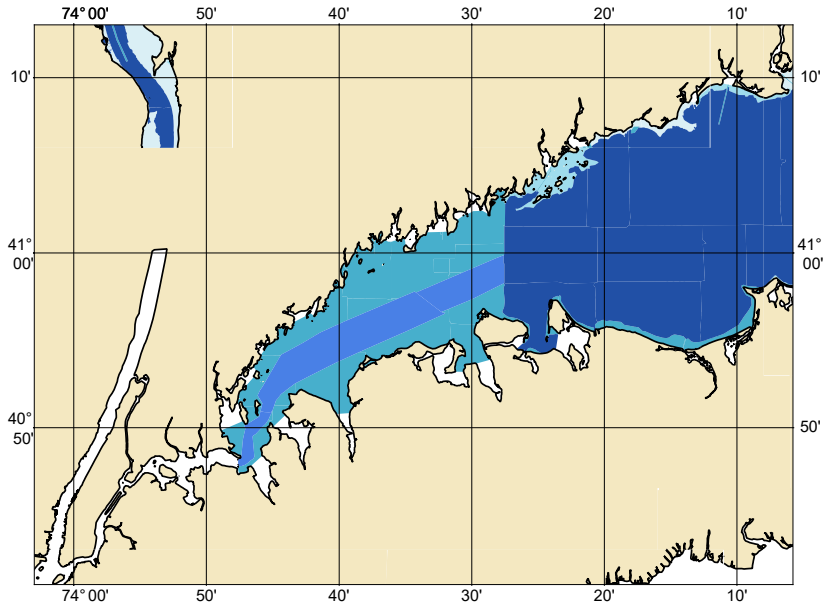


### Zone of Confidence (ZOC) Diagram



#### ZOC CATEGORIES

ZOC	COLOR	POSITION ACCURACY	DEPTH ACCURACY	SEAFLOOR COVERAGE
A1		± 5 m + 5% depth ± 16.4 ft + 5% depth	= 0.50 m +1% d = 1.6 ft +1% d = 0.3 fm +1% d	All significant seafloor features detected.
A2		± 20 m ± 65.6 ft	= 1.00 m +2% d = 3.3 ft +2% d = 0.6 fm +2% d	All significant seafloor features detected.
B		± 50 m ± 164.0 ft	= 1.00 m +2% d = 3.3 ft +2% d = 0.6 fm +2% d	Uncharted features hazardous to surface navigation are not expected but may exist.
C		± 500 m ± 1640.4 ft	= 2.00 m +2% d = 6.6 ft +2% d = 1.1 fm +2% d	Depth anomalies may be expected.
D		Worse than ZOC C	Worse than ZOC C	Large depth anomalies may be expected.
U		Unassessed - The quality of the bathymetric data has yet to be assessed.		

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NOAA CUSTOM CHART  
NOTES GEOSPATIAL DATABASE  
VERSION 2.0B - 29 MARCH 2024

CAUTION  
AUTOMATED CHART GENERATION

The records of the NOAA Custom Chart Notes Geospatial Database are current as of May 1st, 2023. Subsequent additions and refinements are to be expected. Please refer to all available navigational publications for complete information about the charted area.

## CAUTION CHART UPDATES

This NOAA Custom Chart contains up-to-date information only as of the time of creation, and will become outdated. Mariners are advised to visit [https://distribution.charts.noaa.gov/weekly\\_updates/](https://distribution.charts.noaa.gov/weekly_updates/) to check for weekly updates, and to render a new NOAA Custom Chart when information is updated. Notices to Mariners are not issued for corrections to this NOAA Custom Chart.

## AUTHORITIES

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

## COMMENTS REQUESTED

NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies, or comments about this chart via NOAA's ASSIST tool at <https://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/customer-service/assist/>.

This NOAA Custom Chart has been automatically rendered from NOAA Electronic Navigational Chart (NOAA ENC®) data. Mariners using this NOAA Custom Chart are advised that this is a static reproduction of the NOAA ENC®. This NOAA Custom Chart has not been individually quality checked or adjusted for optimal use for navigation. The portrayal may be at a different scale from that of the original NOAA ENC®. Mariners are advised to use caution when using this NOAA Custom Chart for navigation and are encouraged to use the latest NOAA ENC® to access the most up-to-date information. Mariners must also comply with all applicable regulatory requirements.

## HEIGHTS

Heights of fixed aids to navigation and vertical clearances of overhead obstructions will be shown in feet if the units are set to feet or fathoms. If units are set to meters, heights will be shown in meters. Land elevation values are shown in meters only.

## WATER LEVELS, CURRENTS, AND TIDES

Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the internet from NOAA's Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services (CO-OPS) at [https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/water\\_level\\_info.html](https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/water_level_info.html) and [https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/currents\\_info.html](https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/currents_info.html).

## ABBREVIATIONS

For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.

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## POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

### WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 1 for important supplemental information.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

## SOUNDING DATUM

Soundings referred to Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW).

## VERTICAL DATUM

Overhead clearances are referred to Mean High Water (MHW).

### NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 1. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

## 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.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information can be obtained at [www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov)

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

## SOUNDING DATUM

Soundings in the Hudson River above West Haverstraw are referred to the Hudson River Datum, or Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW) during lowest river stages.

### NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 2. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in New York, NY.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

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## NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 2. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

## CAUTION

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

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details, see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

## CAUTION BASCULE BRIDGES

For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

## CAUTION FISH TRAP AREAS

Uncharted stakes, piles and, fishing structures, some submerged, may exist within this area.

## VESSEL TRAFFIC SERVICES

The U.S. Coast Guard operates a mandatory Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) system in the New York Bay and surrounding areas. Vessel operating procedures and designated radiotelephone frequencies are published in 33 CFR 161, the U.S. Coast Pilot, and/or the VTS User's Manual. Mariners should consult these sources for applicable rules and reporting requirements. Although mandatory VTS participation is limited to the navigable waters of the United States, certain vessels are encouraged or may be required, as a condition of port entry, to report beyond this area to facilitate vessel traffic management within the VTS area.

## CAUTION LIMITATIONS ON THE USE OF RADIO SIGNALS

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.

## CAUTION

Improved channels are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

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## CAUTION SUBMERGED CABLES AND PIPELINES

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.

## 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) website: <https://www.epa.gov/vessels-marinas-and-ports>.

## MOORING BUOYS

Numerous uncharted mooring buoys are located in Setauket Harbor.

## CAUTION

Flushing Creek is closed to navigation upriver from the Roosevelt Avenue and Van Wyck Expressway Bridges.

## CAUTION

Soundings within Wallabout Bay are reported and should be used with caution.

## CAUTION

Vessels with mast heights in excess of 125 feet shall pass 100 yards to the north of East River Main Channel Lighted Buoy 5 so as to avoid vessel interference with aircraft on the glide path to the northeast - southwest runway of La Guardia Airport.

Vessels transiting South Brother Island Channel and using the turning basin at its southern terminus shall ballast prior to entry, and are cautioned that mast heights in excess of 125 feet may penetrate the glide path to the northwest - southeast runway to La Guardia Airport. If mast heights cannot be lowered below 125 feet, La Guardia Air Traffic Control Tower shall be notified by phone prior to terminal departure or channel entry.

## CHANGEABLE AREA

Eatons Neck Basin is subject to frequent changes. Buoys are not charted because they are frequently shifted in position.

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## STRONG CURRENTS

Strong tidal currents of up to 5 knots, heavy swirls and heavy traffic in Hell Gate require extra caution on the part of the mariner to avoid accidents and collisions. See U.S. Coast Pilot 2 and the Tidal Current Tables for New York Harbor for additional information.

### NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Meriden,CT WXJ-42 162.4MHz

### NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Riverhead,NY WXM-80 162.475MHz

### NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

New York,NY KWO-35 162.55MHz

## REGULATORY BUOYS

State maintained orange and white regulatory buoys identify an areas prohibited for shellfish harvest. The buoys are not charted and are frequently shifted in position to reflect changing local conditions.

### UNCHARTED SUNKEN WRECKS

Numerous sunken wrecks, non dangerous to surface navigation can be found south of Cable and Anchor Reef.

### 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.

Meriden,CT WXJ-42 162.400MHz  
Riverhead,NY WXM-80 162.475MHz

### 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.

Riverhead,NY WXM-80 162.475MHz  
New York,NY KWO-35 162.550MHz