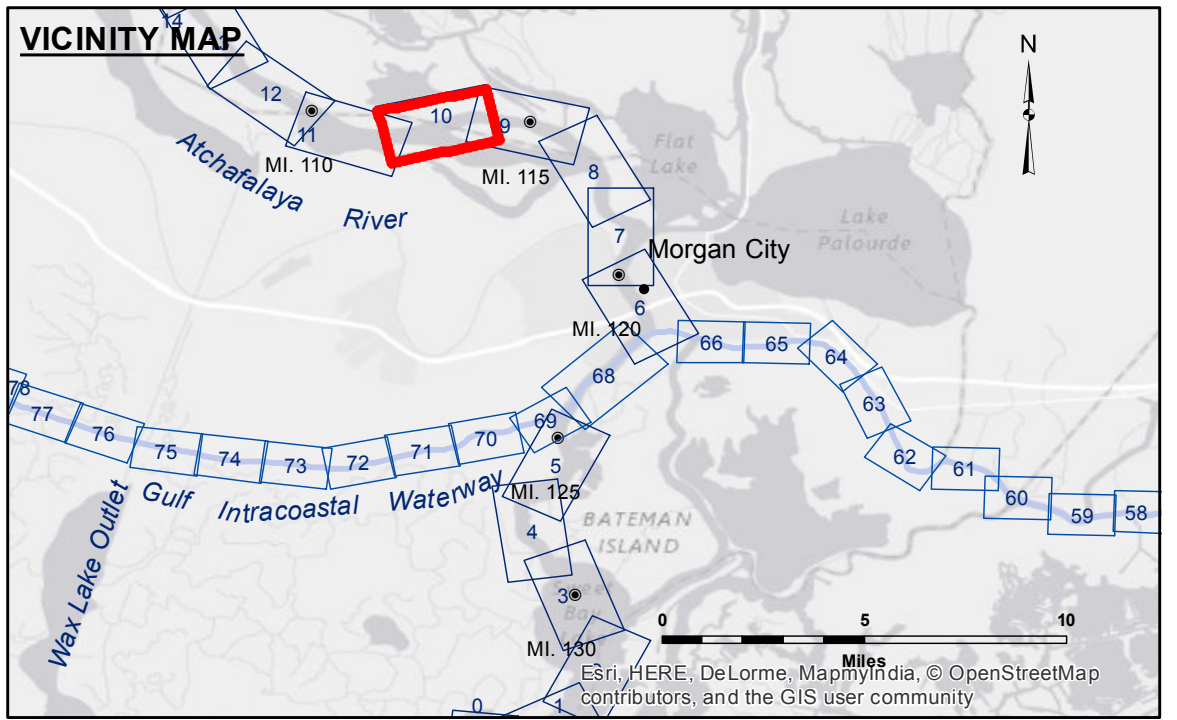


DISCLAIMER
 The data represented on this map represents the results of a collection/processing for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers project. It is not intended for general use, and its accuracy is not guaranteed. The user is responsible for the results of their use. The application of the data for other than its intended purpose is at the user's risk. Data contained herein is subject to change without notice. The US Army Corps of Engineers does not assume any liability for damages or injury resulting from the use of this data. The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted under the general condition existing at that time.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	
Submitted:	Surveyed By: DR,JA
Recommended: Chief Survey Section	Plotted By: BID
Approved: Chief Waterways Maintenance Section	Checked By: AN

ATCHAFALAYA RIVER
STOUTS PASS TO MYETTE PT
AS_10_S2M_20151015
15 October 2015

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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	

MORGAN CITY: 3.10 MLG
 Gage Reading:
 Sea Conditions: CALM
 Vessel Name: M/V BURRWOOD
 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).
 The location of navigation aids are base on and provided by the U.S. Coast Guard.
 2010 Aerial Photography data source: NAIP. 1998 DOQQ imagery shown in green from USGS.
 Reference is N.O.A.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.