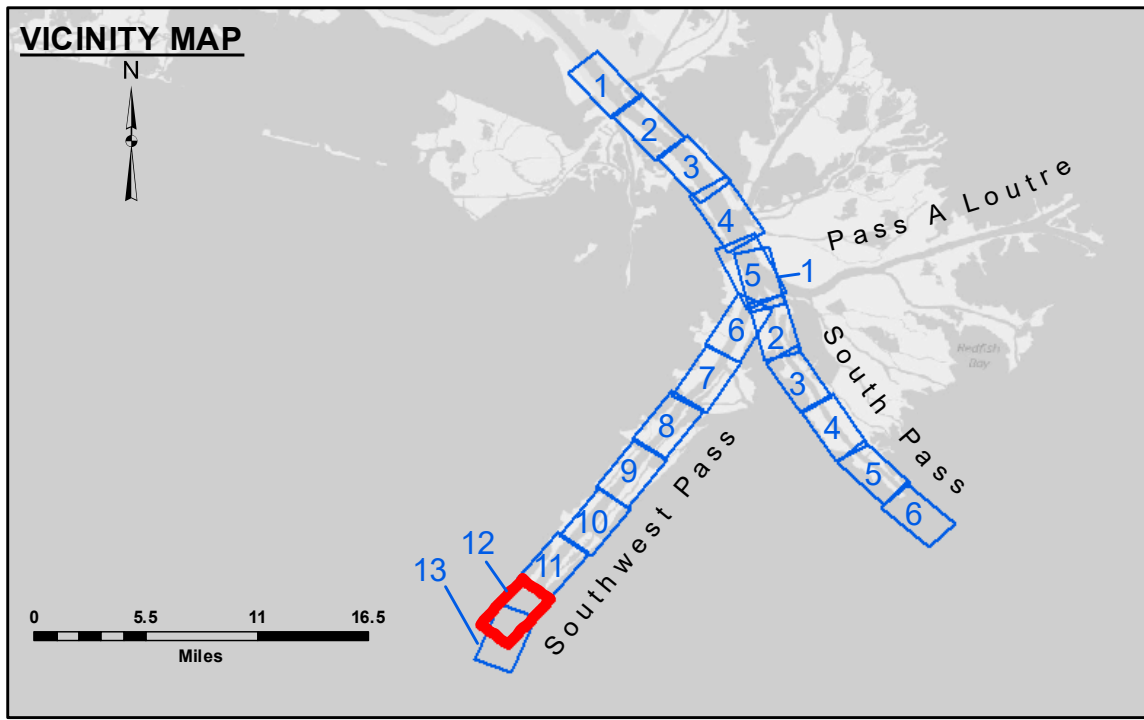


DISCLAIMER
 The United States Government furnishes these data and the recipient accepts and uses them with the express understanding that the Government makes no warranty, expressed or implied, regarding the accuracy, completeness, reliability, usability, or availability for any particular purpose of the information. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the information. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the information. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the information. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the information.

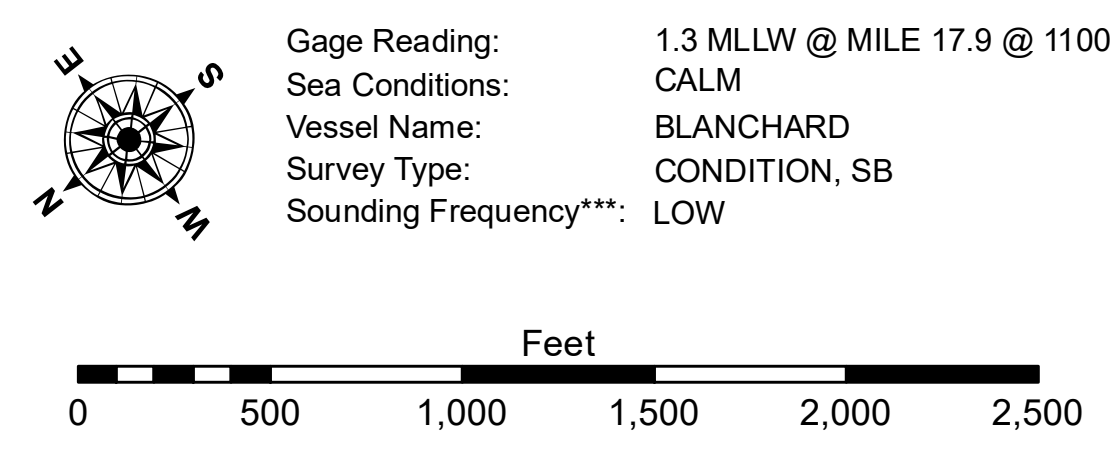
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	
Submitted:	Checked By: MSK
Recommended:	Checked By: MSK
Approved:	Checked By: MSK

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B. R. TO GULF
 SOUTHWEST PASS - SHEET 12
 SW_12_SWP_20211013_CS
 13 October 2021**

**Sheet Reference Number
 12 of 13**



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	



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 01670 as of March 2020: 0.0' NAVD83, 2009.55 = 0.79' MLLW = 4.29' MLG
 Distances on the Mississippi River, above and below Head of Passes are shown at 1 mile intervals.
 The location of navigation aids are based 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.