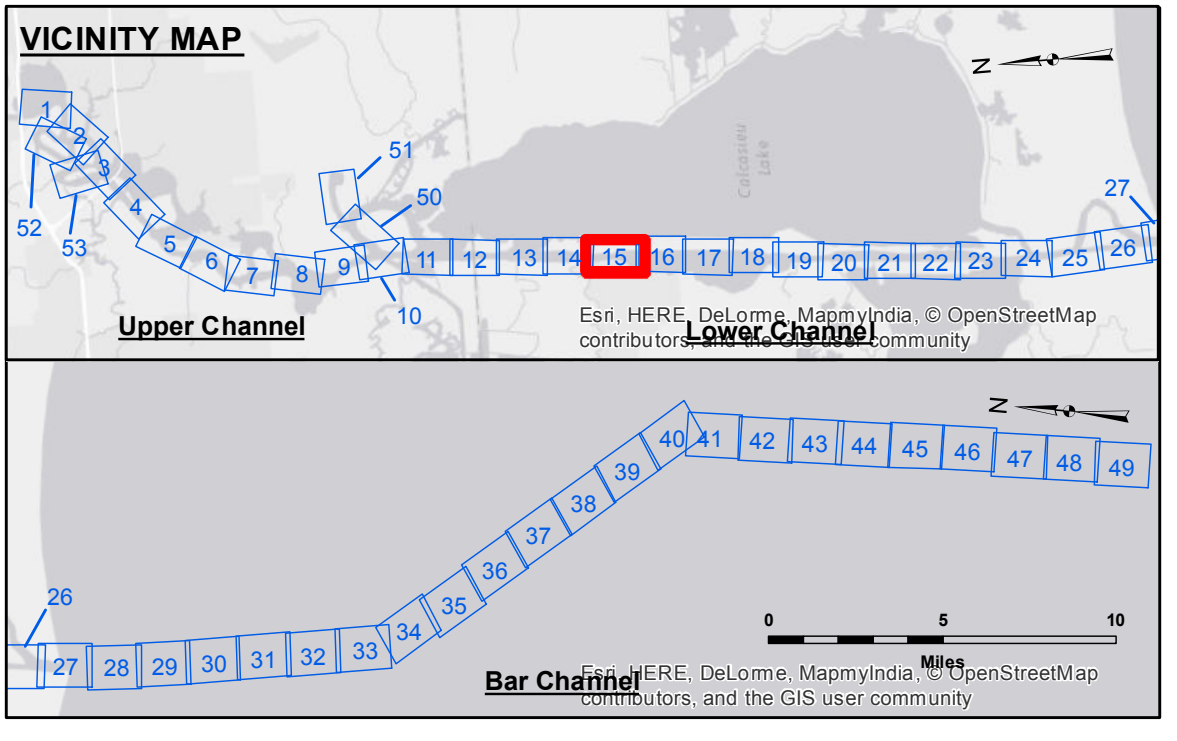


DISCLAIMER
 The data represented on this map were derived from the results of a survey conducted by the United States Army Corps of Engineers. The data are not intended to be used for any purpose other than that for which they were collected. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data for any purpose other than that for which they were collected. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data for any purpose other than that for which they were collected. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data for any purpose other than that for which they were collected.

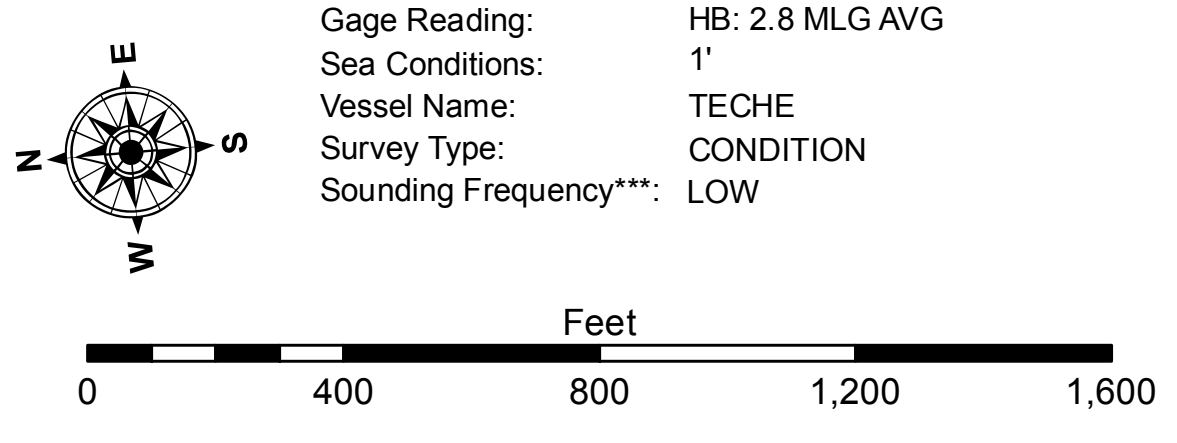
Submitted:	SR, JH
Reviewed:	AO
Checked:	AO

**CALCASIEU SHIP CHANNEL
 LOWER SHEET 15
 CR_15_LWR_20170922_CS
 22 September 2017**

**Sheet Reference Number
 15 of 53**



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



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 73600 as of December 2013:
 0.0' NAVD83 (OPUS 2010) = 1.0' MLLW = 0.0' 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.
 2015 Aerial Photography data source: NAIP
 Reference is N.O.A.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.