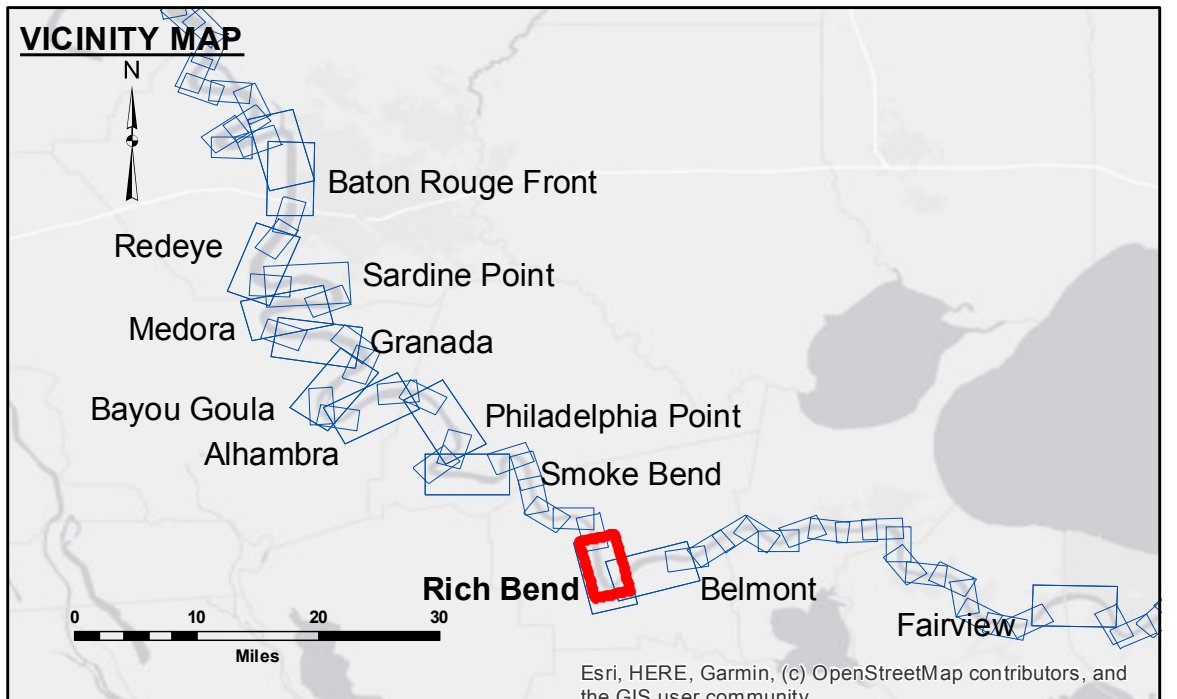




DISCLAIMER
 The data represented on this map is the result of a survey conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The data is not intended for use in any other application. The user is responsible for the results of any application of the data. The data is not intended for use in any other application. The user is responsible for the results of any application of the data. The data is not intended for use in any other application. The user is responsible for the results of any application of the data.

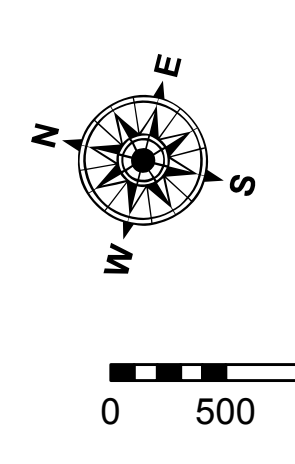
Submitted:	RYLAND/SOUKI
Recommended:	BD
Approved:	AC

MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF
RICH BEND CROSSING
MD_29_RIB_20220107_CS
07 January 2022



LEGEND

--- Federal Navigation Channel	○ Cable Area	□ Borrow Area	■ 0' and above
— Federal Navigation Center Line	□ Placement Area	● Shoalest Sounding**	■ 0' to -5'
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	□ Anchorage Area	☆ Beacon, General	■ -5' to -10'
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Obstruction Point	◆ Red Navigation Buoy	■ -10' to -20'
— Project Depth Contour	⚓ Wrecks-Submerged	◆ Green Navigation Buoy	■ -20' to -30'
			■ -30' to -35'
			■ -35' to -40'
			■ -40' to 45'
			■ -45' to 50'
			■ -50' and below



LWRP: 1.2
 Gage Reading: D:8.0 R:5.8 USED:7.00 NAVD
 Sea Conditions: CALM
 Vessel Name: OB-189
 Survey Type: CS
 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 based 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 bathymetry settings.

Sheet Reference Number
29 of 97