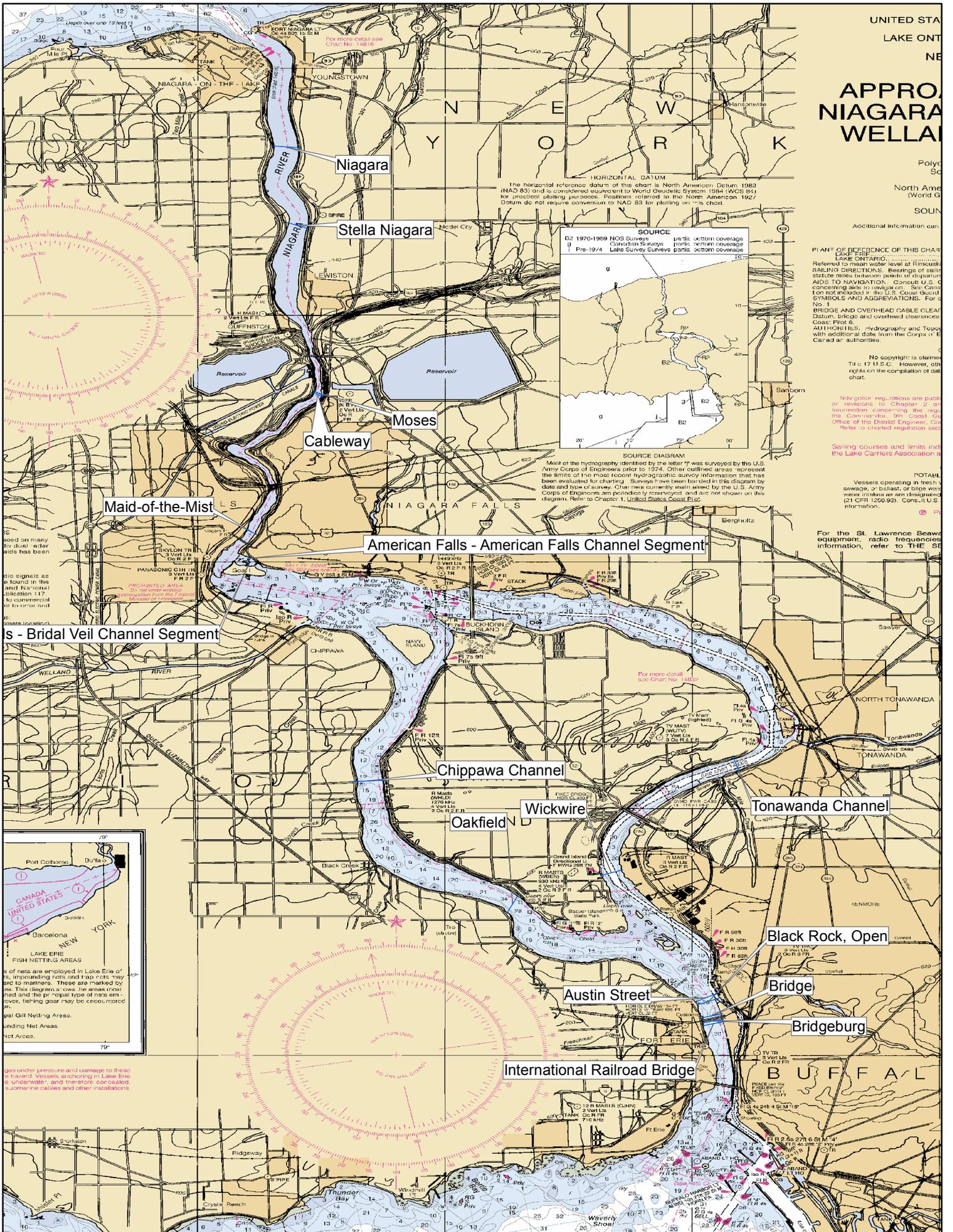


UNITED STATES
LAKE ONTARIO
NE
**APPROXIMATE
NIAGARA
WELL**



The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83) and is considered equivalent to World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84) for practical plotting purposes. Positions referred to the North American 1927 Datum do not require conversion to NAD 83 for plotting on this chart.

SOURCE

B2 1970-1969 NOS Surveys	partic. bottom coverage
1 Pre-1974 Lake Survey Surveys	partic. bottom coverage

SOURCE DIAGRAM

Much of the hydrography identified by the letter "N" was surveyed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers prior to 1974. Other outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been included in this diagram by date and type of survey. Chart areas currently maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically re-surveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

PLANE OF REFERENCE OF THIS CHART
LAKE ONTARIO
Referred to mean water level at Buffalo, SALINITY DIRECTION. Readings of salinity in statute miles between points of departure AIDS TO NAVIGATION. Consult U.S.C. concerning aids to navigation. See Coast Pilot for notations in the U.S. Coast Guard SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS. For U.S. No. 1 BRIDGE AND OVERHEAD CABLE CLEARANCE Datum, bridge and overhead clearances Coast Pilot 6. AID-HOURLY. Hydrography and Topography with additional data from the Corps of Engineers authorities.

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Naval policy regulations are published in Chapter 2 of the Regulations concerning the use of the Commanding Officer's Coast Guard Office of the District Engineer. Consult the District Engineer's Office for a complete regulation book.

Sailing courses and limits under the Lake Carriers Association's

POTABLE
Vessels operating in fresh water, sewage, or ballast, or other waste water, must use air disinfectant (21 CFR 125.93). Consult U.S. Coast Guard for information.

For the St. Lawrence Seaway equipment, radio frequencies information, refer to THE SEAWAY

based on many live dual radar aids has been

no signals as found in the and National Collection 117. No commercial use of this chart is permitted.

is - Bridal Veil Channel Segment

LAKE ERIE FISH NETTING AREAS

of nets are employed in Lake Erie of fish, including rats and traps, may be used by mariners. These are marked by red and blue buoys. The areas are marked and the principal type of nets employed, fishing gear may be encountered in the following areas:

- 1. Gill Netting Areas.
- 2. Trawl Net Areas.
- 3. Net Areas.

gas under pressure and damage to these facilities. Vessels anchoring in Lake Erie should be aware of the presence of submerged cables and other installations.

Niagara River

Bridge: This section was established in 1897, along the downstream edge of the International Railroad Bridge, which spans the Niagara River from Buffalo, New York to Fort Erie, Ontario. Measurements were made directly from the bridge.

Open: This section was established in 1899, about 1,800 feet downstream of the International Railroad Bridge, just below Squaw Island.

Bridgeburg: This section was established in 1921, along the upstream edge of the International Railroad Bridge, which spans the Niagara River from Buffalo, New York to Fort Erie, Ontario. Measurements were made directly from the bridge.

Black Rock: This section was established in 1931. It was nearly identical to the Open Section. It was located about 1,800 feet north of the International Railroad Bridge, just below Squaw Island.

Wickwire: This section was established in 1931. It was nearly identical to the Split Section, although little information is available from any previous measurements. It was located about 2-3/4 miles north of Buffalo, New York and spanned the river between the U.S. mainland and Grand Island.

Oakfield: This section was established in 1931. It was nearly identical to the Split Section also, although little information is available from any previous measurements. This section traversed the river from Grand Island west to the Canadian mainland.

Austin Street: This section was established in 1952 on the upper Niagara River. It extended approximately 1,840 feet from the Canadian shore at Fort Erie, Ontario to Buffalo, New York, on the U.S. mainland.

Stella Niagara: This section was established in 1957 in the lower Niagara River, about 1-1/2 miles below Lewiston, New York and extended from the Canadian to the U.S. mainland.

Maid-of-the-Mist: This section was established in 1967. It was located in the Maid-of-the-Mist Pool, approximately 1,500 feet downstream of the Rainbow Bridge.

Niagara: This section was established in 1868, in the lower Niagara River near Youngstown, New York, about 3 miles above the mouth of the river.

Chippawa Channel: This section was established in 1967, in the Chippawa Channel of the Niagara River about 1/2 mile below Bayers Creek. It extended between the Canadian mainland and Grand Island.

Tonawanda Channel: This section was established in 1967, in the Tonawanda Channel of the Niagara River about 1/3 mile northeast of Two Mile Creek at Tonawanda, New York. It extended from the U.S. mainland to Grand Island.

International Railroad Bridge: This section was established in 1970 , about 408 feet above the International Railroad Bridge on the upper Niagara River.

American Falls: This section was established in 1971 and consisted of two segments. The first was the Bridal Veil Channel segment, between Goat Island and Green Island. It was metered from the upstream side of the Bridal Veil portion of the Goat Island Bridge. The second was the American Falls Channel segment between Green Island and the U.S. mainland. It was metered from the downstream side of the American Falls portion of the Bridge.

Moses: This section was established in 1971, located about 500 feet upstream of the Robert Moses Powerhouse tailrace.

Cableway: This section was established in 1973 to improve the measurement technique at a section judged to be the most important on the Niagara River. A cableway was installed spanning the Niagara Gorge, approximately at the location of the Moses Section. It is about 500 feet upstream of the Robert Moses tailrace on the lower Niagara River.