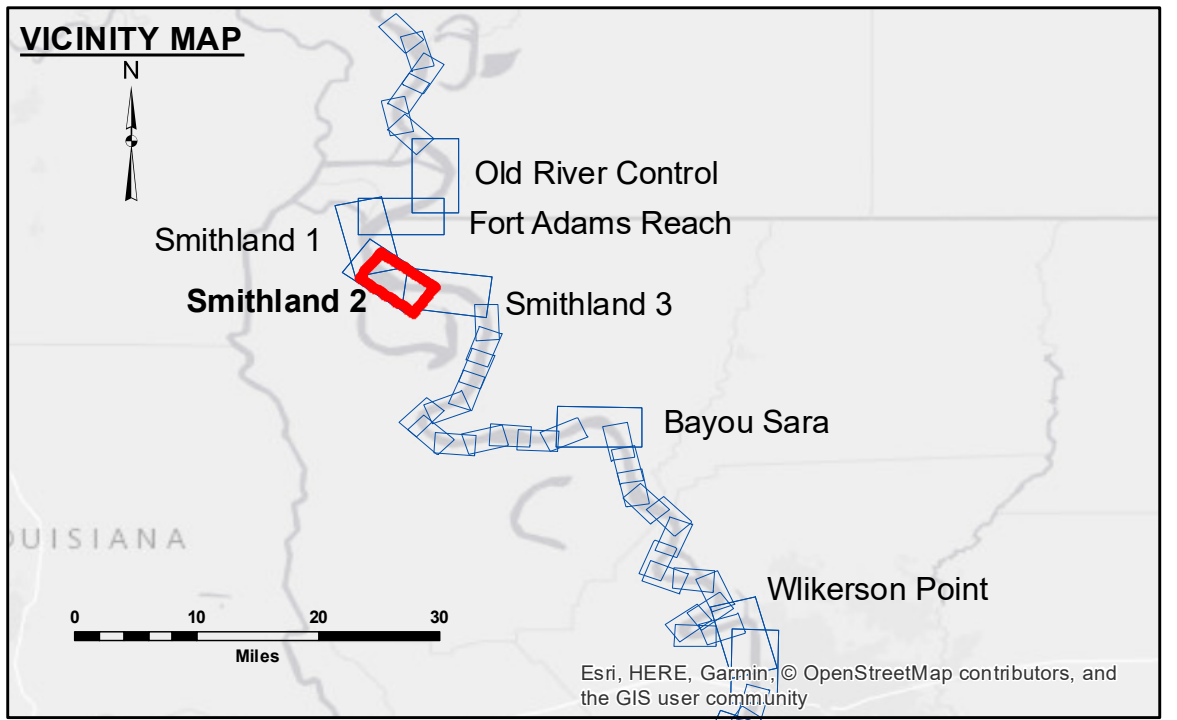


**DISCLAIMER:** The data represented on this map represents the results of a data collection project for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers project. The data is only valid for its intended use, control, time and accuracy specifications. The user is responsible for the results of the data. The application of the data for other than its intended purpose is not recommended. The user is responsible for the results of the data. The application of the data for other than its intended purpose is not recommended. The user is responsible for the results of the data. The application of the data for other than its intended purpose is not recommended.

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

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER - SHALLOW DRAFT  
SMITHLAND - SHEET 2  
MS\_10\_SM2\_20190509\_CS  
09 May 2019**



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	

**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.  
 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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