

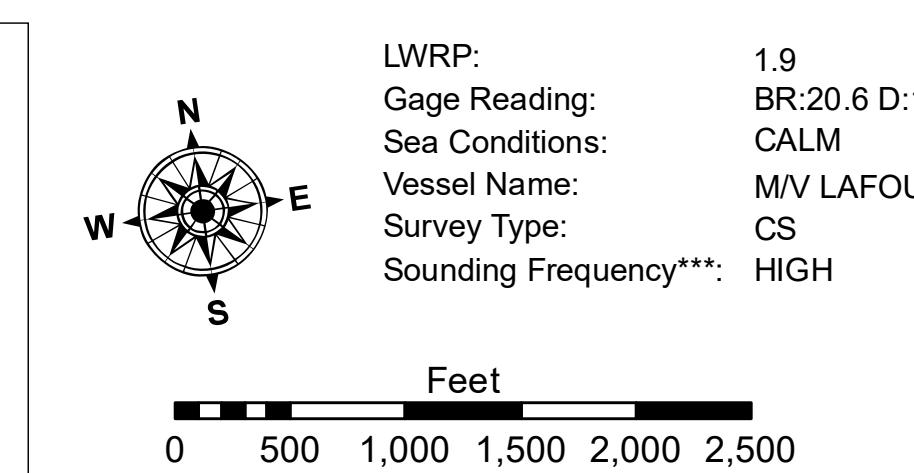
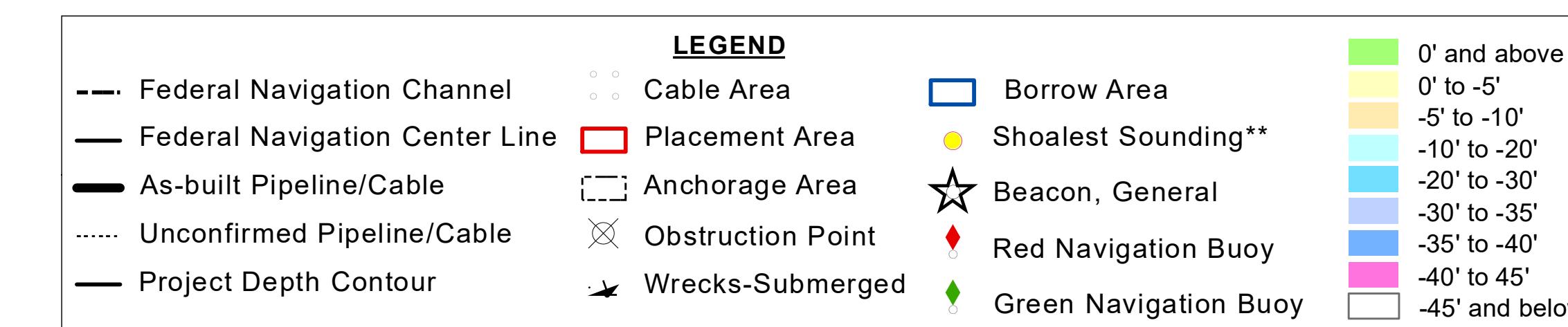
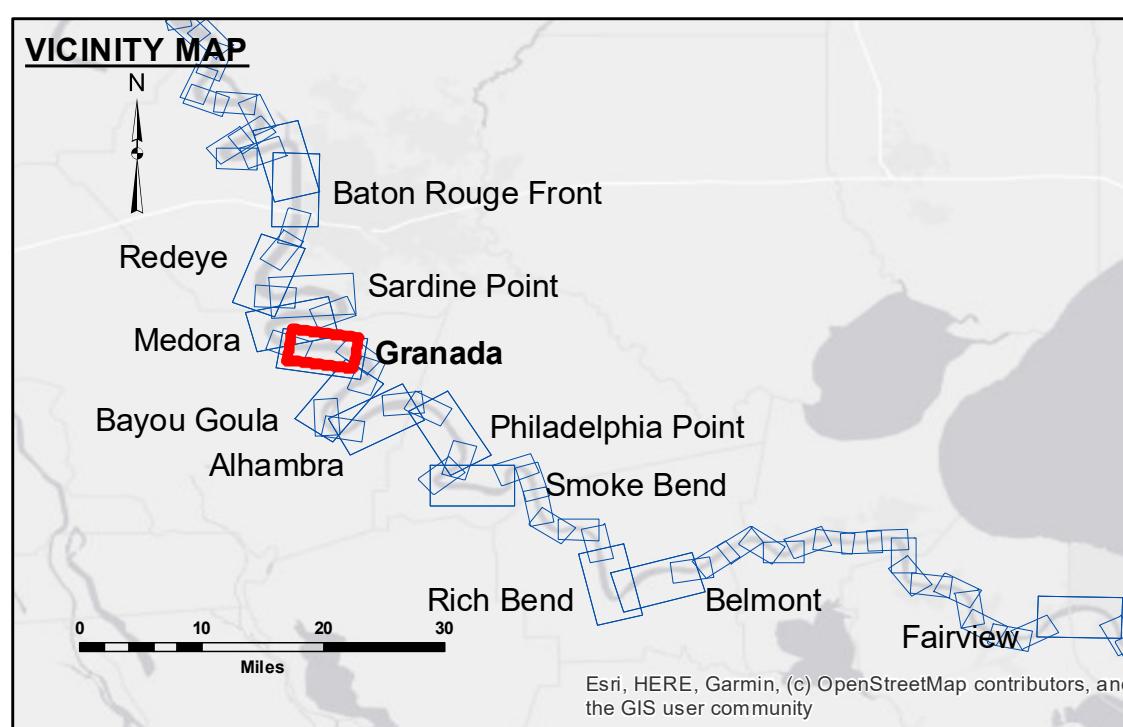
Distribution liability: The data represents the results of data collection/processing by a specific US Army Corps of Engineers activity and indicates the general existing conditions. As such, the data is not necessarily representative of the actual survey specification. The user is responsible for the use of the data and its intended purpose.

Data Conventions: 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 US Army Corps of Engineers does not warrant the data to be current under any circumstances. Any person using or relying on this data does so at their own risk. The user is responsible for the use of the data and its intended purpose.

The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted on the date indicated and cannot be considered to depict the general condition existing at that time.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS	
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	
Surveyed By:	RYLAND SIMMONS
Submitted:	
Recommended:	One Survey Section
Approved:	One Waterways Maintenance Section
Checked By:	AJH
Approved:	One Waterways Maintenance Section

MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF
GRANADA CROSSING
MD_10_GRA_20240314_CS
14 March 2024



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-APO 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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Revision Number:
4-2200420