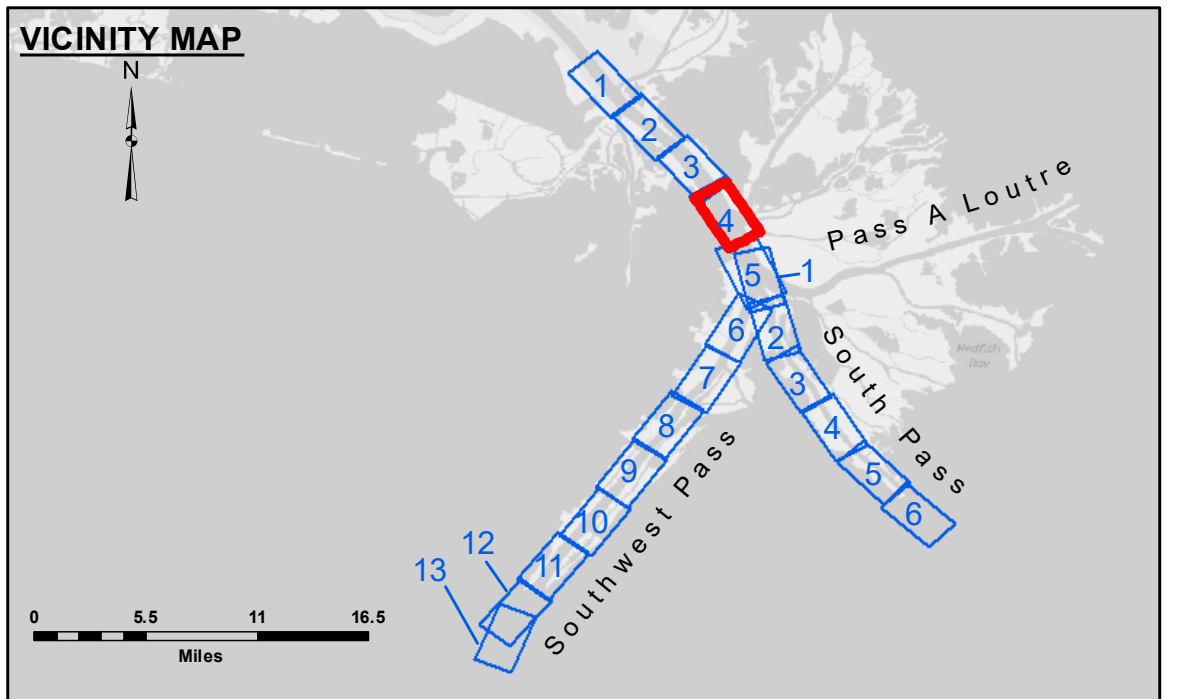


Distribution Liability: The data represents the results of data collection/processing for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers project. It is only valid for its intended use, content, time and accuracy specifications. The user is responsible for the results and accuracy of the data. The user is responsible for the results and accuracy of the data. The user is responsible for the results and accuracy of the data.

Surveyed By:	JUC & MGF
Plotted By:	TSS
Checked By:	MSK

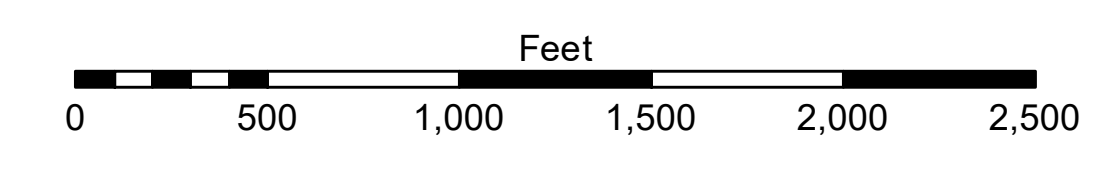
**MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF
SOUTHWEST PASS - SHEET 4
SW_04_SWP_20231020_CS
20 October 2023**



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 -50'
			■ -50' to -55'
			■ -55' and below



Gage Reading: -0.1 MLLW @ PILOT TOWN @ 0855
Sea Conditions: CALM
Vessel Name: BEAUVAIS
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 for gage 01525 as of March 2020: 0.0' NAVD83, 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 based 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. 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.

**Sheet Reference Number
4 of 13**

Revision Number: 4.2-20230429