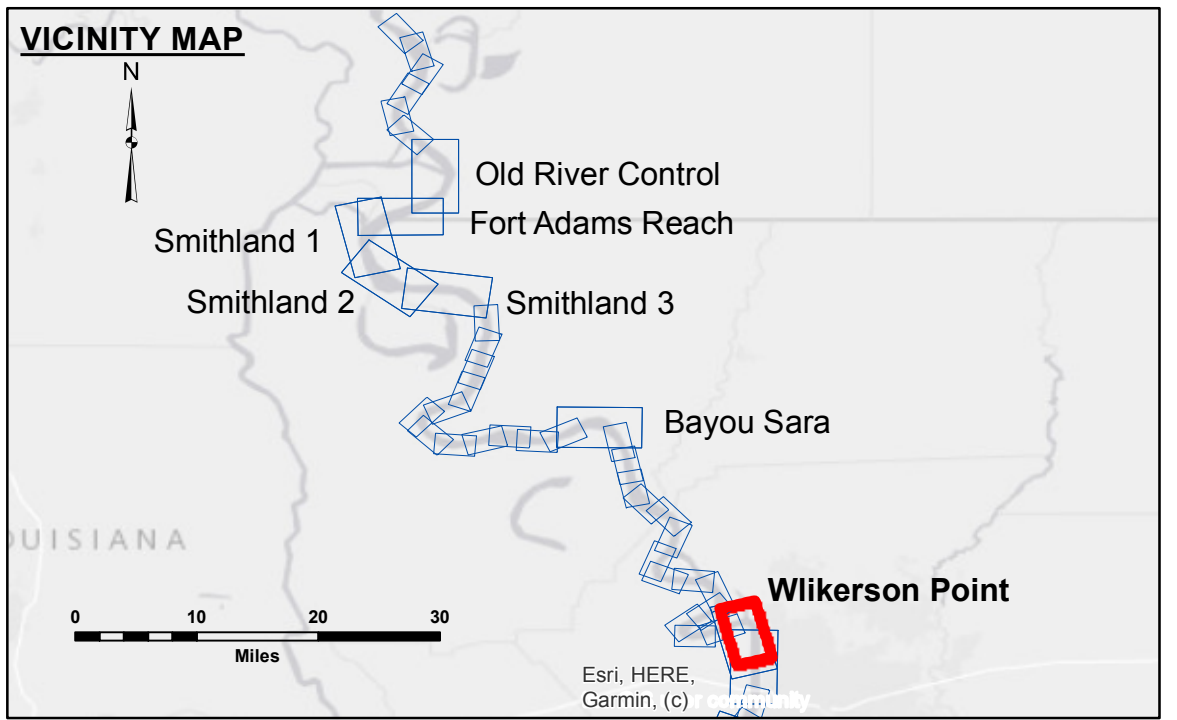




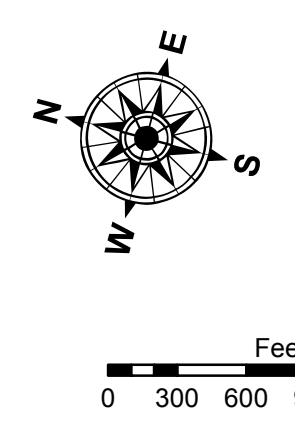
DISCLAIMER
 The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data for its intended use. The user is advised to verify the data for its intended use. The user is advised to verify the data for its intended use. The user is advised to verify the data for its intended use.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT		
Submitted:	Surveyed By: RYLAND ADAMS	Plotted By: BD
Recommended:	Chief, Survey Section	Checked By: AC
Approved:	Chief, Waterways Maintenance Section	

MISSISSIPPI RIVER - SHALLOW DRAFT
WILKERSON POINT
 MS_39_WILX_20210408_CS
 08 April 2021



LEGEND			
--- Federal Navigation Channel	○ Cable Area	■ Shoaling 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 -9'
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Obstruction Point	◆ Red Navigation Buoy	□ -9' and below
— Project Depth Contour	✶ Wrecks-Submerged	◆ Green Navigation Buoy	



LWRP: 2.8
 Gage Reading: RR:54.5 BR:37.2 USED:38.70 NAVD
 Sea Conditions: CALM
 Vessel Name: M/V VALENTOUR
 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 (NAVD).
 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.
 2015 Aerial Photography data source: NAIP, USDA-FSA-APFO Aerial Photography Field Office.
 Reference is USACE IENC U35LM236.
 *** 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.

Sheet Reference Number
 39 of 39
 Revision Number:
 4.1-20191115