


US Army Corps of Engineers
District: CEMVN

DISCLAIMER: The data represents the results of data collection processing by a specific US Army Corps of Engineers activity and relates to the general existing conditions. As such, the data is not necessarily suitable for specific applications. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data. The user is responsible for the results of any application of the data for other than its intended purpose. Data Contains 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. As such, the data is intended for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers internal use. Please submit a formal request for the data if you require hydrographic conditions which develop after the date of this publication.

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

MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF
PHILADELPHIA POINT RECON
MRR_19_PHP_20170808_CS
08 August 2017

NOTES:

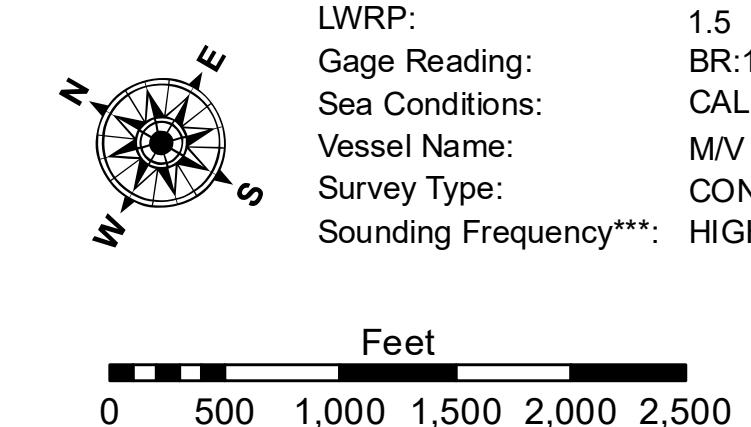
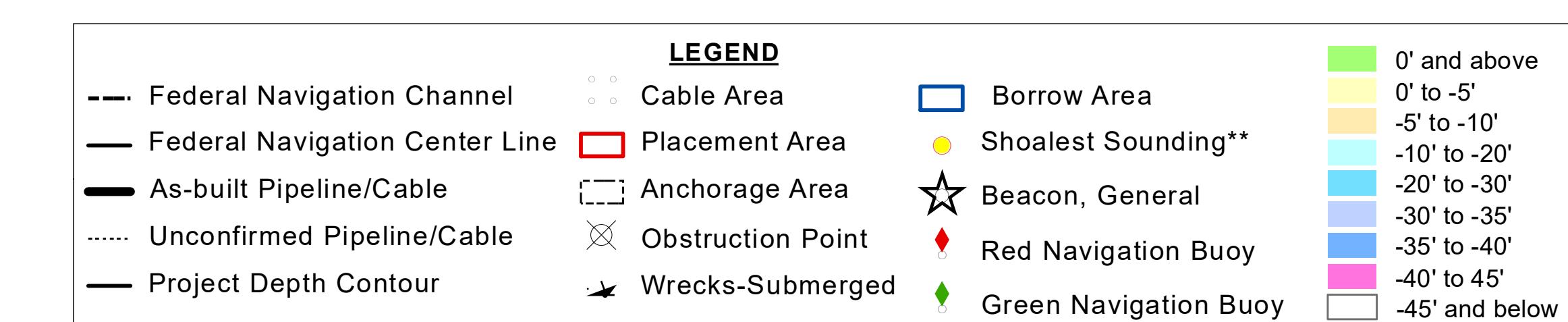
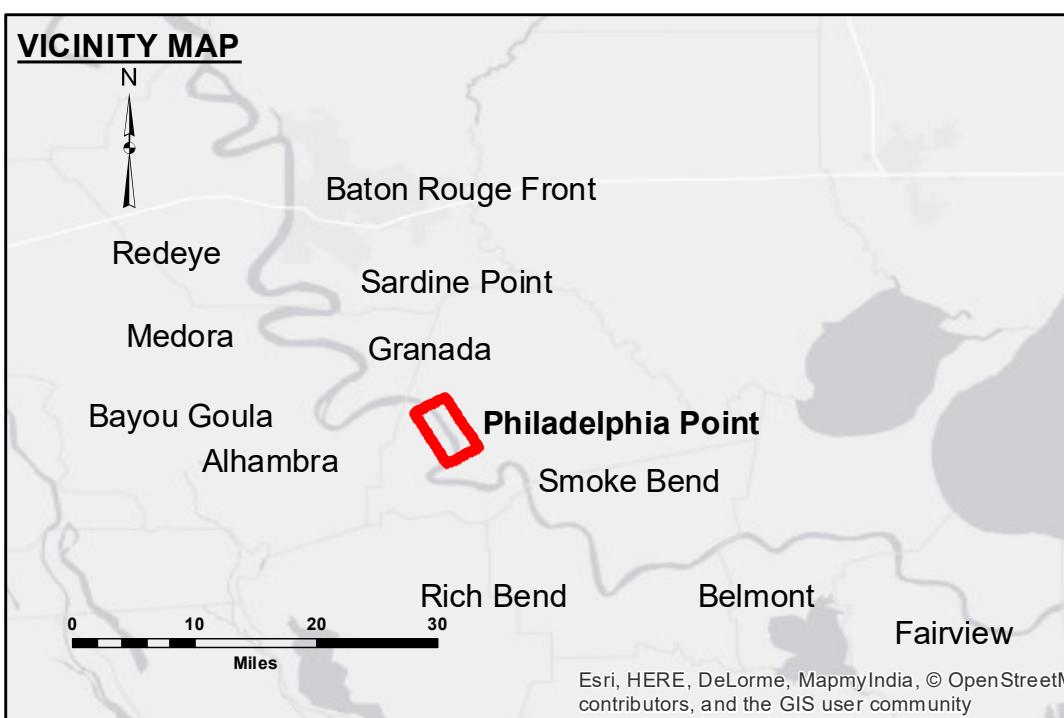
Horizontal Coordinate System:
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83), projected to the State Plane Coordinate System (SPCS), Louisiana South Zone. Distance units in U.S. Survey Feet.

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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