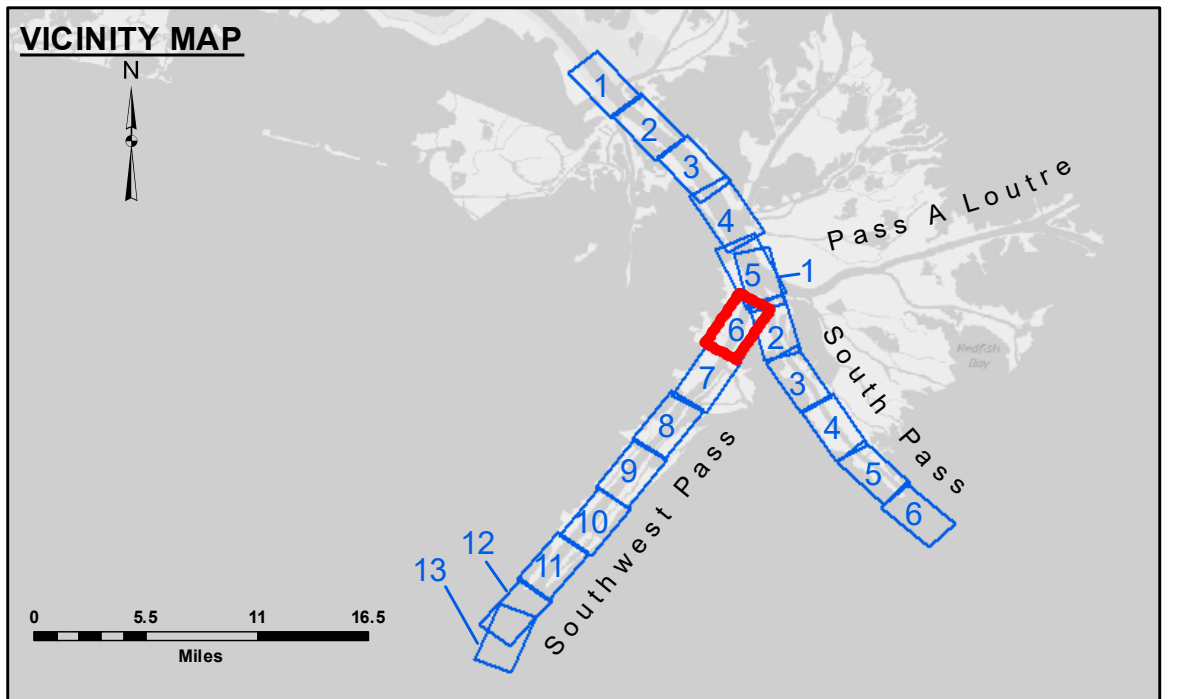


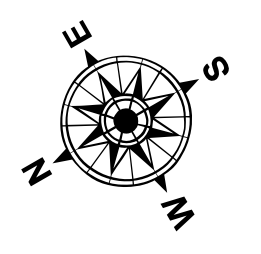
**Accession:** The United States Government furnishes these data and the recipient accepts and uses them with the express understanding that the data are not to be used for any purpose other than that for which they were prepared, or implied concerning the accuracy, completeness, reliability, usability, or suitability for any particular purpose of the recipient. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data.

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

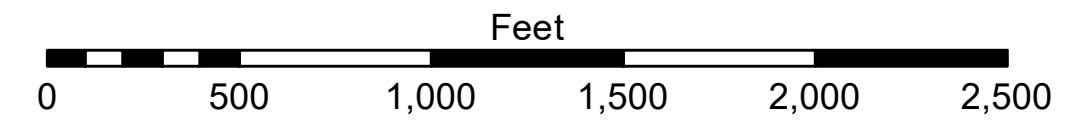
**MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF  
SOUTHWEST PASS - SHEET 6  
SW\_06\_SWP\_20240314\_CS  
14 March 2024**



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



Gage Reading: 0.9 MLLW @ HEAD OF PASSES @ 1020  
 Sea Conditions: CALM  
 Vessel Name: TOBIN  
 Survey Type: CONDITION, SB  
 Sounding Frequency\*\*\*: LOW



**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 01545 as of March 2020: 0.0' NAVD83, 2009.55 = -0.32' MLLW = 3.18' 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. 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  
6 of 13**

Revision Number:  
4.2-202/04/20