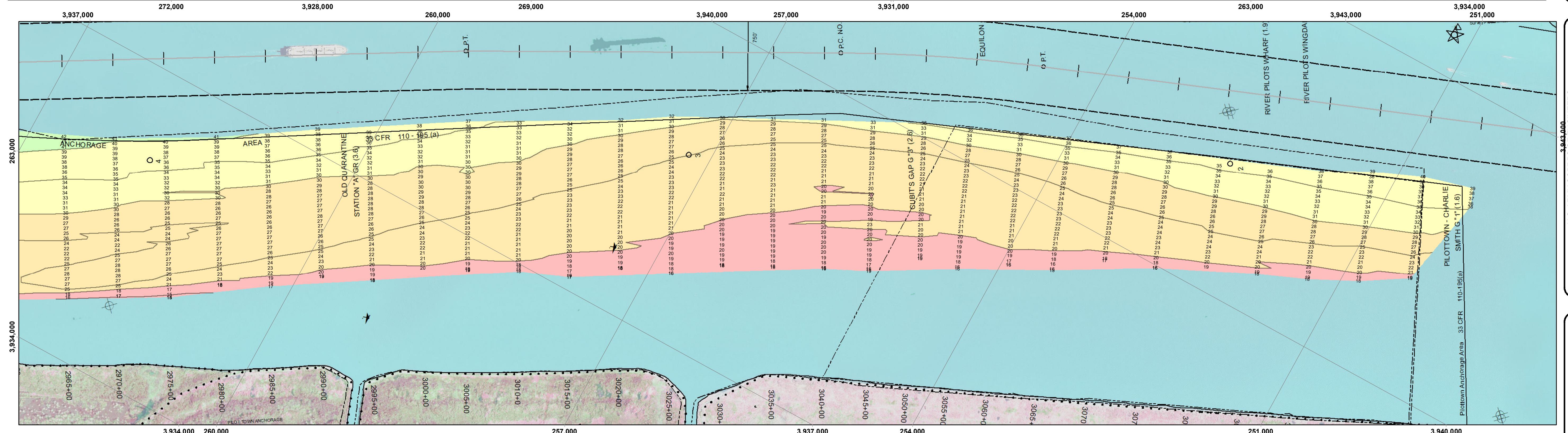


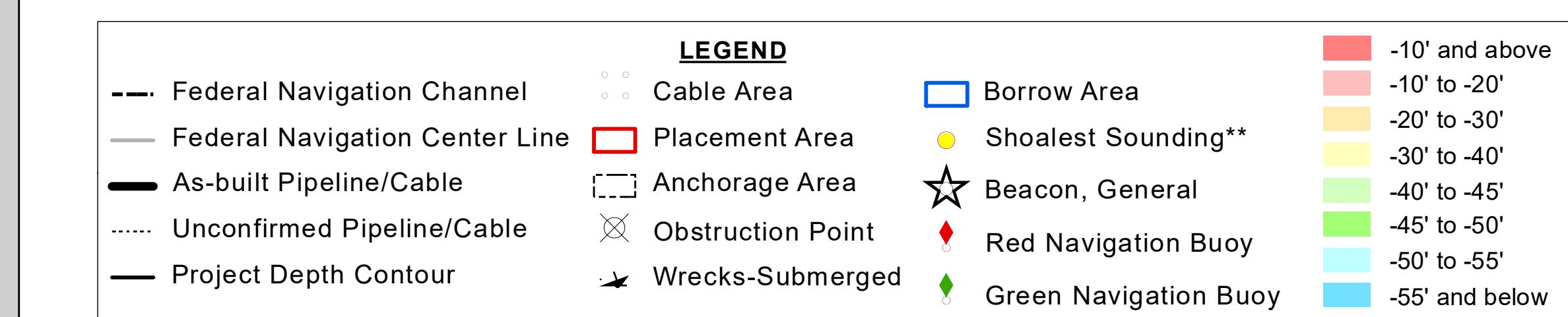
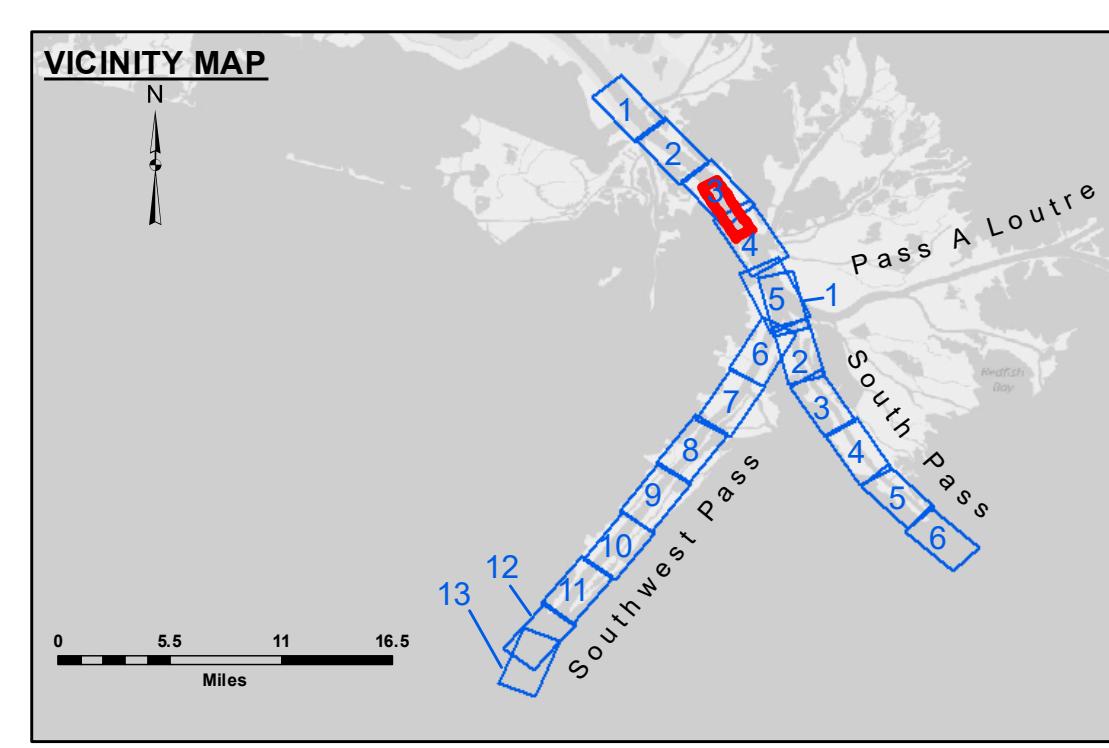
**US Army Corps
of Engineers
District: CEMVN**

DISCLAIMER
The information depicted on this map represents the results of data collection/processing for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers active and/or inactive hydrographic survey. As such, the data is subject to change due to hydrologic conditions. The user is responsible for the results of any application of the data to other than its intended purpose.
Data Constraints: Hydrographic survey data is subject to change rapidly due to natural events including but not limited to dredging operations, subsidence, or changes in riverbed materials. Army Corps of Engineers does not guarantee the accuracy of the hydrographic conditions which develop after the date of publication. This data is intended for engineering purposes only and is not to be used for navigation.



U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	
Surveyed By:	JTB & JJC
Protected By:	—
Plotted By:	—
Checked By:	MSK

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF
PILOTTOWN ANCHORAGE
SW_00_PTA_20240515_CS**
15 May 2024



Gage Reading: 0.7 MLLW @ P.T. (01525) @ 0935
Sea Conditions: CALM
Vessel Name: BLANCHARD & TOBIN
Survey Type: CONDITION, SB
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 Lower Low Water (MLLW). 12'-16'.

Datum Relationships: 0.0' NAVD88, 2009.55' -0.53' MLLW = 2.97' MLG

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.

2022 Aerial Photography data source: Optimal GEO (1998 DOQQ in green)

Reference is N.O.A.A. Navigation Chart No. 11361.

** 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 (24 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.

Sheet Reference Number
4 of 13
Revision Number: 4-2000420