

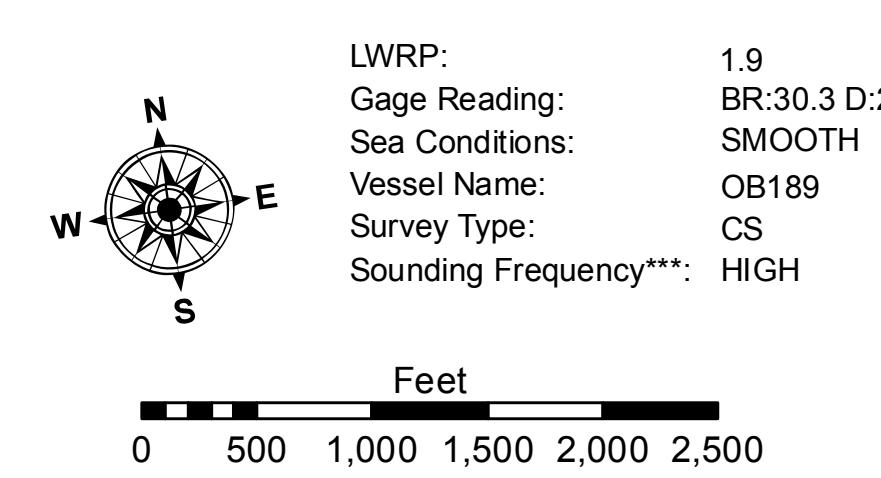
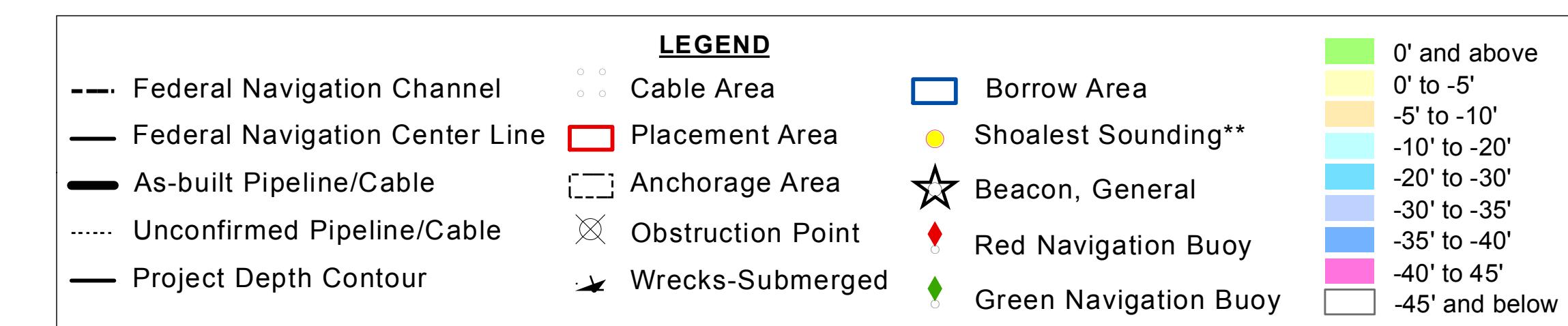
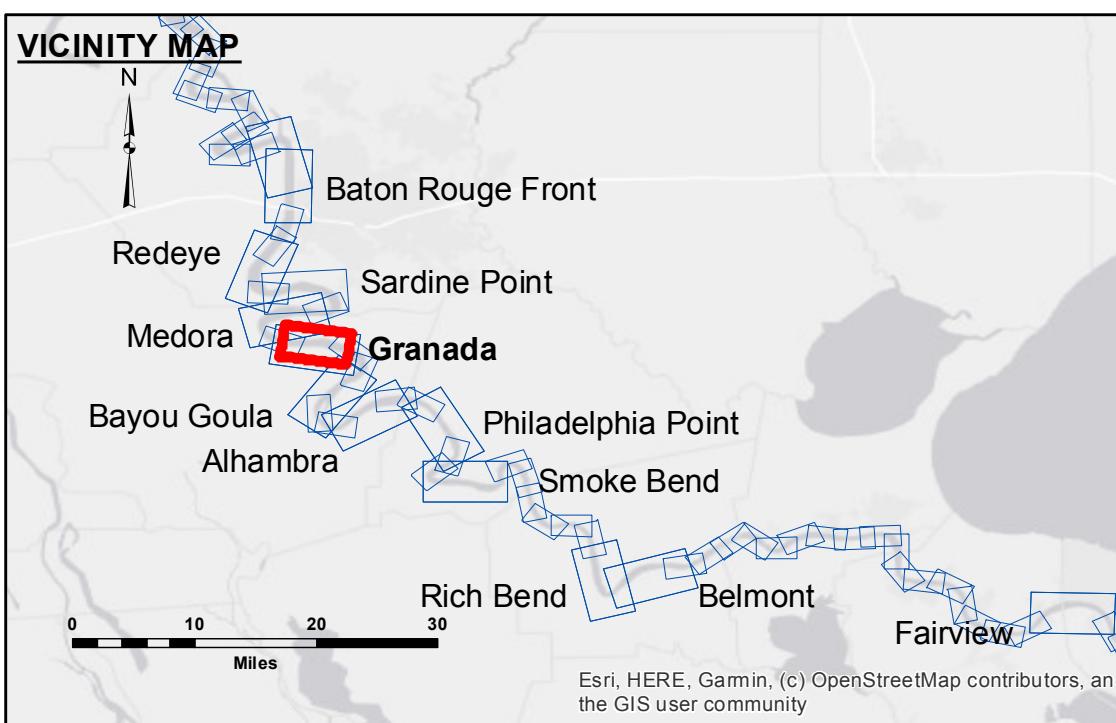
US Army Corps
of Engineers
District: CEMVN

Distribution liability: The data represents the results of data collection processing by a specific US Army Corps of Engineers activity and reflects the general existing conditions as such. It is the responsibility of the user to determine its suitability and accuracy for a particular application. The United States shall not be liable for damages resulting from the use or misuse of any of the application of the data for other than its intended purpose.

Data Conditions: Hydrographic survey data is subject to change rapidly due to several factors including but not limited to dredging and filling, shoaling and scouring processes, changes in the hydrographic conditions which develop after the date of publication. This data is intended for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers internal use. Private entities should not rely upon it.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS	
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	
Surveyed By:	RYLAND/ADAMS
Submitted:	
Recommended:	Chief Survey Section
Approved:	Chief Waterway Maintenance Section
Printed By:	AO
Checked By:	AO

MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF
GRANADA CROSSING
MD_10_GRA_20210525_CS
25 May 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. 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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