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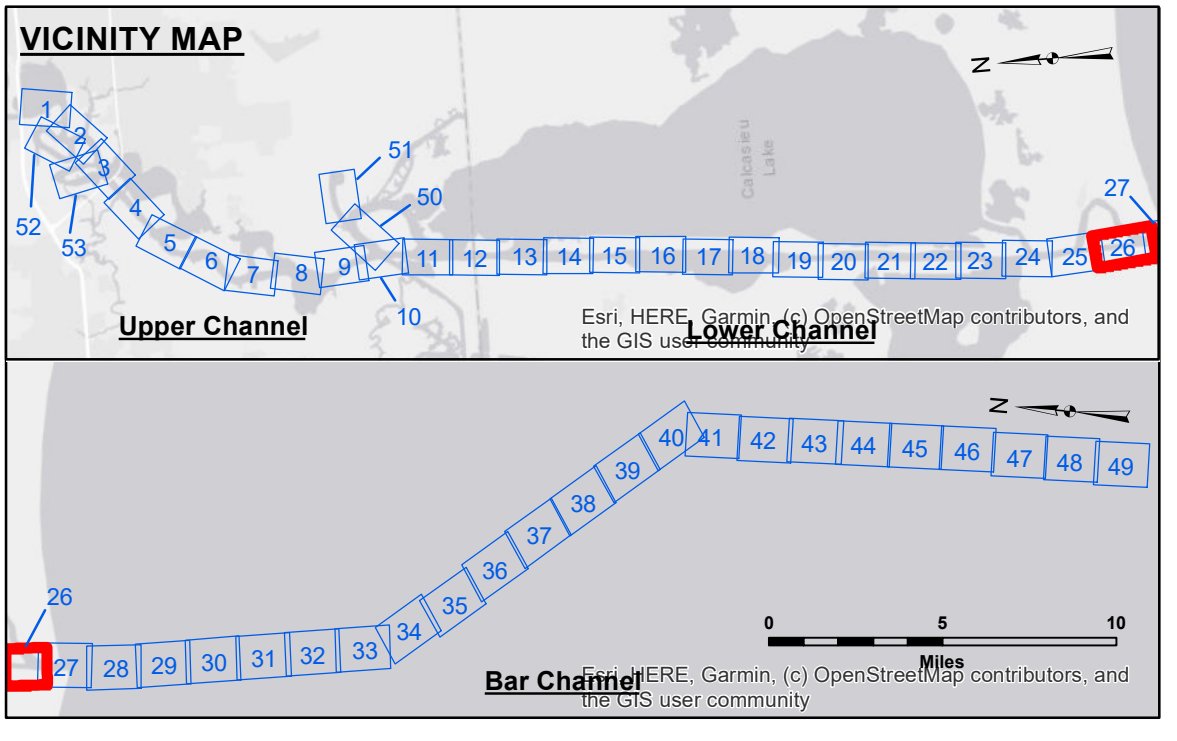
Data Accuracy: Hydrographic survey data is subject to change rapidly due to several factors including but not limited to changing hydrographic conditions which develop after the date of the survey. The US Army Corps of Engineers accepts no responsibility for changes in the hydrographic conditions which develop after the date of the survey. Product managers should not rely upon it.

Submitted:	Surveyed By: SP/PS	Plotted By: AO	Checked By: AC
Recommended:	Chart, Survey Section		
Approved:	Chart, Waterways Maintenance Section		

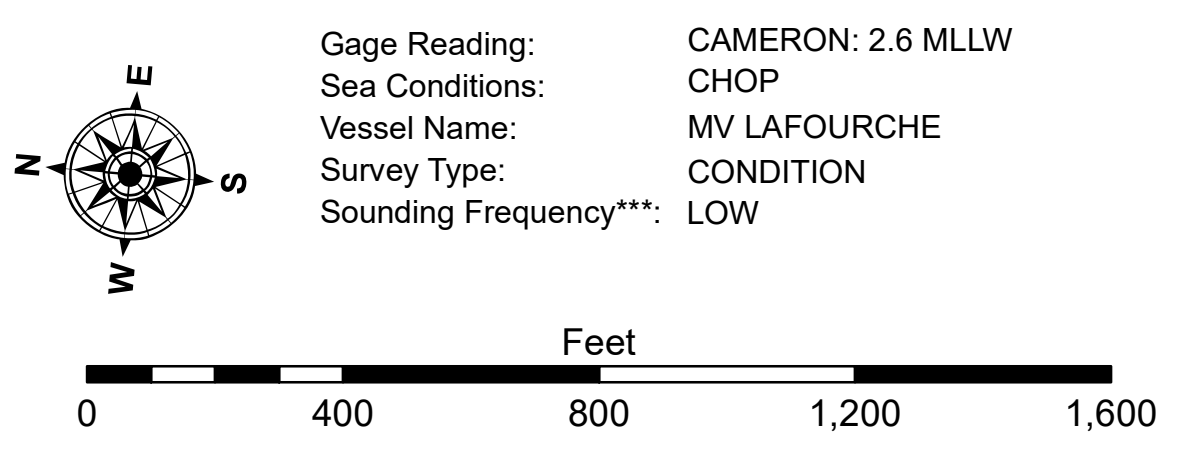
CALCASIEU SHIP CHANNEL
GAP SHEET 26
CR_26_GAP_20220809_CS
09 August 2022

Sheet Reference Number
26 of 53

Revision Number:
 4.2-20200420



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	



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 73650 as of December 2013:
 0.0' NAVD83 (2009.55) = 1.3' MLLW = 2.3' 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.

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.