

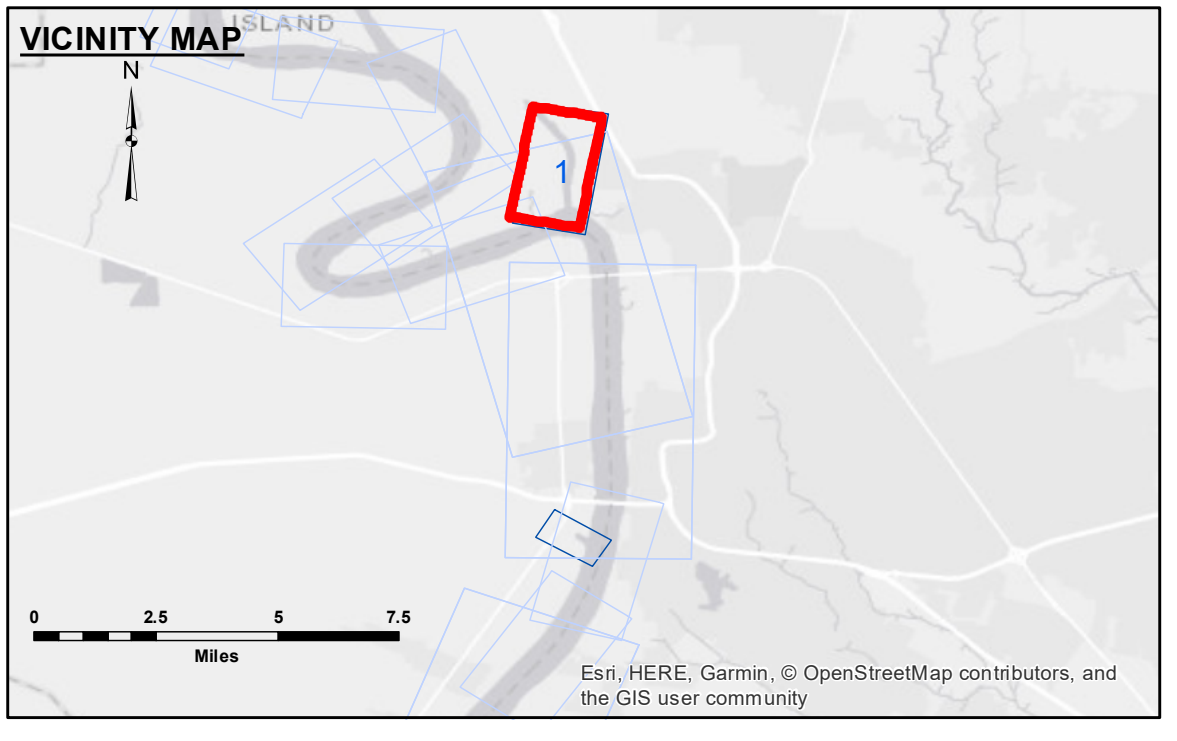
DISCLAIMER
 The United States Government furnishes these data and the recipient accepts and uses them with the express understanding that the data are not intended for any purpose other than that specified in the contract. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data for other than its intended purpose. The application of the data for other than its intended purpose may result in injury or damage to persons or property. The user agrees to hold the United States Government harmless for any such injury or damage. The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted on the date of the survey and is not intended to represent the general condition existing at that time.

Submitted:	Surveyed By: RYLAND/HOSHMAN
Recommended:	Plotted By: AO
Approved:	Checked By: AO

BATON ROUGE HARBOR
BATON ROUGE HARBOR
BH_01_DEV_20180925_AD
25 September 2018

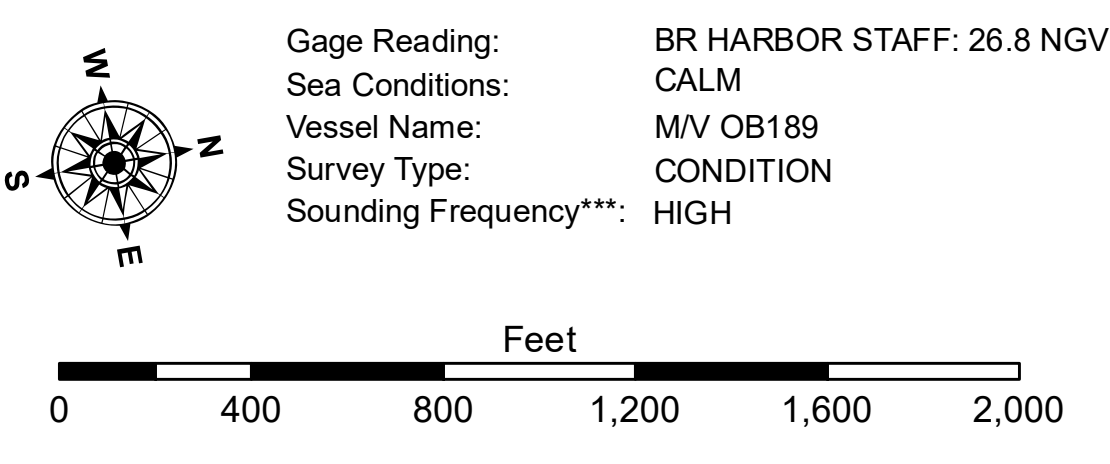
Sheet Reference Number
1 of 1

Revision Number:
3.12-20160811



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



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.
 2015 Aerial Photography data source: NAIP
 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, Garmin, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community