

BookletChart™

Half Moon Bay

NOAA Chart 18682

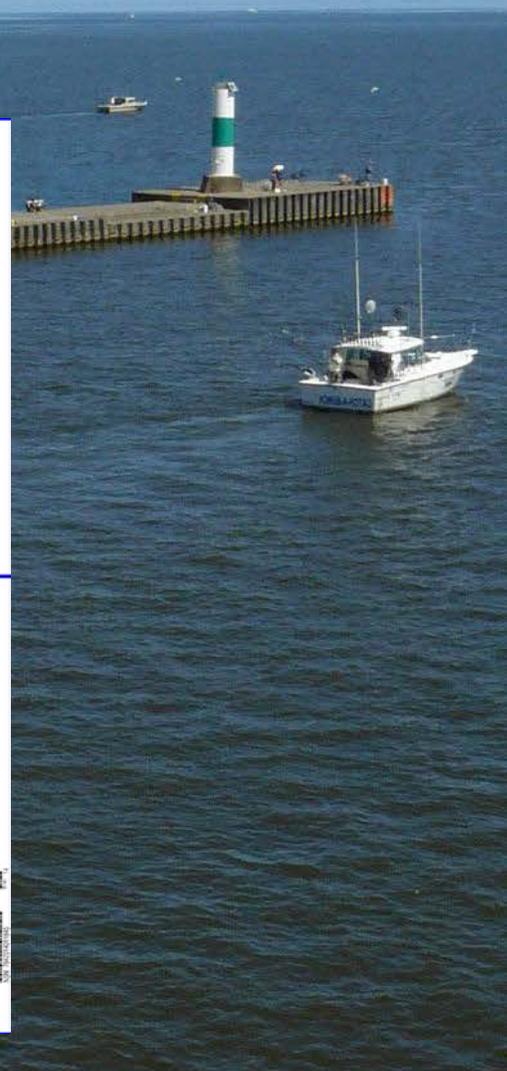
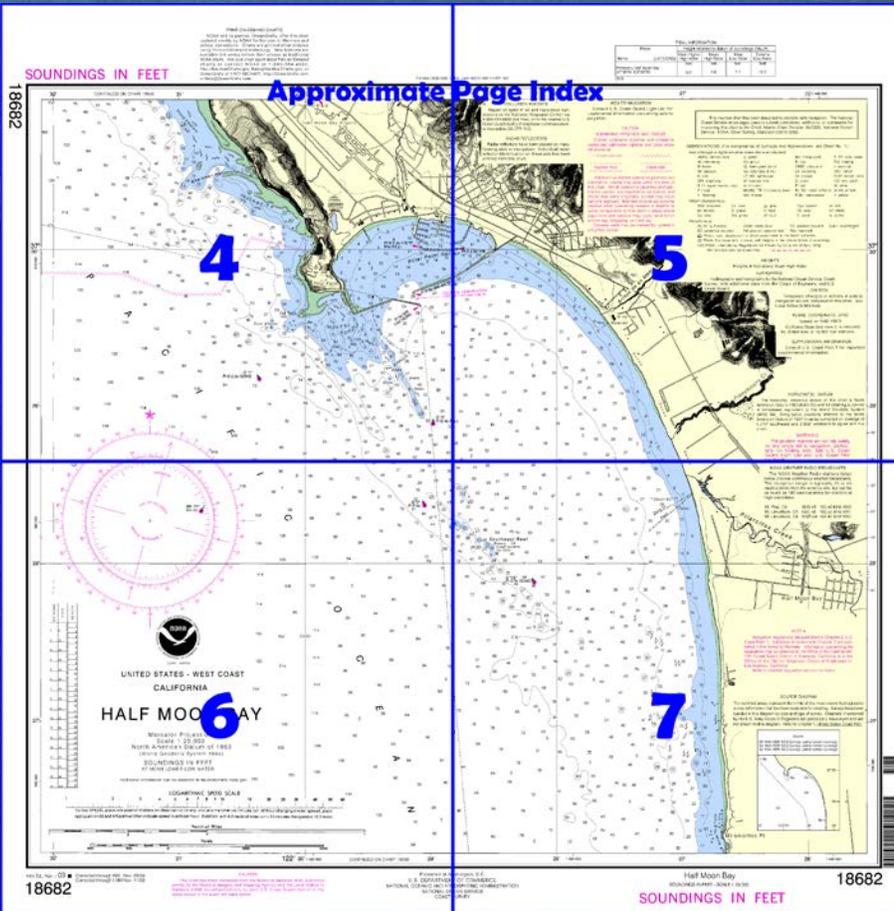


A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

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.

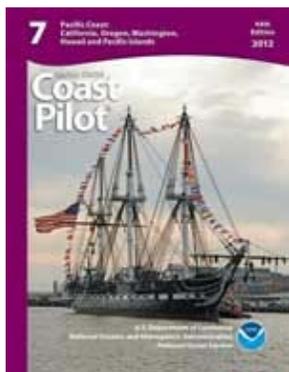
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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=18682>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Pillar Point, 18 miles S of San Francisco entrance, is the S extremity of a 2.5-mile low ridge. Several black rocks extend over 300-yards S of the point; from N these appear as three or four, but from S as only one. **Half Moon Bay** comprises the bight from **Miramontes Point** on the S to Pillar Point on the N.

Pillar Point Harbor, in the N part of Half Moon Bay E of Pillar Point, is used by fishing vessels and pleasure craft. The harbor is well protected by breakwaters.

The entrance, 200-yards wide, is between the E and W breakwaters. A light marks the end of the E breakwater, and a light and sound signal are

on the end of the W breakwater. The entrance has a depth of about 20 feet with depths of 2 to 17 feet inside the harbor. Shoaling has been reported along N side of the breakwaters inside the harbor. The harbor provides good holding ground for anchored and moored vessels. Two breakwaters and a detached breakwater, protect a marina on the N side of the harbor. The detached breakwater is marked by lights on the E and W ends.

Prominent features.—Several buildings and a white radar antenna at the U.S. Air Force radar site about 0.2 mile N of Pillar Point are conspicuous when approaching the harbor. The lights of the radar site are conspicuous at night. A rotating aero beacon located 1 mile NW of the marina is visible from the south.

Caution is necessary in approaching Pillar Point Harbor because of the foul ground off the entrance. Rocks and reefs, marked by kelp and a lighted bell buoy, extend SE for over 1 mile from Pillar Point. **Southeast Reef**, extending from 1.5 to over 2 miles SE of Pillar Point, is covered 4 to 20 feet and has a pinnacle rock awash at extreme low water at the SE end. Mariners are advised to exercise caution in the vicinity of Pillar Point in dense fog.

COLREGS Demarcation Lines.—The lines established for Pillar Point Harbor are described in **80.1140**, chapter 2.

Routes.—Vessels from the S approach the harbor E of the lighted gong buoy marking Southeast Reef; vessels from the N use the buoyed opening between the Pillar Point foul ground and Southeast Reef.

Harbor regulations.—Pillar Point Harbor is administered by the San Mateo County Harbor District and under the control of a harbormaster. The harbormaster's office is at the head of the L-shaped pier in the marina. The harbormaster can be contacted on VHF-FM channel 16 or telephone 650-726-4382.

There are only private mooring floats in the harbor so transients must anchor. The harbormaster should be consulted before tying alongside piers.

Wharves.—An L-shaped pier, 590 feet long with 13 feet alongside the 275-foot outer face, is on the N side of Pillar Point Harbor. Water, ice, and electricity are at the pier, and gasoline and diesel fuel are pumped at the landing. A skiff hoist is on the end of the pier. Marine railways are in the harbor W of the marina and are capable of hauling vessels up to 50 tons.

The 660-foot pier W of the L-shaped pier has about 5 feet at the outer end. A surfaced launching ramp and parking area are near the inshore end of the E breakwater.

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

RCC Alameda Commander
11th CG District (510) 437-3700
Alameda, CA

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Nov. 29/03
Corrected through LNM Nov. 11/03

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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).

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

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



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.

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.

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.

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

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.

Mt. Pise, CA	KHB-49	162.40 MHz	WX2
Mt. Umunhum, CA	KEC-49	162.55 MHz	WX1
Mt. Umunhum, CA	WWF-64	162.45 MHz	WX5

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83) and for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected on average of 0.214" southward and 3.908" westward to agree with this chart.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. 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, 11th Coast Guard District in Alameda, California or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Los Angeles, California.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

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.

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	N nun	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	Gp group	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	IQ interrupted quick	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	Iso isophase (E Int)	OC occulting	SEC sector
C can	LT HO lighthouse	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	M nautical mile	Q quick	VQ very quick
E Int equal interval (Iso)	m minutes	R red	W white
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bids 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	

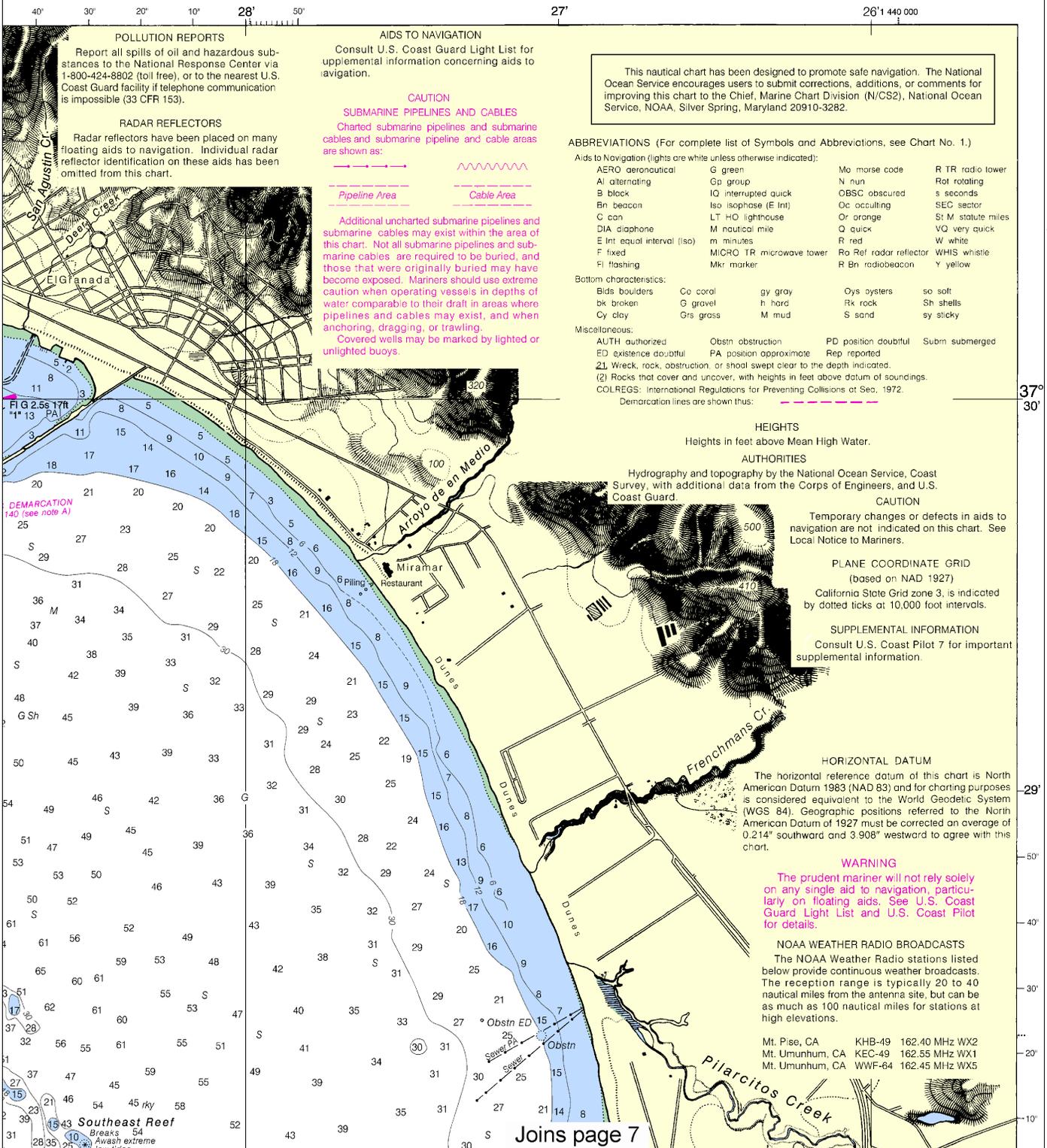
(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: 

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water feet	Mean High Water feet	Mean Low Water feet	Extreme Low Water feet
Princeton, Half Moon Bay (37°30'N/ 122°29'W) (803)	5.5	4.9	1.1	-2.5

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POLLUTION REPORTS

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RADAR REFLECTORS

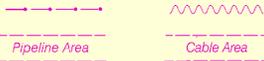
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



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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
 - Al alternating
 - B black
 - Bn beacon
 - C can
 - DIA diaphone
 - E Int equal interval (iso)
 - F fixed
 - Fl flashing
 - G green
 - Gs group
 - IQ interrupted quick
 - Iso isophase (E Int)
 - LT LD 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
 - Ro Ref radar reflector
 - R Bn radiobeacon
 - R TR radio tower
 - Rot rotating
 - s seconds
 - SEC sector
 - S 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
- (2) 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: - - - - -
- Obstn obstruction
- PA position approximate
- PD position doubtful
- Rep reported
- Subm submerged

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.

CAUTION

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

PLANE COORDINATE GRID

(based on NAD 1927)
California State Grid zone 3, is indicated by dotted ticks at 10,000 foot intervals.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83) and for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.214" southward and 3.908" westward to agree with 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.

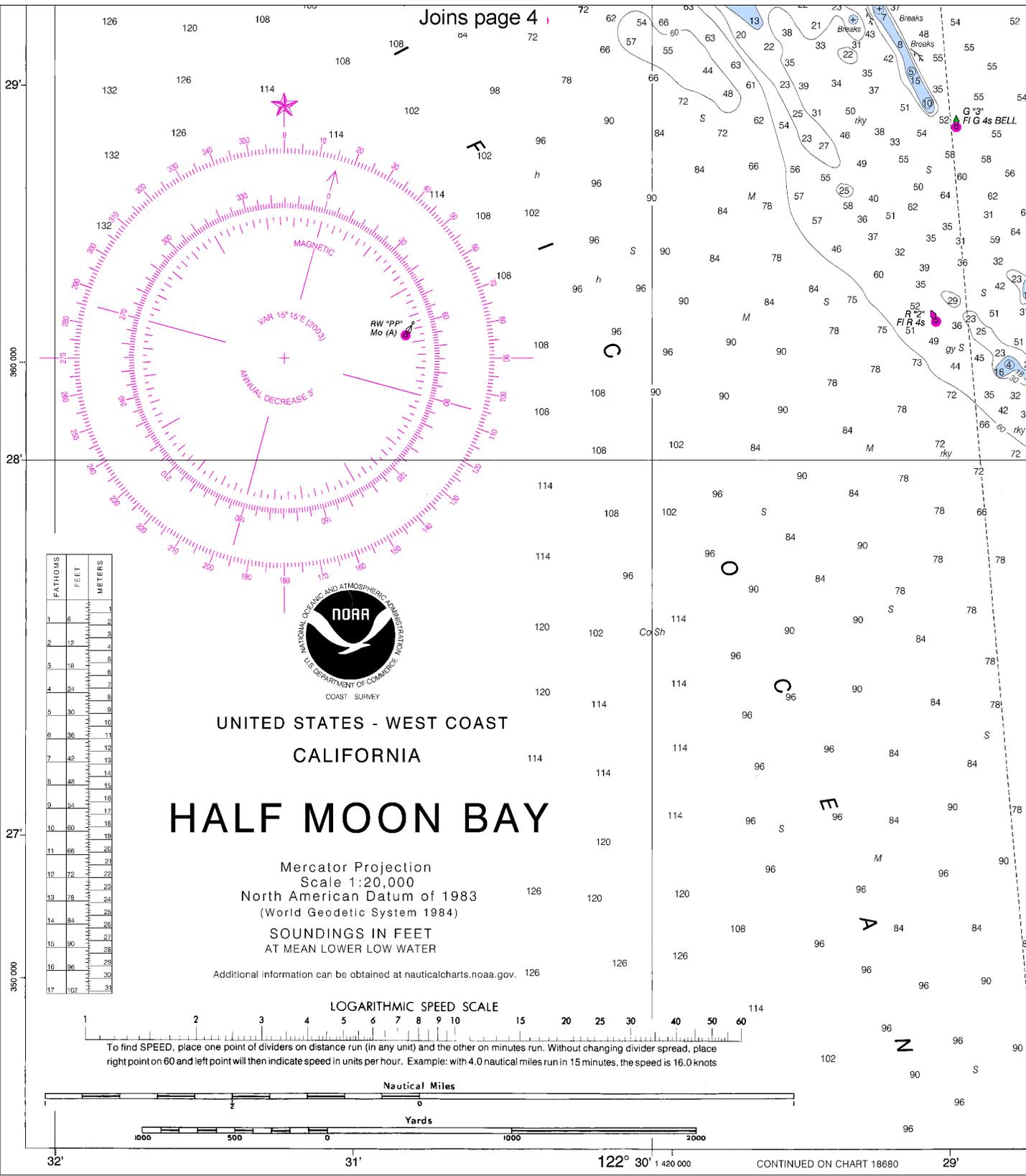
NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

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.

- Mt. Pise, CA KHB-49 162.40 MHz WX2
- Mt. Umunhum, CA KEC-49 162.55 MHz WX1
- Mt. Umunhum, CA WWF-64 162.45 MHz WX5

Joins page 7

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:26667. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



FATHOMS	FEET	METERS
1	6	1.1
2	12	2.1
3	18	3.3
4	24	4.4
5	30	5.5
6	36	6.7
7	42	7.7
8	48	8.8
9	54	9.8
10	60	11.0
11	66	12.1
12	72	13.1
13	78	14.3
14	84	15.2
15	90	16.5
16	96	17.7
17	102	18.8

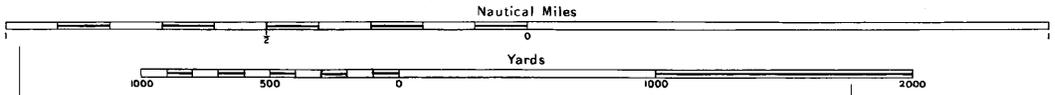
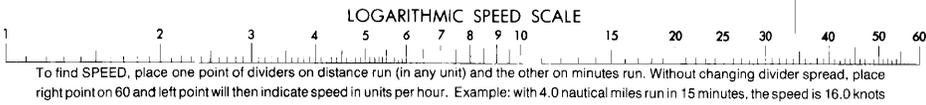


UNITED STATES - WEST COAST
 CALIFORNIA
HALF MOON BAY

Mercator Projection
 Scale 1:20,000
 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.



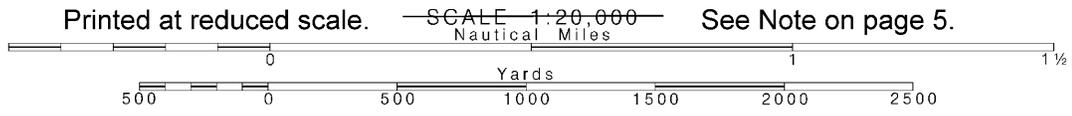
14th Ed., Nov. / 03 ■ Corrected through NM Nov. 29/03
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18682

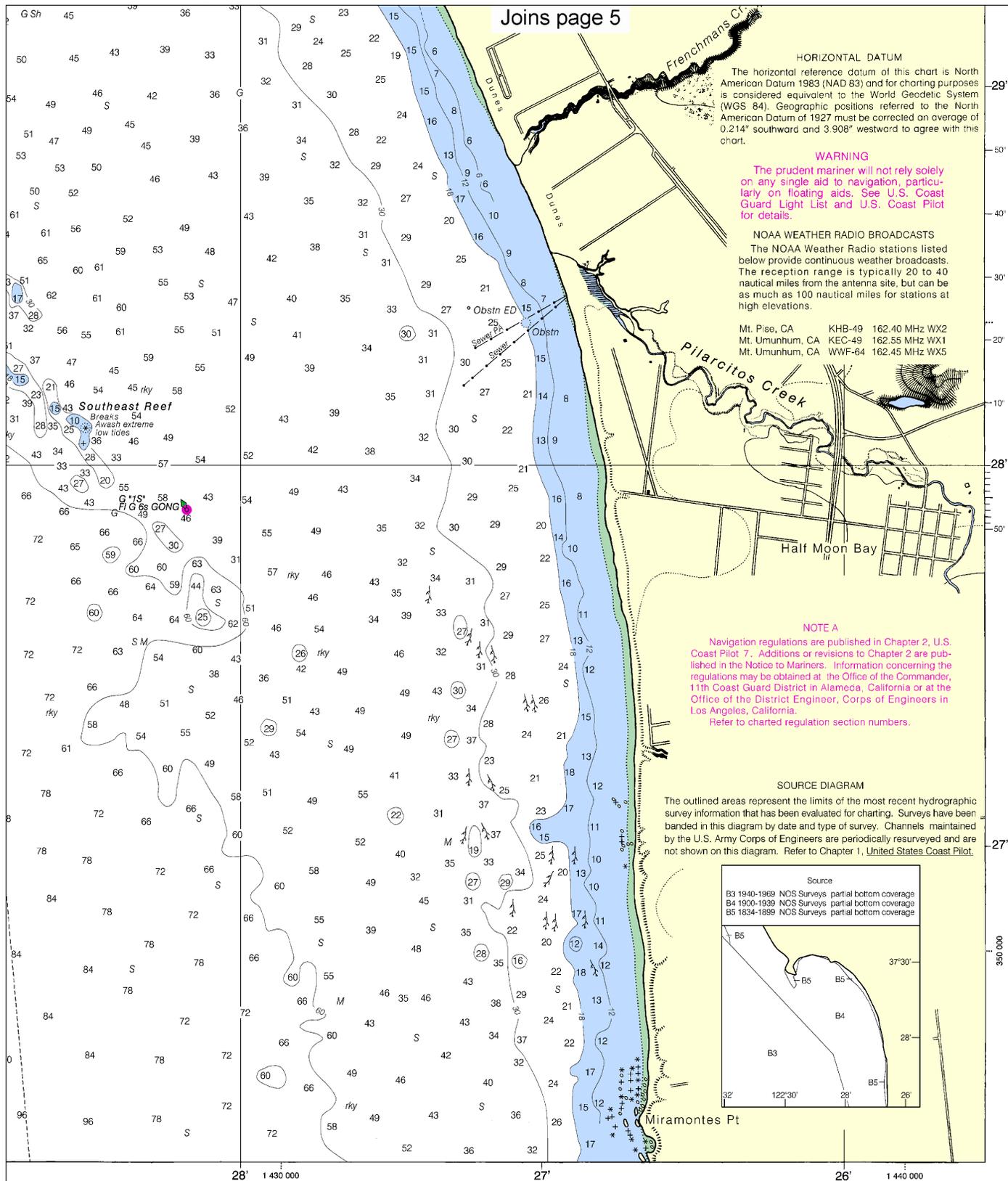
CAUTION
 This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

Published at Wash DC
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSP
 NATIONAL OCEAN
 COAST SURV



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





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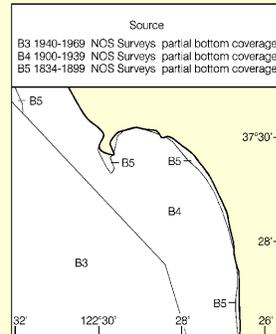
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SOURCE DIAGRAM
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Washington, D.C.
 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 U.S. COAST GUARD SERVICE

Half Moon Bay
 SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:20,000

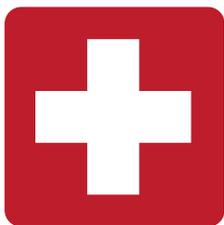
18682

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

This Booklet Chart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 4612 11/13/2012,
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 4812 12/1/2012,
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a.



ED. NO. 14
 NSN 7642014011645



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.

