

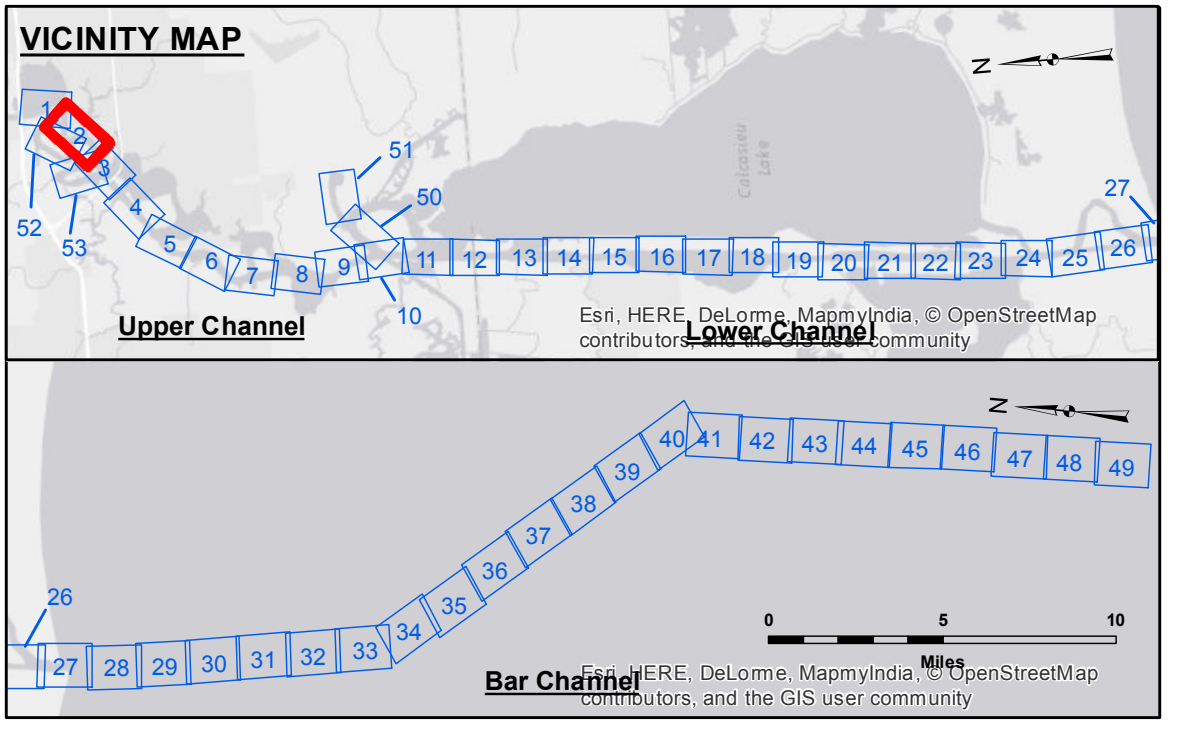
DISCLAIMER

The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted by the United States Government. The user is responsible for the accuracy, reliability, usability, or availability of the data for its intended use. The user is responsible for the accuracy, reliability, usability, or availability of the data for its intended use. The user is responsible for the accuracy, reliability, usability, or availability of the data for its intended use.

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U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

**CALCASIEU SHIP CHANNEL
UPPER SHEET 2
CR_02_UPR_20161004
04 October 2016**



LEGEND

--- Federal Navigation Channel	○ Cable Area	3 Fluff Thickness (feet)*	■ -15' and above
— Federal Navigation Center Line	□ Placement Area	● Shoalest Sounding**	■ -15' to -20'
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Anchorage Area	★ Beacon, General	■ -20' to -25'
⋯ Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Obstruction Point	◆ Red Navigation Buoy	■ -25' to -32'
— Project Depth Contour	⊗ Wrecks-Submerged	◆ Green Navigation Buoy	■ -32' to -38'
			■ -38' to -40'
			■ -40' to -42'
			■ -42' and below

Gage Reading: LAKE CHARLES: 2.77 MLG
Sea Conditions: CALM
Vessel Name: MV TECHE
Survey Type: CONDITION
Sounding Frequency*:** LOW

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 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.

2015 Aerial Photography data source: NAIP
Reference is N.O.A. Navigation Chart No. 11339.

* Difference between high and low frequency elevations where greater than 1.0'.
** 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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