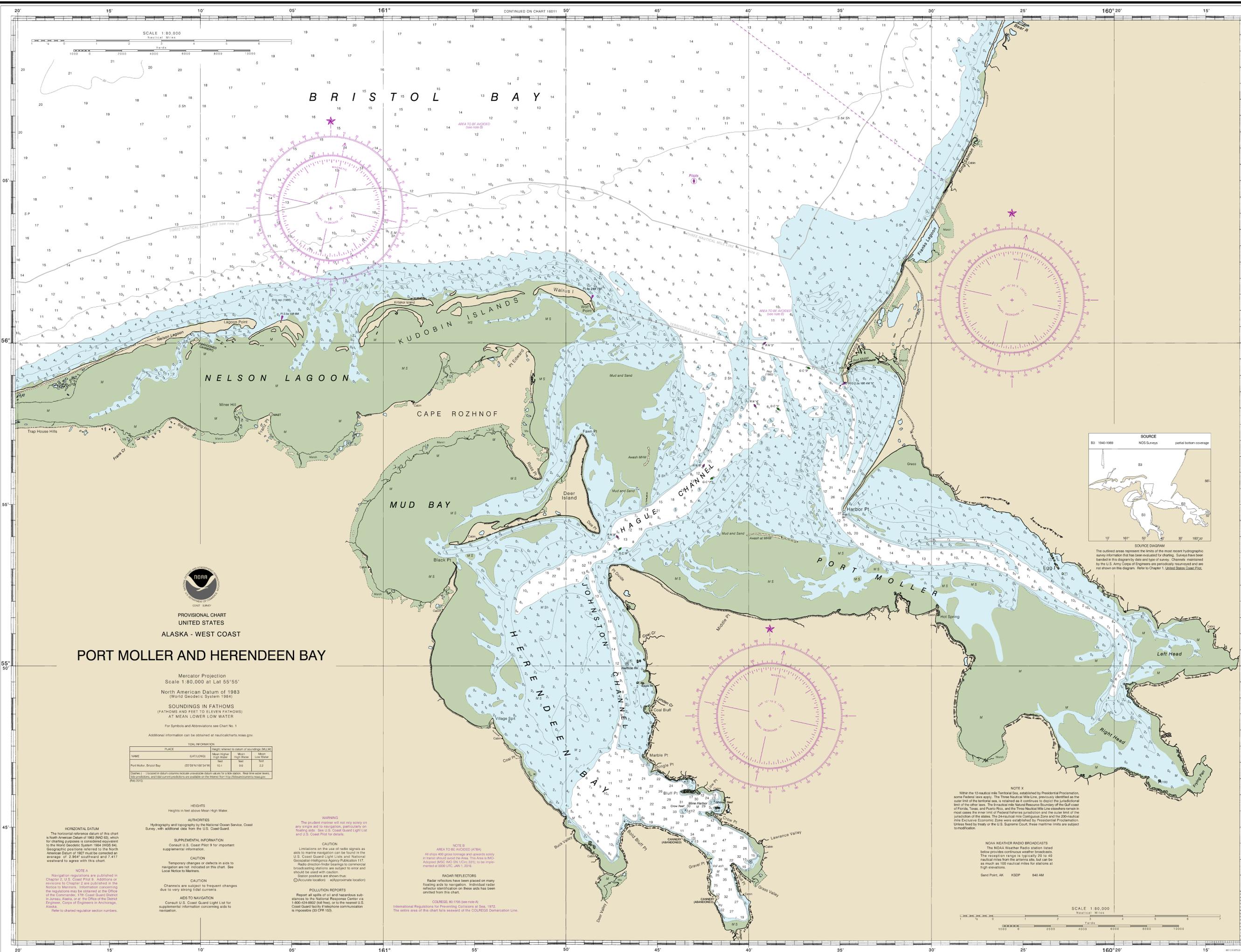


CAUTION CHANGES IN BUOYAGE Mariners are advised that authorized aids to navigation are being changed to conform to maritime standards of the International Association of Maritime Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities Maritime Buoyage System, Region B. Significant changes include port hand buoys to green buoys and starboard hand buoys to red and white vertically striped buoys, and lateral lights from white to red or green as appropriate. Changes to aids to navigation will be announced in the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency weekly Notice to Mariners and the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

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

Formerly C&GS 8333, 1st Ed., June 1900 G-1956-204 K&PP 2464



PROVISIONAL CHART UNITED STATES ALASKA - WEST COAST

PORT MOLLER AND HERENDEEN BAY

Mercator Projection Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 55°55' North American Datum of 1983 (World Geodetic System 1984) SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS (FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS) AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Table with 4 columns: NAME, PLACE, HEIGHT, and TIDAL INFORMATION. It lists 'Port Moller, Bristol Bay' with its coordinates and tidal data.

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.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

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

CAUTION Channels are subject to frequent changes due to very strong tidal currents. 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.

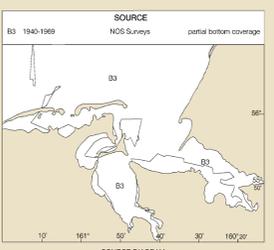
CAUTION Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117, Radio Direction Finder Bearings to Commercial Broadcasting Stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

POLLUTION REPORTS Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-9602 ( toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility. Telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOTE B AREA TO BE AVOIDED (ATBA) All ships 400 gross tonnage and seaward solely in transit should avoid the Area. This Area is IBCO, Annex (IMO No. 54) (ICG 331) (see requirement at 5000 U.T.C., Jan 1, 2016).

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.

COLREGS: 03 1700 (see note A) International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.



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 3-nautical mile Natural Resources Boundary off the Gulf Coast of Florida, Texas and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the outer 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. Limits fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. This 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.

Sand Point, AK KSDP 840 AM



Conversion table for FATHOMS, FEET, and METERS.