

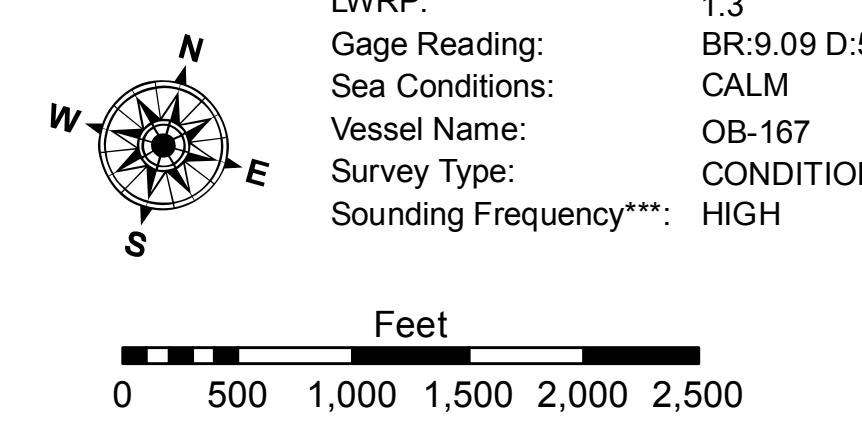
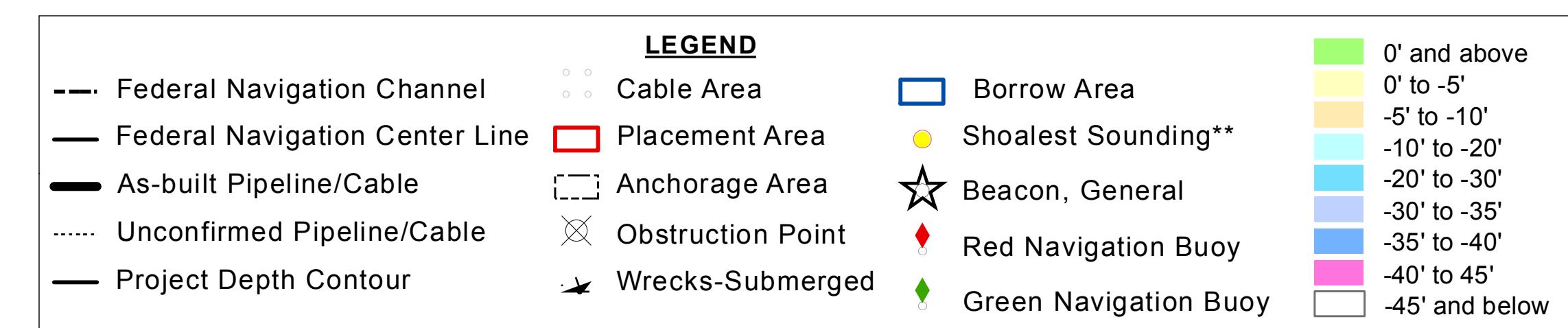
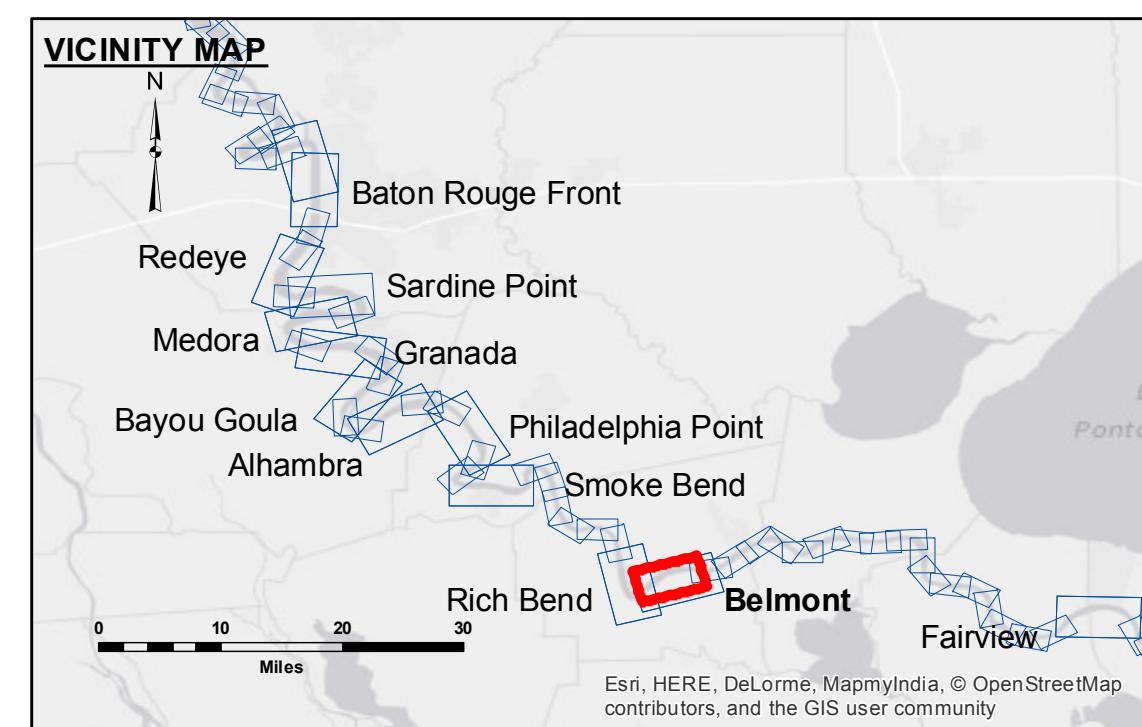
DISCLAIMER: The data represents the results of data collection/processing for a specific U.S. Army Corps of Engineers activity and indicates the general existing conditions. As such, the user is responsible for the results of any application of the data for other than its intended purpose.

Data Constraints: Hydrographic survey data is subject to change due to several factors including but not limited to dredging operations, sand boils and scouring by currents. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers does not warrant the accuracy of the hydrographic conditions which develop after the publication date. The data is intended for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers internal use and shall not be sold or distributed outside the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers without the express written consent of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

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

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS	
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	
Surveyed By:	SFS, PM
Submitted:	
Printed By:	BD
Recommended:	One Survey Section
Approved:	One Waterways Maintenance Section

MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF
BELMONT RECON
MR_30_BEL_20150929
29 September 2015



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-AFPO 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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