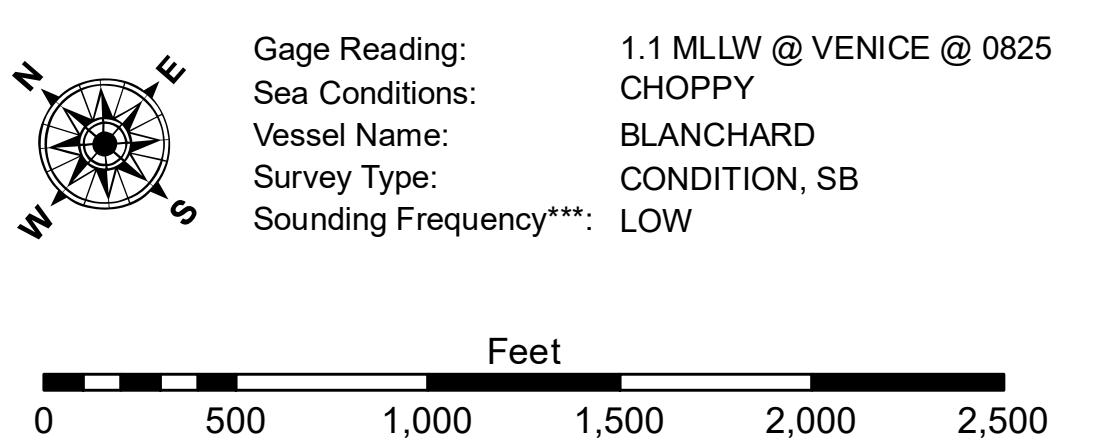
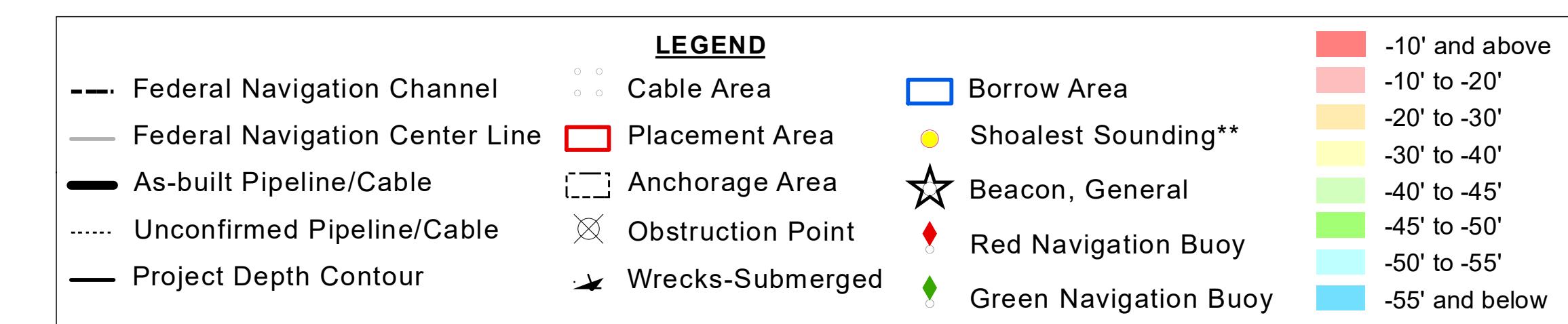
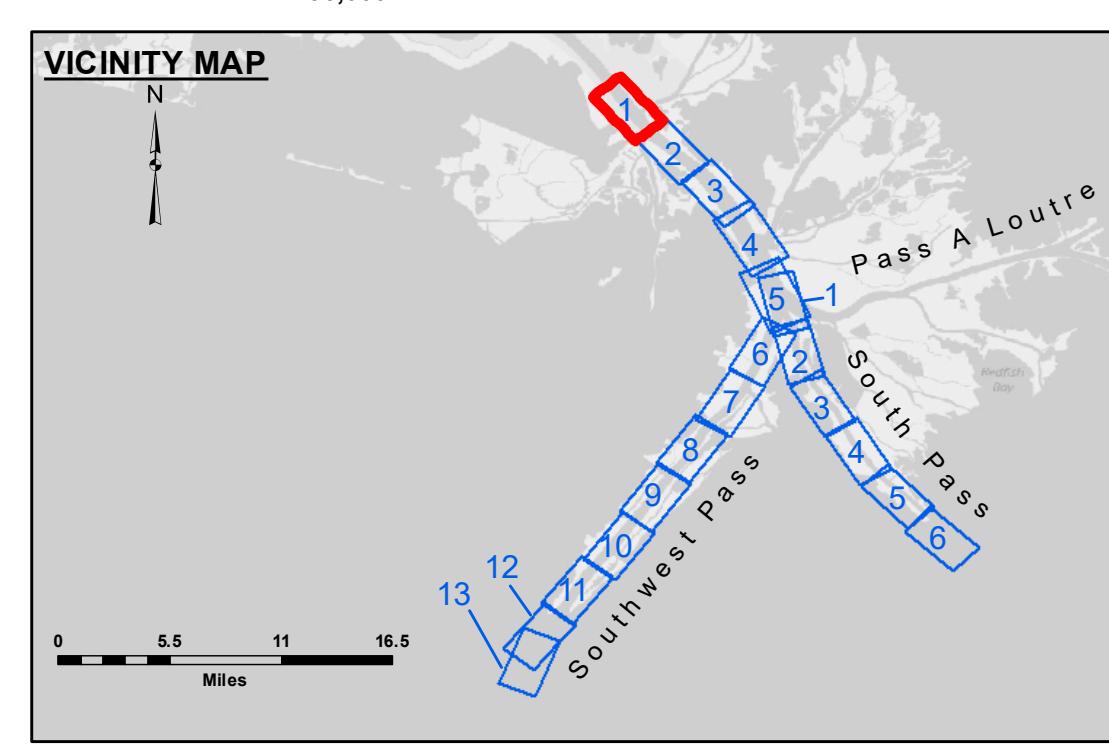


DISTRIBUTION LIABILITY: The data represents the results of data collection/processing for a specific U.S. Army Corps of Engineers activity and indicates the general existing conditions as such. Such data is not necessarily the most current survey for the specific application. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data. Data Constraints: Hydrographic survey data is subject to change due to several factors including but not limited to dredging activities, natural shoaling and scouring processes, changes in the hydrographic conditions from which it was derived, and other factors. The data is intended for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers internal purposes. Public entities should not rely upon it.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS	
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	
Surveyed By:	JTB & DBD
Protected By:	TS
Checked By:	MSK
Submitted:	
Recommended:	One Survey Section
Approved:	One Waterways Maintenance Section

MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF
SOUTHWEST PASS - SHEET 1
SW_01_SWP_20210506_CS_B2B
06 May 2021



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 for gage 01480 as of March 2020:
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.

2016 Aerial Photography data source: Precision Aerial Reconnaissance, LLC (1998 DOQQ in green)

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

** 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 (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.

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