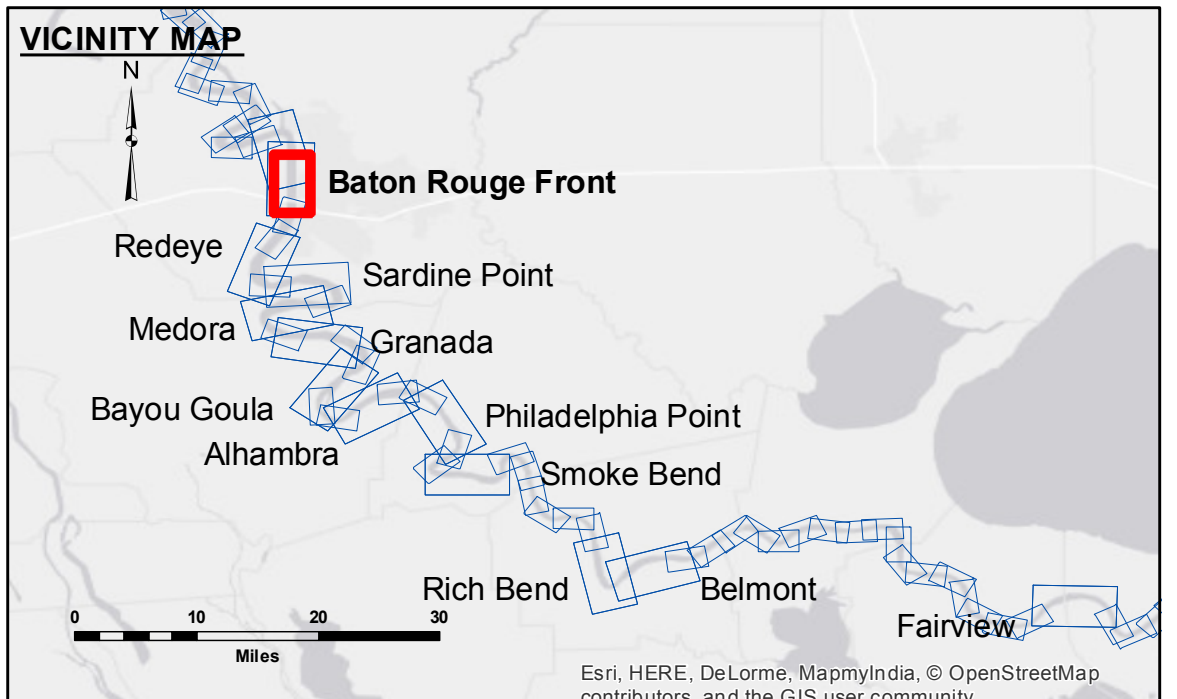


**Accession:** The United States Government furnishes these data and the recipient accepts and uses them with the express understanding that the data are not to be used for any purpose other than that for which they were originally prepared. The user is responsible for the results of the application of the data for other than its intended purpose.

**Disclaimer:** The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The information is not to be used for any purpose other than that for which it was originally prepared. The user is responsible for the results of the application of the data for other than its intended purpose.

Submitted:	Checked By:
Recommended:	MSK
Surveyed By:	DR, SR
Plotted By:	BTD
Checked By:	MSK

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF**  
**BATON ROUGE FRONT RECON**  
**MR\_01\_BRF\_20160510**  
**10 May 2016**



LEGEND		0' and above
--- Federal Navigation Channel	○ Cable Area	0' to -5'
— Federal Navigation Center Line	□ Placement Area	-5' to -10'
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	□ Anchorage Area	-10' to -20'
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Obstruction Point	-20' to -30'
— Project Depth Contour	★ Beacon, General	-30' to -35'
	◆ Red Navigation Buoy	-35' to -40'
	◆ Green Navigation Buoy	-40' to 45'
		-45' and below

**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 Low Water Reference Plane 2007 (NGVD).

Distances on the Mississippi River, above and below Head of Passes are shown at 1 mile intervals.

The location of navigation aids are based on and provided by the U.S. Coast Guard and USACE crew.

2010 Aerial Photography data source: NAIP, USDA-FSA-APFO Aerial Photography Field Office.

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 bathymeter settings.

