THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

MAINE

# CASCO BAY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 43°42'
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

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 |
| Small Point Harbor | (43°44'N/69°51'W) | 8.0 | 6.1 | 0.3 |
| Condy Harbor | (43°47'N/69°54'W) | 8.6 | 6.3 | 0.3 |
| Harpswell Harbor | (43°48'N/70°00'W) | 9.1 | 6.9 | 0.3 |
| Basin Freeport | (43°28'N/70°06'W) | 9.1 | 6.8 | 0.3 |
| Portland | (43°40'N/70°15'W) | 9.0 | 6.5 | 0.3 |

Stations = - - - 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 (see 2030).

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated)

ADIO (aeronautical)
Al (alternating)
Bn (beacon)
C (can)
DIA (diaphone)
F (fixed)
Fl (flashing)
G (green)
IQ (interrupted quick)
Iso (isophase)
LFl (long flash)
M (nautical mile)
Mo (Morse)
Oc (occulting)
Or (orange)
Q (quick)
R (red)
Ra Ref (radar reflector)
Ra Trans (radar transponder)
Mo (morse code)
W (white)
W Fl (white flash)
Y (yellow)
R Tr (radio tower)
Rot (rotating)
s (seconds)
SIRENS (sirens)
WHIS (whistle)
WHIS (whistle)
Y (yellow)

Bottom characteristics
Bld (boulders)
Co (coral)
Cy (clay)
G (gravel)
Grs (grass)
Gy (gray)
H (hard)
M (mud)
Oys (oysters)
Rk (rock)
S (sand)
Sh (shells)
Sy (shale)

Miscellaneous
Auth (authorized)
Obstn (obstruction)
PA (position approximate)
PD (position doubtful)
Recd (recorded)
Submerged
(D) (existence doubtful)
Wreck, rock, obstruction, or least depth over it is the depth indicated.
(30) Rocks that cover and uncover, with height in feet above datum of soundings.
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Dimension lines are shown thus: ——30——

AUTHORITIES

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

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High 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 0.29" northward and 1.63" 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, portions of aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 1 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.

NOTE D
PRECAUTIONARY AREA

Traffic within the Precautionary Area may consist of vessels operating between Portland Harbor and one of the established traffic lanes. Mariners are advised to exercise extreme care in navigating within this area.

Recommended traffic lanes have been established for the approaches to Portland Harbor. See charts 13290 and 13286.

RIGHT WHALE CRITICAL HABITAT
(precautionary area: 50 CFR 226.202, 224.105; see note A)
It is illegal to approach any right whale anywhere closer than 500 yards.

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

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

MARINER-ACTIVATED SOUND SIGNALS

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

NOTE B

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless noted by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles
Yards

NOTE C
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 into or onto any 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.

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) ⊙(Approximate location)

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

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.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Portland, ME | KDO-99 | 162.550 MHz |
| Dresden, ME | WNG-69 | 162.475 MHz |

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.

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.

WIRE DRAGGED AREAS

The areas within the charted green lines have been swept clear to at least the depths indicated in bold by the green numerals.

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-228. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

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 unlocated 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.

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 dredged channel information and minimum depths as reported by USACE, see NOAA Electronic Navigational Charts. USACE surveys and channel condition reports are available at http://navigation.usace.army.mil/Surveys/Hydro.

SUBJECT PROPERTY

BRUNSWICK
Freeport
Yarmouth
Cumberland
Broad Cove
Dyer Corner
Middle Bay Cove
MAQUOIT BAY
MERE POINT NECK
MIDDLE BAY
HARPSWELL NECK
HARPSWELL SOUND