

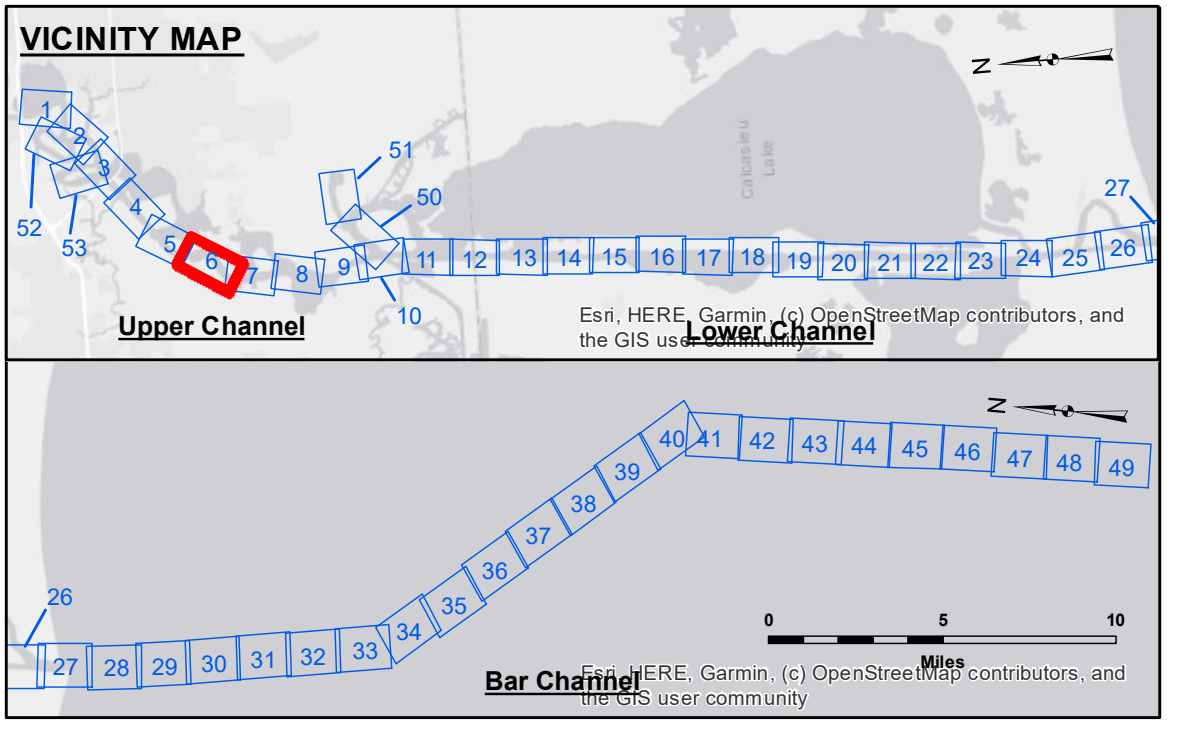
**DISCLAIMER**  
 The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted by the United States Army Corps of Engineers. The user of this information is responsible for its use and accuracy. The user is responsible for the results of any application of the data for other than its intended purpose. The user is responsible for the results of any application of the data for other than its intended purpose. The user is responsible for the results of any application of the data for other than its intended purpose.

Submitted:	Surveyed By: SP-JS
Recommended:	Plotted By: BD
Approved:	Checked By: AD/JH

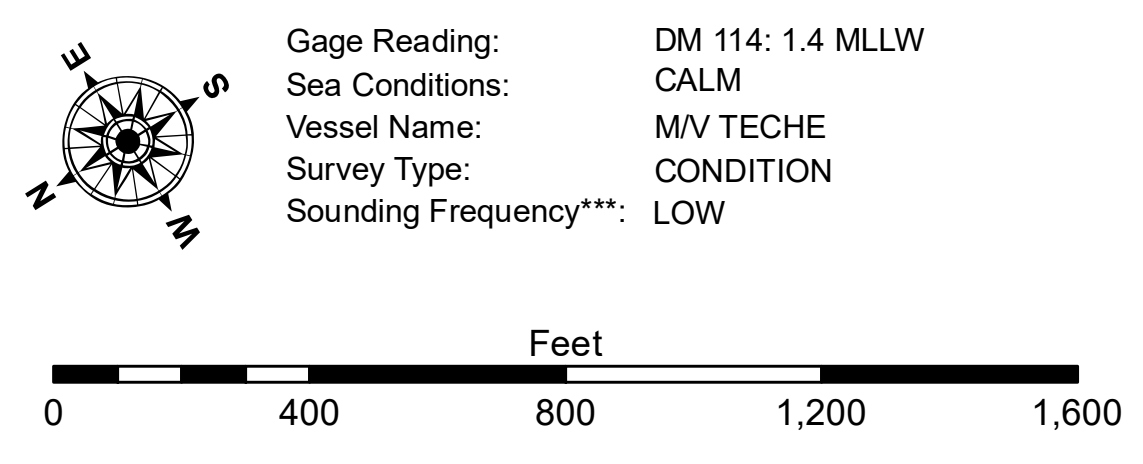
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
 NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

**CALCASIEU SHIP CHANNEL**  
 UPPER SHEET 6  
 CR\_06\_UPR\_20230510\_CS  
 10 May 2023

**Sheet Reference Number**  
 6 of 53



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
3 Fluff Thickness (feet)*	★ Beacon, General
● Shoalest Sounding**	◆ Red Navigation Buoy
◆ 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 Mean Lower Low Water Datum (MLLW).  
 Datum Relationships for gage 73565 as of December 2013:  
 0.0' NAVD83 (OPUS 2013) = 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 base on and provided by the U.S. Coast Guard and USACE survey crews.  
 2022 Aerial Photography data source: PAR LLC  
 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.