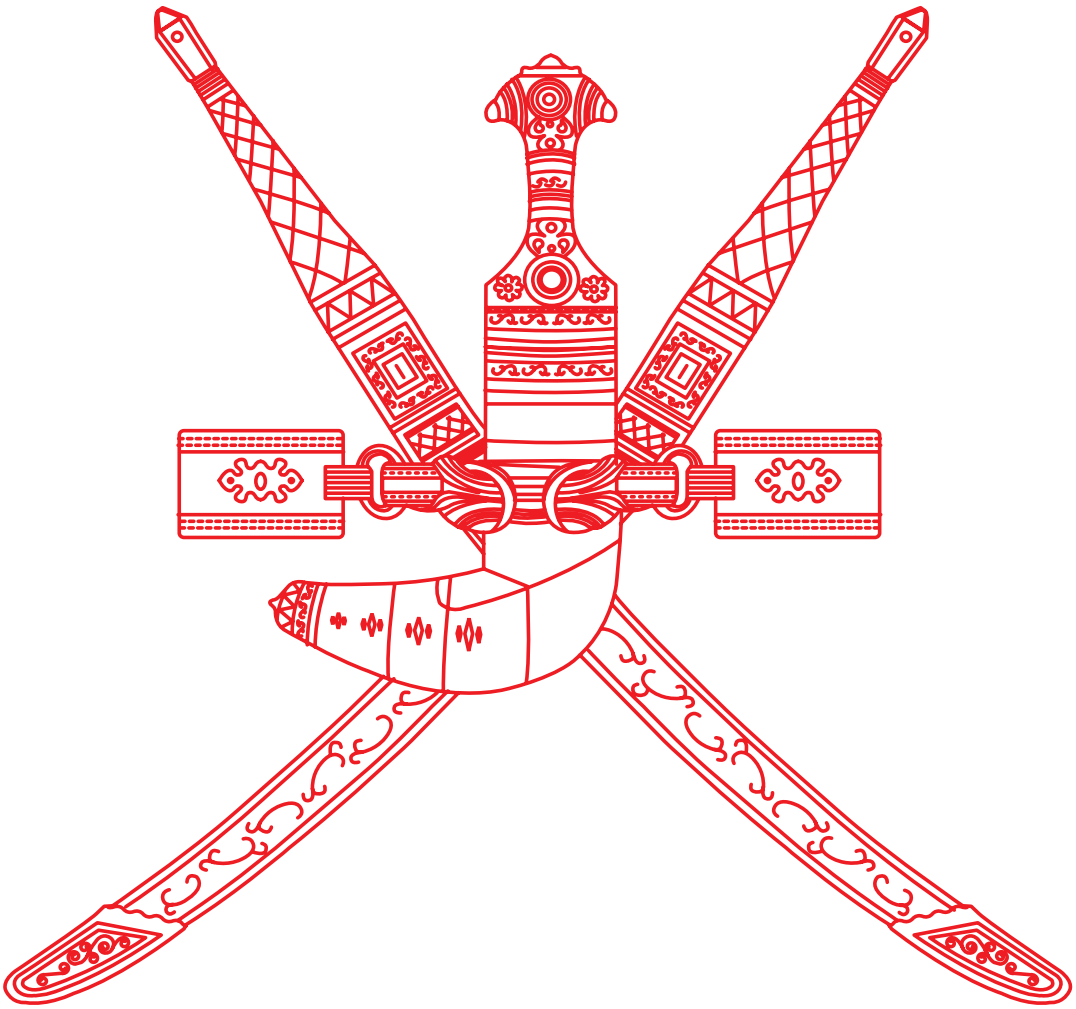
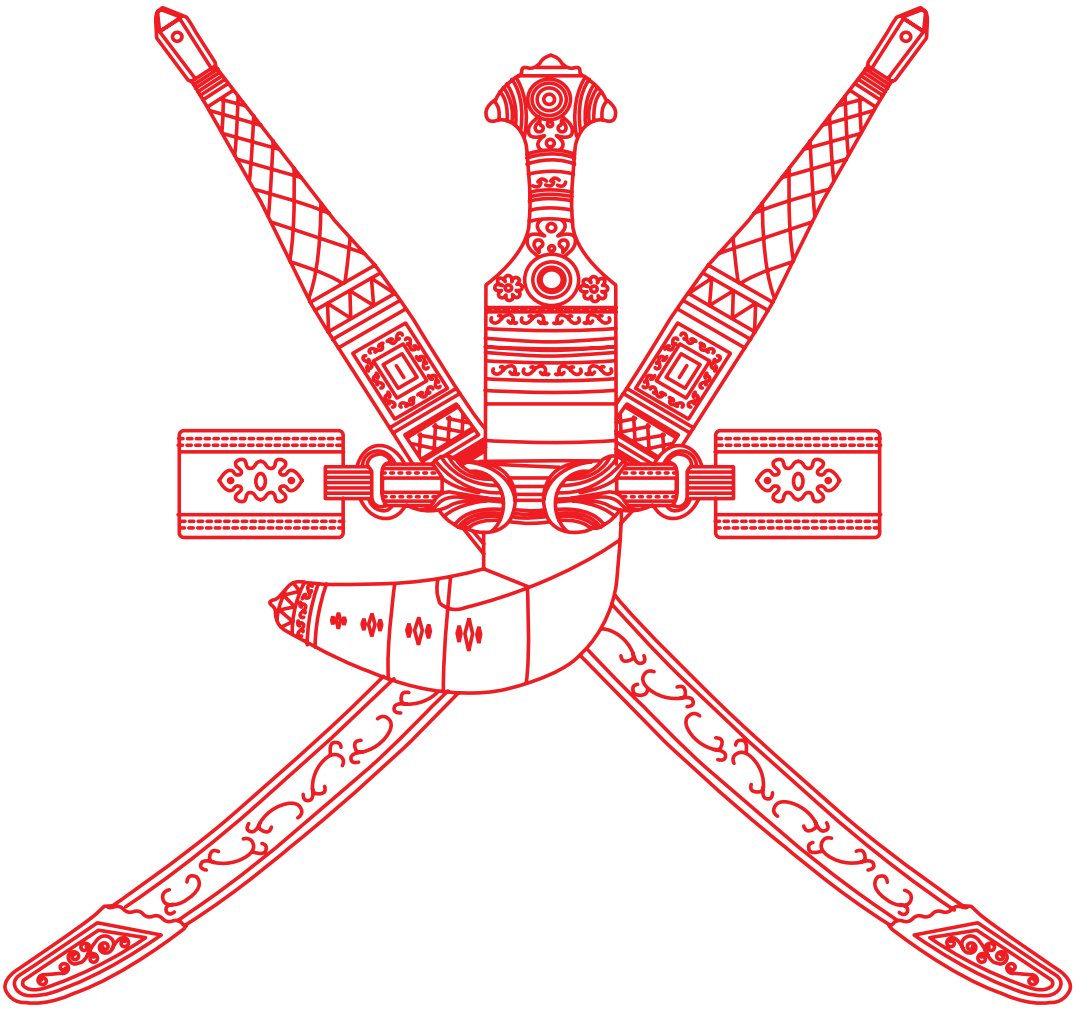
سلطنة عمان



CONTINENTAL SHELF SUBMISSION OF THE SULTANATE OF OMAN

Executive Summary

سلطنة عمان



The Sultanate of Oman Submission to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf pursuant to article 76 (8) of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

Executive Summary

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

[1] This submission to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf ("the Commission") is made by the Sultanate of Oman pursuant to article 76, paragraph 8, of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea ("the Convention") in support of the establishment of the outer limits of its continental shelf that lie more than 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured ("territorial sea baseline").

[2] The Convention entered into force for the Sultanate of Oman on 16 September 1989, following Oman's ratification on 17 August 1989. This submission fulfils Oman's obligations under article 4 of Annex II of the Convention, as interpreted consistently with decisions SPLOS/72 and SPLOS/183 of the Meeting of States Parties to the Convention. Consistent with the understandings recorded in those decisions, Oman submitted preliminary information on the outer limits of its continental shelf to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 15 April 2009.

[3] The rights of the Sultanate of Oman under international law in respect of the continental shelf that constitutes a natural prolongation of its land territory into and under the sea are inherent, and exist *ipso facto* and *ab initio* by virtue of its sovereignty over its land territory. The Sultanate of Oman has formally asserted those rights by Article 6 of the *Royal Decree 15/81 Concerning the Territorial Sea, Continental Shelf and Exclusive Economic Zone* of 10 February 1981. Article 7 of the *Royal Decree 15/81* states: "The Sultanate of Oman will be issuing a declaration for delimiting the span of its continental shelf." The provision for a separate declaration of the outer limits of the continental shelf is consistent with article 76, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention. Those paragraphs provide that, after receiving the recommendations of the Commission, the State shall establish the outer limits of its continental shelf and shall deposit charts with the Secretary-General of the United Nations permanently describing those outer limits.

[4] This submission represents the culmination of a multi-year project involving the participation of numerous government agencies within Oman, together with advice from GNS Science International Ltd, a subsidiary of the Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences of New Zealand. It uses a dataset that merges historical bathymetric, geological and geophysical data with similar data collected specifically for the purposes of the submission. All available information has been used to make a comprehensive interpretation of the structure and extent of the Oman continental margin in accord with the Commission's Scientific and Technical Guidelines (CLCS/11 1999).

2.0 OVERVIEW OF AREA OF SUBMISSION

[1] Oman lies on the southeast corner of the Arabian Peninsula and borders the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Yemen and the United Arab Emirates (Figure 1). Oman has a land area of 309,500 km^2 and a coastline length of about 3,165 km, facing the Sea of Oman in the north, the Arabian Sea to the east and the Gulf of Aden to the south.

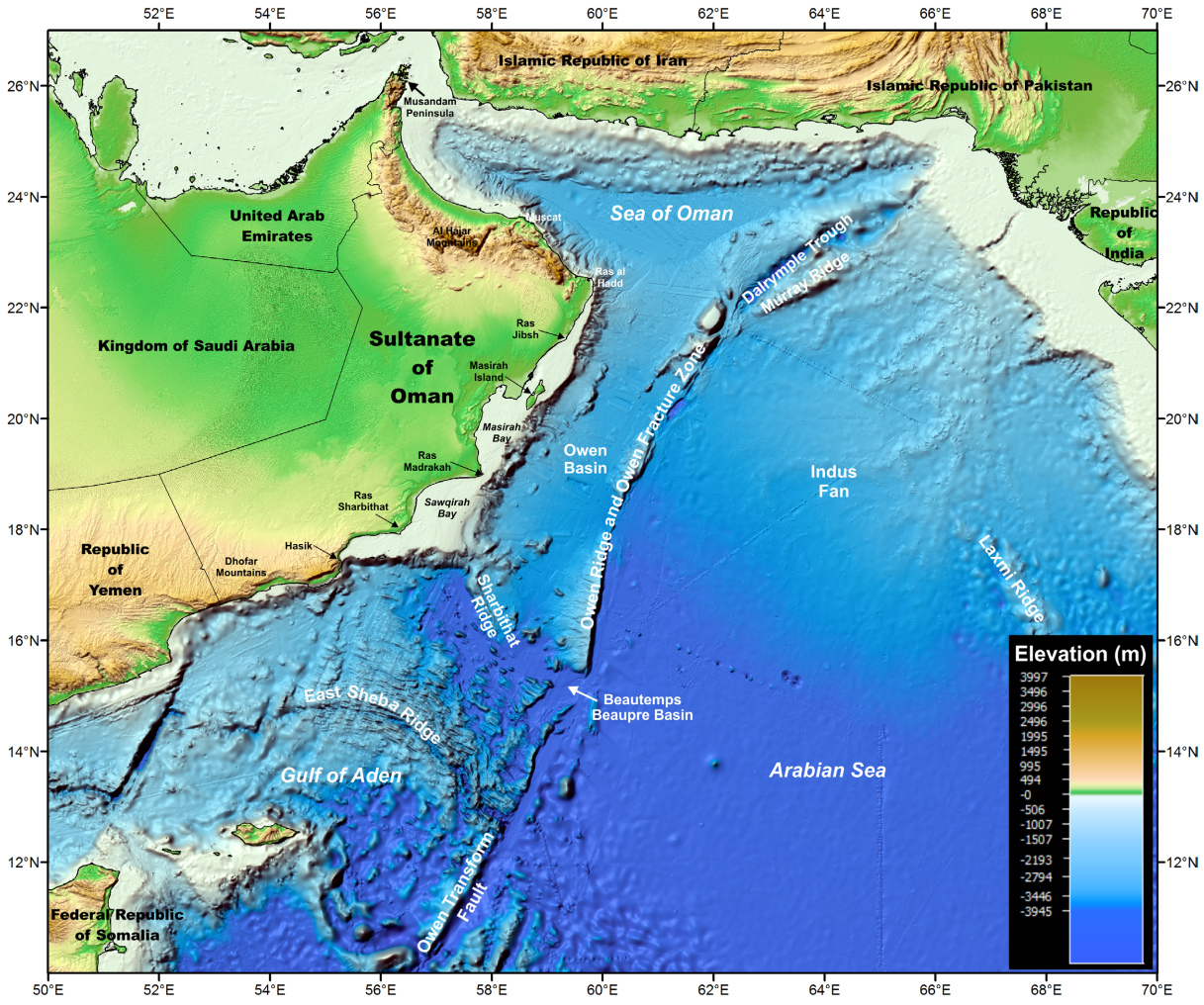

Figure 1 Map showing physiographic features of Oman and the surrounding region. Topography is multibeam swath bathymetry merged with GEBCO_2014 grid (Weatherall et al. 2015). The depiction of land boundaries (from ESRI Data and Maps) is for illustrative purposes only and should not be taken to signify any acceptance or endorsement of their validity under international law.

[2] The area of continental shelf described in the submission is characterised by a relatively narrow, shallow shelf adjacent to the landmass and a broad complex slope, encompassing a large elevated mid-slope terrace, referred to as the Owen Terrace in this submission. The Owen Terrace comprises the Owen Basin and its margins, Owen Ridge and Sharbithat Ridge (Figure 2). It is about 750 km long and 200 km wide and covers an area of about 170,000 km^2.

[3] Geological, geophysical and geochemical data indicate that the continental slope, including Owen Terrace, is composed of variably extended and thinned continental crust, rocks that are by nature and origin the same as those of the landmass of Oman. The continental slope is morphologically and geologically distinct from the deep ocean

floor of the adjacent Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Aden. Its components are significantly shallower than the adjacent abyssal plain, and have a shallower and more complex basement structure and a thicker and less dense crust than those of the adjacent ocean basins.

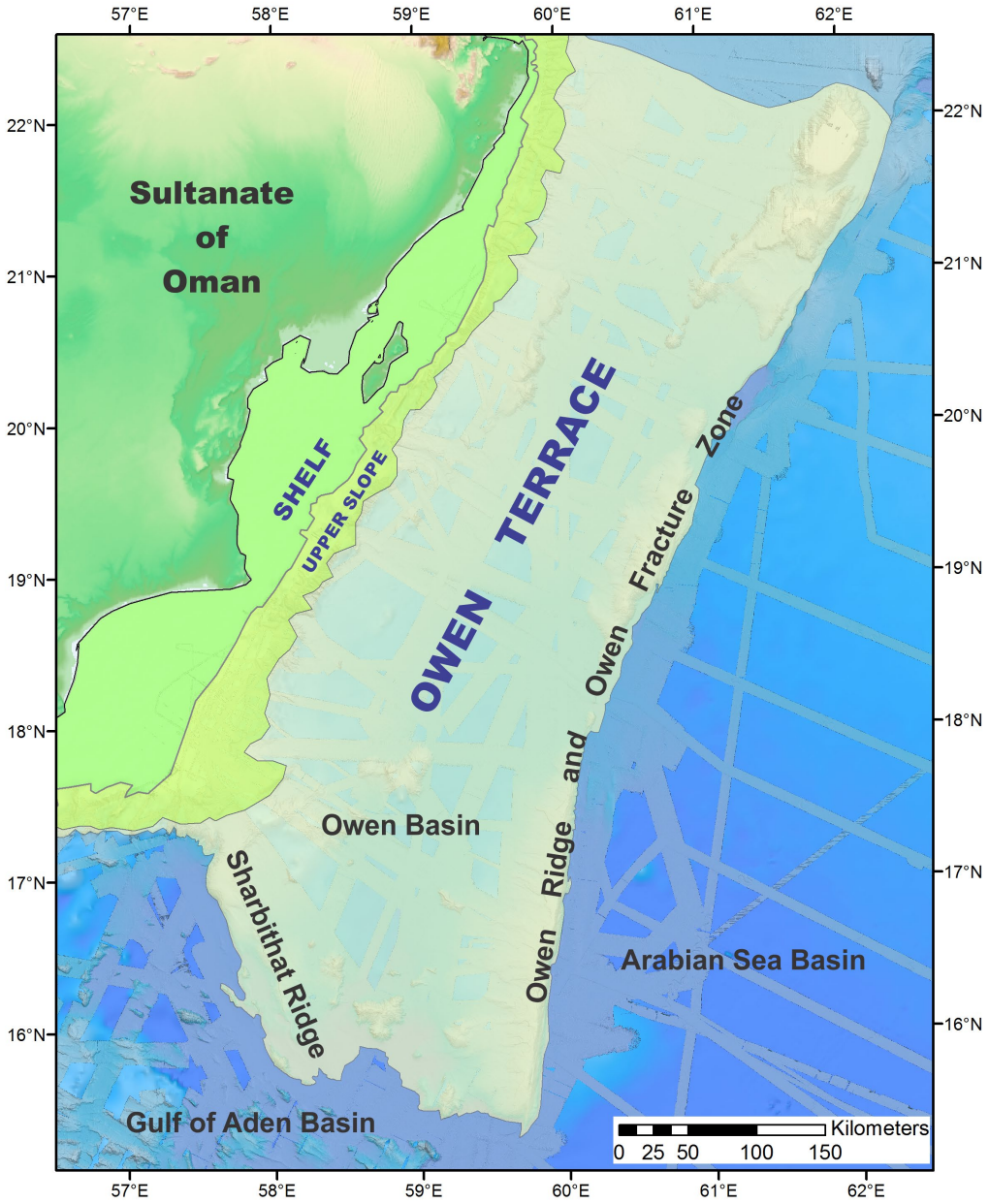

Figure 2 Map showing the continental margin of Oman which includes the shelf, upper slope, Owen Terrace and lower slope. The lower slope is a very narrow feature on the outer flanks of Owen Ridge and Sharbithat Ridge and is not shown in this diagram. Topography is multibeam bathymetry overlain on GEBCO_2014 grid (Weatherall et al. 2015).

[4] The foot of the continental slope lies along the eastern margin of Owen Ridge, the Owen Fracture Zone and the southern margin of Owen Terrace.

[5] The outer edge of the continental margin, calculated from the foot of the continental slope in accordance with article 76, paragraph 4, of the Convention, extends more than 200 nautical miles from Oman's territorial sea baseline. The Sultanate of Oman is therefore entitled to delineate the outer limits of its continental shelf beyond 200

nautical miles in this area, in accordance with the provisions of article 76, paragraphs 5 to 7, of the Convention.

[6] The outer edge of the continental margin to the east in the Arabian Sea is defined by the application of the "sediment thickness formula" contained in article 76, paragraph 4(a)(i), of the Convention. In the south, in the Gulf of Aden, the edge of the margin is defined by the line 60 nautical miles from two foot of the continental slope points, as provided for in article 76, paragraph 4(a)(ii), of the Convention.

3.0 PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 76 INVOKED

[1] The prolongation of the Oman landmass and the extent of Oman's continental margin have been defined in accordance with article 76, paragraphs 1, 3, and 4 of the Convention.

[2] The foot of the continental slope has been identified in accordance with article 76, paragraph 4(b), of the Convention.

[3] The outer edge of the Oman continental margin has been defined using both the "sediment thickness" formula in article 76, paragraph 4(a)(i), and the "foot of the slope plus 60 nautical miles" formula in article 76, paragraph 4(a)(ii), of the Convention.

[4] The outer limits of the continental shelf have been delineated by fixed points connected by straight lines not longer than 60 nautical miles in accordance with the provisions of article 76, paragraph 7, of the Convention. The outer limits are constrained in large part by the application of the 350-nautical mile constraint line contained in article 76, paragraph 5, of the Convention.

4.0 COMMISSION MEMBERS WHO PROVIDED ADVICE

[1] The Government of Oman has received advice from current Commissioner Adnan Rashid Al-Azri of Oman and former Commissioner Galo Carrera Hurtado of the United Mexican States. No other member of the Commission provided advice to Oman during the preparation of the submission.

5.0 INSTITUTIONS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE PREPARATION OF THIS SUBMISSION

[1] This submission was prepared through the cooperation and participation of the following institutions in Oman:

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Defence (Oman National Hydrographic Office)
- Ministry of Oil and Gas
- Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- Ministry of Legal Affairs
- Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
- Ministry of Interior

- Sultan Qaboos University
- Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs
- Ministry of Transportation and Communication
- Royal Oman Police

[2] The preparation of the submission was also assisted by advice provided by GNS Science International Ltd, a subsidiary of the Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences of New Zealand, together with data collected by:

- Gardline CGG JV Pte Ltd, Singapore
- Service Hydrographique et Océanographique de la Marine (SHOM), France
- Laboratoire de Géologie, de l'Ecole normale supérieure, CNRS, France
- Université Pierre et Marie Curie, France
- Sorbonne Universités, CNRS, France
- Paris Sciences et Lettres (PSL Research University), France
- University of Southampton, United Kingdom
- University of Cambridge, United Kingdom
- International Ocean Discovery Program Kochi Core Center, Japan
- Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR), Germany

6.0 RELEVANT MARITIME DELIMITATIONS

[1] As evidenced by their respective submissions to the Commission, the continental shelf entitlements of the Sultanate of Oman, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Republic of India overlap in the region of the northern Arabian Sea. The existence of this overlap and the corresponding need to delimit continental shelf boundaries over the overlapping area have been formally acknowledged by all three states involved.

[2] The outer limits of the continental shelf contained in this submission accordingly remain subject to the delimitation of continental shelf boundaries between Oman and Pakistan and Oman and India. Consistent with article 76, paragraph 10, and article 9 of Annex II of the Convention, this submission is expressly made without prejudice to matters relating to the future delimitation of those boundaries.

[3] The Sultanate of Oman accordingly assures the Commission that, although continental shelf boundaries between Oman and Pakistan and Oman and India remain to be delimited, these are not under dispute and the consideration of this submission by the Commission will not prejudice matters relating to those delimitations.

7.0 THE OUTER LIMITS OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF

[1] The outer limits of the continental shelf have been described by fixed points, which form a series of boundary segments composed of straight lines not longer than 60 nautical miles, in accordance with article 76, paragraph 7, of the Convention (Figure 3).

[2] The outer limits are defined by 145 fixed points as follows:

- 1 point on the line 200 nautical miles from the territorial sea baseline of India.
- 8 points where the thickness of sedimentary rocks is at least 1% of the shortest distance to the foot of the continental slope, in accordance with article 76, paragraph (4)(a)(i), of the Convention.
- 134 points defined by arcs 350 nautical miles from the territorial sea baseline of Oman, in accordance with article 76, paragraph 5, of the Convention.
- 1 point defined by an arc 60 nautical miles from the foot of the continental slope, in accordance with article 76, paragraph 4(a)(ii), of the Convention.
- 1 point located at the intersection of an arc 60 nautical miles from the foot of the continental slope, in accordance with article 76, paragraph 4(a)(ii), of the Convention and the line 200 nautical miles from the territorial sea baseline of Oman.

[3] A list of coordinates of the fixed points comprising the outer limits of the extended continental shelf is in Appendix 1 (Table A1). All coordinates used in the calculation of the outer limits of the continental shelf as defined by article 76 are expressed on the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84) datum.

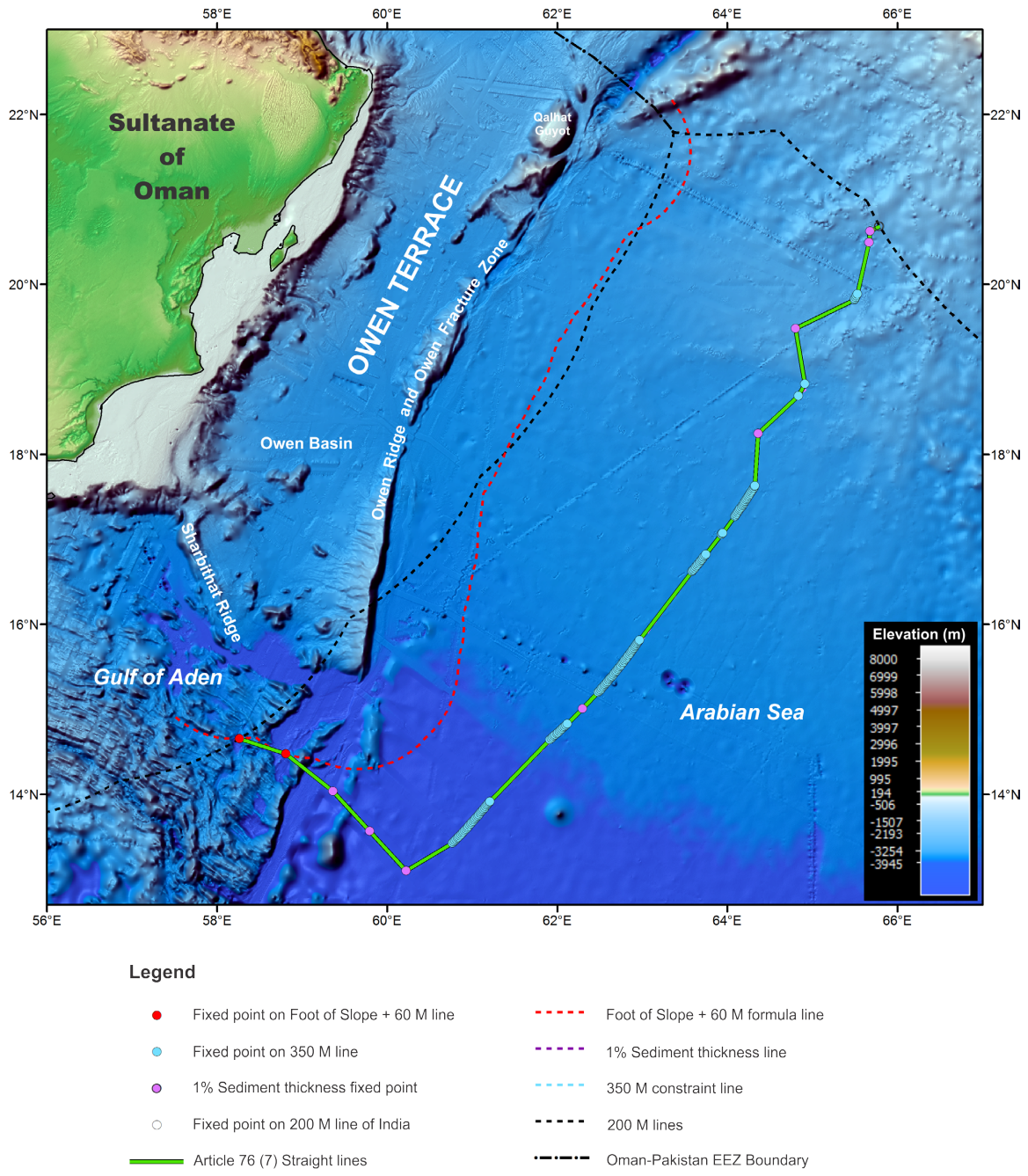

Figure 3 Map showing the outer limits of Oman's continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles ("M") from Oman's territorial sea baseline. The outer limits are delineated by 145 fixed points connected by straight lines not longer than 60 M in accordance with article 76 paragraph 7. Topography is multibeam swath bathymetry merged with GEBCO 2014. The depiction of lines 200 M from the territorial sea baseline of Oman or any other state is for illustrative purposes only and should not be taken to signify any acceptance or endorsement of their validity under international law.

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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX 1.0 FIXED POINTS COMPRISING THE OUTER LIMITS OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF

[1] This appendix lists the fixed points of the outer limits of the Oman continental shelf (Table A1). An explanation for the table is below:

Fixed Point	fixed point reference number
Latitude	in degrees, minutes, and decimal seconds
Longitude	in degrees, minutes, and decimal seconds
Article 76 Provision Invoked	the article 76 provision used to define the fixed point (FOS = foot of the continental slope)
Distance to next Point	distance to the next fixed point in nautical miles (M)

Table A1 Fixed points of the outer limits of the Oman continental shelf

Fixed Point	Latitude (DMS)	Longitude (DMS)	Article 76 Provision Invoked	Distance to next Point (M)
ECS001	14°39'18.350"N	58°15'44.457"E	200 M line; Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	33.39
ECS002	14°28'41.303"N	58°48'23.934"E	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	41.769
ECS003	14°02'15.553"N	59°21'48.000"E	Art. 76(4)(a)(i): 1% Sediment Thickness	37.79
ECS004	13°34'00.477"N	59°47'44.073"E	Art. 76(4)(a)(i): 1% Sediment Thickness	37.372
ECS005	13°06'01.499"N	60°13'17.030"E	Art. 76(4)(a)(i): 1% Sediment Thickness	37.567
ECS006	13°25'40.683"N	60°46'10.032"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.181
ECS007	13°26'31.644"N	60°47'00.753"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23
ECS008	13°27'24.912"N	60°47'53.417"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23
ECS009	13°28'18.357"N	60°48'45.896"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23
ECS010	13°29'11.979"N	60°49'38.190"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23
ECS011	13°30'05.776"N	60°50'30.298"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23
ECS012	13°30'59.748"N	60°51'22.220"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23
ECS013	13°31'53.895"N	60°52'13.955"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23
ECS014	13°32'48.216"N	60°53'05.502"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23
ECS015	13°33'42.710"N	60°53'56.861"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23
ECS016	13°34'37.377"N	60°54'48.032"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23
ECS017	13°35'32.216"N	60°55'39.012"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23

Fixed Point	Latitude (DMS)	Longitude (DMS)	Article 76 Provision Invoked	Distance to next Point (M)
ECS018	13°36'27.226"N	60°56'29.803"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23
ECS019	13°37'22.407"N	60°57'20.403"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23
ECS020	13°38'17.758"N	60°58'10.811"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23
ECS021	13°39'13.278"N	60°59'01.028"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23
ECS022	13°40'08.968"N	60°59'51.051"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23
ECS023	13°41'04.825"N	61°00'40.882"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23
ECS024	13°42'00.850"N	61°01'30.519"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23
ECS025	13°42'57.041"N	61°02'19.961"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23
ECS026	13°43'53.399"N	61°03'09.208"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23
ECS027	13°44'49.922"N	61°03'58.260"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23
ECS028	13°45'46.610"N	61°04'47.115"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23
ECS029	13°46'43.462"N	61°05'35.774"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23
ECS030	13°47'40.478"N	61°06'24.235"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23
ECS031	13°48'37.657"N	61°07'12.498"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23
ECS032	13°49'34.997"N	61°08'00.562"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23
ECS033	13°50'32.499"N	61°08'48.427"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23
ECS034	13°51'30.162"N	61°09'36.092"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23
ECS035	13°52'27.985"N	61°10'23.557"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23
ECS036	13°53'25.968"N	61°11'10.821"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.23
ECS037	13°54'24.109"N	61°11'57.883"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	0.769
ECS038	13°55'00.529"N	61°12'27.196"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	59.96
ECS039	14°38'47.416"N	61°54'51.029"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.373
ECS040	14°39'42.225"N	61°55'54.647"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS041	14°40'31.570"N	61°56'51.509"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS042	14°41'21.105"N	61°57'48.200"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS043	14°42'10.829"N	61°58'44.720"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS044	14°43'00.741"N	61°59'41.067"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.164
ECS045	14°43'48.128"N	62°00'34.210"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.297
ECS046	14°44'41.129"N	62°01'33.243"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS047	14°45'31.604"N	62°02'29.069"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS048	14°46'22.265"N	62°03'24.721"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS049	14°47'13.112"N	62°04'20.197"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS050	14°48'04.143"N	62°05'15.497"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS051	14°48'55.360"N	62°06'10.620"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.183
ECS052	14°49'44.785"N	62°07'03.463"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	15.025
ECS053	15°00'35.645"N	62°17'50.698"E	Art. 76(4)(a)(i): 1% Sediment Thickness	15.722

Fixed Point	Latitude (DMS)	Longitude (DMS)	Article 76 Provision Invoked	Distance to next Point (M)
ECS054	15°12'07.106"N	62°28'57.204"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.289
ECS055	15°13'05.700"N	62°29'49.664"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS056	15°14'01.831"N	62°30'39.569"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS057	15°14'58.129"N	62°31'29.278"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS058	15°15'54.592"N	62°32'18.791"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS059	15°16'51.221"N	62°33'08.108"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS060	15°17'48.014"N	62°33'57.227"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS061	15°18'44.970"N	62°34'46.147"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS062	15°19'42.089"N	62°35'34.870"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS063	15°20'39.371"N	62°36'23.393"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS064	15°21'36.815"N	62°37'11.716"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS065	15°22'34.419"N	62°37'59.839"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.031
ECS066	15°23'22.805"N	62°38'40.004"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.43
ECS067	15°24'30.108"N	62°39'35.482"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS068	15°25'28.191"N	62°40'23.000"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.197
ECS069	15°26'24.856"N	62°41'09.040"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.264
ECS070	15°27'24.832"N	62°41'57.428"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS071	15°28'23.388"N	62°42'44.336"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS072	15°29'22.100"N	62°43'31.040"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS073	15°30'20.968"N	62°44'17.538"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS074	15°31'19.990"N	62°45'03.831"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.53
ECS075	15°32'33.585"N	62°46'01.097"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	0.931
ECS076	15°33'18.497"N	62°46'35.797"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS077	15°34'17.980"N	62°47'21.470"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS078	15°35'17.615"N	62°48'06.934"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS079	15°36'17.402"N	62°48'52.190"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS080	15°37'17.339"N	62°49'37.236"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS081	15°38'17.426"N	62°50'22.073"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS082	15°39'17.662"N	62°51'06.699"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS083	15°40'18.047"N	62°51'51.115"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS084	15°41'18.580"N	62°52'35.319"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS085	15°42'19.259"N	62°53'19.311"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS086	15°43'20.086"N	62°54'03.091"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS087	15°44'21.058"N	62°54'46.658"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS088	15°45'22.174"N	62°55'30.011"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231
ECS089	15°46'23.436"N	62°56'13.149"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.231

Fixed Point	Latitude (DMS)	Longitude (DMS)	Article 76 Provision Invoked	Distance to next Point (M)
ECS090	15°47'24.840"N	62°56'56.073"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.131
ECS091	15°48'21.392"N	62°57'35.327"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	0.772
ECS092	15°49'00.052"N	62°58'02.009"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	59.946
ECS093	16°37'23.579"N	63°35'05.239"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	0.772
ECS094	16°37'59.612"N	63°35'35.755"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.053
ECS095	16°38'48.852"N	63°36'17.243"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.228
ECS096	16°39'46.447"N	63°37'05.460"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.228
ECS097	16°40'44.201"N	63°37'53.475"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.228
ECS098	16°41'42.113"N	63°38'41.288"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.228
ECS099	16°42'40.184"N	63°39'28.899"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.228
ECS100	16°43'38.411"N	63°40'16.307"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.228
ECS101	16°44'36.794"N	63°41'03.511"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.228
ECS102	16°45'35.333"N	63°41'50.511"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.228
ECS103	16°46'34.028"N	63°42'37.306"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.228
ECS104	16°47'32.876"N	63°43'23.896"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.228
ECS105	16°48'31.878"N	63°44'10.280"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.076
ECS106	16°49'23.703"N	63°44'50.753"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	17.526
ECS107	17°03'28.530"N	63°55'48.689"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	0.86
ECS108	17°04'10.047"N	63°56'20.946"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	0.458
ECS109	17°04'32.163"N	63°56'38.066"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	14.432
ECS110	17°16'20.207"N	64°05'22.964"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	0.768
ECS111	17°16'58.454"N	64°05'50.077"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.205
ECS112	17°17'58.541"N	64°06'32.424"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.205
ECS113	17°18'58.766"N	64°07'14.565"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.205
ECS114	17°19'59.126"N	64°07'56.498"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.205
ECS115	17°20'59.622"N	64°08'38.222"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.205
ECS116	17°22'00.252"N	64°09'19.739"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.205
ECS117	17°23'01.016"N	64°10'01.045"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.205
ECS118	17°24'01.913"N	64°10'42.142"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.205
ECS119	17°25'02.943"N	64°11'23.029"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.205
ECS120	17°26'04.105"N	64°12'03.705"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.205
ECS121	17°27'05.398"N	64°12'44.170"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.205
ECS122	17°28'06.821"N	64°13'24.423"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.205
ECS123	17°29'08.374"N	64°14'04.464"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.205
ECS124	17°30'10.056"N	64°14'44.293"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.205
ECS125	17°31'11.867"N	64°15'23.908"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.204

Fixed Point	Latitude (DMS)	Longitude (DMS)	Article 76 Provision Invoked	Distance to next Point (M)
ECS126	17°32'13.803"N	64°16'03.307"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.221
ECS127	17°33'16.659"N	64°16'43.134"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.221
ECS128	17°34'19.643"N	64°17'22.738"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.221
ECS129	17°35'22.756"N	64°18'02.121"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.221
ECS130	17°36'25.998"N	64°18'41.283"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.221
ECS131	17°37'29.367"N	64°19'20.223"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	0.39
ECS132	17°37'49.649"N	64°19'32.622"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	36.882
ECS133	18°14'47.761"N	64°21'45.274"E	Art. 76(4)(a)(i): 1% Sediment Thickness	37.825
ECS134	18°41'22.955"N	64°50'10.096"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	9.497
ECS135	18°49'53.227"N	64°54'41.559"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	39.492
ECS136	19°29'01.818"N	64°48'04.908"E	Art. 76(4)(a)(i): 1% Sediment Thickness	44.067
ECS137	19°49'07.572"N	65°29'40.584"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	0.819
ECS138	19°49'52.206"N	65°30'02.790"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.22
ECS139	19°50'58.765"N	65°30'35.661"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.22
ECS140	19°52'05.429"N	65°31'08.296"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	1.22
ECS141	19°53'12.198"N	65°31'40.694"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	0.119
ECS142	19°53'18.696"N	65°31'43.831"E	Art. 76(5): 350M	36.928
ECS143	20°29'33.810"N	65°39'54.735"E	Art. 76(4)(a)(i): 1% Sediment Thickness	8.098
ECS144	20°37'39.177"N	65°40'45.227"E	Art. 76(4)(a)(i): 1% Sediment Thickness	7.227
ECS145	20'41"05.357"N	65'47"32.451"E	200M India