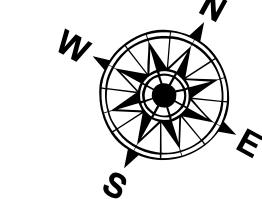


**LEGEND**

--- 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



A scale bar representing distance in feet. The bar is divided into segments by small white squares. The labels indicate distances of 0, 500, 1,000, 1,500, 2,000, and 2,500 feet. The word "Feet" is written above the scale bar.

#### **NOTES:**

Horizontal Coordinate System:  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83), projected to the State Plane  
Coordinate System (SPCS) based on the North American Datum of 1983.

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 miles intervals.

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

0 Aerial Photography data source: NAIP, USDA-FSA

Shoalest Sounding per Quarter per Reach.

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

## **Sheet Reference Number**

Revision Number:  
3.8.0-20150202