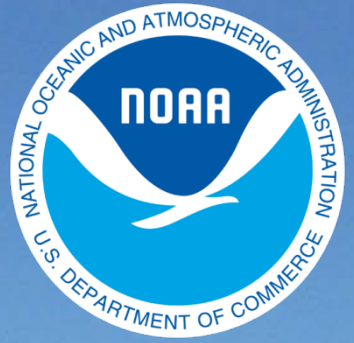


BookletChart™

Saint Clair River

NOAA Chart 14852

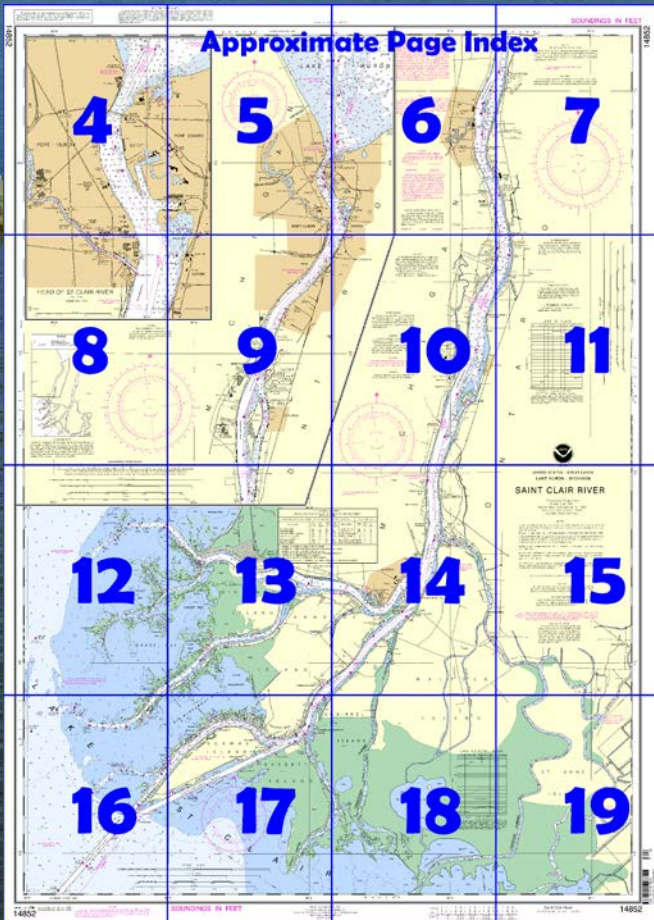


A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

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=14852>



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

St. Clair River flows S from Lake Huron and empties into the NE side of Lake St. Clair. The mouth of the river is an extensive delta providing numerous outlets into the lake.

Chenal Ecarte (also known as **The Snye**) branches eastwards from St. Clair River at **Baby Point** (42°38'N., 82°30'W.), 1.8 miles NNE of Russell Island. The main route to **Wallaceburg** is via Chenal Ecarte and **Sydenham River**, which flows into Chenal

Ecarte 6 miles SE of Baby Point. Consult the appropriate local authority, which is the Base Manager, Canadian Coast Guard Base, Amherstburg,

Ontario, for the latest depth information.

St. Clair Cutoff Channel, the main vessel route through the St. Clair River delta, extends ENE from the N end of Lake St. Clair ship channel for about 6 miles between **Seaway Island** and Bassett Island to its junction with South Channel at the SE end of Harsens Island.

St. Clair Flats Canal extends from the N end of Lake St. Clair ship channel NE for 1.7 miles along the SW end of Seaway Island to the junction with South Channel. The canal is marked by lighted and unlighted buoys, a light, and a **041°** lighted range. **South Channel** extends from the N end of St. Clair Flats Canal along the NW side of Seaway Island and bends E along the S shore of **Harsens Island, MI** to the junction with St. Clair Cutoff Channel at **Southeast Bend**. This section is well marked by lights. **North Channel**, the northwesternmost part of the St. Clair River delta, branches W from the river just N of Russell Island, flows along the N side of Harsens Island and **Dickinson Island**, and empties into the E side of Anchor Bay.

Middle Channel leads SW from North Channel between Harsens Island and Dickinson Island. The outlet in Lake St. Clair is marked by lighted and unlighted buoys. A 22-acre diked disposal area is on the W side of Harsens Island about 1.2 miles below the junction with North Channel. Currents for the following locations in the St. Clair River are given at high water flow of 230,000 cubic feet per second (cfs), medium water flow of 188,000 cfs, and low water flow of 130,000 cfs, respectively.

Algonac: 2.0 mph (1.7 knots), 1.6 mph (1.4 knots), and 1.3 mph (1.1 knots)

Port Lambton: 2.0 mph (1.8 knots), 1.7 mph (1.5 knots), and 1.3 mph (1.1 knots)

Marine City: 2.0 mph (1.7 knots), 1.6 mph (1.4 knots), and 1.3 mph (1.1 knots)

St. Clair: 2.1 mph (1.9 knots), 1.8 mph (1.5 knots), and 1.4 mph (1.2 knots)

Marysville: 1.9 mph (1.7 knots), 1.6 mph (1.4 knots), and 1.3 mph (1.1 knots)

Point Edward: 3.9 mph (3.4 knots), 3.3 mph (2.9 knots), and 2.5 mph (2.2 knots).

The rapids section extends from 1,000 feet above to 200 or 300 feet below the Blue Water Bridge. During periods of sustained high N to NE winds on Lake Huron, velocities in the upper St. Clair River are increased.

Currents.—Vessels transiting South Channel are advised to favor the E side of the channel N of Russell Island, because the current flows strongly from the main river channel into North Channel.

Algonac is a **customs station**.

Quarantine is enforced in accordance with the regulations of the U.S. Public Health Service. (See Public Health Service, chapter 1.)

Marine City is a **customs station**.

Quarantine is enforced in accordance with the regulations of the U.S. Public Health Service. (See Public Health Service, chapter 1.)

Caution.—Currents in the upper part of the river are considerable, at times 5 mph or more above the Blue Water Bridge and 4 mph or more for 1 mile below the bridge. Upbound vessels will experience a W set between the Blue Water Bridge and Lake Huron Cut Lighted Buoys 1 and 2. Mariners should use the lowest possible safe speed in this reach to avoid damage to wharves and moored vessels.

Caution.—An alternating one-way traffic zone is between Lake Huron Cut Lighted Buoy 1 and St. Clair/Black River Junction Light. (See **33 CFR 162.134 (c)(2)**, chapter 2, for regulations.)

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

RCC Cleveland

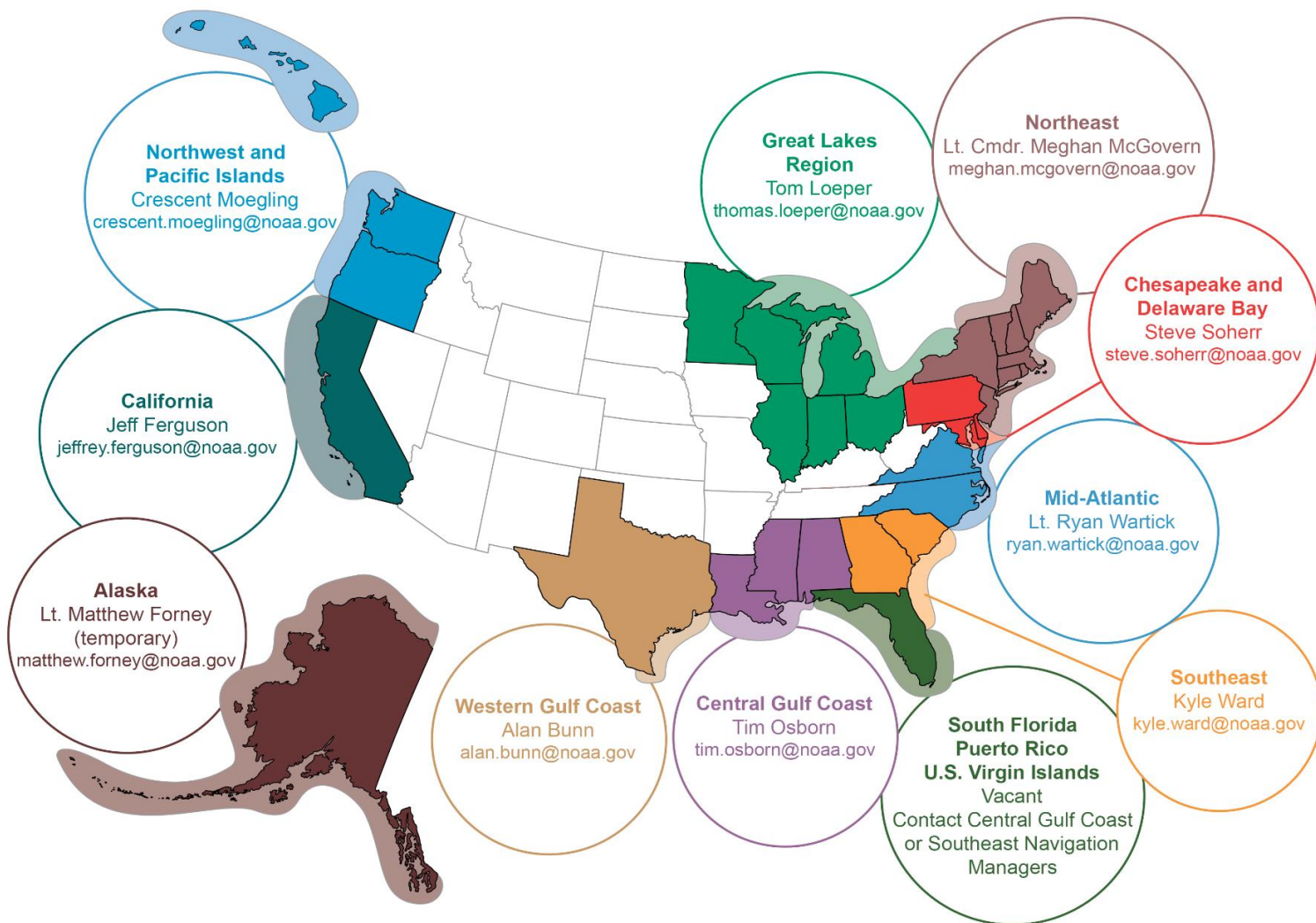
Commander

9th CG District

(216) 902-6117

Cleveland, OH

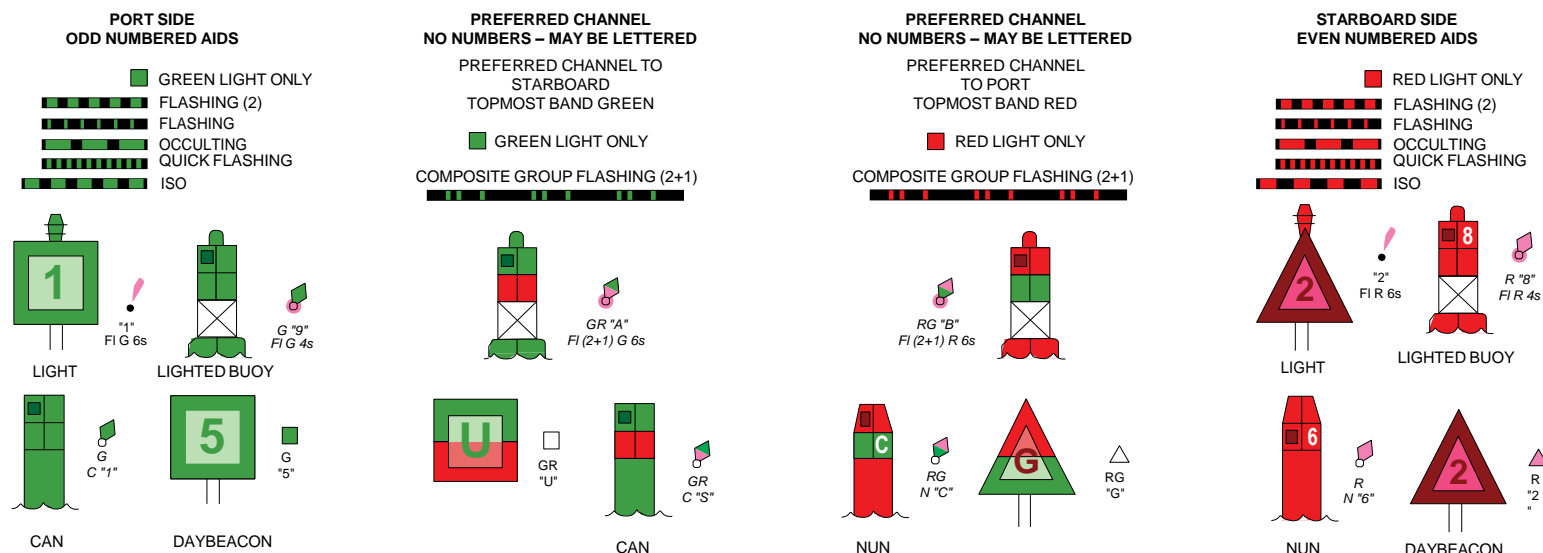
Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry.
To report a chart discrepancy, please use ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers

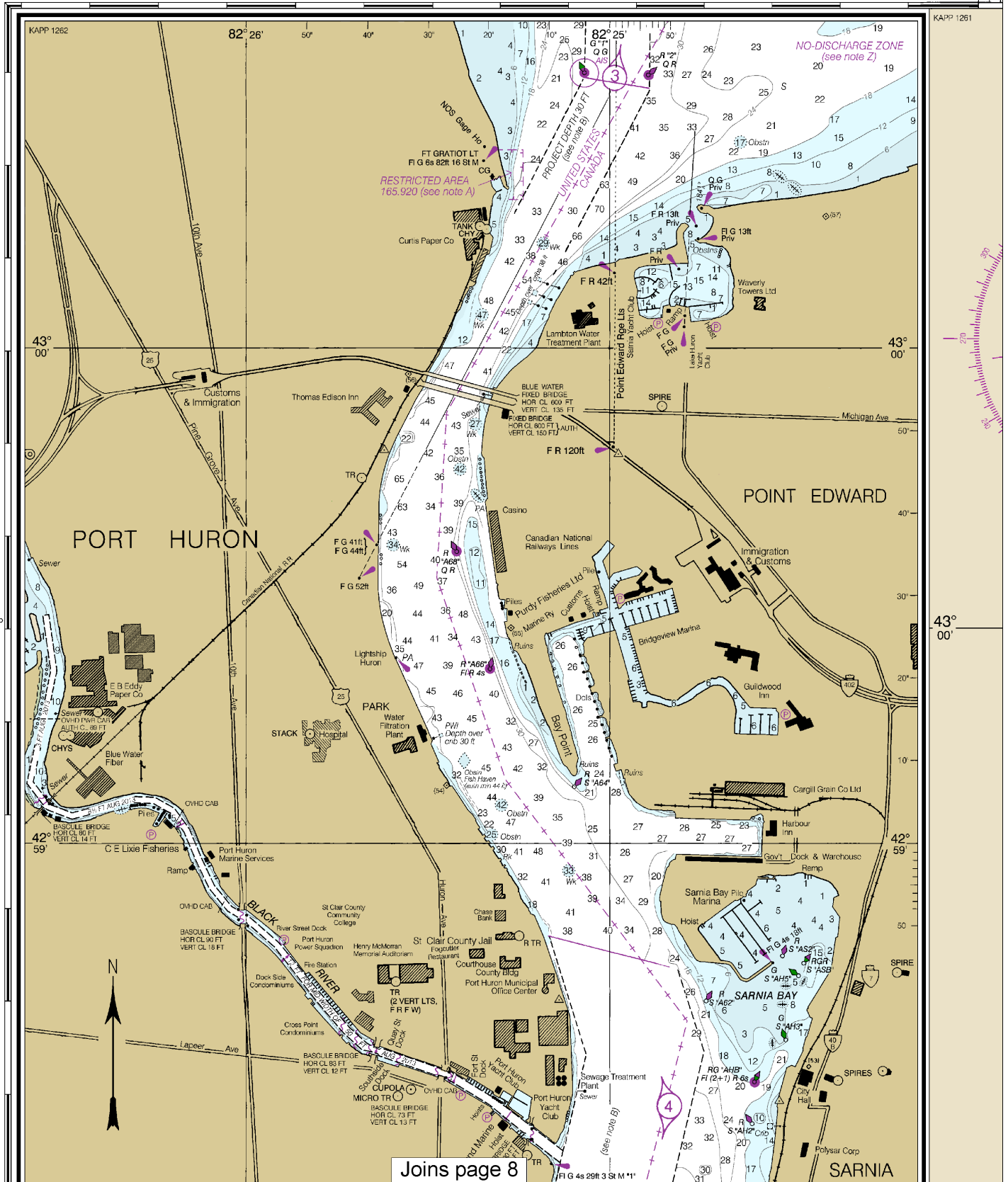


For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area. These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>

14852

82° 35'

29'



Joins page 8

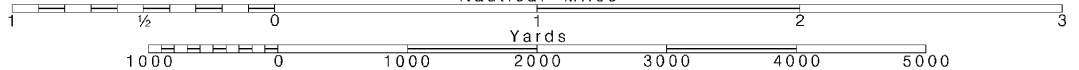
4

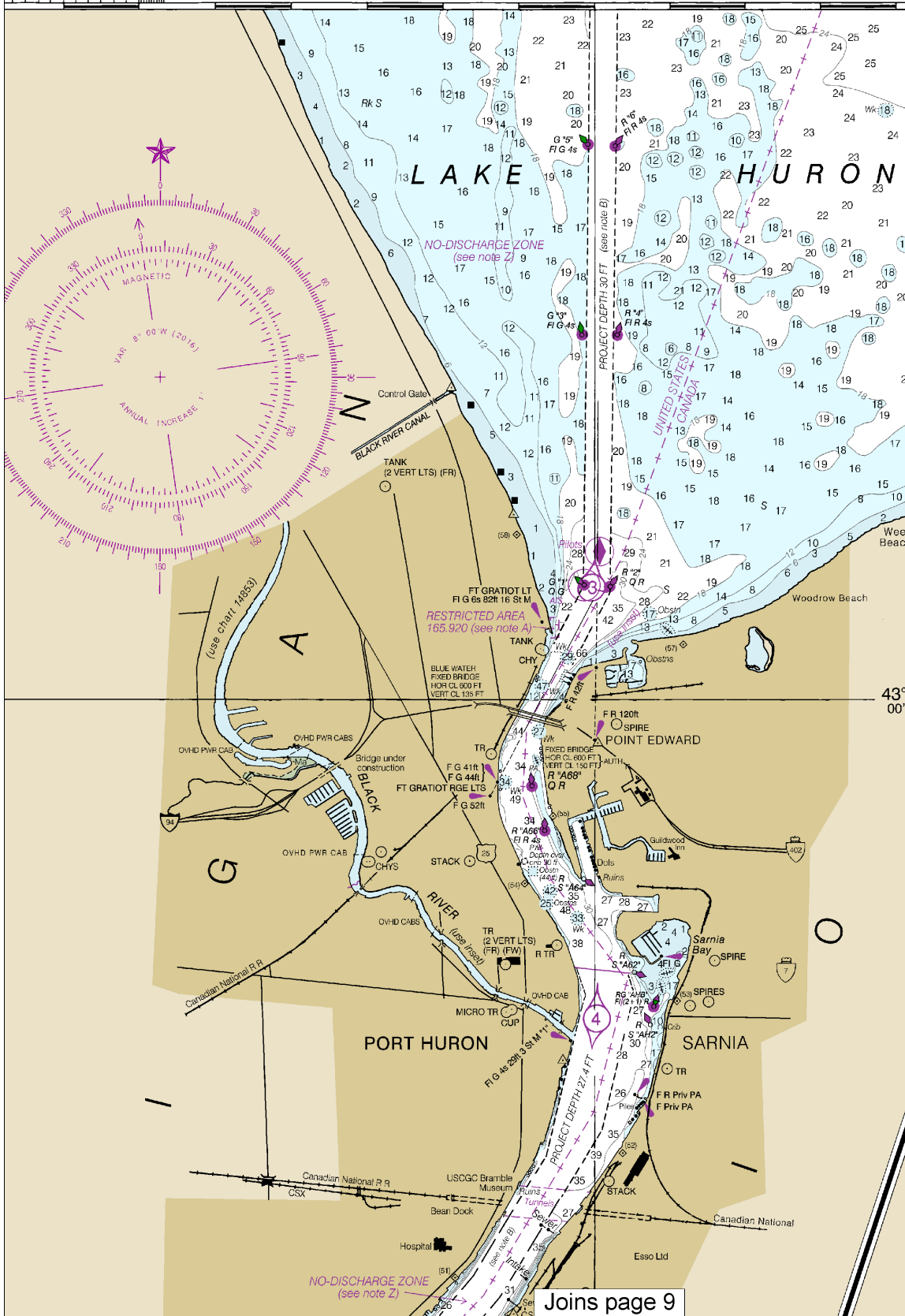
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







Joins page 9

NOTE Z
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140
 Michigan waters of Lakes Michigan, Huron, Superior, Erie and St. Clair, all waterways connected thereto, and all inland lakes are designated as a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ). Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. Commercial vessel sewage shall include graywater. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

NOTE A
 Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 6. 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, 9th Coast Guard District in Cleveland, Ohio or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Detroit, Michigan.
 Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
 Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

 Pipeline Area
 Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging or trawling.
 Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
 The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides 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.

Detroit, MI	KEC-63	162.550 MHz
-------------	--------	-------------

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)

Joins page 6

A

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



29' 15' 30' 15' 28' 50"

CONTINUED ON CHART 14865

82° 25'

KAPP 1261

Joins page 5

Joins page 10



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

43° 00'

43° 00'

0'

0'

0'

0'

0'

0'

0'

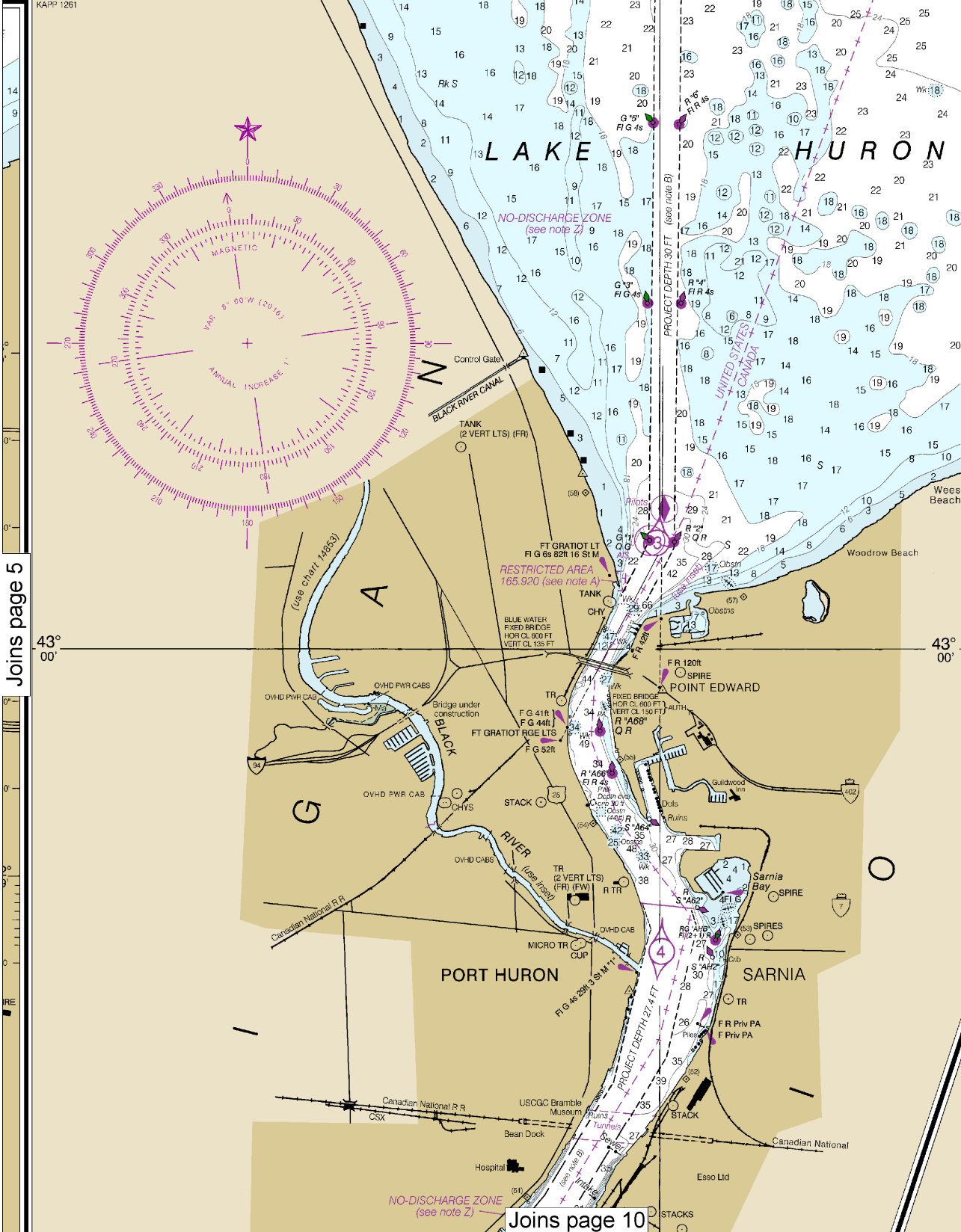
0'

0'

0'

0'

0'



NOTE Z
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE 4
Michigan waters of Lakes Michigan, and St. Clair, all waterways connect inland lakes are designated as a (NDZ). Under the Clean Water Act, St. Clair operating within a No-Discharge Zone prohibited from discharging any untreated, into the waters. Commercial vessels include graywater. All vessels with a Sanitation Device (MSD) that are not anchored, or docked within a NDZ disabled to prevent the overboard discharge (treated or untreated) or install a hold for the NDZ are contained in the Additional information concerning requirements may be obtained from the Protection Agency (EPA) web site: www.epa.gov/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sew

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Coast Pilot 6. Additions or revisions to the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the District Engineer, U.S. Coast Guard District 10, Detroit, Michigan.
Refer to charted regulation section.

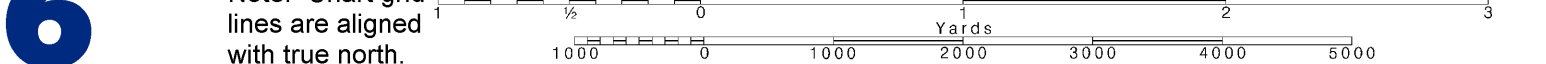
CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables are shown as:

Additional uncharted submarine cables may exist within this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and cables are required to be marked. Mariners should exercise caution when operating vessels in this area. Coverdred wells may be marked with unlighted buoys.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO
The NOAA Weather Radio Channel 16 provides continuous weather forecasts. The reception range is typically 20 nautical miles from the antenna as much as 100 nautical miles high elevations.

Detroit, MI KEC-63

CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and the Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication. Radio direction-finder bearings to broadcast stations are subject to error. Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)



SOUNDINGS IN FEET

14852

82° 30'

28' 45' 30' 15' 27' 50'

82° 25'

40 CFR 140
n, Huron, Superior, Erie
ected thereto, and all
a No-Discharge Zone
Section 312, all vessels
he (NDZ) are completely
sewage, treated or
ial vessel sewage shall
th an installed marine
navigating, moored,
Z must have the MSD
f discharge of sewage
ding tank. Regulations
he U.S. Coast Pilot,
g the regulations and
om the Environmental
: <http://www.epa.gov/swage/>.

ished in Chapter 2, U.S.
s to Chapter 2 are pub-
information concerning
the Office of the Com-
Cleveland, Ohio or at
Corps of Engineers in
tion numbers.

AND CABLES
s and submarine
and cable areas

arine pipelines and
within the area of
pipelines and sub-
to be buried, and
buried may have
ould use extreme
sets in depths of
ilt in areas where
exist, and when
fing
kod by lighted or

BROADCASTS
No station listed
ather broadcasts.
ically 20 to 40
a site, but can be
es for stations at

162.550 MHz

signals as
bund in the
d National
ation 117.
commercial
o error and
(te location)

CAUTION POTABLE WATER INTAKE

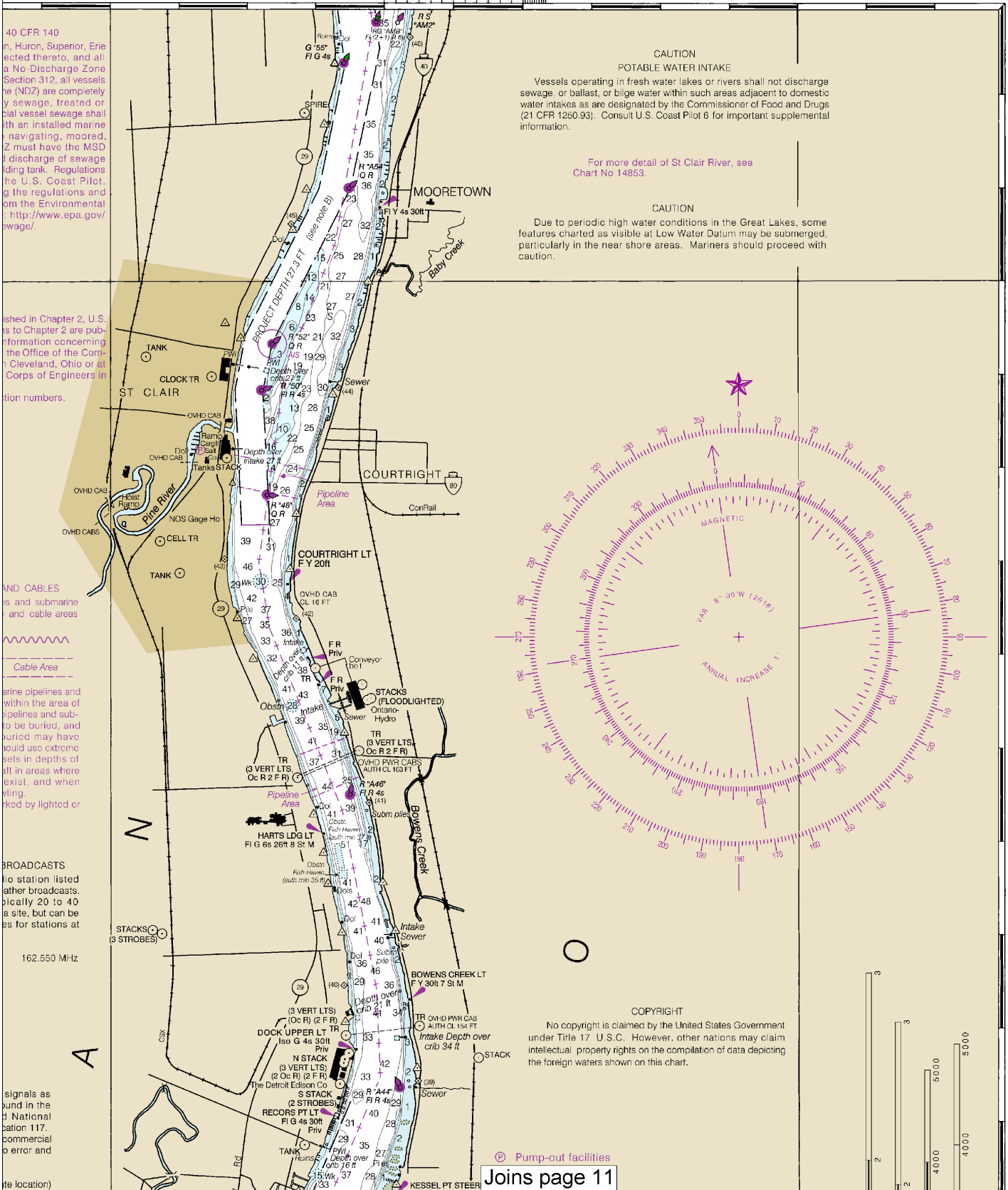
Vessels operating in fresh water lakes or rivers shall not discharge sewage, or ballast, or barge water within such areas adjacent to domestic water intakes as are designated by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (21 CFR 1250.93). Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 6 for important supplemental information.

For more detail of St Clair River, see
Chart No 14853.

CAUTION

Due to periodic high water conditions in the Great Lakes, some features charted as visible at Low Water Datum may be submerged, particularly in the near shore areas. Mariners should proceed with caution.

42° 50'

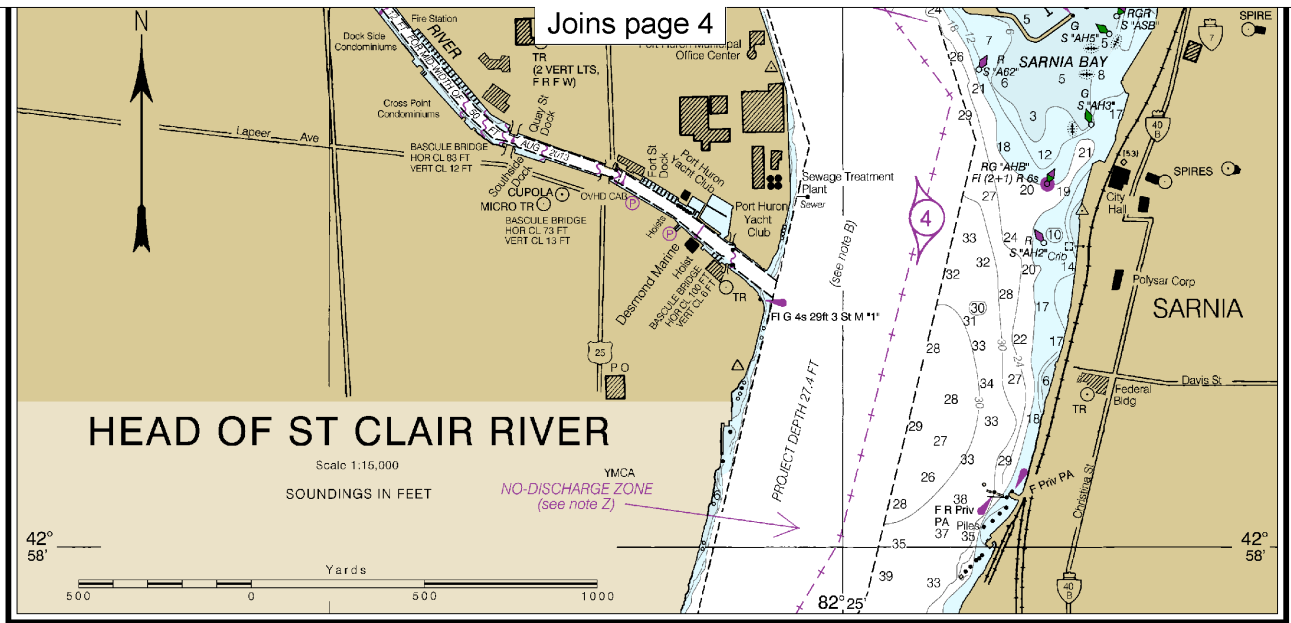


Ⓟ Pump-out facilities
Joins page 11

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47th Ed., Aug. 2016. Last Correction: 10/25/2017. Cleared through:
LNM: 4317 (10/24/2017), NM: 4317 (10/28/2017), CHS: 0917 (9/29/2017)





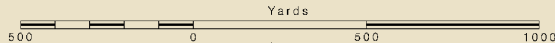
HEAD OF ST CLAIR RIVER

Scale 1:15,000

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE
(see note Z)

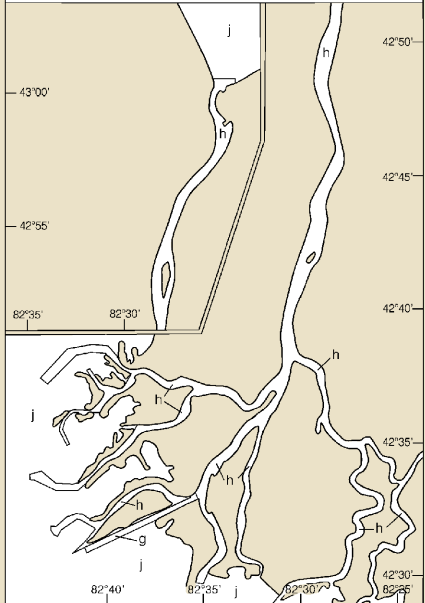
42° 58'



82° 35'

82° 30'

SOURCE	
g	Canadian Surveys
h	Miscellaneous Surveys
j	pre-1974
	Lake Survey Surveys partial bottom coverage

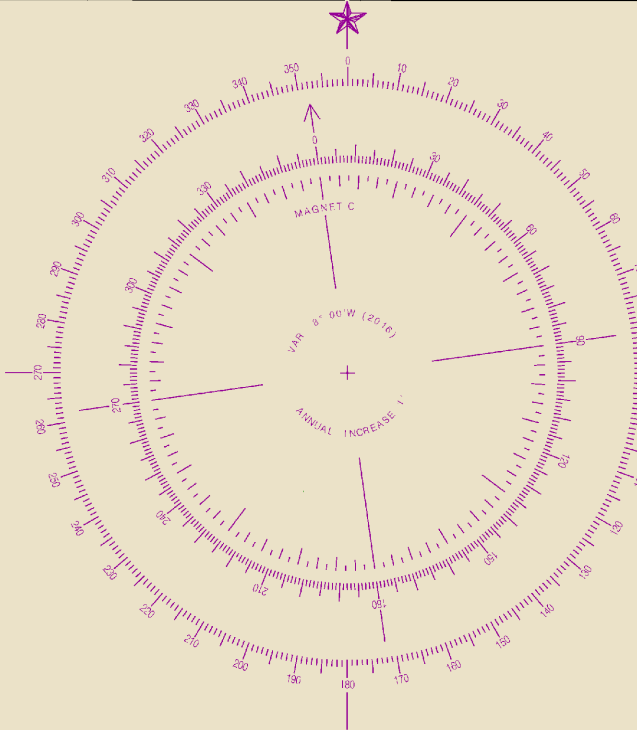


SOURCE DIAGRAM

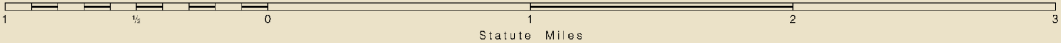
Most of the hydrography identified by the letter "j" was surveyed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers prior to 1974. Other outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels currently 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.

CAUTION BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES

For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.



SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles



Joins page 12

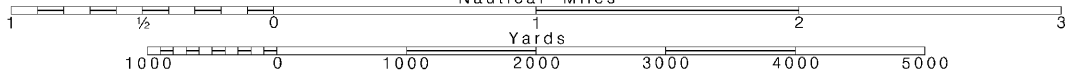


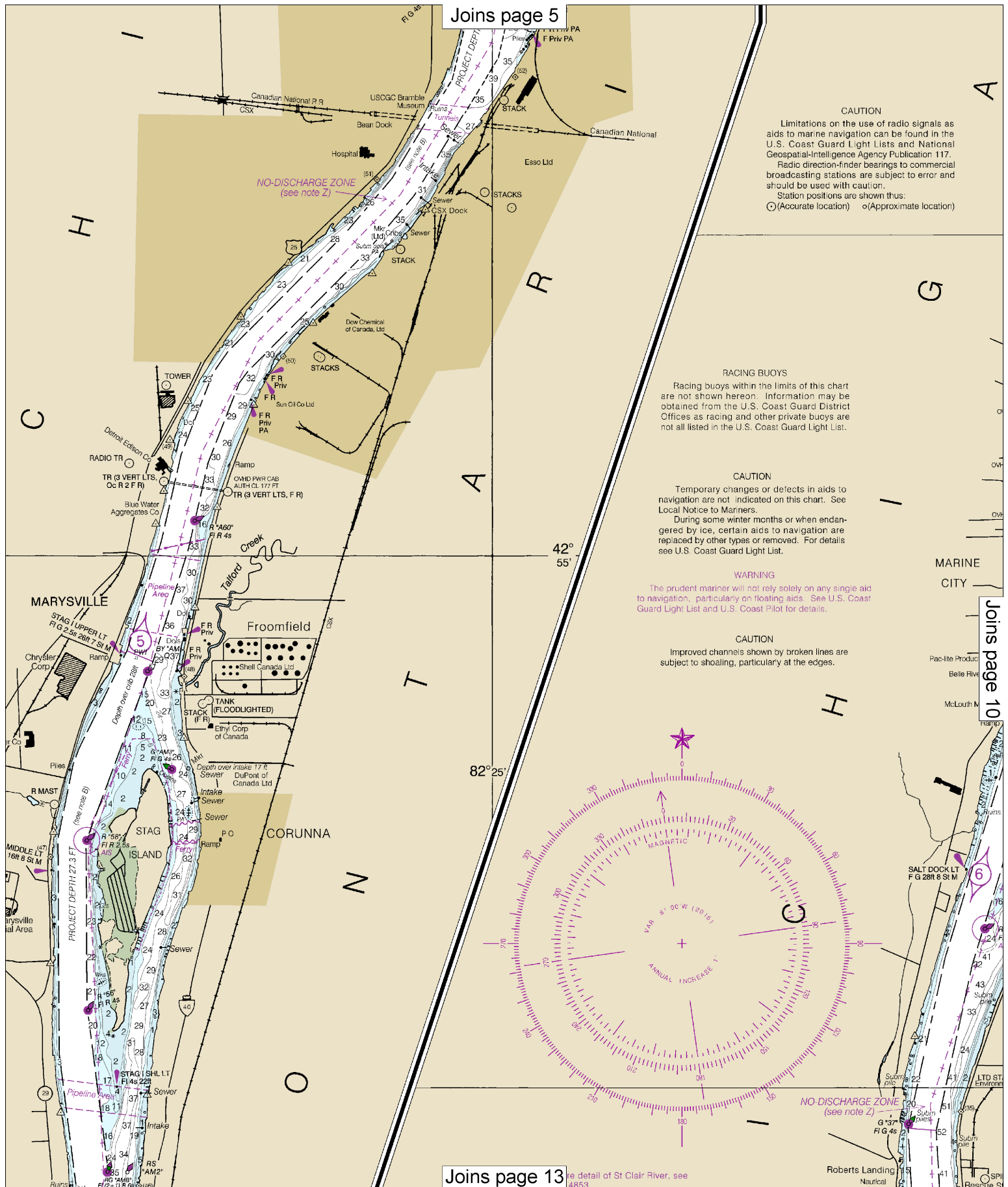
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





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)

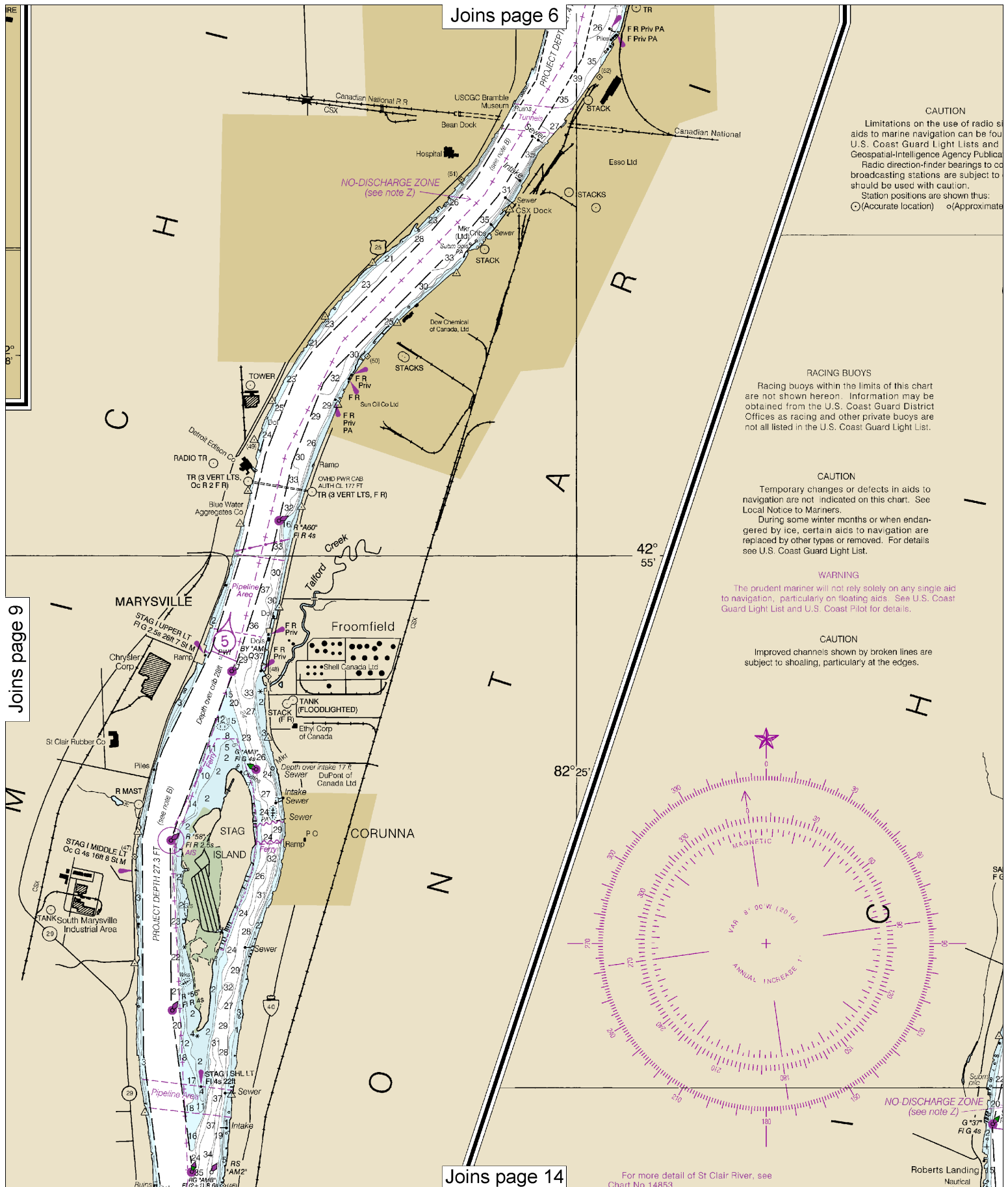
RACING BUOYS
 Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

CAUTION
 Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners. During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

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.

CAUTION
 Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.





Joins page 6

Joins page 9

Joins page 14

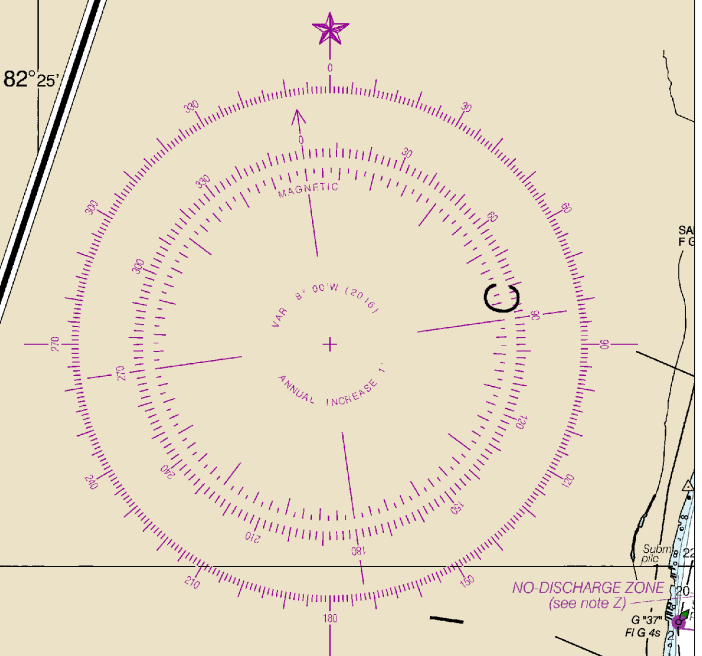
CAUTION
 Limitations on the use of radio aids to marine navigation can be found in U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publications. Radio direction-finder bearings to coastal broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution. Station positions are shown thus:
 (●) (Accurate location) (○) (Approximate location)

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NO-DISCHARGE ZONE
 (see note Z)
 G 37
 Fl G 4s

For more detail of St. Clair River, see Chart No. 14853.

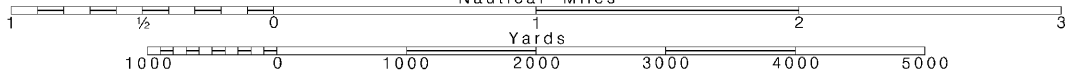
10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



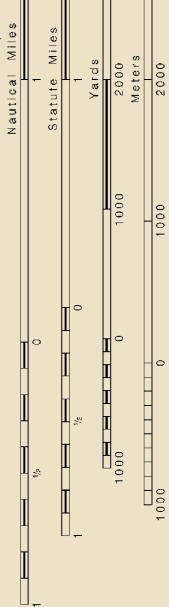
COPYRIGHT
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Pump-out facilities

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).

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 6 for important supplemental information.

SCALE 1:40,000



42° 45'

43'

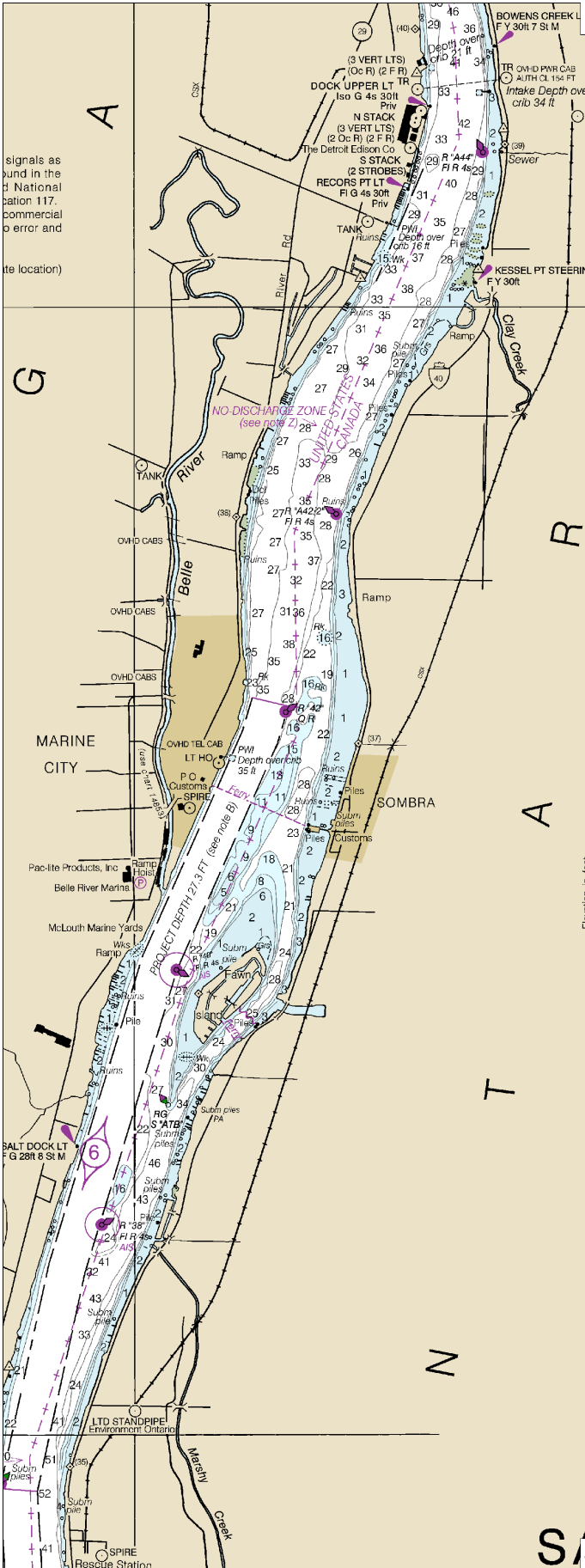
45'

42'

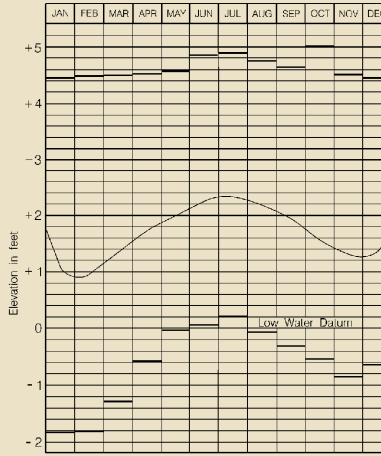
50'

42°

40'



LAKE ST. CLAIR



Average Levels (2006-2015)
Extreme Levels (period of record)
Low Water Datum, which is the plane of reference for the levels shown on the above hydrograph, is also the plane of reference for the charted depths. If the lake level is above or below Low Water Datum, the existing depths are correspondingly greater or less than the charted depths.



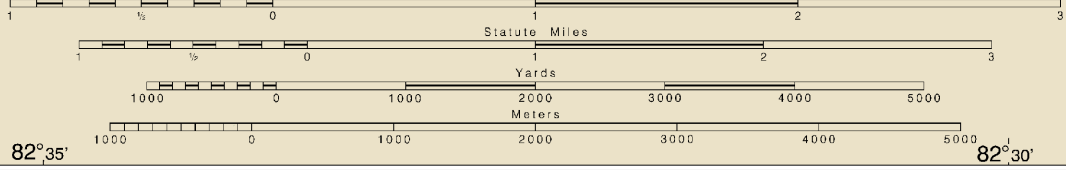
UNITED STATES - GREAT LAKES
LAKE HURON - MICHIGAN

SAINT CLAIR RIVER

been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been bandied in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels currently 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.

Joins page 8

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

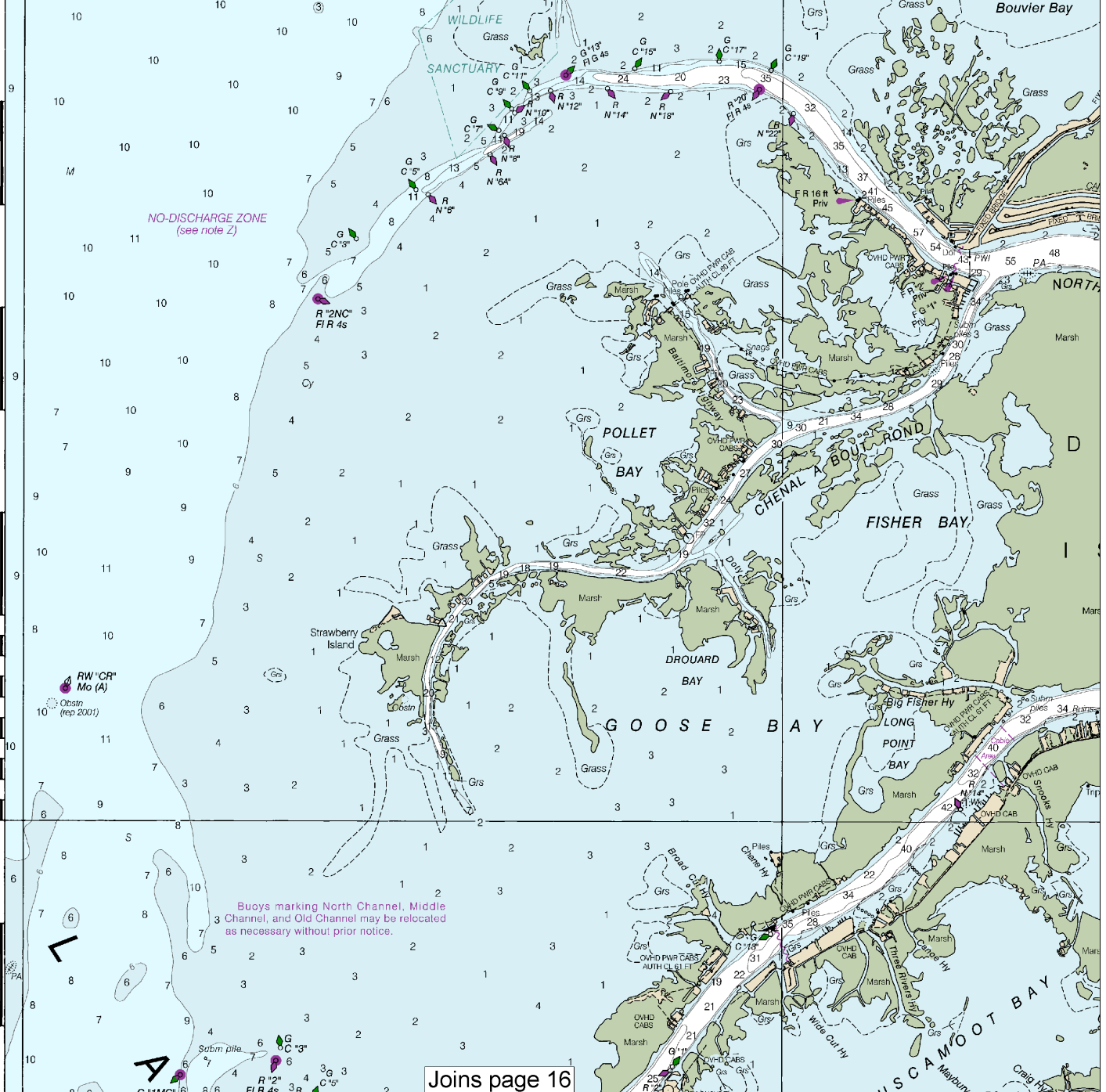


82°35'

82°30'

82°45'

82°40'



Joins page 16

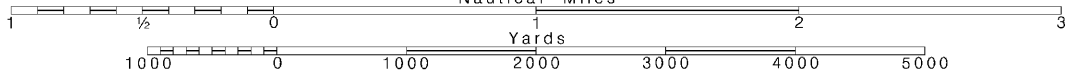
12

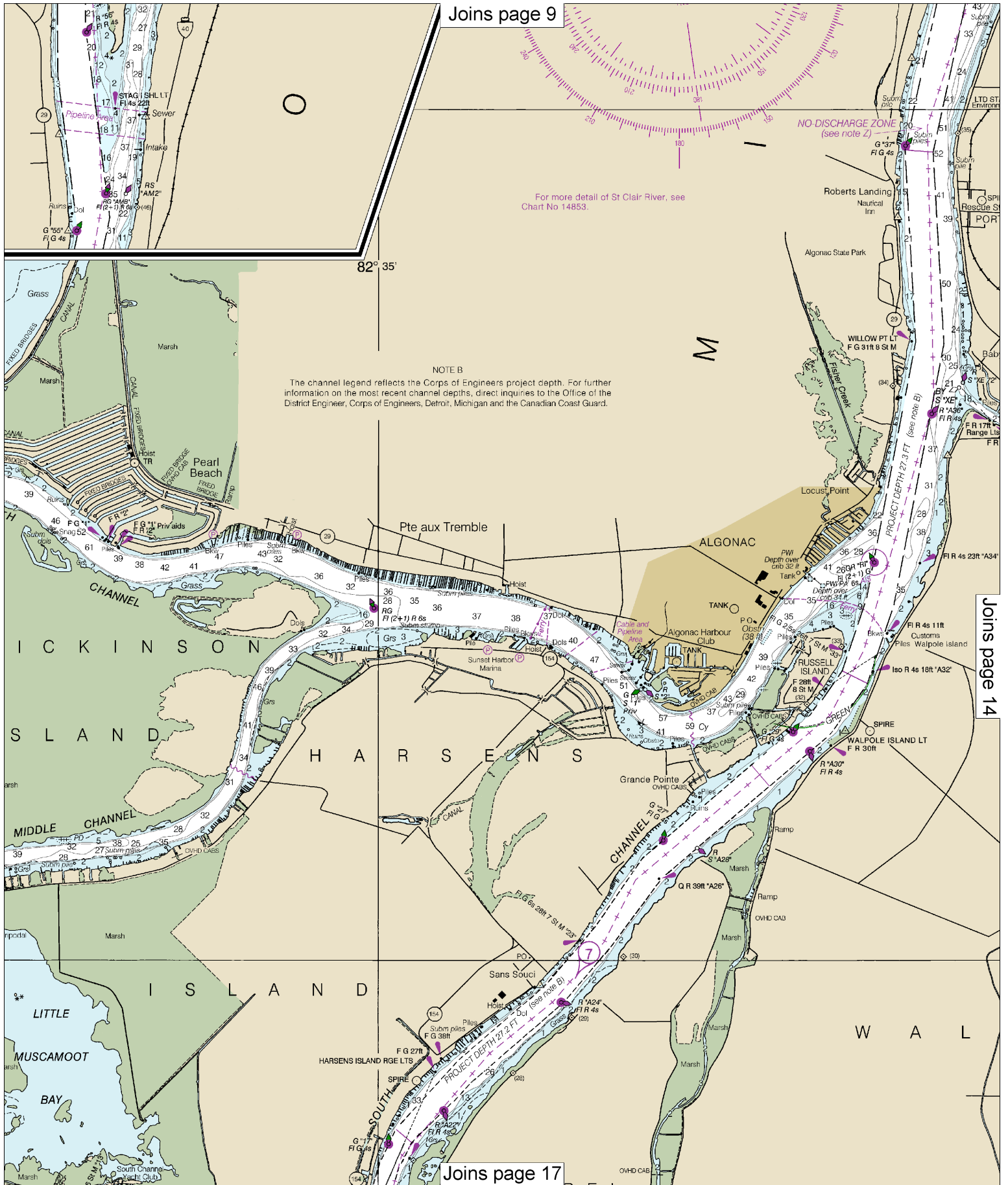
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

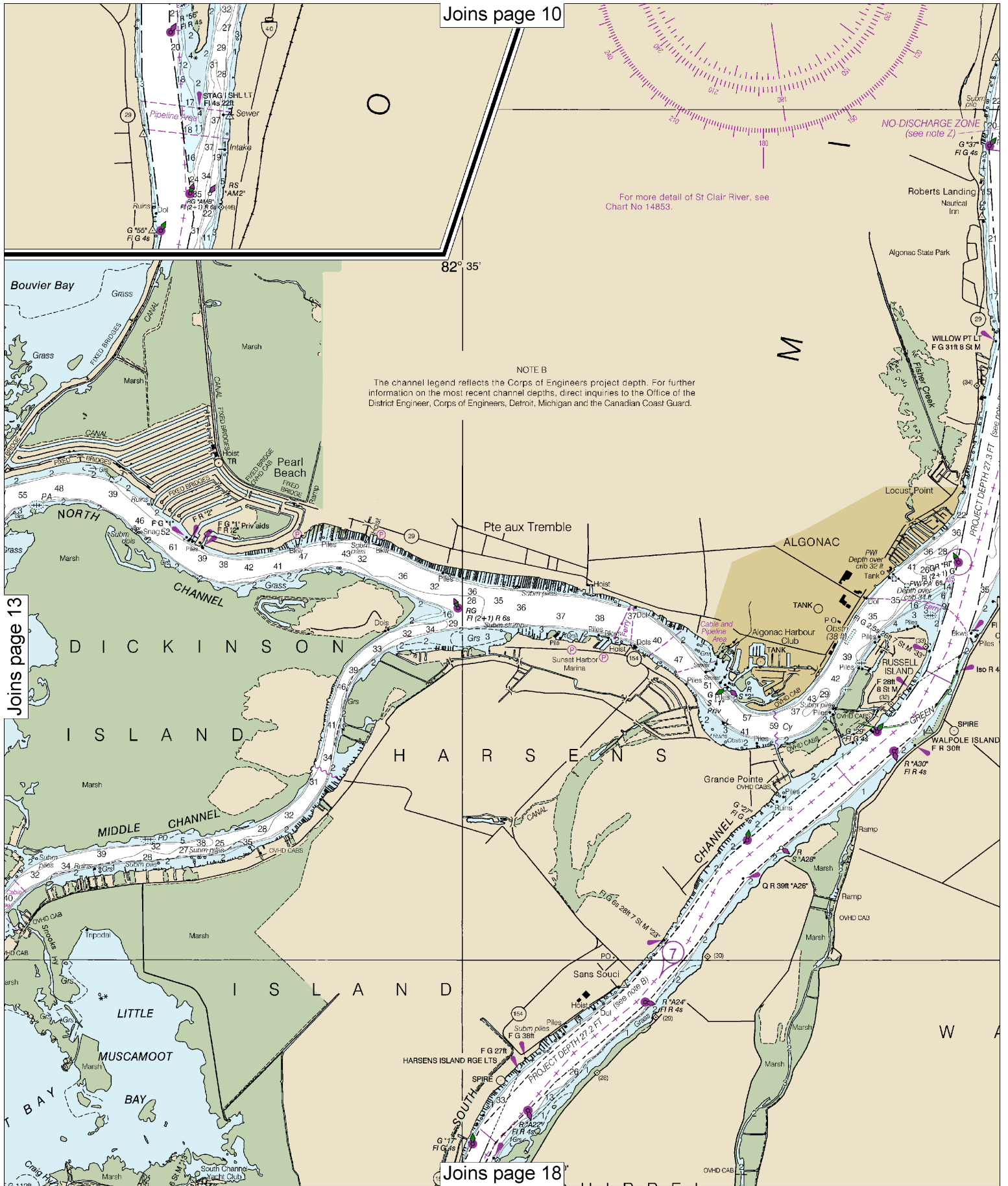




For more detail of St Clair River, see Chart No 14853.

NO DISCHARGE ZONE
(see note Z)

82° 35'



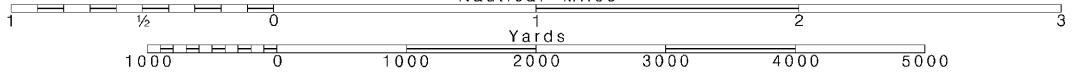
14

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





UNITED STATES - GREAT LAKES
LAKE HURON - MICHIGAN

SAINT CLAIR RIVER

Polyconic Projection
Scale 1:40,000

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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

NOTES

PLANE OF REFERENCE OF THIS CHART (Low Water Datum). Depths are referred to the sloping surface of the river when Lake Huron is at elevation 577.5 feet and Lake St. Clair is at elevation 572.3 feet.

Referred to mean water level at Rimouski, Quebec, International Great Lakes Datum (1985).

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

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS. For a complete list of symbols and abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.

BRIDGE AND OVERHEAD CABLE CLEARANCES. When the water surface is above Low Water Datum, bridge and overhead clearances are reduced correspondingly. For clearances see U. S. Coast Pilot 6.

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 Canadian authorities.

CAUTION

Mariners are warned that numerous uncharted stakes and fishing structures, some submerged, may exist in the area of this chart. Such structures are not charted unless known to be permanent.

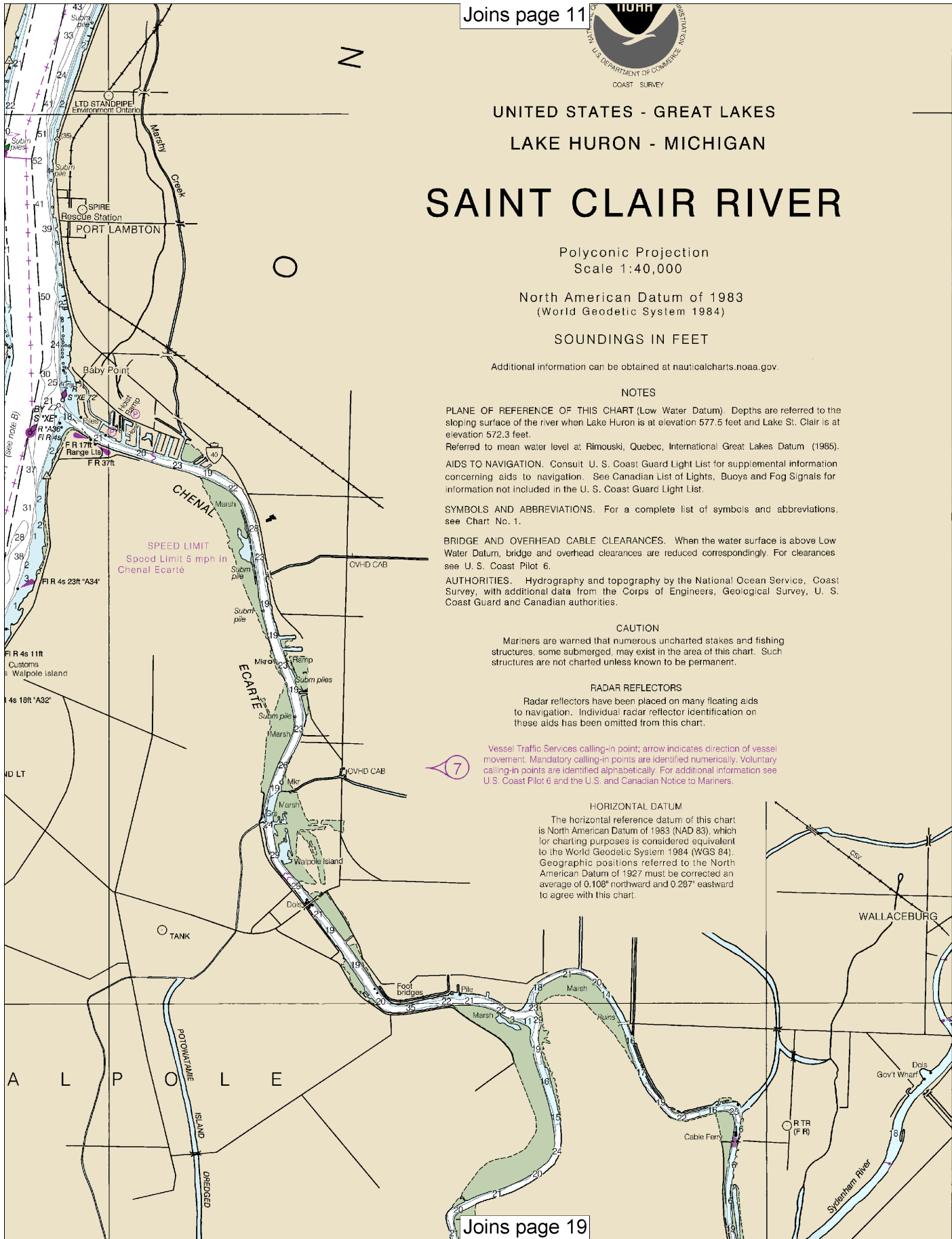
RADAR REFLECTORS

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

Vessel Traffic Services calling-in point; arrow indicates direction of vessel movement. Mandatory calling-in points are identified numerically. Voluntary calling-in points are identified alphabetically. For additional information see U. S. Coast Pilot 6 and the U. S. and Canadian Notice to Mariners.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.108" northward and 0.287" eastward to agree with this chart.



42° 40'

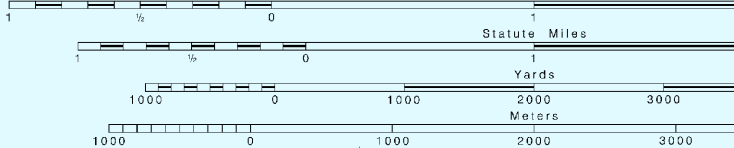
42° 35'

Buoys marking North Channel, Middle Channel, and Old Channel may be relocated as necessary without prior notice.

For more detail of St. Clair River, see Chart No. 14853.

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE (see note Z)

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles



14852

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.

SOUND

47th Ed., Aug. 2016. Last Correction: 10/25/2017. Cleared through:
LNM: 4317 (10/24/2017), NM: 4317 (10/28/2017), CHS: 0917 (9/29/2017)

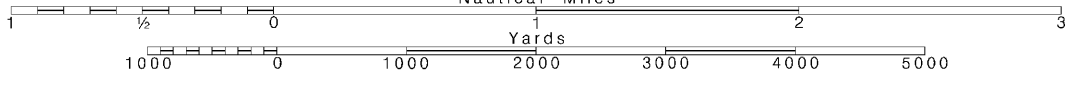
16

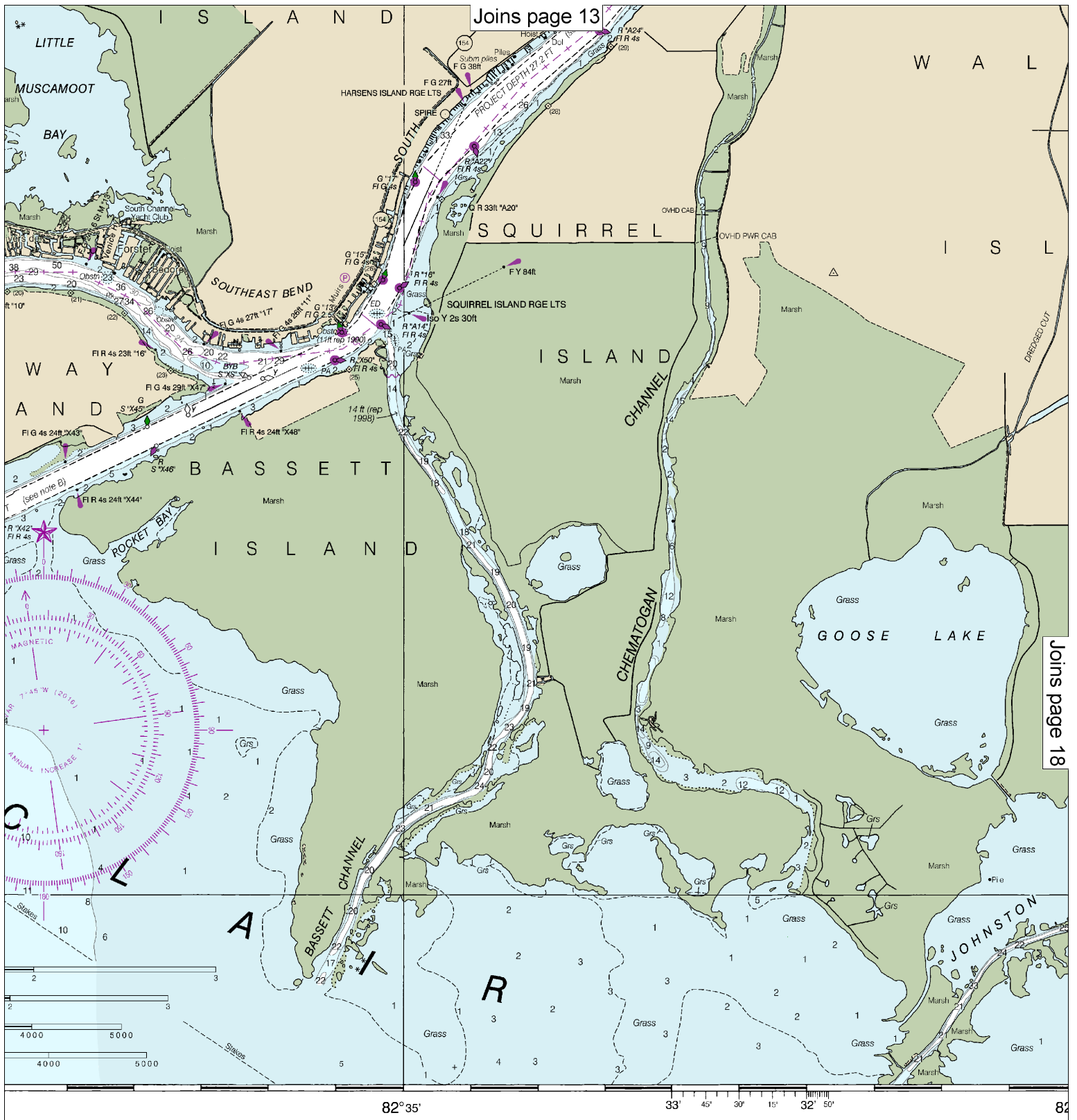
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

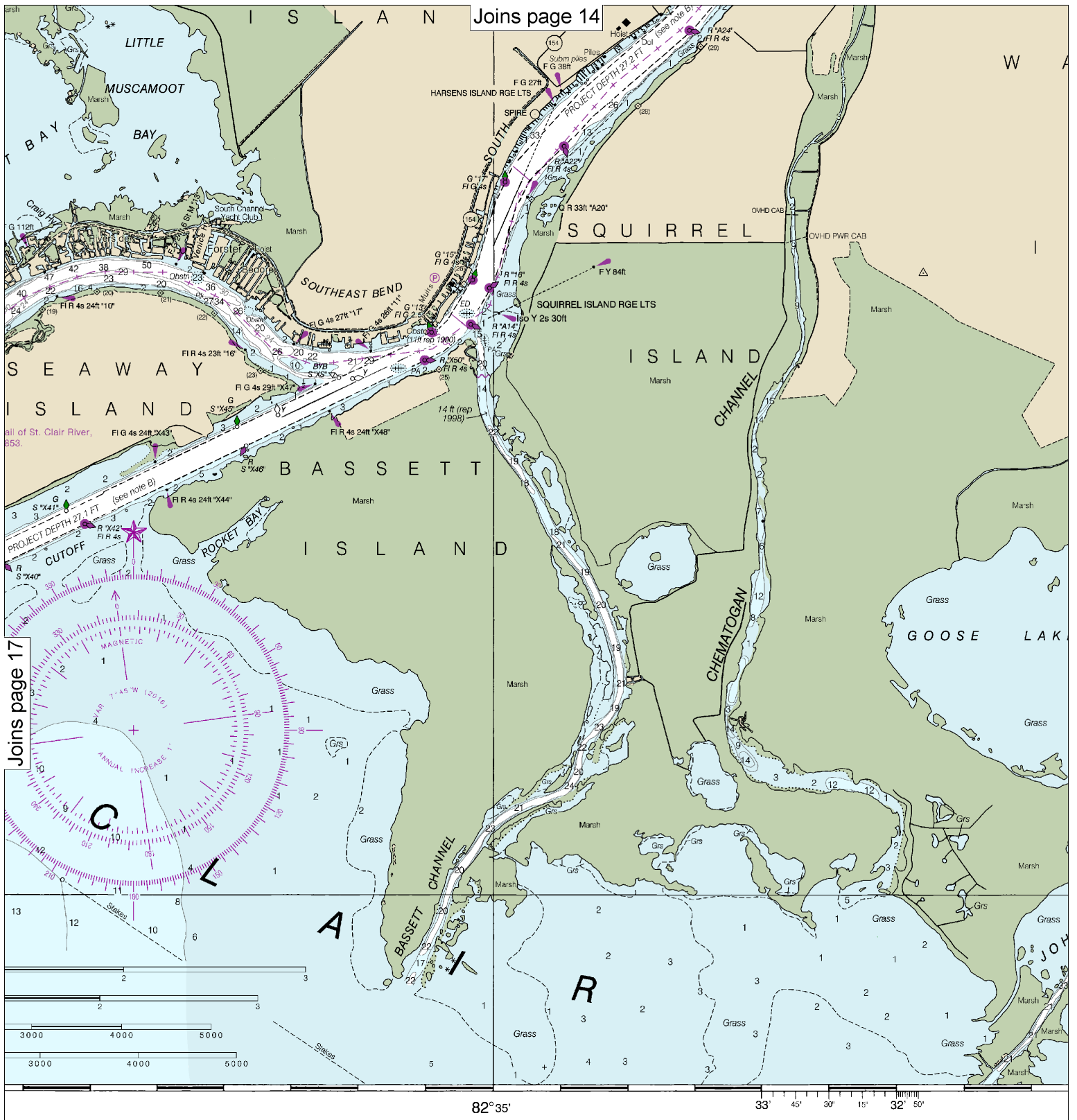




NDINGS IN FEET

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 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
 COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	
FEET	
METERS	



SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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 COAST SURVEY

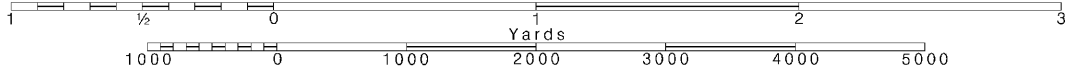
18

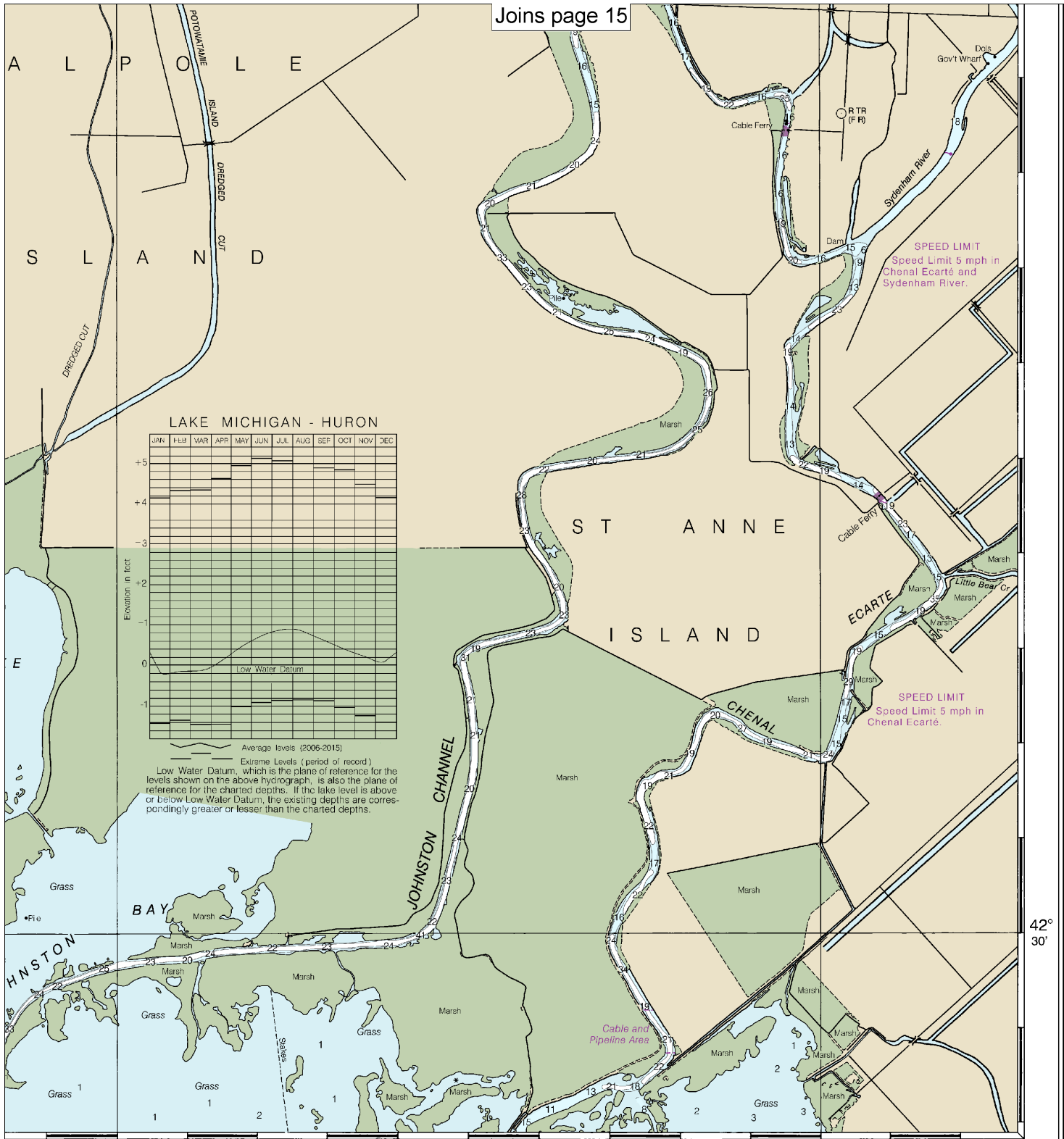
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

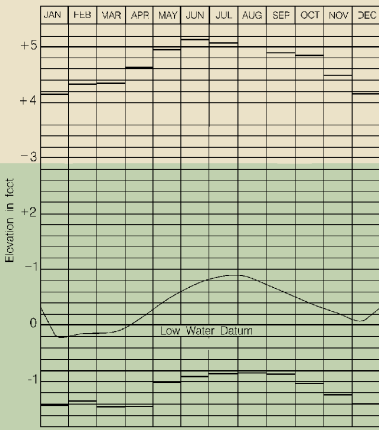
SCALE 1:40,000
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





LAKE MICHIGAN - HURON



Low Water Datum, which is the plane of reference for the levels shown on the above hydrograph, is also the plane of reference for the charted depths. If the lake level is above or below Low Water Datum, the existing depths are correspondingly greater or lesser than the charted depths.

SPEED LIMIT
Speed Limit 5 mph in
Chenal Ecarte and
Sydenham River.

SPEED LIMIT
Speed Limit 5 mph in
Chenal Ecarte.

82°30'

82°25'

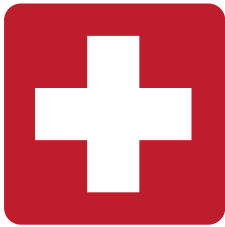
42°
30'

1041.2 X 736.3 mm

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

Saint Clair River
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

14852



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.

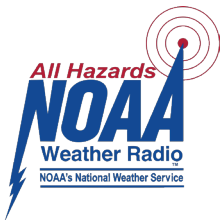
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

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.

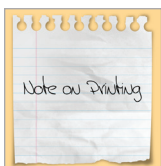
<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Quick References

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- Interactive chart catalog — <http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml>
- 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.