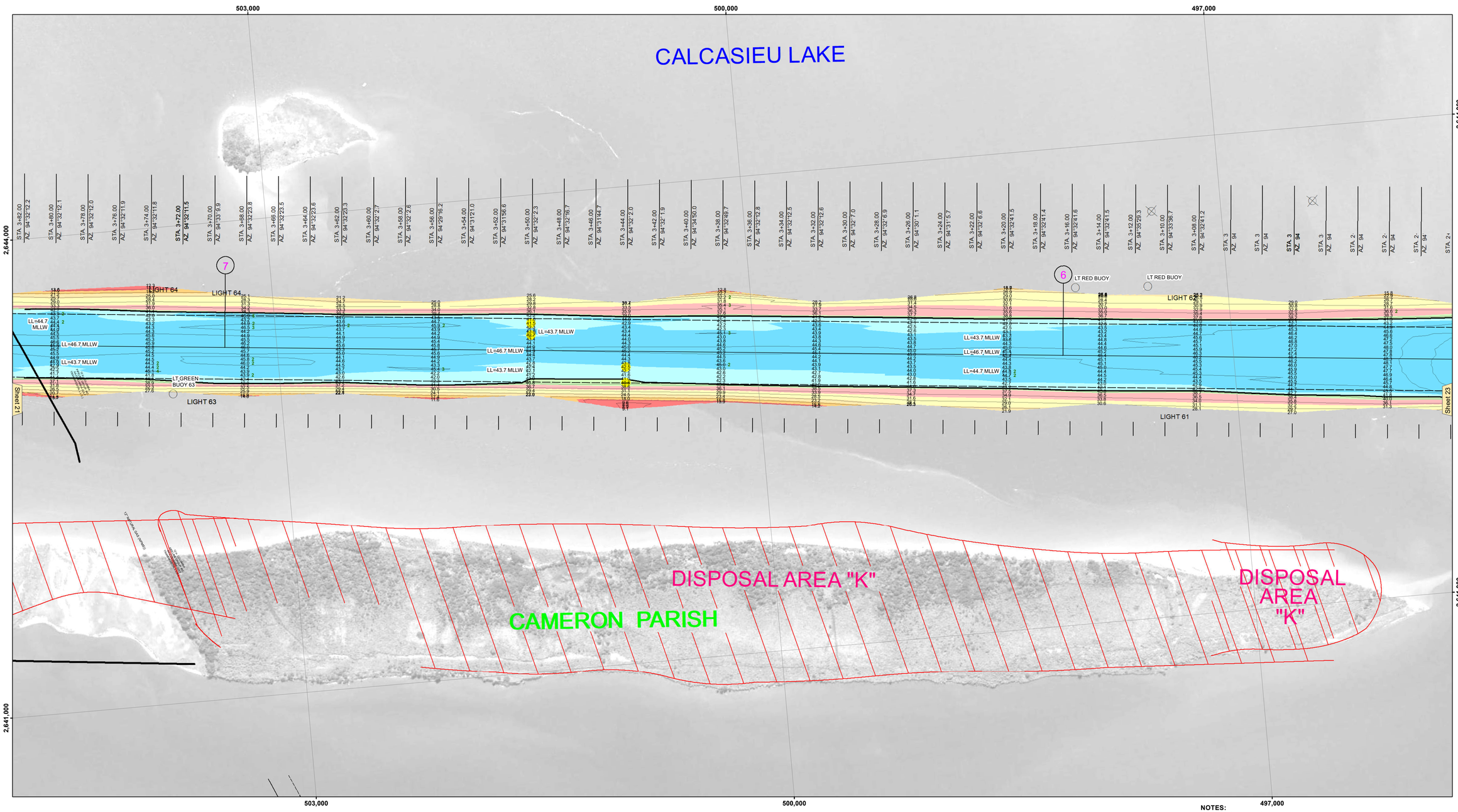

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US Army Corps of Engineers
District: CEMVN

U.S. ARMY CORPRPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

Surveyed By: SPPS	Plotted By: BD	Checked By: AO

Submitted: _____

Recommended: _____ Chief, Survey Section

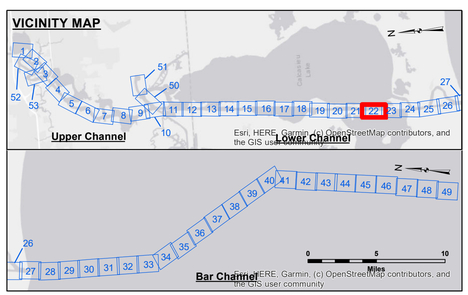
Approved: _____ Chief, Waterways Maintenance Section

CALCASIEU SHIP CHANNEL
LOWER SHEET 22
CR_22_LWR_20220427_CS
27 April 2022

Sheet Reference Number
22 **of** 53

Revison Number:
4.2-20200420

VICINITY MAP



LEGEND

- Federal Navigation Channel
- Federal Navigation Center Line
- As-built Pipeline/Cable
- Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable
- Project Depth Contour
- Cable Area
- Placement Area
- Anchorage Area
- Obstruction Point
- Wrecks-Submerged
- Borrow Area
- Shoalest Sounding**
- Beacon, General
- Red Navigation Buoy
- Green Navigation Buoy
- -16' and above
- -16' to -21'
- -21' to -26'
- -26' to -33'
- -33' to -39'
- -39' to -41'
- -41' to -43'
- -43' and below

Gage Reading:	VRS RTK NTRIP: 1.29 MLLW AVG.
Sea Conditions:	CALM
Vessel Name:	MV LAFOURCHE
Survey Type:	CONDITION
Sounding Frequency***:	LOW

Feet
0 400 800 1,200 1,600

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 73625 as of December 2013:
0.0' NAVD88 (2009.55) = 1.2' MLLW = 2.2' 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.