

BookletChart™



Samoa Islands

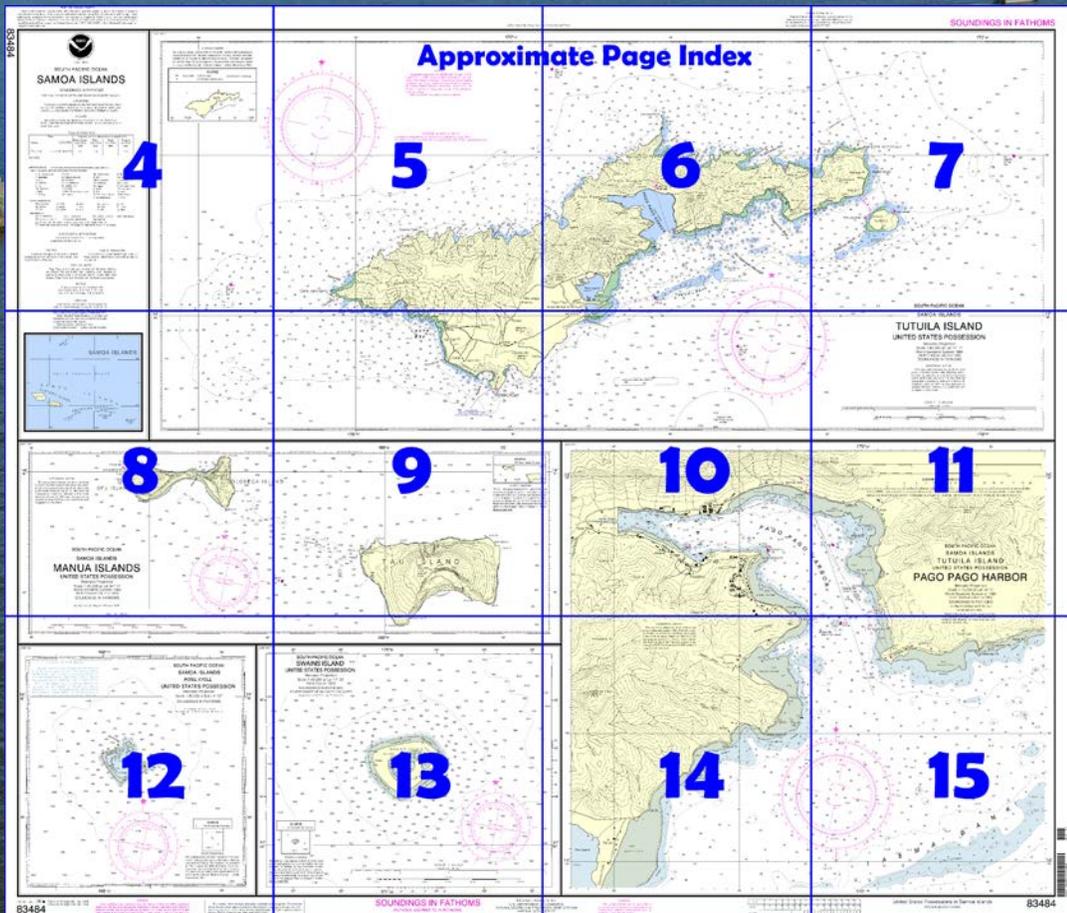
NOAA Chart 83484

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.

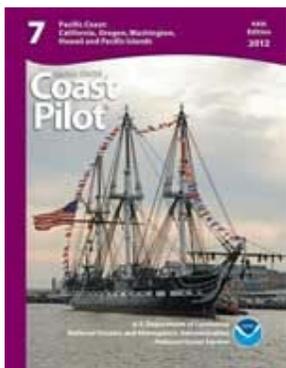
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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=83484>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
The **Samoa Islands** (Navigator Islands) (13°25'S. to 14°30'S.; 168°00'W. to 173°00'W.) consists of two groups of islands, which are commonly referred to as **American Samoa** and **Western Samoa**. The islands comprising American Samoa are **Tutuila Island, Aunu'u Island, Ofu Island, Olosega Island, Ta'u Island, and Rose Atoll**. Western Samoa comprises the islands of **Upolu Island and Savai'i Island**.

American Samoa, the only U.S. territory S of the equator, consists of five rugged, highly eroded volcanic islands, and two coral atolls. The land area of the territory is 76 square miles

Caution.—Caution should be exercised in the vicinity of American Samoa, as several Fish Aggregating Devices have been moored at off-lying, deep-water locations around Tutuila, and other positions around the group. The devices may drift off position, and/or concentrations of fishing vessels may be found in their vicinity. The devices are comprised of aluminum catamaran floats painted orange and white. Each device carries a white daymark, fitted with the letter designation of the device, and a flashing white light. The devices offer good radar returns.

Rose Atoll (14°33'S., 168°09'W.), the farthest E of the Samoa Islands, is nearly square in shape; its sides are about 1.5 miles in length. Sand Island, inside the reef on the N extremity, is merely a sand spot. A large clump of trees, 65 feet high, stands on Rose Atoll. There is a boat channel into the lagoon, close W of the N extremity of the reef. Rose Atoll is a U.S. National Wildlife Refuge. (See National Wildlife Refuges, this chapter.)

Tides and Currents.—Tidal currents off Rose Atoll are reported to set NE and SW, with the SW or ebb current being the stronger.

The **Manua Islands** (14°13'S., 169°33'W.) consists of three islands, Ofu, Olosega, and Ta'u, which extend over an area of about 17 miles in an ESE-WNW direction. The islands are about 60 miles E of Tutuila. Ofu and Olosega are joined by a bridge. These islands are sparsely populated. The villages on the islands have only a few hundred people. There is a national park on Ofu and Ta'u.

Ta'u Island (14°15'S., 169°28'W.) is the farthest of the three islands which comprise the Manua Islands. The island is about 5.8 miles long E-W, is dome-shaped, and rises to a height of 3,170 feet. It is covered with vegetation. **Maafee Islet** is located close offshore, about 0.3 mile S of the W extremity of the island.

Ta'u Harbor (14°14.5'S., 169°30.6'W.), on the W shore, should only be entered by flat bottom boats; caution is advised. An entrance channel, marked by a **045°** unlighted range, leads NE to a turning basin in the harbor. In 2005, the controlling depth was 9 feet in the entrance channel; depths of 9 to 13 feet were available in the basin (except for lesser depths to 6 feet in the N corner.) The dock is poorly maintained and should be avoided. Permission and directions to enter the harbor must be obtained from the harbormaster in Pago Pago Harbor.

Faleasao Harbor (14°13.02'S., 169°30.10'W.) is located at the NW point of Ta'u Island. Severe storms have damaged the jetty and mariners are advised to avoid the jetty while transiting the channel. Numerous coral heads and a shallow bottom present a danger to navigation. In 2005, the controlling depth was 10 feet in the entrance channel (except for lesser depths to 7 feet along the edges), thence the harbor basin had depths of 9 to 10 feet with lesser depths in the NW corner. The entrance is marked by a **200.5°** unlighted range. Permission to enter the harbor along with directions must be obtained from the harbormaster in Pago Pago Harbor.

Anchorage.—**Faleasau (Faleasao)**, on the NW side of the island, affords sheltered anchorage, in 14.5 fathoms, during the trade winds, but a vessel should be prepared to weigh anchor with any change. Anchorage may be obtained, in 13 fathoms, coral, 0.4 mile W of **Fitiuta Point**, the NE extremity of the island.

Caution.—An area with a least depth of 24 fathoms, is about 1.3 miles W from the NW extremity of Ta'u Island. This area has experienced submarine volcanic activity.

**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 Apr. 17/10
Corrected through LNM Apr. 06/10

NOTE B

A dangerous wreck loaded with explosives was reported in 1971 at Lat. 14°17'32.5" S-Long. 170°33'40.6" W

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:60,000 at Lat 14° 17'
World Geodetic System 1984
(North American Datum of 1983)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

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.

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)

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 North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 9.954' northward and 3.899' westward to agree with this chart.

SOURCE DIAGRAM 990

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.

1100

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 North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 9.954' northward and 3.899' westward to agree with this chart.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

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.

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.

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 North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 10.45' northward and 3.951' westward to agree with this chart.

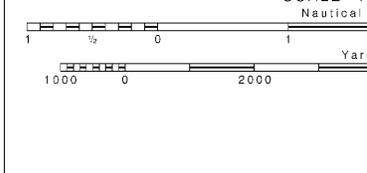
SOURCE DIAGRAM

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.

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.

SCALE 1:



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).

PORT OF ENTRY

Pago Pago is the only port of entry for American Samoa. All vessels are prohibited from entering other harbors or calling at other ports in American Samoa unless they have entered Pago Pago and obtained the necessary permission.

AUTHORITIES

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

HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

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.

COLREGS, 80.1495 (see note A)

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

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 | Is 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 red | W white |
| Fl flashing | Mkr marker | Ra Ref radar reflector | WHIS whistle |
| | | R Bn radiobeacon | Y yellow |

Bottom characteristics:

| | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| Bids boulders | Co coral | gy gray | Oys oysters | sc 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 |
| ED existence doubtful | PA position approximate | Rep reported | |
| (2) 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. | | | |

TIDAL INFORMATION

| PLACE | Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) | TIDAL INFORMATION | | |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | | Mean Higher High Water | Mean High Water | Mean Low Water |
| NAME (LAT/LONG) | feet | feet | feet | feet |
| Tau Island (14°13'S/169°32'W) | ---- | ---- | 3.7 | ---- |

Dashes (- -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov> (Mar 2019).

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 2-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at <http://ocslata.ncd.noaa.gov/dtrs/inquiry.aspx>, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART or <http://www.oceangrafix.com>.

83484



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN SAMOA ISLANDS

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

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

AUTHORITIES

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

HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

TIDAL INFORMATION

| PLACE | Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) | Mean Higher High Water | | | Mean Low Water | | |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------------|------|------|----------------|------|------|
| | | feet | ---- | feet | feet | feet | feet |
| Tau Island (14°13'S/169°32'W) | ---- | ---- | 3.7 | ---- | ---- | ---- | |

Dashes (- -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (Mar 2010)

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 | VG very quick |
| F fixed | MICRO TR microwave tower | R red | 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 | Gns grass | M mud | S sand | sy sticky |
- Miscellaneous:**
- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| AUTH authorized | Obstn obstruction | PD position doubtful | Subm submerged |
| ED existence doubtful | PA position approximate | Rep reported | |
- ① 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.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

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.

PORT OF ENTRY

Pago Pago is the only port of entry for American Samoa. All vessels are prohibited from entering other harbors or calling at other ports in American Samoa unless they have entered Pago Pago and obtained the necessary permission.

NOTE B

A dangerous wreck loaded with explosives was reported in 1971 at Lat. 14°17'32.5" S-Long. 170°33'40.6" W

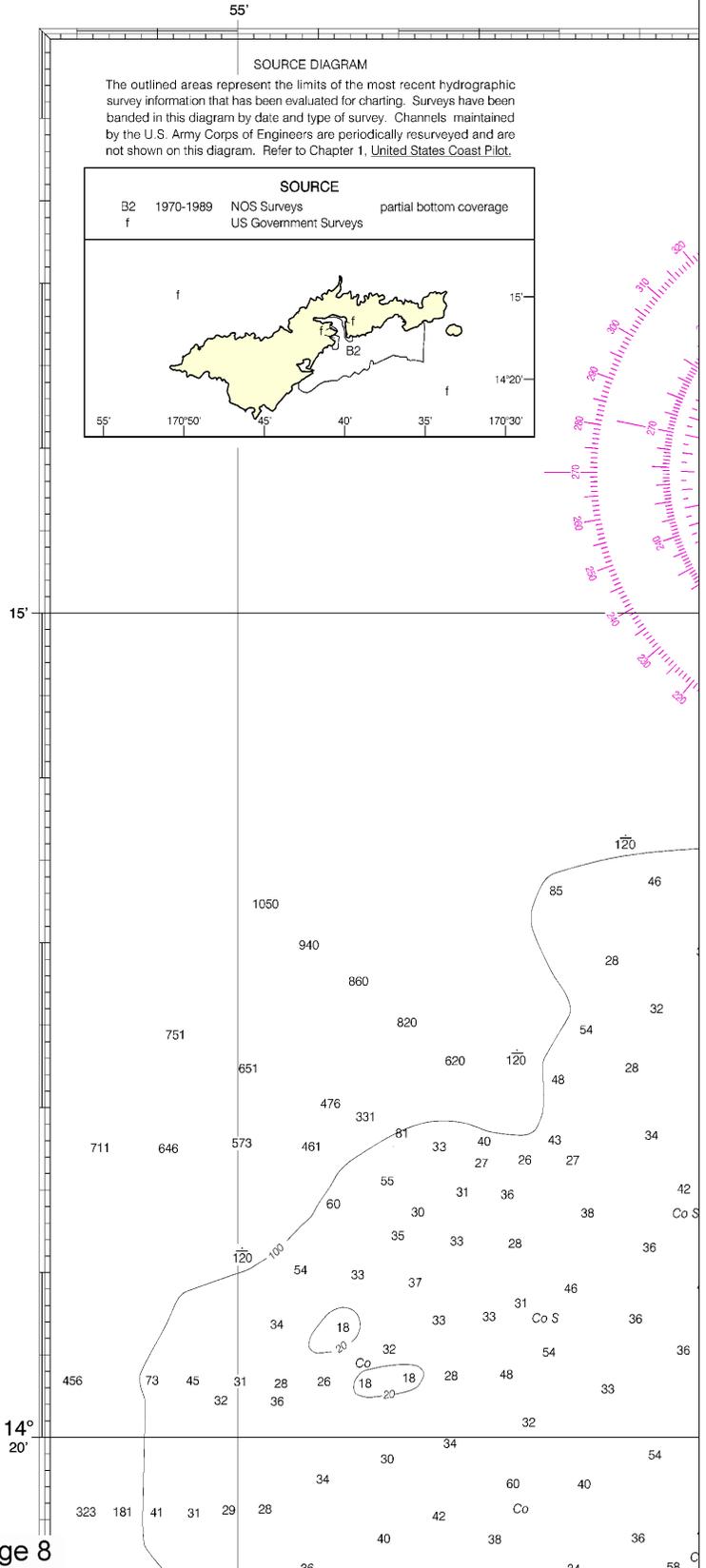
CAUTION

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)

KAPP 2640



Joins page 8

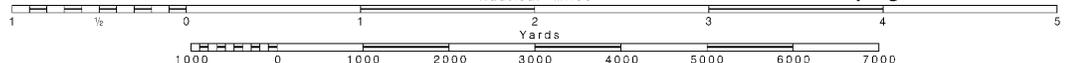
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

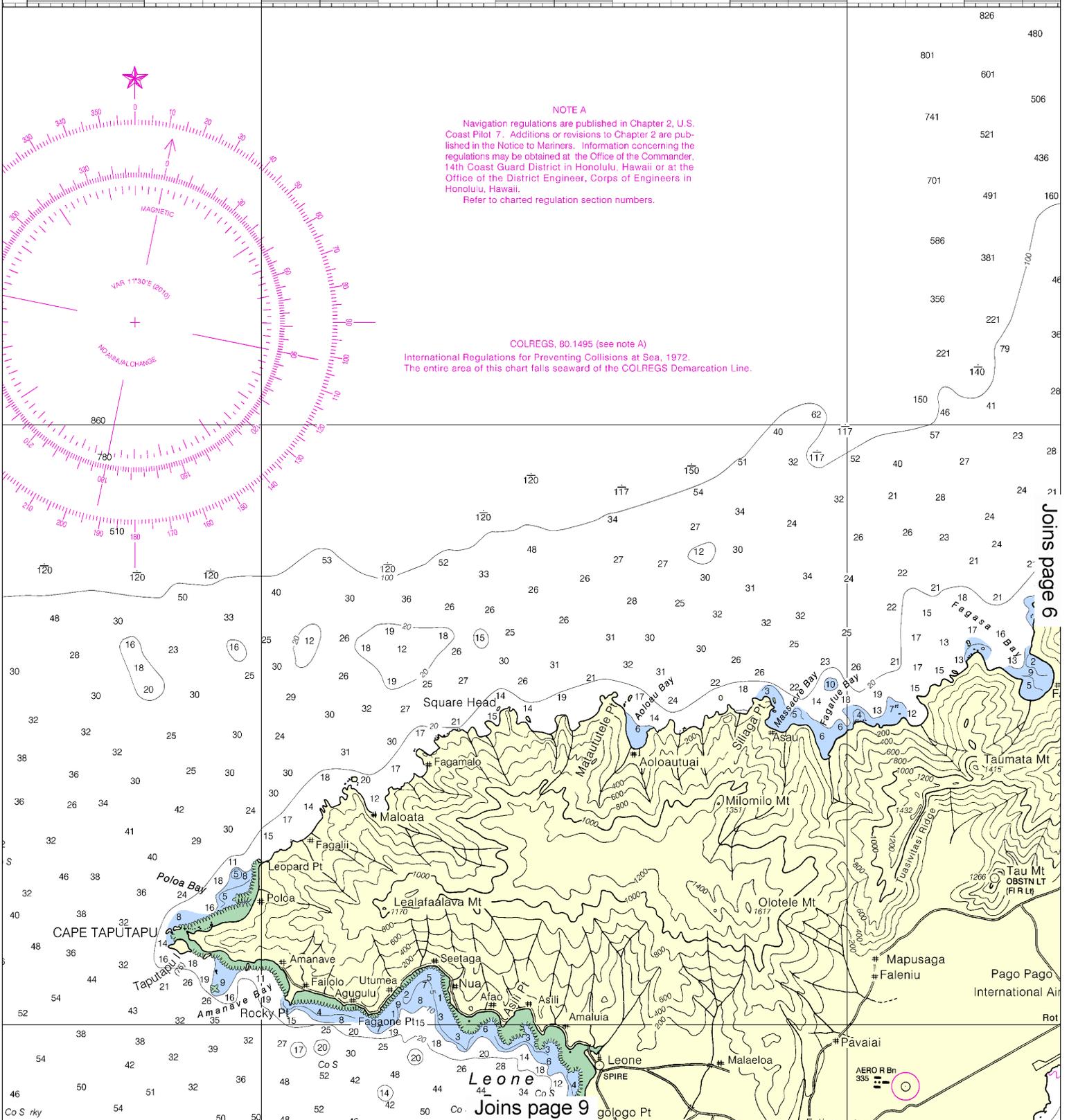
SCALE 1:60,000

See Note on page 5.



170° 50'

45'



NOTE A

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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

COLREGS. 80.1495 (see note A)

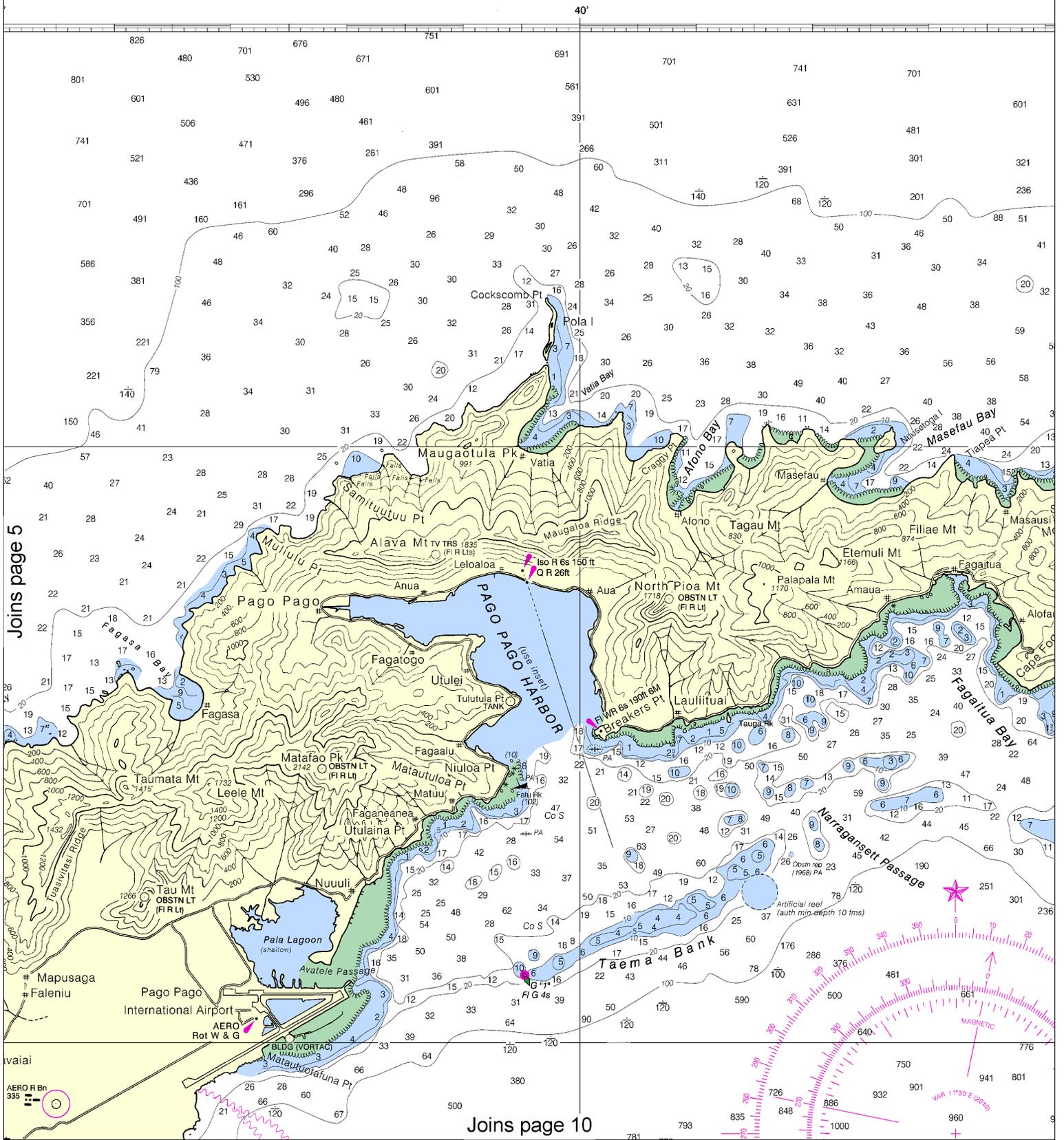
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

Joins page 6

Joins page 9

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:80000. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.





Joins page 5

Joins page 10

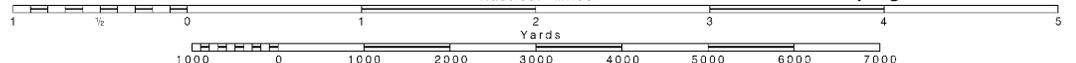


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:60,000 Nautical Miles

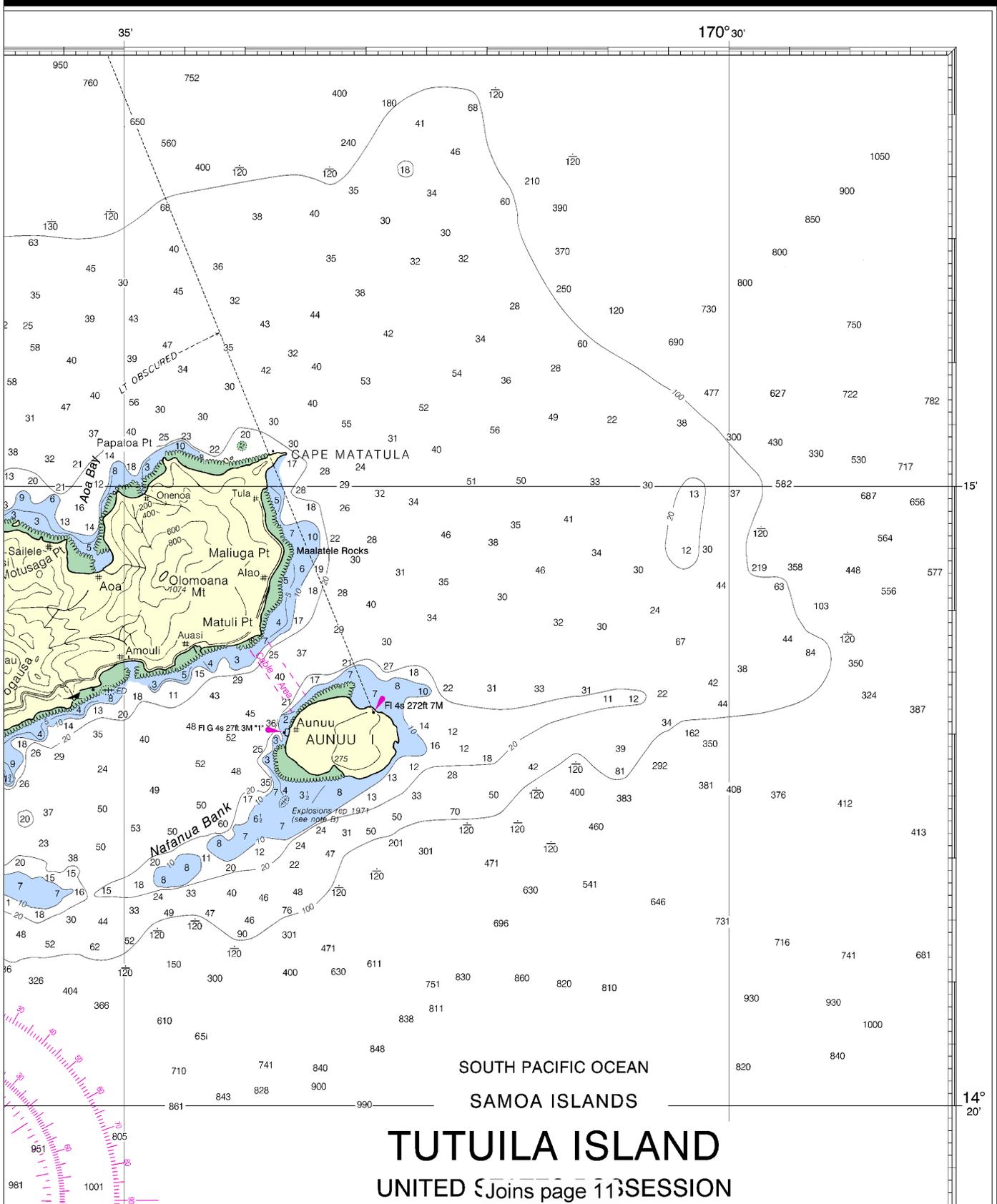
See Note on page 5.



POLLUTION REPORTS

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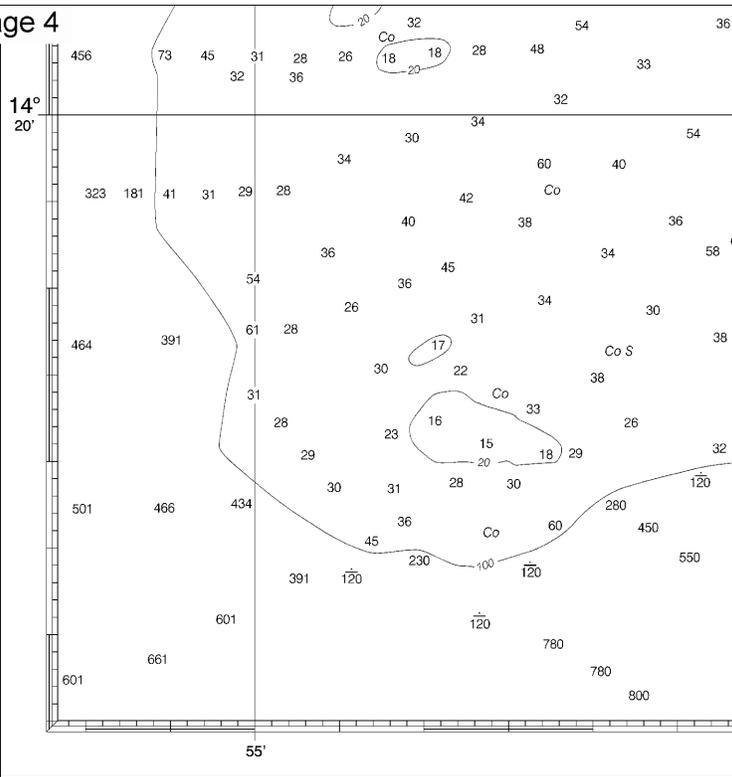
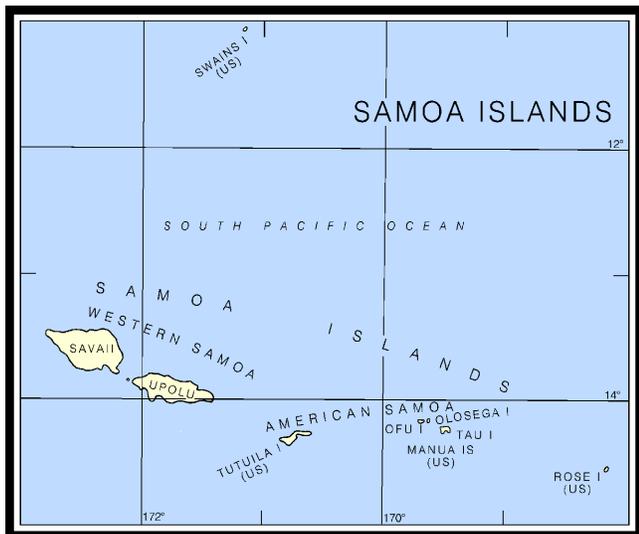
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS



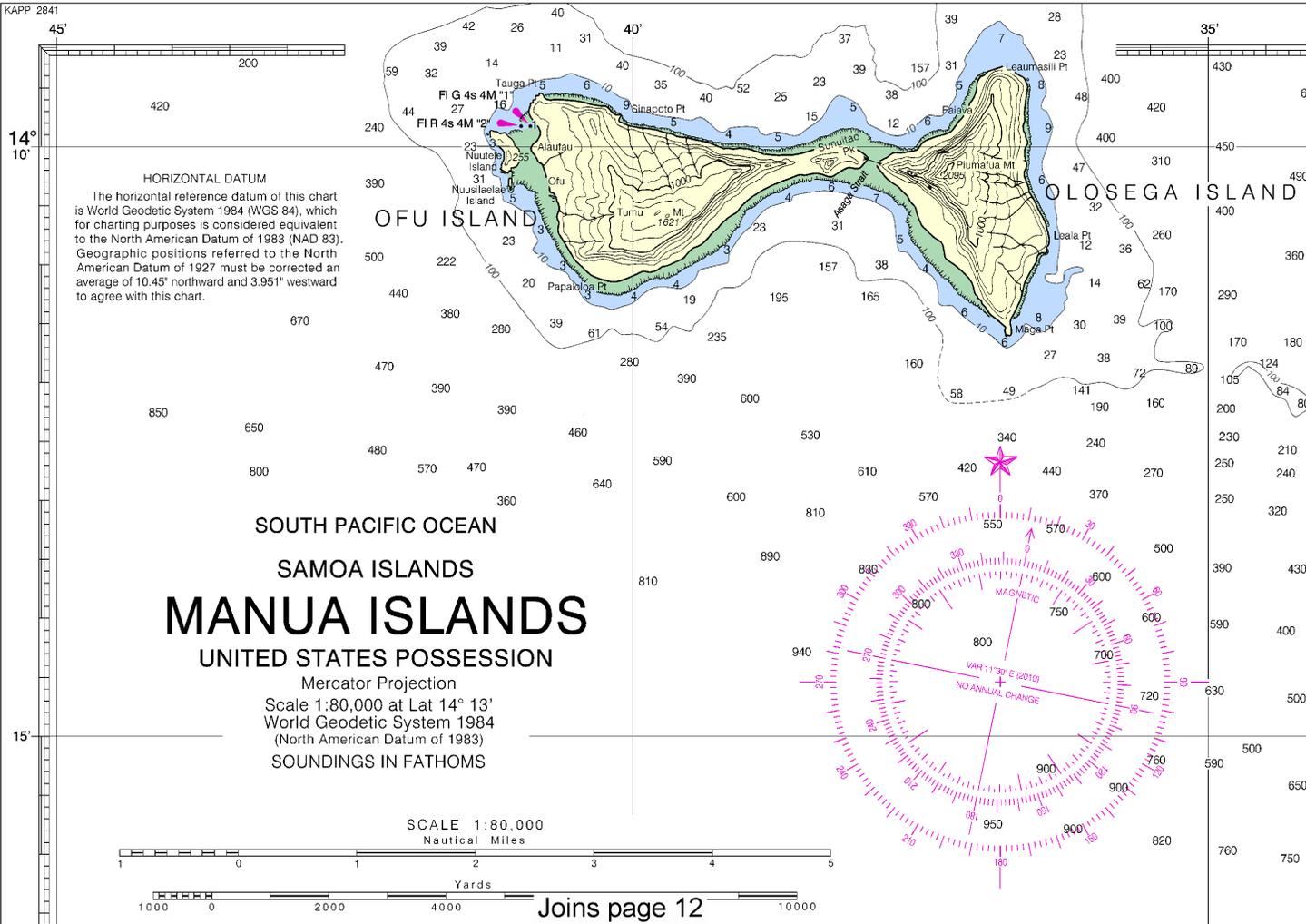
This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 4812 11/27/2012, NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 4912 12/8/2012, Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a.



CAUTION
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 Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
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KAPP 2841

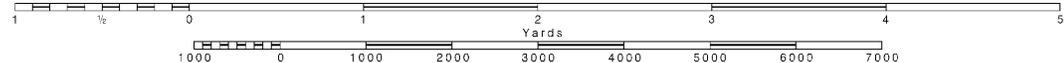


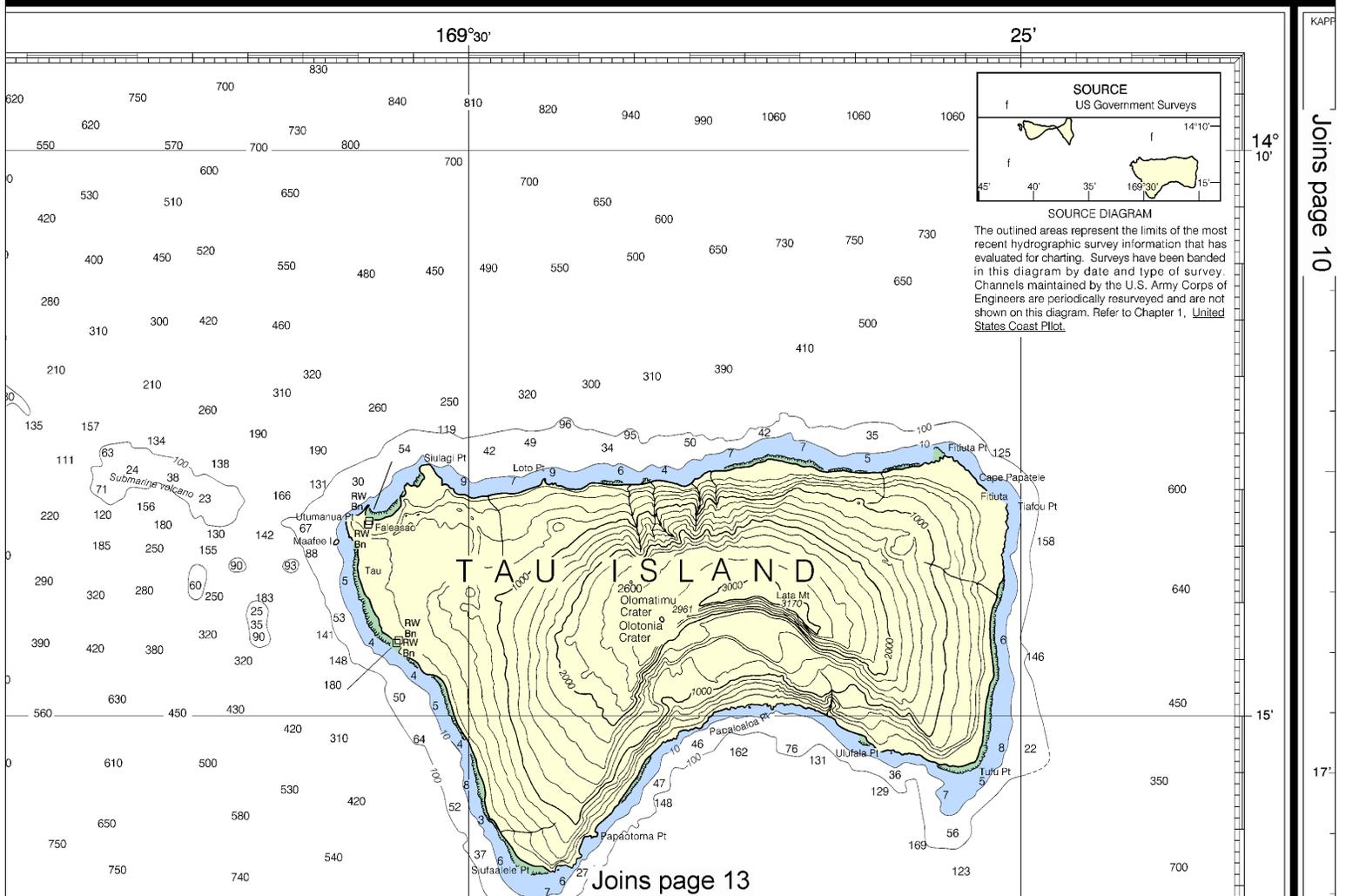
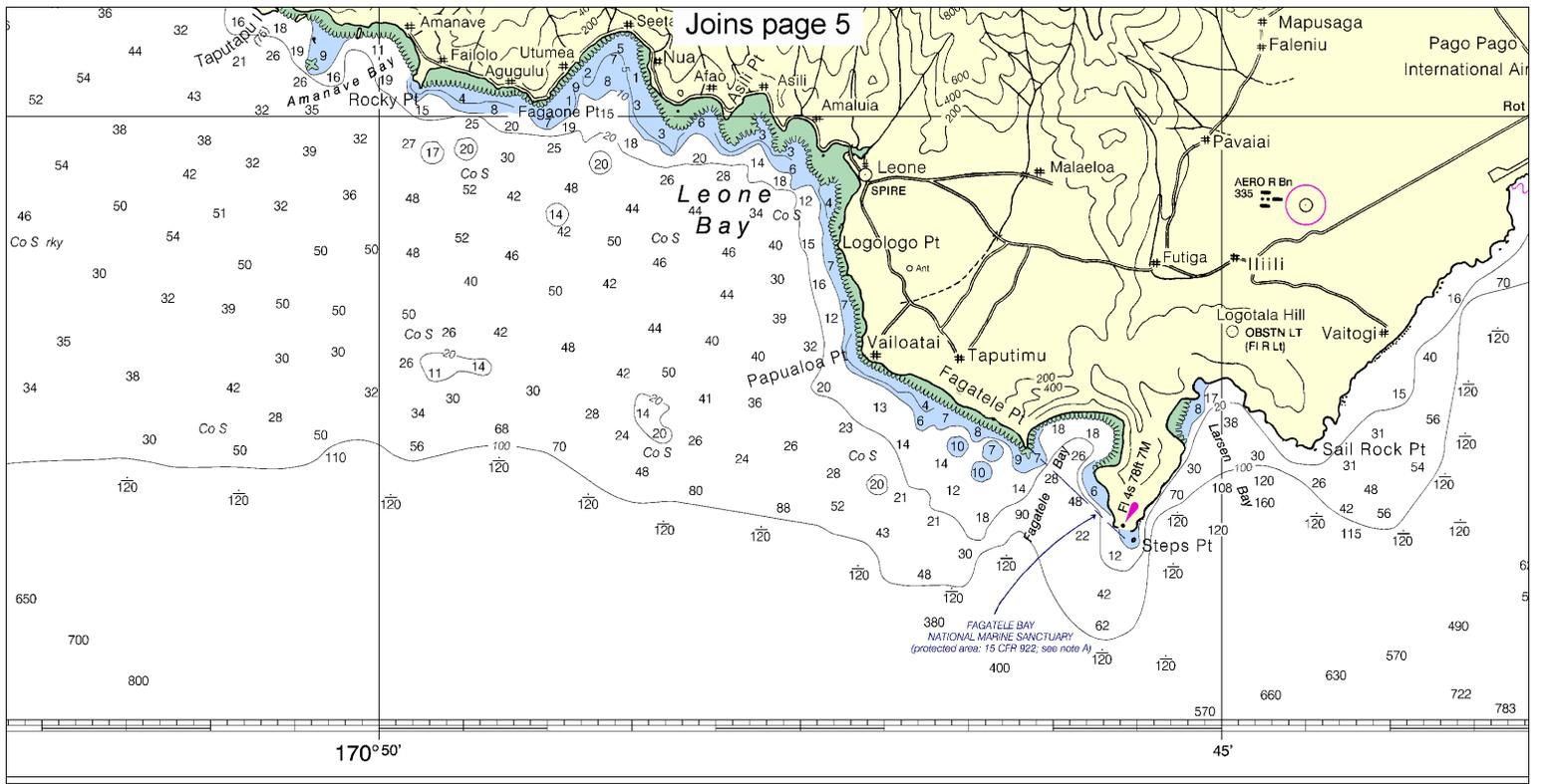
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

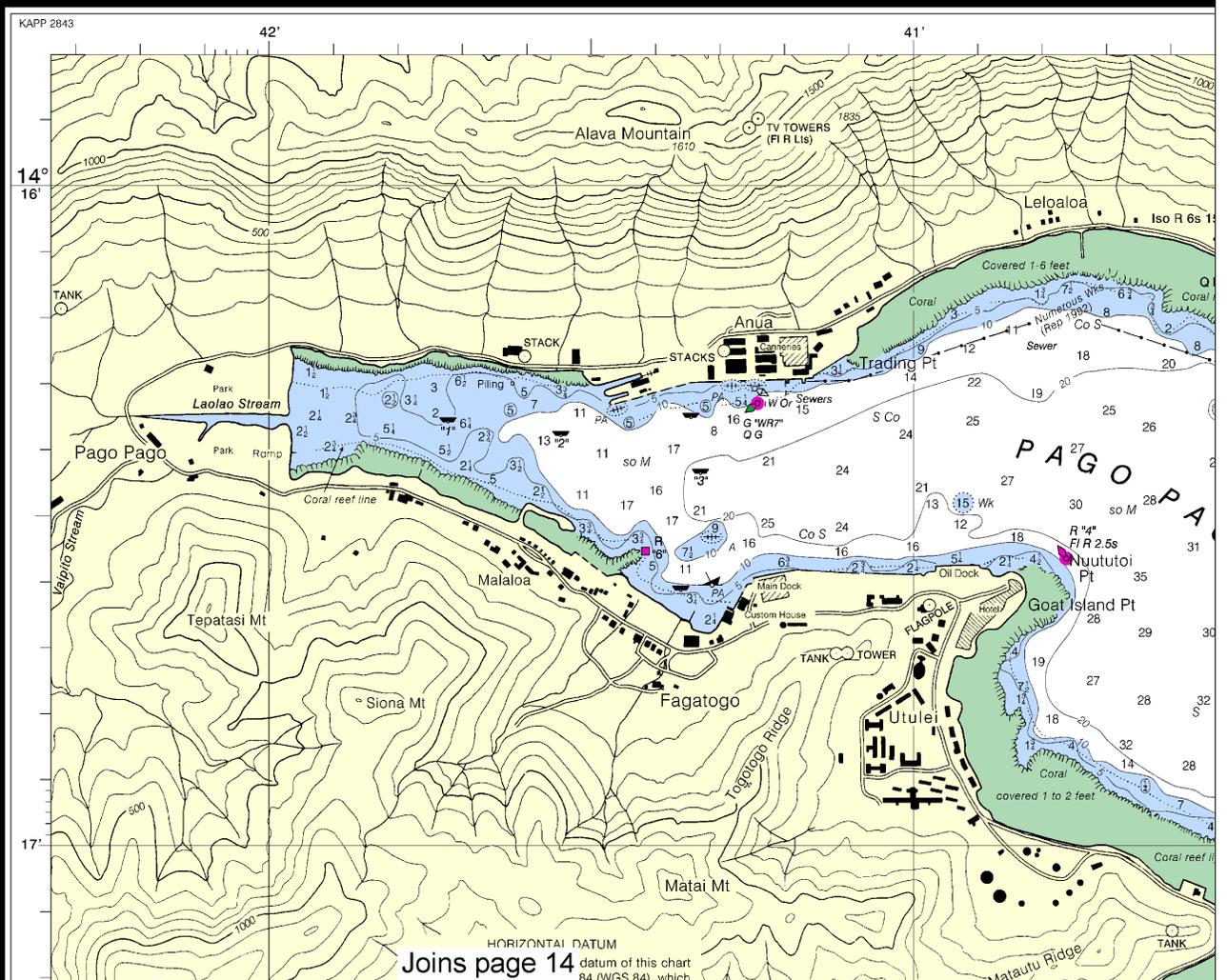
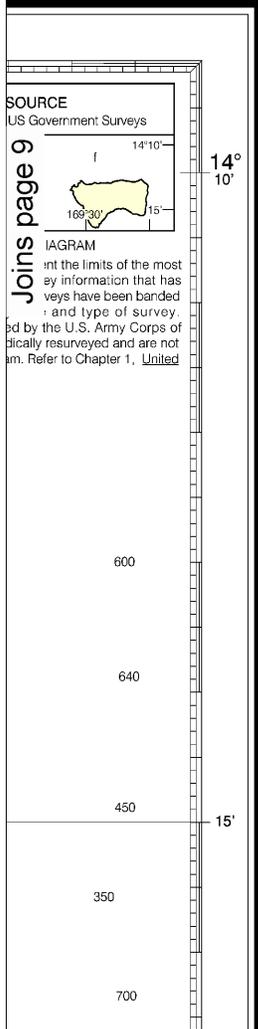
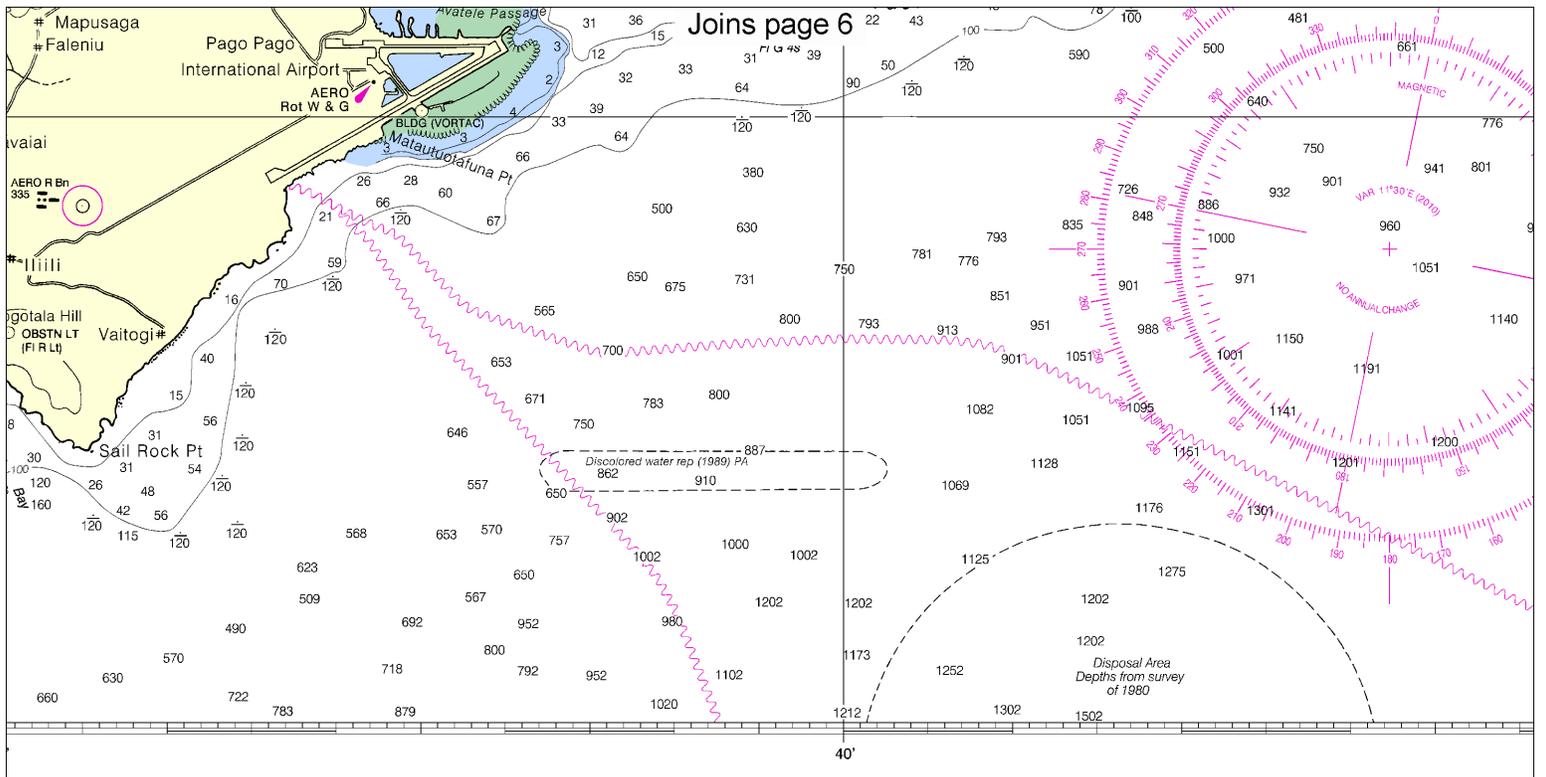
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:60,000
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

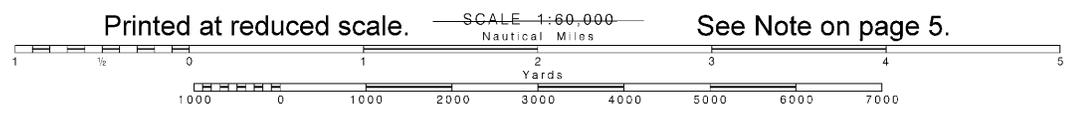


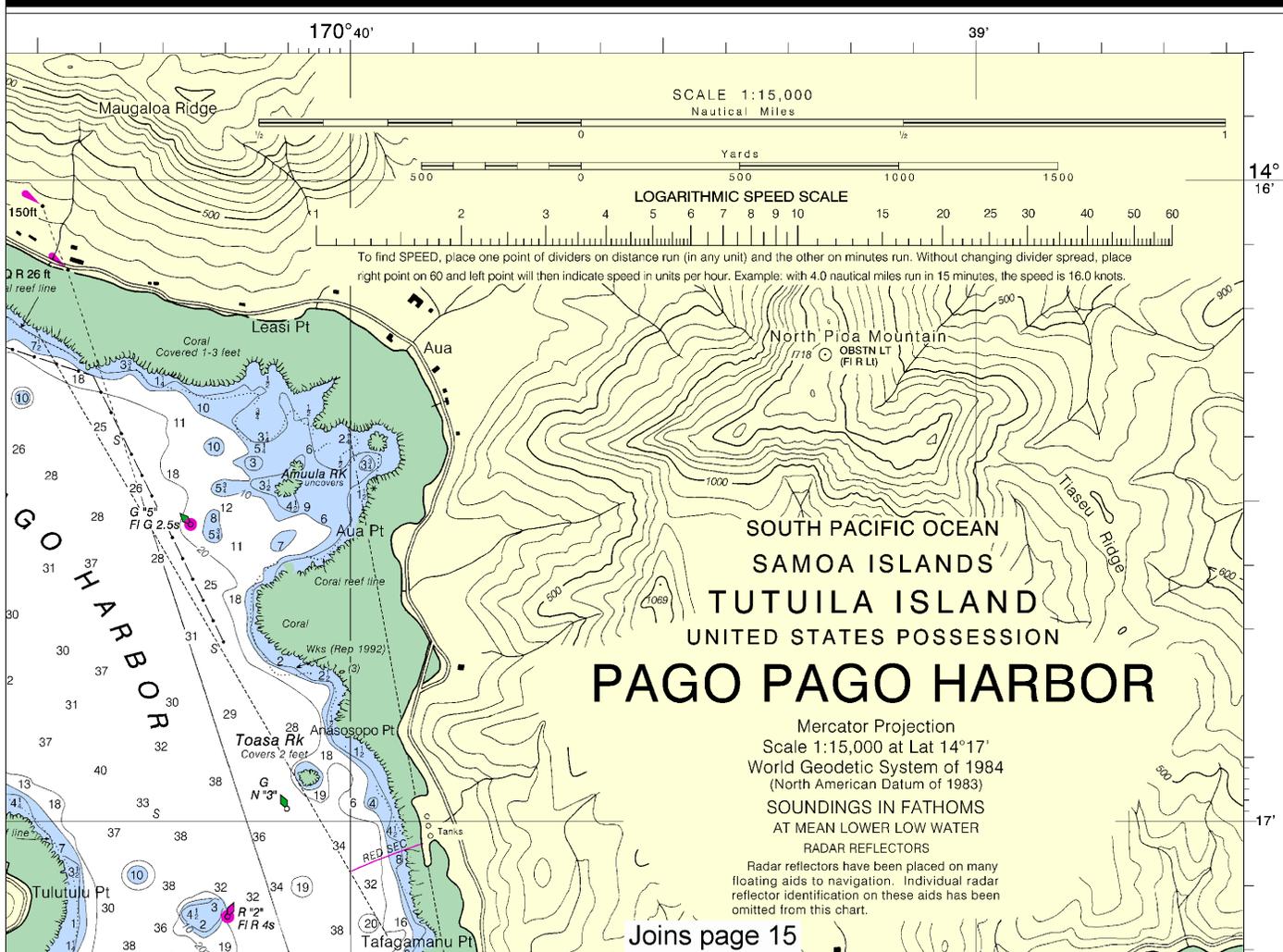
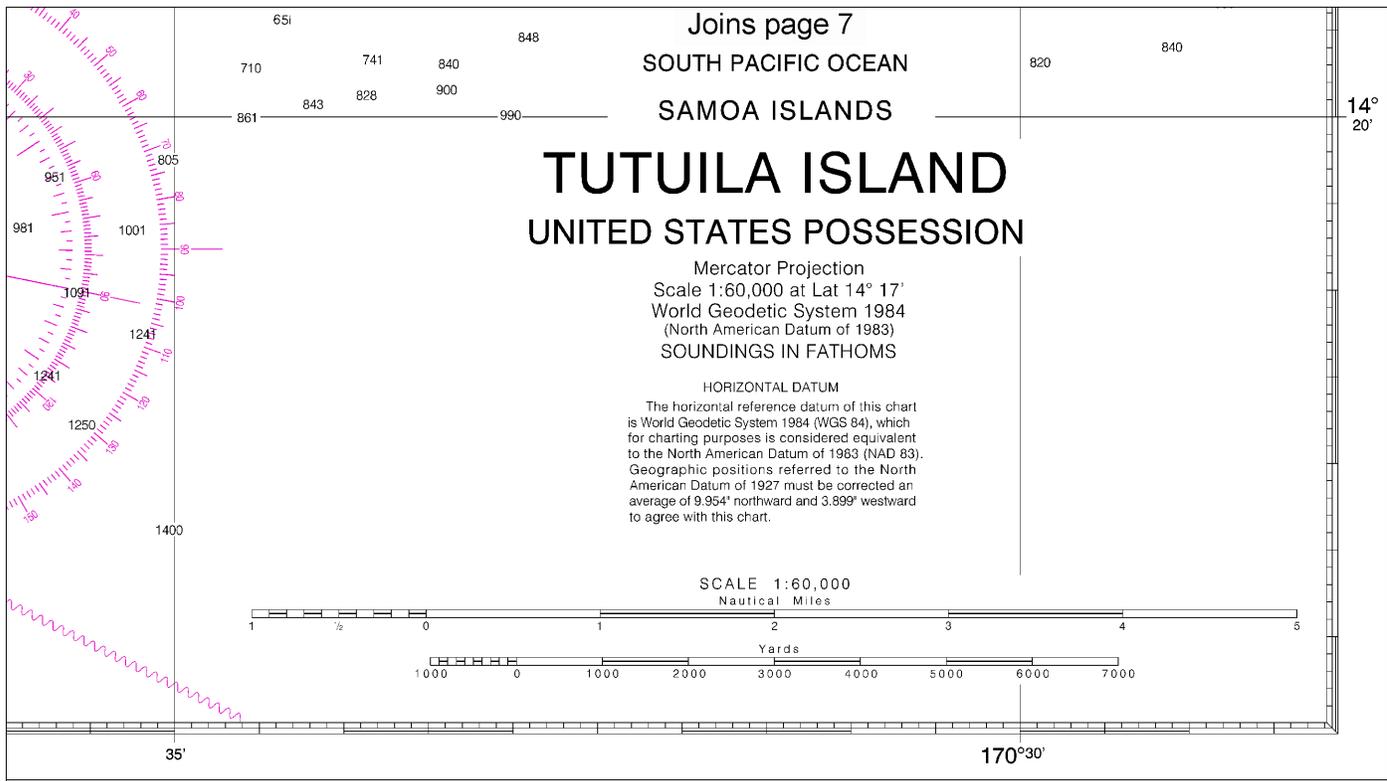




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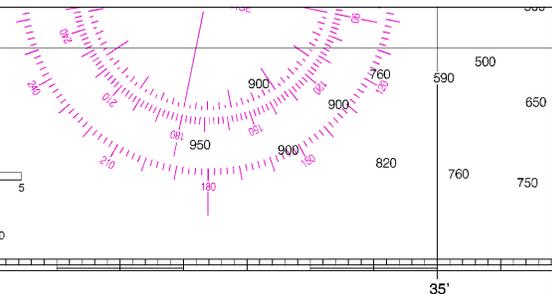
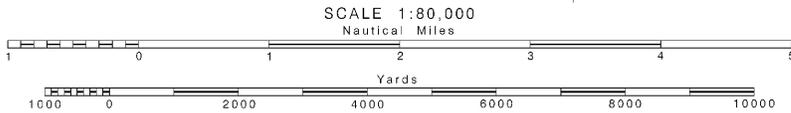
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 14° 13'
World Geodetic System 1984
(North American Datum of 1983)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

Joins page 8

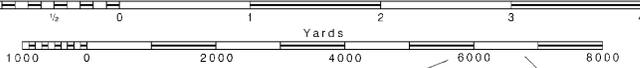


KAPP 2842

168°10'

05'

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles



SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
SAMOA ISLANDS
ROSE ATOLL
UNITED STATES POSSESSION
Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 14° 33'
World Geodetic System 1984
(North American Datum of 1983)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

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). The projection of this chart was shifted from a local datum by means of matching charted features to satellite imagery. The accuracy of this datum shift has not been confirmed and charted features may be displaced from their true geodetic positions. Extreme caution should be exercised when navigating in this area.

14° 30'

14° 30'

35'

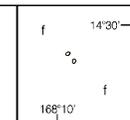
35'

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Rose Atoll National Wildlife Refuge, located within the American Samoa group, is part of the National Wildlife Refuge System, and is under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Interior. Wildlife refuge regulations are contained in 50 CFR parts 25-28.

Entry to the refuge is strictly prohibited without prior approval from the Division of Refuges and Wildlife Resources, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 300 Ala Moana Blvd., Honolulu, Hawaii 96850. The restrictions apply to all civilian and military agencies, as well as individuals.

SOURCE
f US Government Surveys



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.

168°10'

05'

12th Ed., Apr. / 10 ■ Corrected through NM Apr. 17/10
Corrected through LNM Apr. 06/10

83484

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.

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

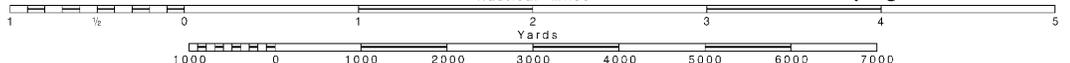
12

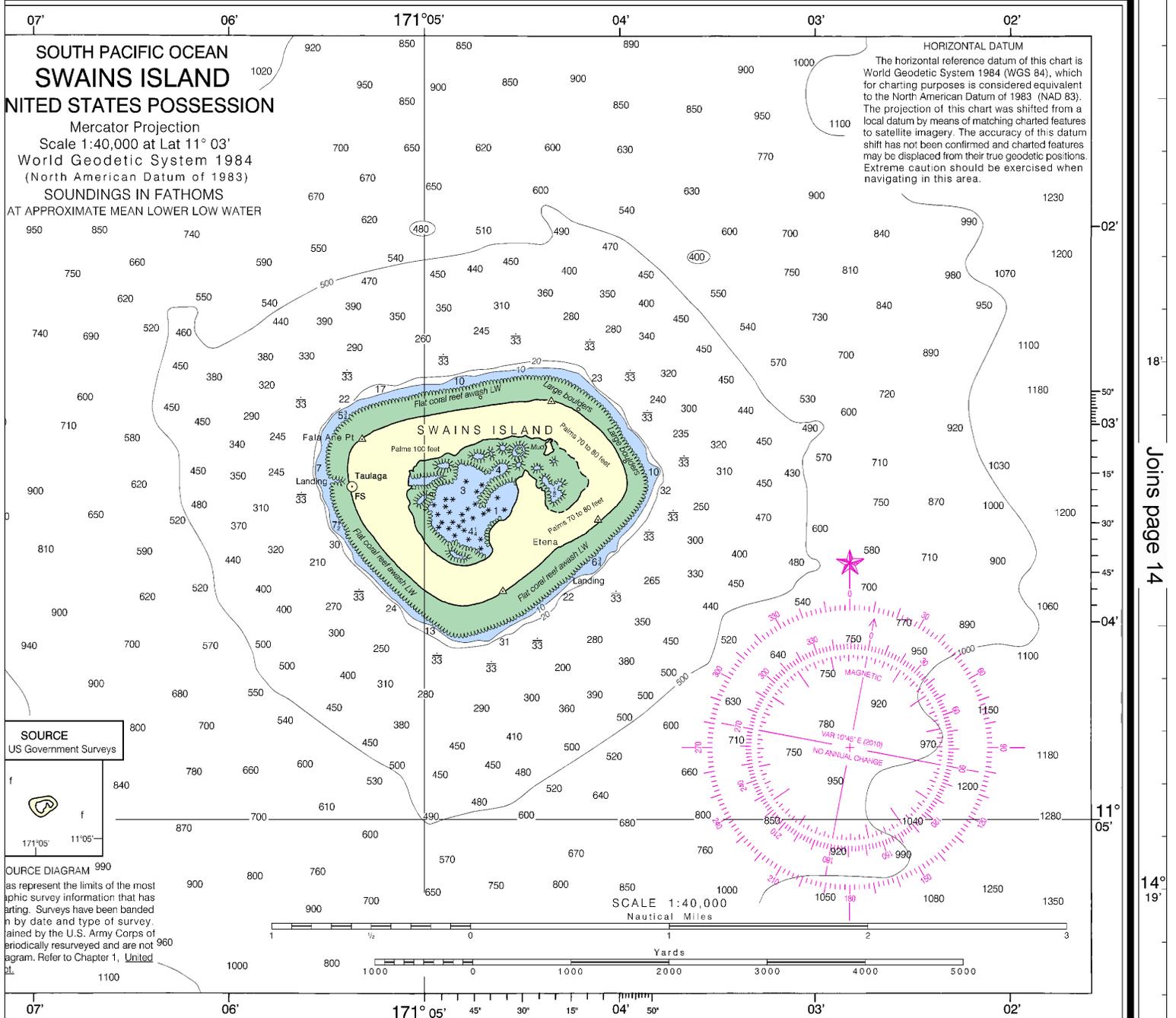
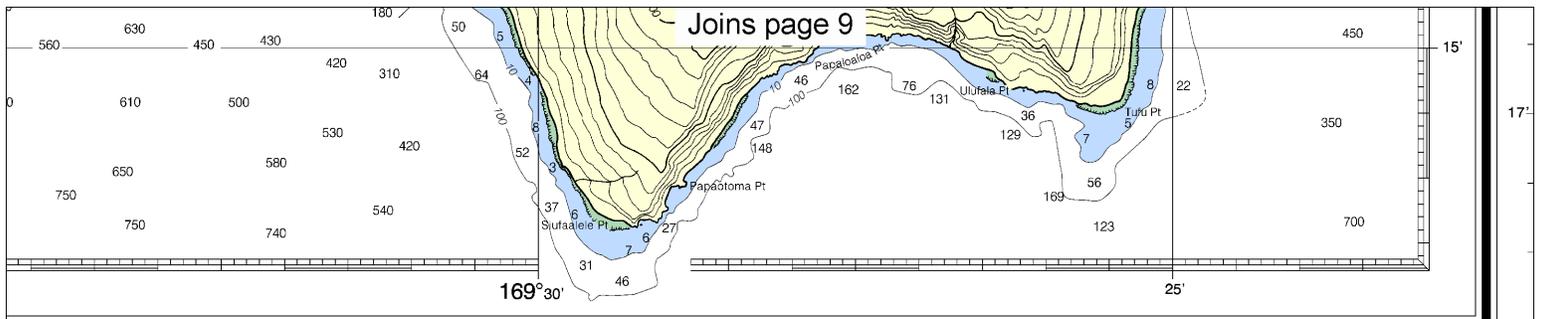
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:60,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

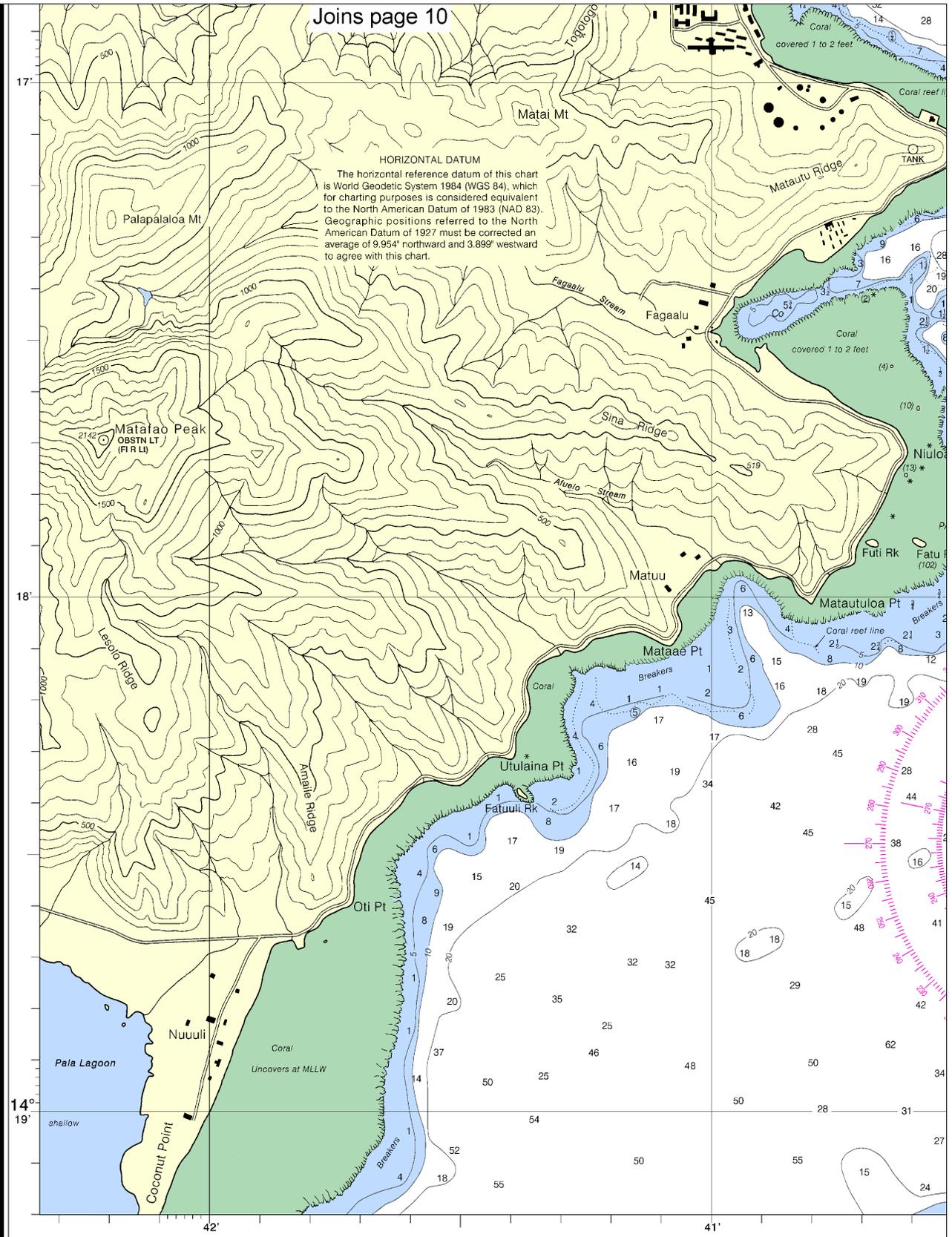
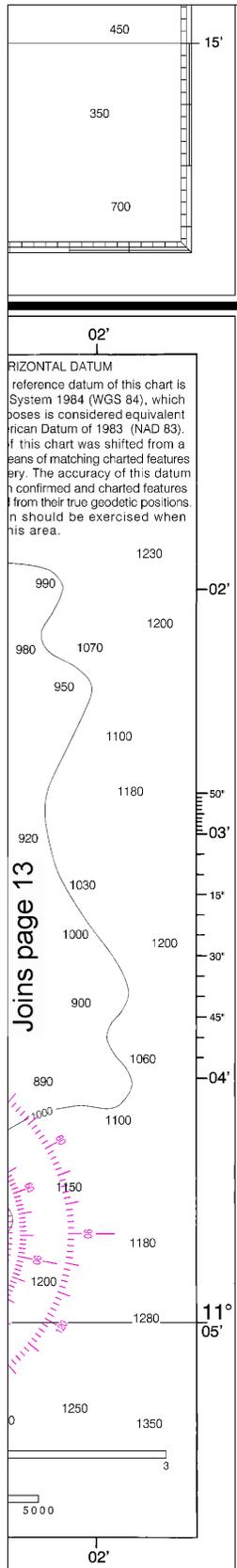




The National
Comments for
tional Ocean

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

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



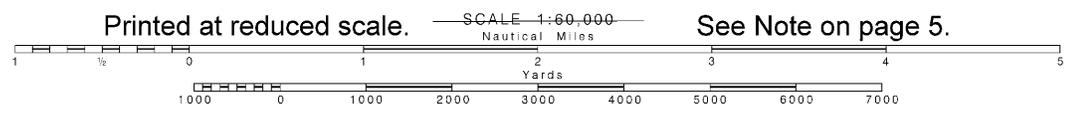
Published at Washington, D.C.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
MARINE AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

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.

| | | | | | | |
|---------|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| FATHOMS | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| FEET | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 |
| METERS | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

14

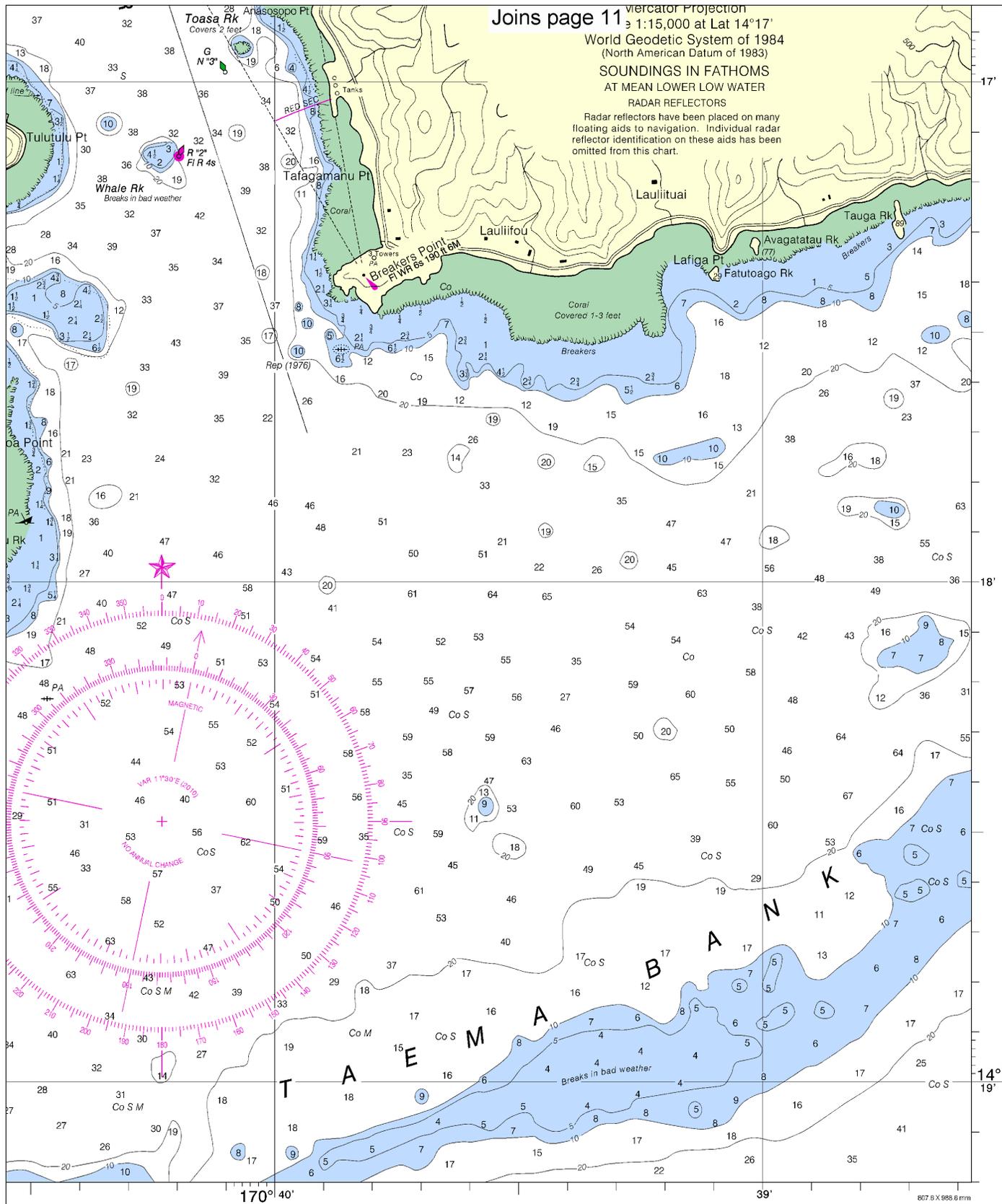
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



Joins page 11 Mercator Projection
Scale 1:15,000 at Lat 14°17'
World Geodetic System of 1984
(North American Datum of 1983)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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.



ED. NO. 12
NSN 7642014013889
NGA REFERENCE NO. 83484

United States Possessions in Samoa Islands
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

83484

15



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
- 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>



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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.

