



US Army Corps of Engineers District: CEMVN

DISCLAIMER
 The information depicted on this map represents the results of a hydrographic survey conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The data is subject to change due to several factors including but not limited to dredging operations, sedimentation, and changes in the hydrographical conditions when developed. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data for their intended use. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data for their intended use. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data for their intended use.

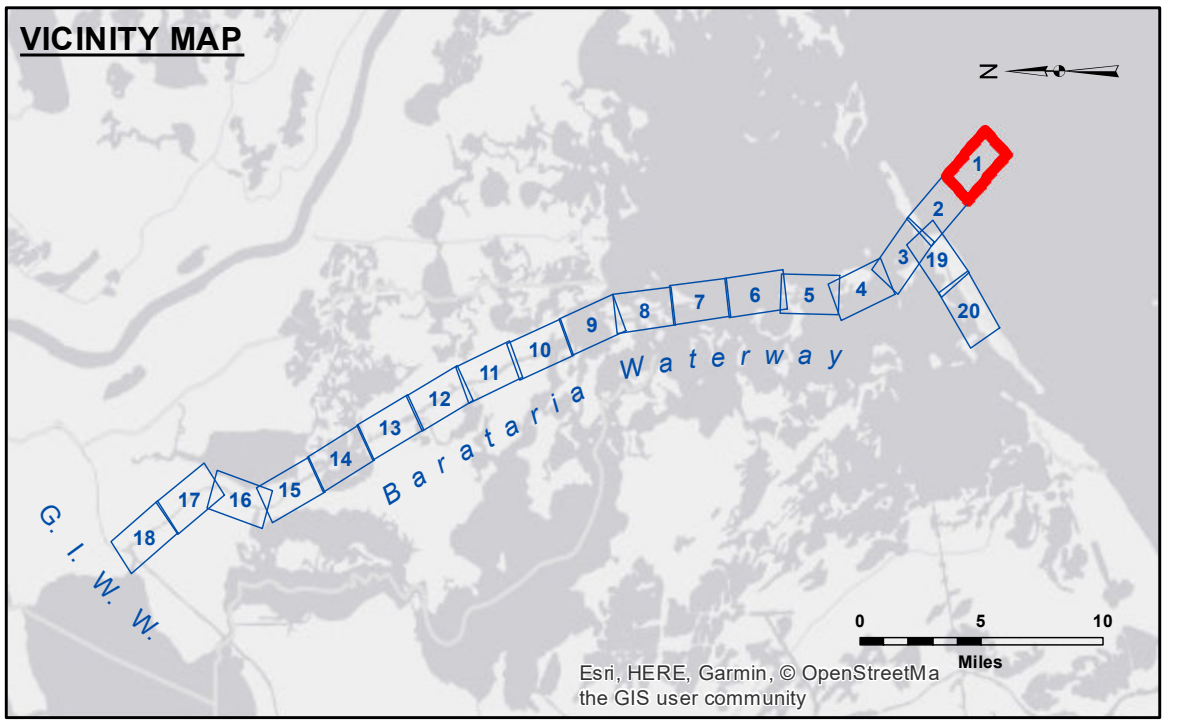
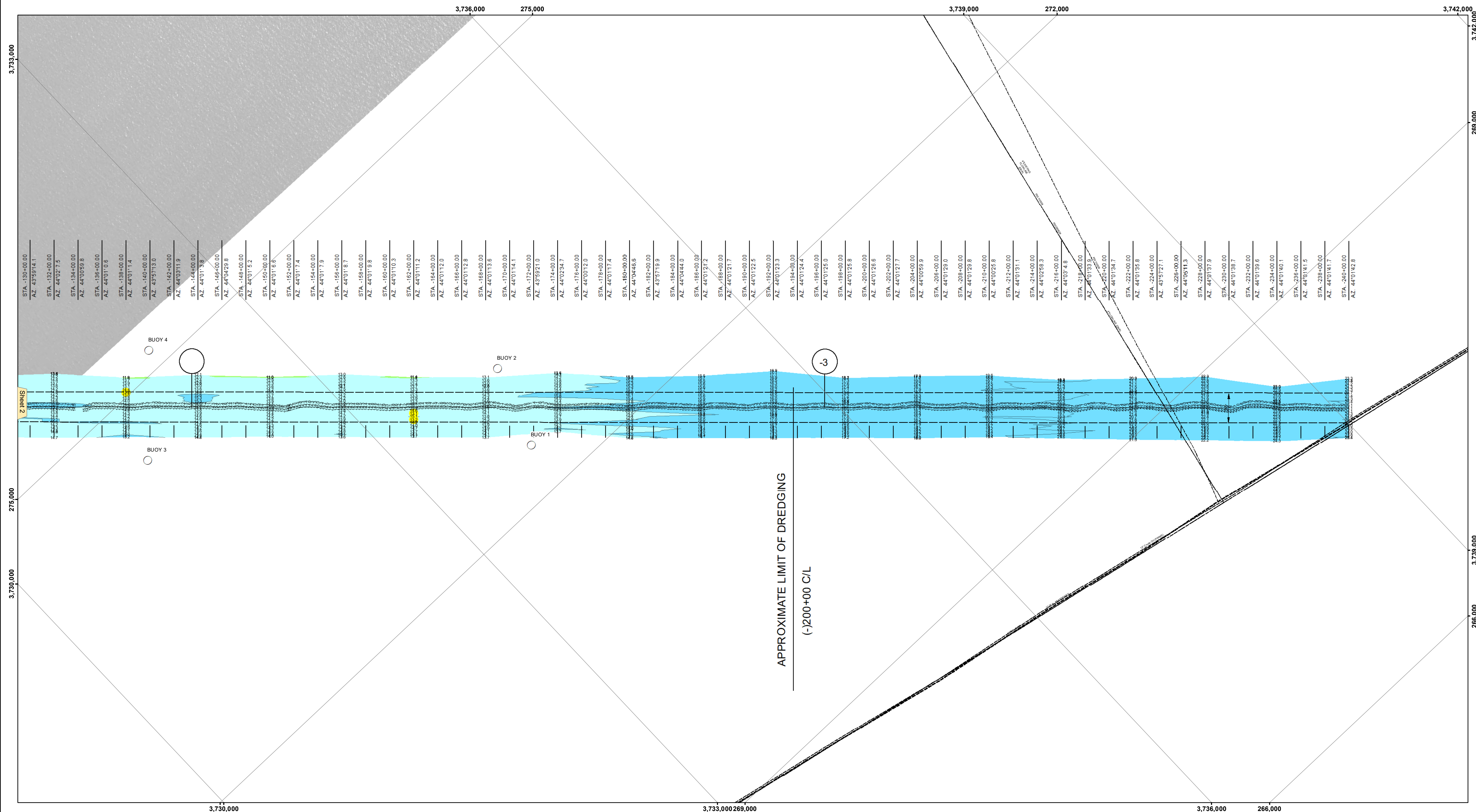
Submitted:	Surveyed By: JDH/SP
Recommended:	Plotted By: BD
Approved:	Checked By: AC

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
 NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

**BARATARIA WATERWAY
 BAR CHANNEL
 BW_01_BAR_20190619_CS
 19 June 2019**

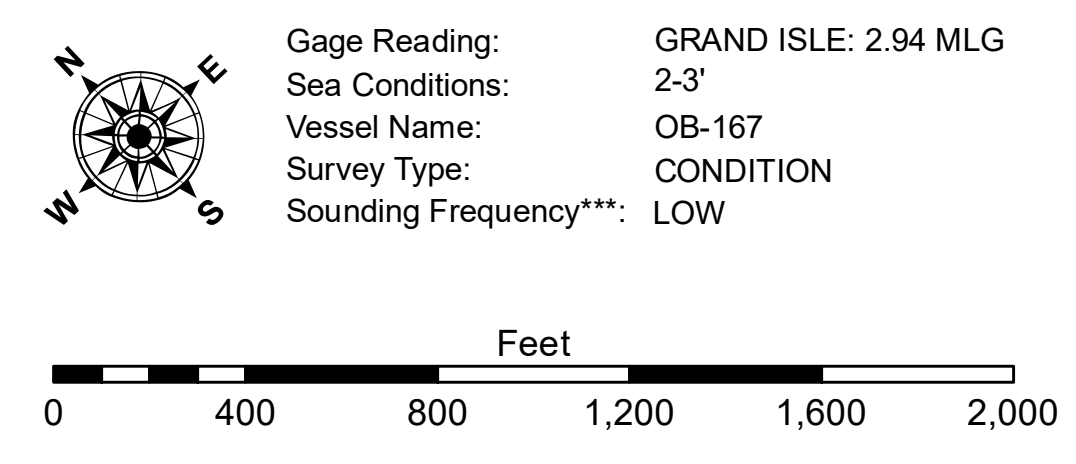
**Sheet Reference Number
 1 of 20**

Revision Number:
 3.13-20160811



LEGEND

--- Federal Navigation Channel	○ Cable Area	□ Borrow Area	■ -8' and above
— Federal Navigation Center Line	□ Placement Area	● Shoalest Sounding**	■ -8' to -12'
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	□ Anchorage Area	★ Beacon, General	■ -12' to -15'
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Obstruction Point	◆ Red Navigation Buoy	■ -15' 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 Mean Low Gulf Datum (MLG).
 Distances on the Barataria Waterway are shown at 1 mile intervals.
 The location of navigation aids are based on and provided by the U.S. Coast Guard and USACE survey crews.
 2015 Aerial Photography data source: NAIP
 Reference is N.O.A.A. Navigation Chart No. 11365.
 ** 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.