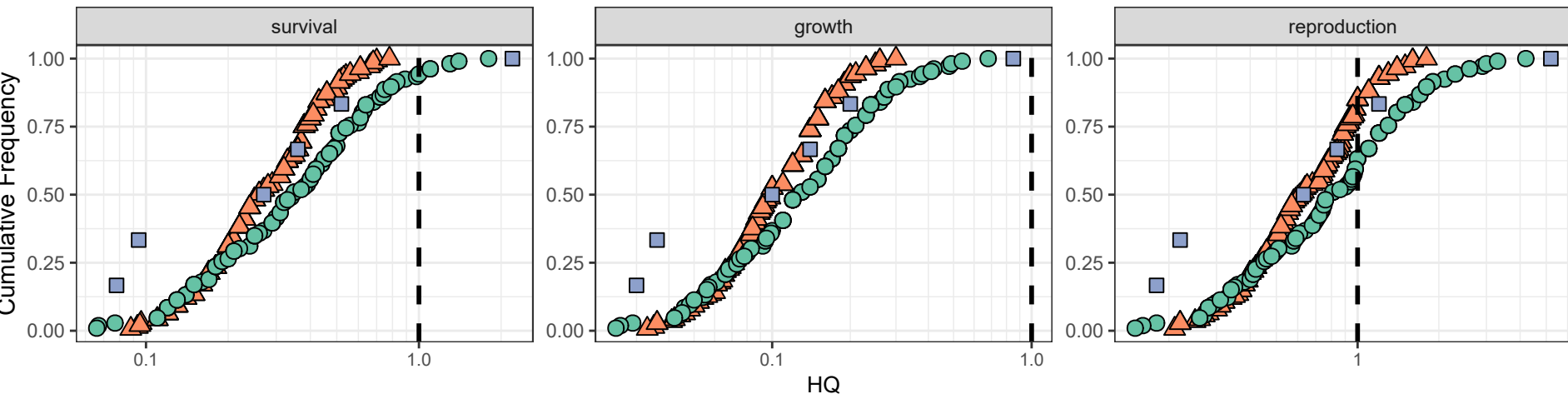
Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV



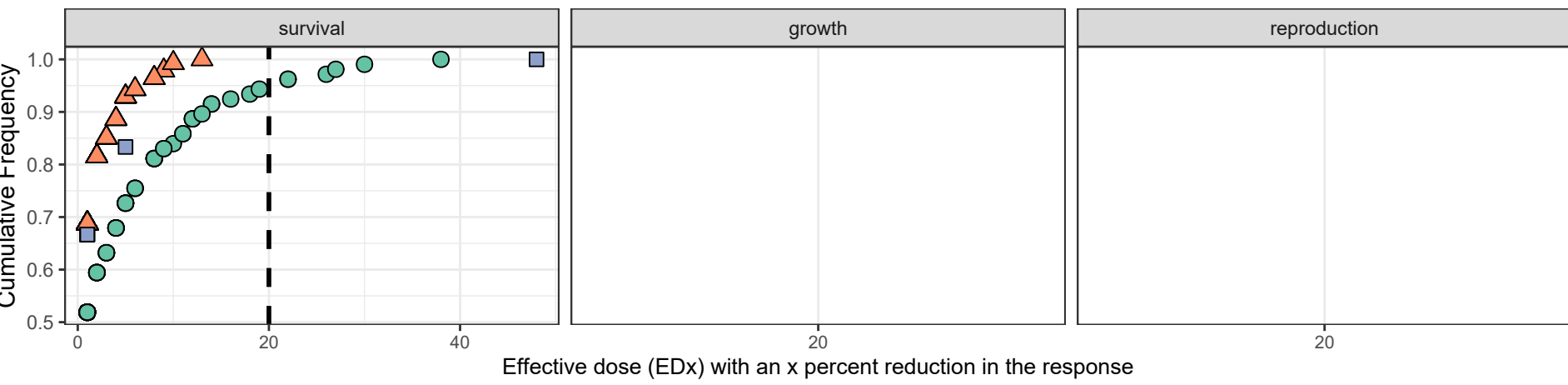
Figure 8-7e: Black-capped chickadee (omnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for lead



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

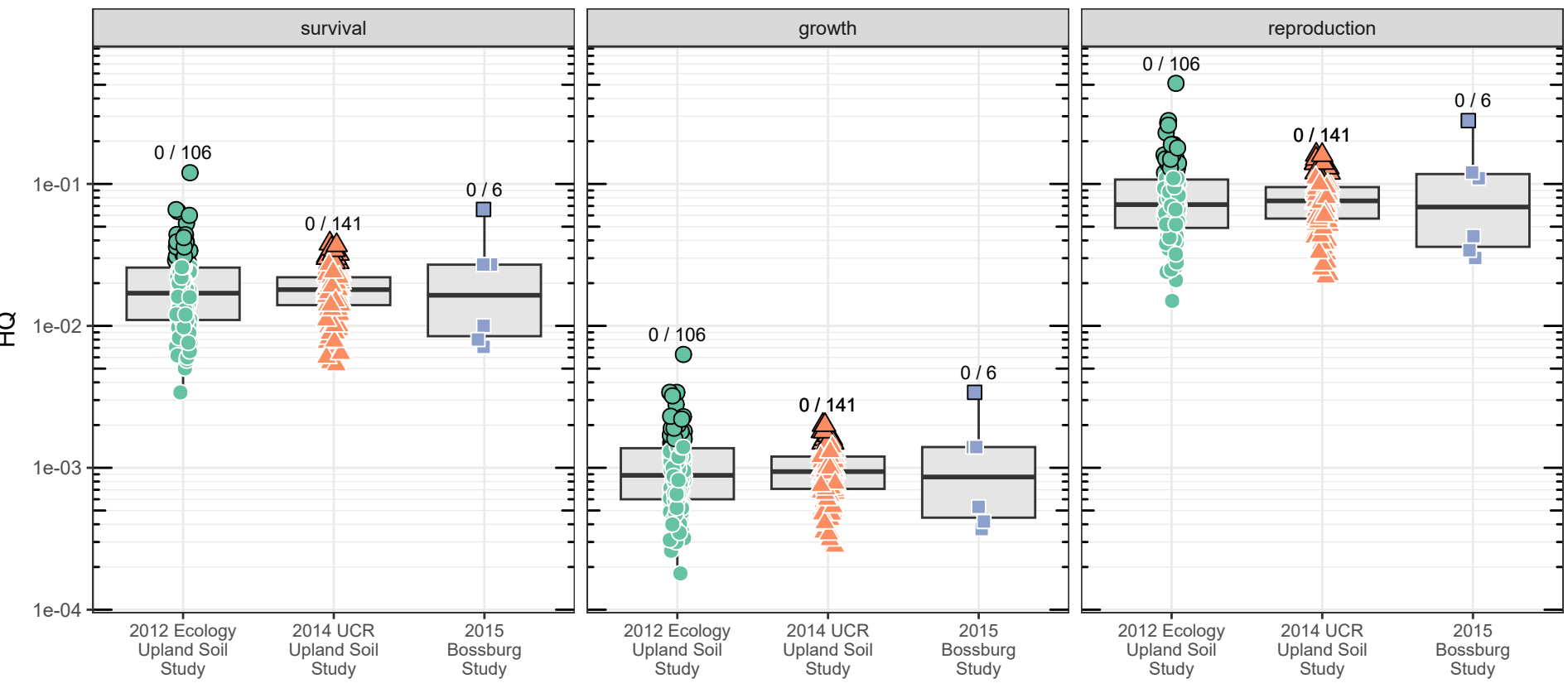


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

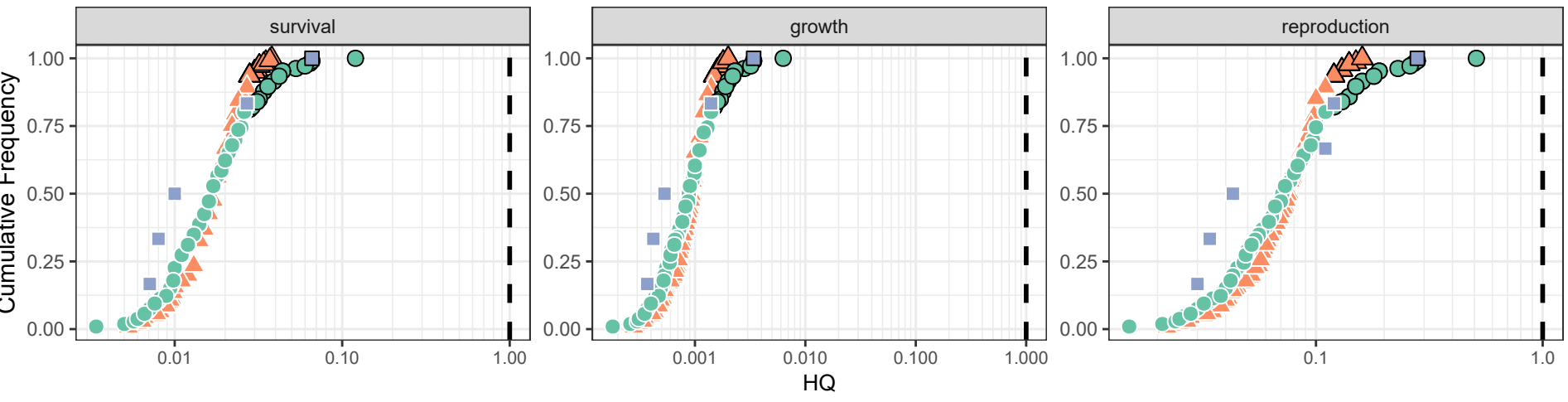
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study    ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study    ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV

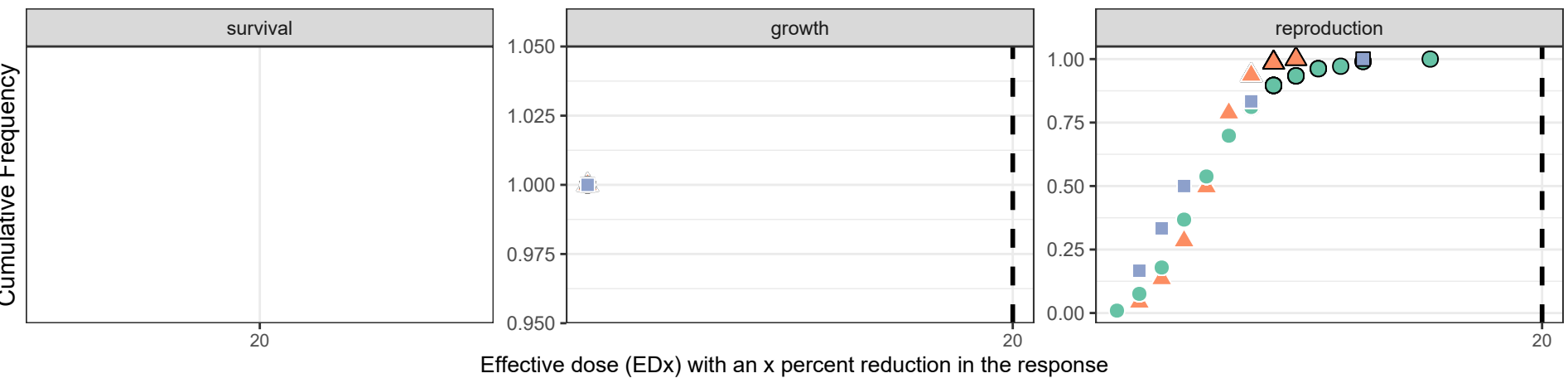
Figure 8-8a: California quail (herbivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for mercury



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

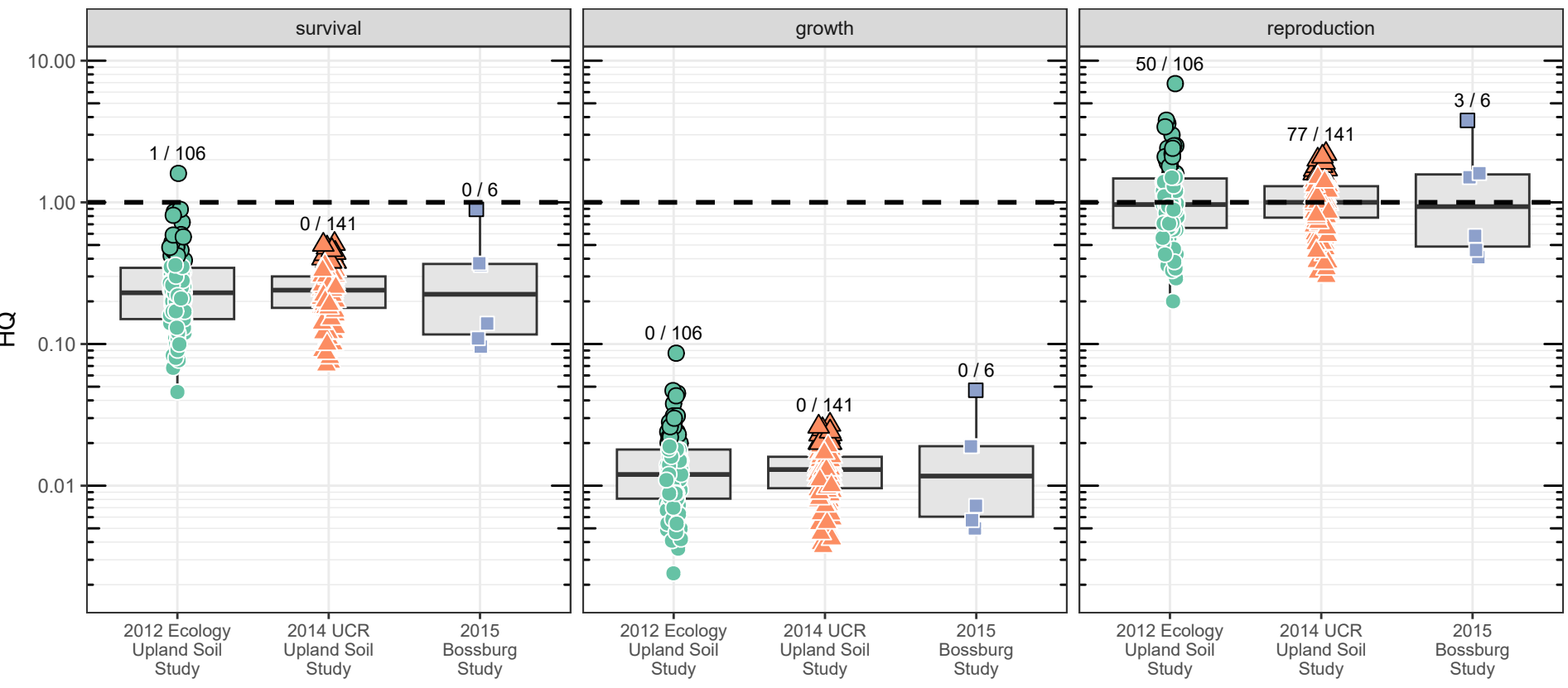


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

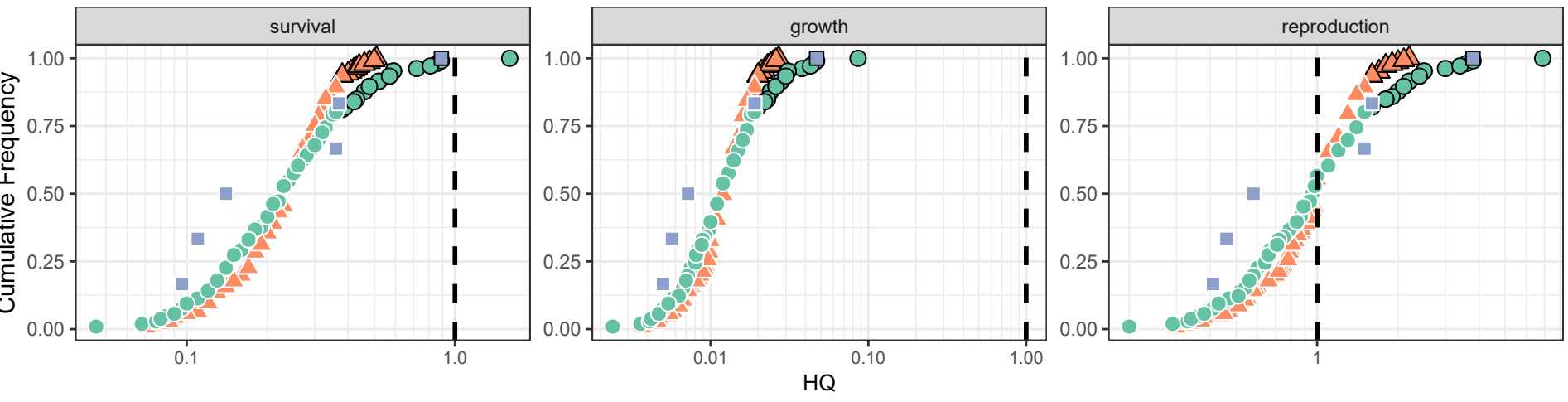


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

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



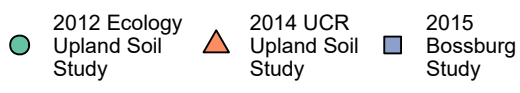
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box  
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

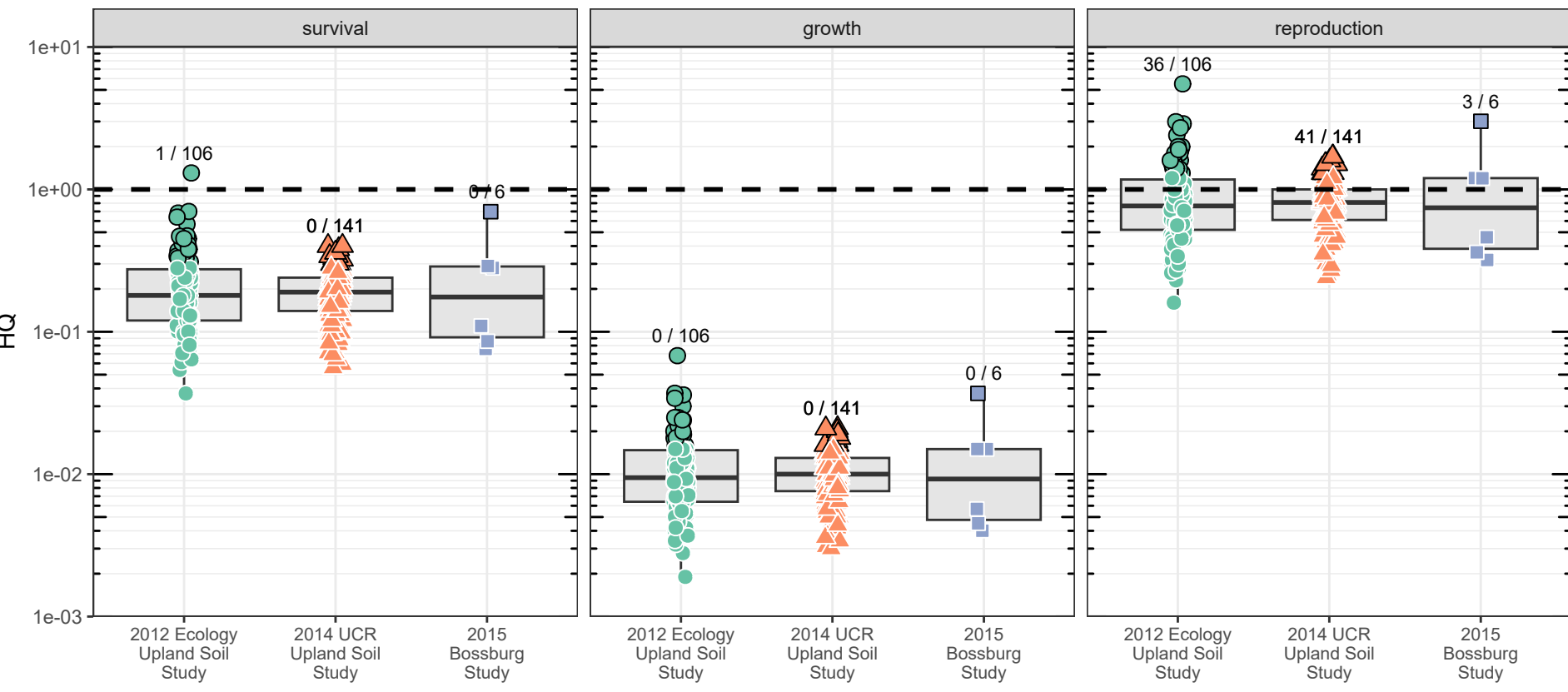


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

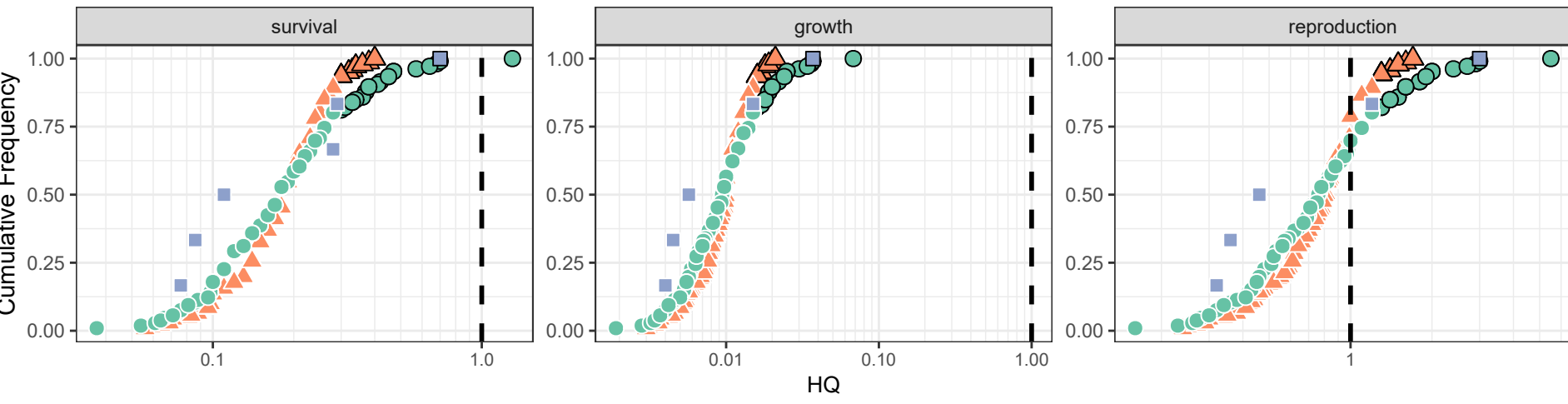


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

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

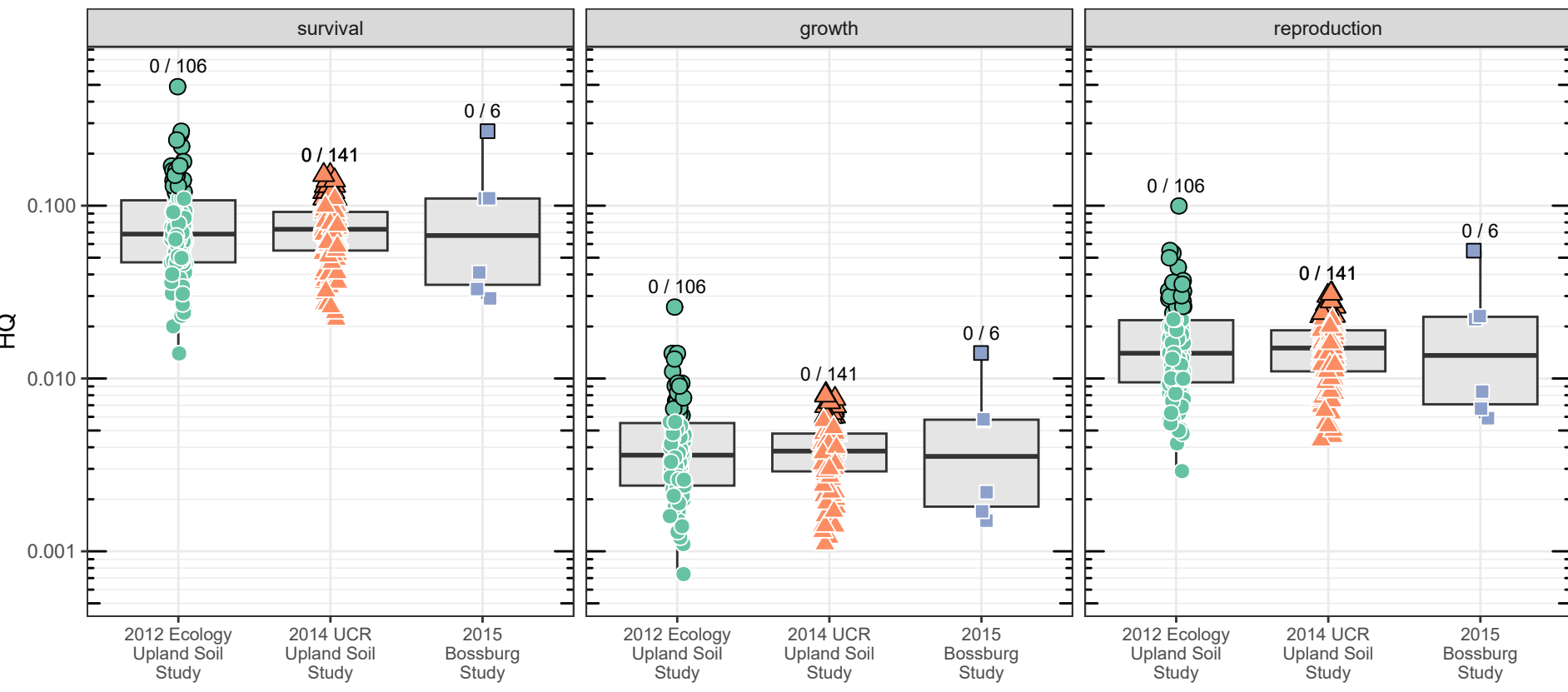


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

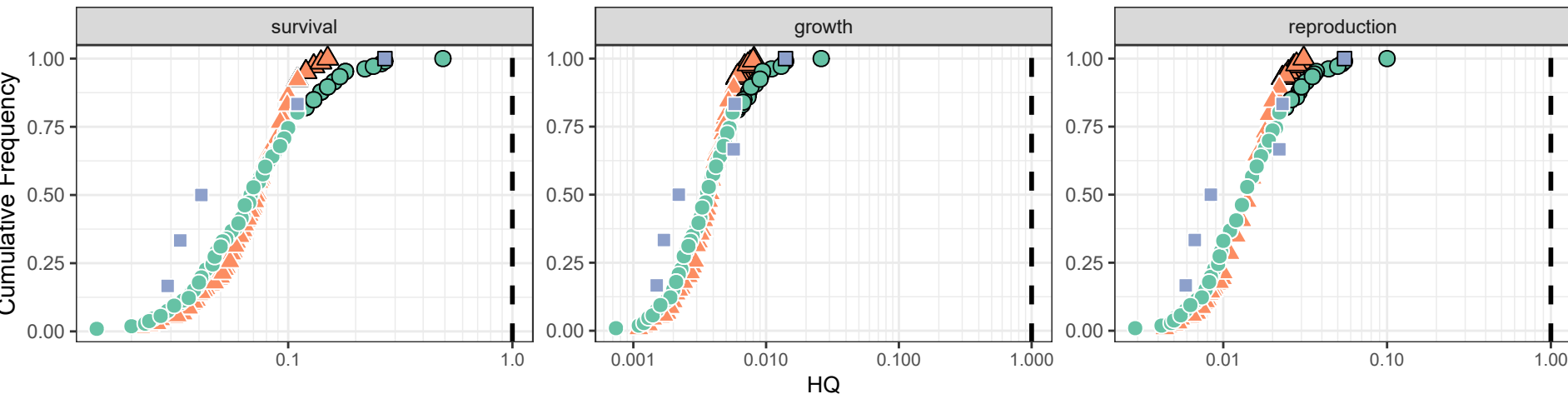
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study    ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study    ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV

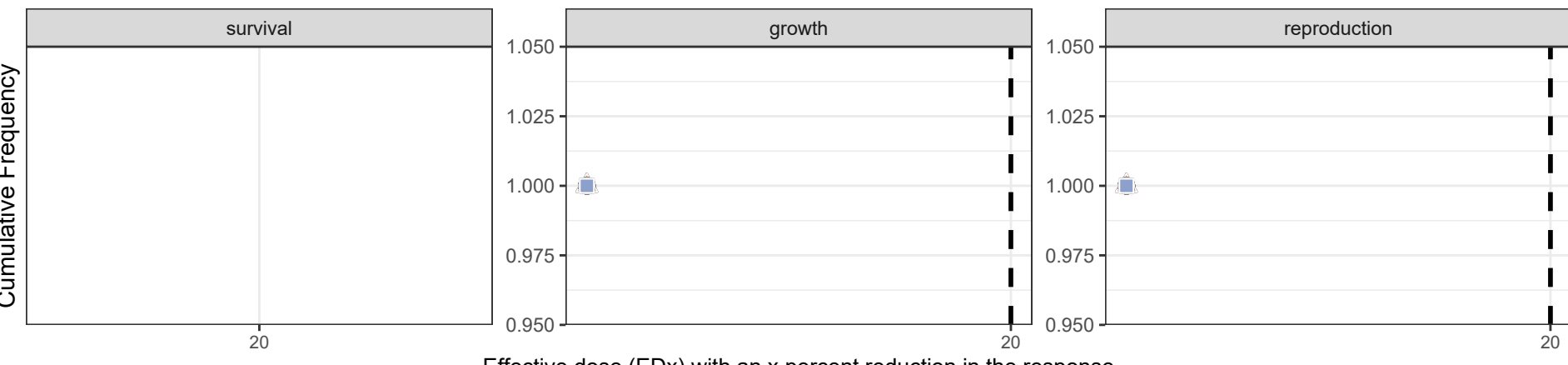
Figure 8-8d: American kestrel (carnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for mercury



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

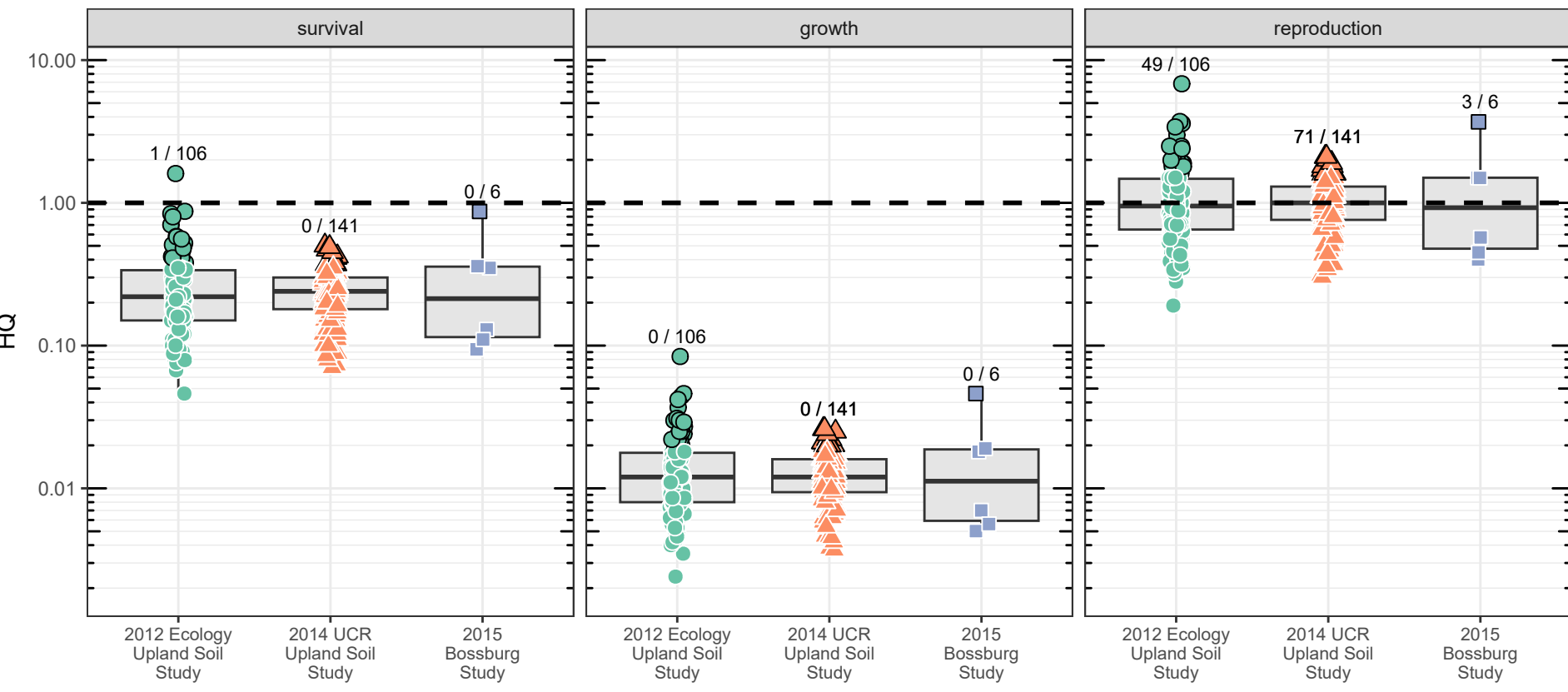


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

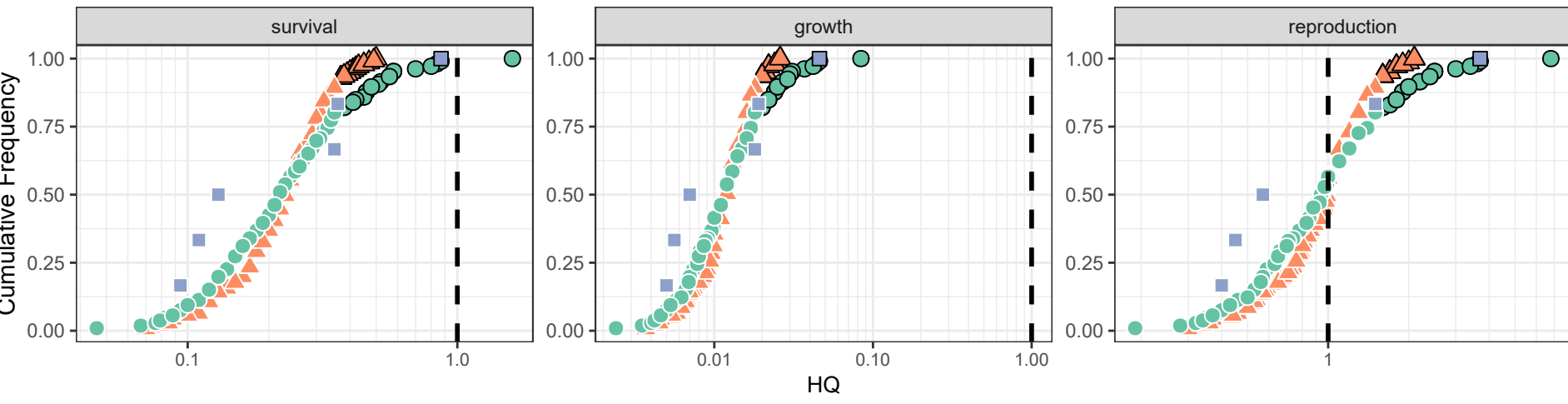


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

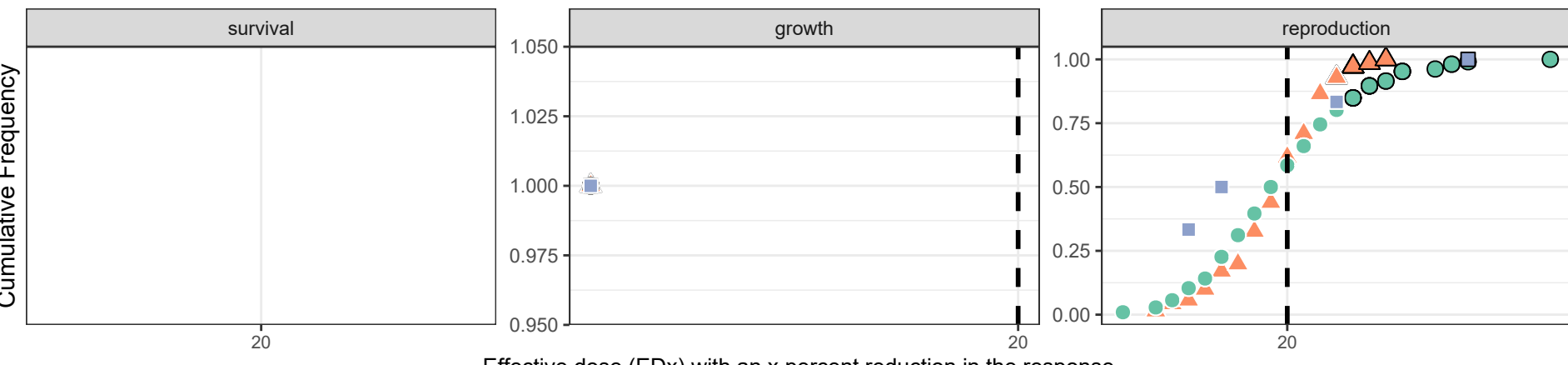
Figure 8-8e: Black-capped chickadee (omnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for mercury



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

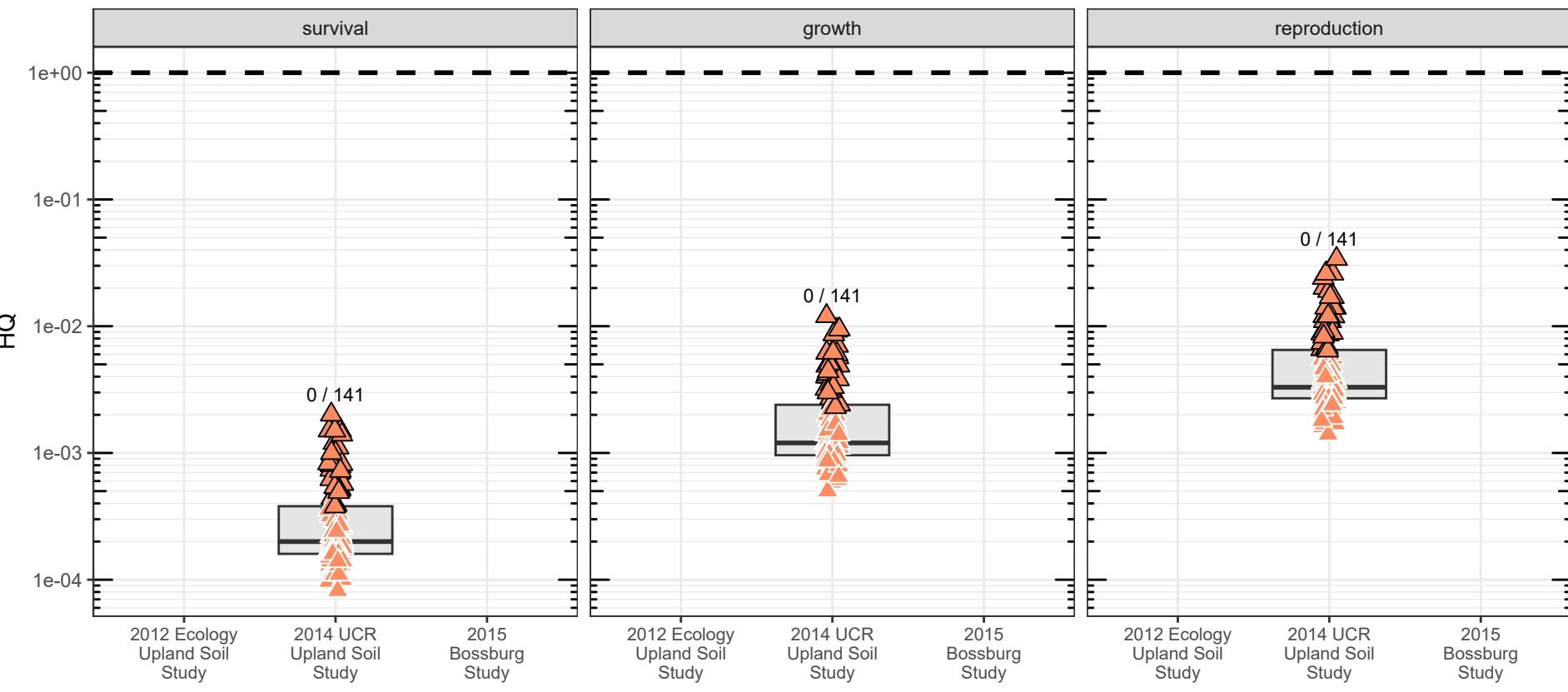


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

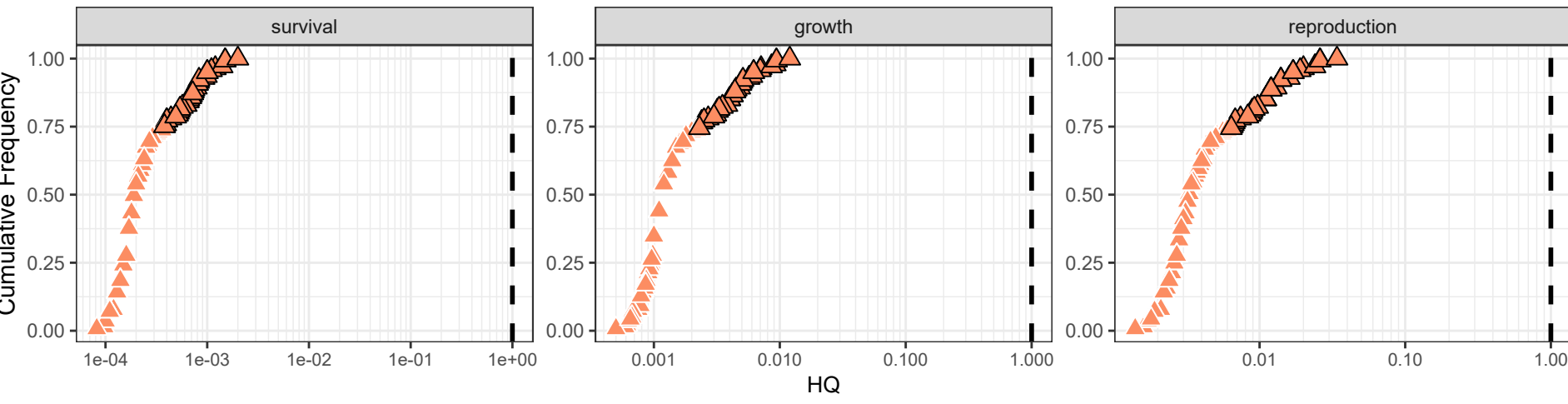


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

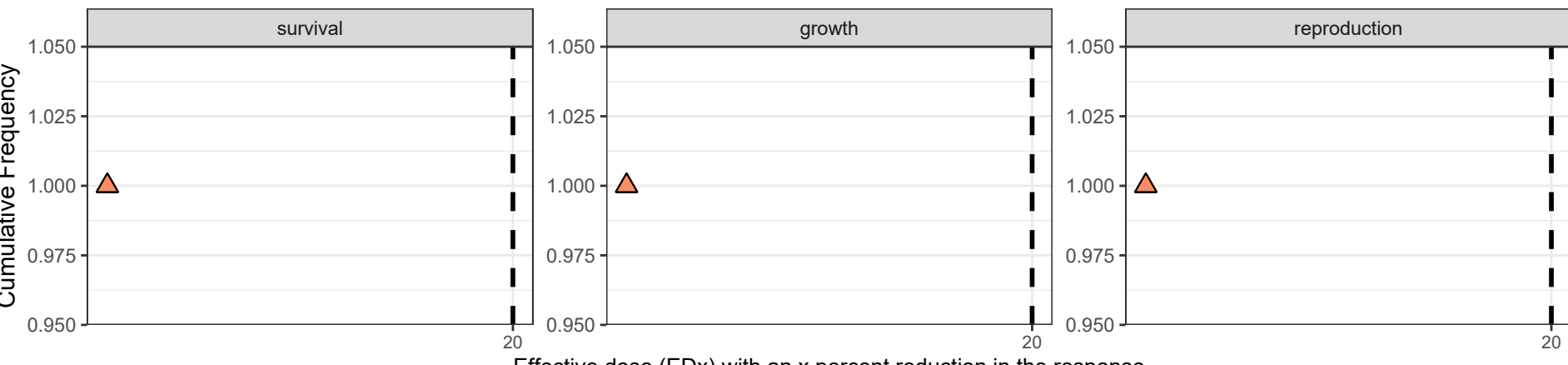
Figure 8-9a: California quail (herbivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for molybdenum



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

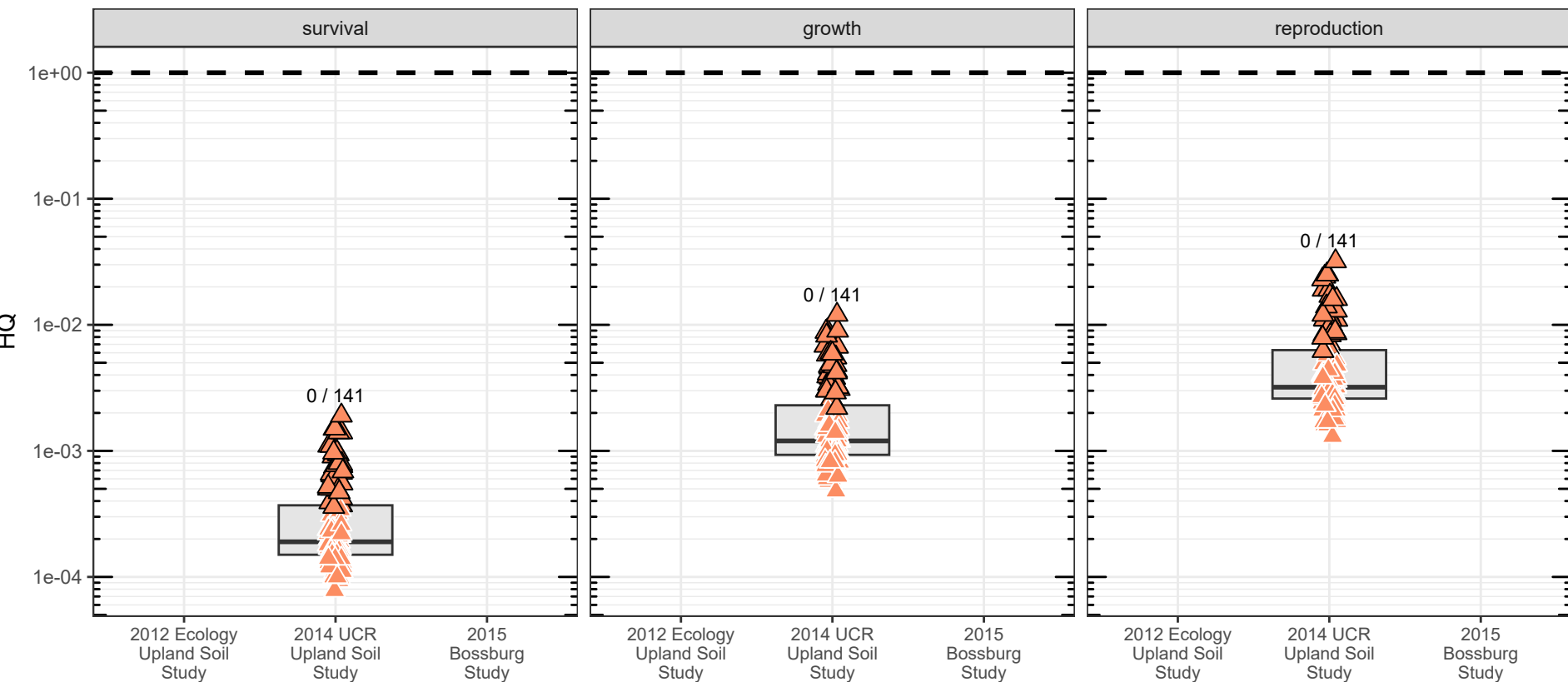


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

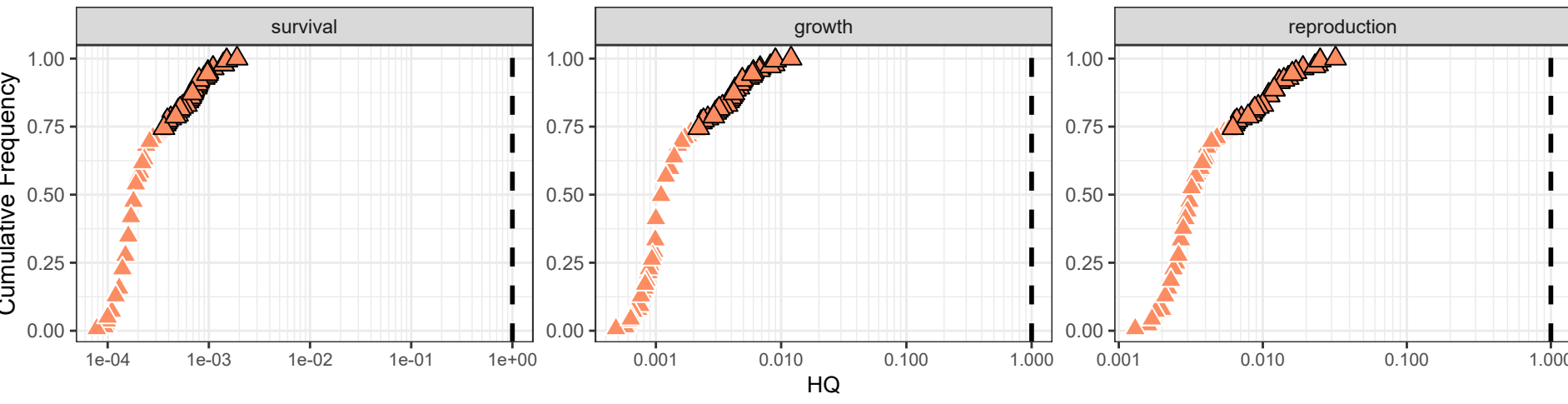


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

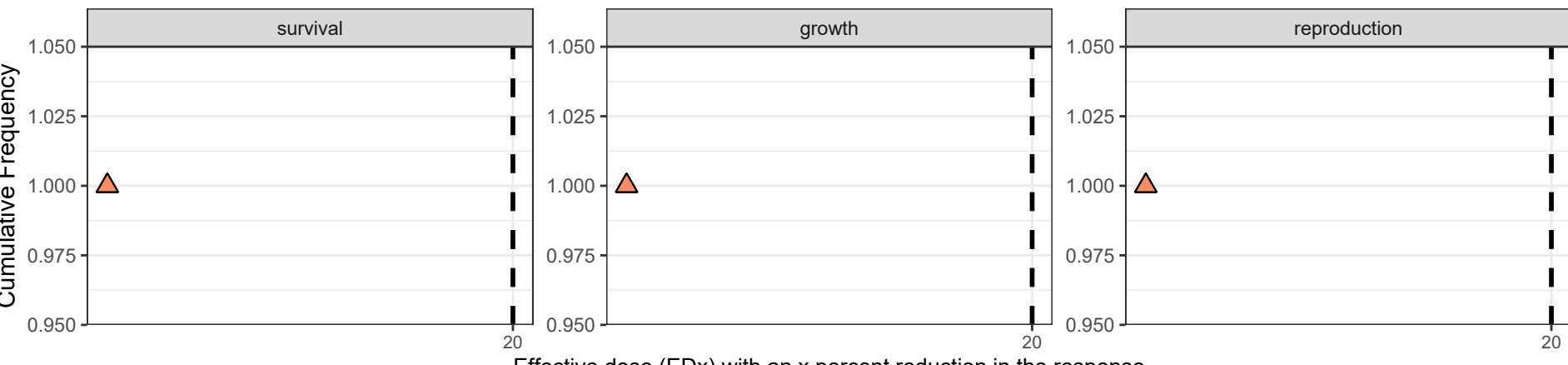
Figure 8-9b: American robin (invertivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for molybdenum



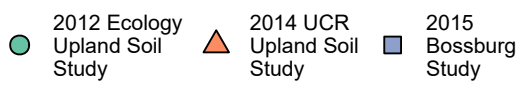
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box  
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



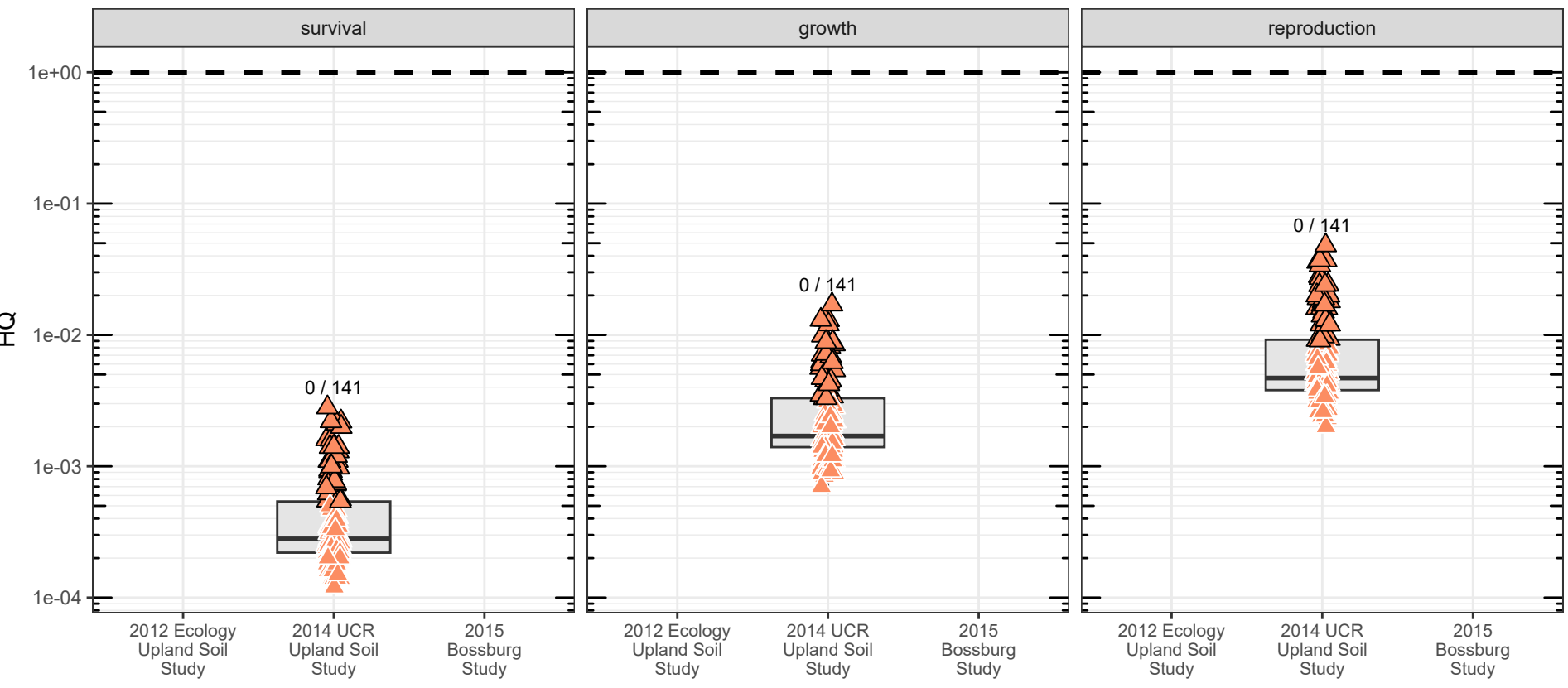
ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint



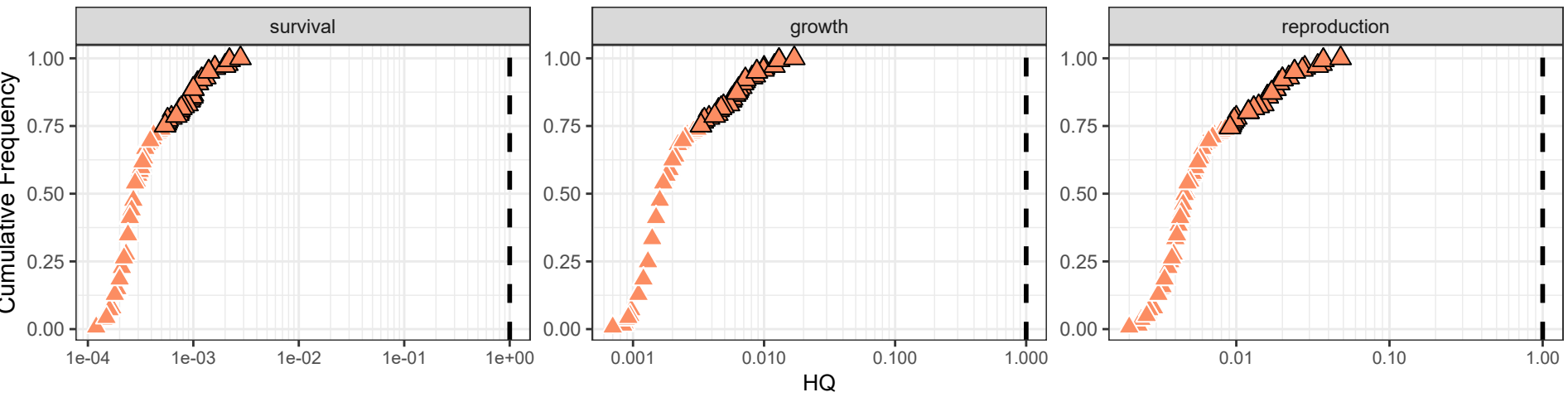
Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV



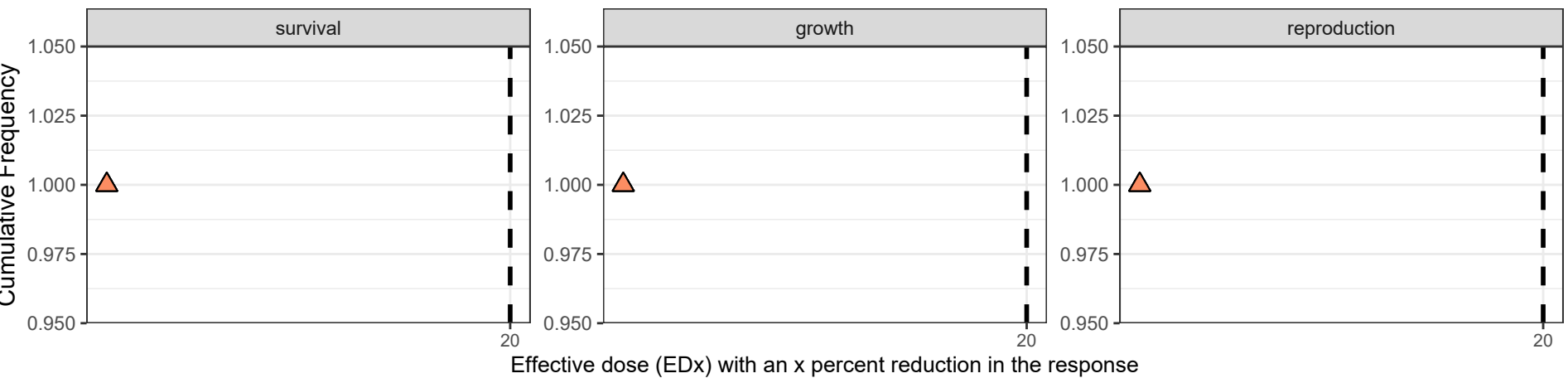
Figure 8-9c: Tree swallow (aerial insectivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for molybdenum



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

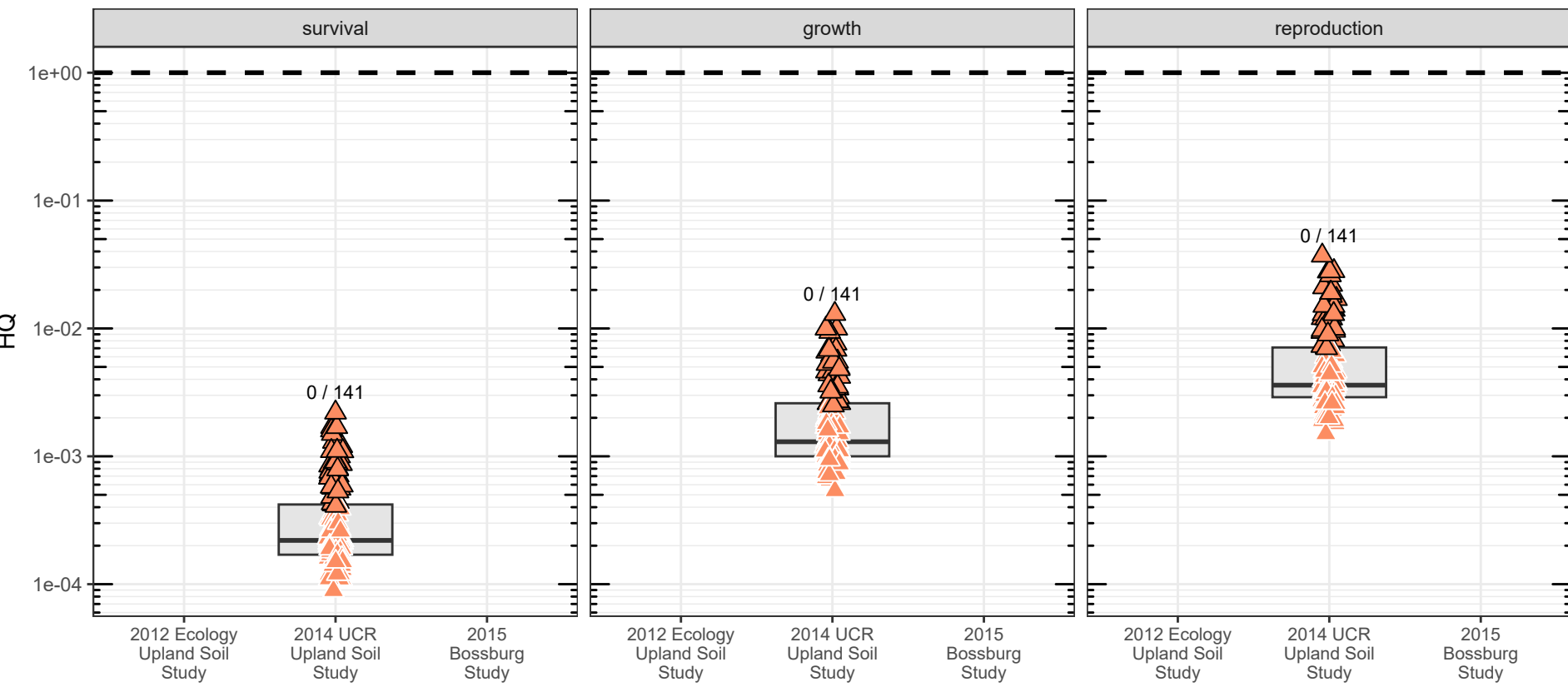


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

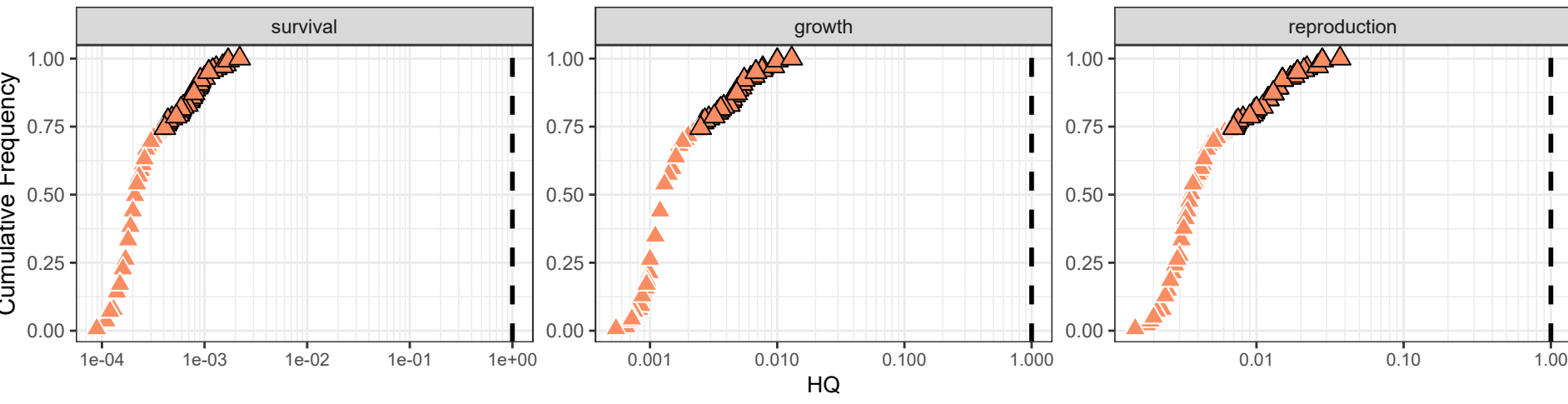
2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study (green circle)  
2014 UCR Upland Soil Study (orange triangle)  
2015 Bossburg Study (grey square)

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

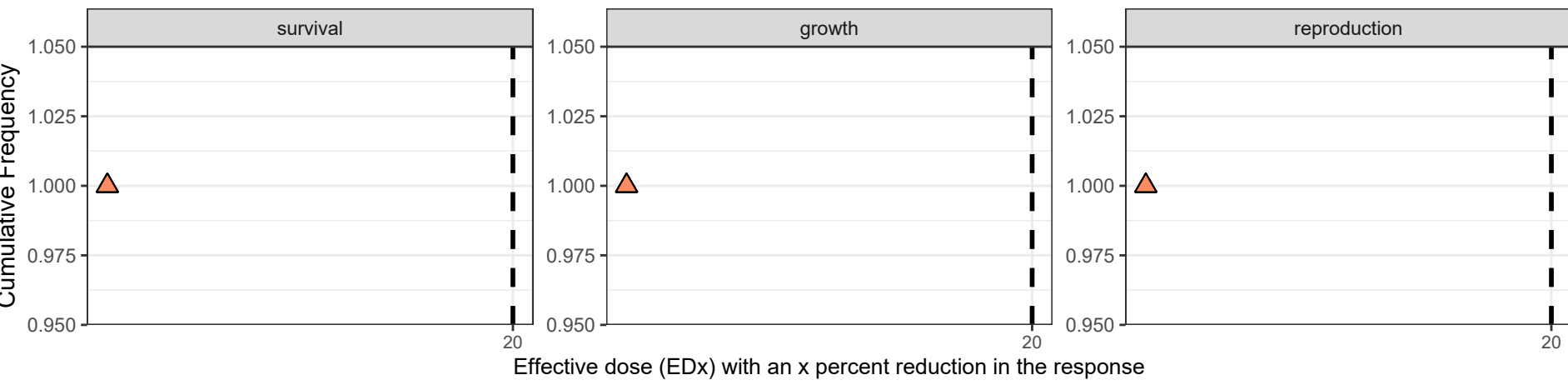
Figure 8-9d: American kestrel (carnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for molybdenum



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

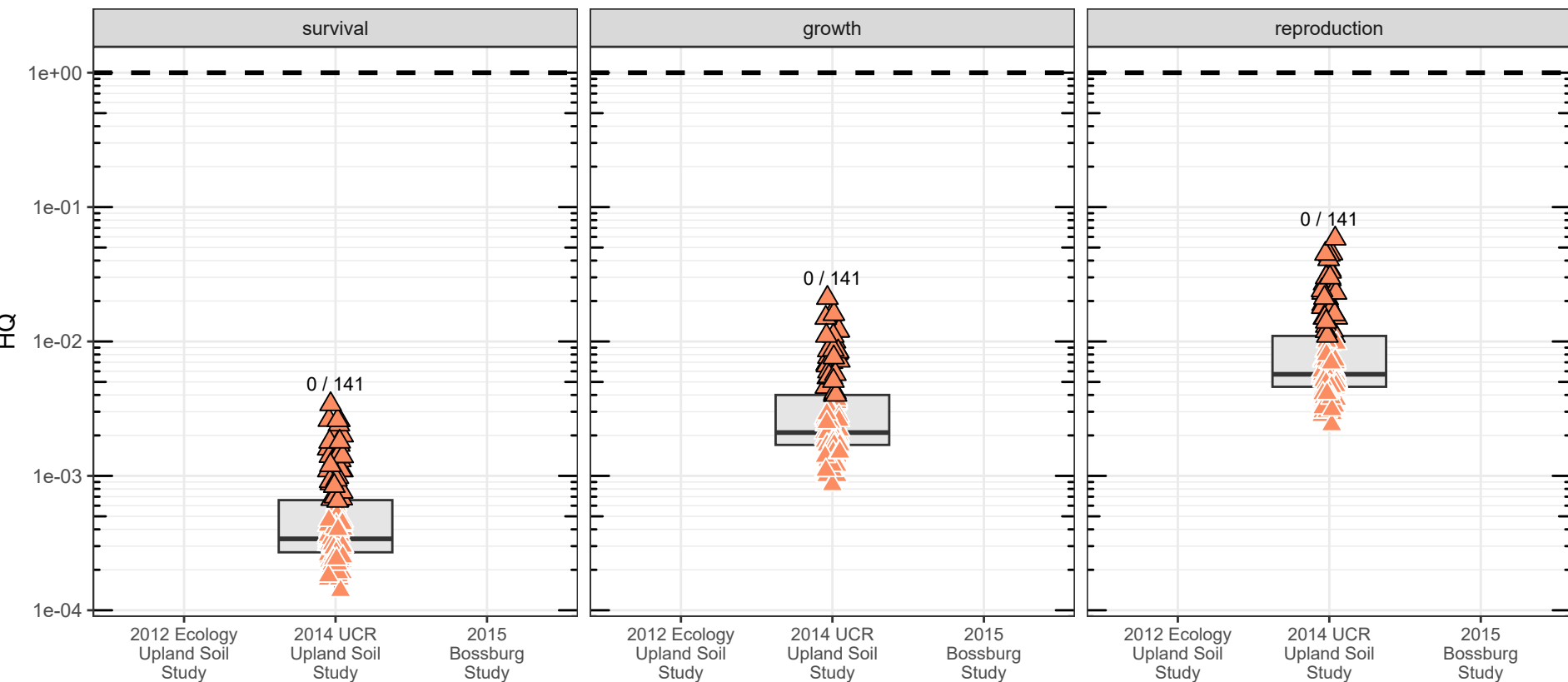


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

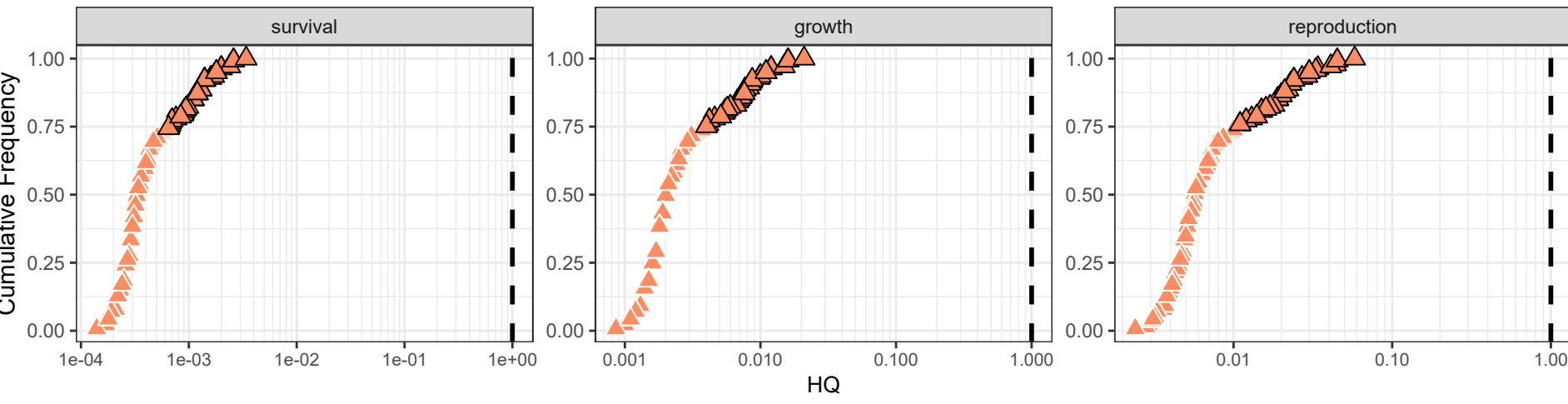
2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study (green circle)  
2014 UCR Upland Soil Study (orange triangle)  
2015 Bossburg Study (blue square)

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

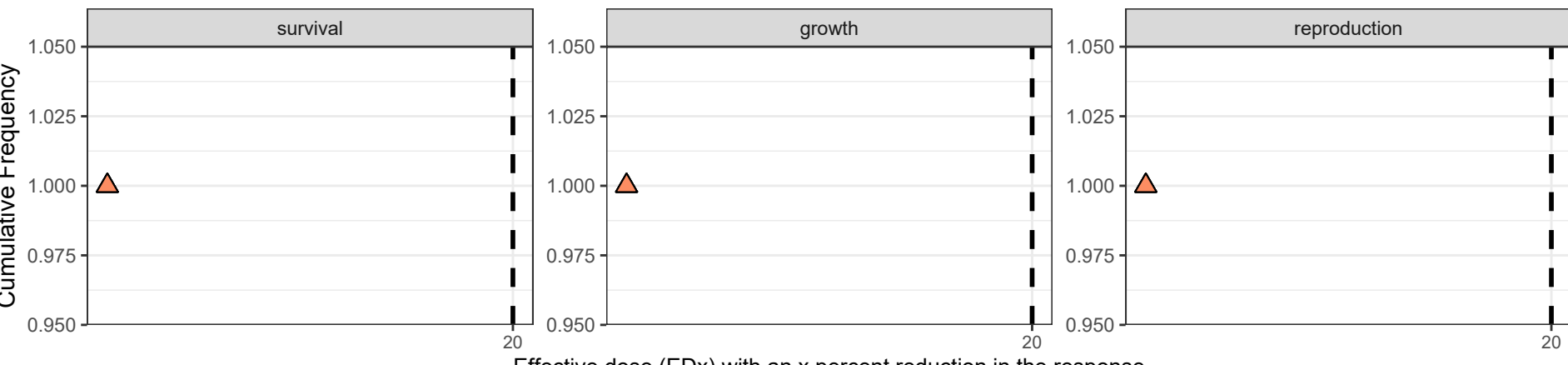
Figure 8-9e: Black-capped chickadee (omnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for molybdenum



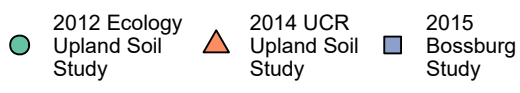
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box  
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

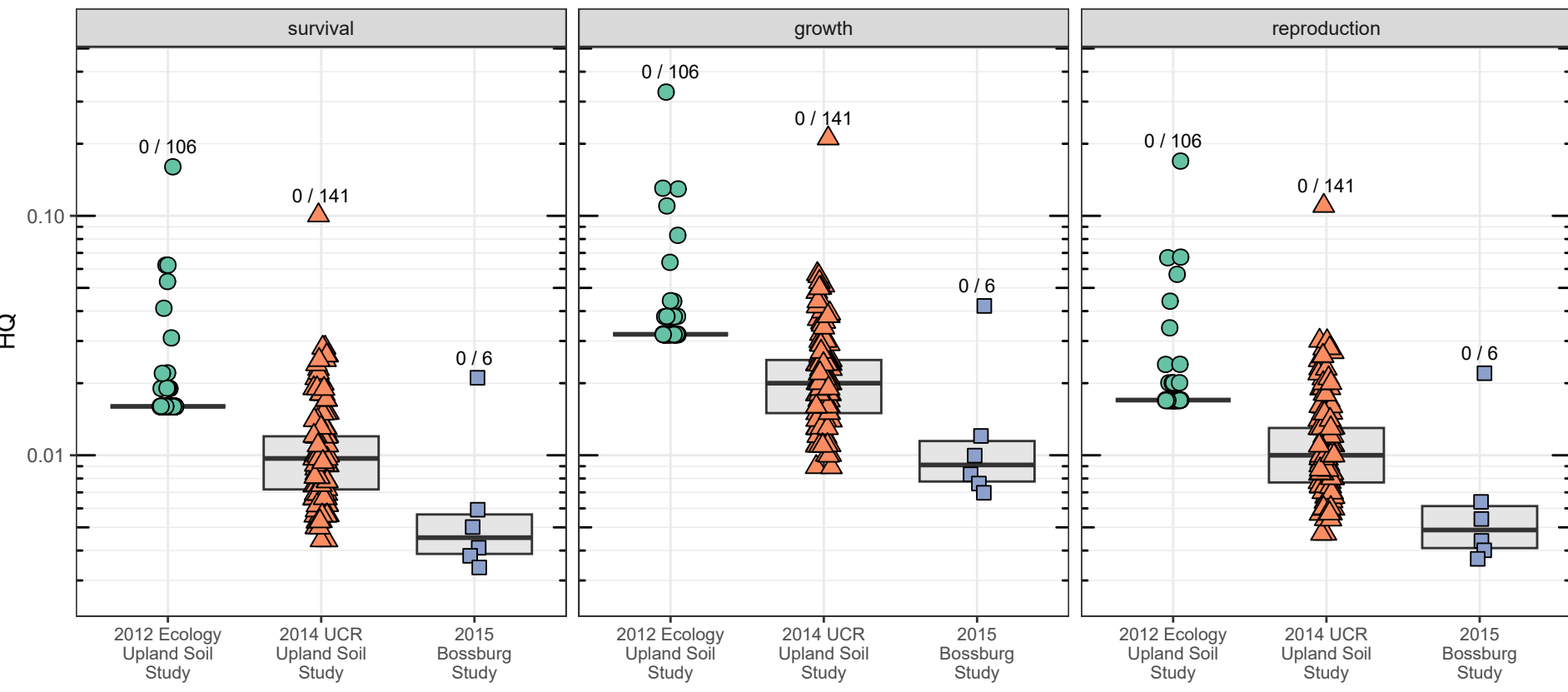


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

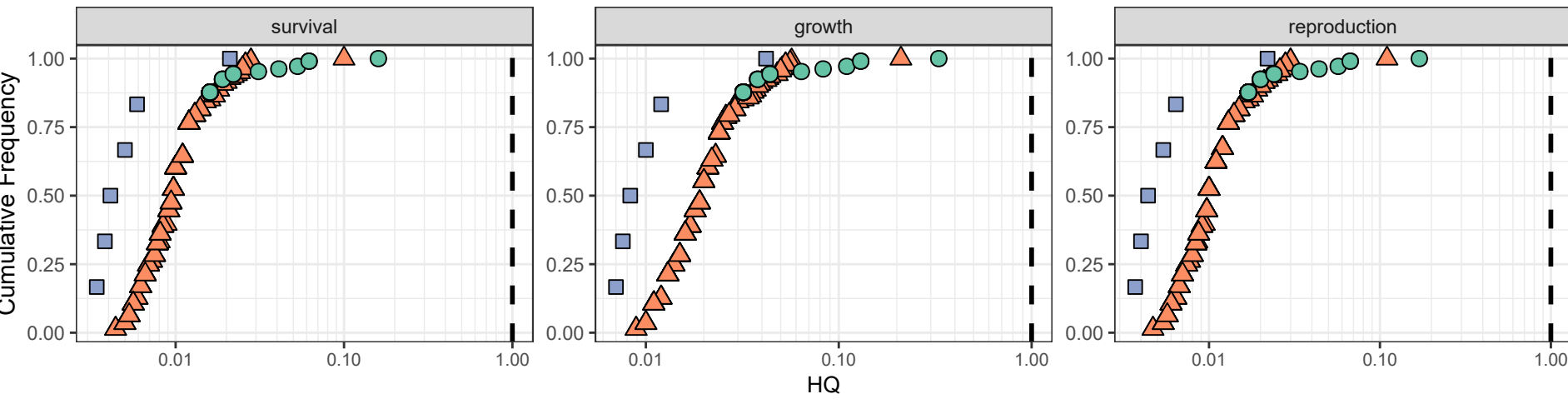


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

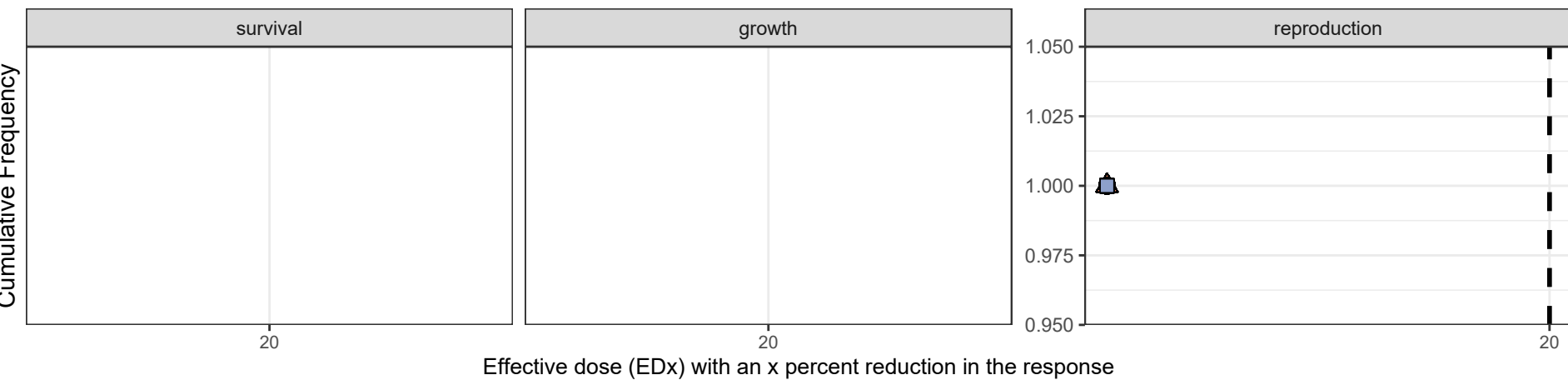
Figure 8-10a: California quail (herbivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for selenium



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

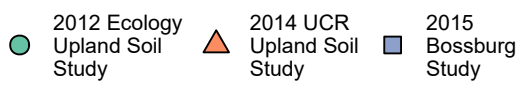


HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



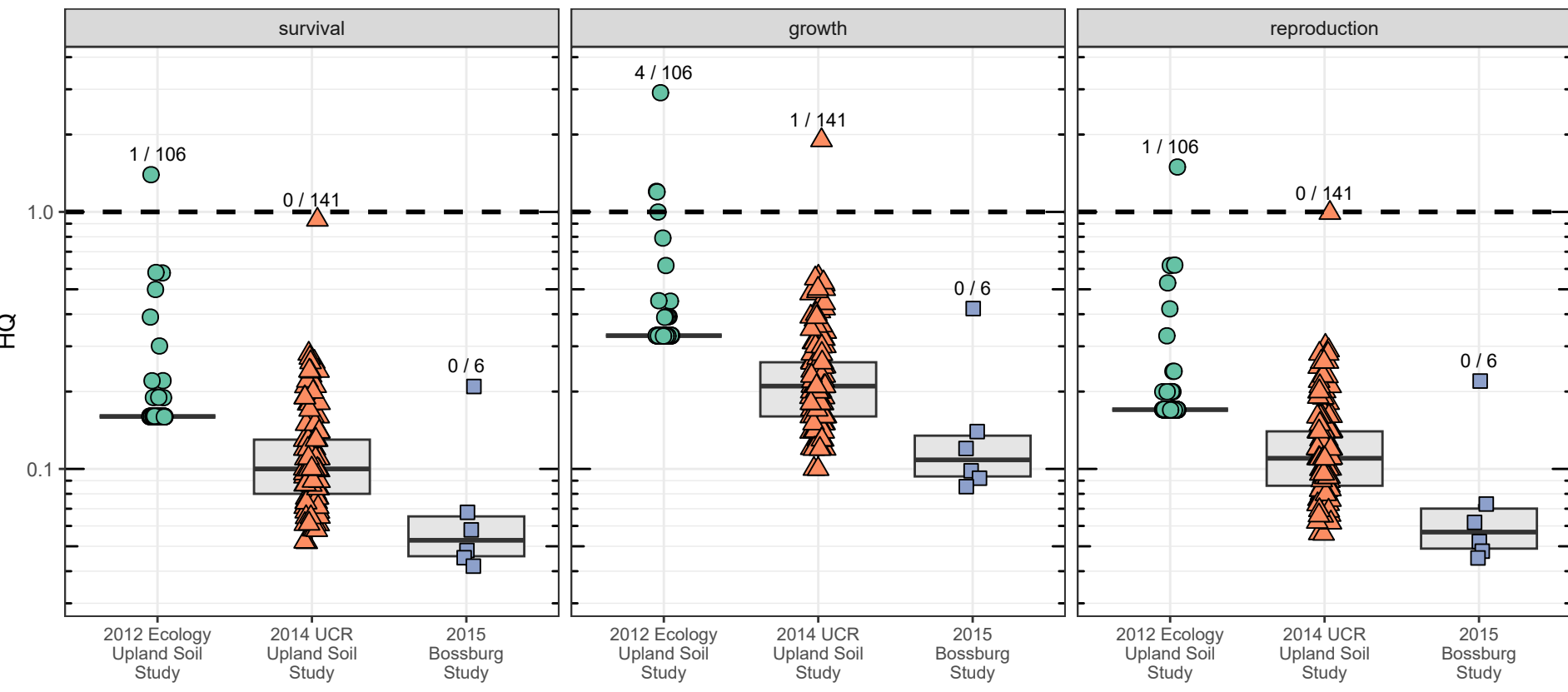
Effective dose (EDx) with an x percent reduction in the response

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

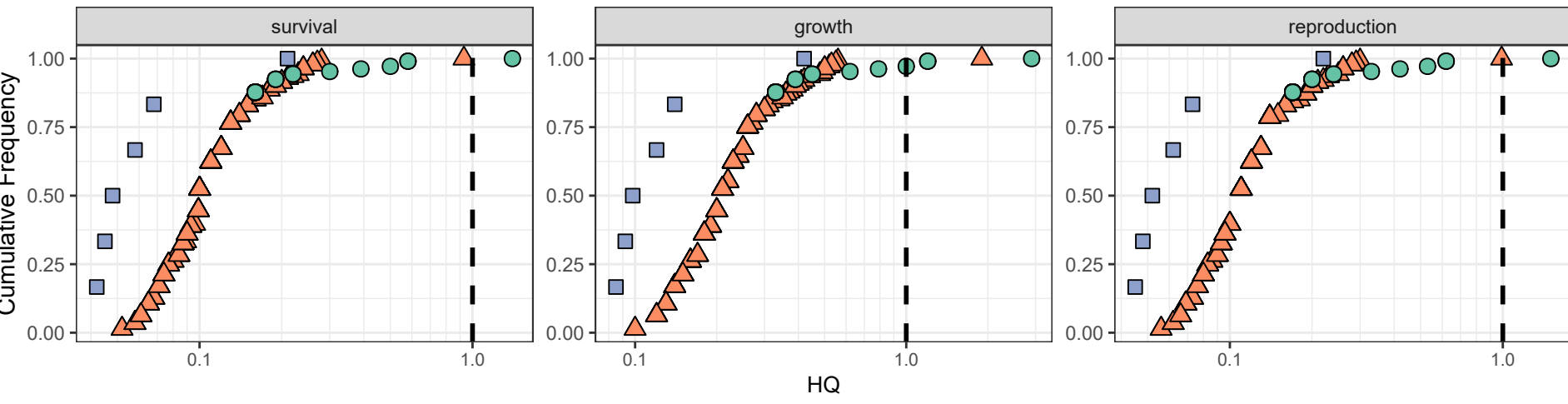


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

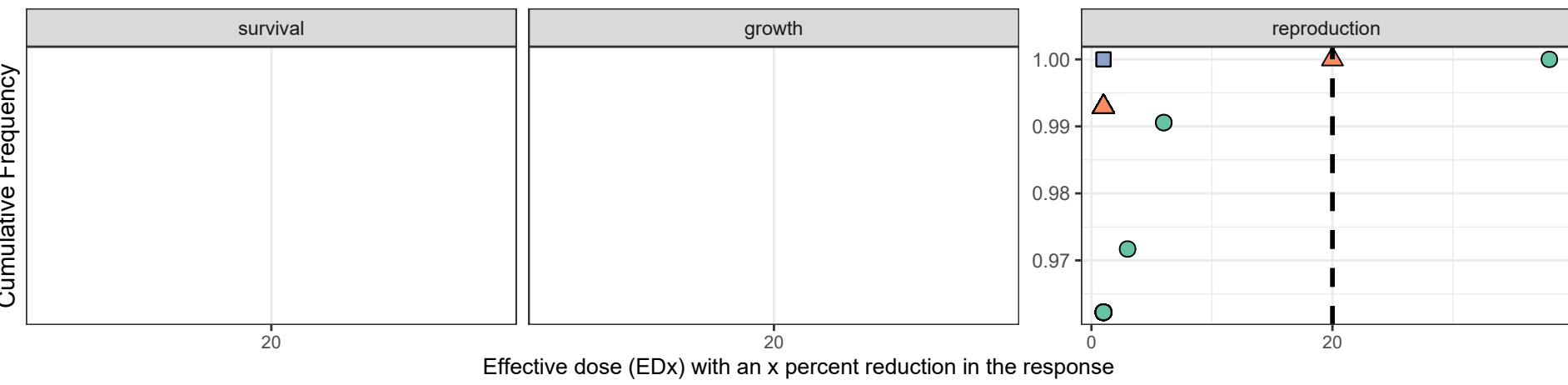
Figure 8-10b: American robin (invertivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for selenium



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

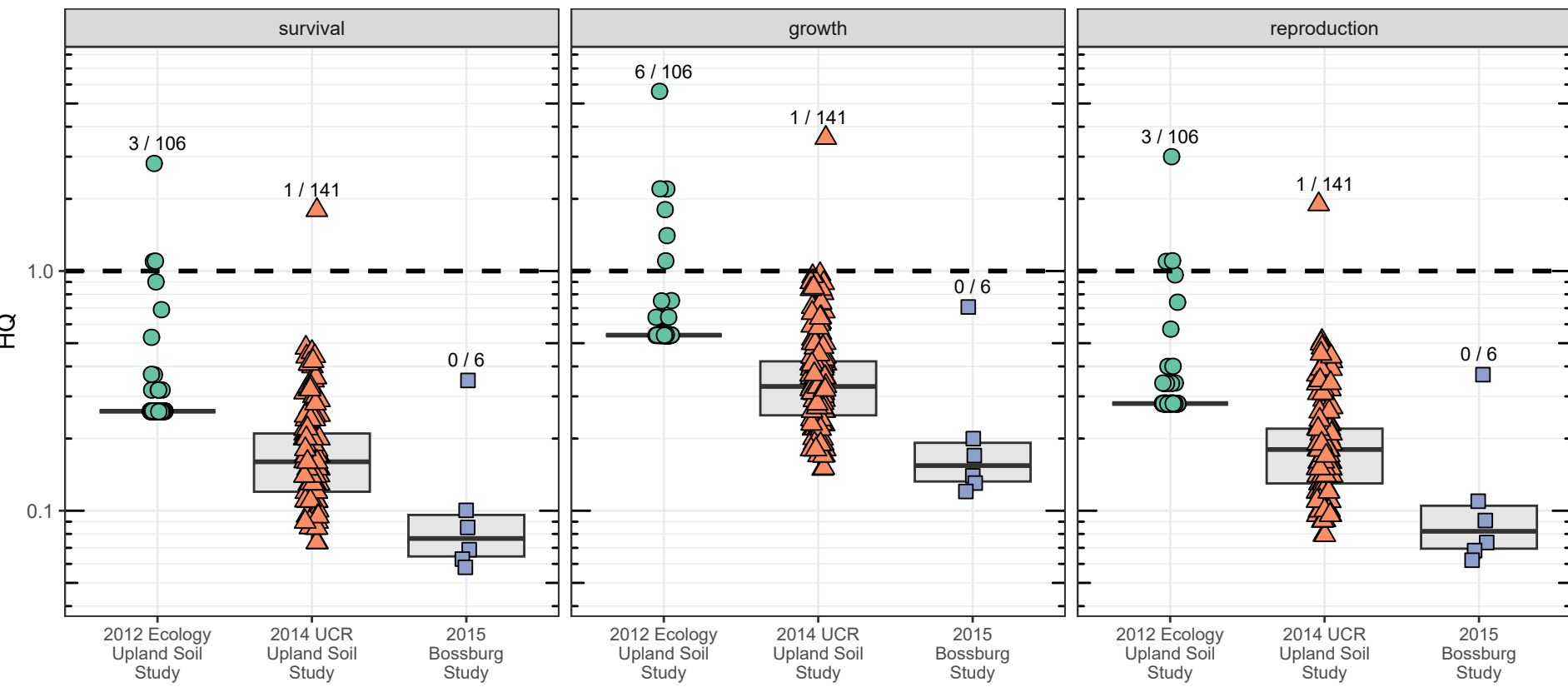


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

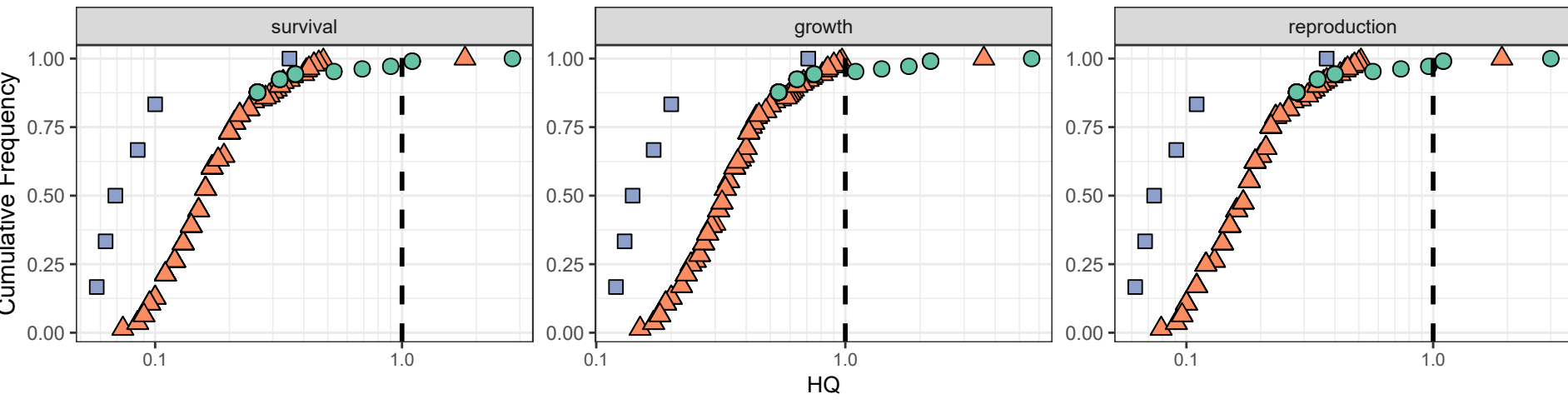
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study    ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study    ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV

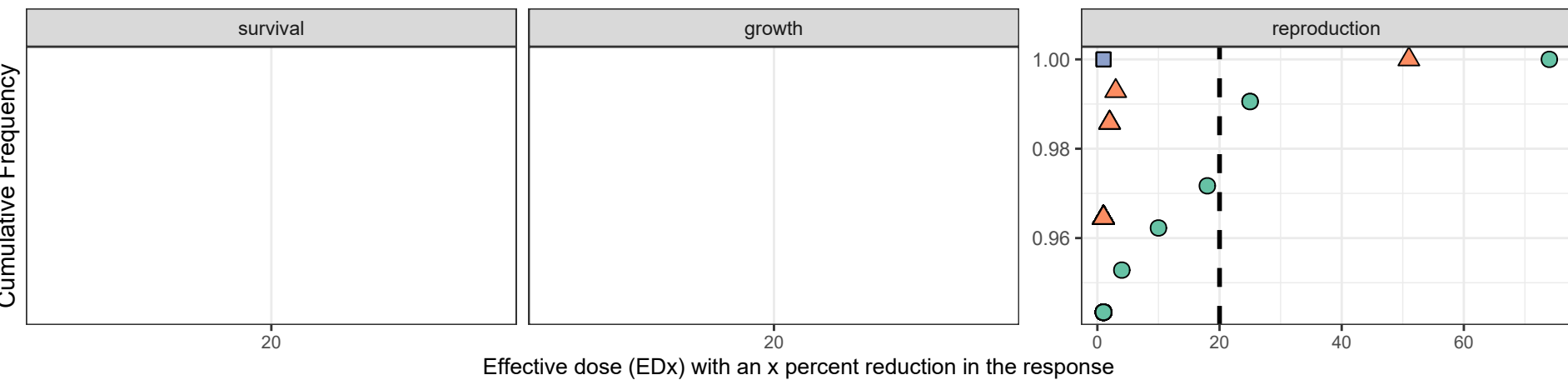
Figure 8-10c: Tree swallow (aerial insectivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for selenium



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

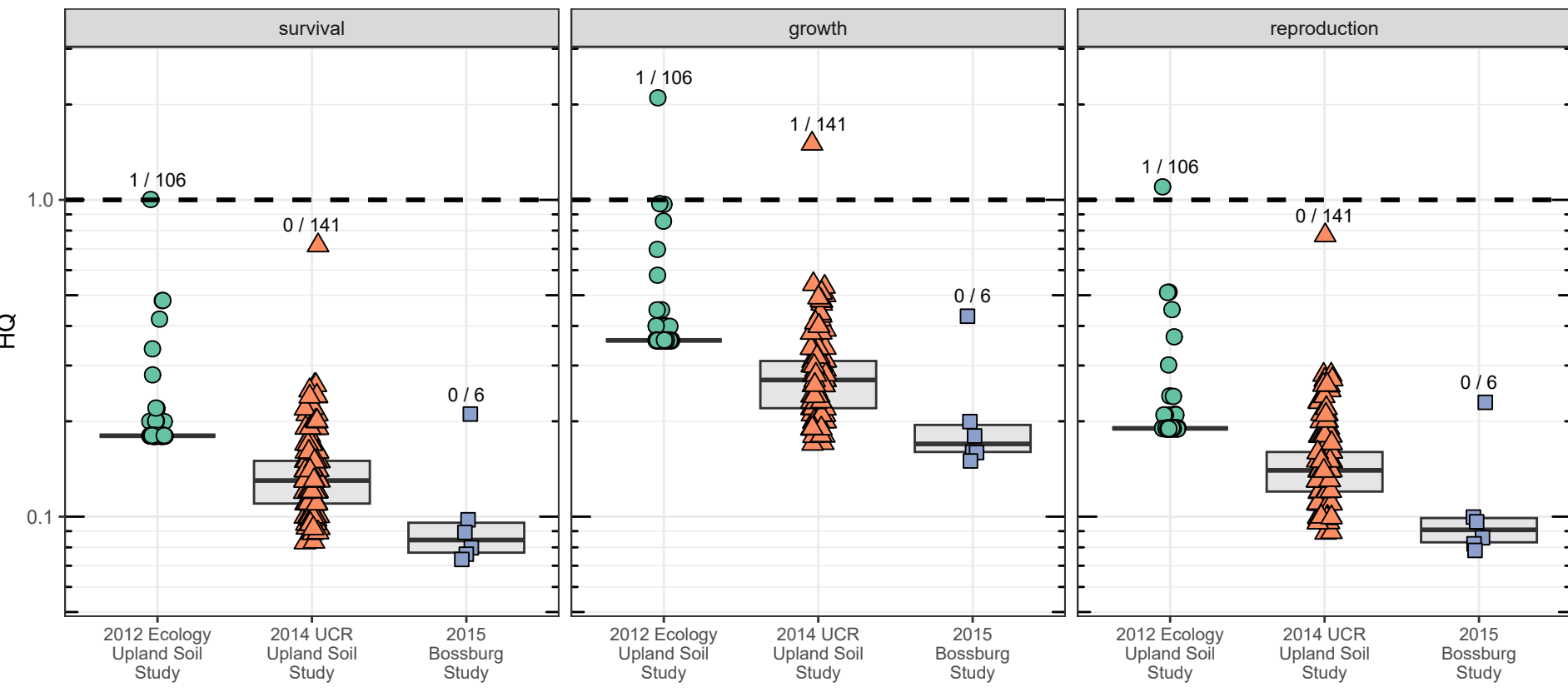


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

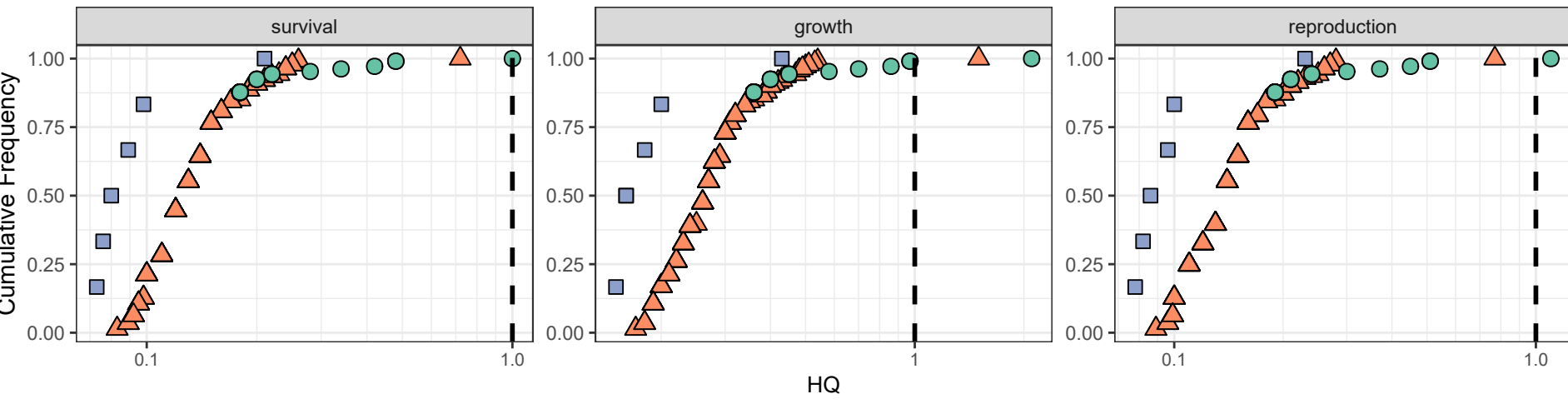


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV

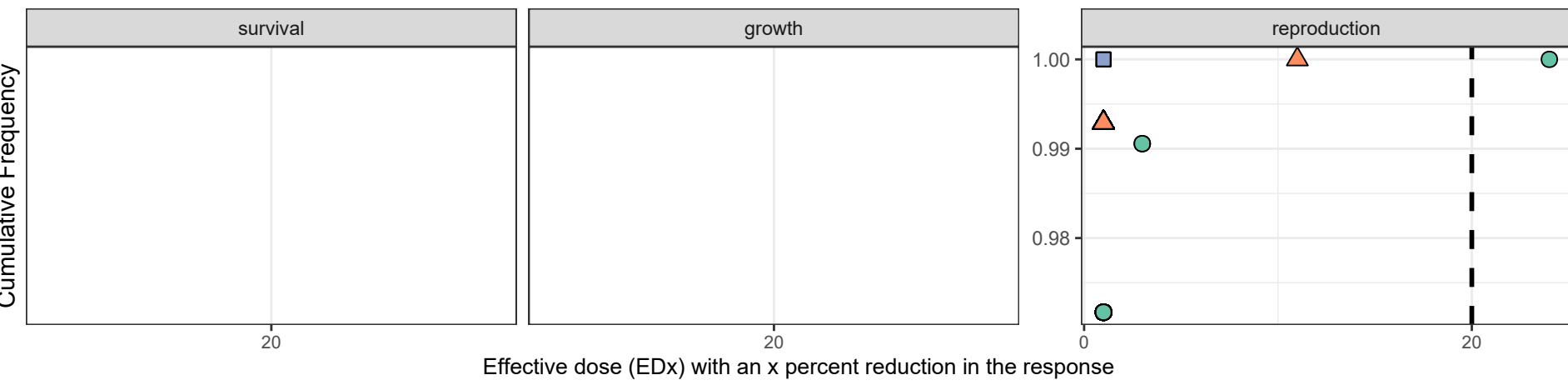
Figure 8-10d: American kestrel (carnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for selenium



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

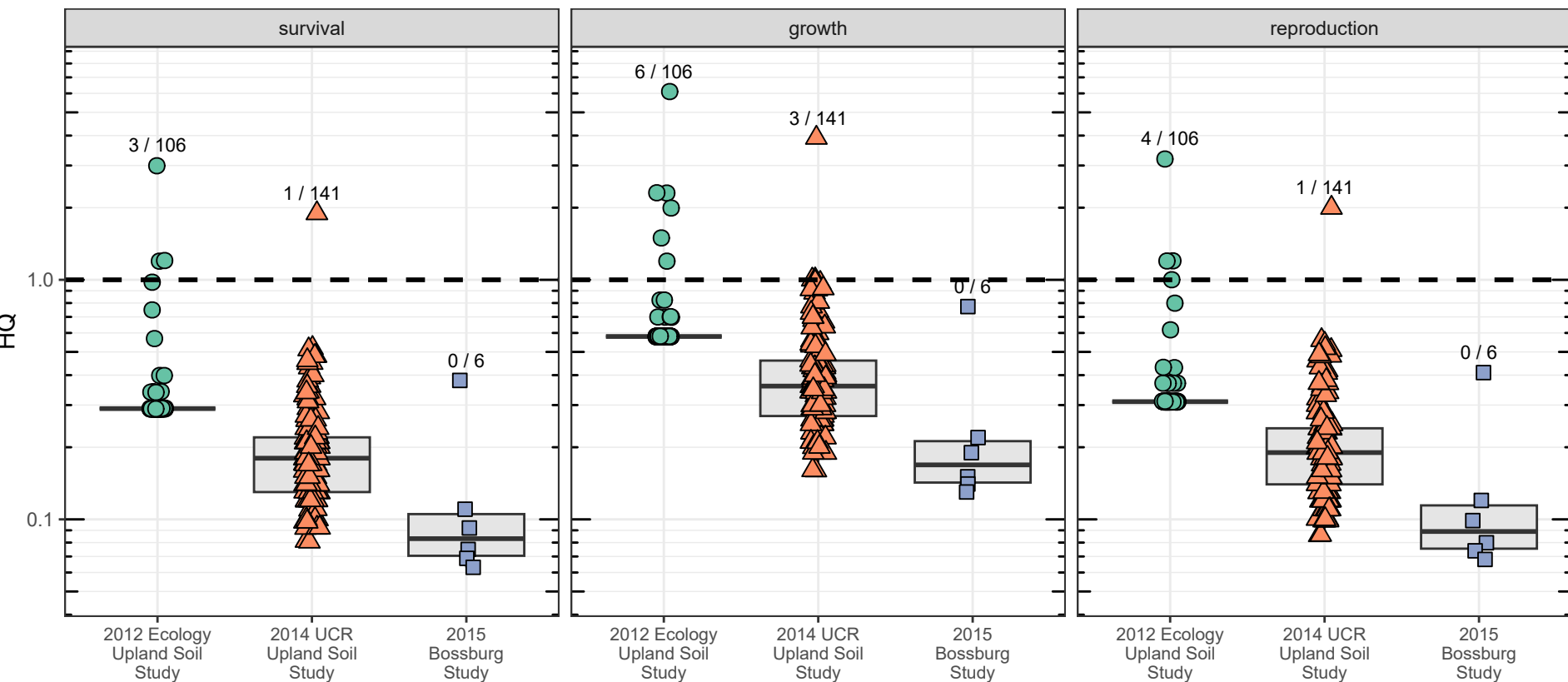


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

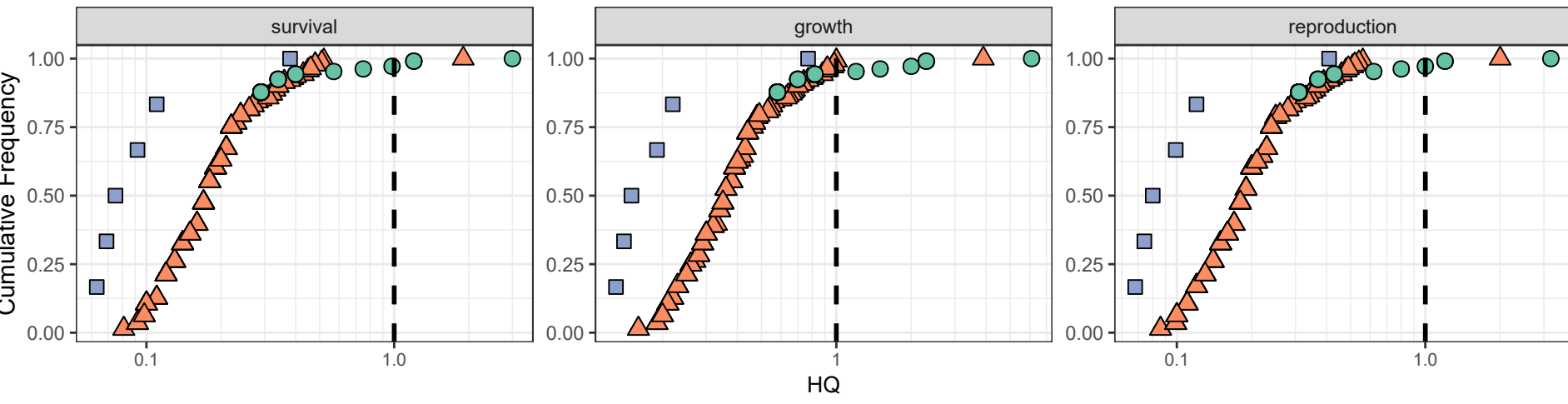
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study    ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study    ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV

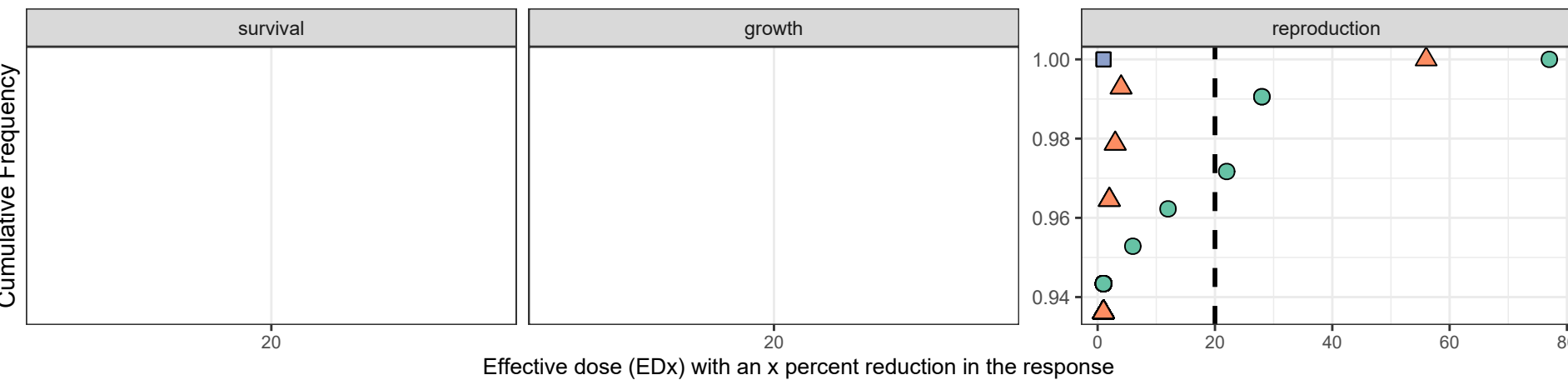
Figure 8-10e: Black-capped chickadee (omnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for selenium



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



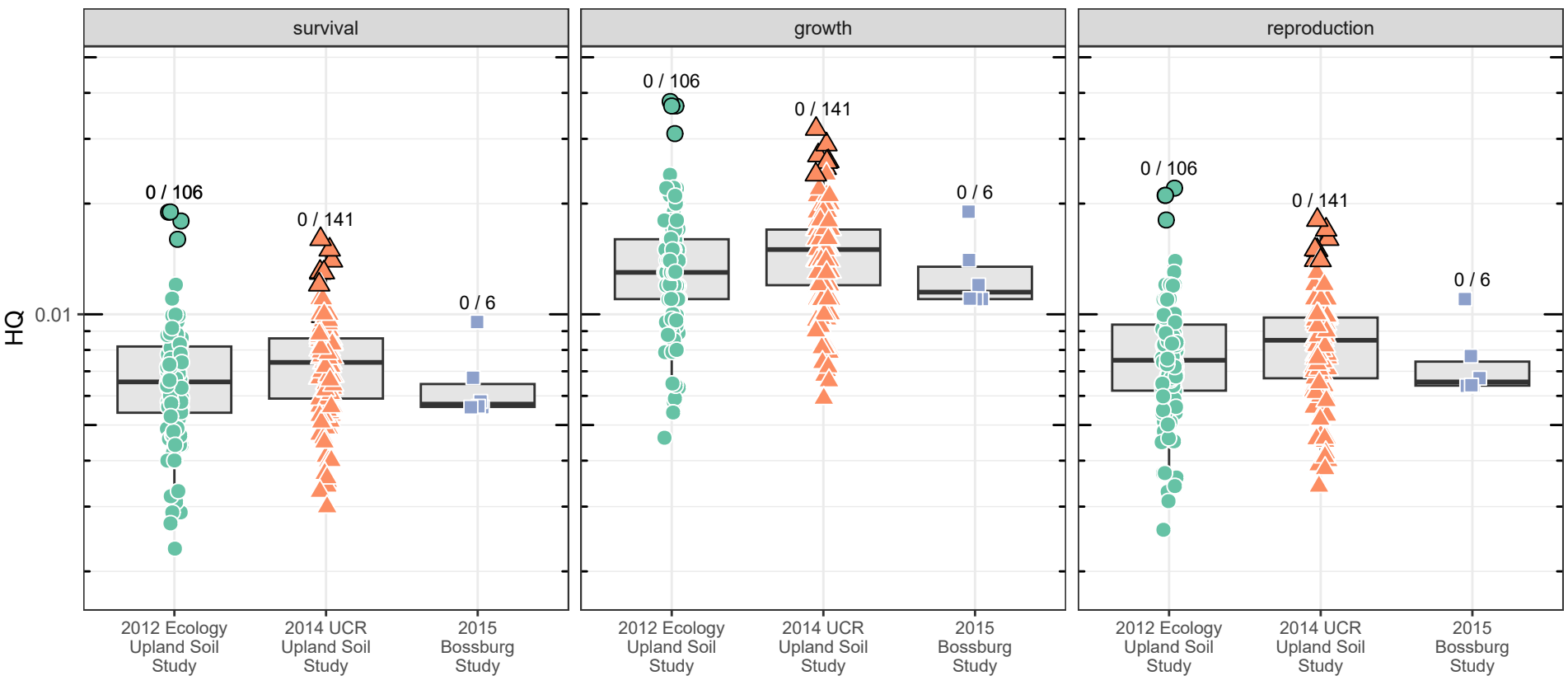
ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

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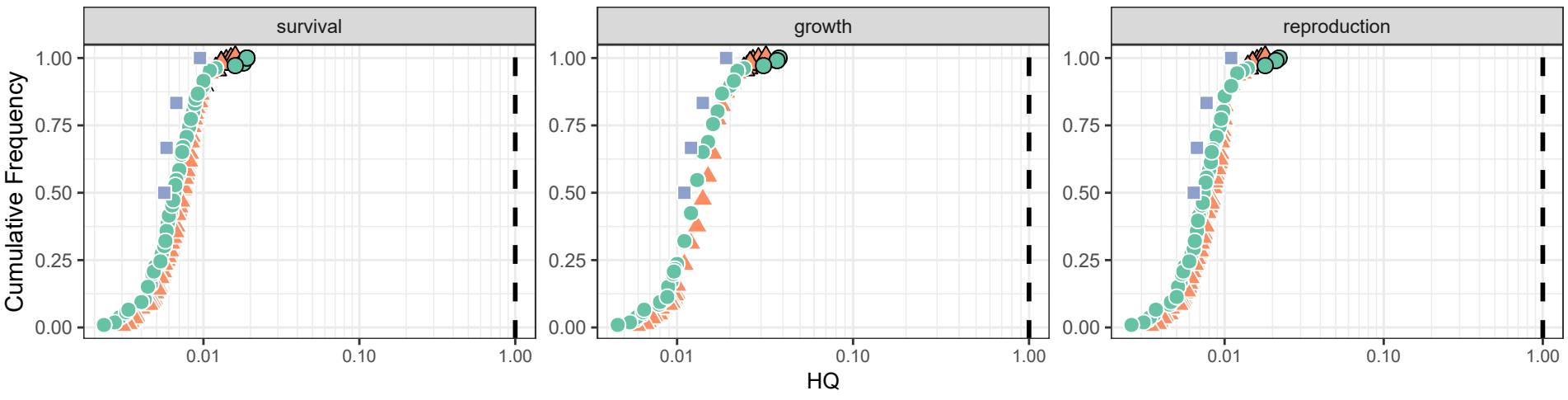
Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV



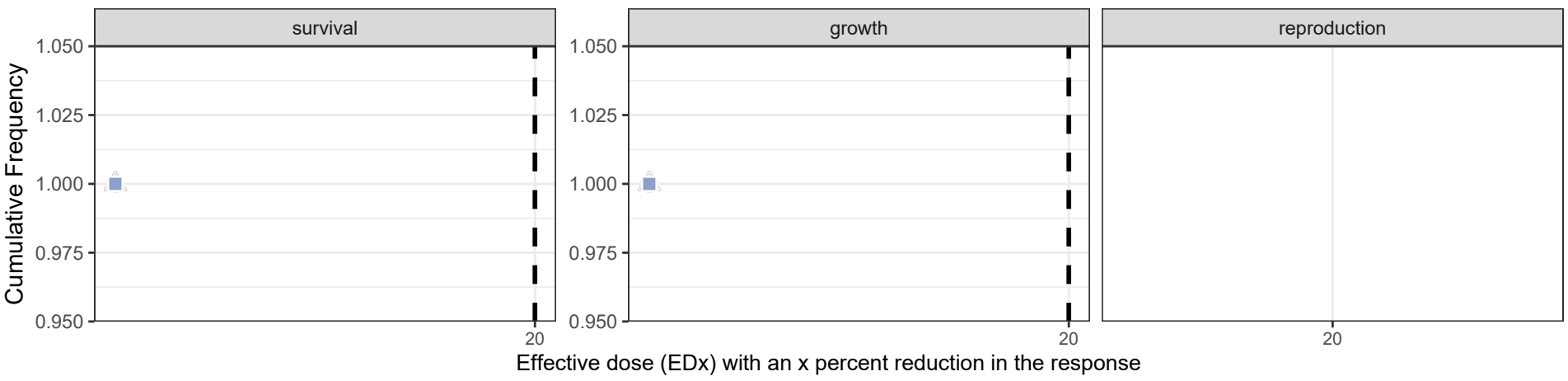
Figure 8-11a: California quail (herbivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for vanadium



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

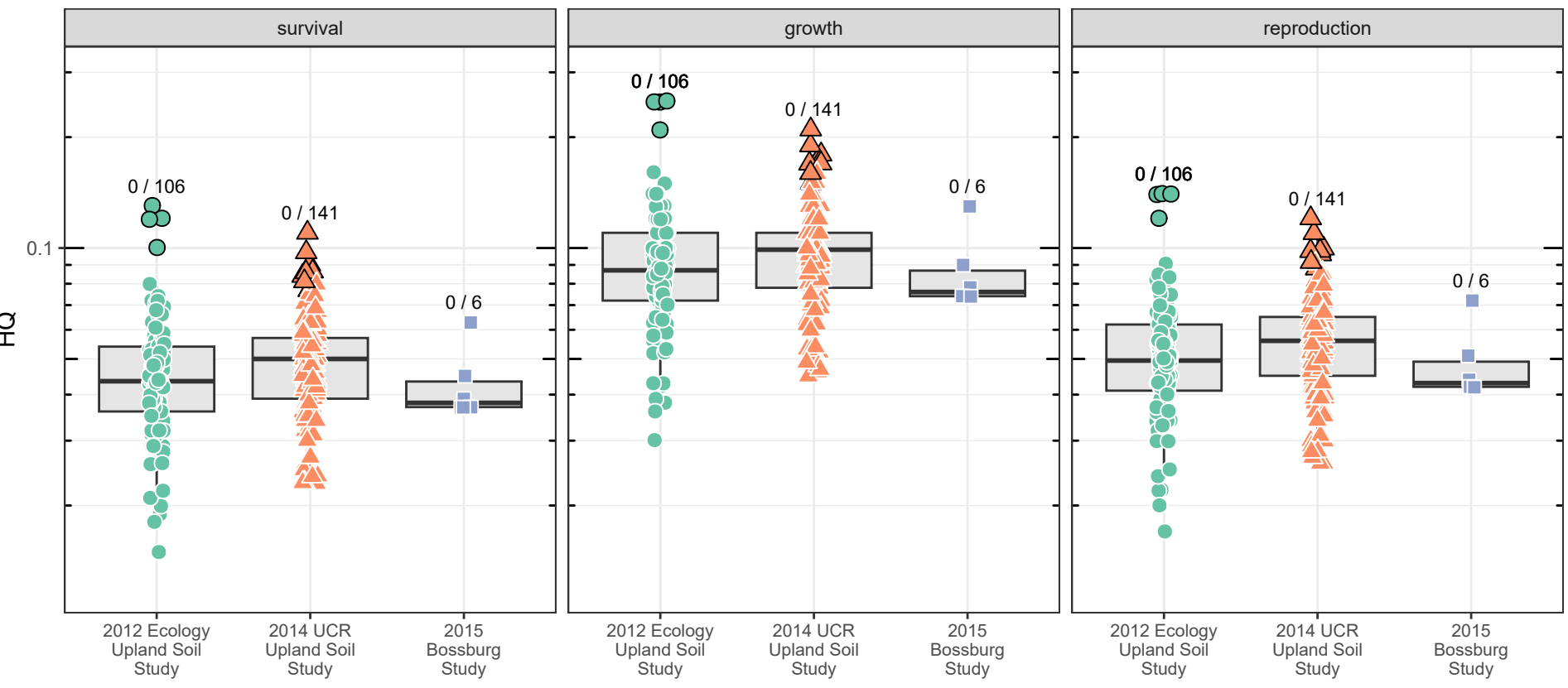


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

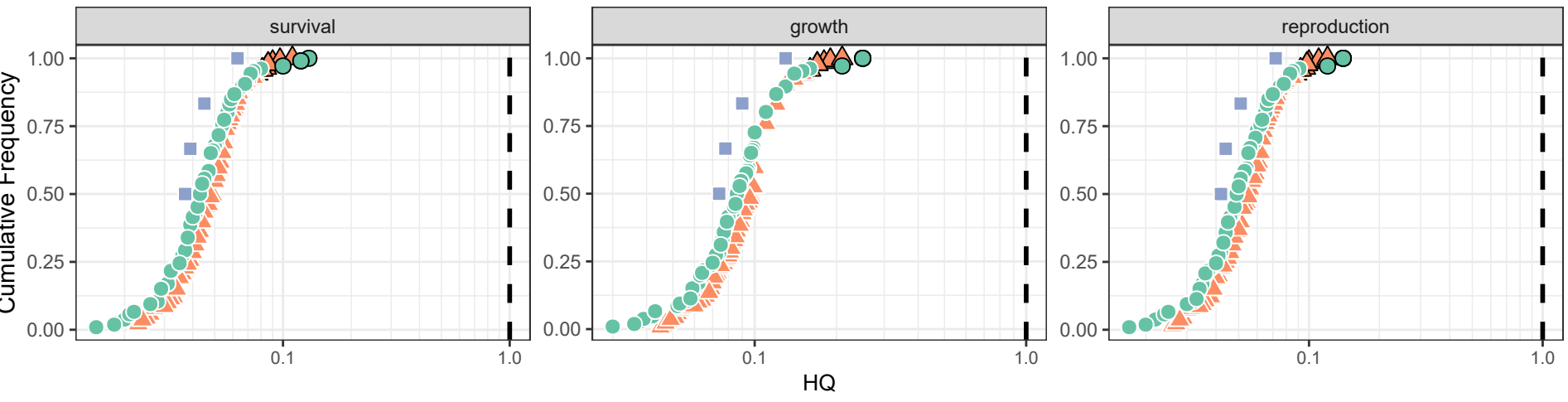
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study    ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study    ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV

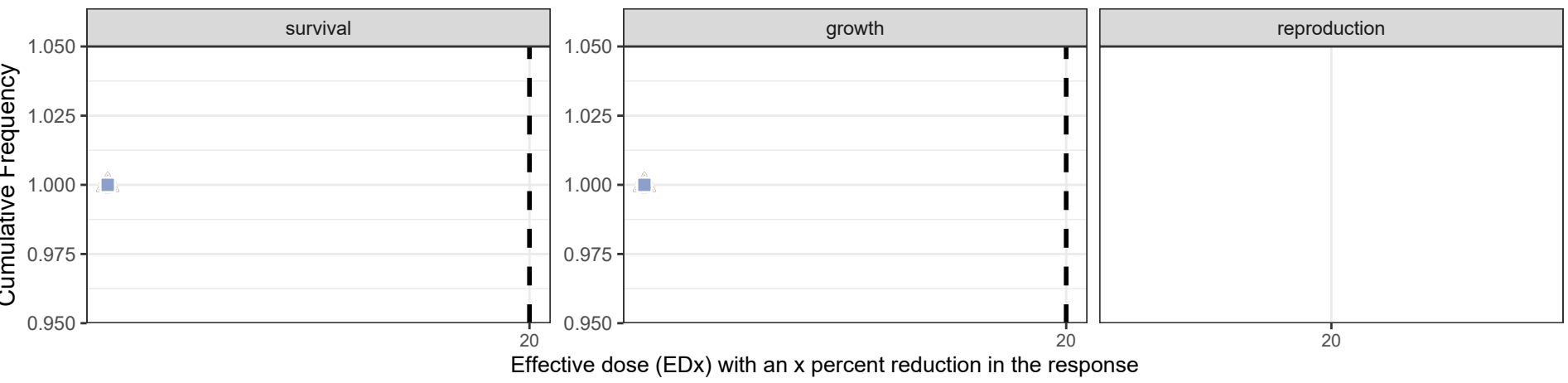
Figure 8-11b: American robin (invertivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for vanadium



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

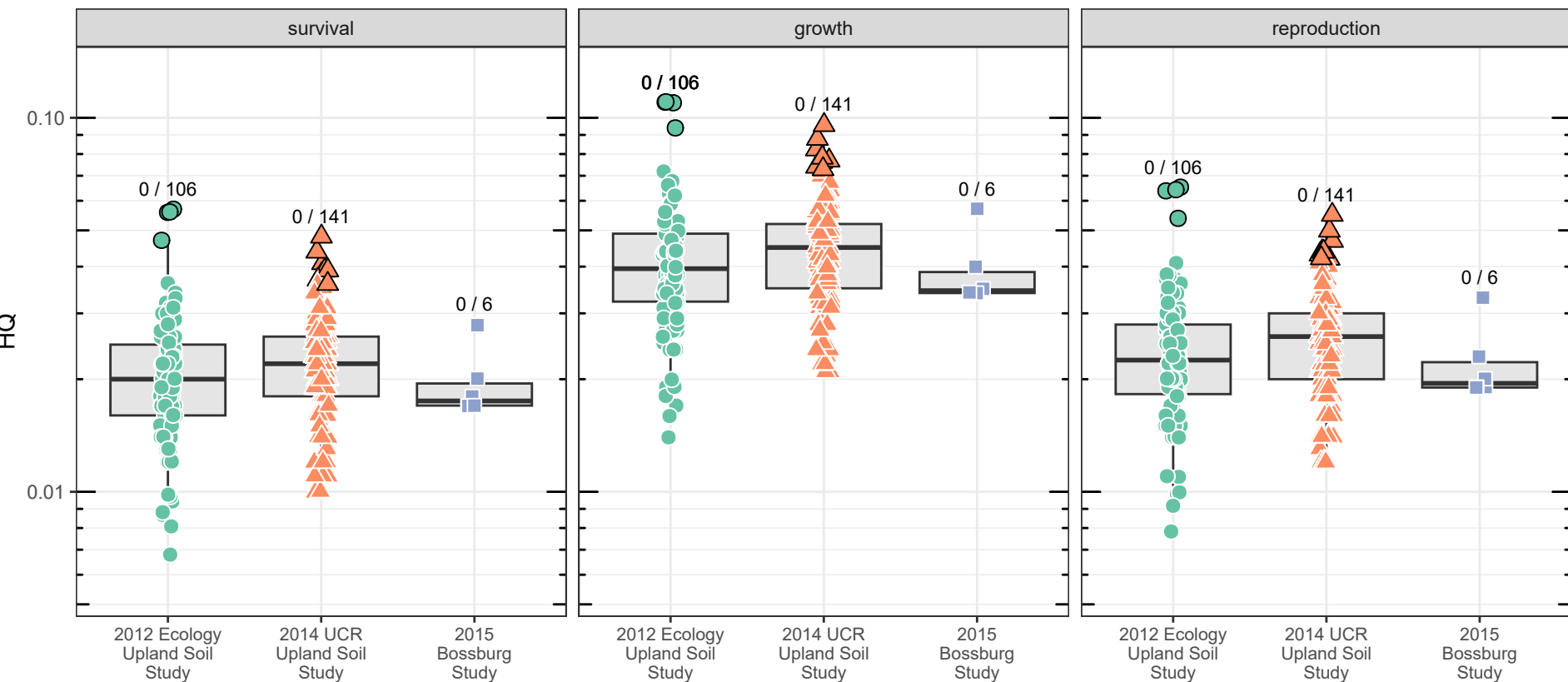


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

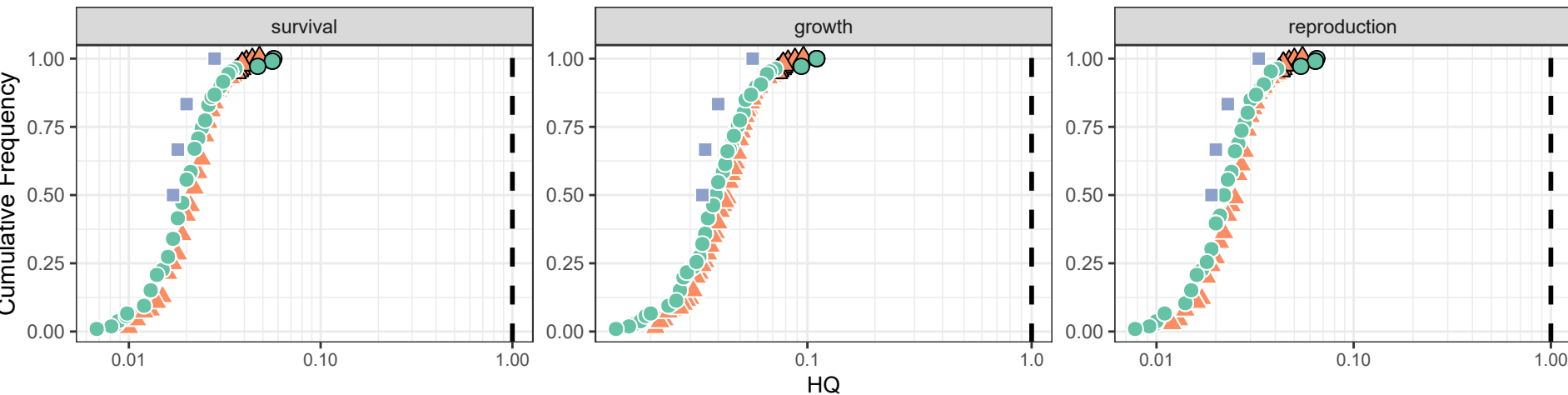


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

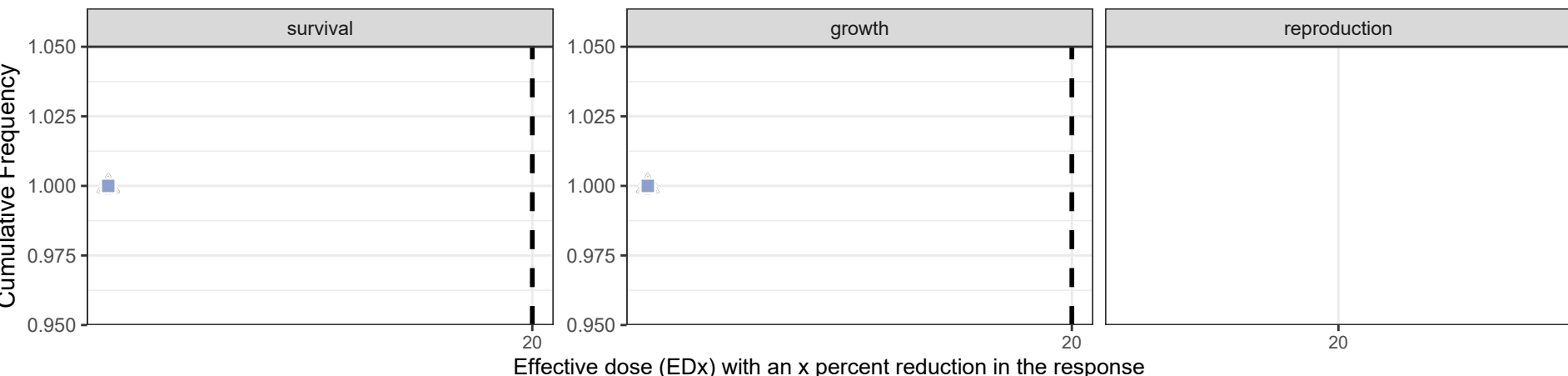
Figure 8-11c: Tree swallow (aerial insectivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for vanadium



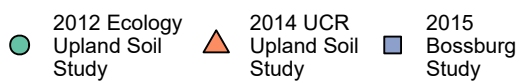
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box  
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

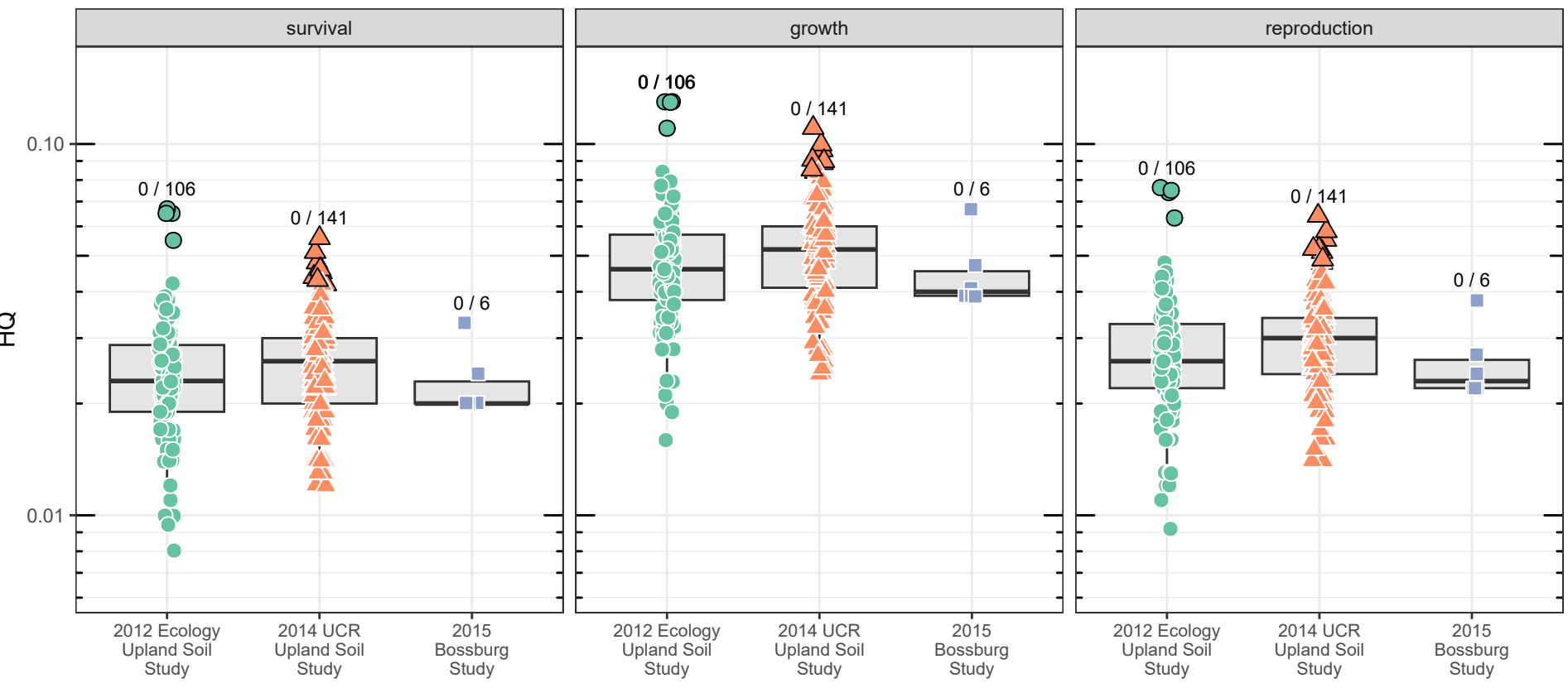


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

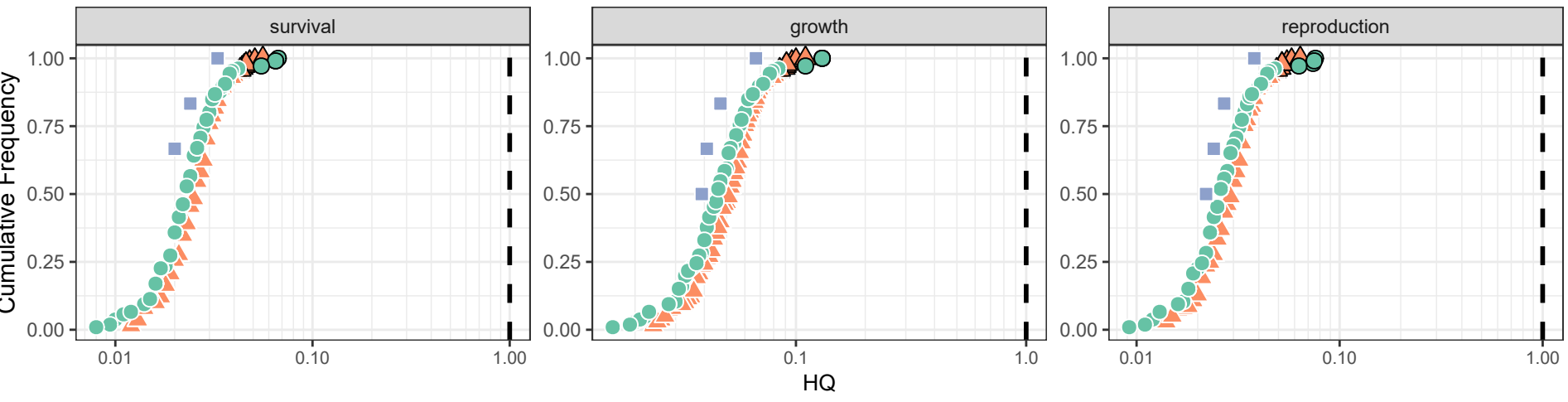


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

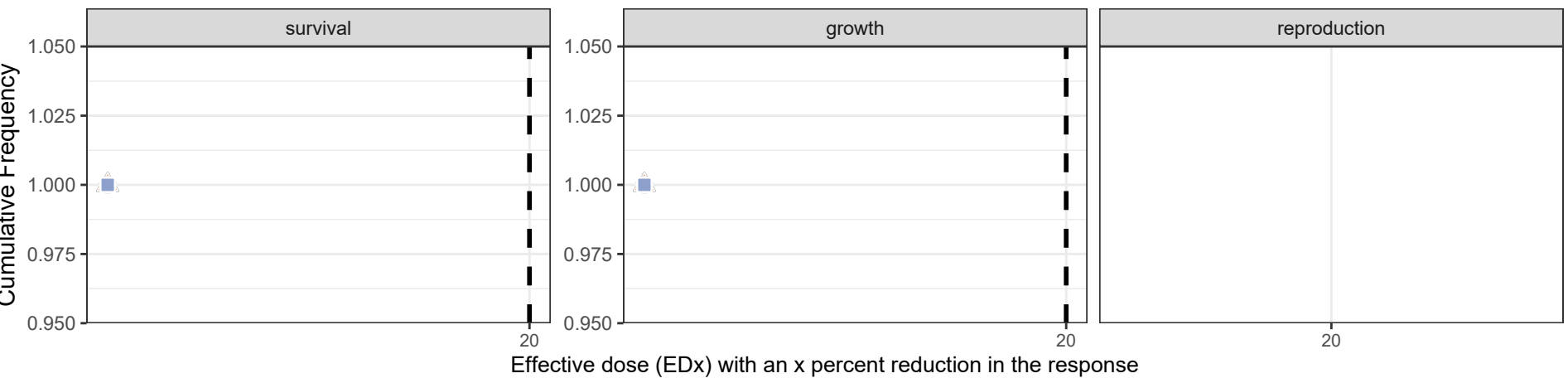
Figure 8-11d: American kestrel (carnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for vanadium



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

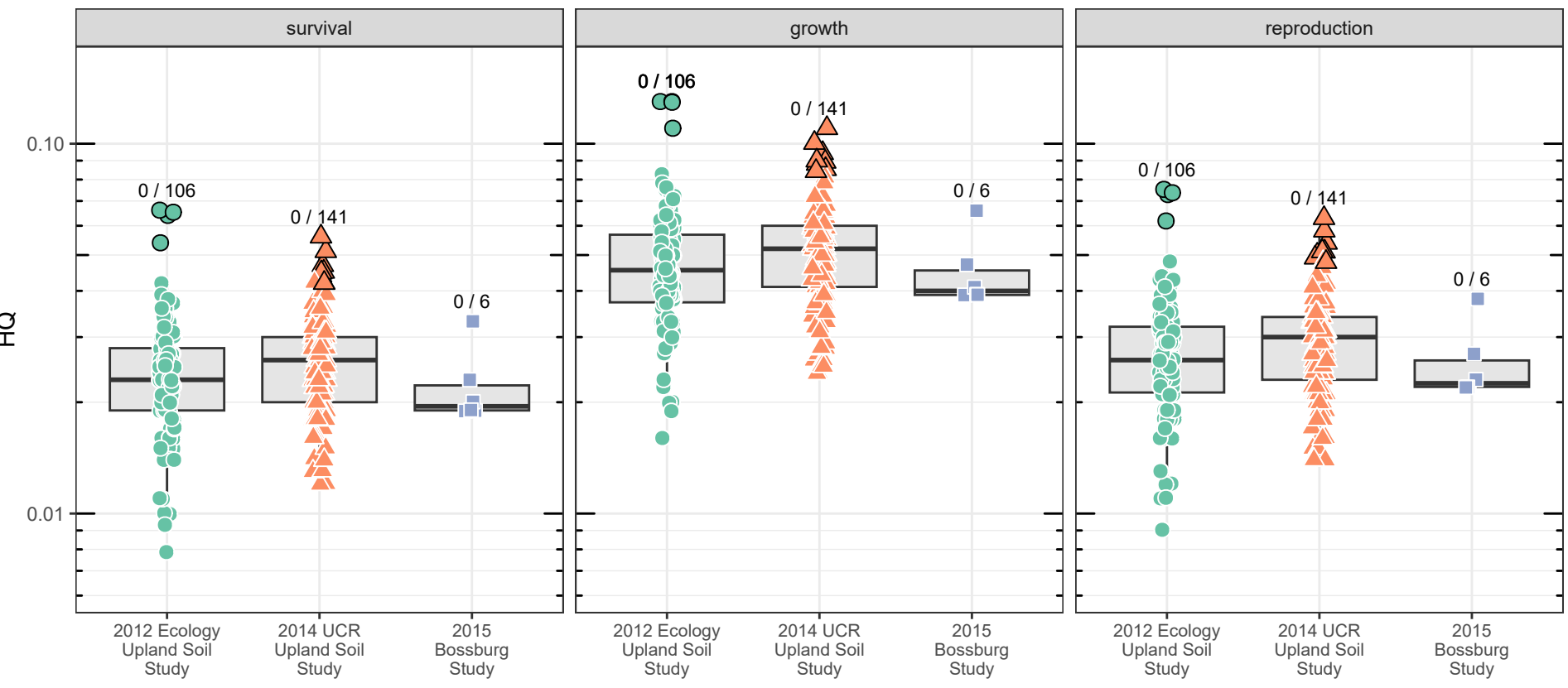


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

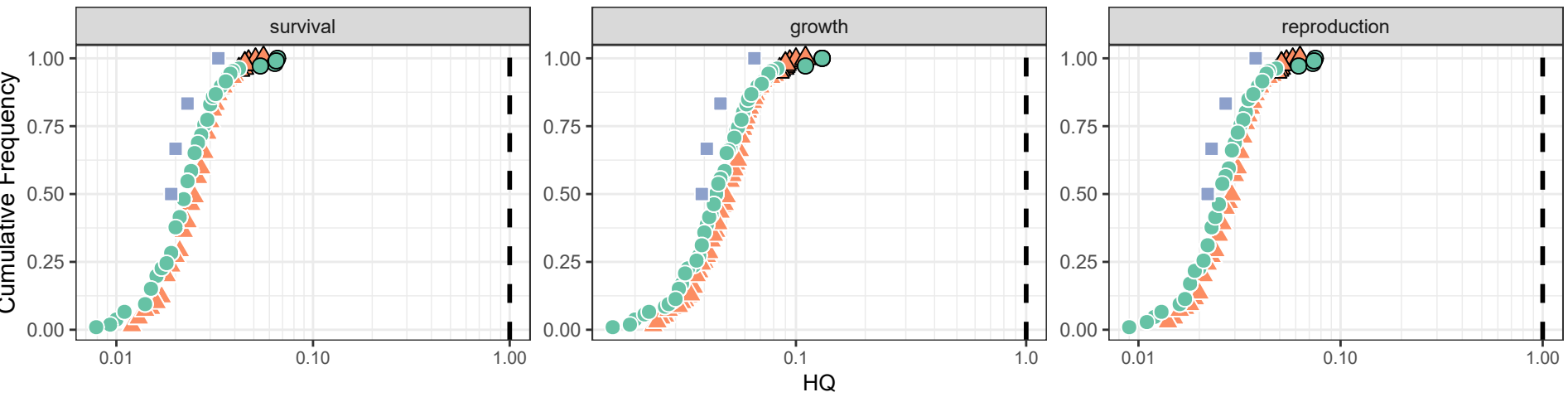


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

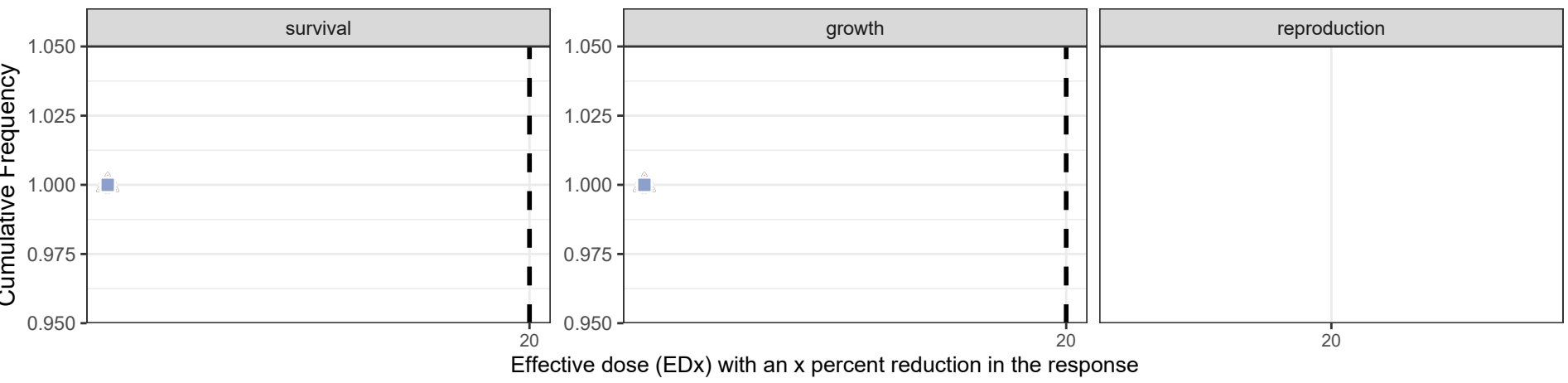
Figure 8-11e: Black-capped chickadee (omnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for vanadium



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

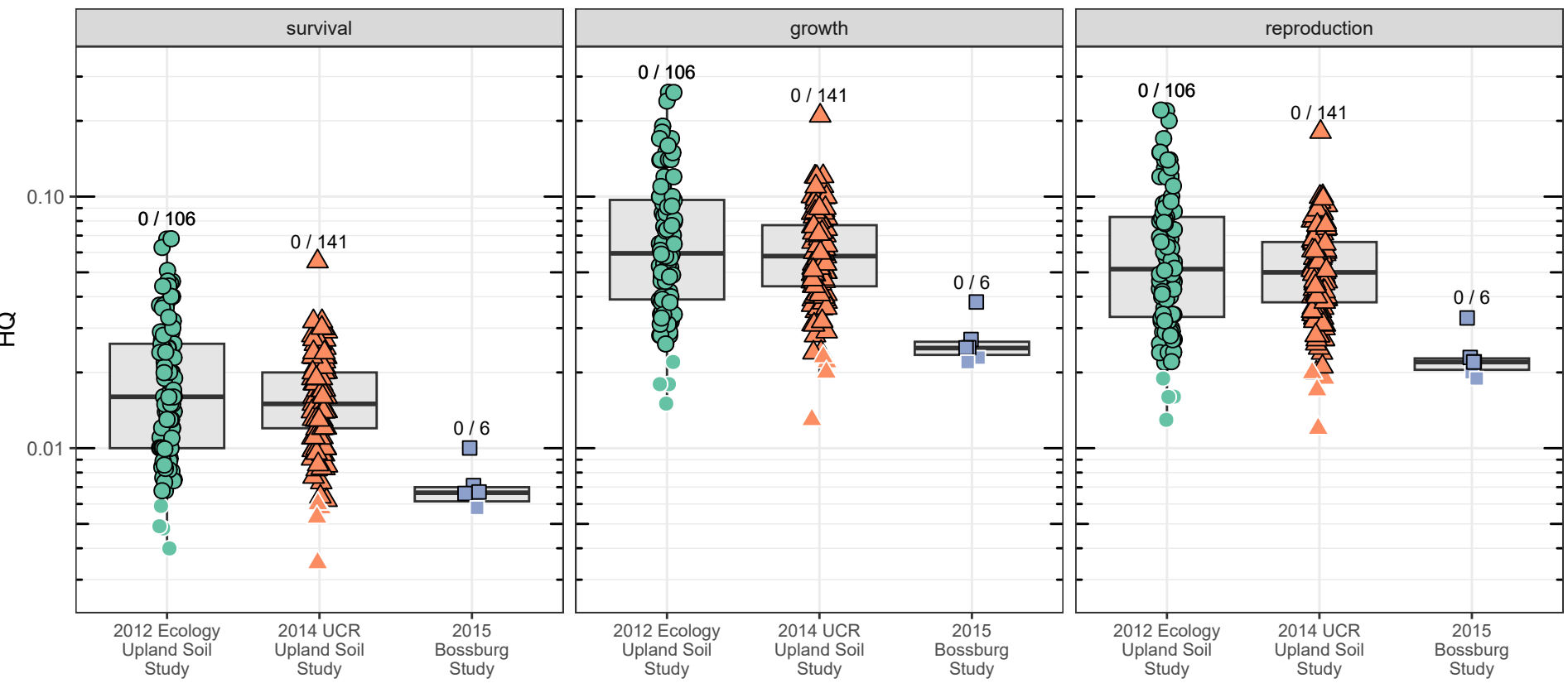


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

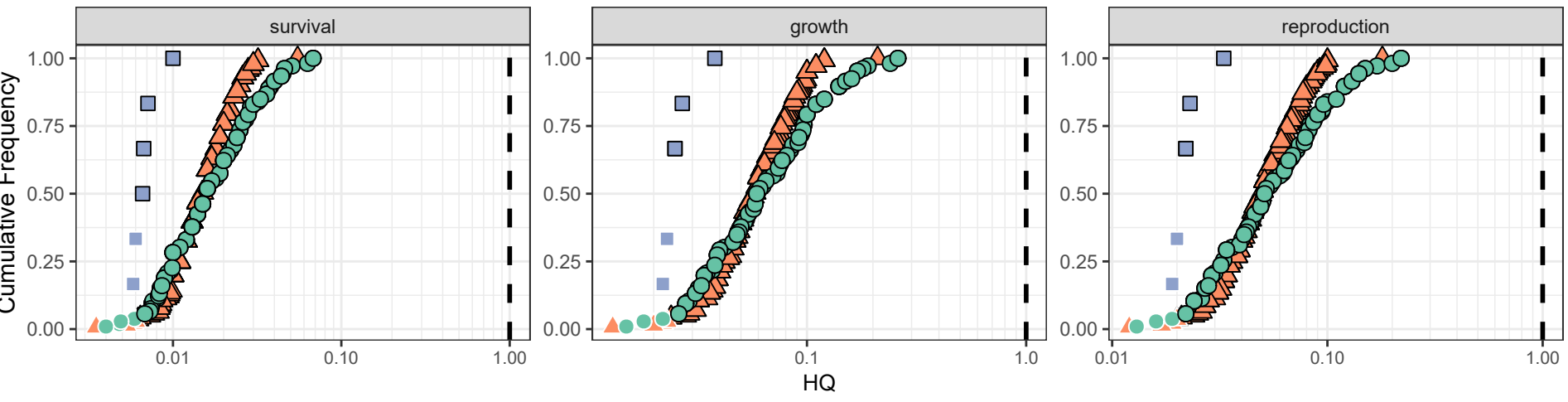


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

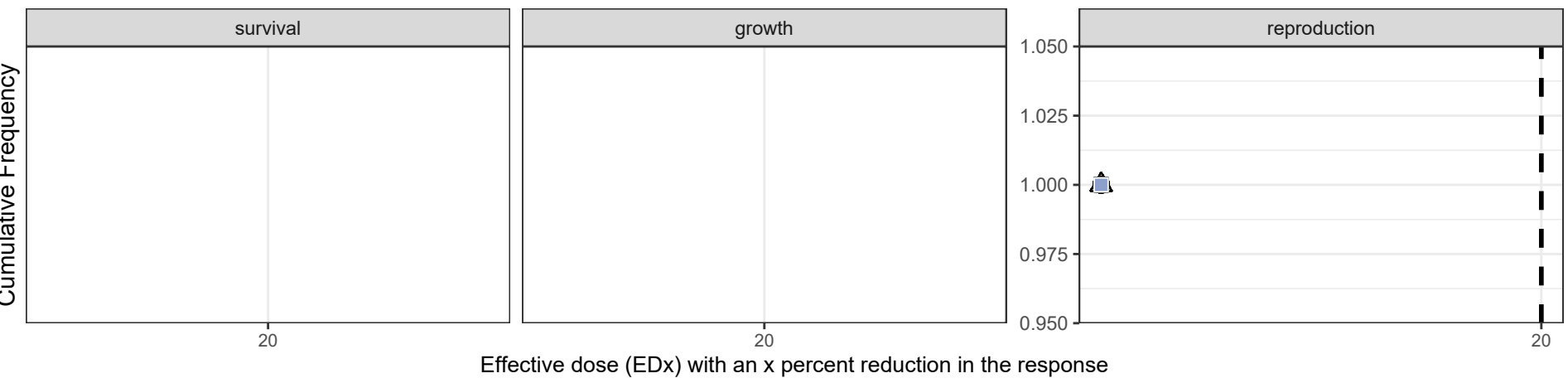
Figure 8-12a: California quail (herbivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for zinc



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

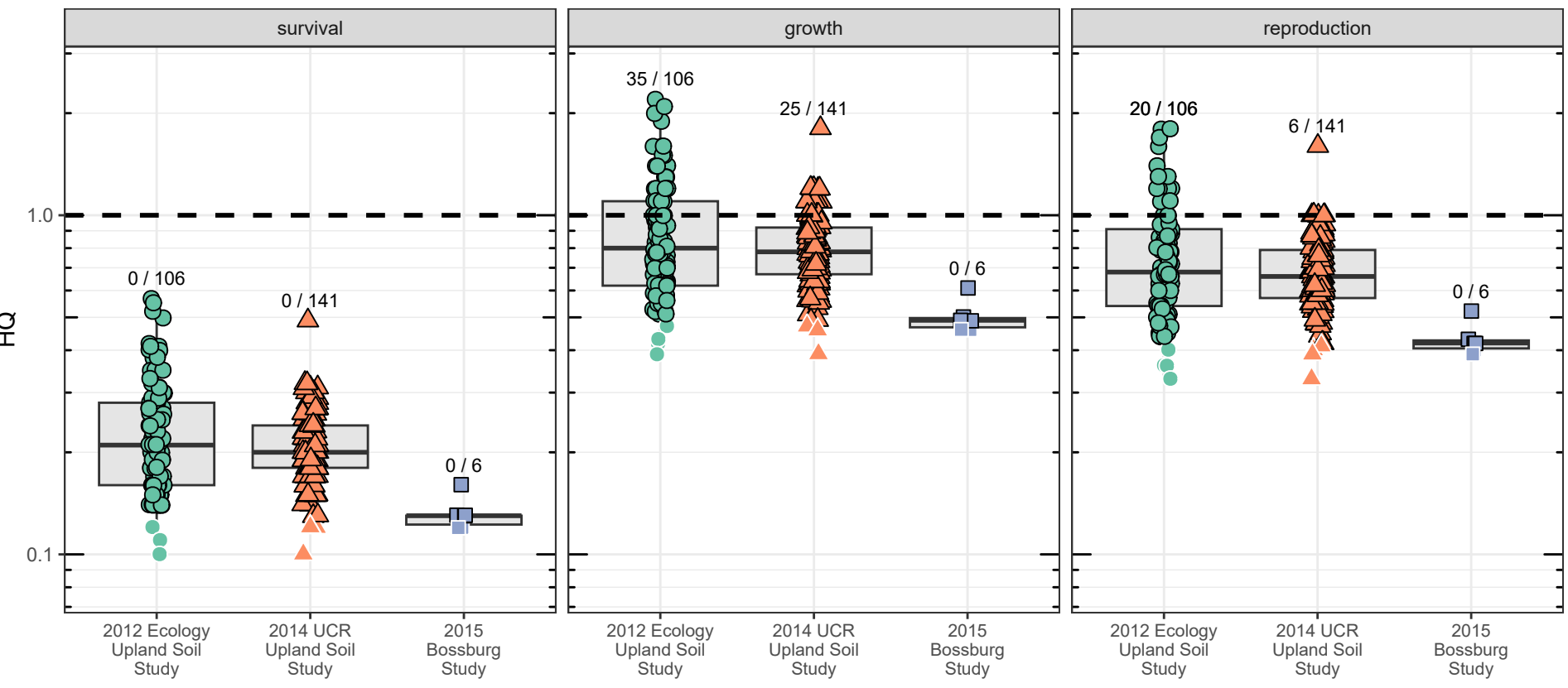


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

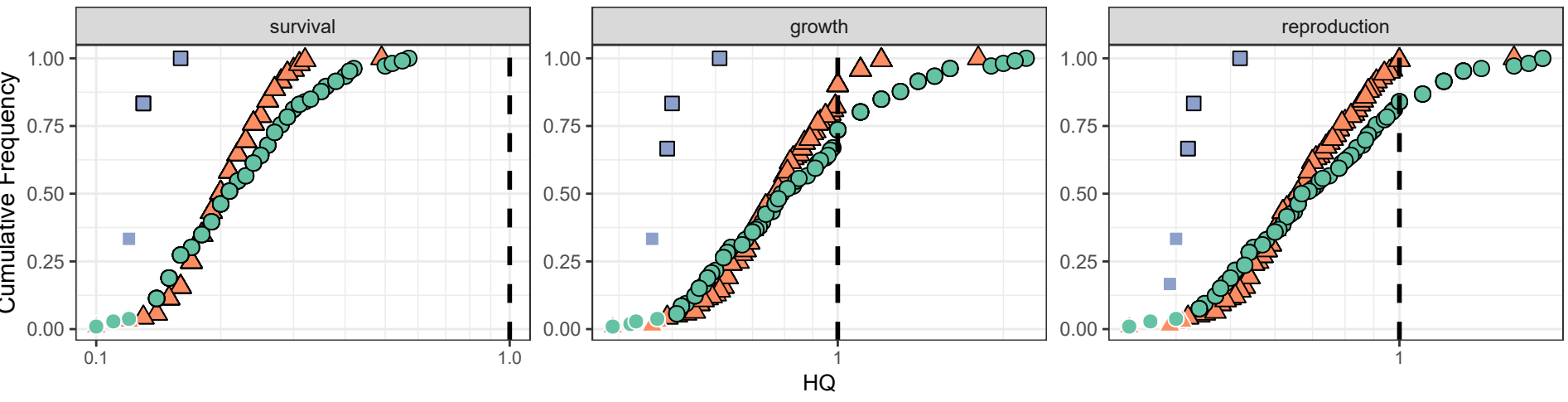
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study    ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study    ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV

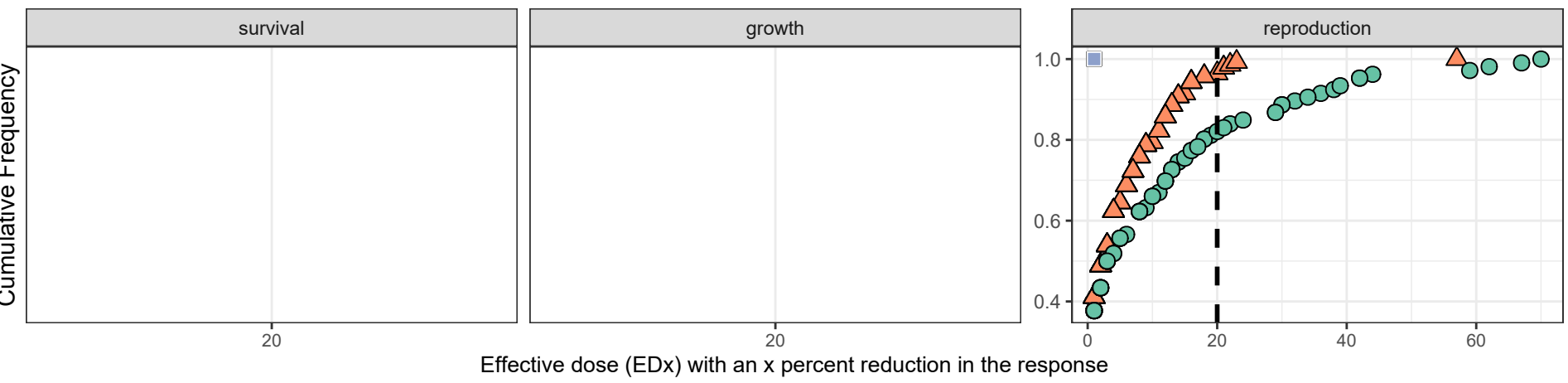
Figure 8-12b: American robin (invertivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for zinc



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

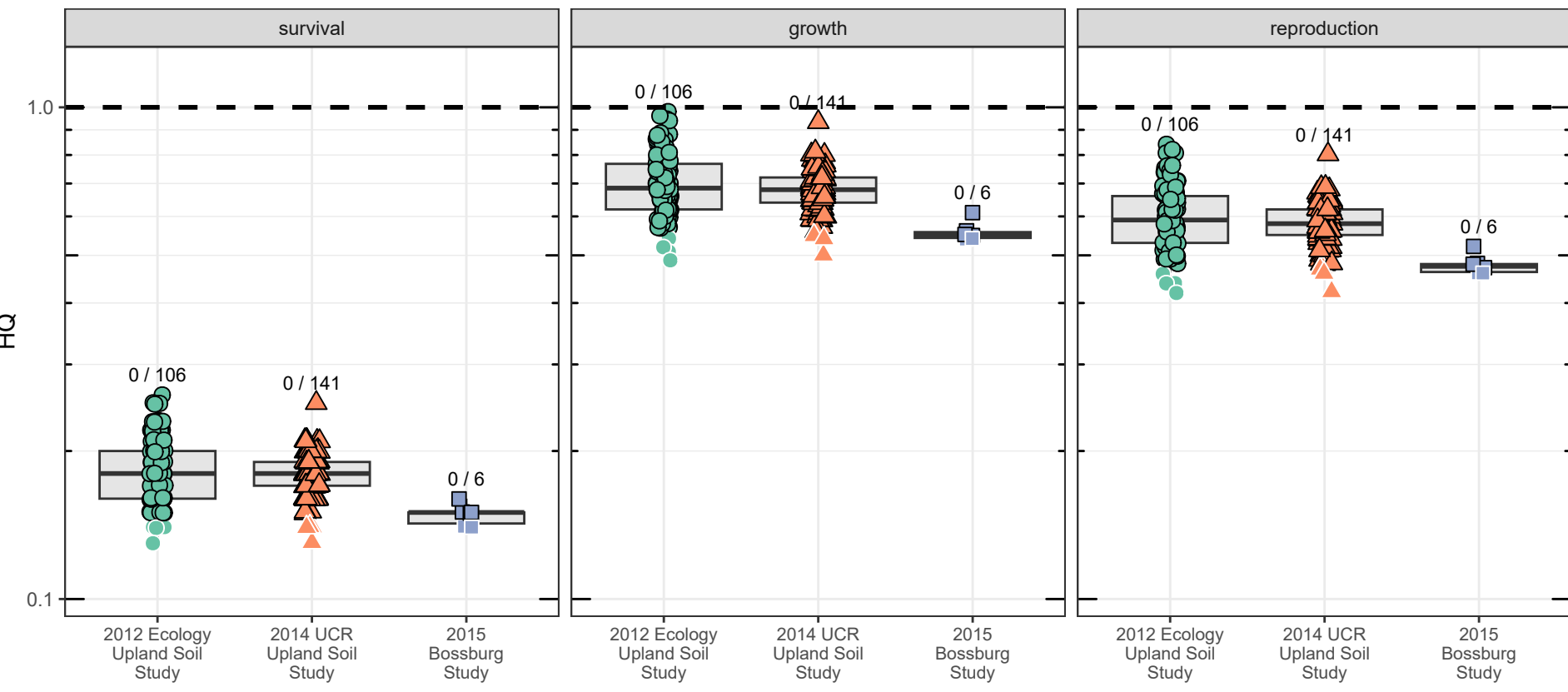


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

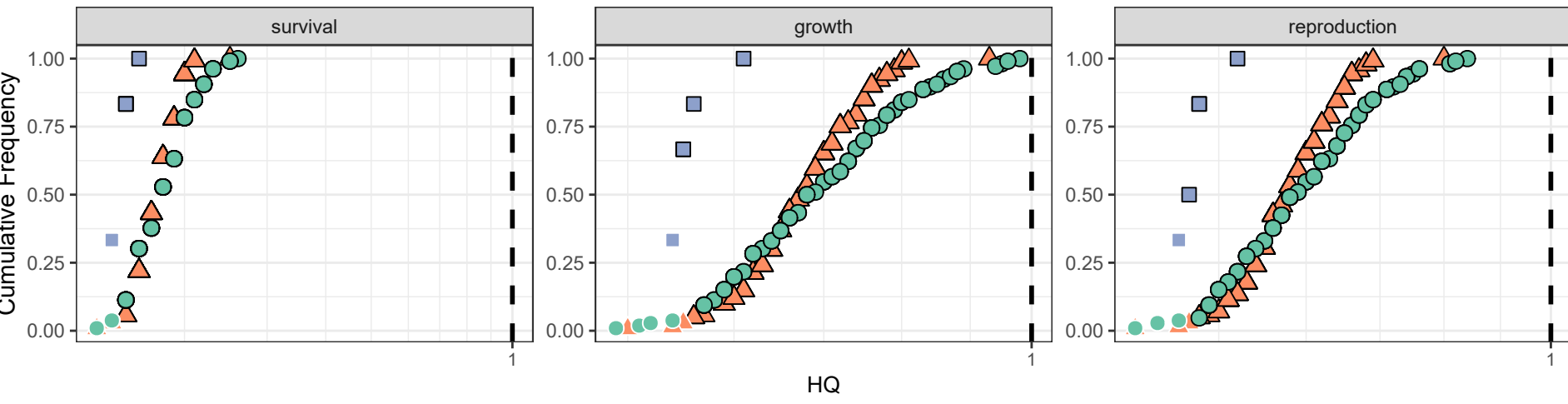


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

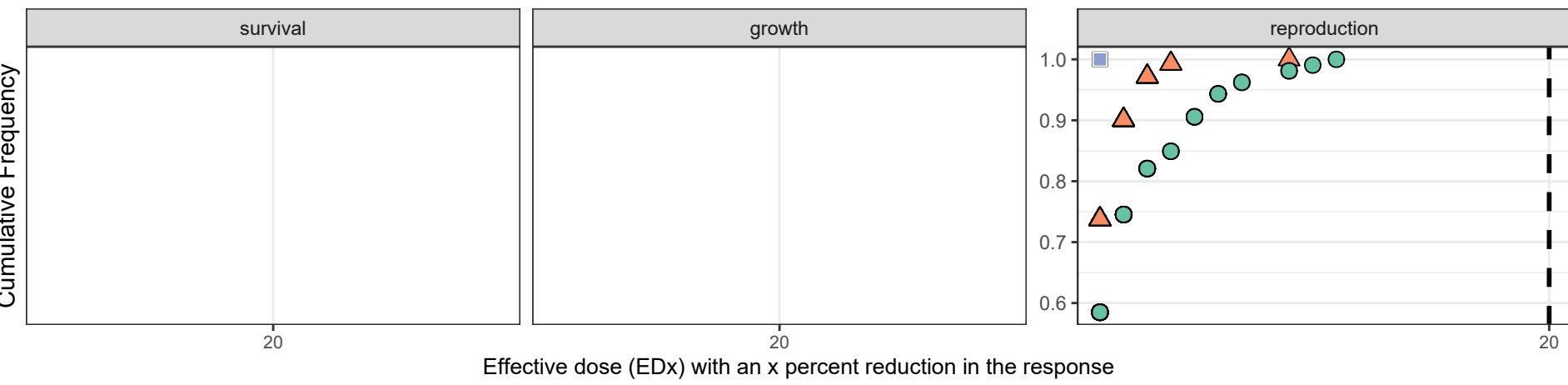
Figure 8-12c: Tree swallow (aerial insectivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for zinc



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



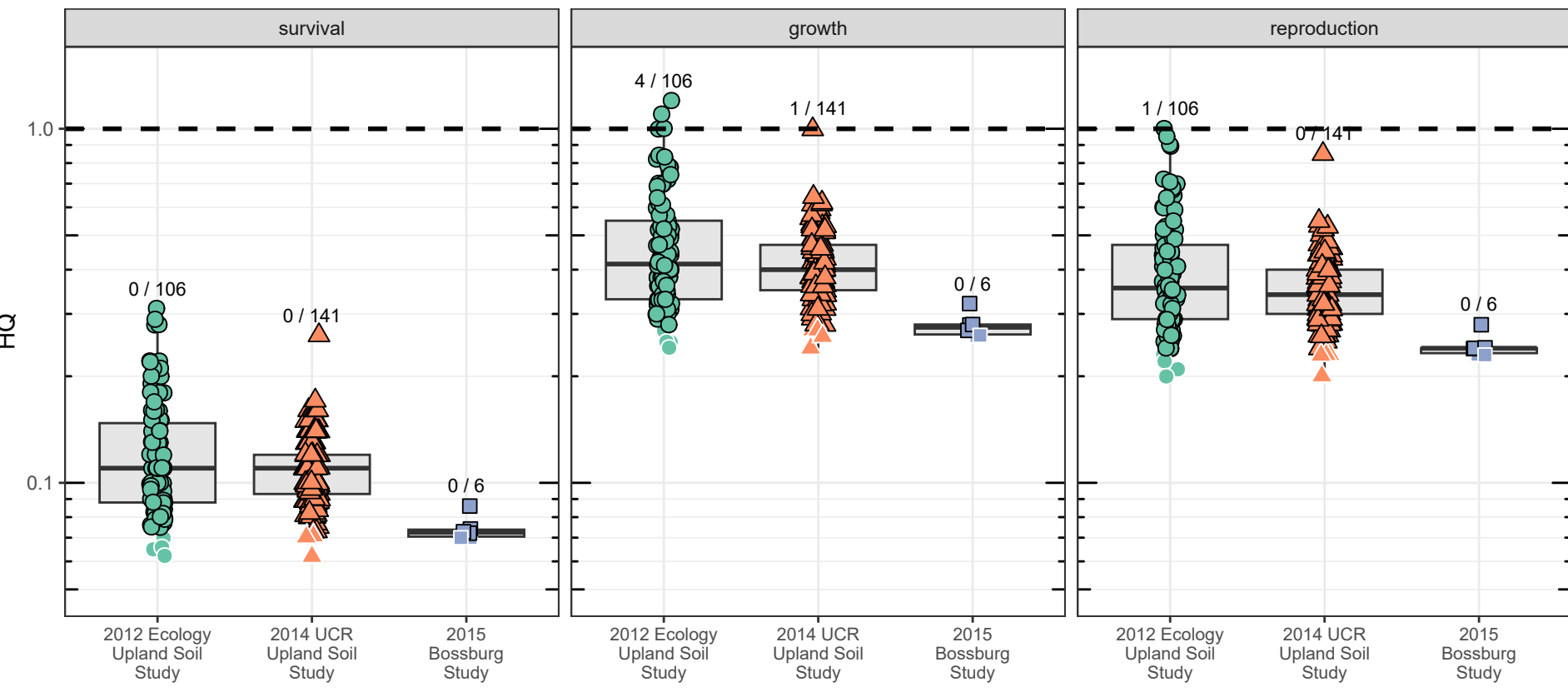
ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

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

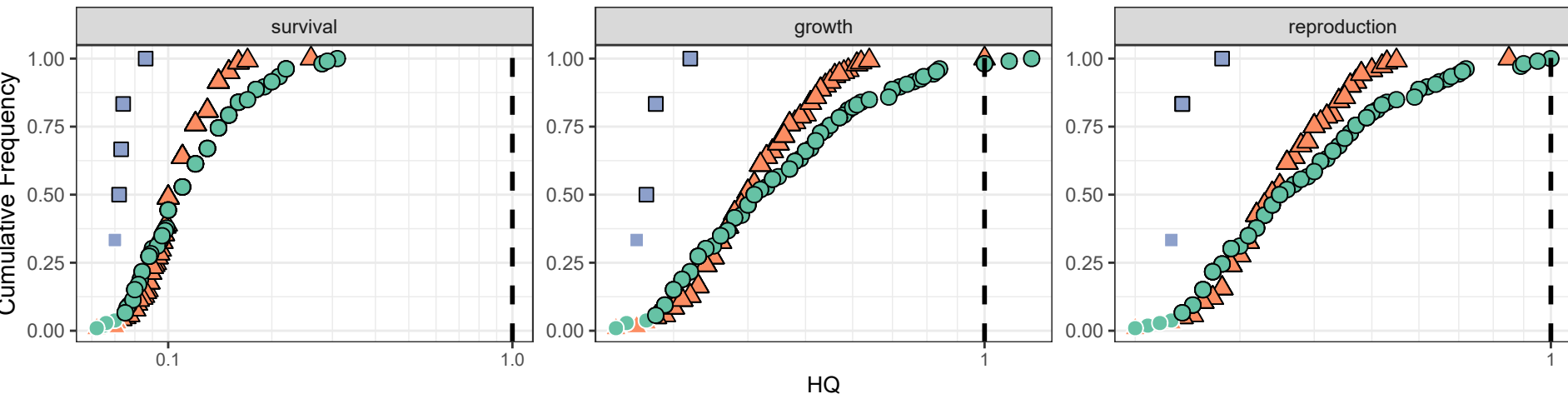
Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV



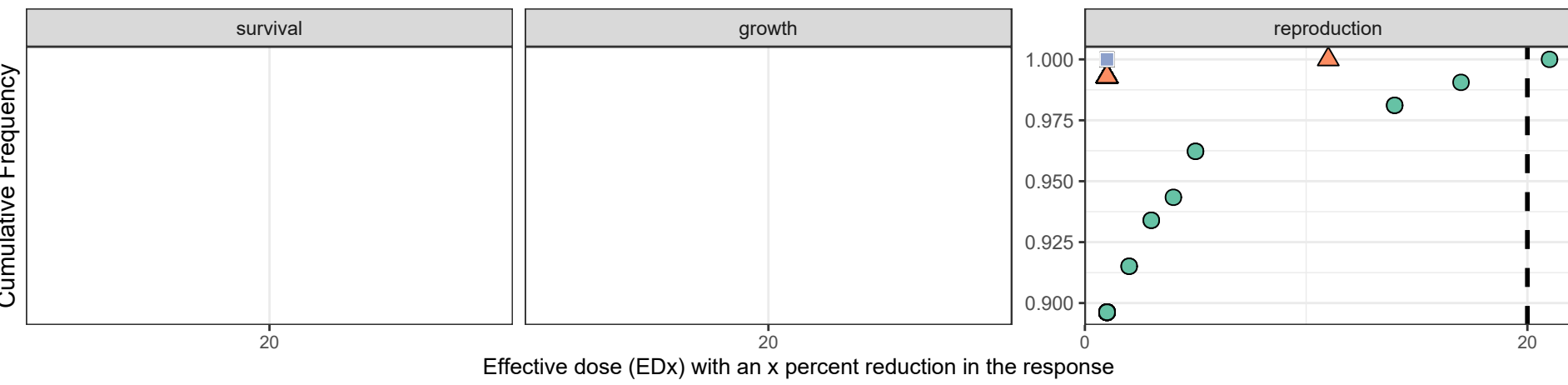
Figure 8-12d: American kestrel (carnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for zinc



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

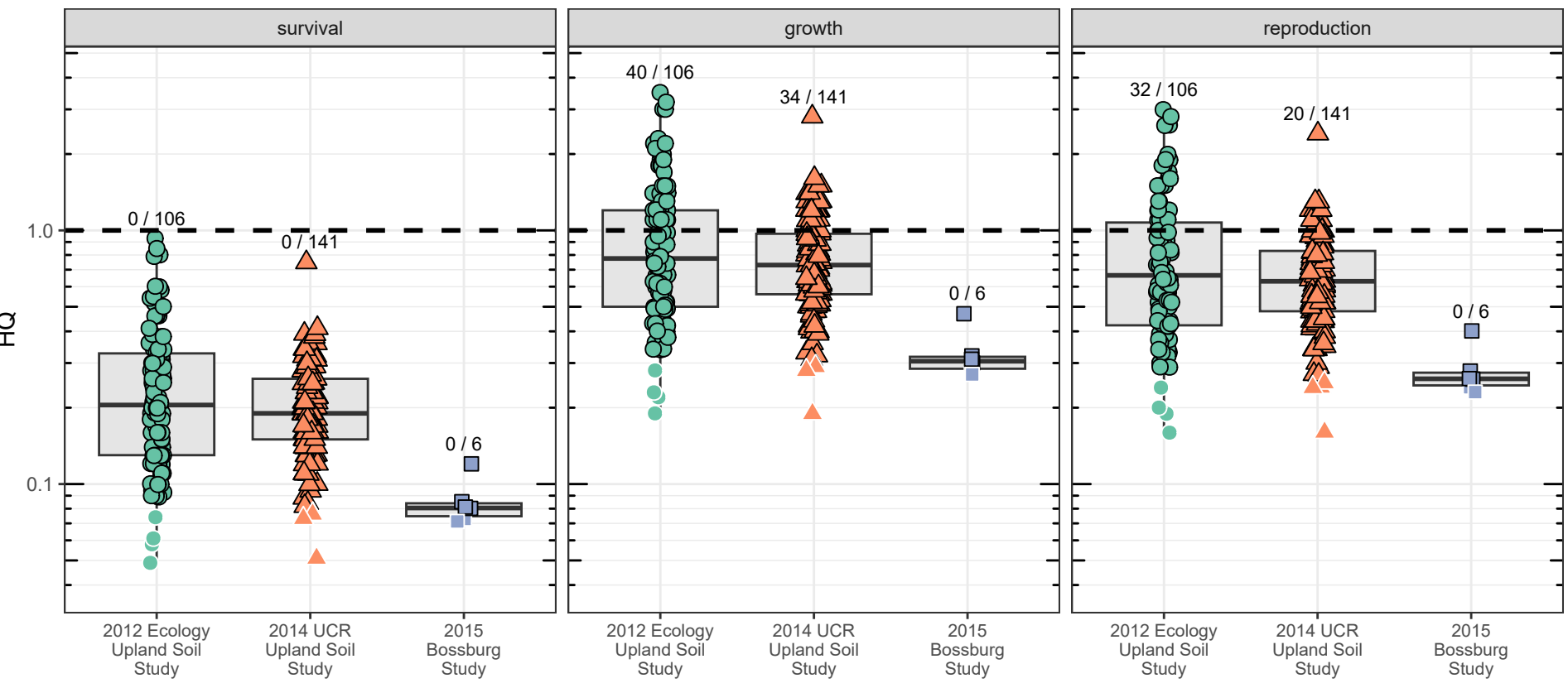


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

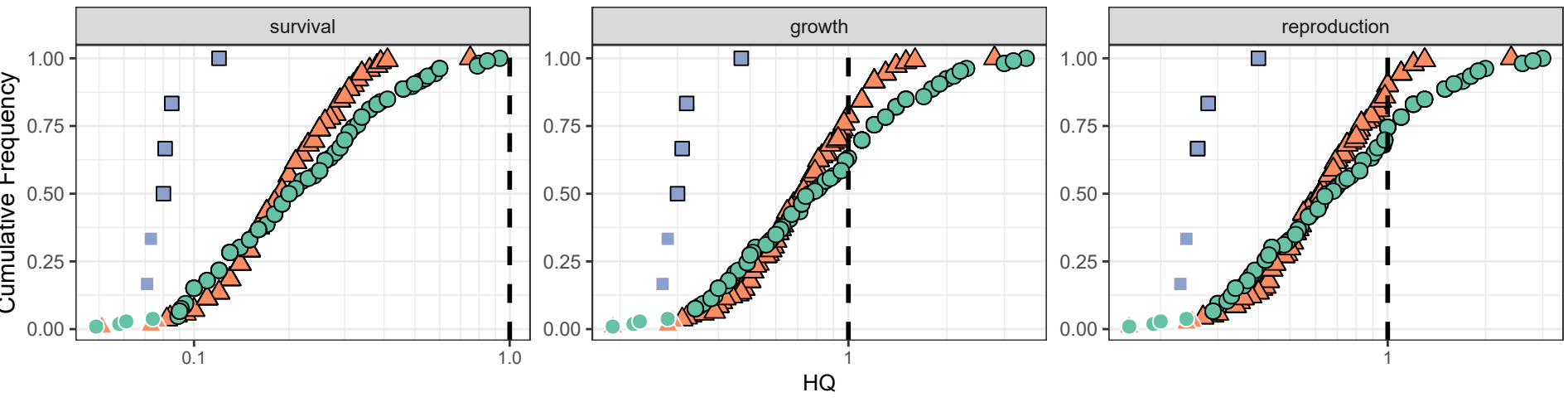
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study    ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study    ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV

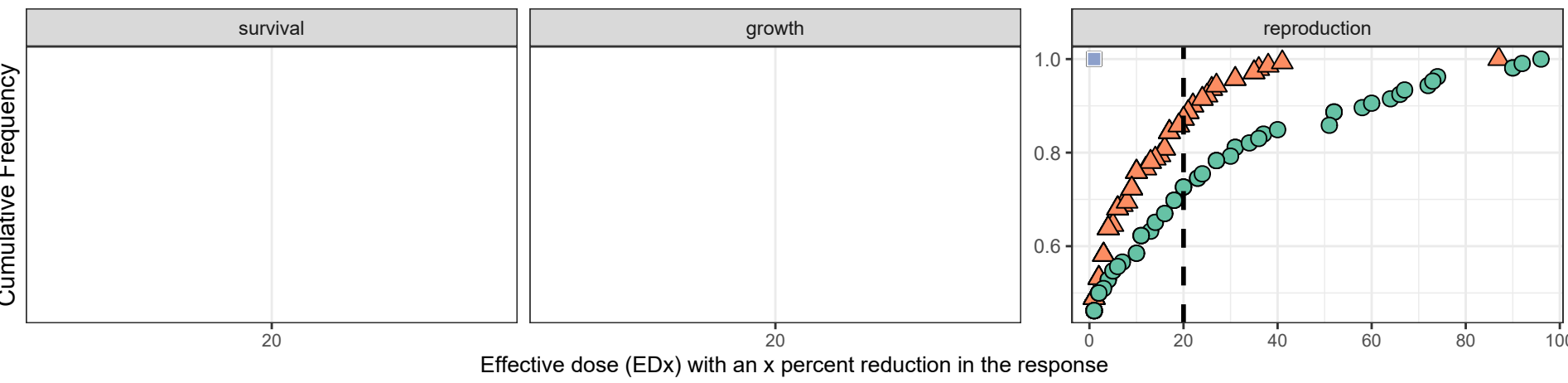
Figure 8-12e: Black-capped chickadee (omnivorous bird) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for zinc



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

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

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV

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

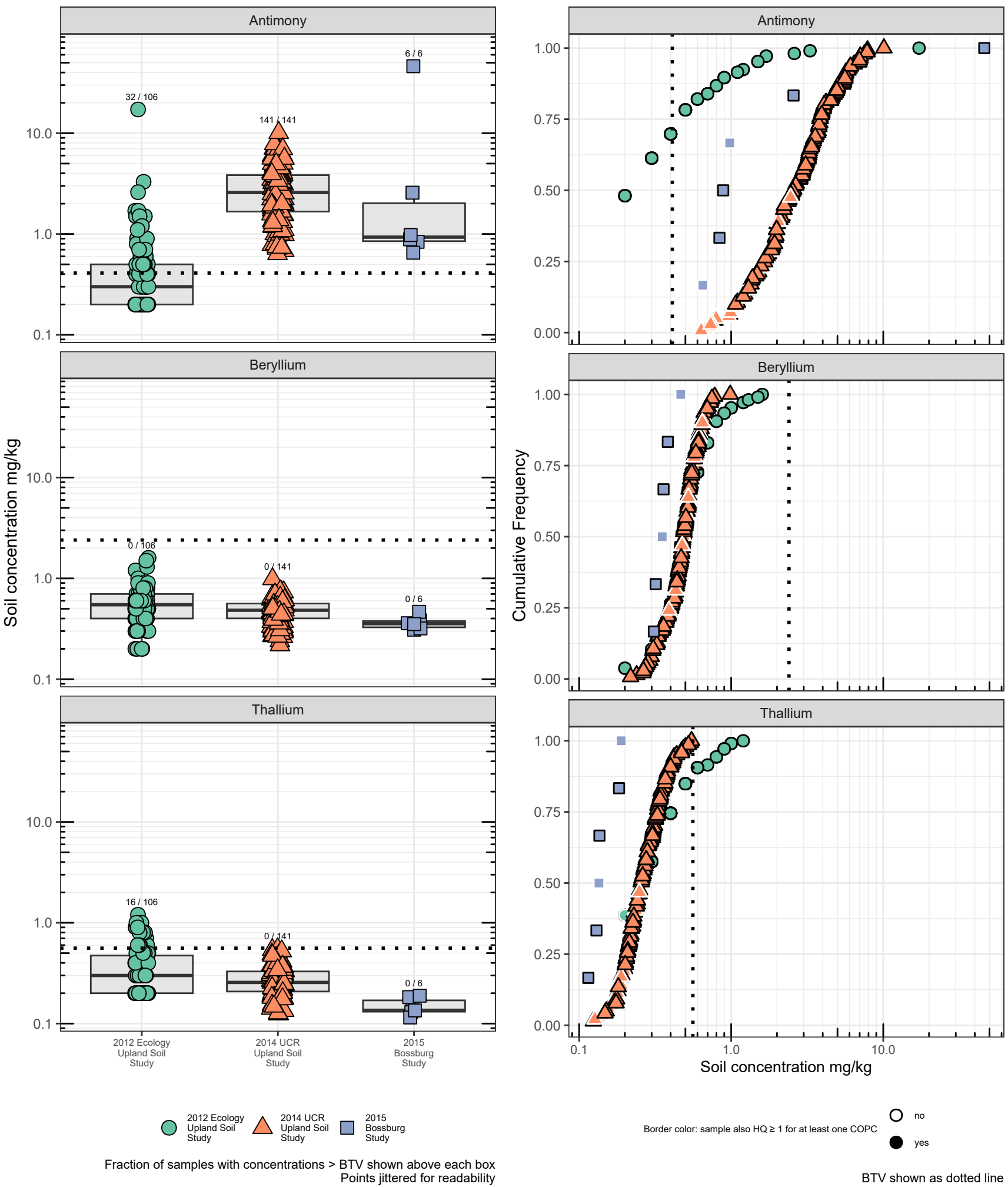
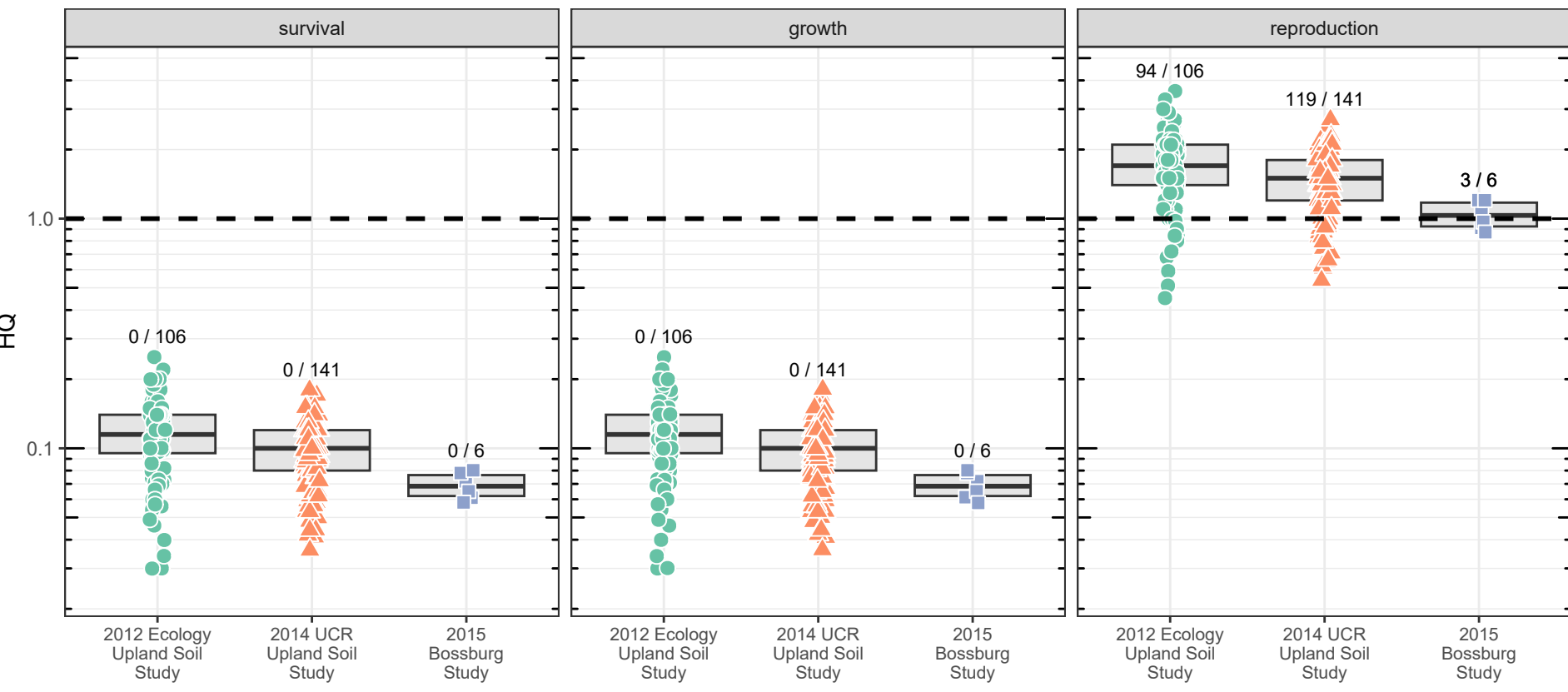
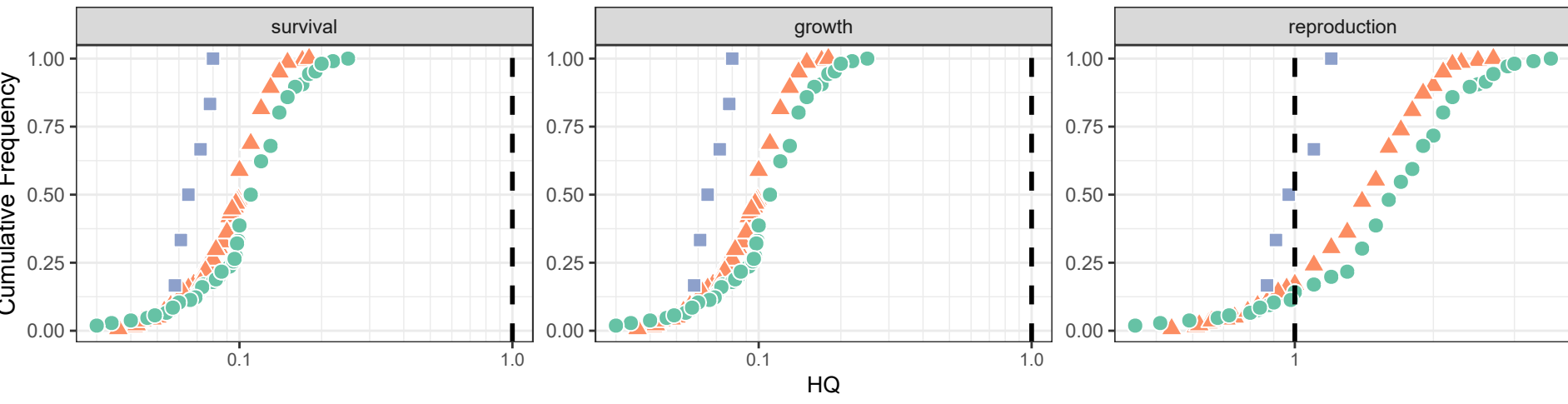


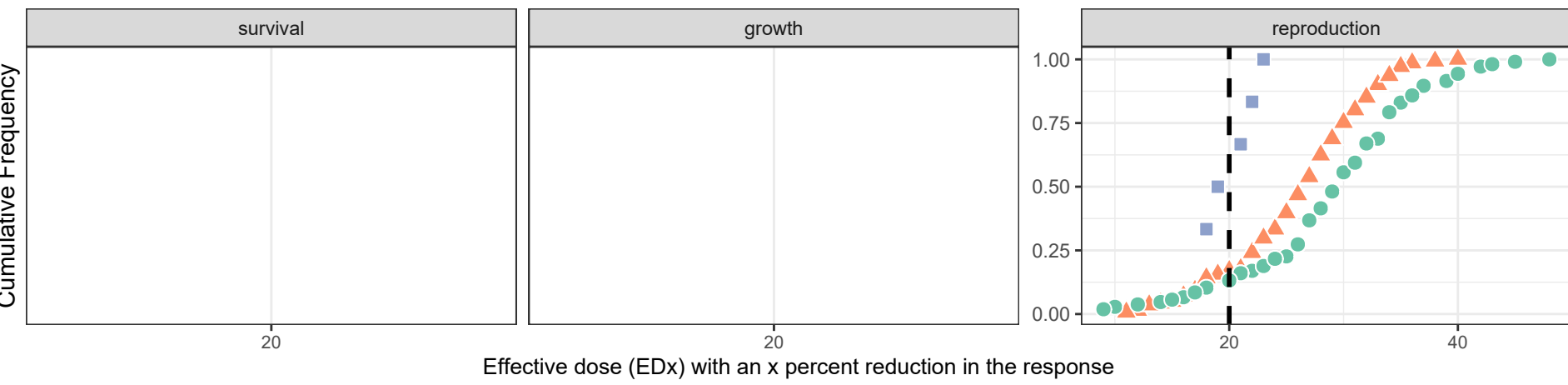
Figure 9-1a: Meadow vole (herbivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for aluminum



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

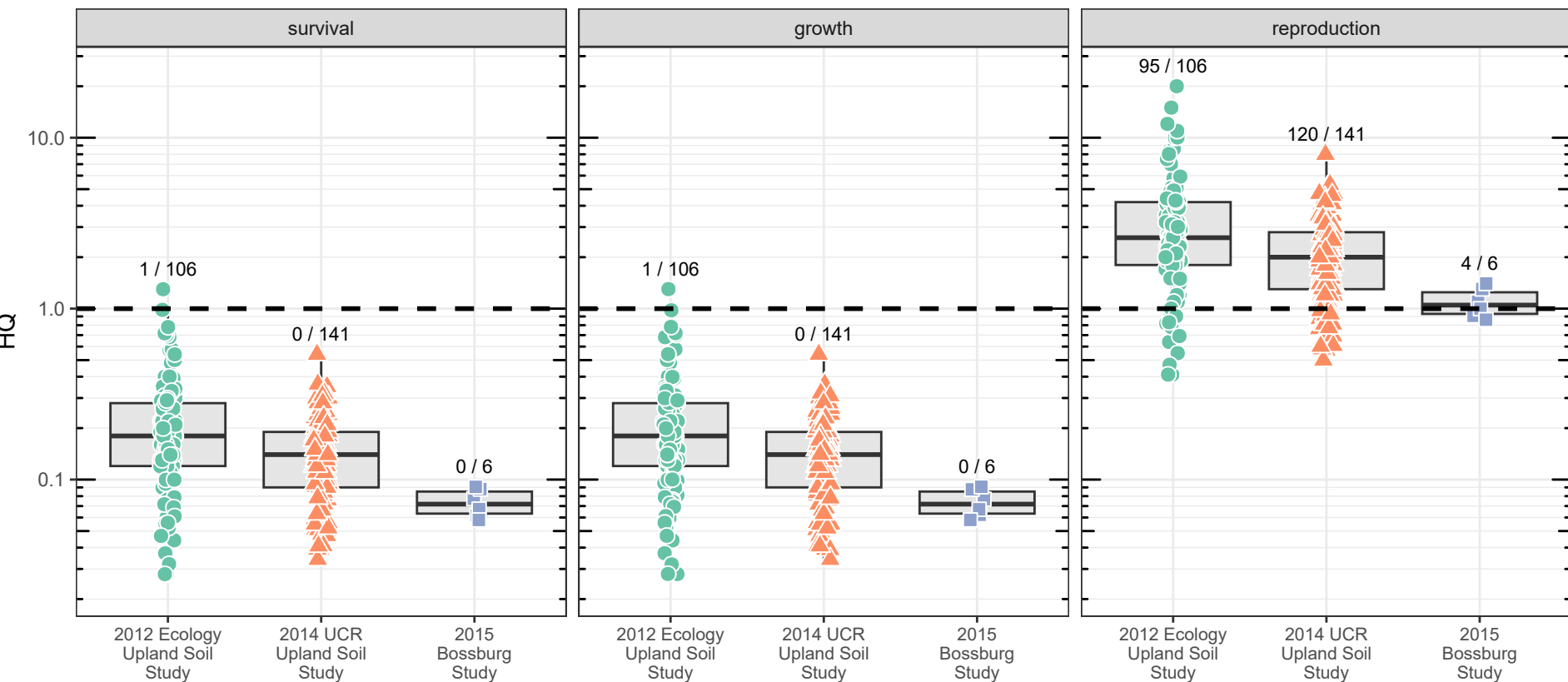


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

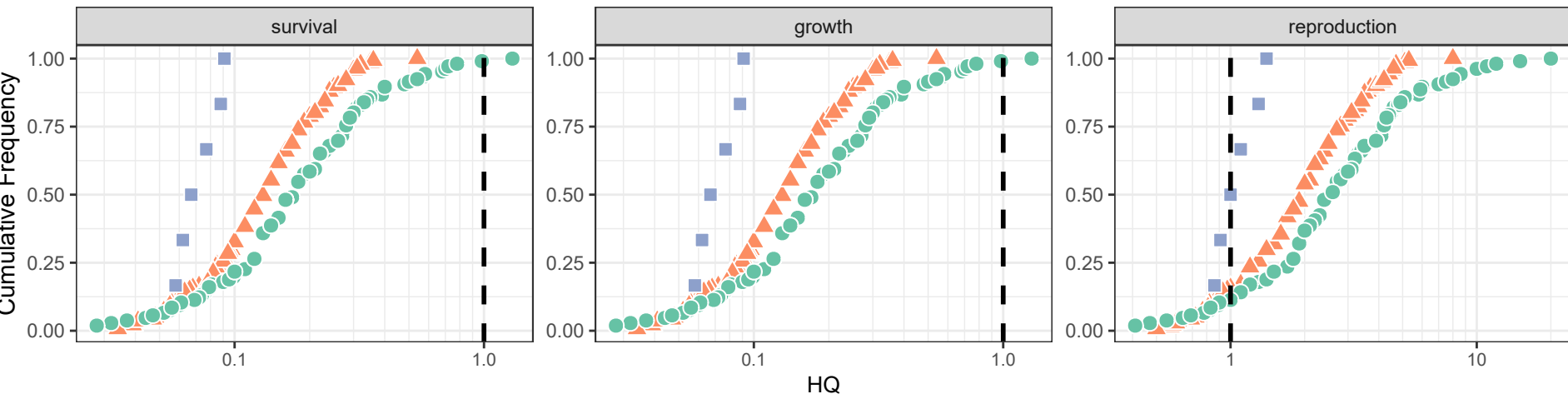
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study    ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study    ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV

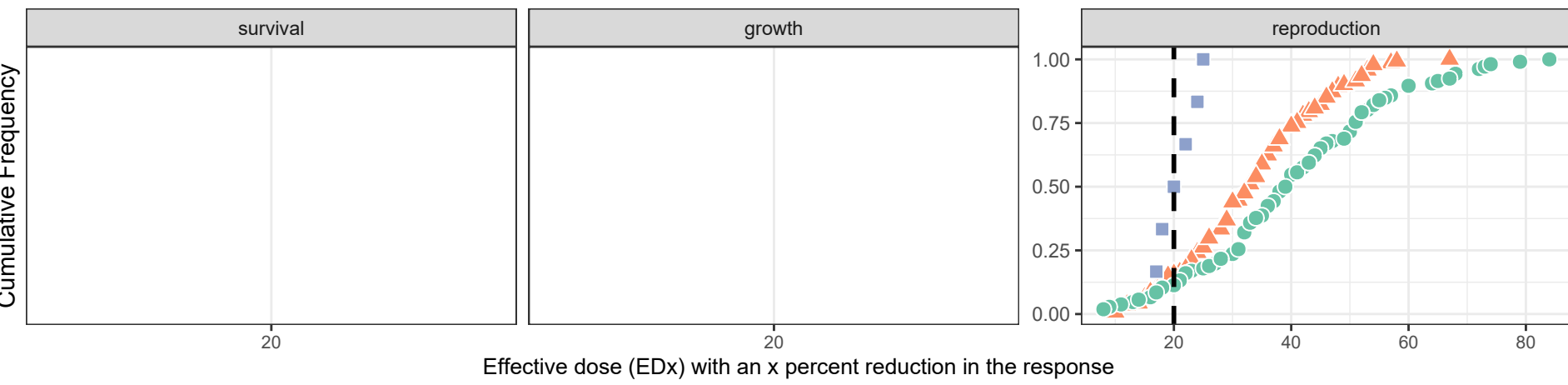
Figure 9-1b: Masked shrew (invertivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for aluminum



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

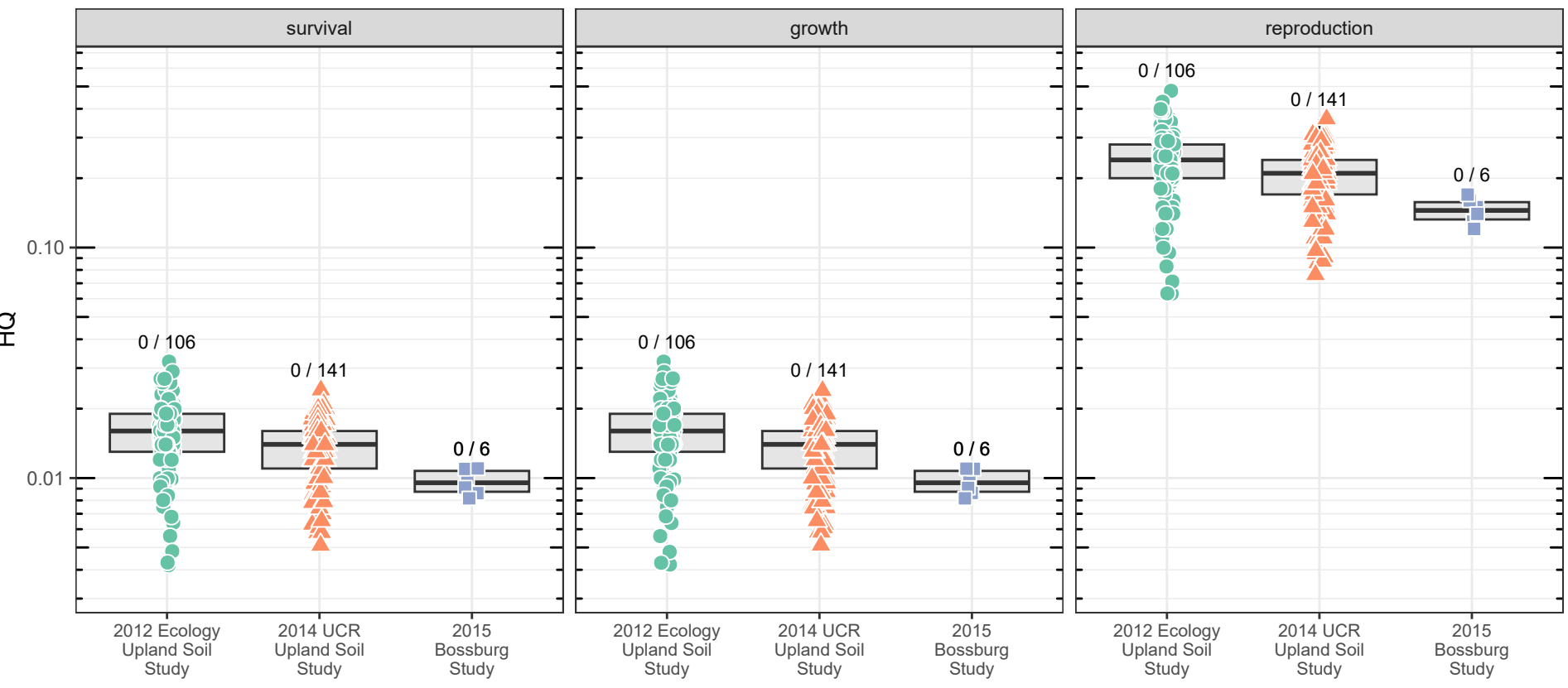


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

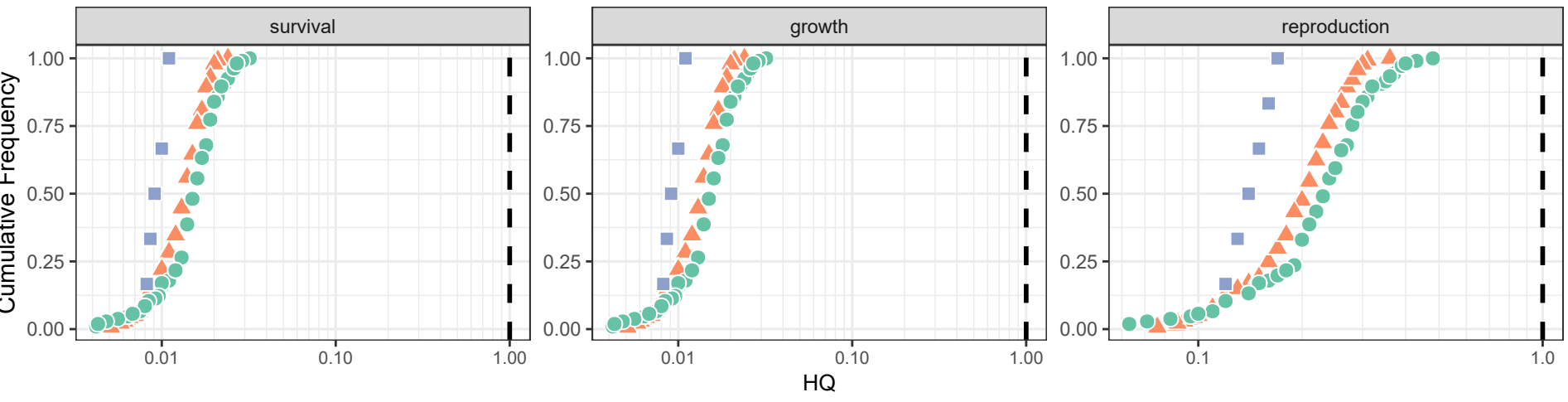


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

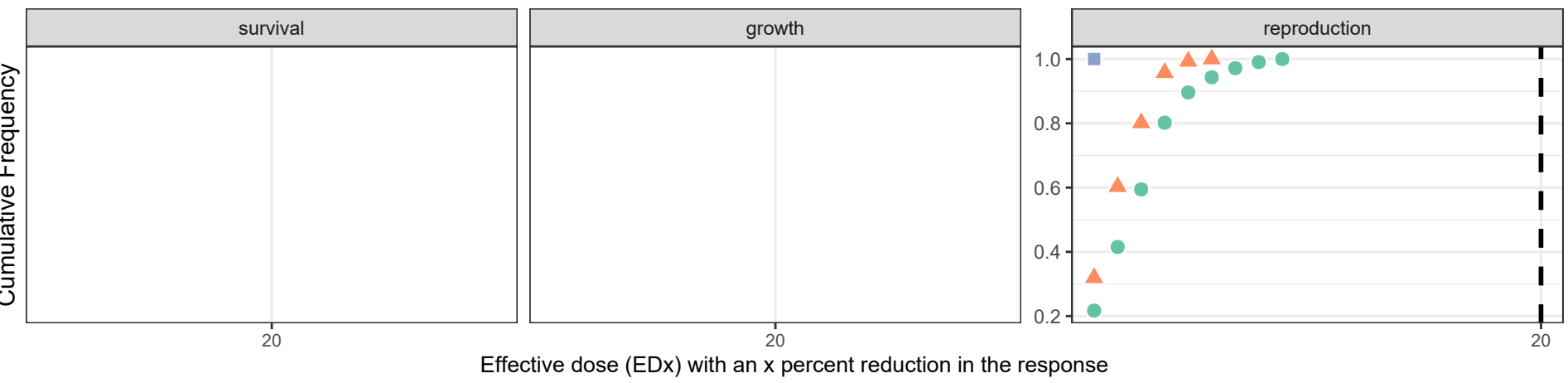
Figure 9-1c: Little brown bat (aerial insectivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for aluminum



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

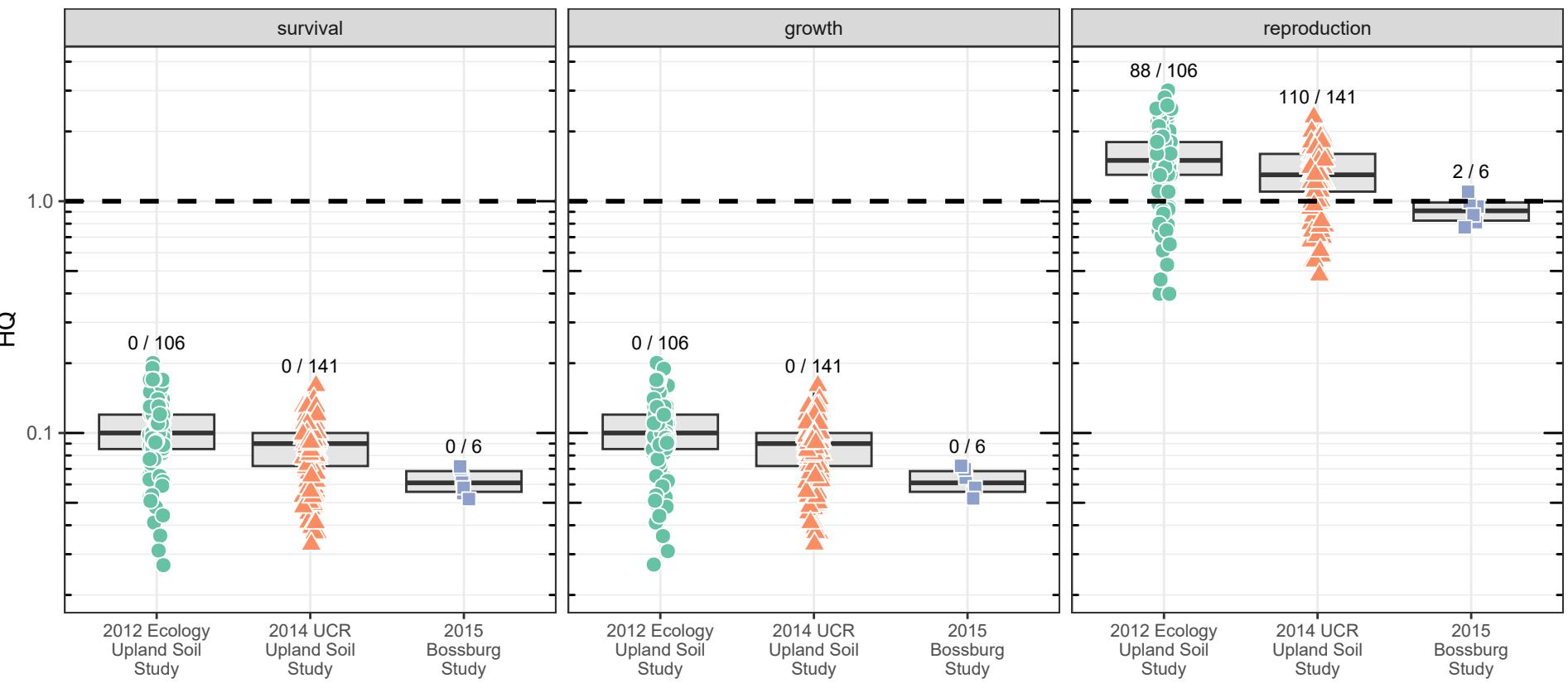


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

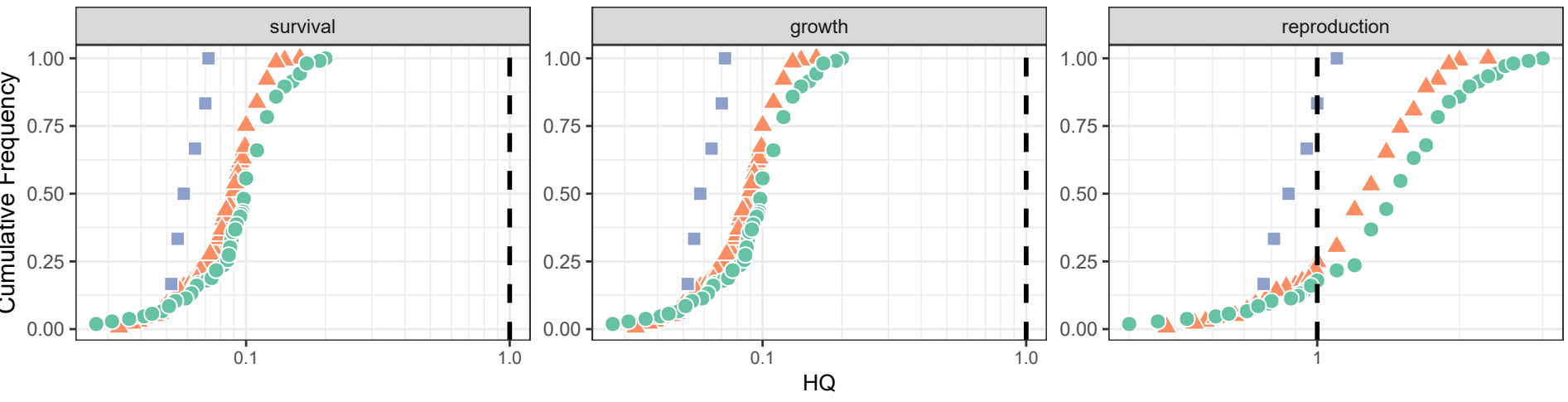
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study    ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study    ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV

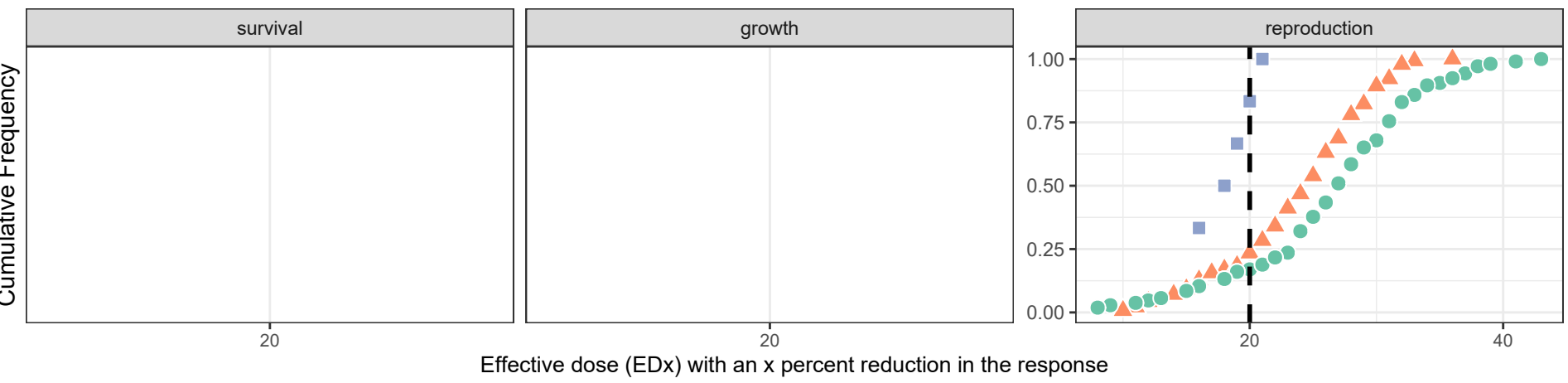
Figure 9-1d: Short-tailed weasel (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for aluminum



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

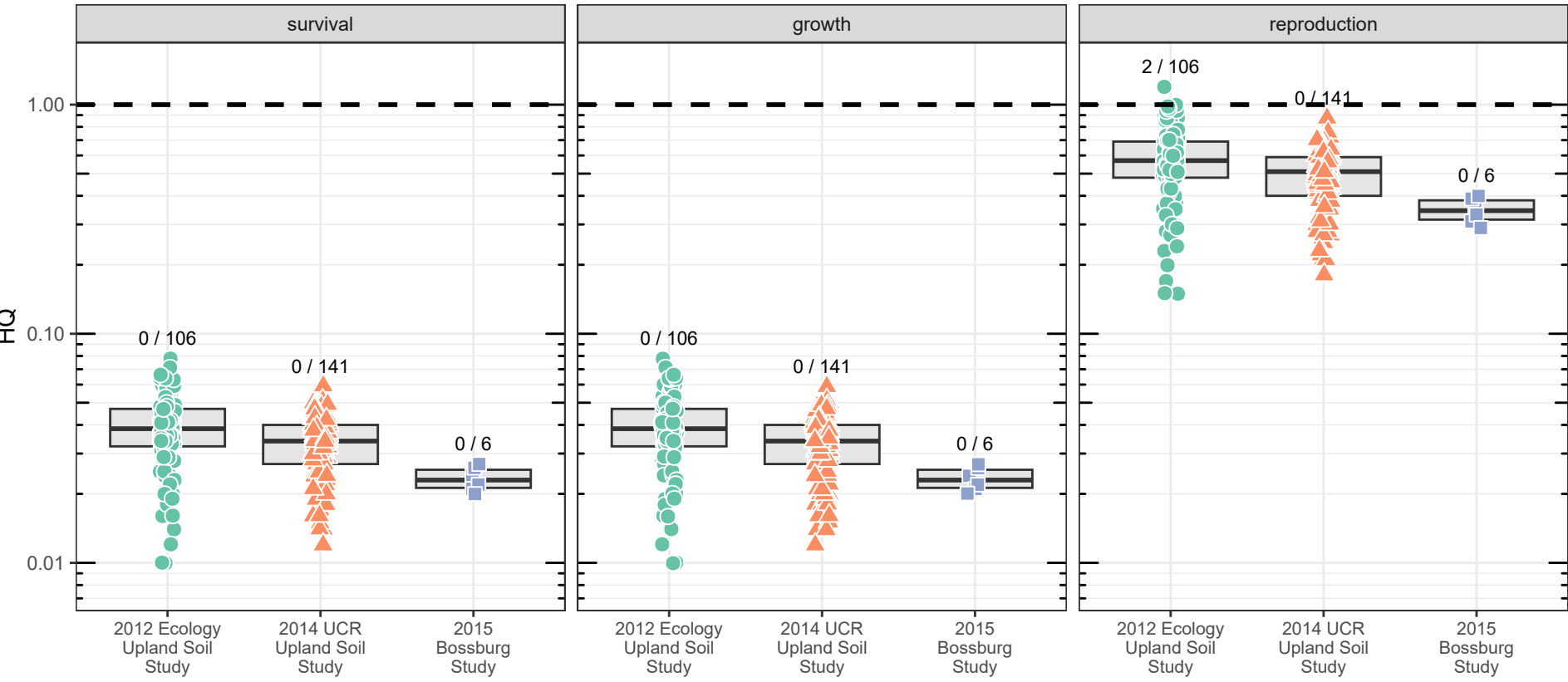


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

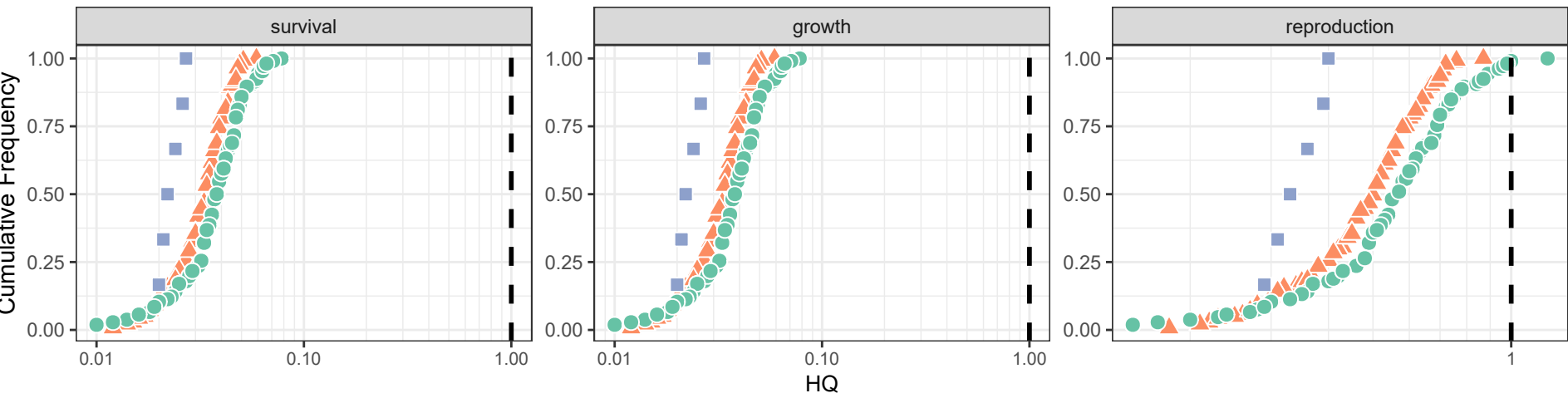


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

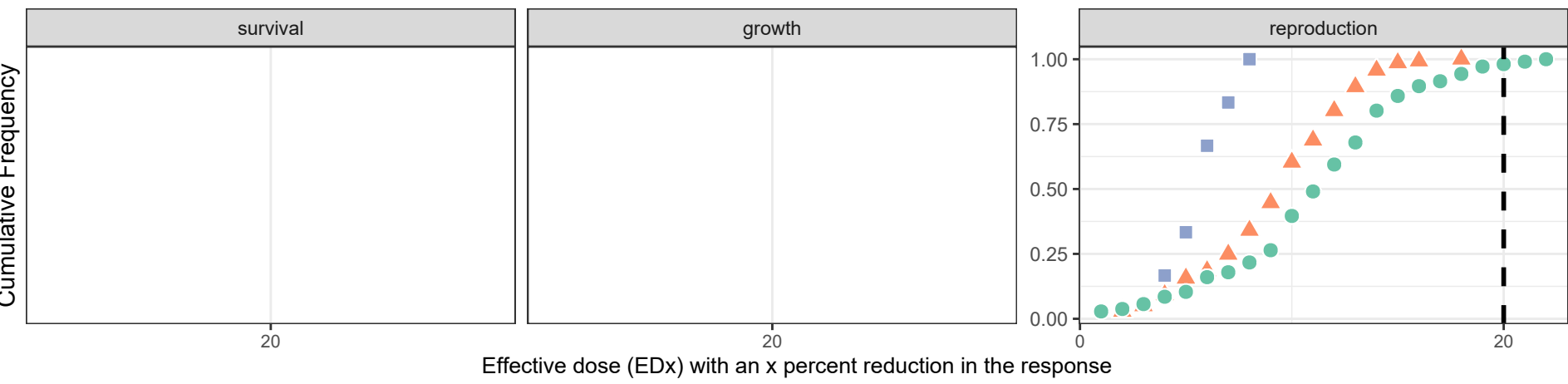
Figure 9-1e: Gray wolf (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for aluminum



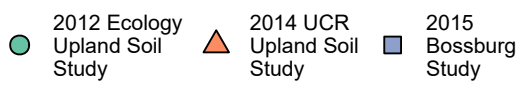
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box  
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



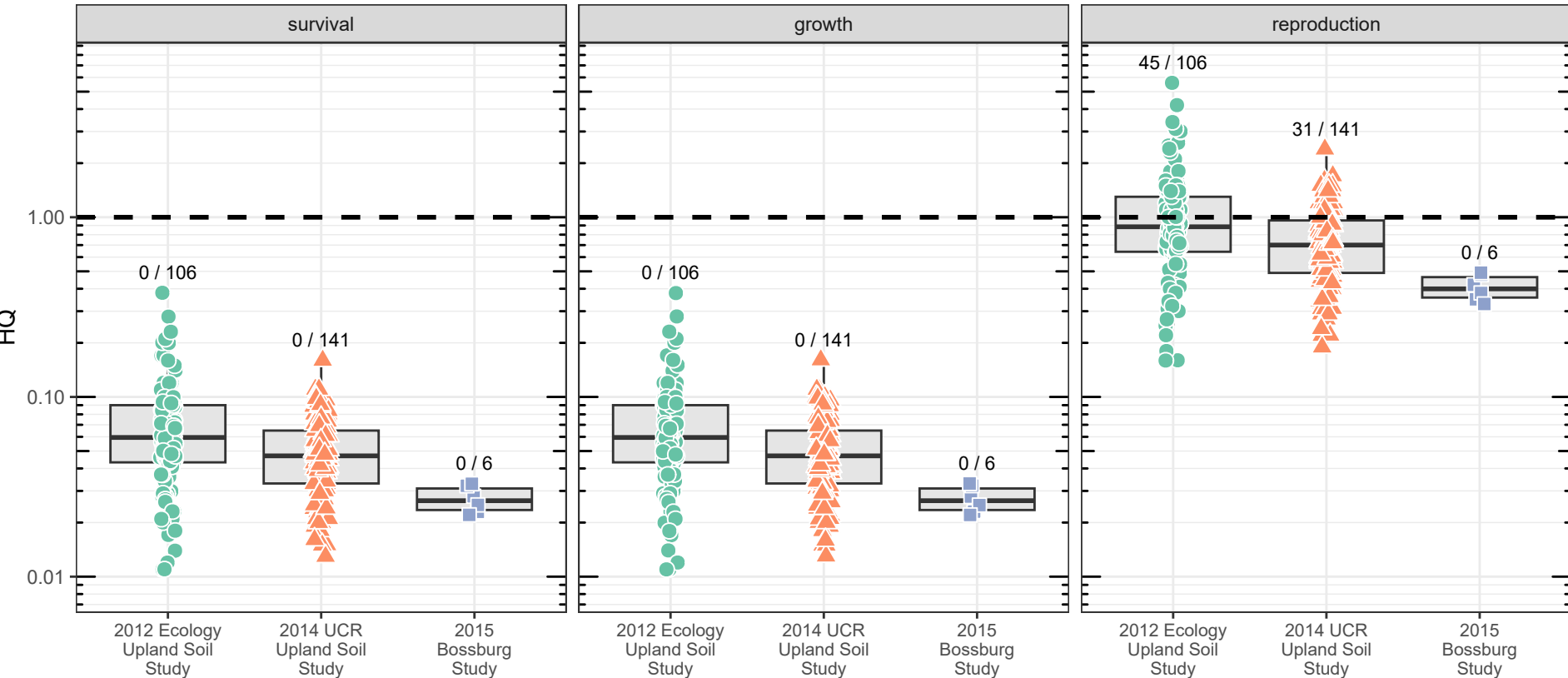
ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint



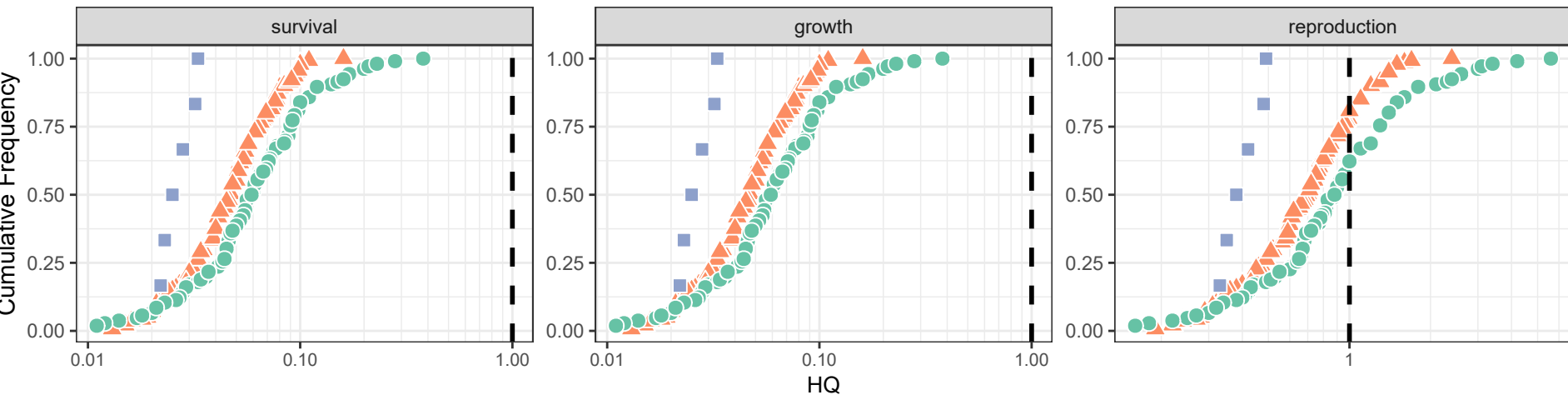
Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV



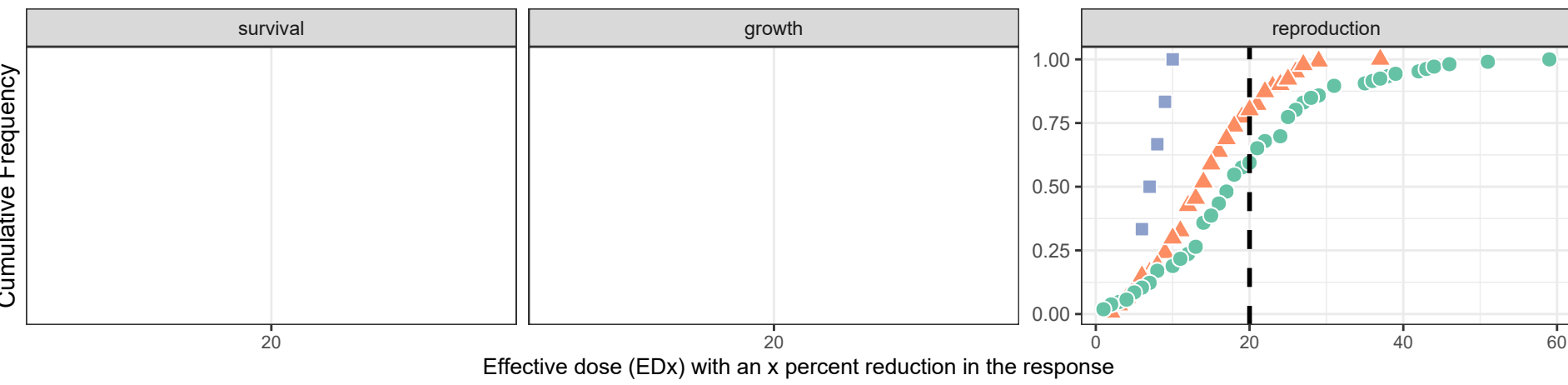
Figure 9-1f: Deer mouse (omnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for aluminum



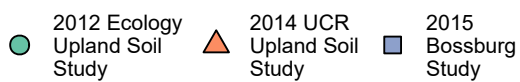
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box  
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

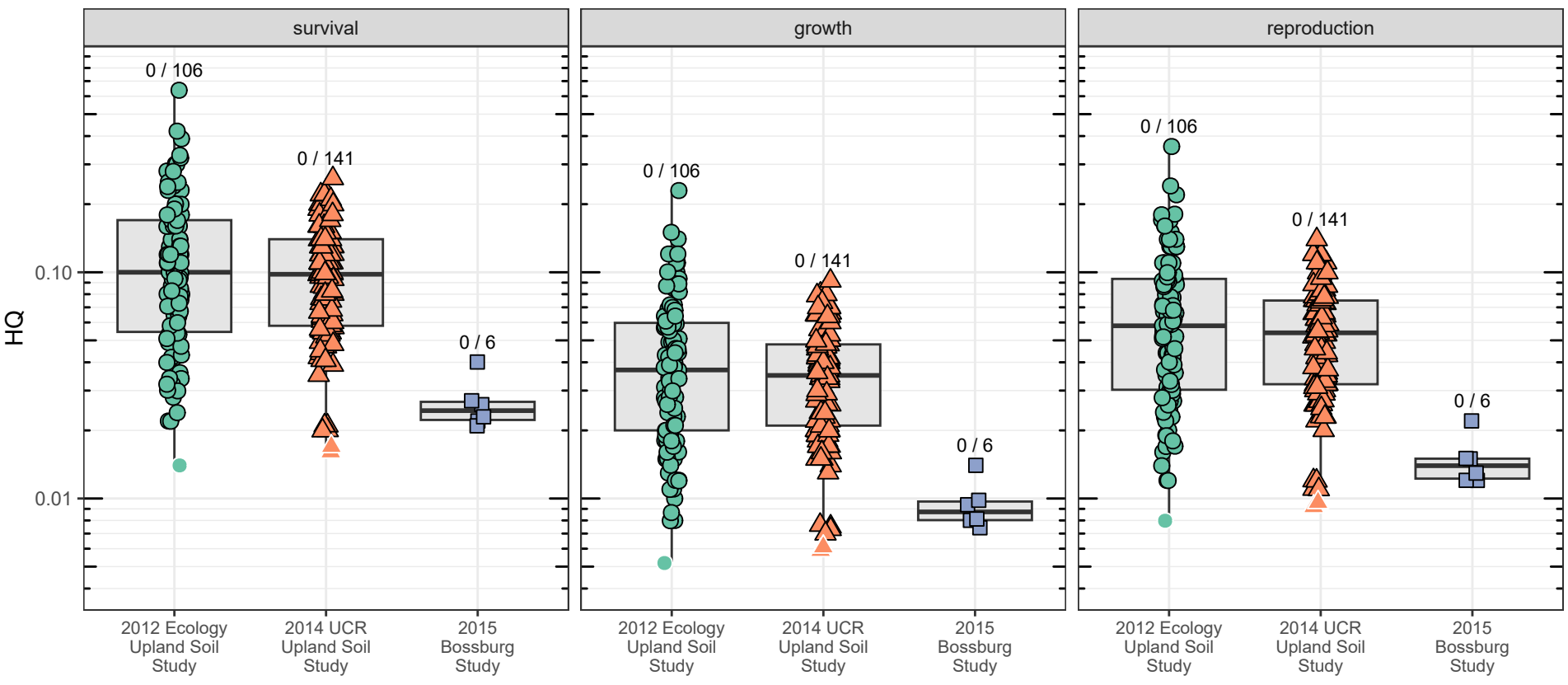


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

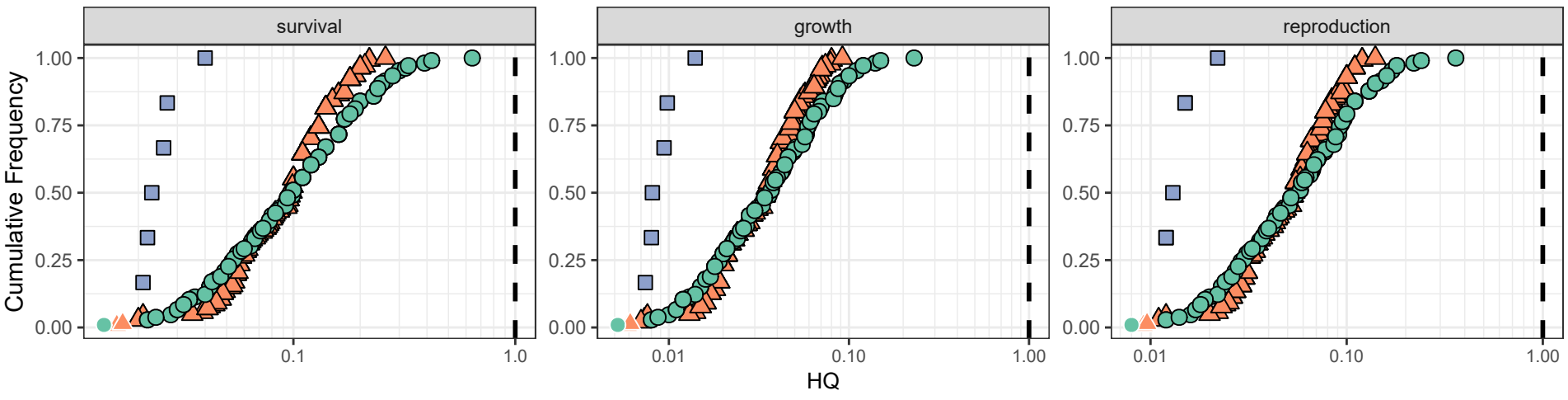


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

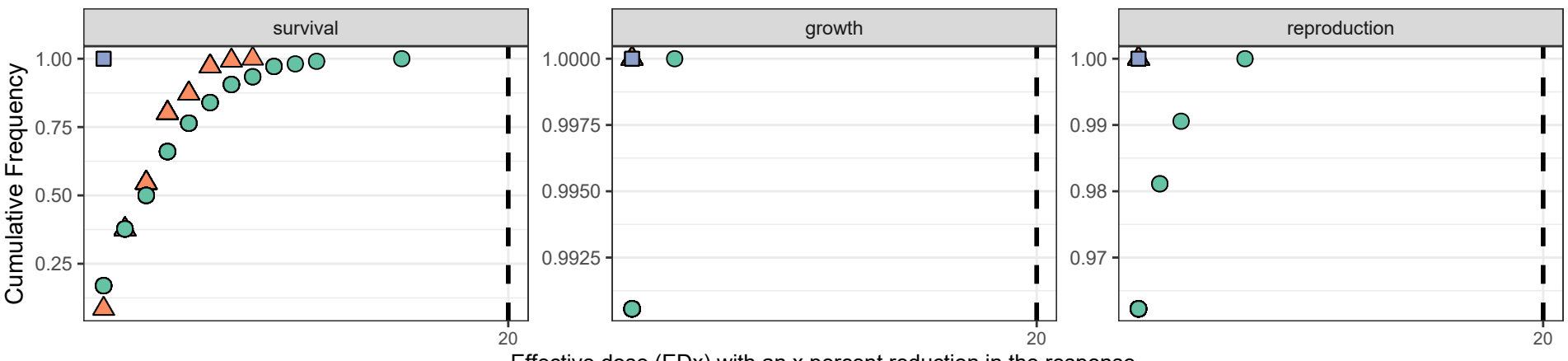
Figure 9-2a: Meadow vole (herbivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for cadmium



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

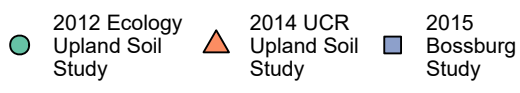


HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



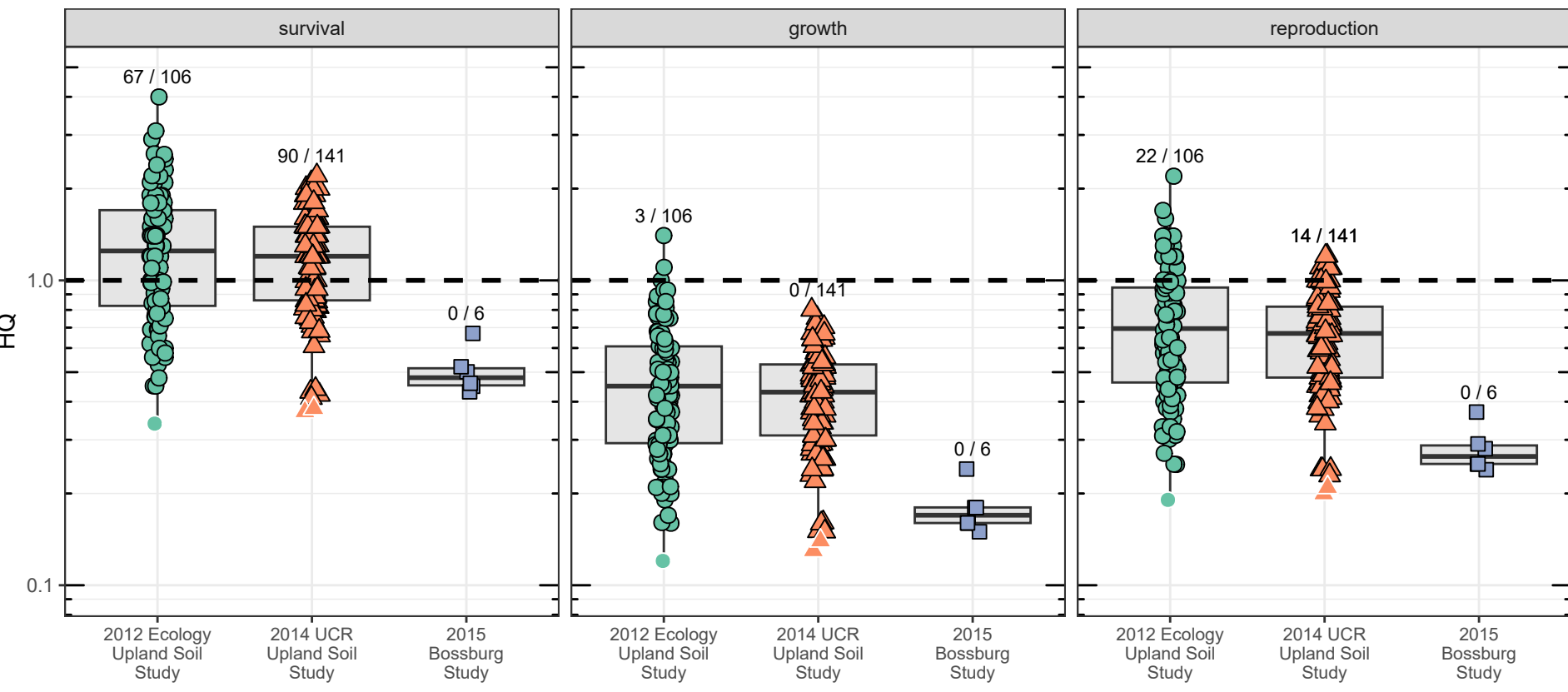
Effective dose (EDx) with an x percent reduction in the response

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

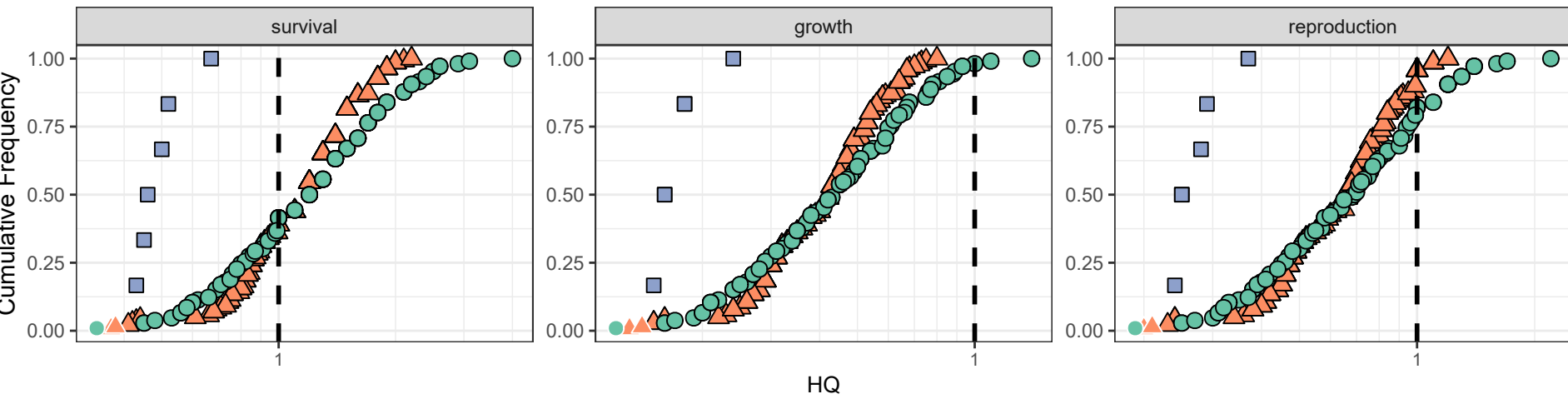


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

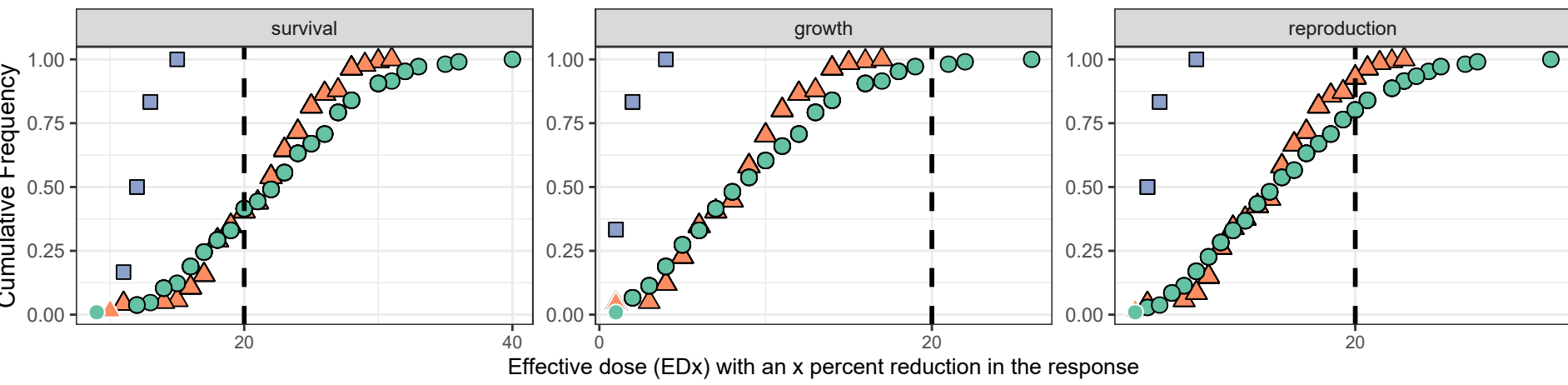
**Figure 9-2b: Masked shrew (invertivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for cadmium**



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

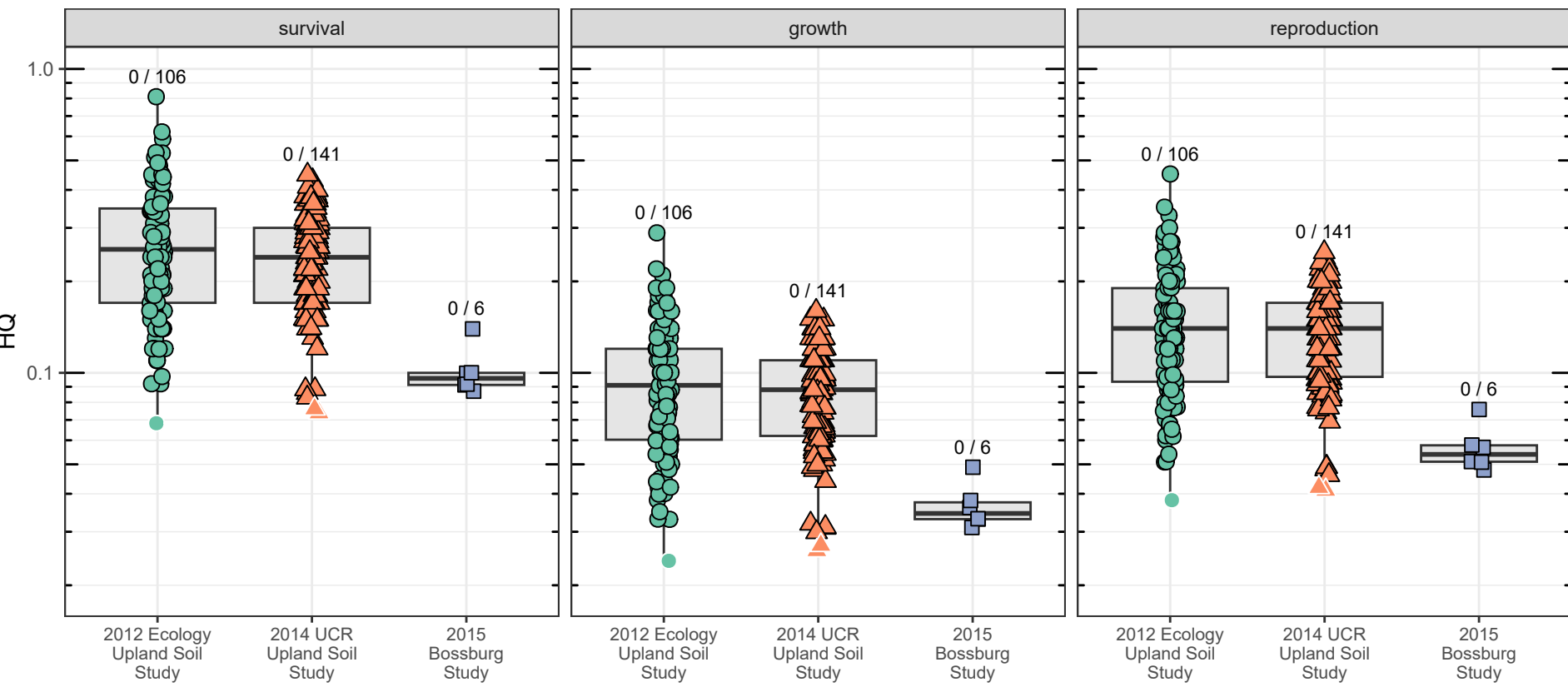


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

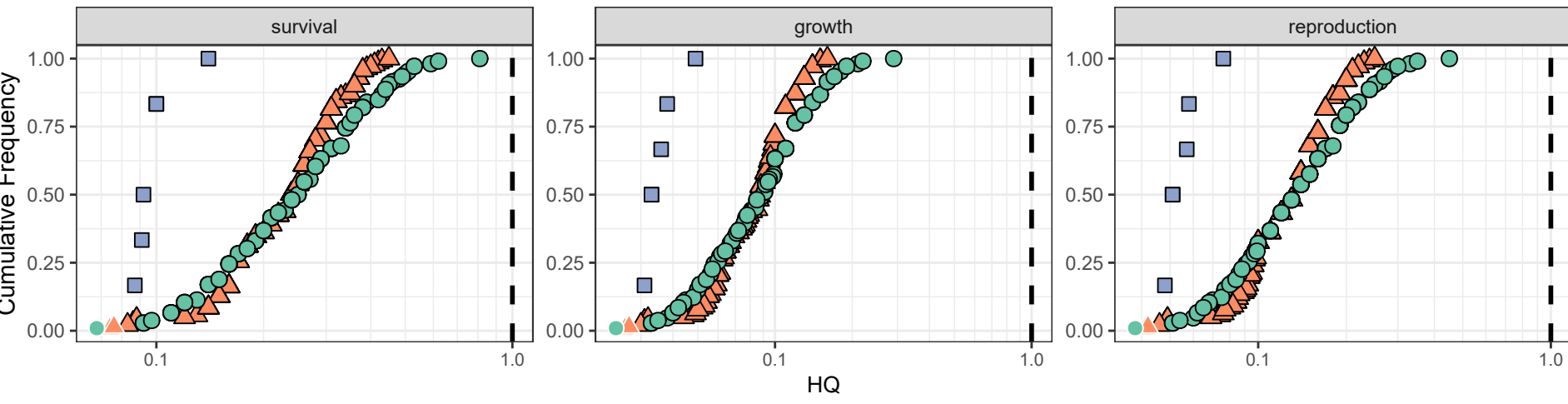
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study    ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study    ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV

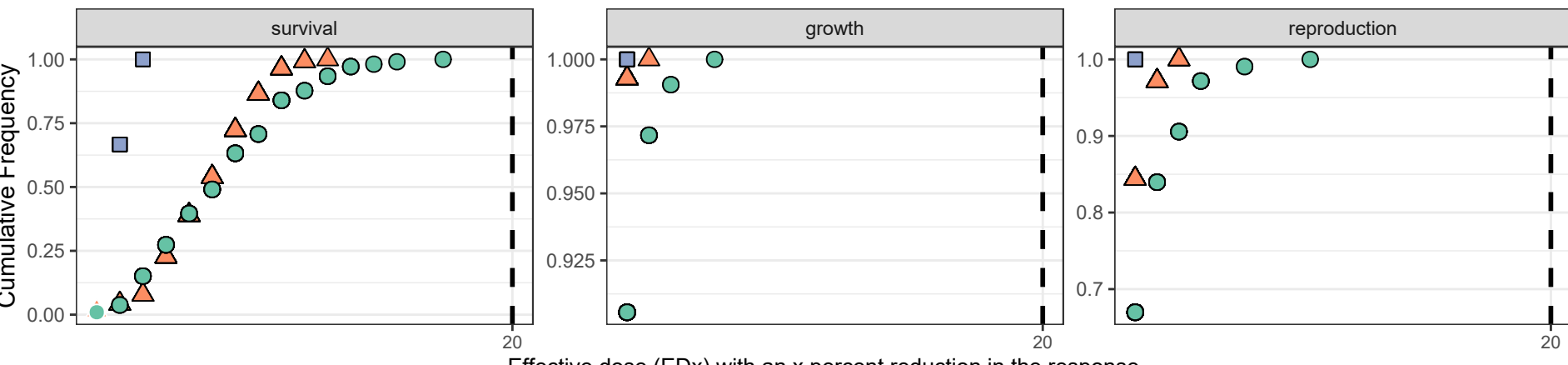
Figure 9-2c: Little brown bat (aerial insectivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for cadmium



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

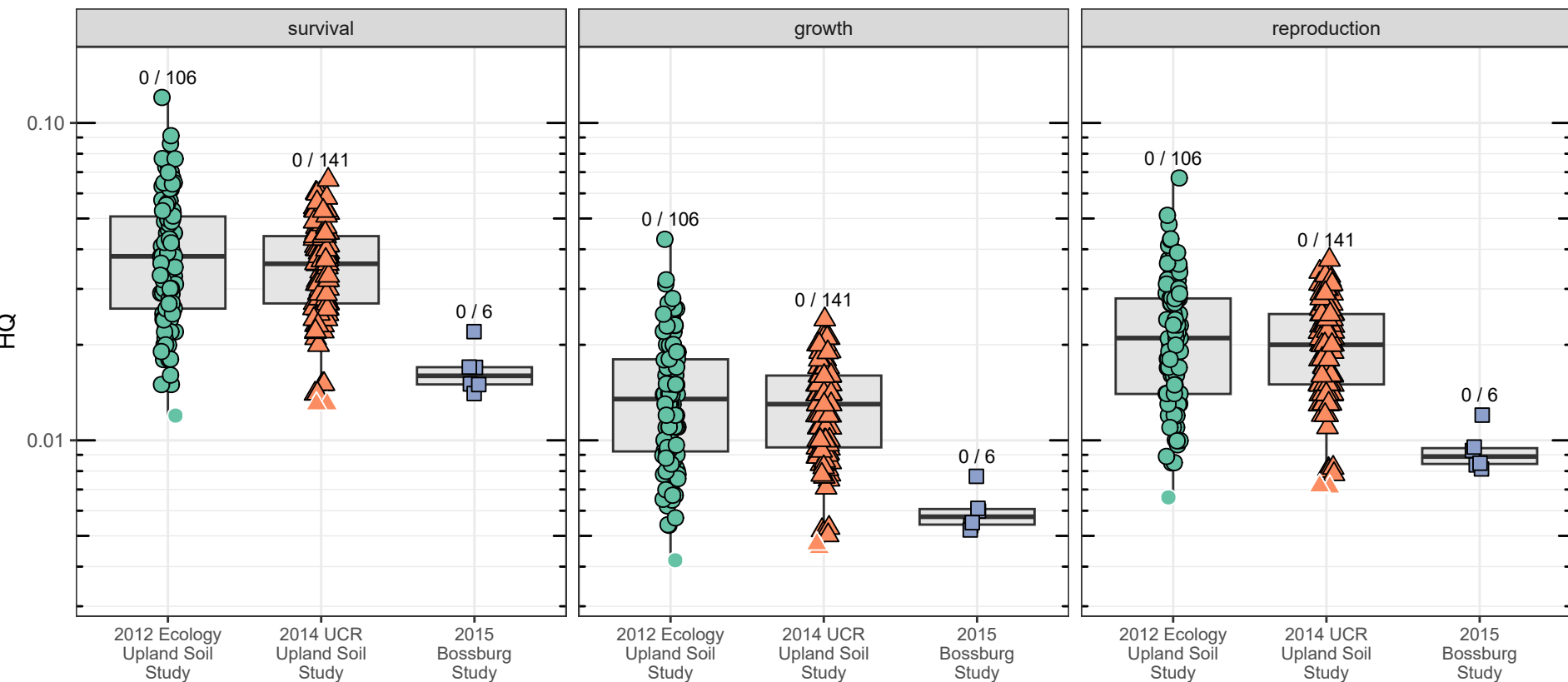


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

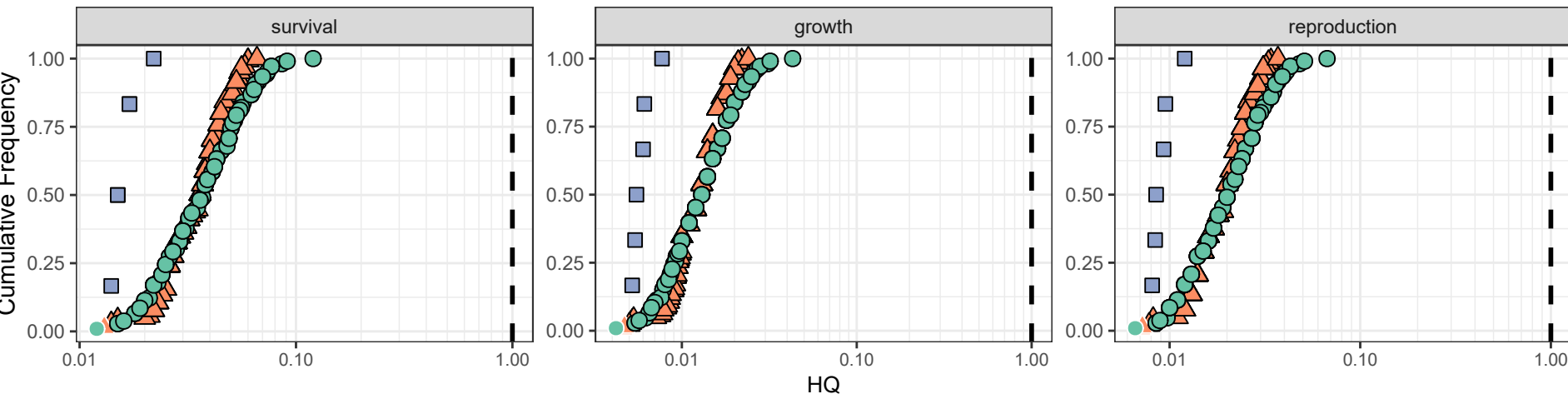


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

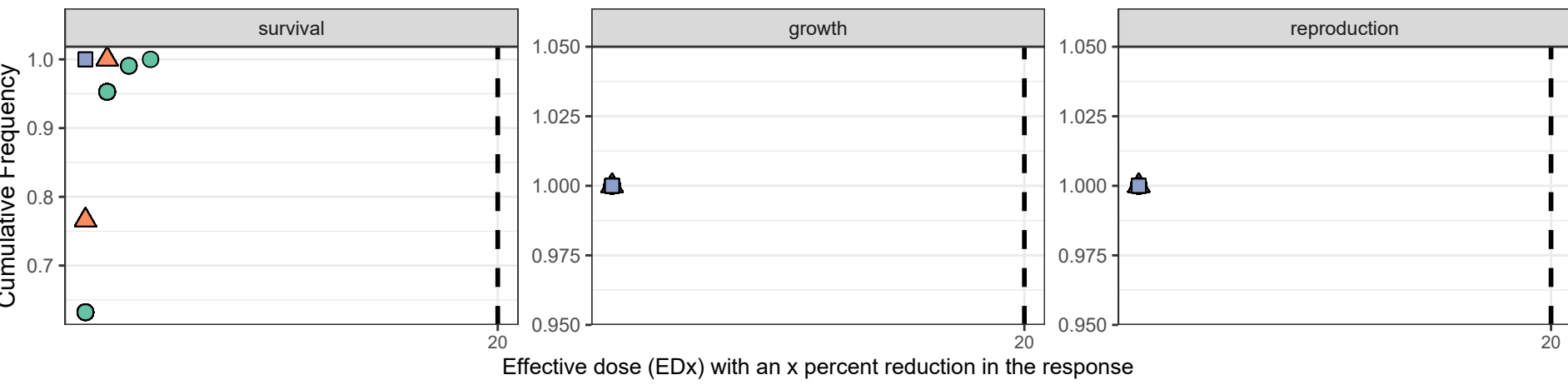
Figure 9-2d: Short-tailed weasel (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for cadmium



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

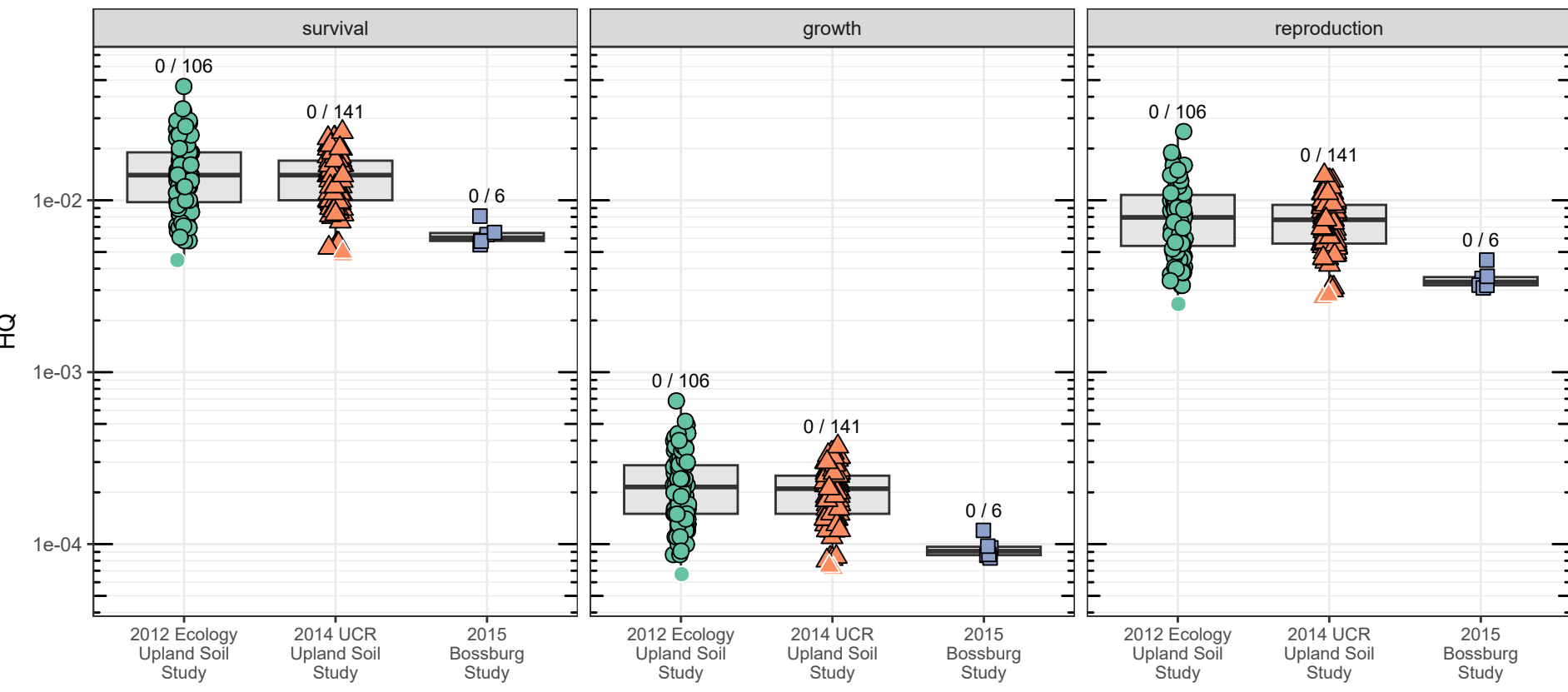


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

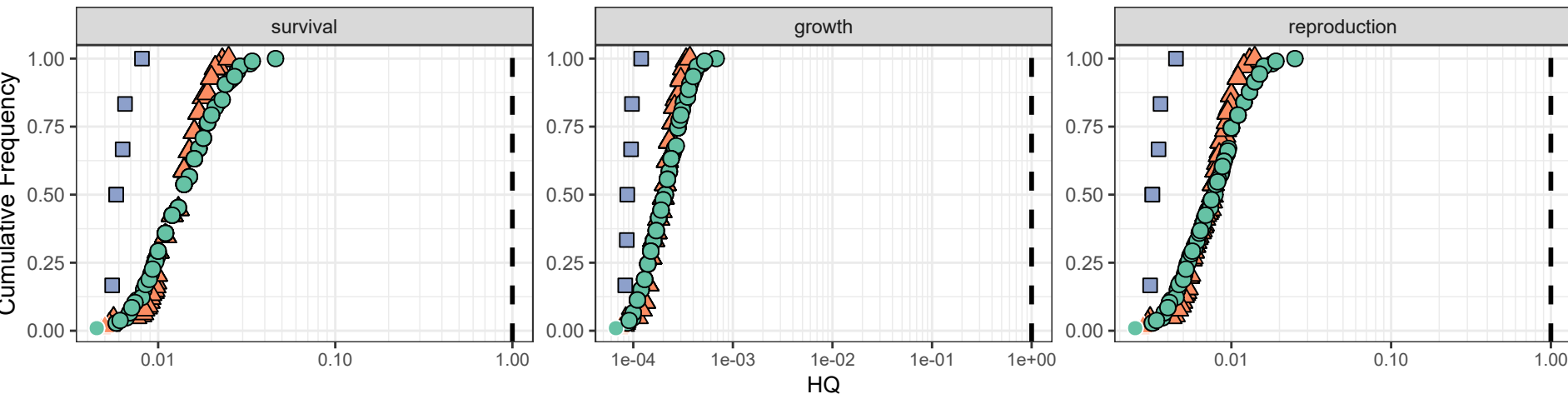


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

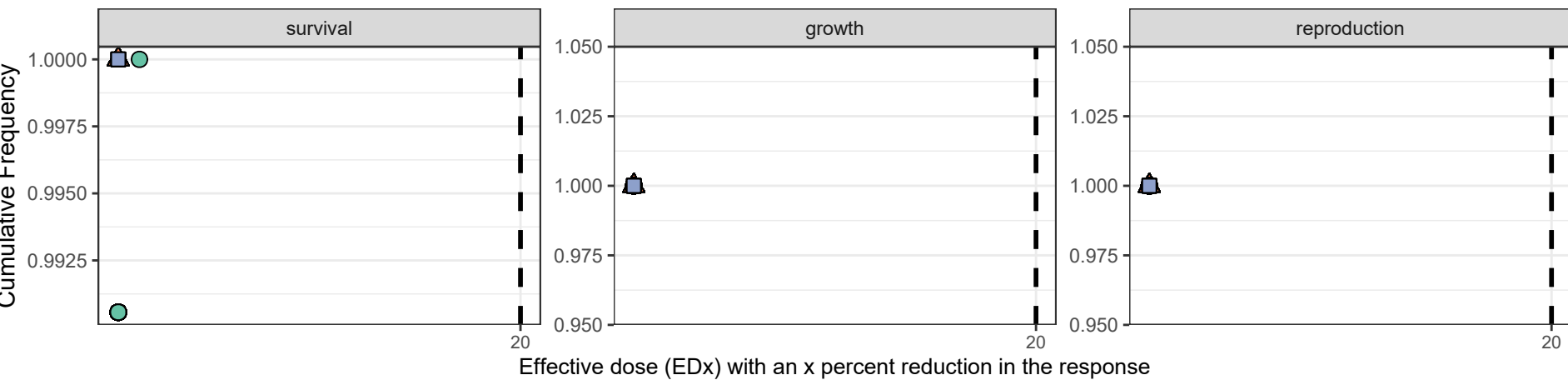
Figure 9-2e: Gray wolf (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for cadmium



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

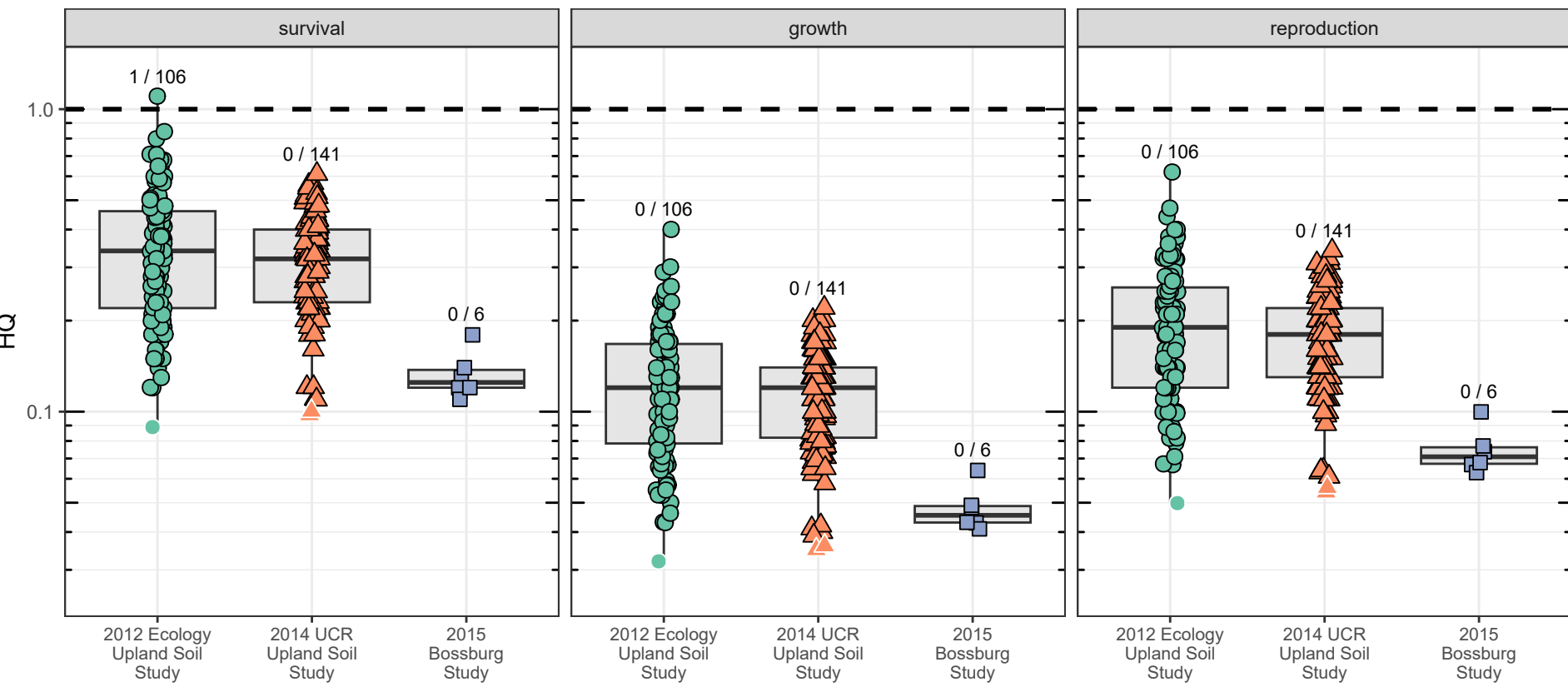


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

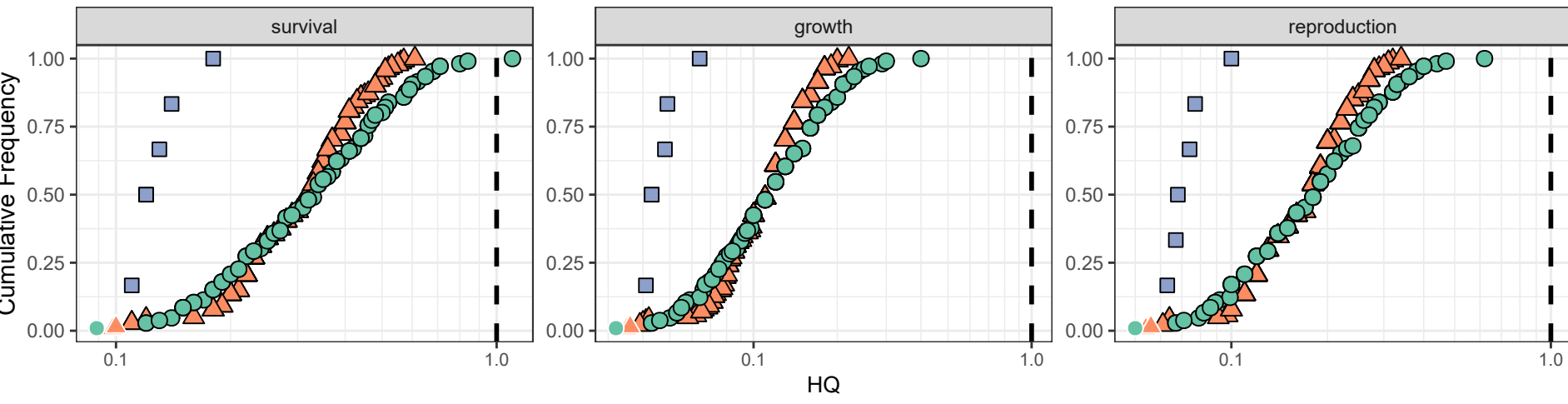


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

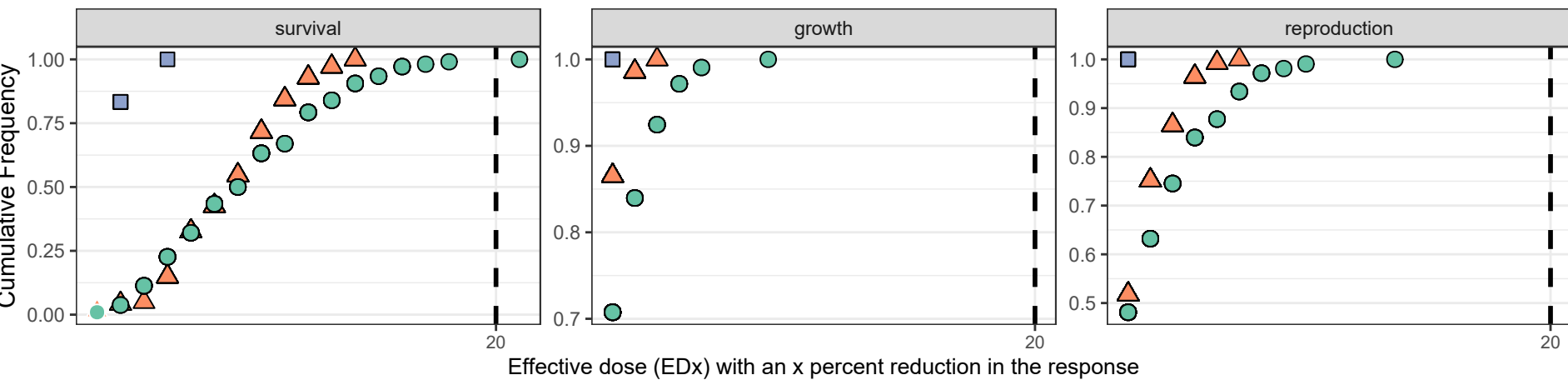
Figure 9-2f: Deer mouse (omnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for cadmium



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

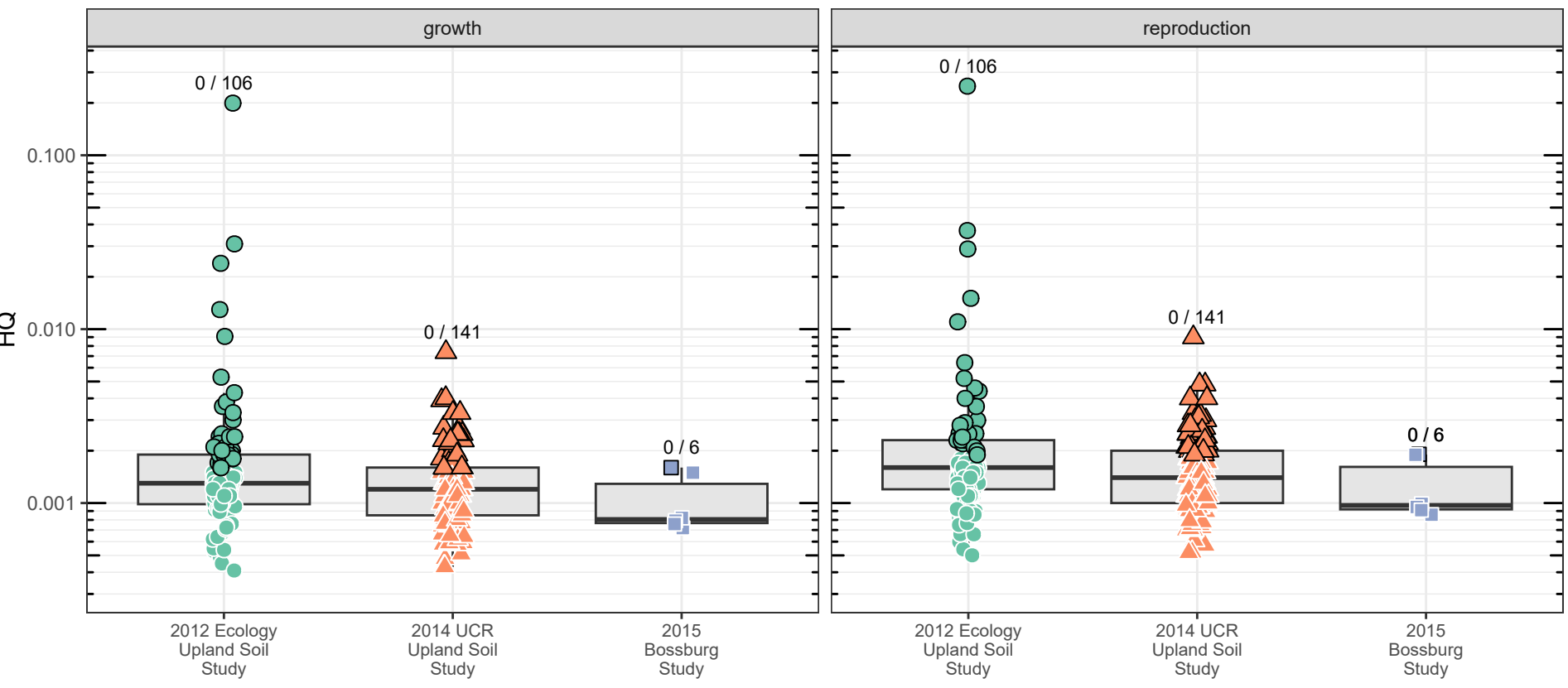


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

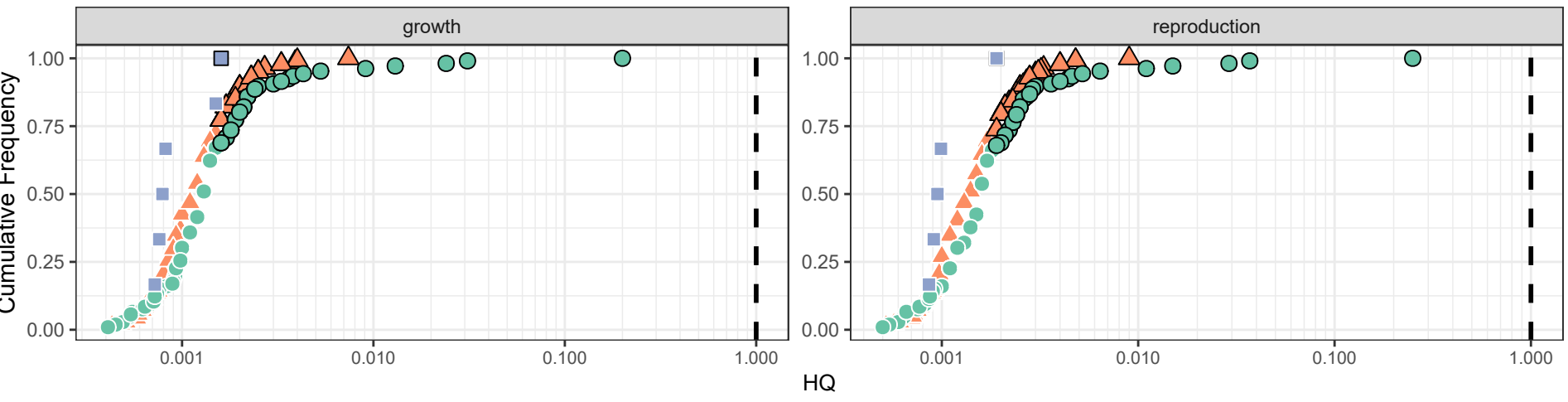


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

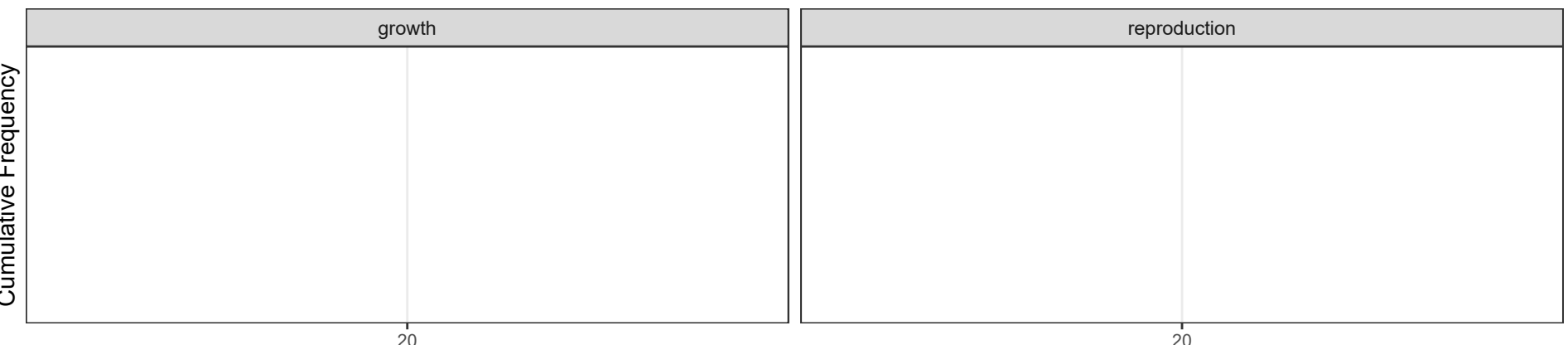
Figure 9-3a: Meadow vole (herbivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for chromium



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

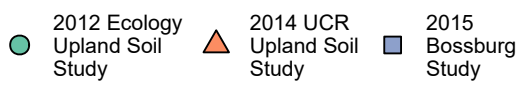


HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



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

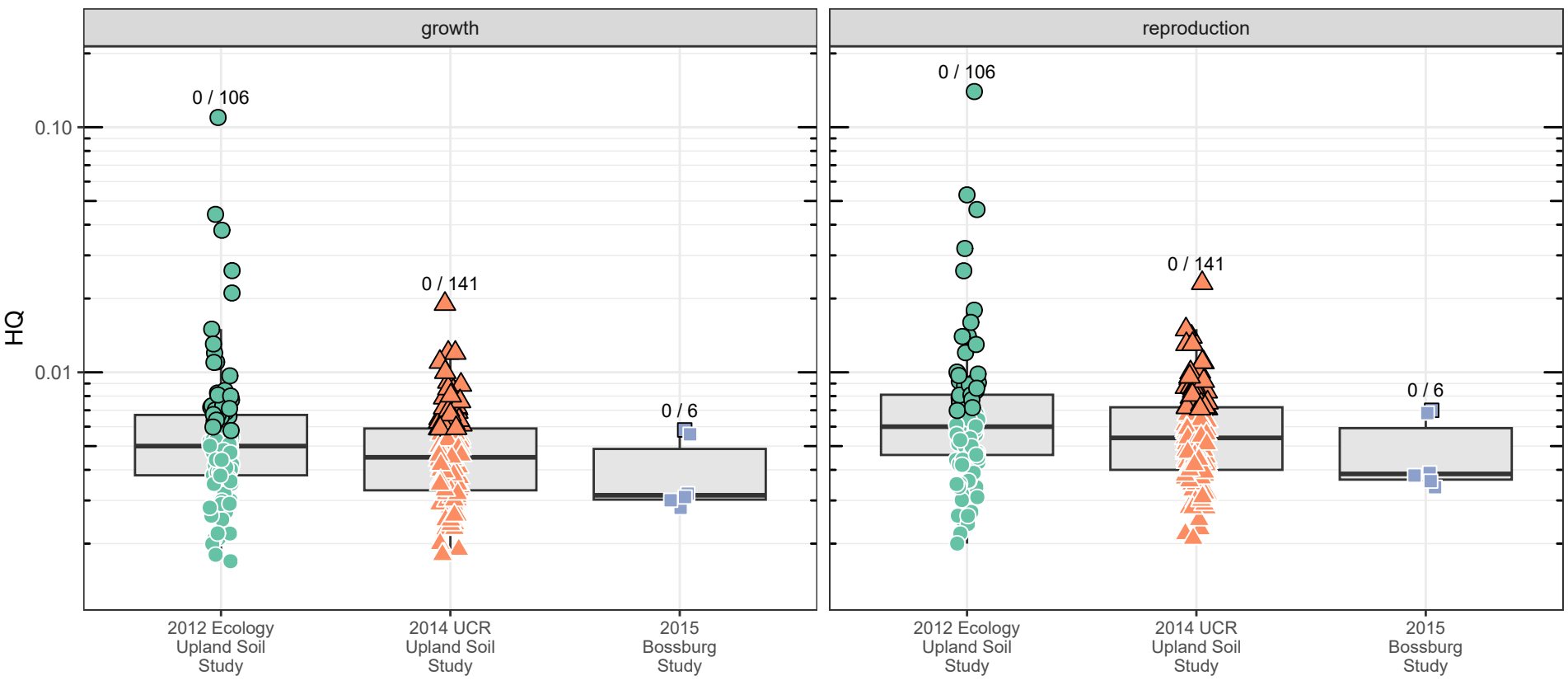
ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint



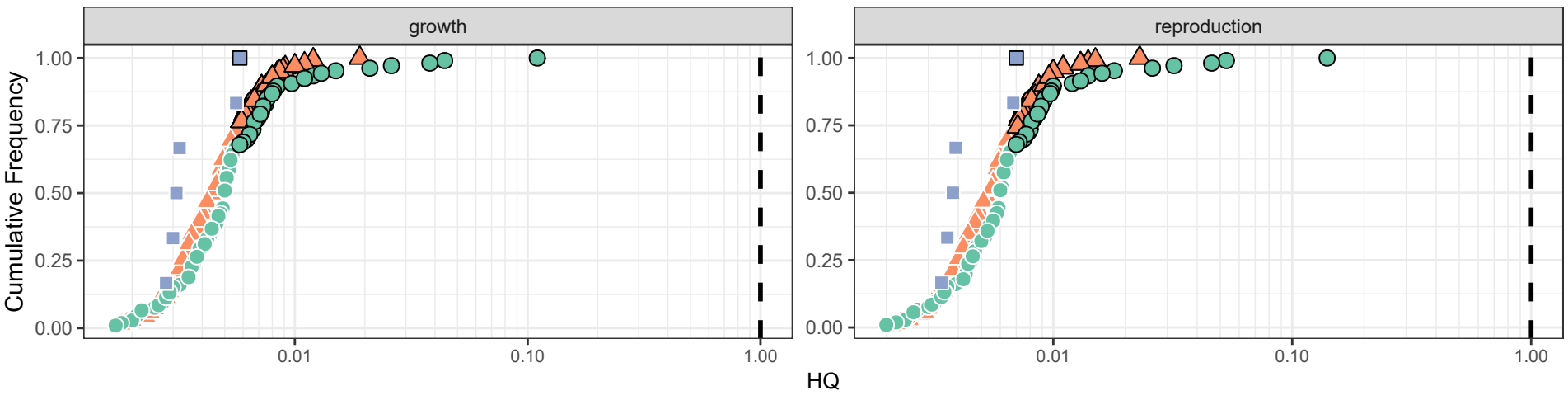
Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV



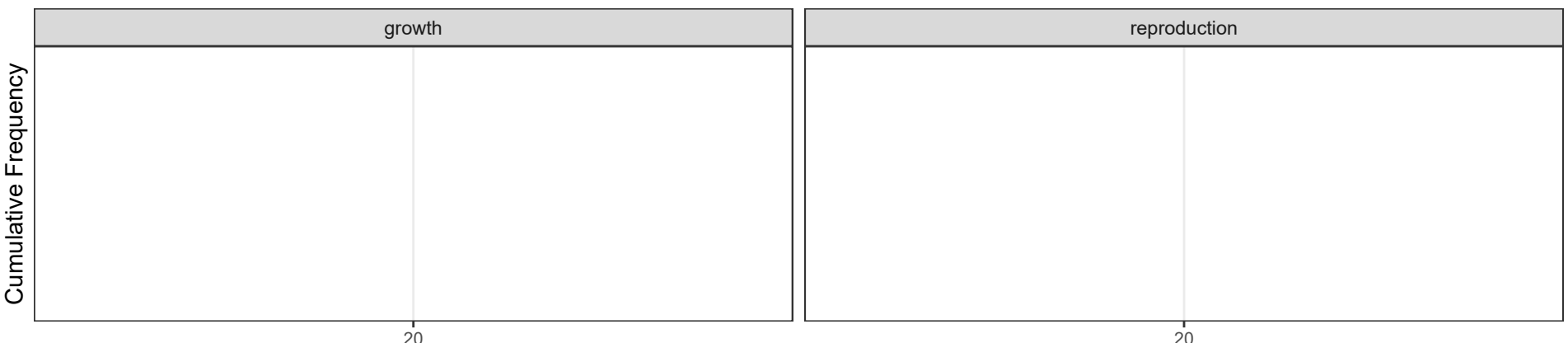
Figure 9-3b: Masked shrew (invertivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for chromium



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

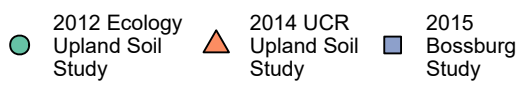


HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



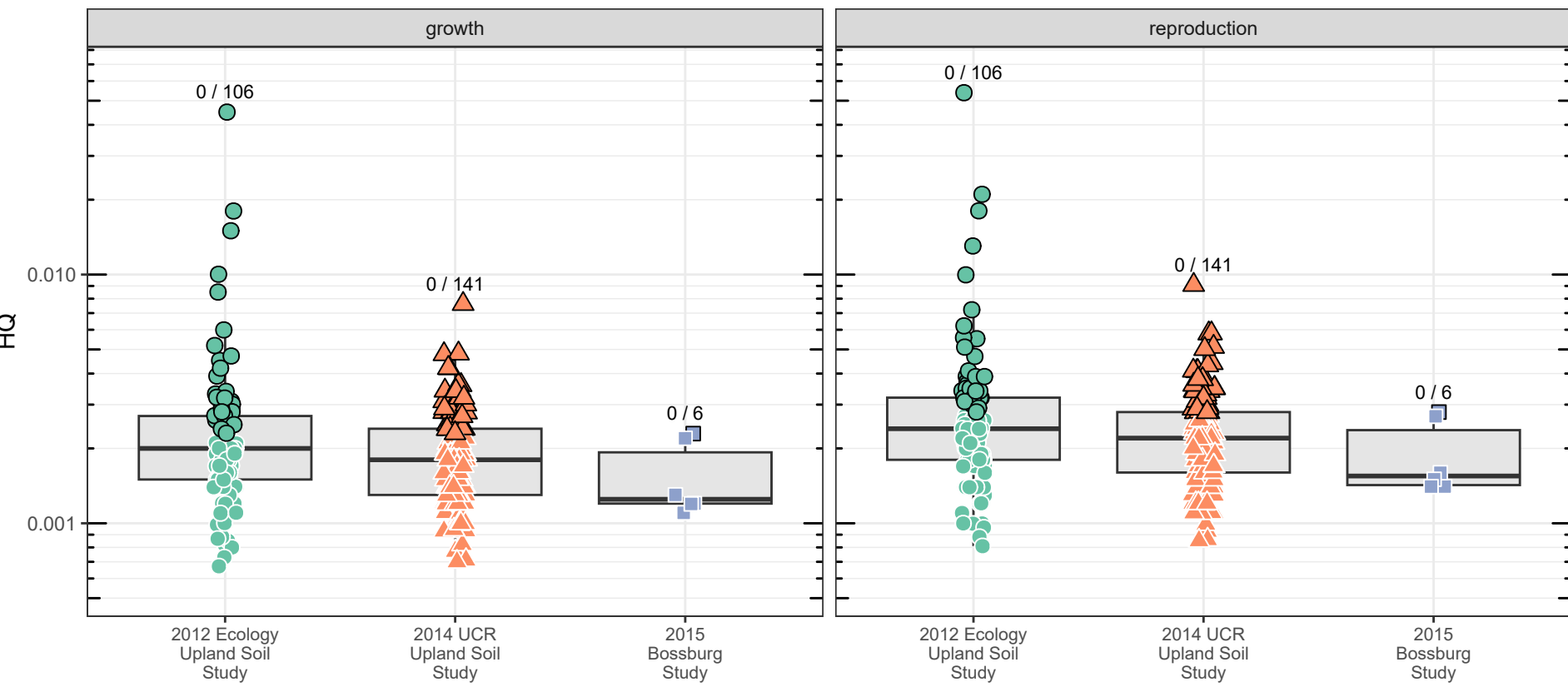
Effective dose (EDx) with an x percent reduction in the response

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

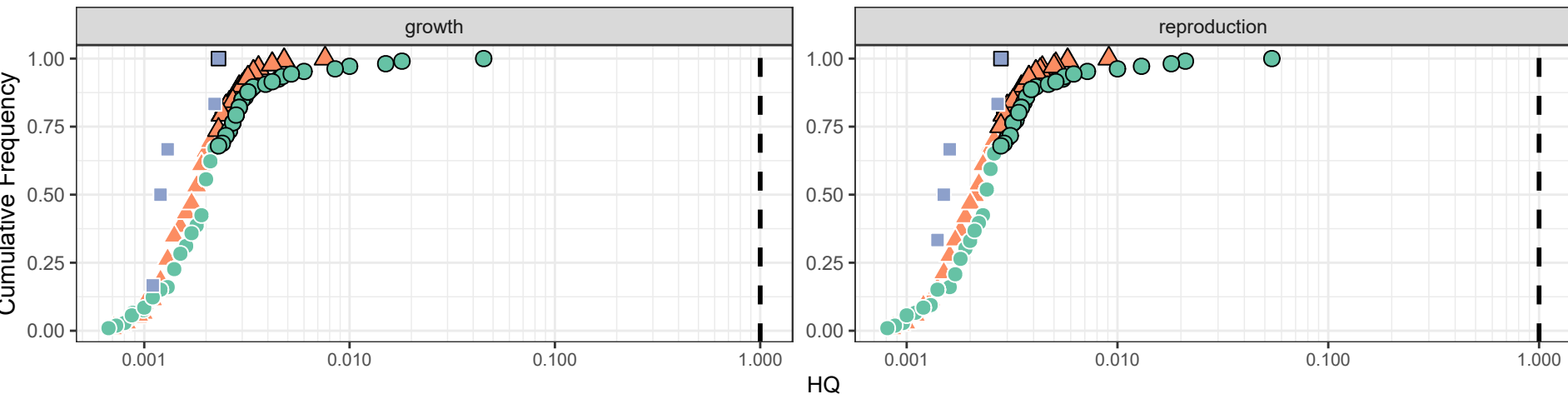


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

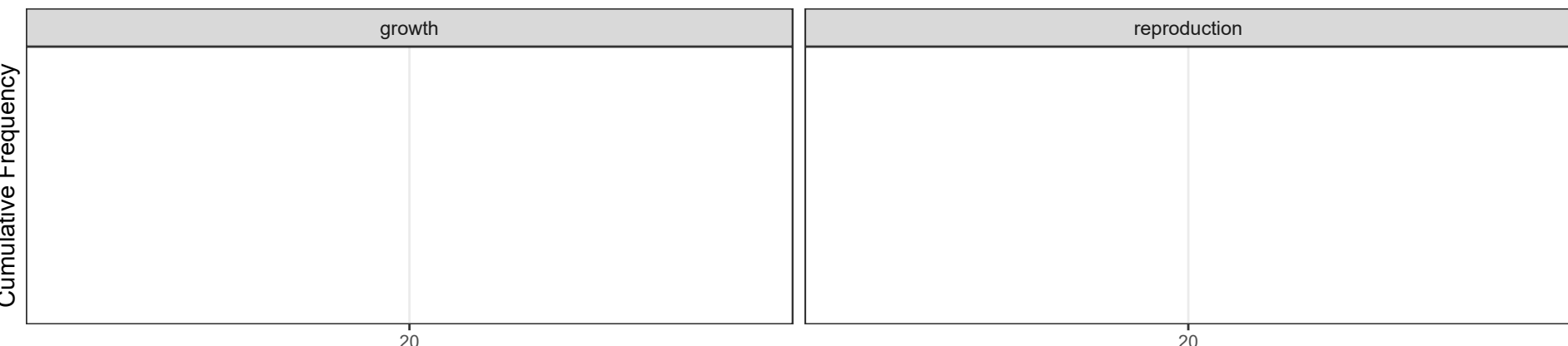
Figure 9-3c: Little brown bat (aerial insectivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for chromium



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

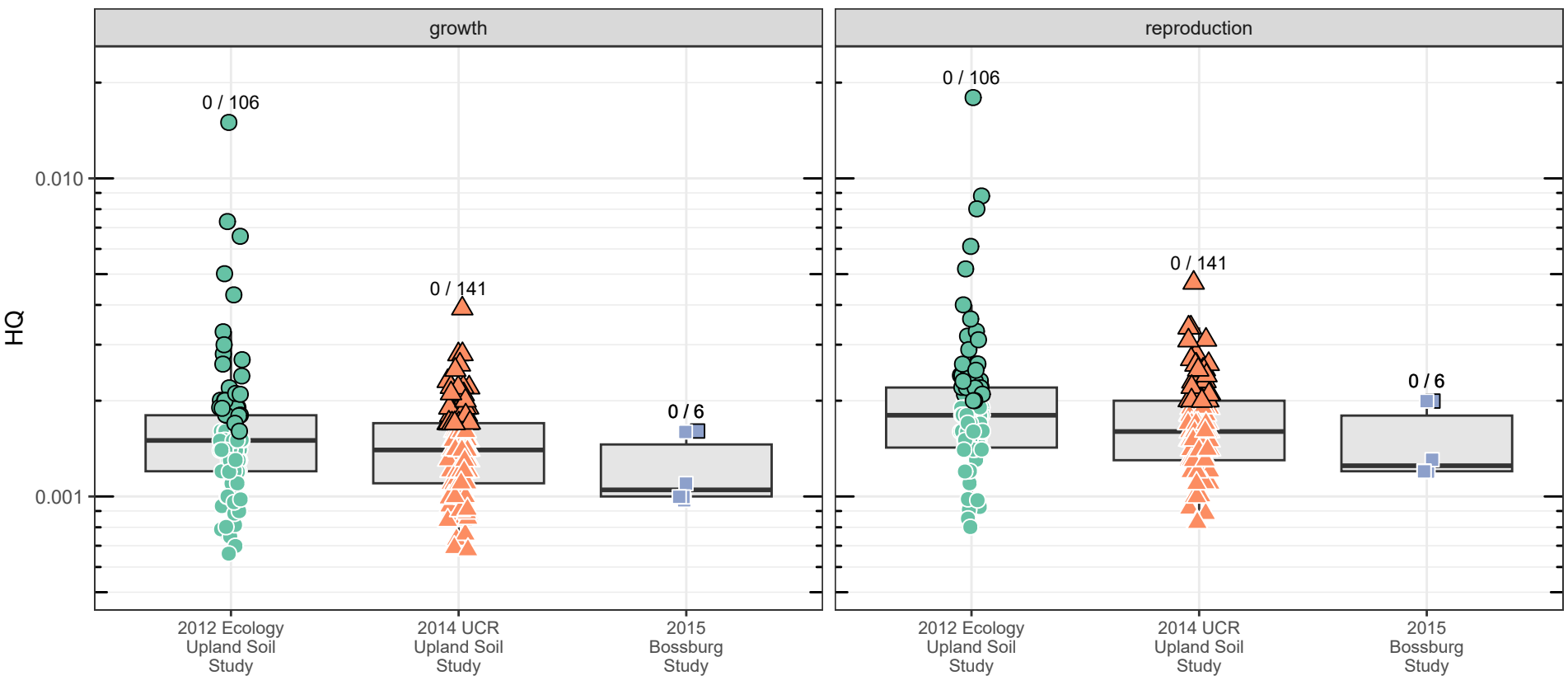


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

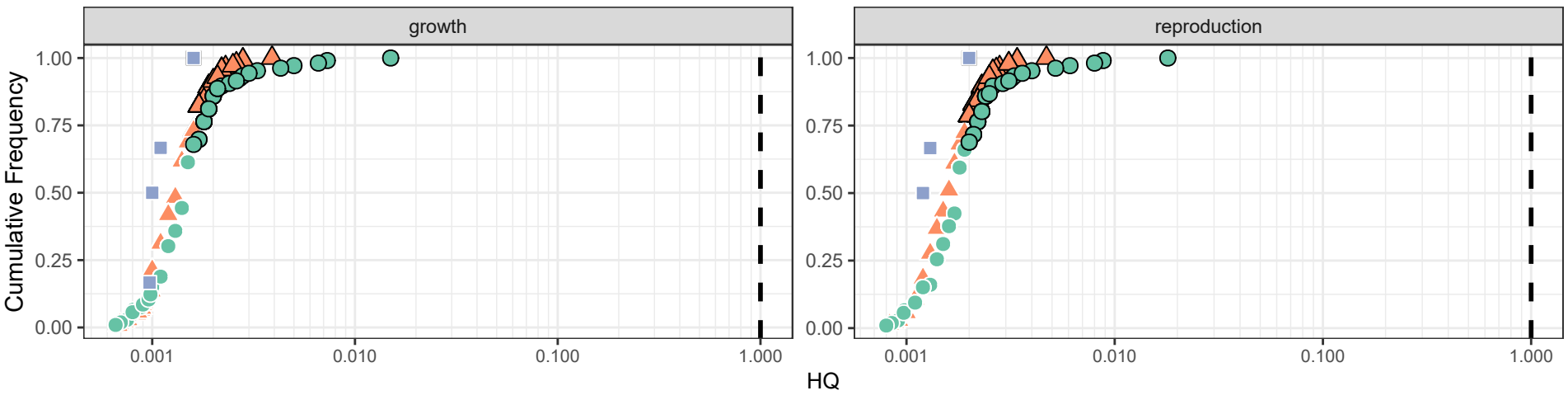


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

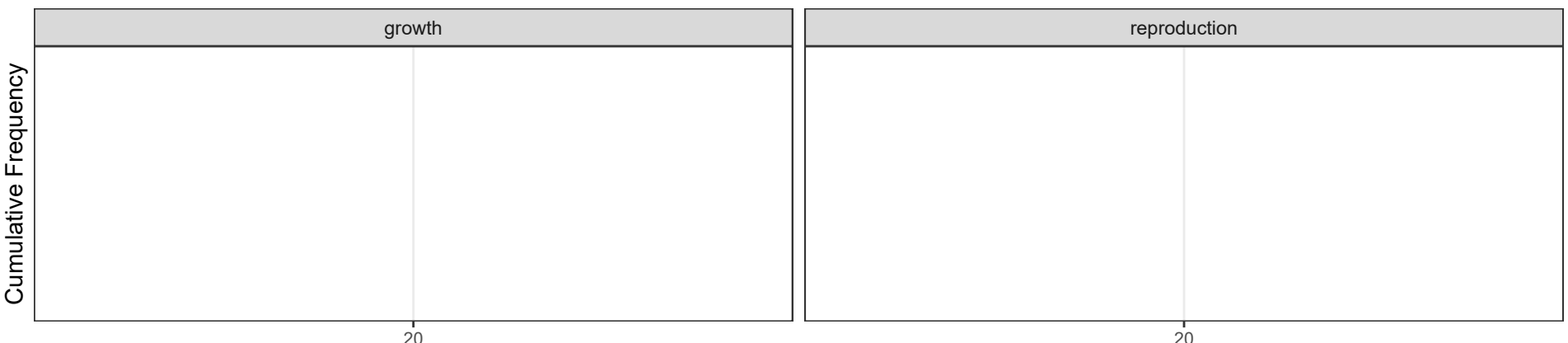
Figure 9-3d: Short-tailed weasel (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for chromium



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



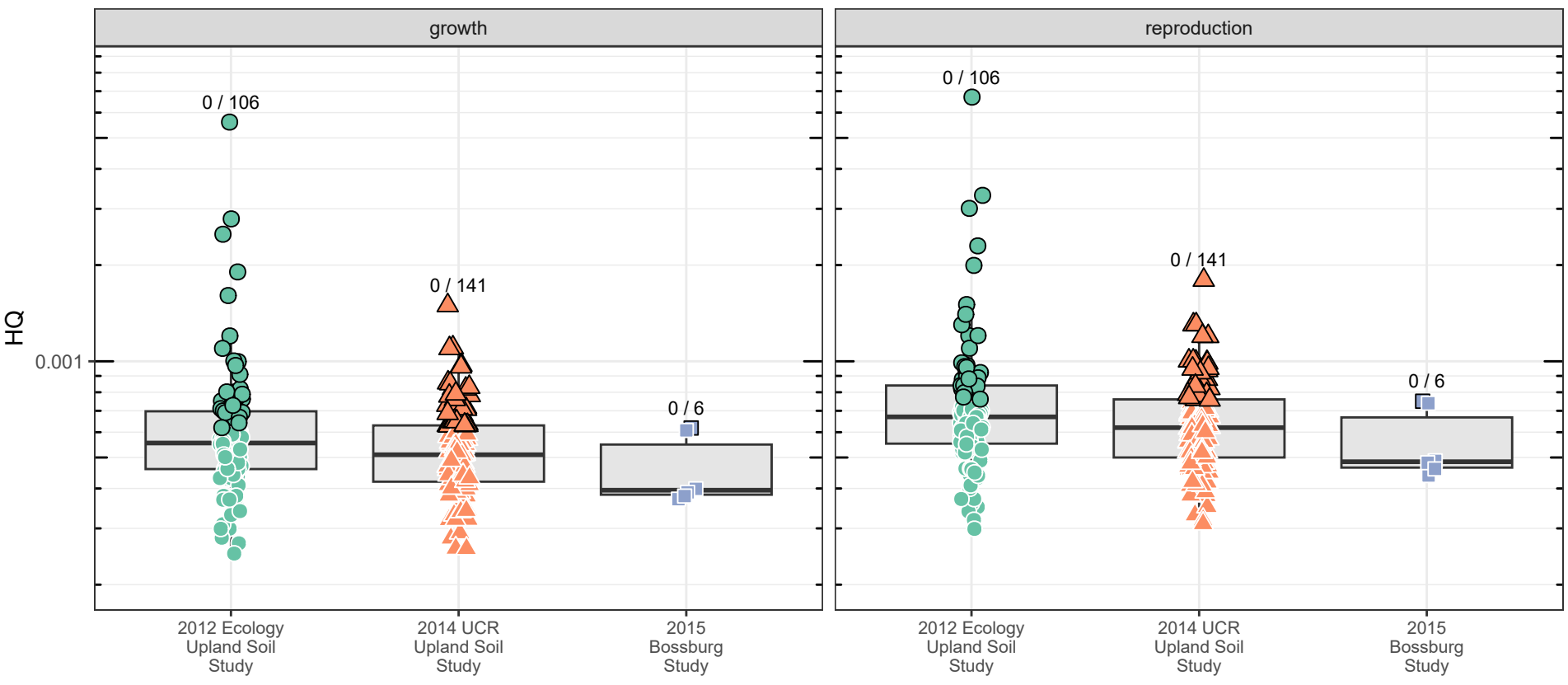
Effective dose (EDx) with an x percent reduction in the response

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

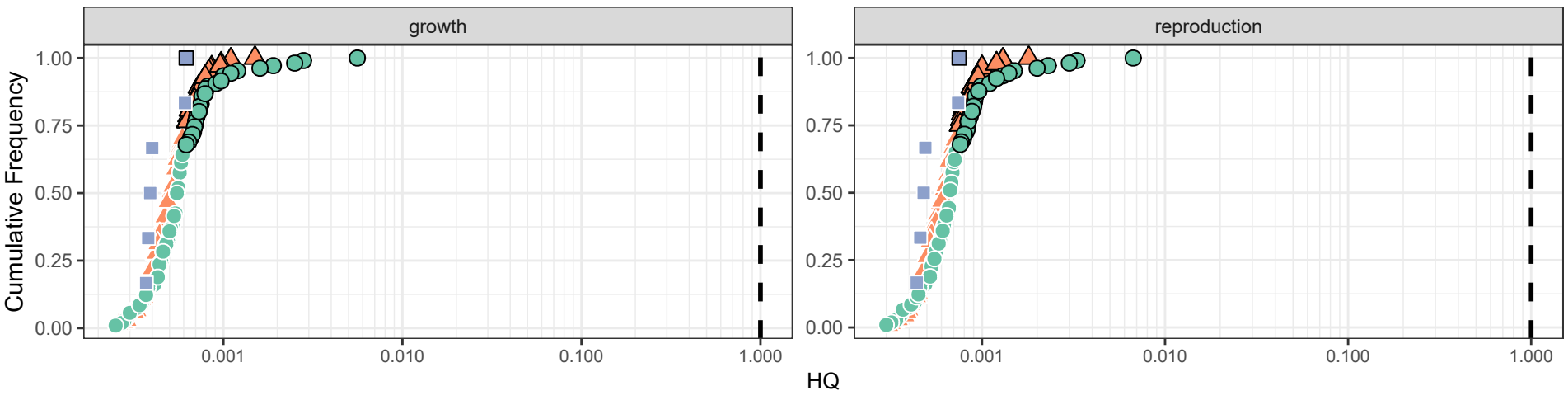


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

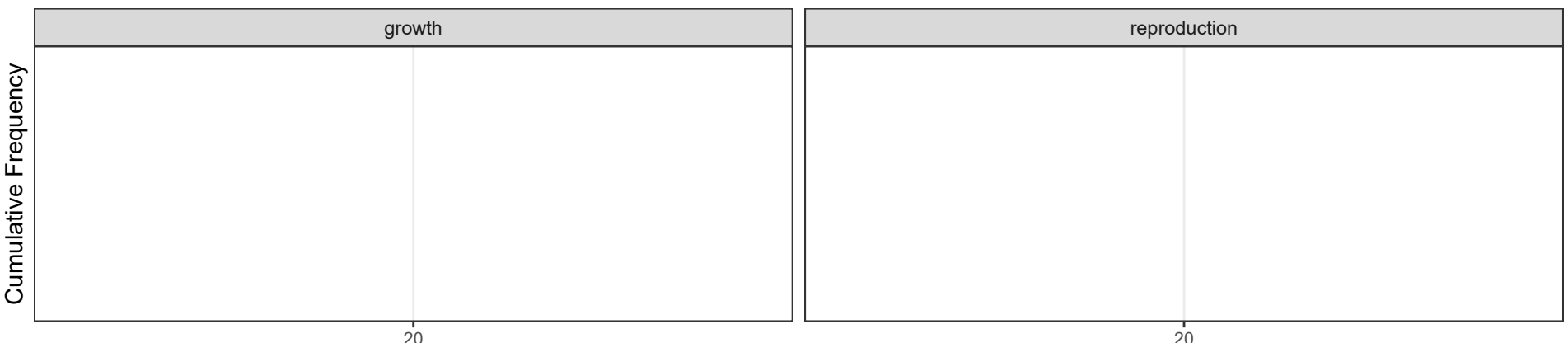
Figure 9-3e: Gray wolf (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for chromium



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

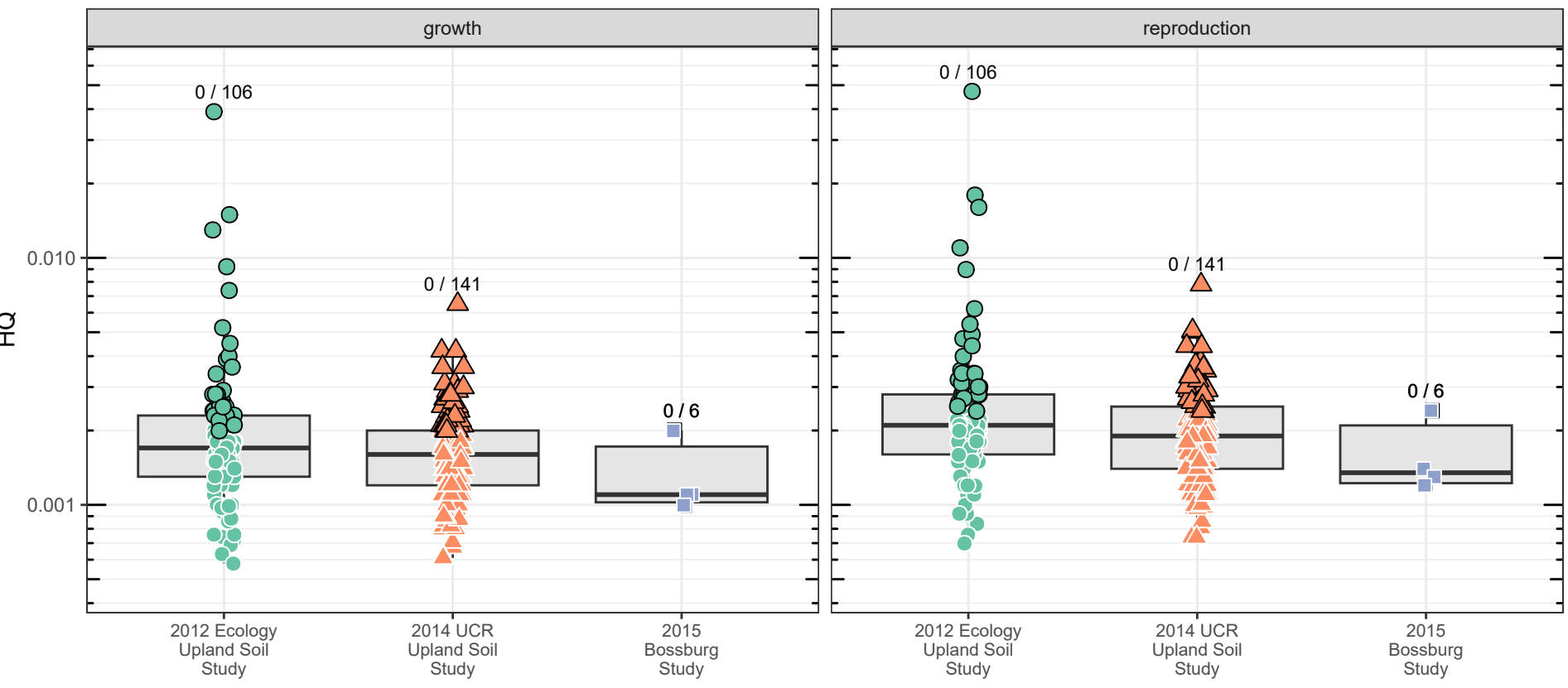


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

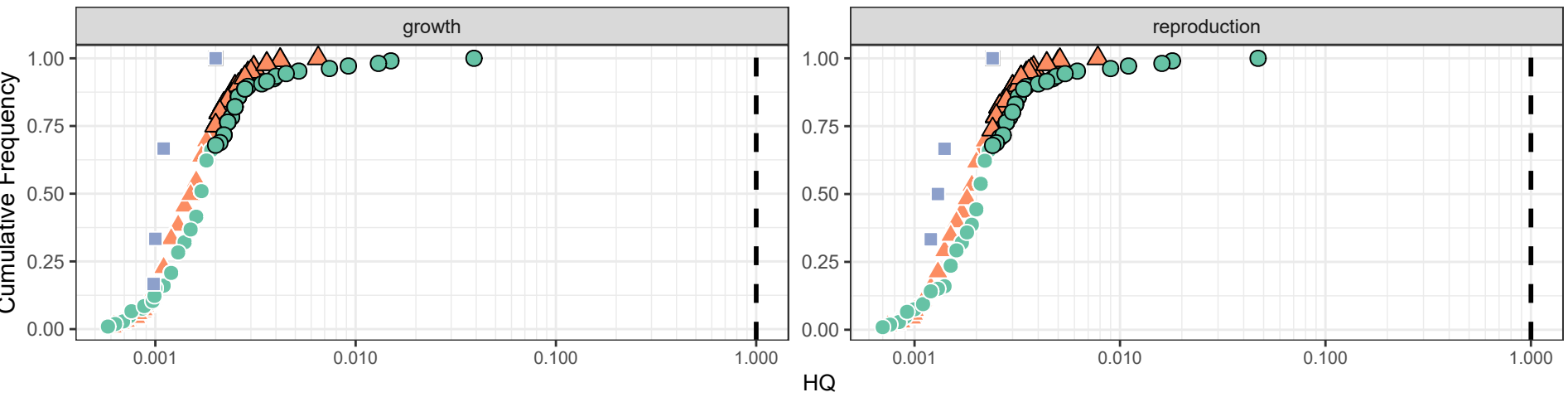


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

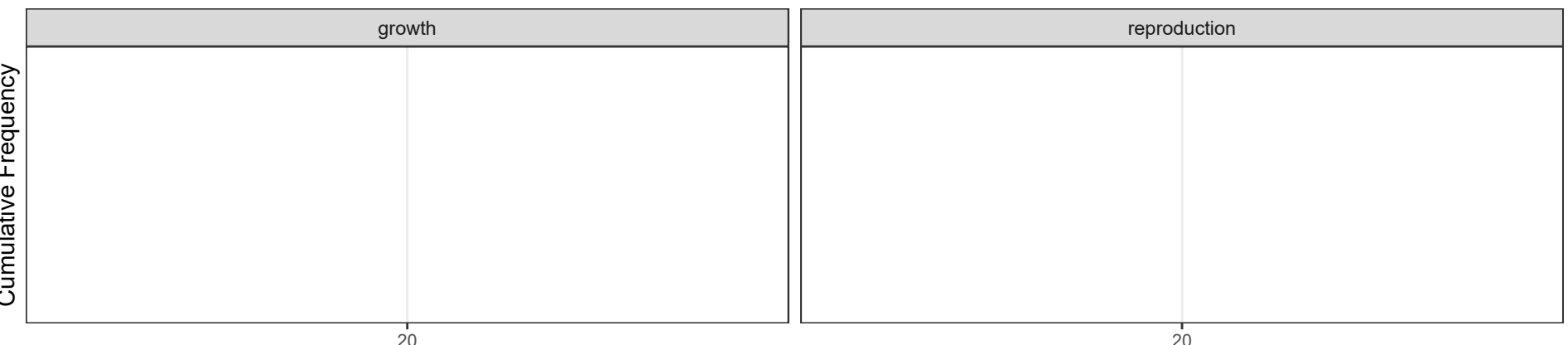
Figure 9-3f: Deer mouse (omnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for chromium



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

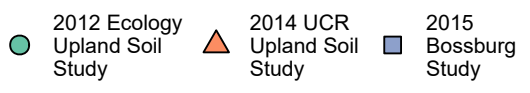


HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



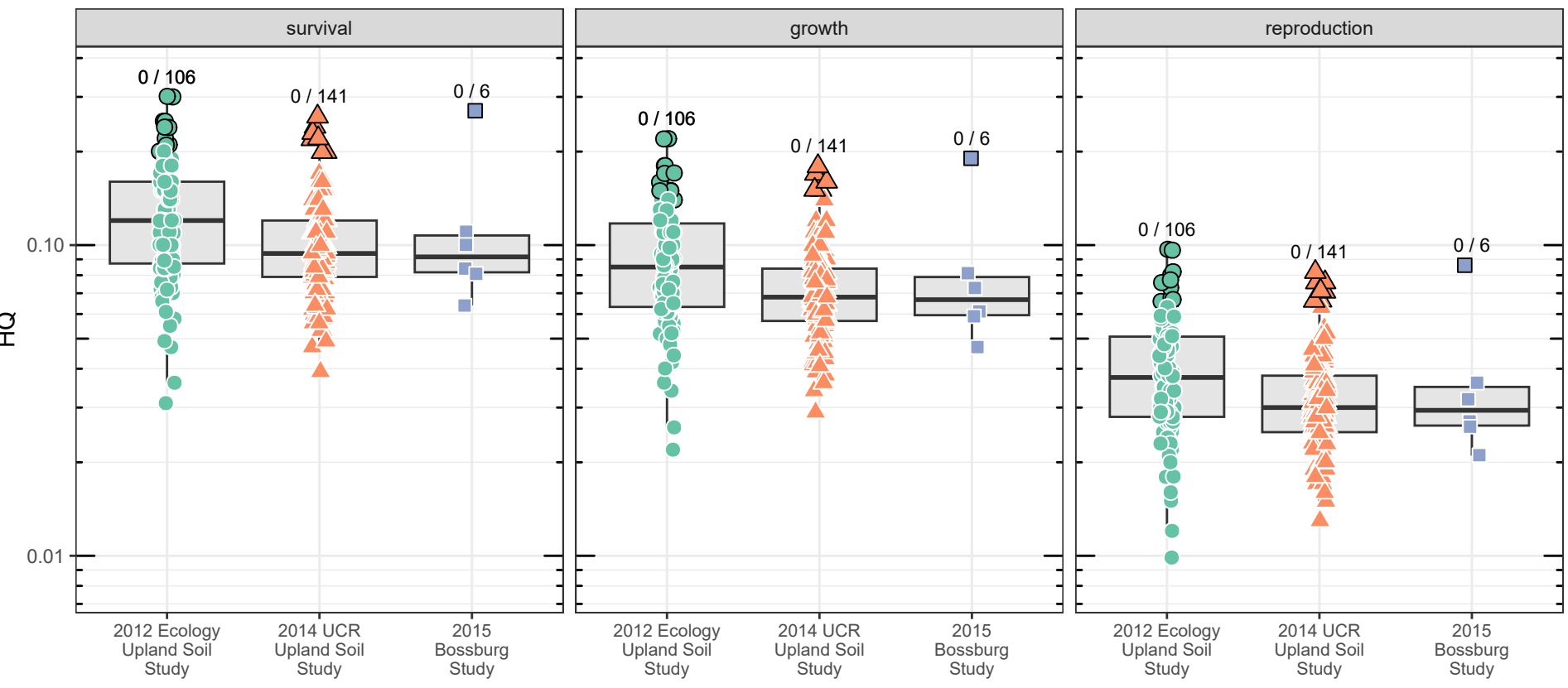
Effective dose (EDx) with an x percent reduction in the response

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

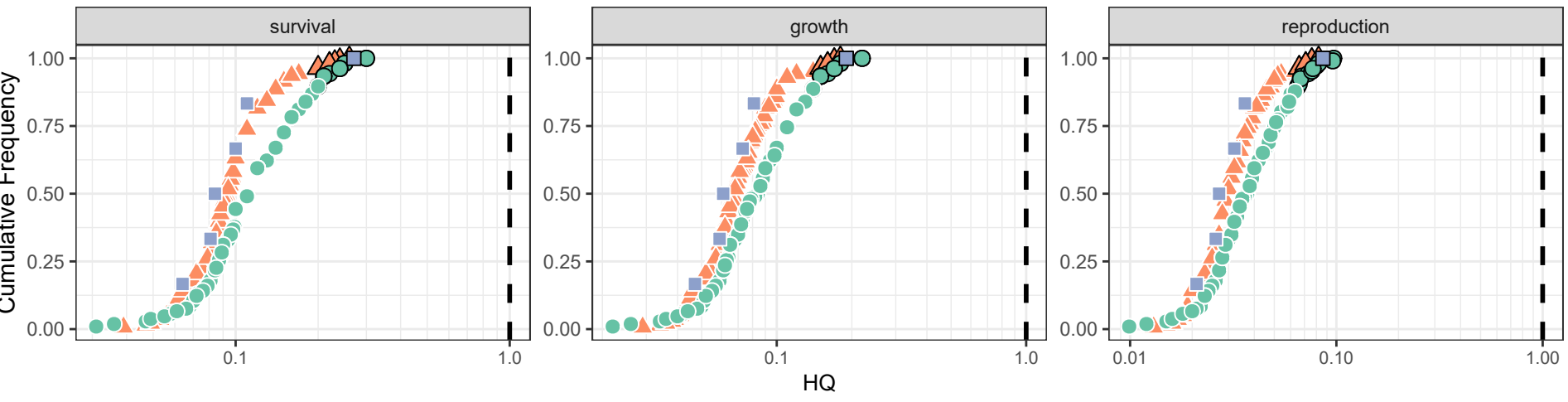


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

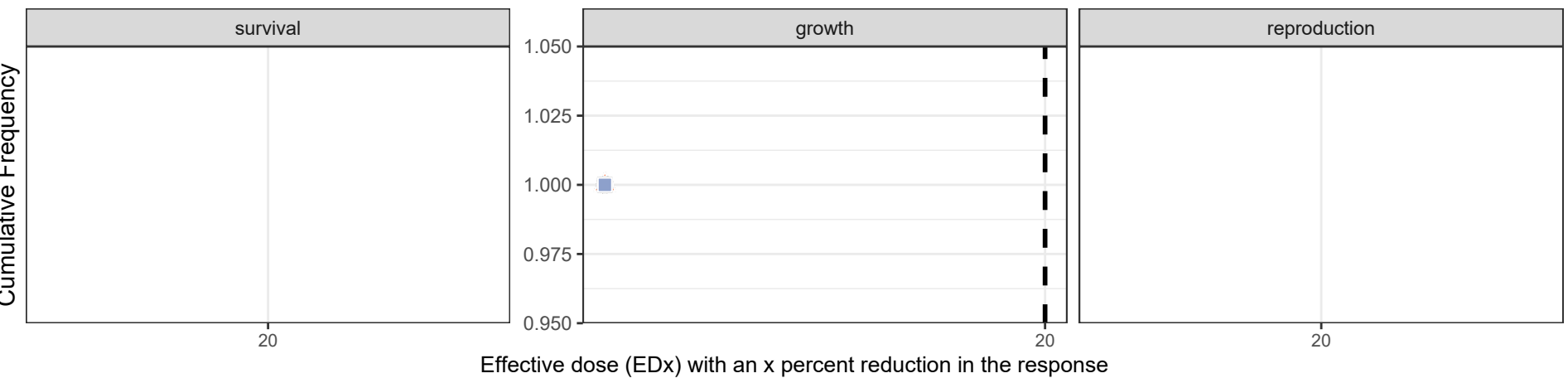
Figure 9-4a: Meadow vole (herbivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for copper



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

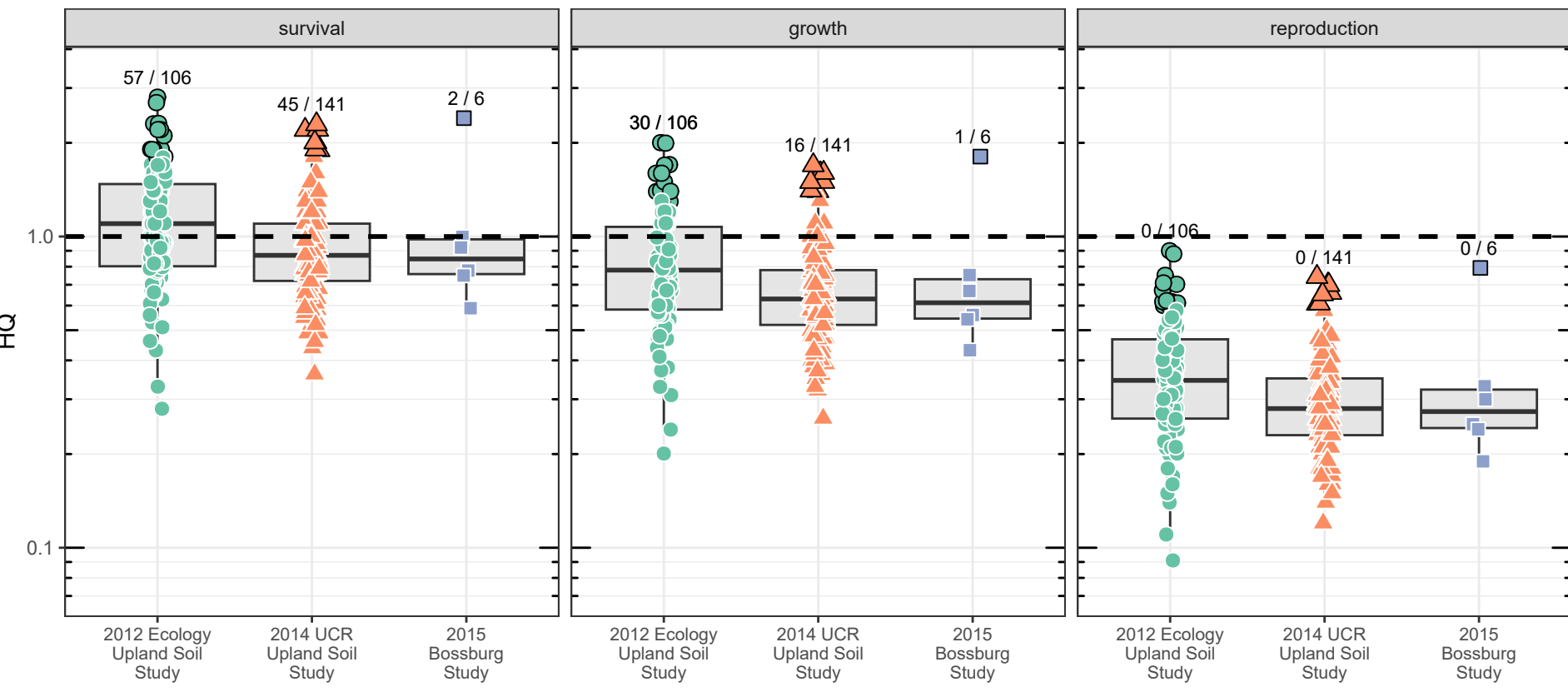


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

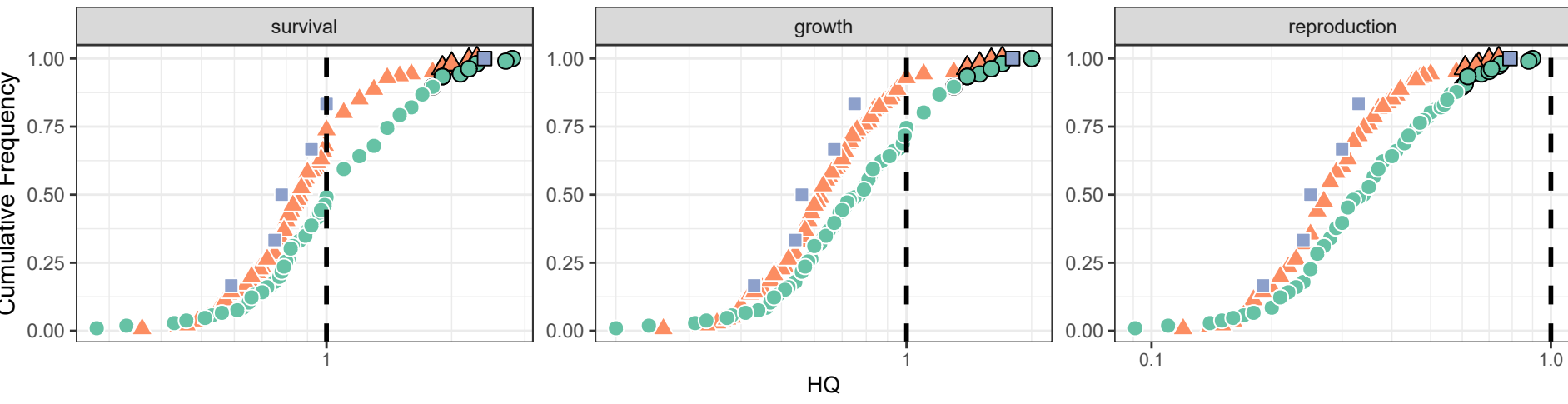


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

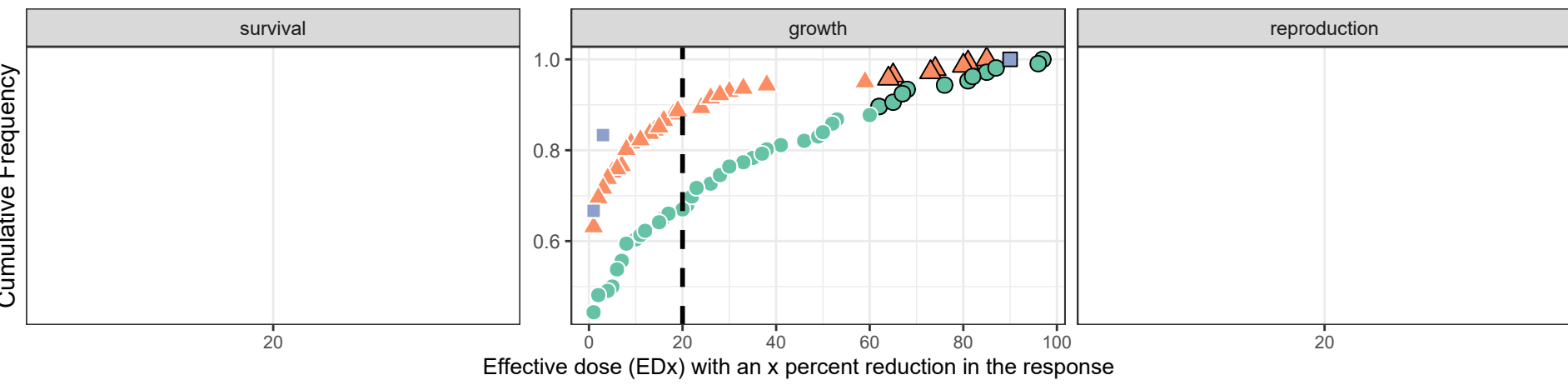
Figure 9-4b: Masked shrew (invertivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for copper



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

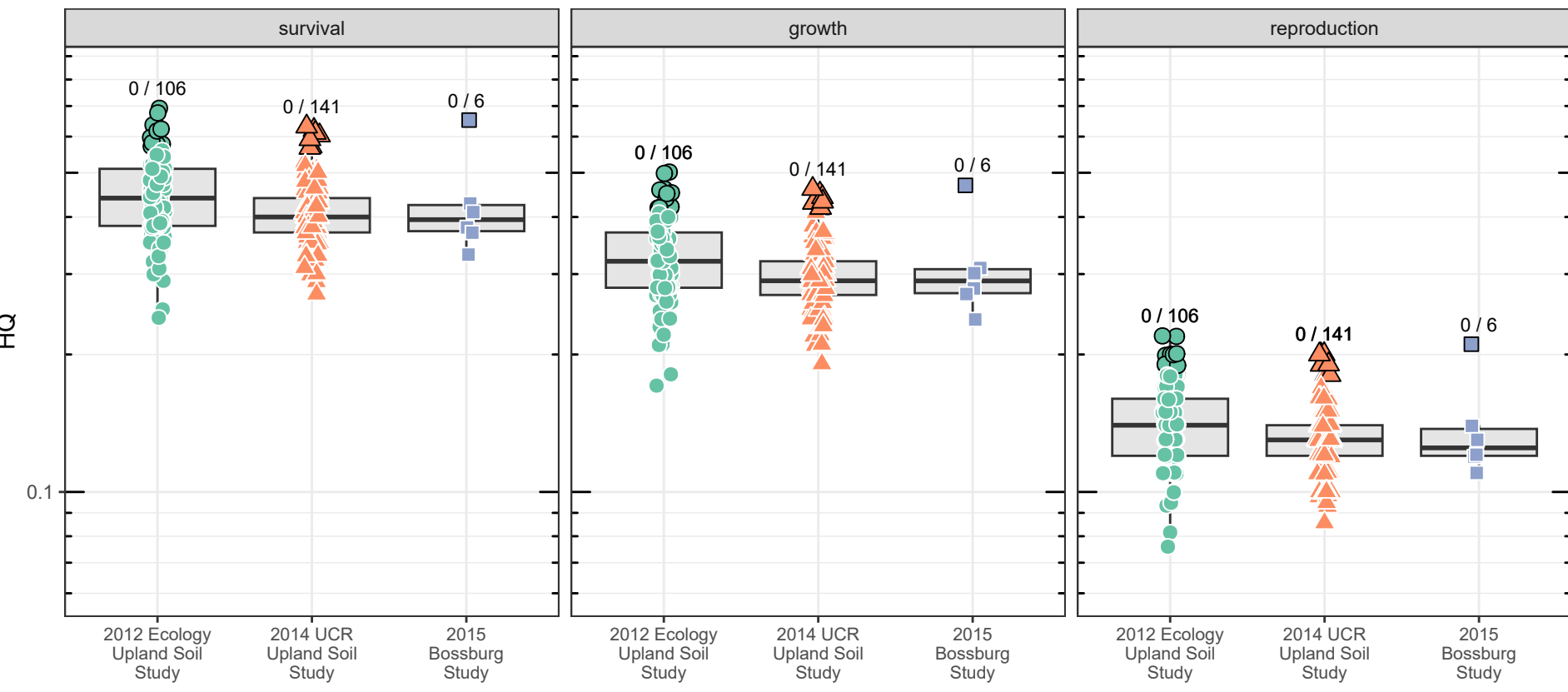


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

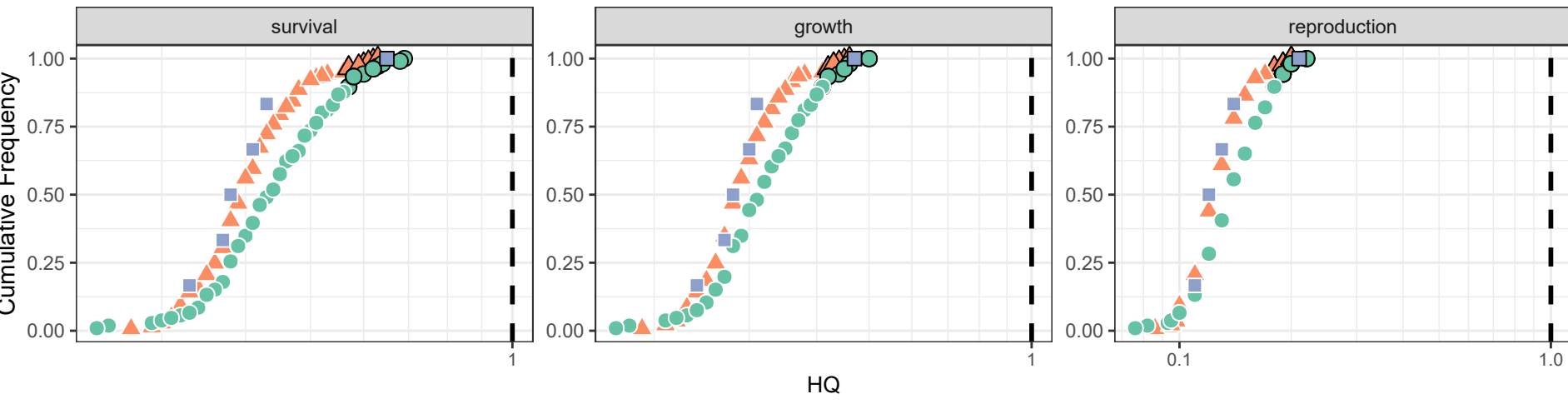


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

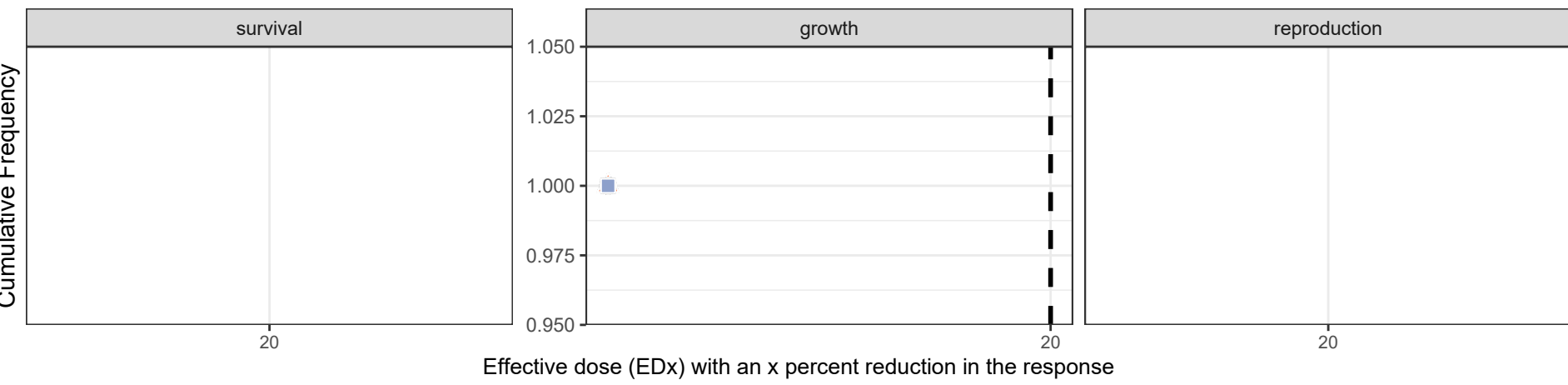
Figure 9-4c: Little brown bat (aerial insectivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for copper



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

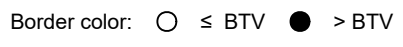
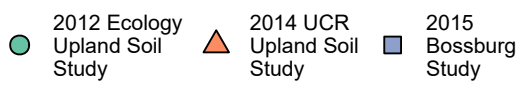
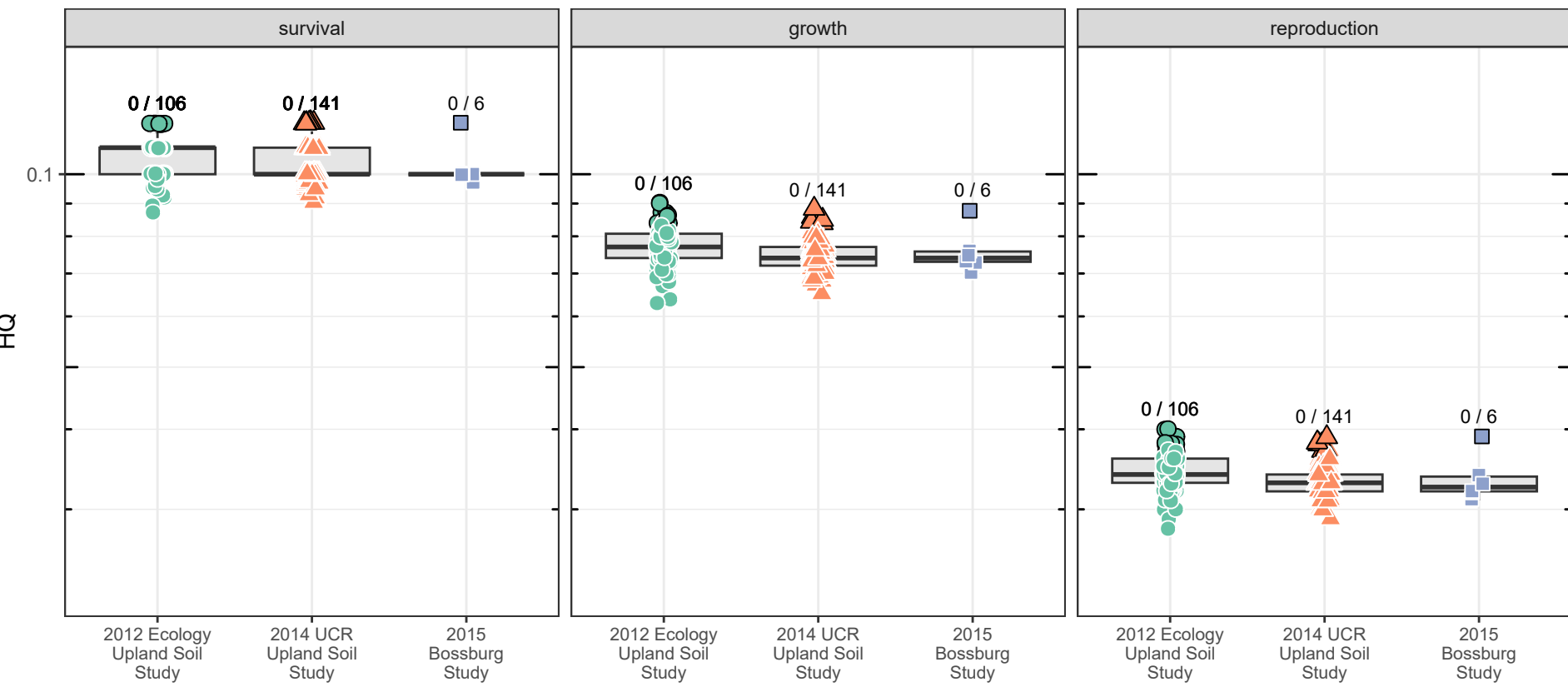
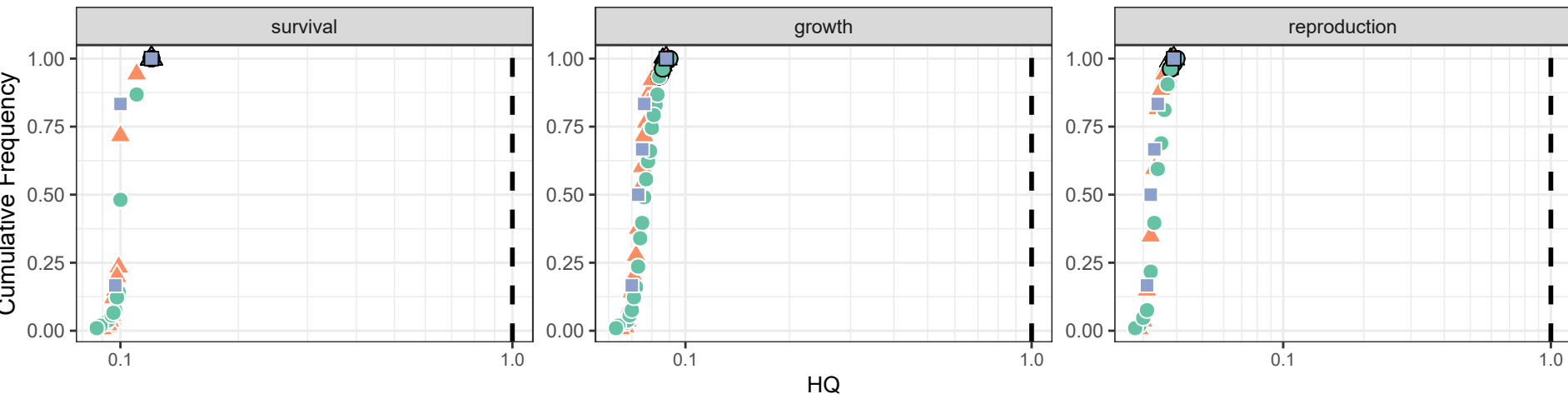




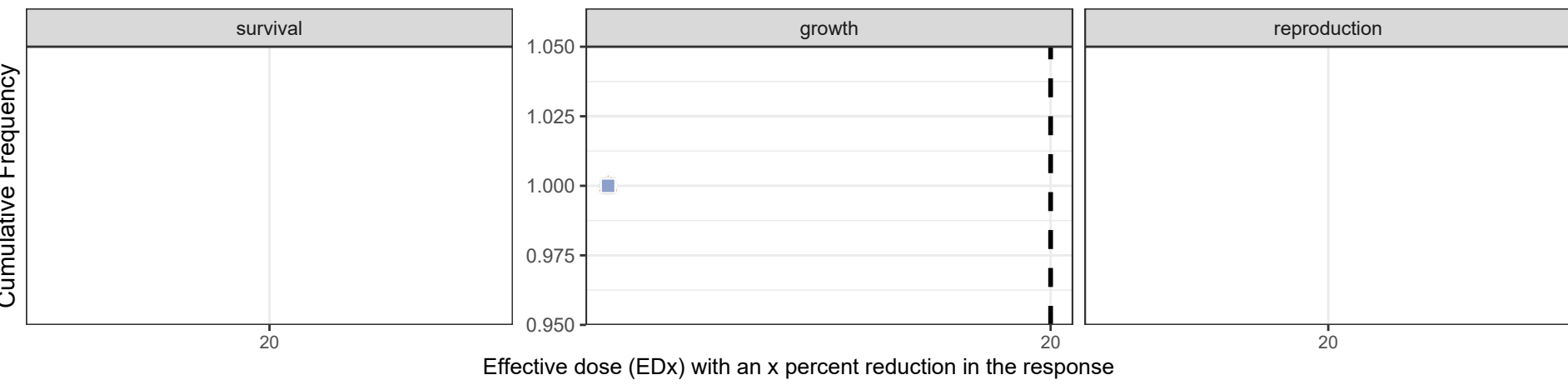
Figure 9-4d: Short-tailed weasel (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for copper



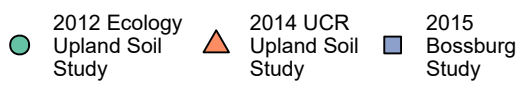
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box  
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

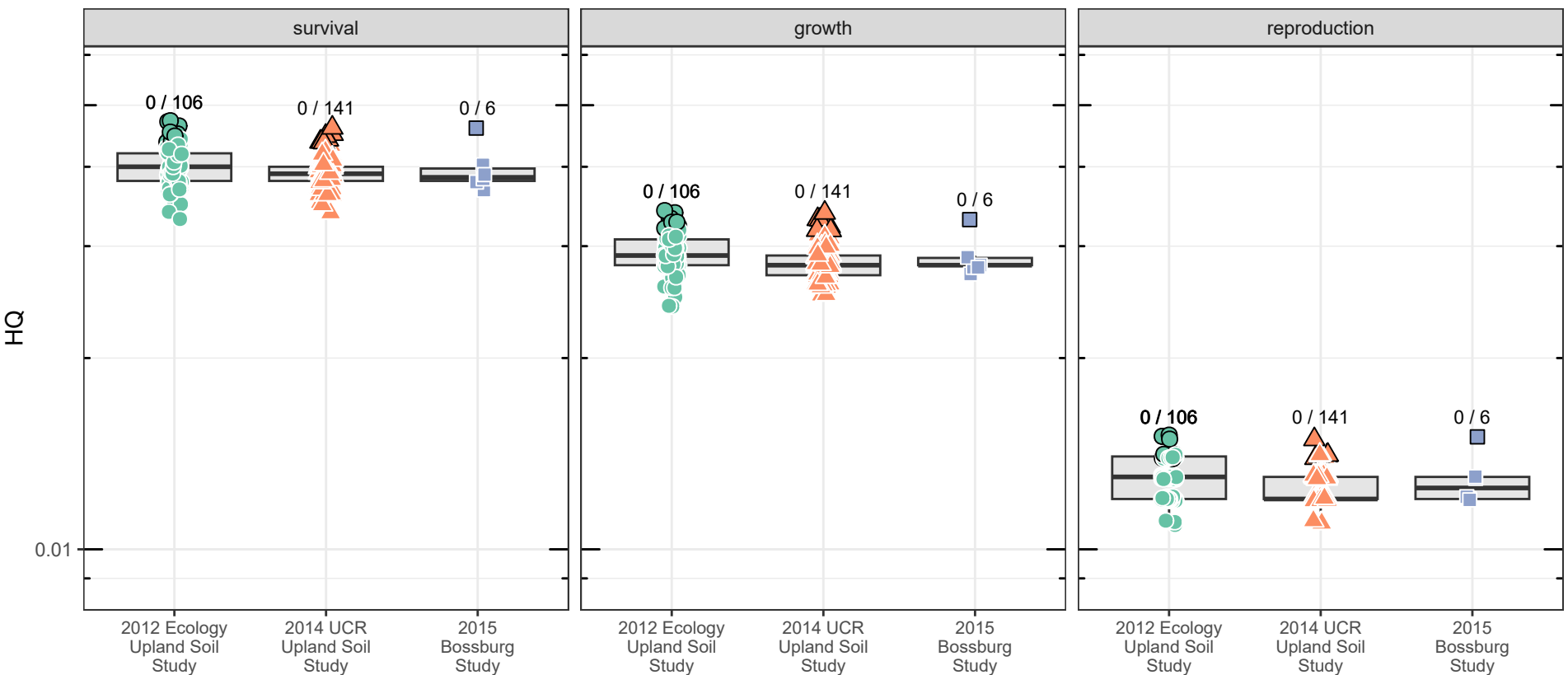


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

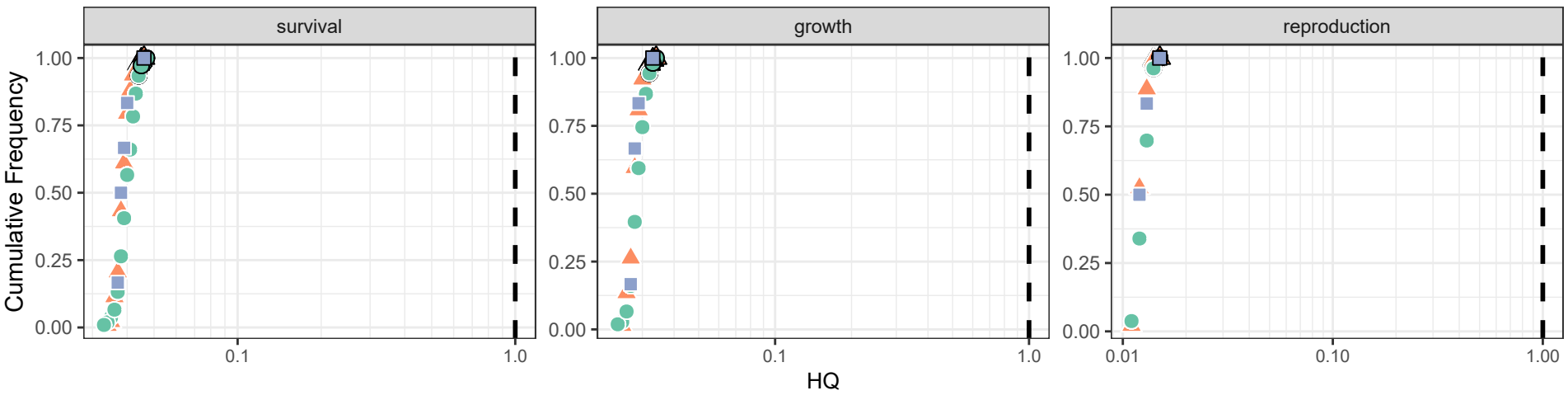


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

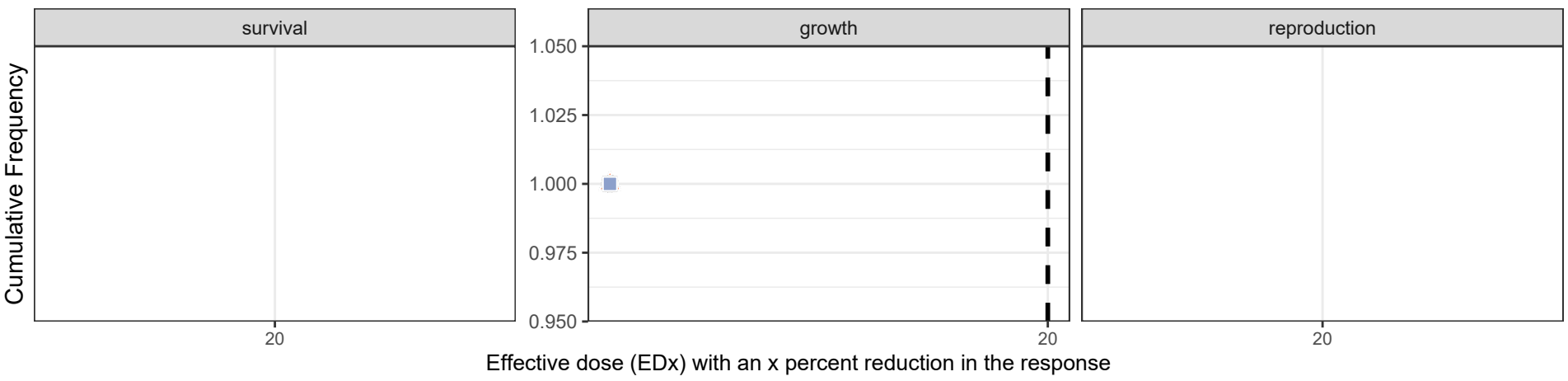
Figure 9-4e: Gray wolf (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for copper



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

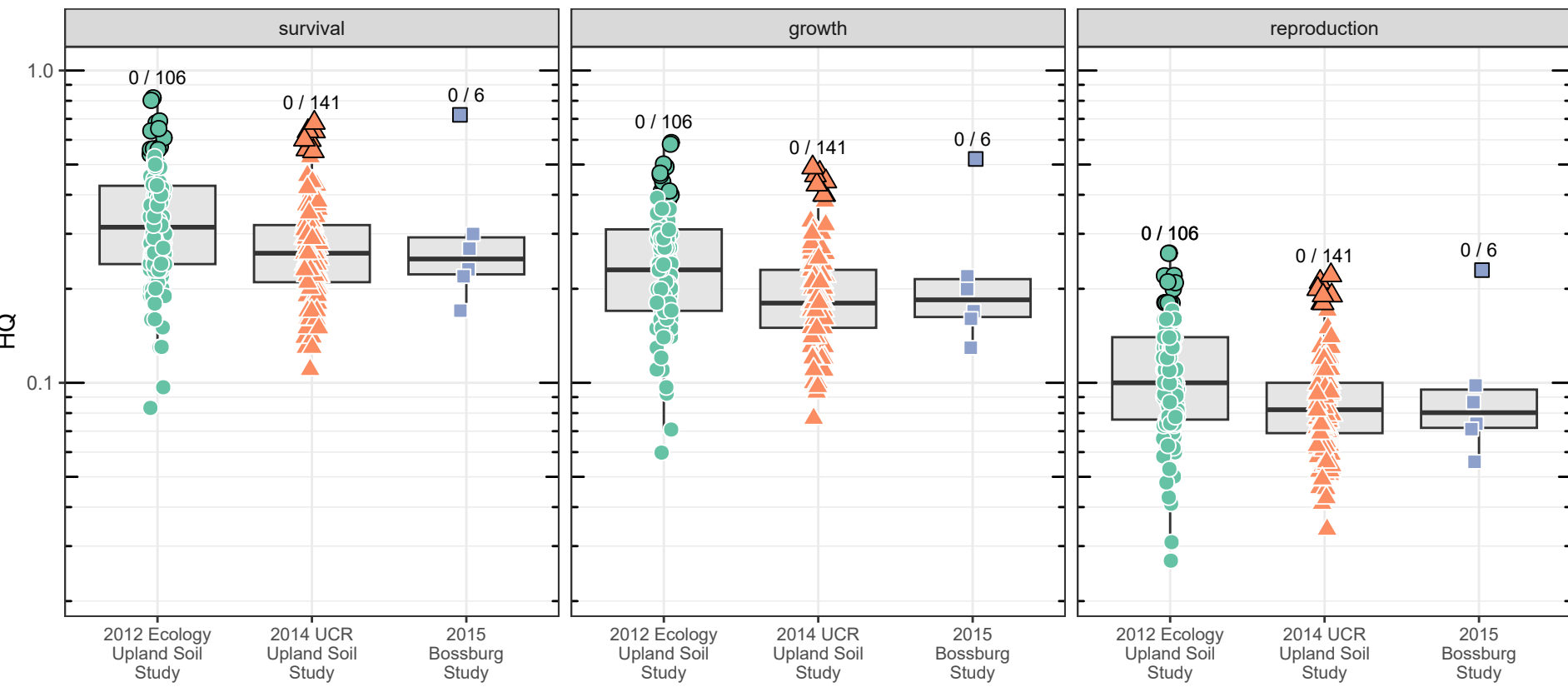


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

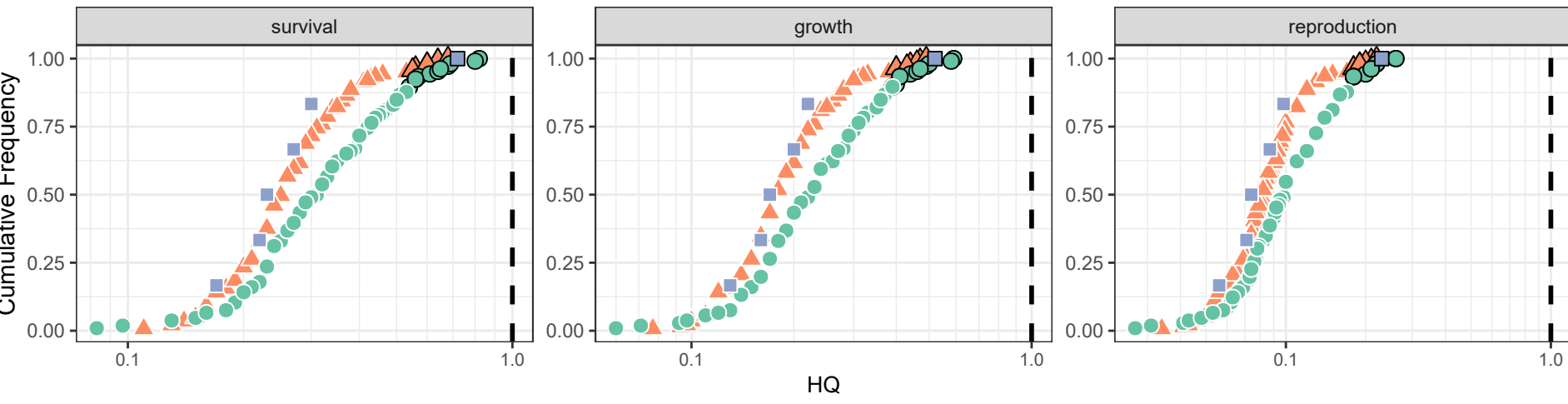


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

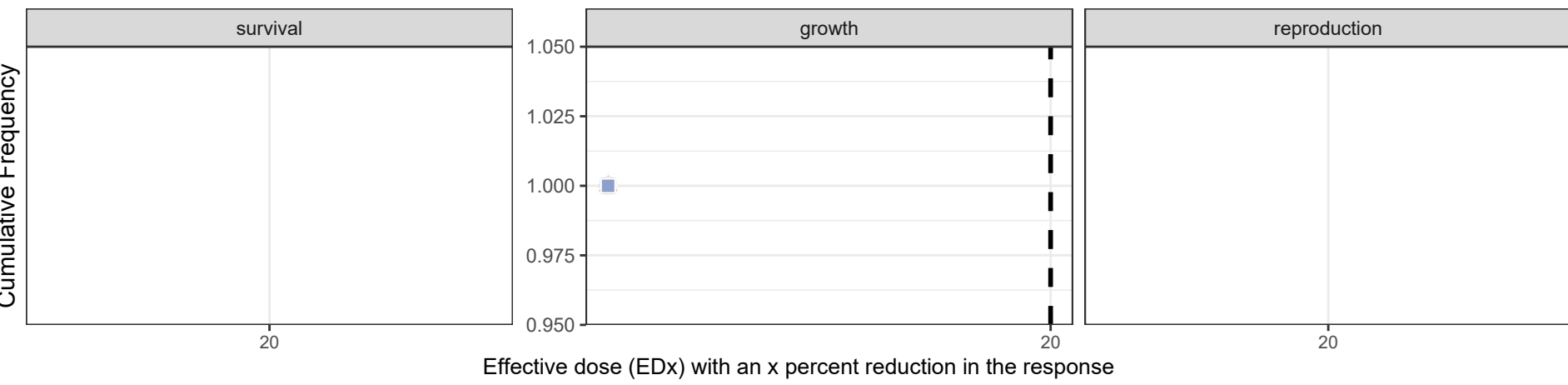
Figure 9-4f: Deer mouse (omnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for copper



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



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

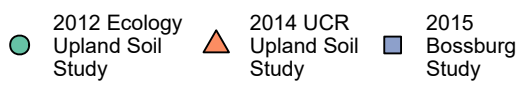
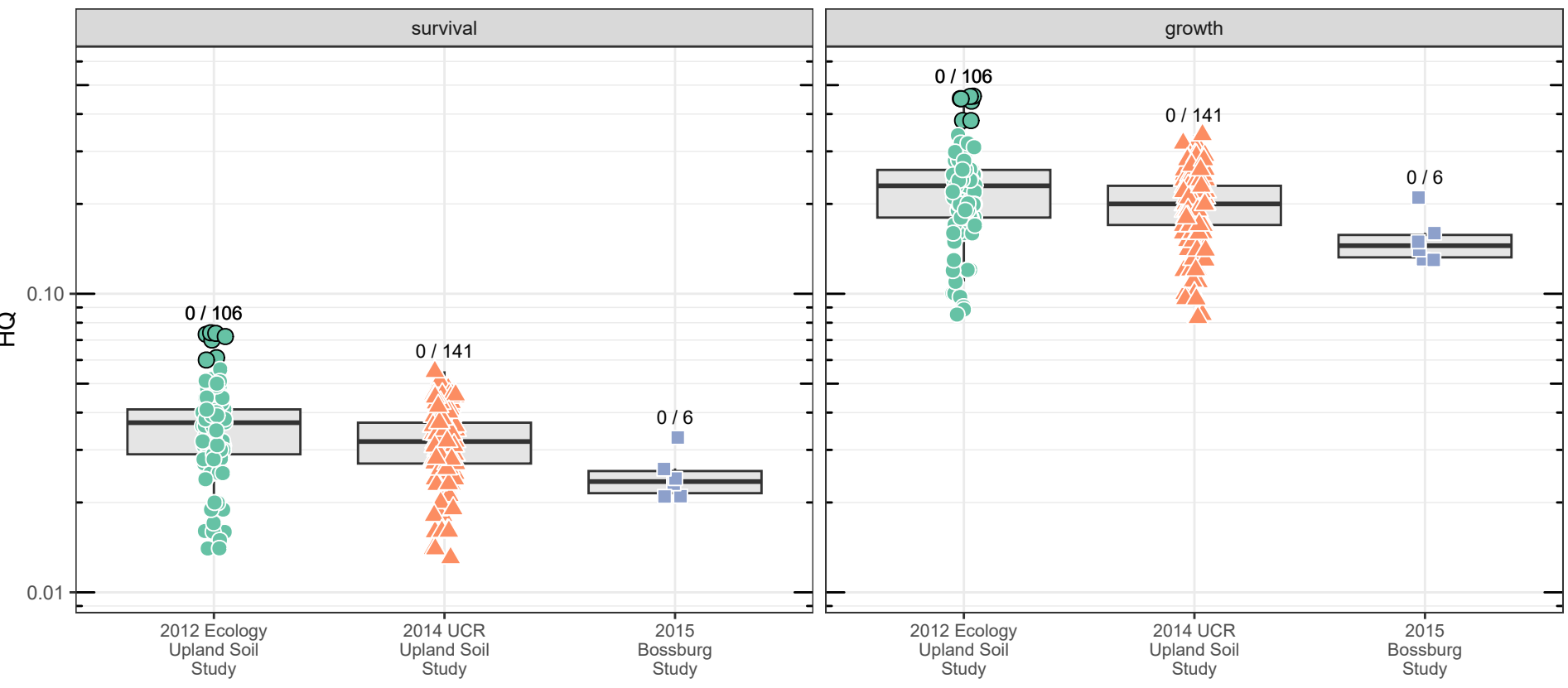
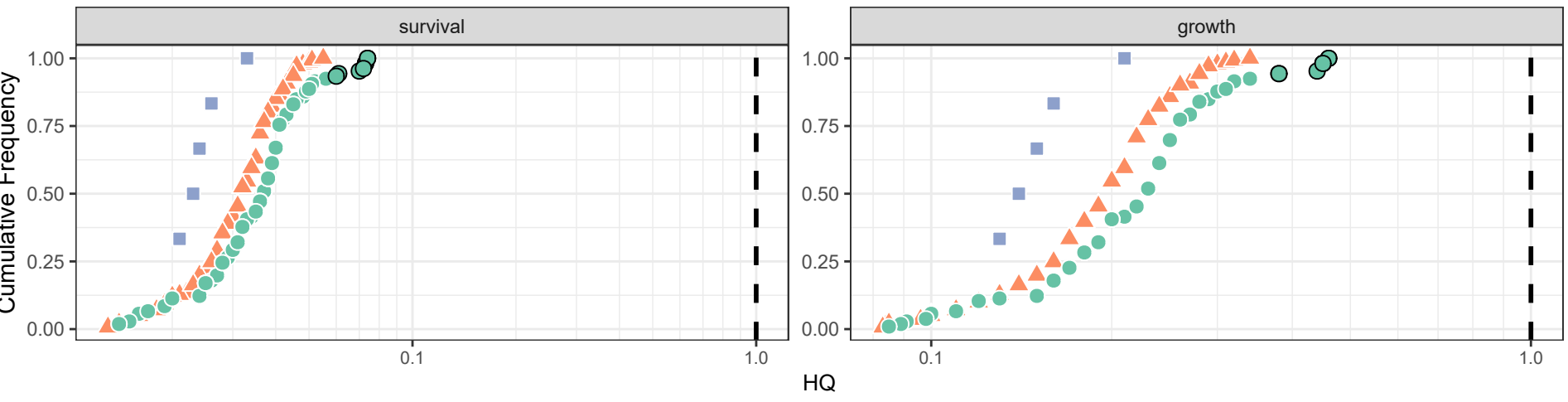


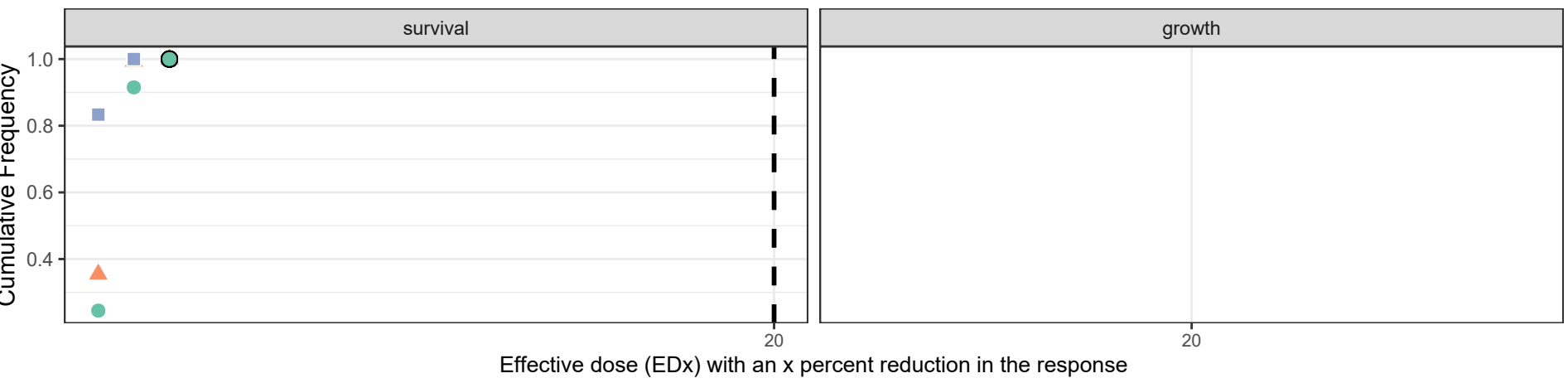
Figure 9-5a: Meadow vole (herbivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for iron



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

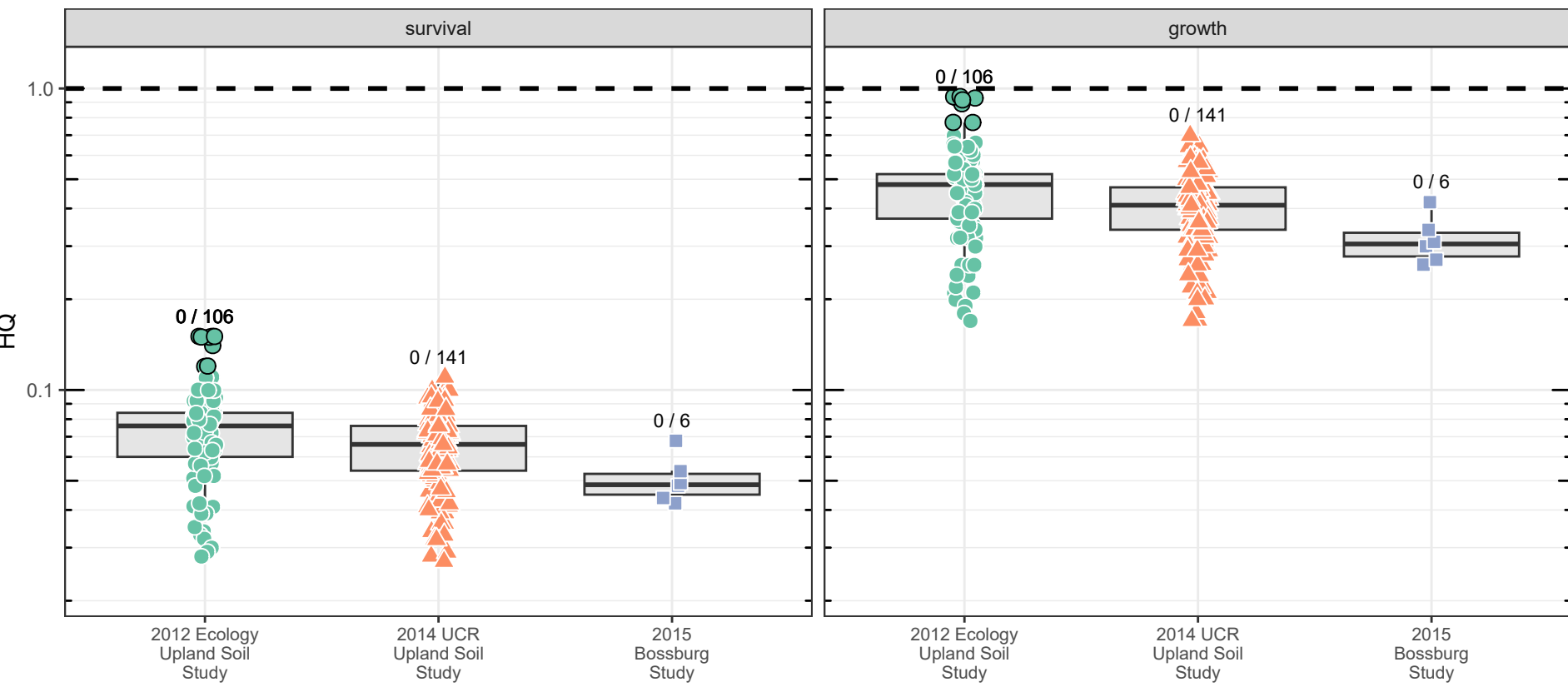


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

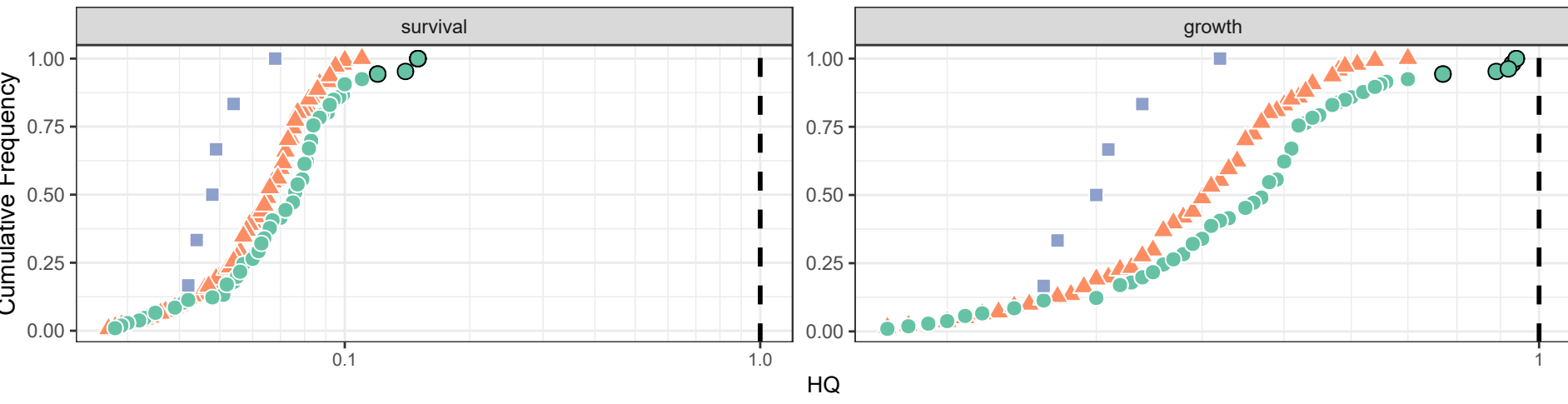


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

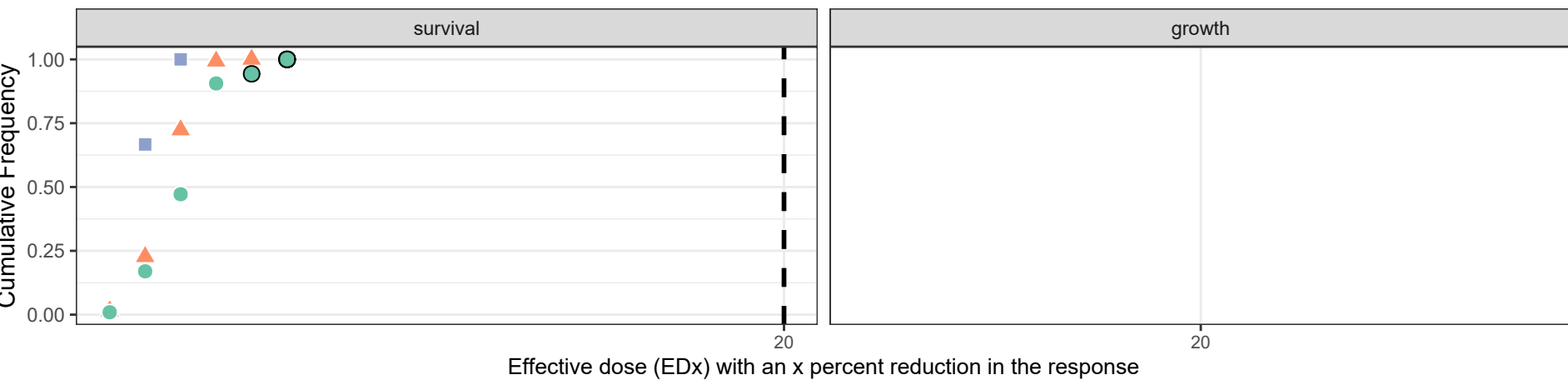
Figure 9-5b: Masked shrew (invertivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for iron



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

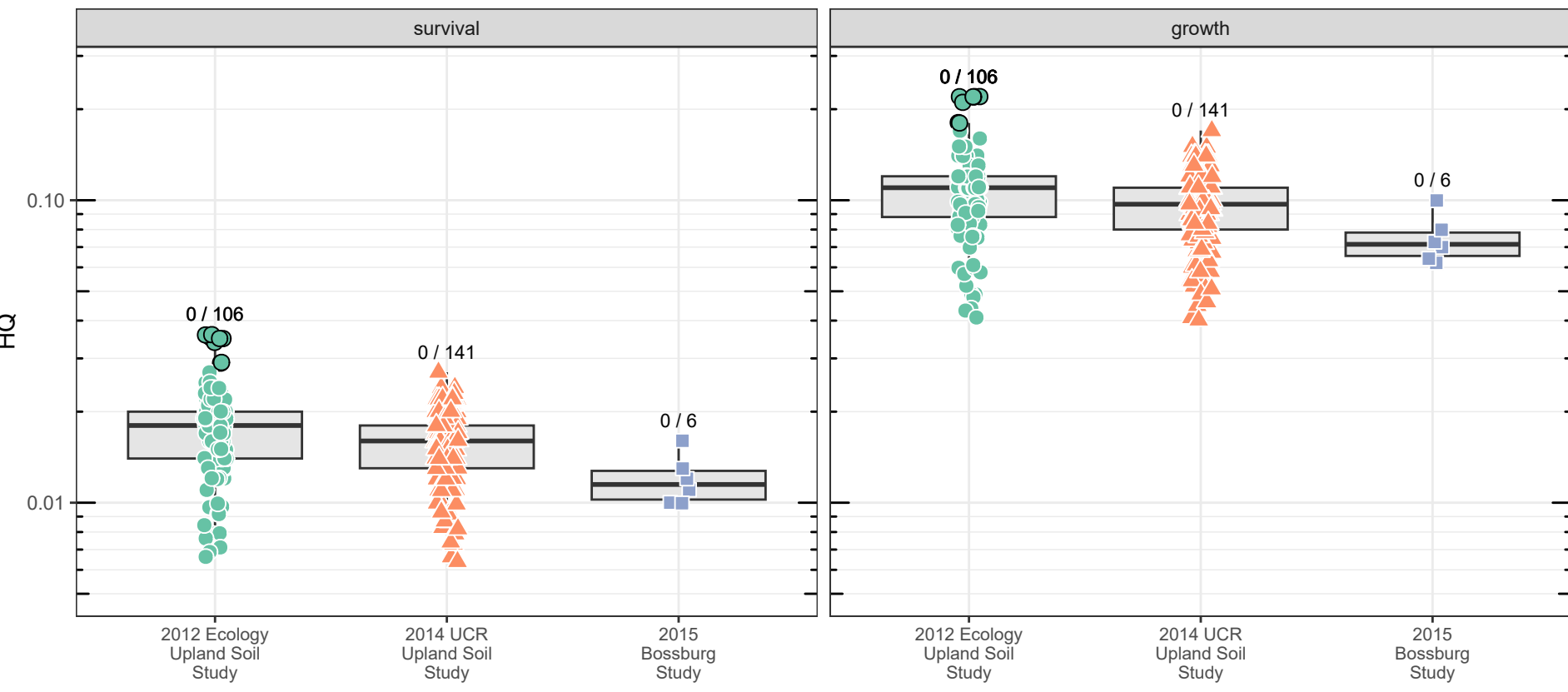


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

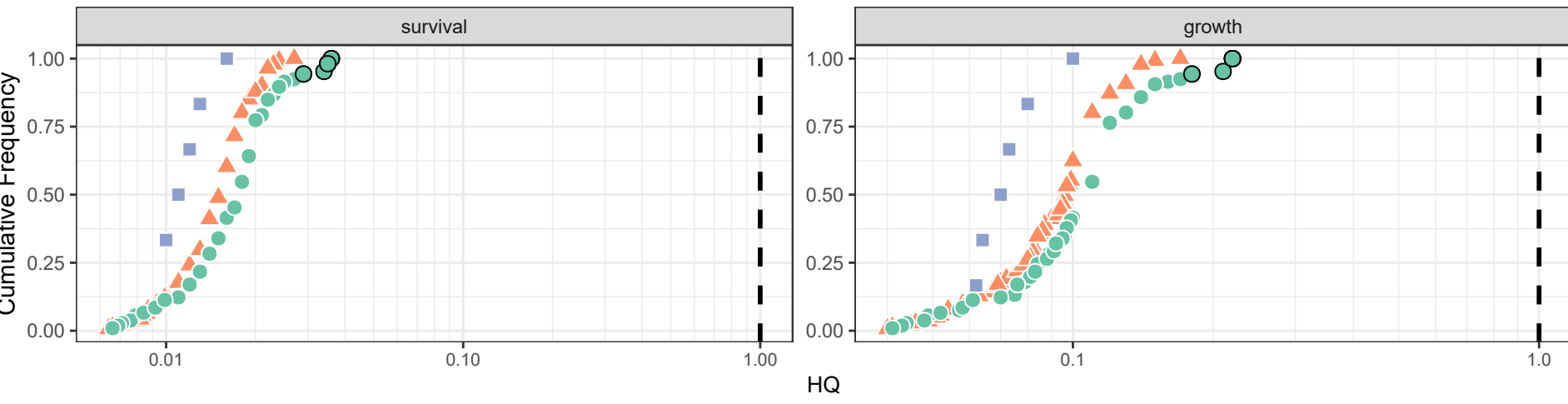


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

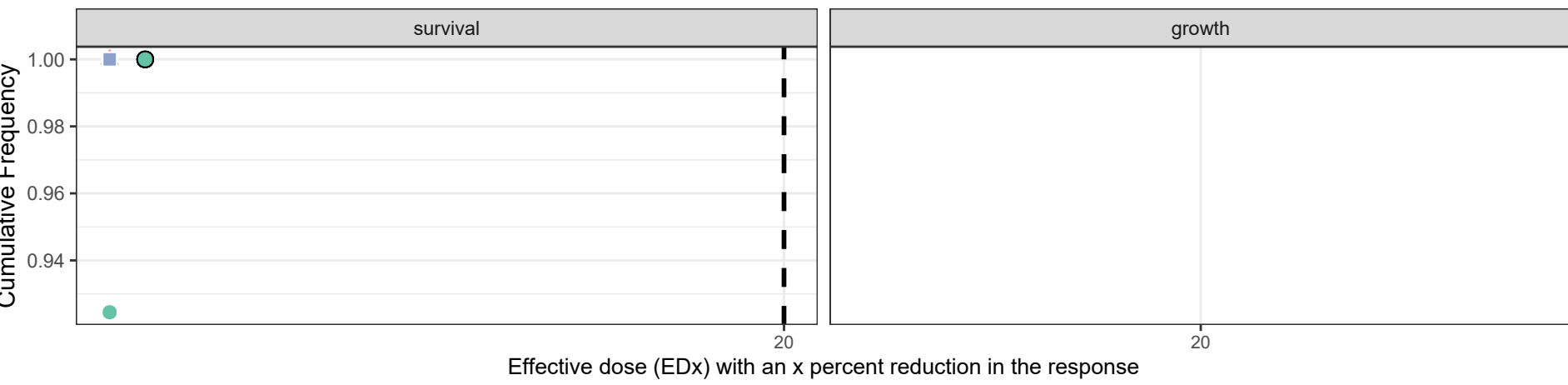
Figure 9-5c: Little brown bat (aerial insectivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for iron



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

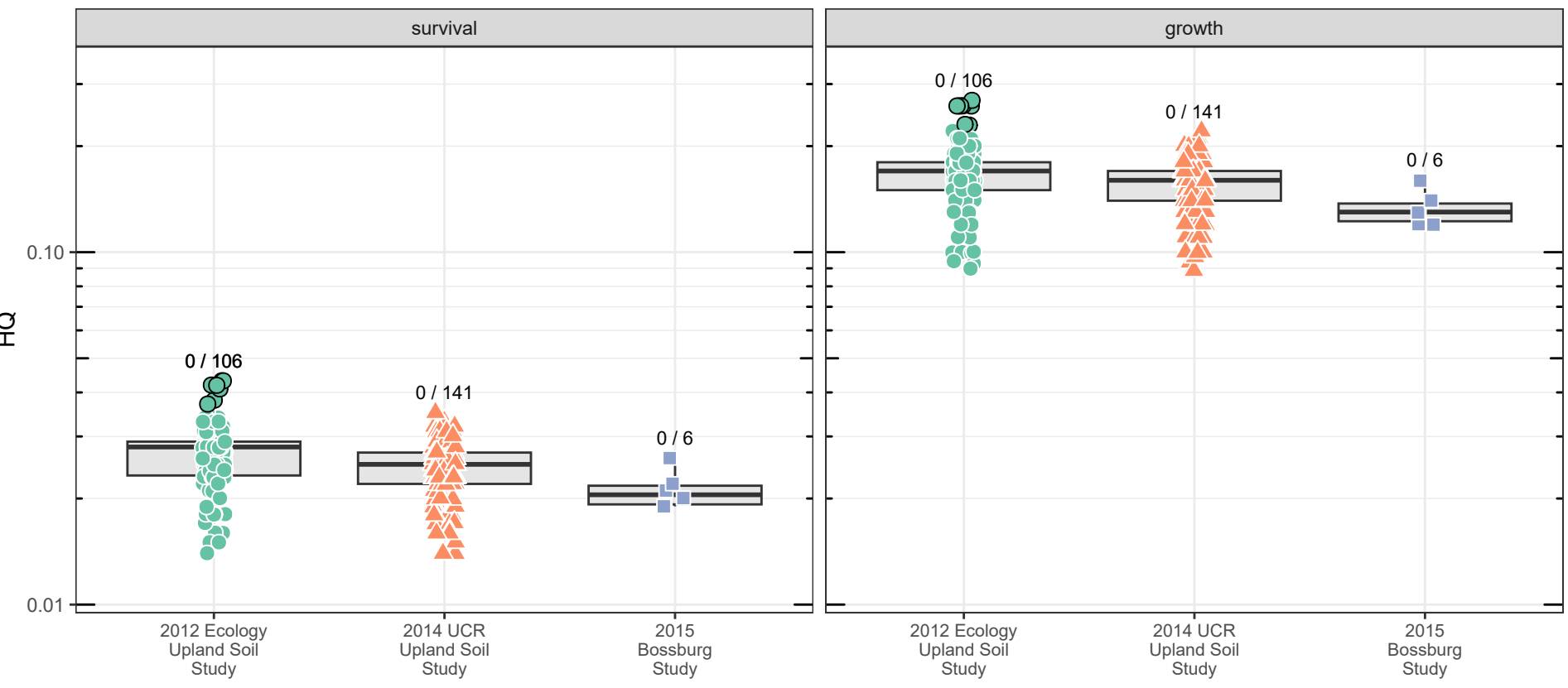


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

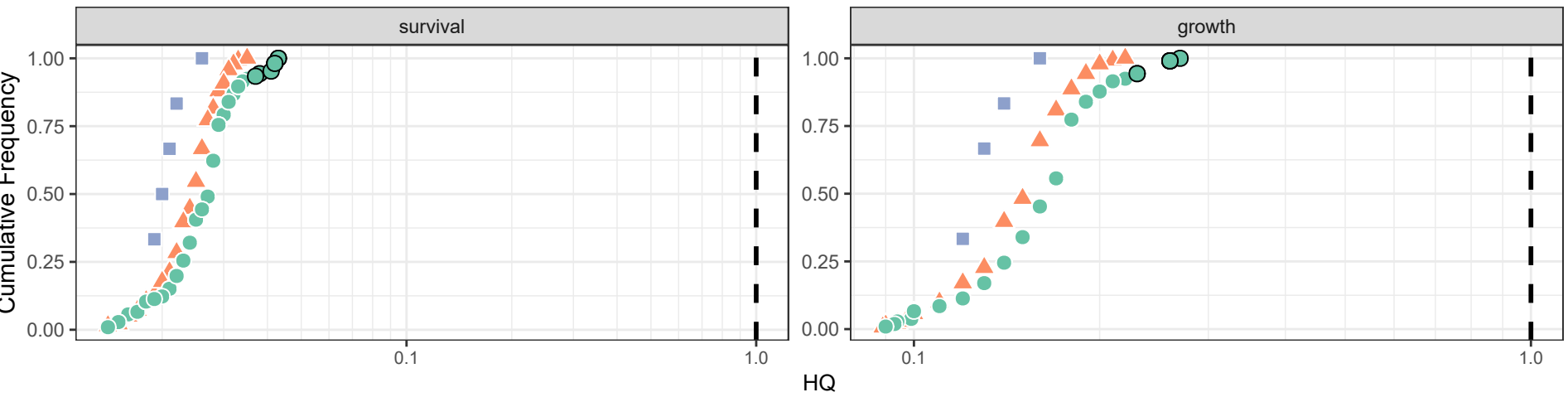


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

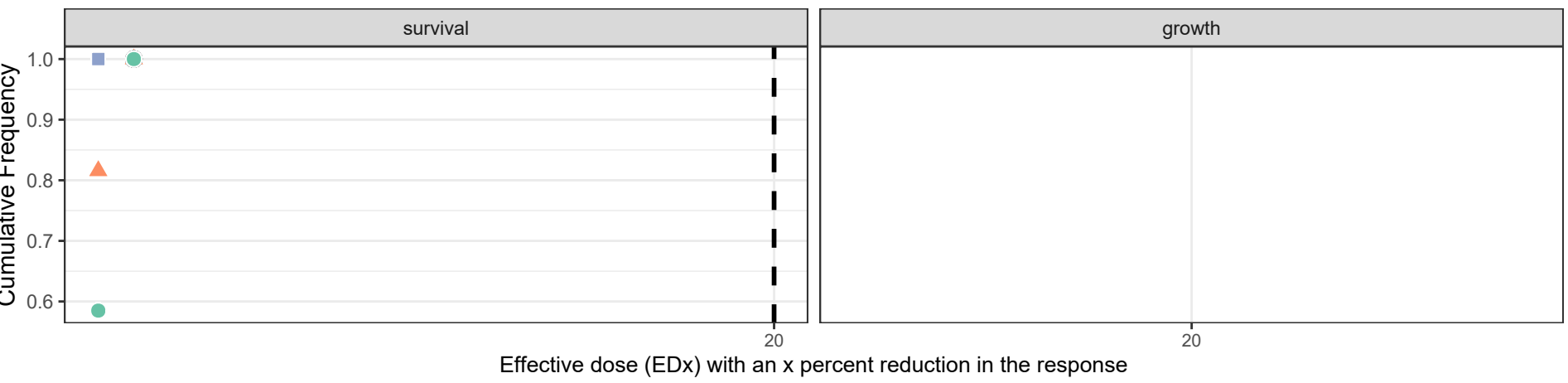
Figure 9-5d: Short-tailed weasel (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for iron



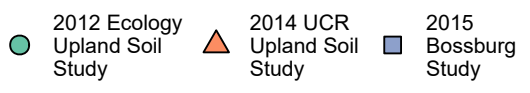
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box  
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

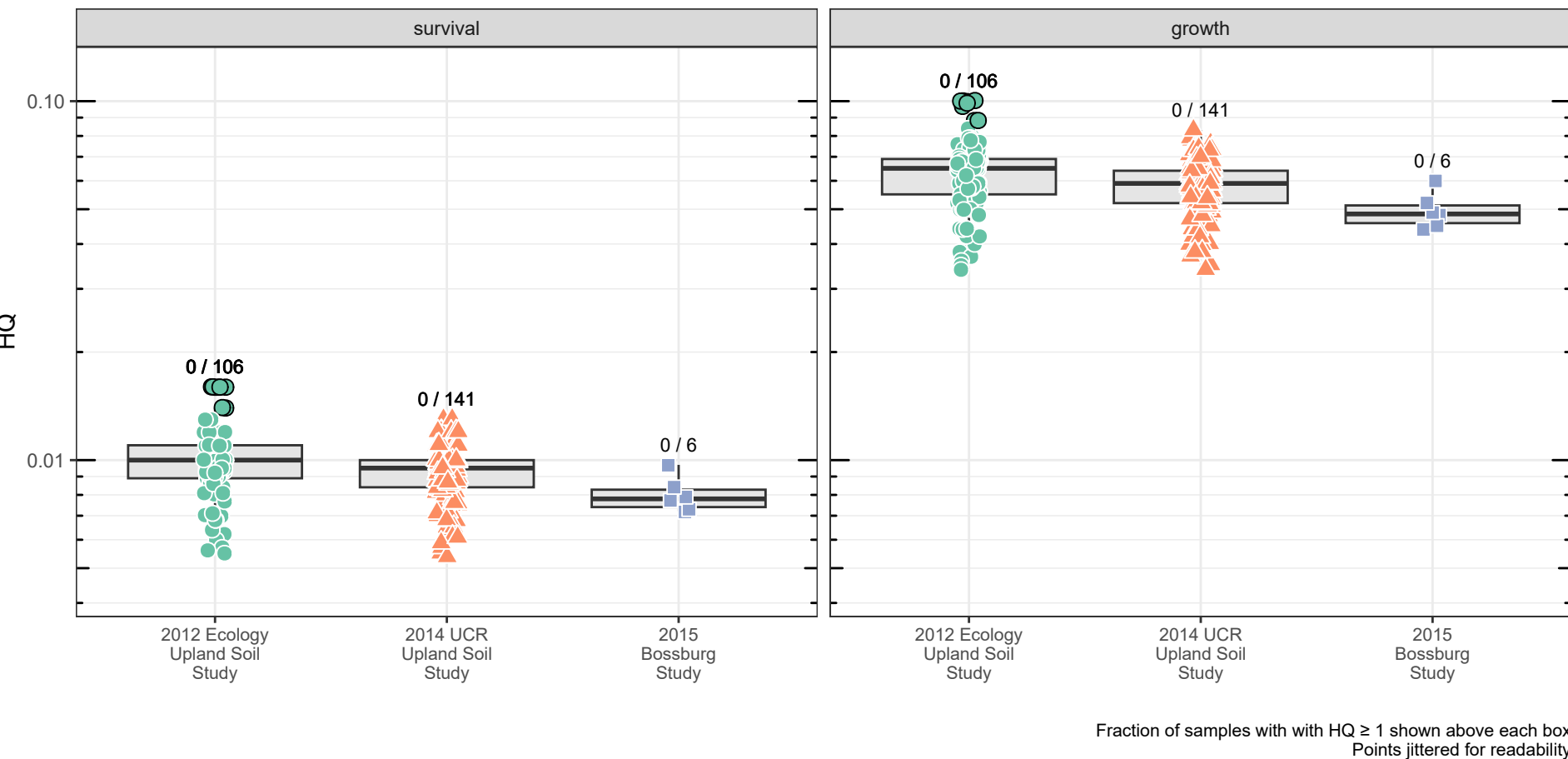


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

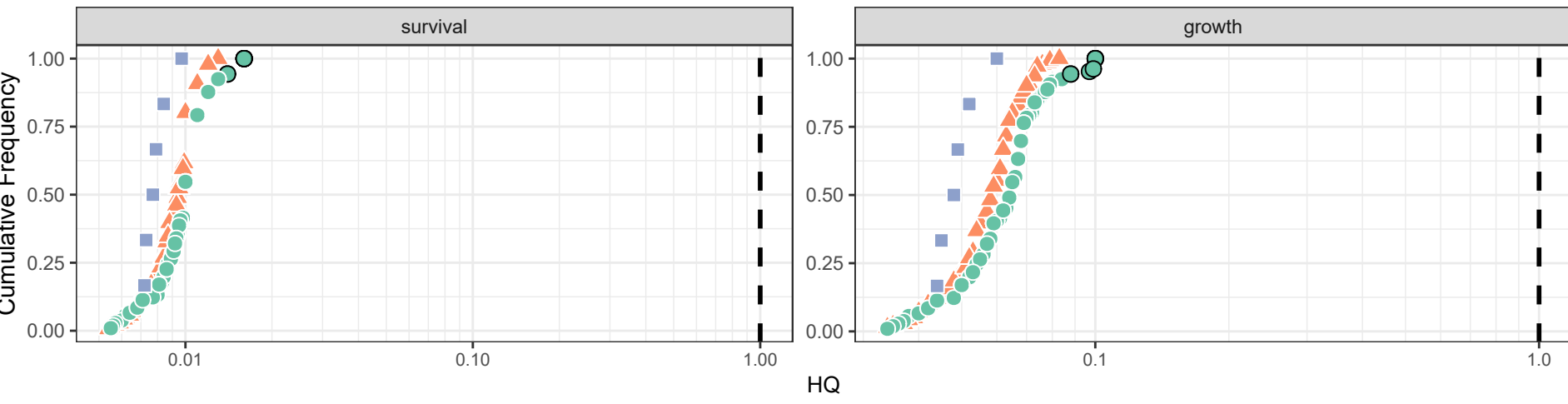


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

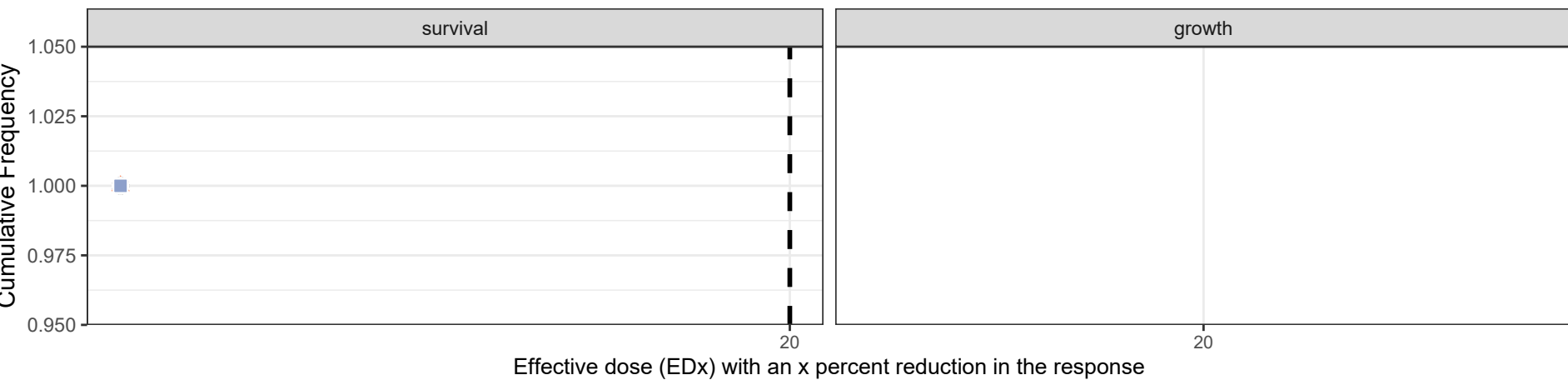
Figure 9-5e: Gray wolf (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for iron



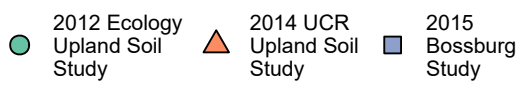
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box  
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



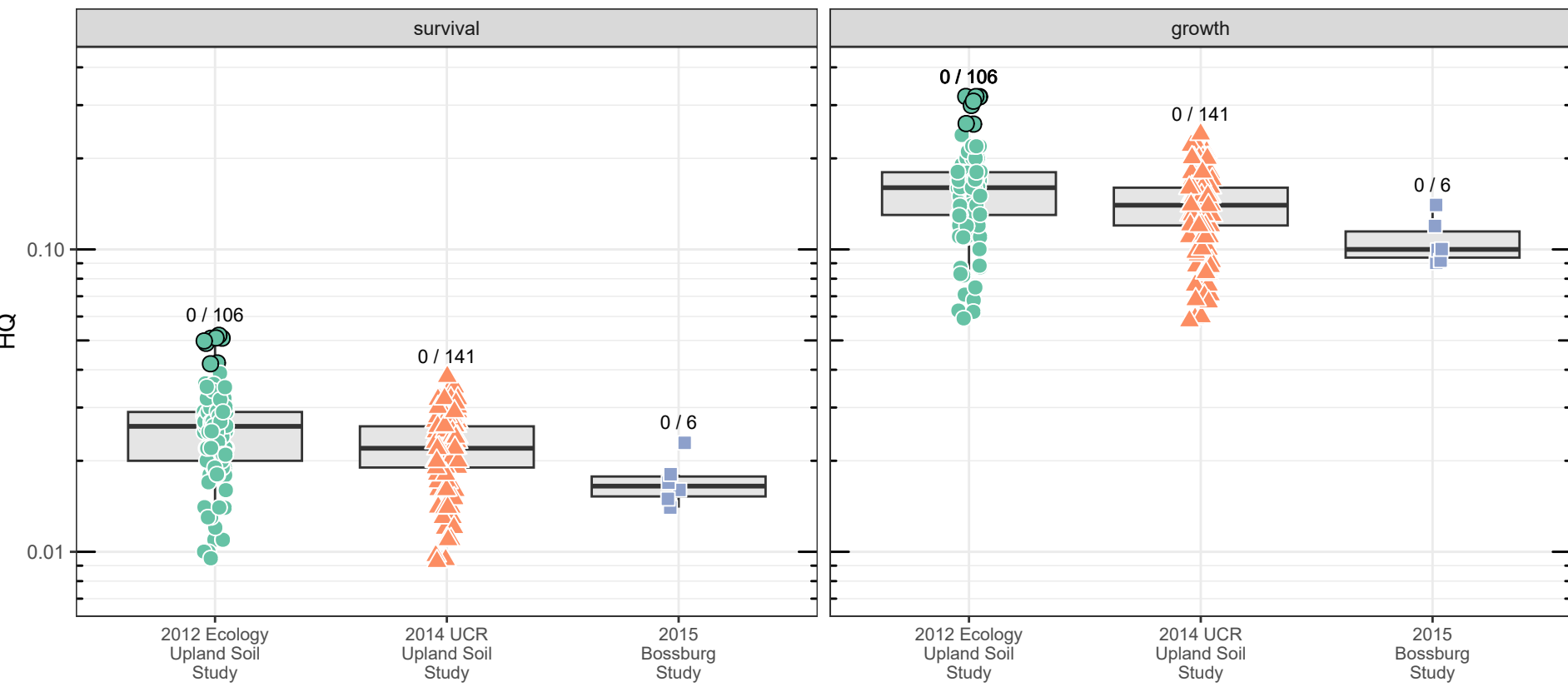
ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint



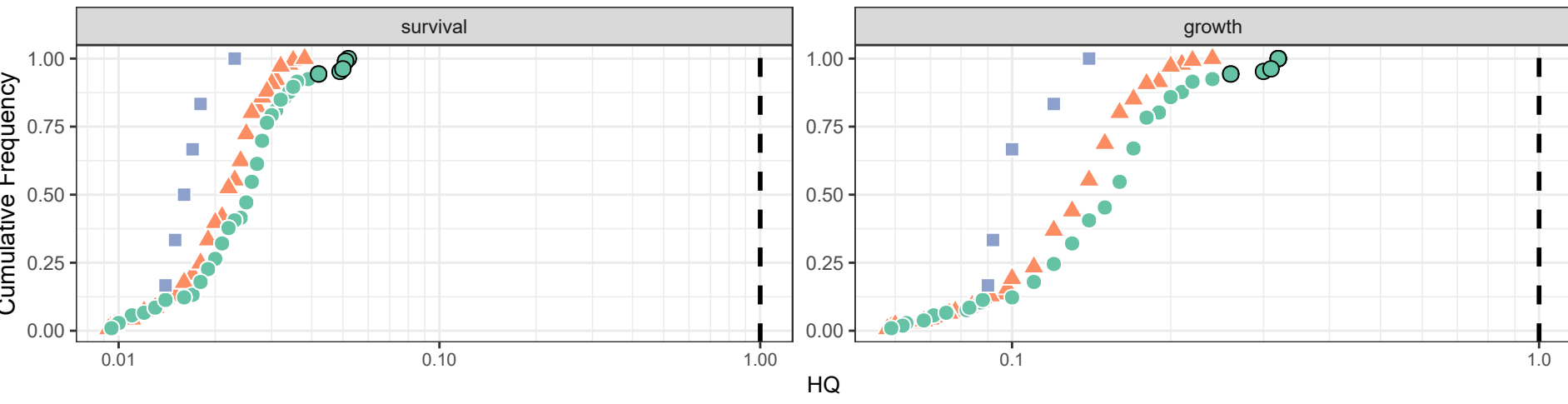
Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV



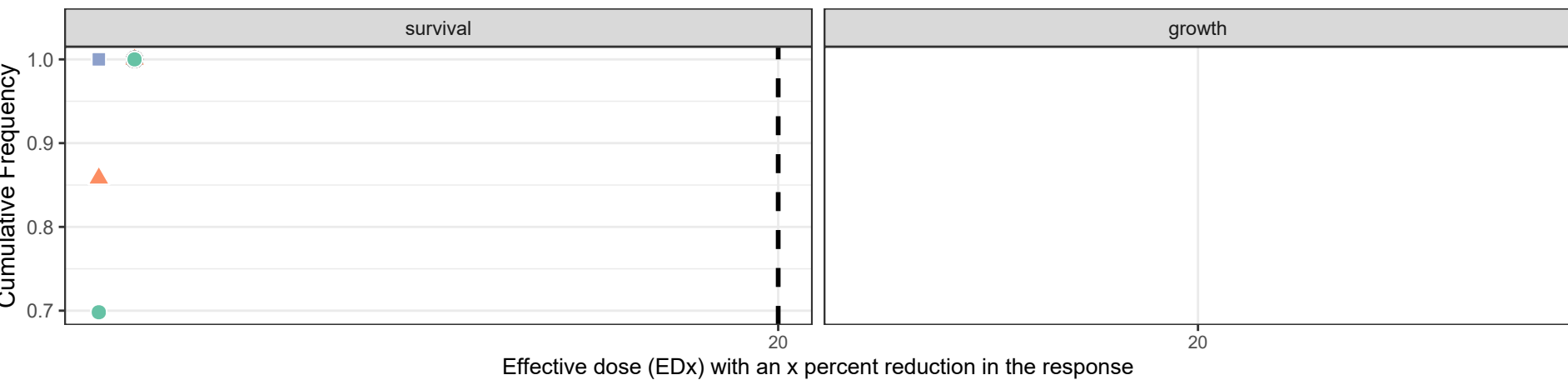
Figure 9-5f: Deer mouse (omnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for iron



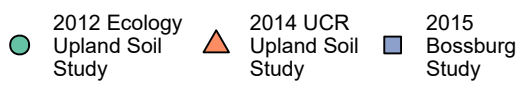
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box  
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

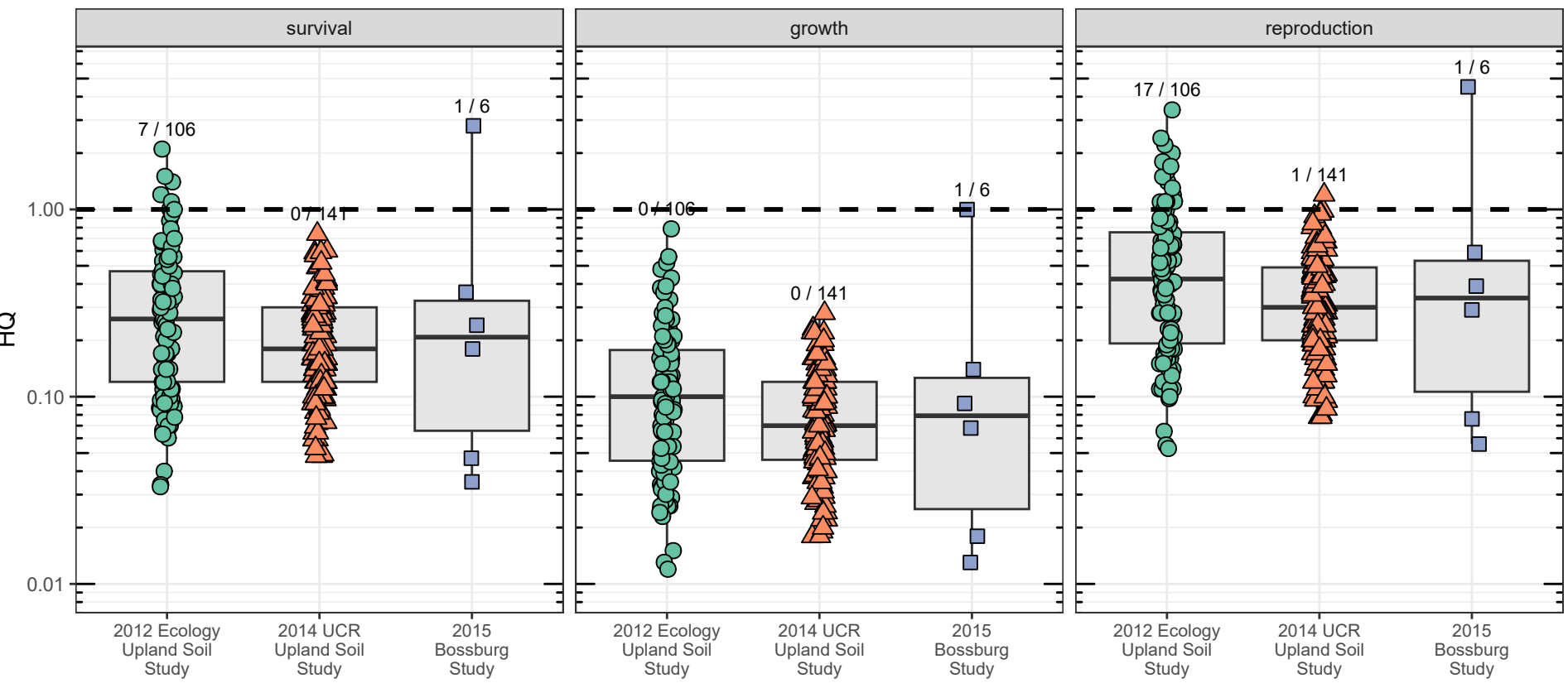


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

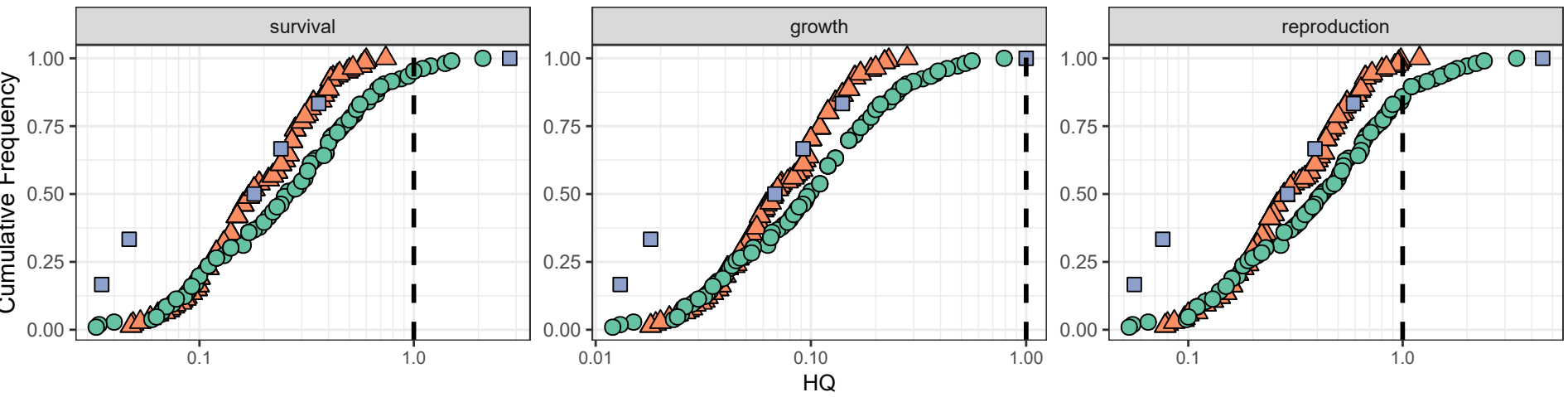


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

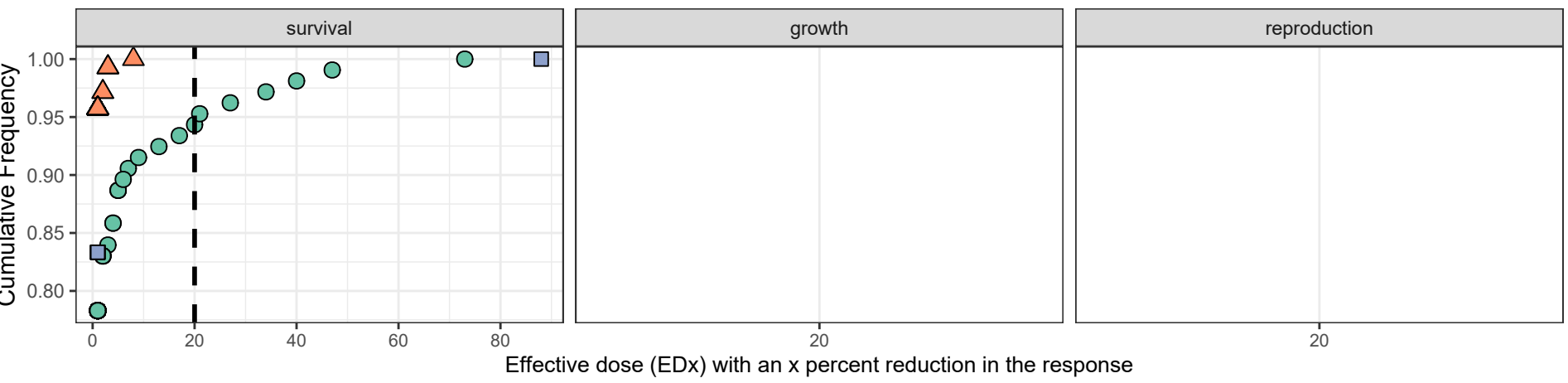
Figure 9-6a: Meadow vole (herbivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for lead



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

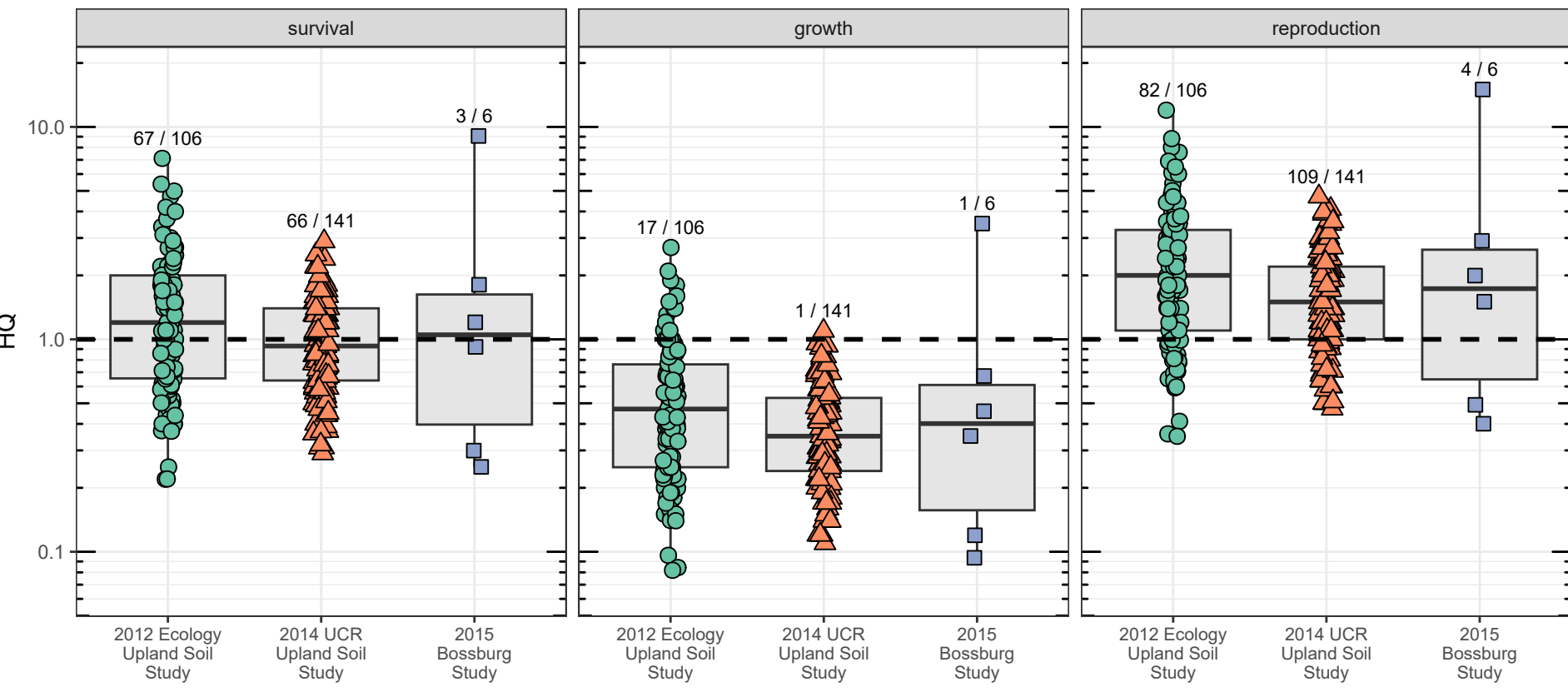


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

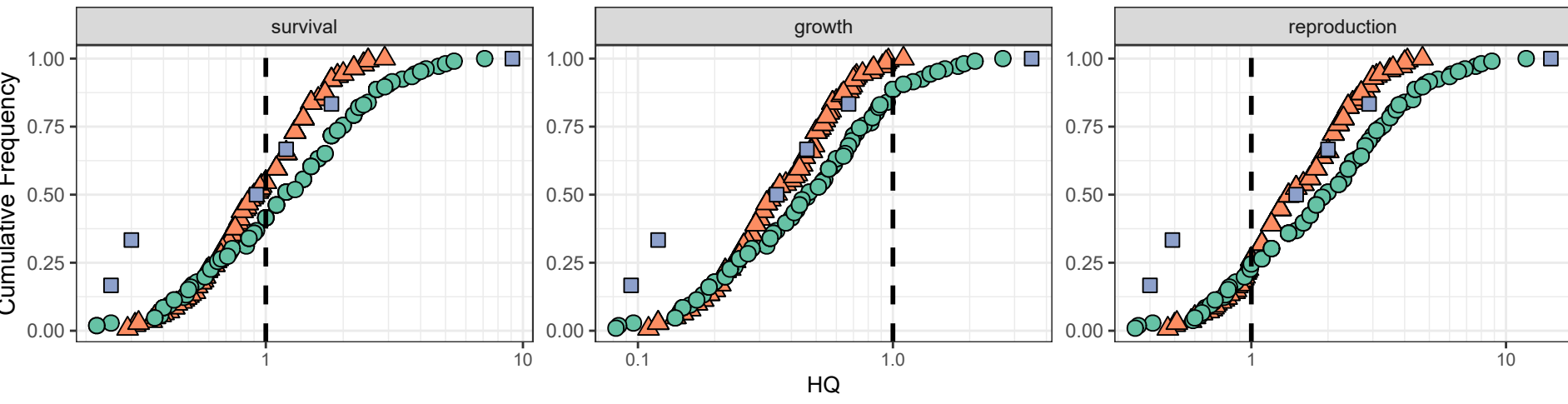
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study    ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study    ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV

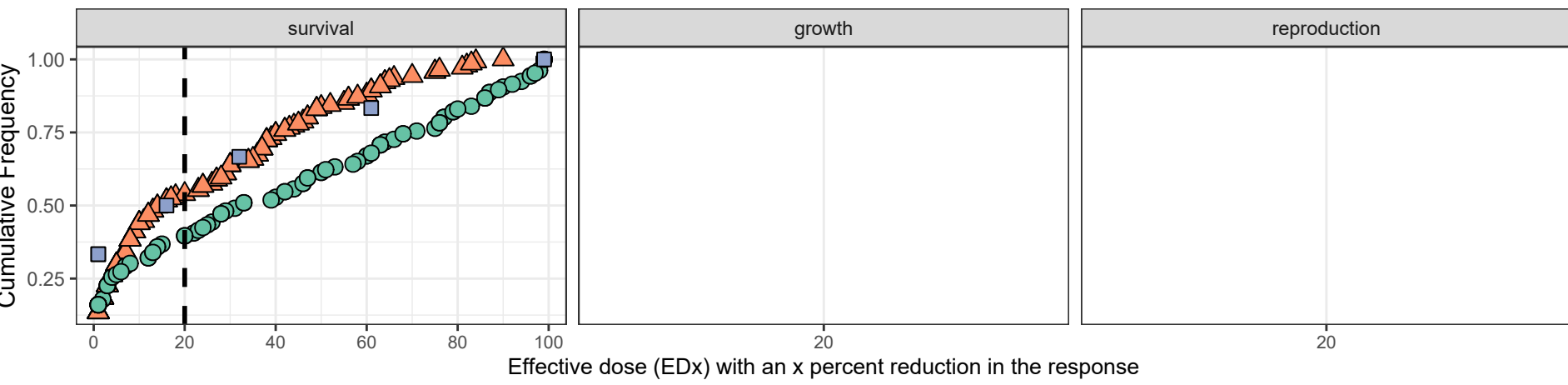
Figure 9-6b: Masked shrew (invertivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for lead



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

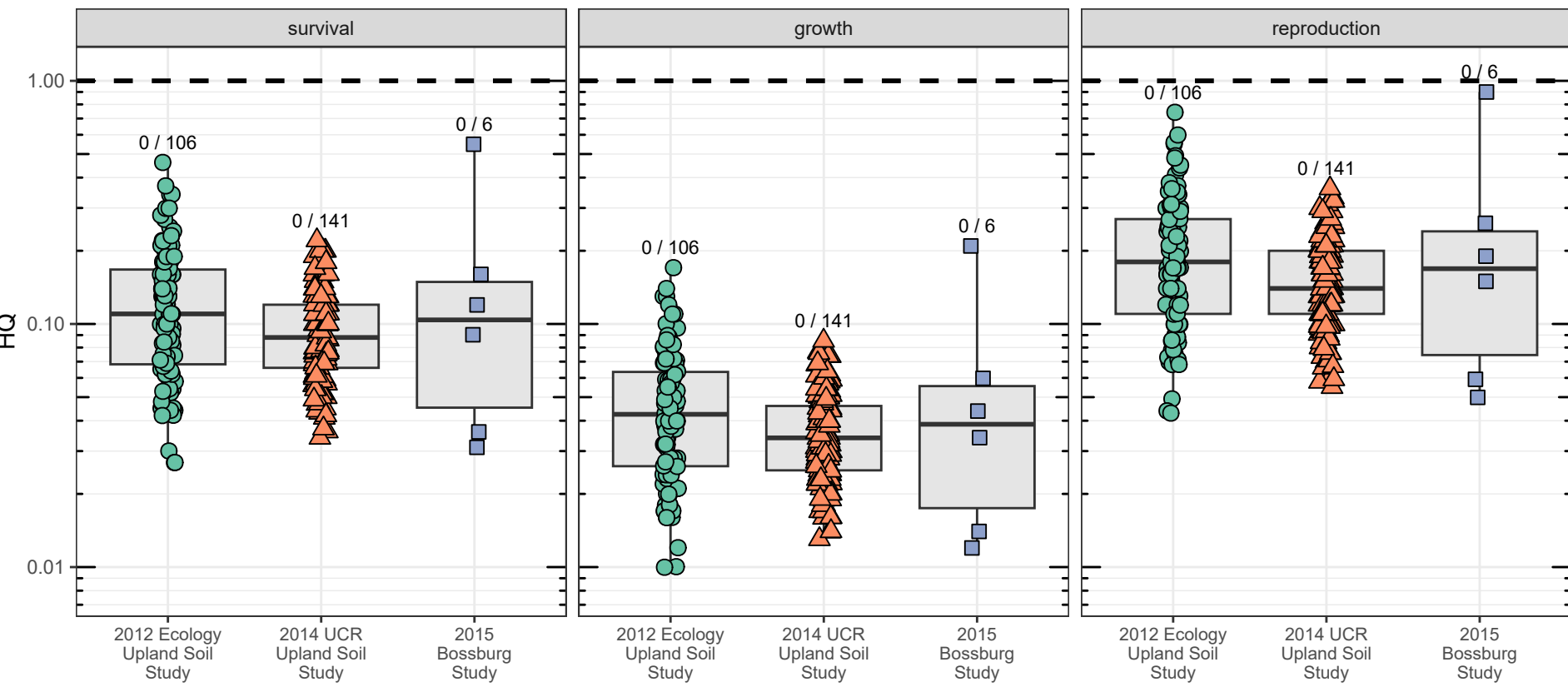


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

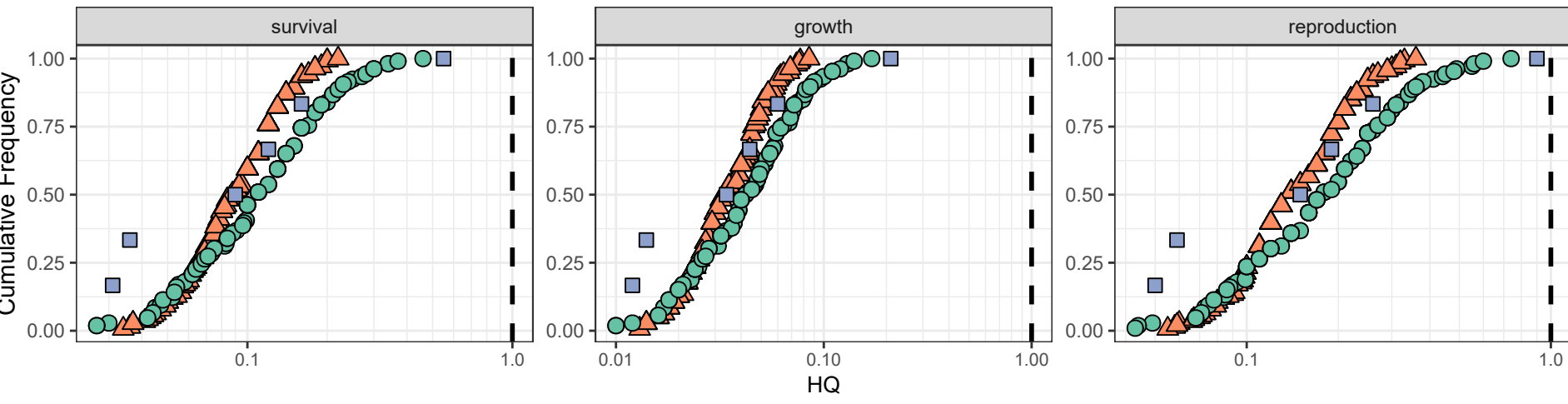
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study    ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study    ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV

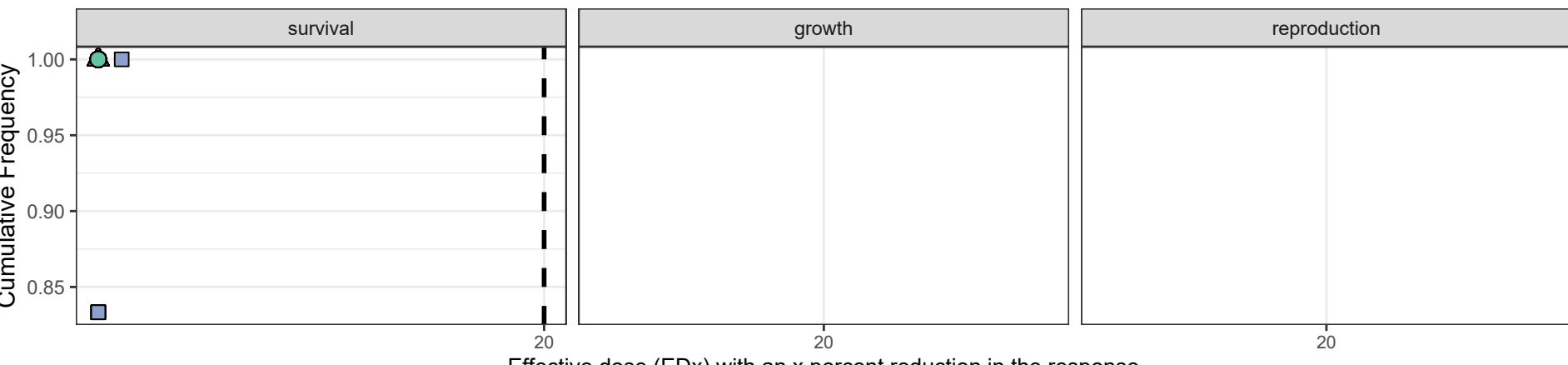
Figure 9-6c: Little brown bat (aerial insectivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for lead



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

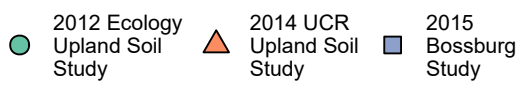


HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



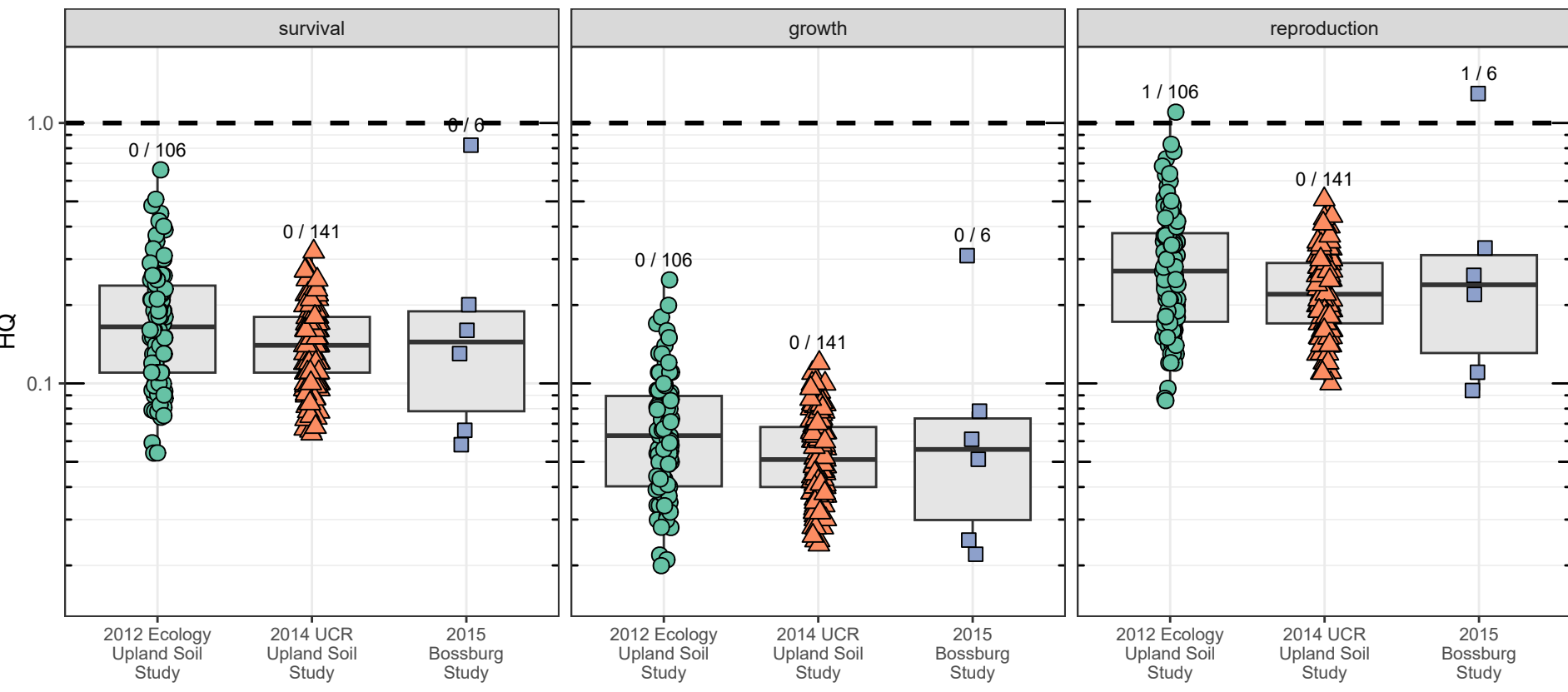
Effective dose (EDx) with an x percent reduction in the response

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

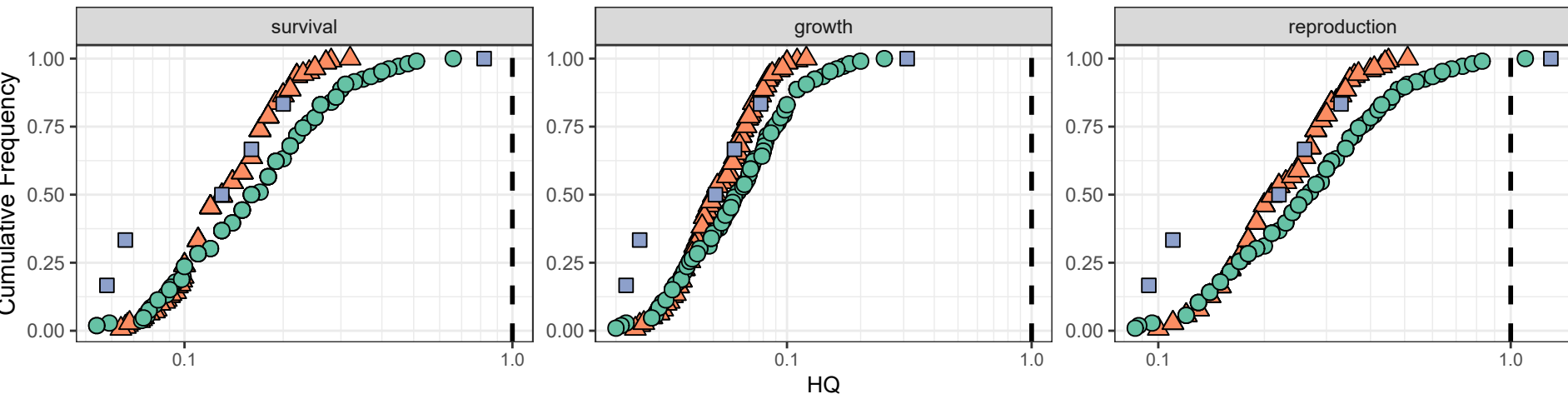


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

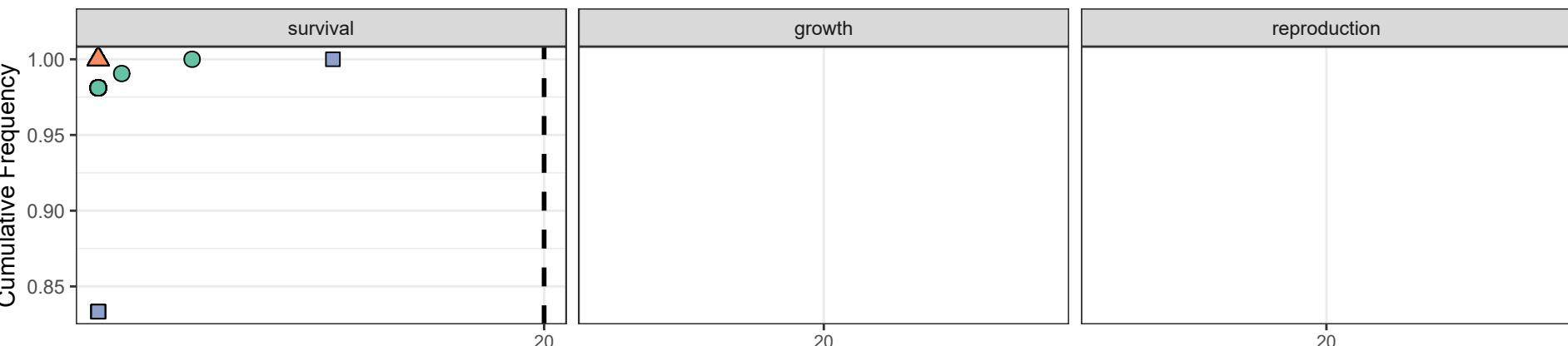
Figure 9-6d: Short-tailed weasel (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for lead



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

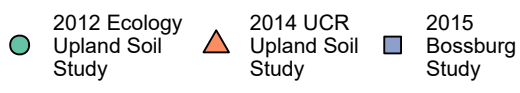


HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



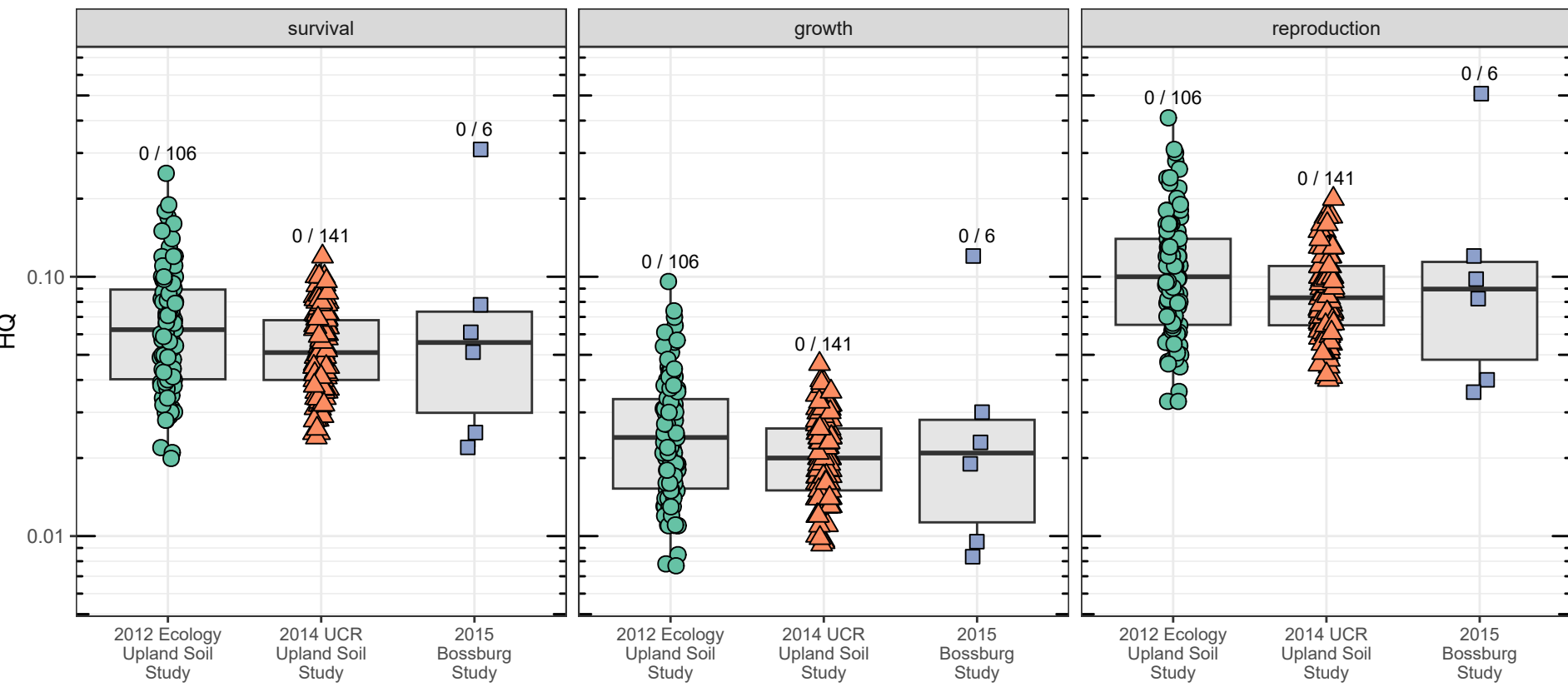
Effective dose (EDx) with an x percent reduction in the response

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

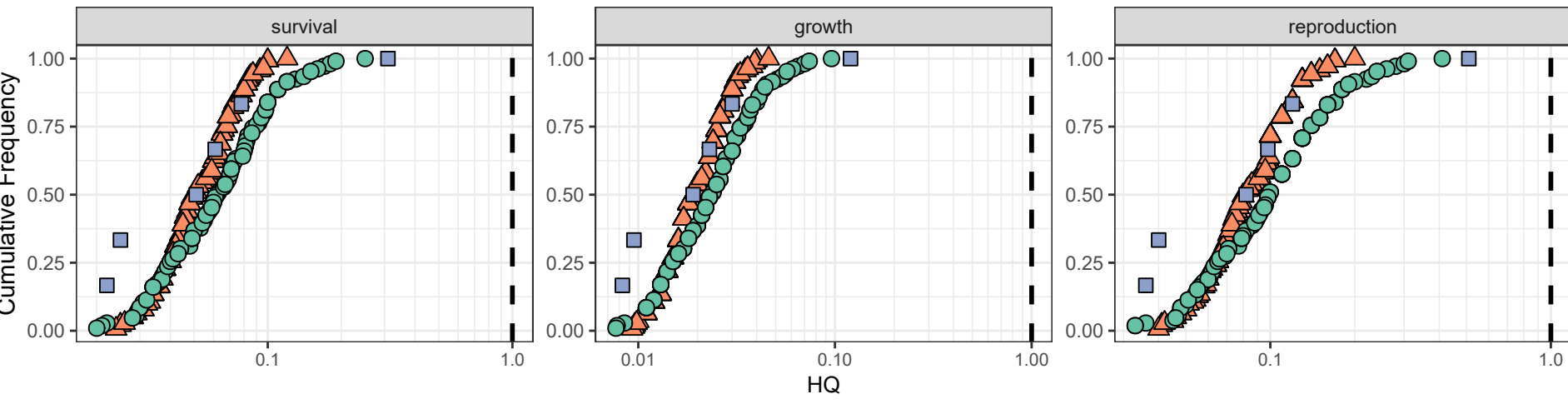


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

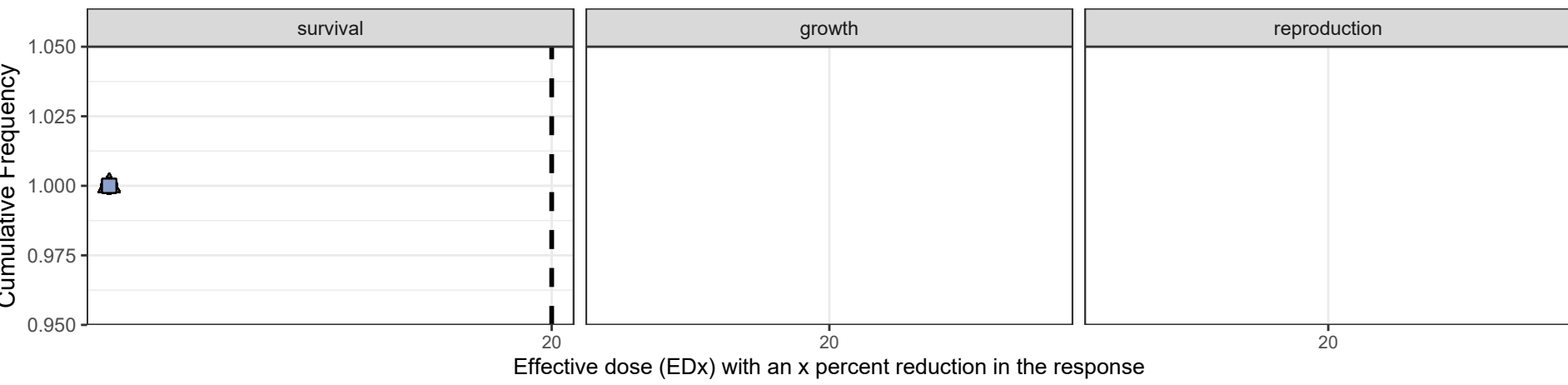
Figure 9-6e: Gray wolf (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for lead



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

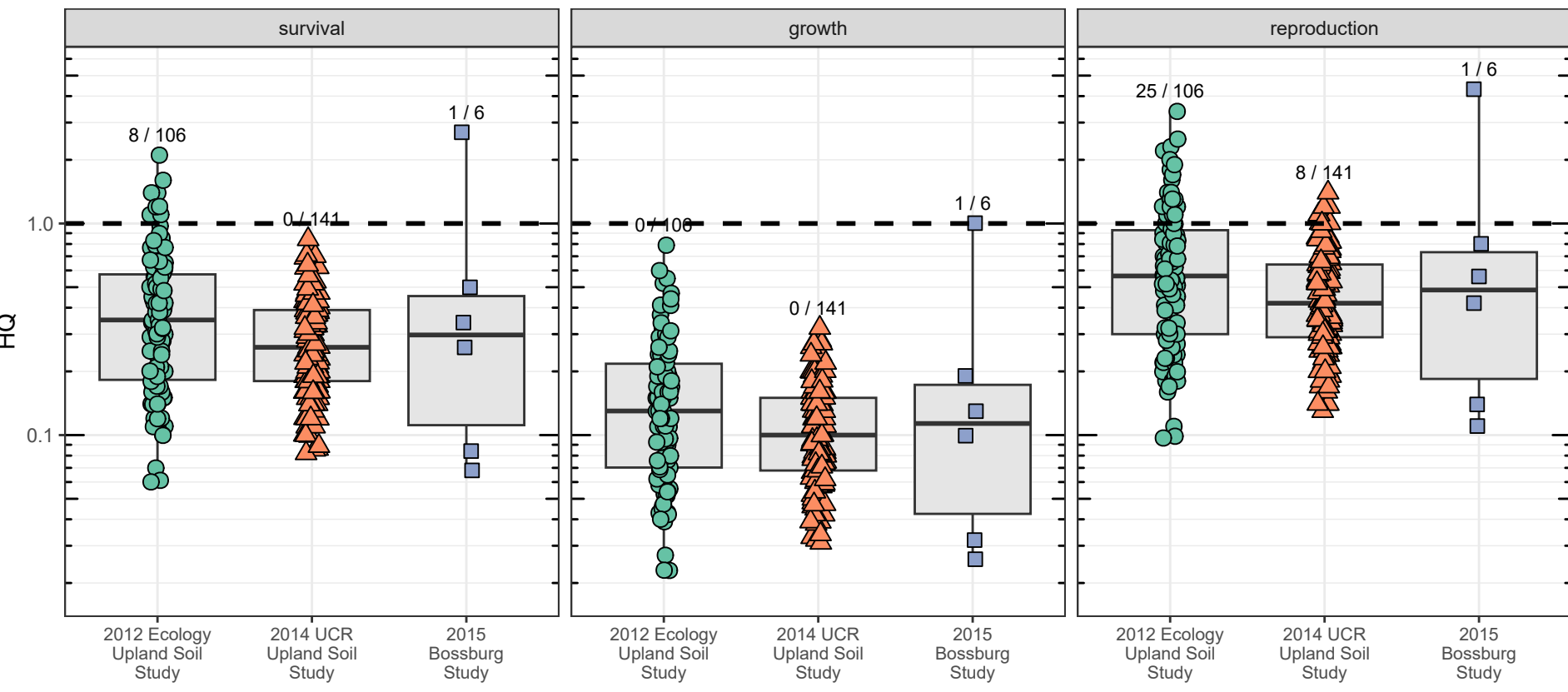


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

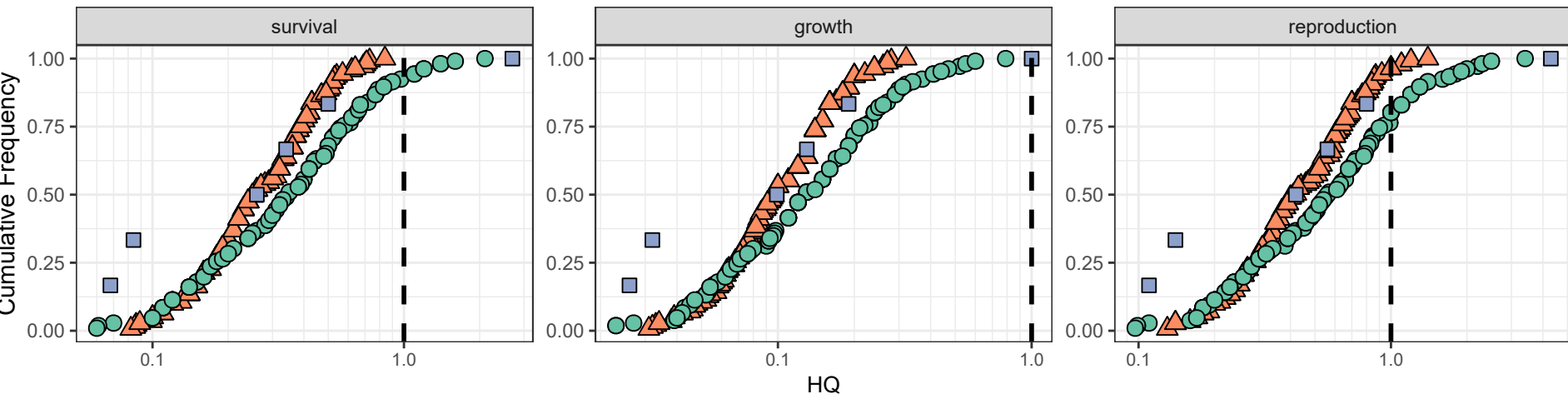


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

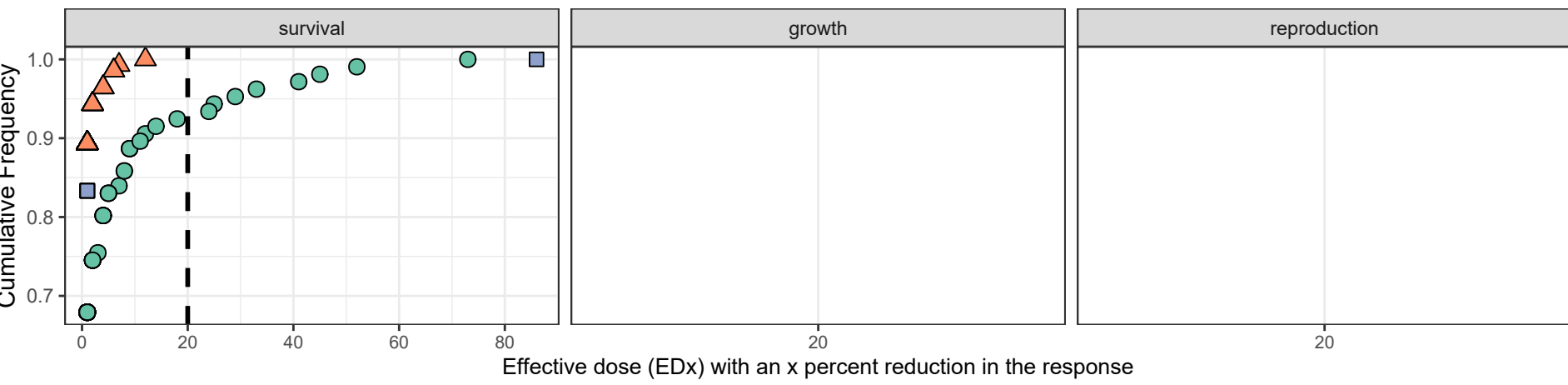
Figure 9-6f: Deer mouse (omnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for lead



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

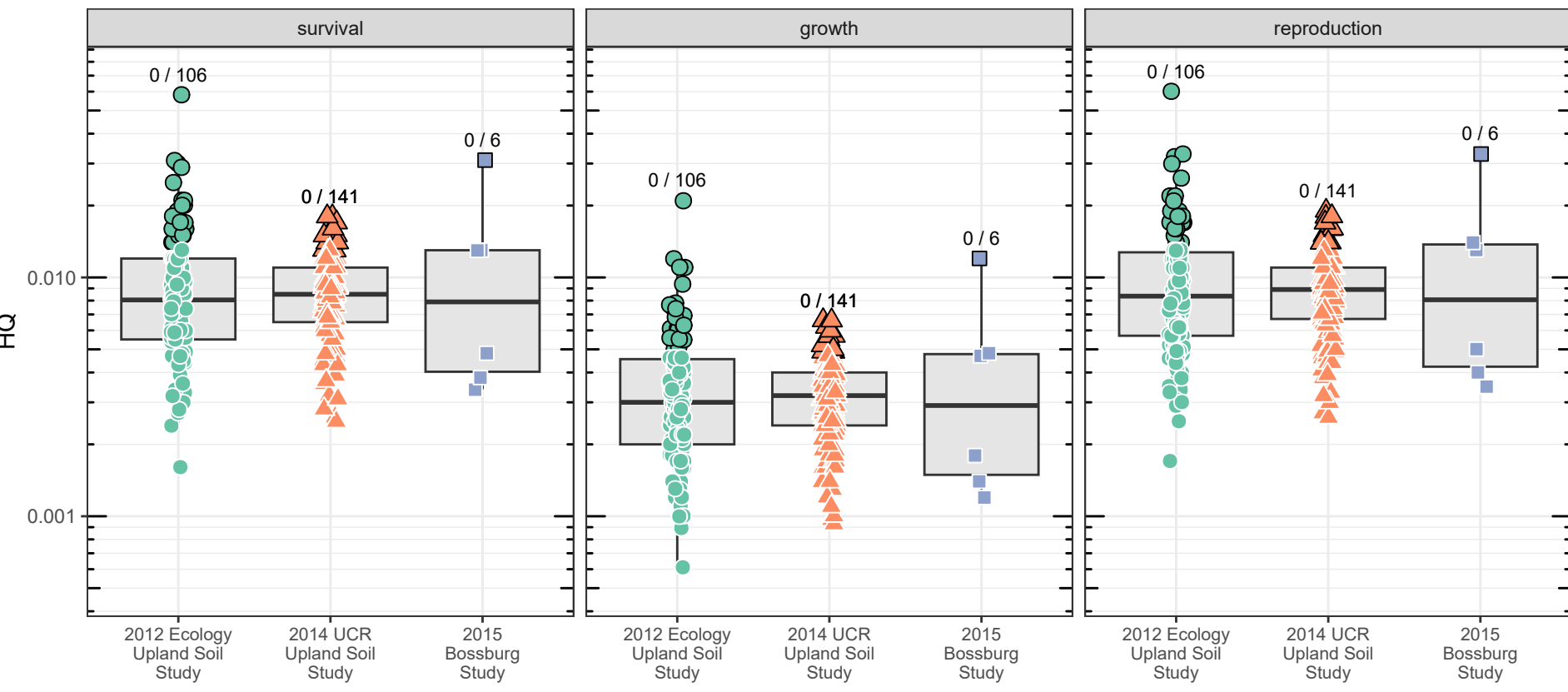


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

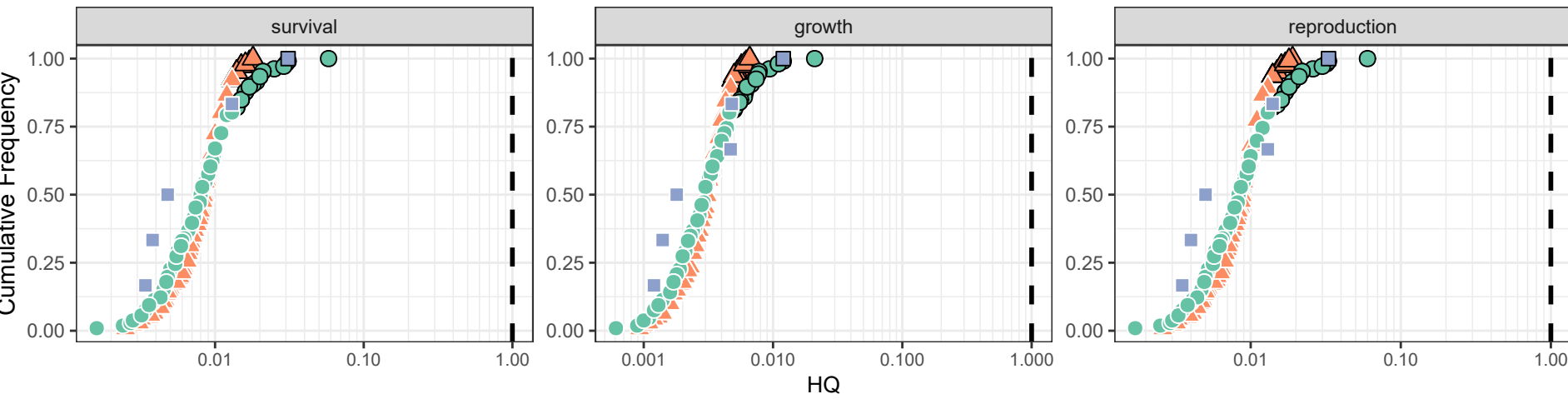
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study    ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study    ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV

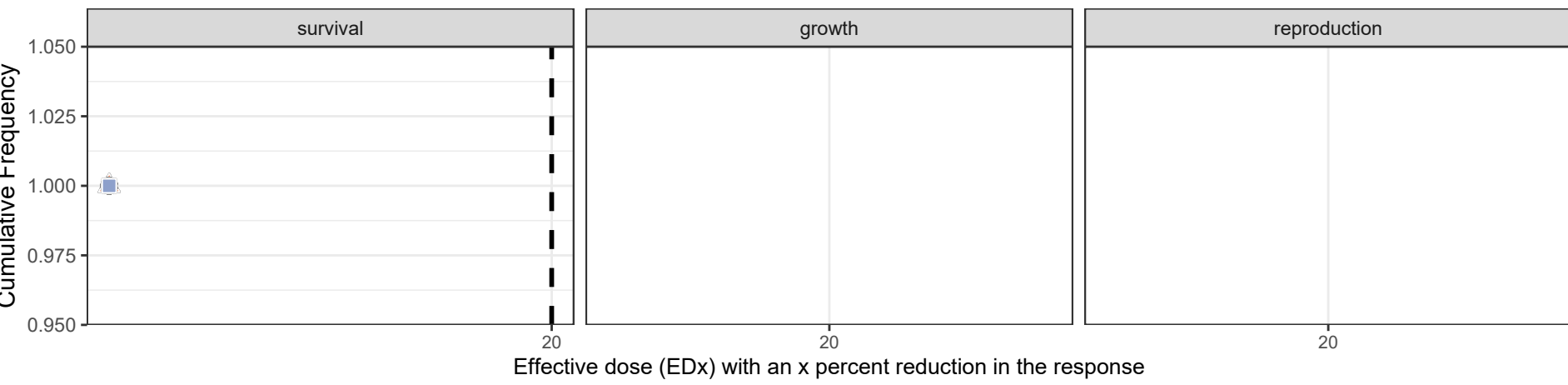
Figure 9-7a: Meadow vole (herbivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for mercury



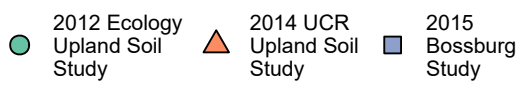
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box  
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



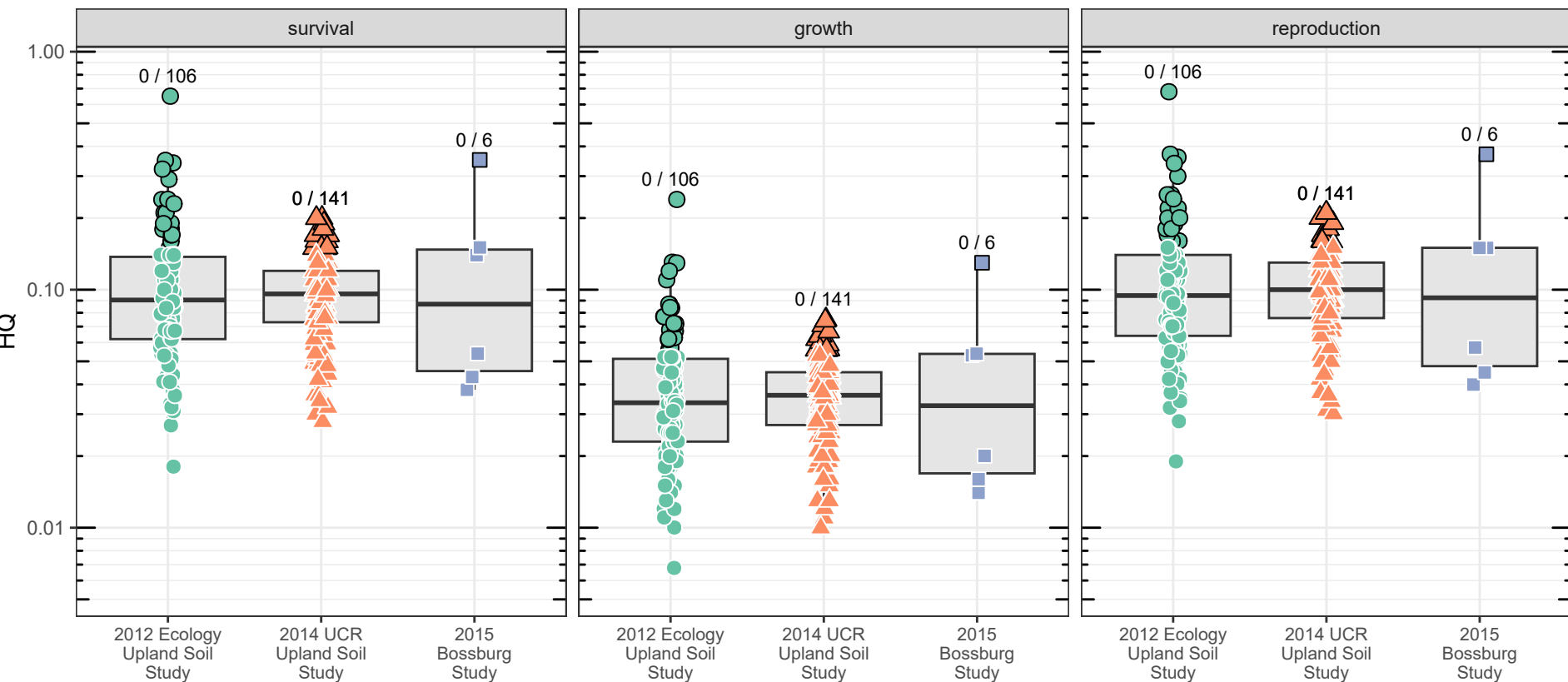
ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint



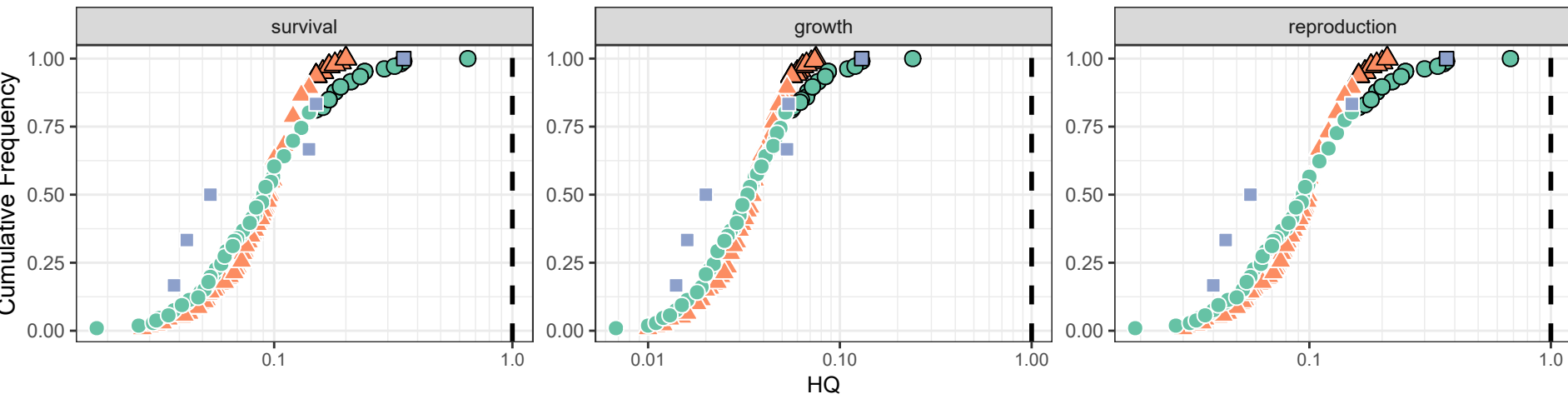
Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV



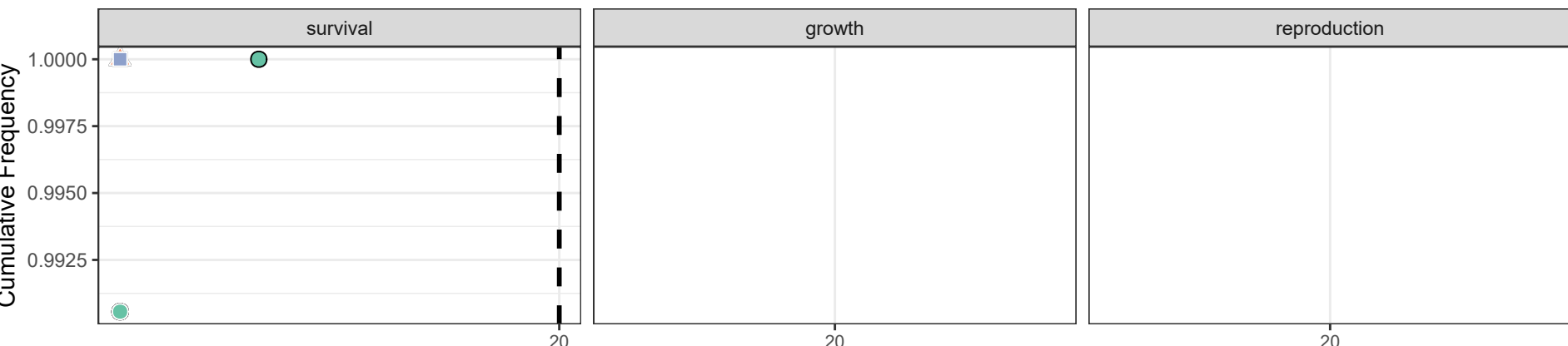
Figure 9-7b: Masked shrew (invertivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for mercury



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

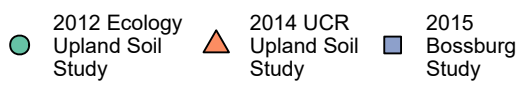


HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



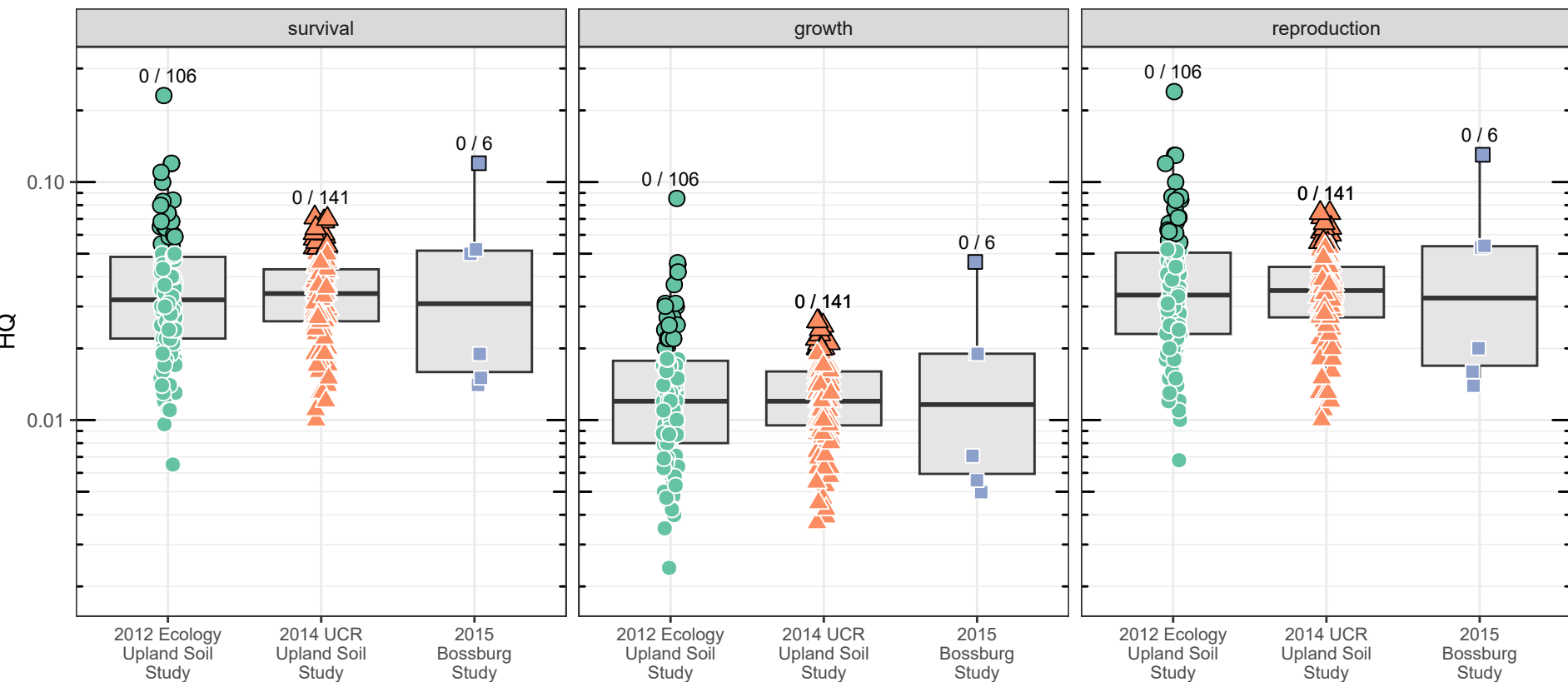
Effective dose (EDx) with an x percent reduction in the response

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

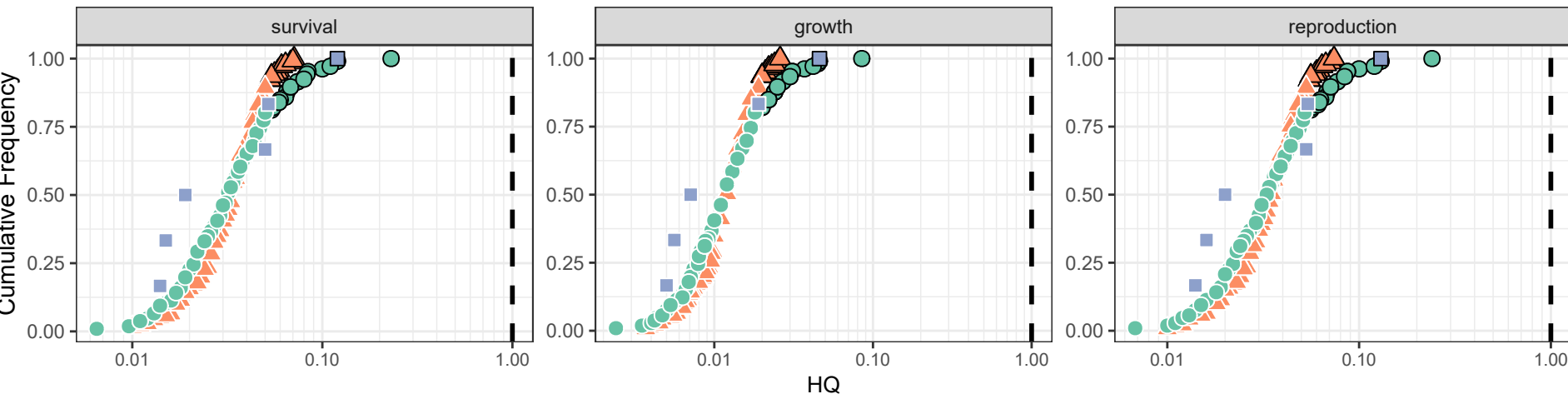


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

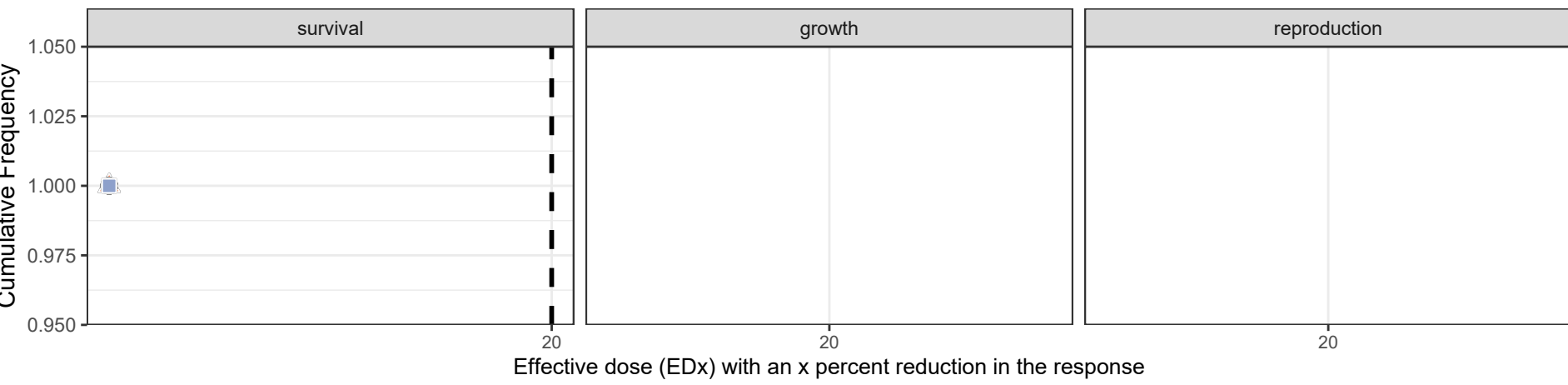
Figure 9-7c: Little brown bat (aerial insectivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for mercury



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

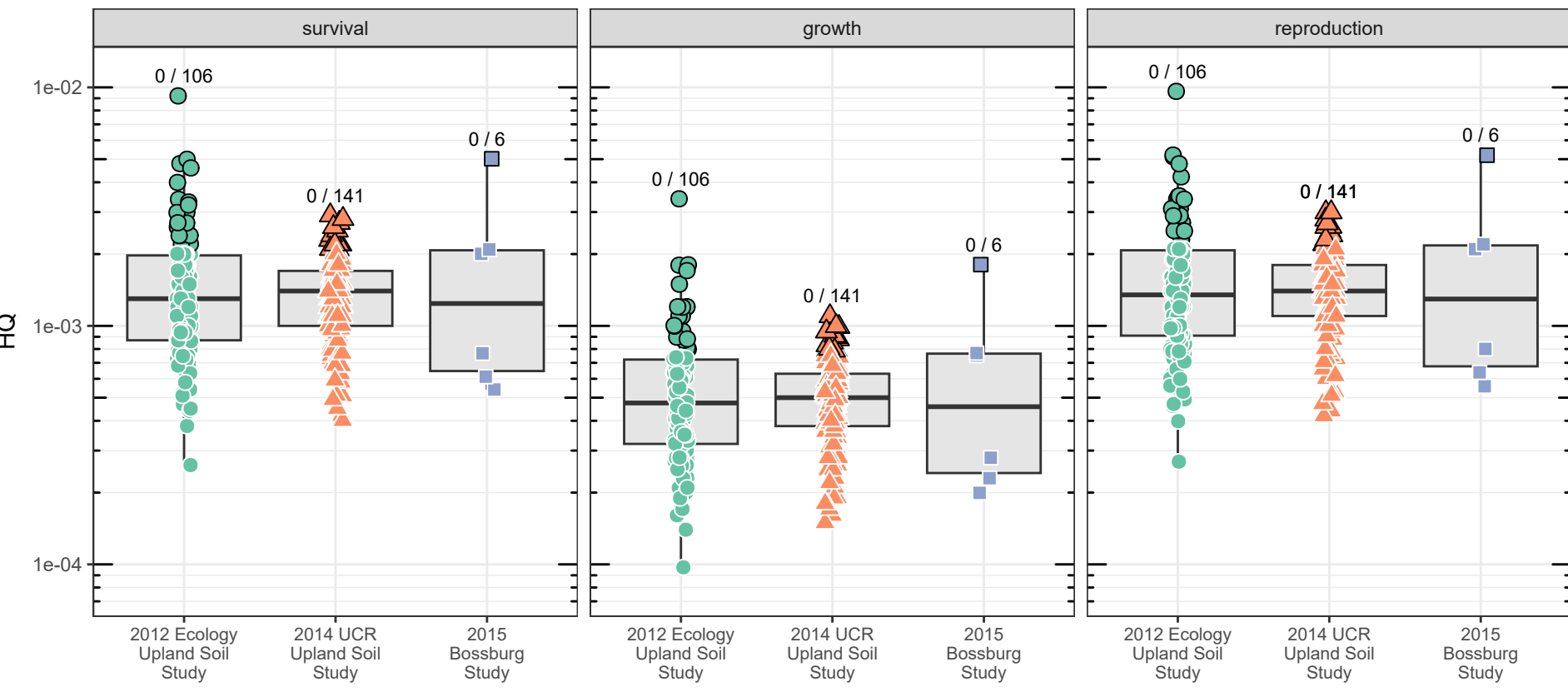


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

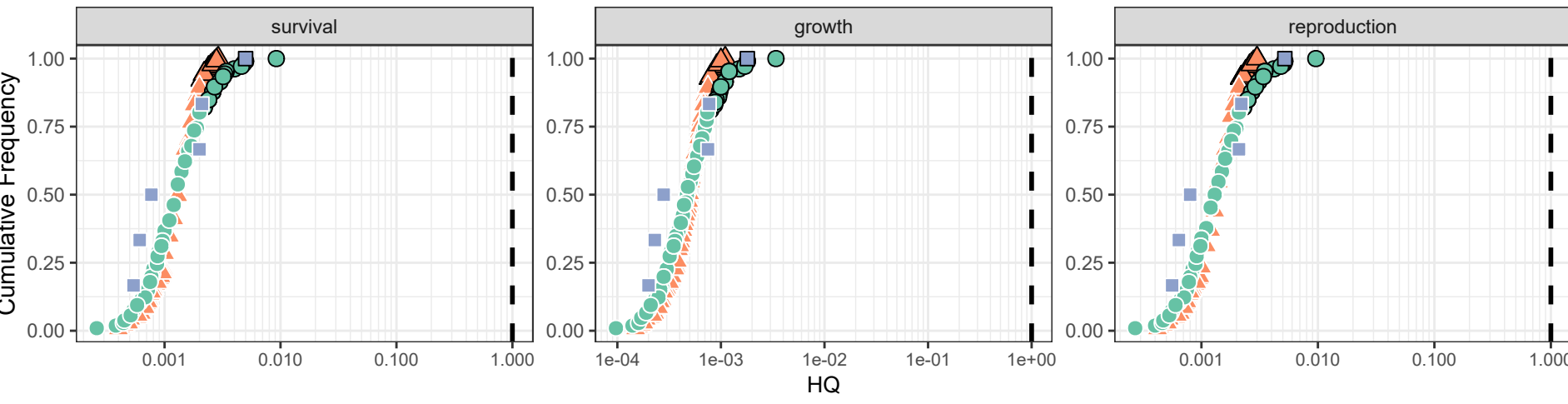


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

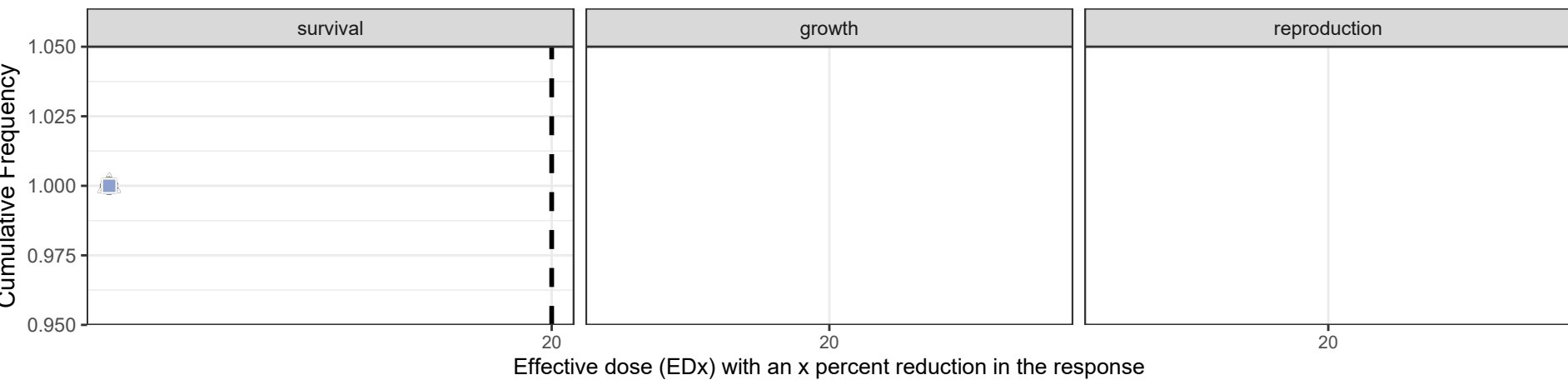
Figure 9-7d: Short-tailed weasel (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for mercury



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

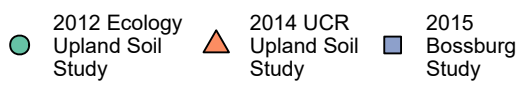


HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



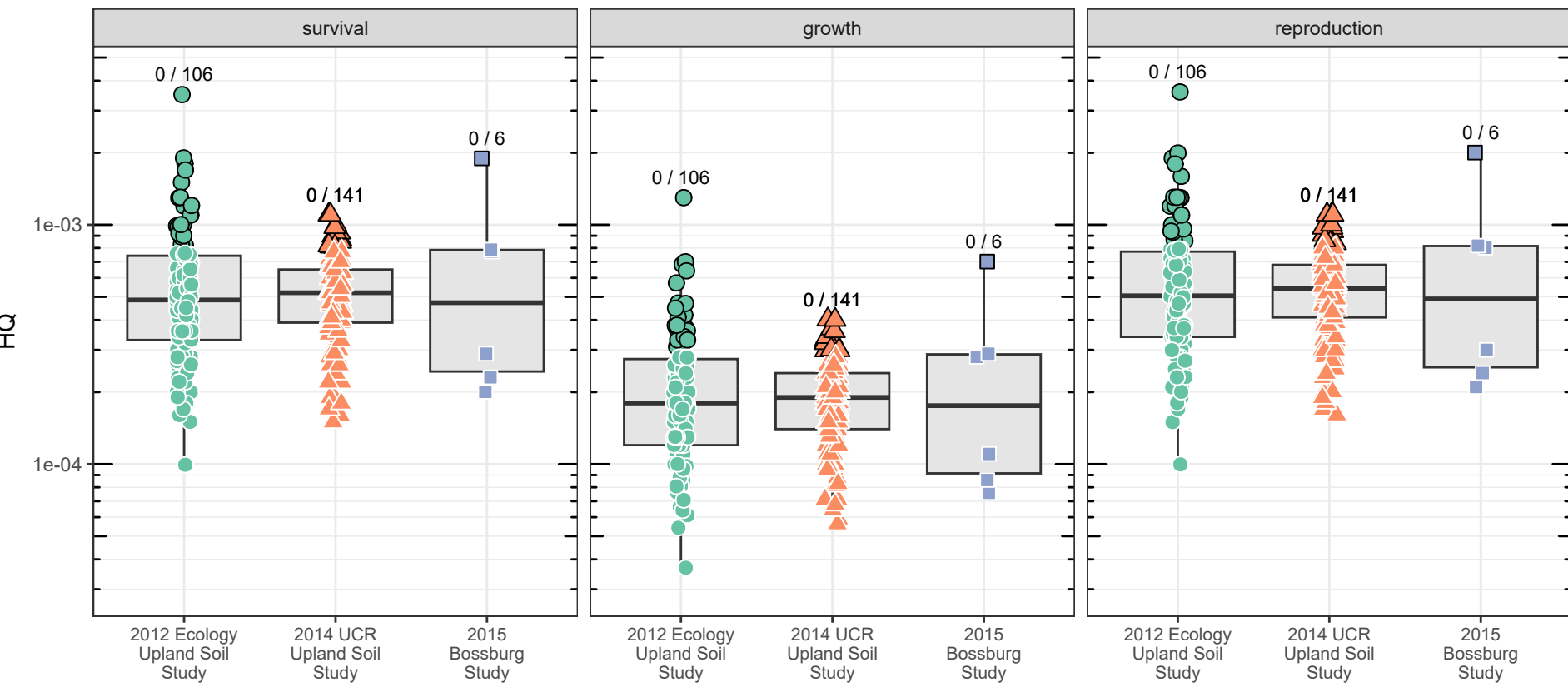
Effective dose (EDx) with an x percent reduction in the response

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

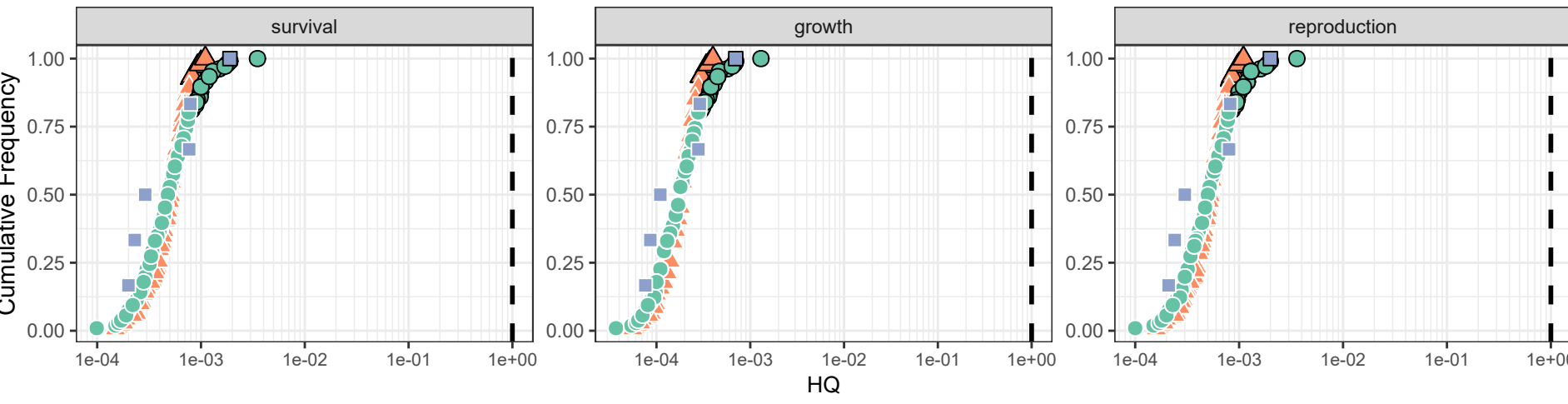


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

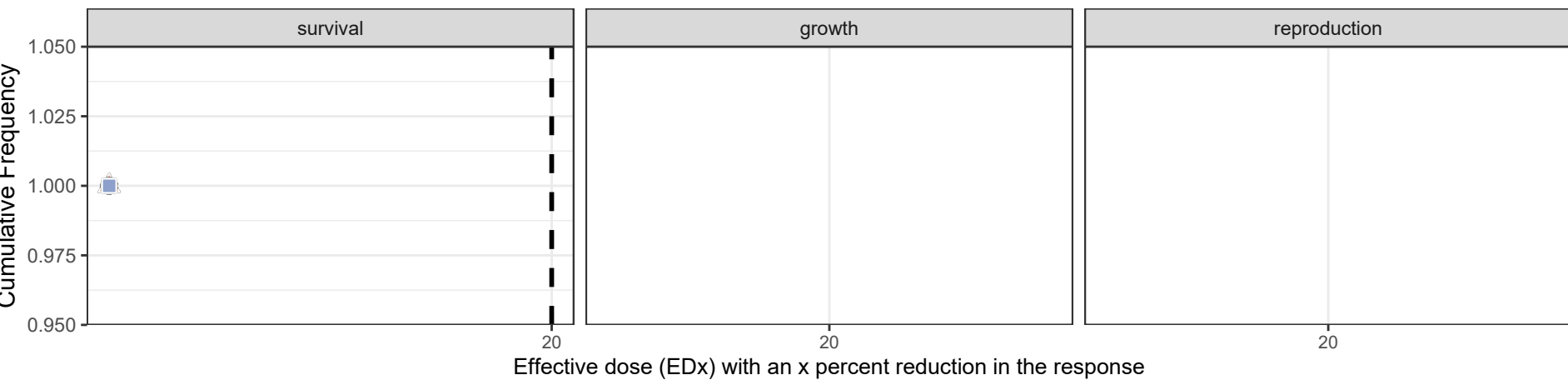
Figure 9-7e: Gray wolf (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for mercury



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

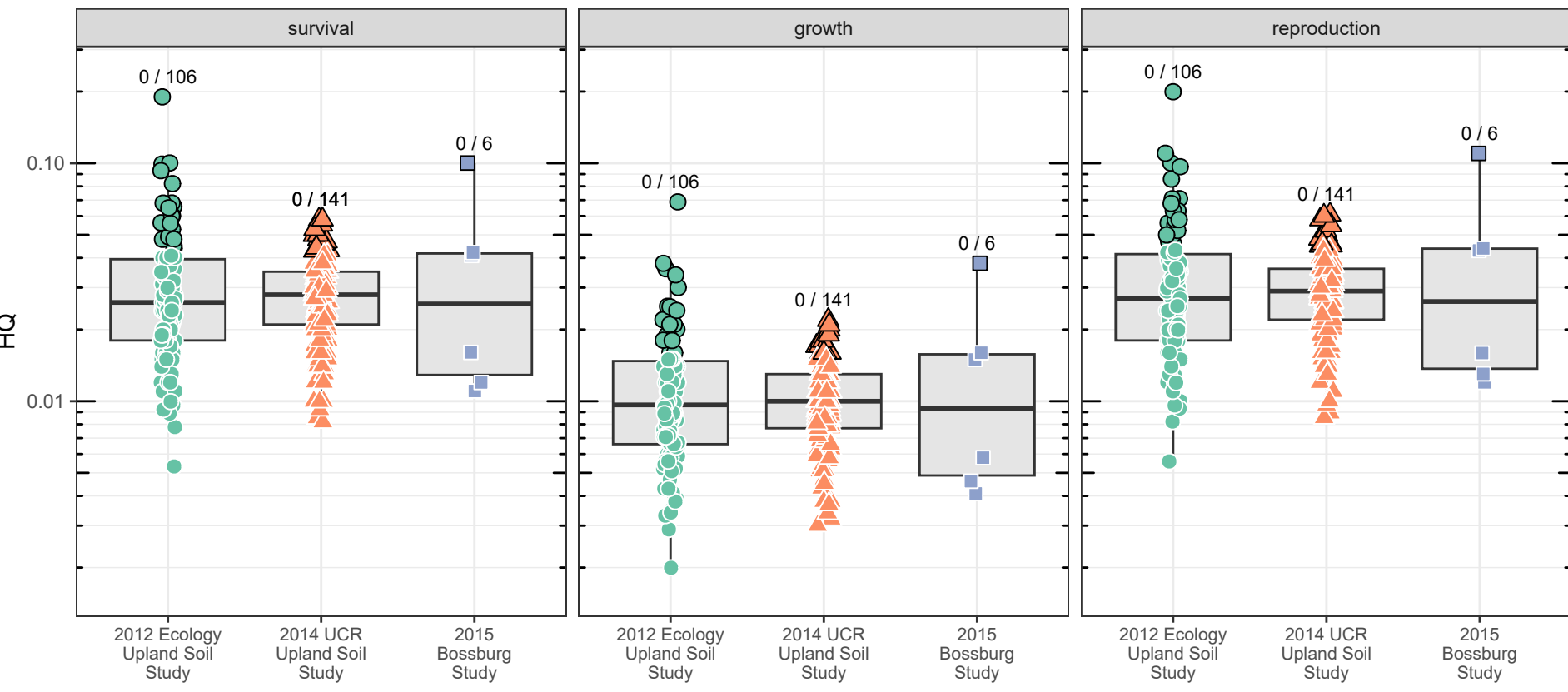


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

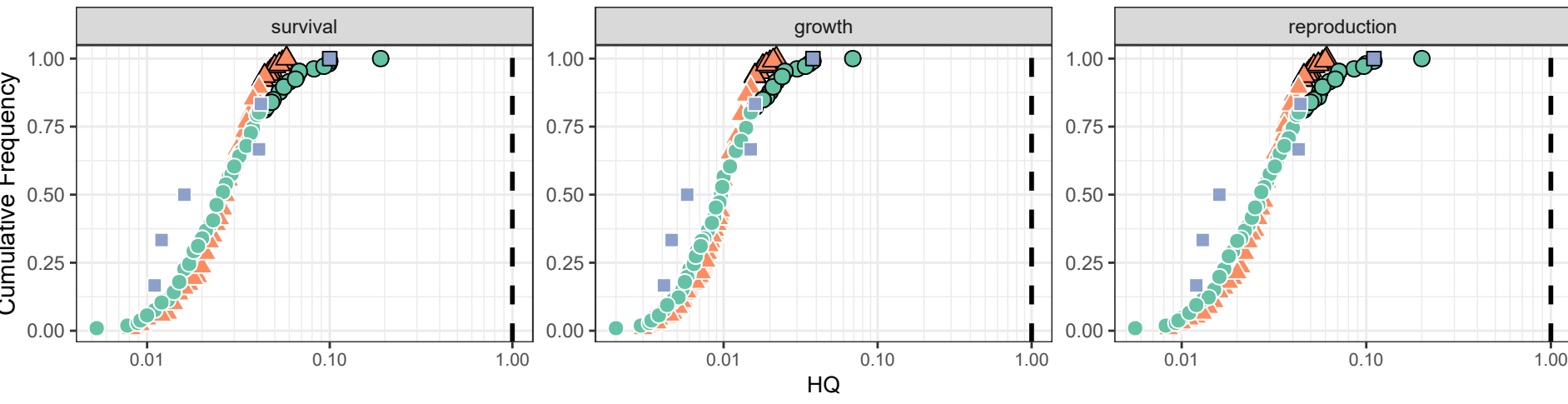


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

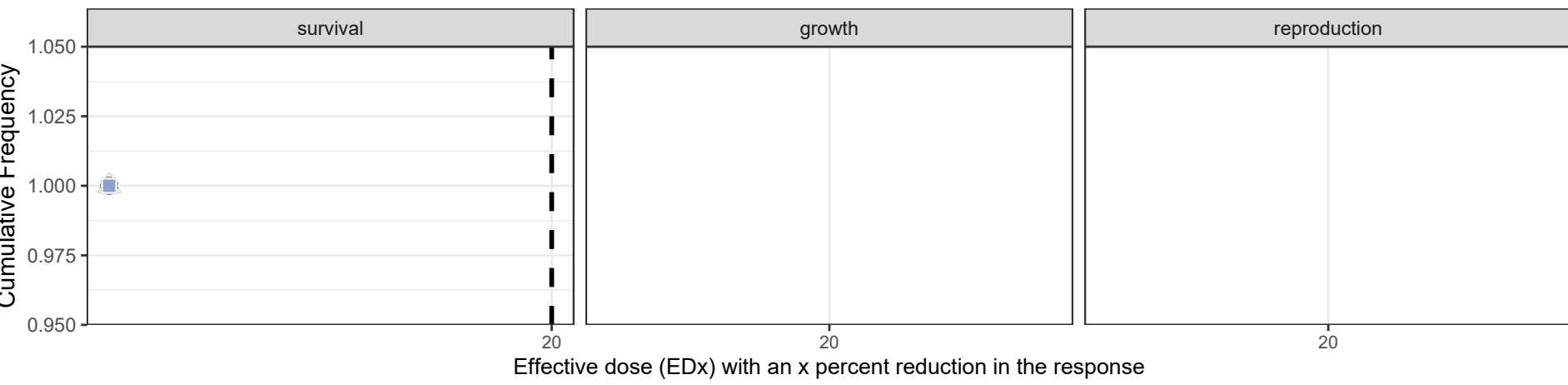
Figure 9-7f: Deer mouse (omnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for mercury



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

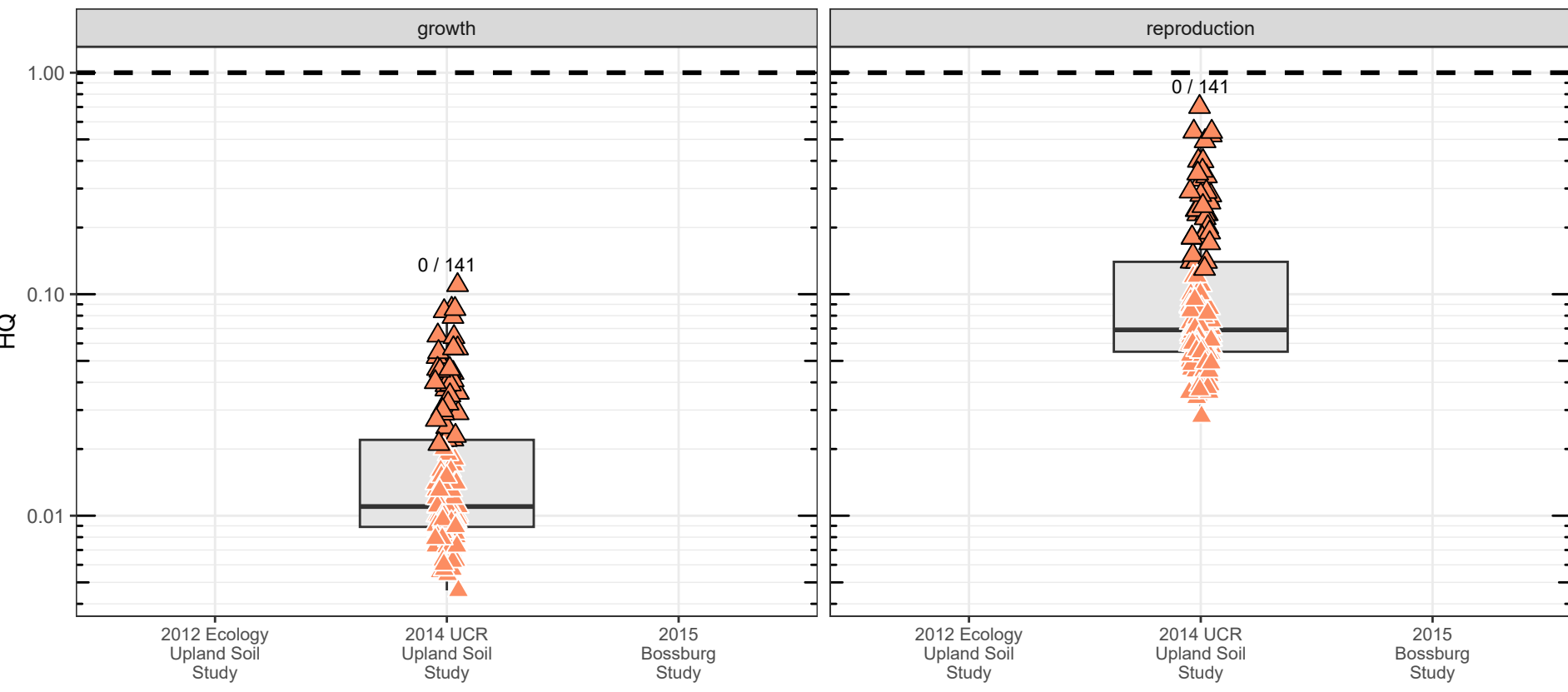


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

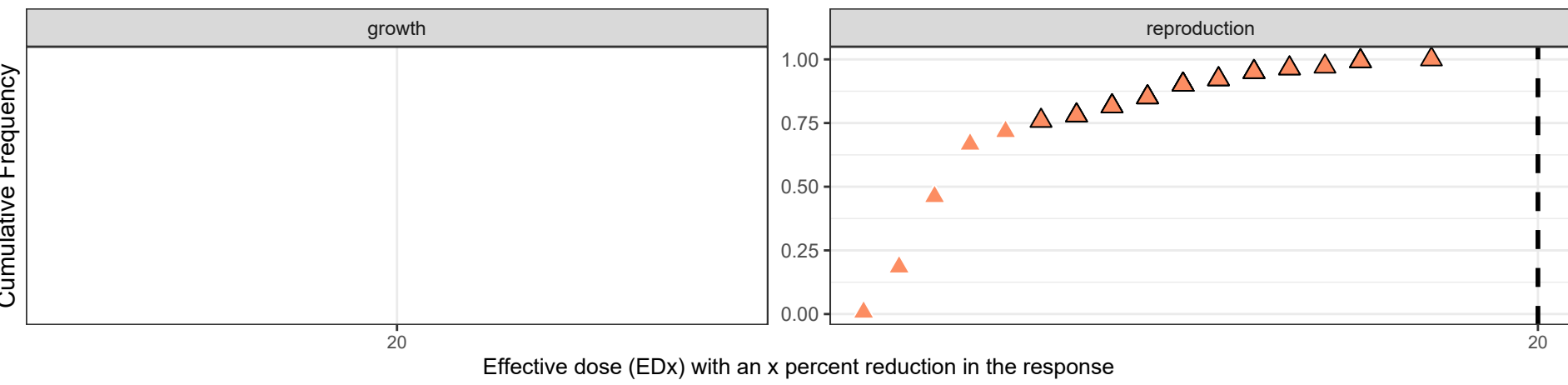
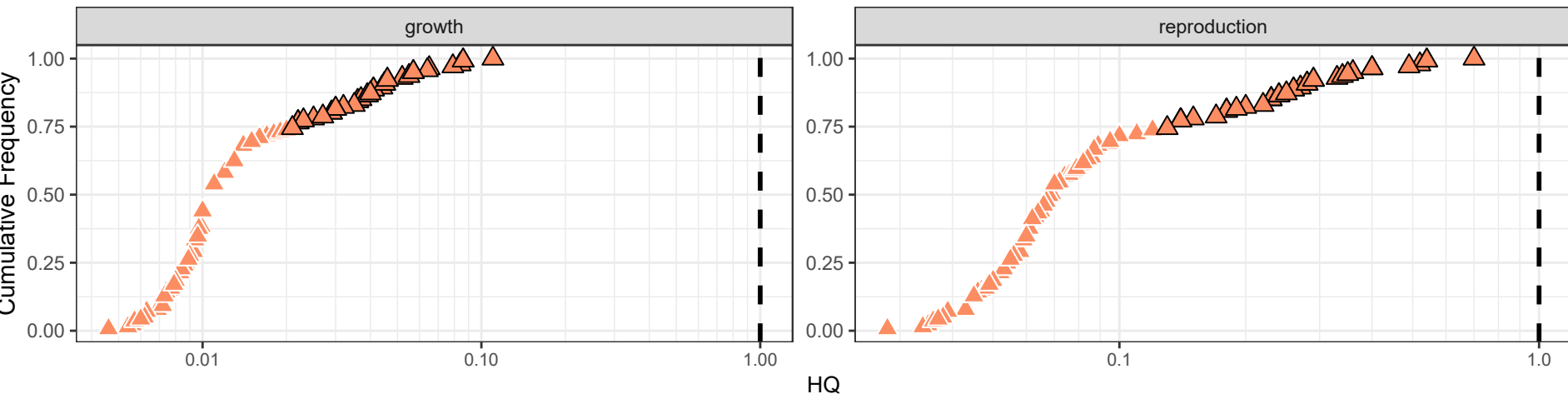


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

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



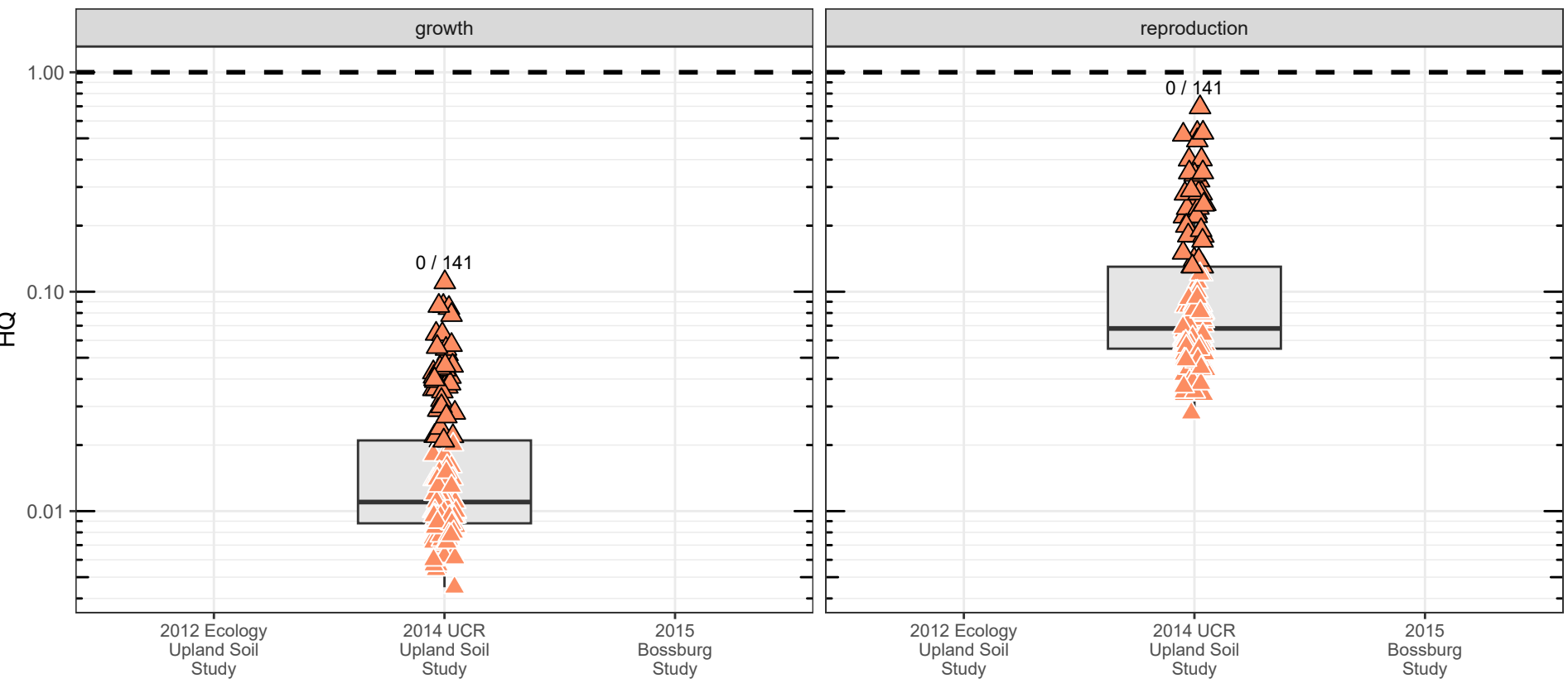
2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study

2014 UCR Upland Soil Study

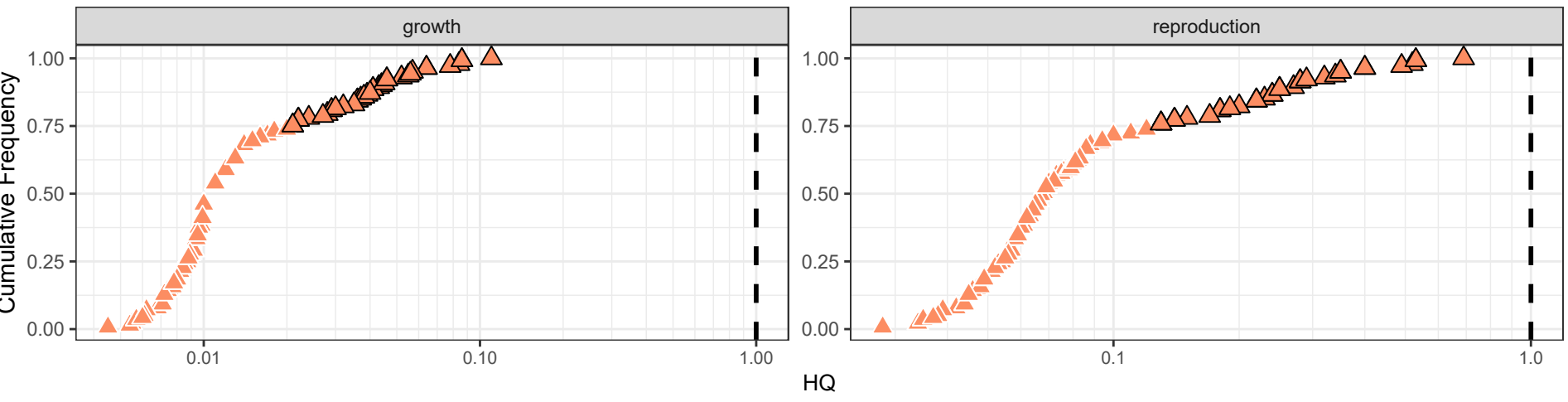
2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

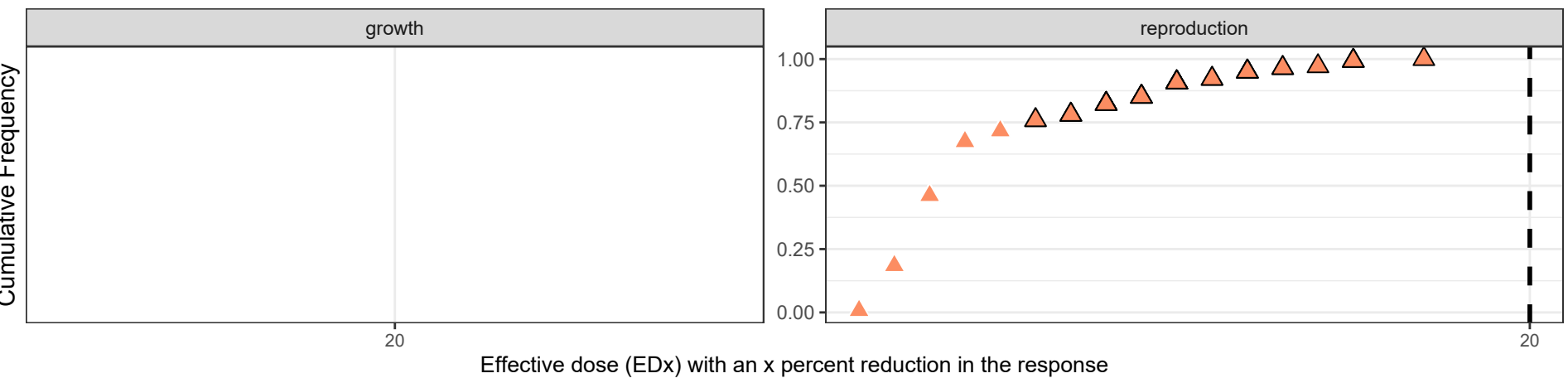
Figure 9-8b: Masked shrew (invertivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for molybdenum



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

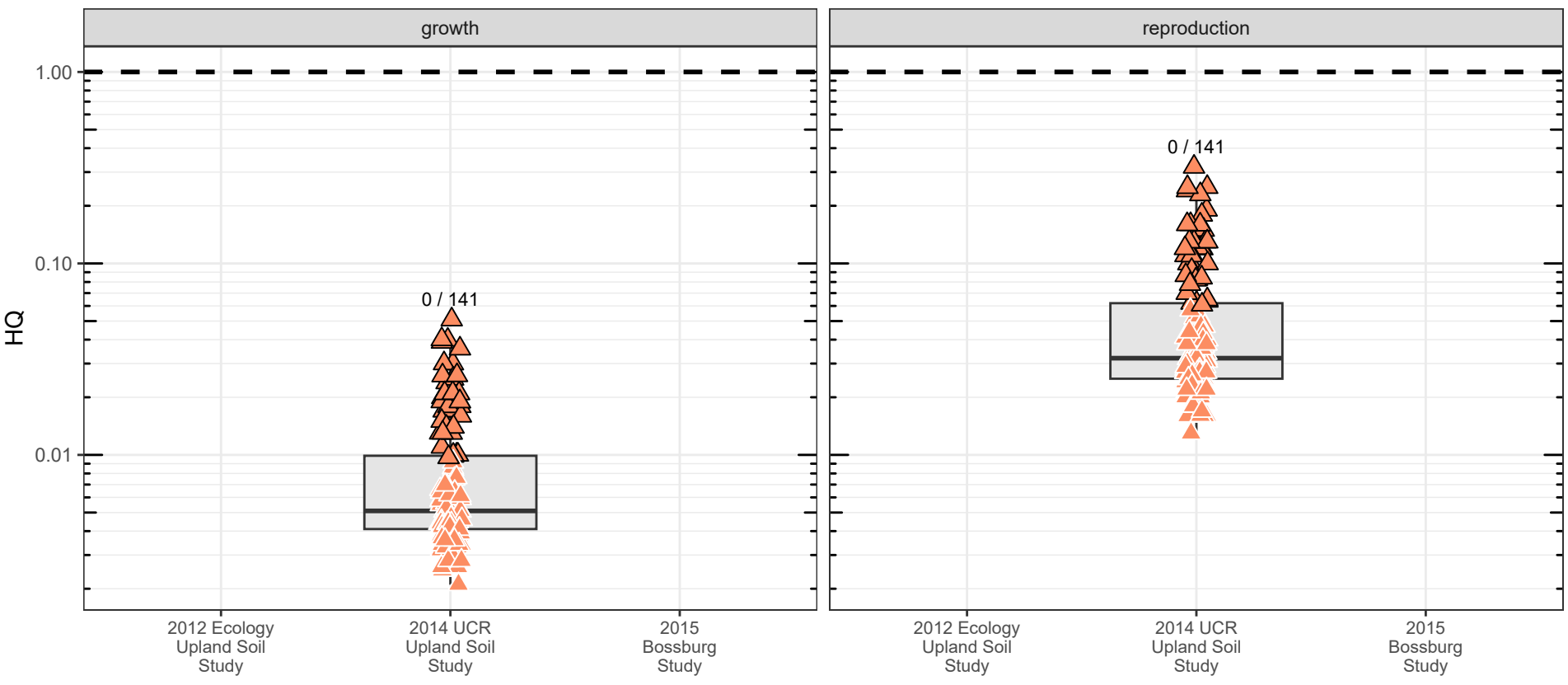


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

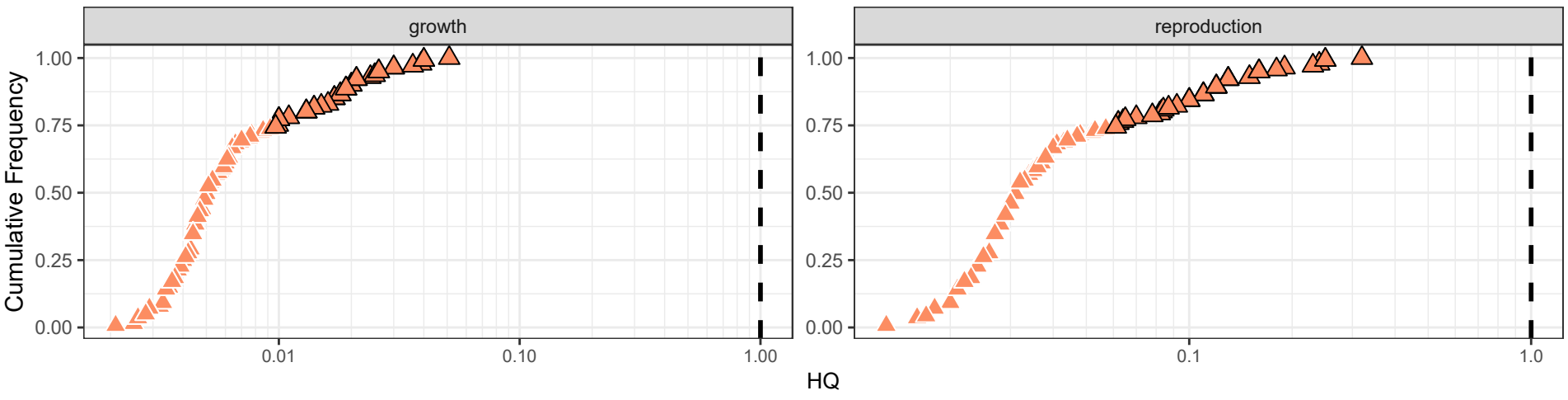
2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study    2014 UCR Upland Soil Study    2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV

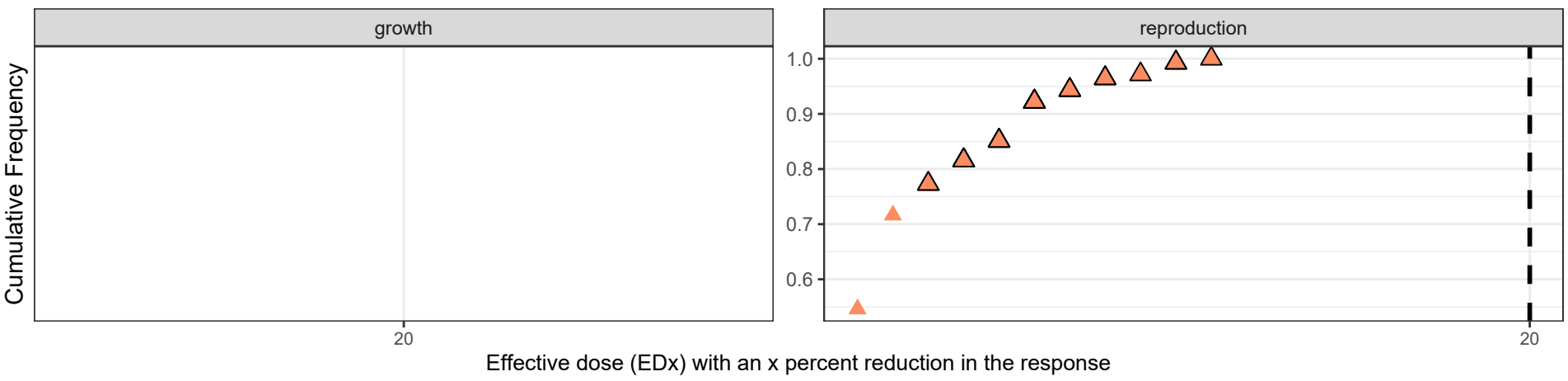
Figure 9-8c: Little brown bat (aerial insectivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for molybdenum



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

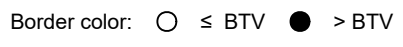
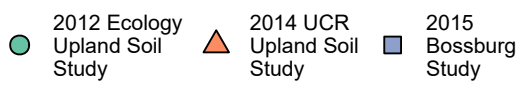
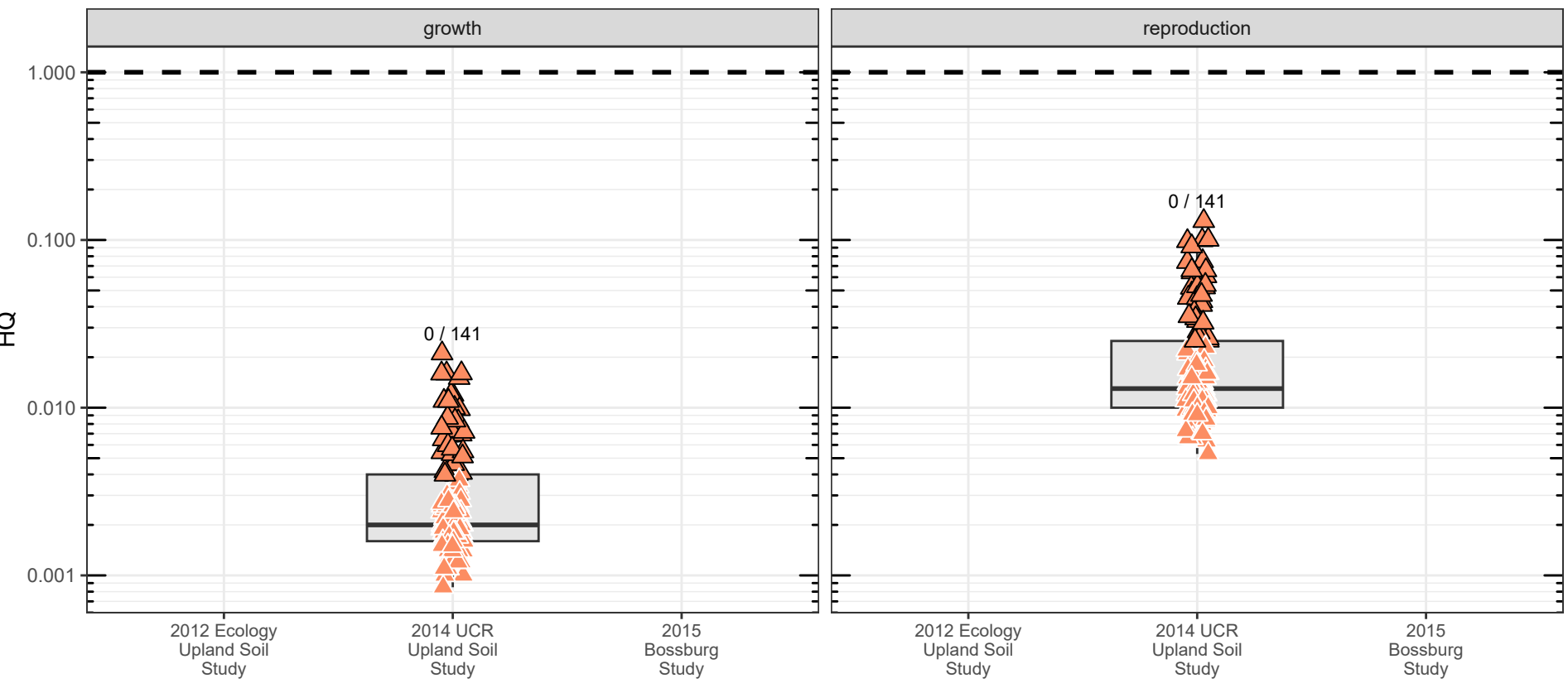
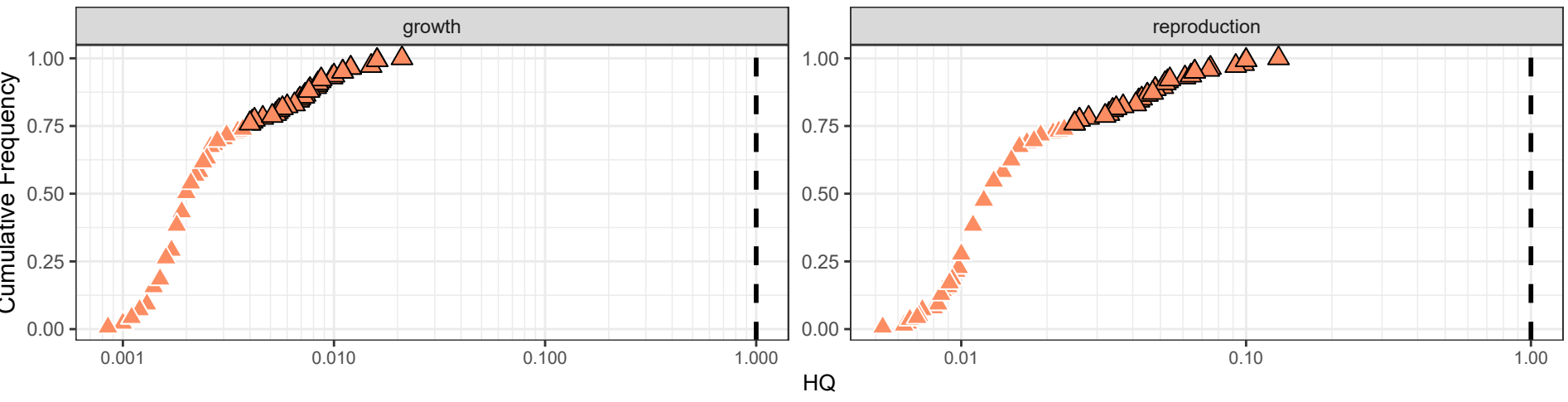




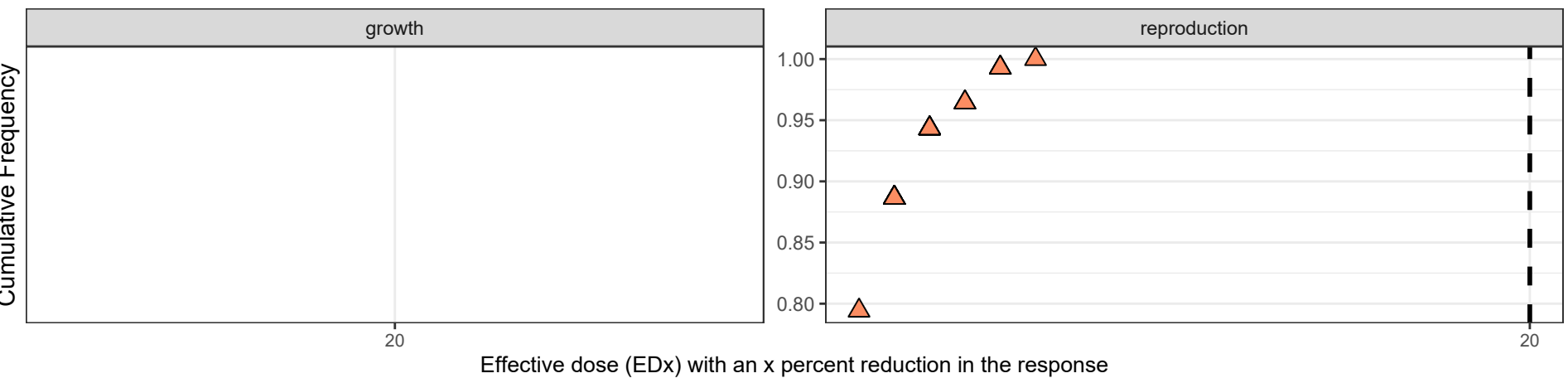
Figure 9-8d: Short-tailed weasel (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for molybdenum



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

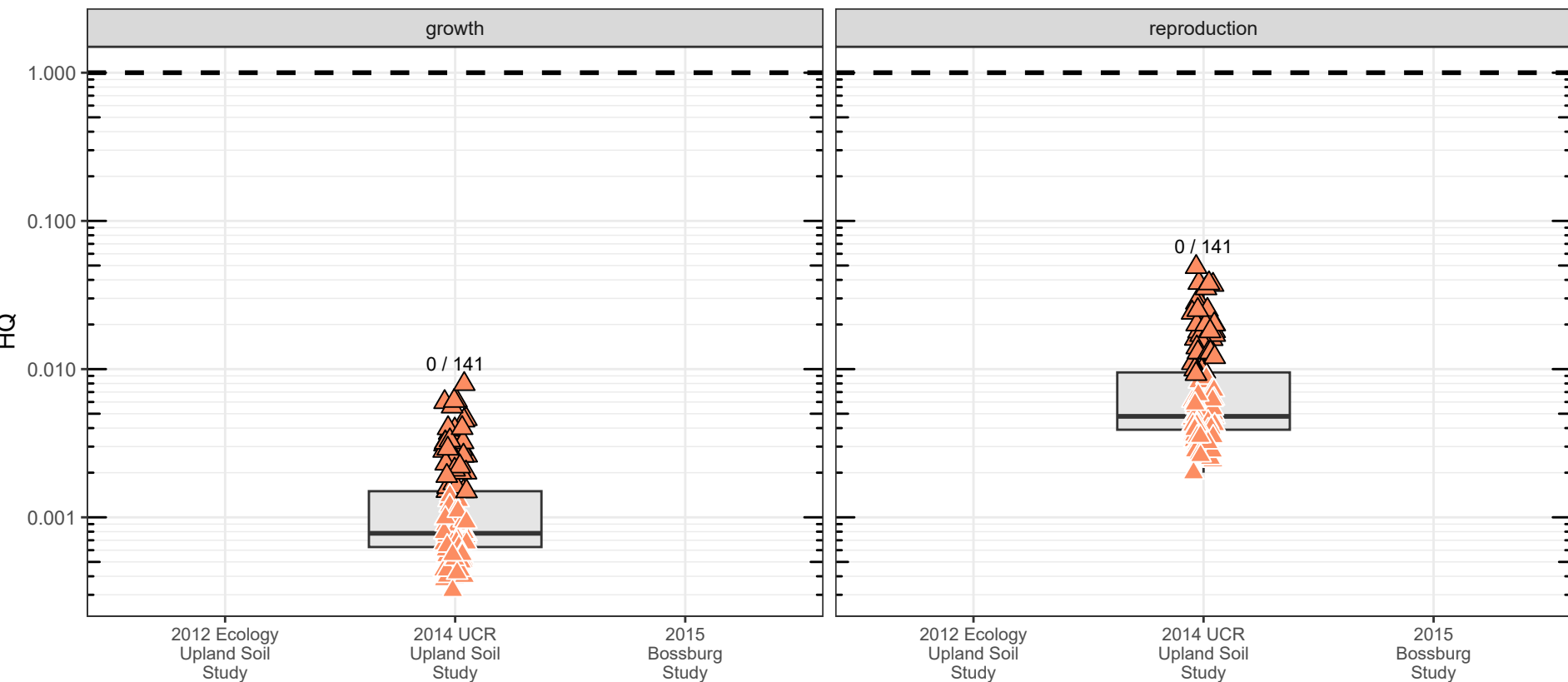


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

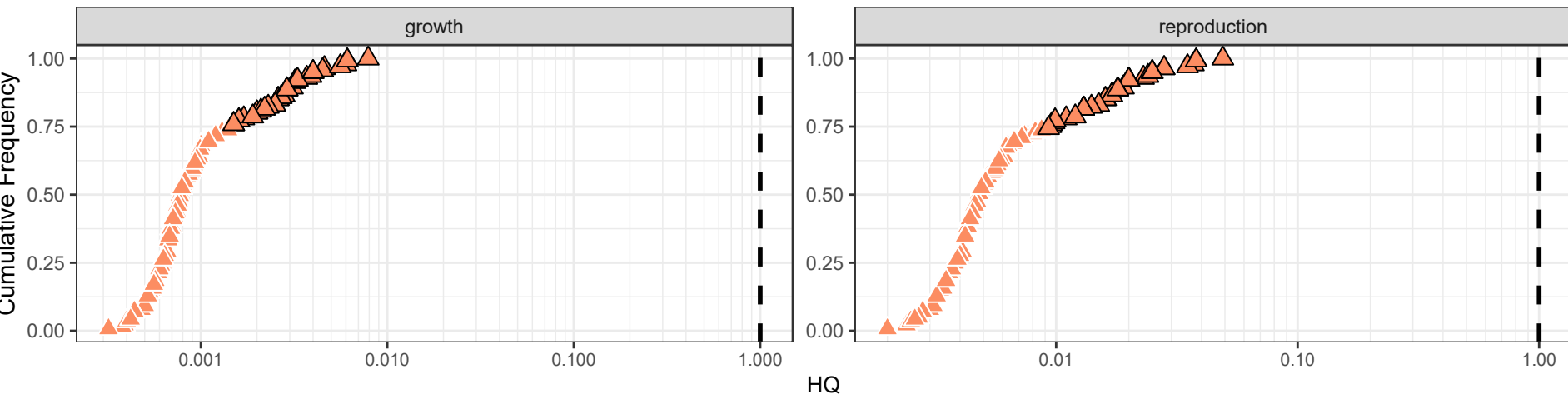
- 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
- ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
- 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

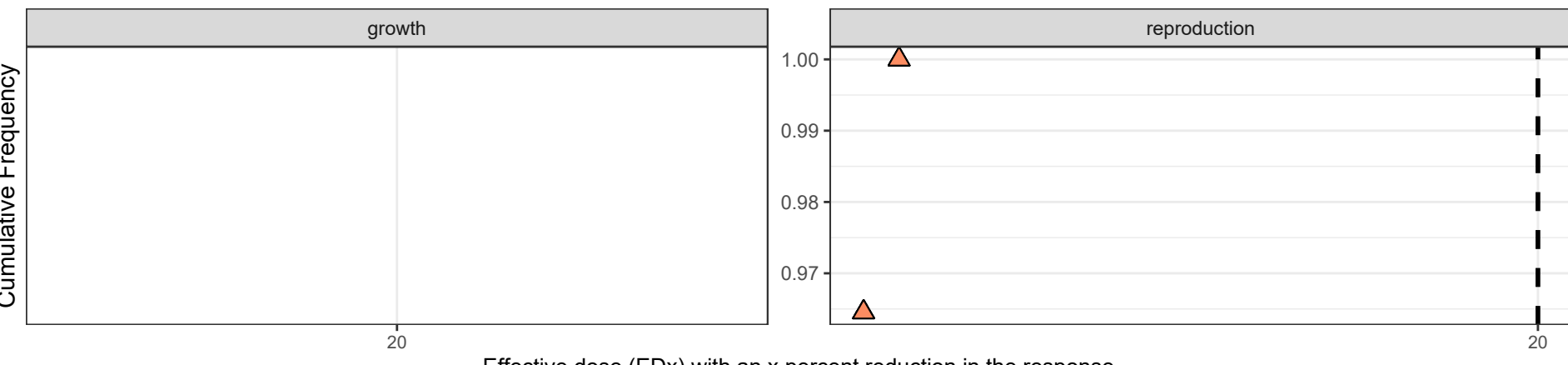
Figure 9-8e: Gray wolf (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for molybdenum



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

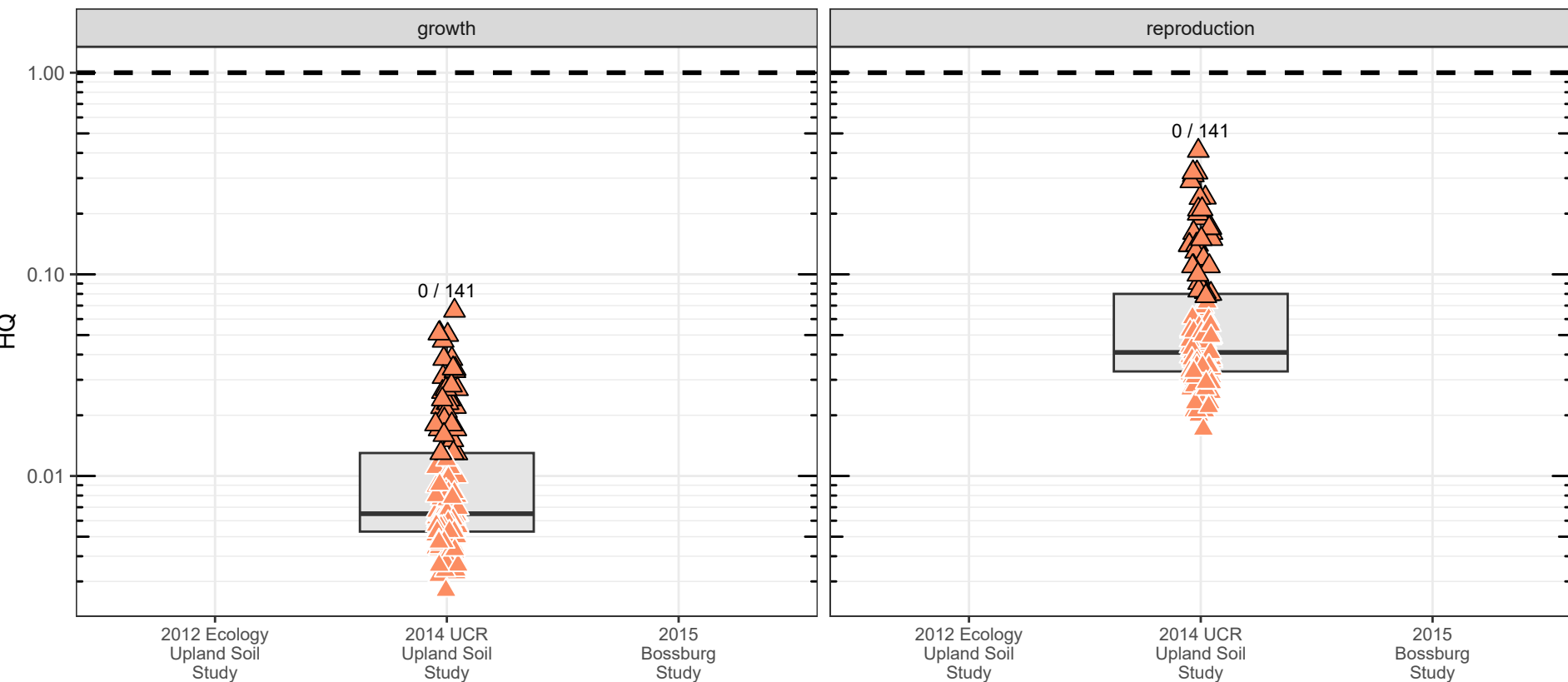


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

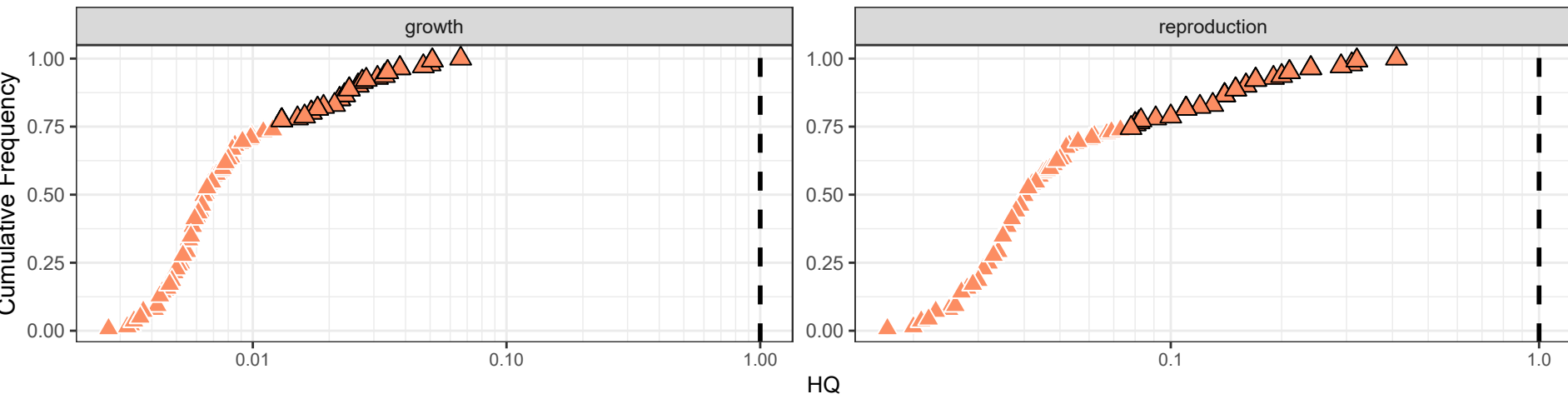
- 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
- ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
- 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

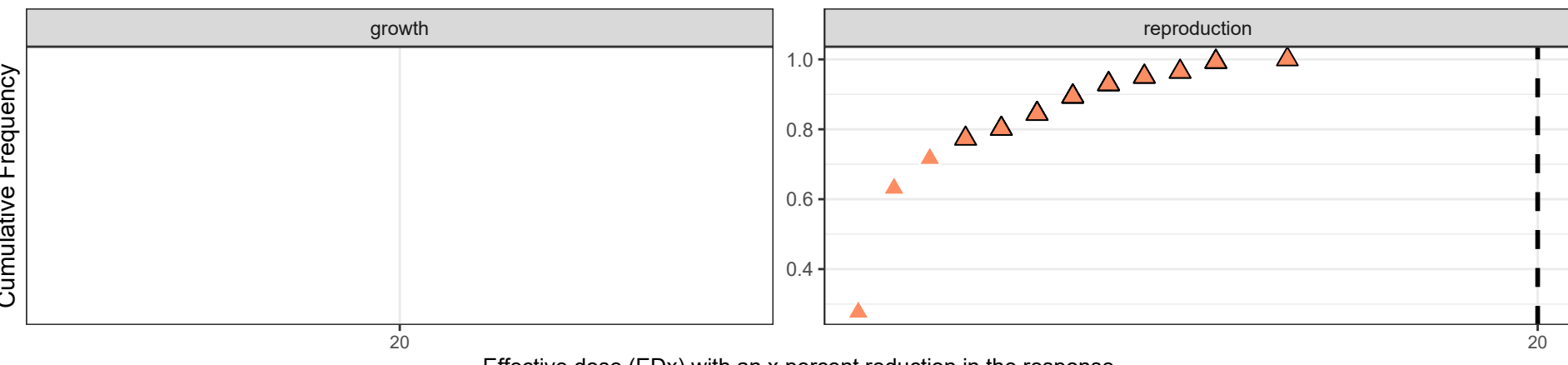
Figure 9-8f: Deer mouse (omnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for molybdenum



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



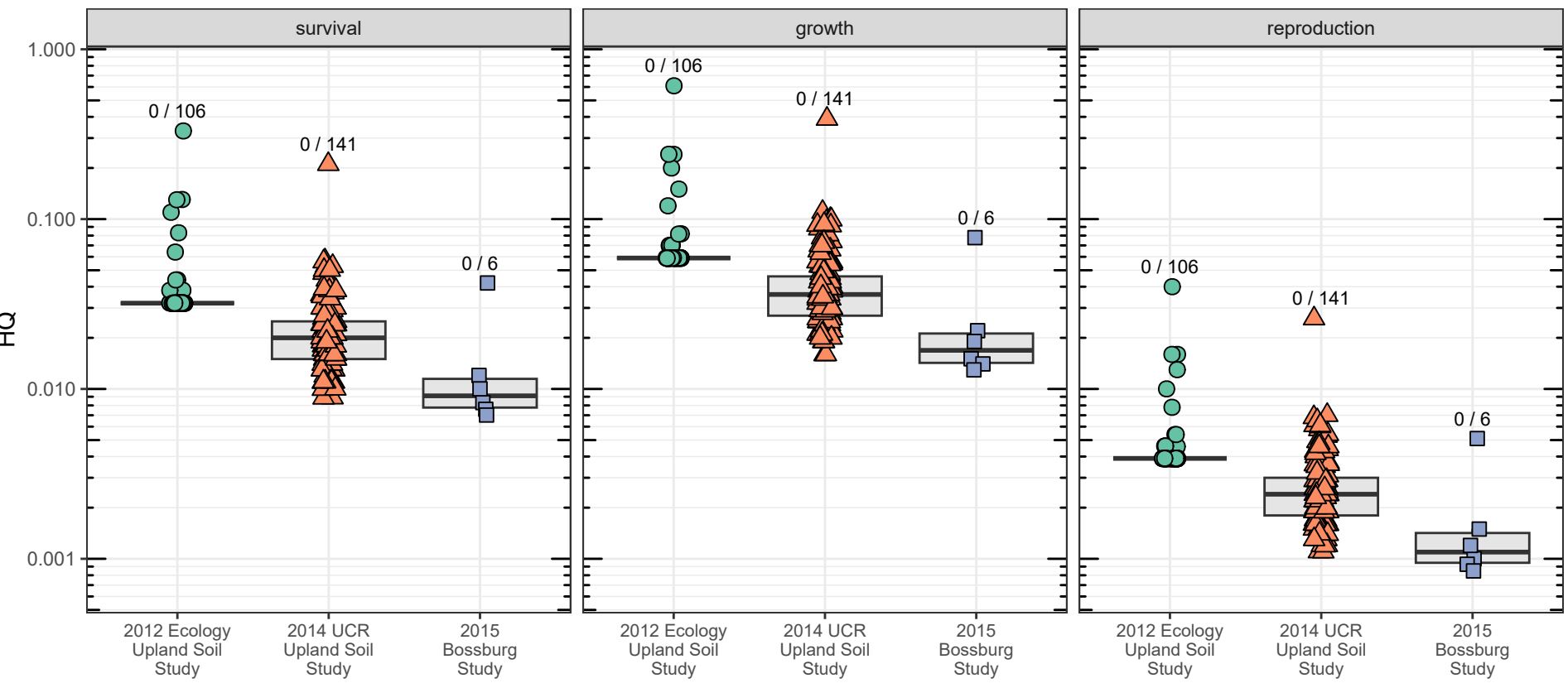
Effective dose (EDx) with an x percent reduction in the response

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

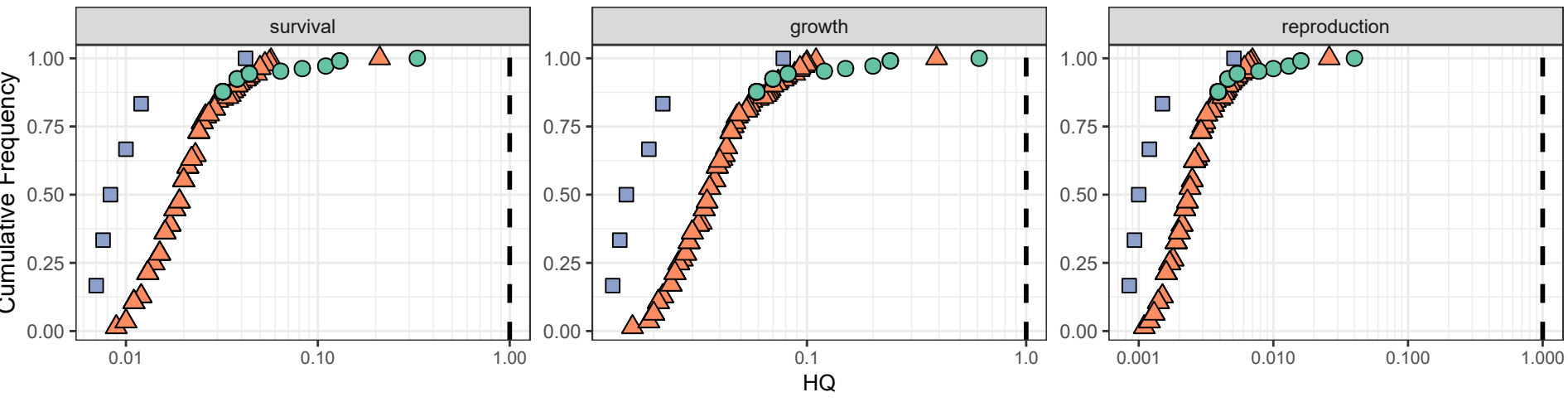
- 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study
- ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study
- 2015 Bossburg Study

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

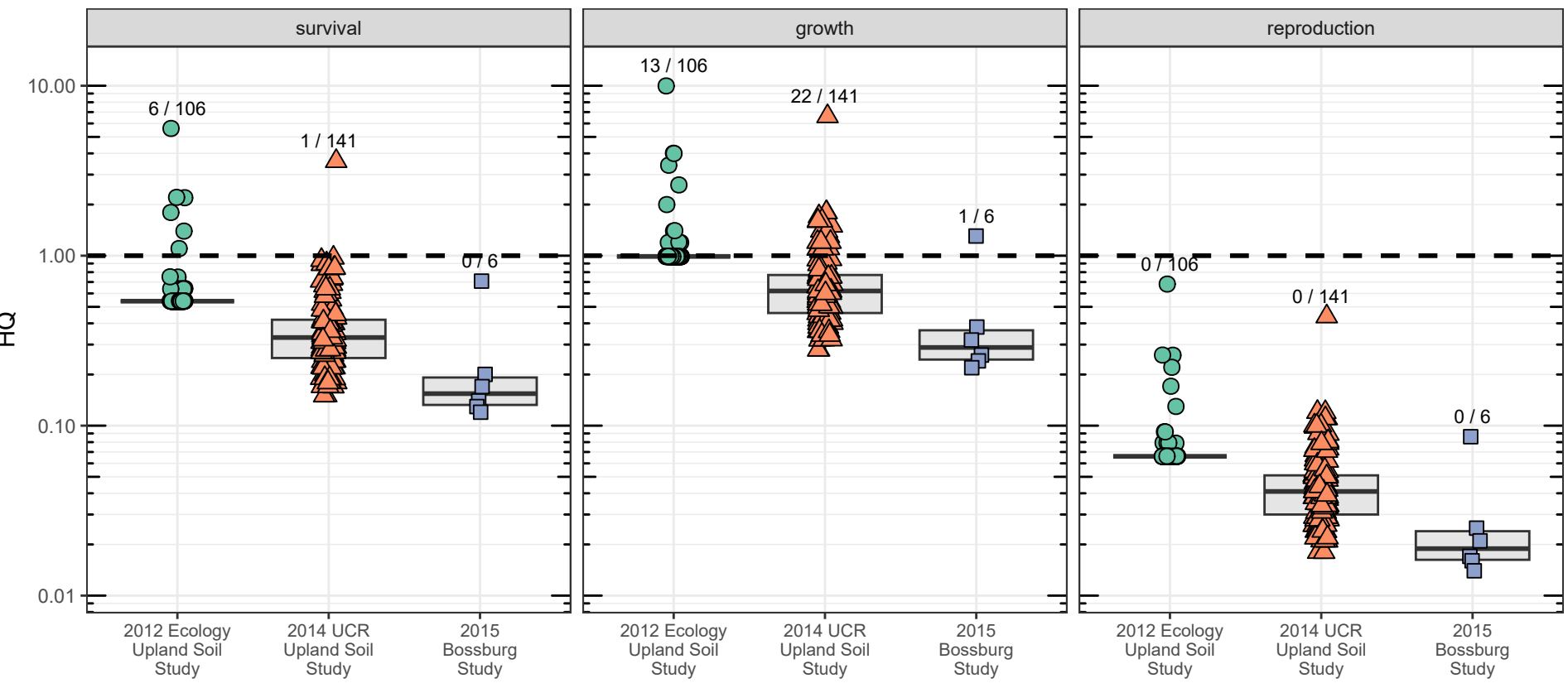


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

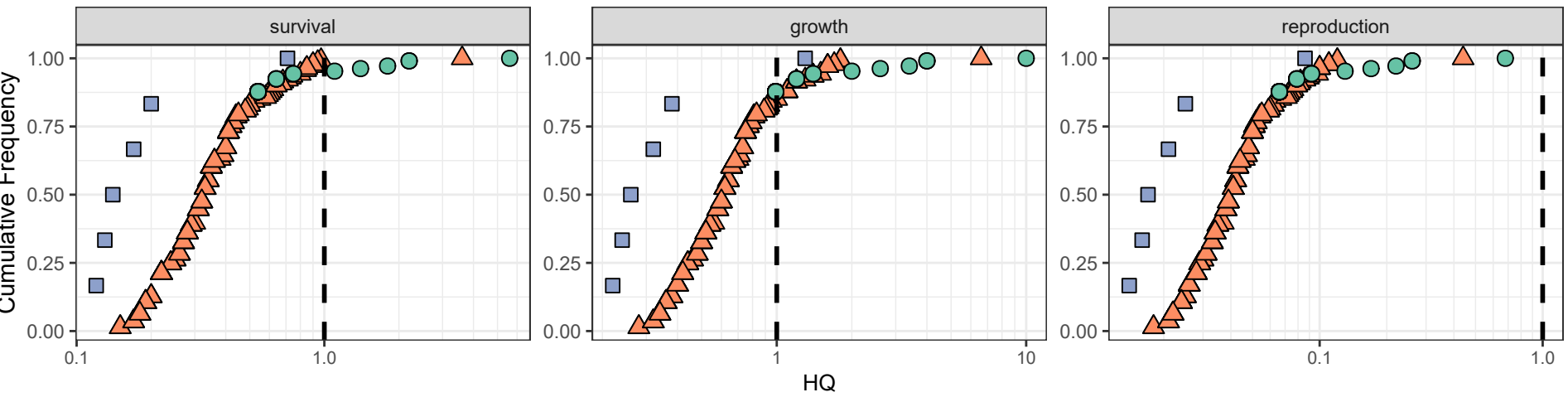


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

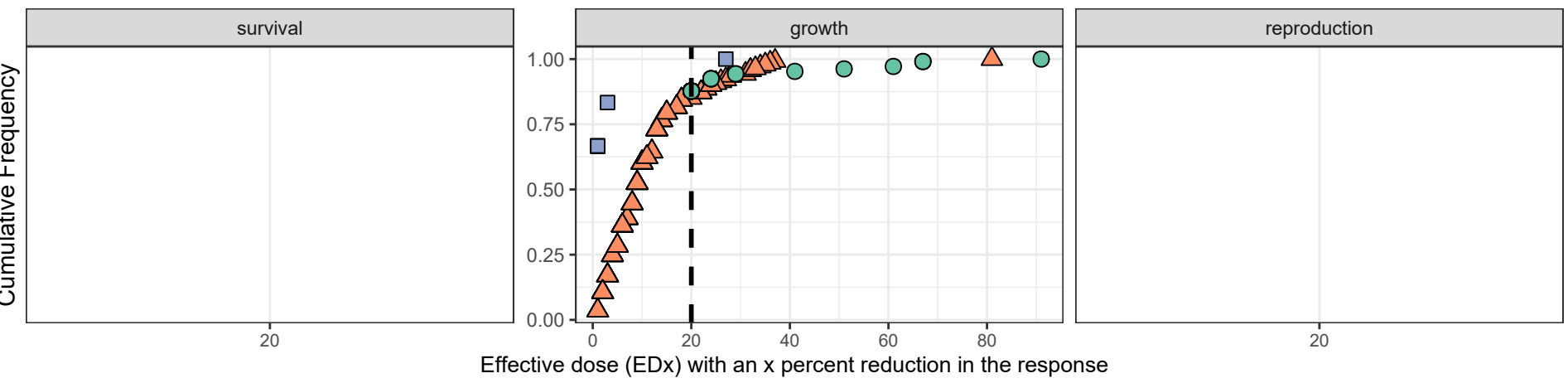
Figure 9-9b: Masked shrew (invertivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for selenium



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

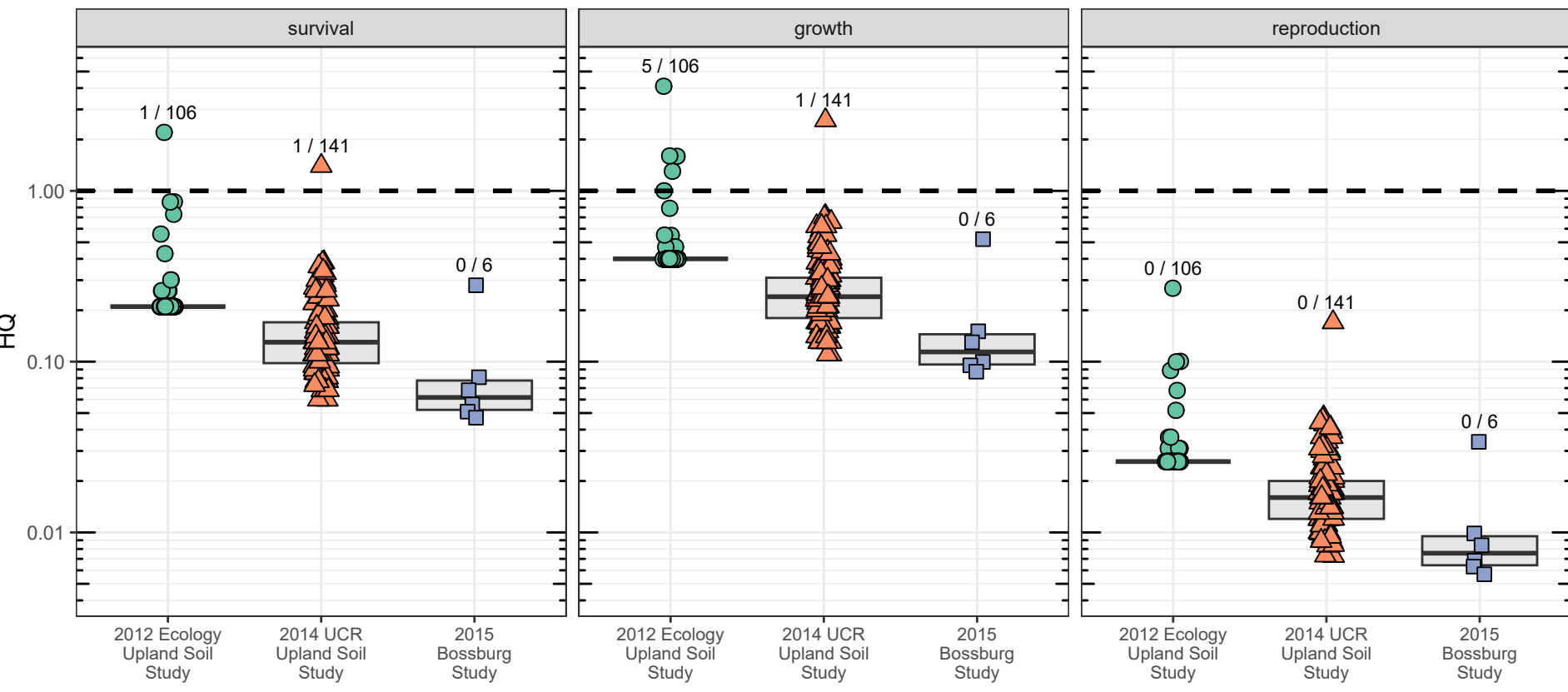


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

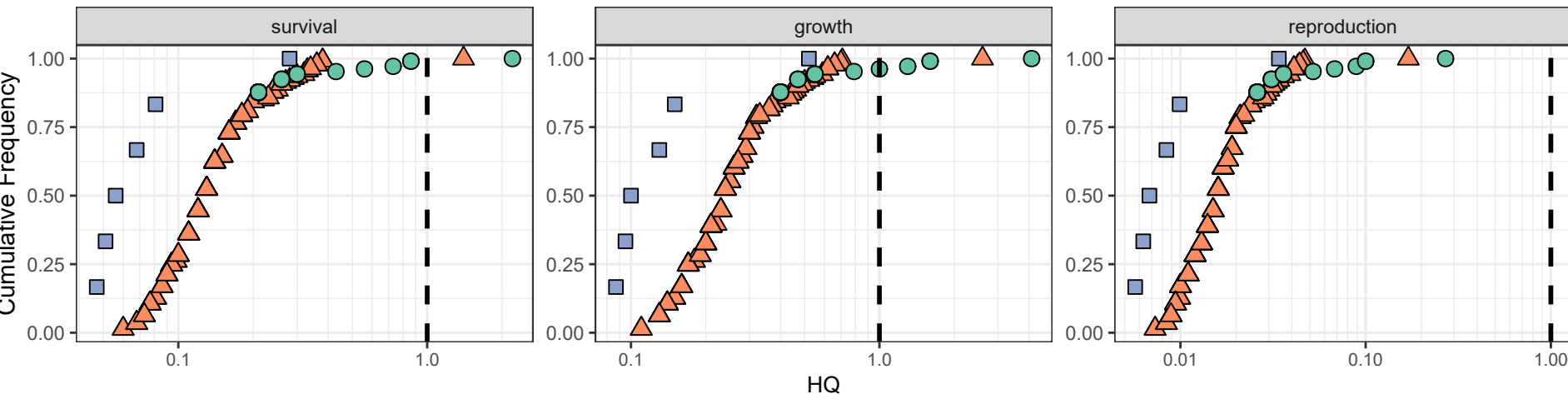
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study    ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study    ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV

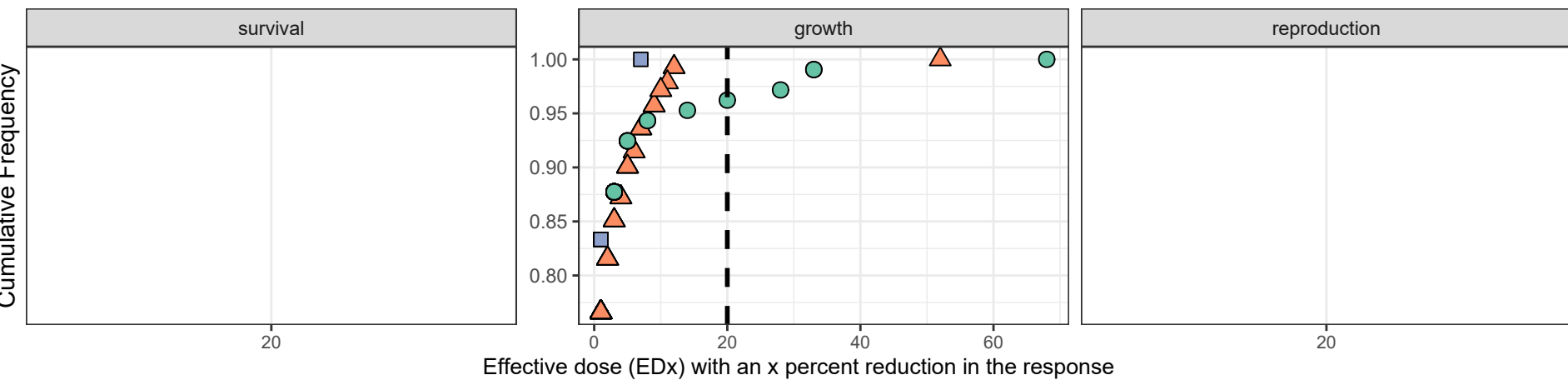
Figure 9-9c: Little brown bat (aerial insectivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for selenium



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

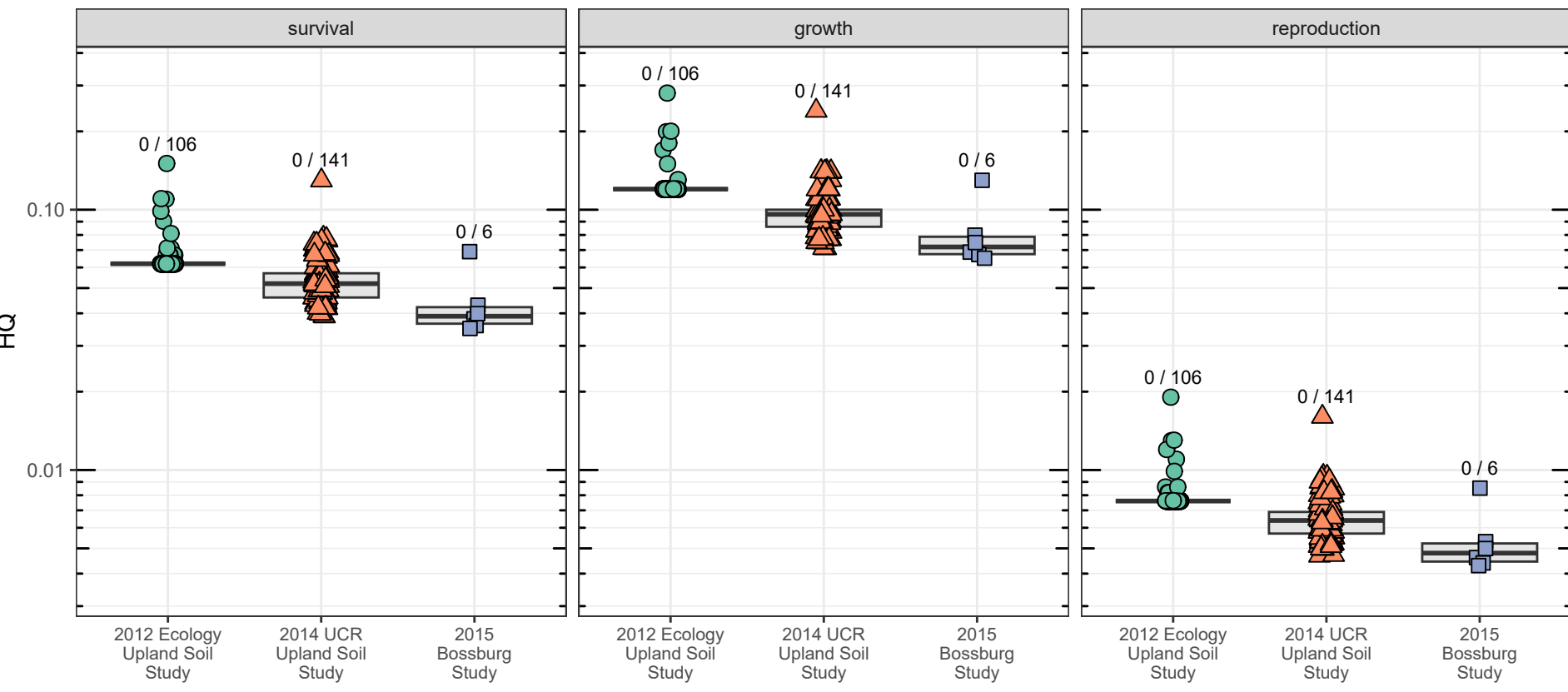


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

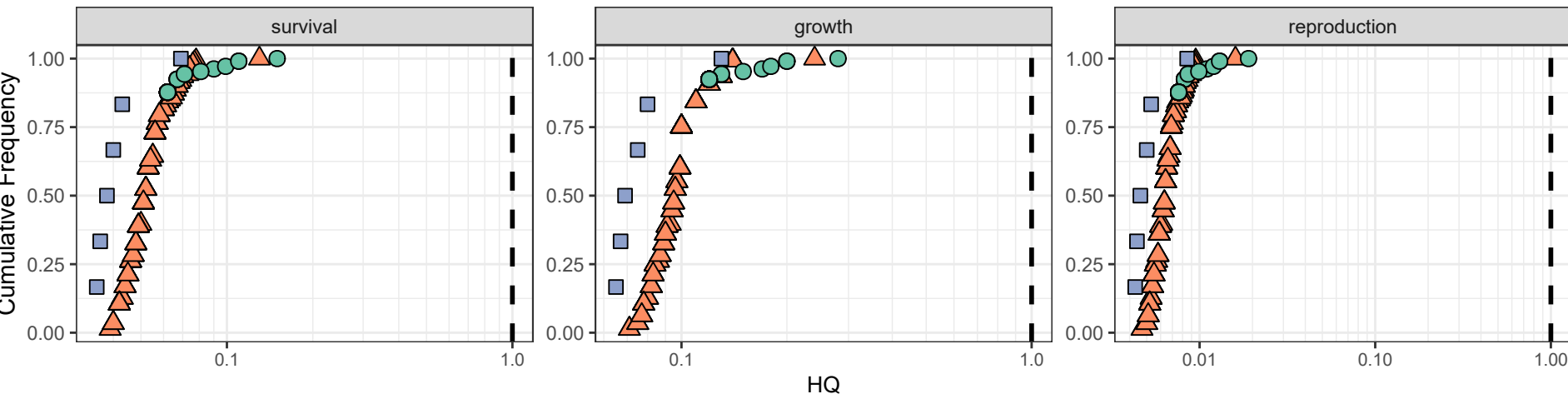
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study    ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study    ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV

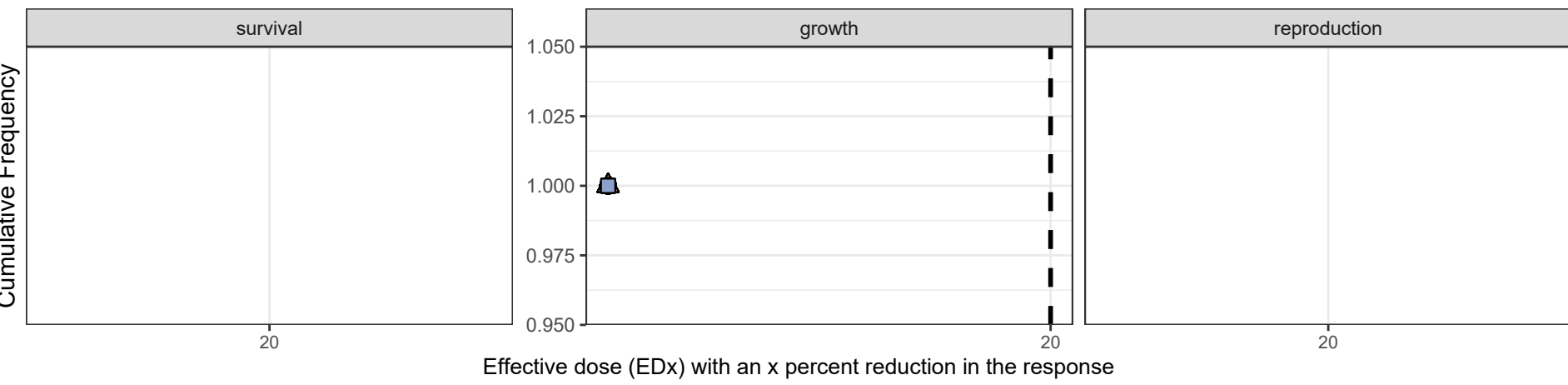
Figure 9-9d: Short-tailed weasel (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for selenium



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

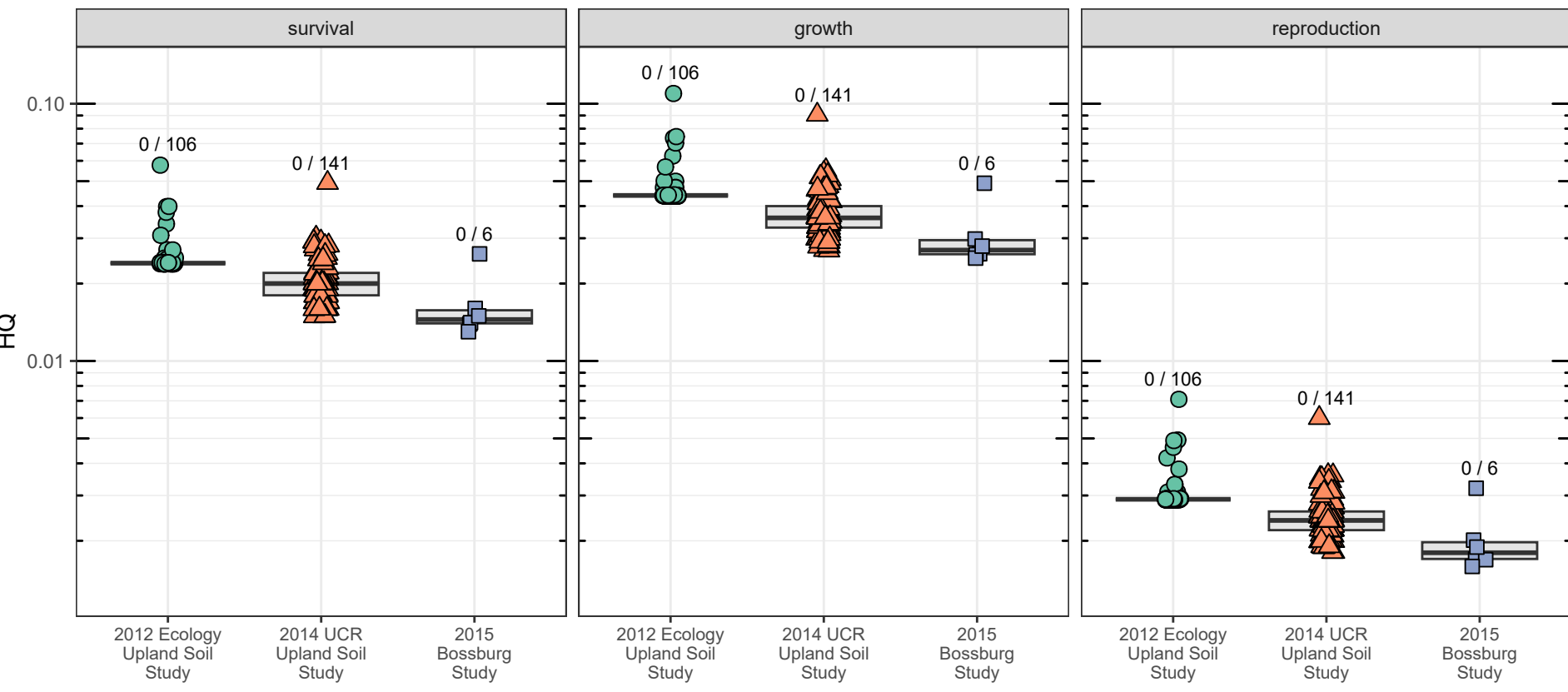


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

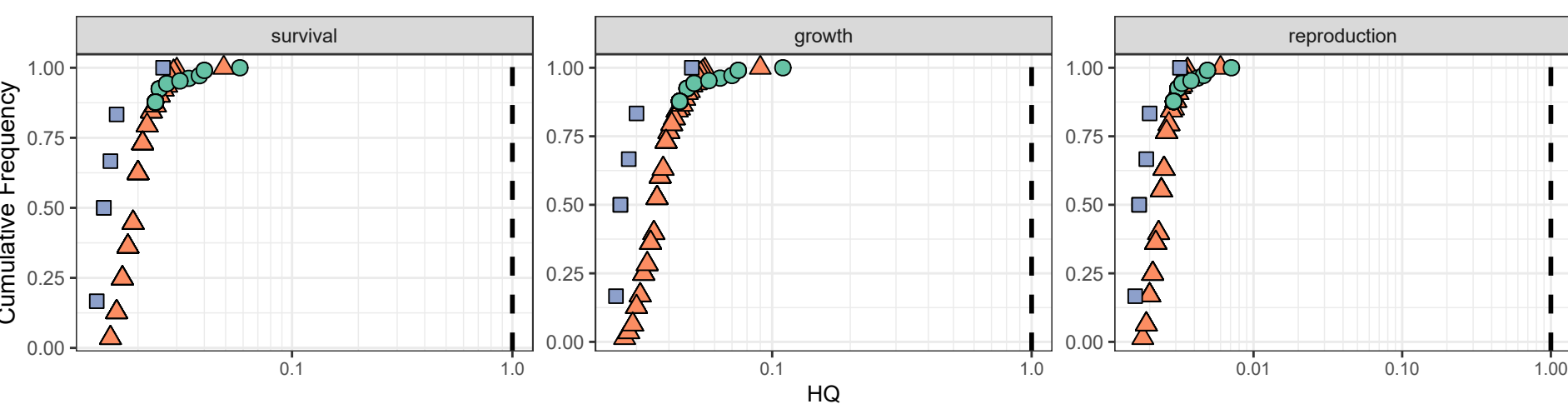


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

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



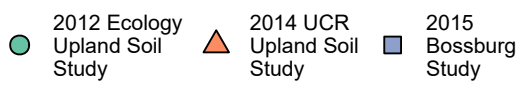
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box  
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



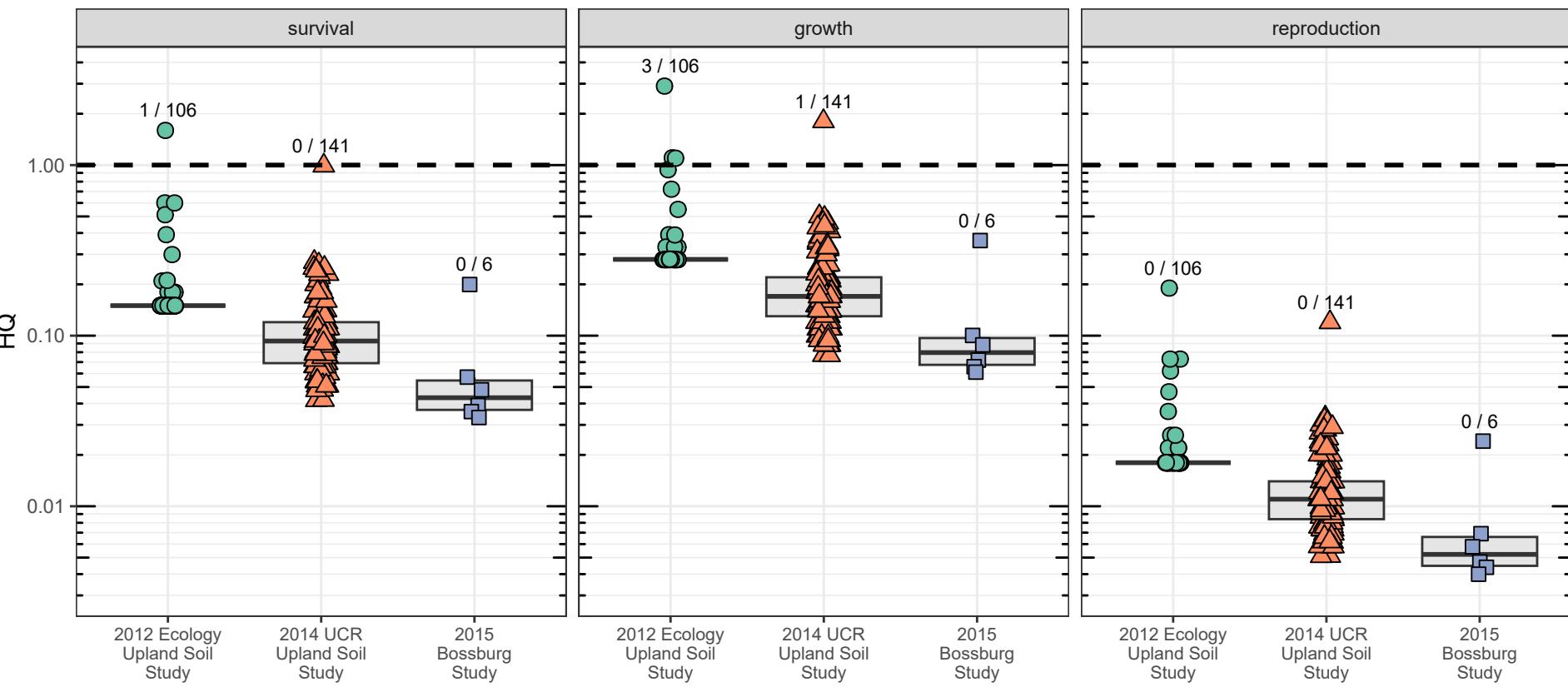
ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint



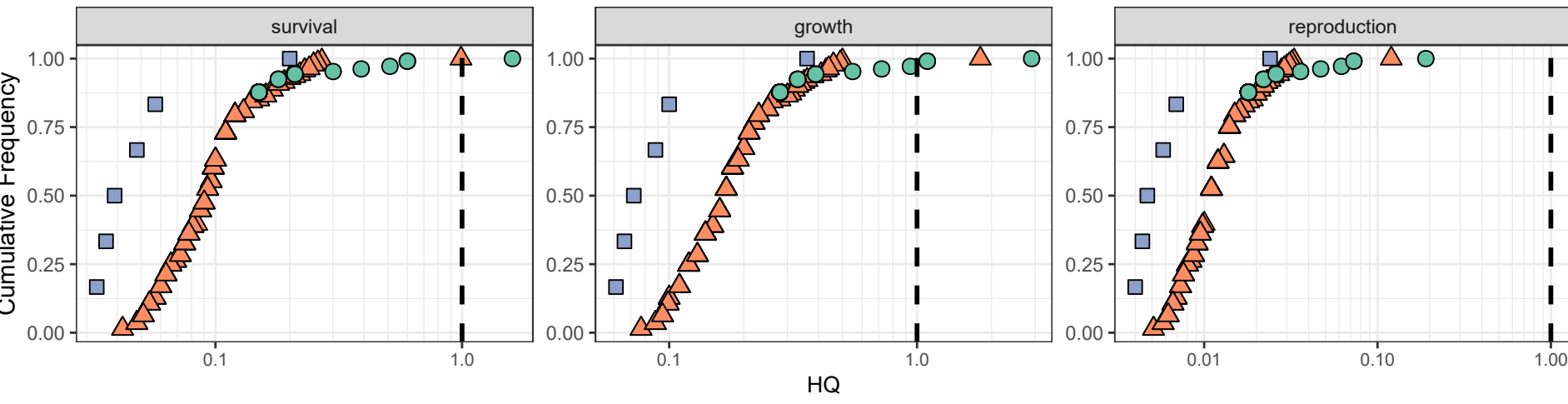
Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV



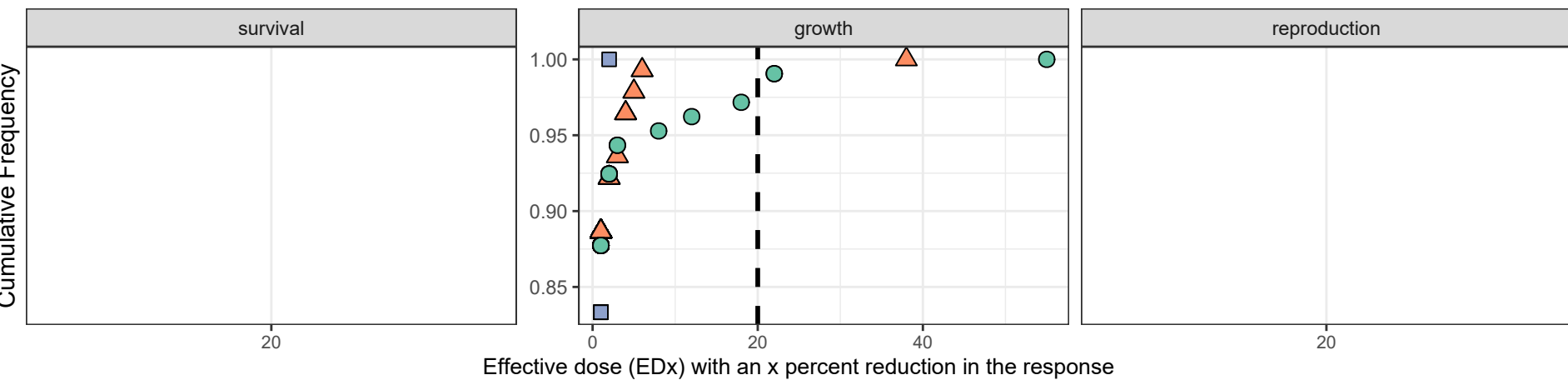
Figure 9-9f: Deer mouse (omnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for selenium



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

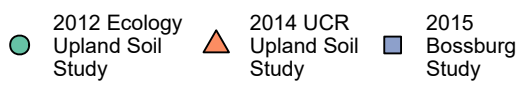


HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



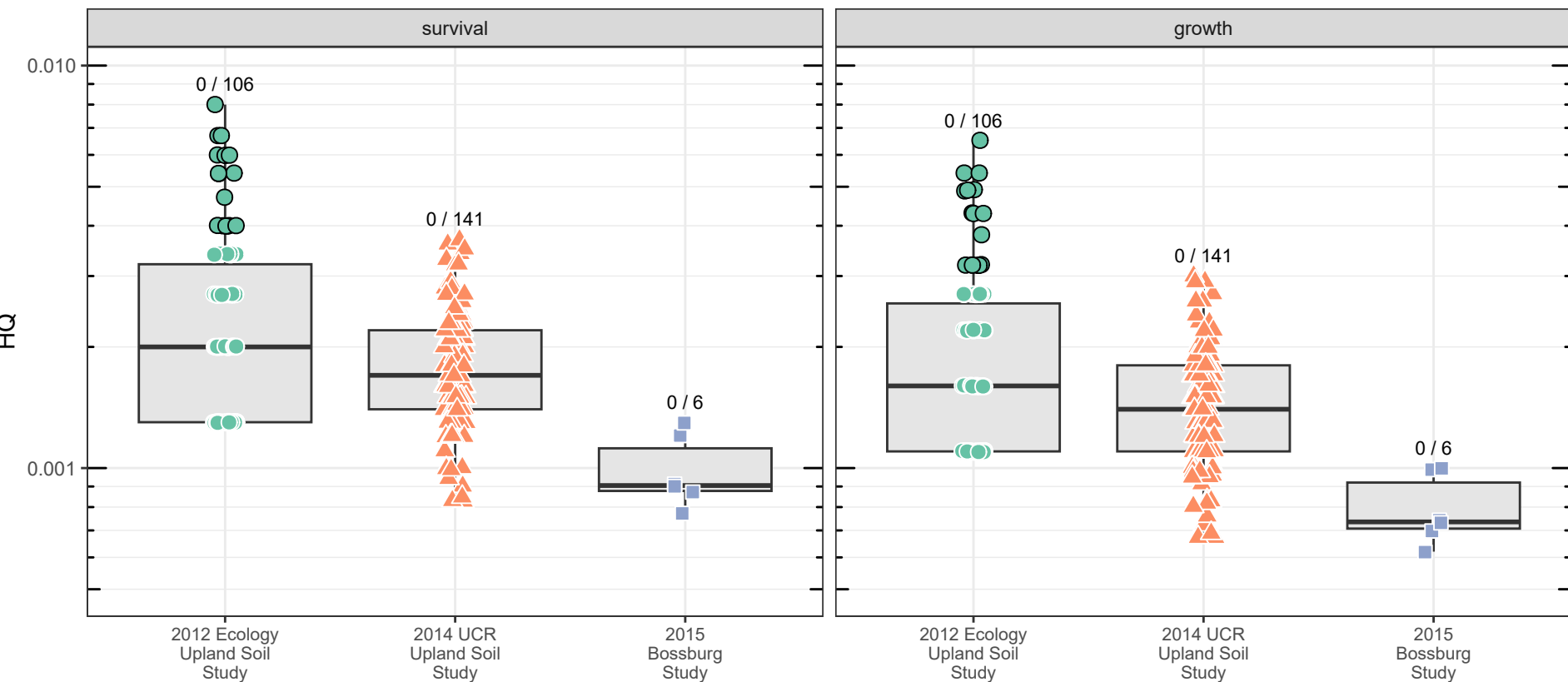
Effective dose (EDx) with an x percent reduction in the response

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

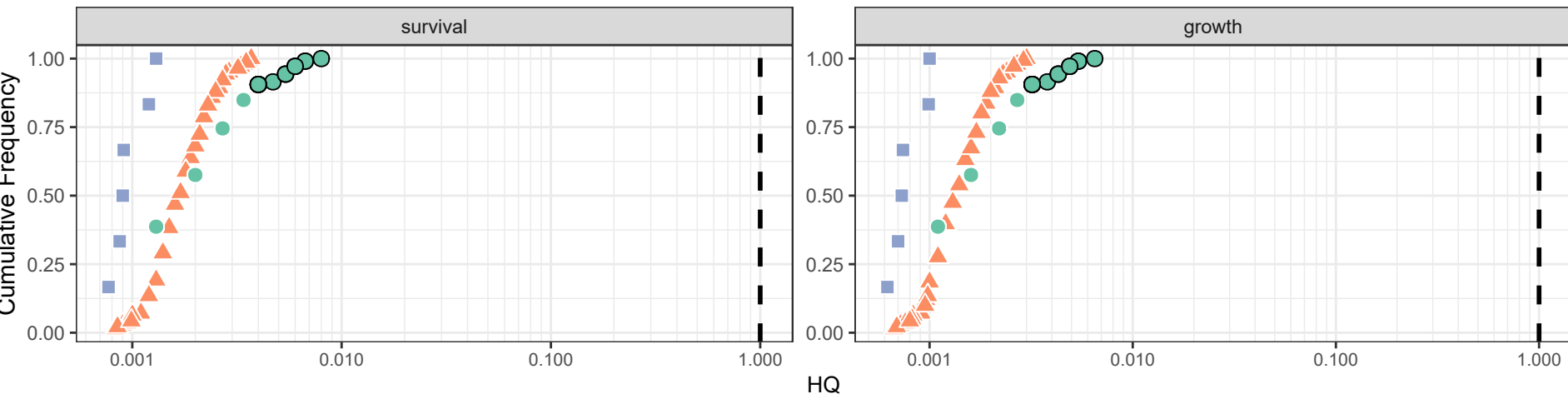


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

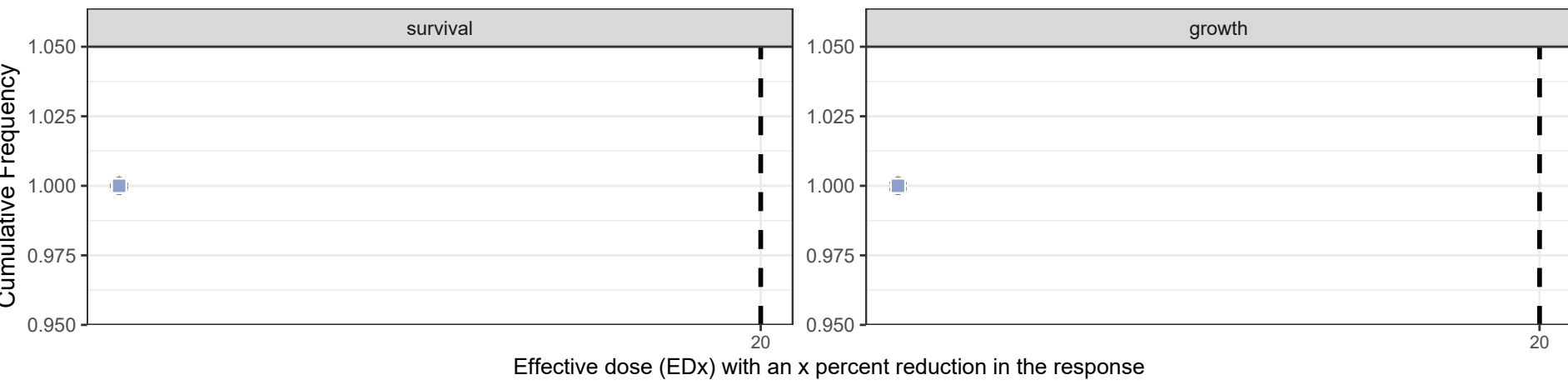
Figure 9-10a: Meadow vole (herbivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for thallium



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

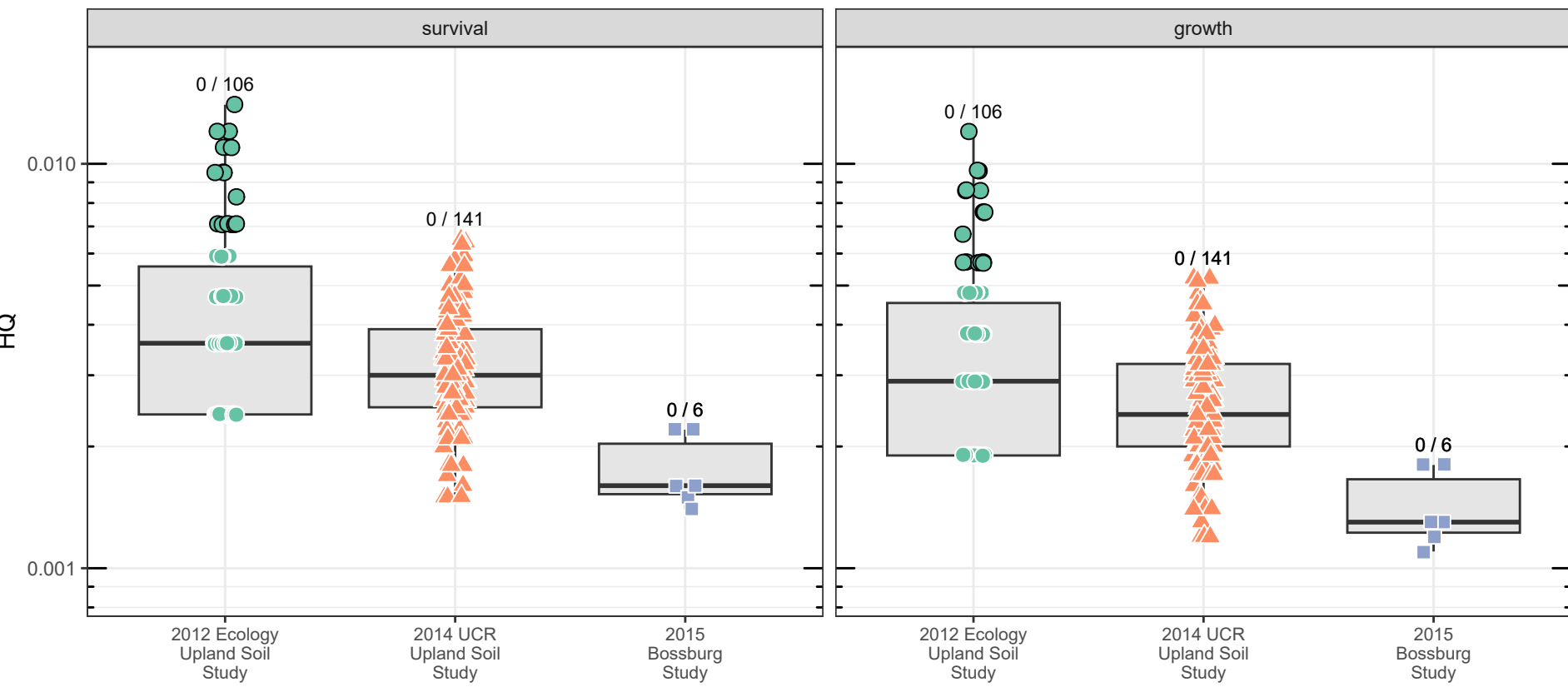


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

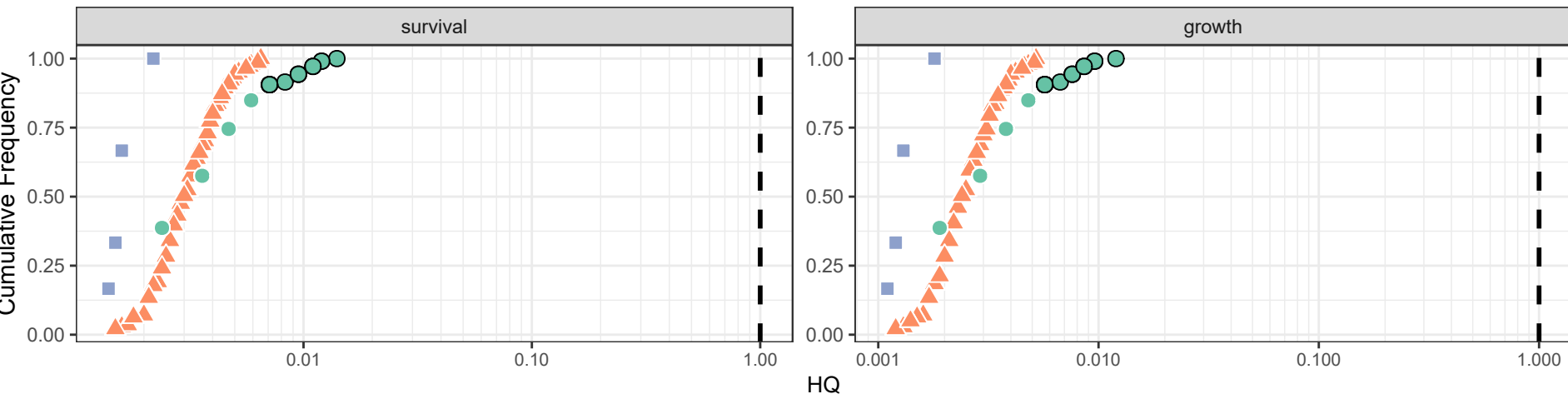


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

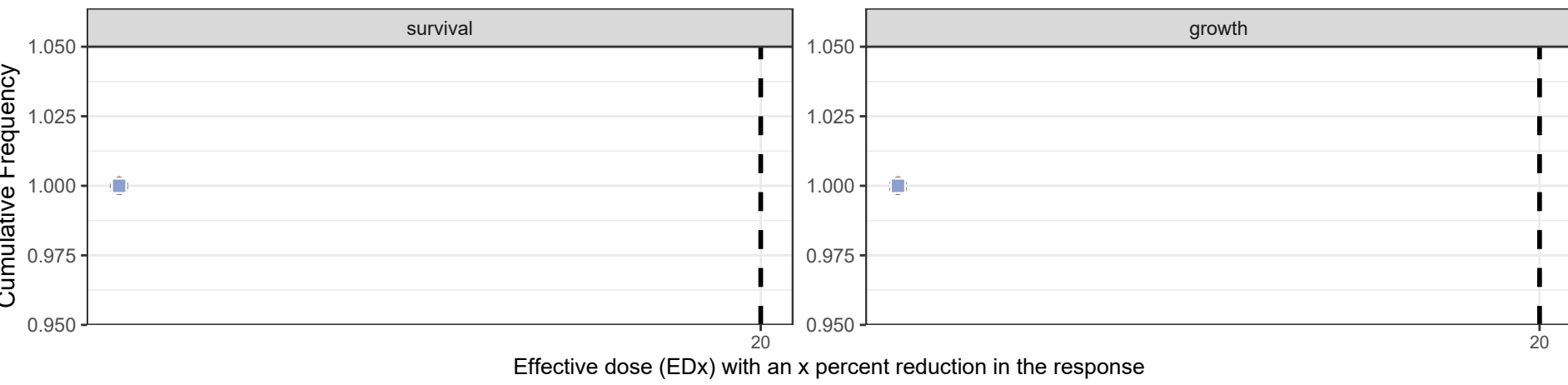
Figure 9-10b: Masked shrew (invertivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for thallium



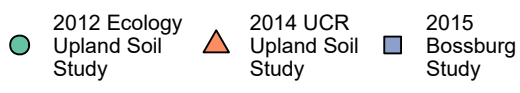
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box  
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

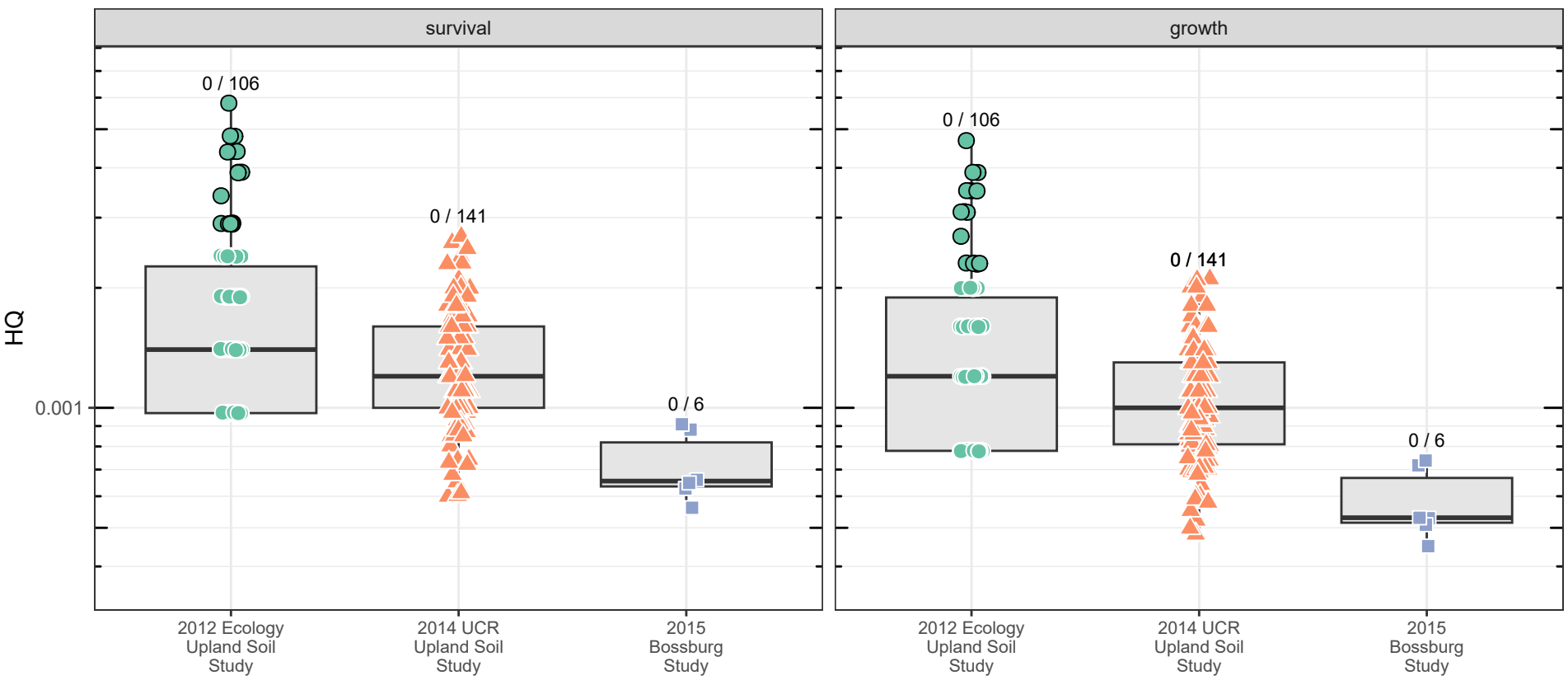


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

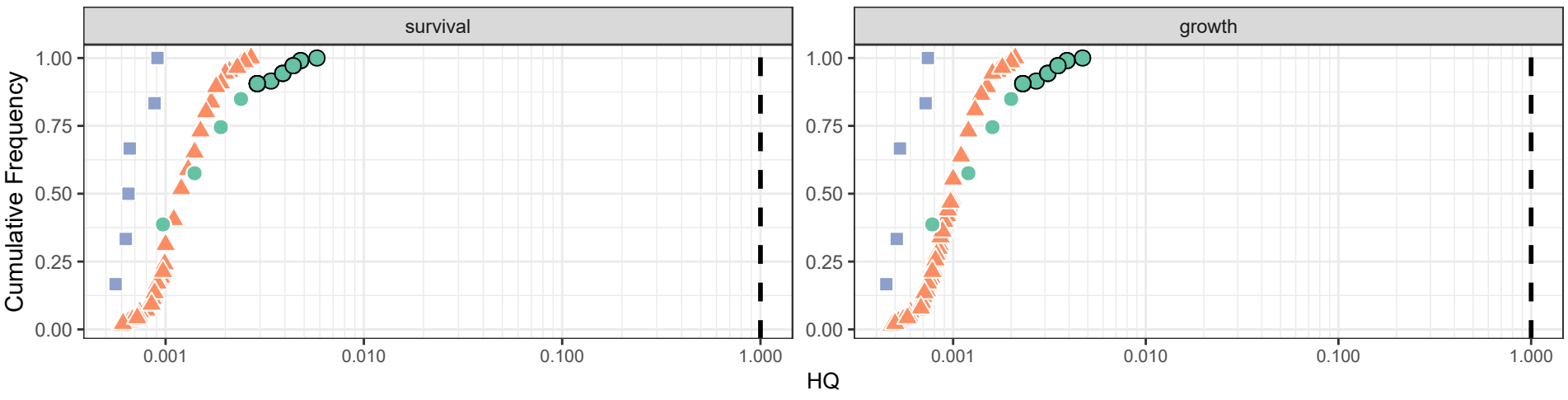


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

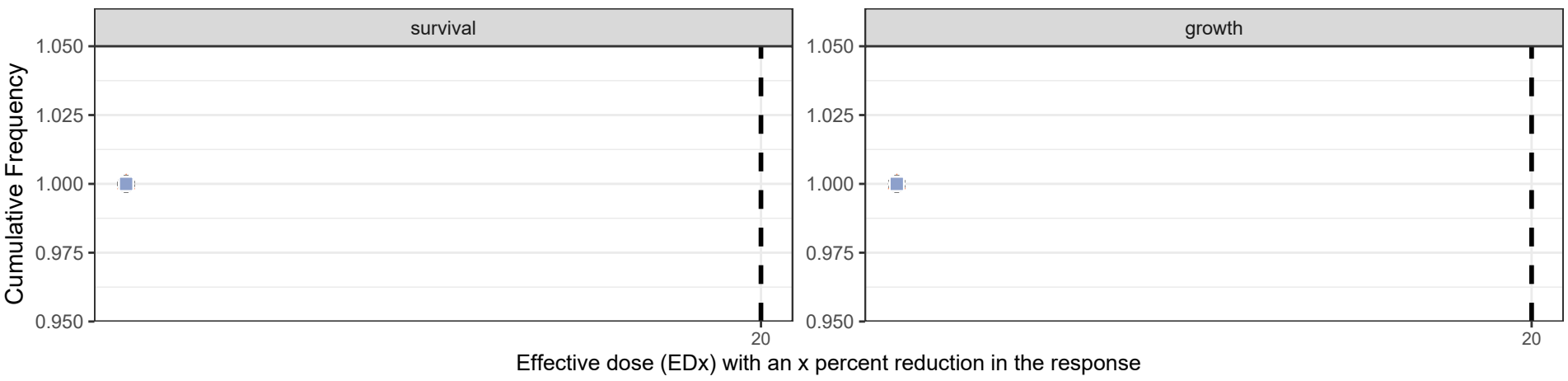
Figure 9-10c: Little brown bat (aerial insectivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for thallium



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

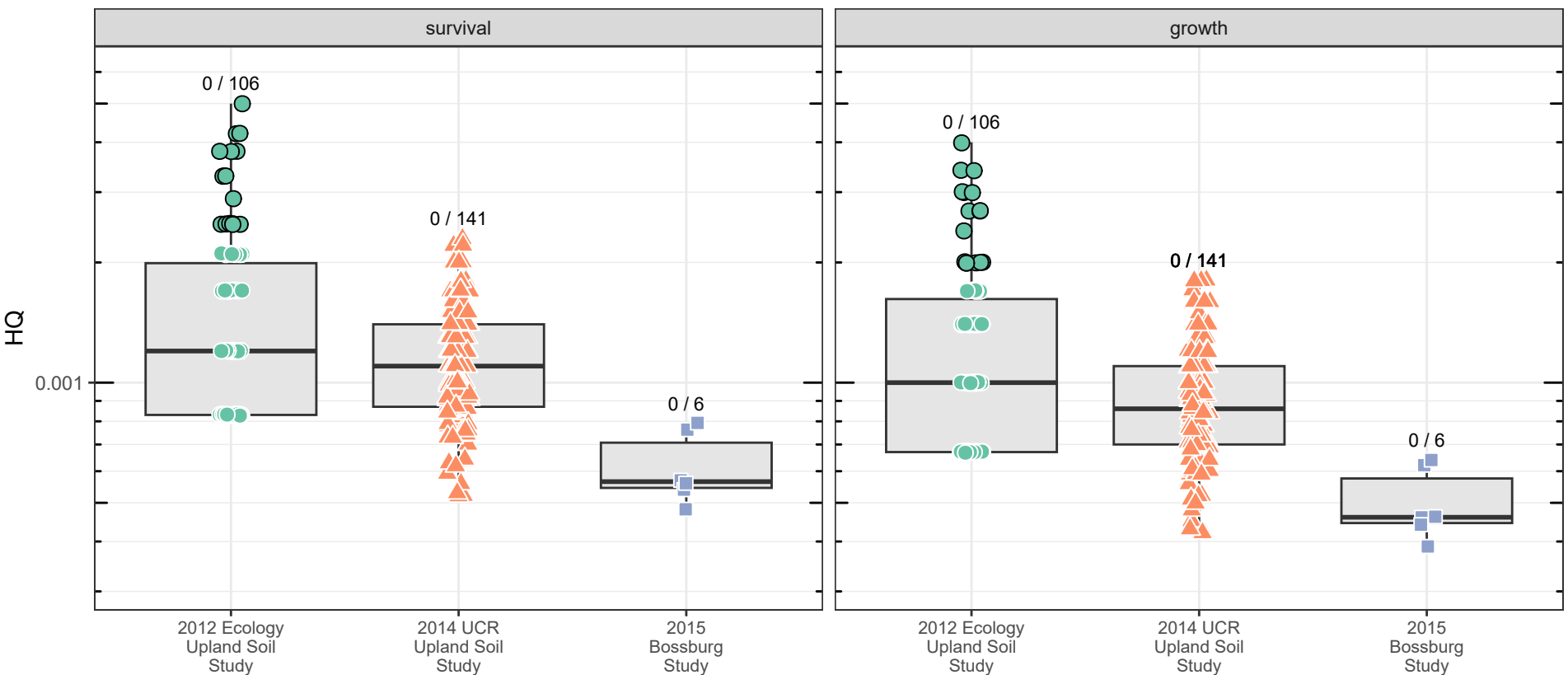


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

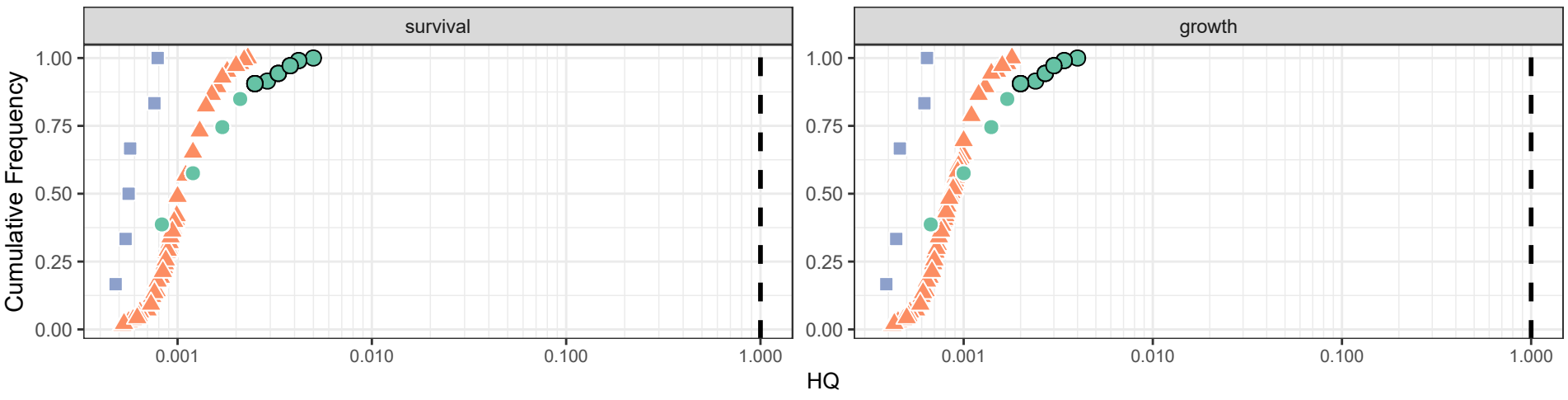


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

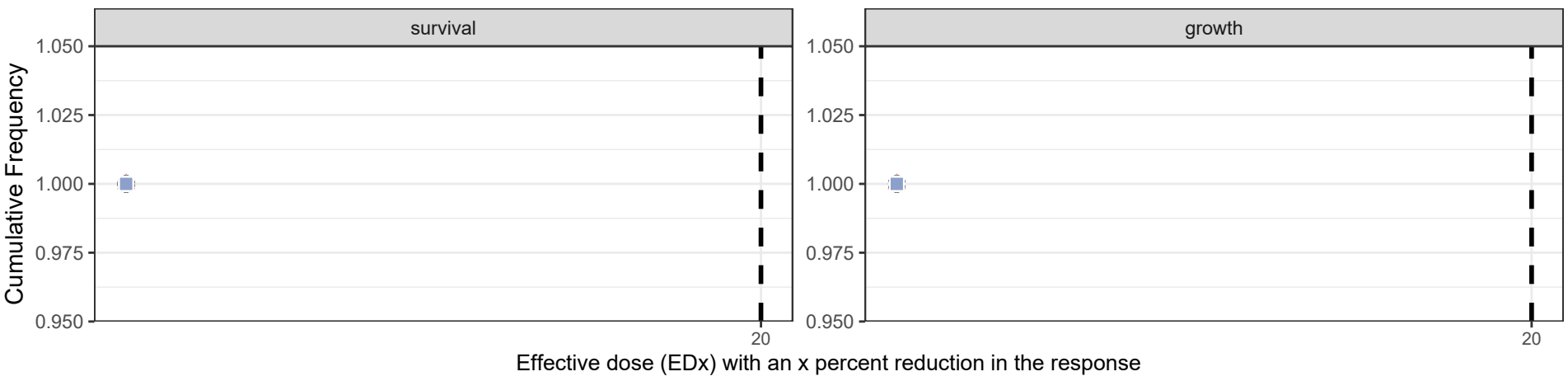
Figure 9-10d: Short-tailed weasel (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for thallium



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

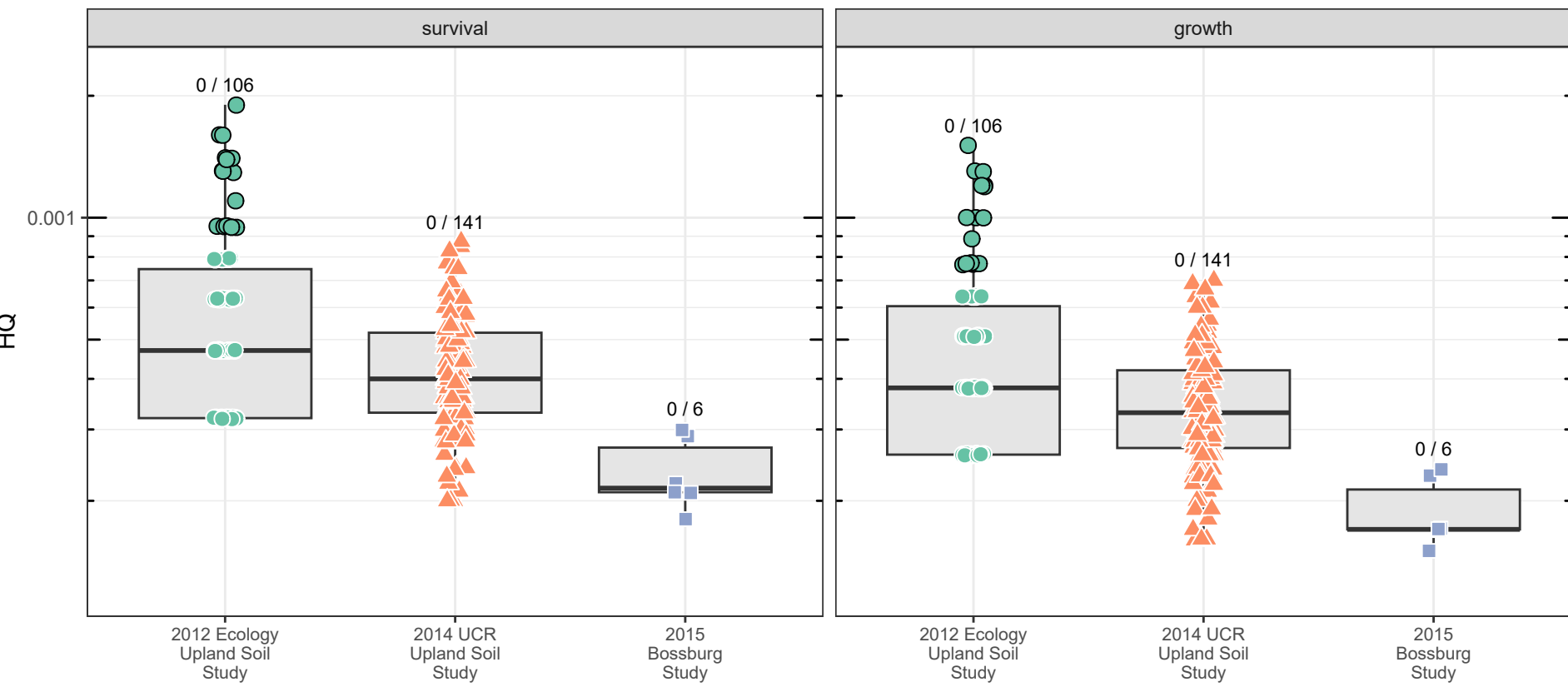


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

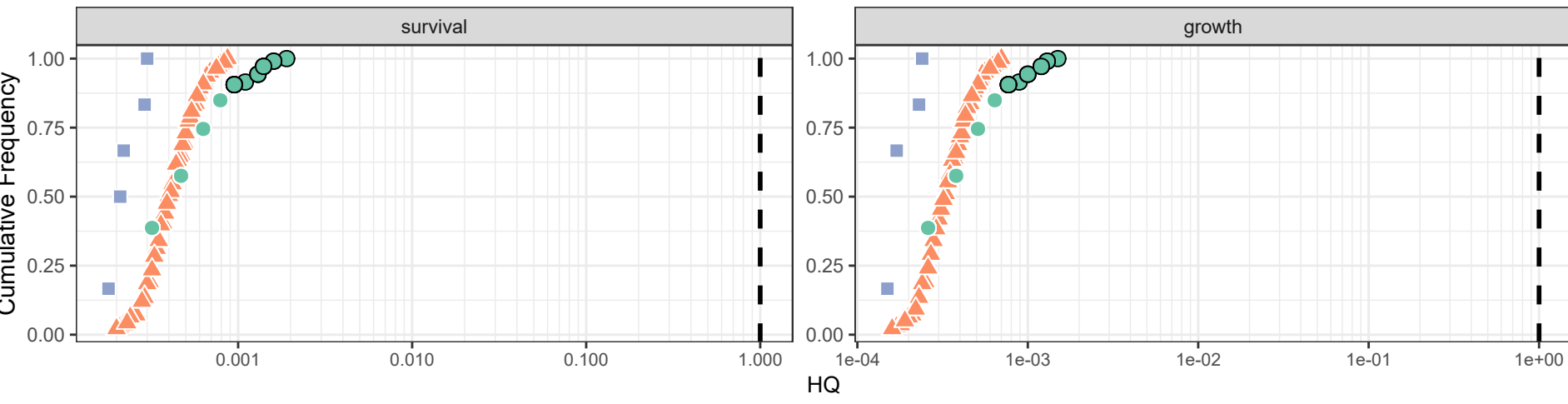


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

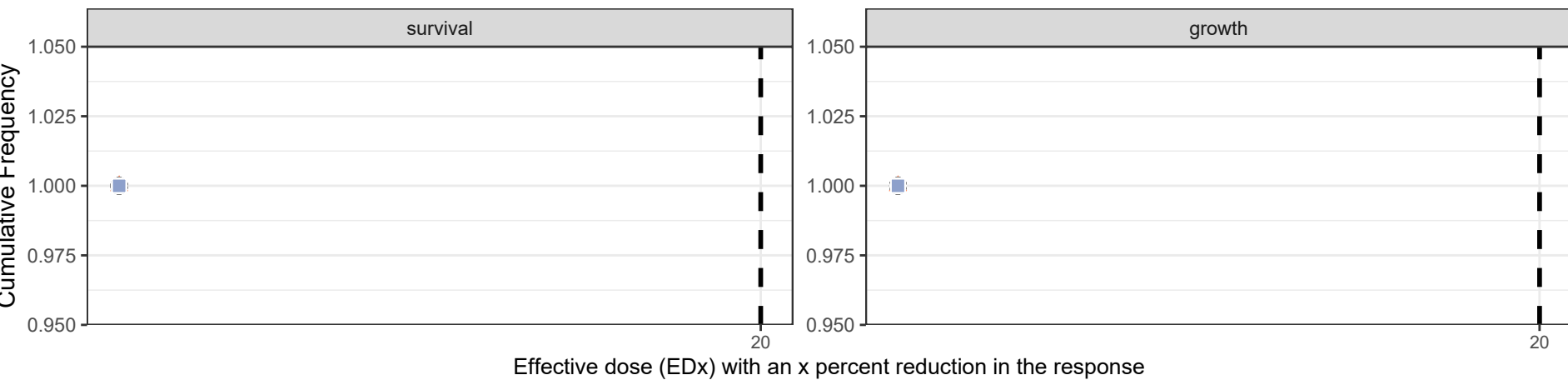
Figure 9-10e: Gray wolf (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for thallium



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

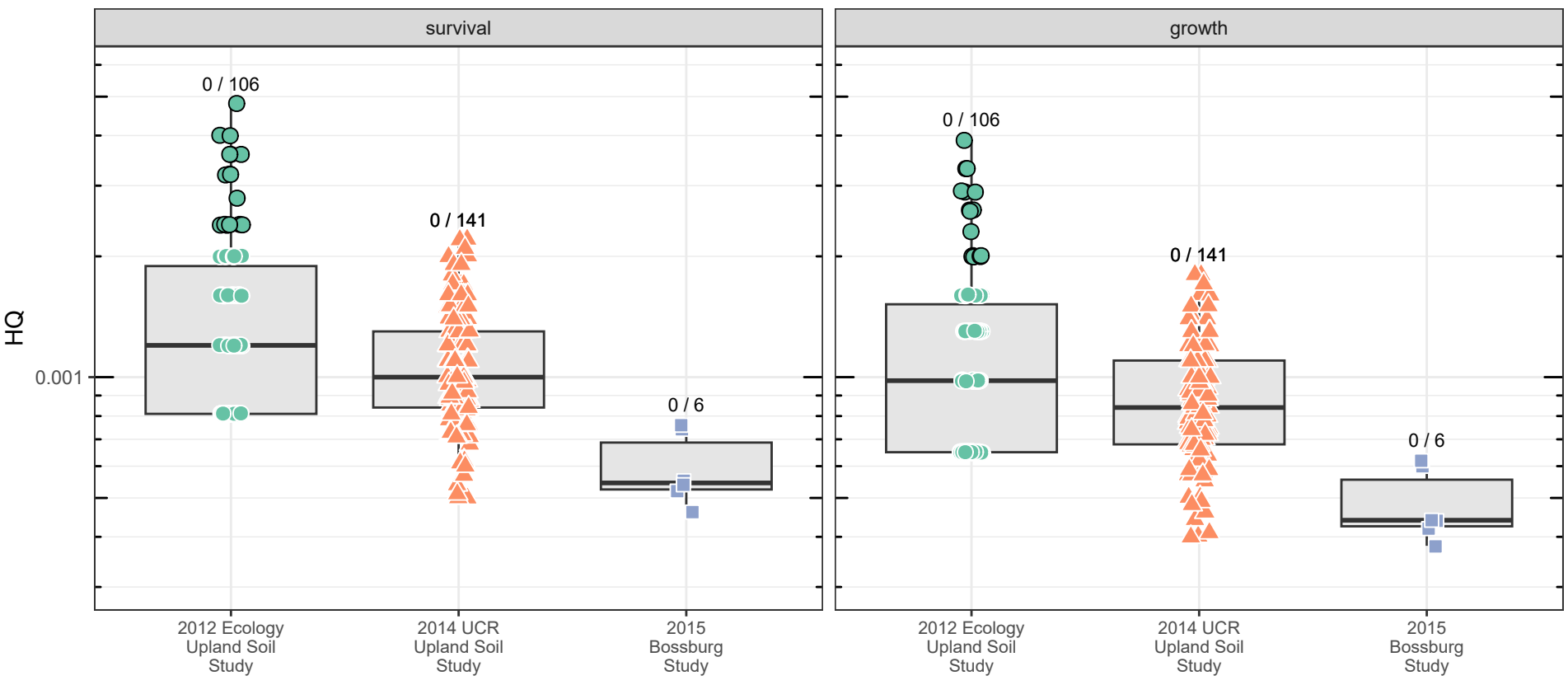


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

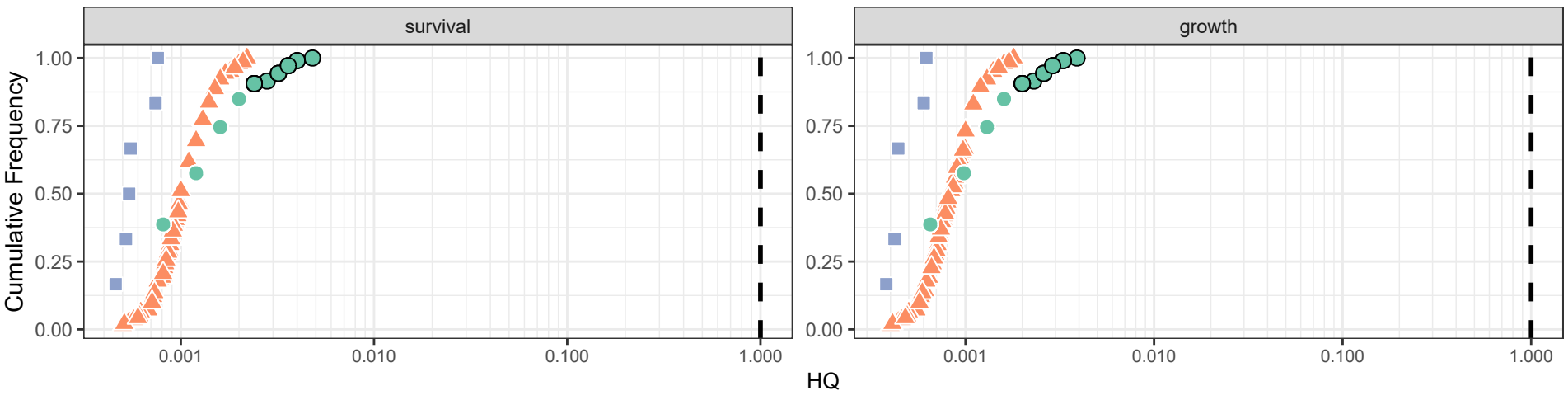


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

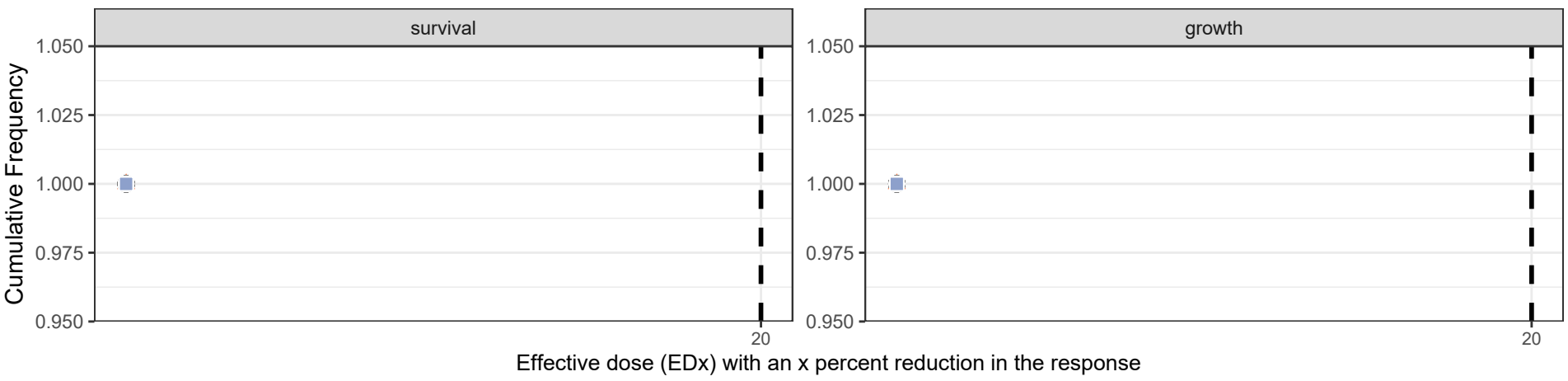
Figure 9-10f: Deer mouse (omnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for thallium



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

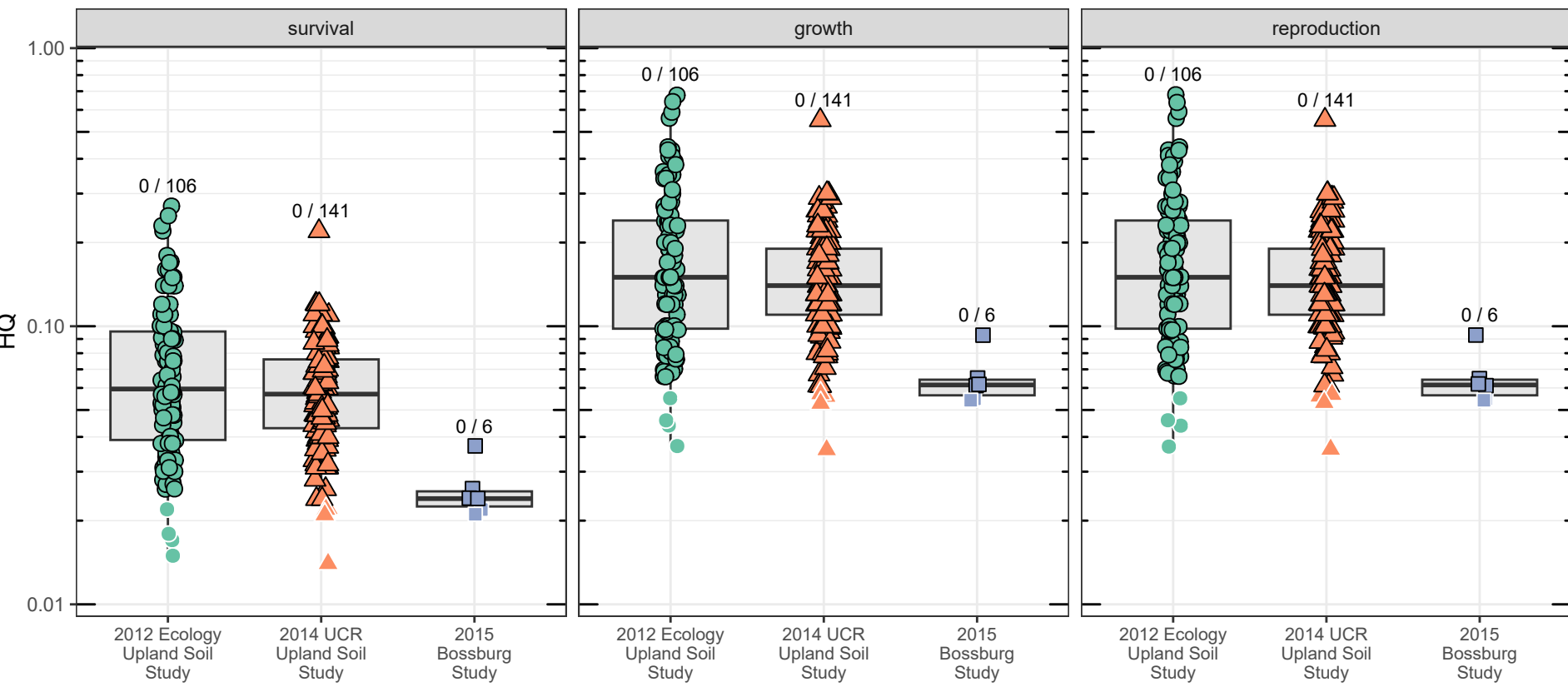


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

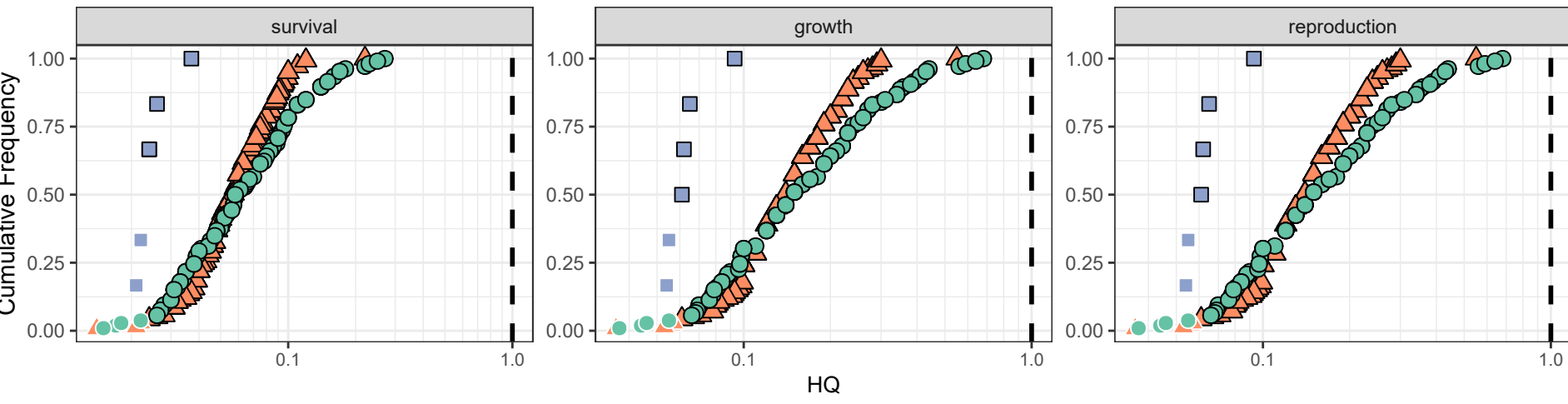


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

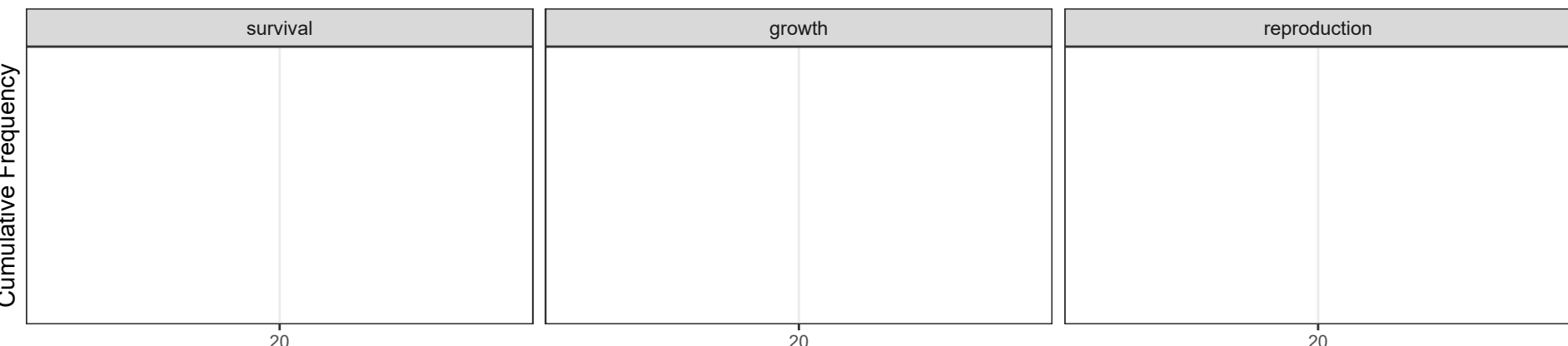
Figure 9-11a: Meadow vole (herbivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for zinc



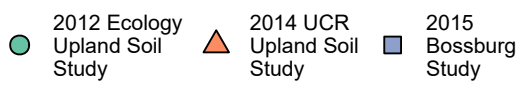
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box  
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line



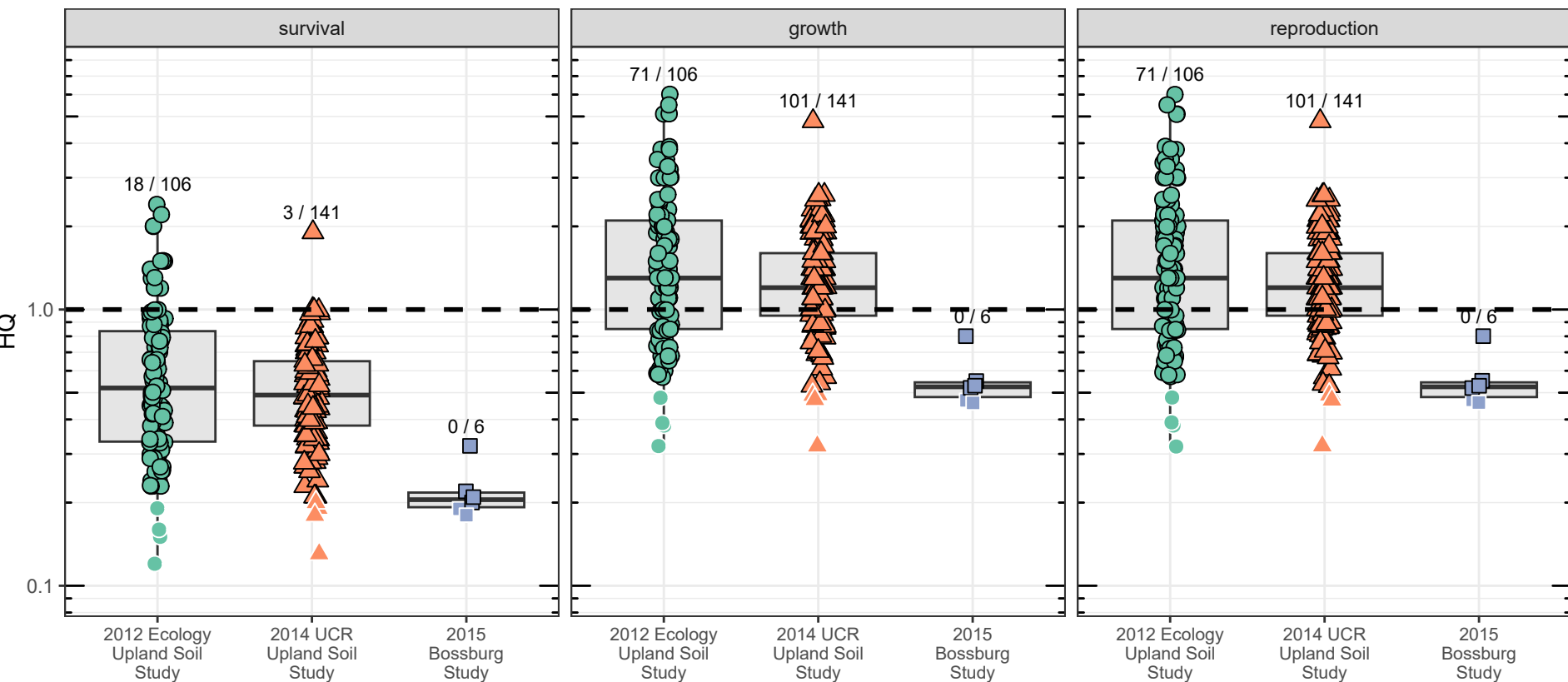
ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint



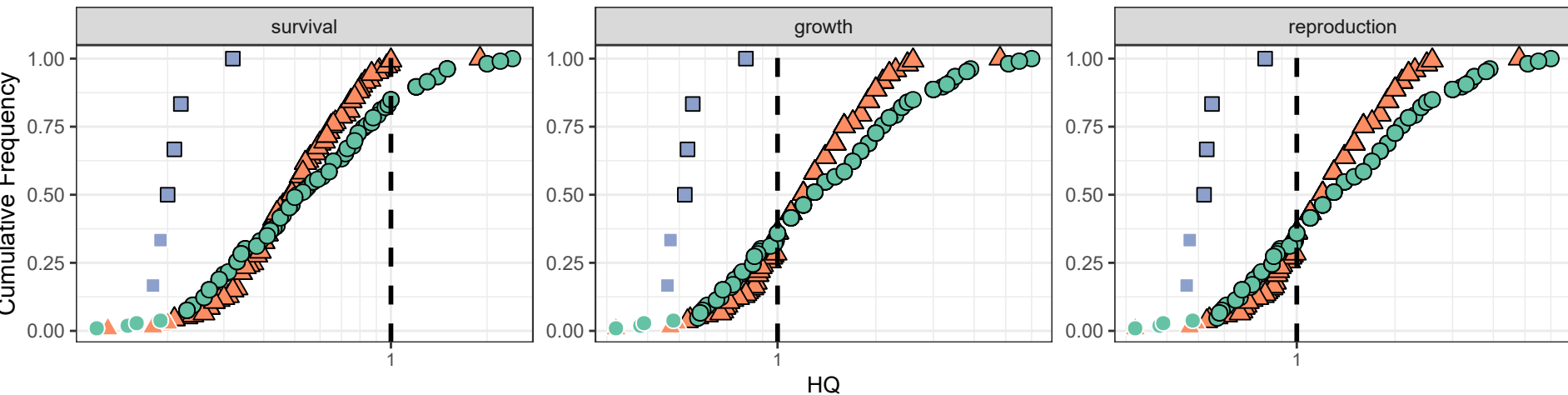
Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV



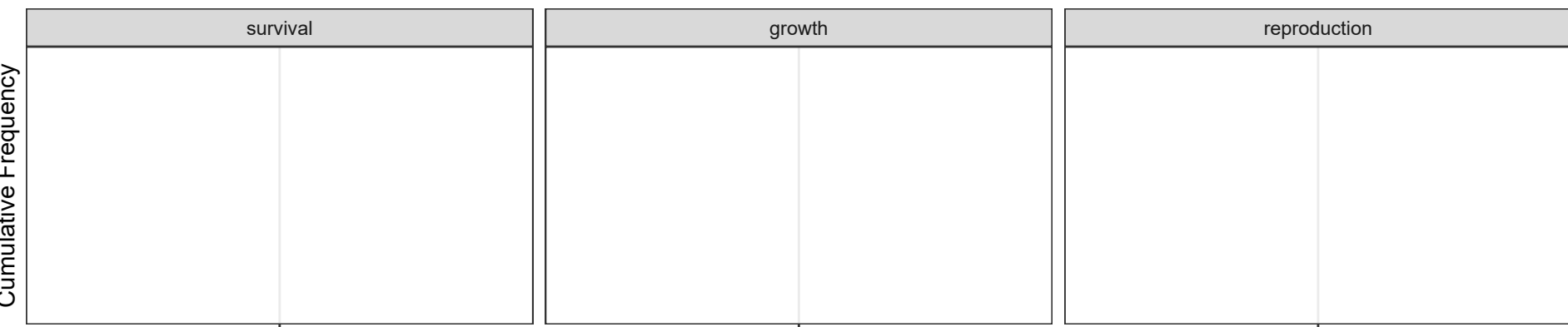
Figure 9-11b: Masked shrew (invertivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for zinc



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

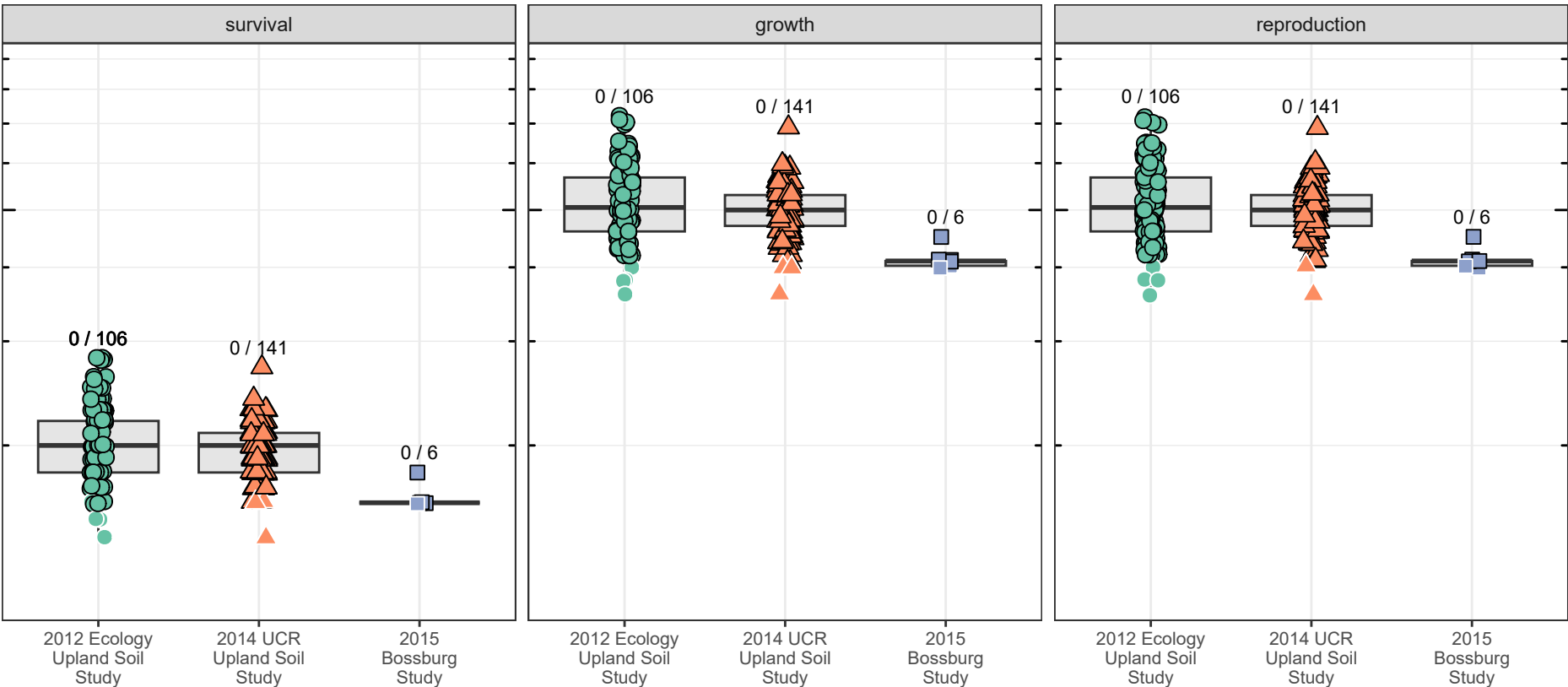


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

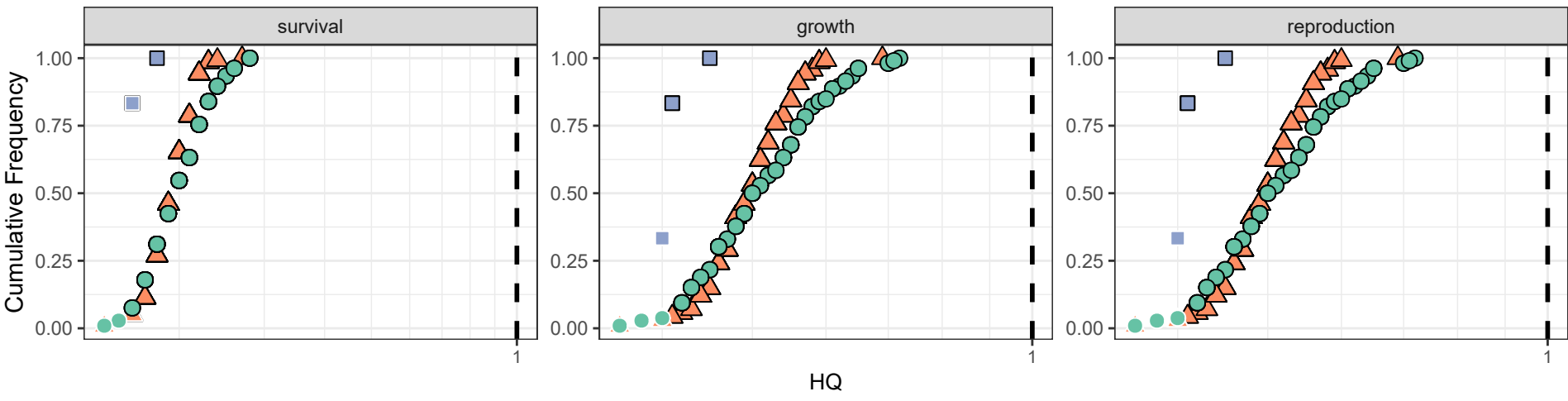
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study    ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study    ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV

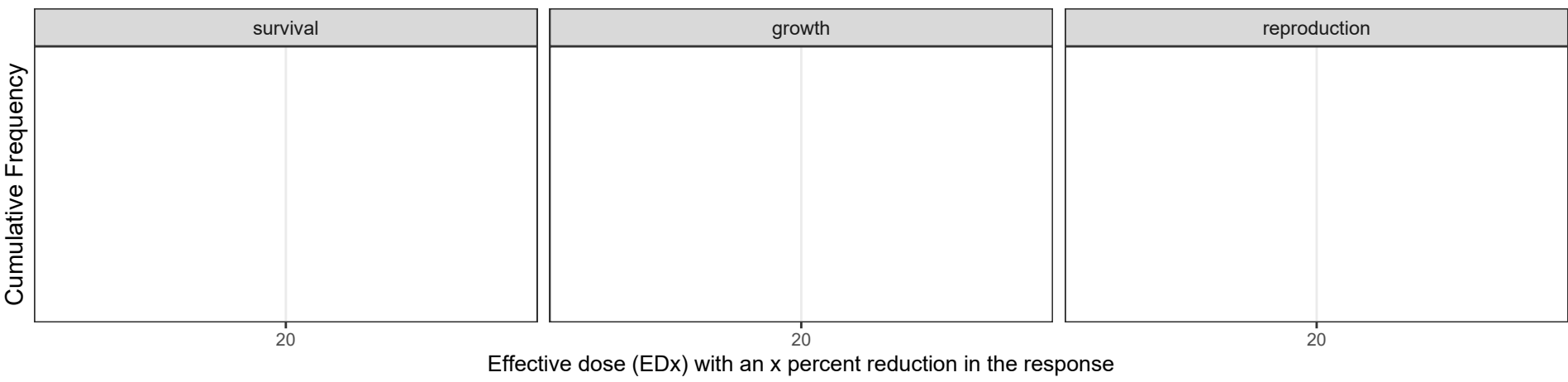
Figure 9-11c: Little brown bat (aerial insectivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for zinc



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

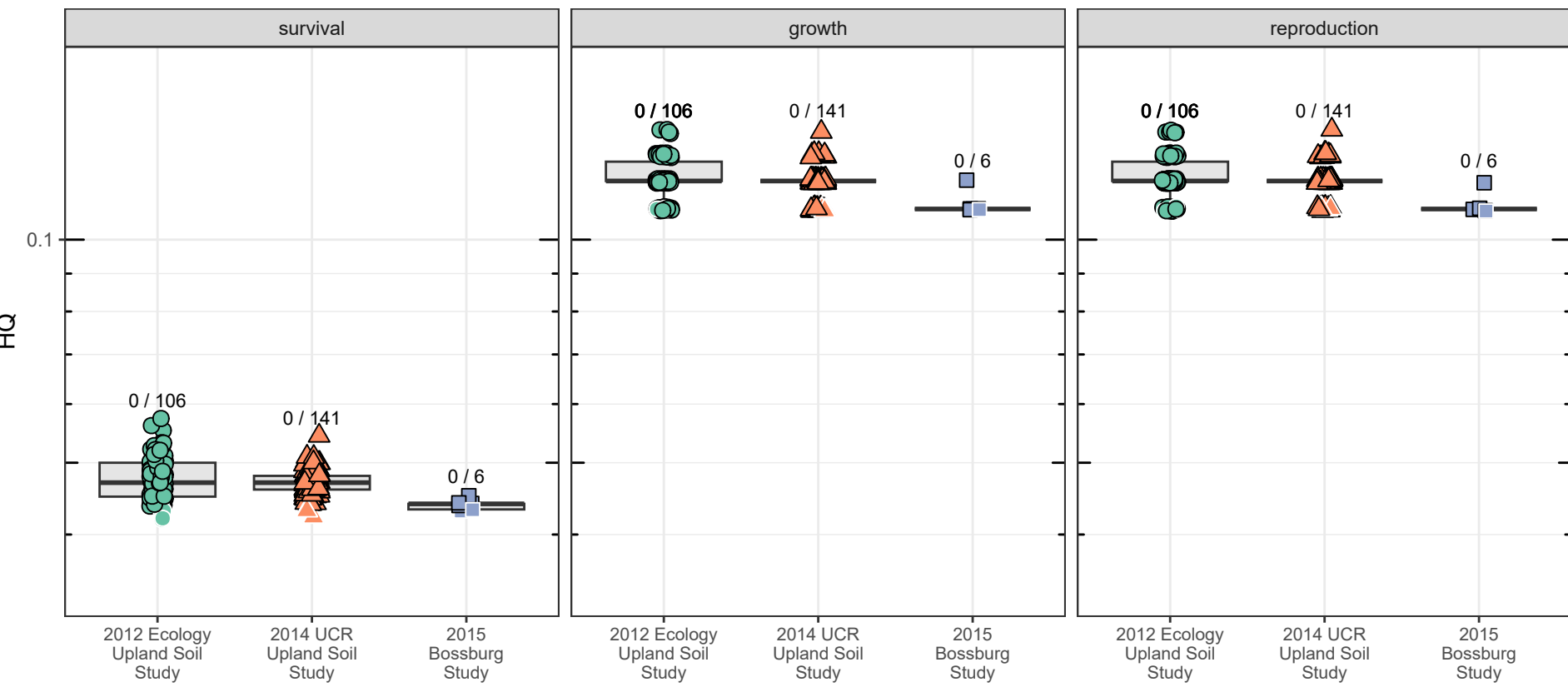


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

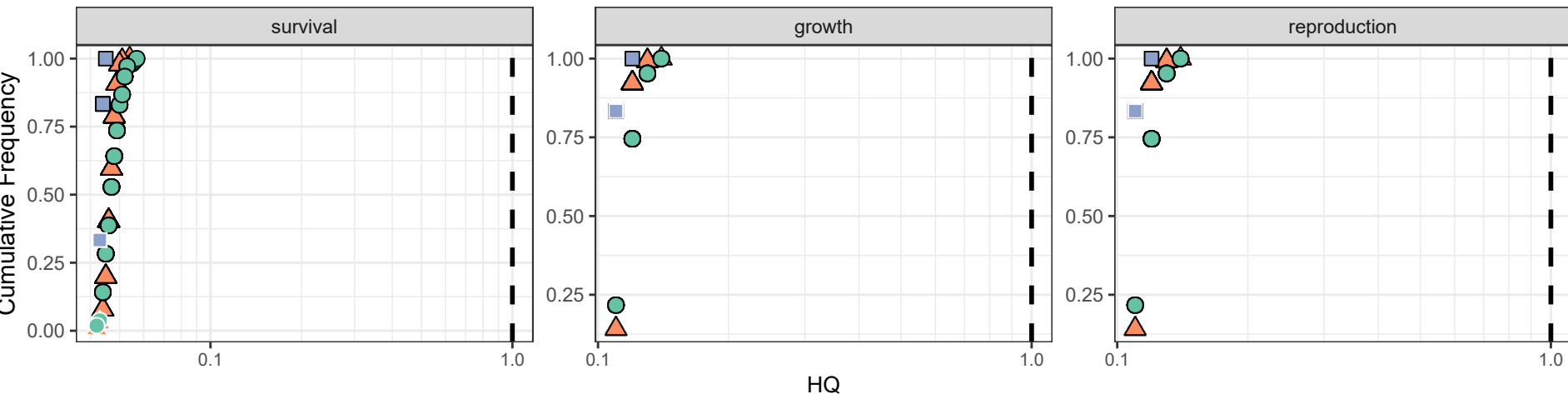
● 2012 Ecology Upland Soil Study    ▲ 2014 UCR Upland Soil Study    ■ 2015 Bossburg Study

Border color: ○ ≤ BTV    ● > BTV

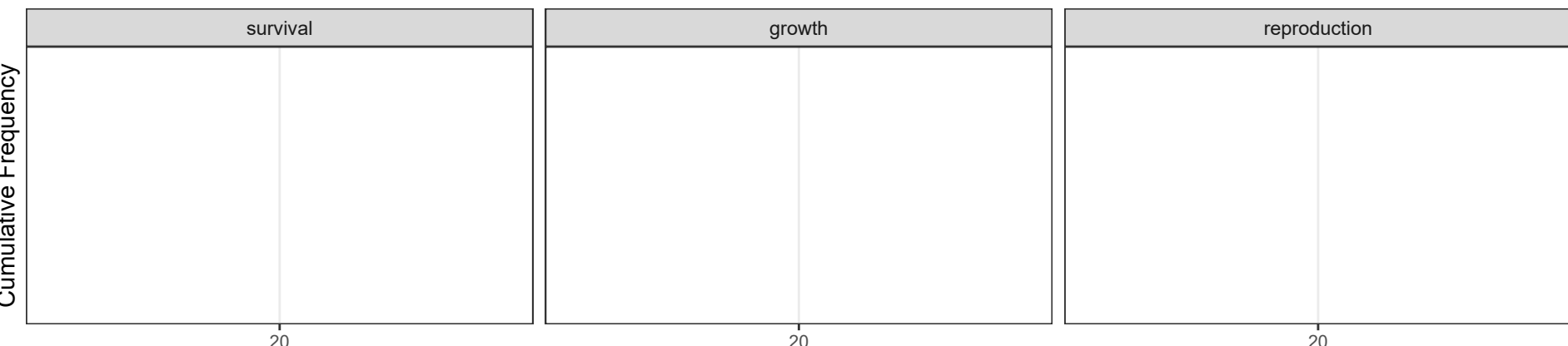
Figure 9-11d: Short-tailed weasel (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for zinc



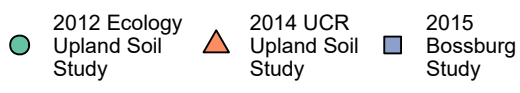
Fraction of samples with with HQ ≥ 1 shown above each box  
Points jittered for readability



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

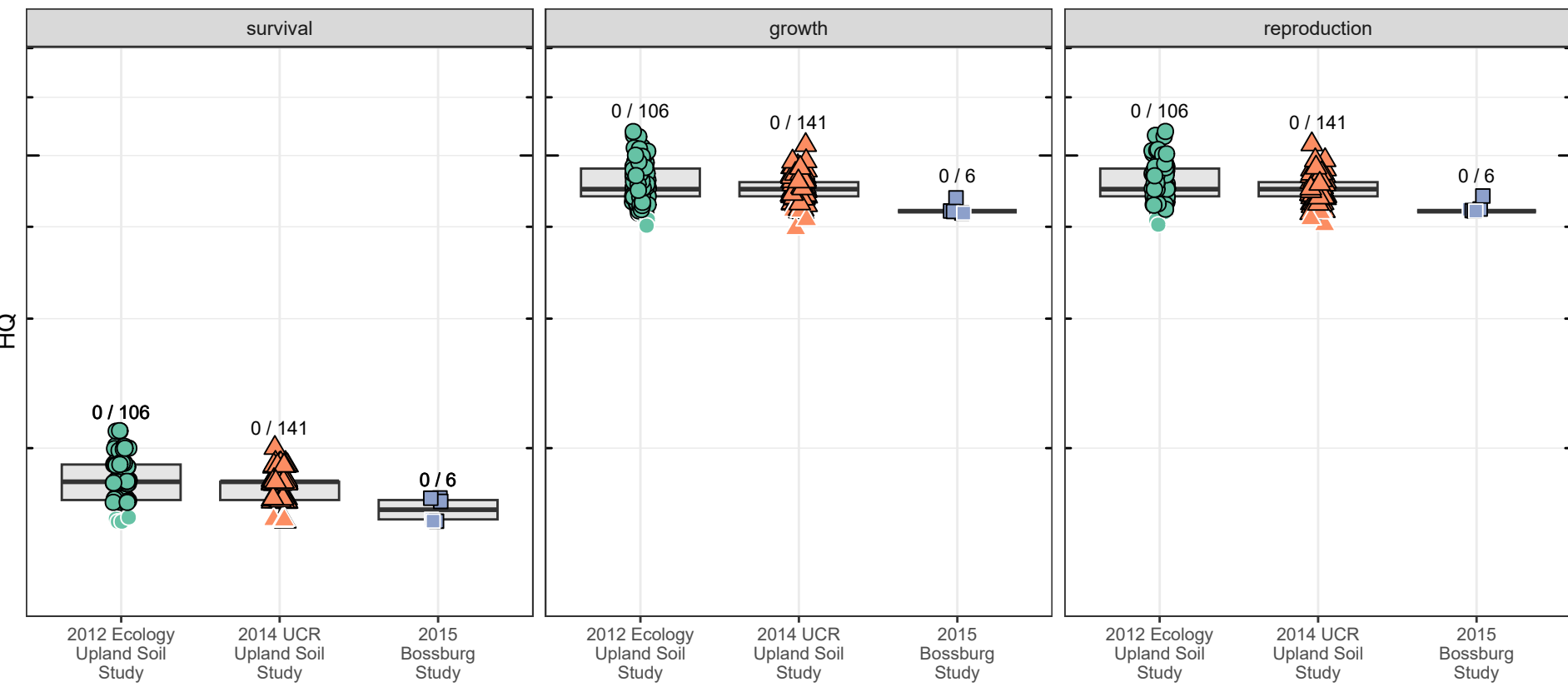


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

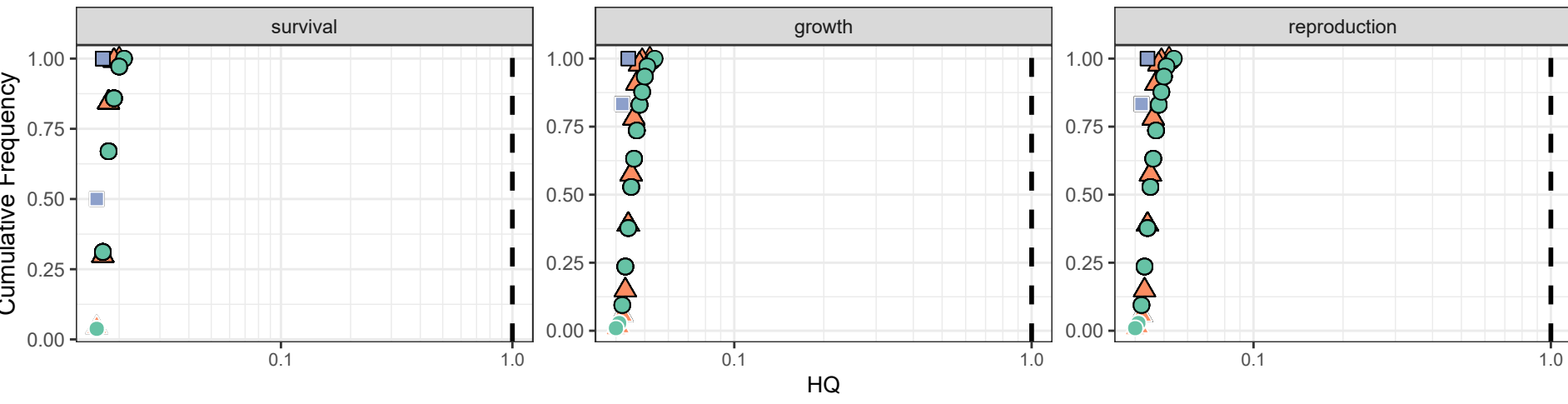


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

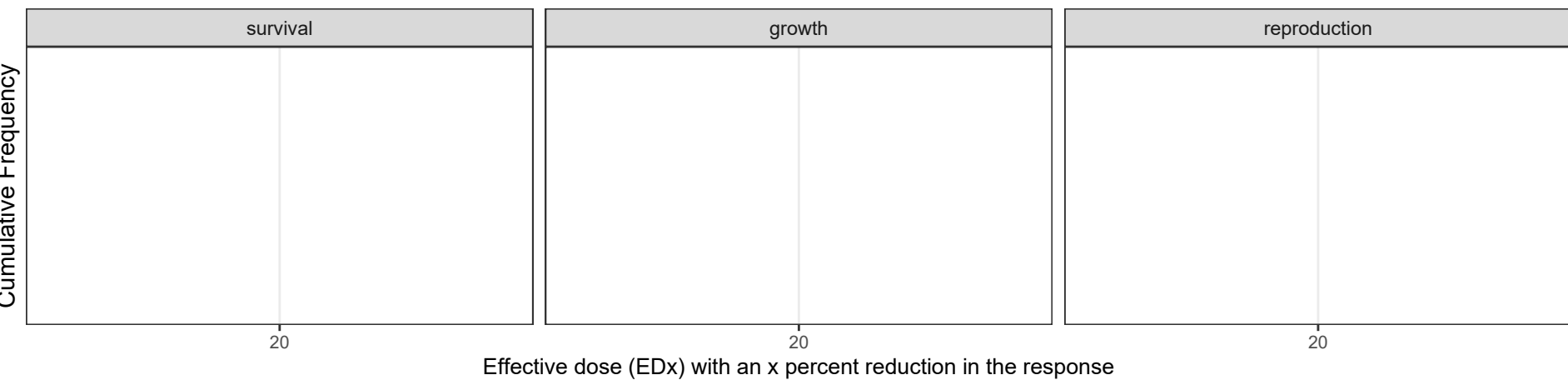
Figure 9-11e: Gray wolf (carnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for zinc



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

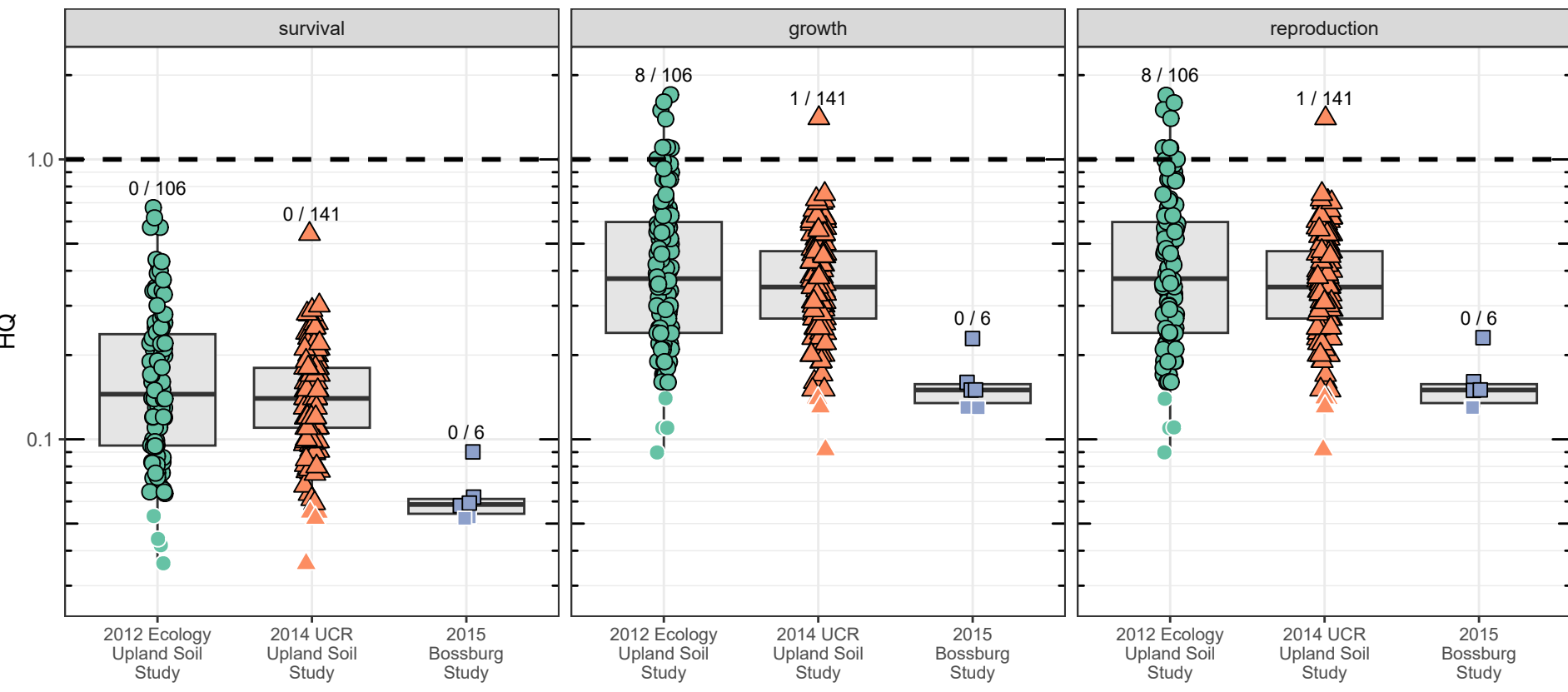


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

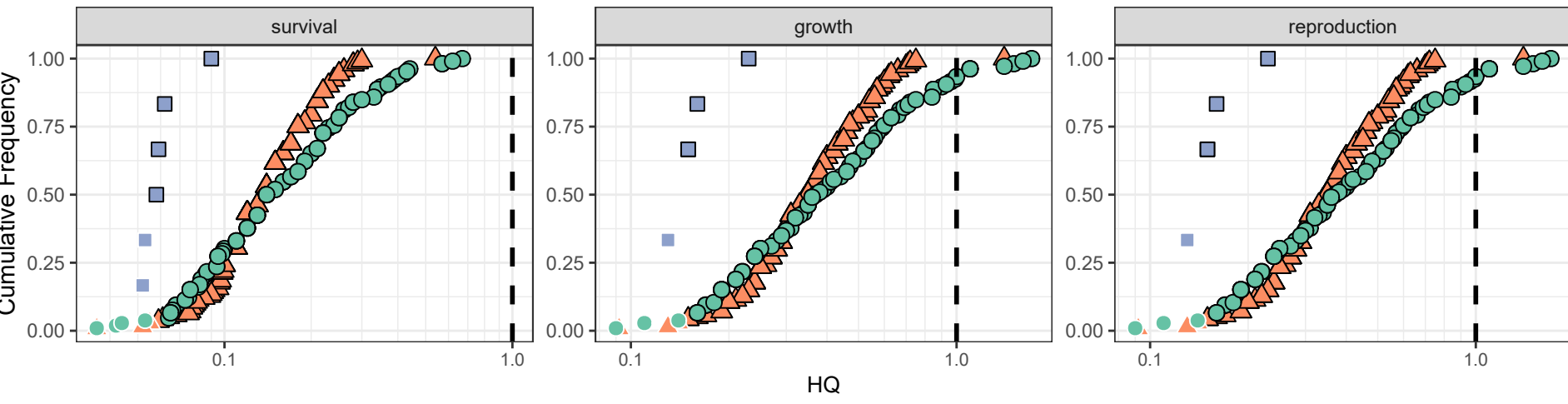


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

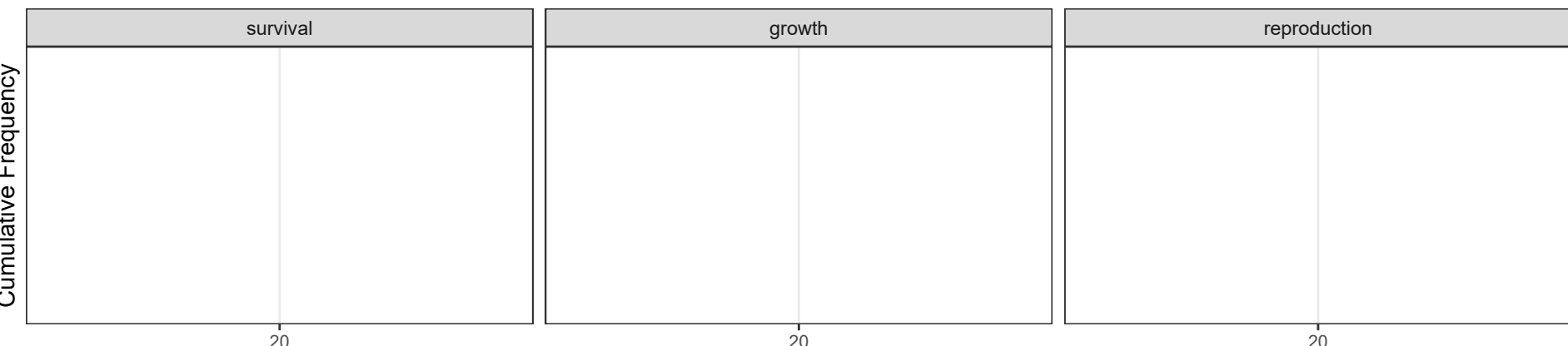
Figure 9-11f: Deer mouse (omnivorous mammal) hazard quotient (HQ) and effective dose (EDx) for zinc



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



HQ = 1 shown as dashed line

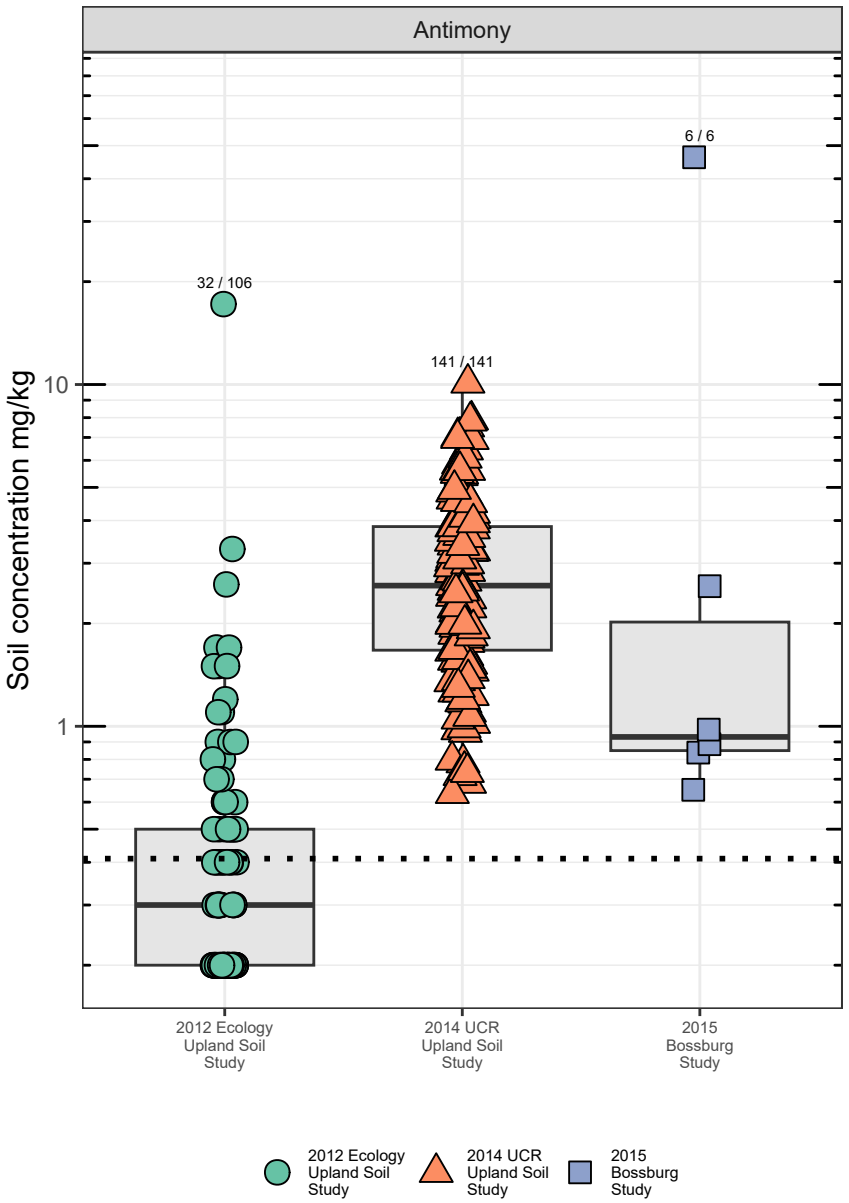


ED20 shown as dashed line  
If no data shown, EDx not available for that endpoint

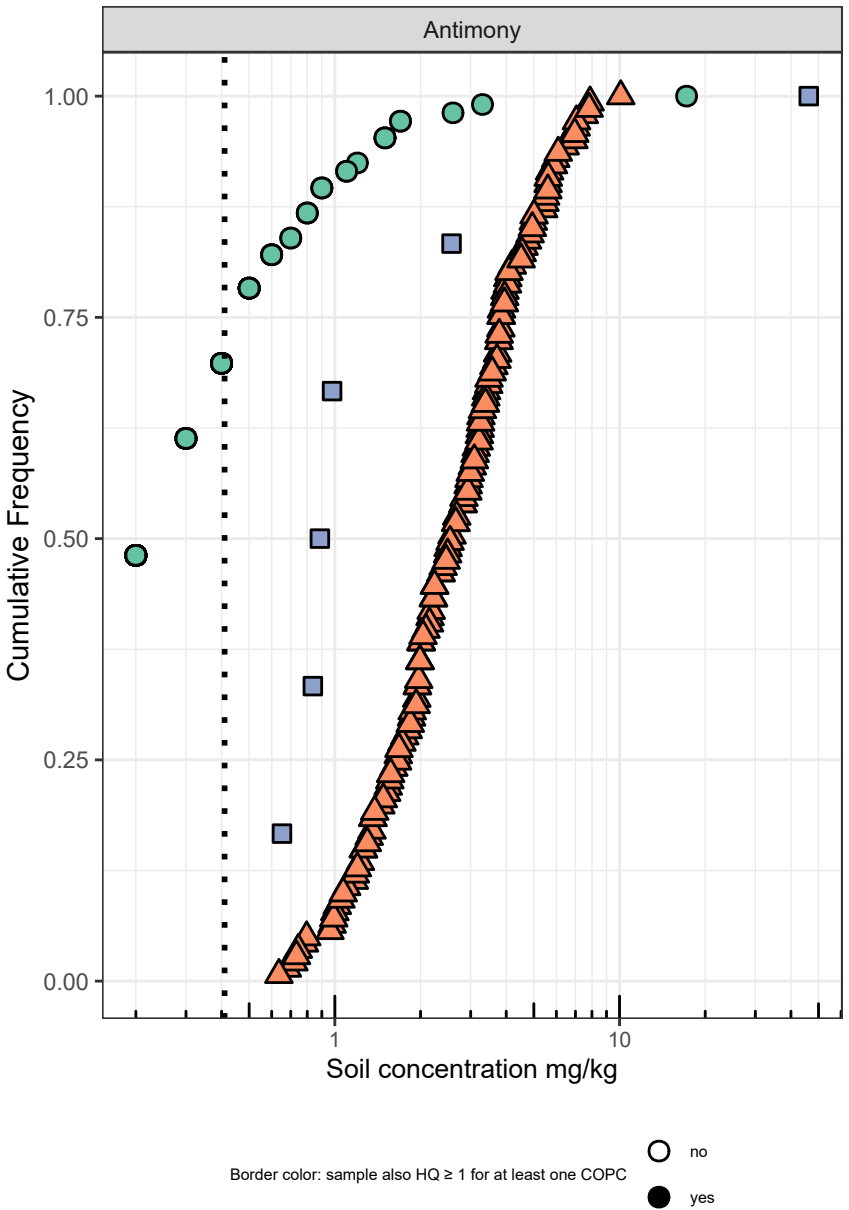


Border color: ○ ≤ BTV ● > BTV

**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