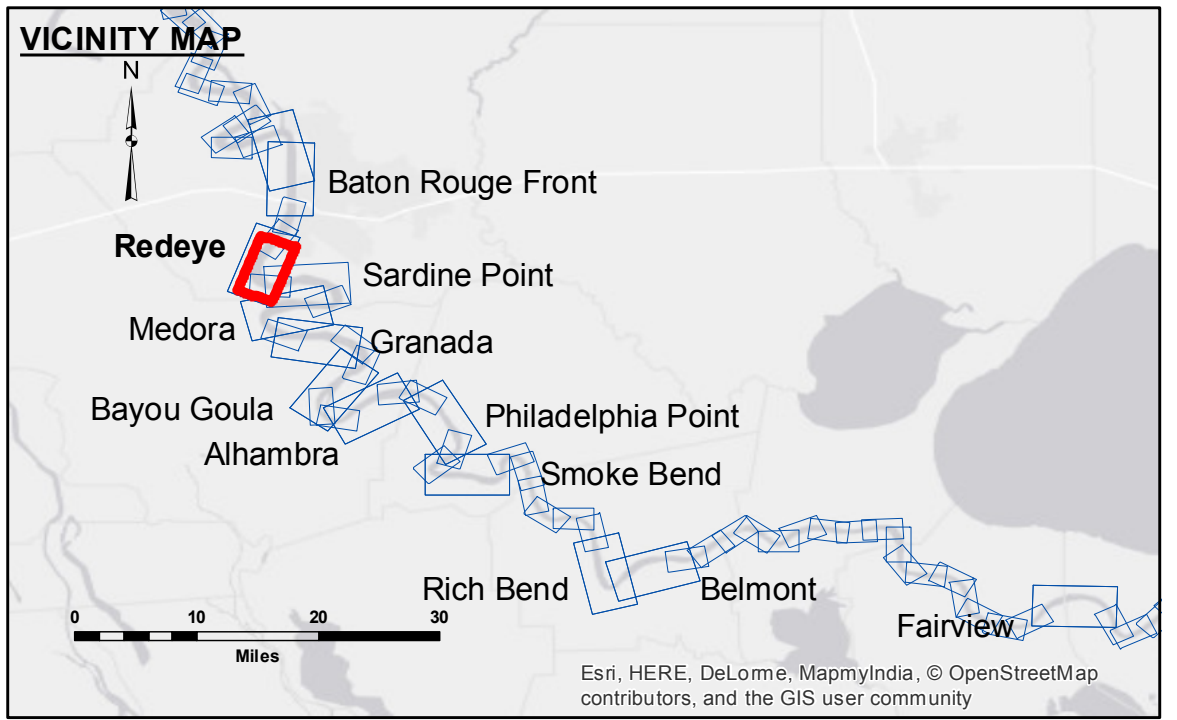


DIKE NO.	CONSTRUCTED DIKE ELEVATION
1	-5 NGVD
2	OR -7.6 LWRP
3	OR -7.6 LWRP
4	OR -2.6 LWRP
5	OR -2.6 LWRP
6	OR -2.6 LWRP



**ACCESS NOTES**  
 These data and the recipient accepts and uses them with the express understanding that the data is provided for informational purposes only and is not intended for use in any other manner. The user is responsible for the accuracy, reliability, usability or suitability for any particular purpose of the data. The user shall not be held liable for any damages, claims, or expenses, or implied consequences, arising from the use of the data. The user shall not be held liable for any damages, claims, or expenses, or implied consequences, arising from the use of the data. The user shall not be held liable for any damages, claims, or expenses, or implied consequences, arising from the use of the data.

Submitted:	Surveyed By:	DS/PS
Recommended:	Plotted By:	BD
Approved:	Checked By:	AC



LEGEND	
--- Federal Navigation Channel	● Cable Area
— Federal Navigation Center Line	■ Placement Area
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	□ Anchorage Area
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Obstruction Point
— Project Depth Contour	✈ Wrecks-Submerged
□ Borrow Area	★ Beacon, General
● Shoalest Sounding**	◆ Red Navigation Buoy
★ Beacon, General	◆ Green Navigation Buoy

**NOTES:**

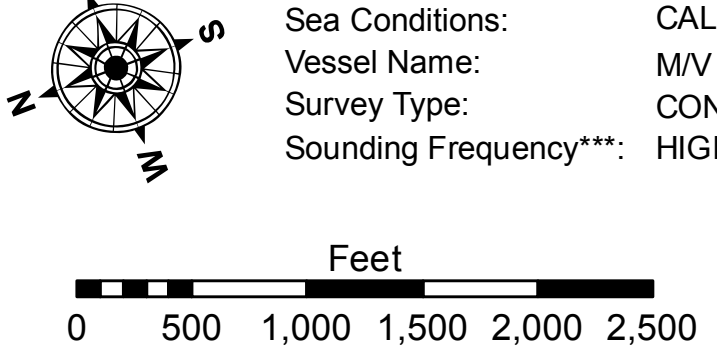
Horizontal Coordinate System:  
 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83), projected to the State Plane Coordinate System (SPCS), Louisiana South Zone. Distance units in U.S. Survey Feet.

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. 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.



**MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF  
 REDEYE CROSSING  
 MR\_04\_RED\_20170314\_CS  
 14 March 2017**

**Sheet Reference Number  
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