



THE NATIONAL CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807
UNITED STATES - EAST COAST
NEW YORK - NEW JERSEY

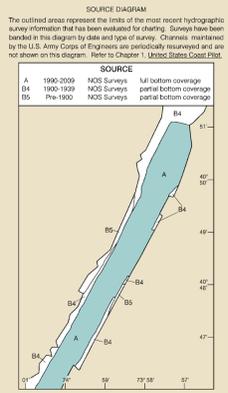
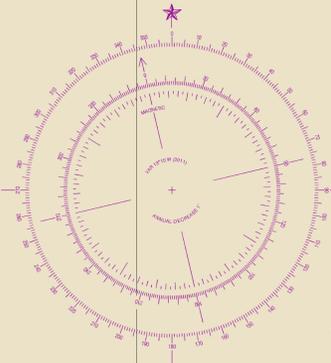
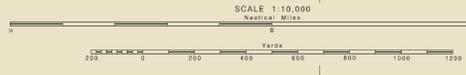
HUDSON RIVER

DAYS POINT TO GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIDGE

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:10,000
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

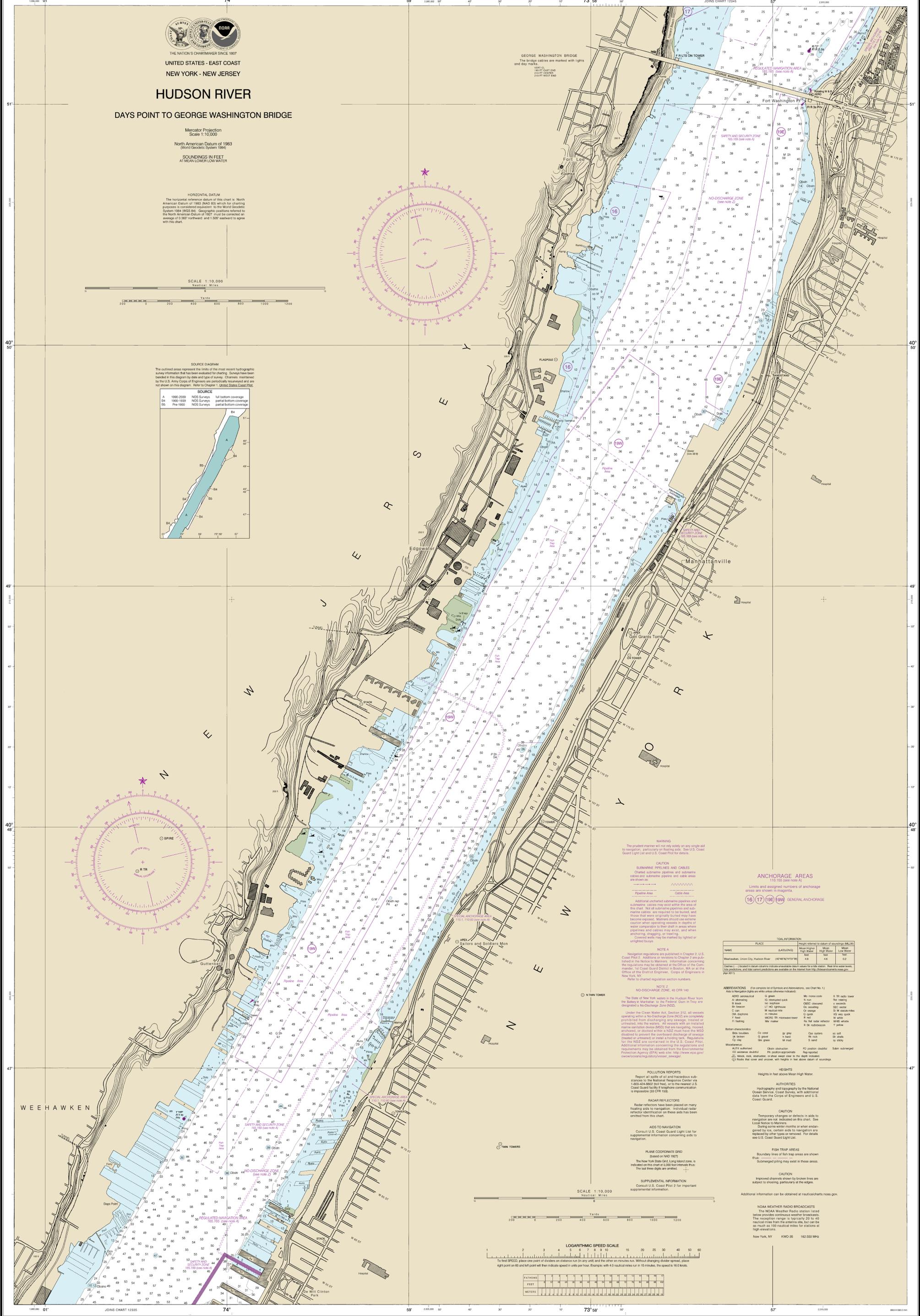
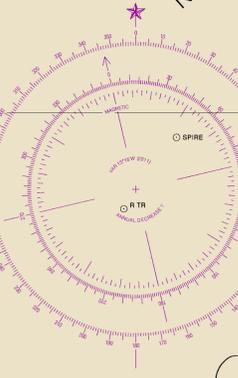
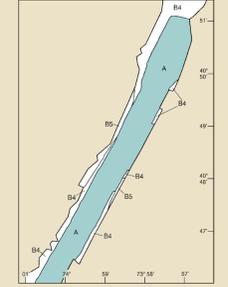
SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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 3.365' northward and 1.505' eastward to agree with this chart.



SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been conducted in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically surveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE
A 1990-2009 NOS Surveys full bottom coverage
B4 1990-1999 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B5 Pre-1990 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage



WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, especially at turning points. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

CAUTION
SUBMERGED PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine gas and cable areas are shown as follows:
Pipeline Area Cable Area
Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. All submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that are not buried should have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water compatible to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling. Cables and wires may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 2. Additional regulations to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commandant, U.S. 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.

NOTE Z
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140
The State of New York waters in the Hudson River from the Battery in Manhattan to the Federal Dam in Troy are designated a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ).
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, moving, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage treated or untreated or water 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/seaconservation/vessel_sewage/.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-9303 (24 hours) or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (50 CFR 155).
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.
AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.
PLANE COORDINATE GRID
(Based on NAD 1983)
The New York State Grid Long Island zone is indicated on this chart at 1:000 ft intervals that the last three digits are omitted. -- --
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 2 for important supplemental information.
SCALE 1:10,000
Nautical Miles
Yards

ANCHORAGE AREAS
Limits and assigned numbers of anchorage areas are shown in magenta.
(16) (17) (18) (19) GENERAL ANCHORAGE

PLACE **HEIGHT** related to datum of soundings (MLLW)

NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean High Spring	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Weeksboro, Union City, Hudson River	40°46'N/74°10'W	10.5	10.5	10.5

Charted (1) buoys in diagram include provisions for each color for a 100' radius. Red line water levels, low positions, and side current positions are available in the reference form <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov> (see 102).

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

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Symbol	Meaning	Symbol	Meaning
APN	anchorage	Q	buoy
A	atleting	Q	buoy
B	buoy	Q	buoy
C	can	Q	buoy
D	daymark	Q	buoy
E	ebb	Q	buoy
F	float	Q	buoy
G	gale	Q	buoy
H	hazard	Q	buoy
I	ice	Q	buoy
J	junction	Q	buoy
K	keel	Q	buoy
L	light	Q	buoy
M	mark	Q	buoy
N	navigation	Q	buoy
O	obstruction	Q	buoy
P	point	Q	buoy
Q	quarry	Q	buoy
R	rock	Q	buoy
S	shoal	Q	buoy
T	tide	Q	buoy
U	unmarked	Q	buoy
V	vessel	Q	buoy
W	wreck	Q	buoy
X	unknown	Q	buoy
Y	yard	Q	buoy
Z	zone	Q	buoy

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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

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.

FISH TRAP AREAS
Boundary lines of fish trap areas are shown. Submerged piling may exist in these areas.

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.
Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

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-35 162.550 MHz

