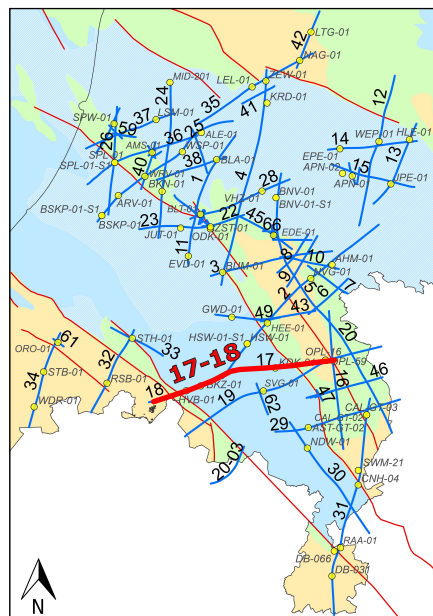


#### LOCATION MAP



#### LEGEND

Cenozoic	Upper North Sea Group
	Lower and Middle North Sea groups
	Chalk Group
Mesozoic	Rijnland Group
	Schieland Group
	Altena Group
	Upper Germanic Trias Group
	Lower Germanic Trias Group
	Permo-Triassic Undifferentiated
	Permian Undifferentiated
	Zechstein Group
Paleozoic	Lower and Upper Rotliegend groups
	Limburg Group
	Carboniferous Limestone Group
	Devonian
	Ordovician
	(Pre-)Cambrian

#### SYMBOLS

Well location	Well
Major fault	Fault
Crossing SCAN line	
Group/formation boundary	
Informal units	
Brabant Formation	
Werkendam Formation	
Posidonia Shale Formation	
Aalburg Formation	
Sleen Formation	
Stephanien	
Westphalien-D	
Westphalien-C	
Westphalien-B	
Westphalien-A	
Namurien	

#### L2EBN2020CUOBR017 - L2EBN2020ASCAN018

Line 17-18 runs southwest-northeast from the Zeeland High toward the Peel-Maasbommel Complex. It crosses a small part of the Oosterhout Platform and the entire Roer Valley Graben (RVG). The latter is bounded by the Feldbiss fault zone (Veldhoven fault) in the west and the Peelrand fault zone in the east.

The part of the Zeeland High covered with Carboniferous strata is referred to as the Campine block. It shows a relatively complete tilted and faulted Limburg Group that is unconformably overlain by the Upper Cretaceous Chalk Group. The absence of Triassic and Jurassic strata on this high, while present within the RVG, is attributed to significant uplift and erosion during the main Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous rifting phases, prior to Late Cretaceous deposition. The Upper Cretaceous Chalk Group is overlain by a thick North Sea Supergroup sequence. The Chalk Group on the rift shoulders is deposited during and after Campanian (Sub-Hercynian) tectonic inversion and is relatively thick.

The Carboniferous sequence is also present within the RVG, but it is deeply buried and the limited seismic resolution at these depths do not allow a reliable interpretation. Although the Permian-Triassic sequence is not subdivided, recent work by Cecchetti et al. (2024) presented further differentiation of the Permo-Triassic interval along this line. In the RVG, the top of the Permo-Triassic is shown as a high-reflectivity interval, which is interpreted as the heterogeneous Muschelkalk Formation. Other than on the highs to the south and north, the RVG has a thick Jurassic succession unconformably overlain by a thin Chalk interval. Most of the Chalk Group is eroded during Late Cretaceous (Sub-Hercynian) tectonic inversion and the thin succession left represents post-inversion units such as the Maastricht and Houthem formations.

On the Peel-Maasbommel Complex, forming the eastern RVG rift shoulder, a similar syn-inversion Chalk Group sequence as on the Zeeland High is present, although it is much thicker. This might indicate that it was deposited in a larger depocenter to the north of the RVG inversion axis.