

Distribution liability: The data represents the results of data collection/processing for a specific U.S. Army Corps of Engineers activity and indicates the general existing conditions. As such, the user assumes responsibility for the use and accuracy of the data. 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 rapidly due to several factors including but not limited to dredging, sand boils, subsidence, and scouring processes. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers does not warrant the data to be accurate under any circumstances. The user agrees to indemnify the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for any damages or losses resulting from the use of the data by others without also sending this Disclaimer.

The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted on this date indicated and can only be considered to represent the general condition existing at that time.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS	
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	
Surveyed By:	DJSPPS
Printed By:	BT
Recommended:	One Survey Section
Approved:	One Waterways Maintenance Section

MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF
GRANADA RECON
MR_10_GRA_20160725
25 July 2016

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.

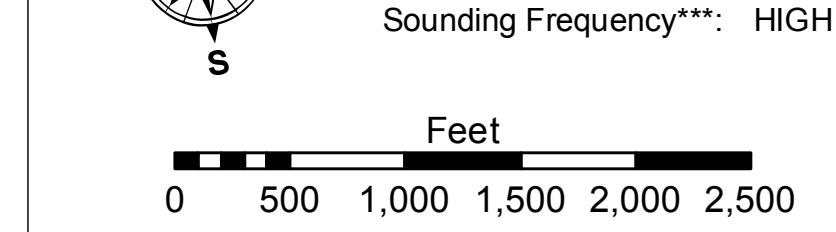
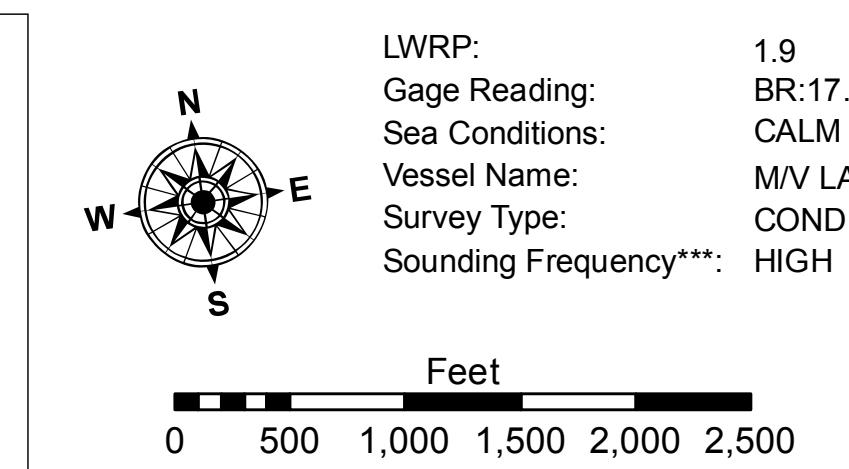
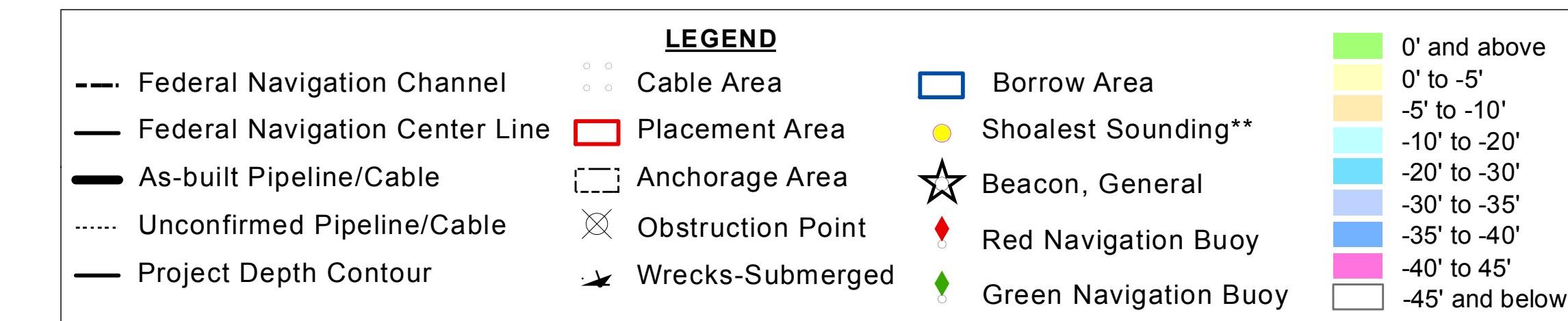
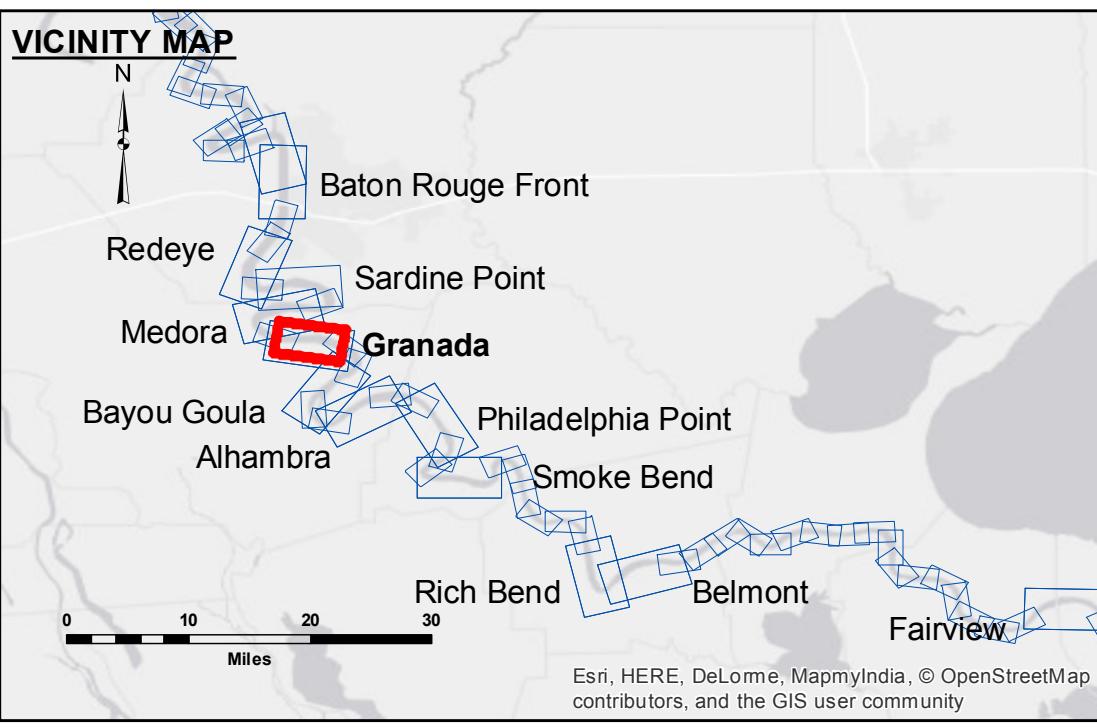
Vertical Datum:
Soundings are shown in feet and indicate depths below Low Water Reference Plane 2007 (NGVD).
Distances on the Mississippi River, above and below Head of Passes are shown
at 1 mile intervals.

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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