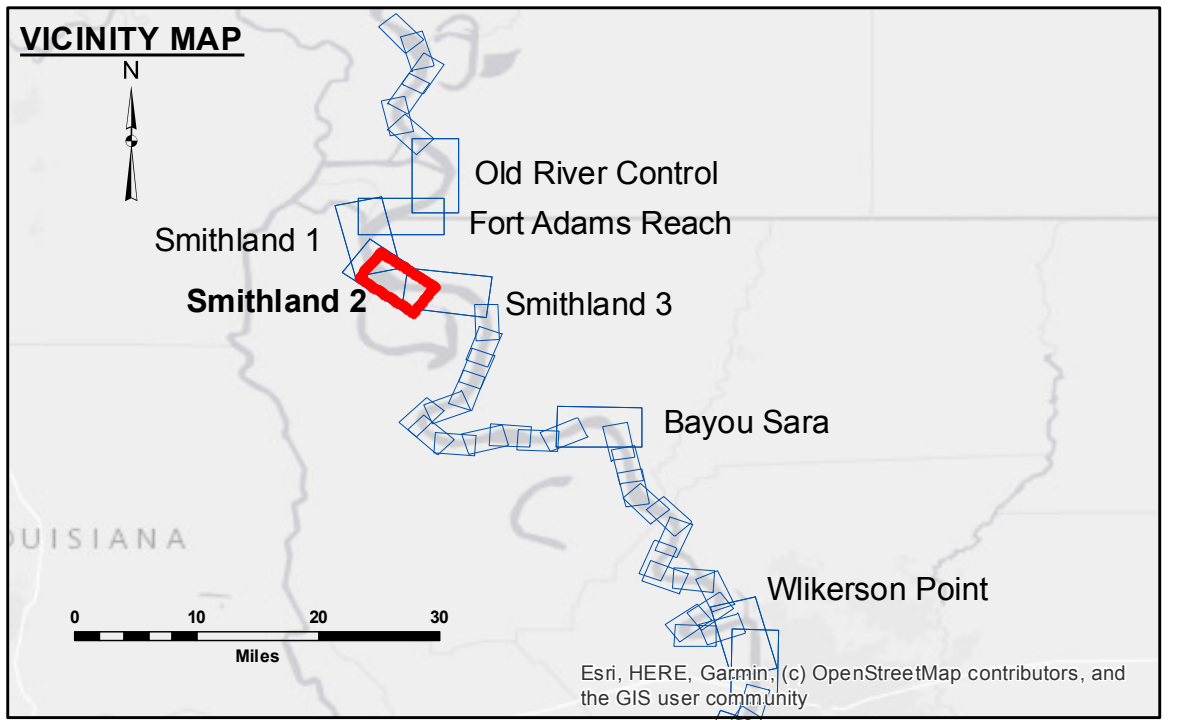


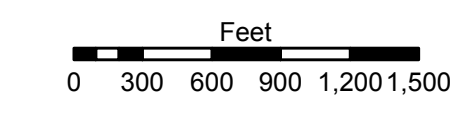
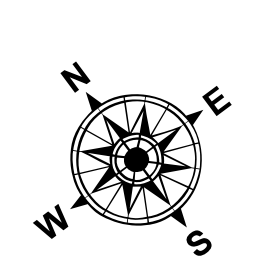
DISCLAIMER: The data represents the results of data collection processing for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers project. The data is not intended for use in any other project or for any other purpose. The user is responsible for the results and accuracy of the data. The user is responsible for the results and accuracy of the data. The user is responsible for the results and accuracy of the data. The user is responsible for the results and accuracy of the data.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	
Submitted:	RYLAND/DAMIS
Recommended:	Checked By: AC
Approved:	Checked By: AC

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER - SHALLOW DRAFT
SMITHLAND - SHEET 2
MS_10_SM2X_20200513_CS
13 May 2020**



LEGEND	
--- Federal Navigation Channel	● Cable Area
— Federal Navigation Center Line	□ Placement Area
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	□ Anchorage Area
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Obstruction Point
— Project Depth Contour	⚓ Wrecks-Submerged
■ Shoaling Area	★ Beacon, General
● Shoalest Sounding**	◆ Red Navigation Buoy
■ 0' and above	◆ Green Navigation Buoy
■ 0' to -5'	
■ -5' to -9'	
■ -9' and below	



LWRP: 13.0
 Gage Reading: RR:55.3 BR:38.1 USED:54.70 NGVD
 Sea Conditions: CALM
 Vessel Name: OB-169
 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 Low Water Reference Plane 2007 (NAVD).
 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.
 2015 Aerial Photography data source: NAIP, USDA-FSA-APFO Aerial Photography Field Office.
 Reference is USACE IENC U35LM236.
 *** 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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