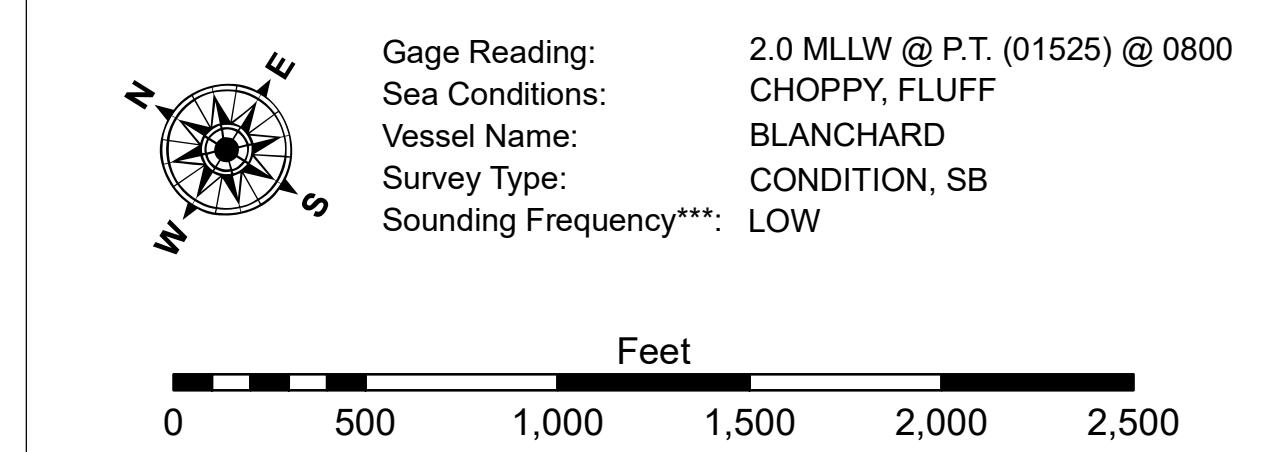
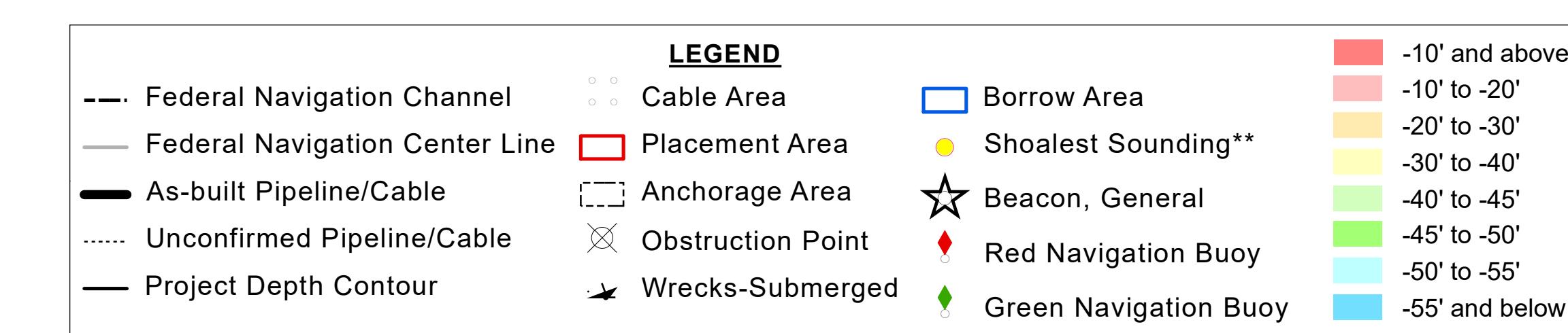
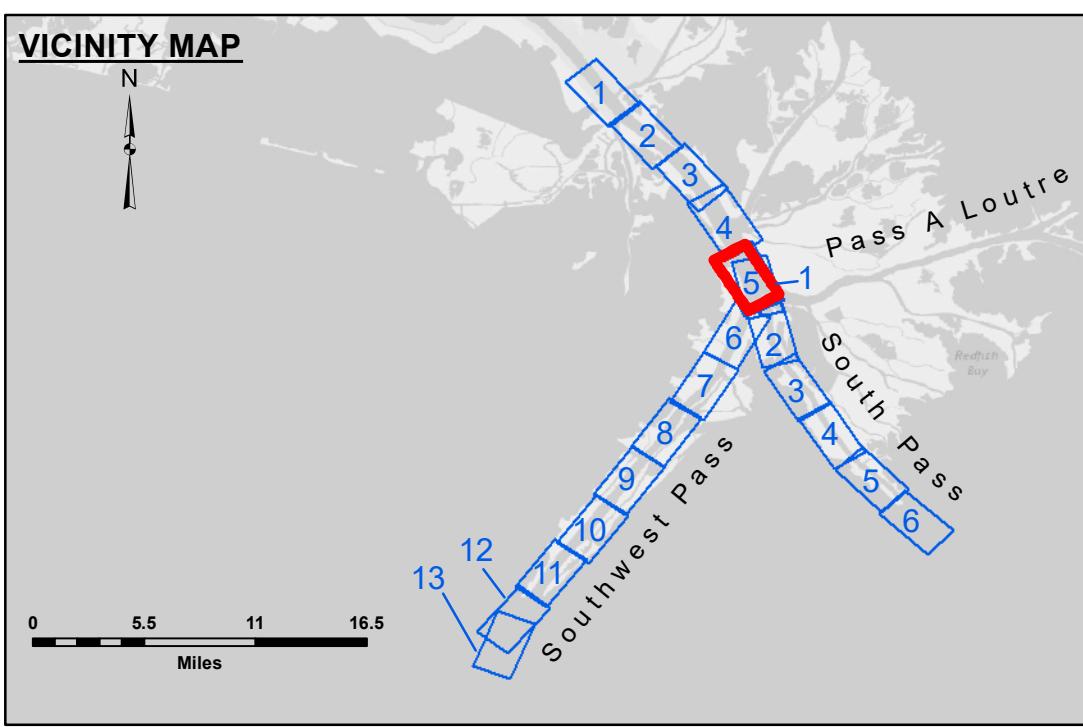


US Army Corps of Engineers
District: CEMVN

DISCLAIMER
These data represent the results of data collection processes by a specific US Army Corps of Engineers activity and not those of the general existing conditions. Such data are furnished for the general accuracy and reliability of the surveying methods used. The user is responsible for the results of any application of the data for other than its intended purpose.
Data Constraints: Hydrographic survey data is subject to change due to several factors including, but not limited to dredging operations, changes in river channel, subsidence, or changes in hydrographical conditions which develop after the date of publication. This data is intended for U. S. Army Corps of Engineers use only and shall not be used for any other purpose.

U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS	
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	
Submitted:	Surveyed By: JTB & DBD
Recommended:	Plotted By: PILOTTOWN
Approved:	Checked By: MJK
Chief Survey Section	Chief Waterways Maintenance Section

MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF
SOUTHWEST PASS - SHEET 5
SW_05_SWP_20240605_CS_PRO
05 June 2024



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, 12-16).
Datum Relationships for gage 01525 as of March 2020:
0.0' NAVD88, 2009.55 = -0.53' MLLW = 2.97' 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.
2022 Aerial Photography data source: Optimal GEO (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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