

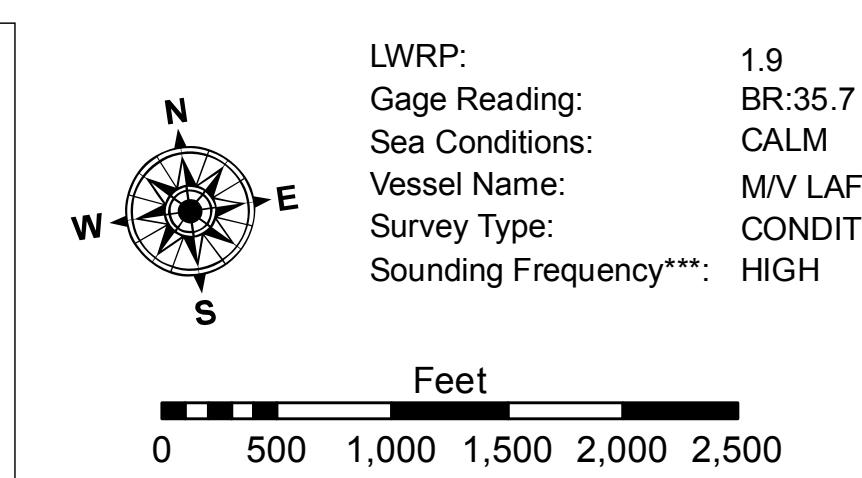
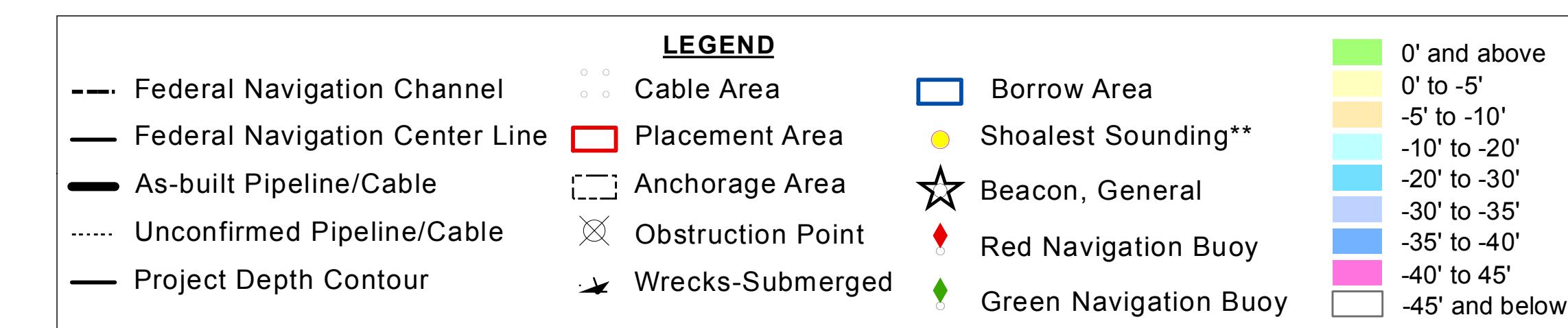
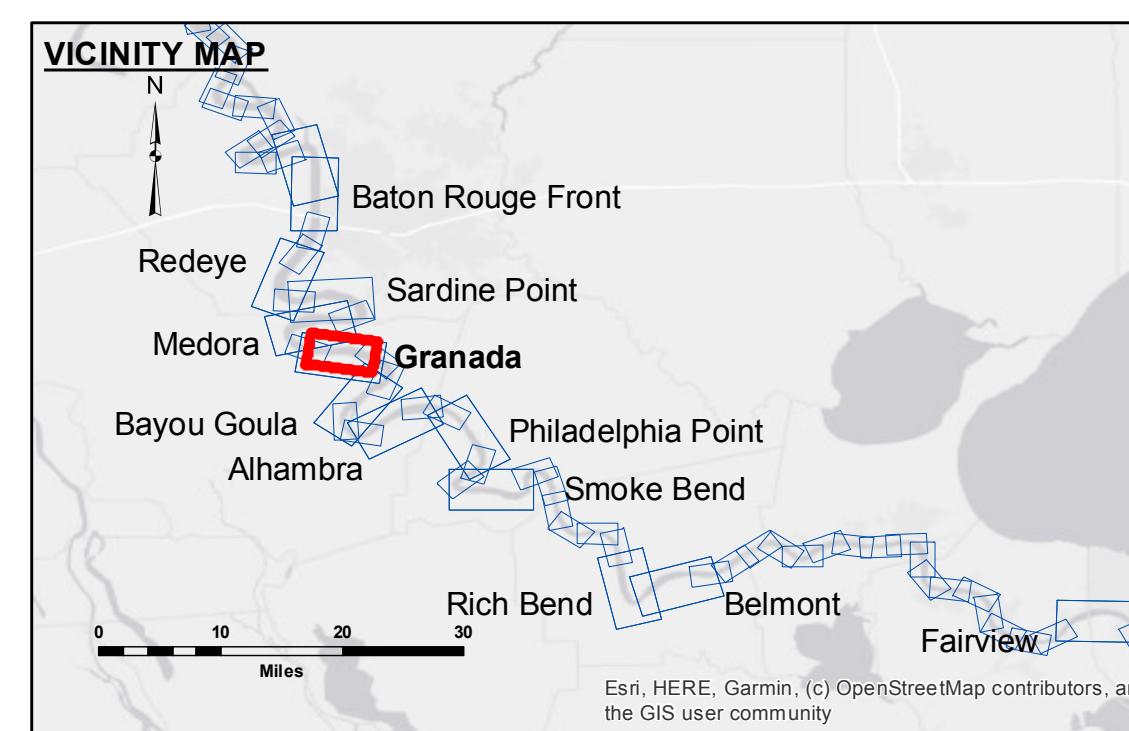
Distribution Liability: The data represents the results of data collection/processing by a specific US Army Corps of Engineers activity and indicates the general existing conditions. As such, the data is provided "as is" and the user assumes all risk for its use. The user is responsible for the results of any application of the data for other than its intended purpose.

Data Constraints: Hydrographic survey data is subject to change due to several factors including but not limited to dredging operations, natural shoals and currents, subsidence or rises in the hydrographic conditions which develop after the date of publication. This data is intended for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers internal purposes. Please contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for further information.

The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted on this date and can only be considered to represent the general condition existing at that time.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS	
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	
Surveyed By:	DJS/SPS
Submitted:	
Protected By:	BD
Recommended:	One Survey Section
Approved:	One Waterways Maintenance Section
Checked By:	AO

MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF  
GRANADA CROSSING  
MD\_10\_GRA\_20200603\_CS  
03 June 2020



## 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.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.

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Number  
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