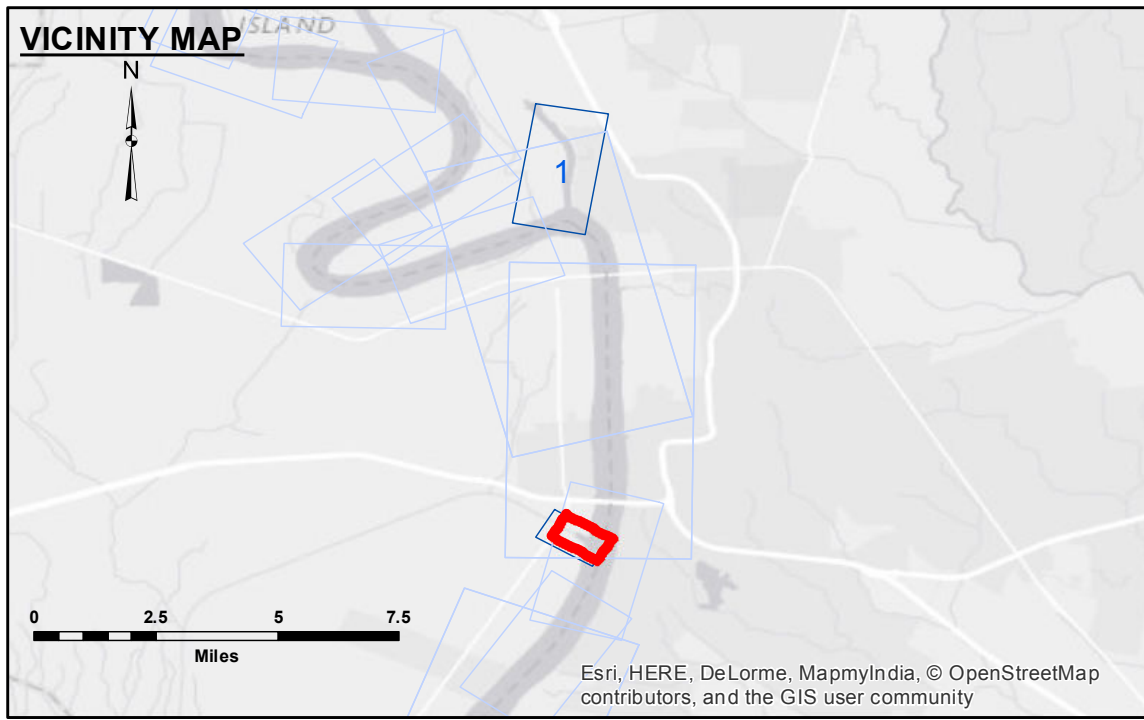


DISCLAIMER
 The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data for their intended use. The Corps of Engineers does not warrant the accuracy, completeness, or reliability of the data for any purpose other than that intended for the specific project. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data for their intended use. The Corps of Engineers does not warrant the accuracy, completeness, or reliability of the data for any purpose other than that intended for the specific project.

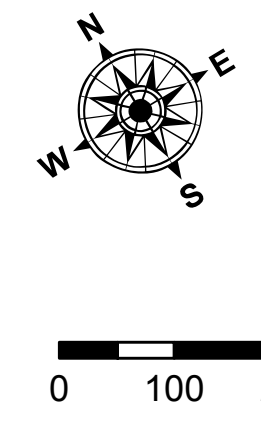
Submitted:	DR,JA
Recommended:	BITD
Approved:	RM

BATON ROUGE HARBOR
PORT ALLEN LOCK FOREBAY
LK_04_PAL_20150312
12 March 2015

Sheet Reference Number
1 of 1



LEGEND			
--- Federal Navigation Channel	○ Cable Area	□ Borrow Area	● Shoalest Sounding**
— Federal Navigation Center Line	▭ Placement Area	★ Beacon, General	■ -8' and above
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Anchorage Area	◆ Red Navigation Buoy	■ -8' to -10'
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Obstruction Point	◆ Green Navigation Buoy	■ -10' to -12'
— Project Depth Contour	⚓ Wrecks-Submerged		■ -12' and below



Gage Reading: BR: 25.60 NGVD
 Sea Conditions: CALM
 Vessel Name: M/V BURRWOOD
 Survey Type: CONDITION
 Sounding Frequency***: HIGH

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.
 2012 Aerial Photography data source: USGS DOQQ
 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.