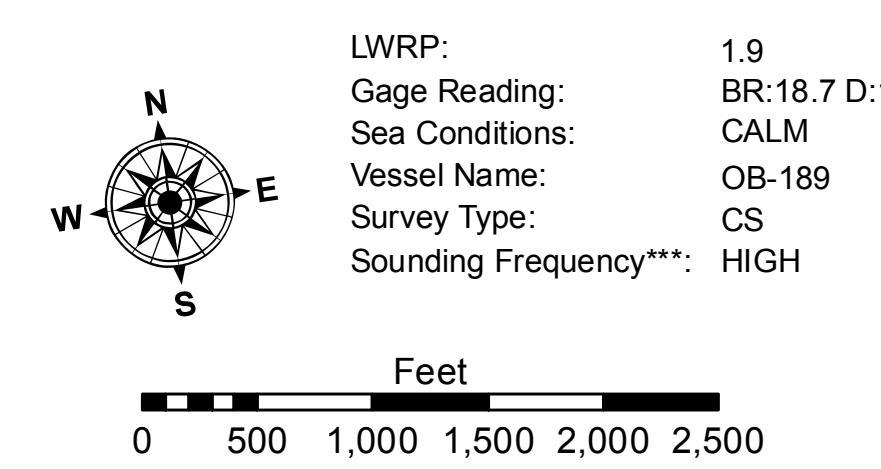
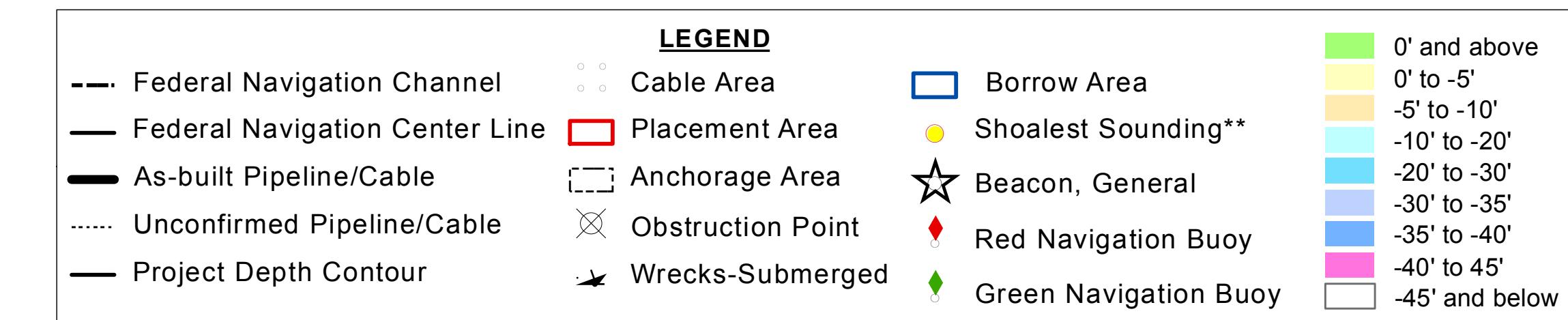
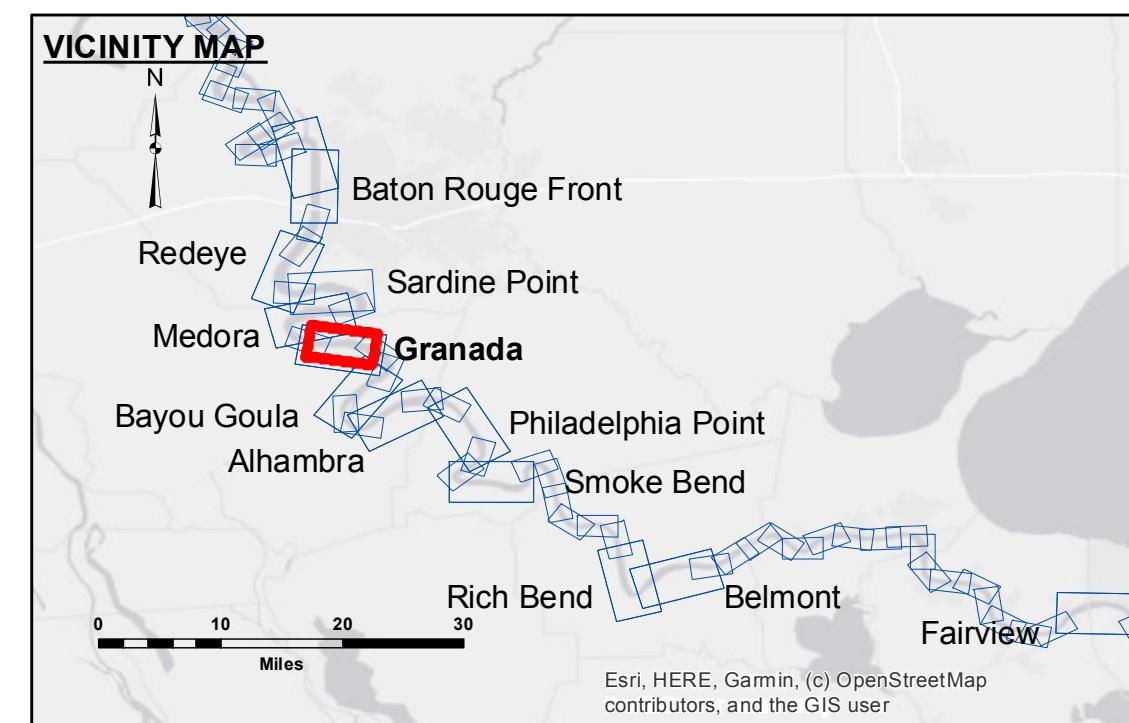


Distribution liability: The data represents the results of data collection and processing by a specific US Army Corps of Engineers activity and includes the general existing conditions. As such, the data is provided "as is" without warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, including but not limited to warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, and non-infringement. The user is responsible for determining the suitability of the data for their intended purpose.

Data Content: Hydrographic survey data is subject to change rapidly due to several factors including but not limited to dredging activity and natural shoaling and scouring processes. The data is provided "as is" without warranty or guarantee of its accuracy in the hydrographic conditions when developed after the date of publication. This data is intended for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers internal use. Please contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers if you have questions about the general condition existing at this time.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS	
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	
Surveyed By:	RYLANDPHODEN
Submitted:	
Plotted By:	BD
Recommended:	Chief Survey Section
Approved:	Chief Waterways Maintenance Section

MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF
GRANADA CROSSING
MD_10_GRA_20210204_CS
04 February 2021

**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. 1130.

** 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

Revision Number:
4-1-20191105