Formerly C&GS 8553, 1st Ed., Jan. 1912 V-1912-119

Nautical Chart Catalog No. 3, Panels K, L, N

16660

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - SOUTH COAST

COOK INLET

NORTHERN PART

Mercator Projection
Scale: 1:194,154 at Lat. 61°00'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

LORAN-C
GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY 100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
9990 ..... 99,900 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS (Not individual station letter designations)
M ..... Master
W ..... Secondary
X ..... Secondary
Y ..... Secondary
Z ..... Secondary
EXAMPLE 9990-Y

RATES ON THIS CHART

9990-Y 9990-Z

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on theoretically determined overland signal propagation delays. They have not been verified by comparison with surveyed data. Use of this chart is not restricted to the ½ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

LORAN LINEAR INTERPOLATOR

MICROSECONDS

SOURCE

a. 1995	NOS Surveys	Various scales
b. 1992-1995	NOS Surveys	Various scales
c. 1982-1987	NOS Surveys	Various scales
d. 1963-1979	NOS Surveys	Various scales

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Charted hydrography may originate from these and prior surveys.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Kenai River Entrance	(60°33'N/151°17'W)	20.7	19.9	2.2	-6.0
East Foreland	(60°43'N/151°26'W)	21.0	20.2	2.2	-6.0
Drift River	(60°50'N/151°49'W)	28.0	27.1	2.2	-6.0
Anchorage	(61°14'N/149°53'W)	29.8	28.9	2.2	-6.0
Nikiski	(60°41'N/151°24'W)	20.5	19.8	2.1	-7.0
Diff. River Terminal	(60°38'N/151°52'W)	27.4	26.5	2.1	-6.5
North Foreland	(61°03'N/151°10'W)	21.0	20.4	2.1	-6.0

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ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):
AERO aeronautical
Al alternating
B black
Bn beacon
C can
Ch. chimney
F fixed
F. flashing
G green
IQ interrupted quick
Iso isophase
LT HO lighthouse
M nautical mile
Mo (A) morse code (A)
MICRO. TR microwave tower
Mkr marker
Mo morse code
N nun
OBSC obscured
Oc occulting
Or orange
Q quick
R red
Ra Ref radar reflector
R Bn radiobeacon
R TR radio tower
Rot rotating
s seconds
SEC sector
St M statute miles
W white
W whis whistle
WHS whistle
Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:
Bld boulders
bk broken
Cy clay
Co coral
G gravel
Gra grass
gy grey
h hard
M mud
Oys oysters
Rk rock
S sand
so soft
Sh shells
sy sticky

Miscellaneous:
AUTH authorized
(D) existence doubtful
(PA) position approximate
(Rep) reported
Obstr obstruction
(PD) position doubtful
Subm submerged
Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated
Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings

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.

NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service stations listed below provide continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is about 40 mi for most stations; it is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Anchorage, Alaska WXC-43 162.55 MHz
Homer, Alaska WXJ-24 162.40 MHz

NOTE C

Fire Island Shoal is shifting in a southeasterly direction. Mariners are urged to use extreme caution when navigating in this area.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURES

Obstruction lights and sound (fog) signals are required for fixed mineral development structures shown on this chart, subject to approval by the District Commander, U.S. Coast Guard (33 CFR 67).

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered to be identical to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 2.01" southward and 7.89" westward to agree with this chart.

NOTE B

Area is subject to drastic and continuing change. Caution should be exercised when navigating in this area.

CAUTION

Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Offshore 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 (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.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

CAUTION

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

The buoys in Cook Inlet are seasonally maintained from May 1 to Nov. 1. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices 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.

CAUTION

Oil exploration and production operations are being conducted in the waters of Cook Inlet. Drilling vessels and movable and permanent platforms are being used. Only permanent platforms are charted. Mariners are urged to exercise caution when transiting the area.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

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

Pipeline Area ..... Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines in the Cook Inlet area are 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.

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.

NOTE G

Hydrography in Turnagain Arm indicated within the dashed outline originates from surveys dated 1910 and 1912. Because of the highly changeable nature of the bottom, mariners should use extreme caution when navigating in this area.

NOTE D
CAUTION

Entry into the Kenai River should only be attempted with local knowledge as the Kenai River Range Lights may not mark the best entry channel at all stages of the tide. In addition, there are numerous uncharted seasonal mooring buoys located in the Kenai River.

NOTE E
CAUTION

Cook Inlet, Eastern Portion

Numerous uncharted and dangerous submerged boulders exist in the eastern portion of Cook Inlet. Mariners should use extreme coution in this area.

NOTE F

Kasilof River Channel Light and about eight red or green buoys mark the entrance channel into Kasilof River and are maintained from May 1 to November 1 each year. These buoys are moved each year as channel conditions change.

Caution. The Kasilof River entrance channel should be used only with local knowledge. Dangerous rocks are reported to exist in or near the channel.

CAUTION

Mariners should be aware of a tidal bore beginning in the vicinity of Goose Bay that heads northward up Knik Arm at a velocity of 2-3 knots and an average height of 18 inches. In addition, it is noted that this area is highly susceptible to shifting mud flats and continual change.

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices.

TUXEDNI BAY

The shifting of rocks and the possibility of uncharted rocks may exist in Tuxedni Bay west of longitude 152°40'W. The mariner should use coution when navigating in this area.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by the U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (NCS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

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

LIGHTS CHART 16640

27th Ed., Apr 1997
16660
LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

NOAA STOCK NO. 16640CI16660
ISBN 7640016011049