NOTE X

The 12 nautical mile territorial sea was established by Presidential Proclamation 5928, December 27, 1988, and is also the outer limit of the U.S. contiguous zone for the application of domestic law. The 3 nautical mile line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, remains the outer limit for certain purposes such as describing the limit of navigable waters under the Clean Water Act and other Federal laws. The 9 nautical mile natural resources boundary in the Gulf of Mexico, off the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the 3 nautical mile line elsewhere remain the inner boundary of the Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the limit of states' jurisdiction under the Submerged Lands Act (P.L. 83-31, 67 Stat. 29, March 22, 1953). These maritime limits are subject to modification, as represented on future charts. The lines shown on the most recent chart edition take precedence.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Formerly C&GS 1278, 1st Ed., Jan. 1922 C-1937-465

Nautical Chart Catalog No. 1, Panels M, N

11344 LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

WHITE LAKE

UNITED STATES - GULF COAST

LOUISIANA

ROLLOVER BAYOU TO CALCASIEU PASS

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 29°30'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

LORAN-C GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY 100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
7980 ..... 79,800 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators)
M ..... Master
W ..... Secondary
X ..... Secondary
Y ..... Secondary
Z ..... Secondary
EXAMPLE- 7980-Y

RATES ON THIS CHART

7980-W 7980-X 7980-Y

The Loran-C correction tables published by the Defense Mapping Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown on this chart have been adjusted in an effort not to exceed the stated accuracy criteria established by U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners, however, are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

LORAN LINEAR INTERPOLATOR

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area ..... Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service station listed below provides continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but most stations are usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna.

Lake Charles, La. ... KHB-42 ... 162.40 MHz

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURES

Obstruction lights and sound fog signals are required for fixed mineral development structures shown on this chart, subject to approval by the District Commander, U.S. Coast Guard (33 CFR 67).

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.05" northward and 0.527" westward to agree with this chart.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast and Geodetic Survey with additions from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
	feet	feet	feet	feet
Mermentau River Entrance (29°45'N/93°04'W)	2.5	2.2	0.6	-2.5
Calcasieu Pass, Lighthouse Wharf (29°47'N/93°21'W)	2.0	1.8	0.5	-2.5

CAUTION

Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and Defense Mapping Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) ⊙(Approximate location)

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector designation on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972
Demarcation lines are shown thus:

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 8th Coast Guard District in New Orleans, Louisiana, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in New Orleans, Louisiana.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

CALCASIEU PASS AND RIVER
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF MAY 1992
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER DATUM

NAME OF CHANNEL	DEPTH (FEET)	WIDTH (FEET)	DATE OF SURVEY
BAR CHANNEL (ETTY CHANNEL) (29°46'00"N, 93°20'27"W)	44.0	800	3-92
HARVEY CUT LAKE CHANNEL (30°00'51"N, 93°18'14"W)	28.0	400	3-92

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGING CONDITIONS SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE.

PROCEDED BY CHARTER ASSISTED METHODS

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29th Ed., Sept. 26/92 ■
11344
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CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left-hand corner.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Director, Coast and Geodetic Survey (N/CG22), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

FATHOMS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
FEET 6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48 54 60 66 72 78 84 90 96 102
METERS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

(Rollover Bayou to Calcasieu Pass)
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

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