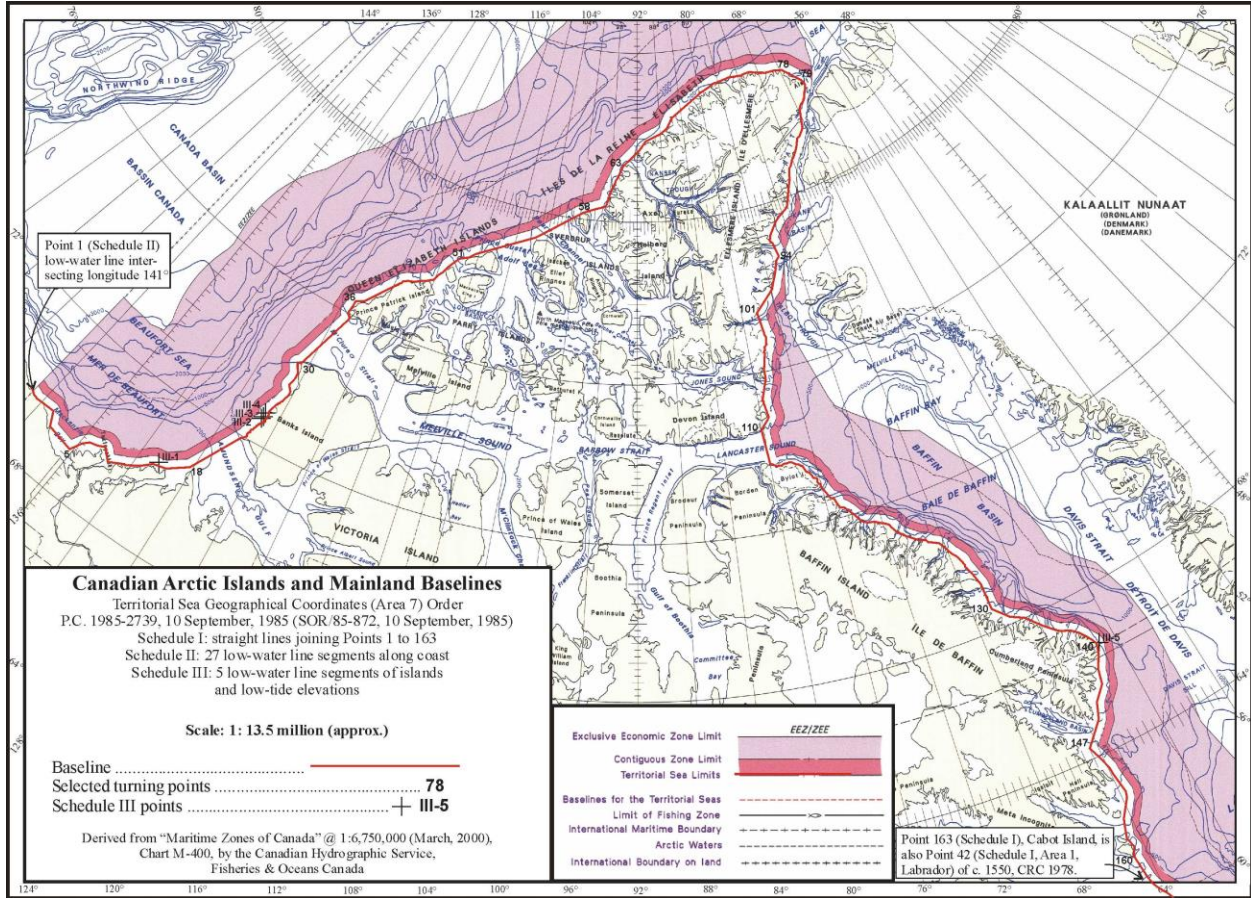


# Chapter 6



Point 1 (Schedule II)  
low-water line inter-  
secting longitude 141°

### Canadian Arctic Islands and Mainland Baselines

Territorial Sea Geographical Coordinates (Area 7) Order  
P.C. 1985-2739, 10 September, 1985 (SOR 85-872, 10 September, 1985)  
Schedule I: straight lines joining Points 1 to 163  
Schedule II: 27 low-water line segments along coast  
Schedule III: 5 low-water line segments of islands  
and low-tide elevations

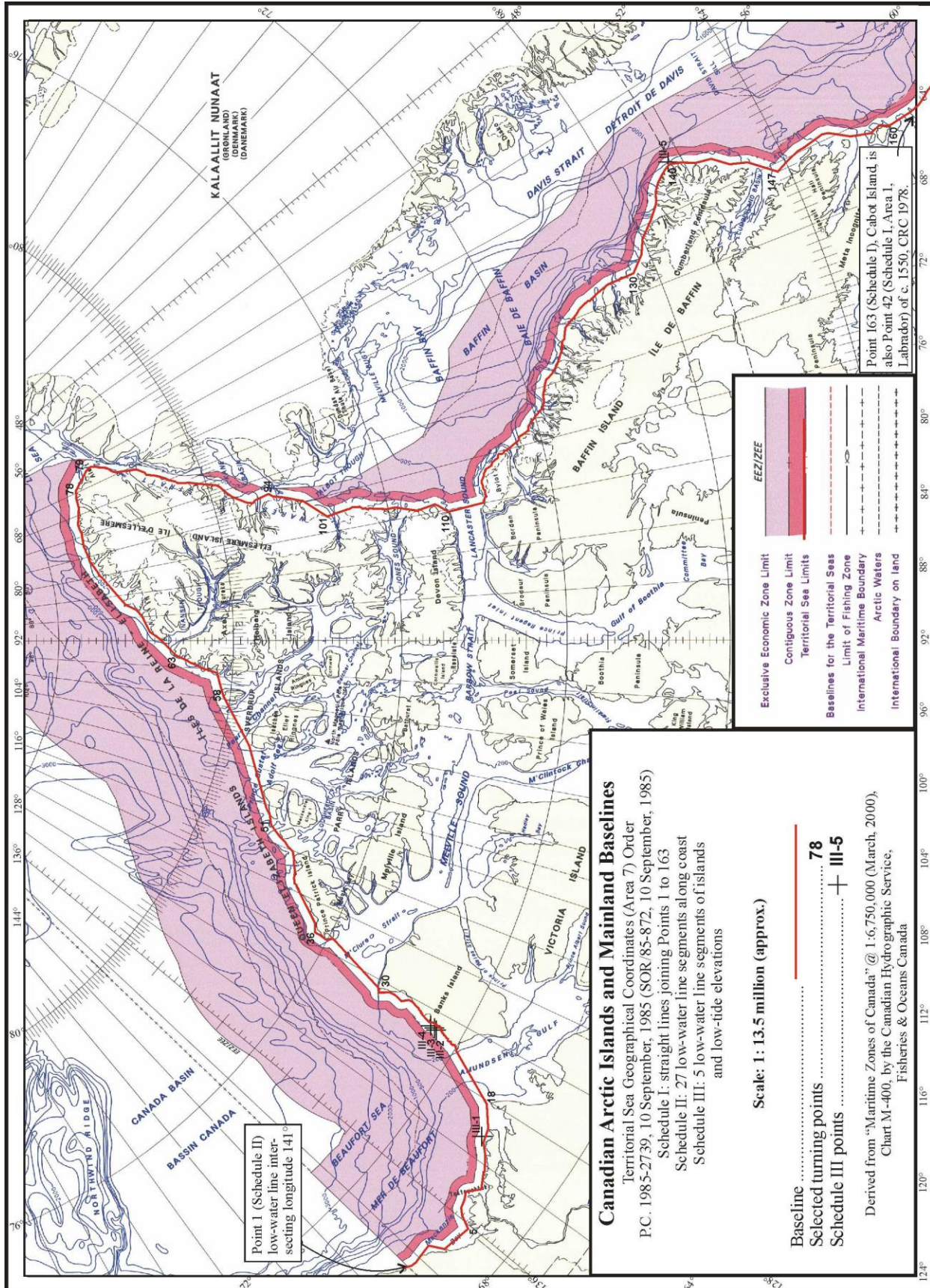
Scale: 1: 13.5 million (approx.)

Baseline .....  
Selected turning points ..... **78**  
Schedule III points ..... **+ III-5**

Derived from "Maritime Zones of Canada" @ 1:6,750,000 (March, 2000),  
Chart M-400, by the Canadian Hydrographic Service,  
Fisheries & Oceans Canada

Exclusive Economic Zone Limit	EEZ/EEZ
Contiguous Zone Limit	Contiguous Zone Limit
Territorial Sea Limits	Territorial Sea Limits
Baselines for the Territorial Seas	Baselines for the Territorial Seas
Limit of Fishing Zone	Limit of Fishing Zone
International Maritime Boundary	International Maritime Boundary
Arctic Waters	Arctic Waters
International Boundary on land	International Boundary on land

Point 163 (Schedule I), Cabot Island, is  
also Point 42 (Schedule I, Area I,  
Labrador) of c. 1550, CRC 1978.



Point I (Schedule II) low-water line intersecting longitude 141°

### Canadian Arctic Islands and Mainland Baselines

Territorial Sea Geographical Coordinates (Area 7) Order P.C. 1985-2739, 10 September, 1985 (SOR 85-872, 10 September, 1985)  
 Schedule I: straight lines joining Points 1 to 163  
 Schedule II: 27 low-water line segments along coast  
 Schedule III: 5 low-water line segments of islands and low-tide elevations

Scale: 1: 13.5 million (approx.)

Baseline .....		78
Selected turning points .....		+ III-5
Schedule III points .....		

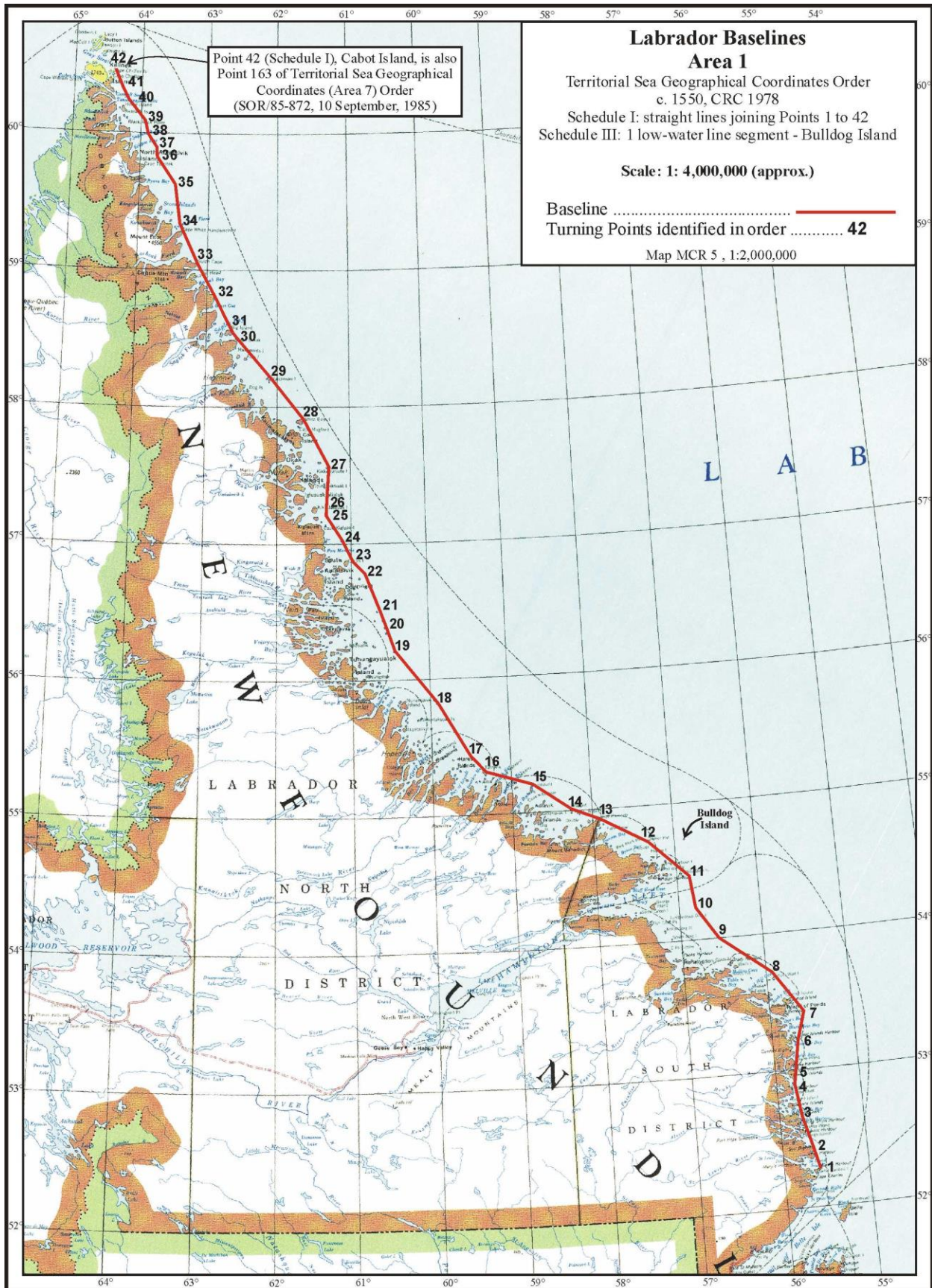
Derived from "Maritime Zones of Canada" @ 1:6,750,000 (March, 2000), Chart M-400, by the Canadian Hydrographic Service, Fisheries & Oceans Canada

Point 163 (Schedule I), Cabot Island, is also Point 42 (Schedule I, Area 1, Labrador) of c. 1550, CRC 1978.

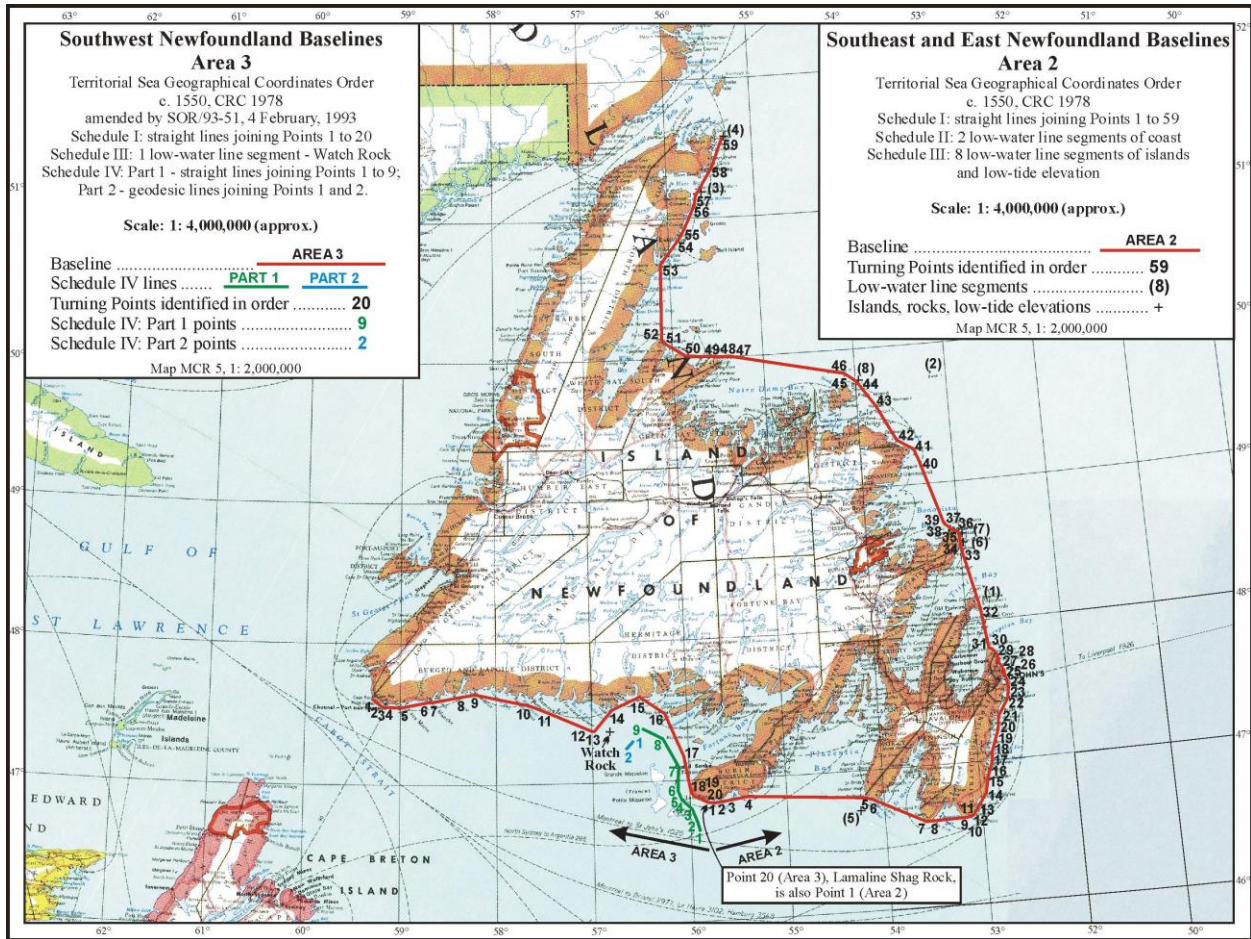
# Chapter 6



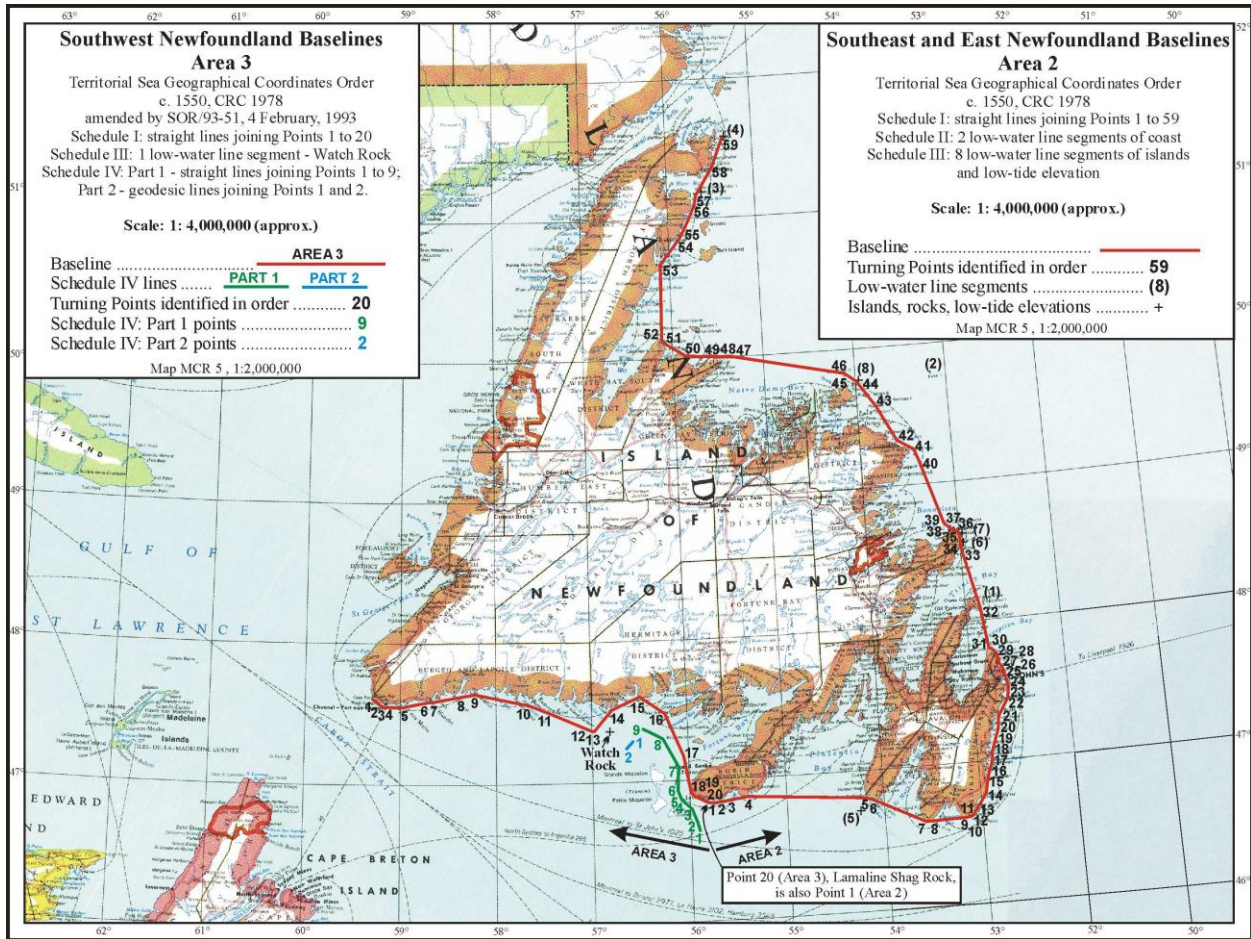
# Chapter 6

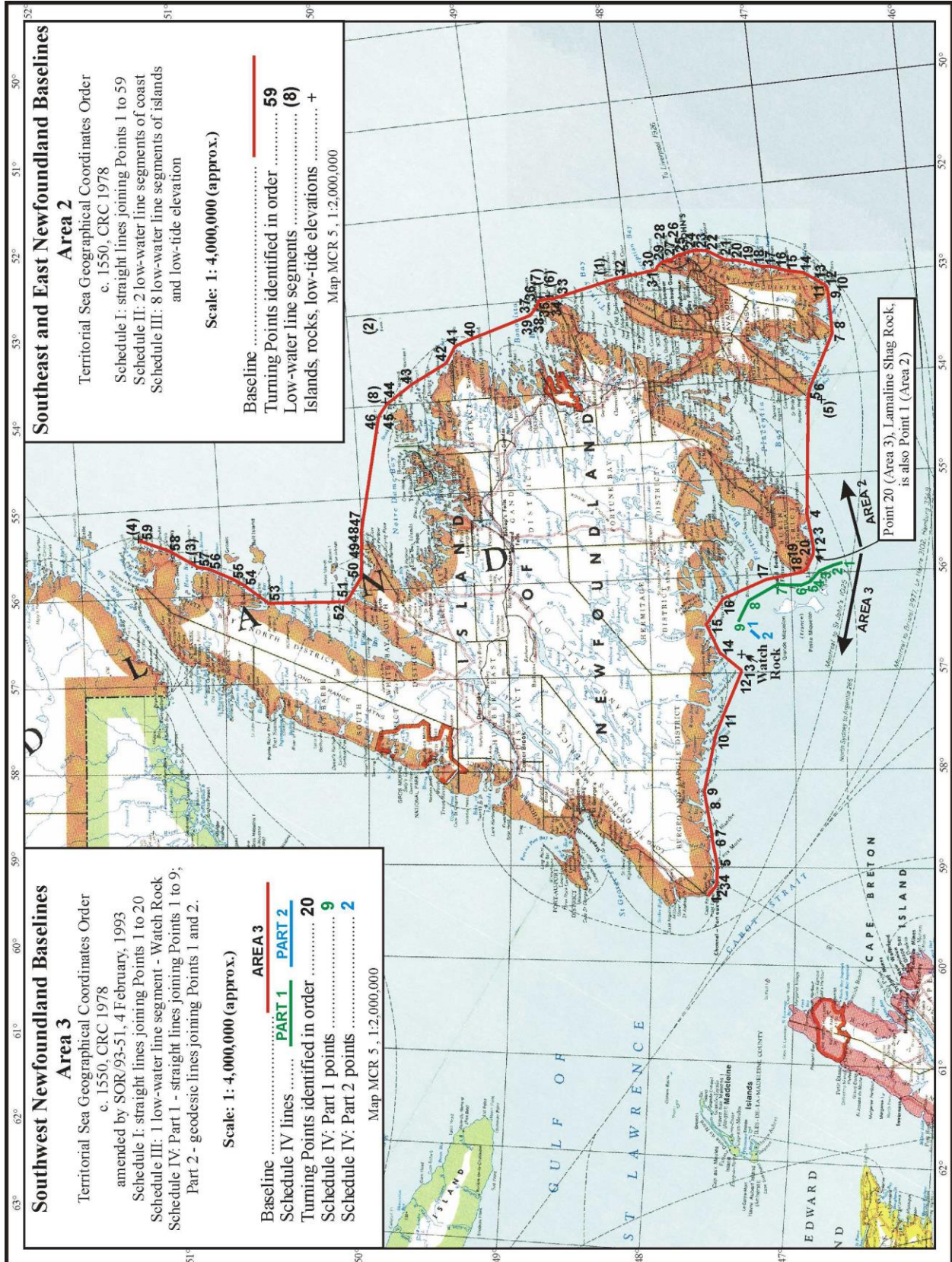


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# Chapter 6



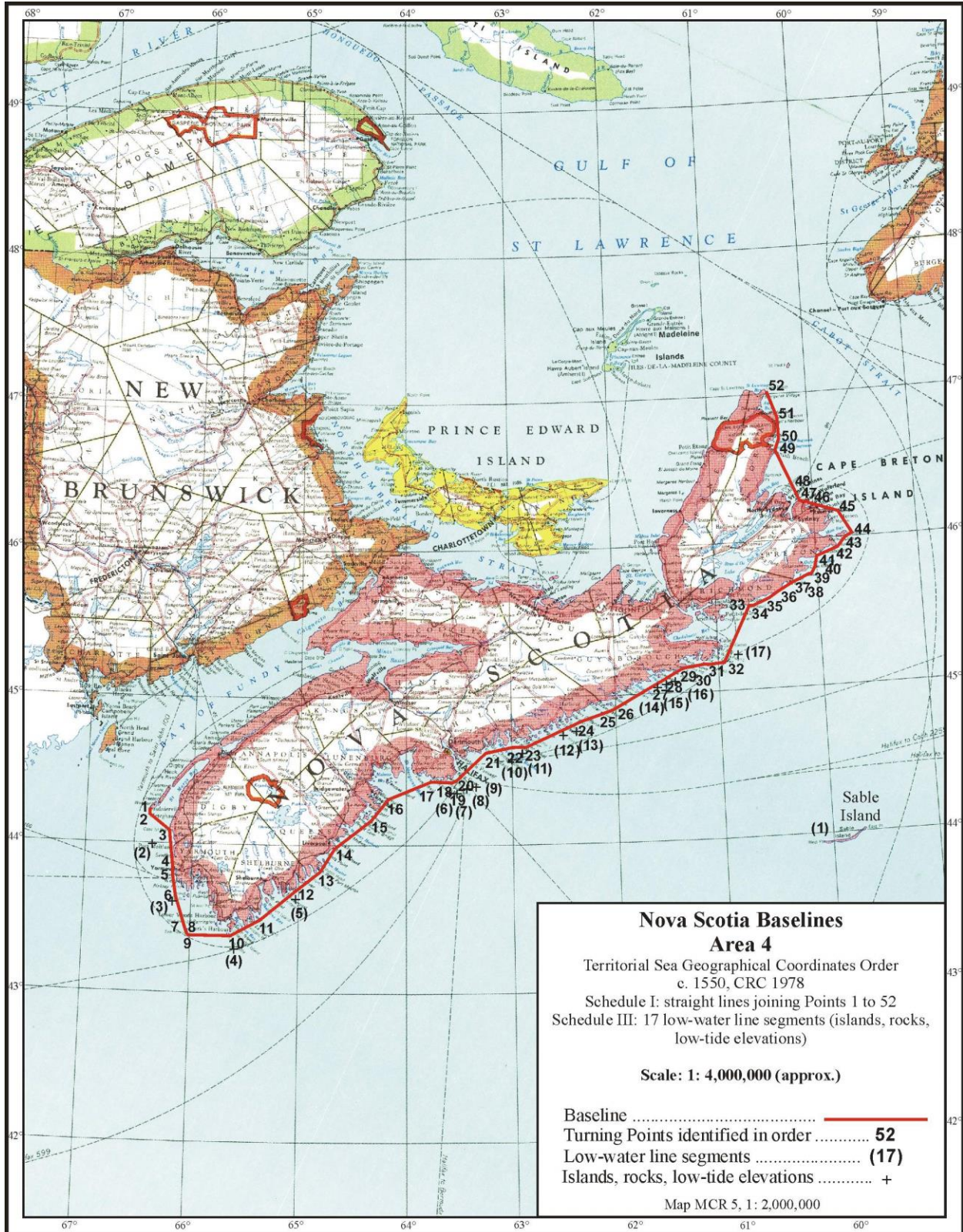


**Southeast and East Newfoundland Baselines**  
**Area 2**  
 Territorial Sea Geographical Coordinates Order  
 c. 1550, CRC 1978  
 Schedule I: straight lines joining Points 1 to 59  
 Schedule II: 2 low-water line segments of coast  
 Schedule III: 8 low-water line segments of islands  
 and low-tide elevation  
 Scale: 1: 4,000,000 (approx.)  
 Baseline .....  
 Turning Points identified in order ..... 59  
 Low-water line segments ..... (8)  
 Islands, rocks, low-tide elevations ..... +  
 Map MCR 5, 1:2,000,000

**Southwest Newfoundland Baselines**  
**Area 3**  
 Territorial Sea Geographical Coordinates Order  
 c. 1550, CRC 1978  
 amended by SOR/93-51, 4 February, 1993  
 Schedule I: straight lines joining Points 1 to 20  
 Schedule III: 1 low-water line segment - Watch Rock  
 Schedule IV: Part 1 - straight lines joining Points 1 to 9;  
 Part 2 - geodesic lines joining Points 1 and 2.  
 Scale: 1: 4,000,000 (approx.)  
 Baseline ..... **AREA 3**  
 Schedule IV lines ..... **PART 1** ..... **PART 2**  
 Turning Points identified in order ..... 20  
 Schedule IV: Part 1 points ..... 9  
 Schedule IV: Part 2 points ..... 2  
 Map MCR 5, 1:2,000,000

Point 20 (Area 3), Lamaline Shag Rock,  
 is also Point 1 (Area 2)

# Chapter 6





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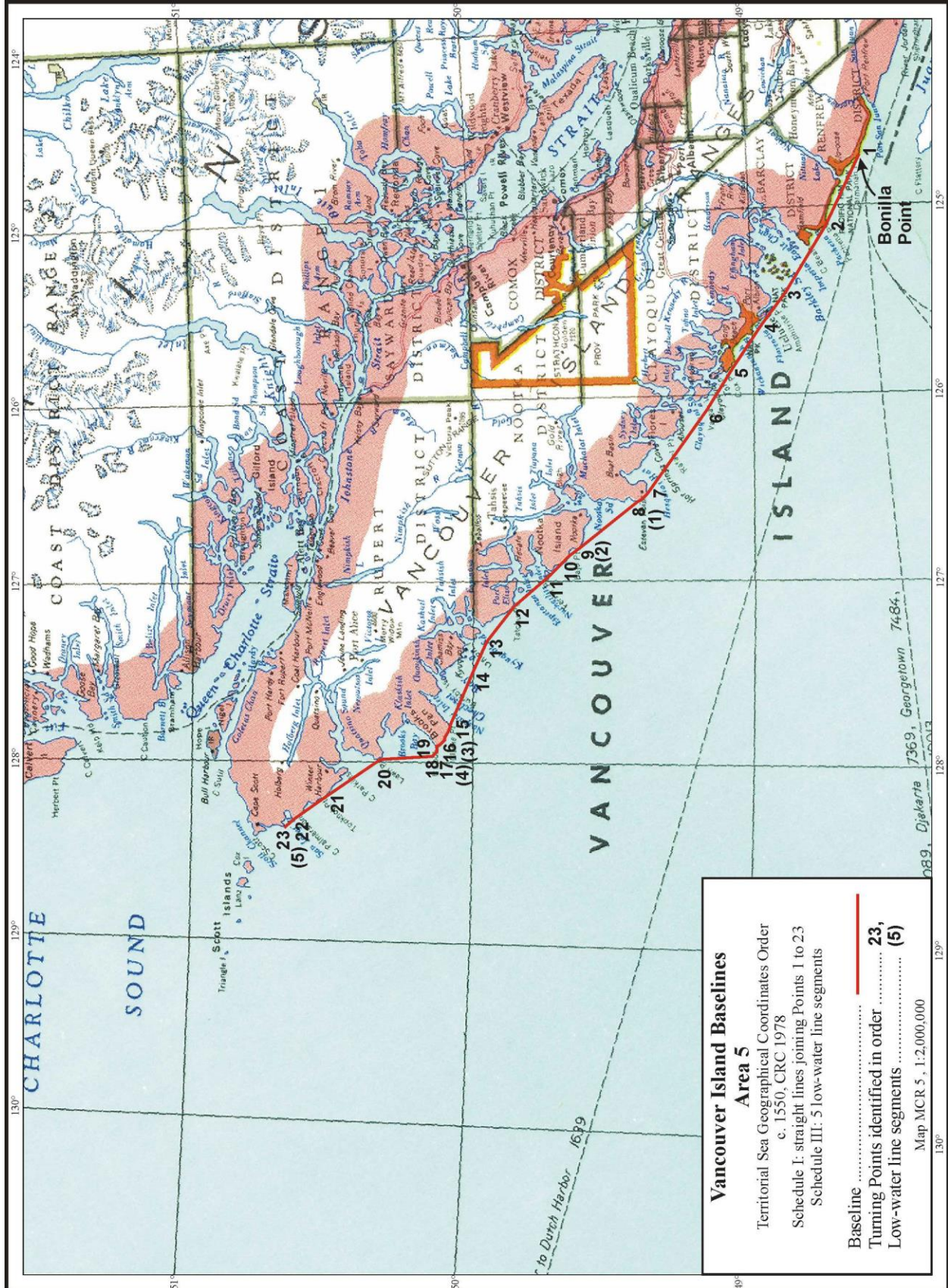


# Chapter 6



# Chapter 6





# Chapter 6

Oceans Act (c. 31, S.C. 18 December, 1996, in force 31 January, 1997)

## Baselines - Inner limit of Territorial Sea

5. (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), the baseline is the low-water line along the coast or on a low-tide elevation that is situated wholly or partly at a distance not exceeding the breadth of the territorial sea of Canada from the mainland or an island.

(2) In respect of any area for which geographical coordinates of points have been prescribed pursuant to subparagraph 25(a)(i) and subject to any exceptions in the regulations for

(a) the use of the low-water line along the coast between given points, and

(b) the use of the low-water lines of low-tide elevations that are situated wholly or partly at a distance not exceeding the breadth of the territorial sea of Canada from the mainland or an island,

the baselines are straight lines interpreted as geodesics joining the consecutive geographical coordinates of points so prescribed.

(3) In respect of any area not referred to in subsection (2), the baselines are the outer limits of any area, other than the territorial sea of Canada, over which Canada has a historic or other title of sovereignty.

(4) For the purposes of this section, a low-tide elevation is a naturally formed area of land that is surrounded by and above water at low tide but submerged at high tide.

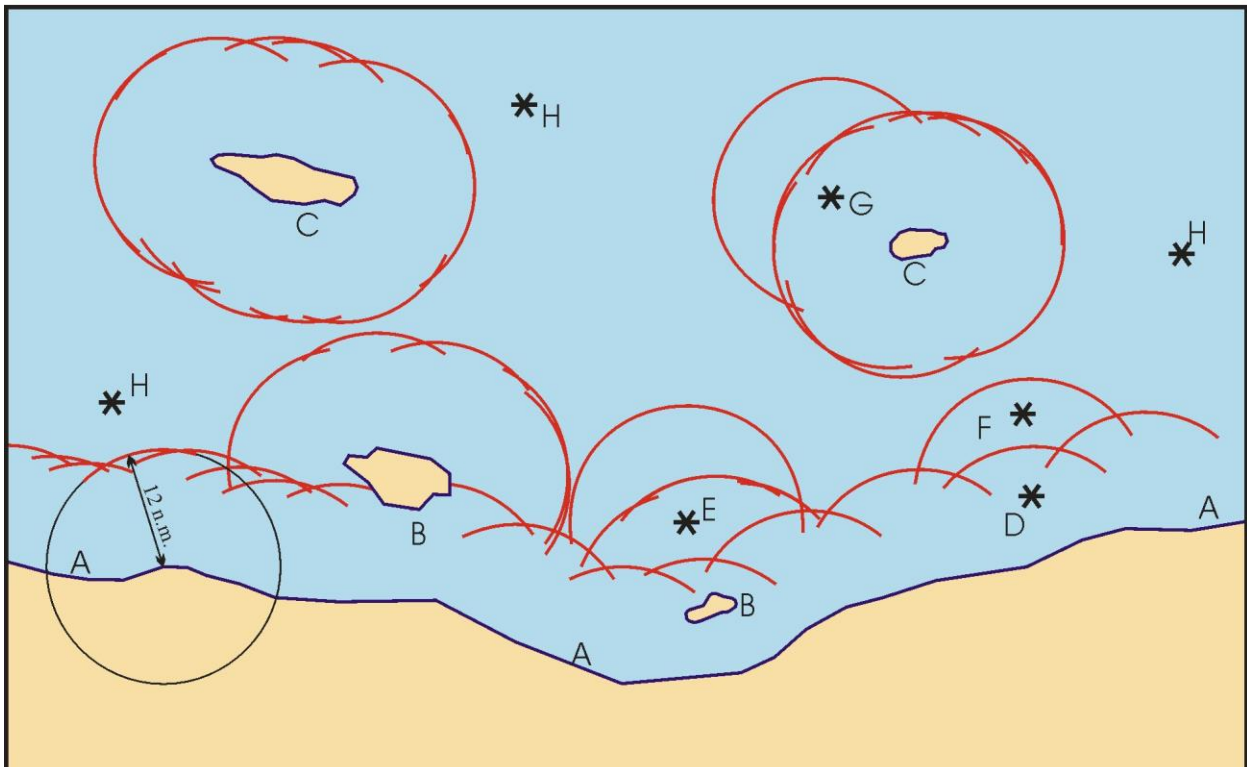
## Outer Limit of Territorial Sea

4. The territorial sea of Canada consists of a belt of sea that has as its inner limit the baselines described in section 5 and as its outer limit

(a) subject to paragraph (b), the line every point of which is at a distance of 12 nautical miles from the nearest point of the baselines; or

(b) in respect of the portions of the territorial sea of Canada for which geographical coordinates of points have been prescribed pursuant to subparagraph 25(a)(ii), lines determined from the geographical coordinates of points so prescribed.

- A low water line along coast.
- B low water line of island within, or partially within the territorial sea determined from A.
- C low water line of island.
- D low-tide elevation within the territorial sea determined from A.
- E low-tide elevation within the territorial sea determined from B. It will have a territorial sea.
- F low-tide elevation within the territorial sea determined from D. It will not have a territorial sea.
- G low-tide elevation within the territorial sea determined from C. It will have a territorial sea.
- H low-tide elevations outside any territorial sea.



# Chapter 6

Oceans Act (c. 31, S.C. 18 December, 1996, in force 31 January, 1997)

## Baselines - Inner limit of Territorial Sea

5. (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), the baseline is the low-water line along the coast or on a low-tide elevation that is situated wholly or partly at a distance not exceeding the breadth of the territorial sea of Canada from the mainland or an island.

(2) In respect of any area for which geographical coordinates of points have been prescribed pursuant to subparagraph 25(a)(i) and subject to any exceptions in the regulations for

- (a) the use of the low-water line along the coast between given points, and
- (b) the use of the low-water lines of low-tide elevations that are situated wholly or partly at a distance not exceeding the breadth of the territorial sea of Canada from the mainland or an island,

the baselines are straight lines interpreted as geodesics joining the consecutive geographical coordinates of points so prescribed.

(3) In respect of any area not referred to in subsection (2), the baselines are the outer limits of any area, other than the territorial sea of Canada, over which Canada has a historic or other title of sovereignty.

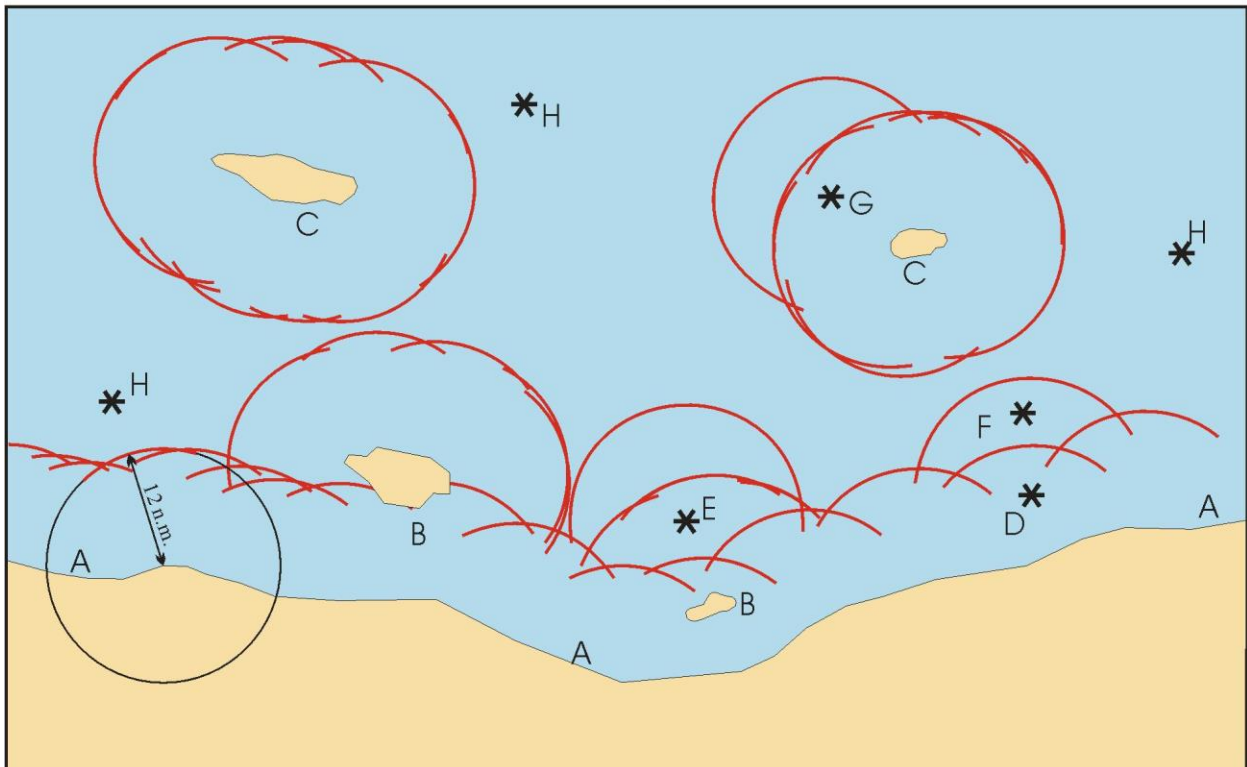
(4) For the purposes of this section, a low-tide elevation is a naturally formed area of land that is surrounded by and above water at low tide but submerged at high tide.

## Outer Limit of Territorial Sea

4. The territorial sea of Canada consists of a belt of sea that has as its inner limit the baselines described in section 5 and as its outer limit

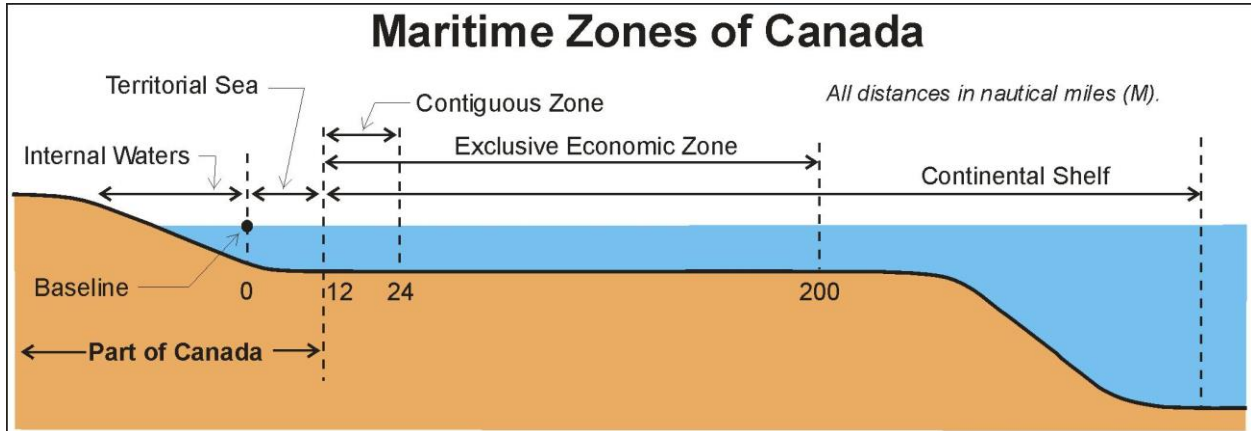
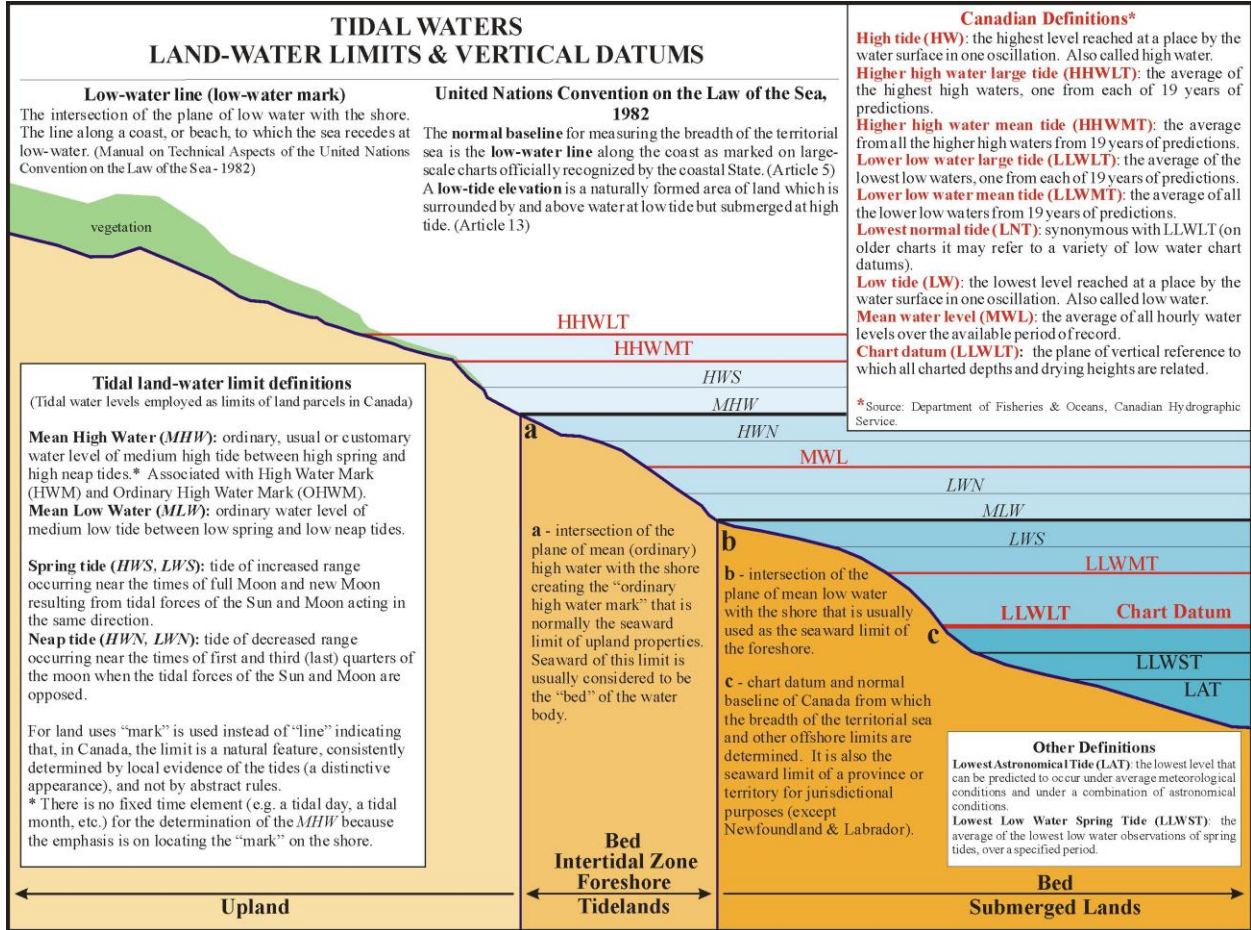
- (a) subject to paragraph (b), the line every point of which is at a distance of 12 nautical miles from the nearest point of the baselines; or
- (b) in respect of the portions of the territorial sea of Canada for which geographical coordinates of points have been prescribed pursuant to subparagraph 25(a)(ii), lines determined from the geographical coordinates of points so prescribed.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A | low water line along coast.  |
| B | low water line of island within, or partially within the territorial sea determined from A.          |
| C | low water line of island.  |
| D | low-tide elevation within the territorial sea determined from A.                                     |
| E | low-tide elevation within the territorial sea determined from B. It will have a territorial sea.     |
| F | low-tide elevation within the territorial sea determined from D. It will not have a territorial sea. |
| G | low-tide elevation within the territorial sea determined from C. It will have a territorial sea.     |
| H | low-tide elevations outside any territorial sea.   |





# Chapter 6



# Chapter 6

Sections 3 and 4 of the Territorial Sea Geographical Coordinates (Area 7) Order (SOR/85-872, registration 10 September, 1985), explained the Schedules of the order as follows:

3.(1) The lists of geographical coordinates of points set out in Schedules I, II and III are hereby issued as lists of geographical coordinates of points from which baselines may be determined pursuant to the Act in respect of Area 7.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the geographical coordinates of points set out in columns II and III of an item of the schedules are those determined from the chart and edition set out in column IV of that item.

4.(1) In respect of the portion of Area 7 for which the geographical coordinates of points are listed in Schedule I, the baselines are straight lines joining the points so listed.

(2) In respect of the portion of Area 7 for which the geographical coordinates of points are listed in Schedule II, the baseline is the low-water line along the coast joining the points so listed.

(3) In respect of the portion of Area 7 for which the geographical coordinates of points are listed in Schedule III, the baselines are the low-water lines of the islands and of the low-tide elevations.

Schedule I, without Column IV

Item	Column I Locality	Column II Latitude	Column III Longitude
1. *	Nunaluk Spit	69°36'54"N.	139°54'10"W.
2. *	Herschel Island	69°38'30"N.	139°07'24"W.
3. *	Collinson Head	69°34'40"N.	138°50'25"W.
4.	Kay Point	69°17'54"N.	138°23'20"W.
5.	Pitt Island	69°10'55"N.	136°16'00"W.
6.	Garry Island	69°29'55"N.	135°49'03"W.

\* See Schedule II

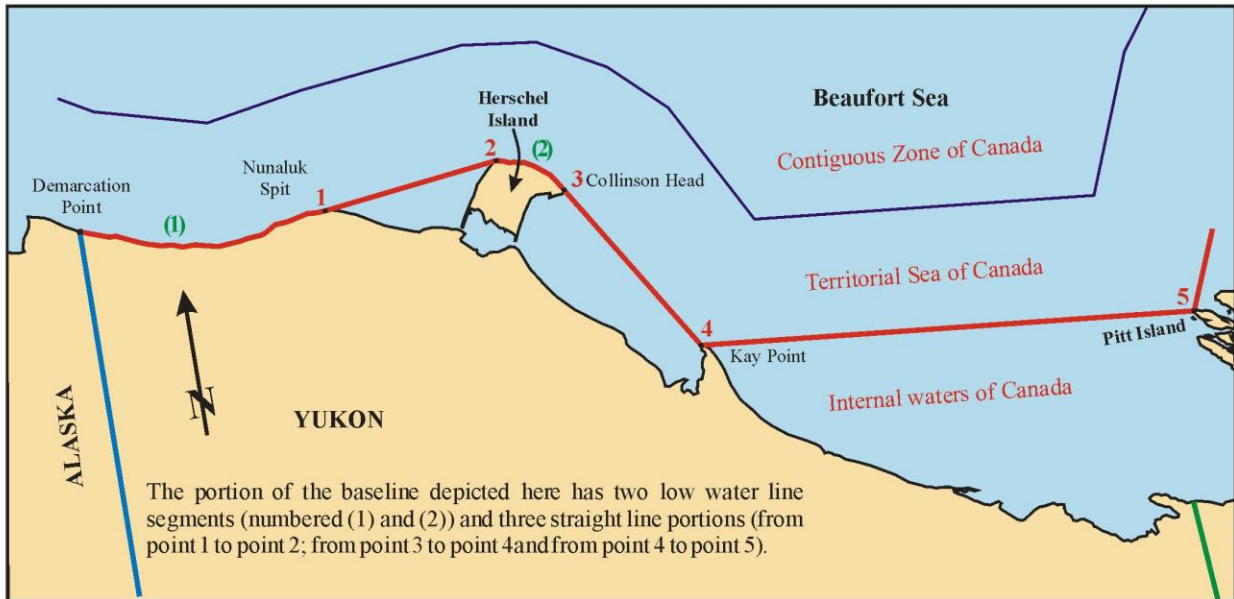
Schedule II, without Column IV

Item	Column I Locality	Column II Latitude	Column III Longitude
1.	Demarcation Point	69°38'46"N.	141°00'00"W.
	Nunaluk Spit	69°36'54"N.	139°54'10"W.
2.	Herschel Island	69°38'30"N.	139°07'24"W.
	Collinson Head	69°34'40"N.	138°50'25"W.
3.	Pelly Island	69°35'18"N.	135°35'30"W.
	Pelly Island	69°38'22"N.	135°29'00"W.

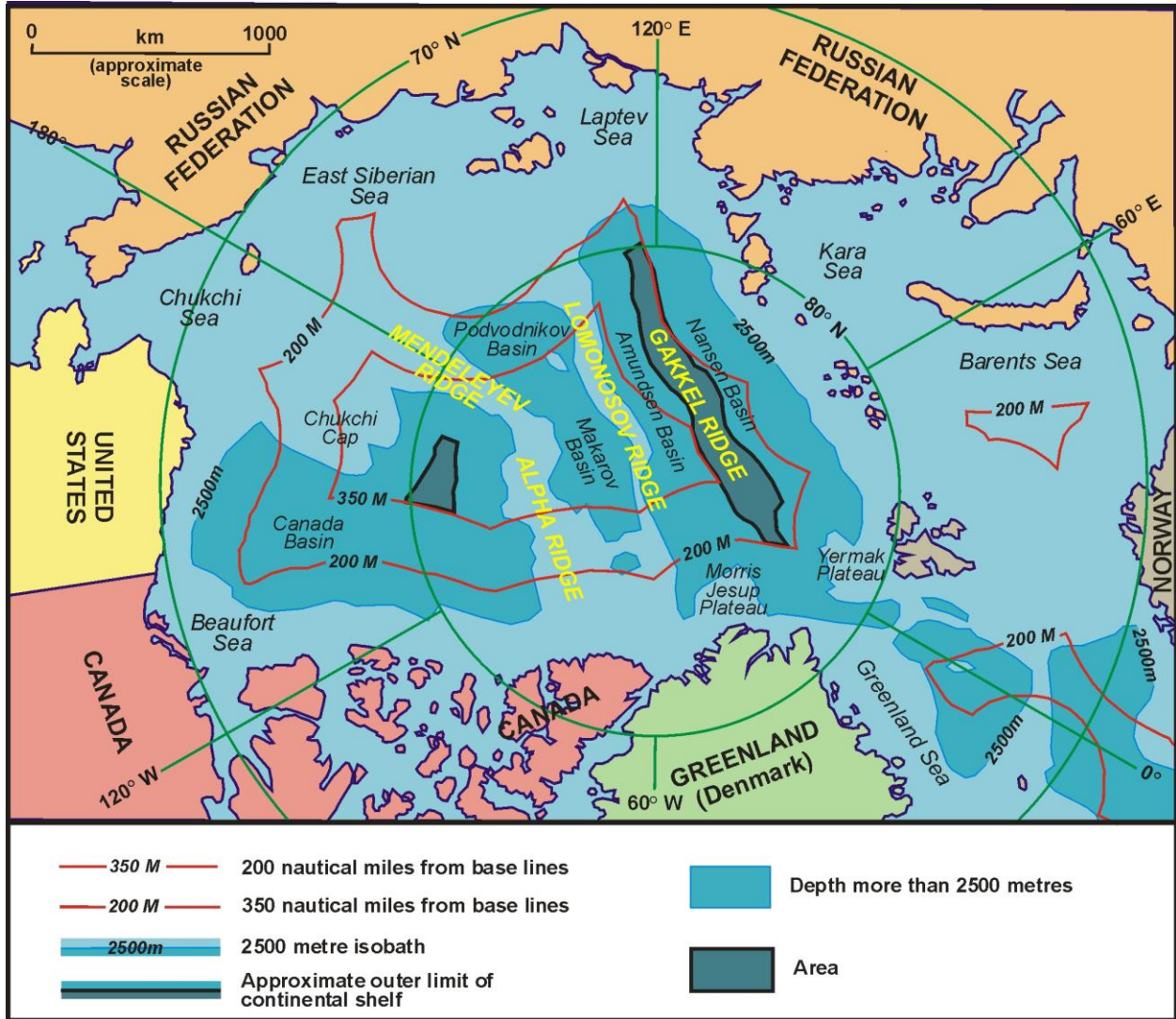
## Explanation

Schedule I contains a series of numbered and named **features** with specified latitudes and longitudes and nautical chart references. The baseline is the straight line between the features. Schedule II contains a series of numbered **lines** that represent segments of the low water line. The beginning and end of each line are identified by name and specified latitudes and longitudes. The asterisk (\*) in Schedule I indicates that a name appears in Schedule II and therefore a low water line segment interrupts the straight line sequence. A continuous baseline is created from elements of Schedules I and II.

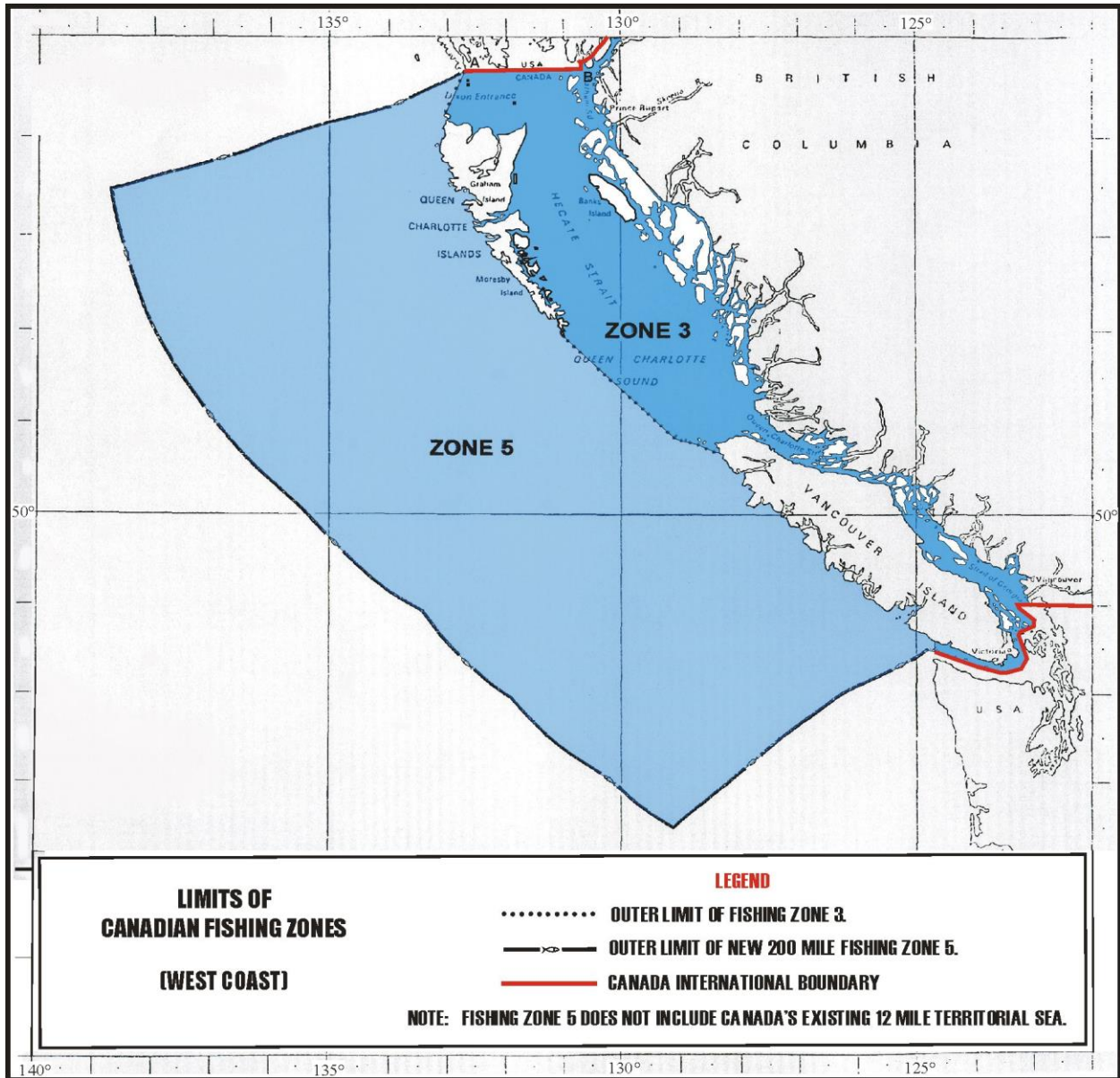
In the example below, the baseline starts on the low water line at Demarcation Point. It has the most westerly longitude. As can be seen in Schedule II, the easterly end of this segment of the baseline is Nunaluk Spit. Nunaluk Spit appears in Schedule I and is one end of a straight line to Herschel Island from point 1 to point 2. The next segment, defined in Schedule II, is the low water line of Herschel Island to Collinson Head. The next segment is defined in Schedule I as a straight line from point 3 (Collinson Head) to point 4 (Kay Point).



# Chapter 6



# Chapter 6



# Chapter 6

