



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES
SOUTH CAROLINA - EAST COAST

WANDO RIVER - UPPER PART

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat. 32°56'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

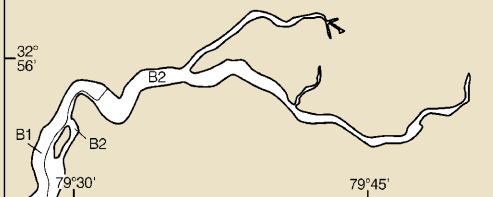
TIDAL INFORMATION				
PLACE	NAME	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Cainho	(32°56'N/79°50'W)	feet	feet	feet
	(32°56'N/79°44'W)	6.6	6.2	0.2
Dashes (-) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/ . (Sep 2014)				

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.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded 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
B1 1990 - Present NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B2 1970-1989 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage



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 0.620' northward and 0.712' eastward to agree with this chart.

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

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):
AERO aeronautical
A alternating
B black
Bn beacon
C can
DIA diaphone
F fixed
Fl flashing
G green
HO homophase
ISO isophase
LT Lighthouse
M nautical mile
m minutes
MICRO TR microwave tower
Mer marker
Mo morse code
N non
OBS obscured
OC occulting
O orange
Q quick
R red
Ra Ref radar reflector
Rb Ref radiobeacon
S sand
Sh shoals
Ss soft
T tower
TR radio tower
Tt rotating
s seconds
SEC sector
SM statute miles
VQ very quick
W white
WHS whistle
Y yellow
Bottom characteristics:
Bds boulders
Br broken
Cz clay
Co coral
G gravel
Gn grass
gy gray
h hard
M mud
Oys oysters
Rk rock
S sand
so soft
Sh shoals
Ss soft
Subm submerged
Miscellaneous:
AUTH authorized
ED extensive doubtful
JL wreck, rock, obstruction, or small swept clear to the depth indicated
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.
Obstr obstruction
PA position doubtful
Rep reported
PC position doubtful
Rep reported
NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides 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.
Charleston, SC KHB-29 162.550 MHz

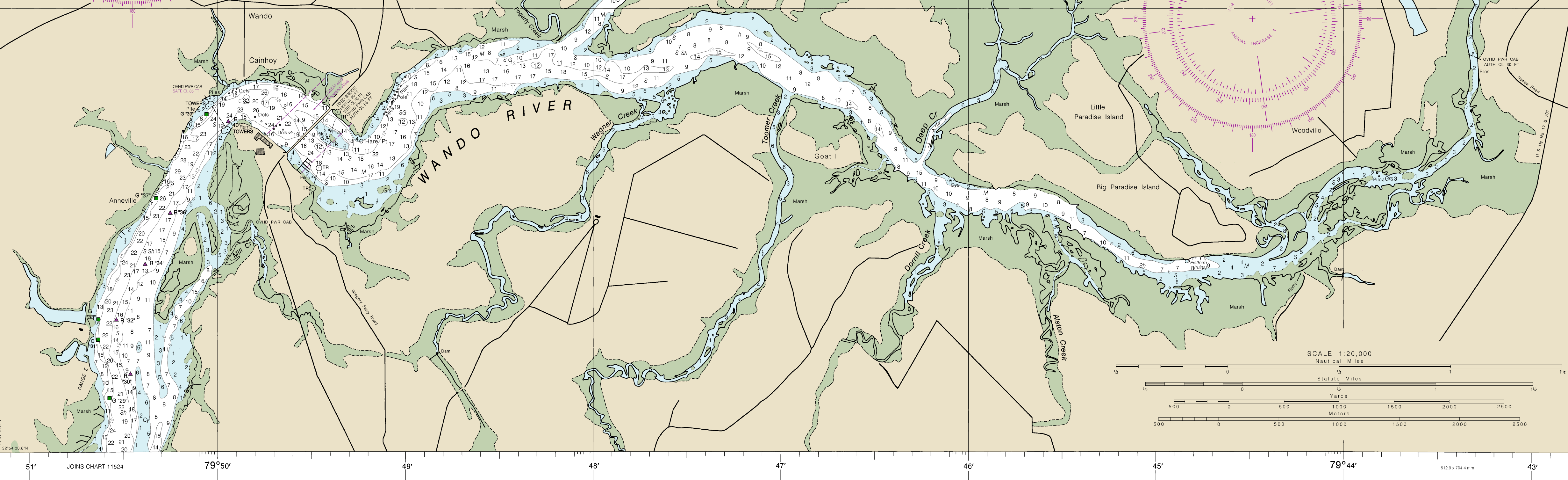
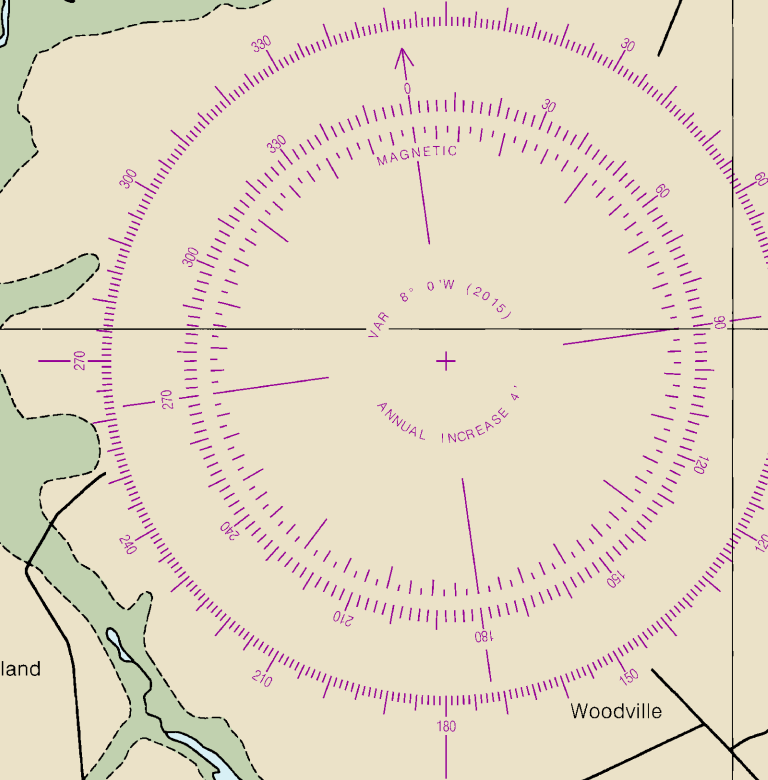
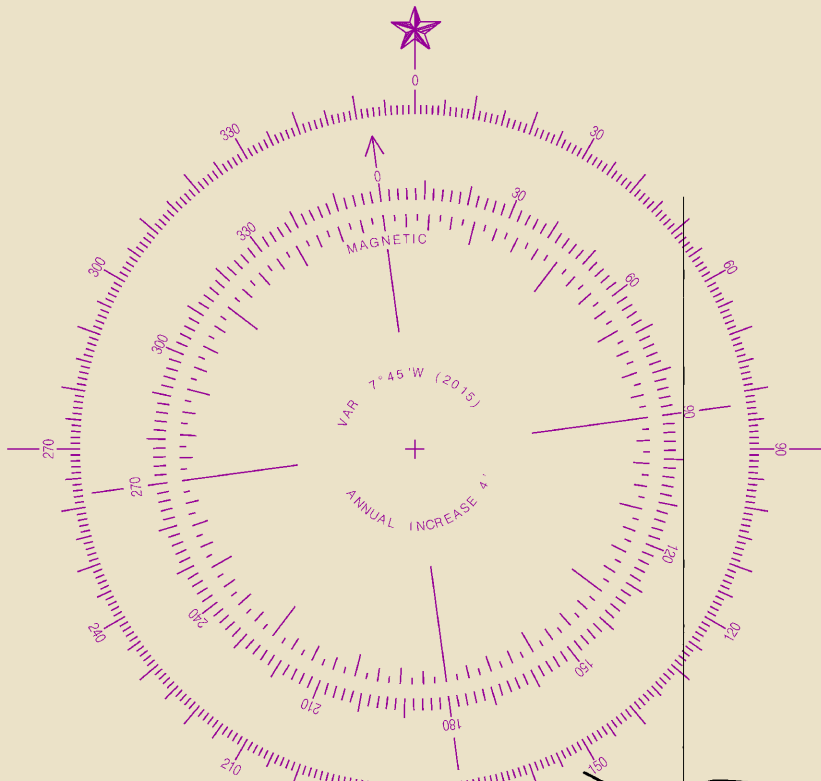
CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

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).

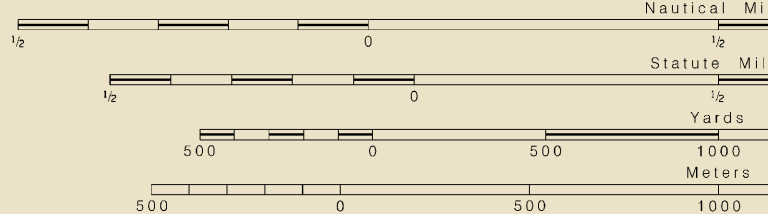
RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

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.

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, 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.



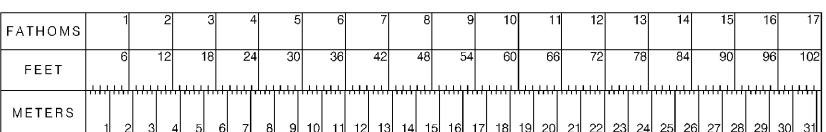
SCALE 1:20,000



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.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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



Wando River, Upper Part
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:20,000