



US Army Corps of Engineers District: CEMVN

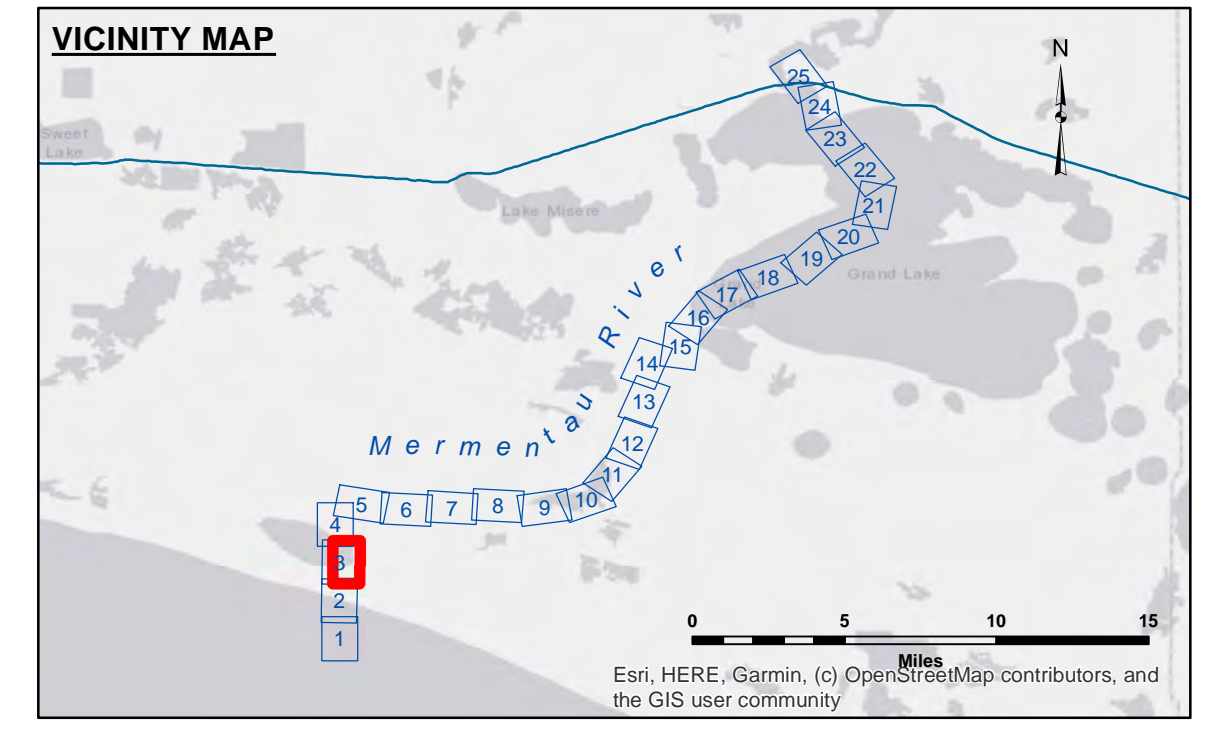
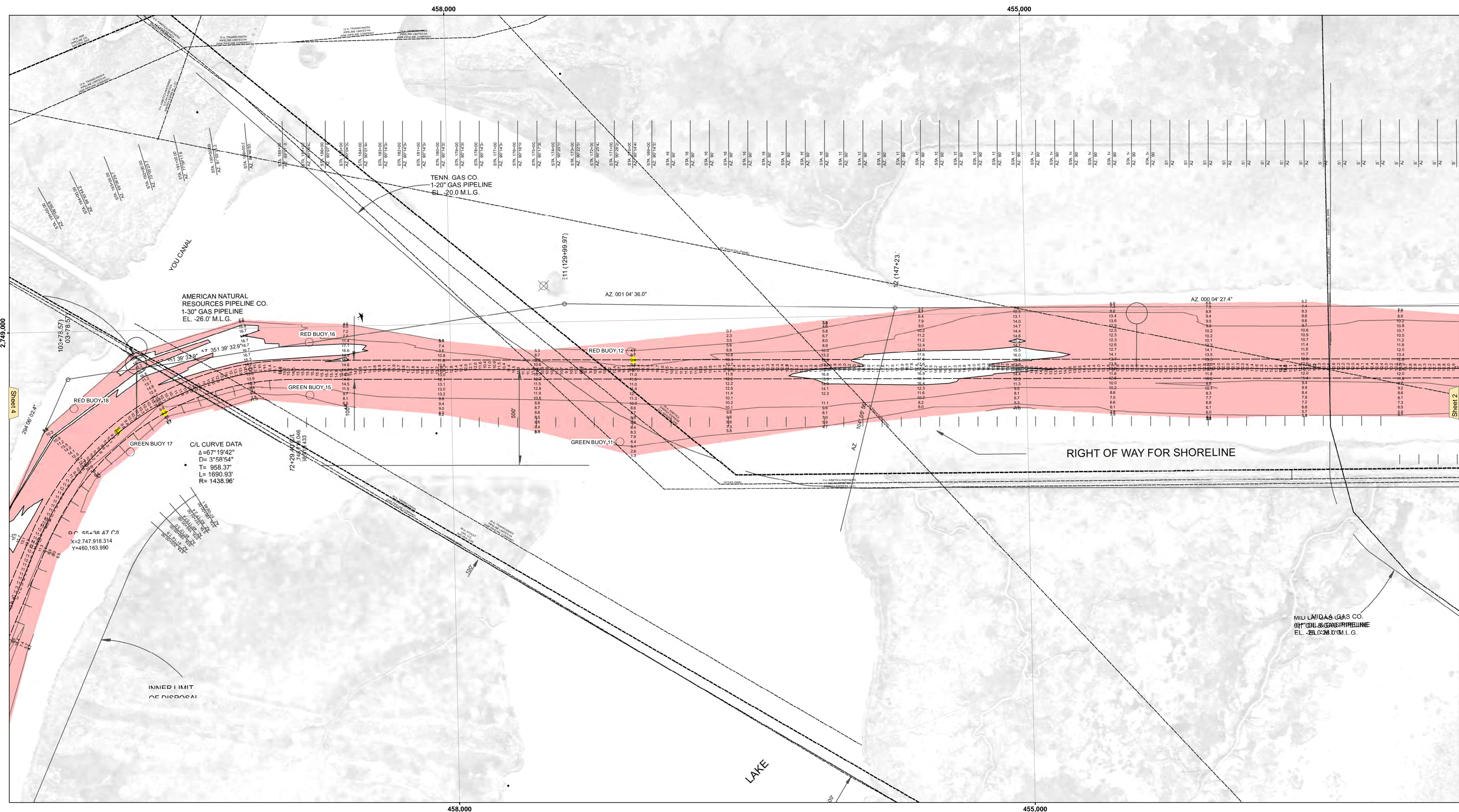
Access Constraints: The United States Government furnishes these data and the recipient accepts and uses them with the express understanding that they are not to be distributed, reproduced, or used for any purpose other than that for which they were originally prepared, or for any purpose for which they were not intended, without the express written permission of the United States Government. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data.

Submitted:	Surveyed By: SP,SR
Recommended:	Plotted By: BD
Approved:	Checked By: AC

MERMENTAU RIVER BAY CHANNEL
MM_03_BAY_20230320_CS
20 March 2023

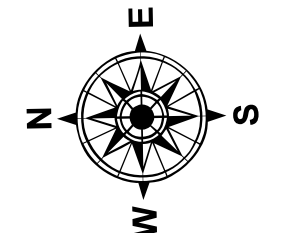
Sheet Reference Number
3 of 25

Revision Number: 4.2-3020M20

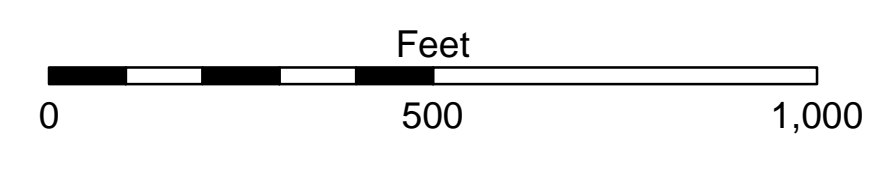


LEGEND

--- Federal Navigation Channel	○ Cable Area	□ Borrow 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



Gage Reading: VRS RTK NTRIP: 2.42 MLG AVG.
 Sea Conditions: CHOPPY
 Vessel Name: OB-169
 Survey Type: CONDITION
 Sounding Frequency***: LOW



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 Mean Low Gulf Datum (MLG).

The location of navigation aids are base on and provided by the U.S. Coast Guard.

2015 Aerial Photography data source: NAIP. 1998 DOQQ imagery shown in green from USGS.

Reference is N.O.A.A. Navigation Chart No. 11344 and 11348.

** 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.