

The table below contains a summary of known values and significant areas within the EMBA recognised under relevant environmental legislation. Further information in relation to each area can be found in Revision 3 of the Drilling EP, publicly available at www.docs.nopsema.gov.au/A831694.*

Protected and significant areas	Summary of known values and significant areas	Operational area	EMBA	Distance to operational area (km)
Australian marine parks				
Oceanic Shoals Marine Park	Important resting area for flatback and Olive Ridley turtles between egg laying (inter-nesting area) and foraging area for the loggerhead and Olive Ridley turtle.	✘	✔	33
Arafura Marine Park	This area may contain cultural and natural values, including sea country. Ecosystems representative of the Northern Shelf Province, Timor Transition and Tributary canyons of the Arafura Depression key ecological feature. There are turtle and seabird biologically important areas within the marine park.	✘	✔	230
Ashmore Reef Marine Park	Ecosystems representative of the North West Shelf, Timor Province and emergent oceanic reefs. This marine park has turtle, seabird, dugong and whale biologically important areas, including critical nesting and inter-nesting habitat for green turtles. The Ashmore Reef Marine Park is located in Australia's external territory and is subject to a memorandum of understanding between Indonesia and Australia. The marine park may also contain cultural and heritage sites. Commercial tourism, recreation and scientific research are important socio-economic values of the marine park.	✘	✔	796
Ashmore/Cartier Island Marine Park	Ecosystems representative of the Timor Province. This marine park has regional importance for feeding and breeding aggregations of birds and marine life, and contains a high diversity of fish, hard and soft corals. The marine park provides inter-nesting, nesting and foraging habitat for marine turtles. The Cartier Island Marine Park is located in Australia's external territory and is subject to a memorandum of understanding between Indonesia and Australia.	✘	✔	770
State marine parks, management areas and reserves				
Scott Reef Nature Reserve	Valued due to a rich ecosystem supported by a group of atoll-like reefs surrounded by open ocean.	✘	✔	1004

*Note that Revision 3 is in the process of being updated by Santos for resubmission to NOPSEMA.

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Commonwealth heritage places				
Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve	Significant due to the history of human use and occupation of the atoll. Islands are believed to have been visited by Indonesian fisherman, as well as Macassans and Bajo and people from the island of Ceram.	✘	✔	800
Scott Reef and surrounds – Commonwealth area	Significant due to its high representation of species with affinities with oceanic and Indonesian reef habitats that are not found in coastal waters.	✘	✔	1004
Wetlands of international and national importance (EPBC)				
Ashmore Reef Ramsar Site & Marine Park	Significant due to the importance of the islands in providing a resting place for migratory shorebirds and supporting large breeding colonies of seabirds. Ashmore Reef plays a primary role in the maintenance of biodiversity in reef systems in the region.	✘	✔	796
Key ecological features				
North Marine Region				
Carbonate bank and terrace system of the Van Diemen Rise	Unique seafloor features characterised by terrace, banks, channels and valleys. Supports rich sponge gardens, corals and diversity of fish life. Foraging areas for loggerhead, olive ridley and flatback turtles and provide habitat for humpback whales and sawfish. Regionally important due to enhancing productivity relative to their surrounds.	✘	✔	50
Pinnacles of the Bonaparte Basin	Unique seafloor features characterised by the largest concentration of pinnacles along the Australian margin. Recognised as a sponge biodiversity hotspot, and regionally important due to biodiversity value.	✘	✔	191
Shelf break and slope of the Arafura Shelf	Unique seafloor features characterised by continental slope, patch reefs, hard substrate pinnacles. An important ecological feature that enhances biological productivity and attracts pelagic organisms.	Yes, however, surveys confirm that the values associated with the key ecological feature are not within or proximal to the operational area.	✔	0
Tributary canyons of the Arafura Depression	Tributary canyons are seabed features that are approximately 80- 100 metres deep and 20km wide. Nationally and regionally important due to high productivity, high levels of biodiversity and endemism.	✘	✔	242

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North-West Marine Region				
Ancient coastline at 125 m depth contour	The hard seabed substrate may provide a habitat for higher diversity and enhanced species richness relative to surrounding areas of predominantly soft sediment.	✘	✔	698
Ashmore Reef and Cartier Island and surrounding Commonwealth waters	Areas of enhanced productivity in an otherwise low-nutrient environment of regional importance for feeding and breeding aggregations of marine fauna. Includes the most diverse variety of fish of any region in Western Australia.	✘	✔	765
Carbonate bank and terrace system of the Sahul Shelf	Unique seafloor features characterised by terrace, banks, channels and valleys. Foraging areas for loggerhead, olive ridley and flatback turtles and provide habitat for humpback whales and green sawfish.	✘	✔	321
Continental slope demersal fish communities	High diversity of demersal fish assemblages. The EMBA covers about 50% of the total area of this key ecological feature.	✘	✔	771
Seringapatam Reef and Commonwealth waters in the Scott Reef Complex	Regionally important in supporting the diverse aggregations of marine life including whales in migration, high primary productivity and high species richness associated with the reefs themselves.	✘	✔	971