DEPTHS IN METERS

1st Ed., Jul. 1992 KVAPP 2896

UNITED STATES AND CANADA - EAST COAST

MAINE - NEW BRUNSWICK

PASSAMAQUODDY BAY AND ST CROIX RIVER

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:50,000 at Lat. 45°05'

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

SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles
Yards
Meters

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

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE (NAME)	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Mean Lower Low Water
Calais	(45°11'N/67°17'W)	6.4	6.2	0.1	0.1
Robbinston	(45°05'N/67°06'W)	6.1	6.0	0.1	0.1
Eastport	(44°54'N/66°59'W)	5.8	5.7	0.1	0.1

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. (Sep 2012)

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 Currents Tables of the appropriate country when crossing the International Border Line.

HEIGHTS

In U.S. waters, elevations of rocks, lights and landmarks and clearances of bridges and overhead cables are given in meters and refer to Mean High Water, while contour and summit elevations are referenced to Mean Sea Level. In Canadian waters all elevations and clearances are referenced to Higher High Water Large Tides.

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.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus:

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 0.274" northward and 2.944" eastward to agree with this chart.

TIDE TABLES

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

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.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (in DC 202-267-2675) or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

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.

NOTE D

FIRING PRACTICE AND EXERCISE AREAS

Limits of Canadian Firing Practice and Exercise Areas. See Canadian Notice to Mariners No. 35 of each year.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

Lights, buoys, beacons, daymarks or other endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details, see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

FISH TRAPS

Numerous unchartedfish traps may exist shoreward of the 10 meter curve.

BAY OF FUNDY
VESSEL TRAFFIC SERVICES

Traffic Services calling-in point with number; arrival times destination of these vessels must be reported to the Traffic Services by the master and 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 2.

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.

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.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Guard Regulations, Chapter 1, Canada. Pertinent 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.

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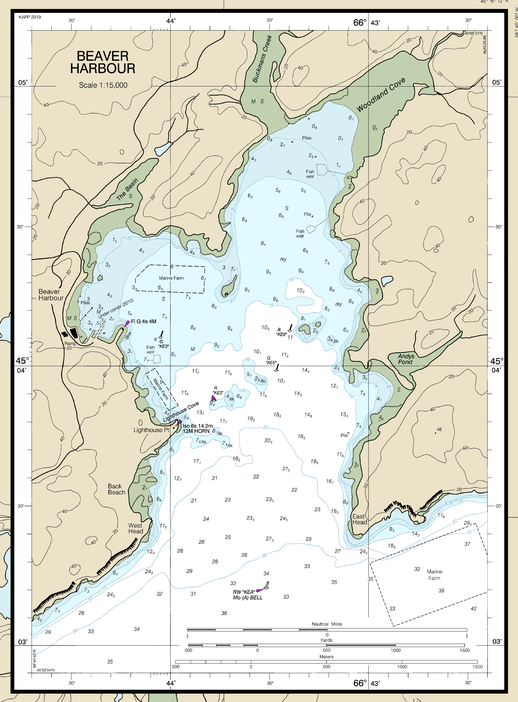
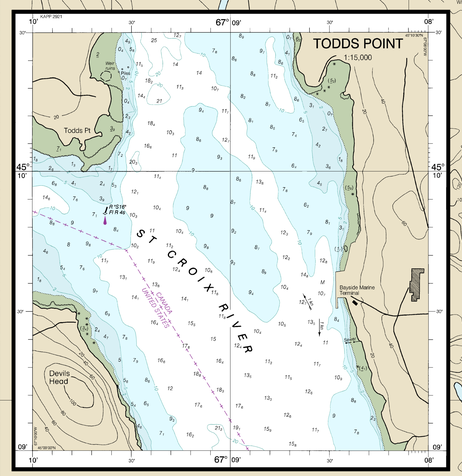
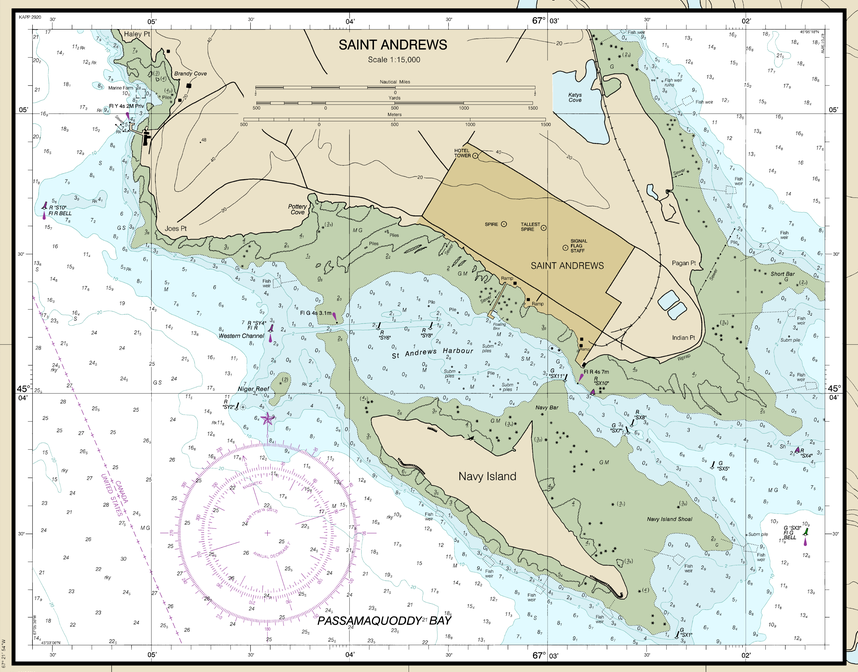
SOURCE DIAGRAM

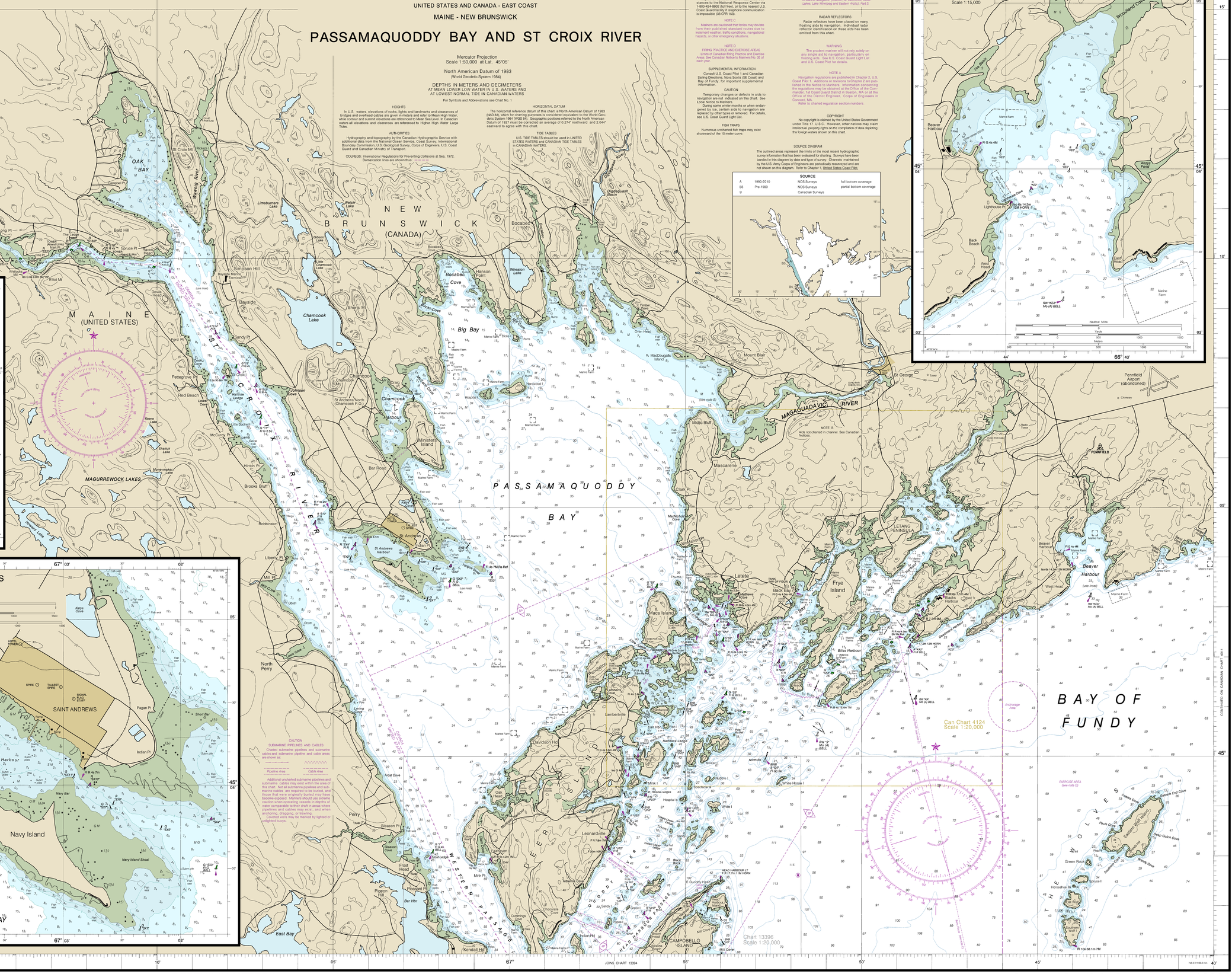
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been bandaid in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown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

SOURCE			
A	1990-2010	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B5	Pre-1900	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
g		Canadian Surveys	









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.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

DEPTHS IN METERS

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles
Yards
Meters

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
FEET	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Passamaquoddy Bay and St. Croix River
DEPTHS IN METERS - SCALE 1:50,000

13398

Last Correction: 9/12/2014. Cleared through:
LNM: 3715 (9/15/2015), NM: 3915 (9/26/2015), CHS: 0815 (8/28/2015)

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