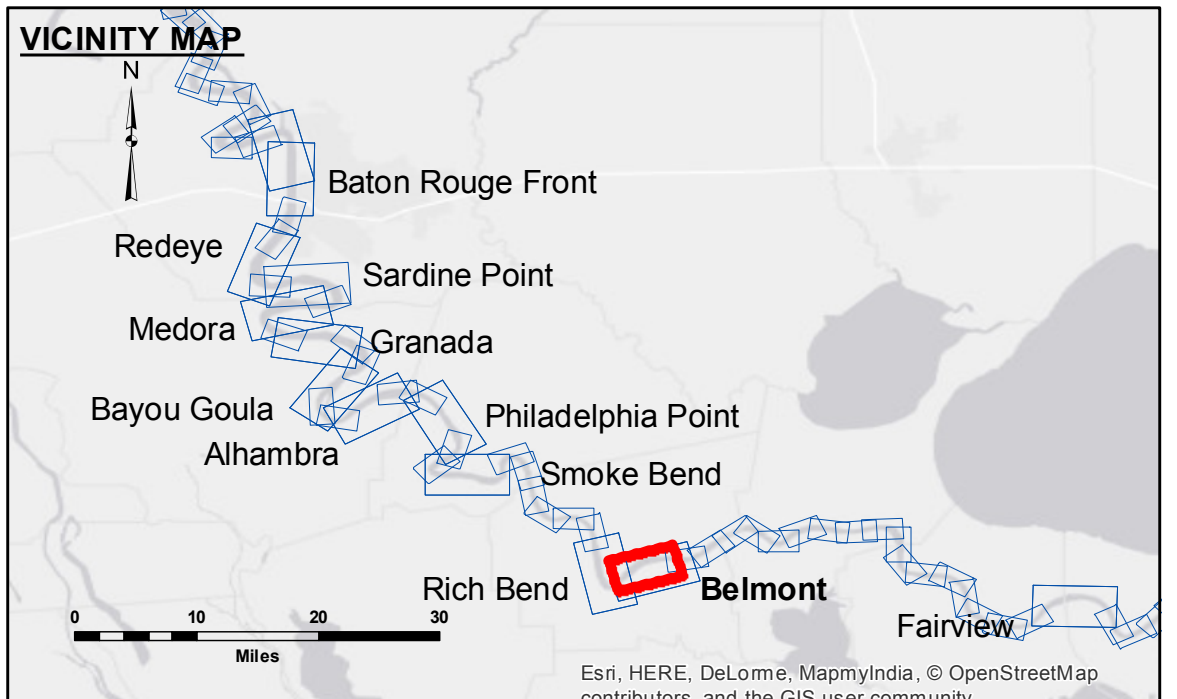


DISCLAIMER: The data represented on this map represents the results of a survey conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The data is not intended for use in any other application. The user is responsible for the accuracy, reliability, and availability of the data for their intended use. The user is advised to verify the data for their intended use. The user is not to be held liable for any errors or omissions in the data. The user is advised to verify the data for their intended use. The user is not to be held liable for any errors or omissions in the data.

Submitted:	Surveyed By:
Recommended:	SP, DR
Approved:	Plotted By:
	BD
	Checked By:
	AC

MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF
BELMONT RECON
MR_30_BEL_20170503_CS
03 May 2017



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: 1.3
Gage Reading: D:20.26 R:15.29 USED:17.4 NGVD
Sea Conditions: CHOPPY
Vessel Name: OB-167
Survey Type: CONDITION
Sounding Frequency*:** HIGH

Feet
 0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500

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 based 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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