13260

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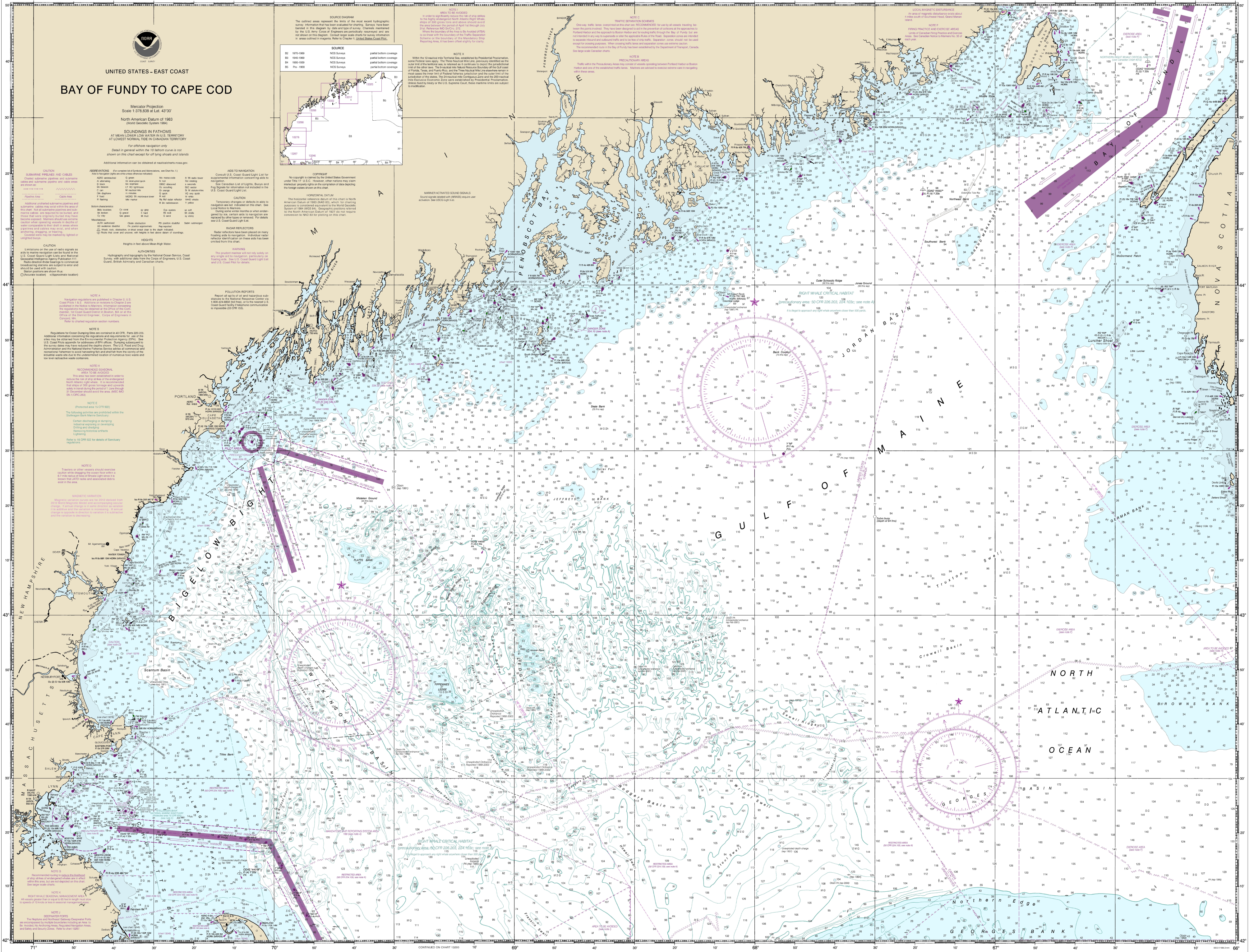

UNITED STATES – EAST COAST

BAY OF FUNDY TO CAPE COD

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:378,838 at Lat. 43°30'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER IN U.S. TERRITORY
AT LOWEST NORMAL TIDE IN CANADIAN TERRITORY

For offshore navigation only
Detail in general within the 10 fathom curve is not
shown on this chart except for off lying shoals and islands

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

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. Consult larger scale charts for survey information in areas outlined in magenta. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

		SOURCE	
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5	Pre - 1900	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage

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.

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)

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
Fl flashing
G green
IQ interrupted quick
Iso isophase
LT HO 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
Ra Ref radar reflector
R Bn radiobeacon
R TR radio tower
Rot rotating
s seconds
SEC sector
St 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
Obstn obstruction
PA position approximate
PD position doubtful
Rep reported
Subm submerged

(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
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, U.S. Coast Guard, British Admiralty and Canadian charts.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

See Canadian List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals for information not included in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

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.

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.

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).

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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 of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 do not require conversion to NAD 83 for plotting on this chart.

MARINER ACTIVATED SOUND SIGNALS

Sound signals labeled with (MRASS) require user activation. See USCG Light List.

NOTE I
AREA TO BE AVOIDED

In order to significantly reduce the risk of ship strikes to the highly endangered North Atlantic Right Whale, ships of 300 gross tons and above should avoid the area between the period of April 1st through July 31st. Reference IMO Sn/Circ. 272.

Where the boundary of the Area to Be Avoided (ATBA) is co-linear with the boundary of the Traffic Separation Scheme or the boundary of the Mandatory Ship Reporting Area, it has been offset slightly for clarity.

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.

NOTE C
TRAFFIC SEPARATION SCHEMES

One-way traffic lanes overprinted on this chart are RECOMMENDED for use by all vessels traveling between the points involved. They have been designed to aid in the prevention of collisions at the approaches to Portland Harbor and the approach to Boston Harbor and for routing traffic through the Bay of Fundy but are not intended in any way to supersede or alter the applicable Rules of the Road. Separation zones are intended to separate inbound and outbound traffic and to be free of ship traffic. Separation zones should not be used except for crossing purposes. When crossing traffic lanes and separation zones use extreme caution.

The recommended route in the Bay of Fundy has been established by the Department of Transport, Canada. See large scale Canadian charts.

NOTE B
PRECAUTIONARY AREAS

Traffic within the Precautionary Areas may consist of vessels operating between Portland Harbor or Boston Harbor and one of the established traffic lanes. Mariners are advised to exercise extreme care in navigating within these areas.

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

An area of magnetic disturbance exists about 4 miles south of Southwest Head, Grand Manan Island.

NOTE F
FIRING PRACTICE AND EXERCISE AREAS

Limits of Canadian Firing Practice and Exercise Areas. See Canadian Notice to Mariners No. 35 of each year.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilots 1 & 2. 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, 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.

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-228. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the National Marine Fisheries Service advise all commercial and recreational fishermen to avoid harvesting fish and shellfish from the vicinity of the industrial waste site due to the undetermined location of numerous toxic waste and low level radioactive waste containers.

NOTE H
RECOMMENDED SEASONAL
AREA TO BE AVOIDED

This area has been established in order to reduce the risk of ship strikes of the endangered North Atlantic right whale. It is recommended that ships of 300 gross tonnage and upwards solely in transit during the period of 1 June through 31 December should avoid the area. (MSC IMO SN.1/CIRC.263)

NOTE E
(Protected area 15 CFR 922)

The following activities are prohibited within the Stellwagen Bank Marine Sanctuary:

Certain discharging or dumping
Industrial exploring or developing
Drilling and dredging
Removing historical artifacts
Lightering

Refer to 15 CFR 922 for details of Sanctuary regulations.

NOTE D

Trawlers or other vessels should exercise caution while dragging the ocean floor within a 6.7 mile radius of Isles of Shoals Light since it is known that JATO racks and associated debris exist in the area.

MAGNETIC VARIATION

Magnetic variation curves are for 2012 derived from 2010 World Magnetic Model and accompanying secular change. If annual change is in same direction as variation it is additive and the variation is increasing. If annual change is opposite in direction to variation it is subtractive and the variation is decreasing.

NOTE G

Recommended routing to reduce the likelihood of ship strikes of endangered whales are in effect within this area, but are not depicted on this chart. See larger scale charts.

NOTE K
RIGHT WHALE SEASONAL MANAGEMENT AREA

All vessels greater than or equal to 65 feet in length must slow to speeds of 10 knots or less in seasonal management areas.

NOTE J
DEEPWATER PORTS

The Neptune and Northeast Gateway Deepwater Ports are encompassed by multiple boundaries including an Area to Be Avoided, No Anchoring Areas, Regulated Navigation Areas, and Safety and Security Zones. Refer to chart 13267.

RIGHT WHALE CRITICAL HABITAT
(precautionary area: 50 CFR 226.203, 224.103c; see note A)
It is illegal to approach any right whale anywhere closer than 500 yards.

CONTINUED ON CHART 13200

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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.

NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or comments about this chart at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm.

Use NOAA electronic navigational charts for the most up-to-date information.

44th Ed., Nov. 2020. Last Correction: 11/18/2020. Cleared through:
LNM: 4520 (11/10/2020), NM: 4720 (11/21/2020), CHS: 1020 (10/30/2020)

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

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

Bay of Fundy to Cape Cod
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:378,838

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