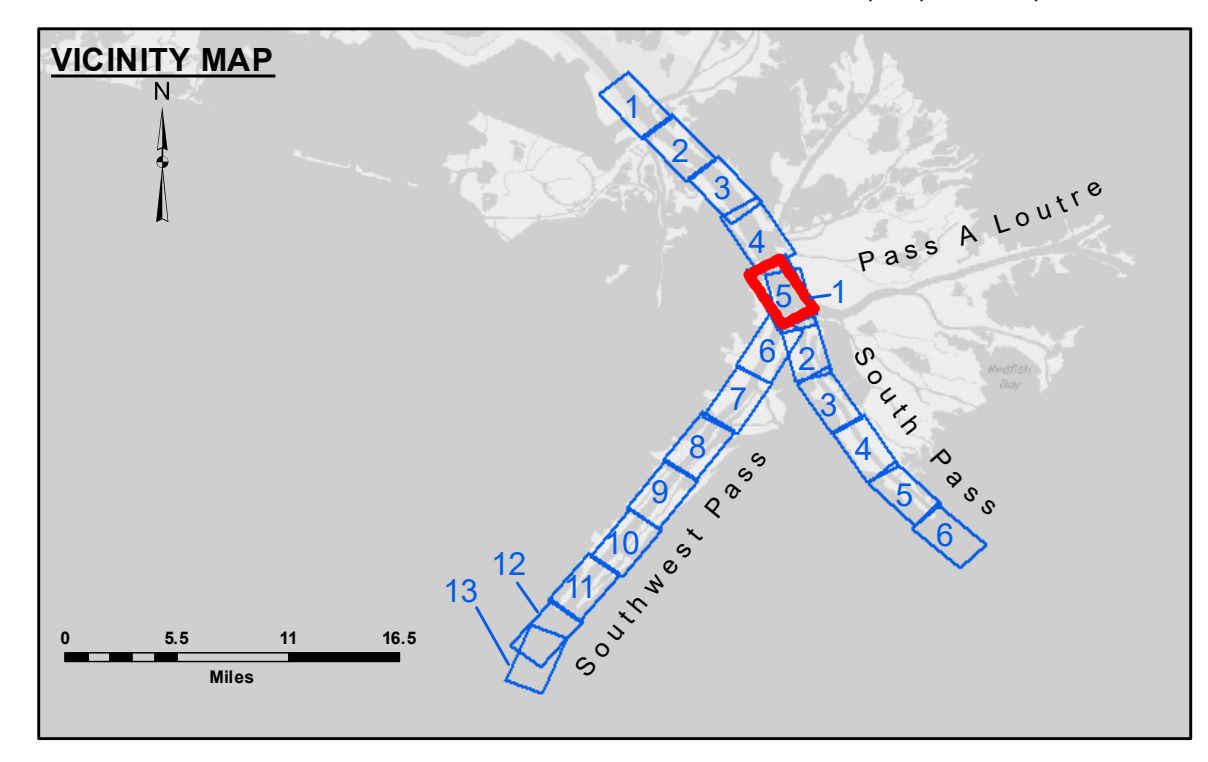


Accession
 The United States Government furnishes these data and the recipient accepts and uses them with the express understanding that they are not to be used for any purpose other than that for which they were prepared, and that the user is responsible for the results obtained therefrom. The user is responsible for the results obtained therefrom. The user is responsible for the results obtained therefrom. The user is responsible for the results obtained therefrom.

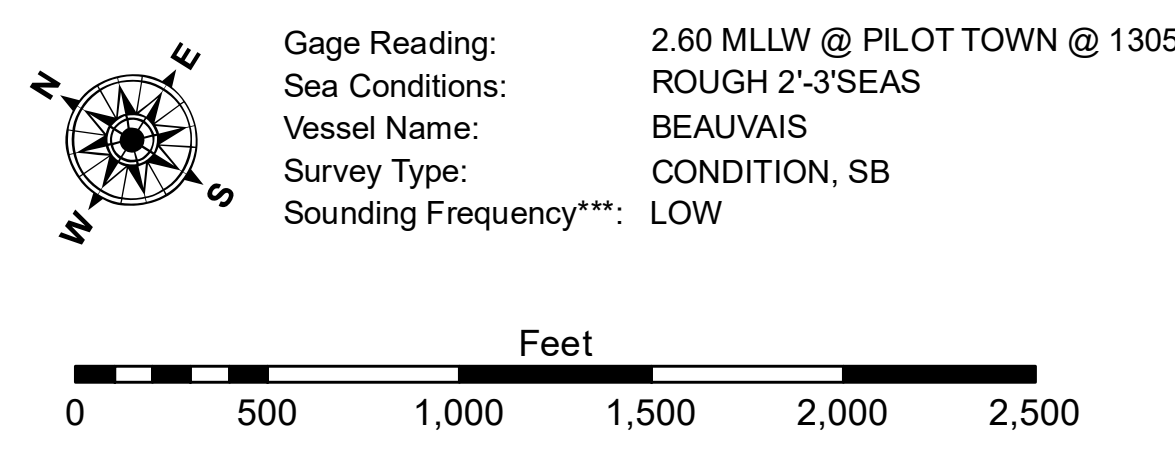
Submitted:	Checked:
Recommended:	Checked:
Approved:	Checked:

MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B. R. TO GULF
SOUTHWEST PASS - SHEET 5
SW_05_SWP_20190408_CS
08 April 2019

Sheet Reference Number
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LEGEND	
--- Federal Navigation Channel	● Cable Area
— Federal Navigation Center Line	■ Placement Area
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	□ Anchorage Area
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Obstruction Point
— Project Depth Contour	✶ Wrecks-Submerged
□ Borrow Area	★ Beacon, General
● Shoalest Sounding**	◆ Red Navigation Buoy
★ Beacon, General	◆ Green Navigation Buoy
■ Placement Area	
□ Anchorage Area	
⊗ Obstruction Point	
✶ Wrecks-Submerged	



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. 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.