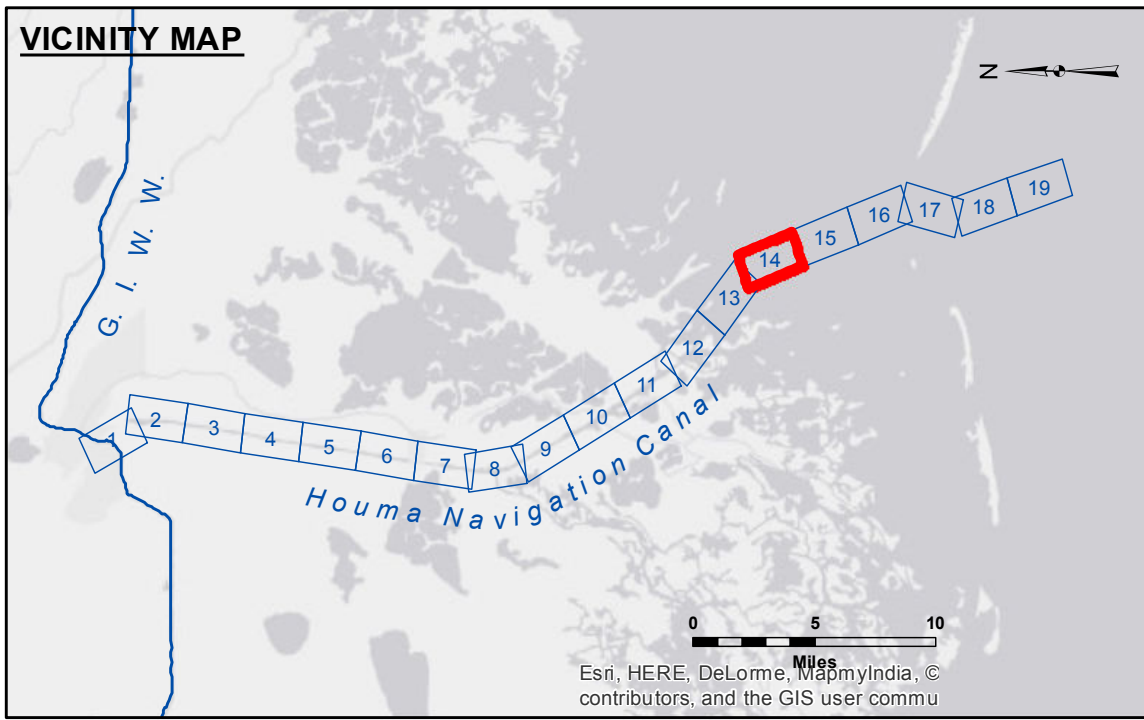


US Army Corps of Engineers District: CEMVN

DISCLAIMER
 The data represented on this map were derived from a variety of sources including aerial photography, hydrographic surveys, and other data. The Corps of Engineers does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of the data or the results of the engineering work. The user is responsible for the use of the data and the results of the engineering work. The Corps of Engineers is not responsible for any damages, including consequential damages, resulting from the use of the data or the results of the engineering work.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT		
Submitted:	Surveyed By: PMS/SPS	Plotted By: AO
Recommended:	Checked By: AO	Checked By: AO
Approved:	Chief, Waterways Maintenance Section	

**HOUMA NAVIGATION CANAL
 BAY CHANNEL
 HN_14_BAY_20170903_CS_POSTSTORM
 03 September 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: 2.1 MLG AVG
 Sea Conditions: CALM
 Vessel Name: M/V OB167
 Survey Type: CONDITION
 Sounding Frequency***: LOW

Vertical Datum:
 Soundings are shown in feet and indicate depths below Mean Low Gulf Datum (MLG).
 Datum Relationship 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 based on and provided by the U.S. Coast Guard and USACE survey crews.

2015 Aerial Photography data source: NAIP
 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.