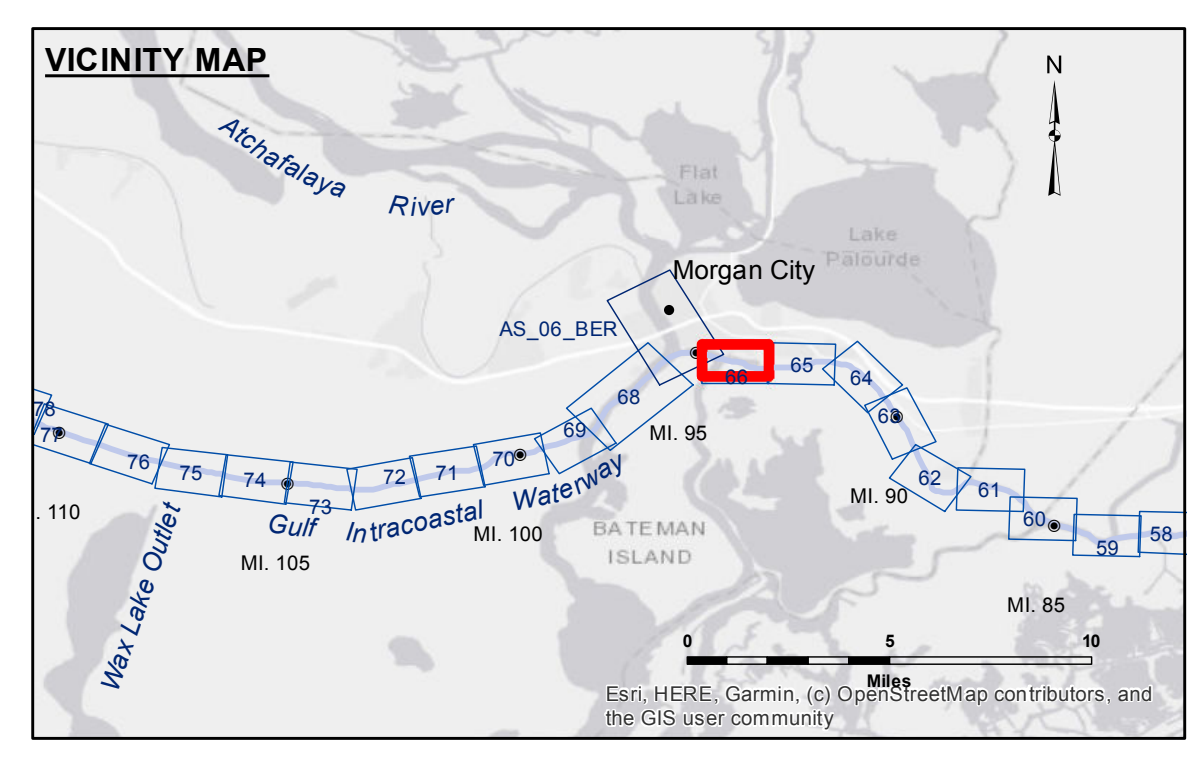


DISCLAIMER
 The United States Government furnishes this data and the recipient accepts and uses them with the express understanding that the data is not to be used for any purpose other than that for which it was provided. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data. The data is not to be used for any purpose other than that for which it was provided. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data. The data is not to be used for any purpose other than that for which it was provided. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data.

Submitted:	Surveyed By:
Recommended:	RYLAND/RHODEN
Approved:	Checked By:
	AO
	Checked By:
	AC

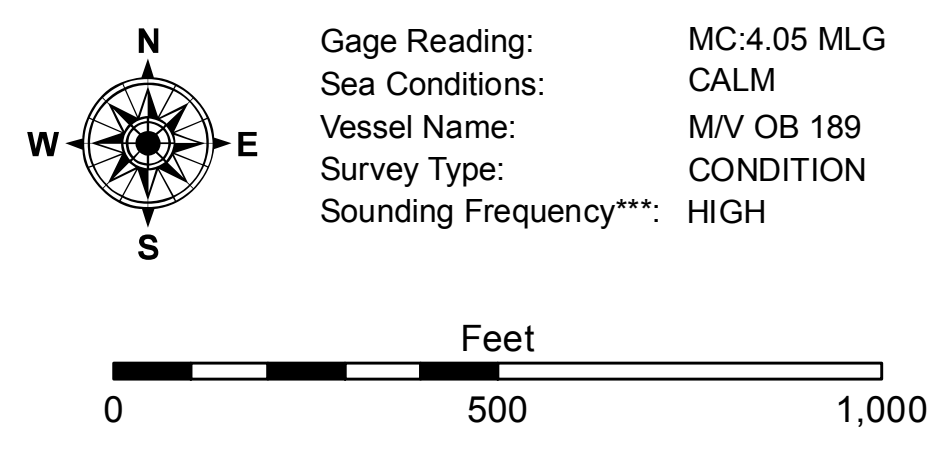
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
 NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
MORGAN CITY DOCKS EAST
GI_66_BBW_20210805_AD
05 August 2021



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 Lower Atchafalaya River at Morgan City (03780) as of 2017: 0.0' NAVD83 (2005.55) = 1.89' MLG
 The location of navigation aids are based on and provided by the U.S. Coast Guard.
 2015 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.

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66 of 191
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