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- Federal Navigation Channel
  - Federal Navigation Center Line
  - As-built Pipeline/Cable
  - ..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable
  - Project Depth Contour
  - ○ Cable Area
  - Placement Area
  - [ ] Anchorage Area
  - ⊗ Obstruction Point
  - Wrecks-Submerged
  - Borrow Area
  - Shoalest Sounding\*\*
  - ★ Beacon, General
  - ◆ Red Navigation Buoy
  - ◆ Green Navigation Buoy

The map displays bathymetric contours with a vertical scale from 0' to -45'. Key features include a blue rectangle labeled 'Borrow Area', a yellow circle labeled 'Shoalest Sounding\*\*', a black star with a white center labeled 'Beacon, General', a red diamond labeled 'Red Navigation Buoy', and a green diamond labeled 'Green Navigation Buoy'. The background shows a grid of bathymetric contours.

Legend:

- Borrow Area
- Shoalest Sounding\*\*
- Beacon, General
- Red Navigation Buoy
- Green Navigation Buoy

| Depth Range    | Color       |
|----------------|-------------|
| 0' and above   | Light Green |
| 0' to -5'      | Yellow      |
| -5' to -10'    | Orange      |
| -10' to -20'   | Cyan        |
| -20' to -30'   | Blue        |
| -30' to -35'   | Purple      |
| -35' to -40'   | Dark Blue   |
| -40' to 45'    | Magenta     |
| -45' and below | White       |

## OTES:

Horizontal Coordinate System:  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83), projected to the State Plane  
Coordinate System (SPCS) using the North American Datum of 1983 as the  
horizontal reference system. The horizontal coordinate system is U.S. Survey Foot.

Vertical Datum:  
Elevations 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.

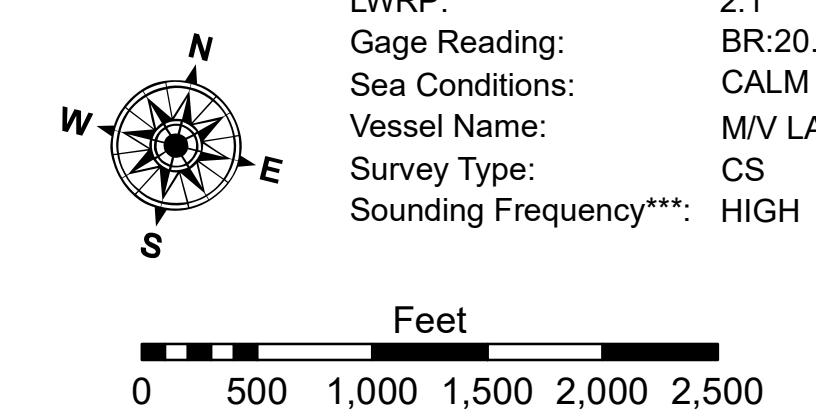
DISTANCES ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, above and below Head of Passes are shown  
mile intervals.

The location of navigation aids are based on and provided by

5 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

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