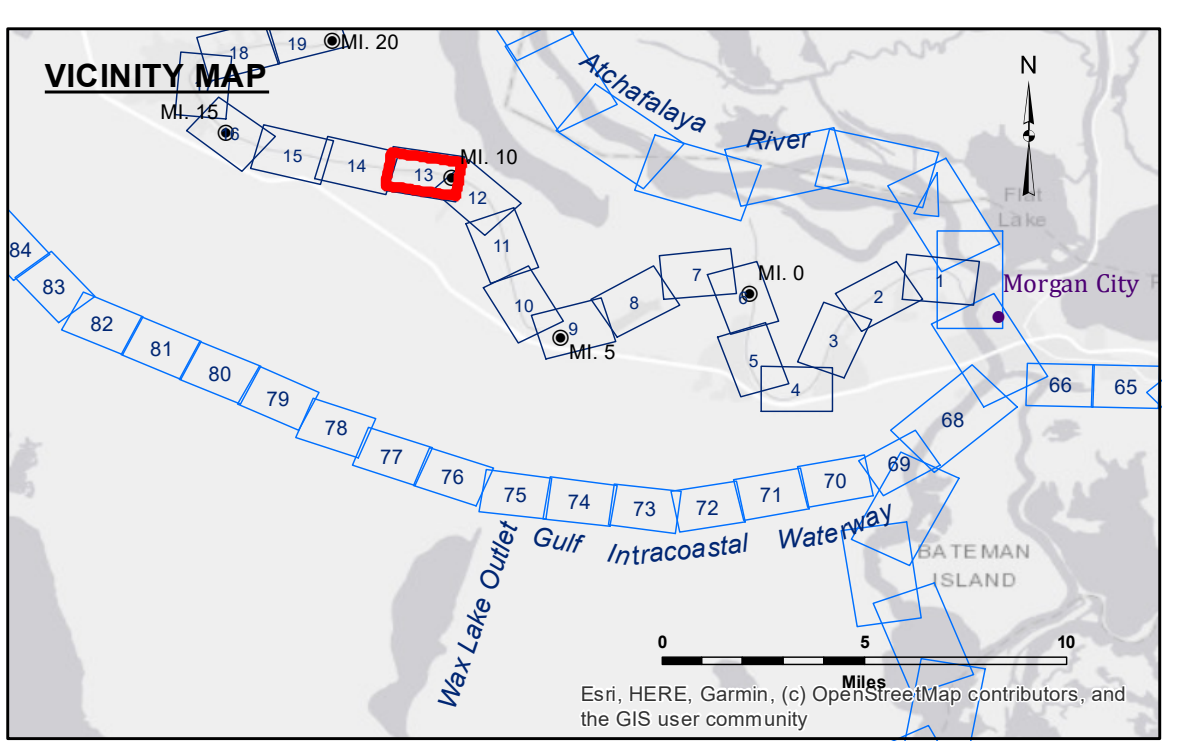




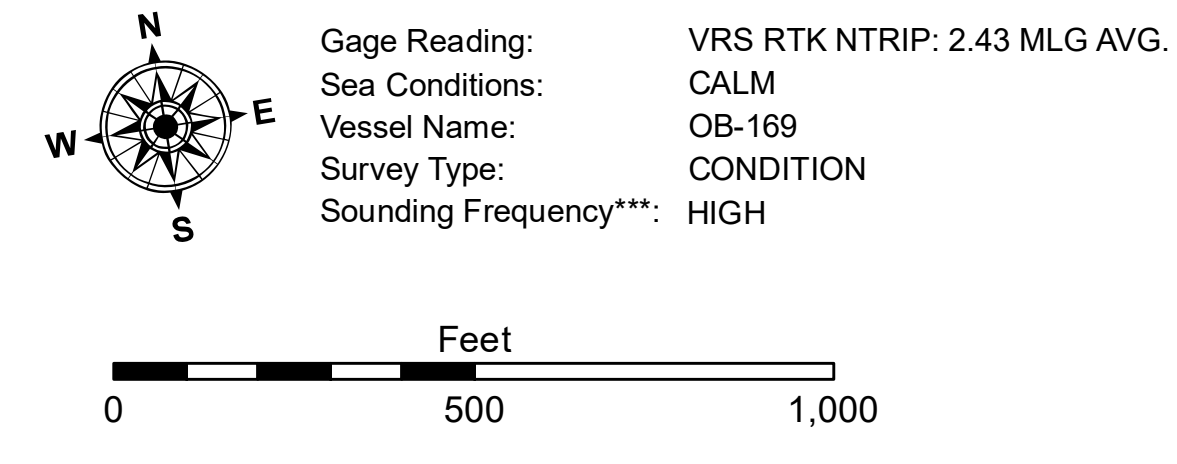
DISCLAIMER: The data represents the results of data collection processing for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers project. The data is only valid for its intended use, control, time and accuracy specifications. The user is responsible for the results of any application of the data for other than its intended purpose. The application of the data for other than its intended purpose may result in injury or death. The user is responsible for the results of any application of the data for other than its intended purpose. The user is responsible for the results of any application of the data for other than its intended purpose. The user is responsible for the results of any application of the data for other than its intended purpose.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	
Submitted:	Surveyed By: SP/PS
Recommended: Chief Survey Section	Plotted By: BD
Approved: Chief Waterways Maintenance Section	Checked By: AO/JH

**BAYOU TECHE
WAX LAKE TO CHARENTON
TC_13_W2C_20221219_CS
19 December 2022**



LEGEND	
--- Federal Navigation Channel	○ Cable Area
— Federal Navigation Center Line	□ Placement Area
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	□ Anchorage Area
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Obstruction Point
— Project Depth Contour	⚓ Wrecks-Submerged
□ Borrow Area	☆ Beacon, General
● Shoalest Sounding**	◆ Red Navigation Buoy
⬢ -6' and above	◆ Green Navigation Buoy
⬢ -6' to -8'	
⬢ -8' to -15'	
⬢ -15' to -20'	
⬢ -20' to -25'	
⬢ -25' to -30'	
⬢ -30' and below	



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.
2019 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.