[*x*] The *CP*-violation parameters are defined as follows (see also "Note on *CP* Violation in $K_S \to 3\pi$" and "Note on *CP* Violation in K_L^0 Decay" in the Full Listings in Physical Review **D50** 1173 (1994)):

$$\eta_{+-} = |\eta_{+-}| e^{i\phi_{+-}} = \frac{A(K_L^0 \to \pi^+\pi^-)}{A(K_S^0 \to \pi^+\pi^-)} = \epsilon + \epsilon'$$

$$\eta_{00} = |\eta_{00}| e^{i\phi_{00}} = \frac{A(K_L^0 \to \pi^0\pi^0)}{A(K_S^0 \to \pi^0\pi^0)} = \epsilon - 2\epsilon'$$

$$\delta = \frac{\Gamma(K_L^0 \to \pi^-\ell^+\nu) - \Gamma(K_L^0 \to \pi^+\ell^-\nu)}{\Gamma(K_L^0 \to \pi^-\ell^+\nu) + \Gamma(K_L^0 \to \pi^+\ell^-\nu)} ,$$

$$\mathrm{Im}(\eta_{+-0})^2 = \frac{\Gamma(K_S^0 \to \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)^{CP \text{ viol.}}}{\Gamma(K_L^0 \to \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)} ,$$

$$\mathrm{Im}(\eta_{000})^2 = \frac{\Gamma(K_S^0 \to \pi^0\pi^0\pi^0)}{\Gamma(K_L^0 \to \pi^0\pi^0\pi^0)} .$$

where for the last two relations *CPT* is assumed valid, *i.e.*, $\mathrm{Re}(\eta_{+-0}) \simeq 0$ and $\mathrm{Re}(\eta_{000}) \simeq 0$.

[*y*] See the K_S^0 Full Listings in Physical Review **D50** 1173 (1994) for the energy limits used in this measurement.

[*z*] Calculated from K_L^0 semileptonic rates and the K_S^0 lifetime assuming $\Delta S = \Delta Q$.

[*aa*] ϵ'/ϵ is derived from $|\eta_{00}/\eta_{+-}|$ measurements using theoretical input on phases.

[*bb*] See the K_L^0 Full Listings in Physical Review **D50** 1173 (1994) for the energy limits used in this measurement.

[*cc*] $m_{e^+e^-} > 470$ MeV.

[*dd*] Allowed by higher-order electroweak interactions.

[*ee*] Violates *CP* in leading order. Test of direct *CP* violation since the indirect *CP*-violating and *CP*-conserving contributions are expected to be suppressed.

[*ff*] See the note in the *L*(1770) Full Listings in Reviews of Modern Physics **56** No. 2 Pt. II (1984), p. S200.

[*gg*] This is a weighted average of $D^\pm$ (44%) and D^0 (56%) branching fractions. See "D^+ and $D^0 \to$ (η anything) / (total D^+ and D^0)" under "D^+ Branching Ratios" in the Full Listings in Physical Review **D50** 1173 (1994).

[*hh*] This value combines the e^+ and μ^+ branching fractions, making a small phase-space adjustment to the μ^+ fraction to be able to use it as an e^+ fraction; hence the "e^+." In fact, some of the e^+ measurements already use μ^+ events in this way.

[*ii*] ℓ indicates e or μ mode, not sum over modes.