

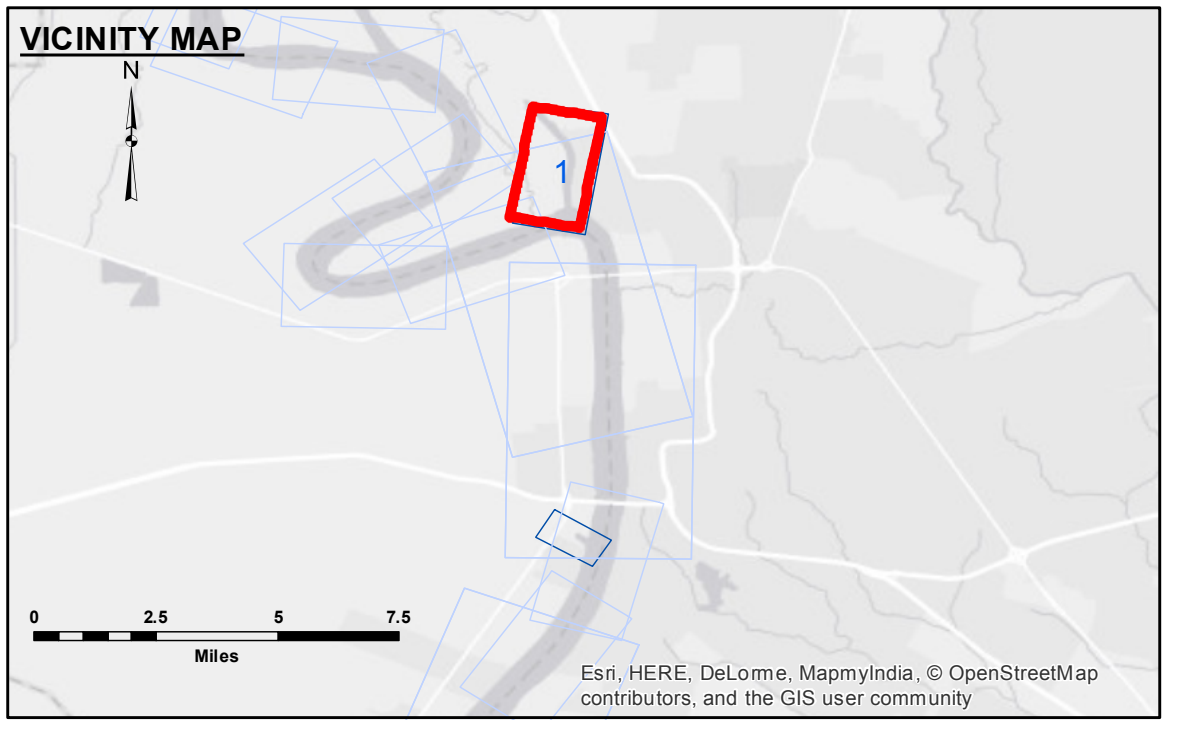
DISCLAIMER

The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, reliability, usability or suitability for any particular purpose of the data. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, reliability, usability or suitability for any particular purpose of the data. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, reliability, usability or suitability for any particular purpose of the data. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, reliability, usability or suitability for any particular purpose of the data.

Submitted:	Checked By:
Recommended:	Checked By:
Approved:	Checked By:

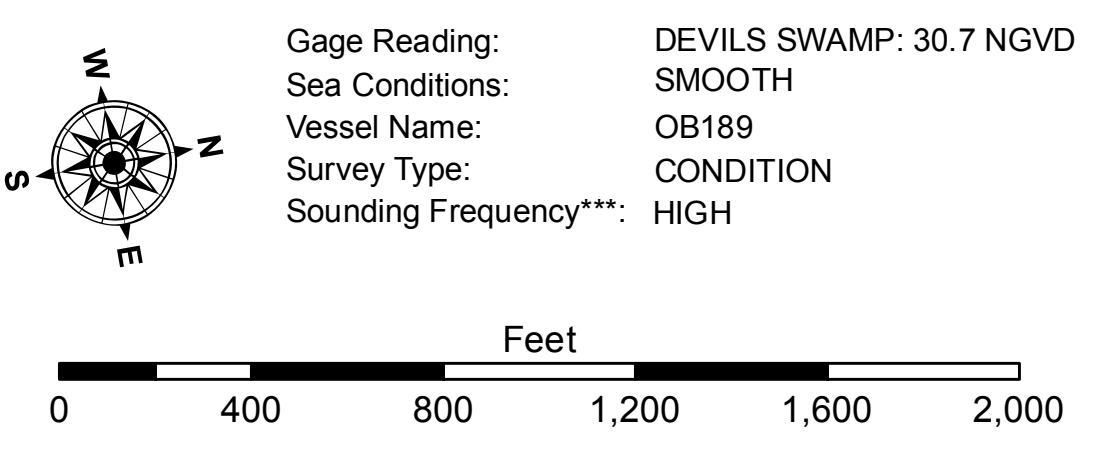
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

BATON ROUGE HARBOR
BATON ROUGE HARBOR
BH_01_DEV_20170424_CS
24 April 2017



LEGEND

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