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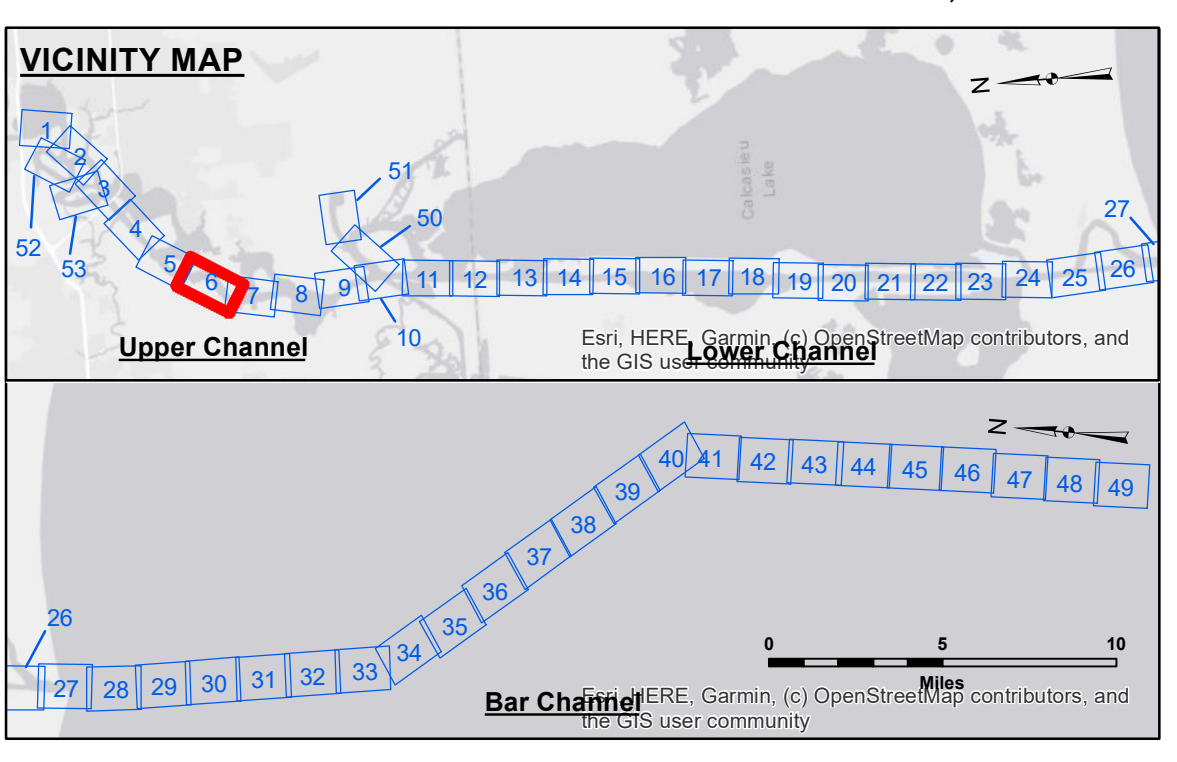
Data Constraints: Hydrographic survey data is subject to change rapidly due to several factors including, but not limited to, changing bathymetry, sedimentation, and other channel conditions. The US Army Corps of Engineers accepts no responsibility for changes in the hydrographic conditions which develop after the date of the survey. Prudent mariners should not rely solely upon this information.

Submitted:	Surveyed By: SP-JS
Recommended:	Plotted By: BD
Approved:	Checked By: ADJ/H

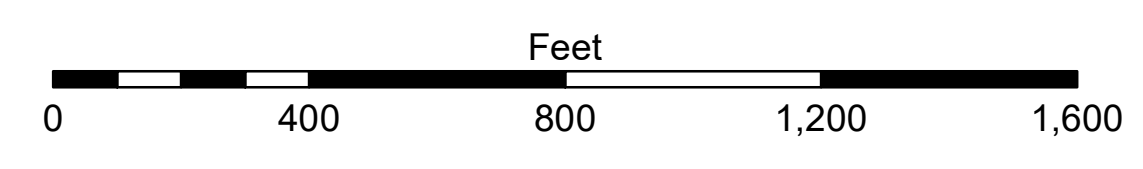
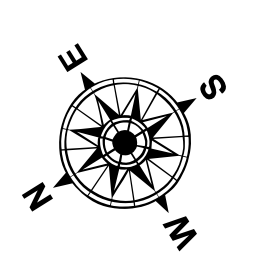
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

**CALCASIEU SHIP CHANNEL
UPPER SHEET 6
CR_06_UPR_20240523_AD
23 May 2024**

**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	◆ 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 based 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.