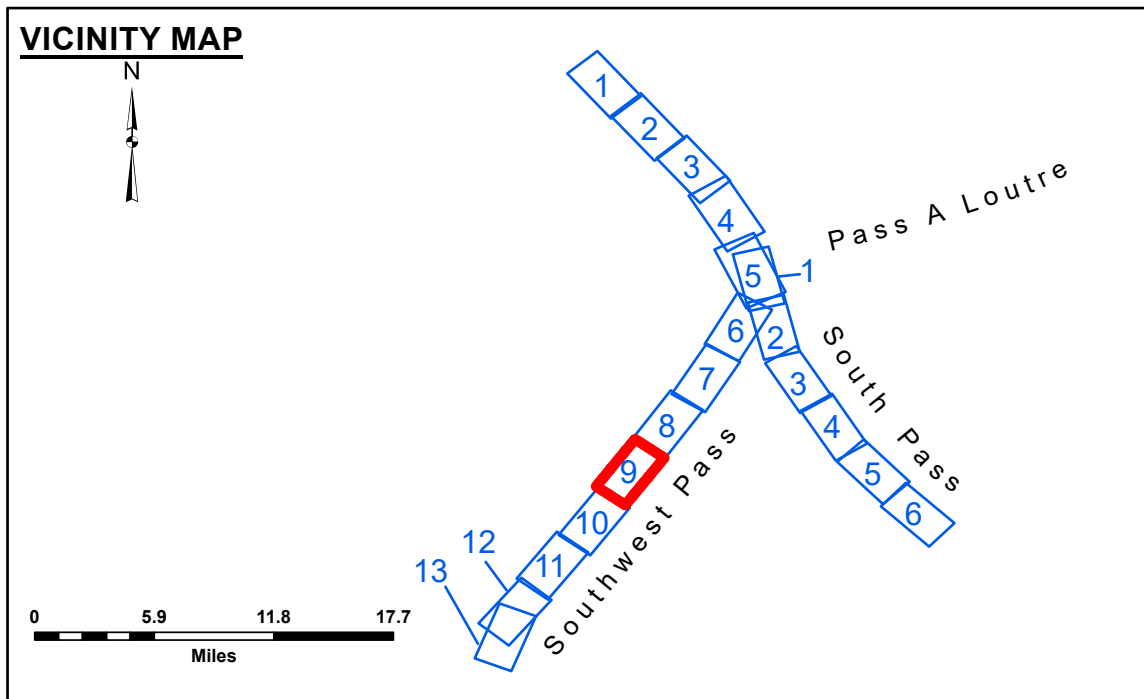


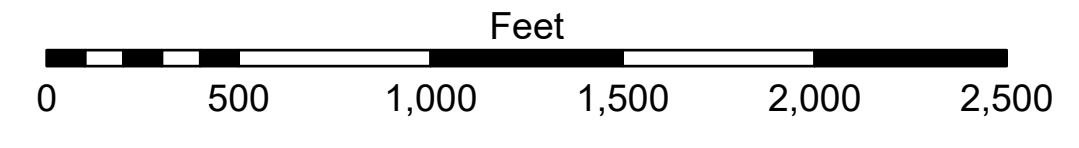
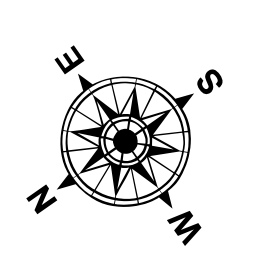
DISCLAIMER: The data represented by this map is the result of a collection of data from various sources. The data is not intended to be used for any purpose other than that for which it was collected. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data. The user is not to be held liable for any damage or loss resulting from the use of this data. The user is not to be held liable for any damage or loss resulting from the use of this data. The user is not to be held liable for any damage or loss resulting from the use of this data.

Submitted:	Surveyed By:
Recommended:	JUC & RCC
Approved:	Plotted By:
Other: Waterways Maintenance Section	TSS
	Checked By:
	MSK

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B. R. TO GULF
SOUTHWEST PASS - SHEET 9
SW_09_SWP_20250225_CS
25 February 2025**



LEGEND	
--- Federal Navigation Channel	Fluff Thickness (feet)*
— Federal Navigation Center Line	Borrow Area
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	Shoalest Sounding**
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	Beacon, General
— Project Depth Contour	Red Navigation Buoy
○ Cable Area	Green Navigation Buoy
□ Placement Area	
□ Anchorage Area	
⊗ Obstruction Point	
⚓ Wrecks-Submerged	



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: Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW), 12-16).
 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' NAVD83, 2009.55 = 3.90' 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.
 2024 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
9 of 13**

Revision Number:
5.3.12.3-3.23.12.3