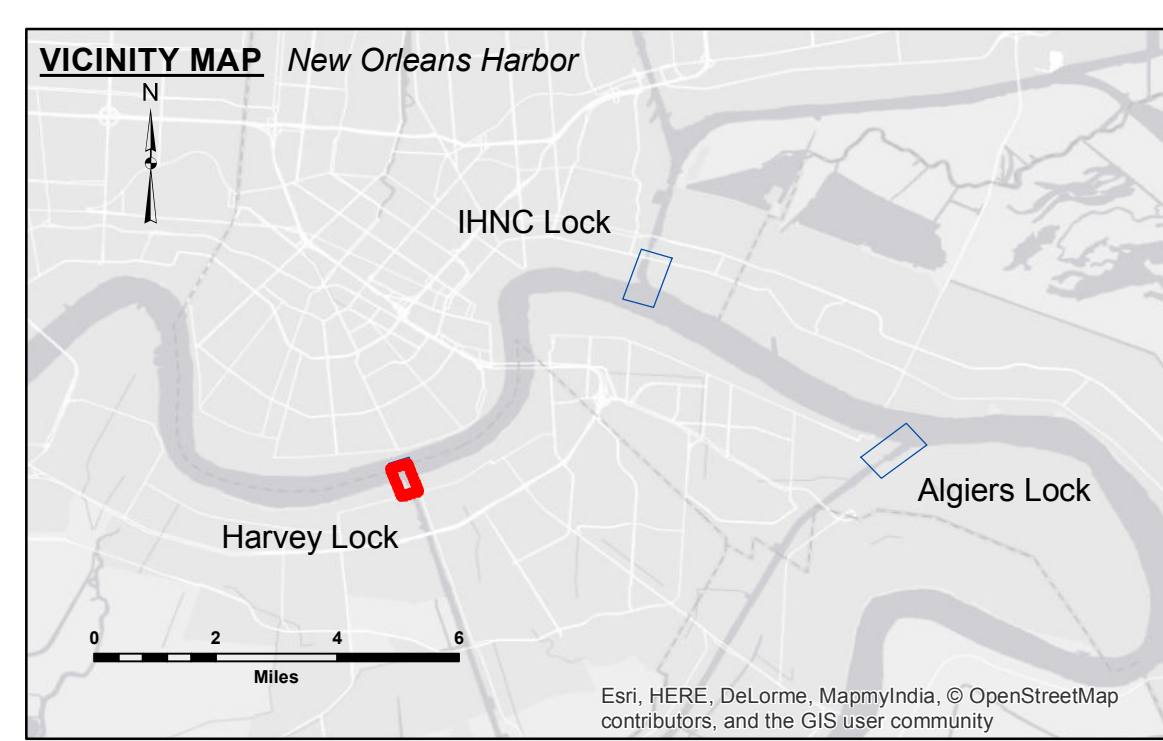


DISCLAIMER
The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted on the ground. It is not intended to be used for any purpose other than that for which it was prepared. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the information for any particular purpose of the user. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the information for any particular purpose of the user. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the information for any particular purpose of the user.

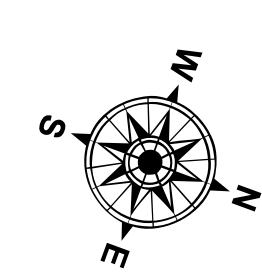
Submitted:	Surveyed By: DJS/SJPS
Recommended: Chief, Survey Section	Plotted By: AO
Approved: Chief, Waterways Maintenance Section	Checked By: AO

MISSISSIPPI RIVER DEEP-DRAFT LOCKS
HARVEY LOCK FOREBAY
LK_03_HVYX_20160713
13 July 2016

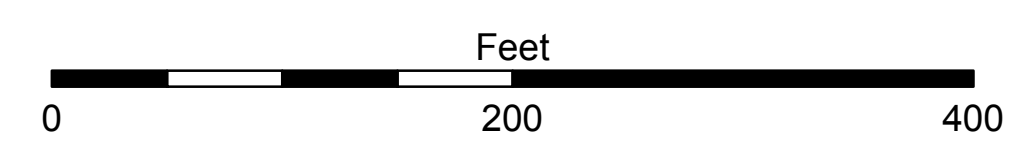


LEGEND

--- 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



LWRP:
Gage Reading: N/A
Sea Conditions: HARVEY FB: 5.9 MLG
Vessel Name: SMOOTH
Survey Type: LAFOURCHE CONTROL
Sounding Frequency***: HIGH



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 (MLG).
Distances on the Mississippi River, above and below Head of Passes are shown at 1 mile intervals.
The location of navigation aids are base on and provided by the U.S. Coast Guard and USACE crew.
2010 Aerial Photography data source: NAIP, USDA-FSA-APFO Aerial Photography Field Office.
Reference is N.O.A.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.

Sheet Reference Number
1 of 4