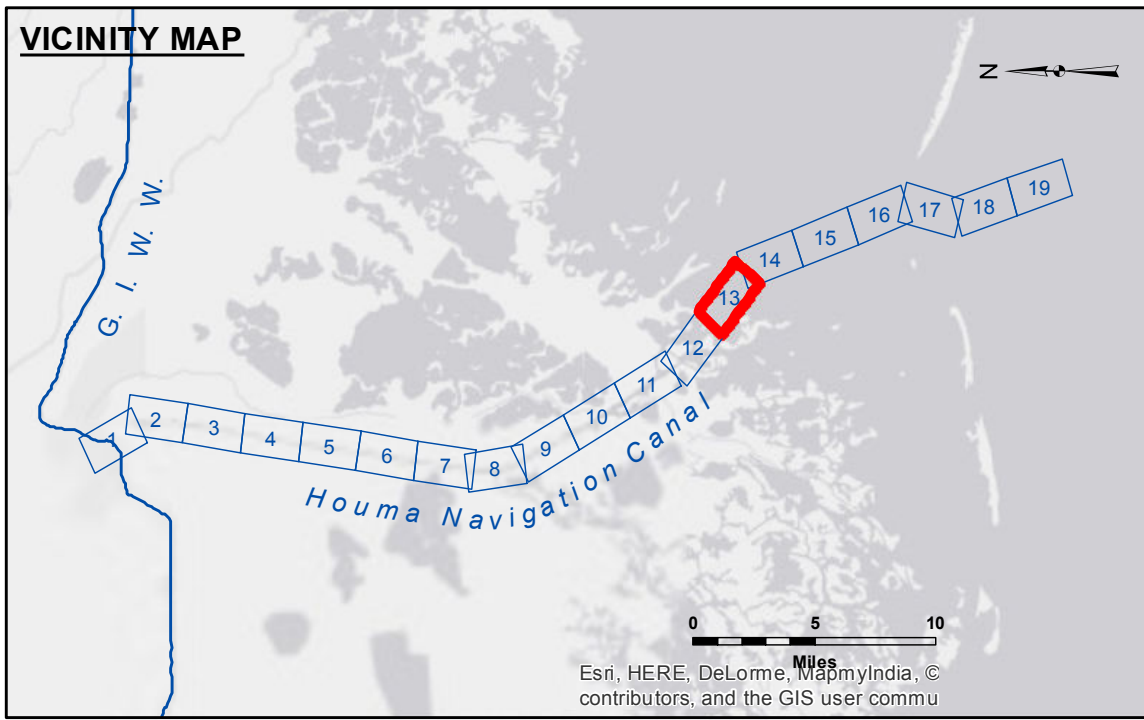


DISCLAIMER: The data represented on this map were derived from a collection of data from various sources. The user is responsible for the accuracy, reliability, and availability of the data for their intended use. The user is responsible for the accuracy, reliability, and availability of the data for their intended use. The user is responsible for the accuracy, reliability, and availability of the data for their intended use.

Submitted:	Surveyed By: SPPM
Recommended:	Plotted By: BD
Approved:	Checked By: AC

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

**HOUMA NAVIGATION CANAL
BAY CHANNEL**
HN_13_BAY_20170317_CS
17 March 2017



LEGEND			
--- Federal Navigation Channel	○ Cable Area	□ Borrow Area	■ -12' and above
— Federal Navigation Center Line	□ Placement Area	● Shoalest Sounding**	■ -12' to -15'
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	□ Anchorage Area	★ Beacon, General	■ -15' to -18'
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Obstruction Point	◆ Red Navigation Buoy	■ -18' and below
— Project Depth Contour	⚓ Wrecks-Submerged	◆ Green Navigation Buoy	

Gage Reading: COCODRIE: 1.77 MLG
 Sea Conditions: CALM
 Vessel Name: OB-167
 Survey Type: CONDITION
 Sounding Frequency***: LOW

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 76305 as of August 2014: 0.0' NAVD88 (OPUS 2010) = 0.42' MLLW (2007-2011) = 1.34' MLG
 Distances on the Houma Nav. Canal are shown at 1 mile intervals.
 The location of navigation aids are base on and provided by the U.S. Coast Guard and USACE survey crews.
 2010 Aerial Photography data source: NAIP
 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.

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13 of 19
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