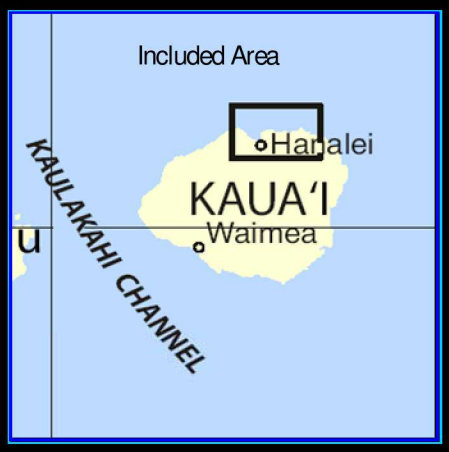
BookletChart™

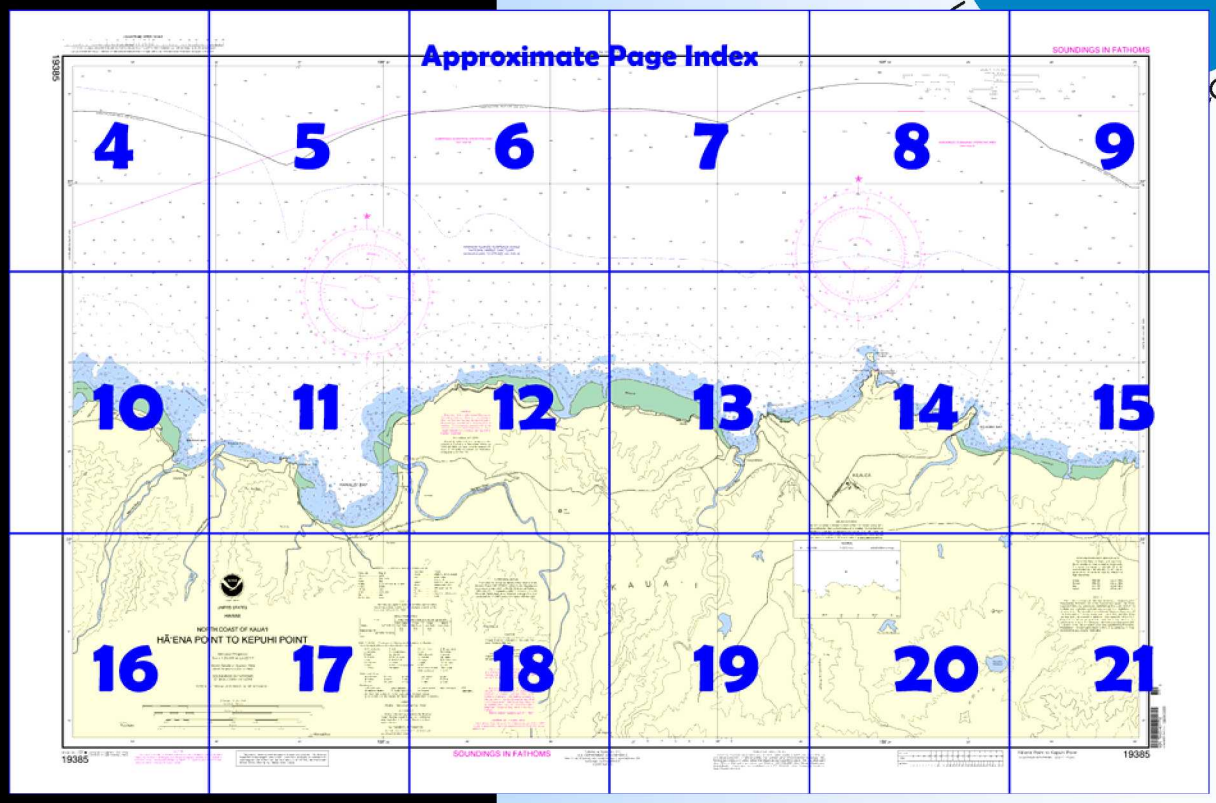
Ha'ena Point to Kepuhi Point

(NOAA Chart 19385)



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 all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*



Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

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™?

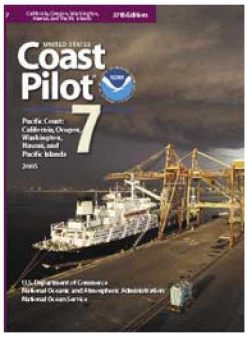
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this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



[Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 14 excerpts]

(818) **Haena Point**, 1.2 miles E of Kailiu Point, is low and rounding. A reef, which bares at low water, extends 0.3 mile NW from the point. The **Haena Caves,** which cannot be seen from seaward, are 0.2 mile inland under the bold face of the mountains; the caves are near the W end of the highway that skirts the N shore of Kauai.

(819) **Wainiha Bay,** 1.3 miles E of Haena Point, has an entrance width of 0.5 miles between the **Kepuhi Point** reef on the W and **Kolokolo Point** on the E; inland extent is 0.4 mile. The bay is an open bight that affords little protection except in kona weather. **Wainiha River** empties into the head of the bay from the most W of the deep valleys along the N coast of Kauai.

(820) **Lumahai River,** which is unnavigable, empties into the sea on the E side of Kolokolo Point; E of the river mouth is a sandy beach with a few rocky patches.

(821) **Makahoa Point,** 2 miles ESE of Haena Point, is black and rocky. A half mile inland is Puu Ka Manu, a 714-foot hill.

(822) **Hanalei Bay** has an entrance width of a mile between Makahoa Point on the W and the extensive Puu Poa Point reef on the NE; inland extent is nearly a mile.

(824) **Hanalei River,** which empties into the E side of the bay, is navigable for shallow-draft boats for a distance of 2 or 3 miles. A privately dredged channel, marked by private daybeacons, passes close to the reef on the NE side of the bay and leads to the river mouth. At high water, a depth of 4½ feet can be carried over the bar at the mouth and about 4 feet to the bridge 1.8 miles above the mouth. A launching ramp is on the S side of the river, 0.1 mile above the mouth. A clump of ironwood trees is prominent on the N side of the river's mouth.

(826) A 300-foot long concrete pier, used as a shore recreation site for swimming and fishing, is on the E side of the bay and 200 yards S of the Hanalei River. A prominent large resort complex is on the bluff on the N side of the river near the entrance.

(827) **Waioli Stream** and **Waipa Stream.** which empty into the head of Hanalei Bay, are not navigable.

(828) **Puu Poa Point,** on the E side of Hanalei Bay, is a bluff about 50 feet high, back of which a green ridge extends inland.

(830) **Kalihiwai Bay,** , 4.5 miles E of Hanalei Bay, is about 0.5 mile wide and is a popular surfing site. **Kapukaamoi Point,** a red precipitous bluff about 150 feet high, is on the E side of the entrance. Several houses are scattered along the sand beach at the head of the bay, which is backed by a wooded gulch. Indifferent anchorage, with poor holding ground, can be found in depths of 5 fathoms in the center of the bay, but a heavy swell sets in during N winds. A rock awash is 150 yards N of Kapukaamoi Point. A reef, 0.2 mile wide and bare at low water, fringes the shore for 2.5 miles W from Kalihiwai Bay, and vessels should stay at least 0.8 mile offshore. A shore road, with beach houses along it, extends W from the bay for 1.5 miles.

(831) **Kilauea Point,** the N extremity of Kauai Island, is a grass-covered bluff about 165 feet high. **Kilauea Point Light** (22°13.9'N., 159°24.1'W.), 174 feet above the water, is shown from a white concrete pole. **Mokuaeae Island,** 200 yards off Kilauea Point, is a black, flat, grass-topped rock about 200 yards in diameter and 92 feet high. The island is the most prominent feature in the vicinity to coasting vessels.

(832) **Kilauea,** 1.3 miles inland from Kilauea Point, is the site of a sugarmill, but is not easily seen when close to the shore. The sugar of the district is trucked to Nawiliwili for shipment.

(833) Between Kilauea Point and Mokolea Point the coast is bluff, rising gradually from each point to an elevation of about 570 feet midway between them.

(834) **Makapili Rock,** 0.8 mile SE of Kilauea Point, is 156 feet high, black, and prominent. The rock is on the outer end of a narrow neck of land that juts out 200 yards from the general coastline.

(835) **Mokolea Point,** 1.2 miles SE of Kilauea Point, is narrow and 140 feet high, and projects out 0.3 mile from the general coastline. The point is on the NW side of Kilauea Bay and has two old buildings near its outer end. An abandoned rock quarry is on the E side of the point.

(836) **Kilauea Bay** has an entrance width of 0.5 mile and an inland extent of 0.5 mile. The bay is subject to high surf, especially in the winter and spring. The bay is open to the trades, but offers some protection in W weather. A narrow coral reef fringes the shore, and **Kilauea Stream** empties into the head of the bay. Anchorage can be found in depths of 6 fathoms, rocky bottom, near the center of the bay.

(837) **Kepuhi Point** is 2 miles E of Mokolea Point. The low coast between the two points is fringed with a narrow coral reef.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Oct. 11/03
Corrected through LNM Sep. 16/03

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat 22°14'

World Geodetic System 1984
(North American Datum of 1983)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) publishec weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice tc Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates 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 (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

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.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Name	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Hanalei Bay, HI	(22°13'N/159°30'W)	1.8	1.5	0.2	-1.0

(901)

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

NOTE B

Boundary limits of Submerged Submarine Operating Areas are shown by a solid purple line. As Submarines may be submerged in these areas, vessels should proceed with caution. During torpedo practice firing, all vessels are cautioned to keep clear of Naval Target Vessels flying a large red flag at the highest masthead.

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
DIA diaphone
F fixed
Fl flashing
G green
IQ interrupted quick
Iso isophase
LT HO lighthouse
M nautical mile
m minutes
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
VQ very quick
W white
WHIS whistle
Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders
bk broken
Cy clay
Co coral
G gravel
Grs grass
gy gray
h hard
M mud
Oys oysters
Rk rock
S sand
so soft
Sh shells
sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

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

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. 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, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

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 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).

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U. S. Coast Guard and Geological Survey.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

O'ahu	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
Hawai'i	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
Maui	KBA-99	162.40 MHz
Kaua'i	KBA-99	162.40 MHz

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Geographic positions referred to the Old Hawaiian Datum must be corrected an average of 11.353" southward and 10.085" eastward to agree with this chart.

COLREGS, 80.1410 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

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.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

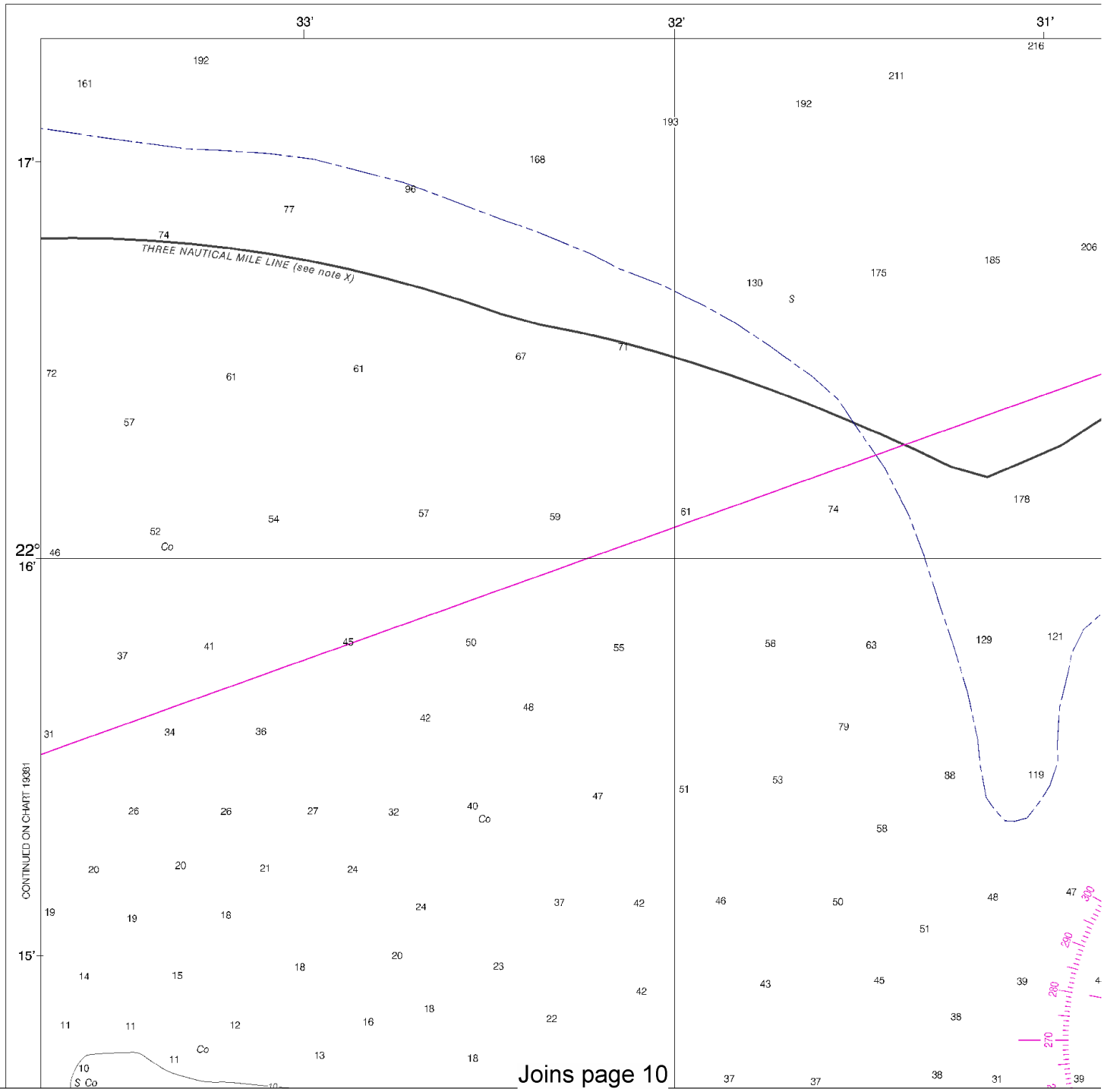
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about 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.

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 40 50 60

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

19385



Joins page 10

North

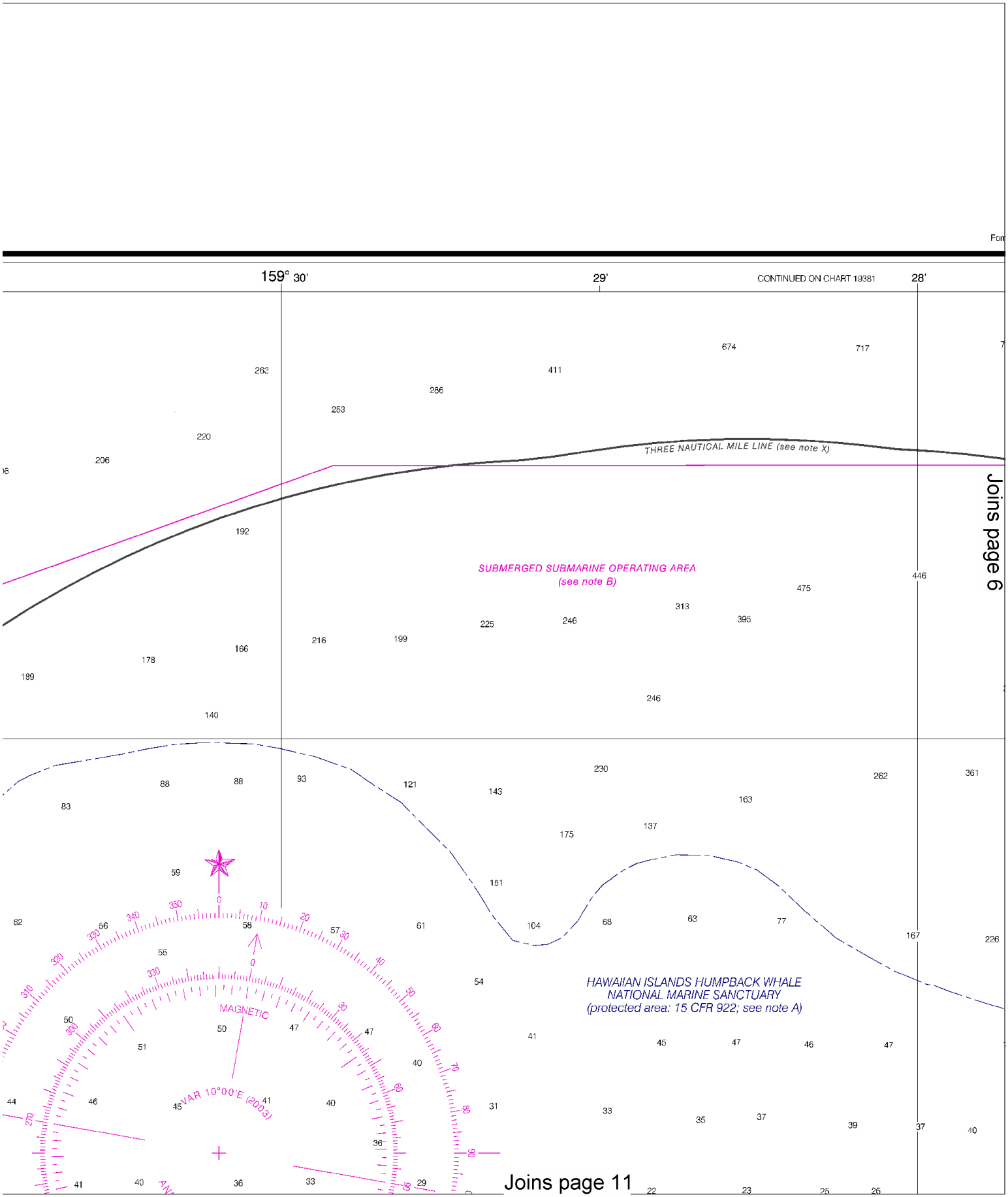
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

0 1 1 ½

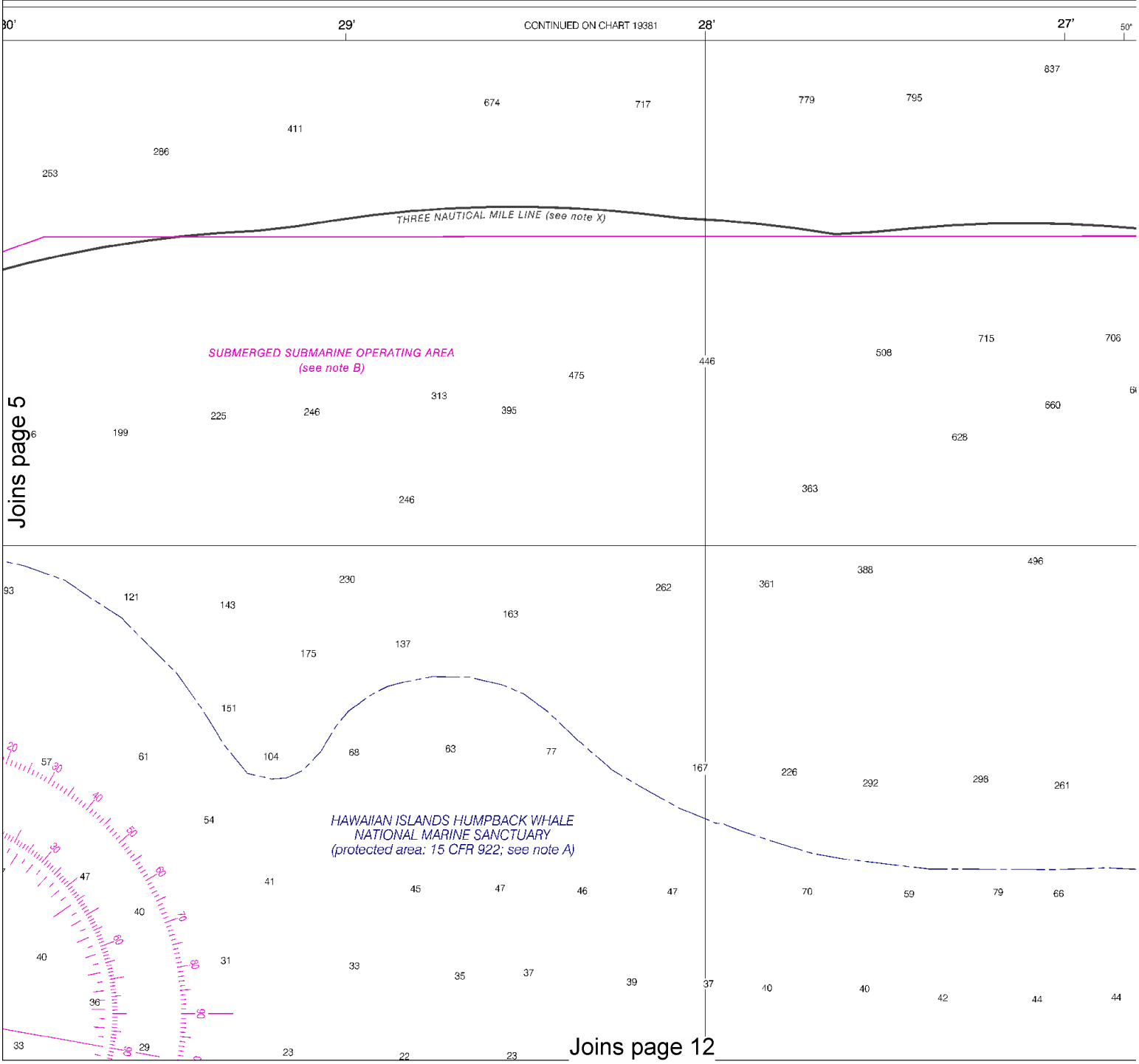
Yards

500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:26667. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

Formerly C&GS 4118, 1st Ed., Mar. 1930 KAPP 2814



6

North

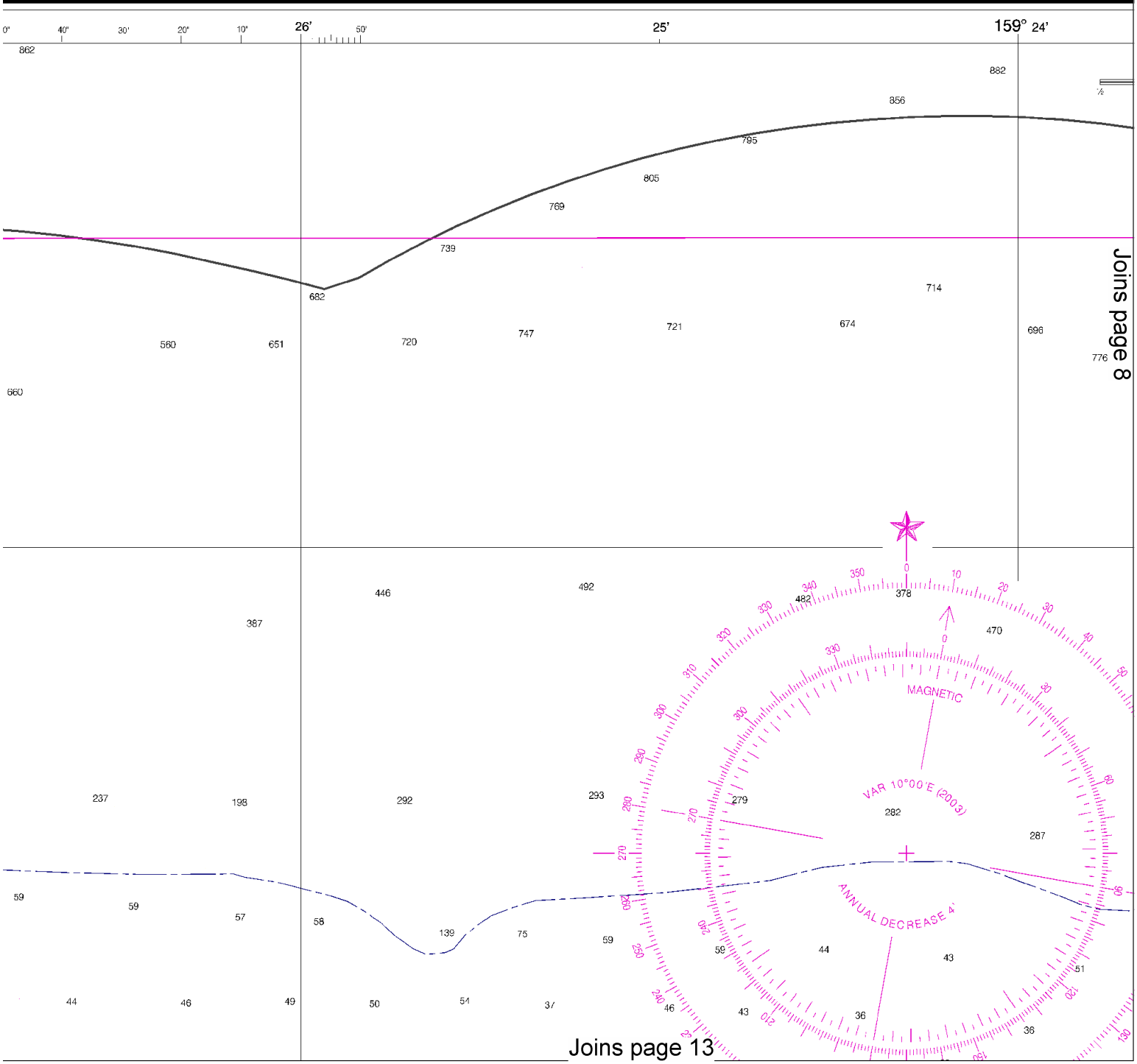
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

0 1 1½

Yards

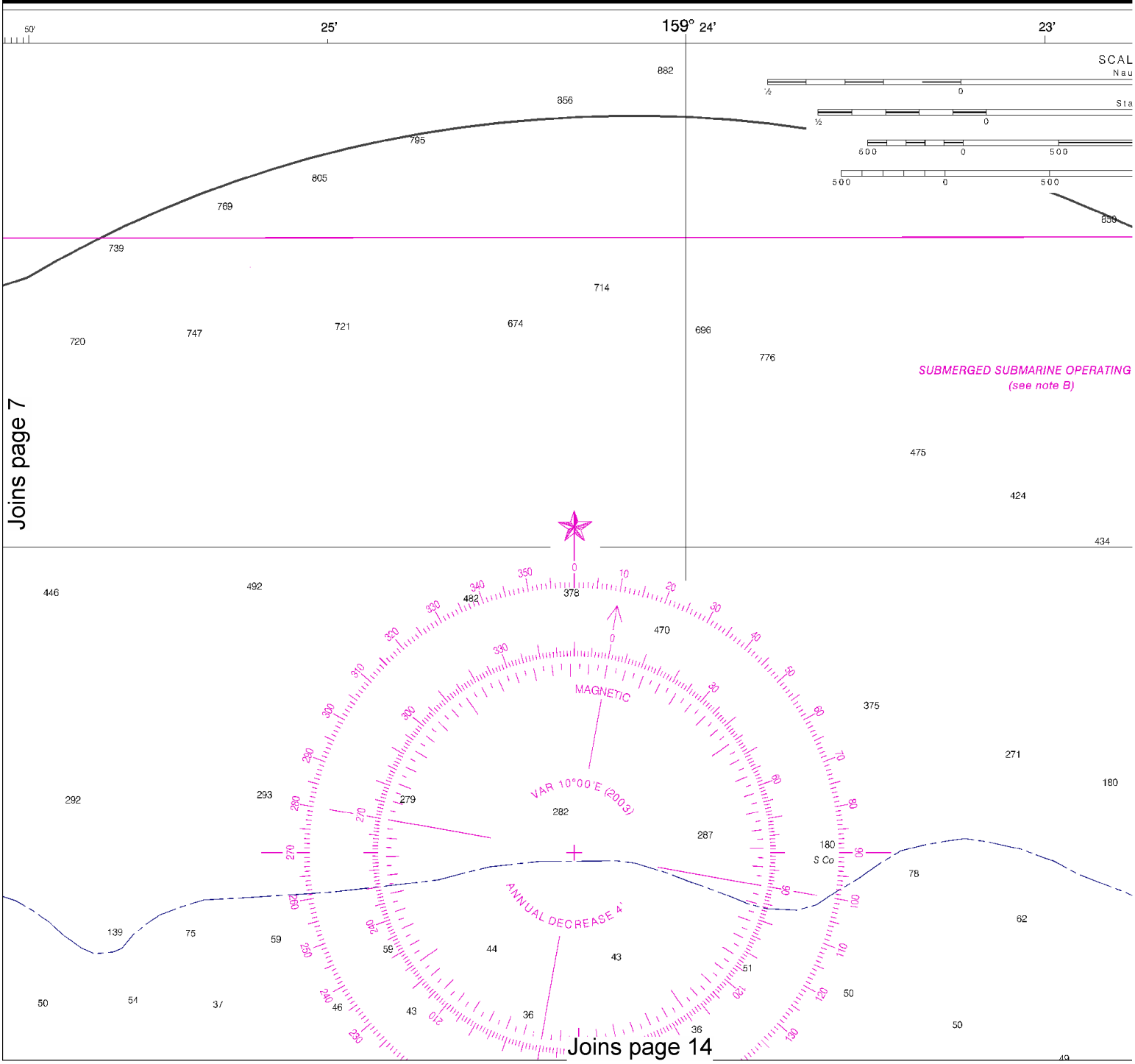
500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500



Joins page 8

Joins page 13

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .



North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

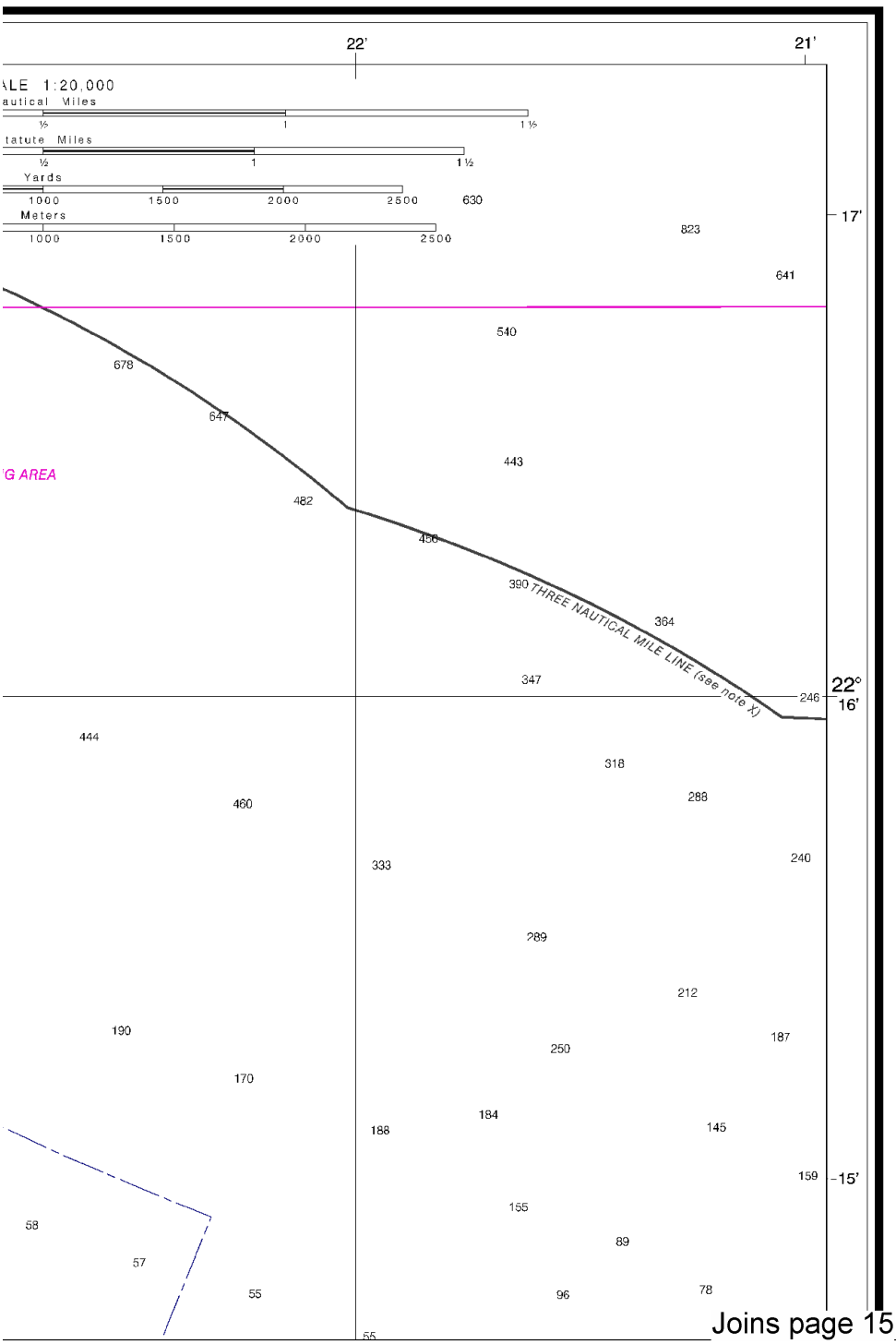
Nautical Miles

0 1 1 ½

Yards

500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500

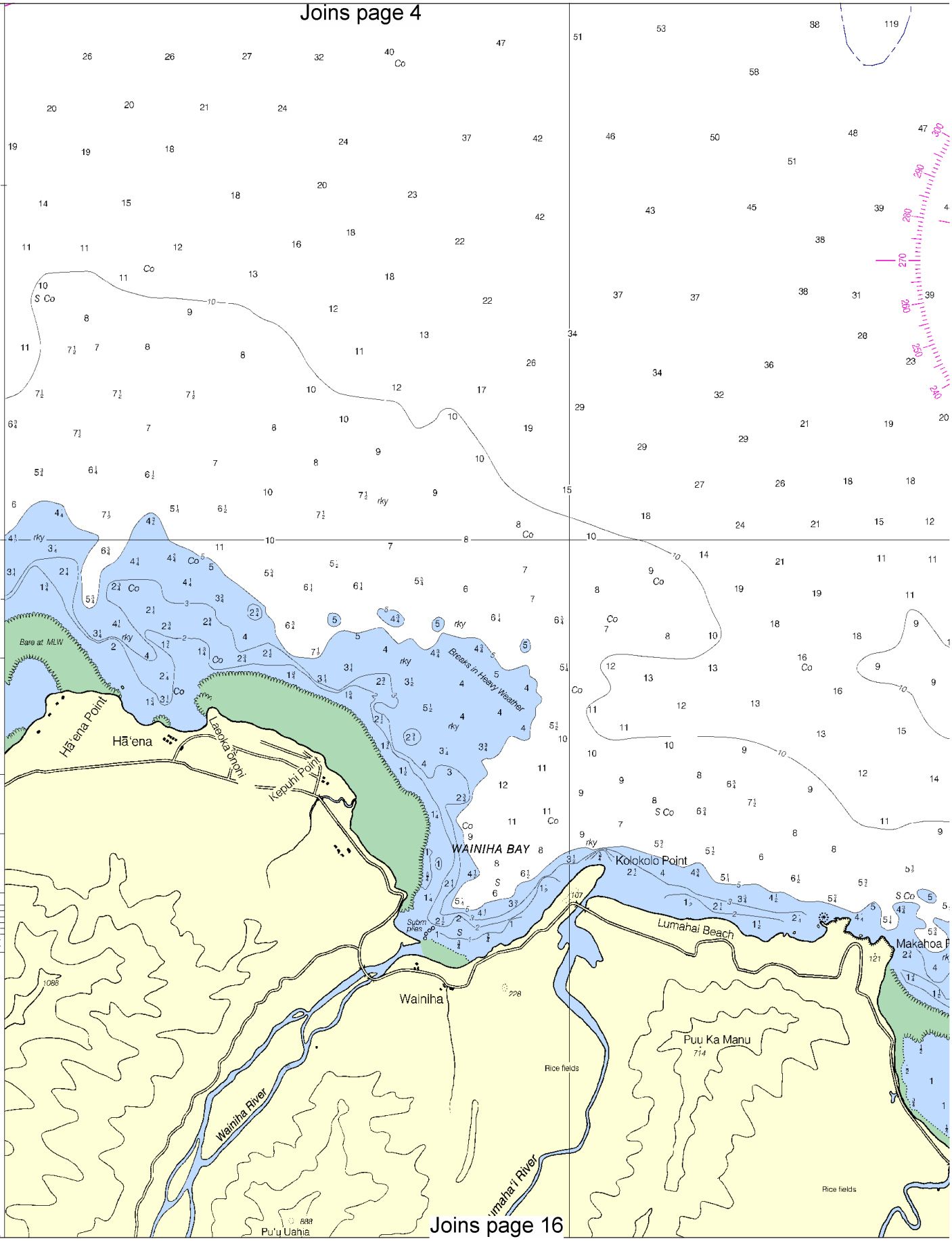
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS



Joins page 15

Joins page 4

CONTINUED ON CHART 19381



Joins page 16

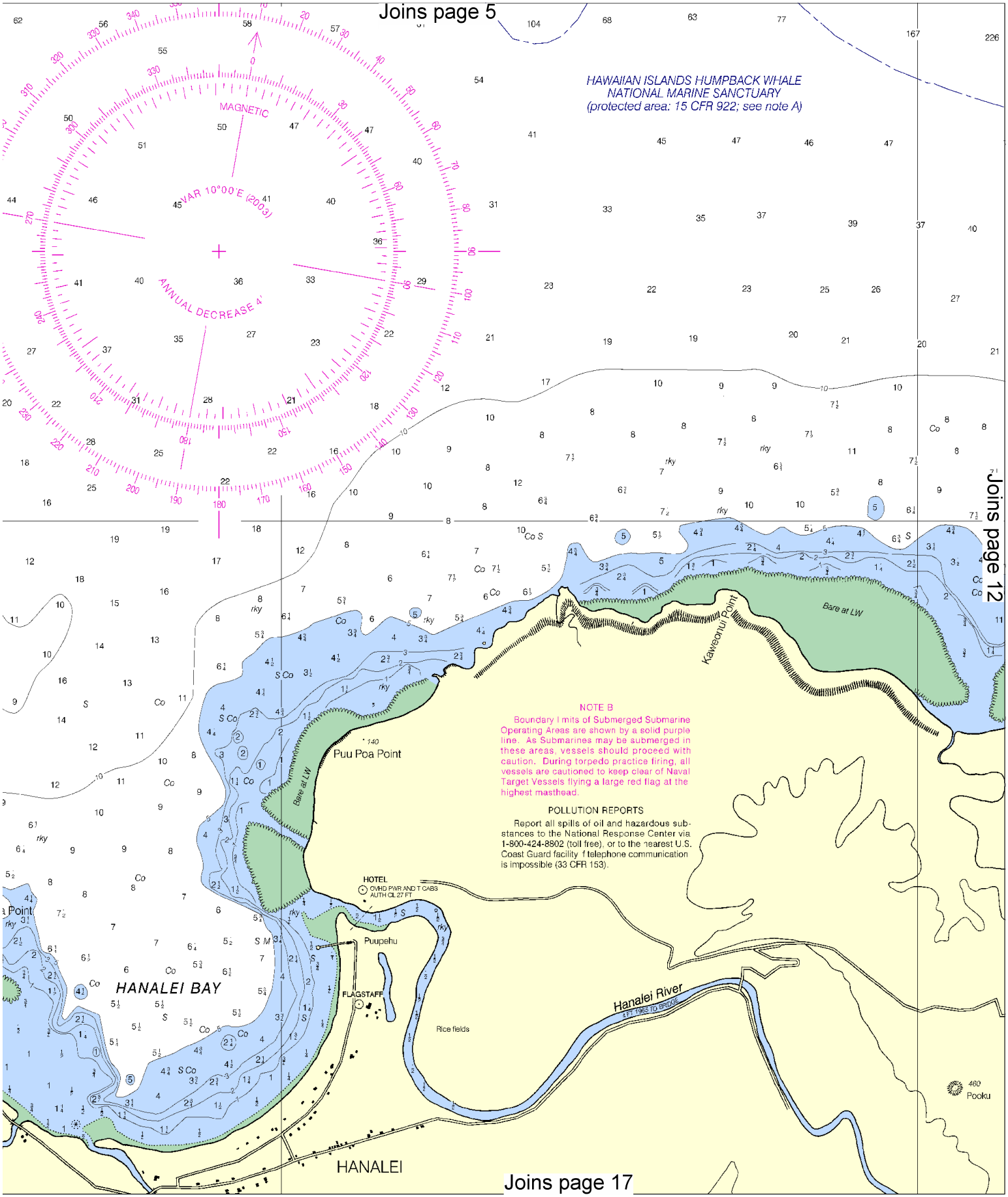
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 0 1 1½

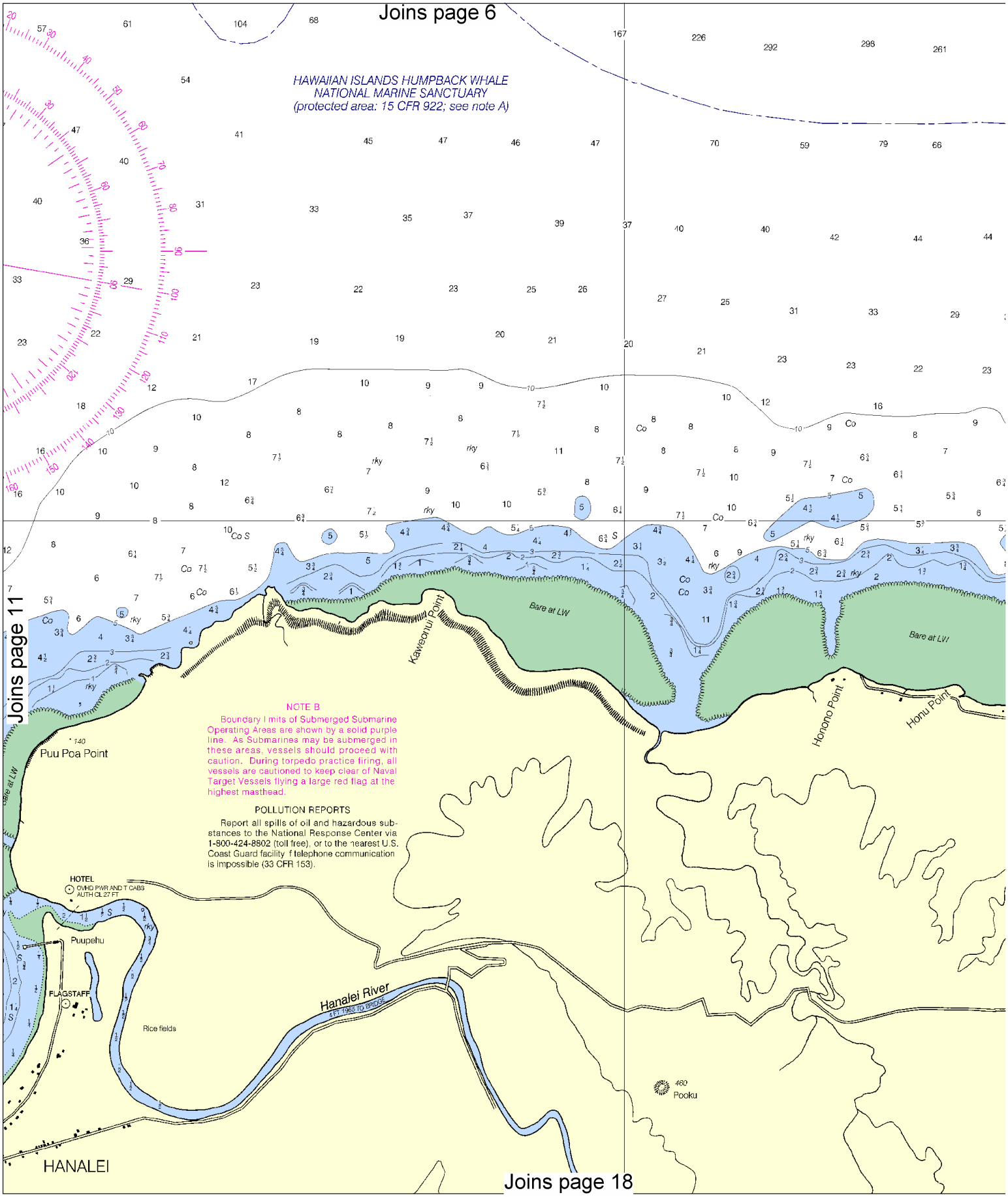
Yards: 500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500

Joins page 5



Joins page 12

Joins page 17



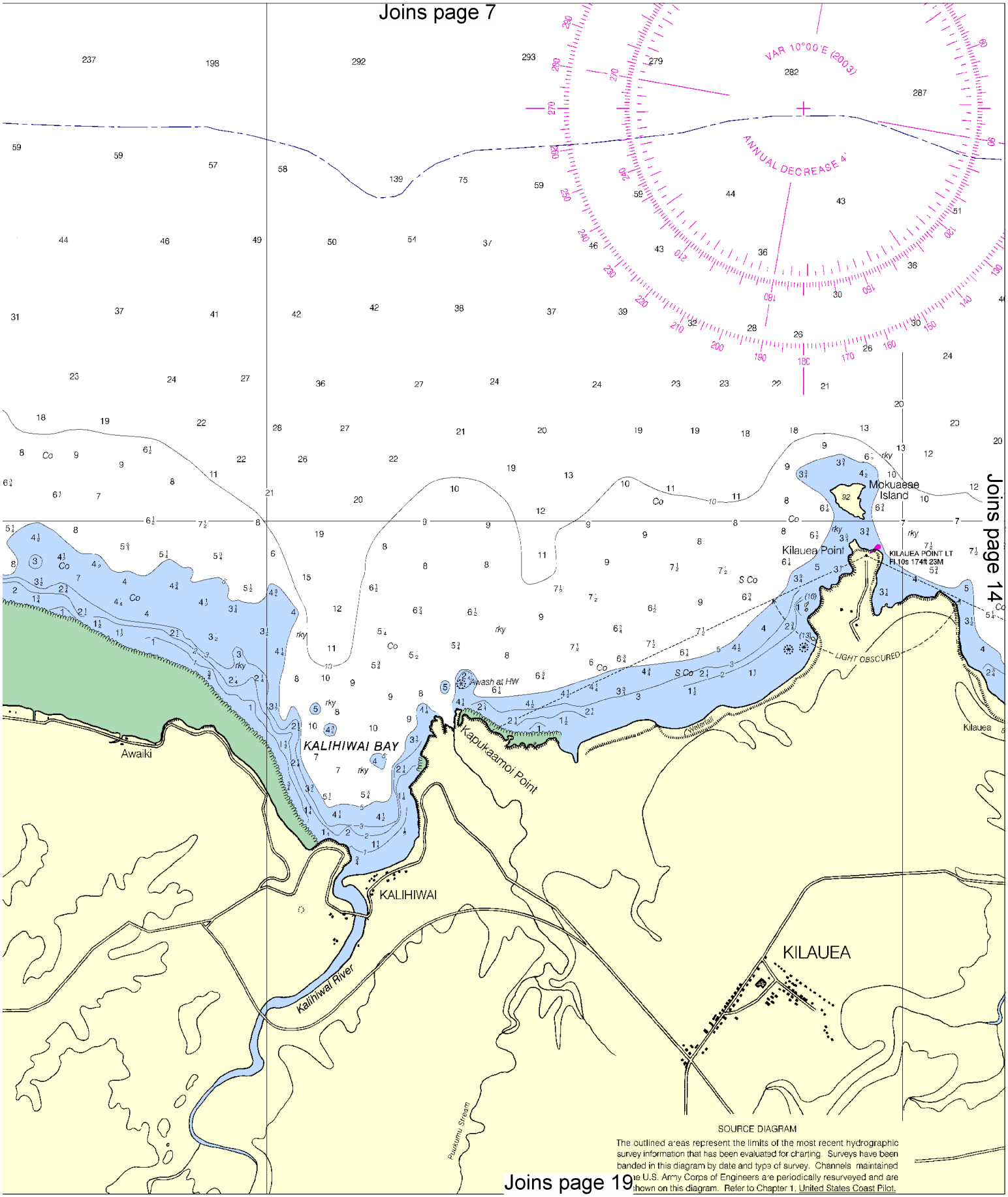
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 0 1 1½

Yards: 500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500

Joins page 7



SOURCE DIAGRAM

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Joins page 14

Joins page 19

Joins page 8

Joins page 13

VAR 10°00'E (2003)

ANNUAL DECREASE 4'

Mokuaeae Island

Kilauea Point

KILAUEA POINT LT
Fl.10s 174ft 23M

LIGHT OBSCURED

Awash at HW

KALIHIWAI BAY

Kapukaamoi Point

Makapili Rock

Kilauea

Mokolea Point

KALIHIWAI

KILAUEA

Kalihiwai River

Kilauea Stream

Puukumu Stream

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Joins page 20

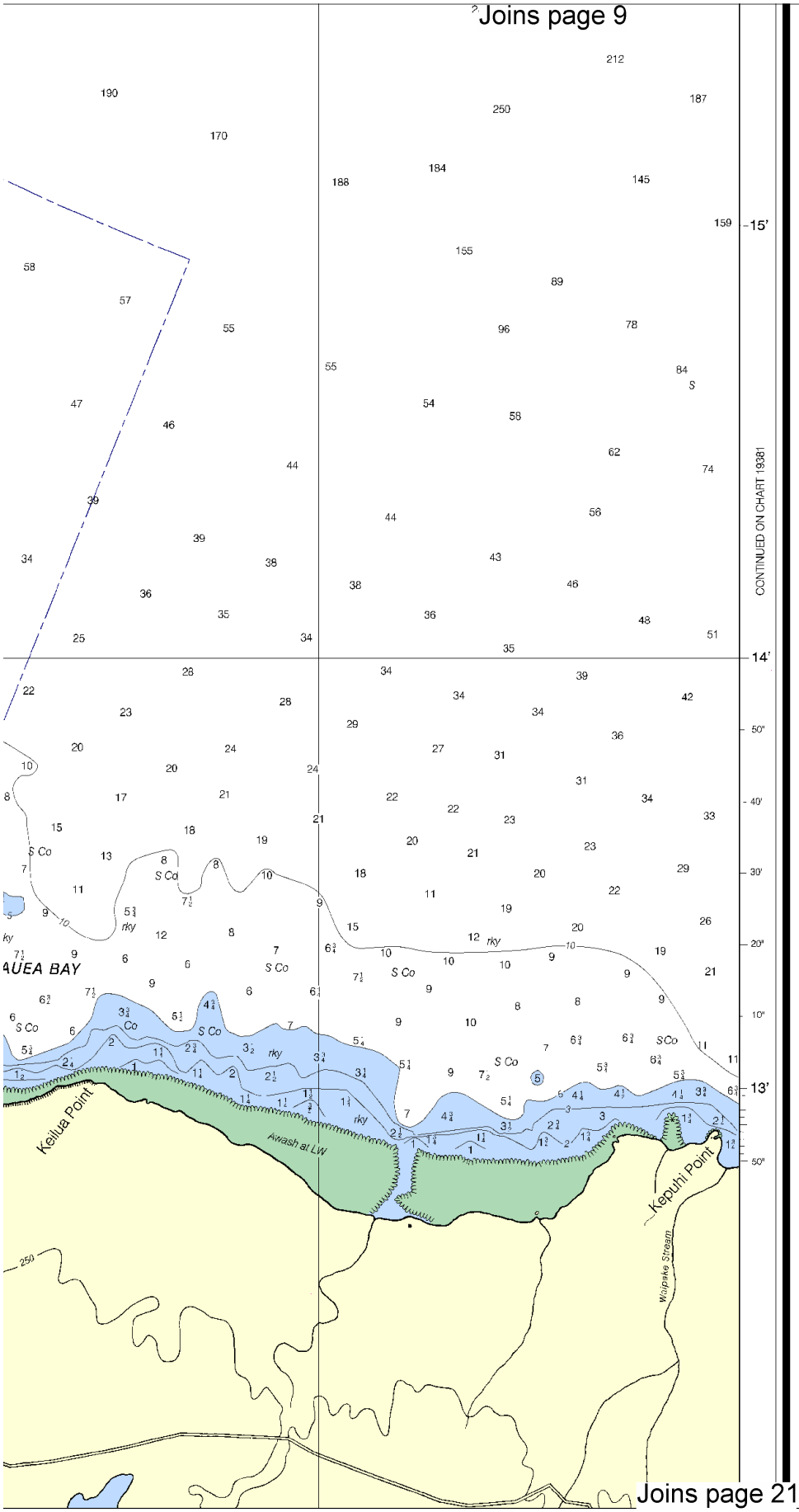
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 0 1 1½

Yards: 500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500

Joins page 9



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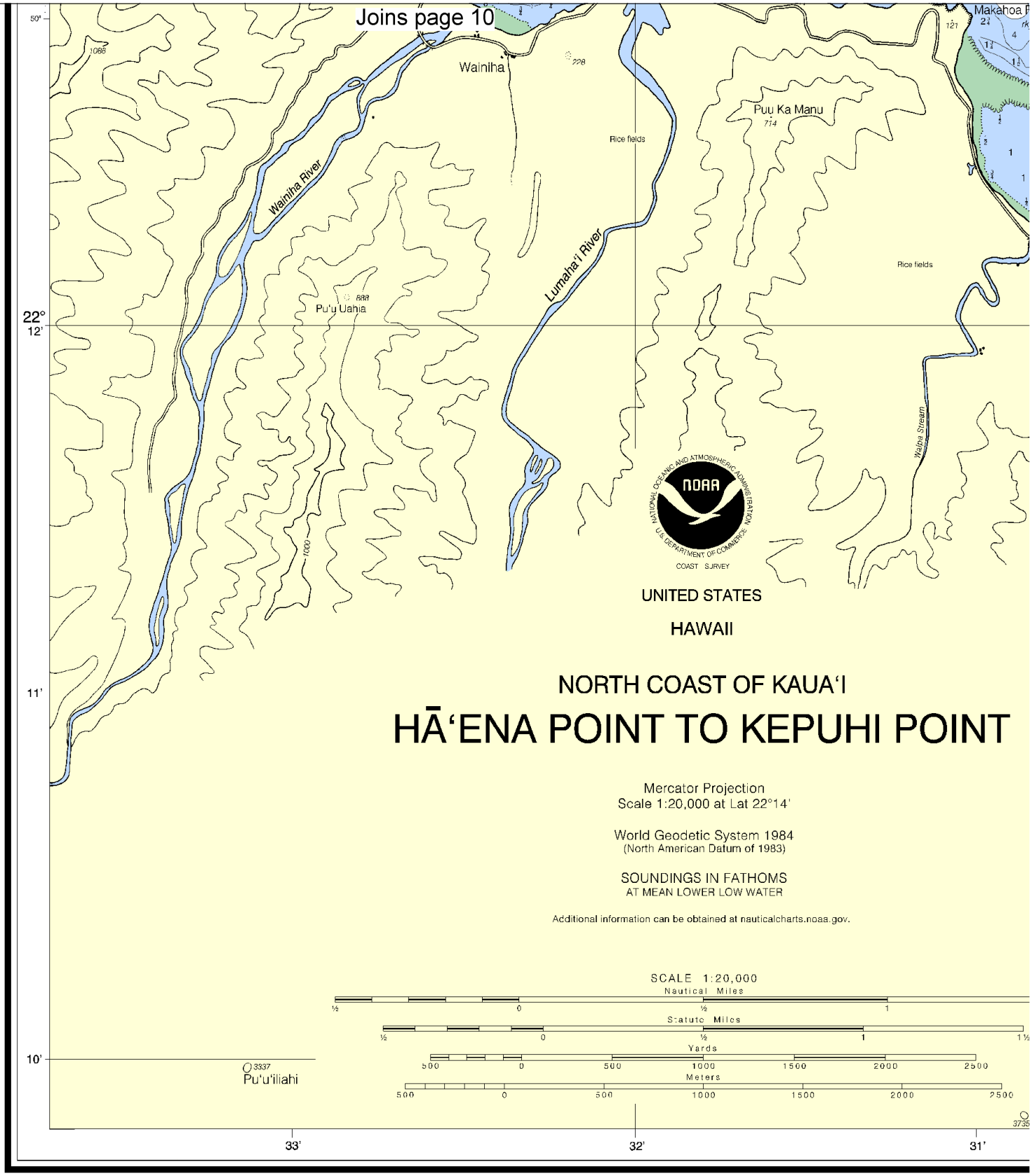

8th Ed., Oct. / 03 ■ Corrected through NM Oct. 11/03
Corrected through LNM Sep. 16/03

19385

CAUTION

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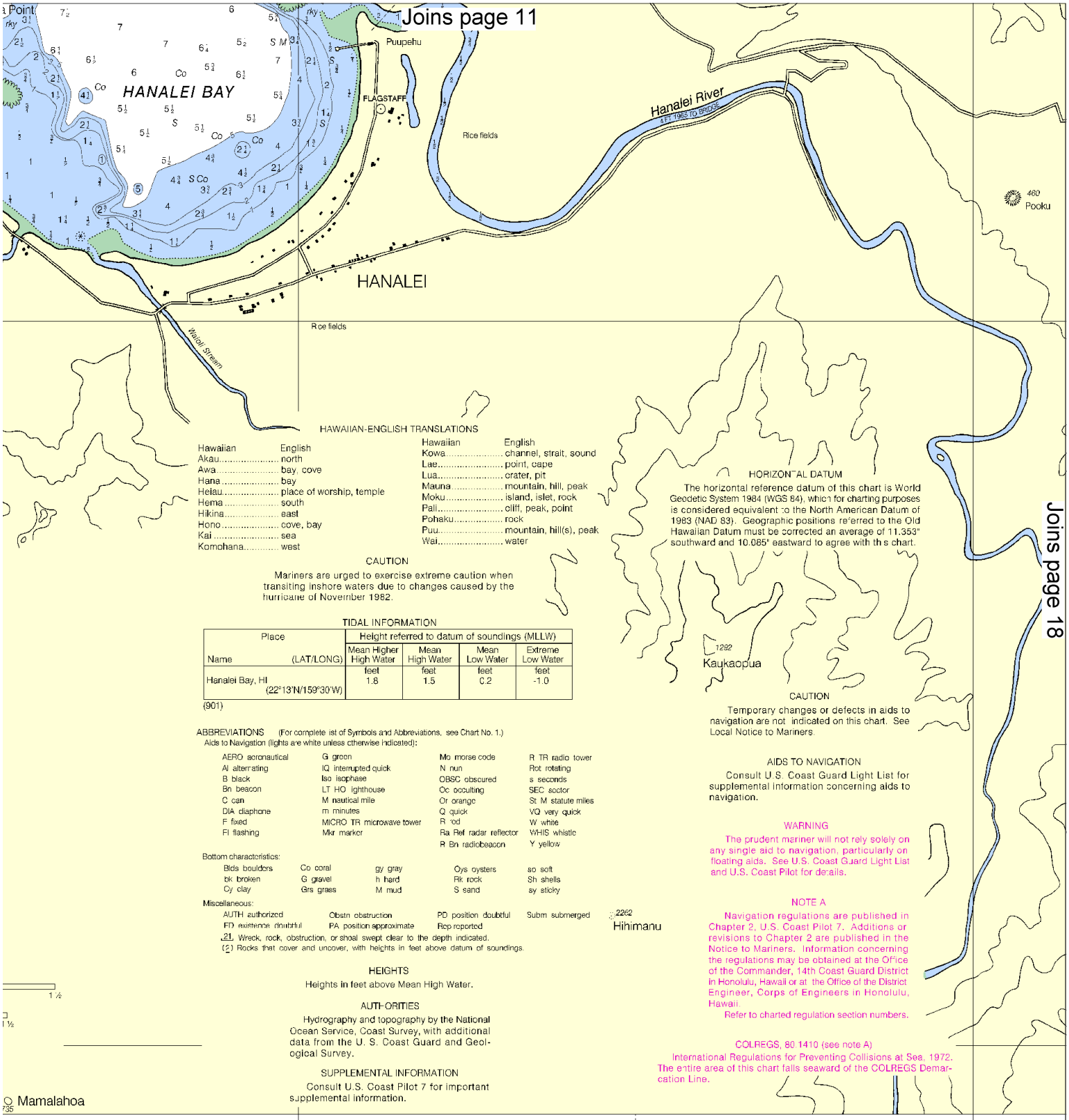
16

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

Yards



HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

Hawaiian	English
Akau	north
Awa	bay, cove
Hana	bay
Heiau	place of worship, temple
Hema	south
Hikina	east
Hono	cove, bay
Kai	sea
Komohana	west
Kowa	channel, strait, sound
Lae	point, cape
Lua	crater, pit
Mauna	mountain, hill, peak
Moku	island, islet, rock
Pali	cliff, peak, point
Pohaku	rock
Puu	mountain, hill(s), peak
Wai	water

CAUTION

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution when transiting inshore waters due to changes caused by the hurricane of November 1982.

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
Hanalei Bay, HI (22°13'N/159°30'W)	1.8	1.5	0.2	-1.0

(901)

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

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R rod	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
PD existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.

(2) 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 U. S. Coast Guard and Geological Survey.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

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CAUTION

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

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

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 7. 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, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

COLREGS, 80 1410 (see note A)

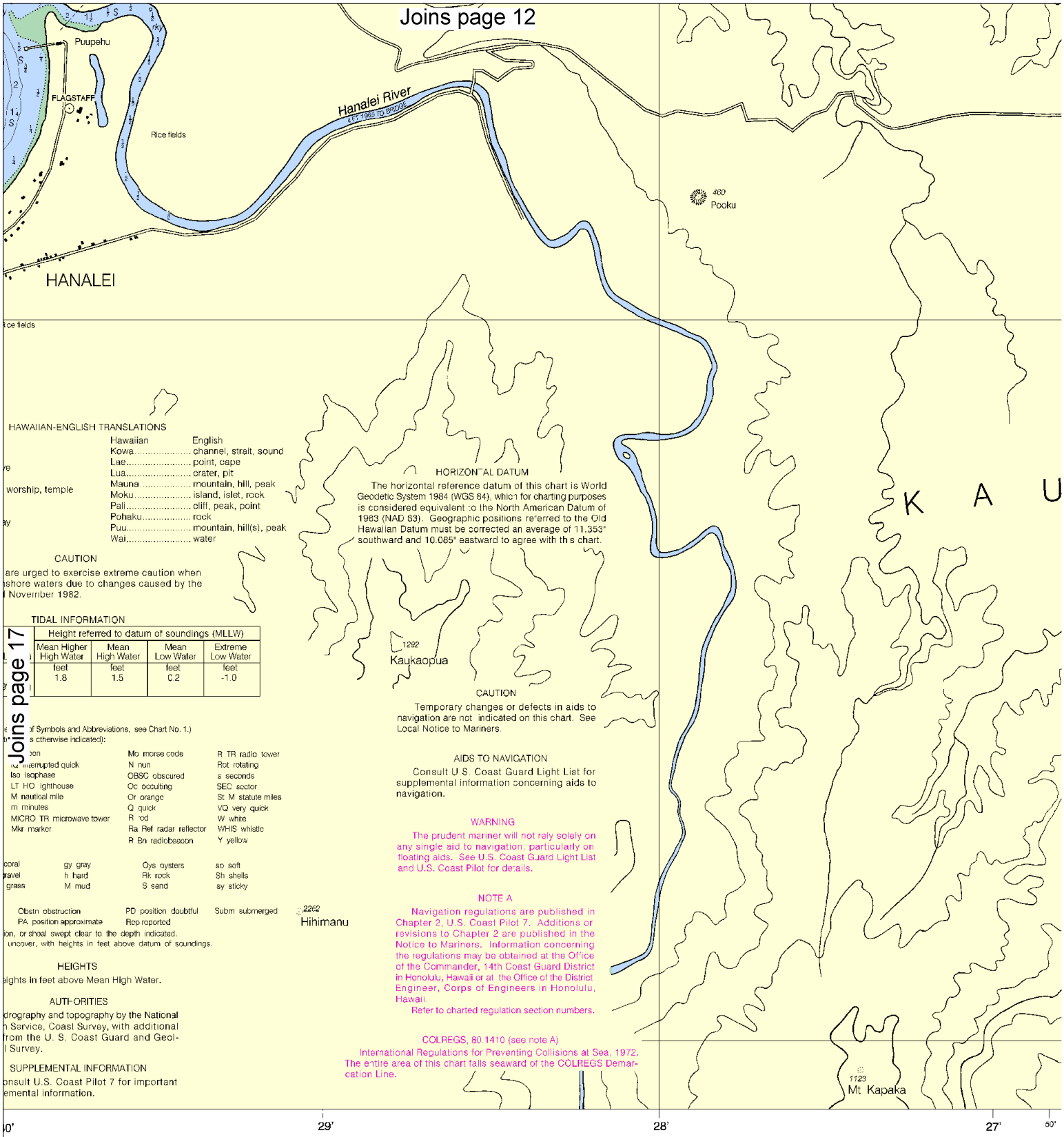
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

n. The National
comments for
National Ocean

NATIO

Joins page 12



HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

Hawaiian	English
Kowa	channel, strait, sound
Lae	point, cape
Lua	crater, pit
Mauna	mountain, hill, peak
Moku	island, islet, rock
Pali	cliff, peak, point
Pohaku	rock
Puu	mountain, hill(s), peak
Wai	water

worship, temple

CAUTION

are urged to exercise extreme caution when
nshore waters due to changes caused by the
November 1982.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
feet	feet	feet	feet
1.8	1.5	0.2	-1.0

Joins page 17

of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
s otherwise indicated):

con	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
MICRO TR microwave tower	R rod	W white
Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
	R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
PA position approximate	Rep reported	

ion, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

HEIGHTS

eights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

drography and topography by the National
n Service, Coast Survey, with additional
from the U. S. Coast Guard and Geol-
l Survey.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

onsult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important
emental information.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Geographic positions referred to the Old Hawaiian Datum must be corrected an average of 11.353" southward and 10.085" eastward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

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

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

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 7. 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, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

COLREGS, 80.1410 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

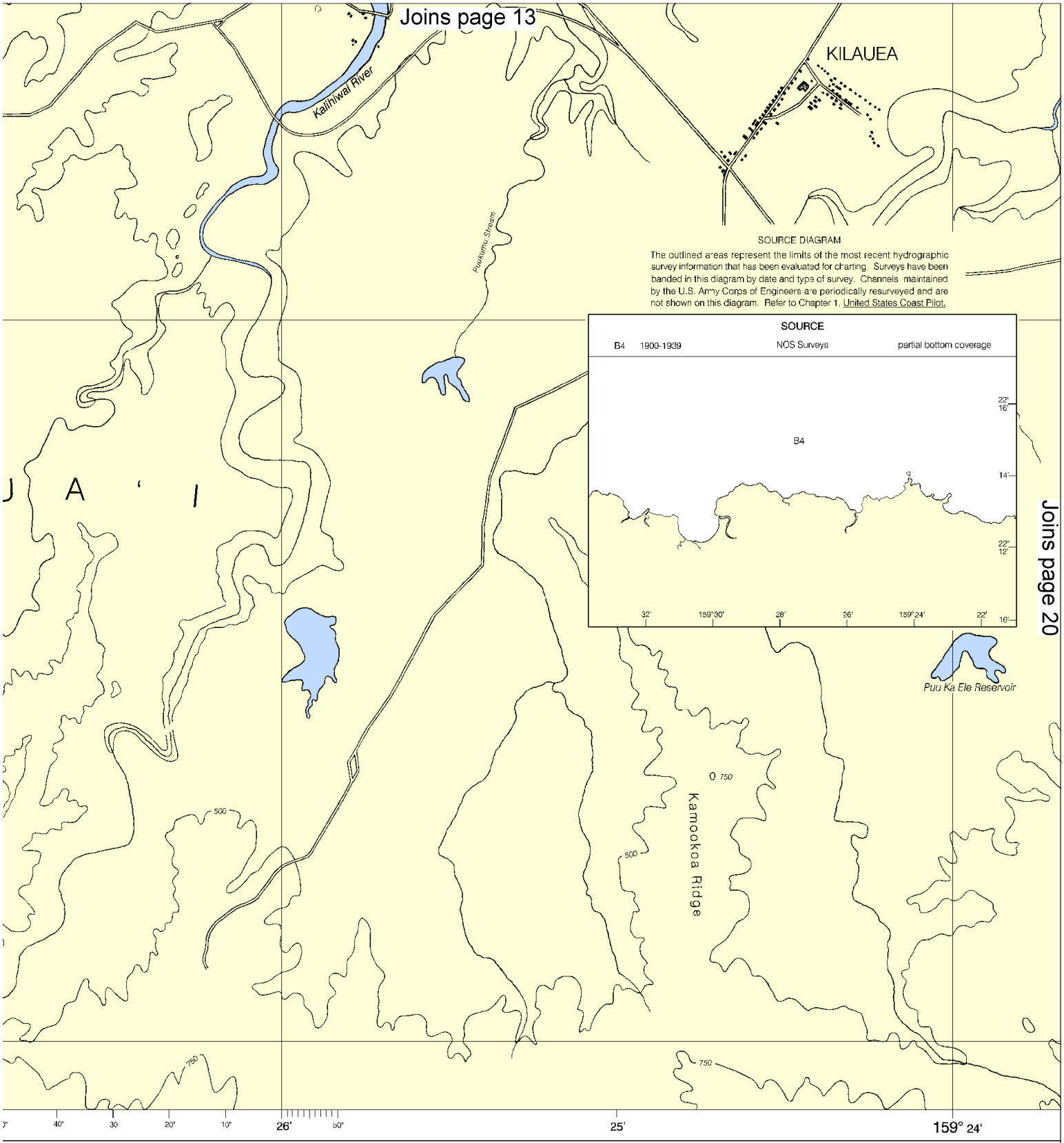
Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 0 — 1 — 1½

Yards: 500 — 0 — 500 — 1000 — 1500 — 2000 — 2500



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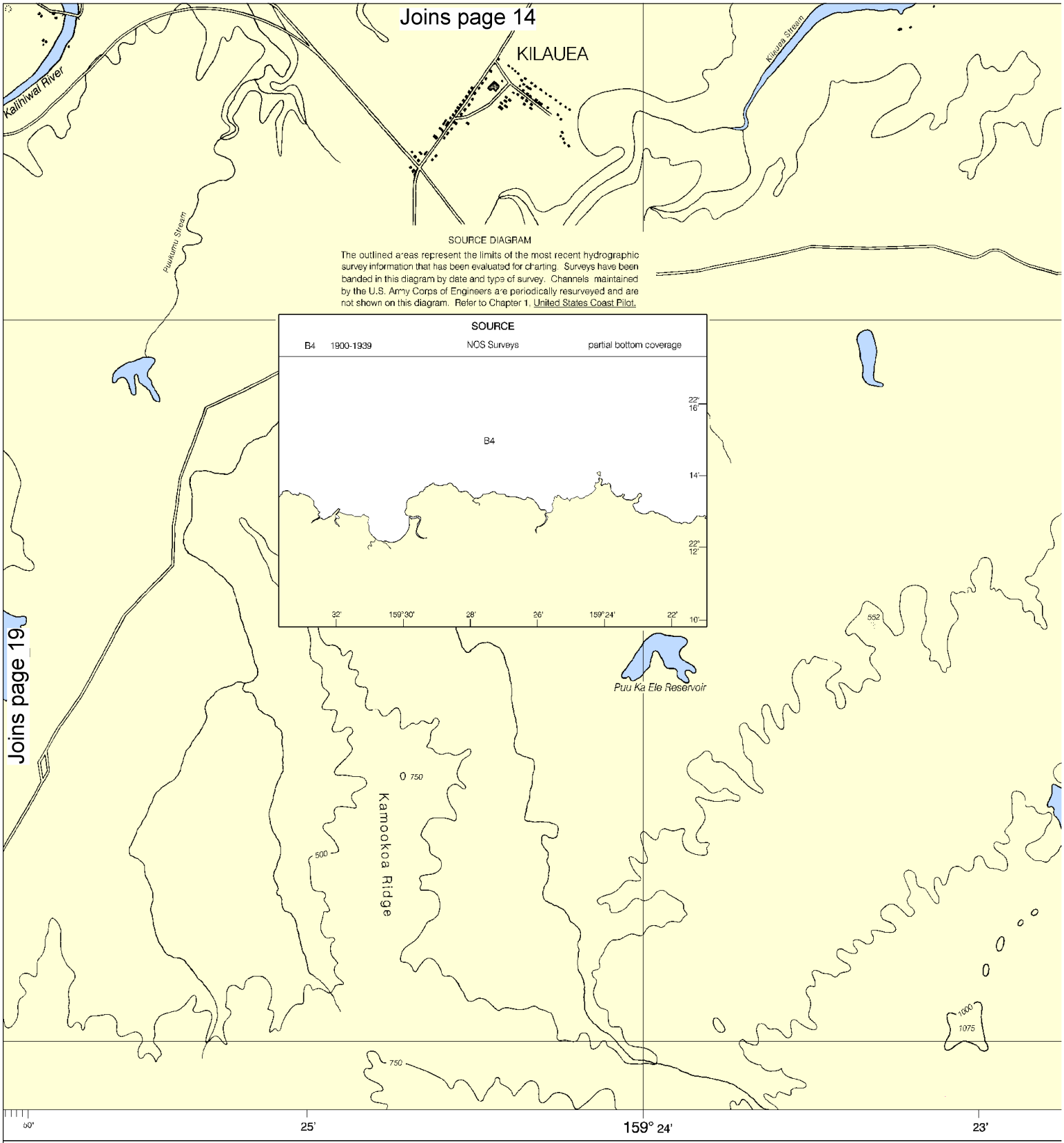
FATHOMS	
FEET	
METERS	



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

North

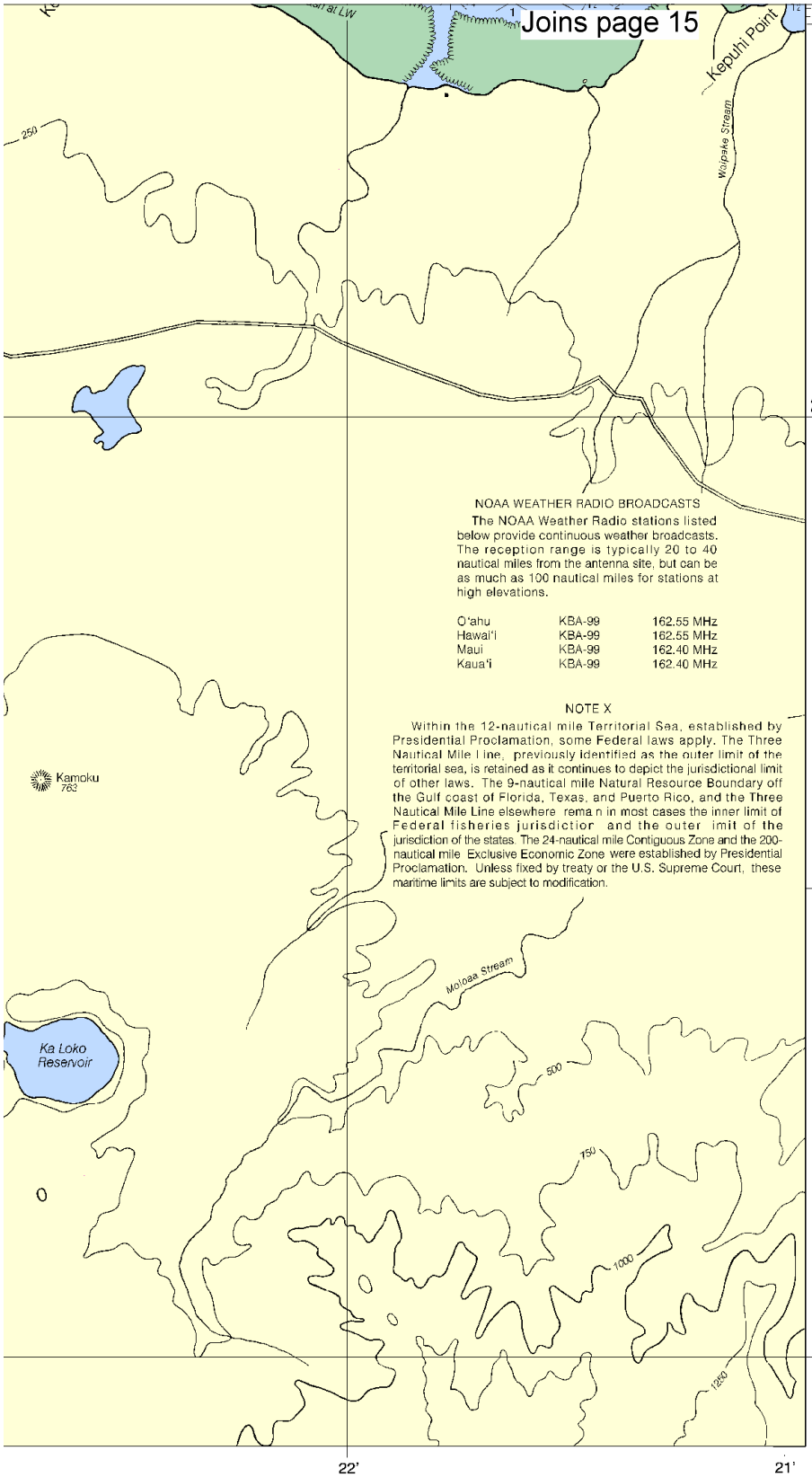
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

0 1 1½

Yards

500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500



NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

O'ahu	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
Hawai'i	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
Maui	KBA-99	162.40 MHz
Kaua'i	KBA-99	162.40 MHz

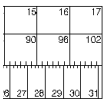
NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Saa, 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 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 rema n in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdictior and the outer imit 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.

ED NO. 8

NSN 7642014011710

NIMA REFERENCE No. 19XHA19385



Hā'ena Point to Kepuhi Point

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:20,000

19385

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 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 510-437-3700
Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 808-541-2500

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

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.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs™) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.