

Corrections

Chapter 7, Paragraph 293, read:

(293) Iliuliuk Reef is a ledge extending 250 yards in an east-west direction due north of East Channel leading into Iliulik Harbor. The reef bares in places, and from the east dry rocks, a ledge covered 12 to 15 feet and marked by kelp extends 100 yards south. A lighted buoy, due south of the reef, marks the approximate west extents of the reef.

(L 995-2016)

Chapter 7, Paragraph 300, read:

(300) South Amaknak Rocks is in a foul area that extends from the south extremity of Amaknak Island. The smaller 15-foot rock near the south edge of the foul ground is about 250 yards southeast of the larger 30-foot rock. A deepwater channel is located between the lighted buoy marking this group of rocks and Bailey Ledge and also about 350 yards east of the easternmost South Amaknak Rock, thence deep water may be carried to the south entrance of Iliuliuk Harbor by favoring midchannel.

(L 995-2016)

Chapter 7, Paragraph 319, read:

(319) Eider Point is at the south end of a rocky bluff-formation of great height which characterizes the coast for several miles along the west side of the entrance to Unalaska Bay. In places along this shore there are massive accumulations of loose rock and earth lying at the base of the bluffs, formed by slides. These accumulations are bordered by flat, smooth, sandy bottom stretches. The bluffs are of horizontal strata and like those about Cape Cheerful have a distinct reddish hue. Eider Point is a comparatively low projection pointing south, and from it a narrow reef extends in the same direction for 0.6 mile into Unalaska Bay and is marked at the southern extent by a lighted buoy. The reef uncovers 2 to 4 feet and usually breaks at high tide but not generally along its outer limit. Although deep water can be carried from seaward to the vicinity of the end of the reef, Eider Point should be given a berth of at least 1 mile when passing south of it.

(L 995-2016)