

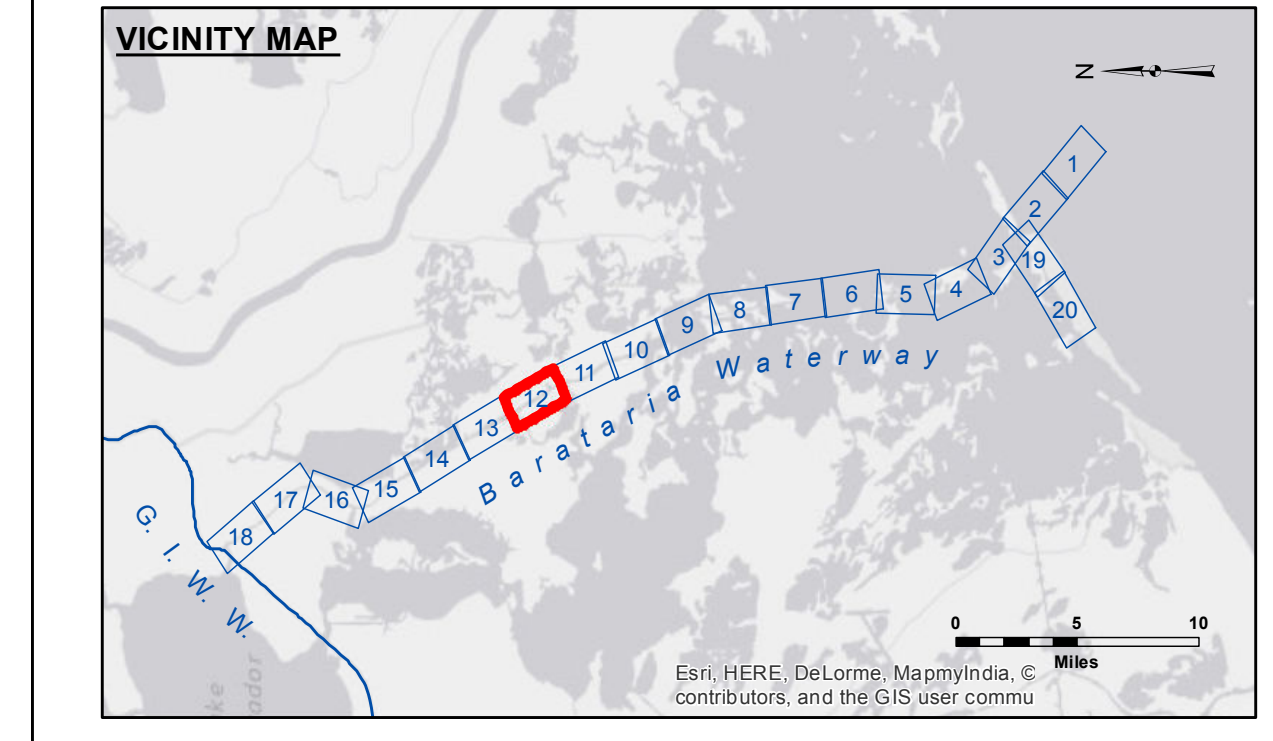
DISCLAIMER
 The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted by the United States Government. The user is responsible for the accuracy, reliability, usability, or suitability of the data for any particular purpose. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data for other than its intended purpose. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data for other than its intended purpose. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data for other than its intended purpose. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data for other than its intended purpose.

Submitted:	Surveyed By: SPPM
Recommended: Chief, Survey Section	Plotted By: BTD
Approved:	Checked By: RN

**BARATARIA WATERWAY
 LOWER CHANNEL
 BW_12_LWR_20151124
 24 November 2015**

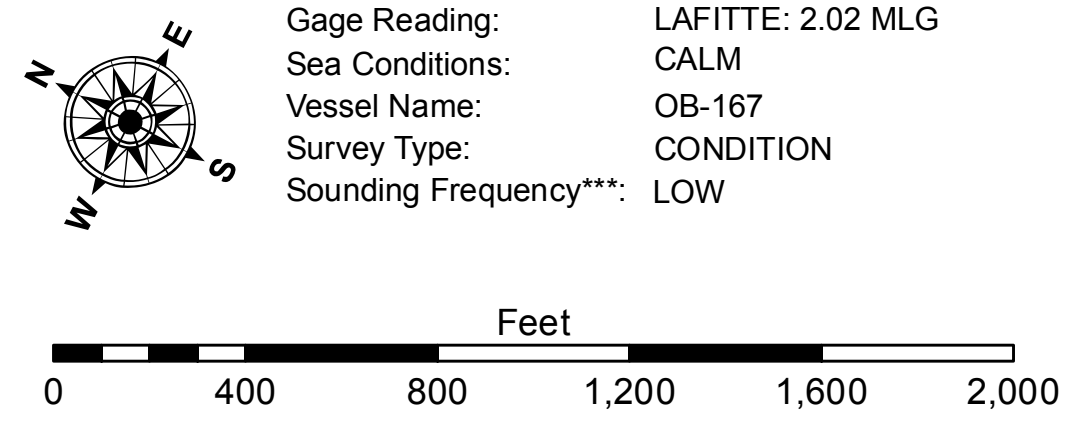
**Sheet
 Reference
 Number
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Revision Number:
 3.8-0-01/2012



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.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.