U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 494,000 497,000 US Army Corps of Engineers ST JOHNS ISLAND District: CEMVN **DISPOSAL AREA** LIGHT 62 LL=62.5 MLLW 6 6 LL=50.5 MLLW LL=49.5 MLLW 47 LL=63.5 MLLW LL=50.5 MLLW LL=57.5 MLLW ST: JOHN ISLAND (DM 57) 73625 (0.0' NAVD88 = 35.8 -1.2' MLLW = 2.2' MLG) 28.8 PICEUCY ST JOHNS ISLAND CALCASIEU SHIP CHANNEL LOWER SHEET 23 CR_23_LWR_20230216_CS _ 16 Febr 497,000 494,000 491,000 NOTES: Horizontal Coordinate System: North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83), projected to the State Plane VICINITY MAP Coordinate System (SPCS), Louisiana South Zone. Distance units in U.S. Survey Feet. **LEGEND** Vertical Datum: -16' and above Gage Reading: NTRIP VRS RTK: 1.45 MLLW Soundings are shown in feet and indicate depths below Mean Lower Low Water Datum (MLLW). Sea Conditions: 3 Fluff Thickness (feet)* CALM Datum Relationships for gage 73625 as of December 2013: -16' to -21' Cable Area --- Federal Navigation Channel 0.0' NAVD88 (2009.55) = 1.2' MLLW = 2.2' MLG or 0.0' MLLW = 1.0' MLG **MV TECHE** -21' to -26' Vessel Name: 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 2 — Federal Navigation Center Line Placement Area Shoalest Sounding** Distances on the Calcasieu River are shown at 1 mile intervals. Survey Type: CONDITION -26' to -33' Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStr the GIS use **- OWER Channel** Sounding Frequency***: LOW **Upper Channel** The location of navigation aids are base on and provided by the U.S. Coast Guard Anchorage Area As-built Pipeline/Cable Beacon, General -33' to -39' and USACE survey crews. -39' to -41' ∅ Obstruction Point ---- Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable 2022 Aerial Photography data source: PAR LLC 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 Red Navigation Buoy Sheet -41' to -43' Feet Reference is N.O.A.A. Navigation Chart No. 11339. Wrecks-Submerged — Project Depth Contour Reference -43' and below Green Navigation Buoy 1,200 400 * Difference between high and low frequency elevations where greater than 1.0'. Number ** Shoalest Sounding per Quarter per Reach. 23 **of** 53 *** 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 consoldiated bottom

material. Low frequency accuracies may vary depending on channel conditions and fathometer

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