

**DISPOSAL AREA 4**

**DISPOSAL AREA 1**

PORT AND PASS OF LAKE CHARLES (0.0' GAGE DATUM)  
LAKE CHARLES: 73350  
(0.0' NAVD88 = 0.6' MLLW = 1.6' MLG)

LL=45.7 MLLW  
LL=44.7 MLLW  
LL=44.7 MLLW  
LL=45.2 MLLW  
LL=47.2 MLLW  
LL=45.2 MLLW

LIGHT 120  
LIGHT 119  
LIGHT 118

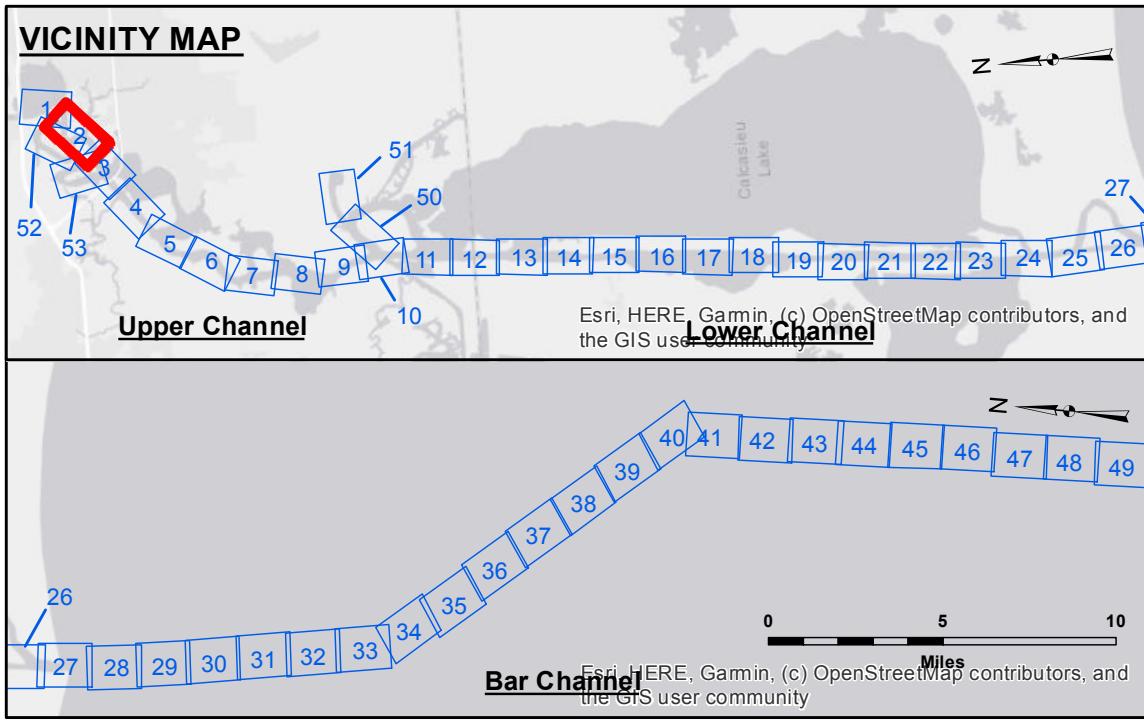
GREEN BUOY

Sheet 1  
Sheet 3

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

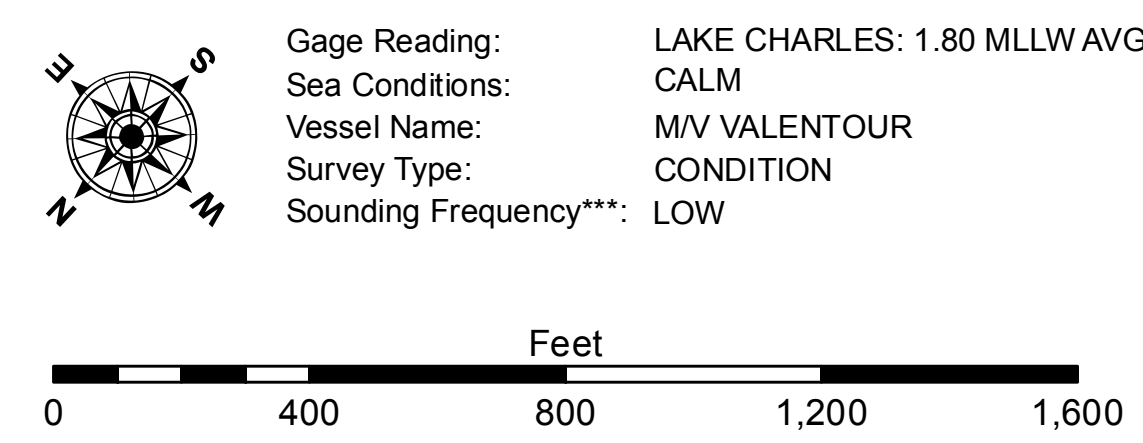
Surveyed By: RYLAND/ADAMS	Plotted By: BD	Checked By: AC
Submitted:	Chief, Survey Section	Chief, Waterways Maintenance Section

**CALCASIEU SHIP CHANNEL  
UPPER SHEET 2  
CR\_02\_UPR\_20200626\_CS  
26 June 2020**



**LEGEND**

--- Federal Navigation Channel	○ Cable Area	3 Fluff Thickness (feet)*	-16' and above
— Federal Navigation Center Line	□ Placement Area	● Shoalest Sounding**	-16' to -21'
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Anchorage Area	★ Beacon, General	-21' to -26'
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Obstruction Point	◆ Red Navigation Buoy	-26' to -33'
— Project Depth Contour	⊗ Wrecks-Submerged	◆ Green Navigation Buoy	-33' to -39'
			-39' to -41'
			-41' to -43'
			-43' and below



**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 Lower Low Water Datum (MLLW).  
Datum Relationships for gage 73550 as of December 2013:  
0.0' NAVD88 (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.

**Sheet Reference Number  
2 of 53**

Revision Number:  
4.1-20191105