



UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

SOUTH CAROLINA

PARTS OF

COOSAW AND BROAD RIVERS

Mercator Projection

Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 32°30'

North American Datum of 1983

(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Formerly CGDS 794, 1st Ed., Jan 1937; C 1937-456 KAPP 232

CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List 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)

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (not free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153)

CAUTION
Submarine pipelines and cables
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:
--- Pipeline Area
--- Cable Area

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.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
Charleston, SC KHB-29 162.550 MHz
Savannah, GA KEC-35 162.400 MHz
Beaufort, SC WKJ-23 162.450 MHz
Metter, GA WWH-25 162.455 MHz

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
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.

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
Uncharted fish and wildlife harvesting devices and structures such as fish traps, pound nets, crab traps, and duck blinds, some submerged, may exist in the area of this chart, particularly in the near shore area. Mariners should proceed with caution.

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.

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.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
Charleston, SC KHB-29 162.550 MHz
Savannah, GA KEC-35 162.400 MHz
Beaufort, SC WKJ-23 162.450 MHz
Metter, GA WWH-25 162.455 MHz

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 0.476' northward and 0.022' eastward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

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

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

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

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. Flood aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys 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 their charted locations. Fisheries 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 A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. 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, FL or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Charleston, SC.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

TOTAL INFORMATION		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
PLACE	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Low Water
NAME		Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Fields Point, Combahee River	(32°34'N 080°53'W)	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.0
Brownsville Pt., Broad River	(32°31'N 080°54'W)	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.0
Brickyard Pt., Coosaw River	(32°29'N 080°41'W)	8.0	7.7	7.2	6.9
Lucy Point, White Branch	(32°27'N 080°36'W)	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.0
Lucy Point Creek Entrance	(32°27'N 080°36'W)	6.7	6.4	6.1	5.8
Beaufort River	(32°26'N 080°21'W)	8.0	7.6	7.2	6.9

Charted 1:1 soundings in chart columns indicate unavailable depth values for a few stations. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.

SCALE 1:40,000

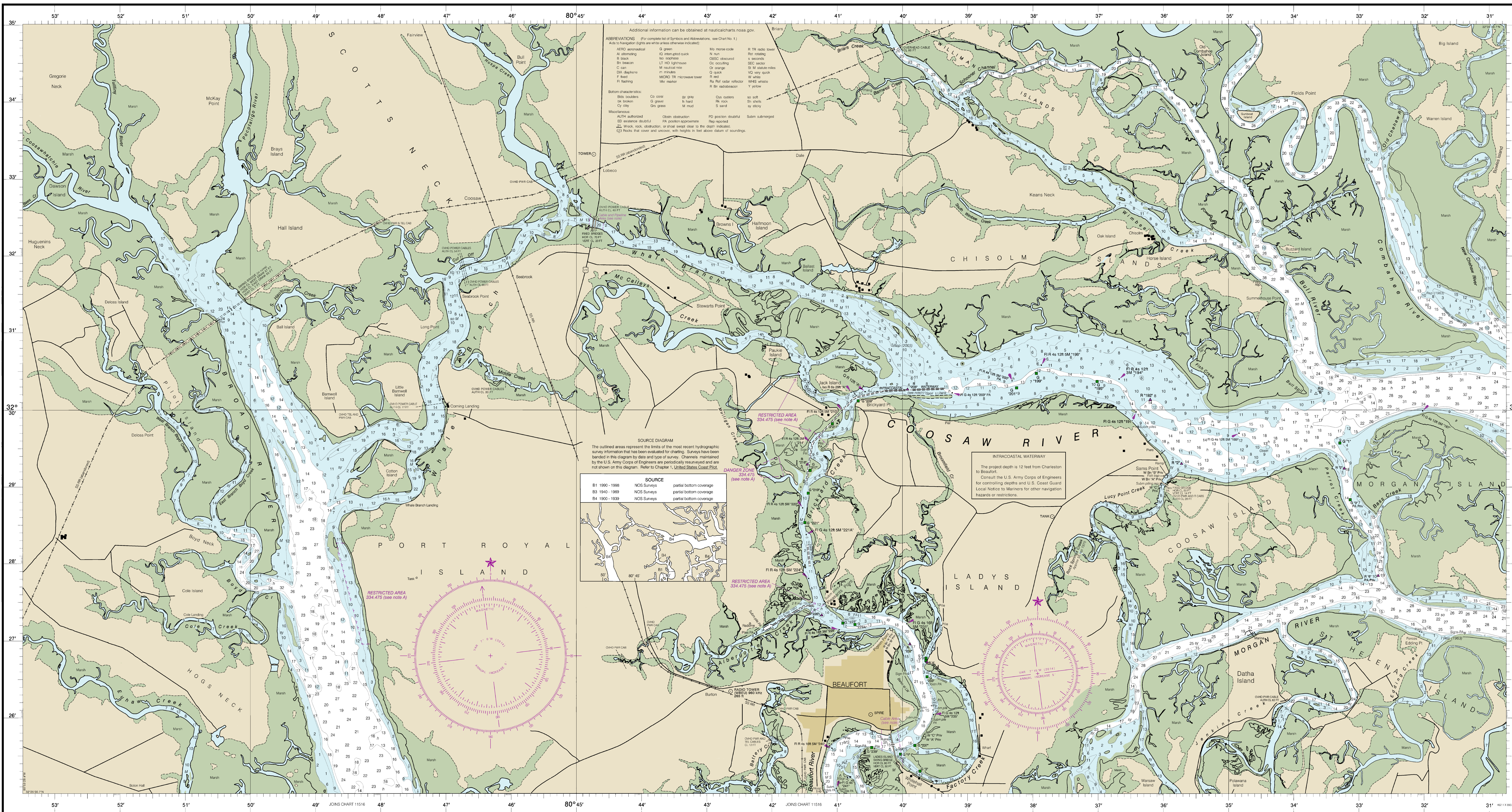
Statute Miles

Nautical Miles

Yards

Meters

SOUNDINGS IN FEET



11519

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.

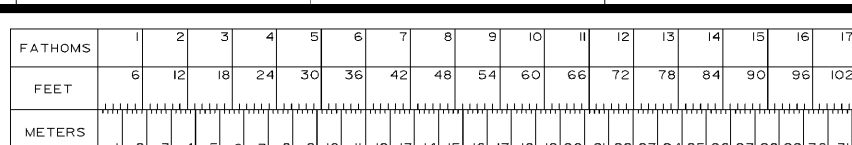
13th Ed., May 2014, Last Correction: 6/23/2022, Cleared through: LNM 322 (6/6/2022), NM 322 (6/7/2022)

To ensure that this chart was printed at the proper scale, the line below should measure six inches (152 millimeters).

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

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SURVEY
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FEET



Coosaw and Broad Rivers
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

11519