

BookletChart™



Shemya Island to Attu Island

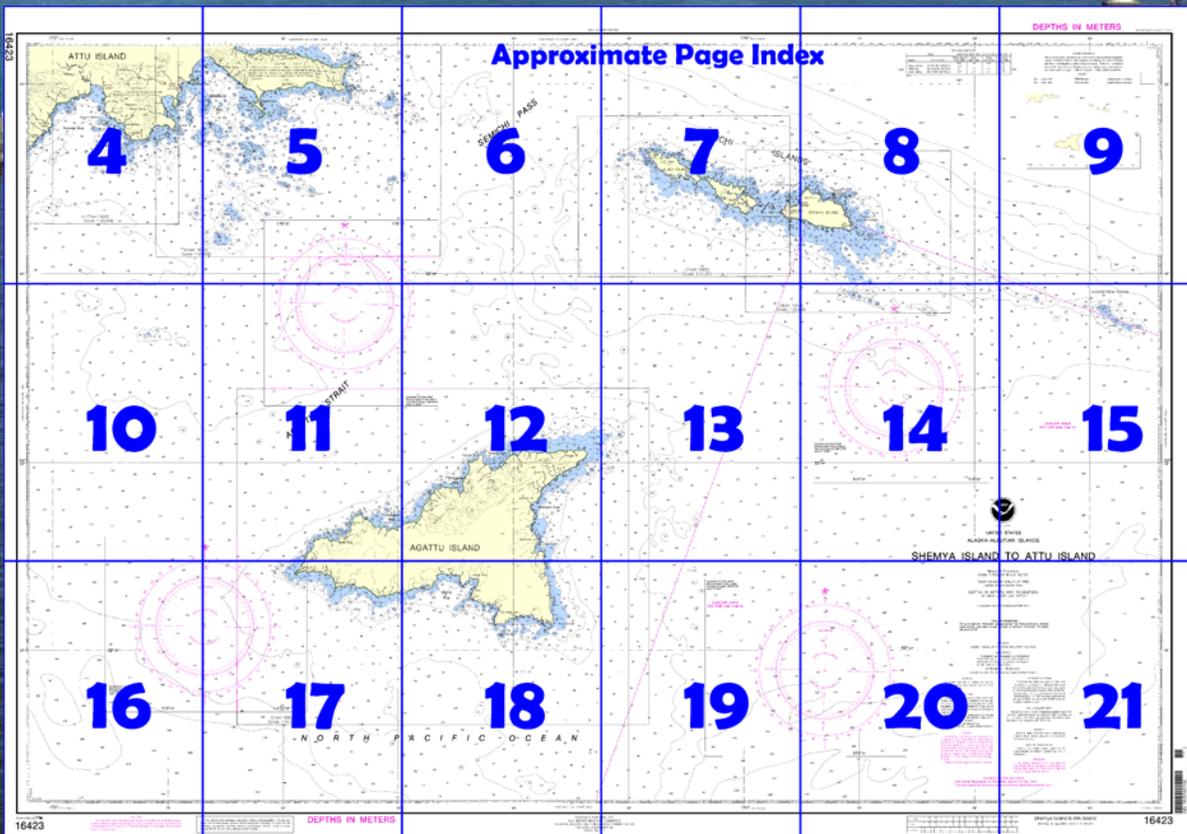
NOAA Chart 16423

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=16423>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

The **Near Islands** include the Semichi Islands and Attu and Agattu Islands. The **Semichi Islands** are Shemya, Nizki and Alaid. Shemya Island, the easternmost of the group, is about 65 miles WNW from Buldir Island. Alaid Island, the westernmost, is about 16 miles E by S from Attu. The group trends WNW over a distance of 11.5 miles. The islands have numerous lakes, are covered with tundra, and are treeless. The shores are fringed with reefs and rocks,

some as far as 1 mile offshore.

Currents estimated to exceed 1 knot occur E and W of the Semichi Islands and in the passes between them. S currents have been reported

in the area between the Semichi Islands and Agattu.

Ingenstrem Rocks, 14 miles SE from the E end of Shemya Island, is a group of four visible rocks and several others that uncover. The highest and northernmost of the group is 9 feet high. The rocks are in an area about 350 yards in diameter.

Depths of 3 to 9 fathoms extend 2.2 miles SE from the 9-foot rock. This reef probably breaks along its entire length during heavy weather. Vessels should not approach the rocks closer than 3 miles on the SE, and 2 miles on the N and W.

Shemya Island, 3.8 miles long and 1.8 miles wide, slopes gradually from the shoreline on the S to a round bluff 250 feet high along the N shore. A 111-foot tall building is at the top of the bluff. An aero radiobeacon is at the W end.

The shoreline of Shemya Island is generally fringed with reefs except for a few short stretches of sand beach. Rocks, kelp, and shoals extend 0.6 mile N of the N point of Shemya. The outermost offshore danger is a 4½-fathom shoal, 0.6 mile off the N shore. A danger zone extends 40 miles off the S shore of Shemya Island. (See **334.1290**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

Several prominent rocky islets, highest 56 feet, are 0.7 mile off the NE coast of Shemya Island. About 0.3 mile NW of these islets is a rock covered 3 feet, which breaks much of the time. Foul area extends offshore to within 0.2 mile of the rocky islets. Between the outer end of the foul area and the islets is a channel which may be used by launches. The waters for 1.2 miles E and S of the E point of Shemya Island are foul with visible and covered rocks; the area is marked by kelp. Shoals with depths of 9 fathoms or less and marked by kelp in the summer are 4 miles S and SSE of the point.

Alcan Harbor, on the NW side of Shemya Island, is protected on the E and S, somewhat protected on the W, and is wide open to N weather. When the seas are running, breakers can be seen along the submerged remains of a former breakwater which extends about 0.4 mile N from the point on the W side of the harbor. A wreck marks the end of the point and the submerged remains are marked by kelp. Several rocks are visible at low tide up to 100 yards N of the point; mariners are advised to exercise extreme caution in this area. On the W side of the harbor is a 333-foot sheet pile wharf with a 250-foot mooring face with a deck height of 23 feet and a depth of 27 feet alongside. In the middle of the harbor lies a wreck on a reef which is marked by kelp. Depths in the harbor cannot be relied upon because of the frequent changes, and vessels should be extremely careful of the natural and structural hazards. In 1982, it was reported that a strong current had been observed to enter the harbor from the N, move in a clockwise direction around the head of the harbor, and exit W past the point.

The S side of Shemya Island is mostly fringed with reefs and rocks that extend as much as 1 mile off, but there are short stretches of sandy beach. **Skoot Cove**, 0.7 mile from the W end of the island, has depths of about 2 fathoms, and small boats may find shelter here when weather conditions prevent landings in Alcan Harbor. In 1970, it was reported that the submerged remains of a former breakwater extend about 100 yards seaward in a 150° direction from a point (52°43'00"N., 174°04'15"E.), on the W side of the cove. The cove has been used as a dump and is reported to be filled in N of 52°43'N.

Hammerhead Island, 55 feet high and 0.5 mile W of Shemya Island, is the southernmost of several small islands surrounded by foul ground near the middle of **Shemya Pass**.

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

RCC Juneau Commander
17th CG District (907) 463-2000
Juneau, Alaska

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility

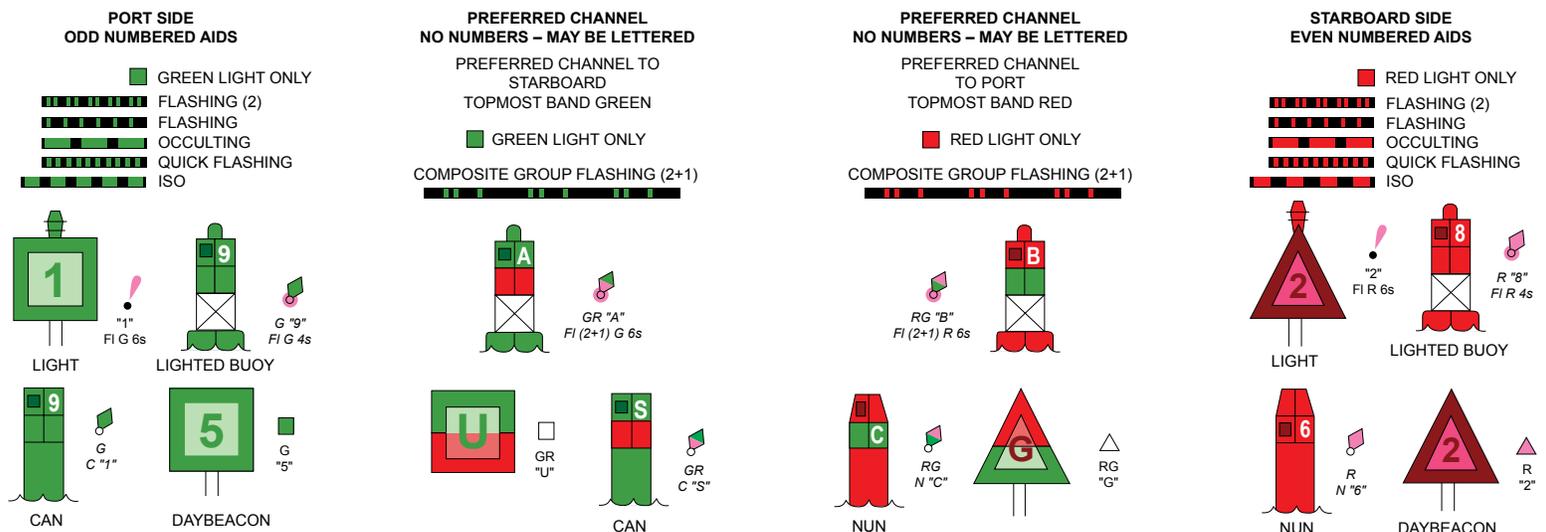


NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community. They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers

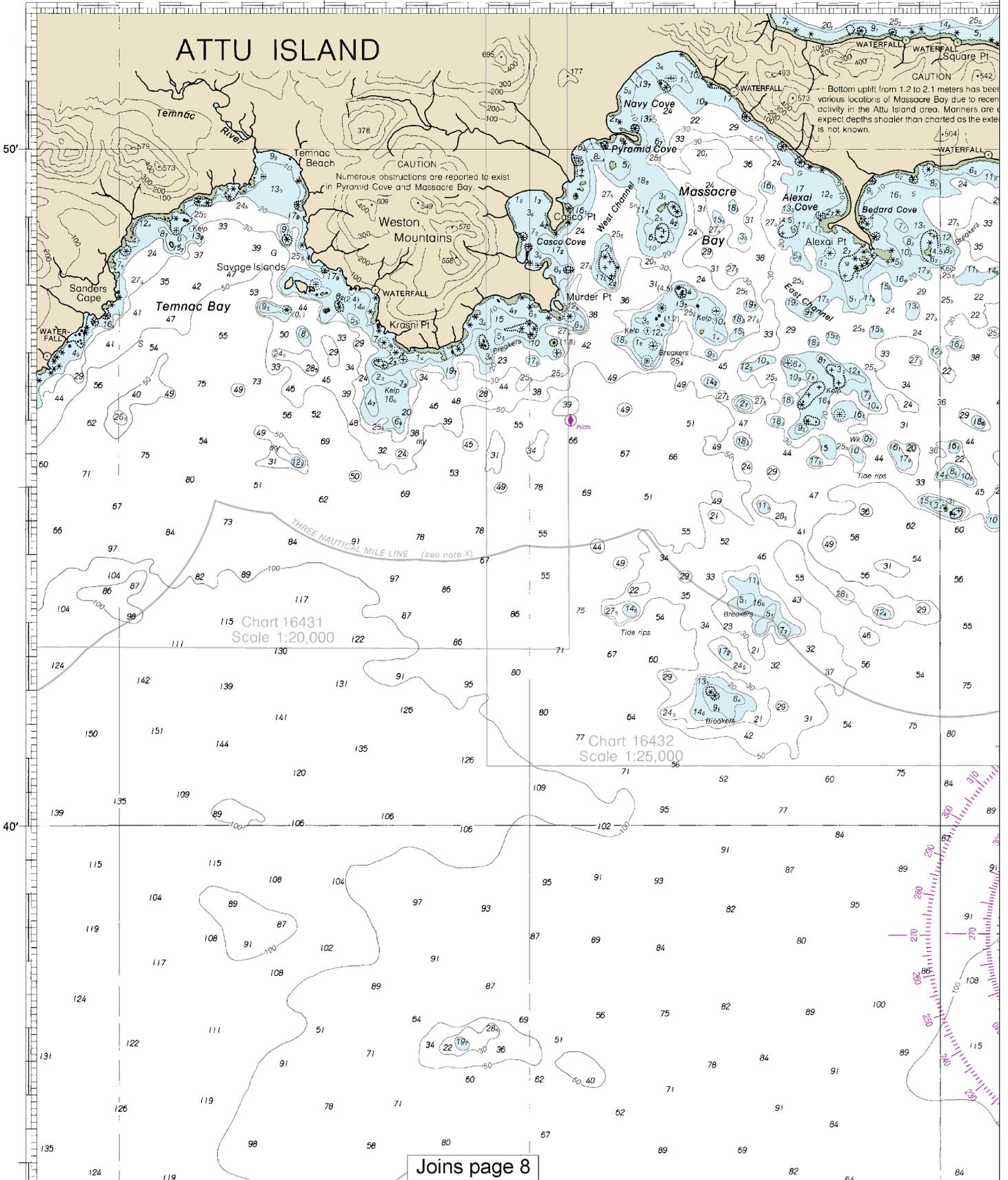
To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry.
To report a chart discrepancy, please use ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx.

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>

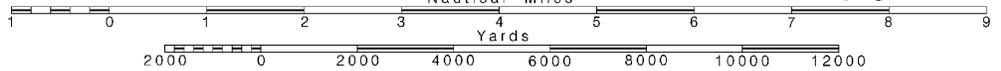


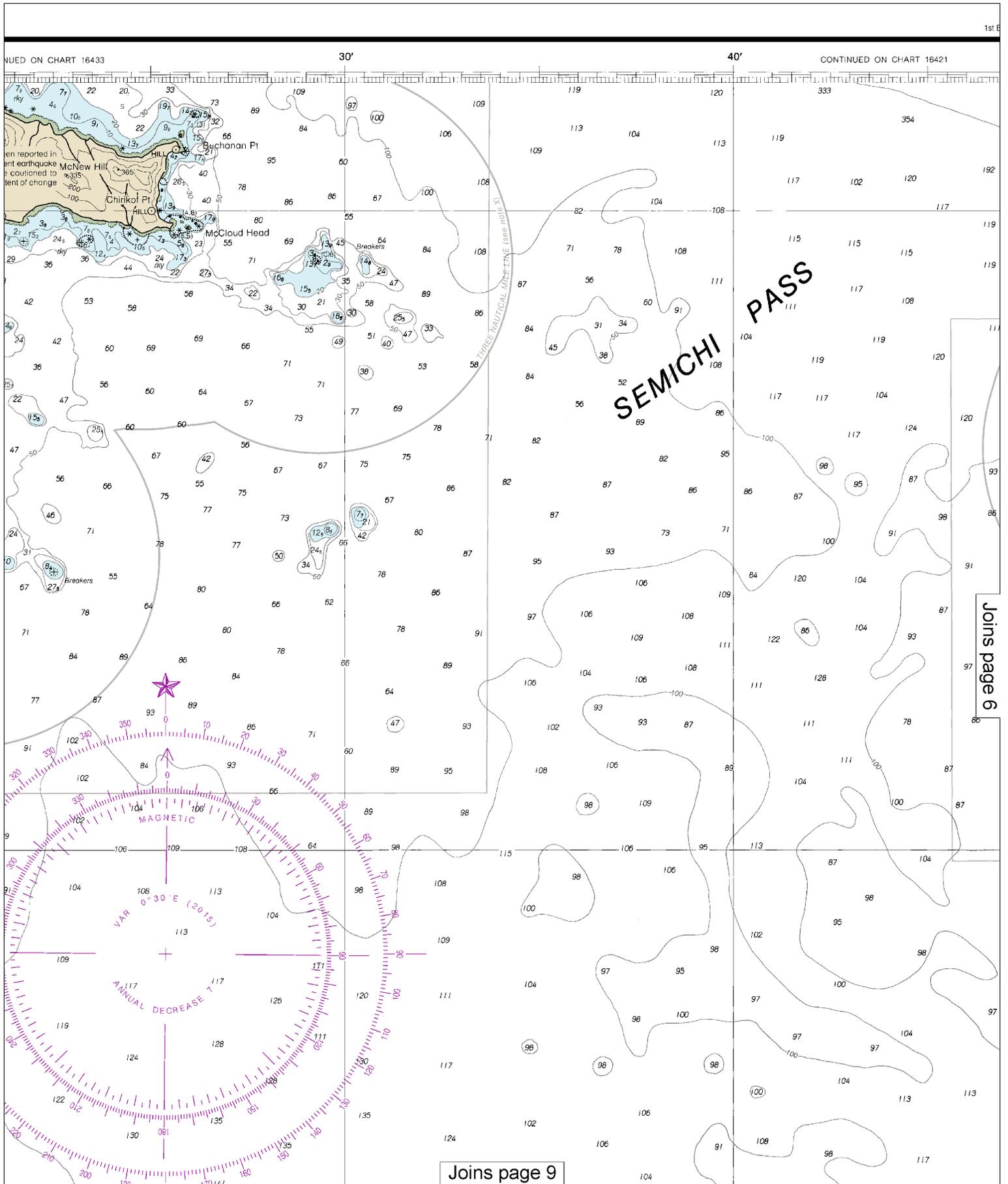
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:100,000 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 9

Joins page 6

This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:142857. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



50'

174° East Longitude

10'

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere, are shown in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit 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.

Joins page 5

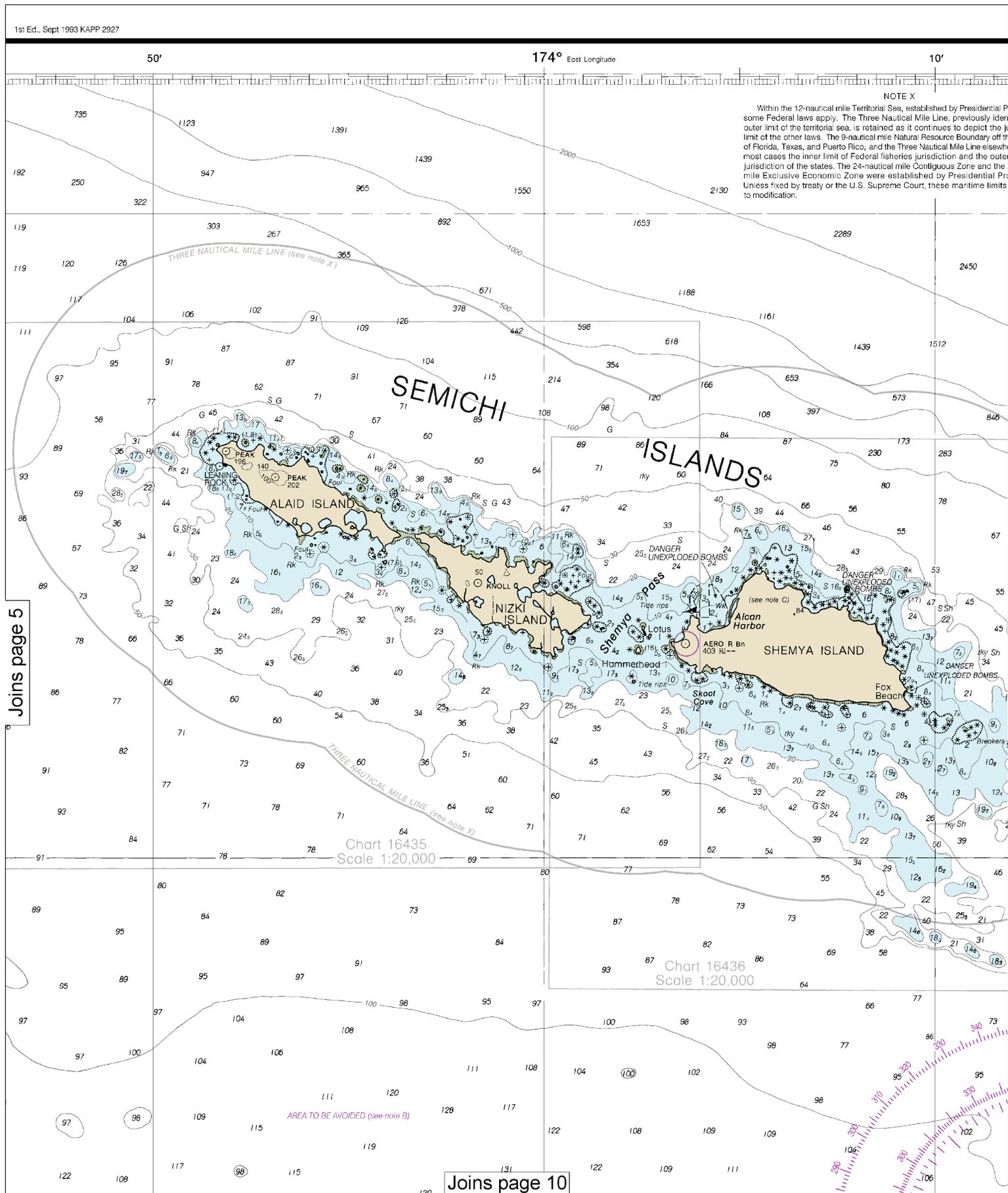


Chart 16435
Scale 1:20,000

Chart 16436
Scale 1:20,000

AREA TO BE AVOIDED (see note B)

Joins page 10

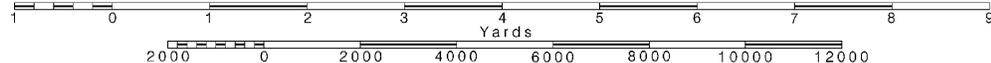


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

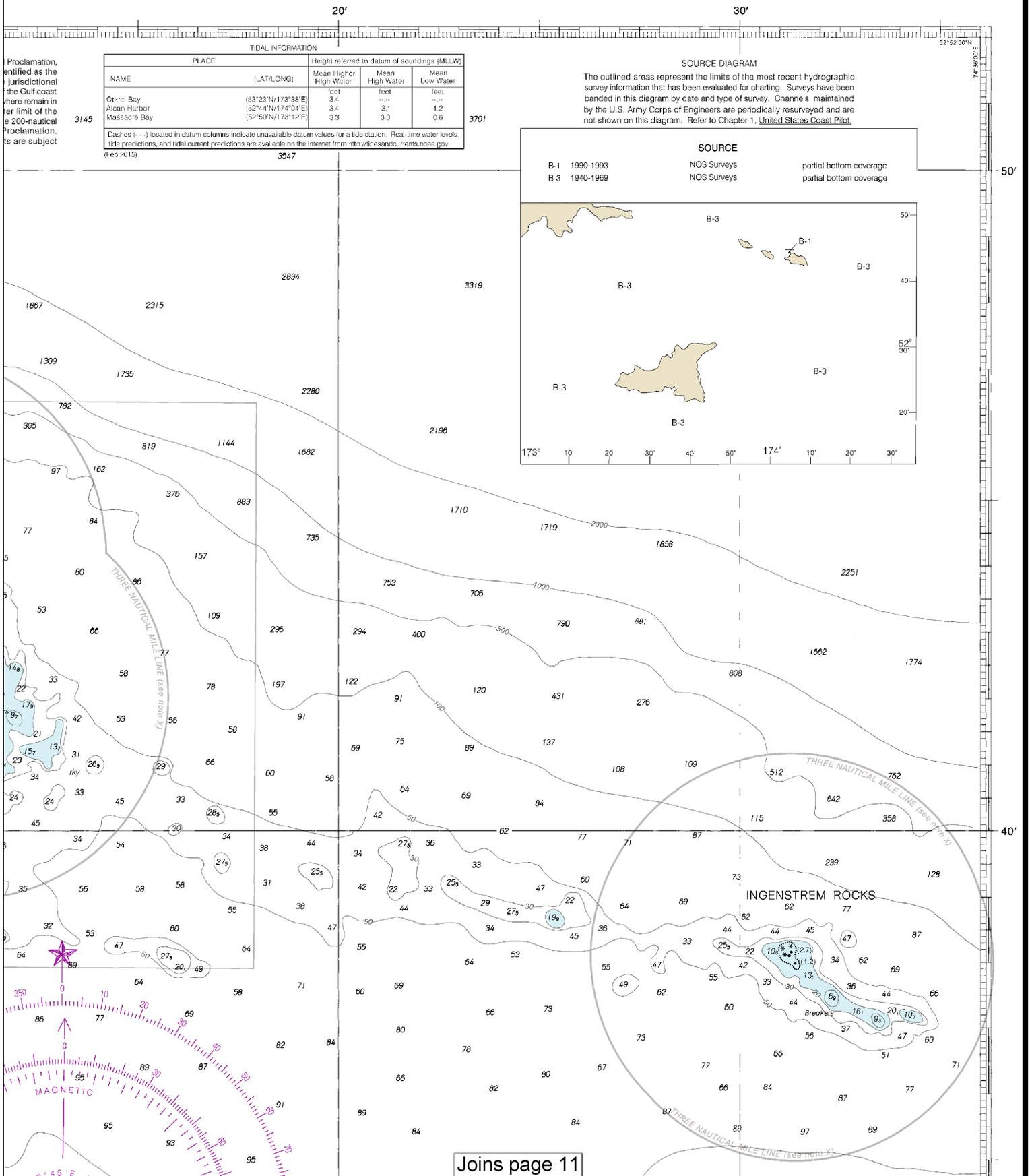
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:100,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

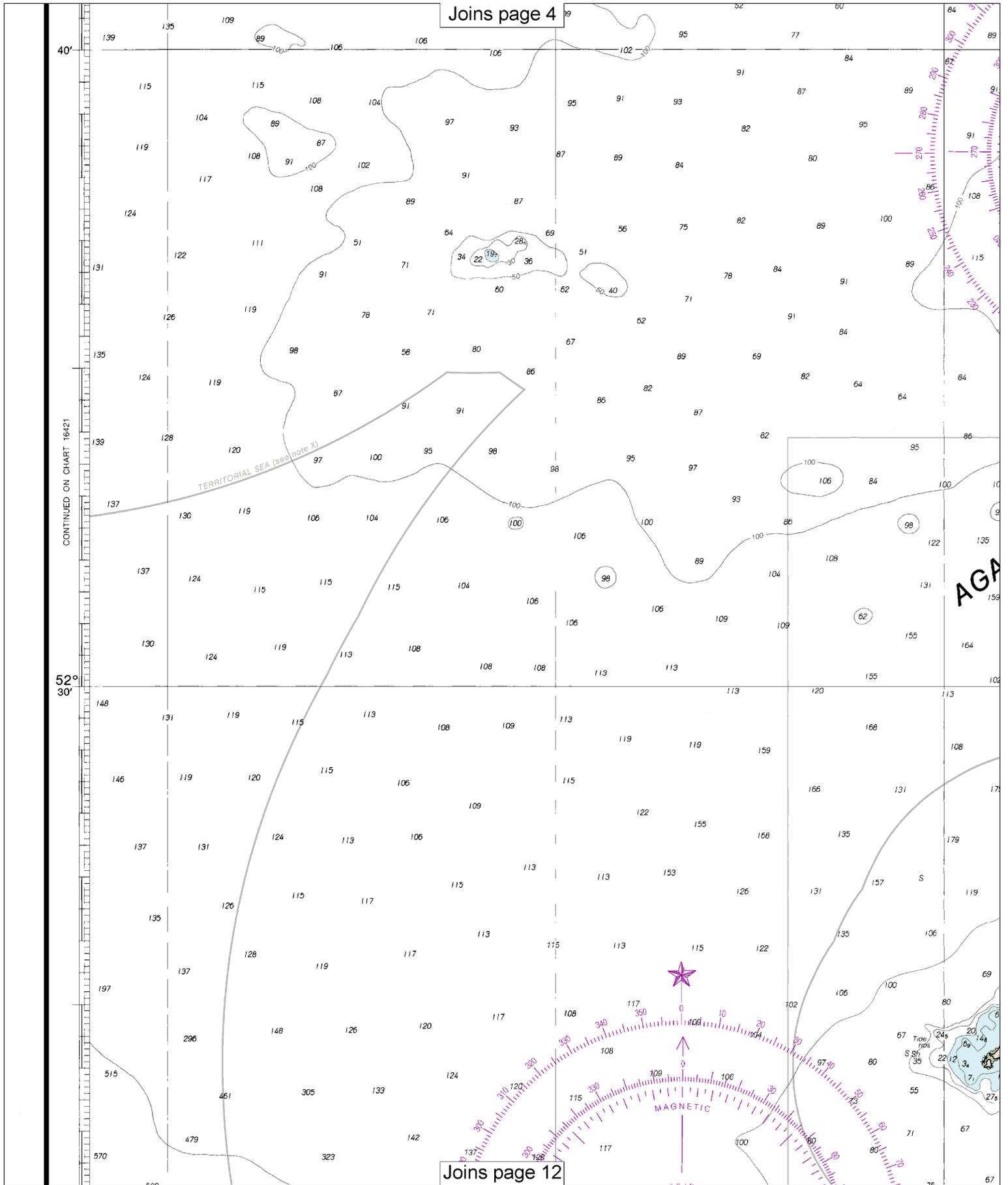


DEPTHS IN METERS



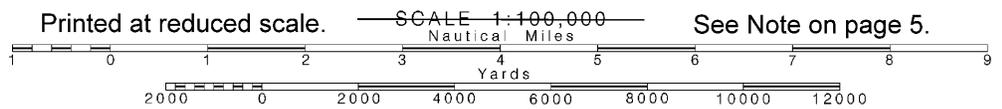
3rd Ed., Mar. 2015. Last Correction: 5/26/2016. Cleared through:
 LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 4916 (12/3/2016), CHS: 1116 (11/25/2016)



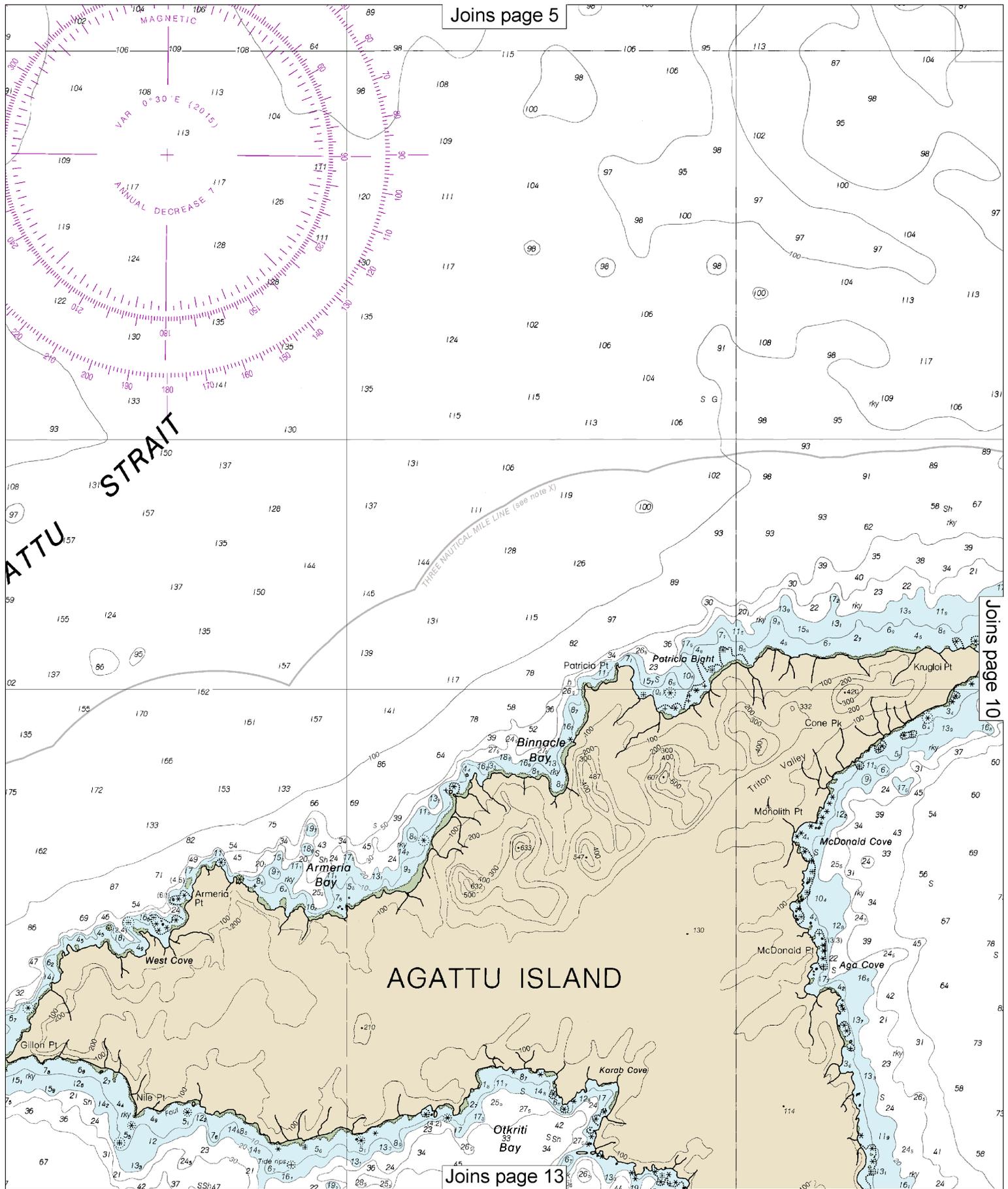


8

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

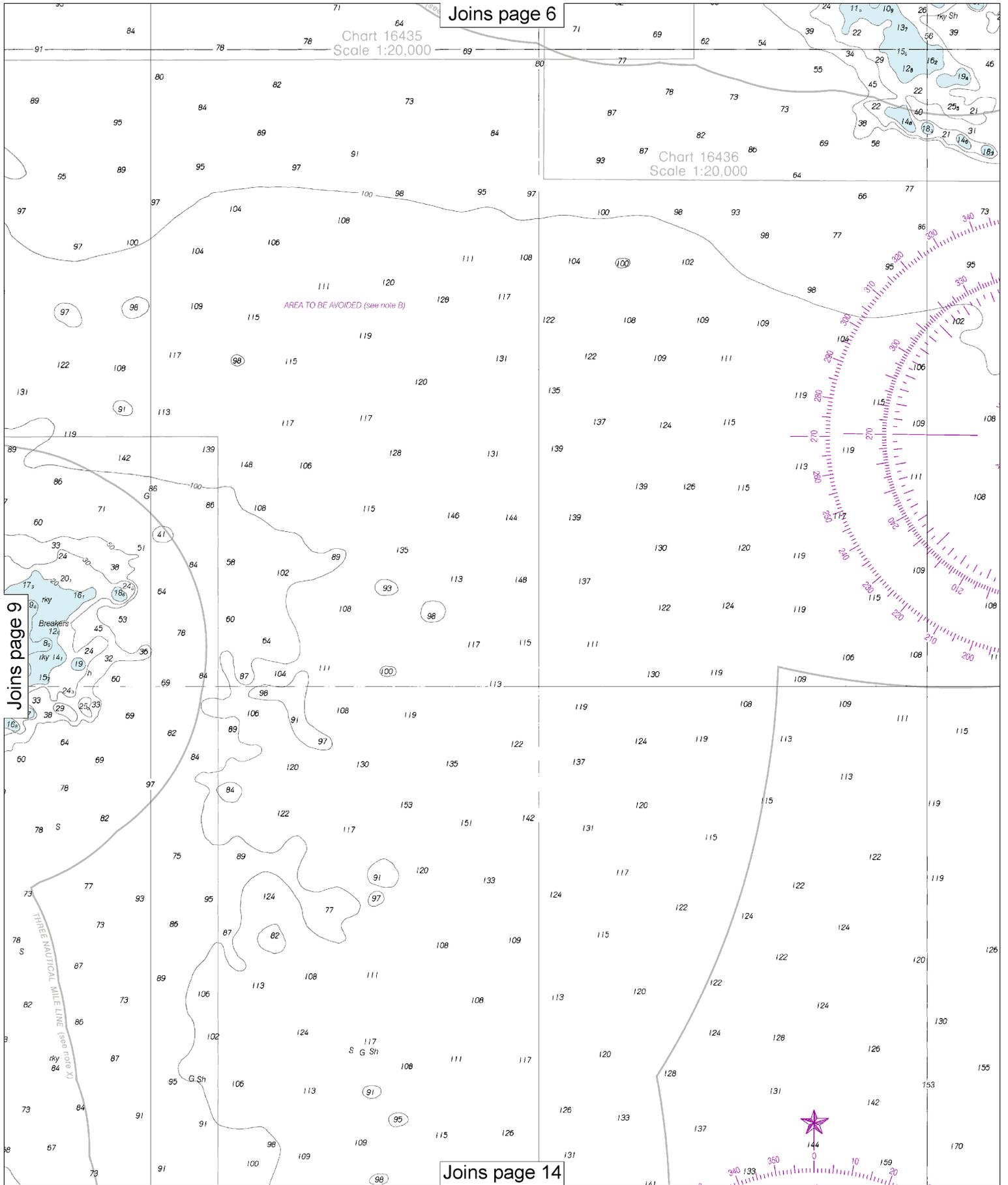


Joins page 5



Joins page 10

Joins page 13



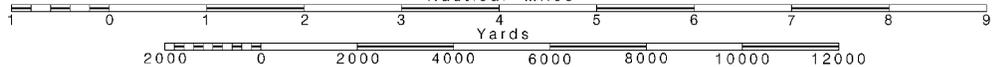
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

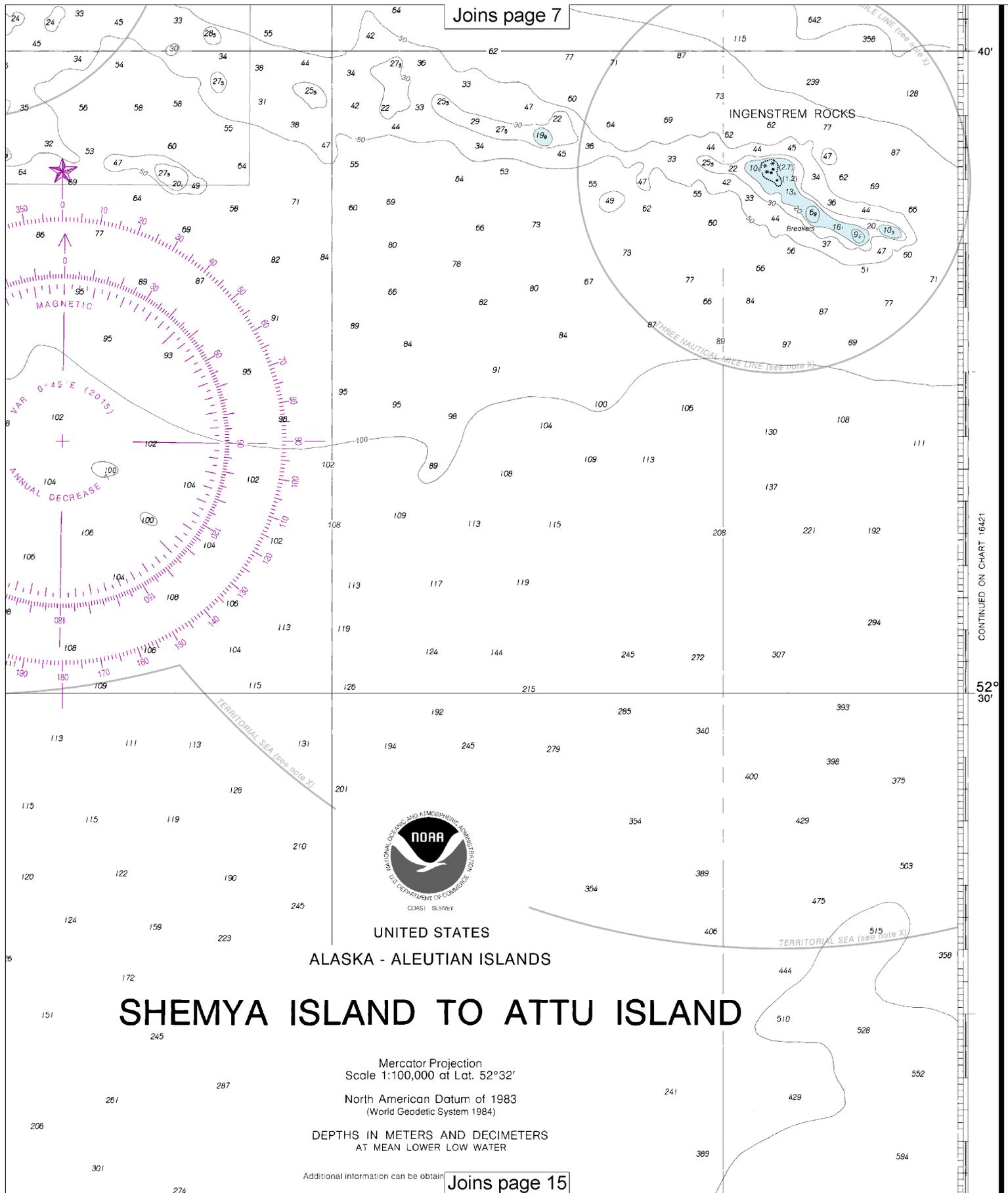
SCALE 1:100,000

See Note on page 5.



2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

Joins page 7



CONTINUED ON CHART 16421

52° 30'



UNITED STATES

ALASKA - ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

SHEMYA ISLAND TO ATTU ISLAND

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:100,000 at Lat. 52°32'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

DEPTHS IN METERS AND DECIMETERS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained

Joins page 15

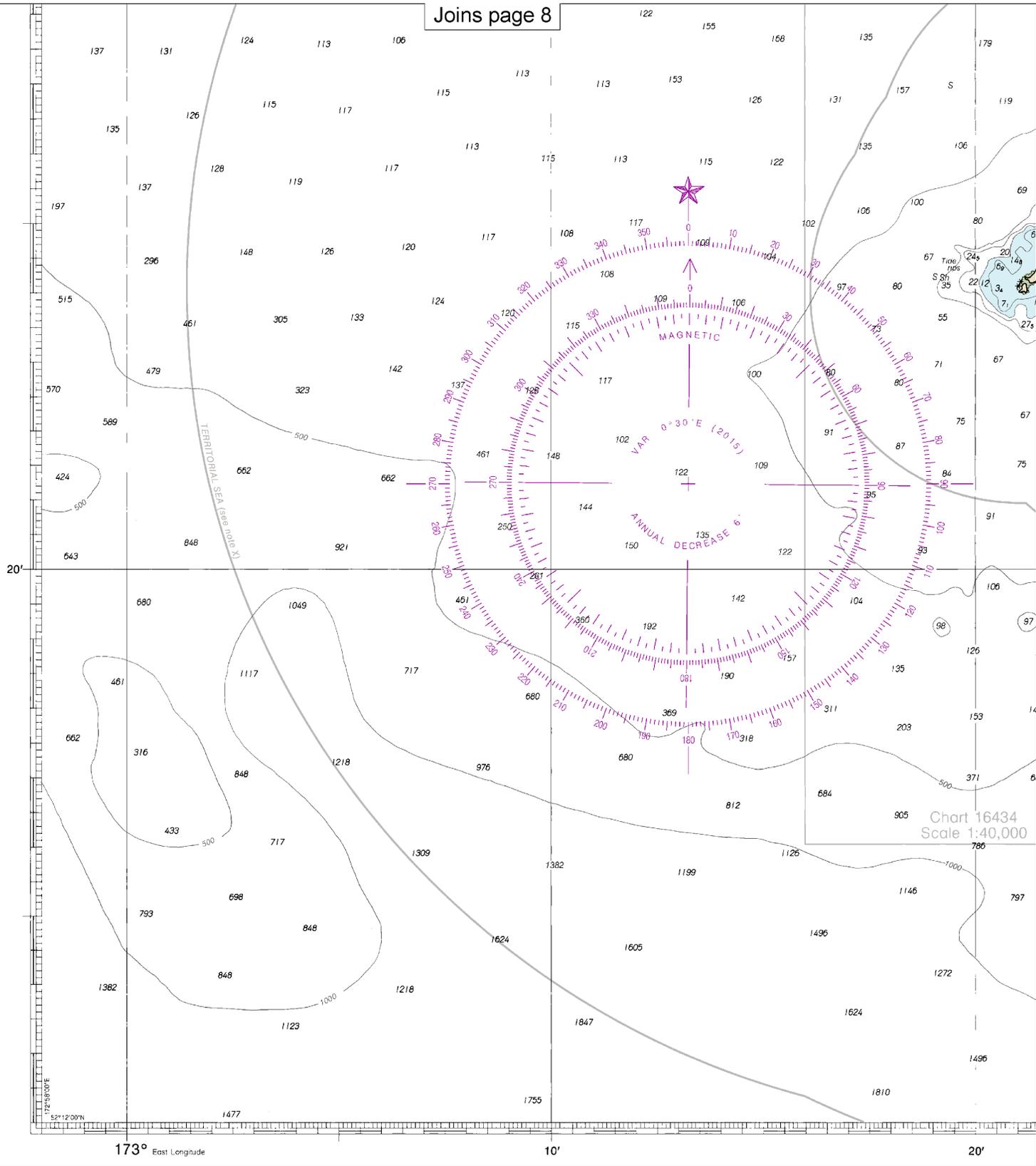


Chart 16434
Scale 1:40,000

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.

NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or comments about this chart at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm>.

16423

3rd Ed., Mar. 2015. Last Correction: 5/26/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 4916 (12/3/2016), CHS: 1116 (11/25/2016)

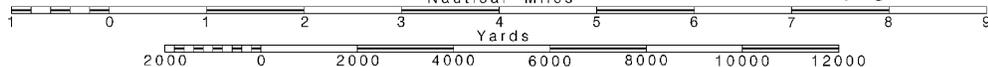
12

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

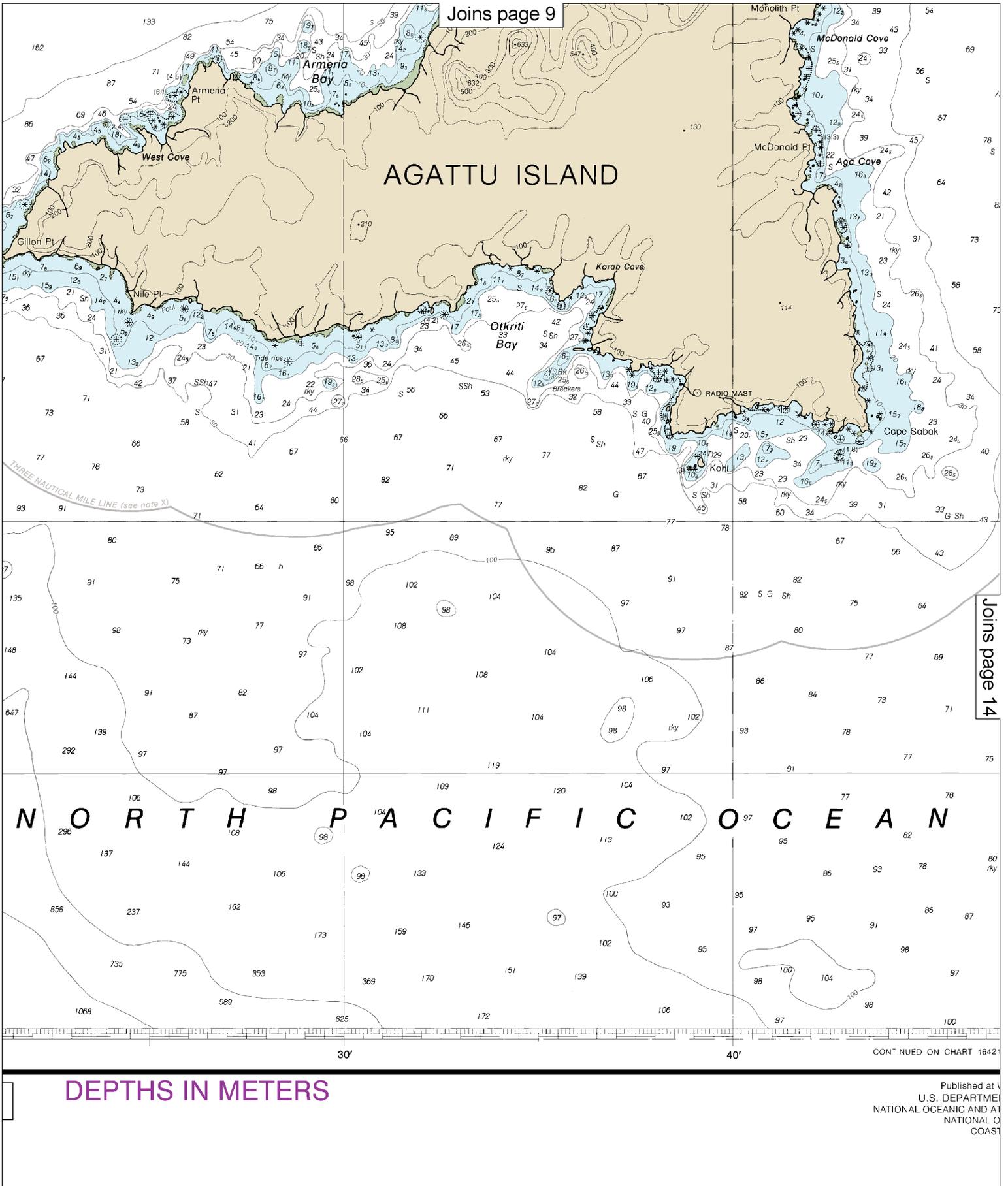
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:100,000

See Note on page 5.

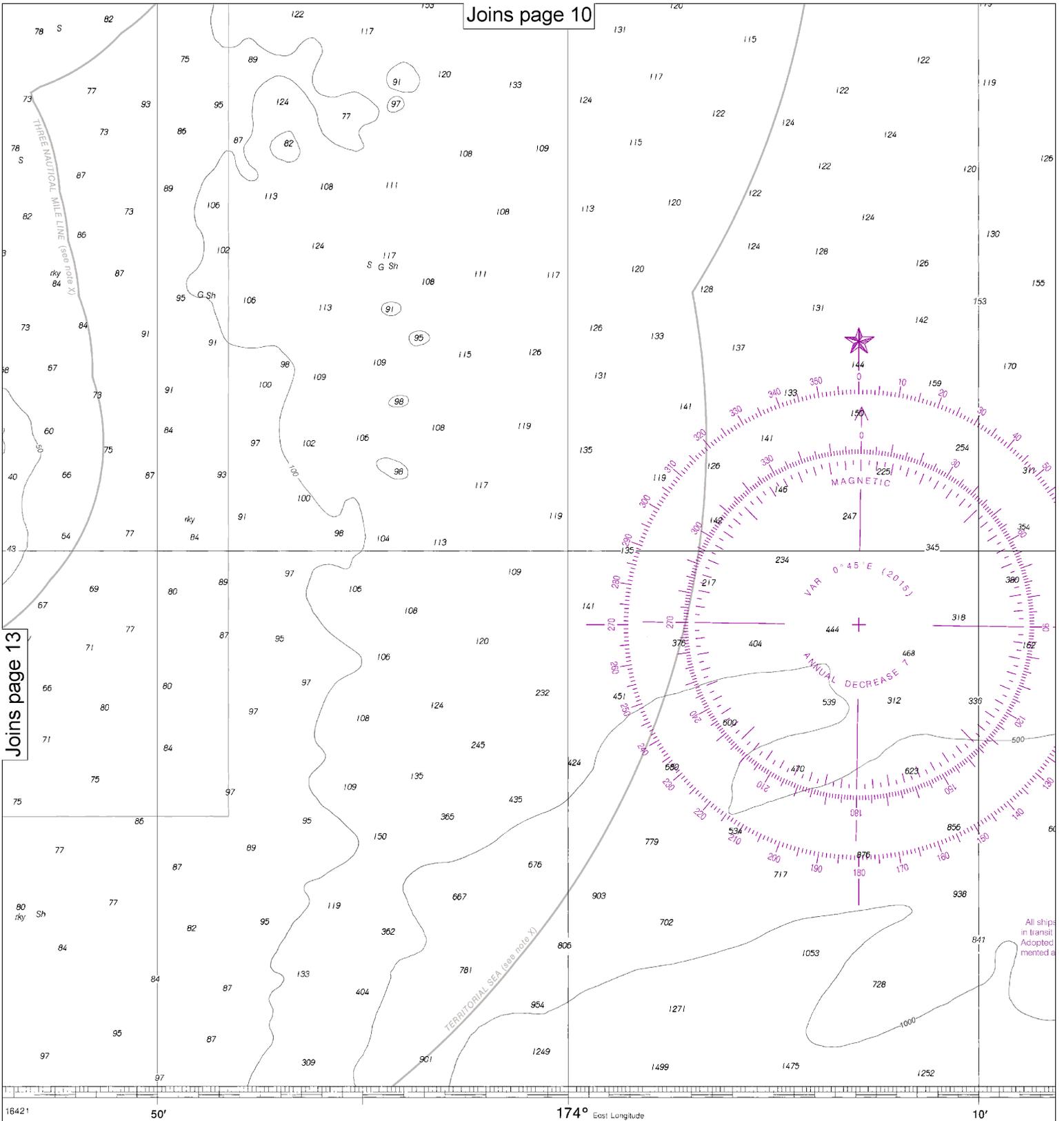


Joins page 9



DEPTHS IN METERS

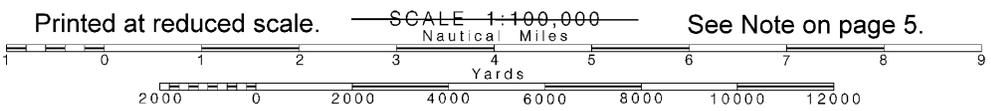
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ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHIC
COAST



Joins page 13

Department of Commerce
National Ocean Service
Coast Survey

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





Joins page 11

UNITED STATES
ALASKA - ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

SHEMYA ISLAND TO ATTU ISLAND

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:100,000 at Lat. 52°32'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

DEPTHS IN METERS AND DECIMETERS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

TIDAL INFORMATION

For up to date tidal information use appropriate Tide Table publication, (Alaskan Supplement), available through Distribution Branch, (N/CG33), Riverdale, Maryland 20737.

HEIGHTS

Heights in meters and decimeters above Mean High Water

AUTHORITIES

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

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

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

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence 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)

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. 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, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

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 5.842" southward and 10.668" westward to agree with this chart.

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).

NOTE C

Extreme care must be used maneuvering ships in Aican Harbor because of natural and structural hazards.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

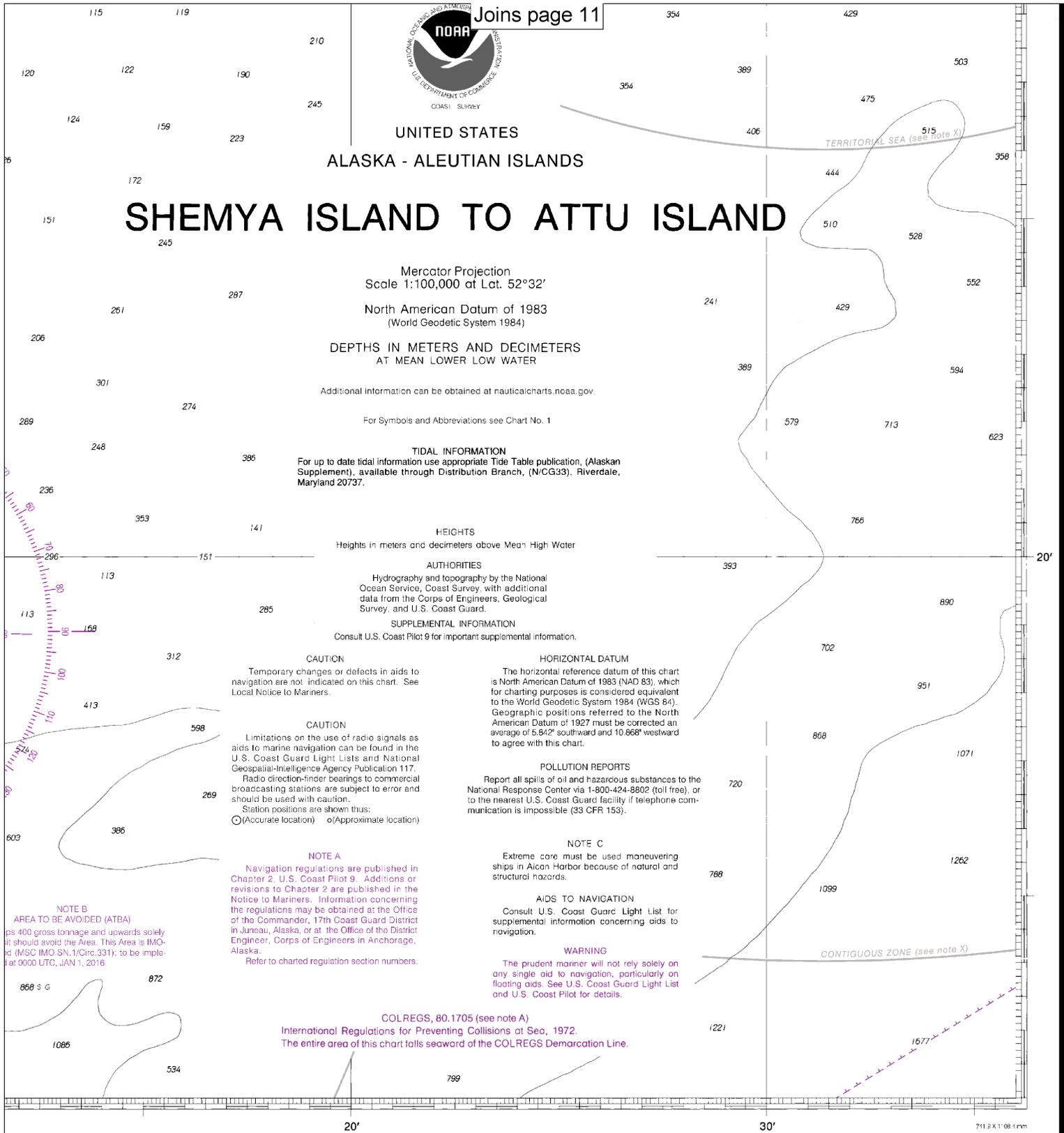
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

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.

TERRITORIAL SEA (see Note X)

CONTIGUOUS ZONE (see note X)



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

Shemya Island to Attu Island
DEPTHS IN METERS - SCALE 1:100,000

16423



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!



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://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx>
- Chart and chart related inquiries and comments — <http://ocsddata.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 Hurricane 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.