NOAA nautical charts are constructed to exacting standards and are designed to promote safe navigation. Since our waterways are subject to continual change, the National Ocean Service encourages chart users to submit corrections or comments for the improvement of this product to the Director, Charting and Geodetic Services (N/CG22), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Rockville, Maryland 20852. By working together, we can make our activities safer and more enjoyable.
Thomas J. Maginnis
Assistant Administrator for Ocean Services
and Coastal Zone Management

Formerly C&GS 9400 1st Ed., Jan. 1911 C-1927-291

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

Nautical Chart Catalog No. 3, Panels M, N

16003

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:1,587,870 at Lat. 70°00′
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER IN U.S. TERRITORY
AT LOWEST NORMAL TIDES IN CANADIAN TERRITORY

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) and is considered equivalent to World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84) for practical plotting purposes. Positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 do not require conversion to NAD 83 for plotting on this chart.

NOTE C
Radio navigational aids on the Russian Arctic coast and adjacent islands north of the Arctic Circle have been omitted due to the lack of reliable information.

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).

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.

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 B
POSSIBLE PINNACLE ROCKS
A study by the Canadian authorities within the dashed outlined area indicates hazardous pinnacle-like features which may reduce the depths to as little as 30 percent of the charted depth. For example, where a depth of 16 fathoms is charted, a depth of 4¾ fathoms may exist nearby. An echo sounder may provide little if any warning when approaching these features.

CAUTION
Mariners are advised that in the shallow waters of the Beaufort Sea, water levels are strongly influenced by meteorological conditions. Strong offshore winds can produce water depths up to 0.8 meters (2.6 feet) less than those shown on this chart.

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.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.
Aids to Navigation will be maintained seasonally from 1 July to 1 November.

RACON
Radar Transponder Beacons, or RACONS, are activated by radars operating on the X-Band, frequencies 9300 to 9450 MHZ and, when activated will emit an international morse code character which will be visible on the radar screen that activated the RACON. The effective range of the RACONS will be from 11 to 27 miles.
The RACONS will be maintained seasonally from 1 July to 15 September.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.
See Canadian List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals for information not included in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

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 Defense Mapping 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)

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Charting and Geodetic Services with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard and Canadian Hydrographic Service.

15th Ed., May 6/89 ■

16003

LITIGATION FILE

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center, the Canadian Ministry of Transport and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left-hand corner.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

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.

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

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102

METERS: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

(Arctic Coast of Alaska)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:1,587,870

16003

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