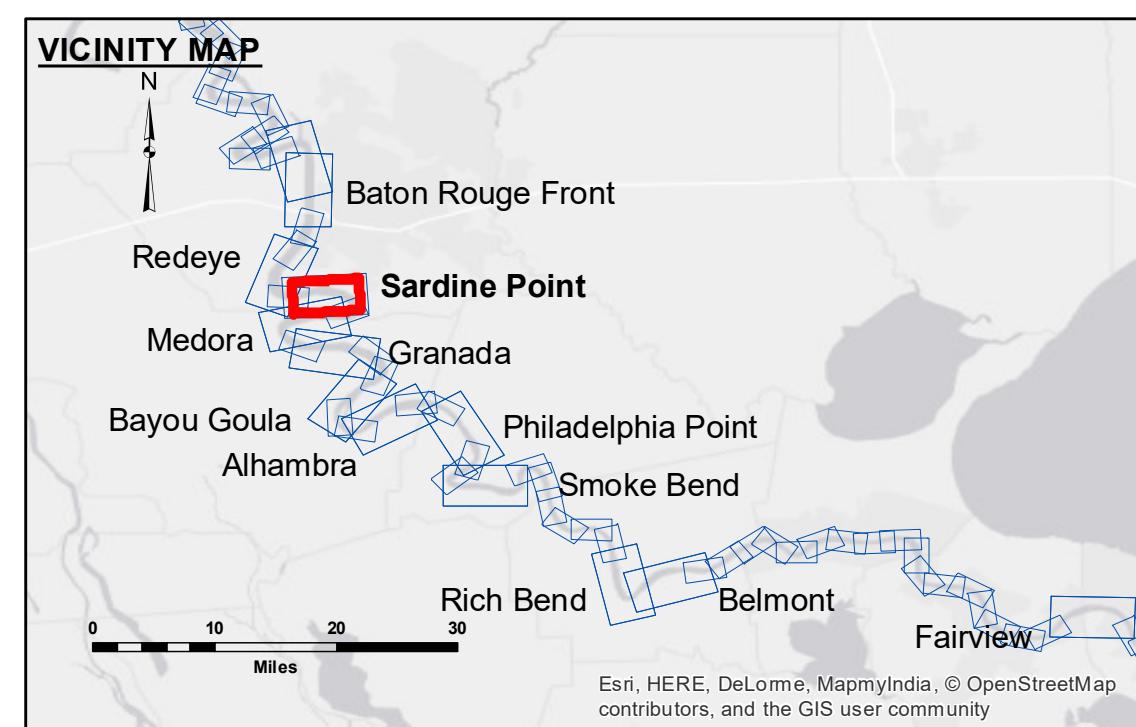


The logo consists of a red square containing a white castle-like icon with three towers. Below the square is a registered trademark symbol (®). To the right of the logo, the text "US Army Corps of Engineers" is written in a bold, black, sans-serif font. Underneath that, "District: CEMVN" is also written in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

<p>DISCLAIMER</p> <p>Access Constraints: The United States Government furnishes these data and the recipient accepts and uses them with the express understanding that the US Government makes no warranties, expressed, or implied concerning the accuracy, completeness, readability, usability or suitability for any particular purpose of the information and the data furnished. The United States shall be under no liability whatsoever to any person by reason of any use made thereof. These data belong to the Government. Therefore the recipient fully agrees not to represent the same data to anyone as other than Government provided data. The recipient may not transfer these data to others without also transferring this Disclaimer.</p>	<p>Distribution Liability: The data represents the results of data collection/processing for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers activity and indicates the general existing conditions. As such, it is only valid for its intended use, content, time and accuracy specifications. The user is responsible for the results of any of the application of the data for other than its intended purpose.</p>	<p>Data Constraints: Hydrographic survey data is subject to change rapidly due to several factors including but not limited to dredging activity and natural shoaling and scouring processes. The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers accepts no responsibility for changes in the hydrographic conditions which develop after the date of publication. This data is intended for U. S. Army Corps of Engineers' internal use. Prudent mariners should not rely solely upon it.</p> <p>The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted on the date indicated and can only be considered to represent the general condition existing at that time.</p>
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MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF
SARDINE POINT RECON
MR_06_SDPM_20180503_CS
03 May 2018

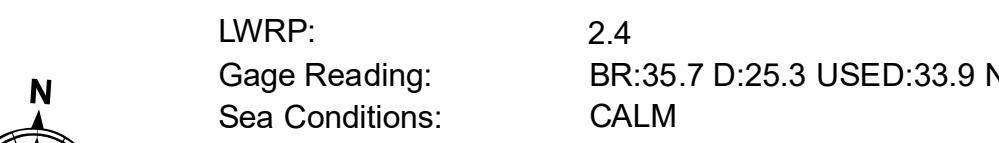
**Sheet
Reference
Number**



LEGEND

--- Federal Navigation Channel	○○ Cable Area	□ Borrow Area	0' and above
— Federal Navigation Center Line	□ Placement Area	● Shoalest Sounding**	0' to -5'
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	□ Anchorage Area	★ Beacon, General	-5' to -10'
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Obstruction Point	◆ Red Navigation Buoy	-10' to -20'
— Project Depth Contour	➤ Wrecks-Submerged	◆ Green Navigation Buoy	-20' to -30'
			-30' to -35'
			-35' to -40'
			-40' to 45'
			-45' and below

LWRP: 2.4
 Gage Reading: BR:35.7 D:25.3 USED:33.9 NGVD
 Sea Conditions: CALM
 Vessel Name: OB-189
 Survey Type: CONDITION
 Sounding Frequency***: HIGH



A compass rose is positioned on the left side of the figure. It features a central circle with a star-like pattern and arrows pointing North (N), South (S), East (E), and West (W). Below the compass rose is a horizontal scale bar. The word "Feet" is written above the scale bar. The scale bar itself is divided into segments, with numerical labels "0", "500", "1,000", "1,500", "2,000", and "2,500" placed at regular intervals along its length.

ES:

Horizontal Coordinate System:
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:
Elevations 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
in one mile intervals.

Location of navigation aids are base on and provided by the U.S. Coast Guard and USACE crew.

Aerial Photography data source: NAIP, USDA-FSA-APFO Aerial Photography Field Office.

Reference is N.O.A.A. Navigation Chart No. 11370.

Deepest Sounding per Quarter per Reach.

High frequency (200 kHz) survey data represents the first signal return at a sounding
depth 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
limitations.