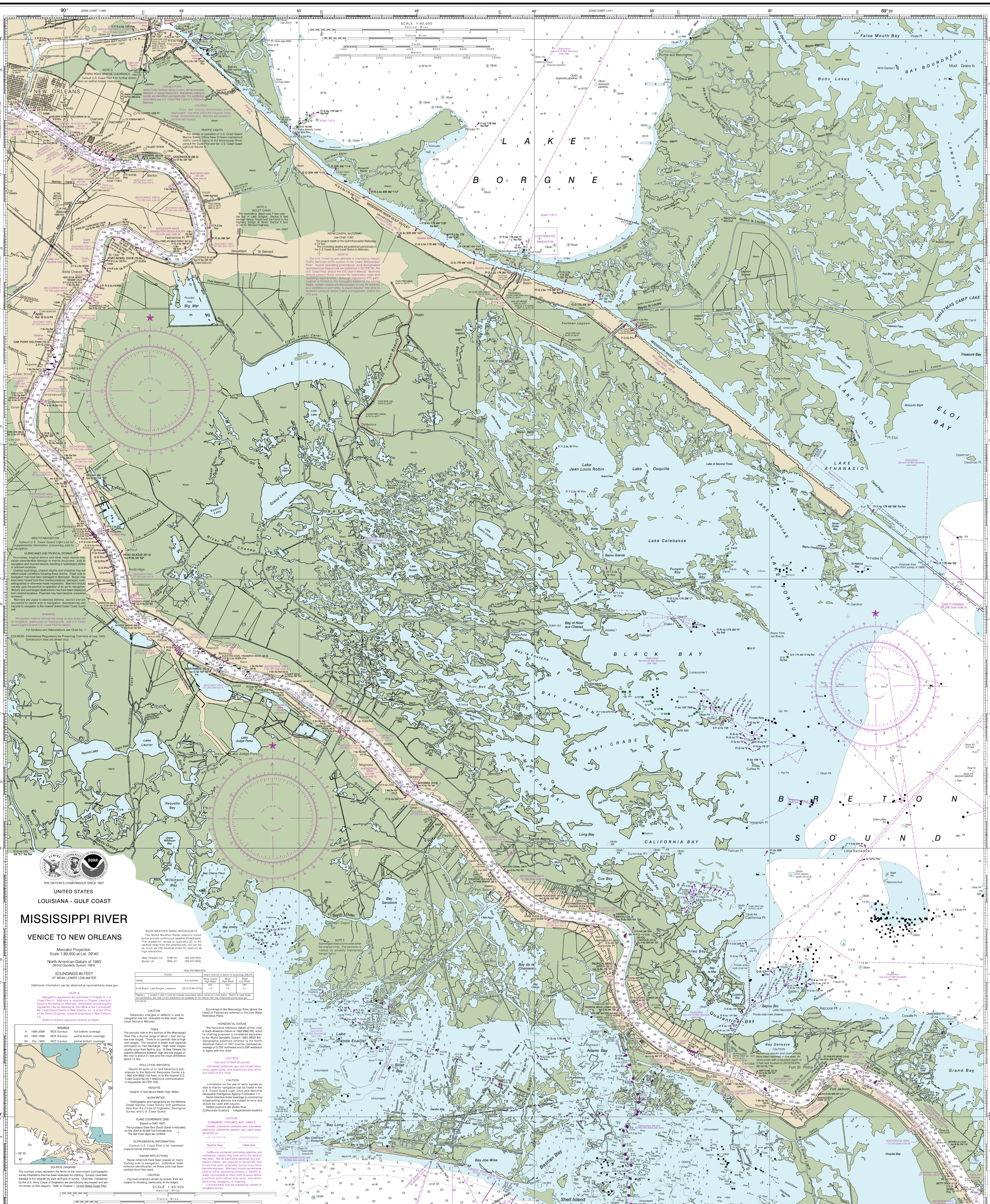
NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or comments about this chart at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURES
Obstruction lights and sound (fog) signals are required for fixed mineral development structures shown on this chart, subject to approval by the District Commander, U.S. Coast Guard (33 CFR 67).

Formerly C&GS 1271, 1st Ed., Jan 1925 C-1939-508 KAPP 56

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

11364



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES
LOUISIANA - GULF COAST

MISSISSIPPI RIVER

VENICE TO NEW ORLEANS

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 29°40'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 8th Coast Guard District in New Orleans, LA, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in New Orleans, LA.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

SOURCE

A	1990-2008	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5	Pre -1900	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

New Orleans, LA	KHB-35	162.550 MHz
Buras, LA	WXL-41	162.475 MHz

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Shell Beach, Lake Borgne, Louisiana	(29°52'N/89°40'W)	1.4	1.4	0.1

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.
(Feb 2014)

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

TIDES
The periodic tide in this section of the Mississippi River has a diurnal range of about 1 foot during low river stages. There is no periodic tide at high river stages. The variation in water level depends principally on river discharge. High water stages usually occur from April to July. At New Orleans the extreme difference between high and low stages of the river is about 21 feet and the mean difference about 14 feet.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID
(based on NAD 1927)
The Louisiana State Grid (South Zone) is indicated on this chart at 40,000 foot intervals thus: The last three digits are omitted.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

Soundings in the Mississippi River above the Head of Passes are referred to the Low Water Reference Plane.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.759" northward and 0.238" westward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION
Gas and Oil Well Structures
Uncharted platforms, gas and oil well structures, pipes, piles, and stakes can exist within the limits of this chart.

CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:
Pipeline Area — Cable Area
Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

NOTE E
Submerged obstructions exist within the charted limits. The perimeter is marked by privately maintained danger lights.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS
Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.
Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.
Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. Demarcation lines are shown thus:

NOTE D
PARIS ROAD BRIDGE CLEARANCE
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for further information on vertical bridge clearances.

Calling-in Points
Vessel Traffic Services calling-in point, arrow indicates direction of vessel movement. Mandatory calling-in points are identified alphabetically. For additional information see U.S. Coast Pilot 5 and U.S. Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION
Fixed and floating obstructions, some submerged, may exist within the magenta tinted bridge construction area. Mariners are advised to proceed with caution.

TRAFFIC LIGHTS
For details of operation of U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Office New Orleans maintained traffic control lights in the Mississippi River consult the Coast Pilot and the U.S. Coast Guard Light List Volume IV.

NOTE C
VIOLET CANAL
The controlling depth was 7 feet over the bar in Lake Borgne; thence 5 feet through Bayou Dupre and the Canal to the highway bridge at Violet; thence 5 feet to old St. Bernard highway.
Jun. 2007

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
Use Chart 11367
The project depth of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway is 12 feet.
The controlling depths are published periodically in the U S Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

NOTE B
The U.S. Coast Guard operates a mandatory Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) system in the Lower Mississippi River. Vessel operating procedures and designated radiotelephone frequencies are published in 33 CFR 161, the U.S. Coast Pilot, and/or the VTS User's Manual. Mariners should consult these sources for applicable rules and reporting requirements. Although mandatory VTS participation is limited to the navigable waters of the United States, certain vessels are encouraged or may be required, as a condition of port entry, to report beyond this area to facilitate advance vessel traffic management within the VTS area.

CAUTION
Numerous wrecks and obstructions have been reported in this area. An obstruction with a reported depth of 2 feet was located at 29°22'58.6"N, 89°36'08.7"W.

SCALE 1:80,000

45th Ed., May 2014

11364

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

Mississippi River
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

11364

Last Correction: 10/9/2015. Cleared through:
LNM: 4015 (10/6/2015), NM: 4015 (10/3/2015)

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If the line does not measure six inches (152 millimeters), this copy is not certified safe for navigation.

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