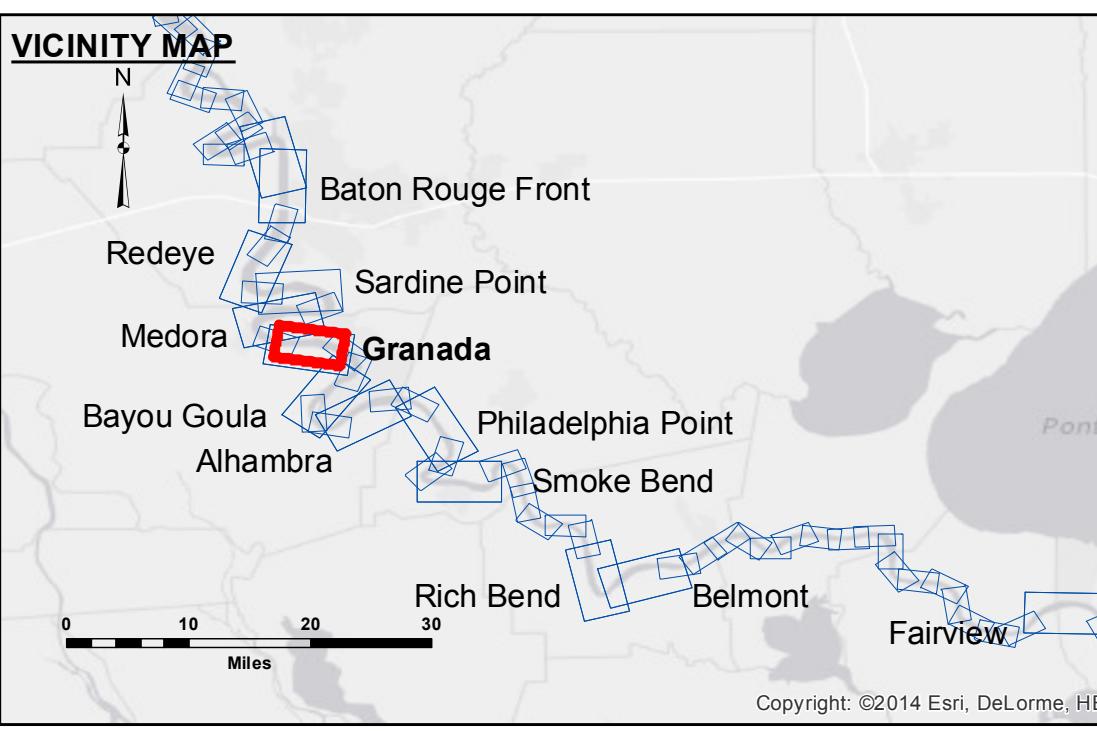


Distributionability: The data represents the results of data collection processing by a specific US Army Corps of Engineers activity and includes the general existing conditions as such. The user is responsible for the results of any use of any of the application of the data for other than its intended purpose.

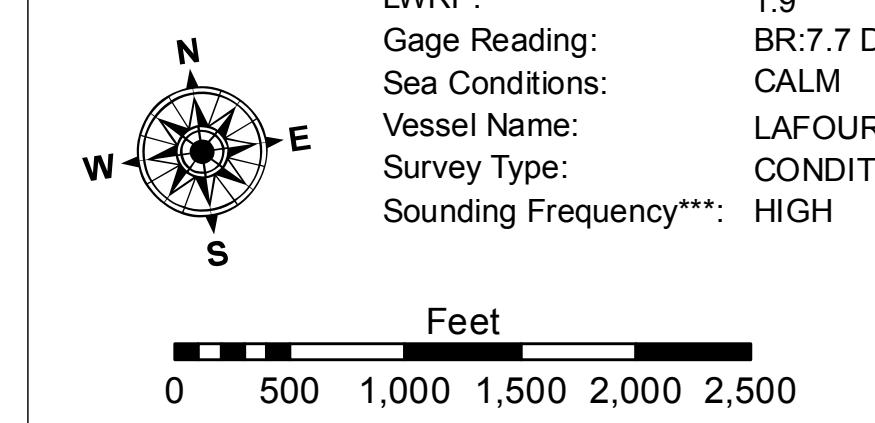
Data Constraints: Hydrographic survey data is subject to change rapidly due to several factors including but not limited to dredging activity and natural flooding and scouring processes. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers does not guarantee the accuracy of the hydrographic conditions which develop over time. 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 any questions or concerns.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	
Surveyed By:	SPPS
Submitted:	
Recommended:	Chief Survey Section
Approved:	Chief Waterway Maintenance Section

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF  
GRANADA RECON**  
**MR\_10\_GRA\_20151008**  
**08 October 2015**



<u>LEGEND</u>	
— Federal Navigation Channel	○ Cable Area
— Federal Navigation Center Line	■ Placement Area
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	□ Anchorage Area
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	★ Beacon, General
— Project Depth Contour	✖ Obstruction Point
	◆ Red Navigation Buoy
	◆ Green Navigation Buoy
	✗ Wrecks-Submerged



## 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.

\*\* Shoal 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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3.8.0-20150202