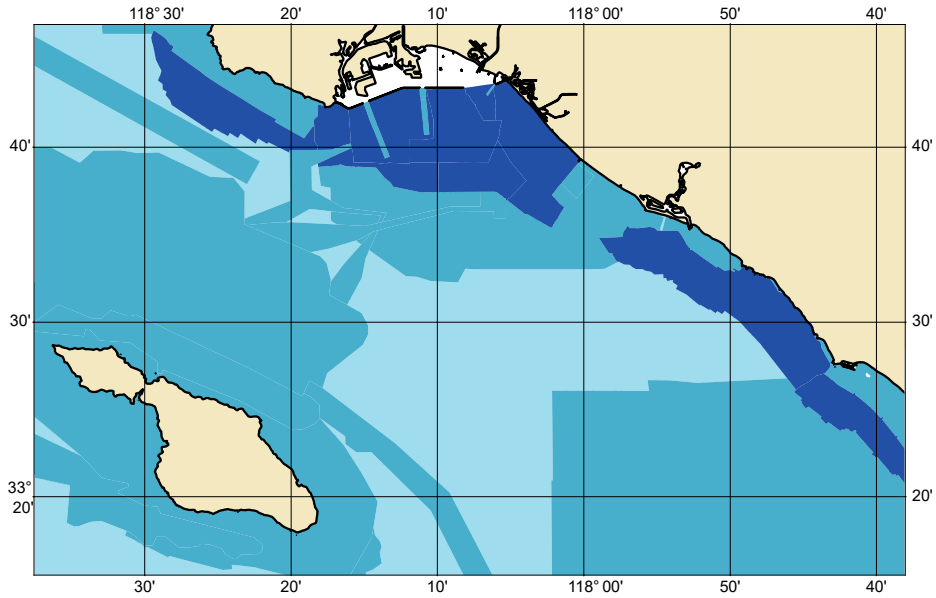


Zone of Confidence (ZOC) Diagram



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This NOAA Custom Chart contains up-to-date information only as of the time of creation, and will become outdated.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/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 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 7 for important supplemental information.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

VERTICAL DATUM

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

COLREGS DEMARCATION LINE

The Inland Navigational Rules Act of 1980 is in effect for vessels transiting this area. The seaward boundaries of this area are the COLREGS demarcation lines. In the area seaward of the COLREGS demarcation lines, vessels are governed by COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. The COLREGS demarcation line is defined in COLREGS 33 CFR 80.1114a.

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 7. 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, 11th Coast Guard District in Alameda, CA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Los Angeles, CA.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

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COLREGS DEMARCATION LINE

The Inland Navigational Rules Act of 1980 is in effect for vessels transiting this area. The seaward boundaries of this area are the COLREGS demarcation lines. In the area seaward of the COLREGS demarcation lines, vessels are governed by COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. The COLREGS demarcation line is defined in COLREGS 33 CFR 80.1112.

COLREGS DEMARCATION LINE

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COLREGS DEMARCATION LINE

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COLREGS DEMARCATION LINE

The Inland Navigational Rules Act of 1980 is in effect for vessels transiting this area. The seaward boundaries of this area are the COLREGS demarcation lines. In the area seaward of the COLREGS demarcation lines, vessels are governed by COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. The COLREGS demarcation line is defined in COLREGS 33 CFR 80.1114b.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURES

Obstruction lights and sound (fog) signals are required for fixed mineral development structures, subject to approval by the District Commander, U.S. Coast Guard (33 CFR 67).

VESSEL TRANSITING

The U.S. Coast Guard and the Pacific States/British Columbia Oil Spill Task Force endorse a system of voluntary measures and minimum distances from shore for certain commercial vessels transiting along the coast anywhere between Cook Inlet, Alaska, and San Diego, California. See U.S. Coast Pilot, Chapter 3 for details.

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VESSEL TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (VTMS)

The Vessel Traffic Service of Los Angeles-Long Beach, jointly operated by the U.S. Coast Guard and Marine Exchange, has been established within the approaches to San Pedro Bay. The working frequency for the VTS is channel 14 VHF/FM (156.7 MHz) and the call sign is "San Pedro Traffic." Upon entering the VTS area, within a 25 nautical mile radius of Pt. Fermin (LAT 33°42.3'N, LONG 118°17.6'W), all inbound vessels shall report on channel 14 their vessel name, call sign, position, course and speed, destination, estimated time of arrival to their destination, and whether or not their vessel will be taking on a pilot. Outbound vessels shall report 15 minutes prior to reaching the breakwater. To obtain information on the movement of deep draft vessels inside the Federal Breakwater, contact the Los Angeles Pilot Station on channel 73 (156.675 MHz)/phone 310-732-3805 or Long Beach Pilot Station on channel 74 (156.6 MHz)/phone 562-432-0664.

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.

CAUTION

Outbound vessels have priority over incoming vessels in Long Beach Channel. Speed limit is six knots.

TRAFFIC SEPARATION SCHEME

One-way traffic lanes are RECOMMENDED for use by all vessels traveling between the points involved. They have been designed to aid in the prevention of collisions at the approaches to major harbors and along heavily traveled coastal waters, but are not intended in any way to supersede or to 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.

LOS ANGELES DEEP DRAFT PILOT AREA

Vessels with 15.2 meters/50 foot draft or less will be boarded south of RACON Buoy 3. Vessels with a draft greater than 15.2 meters/50 feet will be boarded south of Buoy 1.

CAUTION

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

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.

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CAUTION

The Los Angeles and Long Beach main channels are considered narrow channels. Vessels less than 20 meters in length, sailing vessels, vessels engaged in fishing, or any vessel attempting to cross these channels shall not impede a vessel that can only safely navigate within a narrow channel as per Inland Navigation Rules, Rule 9. To obtain information on the movement of deep draft vessels inside Federal Breakwater contact the Los Angeles Pilot Station on channel 73 (156.675 MHz) / ph 310-732-3805 or Long Beach Pilot Station on channel 74 (156.6 MHz) / ph 562-432-0664.

CAUTION

USACE conducts hydrographic surveys to monitor navigation conditions. These surveys are not intended to detect underwater features. Uncharted features hazardous to surface navigation are not expected but may exist in federal channels. For more information visit <https://navigation.usace.army.mil/Survey/Hydro>.

SUBMERGED SUBMARINE OPERATING AREAS

Submerged submarine operations are conducted at various times in the waters contained on this chart. Proceed with caution.

ANCHORAGE BERTHS

The anchorage berths are for the convenience of the Captain of the Port and/or port pilots. Anchorages outside the federal breakwater are assigned by the Captain of the Port through VTMS. Anchorages inside the breakwater are assigned by the applicable port pilot. The Delta anchorages are for the use of the U.S. Navy and U.S. Coast Guard for explosive loadings.

CAUTION

Vessels should not enter the Pilot Operating Area unless entering or departing Los Angeles Channel.

CAUTION

Vessels should not enter the Pilot Operating Area unless entering or departing Long Beach Channel. Vessels entering Long Beach Channel should pass eastward of lighted whistle buoy "LB", and vessels departing should pass westward.

CAUTION

There are rock outcroppings in northern General Anchorage N. Use caution.

CAUTION

Improved channels are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

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>.

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MILITARY EXERCISE AREA

Mariners are cautioned against possible hazards due to military training activities. Normal hours of operation are 0600-2400 local time, daily. For extension of operating times and further information, consult U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

CHANGEABLE AREA

Area north of Newport Beach harbor are subject to frequent change. Charted depths from surveys of 2011.

WRECKS

Numerous wrecks reported in the mouth of San Gabriel River.

NOTE

No person shall operate, drive or navigate any vessel powered by an engine through the channel lying between Bay Island and the Peninsula from June 1st through September 15th of each year. Newport Beach Municipal Code. Section 10158.1.

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.
Avalon, CA WNG-584 162.525 MHz

IMO AMMENDED TRAFFIC SEPARATION SCHEME

Portions of the traffic separation scheme have been amended by the IMO. See IMO COLREG.2/Circ.64. Please be advised that these portions have not been revised by the United States Coast Guard and that the corresponding changes have not been updated in the Code of Federal Regulations (33 CFR part 167). There are differences between the two traffic separation schemes and caution is advised.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURES

Obstruction lights and sound (fog) signals are required for fixed mineral development structures, subject to approval by the District Commander, U.S. Coast Guard (33 CFR 67).

MOORING BUOYS

Numerous mooring buoys are located on the south shore of Queensway Bay.

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Uncharted submarine pipelines and cables may exist in the vicinity of oil well structures, and between such structures and the shoreline. Mariners should use caution when anchoring.

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.
Los Angeles, CA KWO-37 162.550 MHz

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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.
Malibu Marine, CA KWL-22 162.425 MHz

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.
San Diego Marine, CA WNG-637 162.425 MHz

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.
Santa Barbara Marine, CA WWF-62 162.475 MHz

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.
San Diego, CA KEC-62 162.400 MHz

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.
Santa Ana, CA WWG-21 162.450 MHz

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.
Santa Barbara, CA KIH-34 162.400 MHz

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.
Victorville, CA WXM-66 162.500 MHz