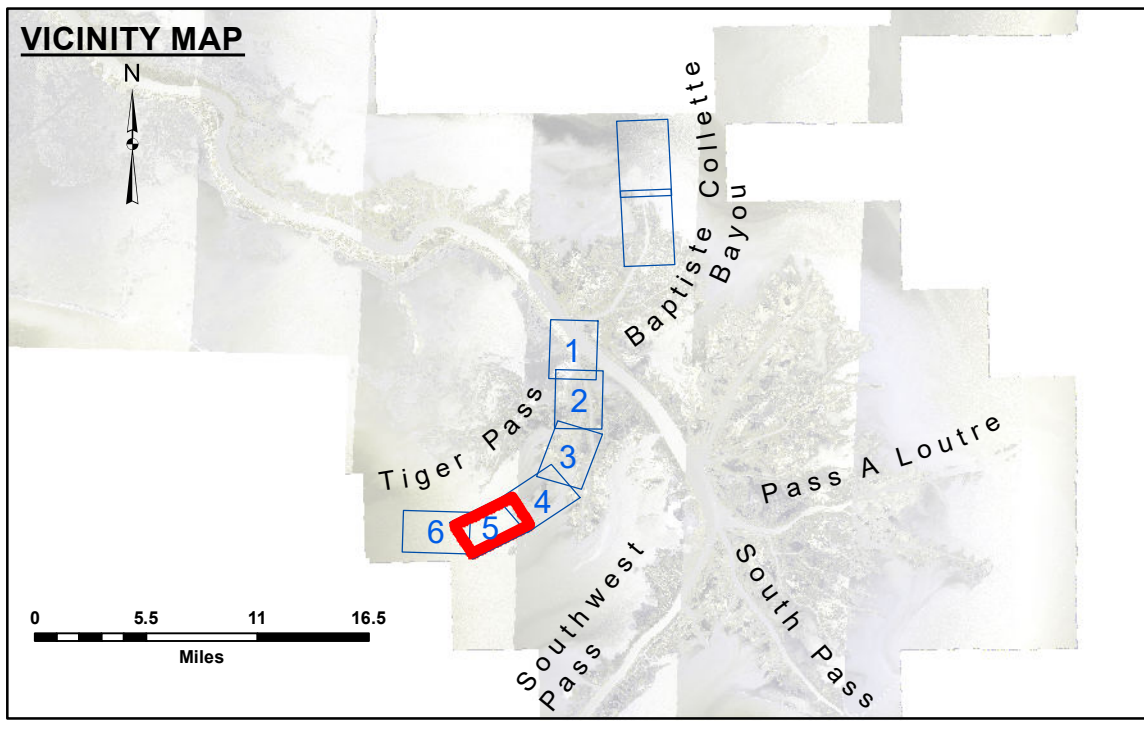


DISCLAIMER
 The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted by the United States Army Corps of Engineers. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the information for their intended use. The user is advised to verify the information for their intended use. The user is advised to verify the information for their intended use. The user is advised to verify the information for their intended use.

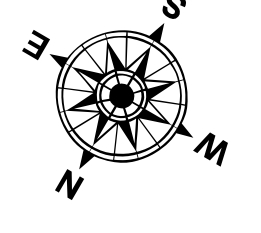
Submitted:	Surveyed By: PM, LB
Recommended:	Plotted By: AO
Approved:	Checked By: AC

MISS. RIVER OUTLETS AT VENICE
TIGER PASS
OV_05_TIG_20231115_CS
15 November 2023

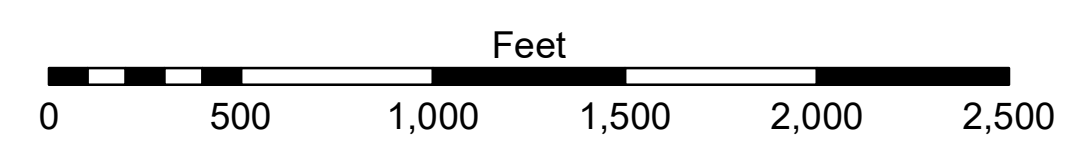
Sheet Reference Number
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LEGEND			
--- Federal Navigation Channel	○ Cable Area	□ Borrow Area	■ 0' and above
— Federal Navigation Center Line	■ Placement Area	● Shoalest Sounding**	■ -4' to 0'
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	□ Anchorage Area	★ Beacon, General	■ -4' to -8'
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Obstruction Point	◆ Red Navigation Buoy	■ -8' to -10'
— Project Depth Contour	⚓ Wrecks-Submerged	◆ Green Navigation Buoy	■ -10' to -12'
			■ -12' to -16'
			■ -16' and below



Gage Reading: VENICE STAFF: 5.1 MLG AVG
 Sea Conditions: CHOPPY
 Vessel Name: OB-169
 Survey Type: CONDITION
 Sounding Frequency***: LOW



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 26 February 2021: 0.0' NAVD88 (2009.55) = -0.53' MLLW (2012-2016) = 2.97' MLG
 Distances on Tiger Pass are shown at 1 mile intervals.
 The location of navigation aids are based on and provided by the U.S. Coast Guard.
 2022 Aerial Photography data source: P.A.R. LLC
 Reference is N.O.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 consolidated bottom material. Low frequency accuracies may vary depending on channel conditions and fathometer settings.