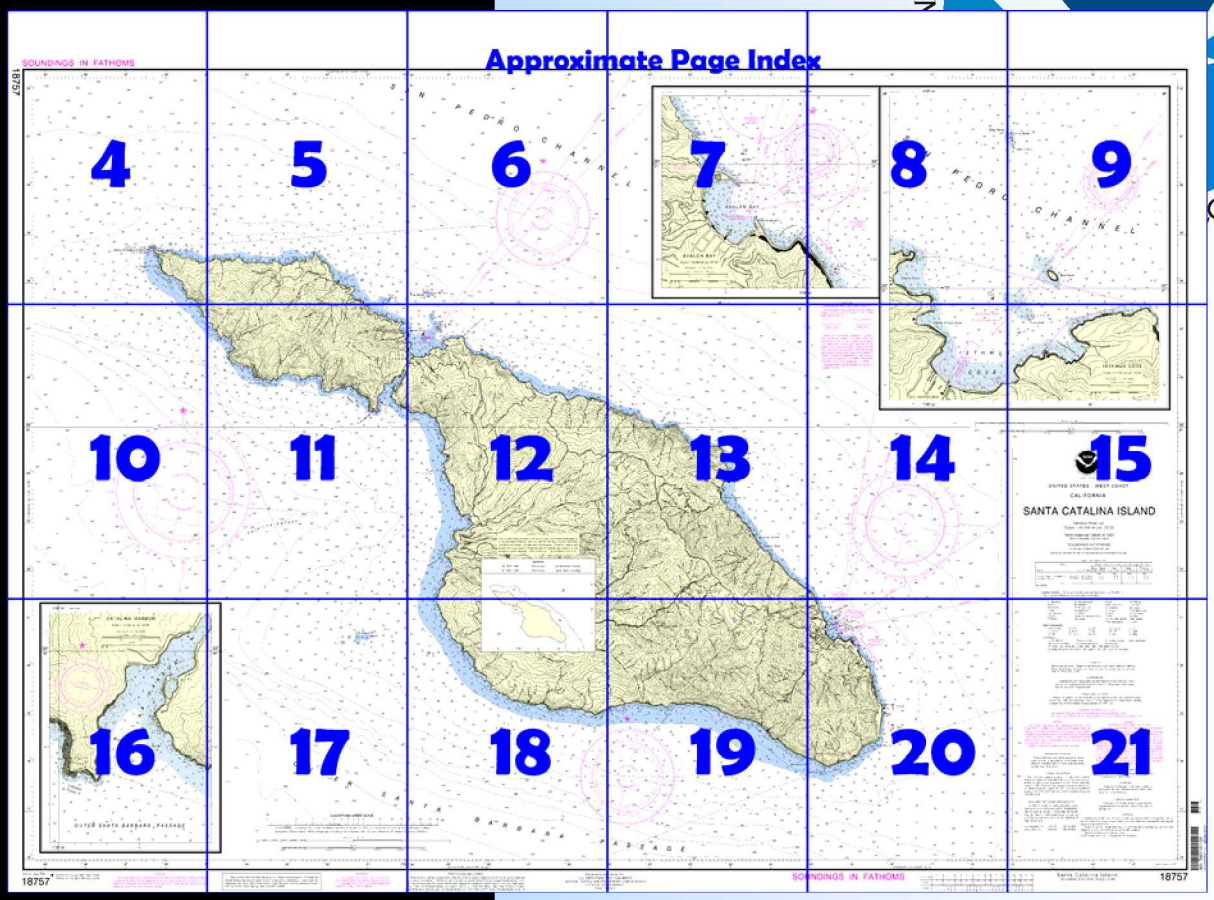
BookletChart™

Santa Catalina Island

(NOAA Chart 18757)

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.



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™?

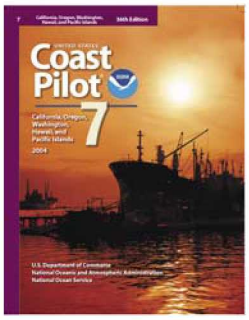
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this 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 7, Chapter 5 excerpts]

(30) **Outer Santa Barbara Passage** lies between San Clemente and Santa Catalina Islands.

(44) **Santa Catalina Island,** 18 miles S of Point Fermin, is 18.5 miles long in a SE direction and has a greatest width of 7 miles. The island is privately owned. Arrangements for overnight permits and the leasing of the many mooring buoys found throughout the area may be made through Two Harbors Enterprises at Two Harbors. Except at Avalon, permits are required for activities other than day use on the other islands.

(47) Lights are shown from a pole with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark on the S end, **Long Point** (E side), and **West End** (NW point) of the island.

(48) **Ribbon Rock,** on the W side of Santa Catalina Island, 2.9 miles SE of West End, shows as a dark vertical rock wall with a gigantic ribbon of quartz veining that is visible for many miles.

(49) **Farnsworth Bank,** 9.2 miles SSE of West End and 1.6 miles offshore, has a least known depth of 9 fathoms over it.

(50) Shelter from Santa Ana winds can be had by anchoring in the bight near the **Palisades** on the S side of the island, 2 to 3 miles NW of the S extremity.

(52) **White Cove,** 3.5 miles NW of Avalon, affords anchorage in 8 fathoms and provides almost the same protection as that found at Avalon. The beach in White Cove is known as **Whites Landing**.

(54) **Avalon Bay,** on the N shore of Santa Catalina Island, 2.5 miles from its SE extremity is entered between **Casino Point,** breakwater on the N and the breakwater extending from **Cabrillo Peninsula,** on the S. The breakwaters are marked by lights on their seaward ends.

(57) **Avalon,** an incorporated city and part of Los Angeles County, is an extensive resort and the principal settlement of the island. Daily ship and helicopter service is maintained year round to San Pedro, Long Beach, Newport Beach, and Dana Point. A road along the beach extends some distance on each side of the cove, and at night the lights along this road are conspicuous from San Pedro Channel.

(64) **Isthmus Cove,** on the N shore 6 miles from the W end of the island, affords shelter for small vessels in S and W weather, but is dangerous in N and NE weather.

(67) **Fourth of July Cove** and **Cherry Cove,** just NW of Isthmus Cove, are popular overnight mooring destinations for yachts using the facilities at Two Harbors.

(69) The approach to Isthmus Cove alongshore from the E is clear, but W of the entrance is **Eagle Reef,** covered 3 feet. The reef is marked by growing kelp and by a buoy about 100 yards to the E. In the approach from the N, **Ship Rock,** about 1 mile N of the cove, is the guide. A light is shown from a pole on the rock. From the channel the rock resembles a black haystack; the top is mostly white because of bird droppings. A reef extends about 120 yards S of Ship Rock, ending in a rock that uncovers 3 feet.

(70) **Bird Rock,** 37 feet high and about 150 yards long, is about 500 yards off the beach N from the E part of the cove entrance. The rock is covered with sand and grass. In places, reefs extend off the rock more than 100 yards, but it may be approached close-to on the E side.

(71) **Harbor Reefs,** about 400 yards SW of Bird Rock, are about 450 yards long, orientated in a NW direction, and about 250 yards wide. They are usually well marked by kelp. A rock near the SE end uncovers about 2 feet. The reef is marked by a light on the E side and a lighted buoy on the W side.

(72) **Fisherman Cove,** in the E part of Isthmus Cove, is small, but is said to be the only shelter against Santa Ana winds on the N shore of Santa Catalina Island. The cove is privately operated by the USC Marine Science Center with restricted access for visiting boaters.

(73) **Catalina Harbor,** on the S side of the isthmus separating it from Isthmus Cove, affords excellent shelter for small vessels in all but S weather. **Catalina Harbor Light** (33°25.4'N., 118°30.8'W.), 400 feet above the water, is shown from a pole on **Catalina Head,** on the W side of the harbor entrance. The harbor, a popular yacht anchorage, is funnel-shaped, open to the S, and easy of access. Small and bare **Pin Rock,** close inside the E head of the harbor, is 150 yards offshore and has deep water around it. The anchorage is in 4 to 5 fathoms, soft bottom, abreast **Ballast Point,** the long low point on the E shore. The head of the harbor is shoal. The 3-fathom curve is marked by kelp, and vessels entering should give the shores a berth of 150 yards. The facilities on Ballast Point are leased by a yacht club. From the head of the harbor it is only about 0.3 mile overland to Two Harbors.

(74) **San Pedro Channel** is about 17 miles wide between the mainland, Point Fermin to Point Vicente, and Santa Catalina Island.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Sep. 11/04
Corrected through LNM Aug. 24/04

CAUTION

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

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.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

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	162.55 MHz
Santa Ana, CA	WWG-21	162.45 MHz

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.

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/.

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 0.103″ northward and 3.278″ 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.

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, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks, bridges, landmarks and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

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.

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) o(Approximate location)

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.

COLREGS, 80.1102 (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	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	

(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 Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Avalon, Santa Catalina Is.	(33°21′N/118°19′W)	5.3	4.6	0.9	-2.5
Catalina Harbor	(33°26′N/118°30′W)	5.2	4.5	0.9	-2.5

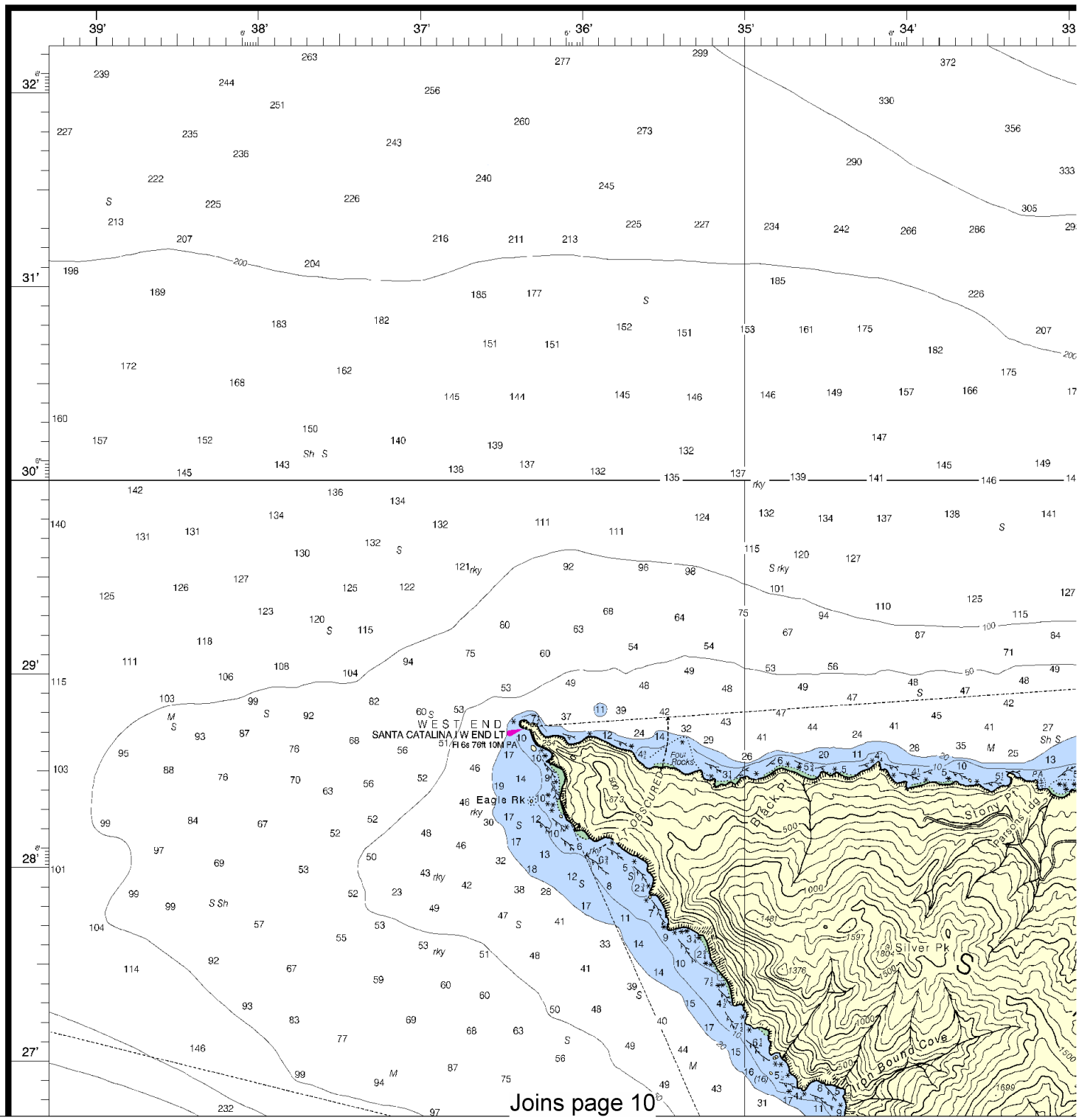
(Mar 2004)

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 contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

18757

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS



4

North

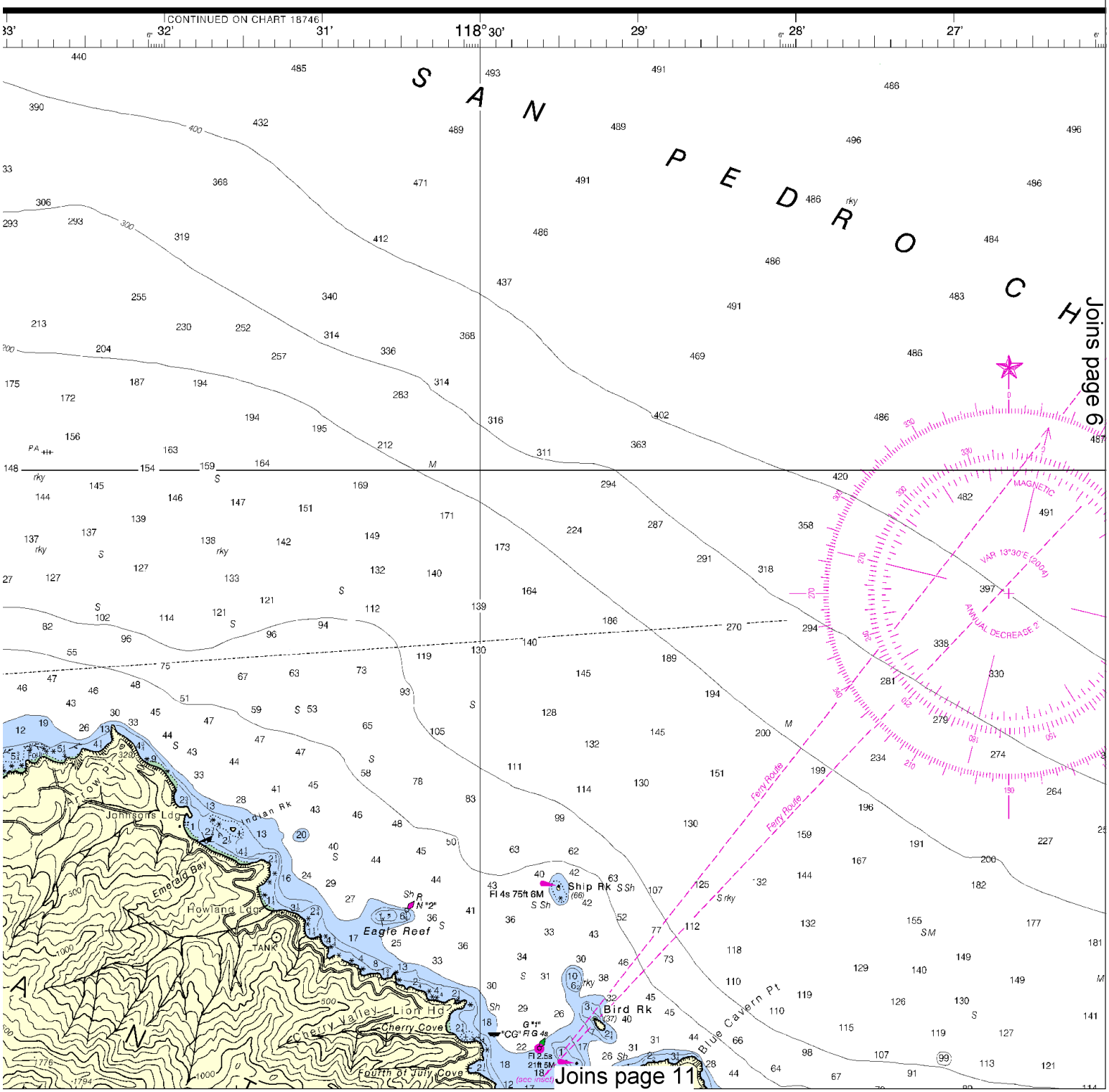
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

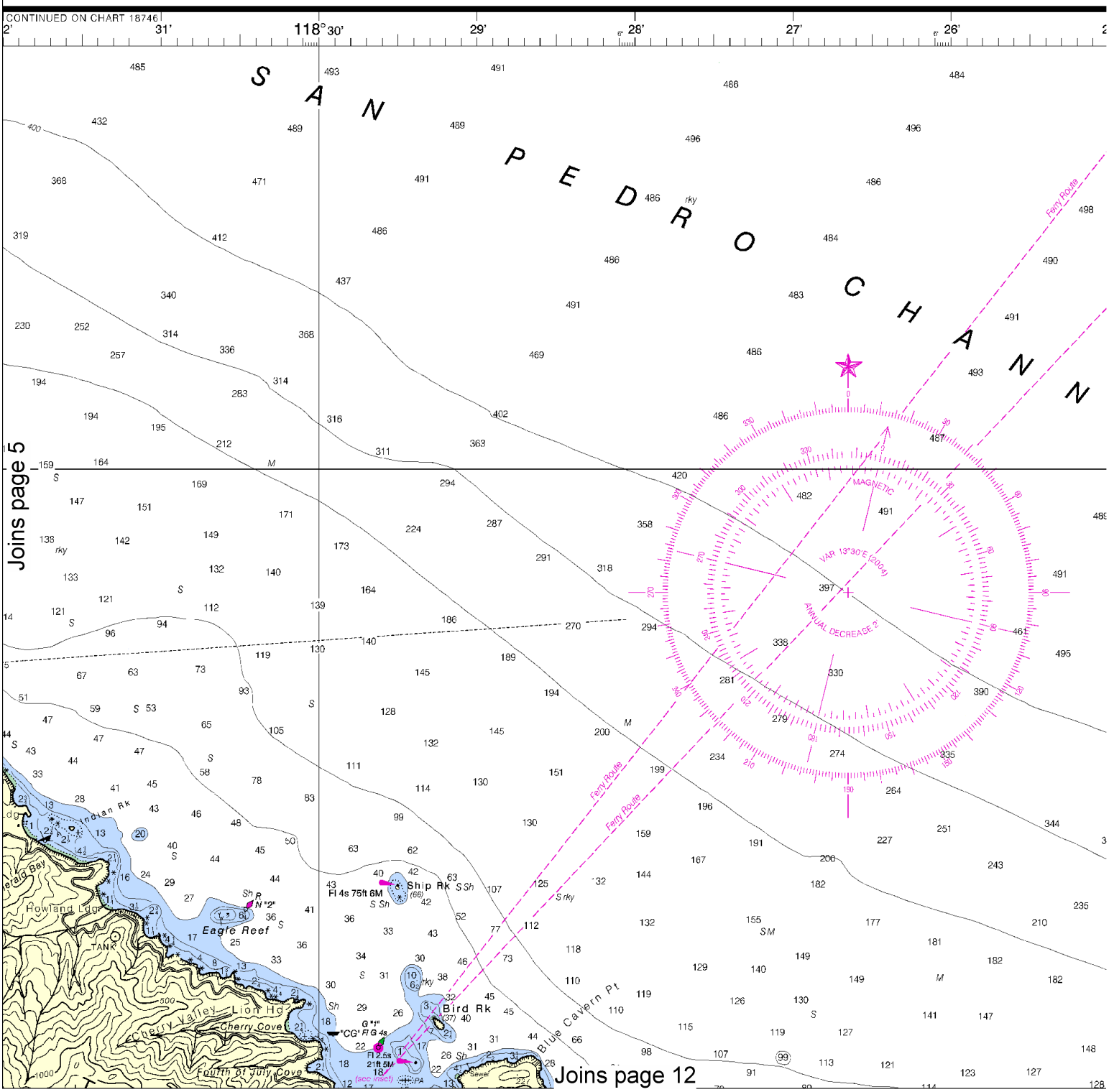
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000



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.

Formerly C&GS 5112, 1st Ed., Feb.

CONTINUED ON CHART 18746



6

North

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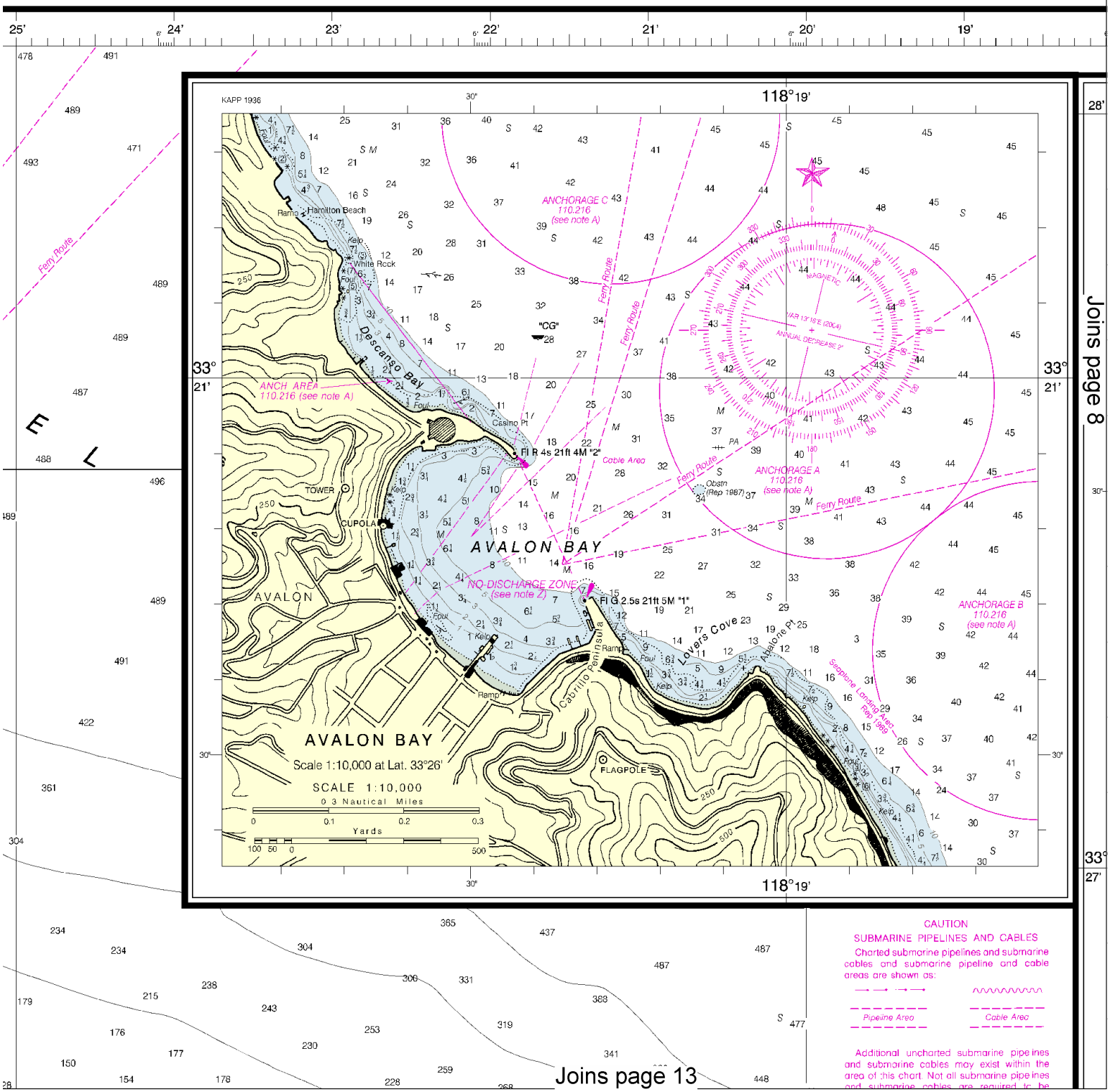
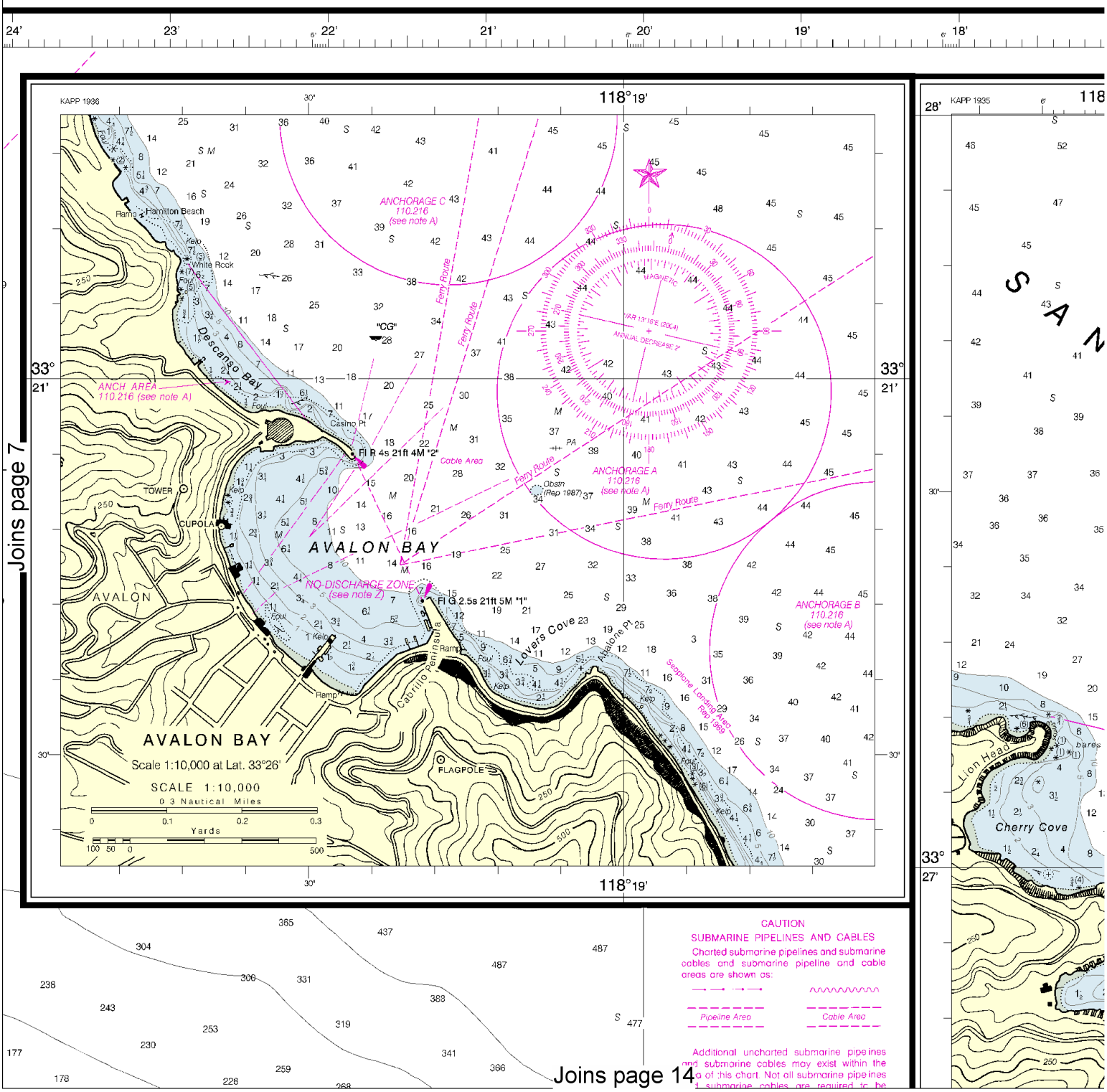
Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0510 2/2/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .



North

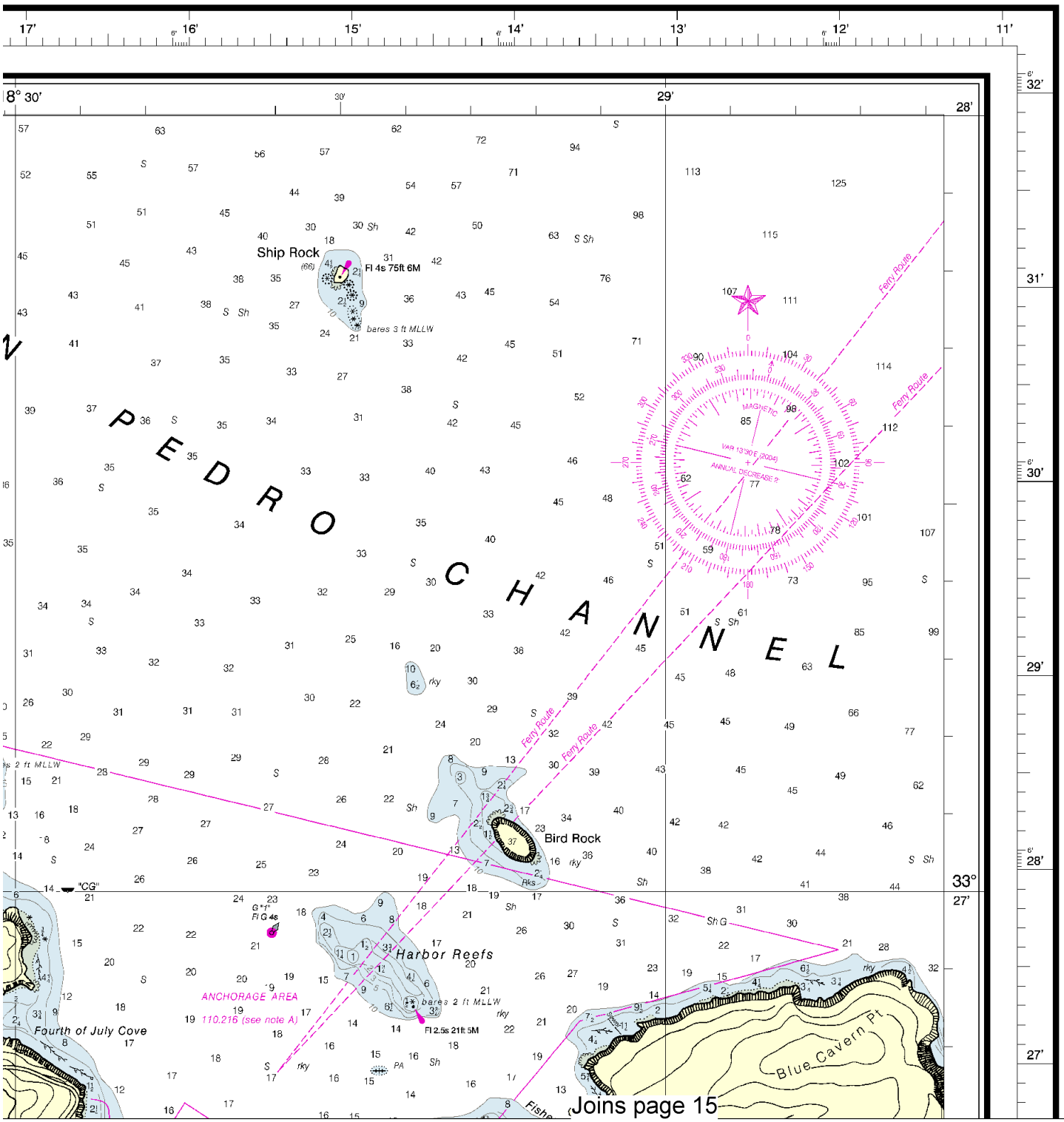
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

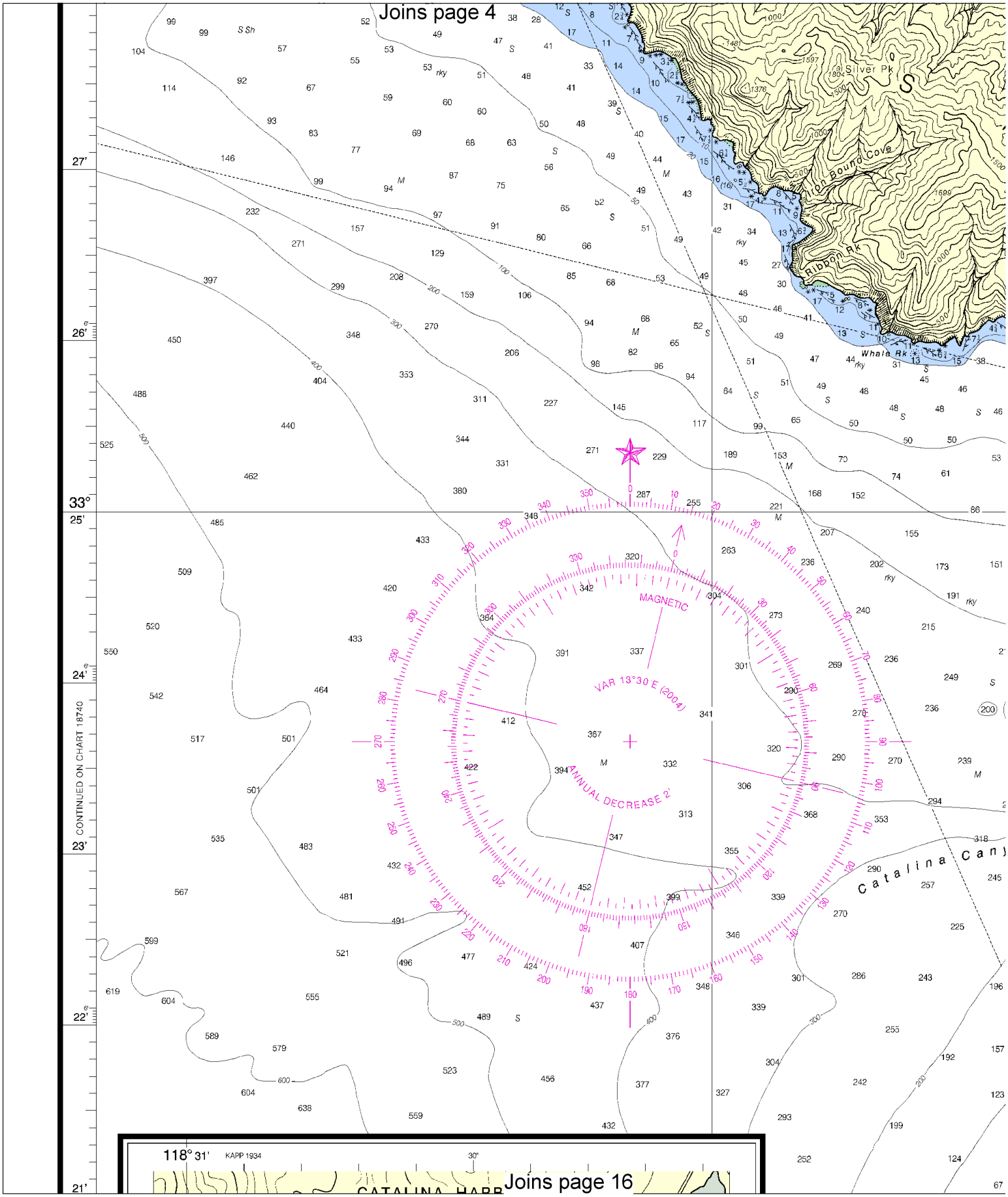
Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000


PEDRO CHANNEL
Ship Rock
Fl 4s 75ft 6M
bares 3 ft MLLW
Bird Rock
Harbor Reefs
bares 2 ft MLLW
Fl 2.5s 21ft 5M
ANCHORAGE AREA
110.216 (see note A)
Fourth of July Cove
Blue Cavern Pt
Ferry Route
MAGNETIC
VAR 13°30'E (2004)
ANNUAL DECREASE 2'
Joins page 15



10

North

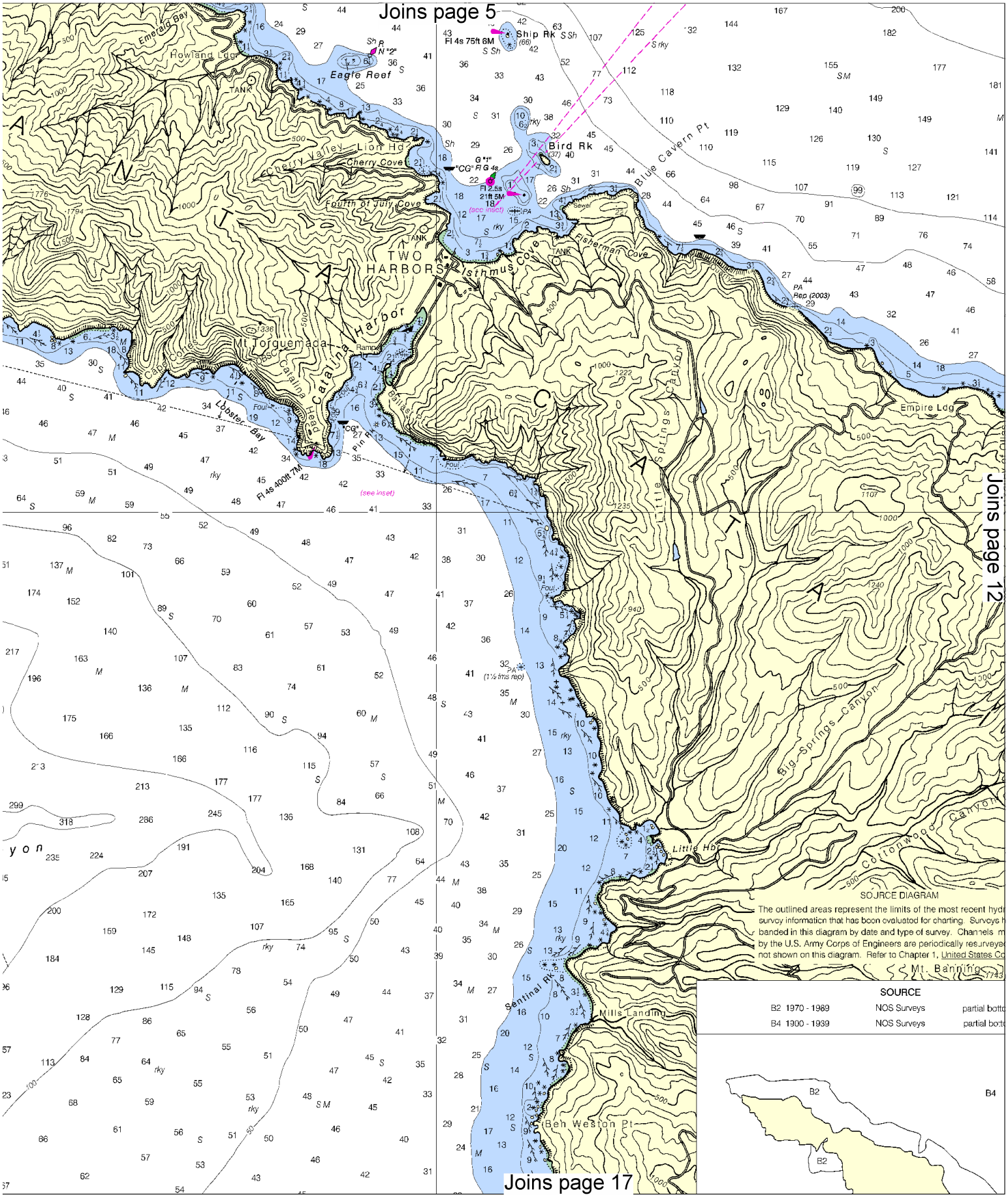
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

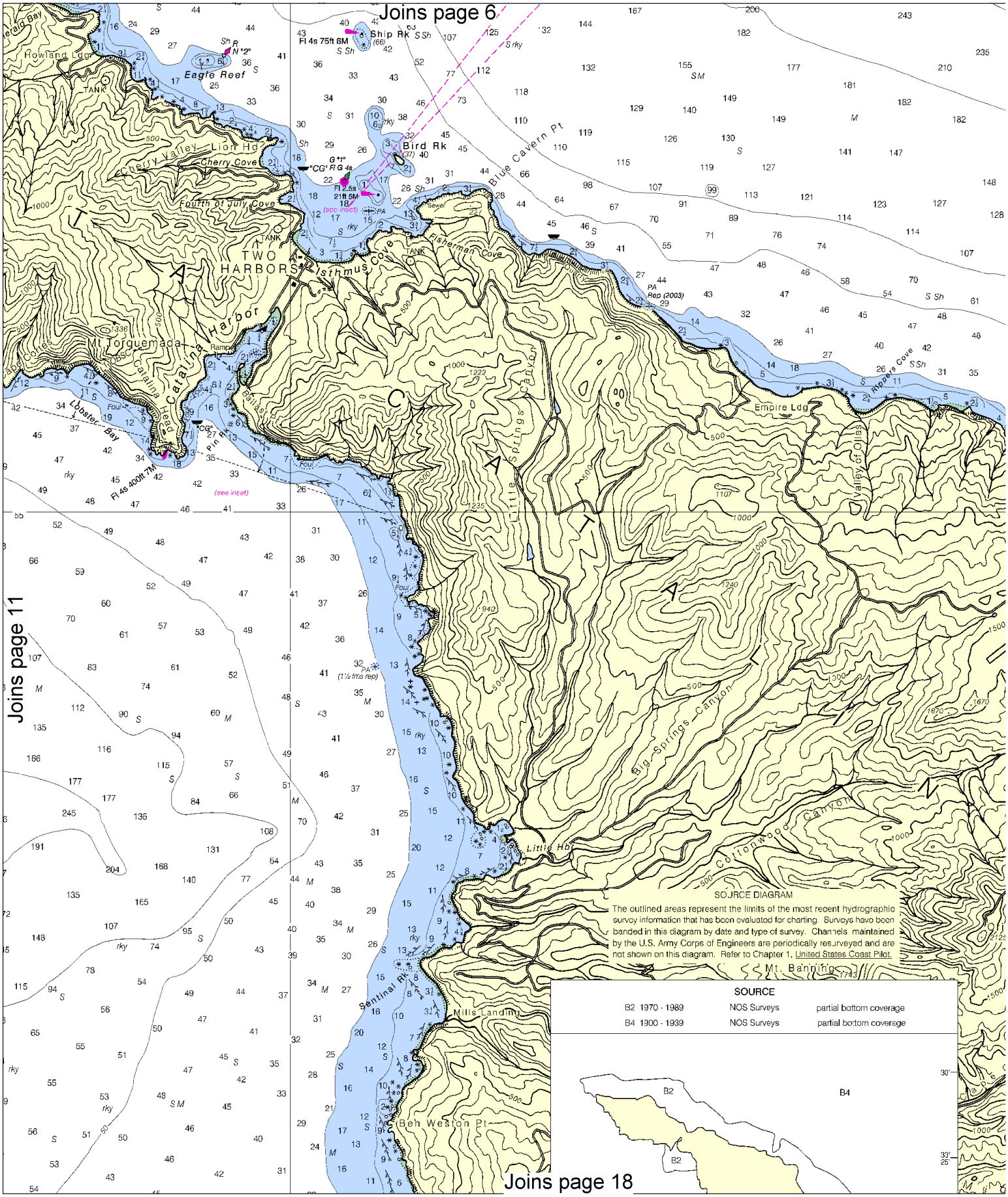
Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000


Joins page 5
Joins page 12
Joins page 17
Emerald Bay
Howland Ldg
Eagle Reef
Ship Rk
Fl 4s 75ft 6M
Bird Rk
Blue Cavern Pt
Cherry Valley
Lion Hd
Cherry Cove
Fourth of July Cove
TWO HARBORS
Isthmus Cove
Fisherman Cove
Catalina Harbor
Mt Torguemada
Cape Cones
Catalina Head
Lobster Bay
Fl 4s 400ft 7M
Empire Ldg
Little Springs Canyon
Big Springs Canyon
Cottonwood Canyon
Little Hb
Mt. Banning
Mills Landing
Sentinel Pk
Beh Weston Pt
SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydr
survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys h
banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels m
by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed
not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Co
SOURCE
B2 1970 - 1989 NOS Surveys partial bott
B4 1900 - 1939 NOS Surveys partial bott
B2
B4

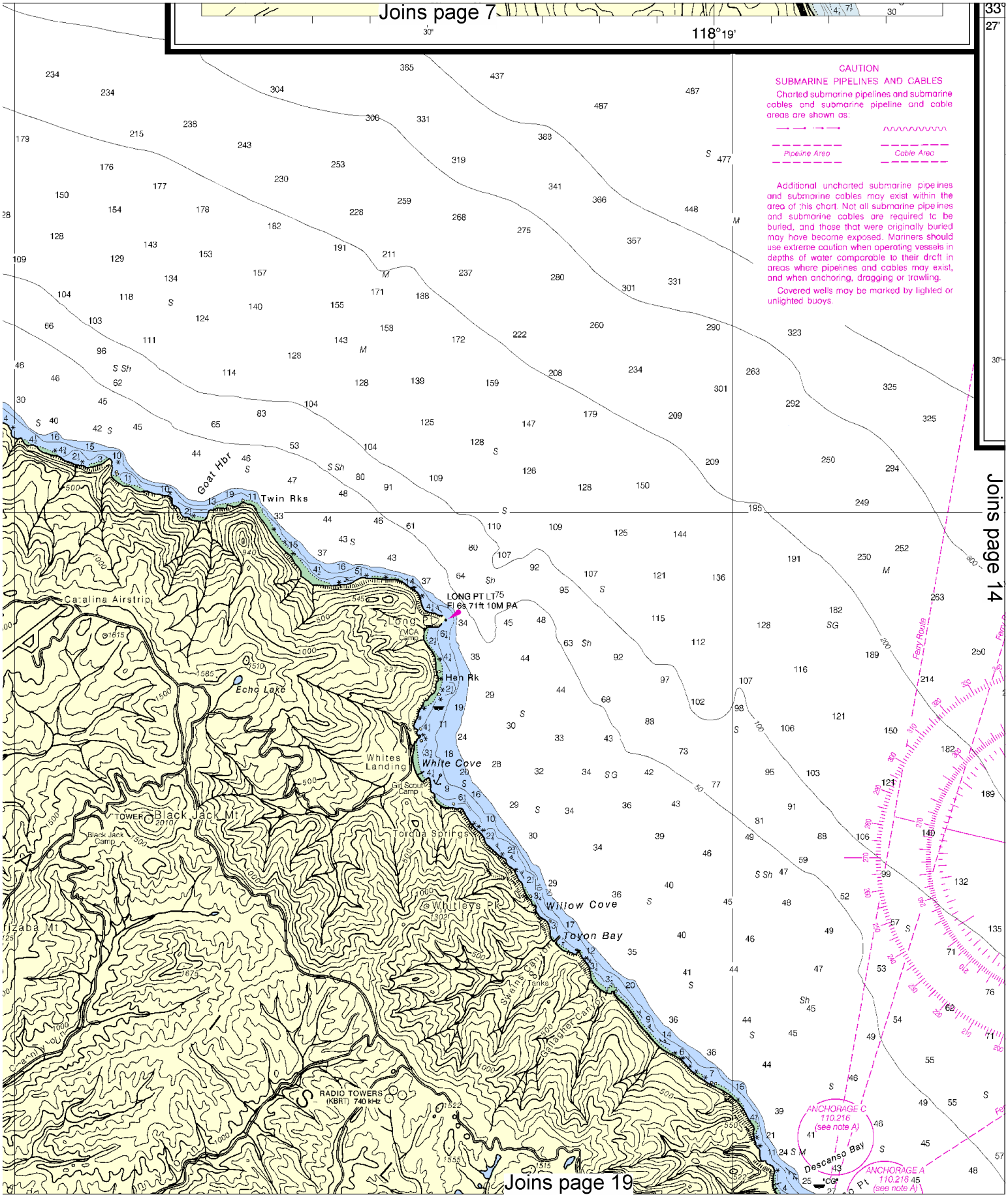


North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000


Joins page 7
118°19'
CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:
Pipeline Area
Cable Area
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Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.
Joins page 14
Goat Hbr
Twin Rks
Catalina Airstrip
Echo Lake
LONG PT LT
Fl 6s 71ft 10M PA
Long Pt
YMCA Camp
Hen Rk
Whites Landing
White Cove
Girl Scout Camp
Black Jack Mt
TOWER
Black Jack Camp
Toroda Springs
Whitleys Pk
Willow Cove
Toyon Bay
Swaine Cabin
Tanks
Gallagher Canyon
RADIO TOWERS
(KBRT) 740 kHz
Descanso Bay
ANCHORAGE C
110.216
(see note A)
ANCHORAGE A
110.218
(see note A)
Ferry Route
Joins page 19

Joins page 8

118°19'

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Joins page 13

Goat Hbr
Twin Rks
LONG PT LT
Fl 6s 71ft 10M PA
Long Pt
YMCA Camp
Hen Rk
Echo Lake
Whites Landing
White Cove
Girl Scout Camp
Black Jack Mt
Torena Springs
Whiteys Pk
Willow Cove
Toyon Bay
Swaine Cyn
Tanks
Gallagher Canyon
RADIO TOWERS (KBRT) 740 kHz
Descanso Bay
ANCHORAGE C 110.216 (see note A)
ANCHORAGE A 110.218 (see note A)
Ferry Route
MAGNETIC
VAR 13° 15'E (2004)
ANNUAL DECREASE 8'

Joins page 20

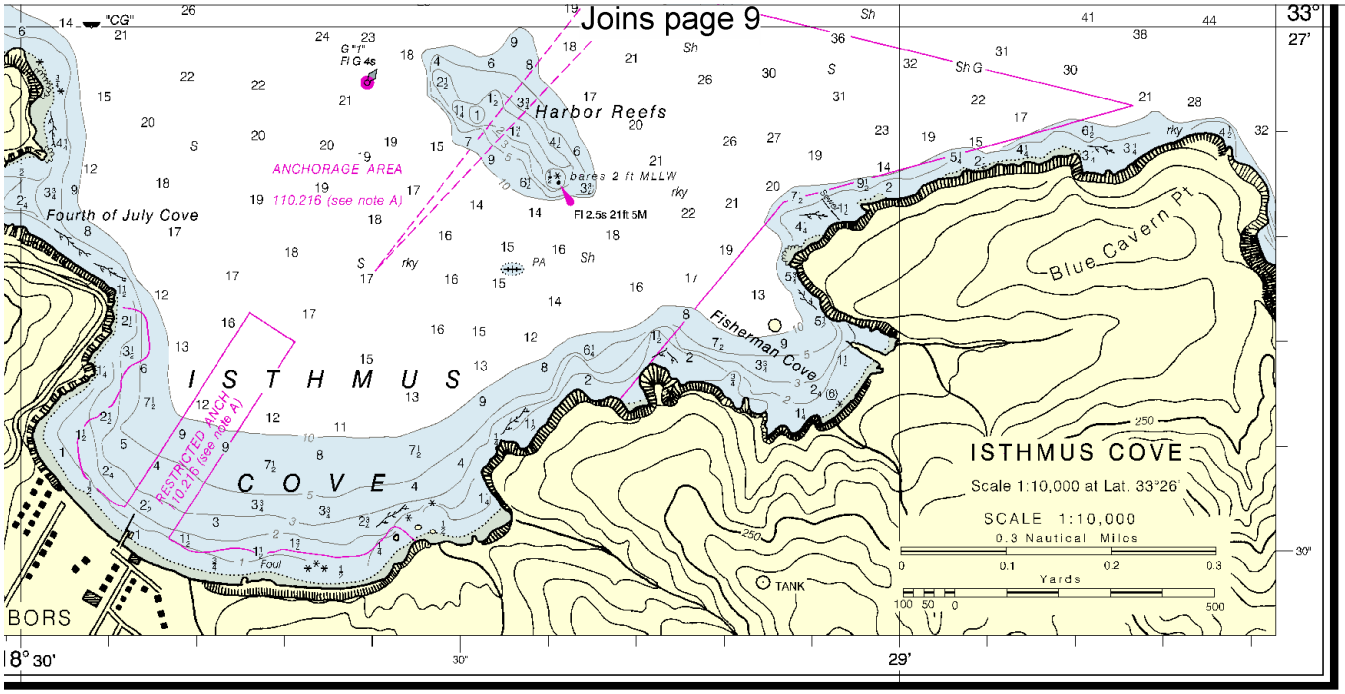
TWO HARB

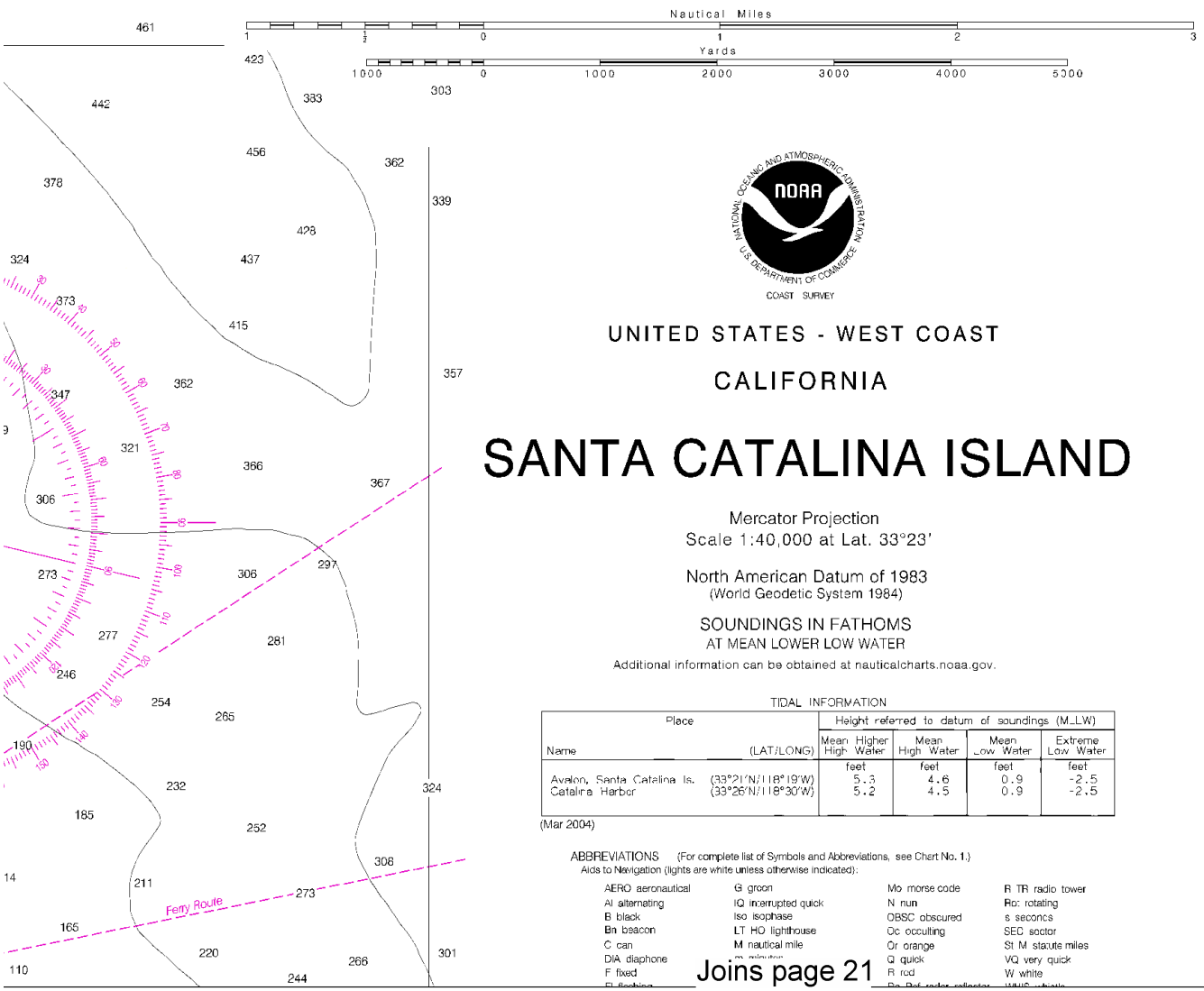
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000





UNITED STATES - WEST COAST

CALIFORNIA

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 33°23'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
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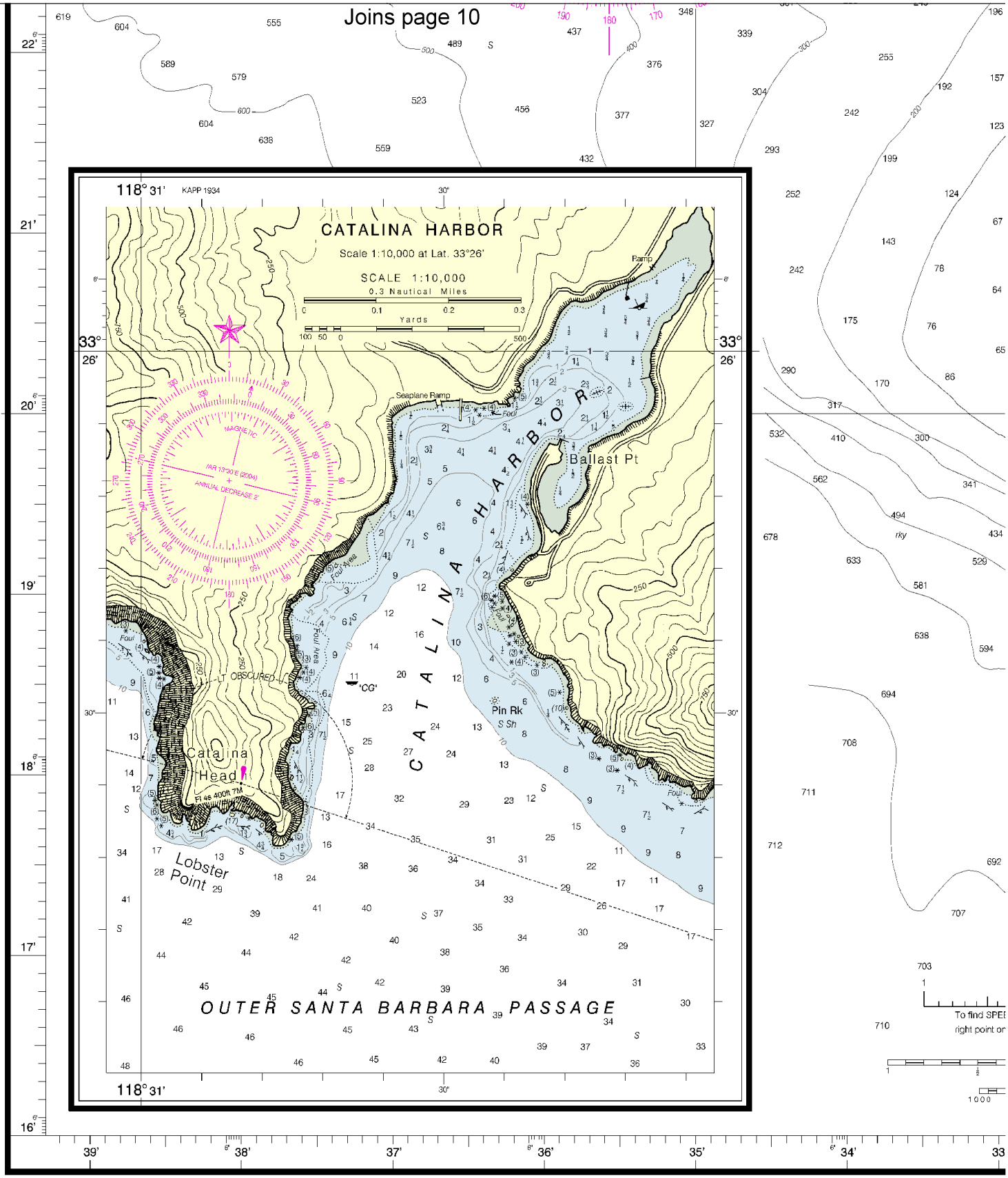
Avalon, Santa Catalina Is.	(33°21'N/118°19'W)	5.3	4.6	0.9	-2.5
Catalina Harbor	(33°26'N/118°30'W)	5.2	4.5	0.9	-2.5

(Mar 2004)

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
G green
IQ interrupted quick
Iso isophase
LT HO lighthouse
M nautical mile
Mo morse code
N nun
OBSC obscured
Oc occulting
Or orange
Q quick
R red
R TR radio tower
Ro: rotating
s seconds
SEC sector
St M statute miles
VQ very quick
W white

Joins page 10



11th Ed., Sep./04

18757

■ Corrected through NM Sep. 11/04
Corrected through LNM Aug. 24/04

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

This nautical chart has been designed to promote saf
Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, a
improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division
Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

North

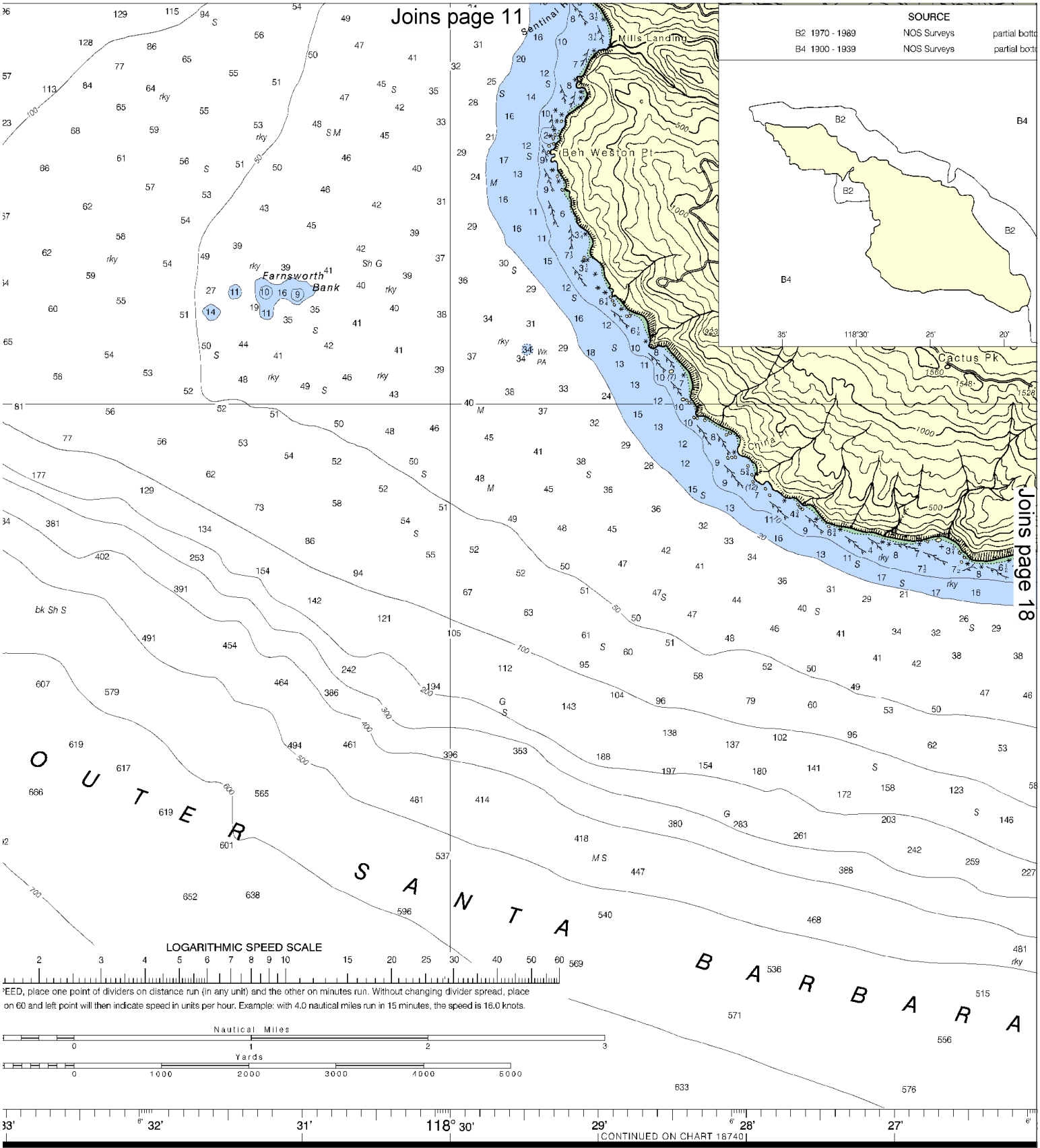
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000



safe navigation. The National
additions, or comments for
n (N/CS2), National Ocean

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.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

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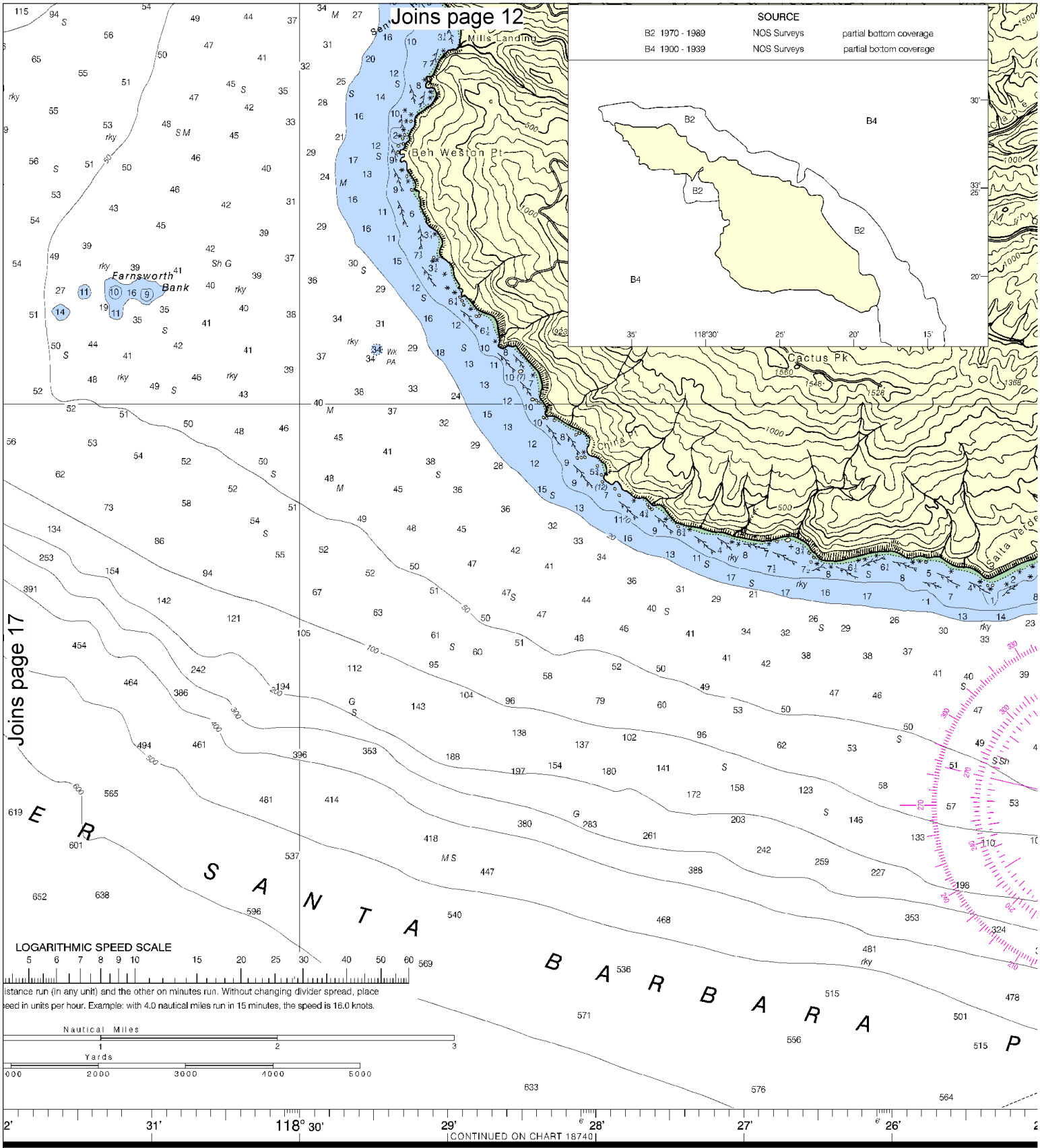

WARNING

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.

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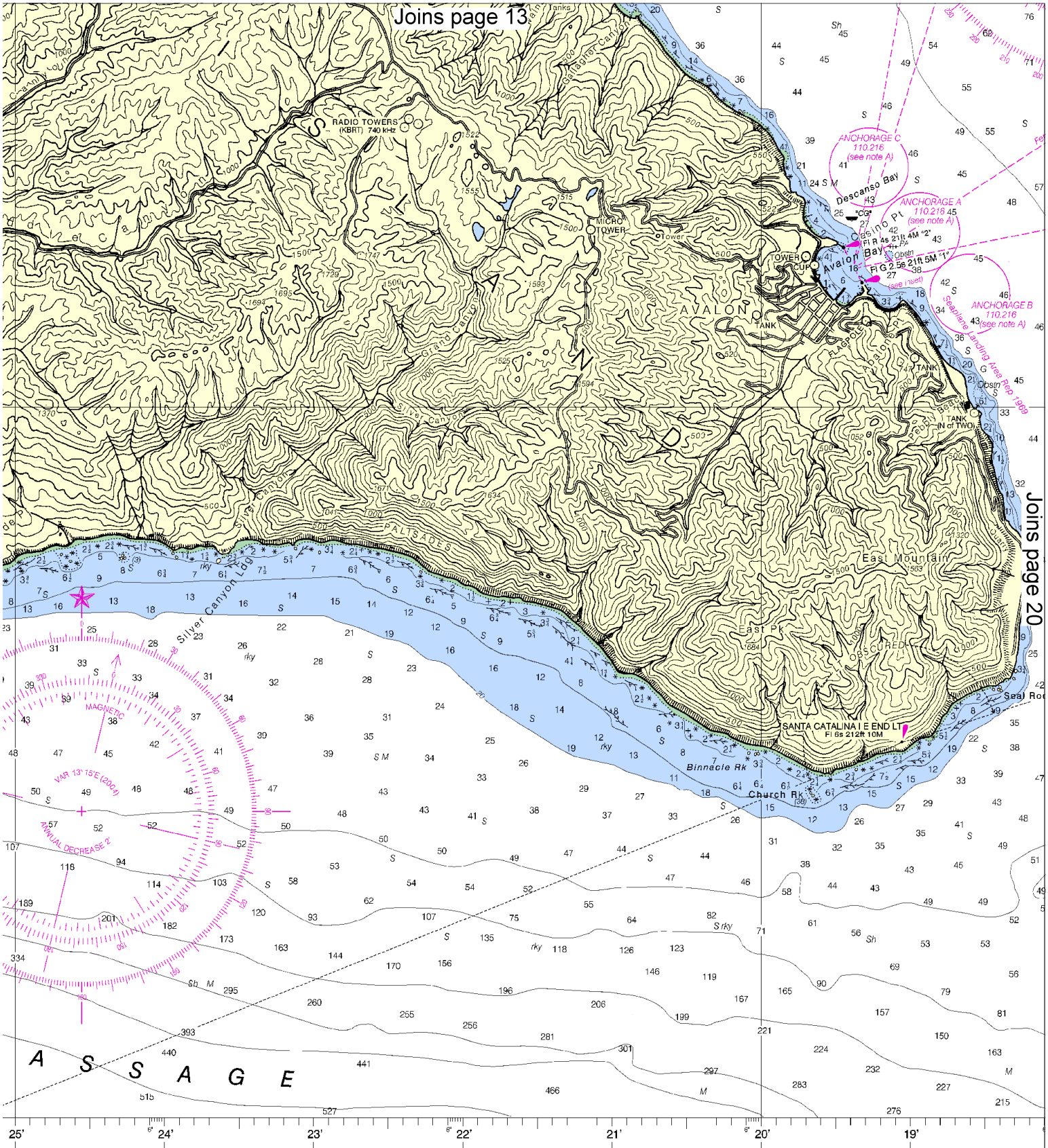
Nautical Miles 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000



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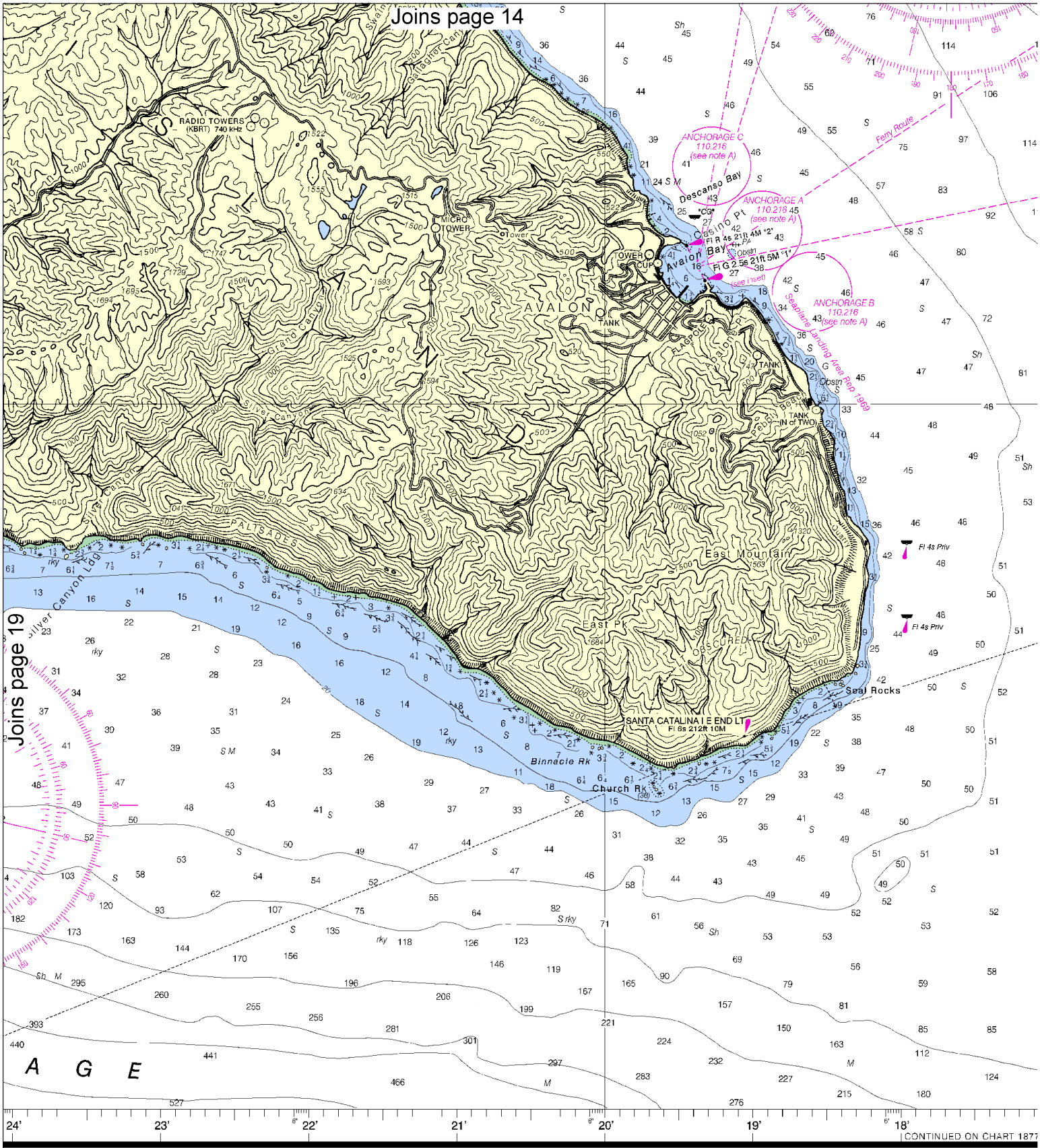

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

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Nautical Miles

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Yards

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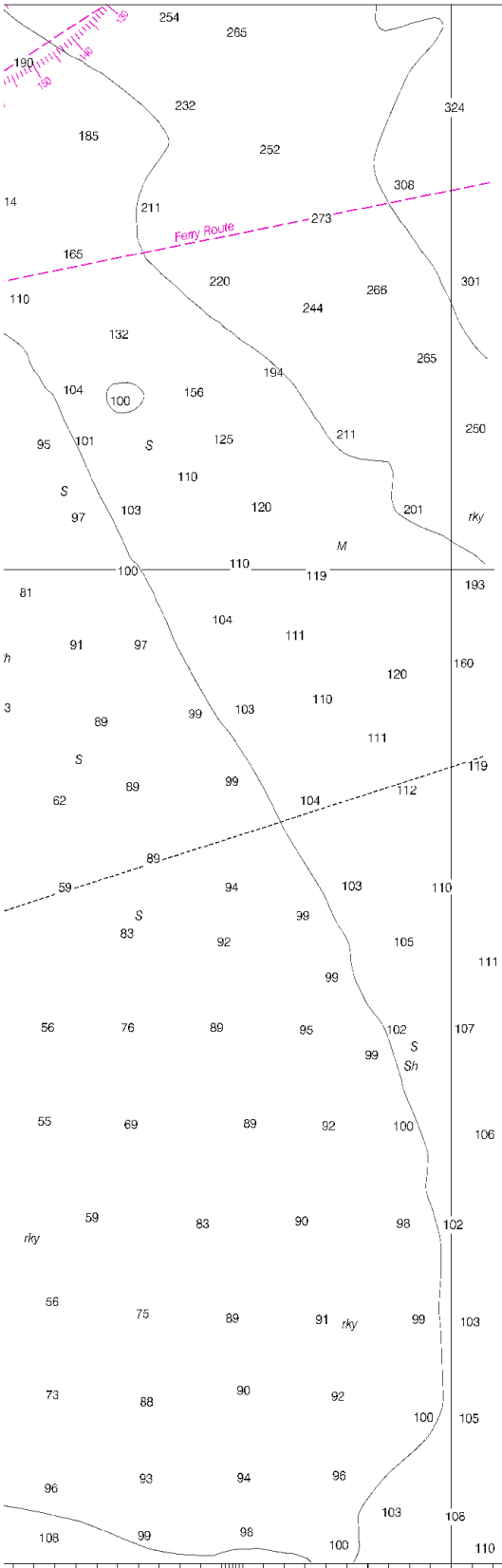

Joins page 15

TIDAL INFORMATION

Name	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Avalon, Santa Catalina Is.	(33°21'N/118°19'W)	5.3	4.6	0.9	-2.5
Catalina Harbor	(33°26'N/118°30'W)	5.2	4.5	0.9	-2.5

(Mar 2004)

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	Ro: 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.

HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks, bridges, landmarks and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

AUTHORITIES

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

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).

COLREGS, 80.1102 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

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.

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.

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 0.103" northward and 3.278" 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.

Los Angeles, CA	KWO-37	162.55 MHz
Santa Ana, CA	WWG-21	162.45 MHz

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/.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

CAUTION

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

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

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) o (Approximate location)

ED. NO. 11
NSN 7642014011599
NGA REFERENCE NO. 18BHA18757

Santa Catalina Island
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

18757

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 Search & Rescue – 510-437-3700
Coast Guard Los Angeles/Long Beach – 310-732-2030
Commercial Vessel Assistance – 1-800-367-8222

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.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs™) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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/booklettcharts.

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.