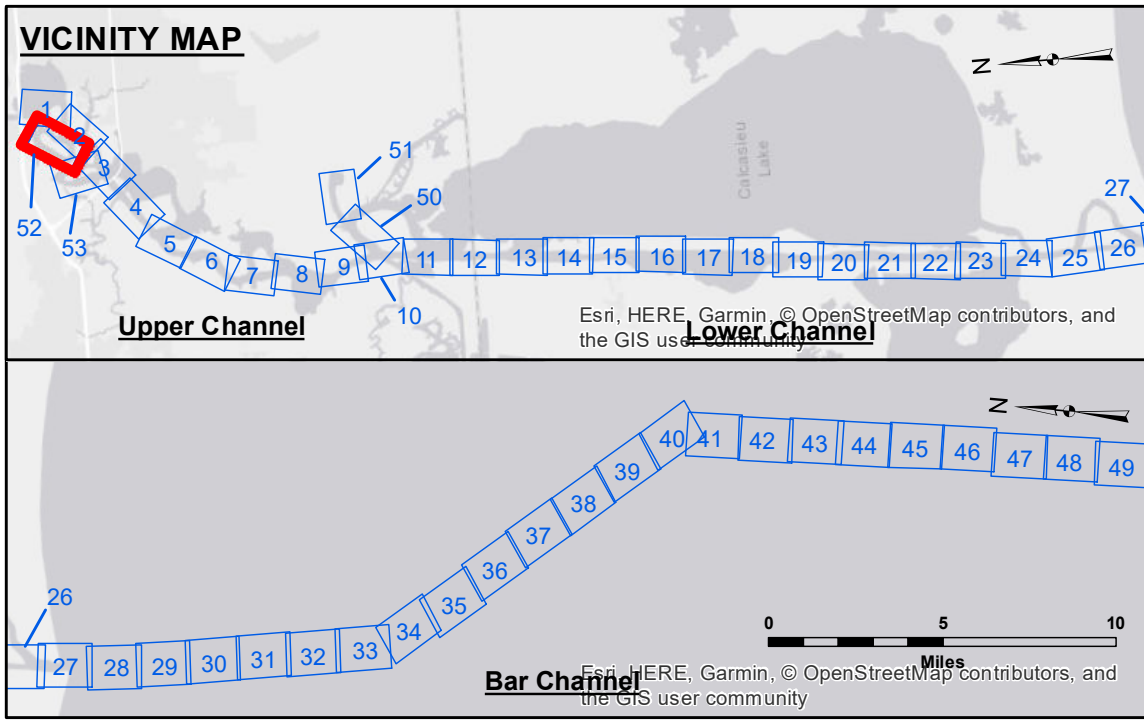


DISCLAIMER
The United States Government furnishes these data and the recipient accepts and uses them with the express understanding that the data are not to be used for any purpose other than that for which they were originally prepared, and that the user is responsible for the results of any use of the data for any other purpose. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data for any other purpose. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data for any other purpose. The user is responsible for the results of any use of the data for any other purpose.

Submitted:	Surveyed By: JH/PS
Recommended:	Plotted By: AO
Approved:	Checked By: AC

**CALCASIEU SHIP CHANNEL
CLOONEY ISLAND
CR_52_CLL_20190116_CS
16 January 2019**



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)*	★ Beacon, General
● Shoalest Sounding**	◆ Red Navigation Buoy
◆ Green Navigation Buoy	

Gage Reading: LC: 0.8 MLLW AVG
Sea Conditions: 1
Vessel Name: LAFOURCHE
Survey Type: CS
Sounding Frequency***: HIGH

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 73550 as of December 2013: 0.0' NAVD83 (OPUS 2010) = 0.6' MLLW = 1.6' 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.

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