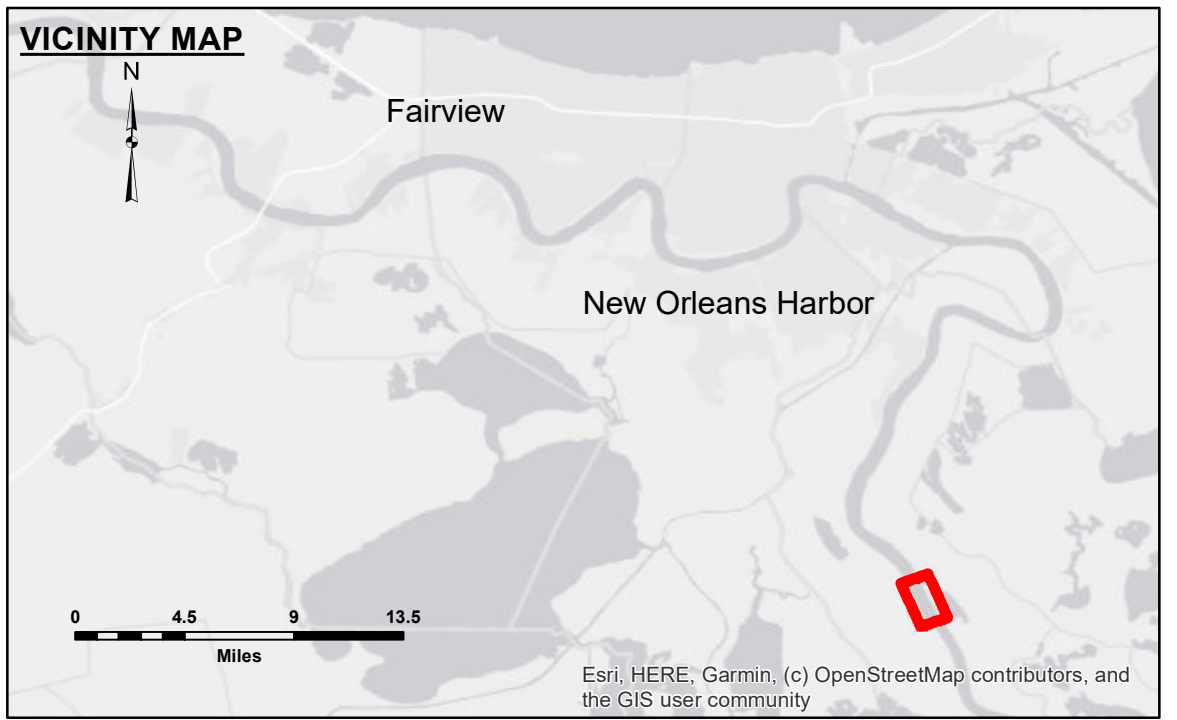


DISCLAIMER

The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The data is provided for informational purposes only and is not intended for use in any legal proceeding. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data. The user is advised to verify the data for their intended purpose. The user is also advised to consult the appropriate technical specifications for the data. The user is further advised to consult the appropriate technical specifications for the data. The user is further advised to consult the appropriate technical specifications for the data.

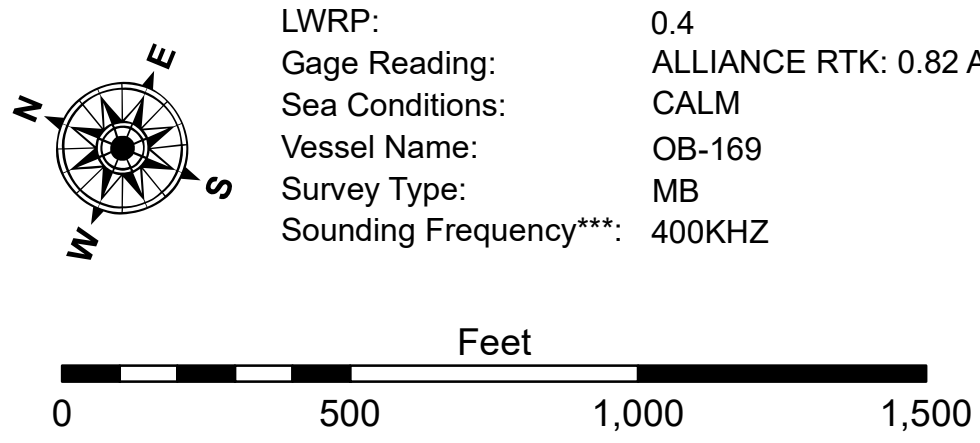
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Submitted:	Reviewed:	Approved:

MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF
SALT WATER BARRIER, BORROW 1
MD_72_SB3_20240118_CS_3X3
18 January 2024



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 Low Water Reference Plane 2007 (LWRP07).

Datum Relationships for Alliance (0.0' Gage Datum = 0.0' NAVD88 (2009.55) = 0.71' NGVD29 = -0.4' LWRP07)

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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