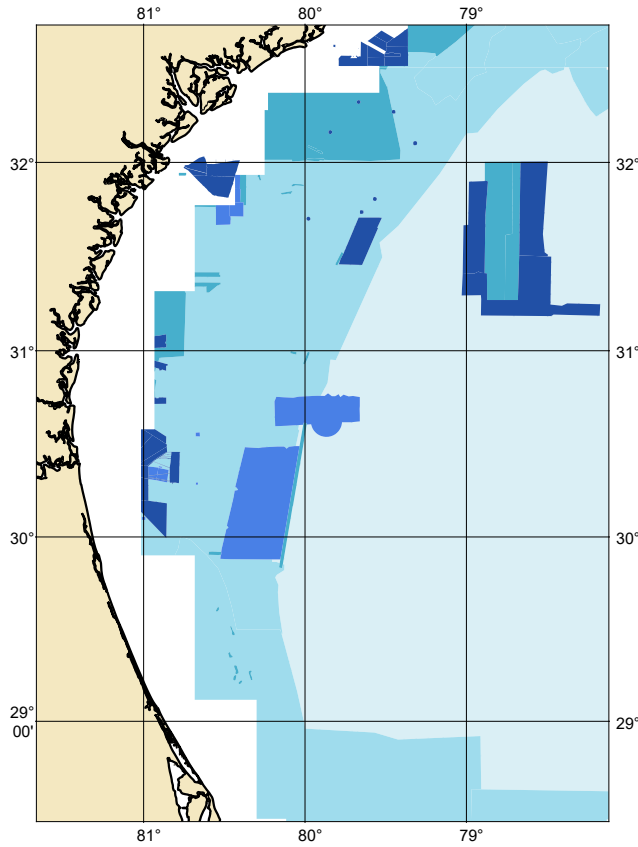


Zone of Confidence (ZOC) Diagram



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 3.0 - 15 JULY 2024

The records of the NOAA Custom Chart Notes Geospatial Database are current as of July 15, 2024. 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This NOAA Custom Chart contains up-to-date information only as of the time of creation, and will become outdated.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 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 4 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 4. 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, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, FL or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, FL.

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

SOUNDING DATUM

Soundings referred to Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW).

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. 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, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, FL or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Savannah, GA.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. 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, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, FL or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Charleston, SC.

RECOMMENDED TWO-WAY WHALE AVOIDANCE ROUTE

The two-way route is RECOMMENDED for use by all vessels traveling into or out of Jacksonville. This routing has been established to reduce the likelihood of ship strikes of endangered North Atlantic Right Whales. Mariners are warned that some vessels might not be able to keep to the starboard side of the routes at all times. CAUTION: Full bottom coverage surveys have not been conducted within the entire routes, so uncharted dangers may exist. See Chapter 1, U.S. Coast Pilot.

RECOMMENDED TWO-WAY WHALE AVOIDANCE ROUTE

The two-way route is RECOMMENDED for use by all vessels traveling into or out of Fernandina Beach. This routing has been established to reduce the likelihood of ship strikes of endangered North Atlantic Right Whales. Mariners are warned that some vessels might not be able to keep to the starboard side of the routes at all times. CAUTION: Full bottom coverage surveys have not been conducted within the entire routes, so uncharted dangers may exist. See Chapter 1, U.S. Coast Pilot.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations. 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 from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved. 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.

RECOMMENDED TWO-WAY WHALE AVOIDANCE ROUTE

The two-way route is RECOMMENDED for use by all vessels traveling into or out of Brunswick. This routing has been established to reduce the likelihood of ship strikes of endangered North Atlantic Right Whales. Mariners are warned that some vessels might not be able to keep to the starboard side of the routes at all times. CAUTION: Full bottom coverage surveys have not been conducted within the entire routes, so uncharted dangers may exist. See Chapter 1, U.S. Coast Pilot.

CAUTION

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

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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.

DANGER AREA

Launch debris may fall within the areas surrounding Cape Canaveral. See Notice to Mariners or contact the Coast Guard for launch hazard areas specific to each launch and the times they will be in effect.

NOTE Z NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) website: <https://www.epa.gov/vessels-marinas-and-ports>.

CAUTION WEATHER ROCKET IMPACT AREA

Mariners are cautioned against possible hazards in the impact area off Cape Canaveral, due to falling rocket casings.

CAUTION CAPE CANAVERAL

Trawlers or other vessels should exercise caution while dragging the ocean floor within a 34.8 nautical mile radius of Cape Canaveral, Florida, since it is known that missile debris, some of which may contain unexploded ordnance, exists in this area.

RESTRICTED AREA RIGHT WHALE SEASONAL MANAGEMENT AREA (50 CFR 224.105)

All vessels greater than or equal to 65 feet / 19.8 meters in length must slow to speeds of 10 knots or less in seasonal management areas.

RECOMMENDED TWO-WAY WHALE AVOIDANCE ROUTE

The two-way route is RECOMMENDED for use by all vessels traveling into or out of Brunswick. This routing has been established to reduce the likelihood of ship strikes of endangered North Atlantic Right Whales. Mariners are warned that some vessels might not be able to keep to the starboard side of the routes at all times. CAUTION: Full bottom coverage surveys have not been conducted within the entire routes, so uncharted dangers may exist. See Zone of Confidence (ZOC) Diagram and Chapter 1, U.S. Coast Pilot.

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MANDATORY SHIP REPORTING SYSTEM AREA

33 CFR 169: Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2 of the U.S. Coast Pilot for this geographic area. Refer to regulation section numbers.

OCULINA BANK
(PROTECTED AREA: 50 CFR
622.220-622.227)

The following restrictions apply within the Oculina Bank protected area: Fishing with bottom longlines, traps, pots, dredges and bottom trawls is prohibited. Additional restrictions apply within the Experimental closed area: Fishing for or retaining South Atlantic snapper-grouper in or from the closed area is prohibited. Any fish taken incidentally by hook-and-line must be released immediately by cutting the line without removing the fish from the water.

FISH HAVENS

The positions of fish havens charted in the vicinity of St Johns River Entrance are approximate and are usually marked with orange and white buoys.

RIGHT WHALE CRITICAL HABITAT
(PRECAUTIONARY AREA: 50 CFR 226.203,
224.103C; SEE NOTE A)

It is illegal to approach any right whale anywhere closer than 500 yards/457.2 meters.

GRAY REEF NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY
(PROTECTED AREA: 15 CFR 922; SEE NOTE
A)

NOTE

Mantanzas Inlet is closed to navigation.

DISCOLORED WATER

In 2005, discolored water was reported in the approaches to St Johns Entrance. Its position is approximate.

FISHING AND HUNTING STRUCTURES

Uncharted fish and wildlife harvesting devices and structures such as fish traps, pound nets, crab traps, and duck blinds, some submerged, may exist in the area of this chart, particularly in the near shore area. Mariners should proceed with caution.