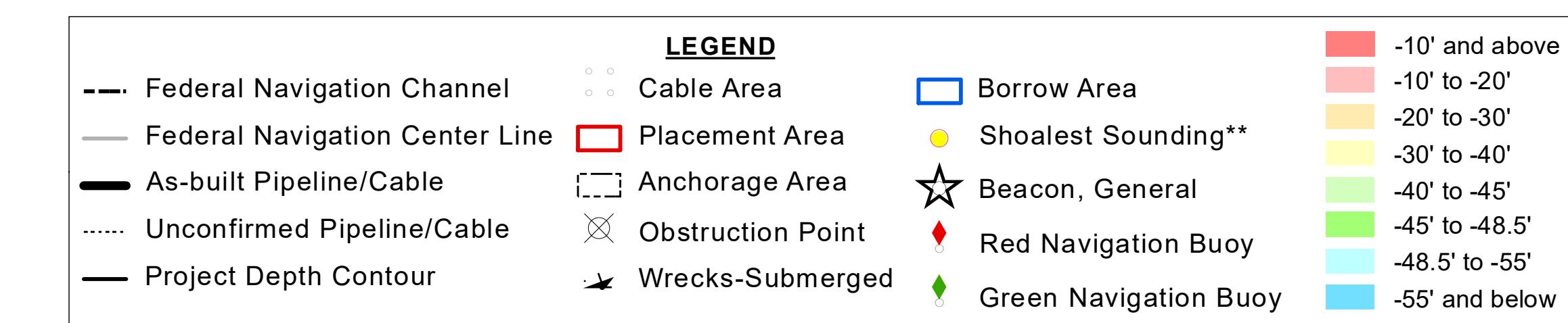
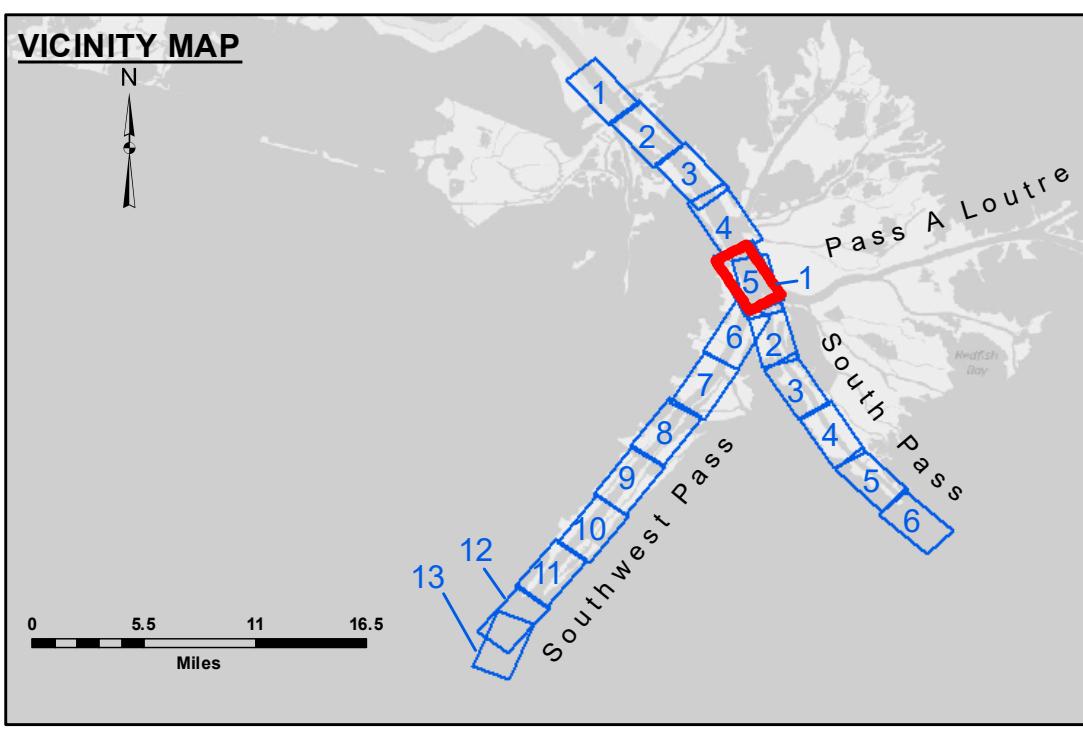


US Army Corps of Engineers
District: CEMVN

DISCLAIMER: The information depicted on this map represents the results of data collection/processing for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers activity and should not be used for general existing condition surveys, hydrologic, or habitat assessments. The user is responsible for the results of any application of the data to other than its intended purpose. Data Constraints: Hydrographic survey data is subject to change due to several factors including buried debris, tidal to dredging operations, and changes in the hydrographic conditions which develop after the date of publication. This data is intended for Army Corps of Engineers use only.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS	
Survived By:	JTB & DBD
Protected By:	TS
Charged By:	MSK
Submitted:	
Recommended:	One Survey Section
Approved:	One Waterways Maintenance Section

MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF
SOUTHWEST PASS - SHEET 5
SW_05_SWP_20190119_CS
19 January 2019



Gage Reading: 1.8 MLLW @ PILOT TOWN @ 1000
Sea Conditions: CHOPPY
Vessel Name: BLANCHARD
Survey Type: CONDITION, SB
Sounding Frequency***: LOW

0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500 Feet

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.

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