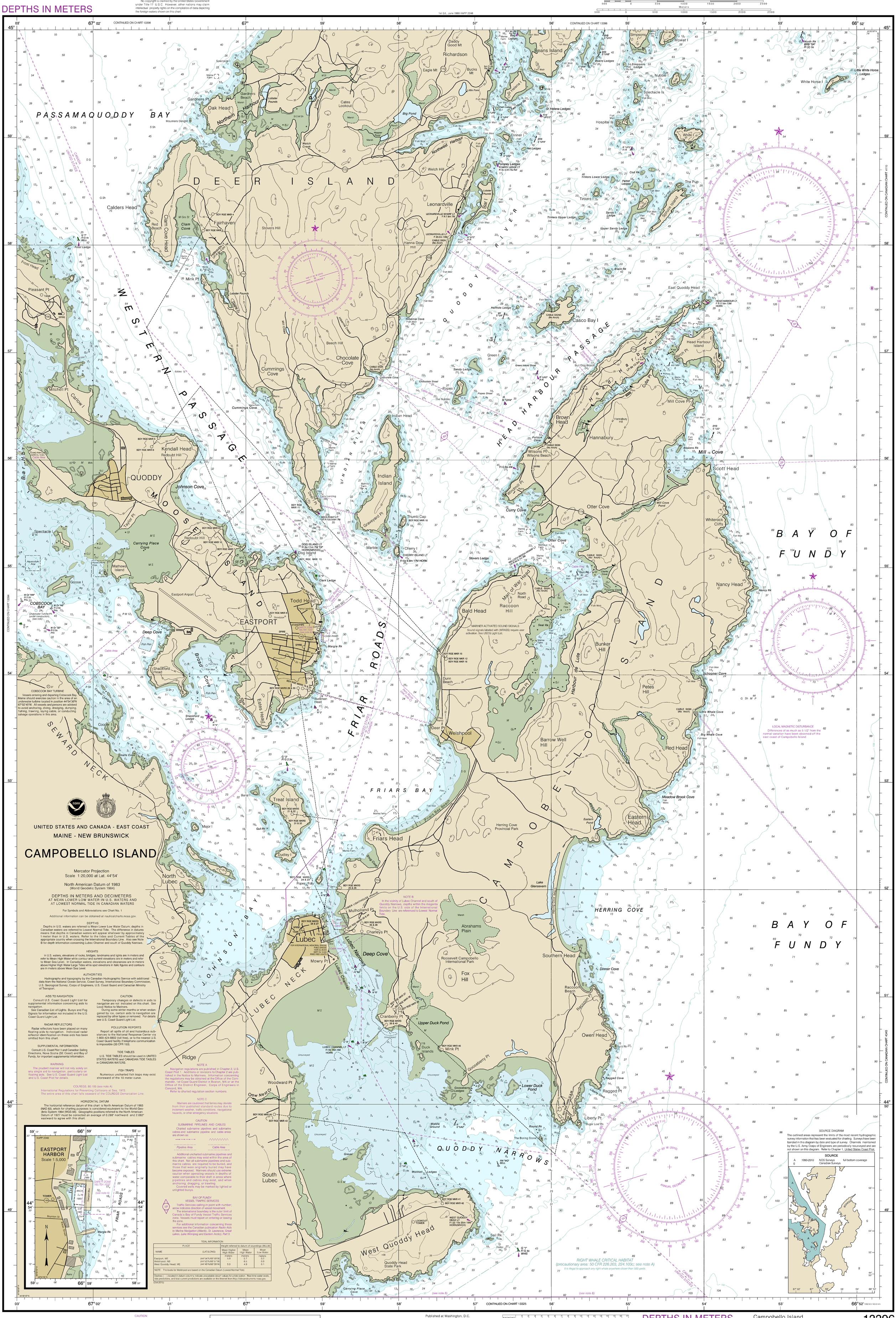
COPYRIGHT
No copyright is claimed by the United States Government under Title 17 U.S.C. However, other nations may claim intellectual property rights on the compilation of data depicting the foreign waters shown on this chart.

DEPTHS IN METERS

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles
Yards
Meters

1st Ed., June 1989 KAPP 2248



UNITED STATES AND CANADA - EAST COAST
MAINE - NEW BRUNSWICK

CAMPOBELLO ISLAND

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat. 44°54'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

DEPTHS IN METERS AND DECIMETERS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER IN U.S. WATERS AND
AT LOWEST NORMAL TIDE IN CANADIAN WATERS

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

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

DEPTHS
Depths in U.S. waters are referred to Mean Lower Low Water Datum; depths in Canadian waters are referred to Lowest Normal Tide. The difference in datums means that depths in Canadian waters will appear shallower by approximately 1 meter than in U.S. waters. Refer to the Tides and Current Tables of the appropriate country when crossing the International Boundary Line. Also see Note B for depth information concerning Lubec Channel and south of Quoddy Narrows.

HEIGHTS
In U.S. waters, elevations of rocks, bridges, landmarks and lights are in meters and refer to Mean High Water while contour and summit elevations are in meters and refer to Mean Sea Level. In Canadian waters, elevations and clearances are in meters above Higher High Water Large Tides while spot elevations in italic figures and contours are in meters above Mean Sea Level.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the Canadian Hydrographic Service with additional data from the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, International Boundary Commission, U.S. Geological Survey, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Coast Guard and Canadian Ministry of Transport.

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.

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.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 1 and Canadian Sailing Directions, Nova Scotia (SE Coast) and Bay of Fundy, for important supplemental information.

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.

COLREGS, 80.105 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

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 0.288" northward and 2.082" eastward to agree with this chart.

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.

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).

TIDE TABLES
U.S. TIDE TABLES should be used in UNITED STATES WATERS and CANADIAN TIDE TABLES in CANADIAN WATERS.

FISH TRAPS
Numerous uncharted fish traps may exist shoreward of the 10 meter curve.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 1. 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 B
In the vicinity of Lubec Channel and south of Quoddy Narrows, depths within the magenta limits on the U.S. side of the International Boundary Line are referenced to Lowest Normal Tide.

NOTE C
Mariners are cautioned that ferries may deviate from their published standard routes due to inclement weather, traffic conditions, navigational hazards, or other emergency situations.

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.

BAY OF FUNDY
VESSEL TRAFFIC SERVICES
Traffic Services calling-in point with number; arrow indicates direction of vessel movement.
The international boundary is the outer limit of Canada's Bay of Fundy Vessel Traffic Services zone. Vessels must report on entering or leaving the zone.
For additional information concerning these services see the Canadian publication *Radio Aids to Marine Navigation (Atlantic, St. Lawrence, Great Lakes, Lake Winnipeg and Eastern Arctic), Part 3.*

COBSCOOK BAY TURBINE
Vessels entering and departing Cobscook Bay, Maine should exercise caution in the area of an underwater turbine located in position 44°54'36"N 67°02'45"W. All vessels and persons are advised to avoid anchoring, diving, dredging, dumping, fishing, trawling, laying cable, or conducting salvage operations in this area.

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE
Differences of as much as 5 1/2° from the normal variation have been observed off the east coast of Campobello Island.

MARINER ACTIVATED SOUND SIGNALS
Sound signals labeled with (MRASS) require user activation. See USCG Light List.

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.

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	1990-2010	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
g		Canadian Surveys	

EASTPORT HARBOR
Scale 1:5,000

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water (meters)	Mean High Water (meters)	Mean Low Water (meters)
Eastport, ME	(44°54'/66°59'W)	5.9	5.7	0.2
Welshpool, NB	(44°53'/66°57'W)	- - -	6.5	0.9
West Quoddy Head, ME	(44°49'/66°59'W)	5.0	4.9	0.1

NOTE: The levels for Welshpool are based on the Canadian Datum (Lowest Normal Tide)

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.

(Oct 2015)

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.

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
FEET 3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30 33 36 39 42 45 48 51 54 57 60 63 66 69 72 75 78 81 84 87 90 93 96 99 102
METERS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

DEPTHS IN METERS

Campobello Island
DEPTHS IN METERS - SCALE 1:20,000

13396

7th Ed., Nov. 2015. Last Correction: 6/2/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 5016 (12/10/2016), CHS: 1116 (11/25/2016)

To ensure that this chart was printed at the proper scale, the line below should measure six inches (152 millimeters).
If the line does not measure six inches (152 millimeters), this copy is not certified safe for navigation.
This chart was distributed as a PDF (Portable Document Format). Printing PDFs may alter the chart scale, color, or legibility that may impact suitability for navigation. Printed charts provided by NOAA certified Print on Demand (POD) providers fulfill a vessel's requirement to carry a navigational chart "published by the National Ocean Service" in accordance with federal regulations, including but not limited to 33 C.F.R. 164.33(a), 33 C.F.R. 164.72(b), and 46 C.F.R. 28.225(a). POD charts meet stringent print standards and can be recognized by an official certification of authenticity printed on the chart. A list of POD providers can be found at: nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/pod