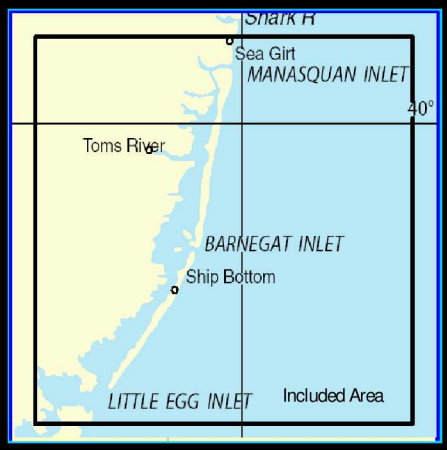
BookletChart™

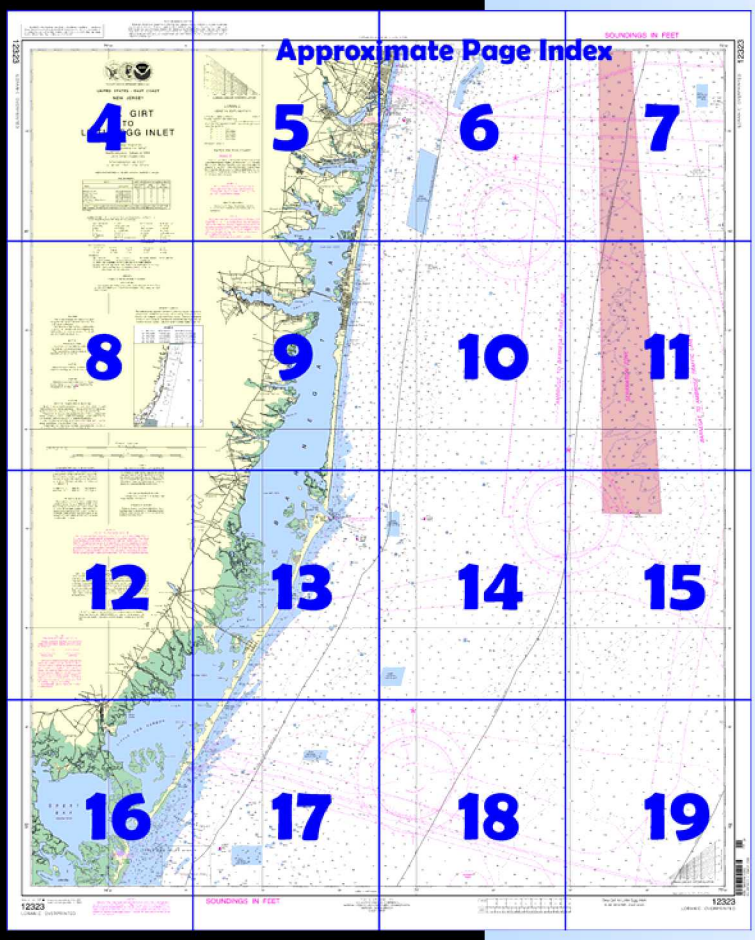
Sea Girt to Little Egg Inlet

(NOAA Chart 12323)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*



NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NOAA
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

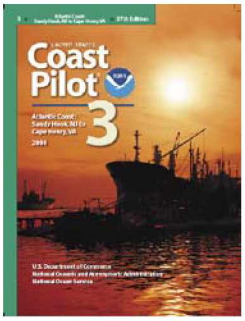
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 3, Chapter 4 excerpts]

(37) **Bay Head,** 2 miles south of Manasquan Inlet, is marked by a prominent elevated water tank. From Bay Head south, the resorts are more widely spaced on the low, narrow barrier beach which separates the inside waters from the ocean.

(38) **Barnegat Inlet,** 21 miles southward of Manasquan Inlet, forms a passage from the Atlantic Ocean through **Oyster Creek Channel** to the New Jersey Intracoastal Waterway and Barnegat Bay. The approach to the inlet is marked by a lighted whistle buoy about 1.7 miles SE of the N jetty. The inlet is protected by two jetties marked by lights. A fog signal is at the south jetty light. A white and orange danger buoy is just inside the channel NE of the south jetty. Abandoned Barnegat Lighthouse, on the south side of the inlet, is the most prominent landmark in the area; it is a 161-foot-high brick tower, dark red on its upper half and white on its lower half. The tower, no longer lighted, is maintained by the State of New Jersey as a historical monument. Also prominent from seaward is a 391-foot-high powerplant stack at the head of Oyster Creek, on the west side of Barnegat Bay.

(39) Barnegat Inlet Channel and Oyster Creek Channel are subject to continual change due to severe shoaling. The buoys marking these channels are shifted frequently to mark the best water and therefore are not charted. In August 2002, the controlling depth was 8.3 feet (10 feet at midchannel) in the entrance between the jetties; greater depths could be carried with local knowledge. In 1991, it was reported that various aids marking Oyster Creek Channel may be submerged because of strong tidal currents. Breakers make across the inlet with an ebb tide and an easterly wind. Strangers should not attempt to transit the inlet under any but ideal conditions. Boatmen needing assistance should lay outside the inlet and contact the local Coast Guard station.

(40) In 1980, a wreck reported visible in 1978, about 200 yards west of the north jetty light, in about 39°45.6'N., 74°05.6'W., was not visible.

(41) The mean range of tide is 3.1 feet in Barnegat Inlet and 0.6 feet in Oyster Creek Channel. The current velocity is about 2.5 knots in the inlet, although currents as high as 7 knots have been reported.

(42) **Barnegat Light** is a resort town on the south side of Barnegat Inlet. The channel to the small-craft and fishing-boat facilities on the bay side of the town is marked by privately maintained seasonal buoys or markers; these aids are not charted.

(43) **Beach Haven Inlet** (39°30.0'N., 74°15.1'W.), 17 miles south-southwestward of Barnegat Inlet, is unmarked. Numerous wrecks and shoal spots are at the entrance. Due to changing conditions of the channel, boatmen are advised to seek local knowledge prior to entering. The mean range of tide is 3.7 feet.

(44) The entrance to Beach Haven Inlet should not be mistaken for Little Egg Inlet, which is close southward. **Beach Haven Coast Guard Station** is inside the barrier beach, 3.2 miles north of Beach Haven Inlet.

(45) **Little Egg Inlet** (39°29.0'N., 74°17.5'W.), 19 miles south-southwestward of Barnegat Inlet and close southward of Beach Haven Inlet, is used considerably by local pleasure and fishing boats. Depth over the bar is ample for any vessel that can navigate the inside waters, but in very heavy weather breakers form all the way across the bar. The inlet channels and shoreline are constantly changing; the entrance is well marked, but the buoys are not charted because they are frequently shifted in position.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Nov. 22/08
Corrected through LNM Nov. 18/08

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 39°50'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CAUTION

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

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

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.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 3 for important supplemental information.

NOTE S

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

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

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.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

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

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 areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

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 0.424" northward and 1.500" eastward to agree with this chart.

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.

Atlantic City, NJ	KHB-38	162.400 MHz
New York, NY	KWO-35	162.550 MHz

NOTE B

Entrances to Inlets

The channels at the entrance to the Inlets on this chart are subject to changes.

The buoys are not charted because they are frequently shifted in position.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 3. 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, 5th Coast Guard District in Portsmouth, Virginia or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
9960.....99,600 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).

M..... Master
W..... Secondary
X..... Secondary
Y..... Secondary
Z..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 9960-X

RATES ON THIS CHART

9960-X

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

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

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 Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION

FISH TRAP AREAS AND STRUCTURES

Mariners are warned that numerous uncharted duck blinds and fishing structures, some submerged, may exist in the fish trap areas. Such structures are not charted unless known to be permanent.

Regulations to assure clear passage to and through dredged and natural channels, and to established landings, are prescribed by the Corps of Engineers in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Definite limits of fish trap areas have been established in some areas, and those limits are shown thus:

Where definite limits have not been prescribed, the location of fishing structures is restricted only by the regulations.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

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 outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the 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

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

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

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus:

12323

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contac: NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, ht:p://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

74° 20'

15'

05'

40°

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES – EAST COAST

NEW JERSEY

SEA GIRT TO LITTLE EGG INLET

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 39°50'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Manasquan Inlet	(40°06'N/074°02'W)	4.5	4.2	0.2
Beaverdam Creek	(40°04'N/074°04'W)	0.6	0.4	0.1
Coates Point	(39°57'N/074°07'W)	0.6	0.4	0.1
Seaside Heights	(39°57'N/074°04'W)	4.9	4.5	0.2
Island Beach, Sedge Islands	(39°47'N/074°06'W)	0.5	0.4	0.1
Barnegat Inlet	(39°46'N/074°07'W)	2.5	2.3	0.1

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

(Sep 2008)

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
B black
Bn beacon
C can
DIA diaphone
F fixed
Fl flashing
G green
IQ interrupted quick
Iso isophase
LT HO lighthouse
M nautical mile
m minutes
MICRO TR microwave tower
Mkr marker
Mo morse code
N nun
OBSC obscured
Oc occulting
Or orange
Q quick
R red
Ra Ref racar reflector
R Bn radiobeacon
R TR radio tower
Rot rotating
s seconds
SEC sector
St M statute miles
VQ very quick
W white
WHIS whistle
Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders
bk broken
Cy clay
Co coral
G gravel
Grs grass
gy gray
h hard
M mud
Oys oysters
Rk rock
S sand
so soft
Sh shells
sy sticky

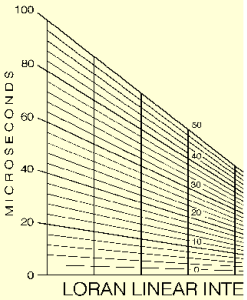
Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized
ED existence doubtful
Obstn obstruction
PA position approximate
PD position doubtful
Rep reported
Subm submerged

(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: ————

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topograph... ice, Coast



LORAN LINEAR INTE

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLAN

LORAN-C FREQUENCY. .....
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
9960.....99,60
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (N
letter designators).
M ..... Master
W ..... Secondary
X ..... Secondary
Y ..... Secondary
Z ..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 9960-X

RATES ON THIS

9960-X

Loran-C correction tables publis
Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others
with this chart. The lines of position show
based on survey data. Every effort has
the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criter a es
Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned
the lattices in inshore waters.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will no
any single aid to navigation, p
floating a ds. See U.S. Coast G
and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

AIDS TO NAVIGATI

Consult U.S. Coast Guard
supplemental information conc
navigation.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are publis
Coast Pilot 3. Additions or revisions
lished in the Notice to Mariners. Infor
regulations may be obtained at the Off
5th Coast Guard District in Portsmou
Office of the District Engineer, Co
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Refer to charted regulation sectio

Joins page 8

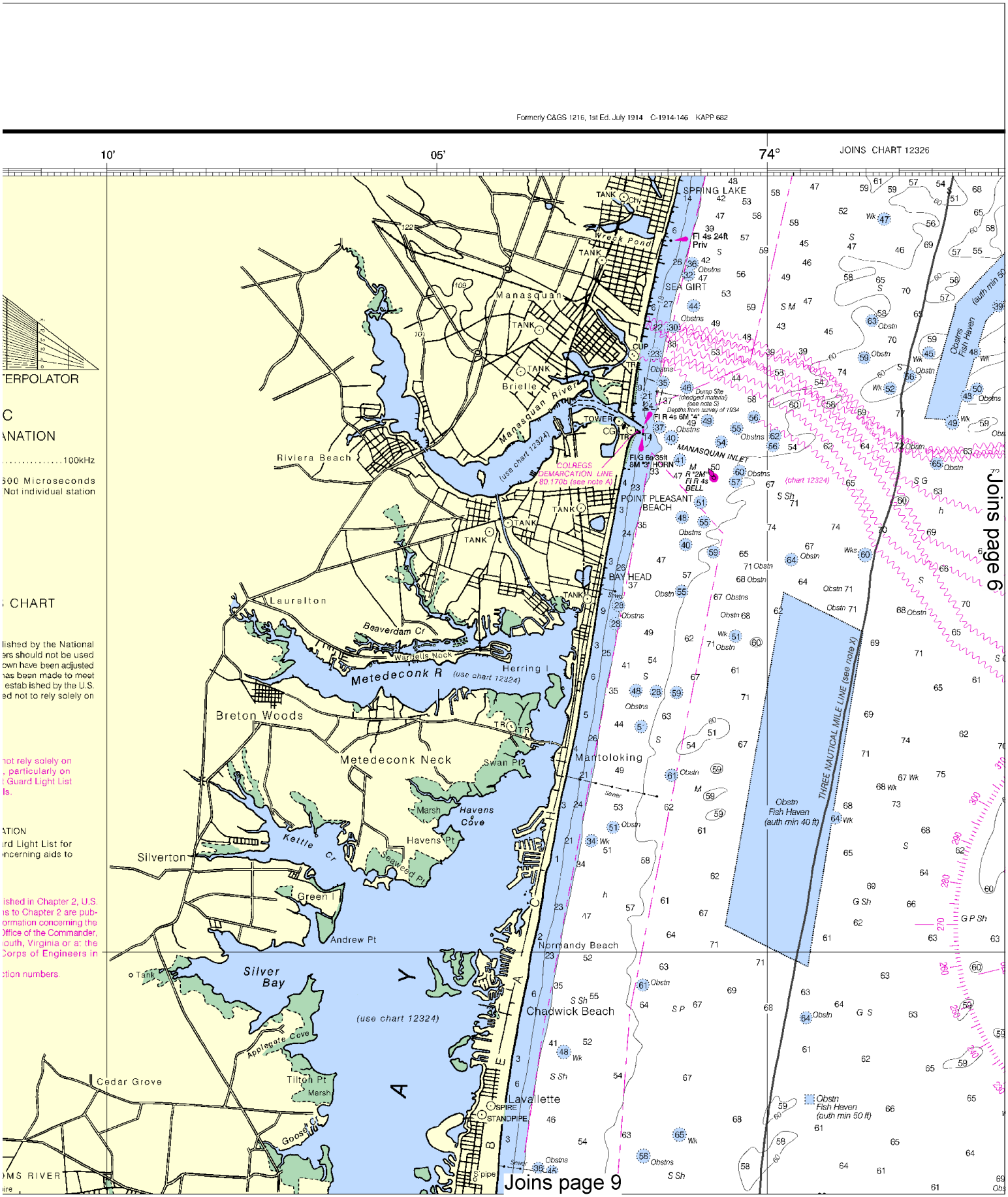
4

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

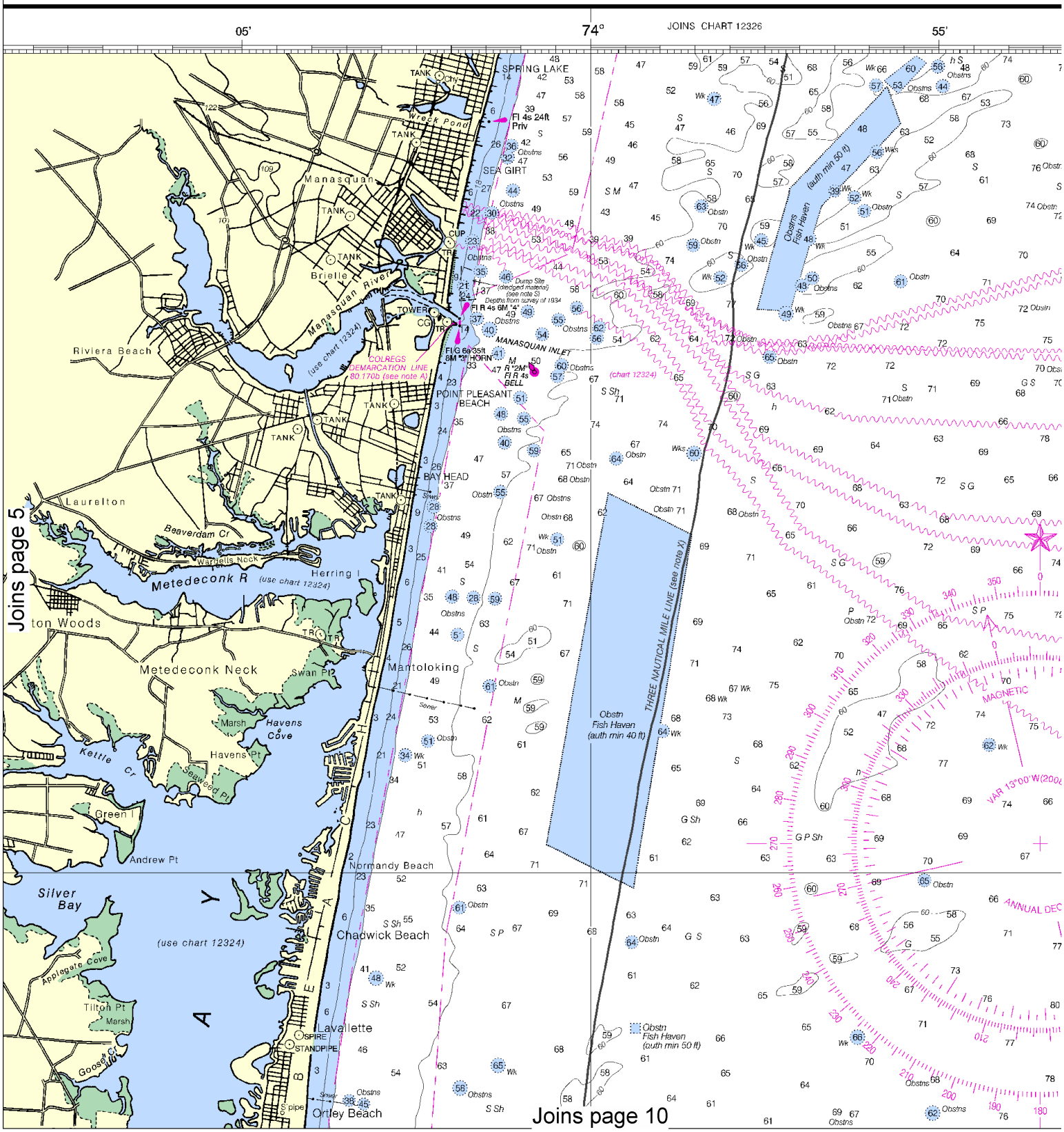
Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:106667. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

Formerly C&GS 1216, 1st Ed. July 1914 C-1914-146 KAPP 682



6

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

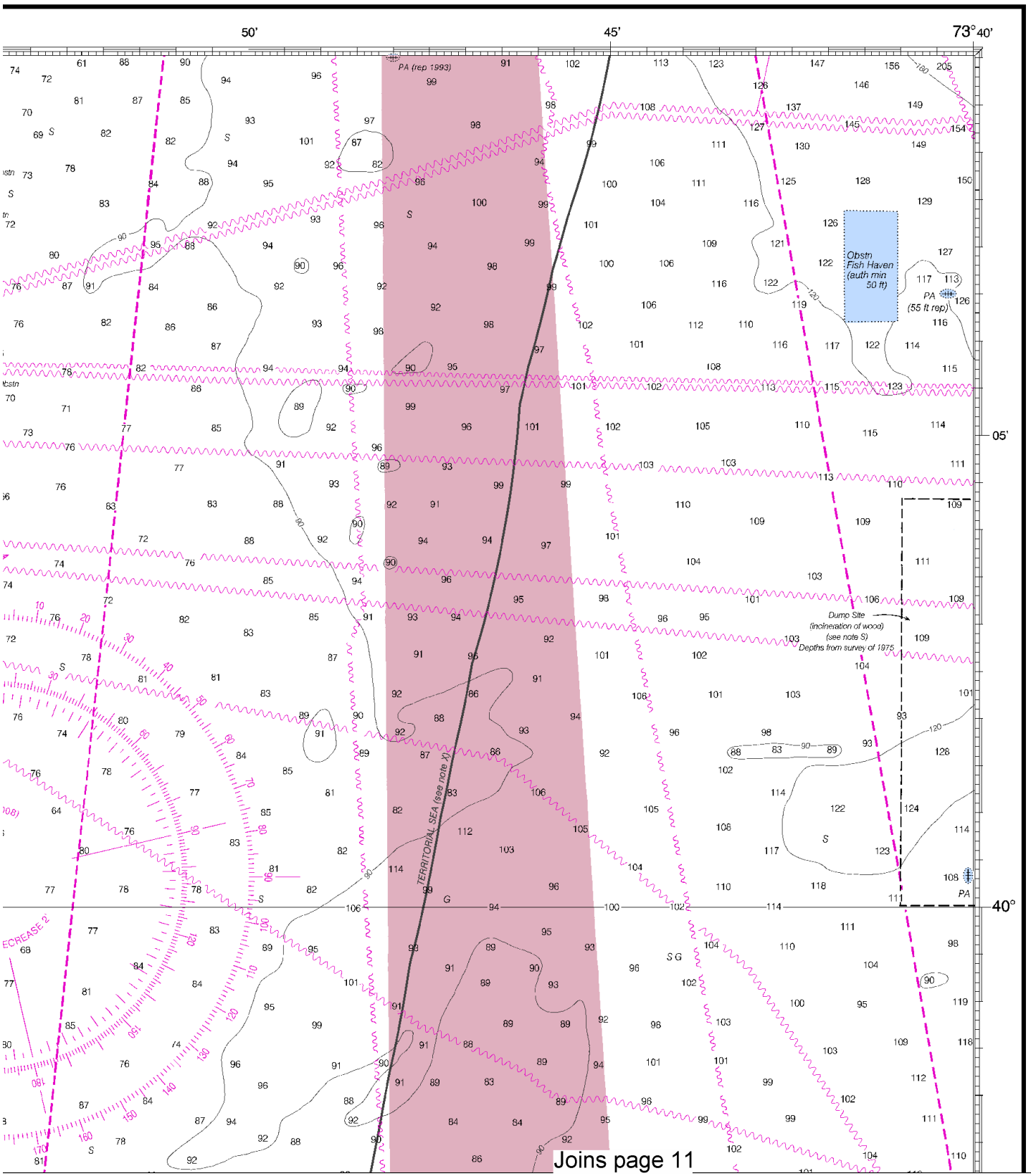
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

SOUNDINGS IN FEET



Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0 12:00:00 AM.

Joins page 4

regulations may be obtained at the Offi
5th Coast Guard District in Portsmou
Office of the District Engineer, Co
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Refer to charted regulation sectio

40°

B	...ase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Br	...ighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref racar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rcp reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
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COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — —

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

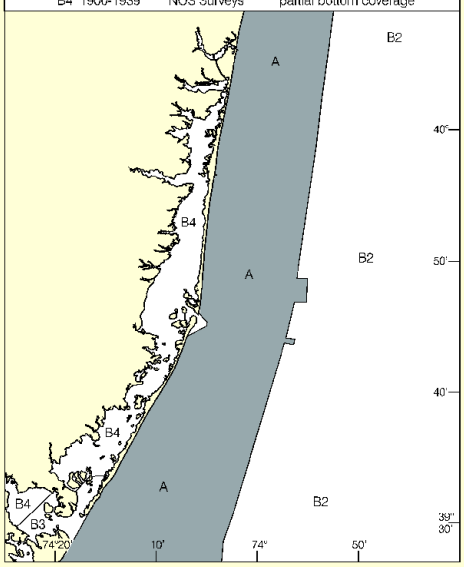
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE

A	1990-2006	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



CAUTION

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During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

55'

NOTE B

Entrances to Inlets

The channels at the entrance to the Inlets on this chart are subject to changes.

The buoys are not charted because they are frequently shifted in position.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus:

CAUTION

FISH TRAP AREAS AND STRUCTURES

Mariners are warned that numerous uncharted duck blinds and fishing structures, some submerged, may exist in the fish trap areas. Such structures are not charted unless known to be permanent.

Regulations to assure clear passage to and through dredged and natural channels, and to established landings, are prescribed by the Corps of Engineers in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Definite limits of fish trap areas have been established in some areas, and those limits are shown thus: — — — —

Where definite limits have not been prescribed, the location of fishing structures is restricted only by the regulations.

50'

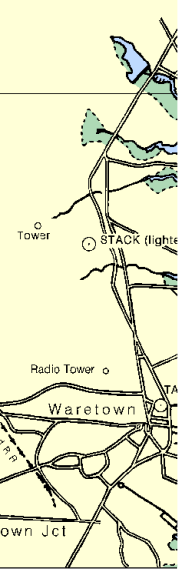
SCALE 1:80,000

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

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Atlantic City, NJ	KHB-38	162.400 MHz
New York, NY	KWO-35	162.550 MHz

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart

NOTE S

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.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 3 for important

Joins page 12

North

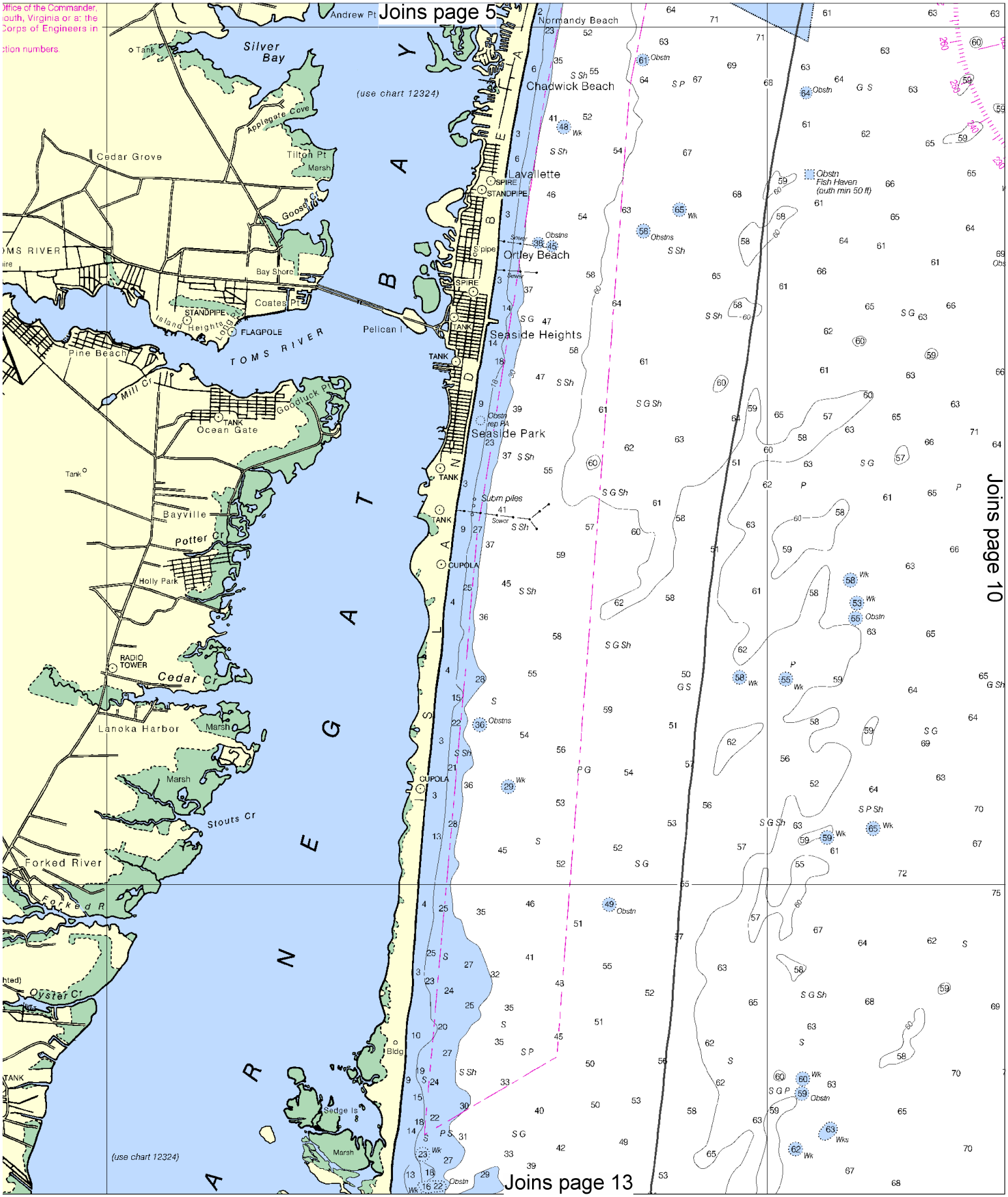
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

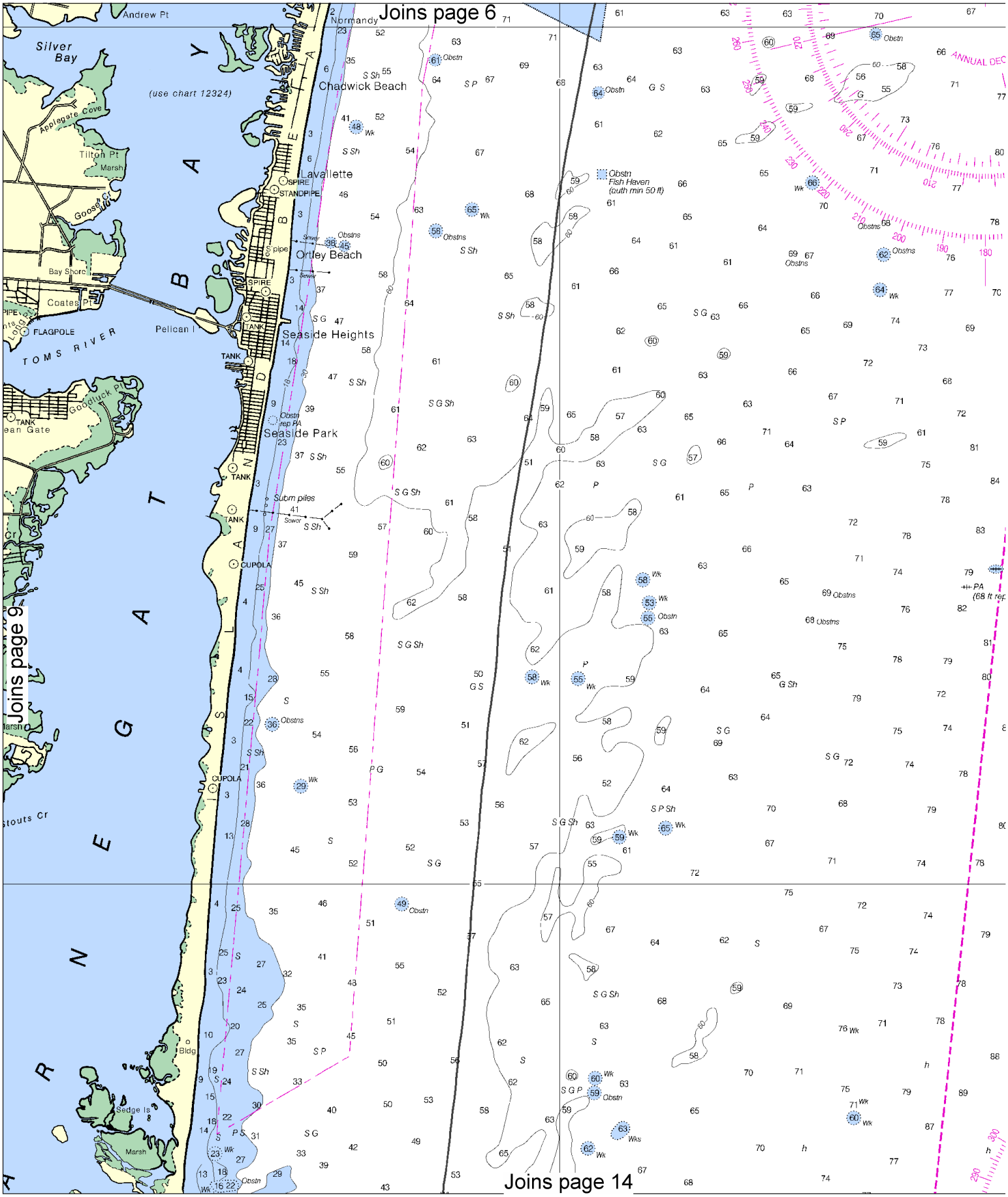
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
Office of the Commander,
outh, Virginia or at the
Corps of Engineers in
ction numbers.
Andrew Pt
Normandy Beach
Silver Bay
(use chart 12324)
Chadwick Beach
Applegate Cove
Cedar Grove
Tilton Pt
Marsh
Lavallette
SPIRE
STANDPIPE
Goose Cr
Ortley Beach
Bay Shore
Coates Pt
Island Heights
FLAGPOLE
Pelican I
Seaside Heights
TOMS RIVER
Pine Beach
Mill Cr
Goodluck Pt
Ocean Gate
Seaside Park
Bayville
Potter Cr
Holly Park
CUPOLA
RADIO TOWER
Cedar Cr
Lanoka Harbor
Stouts Cr
Forked River
Forked R
Oyster Cr
Sedge Is
Bldg
Fish Haven
(auth min 50 ft)
Obstn
Wk
Sewer
Obstns
Subm piles
Obstn rep PA
TANK
Tank
Marsh
(use chart 12324)



10

North

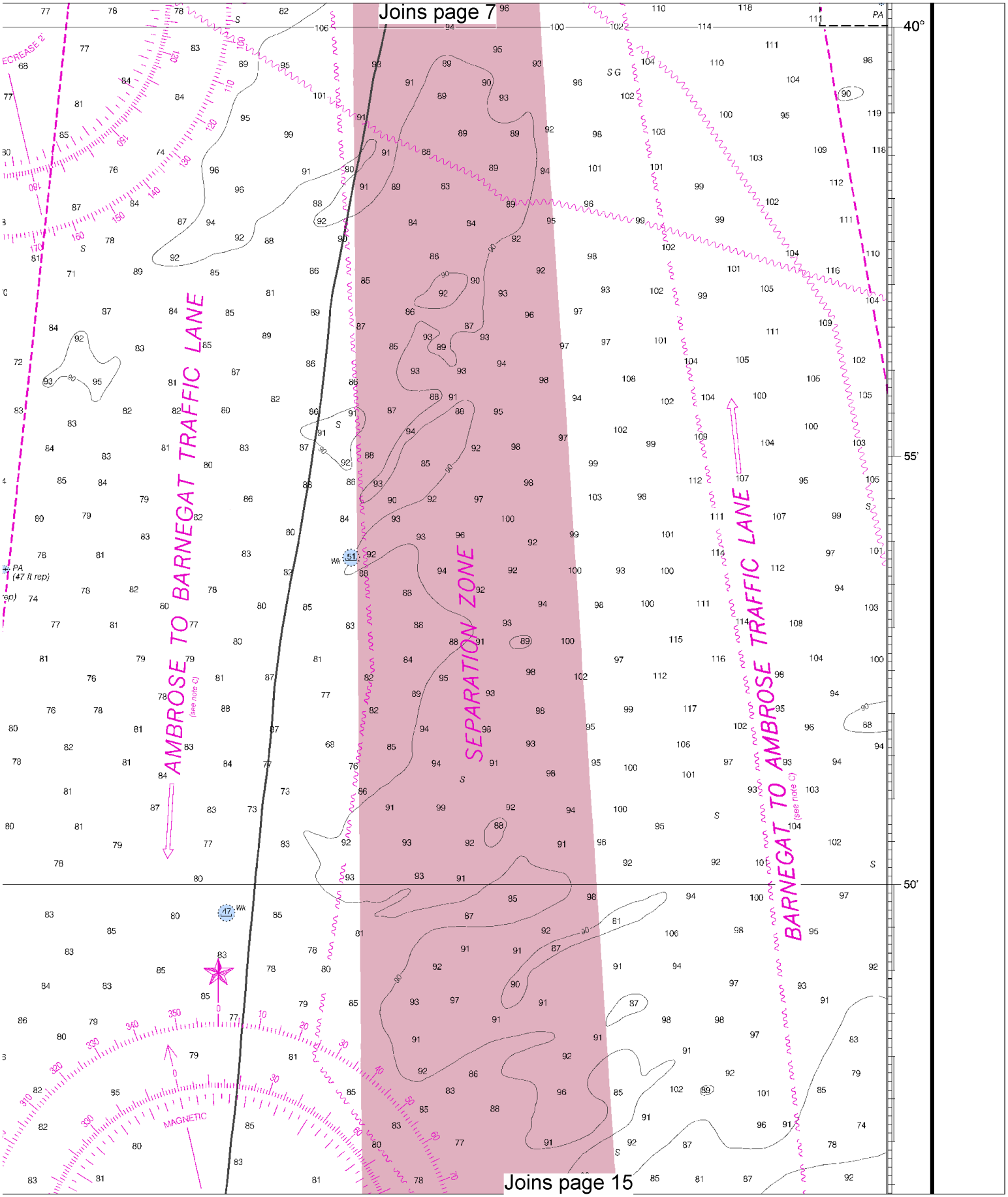
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 7
Joins page 15
AMBROSE TO BARNEGAT TRAFFIC LANE
(see note C)
SEPARATION ZONE
BARNEGAT TO AMBROSE TRAFFIC LANE
(see note C)
MAGNETIC
40°
55'
50'

Joins page 8

SCALE 1:80,000

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

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.

Atlantic City, NJ	KHB-38	162.400 MHz
New York, NY	KWO-35	162.550 MHz

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 0.424" northward and 1.500" eastward to agree with this chart.

NOTE S

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.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 3 for important supplemental information.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual racar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

NOTE C

TRAFFIC SEPARATION SCHEME

One-way traffic lanes overprinted on this chart are RECOMMENDED for use by all vessels travelling between the points involved. They have been designed to aid in the prevention of collisions at the approaches to New York Harbor but are not intended in any way to supersede or 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.

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 outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the 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.

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).

CAUTION

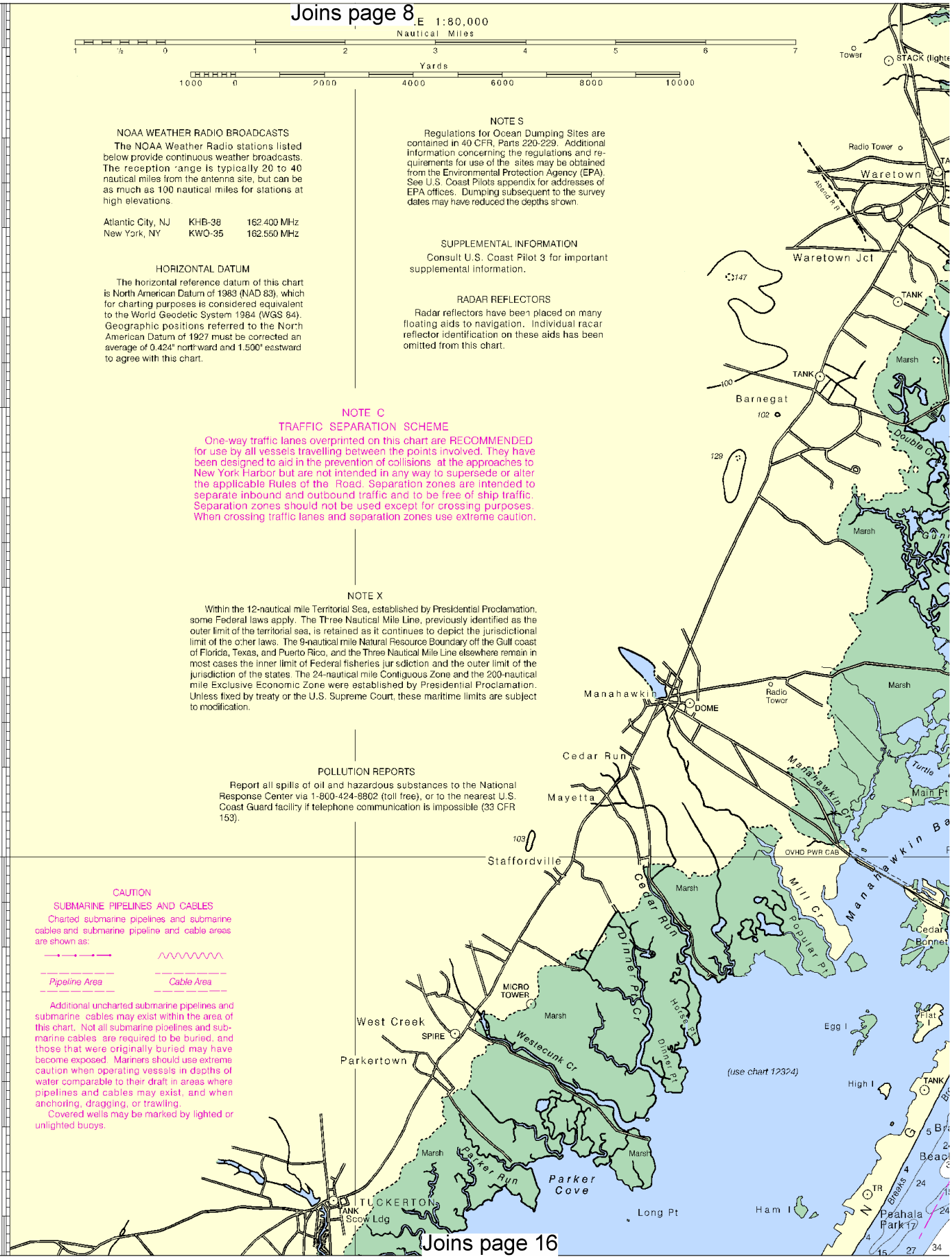
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

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

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 areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.



Joins page 16

North

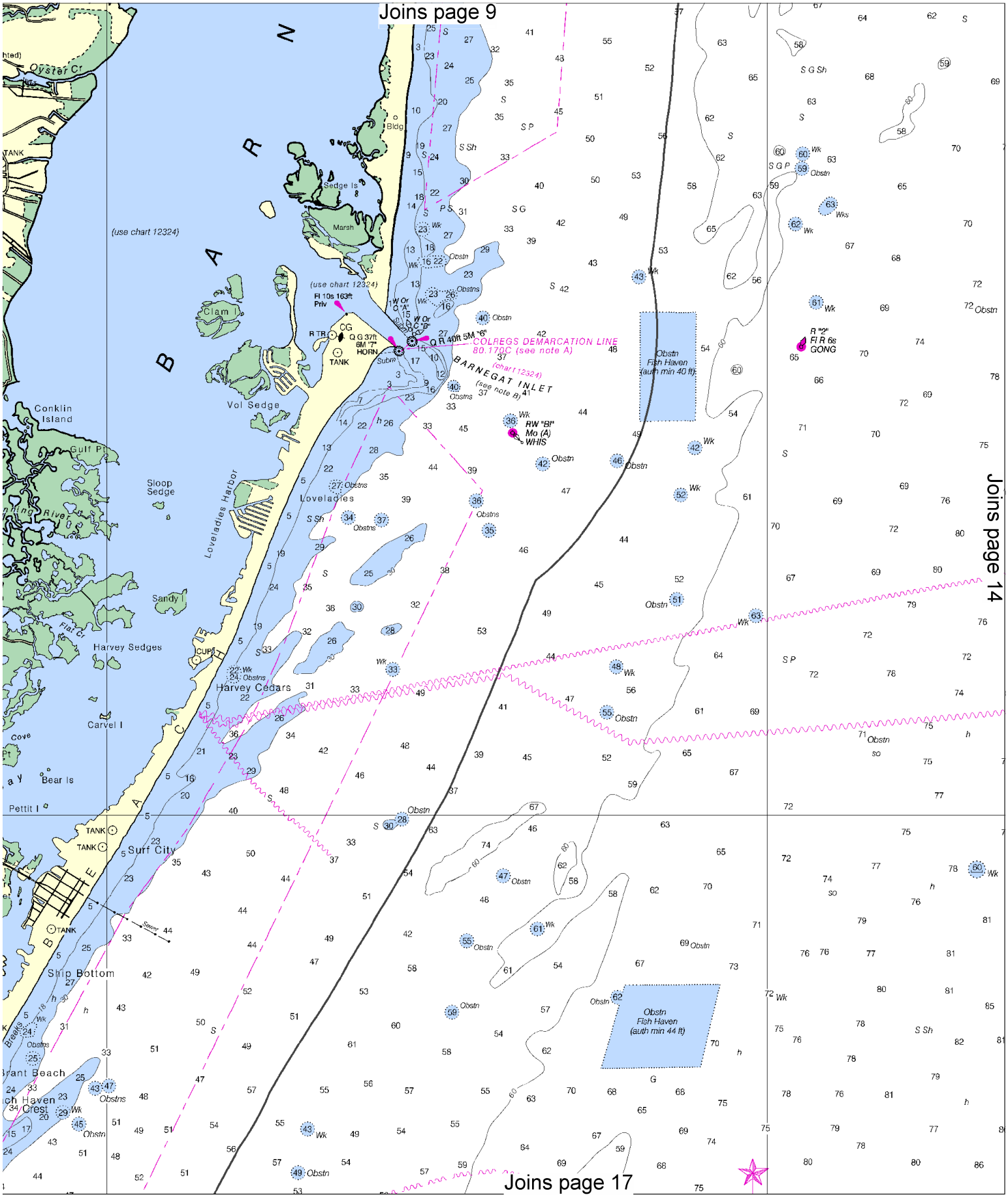
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

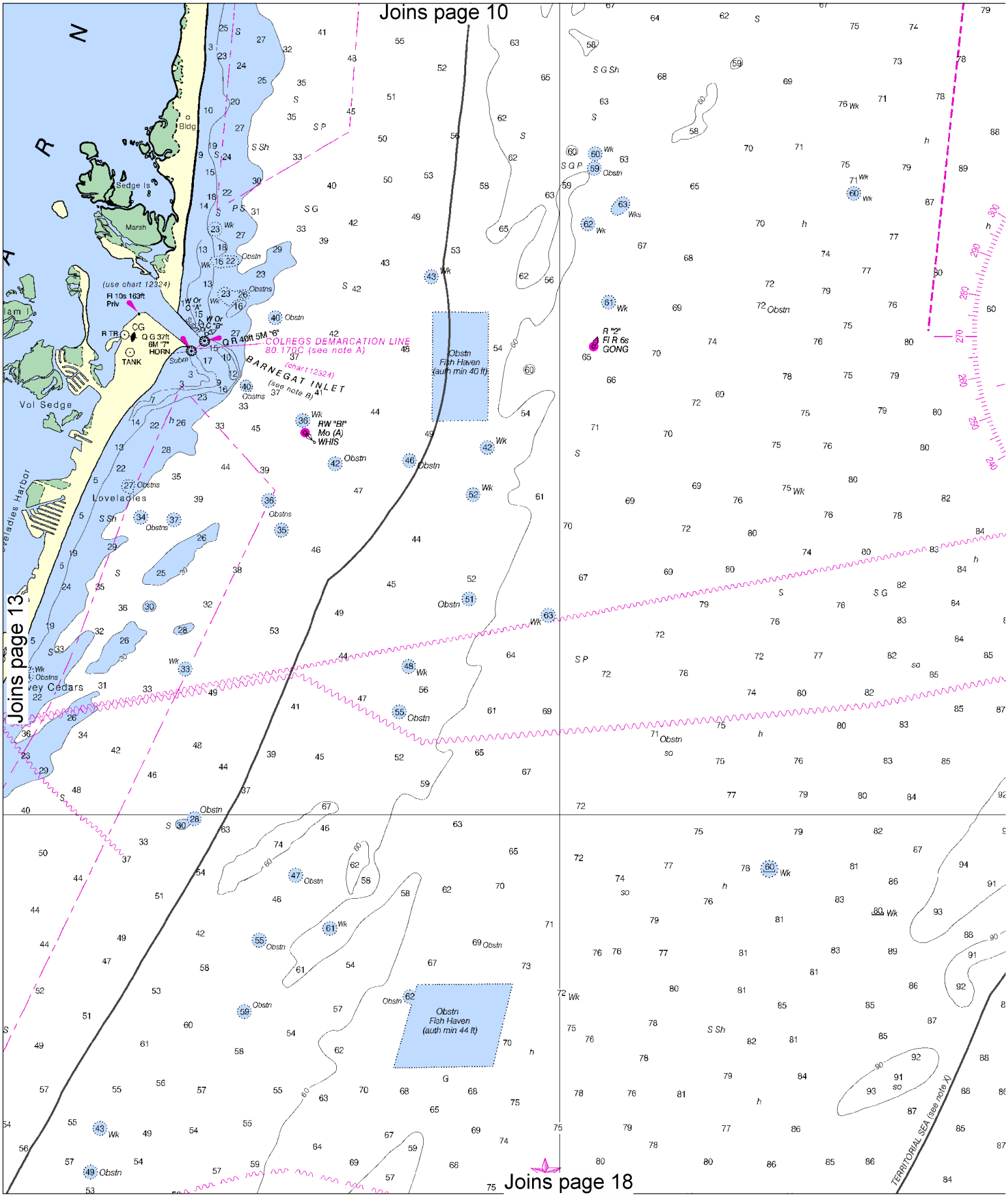
Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 9
Joins page 14
Joins page 17
Oyster Cr
Sedge Is
Marsh
(use chart 12324)
Clam I
Fl 10s 163ft
Priv
CG
Q G 37ft
6M "7"
HORN
TANK
COLREGS DEMARCATION LINE
80.170C (see note A)
(chart 12324)
(see note B)
BARNEGAT INLET
Obstn
Fish Haven
(auth min 40 ft)
Fish Haven
(auth min 44 ft)
RW "B"
Mo (A)
WHIS
R "2"
Fl R 6s
GONG
Vol Sedge
Conklin Island
Gulf Pt
Sloop Sedge
Loveladies Harbor
Loveladies
Sandy I
Harvey Sedges
Harvey Cedars
Carvel I
Bear Is
Pettit I
Surf City
Ship Bottom
Brant Beach
Long Beach Island

Joins page 10

Joins page 13



Joins page 18

North

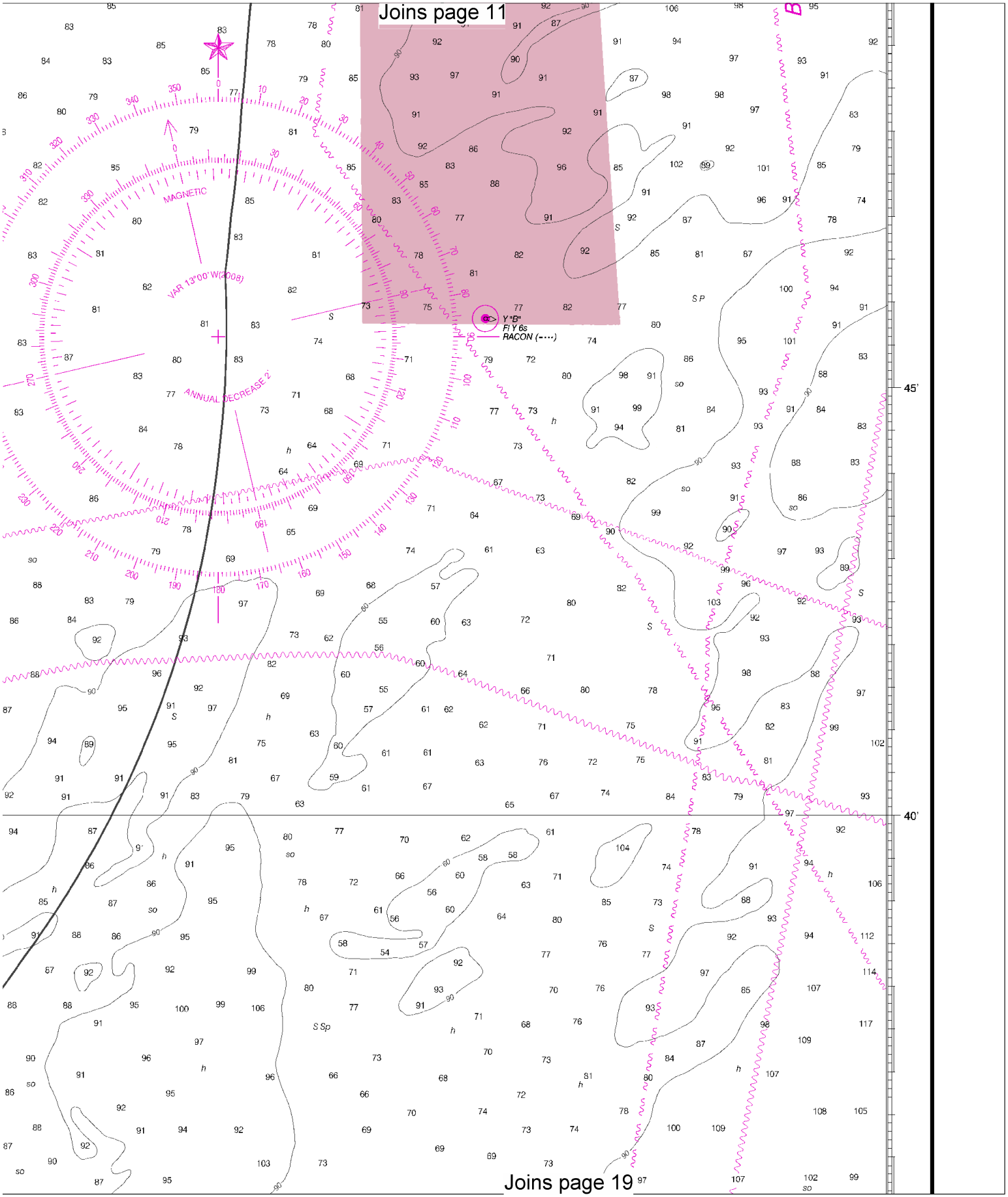
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

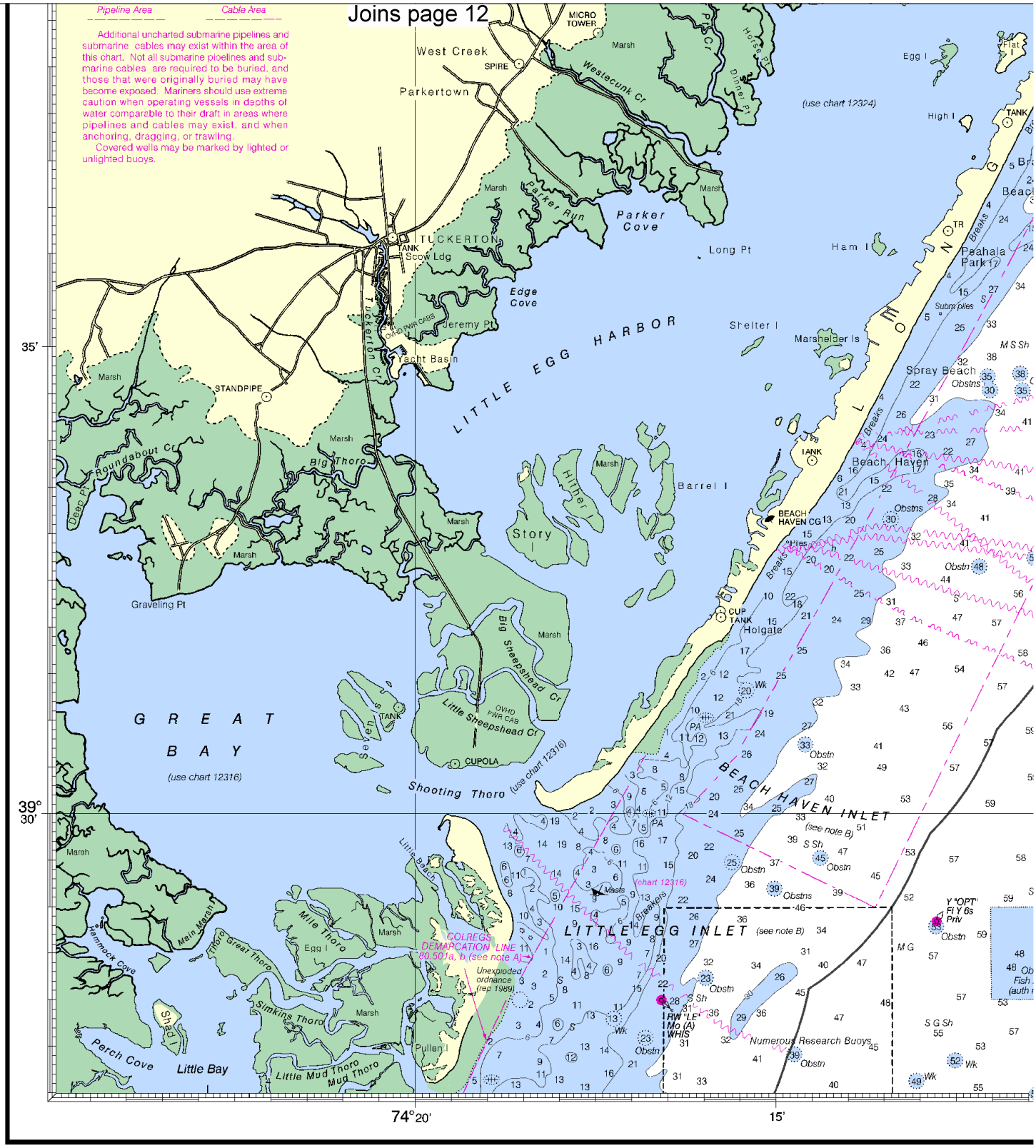
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 11
MAGNETIC
VAR 13°00' W(2008)
ANNUAL DECREASE 2'
Y "B"
Fl Y 6s
RACON (-•••-)
45'
40'
Joins page 19



25th Ed., Nov. / 08 ■ Corrected through NM Nov. 22/08
Corrected through LNM Nov. 18/08

12323

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

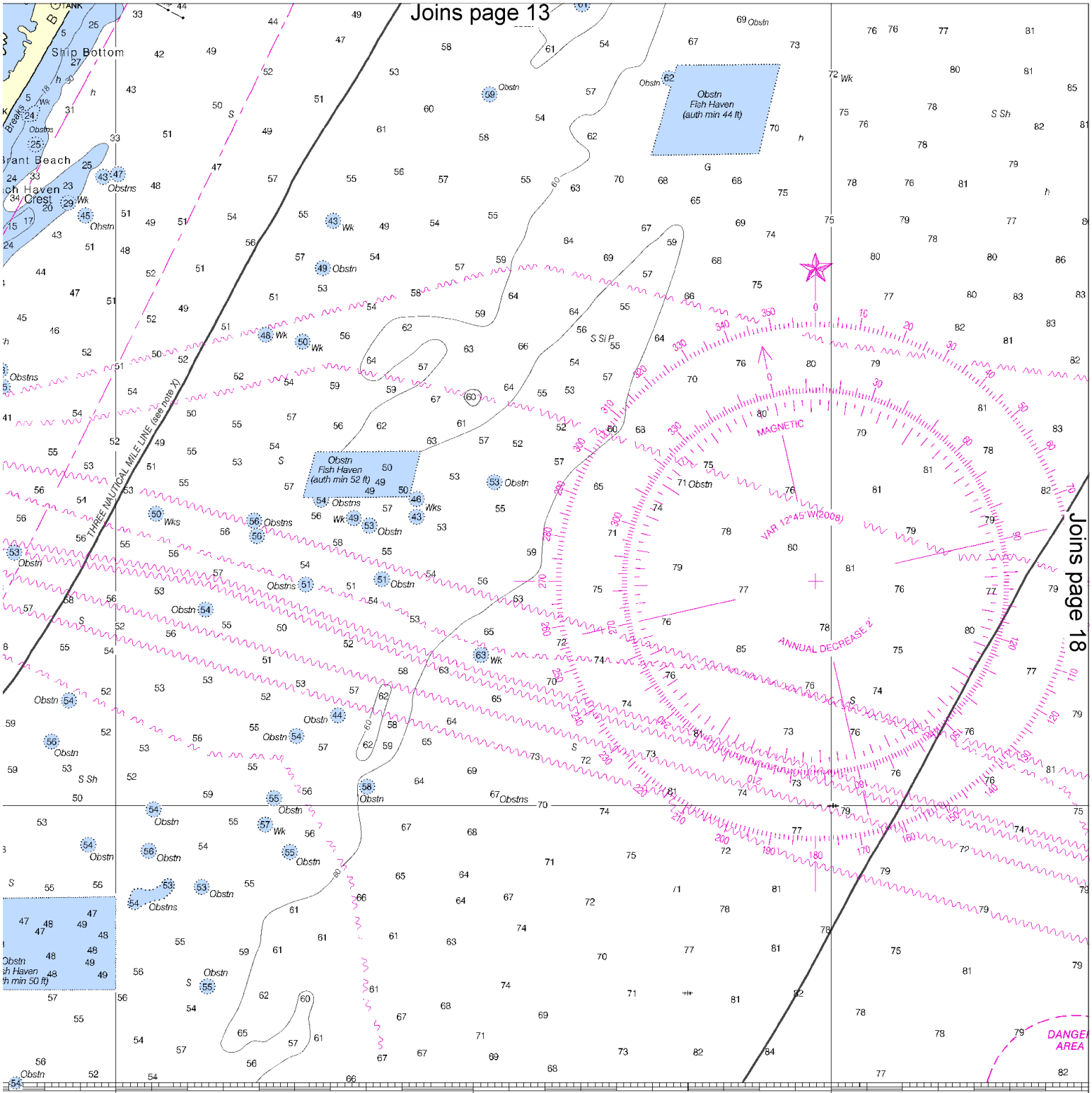
SOUNDING

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



GS IN FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

Joins page 14

Joins page 17

Obstn
Fish Haven
(auth min 44 ft)

Obstn
Fish Haven
(auth min 52 ft)

MAGNETIC

VAR 12°45'W(2008)

ANNUAL DECREASE 2'

TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)

DANGER AREA

05'

JOINS CHART 12318

74°

55'

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36
METERS	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12					

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

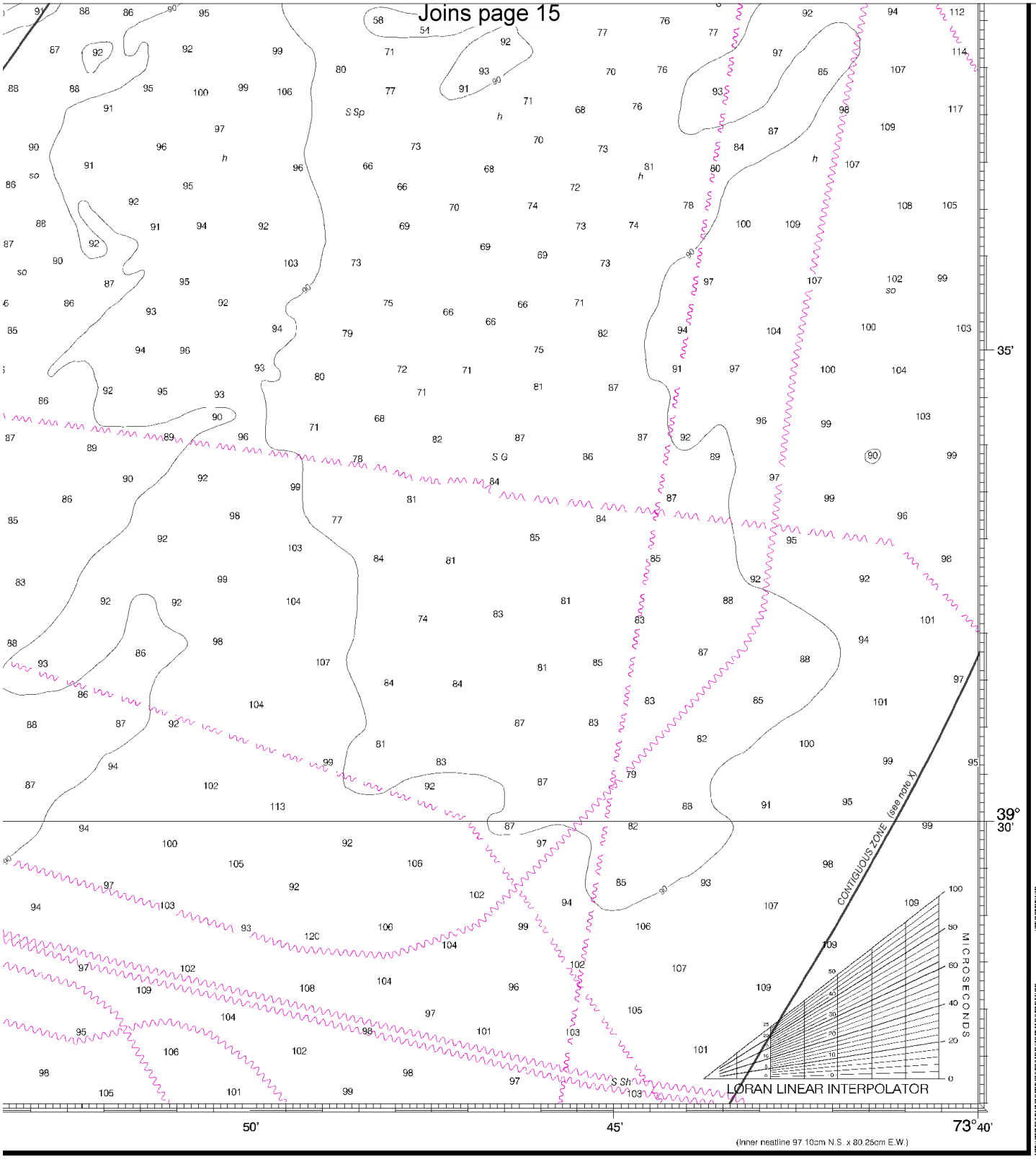
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

Joins page 15



ED. NO. 25

NSN 7642014010345

NGA REFERENCE NO. 12BCO12323

Sea Girt to Little Egg Inlet

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

12323

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Group Atlantic City – 609-677-2222
Coast Guard Manasquan Inlet – 732-899-0130
Coast Guard Shark River Inlet SAR – 732-776-6730
Coast Guard Barnegat Light – 609-494-2661
New Jersey State Marine Police – 609-441-3586/732-899-5050
Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.