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CAUTION

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

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

CAUTION

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

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.

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.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jacksonville, FL | KHB-39 | 162.550 MHz |
| Waycross, GA | WXK-75 | 162.475 MHz |
| Brunswick, GA | WWH-39 | 162.425 MHz |

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 unlisted 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 bottom contact may cause fishing, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

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

SCALE 1:40,000

Nautical Miles

Yards

Meters

AUTHORITIES

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

Formerly C&GS 448, 1st Ed., June 1870. KAPP 256

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES – EAST COAST

GEORGIA

# ST ANDREW SOUND AND SATILLA RIVER

MERCATOR PROJECTION, SCALE 1:40,000 AT 30°58'
SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

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

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 referenced to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.05 nautical mileage northeast and 0.64 nautical mileage westward to agree with this chart.

TIDAL INFORMATION

| PLACE | | Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAME | LATITUDE/LONGITUDE | Mean Higher High Water | Mean High Water | Mean Low Water |
| | | feet | feet | feet |
| Burnt Fort, Satilla River | (30°52'N/81°54'W) | 3.5 | 3.3 | 0.1 |
| Jacksonville, St. Johns River | (30°24'N/81°39'W) | 7.0 | 6.8 | 0.2 |
| Clayton, Satilla River | (30°58'N/81°39'W) | 7.0 | 6.8 | 0.2 |
| Cumberland Wharf, Cumberland River | (30°50.8'N/81°26.8'W) | 7.4 | 7.0 | 0.2 |
| Crooked River, Cumberland Sound | (30°50.8'N/81°29.2'W) | 7.4 | 7.0 | 0.2 |

Datums — (–) located in datum column indicates 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. (Jun 2011)

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.

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 B

RECOMMENDED WHALE AVOIDANCE PRECAUTIONARY AREA

The precautionary area shown on this chart is RECOMMENDED for use by all vessels traveling within its limits. This precautionary area has been established to reduce the likelihood of ship strikes of endangered North Atlantic right whales. CAUTION: Pol bottom coverage surveys have not been conducted within the precautionary area, so uncharted dangers may exist. See Source Diagram and Chapter 1, U.S. Coast Pilot.

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, Seventh Coast Guard District, Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Savannah, Georgia.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

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 Pub. 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 B

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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

SOURCE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 1990-1998 | NOS Surveys | full bottom coverage |
| B1 | 1970-1989 | 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 |

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.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

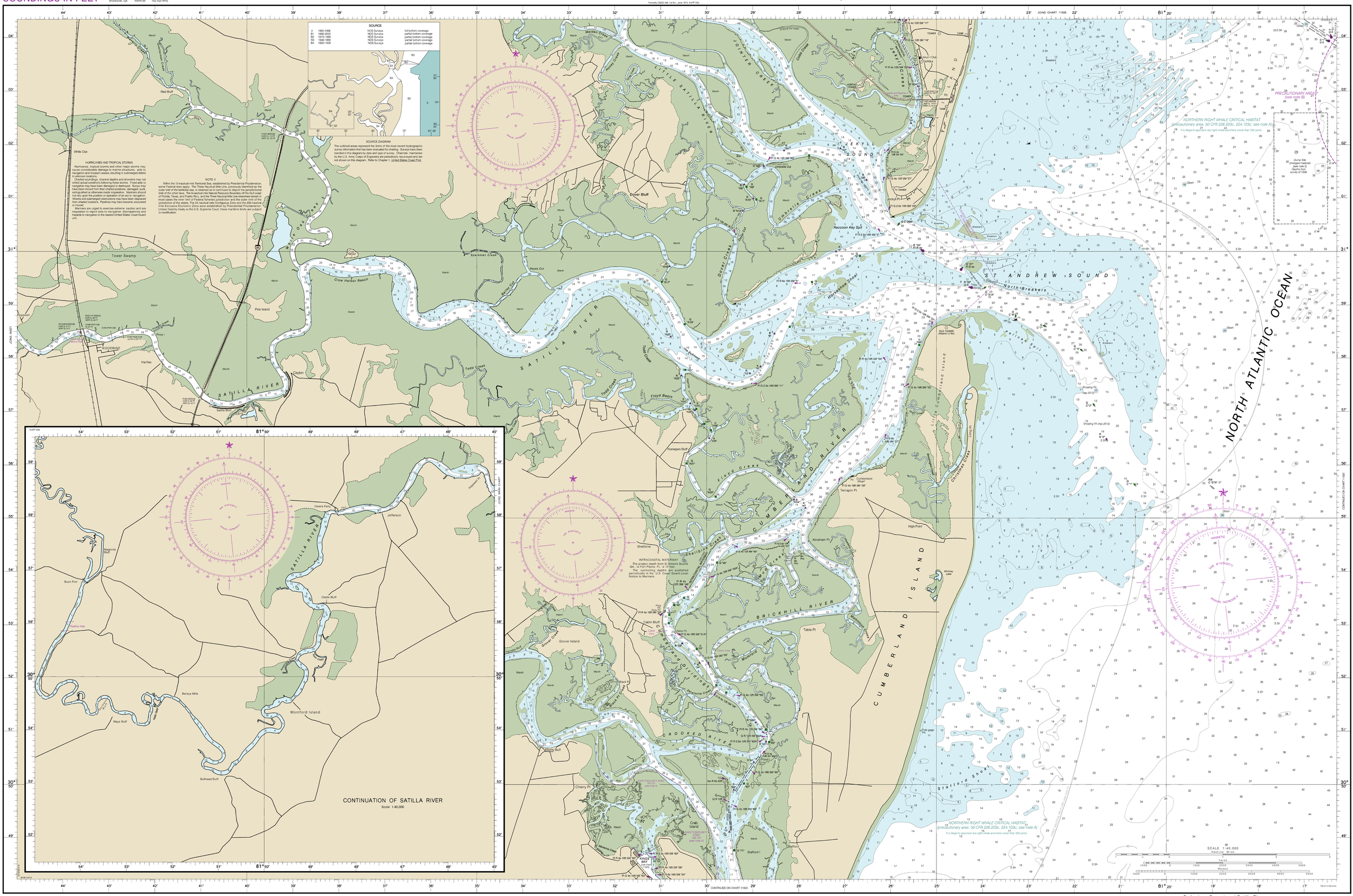
Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

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 be displaced from their charted locations or destroyed, 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.

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 is the limit of State fisheries jurisdiction. Federal fisheries jurisdiction 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.

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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. 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.


18th Ed., Jun. 2011. Last Correction: 12/2/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4716 (11/22/2016), NM: 4816 (11/26/2016)


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



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SOUNDINGS IN FEET

| FATHOMS | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FEET | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| METERS | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 |

St Andrew Sound and Satilla River
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

11504