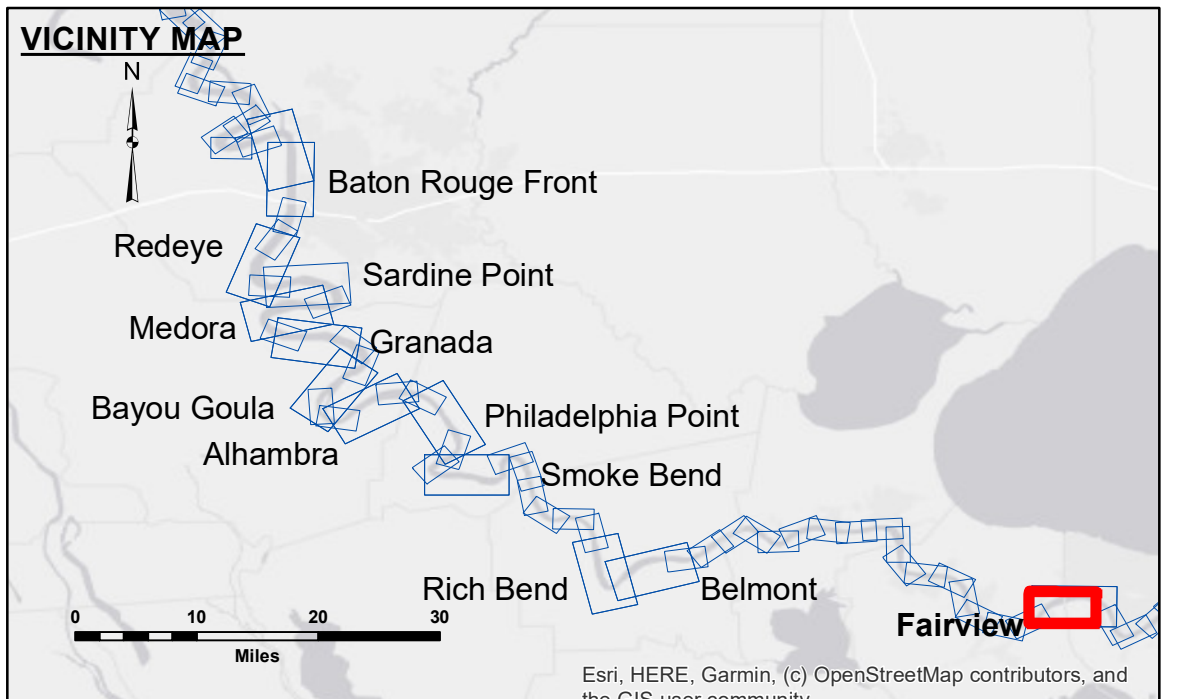


**DISCLAIMER**  
 The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data for their intended purpose. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data for their intended purpose. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data for their intended purpose.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT		
Submitted:	Surveyed By: SP-JH	Plotted By: BD
Recommended:	Chief, Survey Section	Checked By: AC
Approved:	Chief, Waterways Maintenance Section	

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF  
 FAIRVIEW CROSSING  
 MD\_48\_FRVX\_20200109\_CS  
 09 January 2020**



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

**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.

**Sheet  
 Reference  
 Number  
 48 of 97**

Revision Number:  
 4-10-2019/012