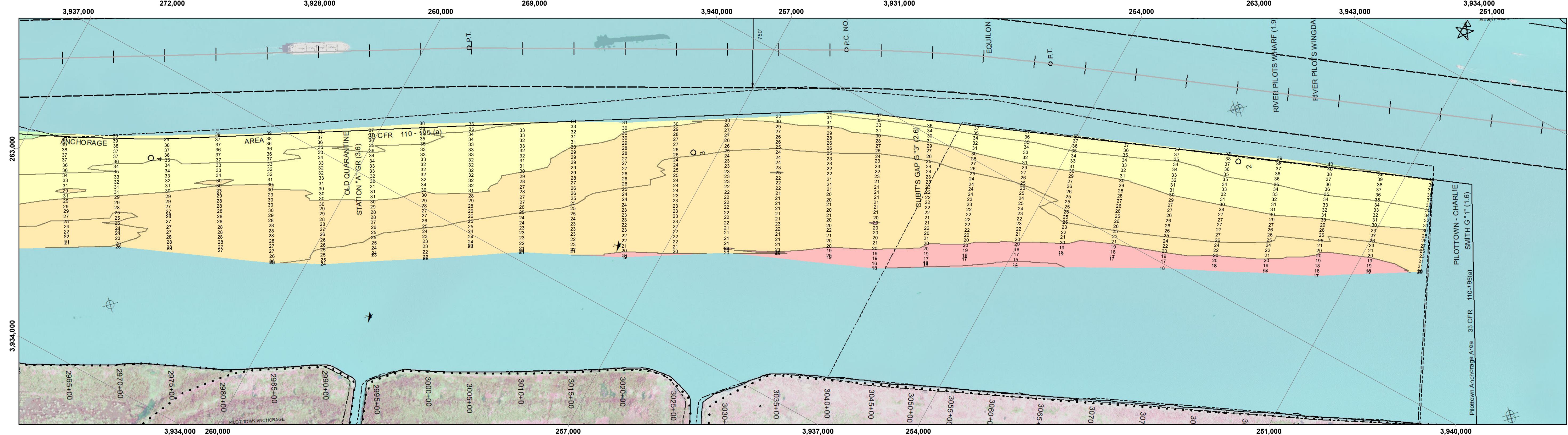


US Army Corps
of Engineers
District: CEMVN

Distribution liability: The data represents the results of data collection/processing for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers active and inactive hydrographic survey. As such, the data is provided "as is" without warranty or guarantee of its reliability, utility or suitability for any particular purpose. The Corps of Engineers is not responsible for the results of any use of the data other than its intended purpose.

Data Constraints: Hydrographic survey data is subject to change due to new surveys including bathymetric data to dredging activity, changes in river channel, and changes in the hydrographic conditions which develop after the date of publication. The data is intended for use by the Army Corps of Engineers and its partners to support engineering and environmental activities. The data is not intended for general consumption and should not be used outside of the intended purpose.



U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

Submitted:

Recommended:

Approved:

Surveyed By:

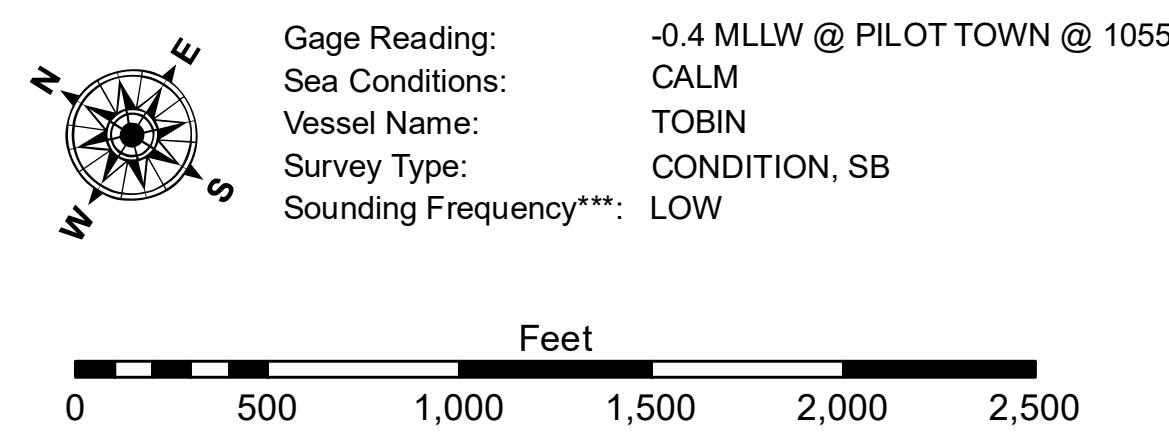
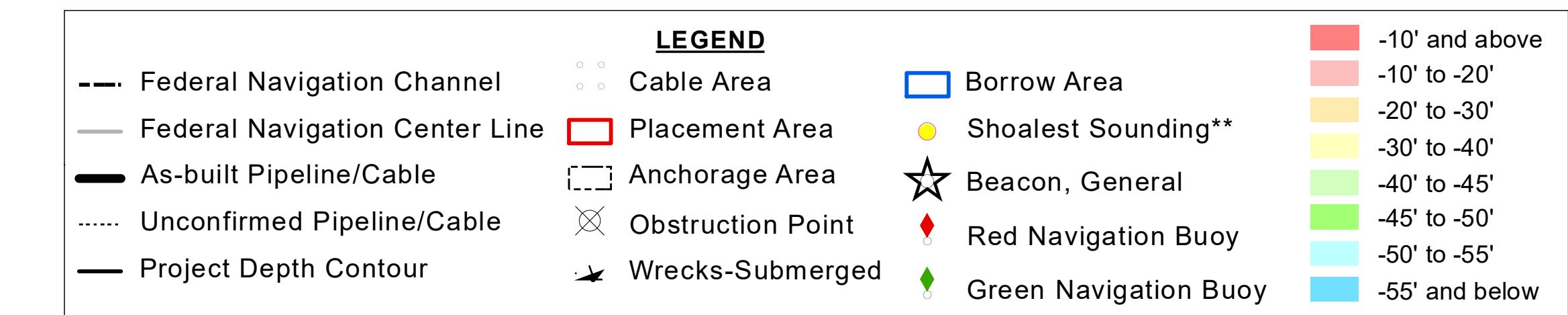
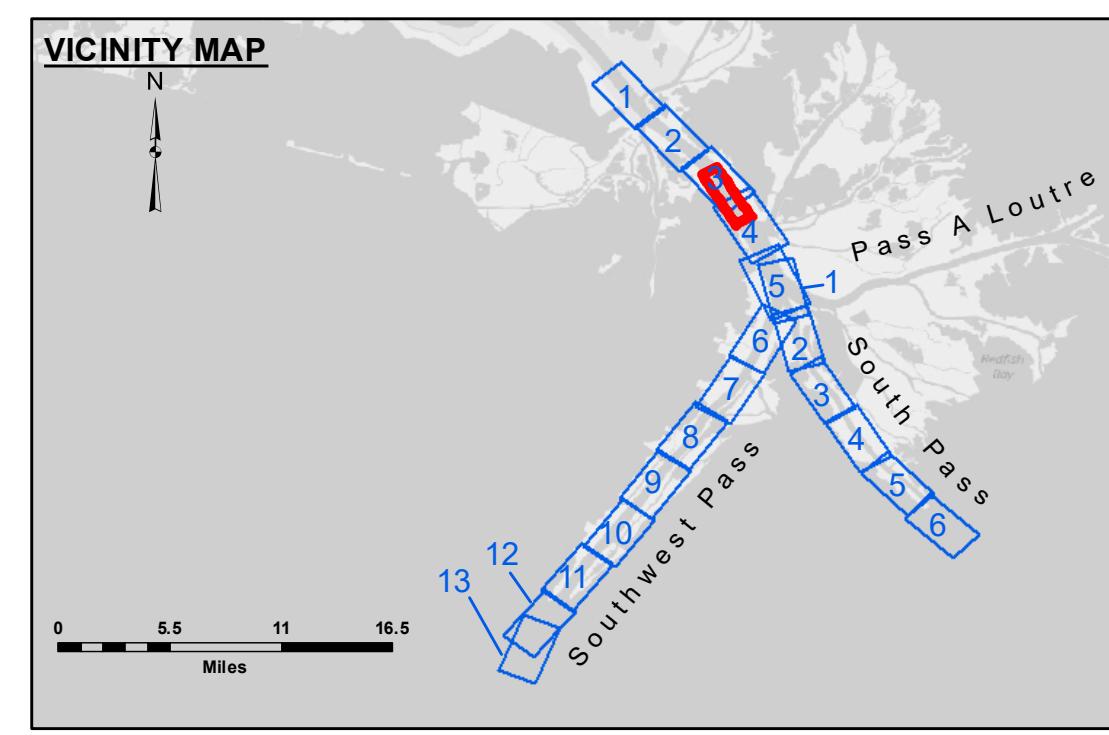
Protected By:

Checked By:

JJC & MGF

TS

MSK



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 Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW, 12-16). Datum Relationships for gage 01525 as of March 2020:
0.0' NAVD88, 2009.55 -0.53' MLLW = 2.97' MLG

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.

2022 Aerial Photography data source: Optimal GEO (1998 DOQQ in green)

Reference is N.O.A.A. Navigation Chart No. 11361.

** 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 (24 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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