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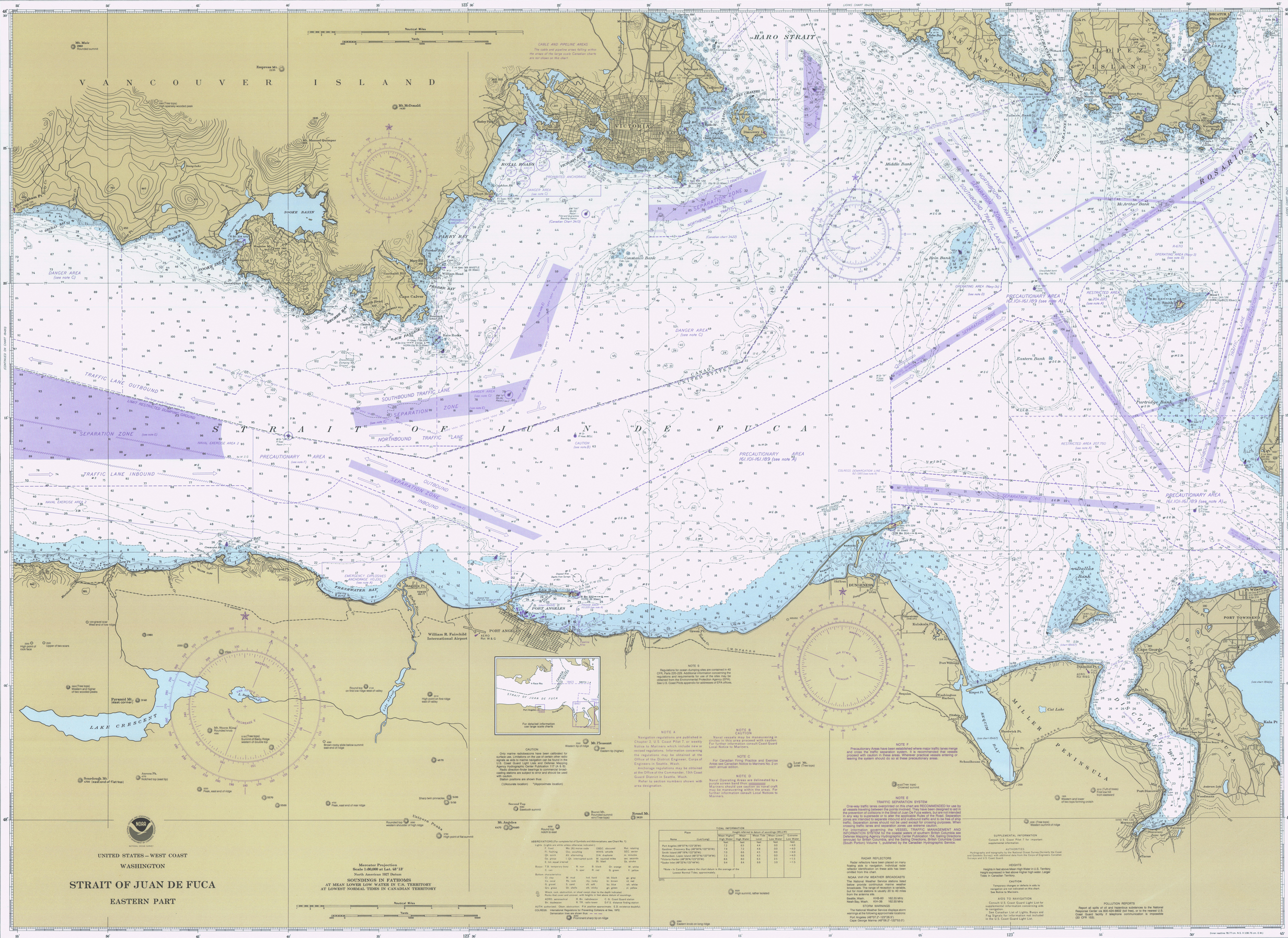
Nautical Chart Catalog No. 2, Panel G



NOTE S

Regulations for ocean dumping sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7, or weekly Notice to Mariners which include new or revised regulations. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Seattle, Wash.

Anchorage regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 13th Coast Guard District in Seattle, Wash.

Refer to section numbers shown with area designation.

NOTE B

CAUTION

Naval vessels may be maneuvering in circles in this area proceed with caution. For further information consult Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

NOTE C

For Canadian Firing Practice and Exercise Areas see Canadian Notice to Mariners No. 2 on each annual edition.

NOTE D

Naval Operating Areas are delineated by a purple screen band thus: ////////. Caution should be exercised as naval craft may be maneuvering within the areas. For further information consult Local Notices to Mariners.

NOTE E

TRAFFIC SEPARATION SYSTEM

One-way traffic lanes overprinted on this chart are RECOMMENDED for use by all vessels traveling between the points involved. They have been designed to aid in the prevention of collisions in the Strait of Juan De Fuca waters, but are not intended to be a guarantee against collision. The separation zones and the traffic lane zones are intended to separate inbound and outbound traffic and to be free of ship traffic. Separation zones should not be used except for crossing purposes. When crossing traffic lanes and separation zones use extreme caution.

For information governing the VESSEL TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION SYSTEM for the coastal waters of southern British Columbia see Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic Center Publication 154, Sailing Directions (enroute) for British Columbia, and the Sailing Directions, British Columbia Coast (South Portion) Volume 1, published by the Canadian Hydrographic Service.

NOTE F

Precautionary Areas have been established where major traffic lanes merge and cross the traffic separation system. It is recommended that vessels proceed with caution in these areas. Wherever practical vessels entering or leaving the system should do so at these precautionary areas.

CAUTION

Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic Center Publication 117 (A & B).

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)

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

Lights (Lights are white unless otherwise indicated.)

F. fixed	Mo. (A) morse code	OBSC. obscured	Rot. rotating
Fl. flashing	Occ. occulting	WHIS. whistle	SEC. sector
Qk. quick	Alt. alternating	DIA. diaphone	m. minutes
Gp. group	I. Qk. interrupted quick	M. nautical miles	sec. seconds
E. Int. equal interval		Bl. blast	Sk. strobe

Buoys: T.B. temporary buoy; N. non; B. black; Or. orange; W. white; C. can; S. spar; R. red; G. green; Y. yellow

Bottom characteristics

Cl. clay	M. mud	hrd. hard	bk. black	gy. gray
Co. coral	Rk. rock	rky. rocky	br. brown	rd. red
G. gravel	S. sand	sft. soft	bu. blue	wh. white
Grs. grass	Sh. shells	stk. sticky	gn. green	yl. yellow

(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.

AERO. aeronautical; R. Bn. radiobeacon; C. G. Coast Guard station; Bn. daybeacon; R. Tr. radio tower; D. F. S. distance finding station

AUTH. authorized; Obstr. obstruction; P.A. position approximate; E.D. existence doubtful.

COLREGS. International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — —

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name (Lat/Long)	Mean Higher High Water feet	Mean High Water feet	Mean Tide feet	Mean Lower Low Water feet	Extreme Low Water feet
Port Angeles (48°07'N/123°26'W)	7.9	7.2	4.4	0.0	−4.0
Quillayute, Discovery Bay (48°08'N/123°55'W)	7.9	7.2	4.6	0.0	−4.0
South Island (48°19'N/123°30'W)	7.0	6.6	4.5	0.0	−4.0
Richardson, Lopez Island (48°27'N/123°04'W)	7.3	6.6	4.5	0.0	−4.0
*Victoria Harbor (48°26'N/123°23'W)	8.6	8.0	6.3	2.5	−1.5
*Esquimalt Inlet (48°25'N/123°24'W)	9.4	8.4	6.6	3.0	−1.5

*Note – In Canadian waters the chart datum is the average of the Lowest Normal Tides, approximately.

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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.

NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service stations listed below provide continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Seattle, Wash. KHB-60 162.55 MHz
Neah Bay, Wash. KIH-36 162.55 MHz

STORM WARNINGS

The National Weather Service displays storm warnings at the following approximate locations:

Port Angeles (48°07.2'–123°26.9')
Cape George Marine (48°06.2'–122°53.0')

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Survey (formerly the Coast and Geodetic Survey) with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Canadian Surveys and U.S. Coast Guard.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water in U.S. Territory. Height expressed in feet above Higher high water. Larger Tides in Canadian Territory.

CAUTION

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

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.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

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CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic Center and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the print date shown in the lower left hand corner.

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.

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

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

FATHOMS	0	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	0	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	0	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

(Strait of Juan de Fuca – Eastern Part)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS – SCALE 1:80,000

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