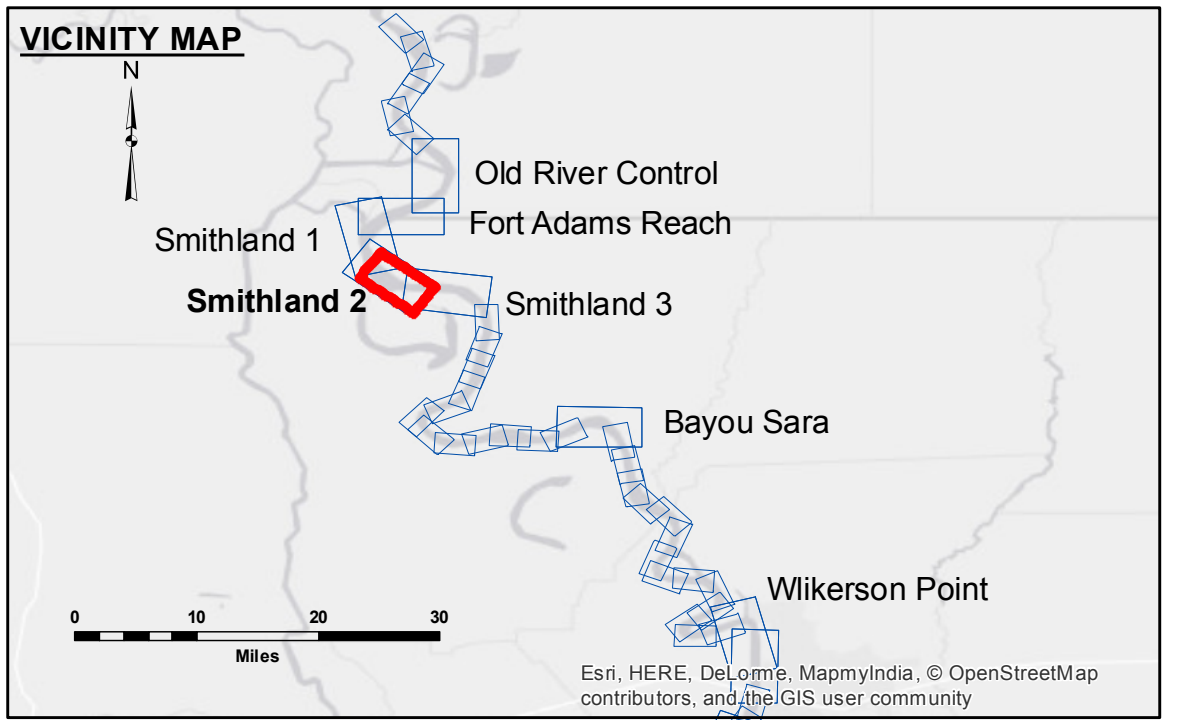


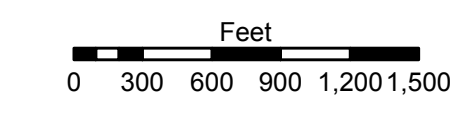
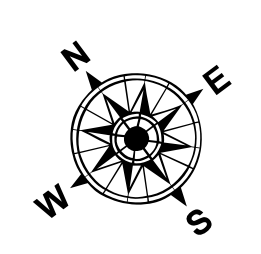
DISCLAIMER: The data represented on this map represents the results of a survey conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The data is not intended to be used for any purpose other than that for which it was collected. The user is responsible for the accuracy, reliability, and use of the data. The user is responsible for the accuracy, reliability, and use of the data. The user is responsible for the accuracy, reliability, and use of the data.

Submitted:	Surveyed By:	Plotted By:	Checked By:
	DR, SP	AO	AO
Recommended:	Chart Survey Section		
Approved:	Chart, Waterways Maintenance Section		

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER - SHALLOW DRAFT
SMITHLAND - SHEET 2
MS_10_SM2_20161116
16 November 2016**



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



LWRP: 13.1
Gage Reading: RR:23.7 BR:10.5 USED:23.2 NGVD
Sea Conditions: CALM
Vessel Name: M/V OB167
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 (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 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.

**Sheet Reference Number
10 of 39**