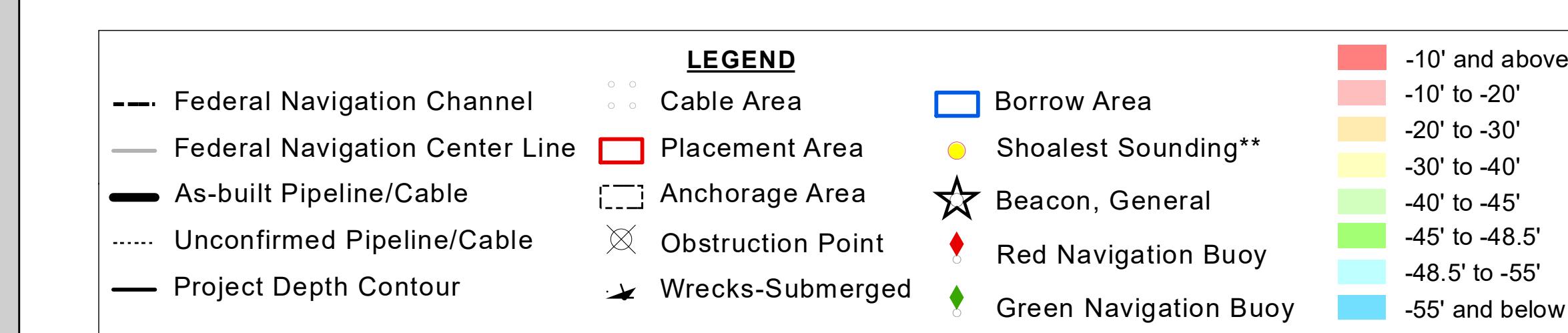
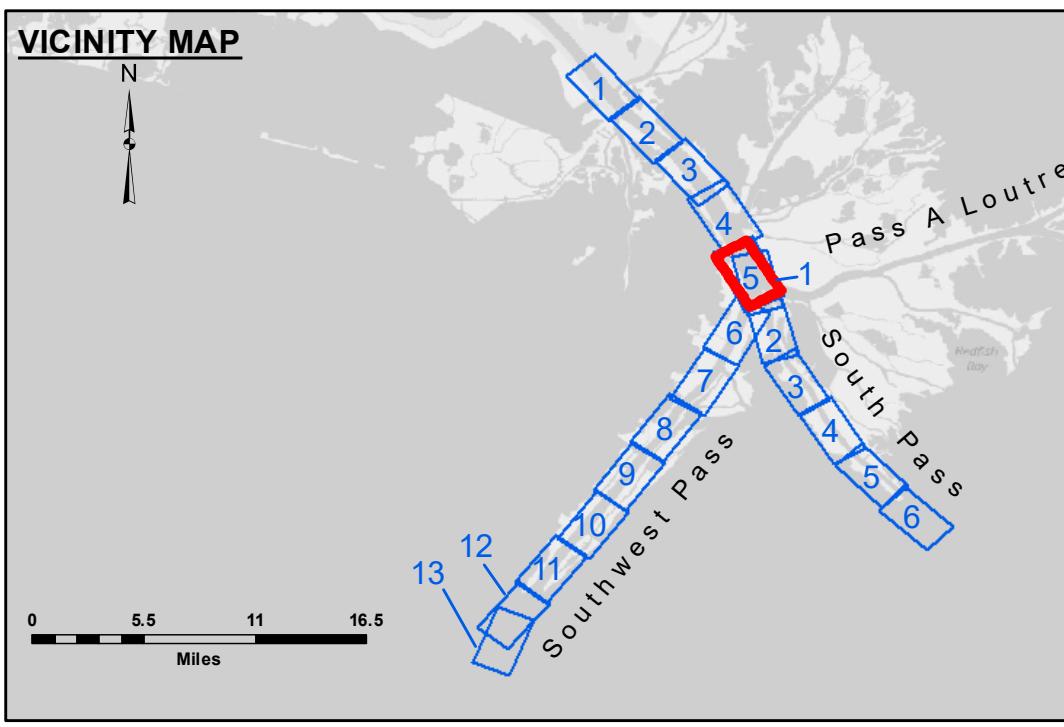


US Army Corps
of Engineers
District: CEMVN

DISCLAIMER: The information depicted on this map represents the results of data collection/processing for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers application and is not necessarily suitable or accurate for other purposes. The user is responsible for the results of any application of the data other than its intended purpose. Data Constraints: Hydrographic survey data is subject to change rapidly due to several factors including but not limited to dredging activity, changes in river bed material, and changes in hydrologic conditions which develop after the date of publication. This data is intended for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers internal use. Public release of this data is not allowed without permission.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS	
Surveied By:	DBD & JH
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_20190131_CS
31 January 2019



Gage Reading: 1.7 MLLW @ PILOT TOWN @ 1000
Sea Conditions: CALM
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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