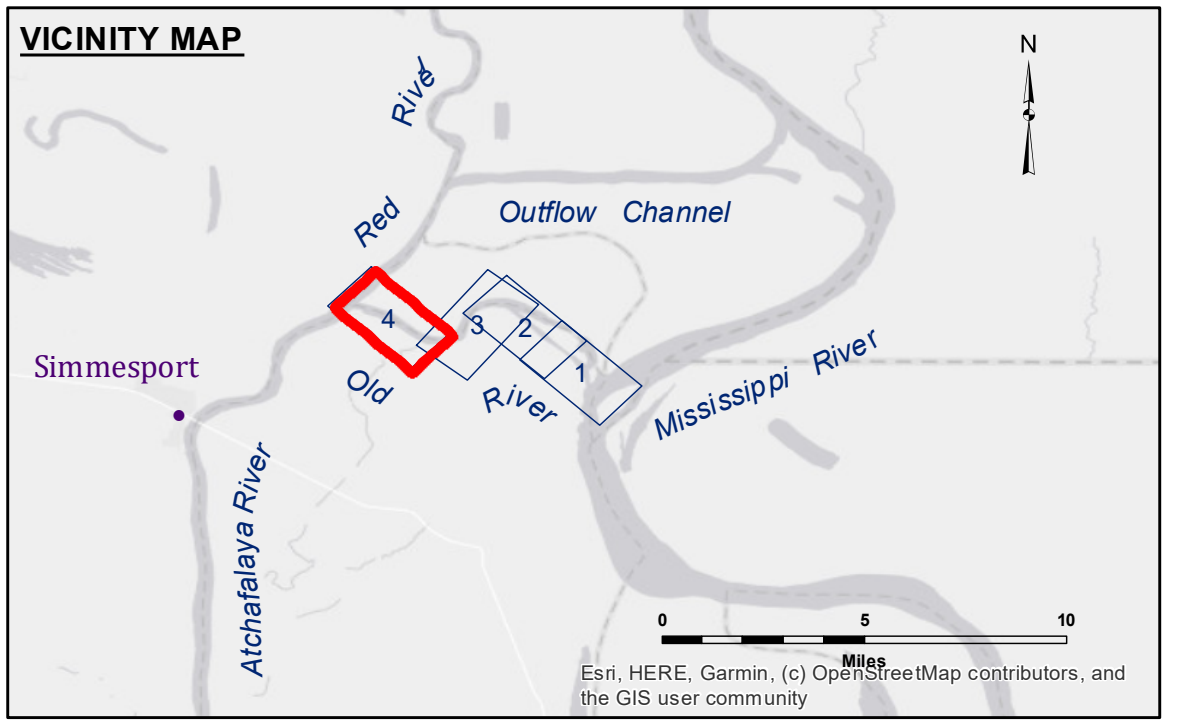


DISCLAIMER: The data represents the results of data collection for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers project. The data is not intended for use in any other project or for any other purpose. The user is responsible for the results of any use of this data. The user is not to be held liable for any damage or injury resulting from the use of this data. The user is not to be held liable for any damage or injury resulting from the use of this data. The user is not to be held liable for any damage or injury resulting from the use of this data.

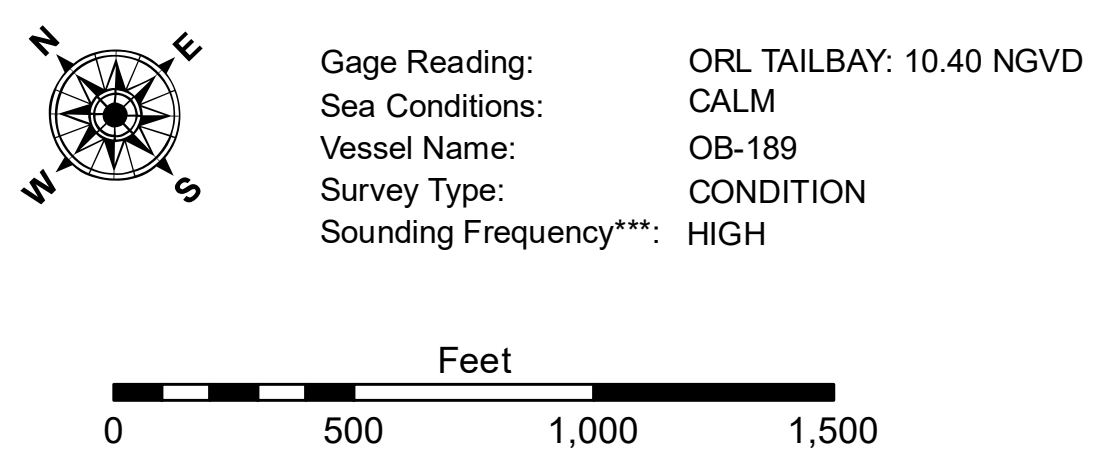
Submitted:	Surveyed By: RYLAND HOSHMAN
Recommended:	Plotted By: BID
Approved:	Checked By: AC

OLD RIVER LOCK VICINITY
THREE RIVERS 2
OR_04_3R2_20190924_CS
24 September 2019

Sheet Reference Number
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--- Federal Navigation Channel	● Cable Area	□ Borrow Area	■ -8' and above
— Federal Navigation Center Line	□ Placement Area	● Shoalest Sounding**	■ -8' to -10'
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	□ Anchorage Area	★ Beacon, General	■ -10' to -12'
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Obstruction Point	◆ Red Navigation Buoy	■ -12' and below
— Project Depth Contour	⚓ Wrecks-Submerged	◆ Green Navigation Buoy	



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 National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD29).
 The location of navigation aids are based on and provided by the U.S. Coast Guard. Positions of navigation aids shown may also have been surveyed in the field by USACE.
 2015 Aerial Photography data source: NAIP, 1998 DOQQ imagery shown in green from USGS.
 Reference is N.O.A.A. Navigation Chart No. 11354.
 ** 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.