



HEIGHTS  
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES  
Hydrography and topography by the N. Survey, with additional data from the National Agency, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Coast G.

CAUTION  
Improved channels shown by subject to shoaling, particularly

CAUTION  
Significant changes in depths and shore area of this chart as a result of the earthquake observations since the earthquake indicate King Cove, Alaska Peninsula and bottom Chignik Bay, Alaska Peninsula. Observations indicated there was no change at urgent to use extreme caution when navigating as the magnitude of change except at the

AIDS TO NAVIGATION  
Consult U.S. Coast Guard supplemental information on navigation. See National Geospatial-Intelligence Center List of Lights and Fog Signal List not included in the U.S. Coast

HORIZONTAL DATUM  
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 2.700' southward and 8.162' westward to agree with this chart.

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.  
Tuklung Mt AK WNG-525 162.425 Mhz

MAGNETIC VARIATION  
Magnetic variation curves are for 2018 derived from 2015 World Magnetic Model and accompanying secular change. If annual change is in same direction as variation it is additive and the variation is increasing. If annual change is opposite in direction to variation it is subtractive and the variation is decreasing.

NOTE  
Maritime boundary provisionally applied pending formal exchange of instruments of ratification.

According to Article 3 of the Agreement between the United States of America and Russia on the Maritime Boundary, signed June 1, 1990:  
"1. In any area east of the maritime boundary that lies within 200 nautical miles of the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea of Russia is measured but beyond 200 nautical miles of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the United States is measured (eastern special area), Russia agrees that henceforth the United States may exercise the sovereign rights and jurisdiction derived from exclusive economic zone jurisdiction that Russia would otherwise be entitled to exercise under international law in the absence of the agreement of the Parties on the maritime boundary...  
2. To the extent that either Party exercises the sovereign rights or jurisdiction in the special area or areas on its side of the maritime boundary as provided for in this Article, such exercise of sovereign rights or jurisdiction derives from the agreement of the Parties and does not constitute an extension of its exclusive economic zone. To this end, each Party shall take the necessary steps to ensure that any exercise on its part of such rights or jurisdiction in the special area or areas on its side of the maritime boundary shall be so characterized in its relevant laws, regulations, and charts.

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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. Station positions are shown thus:

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**NOT FOR NAVIGATION**  
NOAA NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
OFFICE OF COAST SURVEY

**OPR-R365-FA-17, D00226**  
Bering Strait and Vicinity, Alaska  
Bering Strait

REMARKS:  
-Depths in Fathoms  
-Additional data and products for this survey available <http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov>  
-Isolated features such as rocks, wrecks, and obstructions are not portrayed on this product  
-Read attached D00226\_readme.txt for additional information