

TABLE OF COORDINATES
APPROX LIMITS OF WORK

POINT	X	Y
1	3714427.467	519304.773
2	3714558.995	519154.106
3	3712826.325	517641.540
4	3712592.796	517604.933
5	3712369.196	517409.737
6	P.O.B. 3712320.530	517465.483
7	P.O.E. 3714451.800	519276.900
8	3712344.863	517437.610

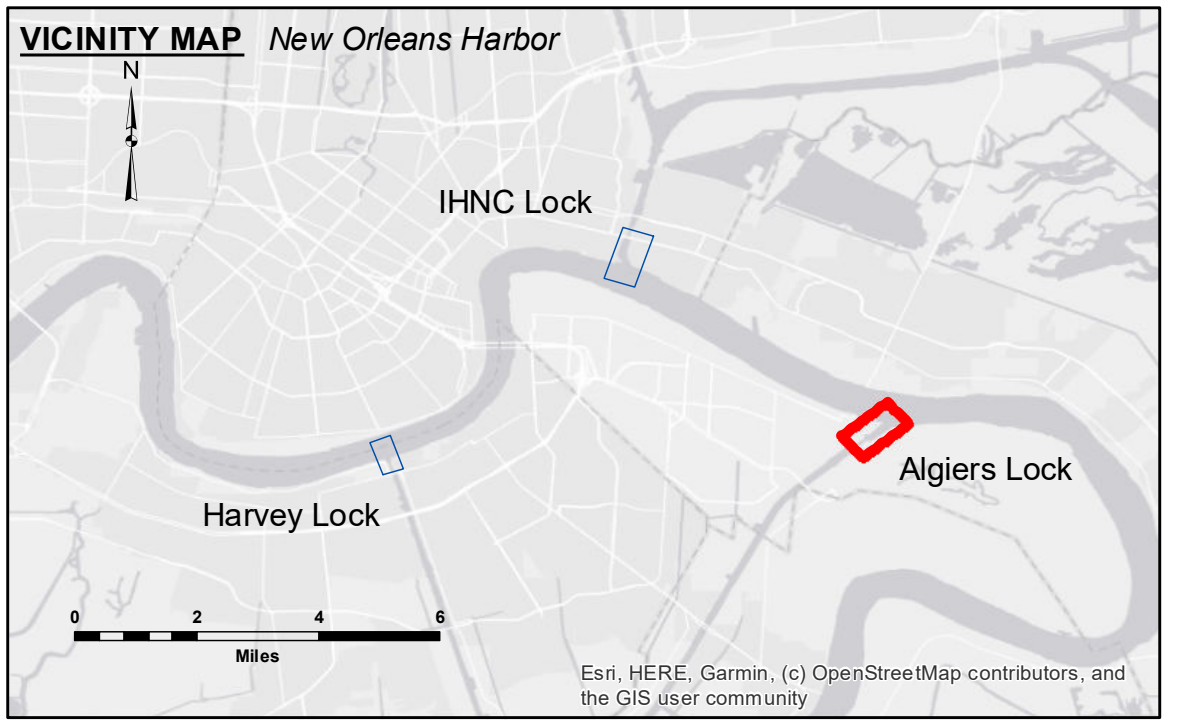
GAGE DESCRIPTION	VERTICAL DATUM	CONVERSION TO MLG
MISS. RIVER @ ALGIERS LOCK DCP # 01380	NAVD88 (2004.65)	ADD 1.42'



DISCUSSION: The data represents the results of data collection performed for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers project. It is not to be used for any other purpose than the one for which it was collected. The user is responsible for the results. The user is responsible for the results. The user is responsible for the results. The user is responsible for the results.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	
Submitted:	Surveyed By: PM, SP
Recommended:	Plotted By: BD
Approved:	Checked By: AC

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER DEEP-DRAFT LOCKS
ALGIERS LOCK FOREBAY
LK_01_ALG_20191001_AD_5X5**
01 October 2019



LEGEND

- - - Federal Navigation Channel	○ Cable Area	□ Placement Area
— Federal Navigation Center Line	▭ Placement Area	● Shoalest Sounding**
— 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:	N/A
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:	RTK: 5.12 MLG
Soundings are shown in feet and indicate depths below Mean Low Gulf (MLG).	
Distances on the Mississippi River, above and below Head of Passes are shown at 1 mile intervals.	
The location of navigation aids are based on and provided by the U.S. Coast Guard and USACE crew.	
2015 Aerial Photography data source: NAIP, USDA-FSA-APFO Aerial Photography Field Office.	
Reference is N.O.A. Navigation Chart No. 11370.	
** 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.	