

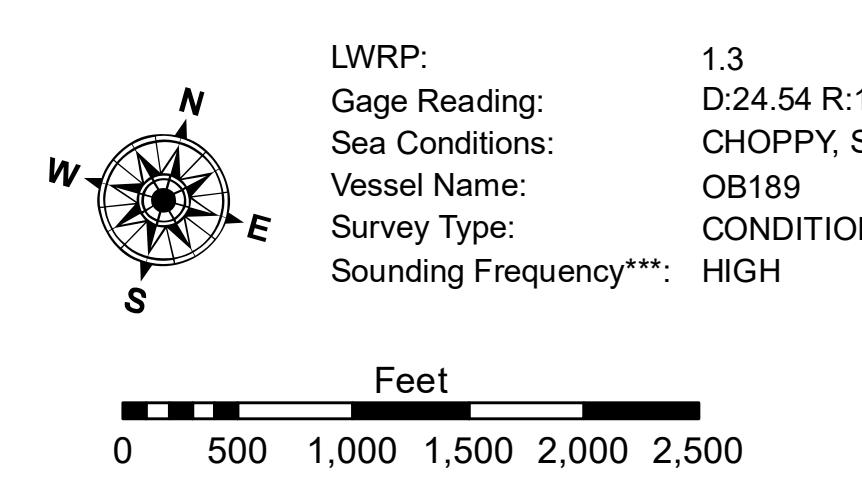
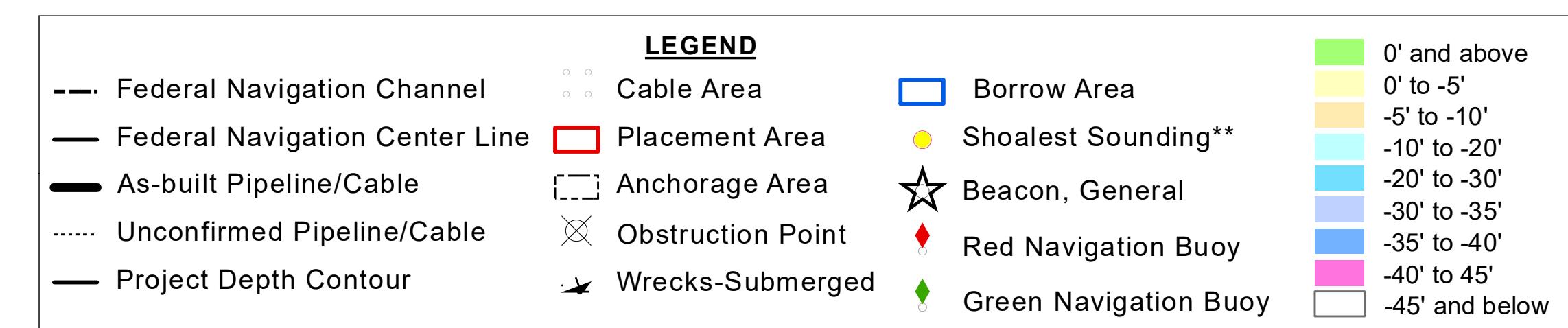
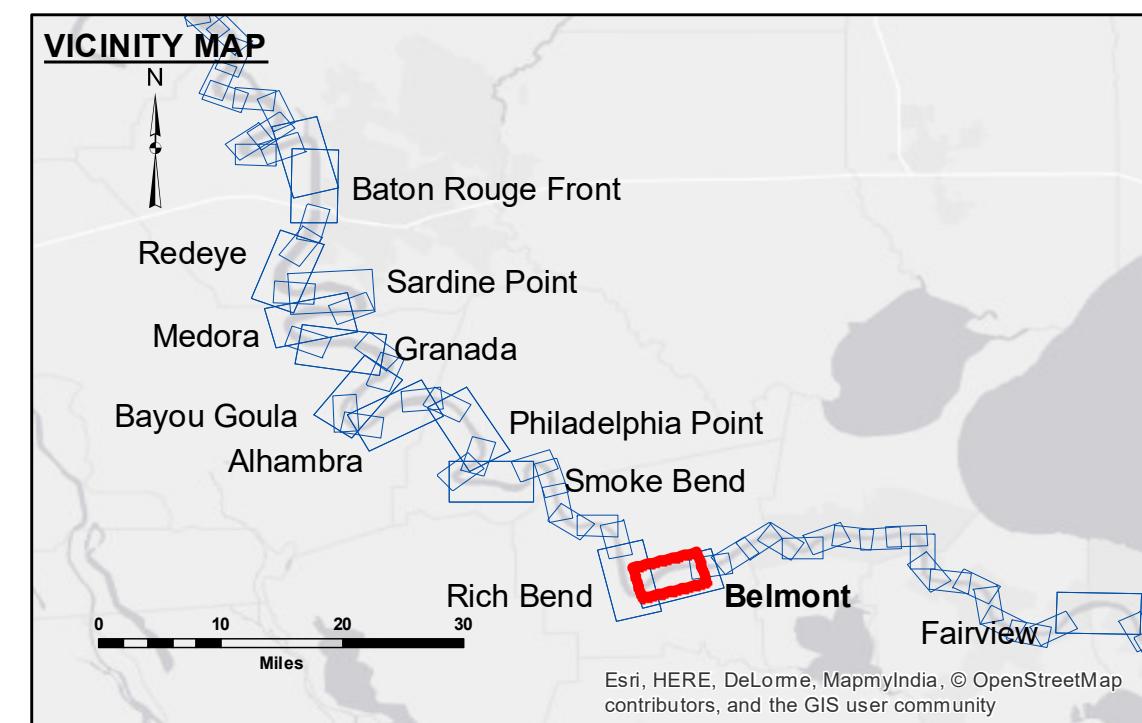
US Army Corps of Engineers
District: CEMVN

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT: The data represents the results of data collection/processing for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers activity and indicates the general existing conditions. As such, the data is not necessarily survey grade or intended for use as a specification. 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 activities and natural shoals and scouring processes. The US Army Corps of Engineers does not warrant the survey data or the hydrographic conditions which develop after the date of publication. This data is intended for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers internal use. Please contact the US Army Corps of Engineers for further information.

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

MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF
BELMONT CROSSING
MD_30_BEL_20180509_BD
09 May 2018



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 (NGVD).

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.

2010 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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