

Zone of Confidence (ZOC) Diagram

ZOC CATEGORIES

ZOC	COLOR	POSITION ACCURACY	DEPTH ACCURACY	SEAFLOOR COVERAGE			
A1		± 5 m + 5% depth ± 16.4 ft + 5% depth	= 0.50 m +1% d = 1.6 ft +1% d = 0.3 fm +1% d	All significant seafloor features detected.			
A2		± 20 m ± 65.6 ft	= 1.00 m +2% d = 3.3 ft +2% d = 0.6 fm +2% d	All significant seafloor features detected.			
В		± 50 m ± 164.0 ft	= 1.00 m +2% d = 3.3 ft +2% d = 0.6 fm +2% d	Uncharted features hazardous to surface navigation are not expected but may exist.			
с		± 500 m ± 1640.4 ft	= 2.00 m +2% d = 6.6 ft +2% d = 1.1 fm +2% d	Depth anomalies may be expected.			
D		Worse than ZOC C	Worse than ZOC C	Large depth anomalies may be expected.			
U		Unassessed - The quality of the bathymetric data has yet to be assessed.					

The records of the NOAA Custom Chart Notes Geospatial Database are current as of May 1st, 2023. Subsequent additions and refinements are to be expected. Please refer to all available navigational publications for complete information about the charted area.

CAUTION CHART UPDATES

This NOAA Custom Chart contains upto-date information only as of the time of creation, and will become outdated. Mariners are advised to visit https:// distribution.charts.noaa.gov/ weekly_updates/ to check for weekly updates, and to render a new NOAA Custom Chart when information is updated. Notices to Mariners are not issued for corrections to this NOAA Custom Chart.

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.

COMMENTS REQUESTED

NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies, or comments about this chart via NOAA's ASSIST tool at https:// nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/customerservice/assist/.

CAUTION AUTOMATED CHART GENERATION

This NOAA Custom Chart has been automatically rendered from NOAA Electronic Navigational Chart (NOAA ENC®) data. Mariners using this NOAA Custom Chart are advised that this is a static reproduction of the NOAA ENC®. This NOAA Custom Chart has not been individually quality checked or adjusted for optimal use for navigation. The portrayal may be at a different scale from that of the original NOAA ENC®. Mariners are advised to use caution when using this NOAA Custom Chart for navigation and are encouraged to use the latest NOAA ENC® to access the most up-todate information. Mariners must also comply with all applicable regulatory requirements.

HEIGHTS

Heights of fixed aids to navigation and vertical clearances of overhead obstructions will be shown in feet if the units are set to feet or fathoms. If units are set to meters, heights will be shown in meters. Land elevation values are shown in meters only.

WATER LEVELS, CURRENTS, AND TIDES

Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the internet from NOAA's Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services (CO-OPS) at https:// tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/ water_level_info.html and https:// tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/ currents_info.html .

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 10 for important supplemental information. Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

VERTICAL DATUM

Overhead clearances are referred to Mean High Water (MHW).

COLREGS DEMARCATION LINE

The Inland Navigational Rules Act of 1980 is in effect for vessels transiting this area. The seaward boundaries of this area are the COLREGS demarcation lines. In the area seaward of the COLREGS demarcation lines, vessels are governed by COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. The COLREGS demarcation line is defined in COLREGS 33 CFR 80.1460.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

SOUNDING DATUM

Soundings referred to Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW).

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 10. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, HI or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, HI.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

COLREGS, 80.1410 (SEE NOTE A)

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

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

CAUTION

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.

> CAUTION LIMITATIONS ON THE USE OF RADIO SIGNALS

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

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

CAUTION SUBMERGED CABLES AND PIPELINES

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.

STRONG CURRENTS

Swift currents reported in 1982 in the vicinity of Kamalō Harbor.

ΗΔ₩ΔΤ'ΤΔΝ	_	ENGLTSH	TRANSLATIONS
INAWAL LAN	_	LINGLIGI	INANJLAITONJ

Hawai'ian	English	
Hawai'ian	English	-

Kowa sound	Akau cha			
	•••••			cove
Lae		-	cape	bav
Lua		crater,	, pit	-
Heiau		• • • • • •	place	of
worship,			t	emple
Mauna	mour	ntain,	hill,	peak
	Н	ema		south
Moku	-	-		
			···· • • • ······	…east
Pali	cliff,	peak,	point	
Но	no	co	ve,	bay
Pohaku	rock			
Puu		n, hill	L (s), ana	peak
Wai	.water	Kellon		• •• • • • •

CAUTION

Improved channels are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

SUBMERGED SUBMARINE OPERATING AREAS

Submarines may be submerged in these areas, vessels should proceed with caution. During torpedo practice firing, all vessels are cautioned to keep well clear of Naval Target Vessels flying a large red flag at the HAIGHEST MISTANDIG HUMPBACK WHALE NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY (PROTECTED AREA: 15 CFR 922; SEE NOTE A)

KAHO'OLAWE ISLAND RESERVE

Kahoʻolawe Island Reserve surrounds the island of Kahoʻolawe.

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.

Maui,HI WWG-75 162.4MHz