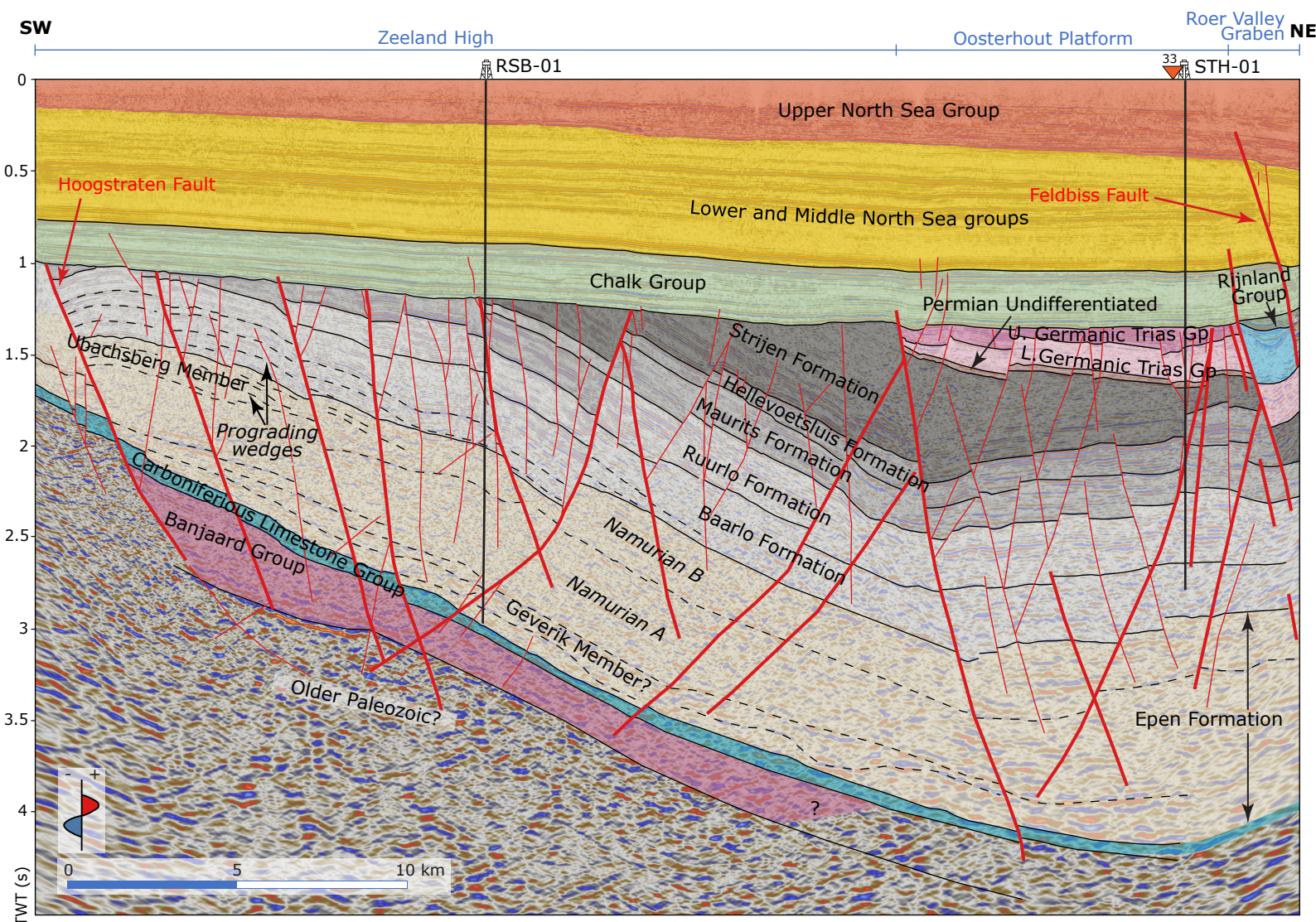
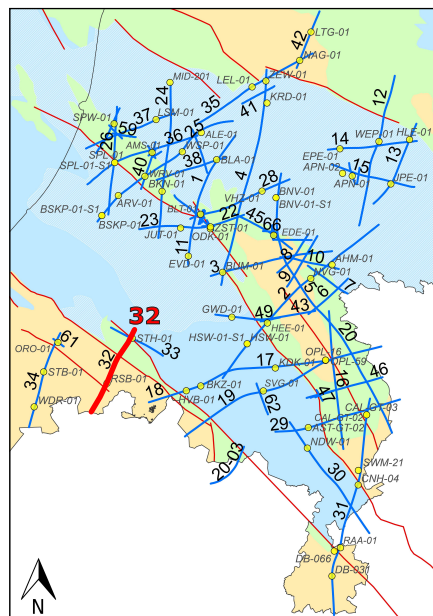
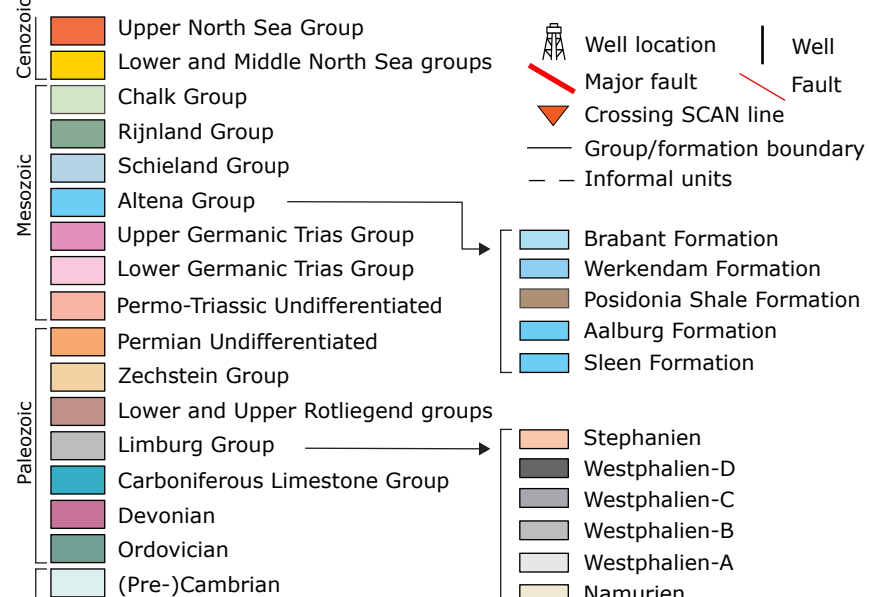




LOCATION MAP



LEGEND



SYMBOLS

L2EBN2021ASCAN032

From south to north, Line 32 shows the Zeeland High, the Oosterhout Platform, and a small part of the RVG just north of the Feldbiss fault zone. The part of the Zeeland High that is 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 Carboniferous strata rest upon the London-Brabant Massif (Zeeland Formation) forms the basis of Carboniferous interval and overlies a thicker interval of plausible Devonian rocks (well RSB-01 ends just above the Zeeland Formation). The Upper Carboniferous deposits here are Namurian and Westphalian strata of the Limburg Group, which gradually thins southward toward the London-Brabant Massif. An unconformity separates the southward onlapping Namurian A succession from the northward prograding Namurian B succession (Ubachsberg Member, Epen Formation). The coal-rich Ruurlo and Maurits formations are marked by strong seismic reflectivity and dominate the Upper Carboniferous interval. The entire Carboniferous interval is downfaulted and deformed into a roll-over anticline just north of the (listric) Hoogstraten Fault. The absence of Triassic and Jurassic strata on the Zeeland High and their incomplete presence on the Oosterhout Platform attests to significant uplift and erosion during the main Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous rifting phase.^a

The Chalk Group on the RVG rift shoulders (Zeeland High and Oosterhout Platform) is deposited during and after Campanian (Sub-Hercynian) tectonic inversion and is relatively thick. Several intervals with distinct seismic facies can be recognized that may correspond to (Belgian equivalents of) the Gulpen Formation and the Maastricht and Houthem formations. The Upper Cretaceous Chalk Group is overlain by a thick North Sea Supergroup sequence. The central part of this line shows a small part of the Oosterhout Platform with a relatively thin, undifferentiated Permian interval that has a clear angular relationship with the underlying Carboniferous strata. The Triassic section above consists of the Lower Germanic Trias Group (transparent seismic facies) and the Upper Germanic Trias Group (high frequency-high amplitude seismic facies) as is constrained by well STH-01. The northernmost part of the line shows the transition to the West Netherlands Basin.