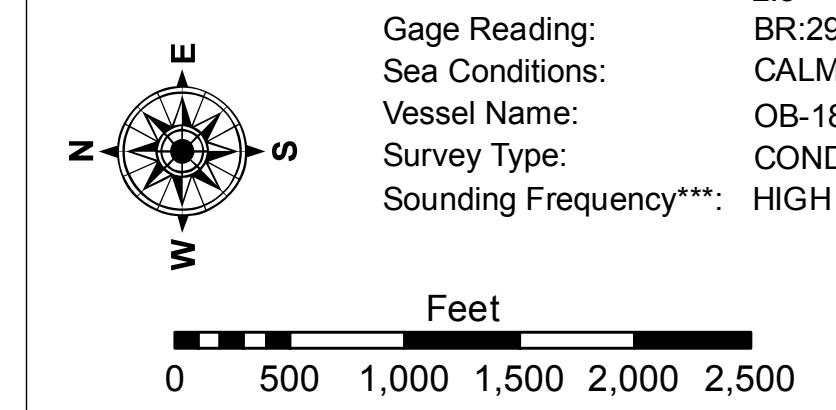
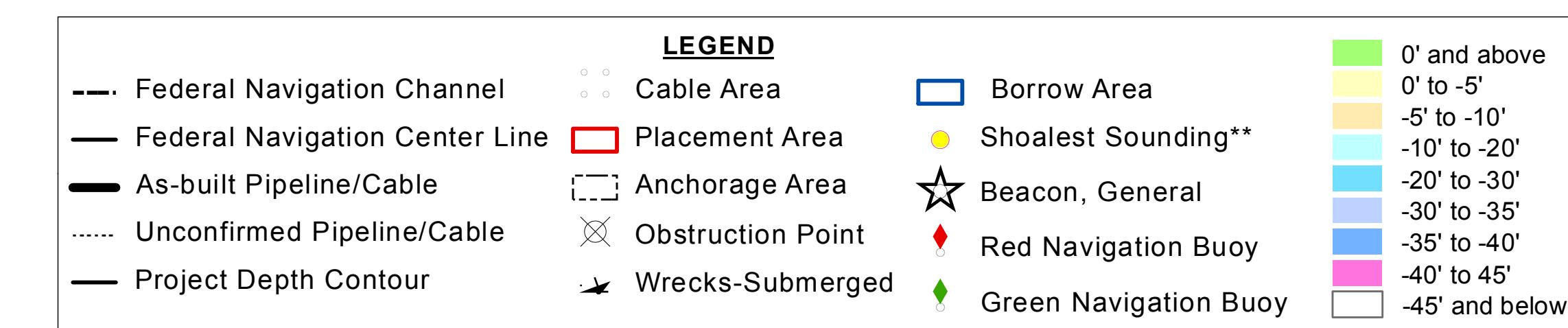
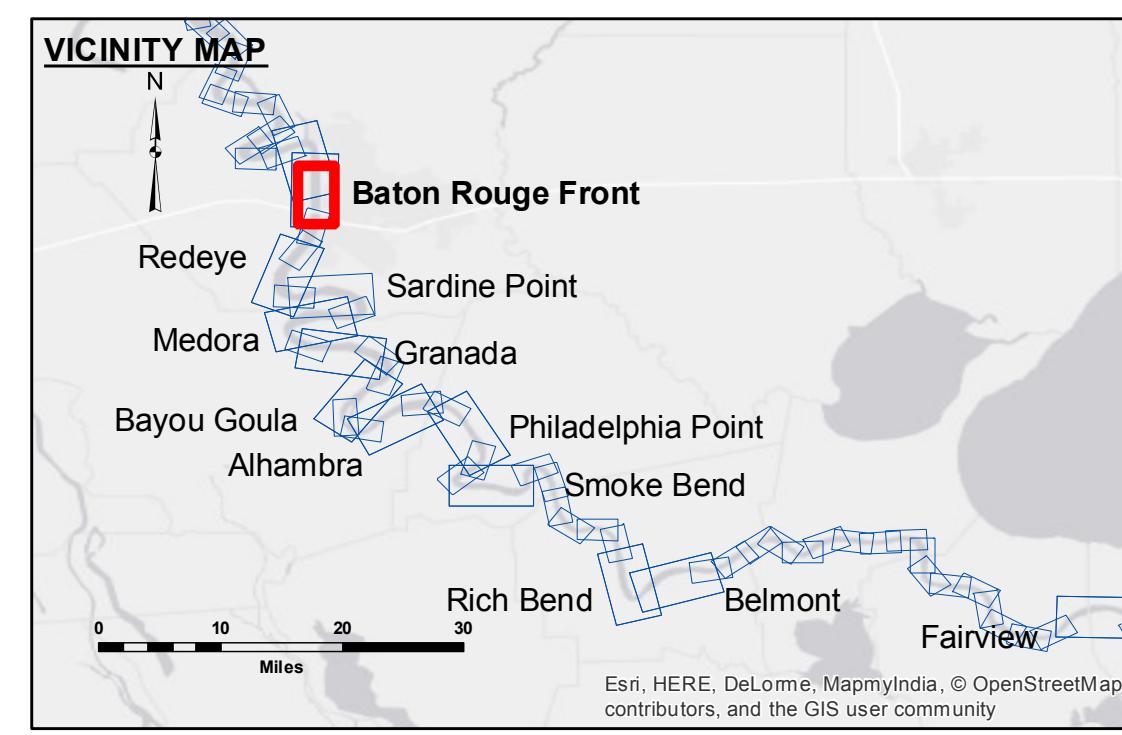


Distribution liability: The data represents the results of data collection/processing for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers activity and indicates the general existing conditions as such. It is not to be used for engineering design or navigation purposes. The user is responsible for the results of any application of the data for other than its intended purpose.

Data constraints: Hydrographic survey data is subject to change due to several factors including but not limited to dredging activities and natural shoaling and scouring processes. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers does not warrant the hydrographic conditions shown on this data. The data is intended for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers use only. The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted on this date and can only be considered between the general condition existing at that time.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	
Surveyed By:	DR SP
Printed By:	BT
Recommended:	One I Survey Section
Approved:	One I Waterways Maintenance Section

MISSISSIPPI RIVER - B.R. TO GULF  
BATON ROUGE FRONT RECON  
MR\_01\_BRF\_20160603  
03 June 2016



## 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 base 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 fathometer settings.

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