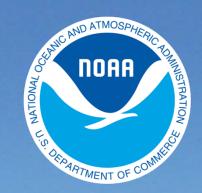
BookletChart[™]

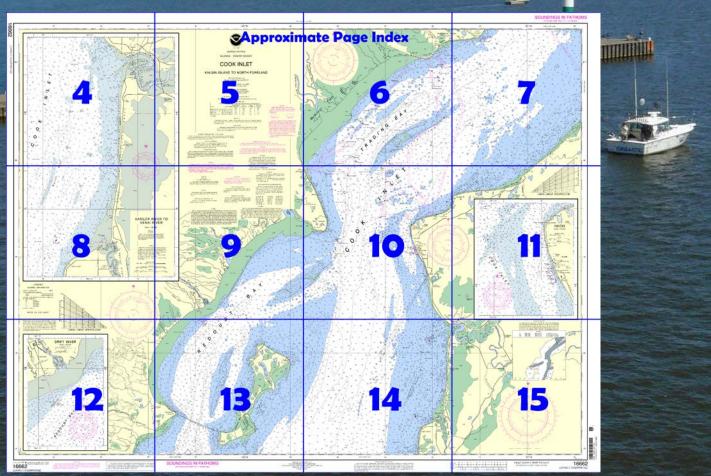


Cook Inlet – Kalgin Island to North Foreland NOAA Chart 16662

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Ocean Service Office of Coast Survey

<u>www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov</u> 888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart[™]?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=166 https://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=166 https://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=166 https://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=166 https://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=166 https://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=166 https://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=166 <a href="https://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbycharts.noaa.gov/nsd/search



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Caution: Flood currents are reported to set vessels off the terminal while ebb currents set them on. From mid-November to early April, large pieces of ice have been reported to approach the platform during flood currents. See Winter Operating Guidelines, Cook Inlet, indexed as such, earlier this chapter and contact the COTP W Alaska in Anchorage for more information.

A boulder-strewn shoal with depths of 7 fathoms or less extends N from the NE

point of Kalgin Island to West Foreland. The outer boulders which are covered 8 to 11 feet, are 2.5 miles from the island.

Small vessels anchor off the middle of the N end of Kalgin Island, with

Small vessels anchor off the middle of the N end of Kalgin Island, with good shelter from S gales drawing up the inlet. Fair holding ground is

at low water when crossing the broken boulder-strewn area. The highest parts of the offlying shoal between Kalgin Island and West Foreland uncover between 3 and 4 feet. The shoal has been shifting S and extends 5.5 to 10 miles from the N end of Kalgin Island. There are boulders in places on the bottom between the shoal and West Foreland. Caution.—The area surrounding the mouth of Kenai River, for a radius of over 4 miles, is strewn with rocks, boulders, shoals, wrecks, and other obstructions. The bars at the entrance to the river are nearly dry at low water, but there are depths of 8 to 10 feet in places in the river. Mariners are advised not to enter Kenai River without local knowledge. The river is reported to be congested with anchored fishing vessels in summer. (See 162.245, chapter 2, for navigation regulations.) From June to October, about 120 private mooring buoys are placed on

from the middle of the N shore W. Caution must be observed, however,

the sides of the river channel from about 300 yards W of Pacific Star Seafoods Wharf to 200 yards S of the Wards Cove Packing Co. Dock. **Currents.**—The currents in the river mouth attain velocities of 5 knots or more. With a strong SW wind and flood current, a significant SW swell occurs at the river entrance. Sets are also felt at the entrance and over the bar, and steep choppy seas are seen with currents opposing winds. **Ice.**—Ice is not a problem in the river entrance, but does form inside in the river and can close the river to vessel traffic for short periods from December to the beginning of April.

Pilotage, Kenai.—Pilotage, except for certain exempted vessels, is compulsory for all vessels navigating the waters of the State of Alaska. **Quarantine.**—A U.S. Public Health Service Contract Physician is located at the medical center in Kenai. (See Appendix A for additional information.) There are hospitals in Kenai and Soldotna.

Caution.—The area surrounding the approach to Nikiski is strewn with rocks, boulders, shoals, and other obstructions. A shoal area, about 7 miles long with depths of 2½ to 6 fathoms, marked by a seasonal buoy, is about 1.8 miles off the piers at Nikiski. Deeper water is between it and the piers. Set-nets are numerous close to the beach from Kenai to past the East Forelands in June and July. Note: Vessels should keep well clear of the areas in close proximity and downwind of ammonia and LNG loading operations while material is being transferred.

Currents.—Nikiski has a PORTS site which provides water level, wind speed and direction, and barometric pressure information, that is updated every ten minutes. The PORTS site is accessible through a voice response system at 907-776-5436. Tidal currents at Nikiski attain a velocity of about 5 knots on the flood and about 2.6 knots on the ebb. (See Tidal Current Tables for daily predictions.) With a strong SW wind and flood current, a significant SW swell affects vessels laying at the Nikiski piers. This wind will also extend the time of flood currents on neap tides to 1 to 2 hours later than predicted.

Ice floes are a severe problem at Nikiski during January and February. The combination of currents and ice floes can cause a strain on mooring lines. Propulsion and machinery have special equipment and operating requirements. See Winter Operating Guidelines, Cook Inlet, indexed as such, earlier this chapter, and contact the COTP W Alaska in Anchorage for more information.

Pilotage, Nikiski.—Pilotage, except for certain exempted vessels, is compulsory for all vessels navigating the waters of the State of Alaska. (See Pilotage, General (indexed), chapter 3, Pilotage, Cook Inlet, and Pilotage, Homer, (indexed) for pilot pickup stations and other details.) Quarantine.—A U.S. Public Health Service Contract Physician is located at a medical center in Nikiski. (See Appendix A for additional information.)

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Juneau

Commander

17th CG District Juneau, Alaska (907) 463-2000

7

Navigation Manager Regions



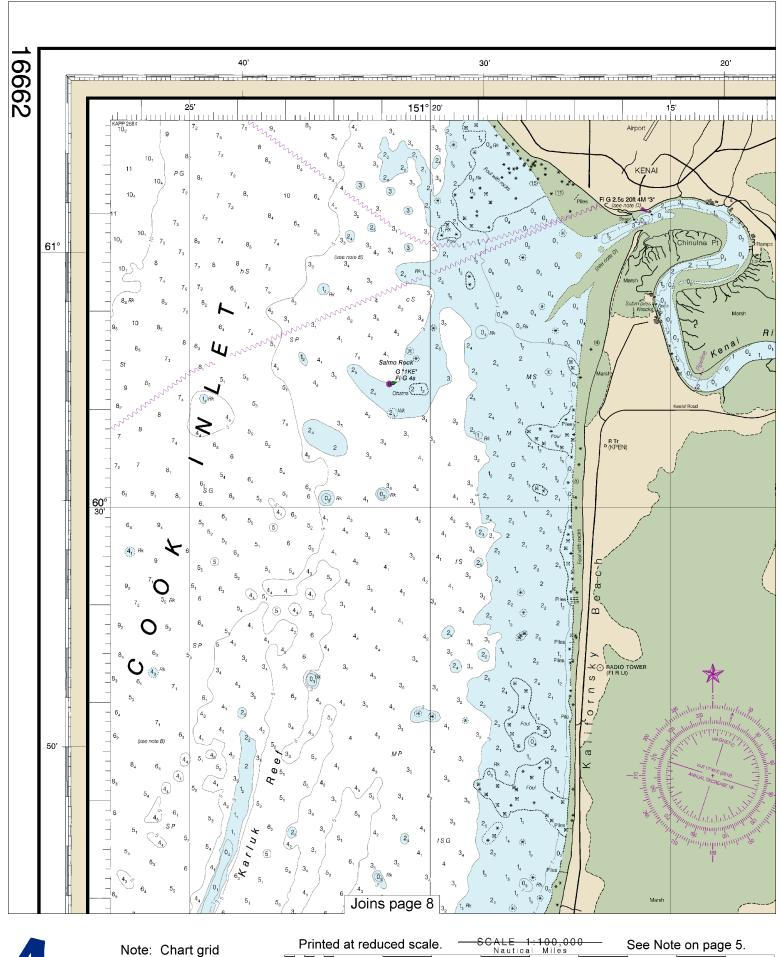
To make suggestions, ask questions, or report a problem with a chart, go to https://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/customer-service/assist/

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers

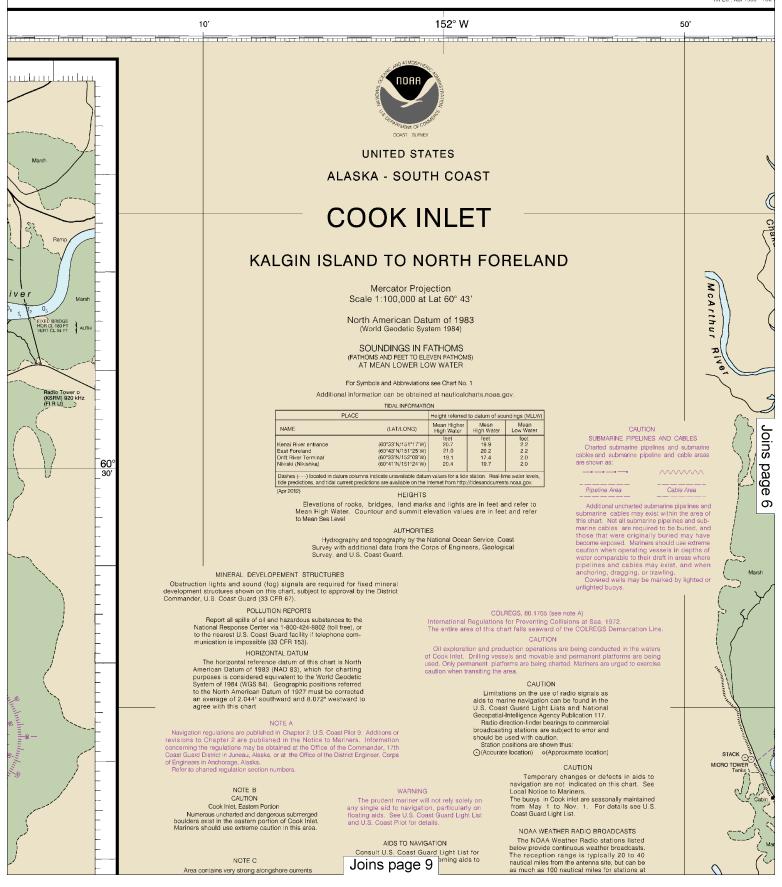


For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area. These volumes are available online at http://www.navcen.uscg.gov



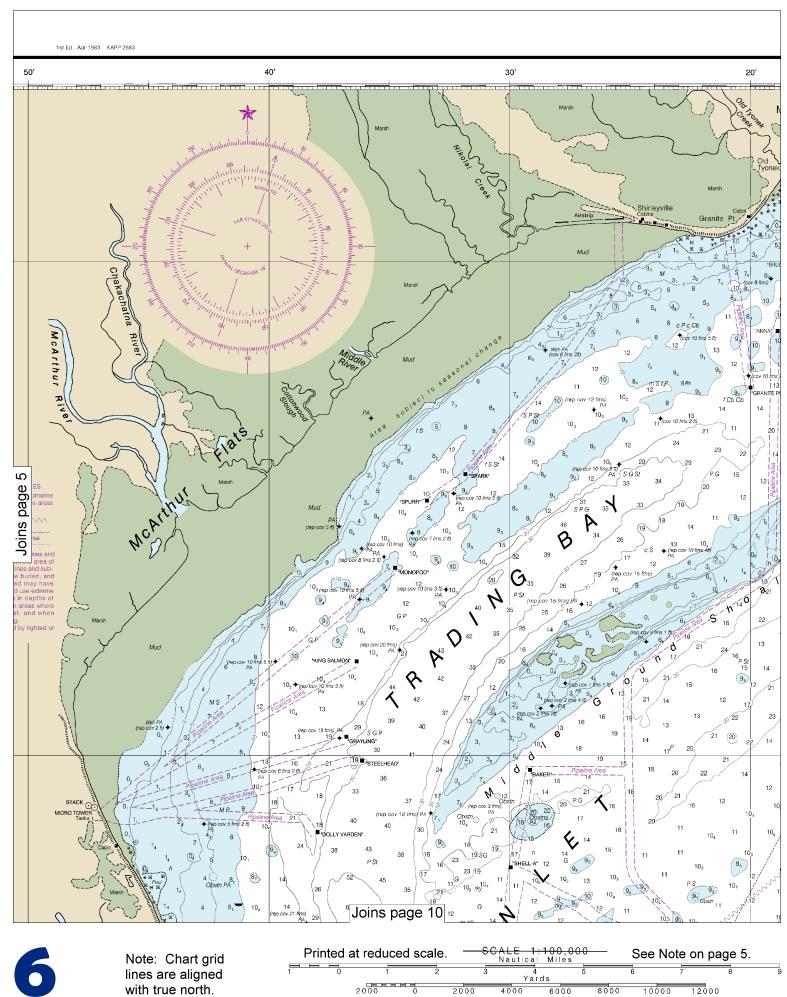
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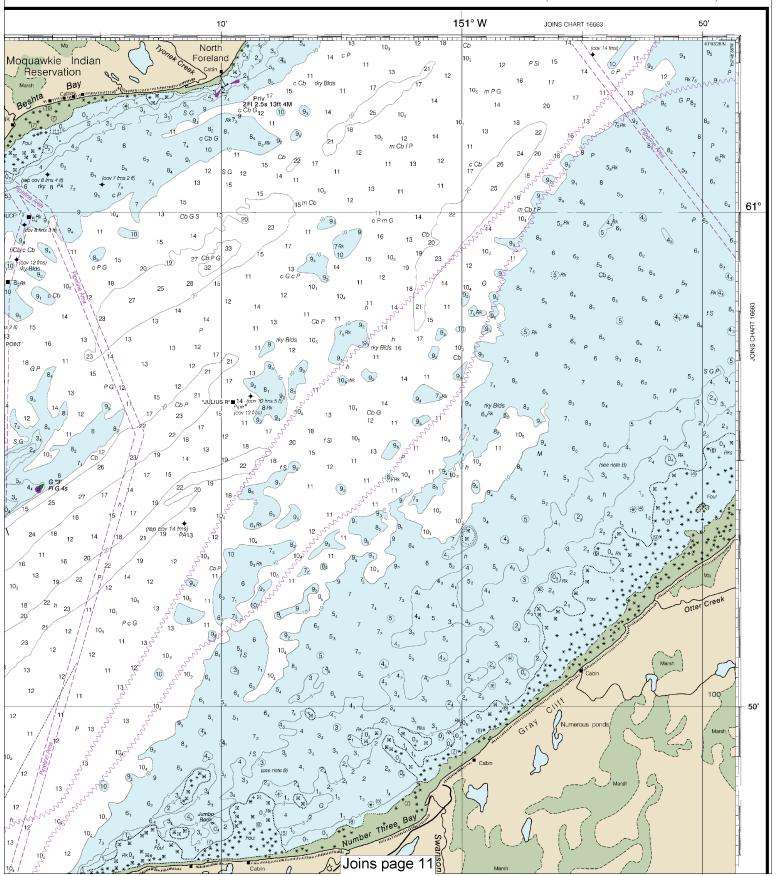


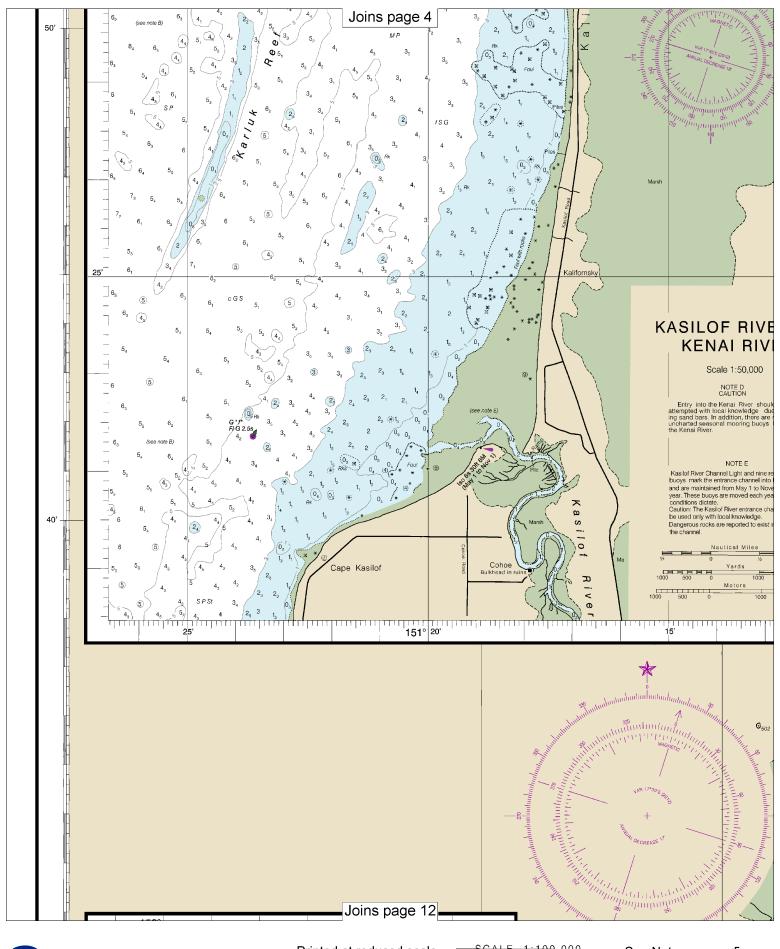




SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

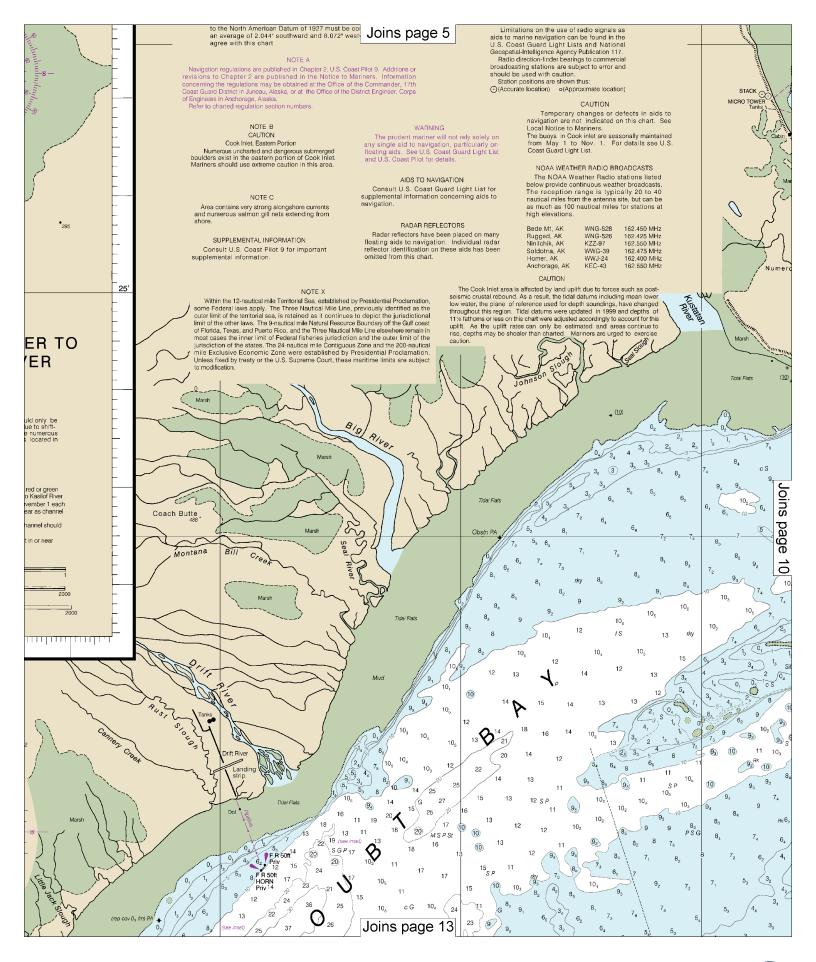
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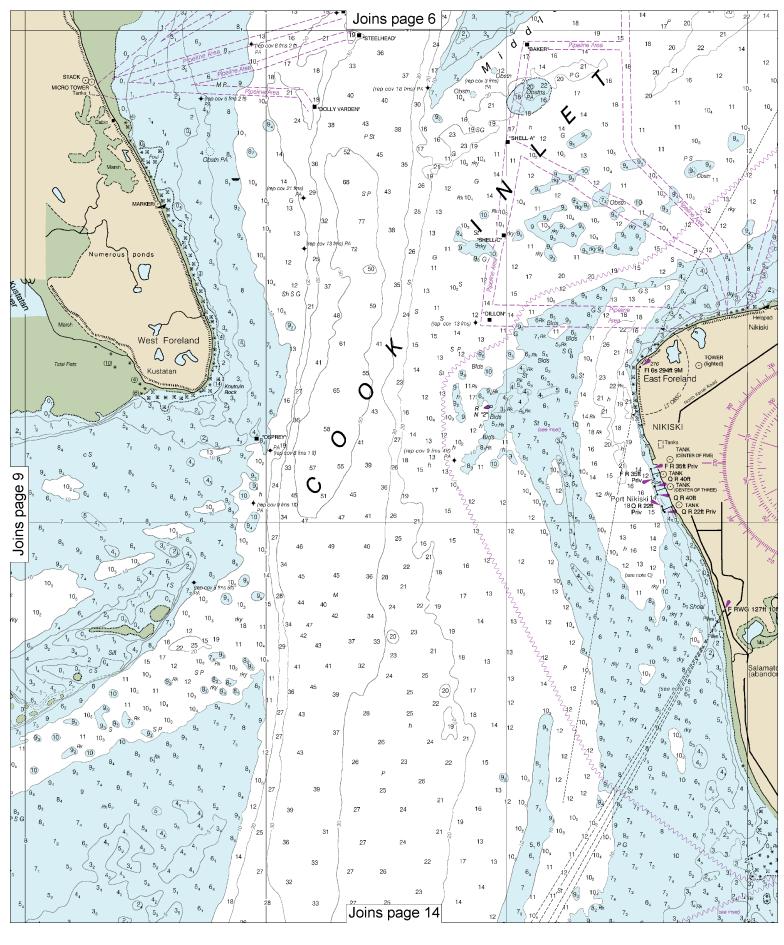






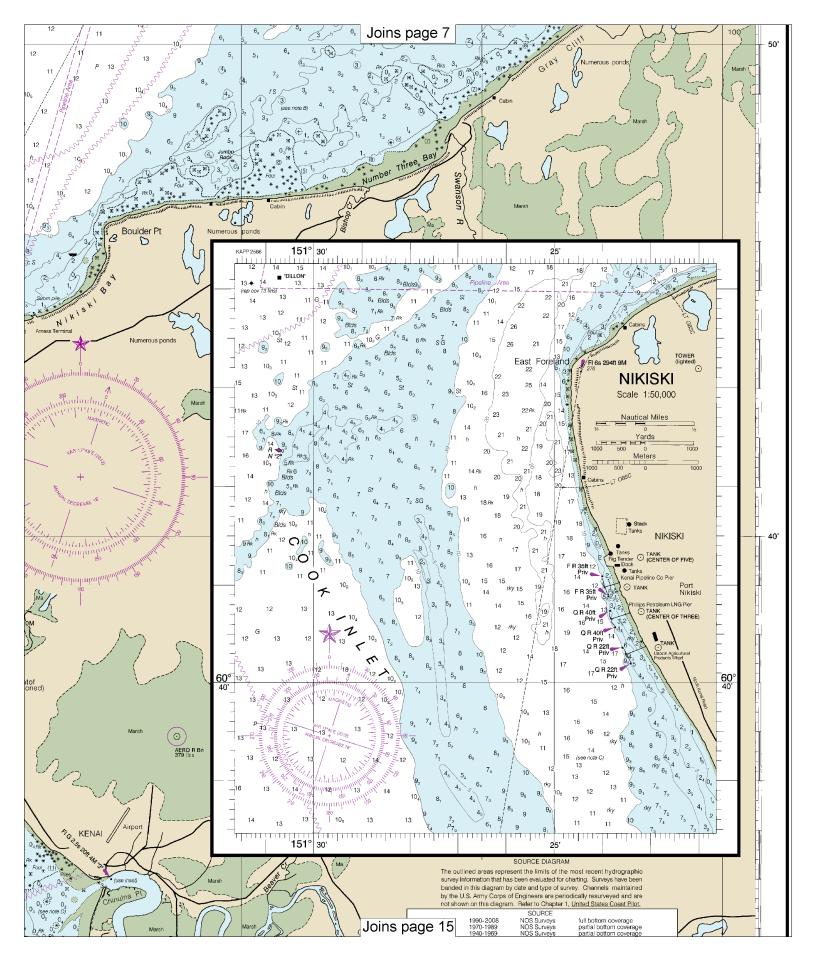


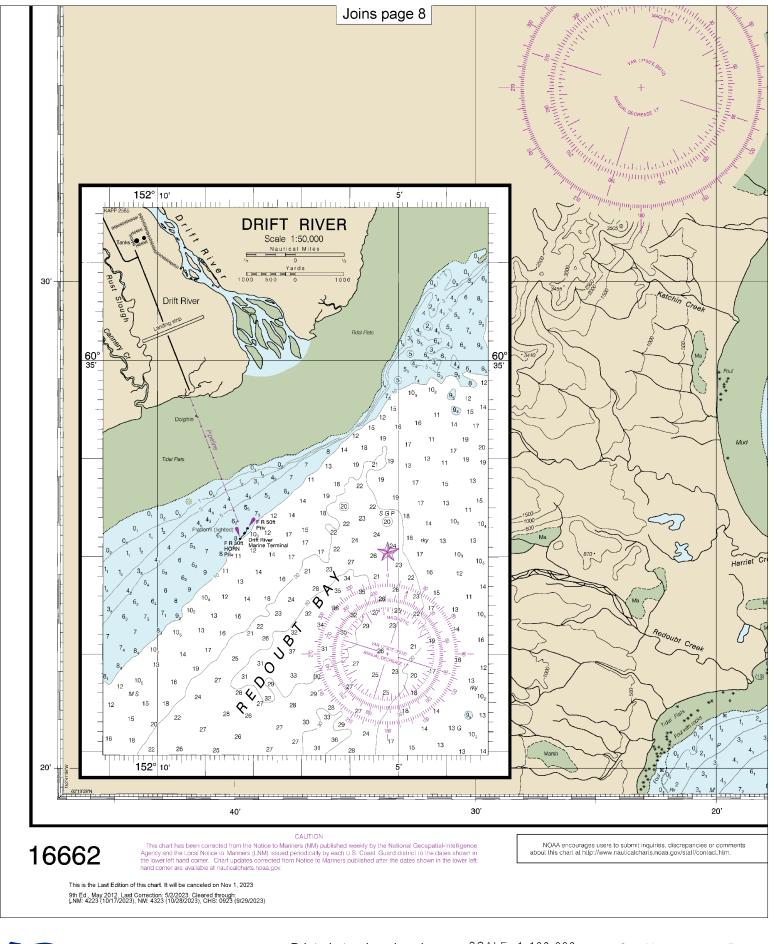




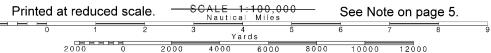
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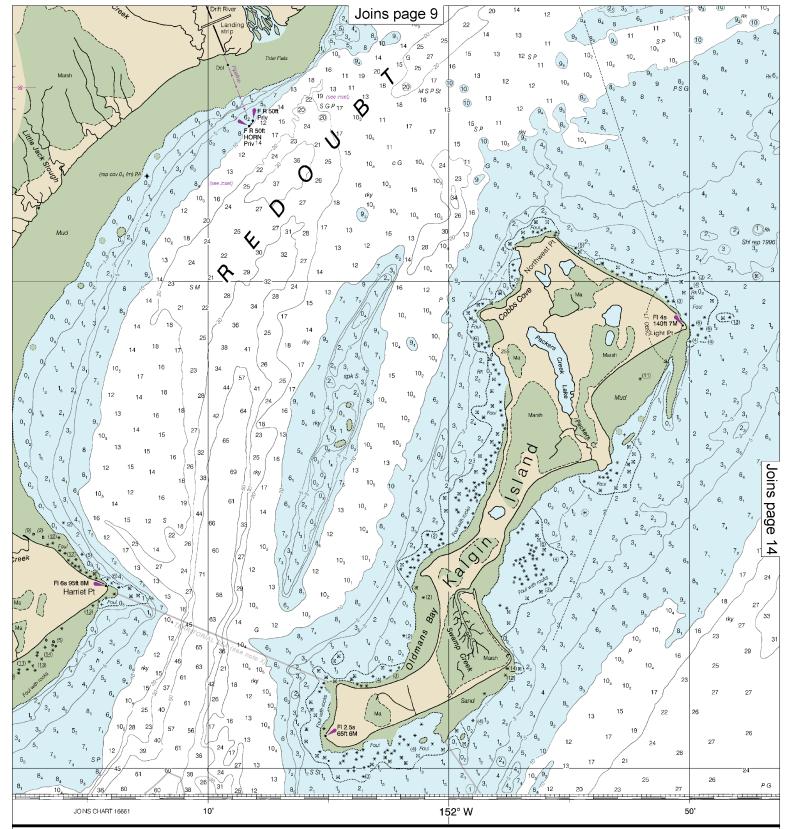








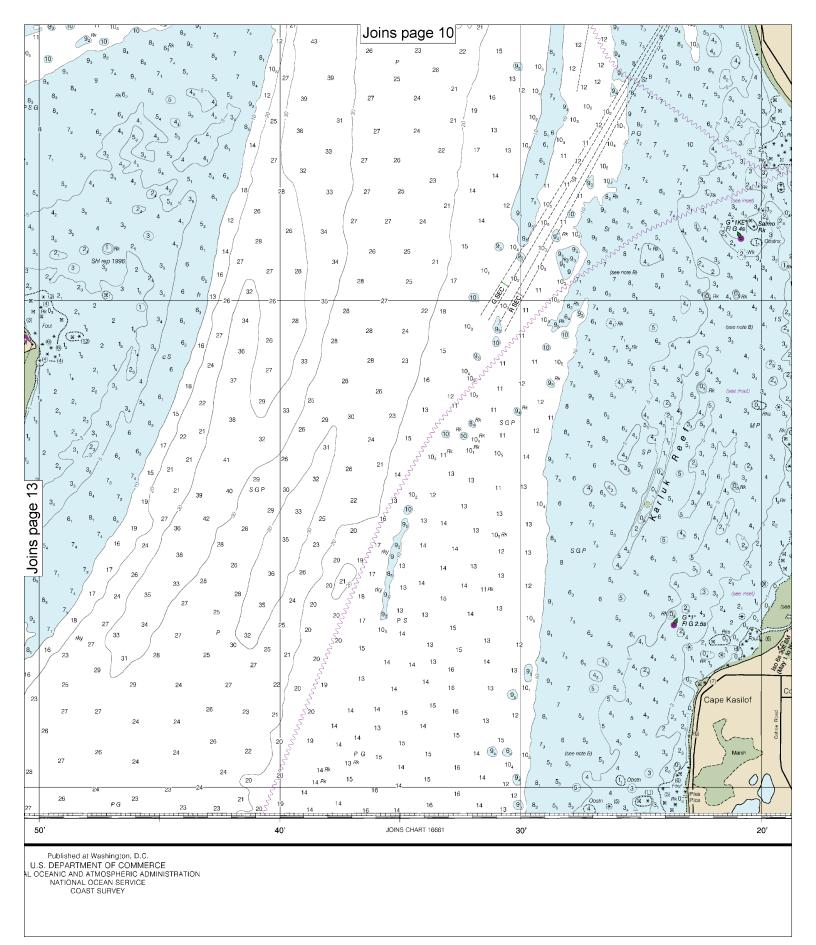


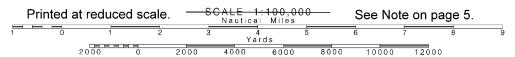


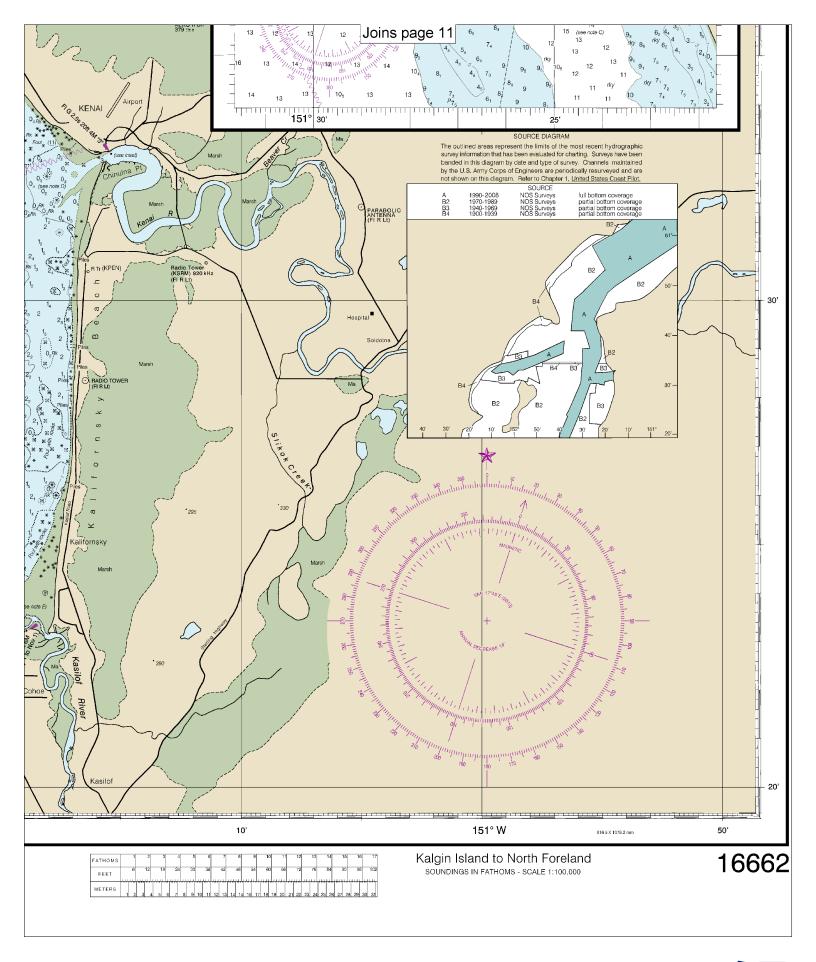
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

Published at Washington U.S. DEPARTMENT OF CC NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHEF NATIONAL OCEAN SER COAST SURVEY









VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here. Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of

Emergency; Number of People on Board.

- · Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

Interactive chart catalog — http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml

Report a chart discrepancy — http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx

Chart and chart related inquiries and comments — http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs

Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections) — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html

Coast Pilot online — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm

Tides and Currents — http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov

Marine Forecasts — http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm

National Data Buoy Center — http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/

NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions — http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/

National Weather Service — http://www.weather.gov/

National Hurrican Center — http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/

Pacific Tsunami Warning Center — http://ptwc.weather.gov/

Contact Us — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow @NOAAcharts



This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.