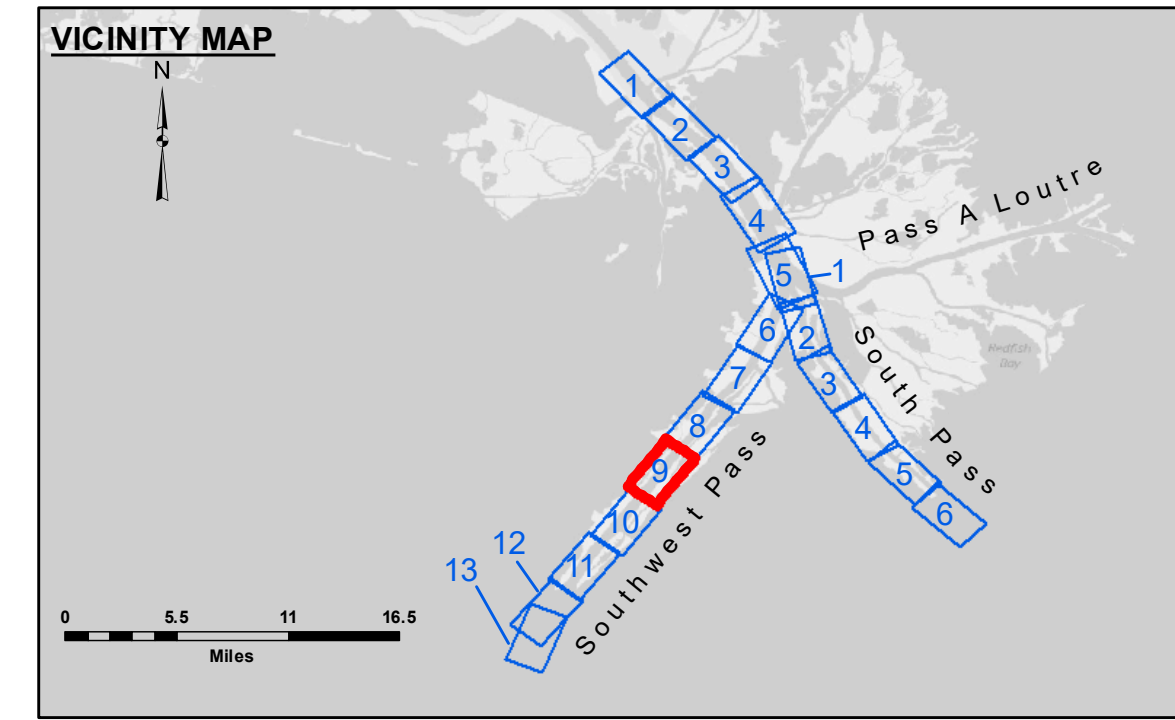


Distribution Liability: The data represents the results of data collection/processing for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers project. It is only valid for its intended use, content, time and accuracy specifications. The user is responsible for the results and accuracy of the data. Approximation of 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 activities. The user is responsible for the results of the data. The information depicted on the map represents the results of a survey conducted on the date shown. It is not intended to represent the general condition existing at that time.

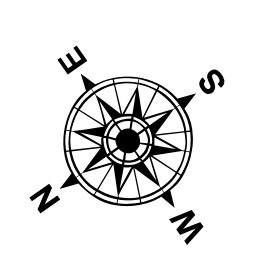
Submitted:	Chart Survey Section
Recommended:	Chart Survey Section
Approved:	Chart Waterways Maintenance Section
Surveyed By:	JTB & JH
Plotted By:	TSS
Checked By:	MSK

MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF
SOUTHWEST PASS - SHEET 9
SW_09_SWP_20231207_CS
07 December 2023

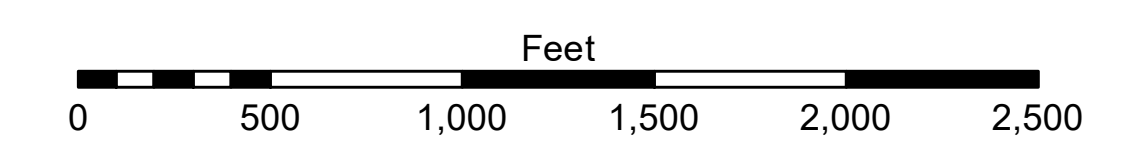
Sheet Reference Number
9 of 13



LEGEND		



Gage Reading: 0.1 MLLW @ LIGHT 14 @ 0950
 Sea Conditions: CALM
 Vessel Name: BLANCHARD & OB-173
 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 01625 as of March 2020: 0.0' NAVD88, 2009.55 = 0.40' MLLW = 3.90' 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.