

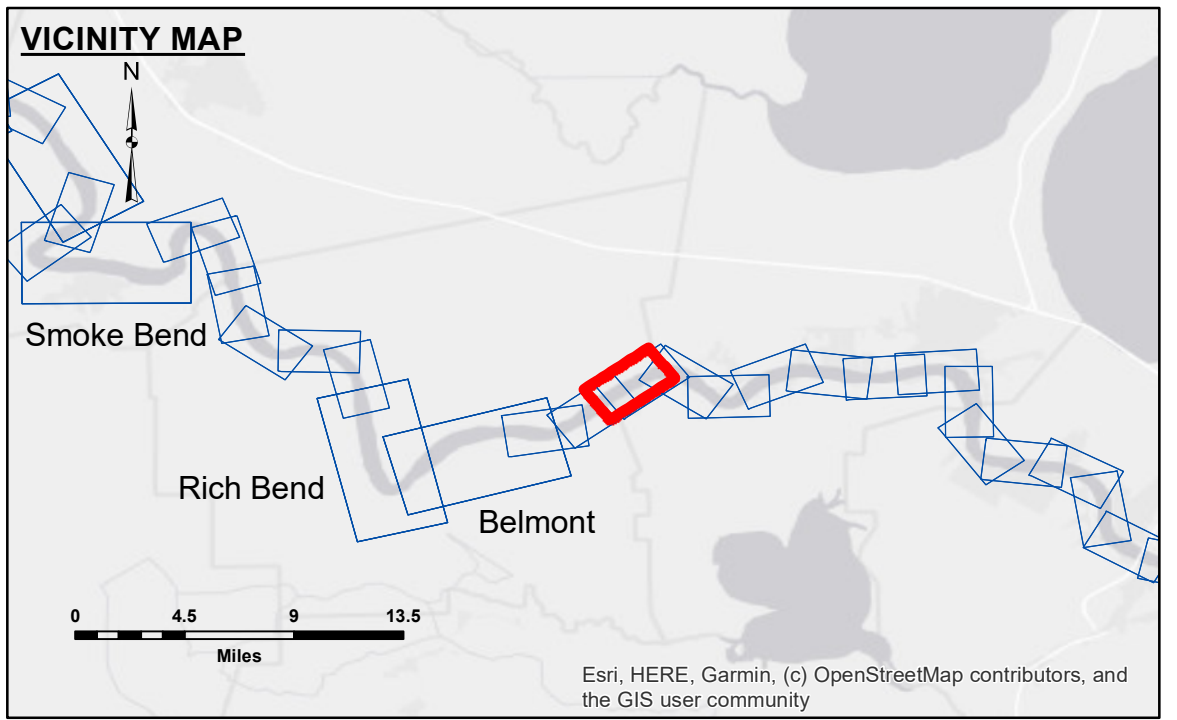
The data represents the results of data collection for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers project. The user is responsible for the accuracy of the data for its intended use. The user is responsible for the accuracy of the data for its intended use. The user is responsible for the accuracy of the data for its intended use.

Submitted:	Plotted By:	Checked By:
Reviewed:	AO	AC
Approved:	Chief, Survey Section	Chief, Waterways Maintenance Section

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF GRANDVIEW REACH - SHEET 3**  
**MD\_33\_GV3X\_20200801\_CS\_PARTIAL**  
**01 August 2020**

**Sheet Reference Number**  
**33 of 97**

Revision Number:  
 4.1-20191115



**LEGEND**

--- Federal Navigation Channel	○ Cable Area	■ Shoaling 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' and below

LWRP: 1.3  
 Gage Reading: D:7.6R:5.7 USED:6.1 NAVD  
 Sea Conditions: SMOOTH  
 Vessel Name: OB189  
 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 base on and provided by the U.S. Coast Guard and USACE crew.  
 2017 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.