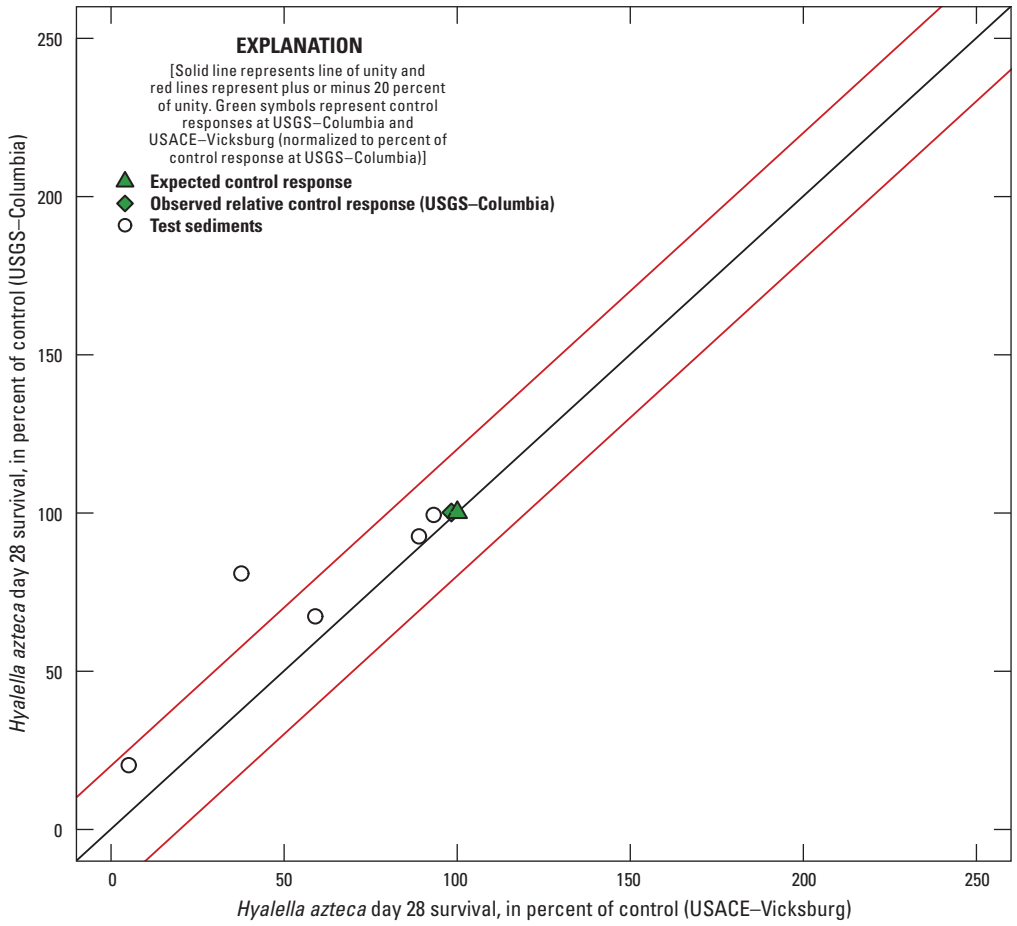

Figure A5–1. *Hyalella azteca* day 28 survival in cycle 1a samples evaluated in interlaboratory toxicity testing done at U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)–Columbia and at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)–Vicksburg (normalized to percent of control response).

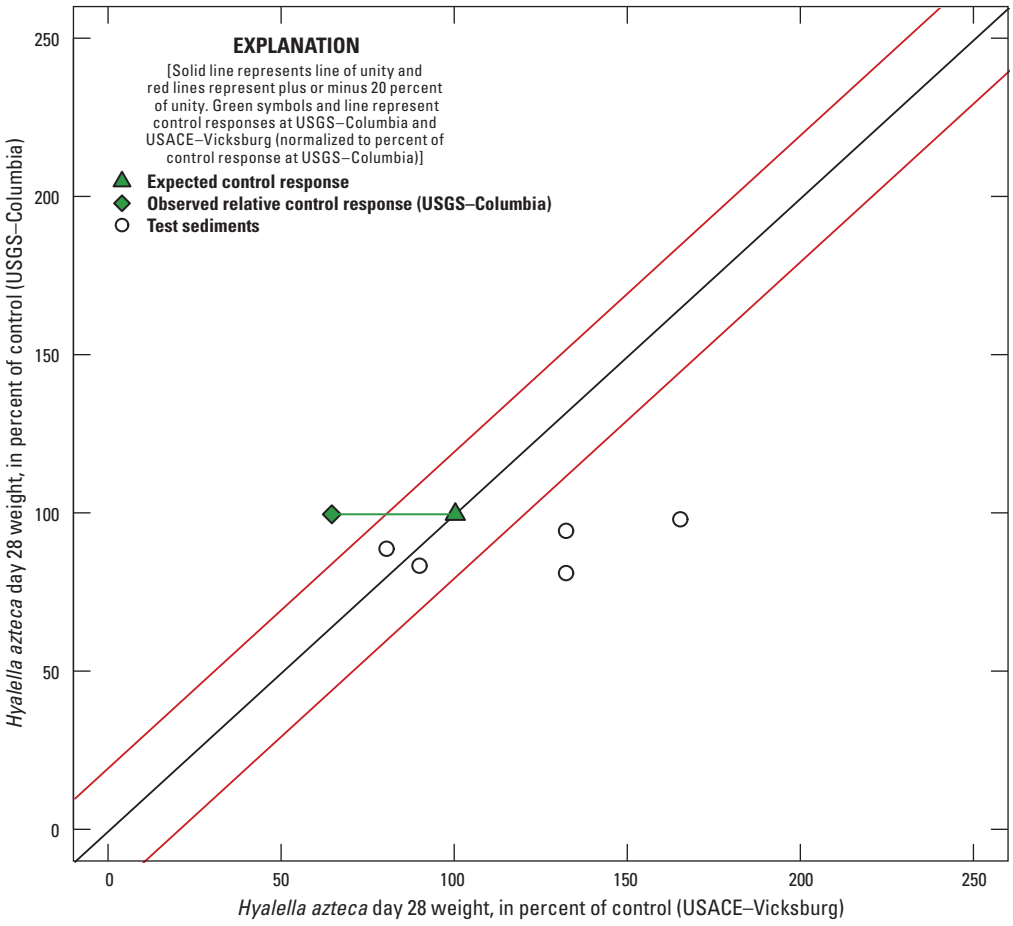

Figure A5–2. *Hyalella azteca* day 28 weight in cycle 1a samples evaluated in interlaboratory toxicity testing done at U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)–Columbia and at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)–Vicksburg (normalized to percent of control response).

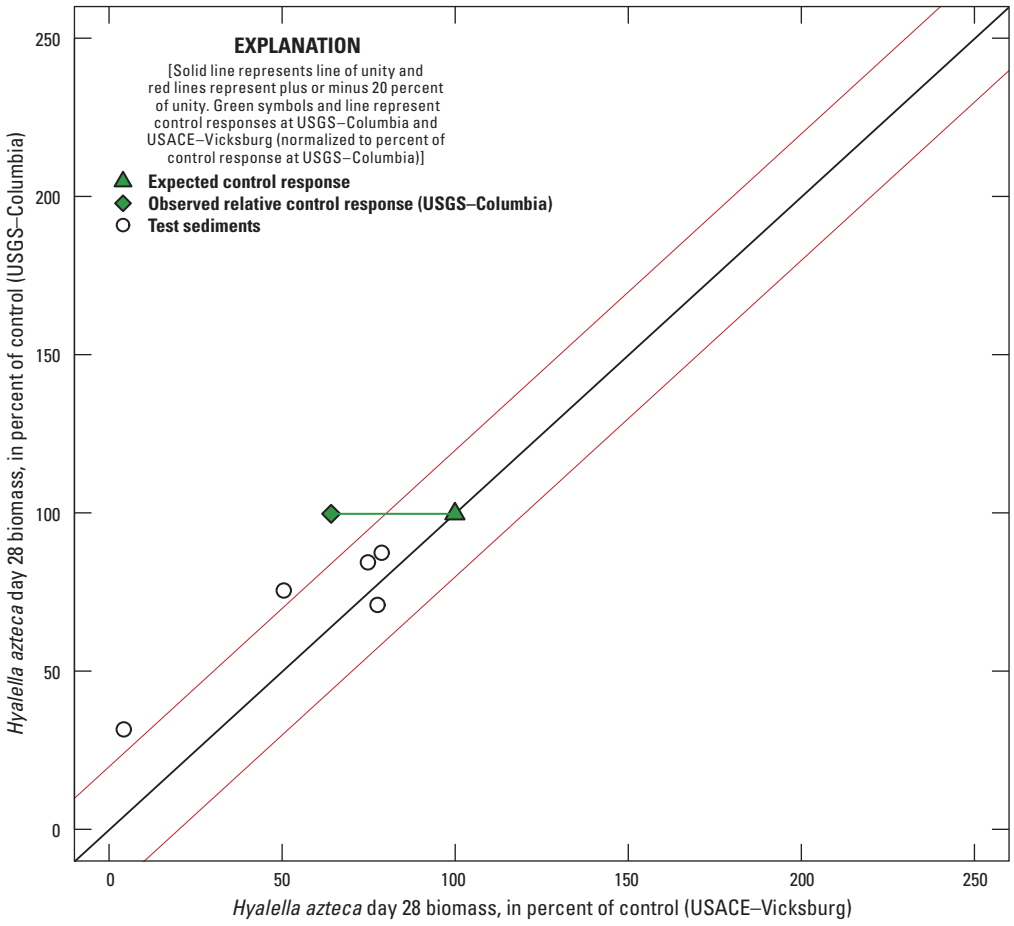

Figure A5–3. *Hyalella azteca* day 28 biomass in cycle 1a samples evaluated in interlaboratory toxicity testing done at U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)–Columbia and at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)–Vicksburg (normalized to percent of control response).

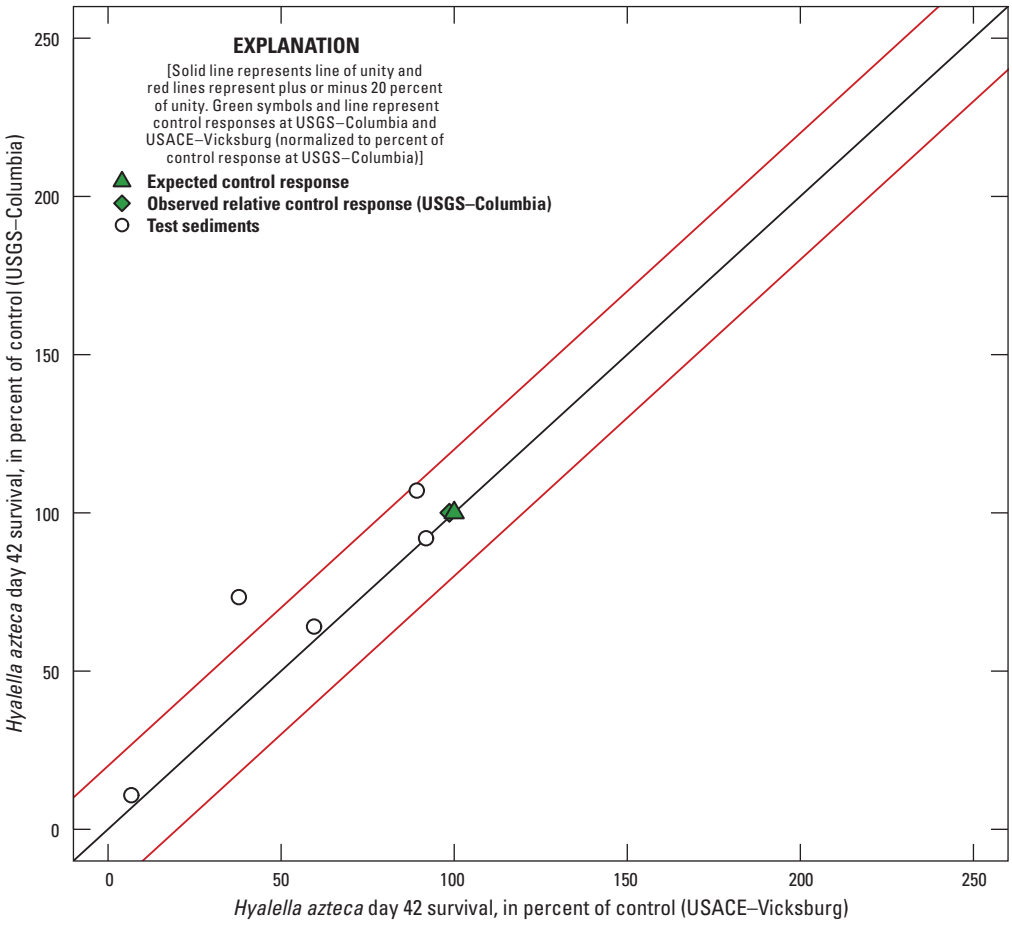

Figure A5–4. *Hyalella azteca* day 42 survival in cycle 1a samples evaluated in interlaboratory toxicity testing done at U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)–Columbia and at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)–Vicksburg (normalized to percent of control response).

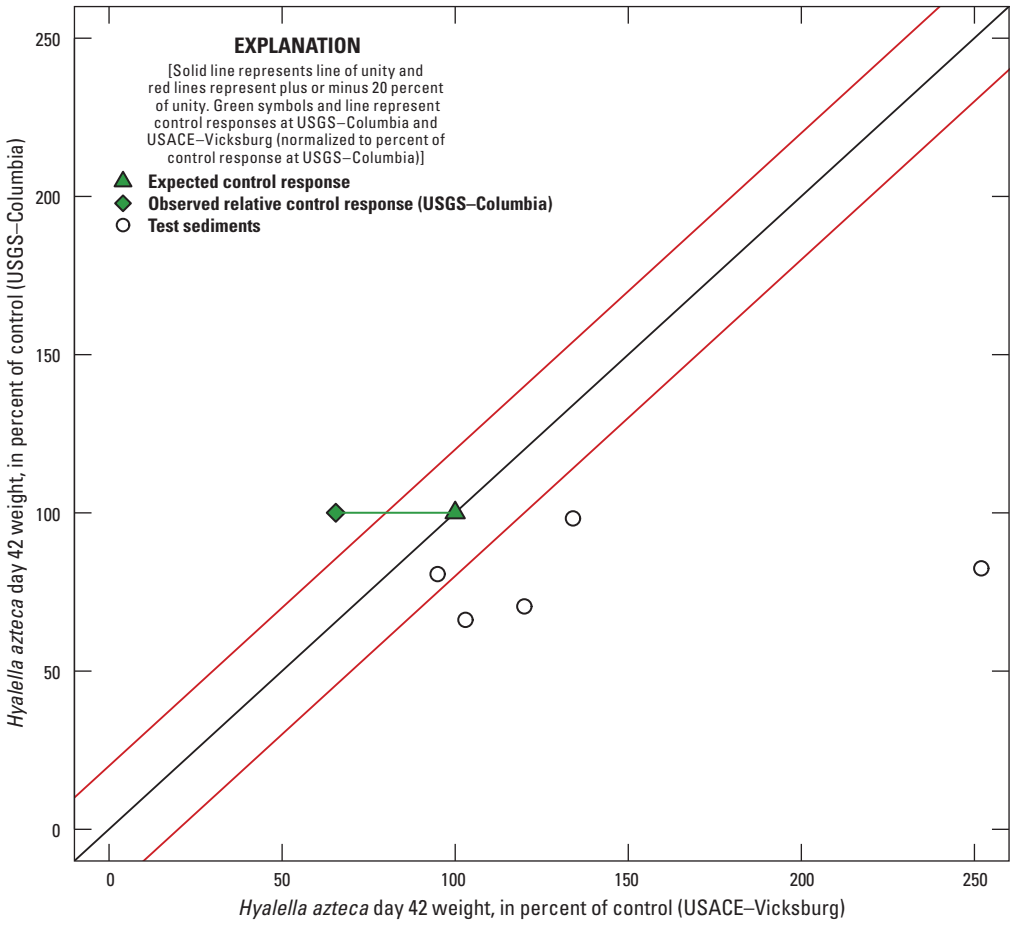

Figure A5–5. *Hyalella azteca* day 42 weight in cycle 1a samples evaluated in interlaboratory toxicity testing done at U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)–Columbia and at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)–Vicksburg (normalized to percent of control response).

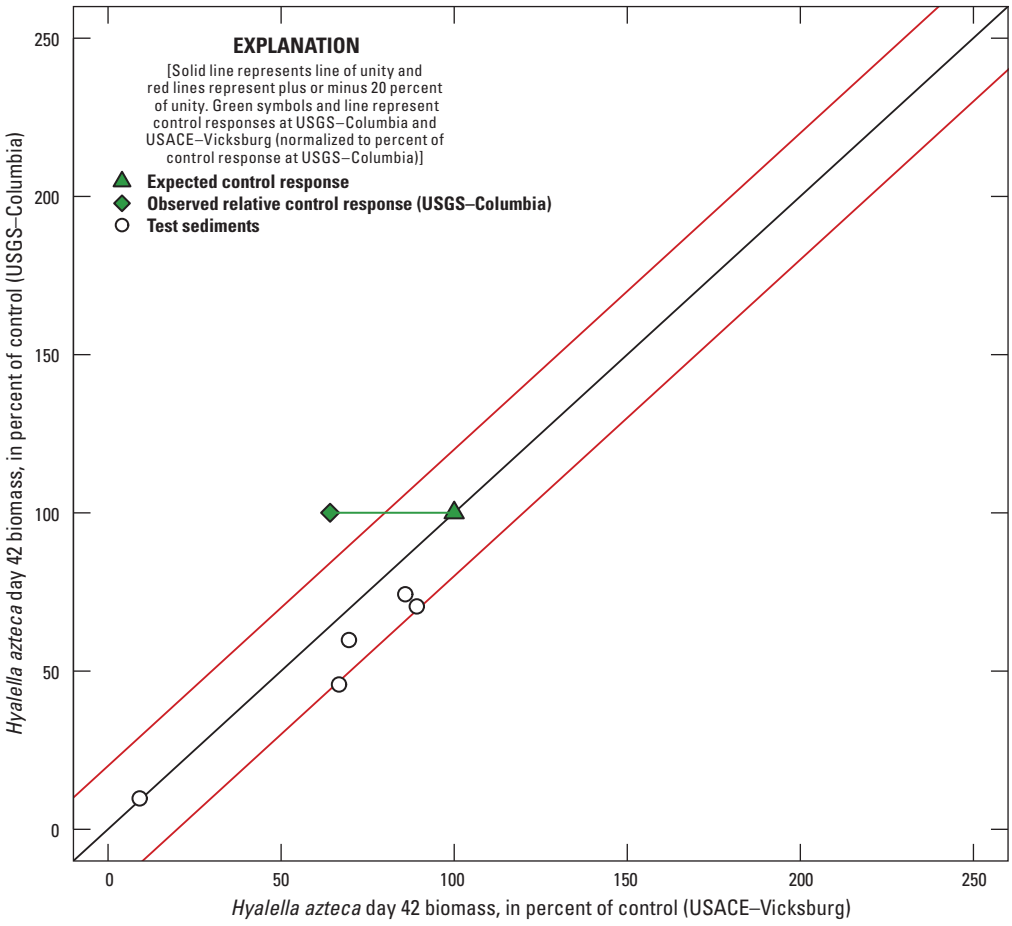

Figure A5–6. *Hyalella azteca* day 42 biomass in cycle 1a samples evaluated in interlaboratory toxicity testing done at U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)–Columbia and at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)–Vicksburg (normalized to percent of control response).

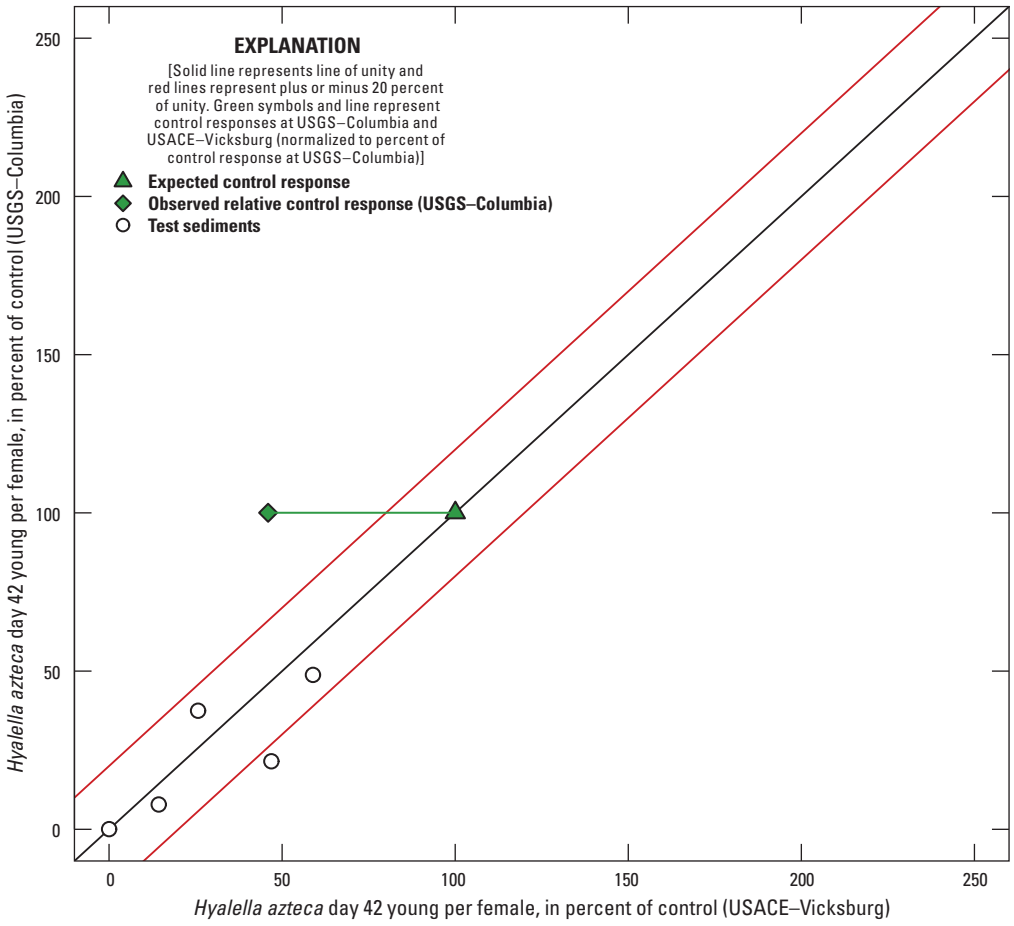

Figure A5–7. *Hyalella azteca* day 42 young per female in cycle 1a samples evaluated in interlaboratory toxicity testing done at U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)–Columbia and at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)–Vicksburg (normalized to percent of control response).

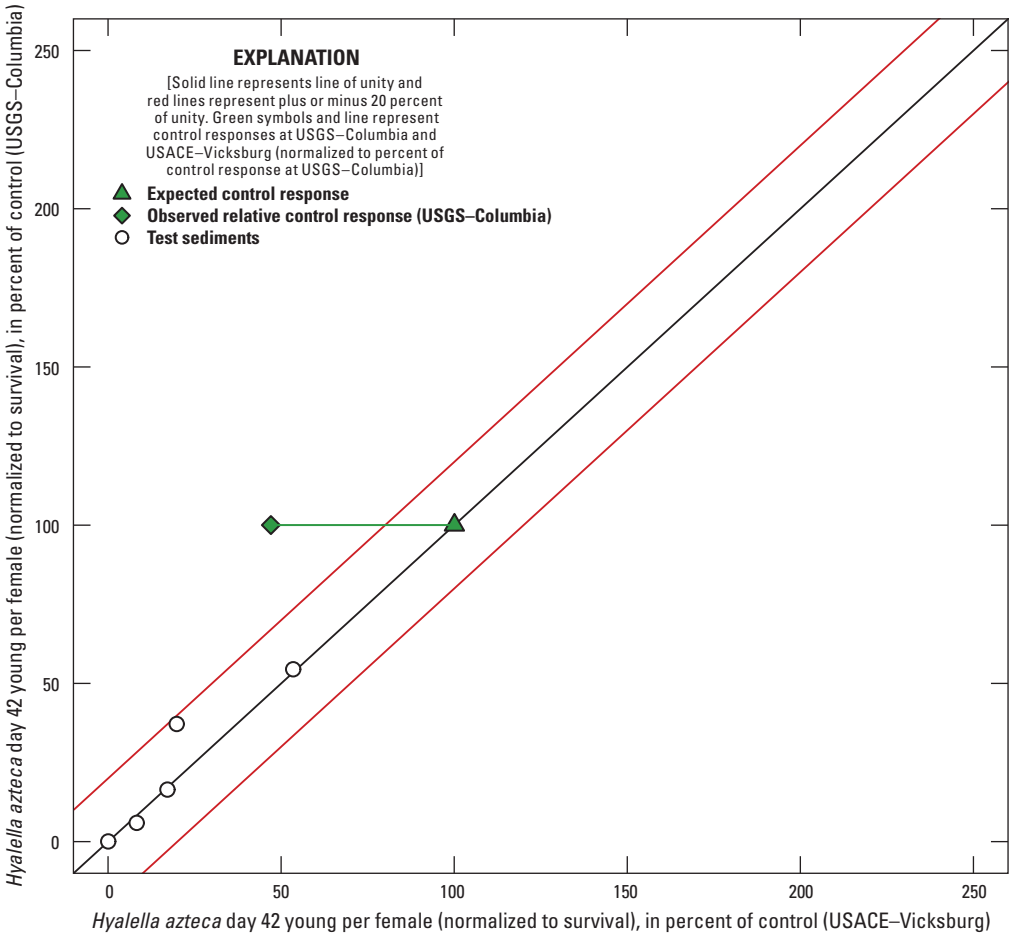

Figure A5–8. *Hyalella azteca* day 42 young per female (normalized to survival) in cycle 1a samples evaluated in interlaboratory toxicity testing done at U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)–Columbia and at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)–Vicksburg (normalized to percent of control response).

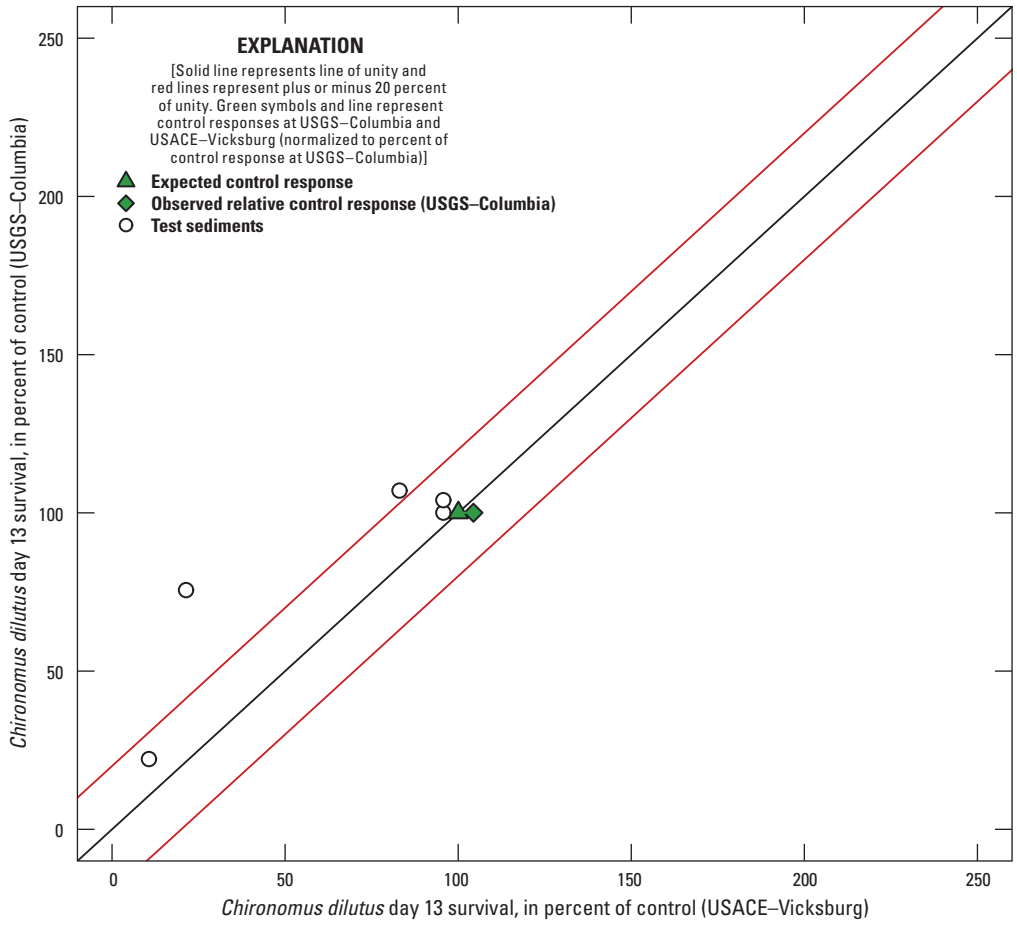

Figure A5–9. *Chironomus dilutus* day 13 survival in cycle 1a samples evaluated in interlaboratory toxicity testing done at U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)–Columbia and at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)–Vicksburg (normalized to percent of control response).

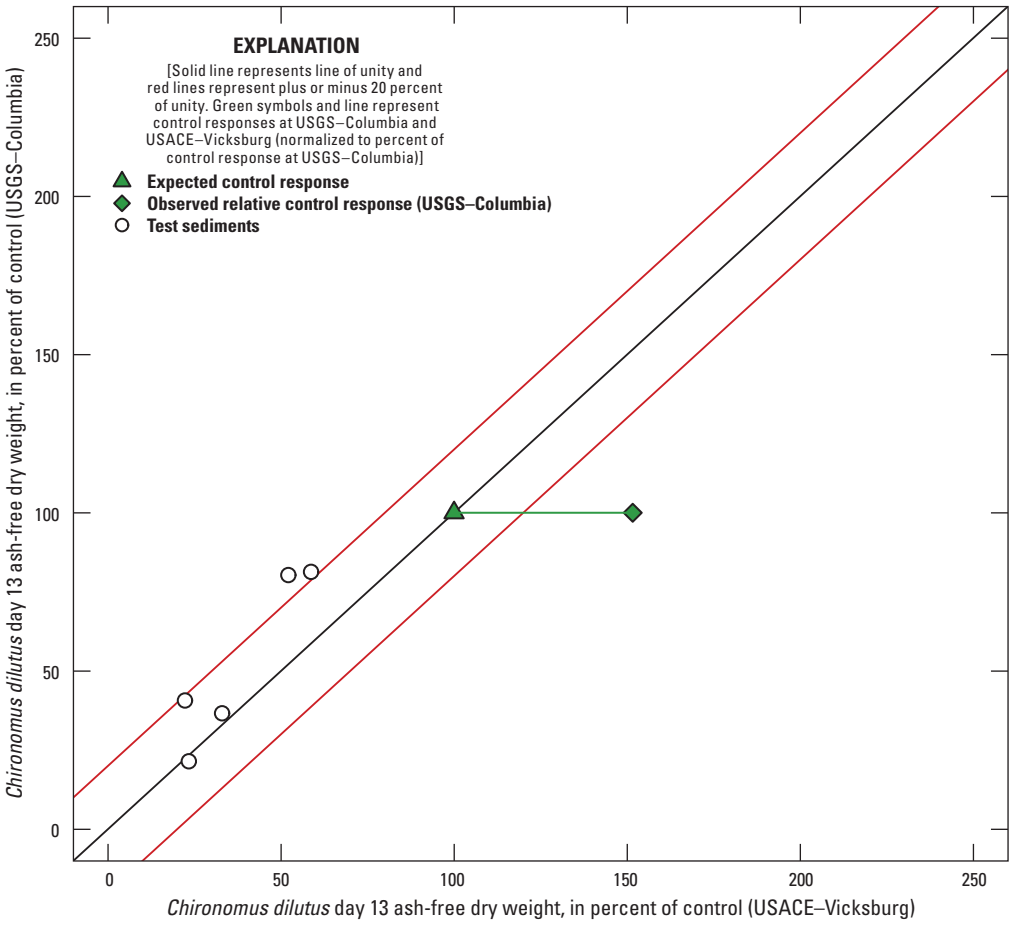

Figure A5–10. *Chironomus dilutus* day 13 ash-free dry weight in cycle 1a samples evaluated in interlaboratory toxicity testing done at U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)–Columbia and at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)–Vicksburg (normalized to percent of control response).

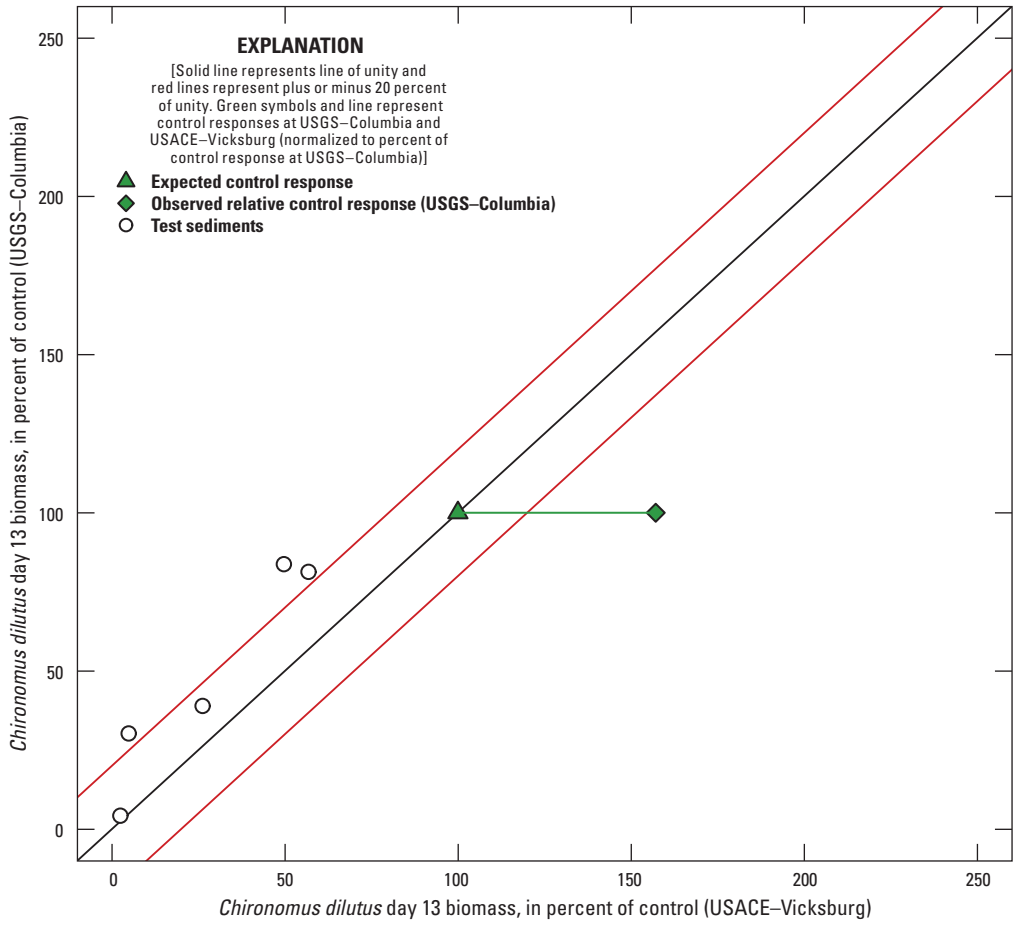

Figure A5–11. *Chironomus dilutus* day 13 biomass in cycle 1a samples evaluated in interlaboratory toxicity testing done at U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)–Columbia and at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)–Vicksburg (normalized to percent of control response).

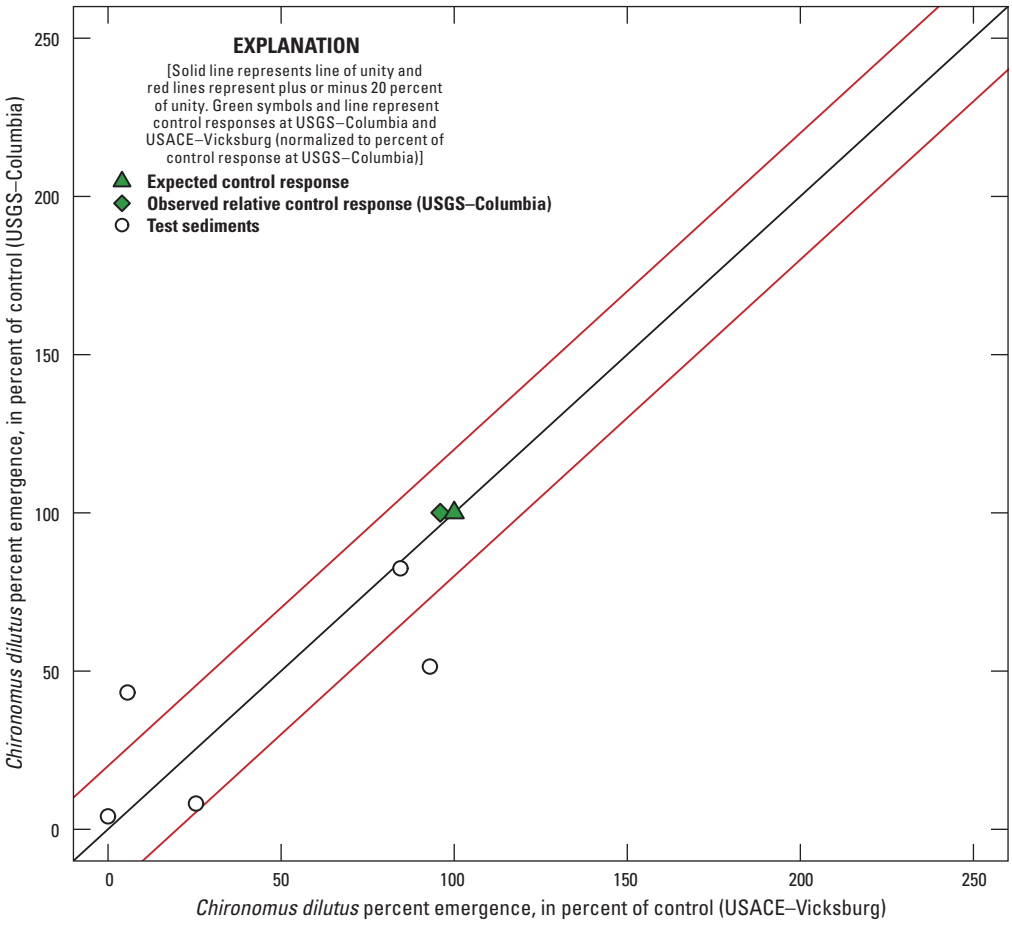

Figure A5–12. *Chironomus dilutus* percent emergence in cycle 1a samples evaluated in interlaboratory toxicity testing done at U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)–Columbia and at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)–Vicksburg (normalized to percent of control response).

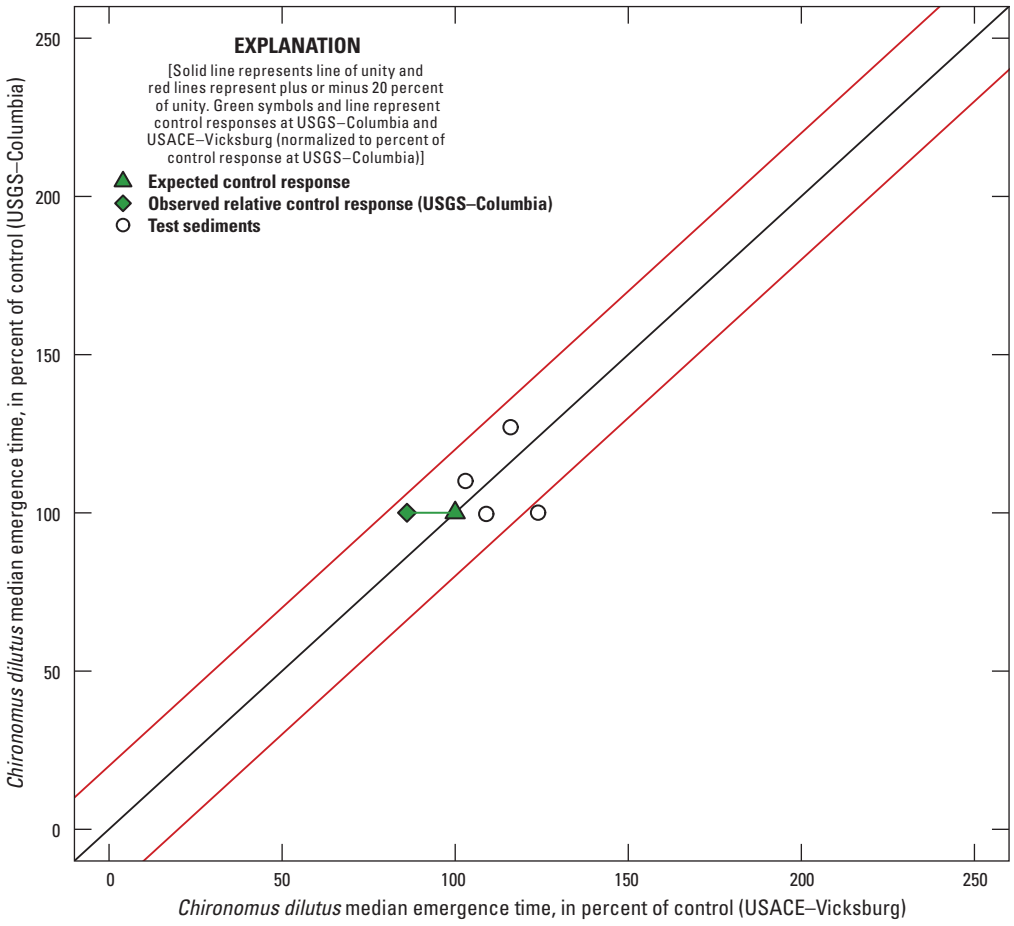

Figure A5–13. *Chironomus dilutus* median emergence time in cycle 1a samples evaluated in interlaboratory toxicity testing done at U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)–Columbia and at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)–Vicksburg (normalized to percent of control response).

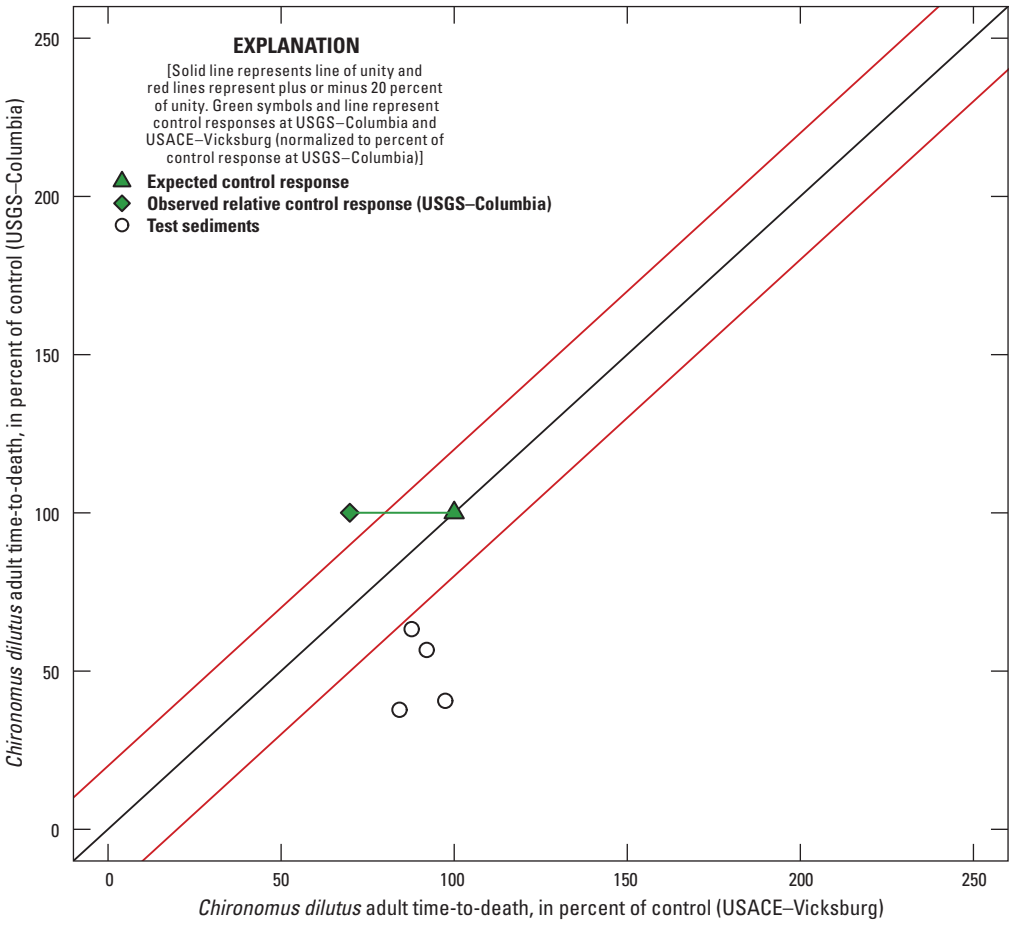

Figure A5–14. *Chironomus dilutus* adult time-to-death in cycle 1a samples evaluated in interlaboratory toxicity testing done at U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)–Columbia and at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)–Vicksburg (normalized to percent of control response).

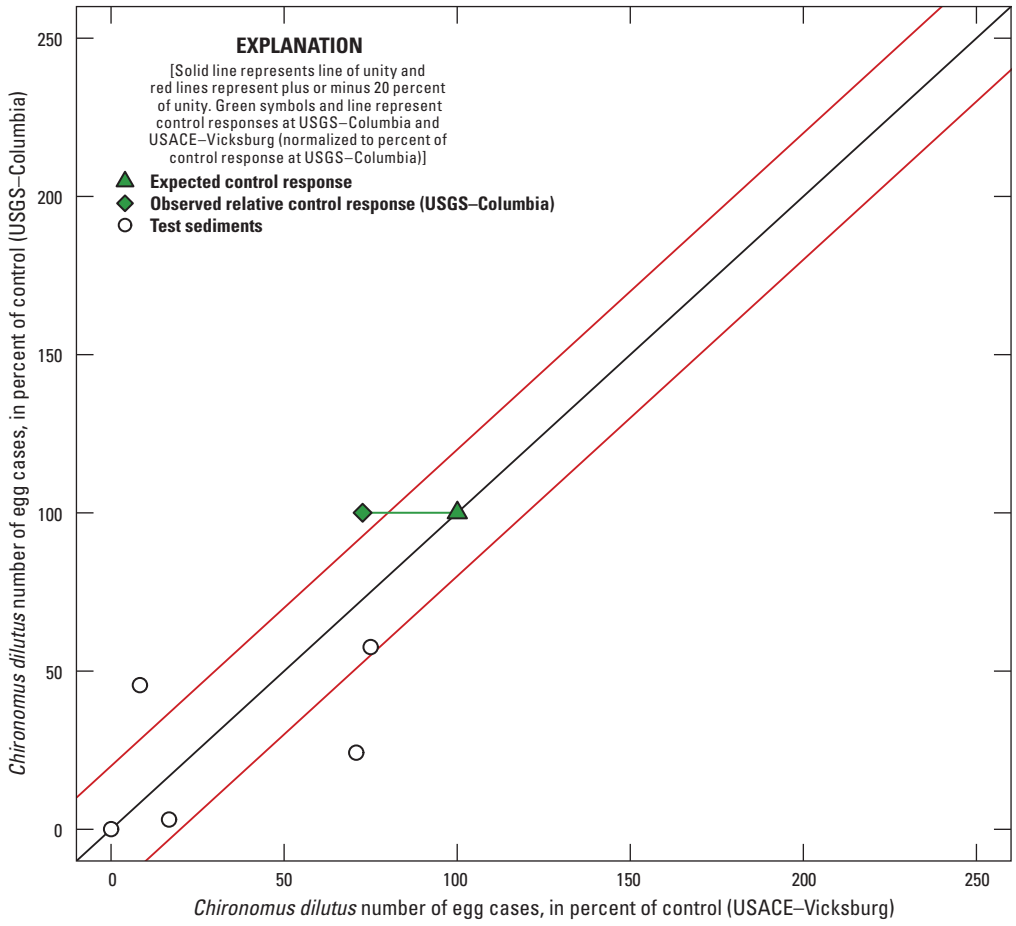

Figure A5–15. *Chironomus dilutus* number of egg cases in cycle 1a samples evaluated in interlaboratory toxicity testing done at U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)–Columbia and at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)–Vicksburg (normalized to percent of control response).

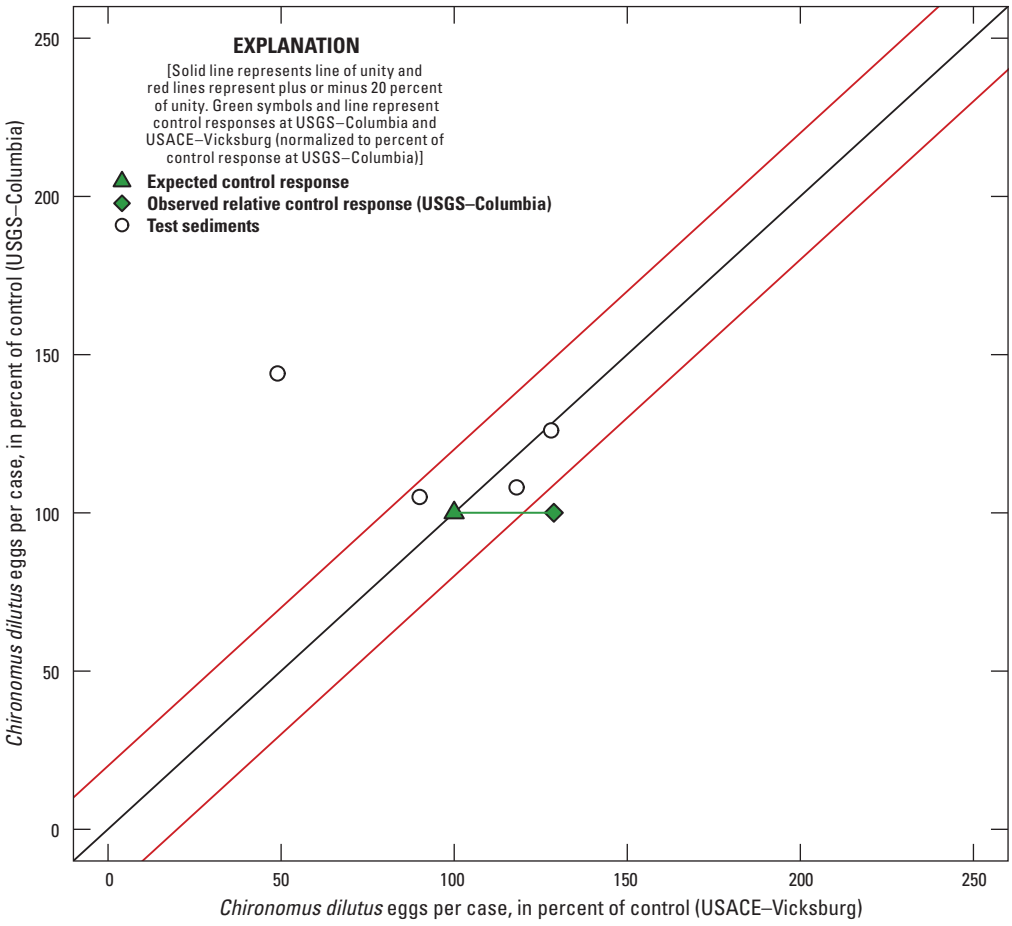

Figure A5–16. *Chironomus dilutus* eggs per case in cycle 1a samples evaluated in interlaboratory toxicity testing done at U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)–Columbia and at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)–Vicksburg (normalized to percent of control response).

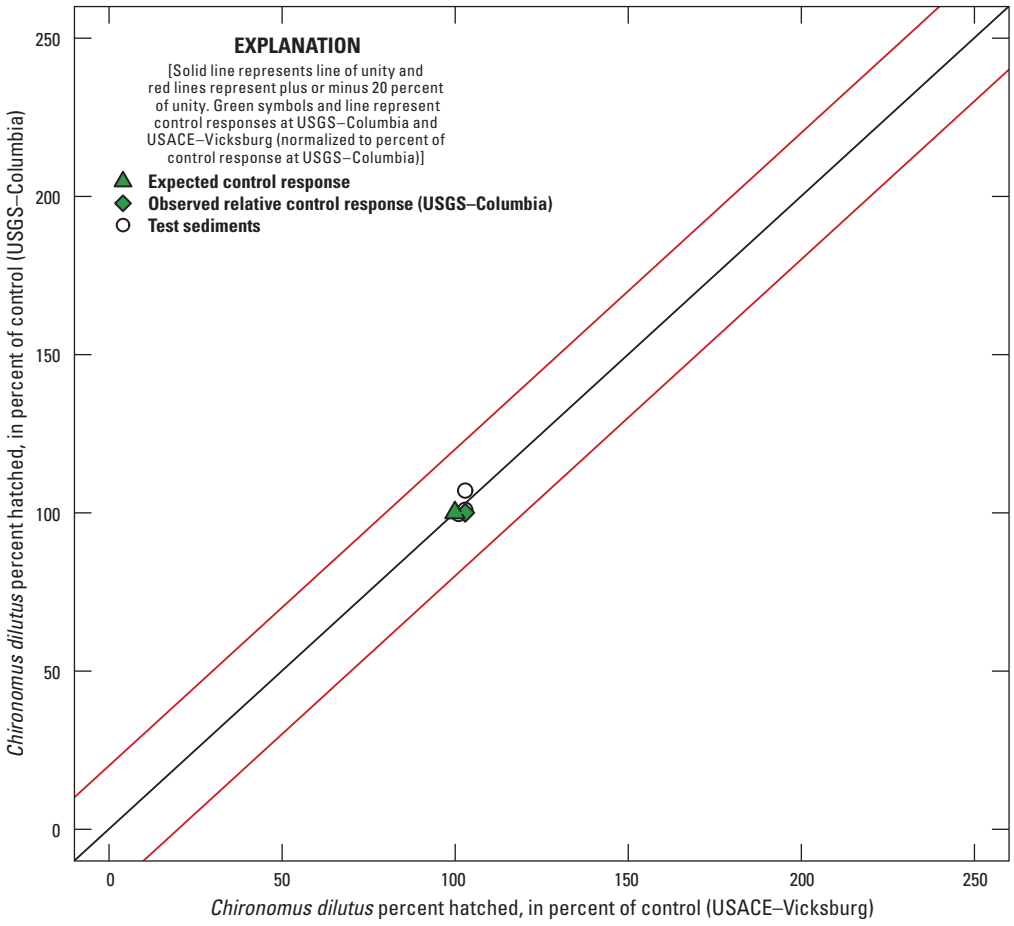

Figure A5–17. *Chironomus dilutus* percent hatched in cycle 1a samples evaluated in interlaboratory toxicity testing done at U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)–Columbia and at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)–Vicksburg (normalized to percent of control response).

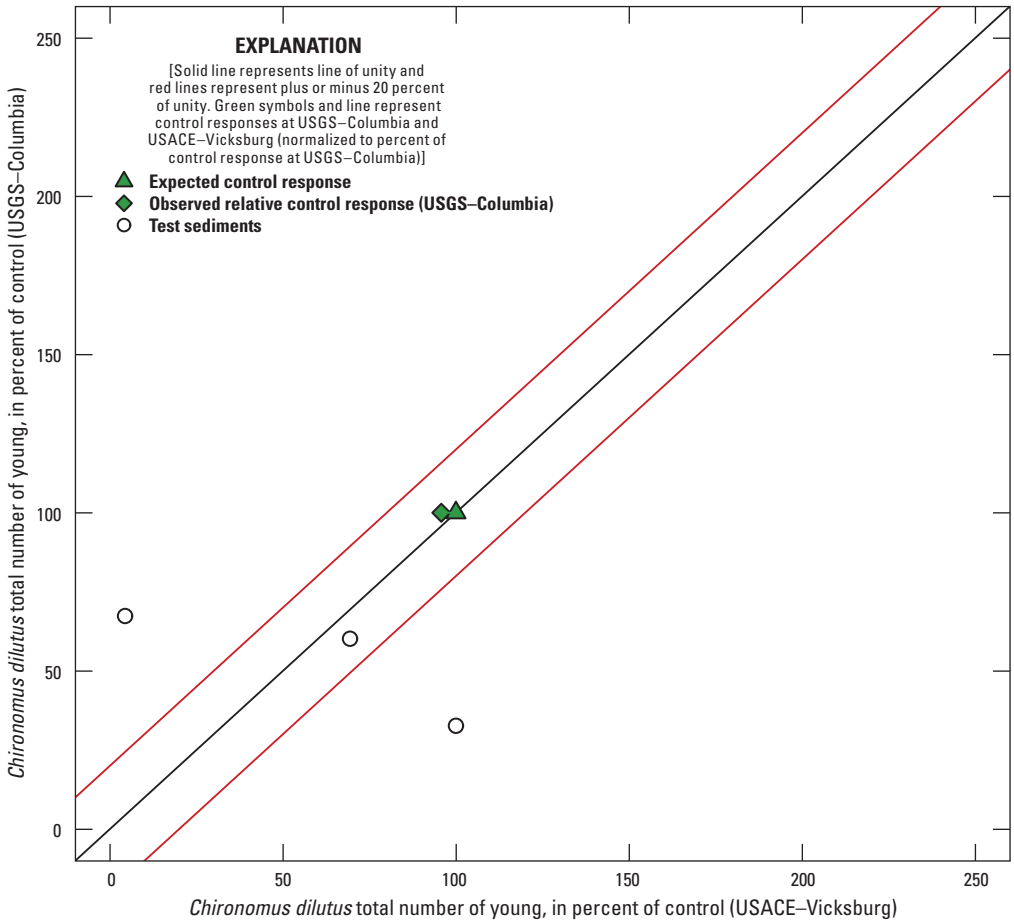

Figure A5–18. *Chironomus dilutus* total number of young in cycle 1a samples evaluated in interlaboratory toxicity testing done at U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)–Columbia and at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)–Vicksburg (normalized to percent of control response).

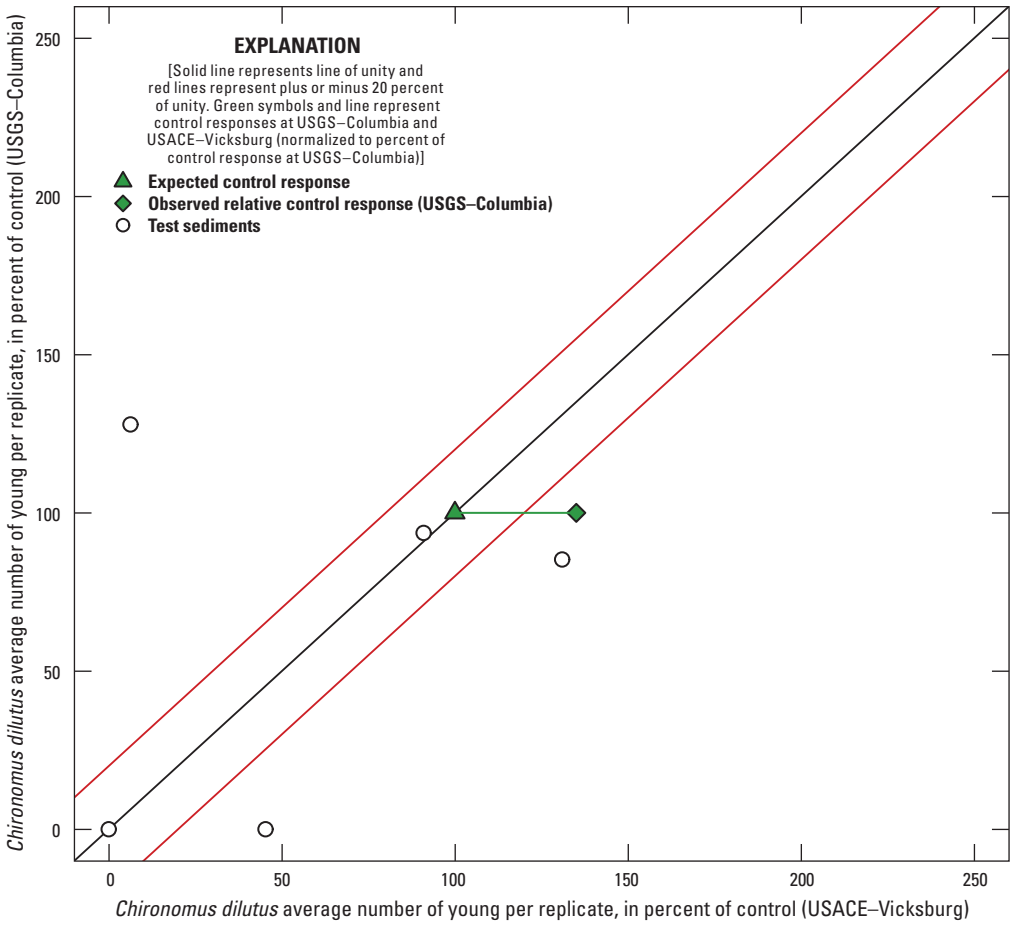

Figure A5–19. *Chironomus dilutus* average number of young per replicate in cycle 1a samples evaluated in interlaboratory toxicity testing done at U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)–Columbia and at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)–Vicksburg (normalized to percent of control response).

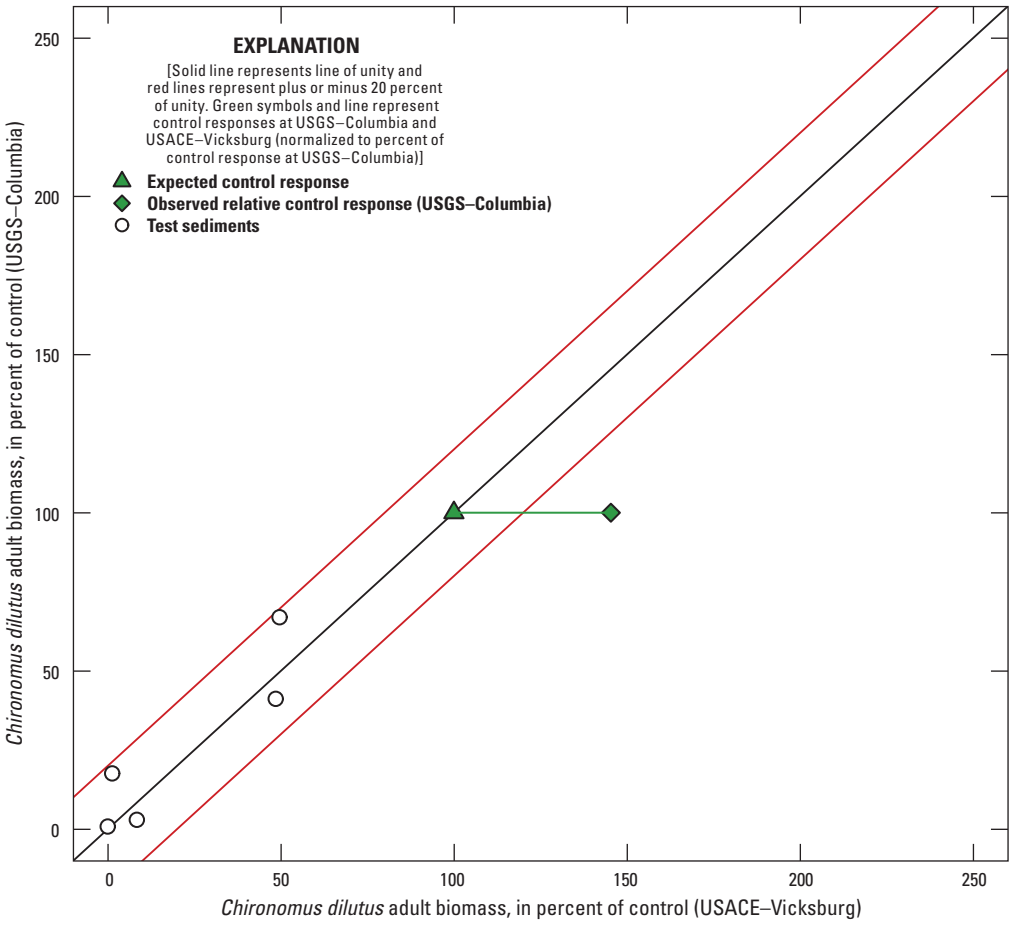

Figure A5–20. *Chironomus dilutus* adult biomass in cycle 1a samples evaluated in interlaboratory toxicity testing done at U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)–Columbia and at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)–Vicksburg (normalized to percent of control response). [µg/kg, micrograms per kilogram; DW, dry weight]

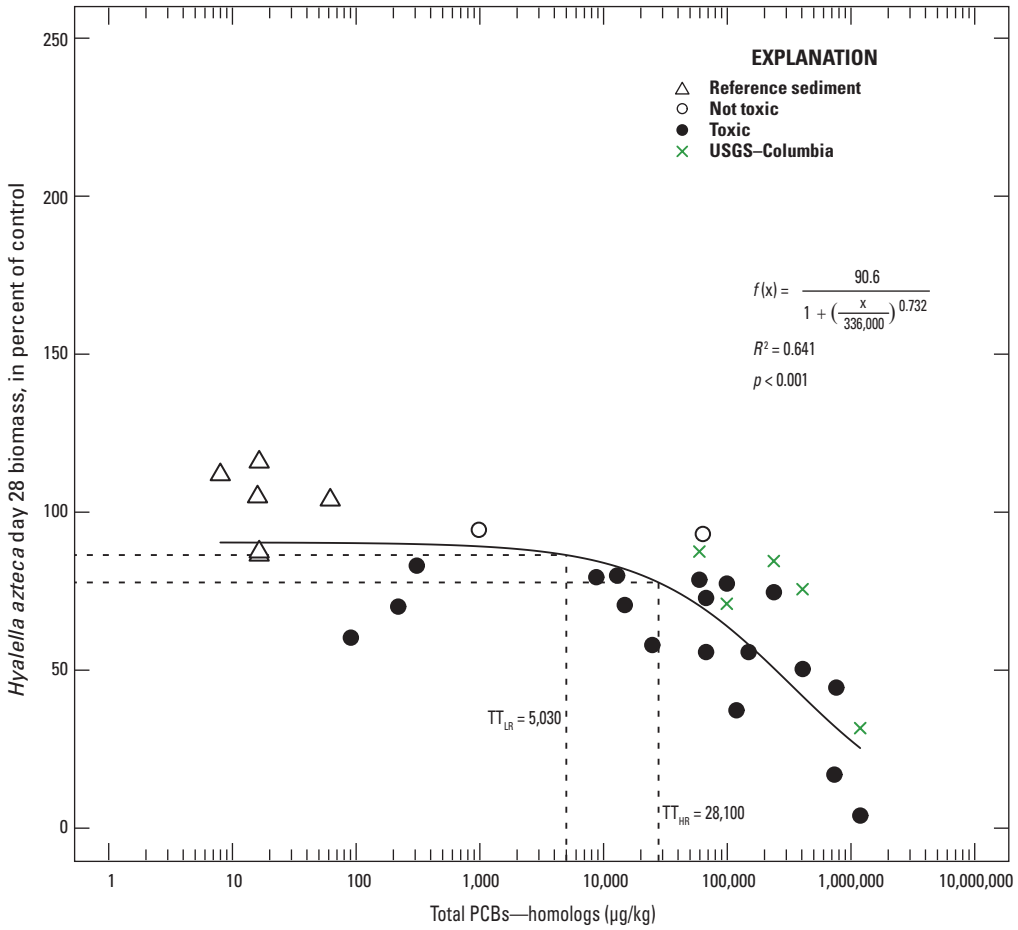

Figure A5–21. Concentration-response model for total polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs; µg/kg DW) in sediment and *Hyalella azteca* day 28 biomass tested in cycle 1a and cycle 1b by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)–Vicksburg. Interlaboratory testing of *Hyalella azteca* with select cycle 1a samples of sediment by U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)–Columbia are plotted with green symbols. [µg/kg, micrograms per kilogram; DW, dry weight]

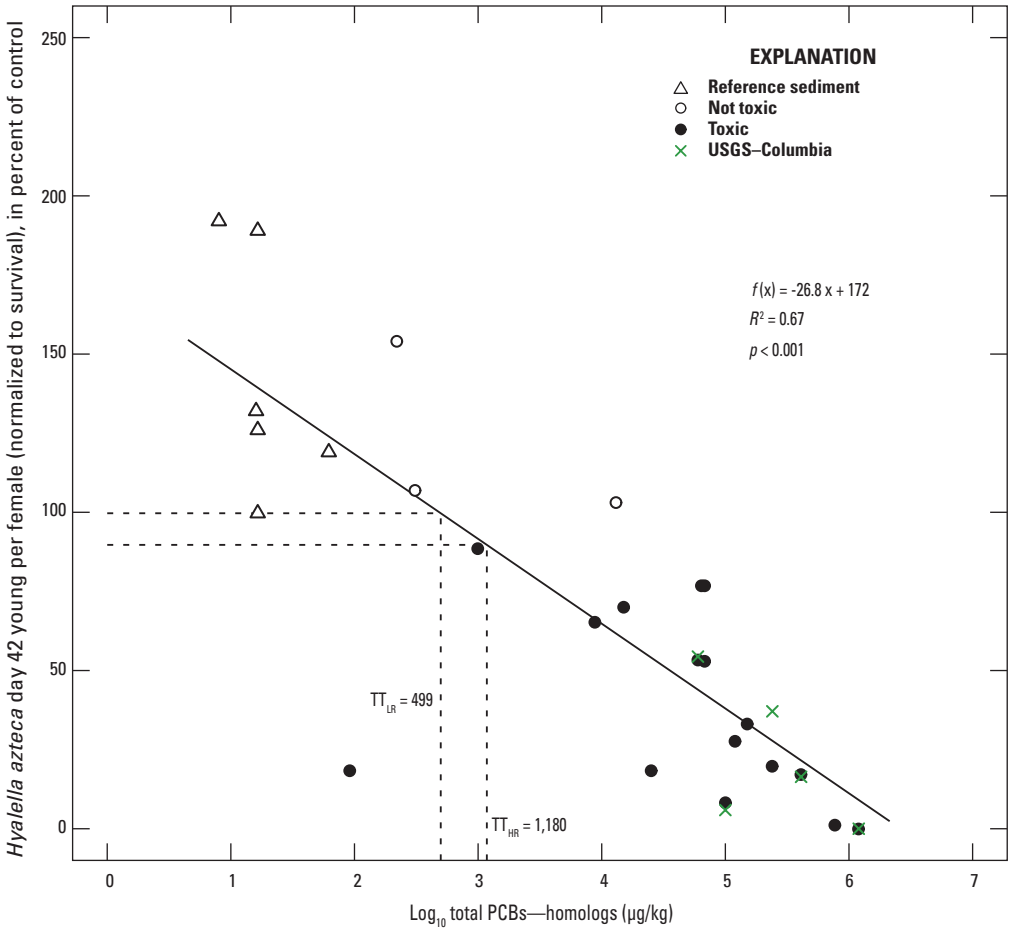

Figure A5–22. Concentration-response model for total polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs; µg/kg DW) in sediment and *Hyalella azteca* day 42 young per female (normalized to survival) tested in cycle 1a and in cycle 1b by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)–Vicksburg. Interlaboratory testing of *Hyalella azteca* with select cycle 1a samples of sediment by U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)–Columbia are plotted with green symbols. [µg/kg, micrograms per kilogram; DW, dry weight]

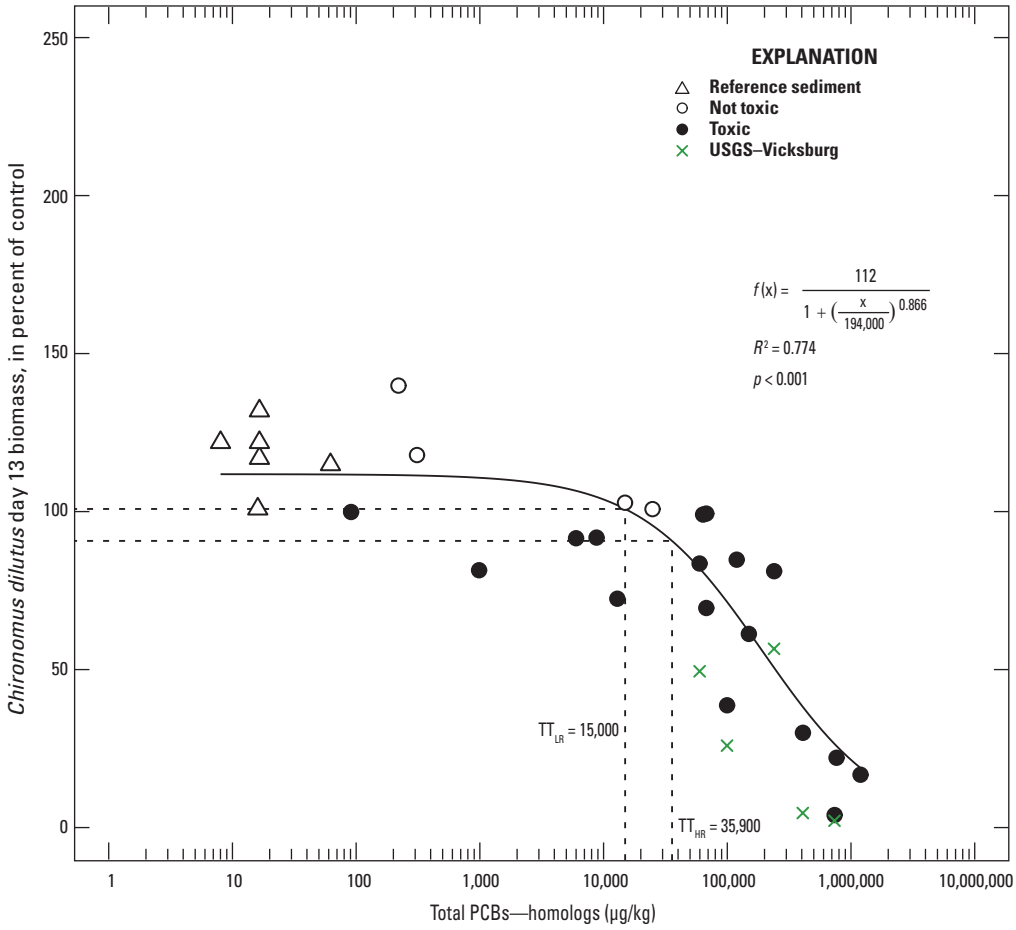

Figure A5–23. Concentration-response model for total polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs; µg/kg DW) in sediment and *Chironomus dilutus* day 13 biomass tested in cycle 1a and in cycle 1b by U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)–Columbia. Interlaboratory testing of *Chironomus dilutus* with select cycle 1a samples of sediment by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)–Vicksburg are plotted with green symbols. [µg/kg, micrograms per kilogram; DW, dry weight]

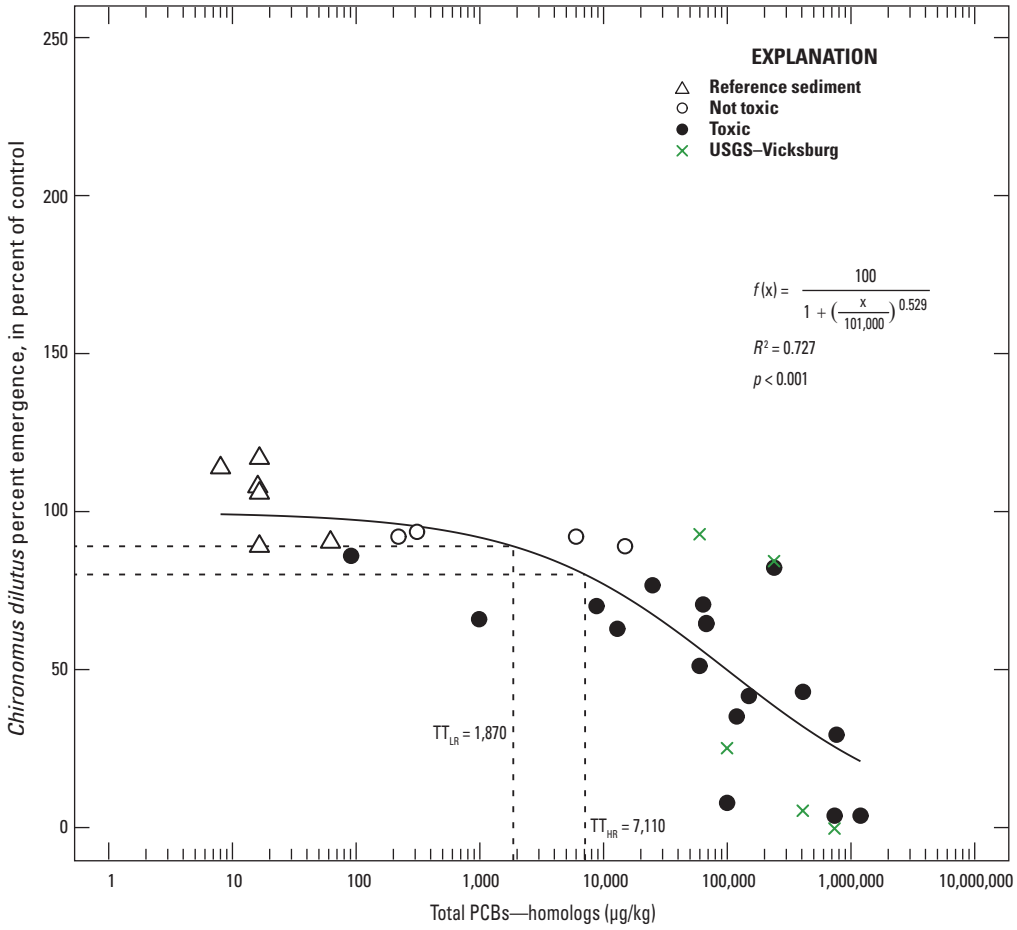

Figure A5–24. Concentration-response model for total polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs; µg/kg DW) in sediment and *Chironomus dilutus* percent emergence tested in cycle 1a and in cycle 1b by U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)–Columbia. Interlaboratory testing of *Chironomus dilutus* with select cycle 1a samples of sediment by USACE–Vicksburg are plotted with green symbols. [µg/kg, micrograms per kilogram; DW, dry weight]