

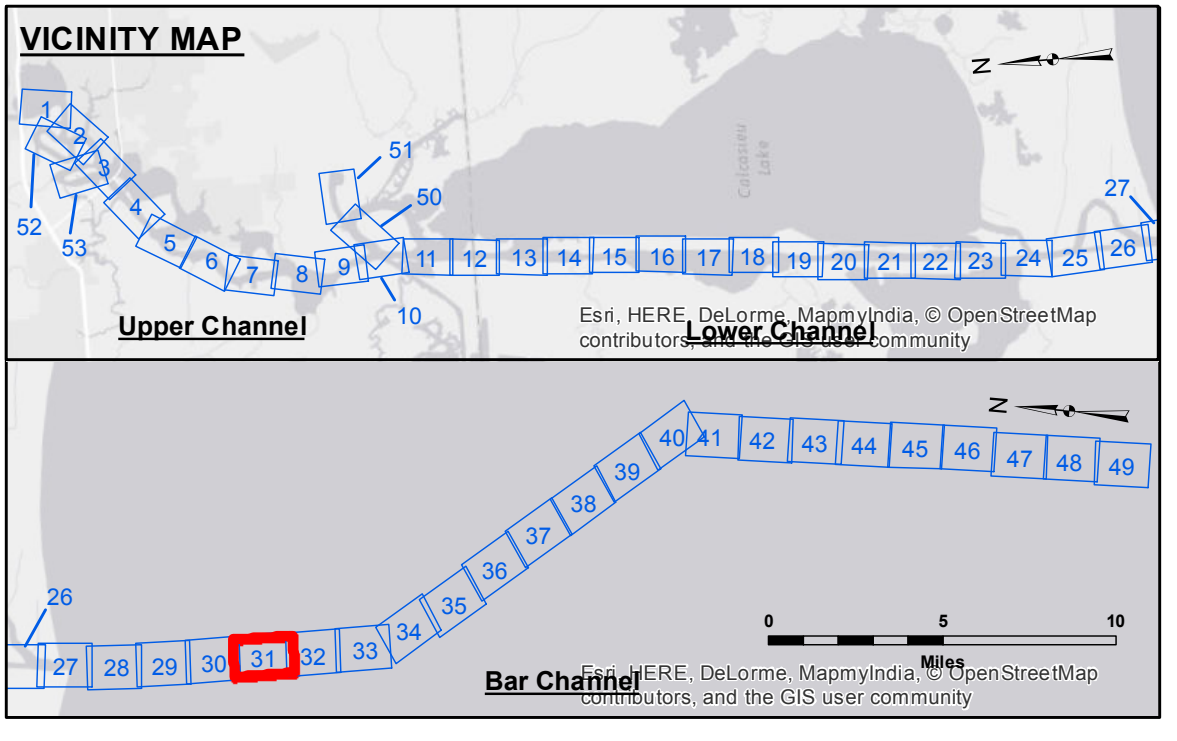
DISCLAIMER
 The information depicted on this map represents the results of a hydrographic survey conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, reliability, usability, or suitability for any particular purpose of the information. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, reliability, usability, or suitability for any particular purpose of the information. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, reliability, usability, or suitability for any particular purpose of the information.

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U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
 NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

CALCASIEU SHIP CHANNEL
BAR SHEET 31
CR_31_BAR_20150519
19 May 2015

Sheet Reference Number
31 of 53



LEGEND	
--- Federal Navigation Channel	● Cable Area
— Federal Navigation Center Line	■ Placement Area
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	□ Borrow Area
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	● Shoalest Sounding**
— Project Depth Contour	★ Beacon, General
	⊗ Obstruction Point
	✈ Wrecks-Submerged
	◆ Red Navigation Buoy
	◇ Green Navigation Buoy

Gage Reading: CAMERON: 3.3 MLG
 Sea Conditions: CALM
 Vessel Name: MV TECHE
 Survey Type: CONDITION
 Sounding Frequency***: LOW

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 Low Gulf Datum (MLG). 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 based on and provided by the U.S. Coast Guard and USACE survey crews.
 2010 Aerial Photography data source: NAIP
 Reference is N.O.A. Navigation Chart No. 11339.
 ** 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.