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.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

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.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. Reception is generally good within 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Jacksonville, FL	KHB-39	162.550 MHz	
Waycross, GA	WXK-78	162.475 MHz	
Brunswick, GA	WWH-58	162.425 MHz	

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 unlisted 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 by natural action. Exercise 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.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — —

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

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4 5
Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000
Meters 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

Formerly C&GS 448, 1st Ed., June 1875. KAPP 256

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES – EAST COAST

GEORGIA

ST ANDREW SOUND AND SATILLA RIVER

MERCATOR PROJECTION, SCALE 1:40,000 AT 30°58'
SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

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

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 World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.842" northward and 0.644" westward to agree with this chart.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	Height referred to datum of sounding: MLLW Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
			feet	feet	feet
Burrit Fort, Satilla River	(30°57'N)	(81°34'W)	7.8	7.0	0.2
Dover Bluff, Dover Creek	(31°01'N)	(81°32'W)	7.8	7.0	0.2
Ceylon, Satilla River	(30°58'N)	(81°38'W)	7.3	6.6	0.2
Cumberland Wharf, Cumberland River	(30°50.8'N)	(81°26.8'W)	7.4	7.0	0.2
Crooked River, Cumberland Dividings	(30°50.8'N)	(81°29.8'W)	7.4	7.0	0.2

Gauges — — located in more coarse/rough/rocky areas may 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 2017

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 via 1-800-424-8802, VHF-16, or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility. Telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOTE E
RECOMMENDED WHALE AVOIDANCE PRECAUTIONARY AREA
The precautionary area shown on this chart is RECOMMENDED for use by all vessels traveling within its limits. This precautionary area has been established to reduce the likelihood of ship strikes of endangered North Atlantic right whales. CAUTION: Pull bottom coverage surveys have not been conducted within the precautionary area, so uncharted dangers may exist. See Source Diagram and Chapter 1, U.S. Coast Pilot.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 3, U.S. Coast Pilot and in the Code of Federal Regulations, as outlined 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 Savannah, Georgia.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.
Radio beacon and beacon bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) ⊙(Approximate location)

NOTE S
Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

11504

JOINS CHART 11506

PROJECT DEPTHS
Channel legends and tabulations, where indicated, reflect the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) project depths. The channel may be significantly shoaler, particularly at the edges. Shoaling and other conditions affecting navigation are reported by USACE, use NOAA Electronic Navigational Charts. USACE surveys and channel condition reports are available at http://navigation.usace.army.mil/Survey/Hydro.

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 be destroyed or damaged and floating aids may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should 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.

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 Seaward Boundary of Coastal Waterways Regulations, the State of Florida, Texas, 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.

SOURCE

A	1990-2017	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B1	1990-2000	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 bended 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.

CONTINUATION OF SATILLA RIVER
Scale 1:40,000

CONTINUED ON CHART 11503

CONTINUED ON CHART 11500

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

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.

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

This chart is canceled. No new editions will be issued.

18th Ed., Jun. 2011. Last Correction: 9/26/2022. Cleared through:
To ensure that this chart was printed at the proper scale, the line below should measure six inches (152 millimeters).

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
St Andrew Sound and Satilla River
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000
11504