

US Army Corps of Engineers
District: CEMVN

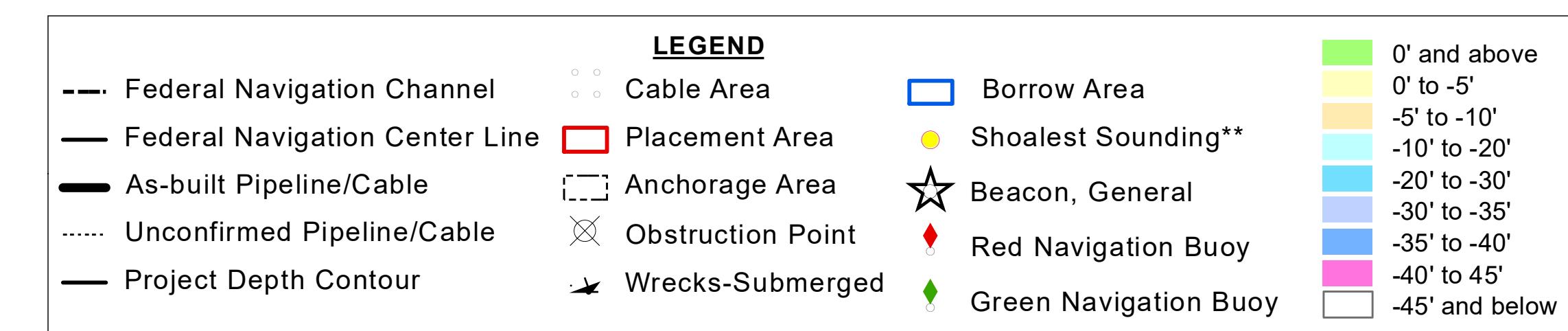
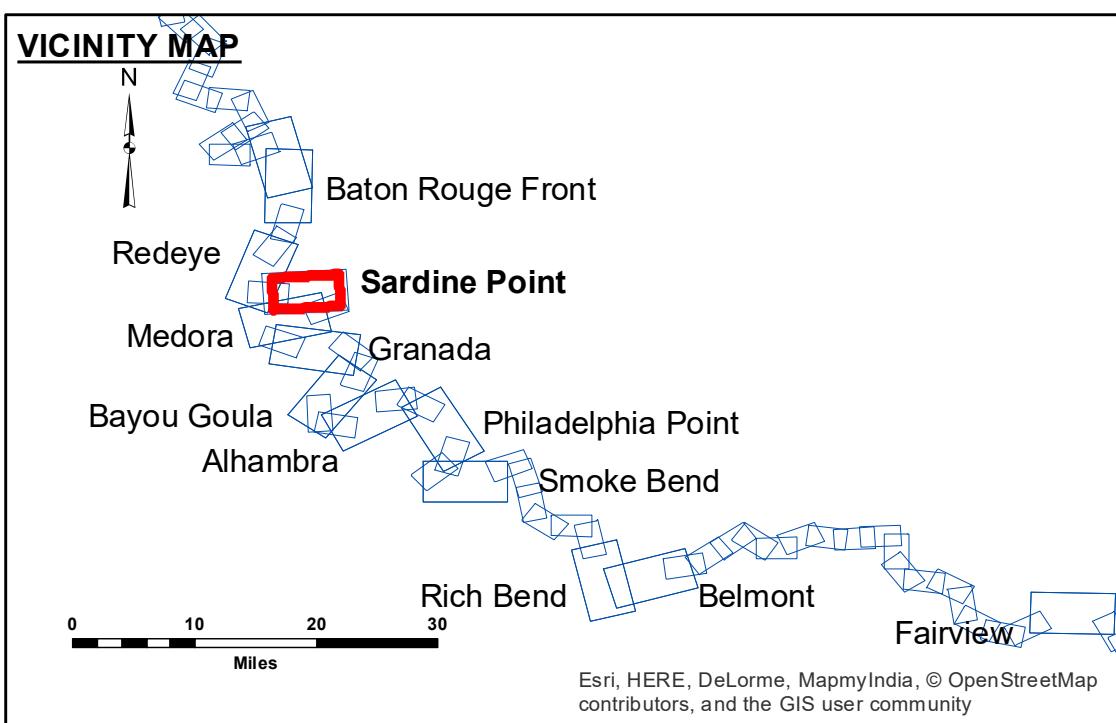
DISTRIBUTION LIABILITY: The data represents the results of data collection processing by a specific US Army Corps of Engineers active and inoperative conditions as such. The user is responsible for the results of any application of the data for other than its intended purposes.

DATA CONSTRAINTS: Hydrographic survey data is subject to change rapidly due to several factors including but not limited to dredging activity and natural abrasion and scouring processes. As such, the hydrographic survey data may not be current. The user is responsible for the results of any application of the data for other than its intended purposes.

DATA USE: This data is intended for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers internal use. Please contact the District Office for more information.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS	
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	
Surveyed By:	RYLAND SIMMONS
Submitted:	
Reviewed By:	BD
Approved:	AO
Comments:	Chief Waterway Maintenance Section

MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF
SARDINE POINT RECON
MR_06_SDP_20170824_CS
24 August 2017



LWRP: 2.8
Gage Reading: BR:15.75 D:9.1 USED:14.60 NGVD
Sea Conditions: CALM
Vessel Name: MV LAFOURCHE
Survey Type: CONDITION
Sounding Frequency*:** HIGH

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 (NGVD). 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.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.