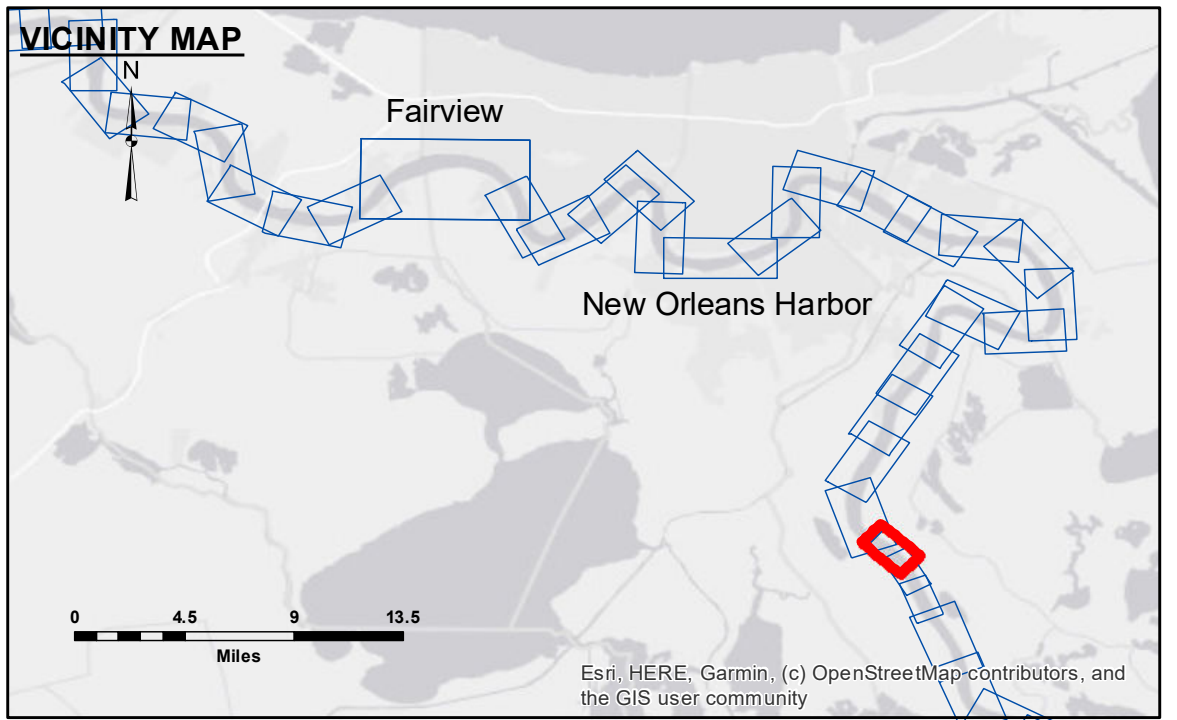


**DISCLAIMER**  
 The United States Government furnishes these data and the recipient accepts and uses them with the express understanding that the data are not to be used for any purpose other than that for which they were originally collected, and that the data are not to be used for any purpose other than that for which they were originally collected, and that the data are not to be used for any purpose other than that for which they were originally collected.

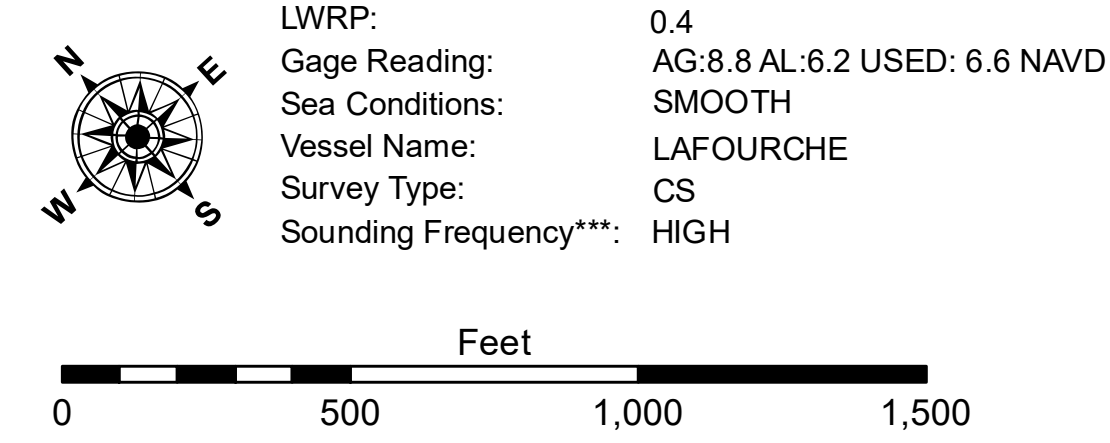
Submitted:	Checked By:
Recommended:	Checked By:
Approved:	Checked By:

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF**  
**SALT WATER BARRIER, BORROW 2**  
 MD\_70\_SBX\_20210512\_CS  
 12 May 2021



**LEGEND**

--- Federal Navigation Channel	○ Cable Area	■ Shoaling Area
— Federal Navigation Center Line	□ Placement Area	● Shoalest Sounding**
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	⊠ Anchorage Area	☆ Beacon, General
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Obstruction Point	◆ Red Navigation Buoy
— Project Depth Contour	⚓ Wrecks-Submerged	◆ 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 National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD29).  
 Datum Relationships for Alliance (0.0' Gage Datum = 0.0' NAVD88 (2009.55) = 0.71' NGVD29  
 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.