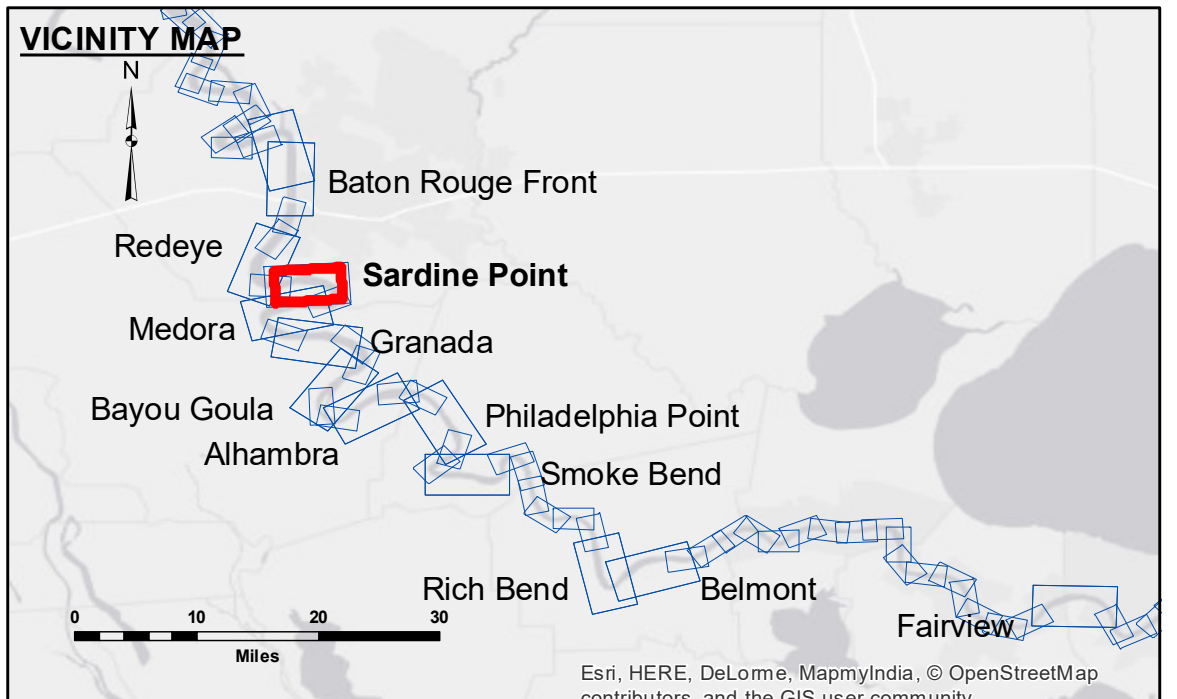


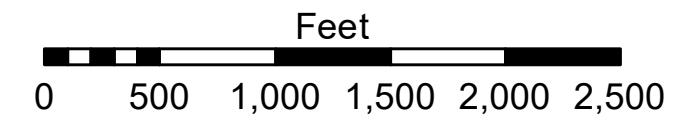
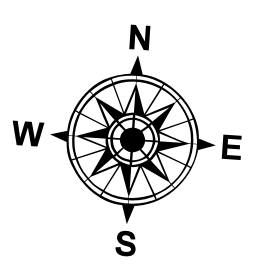
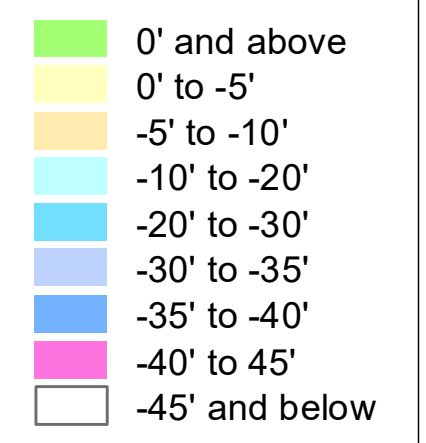
**DISCLAIMER:** The data represents the results of data collection processing for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers project. It is only valid for its intended use, control, time and accuracy specifications. The user is responsible for the results. The application of the data for other than its intended purpose is not recommended. The application of the data for other than its intended purpose is not recommended. The application of the data for other than its intended purpose is not recommended.

Submitted:	Surveyed By: DS/PS
Recommended: Chief Survey Section	Plotted By: BD
Approved: Chief Waterways Maintenance Section	Checked By: AC

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF  
SARDINE POINT RECON  
MR\_06\_SDP\_20180122\_CS  
22 January 2018**



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
□ Borrow Area	★ Beacon, General
● Shoalest Sounding**	◆ Red Navigation Buoy
◆ Green Navigation Buoy	



LWRP: 2.4  
Gage Reading: BR:10.1 D:5.4 USED:9.3 NGVD  
Sea Conditions: CALM  
Vessel Name: M/V 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. 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.

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