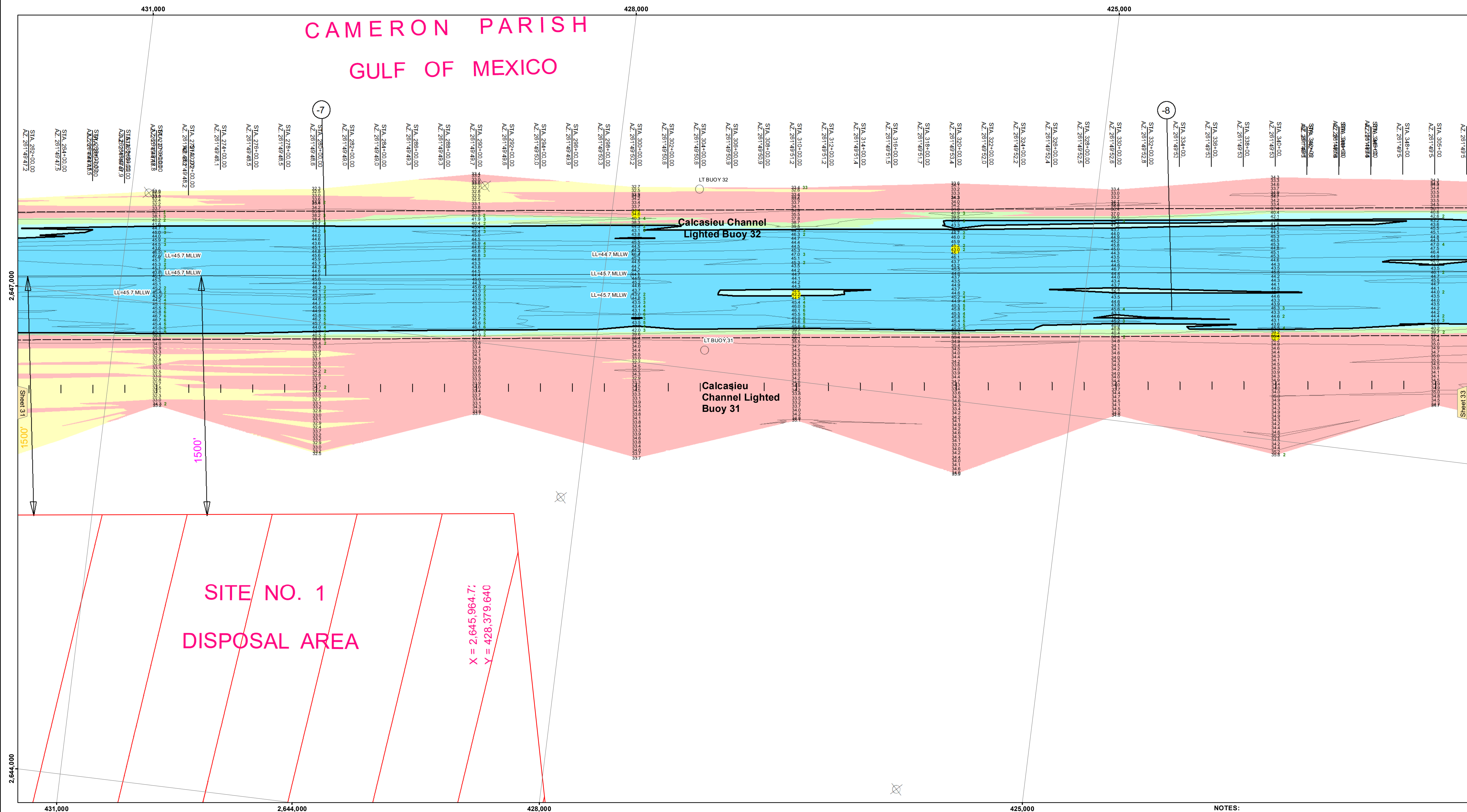


CAMERON PARISH GULF OF MEXICO



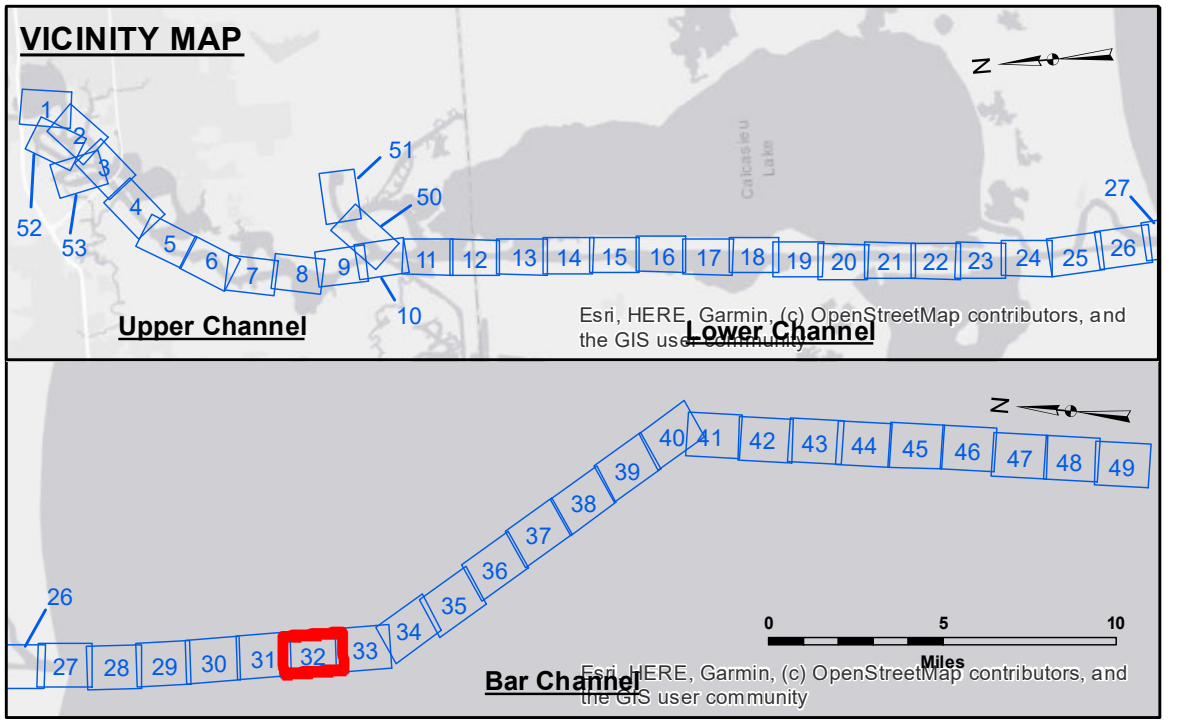
US Army Corps of Engineers District: CEMV

NOTES:
 Distribution Liability: The data represents the results of data collection for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers project. It is only valid for its intended use, control, time and accuracy specifications. The user is responsible for the results of any application of the data for other than its intended purpose.
 DAB: Contractors 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. Internal users should not rely on any data for navigation purposes.

Submitted:	Surveyed By: SPJS
Recommended:	Plotted By: BD
Approved:	Checked By: AD/JH

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

**CALCASIEU SHIP CHANNEL
BAR SHEET 32
CR_32_BAR_20241107_CS
07 November 2024**



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)*	● Shoalest Sounding**
★ Beacon, General	◆ 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: CAMERON VRN: 0.3 MLLW AVG.
 Datum Relationships for gage 73650 as of December 2013: 0.0' NAVD88 (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.
 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.

Gage Reading: CAMERON VRN: 0.3 MLLW AVG.
 Sea Conditions: CHOPPY
 Vessel Name: M/V TECHE
 Survey Type: CONDITION
 Sounding Frequency***: HIGH/LOW

**Sheet Reference Number
32 of 53**

Revision Number:
4.2-20240420