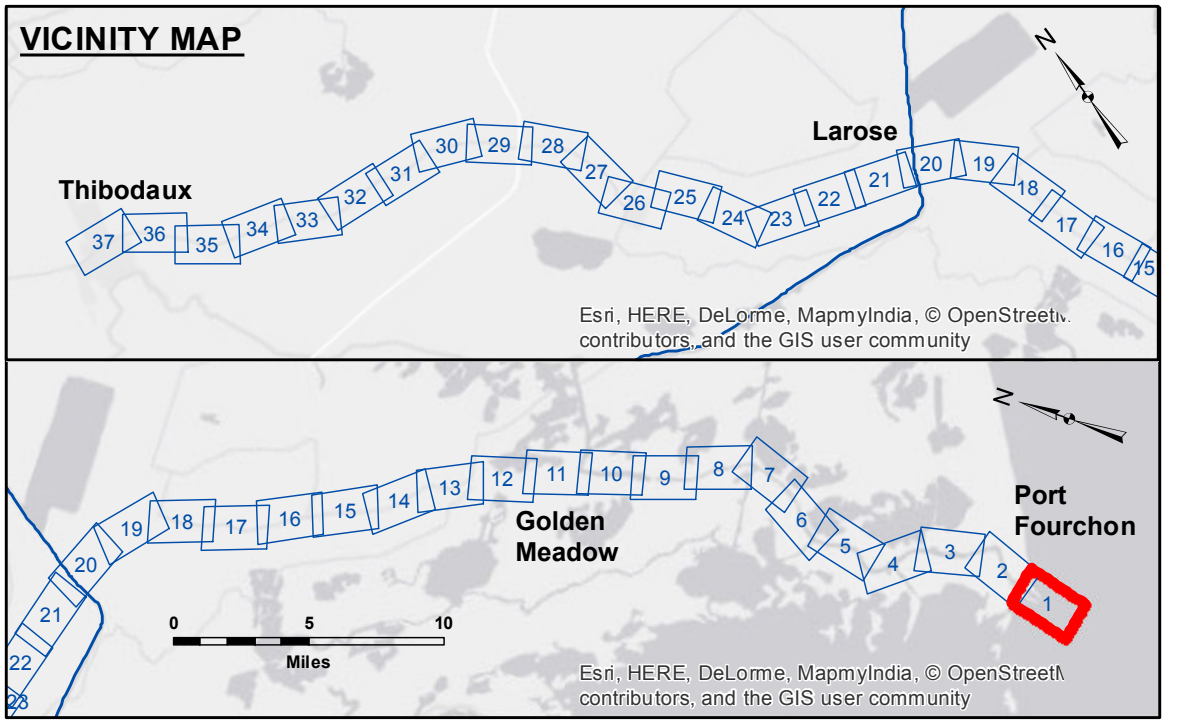


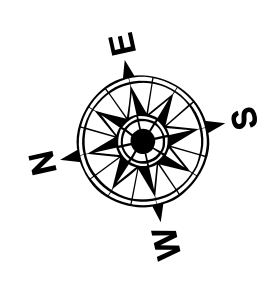
**Access/Use:** The United States Government furnishes these data and the recipient accepts and uses them with the express understanding that they are for official use only and are not to be used for any other purpose. The user is responsible for the results of any use of these data. The user is responsible for the results of any use of these data. The user is responsible for the results of any use of these data. The user is responsible for the results of any use of these data.

Submitted:	Surveyed By: SP,DR
Recommended:	Plotted By: AO
Approved:	Checked By: AO

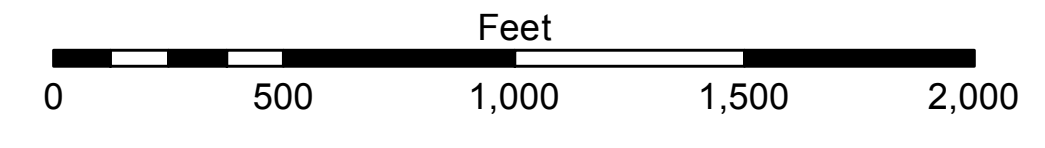
**BAYOU LAFOURCHE  
BAR CHANNEL  
LF\_01\_BAR\_20170713\_AD  
13 July 2017**



LEGEND			
--- Federal Navigation Channel	● Cable Area	□ Borrow Area	■ -16' and above
— Federal Navigation Center Line	■ Placement Area	● Shoalest Sounding**	■ -16' to -24'
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	□ Anchorage Area	★ Beacon, General	■ -24' and below
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Obstruction Point	◆ Red Navigation Buoy	
— Project Depth Contour	⚓ Wrecks-Submerged	◆ Green Navigation Buoy	



Gage Reading: FRONT RANGE: 2.7 MLG  
 Sea Conditions: CALM  
 Vessel Name: OB-167  
 Survey Type: AFTER DREDGE  
 Sounding Frequency\*\*\*: LOW



**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). Datum Relationships for Harbor Police Dock Staff as of August 2014: 0.0' NAVD88 (OPUS2011) = 0.61' MLLW (1983-2001) = 1.67' MLG  
 Distances on the Bayou Lafourche are shown at 1 mile intervals.  
 The location of navigation aids are base on and provided by the U.S. Coast Guard and USACE survey crews.  
 2013 Aerial Photography data source: GEOCLIP, 1998 DOQQ shown in transparent green.  
 Reference is N.O.A. Navigation Chart No. 11365 and 11346.  
 \*\* 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.

**Sheet Reference Number  
1 of 37**