Formerly C&GS 940, 1st Ed., May 1949 Q-1948-725 KAPP 395

25664

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

WEST INDIES

PUERTO RICO - EAST COAST

PASAJE DE VIEQUES
AND
RADAS ROOSEVELT

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:25,000 at Lat 18° 10'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

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).

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.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to 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:
◯ (A)curate location) ◯ (a)pproximate location)

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 must be corrected an average of 1.140" southward and 1.423" eastward to agree with this chart.

SCALE 1:25,000
Nautical Miles
Yards
Meters

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. 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, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Florida.

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.

CAUTION

UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE

Mariners are cautioned against anchoring, dredging, or trawling in this area due to the possible existence of unexploded ordnance.

ANCHORAGE BERTHS

The large green circles are for convenience of assigning vessels to berthing areas.

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.

San Juan, P.R.	WXJ-49	162.400 MHz
St. Thomas, V.I.	WXM-96	162.475 MHz

711
WIRE-DRAGGED AREAS
The area hmed green was swept in 1922 through 1964 for previously undetected dangers to navigation. All dangers found are shown on this chart.

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 charted, but those that have been charted, if they 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.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, or destroyed. Other aids to navigation, such as lights, may not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
NAME	(LATLONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Mean Lower Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Punta Mulas	(18°09'N/65°28'W)	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.1
Ensenada Honda	(18°18'N/65°17'W)	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.1

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tide current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

LNM: 25/16

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.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 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
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

COLREGS, 80.736a (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart lies 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 Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Jurisdictional boundaries between the States of Texas, Florida, and Puerto Rico, and 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.

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This map is based on data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

CONTINUED ON CHART 25663

CONTINUED ON CHART 25650

CONTINUED ON CHART 25650

CONTINUED ON CHART 25650

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

18th Ed., Mar. 2014. Last Correction: 12/7/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4716 (11/22/2016), NM: 4816 (11/26/2016)

To ensure that this chart was printed at the proper scale, the line below should measure as inches (152 millimeters).
If the line does not measure as inches (152 millimeters), this copy is not certified safe for navigation.

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

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NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

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FATHOMS	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
FEET	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54
METERS	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Pasaje de Vieques and Radas Roosevelt
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:25,000

25664