Supplementary Materials

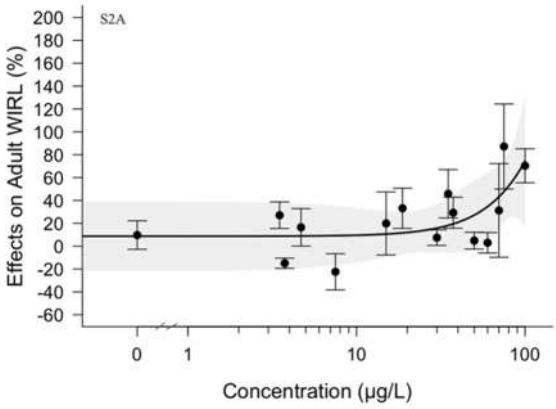
From Plastic Additives to Ecological Hazards: Acute, Chronic & Trans-Generational Toxicity of the Flame Retardant TBBPA to the Snail *L. stagnalis*

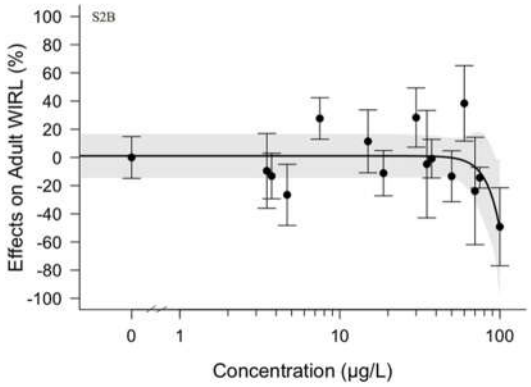
Obianuju Oluchukwu Eze [1,2], Mechthild Schmitt-Jansen [1], Alexander Böhme [3], Stefan Lips [1,†] and Eberhard Küster [1,*,†]

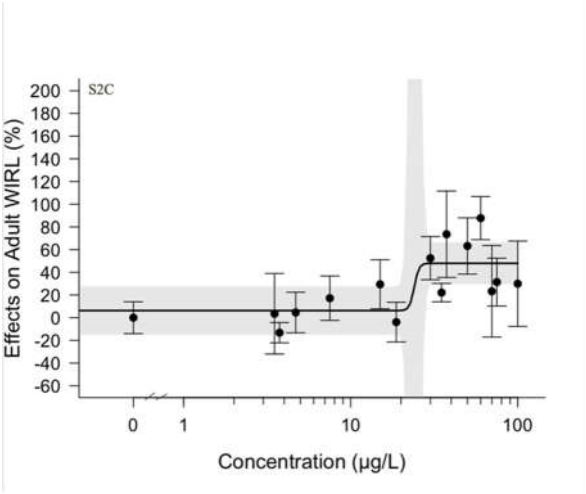
[1] Department Ecotoxicology, Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research—UFZ, 04318 Leipzig, Germany; obianuju.eze@ufz.de (O.O.E.); mechthild.schmitt@ufz.de (M.S.-J.); stefan.lips@ufz.de (S.L.)
[2] Department of Aquatic Ecology, Faculty of Biology II, Ludwig Maximilian University Munich, 80539 Munich, Germany
[3] Department Exposure Science, Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research—UFZ, 04318 Leipzig, Germany; alexander.boehme@ufz.de
* Correspondence: eberhard.kuester@ufz.de
† These two authors share senior authorship.

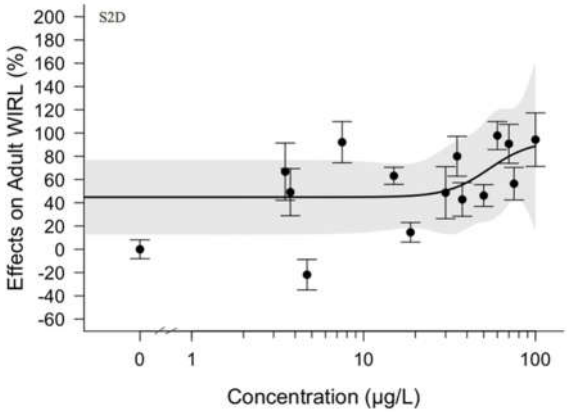
Table S1: Physico-chemical parameters of the exposure media (range)

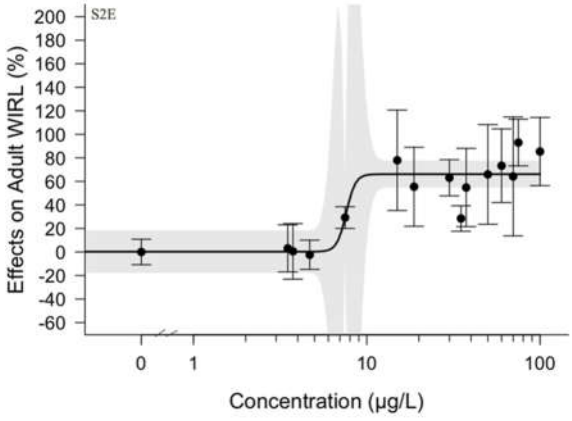
Parameter	After medium exchange
Temperature	20.3- 21 °C
Electrical Conductivity	700-750 (µS)
pH	6.9-7.5
Nitrate	1.73 -2.25 mg/L
Phosphorous	2.11 –2.160 mg/L
Oxygen (%)	103-115











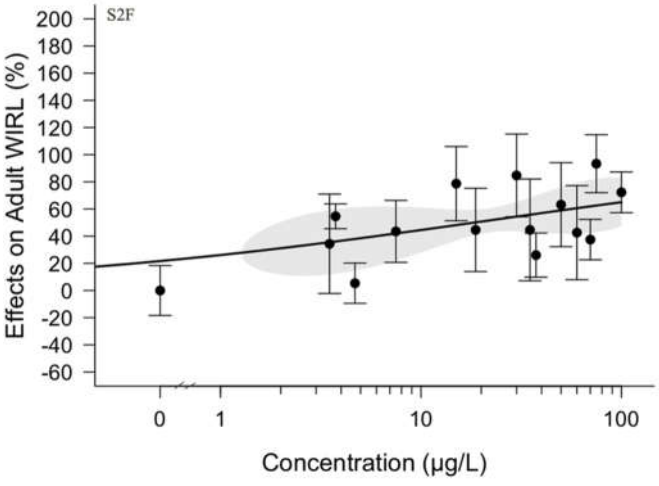


Figure S1: Effects on Adult Behaviour (WIRL).

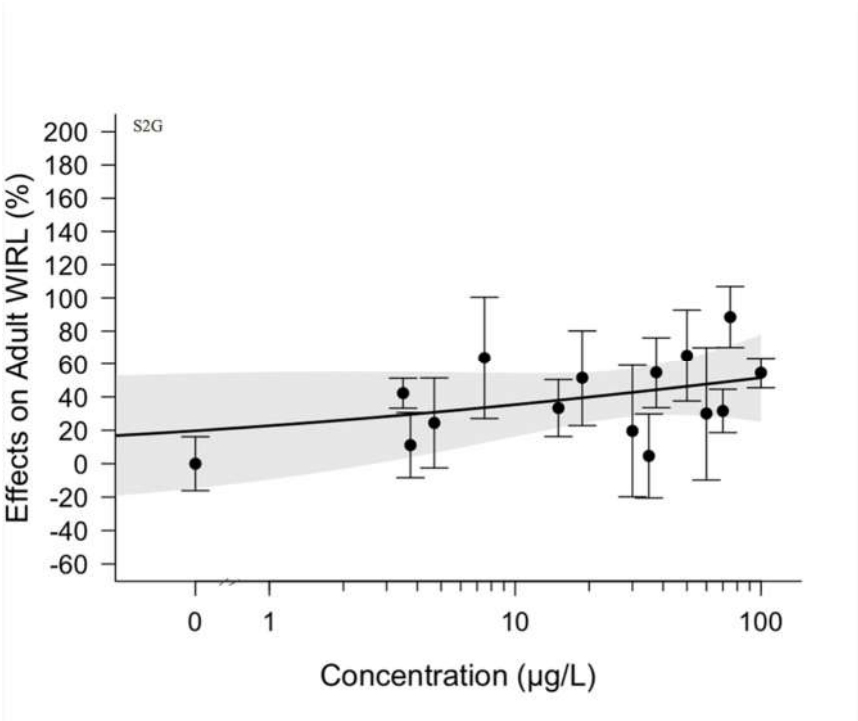


Figure S2: *Effects on Adult WIRL on different days (wide confidence intervals around 100 µg/L in day 7 (B), 11 (C) and 18 (E) reflect inherent model uncertainty at the steepest region of the sigmoidal curve). A) day 3, B) day 7, C) day 11, D) day 15, E) day 18, F) day 22, G) day 25.*

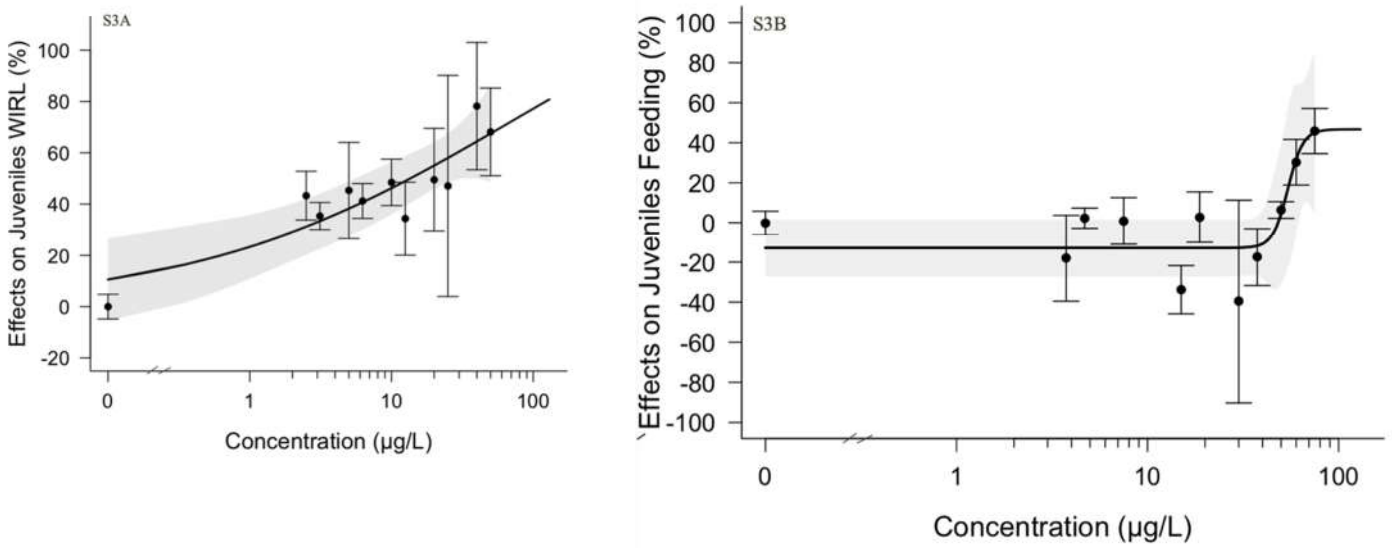


Figure S3: *Effects on Juveniles Behaviour (WIRL) and feeding on day 14. Responses were fitted with a three-parameter log-logistic (LL.4) model with 95% CI: −73,163.96–97,251.85)***.** *The upper asymptote was 200.53 (SE = 125.95, p = 0.134)***,** *while the slope was −0.304 (SE = 0.084, p = 0.0029)***.** *Feeding was significantly affected by TBBPA concentration. Dunnett's post-hoc test showed a significant difference from the control only at 75 µg/L, whereas no significant differences were observed at the other tested concentrations (adjusted p > 0.05).*

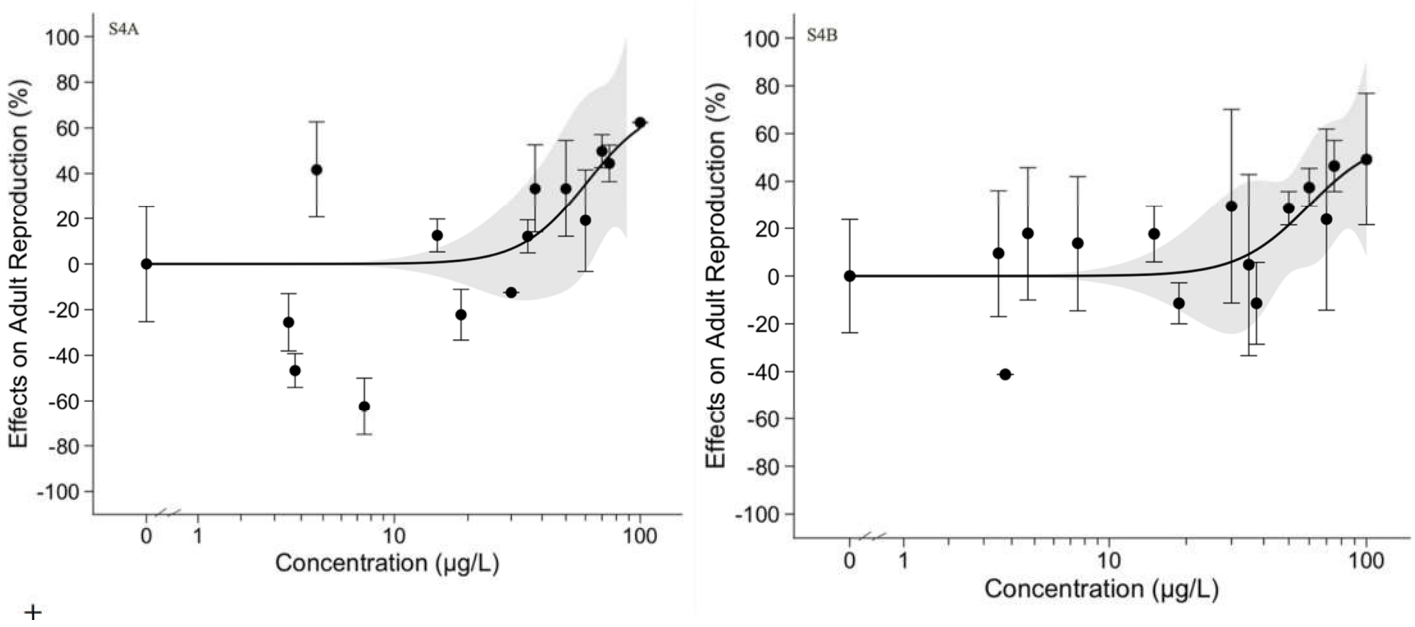


Figure S4: *Effects on Adult Reproduction; number of clutches / number of embryos on day 3 and day 28. There was no significant difference between the control and the other concentrations on day 28. Tukey's post-hoc test indicated that the 75 µg/L significantly differ from other concentrations. Responses were fitted with a three-parameter log-logistic (LL.4) model, with the lower asymptote fixed to 0.*

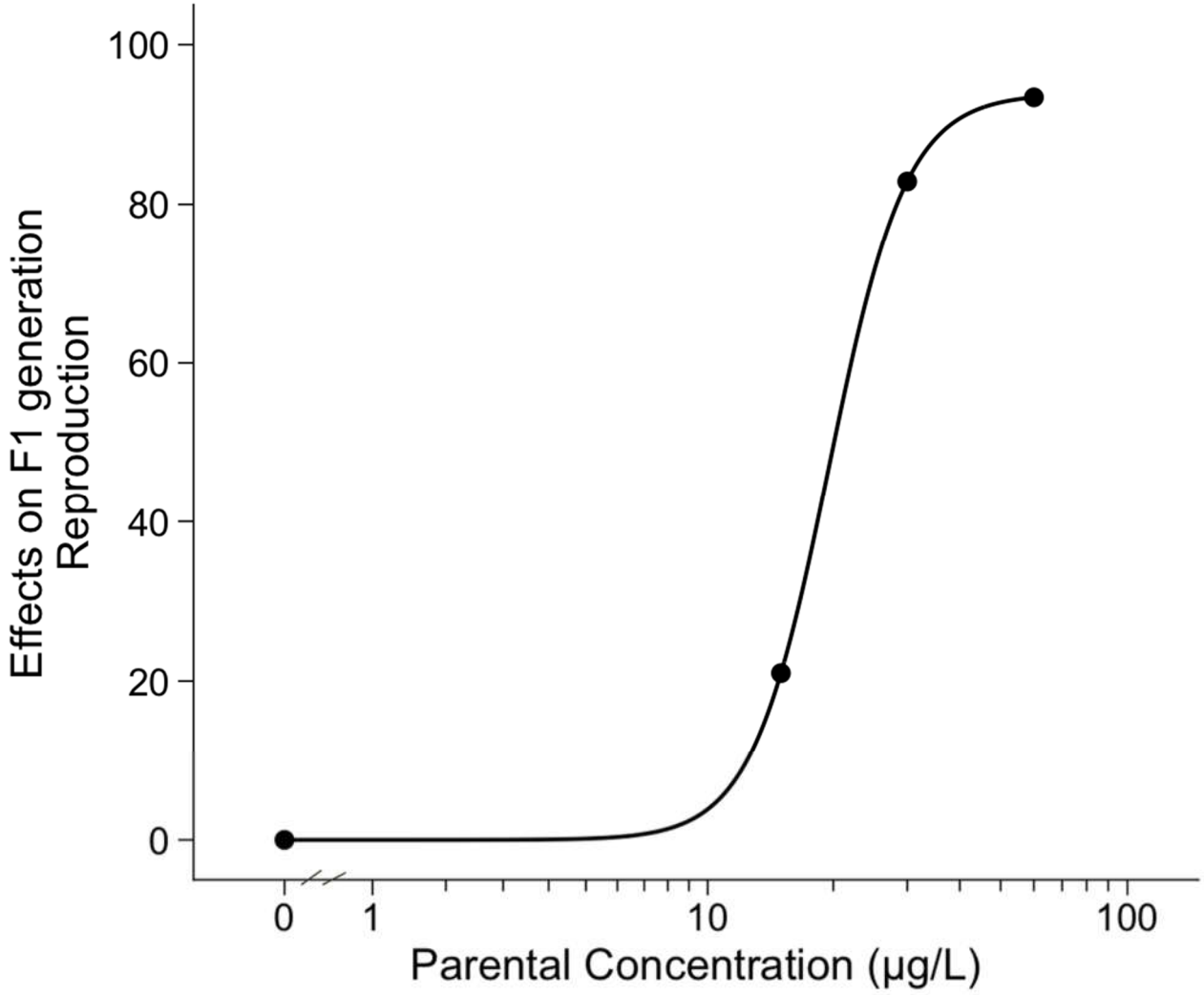


Figure S5: *Cumulative effects on F1-generation reproduction. Responses were fitted using a four-parameter log-logistic model (LL.4). The fitted model showed a negative slope (Hill coefficient) of −4.71, indicating a steep decline in reproduction with increasing parental concentration. The lower and upper asymptotes were estimated at approximately 0 and 93.87%, respectively. For control and each treatment concentration, all egg clutches produced were pooled and maintained together in a single container. Consequently, each concentration represented one experimental unit and measures of within-treatment variability (e.g, SD, SE, or 95% confidence intervals) could not be calculated.*