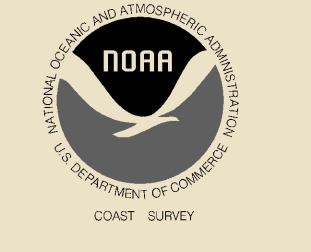


NOTE X
Within the 100 nautical mile Territorial Sea established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three National Mile Lines, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as a guideline to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The National Mile Line Resource Boundary of the Gulf coast of Alaska, Texas, and Florida, and the Three National Mile Line Resource Boundary in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 200 nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200 nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Lines fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime areas are subject to modification.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8 and 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 Anchorage, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska. Refer to charted regulation section numbers.



UNITED STATES
ALASKA - SOUTHEAST COAST

DIXON ENTRANCE TO CAPE ST. ELIAS

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:969,756 at Lat 58° 00'

North American Datum of 1983
(Soundings in Fathoms)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
For offshore navigation only. Hydrography and aids to navigation are not generally shown on this chart where larger scale charts are available.

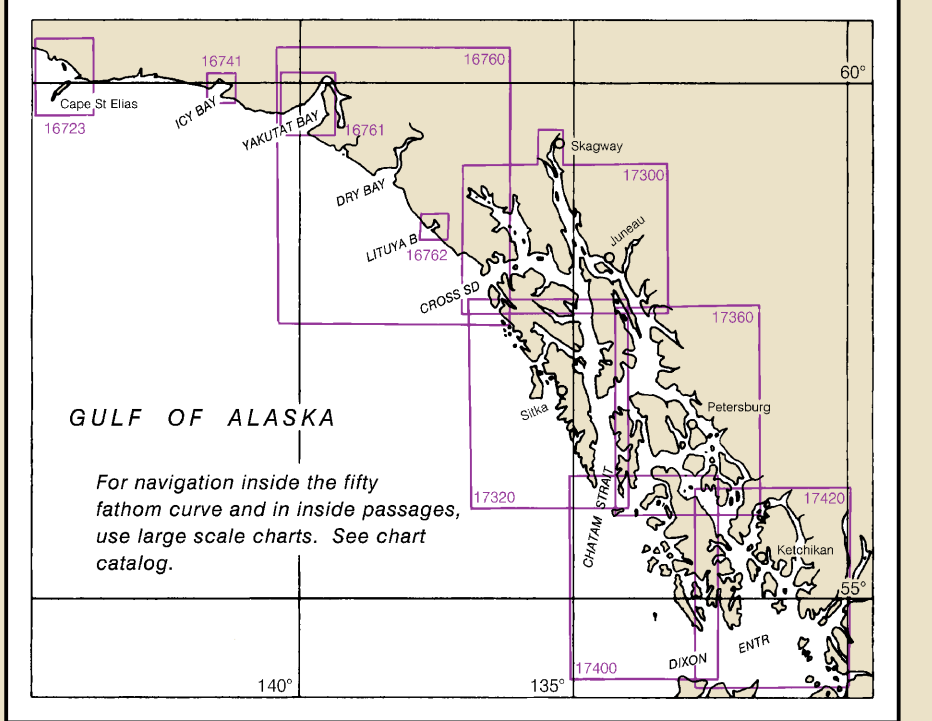
ABBREVIATIONS
For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.
ALB: Albatross
ALC: Albatross
ALD: Albatross
ALG: Albatross
ALH: Albatross
ALJ: Albatross
ALK: Albatross
ALM: Albatross
ALN: Albatross
ALO: Albatross
ALP: Albatross
ALQ: Albatross
ALR: Albatross
ALS: Albatross
ALT: Albatross
ALU: Albatross
ALV: Albatross
ALW: Albatross
ALX: Albatross
ALY: Albatross
ALZ: Albatross

CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List and National Geographic 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: (C) (Approximate location)

CAUTION
The present material will not stay afloat in any single use to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

CAUTION
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation, particularly on buoys. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

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



For navigation inside the fifty fathom curve and in inside passages, use large scale charts. See chart catalog.

Copyright
No copyright is claimed by the United States Government under Title 17, U.S.C. However, other nations may claim intellectual property rights on the completion of date depicting the buoy waters shown on this chart.

CAUTION
Radar Transponder Beacons, or RACONS, are activated by radar operating on the S-Band, frequencies 9300 to 9400 MHz, and when activated will emit an international Morse code character which will be visible on the radar screen that authorized the RACON. The effective range of the RACONS will be a maximum of 12 nautical miles.