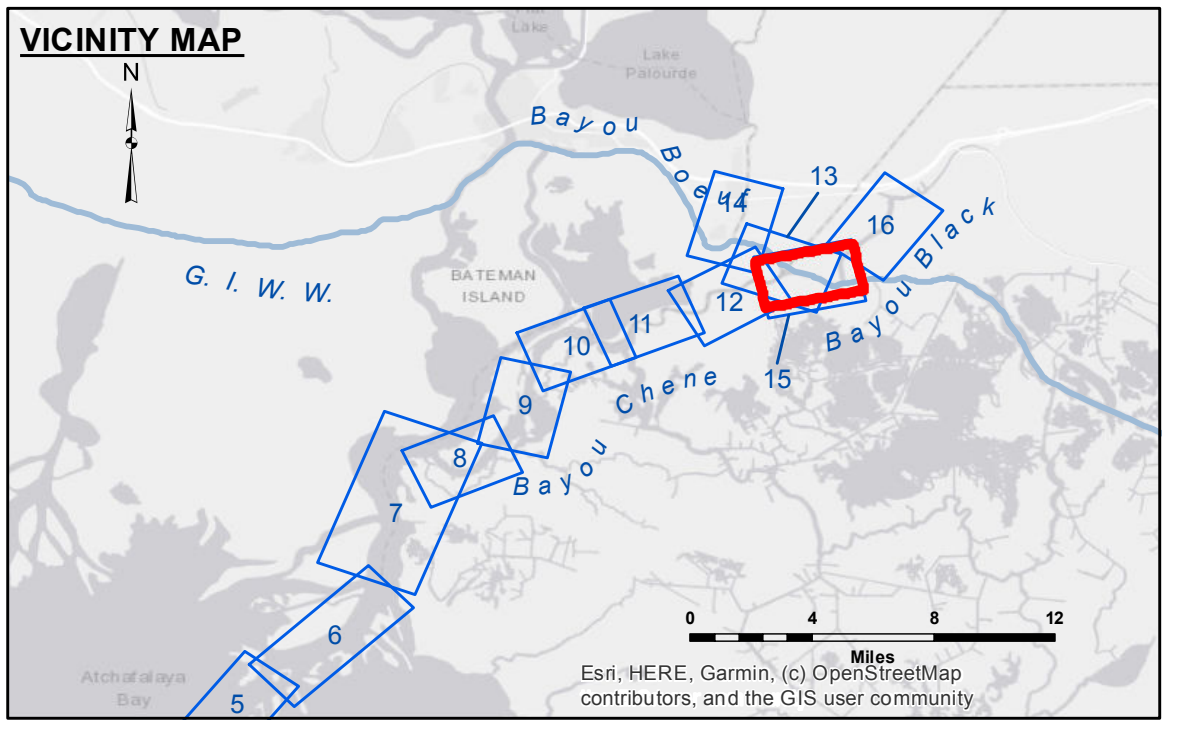


DISCLAIMER
 The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The user of this information is responsible for its use and accuracy. The user is advised that this information is not intended for use in any other manner than that for which it was prepared. The user is advised that this information is not intended for use in any other manner than that for which it was prepared. The user is advised that this information is not intended for use in any other manner than that for which it was prepared.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT		
Submitted:	Surveyed By: PM/SPS	Plotted By: BD
Recommended: Chief, Survey Section	Checked By: AC	Approved: Chief, Waterways Maintenance Section

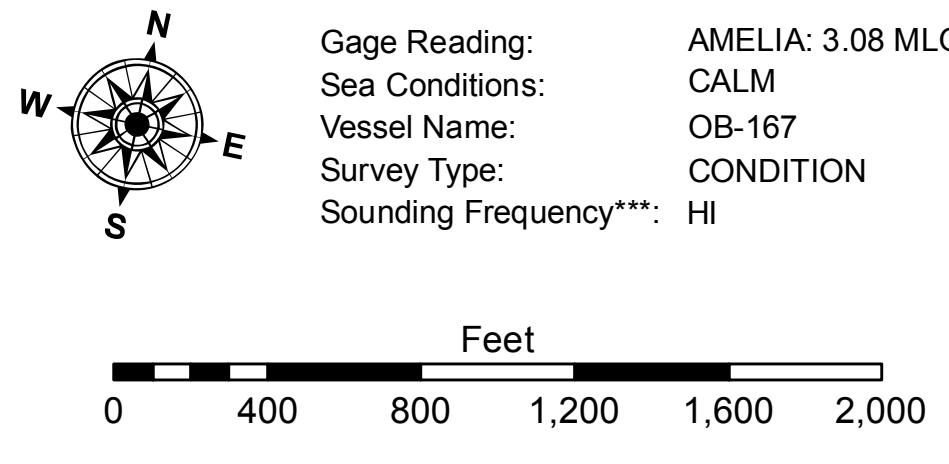
**ATCHAFALAYA RIVER
 BAYOU BLACK INT.
 AR_15_BLK_20220308_CS
 08 March 2022**

**Sheet
 Reference
 Number
 15 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



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 52800 as of August 2013:
 0.0' NAVD88 = 1.7' 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.
 2019 Aerial Photography data source: PAR, LLC
 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.