BookletChart™

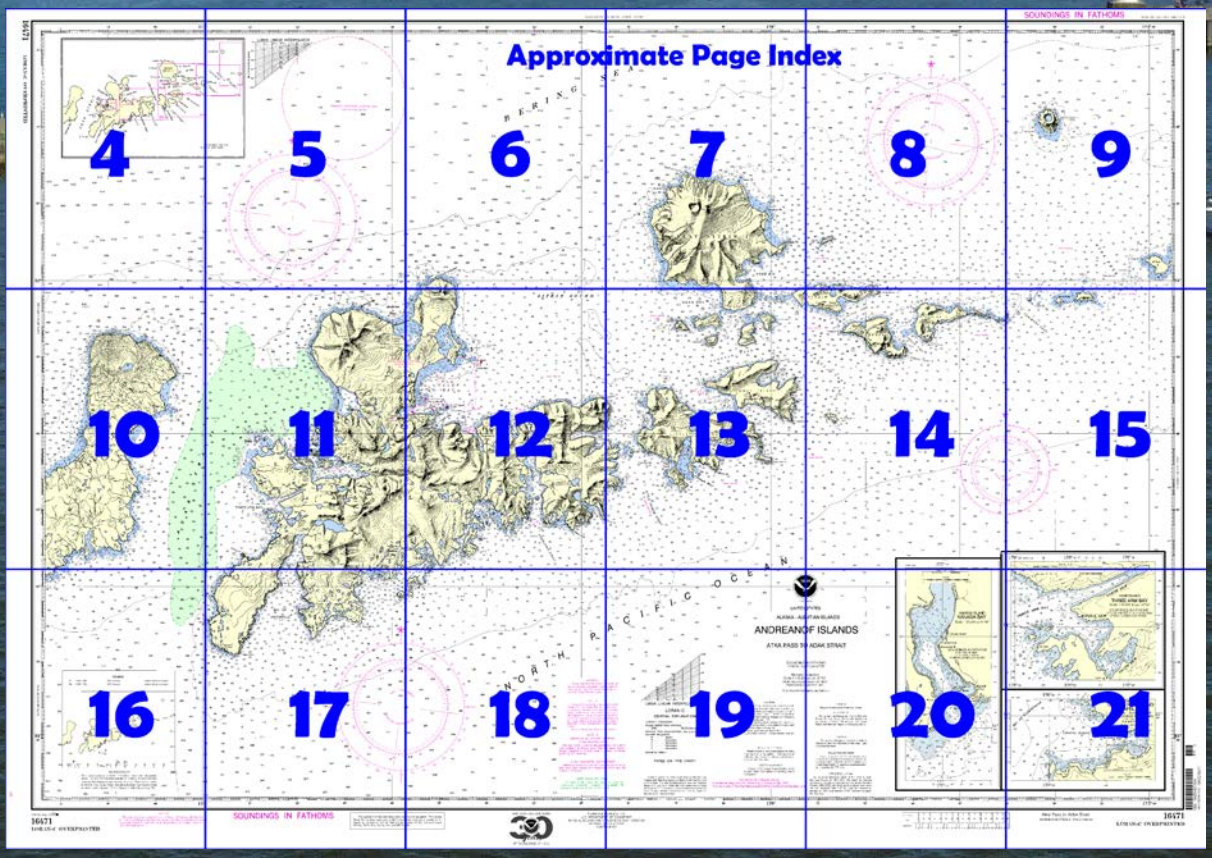
Andreanof Islands – Atka Pass to Adak Strait

NOAA Chart 16471

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
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
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.

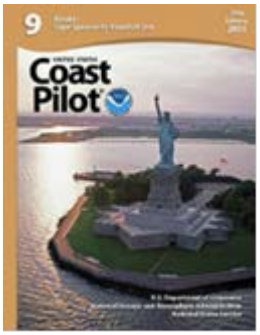
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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=16471.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Great Sitkin Island, about 24 miles W of Atka Island, is about 10 miles long and 8 miles wide. It is volcanic and extremely mountainous, the highest summit, an active volcano, is 5,710 feet. Much of the shore is steep and rocky, but with considerable stretches of sandy beach. It has some off-lying rocks both exposed and covered. Two large indentations are Sand Bay, on the SW side, and Yoke Bay, on the SE side.
Teapot Rock is a large teapot-shaped rock about 150 yards off the NE extremity of Great Sitkin Island.
Adak Island, the most important of the Andreanof Group, is about 30 miles long and 20 miles wide at its widest part. The island is rugged and mountainous and has numerous small bays and indentations. **Mount Moffett**, 3,900 feet high, near the NW end, is the highest point of the island; it is snow covered the greater part of the year. The island is grass covered on the lower levels; the higher levels have a heavy growth of moss. Small lakes are numerous and there are many small streams.
Cape Adagdak, the northernmost point of Adak Island, is a bold headland 2,072 feet high. From Cape Adagdak, the coast trends SW and then curves W to form 3-mile-wide Andrew Bay. A 20-foot-high rocky dike separates the head of the bay from freshwater Andrew Lake.
Acorn Rock is 0.2 mile off the N coast of Adak Island, 5.5 miles SW of Cape Adagdak. A shoal covered 1 fathom is 0.4 mile offshore 0.6 mile W of the rock.
Cape Moffett, 8 miles SW of Cape Adagdak, is a cliff 600 feet high behind which the land rises gradually to Mount Moffett. The cape is the NW headland of Adak Island and is prominent for entering Adak Strait. **Cape Kiguga**, 2 miles S of Cape Moffett, is the westernmost projection of Adak Island at the N entrance to Adak Strait; it is a very steep eroded slope rising abruptly from the water. The 30-fathom curve extends about 1 mile off Cape Moffett and Cape Kiguga; there are no off-lying dangers.
Adak Strait, between Adak Island and Kanaga Island, is 16 miles long and from 6 to 8 miles wide; depths are from 30 to over 100 fathoms. The only dangers are the rocks and reefs off **Eddy Island** and **Argonne Point** on the E side and **Shoal Point** and **Naga Point** on the W side. Vessels should clear both shores of the strait by not less than 1 mile. Since the current velocity may reach 4 knots, passage in heavy fog without radar is not recommended. (See the Tidal Current Tables for predictions for Adak Strait.)
The coast of Adak Island along the E side of Adak Strait is bordered by steep bluffs and rocky cliffs; islands, rocks, and reefs are close to shore. Eddy Island, at the N entrance, is prominent. **Whirlpool Rock**, 1 mile E of Eddy Island, is small, flat on top, and awash at extreme high tides; kelp grows close to it. Currents are strong and erratic in this area. **Wedge Point**, a rocky bluff 7.5 miles S of Eddy Island, is prominent. A good anchorage for small vessels in S weather is 0.8 mile E of Wedge Point, 0.3 mile offshore in 17 fathoms, sand bottom. The point 9.5 miles S of Eddy Island resembles the head of a huge gorilla.
The coast of Kanaga Island along the W side of Adak Strait is fringed by kelp beds, islets, and rocks. There are several anchorages that provide protection from W weather. One is in the cove between **Round Head** and Shoal Point; another is midway between Shoal Point and Naga Point in 17 fathoms, gray sand bottom. A reef covered 6 fathoms is 1 mile NE of Naga Point and 0.8 mile offshore; another reef covered 13 fathoms is 0.7 mile E of the point. When the current is ebbing heavy tide rips occur on these reefs in S weather.
Cape Chlanak, on the W side of the S entrance to Adak Strait, is low and rocky. Shallow water marked by kelp is close to the shoreline. Currents are strong and medium tide rips occur off the point.
Shagak Bay, 3 miles SE of Cape Kiguga, has depths of 20 fathoms or more, but only 4 feet can be carried through the 400-yard-wide entrance between grass- covered sandspits. A band of very heavy kelp extends across the entrance; the bar is relatively smooth rock. The bay is well protected from swells; the bottom is mud and probably fair holding ground. Violent williwaws and gales are encountered in E and SE weather. A good weather anchorage is indicated 1 mile NW of the entrance and 0.7 mile offshore in 17 fathoms, flat sand bottom.

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

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

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Oct. 24/09
Corrected through LNM Oct. 13/09

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:120,000 at Lat. 51°50'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System of 1984)

For Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1

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.

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.

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 1-800-424-8802 (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 Local Notice to Mariners.

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 4.945" southward and 8.881" westward to agree with this chart.

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

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)

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

WIRE DRAGGED AREAS
859
The areas within the dashed green lines have been swept clear to at least the depths indicated in fathoms and feet by the green numbers.

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE
Differences of as much as 11° from the normal variation may be expected within the limits of this chart.

NOTE B
CHEMICAL MUNITIONS DUMPING
AREA - RESTRICTION
Site was formerly used or designated for U.S. Chemical munitions dumping. Such use has been discontinued. Designation of such area in no way constitutes authority for dumping.

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.

1000

526
LORAN-C
GENERAL EXPLANATION
2
LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
9990.....99,900 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).

M	Master
W	Secondary
X	Secondary
Y	Secondary
Z	Secondary

27 EXAMPLE: 9990-Y

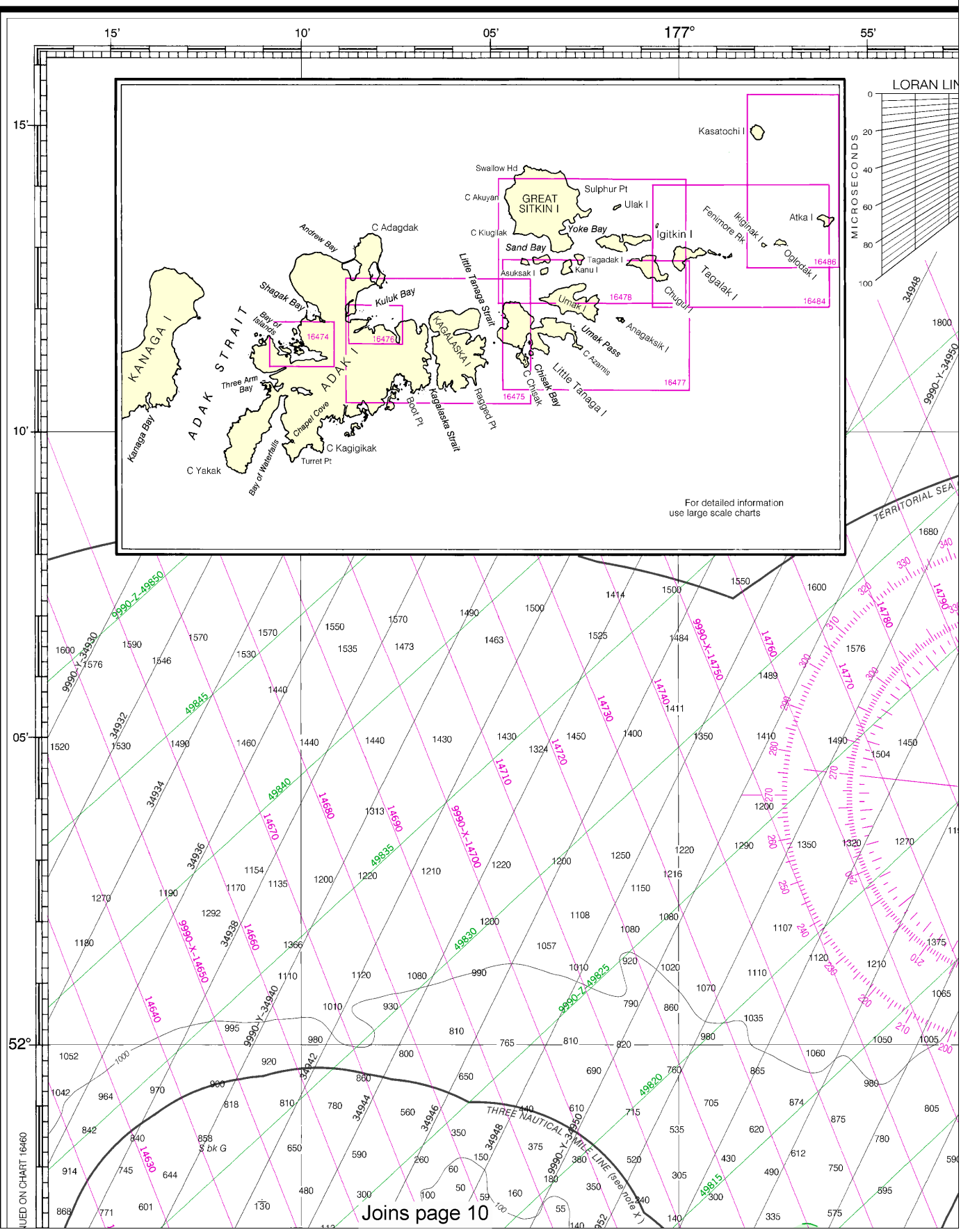
RATES ON THIS CHART
9990-X 9990-Y 9990-Z
Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on theoretically determined overland signal propagation delays. They have not been verified by comparison with survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

NOTE X
1310
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.

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.

16471

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED



4

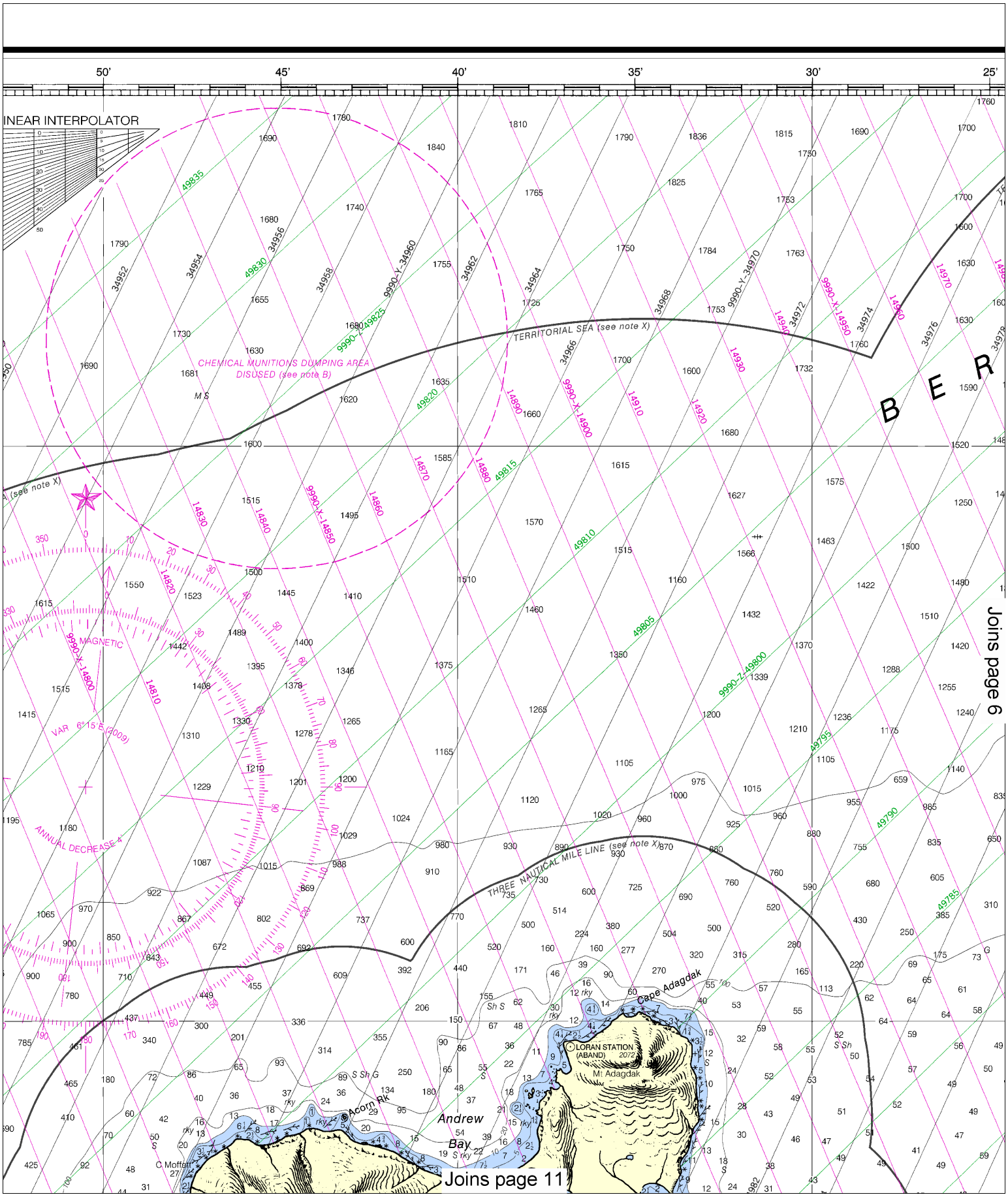
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

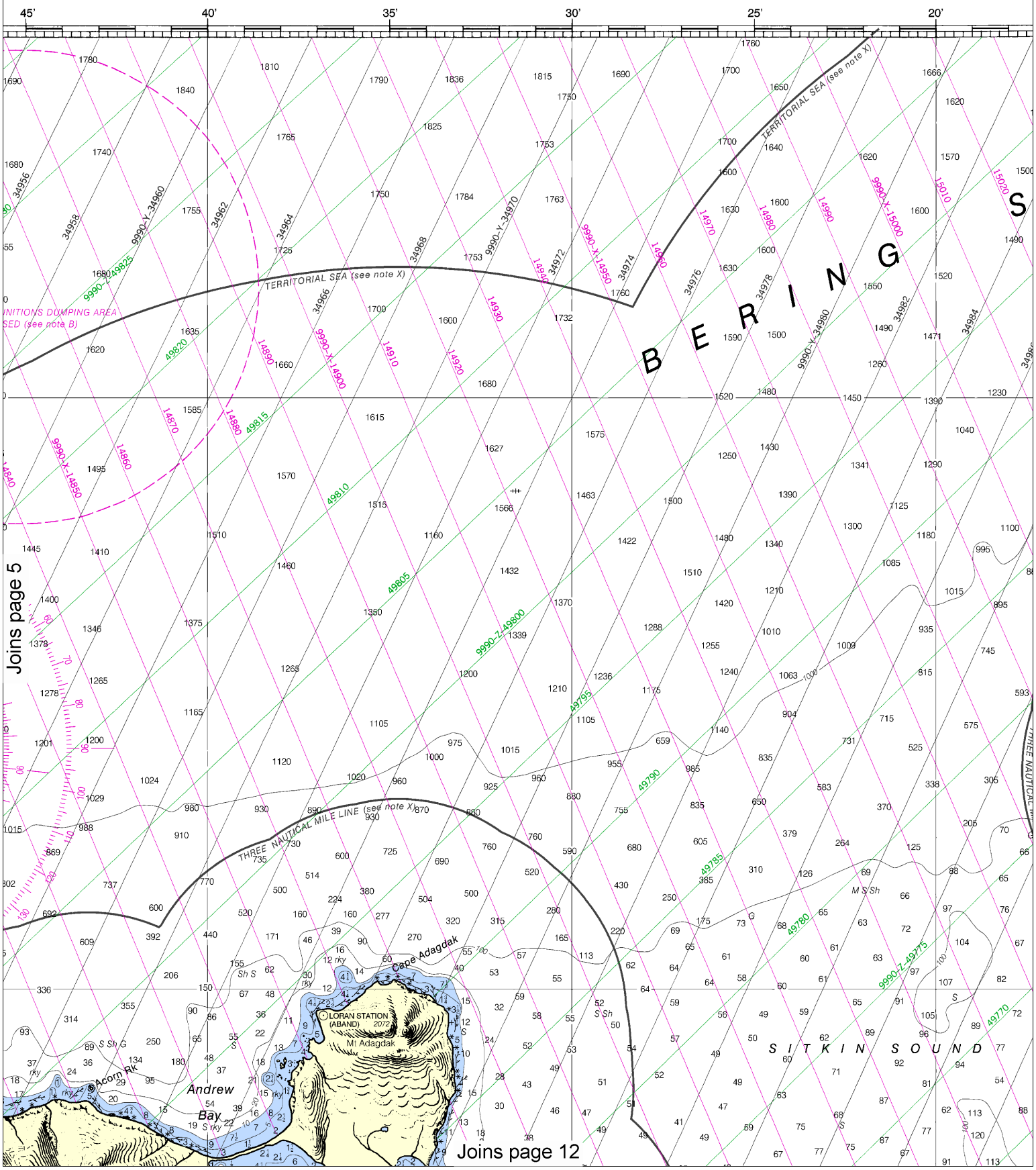
YARDS 5000 2500 0 5000 10000 15000

STATUTE MILES 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

See Note on page 5.



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:160000. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

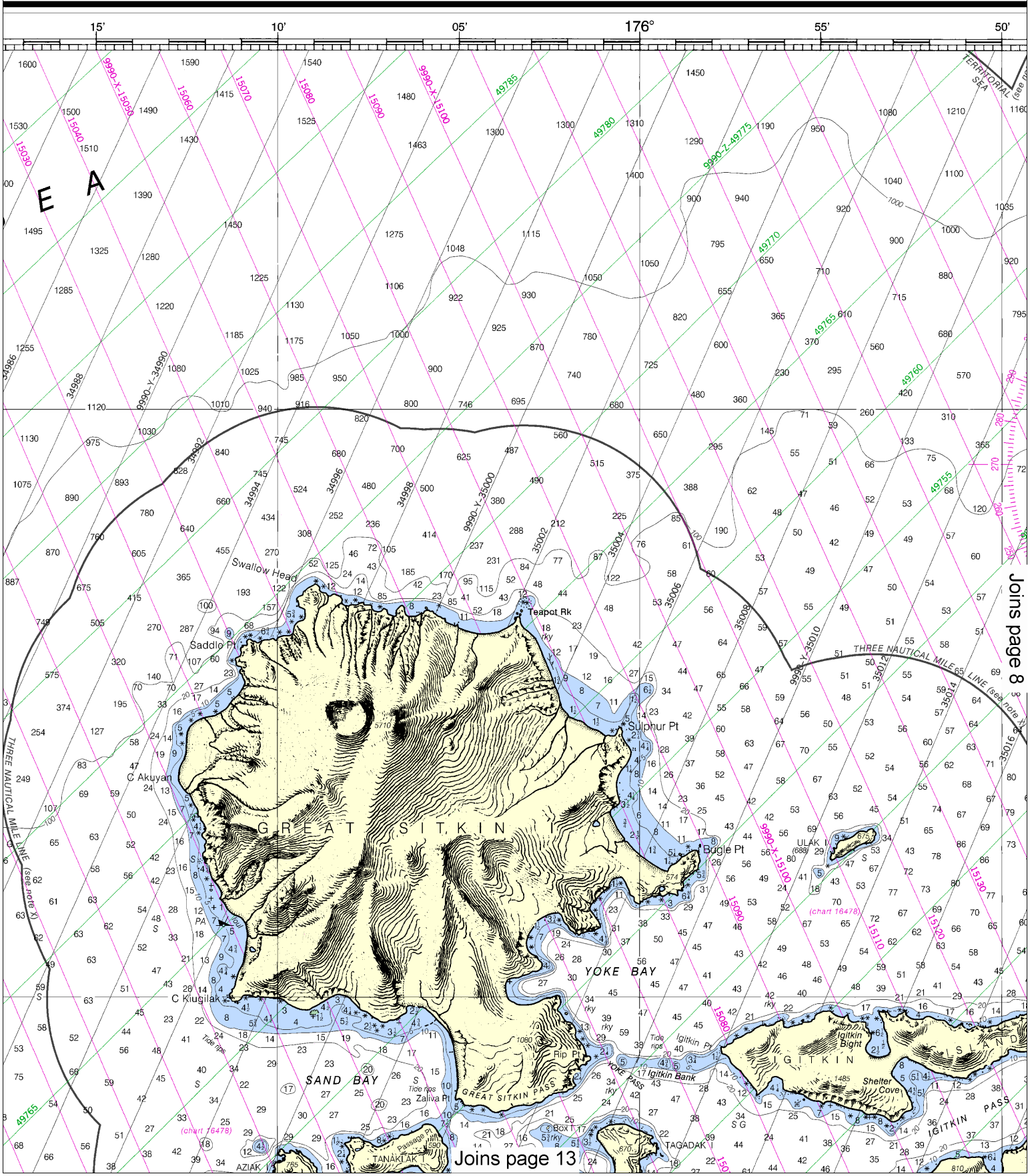
Printed at reduced scale.

YARDS 5000 2500 0 5000 10000 15000

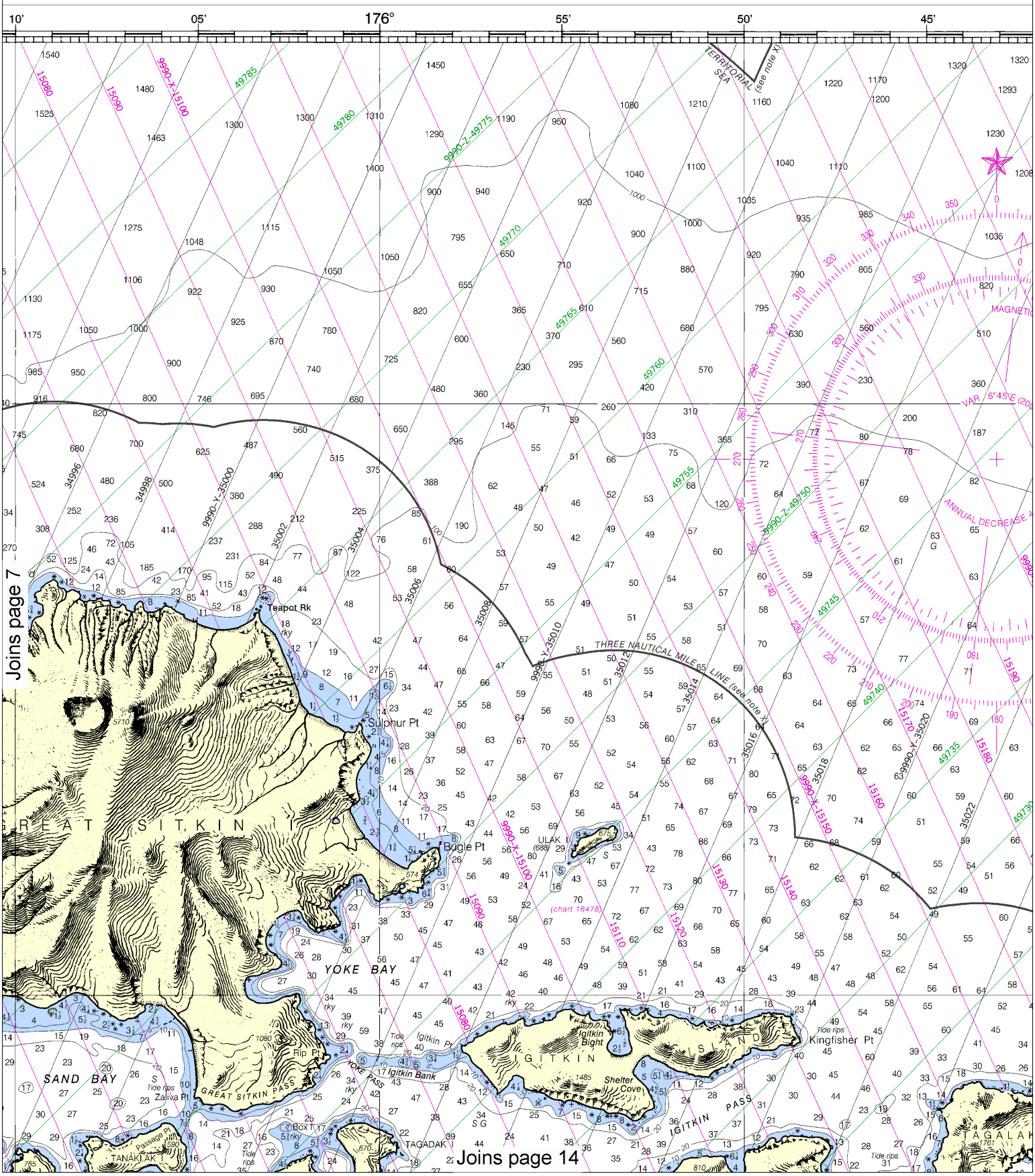
STATUTE MILES 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

See Note on page 5.

1st Ed., May 1944 H-1944-643 KAPP 2487



This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 4812 11/27/2012,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 4812 12/1/2012,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0912 9/28/2012.



8

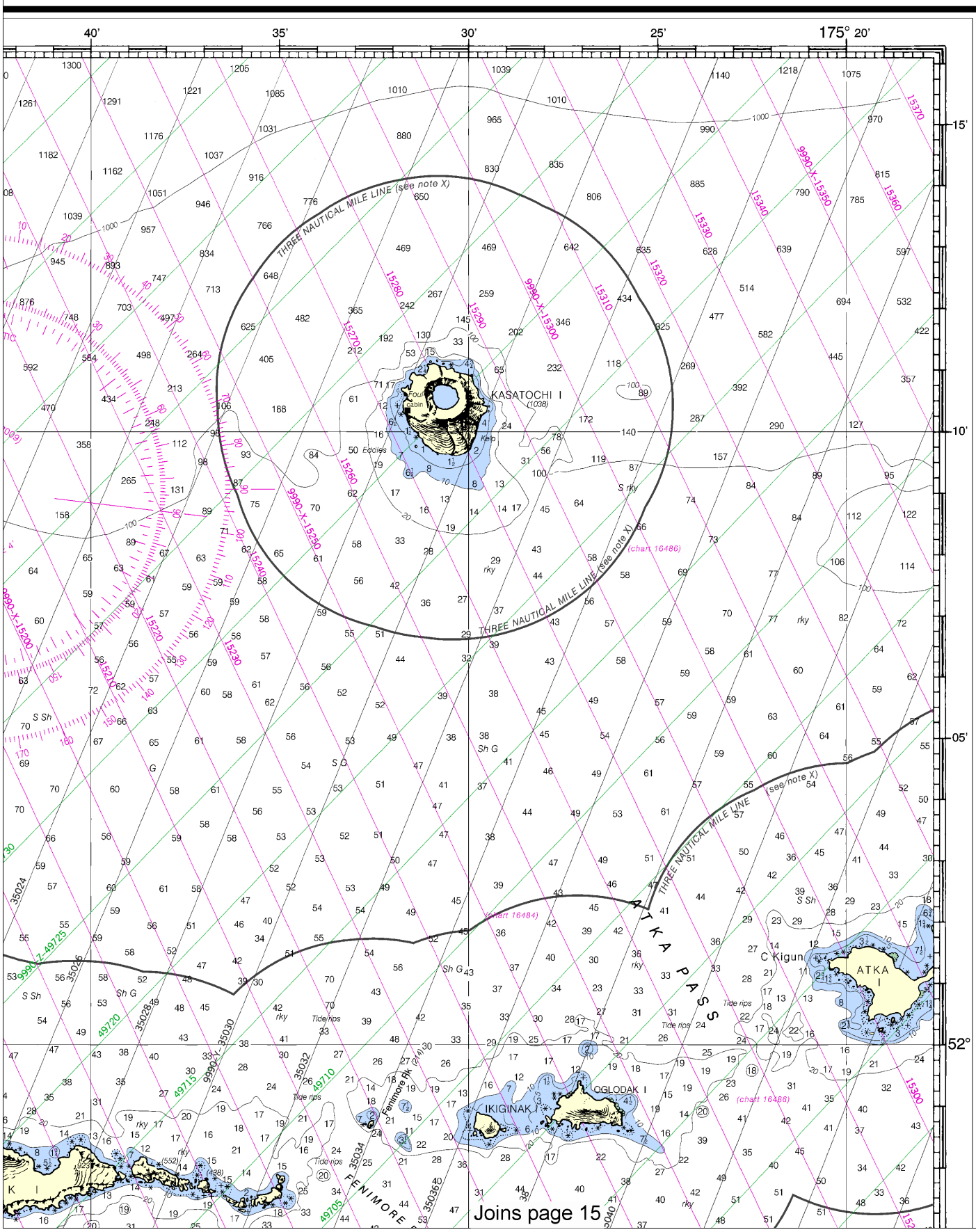
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

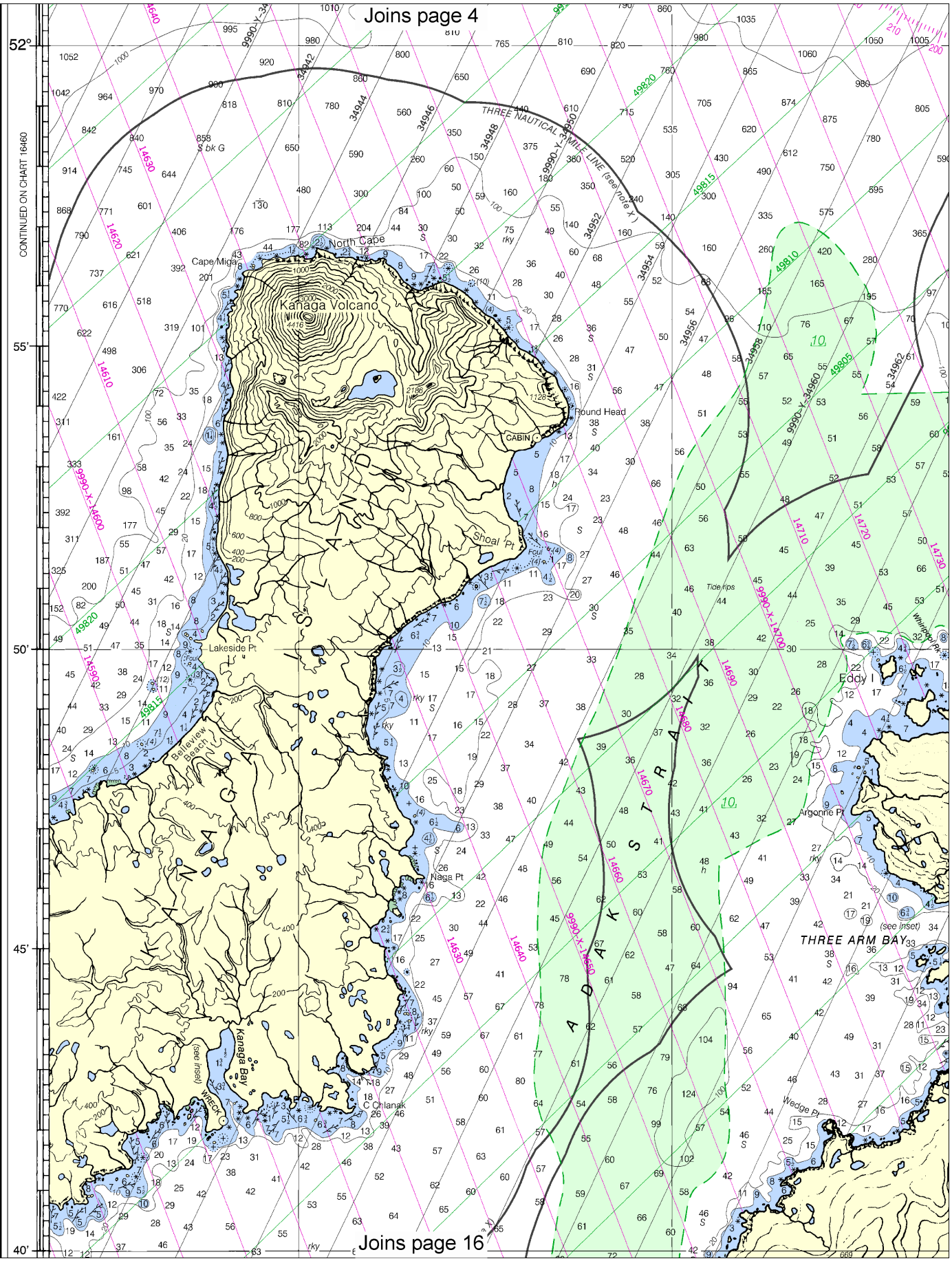
Printed at reduced scale.

YARDS 5000 2500 0 5000 10000 15000

STATUTE MILES 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

See Note on page 5.


40'
35'
30'
25'
175° 20'
15'
10'
05'
52°
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
KASATOCHI I
(1038)
Foul cabin
Kelp
Eddies
S rky
rky
(chart 16486)
(chart 16484)
ATKA PASS
C Kigun
ATKA I
OGLODAK I
IKIGINAK I
Feninore Pk
FENIMORE
Tide rips
S Sh
Sh G
S G
G
Joins page 15



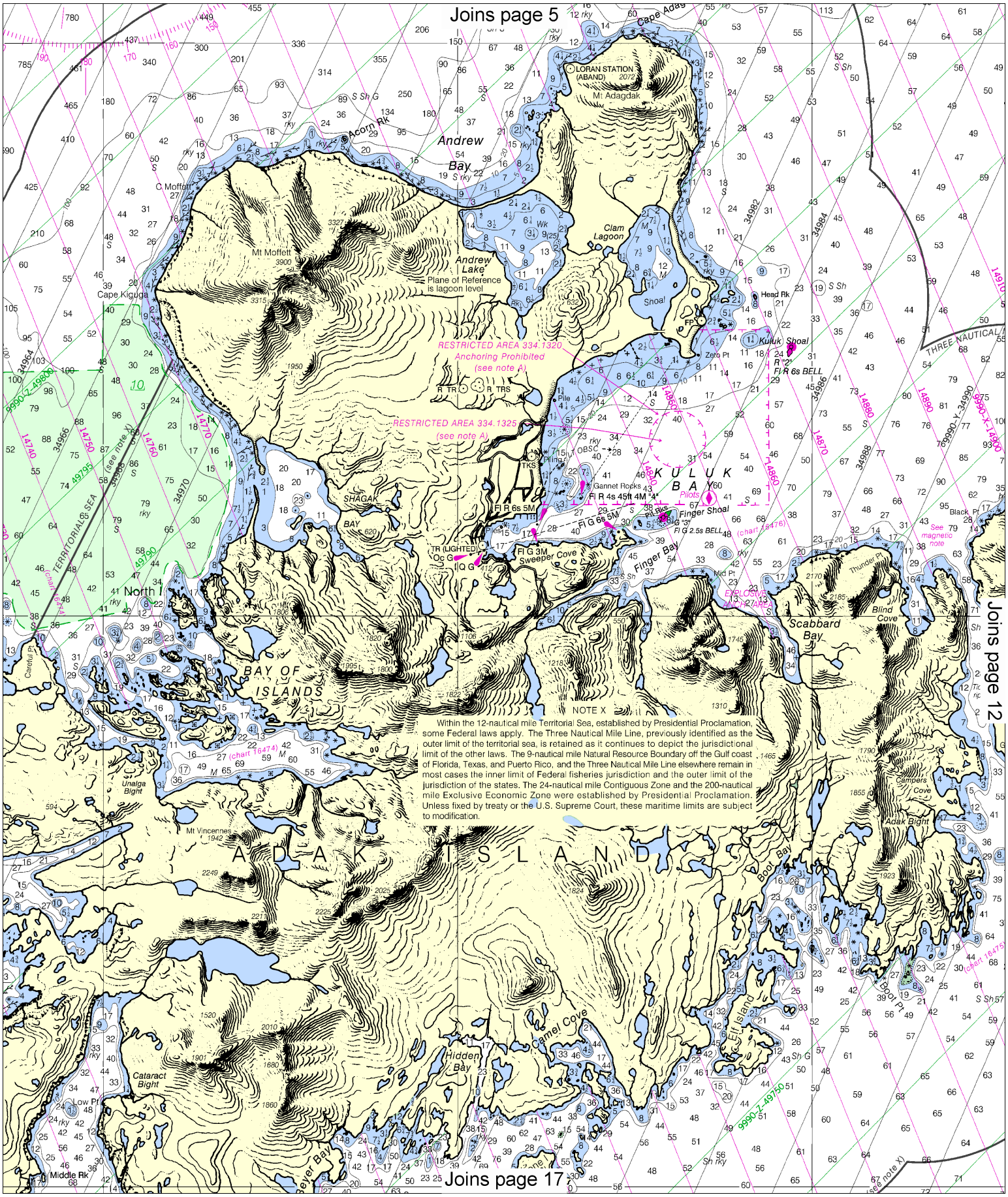
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

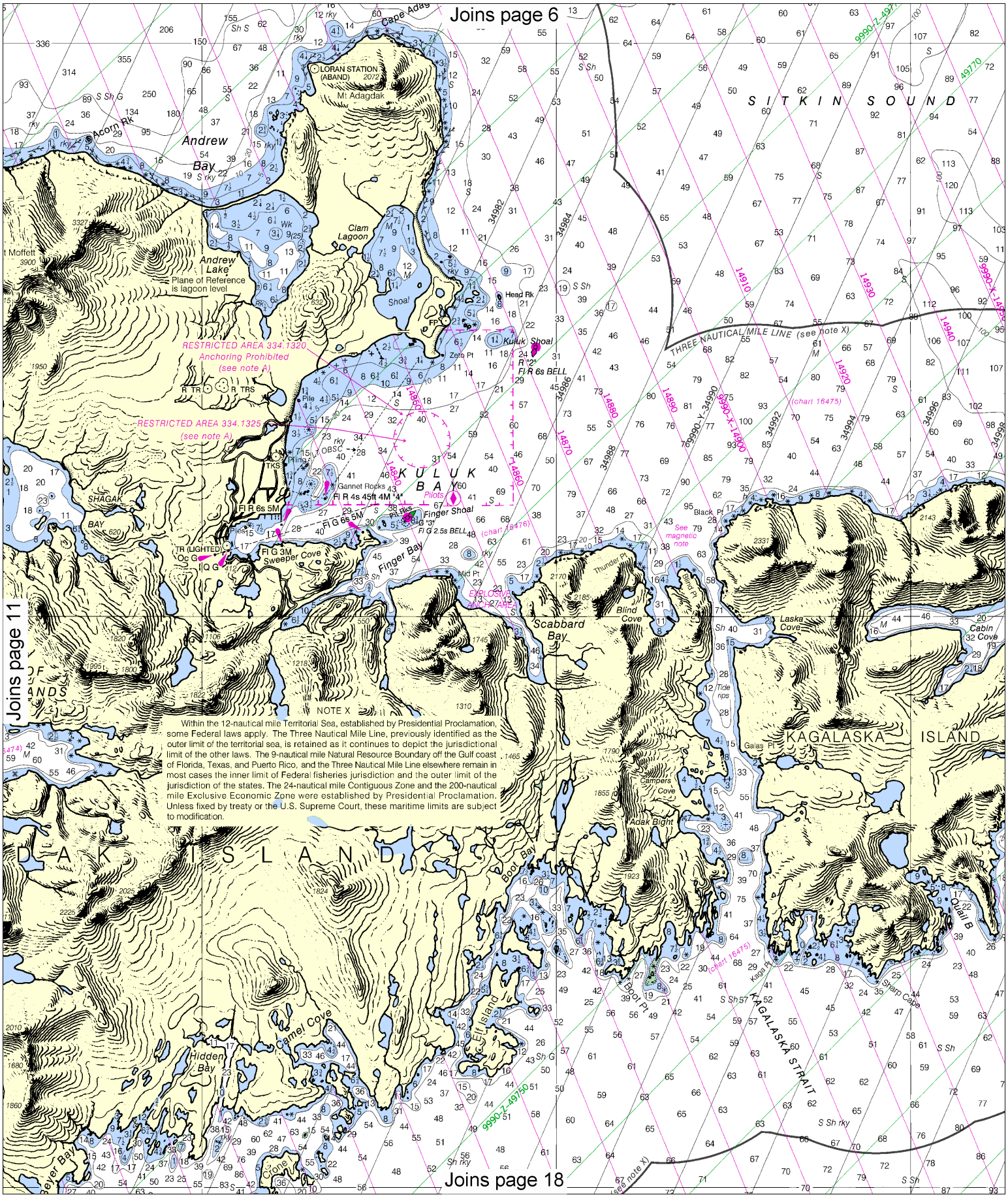
Printed at reduced scale.

YARDS 5000 2500 0 5000 10000 15000

STATUTE MILES 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 5
Joins page 12
Joins page 17
Cape Adag
LORAN STATION (ABAND)
Mt Adagdak
Andrew Bay
Acorn Rk
C Moffett
Mt Moffett
Andrew Lake
Plane of Reference is lagoon level
Clam Lagoon
Shoal
Head Rk
Kuluk Shoal
Zero Pt
RESTRICTED AREA 334.1320
Anchoring Prohibited
(see note A)
RESTRICTED AREA 334.1325
(see note A)
Pile
TKS
Gannet Rocks
Fl R 4s 45ft 4M "4"
Fl R 6s 5M
Fl G 6s 5M
Finger Shoal
Fl G 2.5s BELL
KULUK BAY
Pilots
SHAGAK BAY
TR (LIGHTED)
Fl G 3M
Sweeper Cove
Finger Bay
Mid Pt
EXPLOSIVE DISPOSAL AREA
Scabbard Bay
Blind Cove
Thunder Pt
Black Pt
See magnetic note
THREE NAUTICAL
TERRITORIAL SEA
(see note X)
North I
BAY OF ISLANDS
(chart 16474)
Unalga Bight
Mt Vincennes
ADAK ISLAND
Campers Cove
Adak Bight
Boot Bay
Boot Pt
Elf Island
Camel Cove
Hidden Bay
Cataract Bight
Low Pt
Middle Rk
Beyer Bay
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.



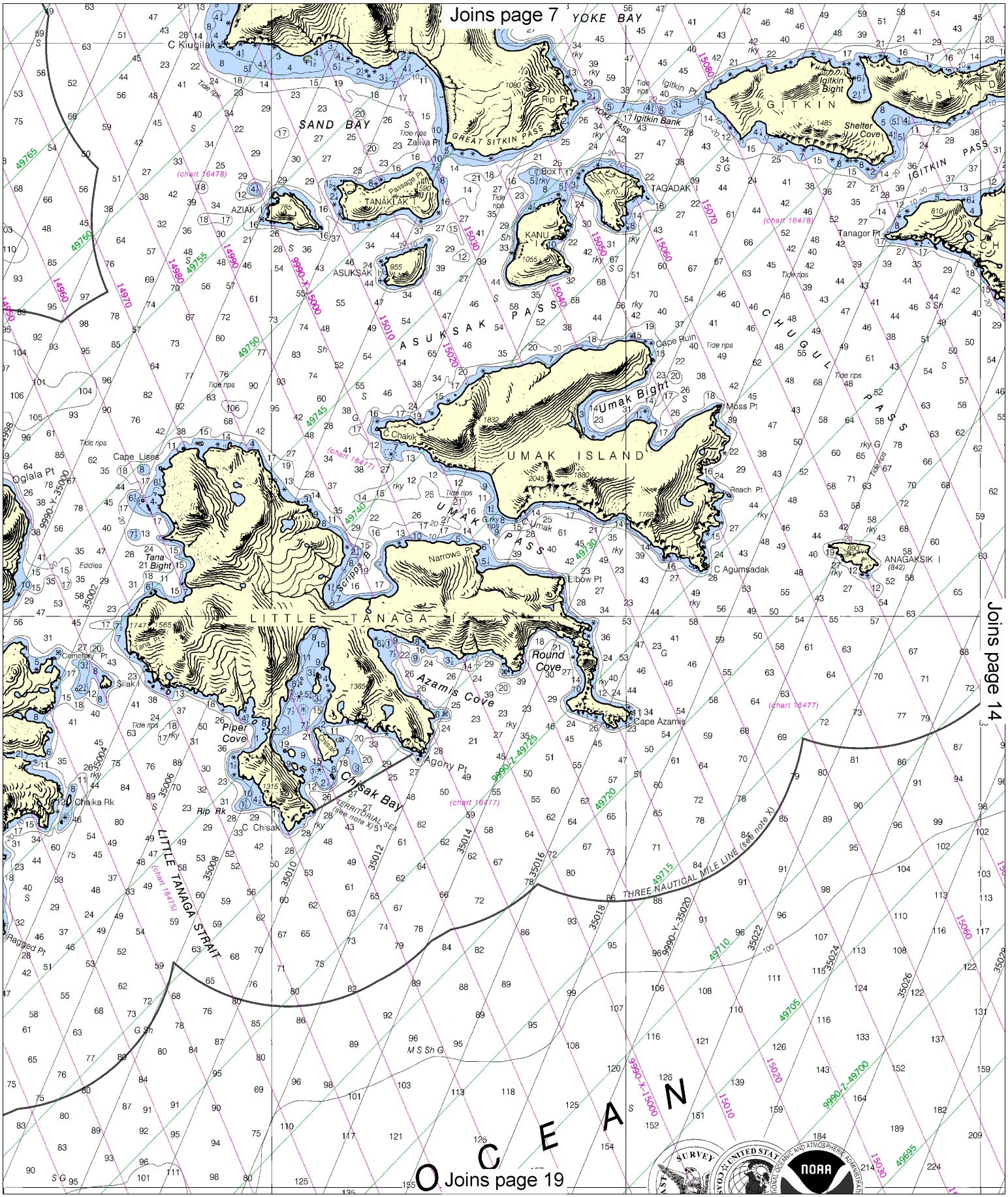
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

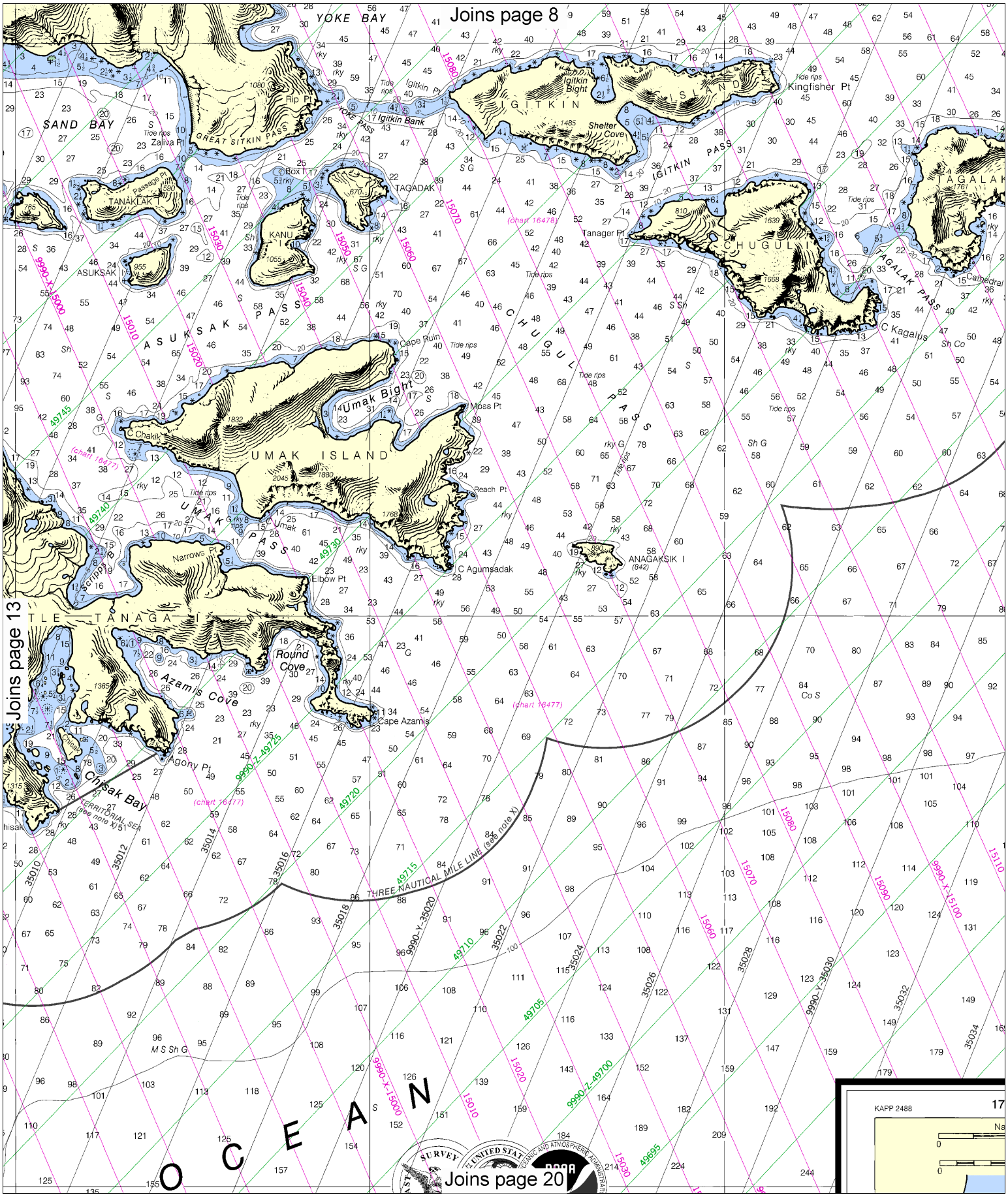
Printed at reduced scale.

YARDS 5000 2500 0 5000 10000 15000

STATUTE MILES 1/2 1/4 0 1/4 1/2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 7
YOKE BAY
C Kiugilak
SAND BAY
Zaliva Pt
GREAT SITKIN PASS
Rip Pt
YOKE PASS
Igitkin Pt
Igitkin Bank
Igitkin Bight
IGITKIN
Shelter Cove
IGITKIN PASS
TANAKLAK I
AZIAK
ASUKSAK
KANU
TAGADAK I
Tanager Pt
ASUKSAK PASS
CHUGUL PASS
Cape Ruin
Umak Bight
Moss Pt
C Chakik
UMAK ISLAND
Reach Pt
Cape Lises
Oglala Pt
UMAK PASS
Narrows Pt
Elbow Pt
C Agumsadak
ANAGAKSIK I
Tana Bight
Scripps B
LITTLE TANAGA
Cemetery Pt
Silak I
Round Cove
Azamis Cove
Cape Azamis
Piper Cove
Agony Pt
Chisak Bay
Chaika Rk
Rip Rk
C Chisak
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
LITTLE TANAGA STRAIT
Ragged Pt
OCEAN
Joins page 19
Joins page 14
NOAA



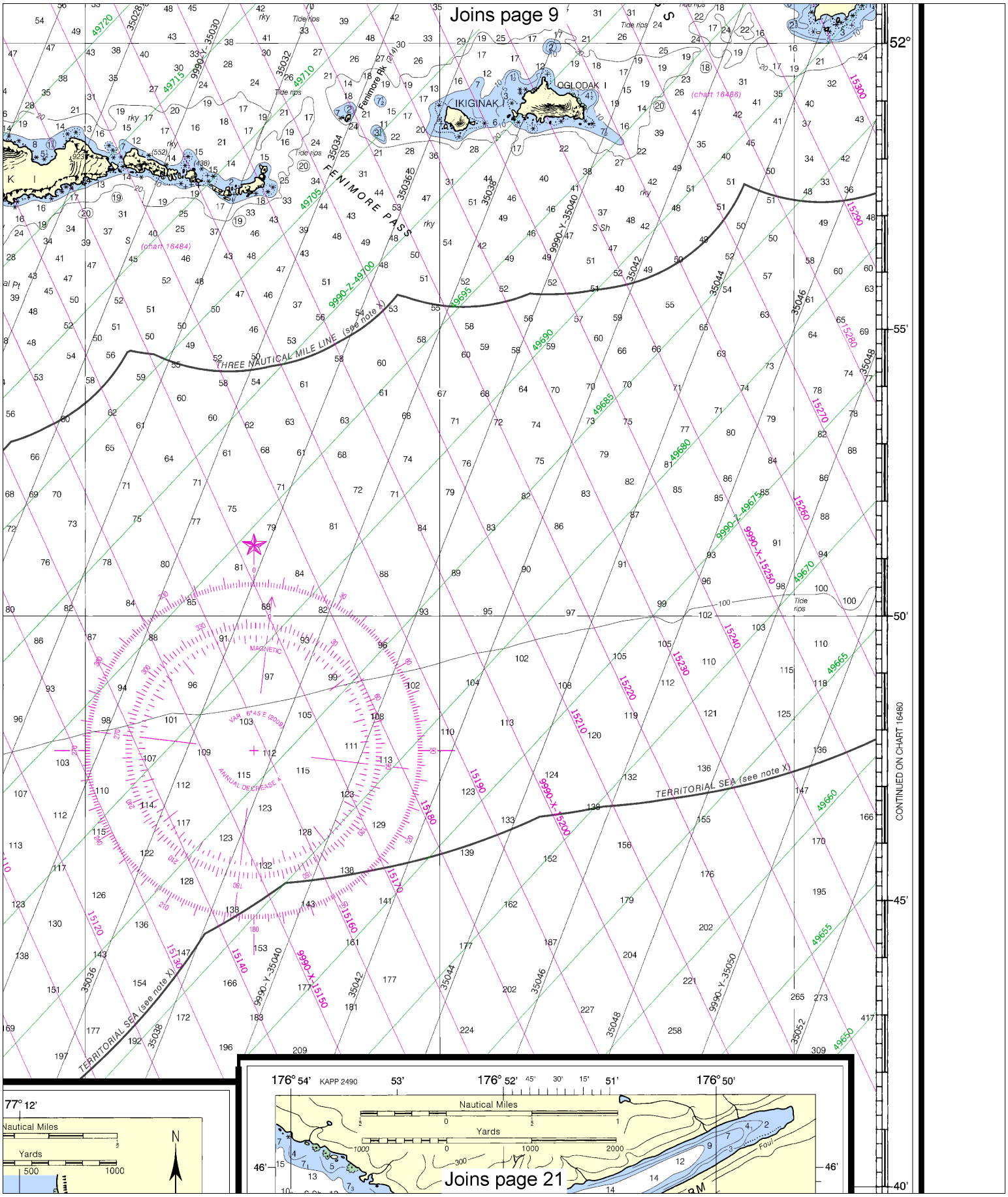
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

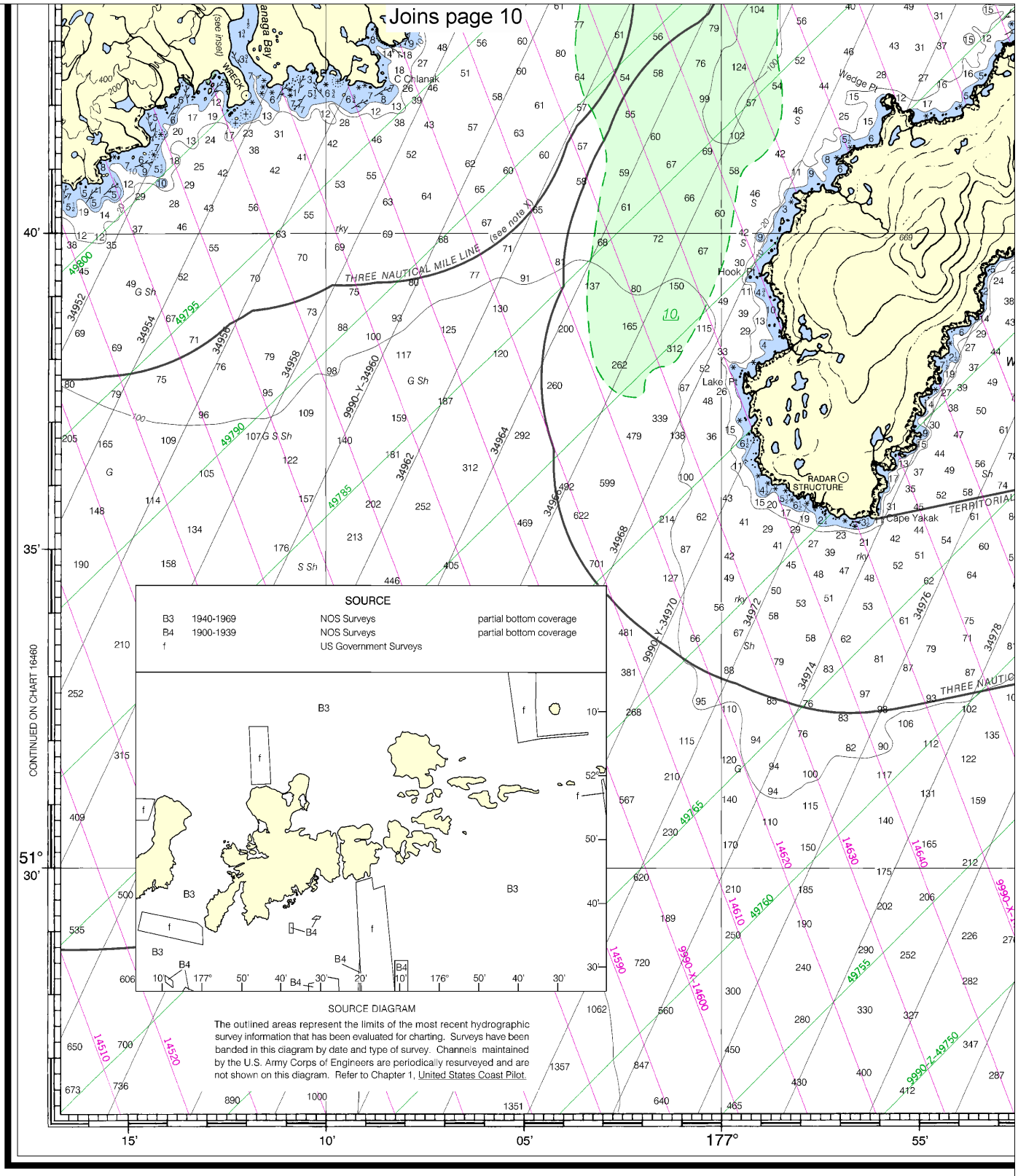
Printed at reduced scale.

See Note on page 5.

YARDS 5000 2500 0 5000 10000 15000

STATUTE MILES 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13


Joins page 9
IKIGINAK I
OGLODAK I
FENIMORE PASS
Fenimore Rk
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
MAGNETIC
VAR 6°45'E (2009)
ANNUAL DECREASE 4'
52°
55'
50'
45'
40'
CONTINUED ON CHART 16480
Nautical Miles
Yards
N
KAPP 2490
Joins page 21



12th Ed., Oct. / 09 ■ Corrected through NM Oct. 24/09
Corrected through LNM Oct. 13/09

16471

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

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.

SOUNDING

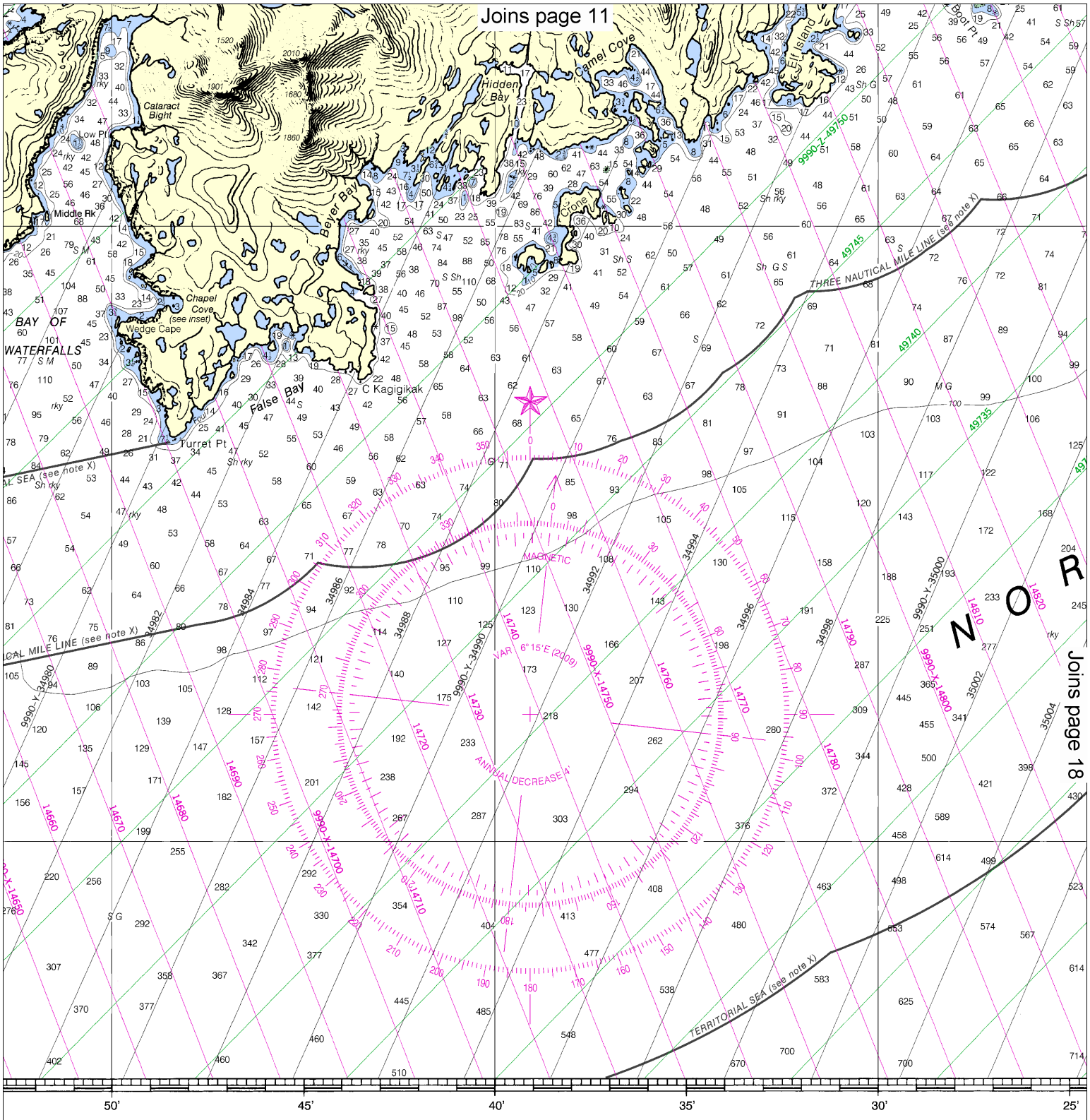
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

YARDS 5000 2500 0 5000 10000 15000

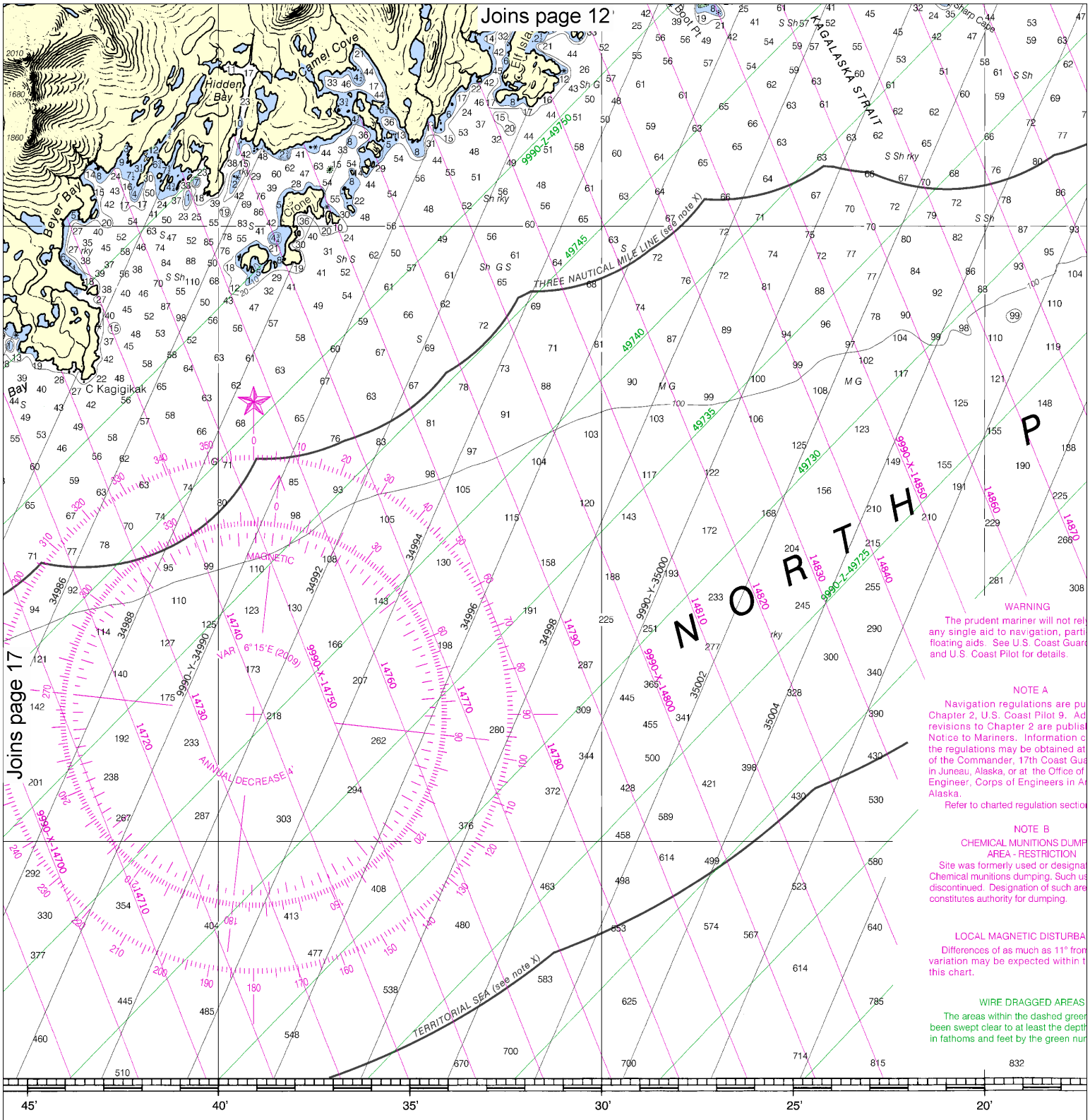
STATUTE MILES 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

See Note on page 5.



GS IN FATHOMS

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 (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.



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 (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

Published at W
U.S. DEPARTMEN
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATM
NATIONAL OC
COAST

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

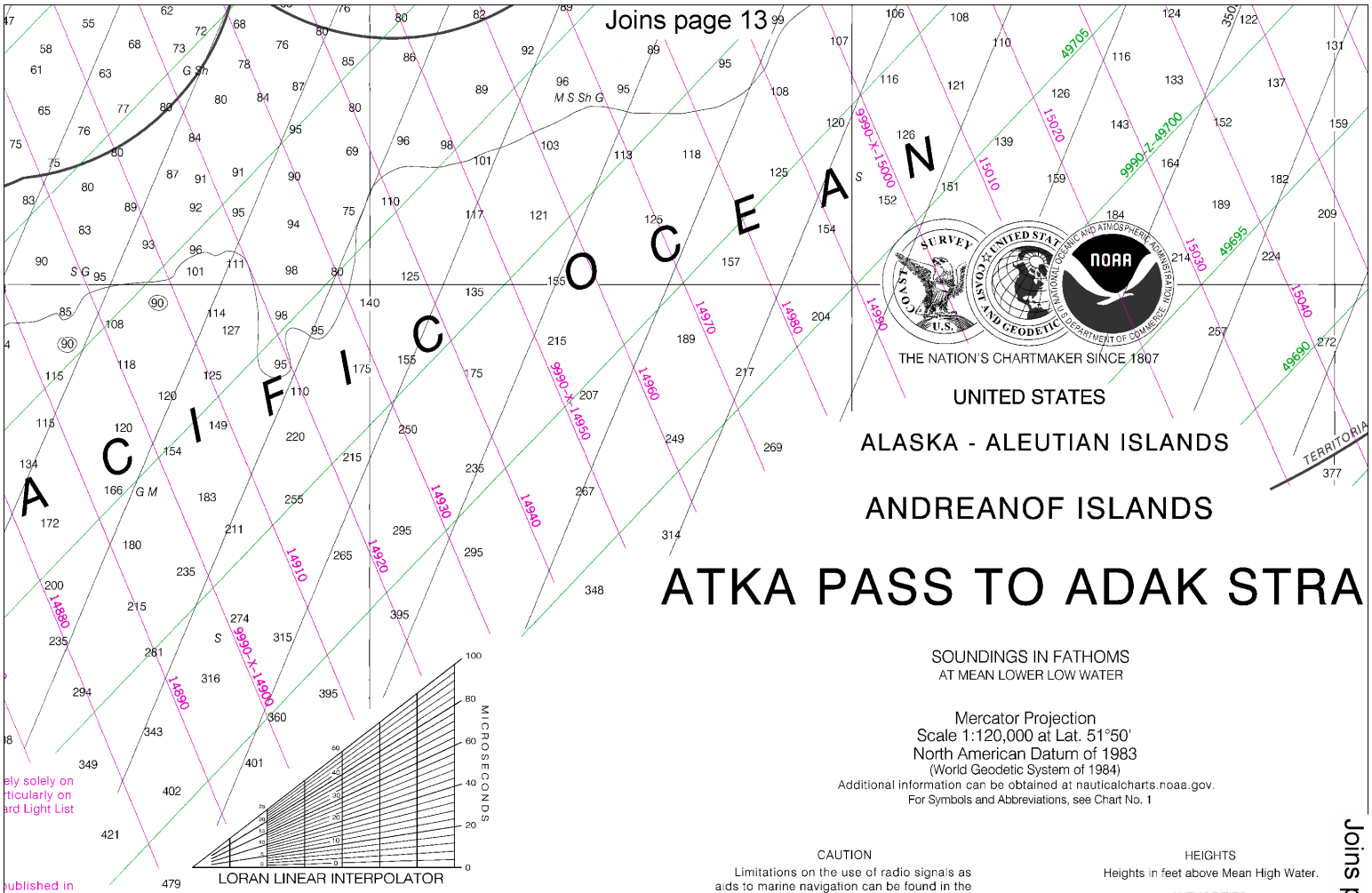
Printed at reduced scale.

YARDS 5000 2500 0 5000 10000 15000

STATUTE MILES 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

See Note on page 5.

Joins page 13



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

ANDREANOF ISLANDS

ATKA PASS TO ADAK STRA

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:120,000 at Lat. 51°50'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System of 1984)
Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.
For Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1

LORAN LINEAR INTERPOLATOR

LORAN-C
GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
9990.....99,900 Microseconds

STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).

M..... Master
W..... Secondary
X..... Secondary
Y..... Secondary
Z..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 9990-Y

RATES ON THIS CHART

9990-X 9990-Y 9990-Z

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence 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 survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

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)

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

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.

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.

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, U.S. Coast Guard and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

CAUTION

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

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).

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 4.945" southward and 8.881" westward to agree with this chart.

Joins page 20

15' 10' 05' 176° 55' 50'

Washington, D.C.
NT OF COMMERCE
TMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
OCEAN SERVICE
T SURVEY

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

Joins page 14

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

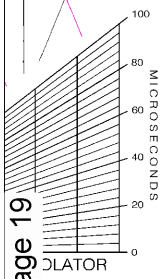
ALASKA - ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

ANDREANOF ISLANDS

ATKA PASS TO ADAK STRAIT

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:120,000 at Lat. 51°50'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System of 1984)
Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.
For Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1



Joins page 19

OLATOR

-C

ANATION

.....100kHz

ERVAL
...99,900 Microseconds

TORS: (Not individual station

er
ndary
ndary
ndary
ndary

THIS CHART

90-Y 9990-Z

bles published by the National
cy or others should not be used
osition shown have been adjusted
ermined overland signal propa-
not been verified by comparison
ort has been made to meet the
criteria established by the U.S.
cautioned not to rely solely on
rs.

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)

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

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.

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.

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, U.S. Coast Guard and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

CAUTION

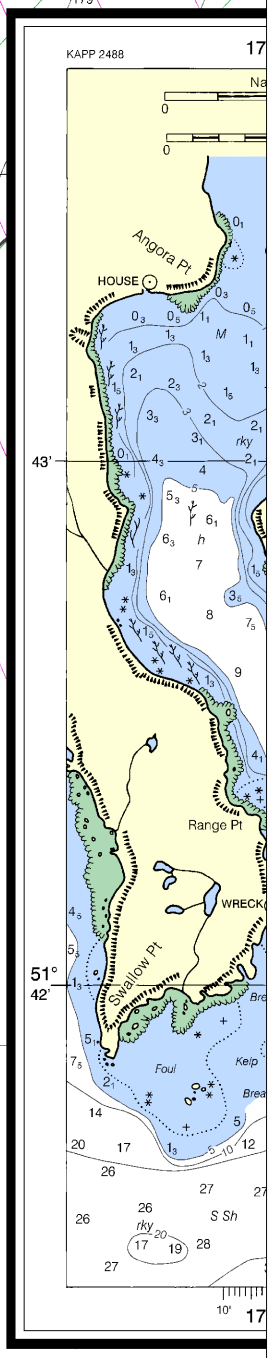
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

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).

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 4.945" southward and 8.881" westward to agree with this chart.



10' 05' 176° 55' 50' 45'

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	
FEET	6	12	18	24	3
METERS	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9				

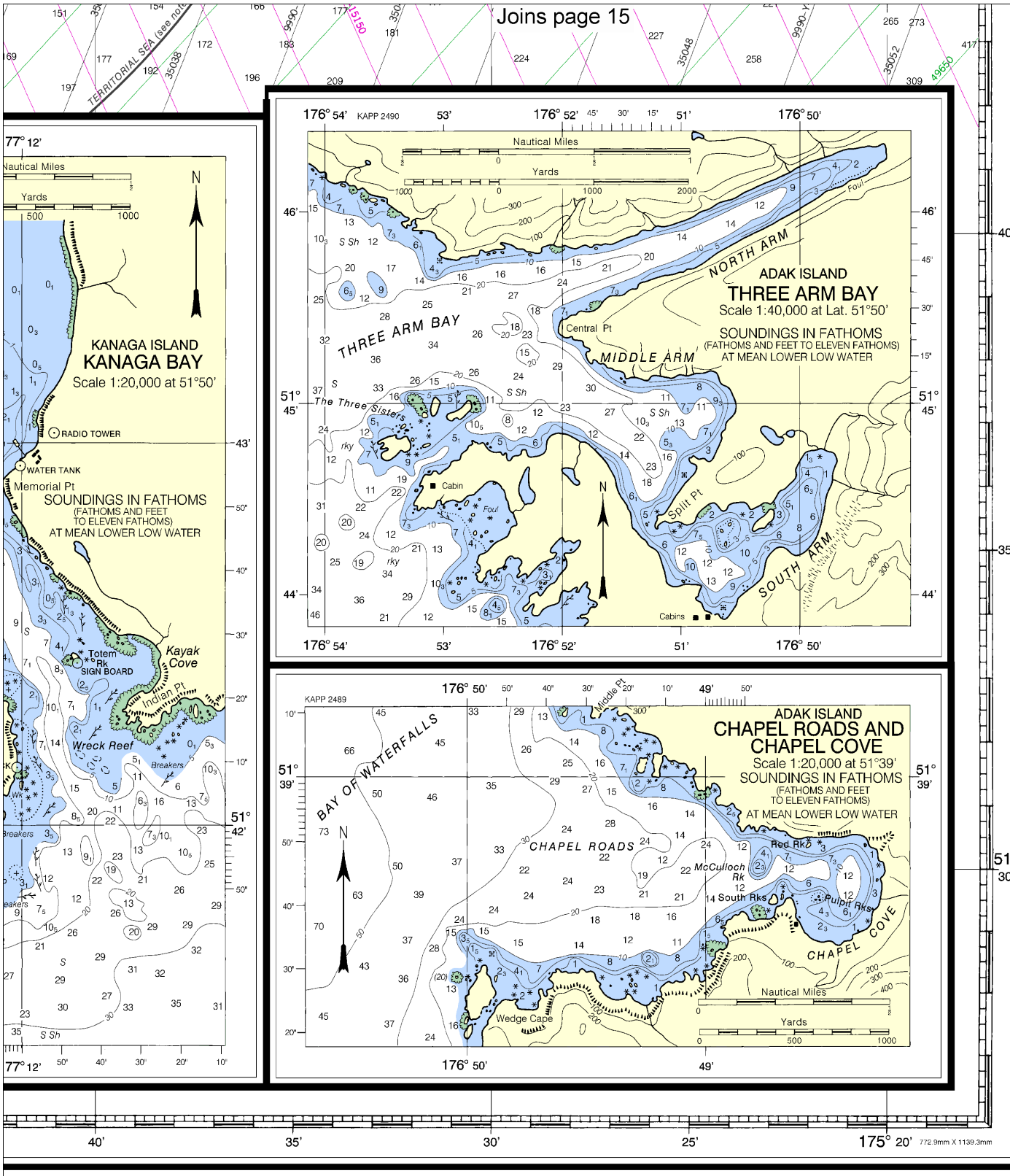
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

YARDS 5000 2500 0 5000 10000 15000

STATUTE MILES 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

See Note on page 5.



Atka Pass to Adak Strait

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:120,000

16471

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

ED. NO. 12

NSN 7642014011244

NGA REFERENCE NO. 16AC016471

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

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!

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio — NOAA's National Weather Service

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**
Online chart viewer	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAAChartViewer.html**
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**

twitter —— For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow **@nauticalcharts**

Note on Printing

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.

NOAA's Office of Coast Survey — The Nation's Chartmaker