

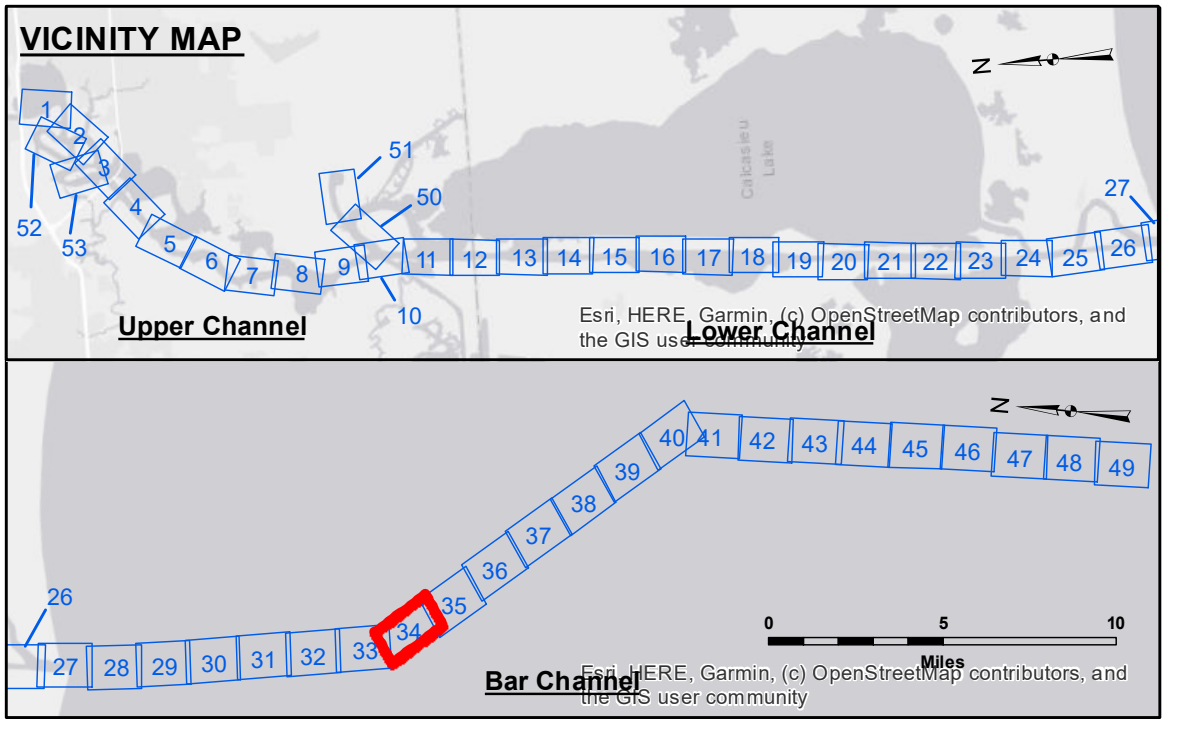
DISCLAIMER: The data represented on this map represents the results of a bathymetric survey conducted for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers project. The data is only valid for its intended use, and the user is responsible for its accuracy, completeness, and reliability. The user is responsible for its use for any purpose other than that intended. The user is responsible for its use for any purpose other than that intended. The user is responsible for its use for any purpose other than that intended.

Submitted:	SP-JS
Reviewed:	BD
Checked:	AD/JH

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

CALCASIEU SHIP CHANNEL
BAR SHEET 34
CR_34_BAR_20241107_CS
07 November 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

GAGE READING: CAMERON VRN: 0.3 MLLW AVG.

SEA CONDITIONS: CHOPPY

VESSEL NAME: MV TECHE

SURVEY TYPE: CONDITION

SOUNDING FREQUENCY*:** HIGH/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 Lower Low Water Datum (MLLW). 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 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.

