

# BookletChart™



## San Pedro Bay

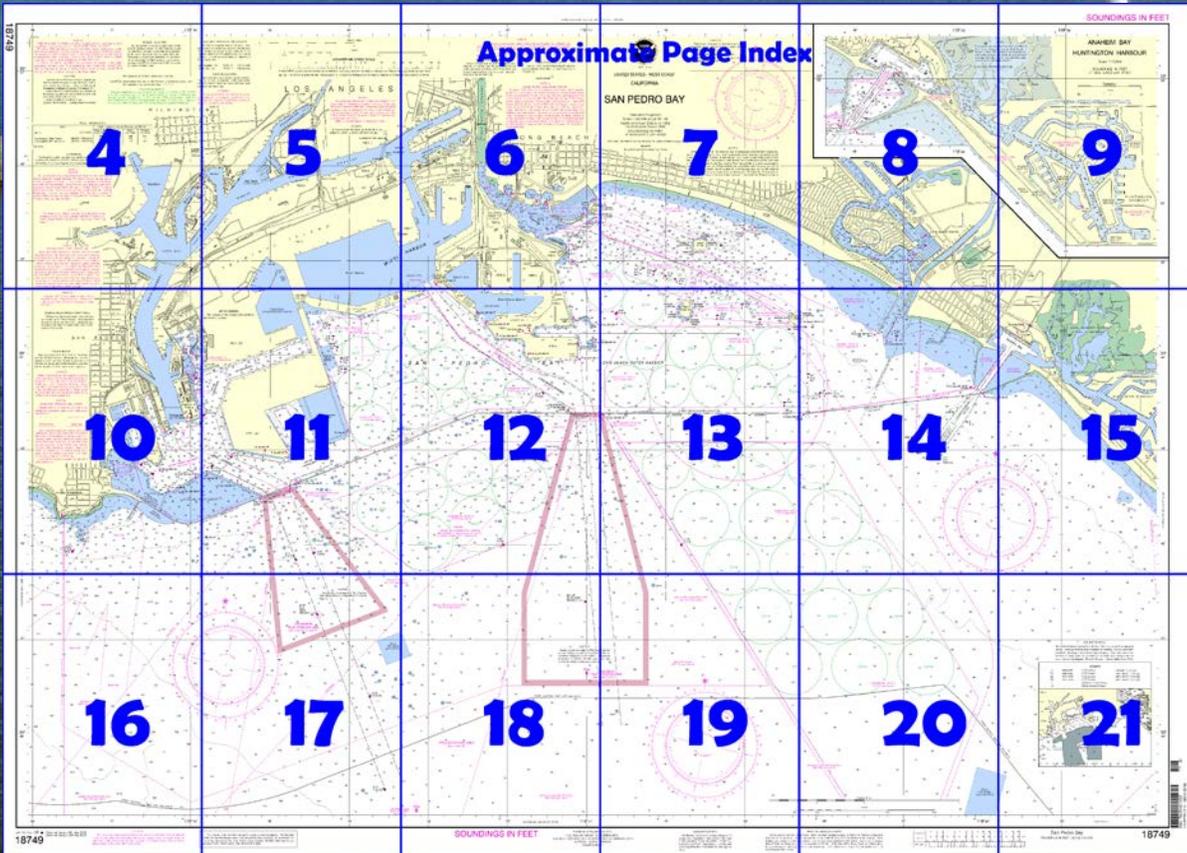
NOAA Chart 18749

*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](http://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.

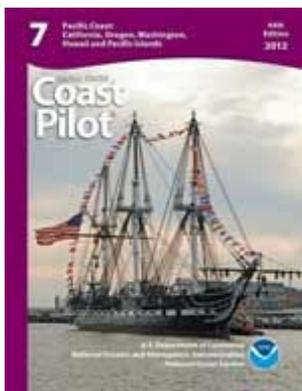
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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=18749>.



**(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)**  
**San Pedro Bay** is between Seal Beach on the E and Point Fermin on the W. On the shores of the bay are the cities and port areas of **Long Beach** and **Los Angeles**. **Terminal Island**, in the NW part of San Pedro Bay, separates the outer bay from Los Angeles and Long Beach inner harbors.  
**Long Beach Harbor** is in the E part of San Pedro Bay.  
**Los Angeles Harbor**, at the W end of San Pedro Bay.  
Long Beach and Los Angeles Harbors

are connected by Cerritos Channel. Distance between the seaward entrance to the two harbors is about 4 miles.

The **Port of Long Beach**, one of the largest ports on the Pacific coast, has extensive foreign and domestic traffic. It is a major container cargo port. The **Port of Los Angeles**, also one of the largest ports on the Pacific coast, has extensive facilities to accommodate all types of traffic. The **Vessel Traffic Service (VTS) Los Angeles/Long Beach**, operated by the Marine Exchange in cooperation with the U.S. Coast Guard, has been established within the approaches to the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach. The **VTS Area** consists of Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors (inside the breakwater), and the waters of San Pedro Bay and San Pedro Channel, excluding Santa Monica Bay, within a 25 nautical mile radius of Point Fermin Light. This includes all of the Precautionary Area and portions of the Traffic Separation Scheme Lanes.

**Channels.—Long Beach Channel** leads NW from W of Long Beach Breakwater for 2.2 miles to **Middle Harbor**, thence N to **Back Channel** and the **Inner Harbor**. A **restricted harbor** entrance area has been designated in the channel and side areas extending from about 1 mile N of the breakwater to inside Middle Harbor; regulations of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, Port of Long Beach, grant priority to outbound vessels and stipulate a **6-knot speed limit** in this area.

**Los Angeles Main Channel** leads NW from E of the San Pedro Breakwater for about 1 mile, thence N to the Inner Harbor turning basin, thence NE through **East Basin Channel** and **Cerritos Channel**. About 0.6 mile NW of the breakwater, **Super Tanker Channel** leads W from the Main Channel to the deep-draft facilities at Berths 45–50. Los Angeles Main Channel is marked by a **296°** lighted range.

The Los Angeles and Long Beach main channels are considered narrow channels. Vessels less than 20 meters in length, sailing vessels, vessels engaged in fishing, or any vessel attempting to cross these channels shall not impede a vessel that can only safely navigate within a narrow channel per Inland Navigation Rules, Rule 9. To obtain information on the movement of deep draft vessels inside the Federal Breakwater, contact the Los Angeles Pilot Station on VHF-FM channel 73 (156.675 MHz) or Long Beach Pilot Station of VHF-FM channel 74 (156.725 MHz).  
**Dangers.—**A shoal area, with a rock covered 3 feet and a rock awash near the outer end, extends about 0.3 mile S of the shore just E of Point Fermin Light. A lighted whistle buoy is about 300 yards SW from the S end of the shoal area.

A **naval restricted area** is in the West Basin off the S shore of Terminal Island inside the jetty of the Naval Base Mole (See 334.990, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

A **restricted area** is off the E side of Reservation Point. (See 334.938, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

**Surge.—**Both Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors are subject to seiche and surge. The most persistent and conspicuous oscillation has a period of approximately 1 hour. In the vicinity of Reservation Point and near the E end of Terminal Island, the hourly surge is very prominent, causing velocity variations which at times may be as great as 1 knot, and which often overcome the lesser tidal current so that the current floods and ebbs at half-hour intervals. Because of the more restricted channel, the surge through Back Channel at the E end of Terminal Island usually reaches a greater velocity than through the channel W of Reservation Point. In Back Channel, the hourly variation may sometimes be 1.5 knots or more. The hourly surge, together with other oscillations of shorter period and of more irregular occurrence, at times causes a very rapid change both in height of the water and the velocity and direction of the current and may endanger vessels tied up at the piers.

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

RCC Alameda      Commander  
11<sup>th</sup> CG District      (510) 437-3700  
Alameda, CA

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

**71 CAUTION**  
Vessels are prohibited from entering ANCHORAGE G unless bound for a berth in that anchorage 110.214 (see note A).

Scale 1:15,000  
SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

**HEIGHTS**  
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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

**BERTH NUMBERS**  
The numbers on the land along the waterfront are the berth numbers.

**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.

**78 CAUTION 80**  
Vessels should not enter the Pilot Operating Area unless entering or departing Long Beach Channel. Vessels entering Long Beach Channel should pass eastward of lighted whistle buoy "LB," and vessels departing should pass westward.

**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.

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat 33° 43'  
North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)  
SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

**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 0.067" northward and 3.246" westward to agree with this chart.

**NOTE J**  
Floating security barriers have been installed at U.S. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach in Anaheim Bay. The barriers are marked by alternating orange and white spherical buoys and approximately mark the restricted water space surrounding the facility.

**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.  
Los Angeles, CA KWO-37 162.550 MHz  
Santa Ana, CA WVG-21 162.450 MHz

**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**  
Mariners are cautioned that exploratory surveys and exploratory drilling operations may be in progress in, or in the vicinity of, the Southern California Traffic Separation Scheme. These operations may pose hazards to navigation. The most recent Eleventh Coast Guard District Local Notice to Mariners should be consulted for the schedule of current operations.

**MINERAL DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURES**  
Obstruction lights and sound (fog) signals are required for fixed mineral development structures shown on this chart, subject to approval by the District Commander, U.S. Coast Guard (33 CFR 67).

**CAUTION**  
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution. Station positions are shown thus:  
○ (Accurate location) ◦ (Approximate location)

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

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

**NOTE H**  
Vessels with 50 foot draft or less will be boarded south of RACON Buoy 3. Vessels with a draft greater than 50 feet will be boarded south of Buoy 1.

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

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

**AUTHORITIES**  
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Navy, City of Los Angeles, City of Long Beach, and U.S. Coast Guard.

**55 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.

**COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.**  
Demarcation lines are shown thus: ---

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

**TIDAL INFORMATION**

PLACE	(LAT./LONG.)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Los Angeles, Outer Harbor	(33°43'N/118°16'W)	feet	feet	feet
Los Angeles Harbor, Mormon Island	(33°45'N/118°16'W)	5.5	4.8	1.0

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>. (Mar 2010)

**NOTE D**  
 Traffic lanes and Pilot Areas established at approaches to Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors are shown on Charts 18746, 18740, and 18720. The normal Pilot Operating Areas are outlined by trapezoidal magenta bands. Mariners are advised to exercise extreme care in navigating within these areas. No vessel may enter this area unless it is entering or departing the Los Angeles or Long Beach main channels. Vessels shall pass directly through without stopping or loitering unless stopping is for taking on a pilot.  
 To receive information regarding the movement of vessels in the traffic separation schemes and the precautionary area contact the Vessel Traffic Service. The working frequency for the VTS is channel 14 VHF/FM (156.7 MHz) (ph 310-832-6411) and the call sign is "San Pedro Traffic."

**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 0.067" northward and 3.246" westward 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.

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 ○ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

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

**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.

**TIDAL INFORMATION**

PLACE	NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
			Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
			feet	feet	feet
Los Angeles, Outer Harbor		(33°43'N/118°16'W)	5.5	4.8	0.9
Los Angeles Harbor, Mormon Island		(33°45'N/118°16'W)	5.4	4.7	1.0

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>. (Mar 2010)

**AUTHORITIES**  
 Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Navy, City of Los Angeles, City of Long Beach, and U.S. Coast Guard.

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

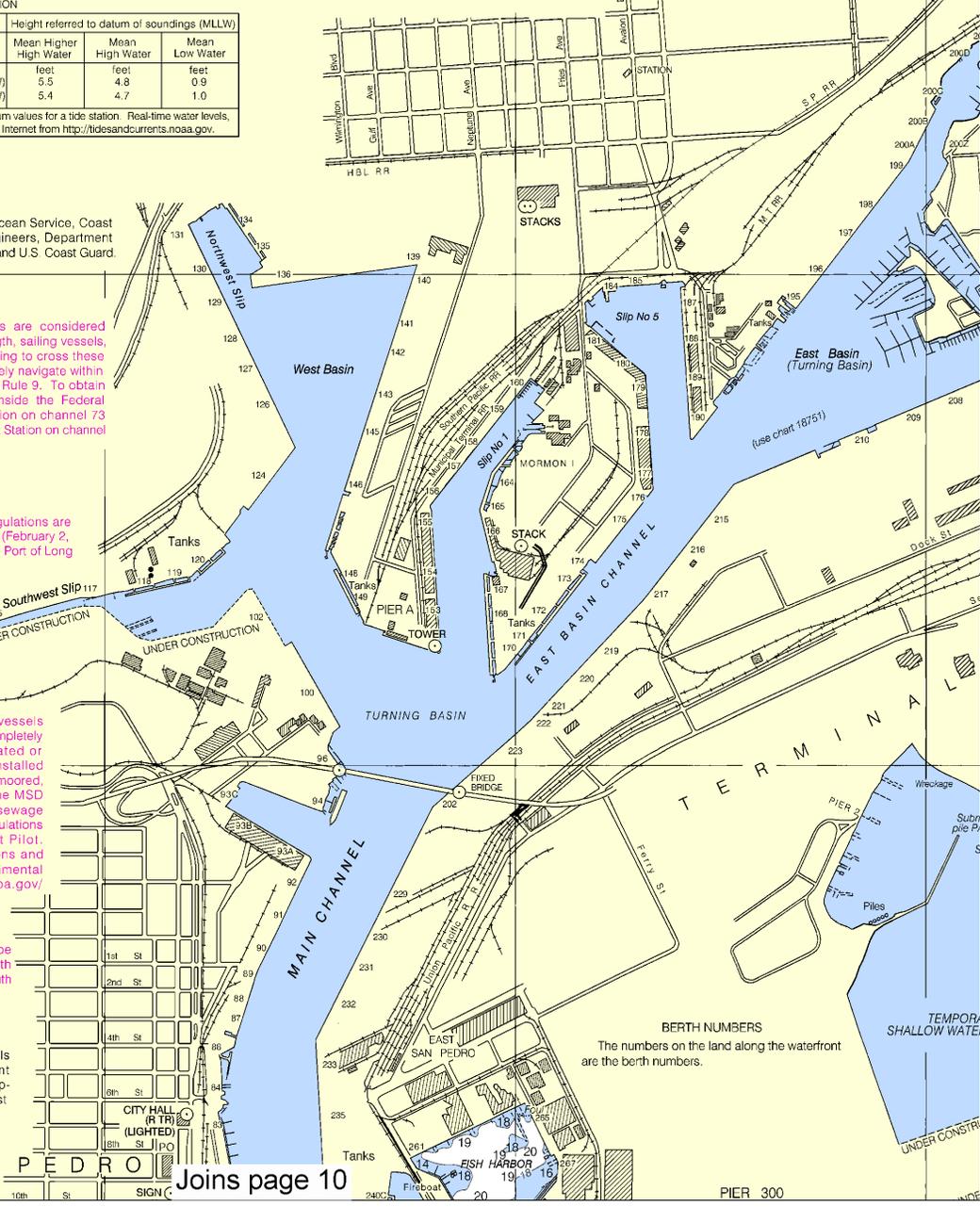
**NOTE B**  
 The Restricted Harbor Area Entrance Regulations are contained in the City of Long Beach Tariff No. 4 (February 2, 1994). Consult Board of Harbor Commissioners, Port of Long Beach.

**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/](http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/).

**NOTE H**  
 Vessels with 50 foot draft or less will be boarded south of RACON Buoy 3. Vessels with a draft greater than 50 feet will be boarded south of Buoy 1.

**MINERAL DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURES**  
 Obstruction lights and sound (fog) signals are required for fixed mineral development structures shown on this chart, subject to approval by the District Commander, U.S. Coast Guard (33 CFR 67).

W I L M I N G T O N

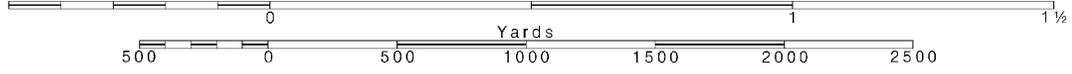


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000  
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





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.

14' 13' 6" 12' 118°11'

SCALE 1:20,000  
Nautical Miles

Yards

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

ers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place  
dicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

NOTE E

A precautionary area has been established in the Los Angeles - Long Beach area. Large vessels are maneuvering to embark or disembark pilots; and to enter or depart the traffic separation system. It is recommended vessels proceed with extreme caution in this area.  
Vessels are prohibited from anchoring in the precautionary area except in designated anchorages (110.214).

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.

RADIO TOWER

NOTE G

VESSEL TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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

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.

CAUTION

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

OVERHEAD POWER CABLES



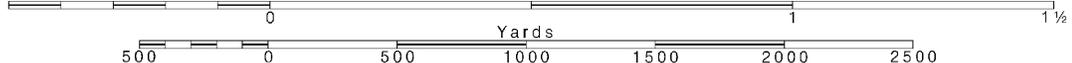
Joins page 5

Joins page 12

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - WEST COAST  
CALIFORNIA

# SAN PEDRO BAY

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat 33° 43'  
North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

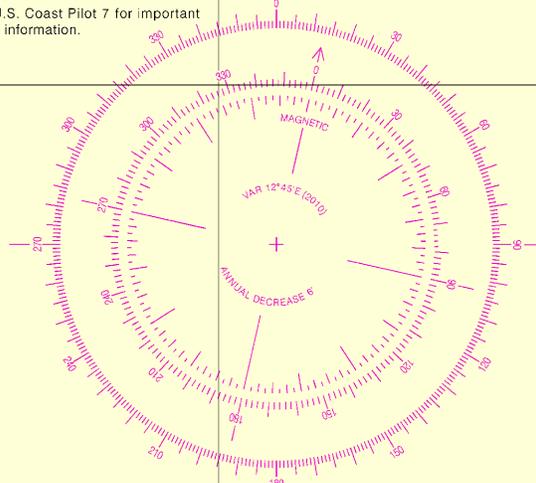
Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

### HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

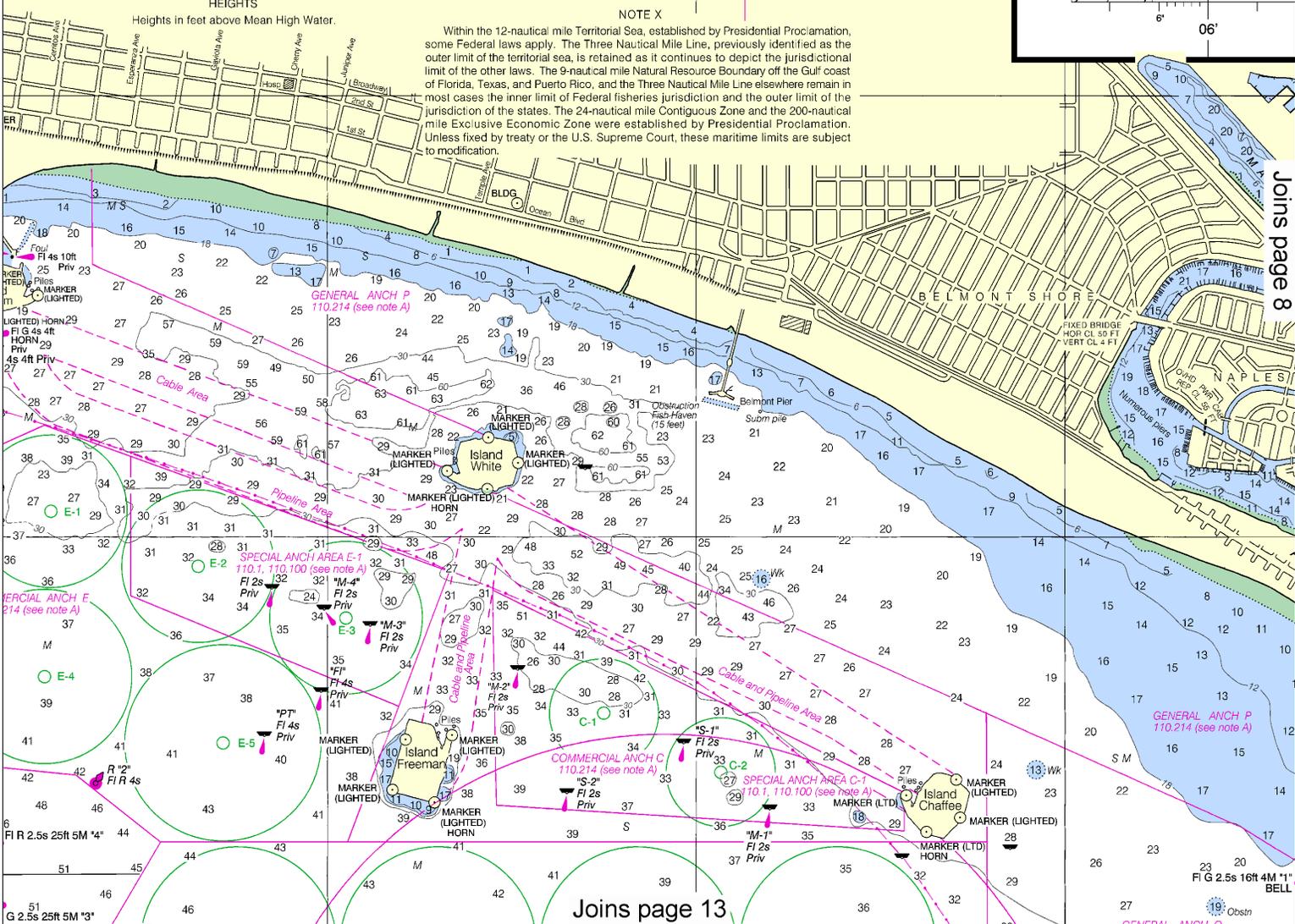
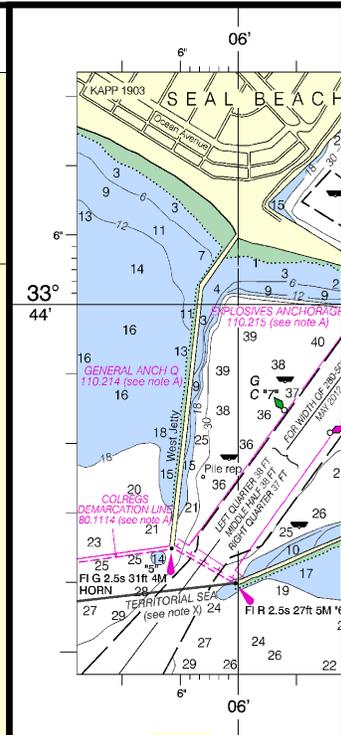
**CAUTION**  
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**  
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.



### 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.



Joins page 8

Joins page 13





WEST COAST  
CALIFORNIA

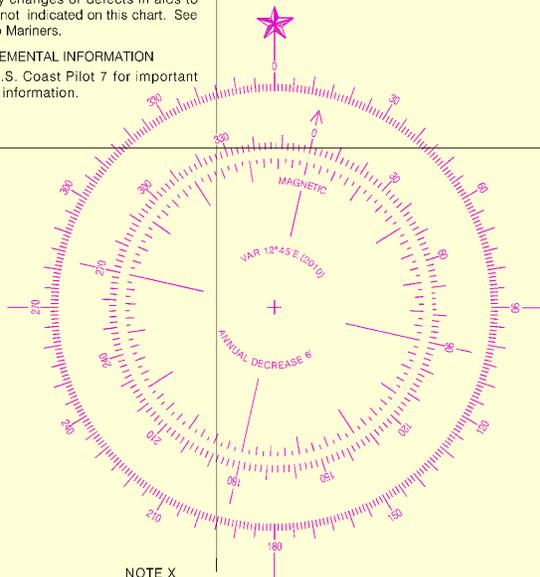
# DRY BAY

Projection  
1:60,000 at Lat 33° 43'  
Datum of 1983  
(WGS 84)  
HEIGHTS IN FEET  
LOWER LOW WATER

Information obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

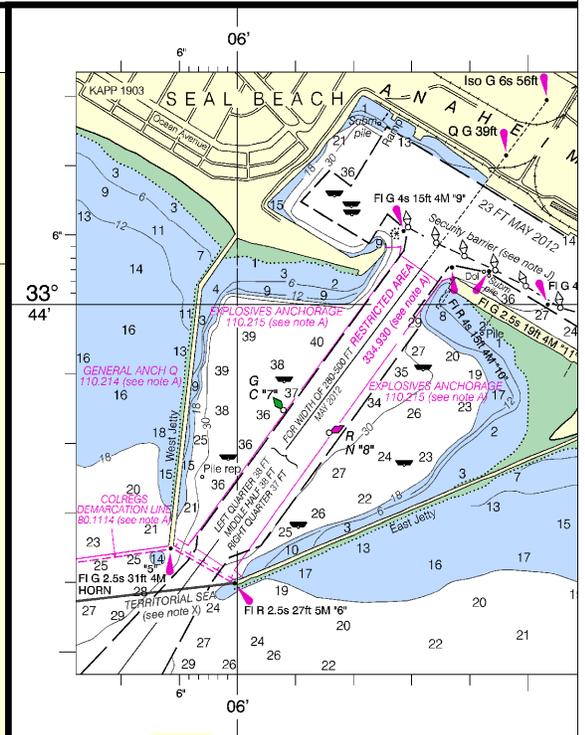
HEIGHTS  
above Mean High Water.

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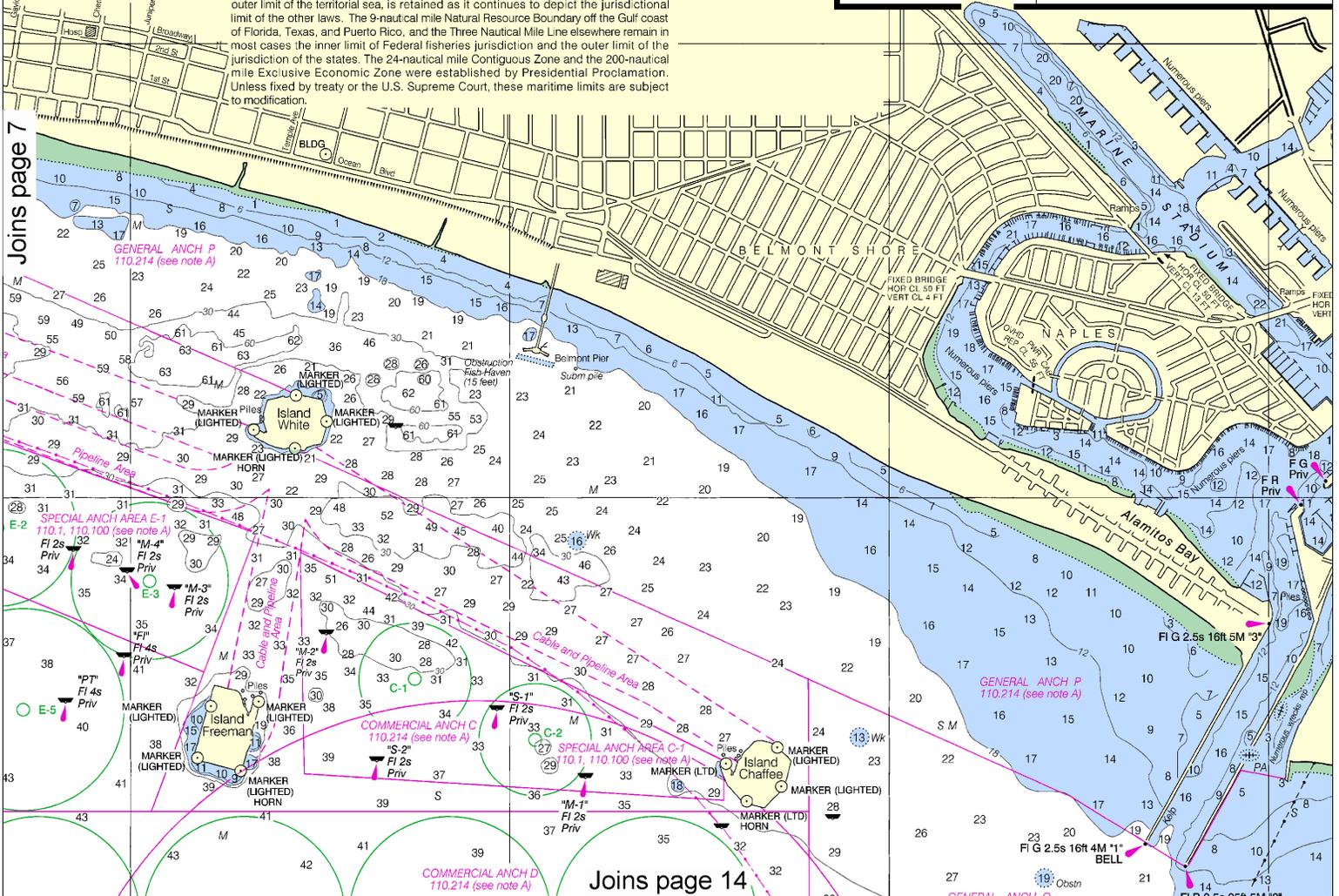


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Joins page 7



Joins page 14



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





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/](http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/).

Joins page 4

**NOTE H**  
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**MINERAL DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURES**  
Obstruction lights and sound (fog) signals are required for fixed mineral development structures shown on this chart, subject to approval by the District Commander, U.S. Coast Guard (33 CFR 67).

**CAUTION**

Mariners are cautioned that exploratory surveys and exploratory drilling operations may be in progress in, or in the vicinity of, the Southern California Traffic Separation Scheme. These operations may pose hazards to navigation. The most recent Eleventh Coast Guard District Local Notice to Mariners should be consulted for the schedule of current operations.

**CAUTION**

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



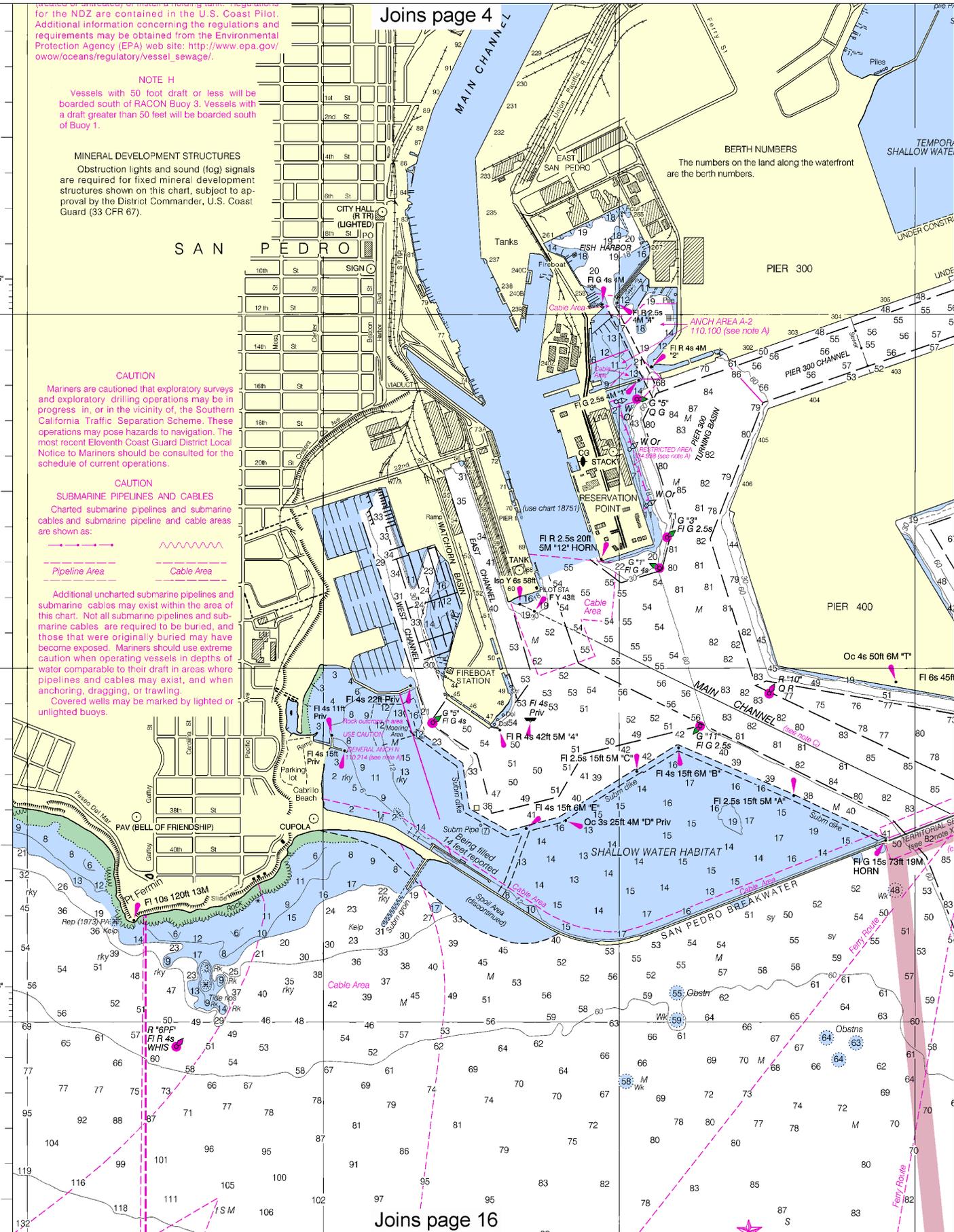
Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels 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.

33° 44'

43'

42'

CONTINUED ON CHART 18746



Joins page 16



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

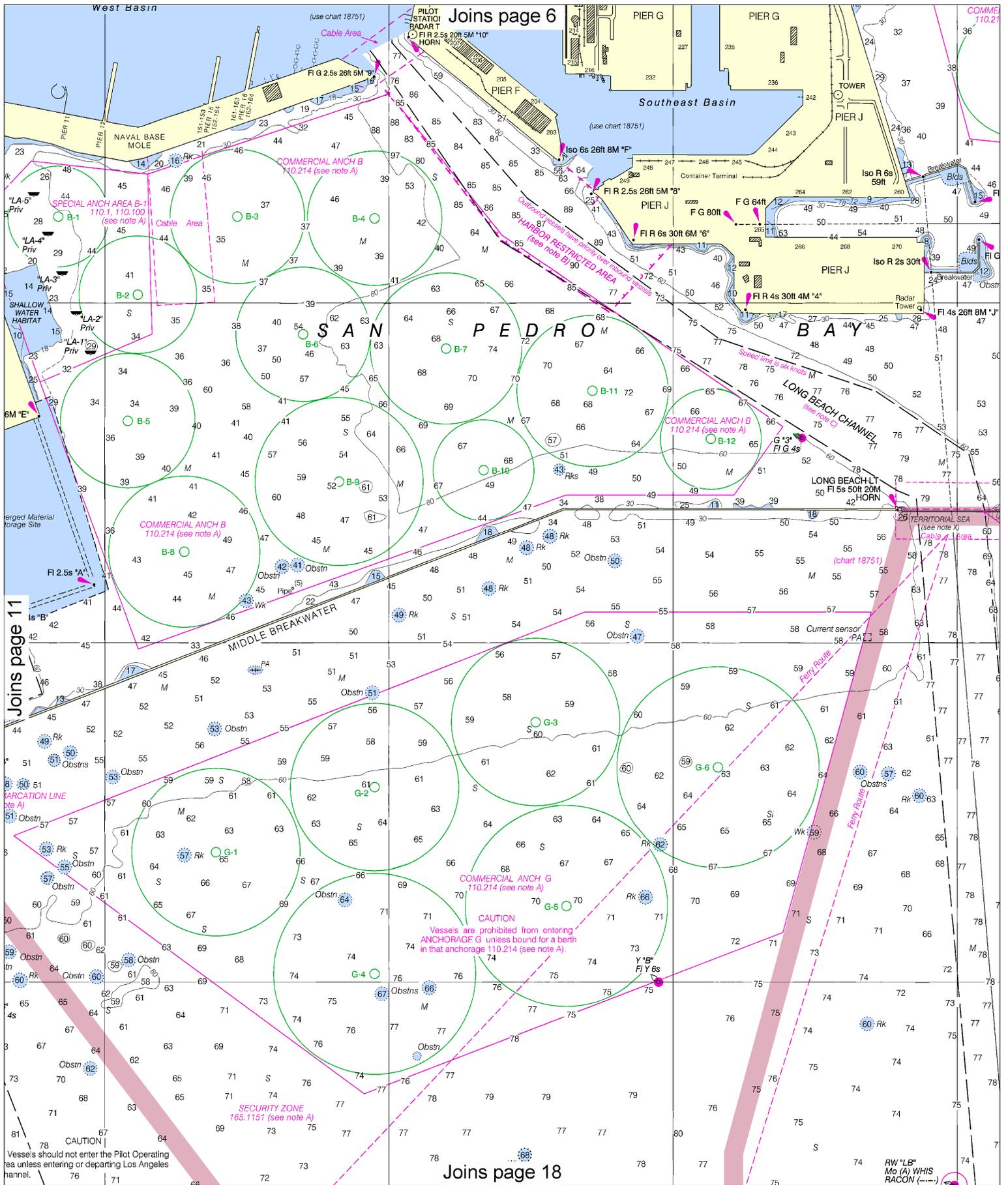
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

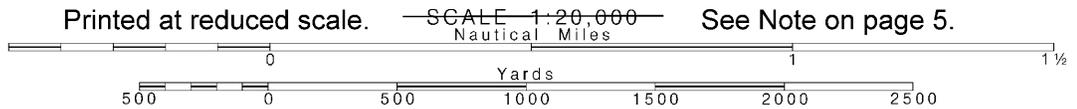






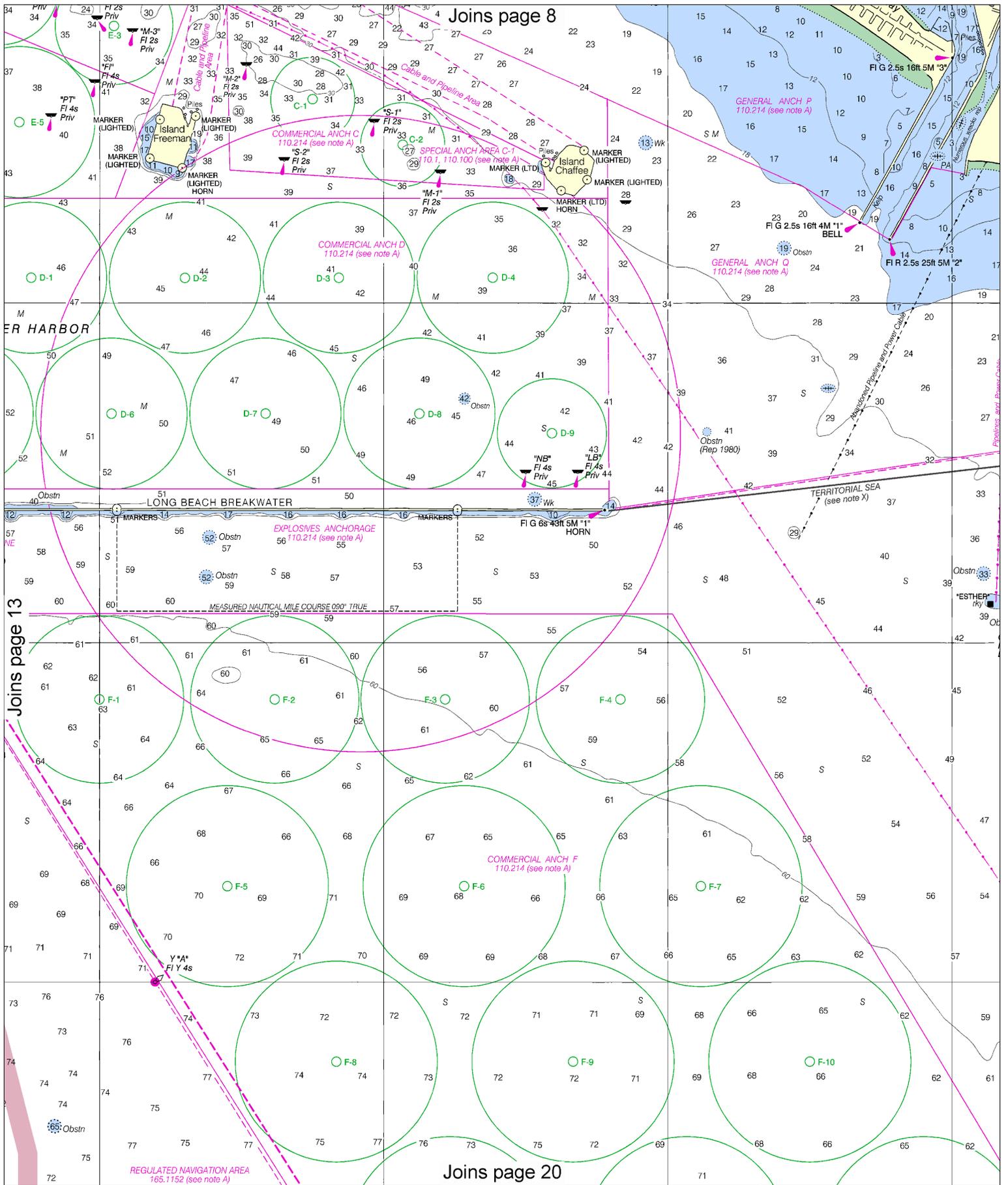
**12**

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



See Note on page 5.





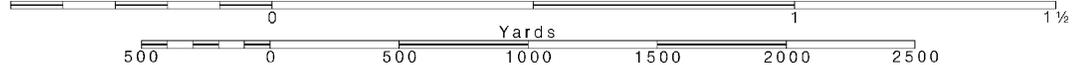
**14**

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

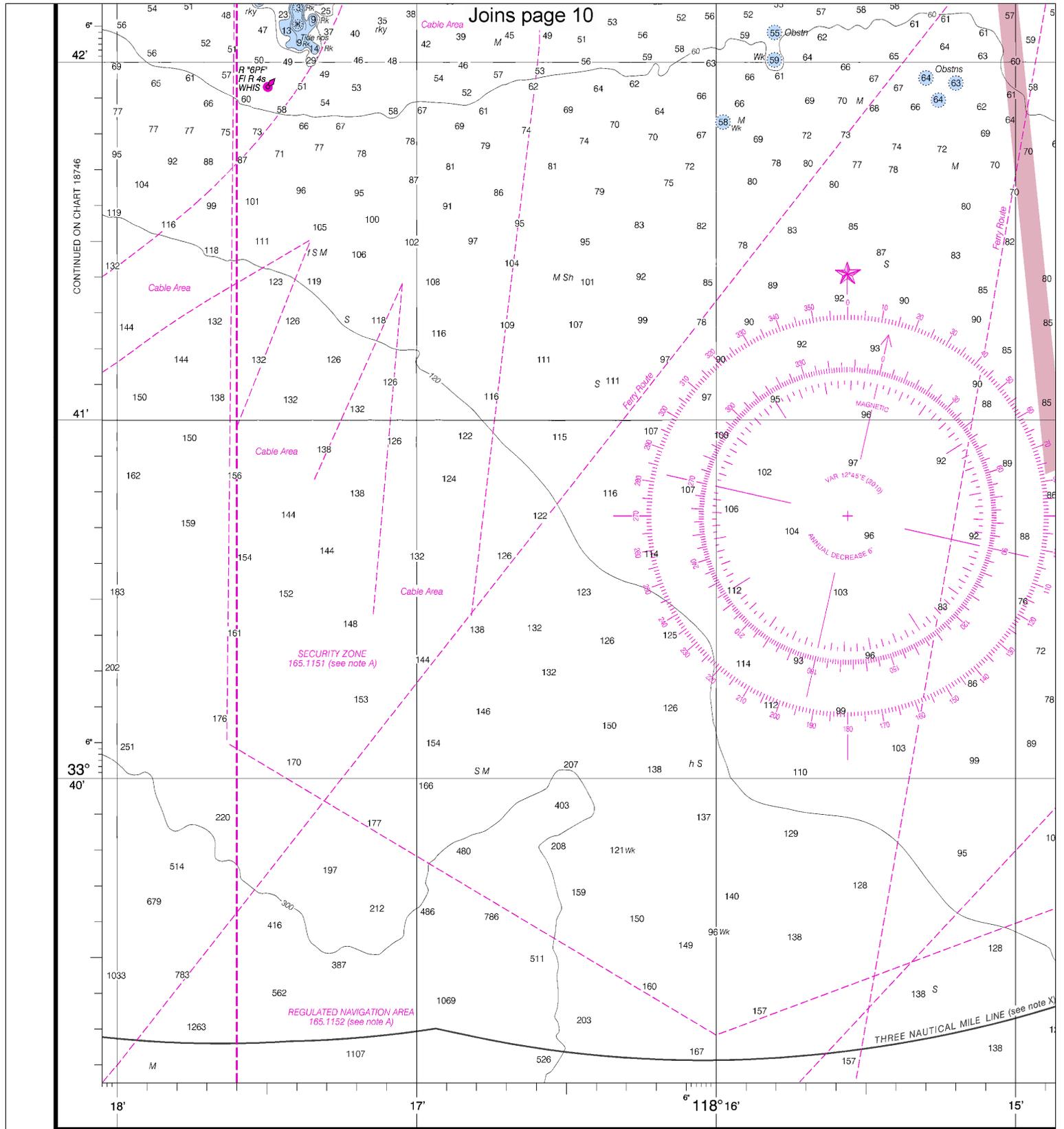
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







Joins page 10

CONTINUED ON CHART 18746

43rd Ed., Apr. / 10 ■ Corrected through NM Apr. 17/10  
 Corrected through LNM Apr. 06/10  
**18749**

**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](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or deletions to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/C Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282).

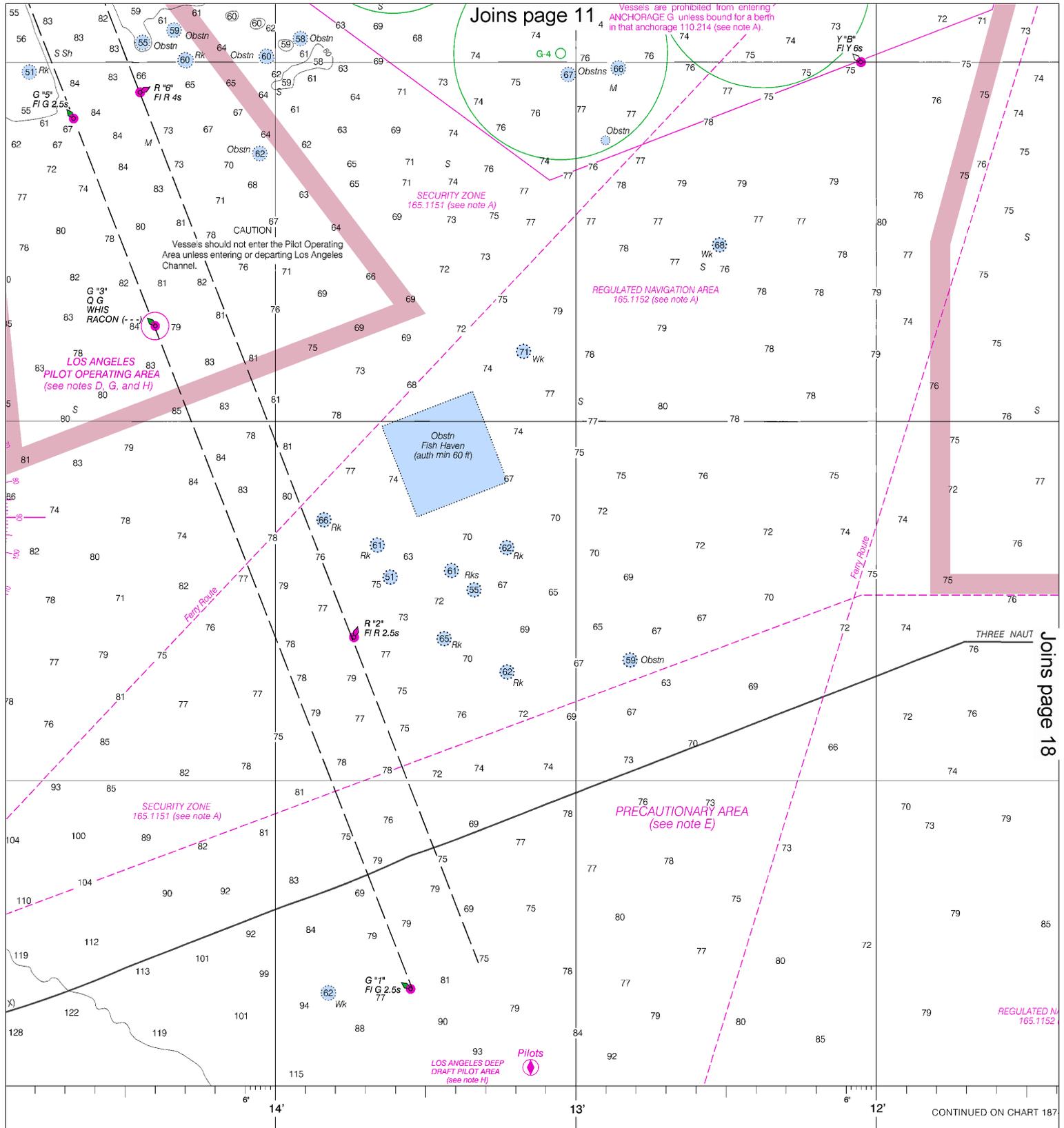
**16**

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



See Note on page 5.

Vessels are prohibited from entering ANCHORAGE G unless bound for a berth in that anchorage 110.214 (see note A).



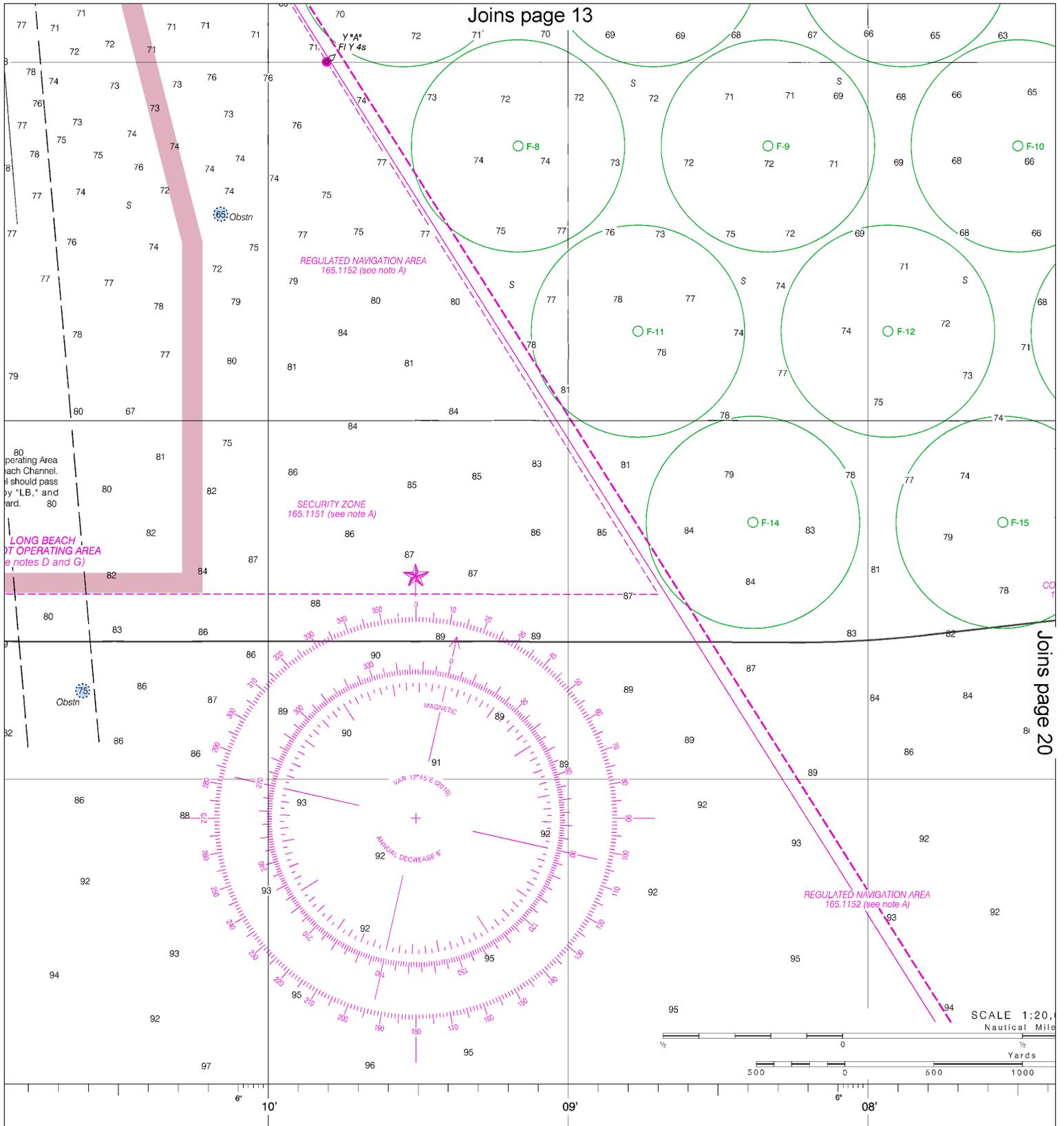
Joins page 18

CONTINUED ON CHART 187

navigation. The National tions, or comments for (CS2), National Ocean

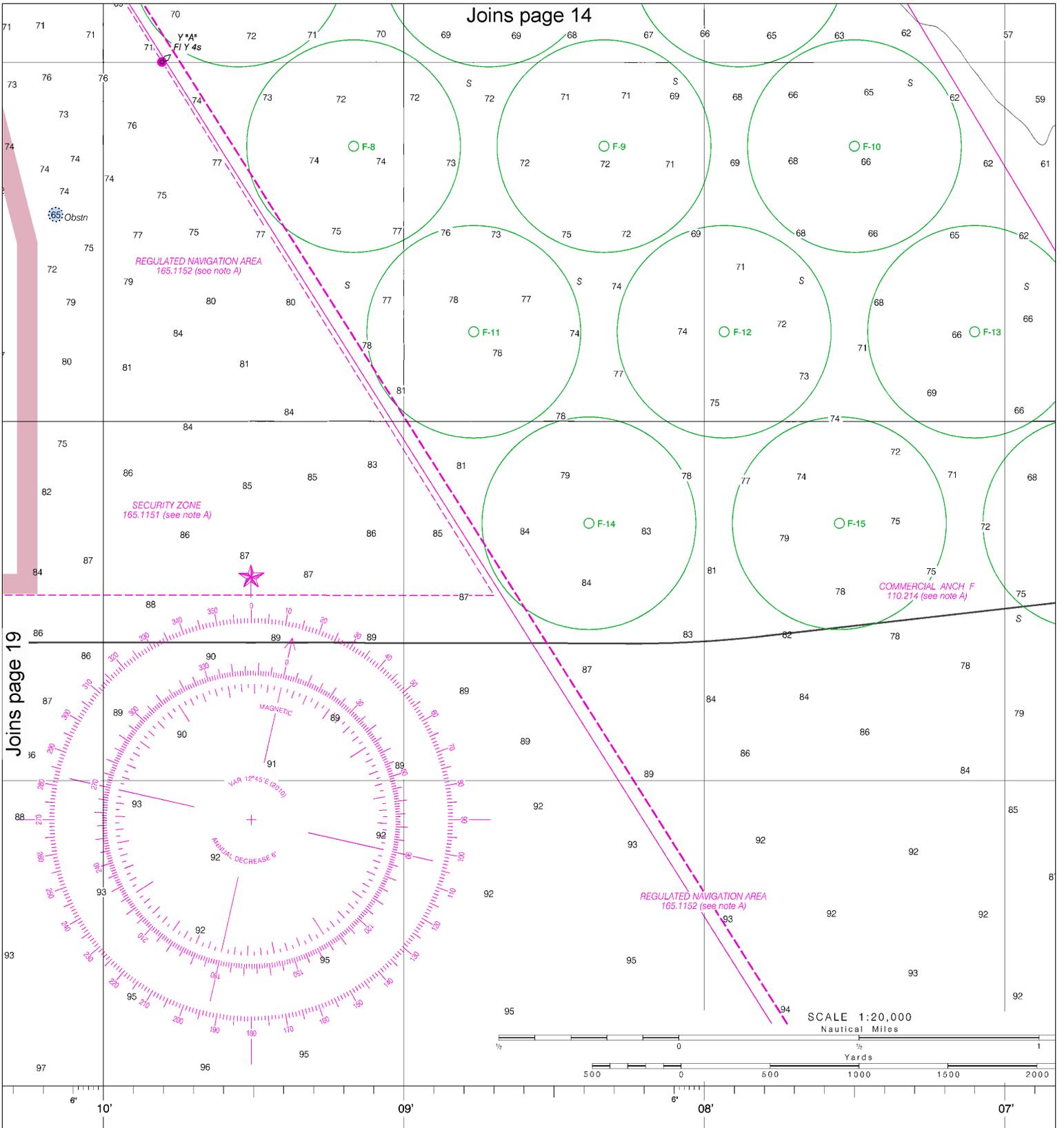
SOUNDINGS IN FEET





Washington, D.C.  
 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY  
 HYDROGRAPHIC ADMINISTRATION  
 CHART SERVICE

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. Editions are available 2-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart dealer about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at <http://ocsddata.nod.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry>, OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART or <http://www.oceangrafix.com>.



Joins page 19

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 2-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at <http://ocsddata.noc.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx>, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART or <http://www.oceangrafix.com>.

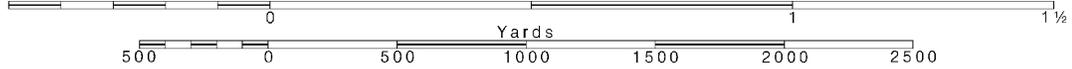


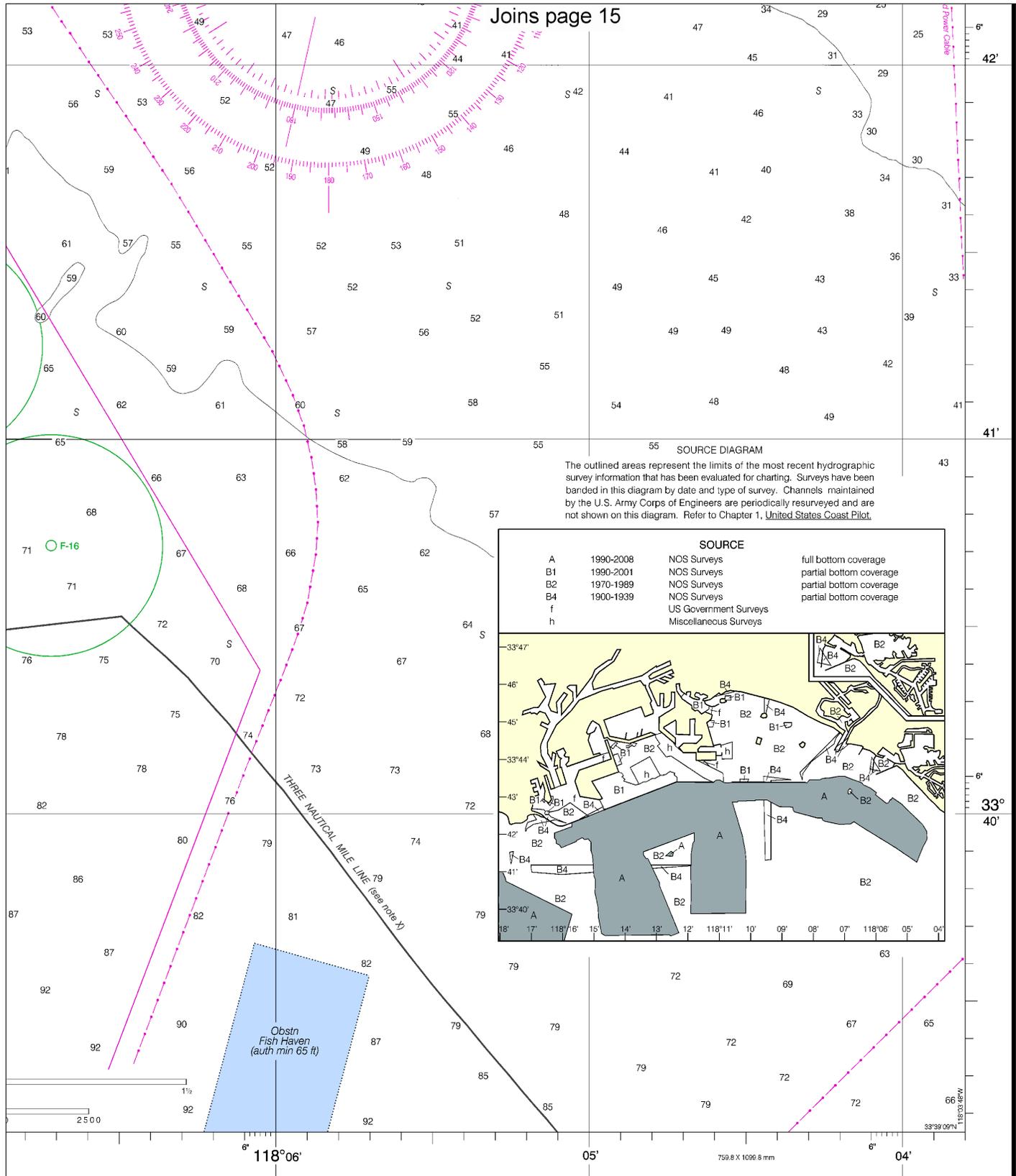
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





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**

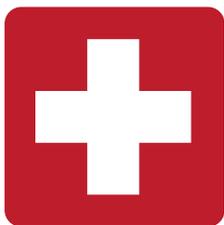
A	1990-2008	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B1	1990-2001	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
f		US Government Surveys	
h		Miscellaneous Surveys	

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

San Pedro Bay  
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:20,000

18749





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](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>



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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.

