Figure E2-57a. Map of the Bayou d'Inde AOC, showing the reach boundaries and locations of surficial sediment samples that pose low, indeterminate or high risk to the benthic invertebrate community, based on the predicted magnitude of toxicity (% survival) to the marine amphipod, *Ampelisca abdita*, in 10-d whole-sediment toxicity tests.

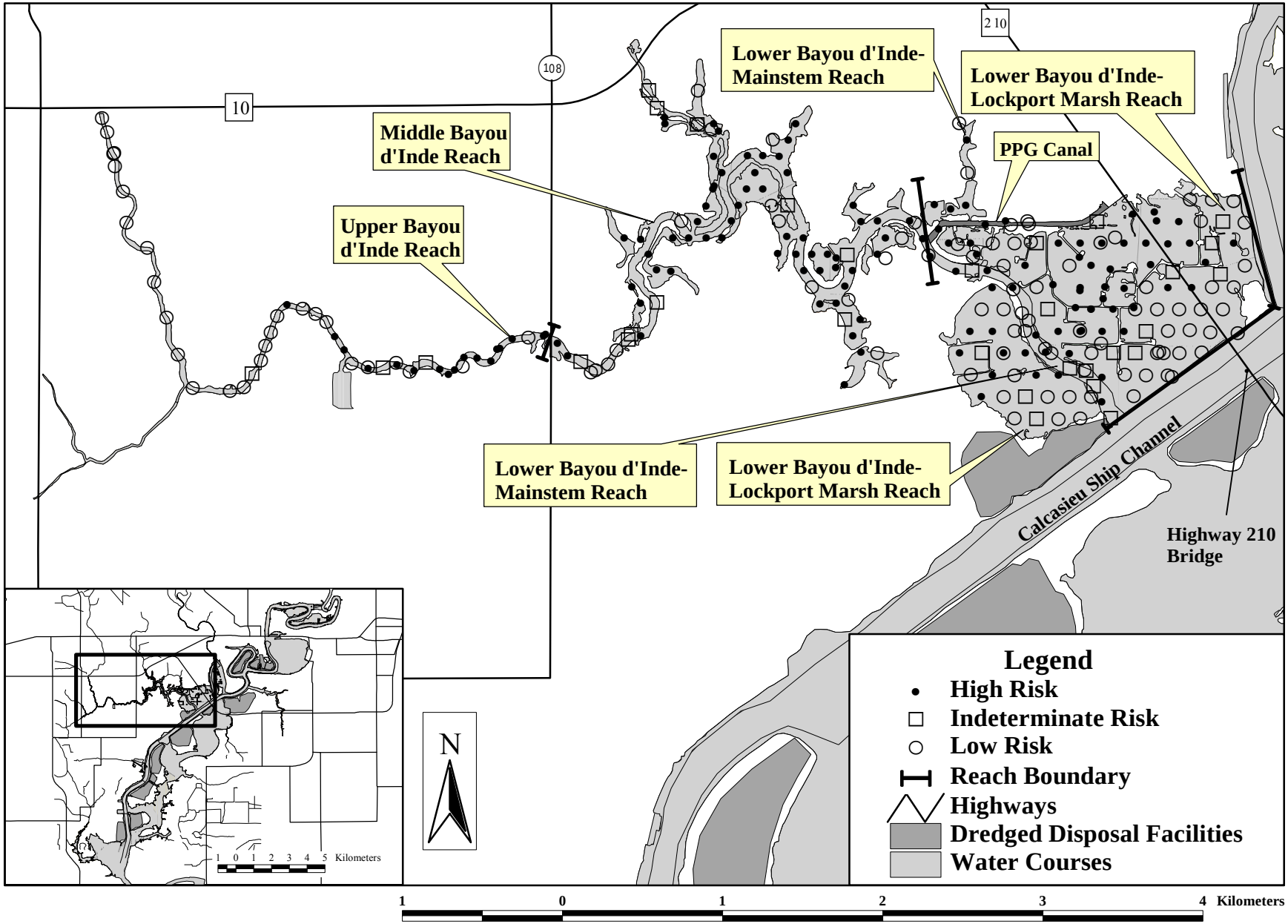

Figure E2-57b. Map of the Bayou d'Inde AOC, showing the reach boundaries and locations of deeper sediment samples that pose low, indeterminate or high risk to the benthic invertebrate community, based on the predicted magnitude of toxicity (% survival) to the marine amphipod, *Ampelisca abdita*, in 10-d whole-sediment toxicity tests.

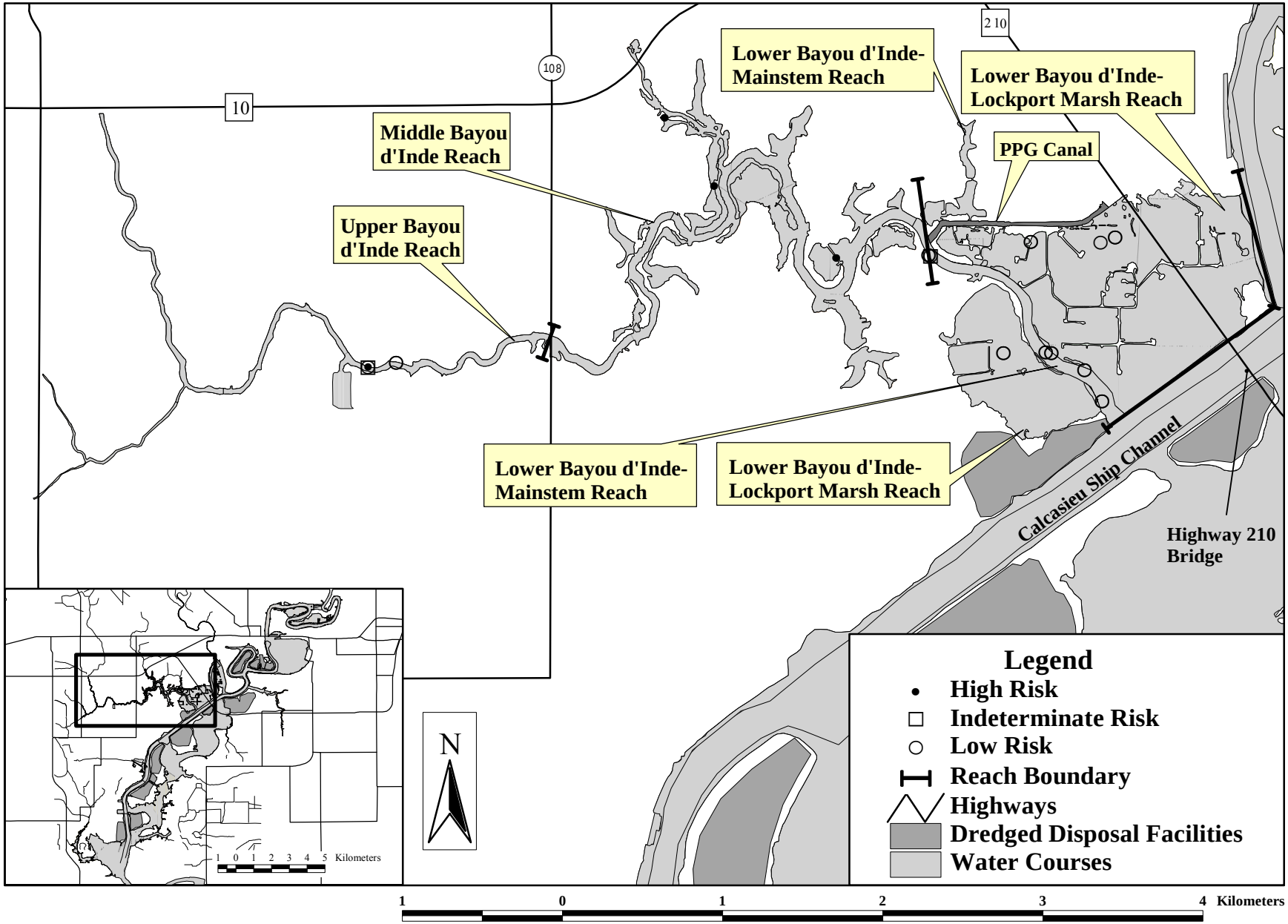

Figure E2-58a. Map of the Bayou d'Inde AOC, showing the reach boundaries and locations of surficial sediment samples that pose low, indeterminate or high risk to the benthic invertebrate community, based on the predicted magnitude of toxicity (% survival) to the freshwater amphipod, *Hyalella azteca*, in 28-d whole-sediment toxicity tests.

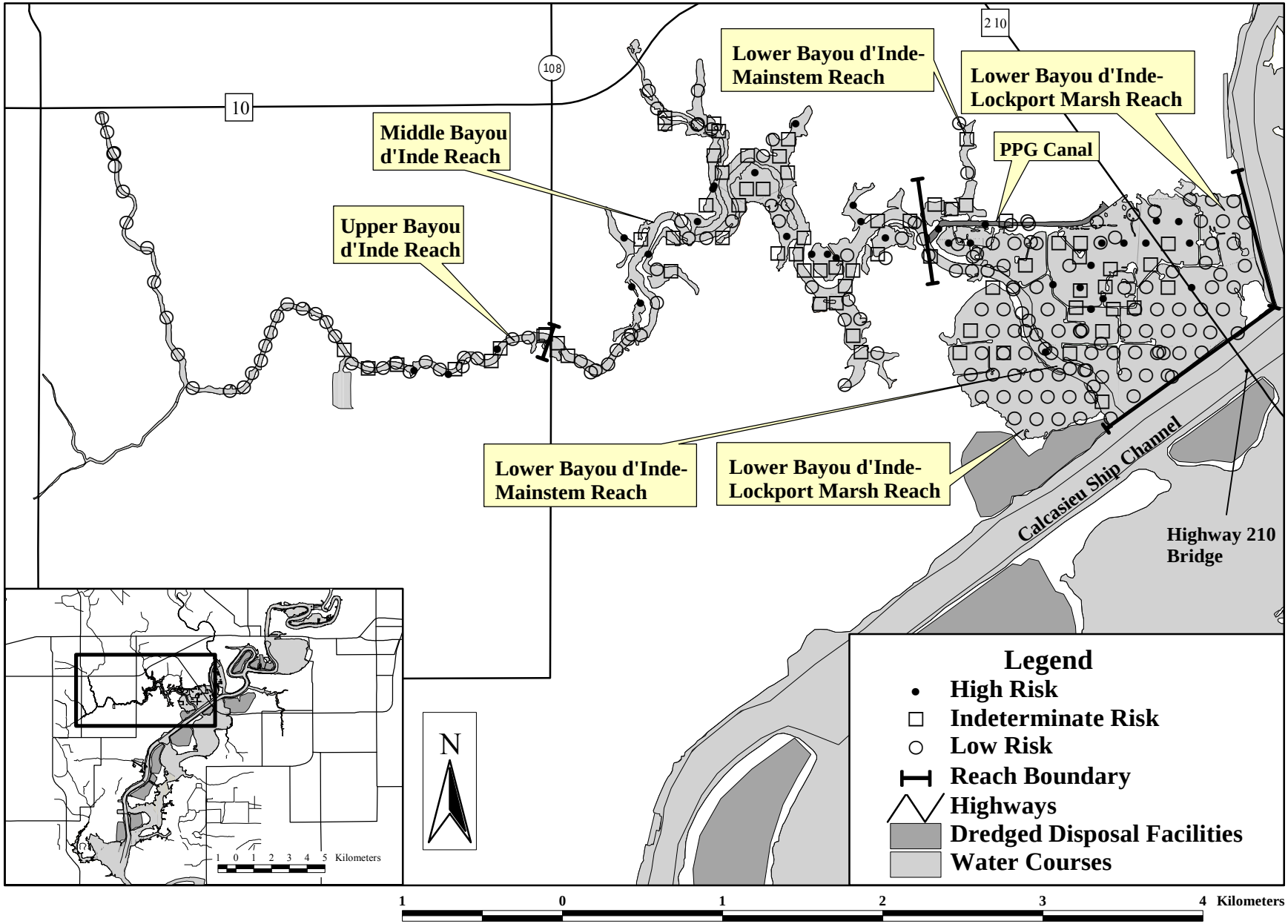

Figure E2-58b. Map of the Bayou d'Inde AOC, showing the reach boundaries and locations of deeper sediment samples that pose low, indeterminate or high risk to the benthic invertebrate community, based on the predicted magnitude of toxicity (% survival) to the freshwater amphipod, *Hyalella azteca*, in 28-d whole-sediment toxicity tests.

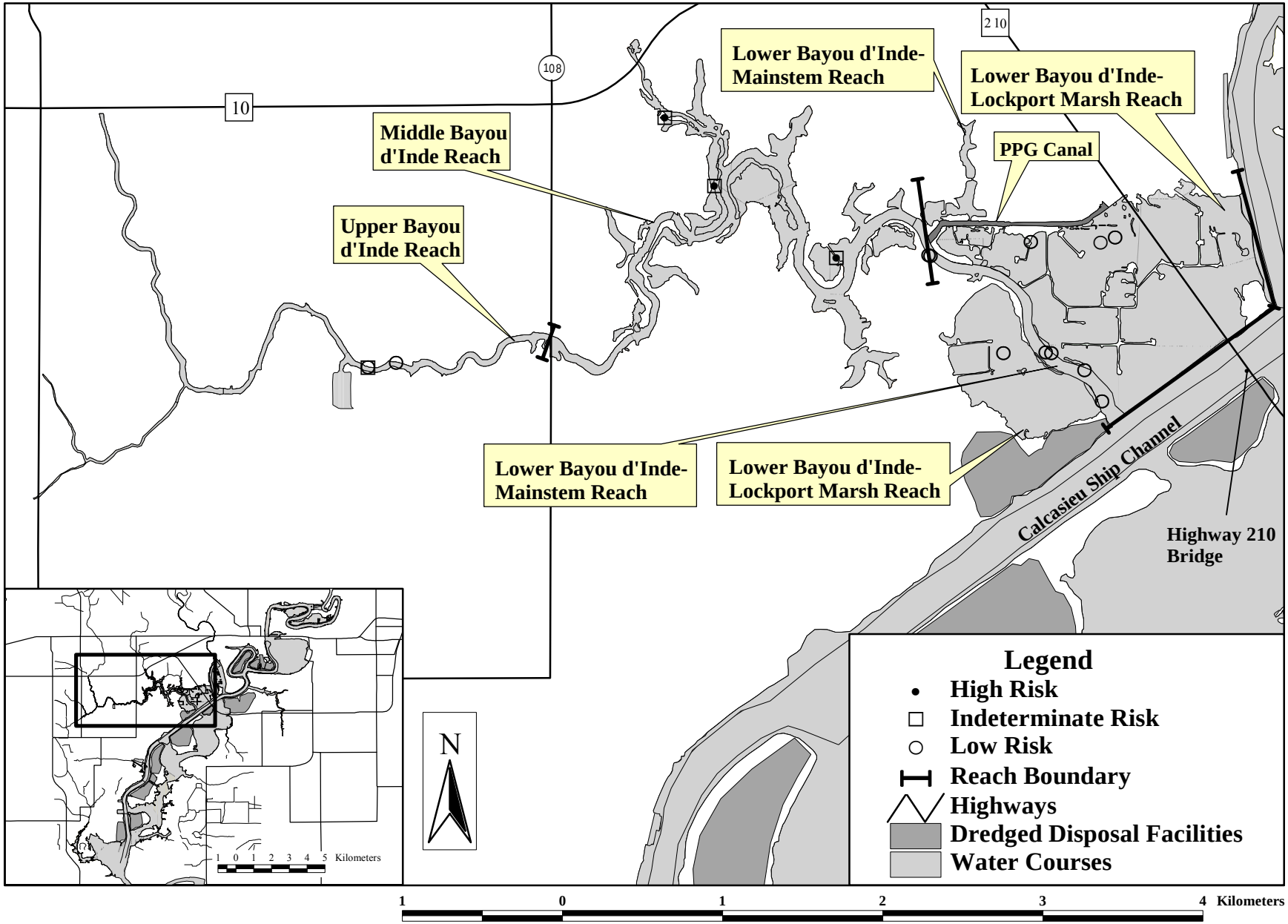

Figure E2-59. Map of the Bayou d'Inde AOC, showing the reach boundaries and locations of samples that pose low, indeterminate or high risk to the benthic invertebrate community, based on the observed magnitude of toxicity (% survival) to the marine amphipod, *Ampelisca abdita*, in 10-d whole-sediment toxicity tests (based on the reference envelope approach).

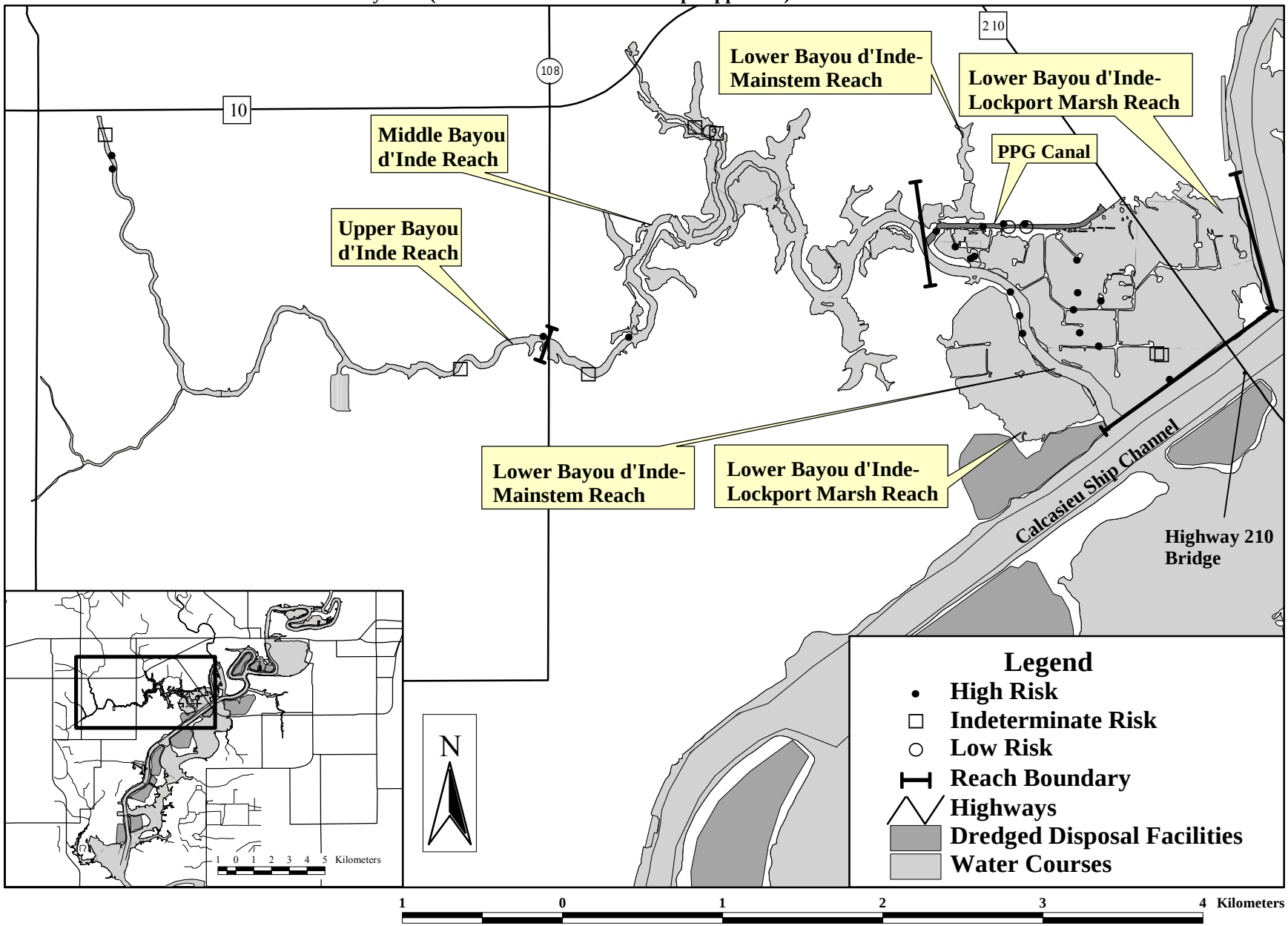

Figure E2-60. Map of the Bayou d'Inde AOC, showing the reach boundaries and locations of samples that pose low, indeterminate or high risk to the benthic invertebrate community, based on the observed magnitude of toxicity (% survival) to the freshwater amphipod, *Hyalella azteca*, in 28-d whole-sediment toxicity tests (based on the reference envelope approach).

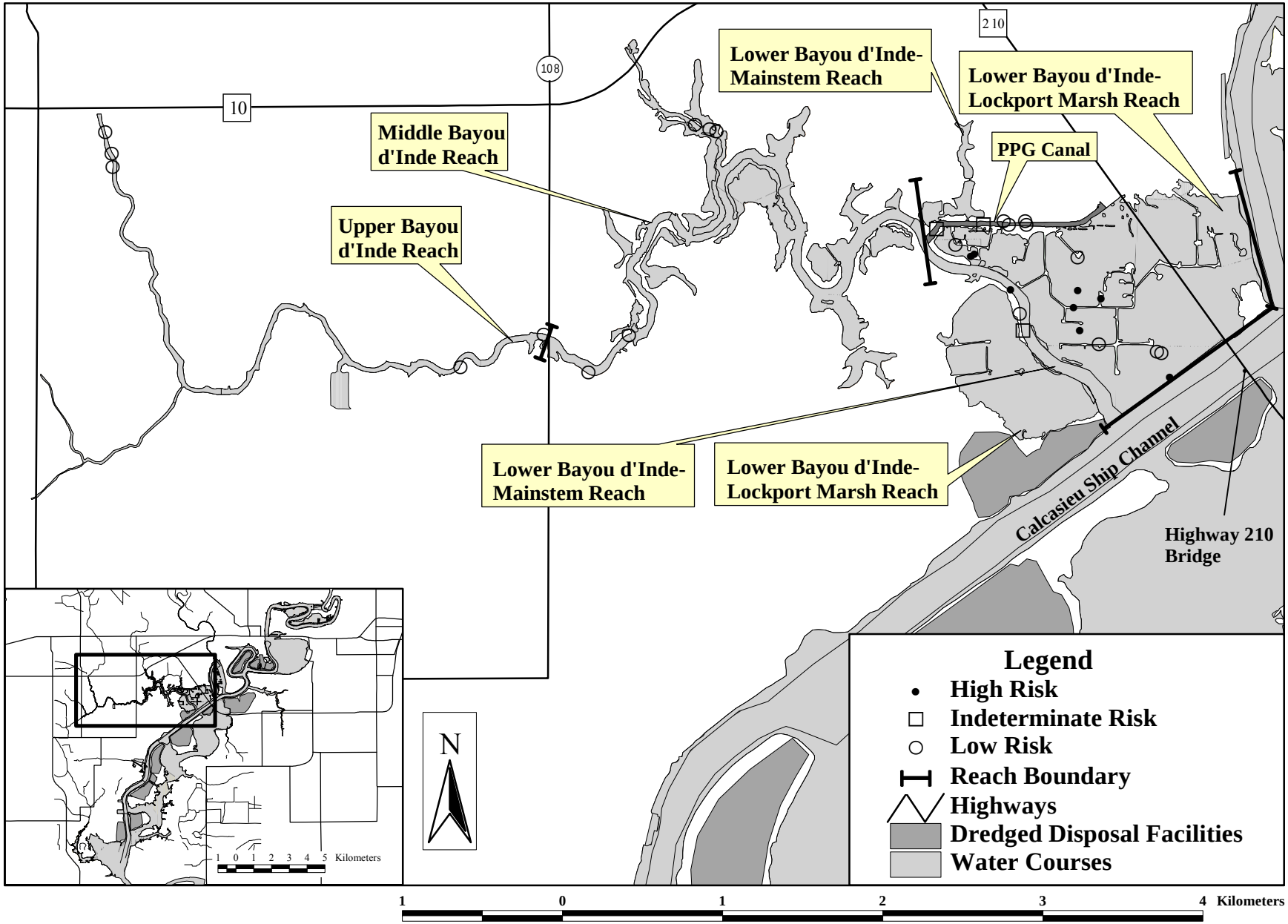

Figure E2-61. Map of the Bayou d'Inde AOC, showing the reach boundaries and locations of toxic and not toxic samples to the marine amphipod, *Ampelisca abdita*, in 10-d whole-sediment toxicity tests (based on the reference envelope approach).

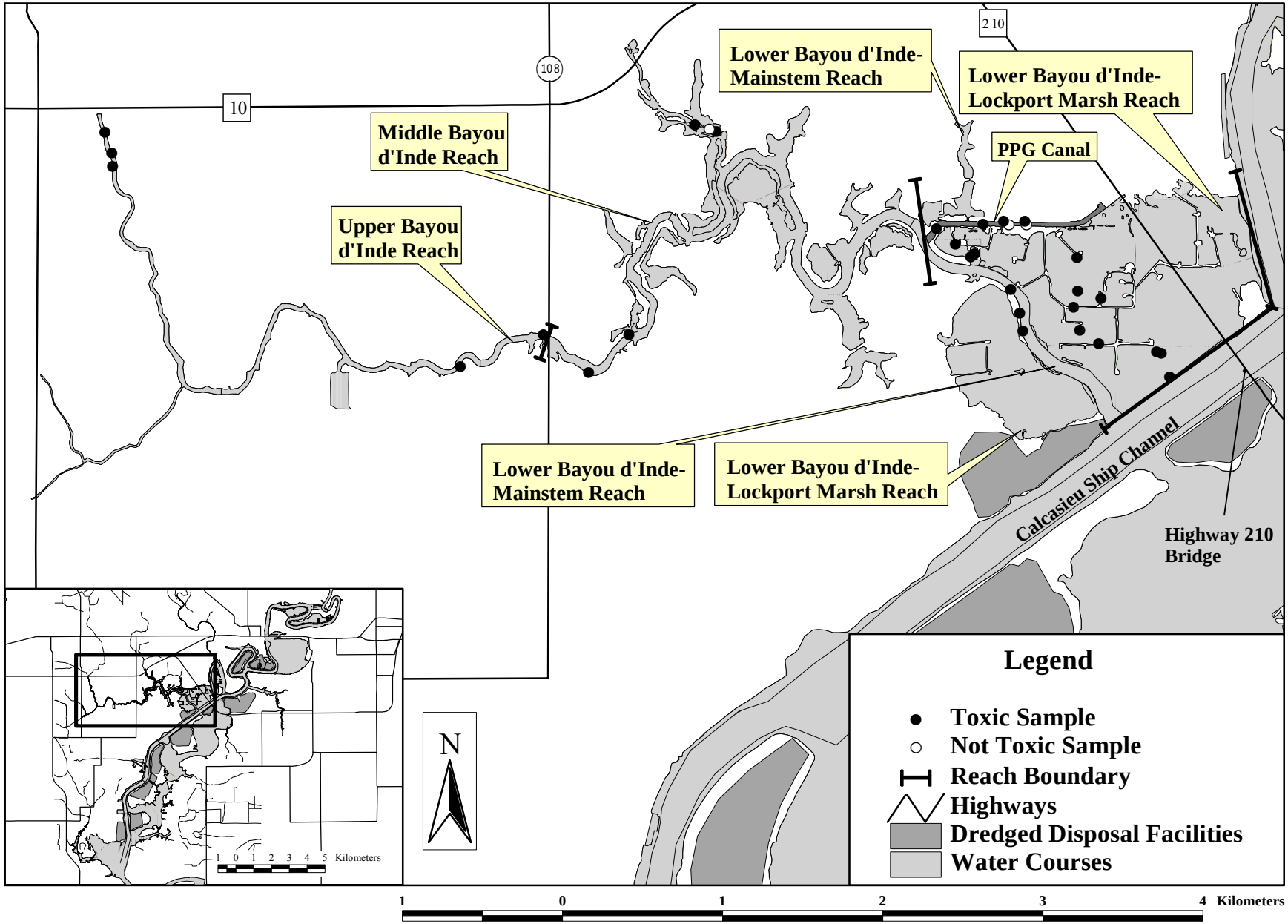

Figure E2-62. Map of the Bayou d'Inde AOC, showing the reach boundaries and locations of toxic and not toxic samples to the freshwater amphipod, *Hyalella azteca,* in 28-d whole-sediment toxicity tests (based on the reference envelope approach).

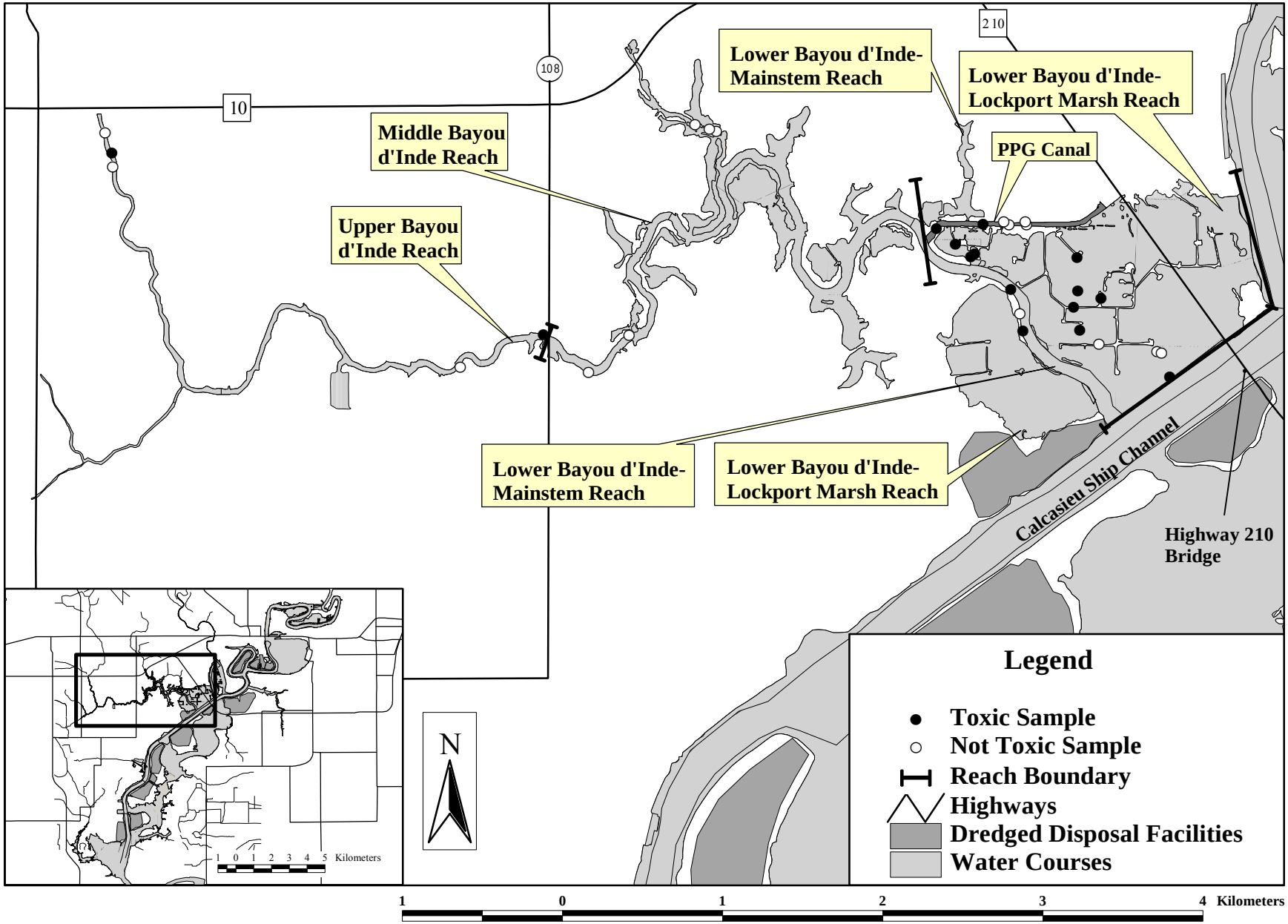

Figure E2-63. Map of the Bayou d'Inde AOC, showing the reach boundaries and locations of toxic and not toxic samples to the sea urchin, *Arbacia punctulata*, in 60-m or 48-h pore-water toxicity tests (based on the reference envelope approach).

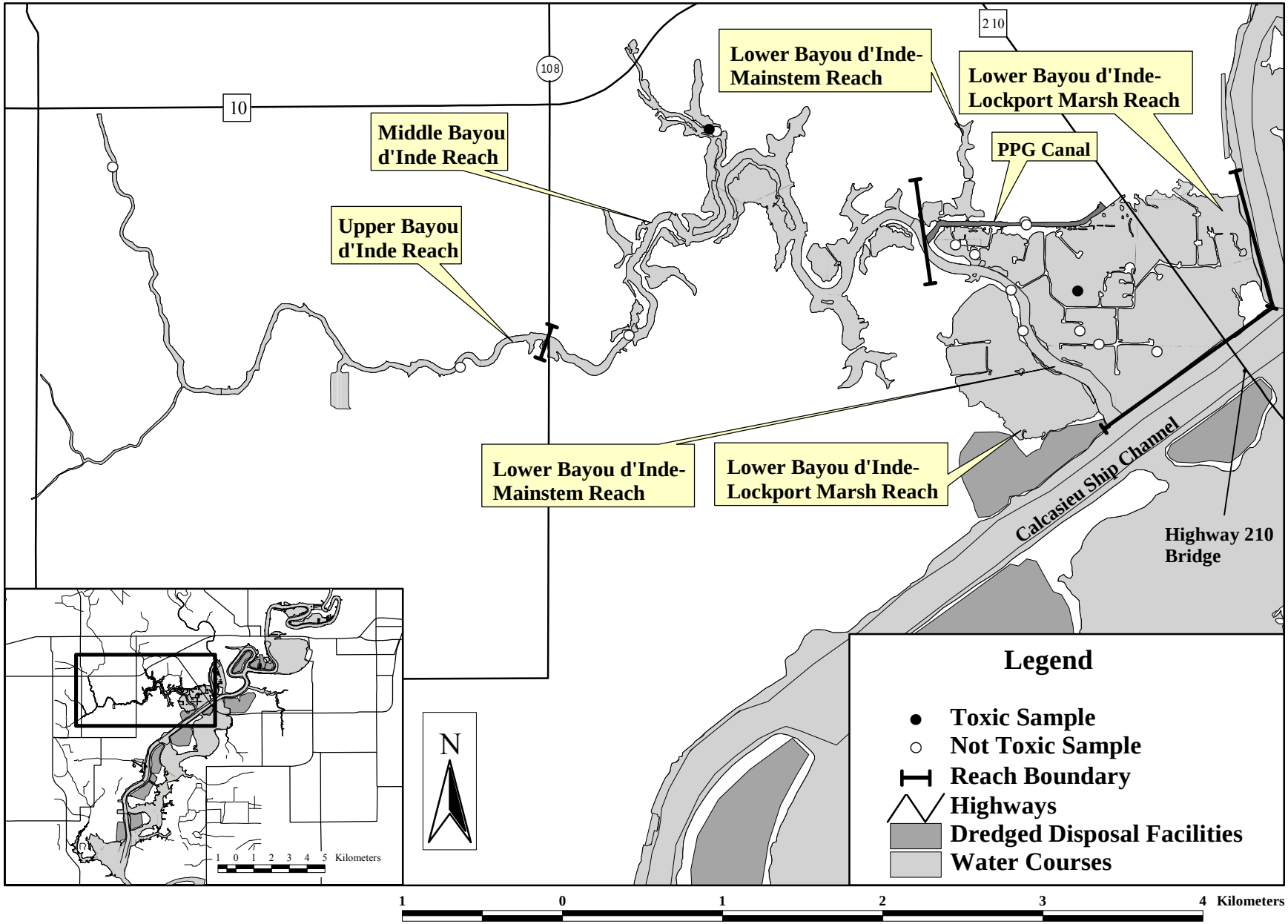

Figure E2-64. Map of the Bayou d'Inde AOC, showing the reach boundaries and locations of impacted and not impacted samples, based on the results of cluster analysis of benthic invertebrate community structure data.

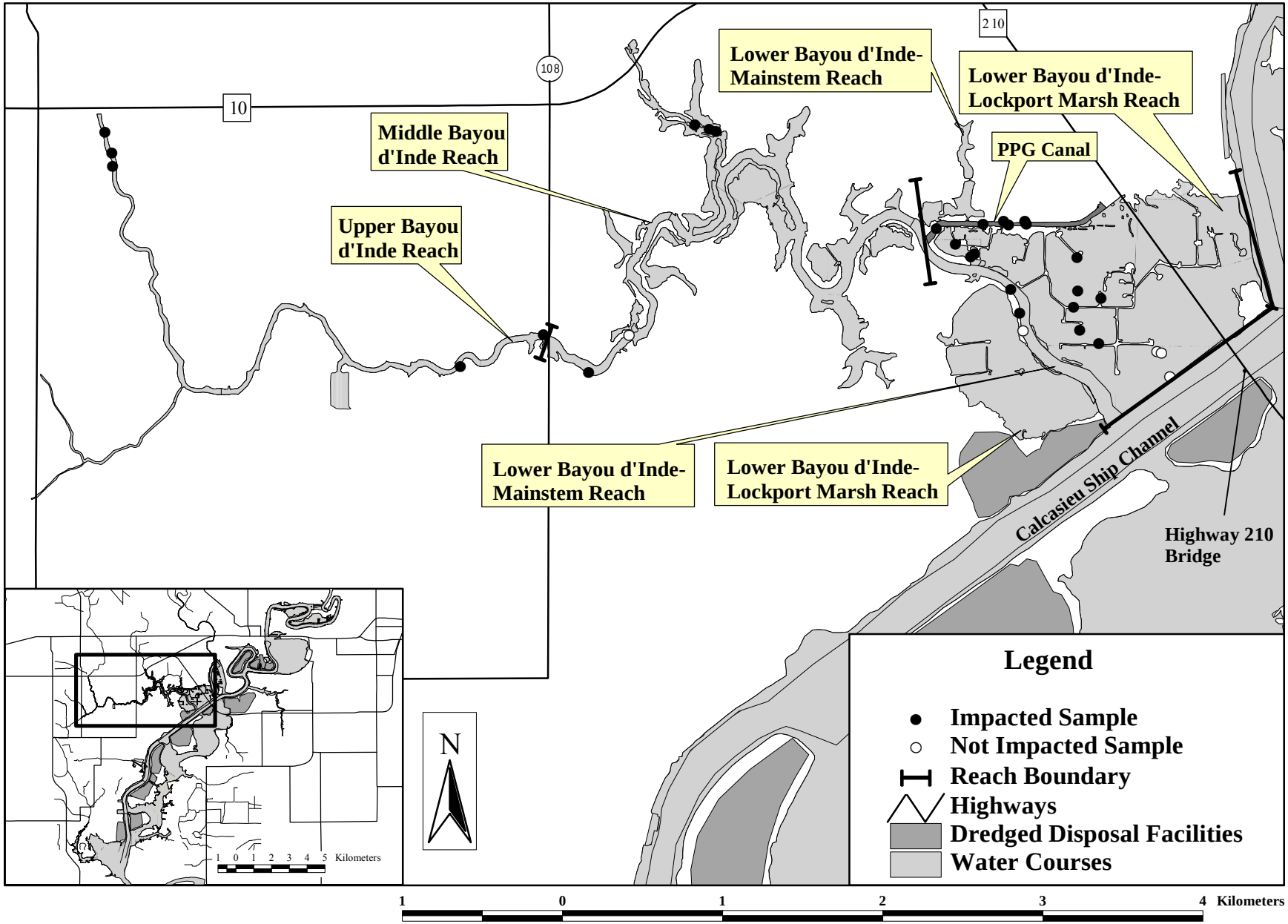

Figure E2-65a. Map of the upper Middle Calcasieu River AOC, showing the reach boundaries and locations of surficial sediment samples that pose low, indeterminate or high risk to the benthic invertebrate community, based on the predicted magnitude of toxicity (% survival) to the marine amphipod, *Ampelisca abdita*, in 10-d whole-sediment toxicity tests.

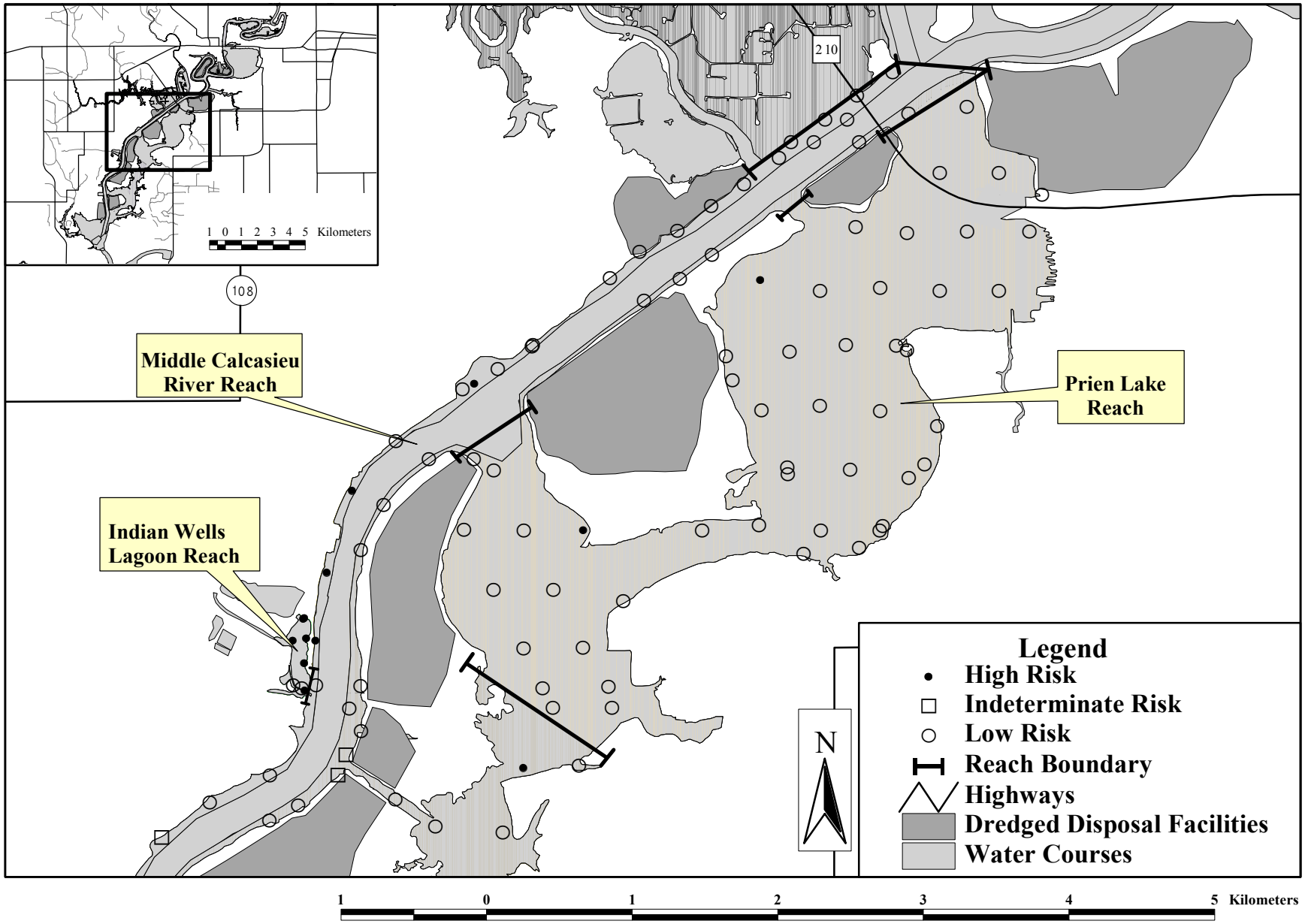

Figure E2-65b. Map of the upper Middle Calcasieu River AOC, showing the reach boundaries and locations of deeper sediment samples that pose low, indeterminate or high risk to the benthic invertebrate community, based on the predicted magnitude of toxicity (% survival) to the marine amphipod, *Ampelisca abdita*, in 10-d whole-sediment toxicity tests.

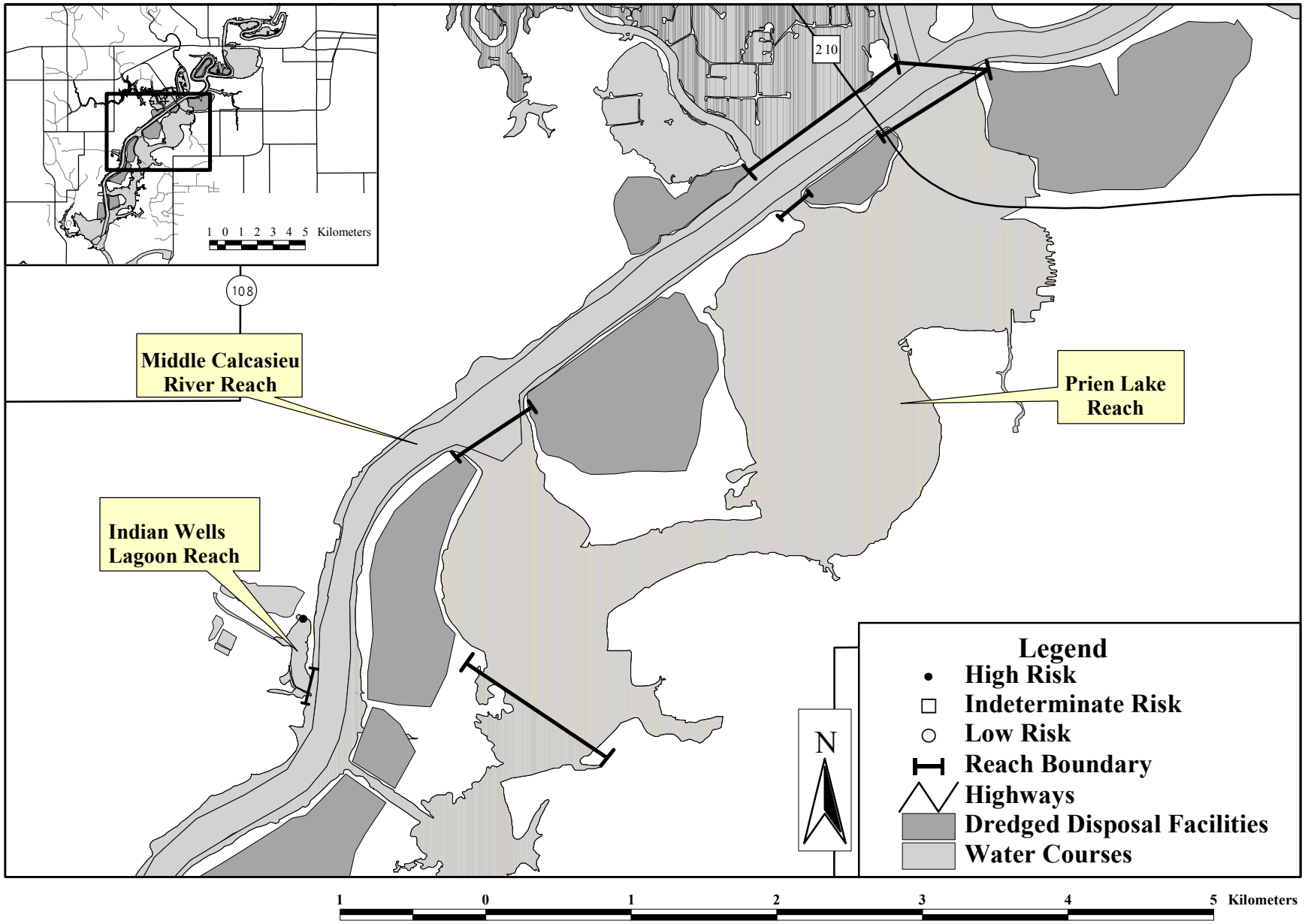

Figure E2-65c. Map of the lower Middle Calcasieu River AOC, showing the reach boundaries and locations of surficial sediment samples that pose low, indeterminate or high risk to the benthic invertebrate community, based on the predicted magnitude of toxicity (% survival) to the marine amphipod, *Ampelisca abdita*, in 10-d whole-sediment toxicity tests.

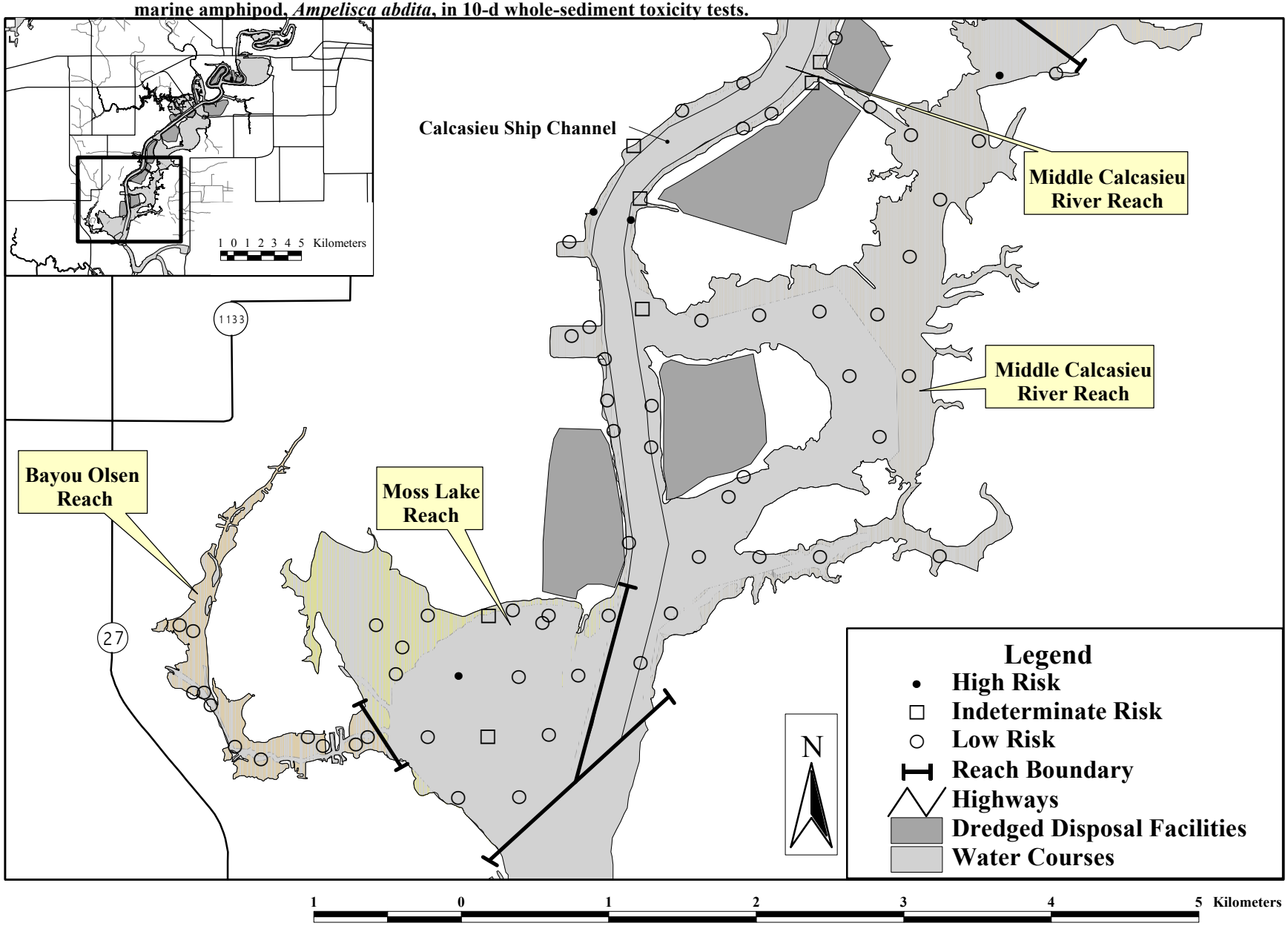

Figure E2-66a. Map of the upper Middle Calcasieu River AOC, showing the reach boundaries and locations of surficial sediment samples that pose low, indeterminate or high risk to the benthic invertebrate community, based on the predicted magnitude of toxicity (% survival) to the freshwater amphipod, *Hyalella azteca*, in 28-d whole-sediment toxicity tests.

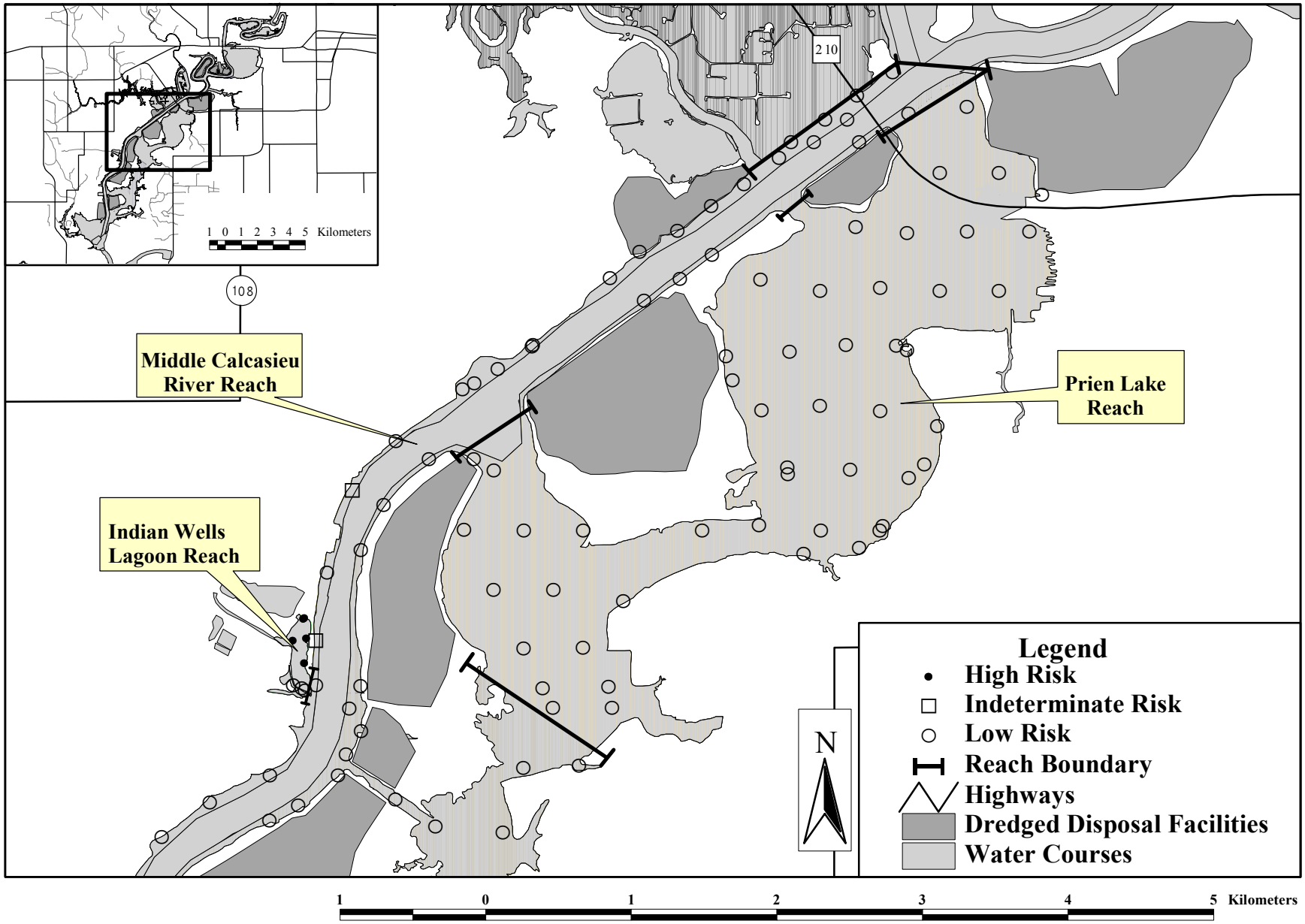

Figure E2-66b. Map of the upper Middle Calcasieu River AOC, showing the reach boundaries and locations of deeper sediment samples that pose low, indeterminate or high risk to the benthic invertebrate community, based on the predicted magnitude of toxicity (% survival) to the freshwater amphipod, *Hyalella azteca*, in 28-d whole-sediment toxicity tests.

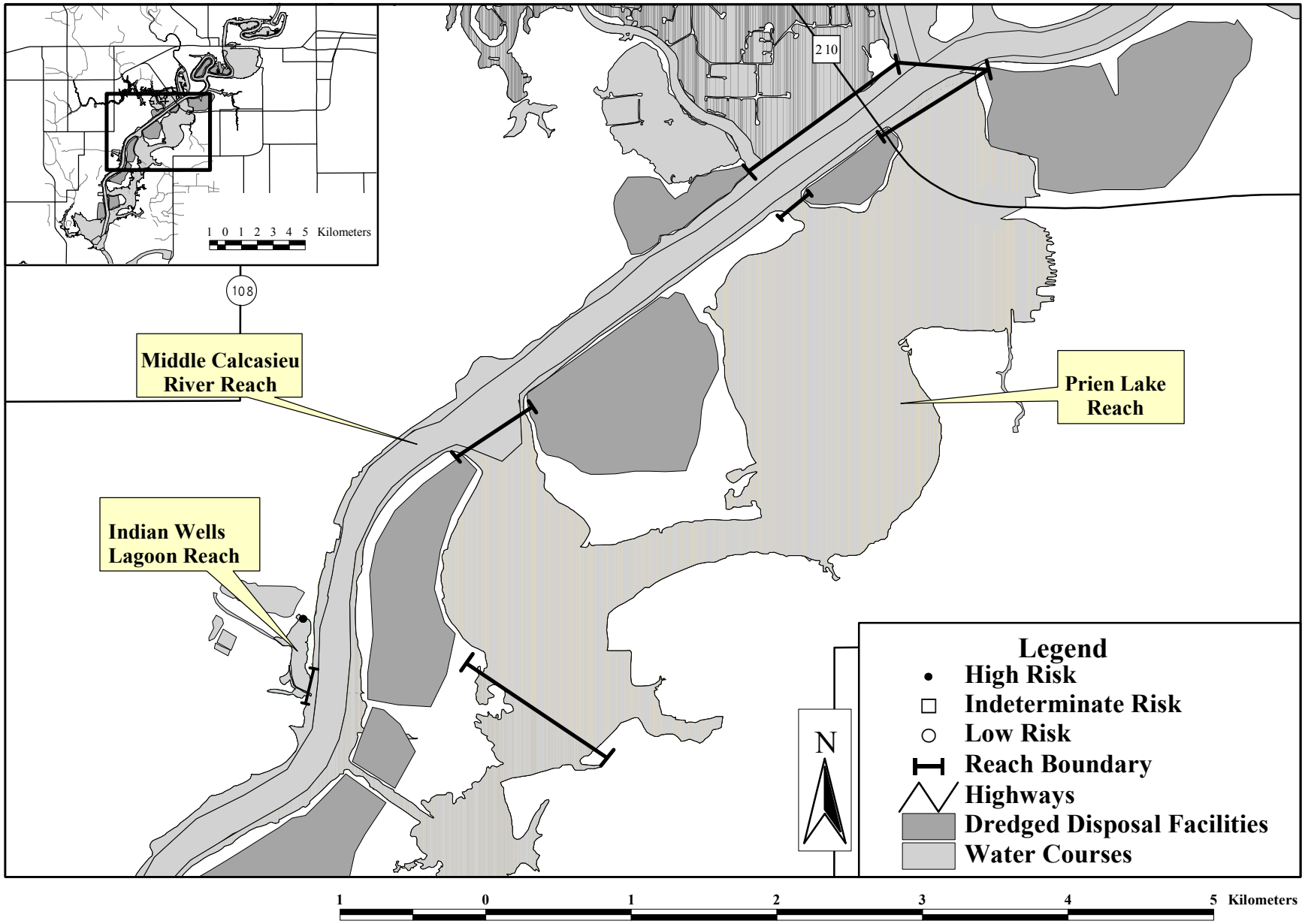

Figure E2-66c. Map of the lower Middle Calcasieu River AOC, showing the reach boundaries and locations of surficial sediment samples that pose low, indeterminate or high risk to the benthic invertebrate community, based on the predicted magnitude of toxicity (% survival) to the freshwater amphipod, *Hyalella azteca*, in 28-d whole-sediment toxicity tests.

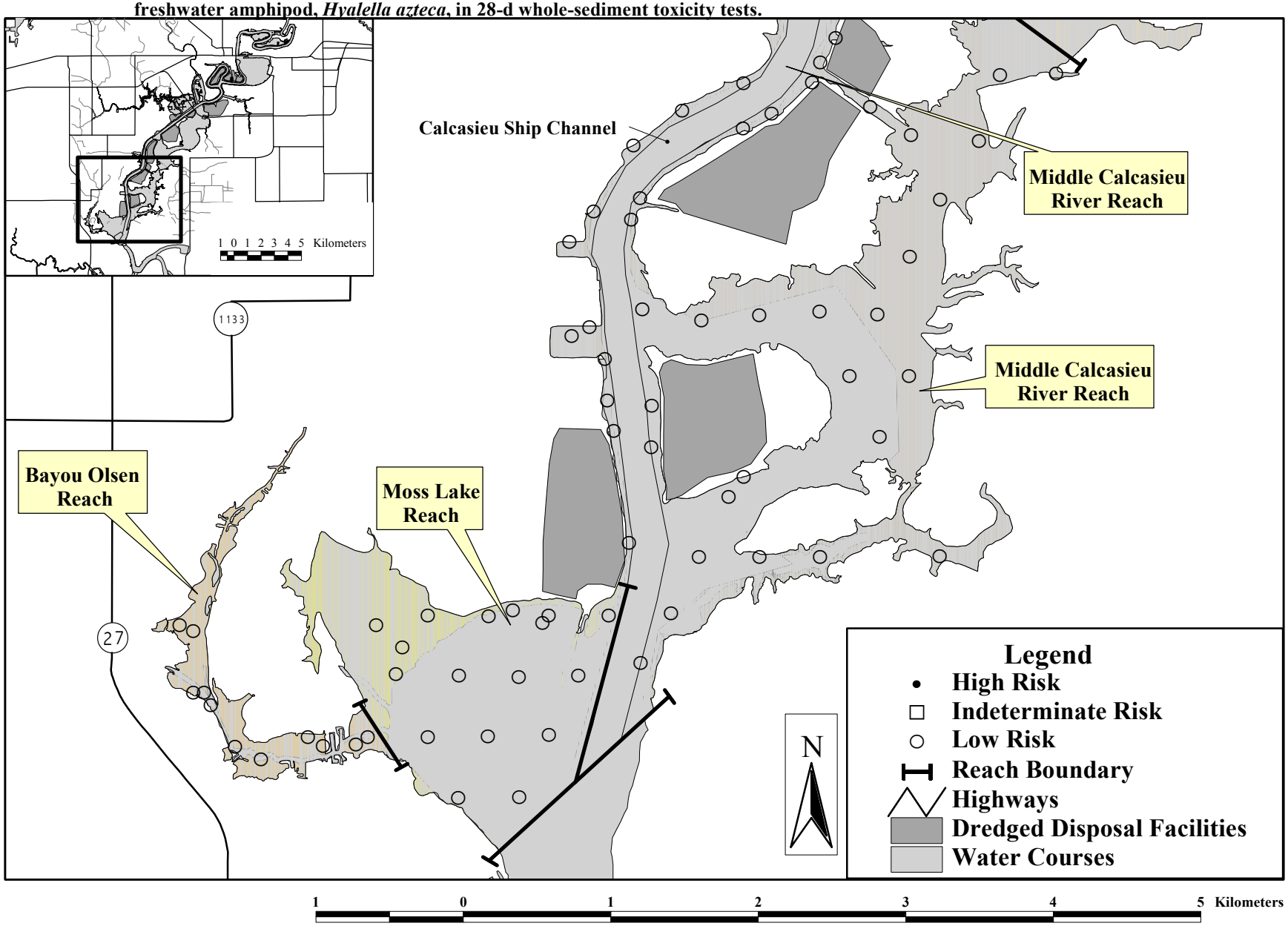

Figure E2-67a. Map of the upper Middle Calcasieu River AOC, showing the reach boundaries and locations of samples that pose low, indeterminate or high risk to the benthic invertebrate community, based on the observed magnitude of toxicity (% survival) to the marine amphipod, *Ampelisca abdita*, in 10-d whole-sediment toxicity tests (based on the reference envelope approach).

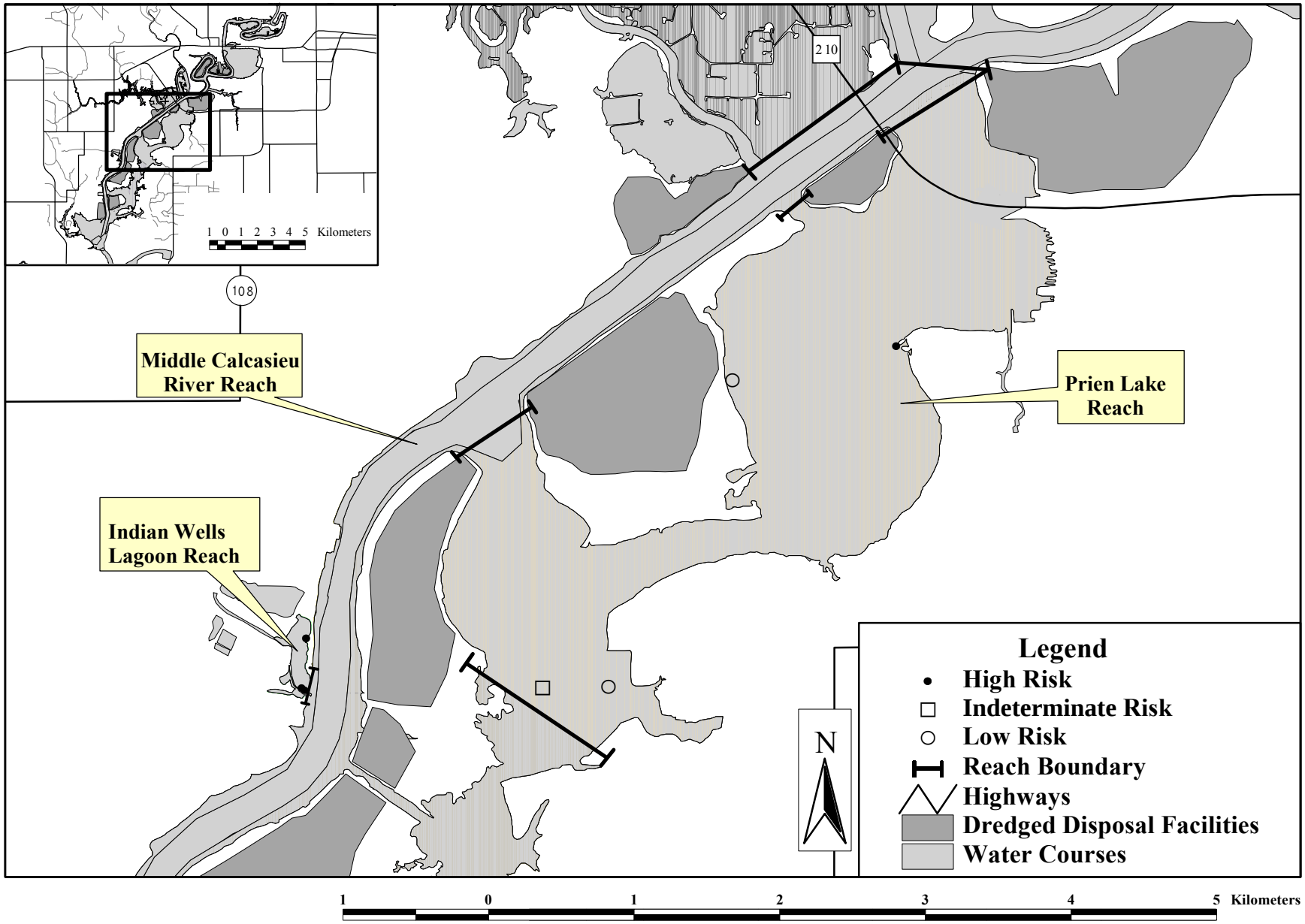

Figure E2-67b. Map of the lower Middle Calcasieu River AOC, showing the reach boundaries and locations of samples that pose low, indeterminate or high risk to the benthic invertebrate community, based on the observed magnitude of toxicity (% survival) to the marine amphipod, *Ampelisca abdita*, in 10-d whole-sediment toxicity tests (based on the reference envelope approach).

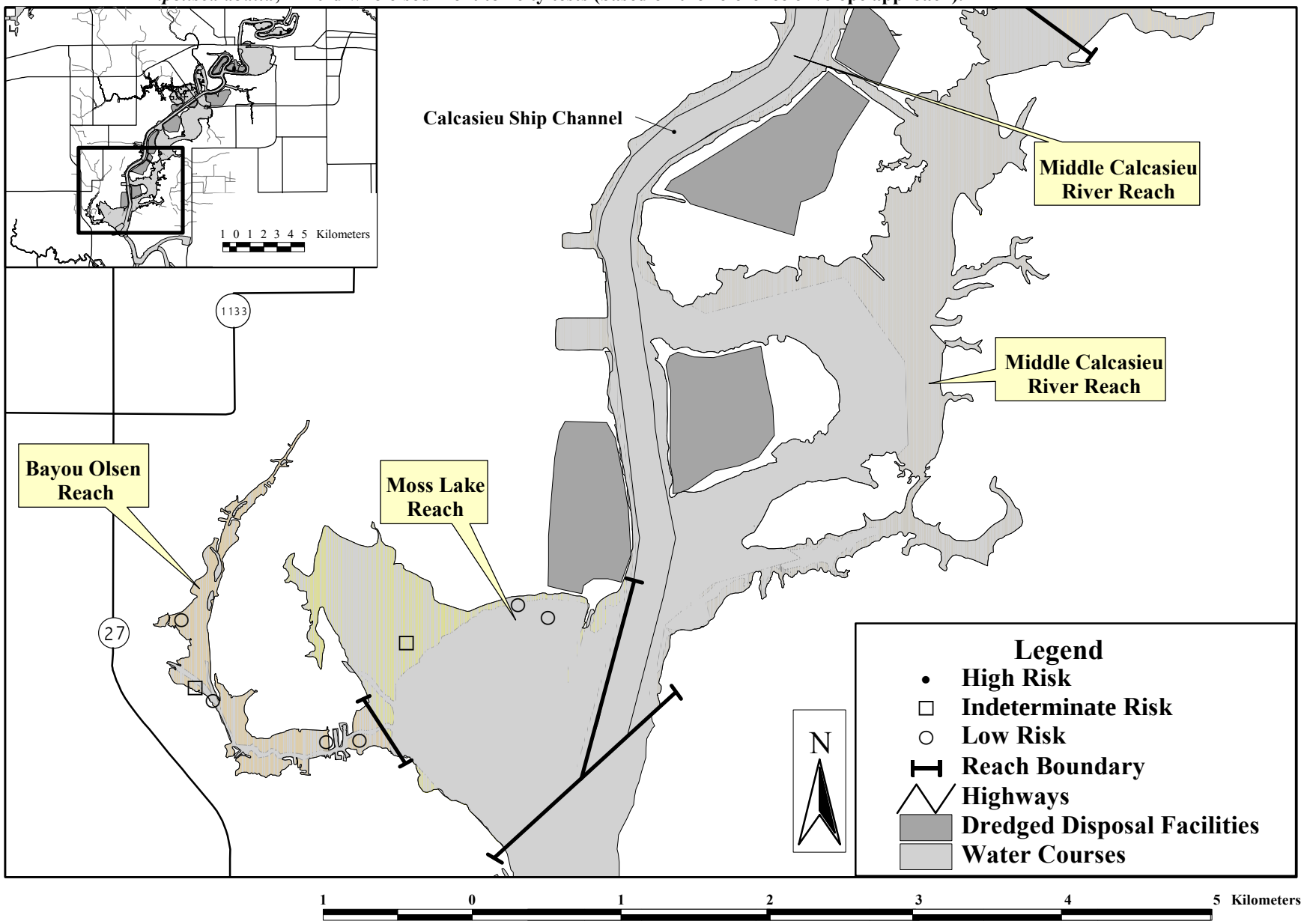

Figure E2-68a. Map of the upper Middle Calcasieu River AOC, showing the reach boundaries and locations of samples that pose low, indeterminate or high risk to the benthic invertebrate community, based on the observed magnitude of toxicity (% survival) to the freshwater amphipod, *Hyalella azteca*, in 28-d whole-sediment toxicity tests (based on the reference envelope approach).

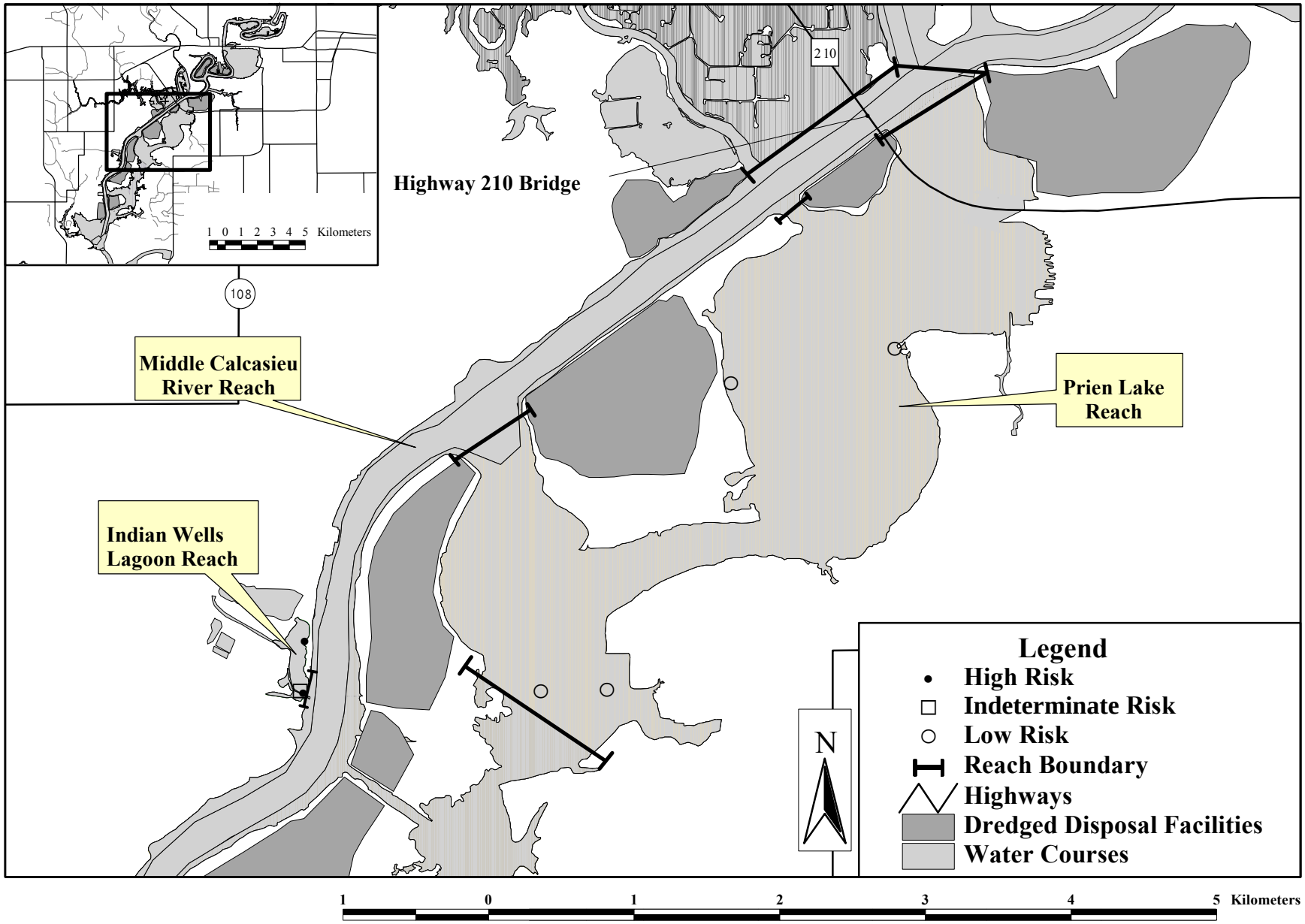
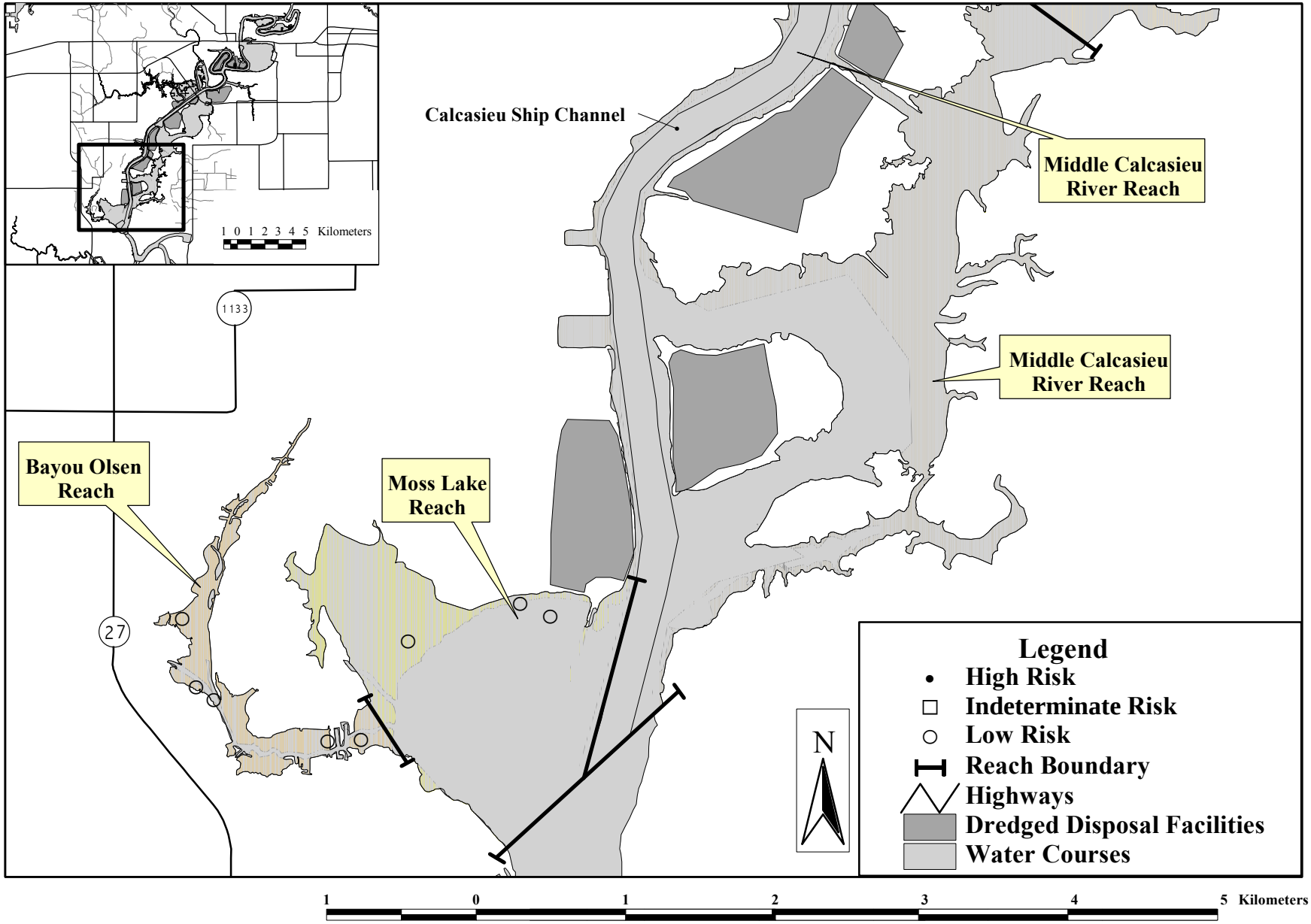
Figure E2-68b. Map of the lower Middle Calcasieu River AOC, showing the reach boundaries and locations of samples that pose low, indeterminate or high risk to the benthic invertebrate community, based on the observed magnitude of toxicity (% survival) to the freshwater amphipod, *Hyalella azteca*, in 28-d whole-sediment toxicity tests (based on the reference envelope approach).