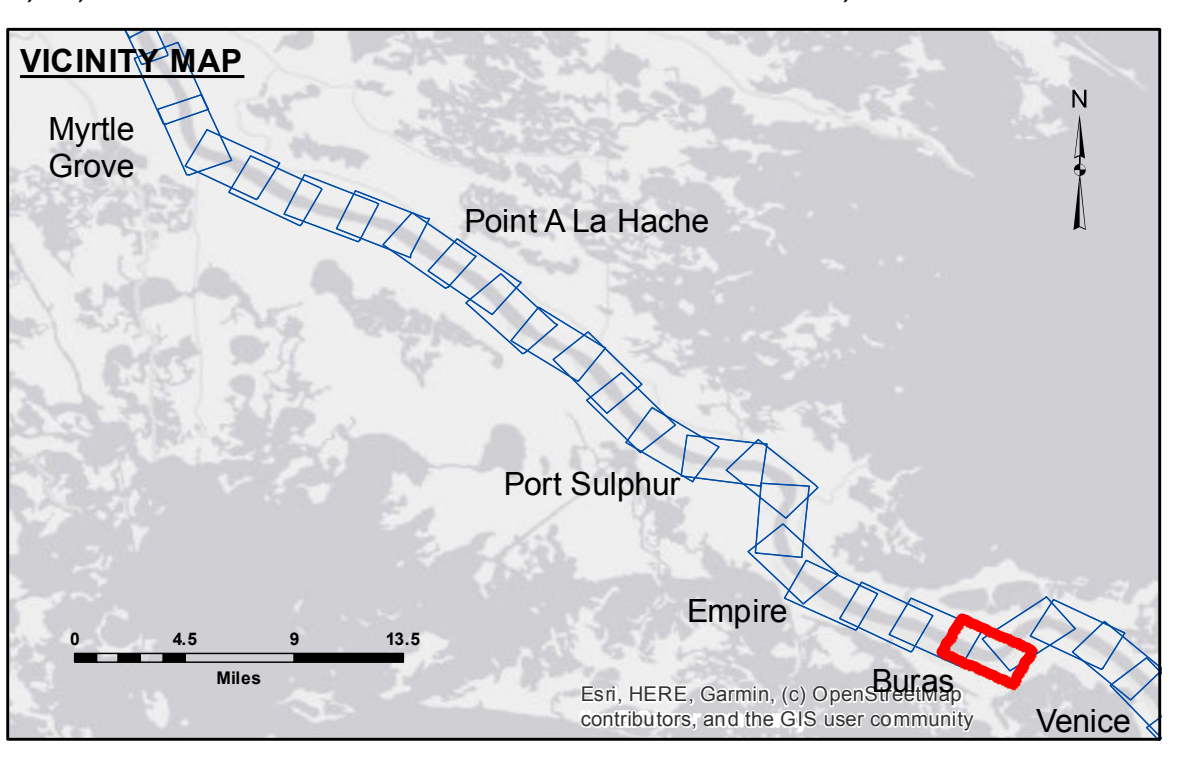


DISCLAIMER: The data represents the results of data collection for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers project. The user is responsible for the results and accuracy of the data for their intended use. The user is responsible for the results and accuracy of the data for their intended use. The user is responsible for the results and accuracy of the data for their intended use.

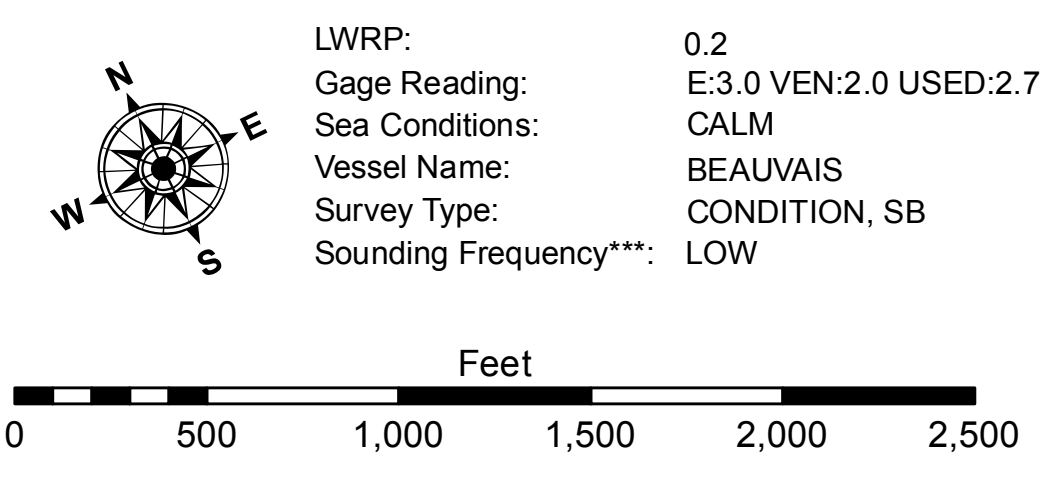
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	
Submitted:	Surveyed By: JUC & MGF
Recommended: Chief, Survey Section	Plotted By: TSS
Approved: Chief, Waterways Maintenance Section	Checked By: MSK

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF
BOLIVAR POINT
MD_93_BVP_20220617_CS
17 June 2022**

**Sheet
Reference
Number
93 of 97**



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