

BookletChart™

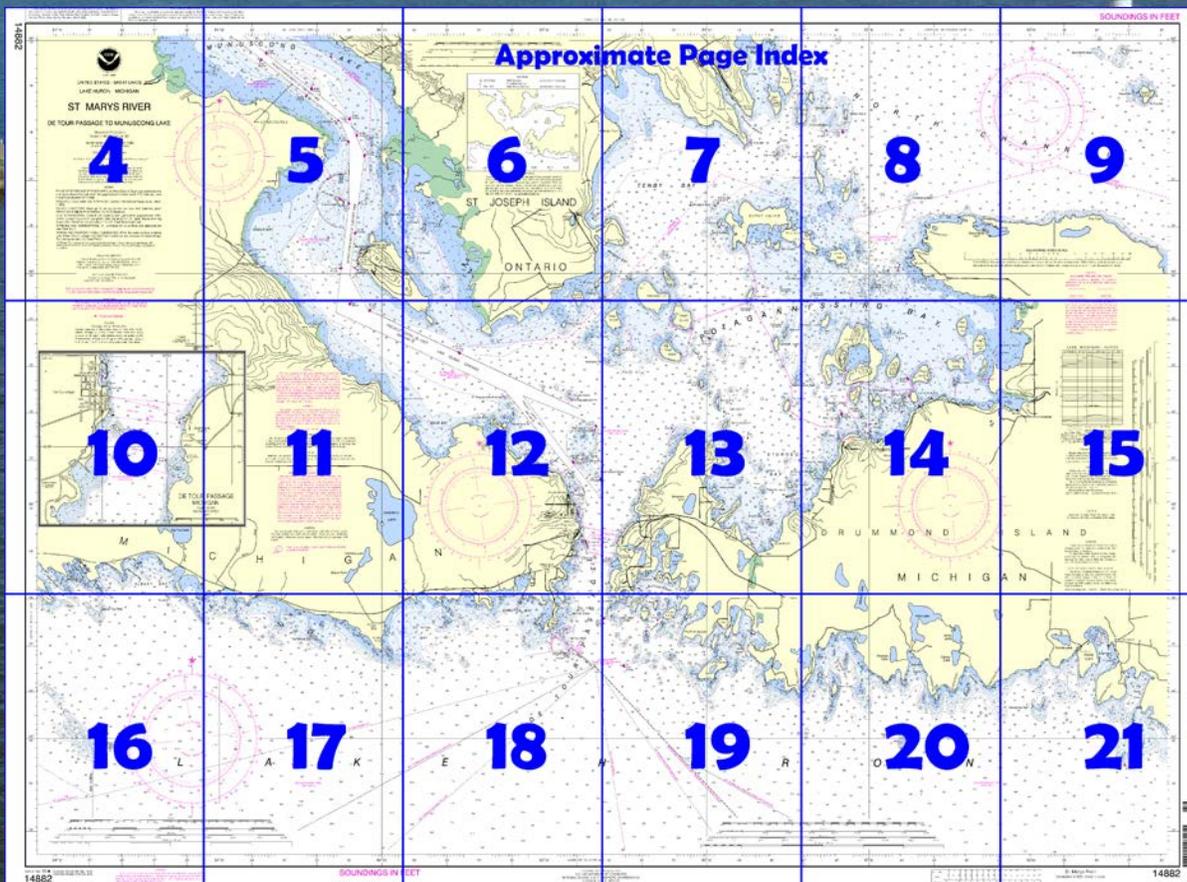


St. Marys River – DeTour Passage to Munuscong Lake NOAA Chart 14882

*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
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.

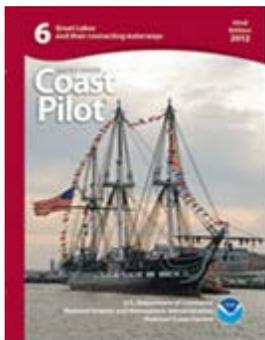
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

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=14882>



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

From **Beaver Tail Point** (45°58.0'N., 84°10.3'W.) E for 12.5 miles to Point De Tour, the shoreline continues irregular with numerous off-lying shoals and small islands, and should be given a berth of 1.3 miles. **Beaver Tail Reef**, with a least depth of 5 feet and submerged rocks, is 1 mile SE of Beaver Tail Point. **St. Vital Point** (45°56.9'N., 84°00.0'W.), about 8 miles E of Beaver Tail Point, forms the W side of **St. Vital Bay**.

Point De Tour (45°57.4'N., 83°54.8'W.) is on the W side of the entrance to De Tour Passage, the entrance to St. Marys River. (The passage is

described in chapter 12, St. Marys River.) A shoal with a depth of 11 feet at its outer end extends 0.6 mile SW from the point **De Tour Reef**, with a least depth of 15 feet, extends about 0.7 mile SE from the point. **De Tour Reef Light** (45°56.9'N., 83°54.2'W.), 74 feet above the water, is shown from a white square tower on a crib on the SE end of the reef. From Barbed Point N for 3 miles to **Black Rock Point** (46°00.6'N., 83°51.9'W.), the W shore of Drummond Island fronts De Tour Passage. Osborne Materials Company operates a dock for the shipment of dolomite 1.3 miles N of Barbed Point. The 800-foot dock has a deck height of 10 feet and depths of 23 feet reported alongside. A conveyor system can load vessels at 4,000 tons per hour. When approaching or leaving the dock, avoid the shoals marked by buoys N and S of the dock. **Potagannissing Bay**, a deep, wide passageway between the NW side of Drummond Island and St. Joseph Island, connects the W end of North Channel with the St. Marys River immediately N of De Tour Passage. However, the bay is obstructed by numerous islands and by many shoals which make up abruptly from deep water.

Potagannissing Bay indents the NW shore of Drummond Island between **Dix Point** (46°01.5'N., 83°50.7'W.) and **Chippewa Point** (46°05.9'N., 83°43.2'W.). **Drummond, MI**, a town on the S side of the indentation 4.5 miles E of Dix Point, has a sawmill and limestone quarries. A marina at the town provides gasoline, diesel fuel, water, electricity, sewage pump-out, marine supplies, and a launching ramp.

Whitney Bay, on the E side of Barbed Point, is separated from the lake by several islands with two deep channels, marked by private buoys, leading into the bay. Outside the islands in the approach to the bay, several shoals rise abruptly from deep water. The outermost is a rock, covered 7 feet, 0.9 mile S of **Bellevue Island** and marked on the SW side by a buoy.

Island Harbor, 3 miles SE of Barbed Point, is separated from Whitney Bay **Point Anderson**. **Espanore Island**, 0.8 mile SE of Point Anderson, encloses Island Harbor on the SW. A 1-foot reef with scattered boulders is 0.8 mile NW of the SW end of Espanore Island with a 13-foot shoal between. A rocky ledge extends 0.7 mile S from the island, and a ledge with rocks awash that extends 0.4 mile E from the island narrows the entrance to Island Harbor to about 0.25 mile.

Huron Bay, 2.5 miles E of Island Harbor, has a deep entrance about 0.4 mile wide on the E side of **Gravel Island**. A ledge with rocks awash extends 0.7 mile S from the E side of the bay. A rocky ledge with depths of 1 to 4 feet extends 0.7 mile S from Gravel Island. From Huron Bay E for 7 miles to Big Shoal Cove, the shore is bordered by shoals extending about 0.5 mile off. **Shoal**, a detached shoal with a least depth of 5 feet, is 2 miles SE of Gravel Island.

Scammon Cove, just NW of Big Shoal Cove, is enclosed between **Meade Island** on the W and **Scammon Point** on the SE. **Horseshoe Reef**, awash, is 1.3 miles SW of Meade Island. A large shoal with a least depth of 8 feet is between Meade Island and Horseshoe Reef.

De Tour Passage forms the mouth, or S end, of St. Marys River. The passage has deep water for a width of over 2,500 feet between the E end of the upper peninsula of Michigan on the W and the W end of Drummond Island on the E. Shoals border the passage are well marked. It is recommended that the following limit of anchorage be observed in Lake Huron off De Tour Light so that vessels may enter or leave De Tour Passage in time of congestion due to fog or other conditions: No vessel to anchor E of a bearing on De Tour Light of **340°**, or closer than 0.75 mile to the light or N of the De Tour Martin Reef course.

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

RCC Cleveland Commander
9th CG District (216) 902-6117
Cleveland, OH

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community.

They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry.

To report a chart discrepancy, please use ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area. These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>

14882



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - GREAT LAKES

LAKE HURON - MICHIGAN

ST MARYS RIVER

DE TOUR PASSAGE TO MUNUSCONG LAKE

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 46°

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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

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.

NOTES

PLANE OF REFERENCE OF THIS CHART (Low Water Datum). Depths are referred to the sloping surface of the river when the gage below the locks reads 578.4 feet and Lake Huron is at elevation 577.5 feet.

Referred to mean water level at Rimouski, Quebec, International Great Lakes Datum (1985).

SAILING DIRECTIONS. Bearings of sailing courses are true and distances given thereon are in statute miles between points of departure.

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.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS. For complete list of symbols and abbreviations see Chart No. 1.

BRIDGE AND OVERHEAD CABLE CLEARANCES. When the water surface is above Low Water Datum, bridge and overhead clearances are reduced correspondingly. For clearances see U.S. Coast Pilot 6.

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 Canadian authorities.

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).

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 6 for important supplemental information.

Sailing courses and limits indicated in magenta are recommended by the Lake Carriers Association and the Canadian Shipowners Association.

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 6 for details.

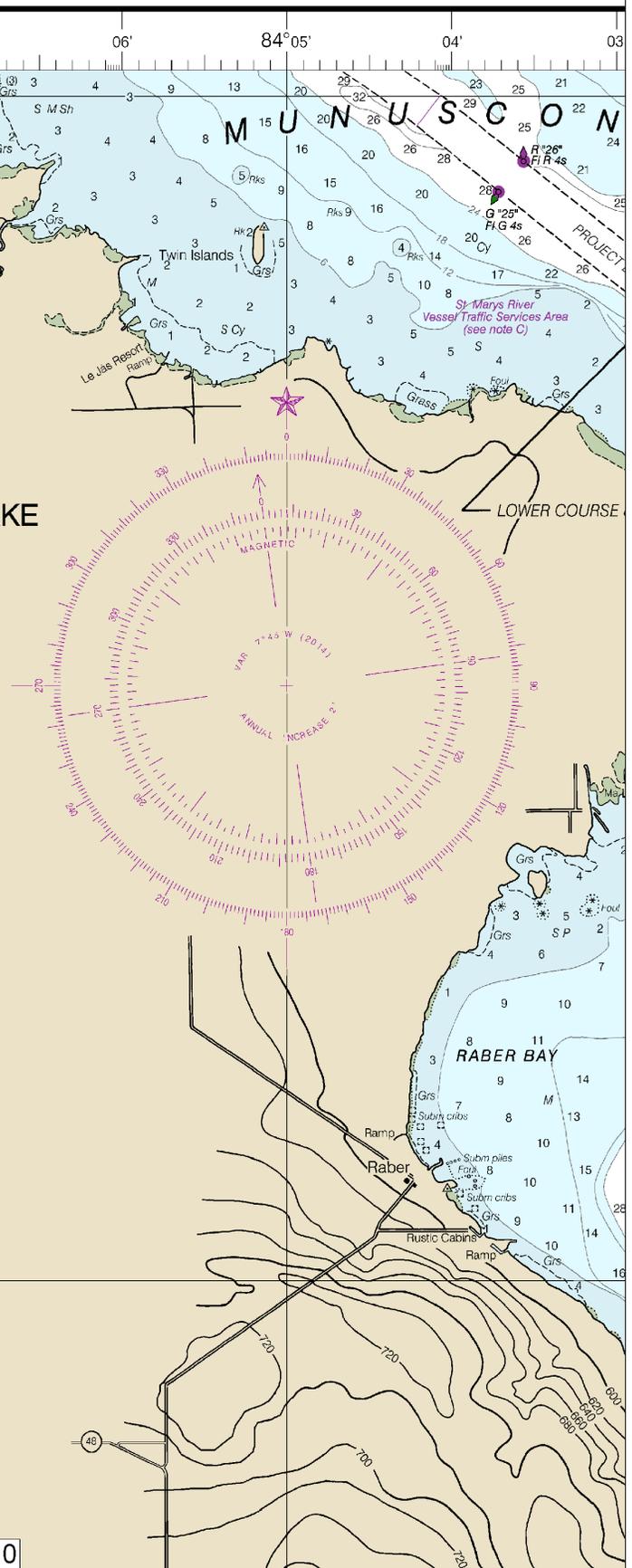
⊙ Pump-out facilities

CAUTION

POTABLE WATER INTAKE (PWI)

Vessels operating in fresh water lakes or rivers sh

Joins page 10



4

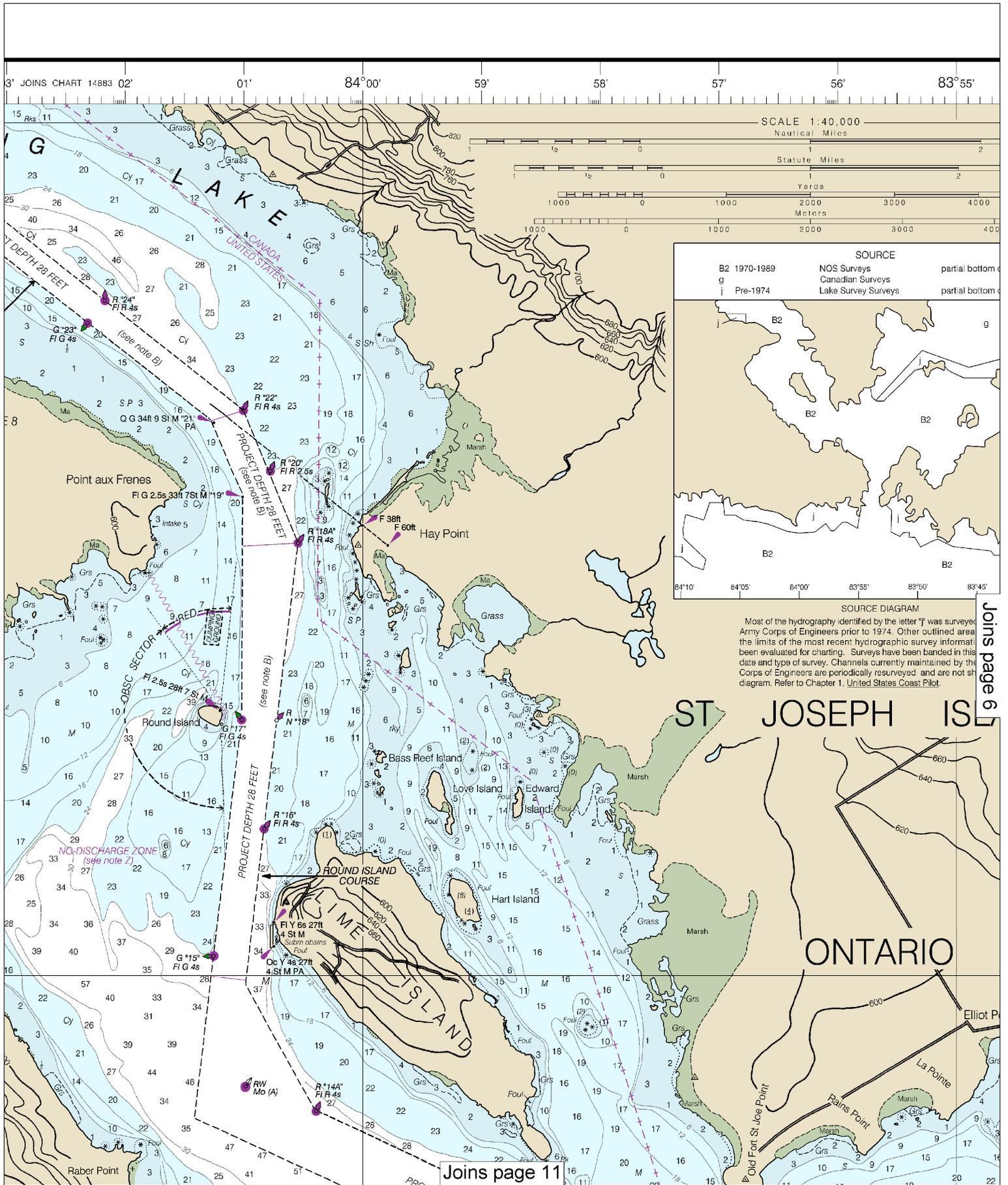
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

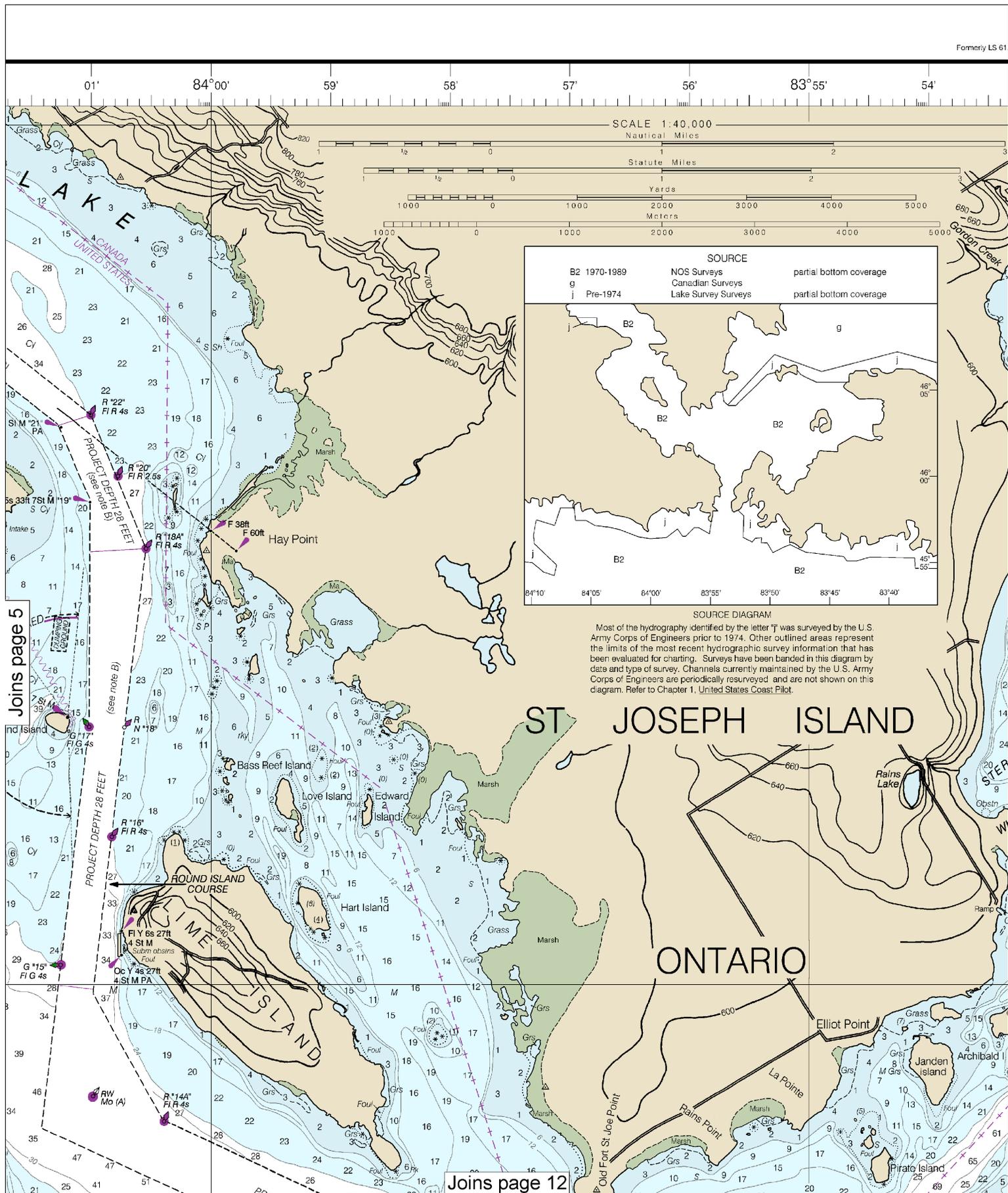
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





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.



SOURCE		
B2 1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
g	Canadian Surveys	
j Pre-1974	Lake Survey Surveys	partial bottom coverage

SOURCE DIAGRAM
 Most of the hydrography identified by the letter "j" was surveyed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers prior to 1974. Other 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 currently 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.

Joins page 5

Joins page 12

6

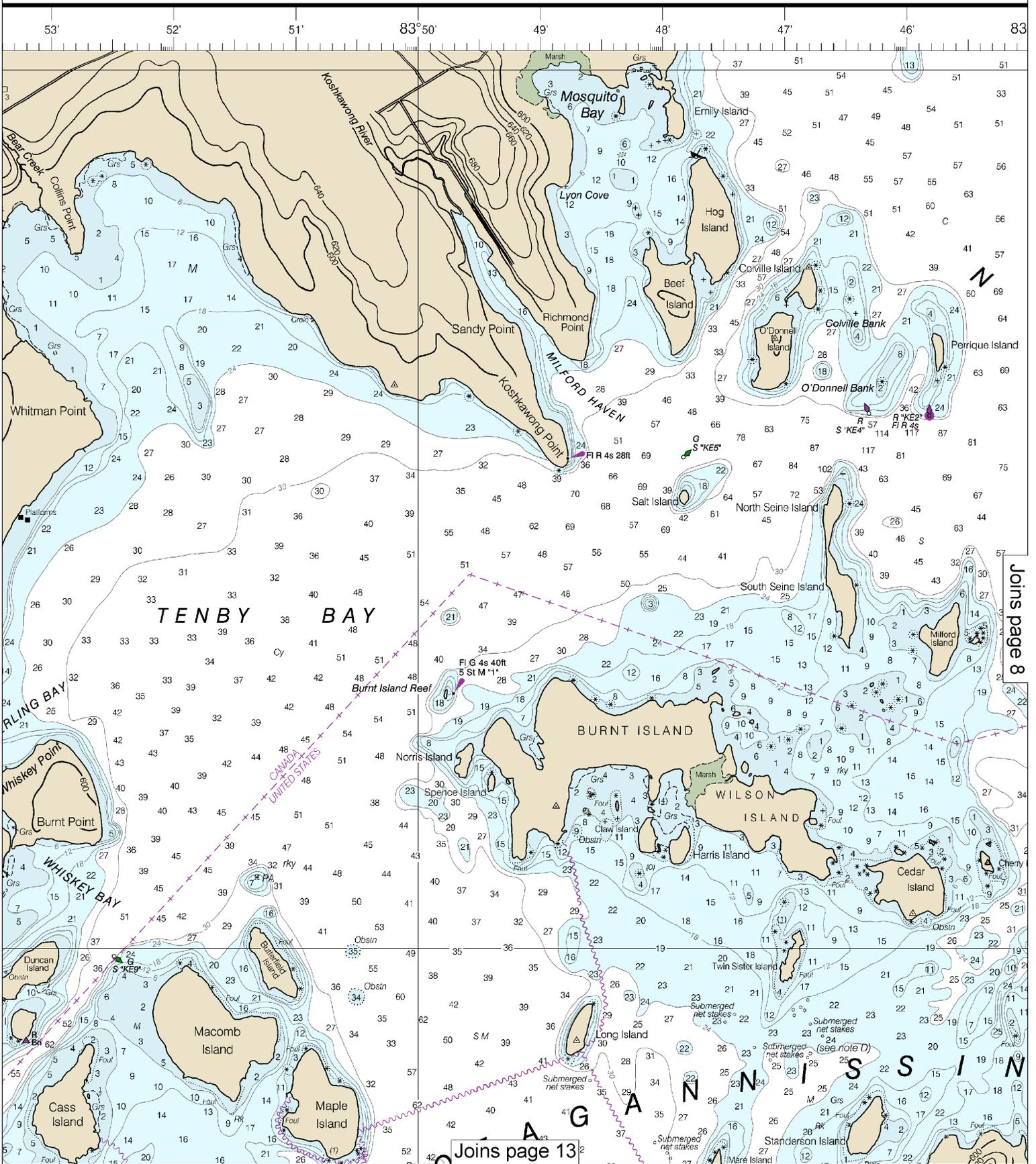
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



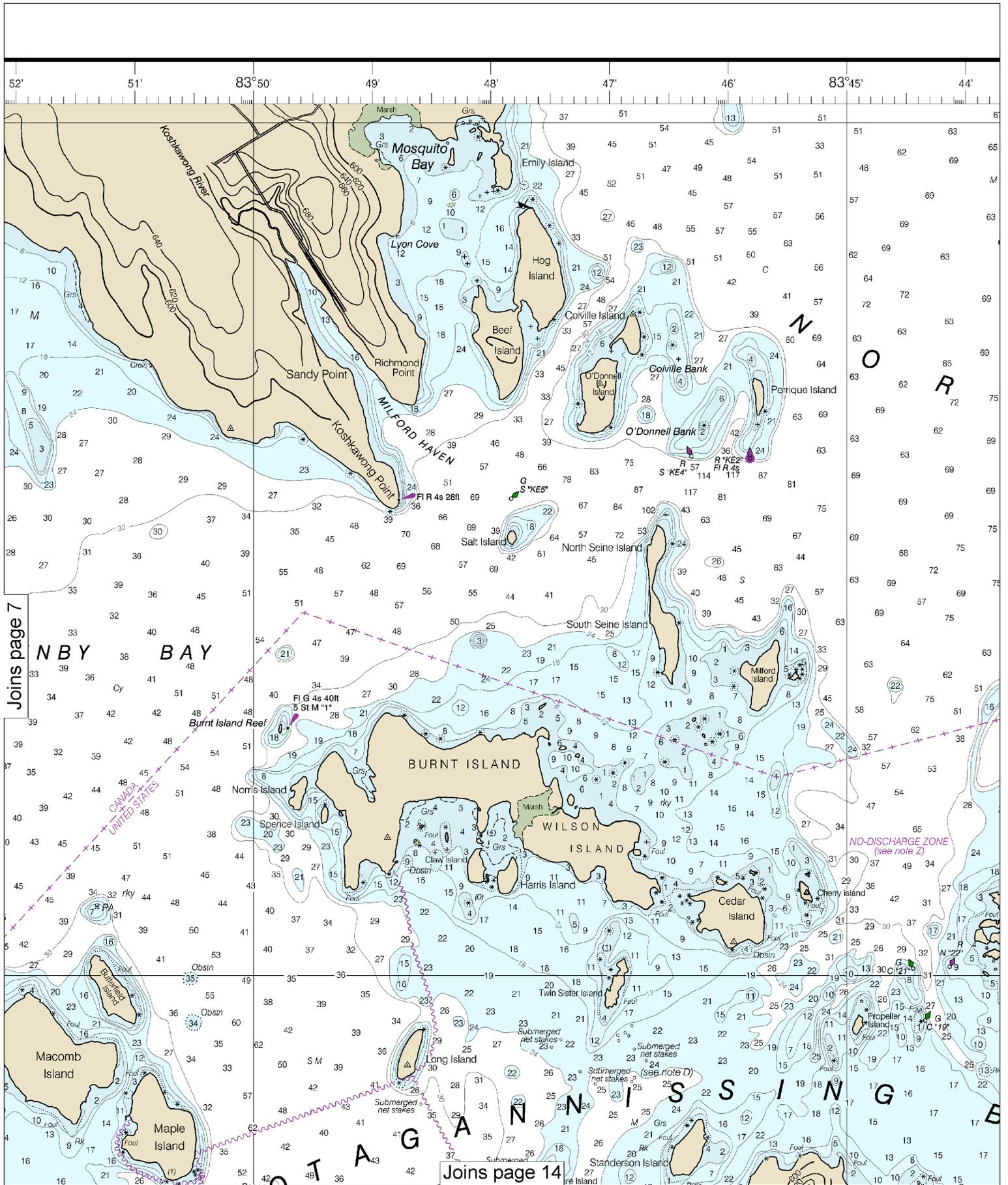


Joins page 8

Joins page 13

Last Correction: 12/16/2015. Cleared through:
 LNM: 4616 (11/15/2016), NM: 4616 (11/12/2016), CHS: 1016 (10/28/2016)





Joins page 7

Joins page 14

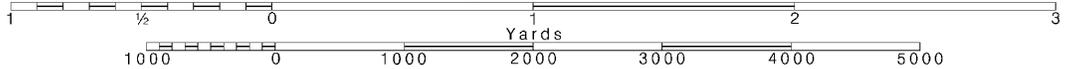


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



WARNING

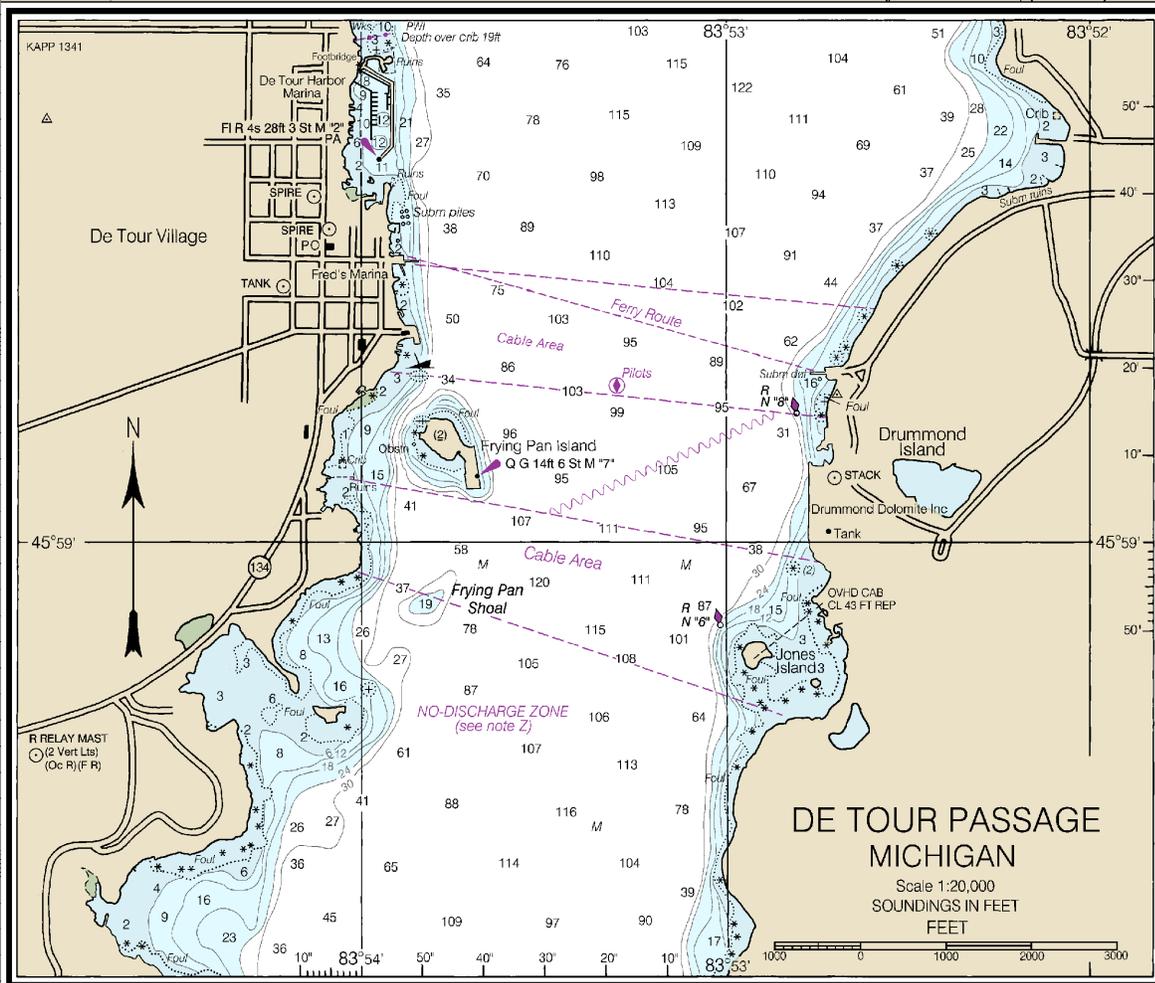
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot 6 for details.

Pump-out facilities

**CAUTION
POTABLE WATER INTAKE (PWI)**

Vessels operating in fresh water lakes or rivers shall not discharge sewage, or ballast, or bilge water within such areas adjacent to domestic water intakes as are designated by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (21 CFR 1250.93). Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 6 for important supplemental information.

TV MAST
(8 Vert Lts)
(4 Oc R) (4 F R)
Goetzville
Post Office



**DE TOUR PASSAGE
MICHIGAN**
Scale 1:20,000
SOUNDINGS IN FEET
FEET

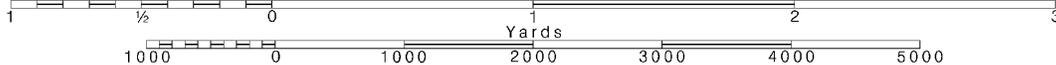
10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



The U.S. Coast Pilot, an official publication of the U.S. Coast Guard, is required reading for all vessels operating in the waters of the United States. For more information, contact the U.S. Coast Guard at 202-416-7000.

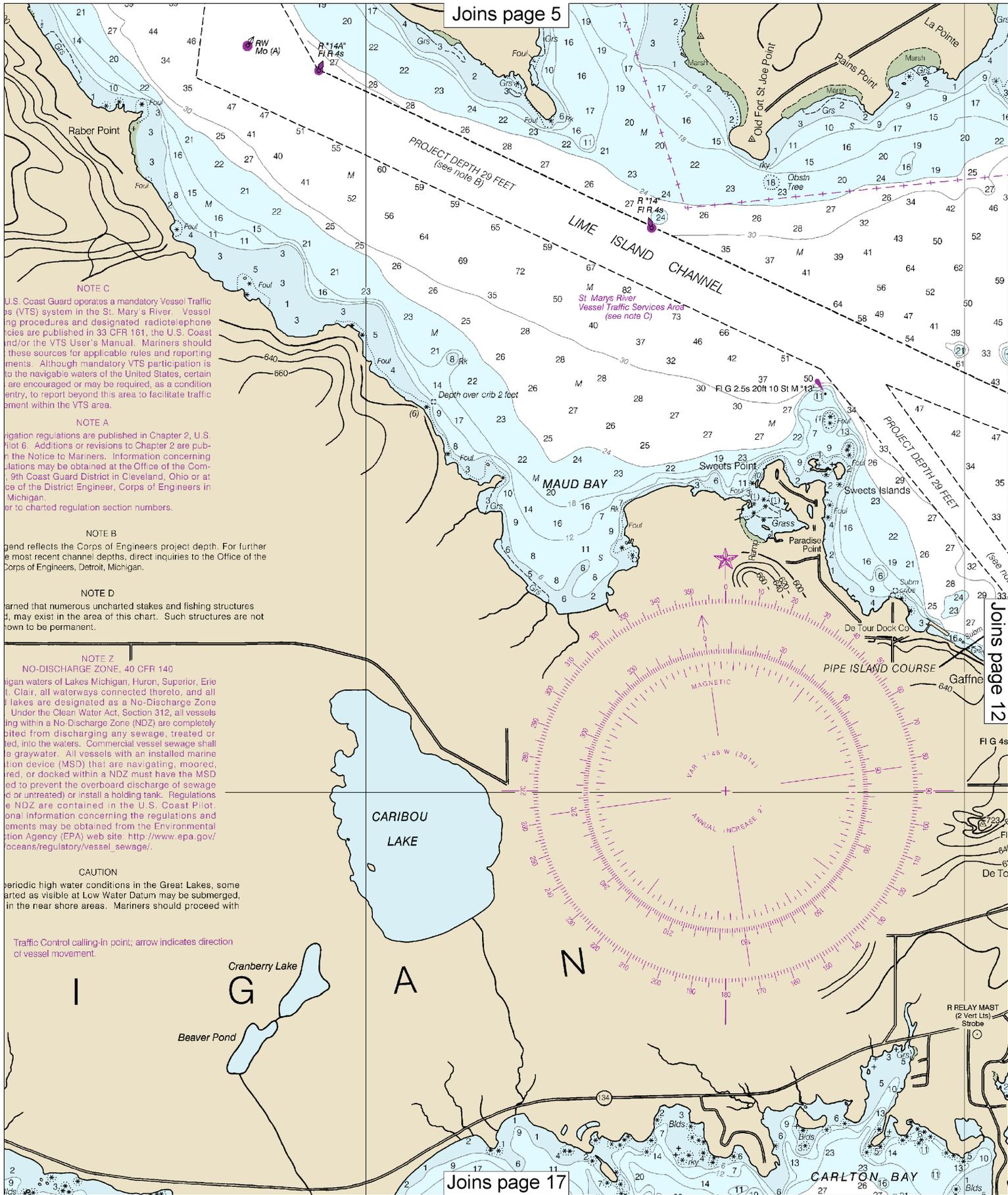
Navigation information is provided in the U.S. Coast Pilot, an official publication of the U.S. Coast Guard. For more information, contact the U.S. Coast Guard at 202-416-7000.

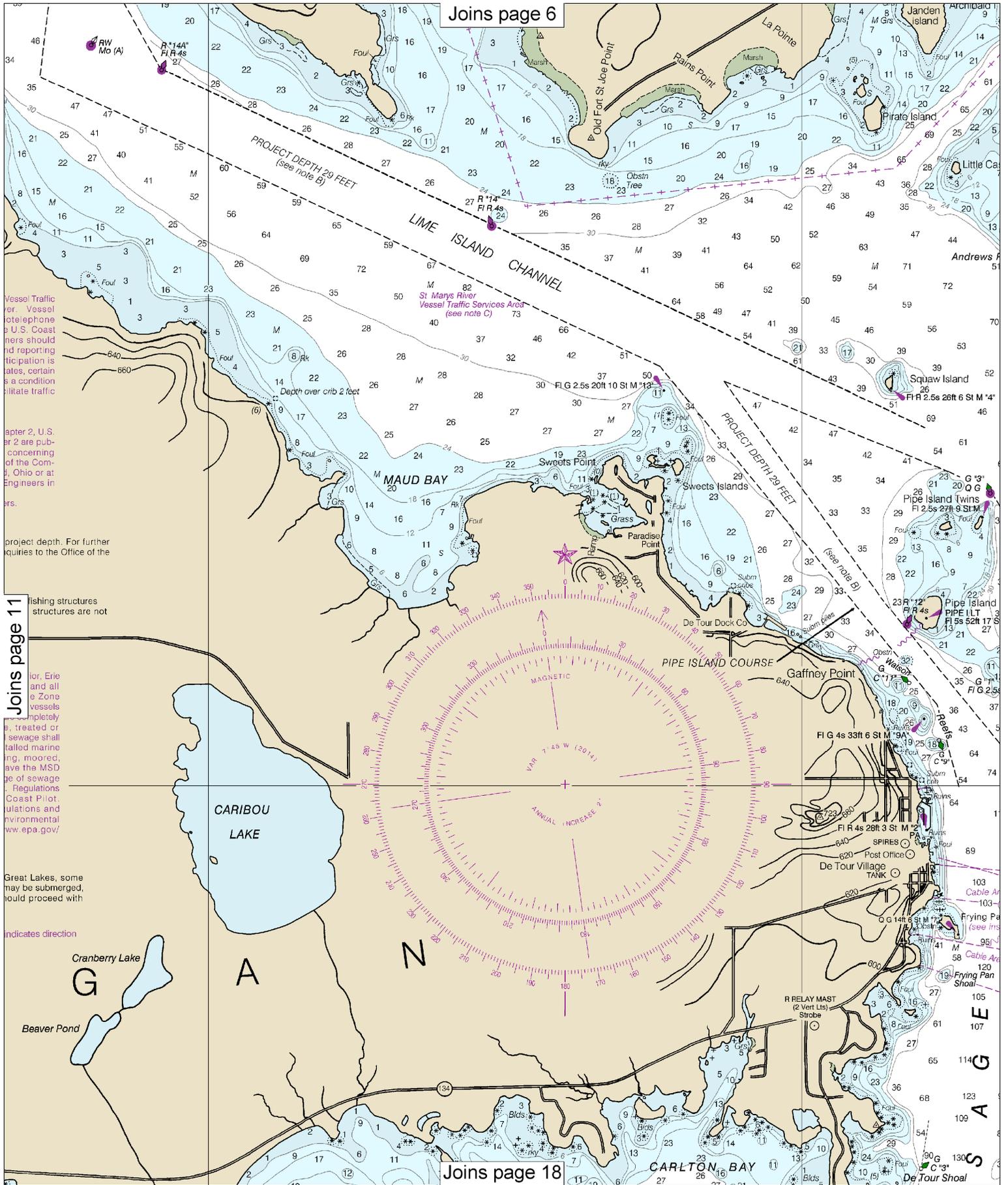
The channel depth information on this chart is based on the latest available data. Mariners are warned that some submerged features may not be shown.

Mariners are warned that some submerged features may not be shown. Charted depths are in feet unless otherwise noted.

Michigan and St. Ignace (NDZ) are operating in the waters of the United States. For more information, contact the U.S. Coast Guard at 202-416-7000.

Due to the nature of the data, some features may not be shown. Charted depths are in feet unless otherwise noted.





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Vessel Traffic Service. Vessel telephone numbers. U.S. Coast Guard. Vessels should report their location to the Coast Guard. Vessel Traffic Service is a condition of traffic.

Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Guard. Chapter 2 are published concerning the Coast Guard, Ohio or at Engineers in Charge.

Project depth. For further inquiries to the Office of the Engineer in Charge.

Fishing structures. Fishing structures are not shown.

For Erie and all other Great Lakes vessels, completely treated or sewage shall be tallied marine sewage, moored, and have the MSD of sewage. Regulations Coast Pilot, Regulations and Environmental www.epa.gov/

Great Lakes, some may be submerged, should proceed with caution.

Indicates direction

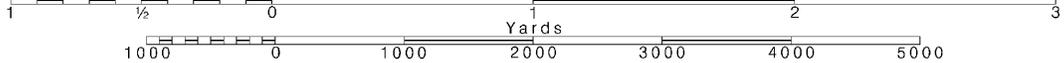
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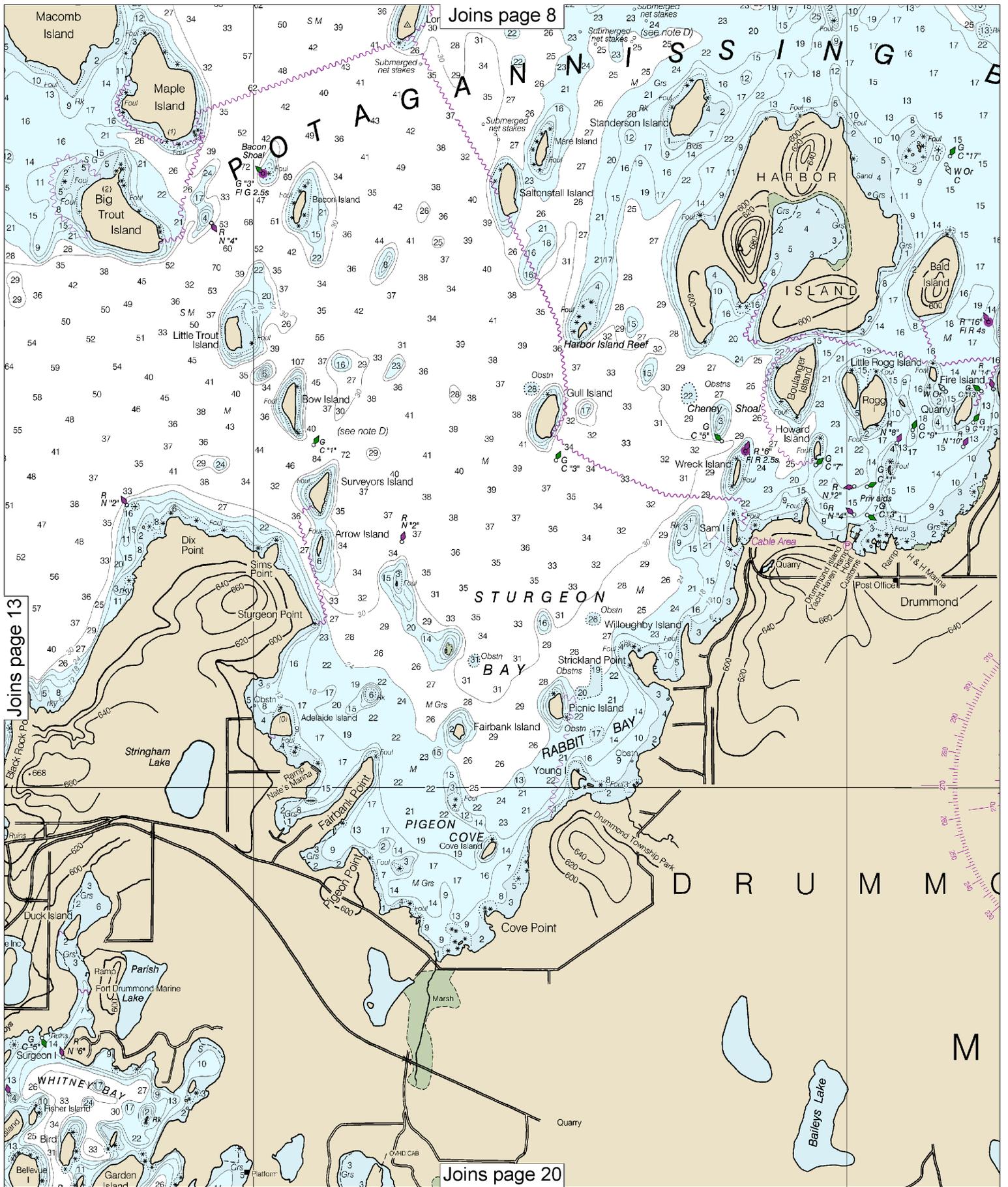
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 13

Joins page 8

Joins page 20

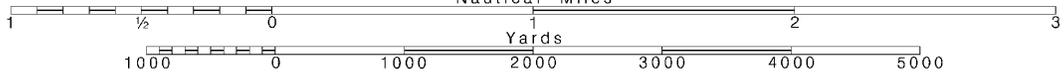
14

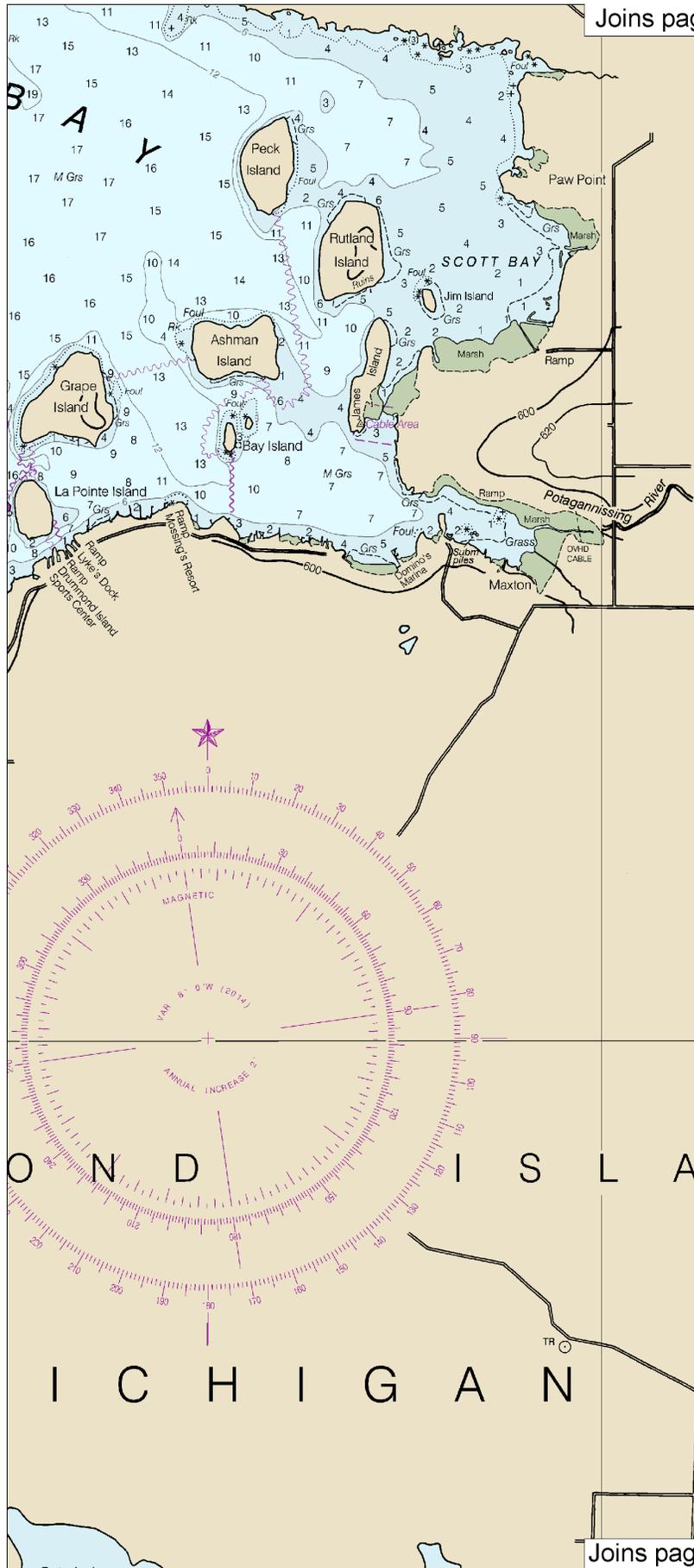
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

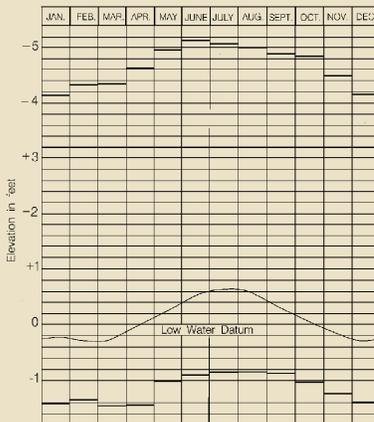




Pipeline Area Cable Area

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.

LAKE MICHIGAN - HURON



Low Water Datum, which is the plane of reference for the levels shown on the above hydrograph, is also the plane of reference for the charted depths. If the lake level is above or below Low Water Datum, the existing depths are correspondingly greater or lesser than the charted depths.

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.

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:
 (O) (Accurate location) (o) (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.

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.

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.

Sault Ste Marie, MI KIG-74 162.550 MHz (Chan WX-1)

SCALE 1:40,000



04'

03'

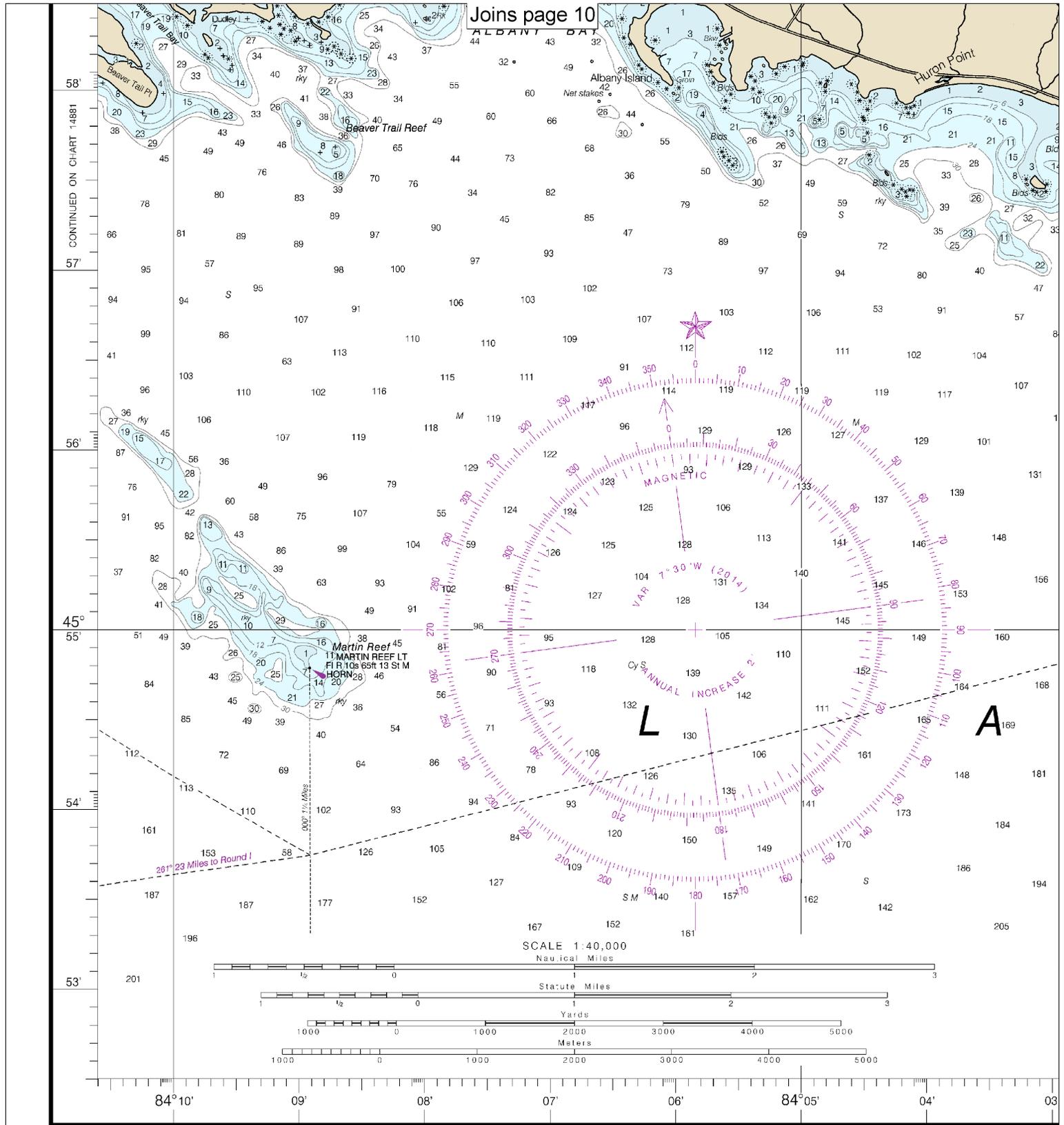
02'

01'

46° 00'

59'

58'



36th Ed., Jan. 2014

14882

Last Correction: 12/16/2015. Cleared through:
 LNM: 4616 (11/15/2016), NM: 4616 (11/12/2016), CHS: 1016 (10/28/2016)

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.

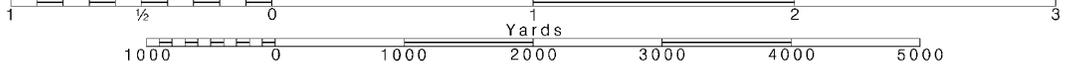
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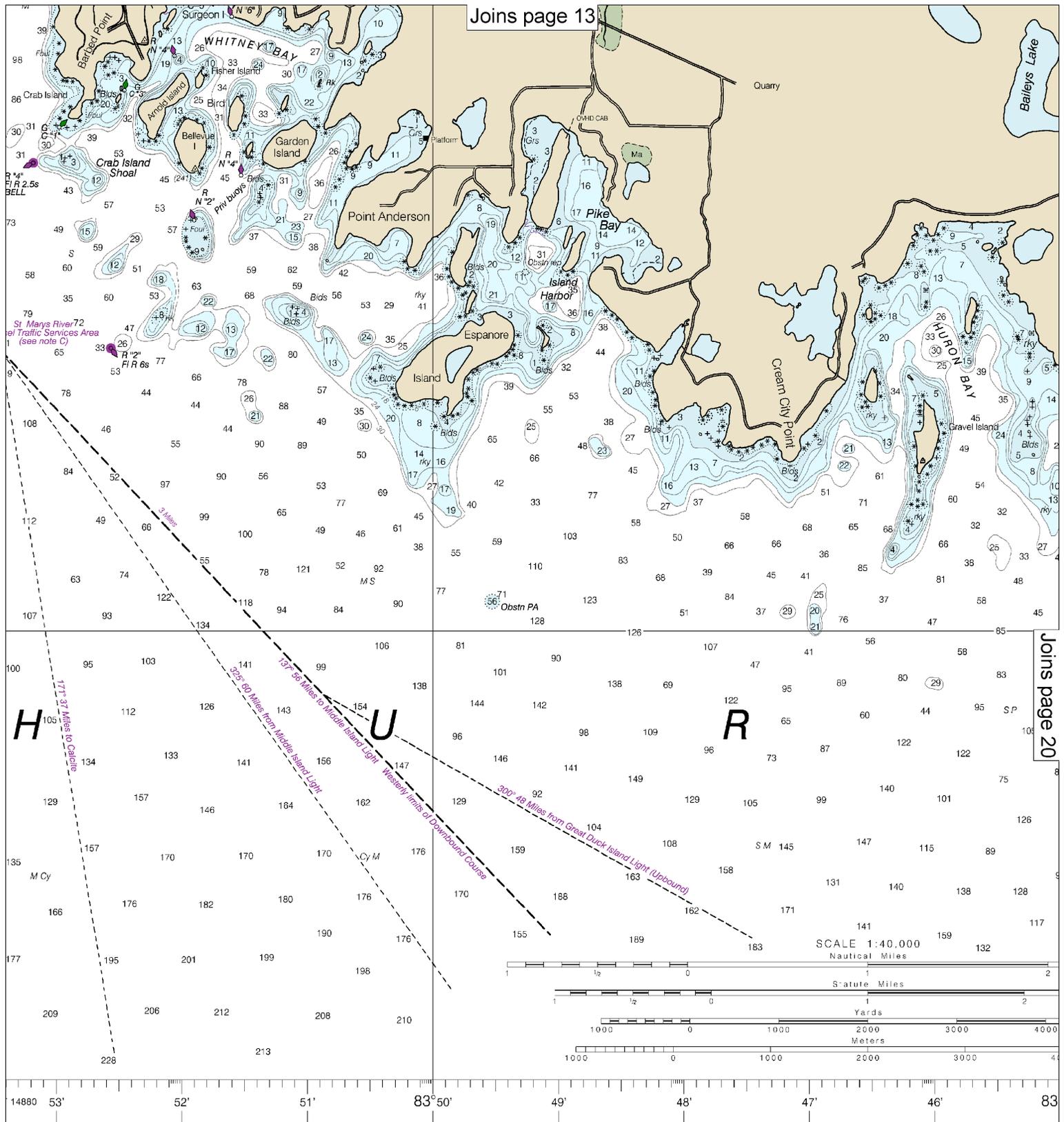
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

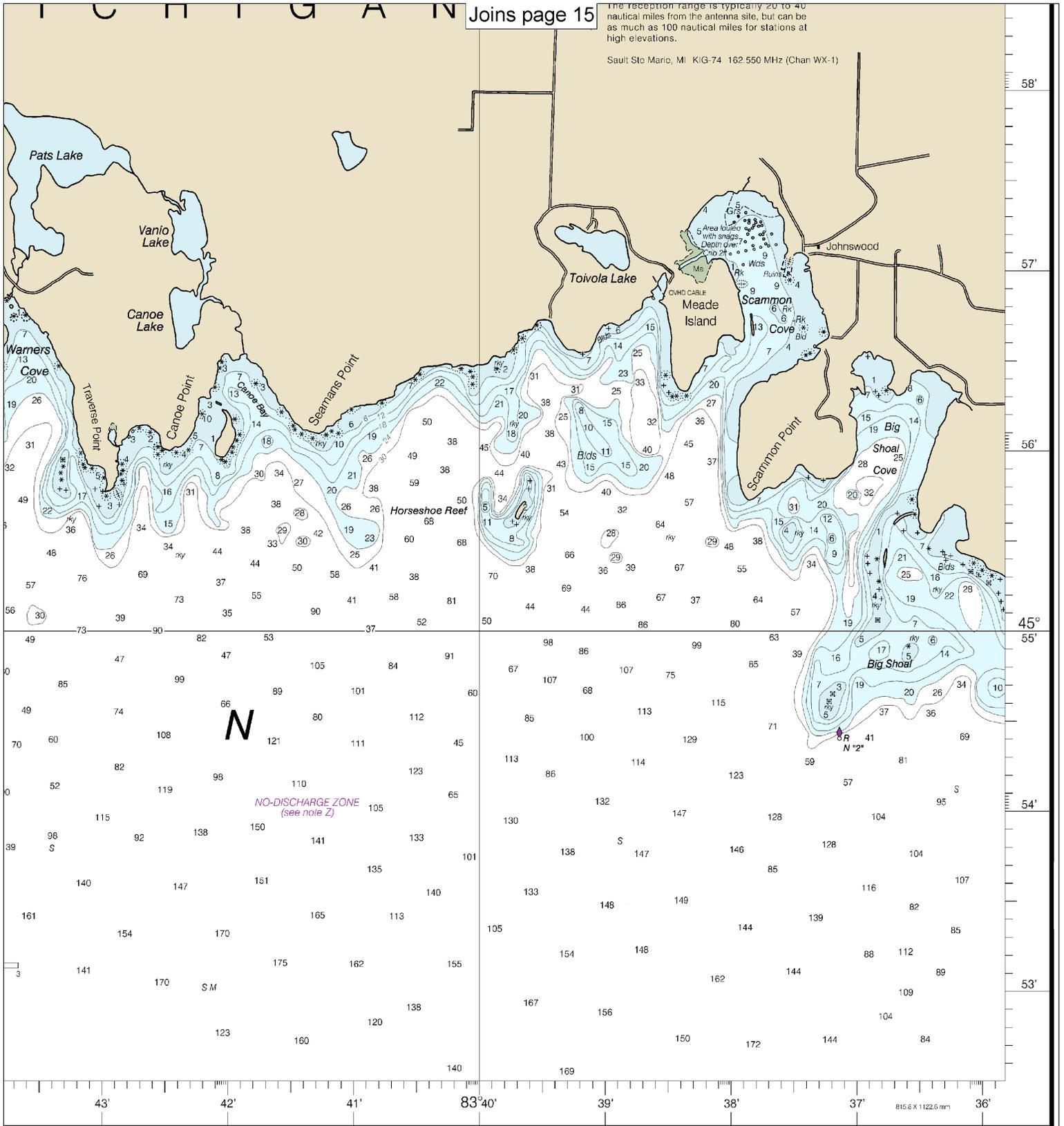




Washington, D.C.
 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 OCEAN SERVICE
 HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY

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.

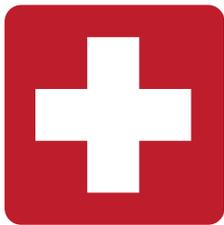
Sault Ste Marie, MI KIG-74 162.550 MHz (Chan WX-1)



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

St Marys River
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

14882



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>
- Interactive chart catalog — <http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml>
- 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
- 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>



— For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow @NOAAcharts



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.