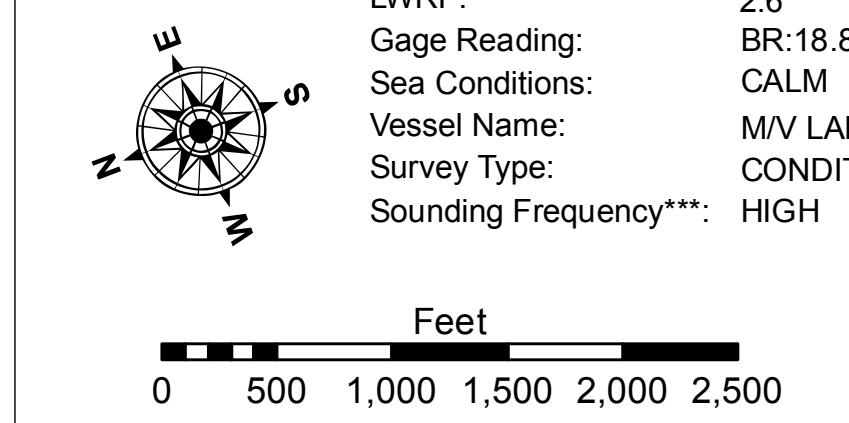
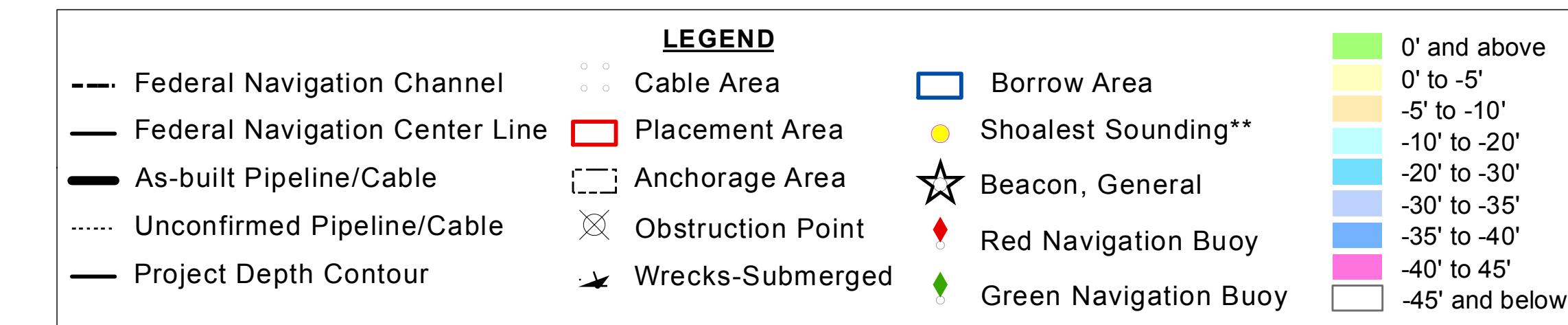
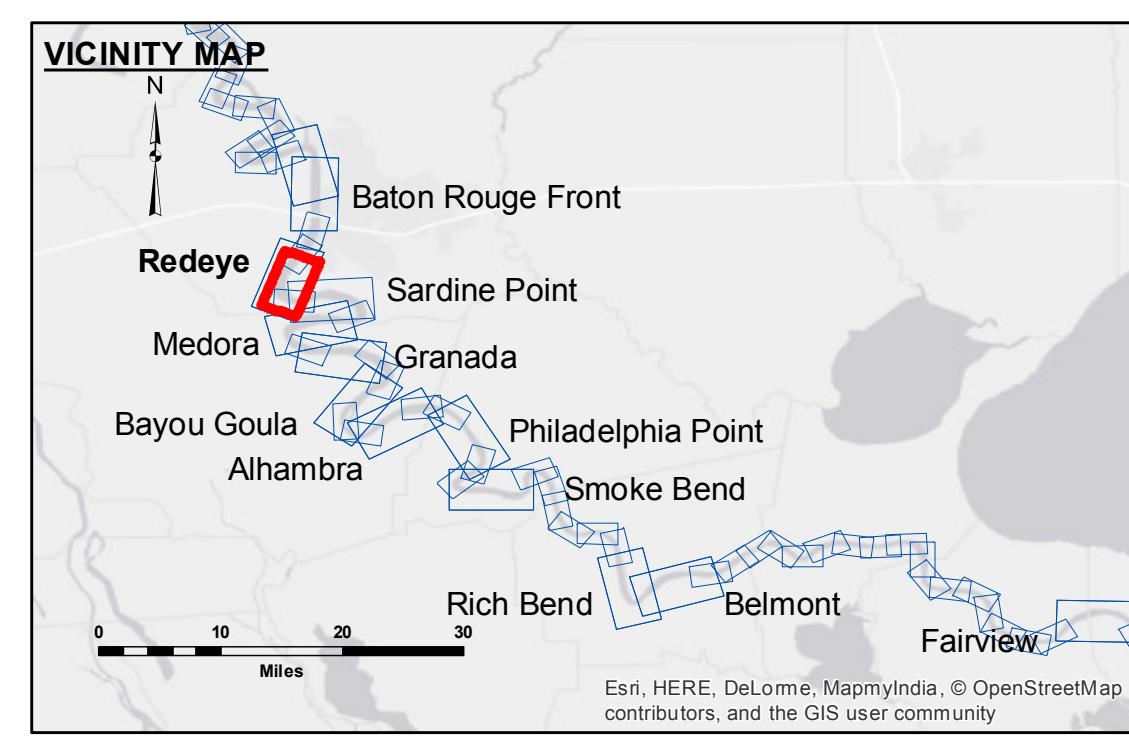


DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT: The data represents the results of data collection/processing for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers activity and includes the general existing conditions. As such, the data is not to be used for engineering design or navigation specifications. The user is responsible for the results of any application of the data for other than its intended purpose.

Data Constraints: Hydrographic 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 does not guarantee the accuracy of the hydrographic conditions shown on this map. The data is intended for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers internal use. Please contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for further information. This data is not to be used for engineering design or navigation specifications. The user is responsible for the results of any application of the data for other than its intended purpose.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	Surveyed By: DS/B
Submitted:	Protected By: BD
Recommended: One Survey Section	Approved: One Waterways Maintenance Section
Checked By: AO	

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF  
REDEYE CROSSING**  
**MR\_04\_RED\_20170216**  
**16 February 2017**



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.