

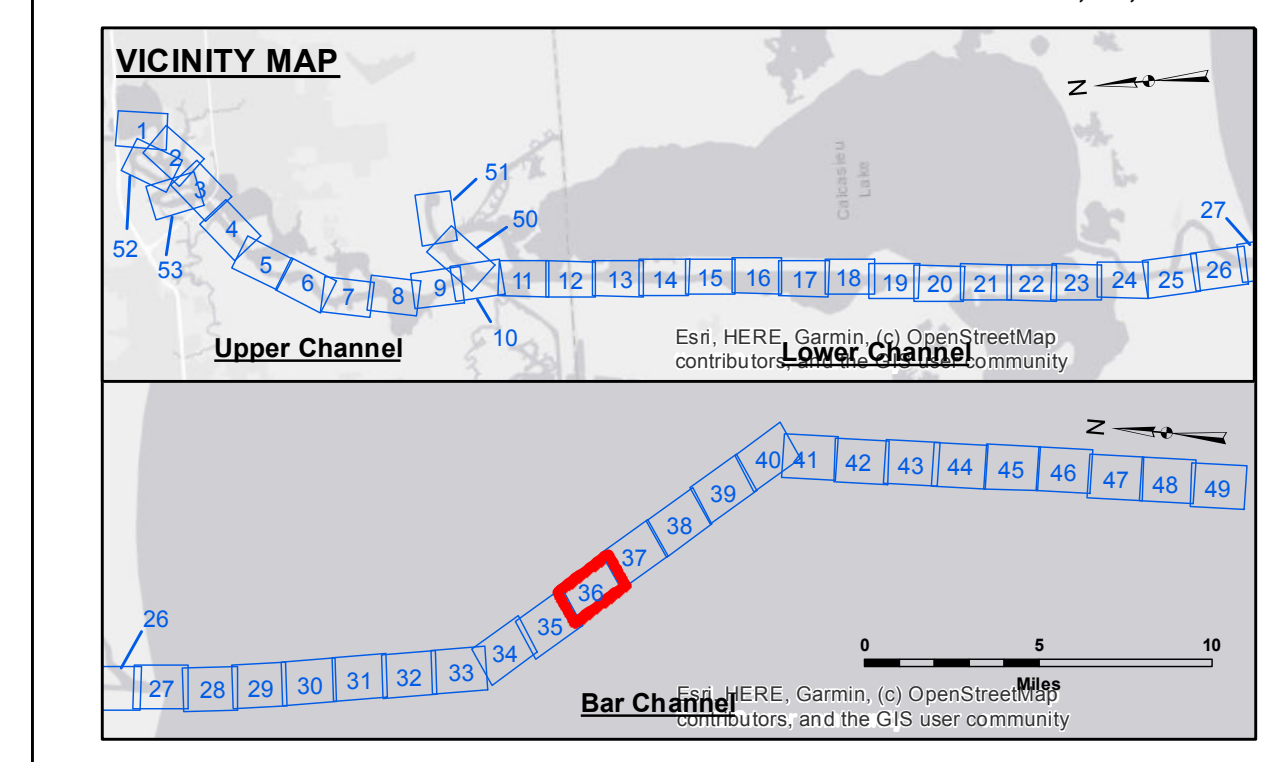
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The data represents the results of data collection/processing for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers project. The user is responsible for the results and accuracy of the data. Application of the data for other than the intended purpose is at the user's risk. The user is responsible for the results and accuracy of the data. Application of the data for other than the intended purpose is at the user's risk. The user is responsible for the results and accuracy of the data. Application of the data for other than the intended purpose is at the user's risk.

Submitted:	SPPS
Recommended:	JH
Approved:	JH

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

CALCASIEU SHIP CHANNEL
BAR SHEET 36
CR_36_BAR_20220301_CS
01 March 2022

Sheet Reference Number
36 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: 1.25 MLLW AVG

Gage Reading: CALM
Sea Conditions: MV LAFOURCHE
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.

