



SCIENCE OF THE TOTAL ENVIRONMENT

An International Journal for Scientific Research into the Environment and its Relationship with Humankind

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

TABLE OF CONTENTS

●	Description	p.1
●	Audience	p.2
●	Impact Factor	p.2
●	Abstracting and Indexing	p.2
●	Editorial Board	p.2
●	Guide for Authors	p.11



ISSN: 0048-9697

DESCRIPTION

Science of the Total Environment is an international journal for publication of original research on the **total environment**, which includes the **atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere, lithosphere, and anthroposphere**.

totalenvironment.gif

The total environment is characterized where these five spheres overlap. Studies that focus on at least two or three of these will be given primary consideration. Papers reporting results from only one sphere will not be considered. Field studies are given priority over laboratory studies. The total environment is studied when data are collected and described from these five spheres. By definition total environment studies must be multidisciplinary.

Examples of data from the five spheres are given below:

stoten-banners.jpg

Subject areas may include, but are not limited to:

- Agriculture, forestry, land use and management
- Air pollution quality and human health
- Contaminant (bio)monitoring and assessment
- Ecosystem services and life cycle assessments
- Ecotoxicology and risk assessment
- Emerging fields including global change and contaminants
- Environmental management and policy
- Environmental remediation
- Environmental sources, processes and global cycling
- Groundwater hydrogeochemistry and modeling
- Human health risk assessment and management
- Nanomaterials in the environment
- Noise in the environment
- Persistent organic pollutants
- Plant science and toxicology
- Remote sensing
- Stress ecology in marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems

- Trace metals and organics in biogeochemical cycles
- Waste and water treatment

The [editors](#) discourage [submission](#) of papers which describe results from routine surveys or monitoring programs, studies which are local in scope, laboratory experiments, hydroponic or pot studies measuring biochemical/physiological endpoints, food science studies, screening of new plant species for phytoremediation, testing known chemicals in another setting, and experimental studies lacking a testable hypothesis.

The abstract, highlights and conclusions of papers in this journal must contain clear and concise statements as to why the study was done and how readers will benefit from the results. Articles submitted for publication in *Science of the Total Environment* should establish connections among research findings with implications for environmental quality, ecological health, and/or human health.

AUDIENCE

Environmental Scientists, Environmental Toxicologists, Ecologists, Chemical/Environmental Engineers, Environmental Health Scientists and Epidemiologists, Risk Scientists, Environmental Science Managers and Administrators.

IMPACT FACTOR

2017: 4.610 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2018

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

MEDLINE®
CSA Technology Research Database
Current Contents/Agriculture, Biology & Environmental Sciences
Biology & Environmental Sciences
Environmental Periodicals Bibliography
EMBASE
Oceanographic Literature Review
PASCAL/CNRS
Selected Water Resources Abstracts
Sociedad Iberoamericana de Informacion Cientifica (SIIC) Data Bases
Elsevier BIOBASE
Meteorological and Geostrophysical Abstracts
Scopus

EDITORIAL BOARD

Co-Editors in Chief:

Damià Barceló, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC), Barcelona, Spain
Environmental analysis; Water and soil quality; Organic mass spectrometry; Emerging organic contaminants; Nanomaterials; Biosensors for: Analysis, Fate and Risk of Emerging Pollutants such as Pharmaceuticals and Nanomaterials in the Environment Water Pollution Control and Protection Bridging analytical chemistry with ecotoxicology- toxicity identification; Evaluation techniques used: GC and LC tandem MS, biosensors, sample preparation, automated on-line techniques for water analysis environmental samples (water, including marine waters, sediments soils, biota samples)
Jay Gan, University of California, Riverside, Riverside, California, USA
Organic Contaminants; Pesticides; Emerging Contaminants; Adsorption; Transformation; Mitigation; Water Quality; Aquatic Toxicology; Remediation; Water Reuse

Special Issues Editor

Elena Paoletti, National Research Council of Italy (CNR), Firenze, Italy
Plant health; Plant ecophysiology; Forests; Climate stressors; Air pollution impacts on terrestrial ecosystems; BVOC; Ground-level ozone

Associate Editors

Baoliang Chen, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China

Soil pollution control and remediation; Traditional and novel functional materials and environmental applications (biochar, graphene, biosorbent, and organoclay); Sorption and reactions of organic and inorganic contaminants with natural and synthesised media; Novel membrane and pollutant abatement

Jianmin Chen, Fudan University, Shanghai, China

Gaseous and particulate air monitoring and chemistry (particularly urban); Secondary aerosol; Haze formation and fog chemistry; Human toxicity of atmospheric particulates; Aerosols and climate impacts

Frederic Coulon, Cranfield University, Cranfield, Bedfordshire, England, UK

Remediation, hazardous waste, water and wastewater treatment ; Risk assessment and remediation; Bioaerosols; Hydrocarbons; Environmental microbiology; Antarctic science

Adrian Covaci, University of Antwerp, Wilrijk, Belgium

Human exposure; Exposure assessment; Human health effects; Biomarkers; Food safety; Biomonitoring; Indoor pollution; Emerging contaminants; Legacy contaminants; Wastewater epidemiology

Xinbin Feng, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Guiyang, China

Mercury biogeochemical cycling in the environment and its health impact; Mercury stable isotope geochemistry and remediation of mercury contaminated lands; Cd, Pb, As and Sb biogeochemical cycling in the environment

José Virgílio Matos Figueira Cruz, University of the Azores, Ponta Delgada, Portugal

Groundwater geology; Groundwater geochemistry; Surface water chemistry; Water quality; Water pollution; Water management; Water planning

Ashantha Goonetilleke, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

Water quality; Water pollution; Water reuse; Water treatment; Stormwater pollutant processes; Integrated Water Resources Management; Water infrastructure resilience; climate change adaptation

Mae Gustin, University of Nevada at Reno, Reno, Nevada, USA

Biogeochemical cycling of mercury, metals, and isotopes; Air pollution

Zhen (Jason) He, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Virginia, USA

Water pollution and treatment; Environmental biotechnology; Resource recovery from wastes; Bioelectrochemical systems; Bioenergy; Membrane technology; Bioremediation; Desalination

Patricia A. Holden, University of California, Santa Barbara, California, USA

Henner Hollert, RWTH Aachen University (RWTH), Aachen, Germany

Bioanalytical environmental toxicology; Aquatic toxicology; Triad (Weight of evidence) approaches; Effect directed analysis; Sediments; In-situ investigations and monitoring; In-vitro bioassays; Waste- and ground water investigations (advanced wastewater treatment); Ecology

Ching-Hua Huang, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia, USA

Environmental chemistry; Water quality; Physicochemical treatment processes; Drinking water quality; Wastewater reuse; Contaminants of emerging concern; Reaction kinetics and mechanism

Wei Huang, Peking University, Beijing, China

Exposure assessment; Environmental epidemiology; Health intervention

Pavlos Kassomenos, University of Ioannina, Ioannina, Greece

Air pollution; Meteorology; Environmental health; Climate change; Particulates; Ozone; Bioaerosols; Dust transportation; Vehicle emissions; Noise

Ralf Ludwig, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU), Munich, Germany

Hydrology; Water resources management; Climate change; Land use change; Extreme events; Modeling; Remote sensing

Lidia Morawska, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

Air pollution; Air quality; Indoor air pollution; Exposure assessment; Contaminated particulates; VOC; anthropogenic; Characterization; Automotive; Apportionment; Pollution transport; Monitoring; Analytical

Jose Julio Ortega-Calvo, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC), Sevilla, Spain

Biodegradation and biotransformation of organic pollutants in soils and sediments; Bioremediation; Environmental microbiology; Bioavailability and persistence; Risk assessment

Wei Ouyang, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, China

Water environment and climate risk; Watershed environment management; Non-point source modeling and control; Diffuse pollution assessment

Elena Paoletti, National Research Council of Italy (CNR), Firenze, Italy

Plant health; Plant ecophysiology; Forests; Climate stressors; Air pollution impacts on terrestrial ecosystems; BVOC; Ground-level ozone

Yolanda Picó, Universitat de València, Valencia, Spain

Media / Habitats: drinking water, water quality, water pollution, rivers, lakes, sediments, watersheds, soils, exposure assessment, human health effects, biomarkers, bioindicators, dietary exposure, food contamination, food safety; Human Health Effects: pesticides, endocrine disruptors, pharmaceutical residues, organics, analytical, surveys

Charlotte Poschenrieder, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB), Bellaterra, Spain

Plant-Environment Interactions; Plant-Soil Relationships; Salinity; Plant- Microbe Interactions; Plant Toxicology; Crop Production; Plant Natural Adaptation

Sergi Sabater, Universitat de Girona, Girona, Spain

River and stream ecology; Biofilm ecology and ecotoxicology; Mediterranean; Water scarcity; Ecosystem functioning; Biodiversity; Conservation of rivers

Scott C. Sheridan, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, USA

Human biometeorology, climate change, synoptic climatology, extreme temperature events

Filip M.G. Tack, Universiteit Gent, Gent, Belgium

Heavy metals; Trace element biogeochemistry; Dredged materials; Soil and sediment remediation; Phytoremediation

Kevin Thomas, University of Queensland, Woolloongabba, Queensland, Australia

Contaminants of emerging concern; Non-target analysis; High resolution Mass Spectrometry; Microplastics; Biomonitoring

Paola Verlicchi, Università di Ferrara, Ferrara, Italy

Water treatment; Wastewater treatments; Reuse of reclaimed water; Occurrence and removal of pharmaceuticals from (waste)water; Hospital effluent management and treatment; Petrochemical wastewater treatment; Environmental risk assessment

Daniel A. Wunderlin, Universidad Nacional de Cordoba (Argentina), Córdoba, Argentina

Tracing pollutants from their source to foods; Food Integrity, including the evaluation of bioactive compounds in foods; Studying links between food production and environmental pollution

Shuzhen Zhang, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Beijing, China

soil contamination; Sorption/desorption of organic contaminants; Bioaccumulation and transformation of organic contaminants in the terrestrial environment; Applications of synchrotron-based spectroscopy techniques in environmental chemistry, NOM analysis and effects on contaminant behaviors

Editorial Board

Jésus R. Aboal Viñas, Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, Santiago de Compostella, Spain

Biomonitoring; Moss biomonitoring; Raptor biomonitoring; Algae biomonitoring; PAHs contamination; Heavy metal contamination; Cellular localization of metals; Hydrological fluxes of forest canopies

Souhail R. Al-Abed, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Cincinnati, Ohio, USA

Environmental implication and applications of nanomaterials; Sediment and water remediation; Contaminant (metals and organics) transformations in the environment; Reuse of materials in environmental applications

Takashi Azuma, Osaka University of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Osaka, Japan

Pharmaceuticals and personal care products; Hospital effluent; Water environment; Sewage treatment plant; Occurrence and environmental fate; Water treatment system; Water management; Environmental science; Environmental hygiene; Public health

Roya Bahreini, University of California, Riverside, Riverside, California, USA

Aerosol sources; Formation processes; Composition and microphysical properties; Direct and indirect effects on climate

Carlos Barata, IDAEA-CSIC, Barcelona, Spain

Analytical chemistry; Aquatic toxicology; Environmental risk assessment; Toxicogenomics

Roberto Bargagli, Università degli Studi di Siena, Siena, Italy

environmental biogeochemistry, active and passive biomonitoring of persistent contaminants in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems

Georgios Bartzas, National Technical University of Athens (NTUA), Athens, Greece

Expertise in Waste management; Environmental monitoring and Risk assessment; Life cycle analysis; Soil and Groundwater decontamination; Geochemical/Thermodynamic modelling; Environmental economics

Ivan Bergier, EMBRAPA Brazil, Corumbá, Brazil

Expertise in sustainable development, particularly in the following areas: environmental services, ecology and biogeochemistry of ecosystems and agroecosystems; Bioenergy; Biofuels; Biochar; Remote sensing; Electron microscopy; Applied to nanotechnology, electronics and automation; Climate change adaptation; Mitigation of greenhouse gases emissions

Harald Biester, Technische Universität Braunschweig, Braunschweig, Germany

Biogeochemical cycling of mercury and trace elements; Biogeochemistry of peatlands

Julian Blasco, Instituto de Ciencias Marinas de Andalucía (CSIC), Puerto Real (Cádiz), Spain
Metals; Pharmaceuticals; Nanoparticles; Pollution; Ecotoxicology; Risk assessment; Seawater; Sediment

Paul Bradley, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Columbia, South Carolina, USA
Drinking Water Exposure; Water Quality; Environmental and Public Health; Contaminants of emerging concern; Pharmaceuticals; Water Reuse; Remediation; Environmental microbiology; Urban and Aquatic Ecology

Cristina M. Branquinho, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisbon, Portugal
air quality, water quality, forests, ecological effects, bioavailability, bioindicators, PAHs, Dioxin, nutrients, copper, natural, anthropogenic, diffuse, apportionment, bioremediation, restoration, climate change, eutrophication, desertification, deforestation, monitoring, sequential extraction, remote sensing, moss biomonitoring, lichens, tree rings (dendrochronology), historical monitoring, Africa, Western Europe, Mediterranean region, South America

Satinder Brar Kaur, Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique (INRS), Québec, Quebec, Canada
Wastewater; Wastewater sludge; Treatment; Emerging contaminants; Antibiotics; Fermentation; Value-added bioproducts, such as enzymes, organic acids, platform chemicals, biocontrol agents, biopesticides, butanol and biohydrogen

Birgit Braune, Environment and Climate Change Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
Arctic, marine ecosystems, birds, metals, organo-compounds, biomonitoring, biological effects.

Bryan W. Brooks, Baylor University, Waco, Texas, USA
Water Quality, Environmental and Aquatic Eco-Toxicology, Risk and Hazard Assessment, Comparative Pharmacology and Toxicology, Environmental Public Health, Harmful Algal Blooms, Green and Sustainable Chemistry, Urban and Aquatic Ecology, Water Reuse.

Giorgio Buonanno, Università degli Studi di Cassino e del Lazio Meridionale, Cassino (FR), Italy
10.020: Air pollution; 10.030: Air quality; 10.040: Indoor air pollution; 70.040: Clean technologies; 80.050: Incineration

Joanna Burger, Rutgers University, Piscataway, New Jersey, USA
Eco-toxicology; Behaviour; Monitoring and assessment; Birds and reptiles

Glòria Caminal Saperas, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC), Barcelona, Spain
Biochemical engineering; Environmental engineering (focused on biodegradation of pollutants by microorganisms or enzymes); Bioreactors; Immobilization; Kinetics

Art Chappelka, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama, USA
Air pollution and global climate effects to terrestrial ecosystems; Native plant community responses (shifts in diversity) to air pollutants and global climate change; Plant-stress-air pollution/global climate change interactions; Urban ecology and ecosystem services

Da Chen
Environmental chemistry; Analytical chemistry; Ecotoxicology; Persistent organic pollutants; Flame retardants; Pesticides; Mass spectrometry; Gas/liquid chromatography.

Wei Chen, Nankai University, Jinnan District, Tianjin, China
Nanoparticles; Nanomaterials; Adsorption; Reactivity; Transport; Remediation; Groundwater; Soil; Organic contaminants

Joaquín Cochero, Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET), Buenos Aires, Argentina
Biofilm; Stream ecology; Biomonitoring; Urban streams; Citizen science

Xinyi (Lizzy) Cui, Nanjing University, Nanjing, China
Organics; Bioavailability

Rui da Silva Coutinho, Universidade Dos Açores, Ponta Delgada, Portugal
Hydrogeology, Volcanology, Natural Hazards, Water Resources Management, Environmental Geology.

Guido Del Moro, National Research Council of Italy (CNR), Bari, Italy
novel processes for wastewater treatment, aerobic granular biomass technologies, integration of chemical oxidation and biological processes for industrial wastewater, advanced oxidation processes, electro-degradation processes, wastewater treatment modelling

José L. Domingo, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Reus, Catalonia, Spain

Margaret Eng, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada
Avian toxicology; Wildlife toxicology; Ecotoxicology; Physiological, neurological and behavioral effects of contaminants; Developmental exposure; Flame retardants; Pesticides; Dioxin-like compounds

Zhaozhong Feng, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Beijing, China
Air pollutant; BVOCs; Crop growth; Forest health; N deposition; N use and allocation; Ozone pollution; Photosynthesis and C cycle; Water use efficiency; Urban environment and forestry

Jose Angel Fernández, Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, Santiago de Compostela, Spain

Air pollution; Air quality; Water pollution; Rivers; Ecological effects; Bioavailability; Bioindicators; Aquatic toxicology; Heavy metals; Biomagnification; Bioaccumulation; Surveys; Moss; Biomonitoring; Western Europe

Jean-Francois Focant, Université de Liège, Liège (Sart-Tilman), Belgium

exposure assessment, dietary exposure, food contamination, Human Health Effects, POPs, VOC, PCBs, Dioxin, analytical, measurement methods

Bo Gao, China Inst. of Water Resources and Hydropower (IWHR), Beijing, China

Geochemistry of trace metals in environment; Water and sediment transport; Large-scale watershed management

Jorge Gardea-Torresdey, University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, Texas, USA

Applications of spectroscopy techniques in environmental chemistry; Phytoremediation; Novel methods for the bioproduction of nanoparticles; Development of analytical methods to detect nanomaterials; Study of the fate of nanoparticles in the environment; Applications of nanotechnology to clean water

Leobardo Manuel Gómez Oliván, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, Toluca, Mexico

Aquatic toxicology; Fish toxicity; Emerging contaminants; Metals; Genotoxicity; Citotoxicity; Embryotoxicity; Teratogenesis; Oxidative stress; Biomarkers

Daren Gooddy, British Geological Survey, Oxfordshire, England, UK

Groundwater; Biogeochemical cycles; Residence time indicators

Andrew Gray, University of California, Riverside, Riverside, California, USA

Sediment transport; Hydrology; Water quality; Plastic pollution; Watershed sediment dynamics; Sedimentology; Paleoenvironmental analysis

John Gulliver, University of Leicester, Leicester, England, UK

Noise and air pollution exposure assessment; Air pollution monitoring; Dispersion modelling; Land use regression modelling; Geographical information systems; Geo-statistical techniques (Kriging etc.); Spatial analysis of environmental and health data; Geographical studies of environment and health; Health risk assessments

Ying Guo, New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), Albany, New York, USA

My research interests: (1) biomonitoring organic chemicals in human body, such as phthalates, PAHs, organophosphate pesticide and environmental phenols; (2) monitoring organic pollutants in environment, e.g., persistent organic pollutants; (3) Analytical method development for novel organic contaminants in various environmental matrix. Recently, I am working on Exposome to women with fertility problems.

Neil S. Harris, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Expertise: cadmium, micronutrients, membrane transporters, trace metal uptake and translocation in plants

Roy M. Harrison, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, England, UK

Air Pollution; Atmospheric Science; Environmental Health; Environmental Chemistry; Aerosol Science

Gerard Hoek, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands

Exposure assessment; Air pollution modelling; Environmental epidemiology

Peter Hooda, Kingston University, Kingston upon Thames, England, UK

Biogeochemical Cycling of Nutrients and Environmental Contaminants; Catchment Water Quality; Land Degradation; Climate Change Impacts on Soil Processes; Emerging Contaminants

Kiril Hristovski, Arizona State University, Mesa, Arizona, USA

Nanomaterials; Water/Wastewater Quality and Treatment; Solid and Hazardous Waste; Developing Countries

Hafiz M. N. Iqbal, Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, Monterrey NL Mexico, Mexico

Environmental Engineering; Bioengineering; Biomedical Engineering; Bioremediation; Emerging contaminants; Wastewater treatment; Biomaterials; Bio-catalysis; Enzymes; Enzyme-based pollutant degradation; Immobilization; Toxic heavy elements; Liquid and solid waste management; Valorization of agro-industrial wastes and by-products

Rong Ji, Nanjing University, Nanjing, China

Organics; Terrestrial; Biodegradation; Environmental process; Radiotracer

Sunny Jiang, University of California, Irvine, California, USA

Pathogens; Water treatment; Membrane fouling; Microbial water quality; Risk assessments; Water reuse

Weiyang Jiang, California Environmental Protection Agency, Sacramento, California, USA

Organics; Pesticides; Dust; Analyticals

Begoña Jiménez, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC), Madrid, Spain

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs); Dioxins; PCBs; Fate of POPs; Contaminants of emerging concern; Organic pollutants in aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems; Bioindicators; Marine mammals; Air Pollution; Environmental chemistry; Monitoring

Sarah Jovan, Pacific Northwest Forest Inventory and Analysis (PNW-FIA), Portland, Oregon, USA
 My greatest expertise is in using lichen community composition for monitoring and quantifying nitrogen pollutants. But I also work with lichen/moss tissue assays (for N, S, metals, PAHs), landscape-scale community-based gradient modeling more generally, and biomass modeling for ground-dwelling non-vascular communities in boreal and tundra systems.

Anna Jurado, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany
 Aquifer recharge quantification; Emerging organic contaminants; Greenhouse gases; Groundwater quality; Groundwater management; Urban groundwater; River-groundwater interaction; Managed aquifer recharge; Numerical modelling; Quantitative hydrogeology

Athanasios Katsogiannis, European Commission, Ispra (VA), Italy
 Development and optimisation of analytical chemistry techniques and sampling methodologies to the source understanding; Occurrence and fate of organic contaminants in all environmental compartments, including indoor air, atmospheric air, soil, water and/or wastewater

Nerantzis Kazakis, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece
 Groundwater modelling; Groundwater vulnerability; Hydrogeochemistry; Hydrogeophysics; Isotope hydrology; Water resources management; Floods; Climate change impacts on water resources; Managed Aquifer Recharge

M.B. Kirkham, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas, USA
 Soil-plant-water relations; Drought stress; Elevated carbon dioxide; Uptake of heavy metals by plants

Charles Knapp, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, Scotland, UK
 Microbial ecology; Bacteria; Microorganisms; Wastewater; Surface water; Nutrients; Eutrophication; Antibiotic resistance; Antimicrobial resistance; Molecular ecology

Dana Kolpin, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Iowa City, Iowa, USA
 Endocrine disruptors; Pharmaceutical residues; Non-point; Pollution transport; Chemical transport

Ewa Korzeniewska, University of Warmia and Mazury, Olsztyn, Poland
 Air pollution quality and human health; Contaminant (bio)monitoring and assessment; Ecotoxicology and risk assessment; Environmental management and policy; Human health risk assessment and management; Waste and water treatment; Antibiotic resistance; Biogas production

Prashant Kumar, University of Surrey, Surrey, England, UK
 Air quality and health; Airborne ultrafine and nanoparticles; Exposure assessment; Low-cost pollution sensing; Exhaust and non-exhaust emissions; Air pollution control; Grey-grey infrastructure interactions; Indoor air quality; Dispersion modelling; Urban nexus; Future cities/megacities

Keisuke Kuroda, National Institute for Environmental Studies, Fukushima, Japan
 Subsurface geochemistry and mitigation technologies of contaminants of emerging concern (CECs)

James Lam, The Education University of Hong Kong, Tai Po, New Territories, Hong Kong
 POPs; Emerging contaminants; Risk assessment

Dimitra Lambropoulou, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece
 Emerging Contaminants, Organic Pollutants, Transformation Products, Environmental fate, Sample preparation and analysis, Advanced mass spectrometry techniques, Environmental monitoring and risk assessment, water quality, Treatment processes for water and wastewaters

Joakim Larsson, Göteborgs Universitet, Göteborg, Sweden
 Antibiotic resistance; Pharmaceuticals in the environment

Juying Li, Shenzhen University, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
 Organics; Bioavailability; Isotopes; Analysis; Degradation; Soil-plant system; Transformation; Toxicity

Shibin Li, Syngenta Crop Protection, Greensboro, North Carolina, USA
 Environmental toxicology; Regulatory toxicology; Ecotoxicology; Exposure science; Risk assessment; Product safety

Daohui Lin, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China
 Nanomaterials; Ecotoxicity; Nanotoxicity; Bioavailability; Colloidal behavior; Sorption

Kunde Lin, Xiamen University, Xiamen City, Fujian 361102, China
 Organic contaminants; Active sampler

Weiping Liu, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China
 Organics, monitoring, human health, ecotoxicology

Xiaobo Liu, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, China
 Microbial biofilms; Biocatalysis for biosynthesis; Biodegradation of cultural heritages; Microbial electrochemistry; Extracellular electron transfer; Bacterial syntrophy; Environmental microbiology; Fermentation engineering; Biofuel & biomass; Food microbiology and processing; Microbial ecology

Rasha Maal-Bared, EPCOR Water Services, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
 Applied and environmental microbiology; Freshwater microbiology; Drinking water and wastewater; Microorganisms; Pathogens; Biofilms; Antibiotic resistance; Water quality; Water pollution; Food safety; Monitoring

Sheila Macfie, Western University, London, Ontario, Canada

Metal toxicity in plants; Metal localization in plants; Rhizosphere chemistry

Sonia Manzo, ENEA, Portici, Italy

Ecotoxicology; Nanomaterials; Aquatic environment; Seawater; Microalgae; Seurchin; Risk assessment

Adriaan Albert Markus, Deltares, Delft, Netherlands

Water quality modelling; Numerical modelling and programming in various languages (notably Fortran, in relation to numerical modelling); Transport and fate of nanoparticles and microplastics in the aquatic environment

Ioannis Matiatos, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Vienna, Austria

Isotope hydrology; Water resources management; Hydrogeochemistry; Groundwater modeling; Applied statistical modeling; Climate change impact; Environmental monitoring; Water quality

Janine McCartney, HHC Services Inc., Lester, Pennsylvania, USA

Chemical Exposures: Toxic tort, Biomarkers, Industrial Hygiene, Employee chemical exposures and community chemical exposures, Safety Engineering; Arc Flash Analyses and Accidents; Electrical Safety; Falls; Equipment & Machinery; Human Factors; Accident Investigation/ Reconstruction; OSHA; Guarding; Construction; Industrial & Premises Accidents; Oil & Gas Extraction; Pipeline Safety and Refinery Safety; Lead and Electrocutation

Thomas Meinelt, Institute of Freshwater Ecology and Inland Fisheries, Berlin, Germany

Alternative treatments in aquaculture; Impact (and interaction) of humic substances on environment and animals.

Derek Muir, Environment and Climate Change Canada, Burlington, Ontario, Canada

Environmental chemistry; Biogeochemistry; Bioaccumulation; Persistent organic pollutants; Chemicals of emerging concern; Chemical inventories; Mercury; Polycyclic aromatic compounds; Arctic; Marine mammals; Fish

Jacek Namieśnik, Technical University of Gdansk, Gdansk, Poland

Environmental analytics and monitoring; Food analysis; QA/QC systems; Green analytical chemistry; Envirometrics

Howard S. Neufeld, Appalachian State University, Boone, North Carolina, USA

The effects of ozone on plants; The role of anthocyanins in vegetative tissues in plants; Climate change impacts on plants in the southern Appalachian mountains; Measuring plant gas exchange and plant water relations, using the Li-Cor 6400 and 6800 gas exchange systems, a Sperry hydraulic conductivity apparatus and Scholander pressure chamber, as well as a variety of other instrumentation (including leaf fluorescence meter) to monitor plant responses to environmental stresses

Huu Hao Ngo, University of Technology Sydney, Ultimo, New South Wales, Australia

Water and wastewater treatment and reuse technologies; Alternative water resources; Water management and impact assessment; Solid waste management; Specific green technologies; Water – waste – energy nexus; Greenhouse gas emission control and minimisation

Hong-Gang Ni, Peking University, Shenzhen, China

Organic pollutants (persistent organic pollutants and environmental molecular markers); Environmental model (process and impact); Human exposure and health risk.

Fernando Pacheco-Torgal, University of Minho, Guimarães, Portugal

Eco-efficient construction and building materials; Construction and demolition wastes; Geopolymers; Waste recycling; Durability; Mechanical properties; Alkali-activated cement-based binders; Concrete nanotechnology

Anastasia K. Paschalidou, Democritus University of Thrace, Orestiada, Greece

Air pollution meteorology; Urban meteorology ; Dust transportation; Climate change; Environmental health / Environmental epidemiology; Biometeorology; Synoptic climatology; Dispersion Modeling; Air Quality Indices

Momir Paunovic, University of Belgrade, Beograd, Serbia

Hydrobiology; Aquatic macroinvertebrates; Freshwater mollusks; Invasive aquatic species; Feeding of benthivorous fish; Functional analyses of aquatic ecosystems; Relation of aquatic biota and environmental variables; Bio-monitoring in freshwater; Genotoxicological investigations on aquatic organisms; Microbiology of freshwaters

Alexandra Pavlidou, Hellenic Centre for Marine Research, Mavro Lithari, Anavyssos, Greece

Eutrophication and eutrophication indexes according to WFD and MSFD; Biogeochemical cycles and nutrient dynamics in marine environments (coastal and open sea)

Alexandre R. Péry, AgroParisTech, Paris, France

Toxicokinetic modelling; Toxicodynamic modelling; Ecotoxicology; Mixtures; Integrated risk assessment

Maria Pignata, Universidad Nacional de Cordoba (Argentina), Cordoba, Argentina

Human Health Effects: pesticides, endocrine disruptors, pharmaceutical residues, organics, analytical, surveys

Xavier Querol, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC), Barcelona, Spain
Environmental geochemistry; Air quality; Atmospheric aerosols; Tropospheric ozone; Black carbon; Ultrafine particles; Metals; Organic pollutants; Inorganic gaseous pollutants, NO₂, NO, NO_x, SO₂, SO₃, CO, NH₃; Source apportionment; Urban and regional pollution; Atmosphere and climate change; Air quality policy; Mobile, industrial, domestic and agricultural emissions of air pollutants; Leaching of industrial wastes; Impact of mining on environment; Recycling of industrial wastes; Coal use related pollution

Clemens Reimann, Norges geologiske undersøkelse - NGU, Trondheim, Norway
Geochemistry; Environmental Geochemistry; Biogeochemistry; Hydrogeochemistry; Regional Geochemistry; Geochemical mapping; Critical Zone Research; Soil chemistry

Eric Reiner, Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Gas Chromatography, Liquid Chromatography, mass spectrometry, Quality Control / Quality Assurance, Environmental Analysis.

Tiina Reponen, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, USA
Indoor air pollution; Exposure assessment; Bacteria; Fungi; Microorganisms; Microbiome; Biohazards; Monitoring

Robert Risebrough

Anacleto Rizzo, IRIDRA, Florence, Italy
Constructed Wetland; Nature-Based Solution for Wastewater Treatment; Sustainable Water Management; Sustainable Sanitation Modelling; Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems; Water Sensitive Urban Design; Low Impact Development; Green Infrastructure; Ecosystem Service

Teresa Rocha-Santos, Universidade de Aveiro, Aveiro, Portugal
Micro(nano)plastic; Plastic; Microfibres; Organic contaminants; Marine monitoring; Environmental monitoring; Wastewater treatment; Biodegradation of microplastics; Sensors; Biosensors

Chelsea M. Rochman, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Marine debris; Plastic debris; Persistent organic pollutants; Aquatic toxicology; Marine ecotoxicology

David Roser, UNSW Australia, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia

M^a Jesús Sánchez-Martín, IRNASA, CSIC, Salamanca, Spain
Pesticides, soil, water, organic amendments; Adsorption, desorption, degradation, mobility; Soil and water contamination by pesticides and emerging pollutants; Behaviour of pesticides in soils; Influence of organic amendments

Nan Sang, Shanxi University, Taiyuan, Shanxi, China
Environmental exposure and health risk of chemicals; Biological effect and toxic mechanism of environmental chemicals

Ralf Bernhard Schäfer, Universität Koblenz-Landau, Landau, Germany
Water quality; Rivers; Ecological effects; Chemicals; Aquatic toxicology; Invertebrates; Microorganisms; Modelling; Statistics

Gabriele E. Schaumann, Universität Koblenz-Landau, Landau, Germany
Soil quality in agricultural practices; Engineered nanoparticles in the Environment Soil Chemistry; Soil organic matter fate; Transformation of organic and inorganic pollutants

Jianwen She, California Department of Public Health, Richmond, California, USA
Environmental analysis; Persistent organic chemical analysis; Biomonitoring; Source apportionment; Non target analysis; Endocrine disruptors; Mass spectrometry

Wei Shi, Nanjing University, Nanjing, China
Environmental fate of emerging organic pollutants; Effect directed analysis based on instrumental analysis and bioassays

Luis Felipe Silva Oliveira, Universidad de la Costa (CUC), Barranquilla, Colombia
Nanotechnology in Real Samples (in special nanominerals and advanced electron beam); Soil and water researches; Atmosphere impacts (in special particulate matter)

Andreas Skouloudis

Athanasios S. Stasinakis, University of the Aegean, Mytilene, Greece
wastewater treatment and reuse; Sludge management; Emerging contaminants; Aquatic pollution; Biodegradation; Ecotoxicity; Risk assessment

Marianne Stuart, British Geological Survey, Wallingford, England, UK
Groundwater pollution; Agrochemicals; Emerging contaminants in groundwater; Industrial contaminants in groundwater; Shale gas exploitation

Qian Sui, East China University of Science and Technology, Shanghai, China
Pharmaceuticals and personal care products; Micro-plastics; Emerging contaminants; Analytical methods; Environmental behaviors; Source apportionment; Advanced oxidation processes; Treatment processes

Piotr Szefer, Medical University of Gdańsk, Gdańsk, Poland
Biomagnification of major and minor elements along the sequential trophic levels of the marine biosphere; Bioavailability of metallic pollutants to benthic organisms as potential biomonitors in relation to the adjacent sediments and sea water; Analytical and chemometric assessment of food quality

Phong Thai, University of Queensland, Wolloongabba, Queensland, Australia
Wastewater analysis; Sewer-based epidemiology; Air quality monitoring; Air pollution epidemiology; Environmental monitoring

Maria Concetta Tomei, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR), Rome, Italy
Processes and Technologies for Urban and Industrial Wastewater Treatment; Modelling and Control of Biological Processes, Removal of Xenobiotic Compounds, Two-Phase Partitioning Bioreactors (TPPBs); Sludge Treatment; Soil Bioremediation

Ashley Townsend, University of Tasmania, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia
Environmental analysis; Geochemistry; Oceanography; Marine and Antarctic science; Materials science; Human health areas

Richard Van Curen, University of California, Davis, Davis, California, USA
Aerosol Science, atmospheric pollution, climate science, atmospheric modeling

Fang Wang, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Nanjing, China
Soil pollution and remediation; Persistent organic pollutants; Polycyclic aromatic compounds; Antibiotics; Antibiotic resistance; Phthalate ester; Emerging Contaminants; Biochar; Bioavailability; Biodegradation and biotransformation of organic pollutants; Biofilms; Signaling molecules; Analytical method; Environmental monitoring

Wei (Vivienne) Wang, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China
Radio-isotopic tracing and photographing; Pesticides; Organic pollutants; Bioavailability; Degradation; Metabolism: chemical analysis

Xiaoping Wang, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Beijing, China
Global cycling of POPs; Mechanism of long range atmospheric transport; POPs accumulation in polar region; Risk assessment of POPs, Brown carbon; Emerging contaminants; Tibet Plateau

Shaun Watmough, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada
Ecosystem biogeochemistry; ecological impact of trace metals; ecosystem acidification; air pollution impacts on ecosystems

Ishwar Chandra Yadav, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, Tokyo, Japan
Persistent organic pollutants; Brominated and phosphate flame retardants; Heavy metal pollution; Aerosols; South Asia; PM2.5; Solid waste; E-waste; Himalayas

Kun Yang, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China
Organics, adsorption, organic matter

Samantha Ying, University of California, Riverside, Riverside, California, USA
Trace elements; Soil; Biogeochemistry ; Redox processes; X-ray spectroscopy

Jing You, Jinan University, Guangzhou, China
Organics; Ecotoxicology; Bioavailability; Sediment; Pesticides

Teng Zeng, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, USA
Occurrence and fate of organic micro-pollutants; Formation and control of disinfection by-products

Chaosheng Zhang, National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland
Geographical Information System (GIS); Spatial analysis of environmental variables; Heavy metals; Organic carbon in soils/sediments; Precision Agriculture; E-Waste; Big Data in Environmental Sciences

Xiaowei Zhang, Nanjing University, Nanjing, China
Toxicogenomics of chemicals, Ecogenomics of pollution, Ecotoxicology

Yong Zhang, Xiamen University, Xiamen City, Fujian 361102, China
PAHs; Organic matter; Marine environments

GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

Your Paper Your Way

We now differentiate between the requirements for new and revised submissions. You may choose to submit your manuscript as a single Word or PDF file to be used in the refereeing process. Only when your paper is at the revision stage, will you be requested to put your paper in to a 'correct format' for acceptance and provide the items required for the publication of your article.

To find out more, please visit the Preparation section below.

INTRODUCTION

Aims and Scope

Science of the Total Environment is an international journal for publication of original research on the **total environment**, which includes the **atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere, lithosphere, and anthroposphere**.

totalenvironment.gif-Total Environment

The total environment is characterized where these five spheres overlap. Studies that focus on at least two or three of these will be given primary consideration. Papers reporting results from only one sphere will not be considered. Field studies are given priority over laboratory studies. The total environment is studied when data are collected and described from these five spheres. By definition total environment studies must be multidisciplinary.

Examples of data from the five spheres are given below:

[stoten-banners.jpg](#)-The five spheres of the total environment

Subject areas may include, but are not limited to:

- Agriculture, forestry, land use and management
- Air pollution quality and human health
- Contaminant (bio)monitoring and assessment
- Ecosystem services and life cycle assessments
- Ecotoxicology and risk assessment
- Emerging fields including global change and contaminants
- Environmental management and policy
- Environmental remediation
- Environmental sources, processes and global cycling
- Groundwater hydrogeochemistry and modeling
- Human health risk assessment and management
- Nanomaterials in the environment
- Noise in the environment
- Persistent organic pollutants
- Plant science and toxicology
- Remote sensing
- Stress ecology in marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems
- Trace metals and organics in biogeochemical cycles
- Waste and water treatment

The **editors** discourage **submission** of papers which describe results from routine surveys or monitoring programs, studies which are local in scope, laboratory experiments, hydroponic or pot studies measuring biochemical/physiological endpoints, food science studies, screening of new plant species for phytoremediation, testing known chemicals in another setting, and experimental studies lacking a testable hypothesis.

The abstract, highlights and conclusions of papers in this journal must contain clear and concise statements as to why the study was done and how readers will benefit from the results. Articles submitted for publication in *Science of the Total Environment* should establish connections among research findings with implications for environmental quality, ecological health, and/or human health.

Types of paper

Full papers reporting original and previously unpublished work.

Short Communications. A brief communication of urgent matter or the reporting of preliminary findings to be given expedited publication.

Letters to the Editor. A written discussion of papers published in the journal. Letters are accepted on the basis of new insights on the particular topic, relevance to the published paper and timeliness.

Reviews. Critical evaluation of existing data, defined topics or emerging fields of investigation, critical issues of public concern.

Discussion. Opinionated exposition on an important scientific issue or event designed to stimulate further discussion in a broader scientific forum.

Special Issues. Proceedings of symposia, workshops and/or conferences will be considered for publication as a special issue. An Editor or Associate Editor should be contacted early in the conference planning process to get approval and for guidelines on special issues of the journal.

Book Reviews will be included in the Journal on a range of relevant books which are not more than two years old. Book reviews are handled by the Journal Editors. Unsolicited reviews will not usually be accepted, but suggestions for appropriate books for review may be sent to one of the Editors.

Submission checklist

You can use this list to carry out a final check of your submission before you send it to the journal for review. Please check the relevant section in this Guide for Authors for more details.

Ensure that the following items are present:

One author has been designated as the corresponding author with contact details:

- E-mail address
- Full postal address

All necessary files have been uploaded:

Manuscript:

- Include keywords
- All figures (include relevant captions)
- All tables (including titles, description, footnotes)
- Ensure all figure and table citations in the text match the files provided
- Indicate clearly if color should be used for any figures in print

Graphical Abstracts / Highlights files (where applicable)

Supplemental files (where applicable)

Further considerations

- Manuscript has been 'spell checked' and 'grammar checked'
- All references mentioned in the Reference List are cited in the text, and vice versa
- Permission has been obtained for use of copyrighted material from other sources (including the Internet)
- A competing interests statement is provided, even if the authors have no competing interests to declare
- Journal policies detailed in this guide have been reviewed
- Referee suggestions and contact details provided, based on journal requirements

For further information, visit our [Support Center](#).

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ethics in publishing

Please see our information pages on [Ethics in publishing](#) and [Ethical guidelines for journal publication](#).

Policy and ethics

It is understood that with submission of this article the authors have complied with the institutional policies governing the humane and ethical treatment of the experimental subjects, and that they are willing to share the original data and materials if so requested.

Conflict of interest

All authors are requested to disclose any actual or potential conflict of interest including any financial, personal or other relationships with other people or organizations within three years of beginning the submitted work that could inappropriately influence, or be perceived to influence, their work. See also <http://www.elsevier.com/conflictsofinterest>.

Editors likewise require reviewers to disclose current or recent association with authors and any other special interest in this work.

Submission declaration and verification

Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract, a published lecture or academic thesis, see '[Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication](#)' for more information), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, including electronically without the written consent of the copyright-holder. To verify originality, your article may be checked by the originality detection service [Crossref Similarity Check](#).

Preprints

Please note that [preprints](#) can be shared anywhere at any time, in line with Elsevier's [sharing policy](#). Sharing your preprints e.g. on a preprint server will not count as prior publication (see '[Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication](#)' for more information).

Changes to authorship

Authors are expected to consider carefully the list and order of authors **before** submitting their manuscript and provide the definitive list of authors at the time of the original submission. Any addition, deletion or rearrangement of author names in the authorship list should be made only **before** the manuscript has been accepted and only if approved by the journal Editor. To request such a change, the Editor must receive the following from the **corresponding author**: (a) the reason for the change in author list and (b) written confirmation (e-mail, letter) from all authors that they agree with the addition, removal or rearrangement. In the case of addition or removal of authors, this includes confirmation from the author being added or removed.

Only in exceptional circumstances will the Editor consider the addition, deletion or rearrangement of authors **after** the manuscript has been accepted. While the Editor considers the request, publication of the manuscript will be suspended. If the manuscript has already been published in an online issue, any requests approved by the Editor will result in a corrigendum.

Article transfer service

This journal is part of our Article Transfer Service. This means that if the Editor feels your article is more suitable in one of our other participating journals, then you may be asked to consider transferring the article to one of those. If you agree, your article will be transferred automatically on your behalf with no need to reformat. Please note that your article will be reviewed again by the new journal. [More information](#).

Copyright

Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' (see [more information](#) on this). An e-mail will be sent to the corresponding author confirming receipt of the manuscript together with a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' form or a link to the online version of this agreement.

Subscribers may reproduce tables of contents or prepare lists of articles including abstracts for internal circulation within their institutions. [Permission](#) of the Publisher is required for resale or distribution outside the institution and for all other derivative works, including compilations and translations. If excerpts from other copyrighted works are included, the author(s) must obtain written permission from the copyright owners and credit the source(s) in the article. Elsevier has [preprinted forms](#) for use by authors in these cases.

For gold open access articles: Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete an 'Exclusive License Agreement' ([more information](#)). Permitted third party reuse of gold open access articles is determined by the author's choice of [user license](#).

Author rights

As an author you (or your employer or institution) have certain rights to reuse your work. [More information](#).

Elsevier supports responsible sharing

Find out how you can [share your research](#) published in Elsevier journals.

Role of the funding source

You are requested to identify who provided financial support for the conduct of the research and/or preparation of the article and to briefly describe the role of the sponsor(s), if any, in study design; in the collection, analysis and interpretation of data; in the writing of the report; and in the decision to submit the article for publication. If the funding source(s) had no such involvement then this should be stated.

Funding body agreements and policies

Elsevier has established a number of agreements with funding bodies which allow authors to comply with their funder's open access policies. Some funding bodies will reimburse the author for the gold open access publication fee. Details of [existing agreements](#) are available online.

Open access

This journal offers authors a choice in publishing their research:

Subscription

- Articles are made available to subscribers as well as developing countries and patient groups through our [universal access programs](#).
- No open access publication fee payable by authors.
- The Author is entitled to post the [accepted manuscript](#) in their institution's repository and make this public after an embargo period (known as green Open Access). The [published journal article](#) cannot be shared publicly, for example on ResearchGate or Academia.edu, to ensure the sustainability of peer-reviewed research in journal publications. The embargo period for this journal can be found below.

Gold open access

- Articles are freely available to both subscribers and the wider public with permitted reuse.
- A gold open access publication fee is payable by authors or on their behalf, e.g. by their research funder or institution.

Regardless of how you choose to publish your article, the journal will apply the same peer review criteria and acceptance standards.

For gold open access articles, permitted third party (re)use is defined by the following [Creative Commons user licenses](#):

Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY)

Lets others distribute and copy the article, create extracts, abstracts, and other revised versions, adaptations or derivative works of or from an article (such as a translation), include in a collective work (such as an anthology), text or data mine the article, even for commercial purposes, as long as they credit the author(s), do not represent the author as endorsing their adaptation of the article, and do not modify the article in such a way as to damage the author's honor or reputation.

Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs (CC BY-NC-ND)

For non-commercial purposes, lets others distribute and copy the article, and to include in a collective work (such as an anthology), as long as they credit the author(s) and provided they do not alter or modify the article.

The gold open access publication fee for this journal is **USD 3400**, excluding taxes. Learn more about Elsevier's pricing policy: <https://www.elsevier.com/openaccesspricing>.

Green open access

Authors can share their research in a variety of different ways and Elsevier has a number of green open access options available. We recommend authors see our [green open access page](#) for further information. Authors can also self-archive their manuscripts immediately and enable public access from their institution's repository after an embargo period. This is the version that has been accepted for publication and which typically includes author-incorporated changes suggested during submission, peer review and in editor-author communications. Embargo period: For subscription

articles, an appropriate amount of time is needed for journals to deliver value to subscribing customers before an article becomes freely available to the public. This is the embargo period and it begins from the date the article is formally published online in its final and fully citable form. [Find out more.](#)

This journal has an embargo period of 24 months.

Elsevier Researcher Academy

[Researcher Academy](#) is a free e-learning platform designed to support early and mid-career researchers throughout their research journey. The "Learn" environment at Researcher Academy offers several interactive modules, webinars, downloadable guides and resources to guide you through the process of writing for research and going through peer review. Feel free to use these free resources to improve your submission and navigate the publication process with ease.

Language (usage and editing services)

Please write your text in good English (American or British usage is accepted, but not a mixture of these). Authors who feel their English language manuscript may require editing to eliminate possible grammatical or spelling errors and to conform to correct scientific English may wish to use the [English Language Editing service](#) available from Elsevier's WebShop.

Submission

Authors may submit their articles electronically to this journal. The system automatically converts source files to a single PDF file of the article, which is used in the peer-review process. Please note that even though manuscript source files are converted to a PDF file at submission for the review process, these source files are needed for further processing after acceptance. All correspondence, including notification of the Editor's decision and requests for revision, takes place by e-mail, removing the need for a paper trail.

Note that contributions may be either submitted online or sent by mail. Please do NOT submit via both routes. This will cause confusion and may lead to your article being reviewed and published twice!

For any technical queries please visit our [Support Center](#).

Cover Letter

The corresponding author must state explicitly in a paragraph how the paper fits the Aims and Scope of the journal. Failure to include the paragraph will result in returning the paper to the author.

Referees

All authors must suggest five potential reviewers for their paper upon submission (please include **institutional email addresses ONLY** for all reviewers).

The suggested referees should: (i) not be close collaborators of the author(s)(ii) not be located in the same institution as the author(s) and(iii) not all be from the home country. Avoid suggesting colleagues you have published with previously as this creates a potential conflict of interest. Do not suggest any Associate Editors or Editorial Board members of this journal.

PREPARATION

NEW SUBMISSIONS

Submission to this journal proceeds totally online and you will be guided stepwise through the creation and uploading of your files. The system automatically converts your files to a single PDF file, which is used in the peer-review process.

As part of the Your Paper Your Way service, you may choose to submit your manuscript as a single file to be used in the refereeing process. This can be a PDF file or a Word document, in any format or layout that can be used by referees to evaluate your manuscript. It should contain high enough quality figures for refereeing. If you prefer to do so, you may still provide all or some of the source files at the initial submission. Please note that individual figure files larger than 10 MB must be uploaded separately.

References

There are no strict requirements on reference formatting at submission. References can be in any style or format as long as the style is consistent. Where applicable, author(s) name(s), journal title/book title, chapter title/article title, year of publication, volume number/book chapter and the article number or pagination must be present. Use of DOI is highly encouraged. The reference style used by the journal will be applied to the accepted article by Elsevier at the proof stage. Note that missing data will be highlighted at proof stage for the author to correct.

Please ensure that your manuscript file contains line numbering. Line numbers should be included manually before uploading your files.

Figures and tables

Please submit Figures and Tables in separate files in an approved format (TIFF, EPS or MS Office files) with the correct resolution.

Peer review

This journal operates a single blind review process. All contributions will be initially assessed by the editor for suitability for the journal. Papers deemed suitable are then typically sent to a minimum of two independent expert reviewers to assess the scientific quality of the paper. The Editor is responsible for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles. The Editor's decision is final. [More information on types of peer review.](#)

REVISED SUBMISSIONS

Use of word processing software

Regardless of the file format of the original submission, at revision you must provide us with an editable file of the entire article. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible. Most formatting codes will be removed and replaced on processing the article. The electronic text should be prepared in a way very similar to that of conventional manuscripts (see also the [Guide to Publishing with Elsevier](#)). See also the section on Electronic artwork.

To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the 'spell-check' and 'grammar-check' functions of your word processor.

Article structure

Manuscript Page Limit

There is no restriction on the number of pages but brevity of papers is greatly encouraged. The length of a paper should be commensurate with the scientific information being reported. In particular, the introductory material should be limited to a few paragraphs and results presented in figures should not be repeated in tables.

Subdivision - numbered sections

Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text'. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line.

Introduction

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

Material and methods

Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described.

Theory/calculation

A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lay the foundation for further work. In contrast, a Calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.

Results

Results should be clear and concise.

Discussion

This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

Conclusions

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

Appendices

If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.

Essential title page information

- **Title.** Be concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Acronyms and brand names of products should not appear in the title of a paper. Instead they may be listed in the key words, and spelled out the first time they appear in the body of the paper.
- **Author names and affiliations.** Please clearly indicate the given name(s) and family name(s) of each author and check that all names are accurately spelled. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name and, if available, the e-mail address of each author.
- **Corresponding author.** Clearly indicate who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. **The inclusion of multiple corresponding authors is strongly discouraged. Ensure that the e-mail address is given and that contact details are kept up to date by the corresponding author.**
- **Present/permanent address.** If an author has moved since the work described in the article was done, or was visiting at the time, a 'Present address' (or 'Permanent address') may be indicated as a footnote to that author's name. The address at which the author actually did the work must be retained as the main, affiliation address. Superscript Arabic numerals are used for such footnotes.

Abstract

A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

Graphical abstract

A graphical abstract is mandatory for this journal. It should summarize the contents of the article in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership online. Authors must provide images that clearly represent the work described in the article. Graphical abstracts should be submitted as a separate file in the online submission system. Image size: please provide an image with a minimum of 531 × 1328 pixels (h × w) or proportionally more. The image should be readable at a size of 5 × 13 cm using a regular screen resolution of 96 dpi. Preferred file types: TIFF, EPS, PDF or MS Office files. You can view [Example Graphical Abstracts](#) on our information site.

Authors can make use of Elsevier's [Illustration Services](#) to ensure the best presentation of their images also in accordance with all technical requirements.

Highlights

Highlights are mandatory for this journal. They consist of a short collection of bullet points that convey the core findings of the article and should be submitted in a separate editable file in the online submission system. Please use 'Highlights' in the file name and include 3 to 5 bullet points (maximum 85 characters, including spaces, per bullet point). You can view [example Highlights](#) on our information site.

The mandatory highlights are important because they appear online in the Table of Contents of the journal. Highlights that list bullet points about the results are therefore not very informative for readers scanning the contents. Here is an outline of what the highlights should contain: What is the overall scientific problem and why did you study it? How did you address the problem, and which spheres are included? What was the major method used? Major finding(s) Take home message Do not repeat the highlights in bullet form for the conclusions. The conclusions should be a narrative about what you found and what it means in the broader scheme.

Keywords

Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 6 keywords, using American spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

The key words of the paper should not contain any words already in the title, but can include abbreviated terms or location information not suitable for the title.

Abbreviations

Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field in a footnote to be placed on the first page of the article. Such abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there, as well as in the footnote. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.

Acknowledgements

Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

Formatting of funding sources

List funding sources in this standard way to facilitate compliance to funder's requirements:

Funding: This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health [grant numbers xxxx, yyyy]; the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Seattle, WA [grant number zzzz]; and the United States Institutes of Peace [grant number aaaa].

It is not necessary to include detailed descriptions on the program or type of grants and awards. When funding is from a block grant or other resources available to a university, college, or other research institution, submit the name of the institute or organization that provided the funding.

If no funding has been provided for the research, please include the following sentence:

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Footnotes

Footnotes should be used sparingly. Number them consecutively throughout the article. Many word processors build footnotes into the text, and this feature may be used. Should this not be the case, indicate the position of footnotes in the text and present the footnotes themselves separately at the end of the article.

Artwork

Electronic artwork

General points

- Make sure you use uniform lettering and sizing of your original artwork.
- Preferred fonts: Arial (or Helvetica), Times New Roman (or Times), Symbol, Courier.
- Number the illustrations according to their sequence in the text.
- Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
- Indicate per figure if it is a single, 1.5 or 2-column fitting image.
- For Word submissions only, you may still provide figures and their captions, and tables within a single file at the revision stage.
- Please note that individual figure files larger than 10 MB must be provided in separate source files. A detailed [guide on electronic artwork](#) is available.

You are urged to visit this site; some excerpts from the detailed information are given here.

Formats

Regardless of the application used, when your electronic artwork is finalized, please 'save as' or convert the images to one of the following formats (note the resolution requirements for line drawings, halftones, and line/halftone combinations given below):

EPS (or PDF): Vector drawings. Embed the font or save the text as 'graphics'.

TIFF (or JPG): Color or grayscale photographs (halftones): always use a minimum of 300 dpi.

TIFF (or JPG): Bitmapped line drawings: use a minimum of 1000 dpi.

TIFF (or JPG): Combinations bitmapped line/half-tone (color or grayscale): a minimum of 500 dpi is required.

Please do not:

- Supply files that are optimized for screen use (e.g., GIF, BMP, PICT, WPG); the resolution is too low.
- Supply files that are too low in resolution.
- Submit graphics that are disproportionately large for the content.

Color artwork

Please make sure that artwork files are in an acceptable format (TIFF (or JPEG), EPS (or PDF), or MS Office files) and with the correct resolution. If, together with your accepted article, you submit usable color figures then Elsevier will ensure, at no additional charge, that these figures will appear in color online (e.g., ScienceDirect and other sites) regardless of whether or not these illustrations are reproduced in color in the printed version. **For color reproduction in print, you will receive information regarding the costs from Elsevier after receipt of your accepted article.** Please indicate your preference for color: in print or online only. [Further information on the preparation of electronic artwork.](#)

Figure captions

Ensure that each illustration has a caption. A caption should comprise a brief title (**not** on the figure itself) and a description of the illustration. Keep text in the illustrations themselves to a minimum but explain all symbols and abbreviations used.

Tables

Number tables consecutively with Arabic numerals in accordance with their appearance in the text. Type each table double-spaced on a separate page with a short descriptive title typed directly above and place footnotes to tables below the table body and indicate them with superscript lowercase letters. Avoid vertical rules. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in tables do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article. Tables should never be included within the text, because file(s) containing tables are attached separately in the electronic submission system.

Please submit Figures and Tables in separate files in an approved format (TIFF, EPS or MS Office files) with the correct resolution.

References

Citation in text

Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Any references cited in the abstract must be given in full. Unpublished results and personal communications are not recommended in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text. If these references are included in the reference list they should follow the standard reference style of the journal and should include a substitution of the publication date with either 'Unpublished results' or 'Personal communication'. Citation of a reference as 'in press' implies that the item has been accepted for publication.

Reference links

Increased discoverability of research and high quality peer review are ensured by online links to the sources cited. In order to allow us to create links to abstracting and indexing services, such as Scopus, CrossRef and PubMed, please ensure that data provided in the references are correct. Please note that incorrect surnames, journal/book titles, publication year and pagination may prevent link creation. When copying references, please be careful as they may already contain errors. Use of the DOI is highly encouraged.

A DOI is guaranteed never to change, so you can use it as a permanent link to any electronic article. An example of a citation using DOI for an article not yet in an issue is: VanDecar J.C., Russo R.M., James D.E., Ambeh W.B., Franke M. (2003). Aseismic continuation of the Lesser Antilles slab beneath northeastern Venezuela. *Journal of Geophysical Research*, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2001JB000884>. Please note the format of such citations should be in the same style as all other references in the paper.

Web references

As a minimum, the full URL should be given and the date when the reference was last accessed. Any further information, if known (DOI, author names, dates, reference to a source publication, etc.), should also be given. Web references can be listed separately (e.g., after the reference list) under a different heading if desired, or can be included in the reference list.

Data references

This journal encourages you to cite underlying or relevant datasets in your manuscript by citing them in your text and including a data reference in your Reference List. Data references should include the following elements: author name(s), dataset title, data repository, version (where available), year, and global persistent identifier. Add [dataset] immediately before the reference so we can properly identify it as a data reference. The [dataset] identifier will not appear in your published article.

References in a special issue

Please ensure that the words 'this issue' are added to any references in the list (and any citations in the text) to other articles in the same Special Issue.

Reference management software

Most Elsevier journals have their reference template available in many of the most popular reference management software products. These include all products that support [Citation Style Language styles](#), such as [Mendeley](#) and [Zotero](#), as well as [EndNote](#). Using the word processor plug-ins from these products, authors only need to select the appropriate journal template when preparing their article, after which citations and bibliographies will be automatically formatted in the journal's style. If no template is yet available for this journal, please follow the format of the sample references and citations as shown in this Guide. If you use reference management software, please ensure that you remove all field codes before submitting the electronic manuscript. [More information on how to remove field codes](#).

Users of Mendeley Desktop can easily install the reference style for this journal by clicking the following link:

<http://open.mendeley.com/use-citation-style/science-of-the-total-environment>

When preparing your manuscript, you will then be able to select this style using the Mendeley plug-ins for Microsoft Word or LibreOffice.

Reference formatting

There are no strict requirements on reference formatting at submission. References can be in any style or format as long as the style is consistent. Where applicable, author(s) name(s), journal title/book title, chapter title/article title, year of publication, volume number/book chapter and the article number or pagination must be present. Use of DOI is highly encouraged. The reference style used by the journal will be applied to the accepted article by Elsevier at the proof stage. Note that missing data will be highlighted at proof stage for the author to correct. If you do wish to format the references yourself they should be arranged according to the following examples:

Reference style

Text: All citations in the text should refer to:

1. *Single author:* the author's name (without initials, unless there is ambiguity) and the year of publication;
2. *Two authors:* both authors' names and the year of publication;
3. *Three or more authors:* first author's name followed by 'et al.' and the year of publication.

Citations may be made directly (or parenthetically). Groups of references can be listed either first alphabetically, then chronologically, or vice versa.

Examples: 'as demonstrated (Allan, 2000a, 2000b, 1999; Allan and Jones, 1999)... Or, as demonstrated (Jones, 1999; Allan, 2000)... Kramer et al. (2010) have recently shown ...'

List: References should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters 'a', 'b', 'c', etc., placed after the year of publication.

Examples:

Reference to a journal publication:

Van der Geer, J., Hanraads, J.A.J., Lupton, R.A., 2010. The art of writing a scientific article. *J. Sci. Commun.* 163, 51–59. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.Sc.2010.00372>.

Reference to a journal publication with an article number:

Van der Geer, J., Hanraads, J.A.J., Lupton, R.A., 2018. The art of writing a scientific article. *Heliyon.* 19, e00205. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2018.e00205>.

Reference to a book:

Strunk Jr, W., White, E.B., 2000. *The Elements of Style*, fourth ed. Longman, New York.

Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

Mettam, G.R., Adams, L.B., 2009. How to prepare an electronic version of your article, in: Jones, B.S., Smith, R.Z. (Eds.), *Introduction to the Electronic Age*. E-Publishing Inc., New York, pp. 281–304.

Reference to a website:

Cancer Research UK, 1975. Cancer statistics reports for the UK. <http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/aboutcancer/statistics/cancerstatsreport/> (accessed 13 March 2003).

Reference to a dataset:

[dataset] Oguro, M., Imahiro, S., Saito, S., Nakashizuka, T., 2015. Mortality data for Japanese oak wilt disease and surrounding forest compositions. *Mendeley Data*, v1. <https://doi.org/10.17632/xwj98nb39r.1>.

Video

Elsevier accepts video material and animation sequences to support and enhance your scientific research. Authors who have video or animation files that they wish to submit with their article are strongly encouraged to include links to these within the body of the article. This can be done in the same way as a figure or table by referring to the video or animation content and noting in the body text where it should be placed. All submitted files should be properly labeled so that they directly relate to the video file's content. . In order to ensure that your video or animation material is directly usable, please provide the file in one of our recommended file formats with a preferred maximum size of 150 MB per file, 1 GB in total. Video and animation files supplied will be published online in the electronic version of your article in Elsevier Web products, including [ScienceDirect](#). Please supply 'stills' with your files: you can choose any frame from the video or animation or make a separate image. These will be used instead of standard icons and will personalize the link to your video data. For more detailed instructions please visit our [video instruction pages](#). Note: since video and animation cannot be embedded in the print version of the journal, please provide text for both the electronic and the print version for the portions of the article that refer to this content.

AudioSlides

The journal encourages authors to create an AudioSlides presentation with their published article. AudioSlides are brief, webinar-style presentations that are shown next to the online article on ScienceDirect. This gives authors the opportunity to summarize their research in their own words and to help readers understand what the paper is about. [More information and examples are available](#). Authors of this journal will automatically receive an invitation e-mail to create an AudioSlides presentation after acceptance of their paper.

Data visualization

Include interactive data visualizations in your publication and let your readers interact and engage more closely with your research. Follow the instructions [here](#) to find out about available data visualization options and how to include them with your article.

Supplementary material

Supplementary material such as applications, images and sound clips, can be published with your article to enhance it. Submitted supplementary items are published exactly as they are received (Excel or PowerPoint files will appear as such online). Please submit your material together with the article and supply a concise, descriptive caption for each supplementary file. If you wish to make changes to supplementary material during any stage of the process, please make sure to provide an updated file. Do not annotate any corrections on a previous version. Please switch off the 'Track Changes' option in Microsoft Office files as these will appear in the published version.

Research data

This journal encourages and enables you to share data that supports your research publication where appropriate, and enables you to interlink the data with your published articles. Research data refers to the results of observations or experimentation that validate research findings. To facilitate reproducibility and data reuse, this journal also encourages you to share your software, code, models, algorithms, protocols, methods and other useful materials related to the project.

Below are a number of ways in which you can associate data with your article or make a statement about the availability of your data when submitting your manuscript. If you are sharing data in one of these ways, you are encouraged to cite the data in your manuscript and reference list. Please refer to the "References" section for more information about data citation. For more information on depositing, sharing and using research data and other relevant research materials, visit the [research data](#) page.

Data linking

If you have made your research data available in a data repository, you can link your article directly to the dataset. Elsevier collaborates with a number of repositories to link articles on ScienceDirect with relevant repositories, giving readers access to underlying data that gives them a better understanding of the research described.

There are different ways to link your datasets to your article. When available, you can directly link your dataset to your article by providing the relevant information in the submission system. For more information, visit the [database linking page](#).

For [supported data repositories](#) a repository banner will automatically appear next to your published article on ScienceDirect.

In addition, you can link to relevant data or entities through identifiers within the text of your manuscript, using the following format: Database: xxxx (e.g., TAIR: AT1G01020; CCDC: 734053; PDB: 1XFN).

Mendeley Data

This journal supports Mendeley Data, enabling you to deposit any research data (including raw and processed data, video, code, software, algorithms, protocols, and methods) associated with your manuscript in a free-to-use, open access repository. Before submitting your article, you can deposit the relevant datasets to *Mendeley Data*. Please include the DOI of the deposited dataset(s) in your main manuscript file. The datasets will be listed and directly accessible to readers next to your published article online.

For more information, visit the [Mendeley Data for journals page](#).

Data in Brief

You have the option of converting any or all parts of your supplementary or additional raw data into one or multiple data articles, a new kind of article that houses and describes your data. Data articles ensure that your data is actively reviewed, curated, formatted, indexed, given a DOI and publicly available to all upon publication. You are encouraged to submit your article for *Data in Brief* as an additional item directly alongside the revised version of your manuscript. If your research article is accepted, your data article will automatically be transferred over to *Data in Brief* where it will be editorially reviewed and published in the open access data journal, *Data in Brief*. Please note an open access fee of 500 USD is payable for publication in *Data in Brief*. Full details can be found on the [Data in Brief website](#). Please use [this template](#) to write your Data in Brief.

MethodsX

You have the option of converting relevant protocols and methods into one or multiple MethodsX articles, a new kind of article that describes the details of customized research methods. Many researchers spend a significant amount of time on developing methods to fit their specific needs or setting, but often without getting credit for this part of their work. MethodsX, an open access journal, now publishes this information in order to make it searchable, peer reviewed, citable and reproducible. Authors are encouraged to submit their MethodsX article as an additional item directly alongside the revised version of their manuscript. If your research article is accepted, your methods article will automatically be transferred over to MethodsX where it will be editorially reviewed. Please note an open access fee is payable for publication in MethodsX. Full details can be found on the MethodsX website. Please use [this template](#) to prepare your MethodsX article.

Data statement

To foster transparency, we encourage you to state the availability of your data in your submission. This may be a requirement of your funding body or institution. If your data is unavailable to access or unsuitable to post, you will have the opportunity to indicate why during the submission process, for example by stating that the research data is confidential. The statement will appear with your published article on ScienceDirect. For more information, visit the [Data Statement page](#).

AFTER ACCEPTANCE

Online proof correction

Corresponding authors will receive an e-mail with a link to our online proofing system, allowing annotation and correction of proofs online. The environment is similar to MS Word: in addition to editing text, you can also comment on figures/tables and answer questions from the Copy Editor. Web-based proofing provides a faster and less error-prone process by allowing you to directly type your corrections, eliminating the potential introduction of errors.

If preferred, you can still choose to annotate and upload your edits on the PDF version. All instructions for proofing will be given in the e-mail we send to authors, including alternative methods to the online version and PDF.

We will do everything possible to get your article published quickly and accurately. Please use this proof only for checking the typesetting, editing, completeness and correctness of the text, tables and figures. Significant changes to the article as accepted for publication will only be considered at this stage with permission from the Editor. It is important to ensure that all corrections are sent back to us in one communication. Please check carefully before replying, as inclusion of any subsequent

corrections cannot be guaranteed. Proof reading is solely your responsibility. **Any late corrections, after this proofing stage will not be entertained as this will delay the publication process of the articles in the journal. If in case, your late corrections are being so important, Erratum/ Corrigendum can be published accordingly so that, it will also be mapped to your already published original article.**

Offprints

The corresponding author will, at no cost, receive a customized [Share Link](#) providing 50 days free access to the final published version of the article on [ScienceDirect](#). The Share Link can be used for sharing the article via any communication channel, including email and social media. For an extra charge, paper offprints can be ordered via the offprint order form which is sent once the article is accepted for publication. Both corresponding and co-authors may order offprints at any time via Elsevier's [Webshop](#). Corresponding authors who have published their article gold open access do not receive a Share Link as their final published version of the article is available open access on ScienceDirect and can be shared through the article DOI link.

AUTHOR_INQUIRES

Visit the [Elsevier Support Center](#) to find the answers you need. Here you will find everything from Frequently Asked Questions to ways to get in touch.

You can also find out [when your accepted article will be published](#).

Revision submissions:

If you have any specific questions related due date extensions for revision, please contact the Journal Manager, Pallavi Das at j.scitotenv@elsevier.com.

© Copyright 2018 Elsevier | <https://www.elsevier.com>