GRIPPER

Formerly C&GS 8519, 1st Ed., Mar. 1906 KAPP 2807

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

16708

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - SOUTH COAST

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND

PORT FIDALGO AND VALDEZ ARM

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:79,291 at Lat. 60°50'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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 referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.900" southward and 7.316" westward to agree with this chart.

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.

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.

Naked I., AK	WNG-530	162.500 MHz
Point Pigot, AK	KZZ-93	162.450 MHz
Potato Point, AK	WNG-527	162.425 MHz
Cape Hinchinbrook	WNG-522	162.525 MHz
Valdez, AK	WXJ-57	162.550 MHz
Cordova, AK	WXJ-79	162.400 MHz
Tripod Mountain, AK	WNG-715	162.450 MHz
East Point, AK	WNG-530	162.500 MHz

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).

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE NAME	(LAT./LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Snug Corner Cove, Port Fidalgo	(60°44'N/146°39'W)	12.0	11.0	1.5
Landlocked Bay, Port Fidalgo	(60°51'N/146°36'W)	11.9	10.9	1.4
Rocky Point, Valdez Arm	(60°57'N/146°45'W)	12.1	11.1	1.5
Valdez, Port Valdez	(60°58'N/146°22'W)	12.2	11.2	1.5

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. (Jan 2011)

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.

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.

NOTE B

The area outlined in magenta is a National Marine Fisheries Service monitoring site. Marine activities are discouraged from infringing on this area.

NOTE E

CAUTION

During the calving season, Columbia Glacier deposits ice which may drift into the northern part of Prince William Sound. Mariners are advised to exercise extreme caution and to report all ice sightings to "Valdez Traffic" on Channel 13 (156.65 MHz).

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.

The contour lines are hill shapes, sketched to afford the navigator a generalized indication of the land forms. They should not be relied upon as lines of equal elevation

NOTE D

The U.S. Coast Guard operates a mandatory Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) system in Prince William Sound. Vessel operating procedures and designated radiotelephone frequencies are published in 33 CFR 161; the U.S. Coast Pilot, and/or the VTS User's Manual. Mariners should consult these sources for applicable rules and reporting requirements. Although mandatory VTS participation is limited to the navigable waters of the United States, certain vessels are encouraged or may be required, as a condition of port entry, to report beyond this area to facilitate traffic management within the VTS area.

CAUTION

Significant changes in depths and shoreline may have occurred in the area of this chart as a result of the earthquake of March 27, 1964. Tidal observations since the earthquake indicate bottom uplift of + 4.3 feet at Port Gravina. Mariners are urged to use extreme caution when navigating in the area of this chart as the magnitude of change except in Port Valdez and Tatitlek Narrows is not known. Important changes from preliminary surveys of these two areas are charted.

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.

Vessel Traffic Services calling-in point with numbers; arrow indicates direction of vessel movement.

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.

SOURCE

A	1990-2009	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B1	1990- 2003	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.

AUTHORITIES

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

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

TATITLEK NARROWS

Scale 1:40,000

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

COLUMBIA GLACIER ICE FIELD

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND

PORT FIDALGO AND VALDEZ ARM

COLUMBIA BAY

LONG BAY

GLACIER

PT FREEMANTLE

GALENA BAY

BLIGH ISLAND

BOULDER BAY

LANDLOCKED BAY

TWO MOON BAY

SNUG CORNER COVE

KNOWLES BAY

PORT GRAVINA

SHEEP BAY

VALDEZ

Old Valdez

Mt Hogan

Mt Shasta

Mt Denson

Copper Mt

Bilhoval Mt

Midas Camp

Gravina Point

Entrance Pt

Jack Bay

Shoup Bay

Shoup Glacier

Anderson Glacier

Valdez Glacier

Meares Glacier

Columbia Glacier

Tatitlek

Ellamar (abandd)

Virgin Bay

Galena Bay

Boulder Bay

Landlocked Bay

Fish Bay

Whalen Bay

Two Moon Bay

Snug Corner Cove

Knowles Bay

Port Gravina

Sheep Bay

Simpson Bay

Valdez Arm

Valdez Narrows

Tatitlek Narrows

Bligh Reef

Bligh Island

Granite Cove

Heather Bay

Emerald Cove

Jackson Hole

Chamberlin Bay

Cave Pt

Bull Head

Flent Pt

Long Pt

Irish Cove

Eaglek Bay

Fan Island

Bay's Head

Fiord Pt

Growler Bay

Growler Pt

Fiord Bay

Eaglek Pt

Tatitlek Narrows