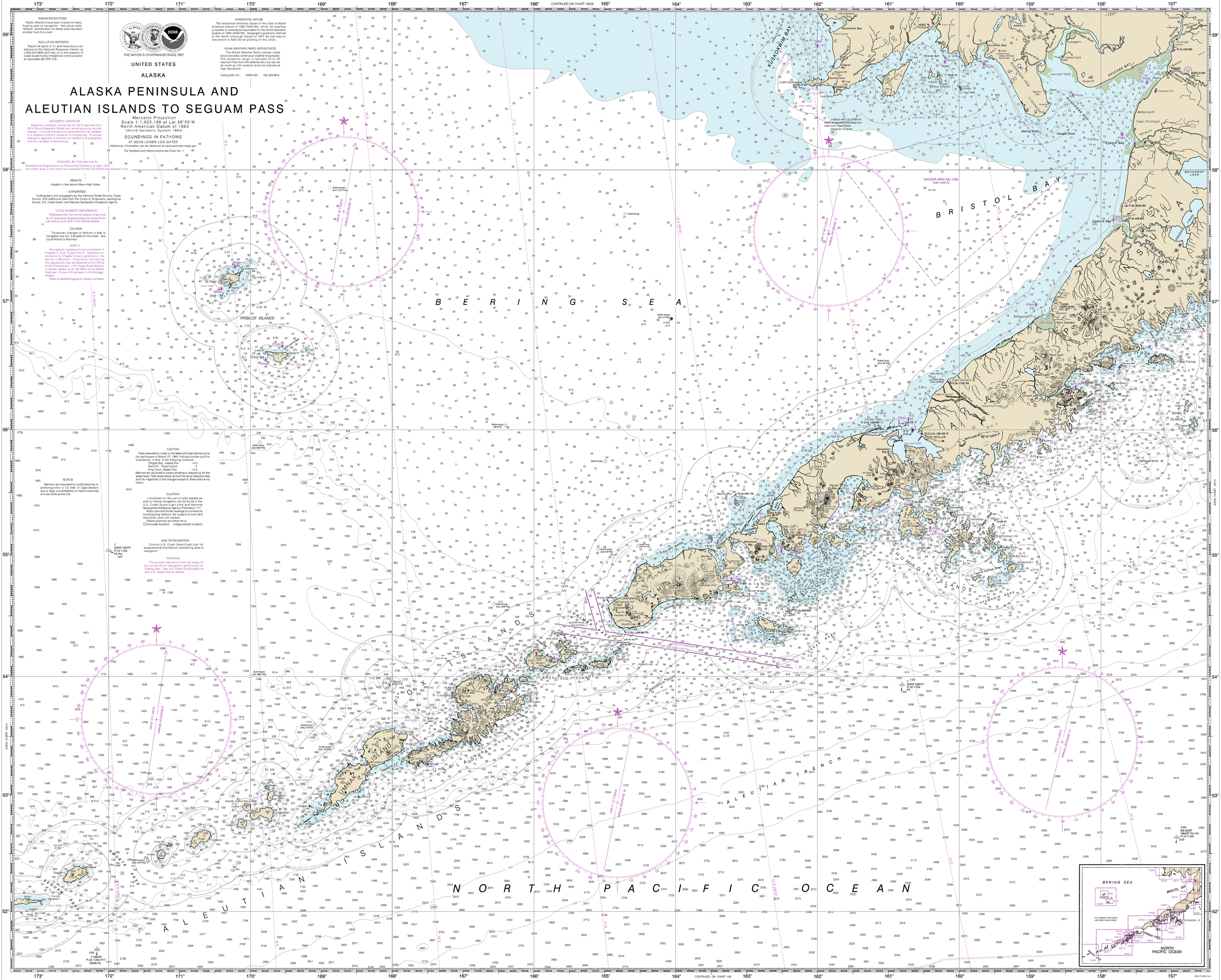
Formerly C&GS 8802, 1st Ed., May 1969 KAPP 241S C-1918-189



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).

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.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides 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.

Tuklung Mt, AK WNG-525 162.425 MHz

MAGNETIC VARIATION
Magnetic variation curves are for 2012 derived from 2010 World Magnetic Model and accompanying secular change. If annual change is in same direction as variation it is additive and the variation is increasing. If annual change is opposite in direction to variation it is subtractive and the variation is decreasing.

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

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet 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, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE
Differences from the normal variation of as much as 14° have been observed along the Alaska Peninsula and as much as 8° in the Aleutian Islands.

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

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.

NOTE B
Mariners are requested to avoid transiting or anchoring within a 1/2 mile of Cape Seniavin due to large concentrations of marine mammals and sea birds at this site.

CAUTION
Tidal observations made by the National Ocean Service since the earthquake of March 27, 1964, indicate bottom uplift or subsidence, in feet, at the following locations:
Chignik Bay, Alaska Pen. −0.2
Sand Pt., Popof Island 0
King Cove, Alaska Pen. +0.3
Mariners are cautioned to expect shoaling or deepening for the areas listed. Tidal observations at this time are at selected sites and the magnitude of the changes except at these sites is not known.

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)

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.

38th Ed., Aug 2012
16011

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.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

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

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 other laws. The Seaward Limit of Navigation Rules, established by the Inland Navigation Rules Act of 1980, is 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.

FATHOMS	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
FEET	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200
METERS	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands to Seguam Pass
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:1,023,188

16011

Last Correction: 7/9/2015. Cleared through:
LNM: 3715 (9/15/2015), NM: 3915 (9/26/2015), CHS: 0815 (8/28/2015)

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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