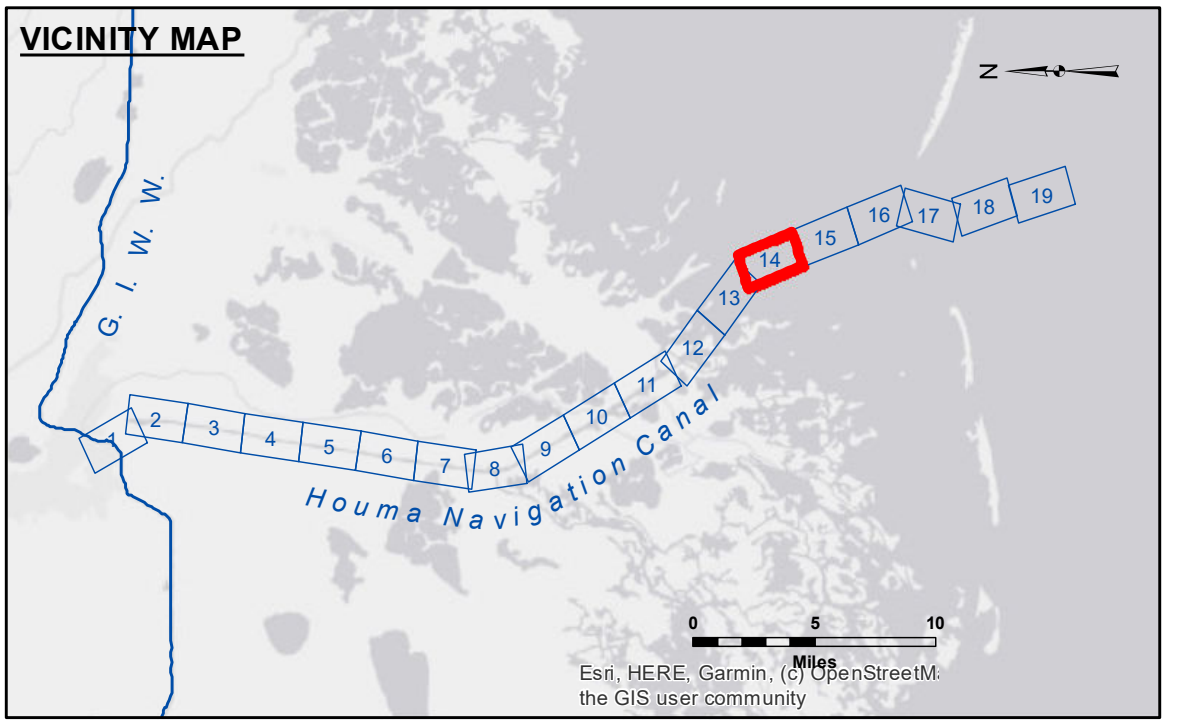


DISCLAIMER
Access Constraints: The United States Government furnishes these data and the recipient accepts and uses them with the express understanding that the data are not warranted for any purpose other than that for which they were collected. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data.

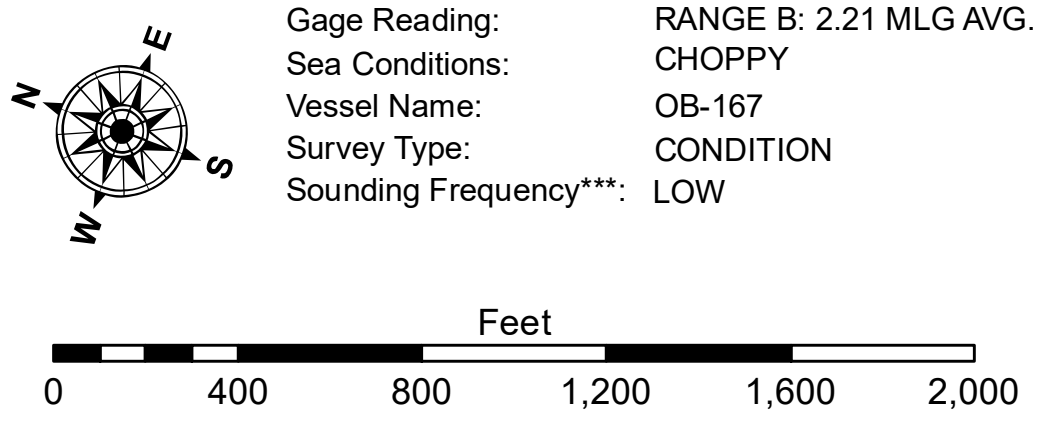
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT		
Submitted:	Surveyed By: PMA/SPS	Plotted By: BD
Recommended:	Checked By: AC	Checked By: AC

**HOUMA NAVIGATION CANAL
BAY CHANNEL**
HN_14_BAY_20220324_CS
24 March 2022

Sheet Reference Number
14 of 19



LEGEND			
--- Federal Navigation Channel	○ Cable Area	3 Fluff Thickness (feet)*	-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	



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 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. Navigation Chart No. 11355.
* Difference between high and low frequency elevations where greater than 1.0'.
** 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.