

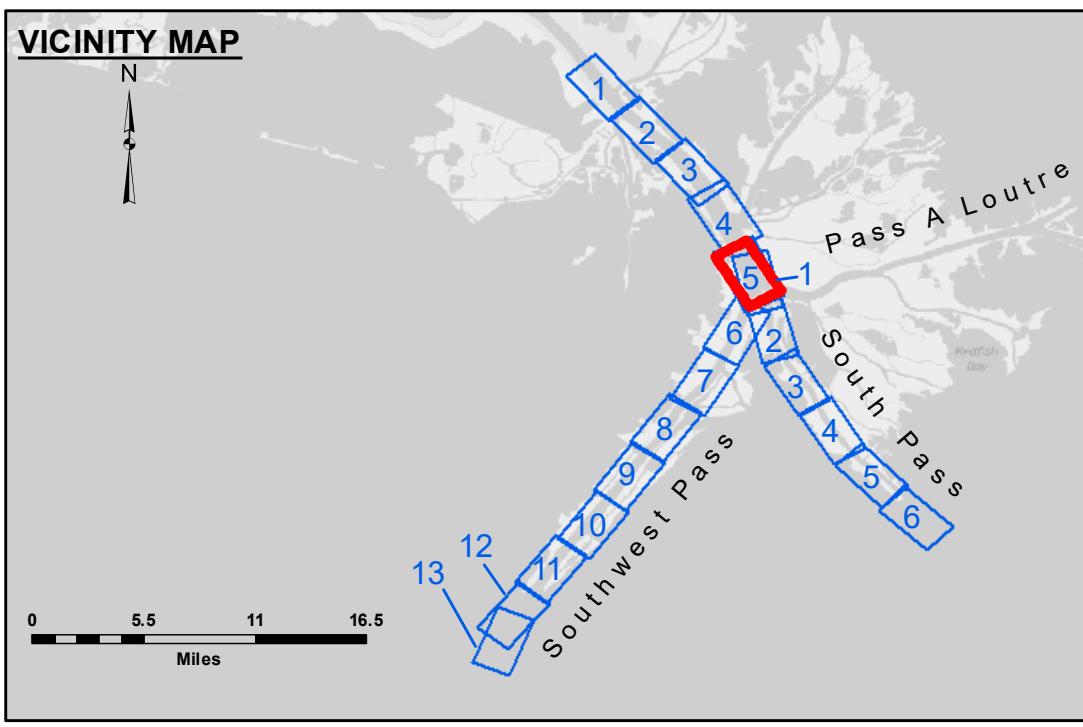
US Army Corps of Engineers  
District: CEMVN

**DISCLAIMER:**  
Access Constraints: The United States Government furnishes this data and the recipient corps and uses them with the express understanding that the U.S. Government makes no warranties, expressed or implied, concerning the accuracy, reliability or suitability of such data for any particular purpose. The United States shall be unconditionally liable for damages resulting from the use of any information contained in this document. The recipient corps and the recipient agency agrees not to represent these data to anyone as other than Government provided data. The recipient may not transfer these data onto another without also transferring this Disclaimer.

The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted on the date indicated and can only be considered reliable in the general condition existing at the time.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS	
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	
Surveyed By:	LLB & TDG
Protected By:	TS
Charged By:	MSK

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF**  
**SOUTHWEST PASS - SHEET 5**  
**SW\_05\_SWP\_20181130\_CS**  
30 November 2018



**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, 07-11).  
Datum Relationships for gage 01525 as of July 2015:  
0.0' NAVD88 = -0.3' MLLW = 3.20' 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.

**Sheet Reference Number**  
5 of 13

Revision Number:  
3.12-20160811