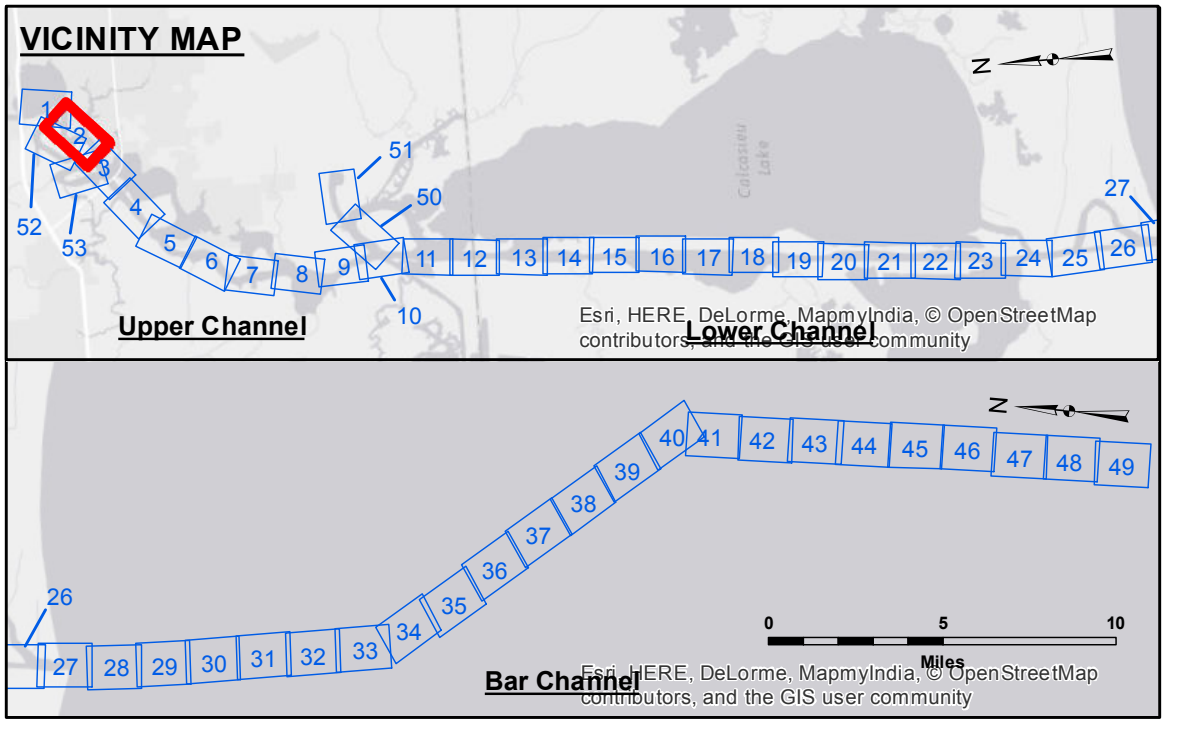


DISCLAIMER
 The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted by the United States Army Corps of Engineers. It is not intended to be used for any purpose other than that for which it was prepared. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the information for its intended use. The user is not to be held liable for any damage or injury resulting from the use of this information. The user is not to be held liable for any damage or injury resulting from the use of this information. The user is not to be held liable for any damage or injury resulting from the use of this information.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT	
Submitted:	SR, JH
Reviewed:	AO
Checked:	TF

**CALCASIEU SHIP CHANNEL
 UPPER SHEET 2
 CR_02_UPR_20151117
 17 November 2015**



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
□ Borrow Area	★ Beacon, General
● Shoalest Sounding**	◆ Red Navigation Buoy
★ Beacon, General	◆ Green Navigation Buoy

LAKE CHARLES: 3.7 MLG
 WINDY, ROUGH
 M/V TECHE
 CONDITION

Gage Reading:
 Sea Conditions:
 Vessel Name:
 Survey Type:
 Sounding Frequency***: LOW

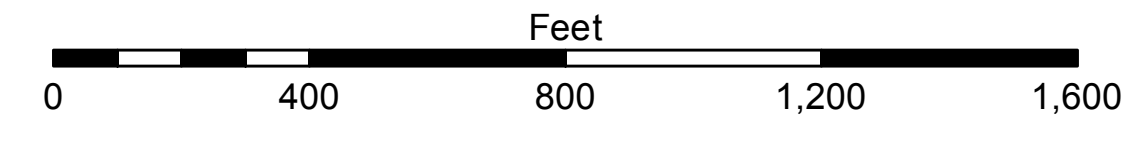
Vertical Datum:
 Soundings are shown in feet and indicate depths below Mean Low Gulf Datum (MLG).
 Datum Relationships for gage 73550 as of December 2013:
 0.0' NAVD83 (OPUS 2010) = 0.6' MLLW = 1.6' MLG or 0.0' MLLW = 1.0' MLG

Distances on the Calcasieu River are shown at 1 mile intervals.

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

2010 Aerial Photography data source: NAIP
 Reference is N.O.A.A. Navigation Chart No. 11339.

*** 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
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