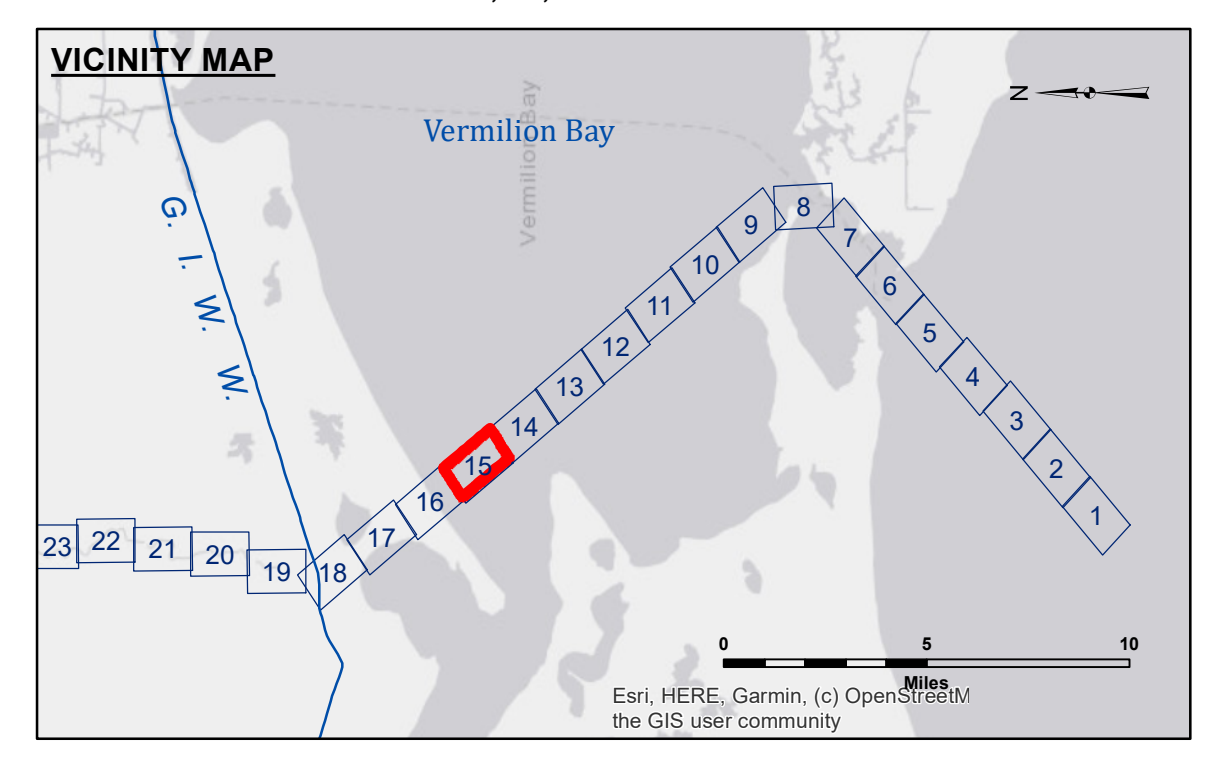


DISCLAIMER
 The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted for a specific purpose and is not intended for any other purpose. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the information for their intended use. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the information for their intended use. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the information for their intended use.

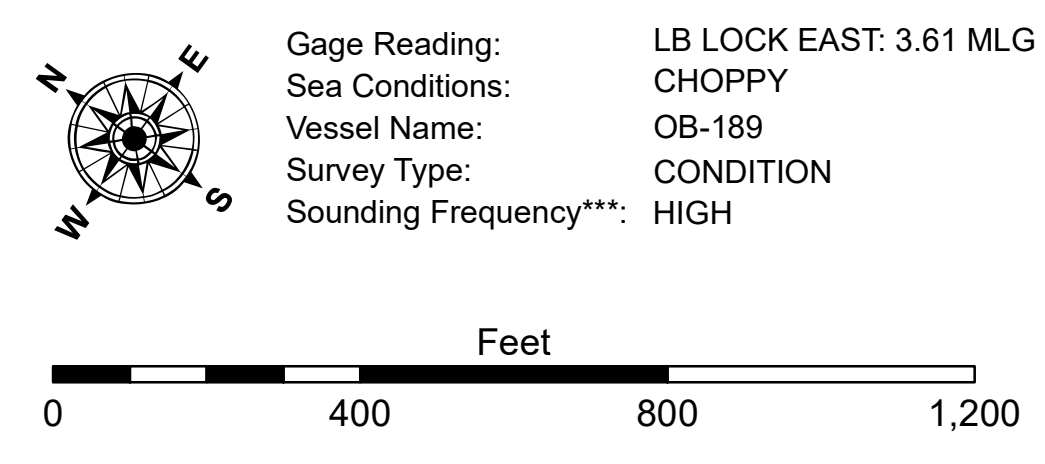
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT		
Submitted:	Surveyed By: DJS/SR	Plotted By: BD
Recommended: Chief, Survey Section	Checked By: AC	
Approved:	Chief, Waterways Maintenance Section	

**VERMILION RIVER
 VERMILION BAY
 VM_15_BAY_20190625_CS
 25 June 2019**



LEGEND

--- Federal Navigation Channel	○ Cable Area	□ Borrow Area	■ -8' and above
— Federal Navigation Center Line	□ Placement Area	● Shoalest Sounding**	□ -8' and below
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	□ Anchorage Area	★ Beacon, General	
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Obstruction Point	◆ Red Navigation Buoy	
— 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 Mean Low Gulf Datum (MLG). Datum Relationships for gage 76720 as of August 2014: 0.0' NAVD83 (OPUS 2014) = 2.08' MLG
 Distances on the Vermilion River are shown at 1 mile intervals.
 The location of navigation aids are base on and provided by the U.S. Coast Guard and USACE survey crews.
 2017 Aerial Photography data source: NAIP. Transparent green imagery from 1998 DOQQ.
 Reference is N.O.A. Navigation Chart No. 11350.
 ** 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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