

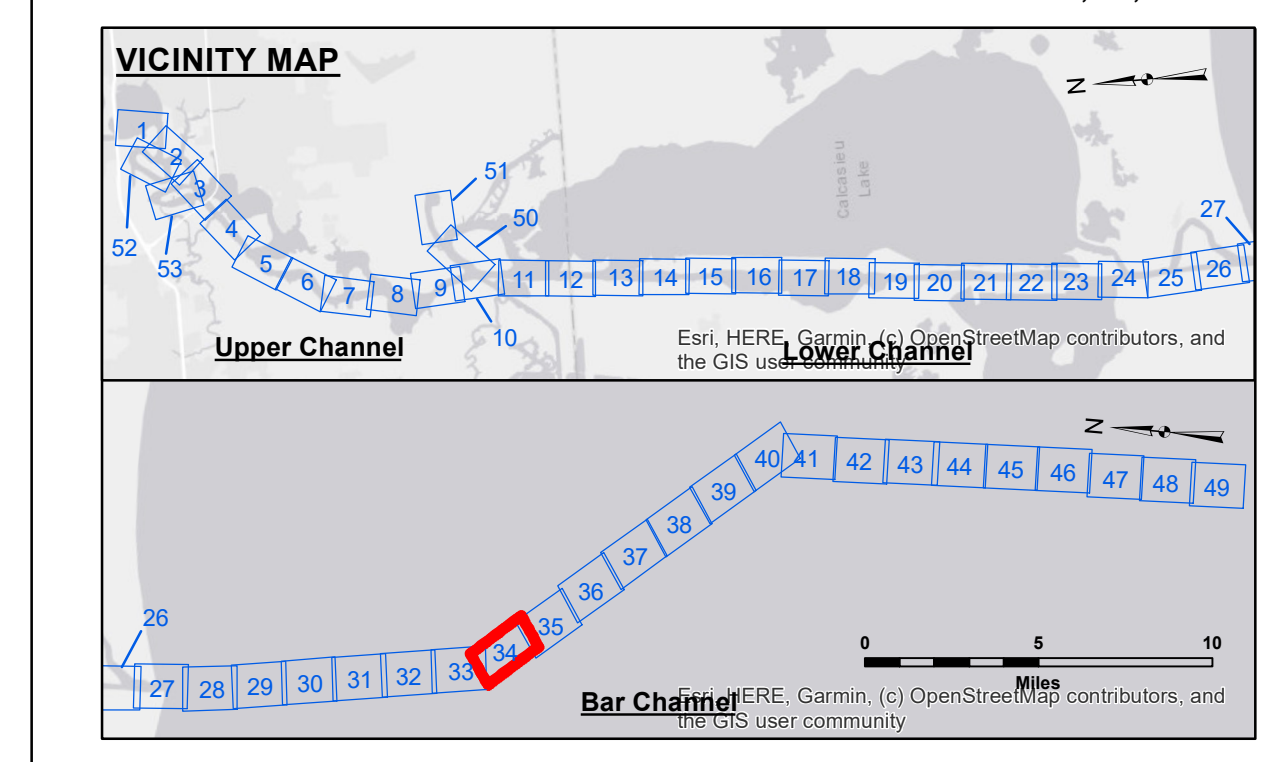
DISCLAIMER

The information depicted on this map represents the results of a survey conducted for a specific project. 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. The user is responsible for the accuracy, completeness, reliability, usability or suitability for any particular purpose of the information.

Submitted:	Surveyed By: SP-JS	Plotted By: BD	Checked By: AD/JH
Recommended:	Chief, Survey Section		
Approved:	Chief, Waterways Maintenance Section		

CALCASIEU SHIP CHANNEL
BAR SHEET 34
CR_34_BAR_20241007_CS
07 October 2024

Sheet Reference Number
34 of 53



LEGEND

--- Federal Navigation Channel	○ Cable Area	3 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

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: 0.81 MLLW AVG.

Gage Reading: CHOPPY

Sea Conditions: MV TECHE

Vessel Name: CONDITION

Survey Type: LOW

Sounding Frequency***: LOW

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.

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.

