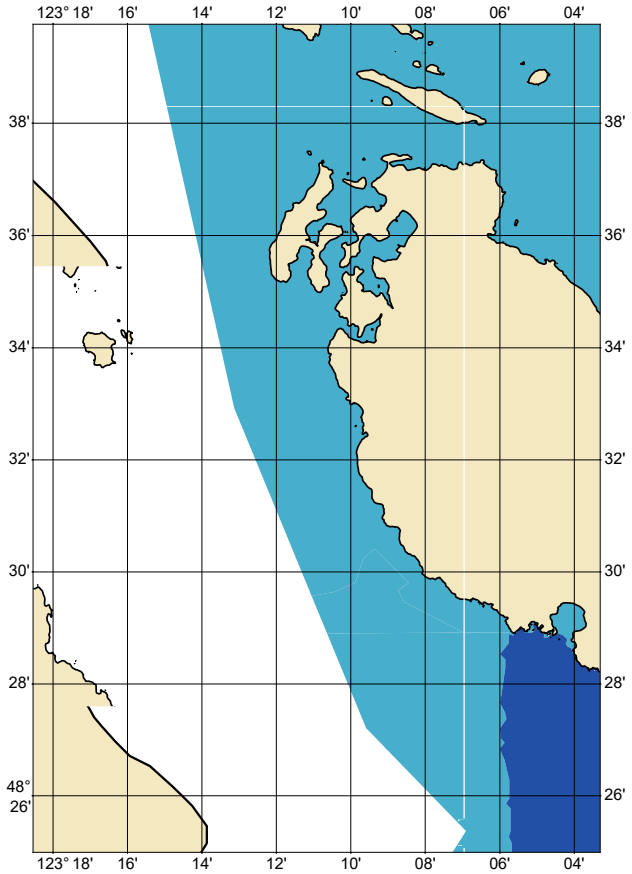
184330G

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.
B		± 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.
C		± 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.		

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NOAA CUSTOM CHART
NOTES GEOSPATIAL DATABASE
VERSION 2.0B - 29 MARCH 2024

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This NOAA Custom Chart contains up-to-date information only as of the time of creation, and will become outdated.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/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/customer-service/assist/ .

CAUTION
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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.

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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.

SOUNDING DATUM

In Canadian waters, soundings are referred to Lowest Normal Tide.

VERTICAL DATUM

In Canadian waters, overhead clearances are referred to Higher High Water Large Tides.

COLREGS, 80.1390 (SEE NOTE A)

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

CANADIAN AIDS TO NAVIGATION

See Canadian List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals for information not included in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

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).

VERTICAL DATUM

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

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, 13th Coast Guard District in Seattle, WA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Seattle, WA.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

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TRAFFIC SEPARATION SCHEME

One-way traffic lanes are RECOMMENDED for use by all vessels traveling between the points involved. They have been designated to aid in the prevention of collisions in the Strait of Juan De Fuca waters, but are not intended in any way to supersede or alter the applicable Rules of the Road. Separation 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.

VESSEL TRAFFIC SERVICES (VTS)

The U.S. Coast Guard operates a mandatory Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) system in U.S. waters. Vessel operating procedures and designated radiotelephone frequencies are published in 33 CFR 161, in the U.S. Coast Pilot, and/or the VTS User's Manual.

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.

JUAN DE FUCA CVTS

A Cooperative Vessel Traffic Services (CVTS) system has been established by the United States and Canada within the adjoining waters in the Juan de Fuca Region. The appropriate Vessel Traffic Center (VTC) (Prince Rupert Traffic, Seattle Traffic, Victoria Traffic) administers the rules issued by both nations, however it will enforce only its own set of rules within its jurisdiction.

PRECAUTIONARY AREA

Precautionary Area have been established where major lanes merge and cross the traffic separation scheme. It is recommended that vessels proceed with caution in these areas. Where practicable, vessels entering or leaving the system should do so at these precautionary areas. For more information regarding Traffic Separation Scheme procedures and regulations, see 33 CFR 167 and/or chapter 2 of the U.S. Coast Pilot.

VESSEL TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

For information governing the VESSEL TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION SYSTEM for the coastal waters of southern British Columbia, see National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 154, Sailing Directions (en route) for British Columbia, and the Sailing Directions British Columbia Coast (South Portion) Volume 1, published by the Canadian Hydrographic Service.

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.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The islands in the vicinity of Georgia, Haro, and Rosario Straits are part of a National Wildlife Refuge and are closed to the public to protect breeding colonies of seabirds, endangered and threatened species, and marine mammals. Boaters are requested to stay at least 200 yards / 182.8 meters away from these islands to avoid disturbance of these animals.

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Differences of 4° from the normal variation have been observed in Haro Strait in the vicinity of Bellevue Point.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide 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.

Mt Tuam,BC CFA-240 162.400MHz
Puget Sound,WA WWG-24 162.425MHz

CAUTION
FERRY ROUTES

Mariners are cautioned that ferries may deviate from their published standard routes due to inclement weather, traffic conditions, navigational hazards, or other emergency situations.

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.

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.

Mt Tuam,BC CFA-240 162.4MHz