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 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.

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

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).

Formerly C&GS 9302, 1st Ed., July 1900 V-1900-31 KAPP 2411

COPYRIGHT

No copyright is claimed by the United States Government under Title 17 U.S.C. However, other nations may claim intellectual property rights on the compilation of data depicting the foreign waters shown on this chart.

NOTE C

AREA TO BE AVOIDED (ATBA)

All ships 400 gross tonnage and upwards solely in transit should avoid the the Area. This Area is IMO-Adopted (MSC IMO SN.1/Circ.331).

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

16006

CONTINUED ON CHART 16003 & 16006

TRANSLATION LEGEND

Bay ..... Bukta
Cape ..... Mys
Gulf ..... Guba, Zaliv
Lagoon ..... Laguna
Mountain ..... Gora
Island ..... Ostrov

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.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

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 pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

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 2.700" southward and 8.162" westward to agree with this chart.

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.

Tuklung Mt, AK WNG-525 162.425 MHz

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

MAGNETIC VARIATION

Magnetic variation curves are for 2018 derived from 2015 World Magnetic Model and accompanying secular change. If annual change is in same direction as variation it is additive and the variation is increasing. If annual change is opposite in direction to variation it is subtractive and the variation is decreasing.

NOTE B

Maritime boundary provisionally applied pending formal exchange of instruments of ratification.

According to Article 3 of the Agreement Between the United States of America and Russia on the Maritime Boundary, signed June 1, 1990:

"1. In any area east of the maritime boundary that lies within 200 nautical miles of the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea of Russia is measured but beyond 200 nautical miles of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the United States is measured ("eastern special area"), Russia agrees that henceforth the United States may exercise the sovereign rights and jurisdiction derived from exclusive economic zone jurisdiction that Russia would otherwise be entitled to exercise under international law in the absence of the agreement of the Parties on the maritime boundary...

3. to the extent that either Party exercises the sovereign rights or jurisdiction in the special area or areas on its side of the maritime boundary as provided for in this Article, such exercise of sovereign rights or jurisdiction derives from the agreement of the Parties and does not constitute an extension of its exclusive economic zone. To this end, each Party shall take the necessary steps to ensure that any exercise on its part of such rights or jurisdiction in the special area or areas on its side of the maritime boundary shall be so characterized in its relevant laws, regulations, and charts."

AUTHORITIES

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

CAUTION

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

CAUTION

Significant changes in depths and shoreline may have occurred in the area of this chart as a result of the earthquake of March 27, 1964. Tidal observations since the earthquake indicate bottom uplift of +0.3 feet at King Cove, Alaska Peninsula and bottom subsidence of -0.2 feet of Chignik Bay, Alaska Peninsula. Observations at Sand Point, Popof Island, indicated there was no change at that location. Mariners are urged to use extreme caution when navigating in the area of this chart as the magnitude of change except at these sites is not known.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

See National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Center List of Lights and Fog Signals for information not included in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

NOAA COAST SURVEY

UNITED STATES - RUSSIA
ALASKA - WEST COAST

BERING SEA
EASTERN PART

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:1,534,076 at Lat 60° 00'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

KAPP 2412 — ST. MATTHEW ISLAND, BERING SEA, Scale 1:500,000 at Lat 60°30'

KAPP 2413 — NASH HARBOR, NUNIVAK ISLAND, Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 60°13'

KAPP 2414 — CAPE ETOLIN ANCHORAGE, NUNIVAK ISLAND, Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 60°25'

CAUTION

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

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Pub. 152 for important supplemental information.

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) o(Approximate location)

NOTE D

RECOMMENDED TWO-WAY ROUTES

The two-way routes shown on this chart are recommended for ships of 400 gross tonnage and upwards. CAUTION: Full bottom coverage surveys have not been conducted within the entire routes, so uncharted dangers may exist. The two-way routes and precautionary areas are IMO-Adopted (MSC IMO SN.1/Circ.336); to be implemented DEC 1, 2018.

NOTE E

AREAS TO BE AVOIDED (ATBA)

The Areas to be Avoided around Nunivak, King, and St. Lawrence islands are recommended for ships of 400 gross tonnage and upwards. The ATBAs are IMO-Adopted (MSC IMO SN.1/Circ.336); to be implemented DEC 1, 2018.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. 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, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

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.

DANGER AREA 334.1280 (see note A)

A shoal with 2-to-9 fathoms depth is reported extending true west from Cape Peirce. Distance not given.

This is the Last Edition of this chart. It will be canceled on Sep 4, 2024

38th Ed., Nov. 2018. Last Correction: 5/8/2023. Cleared through:
LNM: 2124 (5/21/2024). NM: 2224 (6/1/2024). CHS: 0424 (4/26/2024)

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

If the line does not measure six inches (152 millimeters), this copy is not certified safe for navigation.

(POD) providers fulfill a vessel's requirement to carry a navigational chart "published by the National Ocean Service" in accordance with federal regulations, including but not limited to 33 C.F.R. 164.33(a), 33 C.F.R. 164.72(b), and 46 C.F.R. 28.225(a). POD charts meet stringent print standards and can be recognized by an official certification of authenticity printed on the chart. A list of POD providers can be found at: nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/pod

This chart is not to be used for navigation in Canadian waters. Ce chart ne doit pas être utilisé pour la navigation dans les eaux canadiennes. © 2024 Government of Canada