

HOOD BAY AND KOOTZNAHOO INLET

Polyconic Projection
Scale 1:30,000
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

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

Additional information can be obtained at naucharts.noaa.gov.

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 at 1-800-424-8802 (24 hr), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NAME	PLACE (SAIL/ONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean High Water	High Water	Low Water
Killisnoo	(57°28'N 134°34'W)	14	12	10
Frederic Bay	(57°28'N 134°32'W)	12	10	8
Mitchell Bay	(57°27'N 134°24'W)	11	10	10

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation (lights as well as others indicated):
A green
B black
C red
D white
E yellow
F red
G green
H white
I red
J white
K black
L red
M white
N black
O red
P white
Q black
R red
S white
T black
U red
V white
W black
X red
Y white
Z black

Bottom characteristics:
bk broken
br bottom
cb coral
co coral
cs coarse sand
cs fine sand
db dead bottom
gd green mud
gy grey mud
h hard
m mud
ms mud
oc ooze
or oyster
r rock
s shells
sh sand
sl soft
sw soft mud
t tides
v very fine sand
w soft
y yellow

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, and U.S. Coast Guard.

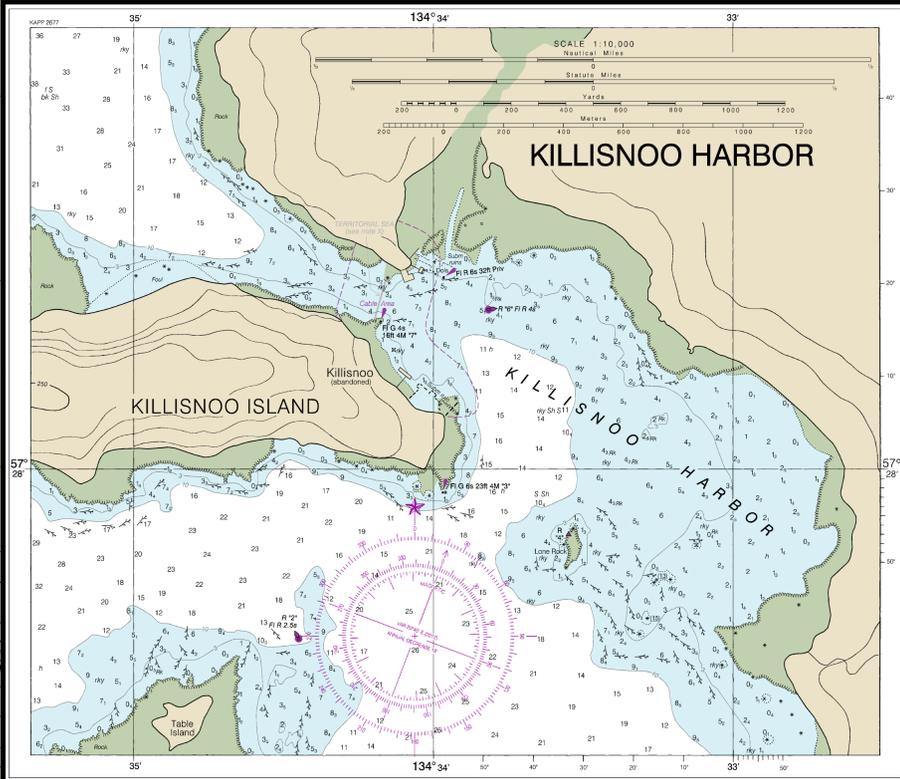
CURRENTS
In the channel off Turn and Bridge Points the current velocity may reach 10 knots at times and off Passage 1 in Davis Creek 7 knots. For times of slack water the Current Tables for the Pacific Coast should be consulted. Vessels passing Turn Point at the beginning of slack water can carry slack water to Mitchell Bay.

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.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather forecasts. 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.

SCALE 1:30,000
Nautical Miles
Statute Miles
Yards
Meters



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.

COLREGS, 90-1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

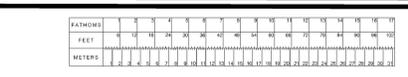
SOURCE
A 1990-2007 NOS Survey; all bottom coverage
B Pre-1990 NOS Surveys; partial bottom coverage

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been conducted in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are specifically reserved and are not shown on the diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is the 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 1983 must be corrected an average of 1.200' southward and 8.300' westward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION
In the area of hydrographic data and soundings this chart is based on reconnaissance surveys of 1955.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.



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