



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: 1.9 MLLW @ PILOT TOWN @ 1030
 Sea Conditions: CALM, FLUFF
 Vessel Name: JOHN BOPP
 Survey Type: CONDITION, SB
 Sounding Frequency***: LOW

Scale: 0, 500, 1,000, 1,500, 2,000, 2,500 Feet

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

Datum:
ings are shown in feet and indicate depths below Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW, 07-11).
Relationships for gage 01525 as of July 2015:
AVD88 = -0.3' MLLW = 3.20' MLG

ences on the Mississippi River, above and below Head of Passes are shown at 10-mile intervals.

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

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Aerial Photography data source: Precision Aerial Reconnaissance, LLC (1998 D

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

lastest Sounding per Quarter per Reach.

¹⁵ See also the discussion of the relationship between the Sustained Attention Test and the CPT in the text.

High frequency (200 kHz) survey data represents the first signal return at a sounding depth and will include suspended solids, known as "fluff", if present. Low frequency

data normally penetrates through this "fluff" layer to depict elevations of consolidated soil. Low frequency accuracies may vary depending on channel conditions and for

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**Sheet
Reference
Number**

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