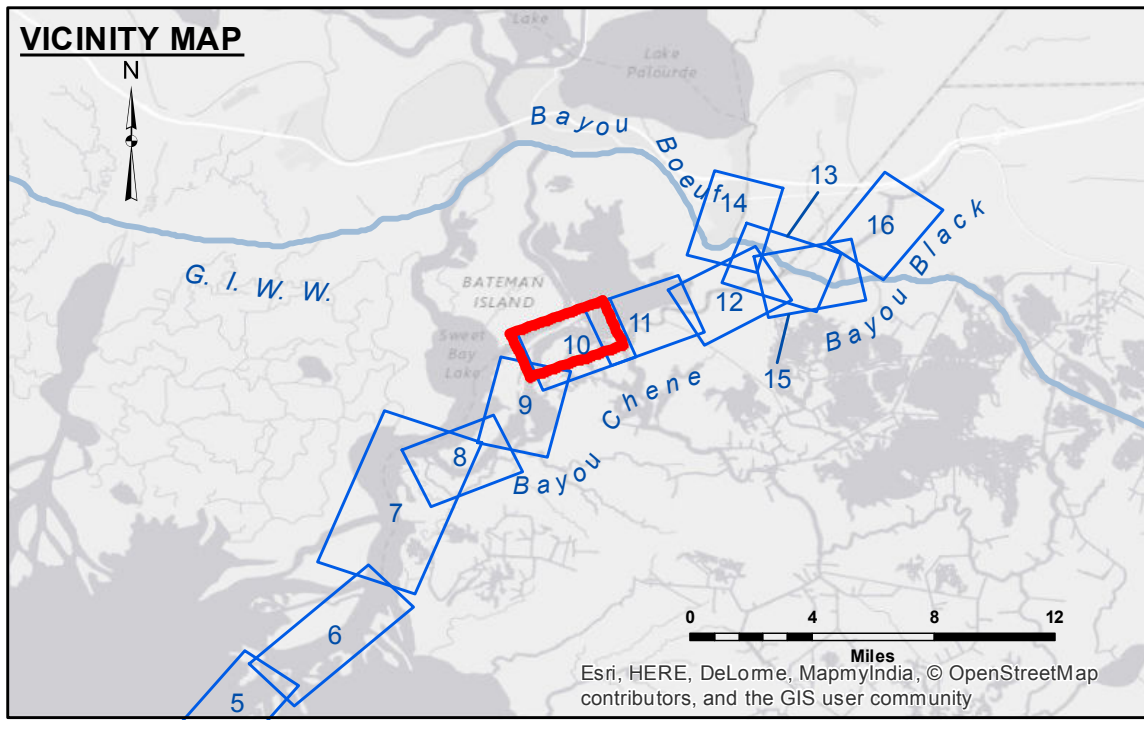


**DISCLAIMER:** The information depicted on this map represents the results of a general condition existing at this time. The information depicted on this map represents the results of a general condition existing at this time. The information depicted on this map represents the results of a general condition existing at this time.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT		
Submitted:	Reviewed:	Approved:
Surveyed By: DR, SP	Plotted By: BD	Checked By: AC

**ATCHAFALAYA RIVER  
BAYOU CHENE  
AR\_10\_CHE\_20161012  
12 October 2016**

**Sheet  
Reference  
Number  
10 of 16**



LEGEND		
--- Federal Navigation Channel	○ Cable Area	□ Borrow Area
— Federal Navigation Center Line	□ Placement Area	● Shoalest Sounding**
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	□ Anchorage Area	☆ Beacon, General
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Obstruction Point	◆ Red Navigation Buoy
— Project Depth Contour	⚓ Wrecks-Submerged	◆ Green Navigation Buoy
		■ -15' and above
		■ -15' to -20'
		■ -20' and below

Gage Reading: SWEETBAY LAKE: 4.15 MLG  
 Sea Conditions: CALM  
 Vessel Name: OB-167  
 Survey Type: CONDITION  
 Sounding Frequency\*\*\*: LOW

**NOTES:**  
 Horizontal Coordinate System:  
 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83), projected to the State Plane  
 Coordinate System (SPCS), Louisiana South Zone. Distance units in U.S. Survey Feet.  
 Vertical Datum:  
 Soundings are shown in feet and indicate depths below Mean Low Gulf Datum (MLG).  
 Datum Relationships for gage 03620 as of August 2013:  
 -0.7' MLLW = 0.0' NAVD88 = 2.9' MLG  
 Distances on the Atchafalaya River are shown at 1 mile intervals.  
 The location of navigation aids are base on and provided by the U. S. Coast Guard.  
 2013 Aerial Photography data source: GEOCLIP, Atlantic Group, LLC.  
 (1998 DOQQ imagery in green).  
 Reference is N.O.A.A. Navigation Chart No. 11354.  
 \*\* Shoalest Sounding per Quarter per Reach.  
 \*\*\* High frequency (200 kHz) survey data represents the first signal return at a sounding location and will include suspended solids, known as "fluff", if present. Low frequency (20 kHz) survey data normally penetrates through this "fluff" layer to depict elevations of consolidated bottom material. Low frequency accuracies may vary depending on channel conditions and fathometer settings.