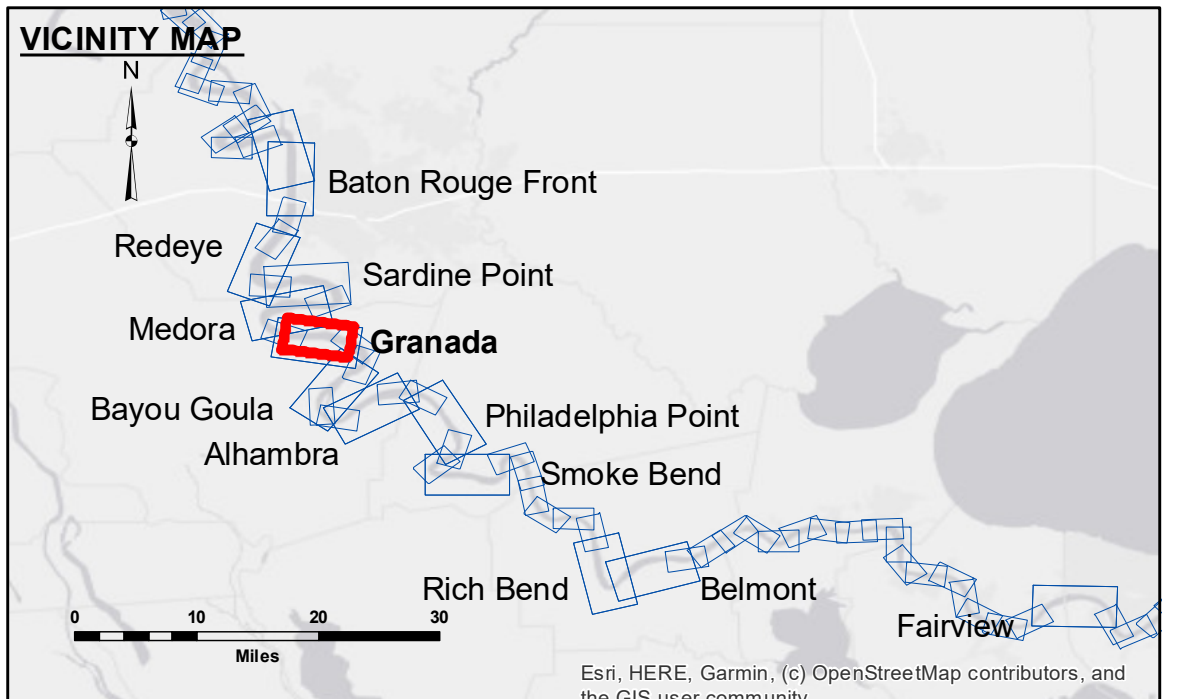


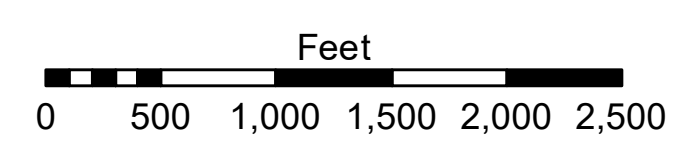
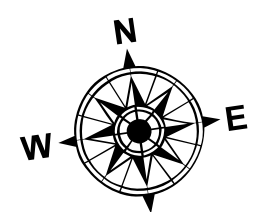
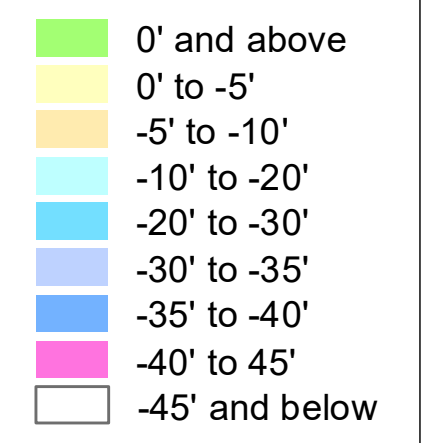
DISCLAIMER: The data represents the results of data collection processing for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers project. The data is only valid for the intended use, control, time and accuracy specifications. The user is responsible for the results. The application of the data for other than its intended purpose is not recommended. The user should verify the data for accuracy and reliability before use. The user should verify the data for accuracy and reliability before use. The user should verify the data for accuracy and reliability before use.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	
Submitted:	Surveyed By: RYLAND/RHODEN
Recommended:	Plotted By: BD
Approved:	Checked By: AC

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF
GRANADA CROSSING
MD_10_GRA_20191113_CS
13 November 2019**



LEGEND	
--- Federal Navigation Channel	● Cable Area
— Federal Navigation Center Line	■ Placement Area
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	□ Anchorage Area
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Obstruction Point
— Project Depth Contour	✦ Wrecks-Submerged
□ Borrow Area	★ Beacon, General
● Shoalest Sounding**	◆ Red Navigation Buoy
◆ Green Navigation Buoy	



LWRP: 1.9
Gage Reading: BR:28.3 D:18.7 USED:23.90 NAVD
Sea Conditions: CALM
Vessel Name: OB-189
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 base 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 N.O.A. Navigation Chart No. 11370.
** 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
10 of 97**