

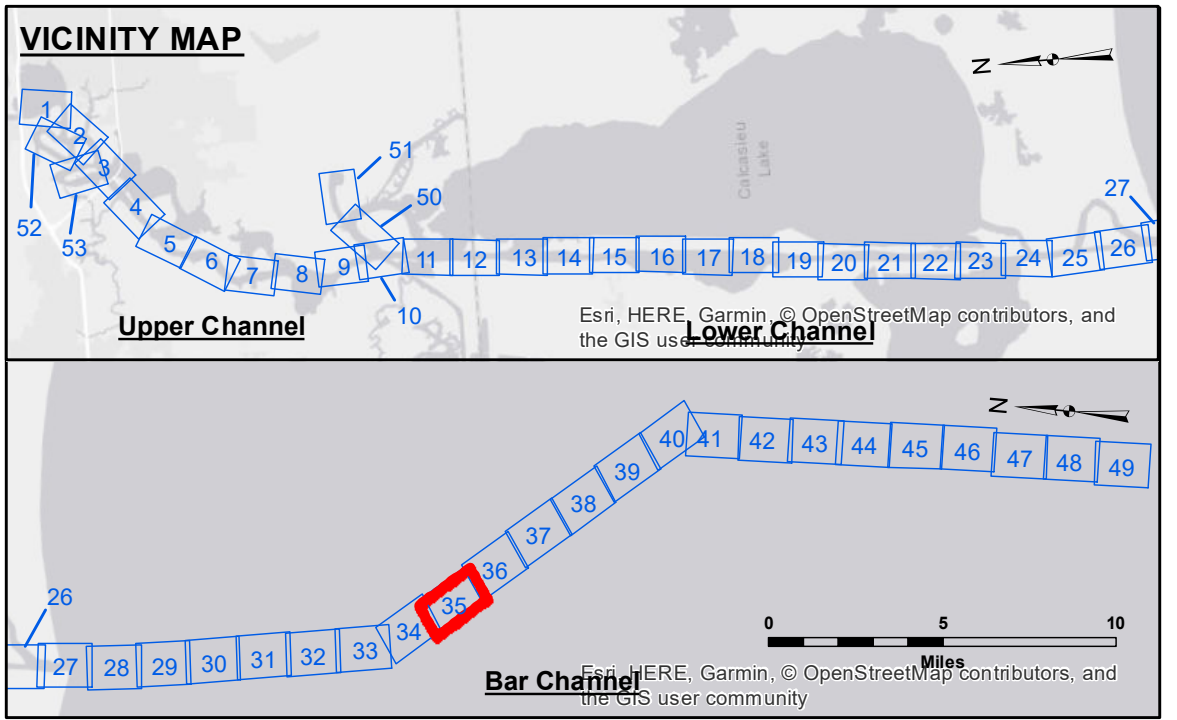
DISCLAIMER

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 results of any application of the data for other than its intended purpose. The user is responsible for the results of any application of the data for other than its intended purpose. The user is responsible for the results of any application of the data for other than its intended purpose.

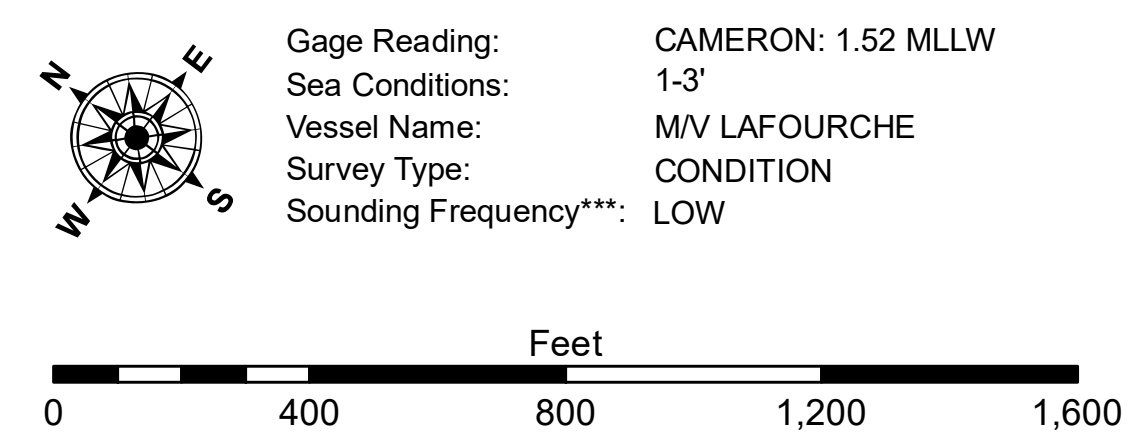
Submitted:	Surveyed By: PS, JH
Recommended:	Plotted By: BD
Approved:	Checked By: AC

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

CALCASIEU SHIP CHANNEL
BAR SHEET 35
CR_35_BAR_20180306_CS
06 March 2018



LEGEND	
--- Federal Navigation Channel	• Cable Area
— Federal Navigation Center Line	□ Placement Area
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Obstruction Point
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⚓ Wrecks-Submerged
— Project Depth Contour	3 Fluff Thickness (feet)*
	● Shoalest Sounding**
	★ Beacon, General
	◆ Red Navigation Buoy
	◆ Green Navigation Buoy
	■ -16' and above
	■ -16' to -21'
	■ -21' to -26'
	■ -26' to -33'
	■ -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: 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.

Sheet Reference Number
35 of 53

Revision Number: 3.13-20160811