293,000 290,000 287,000 284,000 281,000

3,916,000 3,913,000 3,910,000

THE JUMP
LT.9
Grand Pass
Tiger Pass
BARGE
VENICE - 01480 (0.0'; NAVD88; 2009.55 = 3.20' MLG;~2015 = ~0.3' MLLW, 07-11)
VenStfGageNAVD@1450pm=2ft+3.2=5.2MLG
Venice (HTSI)
BAPISTE C BAYOU
MISSISSIPPI
10
11

Sheet 2

US Army Corps of Engineers
District: CEMVN

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U.S. ARMY CORPRS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

Submitted: _____ Surveyed By: SP,PM

Recommended: _____ Plotted By: BTD

Chief, Survey Section

Approved: _____ Chief, Waterways Maintenance Section

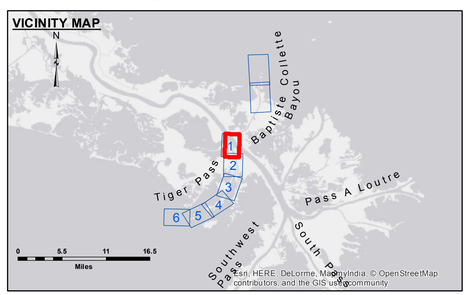
Checked By: RN

MISS. RIVER OUTLETS AT VENICE
TIGER PASS
OV_01_TIG_20151215
15 December 2015

Sheet Reference Number
1 of 6

Revison Number:
3.8.0-20150202

VICINITY MAP



LEGEND

- Federal Navigation Channel
- Federal Navigation Center Line
- As-built Pipeline/Cable
- Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable
- Project Depth Contour
- Cable Area
- Placement Area
- Anchorage Area
- Obstruction Point
- Wrecks-Submerged
- Borrow Area
- Shoalest Sounding**
- Beacon, General
- Red Navigation Buoy
- Green Navigation Buoy
- -12' and above
- -12' to -14'
- -14' to -16'
- -16' and below

N W E S

Gage Reading: VENICE: 5.2 MLG
Sea Conditions: CALM
Vessel Name: OB-167
Survey Type: CONDITION
Sounding Frequency***: LOW

Feet
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500

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 Low Gulf Datum (MLG).
Datum relationships as of 01 May 2013:
0.0' MLLW (2002-2006) = 0.0' NAVD88 (2009.55) = 3.5' MLG

Distances on Tiger Pass are shown at 1 mile intervals.

The location of navigation aids are base on and provided by the U.S. Coast Guard.

2013 Aerial Photography data source: GEOCLIP, Atlantic Group, LLC. 1998 DOQQ imagery shown in green from USGS.

Reference is N.O.A.A. Navigation Chart No. 11353.

** 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 consoldiated bottom material. Low frequency accuracies may vary depending on channel conditions and fathometer settings.