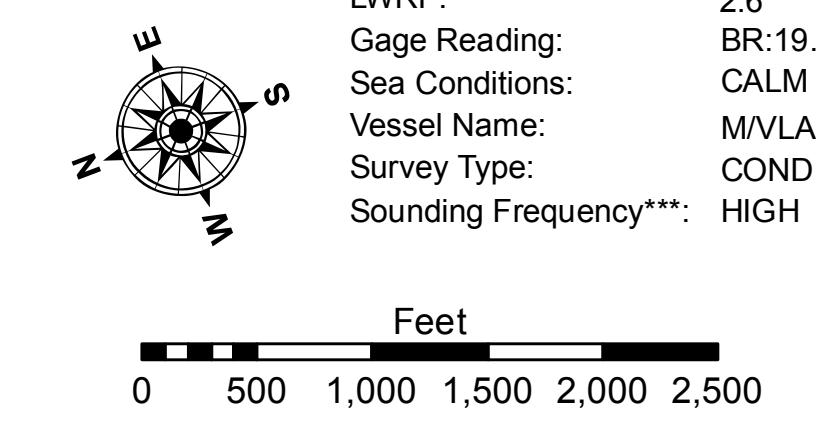


DISCLAIMER
The data represents the results of data collection/processing for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers activity and includes the general existing conditions. As such, the data is not necessarily suitable for other uses without further processing. The user is responsible for the results of any use made 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 when developing the date of publication. This data is intended for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers internal use. Project numbers should not be relied upon. The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted on this date indicated and can only be considered to represent the general condition existing at that time.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS	
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	
Surveyed By:	DSSP
Submitted:	
Protected By:	BD
Recommended:	One I Survey Section
Approved:	One I Waterways Maintenance Section

MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF
REDEYE CROSSING
MW_04_RED_20170329_CS
29 March 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).

Sea Conditions: CALM

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 (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.