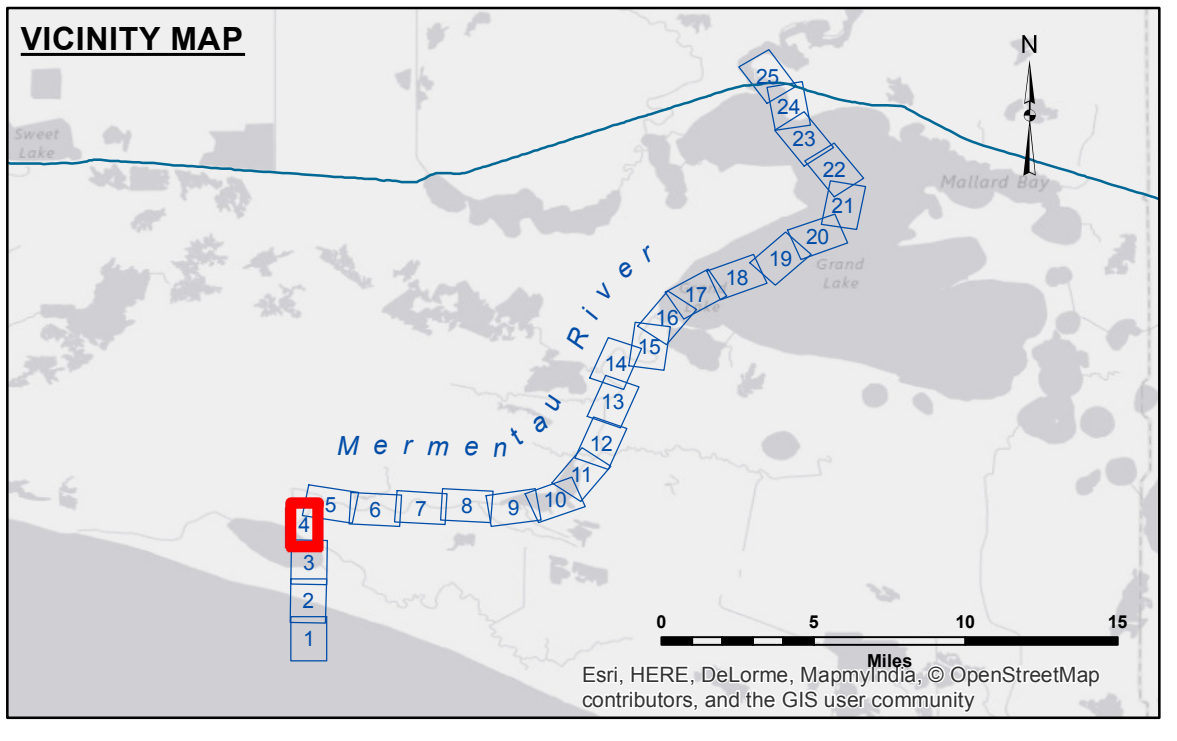


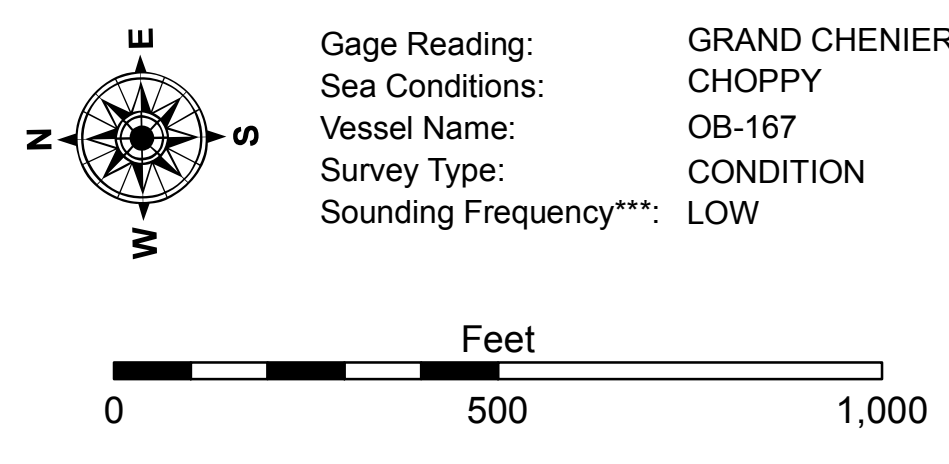
Access/Obstruction
 Distribution Liability: The data represents the results of data collection/processing for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers project. It is only valid for its intended use, control, time and accuracy specifications. The user is responsible for the results of the data. The application of the data for other than its intended purpose is at the user's risk. Data Constants: Hydrographic survey data is subject to change rapidly due to several factors including but not limited to changing bathymetry, sedimentation, and channel conditions. The US Army Corps of Engineers accepts no responsibility for changes in the hydrographic conditions when developed after the date of the survey. The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted under the general condition existing at that time. It is not intended to represent the general condition existing at that time.

Submitted:	Surveyed By:	SPP/PM
Recommended:	Plotted By:	BD
Approved:	Chief Survey Station:	AC
	Chief Waterways Maintenance Section:	

**MERMENTAU RIVER
 BAY CHANNEL
 MM_04_BAY_20170426_CS
 26 April 2017**



LEGEND		
	Federal Navigation Channel	
	Federal Navigation Center Line	
	As-built Pipeline/Cable	
	Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	
	Project Depth Contour	
	Cable Area	
	Placement Area	
	Anchorage Area	
	Obstruction Point	
	Wrecks-Submerged	
	Borrow Area	
	Shoalest Sounding**	
	Beacon, General	
	Red Navigation Buoy	
	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 Mean Low Gulf Datum (MLG).
 The location of navigation aids are base on and provided by the U.S. Coast Guard.
 2010 Aerial Photography data source: NAIP 1998 DOQQ imagery shown in green from USGS.
 Reference is N.O.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.