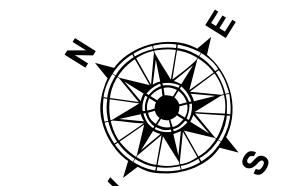


LEGEND

— Federal Navigation Channel	○ ○	Cable Area	□	Borrow Area	-10' and above
— Federal Navigation Center Line	□	Placement Area	●	Shoalest Sounding**	-10' to -20'
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	[—]	Anchorage Area	★	Beacon, General	-20' to -30'
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗	Obstruction Point	◆	Red Navigation Buoy	-30' to -40'
— Project Depth Contour	➤	Wrecks-Submerged	◆	Green Navigation Buoy	-40' to -45'
					-45' to -48.5'
					-48.5' to -55'
					-55' and below

 Gage Reading: 1.80 MLLW @ PILOT TOWN @ 1110
Sea Conditions: CALM, FLUFF (SAND WAVES)
Vessel Name: JOHN BOPP
Survey Type: CONDITION, SB
Sounding Frequency***: LOW



Sounding Frequency : LOW

Feet

Distance (Feet)
0
500
1,000
1,500
2,000
2,500

ES:
Horizontal Coordinate System:
American Datum of 1983 (NAD83), projected to the State Plane
Coordinate System (SPCS), Louisiana South Zone. Distance units in U.S. Survey Feet.

Local Datum:
Readings are shown in feet and indicate depths below Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW, 07-11).
Tide Relationships for gage 01525 as of July 2015:
IAVD88 = -0.3' MLLW = 3.20' MLG

ences on the Mississippi River, above and below Head of Passes are shown
mile intervals.

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

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

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

...last Sunday in Quarantine Beach.

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

Revision Number:
3.12-20160811