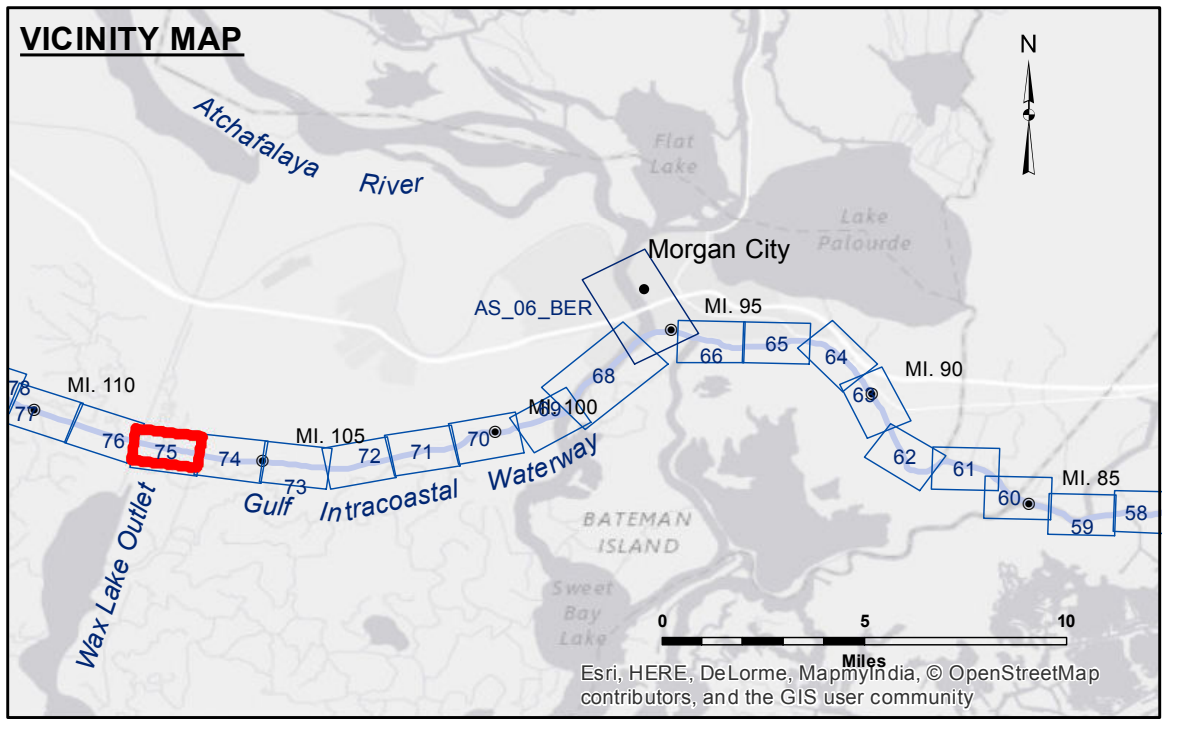


DISCLAIMER:
 The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, District of New Orleans. The information is provided for informational purposes only and is not intended to be used as a basis for any other project or for any other purpose. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the information for their intended use. The user is advised that the information is not intended to be used as a basis for any other project or for any other purpose. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the information for their intended use. The user is advised that the information is not intended to be used as a basis for any other project or for any other purpose.

Submitted:	Surveyed By: PM/DS
Recommended:	Plotted By: BID
Approved:	Checked By: RMI

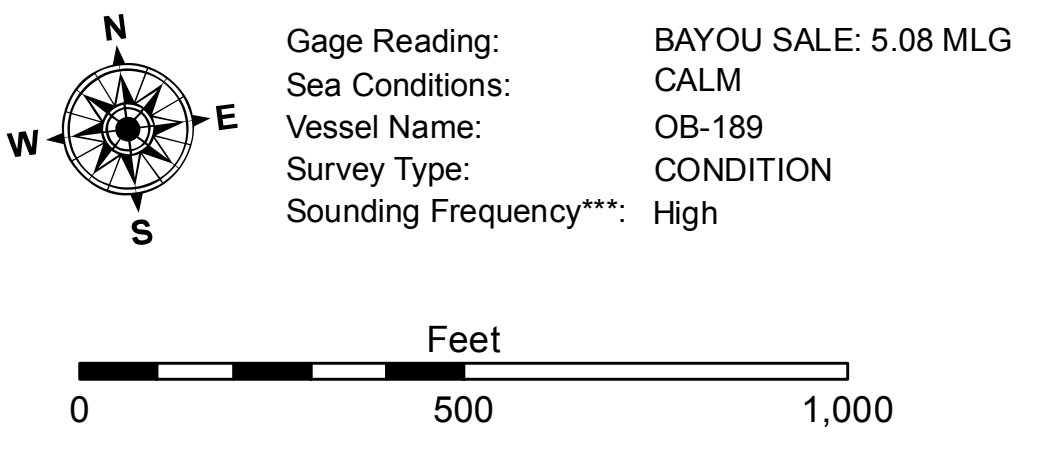
**GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
 WAX LAKE OUTLET
 GW_75_WAX_20160112
 12 January 2016**

**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).
 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. 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.