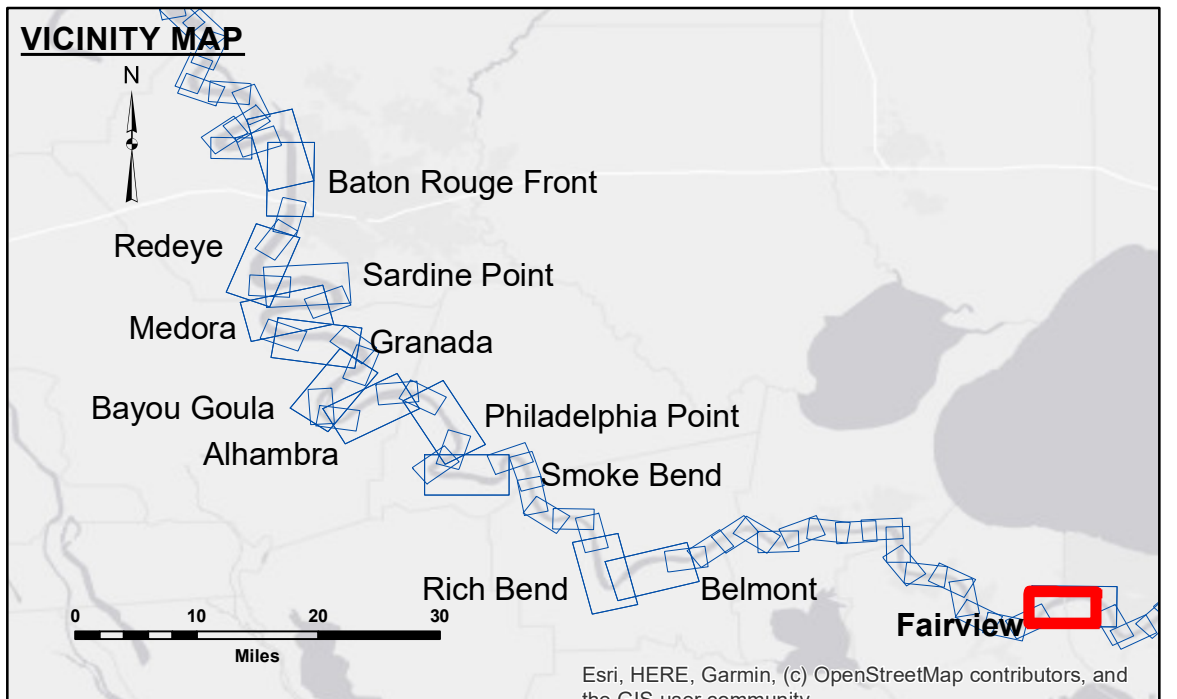


DISCLAIMER
 The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data for their intended purpose. The user is not to be held liable for any damages, injury, or loss resulting from the use of this information. The user is not to be held liable for any damages, injury, or loss resulting from the use of this information. The user is not to be held liable for any damages, injury, or loss resulting from the use of this information.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT		
Submitted:	Surveyed By: RYLAND/RHODEN	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_FRV_20190620_CS
 20 June 2019**



LEGEND		SOUNDING DEPTHS	
--- Federal Navigation Channel	○ Cable Area	Green	0' and above
— Federal Navigation Center Line	□ Placement Area	Yellow	0' to -5'
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	□ Anchorage Area	Orange	-5' to -10'
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Obstruction Point	Light Blue	-10' to -20'
— Project Depth Contour	★ Beacon, General	Blue	-20' to -30'
	◆ Red Navigation Buoy	Dark Blue	-30' to -35'
	◆ Green Navigation Buoy	Pink	-35' to -40'
		White	-40' to -45'
			-45' and below

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.
 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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