WILLIAM P. LANE JR. MEMORIAL BRIDGES (SOUTH SPAN)
3 fixed white lights are mounted vertically over fixed green range lights at the center of the main channel span. Fixed green range lights mark the center of the eastern channel span. The north and south entrances to the Chesapeake Channel are marked by fixed red lights on dolphins.

NOTE B
QUEENSTOWN CREEK
A depth of 7 feet was available with local knowledge.
Aug 2009

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles
Yards

NOTE C
Strong currents exist between buoys creating hazardous navigating conditions. Use extreme caution.

NOTE D
Poplar Island restoration project. Access channel for construction use only.

RESTRICTED AREA "C" 334.170 (see note A)
RESTRICTED AREA "B" 334.170 (see note A)
PROHIBITED AREA "A" 334.170 (see note A)
RESTRICTED FISH TRAP AREA "D" 334.170 (see note A)
RESTRICTED AREA "C" 334.170 (see note A)
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE (see note Z)
SAFETY ZONE 165.502 (see note A)
Cable Area (chart 12264)

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)

CABLE AND PIPELINE AREAS
The cable and pipeline areas falling within the tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay are shown on the larger scale charts and are not repeated on this chart.

RACING BUOYS
Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

CAUTION
Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective zone surrounding navigational light structures shown thus:

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 3. 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, 5th Coast Guard District in Portsmouth, Virginia or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Baltimore, Maryland.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

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/

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

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
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.

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.

SOURCE

A	1990-2011	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B1	1990-2002	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage

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 0.424" northward and 1.182" eastward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION
BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES
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.

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).

CAUTION
FISH TRAP AREAS AND STRUCTURES
Mariners are warned that numerous uncharted duck blinds and fishing structures, some submerged, may exist in the fish trap areas. Such structures are not charted unless known to be permanent.
Regulations to assure clear passage to and through dredged and natural channels, and to established landings, are prescribed by the Corps of Engineers in the Code of Federal Regulations.
Definite limits of fish trap areas have been established in some areas, and those limits are shown thus:
Where definite limits have not been prescribed, the location of fishing structures is restricted only by the regulations.

SMALL CRAFT WARNINGS
During the boating season small-craft warnings will be displayed from sunrise to sunset on Maryland Marine Police Cruisers while underway in Maryland waters of the Chesapeake Bay and tributaries.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 3 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.

Baltimore, MD	KEC-83	162.400 MHz
Washington, DC	KHB-36	162.550 MHz
(Manassas, VA)		
Heathsville, VA	WXM-57	162.400 MHz
Salisbury, MD	KEC-92	162.475 MHz
Lewes, DE	WXJ-94	162.550 MHz
Sudlersville, MD	WXK-97	162.500 MHz

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.

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.

SOURCES AND DATUM
Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

Aids to navigation are not all shown in minor tributaries and small harbors. For detailed information refer to large scale charts.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Cove Point	(38°24'N/76°24'W)	1.4	1.1	0.1
Cambridge	(38°34'N/76°04'W)	2.0	1.6	0.2
Chesapeake Beach	(38°41'N/76°32'W)	1.5	1.2	0.2
St. Michaels, Miles River	(38°47'N/76°13'W)	1.9	1.7	0.3
Annapolis	(38°59'N/76°29'W)	1.4	1.2	0.3
Kent Island Narrows	(38°58'N/76°15'W)	1.8	1.5	0.3

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.
(May 2012)

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; 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 grey; h hard; M mud; Oys oysters; S sand; Pk rock; so soft; Sh shells; sy sticky
Miscellaneous:
AUTH authorized; ED existence doubtful; Obstn obstruction; PA position approximate; PD position doubtful; Rep reported; Subm submerged
Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

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

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST
MARYLAND

CHESAPEAKE BAY
COVE POINT TO SANDY POINT

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 38°42'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles
Yards