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

SCALE 1:25,000
Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2
Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000

Formerly C&GS 519, 1st Ed., Jan 1966 KAPP 88

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

UPPER GALVESTON BAY

HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL
DOLLAR PT TO ATKINSON I

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - GULF COAST

TEXAS

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:25,000 at Lat. 29°28'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System of 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.
For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

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.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Eagle Point	(29°29'N/94°55'W)	1.1	1.1	0.1

Dashes (- -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tidal station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov. (Apr 2015)

HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL DEPTHS
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF FEB-APR 2015

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOW TIDE (MLT)						PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	LEFT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (MILES)	DEPTH VALUE (FEET)
BOLIVAR ROADS TO RED FISH LIGHT 1	44.0	46.0	46.0	44.0	12-14	530	12.38	45
RED FISH LIGHT 1 TO BEACON 76 (TURN)	44.0	48.0	48.0	43.0	8-14	530	8.33	45
BCN 76 TO LWR END MORGANS PT CUT	44.0	50.0	49.0	45.0	8-14	530	5.49	45

INFORMATION IN THIS TABULATION HAS BEEN PROVIDED TO NOAA BY THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS. DEPTHS ARE REFERENCED TO A LOCAL DREDGING REFERENCE CALLED MEAN LOW TIDE. FOR AN APPROXIMATE CONVERSION TO MEAN LOWER LOW WATER, ADD 1 FOOT TO EACH DEPTH IN THE TABULATION.
PETCH LENGTHS ARE APPROXIMATE.
NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

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 0.833" northward and 0.724" westward to agree with this chart.

NOTE C

CLEAR CREEK CHANNEL

The controlling depths were 7½ feet for a width of 75 feet in the entrance channel, thence 3½ feet for a width of 60 feet to the western end of Clear Lake.

Apr 2014

PLANE COORDINATE GRID
(based on NAD 1927)

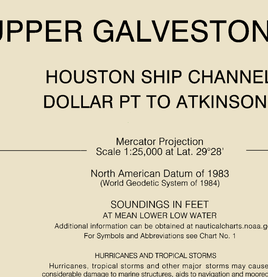
Texas State Grid, south central zone, is indicated by dashed ticks at 10,000 foot intervals, thus: +
The last three digits are omitted.

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	1990-2013	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B1	1990-1996	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

CAUTION

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

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, Louisiana, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Galveston, Texas.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

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.

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.

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).

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.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The National Ocean Service acknowledges the exceptional cooperation received from members of the Galveston Bay Power Squadron, District 21, United States Power Squadrons, in continually providing essential information for revising this chart.

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.

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.

NOTE B
CAUTION

Submerged stakes may exist about 700 feet west of and parallel to the centerline of the Houston Ship Channel between Light 53 and Light 59 and 400 feet east of and parallel to the Houston Ship Channel between Light 58 and Light 90.

NOTE D

The U.S. Coast Guard operates a mandatory Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) system in the Houston, Galveston, and Texas City waterways. Vessel operating procedures and designated radiotelephone frequencies are published in 33 CFR 161; Chapter 2 U.S. Coast Pilot; and/or the VTS User's Manual. Mariners should consult these sources for applicable rules and reporting requirements. "Houston Traffic" is a full service VTS, providing a continuous Information Service; Traffic Organization Services as requisite; and Navigation Assistance Service upon request.

RACING BUOYS

Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

CAUTION

Survey platforms, signs, pipes, piles, and stakes, some submerged, may exist along the maintained channels. Piles and platforms are not charted where they interfere with a light symbol.

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.

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

CAUTION

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

CAUTION

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

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	162.550 MHz
Houston, TX	KGG-68	162.400 MHz

SCALE 1:25,000
Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2
Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000

CONTINUED ON CHART 11328
CONTINUED ON CHART 11326
CONTINUED ON CHART 11326
CONTINUED ON CHART 11326
CONTINUED ON CHART 11326
JOINS CHART 11324

37th Ed., Jun 2015
11327

Last Correction: 10/31/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4316 (10/25/2016), 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.

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

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.

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