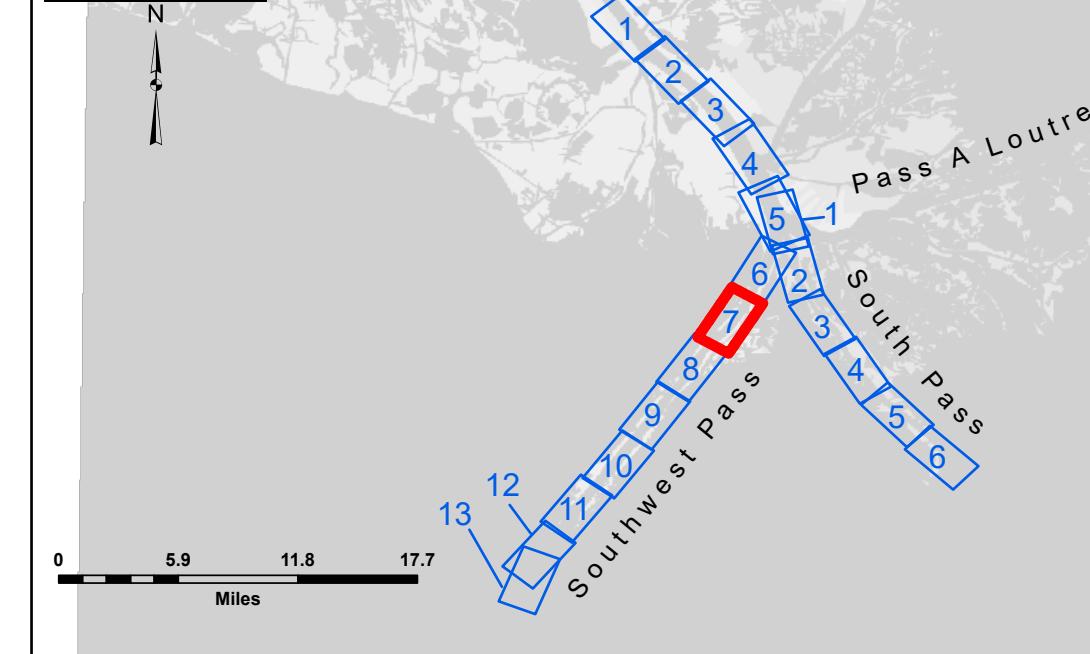


VICINITY MAP



10 of 10 pages

LEGEND

- Federal Navigation Channel
- Federal Navigation Center Line
- As-built Pipeline/Cable
- Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable
- Project Depth Contour
- Cable Area
- Placement Area
- [—] Anchorage Area
- ⊗ Obstruction Point
- Wrecks-Submerged
- 3 Fluff Thickness (feet)*
- Borrow Area
- Shoalest Sounding**
- ★ Beacon, General
- ◆ Red Navigation Buoy
- ◆ Green Navigation Buoy

Depth Contours (feet):

- 10' and above
- 10' to -20'
- 20' to -30'
- 30' to -40'
- 40' to -45'
- 45' to -50'
- 50' to -55'
- 55' and below

<u>LEGEND</u>		
Cable Area		3 Fluff Thickness (feet)*
Placement Area		Borrow Area
Anchorage Area		Shoalest Sounding**
Obstruction Point		Beacon, General
Wrecks-Submerged		Red Navigation Buoy
		Green Navigation Buoy
		-10' and above
		-10' to -20'
		-20' to -30'
		-30' to -40'
		-40' to -45'
		-45' to -50'
		-50' to -55'
		-55' and below

Gage Reading: -0.8 MLLW @ H.O.P. (01545 OD) (0)
Sea Conditions: CALM
Vessel Name: BEAUVAINS
Survey Type: CONDITION, SB
Sounding Frequency***: LOW

W Sounding Frequency : 2500

Feet

500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500

NOTES:

Coordinate System: American Datum 1983 (NAD83), projected to the State Plane System (SPCS), Louisiana South Zone. Distance units in U.S. Survey Feet.

System (SPCS), Louisiana South Zone. Distance units in U.S. Survey Feet.
tum:
are shown in feet and indicate depths below Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW, 12-1

relationships for gage 01545 as of February 2021:
88, 2009.55 = -0.32' MLLW = 3.18' MLG

On the Mississippi River, above and below Head of Passes are shown intervals.

n of navigation aids are base on and provided by the U.S. Coast Guard.

I Photography data source: Optimal GEO (1998 DOQQ in green)

is N O A A Navigation Chart No. 11361

Sounding per Quarter per Reach

frequency (200 kHz) survey data represents the first signal return at a sounding per quarter per reach.

frequency (200 kHz) survey data represents the first signal return at a sound speed of 1500 m/s. The data will include suspended solids, known as "fluff", if present. Low frequency (100 kHz) survey data represents the second signal return at a sound speed of 1500 m/s. The data will normally penetrate through this "fluff". I expect to depict elevations of sand and

low frequency accuracies may vary depending on channel conditions and fatig

Sheet
Reference
Number
7 of 17

Revision Number:
5 23 12 3-5 23 12 3