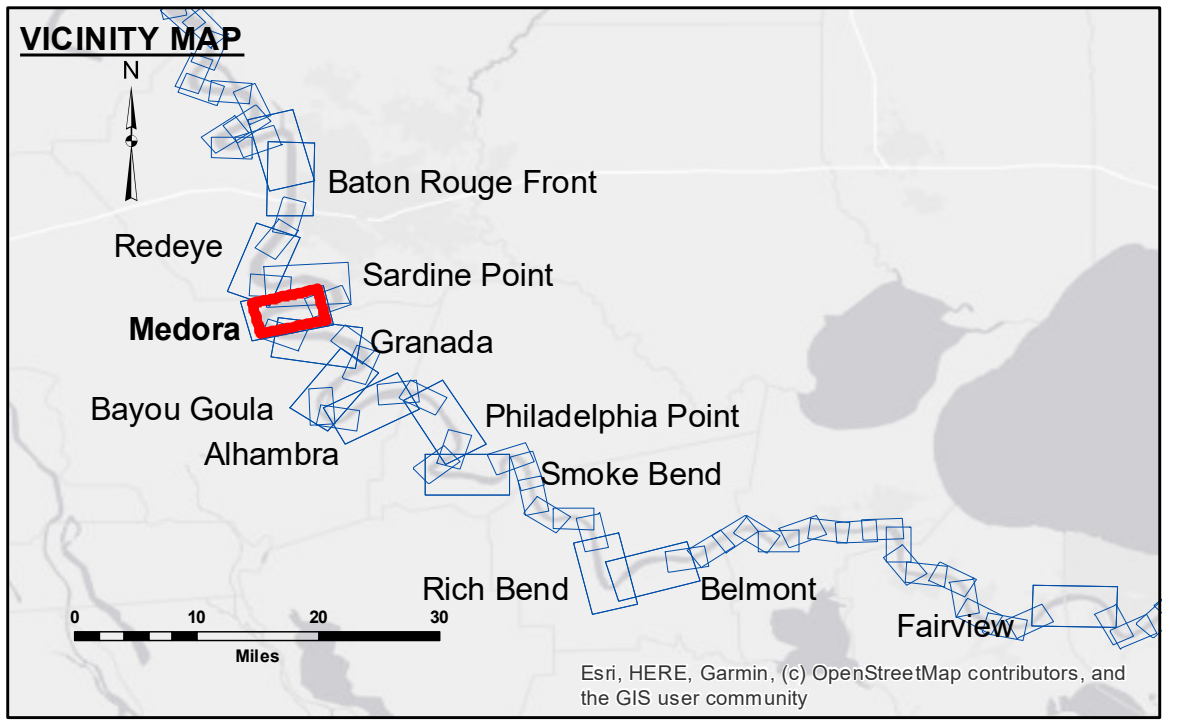


DISCLAIMER: The data represents the results of data collection processing for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers project. The data is not intended for use in any other project. It is only valid for its intended use, control, time and accuracy specifications. The user is responsible for the results. The application of the data for other than its intended purpose is not recommended. The user should not rely on the data for any other purpose. The user should not rely on the data for any other purpose. The user should not rely on the data for any other purpose.

Submitted:	Surveyed By: JH/SPS
Recommended:	Plotted By: BD
Approved:	Checked By: AC

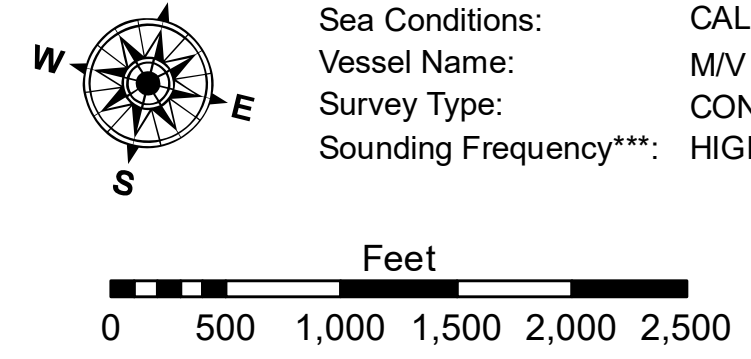
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF
MEDORA CROSSING
MD_08_MED_20191121_CS
21 November 2019



LEGEND	
--- Federal Navigation Channel	● Cable Area
— Federal Navigation Center Line	■ Placement Area
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	□ Anchorage Area
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Obstruction Point
— Project Depth Contour	✈ Wrecks-Submerged
□ Borrow Area	★ Beacon, General
● Shoalest Sounding**	◆ Red Navigation Buoy
◆ Green Navigation Buoy	◆ Green Navigation Buoy

LWRP:	2.1
Gage Reading:	BR:24.8 D:16.3 USED 22.2 NAVD
Sea Conditions:	CALM
Vessel Name:	M/V LAFOURCHE
Survey Type:	CONDITION
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 Low Water Reference Plane 2007 (NAVD).

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.

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.

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