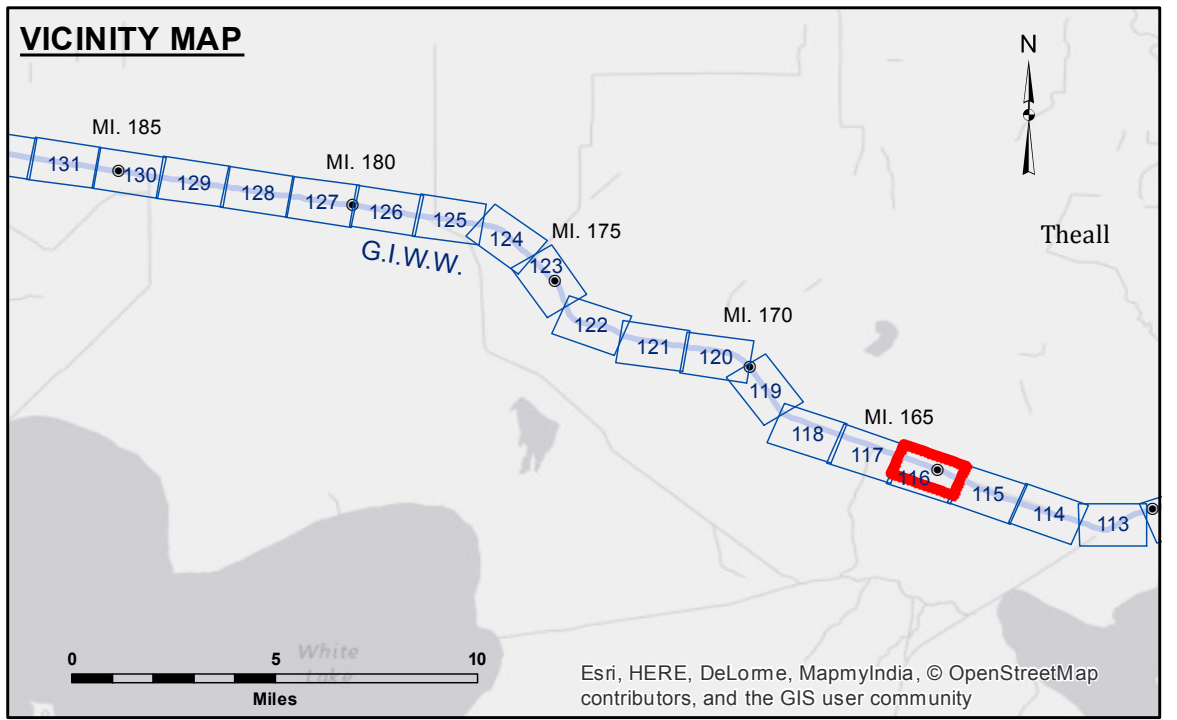


ACCESS NOTES
 Access Restrictions: The United States Government furnishes these data and the recipient accepts and uses them with the express understanding that the data are not to be distributed, reproduced, or used for any purpose other than that for which they were provided. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data and for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data and for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data and for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data.

Submitted:	Surveyed By: SP-Dag
Recommended: Chief, Survey Section	Plotted By: BTD
Approved: Chief, Waterways Maintenance Section	Checked By: VAL

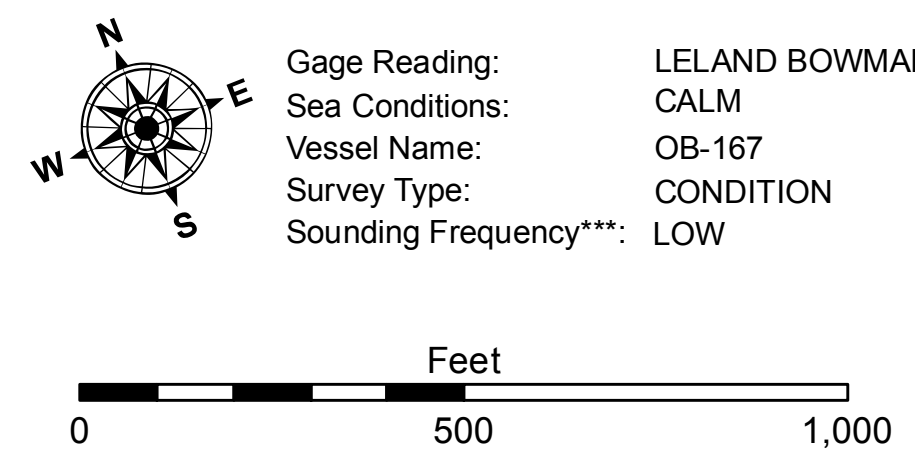
**GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
 FRESHWATER TO MERMENIAU
 GW_16_F2M_20140603
 03 June 2014**

**Sheet
 Reference
 Number
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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	



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).
 Mile markers on the G.I.W.W. are shown in one mile intervals.
 The location of navigation aids are based 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. 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.