SOUNDINGS IN FEET

11521

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles
Yards

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 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.

Formerly C&GS 1239 1st Ed. June 1922 C1939-003 KAPP 230

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, US Coast Pilot, and Notices to Mariners. Additional information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Fla. or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Charleston, S.C. Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE B
DANGER AREA
Area is open to unrestricted surface navigation but all vessels are cautioned neither to anchor, dredge, trawl, lay cables, bottom, nor conduct any other similar type of operation because of residual danger from mines on the bottom.
Anchorage in the designated area is at your own risk.

CONTINUED ON CHART 11527
CONTINUED ON CHART 11526
JOINS CHART 11531
JOINS CHART 11513
JOINS CHART 11523
JOINS CHART 11528

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON HARBOR AND APPROACHES

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 32° 40'
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.

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 of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 do not require conversion to NAD 83 for plotting on 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.

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
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 territorial seas, is retained as a continuous line 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.

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	1990-2015	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage

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).

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.

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) o(Approximate location)

CAUTION
Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus:

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.

Charleston, SC	KHB-29	162.55 MHz
Beaufort, SC	WJX-23	162.475 MHz

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.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
Use chart No. 11516. Neither the channel markers nor the available depths are shown on this chart.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

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

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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

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

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

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Goose Creek Entrance	(32°55'N/079°57'W)	5.9	5.6	0.2
Charleston, Customhouse Wharf	(32°47'N/079°56'W)	5.8	5.4	0.2
Fort Sumter	(32°45'N/079°53'W)	5.6	5.3	0.2
Rockville, Bohicket Creek	(32°38'N/080°12'W)	6.3	6.0	0.2
Seabrook, Ashepoo River	(32°31'N/080°21'W)	6.7	6.4	0.2
Hunting Island, Fripp Sound	(32°24'N/080°26'W)	6.3	6.0	0.2
Otter Island, St. Helena Sound	(32°20'N/080°25'W)	6.8	6.2	0.2

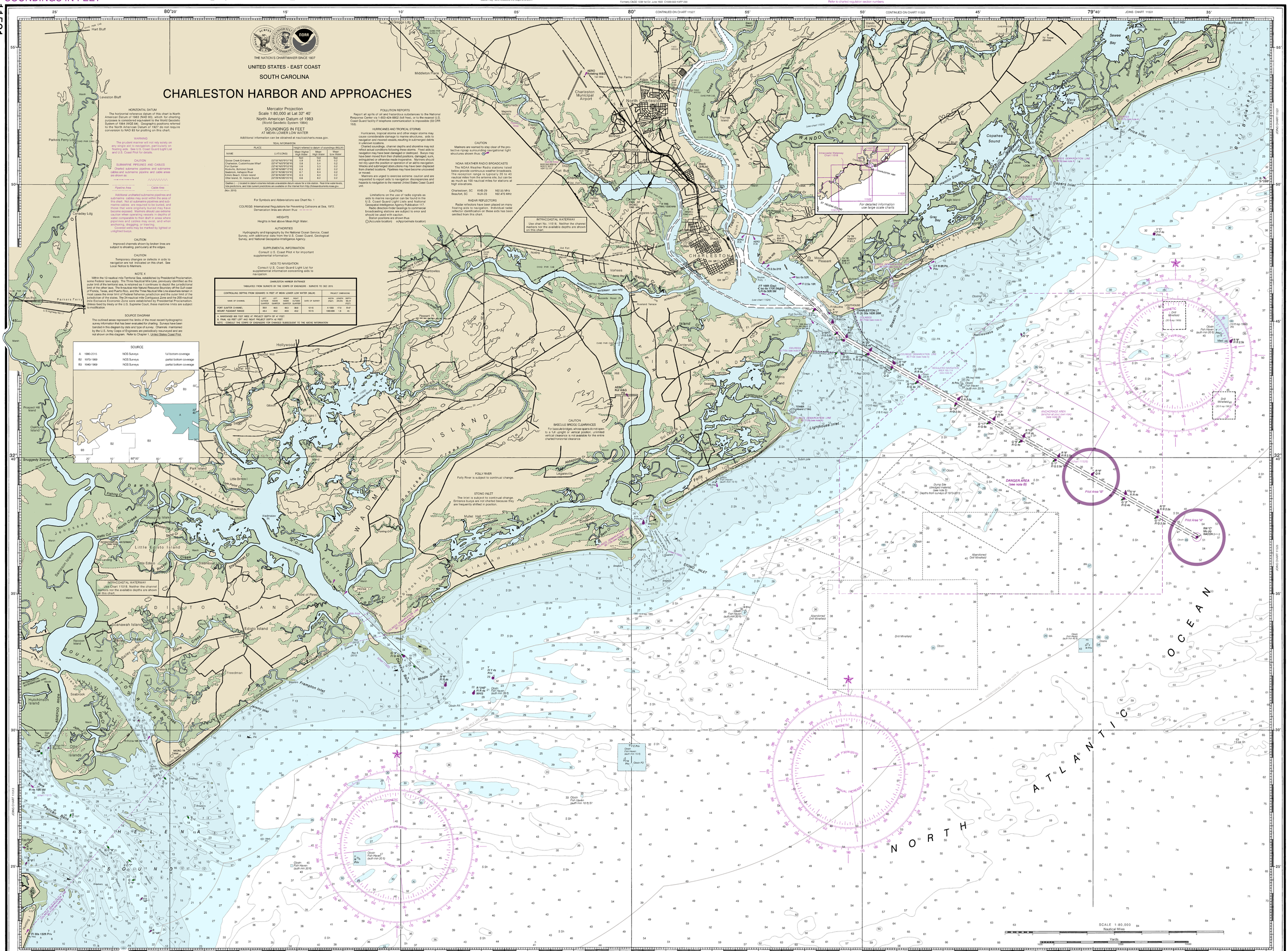
Dashes (--) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

(Nov. 2010)

CHARLESTON HARBOR ENTRANCE
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO DEC 2015

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)						PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	LEFT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	MOON (FEET)	GENERL (MILES)	DEPTH (MLLW (FEET)
FORT SUMTER CHANNEL	38.8	48.5	48.5	38.8	12-15	A 1000	17.0	B 47
MOUNT PLEASANT RANGE	48.4	49.2	49.8	49.2	10-15	1300-885	1.8	45

A. MAINTAINED 800 FEET WIDE AT PROJECT DEPTH OF 47 FEET.
B. PAIR, 100 FEET LEFT AND RIGHT PROJECT DEPTH 42 FEET.
NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION



30th Ed., Dec. 2010. Last Correction: 11/21/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4716 (11/22/2016), NM: 4816 (11/26/2016)

To ensure that this chart was printed at its proper scale, the box below should measure as 2 inches (152 millimeters). If the line does not measure as inches (152 millimeters), this copy is not certified safe for navigation.

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.

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NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
FEET	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Charleston Harbor and Approaches
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

11521