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

Formerly C&GS 278, 1st Ed., April 1917. KAPP 2132

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE RIVER

AND HEAD OF NARRAGANSETT BAY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat. 41° 44'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles
Yards

CAUTION

Fixed and floating obstructions, some submerged, may exist within the magenta tinted bridge construction area. Mariners are advised to proceed with caution.

PROJECT DEPTHS

Channel legends and tabulations, where indicated, reflect the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) project depths. The channel may be significantly shoaler, particularly at the edges. For detailed channel information and minimum depths as reported by USACE, use NOAA Electronic Navigational Charts. USACE surveys and channel condition reports are available at http://navigation.usace.army.mil/Survey/Hydro.

HURRICANE BARRIER

At each of the three river gates the horizontal clearance is 20 feet, the vertical clearance is 21 feet at Mean High Water. The depth over the sill at the gates is 12.9 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 0.365" northward and 1.804" eastward to agree with this chart.

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	1990-2014	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B1	1990-1991	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage

FISH TRAP AREAS

Boundary lines of fish trap areas are shown thus:

Submerged piling may exist in these areas.

CAUTION

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

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 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.

CAUTION

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

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).

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.

New London, CT	KHB-47	162.550 MHz
Boston, MA	KHB-35	162.475 MHz
Providence, RI	WXJ-39	162.400 MHz

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)

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.

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.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT.LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Bristol Ferry	(41°38'N/71°15'W)	4.3	4.2	0.2
East Greenwich	(41°40'N/71°27'W)	4.5	4.3	0.2
Providence, State Pier	(41°48'N/71°24'W)	4.8	4.6	0.2

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

(Rev 2013)

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; R red; Ra Ref radar reflector; R Bn racobeacon; R TR radio tower; Rot rotating; s seconds; Occ occulting; SEC sector; St M statute miles; vQ very quick; W white; WHIS whistle; Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bldr boulders; Co coral; gy gray; Ovs oysters; so soft; bk broken; G gravel; h hard; Pm pumice; Sh shells; Cy clay; Grs grass; M mud; S sand; 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.

RADIO TOWERS 423 ft (WJAR) 920 kHz

RADIO TOWERS 392 ft (WPRO) 630 kHz

AUTHORITIES

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

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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.

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.

SEEKONK RIVER CHANNEL DEPTHS
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF AUG 2013
AND SURVEYS TO AUG 2013

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)					PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
CHANNEL ENTRANCE TO A POINT AT 41°50'20.0"N, 71°22'25.9"W	5.8	7.6	8.9	8-12	150	0.9	16
THENCE TO BISHOP POINT	5.3	7.7	5.0	8-12	150-180	1.1	16
BISHOP POINT TO NORTH END OF STATE PIER	4.1	5.4	4.0	8-12	150	0.7	16
THENCE 370 YARDS	7.7	5.9	6.4	8-12	60-150	0.2	16

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION.

NOTE Z
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

This chart falls entirely within the limits of 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, 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: https://www.epa.gov/vessels-marinas-and-ports.

MARINER ACTIVATED SOUND SIGNALS

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

SEEKONK RIVER
COLD SPRING POINT TO PAWTUCKET
Scale 1:20,000

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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NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

This is the Last Edition of this chart. It will be canceled on Mar 6, 2024

41st Ed., Jun. 2019. Last Correction: 12/15/2023. Cleared through:
LNM: 08/24 (02/20/2024). NM: 09/24 (3/2/2024). CHS: 0124 (1/26/2024)

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If the line does not measure six inches (152 millimeters), this copy is not certified safe for navigation.

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