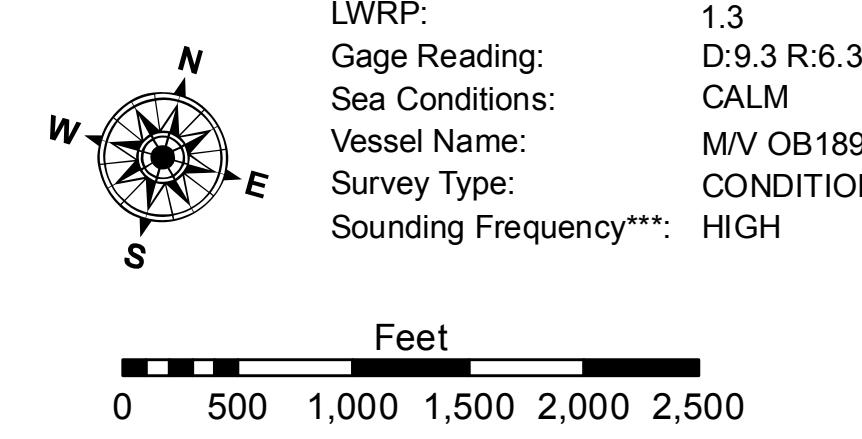
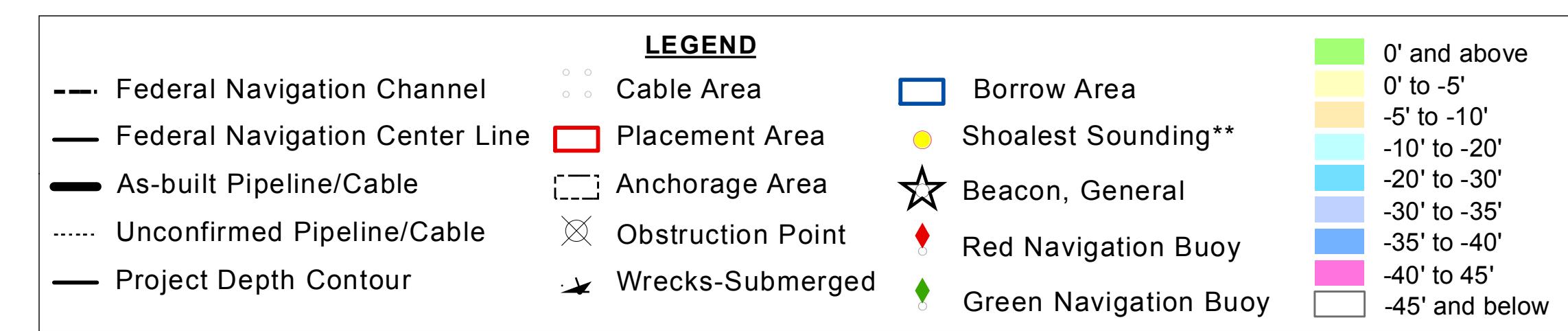
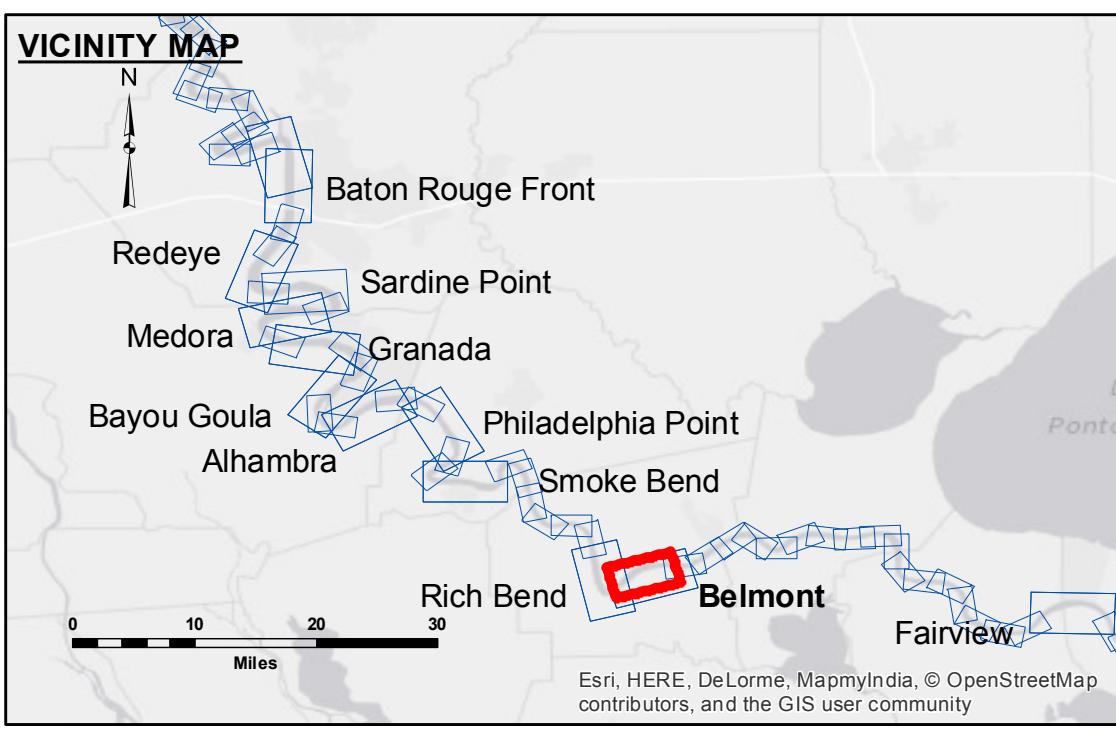


DISTRIBUTION LIABILITY: The data represents the results of data collection performed by a specific US Army Corps of Engineers activity and indicates the general existing conditions. As such, the data is provided "AS IS" without warranty or guarantee of its accuracy. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data. Data Conditions: Hydrographic survey data is subject to change rapidly due to several factors including but not limited to dredging activities and natural shoaling and scouring processes. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the data provider do not warrant the hydrographic conditions when developing the data. The data is intended for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers internal use. Private parties should not rely upon it.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS	
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	
Survived By:	DR SP
Submitted:	
Printed By:	BT
Recommended:	Chief Survey Section
Approved:	Chief Waterways Maintenance Section

MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF  
BELMONT RECON  
MR\_30\_BEL\_20151119  
19 November 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-APFO Aerial Photography Field Office.

Reference is N.O.A.A. Navigation Chart No. 11370.

\*\* Shoalest Sounding per Quarter per Reach.

\*\*\* High frequency (20 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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