SOUNDINGS IN FEET

11512

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles
Yards

Formerly C&GS 440, 1st Ed., June 1967. © 1998-414. KAPP 231

CONTINUED ON CHART 11514 SIDE A

JOINS CHART 11516

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES – EAST COAST

SOUTH CAROLINA – GEORGIA

SAVANNAH RIVER AND WASSAW SOUND

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 32° 00'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

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.

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 0.760" northward and 0.608" eastward to agree with this chart.

NOTE D
RIGHT WHALE SEASONAL MANAGEMENT AREA
All vessels greater than or equal to 65 feet in length must slow to speeds of 10 knots or less in seasonal management areas.

CAUTION
The Tide Gate will operate automatically; therefore, the areas upstream and downstream of the gate have been designated restricted areas and are marked by a line of buoys.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been bar-coded 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.

SOURCE			
A	1990-2014	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B1	1990-2005	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage

SEDIMENT TRAPS
Sediment traps are designed to delay shoaling of the navigable portion of a channel by trapping advancing littoral material. Sediment traps may shoal at a rapid rate spilling over into the adjacent navigation channel, therefore, mariners should exercise caution when operating near them.

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. For detailed channel information and minimum depths as reported by USACE, use NOAA Electronic Navigational Charts. USACE surveys and channel condition reports are available at http://navigation.usace.army.mil/Surveys/Hydro.

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).

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
The project depth is 12 feet from Beaufort, SC to St. Catherines Sound, GA.
Consult the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for controlling depths and U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners for other navigation hazards or restrictions.

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.

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.

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.

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 direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
⊙Accurate location) ⊙Approximate location)

NOTE E
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 date may have reduced the depths shown.

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.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID
(based on NAD 1927)
Georgia State Grid, east zone, is indicated by dotted ticks at 16,000 foot intervals.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT.LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Tybee Light	(32°02'N.80°51'W)	7.4	7.0	0.2
Fort Pulaski Wharf	(32°01'N.80°54'W)	7.5	7.1	0.2
Romerly Marsh Creek	(31°58'N.81°06'W)	7.7	7.3	0.2
Isle of Hope	(31°59'N.81°07'W)	8.4	8.0	0.2
Savannah	(32°05'N.81°06'W)	8.6	8.1	0.2
Savannah River Entrance	(32°02'N.80°54'W)	7.6	7.1	0.2

Datums (---) 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. 12 21-6

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — —

CAUTION
BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES
For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

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.

Savannah, GA	KEC-85	162.400 MHz
Metter, GA	WWH-25	162.425 MHz

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Fla., or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Savannah, Ga. Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

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

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables 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 submarine pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered buoys may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

CAUTION
Fixed and floating obstructions, some submerged, may exist within the magenta tinted bridge construction area. Mariners are advised to proceed with caution.

NOTE B
CAUTION
The entrance to Wassaw Sound is subject to frequent change. Buoys 4, 6, and 8 are not charted as they are frequently shifted in position.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS
Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to restore 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, sinking/unlit 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.

RIGHT WHALE CRITICAL HABITAT
(precautionary area: 50 CFR 226.203, 224.103c; see note A)
It is illegal to approach any right whale anywhere closer than 500 yards.

RESTRICTED AREA
(50 CFR 224.105; see note D)

RESTRICTED AREA
(50 CFR 224.105; see note D)

RESTRICTED AREA
(50 CFR 224.105; see note D)

REGULATED NAVIGATION AREA
165.756 (see note A)

Dump Site
(dredged material)
(see note B)
38 Depths from surveys of 2000 - 2002

Pilot Boarding Area B

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles
Yards

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.htm.

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NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

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 and it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast 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.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

FATHOMS																															
FEET																															
METERS																															

Savannah River and Wassaw Sound
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

11512

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

66th Ed., Jun. 2020. Last Correction: 7(27/2023). Cleared through:
LNM: 30(31/7/2022); NM: 31(3/8/2023)
The amount that this chart was printed at the proper scale; the line below should measure six inches (152 millimeters).