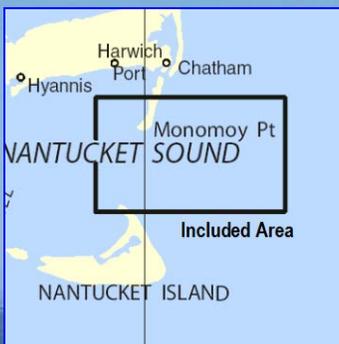


BookletChart™

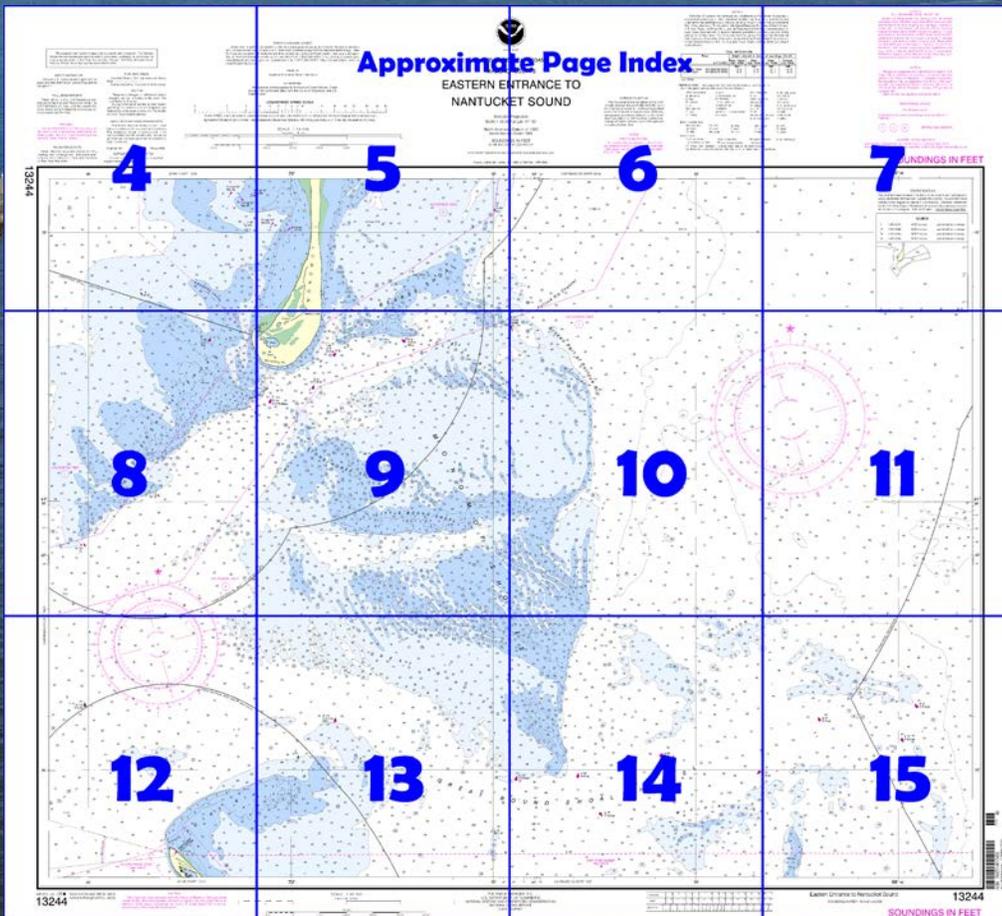
Eastern Entrance to Nantucket Sound NOAA Chart 13244



*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 Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



**Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA**

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.

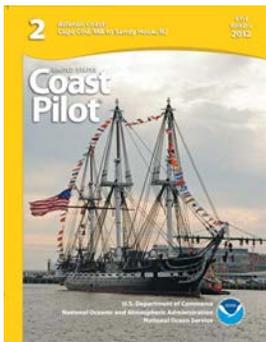
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=13244>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Monomoy Shoals consist of numerous detached shoals extending about 5.5 miles in an easterly direction and 9.5 miles in a southeasterly direction from **Monomoy Point**, the northeast entrance point of Nantucket Sound. Narrow sloughs separate the many parts of the shoals. It should be remembered that the shoals are shifting in character and are subject to change in location and depth.

A dangerous wreck, reported covered 15 feet, is off Monomoy Island in about 41°35'07"N., 69°57'41"W. Mariners are advised to exercise extreme caution while navigating in the area.

Bearse Shoal and **Pollock Rip**, extending about 5 miles eastward of Monomoy Point, are a series of sand shoals and ridges with little water over them in places. Pollock Rip Channel is between the shoals.

Broken Part of Pollock Rip, covered 10 to 18 feet, is eastward of Pollock Rip.

Stone Horse Shoal, **Little Round Shoal**, and **Great Round Shoal** are portions of a continuous series of sand shoals and ridges covered 4 to 18 feet. These shoals are directly eastward of the entrance to Nantucket Sound and between the two main channels. Southward and eastward of these shoals are numerous shoal spots, including **Orion Shoal**, covered 16 to 19 feet.

Handkerchief Shoal, extending for 5 miles southwestward from Monomoy Point, is covered 2 to 18 feet. A spot that uncovers 2 feet is about 2.7 miles southwest of the point. On the northwest side the water shoals gradually and soundings will indicate an approach to danger, but on the southeast side the shoal rises abruptly from the deeper water. Handkerchief Shoal is uneven and shifting in character. Vessels should not attempt to pass northward of the buoys marking the southern end and southeast side of the shoal.

Pollock Rip Channel and **Butler Hole** form the most direct channel leading from points northward of Cape Cod to Nantucket Sound. The channel leads between Bearse Shoal and Pollock Rip, thence eastward of Handkerchief Shoal. Since large-vessel traffic may be encountered in this channel, fishing vessels and small craft should avoid the area during thick or foggy weather. The channel is well marked by navigational aids. Mariners should consult the chart and seek local knowledge before entering Pollock Rip Channel and Butler Hole because numerous shoals exist in this channel. Caution is advised when transiting the area. Submerged piling, the remains of the former Monomoy Point Light structure, may exist about 0.3 mile southward of Monomoy Point. An abandoned lighthouse about 1.2 miles northward of the point is prominent.

Great Round Shoal Channel, about 10 miles southward of Pollock Rip Channel, is used by many large fishing vessels transiting Nantucket Sound from New Bedford to Georges Bank and sometimes by sailboats that are headed by the wind so as to prevent their working through Pollock Rip Channel. The buoyed channel has a controlling depth of about 27 feet between Great Round Shoal and Nantucket Shoals. Great Round Shoal and Great Round Shoal Channel are subject to continual change.

**U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies**

RCC Boston Commander
1st CG District (617) 223-8555
Boston, MA

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Nov. 19/11
Corrected through LNM Nov. 8/11

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

41 NOTE C 39
Great Round Shoal and Great Round Shoal Channel are subject to continual change.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 41° 30'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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.

Hyannis, MA KEC-73 162.550 MHz

FISH TRAP AREAS
Boundary lines of fish trap areas are shown thus: Submerged piling may exist in these areas.

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
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.

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.

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 0.394' northward and 1.976' eastward to agree with this chart.

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

NOTE B
AREA TO BE AVOIDED
All vessels carrying cargoes of oil or hazardous materials and all other vessels of more than 1,000 gross tons should avoid the area (MSC IMO XLIII/18).

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 2. 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, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

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) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

ANCHORAGE AREAS
110.140 (see note A)
Limits and designations of anchorage areas are shown in magenta.
 GENERAL ANCHORAGES

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.

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

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.

COLREGS, 80.145 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

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	SI M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VG 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	

(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.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Great Point	feet 3.3	feet 3.2	feet 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>. (Oct 2011)

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 and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-Editions are available 2-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at <http://ocsddata.nod> OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART or <http://www.oceangrafix.com>.

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

FISH TRAP AREAS
 Boundary lines of fish trap areas are shown thus: Submerged piling may exist in these areas.

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.

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.

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.

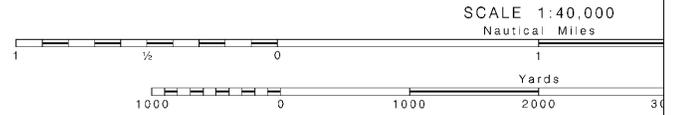
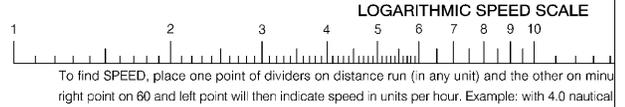
RADAR REFLECTORS
 Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

Hyannis, MA KEC-73 162.550 Mhz

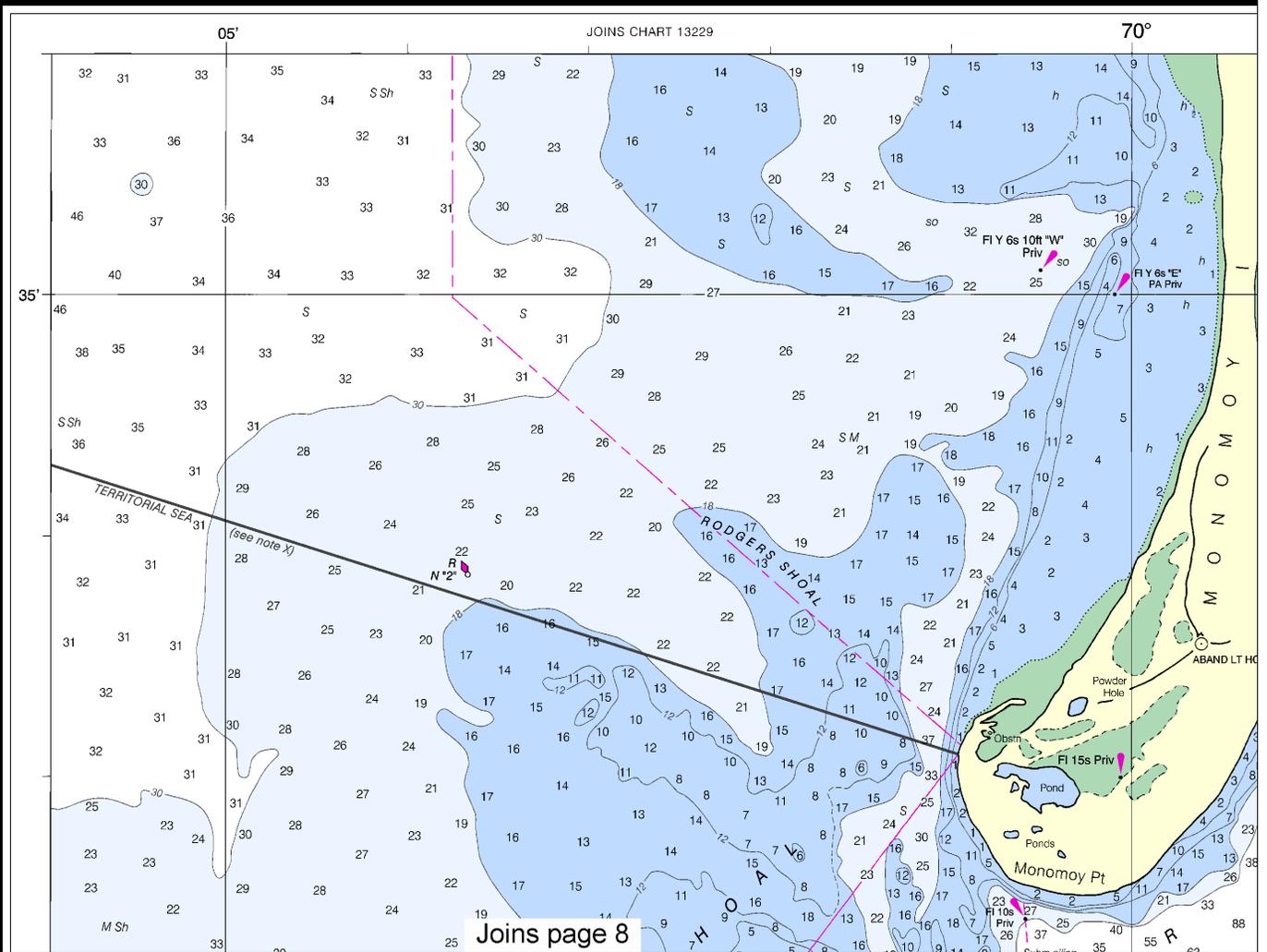
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
 Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 2 for important supplemental information.

HEIGHTS
 Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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



13244



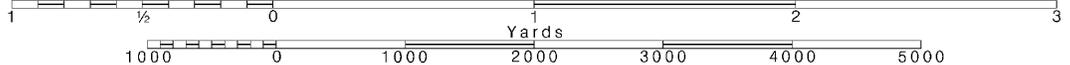
4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

MASSACHUSETTS

EASTERN ENTRANCE TO NANTUCKET SOUND

Mercator Projection

Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 41° 30'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

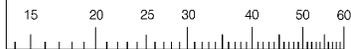
SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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

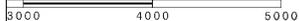
Formerly C&GS 250, 1st Ed., Apr. 1893 C-1921-204 KAPP 2099

by NOAA for Notices to Mariners
ht-on-Demand technology. New
DAA charts. Ask your chart agent
bd.noaa.gov/drs/inquiry.aspx, or

in Service, Coast
lineers, and U.S.



minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place
feet miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.



HORIZON

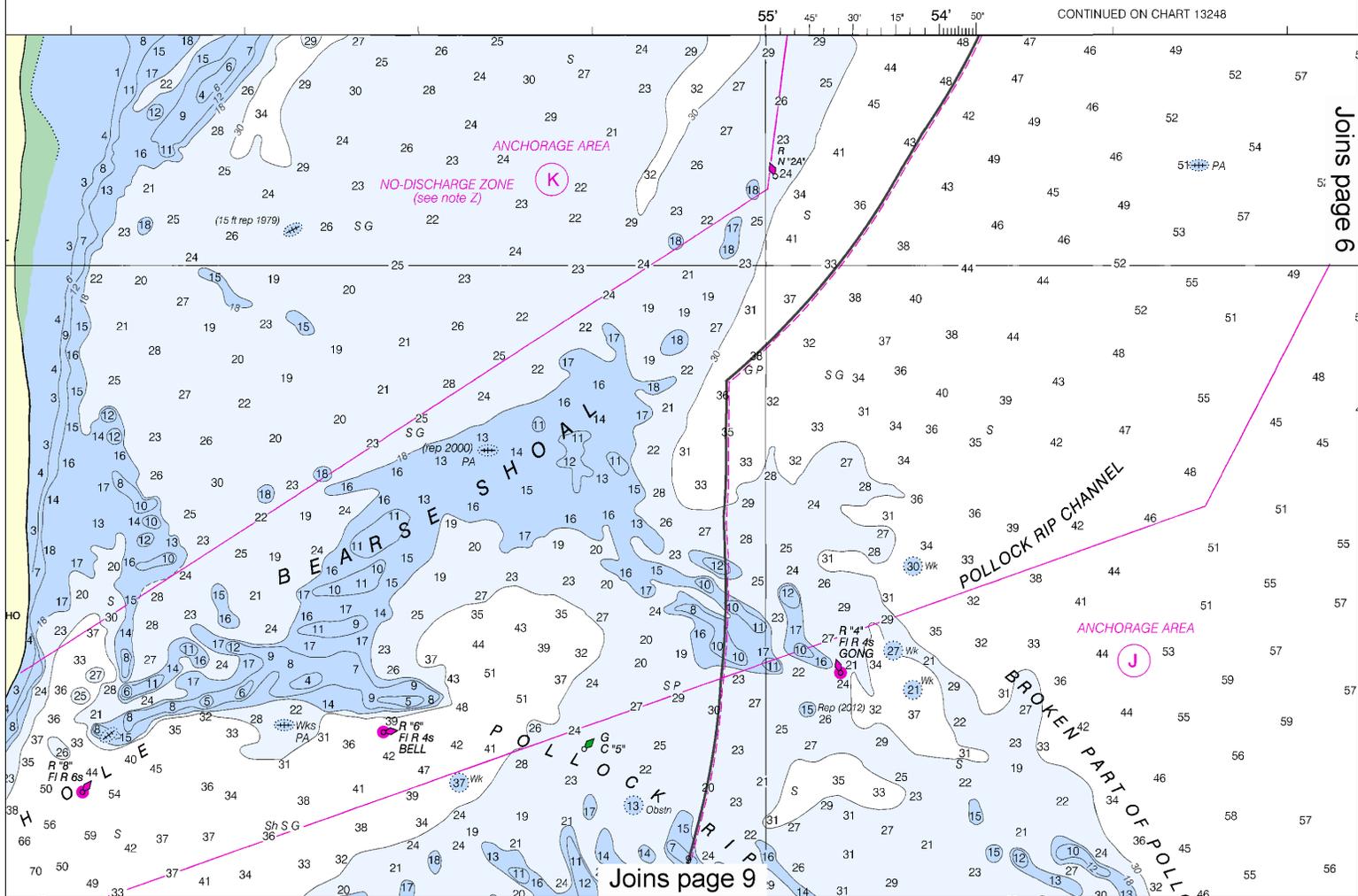
The horizontal refer
is North American Datu
for charting purpos
to the World Geodeti
Geographic positio
American Datum of 1
average of 0.394" nort
to agree with this cha

NO

AREA TO

All vessels carrying
ous materials and all
1,000 gross tons sho
IMO XLIII/18).

CONTINUED ON CHART 13248



Joins page 6

Joins page 9

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.





THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

MASSACHUSETTS

EASTERN ENTRANCE TO NANTUCKET SOUND

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 41° 30'

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.

Formerly C&GS 250, 1st Ed., Apr. 1893. C-1921-204. KAPP 2099

Within the
some Federal
outer limit of the
limit of the other
of Florida, Texas
most cases the
jurisdiction of
mile Exclusive
Unless fixed by
to modification.

NAME
Great Point
Dashes (---) located tide predictions, and t (Oct 2011)

ABBREVIATIONS

- Aids to Navigation (lig)
 - AERO aeronauti
 - Al alternating
 - B black
 - Bn beacon
 - C can
 - DIA diaphone
 - F fixed
 - Fl flashing
- Bottom characteristics
 - Blds boulders
 - bk broken
 - Cy clay
- Miscellaneous:
 - AUTH authorize
 - ED existence of
 - Wreck, rock
 - (2) Rocks that

HORIZONTAL DATUM

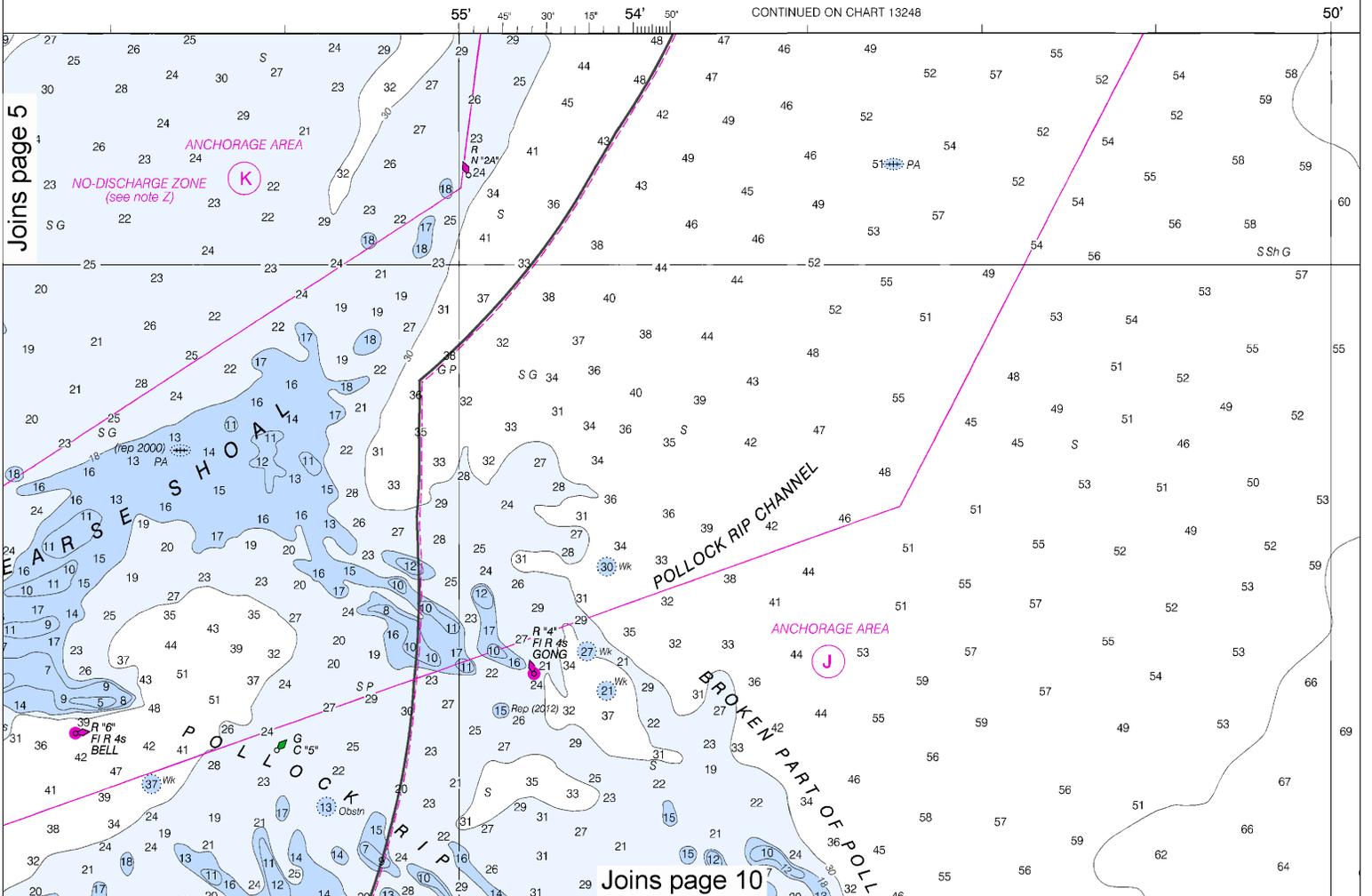
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.394" northward and 1.976" eastward to agree with this chart.

NOTE B

AREA TO BE AVOIDED

All vessels carrying cargoes of oil or hazardous materials and all other vessels of more than 1,000 gross tons should avoid the area (MSC IMO XLII/18).

3



Joins page 5

Joins page 10

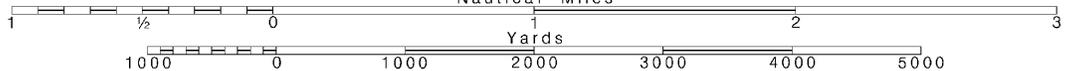
6

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



NOTE X

12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, all laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional outer limits. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the territorial sea. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. By treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to change.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
	Mean Higher High Water feet	Mean High Water feet	Mean Low Water feet
(41°23'N/70°03'W)	3.3	3.2	0.1

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

(For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Lights are white unless otherwise indicated:

Co coral	Gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Obstn obstruction PD position doubtful Subm submerged
 PA position approximate Rep reported
 Obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
 Cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

**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) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 2. 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, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

ANCHORAGE AREAS

110.140 (see note A)

Limits and designations of anchorage areas are shown in magenta.

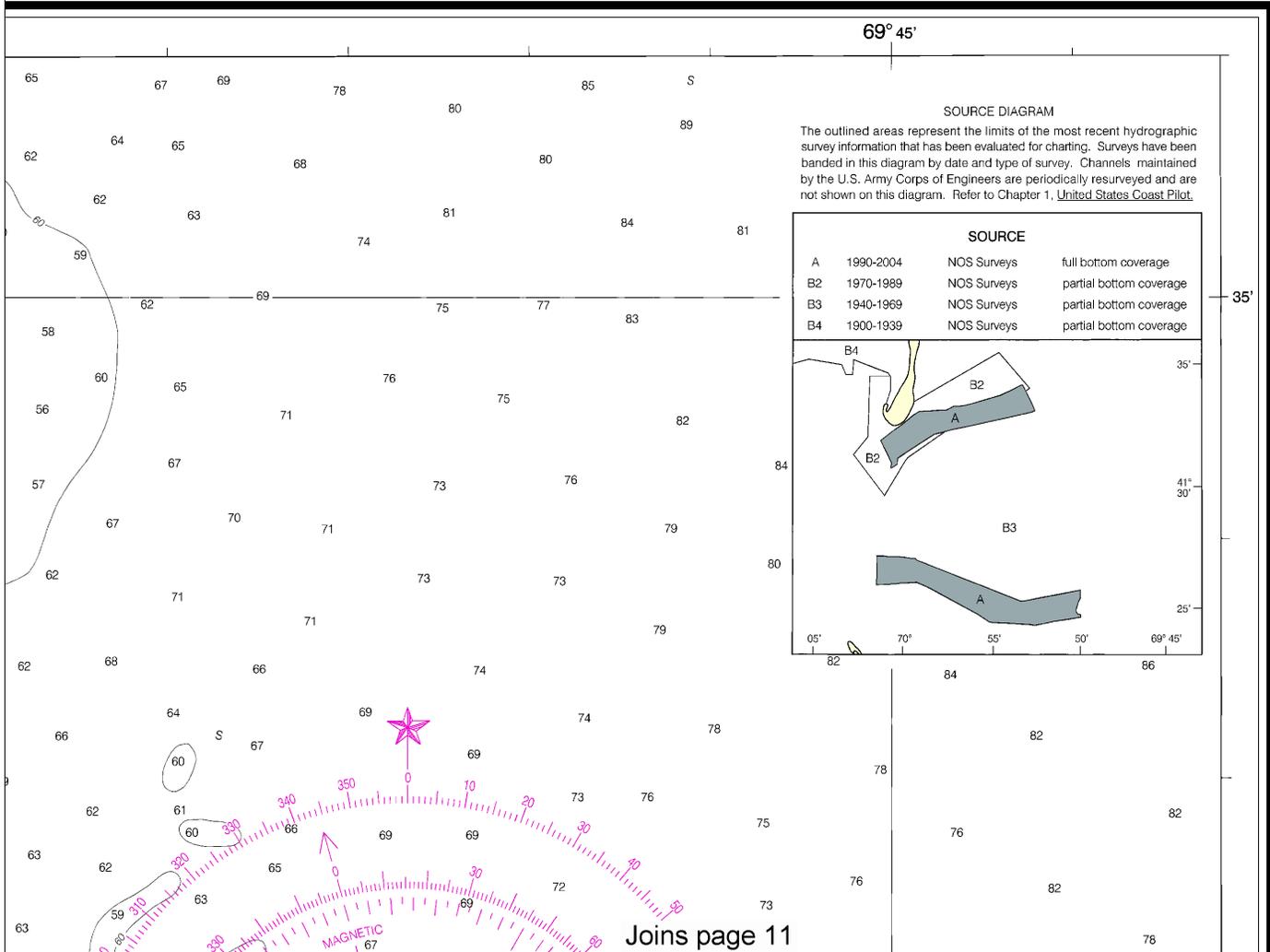


GENERAL ANCHORAGES

COLREGS, 80.145 (see note A)

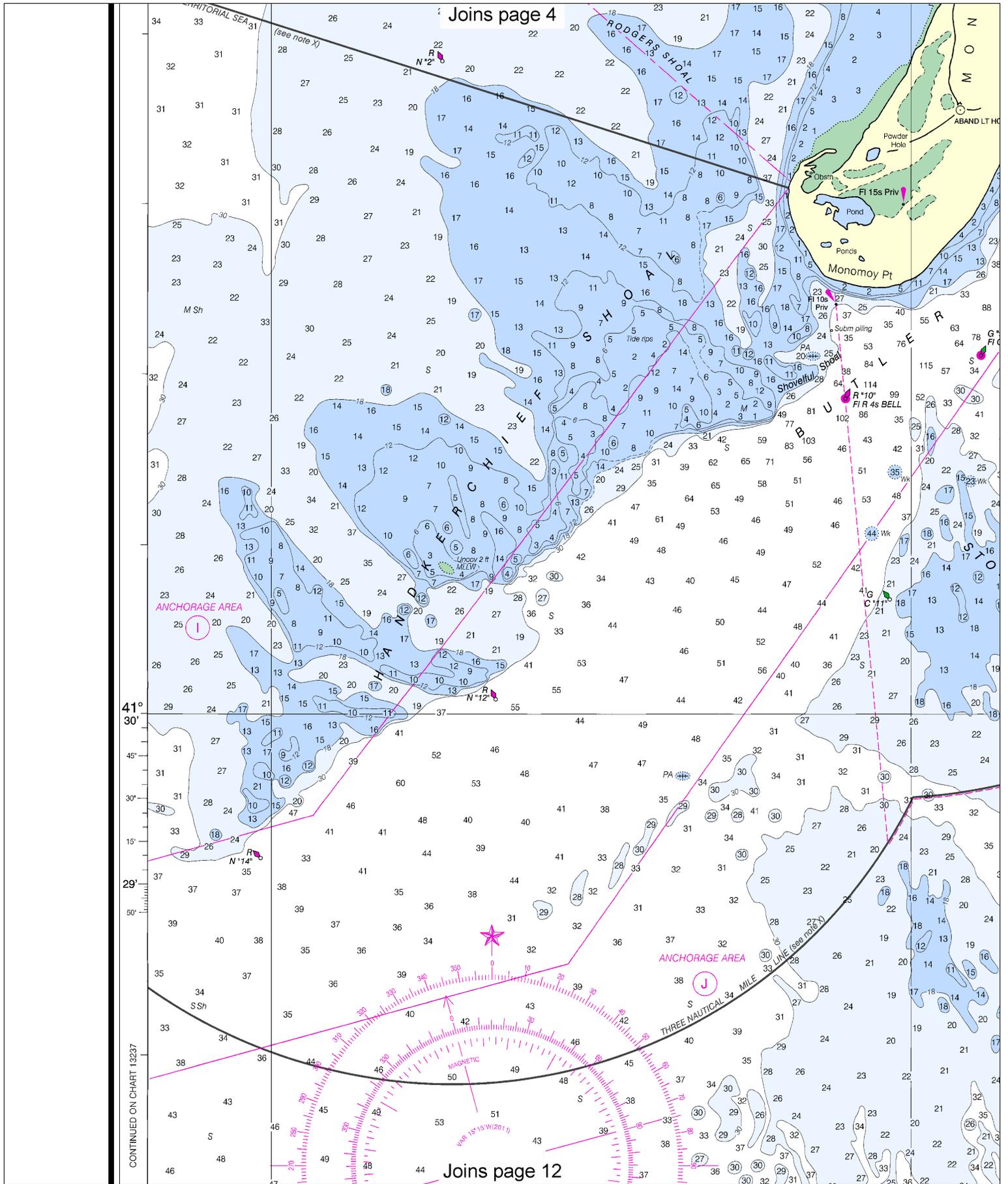
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET



Joins page 11



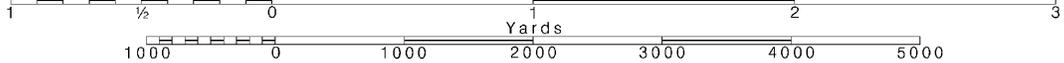


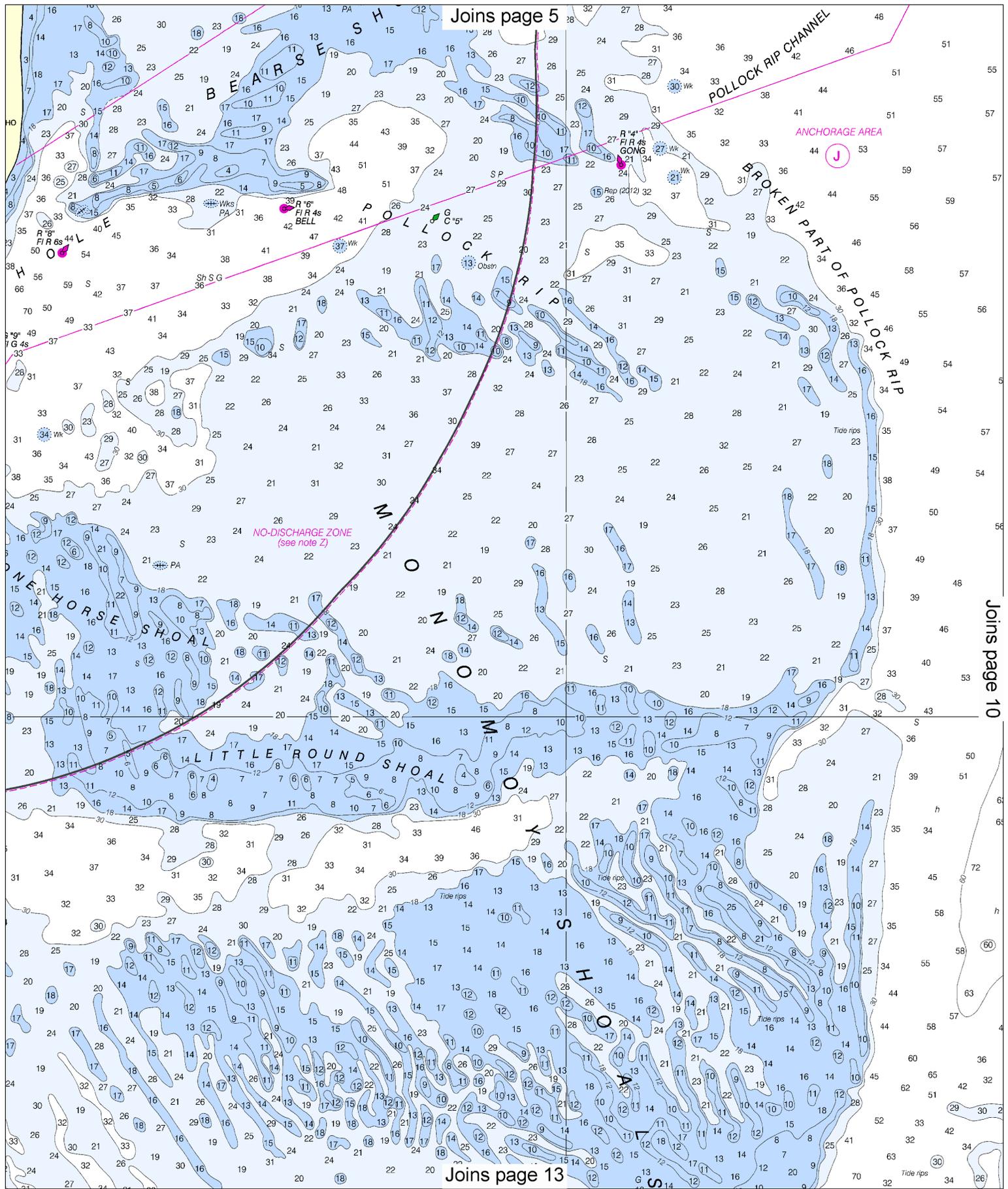
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

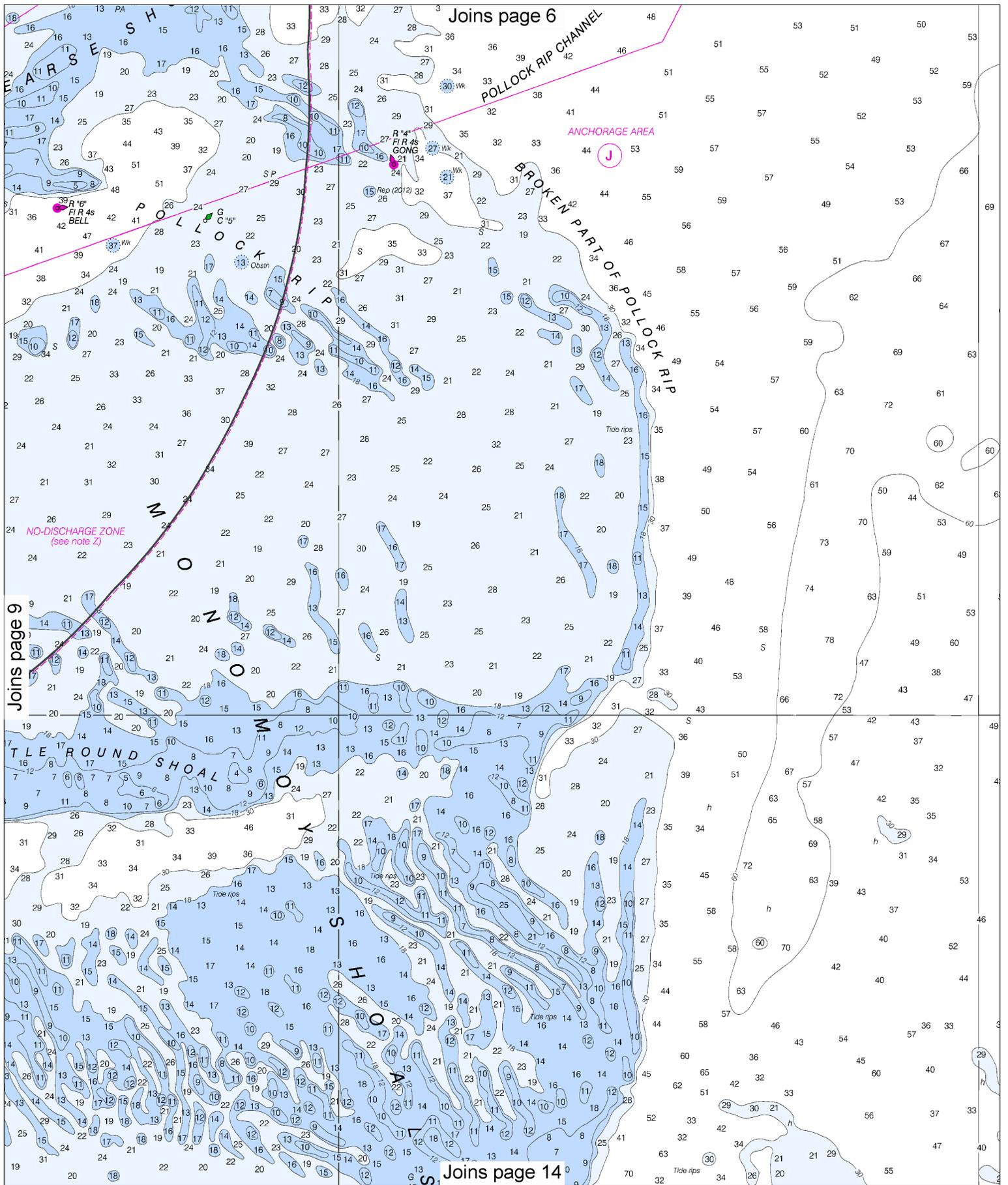
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







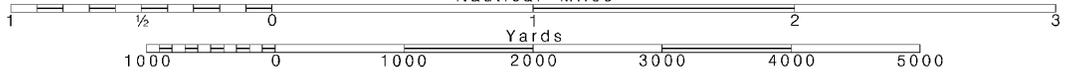
10

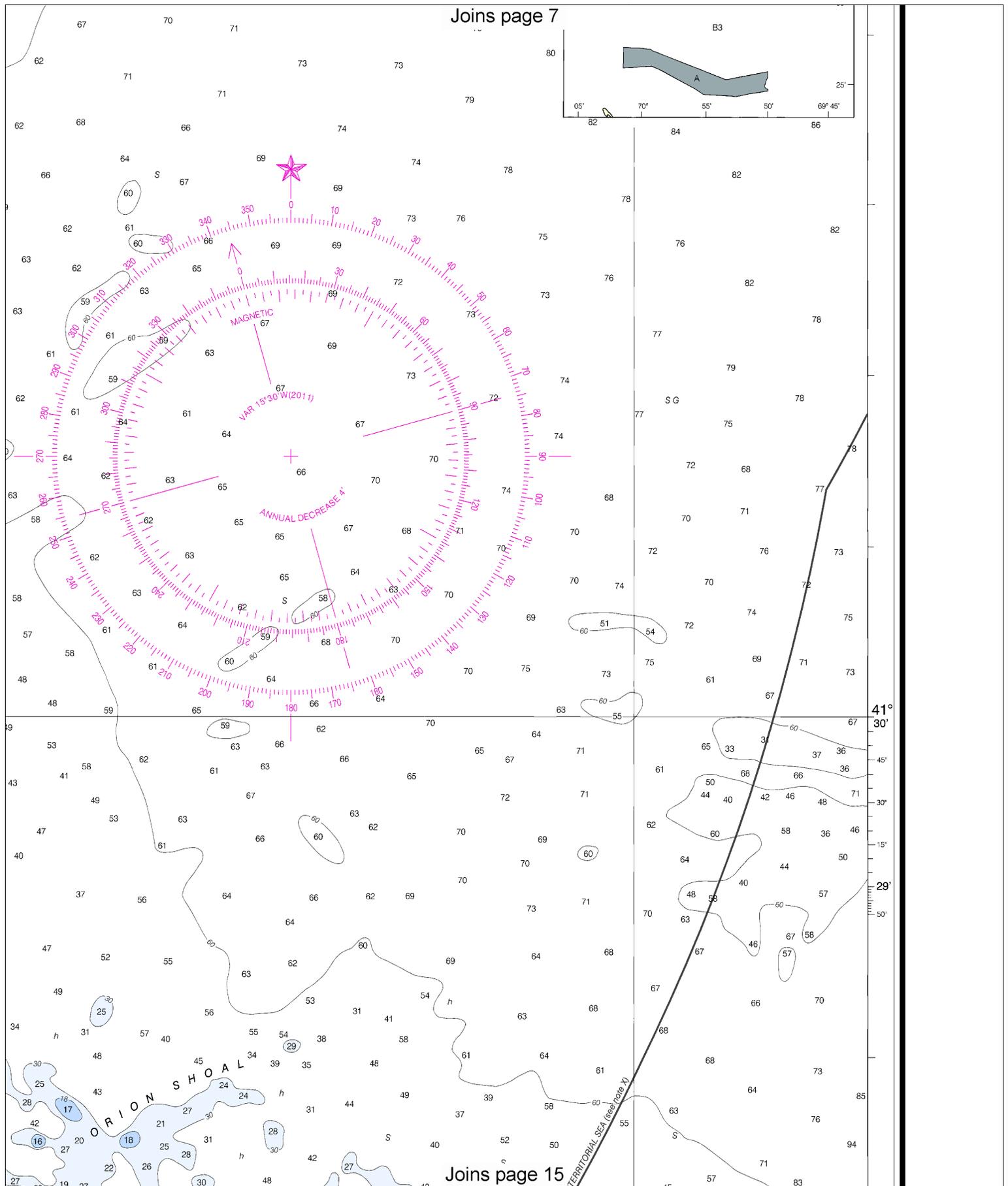
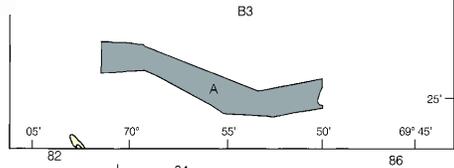
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

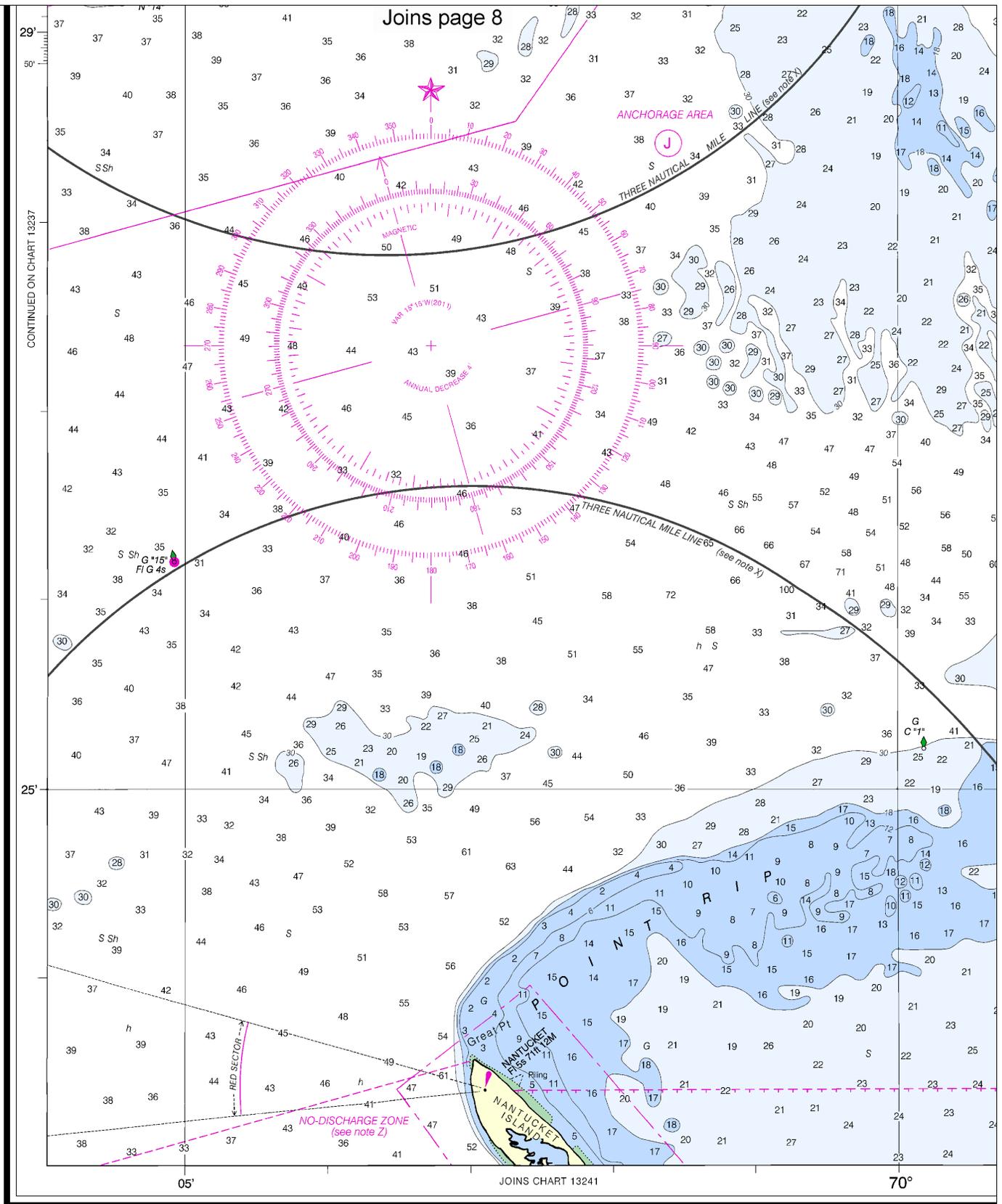
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







41st Ed., Nov. / 11 ■ Corrected through NM Nov. 19/11
13244 Corrected through LNM Nov. 8/11

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.

SOUNDINGS

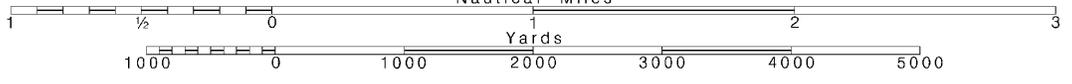
12

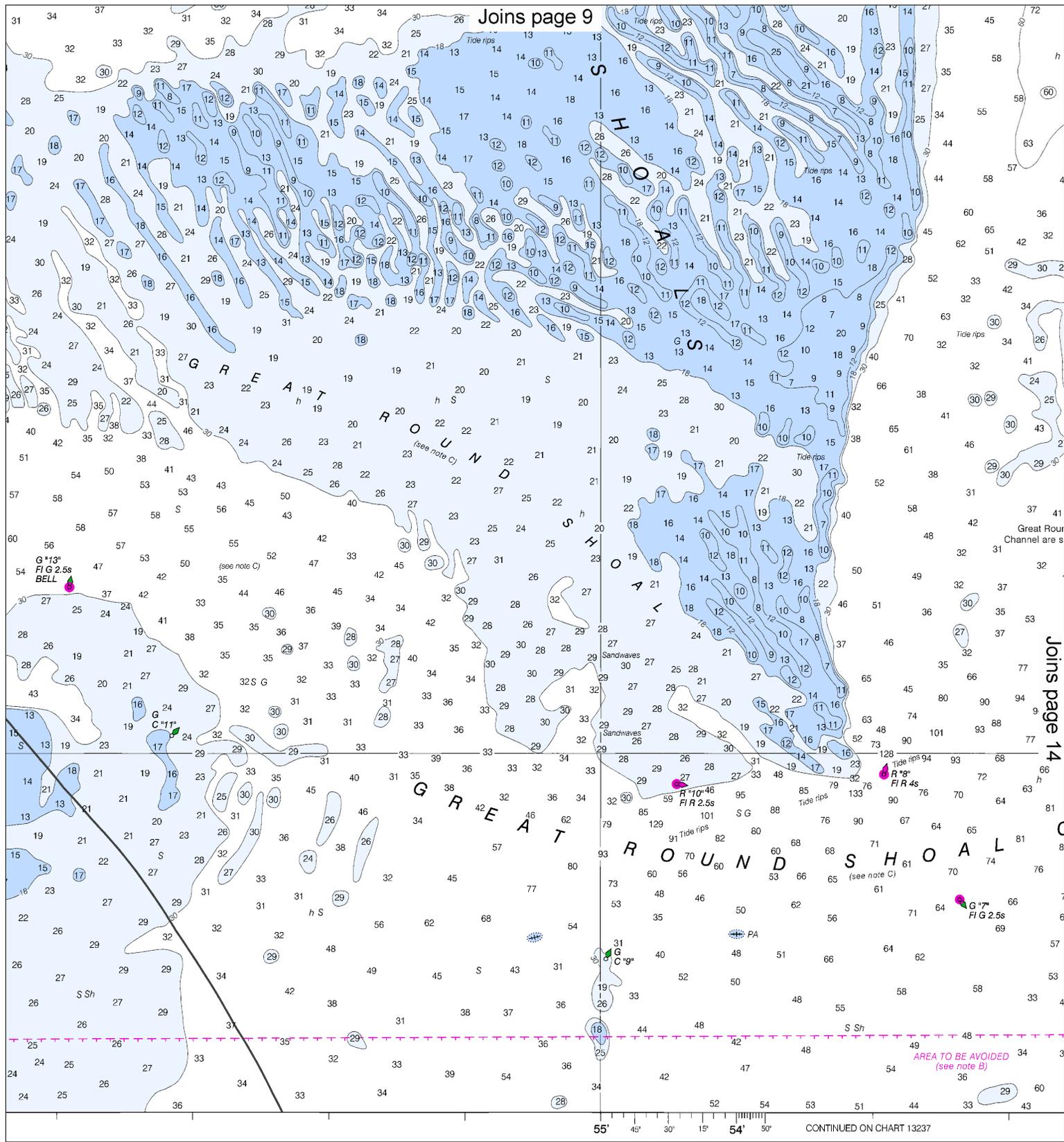
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

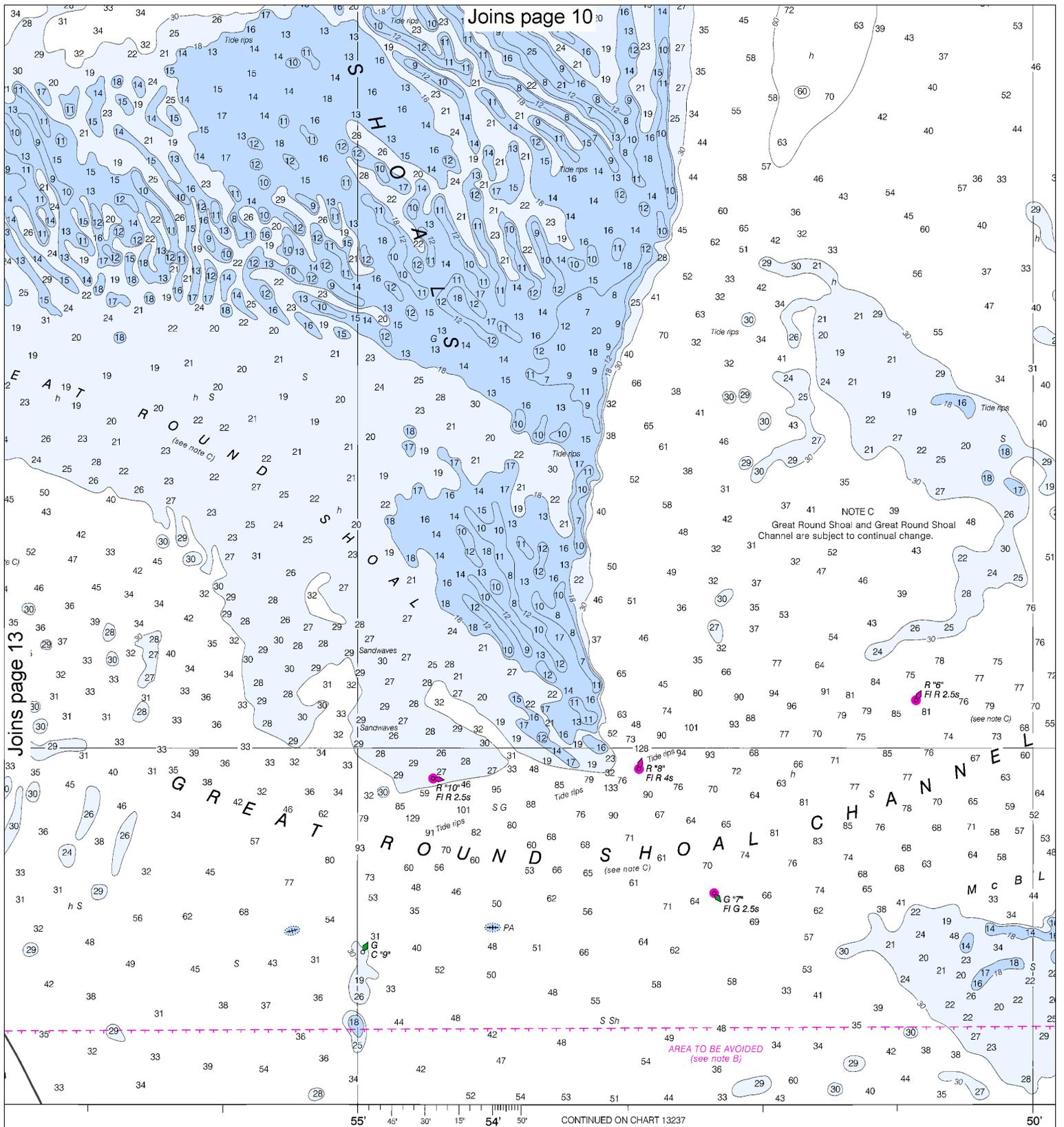




NDINGS IN FEET

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

CONTINUED ON CHART 13237



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

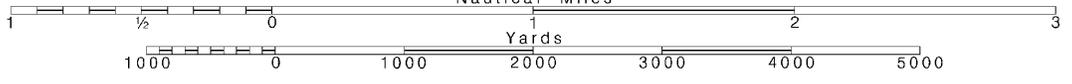
14

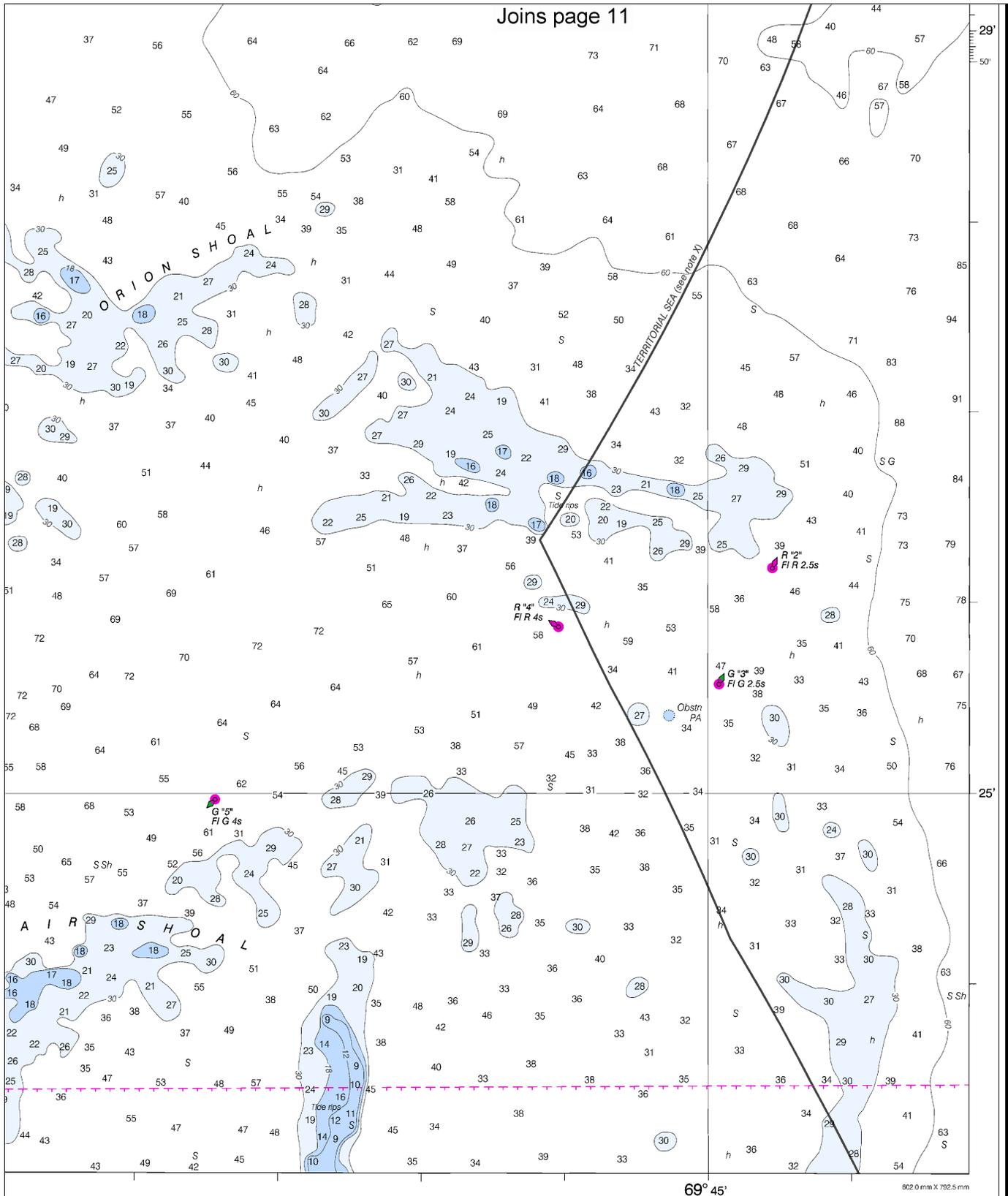
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





ED. NO. 41

NSN 7642014010455
 NGA REFERENCE NO. 13XHA13244

Eastern Entrance to Nantucket Sound

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

13244



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 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

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.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Quick References

- Nautical chart related products and information — <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov>
- Online chart viewer — <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAChartViewer.html>
- Report a chart discrepancy — <http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx>
- Chart and chart related inquiries and comments — <http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs>
- Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections) — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
- Coast Pilot online — <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm>
- Tides and Currents — <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>
- Marine Forecasts — <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm>
- National Data Buoy Center — <http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/>
- NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions — <http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/>
- National Weather Service — <http://www.weather.gov/>
- National Hurricane Center — <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/>
- Pacific Tsunami Warning Center — <http://ptwc.weather.gov/>
- Contact Us — <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm>



— For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow @nauticalcharts



This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

