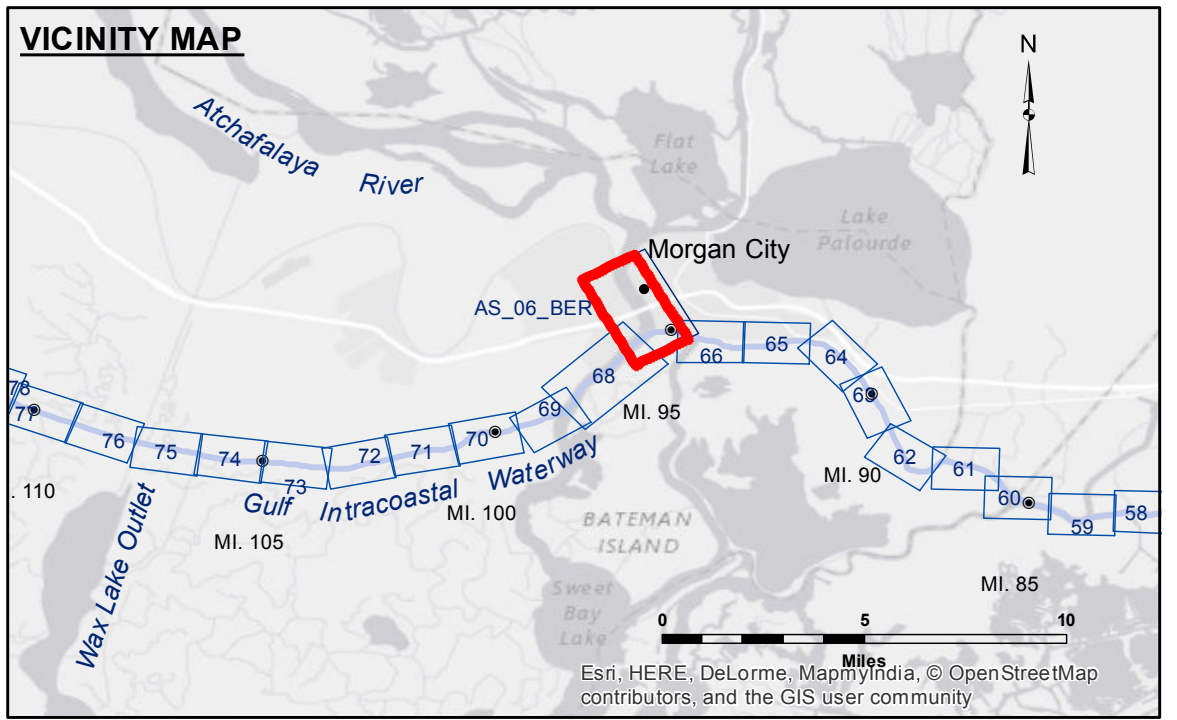


DISCLAIMER: The information depicted on this map represents the results of a data collection project. The data represents the results of data collection processing for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers project. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, reliability, usability or suitability for any particular purpose of the information. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, reliability, usability or suitability for any particular purpose of the information. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, reliability, usability or suitability for any particular purpose of the information. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, reliability, usability or suitability for any particular purpose of the information.

Submitted:	DR,JA
Recommended:	BTJ
Checked By:	MHL

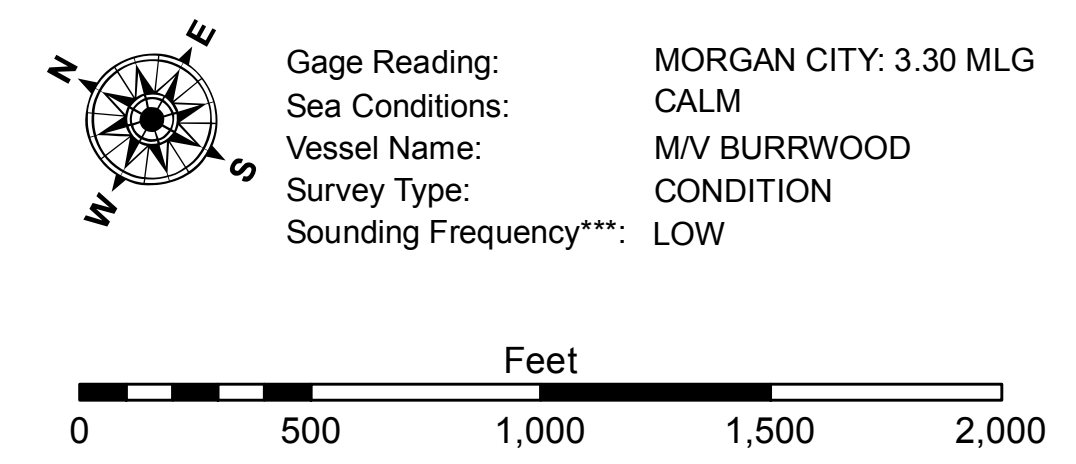
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

**ATCHAFALAYA RIVER
BERWICK HARBOR
AS_06_BER_20150305
05 March 2015**



LEGEND

--- Federal Navigation Channel	● Cable Area	□ Borrow Area	■ -12' and above
— Federal Navigation Center Line	□ Placement Area	● Shoalest Sounding**	□ -12' and below
— 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: 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 Lower Atchafalaya River at Morgan City (03780) as of May 2014: 0.0' NAVD88 (2009.55) = 2.05' MLG
The location of navigation aids are base on and provided by the U.S. Coast Guard.
Reference is N.O.A. Navigation Chart No. 11355.
*** 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.