

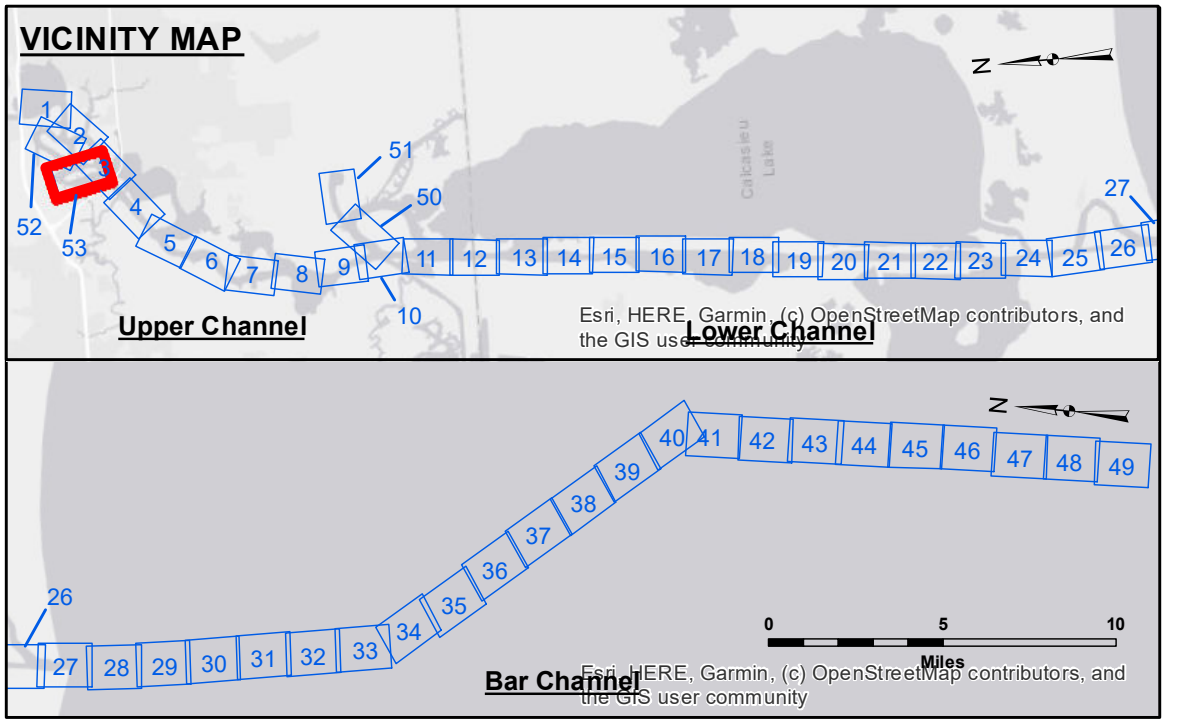
US Army Corps of Engineers District: CEMVN

DISCLAIMER: The data represents the results of data collection/processing for a specific US Army Corps of Engineers project. The data is only valid for its intended use, control, time and accuracy specifications. The user is responsible for the results and any liability whatsoever to any person by reason of any use made of this data. These data are provided as a service to the user and are not to be used for any purpose other than that for which they were provided. The user is responsible for the results of any use of this data. The user is responsible for the results of any use of this data. The user is responsible for the results of any use of this data.

Submitted:	Surveyed By: SP-JS
Recommended:	Plotted By: BD
Approved:	Checked By: AD/JH

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

**CALCASIEU SHIP CHANNEL
COON ISLAND
CR_53_CNI_20240521_CS
21 May 2024**



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: DM 114 VRN: 2.59 MLLW AVG.
Sea Conditions: CHOPPY
Vessel Name: M/V TECHE
Survey Type: CONDITION
Sounding Frequency***: LOW

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

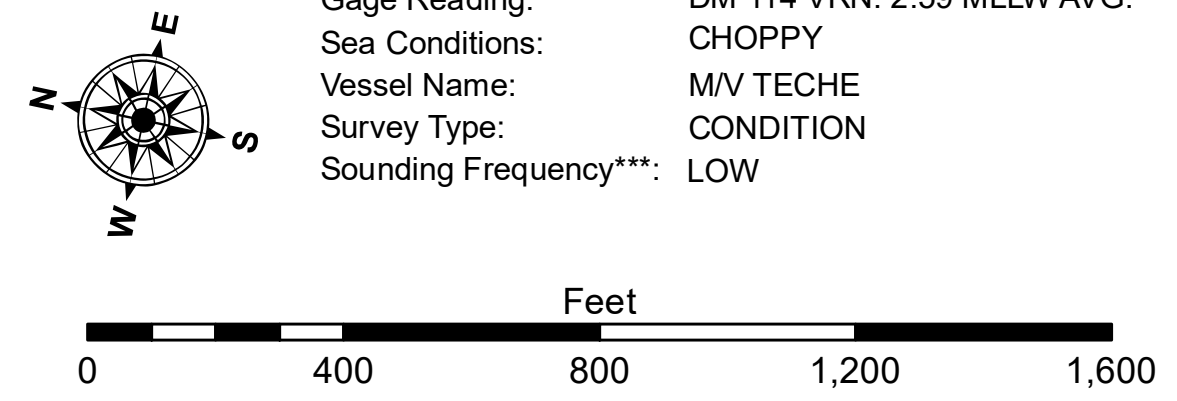
Distances on the Calcasieu River are shown at 1 mile intervals.

The location of navigation aids are based on and provided by the U.S. Coast Guard and USACE survey crews.

2022 Aerial Photography data source: PAR LLC
Reference is N.O.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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