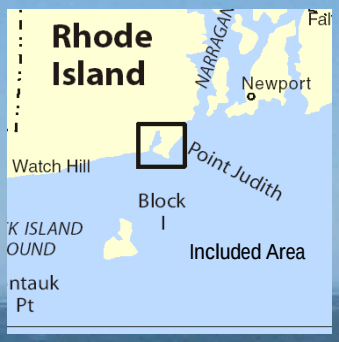
BookletChart™

Point Judith Harbor

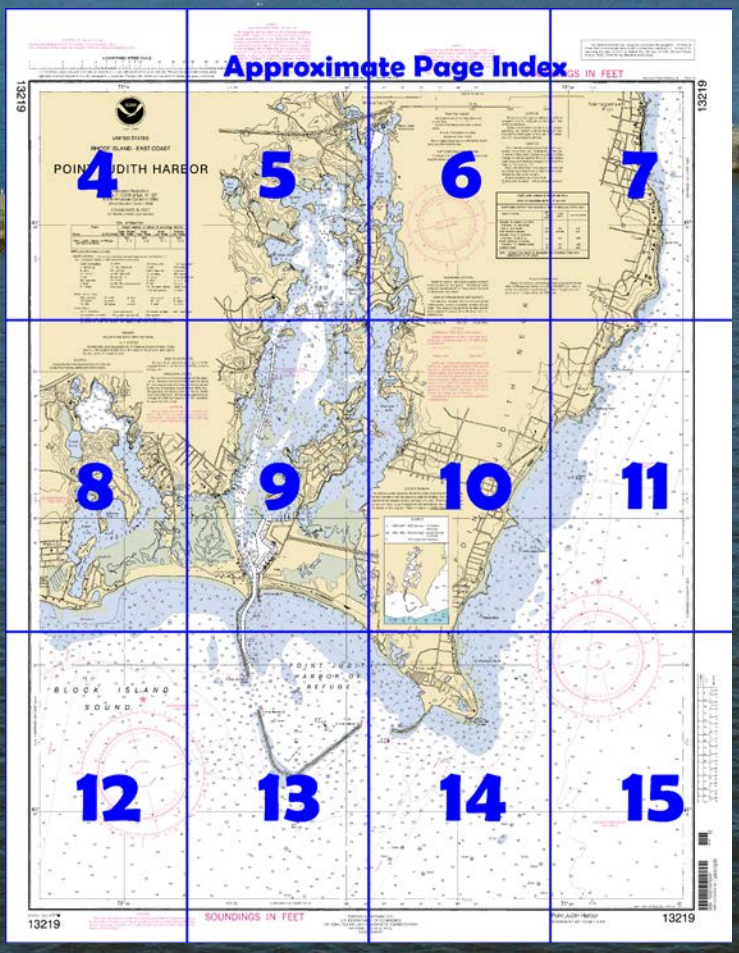
NOAA Chart 13219

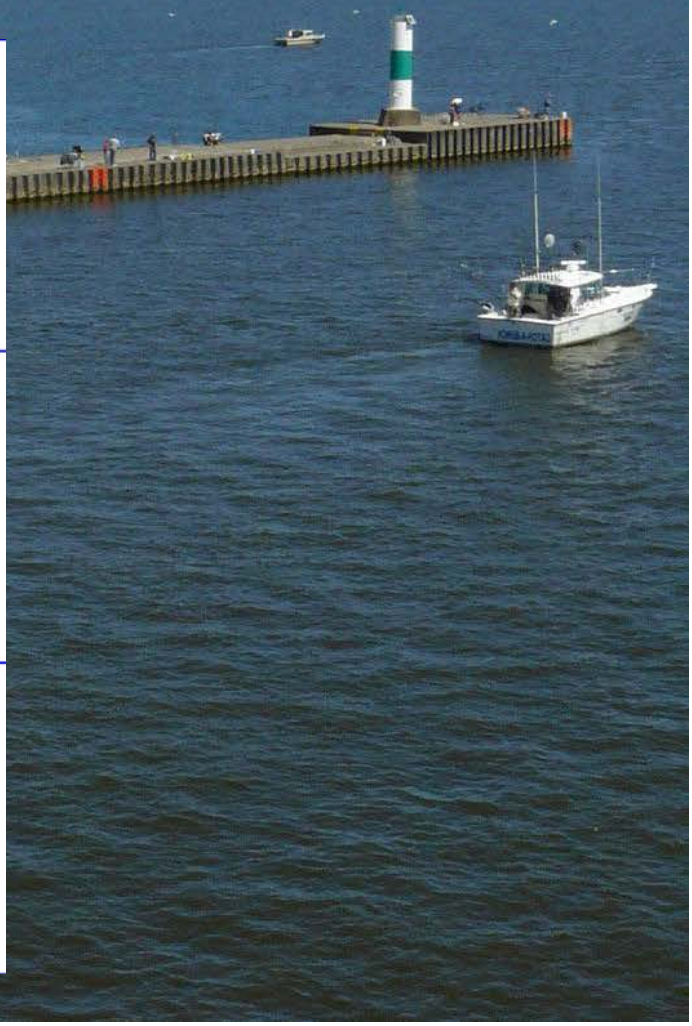
A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- *Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart*
- *Print at home for free*
- *Convenient size*
- *Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners*
- *Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker*





Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

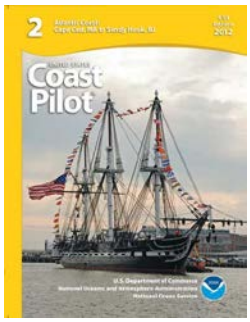
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=13219



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Point Judith Light (41°21.7'N., 71°28.9'W.), 65 feet above the water, is shown from an octagonal tower, 51 feet high, with the lower half white, upper half brown. The station has a fog signal. About 100 yards north of the light is **Point Judith Coast Guard Station**. A lighted whistle buoy is about 2.4 miles southward of the light. (See chart 13218.)
Point Judith Harbor of Refuge, on the west side of Point Judith, is formed by a main V-shaped breakwater and two shorearm breakwaters extending to the shore. The harbor is easy of access for most vessels except with a heavy southerly sea. It is little used by tows. The only soft bottom in the harbor is found in the southern part of the deeper water enclosed by the main breakwater. On the north side the shoaling is gradual; the 18-foot curve is about 0.3 to 0.5 mile offshore.

Near the central part of the harbor are two shoals; the northernmost one has depths of 14 to 18 feet, and the southernmost one has depths of 14 to 16 feet and is marked by a buoy.
The area within the V-shaped breakwater affords protected anchorage for small craft. The breakwater should be given a berth of 200 yards to avoid broken and hard bottom; a rocky shoal area about 100 yards wide, paralleling the west side of the main breakwater northward from the angle should be avoided. A good berth for a vessel is on a line between Point Judith Harbor of Refuge East Entrance Light 3 and Point Judith Harbor of Refuge West Entrance Light 2, midway between them in 22 to 30 feet.
In August 1984, a submerged obstruction was reported about 270 yards southeast of Point Judith Harbor of Refuge West Entrance Light 2 in about 41°21'37"N., 71°30'40"W. A dangerous wreck, covered 4½ feet, is about 450 yards westward of Point Judith Harbor of Refuge East Entrance Light 3 in 41°21.6'N., 71°29.1'W.
The southern entrance to the Harbor of Refuge, known locally as the East Gap, is 400 yards wide; in July 1981, it had a reported controlling depth of about 24 feet with deeper water in the western half of the channel.
The western entrance to the Harbor of Refuge, known locally as the West Gap, is 500 yards wide; in July 1981, it had a reported controlling depth of about 18 feet, with lesser depths on the north side of the entrance.
Point Judith Pond is a saltwater tidal pond entered between two rock jetties at **The Breachway** in the northwestern part of Point Judith Harbor of Refuge. The east jetty is marked near its seaward end by a daybeacon. The pond extends 3.3 miles northerly to the town of **Wakefield**. It is used extensively by small fishing vessels and pleasure craft, and numerous fish wharves are inside the entrance. The north end of Point Judith Pond affords good anchorage for boats of 4 feet draft or less during a heavy blow.
The village of **Galilee** on the east side of the entrance and **Jerusalem** on the west side at **Succotach Point** have State piers and numerous small piers chiefly used by fishermen. A State fisheries laboratory is just above the State pier at Jerusalem. A State pier superintendent controls the State piers at Galilee and Jerusalem; his office is at the head of the Galilee State Pier.
A channel with three dredged sections marked by buoys and a daybeacon extends from Point Judith Harbor of Refuge along the west side of the pond to the State Pier at Jerusalem, and thence northerly to the turning basin at Wakefield. A branch channel, on the east side, extends northeasterly from the entrance to the pond to the State Pier at Galilee, and into anchorage areas westward of Galilee and southward of Little Comfort Island.
In February 1983, the controlling depths were 11 feet (13 feet at midchannel) to the junction with the Galilee branch channel, thence 11 feet to the State Pier at Jerusalem, thence in December 1985, 4½ feet to the turning basin at Wakefield with 6 feet in the basin except for shoaling to 5 feet along the west limit. In February 1983, the east branch channel had a controlling depth of 15 feet to the State Pier at Galilee, thence 11 feet (14 feet at midchannel) to the anchorage basin southward of Little Comfort Island, thence in October 1985, depths of 4½ to 7 feet were available in the anchorage except for shoaling to 1½ feet along the northeast limit. In February 1983, the anchorage westward of Galilee had depths of 10 feet.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Boston	Commander 1st CG District Boston, MA	(617) 223-8555

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Dec. 10/11
Corrected through LNM Nov.29/11

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:15,000 at Lat. 41°23'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

FISH TRAP AREAS

Boundary lines of fish trap areas are shown thus:

Submerged piling may exist in these areas.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

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.

NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service stations listed below provide continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

New London, CT	KHB-47	162.550 MHz
Providence, RI	WXJ-39	162.400 MHz

CAUTION

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

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.

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.

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.

CAUTION

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

CAUTION

Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping 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)

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.

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 0.366" northward and 1.787" eastward to agree with this chart.

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).

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: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

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.

POINT JUDITH HARBOR OF REFUGE AND POND

CORPS OF ENGINEERS REPORTS TO FEB 2011

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOW WATER (MLW)

NAME OF CHANNEL	DEPTH MLW (FEET)	WIDTH (FEET)	DATE OF SURVEY
CHANNEL ENTRANCE (41°21'58"N., 71°30'53"W.) TO THE STATE PIER AT JERUSALEM	14.0	150	3,6-10
EAST BRANCH CHANNEL	14.1	225-150	4-07
CHANNEL BUOY 12 (41°23'33"N., 71°30'49"W.) TO BUOY 20	5.5	100	4-06
BASIN ENTRANCE (41°25'14"N., 71°29'50"W.) TO TURNING BASIN	5.4	100	4-06
TURNING BASIN	5.6	400	4-06

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGING CONDITIONS SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE

NOTE X

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 fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

COLREGS, 80.145 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

57 NOTE B 54 48 Wk

High speed ferries operate between Point Judith and Block Island. Mariners are cautioned that these craft move very rapidly and may transit waterways at angles to the normal direction of traffic. Ferries may deviate from published routes.

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
Point Judith, Harbor of Refuge	(41°21.8'N/71°29.4'W)	3.4	3.1	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.

(Aug. 2011)

13219

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International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
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LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 40 50 60

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

RHODE ISLAND

POINT JUDITH HARBOR

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:15,000 at Lat. 41°23'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
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(Aug 2011)

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

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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.

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

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.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
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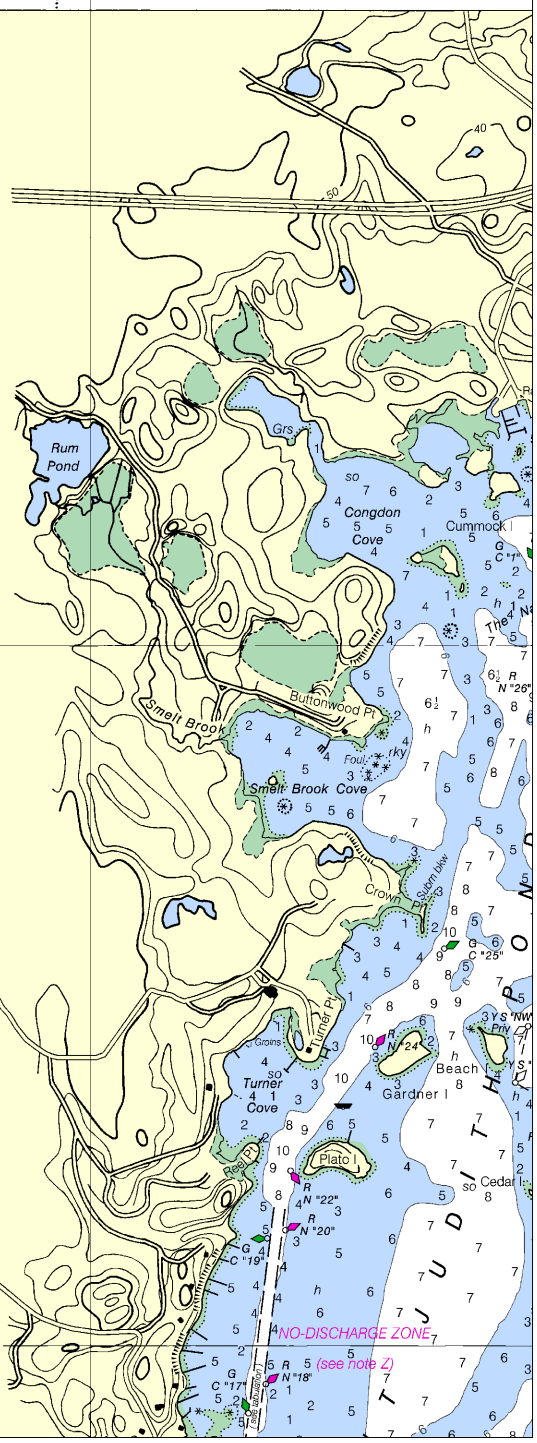
Datur d to the North American
an average of 0.366"

Joins page 8



Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:15,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
0 1

Yards
500 0 500 1000 1500

4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

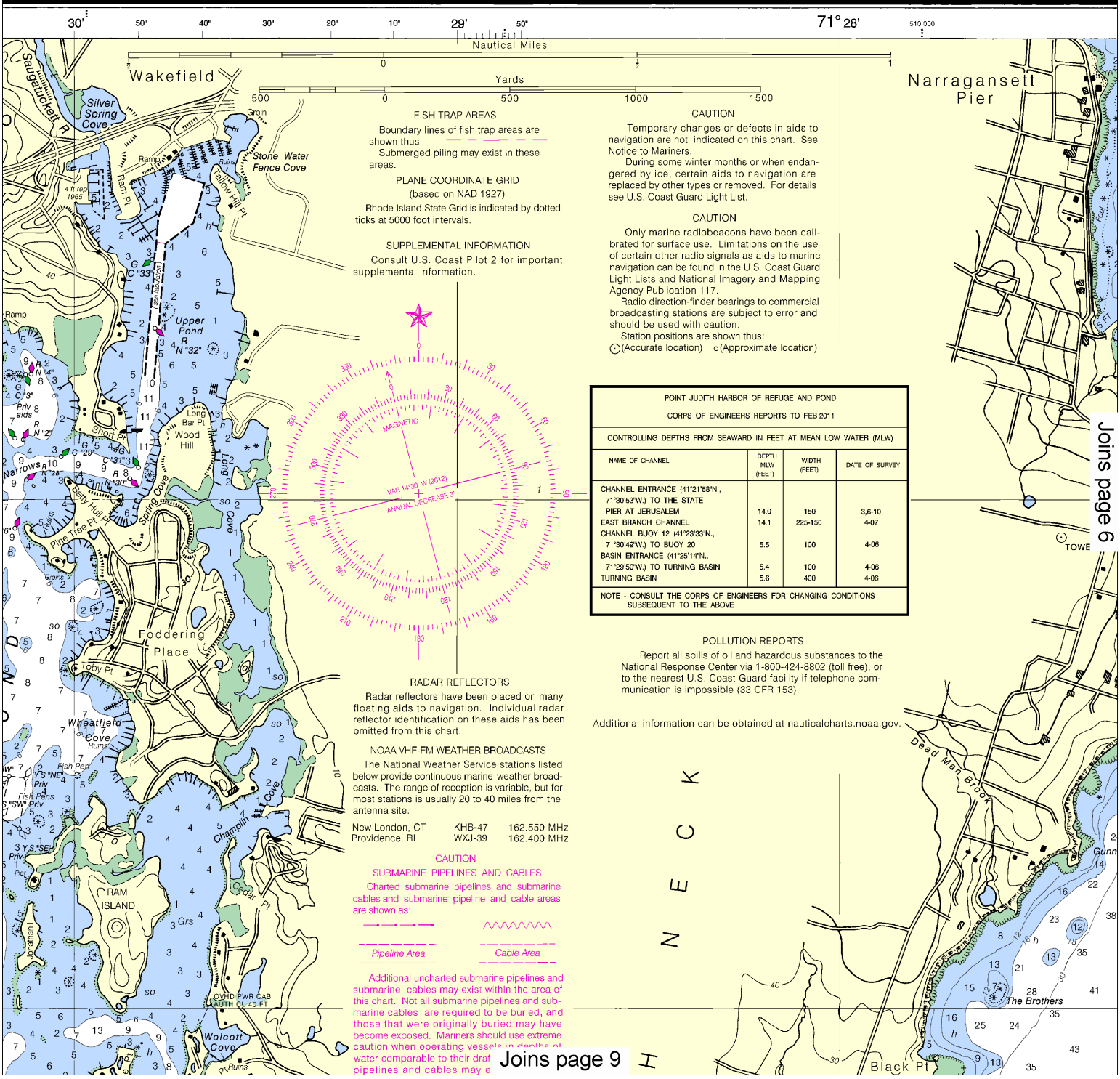
NOTE X

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 fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

This nautical chart has been designed to prom
Ocean Service encourages users to submit correct
improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart D
Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-32

SOUNDINGS

Formerly C&GS 268 1st Ed., Mar. 1953 D -1953-822 KAPP 2138



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Boundary lines of fish trap areas are shown thus:

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PLANE COORDINATE GRID
(based on NAD 1927)

Rhode Island State Grid is indicated by dotted ticks at 5000 foot intervals.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

CAUTION

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

CAUTION

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Station positions are shown thus:
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Joins page 9

Joins page 6

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The new scale is 1:20000. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

see note A)
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LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

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Formerly C&GS 268 1st Ed., Mar. 1953 D -1953-822 KAPP 2138

71° 32' 495 000 31' 30' 50" 40" 30"

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

RHODE ISLAND

T JUDITH HARBOR

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:15,000 at Lat. 41°23'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Refuge	(41°21.8'N/71°29.4'W)	3.4	3.1	0.1

ated in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

ONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
gation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
nating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
k	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
acon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
aphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
ning	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

cteristics:

oulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
ken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
y	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

s:

authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
stence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

eck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
cks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

S
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, with additional
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d.

ATION
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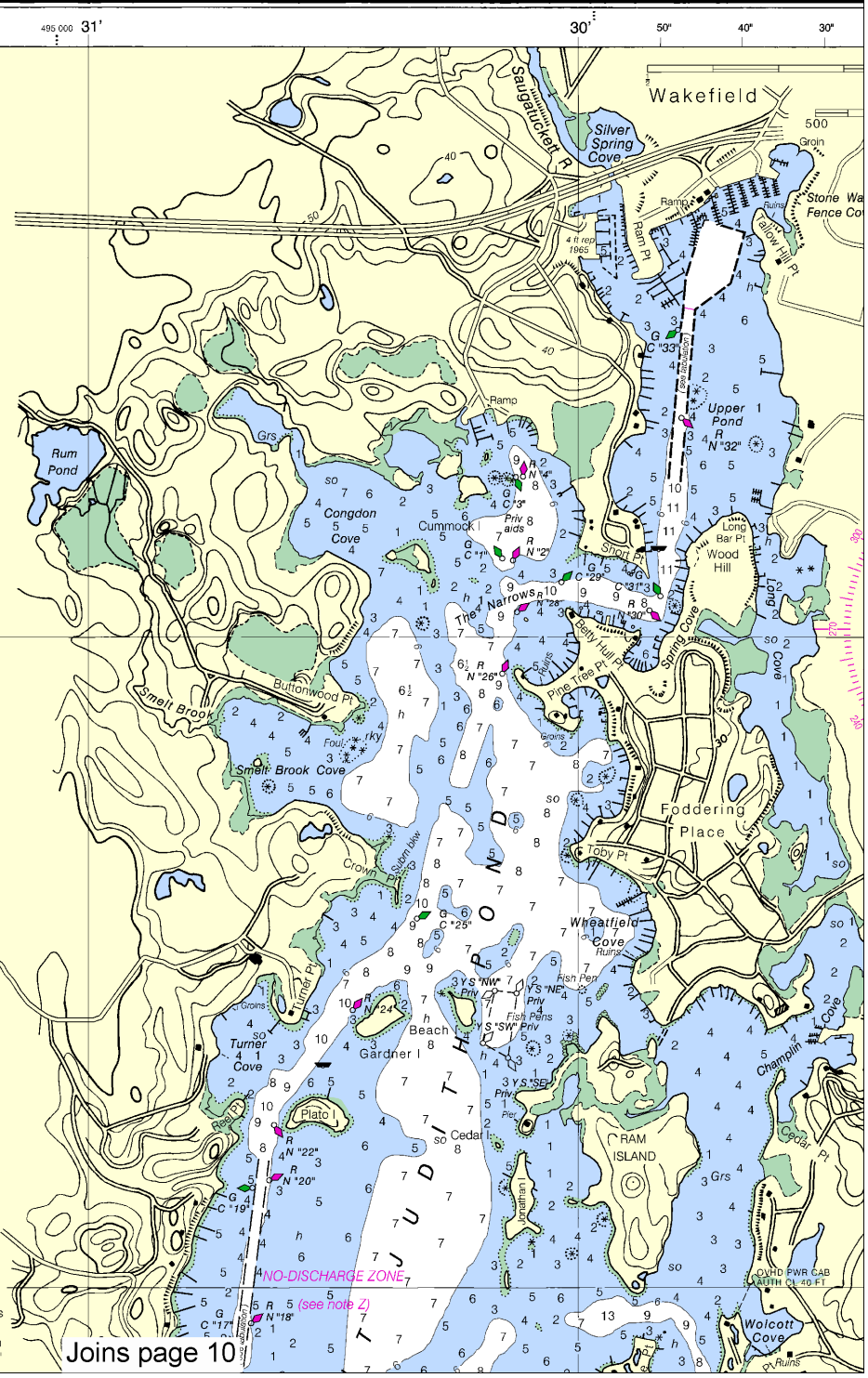


Joins page 10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:15,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
0 1

Yards
500 0 500 1000 1500

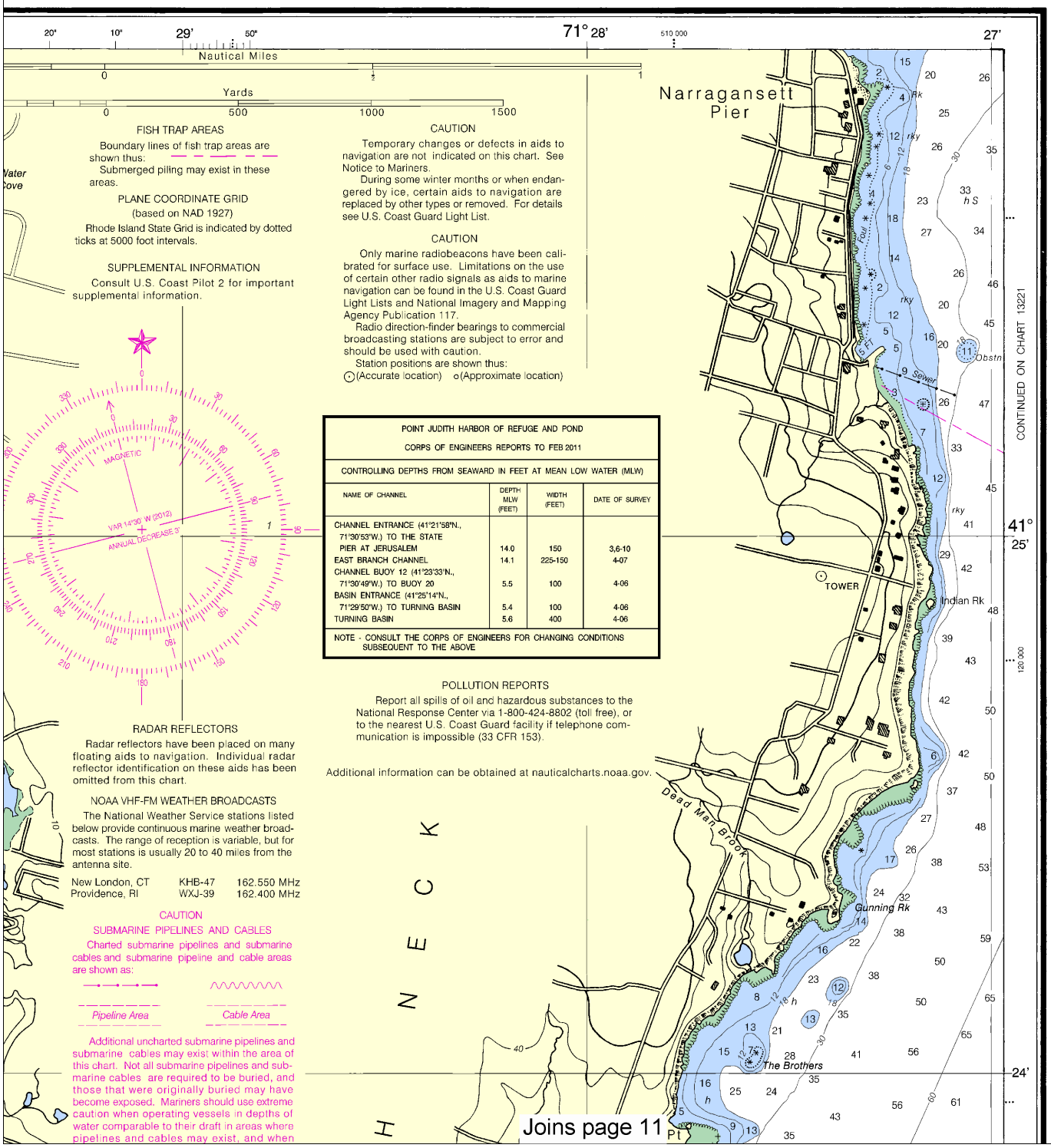
NOTE X

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 fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

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.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

13219



FISH TRAP AREAS

Boundary lines of fish trap areas are shown thus:

Submerged piling may exist in these areas.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID
(based on NAD 1927)

Rhode Island State Grid is indicated by dotted ticks at 5000 foot intervals.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

CAUTION

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

CAUTION

Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping 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)

POINT JUDITH HARBOR OF REFUGE AND POND

CORPS OF ENGINEERS REPORTS TO FEB 2011

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOW WATER (MLW)

NAME OF CHANNEL	DEPTH MLW (FEET)	WIDTH (FEET)	DATE OF SURVEY
CHANNEL ENTRANCE (41°21'58"N., 71°30'53"W.) TO THE STATE PIER AT JERUSALEM	14.0	150	3,6-10
EAST BRANCH CHANNEL	14.1	225-150	4-07
CHANNEL BUOY 12 (41°23'33"N., 71°30'49"W.) TO BUOY 20	5.5	100	4-06
BASIN ENTRANCE (41°25'14"N., 71°29'50"W.) TO TURNING BASIN	5.4	100	4-06
TURNING BASIN	5.6	400	4-06

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGING CONDITIONS SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE

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).

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

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.

NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service stations listed below provide continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

New London, CT	KHB-47	162.550 MHz
Providence, RI	WXJ-39	162.400 MHz

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

This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 4812 11/27/2012,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 4912 12/8/2012,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 1012 10/26/2012.

Joins page 4

Fl flashing Mkr marker

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

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.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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

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.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

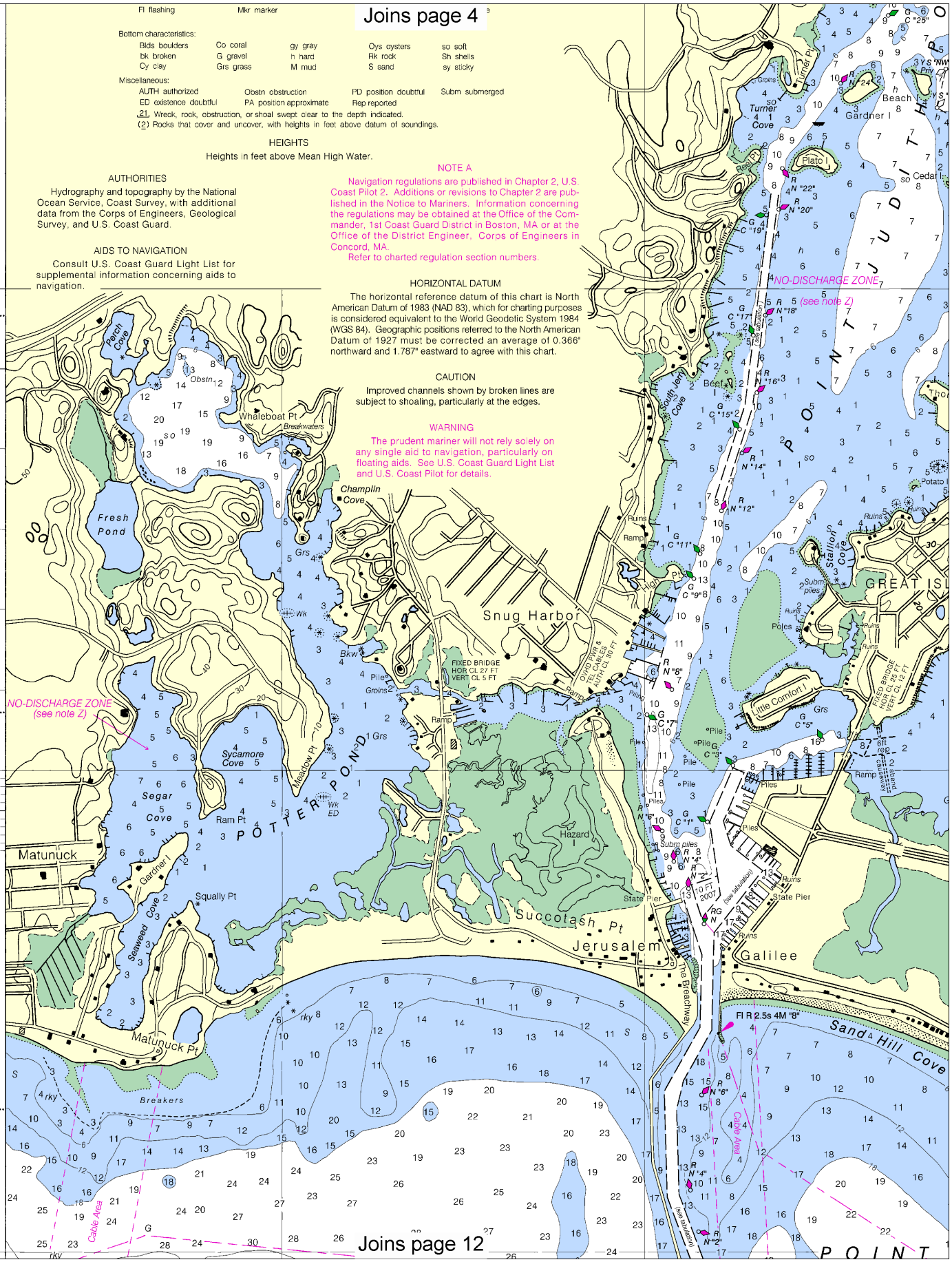
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.366" northward and 1.787" eastward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

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

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.



Joins page 12

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:15,000~~ See Note on page 5.

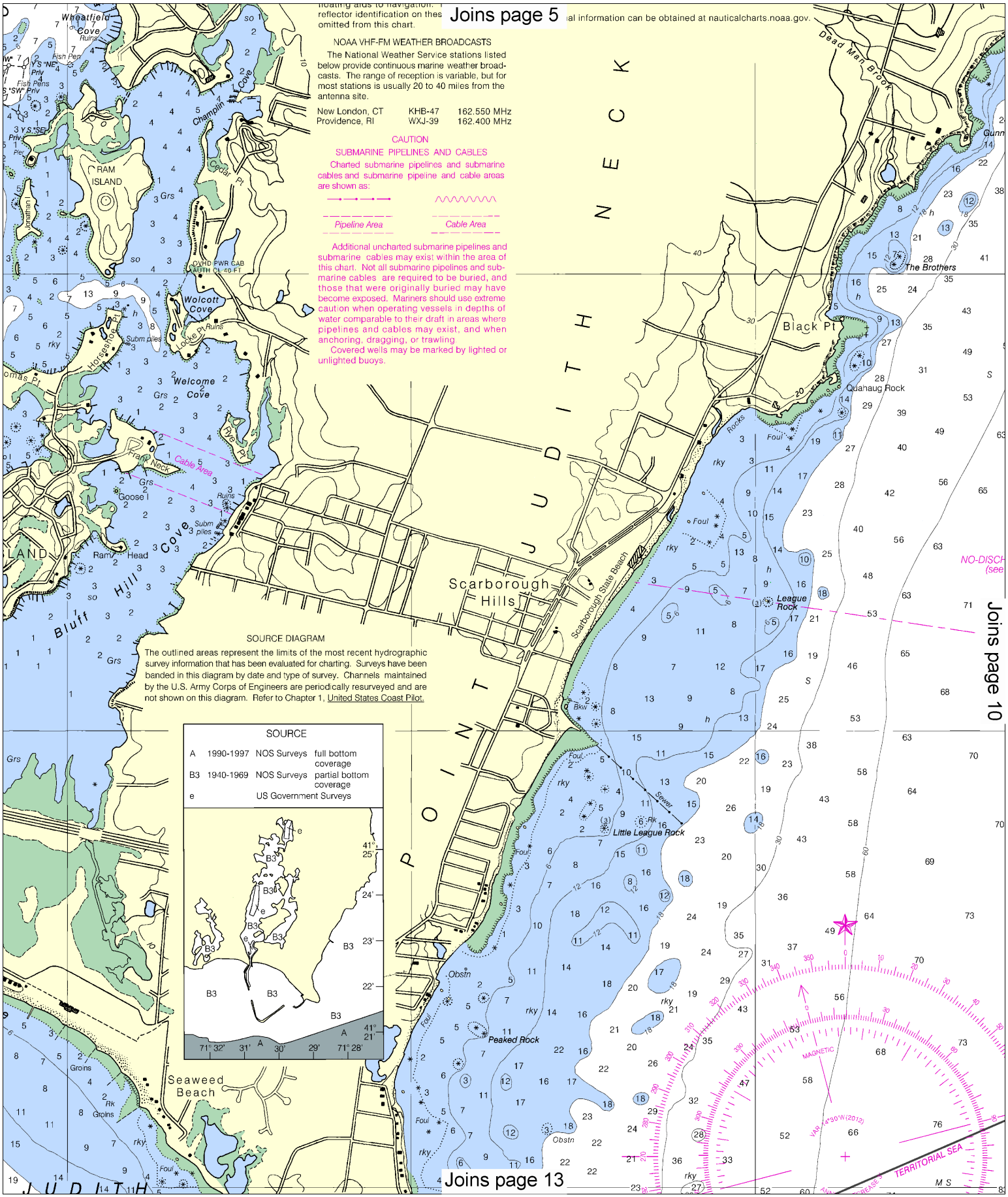
Nautical Miles

0 1

Yards

500 0 500 1000 1500

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.


Joins page 5
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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 1990-1997 NOS Surveys full bottom coverage
B3 1940-1969 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
e US Government Surveys
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
JUDITH NECK
POINT JUDITH
Wheatfield Cove
Champlin Cove
Cedar Pt
RAM ISLAND
Wolcott Cove
Welcome Cove
Ram Neck
Goose I
Ram Head
Bluff Hill Cove
Scarborough Hills
Scarborough State Beach
Dead Man Brook
The Brothers
Black Pt
Quahaug Rock
League Rock
Little League Rock
Peaked Rock
Seaweed Beach
TERRITORIAL SEA

ing Mkr marker Ra Ref radar reflector WHIS whistle
R Bn radiobeacon Y yellow

cteristics:

oulders Co coral gy gray Oys oysters so soft
ken G gravel h hard Rk rock Sh shells
y Grs grass M mud S sand sy sticky

s:

authorized Obstn obstruction PD position doubtful Subm submerged
stence doubtful PA position approximate Rep reported
eck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
cks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

S

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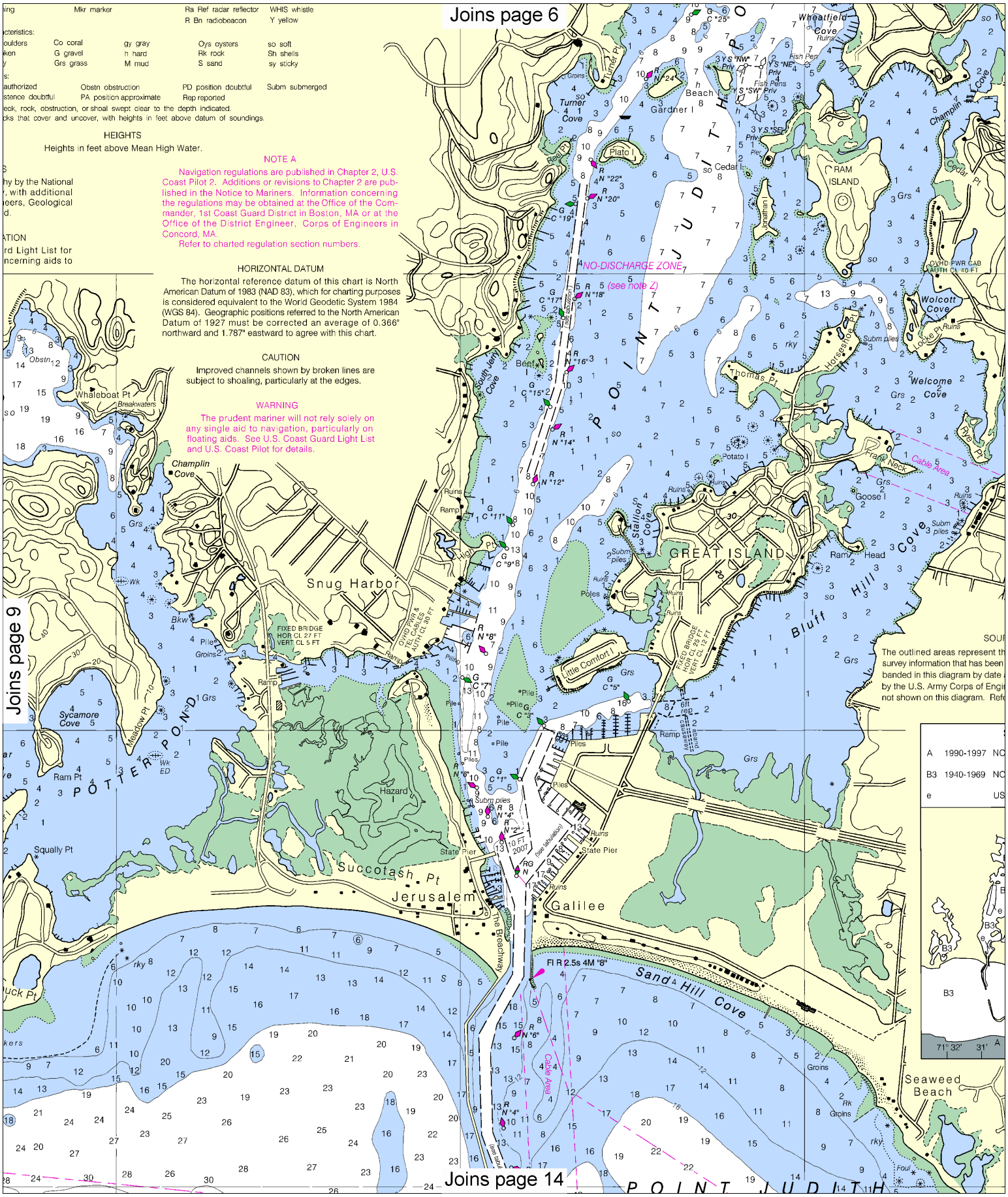

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:15,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

0 1

Yards

500 0 500 1000 1500

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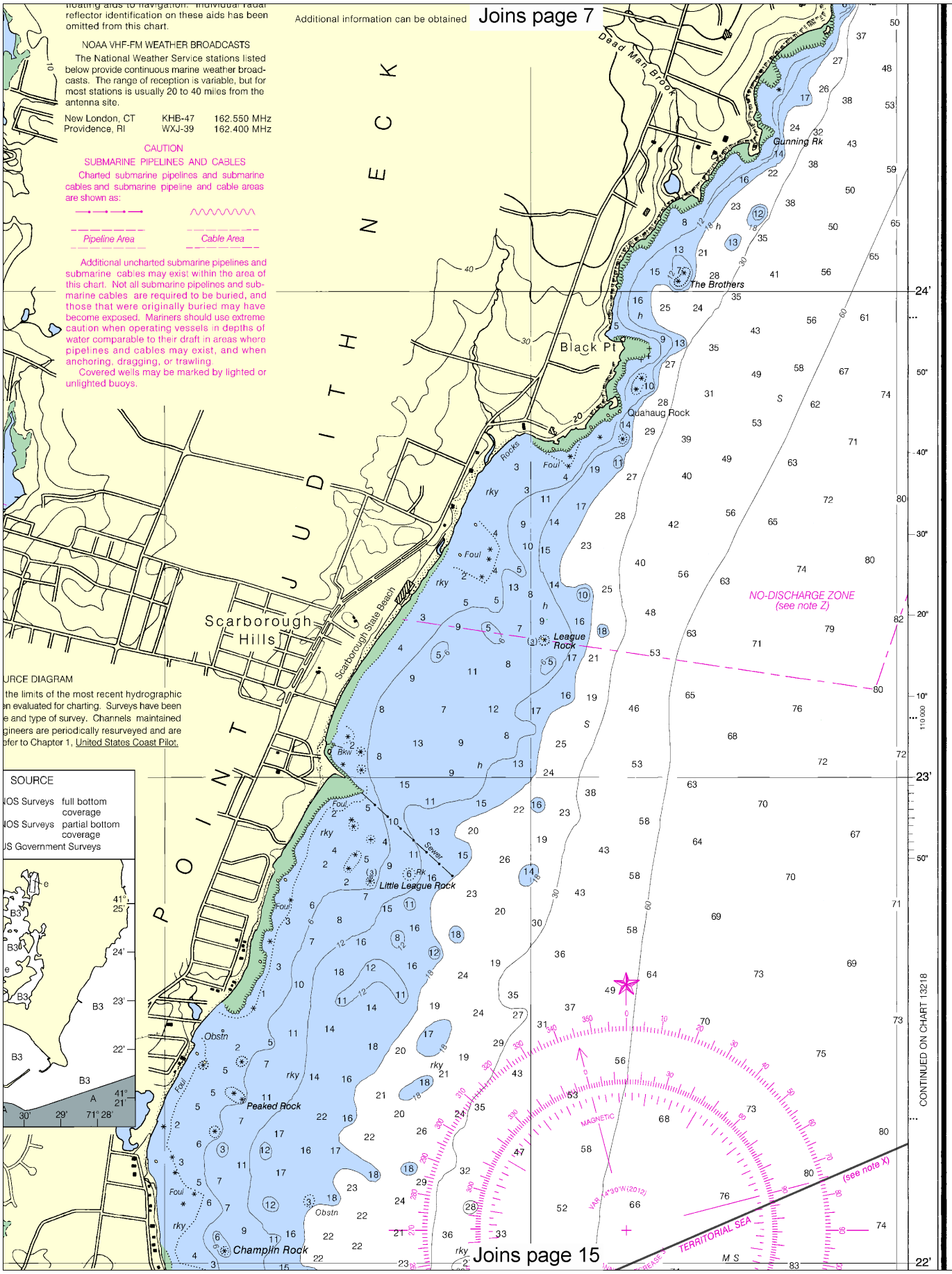
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

Additional information can be obtained

Joins page 7



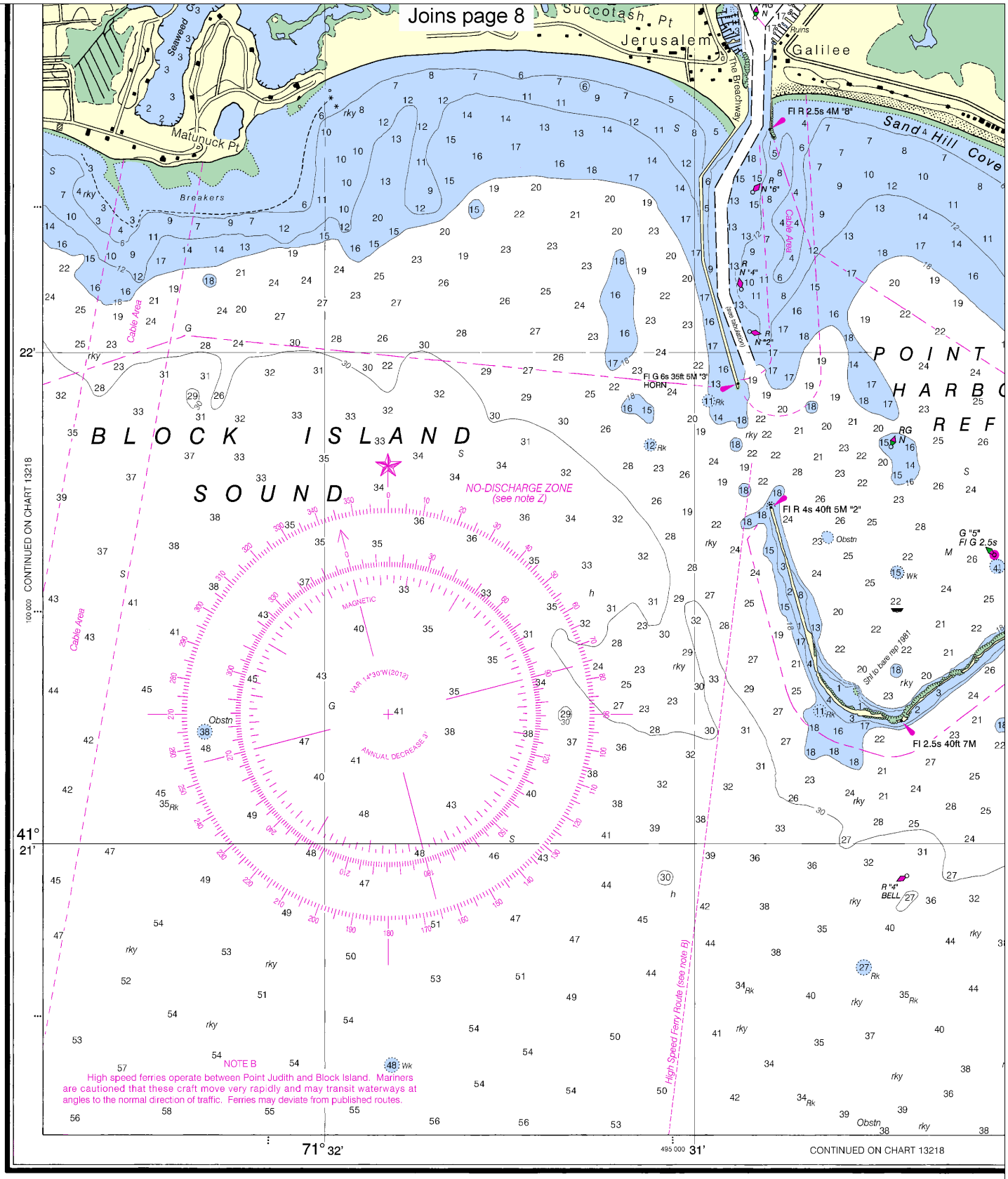
URCE DIAGRAM

the limits of the most recent hydrographic en evaluated for charting. Surveys have been e and type of survey. Channels maintained gineers are periodically resurveyed and are efer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE

NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
US Government Surveys	

Joins page 15



13th Ed., Dec./11 ■ Corrected through NM Dec. 10/11
Corrected through LNM Nov.29/11

13219

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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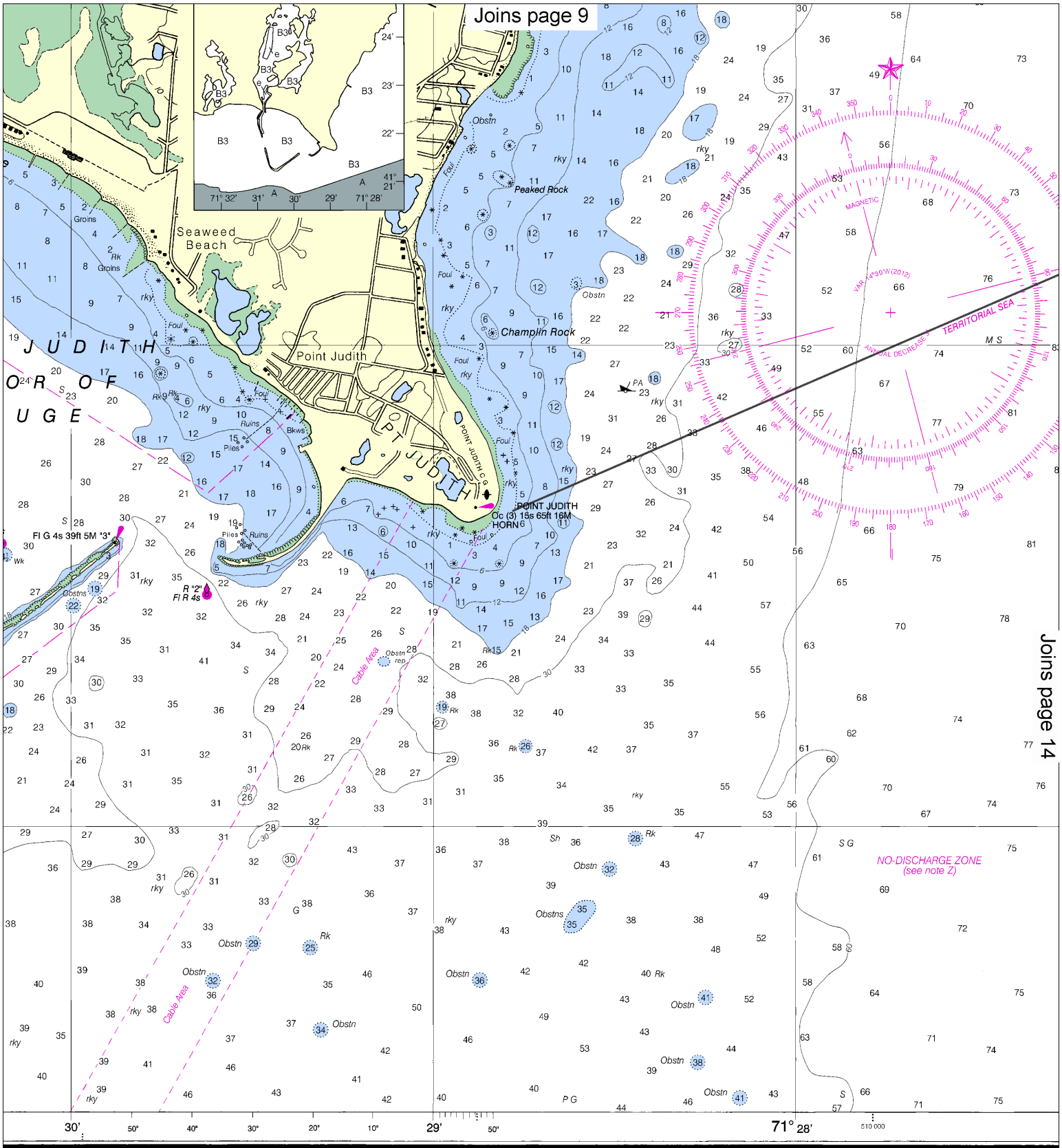
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:15,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 0 — 1

Yards: 500 — 0 — 500 — 1000 — 1500



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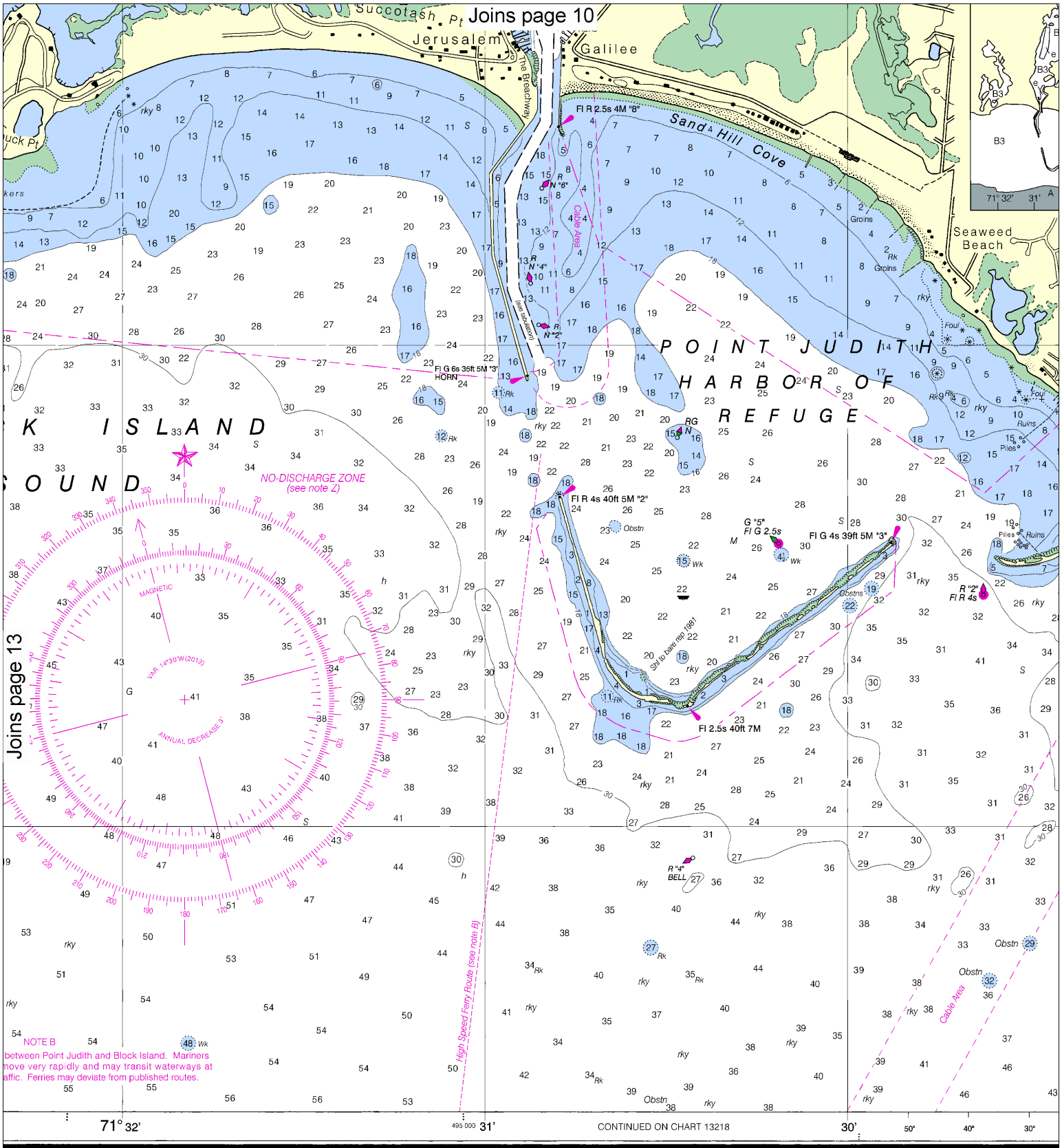
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Point Judith Harbor
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:15,000



NM Dec. 10/11
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COAST SURVEY

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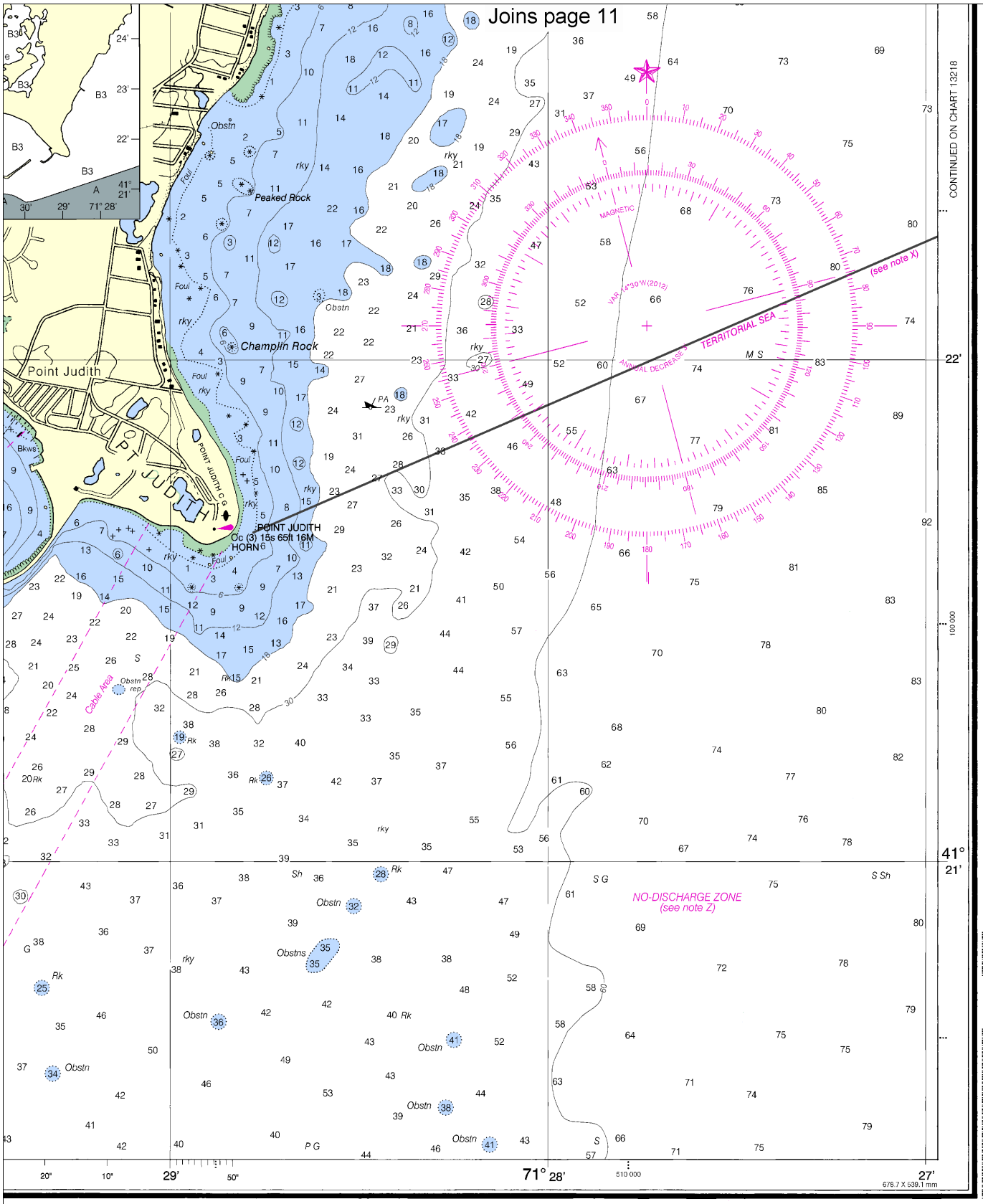
Nautical Miles

0 1

Yards

500 0 500 1000 1500



SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Point Judith Harbor

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:15,000

13219

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio — NOAA's National Weather Service

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov**
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Coast Pilot online	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm**
Tides and Currents	—	**http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov**
Marine Forecasts	—	**http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm**
National Data Buoy Center	—	**http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/**
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	**http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/**
National Weather Service	—	**http://www.weather.gov/**
National Hurrican Center	—	**http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/**
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	**http://ptwc.weather.gov/**
Contact Us	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm**

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Note on Printing

This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

NOAA's Office of Coast Survey — The Nation's Chartmaker