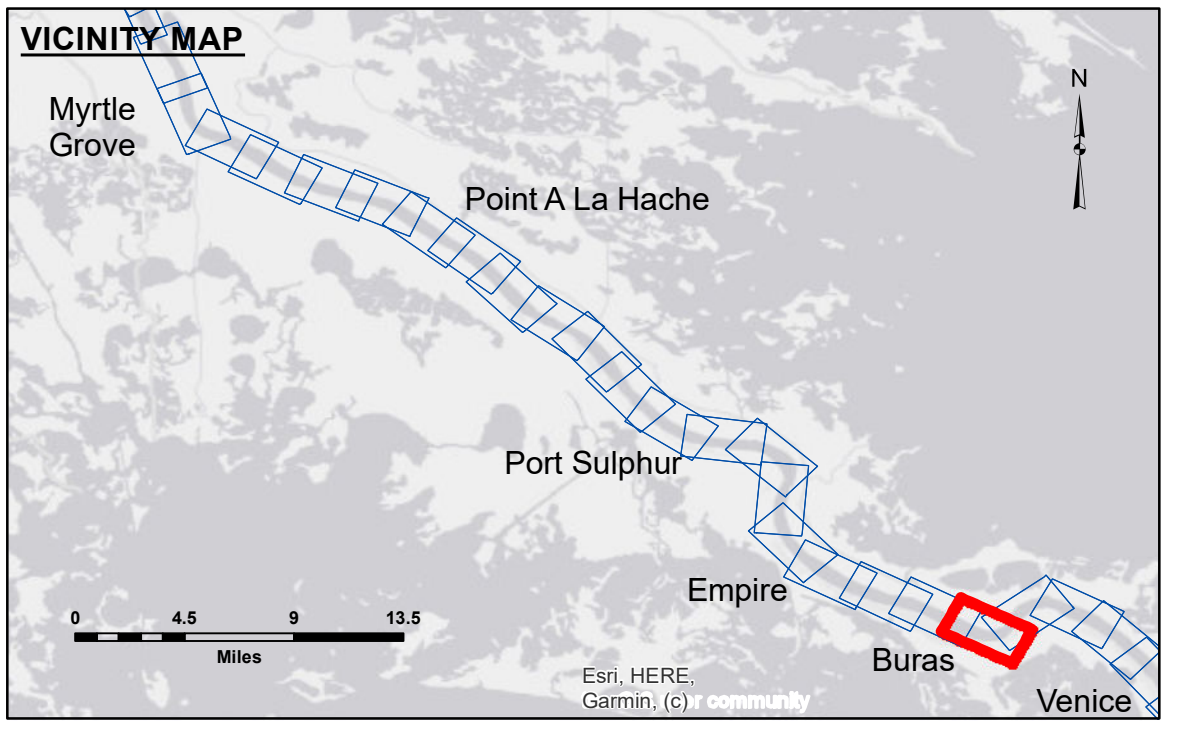


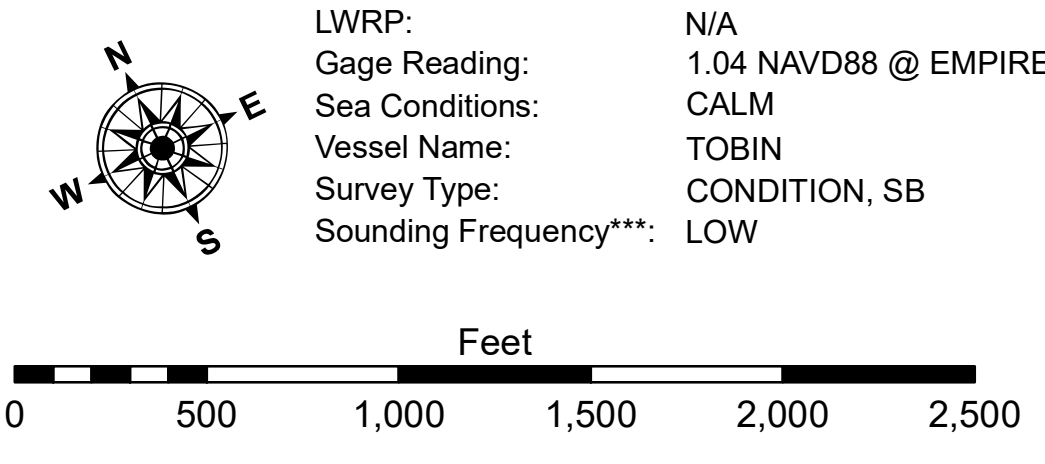
DISCLAIMER
 The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted by the United States Army Corps of Engineers. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the information for their intended use. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the information for their intended use. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the information for their intended use.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	
Submitted:	Surveyed By: LLB & RCC
Recommended:	Plotted By: JTS
Approved:	Checked By: MSK

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B. R. TO GULF
 BOLIVAR POINT
 MD_93_BVPX_20241030_CS
 30 October 2024**



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
☆ Beacon, General	◆ Green Navigation Buoy
◆ Red Navigation Buoy	■ 0' and above
◆ Green Navigation Buoy	■ 0' to -5'
	■ -5' to -10'
	■ -10' to -20'
	■ -20' to -30'
	■ -30' to -35'
	■ -35' to -40'
	■ -40' to -45'
	■ -45' to -50'
	■ -50' 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 base on and provided by the U.S. Coast Guard and USACE crew.
 2010 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
 93 of 97**