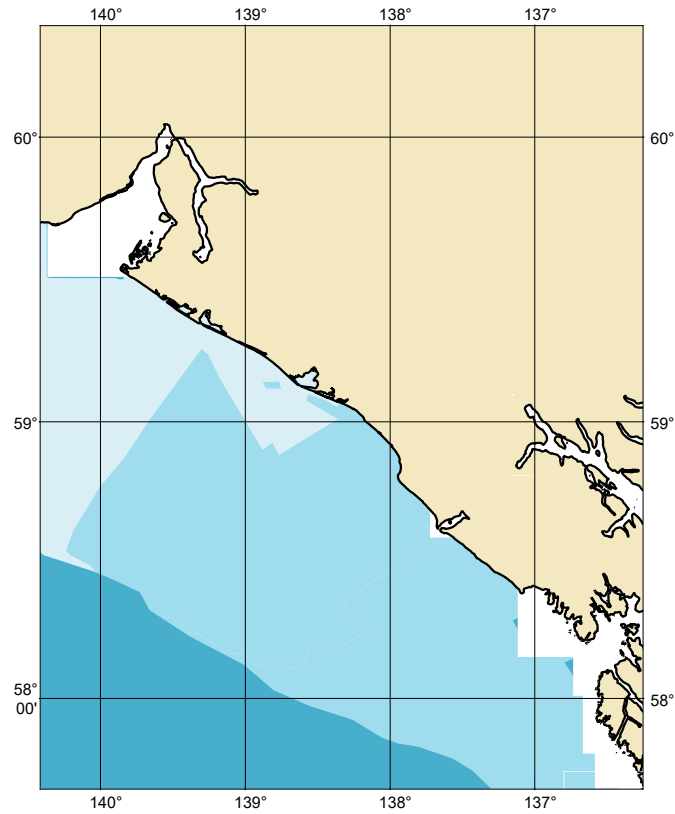


## Zone of Confidence (ZOC) Diagram



ZOC CATEGORIES

ZOC	COLOR	POSITION ACCURACY	DEPTH ACCURACY	SEAFLOOR COVERAGE
A1		$\pm 5 \text{ m} + 5\% \text{ depth}$ $\pm 16.4 \text{ ft} + 5\% \text{ depth}$	$= 0.50 \text{ m} + 1\% \text{ d}$ $= 1.6 \text{ ft} + 1\% \text{ d}$ $= 0.3 \text{ fm} + 1\% \text{ d}$	All significant seafloor features detected.
A2		$\pm 20 \text{ m}$ $\pm 65.6 \text{ ft}$	$= 1.00 \text{ m} + 2\% \text{ d}$ $= 3.3 \text{ ft} + 2\% \text{ d}$ $= 0.6 \text{ fm} + 2\% \text{ d}$	All significant seafloor features detected.
B		$\pm 50 \text{ m}$ $\pm 164.0 \text{ ft}$	$= 1.00 \text{ m} + 2\% \text{ d}$ $= 3.3 \text{ ft} + 2\% \text{ d}$ $= 0.6 \text{ fm} + 2\% \text{ d}$	Uncharted features hazardous to surface navigation are not expected but may exist.
C		$\pm 500 \text{ m}$ $\pm 1640.4 \text{ ft}$	$= 2.00 \text{ m} + 2\% \text{ d}$ $= 6.6 \text{ ft} + 2\% \text{ d}$ $= 1.1 \text{ fm} + 2\% \text{ d}$	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.		

NOAA CUSTOM CHART  
NOTES GEOSPATIAL DATABASE  
VERSION 3.0B - 20 FEBRUARY 2025

The records of the NOAA Custom Chart Notes Geospatial Database are current as of February 20, 2025. 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This NOAA Custom Chart contains up-to-date information only as of the time of creation, and will become outdated. Mariners are advised to visit <https://distribution.charts.noaa.gov/navigation-updates/> to check for critical and routine updates, and to render a new NOAA Custom Chart when the ENC data used to make the chart 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/customer-service/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-to-date 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](https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/water_level_info.html) and [https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/currents\\_info.html](https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/currents_info.html).

ABBREVIATIONS

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

# 167600G

## 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 8 for important supplemental information.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

## SOUNDING DATUM

Soundings referred to Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW).

## NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. 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, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, AK or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, AK.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

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

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

## VERTICAL DATUM

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

## NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. 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, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, AK or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, AK.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (SEE NOTE A)

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

VESSEL TRANSITING

The U.S. Coast Guard and the Pacific States/British Columbia Oil Spill Task Force endorse a system of voluntary measures and minimum distances from shore for certain commercial vessels transiting along the coast anywhere between Cook Inlet, Alaska, and San Diego, California. See U.S. Coast Pilot, Chapter 3 for details.

GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE

Hunting is not permitted within Glacier Bay National Park. Sport fishing is permitted in accordance with Alaska State fishing regulations.

CAUTION

Salt water and land areas in Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve are administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Federal regulations applicable in National Parks and Monuments govern the use of this area.

COPYRIGHT

No copyright is claimed by the United States Government under Title 17 U.S.C. However, other nations may claim intellectual property rights on the compilation of data depicting the foreign waters shown on this chart.

CAUTION

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

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 commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE  
(36 CFR PART 13, SUBPART N; SEE NOTE A)

## CAUTION

The western shore of Yakutat Bay from Point Manby to Blizhni Point is subjected to heavy surf conditions and alongshore currents which cause migration of the shoreline and nearshore sand bars and make beach landings hazardous. Boat landings at stream entrances should be made only with local knowledge and at high tide.

## STRONG CURRENTS

Extreme currents occur at the pass between Russell Fiord and Disenchantment Bay. These currents are extremely fast and treacherous, carrying large icebergs. The pass is deemed unsafe and not navigable by mariners.

## DISENCHANTMENT BAY

Hubbard and Turner Glaciers actively discharge ice into Disenchantment Bay, changing their limits daily. Icebergs, floe ice, and large swells due to calving are usually present. Mariners are urged to use extreme caution when navigating this area.

## CURRENTS

Currents may attain velocities of 8 or 10 knots in North and South Inian Passes. For current predictions consult the Tidal Current Tables, Pacific Coast of North America and Asia.

## LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Differences of as much as 7° from the normal variation have been observed in North Passage.

CAUTION  
SHOALING

Significant shoaling has been found within one-quarter nautical mile of the glaciers at the head of Disenchantment Bay as presently charted. Mariners are urged to navigate with extreme caution as some depths found are up to 20 fathoms/36.5 meters shoaler than charted and will continue to change in the future.

CAUTION  
YAKUTAT BAY

Decreases of charted depths by as much as 0.9 to 1.8 meters/3 to 6 feet were reported in 1997 in Yakutat Bay in an area adjacent to Schooner Beach from Pt. Manby to Kame Stream as a result of the February 28, 1979 earthquake. Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution when navigating in this area.

CAUTION  
SEDIMENT

Mariners are advised that in areas such as Yakutat Bay, a layer boundary with a steep thermal/salinity gradient and/or suspended sediments in the water column can produce erroneous bottom traces on echo sounders. If this anomaly is suspected, a hand-held lead line should be used to penetrate the layer for an accurate reading.

## LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Differences of as much as 3° from the normal variation have been observed on George Island at the head of Granite Cove.

## 167600G

### LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Differences of as much as 5° from the normal variation have been observed in Rendu Inlet.

### 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.  
Yakutat, AK WXK-69 162.400 MHz

### 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.  
Althorp Peak, AK KZZ-86 162.425 MHz