

DISTRIBUTION LIABILITY: The data represents the results of data collection/processing for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers project. It is only valid for its intended use, control, time and accuracy specifications. The user is responsible for the results and application of the data for other than its intended purpose.

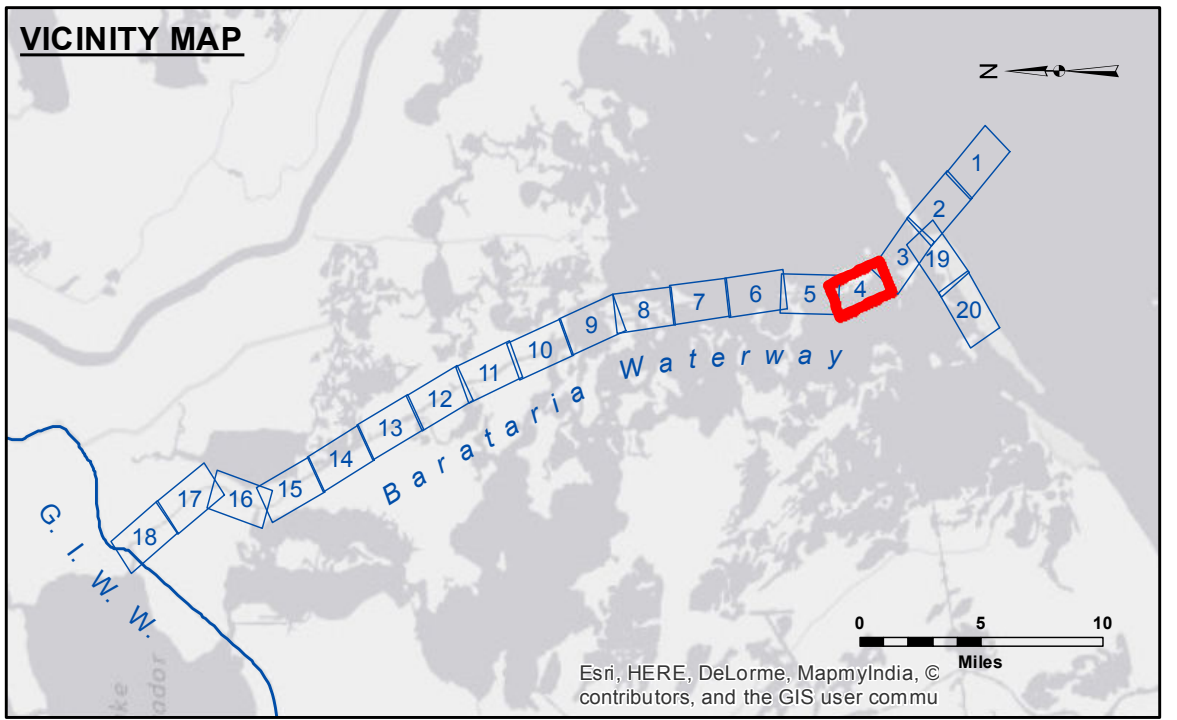
DATA CONSTRAINTS: Hydrographic survey data is subject to change rapidly due to several factors including but not limited to changing bathymetry, sedimentation, and other factors. The user is responsible for the hydrographic conditions when developing the data of the project. The user is responsible for the accuracy of the data. The user is responsible for the accuracy of the data. The user is responsible for the accuracy of the data.

Submitted:	Surveyed By: SPPM
Recommended:	Plotted By: AO
Approved:	Checked By: JIB

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

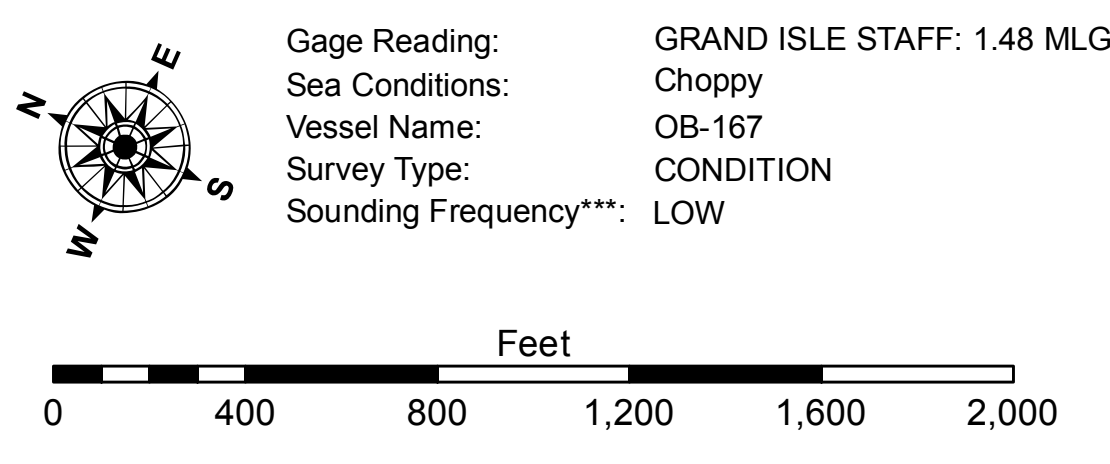
**BARATARIA WATERWAY
BAY CHANNEL
BW_04_BAY_20150129
29 January 2015**

**Sheet Reference Number
4 of 20**



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.

2010 Aerial Photography data source: NAIP

Reference is N.O.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.