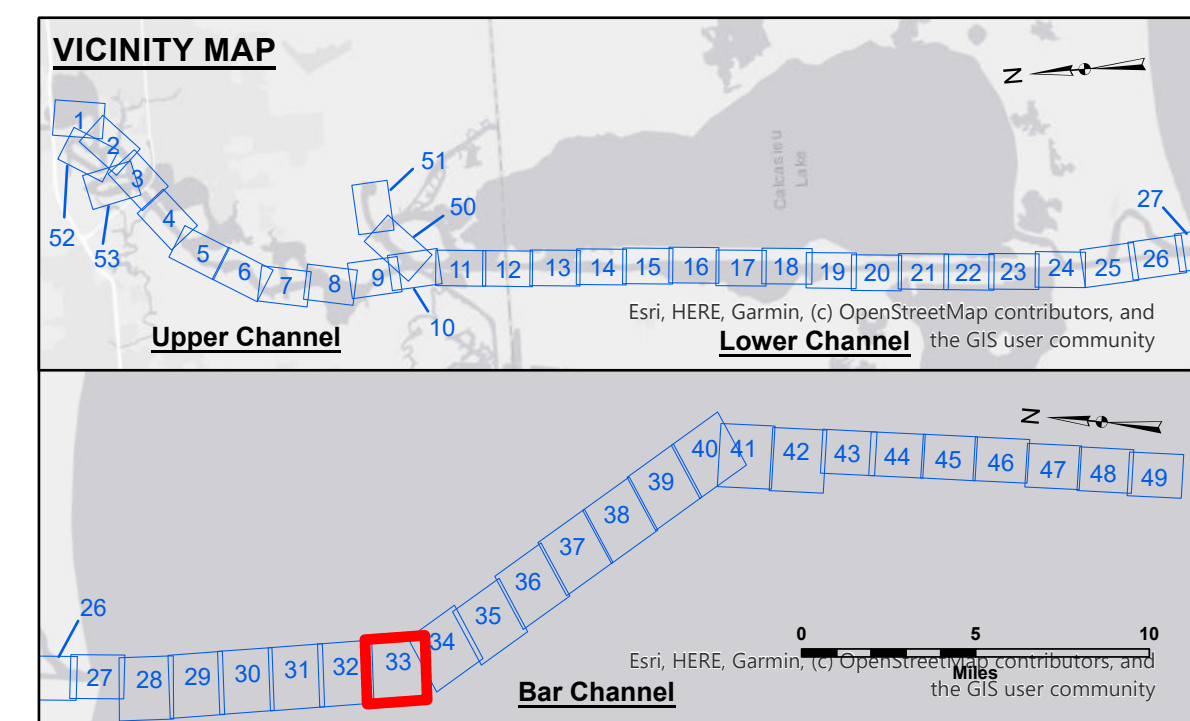
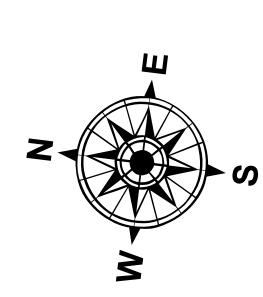




| LEGEND                           |                   |                         |                |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| --- Federal Navigation Channel   | Cable Area        | Fluff Thickness (feet)* | -16' and above |
|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



Gage Reading: CAMERON VRN: 1.28 MLLW AVG.  
Sea Conditions: CHOPPY  
Vessel Name: M/V TECHE  
Survey Type: CONDITION  
Sounding Frequency\*\*\*: LOW

Feet

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 gauge 7360 as of December 2015:  
0.0' NVD88 (2009.55) = 1.3' MLLW = 2.3' MLG or 0.0' MLLW = 1.0' MLG

Differences on the Calcasieu River are based on 1 mile intervals.

The location of navigation aids are shown 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 (20 kHz) sounder data represents the first signal return at a sounding location and will include suspended solids, known as "fluff," if present. Low frequency (20 kHz) data source represents the bottom of the "fluff" layer to depict elevations of consolidated bottom material. Low frequency accuracies may vary depending on channel conditions and fathometer settings.