

DISCLAIMER

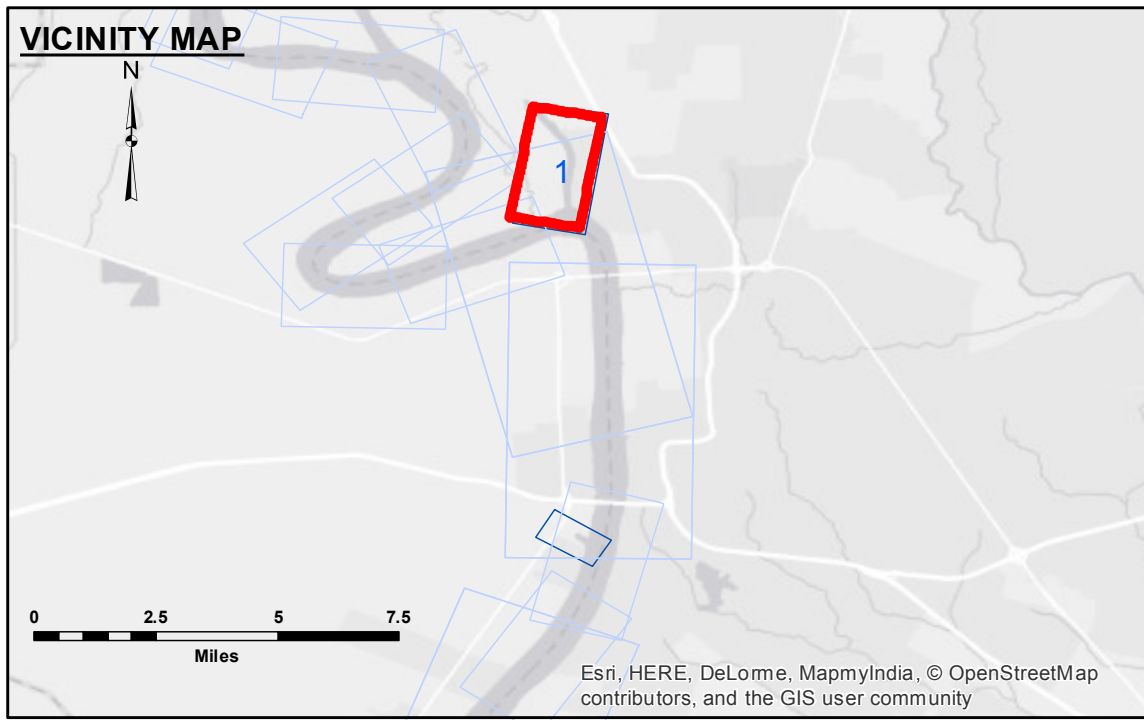
The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The data represents the results of a collection of data for a specific project and is not intended to be used for any other purpose. The user is responsible for the accuracy, reliability, and use of the data. The user is responsible for the accuracy, reliability, and use of the data. The user is responsible for the accuracy, reliability, and use of the data.

Submitted:	RYLAND/ADAMS
Recommended:	BD
Approved:	AC

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

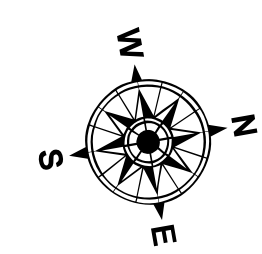
BATON ROUGE HARBOR
BATON ROUGE HARBOR
BH_01_DEV_20170307_CS
07 March 2017

Sheet Reference Number
1 of 1

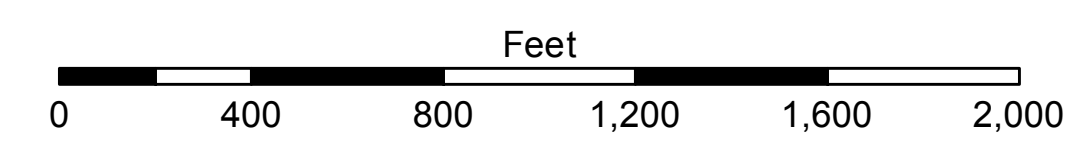


LEGEND

--- Federal Navigation Channel	○ Cable Area	□ Borrow Area
— Federal Navigation Center Line	□ Placement Area	● Shoalest Sounding**
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	□ Anchorage Area	☆ Beacon, General
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Obstruction Point	◆ Red Navigation Buoy
— Project Depth Contour	⚓ Wrecks-Submerged	◆ Green Navigation Buoy
		■ -8' and above
		■ -8' to -10'
		■ -10' to -12'
		■ -12' and below



Gage Reading: DEVIL SWAMP: 16.30 NGVD
 Sea Conditions: CALM
 Vessel Name: OB-189
 Survey Type: CONDITION
 Sounding Frequency***: HIGH



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 National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD29).

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.

2012 Aerial Photography data source: USGS DOQQ

Reference is N.O.A.A. Navigation Chart No. 11370.

** 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 (20 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.

Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community