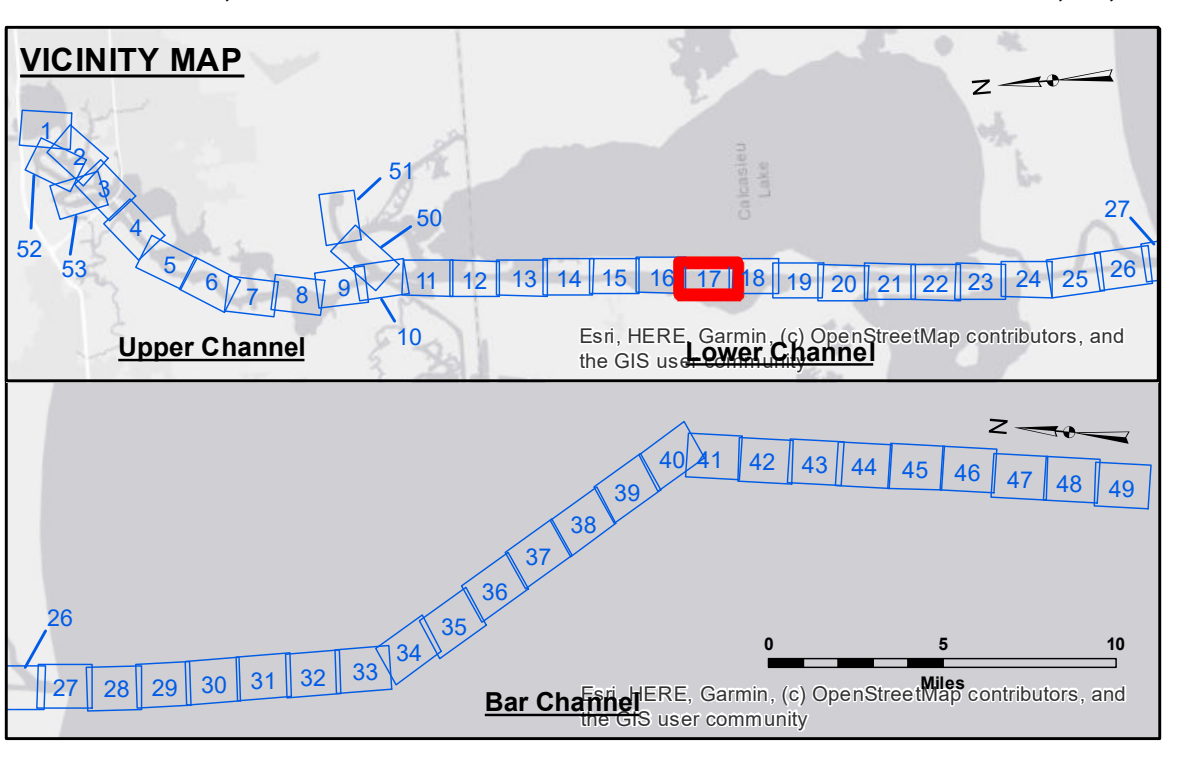


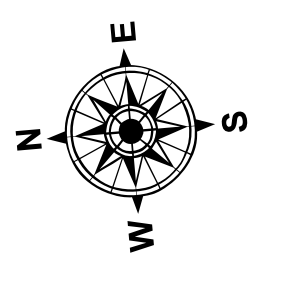
**DISCLAIMER**  
 The information depicted on this map represents the results of a hydrographic survey conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The user is responsible for the accuracy, reliability, usability, or availability of the data for any purpose other than that intended. The user is responsible for the accuracy, reliability, usability, or availability of the data for any purpose other than that intended. The user is responsible for the accuracy, reliability, usability, or availability of the data for any purpose other than that intended.

Submitted:	SP/DS
Recommended:	BD
Checked By:	AC

**CR\_17\_LWR\_20200831\_CS\_POSTSTORM**  
 31 August 2020



LEGEND		
--- Federal Navigation Channel	○ Cable Area	3 Fluff Thickness (feet)*
— Federal Navigation Center Line	□ Placement Area	● Shoalest Sounding**
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Anchorage Area	★ Beacon, General
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Obstruction Point	◆ Red Navigation Buoy
— Project Depth Contour	⊗ Wrecks-Submerged	◆ Green Navigation Buoy



Gage Reading: DM 72: 2.7 MLLW  
 Sea Conditions: CHOPPY  
 Vessel Name: OB-169  
 Survey Type: CONDITION  
 Sounding Frequency\*\*\*: LOW

0 400 800 1,200 1,600 Feet

**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 73615 as of December 2013: 0.0' NAVD83 (2009.55) = 1.1' MLLW = 2.1' 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.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**  
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