Potomac River – Mattawoman Creek to Georgetown
NOAA Chart 12289

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
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.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

PORT SIDE
ODD NUMBERED AIDS
\[ \text{GREEN LIGHT ONLY}\]
\[ \text{FLASHING (2)}\]
\[ \text{OCCULTING}\]
\[ \text{QUICK FLASHING ISQ}\]

PREFERRED CHANNEL
NO NUMBERS – MAY BE LETTERED
\[ \text{PREFERRED CHANNEL TO STARBOARD TOPMOST BAND GREEN}\]
\[ \text{GREEN LIGHT ONLY}\]
\[ \text{COMPOSITE GROUP FLASHING (2 + 1)}\]

PREFERRED CHANNEL
NO NUMBERS – MAY BE LETTERED
\[ \text{PREFERRED CHANNEL TO PORT TOPMOST BAND RED}\]
\[ \text{RED LIGHT ONLY}\]
\[ \text{COMPOSITE GROUP FLASHING (2 + 1)}\]

STARBOARD SIDE
EVEN NUMBERED AIDS
\[ \text{RED LIGHT ONLY}\]
\[ \text{FLASHING (2)}\]
\[ \text{FLASHING OCCULTING QUICK FLASHING ISO}\]

For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area. These volumes are available online at http://www.navcen.uscg.gov
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.
CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPESLINES 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.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.
# Potomac River

## MATTAWOMAN CREEK TO GEORGETOWN

**Mercator Projection**

Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 39° 4′

North American Datum of 1983

**SOUNDINGS IN FEET**

At Mean Lower Low Water

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

### TIDAL INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Mean Lower Low Water</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>High Water</th>
<th>Mean Higher High Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Index Island</td>
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<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alexandria</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Shoals**

Shoals that extend below mean lower low water are indicated by thin lines. Shoal areas include only areas that are less than 2 feet deep.

**Radar Reflector Identification**

Radar reflectors are based on many fixed aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

**Racing Boats**

Racing boats within the limits of this chart are not shown herein. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private boats are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

**Small Craft Warnings**

During the boating season, small-craft warnings will be displayed from sunrise to sunset on Maryland Marine Police Cruisers while underway in Maryland waters of the Chesapeake Bay and tributaries.
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!

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
Interactive chart catalog — http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections) — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
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 Hurricane Center — http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center — http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm

For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow @NOAAcharts

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