



**LEGEND**

|                                  |                     |                         |                  |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| --- Federal Navigation Channel   | ● Cable Area        | □ Borrow Area           | ■ -10' and above |
| — Federal Navigation Center Line | □ Placement Area    | ● Shoalest Sounding**   | ■ -10' to -20'   |
| — As-built Pipeline/Cable        | □ Anchorage Area    | ★ Beacon, General       | ■ -20' to -30'   |
| ..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable | ⊗ Obstruction Point | ◆ Red Navigation Buoy   | ■ -30' to -40'   |
| — Project Depth Contour          | ⚓ Wrecks-Submerged  | ◆ Green Navigation Buoy | ■ -40' to -45'   |
|                                  |                     |                         | ■ -45' to -48.5' |
|                                  |                     |                         | ■ -48.5' to -55' |
|                                  |                     |                         | ■ -55' and below |



Gage Reading: 1.2 MLLW @ HEAD OF PASSES @ 1320  
 Sea Conditions: CALM, FLUFF  
 Vessel Name: BEAUVAIS  
 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: 0.0' NAVD88 = -0.18' MLLW = 3.32' MLG  
 Soundings are shown in feet and indicate depths below Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW, 07-11). Datum Relationships for gage 01545 as of July 2015:  
 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.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
 NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

|   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| Submitted:  | Surveyed By:<br>JTB & MGF |
| Recommended:<br>Chief, Survey Section             | Plotted By:<br>TSS        |
| Approved:<br>Chief, Waterways Maintenance Section | Checked By:<br>MSK        |

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF  
 SOUTHWEST PASS - SHEET 7  
 SW\_07\_SWP\_20180830\_CS\_FORUM  
 30 August 2018**

**Sheet Reference Number  
 7 of 13**



**DISTRIBUTION LIABILITY:** The data represents the results of data collection/processing for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers project and is only valid for its intended use, content, time and accuracy specifications. The user is responsible for the results of any application of the data for other than its intended purpose.  
**Data Constants:** Hydrographic survey data is subject to change rapidly due to several factors including but not limited to dredging, channel migration, and other factors. The user is responsible for the accuracy of the data used in the project. The user is not responsible for changes in the hydrographical conditions which develop after the date of the survey. The user is responsible for the accuracy of the data used in the project. The user is not responsible for changes in the hydrographical conditions which develop after the date of the survey. The user is responsible for the accuracy of the data used in the project. The user is not responsible for changes in the hydrographical conditions which develop after the date of the survey.