

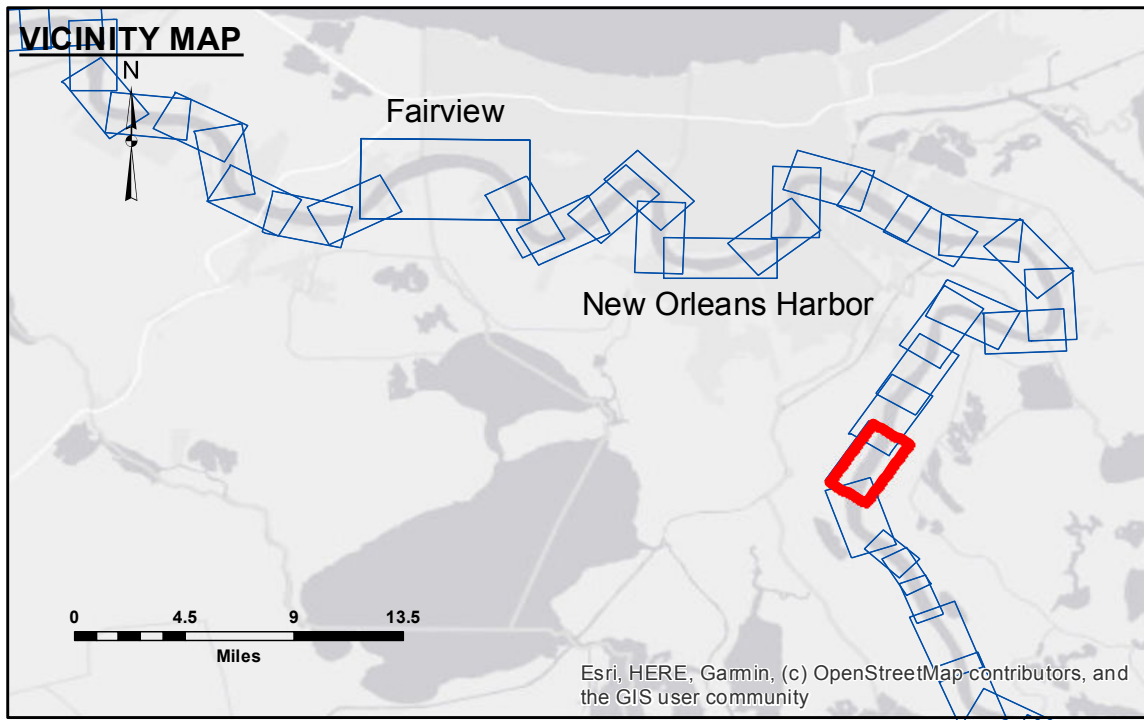
Accession: The United States Government furnishes these data and the recipient accepts and uses them with the express understanding that they are not to be used for any purpose other than that for which they were prepared, and that the Government assumes no liability for their use for any other purpose.

Accuracy: The accuracy of the data is as shown on the map. The user is responsible for the accuracy of the data for their intended purpose.

Disclaimer: The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted on the date of the survey. The information is not to be used for any purpose other than that for which it was prepared. The user is responsible for the accuracy of the data for their intended purpose.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	
Submitted:	Surveyed By: DUS/SPS
Recommended:	Plotted By: AO
Approved:	Checked By: AC

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B. R. TO GULF
OAK POINT - SHEET 2
MD_68_OP2X_20210512_CS
12 May 2021**



LEGEND	
--- Federal Navigation Channel	○ Cable Area
— Federal Navigation Center Line	□ Placement Area
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Anchorage Area
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Obstruction Point
— Project Depth Contour	⊗ Wrecks-Submerged
■ Shoaling Area	★ Beacon, General
● Shoalest Sounding**	◆ Red Navigation Buoy
◆ Green Navigation Buoy	

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.
2017 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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