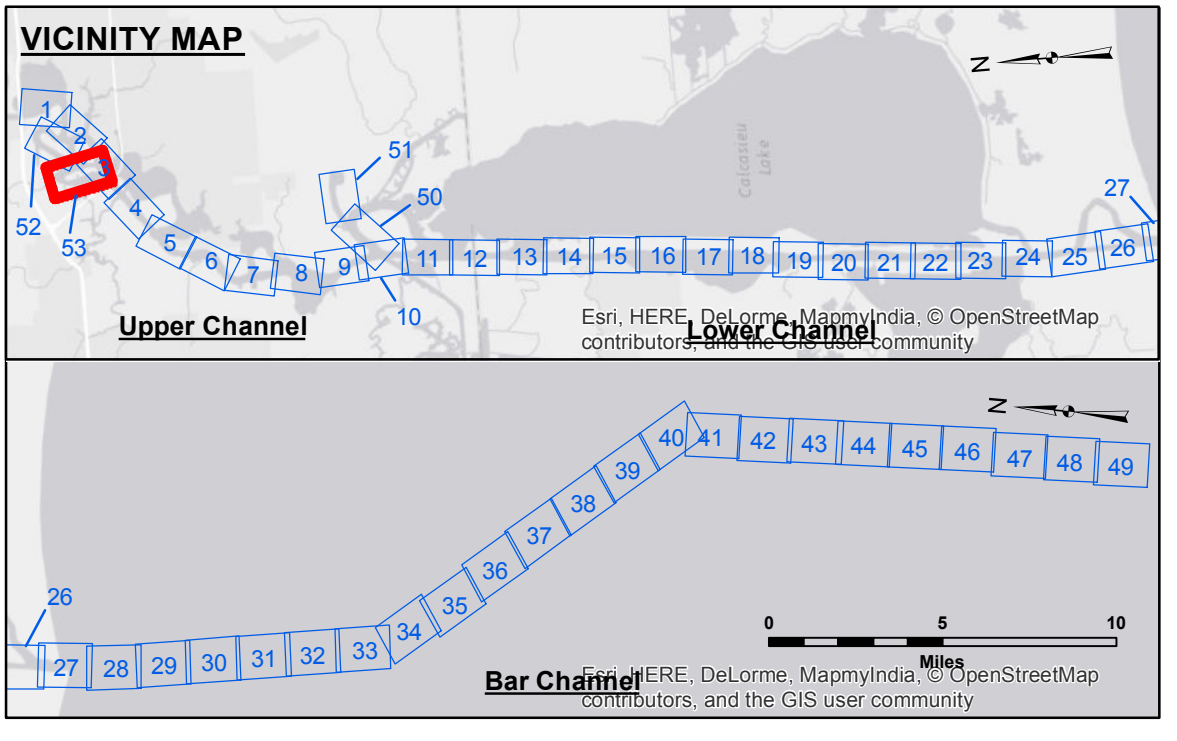


Accession
 The United States Government furnishes these data and the recipient accepts and uses them with the express understanding that the data are not to be used for any purpose other than that for which they were originally prepared, and that the user is responsible for the results obtained therefrom.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

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT		
Submitted:	Surveyed By: SJR, JIH	Plotted By: BTD
Recommended:	Chart, Survey Section	Checked By: TAF
Approved:	Chart, Waterways Maintenance Section	

**CALCASIEU SHIP CHANNEL
 COON ISLAND
 CR_53_CNI_20160628
 28 June 2016**

**Sheet
 Reference
 Number
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LEGEND		
--- Federal Navigation Channel	○ Cable Area	3 Fluff Thickness (feet)*
— Federal Navigation Center Line	□ Placement Area	● Shoalest Sounding**
— As-built Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Anchorage Area	☆ Beacon, General
..... Unconfirmed Pipeline/Cable	⊗ Obstruction Point	◆ Red Navigation Buoy
— Project Depth Contour	⊗ Wrecks-Submerged	◆ Green Navigation Buoy

Gage Reading: LAKE CHARLE: 1.90 MLG
 Sea Conditions: NA
 Vessel Name: MV TECHE
 Survey Type: CONDITION
 Sounding Frequency***: LOW

Vertical Datum:
 Soundings are shown in feet and indicate depths below Mean Low Gulf Datum (MLG).
 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 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.

