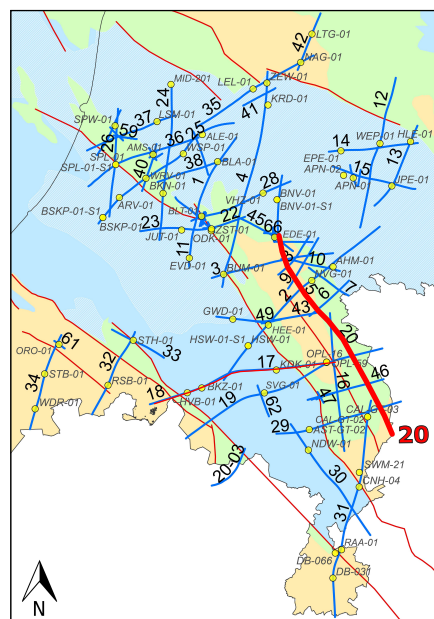
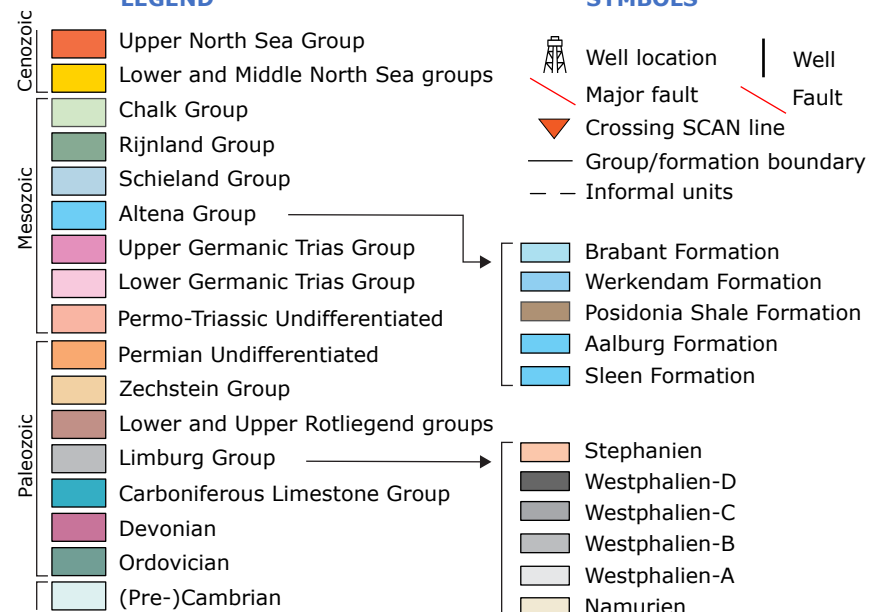


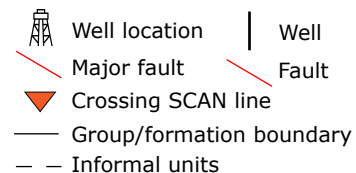
#### LOCATION MAP



#### LEGEND



#### SYMBOLS



#### L2EBN2021ASCAN020

SCAN Line 20 runs southeast to northwest across the Peel-Maasbommel Complex and the Venlo Block, respectively. The line is oriented at an approximately right angle with the main structural trend. The seismic line does not cross the Peel Boundary Fault Zone that delineates this horst structure to the south. The Venlo Block represents a platform because here the Permo-Triassic is preserved, whereas the PMC shows no preserved Permo-Triassic.

A thick Carboniferous sequence and a substantial Chalk Group are present, separated by a thin interval of Permo-Triassic strata. The relatively thick Carboniferous interval comprises the Carboniferous Limestone Group (also known as the Zeeland Formation), a complete Namurian sequence (including Namurian A en B), followed by the Baarlo en Ruurlo Formations which correspond to Westphalian A. Younger Upper Carboniferous units (Westfalien C-D) units are not encountered on the PMC.

The thin Permo-Triassic interval locally shows a clear angular relationship with the underlying Carboniferous strata. Due to the limited thickness, the Rotliegend and Zechstein strata cannot be differentiated in the seismic data. Both the Venlo Block and the Peel-Maasbommel Complex experienced strong uplift and erosion during the main Late Jurassic-Early Cretaceous rifting event. Northward thinning of the Permo-Triassic and truncation of the Carboniferous can be seen below the Cretaceous unconformity, especially in the central part of the Peel-Maasbommel Complex. This thinning is also evident in crossing Line 16.

The Chalk Group reaches a thickness of minimally 750 m. A thickness of 650 m was interpreted in well OPL-16 (on Line 16, but the seismic section clearly shows that the Chalk Group onlaps the Venlo Block from the North where the thickness is greater. The dashed lines in the Chalk Group correspond to the seismostratigraphic units that could be discriminated throughout the PMC. Based on well OPL-16 these units can be tentatively correlated the Aken, Vaals, Gulpen, Maastricht and Houthem formations. Older strata of the Ommelanden Formation likely occurs beneath these units in the North. Like in line 16 that runs parallel to this seismic section, faults don't show significant offset, which can be explained by the high angle between the faults and the seismic line.