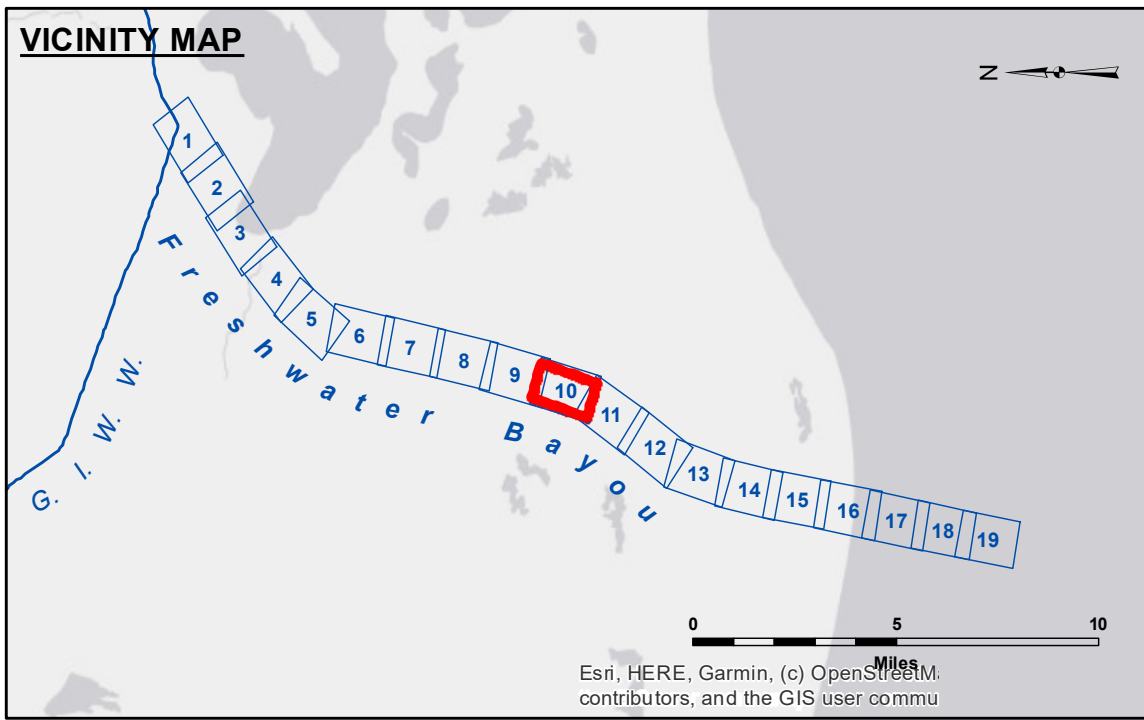


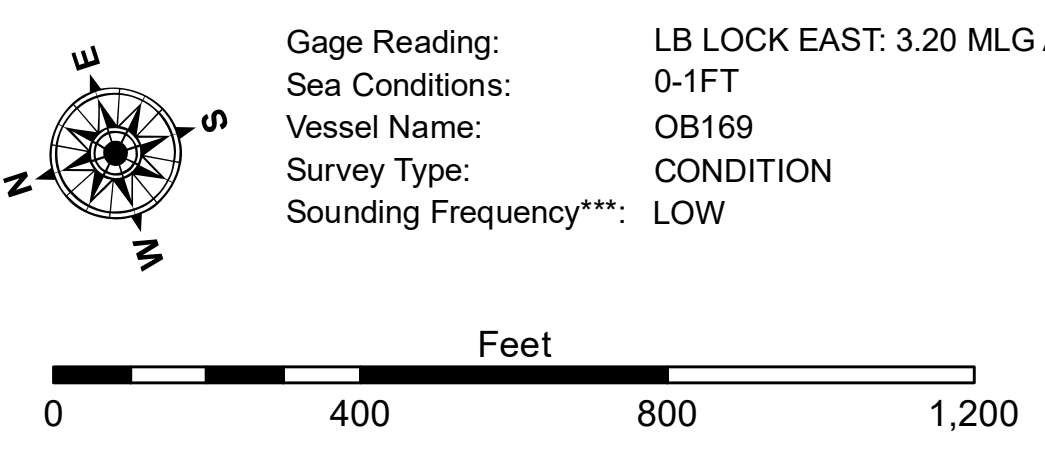
Access/Use: The United States Government furnishes these data and the recipient accepts and uses them with the express understanding that the data are not to be used for any purpose other than that for which they were originally prepared, and that the user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data for any purpose other than that for which they were originally prepared. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data for any purpose other than that for which they were originally prepared. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data for any purpose other than that for which they were originally prepared.

Submitted:	SCHAFER/CHAMPINE
Recommended:	JH
Checked By:	JH
Approved:	JH

**FRESHWATER BAYOU
LOWER CHANNEL
FB_10_LWR_20240626_CS
26 June 2024**



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:
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 76592 / 76593 as of August 2011: 0.0' NAVD83 (2006.81) = 0.9' MLLW = 1.9' MLG or 0.0' MLLW = 1.0' MLG
Distances on the Freshwater Bayou are shown at 1 mile intervals.
The location of navigation aids are based on and provided by the U.S. Coast Guard and USACE survey crews.
2017 Aerial Photography data source: NAIP
Reference is N.O.A. Navigation Chart No. 11350.
** 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.

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