



FLORIDA - INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY EAST BAY TO WEST BAY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 AT 30'12"
North American Datum of 1983
SOUNDINGS IN FEET
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

AUTHORITY
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 5 for important supplemental information

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio system listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 25 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

SUBMERGED OBSTACLES AND OBSCURE
Charted submerged obstructions and submarine cables and submarine pipelines and cable areas are shown.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS
Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures. Sinks to navigation and moored vessels resulting in submerged debris is a frequent occurrence.

CAUTION
Channel soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following a storm. Floods may have been damaged or destroyed. Boats may have been moved from their charted positions. Flooded areas, enlarged or otherwise made incalculable. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of aids to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Reefs may have become encroached upon.

NOTE 1
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 extended to 12 nautical miles from the baseline of the Territorial Sea. The 12-nautical mile line is shown in red on this chart. The 12-nautical mile line is the boundary between the Territorial Sea and the High Seas. The 12-nautical mile line is subject to change by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court; these marine limits are subject to modification.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous materials to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-6802 toll free, or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility. Respective communication is available at 1-800-424-6802.

TELLURIC INFORMATION

NAME	PLACE	Height relative to datum of soundings (MLLW)
East Bay	(30°17'N 85°13'W)	1.0
Lynn Haven	(30°17'N 85°13'W)	1.3
Deer Point Lake	(30°17'N 85°13'W)	1.2
West Bay	(30°17'N 85°13'W)	1.0

CAUTION
The procedure shown on this chart is not only safety on any single aid to navigation, particularly on the location aids, but also on the U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
The Intracoastal Waterway is a system of navigable channels and locks connecting the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico. It is a vital link in the nation's waterway system.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal datum of this chart is the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which is based on the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographical coordinates are referred to NAD 83. The datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.27' northward and 0.20' westward to agree with this datum.

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

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

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY AIDS
The U.S. Aids to Navigation System is designed for use with nautical charts, and the most effective use of aids to navigation requires the use of the appropriate chart to coordinate the information shown on the chart with the information shown on the waterway.

CAUTION
A distinctive yellow band provides no additional information, but simply identifies aids to navigation as marking the Intracoastal Waterway.

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many leading aids to navigation. Individual reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

NOTE 2
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. Additional regulations are published in the Florida Inland Waterway Regulations. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, U.S. Coast Guard District in New Orleans, LA, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Mobile, AL.