BookletChart™

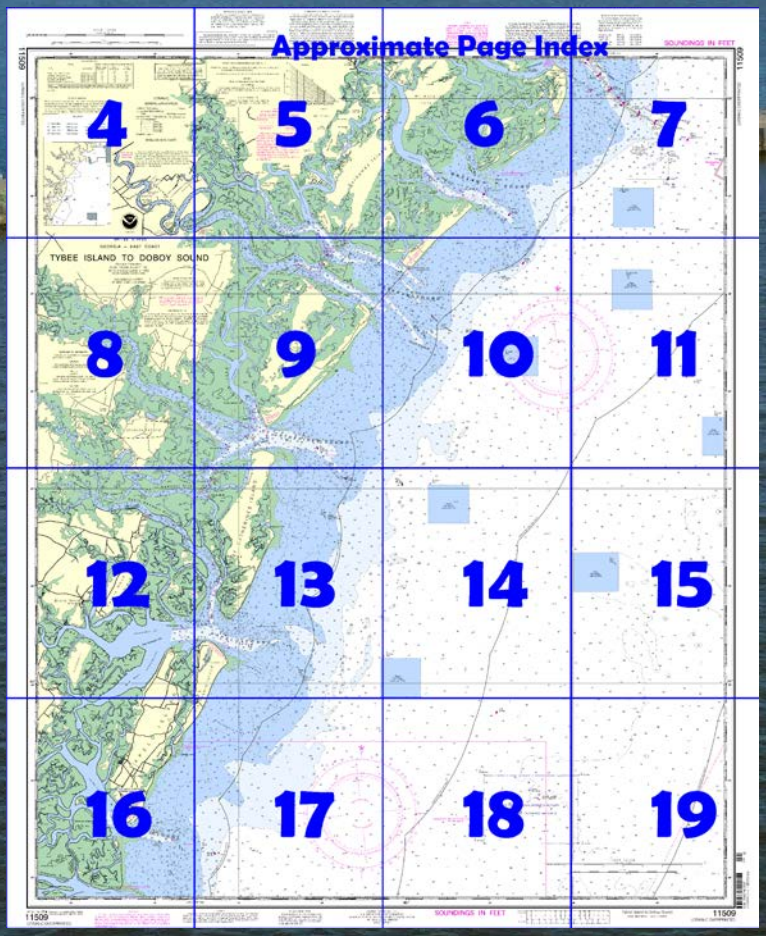
Tybee Island to Doboy Sound

NOAA Chart 11509

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.

- *Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart*
- *Print at home for free*
- *Convenient size*
- *Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners*
- *Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker*



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

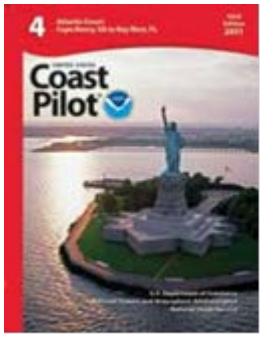
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=11509.



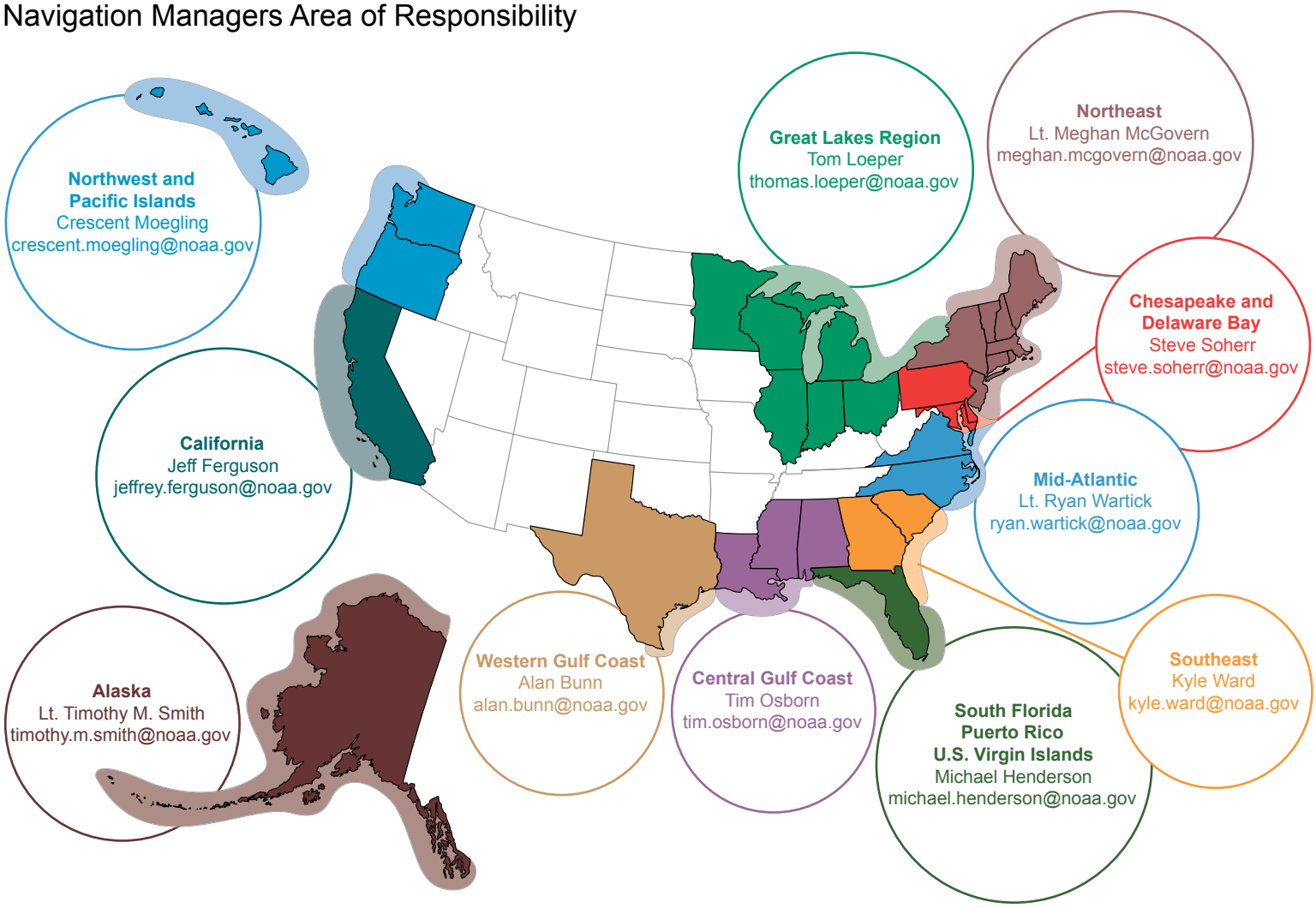
(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
The coast from Savannah River to St. Johns River extends in a south-southwesterly direction for about 100 miles. Islands separated by numerous sounds and rivers constitute the entire coast. In general these islands are heavily wooded with marshy areas bordering them on their western sides. The 5-fathom curve extends about 7 miles offshore except in the vicinity of St. Simons Sound where 5 fathoms can be found as much as 12 miles offshore.
Caution must be observed along this section of the coast because of the inshore sets caused by the numerous rivers and sounds.

Private lighted and unlighted buoys mark fish havens that have been established as much as 27 miles offshore along this section of the coast. This section of the coast, due to its low relief, presents no good radar targets.
North Atlantic Right Whale.–The northern limit of the right whale critical habitat is just south of Altamaha Sound **31°15'N.** from the coast out 15 nautical miles (see 50 CFR 226.203(c), chapter 2). Right whales have been sighted as far north as Savannah River in the calving season, generally November 15 through April 15. In March and April, right whales accompanied by calves migrate northward from the critical habitat, often within 20 miles of the coast to summer feeding grounds off New England. (See **North Atlantic right whales**, indexed as such, in chapter 3 for more information on right whales and recommended measures to avoid collisions.) It is illegal to approach closer than 500 yards of any right whale. (See **50 CFR 224.103(c)**, chapter 2, for limits, regulations, and exceptions.)
All vessels 65 feet or greater in length overall (L.O.A.) and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States are restricted to speeds of 10 knots or less in the Southeastern United States Seasonal Management Area between November 15 and April 15. The area is defined as the waters bounded to the north by 31°27'N., to the south by 29°45'N., and to the east by 80°51.6'W. (See **50 CFR 224.105** in chapter 2 for regulations, limitations, and exceptions.)
Dangers.–Danger areas for air-to-air and air-to-water gunnery and bombing ranges are off the Georgia coast; see **334.490**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations. (See chart 11480.)
Ogeechee River flows into the western part of Ossabaw Sound. The river drains an extensive area and is subject to flood conditions which continually change the channel. Navigation to the Seaboard System Railroad bridges, about 27 miles above the sound, is possible with local knowledge. In 1985, the reported controlling depth was 6 feet to the first railroad bridge. This bridge has a 40-foot fixed span with a clearance of 14 feet. The second railroad bridge, parallel to and immediately northward of the first, has a lift span with a clearance of 4 feet down and 41 feet up. (See **117.1 through 117.59 and 117.367**, chapter 2, for drawbridge regulations.) The overhead power cable close northward of the more northerly bridge has a clearance of 50 feet. There is a large pulpwood loading dock with 13 feet alongside 5 miles downriver from the railroad bridges.
A marina with a reported depth of 10 feet alongside is at **Fort McAllister**, about 11 miles above the river entrance; gasoline, ice, supplies, transient berths, pump-out, and a 16-ton lift are available.
Currents.–The currents in the Ogeechee River and Ossabaw Sound have considerable velocity, particularly the ebb setting out of the river. Current predictions for several locations in Ossabaw Sound and vicinity can be obtained from the Tidal Current Tables.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Miami	Commander 7th CG District Miami, FL	(305) 415-6800

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility

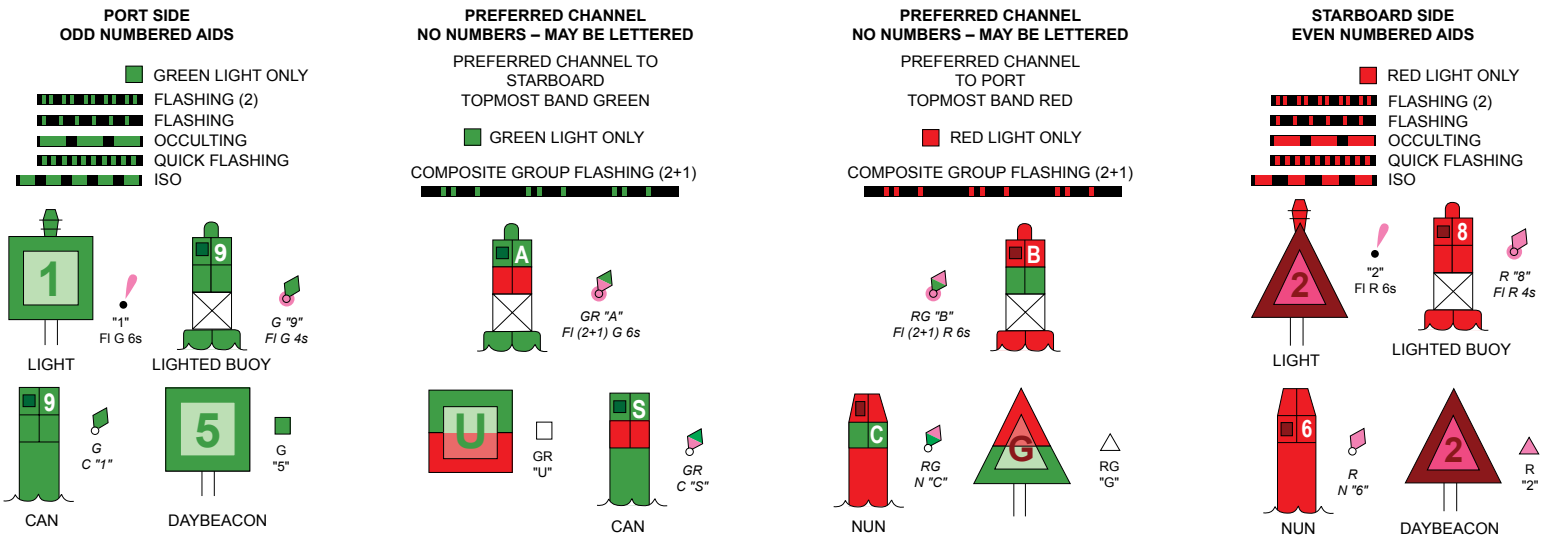


NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community. They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers*

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry*.
To report a chart discrepancy, please use *ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx*.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area. These volumes are available online at *http://www.navcen.uscg.gov*

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, di
about this chart at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.g

11509

20' 15' 10'

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Sapelo Island, Doboy Sound	(31°23'N/81°17'W)	7.4	7.0	0.2
Savannah River Entrance, Ft. Pulaski	(32°02'N/80°54'W)	7.5	7.1	0.2
Egg Islands, Ossabaw Sound	(31°50'N/81°05'W)	7.8	7.4	0.2
Walburg Creek Entrance, St. Catherine Sound	(31°41'N/81°09'W)	7.6	7.3	0.2
Blackbeard Island, Sapelo Sound	(31°32'N/81°12'W)	7.5	7.1	0.2

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

(Jan 2012)

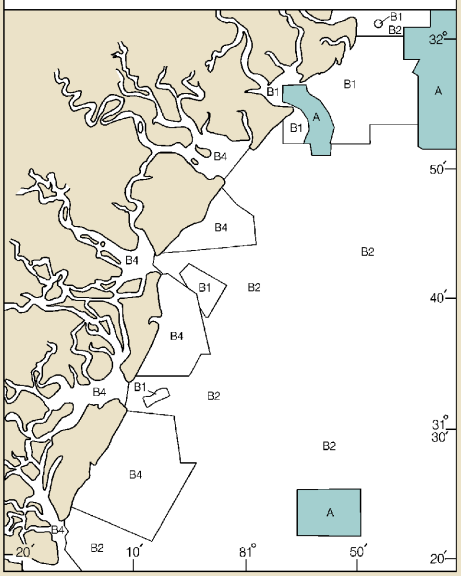
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
Use chart 11507. The channel markers are not shown hereon except where the Intracoastal Waterway crosses a charted natural waterway. The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE

A	1990-2005	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B1	1990-2008	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



Pipeline and Cable Area
OVHD PWR CAB
Anderson Sta
S S N P
FIXED BRIDGE
OVHD CAB
Marsh
FIXED BRIDGE
HOR CL 100 FT
VERT CL 20 FT
OVHD PWR CAB
AUTH CL 55 FT
Middle Marsh Island
Steadman Island
Grove Point
Forest R
Rockfish Cr
Ogeechee River
Bare at MLLW rep 1992
Shoal rep 1985
Grove River
Harvey Cut
Rep closed 1980
Fort McAllister
F R 7ft
PA Priv
Cottonham
Oak Level
Redbird Cr
Narrows

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

GEORGIA — EAST COAST

TYBEE ISLAND TO DOBOY SOUND

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 31°40'
North American Datum of 1983 (1984)

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar

Joins page 8

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~
Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

See Note on page 5.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

Formerly C&GS 1241, 1st. Ed., May 1921 G-1939-505 KAPP 254

discrepancies or comments
.gov/staff/contact.htm.

Navigation re
Coast Pilot 4. A
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7th Coast Guard
of the District Eng
Georgia.
Refer to cha

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for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
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obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

EIGHTS
bove Mean High Water.

THORITIES
y by the National Ocean Service, Coast
om the Corps of Engineers, and U.S.

TO NAVIGATION
Coast Guard Light List for
rmation concerning aids to

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.

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:106666. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

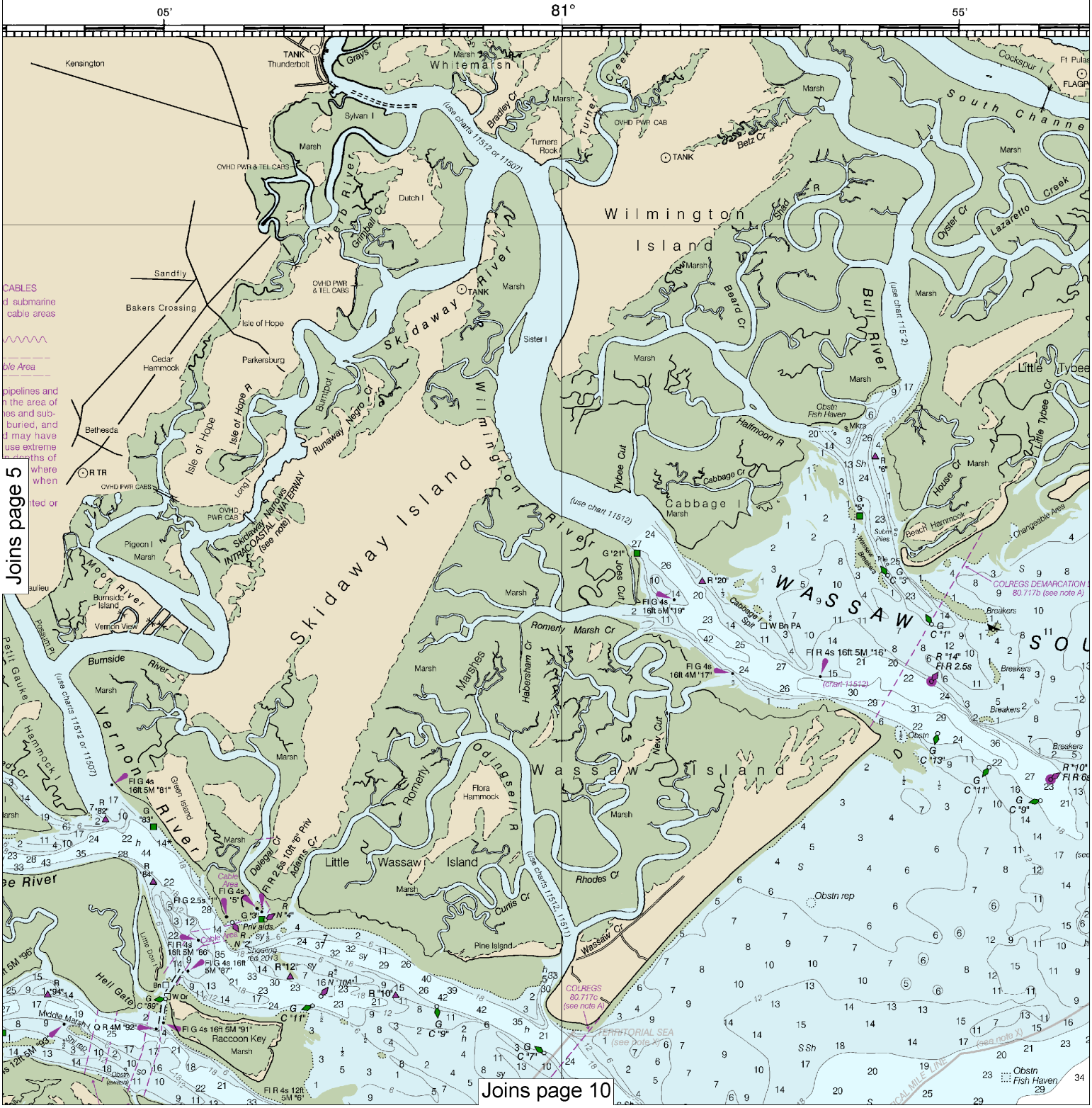
Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

Formerly C&GS 1241, 1st. Ed., May 1921 G-1939-505 KAPP 254

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Savannah, Georgia.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.



Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

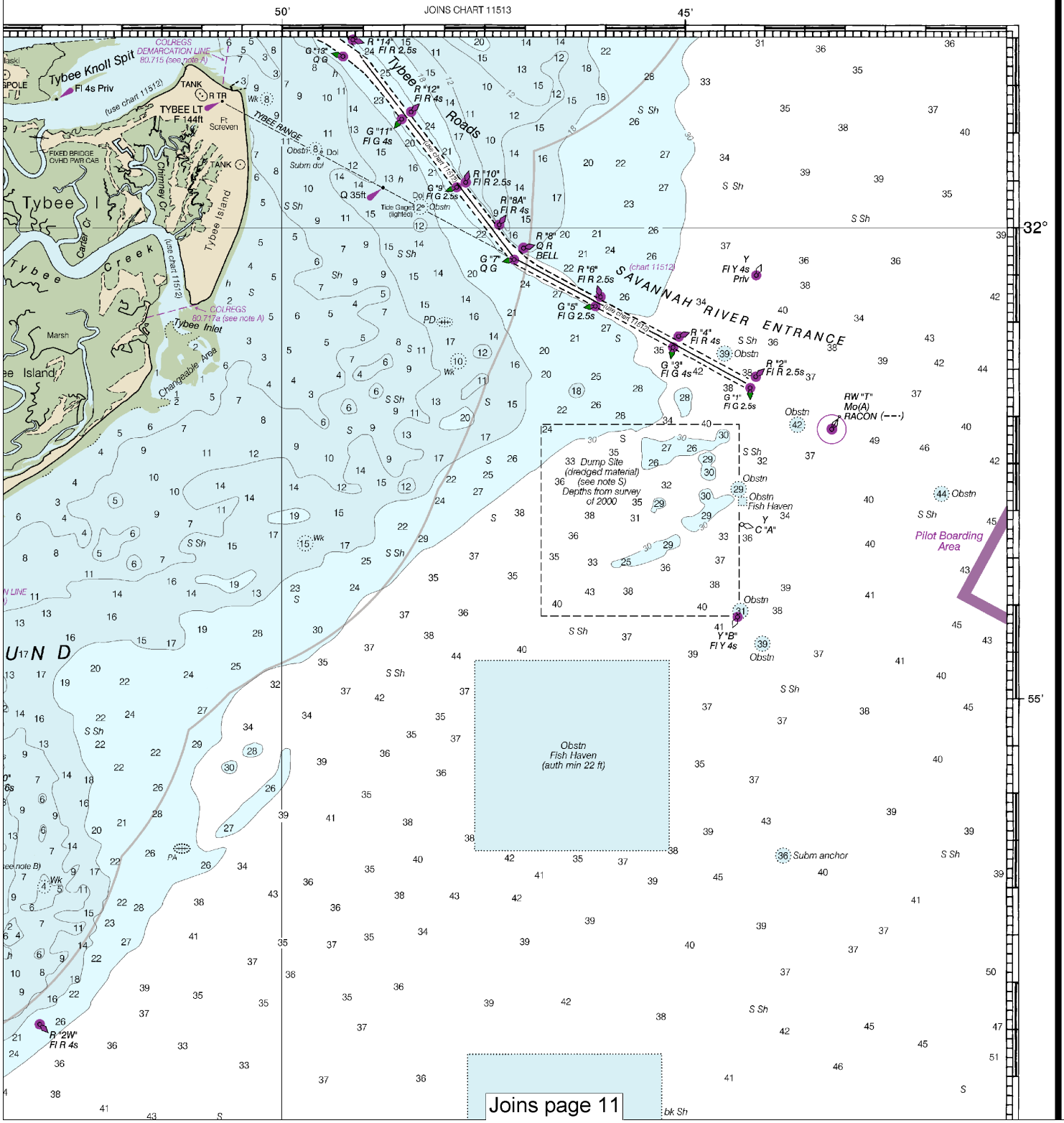
NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Savannah, GA	KEC-85	162.400 MHz
Gaxley, GA	WXM-65	162.525 MHz
Jesup, GA	WXJ-28	162.450 MHz
Brunswick, GA	WWH-39	162.425 MHz
Waycross, GA	WXK-75	162.475 MHz

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

11509



Joins page 4

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

GEORGIA — EAST COAST

TYBEE ISLAND TO DOBOY SOUND

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 31°40'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

RADAR REFLECTORS

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

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.

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 0.787" northward and 0.626" eastward to agree with this chart.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

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

NOTE B

CAUTION

The entrance to Wassaw Sound is subject to frequent change. Buoys 4, 6, and 8 are not charted as they are frequently shifted in position.

CAUTION

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

50'

45'

40'

Colonels Island

Dutchman Bay

Sunbury Chan

East Chan

Fancy Hall Cr

Medway River

Kilkenny Creek

Bear River

Lincoln Creek

Cubbage Cr

Cedar Cr

Ashley Cr

Dead Cr

Vandyke Cr

Timmons R

North Newport River

South Newport Cut

Cross Tide Cr

Carrs Neck Cr

Carrs Neck

Payne Cr

Dickinson Cr

Jones Cr

Sunbury Cr

Belfast River

Tivoli River

Laurel View R

Jerico River

Isle of Wight

Belfast

Sunbury

Dorchester

Seabrook

Stevens Airfield

Belle Isle

Kilkenny Club

Belvidere

Oak Level

Cottenham

Marsh

Florida

Skipper Narrows

Redbird Cr

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY (See note)

(use charts 11511 or 11507)

Fl R 4s 16ft 5M "110"

Fl R 4s 16ft 5M "116"

Fl G 4s 12ft 4M "119"

Fl G 4s 16ft 5M "123"

Fl G 4s 12ft 5M "125"

R "122"

R "124"

G "117"

G "121"

Walburg Creek

Cable Area

Obstn Fish Haven

W Bns PA

Joins page 12

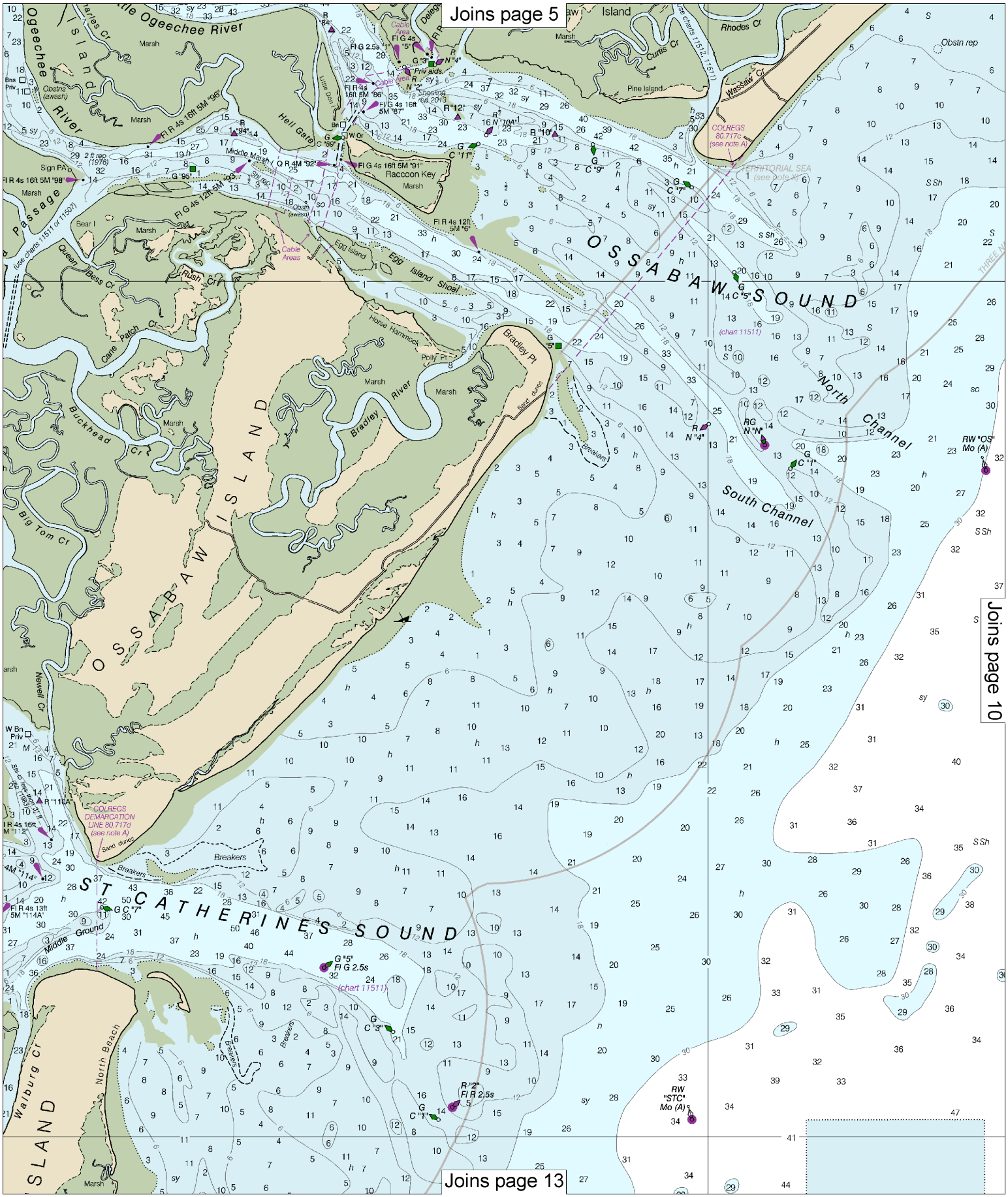
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

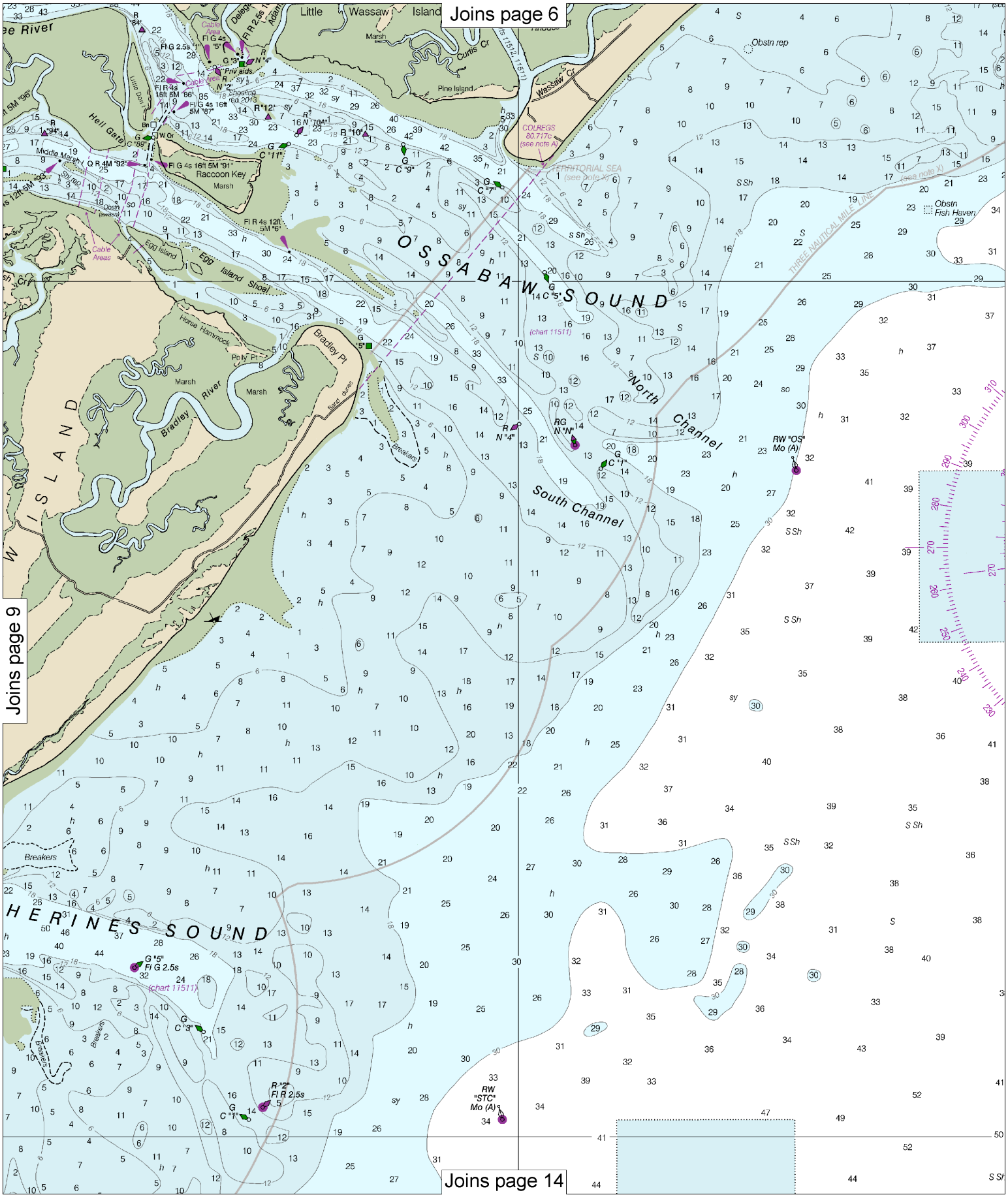
Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

See Note on page 5.

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.


Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
OSSABAW SOUND
OSSABAW ISLAND
ST CATHERINES SOUND
ST CATHERINES ISLAND
Ogeechee River
Hell Gate
Middle Marsh
Raccoon Key
Egg Island
Egg Island Shoal
Bradley River
Bradley Pt
Horse Hammock
Polly Pt
Buckhead Cr
Big Tom Cr
Newell Cr
Rush Cr
Queen Bess Cr
Cane Patch Cr
Bear I
Sign Pt
Pine Island
Curtis Cr
Rhodes Cr
Wassaw Cr
Island
North Channel
South Channel
Middle Ground
Walburg Cr
North Beach
Breakers
Sand dunes
Marsh
Obstn rep
Obstns (awash)
2 ft rep (1979)
Cable Areas
Chasing Tea 2013
Priv aids
COLREGS 80.717c (see note A)
COLREGS DEMARCATION LINE 80.717d (see note A)
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
THREE N
(chart 11511)
(use charts 11511 or 11507)
(use charts 11511 or 11512)
Fl R 4s 16ft 5M "98"
Fl G 4s 16ft 5M "96"
Fl R 4s 16ft 5M "94"
Fl G 4s 16ft 5M "87"
Fl R 4s 16ft 5M "91"
Fl G 4s 12ft 5M "93"
Fl R 4s 12ft 5M "6"
Fl G 2.5s "1"
Fl G 4s "5"
Fl R 4s 13ft 5M "114A"
Fl G 2.5s
Fl R 2.5s
Q R 4M "92"
Q G 4M "95"
RG "N"
RW "OS" Mo (A)
RW "STC" Mo (A)
G "5"
G "7"
G "9"
G "11"
G "3"
G "1"
R "2"
R "4"
R "10"
R "12"
R "110A"
N "2"
N "4"
N 704
Be
Bn
Or
W Bn Priv
W Or
Obstn (awash)



10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

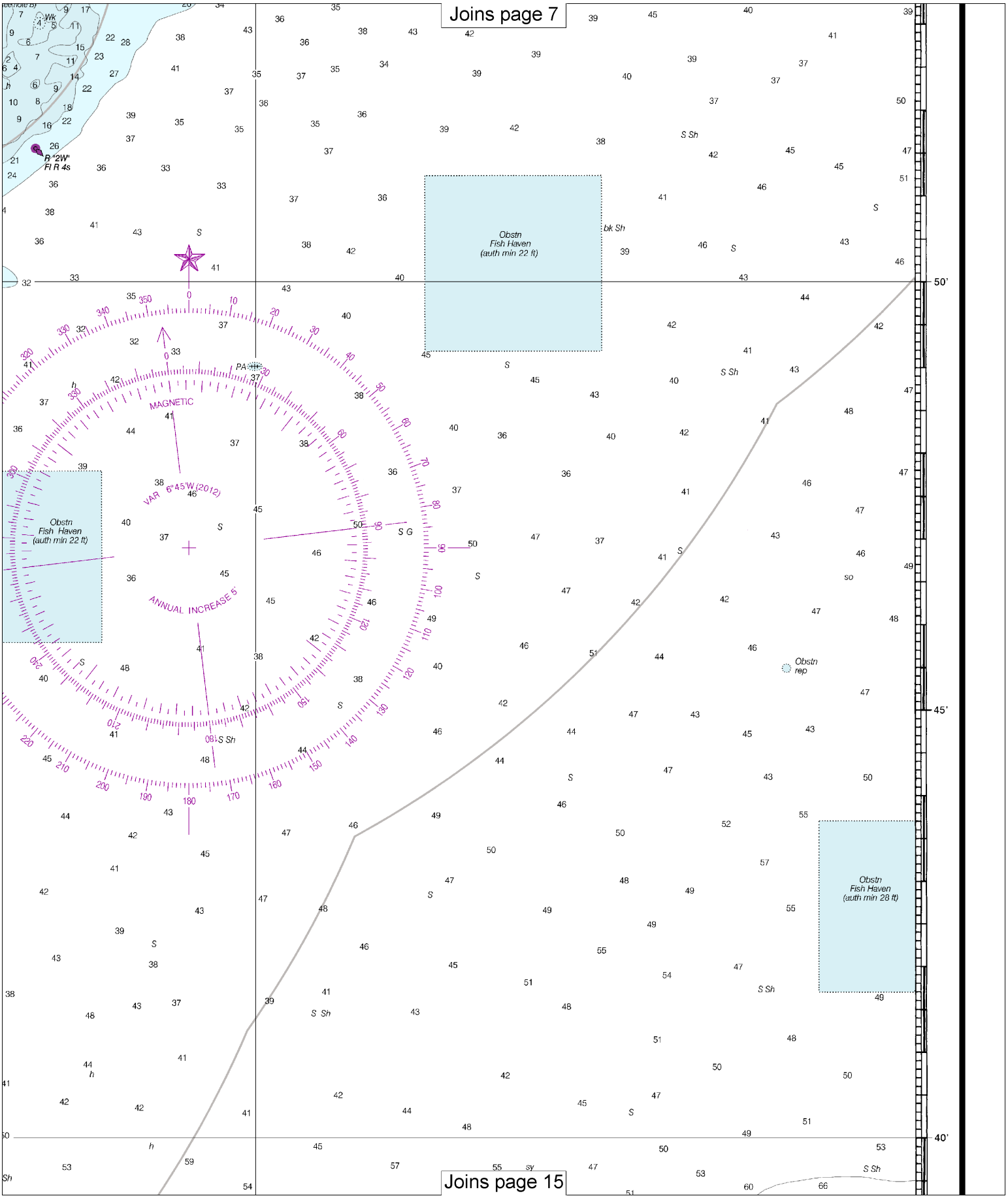
See Note on page 5.

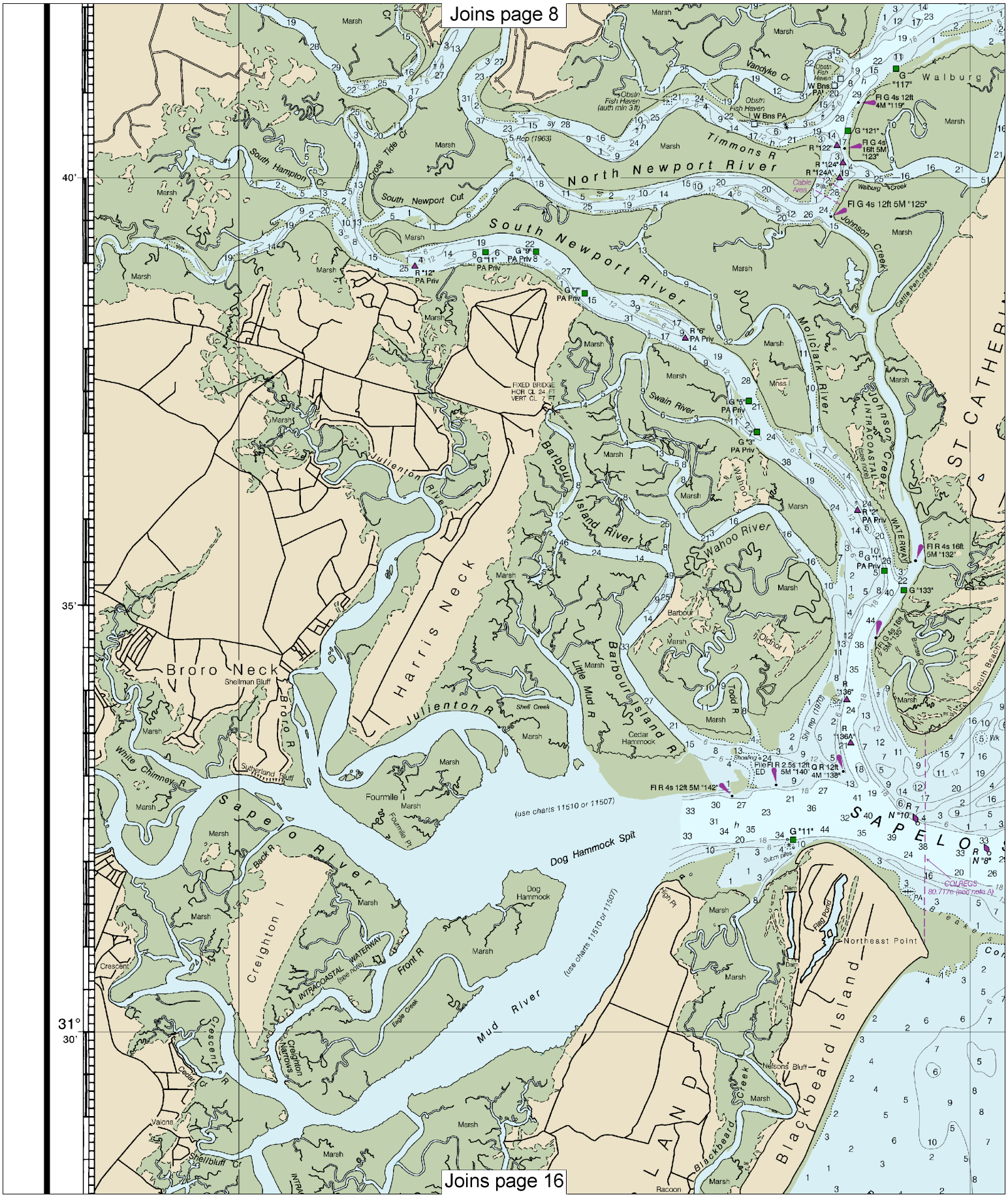
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 7
Obstn
Fish Haven
(auth min 22 ft)
bk Sh
Obstn
Fish Haven
(auth min 22 ft)
MAGNETIC
VAR 6° 45'W (2012)
ANNUAL INCREASE 5
PA
S G
Obstn
rep
Obstn
Fish Haven
(auth min 28 ft)
50'
45'
40'
Joins page 15



12

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

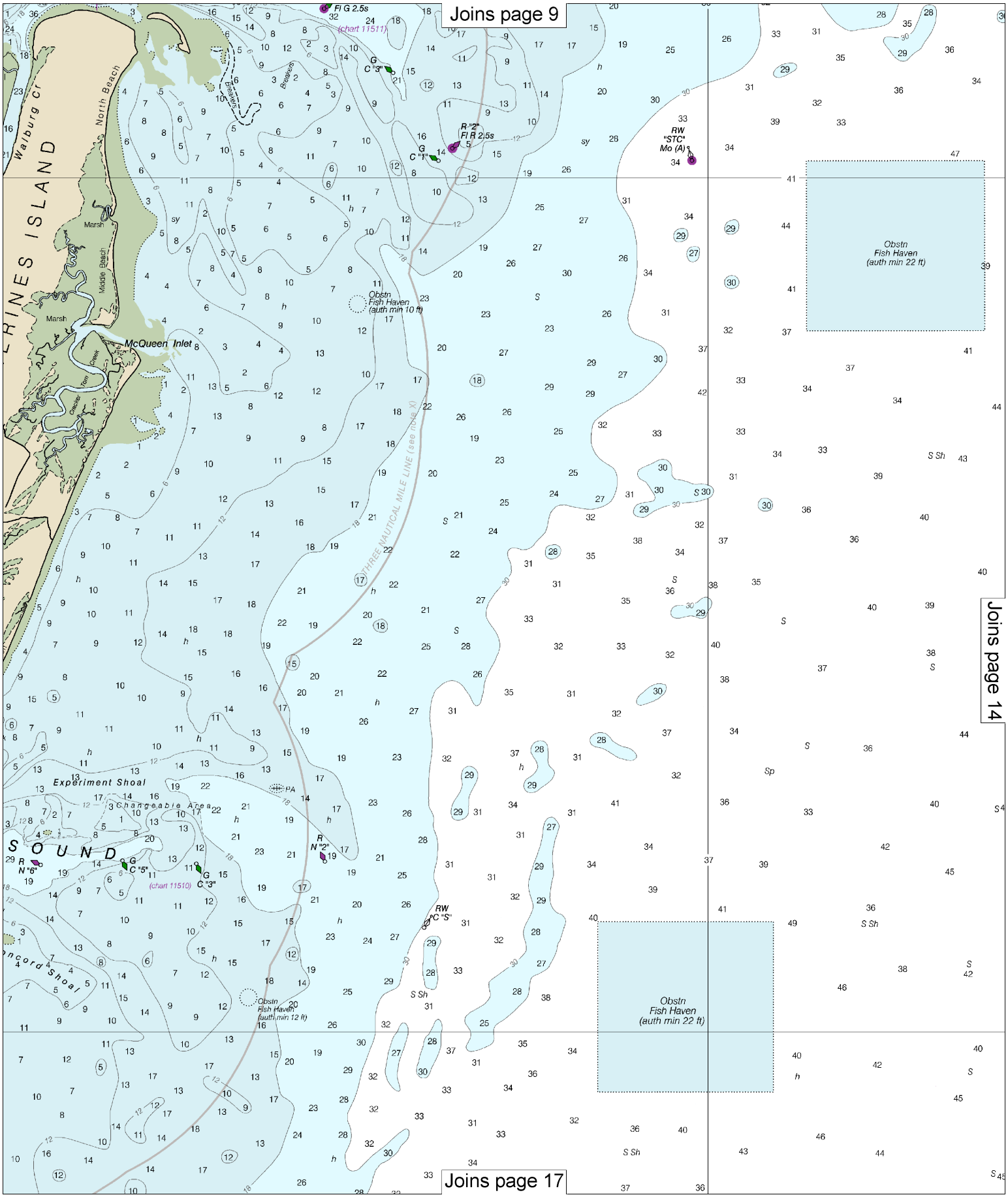
See Note on page 5.

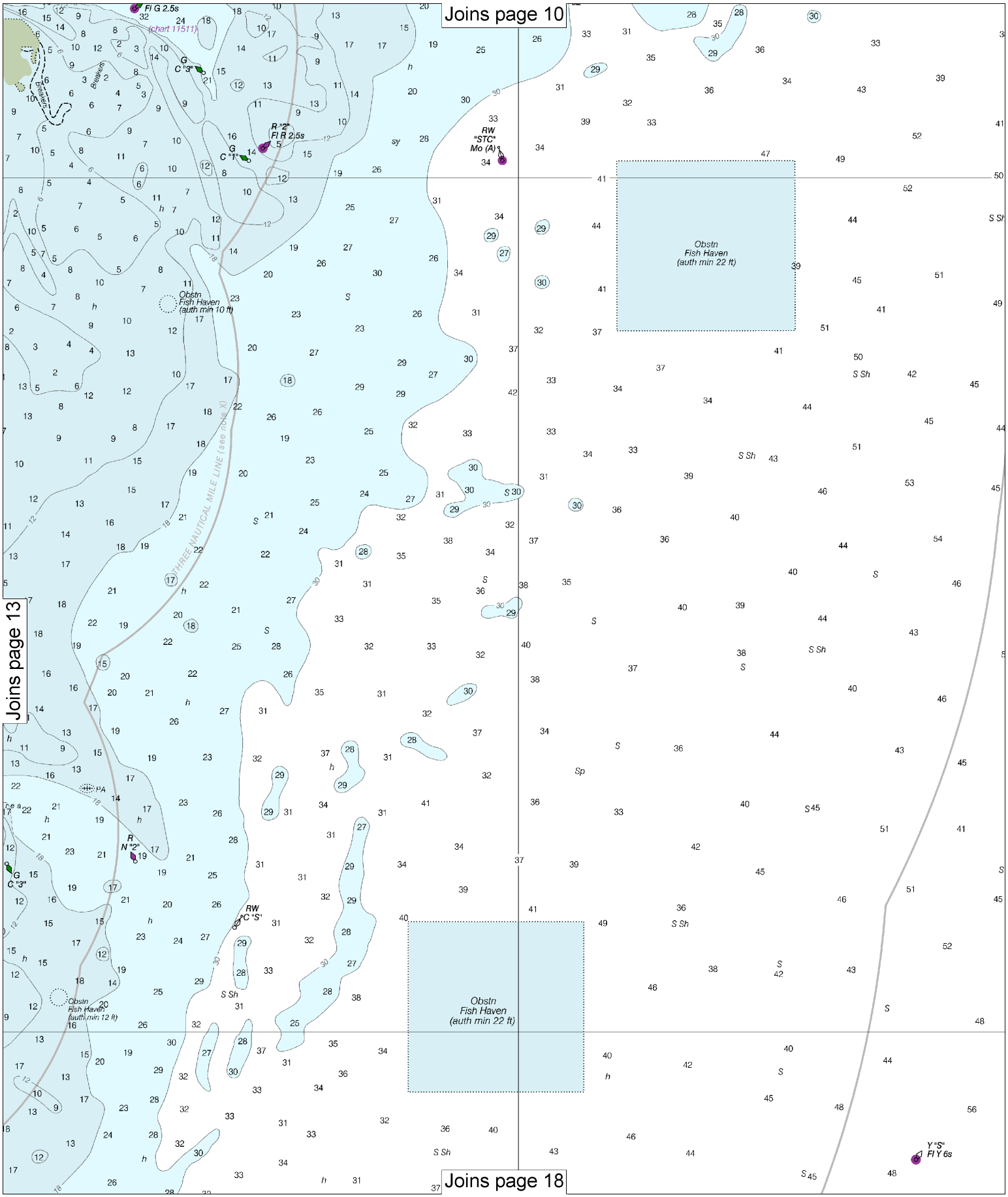
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 9
Fl G 2.5s
(chart 11511)
G
C "3"
R "2"
Fl R 2.5s
G
C "1"
RW
"STC"
Mo (A)
Obstn
Fish Haven
(auth min 22 ft)
Obstn
Fish Haven
(auth min 10 ft)
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
McQueen Inlet
Marsh
Middle Beach
North Beach
Walburg cr
Breakers
Experiment Shoal
Changeable Area
PA
S O U N D
R
N "6"
G
C "5"
(chart 11510)
G
C "3"
R
N "2"
RW
"C "S"
Obstn
Fish Haven
(auth min 12 ft)
Obstn
Fish Haven
(auth min 22 ft)
Joins page 14
Joins page 17



14

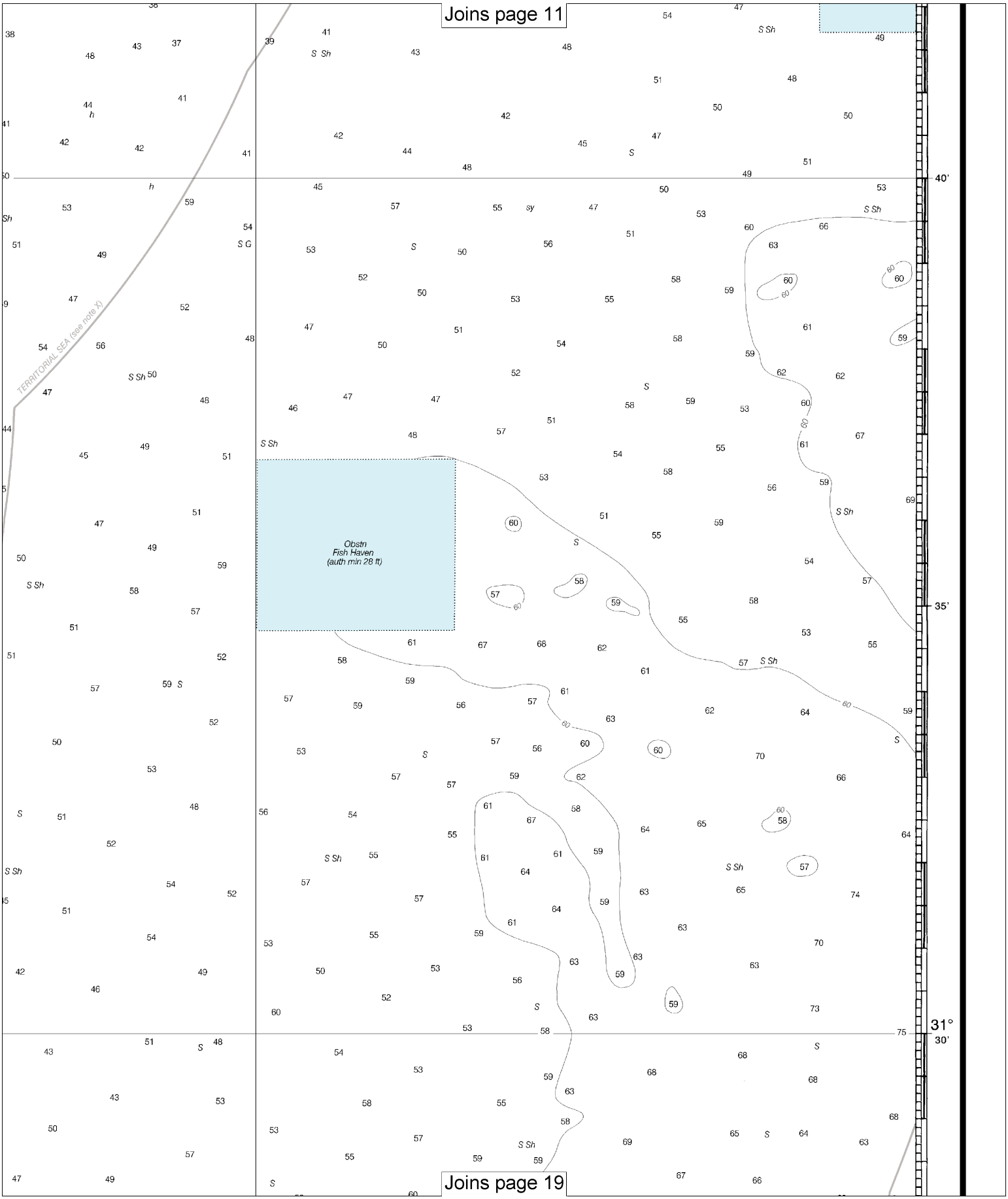
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

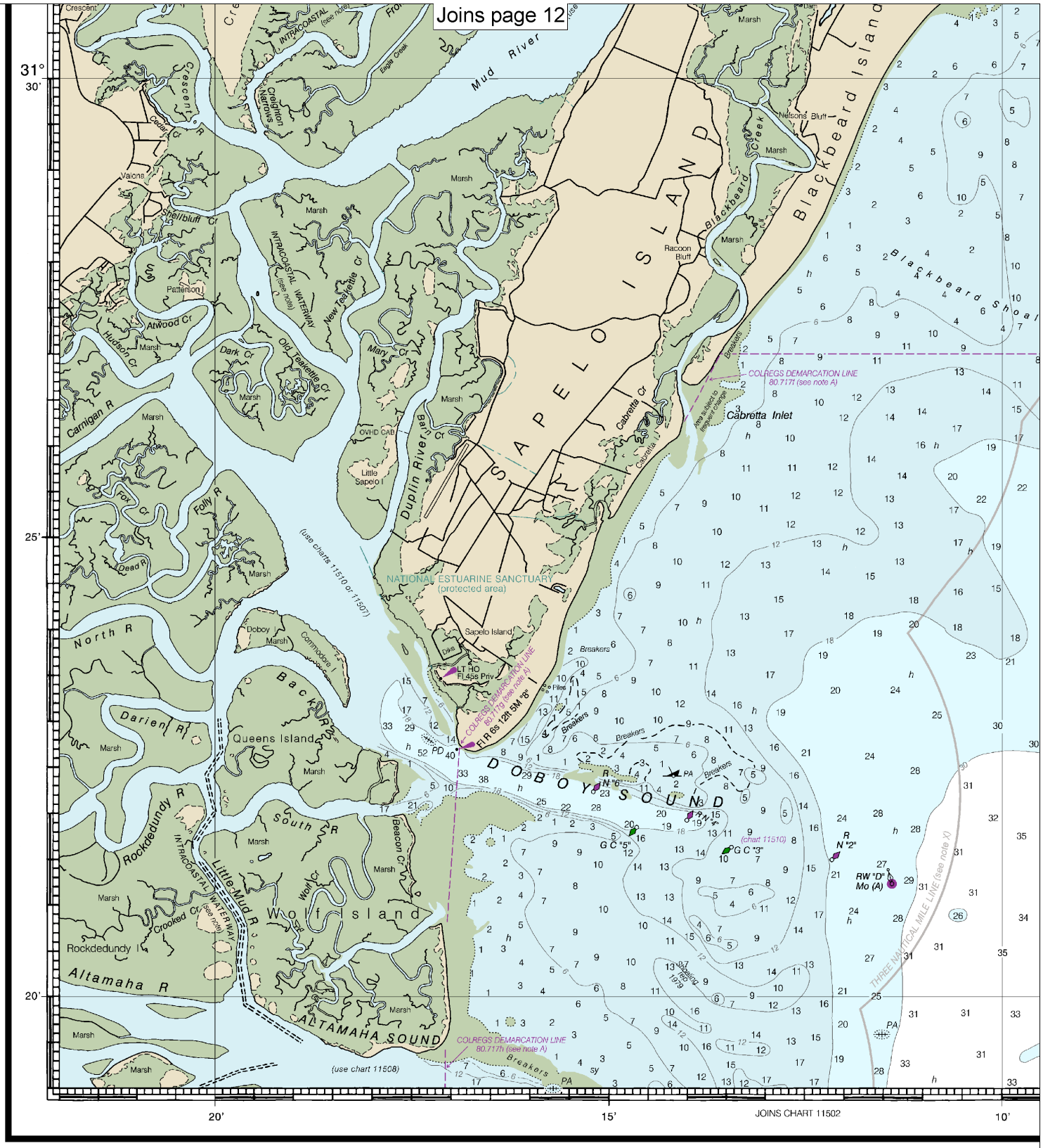
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 11
Obstn
Fish Haven
(auth min 28 ft)
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
40'
35'
31°
30'
Joins page 19



11509

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agenc U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping s the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

32nd Ed., Feb. 2012. Last Correction: 12/7/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4716 (11/22/2016), NM: 4816 (11/26/2016)

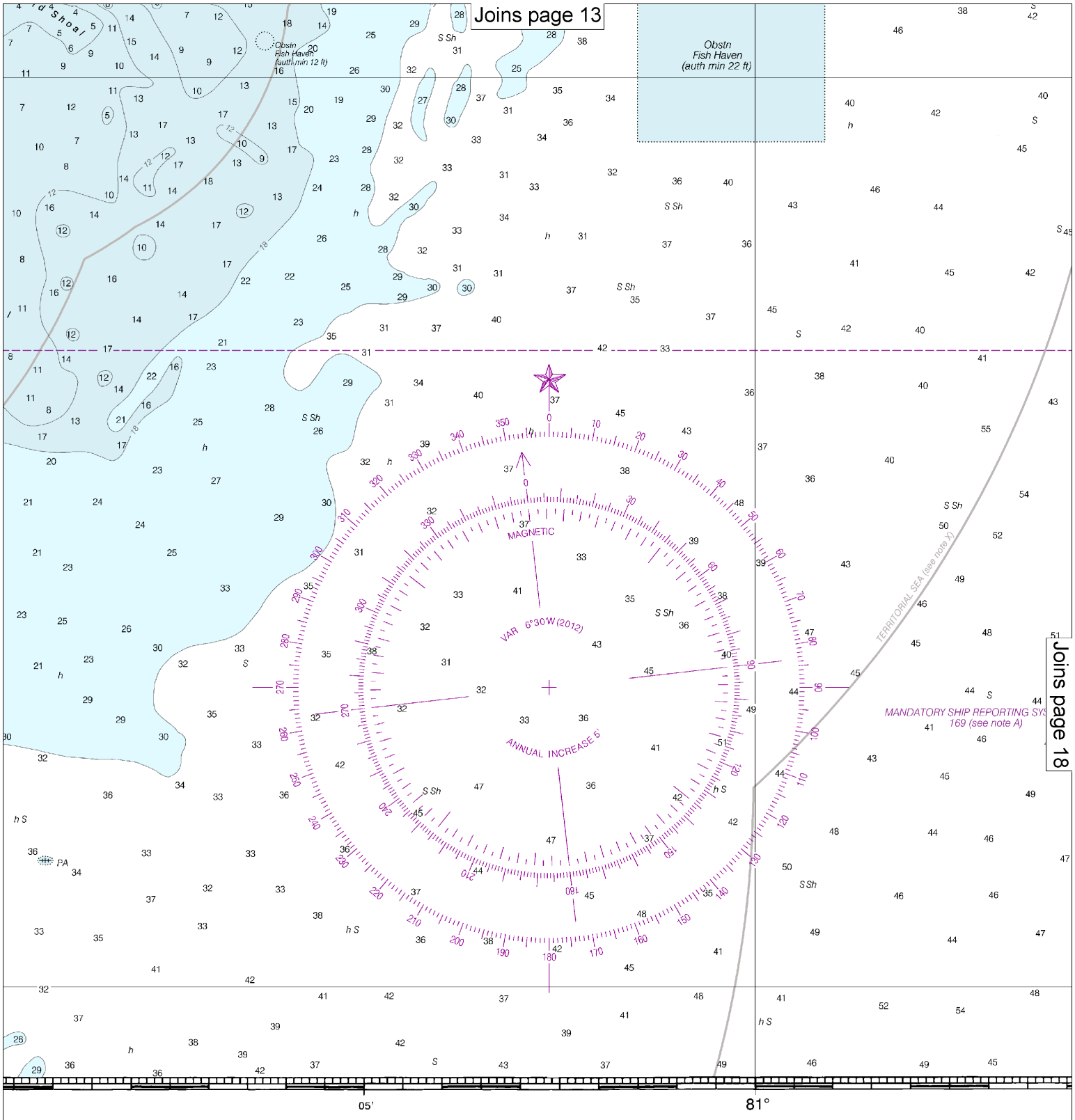
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

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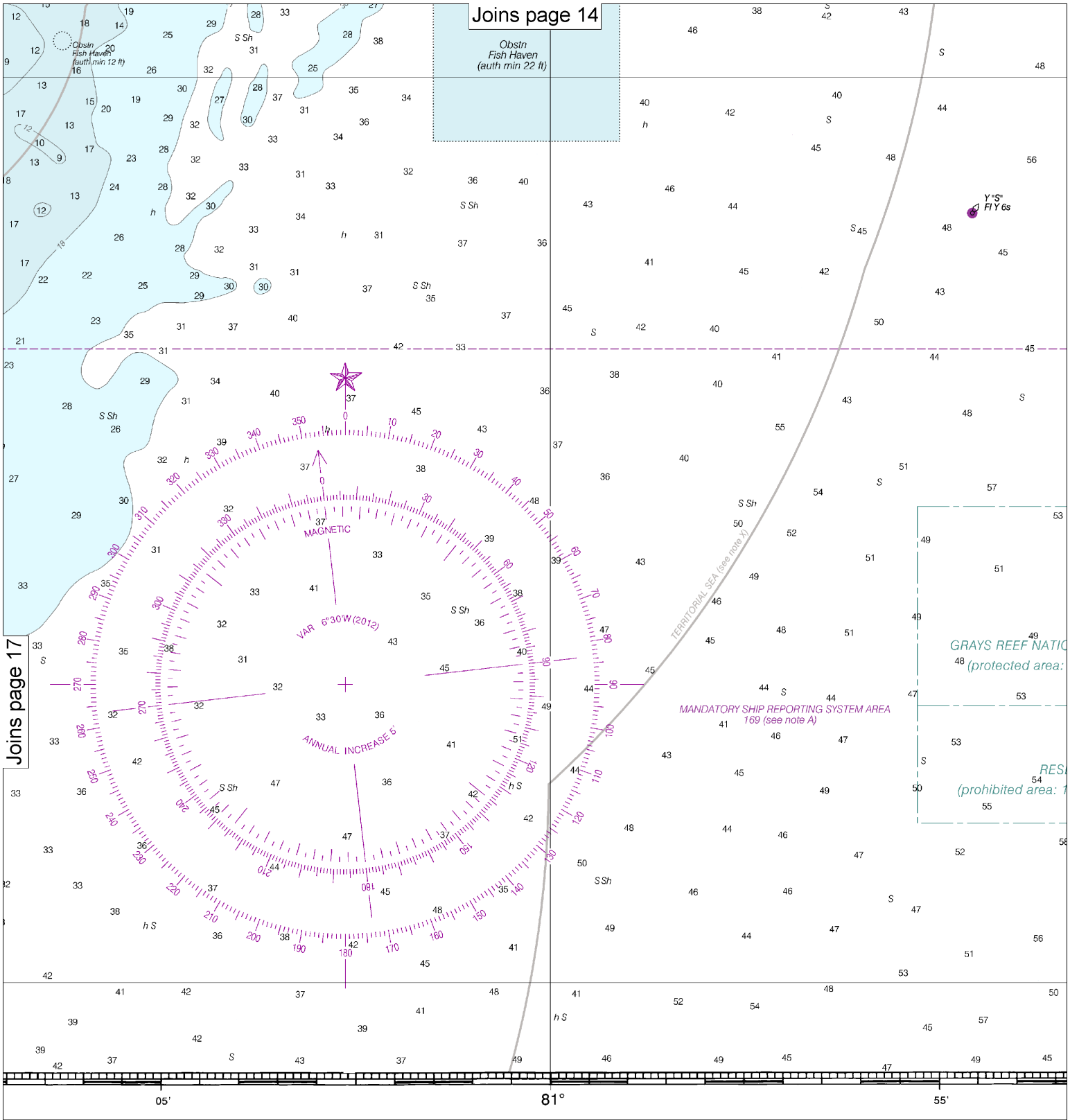
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS



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NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

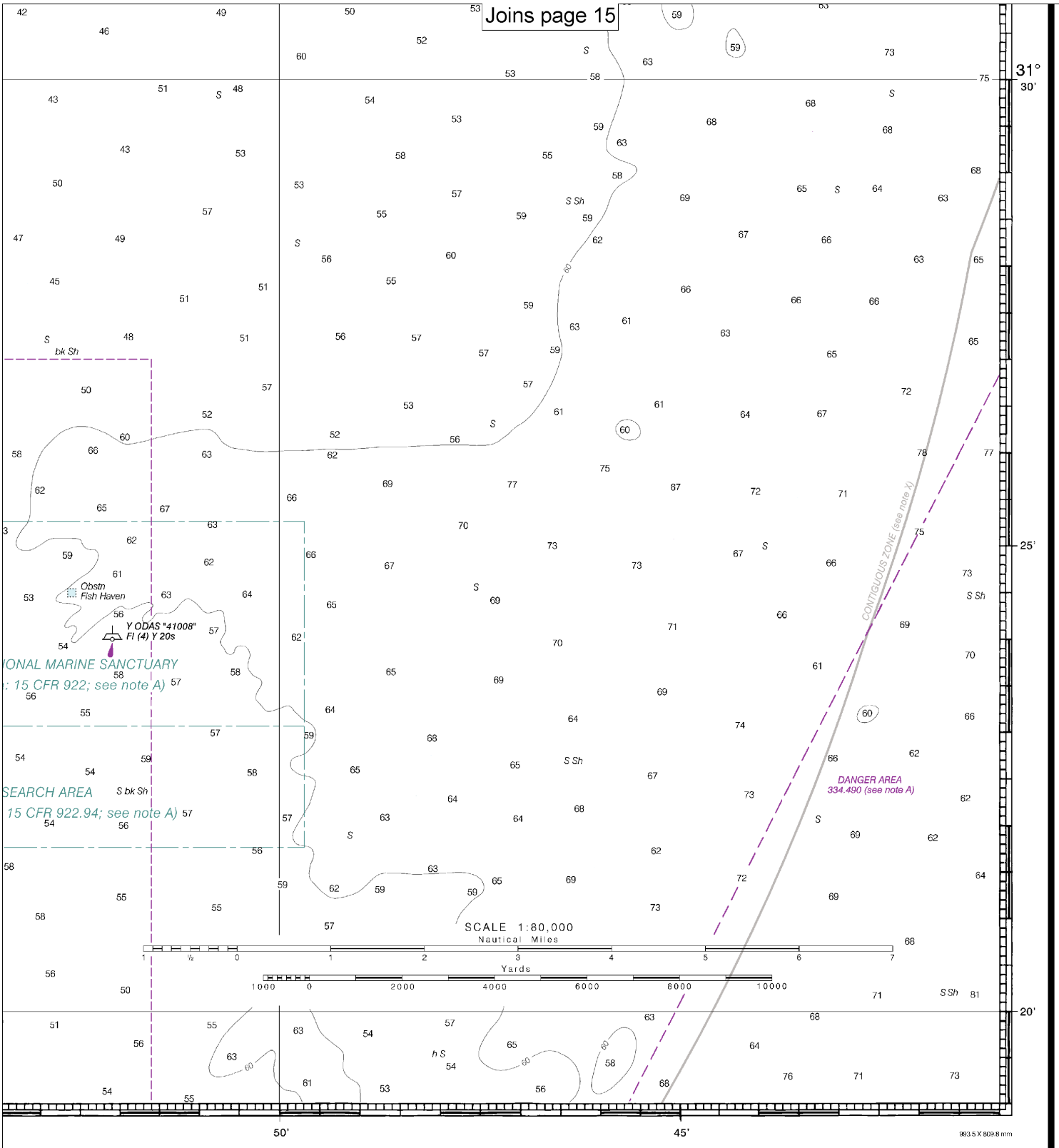
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

See Note on page 5.



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

Tybee Island to Doboy Sound

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

11509

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov**
Interactive chart catalog	—	**http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml**
Report a chart discrepancy	—	**http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx**
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	**http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs**
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html**
Coast Pilot online	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm**
Tides and Currents	—	**http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov**
Marine Forecasts	—	**http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm**
National Data Buoy Center	—	**http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/**
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	**http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/**
National Weather Service	—	**http://www.weather.gov/**
National Hurrican Center	—	**http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/**
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	**http://ptwc.weather.gov/**
Contact Us	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm**

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This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

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