

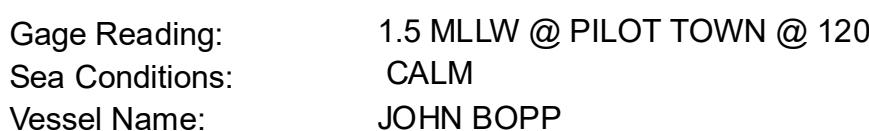
LEGEND

— 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

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Gage Reading: 1.5 MLLW @ PILOT TOWN @ 1200
Sea Conditions: CALM
Vessel Name: JOHN BOPP
Survey Type: CONDITION, SB
Sounding Frequency***: LOW

Feet



500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500

OTES:
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.

Local Datum:
Readings are shown in feet and indicate depths below Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW, 07-11)
from Relationships for gage 01525 as of July 2015:
NAVD88 = -0.3' MLLW = 3.20' MLG

ances 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 DOQ)

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

Coolest Sounding per Quarter per Reach.

high frequency (200 kHz) survey data represents the first signal return at a sounding

ion and will include suspended solids, known as "fluff", if present. Low frequency (long wavelength) data normally penetrates through this "fluff" layer to depict elevations of consolidated material. Low frequency accuracies may vary depending on channel conditions and fatigued soil.

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Revison Num
3.12-2016081