

# BookletChart™

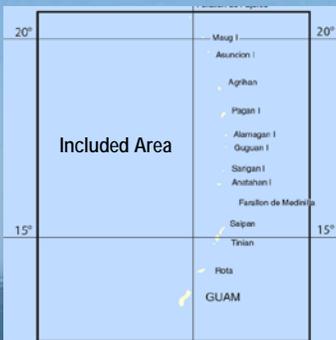


## Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

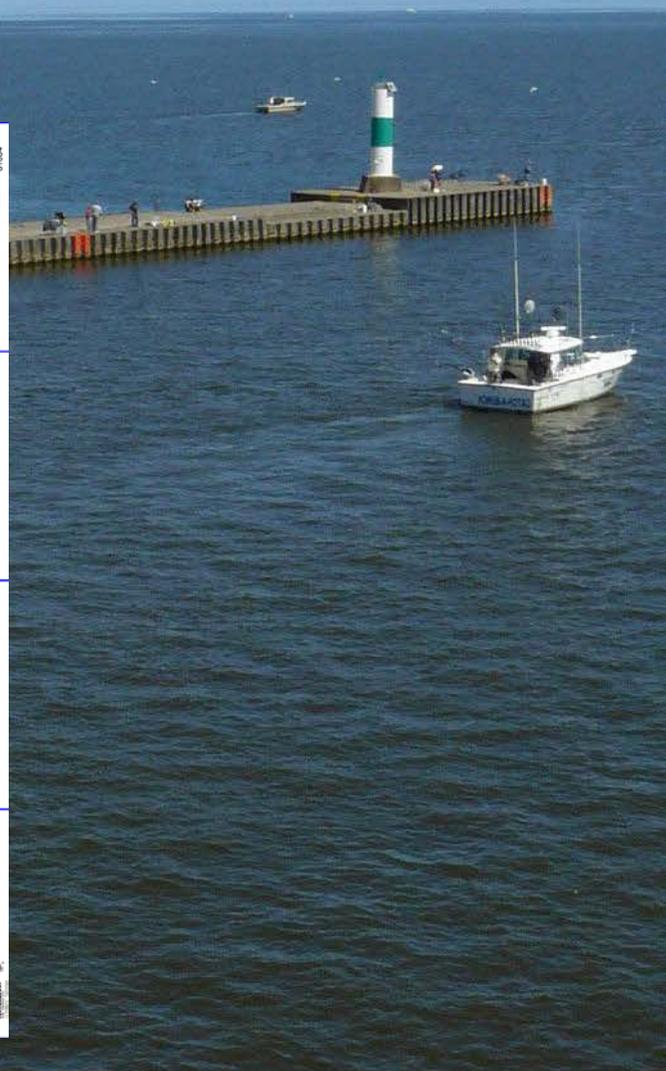
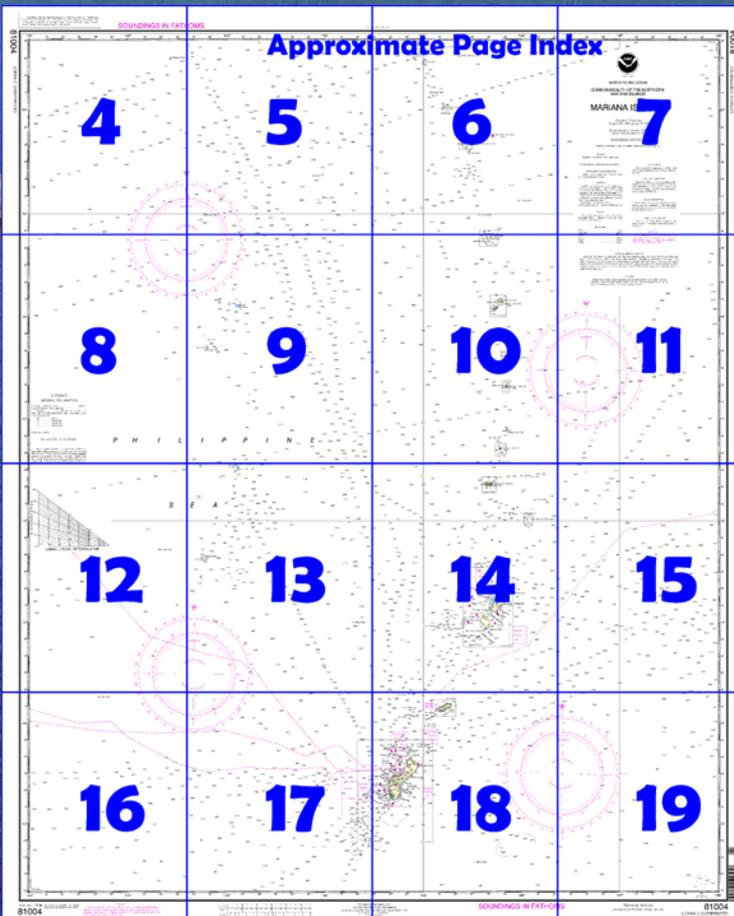
NOAA Chart 81004

*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](http://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.

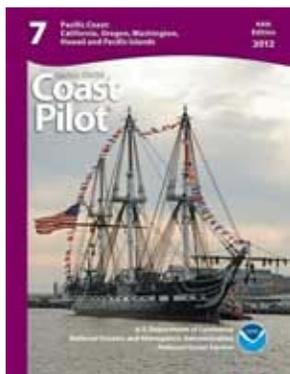
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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=81004>.



### (Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

**Mariana Islands** are comprised of the **Northern Marianas** and **Guam**. The Northern Marianas, a self-governing U. S. commonwealth consists of a chain of 16 volcanic islands, which extend in a N and S direction for a distance of about 450 miles. The islands in the group from N to S are Farallon de Pajaros, Maug, Asuncion, Agrihan, Pagan, Alamagan, Guguan, Sarigan, Anatahan, Farallon de Medinilla, Saipan, Tinian, Aguijan, and Rota. Except for Maug, which is a cluster

of three tiny islands, all are single islands which rise precipitously as mountain peaks of rocky, volcanic material and are conspicuous from

the offing. They are a good radar target from a distance of 14 miles, but are reported to give a poor return from a distance of 28 miles. Their total area is approximately 184 square miles. The three principal islands, Saipan (47 square miles), Tinian (39 square miles) and Rota (32 square miles) form two-thirds of the land area of the group.

**Aguijan Island** (14°51'N., 145°33'E.) is about 022°, 42 miles from Rota Island, and it has steep, cliffy and inaccessible shores. Naftan Rock is about ½ mile southwest of the island's southwest end.

**Off-lying banks and dangers.—Esmeralda Bank**, about 17 miles northwest of Aguijan Island, has a least depth of about 33 fathoms (60 meters), and can be recognized by the discoloration of the water, which has the appearance of sulphur being emitted. A 30 fathom (54 meters) bank, marked by boiling sulphur, is about 20 miles northwest of Aguijan Island. Other banks with greater depths are charted in this vicinity. A bank, with a depth of 19 fathoms (34 meters) over it, is about 5 miles southwest of Aguijan Island.

**Tatsumi Reef**, centered about 2 miles southeast of the southern end of Tinian Island, is on the northeast side of Tinian Channel. A patch with a depth of 13 fathoms (24 meters) over it is 14 miles west of the north end of Tinian Island.

**Arakane Reef** (15°38'N., 145°45'E.), about 175 miles west of Saipan Island, is a coral reef with a least depth of 30 feet (9.1 meters) over it. In 1945, a heavy swell was observed over Arakane Reef; discoloration was noticeable. In 1969, mooring buoys were reported to be upon this reef.

**Farallon de Medinilla** (16°01'N., 146°05'E.) 265 feet (81 meters) high, has steep coasts forming precipices. Deep caves are found on the south and west shores. A chasm, located in the southern part of the island, separates that part from the north. Farallon de Medinilla was reported to be radar conspicuous from a distance of 23 miles.

A rocky bank, with a least depth of 8.7 fathoms (16 meters), is about 0.3 mile northeast of the north end of the island. Another bank with least depth of 3.9 fathoms (7.1 meters) is about 1.3 miles north of the island; the bank is marked by breakers in heavy weather. In 1964, a depth of 10 fathoms (18.3 meters) was reported about 9 miles west-northwest of the north end of Farallon de Medinilla.

**Caution.—Farallon de Medinilla** is used as a bombing and strafing target complex by the U.S. Navy. Mariners are advised to avoid the area by as wide a margin as is practicable.

**Anatahan Island** (16°22'N., 145°40'E), 2,585 (788 meters) high, is about 20 miles northwest of Farallon de Medinilla, and is of volcanic formation. The crater of a dormant volcano, which contains a wide grass-covered field, forms the summit of the island. The crater wall has a peak on its east and west sides; the west one being quite sharp. Small vessels can anchor off the northern part of the west coast of Anatahan Island, about 600 yards offshore. A bank, with a depth of 37 fathoms (67 meters) over it, is about 18 miles east of Anatahan Island. In 1974, another bank with a depth of 35 fathom (64 meters) was reported to lie about 10 miles farther north-northeast of the island.

**Sarigan Island** (16°43'N., 145°47'E.), lying about 20 miles northeast of Anatahan Island, is cone-shaped, wooded, and of volcanic origin; rising to a height of 1,801 feet (549 meters) in its southern part. A bank, with a depth of 12 fathoms (21.9 meters) is 5 miles north of Sarigan Island.

**Anchorage.—Anchorage** may be found, during northeasterly winds, off the southwest side of Alamagan Island, about 600 yards offshore, in 12 fathoms (22 meters), sand bottom.

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

RCC Honolulu      Commander  
14th CG District      (808) 535-3333  
Honolulu, HI

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Aug. 02/08  
Corrected through LNM Jul. 29/08

**HEIGHTS**  
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

**Mercator Projection**  
Scale 1:931,650 at Lat 17° 00'  
  
(Reference Horizontal Datum Note)  
  
**SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS**

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

**NOTE C**  
Submerged submarine operations are conducted at various times in the waters contained on this chart. Proceed with caution.

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

**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.

**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.

**AUTHORITIES**  
Hydrography from Japanese, U.S. Navy, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency surveys.

**NOTE B**  
Full bottom coverage was not achieved within the dashed outline areas. Shoaler depths may exist.

**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 for this chart is unknown, except within the areas of the gray chart outlines indicating larger scale chart coverage. The horizontal reference datum for all areas within the gray chart outlines can be considered equivalent to World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84), which for charting purposes is also considered equivalent to North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). The charted features within the limits of the gray chart outlines were shifted by means of geo-referenced satellite imagery and geo-referenced aerial photography, and have not been confirmed by land-based geodetic methods.

**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)

**CAUTION**

**LORAN-C**  
**GENERAL EXPLANATION**

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100KHz  
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL  
9970.....99,700 Microseconds  
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).  
M..... Master  
W..... Secondary  
X..... Secondary  
Y..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 9970-Y

**RATES ON THIS CHART**  
**9970-W 9970-X 9970-Y**

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 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**  
Differences in latitude and longitude may exist between this and other charts of the area; therefore, the transfer of positions from one chart to another should be done by bearings and distances from common features.

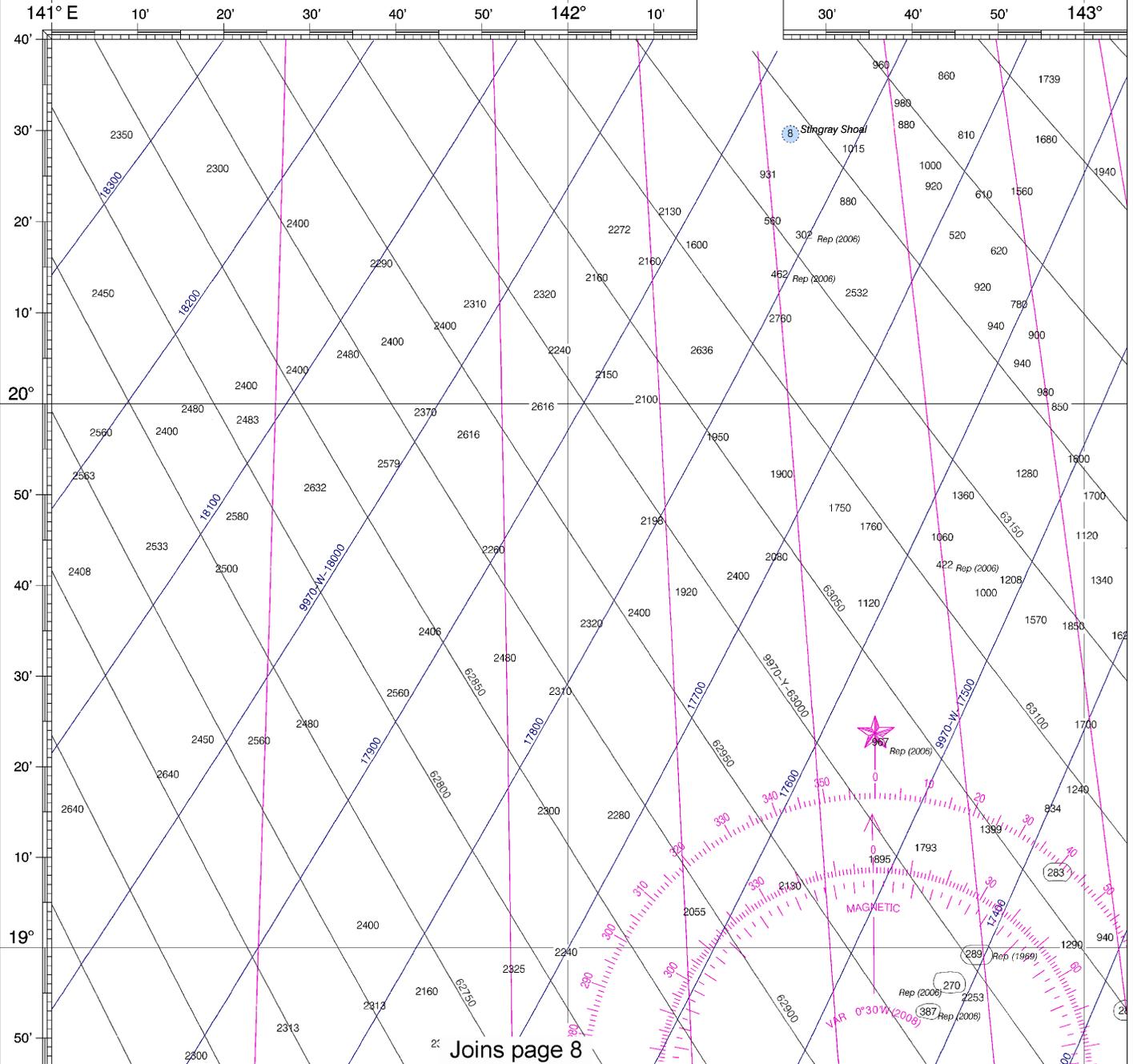
This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

506  
Rep (2006)

# SOUNDINGS II

81004

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

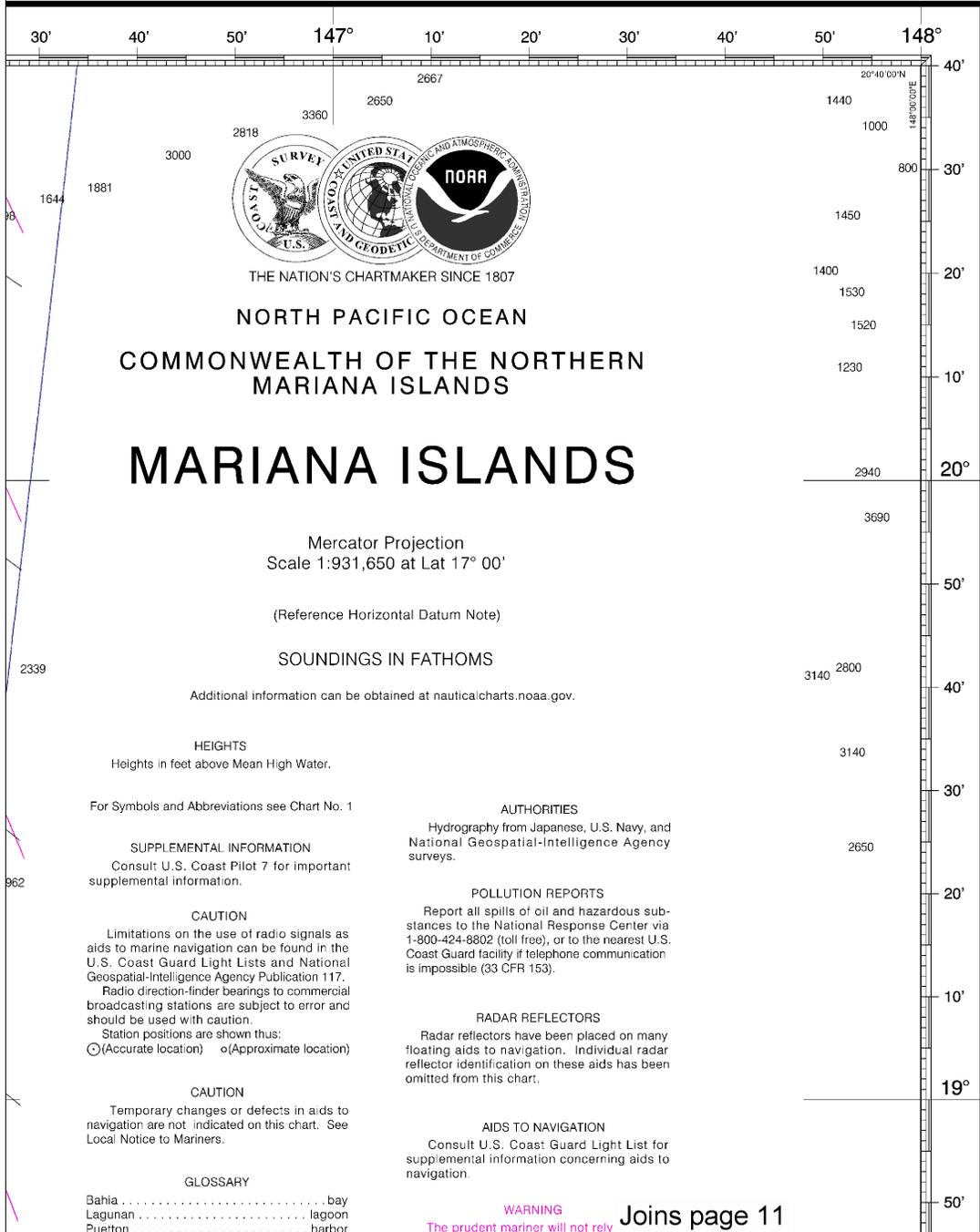


4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.







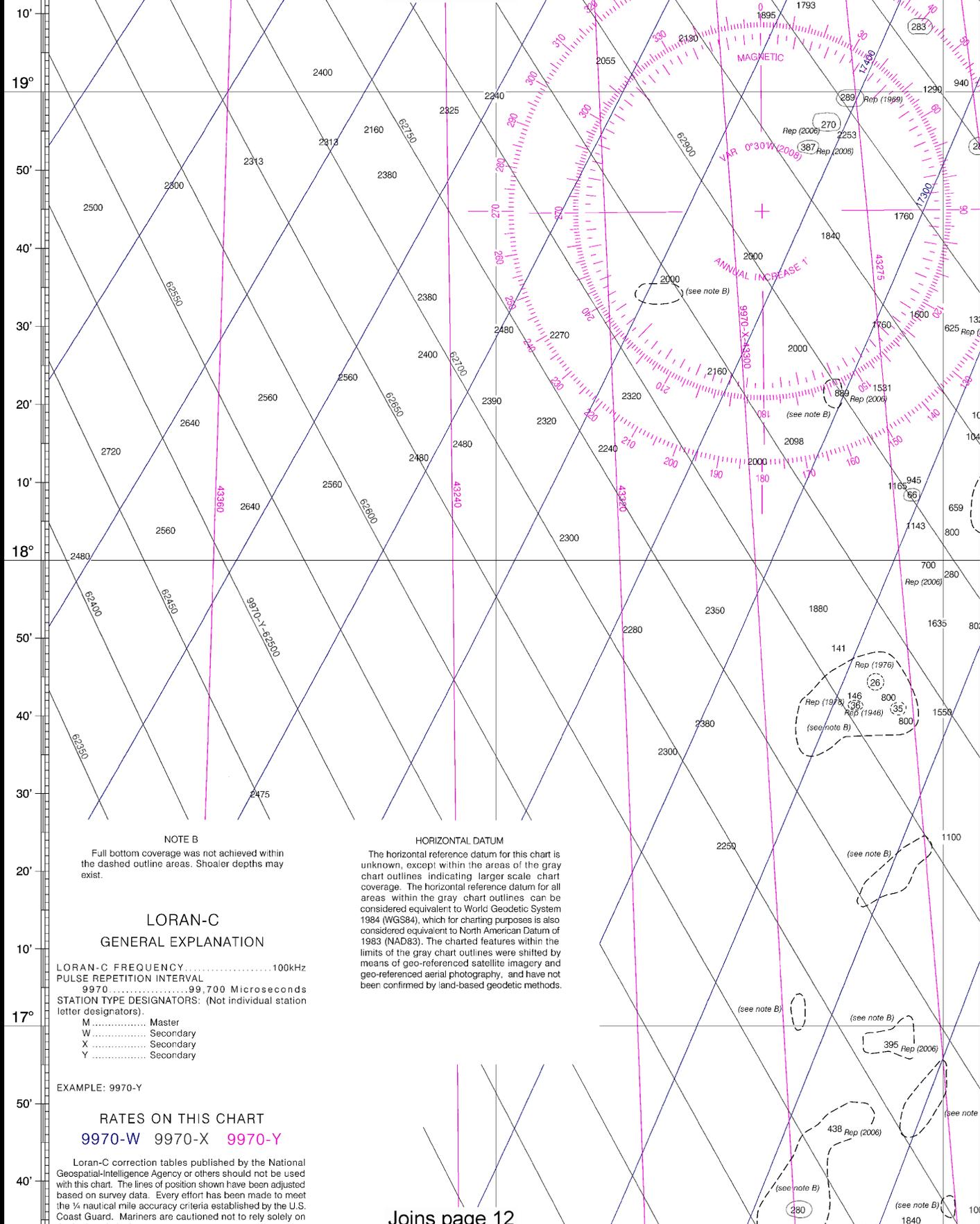
**81004**  
 LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

**WARNING**  
 The prudent mariner will not rely

**Joins page 11**

This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 4812 11/27/2012,  
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 4912 12/8/2012,  
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a.





10'  
19°  
50'  
40'  
30'  
20'  
10'  
18°  
50'  
40'  
30'  
20'  
10'  
17°  
50'  
40'

NOTE B

Full bottom coverage was not achieved within the dashed outline areas. Shoaler depths may exist.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum for this chart is unknown, except within the areas of the gray chart outlines indicating larger scale chart coverage. The horizontal reference datum for all areas within the gray chart outlines can be considered equivalent to World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84), which for charting purposes is also considered equivalent to North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). The charted features within the limits of the gray chart outlines were shifted by means of geo-referenced satellite imagery and geo-referenced aerial photography, and have not been confirmed by land-based geodetic methods.

LORAN-C  
GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY ..... 100kHz  
 PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL  
 9970 ..... 99,700 Microseconds  
 STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).  
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EXAMPLE: 9970-Y

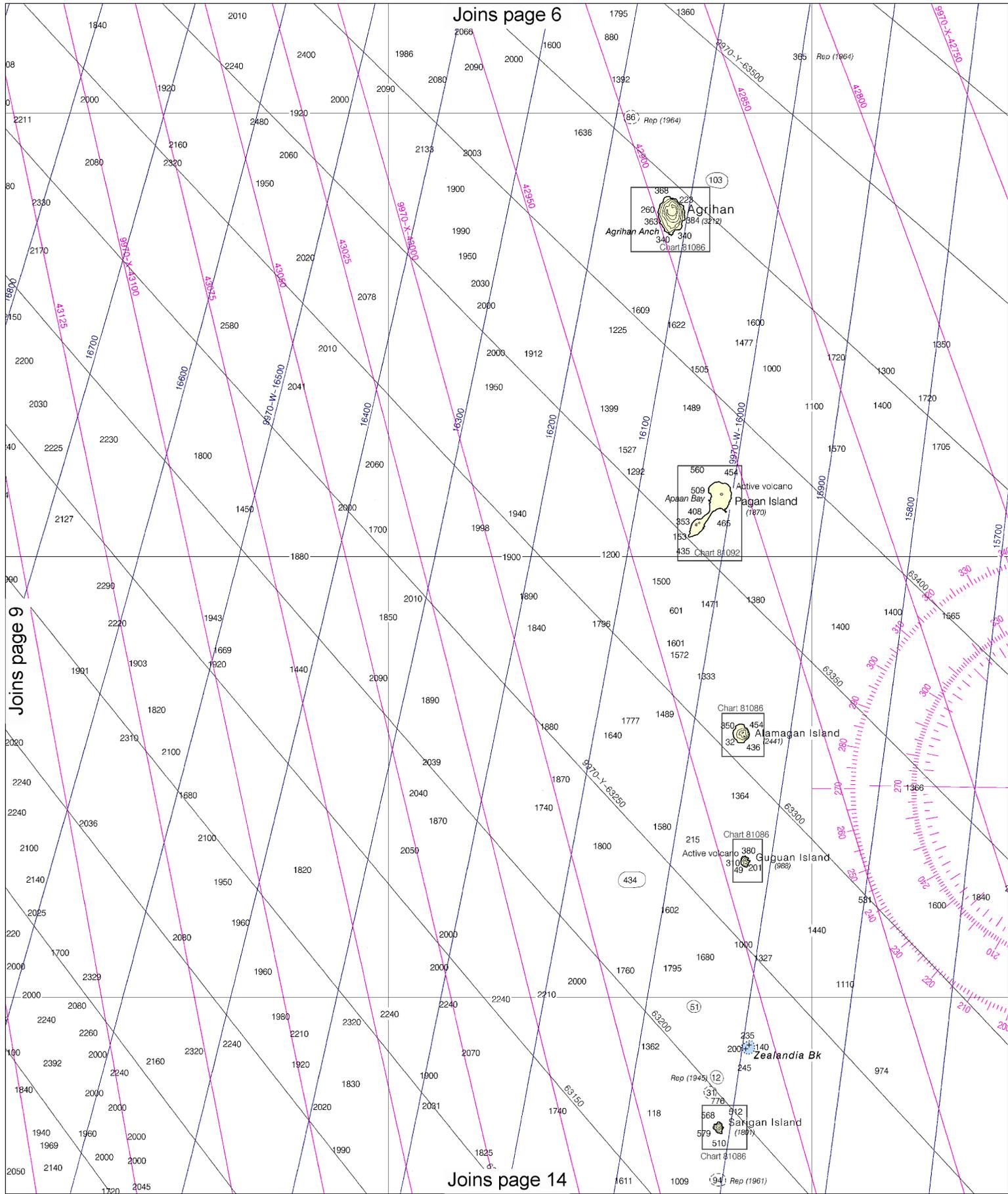
RATES ON THIS CHART  
9970-W 9970-X 9970-Y

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 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: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





Joins page 9



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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)

**CAUTION**

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

**GLOSSARY**

Bahia ..... bay  
Lagunan ..... lagoon  
Puerton ..... harbor  
Puntan ..... point  
Unai ..... beach  
Isleta ..... island

Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

Joins page 7

**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.

**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.

**PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS**

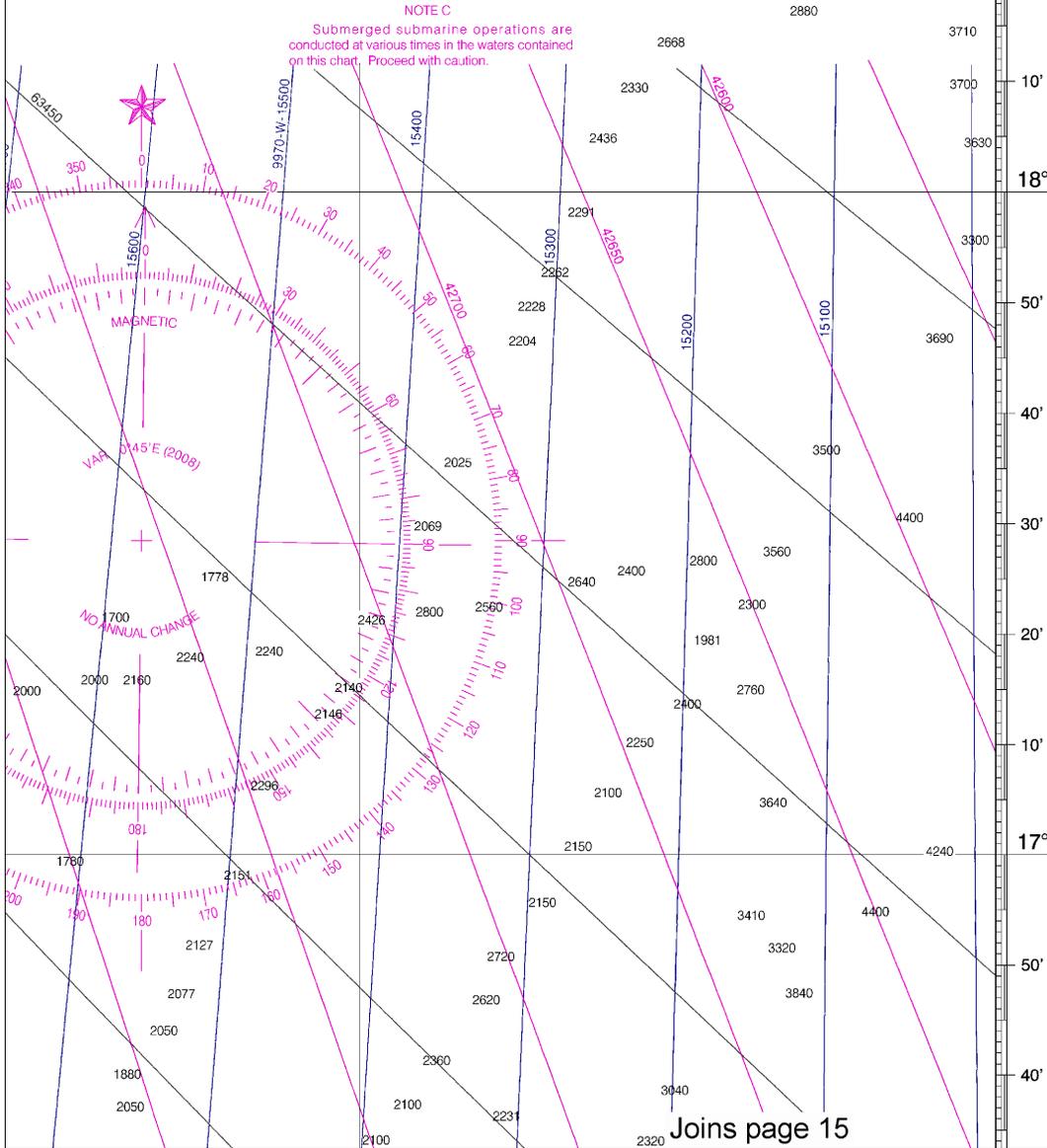
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about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

**CAUTION**

Differences in latitude and longitude may exist between this and other charts of the area; therefore, the transfer of positions from one chart to another should be done by bearings and distances from common features.

**NOTE C**

Submerged submarine operations are conducted at various times in the waters contained on this chart. Proceed with caution.



10'  
19°  
50'  
40'  
3670  
3720  
30'  
3720  
20'  
3710  
10'  
3700  
18°  
50'  
40'  
3690  
30'  
20'  
10'  
17°  
50'  
40'

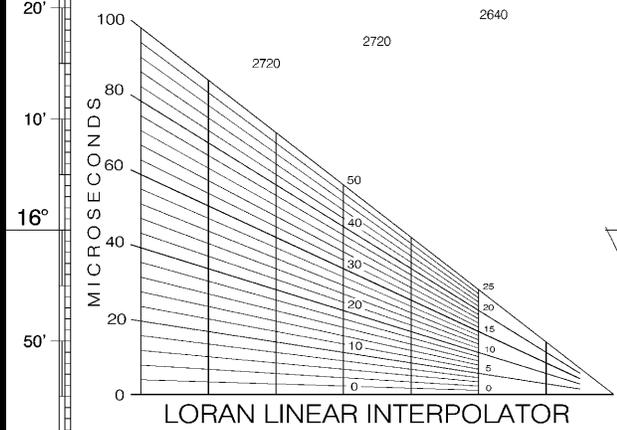
Joins page 15

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

EXAMPLE: 9970-Y

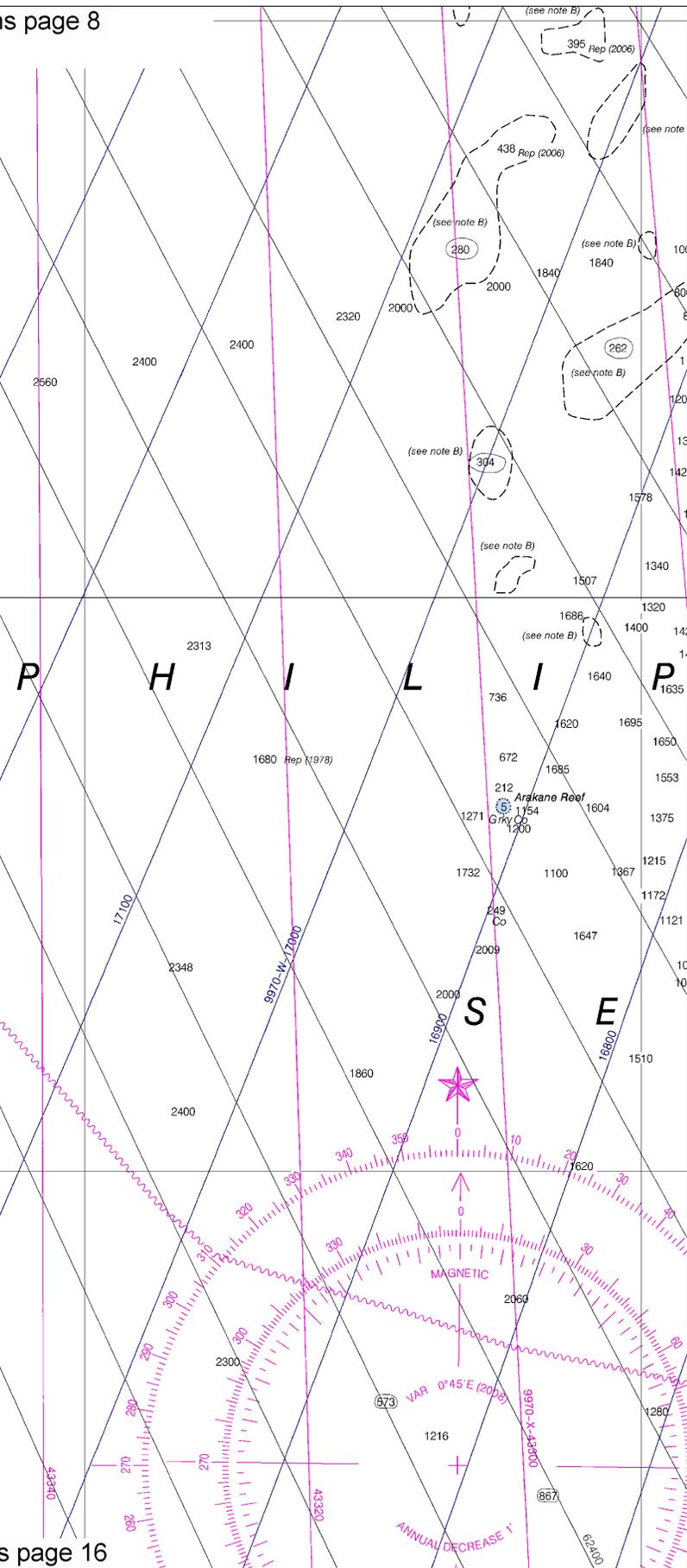
RATES ON THIS CHART  
 9970-W 9970-X 9970-Y

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 survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the 1/4 nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

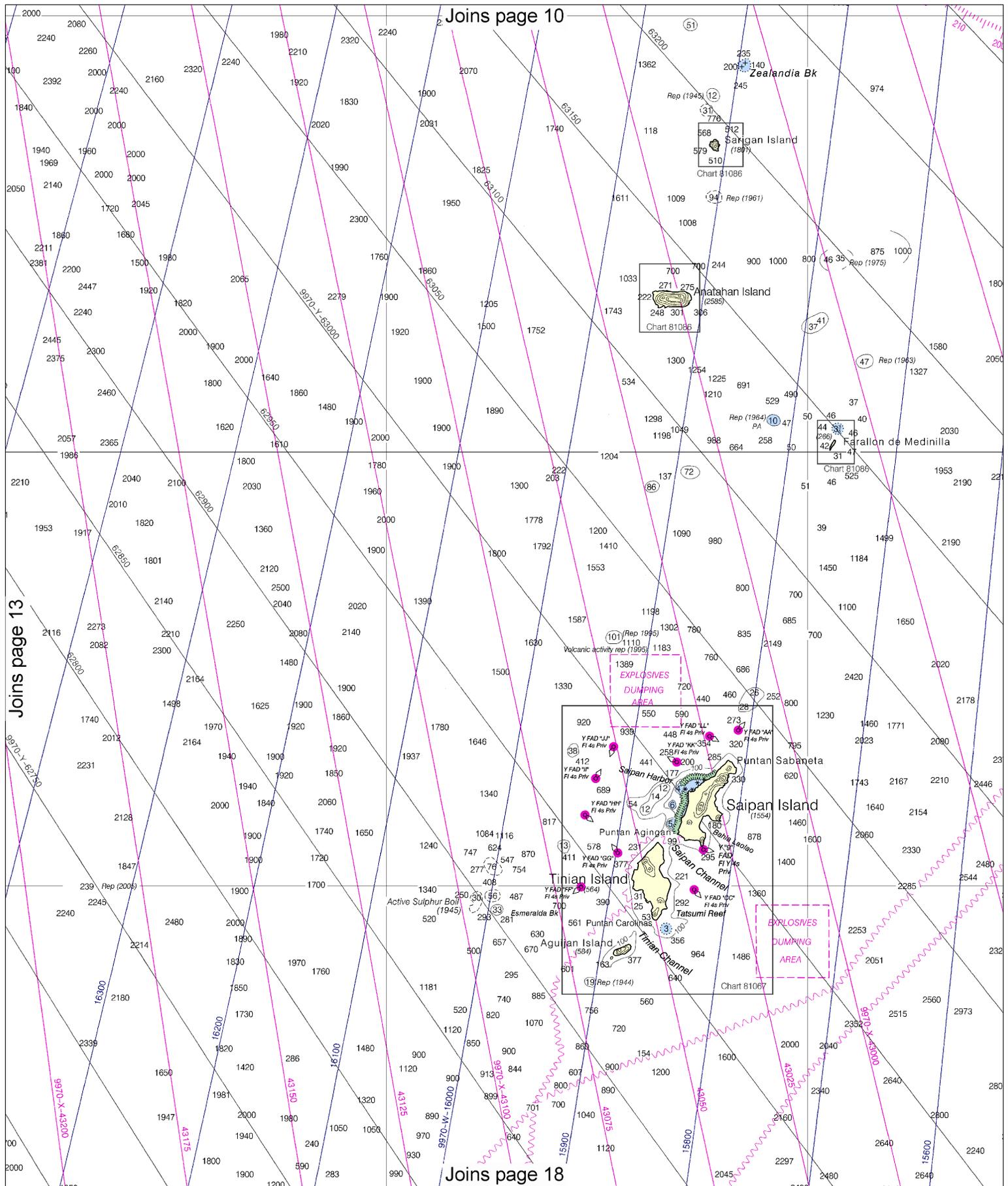


17  
50'  
40'  
30'  
20'  
16°  
50'  
40'  
30'  
20'  
15°  
50'  
40'  
30'  
20'

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.







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Joins page 13

Joins page 18

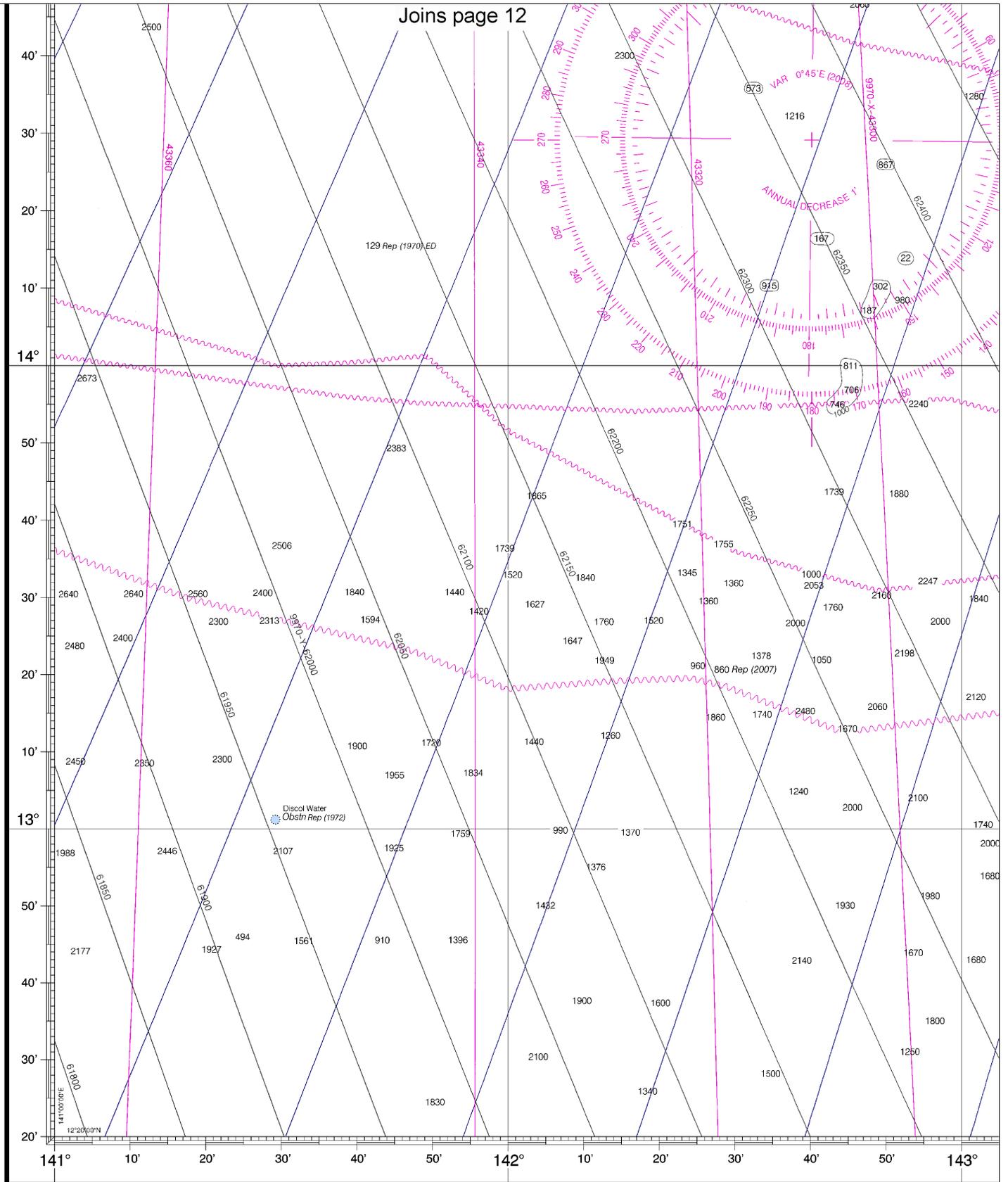
14

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



Joins page 11

Joins page 19



5th Ed., Aug. /08 ■ Corrected through NM Aug. 02/08  
Corrected through LNM Jul. 29/08

**81004**  
LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

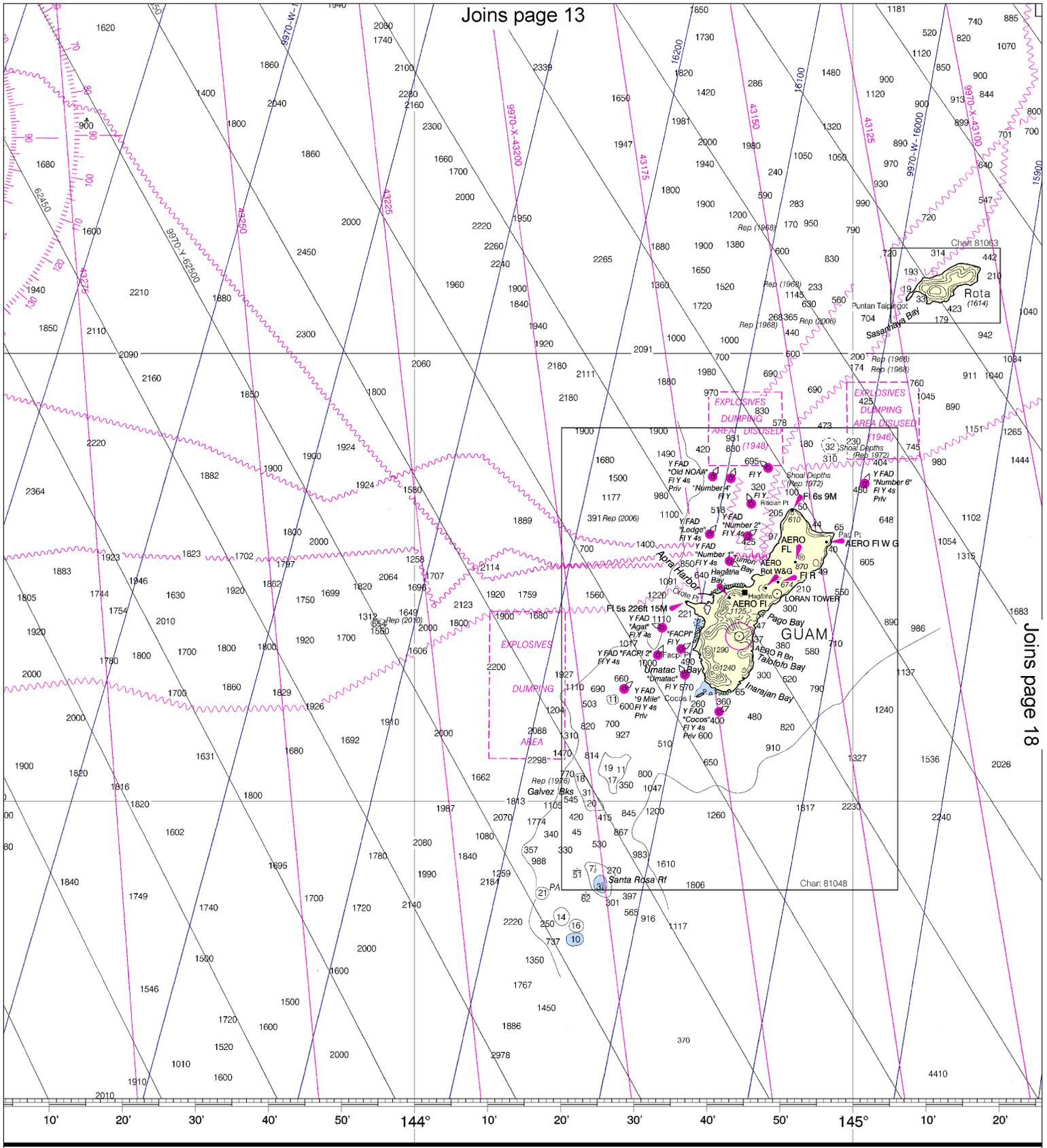
**CAUTION**

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](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

FATHOMS	1
FEET	6
METERS	2

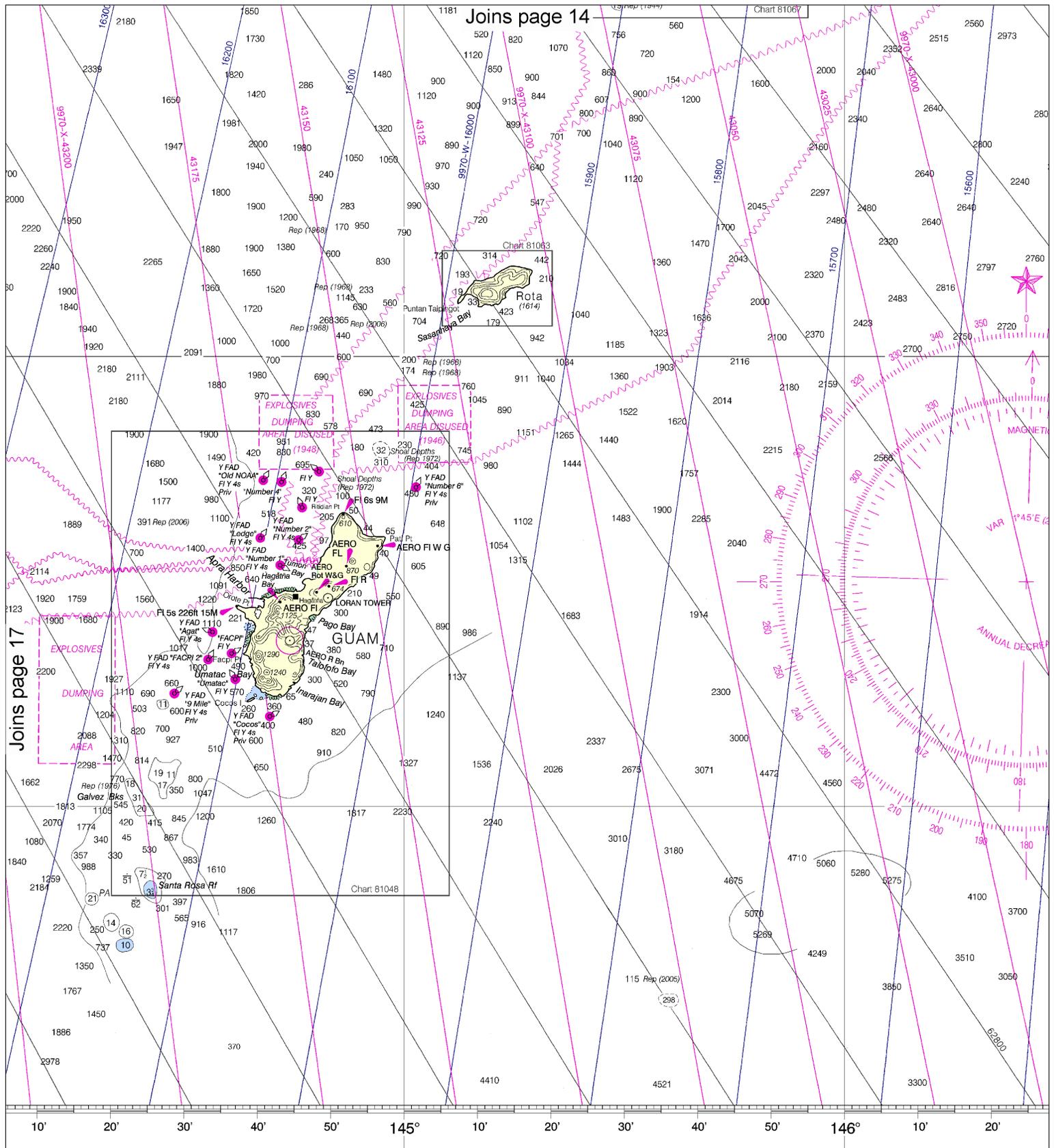
**16**

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



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

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 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
 COAST SURVEY



Joins page 17

Joins page 14

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

**SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS**

**18**

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





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!**



**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/NOAChartViewer.html>
- Report a chart discrepancy — <http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx>
- Chart and chart related inquiries and comments — <http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs>
- Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections) — [http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM\\_NM.html](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 Hurricane Center — <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/>
- Pacific Tsunami Warning Center — <http://ptwc.weather.gov/>
- Contact Us — <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm>



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



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.

