THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

WEST INDIES

PUERTO RICO AND VIRGIN ISLANDS

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:326,856 at Lat. 18°00'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

(For offshore navigation only)

Formerly: C&GS 920; 1st Ed., Sept. 1961; C-1001-37; NAPP-414

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored craft and may cause extensive changes to the shoreline.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced and new dangers to navigation may have been created by these storms.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the limit of the Territorial Sea, remains in use as a boundary for certain laws and regulations and for all other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List and the 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:
(L)Accurate location) (eApproximate location)

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

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated)

AERO aeronautical
al alternating
Bn beacon
C can
Dia diaphone
F fixed
Fl flashing
G green
Iso isophase
L1 LT lighthouse
M nautical mile
m minutes
MODC RI microwave tower
Mkr marker
Mo morse code
N red
Oc occulting
Or orange
Q quick
R red
Re Ref radar reflector
R Br radiobeacon
R TB radio tower
Rot rotating
S second
Sec sector
St M statute miles
VQ very quick
W white
WHS whistle
Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:
bk broken
bl blades
Cy clay
Co coral
gr gravel
Grs grass
gy gritty
h hard
M mud
Oys oysters
sc soft
Sh shells
S sand
sy sticky

Miscellaneous:
AUTH authorized
ED existence doubtful
Obs obstruction
Pa position approximate
PD position doubtful
Subm submerged
Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(1) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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).

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, Geological Survey, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Coast Guard, and British Admiralty charts.

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

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.

CAUTION

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

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.
See the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency List of Lights and Fog Signals for information not included in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for practical purposes is identical to World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the Puerto Rico Datum must be corrected an average of 7.10" southward and 1.390" eastward to agree with this chart.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. 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, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida; or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Florida.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE B

Mariners are cautioned against anchoring, dredging or trawling in this area due to the possible existence of unexploded ordnance.

NOTE C

CAUTION

This chart is intended for offshore navigation only. In inshore areas, detailed information, including shoals and hazards, has been omitted. In these areas use large scale charts. See index diagram.

NOTE E

CAUTION

Mariners are cautioned against anchoring, dredging or trawling within the area of the dashed magenta lines due to the presence of underwater cables.

NOTE F

CAUTION

The area within a whole radius of Limetree Bay Channel Entrance (Lighted Buoy 2) is constantly changing due to dredging and construction. Mariners are advised to avoid. Loaded tank vessels and use extreme caution in and near this 4-mile area.
See U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for additional information.

NOTE G

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. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown thus:

Pipeline Area — Cable Area

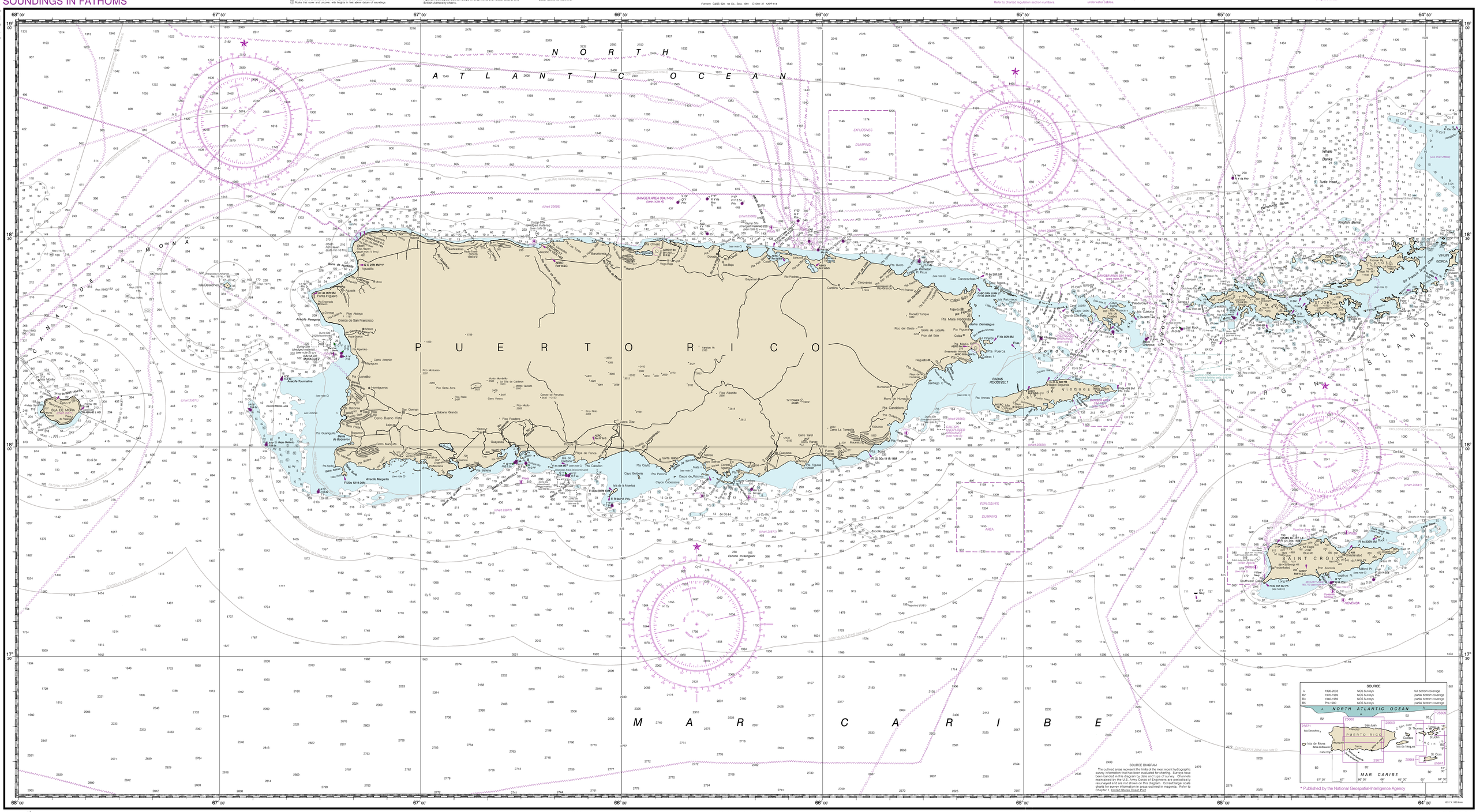
Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in the vicinity of 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 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.

San Juan, PR	WXJ-69	162.400 MHz
Mayaguez, PR	WXJ-68	162.550 MHz
St. Thomas, VI	WXM-96	162.475 MHz

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS


NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
PUERTO RICO
MAR CARIBE
CANAL DE LA MONA
ISLA DE MONA
VIRGIN ISLANDS
SAINT CROIX
Vieques
Culebra
Mayagüez
Ponce
San Juan
Caja de Muertos
Isla Desecheo
Bahía de Aguadilla
Bahía de Guánica
Bahía de Jobos
Bahía de Ponce
Bahía de Mayagüez
Bahía de Boquerón
Bahía de Guayanilla
Bahía de Vieques
Bahía de Culebra
Bahía de Fajardo
Bahía de Jobos
Bahía de Guayama
Bahía de Arecibo
Bahía de Aguadilla
Bahía de Mayagüez
Bahía de Ponce
Bahía de Guánica