SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Manuscript title: *SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PAHs IN RIVERBED SEDIMENTS OF THE DANUBE RIVER IN SERBIA: ANTHROPOGENIC AND NATURAL SOURCES*

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## SECTION S1 - SEDIMENT SAMPLING

At each sampling point, six to eight subsamples of 1.0 to 1.5 kg were collected at 0–10 cm depth from the riverbed in a radius of 10 m and were included into a pooled sample. The samples were kept in vacuum sealed buckets (20 L in volume) and were transferred in appropriate cool boxes to the processing laboratory. No chemicals were used for preservation. The temperature of the samples during transport was maintained at 4 °C. Pre-treatment of the samples was included a wet sediment sieving (sieve of 2 mm) in order to remove leaves, stones, and roots (with local water). The sediments were well homogenized, and 50 g subsamples were collected in glass jars for freeze drying.

## SECTION S2 - SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS

*Chemicals and Reagent*

The organic solvents used during the Danube sediment analysis, dichloromethane, chloroform, and n-hexane, were supplied by Sigma-Aldrich, Czech Republic. Silica gel 60 was obtained from Merck, Czech Republic. Standards of 29 PAHs, (d8-naphthalene, d10-phenanthrene, d12-perylene) were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich, Czech Republic. For the GC/MS equipment, nitrogen and helium were used as the Electron capture detector (ECD) make-up gas, and as a carrier gas, respectively. Both were purchased from Messer Tatragas, Czech Republic. Terphenyl, the internal standard for instrumental analysis by GC/MS, was supplied by Sigma-Aldrich, Czech Republic.

*Sediment analysis*

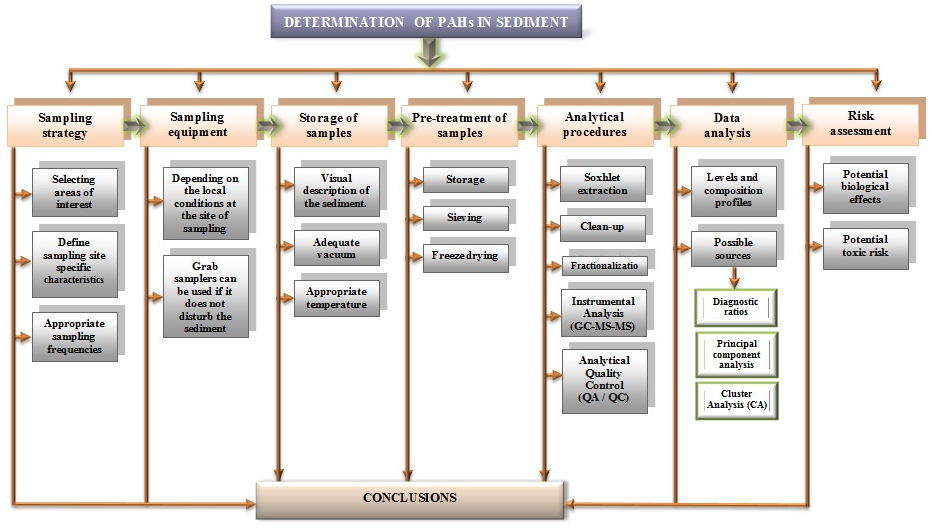
About 7−8 g of the freeze-dried sediment samples of Danube river were spiked with 330 ng of surrogate recovery standards per sample (designated for PAH analysis). In addition to a set of 10 samples, blank and reference material were tested. Automated Soxhlet extraction of spiked sediment samples was performed using dichloromethane (DCM) (duration of 2 hours; Büchi B-811, Switzerland). Activated copper was added for desulfurization. For PAH analysis, 20% of the prepared sample was separated and was cleaned using activated silica, while the remaining 80% was exploited for analysis of other pollutants that are not subject of this paper. After a thorough cleaning, the sample volume was reduced to about 1.0−1.5 ml and transferred to hexane using azeotrope principle on Kuderna-Danish evaporation unit to a final 1 ml of extract in hexane. Extracts were quantitatively transferred to 2 ml GC-MS vials and the volume was reduced to approximately 1 ml. For the analysis of 29 PAHs Terphenyl (250 ng), an instrumental internal standard was added. Using a GC-MS systems (GC 7890/MS-MS Triple Quadrupole 7000B; Agilent) equipped with a J&W Scientific fused silica column DB-5MS (60 m × 25 µm × 0.25 µm), 29 PAHs (Nap, naphthalene; Acy, acenaphthylene; Ace, acenaphthene; Fl, fluorene; Phe, phenanthrene; Ant, anthracene; Flu, fluoranthene; Pyr, pyrene; B[a]A, benzo[a]anthracene; Chr, chrysene; B[b]Flu, benzo[b]fluoranthene; B[k]Flu, benzo[k]fluoranthene; B[a]P, benzo[a]pyrene; IP, indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene; DB[ah]A, dibenzo[ah]anthracene; B[ghi]P, benzo[ghi]perylene; Bip, Biphenyl; Ret, Retene; B[b]Fl, benzo[b]fluorene; Bnt, benzonaphtothiophene; B[ghi]Flu, benzo[ghi]fluoranthene; Cp[cd]P, cyclopenta[cd]pyrene; Tph, Triphenylene; B[j]Flu, benzo[j]fluoranthene; B[e]P, benzo[e]pyrene; Per, perylene; DB[ac]Ant, dibenzo[ac]anthracene; Anth, Anthanthrene; and Cor, Coronene) were quantified in all examine sediment samples.

*Measurement of TOC in the sediments*

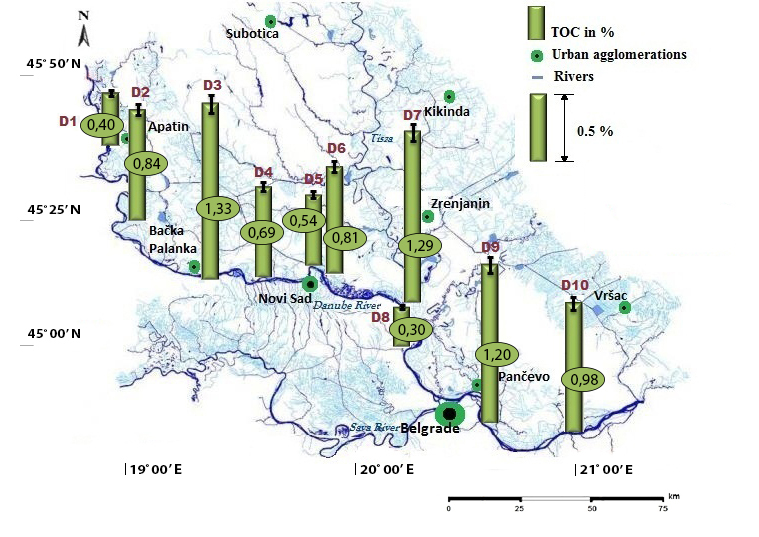
The total organic carbon (TOC) was determined to apply a vario TOC Cube Manufacturer: Elementary Analysen Systeme, Germany. In preparation for TOC analyses, the samples were weighed into aluminium cups and acidified using a few drops of 6 mol/L HCl solution (1:1). The acidified samples were dried for one hour at 70 °C before packing and placing them into autosampler for analysis. Certified reference material sediment sample was analyzed in order to test the various TOC cube performance at 950 °C combustion temperature. The samples were decomposed by temperature on carbon dioxide, which was purified through a halogen trap and determined by Non-Dispersive Infrared (NDIR) photometer.

# EXPERIMENTAL METHODOLOGY

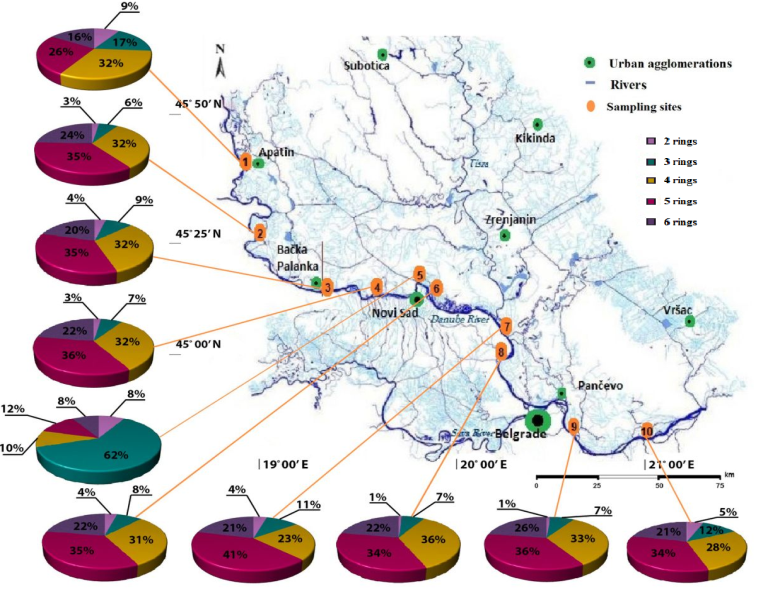
The chart shown in [Figure S1](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X08001471" \l "fig1) illustrate the workflow of the present study. The experimental methodology included acquiring basic information, implementation of analytical methods, processing of data for statistical analysis, as well as consideration of the consequences that PAHs could cause in aquatic systems.



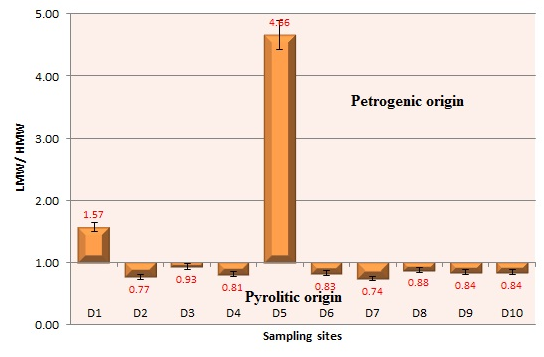
# Fig. S1. Flowchart of the methodology applied for determining PAHs in the sediment of the Danube



# Fig. S2. TOC content in sediments from the Danube, [%]



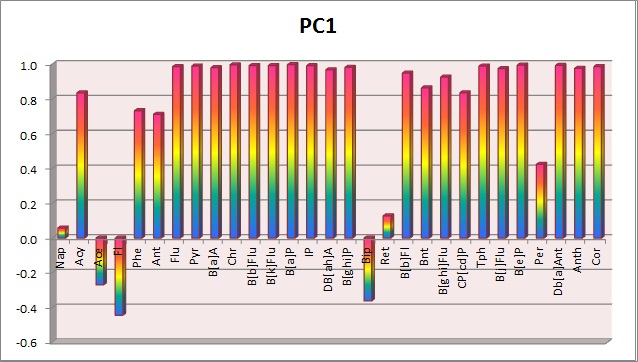
# Fig. S3. Distribution of PAHs in the Danube sediment according to the number of rings



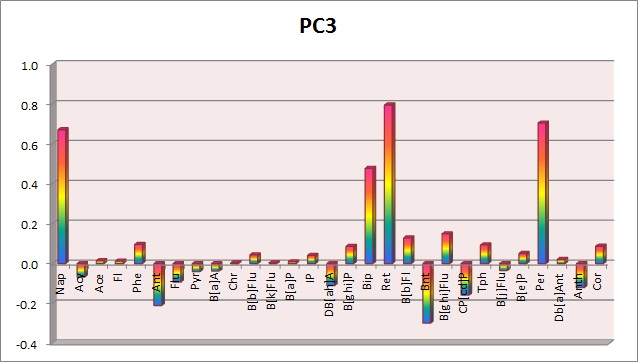
# Fig. S4. LMW/HMW ratio for 29 PAHs detected in the Danube sediments



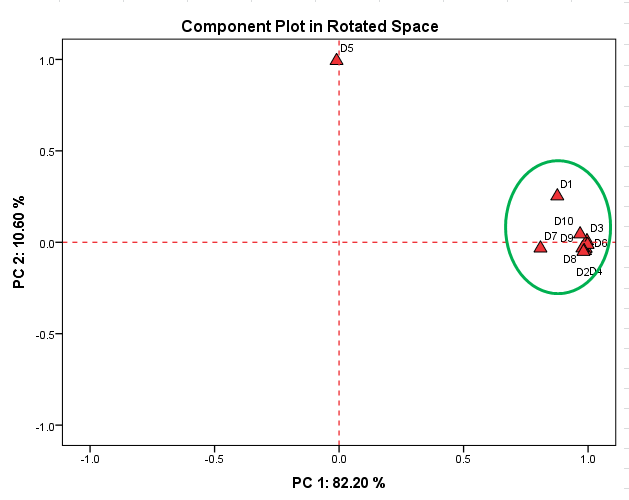
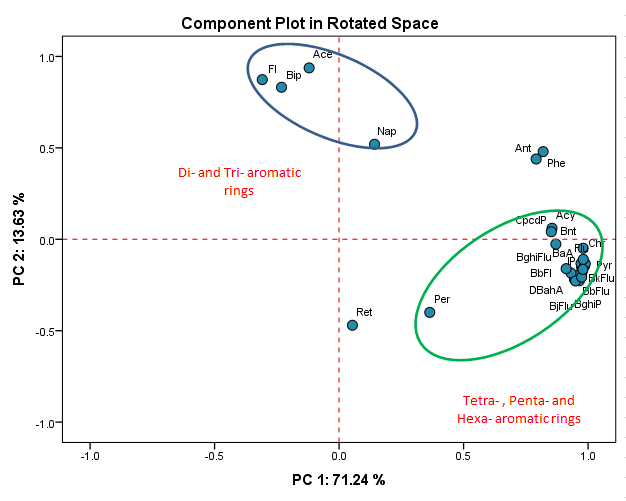
# Fig. S5. The plot of the Phe/Ant values compared with the Flu/Pyr values







# Fig. S6. PCA obtained by Varimax rotation for chosen PAHs in Danube riverbed sediments

a)  b)

# Fig. S7. PCA Scores plot for (a) PAH profiles at studied sites and (b) PAHs (normalized data)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| a) | b) | c) |

# Fig. S8. HCA - dendrograms of 29 PAHs identified in sediments from 10 sites along the Danube associated with the previously defined PC1, PC2, and PC3

# Table S1. The characteristics of sampling sites

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sample No. | | Latitude | Longitude | Elevation above sea level (m) | Location characteristic |
| Apatin | D1 | 45˚40’12.59”N | 18˚58’10.78”E | 81 | Urban zone- a residential area encircled by the industrial section, regional routes and “Danube river Goods-Transport Center”. |
| Labudnjača | D2 | 45˚25’12.63”N | 19˚01’54.25”E | 77 | Rural/ industrial zone- area in the vicinity of the chemical industry. |
| Neštin | D3 | 45˚13’50.25”N | 19˚26’16.35”E | 107 | Rural zone- an agricultural area encircled by local routes and residential buildings. |
| Begeč | D4 | 45˚13’54.20”N | 19˚39’55.64”E | 76 | Rural/ industrial zone- a residential zone located in the vicinity of Beočin Cement Plants. |
| Ratno ostrvo | D5 | 45˚15’48.02”N | 19˚53’00.87”E | 75 | Urban/industrial zone- an area close to refinery and thermal power and heating plant. |
| Šangaj | D6 | 45˚14’08.33”N | 19˚55’35.65”E | 72 | Urban zone- an area surrounded by the industrial section, local and regional routes, and agricultural fields. |
| Knićanin | D7 | 45˚07’40.34”N | 20˚17’08.81”E | 71 | Rural/ industrial zone- the confluence of the Tisza into the Danube. |
| Belegiš | D8 | 45˚00’34.70”N | 20˚20’28.59”E | 68 | Rural/ industrial zone- area with developed agriculture. |
| Ritopek | D9 | 44˚44’39.99”N | 20˚38’32.66”E | 134 | Industrial zone- area in the vicinity of the chemical industry and refinery. |
| Dubravica | D10 | 44˚42’49.35”N | 21˚02’35.85”E | 68 | Rural/ industrial zone - area in the vicinity of plants for production of metal alloys (iron and steelmaking) and the confluence of the Velika Morava River into the Danube. |

# Table S2. PAHs concentrations (μg/kg d.w.) in the sediment of Danube River, Serbia

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sample No. | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 |
| Nap | 11.82 | 11.10 | 14.93 | 7.98 | 11.25 | 10.26 | 8.78 | 2.25 | 6.92 | 5.00 |
| Acy | 0.88 | 1.54 | 1.29 | 1.68 | 0.65 | 0.75 | 0.97 | 0.46 | 3.80 | 0.69 |
| Ace | 0.98 | 1.03 | 1.73 | 0.71 | 6.06 | 0.77 | 0.53 | 0.69 | 1.62 | 0.40 |
| Fl | 6.00 | 3.81 | 5.01 | 2.49 | 88.37 | 2.66 | 2.86 | 1.42 | 3.35 | 1.87 |
| Phe | 18.35 | 22.55 | 23.23 | 15.94 | 19.43 | 14.91 | 12.64 | 11.17 | 31.96 | 7.69 |
| Ant | 3.12 | 4.37 | 5.77 | 5.52 | 4.52 | 3.15 | 1.89 | 3.97 | 6.55 | 1.60 |
| Flu | 23.02 | 62.94 | 49.52 | 44.84 | 6.99 | 36.75 | 20.90 | 37.98 | 77.83 | 11.27 |
| Pyr | 15.14 | 49.57 | 37.12 | 31.73 | 4.95 | 25.98 | 15.57 | 25.29 | 56.24 | 8.87 |
| B[a]A | 7.00 | 24.37 | 24.18 | 23.19 | 2.47 | 14.92 | 8.28 | 12.73 | 32.32 | 5.47 |
| Chr | 7.27 | 28.01 | 23.92 | 21.77 | 2.89 | 15.24 | 10.39 | 12.79 | 34.82 | 6.60 |
| B[b]Flu | 11.21 | 48.90 | 39.31 | 35.07 | 5.86 | 28.93 | 20.37 | 23.74 | 54.29 | 12.21 |
| B[k]Flu | 4.12 | 17.04 | 14.27 | 13.55 | 2.18 | 9.94 | 6.63 | 8.71 | 19.58 | 3.97 |
| B[a]P | 9.45 | 42.72 | 33.91 | 32.97 | 4.20 | 22.65 | 15.17 | 19.27 | 51.67 | 6.15 |
| IP | 15.16 | 74.16 | 50.68 | 51.40 | 8.59 | 40.01 | 29.43 | 31.89 | 80.58 | 15.60 |
| DB[ah]A | 0.72 | 3.02 | 2.35 | 2.00 | 0.35 | 2.05 | 1.36 | 2.27 | 4.28 | 0.58 |
| B[ghi]P | 10.49 | 51.96 | 32.98 | 31.67 | 6.31 | 26.57 | 22.51 | 20.61 | 54.67 | 11.51 |
| Bip | 3.33 | 2.67 | 3.07 | 2.11 | 4.76 | 2.21 | 2.67 | 0.87 | 1.92 | 1.90 |
| Ret | 1.35 | 2.97 | 3.69 | 2.43 | 0.89 | 4.13 | 8.84 | 0.72 | 3.27 | 2.85 |
| B[b]Fl | 1.15 | 4.40 | 4.13 | 3.51 | 0.51 | 2.74 | 1.78 | 1.95 | 4.24 | 1.02 |
| Bnt | 0.19 | 2.86 | 1.68 | 1.80 | 0.17 | 0.75 | 0.35 | 2.16 | 7.76 | 0.43 |
| B[ghi]Flu | 1.46 | 7.24 | 4.68 | 3.83 | 0.69 | 3.25 | 2.20 | 2.17 | 5.57 | 1.52 |
| CP[cd]P | 0.61 | 5.75 | 3.19 | 4.72 | 0.37 | 1.74 | 1.28 | 0.71 | 20.46 | 0.70 |
| Tph | 1.95 | 8.18 | 5.91 | 5.68 | 0.94 | 4.55 | 3.99 | 3.46 | 9.20 | 2.25 |
| B[j]Flu | 3.83 | 16.52 | 12.27 | 12.80 | 1.96 | 9.61 | 5.99 | 9.27 | 16.63 | 3.78 |
| B[e]P | 8.40 | 35.58 | 27.50 | 26.74 | 4.20 | 20.25 | 16.05 | 16.65 | 40.78 | 8.89 |
| Per | 4.12 | 17.34 | 16.66 | 11.75 | 2.78 | 12.77 | 38.46 | 6.70 | 21.01 | 3.95 |
| DB[ac]Ant | 1.28 | 7.23 | 5.00 | 5.43 | 0.88 | 3.99 | 2.82 | 2.99 | 8.50 | 1.51 |
| Anth | 1.00 | 6.45 | 5.72 | 5.07 | 0.77 | 3.55 | 1.73 | 4.03 | 10.75 | 0.00 |
| Cor | 0.76 | 5.20 | 3.60 | 3.55 | 0.57 | 2.90 | 2.14 | 2.06 | 6.27 | 0.00 |
| ΣPAHs | 174.16 | 569.47 | 457.32 | 411.96 | 194.55 | 327.98 | 266.56 | 268.94 | 676.85 | 128.27 |
| Range | 0.19-23.02 | 1.03-74.16 | 1.29-50.68 | 0.71-51.40 | 0.17-88.37 | 0.75-40.01 | 0.35-38.46 | 0.46-37.98 | 1.62-80.58 | nd-15.60 |
| Mean | 2.31 | 1.65 | 2.97 | 3.60 | 4.20 | 8.43 | 18.67 | 12.33 | 3.60 | 3.55 |
| SD | 6.09 | 20.84 | 15.27 | 14.47 | 16.23 | 11.41 | 9.67 | 10.32 | 23.57 | 4.28 |
| TOC (%) | 0.40 | 0.84 | 1.33 | 0.69 | 0.54 | 0.81 | 1.29 | 0.30 | 1.20 | 0.98 |

# 

# Table S3. Different ratios and determine the source of PAHs in sediment

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| RATIOS | | RANGE | | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | D10 |
| LMW/HMW | Pyrol. | | <1 | - | 0.77 | 0.93 | 0.81 | - | 0.83 | 0.74 | 0.88 | 0.84 | 0.84 |
| Petrog. | | >1 | 1.57 | - | - | - | 4.66 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Phe/Ant | Pyrol. | | <10 | 5.88 | 5.16 | 4.03 | 2.89 | 4.29 | 4.73 | 6.68 | 2.82 | 4.88 | 4.8 |
| Petrog. | | >10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Flu/Pyr | Pyrol. | | >1 | 1.52 | 1.27 | 1.33 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.34 | 1.5 | 1.38 | 1.27 |
| Petrog. | | <1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fl/Fl+Pyr | Pyrol. | | >0.5 | 0.6 | 0.56 | 0.57 | 0.59 | 0.59 | 0.59 | 0.57 | 0.6 | 0.58 | 0.56 |
| Combustion products of liquid fuel and oil | | 0.5-0.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Petrog. | | <0.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ant/178 | Pyrol. | | < 0.1 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.20 | 0.26 | 0.19 | 0.17 | 0.13 | 0.26 | 0.17 | 0.17 |
| Petrog. | | > 0.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| B(a)A / 228 | Pyrol. | | >0.35 | 0.49 | 0.47 | 0.50 | 0.52 | 0.46 | 0.49 | 0.44 | 0.50 | 0.48 | 0.45 |
| Mixed | | 0.2-0.35 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Petrog. | | <0.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IP/IP + B(ghi)P | Pyrol. (grass, wood and coal combustion) | | >0.5 | 0.59 | 0.59 | 0.61 | 0.62 | 0.58 | 0.60 | 0.57 | 0.61 | 0.60 | 0.58 |
| Fossil fuel combustion | | 0.2-0.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Petrog. | | <0.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total PAHs index | | | | 6.01 | 6.06 | 6.55 | 7.23 | 6.33 | 6.31 | 5.66 | 7.26 | 6.23 | 6.09 |
| Origin of PAHs in this study | | | | Pyrolytic/ petrogenic | Pyrolytic | Pyrolytic | Pyrolytic | Pyrolytic/ petrogenic | Pyrolytic | Pyrolytic | Pyrolytic | Pyrolytic | Pyrolytic |

# Table S4. Corresponding SQGs values for PAHs and relative percentage of samples amongst ranges of Sediment Quality Guidelines for Danube stations

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Compound | SQGa ERLb–ERMc (ng/g d.w.) | No. of stationsh | | | SQGa TELd–PELe (ng/g d.w.) | No. of stationsh | | |
| <ERL | ERL–ERM | >ERM | <ТEL | ТEL –PEL | > PEL |
| Nap | 340–2100 | D3 | - | - | 35–391 | D3 | - | - |
| Acy | 44–640 | D9 | - | - | 6–128 | D9 | - | - |
| Ace | 16–500 | D5 | - | - | 7–89 | D5 | - | - |
| Fl | 35–640 | D1 | D5 | - | 21–144 | D1 | D5 | - |
| Phe | 225–1380 | D9 | - | - | 42-515 | D9 | - | - |
| Ant | 85–960 | D9 | - | - | 47–245 | D9 | - | - |
| Flu | 600–3600 | D9 | - | - | 111–2355 | D9 | - | - |
| Pyr | 350–2200 | D9 | - | - | 53–875 | D9 | - | - |
| B[a]A | 230–1600 | D9 | - | - | 75–693 | D9 | - | - |
| Chr | 400–2800 | D9 | - | - | 57–862 | D9 | - | - |
| B[b + k]Fl | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| B[a]P | 400–2500 | D9 | - | - | 32–782 | D9 | - | - |
| IP | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| DB[ah]A | 63–260 | D9 | - | - | 6–135 | D9 | - | - |
| B[ghi]P | – | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ∑16PAHs | 4000–35000 | D9 | - | - | 655–6676 | D2 | D9 | - |
| LMW PAHsf | 552-3160 | D9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HMW PAHsg | 1700- 9600 | D9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| a SQG values taken from 1.  b ERL = effects range-low value  c ERM = effects range-median value  d TEL= threshold effects level  e PEL= probable effects level  f LMW PAHs = the sum of the concentrations of low-molecular-weight PAHs  gHMW PAHs = the sum of the concentrations of high-molecular-weight PAHs  h Sampling point that has the highest value, ie. value that is closest to prescribed values of SQG sets. | | | | | | | | |

# Table S5. PAH compounds and their toxic equivalent factors (TEFs) 2,3,4

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| PAH compound | TEFs used in this study | PAH compound | TEFs used in this study |
| Naphthalene (Nap) | 0.001 | Benzo(b)fluoranthene (B[b]Flu) | 0.1 |
| Acenaphthylene (Acy) | 0.001 | Benzo(k)fluoranthene (B[k]Flu) | 0.1 |
| Acenaphthene (Ace) | 0.001 | Benzo(a)pyearene (B[a]P) | 1 |
| Fluorene (Fl) | 0.001 | Indeno pyearene (IP) | 0.1 |
| Phenanthrene (Phe) | 0.001 | Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene (DB[ah]A) | 1 |
| Anthracene (Ant) | 0.01 | Benzo(ghi)perylene (B[ghi]P) | 0.01 |
| Fluoranthene (Flu) | 0.001 | Cyclopenta(cd)pyrene (Cp[cd]P) | 0.1 |
| Pyrene (Pyr) | 0.001 | Benzo(e)pyearene (B[e]P) | 0.01 |
| Benzo(a)anthracene (B[a]A) | 0.1 | Perylene (Per) | 0.001 |
| Chrysene (Chr) | 0.01 | Coronene (Cor) | 0.001 |

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