United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION ON THE LIMITS OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF IN REGARD TO THE PARTIAL REVISED SUBMISSION MADE BY ICELAND IN RESPECT OF THE WESTERN, SOUTHERN, AND SOUTH-EASTERN PARTS OF THE REYKJANES RIDGE ON 31 MARCH 2021[5]

Recommendations prepared by the Subcommission established for the consideration of the partial revised Submission made by Iceland

Approved by the Subcommission on 5 November 2024

Approved by the Commission, with amendments, on 12 March 2025

[5] The aim of this Summary is to provide information which is not of confidential or proprietary nature in order to facilitate the function of the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 11(3) of annex III to the rules of procedure of the Commission (CLCS/40/Rev.2). This Summary is based on excerpts of the Recommendations and may refer to material not necessarily included either in the full Recommendations or this Summary.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

60 M formula line	The line delineated by reference to fixed points determined at a distance of 60 nautical miles from the foot of the continental slope
60 M formula point	Fixed point determined at a distance of 60 nautical miles from the foot of the continental slope
200 M line	The line at a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured
2,500 m isobath	A line connecting the depth of 2,500 metres
Article 76	Article 76 of the Convention
Baselines	The baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured
BOS	The base of the continental slope
Commission	The Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf
Convention	The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982
Depth Constraint	The constraint line determined at a distance of 100 M from the 2,500 m isobath
Distance Constraint	The constraint line determined at a distance of 350 M from the baselines
DOALOS	Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations
FOS	Foot of the continental slope
Guidelines	The Scientific and Technical Guidelines of the Commission (CLCS/11 and CLCS/11/Add.1)
M	Nautical mile
MBES	Multi-Beam Echo Sounder
Rules of procedure	The rules of procedure of the Commission (CLCS/40/Rev.1 and CLCS/40/Rev.2)
Secretary-General	The Secretary-General of the United Nations
Sediment thickness formula line	The line delineated by reference to the outermost fixed points at each of which the thickness of sedimentary rocks is at least 1 per cent of the shortest distance from such point to the foot of the continental slope
Sediment thickness formula point	Outermost fixed point at which the thickness of sedimentary rocks is at least 1 per cent of the shortest distance from that point to the foot of the continental slope

I. INTRODUCTION

1 On 31 March 2021, Iceland submitted to the Commission, through the Secretary-General,[1] information on the limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 M from the baselines in the western, southern and south-eastern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge, in accordance with article 76, paragraph 8 of the Convention.

2 The Convention entered into force for Iceland on 16 November 1994.

3 It is recalled that, on 29 April 2009, Iceland had made a partial Submission to the Commission which covered the Ægir Basin area and the western and southern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge. On 10 March 2016, the Commission approved, with amendments, the Recommendations in regard to the Submission made by Iceland in the Ægir Basin area and in the western and southern parts of Reykjanes Ridge.

4 Subsequently, Iceland made a partial revised Submission in respect of the western, southern and south-eastern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge, on 31 March 2021 (Figure 1) ("the Submission").

5 On 1 April 2021, the Secretary-General issued Continental Shelf Notification CLCS.27.REV.2021.LOS[2] giving due publicity to the Executive Summary of the Submission in accordance with rule 50 of the rules of procedure of the Commission. Pursuant to rule 51 of the rules of procedure, the consideration of the Submission was included in the agenda of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission held from 5 July to 22 August 2023.

6 Pursuant to section 2 of annex III to the rules of procedure, a presentation of the Submission was made to the plenary of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on 9 August 2023, by the head of the delegation, Birgir Búason, Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Freysteinn Sigmundsson, Research Professor, Institute of Earth Sciences, University of Iceland; and Sigvaldi Thordarson, Senior Geophysicist, Iceland GeoSurvey. In addition to elaborating on substantive points of the Submission, Mr. Búason indicated that Harald Brekke, member of the Commission,[3] had assisted Iceland by providing scientific and technical advice during the preparation of the Submission.

7 Mr. Búason stated that the submission "does not cover the continental shelf of Iceland in the Hatton-Rockall area, which is subject to overlapping claims by Denmark/the Faroe Islands, Ireland and the United Kingdom" and that "the area submitted in the south-eastern part of Reykjanes Ridge does not overlap with the disputed area". Mr. Búason indicated that the north-eastern part of Reykjanes Ridge was not included in the scope of the submission, given that "other arguments" applied to it and that "[s]uch arguments might lead to an overlap with competing claims in the Hatton-Rockall area". Mr. Búason noted that a partial submission for the north-eastern part of Reykjanes Ridge and the Hatton-Rockall area would be made at a later stage. With respect to a "small overlap of claims west of the Reykjanes Ridge", reference was made to the "2013 Agreed Minutes

[1] On whose behalf the Submission was received by DOALOS.

[2] See Continental Shelf Notification CLCS.27.REV.2021.LOS at https://www.un.org/depts/los/clcs_new/submissions_files/isl27_09/20210401UnNvAs001E.pdf.

[3] Mr. Brekke was a member of the Commission from 1997 to 2012 and from 2023 to 2025.

on the delimitation of the continental shelf beyond 200 M between Iceland and Greenland in the Irminger Sea", reflecting the "[m]utual consent by the two States for the Commission to consider submissions and make recommendations" "[w]ithout prejudice to the question of bilateral delimitation". It was noted that "[f]ollowing the procedures set out in article 76 (8) of the Convention, the States will finalize the delimitation of the continental shelf in the area through an agreement".

8 The Commission received no communications from other States in relation to the Submission.

9 The Commission took note of the presentation of Iceland and invited the Subcommission to take the presentation into consideration, as appropriate.

10 Previously, in view of the progress in its work, the Commission had addressed the modalities for the consideration of the Submission. On 5 July 2023, during the plenary of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission, the Commission had decided to proceed with the examination of the Submission by way of the respective Subcommission, which had commenced its work thereafter. Pending the appointment of a seventh member, the Commission had appointed the following members to the Subcommission established to consider the partial revised Submission made by Iceland in respect of the western, southern and south-eastern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge: Aldino Manuel dos Santos de Campos, Efren Perez Carandang, Antonio Fernando Garcez Faria, Estevão Stefane Mahanjane, Simon Njuguna and Rajan Sivaramakrishnan. The Subcommission elected Mr. Garcez as its Chairperson, and Messrs. Mahanjane and Sivaramakrishnan as its Vice-Chairpersons. Subsequently, during the sixtieth session of the Commission, Mr. Tolojanahary Randriamiarantsoa was appointed as a member of the Subcommission.

11 The Subcommission examined the Submission from the fifty-eighth to the sixty-second sessions. During these sessions, the Subcommission held nine meetings with the Delegation, posed questions in writing and presented preliminary considerations involving documents and presentations. During the course of the examination of the Submission by the Subcommission, the Delegation provided responses to the questions posed both in writing and as presentations, and provided additional material.

12 The Subcommission conducted its interactions with the Delegation according to the rules of procedure and practice of the Commission outlined in a presentation delivered to the Delegation at the first meeting held with the Subcommission.

13 During the fifty-eighth session, the Subcommission met from 6 to 19 July 2023 to commence its consideration of the Submission and to conduct a preliminary analysis of the Submission pursuant to paragraph 5(1) of annex III to the rules of procedure.

14 At the same session, the Subcommission commenced the main scientific and technical examination of the Submission pursuant to paragraph 9 of annex III to the rules of procedure.

15 The main scientific and technical examination continued until the sixty-second session when, on 30 October 2024, the Subcommission provided a comprehensive presentation of its views and general conclusions arising from the examination of the Submission in accordance with paragraph 10.3 of

annex III to the rules of procedure. On 31 October 2024, the Delegation transmitted a letter, pursuant to paragraph 10.4 of annex III to the rules of procedure, confirming that the views and general conclusions of the Subcommission reflect the common understanding of the Delegation and the Subcommission.

16 The Subcommission adopted its Recommendations on 5 November 2024 and submitted them to the Commission on 14 November 2024 for consideration and approval.

17 The Subcommission made a presentation to the Commission on the substance and rationale of its Recommendations on 10 March 2025. The Delegation subsequently made a presentation to the Commission on the same date in accordance with paragraph 15(1 bis) of annex III to the rules of procedure.

18 The Commission prepared these Recommendations, which were approved on 12 March 2025, taking into consideration article 76 and annex II to the Convention, the Guidelines and the rules of procedure.

19 The Recommendations of the Commission are based on the scientific and technical data and other material provided by the Delegation in relation to the implementation of article 76. The Commission makes these Recommendations to Iceland in fulfilment of its mandate as contained in article 76 and in articles 3 and 5 of annex II to the Convention.

20 The Recommendations of the Commission only address issues related to article 76 and annex II to the Convention and shall not prejudice matters relating to delimitation of boundaries between States with opposite or adjacent coasts, or prejudice the position of States which are parties to a land or maritime dispute, or the application of other parts of the Convention or any other treaties.

21 The Commission makes Recommendations to coastal States on matters related to the establishment of the outer limits of their continental shelf in accordance with paragraph 8 of article 76 of the Convention. Pursuant to this paragraph, the limits of the continental shelf established by a coastal State on the basis of these Recommendations shall be final and binding.

22 Throughout the examination of the Submission, the Subcommission requested and received support from the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs.

II. CONTENTS OF THE SUBMISSION

A. Original Submission

23 The original Submission received on 31 March 2021 contained three parts: an Executive Summary; a Main Body, which is the analytical and descriptive part; and Scientific and Technical Data.

B. Communications and additional material

24 In the course of the examination of the Submission by the Subcommission, the Delegation submitted additional material, including responses to questions and requests for clarifications of the Subcommission.

III. EXAMINATION OF THE SUBMISSION BY THE SUBCOMMISSION

A. Examination of the format and completeness of the Submission

25 Pursuant to paragraph 3 of annex III to the rules of procedure, the Subcommission verified the format and completeness of the Submission.

B. Preliminary analysis of the Submission

26 Pursuant to paragraph 5 of annex III to the rules of procedure, the Subcommission undertook a preliminary analysis of the Submission, in accordance with article 76 of the Convention and the Guidelines and concluded that:

(a) The test of appurtenance was satisfied by Iceland in relation to the Submission based on FOS points that were approved on 10 March 2016 by the Commission in the "Recommendations of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf in regard to the Submission made by Iceland in the Ægir Basin area and in the western and southern parts of Reykjanes Ridge on 29 April 2009". The outer edge of the continental margin established from these FOS points, by applying the provisions of article 76, paragraph 4 of the Convention, extends beyond the 200 M line of Iceland;

(b) The proposed outer limits of the continental shelf of Iceland beyond 200 M in the western, southern and south-eastern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge (Figure 1) are determined based on the 60 M formula line, which is located landward of the depth constraint as applied by Iceland;

(c) The question whether appropriate combinations of FOS points and constraint lines had been used by Iceland needed further consideration and would be addressed in the context of the main scientific and technical examination of the Submission;

(d) The construction of the outer limits contains straight line segments not exceeding 60 M in length;

(e) The cooperation of relevant international organizations, in accordance with rule 56 of the rules of procedure, or the advice of a specialist in accordance with rule 57 and/or of any other member of the Commission would not be necessary; and

(f) Additional time would be required to review all the data and to prepare its Recommendations during future sessions of the Commission.

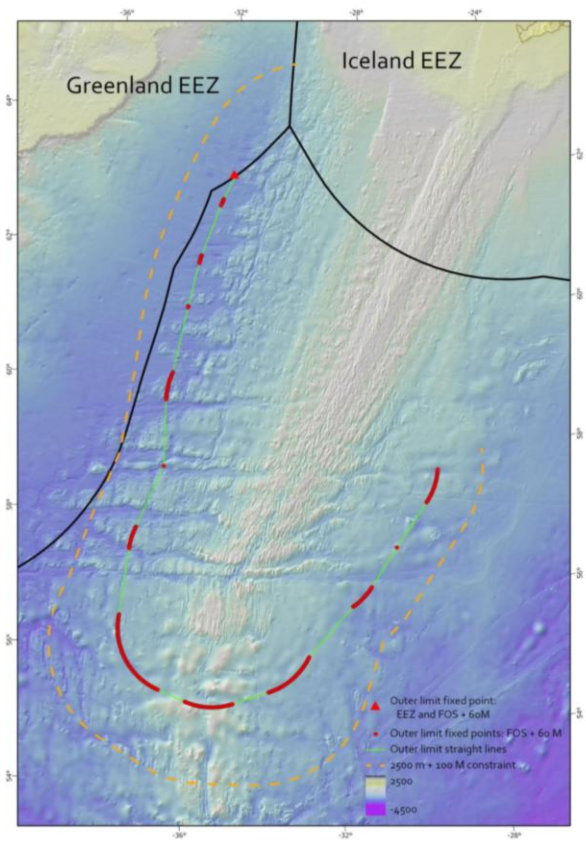

Figure 1. Configuration of the outer limits of the continental shelf as proposed in the Submission [Figure 2 of the Executive Summary].

C. Main scientific and technical examination of the Submission

27 Pursuant to paragraph 9 of annex III to the rules of procedure, and taking into account the decisions reached with respect to the consideration of the appropriate combinations of FOS points and constraint lines (see paragraph 26), the Subcommission conducted an examination of the Submission based on the Guidelines and evaluated the following, as applicable:

(a) The data and methodology employed by the coastal State to determine the location of the FOS;

(b) The methodology used to determine the formula line at a distance of 60 M from the FOS;

(c) The data and methodology used to determine the formula line delineated by reference to the outermost fixed points at each of which the thickness of sedimentary rocks was at least 1 per cent of the shortest distance from such point to the FOS, or not less than 1 kilometre in the cases in which the Statement of Understanding applies;

(d) The data and methodology employed in the determination of the 2,500 metre isobath;

(e) The methodology used to determine the depth constraint line;

(f) The data and methodology used to determine the distance constraint line;

(g) The construction of the formulae line as the outer envelope of the two formulae;

(h) The construction of the constraint line as the outer envelope of the two constraints;

(i) The construction of the inner envelope of the formulae and constraint lines;

(j) The delineation of the outer limits of the continental shelf by means of straight lines not longer than 60 M with a view to ensuring that only the portion of the seabed that satisfies all the provisions of article 76 of the Convention and the Statement of Understanding is enclosed;

(k) The estimates of the uncertainties in the methods applied, with a view to identifying the main source(s) of such uncertainties and their effect on the Submission; and

(l) Whether the data submitted are sufficient in terms of quantity and quality to justify the proposed limits.

28 In conducting its examination of the Submission, the Subcommission:

(a) Proceeded with a detailed examination of the data and information supporting every FOS point selected for the establishment of the outer edge of the continental margin;

(b) Sought clarifications and additional data and information from the Delegation, where necessary, through exchanges with the Delegation;

(c) Presented preliminary views and conclusions to the Delegation; and

(d) Made a comprehensive presentation of its views and general conclusions to the Delegation at an advanced stage of the examination of the Submission, as provided for in paragraph 10(3) of annex III to the rules of procedure.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION WITH RESPECT TO THE PARTIAL REVISED SUBMISSION MADE BY ICELAND IN RESPECT OF THE WESTERN, SOUTHERN, AND SOUTH-EASTERN PARTS OF THE REYKJANES RIDGE

1. Geographical and geological description of the region

29 Iceland stated, in the Main Body, that its continental margin is characterized by the Iceland Plateau, the Reykjanes Ridge to the south and Kolbeinsey Ridge to the north. These two ridges, as an integral part of the North Atlantic sector of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, have an anomalously shallow bathymetry when compared to mid-oceanic ridges in general (Figure 2).

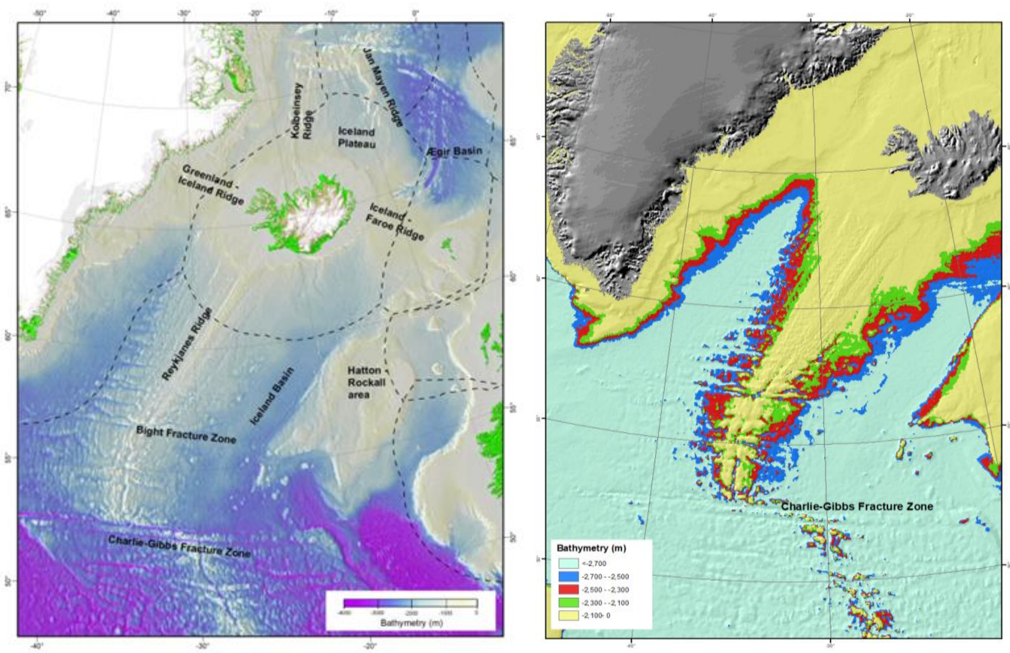

Figure 2. Main physiographic features (left) and main bathymetric bands (right) in the region of the Submission. Dashed lines (left) show 200 M limits [Main Body].

30 Opening of the Atlantic Ocean began in the central Atlantic in the Triassic and propagated northward. North America (NA) separated from Africa sometime before Chron M29 (160 Ma) to form the Scotian margin, and before Chron M3 (125 Ma) from Iberia to form the Southern Newfoundland margin. Continuing northward, NA separated from Europe after Chron M0 (120 Ma) to form the northern Newfoundland margin. NA and Greenland separated to form the Labrador Sea before Chron 31 (70 Ma), but at about 60 Ma, with the arrival of the Icelandic plume, the main spreading axis switched to the east side of Greenland. This shift forced rifting that separated Greenland from Europe shortly before Chron 24 (55 Ma).

31 Iceland indicates that this rifting was accompanied by a period of continental flood basalt volcanism in the “North-Atlantic Igneous Province” from ~60.5 Ma to ~54.5 Ma (Jolley and Bell, 2002). South of Iceland, Chron 24 is the oldest magnetic isochron on each side of the North Atlantic spreading ridge. The oldest oceanic crust there consists of seaward dipping reflectors, on each side of the North Atlantic spreading ridge, formed ~56-53 Ma (Smallwood and White, 2002). Since then, divergent movements of the North American and Eurasian plates at the Mid-Atlantic Ridge are recorded by magnetic anomalies on the North Atlantic oceanic floor (Figure 3).

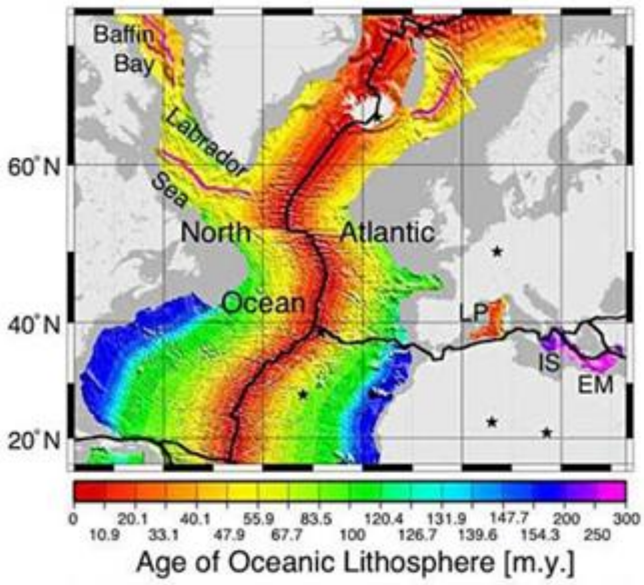

Figure 3. Oceanic lithospheric age in the North Atlantic (Müller et al., 2008) [Main Body].

32 The tectonic evolution of the North Atlantic around Iceland shows significant changes around 26 Ma, when the Iceland hotspot arrived in the region. At that time, a major rift jump occurred from the now extinct Ægir Ridge in the Ægir Basin towards the Kolbeinsey Ridge north of Iceland, thus separating the Jan Mayen microcontinent from Greenland. Simultaneously, along the Reykjanes Ridge, while the spreading rate and direction remained unchanged, the initial configuration of north-south oriented ridge segments with axial valleys that were offset by east-west oriented fracture zones, gradually gave way to a NNE-SSW-oriented linear spreading axis (Jones et al., 2002). As the Eurasian and North American plates separate, the oblique segment propagates further south, and it currently reaches as far as 57°N. The area of oblique spreading was first described as a V-shaped area by Vogt (1971) (Figure 4). Iceland stated that the V-shaped area is the result of a "strong hotspot-ridge interaction".

33 Based on bathymetric, gravity and magnetic data (Figures 2, 4 and 5, respectively), Hey et al. (2016) concluded that the tectonic development of Reykjanes Ridge is composed of three phases. The first phase began at Chron 24 at ~55 Ma (Smallwood and White, 2002), when Greenland and Eurasia broke up. Initially, the plate motion was orthogonal without transform faults and fracture zones.

34 The second phase commenced at Chron 17 at ~37 Ma (when the seafloor spreading in the Labrador Sea stopped (Vogt, 1971; Vogt and Avery, 1974; Vogt and Johnson, 1975; Jones, 2003)). This major tectonic event influenced the spreading direction on Reykjanes Ridge, changing it from about N125°E to N100°E. This change in spreading direction seems to have occurred synchronously with the termination of spreading in the Labrador Sea (Jones, 2003). The geometry of crustal accretion on Reykjanes Ridge changed to a more slow-spreading, staircase-like pattern, with transform faults and fracture zones. The staircase pattern is seen in Figures 4 and 5.

35 The final phase of the evolution of Reykjanes Ridge began shortly after the spreading stopped in the Labrador Sea, at around 34 Ma and is still in progress. The reorganization started where Iceland is located today, influencing Reykjanes Ridge with a change from a perpendicular to an oblique spreading geometry where the strike of the ridge is not perpendicular to the seafloor spreading direction. The reorganization progressively migrated south along Reykjanes Ridge away from Iceland and is currently located at the Bight Fracture Zone roughly at 57°N, with some influence stretching further to the south, as indicated by the dashed concave curved line to the south of this fracture zone in Figures 4 and 5.

36 Bathymetric, gravity and magnetic data (Figures 2, 4 and 5) from the Reykjanes Ridge show a pattern of distinctive V-shaped ridges and troughs, which are symmetrical on both sides of the spreading axis of the ridge, and which converge southward, away from Iceland. The V-shaped area is approximately 1,000 km long, extending from the Reykjanes peninsula to about 57°N, and up to 500 km wide (Figure 4).

37 According to the Submission, these V-shaped ridges and troughs are thought to have been generated by waxing and waning of the upwelling mantle plume, with the activity pulses caused by either the propagating buoyant mantle upwelling or by time-dependent mantle convection.

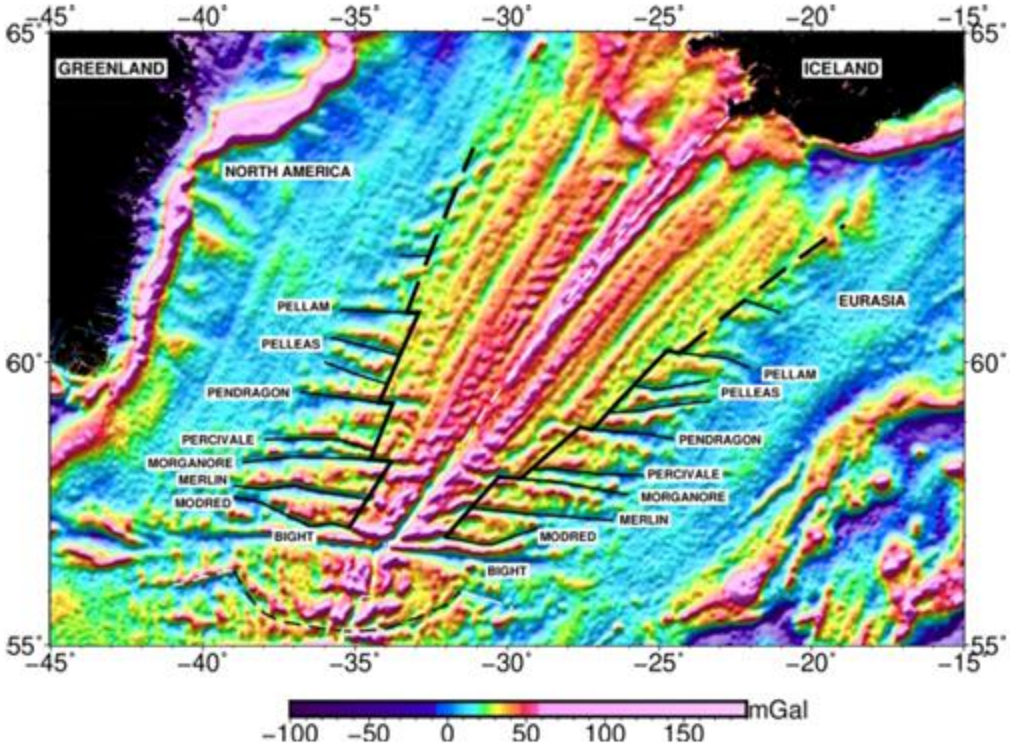

Figure 4. Marine gravity [free air] anomaly (Sandwell et al., 2014) and western and eastern tectonic boundaries south of Iceland. White dashes approximate the Reykjanes Ridge axis. The heavy black step-like V pattern indicates the boundaries of the V-shaped area, dashed near Iceland, where the location is uncertain. Bight is the first transform fault remaining south of Iceland. The old fracture zones formed by the transforms eliminated by the reorganization are approximately E-W black lines, with names from Vogt and Avery (1974). The black dashed line south of Bight shows the boundary of influence of an independent propagator that terminated fracture zone-like structures (white dashed lines) [Main Body].

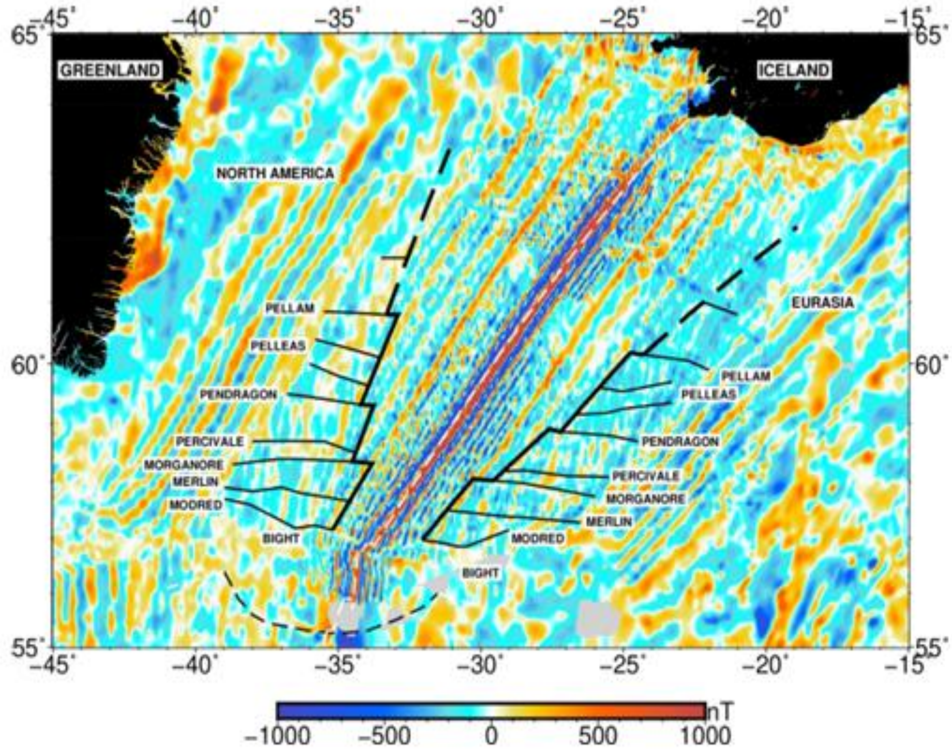

Figure 5. [Total] Magnetic anomaly map (Macnab et al., 1995; Searle et al., 1998; Hey et al., 2010, 2016). The boundaries of the V-shaped area and fracture zones are the same as in Figure 4 [Main Body].

38 The propagating buoyant upwelling models of Martinez and Hey (2017) and Martinez et al. (2020) attribute the crustal features of Reykjanes Ridge and its flanks to shallow buoyant mantle instabilities propagating south from Iceland along Reykjanes Ridge. A persistent sub-axial low viscosity channel supporting buoyant mantle upwelling from a fixed location can explain the current oblique geometry of the ridge as a reestablishment of its original configuration following an abrupt change in opening direction (Figure 6). The formation of the V-shaped area would be related to a continued readjustment process linked to this tectonic reorganization.

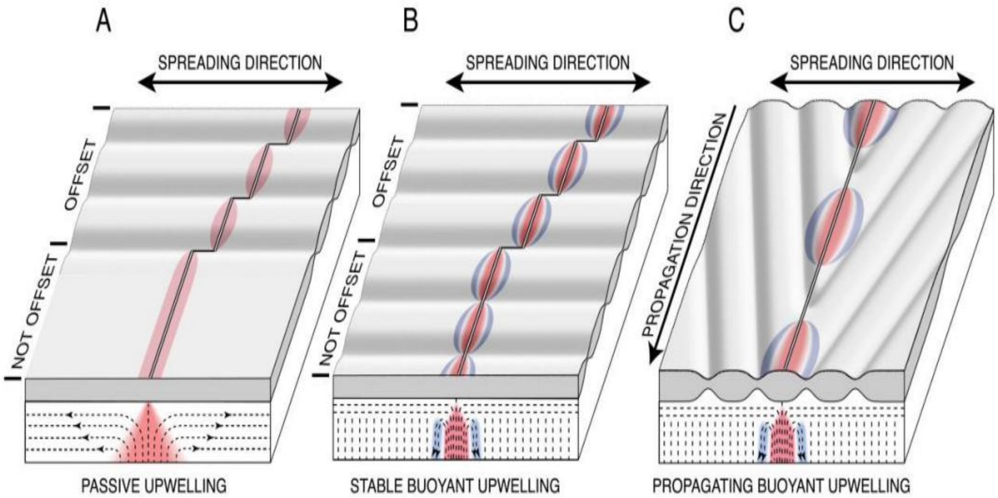

Figure 6. (A) Plate-driven or passive mantle upwelling produces crustal segmentation only at ridge axis offsets and generates horizontal flow fabric. (B) Spatially stable buoyant mantle upwelling cells (coloured ovals) produce crustal segmentation whether or not the ridge segments are offset by transform faults (thin solid lines). (C) On a linear axis underlain by gradients in mantle properties, buoyant upwelling cells can propagate systematically along the axis producing crustal V-shaped ridges and troughs [Main Body].

39 In contrast to the propagating upwelling model, the time-dependent mantle convection model of Jones et al. (2014), attributes the formation of the V-shaped area to time-dependent effects of an unsteady deep mantle plume radiating from the Iceland hotspot. Based on a comparative evaluation of the geochemical and geophysical data along the Reykjanes Ridge, Jones et al. (2014) showed that the geochemical and crustal thickness observations along the ridge can be matched using a time-dependent melting model with a basal boundary condition of sinusoidally-varying temperature. They further concluded that the V-shaped ridges and troughs are generated when hotter and cooler blobs are carried up the plume stem beneath Iceland and spread radially outward within the asthenosphere, before being drawn upward into the melting region when passing beneath the Mid-Atlantic Ridge (Figure 7).

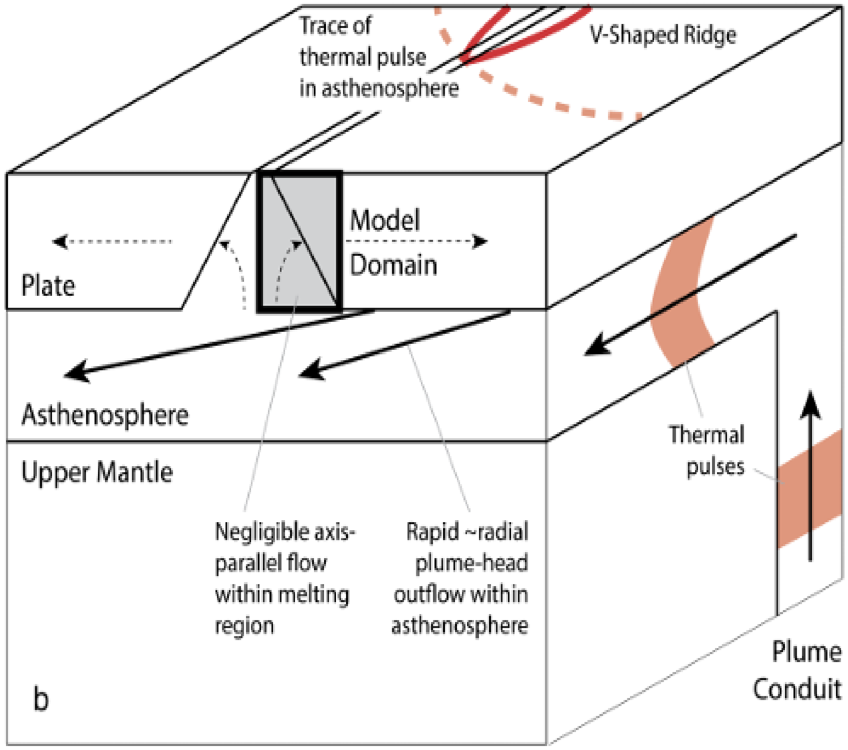

Figure 7. Relationship between 2D model slice and 3D ridge-plume interaction geometry, showing likely path of mantle arriving and melting beneath the V-shaped area [Main Body].

2. The determination of the foot of the continental slope (article 76, paragraph 4(b))

40 The FOS should be established in accordance with article 76, paragraph 4(b) of the Convention.

2.1 Considerations

41 According to Iceland, fourteen FOS points generate formula points beyond the 200 M limits of Iceland in the western (eight FOS), southern (three FOS) and south-eastern (three FOS) parts of the Reykjanes Ridge.

42 The eleven FOS points in the western and southern parts were included in the Submission made by Iceland on 29 April 2009. The Commission, in its recommendations of 10 March 2016, concluded that six FOS points [ICE-RRW-03, 04, 05, 06, 07 and 08], in the western part of the Reykjanes Ridge, fulfil the requirements of article 76 of the Convention and Chapter 5 of the Guidelines (Figure 8).

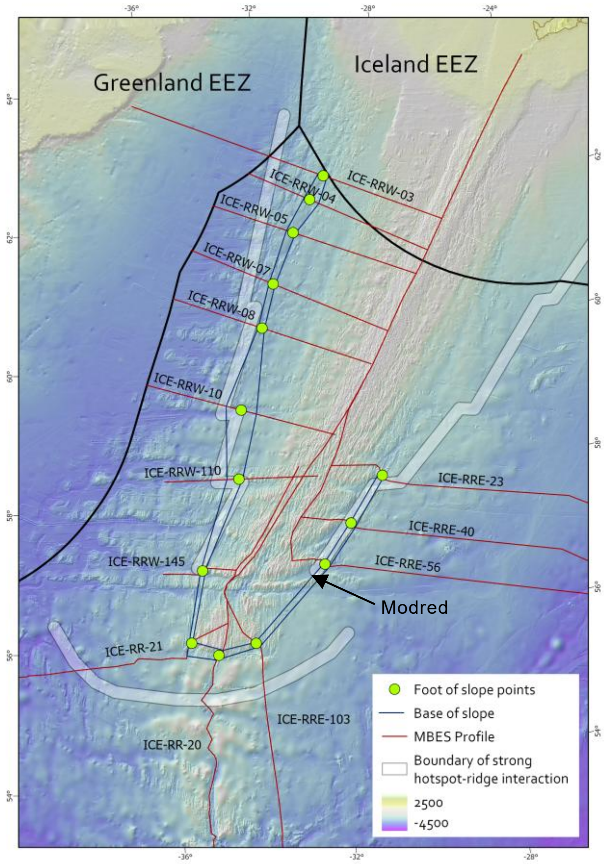

Figure 8. Submitted BOS (blue lines) and FOS points (green) in the western, southern and south-eastern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge shown on the composite profiles (red lines), along with the boundary of the V-shaped area (white bands) [provided by Iceland on 4 November 2024].

43 The Subcommission noted that the Submission did not include FOS-ICE-RRW-06, which was previously approved by the Commission in its recommendations of 10 March 2016. The Delegation clarified that FOS-ICE-RRW-06 did not contribute to the establishment of the outer edge of the continental margin and therefore was not included in the Submission.

2.1.1 Identification of the BOS

44 In its Submission of 29 April 2009, Iceland developed and applied a "Three-step approach" for the determination of the FOS: (1) Establish an initial search area for the BOS, based on regional gradients; (2) Identify the BOS within this search area; and (3) Determine the FOS by applying the general rule of article 76(4)(b). The Commission in its recommendations of 10 March 2016 considered that this methodology is in accordance with the Guidelines. In this Submission, Iceland applied the same methodology for the determination of the FOS. The search area for the identification of the BOS (Step 2 of the "Three-step approach") was constrained by the area of a "strong hotspot influence"

(V-shaped area) as identified by Iceland on the basis of morphology and gravity observations (white bands in Figure 8 and pink area in Figure 9). The identification of the BOS within the search area was based on morphology and bathymetry.

45 Figure 9 illustrates the “Three-step approach” as applied by Iceland to identify the BOS and to determine the FOS points by using low and high pass filters. The determination of the FOS is based on the maxima returned by the four mathematical operators (C, L, V and U). The initial search interval for the BOS is indicated by the larger white area. The boundary of the V-shaped area (white bands in Figure 8), which limits the search area for the identification of the BOS within the V-shaped area, is shown in pink colour (the fill beneath the profile). The BOS, indicated by the black vertical lines, is identified at a regional gradient change associated with the largest concentration and convergence of the four mathematical operator maxima within the V-shaped area.

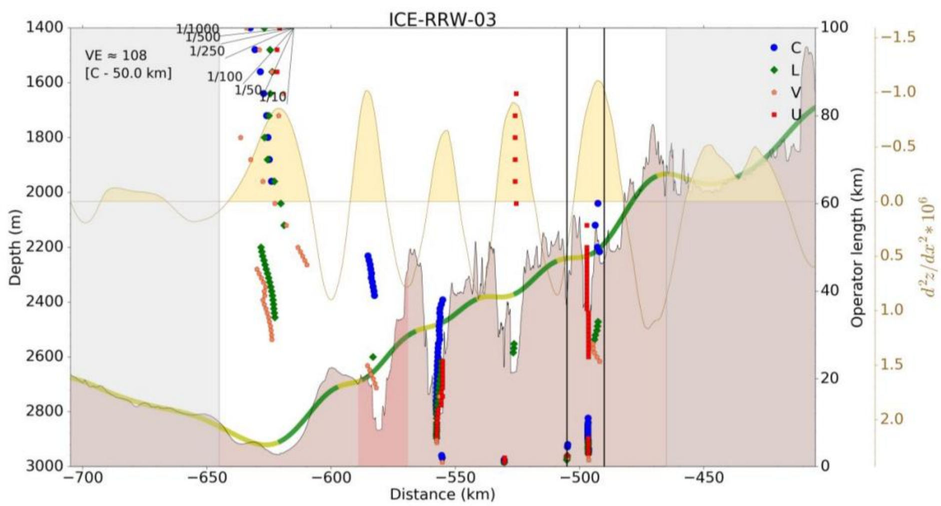

Figure 9. Illustration of the “Three-step approach” methodology for profile ICE-RRW-03 [Main Body].

46 In the western and south-eastern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge, Iceland used the western and eastern boundaries outlined by Hey et al. (2016) to establish the boundaries of the V-shaped area. Linear features sub-parallel to the Reykjanes Ridge are located within this boundary; extinct transform valleys are outside of this boundary. The width of the white bands marking the western and eastern boundaries, as shown in Figures 8 and 10, is 20 km, corresponding to crust generated over about 2 million years (half spreading rate of about 1 cm/year).

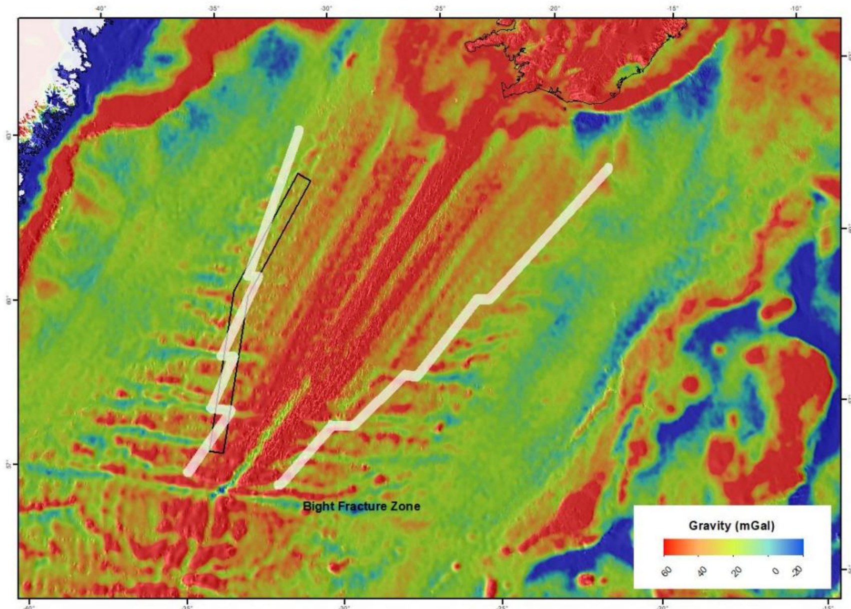

Figure 10. Marine gravity field, with the western boundary of the V-shaped area as presented to the Subcommission in 2013-2014 (band with black outline), and limits of tectonic reorganization inferred by Hey et al. (2016) (white shaded band) [Main Body].

47 Iceland demonstrated that the western and eastern limits of “strong hotspot-ridge interaction” coincide with a change in the pattern of the magnetic isochrons, from linear along the Reykjanes Ridge in the V-shaped area to “staircase shaped” beyond that region (Figure 5). Typical spreading, showing a staircase pattern, has shaped the area outside the boundary, but oblique spreading on the straight part of the Reykjanes Ridge has shaped the area within these two boundaries.

48 An additional argument is provided by the residual basement depth anomaly. Residual basement depth values of 1,500-2,000 metres are shown in brown in Figure 11 (upper panel), together with the western and eastern boundaries of the V-shaped area (white bands). Most of the area within these boundaries has residual basement depth of more than 1,500 metres, significantly higher than the surrounding deep ocean floor (DOF). The lower panel shows the good correlation of the western and eastern boundaries of the V-shaped area with gravity and magnetic isochrons.

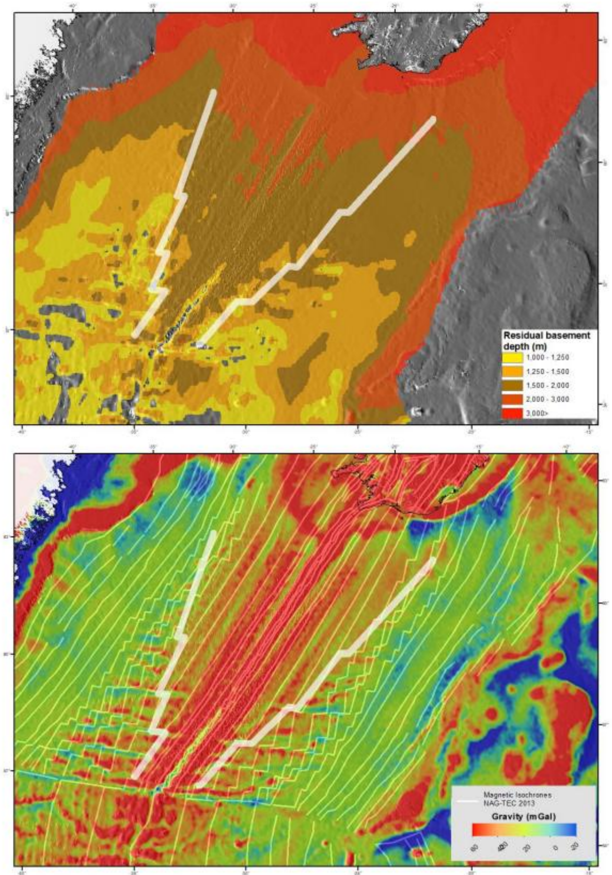

Figure 11. Residual basement depth anomaly (upper panel) and gravity and magnetic isochrons (lower panel). Also shown, in both panels, are the western and eastern boundaries of the V-shaped area (white shaded bands) [Main Body].

49 Iceland asserted that the topographic high south of the Bight Fracture Zone has an appearance different from that of normal mid-oceanic ridges. Superimposed on this high are a large number of fresh-looking volcanic cones, suggesting more widespread volcanic activity than on normal mid-oceanic ridges. Thermal influence of the Iceland hotspot has thus resulted in excessive volcanism, although V-shaped ridges and troughs may not yet have reached the area. Furthermore, the study of Hey et al. (2016) of structures in this area identified the boundary of influence of an independent propagator that terminated fracture-zone like structures, which is shown by the dashed concave curved line to the south of the Bight Fracture Zone in Figure 5. Considering bathymetry, seismicity, gravity, magnetics, anomalous elevation of residual basement depth and the tectonic structure in the area, Iceland submitted that this curve marks the southern boundary of the V-shaped area (Figure 12).

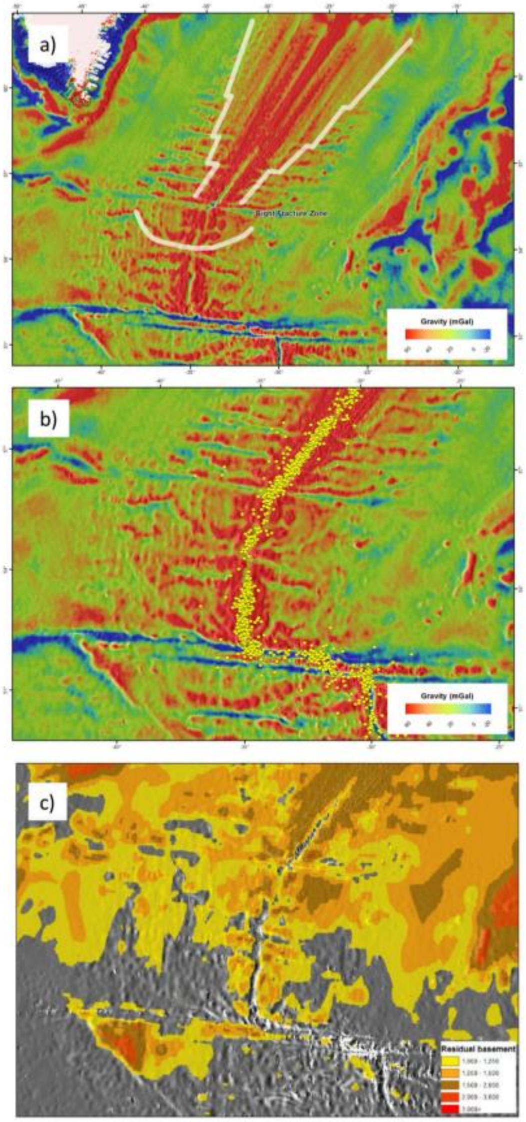

Figure 12. (a) The southern boundary of the V-shaped area (concave white band south of the Bight Fracture Zone), together with the western and eastern boundaries. Marine gravity in the background. (b) Marine gravity and earthquakes. (c) Residual basement depth [Main Body].

50 The Subcommission recalled that the BOS/FOS points approved by the Commission[4] in its Recommendations of 10 March 2016, were identified at the morphological transition from the parts of the Reykjanes Ridge affected by the Iceland hotspot to its outer parts beyond such influence. In this respect, the sections of the bathymetric profiles landward of the BOS, are noticeably

[4] FOS points FOS-ICE-RRW-03 to -08.

smoother and not impacted by any transform ridges/valleys or valleys associated with migrating non-transform discontinuities.

51 This observation is in line with the guiding criteria used by Iceland to identify the search area for the BOS: “this revised submission uses the western and eastern boundaries outlined by Hey et al. (2016) as the boundaries of the area of strong hotspot-ridge interaction. Linear features sub-parallel to the Reykjanes Ridge are located within this boundary; extinct transform valleys are outside of this boundary”.

52 The Subcommission noted that these guiding criteria do not include valleys associated with migrating non-transform discontinuities. South of FOS-ICE-RRW-08 (Figure 8), these features can be observed between the ridge axis and the BOS area determined by connecting the BOS identified along the submitted profiles (Figure 13), which could indicate that the BOS may be located closer to the ridge axis.

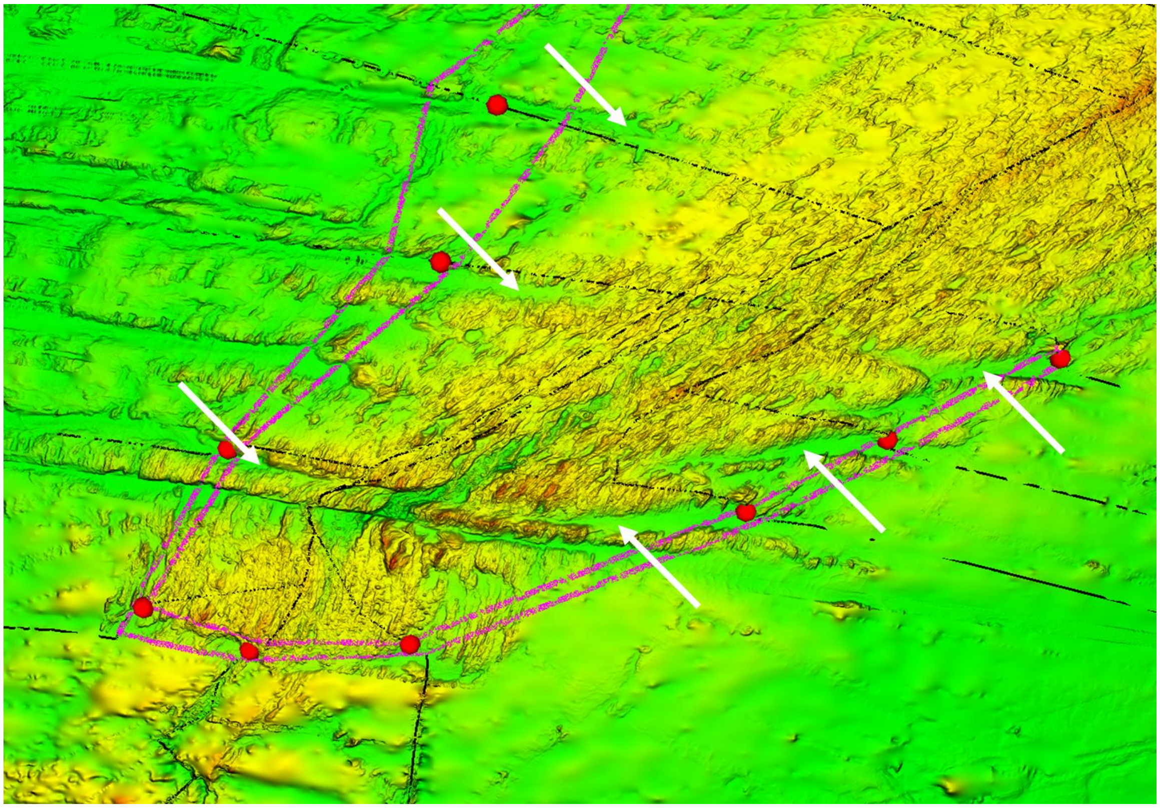

Figure 13*. Submitted BOS (pink) and FOS points (red) in the southern part of the Reykjanes Ridge. Arrows point to areas where valleys associated with migrating non-transform discontinuities can be observed “landward” (i.e., towards the ridge axis) of the identified BOS.

53 The Delegation clarified that the migrating non-transform discontinuities are not specifically mentioned in the guiding criteria used in the revised partial submission to identify the search area for the BOS, but it is implied in the criteria that such features are inside the boundary. Furthermore, the transition from a transform to a migrating non-transform discontinuity reflects tectonic

reorganization that has taken place as V-shaped ridges have propagated southward from Iceland to the Bight Fracture Zone. Therefore, the Delegation stated that curved tectonic fabric indicative of migrating non-transform discontinuities is inside the search area for the BOS, whereas straight transform fault lineaments are outside.

54 The Subcommission agreed with the criteria used by Iceland to identify the BOS morphologically, within the V-shaped area based on bathymetry, supported by gravity, magnetics, anomalous elevation of residual basement depth, tectonic structure and seafloor fabric analysis (Figures 4, 5, 10, 11, and 12).

55 Iceland defined the V-shaped area as the natural prolongation of its land territory (white bands in Figure 8). While it submitted that the V-shaped area and its V-shaped ridges and troughs do not extend south of the Bight Fracture Zone, it found evidence of "strong hotspot-ridge interaction" extending south of this fracture zone in the form of characteristic tectonic fabric.

56 Magnetic isochrons shown in Figures 5 and 11 (lower panel) exhibit two distinct patterns: a linear and parallel pattern along the Reykjanes Ridge in the V-shaped area and a "staircase pattern" beyond that region.

57 In the area of the Submission, there is no clear distinction within the gravity anomaly between the areas that are immediately north and south of the Bight Fracture Zone, as both appear fragmented by numerous fracture zones and valleys southwards of the transition zone from the axial ridge to the axial valley along the Reykjanes Ridge at around 58-59°N (Figures 4 and 9). To the north of that transition zone, the gravity anomaly is notably characterised by V-shaped parallel tracks and the absence of visible fragmentation.

58 Additionally, the bathymetric profiles are noticeably smoother within the V-shaped area, as they are not impacted by any transform ridges/valleys or valleys associated with migrating non-transform discontinuities. Furthermore, this area is anomalously shallow (Figure 2) and presents elevated residual basement depth (Figures 11 and 12) significantly higher than the surrounding DOF.

59 Therefore, based on its evaluation of the submitted bathymetric, gravity and magnetic data and residual basement depth anomaly (Figures 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, and 12), the Subcommission agreed with the proposed western and eastern boundaries of the V-shaped area, which limits the search area for the identification of the BOS (white bands in Figure 8).

60 Regarding the southern boundary of the search area for the BOS, Iceland cited the presence of tectonic reorganizational features observed on the topographic high south of the Bight Fracture Zone, such as curved tectonic and *en echelon* volcanic ridges, faults, and other features.

61 The Subcommission noted the presence of volcanic cones on the topographic high south of the Bight Fracture Zone and in the region of the median valley immediately to the north of it. However, the Subcommission could not verify whether these features can be found, with characteristic frequency, further northwards, particularly to the north of the point at which the axial valley transits to an axial ridge. The Subcommission agrees with the Delegation that northward of that point, the Reykjanes Ridge is strongly influenced by the Iceland Hotspot.

62 With respect to the observed N-S trending *en echelon* fabric north of the Bight Fracture Zone, particularly towards the migrating non-transform discontinuity Modred, the Subcommission agreed that this is the result of ductile deformation,

which could be related to the influence of the hotspot. On the other hand, the Subcommission observed brittle deformation along the Bight Fracture Zone, indicating a less pronounced influence from the Iceland hotspot.

63 The Subcommission could not identify sufficient evidence of the influence of the Iceland hotspot south of the Bight Fracture Zone. Rather, the Subcommission expressed the view that it could only identify such influence as far south as the transition region from the axial ridge to the axial valley along the Reykjanes Ridge, located around 58-59°N (north of the Bight Fracture Zone).

64 In response, the Delegation argued that Hoggard et al. (2020) show that the Iceland hotspot has the largest buoyancy flux of all hotspots in the World and an elevated potential temperature anomaly (Figure 14). Considering that buoyancy flux measures the material flux and factors in temperature anomaly in the upwelling mantle, the area influenced by the Iceland hotspot is expected to be unusually large compared to others.

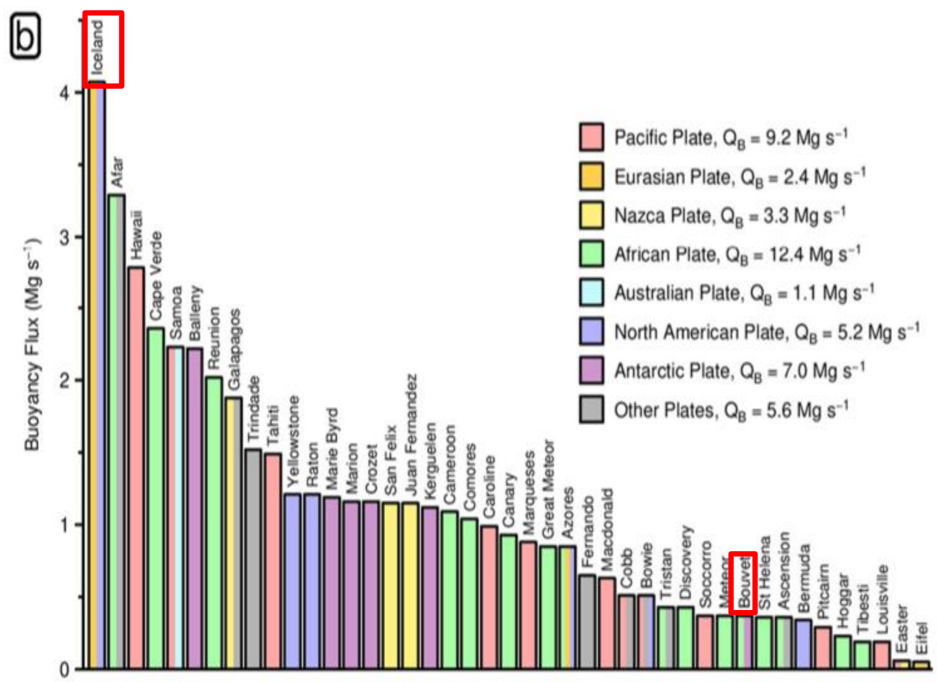

Figure 14. Ordered buoyancy flux estimates coloured according to overlying tectonic plate. Inset lists total flux for selected tectonic plates after Hoggard et al. (2020) [provided by Iceland on 8 November 2023].

65 Iceland stated that geochemistry reveals the process of melt generation in the mantle. The amounts of rare earth and trace elements are dependent on the degree of melting and its depth extent. One of the strongest and best geochemical constraints on plume-ridge interaction comes from isotopic studies of noble gases captured inside glass of quenched magma, in particular Helium.

66 The global statistical distribution of the Helium isotopic ratios (Figure 15) indicates that areas linked to known plumes and hotspot locations are more variable than areas of regular Mid-Oceanic Ridge Basalts (MORB) and most

areas are often higher than MORB-derived Helium isotopes. These generally higher $^3He/^4He$ ratios are interpreted as evidence of deeper, and less degassed mantle, thus occurring closer to mantle plumes or hotspots. This contrasts with the already degassed mantle along MORB and areas that are generally assumed to be part of the upper mantle or asthenosphere. Iceland, Hawaii, Samoa, and Galapagos hotspots show the highest $^3He/^4He$ ratios and represent the classic plume models globally.

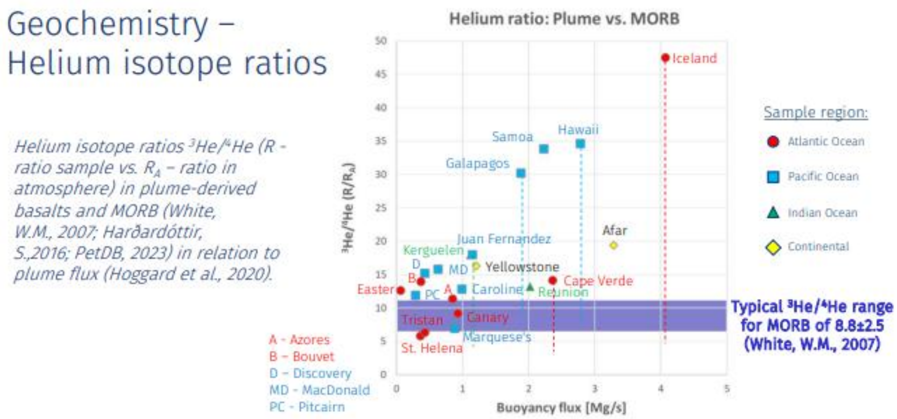

Figure 15*. Global statistical distribution of the Helium isotope ratios in plume-derived basalts and MORB modified from Graham (2002), White (2007), Harðardóttir (2016), PetDB (2023), as a function of plume flux after Hoggard et al. (2020) [provided by Iceland on 8 November 2023].

67 The Delegation presented Helium isotope ratio data for the entire Atlantic ridge domain (Figure 16). The geographical extent of the Helium anomaly in the North Atlantic is a geochemical indicator of the area influenced by hotspot-ridge interaction. The only other area with a high $^3He/^4He$ ratio along the entire Mid-Atlantic Ridge is at its southern end, in the Shona seamount and Bouvet Island regions (Graham, 2002).

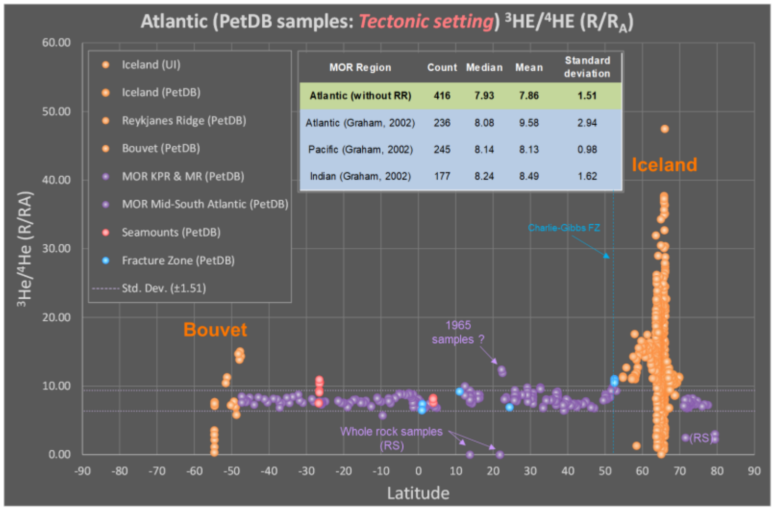

Figure 16*. Variations in $^3He/^4He$ by latitude along the axis of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. Plume-influenced domains (orange), fracture zones (light blue) and seamounts (light red). The typical MORB values (7.86 ±1.51), in purple [provided by Iceland on 5 February 2024].

68 Figure 17 shows that the observed Helium anomaly across onshore Iceland stands out in comparison to the Kolbeinsey Ridge to the north and the Reykjanes Ridge to the south. The Delegation further interpreted that the elevated Helium ratio domain of the Reykjanes Ridge correlates well with the location of the V-shaped area and could therefore be linked to a lower-mantle source, in this case, the Iceland Plume. Furthermore, the Delegation noted that these anomalies reflect a southward decreasing trend along the Reykjanes Ridge across the Bight Fracture Zone, before reaching typical MORB levels at the Charlie Gibbs Fracture Zone, within the Central North Atlantic Ridge domain.

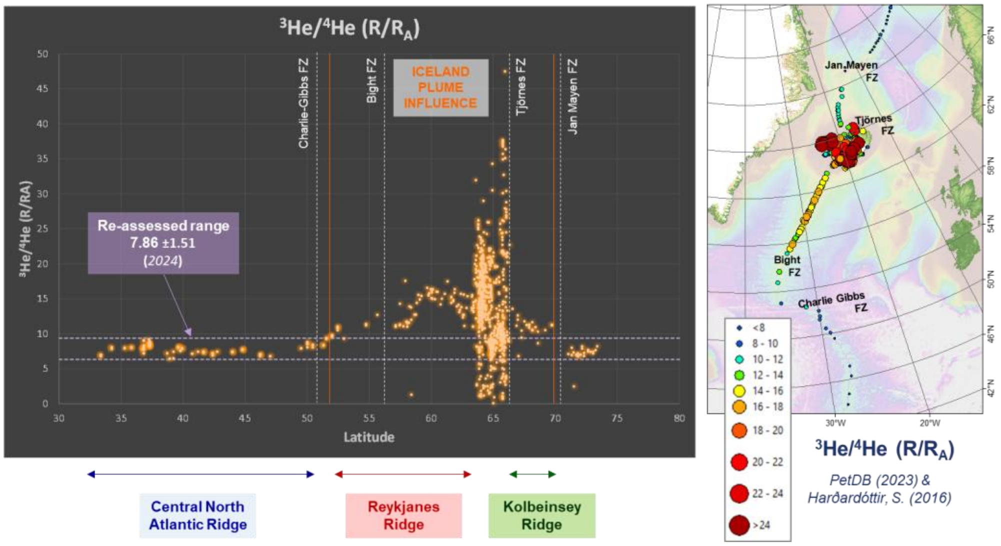

Figure 17*. Helium isotope anomaly along latitude. Data from Kurz 1976; Kurz et al., 1982; Hart et al., 1983; Poreda et al., 1986; Hilton et al., 2000; Kelley et al., 2013; Harðardóttir, 2016; Nielsen et al., 2018; Harðardóttir et al., 2022 [provided by Iceland on 5 February 2024].

69 The Subcommission observed that the Helium isotope anomaly from onshore Iceland along the Reykjanes Ridge to the Bight Fracture Zone is above the typical MORB values, but noted that the data are scarce between the Bight Fracture Zone and the Charlie Gibbs Fracture Zone (Figure 17).

70 Iceland presented the results of the studies carried out by Jones et al. (2014) on the trace element concentrations and isotopic ratios of the basalt samples dredged along the Reykjanes Ridge and its western flank between 55° and 62°N (Figure 18). The studies show the influence of the Iceland hotspot, with activity pulses travelling south, driven by excessive mantle upwelling within the V-shaped area of Reykjanes Ridge.

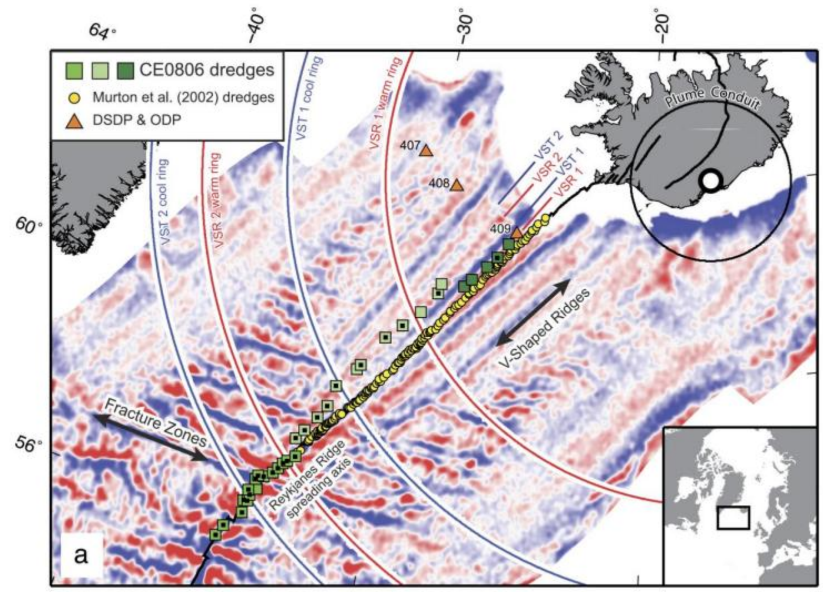

Figure 18. Reykjanes Ridge, showing the sample locations and gravity proxy for oceanic crustal structure (Figure 1 of Jones et al., 2014). Dredge locations with black centres yielded samples of basalt. Plume centre (white-filled black circle) from Shorttle et al. (2010). Coloured arcs show traces of hot and cool rings within the asthenosphere and correspond to V-shaped ridges and troughs [Main Body].

71 In the same publication, incompatible element concentrations (e.g., La, Nb), incompatible element ratios (e.g., La/Sm, Nb/Y) and isotope ratios (e.g., $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$) show inverse correlations with crustal thickness (Figure 19). Iceland highlighted that this inverse correlation is further evidence that the thickened oceanic crust is formed by the solidification of the melting pulses of magma radiating away from Iceland.

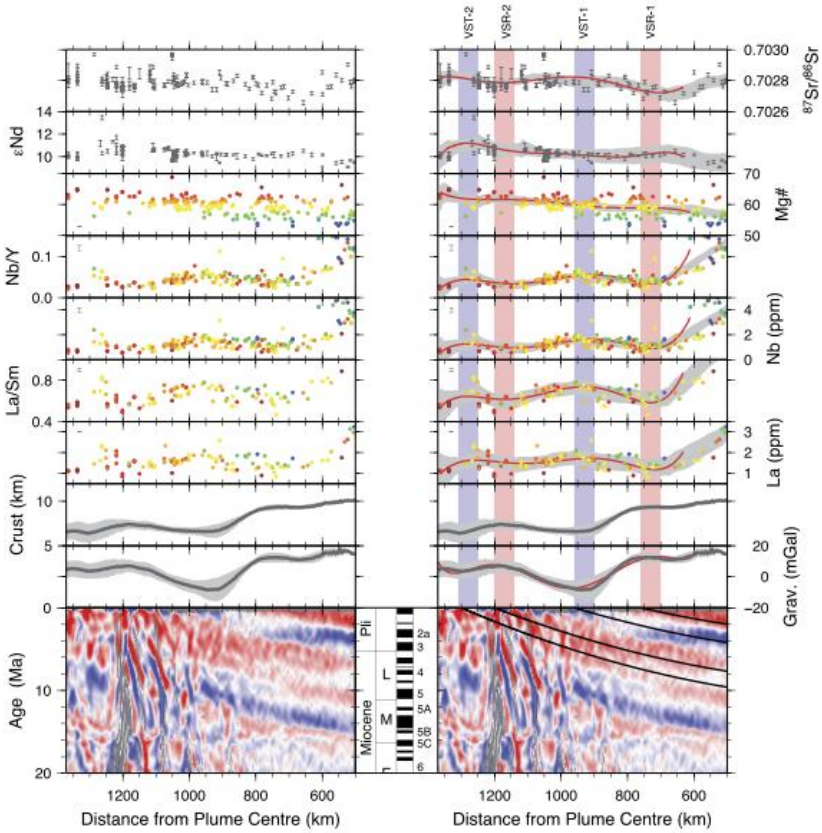

Figure 19. Comparison of geochemical and geophysical V-shaped ridge signatures (Figure 4 of Jones et al., 2014). Bottom panels: gravity proxy for oceanic crustal structure. Gravity curve: mean ±1 standard deviation of gravity proxy projected along radial flow model lines. Right-hand panels: red lines, best-fitting degree 6 polynomial; light grey envelopes, confidence limits from non-parametric regression; vertical coloured stripes, interpreted intersections of V-shaped ridges with Mid-Atlantic Ridge [provided by Iceland on 8 November 2023].

72 The Subcommission, based on its analysis of the data (Figures 18 and 19) from Jones et al. (2014), observes that, despite some degree of heterogeneity in the mantle source, the trace element and isotopic ratios along the Reykjanes Ridge show a southward decreasing trend of hotspot influence. The data further indicate a broader spread of $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ ratio north of the Bight Fracture Zone, with an elevated Strontium isotope ratio indicating strong hotspot-ridge interaction. An apparent intersection of the Strontium isotope ratio data trends can be seen at the Bight Fracture Zone (Figure 20), where the larger values within the yellow arrow are from samples at the V-shaped ridges (more heterogeneous lower mantle) and the smaller values are from samples closer to the ridge axis (upper mantle).

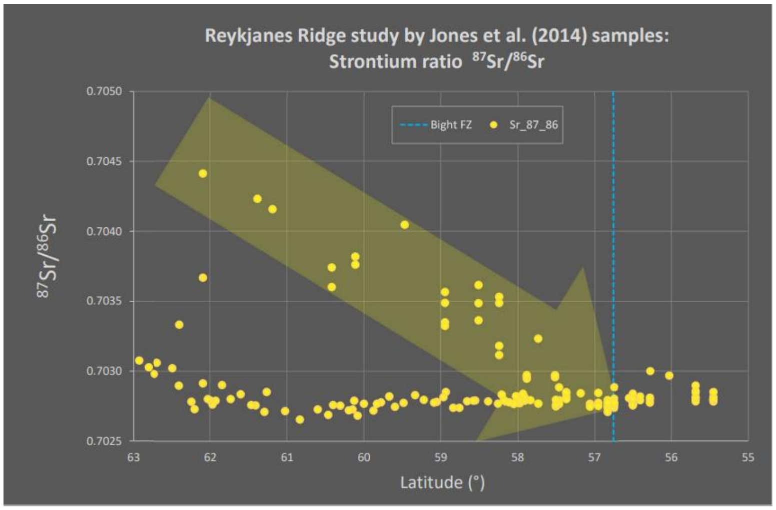

Figure 20. Strontium ($^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$) isotope ratio (Jones et al., 2014) [Figure provided by Iceland on 7 February 2024].

73 Iceland further highlighted that the results of Jones et al. (2014) show that the compositional signal of the V-shaped ridges and troughs is observed out to at least 1,350 km from the Iceland plume centre from this new geochemical dataset, in agreement with a plume head radius of 1,800 km estimated from dynamic topography (Figure 21). The Subcommission observed that the Bight Fracture Zone is located ~1,250 km from the Iceland plume centre.

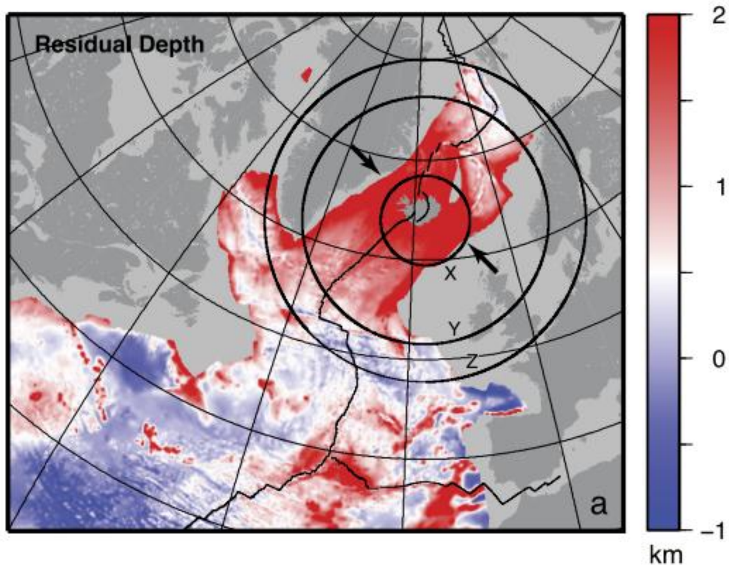

Figure 21*. Iceland Plume swell, after Figure 2 of Jones et al. (2014). Residual topography obtained by correcting GEBCO ocean depth compilation for sediment loading using sediment thickness compilation (Louden et al., 2004) and subtracting age-depth curve (100 km thick plate) of Crosby et al. (2006). Circle X, plume head radius of ~500 km assumed by several studies when calculating Iceland Plume flux; circle Y, minimum plume head radius of 1,370 km from new geochemical dataset; circle Z, plume head radius of 1,800 km estimated from dynamic topography. Arrows indicate Greenland Scotland Ridge [Main Body].

74 The Subcommission acknowledged the evidence and reasoning presented by the Delegation. The Subcommission observed that the influence of the Iceland hotspot is stronger to the north of the transition between the axial ridge and valley along the Reykjanes Ridge, around 58-59°N (north of the Bight Fracture Zone), which is characterized by the V-shaped ridges and troughs. The Subcommission also recognized the curved tectonic fabric associated with the migrating non-transform discontinuities to the south of this transition. The additional geophysical and geochemical evidence indicates that the influence of the Iceland hotspot is still present at the Bight Fracture Zone (Hey et al., 2016 and Jones et al., 2014).

75 In summary, based on its analysis of the submitted morphological and bathymetric data, supported by geological, geophysical and geochemical evidence, as well as recent tectonic and geodynamical studies available in the literature, the Subcommission is of the view that Iceland can apply the proposed guiding criteria to identify the search area for the BOS within the V-shaped area until the Bight Fracture Zone.

76 To the south of the Bight Fracture Zone, apart from morphological discontinuity (see Section 2.1.2 below), there is insufficient evidence of the influence of the Iceland hotspot and therefore the geological continuity with the landmass of Iceland could not be established.

2.1.2 Morphological continuity across the Bight Fracture Zone

77 At the beginning of the main scientific and technical examination of the Submission, the Subcommission requested clarification from the Delegation on the criteria used to distinguish the morphological connection between the Reykjanes Ridge north of the Bight Fracture Zone and the topographic high south of it, from the DOF, considering its average roughness.

78 The Delegation, at the fifty-ninth session, submitted a profile along the Bight Fracture Zone that crosses the proposed morphological connection at a depth of approximately 1,800 m. The Subcommission observed that the deepest part of the proposed morphological connection is not located along the Bight Fracture Zone profile shown by the Delegation, but slightly to the south, at a depth of approximately 2,100 m. The Subcommission expressed its view that the morphological connection between submerged features should be determined by selecting two cross-profiles and then comparing the depth of the saddle with a reference level for the DOF, considering its average roughness.

79 Therefore, the Subcommission requested the Delegation to generate two bathymetric profiles from the available MBES as follows: one along the morphological connection, and the other along the Bight Fracture Zone, crossing at the deepest part of the saddle. Additionally, the Subcommission requested identification of the BOS on the profile along the Bight Fracture Zone on both sides of the proposed morphological connection, and quantification of the level and average roughness of the DOF.

80 At the sixtieth session, the Delegation submitted the requested profiles and supporting data and information. The Subcommission determined that the proposed “bridge” to the topographic high south of the Bight Fracture Zone, which is elevated 162 m from the DOF at its western portion, does not differ from the DOF, considering its level and average roughness (~400 m). Hence, the Subcommission is of the view that morphological continuity across the Bight Fracture Zone has not been established.

2.1.3 Adjusted BOS and verification of the FOS points

81 At the sixtieth session, the Subcommission expressed its view that the submitted evidence reflects the influence of the Iceland hotspot extending southward from Iceland along the Reykjanes Ridge within the V-shaped area to the Bight Fracture Zone, and that the proposed morphological connection to the topographic high south of the Bight Fracture Zone is not supported by the submitted bathymetric data and information.

82 Therefore, the Subcommission suggested that Iceland consider identifying the BOS zone along the Reykjanes Ridge extending southward from Iceland to the migrating non-transform discontinuity Modred and also consider submitting additional FOS point(s) between FOS ICE-RRW-145 and ICE-RRE-56 (Figure 8).

83 At the sixty-first session, the Delegation submitted an adjusted BOS zone in the southern part of Reykjanes Ridge, withdrawing the three FOS points located south of the Bight Fracture Zone: (ICE-RR-21, ICE-RR-20, and ICE-RRE-103), and submitting two new FOS points: ICE-Modred-West-14, ICE-Modred-East-17 (Figure 22). Therefore, the adjusted outer edge of the continental margin in that area is established by these two newly submitted FOS points.

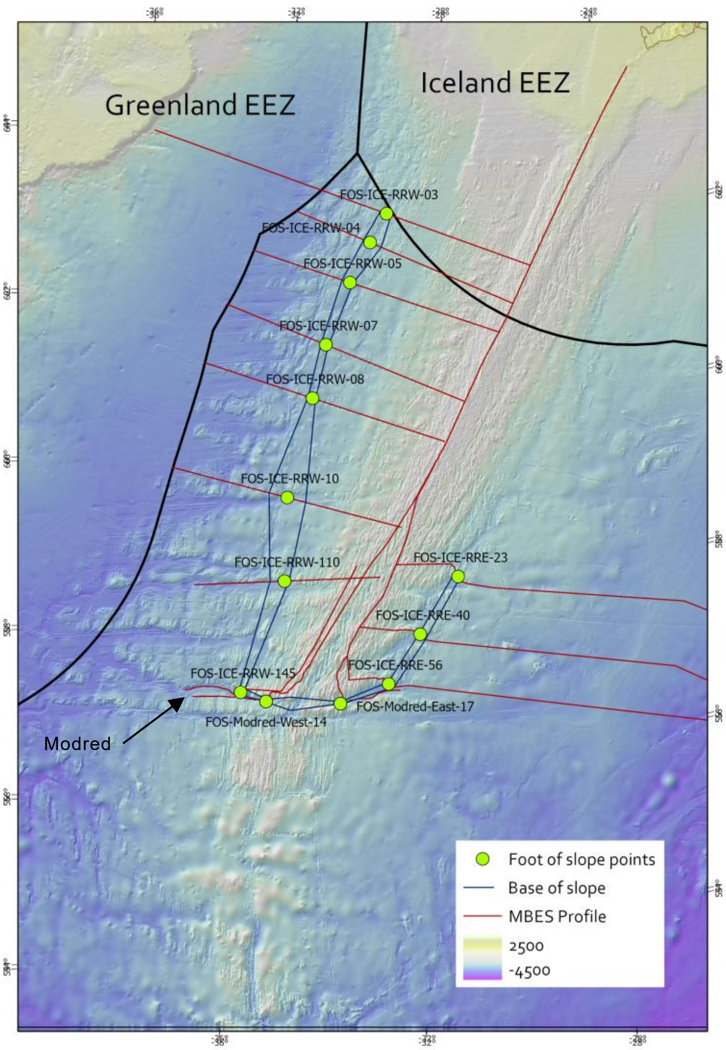

Figure 22*. Final FOS positions in the western, southern and south-eastern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge [provided by Iceland on 4 November 2024].

84 The Subcommission agreed with the adjusted BOS established by Iceland in the western, southern and south-eastern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge and proceeded to verify the submitted locations of the FOS points, determined by the "Three-step approach", described in paragraph 44.

85 Based on the morphological and bathymetric data and information, supplemented by geological and geophysical evidence, the Subcommission agreed with the locations of submitted FOS points ICE-RRW-10, ICE-RRW-110, ICE-RRW-145, ICE-Modred-West-14, ICE-Modred-East-17, ICE-RRE-56, ICE-RRE-40 and ICE-RRE-23 (Figure 22, Table I of annex I).

2.2 Recommendations

86 Based on its consideration of the scientific and technical documentation contained in the Submission of Iceland and the additional scientific and technical data and information provided in the documents referred to in paragraphs 23 and 24, the Commission concludes that, in the western, southern and south-eastern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge, the FOS points listed in Table 1 of annex I (Figure 22) fulfil the requirements of article 76 of the Convention and Chapter 5 of the Guidelines. The Commission recommends that these FOS points should form the basis for the establishment of the outer edge of the continental margin in the western, southern and south-eastern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge.

3. The establishment of the outer edge of the continental margin (article 76, paragraph 4(a))

87 The outer edge of the continental margin of Iceland in the western, southern and south-eastern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge shall, for the purposes of the Convention, be established in accordance with article 76, paragraph 4(a) of the Convention.

3.1 The application of the 60 M distance formula (article 76, paragraph 4(a)(ii))

88 In the western, southern and south-eastern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge, the outer edge of the continental margin is solely based on fixed points constructed at a distance of not more than 60 M from thirteen critical FOS points on the continental margin of Iceland, in accordance with the provisions contained in article 76, paragraph 4(a)(ii) of the Convention (Figure 23; Table 2, annex I).

89 The Commission agrees with the procedure and accuracy by which these points have been established by Iceland in the western, southern and south-eastern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge.

3.2 The application of the one percent sediment thickness formula (article 76, paragraph 4(a)(i))

90 In the western, southern and south-eastern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge, Iceland did not submit fixed points based on the sediment thickness provision of article 76, paragraph 4 (a)(i).

3.3 Configuration of the Outer Edge of the Continental Margin

91 In the western, southern and south-eastern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge, the outer edge of the continental margin of Iceland extends southwards from the 200 M line of Iceland within the V-shaped area to the migrating non-transform discontinuity Modred, encompassing this portion of the Reykjanes Ridge, and is defined by 316 fixed points (Figure 23; Table 2 of annex I).

3.4 Recommendations

92 In the western, southern and south-eastern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge, the outer edge of the continental margin of Iceland beyond 200 M is based on 316 fixed points on the 60 M formula line as described in Chapter 3, in accordance with article 76, paragraph 7 of the Convention (Figure 23).. The Commission recommends that these fixed points, listed in Table 2 of annex I to these Recommendations, be used as the basis for delineating the outer limits of the continental shelf in this region, subject to the application of the relevant constraints (see Chapter 4).

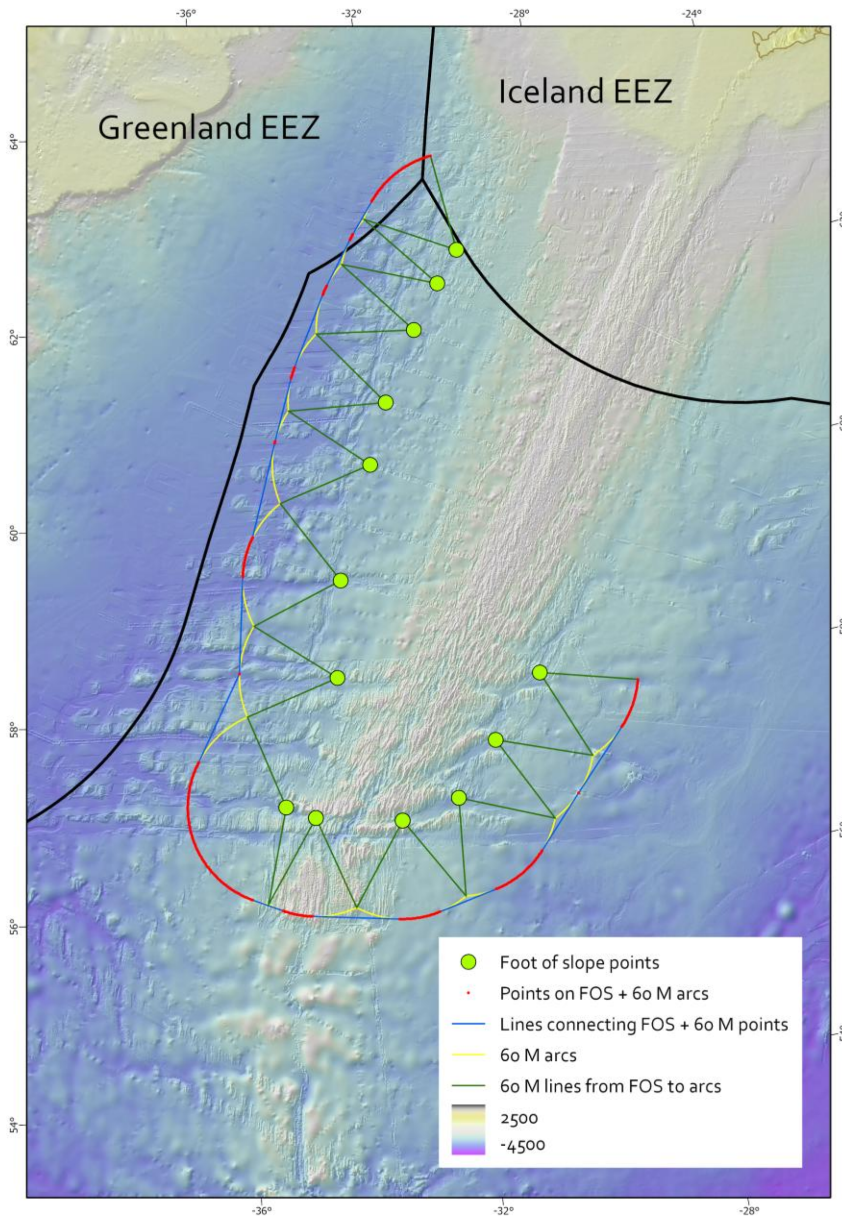

Figure 23. Outer edge of the continental margin of Iceland in the western, southern and south-eastern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge [provided by Iceland on 30 October 2024].

4. The application of the constraint criteria (article 76, paragraphs 5 & 6)

93 The outer limits of the continental shelf cannot extend beyond the constraints as per the provisions contained in article 76, paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Convention. The fixed points comprising the line of the outer limits of the continental shelf, established in accordance with paragraph 4(a)(i) and (ii), either shall not exceed 350 M from the baselines, or shall not exceed 100 M from the 2,500 m isobath.

94 For the outer limits of the continental shelf in the western, southern and south-eastern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge, Iceland applied only the depth constraint. In the view of the Commission, the application of the depth constraint involves the examination of whether the elevated portion of the Reykjanes Ridge extending southward from Iceland to the migrating non-transform discontinuity Modred (the V-shaped area), may be considered a natural component of the continental margin of Iceland under article 76, paragraph 6 of the Convention.

4.1 The construction of the distance constraint line

95 Iceland did not submit a distance constraint line.

4.2 The Applicability of the depth constraint

96 To determine whether the depth constraint is applicable to the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf, the Subcommission examined the submitted data and information regarding the classification of this seafloor high pursuant to article 76, paragraph 6 of the Convention, and chapter 7 of the Guidelines.

97 The Subcommission examined the submitted bathymetric data, geological and geophysical evidence in support of the claim that the V-shaped area is a natural component of the continental margin of Iceland and observed that:

a) According to the submitted scientific publications, the V-shaped area and the landmass of Iceland were formed by an interaction of three processes listed under paragraph 7.2.1 of the Guidelines, namely “Ridges formed by the sea floor spreading and associated volcanic magmatic processes”; “Ridges formed by volcanic activity related to the movement of crust over a hot spot”; and “Ridges formed by regional excessive volcanism related to plumes of anomalously hot mantle”. Nevertheless, considering the particularities of the V-shaped area in the context of paragraphs 7.2.6 to 7.2.11 of the Guidelines, the Subcommission is of the view that this feature can be classified as a submarine elevation that is a natural component of the continental margin;

b) The V-shaped area is abnormally shallow (less than 2,100 m) compared to the average depth of the mid ocean spreading ridge system (~2,600 m), presents a distinct fabric and is relatively smooth compared to other areas of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge;

c) The V-shaped area is approximately 1,000 km long, extending from the landmass of Iceland to the Bight Fracture Zone, and up to 500 km wide in the north, gradually narrowing southwards (Figures 2, 4 and 5);

d) With respect to the ridges and their formational processes listed under 7.2.1 of the Guidelines, the V-shaped area does not present an elongated ridge-like morphology. On the contrary, its morphology resembles that of a spur-like feature, as listed in paragraph 7.3 of the Guidelines; and

e) Further, the Icelandic landmass exhibits growth of landmass through ocean-floor spreading magmatism in combination with mantle plume upwelling, comparable to the processes “that form the continental margins and how continents [landmasses] grow” (paragraph 7.3.1 of the Guidelines). The V-shaped area was formed by the same geological processes.

98 Notwithstanding the foregoing assessment, the Subcommission continued to evaluate whether Iceland had demonstrated the required geological continuity

from the landmass of Iceland along the V-shaped area to the migrating non-transform discontinuity Modred and therefore requested additional evidence.

99 In response to the request by the Subcommission, the Delegation submitted the following additional information:

a) The global model of Zhou et al. (2020) presents a thicker crust in the same region where anomalously elevated residual depth is shown by Jones et al.'s (2014) analyses of Iceland's plume-ridge system. These studies show that the plume-ridge system of Iceland has the thickest crust within the global mid-ocean ridge systems;

b) The data analysis of potential temperature and helium isotope ratios of Bao et al. (2022), supports earlier assessments (Dalton et al., 2014 and Hoggard et al., 2020) of hotspot upwelling and major mantle plume activity over Iceland that show an elevated potential temperature, large buoyancy flux and a very high $^3He/^4He$ isotope ratio (Figure 24);

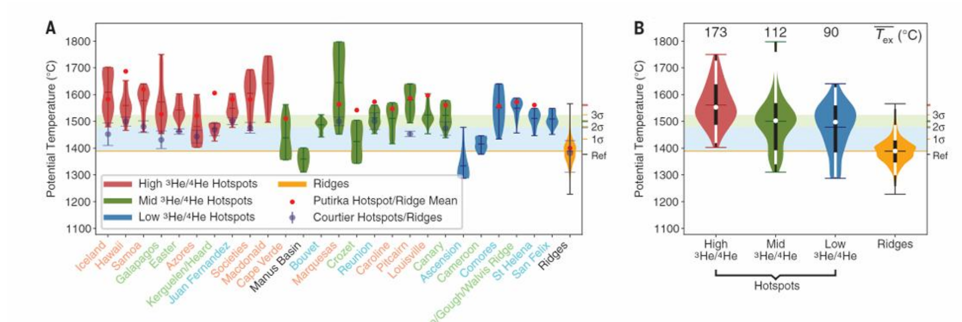

Figure 24. (A) Violin plots of the distribution of potential temperature (Tp) of hotspots. From left to right, hotspots are arranged in order of decreasing Tp. Red, green, and blue violins are hot, warm, and cold hotspots, respectively. (B) Hotspots stacked by high, mid, and low (red, green, and blue) $^3He/^4He$ and compared with ridges (yellow) [Figure 3 from Bao et al. (2022), provided by Iceland on 28 October 2024].

c) Dalton et al. (2014) also show that the most significant anomaly of high mantle temperature under Iceland and its surrounding areas, estimated from seismic wave velocities and the ocean ridge depths, aligns well with the Na_2O content of MORB, adjusted to be in equilibrium with forsterite Fo_{90} (called Na_{90}) (Figure 25);

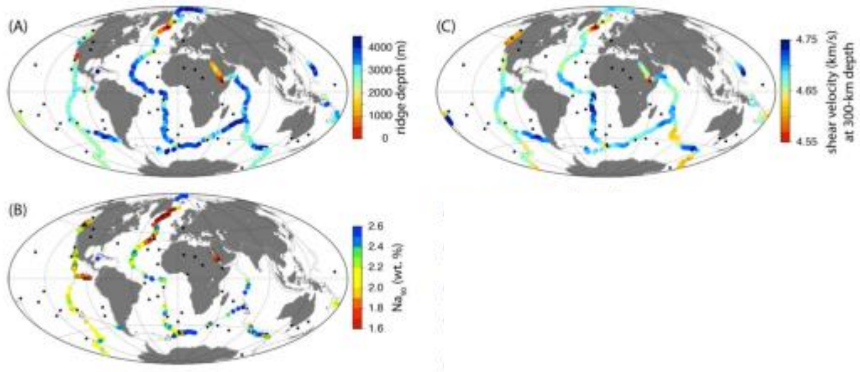

Figure 25*. (A) Mean axial ridge depth; (B) Na_2O (Sodium oxide) content adjusted to be in equilibrium with Fo90 olivine (called Na90) and (C) Seismic shear-wave speed at 300-km depth [figures from Dalton et al., (2014), provided by Iceland on 28 October 2024].

d) Comparison of the calculated potential temperature at 300 km depth from Dalton et al. (2014) with the Na_2O content (wt%) of glass and whole rock samples along the mid-ocean ridge segments on a global scale (Gale et al., 2013) shows a minimum Na_2O content around Iceland and adjacent mid-ocean ridges (Figure 26);

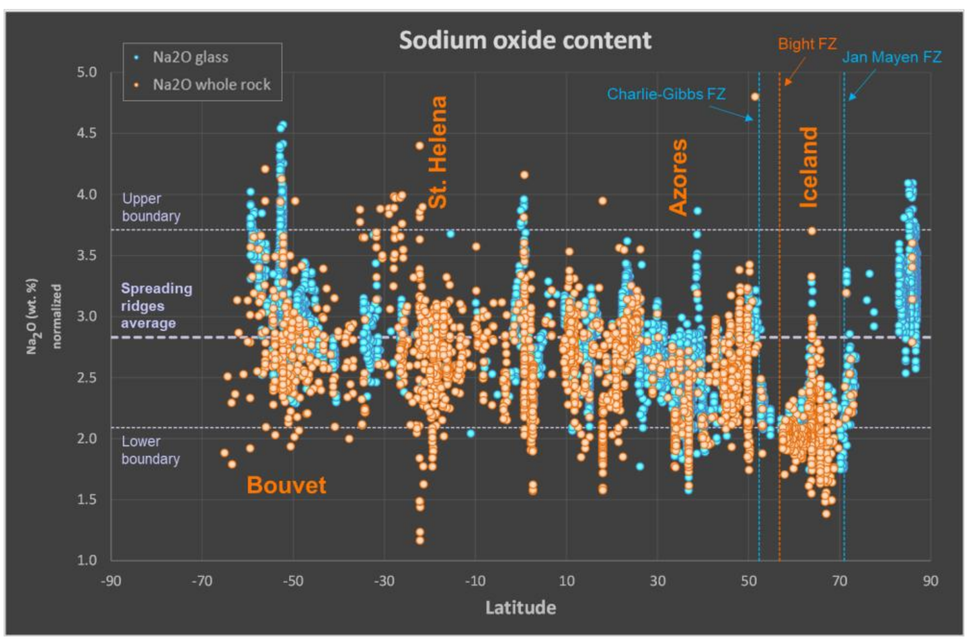

Figure 26. Latitudinal variation along the Mid-Atlantic Ridge of the Na_2O content (wt%) of glass and whole rock samples from the global MORB database study by Gale et al. (2013) [provided by Iceland on 28 October 2024].

e) Figure 27 shows that the Reykjanes Ridge, Iceland and the Kolbeinsey Ridge data cluster for Na_2O content (wt%) is the lowest, and gradually increases southward of the Bight Fracture Zone; and

f) Figure 27 also shows that the forsterite Fo_{90} normalised Na_{90} forms a cluster within the Reykjanes Ridge, Iceland, and the Kolbeinsey Ridge with the lowest values along the entire extent of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. The forsterite Fo_{90} normalised Na_{90} values abruptly increase to the north across the Jan Mayen fracture zone and into the Mohns Ridge, and gradually increase southward of the Bight Fracture Zone.

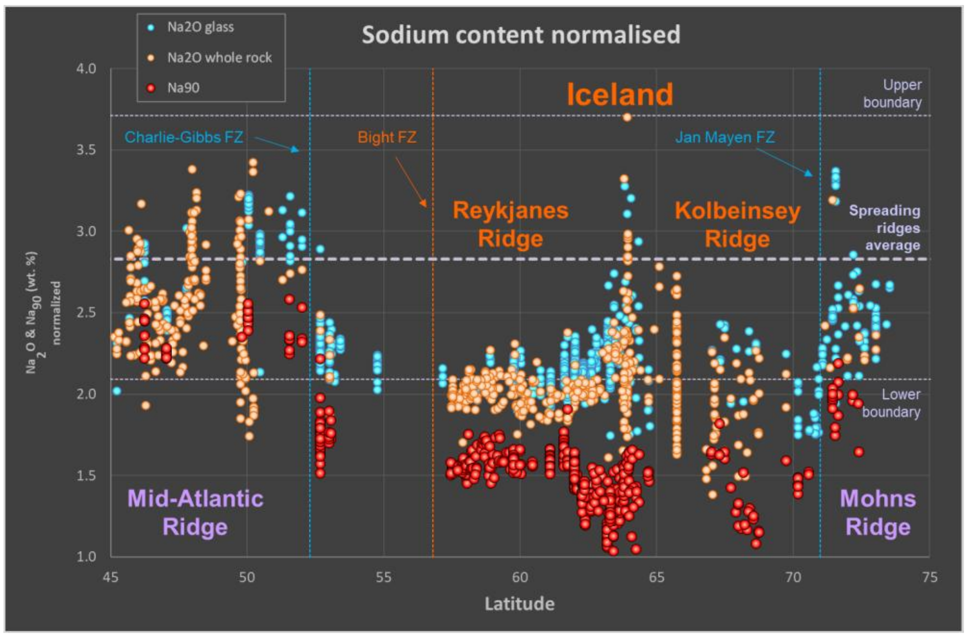

Figure 27. Latitudinal variation along the Mid-Atlantic Ridge in the vicinity of Iceland of the forsterite Fo_{90} normalised Na_{90} and Na_2O (wt%) contents in the samples from the global MORB database study based on Gale et al. (2013) and Gale et al. (2014) [provided by Iceland on 28 October 2024].

100 Based on the submitted data and information as well as the additional geological and geochemical evidence provided, the Subcommission agreed that the V-shaped area is geologically continuous with the landmass of Iceland.

101 In conclusion, based on the data and information provided in the Submission and Chapter 7 of the Guidelines, the Subcommission agreed with Iceland that the portion of the Reykjanes Ridge extending southward from Iceland along the V-shaped area to the migrating non-transform discontinuity Modred, is morphologically and geologically continuous to the landmass of Iceland. Therefore, it is a submarine elevation that is a natural component of the continental margin in accordance with article 76, paragraph 6 of the Convention. Hence, the depth constraint derived from a 2,500 m isobath in the western, southern and south-eastern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge, can be applied for the delineation of the outer limits of the continental shelf.

102 One member of the Commission was of the view that a ridge formed by a mechanism listed under paragraph 7.2.1 of the Guidelines, cannot be classified as a submarine elevation, pursuant to paragraph 7.3 of the Guidelines.

4.3 The construction of the depth constraint line

103 Iceland selected the 2,500 m depth points at the first instance where the 2,500 m isobath was crossed, along the same MBES profiles from which the FOS points were determined. The Subcommission agreed that the submitted 2,500 m depth points and the corresponding depth constraint are in conformity with the Guidelines (Figure 28).

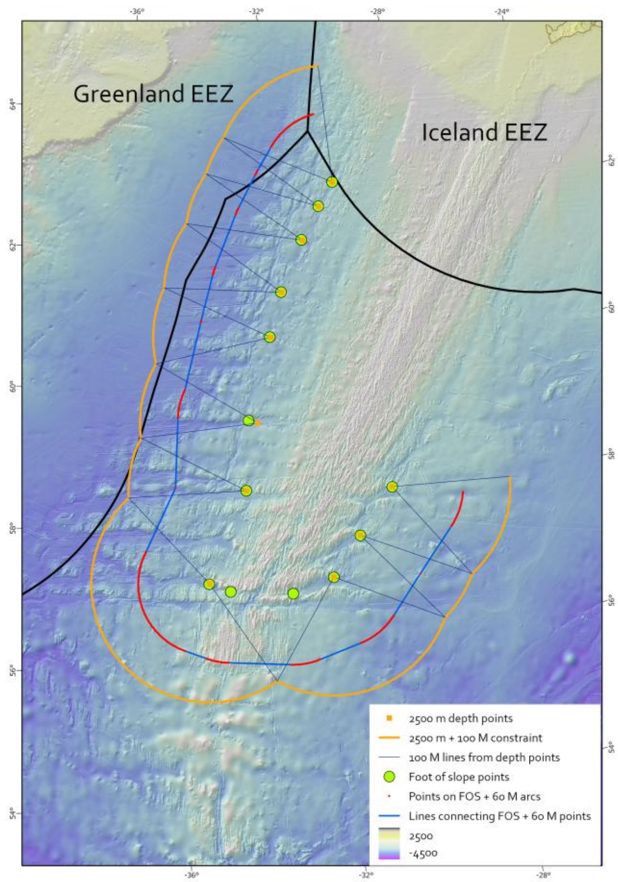

Figure 28. Depth constraint and outer edge of the continental margin [provided by Iceland on 30 October 2024].

4.4 Recommendations

104 The Commission, taking into account the views of one member (paragraph 102) and the Subcommission (paragraphs 97 to 101), arrived at the conclusion that the data and information contained in the Submission support the consideration of the portion of the Reykjanes Ridge extending southward from Iceland along the V-shaped area to the migrating non-transform discontinuity Modred as a submarine elevation.

105 Therefore, the Commission recommends the use of the depth constraint as applied by Iceland to establish the outer limits of the continental shelf in the western, southern and south-eastern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge (Figure 29).

5. The outer limits of the continental shelf (article 76, paragraph 7)

106 The Subcommission is of the view that the appropriate combination of FOS points and constraint lines was used by Iceland. The Commission agrees.

107 The outer edge of the continental margin, as amended by Iceland on 4 November 2024, is entirely located landward of the depth constraint in the western, southern and south-eastern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge (Figure 28).

108 The outer limits of the continental shelf, as amended by Iceland on 4 November 2024, consist of 262 fixed points connected by straight lines not exceeding 60 M in length. The fixed points are listed in Table 3 of annex I to these Recommendations. The fixed points are established in accordance with article 76 of the Convention (ICE-RR-OL-2 to ICE-RR-OL-300), or as an intersection point (ICE-RR-OL-1) between the outer edge of the continental margin of Iceland, established in accordance with article 76 of the Convention, and the 200 M line of Greenland (Figure 29; Table 3 of annex I).

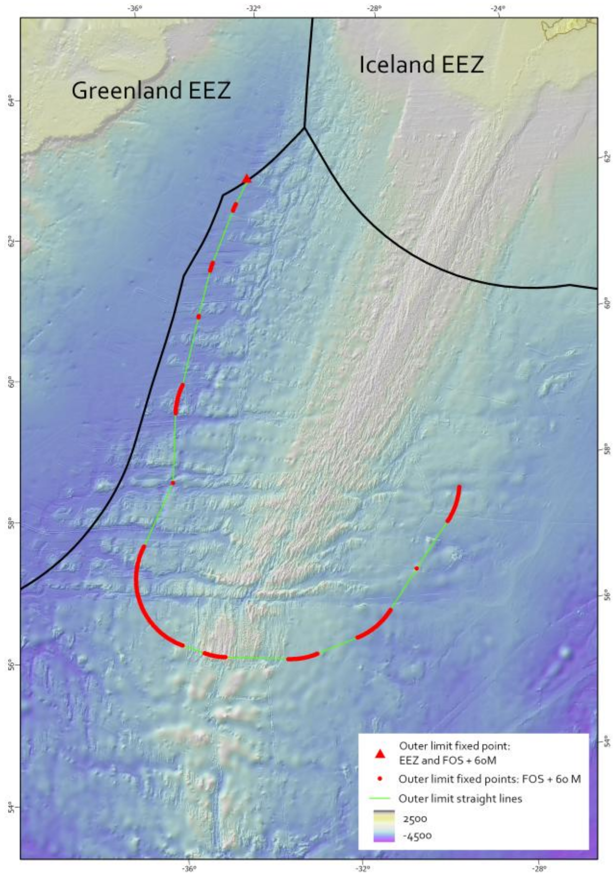

Figure 29. Outer limits of the continental shelf of Iceland in the western, southern and south-eastern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge, and its defining fixed points, connected by straight lines not exceeding 60 M in length [provided by Iceland on 30 October 2024].

109 The Commission recommends that the final coordinates of outer limit fixed point ICE-RR-OL-1 should be determined at the intersection of the 200 M line of Greenland with a straight line connecting outer edge of the continental margin fixed points ICE-RR-CM-2 and ICE-RR-CM-999.

6. Recommendations for Iceland (article 76, paragraph 8)

110 The Commission agrees with the location of the fixed points listed in Table 2, annex I, establishing the outer edge of the continental margin in the western, southern and south-eastern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge. Further, the Commission agrees with the methodology and accuracy applied in delineating the outer limits of the continental shelf in the western, southern and south-eastern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge, including the determination of the fixed points listed in Table 3, annex I, and the construction of the straight lines connecting those points.

111 The outer limits of the continental shelf of Iceland in the western, southern and south-eastern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge include one fixed point located on

the 200 M line of Greenland (ICE-RR-OL-1). The Commission recommends the use of the construct described in paragraph 108 to establish the coordinates of this fixed point.

112 The Commission recommends that the delineation of the outer limits of the continental shelf in the western, southern and south-eastern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge be conducted in accordance with article 76, paragraph 7 of the Convention, by straight lines not exceeding 60 M in length, connecting fixed points, defined by coordinates of latitude and longitude.

113 The Commission recommends that Iceland proceed to establish the outer limits of the continental shelf in the western, southern and south-eastern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge from fixed point ICE-RR-OL-2 to fixed point ICE-RR-OL-300, accordingly.

* The illustrative maps marked by an asterisk are prepared by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations, upon the request of the Subcommission established to consider the Submission made by Iceland on the basis of the submitted information. The designation employed and the presentation of material on these maps do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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ANNEX I TABLES OF GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES OF: THE FOOT OF THE CONTINENTAL SLOPE POINTS, THE OUTER EDGE OF THE CONTINENTAL MARGIN BEYOND 200 M AND THE OUTER LIMITS OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF BEYOND 200 M AS RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMISSION, BASED ON THE SUBMISSION BY ICELAND IN THE WESTERN, SOUTHERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN PARTS OF THE REYKJANES RIDGE

Table 1. Coordinates of the foot of the continental slope points

FOS point	Latitude [Decimal Degrees]	Longitude [Decimal Degrees]	Water depth [m]
FOS-ICE-RRW-03	62.55332	-30.34844	2512
FOS-ICE-RRW-04	62.24267	-30.87580	2533
FOS-ICE-RRW-05	61.80421	-31.52178	2655
FOS-ICE-RRW-07	61.10645	-32.31388	2733
FOS-ICE-RRW-08	60.49386	-32.79176	2804
FOS-ICE-RRW-10	59.35298	-33.63837	2810
FOS-ICE-RRW-110	58.37014	-33.89029	2639
FOS-ICE-RRW-145	57.10473	-35.07478	2714
FOS-Modred-West-14	56.97394	-34.53992	2182
FOS-Modred-East-17	56.86102	-32.94419	2413
FOS-ICE-RRE-56	57.02079	-31.86082	2738
FOS-ICE-RRE-40	57.55312	-31.03070	2637
FOS-ICE-RRE-23	58.16209	-30.00694	2593

Table 2. Coordinates of fixed points defining the outer edge of the continental margin beyond 200 M and their corresponding FOS points

Continental Margin Fixed Point	Latitude [Decimal Degrees]	Longitude [Decimal Degrees]	Distance to next CM Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Relevant FOS Point
ICE-RR-CM-947	63.54324	-30.60855	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-948	63.54109	-30.64548	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-949	63.53867	-30.68232	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-950	63.53596	-30.71905	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-951	63.53296	-30.75567	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-952	63.52969	-30.79217	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-953	63.52614	-30.82853	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03

Continental Margin Fixed Point	Latitude [Decimal Degrees]	Longitude [Decimal Degrees]	Distance to next CM Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Relevant FOS Point
ICE-RR-CM-954	63.52231	-30.86474	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-955	63.51820	-30.90080	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-956	63.51381	-30.93668	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-957	63.50915	-30.97239	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-958	63.50421	-31.00791	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-959	63.49900	-31.04322	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-960	63.49352	-31.07832	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-961	63.48777	-31.11319	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-962	63.48176	-31.14784	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-963	63.47548	-31.18224	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-964	63.46893	-31.21638	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-965	63.46212	-31.25026	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-966	63.45506	-31.28387	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-967	63.44773	-31.31719	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-968	63.44015	-31.35022	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-969	63.43232	-31.38294	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-970	63.42424	-31.41535	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-971	63.41591	-31.44743	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-972	63.40733	-31.47918	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-973	63.39851	-31.51059	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-974	63.38946	-31.54165	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-975	63.38016	-31.57235	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-976	63.37063	-31.60267	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-977	63.36086	-31.63262	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-978	63.35087	-31.66218	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-979	63.34066	-31.69135	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-980	63.33021	-31.72011	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-981	63.31955	-31.74846	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-982	63.30868	-31.77639	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-983	63.29759	-31.80389	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-984	63.28629	-31.83095	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-985	63.27478	-31.85757	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-986	63.26307	-31.88375	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-987	63.25117	-31.90946	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-988	63.23906	-31.93471	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-989	63.22676	-31.95948	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-990	63.21428	-31.98378	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-991	63.20161	-32.00759	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03

Continental Margin Fixed Point	Latitude [Decimal Degrees]	Longitude [Decimal Degrees]	Distance to next CM Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Relevant FOS Point
ICE-RR-CM-992	63.18876	-32.03091	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-993	63.17573	-32.05374	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-994	63.16253	-32.07605	23.3050	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-03
ICE-RR-CM-995	62.85204	-32.58515	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-04
ICE-RR-CM-996	62.83867	-32.60674	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-04
ICE-RR-CM-997	62.82514	-32.62781	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-04
ICE-RR-CM-998	62.81144	-32.64838	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-04
ICE-RR-CM-999	62.79758	-32.66842	31.4860	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-04
ICE-RR-CM-2	62.35937	-33.28820	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-05
ICE-RR-CM-3	62.34537	-33.30744	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-05
ICE-RR-CM-4	62.33121	-33.32617	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-05
ICE-RR-CM-5	62.31691	-33.34436	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-05
ICE-RR-CM-6	62.30247	-33.36203	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-05
ICE-RR-CM-7	62.28789	-33.37916	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-05
ICE-RR-CM-8	62.27318	-33.39574	48.0440	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-05
ICE-RR-CM-9	61.56100	-34.16132	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-CM-10	61.54604	-34.17650	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-CM-11	61.53096	-34.19113	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-CM-12	61.51576	-34.20522	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-CM-13	61.50046	-34.21877	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-CM-14	61.48504	-34.23177	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-CM-15	61.46952	-34.24421	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-CM-16	61.45391	-34.25610	40.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-CM-17	60.82599	-34.70786	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-08
ICE-RR-CM-18	60.81020	-34.71845	59.5570	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-08
ICE-RR-CM-19	59.86702	-35.32523	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-20	59.85259	-35.34166	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-21	59.83803	-35.35760	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-22	59.82334	-35.37303	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-23	59.80851	-35.38797	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-24	59.79356	-35.40239	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-25	59.77849	-35.41631	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-26	59.76331	-35.42972	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-27	59.74801	-35.44261	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-28	59.73260	-35.45498	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-29	59.71709	-35.46683	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-30	59.70149	-35.47816	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-31	59.68578	-35.48896	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10

Continental Margin Fixed Point	Latitude [Decimal Degrees]	Longitude [Decimal Degrees]	Distance to next CM Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Relevant FOS Point
ICE-RR-CM-32	59.66999	-35.49923	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-33	59.65412	-35.50897	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-34	59.63816	-35.51818	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-35	59.62213	-35.52685	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-36	59.60602	-35.53499	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-37	59.58985	-35.54259	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-38	59.57362	-35.54965	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-39	59.55732	-35.55616	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-40	59.54098	-35.56214	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-41	59.52459	-35.56757	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-42	59.50815	-35.57246	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-43	59.49167	-35.57680	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-44	59.47516	-35.58060	59.3990	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-45	58.49289	-35.77800	59.5000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-110
ICE-RR-CM-46	57.61986	-36.65620	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-47	57.60545	-36.67166	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-48	57.59090	-36.68666	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-49	57.57622	-36.70119	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-50	57.56141	-36.71526	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-51	57.54647	-36.72885	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-52	57.53141	-36.74196	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-53	57.51623	-36.75460	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-54	57.50094	-36.76675	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-55	57.48555	-36.77842	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-56	57.47005	-36.78960	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-57	57.45445	-36.80029	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-58	57.43875	-36.81049	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-59	57.42297	-36.82019	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-60	57.40710	-36.82940	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-61	57.39115	-36.83811	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-62	57.37512	-36.84631	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-63	57.35902	-36.85402	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-64	57.34285	-36.86122	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-65	57.32662	-36.86791	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-66	57.31033	-36.87410	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-001	57.293985	-36.879779	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-002	57.277593	-36.884951	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-003	57.261156	-36.889614	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145

Continental Margin Fixed Point	Latitude [Decimal Degrees]	Longitude [Decimal Degrees]	Distance to next CM Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Relevant FOS Point
ICE-RR-CM-2024-004	57.244678	-36.893766	0.9999	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-005	57.228167	-36.897406	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-006	57.211623	-36.900537	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-007	57.195054	-36.903156	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-008	57.178463	-36.905264	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-009	57.161856	-36.906861	1.0001	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-010	57.145235	-36.907946	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-011	57.128608	-36.908523	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-012	57.111978	-36.908588	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-013	57.095349	-36.908146	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-014	57.078726	-36.907194	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-015	57.062115	-36.905734	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-016	57.045518	-36.903769	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-017	57.028942	-36.901298	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-018	57.012391	-36.898325	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-019	56.995869	-36.894846	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-020	56.979381	-36.890869	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-021	56.962931	-36.886393	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-022	56.946523	-36.881421	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-023	56.930163	-36.875952	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-024	56.913855	-36.869990	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-025	56.897603	-36.863538	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-026	56.881411	-36.856598	1.0001	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-027	56.865284	-36.849171	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-028	56.849227	-36.841264	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-029	56.833245	-36.832874	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-030	56.817339	-36.824007	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-031	56.801517	-36.814667	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-032	56.785782	-36.804855	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-033	56.770137	-36.794574	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-034	56.754589	-36.783830	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-035	56.739138	-36.772624	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-036	56.723793	-36.760959	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-037	56.708555	-36.748843	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-038	56.693428	-36.736276	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-039	56.678417	-36.723261	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-040	56.663526	-36.709805	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-041	56.648760	-36.695910	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145

Continental Margin Fixed Point	Latitude [Decimal Degrees]	Longitude [Decimal Degrees]	Distance to next CM Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Relevant FOS Point
ICE-RR-CM-2024-042	56.634121	-36.681584	0.9999	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-043	56.619615	-36.666827	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-044	56.605244	-36.651643	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-045	56.591012	-36.636042	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-046	56.576923	-36.620022	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-047	56.562982	-36.603592	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-048	56.549192	-36.586756	0.9999	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-049	56.535557	-36.569519	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-050	56.522078	-36.551885	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-051	56.508762	-36.533858	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-052	56.495612	-36.515447	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-053	56.482630	-36.496655	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-054	56.469820	-36.477487	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-055	56.457184	-36.457948	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-056	56.444729	-36.438046	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-057	56.432454	-36.417785	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-058	56.420367	-36.397168	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-059	56.408467	-36.376206	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-060	56.396758	-36.354903	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-061	56.385245	-36.333262	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-062	56.373928	-36.311292	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-063	56.362813	-36.288998	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-064	56.351901	-36.266387	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-065	56.341197	-36.243462	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-066	56.330701	-36.220234	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-067	56.320418	-36.196707	1.0001	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-068	56.310348	-36.172886	0.9999	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-069	56.300496	-36.148782	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-070	56.290864	-36.124395	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-071	56.281455	-36.099736	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-072	56.272270	-36.074810	0.9999	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-073	56.263314	-36.049626	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-074	56.254586	-36.024186	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-075	56.246089	-35.998503	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-076	56.237828	-35.972577	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-077	56.229802	-35.946421	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-078	56.222015	-35.920037	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-079	56.214468	-35.893436	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145

Continental Margin Fixed Point	Latitude [Decimal Degrees]	Longitude [Decimal Degrees]	Distance to next CM Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Relevant FOS Point
ICE-RR-CM-2024-080	56.207163	-35.866623	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-081	56.200103	-35.839604	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-082	56.193288	-35.812390	19.6826	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-2024-083	56.062488	-35.275029	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-CM-2024-084	56.055920	-35.247716	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-CM-2024-085	56.049602	-35.220220	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-CM-2024-086	56.043535	-35.192550	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-CM-2024-087	56.037719	-35.164711	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-CM-2024-088	56.032160	-35.136711	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-CM-2024-089	56.026854	-35.108555	0.9999	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-CM-2024-090	56.021807	-35.080256	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-CM-2024-091	56.017017	-35.051815	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-CM-2024-092	56.012487	-35.023245	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-CM-2024-093	56.008217	-34.994548	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-CM-2024-094	56.004209	-34.965734	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-CM-2024-095	56.000464	-34.936811	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-CM-2024-096	55.996983	-34.907786	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-CM-2024-097	55.993766	-34.878667	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-CM-2024-098	55.990816	-34.849461	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-CM-2024-099	55.988131	-34.820176	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-CM-2024-100	55.985714	-34.790819	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-CM-2024-101	55.983563	-34.761397	53.3069	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-CM-2024-102	55.872777	-33.194360	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-CM-2024-103	55.870626	-33.165023	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-CM-2024-104	55.868744	-33.135630	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-CM-2024-105	55.867131	-33.106188	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-CM-2024-106	55.865786	-33.076703	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-CM-2024-107	55.864711	-33.047184	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-CM-2024-108	55.863905	-33.017641	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-CM-2024-109	55.863368	-32.988078	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-CM-2024-110	55.863103	-32.958503	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-CM-2024-111	55.863107	-32.928924	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-CM-2024-112	55.863382	-32.899349	0.9999	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-CM-2024-113	55.863927	-32.869787	1.0001	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-CM-2024-114	55.864741	-32.840242	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-CM-2024-115	55.865825	-32.810725	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-CM-2024-116	55.867179	-32.781243	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-CM-2024-117	55.868801	-32.751800	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17

Continental Margin Fixed Point	Latitude [Decimal Degrees]	Longitude [Decimal Degrees]	Distance to next CM Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Relevant FOS Point
ICE-RR-CM-2024-118	55.870692	-32.722410	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-CM-2024-119	55.872851	-32.693075	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-CM-2024-120	55.875277	-32.663804	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-CM-2024-121	55.877972	-32.634606	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-CM-2024-122	55.880932	-32.605487	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-CM-2024-123	55.884157	-32.576456	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-CM-2024-124	55.887647	-32.547519	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-CM-2024-125	55.891401	-32.518685	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-CM-2024-126	55.895417	-32.489960	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-CM-2024-127	55.899696	-32.461350	36.8244	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-CM-2024-128	56.055207	-31.404712	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-2024-129	56.059485	-31.375986	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-2024-130	56.064023	-31.347383	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-2024-131	56.068821	-31.318913	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-2024-132	56.073877	-31.290583	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-2024-133	56.079190	-31.262398	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-2024-134	56.084758	-31.234369	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-2024-135	56.090580	-31.206501	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-2024-136	56.096656	-31.178801	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-2024-137	56.102983	-31.151279	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-2024-138	56.109558	-31.123939	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-2024-139	56.116381	-31.096789	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-2024-140	56.123451	-31.069838	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-243	56.13076	-31.04309	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-244	56.13832	-31.01655	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-245	56.14612	-30.99024	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-246	56.15415	-30.96414	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-247	56.16242	-30.93828	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-248	56.17092	-30.91266	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-249	56.17966	-30.88729	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-250	56.18862	-30.86217	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-251	56.19782	-30.83731	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-252	56.20723	-30.81271	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-253	56.21687	-30.78839	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-254	56.22673	-30.76435	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-255	56.23681	-30.74059	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-256	56.24710	-30.71712	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-257	56.25761	-30.69395	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56

Continental Margin Fixed Point	Latitude [Decimal Degrees]	Longitude [Decimal Degrees]	Distance to next CM Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Relevant FOS Point
ICE-RR-CM-258	56.26832	-30.67109	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-259	56.27924	-30.64854	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-260	56.29036	-30.62631	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-261	56.30168	-30.60440	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-262	56.31320	-30.58282	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-263	56.32492	-30.56157	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-264	56.33683	-30.54067	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-265	56.34892	-30.52011	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-266	56.36120	-30.49991	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-267	56.37366	-30.48006	41.6200	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-CM-268	56.89344	-29.65049	48.0740	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-40
ICE-RR-CM-269	57.47794	-28.64589	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-270	57.49002	-28.62468	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-271	57.50229	-28.60383	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-272	57.51474	-28.58335	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-273	57.52737	-28.56324	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-274	57.54017	-28.54351	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-275	57.55315	-28.52417	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-276	57.56630	-28.50522	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-277	57.57961	-28.48667	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-278	57.59308	-28.46851	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-279	57.60671	-28.45077	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-280	57.62049	-28.43344	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-281	57.63443	-28.41652	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-282	57.64851	-28.40003	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-283	57.66274	-28.38396	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-284	57.67710	-28.36833	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-285	57.69160	-28.35314	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-286	57.70623	-28.33838	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-287	57.72100	-28.32407	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-288	57.73588	-28.31021	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-289	57.75088	-28.29681	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-290	57.76601	-28.28386	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-291	57.78124	-28.27138	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-292	57.79658	-28.25936	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-293	57.81202	-28.24782	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-294	57.82757	-28.23674	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-295	57.84320	-28.22615	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23

Continental Margin Fixed Point	Latitude [Decimal Degrees]	Longitude [Decimal Degrees]	Distance to next CM Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Relevant FOS Point
ICE-RR-CM-296	57.85893	-28.21604	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-297	57.87475	-28.20641	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-298	57.89065	-28.19727	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-299	57.90663	-28.18862	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-CM-300	57.92268	-28.18046	N/A	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23

Table 3. Coordinates of fixed points defining the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 M and their corresponding FOS points

Outer Limit Fixed Point	Latitude [Decimal Degrees]	Longitude [Decimal Degrees]	Distance to next OL Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Relevant FOS Point
ICE-RR-OL-1	62.68249	-32.83335	23.1970	See paragraph 108	
ICE-RR-OL-2	62.35937	-33.28820	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-05
ICE-RR-OL-3	62.34537	-33.30744	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-05
ICE-RR-OL-4	62.33121	-33.32617	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-05
ICE-RR-OL-5	62.31691	-33.34436	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-05
ICE-RR-OL-6	62.30247	-33.36203	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-05
ICE-RR-OL-7	62.28789	-33.37916	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-05
ICE-RR-OL-8	62.27318	-33.39574	48.0440	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-05
ICE-RR-OL-9	61.56100	-34.16132	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-OL-10	61.54604	-34.17650	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-OL-11	61.53096	-34.19113	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-OL-12	61.51576	-34.20522	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-OL-13	61.50046	-34.21877	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-OL-14	61.48504	-34.23177	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-OL-15	61.46952	-34.24421	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-OL-16	61.45391	-34.25610	40.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-OL-17	60.82599	-34.70786	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-08
ICE-RR-OL-18	60.81020	-34.71845	59.5570	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-08
ICE-RR-OL-19	59.86702	-35.32523	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-OL-20	59.85259	-35.34166	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-OL-21	59.83803	-35.35760	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-OL-22	59.82334	-35.37303	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-OL-23	59.80851	-35.38797	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-OL-24	59.79356	-35.40239	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10

Outer Limit Fixed Point	Latitude [Decimal Degrees]	Longitude [Decimal Degrees]	Distance to next OL Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Relevant FOS Point
ICE-RR-OL-25	59.77849	-35.41631	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-OL-26	59.76331	-35.42972	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-OL-27	59.74801	-35.44261	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-OL-28	59.73260	-35.45498	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-OL-29	59.71709	-35.46683	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-OL-30	59.70149	-35.47816	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-OL-31	59.68578	-35.48896	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-OL-32	59.66999	-35.49923	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-OL-33	59.65412	-35.50897	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-OL-34	59.63816	-35.51818	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-OL-35	59.62213	-35.52685	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-OL-36	59.60602	-35.53499	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-OL-37	59.58985	-35.54259	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-OL-38	59.57362	-35.54965	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-OL-39	59.55732	-35.55616	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-OL-40	59.54098	-35.56214	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-OL-41	59.52459	-35.56757	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-OL-42	59.50815	-35.57246	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-OL-43	59.49167	-35.57680	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-OL-44	59.47516	-35.58060	59.3990	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-OL-45	58.49289	-35.77800	59.5000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-110
ICE-RR-OL-46	57.61986	-36.65620	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-47	57.60545	-36.67166	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-48	57.59090	-36.68666	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-49	57.57622	-36.70119	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-50	57.56141	-36.71526	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-51	57.54647	-36.72885	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-52	57.53141	-36.74196	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-53	57.51623	-36.75460	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-54	57.50094	-36.76675	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-55	57.48555	-36.77842	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-56	57.47005	-36.78960	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-57	57.45445	-36.80029	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-58	57.43875	-36.81049	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-59	57.42297	-36.82019	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-60	57.40710	-36.82940	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-61	57.39115	-36.83811	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-62	57.37512	-36.84631	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145

Outer Limit Fixed Point	Latitude [Decimal Degrees]	Longitude [Decimal Degrees]	Distance to next OL Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Relevant FOS Point
ICE-RR-OL-63	57.35902	-36.85402	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-64	57.34285	-36.86122	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-65	57.32662	-36.86791	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-66	57.31033	-36.87410	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-001	57.293985	-36.879779	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-002	57.277593	-36.884951	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-003	57.261156	-36.889614	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-004	57.244678	-36.893766	0.9999	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-005	57.228167	-36.897406	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-006	57.211623	-36.900537	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-007	57.195054	-36.903156	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-008	57.178463	-36.905264	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-009	57.161856	-36.906861	1.0001	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-010	57.145235	-36.907946	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-011	57.128608	-36.908523	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-012	57.111978	-36.908588	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-013	57.095349	-36.908146	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-014	57.078726	-36.907194	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-015	57.062115	-36.905734	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-016	57.045518	-36.903769	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-017	57.028942	-36.901298	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-018	57.012391	-36.898325	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-019	56.995869	-36.894846	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-020	56.979381	-36.890869	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-021	56.962931	-36.886393	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-022	56.946523	-36.881421	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-023	56.930163	-36.875952	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-024	56.913855	-36.869990	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-025	56.897603	-36.863538	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-026	56.881411	-36.856598	1.0001	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-027	56.865284	-36.849171	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-028	56.849227	-36.841264	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-029	56.833245	-36.832874	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-030	56.817339	-36.824007	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-031	56.801517	-36.814667	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-032	56.785782	-36.804855	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-033	56.770137	-36.794574	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-034	56.754589	-36.783830	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145

Outer Limit Fixed Point	Latitude [Decimal Degrees]	Longitude [Decimal Degrees]	Distance to next OL Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Relevant FOS Point
ICE-RR-OL-2024-035	56.739138	-36.772624	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-036	56.723793	-36.760959	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-037	56.708555	-36.748843	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-038	56.693428	-36.736276	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-039	56.678417	-36.723261	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-040	56.663526	-36.709805	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-041	56.648760	-36.695910	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-042	56.634121	-36.681584	0.9999	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-043	56.619615	-36.666827	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-044	56.605244	-36.651643	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-045	56.591012	-36.636042	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-046	56.576923	-36.620022	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-047	56.562982	-36.603592	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-048	56.549192	-36.586756	0.9999	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-049	56.535557	-36.569519	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-050	56.522078	-36.551885	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-051	56.508762	-36.533858	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-052	56.495612	-36.515447	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-053	56.482630	-36.496655	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-054	56.469820	-36.477487	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-055	56.457184	-36.457948	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-056	56.444729	-36.438046	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-057	56.432454	-36.417785	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-058	56.420367	-36.397168	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-059	56.408467	-36.376206	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-060	56.396758	-36.354903	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-061	56.385245	-36.333262	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-062	56.373928	-36.311292	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-063	56.362813	-36.288998	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-064	56.351901	-36.266387	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-065	56.341197	-36.243462	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-066	56.330701	-36.220234	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-067	56.320418	-36.196707	1.0001	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-068	56.310348	-36.172886	0.9999	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-069	56.300496	-36.148782	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-070	56.290864	-36.124395	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-071	56.281455	-36.099736	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-072	56.272270	-36.074810	0.9999	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145

Outer Limit Fixed Point	Latitude [Decimal Degrees]	Longitude [Decimal Degrees]	Distance to next OL Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Relevant FOS Point
ICE-RR-OL-2024-073	56.263314	-36.049626	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-074	56.254586	-36.024186	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-075	56.246089	-35.998503	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-076	56.237828	-35.972577	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-077	56.229802	-35.946421	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-078	56.222015	-35.920037	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-079	56.214468	-35.893436	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-080	56.207163	-35.866623	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-081	56.200103	-35.839604	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-082	56.193288	-35.812390	19.6826	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-OL-2024-083	56.062488	-35.275029	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-OL-2024-084	56.055920	-35.247716	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-OL-2024-085	56.049602	-35.220220	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-OL-2024-086	56.043535	-35.192550	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-OL-2024-087	56.037719	-35.164711	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-OL-2024-088	56.032160	-35.136711	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-OL-2024-089	56.026854	-35.108555	0.9999	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-OL-2024-090	56.021807	-35.080256	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-OL-2024-091	56.017017	-35.051815	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-OL-2024-092	56.012487	-35.023245	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-OL-2024-093	56.008217	-34.994548	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-OL-2024-094	56.004209	-34.965734	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-OL-2024-095	56.000464	-34.936811	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-OL-2024-096	55.996983	-34.907786	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-OL-2024-097	55.993766	-34.878667	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-OL-2024-098	55.990816	-34.849461	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-OL-2024-099	55.988131	-34.820176	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-OL-2024-100	55.985714	-34.790819	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-OL-2024-101	55.983563	-34.761397	53.3069	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-West-14
ICE-RR-OL-2024-102	55.872777	-33.194360	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-OL-2024-103	55.870626	-33.165023	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-OL-2024-104	55.868744	-33.135630	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-OL-2024-105	55.867131	-33.106188	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-OL-2024-106	55.865786	-33.076703	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-OL-2024-107	55.864711	-33.047184	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-OL-2024-108	55.863905	-33.017641	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-OL-2024-109	55.863368	-32.988078	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-OL-2024-110	55.863103	-32.958503	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17

Outer Limit Fixed Point	Latitude [Decimal Degrees]	Longitude [Decimal Degrees]	Distance to next OL Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Relevant FOS Point
ICE-RR-OL-2024-111	55.863107	-32.928924	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-OL-2024-112	55.863382	-32.899349	0.9999	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-OL-2024-113	55.863927	-32.869787	1.0001	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-OL-2024-114	55.864741	-32.840242	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-OL-2024-115	55.865825	-32.810725	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-OL-2024-116	55.867179	-32.781243	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-OL-2024-117	55.868801	-32.751800	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-OL-2024-118	55.870692	-32.722410	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-OL-2024-119	55.872851	-32.693075	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-OL-2024-120	55.875277	-32.663804	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-OL-2024-121	55.877972	-32.634606	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-OL-2024-122	55.880932	-32.605487	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-OL-2024-123	55.884157	-32.576456	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-OL-2024-124	55.887647	-32.547519	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-OL-2024-125	55.891401	-32.518685	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-OL-2024-126	55.895417	-32.489960	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-OL-2024-127	55.899696	-32.461350	36.8244	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-Modred-East-17
ICE-RR-OL-2024-128	56.055207	-31.404712	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-2024-129	56.059485	-31.375986	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-2024-130	56.064023	-31.347383	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-2024-131	56.068821	-31.318913	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-2024-132	56.073877	-31.290583	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-2024-133	56.079190	-31.262398	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-2024-134	56.084758	-31.234369	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-2024-135	56.090580	-31.206501	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-2024-136	56.096656	-31.178801	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-2024-137	56.102983	-31.151279	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-2024-138	56.109558	-31.123939	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-2024-139	56.116381	-31.096789	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-2024-140	56.123451	-31.069838	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-243	56.13076	-31.04309	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-244	56.13832	-31.01655	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-245	56.14612	-30.99024	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-246	56.15415	-30.96414	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-247	56.16242	-30.93828	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-248	56.17092	-30.91266	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-249	56.17966	-30.88729	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-250	56.18862	-30.86217	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56

Outer Limit Fixed Point	Latitude [Decimal Degrees]	Longitude [Decimal Degrees]	Distance to next OL Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Relevant FOS Point
ICE-RR-OL-251	56.19782	-30.83731	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-252	56.20723	-30.81271	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-253	56.21687	-30.78839	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-254	56.22673	-30.76435	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-255	56.23681	-30.74059	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-256	56.24710	-30.71712	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-257	56.25761	-30.69395	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-258	56.26832	-30.67109	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-259	56.27924	-30.64854	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-260	56.29036	-30.62631	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-261	56.30168	-30.60440	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-262	56.31320	-30.58282	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-263	56.32492	-30.56157	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-264	56.33683	-30.54067	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-265	56.34892	-30.52011	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-266	56.36120	-30.49991	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-267	56.37366	-30.48006	41.6200	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-56
ICE-RR-OL-268	56.89344	-29.65049	48.0740	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-40
ICE-RR-OL-269	57.47794	-28.64589	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-270	57.49002	-28.62468	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-271	57.50229	-28.60383	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-272	57.51474	-28.58335	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-273	57.52737	-28.56324	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-274	57.54017	-28.54351	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-275	57.55315	-28.52417	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-276	57.56630	-28.50522	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-277	57.57961	-28.48667	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-278	57.59308	-28.46851	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-279	57.60671	-28.45077	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-280	57.62049	-28.43344	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-281	57.63443	-28.41652	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-282	57.64851	-28.40003	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-283	57.66274	-28.38396	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-284	57.67710	-28.36833	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-285	57.69160	-28.35314	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-286	57.70623	-28.33838	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-287	57.72100	-28.32407	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-288	57.73588	-28.31021	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23

Outer Limit Fixed Point	Latitude [Decimal Degrees]	Longitude [Decimal Degrees]	Distance to next OL Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Relevant FOS Point
ICE-RR-OL-289	57.75088	-28.29681	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-290	57.76601	-28.28386	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-291	57.78124	-28.27138	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-292	57.79658	-28.25936	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-293	57.81202	-28.24782	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-294	57.82757	-28.23674	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-295	57.84320	-28.22615	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-296	57.85893	-28.21604	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-297	57.87475	-28.20641	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-298	57.89065	-28.19727	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-299	57.90663	-28.18862	1.0000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23
ICE-RR-OL-300	57.92268	-28.18046	N/A	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-23