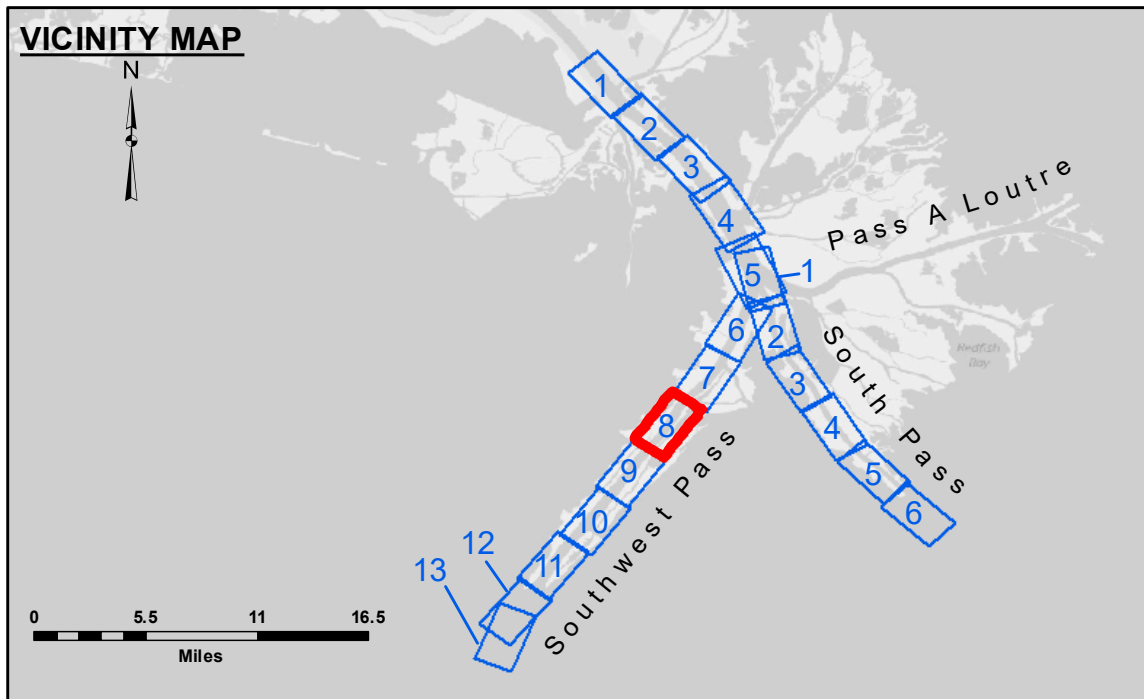


**DISCLAIMER**  
Access Constraints: The United States Government furnishes these data and the recipient accepts and uses them with the express understanding that the data are not to be used for any purpose other than that for which they were originally collected, and that the data are not to be used for any purpose other than that for which they were originally collected, and that the data are not to be used for any purpose other than that for which they were originally collected.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	
Submitted:	Surveyed By: HNP & TDG
Recommended:	Plotted By: TSS
Approved:	Checked By: MSK

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF**  
**SOUTHWEST PASS - SHEET 8**  
**SW\_08\_SWP\_20180103\_CS**  
03 January 2018



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
◆ Green Navigation Buoy	

Gage Reading: 0.2 MLLW @ LIGHT-21 @ 1210  
 Sea Conditions: CHOPPY  
 Vessel Name: JOHN BOPP  
 Survey Type: CONDITION, SB  
 Sounding Frequency\*\*\*: LOW

Feet  
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500

**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 01575 as of July 2015: 0.0' NAVD88 = 0.17' MLLW = 3.67' 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.

**Sheet Reference Number**  
**8 of 13**  
Revision Number:  
3.13-20160811