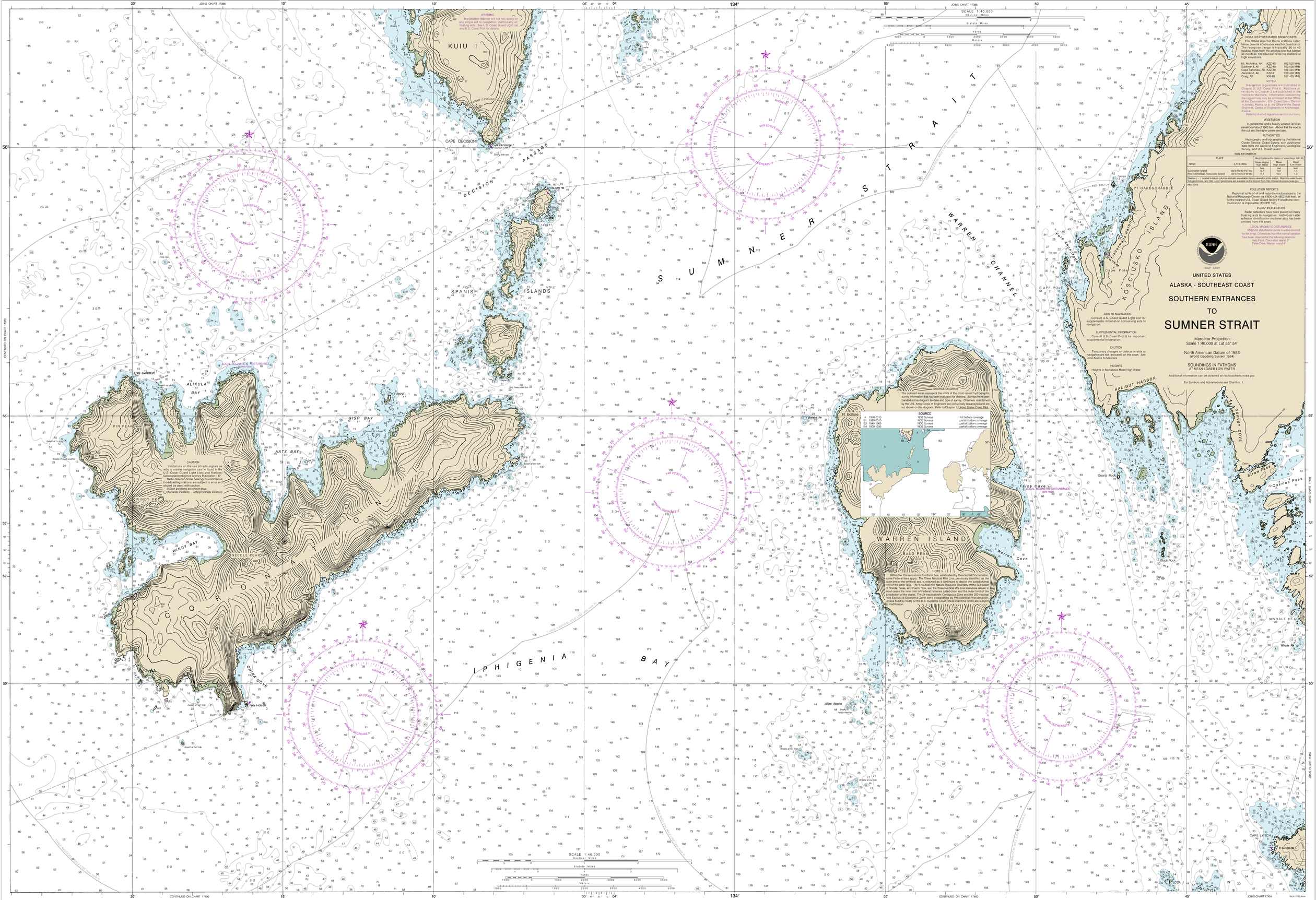
COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

Formerly C&GS 8173, 1st Ed., Mar. 1929 KAPP 2717

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

17402



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)

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		
A	1990-2010	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B1	1990-2010	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B2	1940-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
C		NOS Surveys	

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners and the cumulative effect of 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.

VEGETATION
In general the land is heavily wooded up to an elevation of about 1000 feet. Above that the woods thin out and the higher peaks are bare.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data by the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
NAME	(LAT,LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Mean Lower Low Water
Coronation Island	(55°34'N 134°57'W)	10.7	9.9	0.4	0.4
Point Ancharage, Kosciusko Island	(55°37'N 133°49'W)	11.4	10.5	1.3	1.3

Datums ( ) = located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real time water level, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.
Nov 2010

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report oil 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. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE
Magnetic disturbance exists in areas covered by this chart. Differences from the normal variation have been observed at the following locations:
Aats Point, Coronation Island 5°
False Cove, Warren Island 4°

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 25 to 45 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Mt. McArthur, AK	KZZ-95	162.525 MHz
Sukkwan I, AK	KZZ-89	162.425 MHz
Cape Fanshaw, AK	KZZ-68	162.425 MHz
Ketchikan I, AK	KZZ-87	162.450 MHz
Craig, AK	KXI-60	162.475 MHz

NOTE B
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners and the cumulative effect of 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.

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, the Great Lakes, and the Puerto Rico coast, is retained because it coincides with the outer limit of this inner belt 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.

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

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

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

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

UNITED STATES
ALASKA - SOUTHEAST COAST

SOUTHERN ENTRANCES TO SUMNER STRAIT

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 55° 54'

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

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.

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 1.360" southward and 6.204" westward to agree with this chart.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

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

FATHOMS	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
FEET	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200
METERS	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40

Southern Entrances to Sumner Strait
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

17402

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

12th Ed., Dec. 2010, Last Correction: 8/28/2022. Cleared through:
1. All objects that may affect navigation are charted as of the date of the survey.
2. No attempt has been made to chart all dangers in the project area. The first fathom should measure six inches (152 millimeters).

This chart is not to be used for navigation on land or inland waterways.