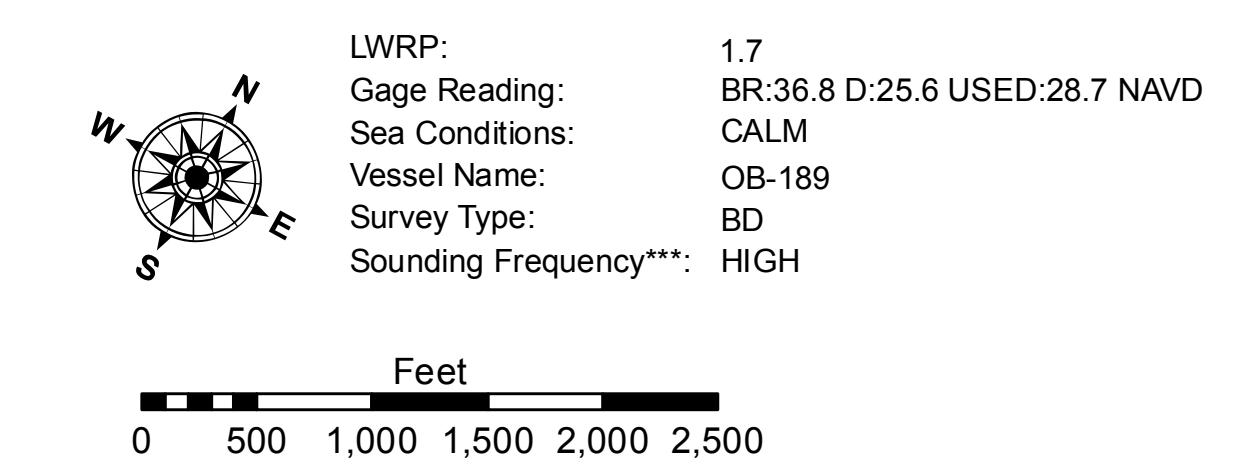
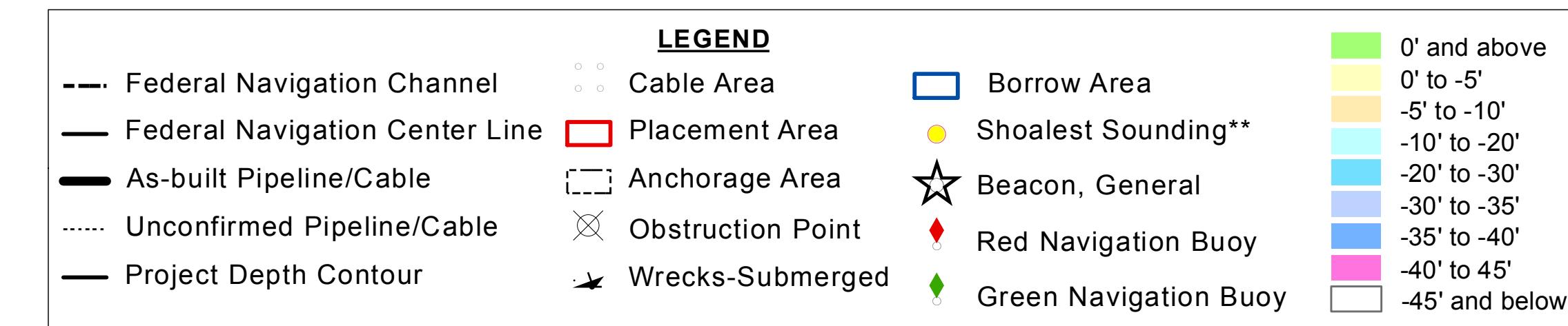
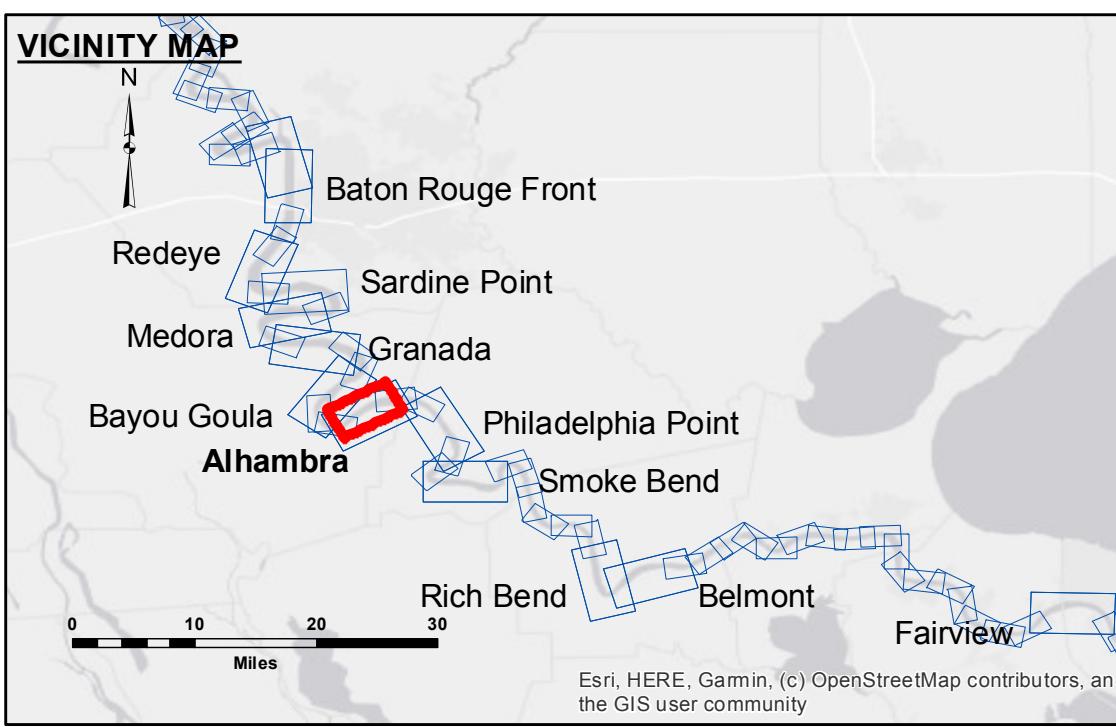


Distribution liability: The data represents the results of data collection processing of a specific US Army Corps of Engineers activity and includes the general existing conditions as such. The user accepts the data "as is" without warranty or guarantee of any kind, including warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, and non-infringement. The United States shall not be under no liability whatsoever for any use of the data furnished. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data furnished. The user shall not resell any use of the data furnished. Hydrographic survey data is subject to change rapidly due to several factors including but not limited to dredging and sand mining, channel shifting, and scouring processes. The user is responsible for the results of a survey conducted on the date indicated and can only be considered to reflect the general condition existing at that time.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	
Surveyed By:	D/SH IAH
Submitted:	
Printed By:	BD
Recommended:	Chief Survey Section
Approved:	Chief Waterway Maintenance Section

MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF
ALHAMBRA CROSSING
MD_16_ALH_20200519_BD
19 May 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 (20 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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