

COAST PILOT 7 (Continued)⁽²⁸³⁾<Deleted Paragraph Header>⁽²⁸⁴⁾<Deleted Paragraph>⁽²⁸⁵⁾<Deleted Paragraph>⁽²⁸⁶⁾<Deleted Paragraph>⁽²⁸⁷⁾<Deleted Paragraph>⁽²⁸⁸⁾<Deleted Paragraph>⁽²⁸⁹⁾<Deleted Paragraph>⁽²⁹⁰⁾<Deleted Paragraph Header>⁽²⁹¹⁾<Deleted Paragraph>⁽²⁹²⁾<Deleted Paragraph>⁽²⁹³⁾<Deleted Paragraph>⁽²⁹⁴⁾<Deleted Paragraph>⁽²⁹⁵⁾<Deleted Paragraph>⁽²⁹⁶⁾<Deleted Paragraph>⁽²⁹⁷⁾<Deleted Paragraph Header>⁽²⁹⁸⁾<Deleted Paragraph>⁽²⁹⁹⁾<Deleted Paragraph>⁽³⁰⁰⁾<Deleted Paragraph>⁽³⁰¹⁾<Deleted Paragraph>⁽³⁰²⁾<Deleted Paragraph Header>⁽³⁰³⁾<Deleted Paragraph>⁽³⁰⁴⁾<Deleted Paragraph>⁽³⁰⁵⁾<Deleted Paragraph>⁽³⁰⁶⁾<Deleted Paragraph>⁽³⁰⁷⁾<Deleted Paragraph>⁽³⁰⁸⁾<Deleted Paragraph>⁽³⁰⁹⁾<Deleted Paragraph>⁽³¹⁰⁾<Deleted Paragraph>⁽³¹¹⁾<Deleted Paragraph>⁽³¹²⁾<Deleted Paragraph>

(NOS 18740; L 1640-2000)

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Chapter 4—Paragraph 172; read:

⁽¹⁷²⁾ Dana Point Harbor is a small-craft harbor in the lee of Dana Point. The harbor, administered by the Orange County Harbor, Beaches, and Parks District, is entered from the E between two breakwaters each marked by a light on the seaward end. A mariner radio activated sound signal at the S light is initiated by keying the microphone five times on VHF-FM channel 81A. A church with a giant cross is very visible on the hill above the harbor. A submerged sewer outfall line extends about 0.6 mile from shore, passing about 300 yards E of the S breakwater light. A rock, covered 7½ feet and marked by a lighted buoy, is about 300 yards NE of the S breakwater light. When entering the harbor care should be taken to remain clear of these dangers, especially during low stages of the tide and/or periods of heavy SE swell.

(LNM 48/14 CG11)

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Chapter 4—Paragraph 437; read:

⁽⁴³⁷⁾ The entrance is between two lights at the ends of the breakwaters at the S end of the harbor. A mariner radio activated sound signal at the light on the E side of the entrance is initiated by keying the microphone five times on VHF-FM channel 81A. A lighted bell buoy is SSW of the S end of the W breakwater. The channel is marked by private buoys, with lights at the entrances to Basins 1 and 2. Natural depths through the entrance are 27 to 30 feet with a depth of 8 feet in the three basins, except for an isolated depth of 6 feet in the northeasternmost channel of Basin 1. In 1977, shoaling was reported on the S side of the entrance to Basin 3, and in 1989, rocks awash were reported near the N side of the entrance to the basin.

(LNM 48/14 CG11; NOS 18744)

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Chapter 4—Paragraph 463; read:

⁽⁴⁶³⁾ A dredged entrance channel leads NE from the detached breakwater for about 0.7 mile, then the harbor channel continues N for about 0.6 mile to the N end of the harbor. There are two openings between the jetties and the detached breakwater; the chart is the best guide for navigating the openings. The N and S ends of the detached breakwater and the outer ends of the jetties are marked by lights. A mariner radio activated sound signal at the light on the outer end of the N jetty is initiated by keying the microphone five times on VHF-FM channel 81A.

(LNM 48/14 CG11)

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Chapter 8—Paragraph 177; read:

⁽¹⁷⁷⁾ Blunts Reef, 2.6 miles W of Cape Mendocino, is one of the outermost visible dangers in the area. The reef consists of two small black rocks awash about 230 yards apart. Blunts Reef Lighted Bell Buoy 40 (40°26'45"N., 124°29'55"W.), is 1.4 miles W of the outer rock.

(LNM 44/14 CG11)

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