C –Vertical & Horizontal Control

Refer to the OPR-P182-KR-06 Horizontal and Vertical Control Report[11] for a detailed description of the horizontal and vertical control used on this survey. A summary of the project's horizontal and vertical control follows. No deviations from the report occurred.

Horizontal Control

The horizontal control datum for this survey was the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). All raw positions were originally collected in WGS84 and transformed to NAD83 during the post-processed kinematic GPS (KGPS) routine.

It was necessary to acquire dual frequency GPS data at a known location/s on the ground so that a KGPS solution could be used for final positioning. JOA established two local control points: station "SITE 1" was located on the USCGS station MIT (UW0401) and station "SITE 2", was located on a piece of pipe off of "SITE 1". Refer to the Appendix II of the Vertical & Horizontal Control Report for results and procedures.

Vessel position was determined in real time using a Trimble Zephyr L1/L2 GPS antenna, which was connected to a Trimble BD950 L1/L2 GPS card residing in the POS MV. The POS MV was setup via the Com 2 to accept USCG differential corrections, which were output from a CSI MBX-3S Coast Guard beacon receiver. Note: since the pseudorange corrections received by the POS MV are based on the NAD 83 position of the reference station antenna position, all positions were NAD 83. However, final positions were determined using a post-processed KGPS solution using the POSPac 4.3 processing software (Refer to the "2006-NOAAProcessingProcedures" document for KGPS processing procedure).

Table 2 – DGPS Stations

Station	ID	Latitude	Longitude	Freq.	Tx. Rate	Rx. No.	Wt.
Cold Bay, USCG	296	55°05'30"N	162°31'54" W	289	100BPS	1	1
Kodiak, USCG	295	57°37'06"N	152°11'36"W	313	100BPS	2	1

Positioning system confidence checks were conducted on a daily basis using the POS MV controller software. The controller software has numerous real time displays that were monitored throughout the survey to ensure the positional accuracies specified in the NOS Hydrographic Surveys Specifications and Deliverables (version June 2006) were achieved. These include, but are not limited to the following: GPS Status, Position accuracy, Receiver Status (which included HDOP) and Satellite Status. During periods of high HDOP and/or low number of available satellites survey operations were suspended.

Vertical Control

All sounding data were initially reduced to mean lower low water (MLLW) using unverified tidal data from one tide station located on Mitrofania Island, AK. A sub-contractor, John Oswald & Associates LLC (JOA), operated the gauge.

Table 3 – Tide Gauges

Gauge	Model	Gauge Type	Location	Latitude	Longitude	Operational
9459016	H350/355	Digital Bubbler	Mitrofania Island, AK	55°53'22"N	158°49'11" W	May-July

Table 4 – Final Tide Zones

Zone	Primary			
	Site	Number	Time	Range Ratio
JOA001	Mitrofania Island, AK	9459016	0	1.00
JOA002	Mitrofania Island, AK	9459016	-6	1.00
JOA003	Mitrofania Island, AK	9459016	-6	1.07
JOA004	Mitrofania Island, AK	9459016	-12	1.00
JOA005	Mitrofania Island, AK	9459016	-12	1.07
JOA006	Mitrofania Island, AK	9459016	-12	1.14

Tidal data for a twenty-four hour period, UTC (Alaska Daylight Time to UTC was +8 hours), was assembled by JOA and e-mailed to the Ocean Pioneer at the end of every Julian Day. A cumulative file for the gauge was updated each day by appending the new data.

On September 9, 2006, JOA issued verified tidal data and final zoning for OPR-P182-KR-06. The tidal zoning was modified by JOA, providing a simpler zoning scheme from those issued in the Statement of Work (for additional information, refer to JOA's Final Technical Report). From September 20, 2006 to September 22, 2006 all sounding data were re-merged using CARIS HIPS and SIPS tide routine. Verified tidal data were used for the final Navigation Base Surfaces and S57 Feature files.[12] Refer to the Vertical and Horizontal Control Report for additional tidal information and station descriptions.