Formerly C&GS 1283, 1st Ed., June 1922 Y-1922-221 KAPP 127

11321

SAN LUIS PASS TO EAST MATAGORDA BAY

UNITED STATES – GULF COAST

TEXAS

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 28°50'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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

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, or completely missing. Lights may be extinguished. Mariners are not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pilpilnes 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.

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).

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)				
Name	(LAT/LONG)	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Mean Range	Diurnal Range	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet	-----
Freeport Harbor	(28°57'N/95°19'W)	1.2	1.1	0.2	----	-----
San Luis Pass	(29°05'N/95°07'W)	1.8	1.6	0.3	----	-----

(Apr 2004)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

ADIO aeronautical; Al alternating; B black; Bn beacon; C can; DIA diaphone; F fixed; Fl flashing; G green; Gp stamped quick; Iso isophase; Mo (A) Morse code; M nautical mile; m minutes; MO(K) TR morse/aux tower; Mkr marker; Mo morse code; N nun; OBSC obscured; Oc occulting; Or orange; Q quick; R red; Ra Ref radar reflector; R Bn radiobeacon; R TR radio tower; Ry rotating; s seconds; Sec sector; SI Al sector-miles; VQ very quick; W white; WHIS whistle; Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bldr boulders; Co coral; cy clay; Cb broken; G gravel; Grs grass; Oys oysters; Rk rock; S sand; so soft; Sh shells; sty stony; M mud

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized; ED existence doubtful; Ex position approximate; Obstn obstruction; Pa position doubtful; Rep reported; PD position doubtful; Subm submerged; (1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated; (2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: ———

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.

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.

CAUTION

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

CAUTION

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

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.

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 0.89" northward and 0.790" westward to agree with this chart.

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	1990-2003	NOS Surveys; full bottom coverage
B1	1990-2001	NOS Surveys; partial bottom coverage
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys; partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys; partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys; partial bottom coverage

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).

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. 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, 8th Coast Guard District in New Orleans, LA, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Galveston, TX. Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

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 the U.S. Coast Pilot 5 and the Office of the Commander, 8th Coast Guard District. Appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

CAUTION

Gas and Oil Well Structures

Uncharted platforms, gas and oil well structures, pipes, piles and stakes can exist within the limits of this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

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.

Galveston, TX KHB-40 162.55 MHz
Bay City, TX WWG-40 162.425 MHz

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

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.

Obstruction positions are shown thus:
(A)Accurate location) e)Approximate location)

NOTE C

CAUTION

This area is subject to continual hydrographic and topographic changes.

NOTE B

FREEPORT HARBOR CHANNELS

The project depths are 45-47 feet. For controlling depths use chart 11322.

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, dredging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
(use charts 11319 & 11322)
The project depth is 12 feet from New Orleans, La., to Aransas Pass, Texas.
The Controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

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

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

JOINS CHART 11323

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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.

Last Correction: 4/26/2016 Cleared through:
LNM: 4016 (10/4/2016). NM: 4316 (10/22/2016)

To ensure that this chart was printed at the proper scale, the line below should measure six inches (152 millimeters). If the line does not measure six inches (152 millimeters), this copy is not certified safe for navigation.

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 Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

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FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

San Luis Pass to East Matagorda Bay
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

11321