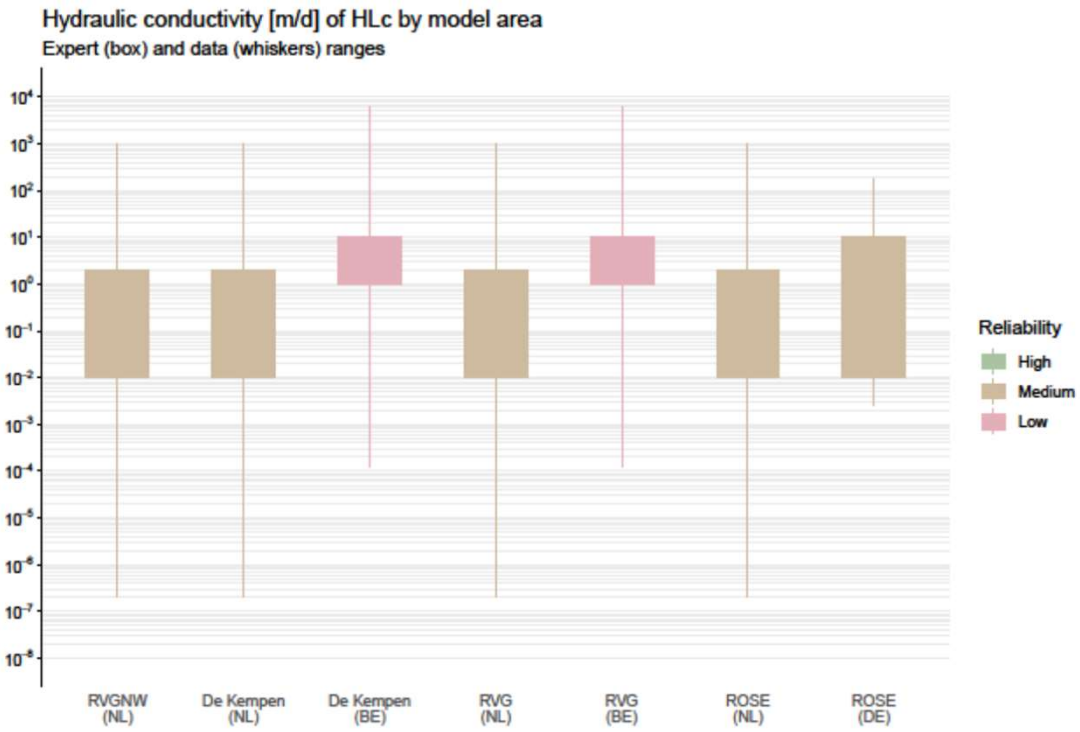
Unit HLc

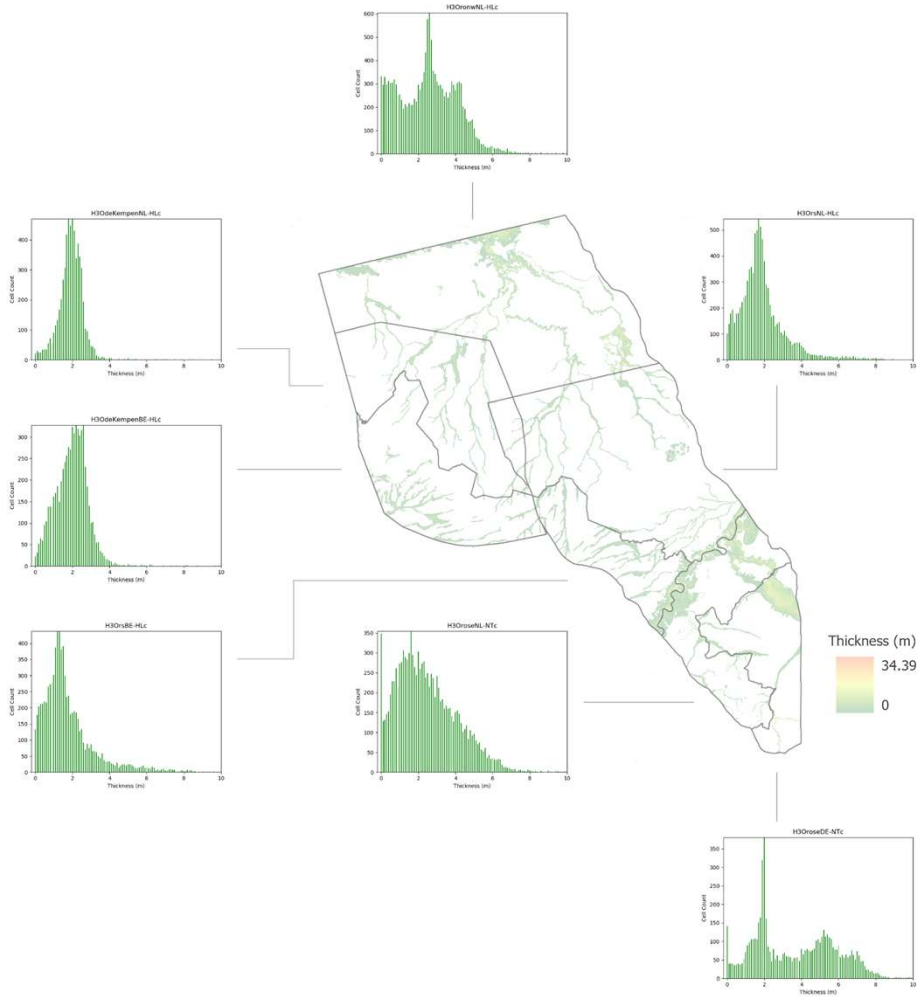
NL: Holocene afzettingen, complexe eenheid

BE: Embankments, fillings and alluvial sediments

DE: Ablagerungen in Bach- und Flusstälern, Niederterrassen



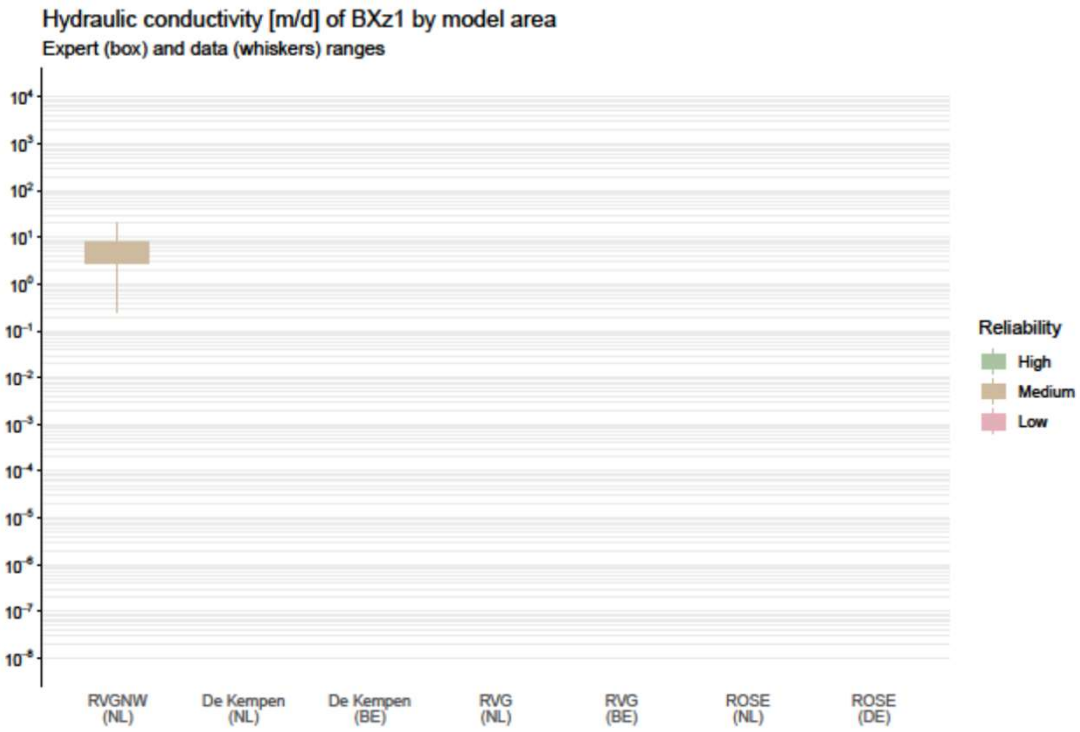
Thickness [m] of HLc by model area



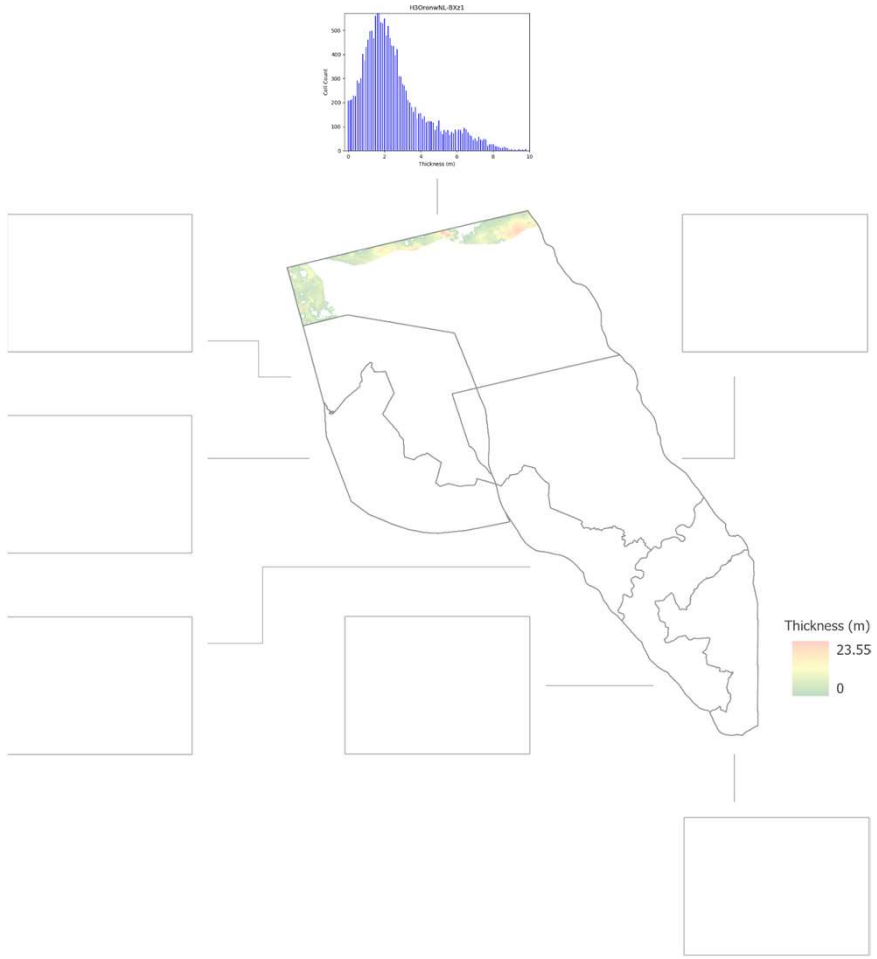
Notes on observed trends and differences:

- BE expert data are based on model input parameters from one specific study, absolute range is the range given for HCOV unit 0100, which covers a wide range of lithologies

Unit BXz1
NL: Fm. van Boxtel, 1e zandige eenheid
BE:
DE:



Thickness [m] of BXz1 by model area



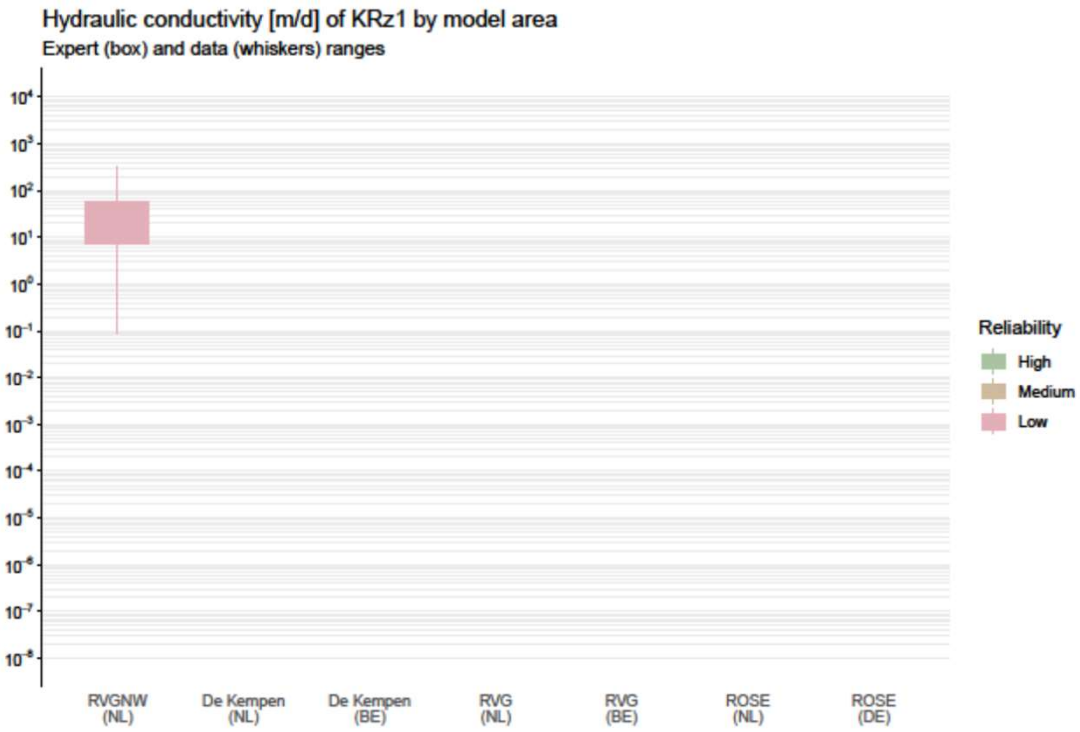
Notes on observed trends and differences:
- Only NL data

Unit KRz1

NL: Fm. van Kreftenheye, 1e zandige eenheid

BE:

DE:



Thickness [m] of KRz1 by model area

Notes on observed trends and differences:

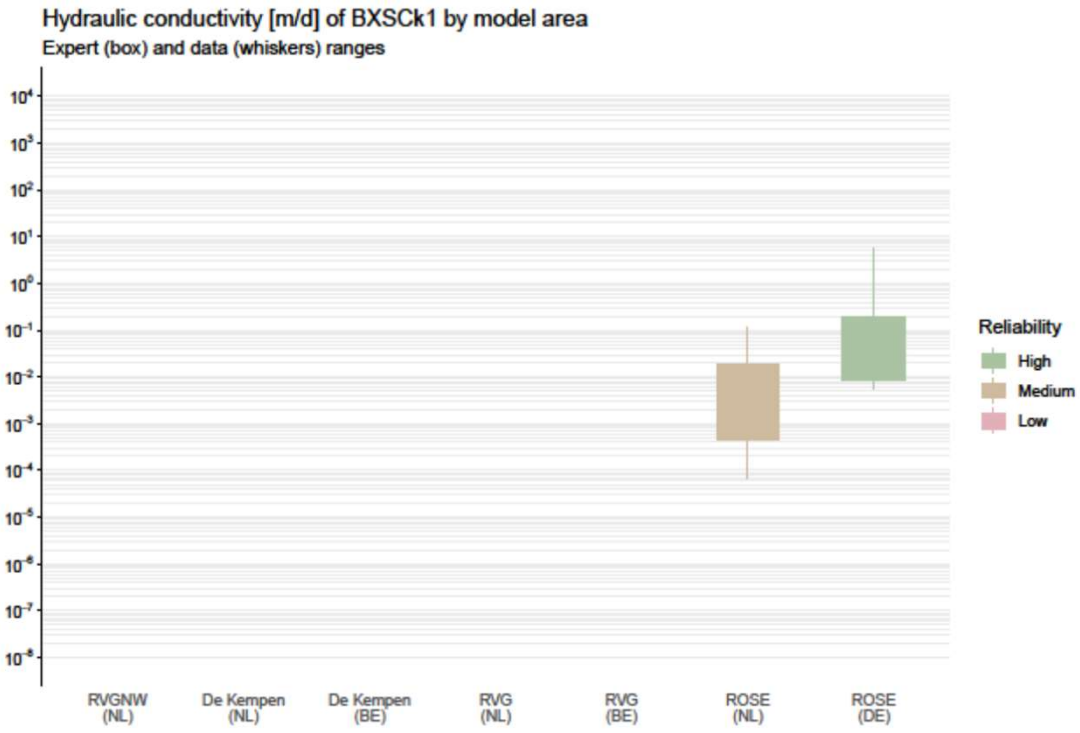
- Only NL data

Unit BXSCk1

NL: Fm. van Boxtel, Lp. van Schimmert, 1e kleiige eenheid

BE:

DE: Löss



Thickness [m] of BXSCk1 by model area

Notes on observed trends and differences:

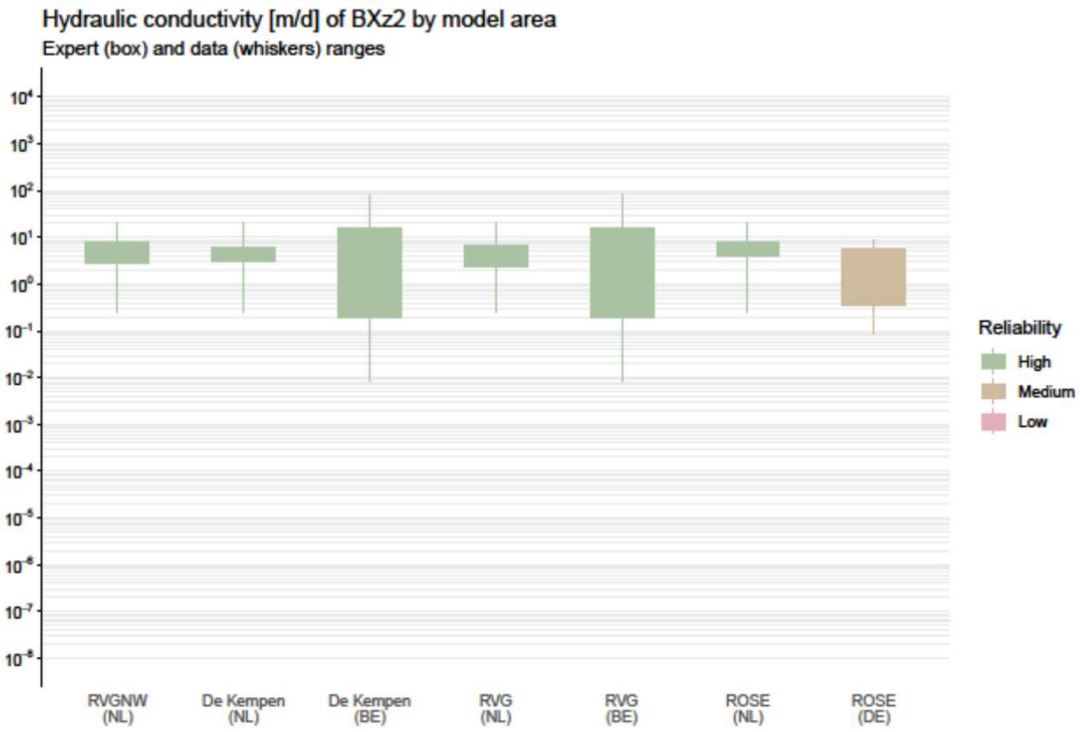
- NL data, which are based on expert judgement, slightly lower than DE data. Reason could be the presence of a clay illuviation horizon. Should be investigated in following projects

Unit BXz2

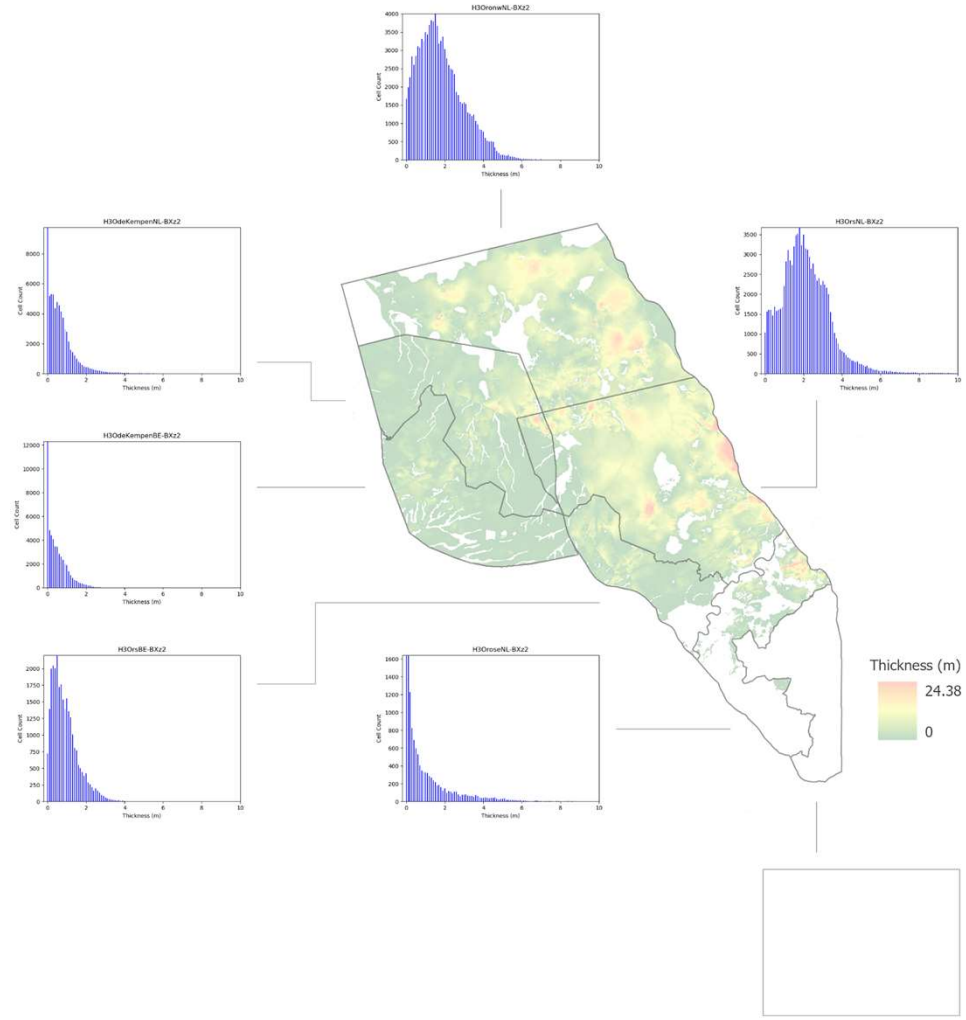
NL: Fm. van Boxtel, 2e zandige eenheid

BE: Cover layers

DE: Flugsand, Sandlöss



Thickness [m] of BXz2 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

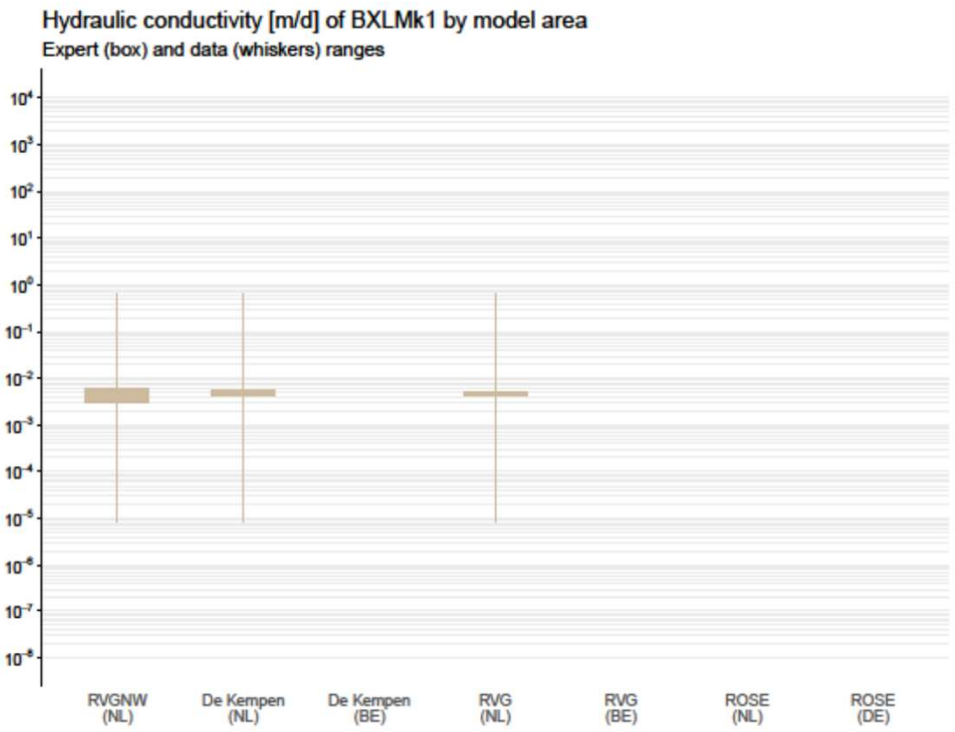
- Lower data range for BE data not very clear: BE expert data based on 90% confidence interval of two inversely modelled pumping tests, the absolute range is based on small-scale permeameter tests of sediment-soil profiles and thus includes rather impermeable

Unit BXLMk1

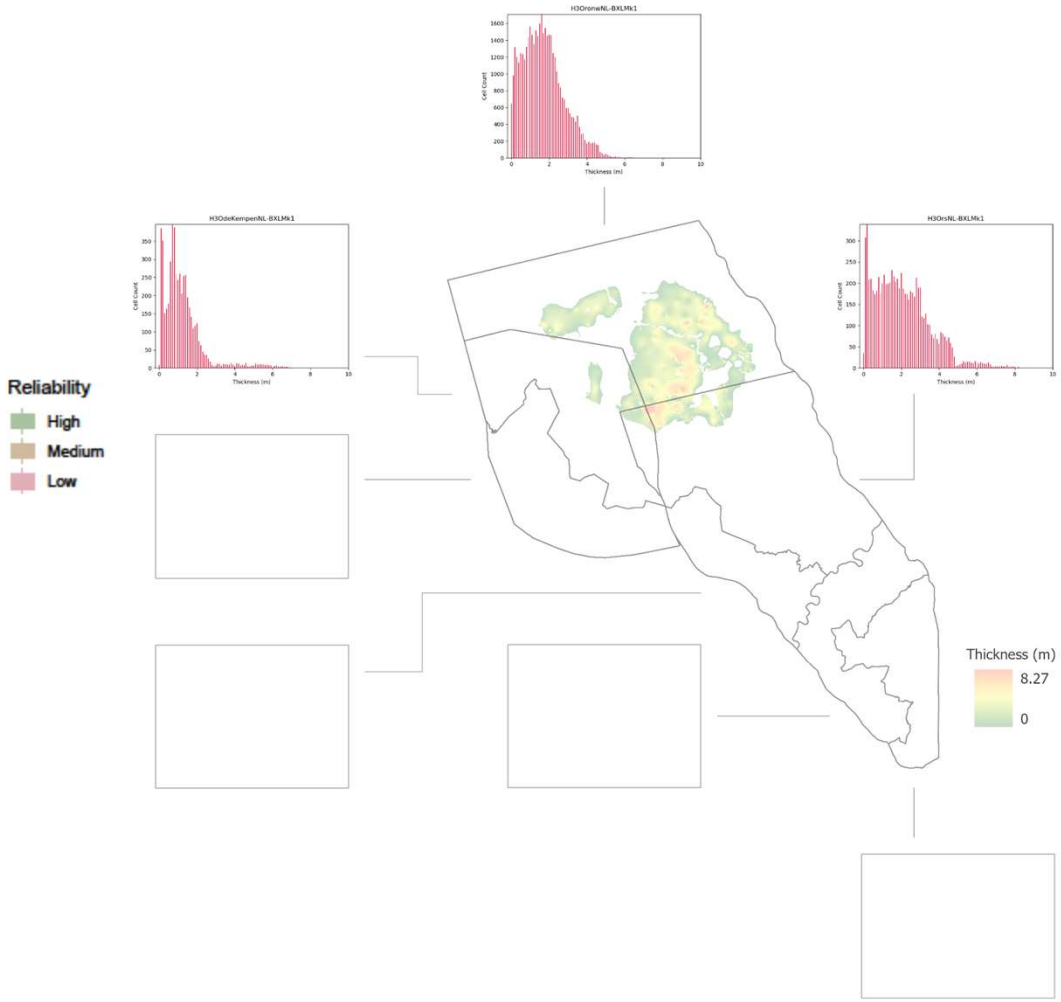
NL: Fm. van Boxtel, Lp. van Liempde, 1e kleiige eenheid

BE:

DE:



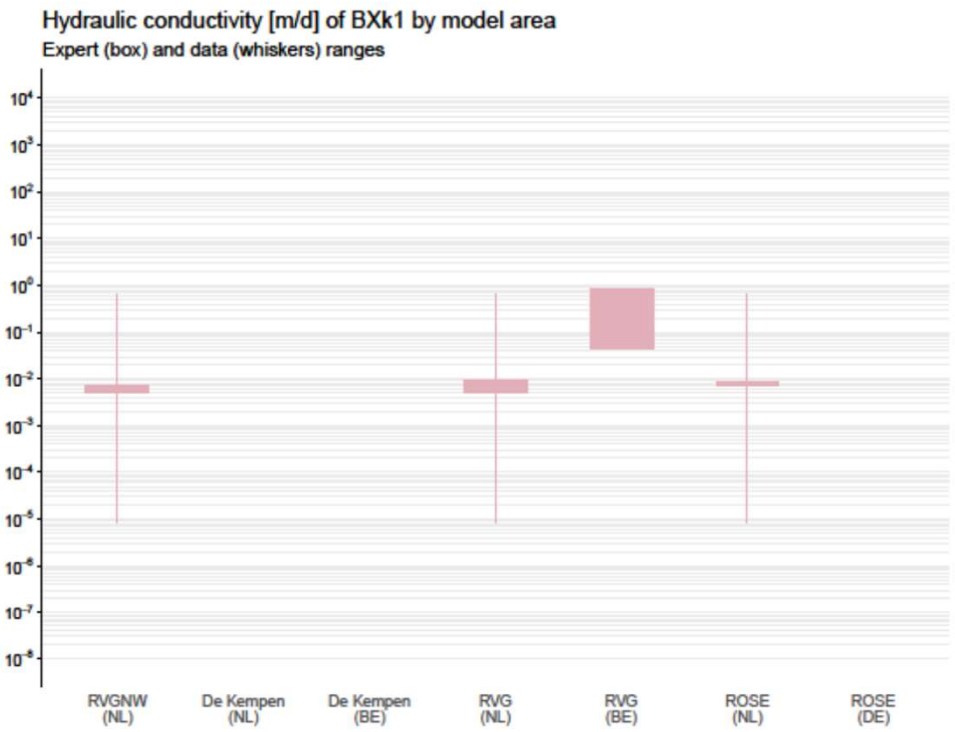
Thickness [m] of BXLMk1 by model area



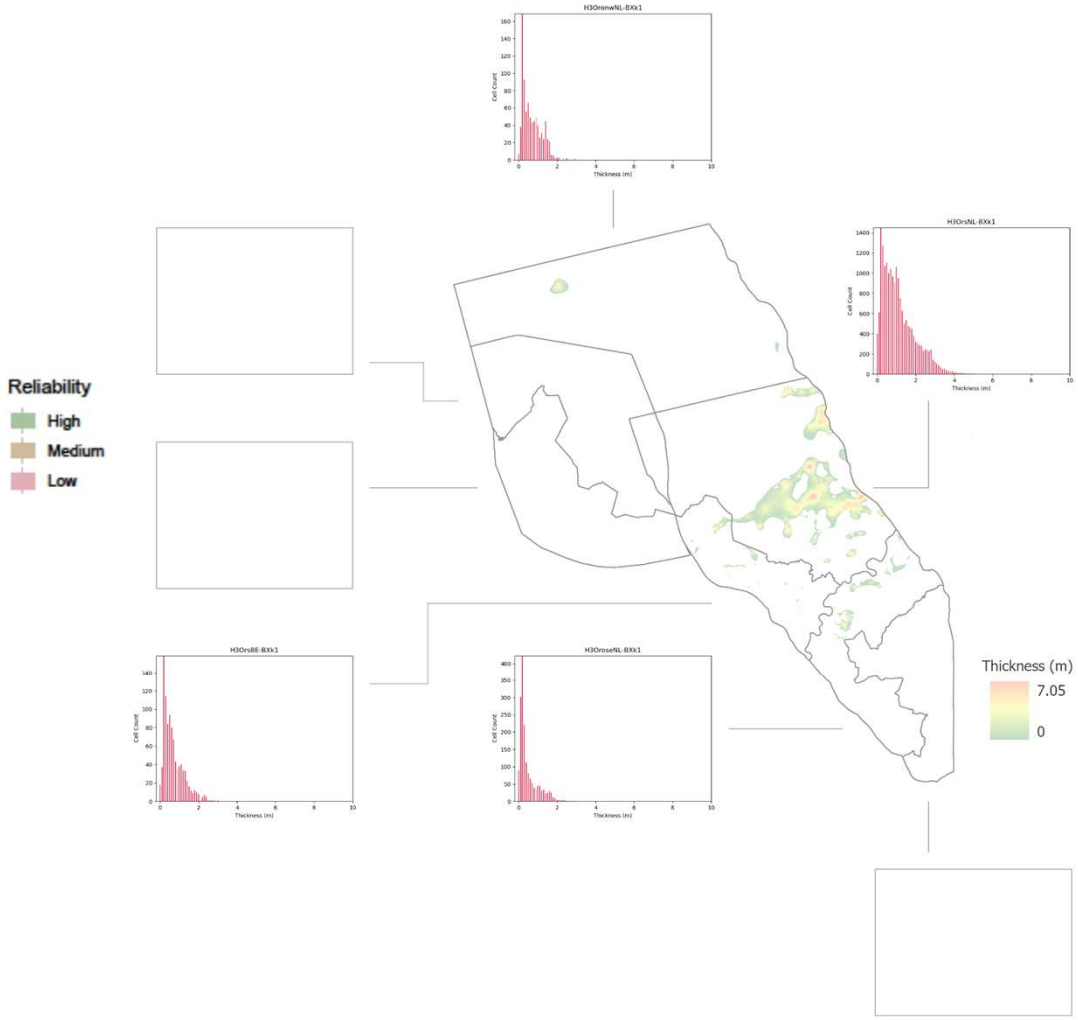
Notes on observed trends and differences:

- Only NL data

Unit BXk1
NL: Fm. van Boxtel, 1e kleiige eenheid
BE: Cover layers
DE: Ablagerungen in Bach- und Flusstälern, Niederterrassen



Thickness [m] of BXk1 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

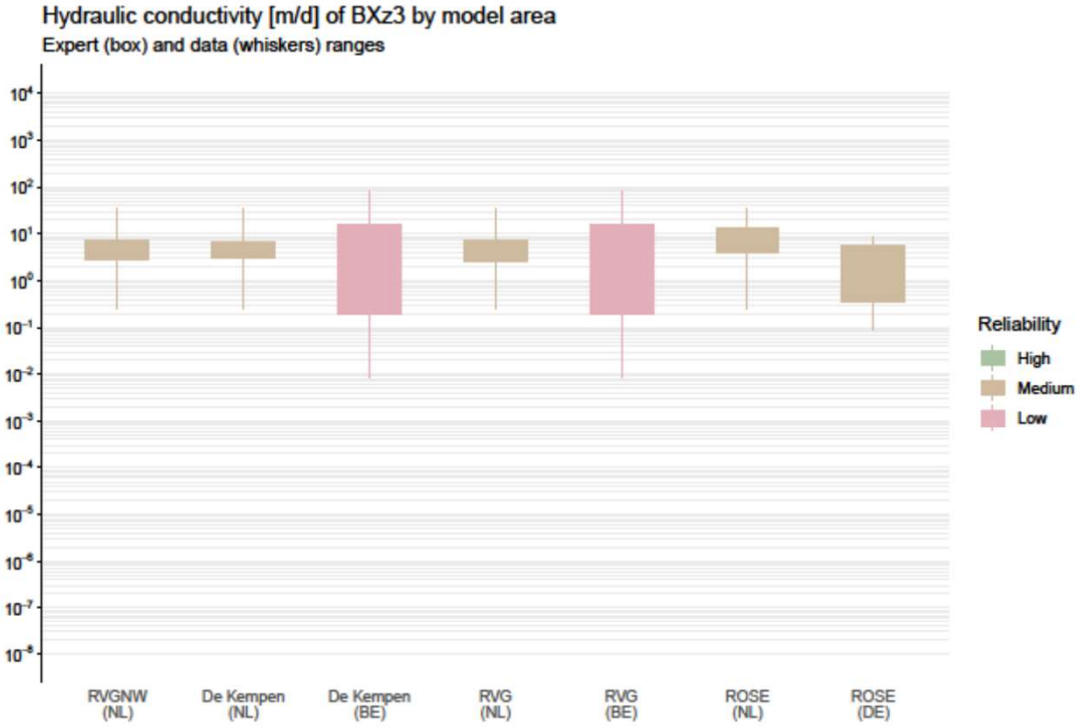
- BE data are (very) low reliability data as they are based on different material in a different location (Meuse floodplain loam near Liège), but this is the closest analogue with data

Unit BXz3

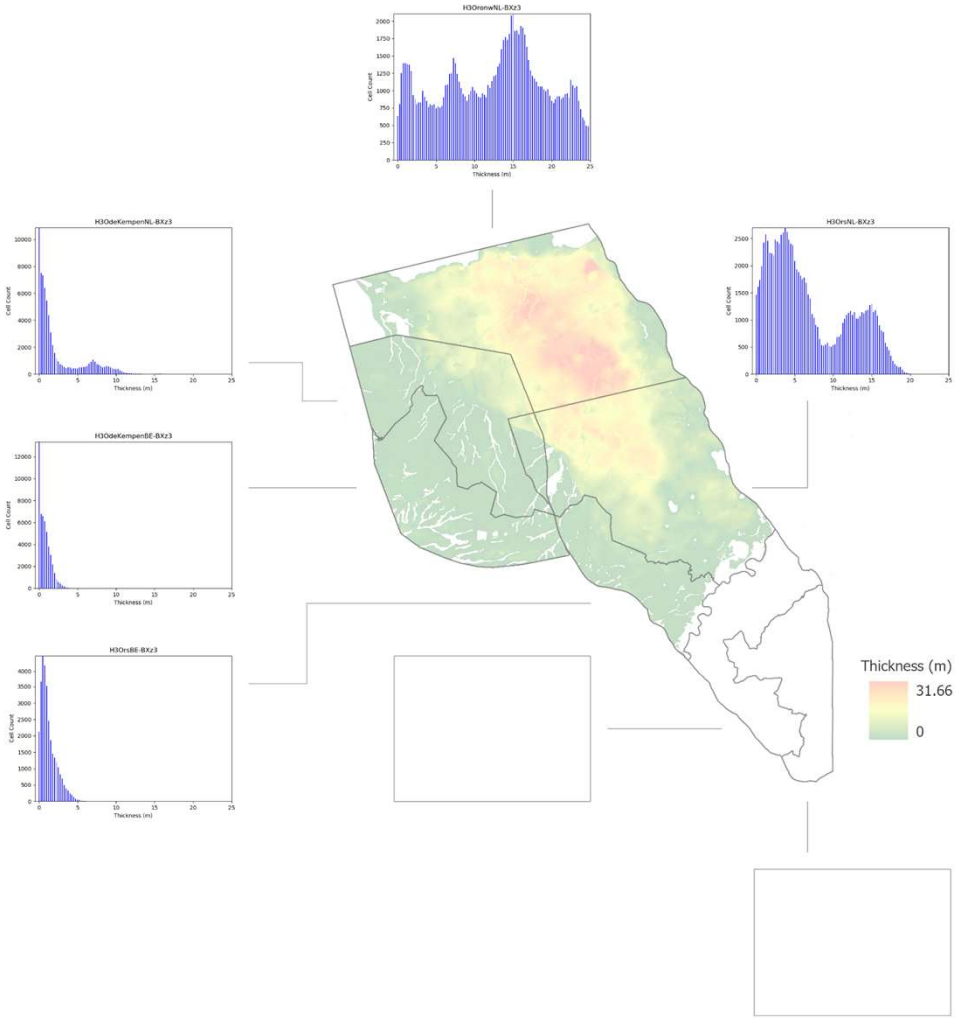
NL: Fm. van Boxtel, 3e zandige eenheid

BE: Cover layers

DE: Flugsand, Sandlöss



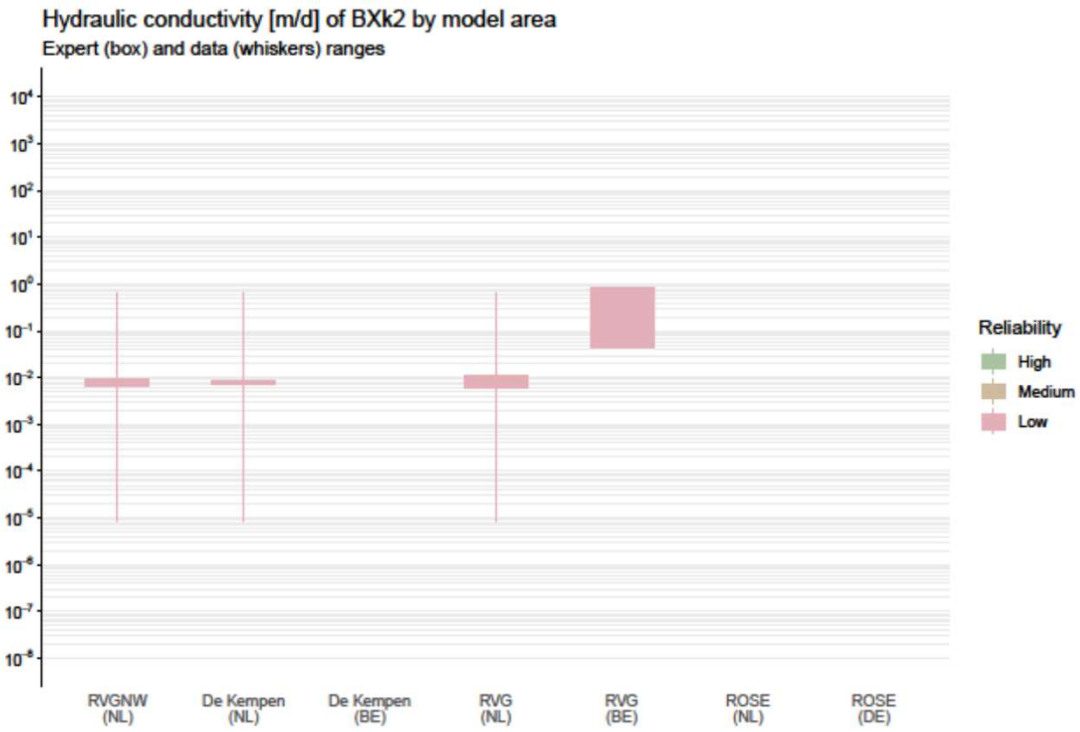
Thickness [m] of BXz3 by model area



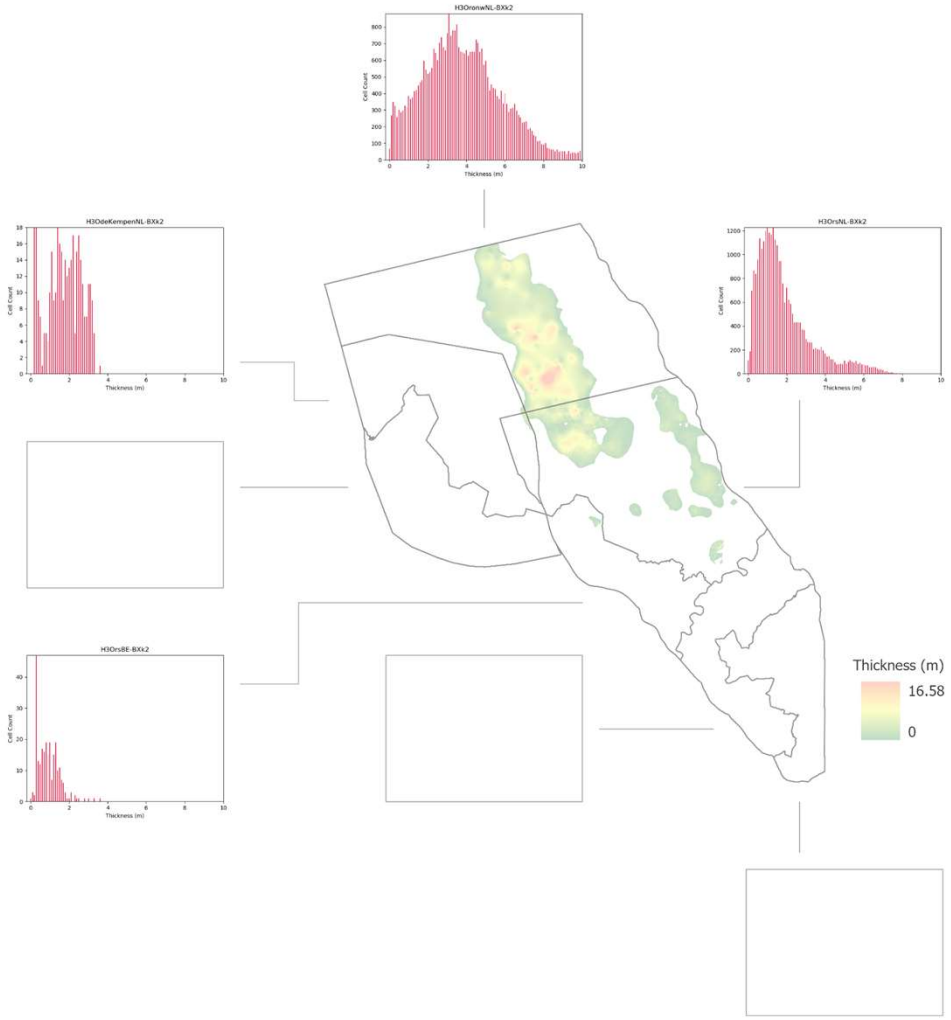
Notes on observed trends and differences:

- Lower data range for BE data not very clear: BE expert data based on 90% confidence interval of two inversely modelled pumping tests, the absolute range is based on small-scale permeameter tests of sediment-soil profiles and thus includes rather impermeable podzol B-horizon values

Unit BXk2
NL: Fm. van Boxtel, 2e kleiige eenheid
BE: Cover layers
DE:



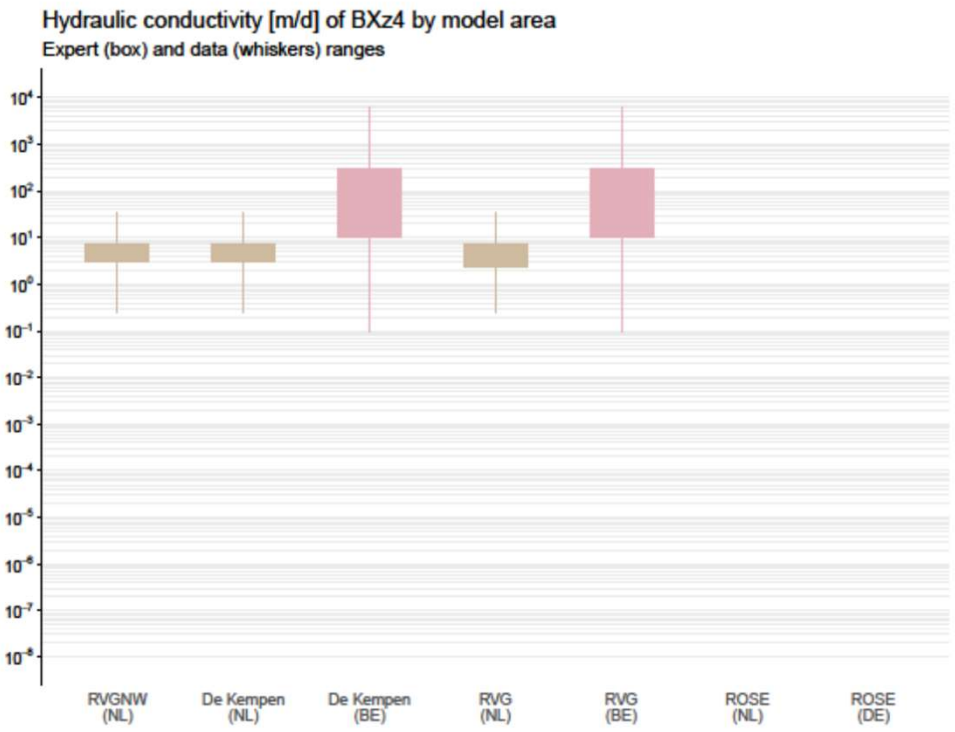
Thickness [m] of BXk2 by model area



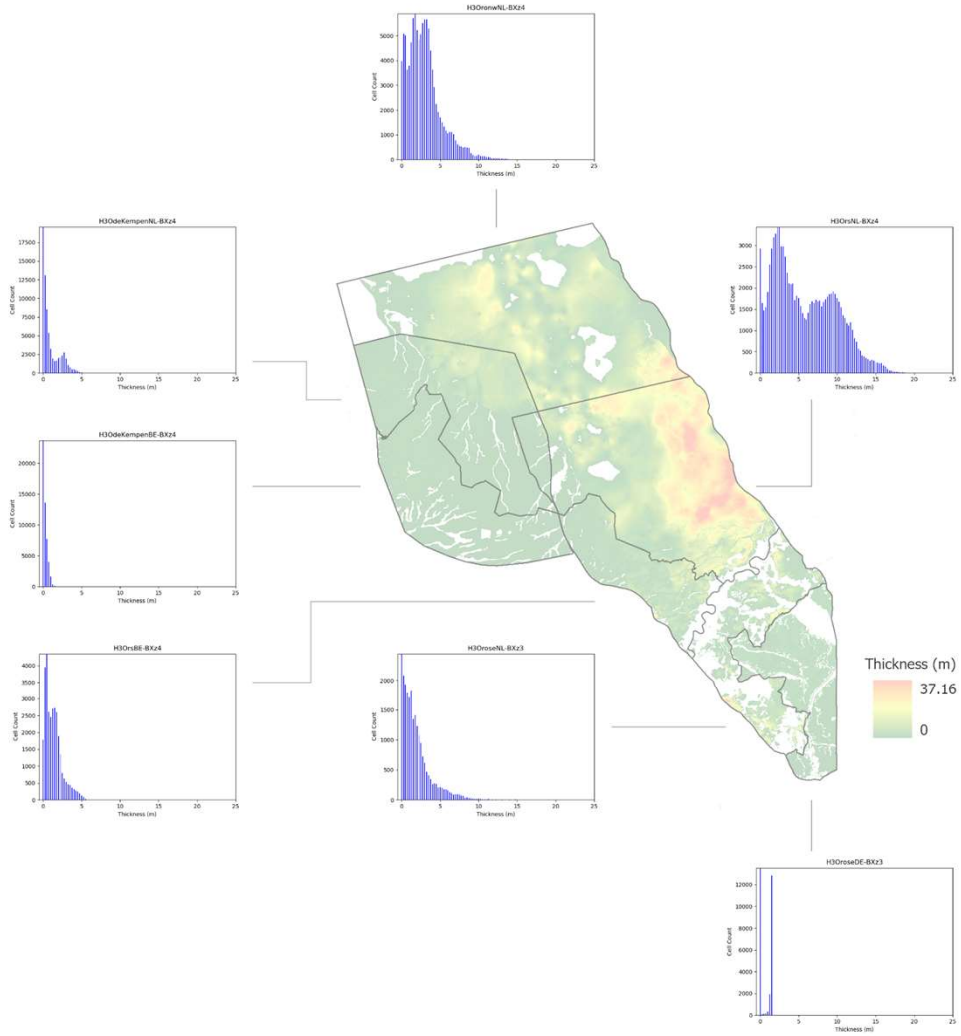
Notes on observed trends and differences:

- BE data are (very) low reliability data as they are based on different material in a different location (Meuse floodplain loam near Liège), but this is the closest analogue with data

Unit BXz4
NL: Fm. van Boxtel, 4e zandige eenheid
BE: Cover layers
DE:



Thickness [m] of BXz4 by model area

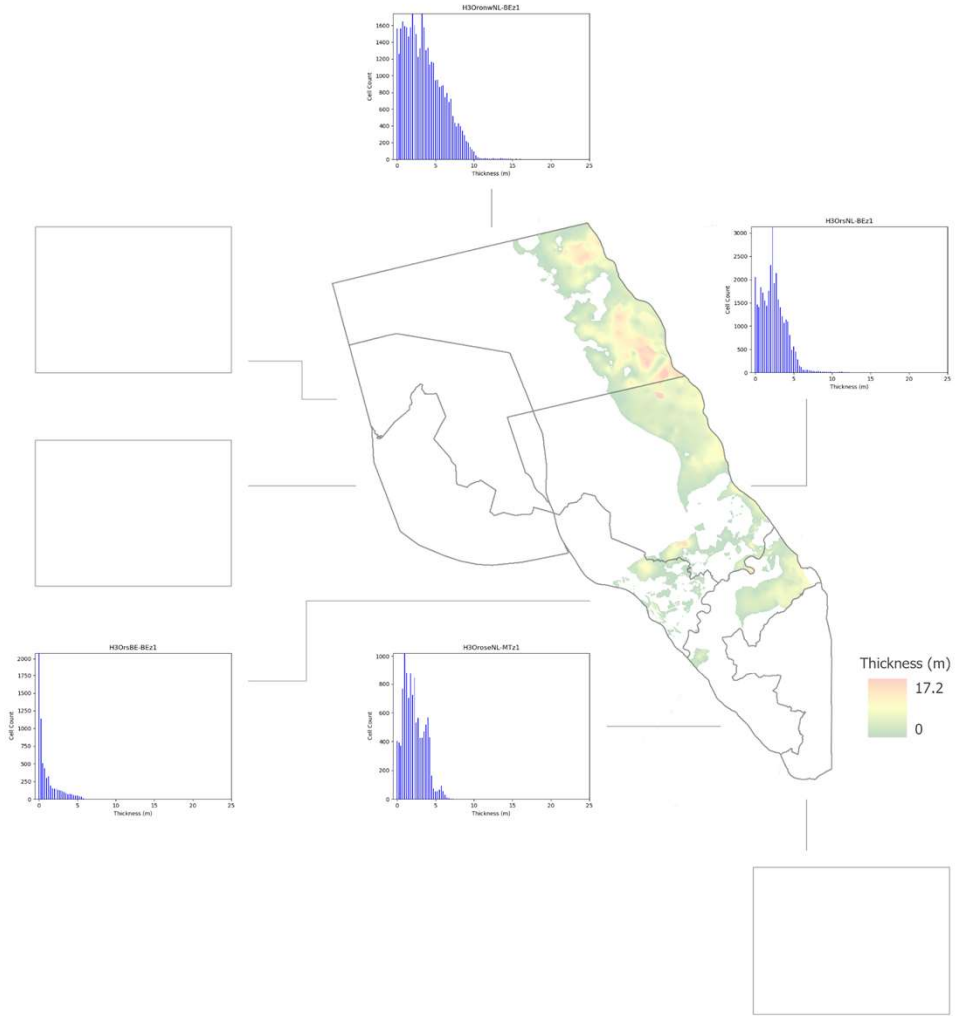


Notes on observed trends and differences:

- This unit consists of reworked Meuse and Rhine deposits in BE, hence the larger K-values

Unit BEz1
NL: Fm. van Beegden, 1e zandige eenheid
BE: Meuse deposits
DE: Mittelterrassen

Thickness [m] of BEz1 by model area



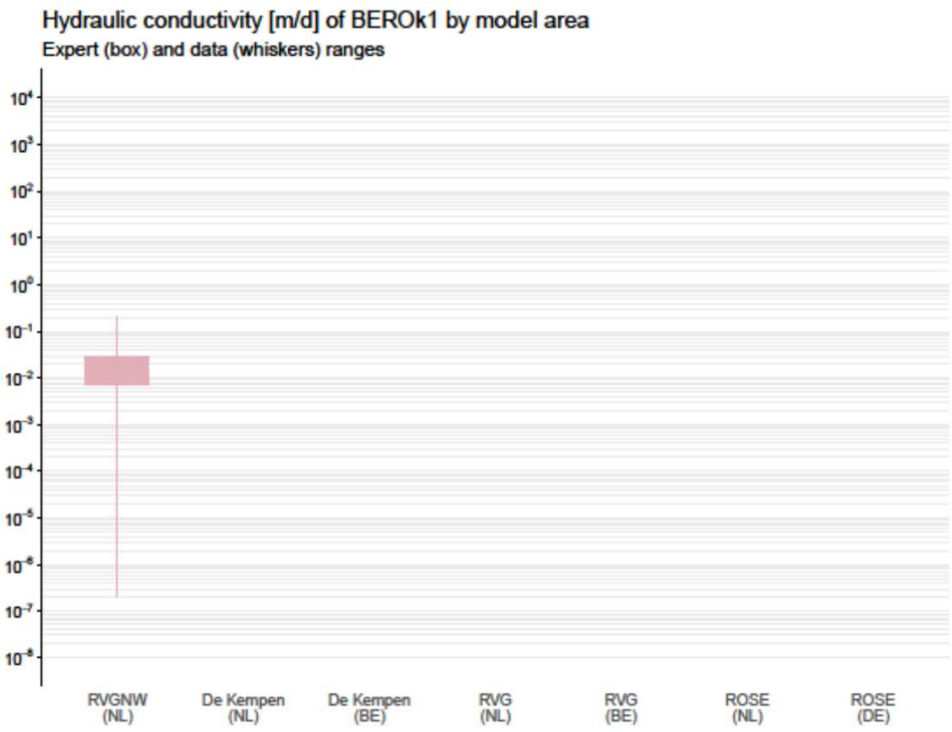
Notes on observed trends and differences:
- Higher K-values for BE are not clear at present

Unit BEROk1

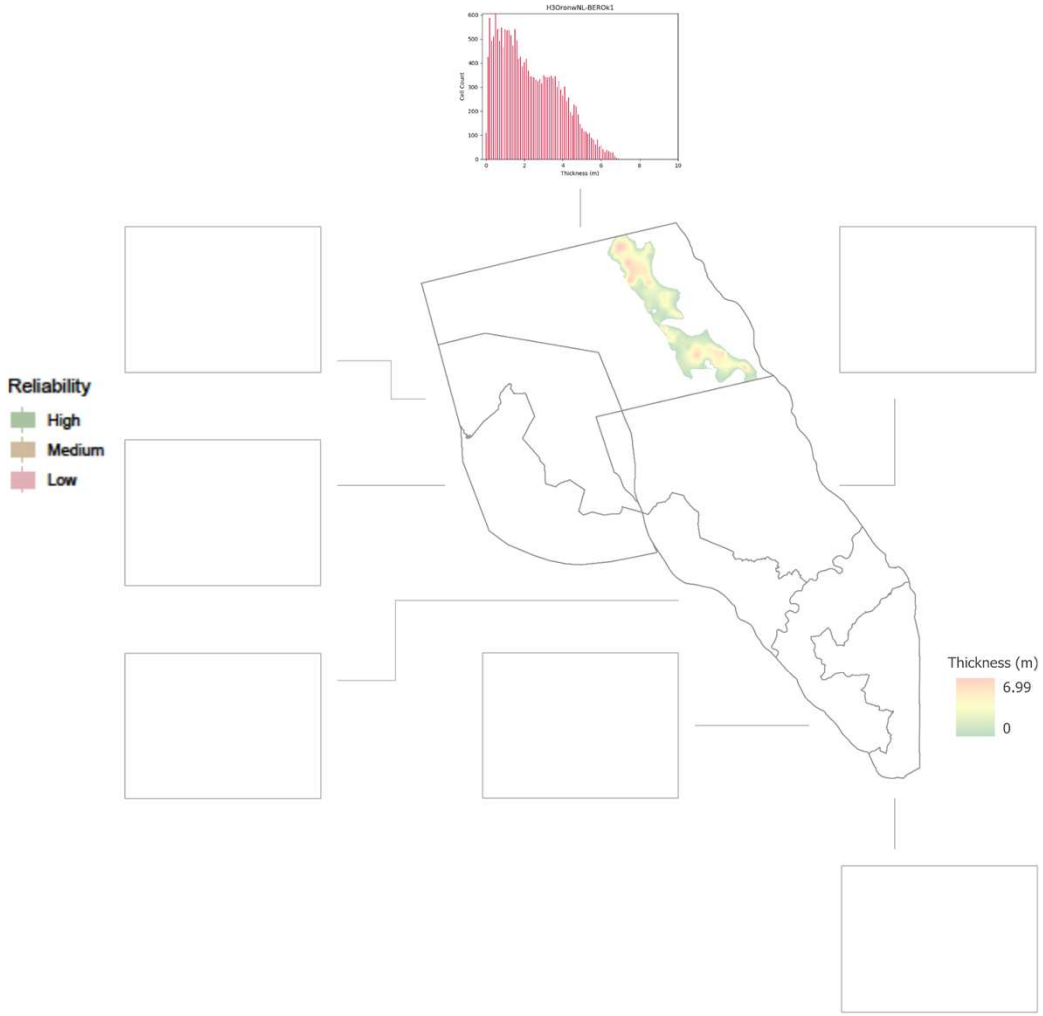
NL: Fm. van Beegden, Lp. van Rosmalen, 1e kleiige eenheid

BE:

DE:



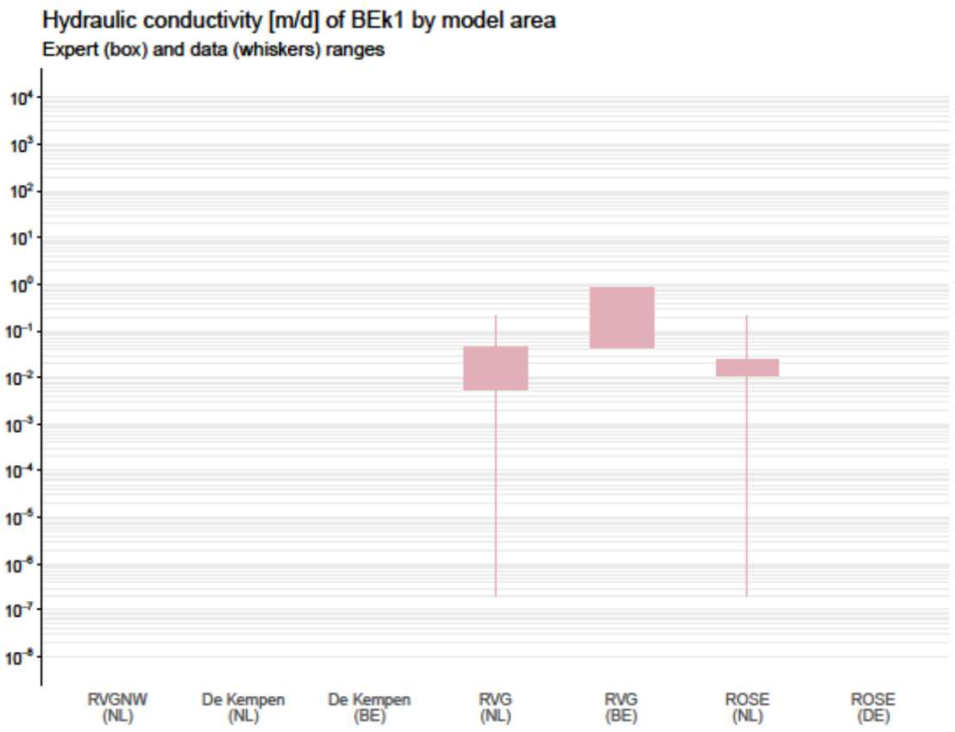
Thickness [m] of BEROk1 by model area



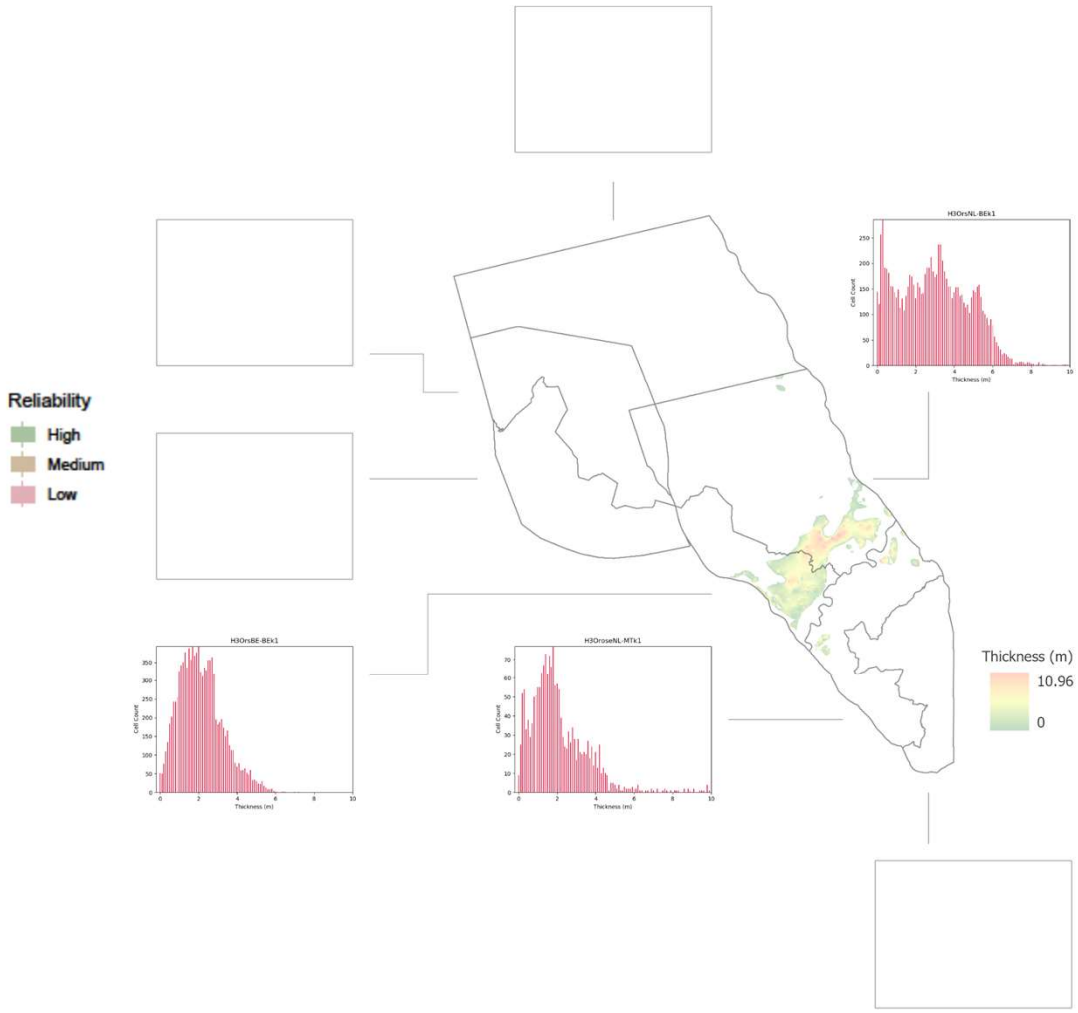
Notes on observed trends and differences:

- Only NL data

Unit BEk1
NL: Fm. van Beegden, 1e kleiige eenheid
BE: Cover layers / Meuse deposits
DE:



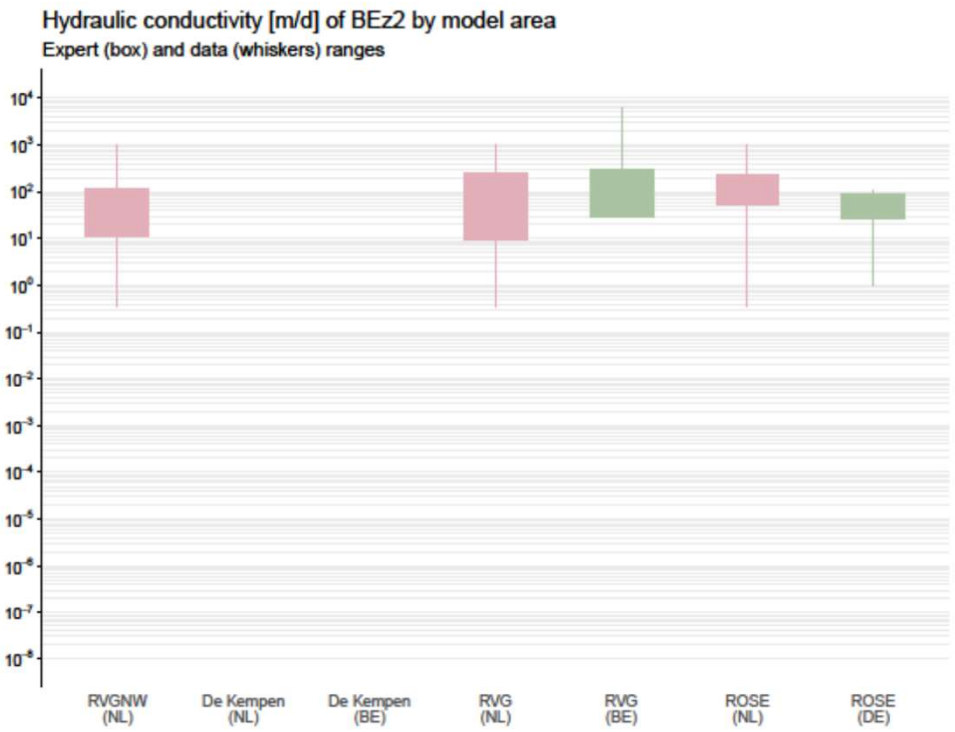
Thickness [m] of BEk1 by model area



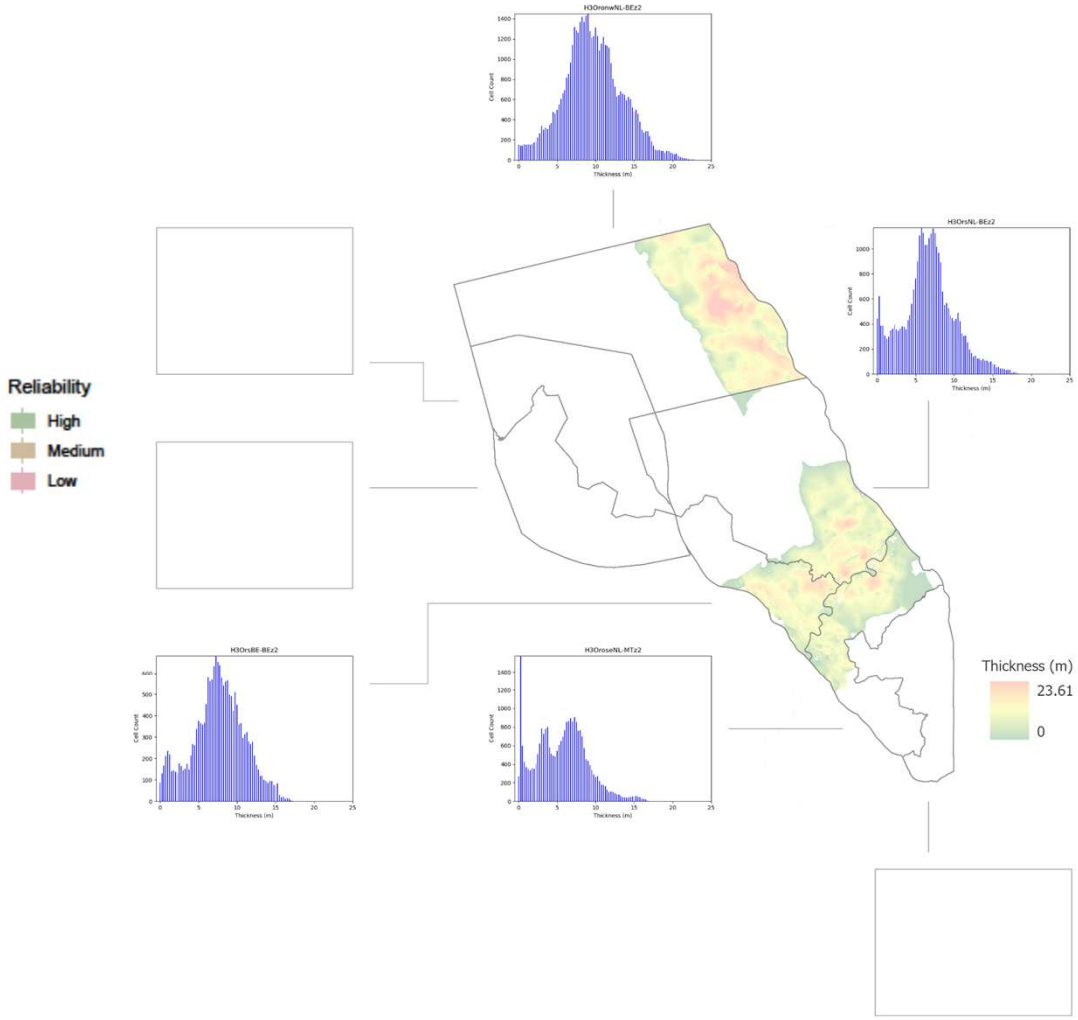
Notes on observed trends and differences:

- BE data based on a study of Meuse floodloam near Liège, hence (very) low reliability given the distance (different grain sizes may be involved)

Unit BEz2
NL: Fm. van Beegden, 2e zandige eenheid
BE: Meuse deposits
DE: Mittelterrassen



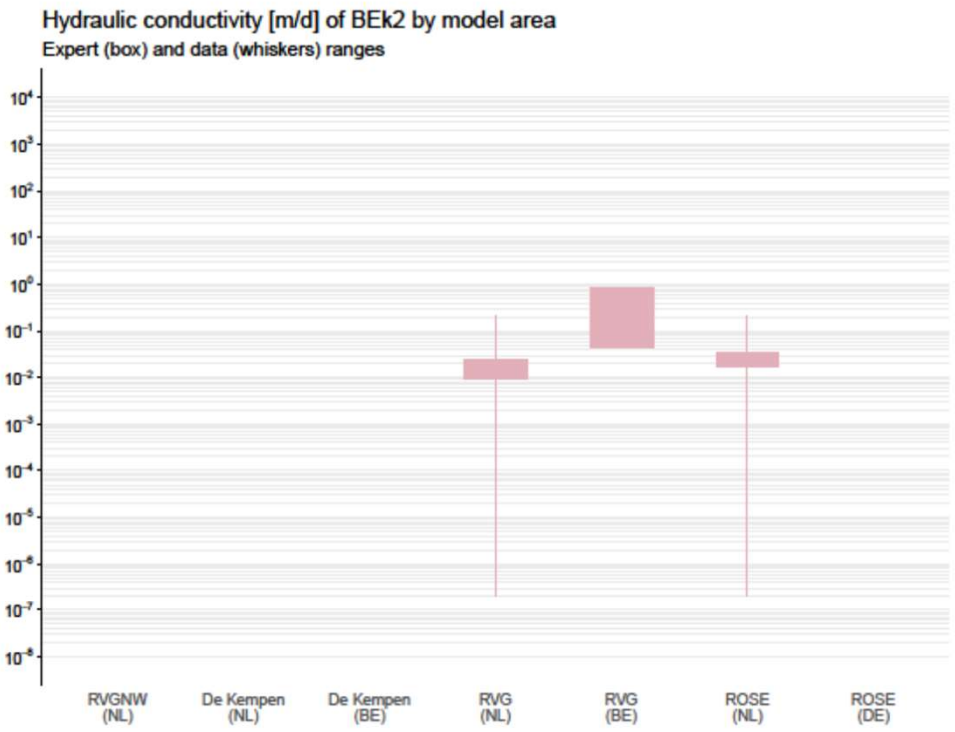
Thickness [m] of BEz2 by model area



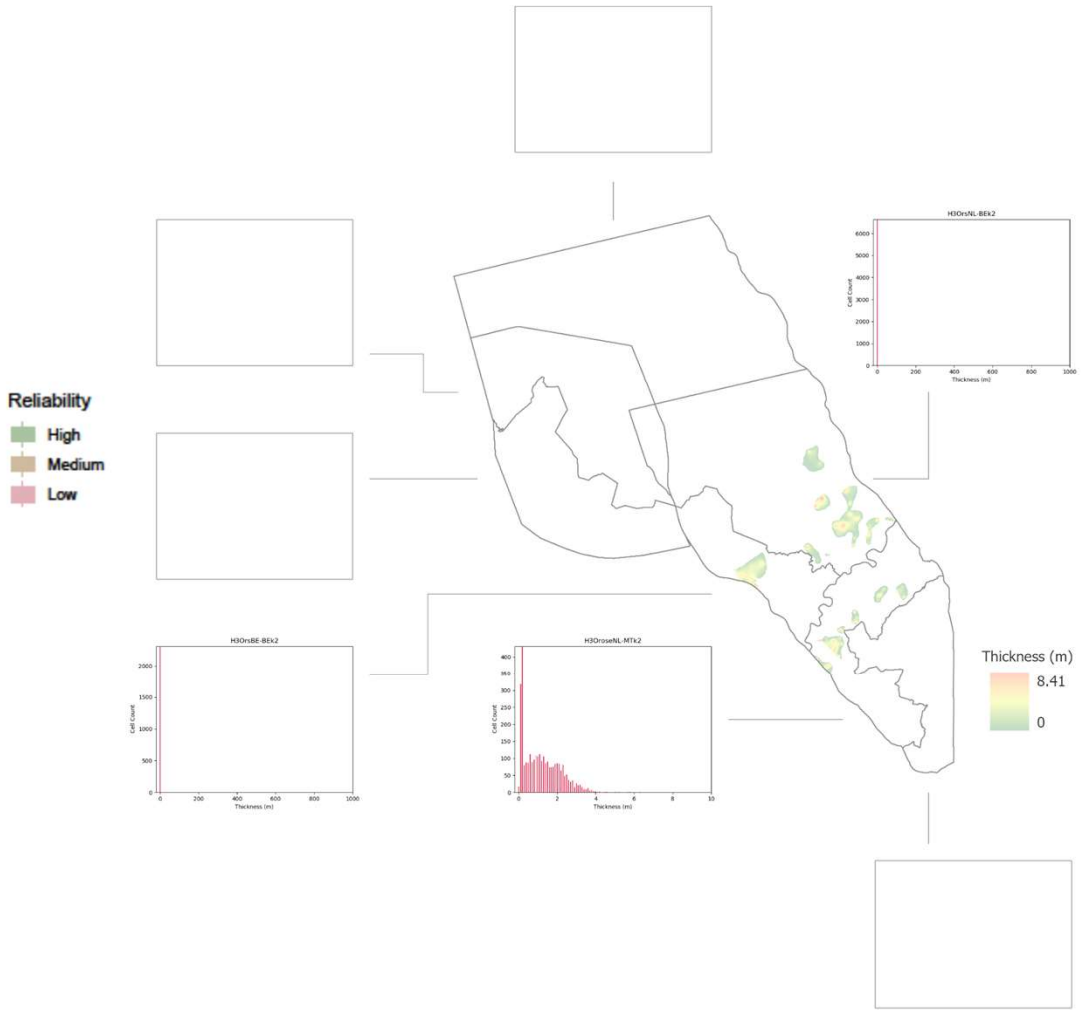
Notes on observed trends and differences:

- Overall good agreement, absolute maximum for BE is the largest ever measured value for Meuse gravel, and may be too high for regional studies

Unit BEk2
NL: Fm. van Beegden, 1e kleiige eenheid
BE: Cover layers / Meuse deposits
DE:



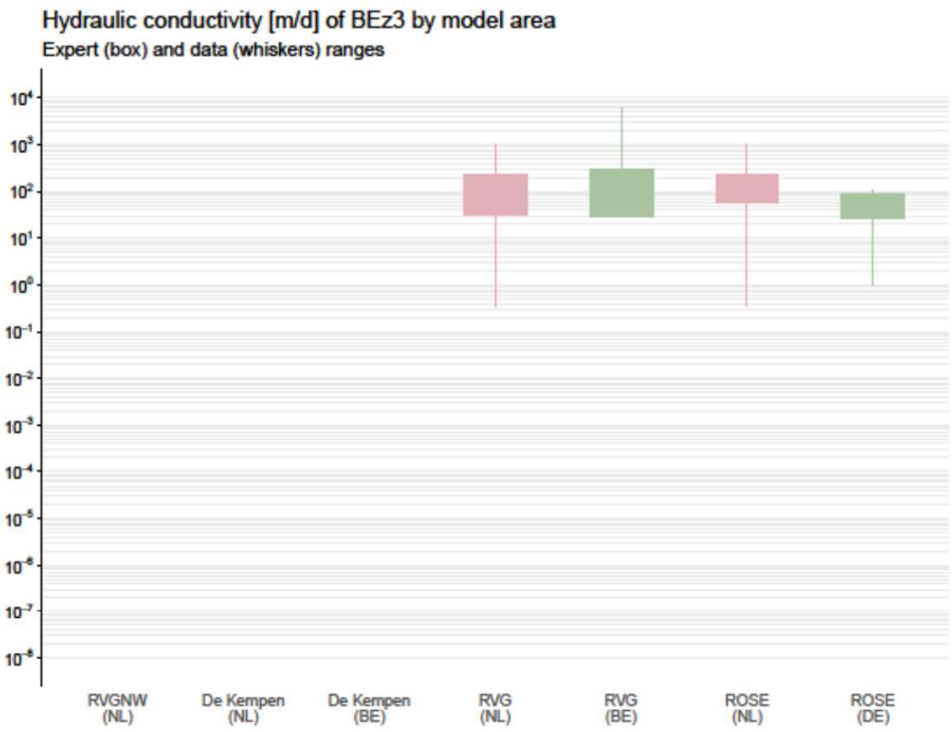
Thickness [m] of BEk2 by model area



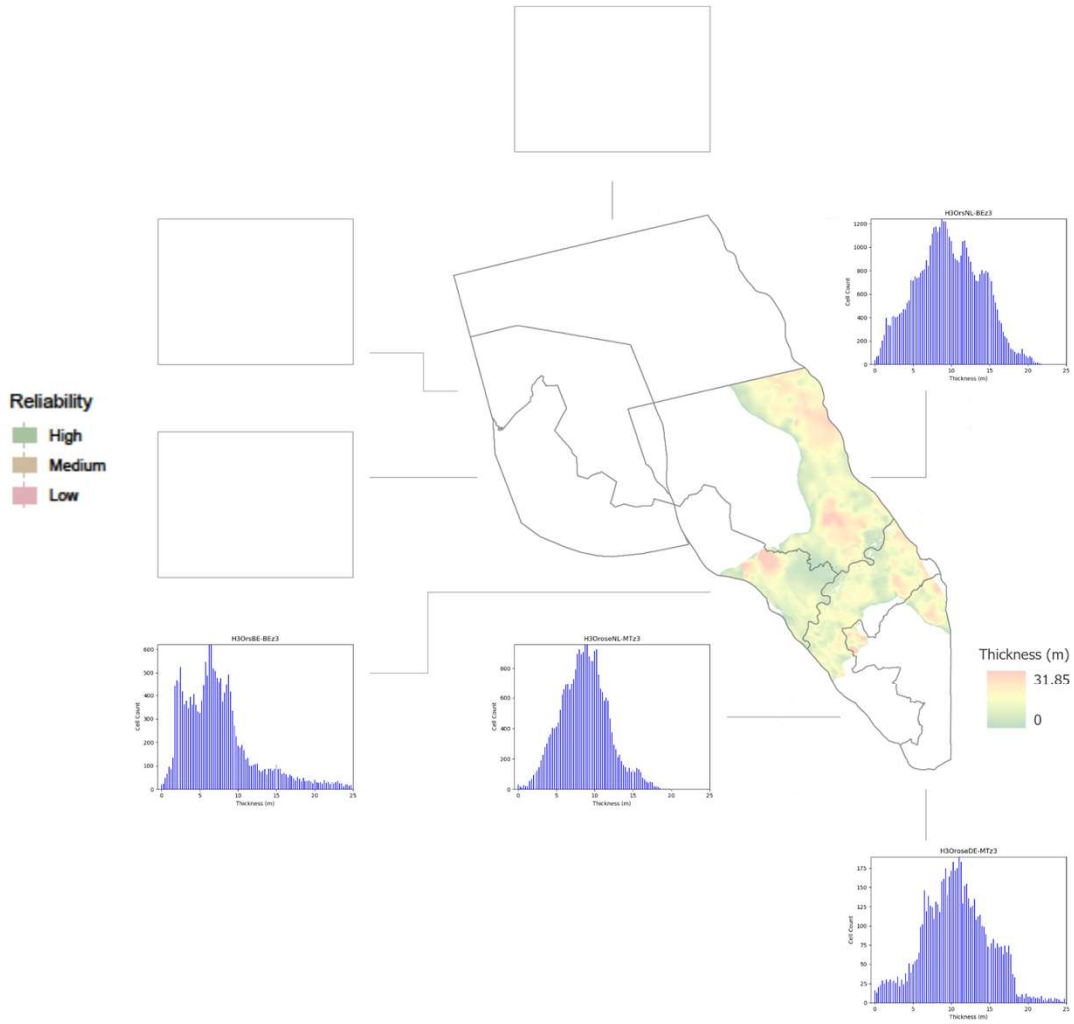
Notes on observed trends and differences:

- BE data based on a study of Meuse floodloam near Liège, hence (very) low reliability given the distance (different grain sizes may be involved)

Unit BEz3
NL: Fm. van Beegden, 3e zandige eenheid
BE: Meuse deposits
DE: Mittelterrassen



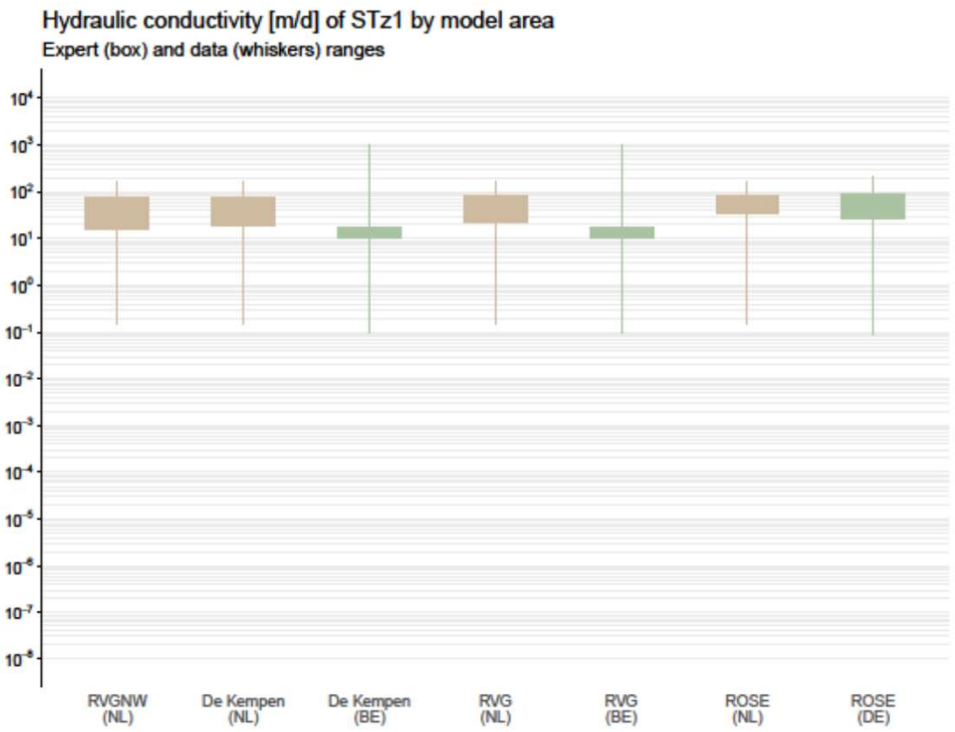
Thickness [m] of BEz3 by model area



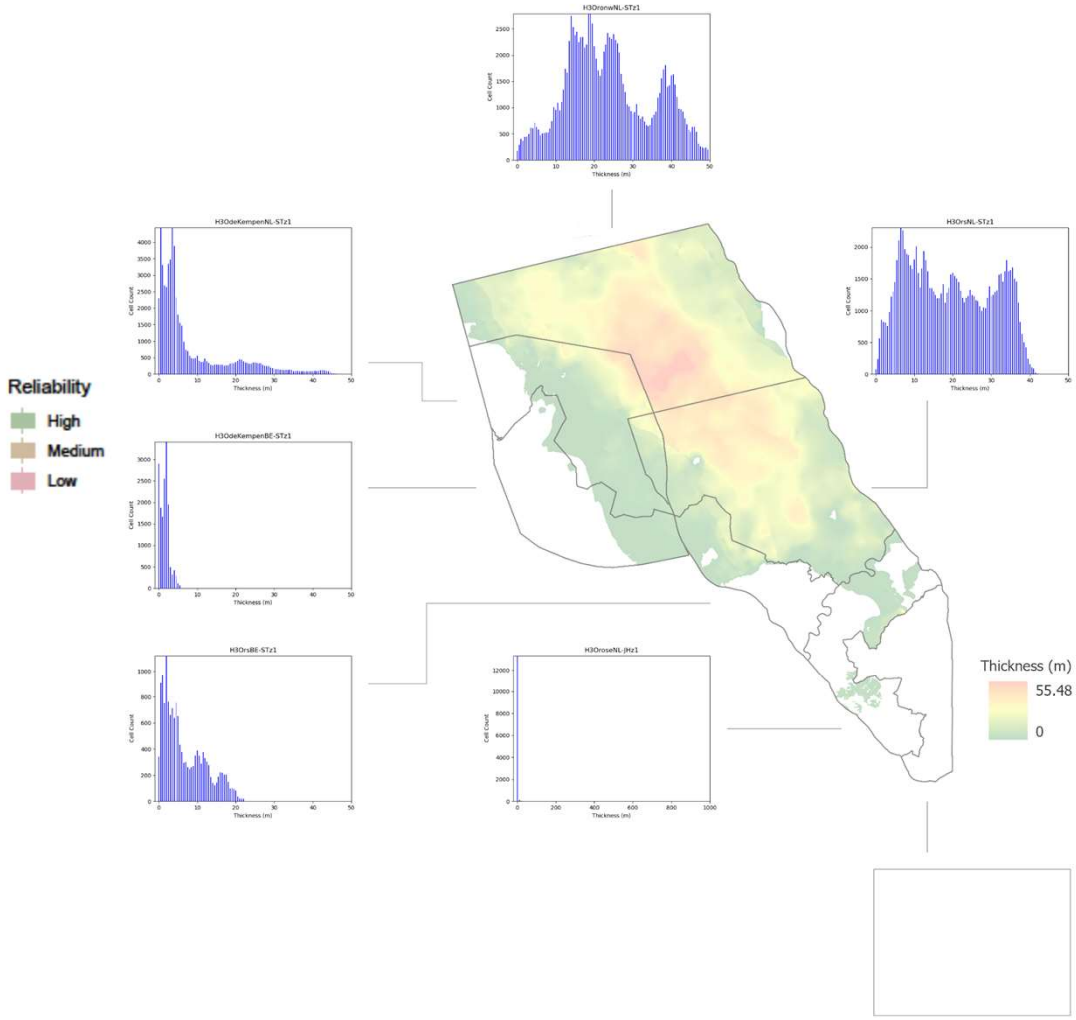
Notes on observed trends and differences:

- Overall good agreement, absolute maximum for BE is the largest ever measured value for Meuse gravel, and may be too high for regional studies

Unit STz1
NL: Fm. van Sterksel, 1e zandige eenheid
BE: Rhine deposits
DE: Jüngere Hauptterrassen



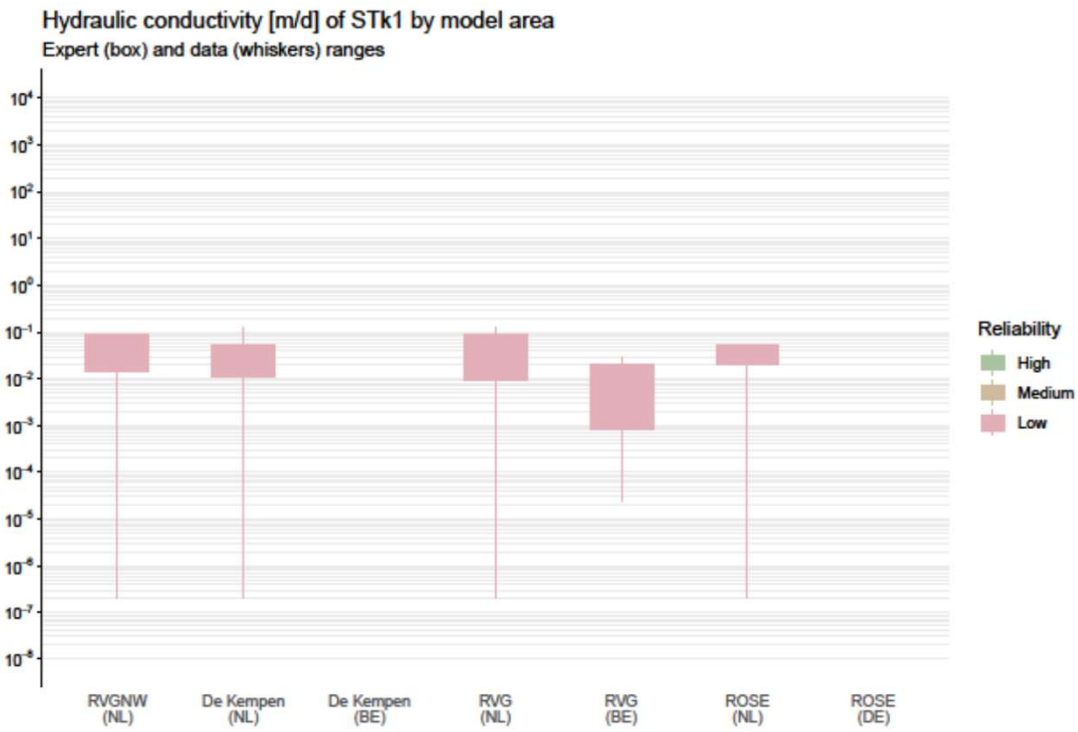
Thickness [m] of STz1 by model area



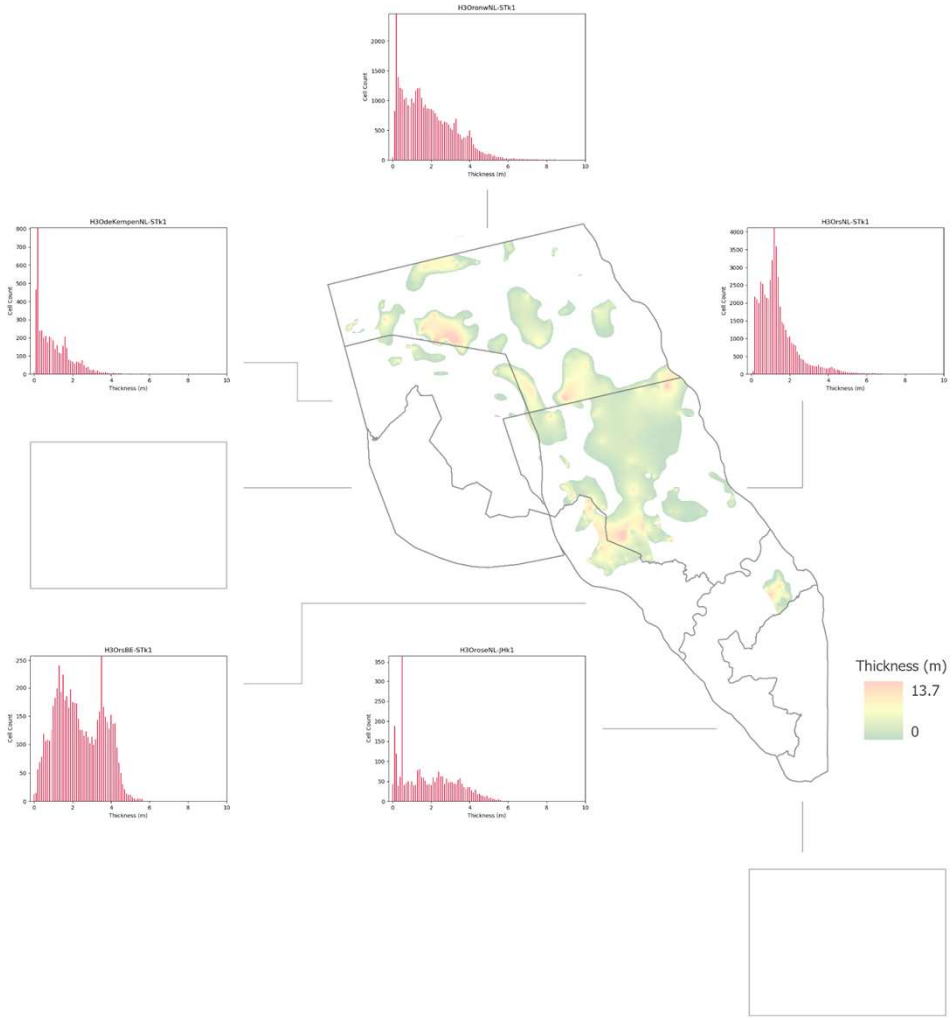
Notes on observed trends and differences:

- Overall good agreement, BE expert range based on rather local data while absolute range reflects small-scale air permeameter tests on outcrops, hence a slightly larger range

Unit STk1
NL: Fm. van Sterksel, 1e kleiige eenheid
BE: Rhine deposits
DE: Jüngere Hauptterrassen



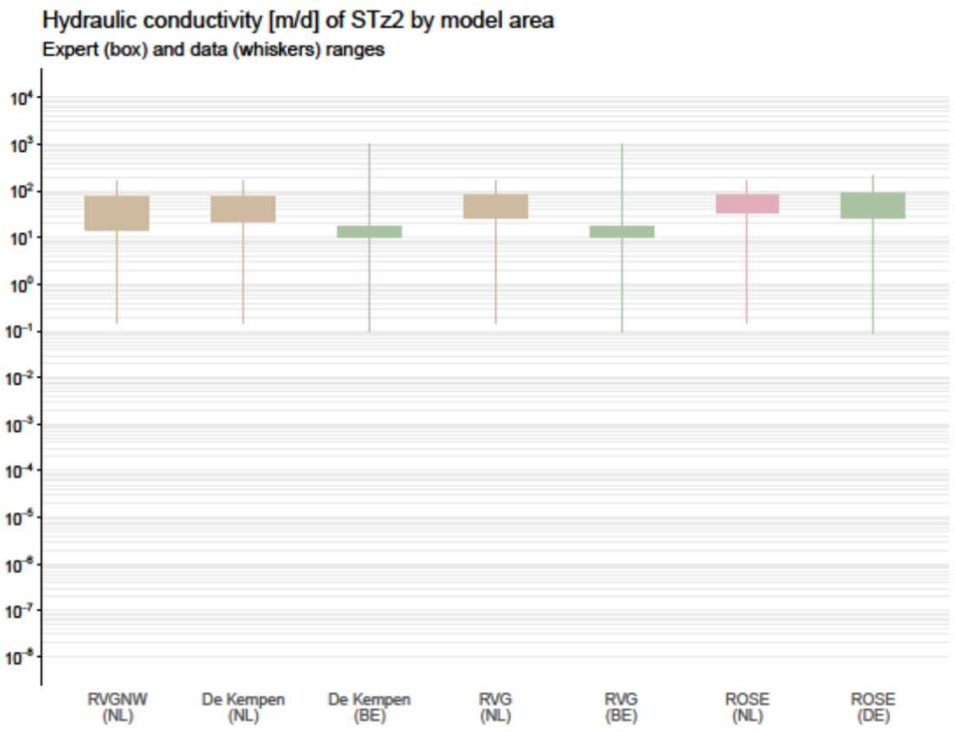
Thickness [m] of STk1 by model area



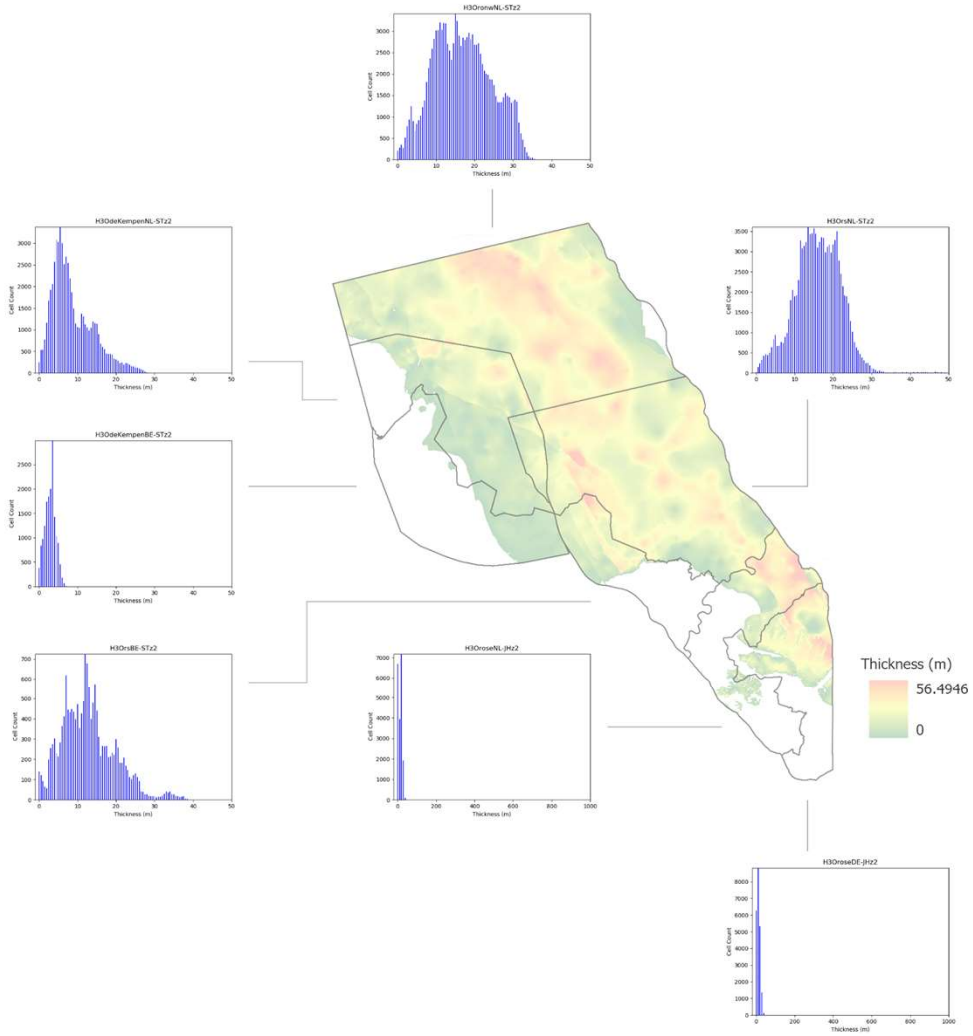
Notes on observed trends and differences:

- Absolute range NL data based on permeameter tests on small soil samples from fluvial Urk Formation not present in the project area. BE data are taken from Klk2 as analogue, which may explain the slightly different K-values.

Unit STz2
NL: Fm. van Sterksel, 2e zandige eenheid
BE: Rhine deposits
DE: Jüngere Hauptterrassen



Thickness [m] of STz2 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

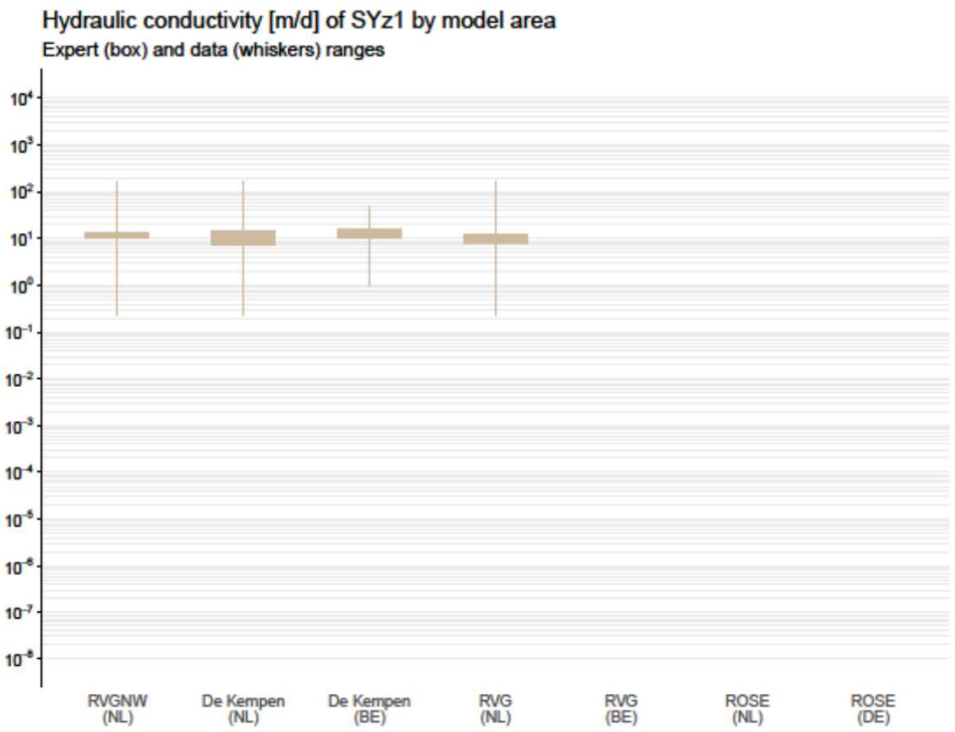
- Overall good agreement, BE expert range based on rather local data while absolute range reflects small-scale air permeameter tests on outcrops, hence a slightly larger range

Unit SYz1

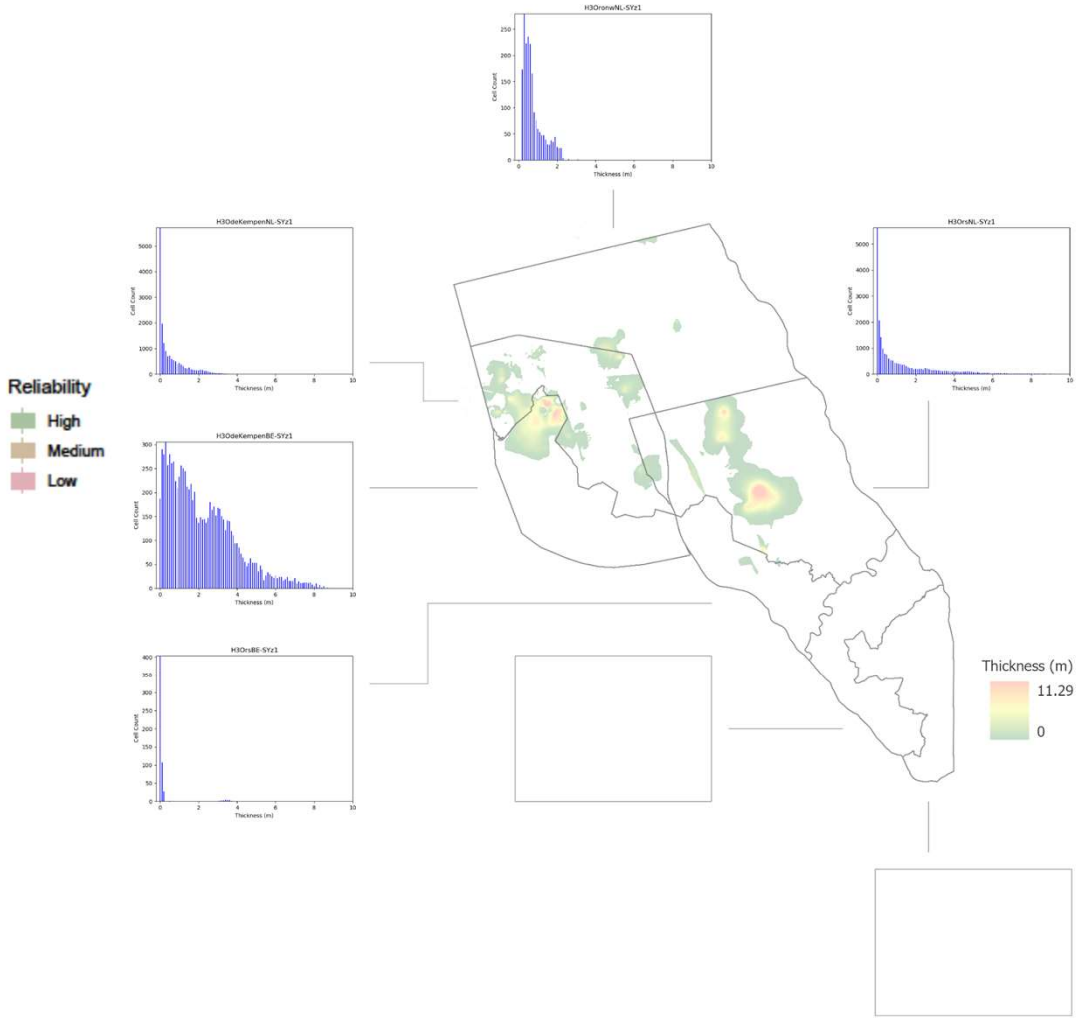
NL: Fm. van Stramproy, 1e zandige eenheid

BE: Mol Sands, Roer Valley Graben sediments north of the Feldbiss

DE:



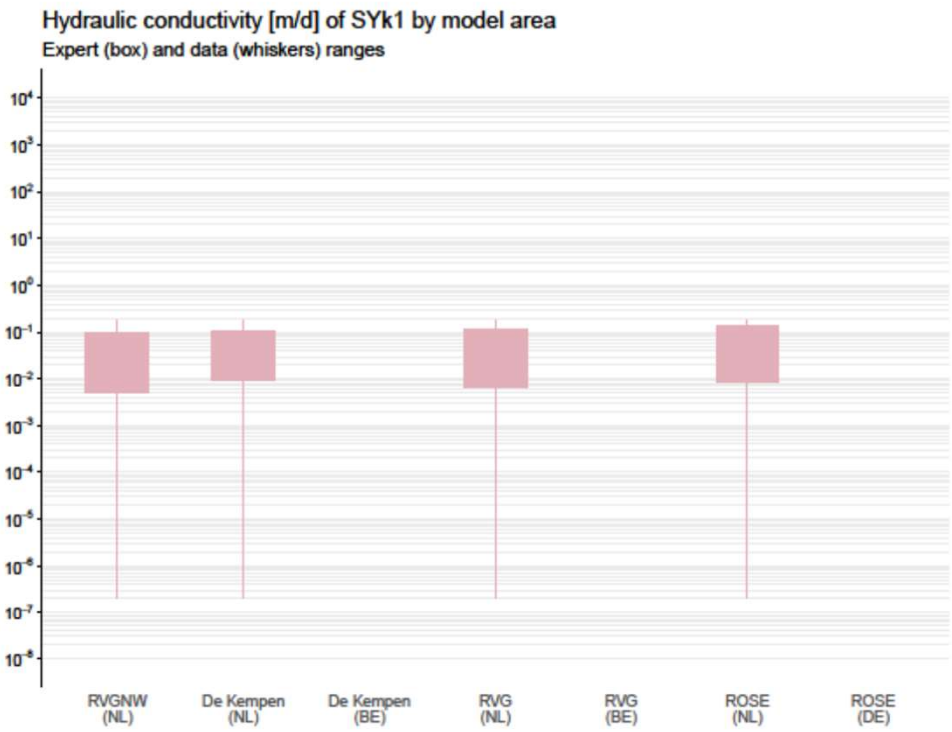
Thickness [m] of SYz1 by model area



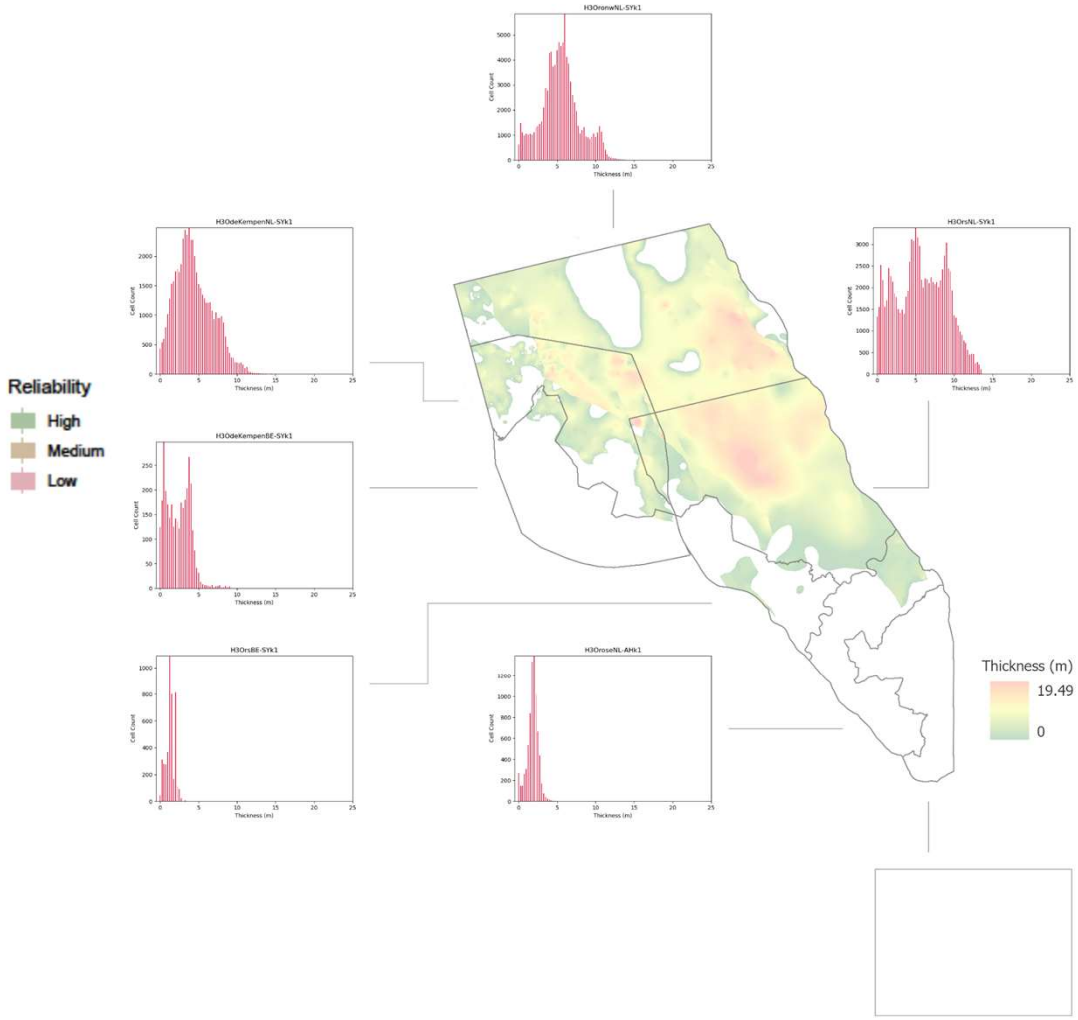
Notes on observed trends and differences:

- Very good agreement between NL and BE data

Unit SYk1
NL: Fm. van Stramproy, 1e kleiige eenheid
BE:
DE:



Thickness [m] of SYk1 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

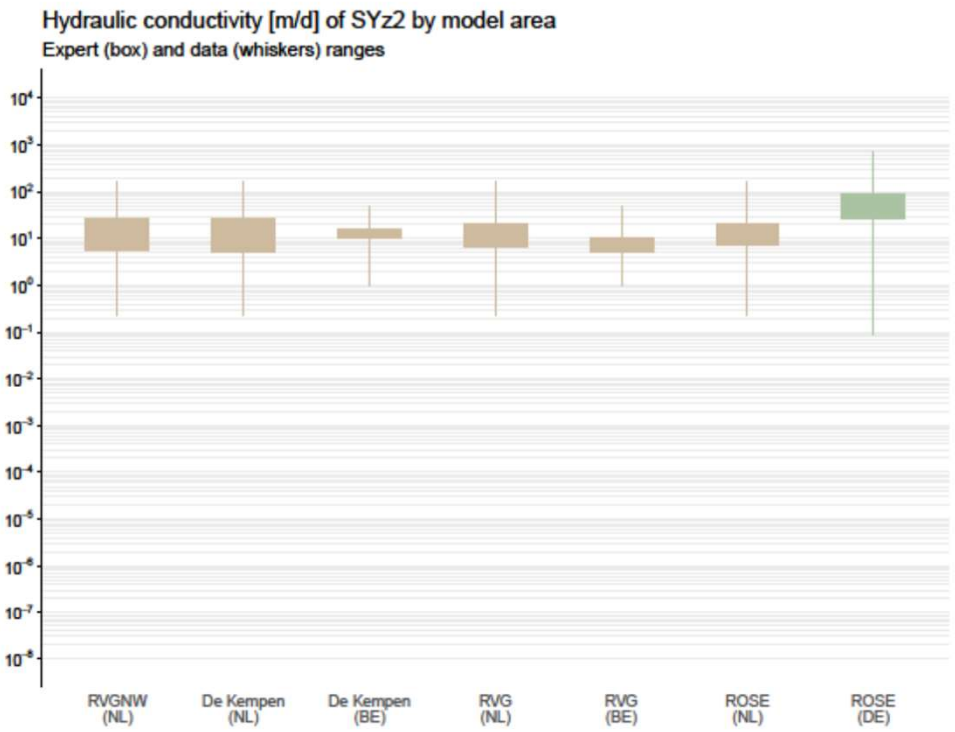
- Only NL data. Absolute range NL data based on permeameter tests on small soil samples from fluvial Urk Formation not present in the project area.

Unit SYz2

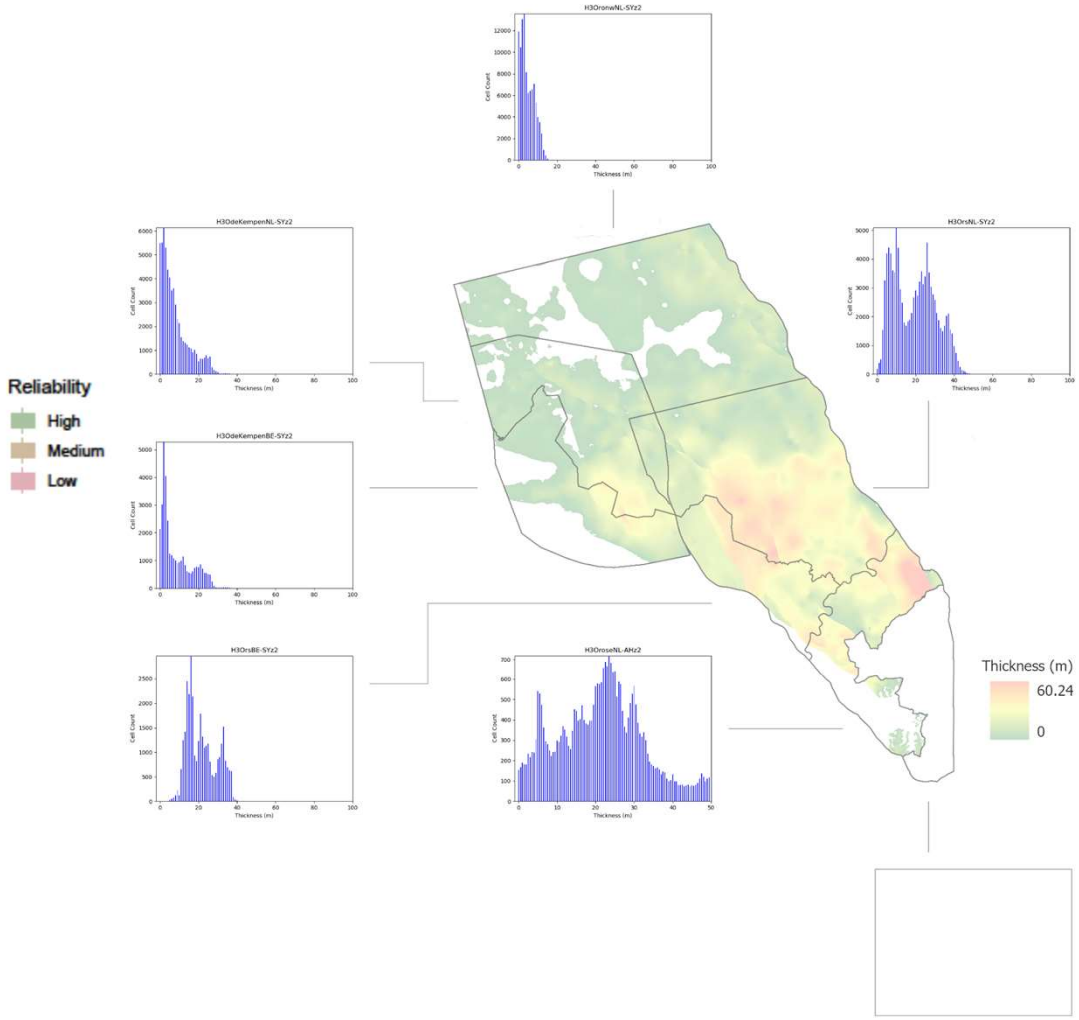
NL: Fm. van Stramproy, 2e zandige eenheid

BE: Mol Sands, Sandy unit above upper Brunssum Clay

DE: Ältere Hauptterrassen



Thickness [m] of SYz2 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

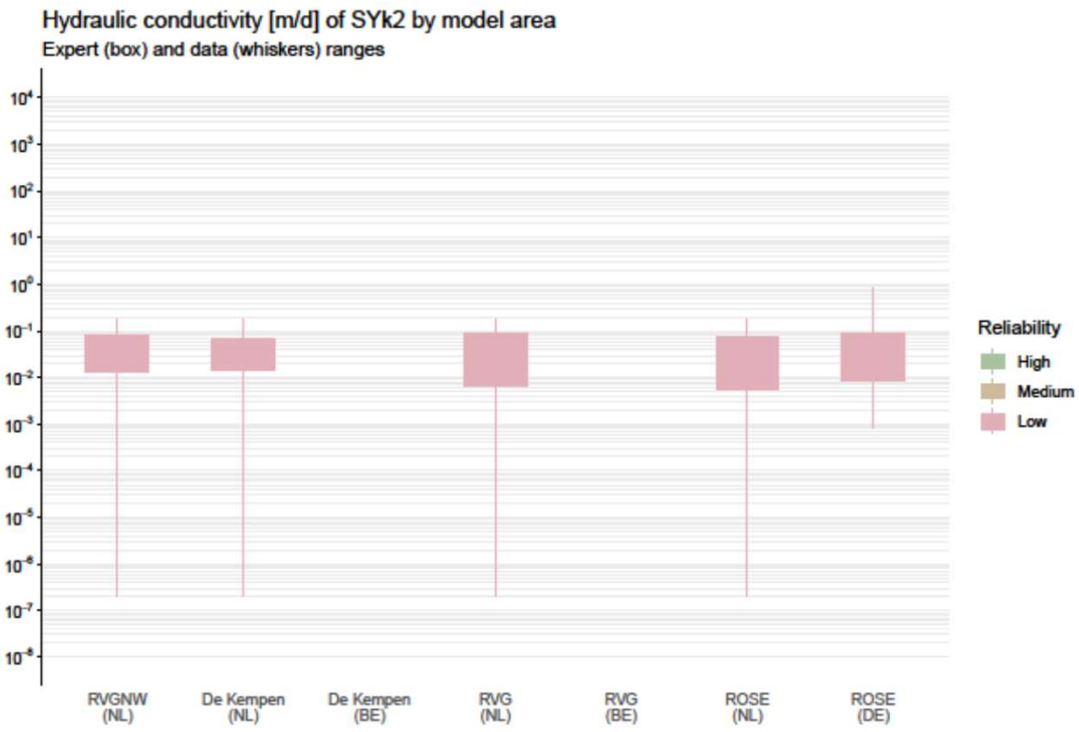
- Very good agreement, DE data slightly larger due to coarser grain size (closer to the source)

Unit SYk2

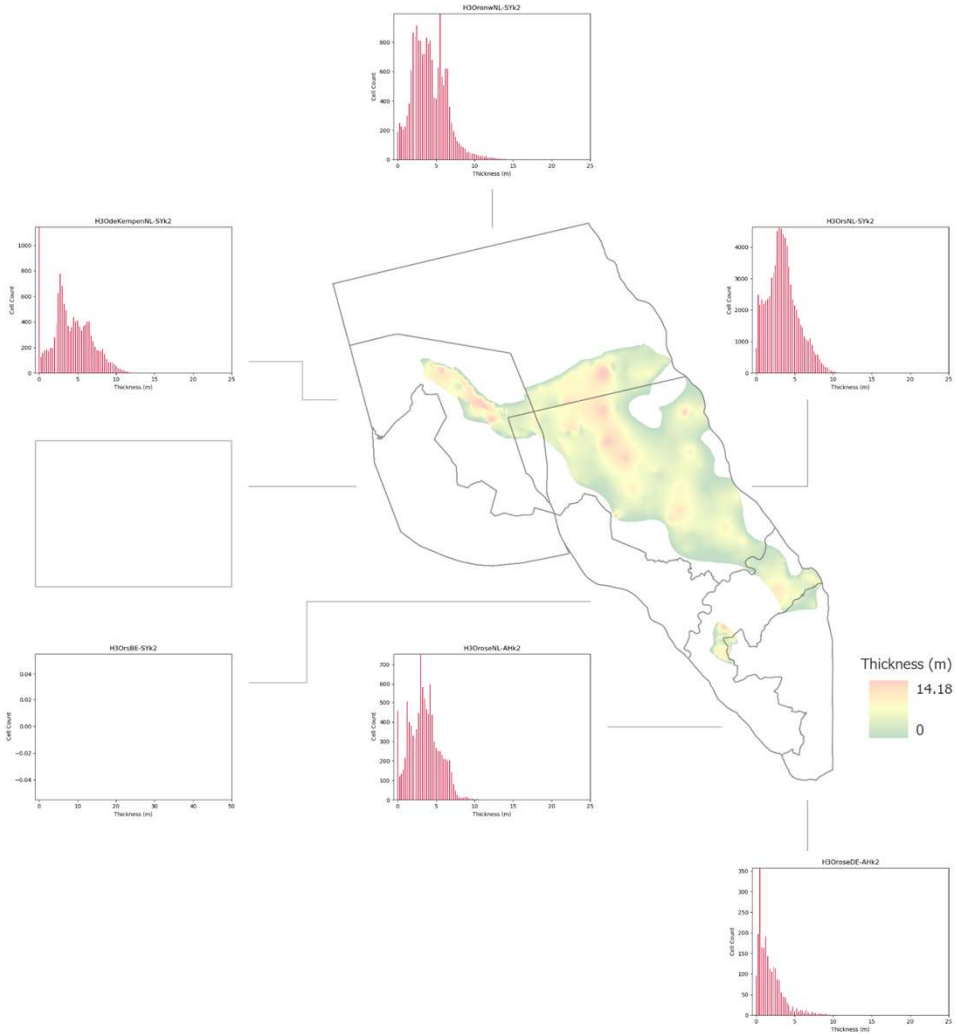
NL: Fm. van Stramproy, 2e kleiige eenheid

BE:

DE: Ältere Hauptterrassen



Thickness [m] of SYk2 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

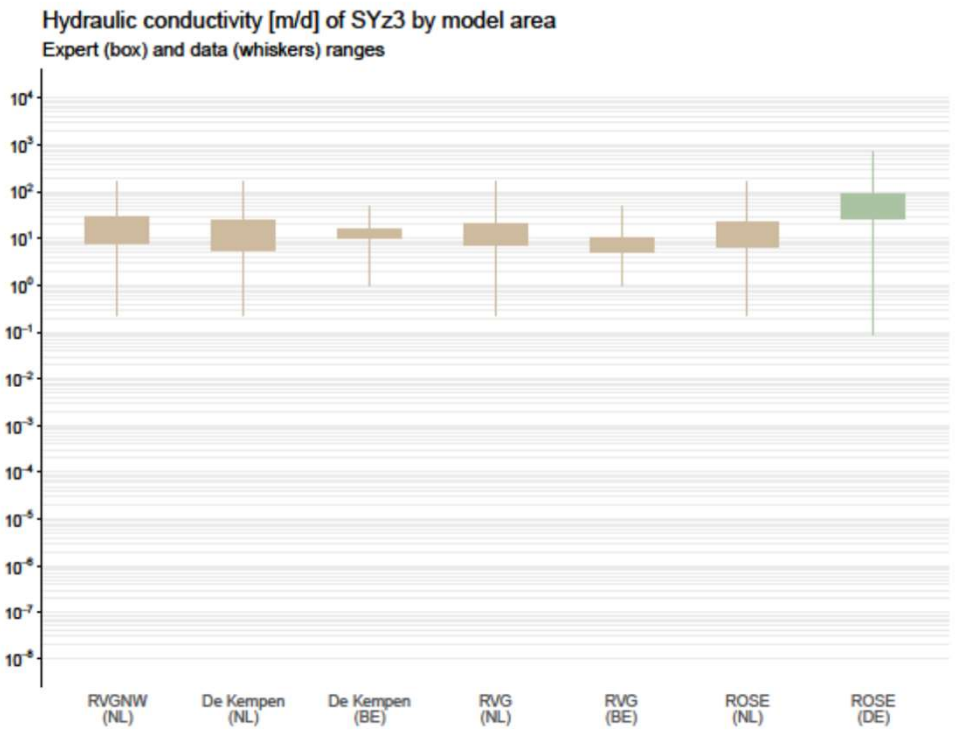
- Very good agreement between NL and DE data, very low NL absolute minimum is based on permeameter tests on small soil samples from fluvial Urk Formation not present in the project area.

Unit SYz3

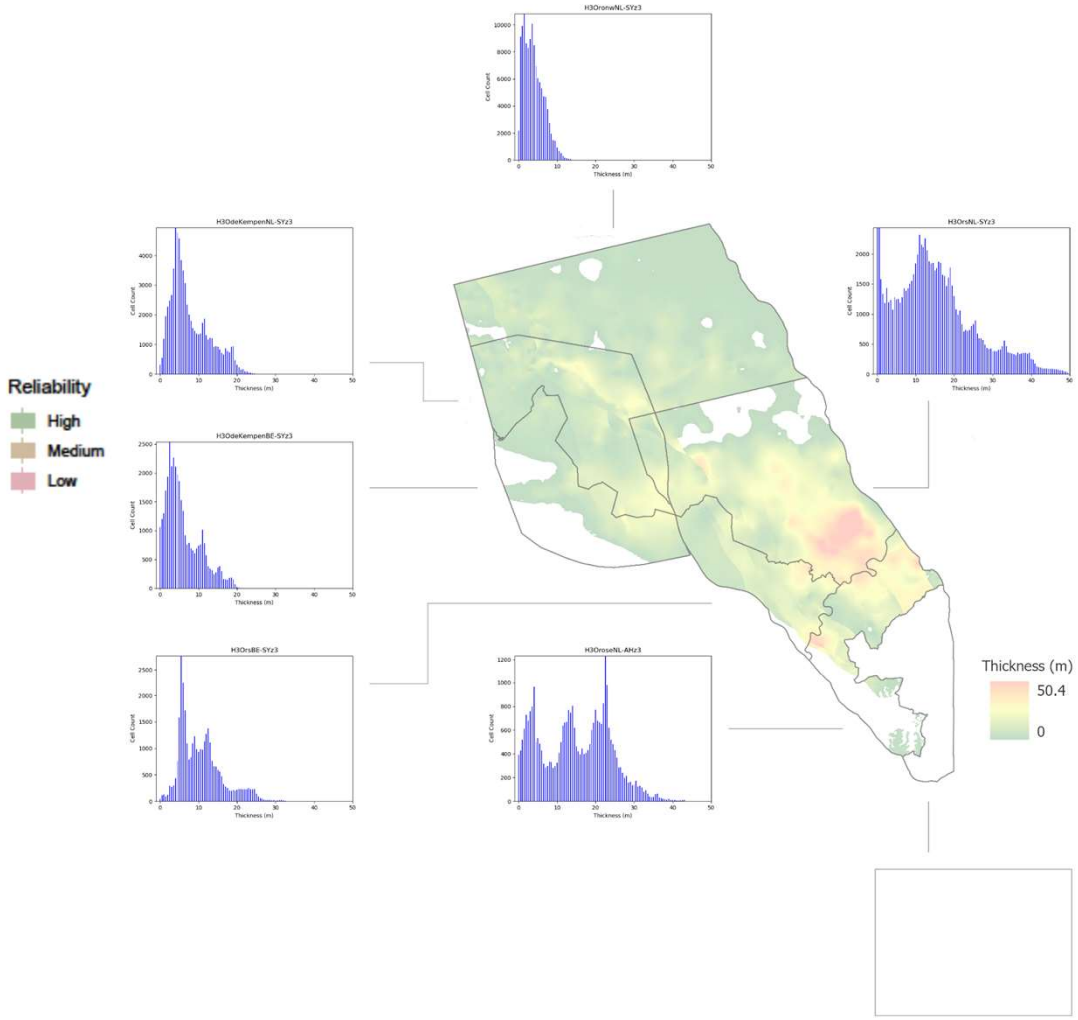
NL: Fm. van Stramproy, 3e zandige eenheid

BE: Mol Sands, Roer Valley Graben sediments north of the Feldbiss

DE: Ältere Hauptterrassen



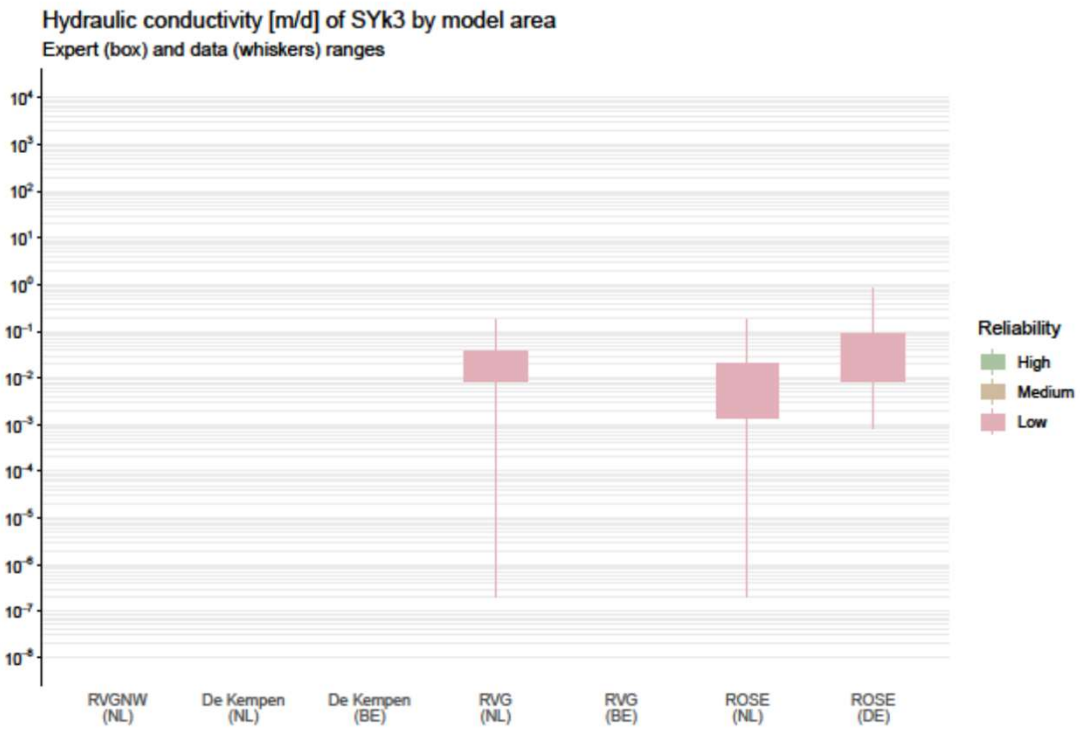
Thickness [m] of SYz3 by model area



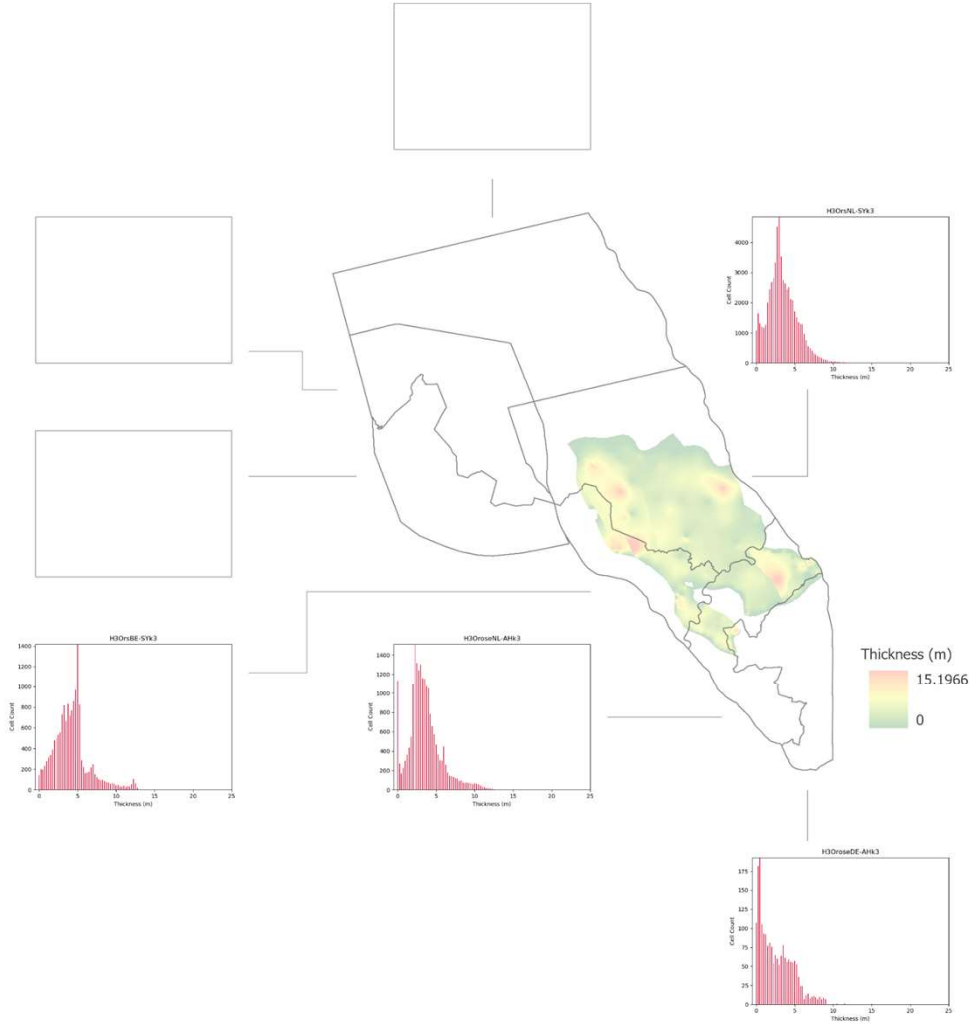
Notes on observed trends and differences:

- Very good agreement, DE data slightly larger due to coarser grain size (closer to the source)

Unit SYk3
NL: Fm. van Stramproy, 3e kleiige eenheid
BE:
DE: Ältere Hauptterrassen



Thickness [m] of SYk3 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

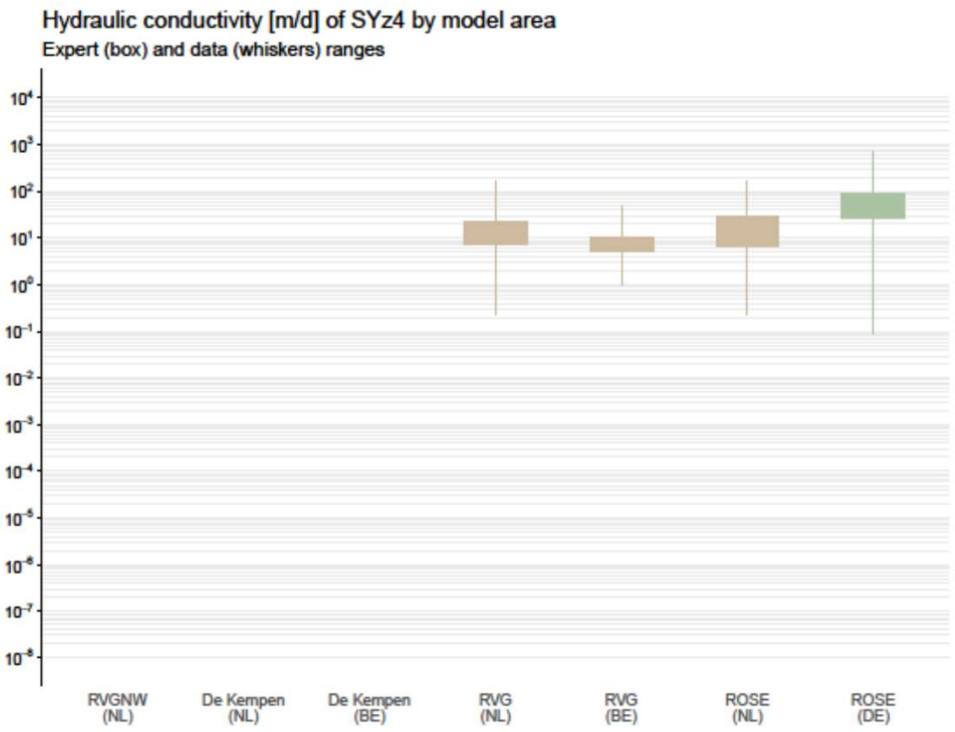
- Very good agreement between NL and DE data, very low NL absolute minimum is based on permeameter tests on small soil samples from fluvial Urk Formation not present in the project area.

Unit SYz4

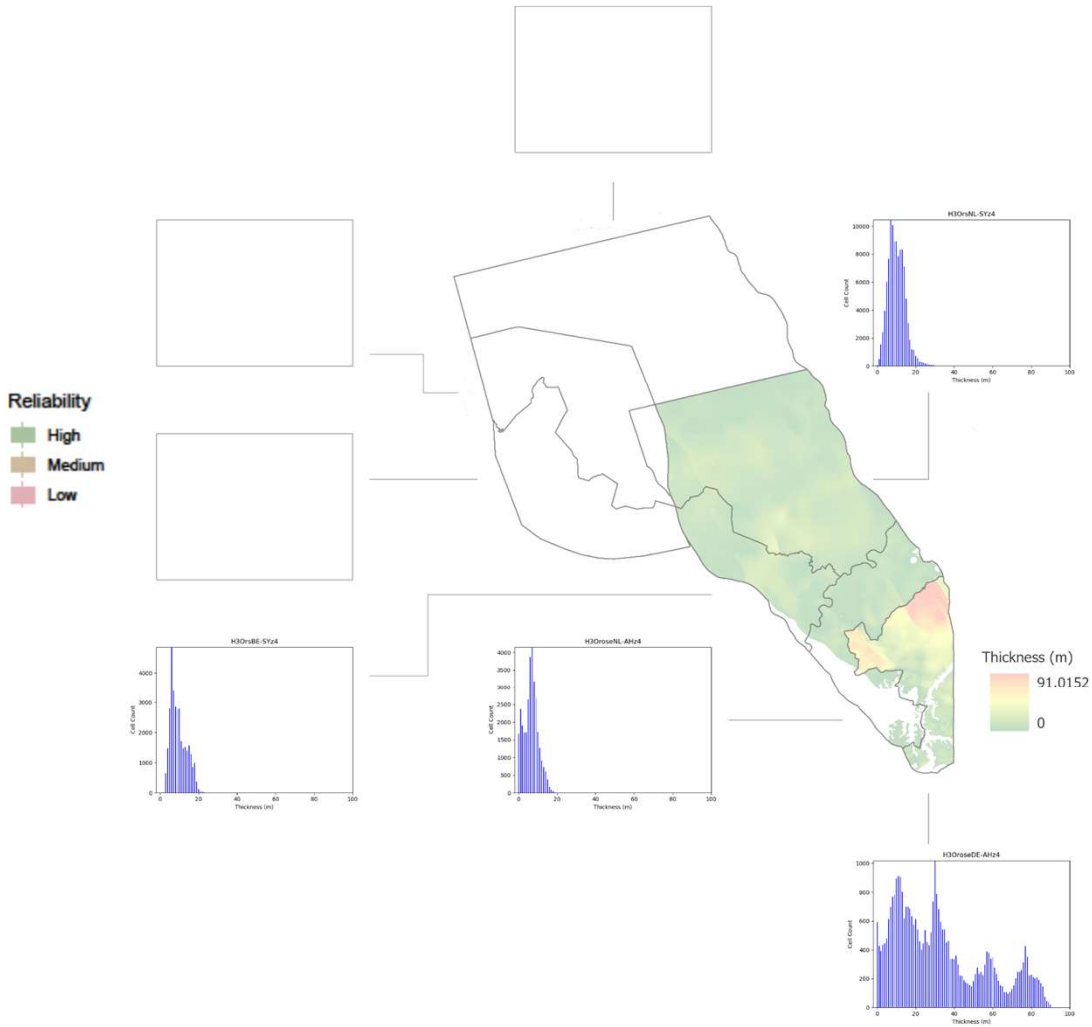
NL: Fm. van Stramproy, 4e zandige eenheid

BE: Roer Valley Graben sediments north of the Feldbiss

DE: Ältere Hauptterrassen



Thickness [m] of SYz4 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

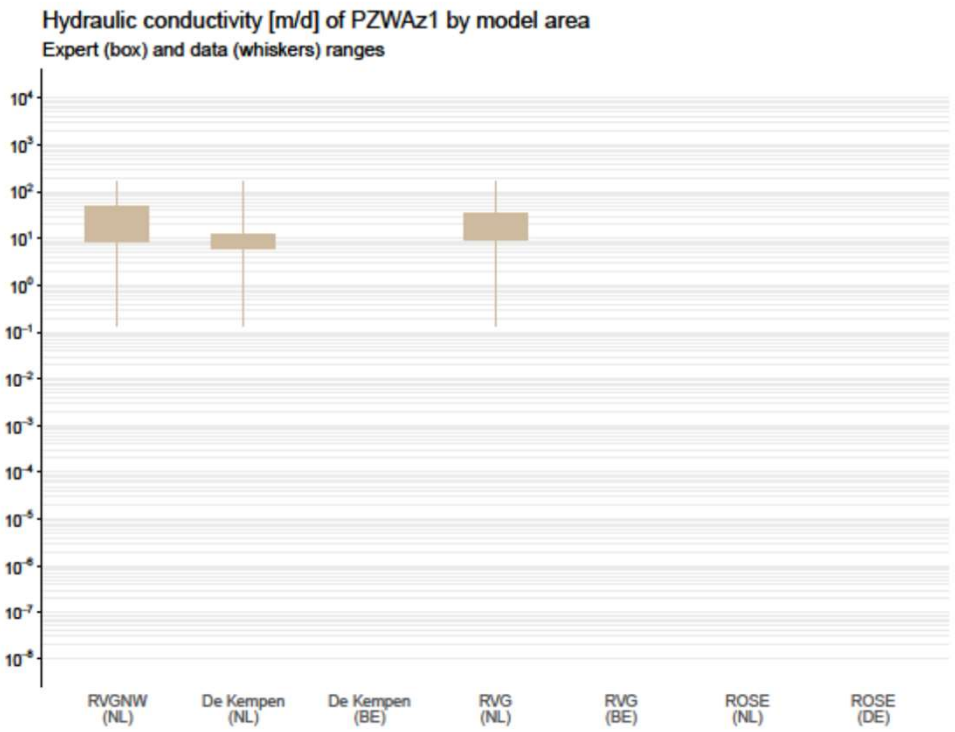
- Very good agreement, DE data slightly larger due to coarser grain size (closer to the source)

Unit PZWAz1

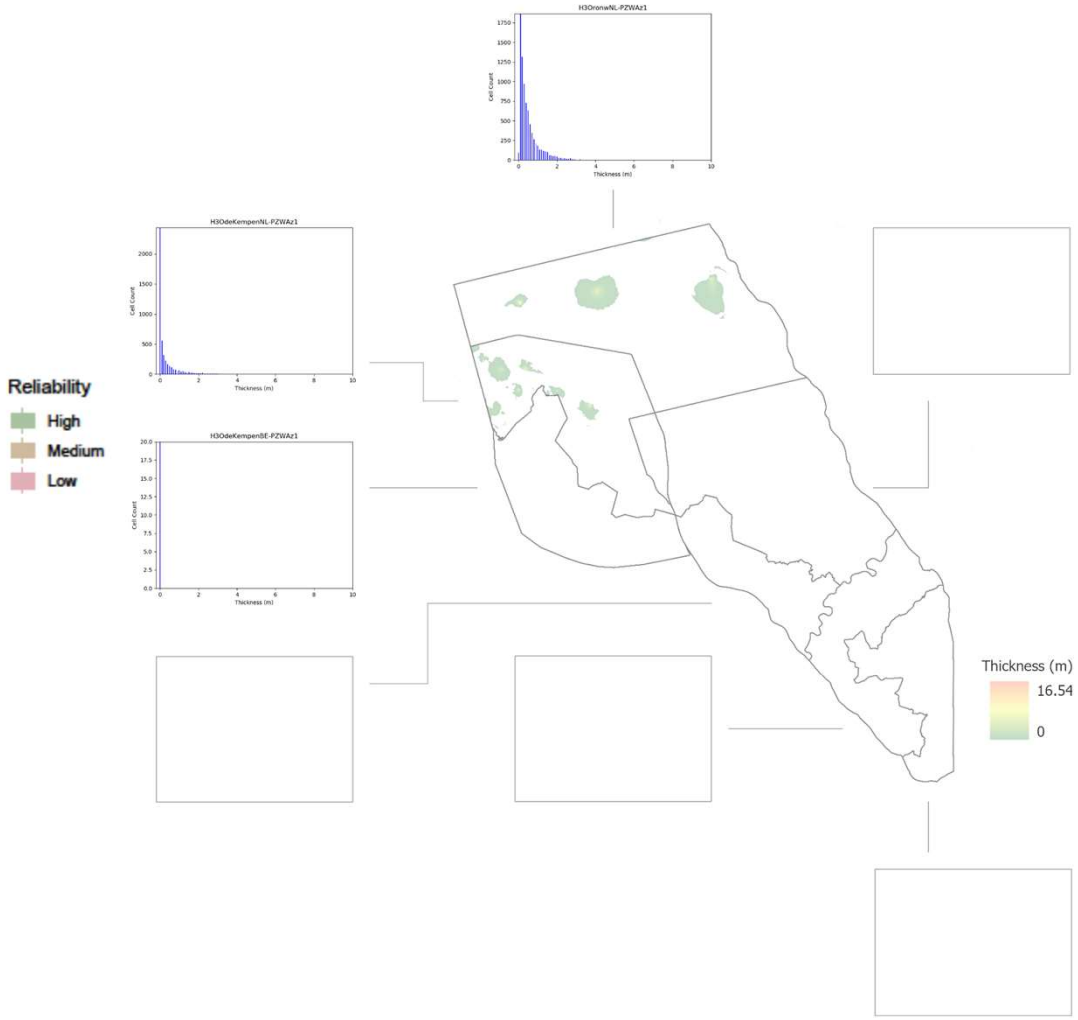
NL: Fm. van Peize en Fm. van Waalre, 1e zandige eenheid

BE:

DE:



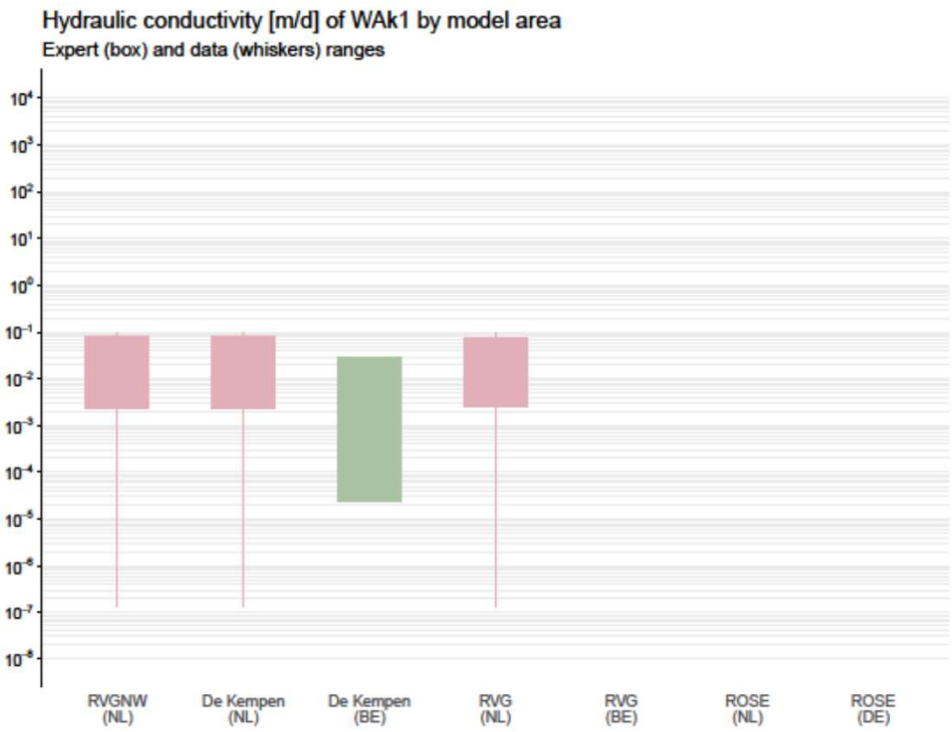
Thickness [m] of PZWAz1 by model area



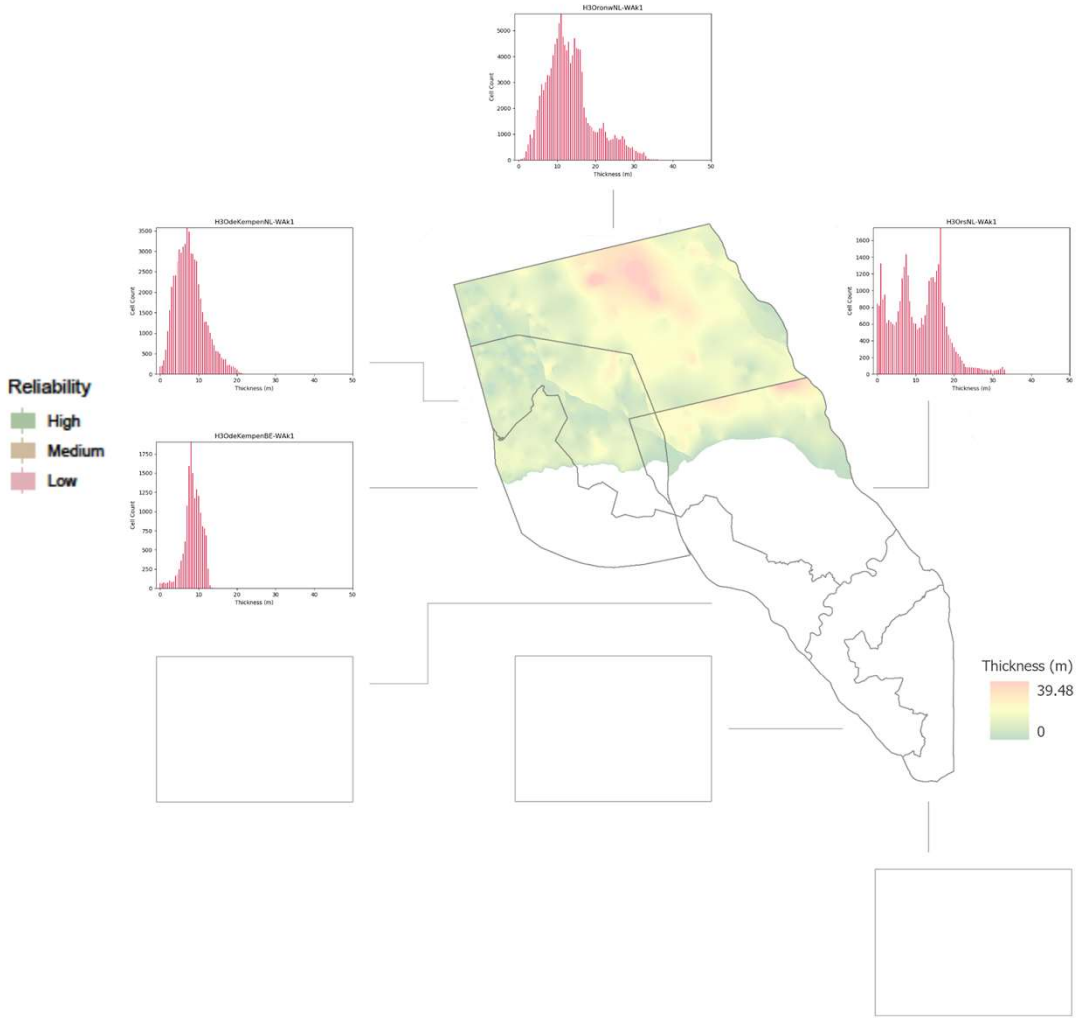
Notes on observed trends and differences:

- Only NL data

Unit WAk1
NL: Fm. van Waalre, 1e kleiige eenheid
BE: Kempen Clay-Sand Complex
DE:



Thickness [m] of WAk1 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

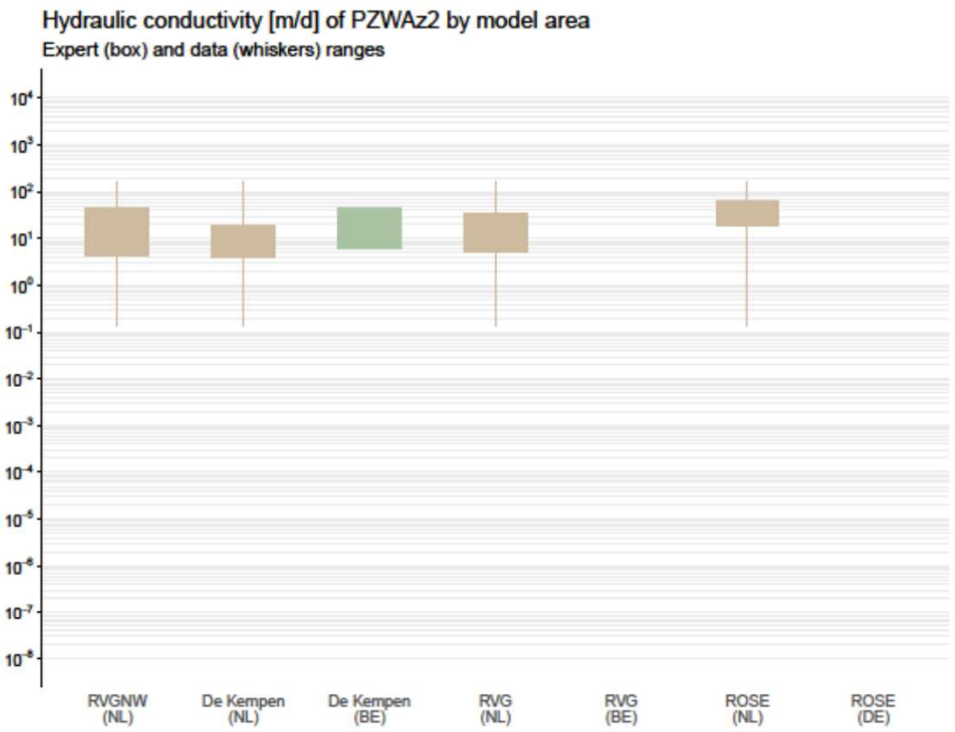
- BE expert range (based on pumping tests) is larger and towards lower values than NL expert range, but falls within NL absolute range. NL expert range values is based on values for WAk1 in national hydrogeological model REGIS II v2.2; these values are currently under investigation.

Unit PZWAz2

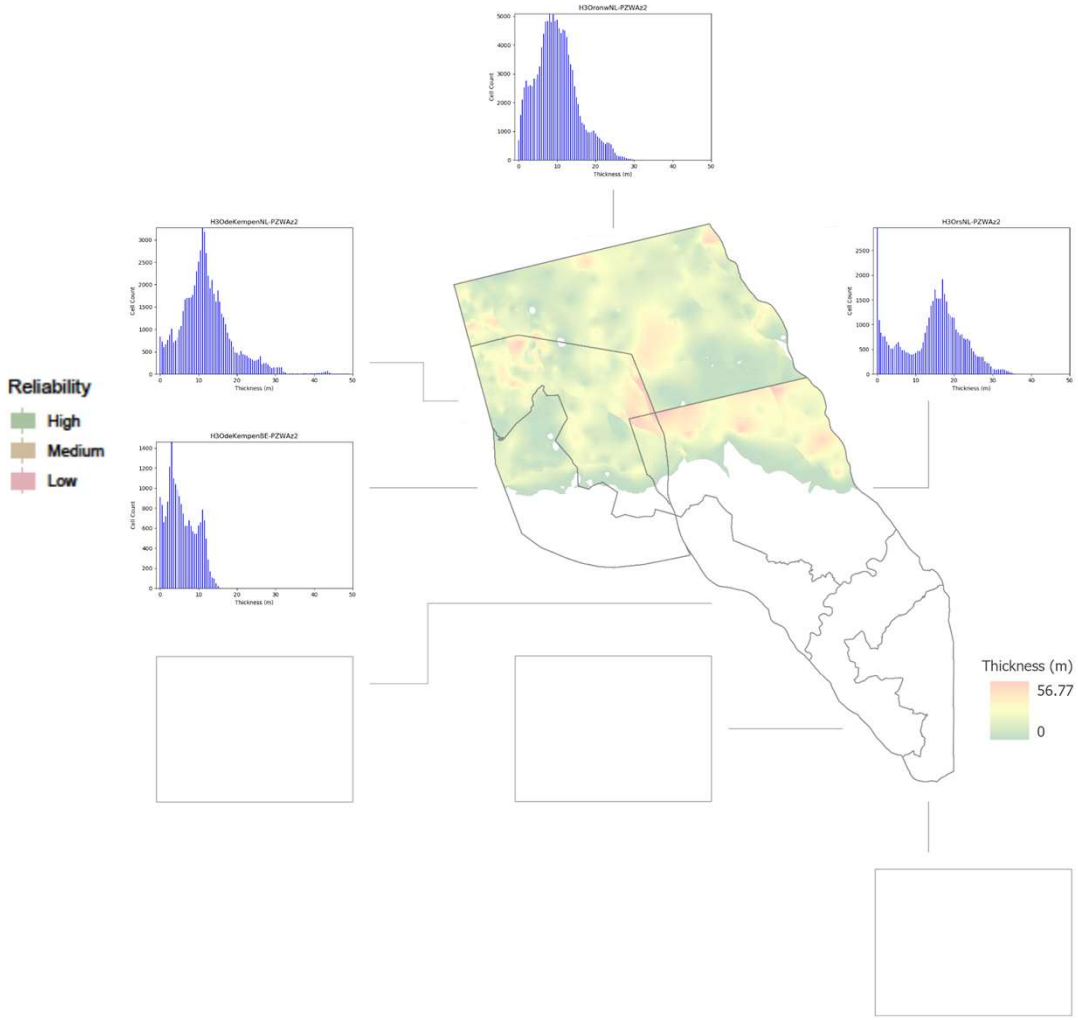
NL: Fm. van Peize en Fm. van Waalre, 2e zandige eenheid

BE: Brasschaat and/or Mol Sands

DE:



Thickness [m] of PZWAz2 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

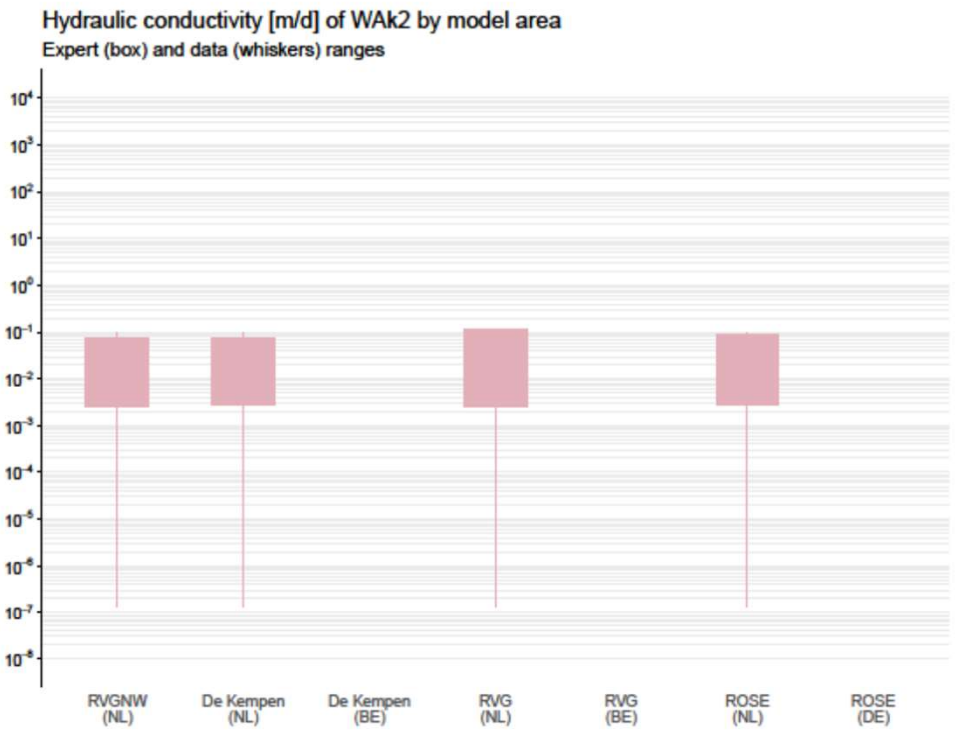
- Very good agreement between NL and BE data

Unit WAk2

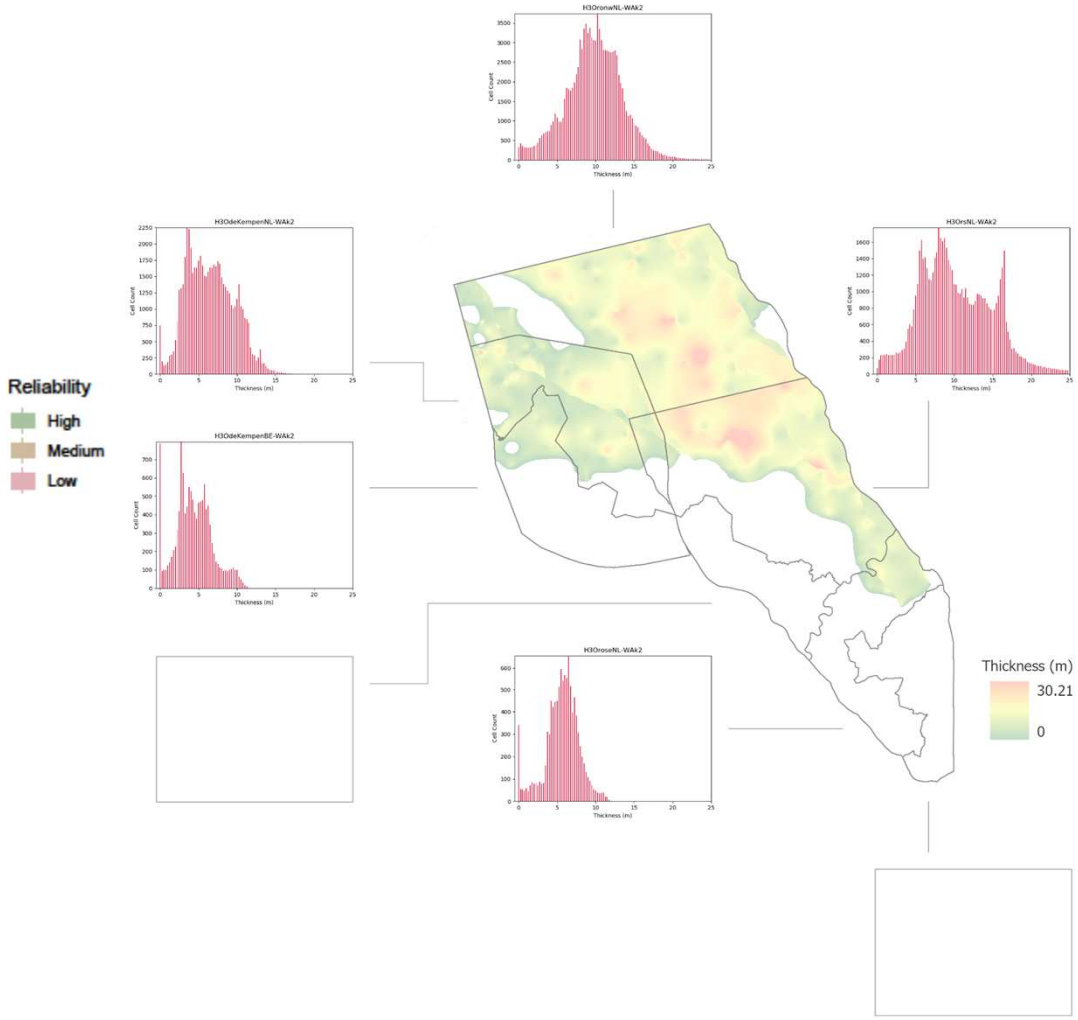
NL: Fm. van Waalre, 2e kleiige eenheid

BE:

DE:



Thickness [m] of WAk2 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

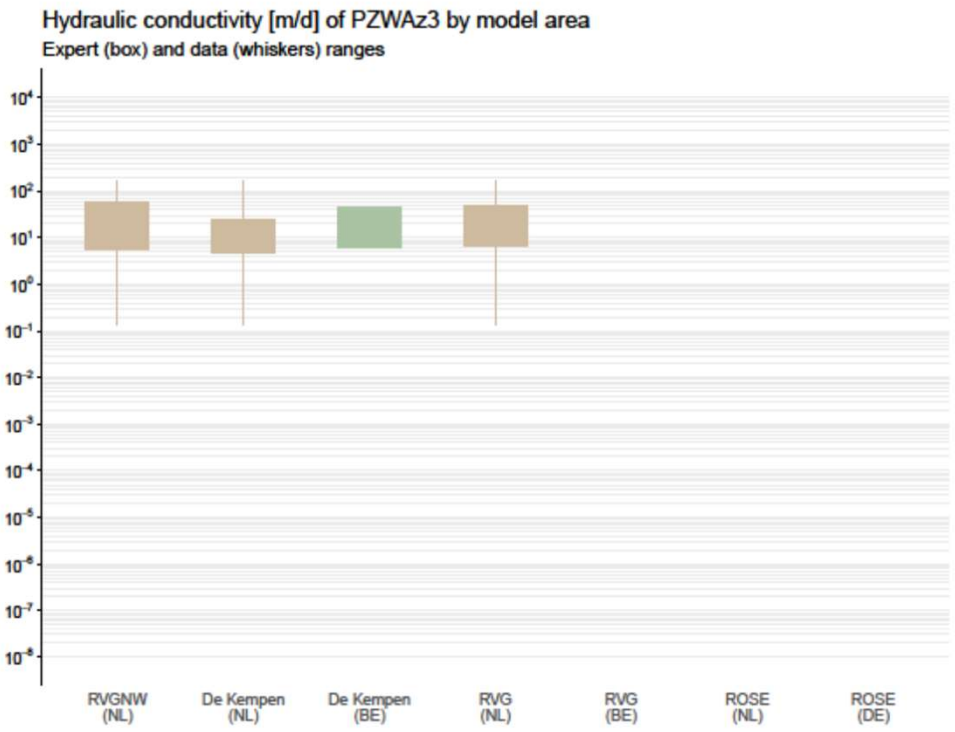
- Only NL data

Unit PZWAz3

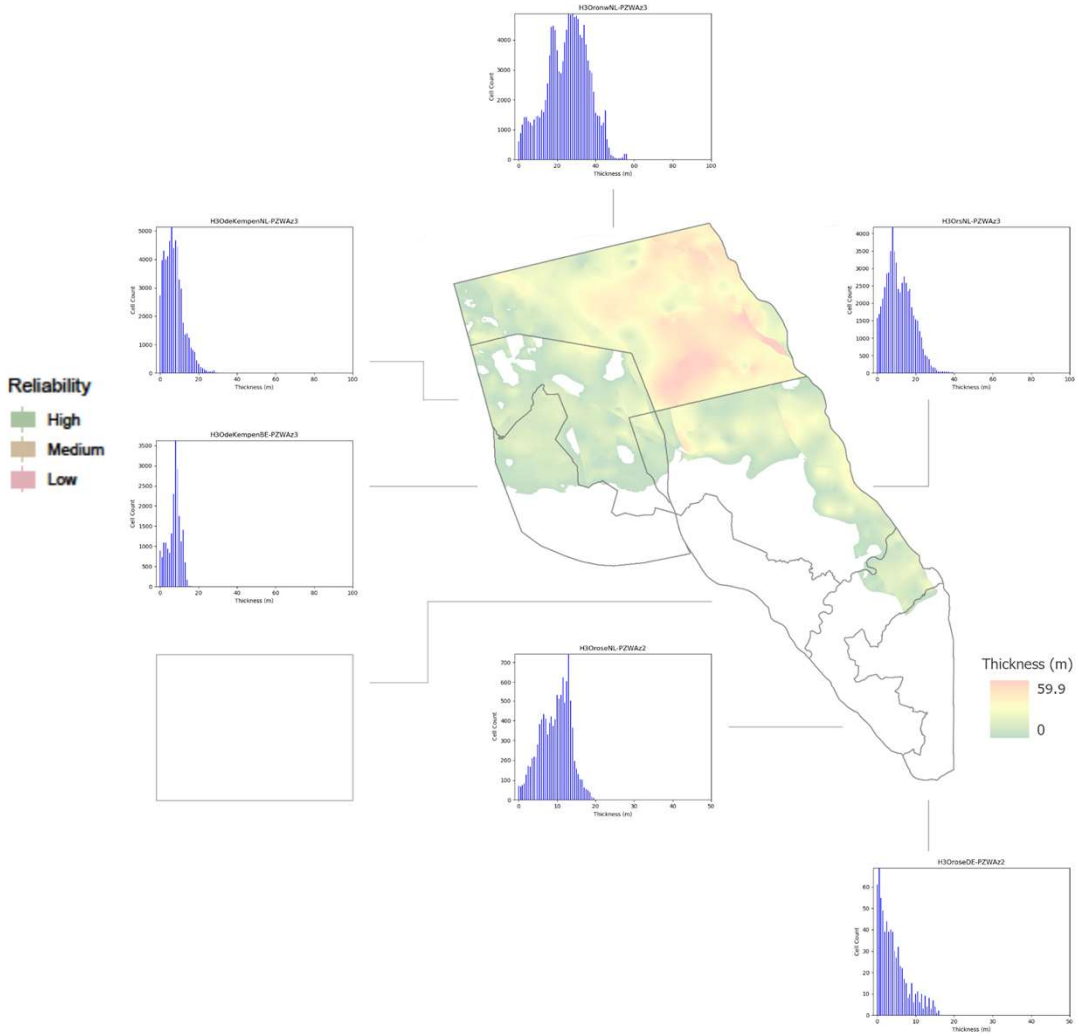
NL: Fm. van Peize en Fm. van Waalre, 3e zandige eenheid

BE: Brasschaat and/or Mol Sands

DE:



Thickness [m] of PZWAz3 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

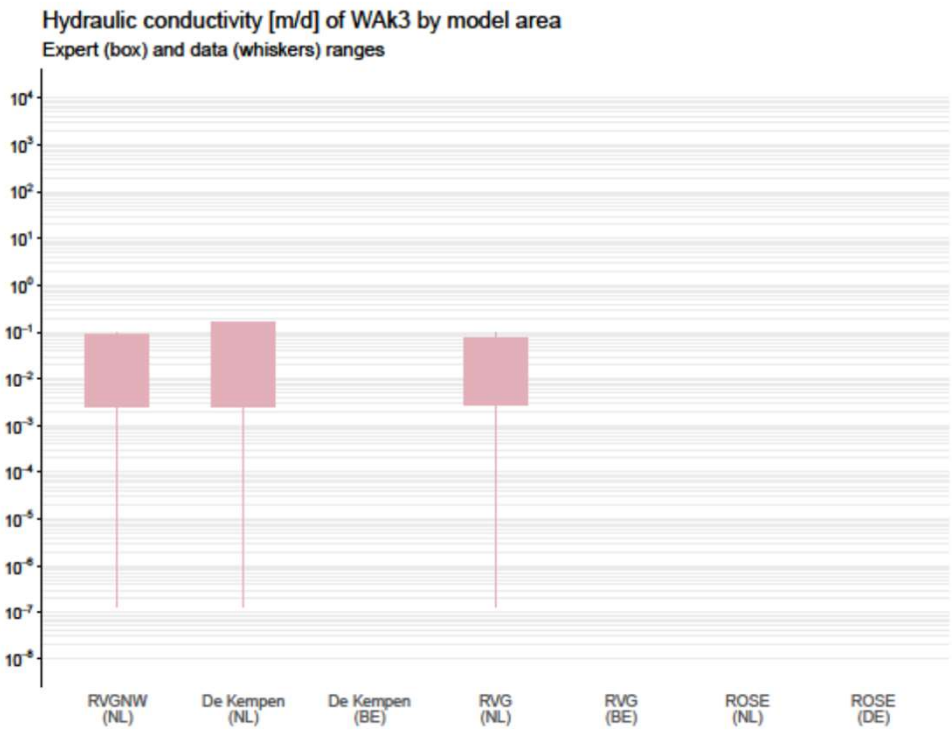
- Very good agreement between NL and BE data

Unit WAk3

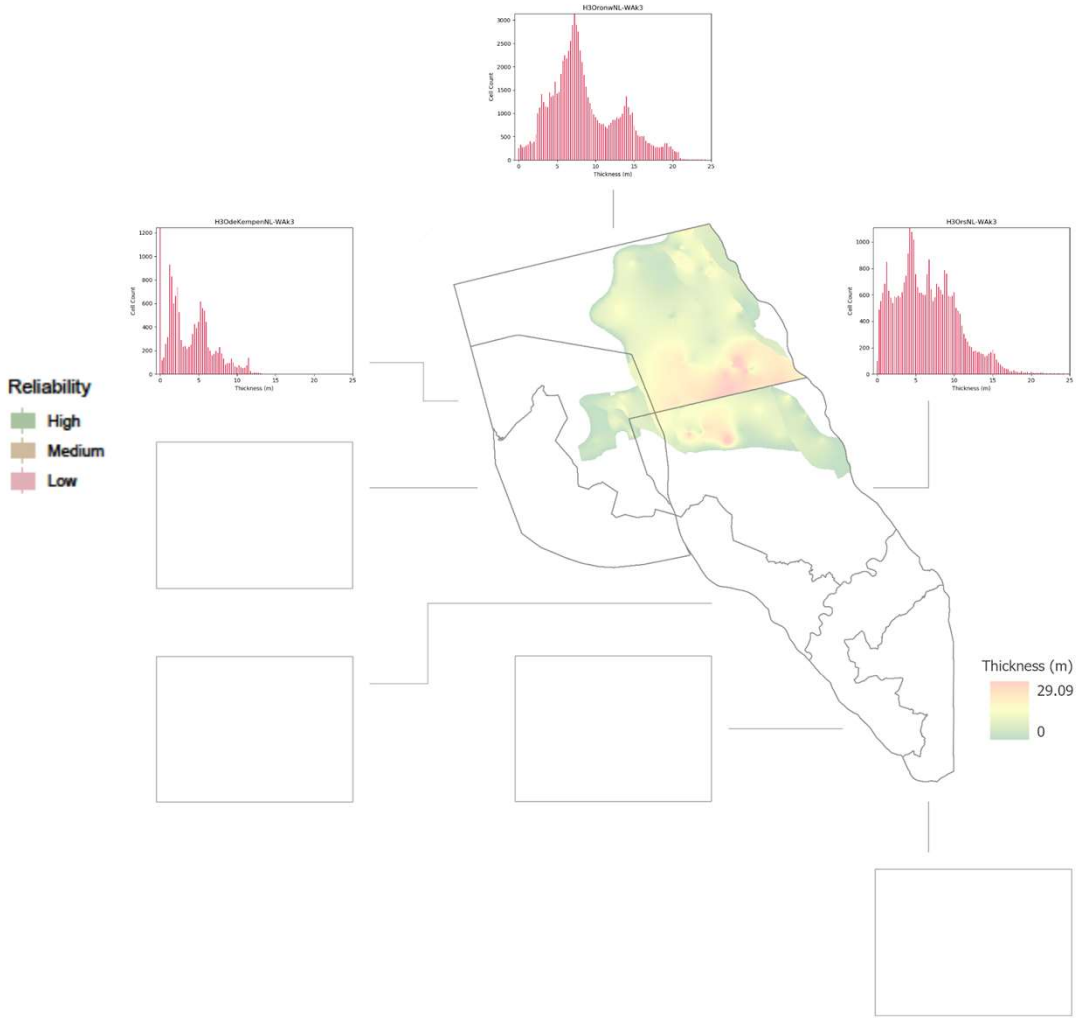
NL: Fm. van Waalre, 3e kleiige eenheid

BE:

DE:



Thickness [m] of WAk3 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

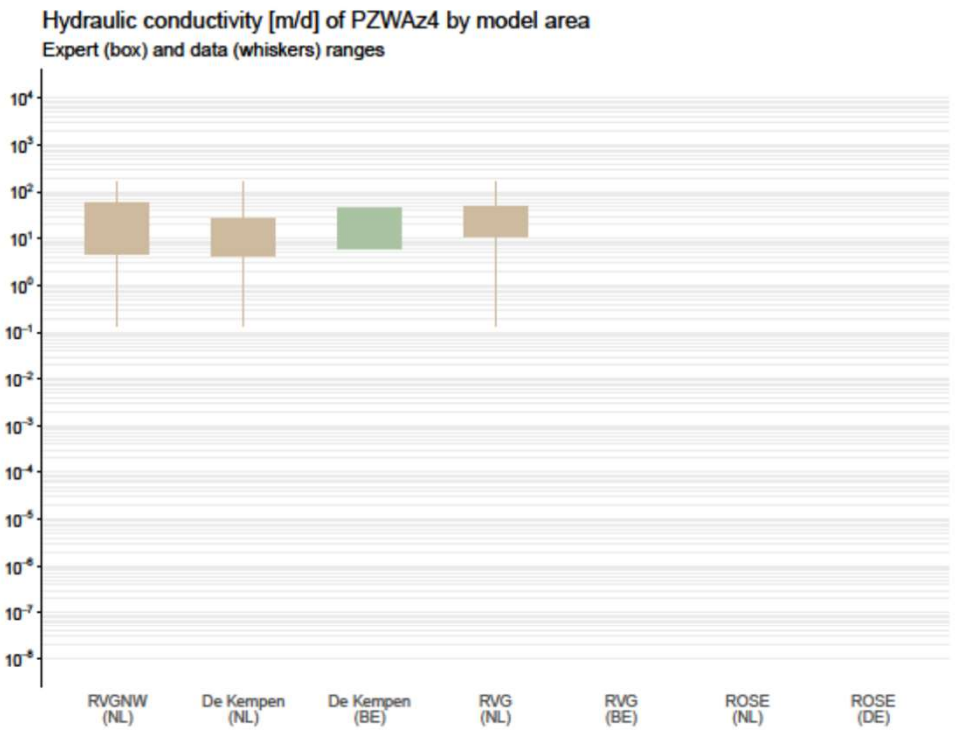
- Only NL data

Unit PZWAz4

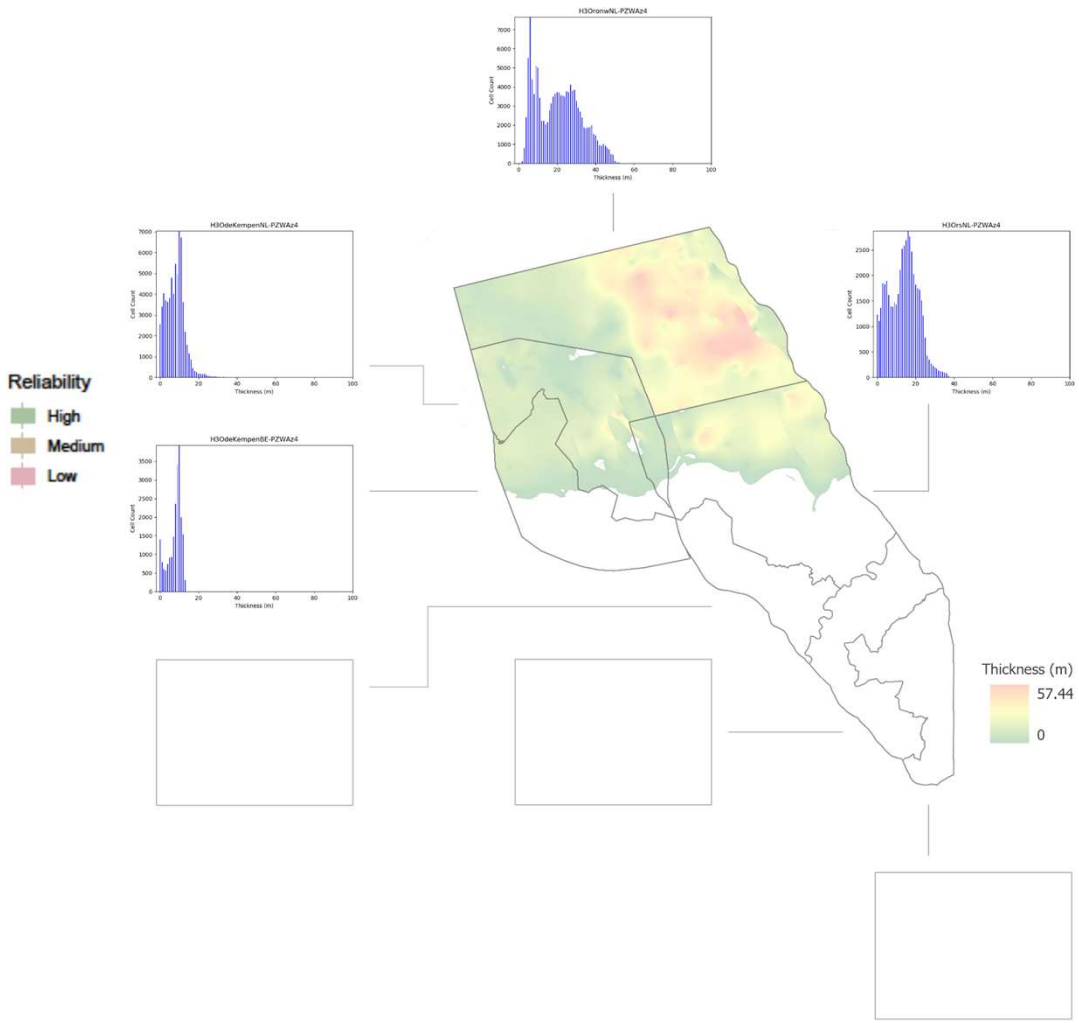
NL: Fm. van Peize en Fm. van Waalre, 4e zandige eenheid

BE: Brasschaat and/or Mol Sands

DE:



Thickness [m] of PZWAz4 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

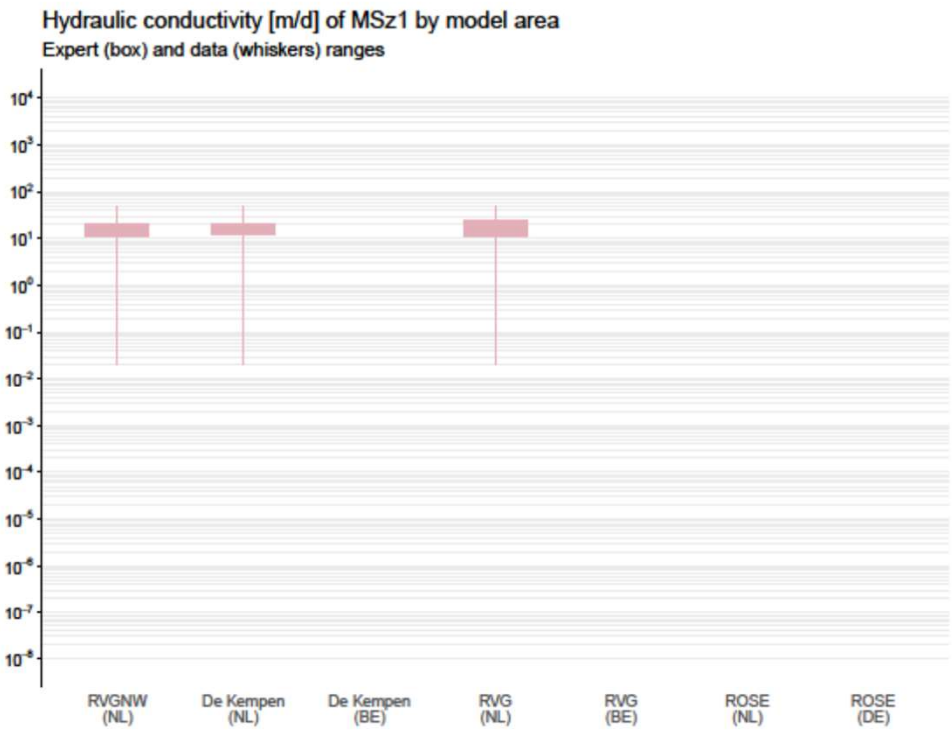
- Very good agreement between NL and BE data

Unit MSz1

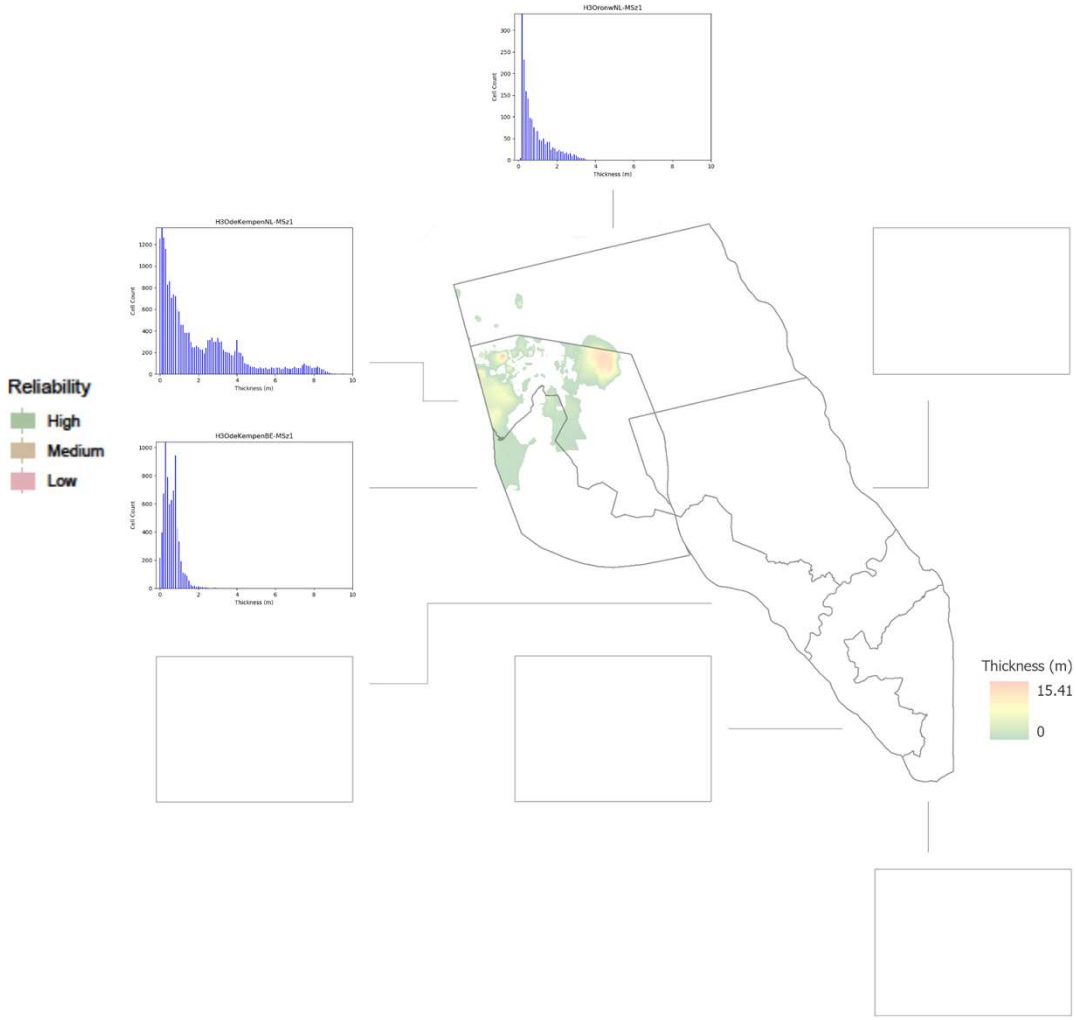
NL: Fm. van Maassluis, 1e zandige eenheid

BE:

DE:



Thickness [m] of MSz1 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

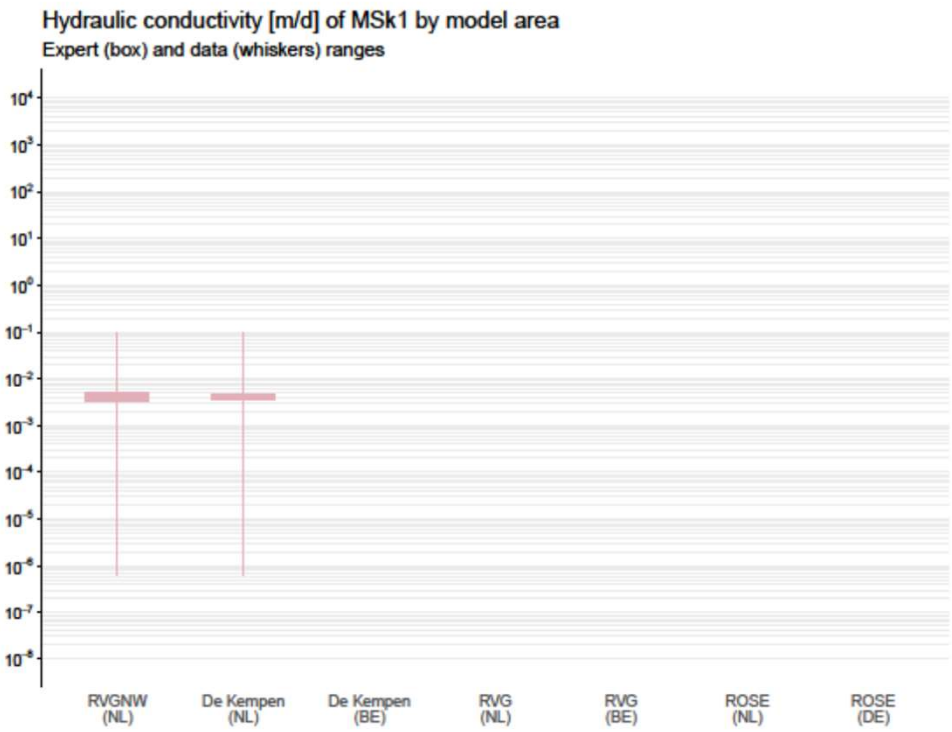
- Only NL data

Unit MSk1

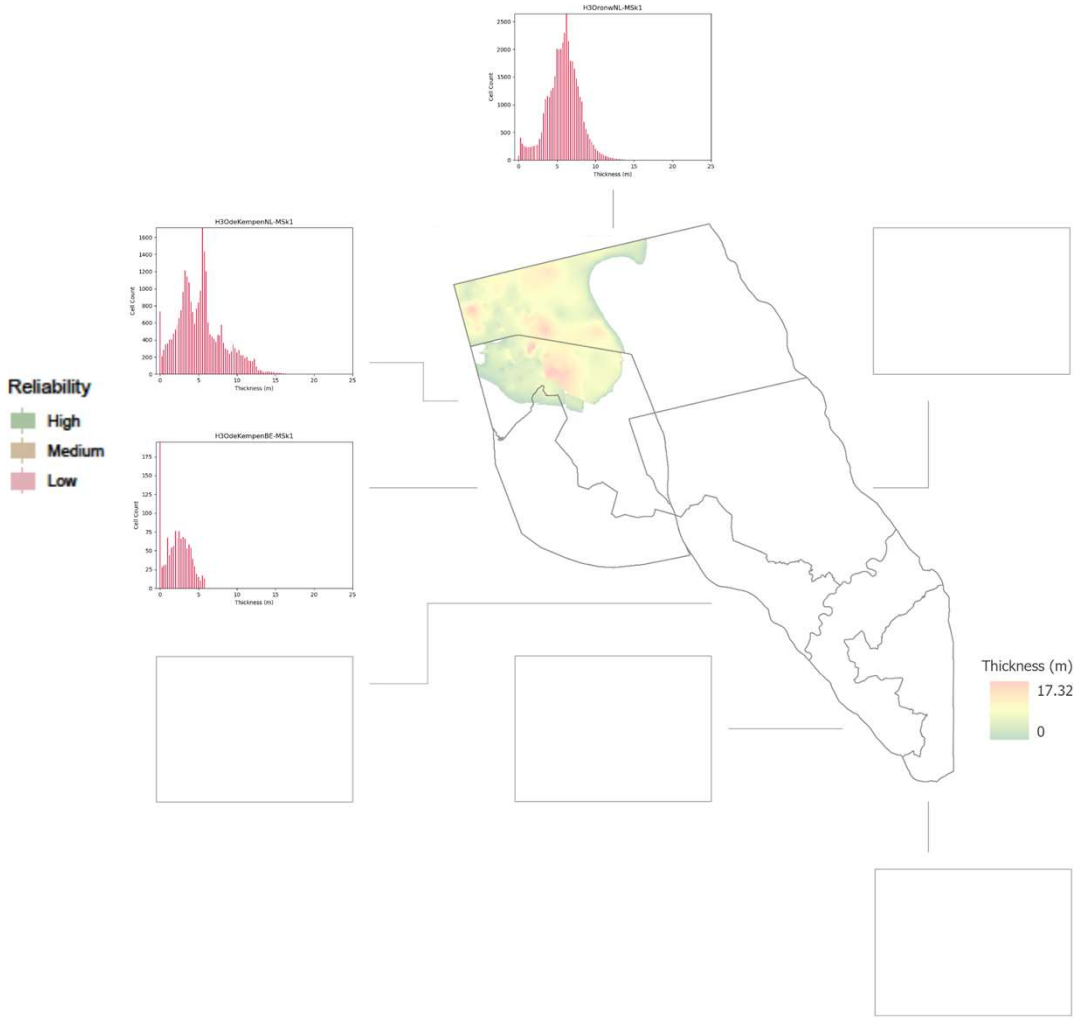
NL: Fm. van Maassluis, 1e kleiige eenheid

BE:

DE:



Thickness [m] of MSk1 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

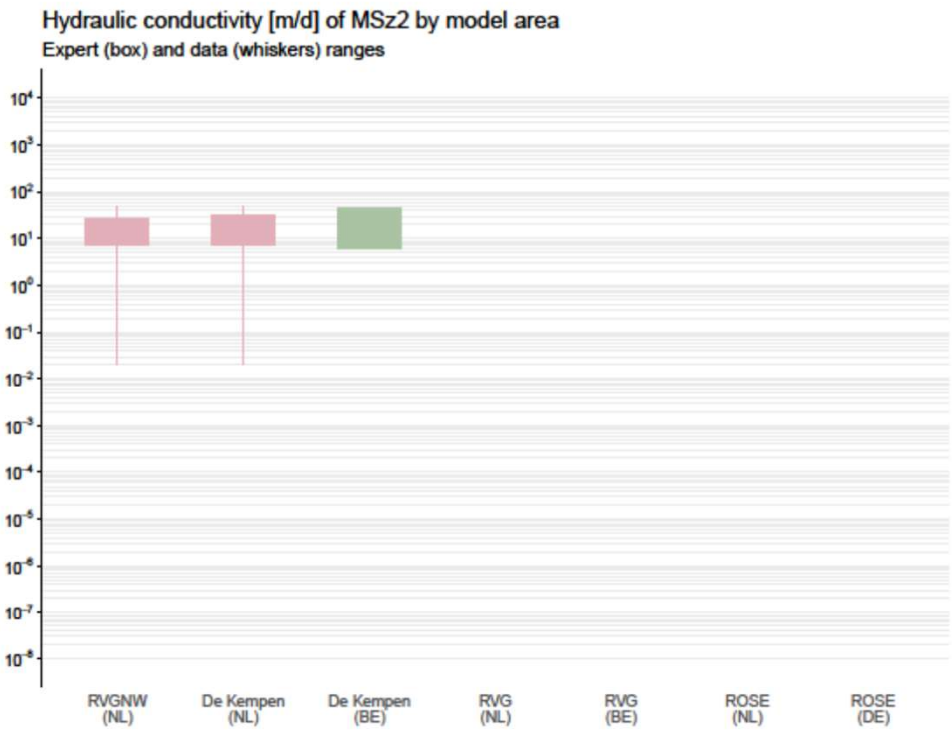
- Only NL data

Unit MSz2

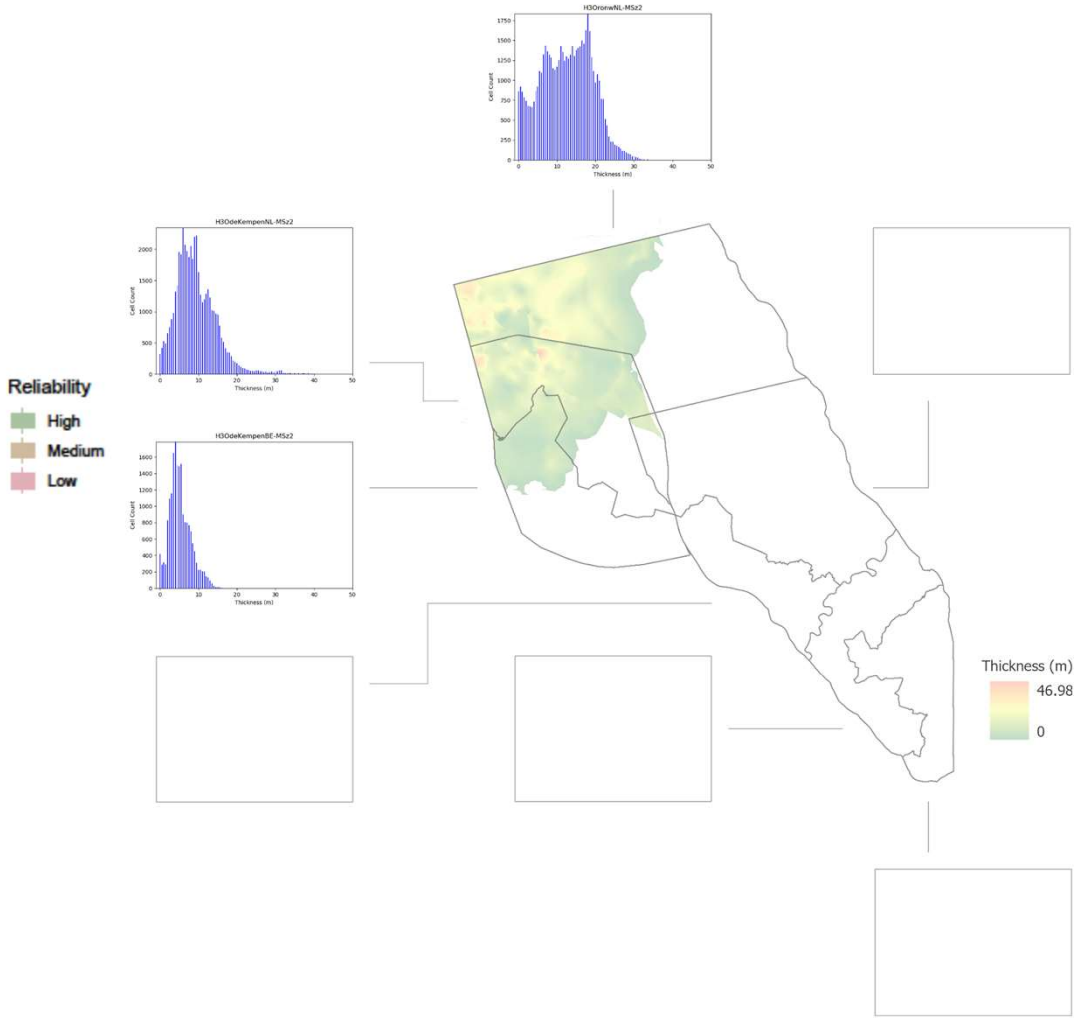
NL: Fm. van Maassluis, 2e zandige eenheid

BE: Brasschaat and/or Mol Sands

DE:



Thickness [m] of MSz2 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

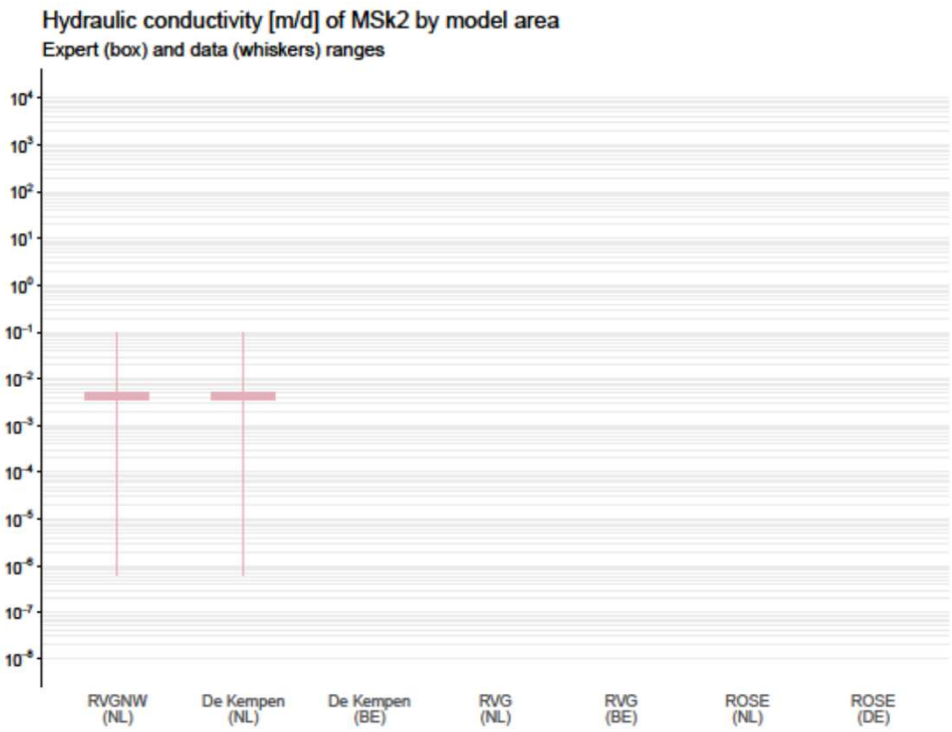
- Very good agreement between NL and BE data

Unit MSk2

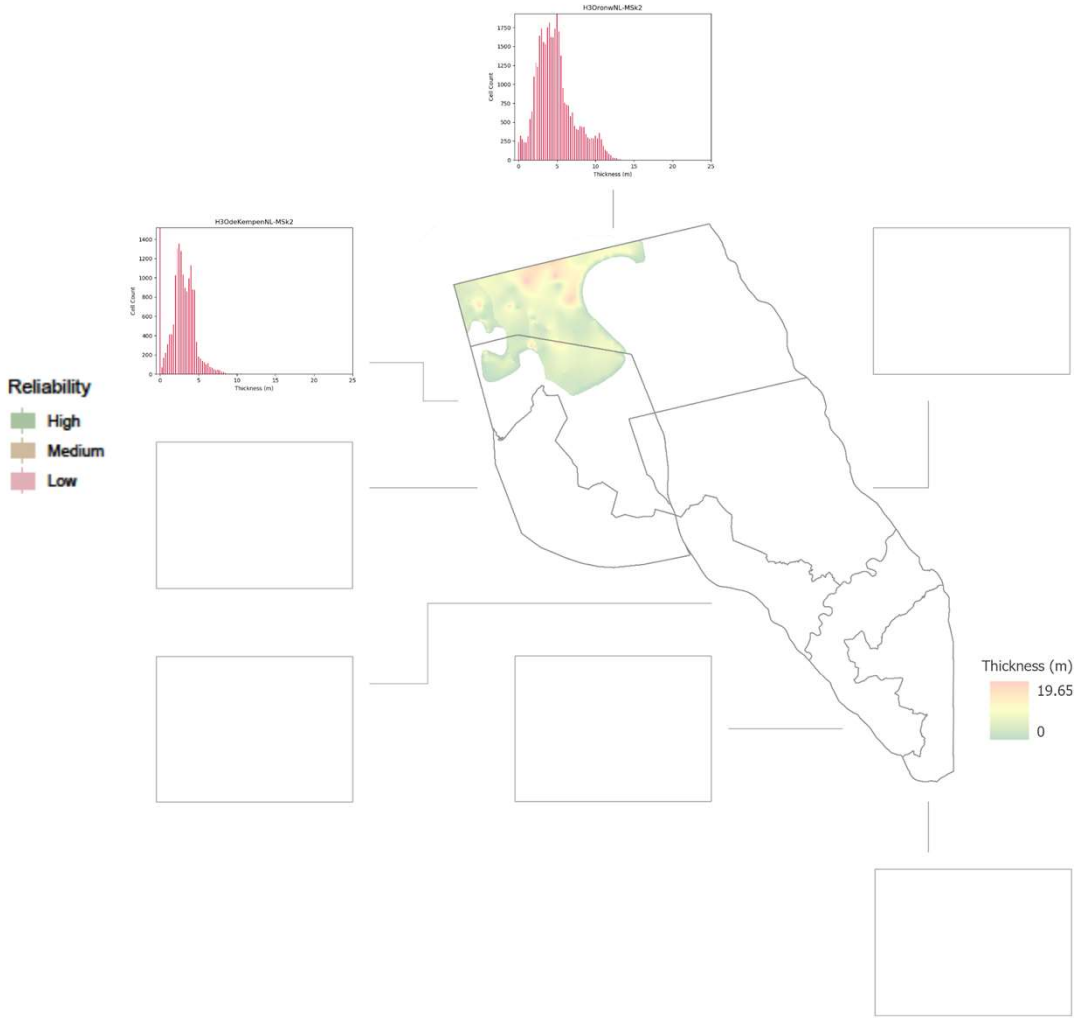
NL: Fm. van Maassluis, 2e kleiige eenheid

BE:

DE:



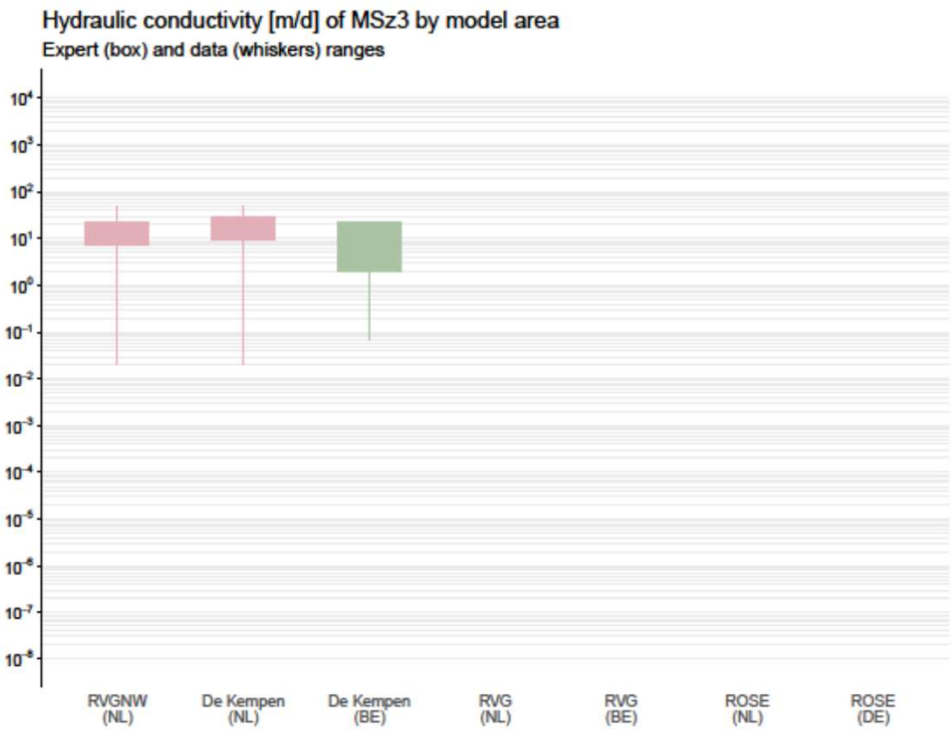
Thickness [m] of MSk2 by model area



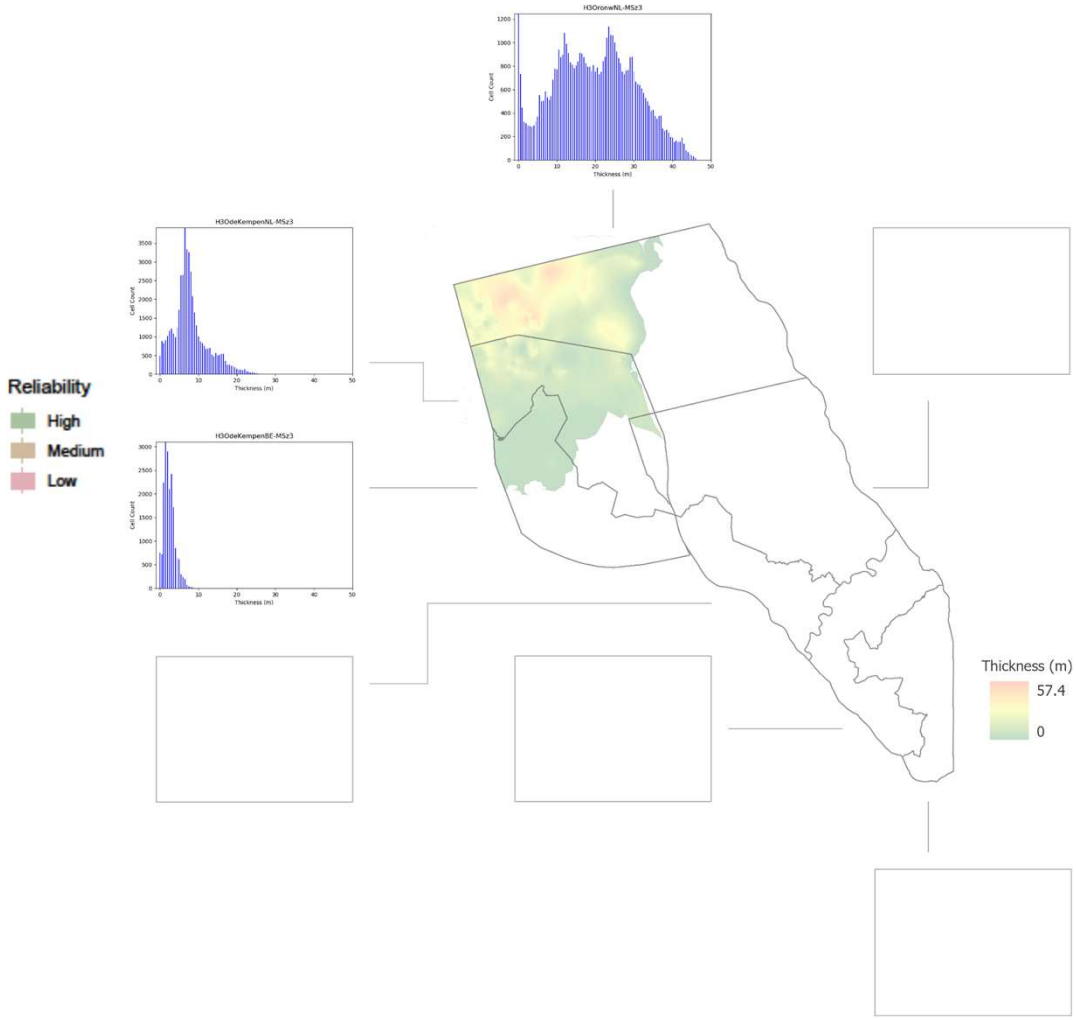
Notes on observed trends and differences:

- Only NL data

Unit MSz3
NL: Fm. van Maassluis, 3e zandige eenheid
BE: Lillo-Poederlee-Kasterlee Sands
DE:



Thickness [m] of MSz3 by model area



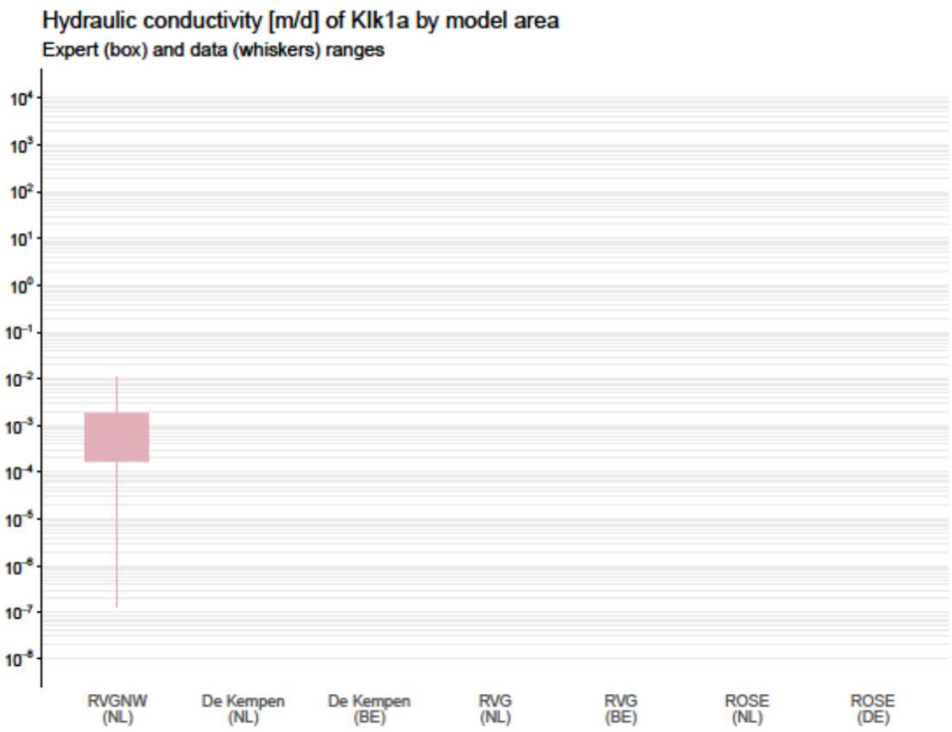
Notes on observed trends and differences:
- Very good agreement between NL and BE data

Unit KIk1a

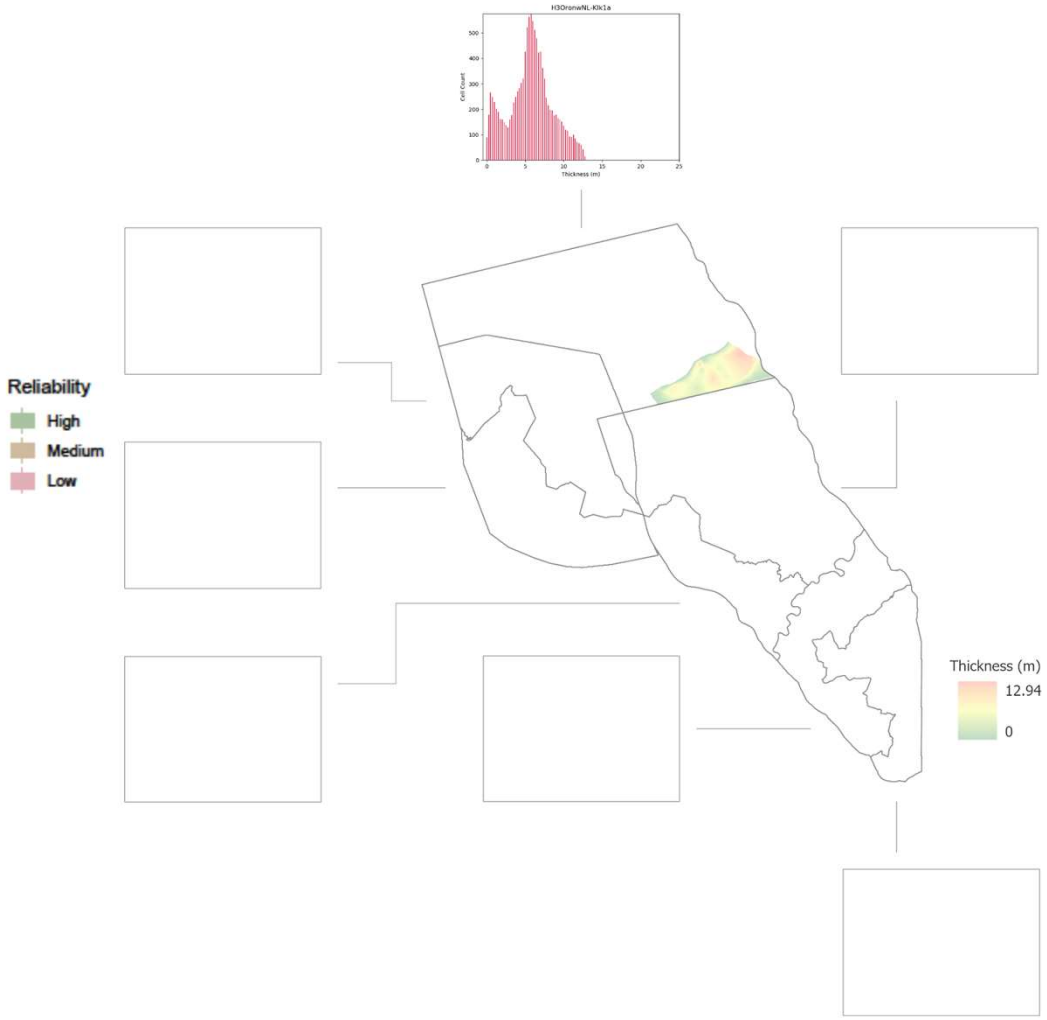
NL: Kiezeloöliet Fm., eerste kleiige eenheid

BE:

DE:



Thickness [m] of KIk1a by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

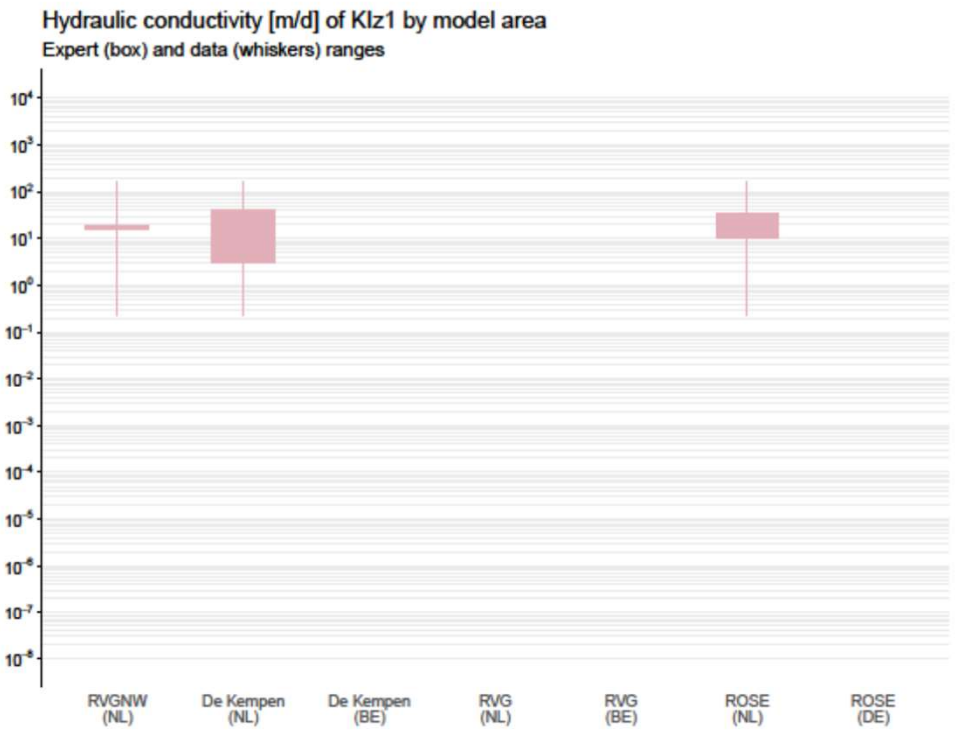
- Only NL data

Unit KIz1

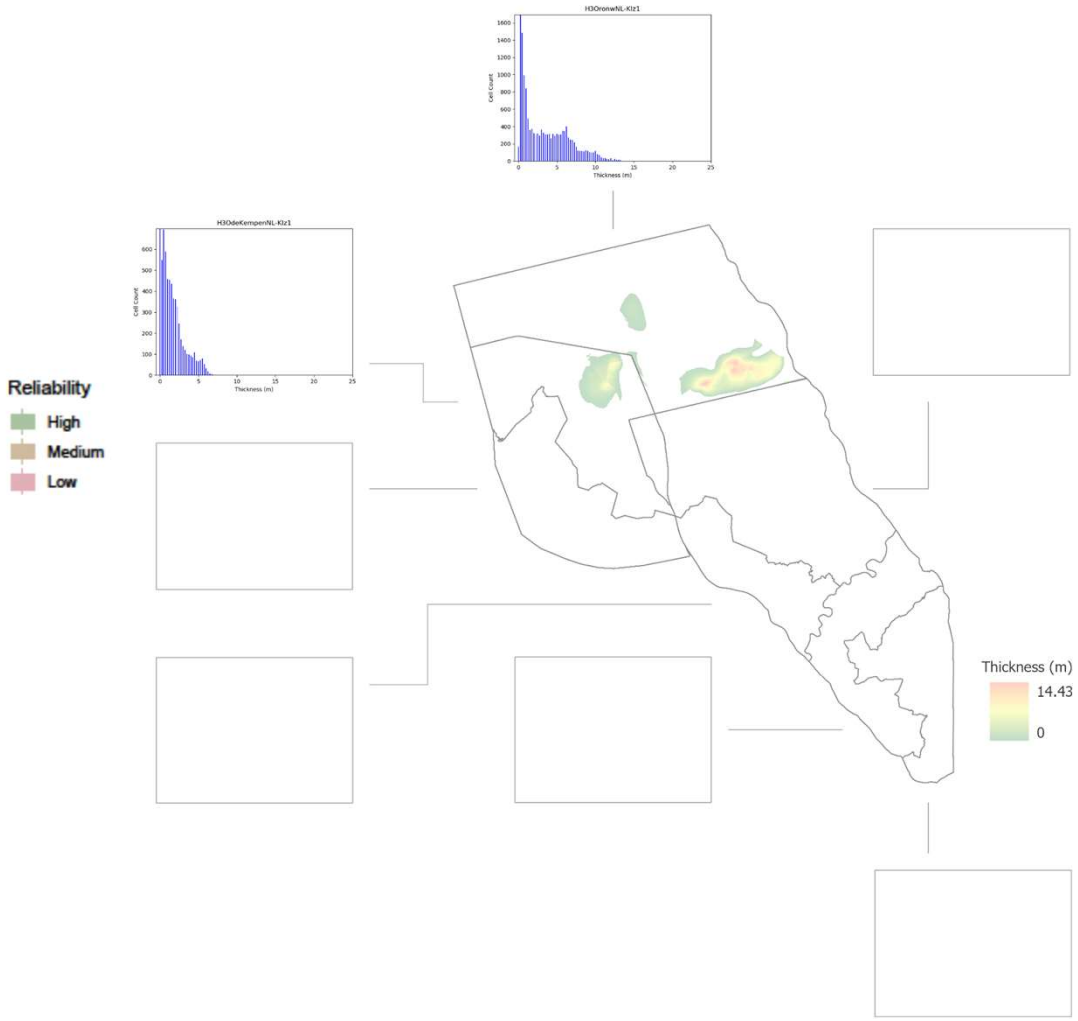
NL: Kiezeloöliet Fm., eerste zandige eenheid

BE:

DE:



Thickness [m] of KIz1 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

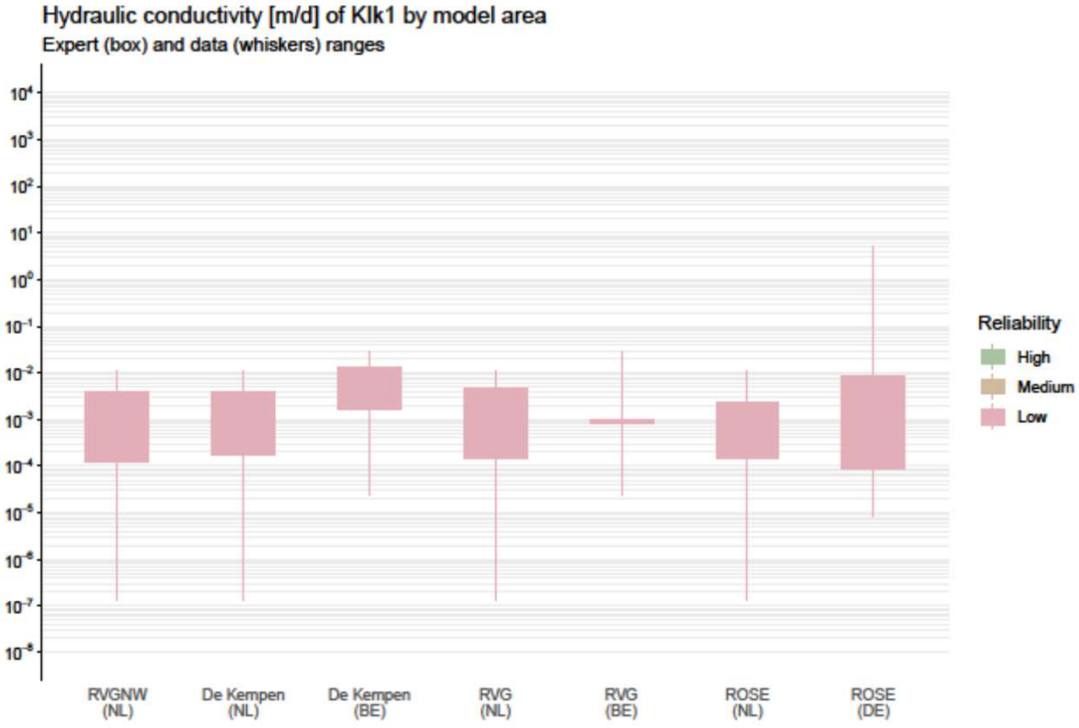
- Only NL data

Unit KIk1

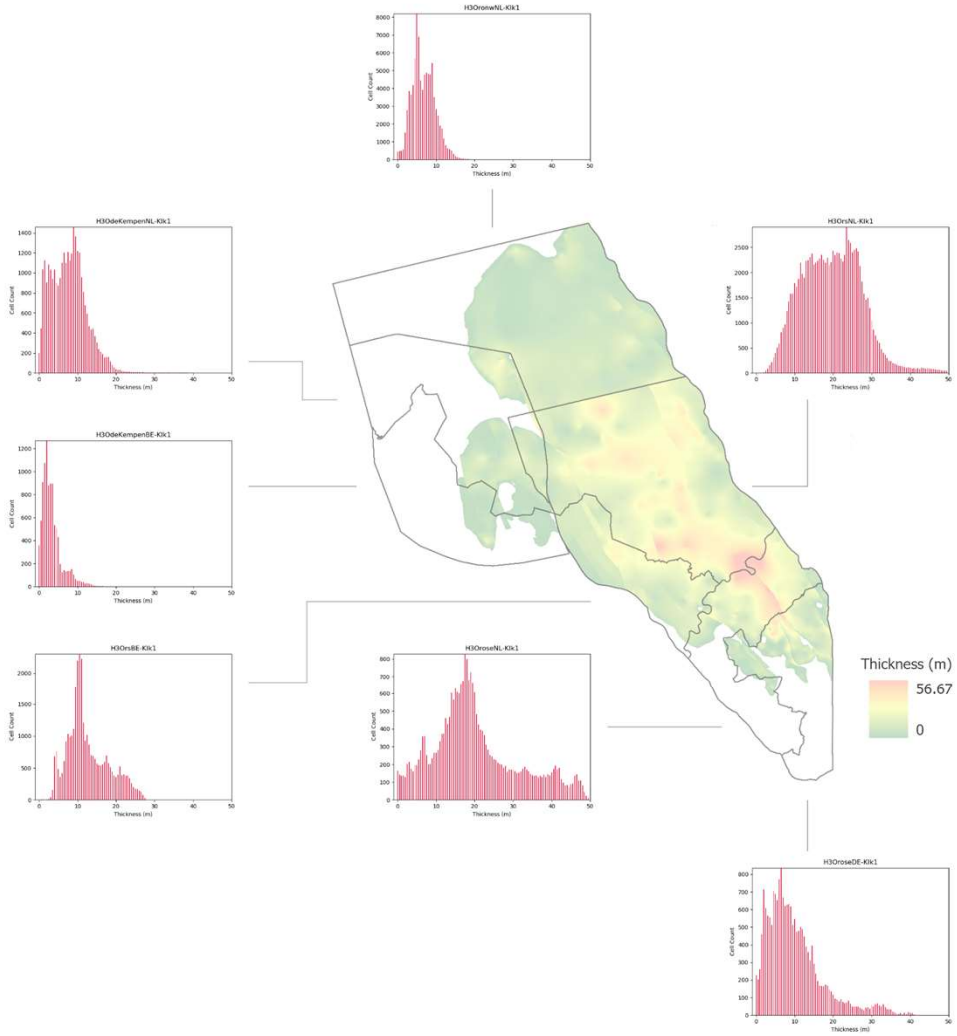
NL: Kiezeloöliet Fm., eerste kleiige eenheid

BE: Mol Sands (Russendorp), Roer Valley Graben sediments north of the Feldbiss

DE: Kieseloolith-Fm, Reuver-Ton, Hor. 11



Thickness [m] of KIk1 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

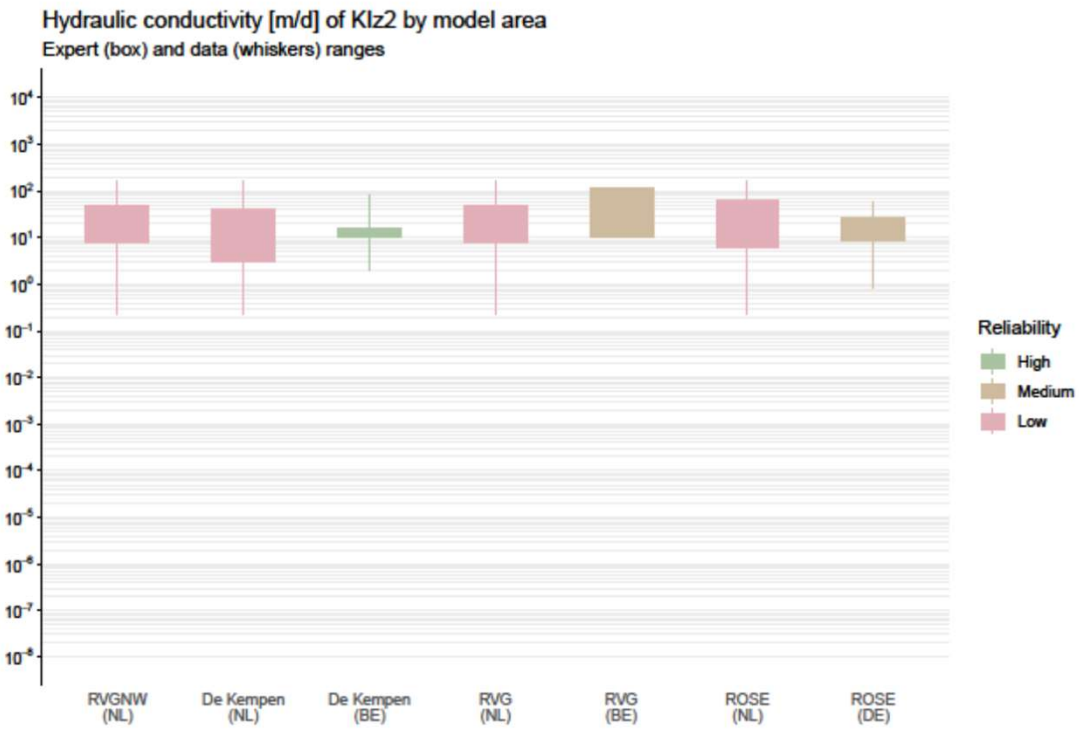
- BE data for RVG based on KIk2 as an analogue, which may explain the slightly higher value, DE data range very high because of single values, representing sand layers in the clay. NL absolute range is based on permeameter tests on small soil samples from the Waalre Formation (WA) that was used as analogue.

Unit KIz2

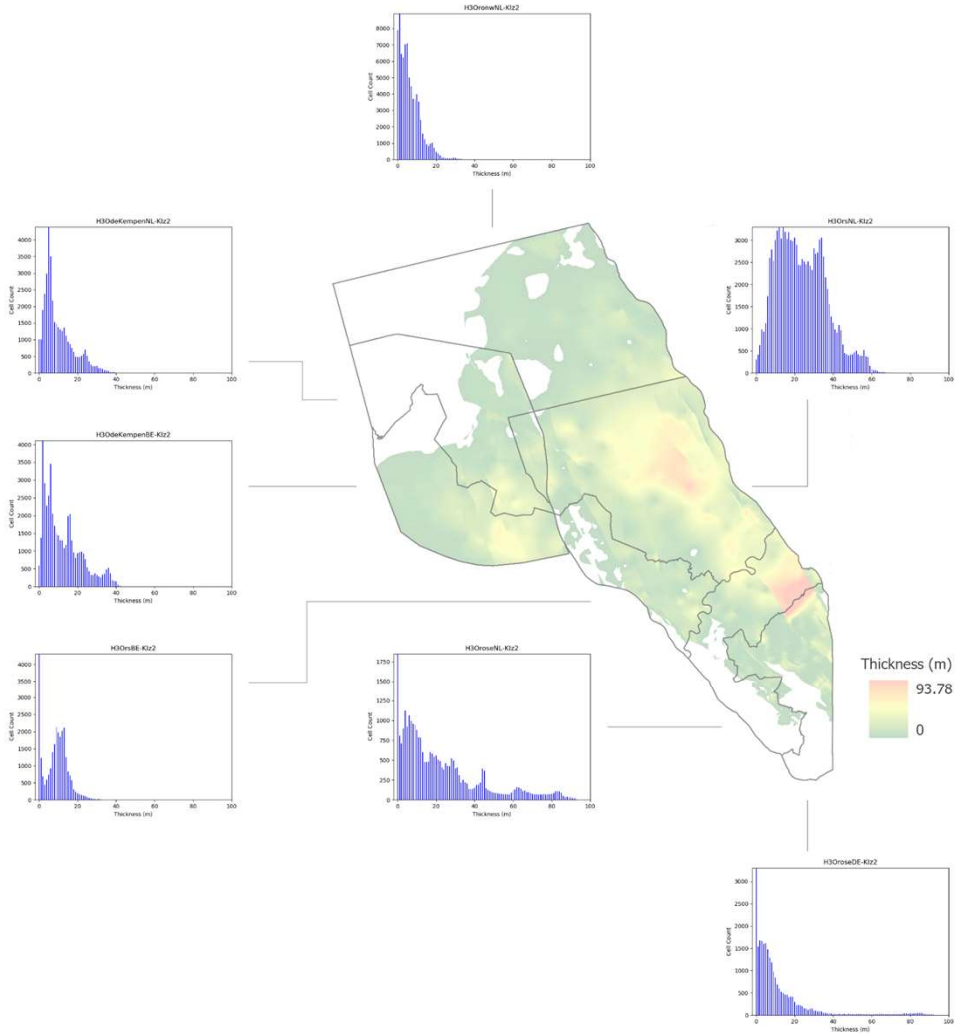
NL: Kiezeloöliet Fm., tweede zandige eenheid

BE: Mol Sands (Maatheide), Roer Valley Graben sediments north of the Feldbiss

DE: Kieseloolith-Fm, Unterer Reuver-Sand, Hor. 10



Thickness [m] of KIz2 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

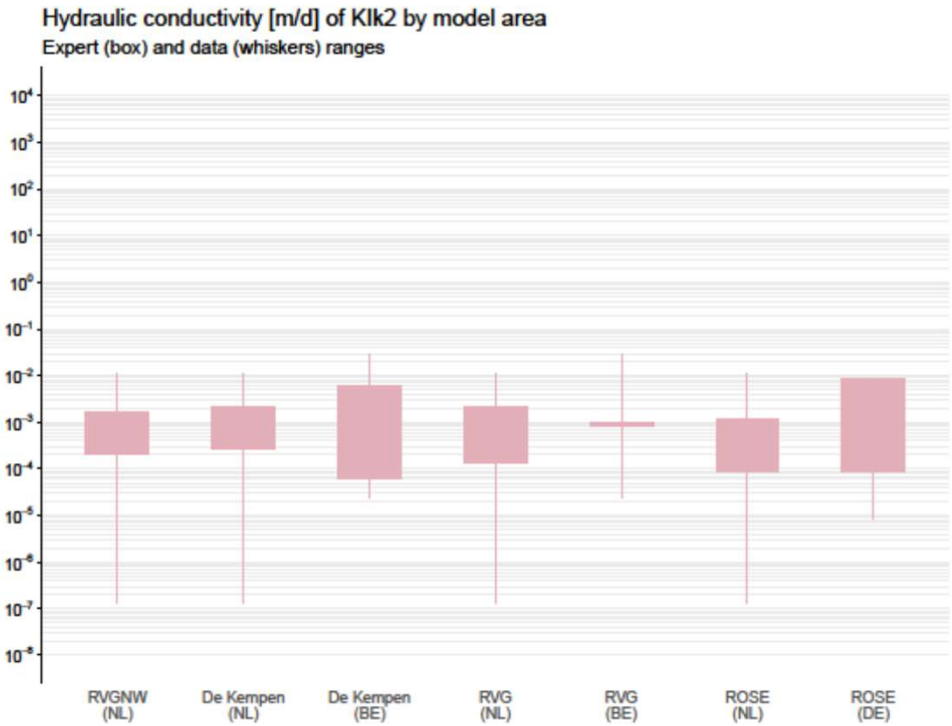
- Overall very good agreement between NL-BE-DE data

Unit KIk2

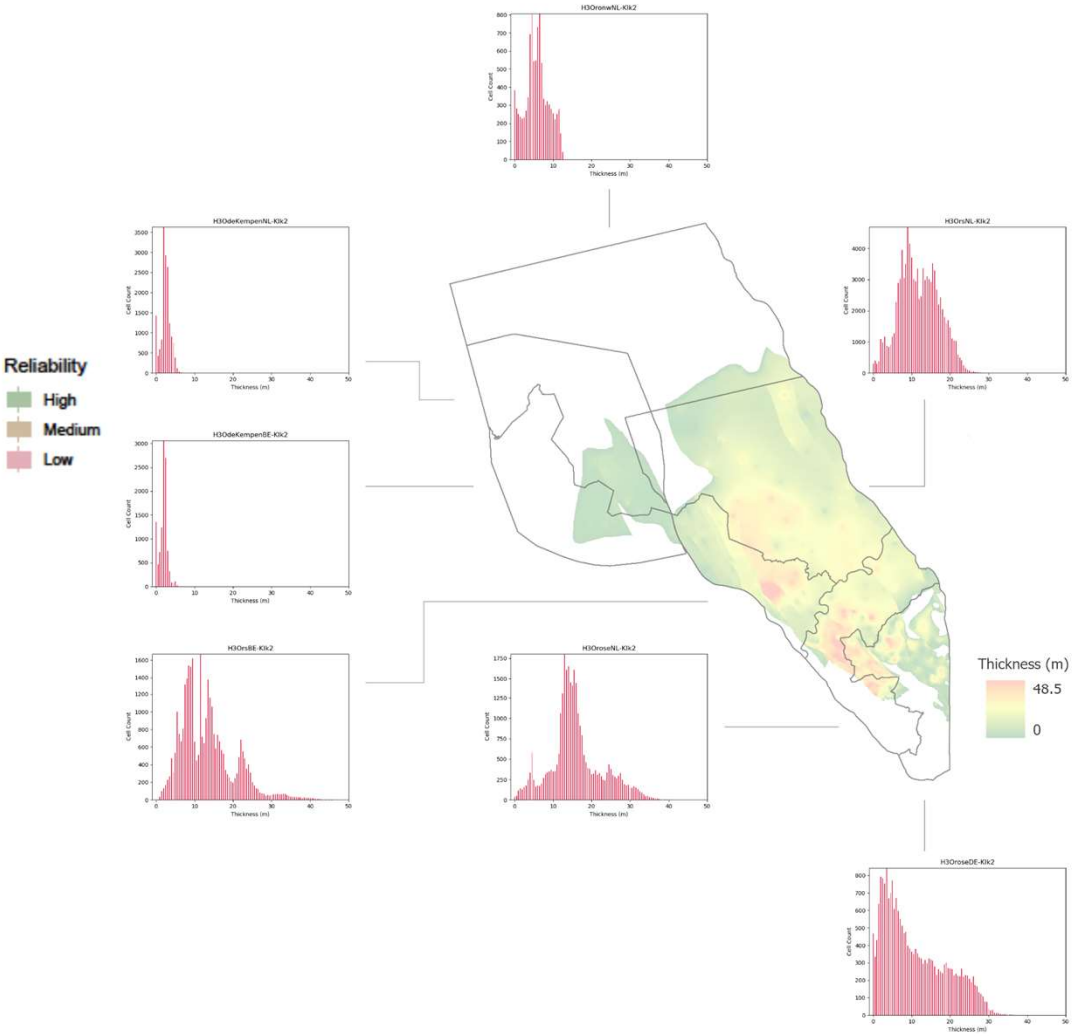
NL: Kiezeloöliet Fm., tweede kleiige eenheid

BE: Mol Sands (De Maat), Brunssum Clay

DE: Kieseloolith-Fm, Oberer Rotton, Hor. 9C



Thickness [m] of KIk2 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

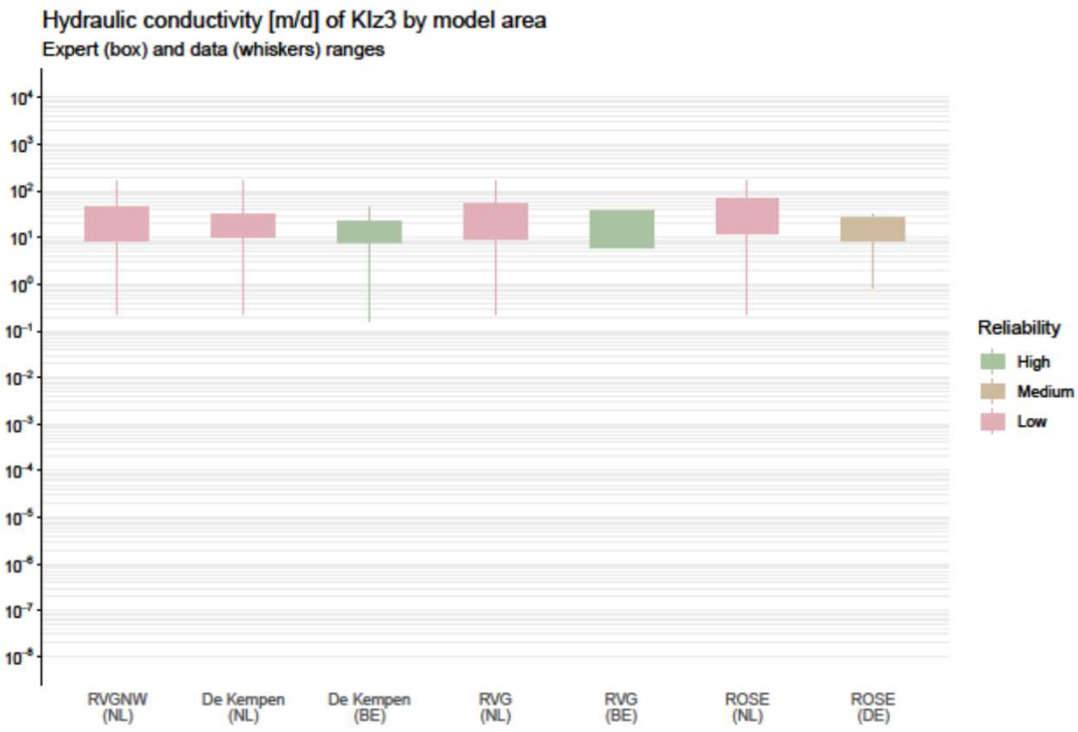
- Very small BE expert range in RVG is based on only two individual values as given in the references, absolute range based on WAk1 as an analogue and seems to agree quite well with NL and DE data; note that Klk2 for the BE De Kempen area is not clay but lignite (De Maat); NL absolute range is based on permeameter tests on small soil samples from the Waalre Formation (WA) that was used as analogue.

Unit KIz3

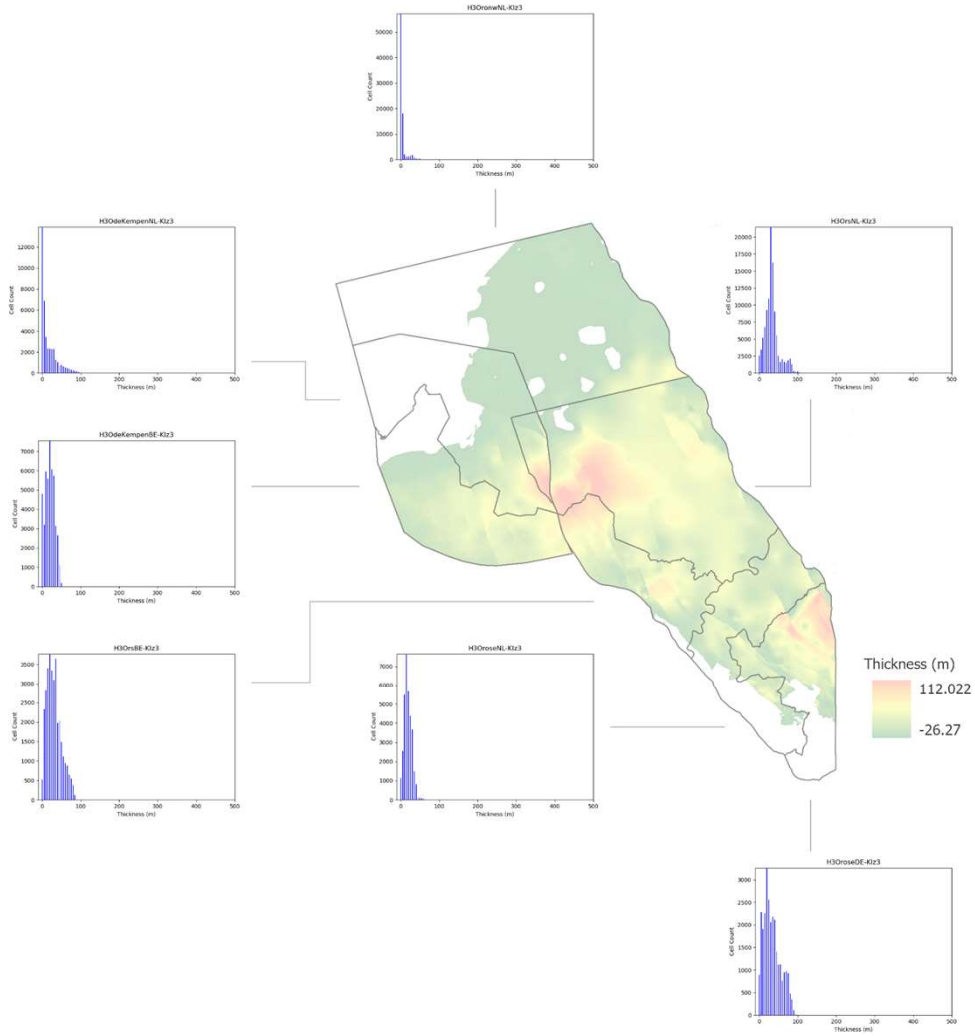
NL: Kiezeloöliet Fm., derde zandige eenheid

BE: Mol Sands (Donk), Pey Sand

DE: Kieseloolith-Fm, Liblar-Sand, Hor. 9B



Thickness [m] of KIz3 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

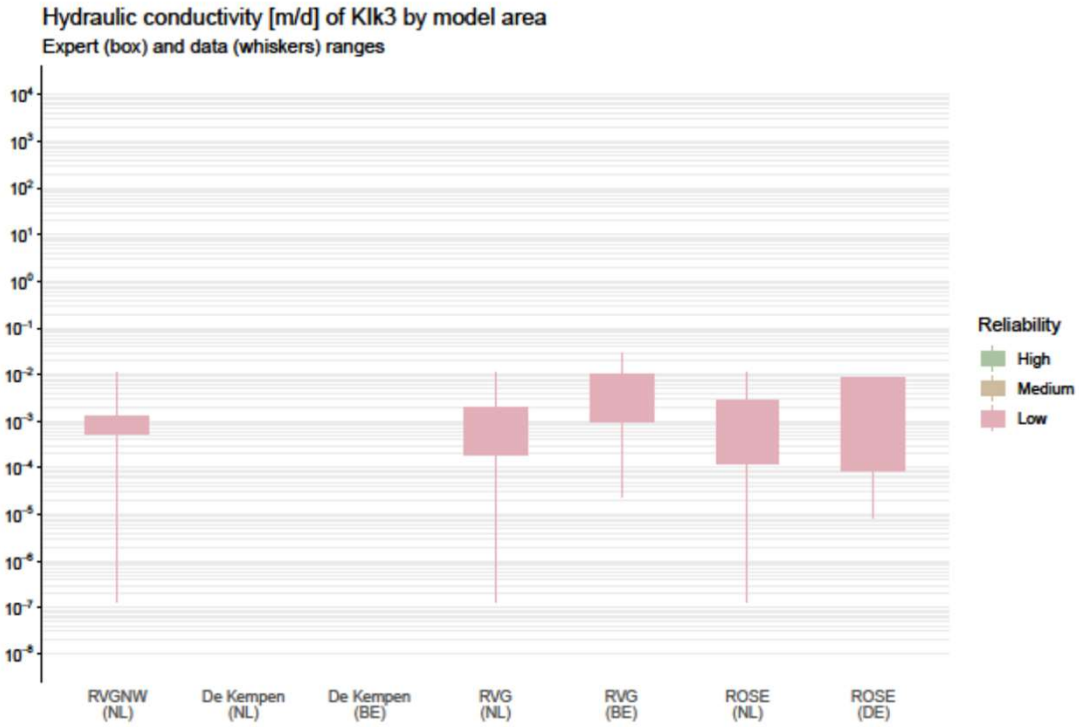
- Overall very good agreement between NL-BE-DE data

Unit KIk3

NL: Kiezeloöliet Fm., derde kleiige eenheid

BE: Brunssum Clay

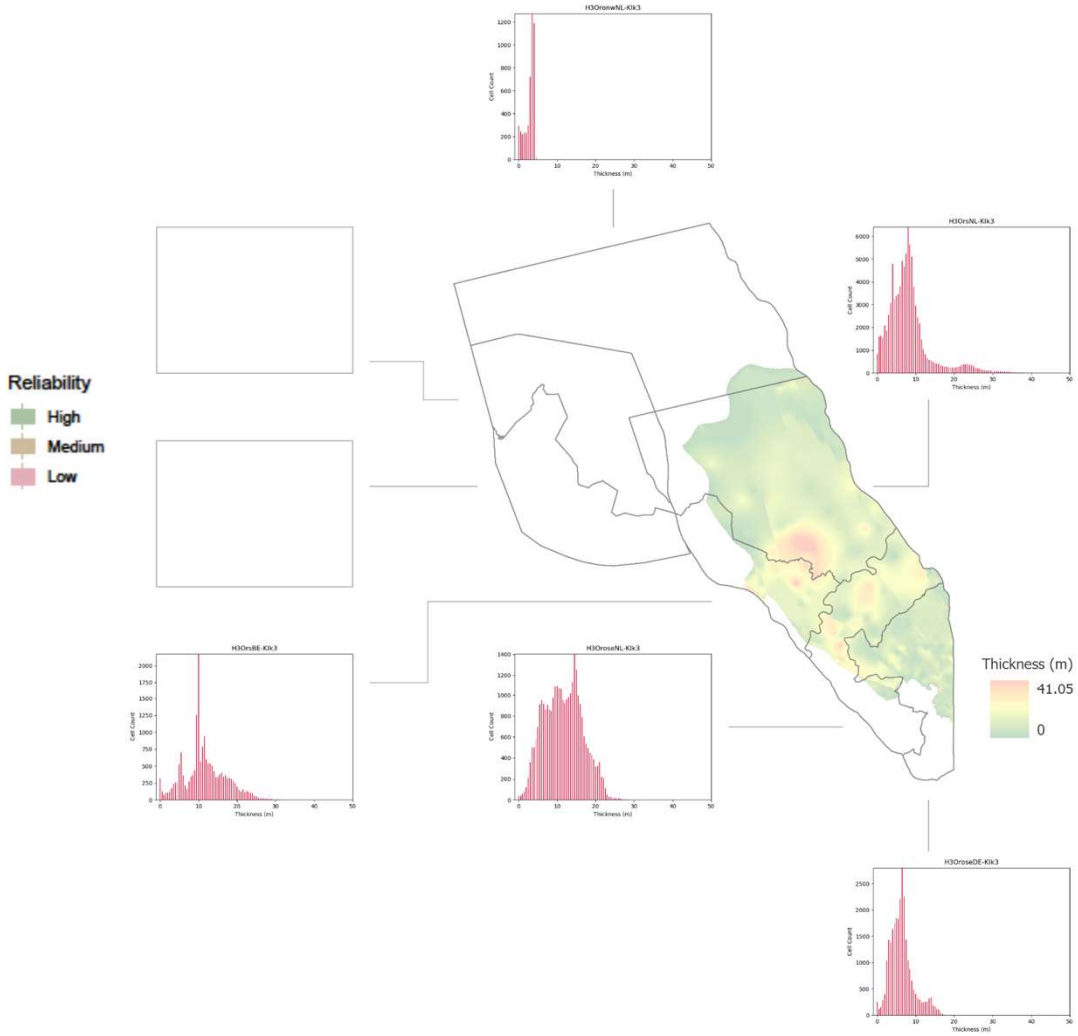
DE: Kieseloolith-Fm, Unterer Rotton, Hor. 9A



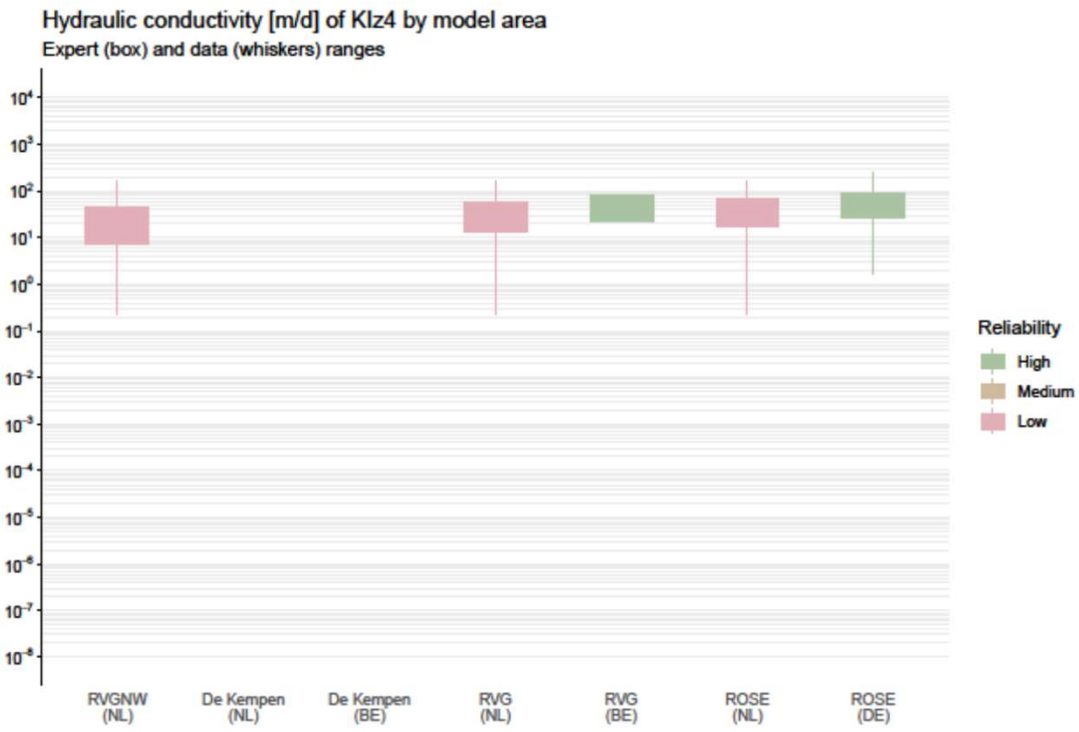
Notes on observed trends and differences:

- Overall fair agreement, NL absolute range is based on permeameter tests on small soil samples from the Waalre Formation (WA) that was used as analogue.

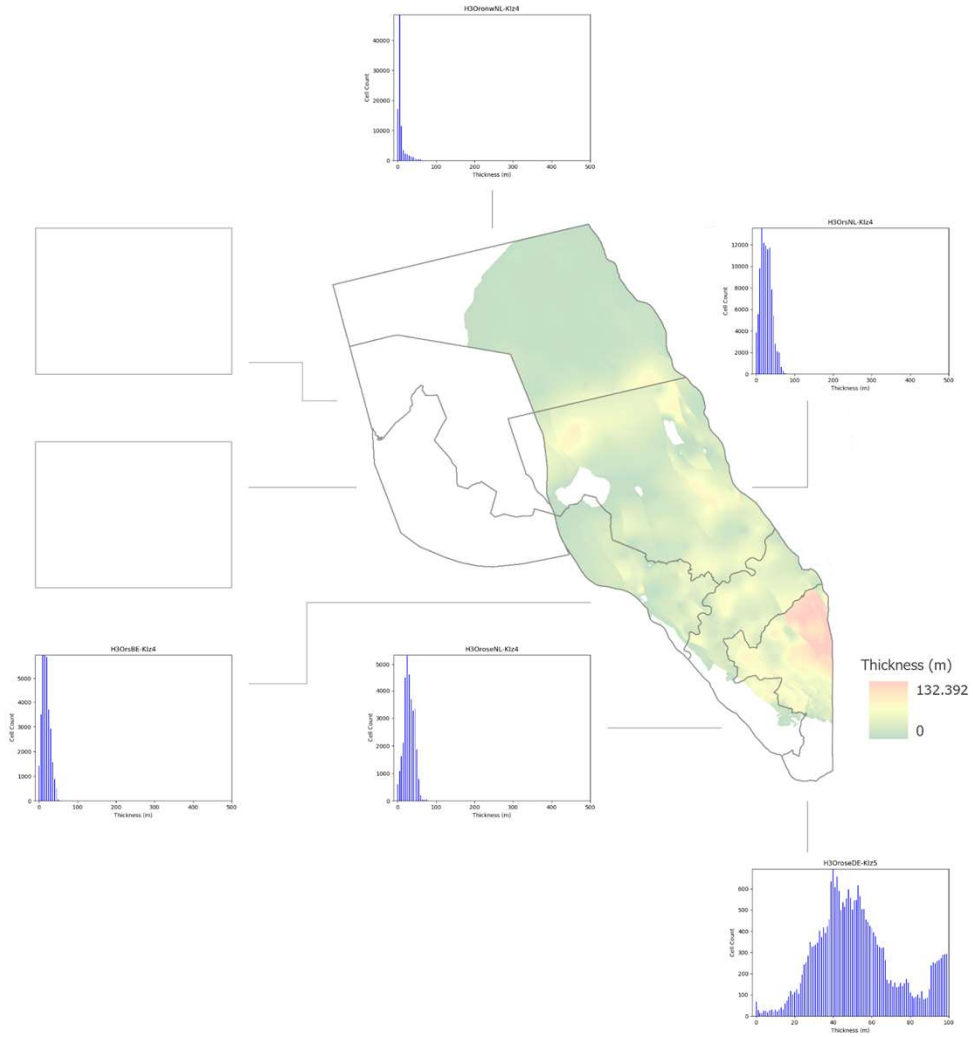
Thickness [m] of KIk3 by model area



Unit KIz4
NL: Kiezeloöliet Fm., vierde zandige eenheid
BE: Waubach Sand
DE: Kieseloolith-Fm, Hauptkies-Schichten, Hor. 8



Thickness [m] of KIz4 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:
- Very good agreement between NL-BE-DE data

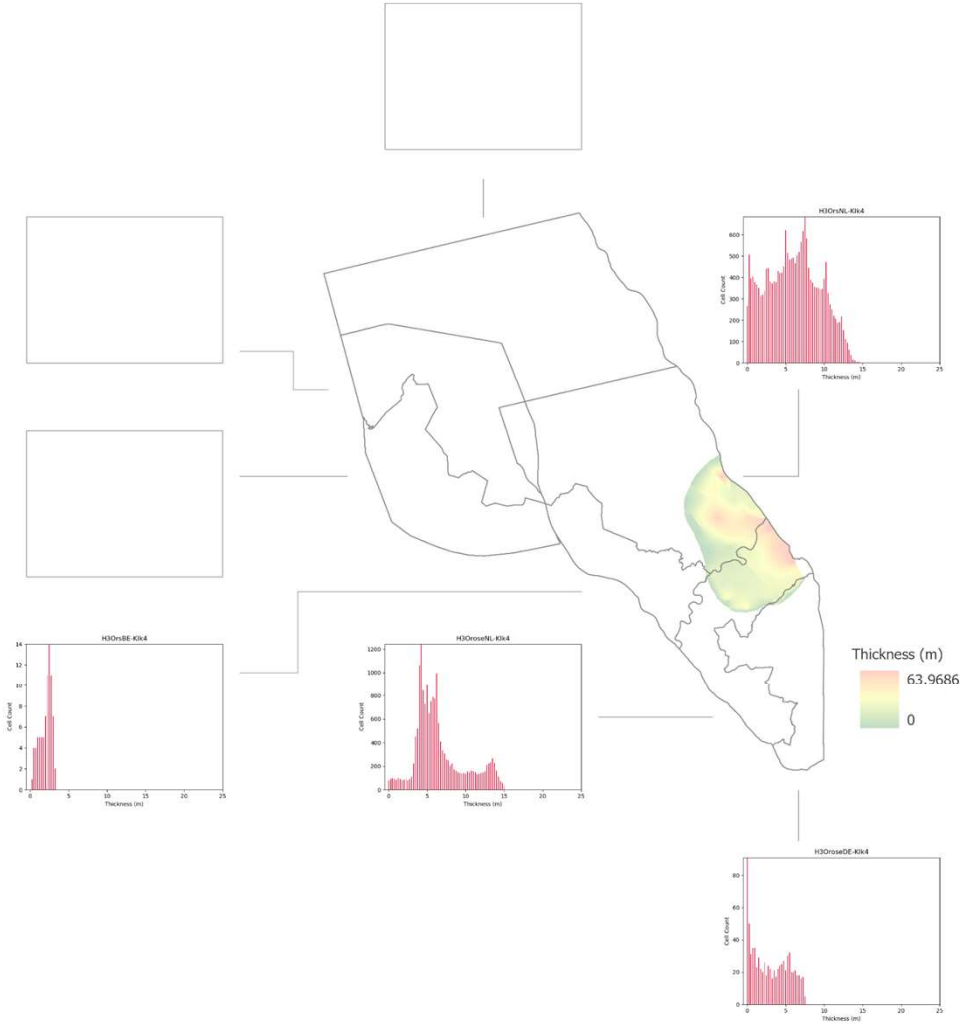
Unit KIk4

NL: Kiezeloöliet Fm., vierde kleiige eenheid

BE:

DE:

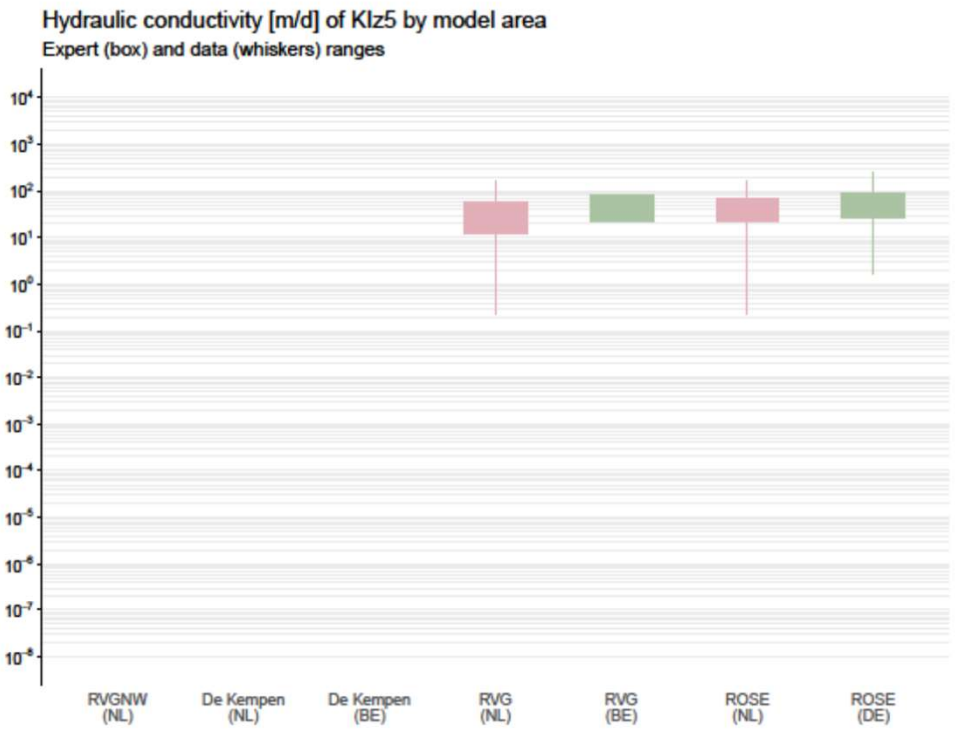
Thickness [m] of KIk4 by model area



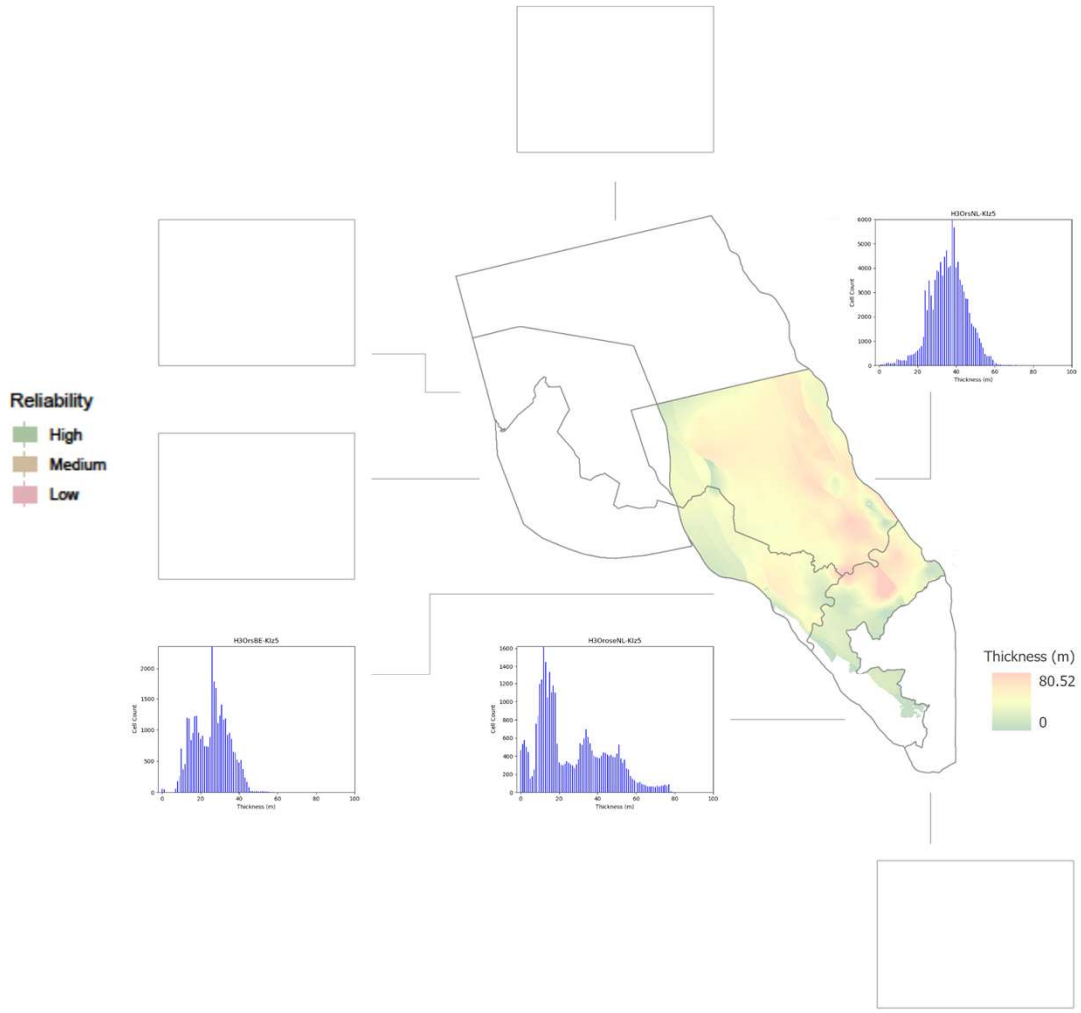
Notes on observed trends and differences:

- Overall good agreement between NL and DE data, even though the latter expert range is wider, the reason is the systematic approach in DE, using in general for aquitards ranges covering 2 magnitudes. NL absolute range is based on permeameter tests on small soil samples from the Waalre Formation (WA) that was used as analogue.

Unit KIz5
NL: Kiezeloöliet Fm., vijfde zandige eenheid
BE: Waubach Sand
DE: Kieseloolith-Fm, Hauptkies-Schichten, Hor. 8



Thickness [m] of KIz5 by model area



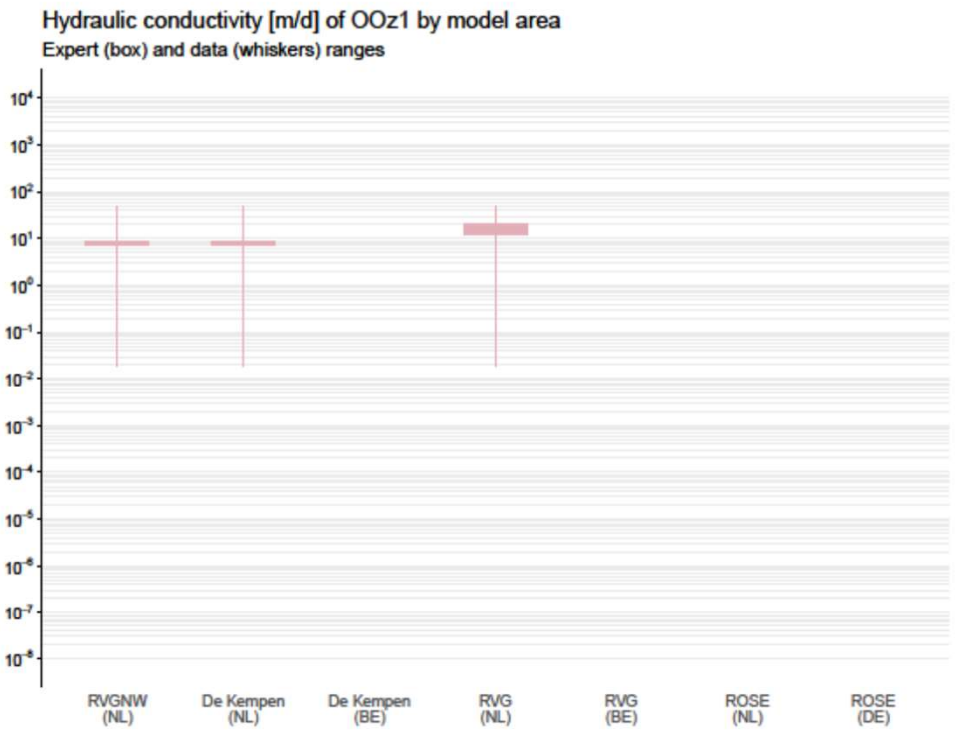
Notes on observed trends and differences:
- Very good agreement between NL-BE-DE data

Unit OOz1

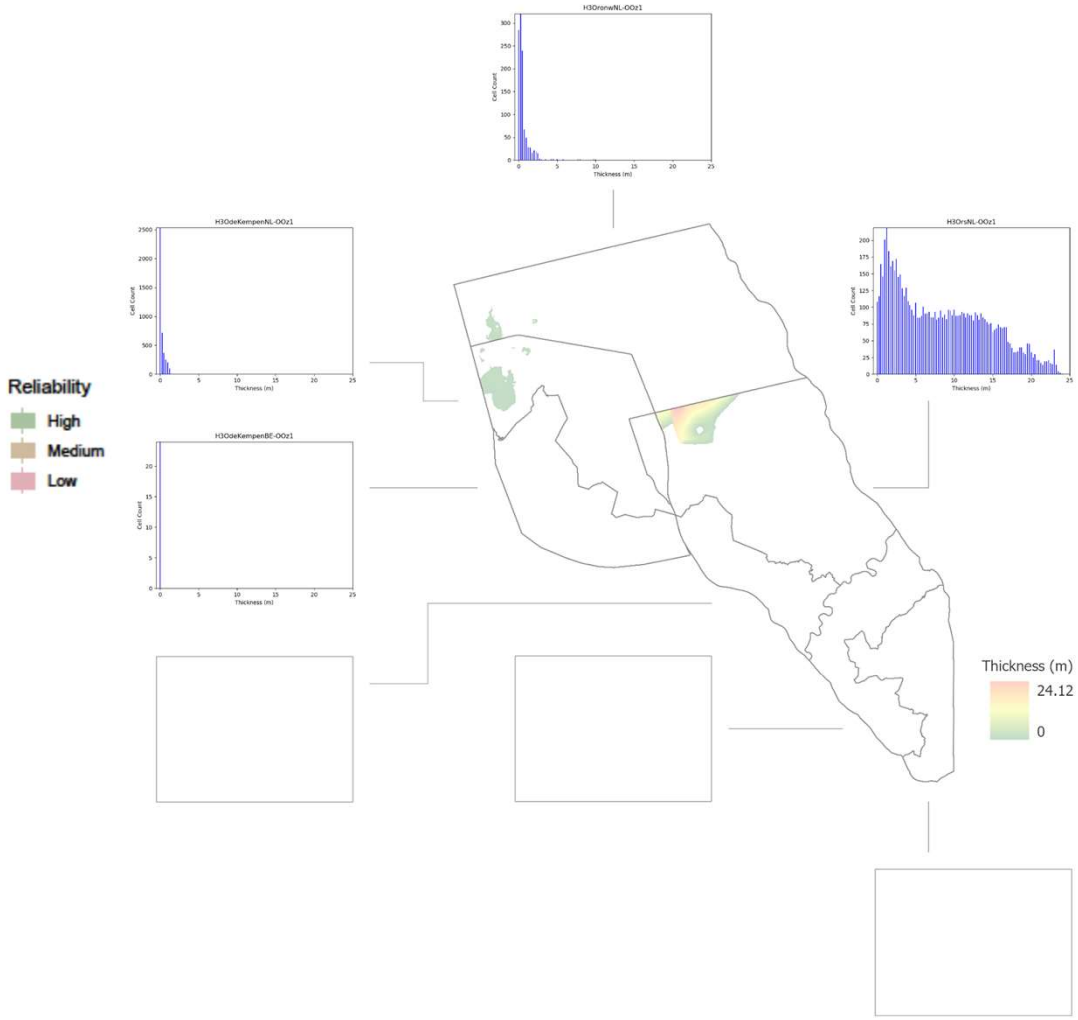
NL: Fm. van Oosterhout, 1e zandige eenheid

BE:

DE:



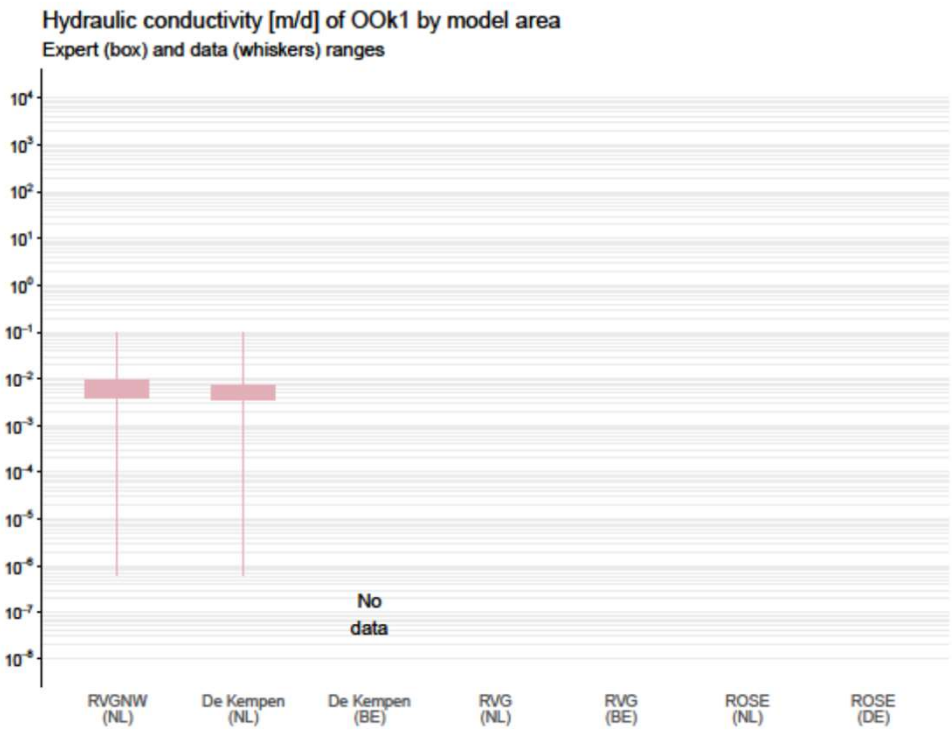
Thickness [m] of OOz1 by model area



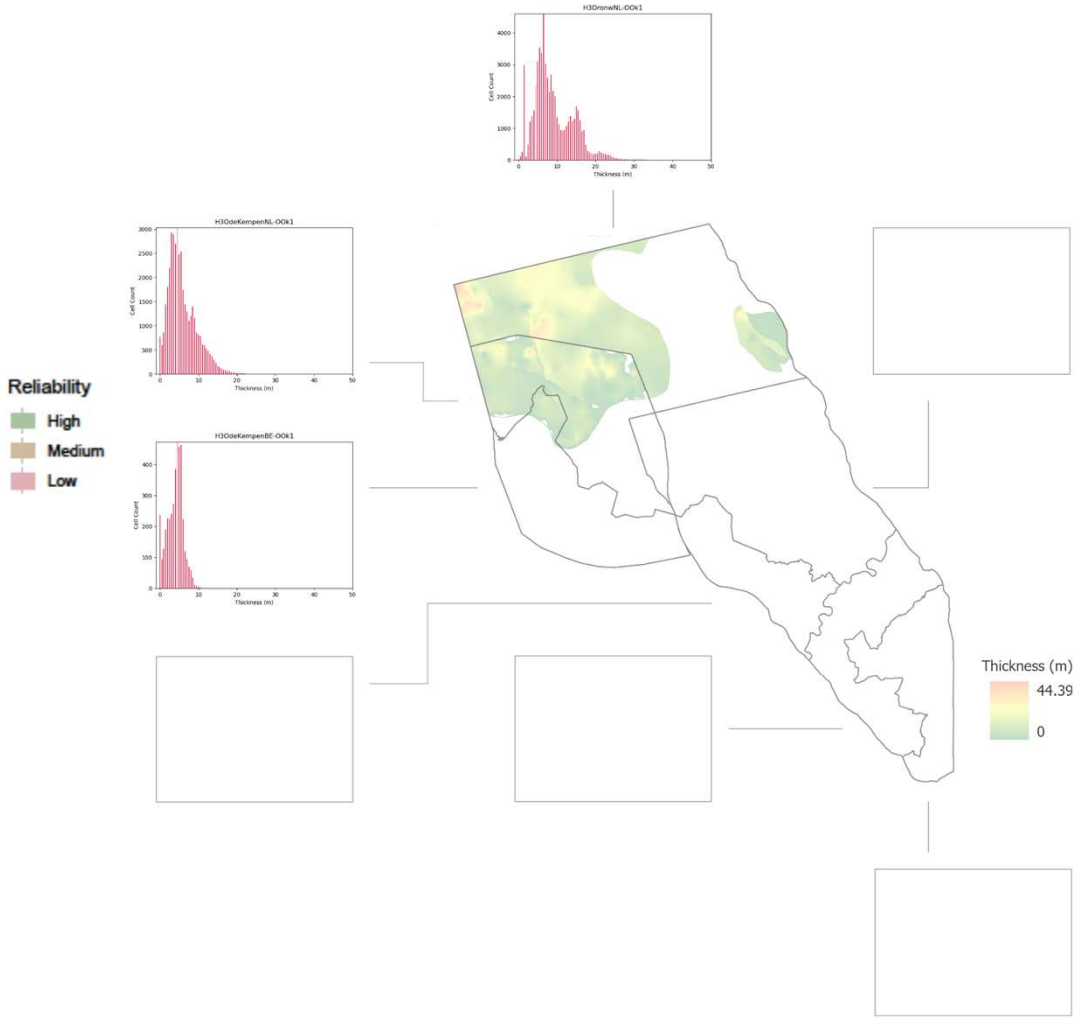
Notes on observed trends and differences:

- Only NL data

Unit OOk1
NL: Fm. van Oosterhout, 1e kleiige eenheid
BE: Lillo-Kattendijk Formation
DE:

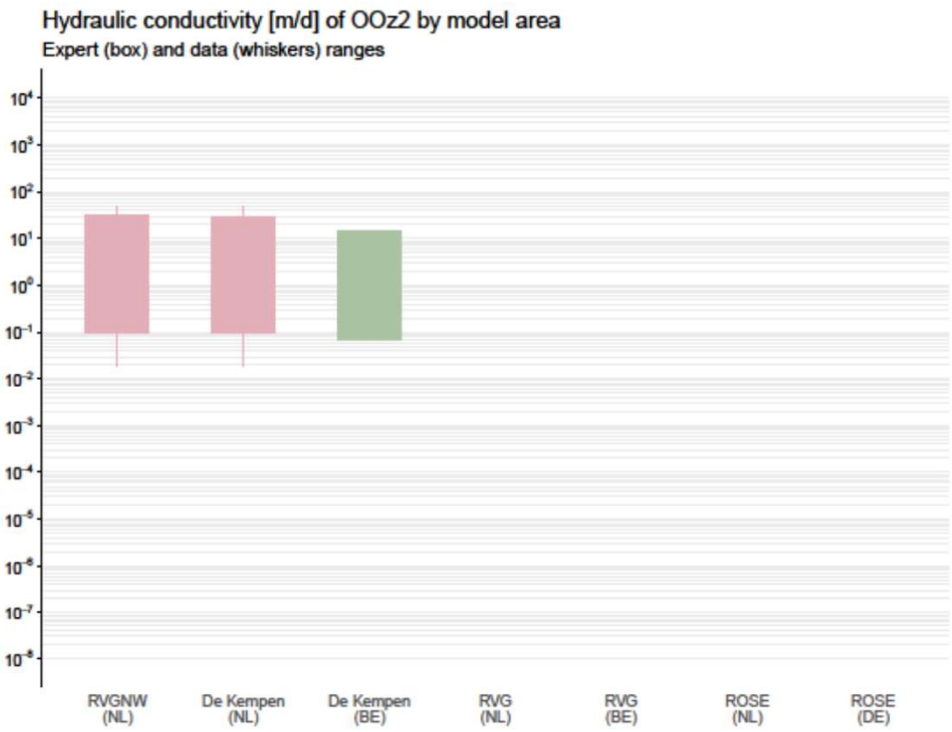


Thickness [m] of OOk1 by model area

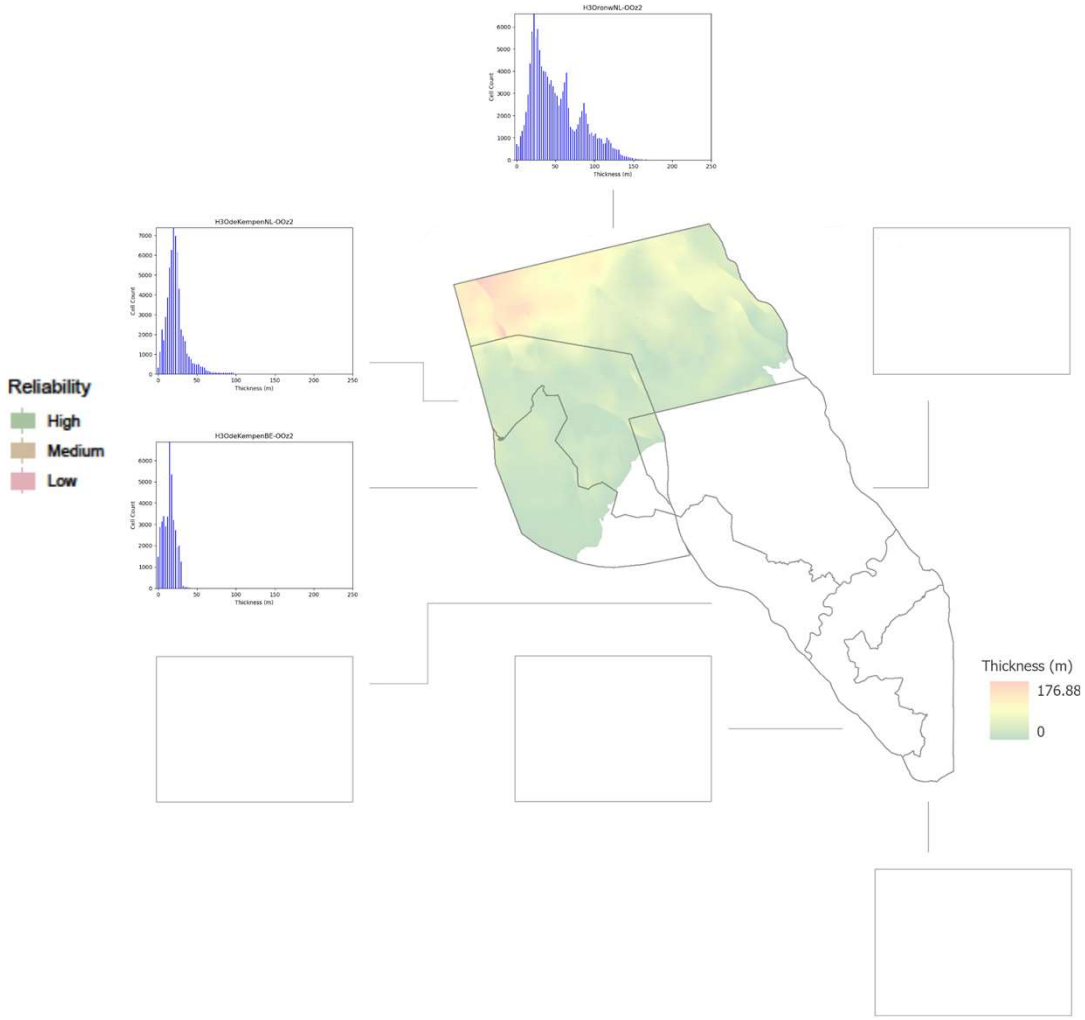


Notes on observed trends and differences:
- Only NL data

Unit OOz2
NL: Fm. van Oosterhout, 2e zandige eenheid
BE: Kattendijk-Lillo-Poederlee-Kasterlee Sands
DE:



Thickness [m] of OOz2 by model area



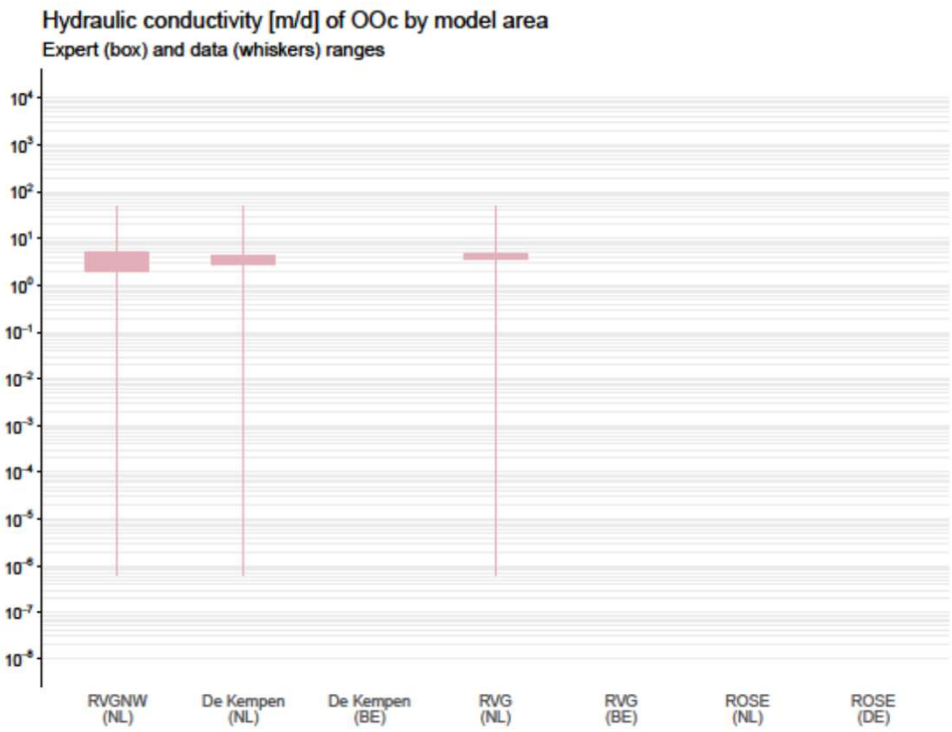
Notes on observed trends and differences:
- Very good agreement between NL and BE data

Unit OOc

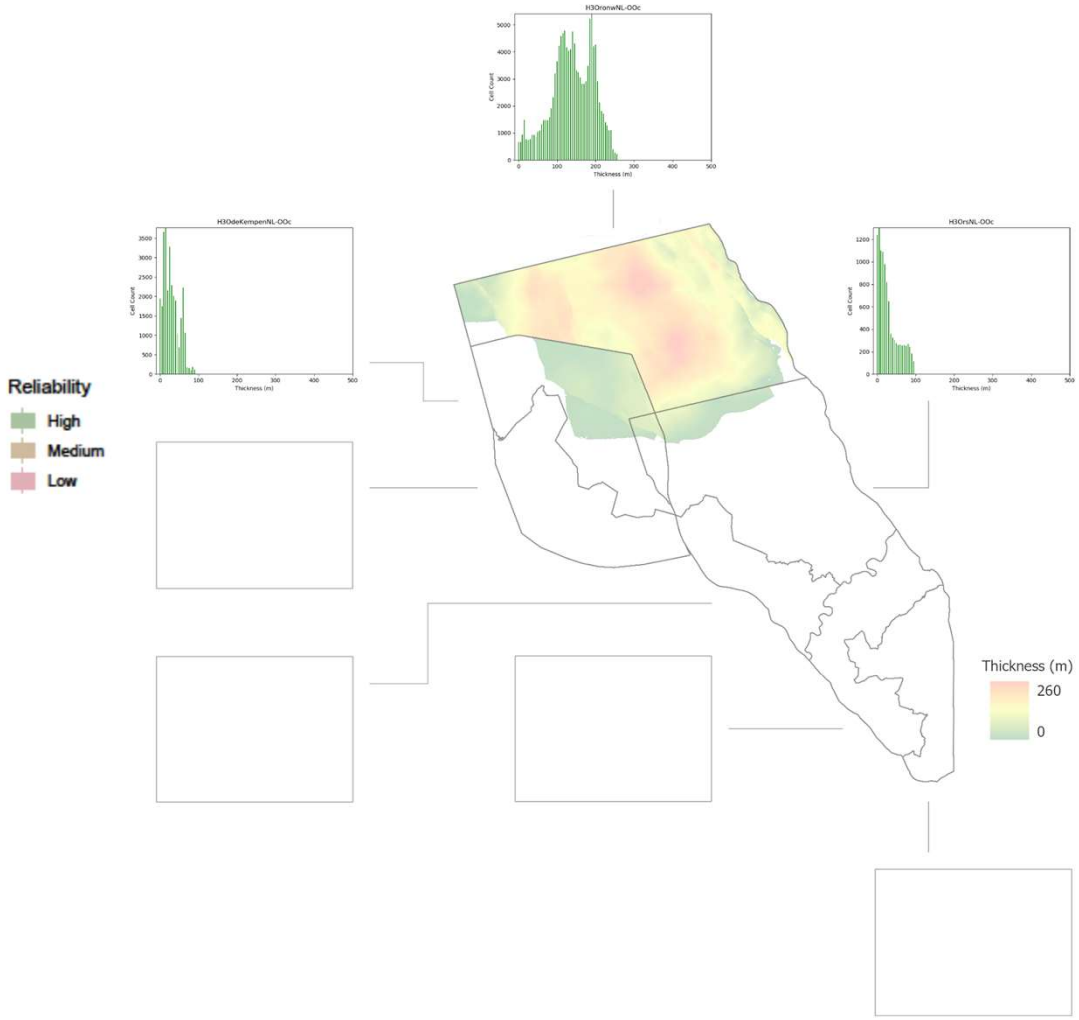
NL: Fm. van Oosterhout, complexe eenheid

BE:

DE:



Thickness [m] of OOc by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

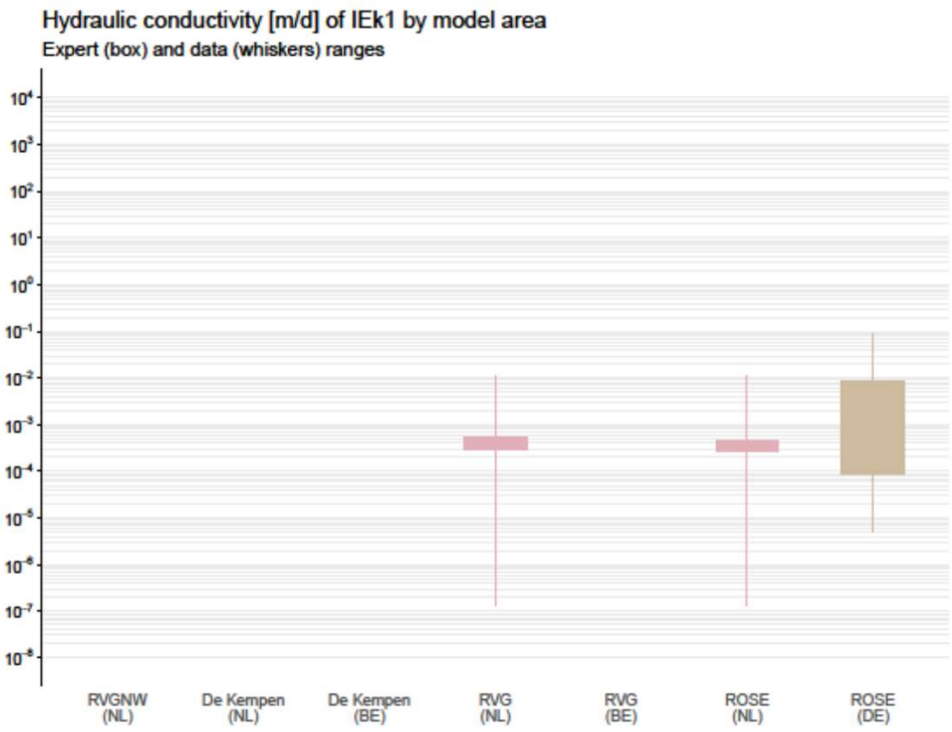
- Only NL data

Unit IEk1

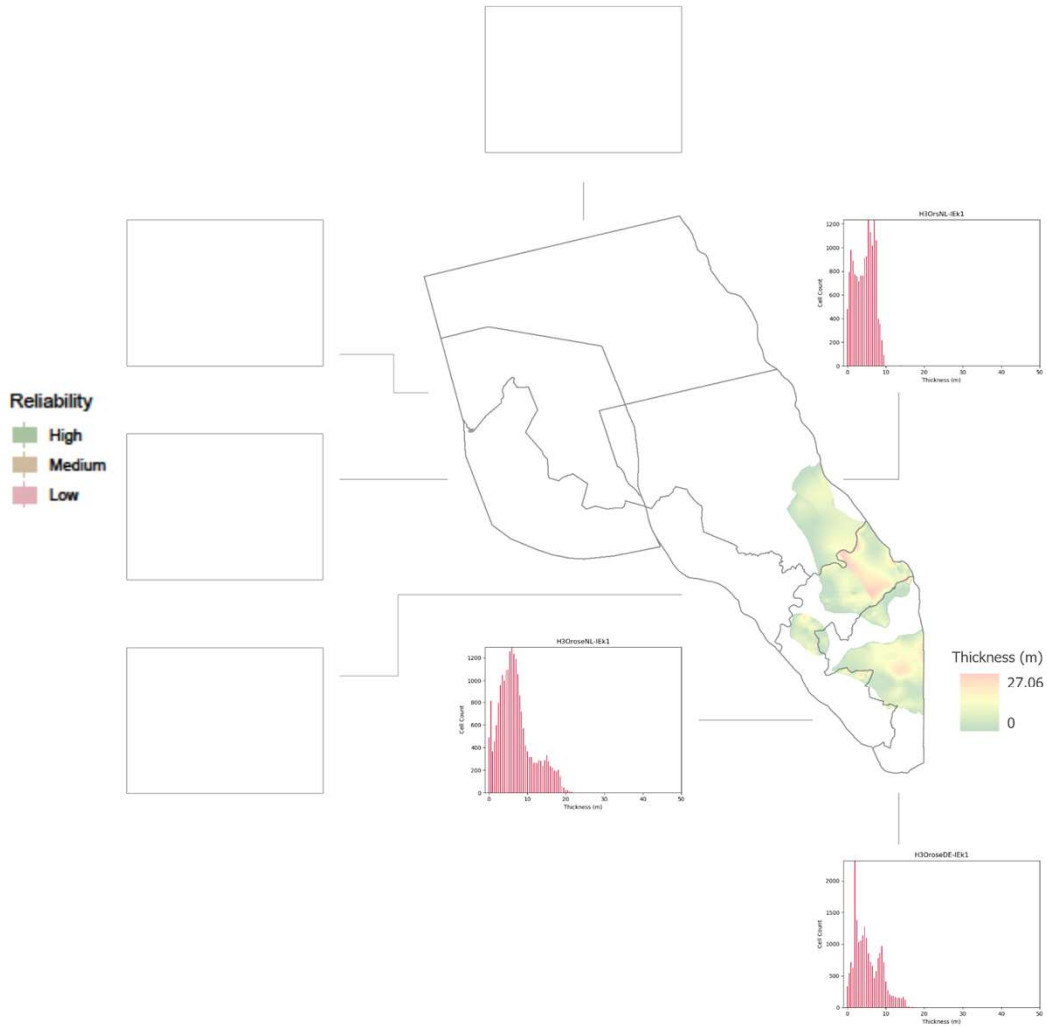
NL: Fm. van Inden, 1e kleiige eenheid

BE:

DE: Inden-Fm., Flöz Schophoven, Hor. 7F



Thickness [m] of IEk1 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

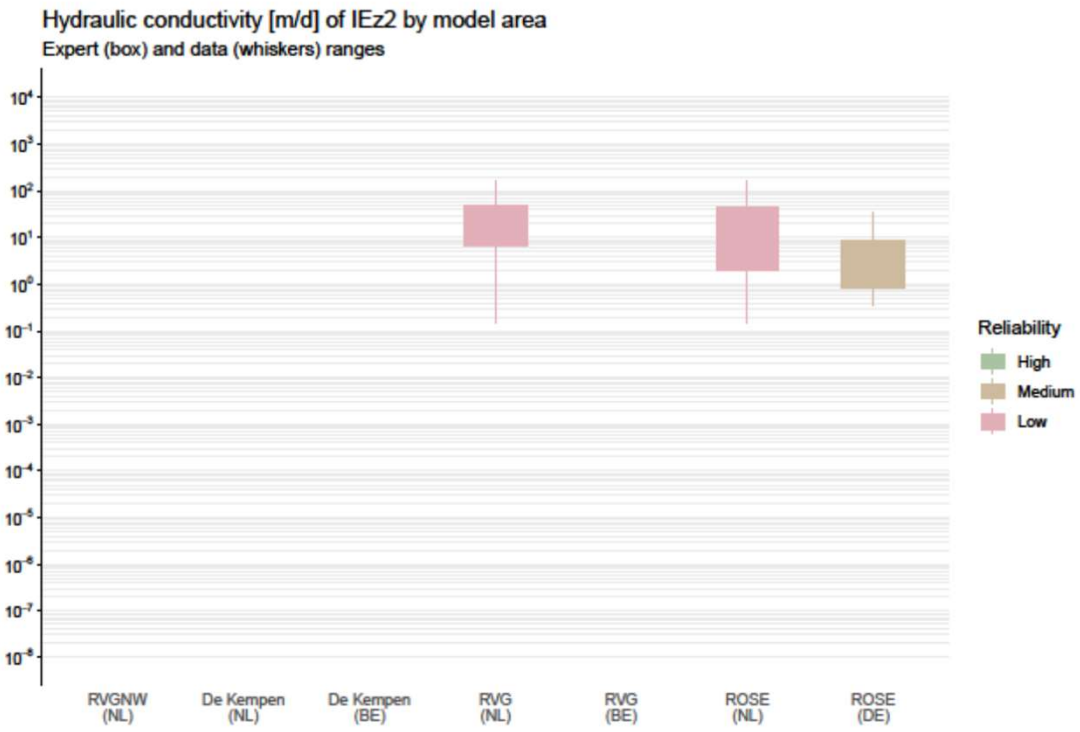
- The reason for the wider DE expert range is the systematic approach in DE, using in general for aquitards ranges covering 2 magnitudes, higher values could be because of closer distance to source and more sandy interlayers

Unit IEz2

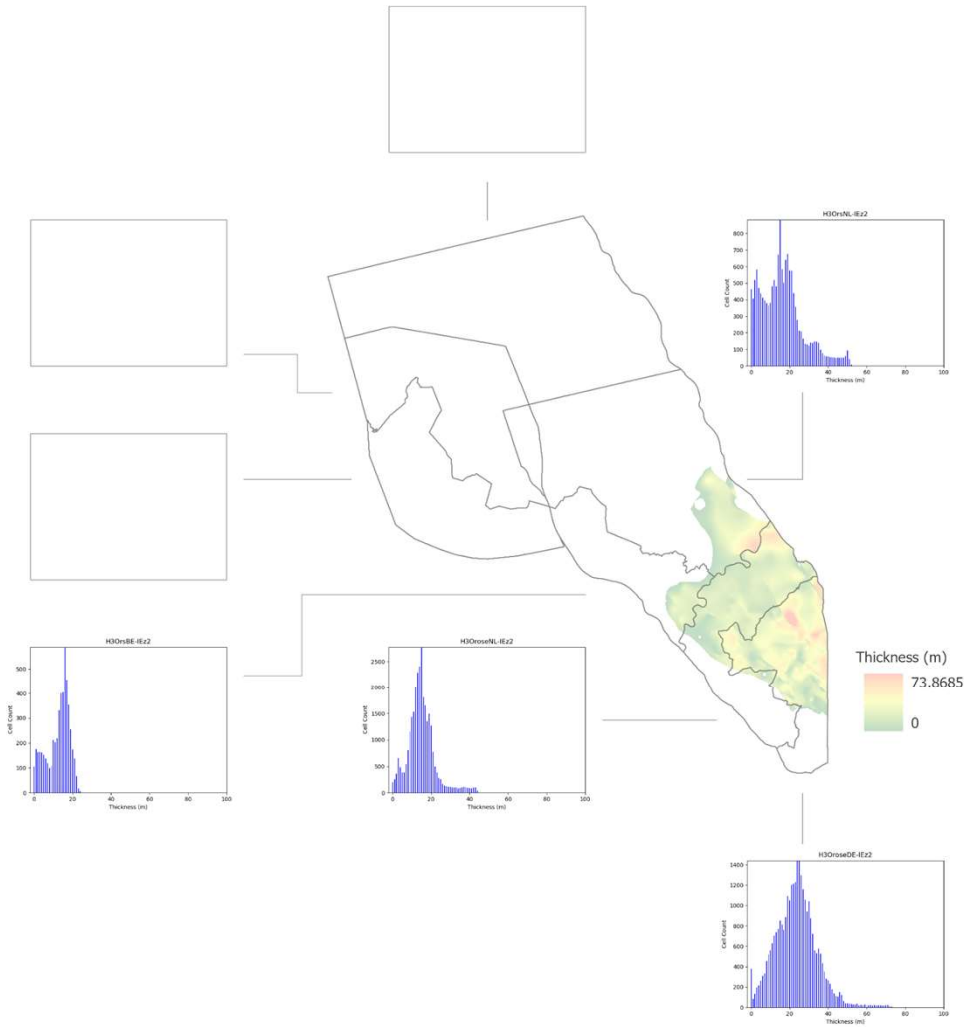
NL: Fm. van Inden, 2e zandige eenheid

BE:

DE: Inden-Fm., Kirchberg- und Schophoven-Sand, Hor. 7C, 7E



Thickness [m] of IEz2 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

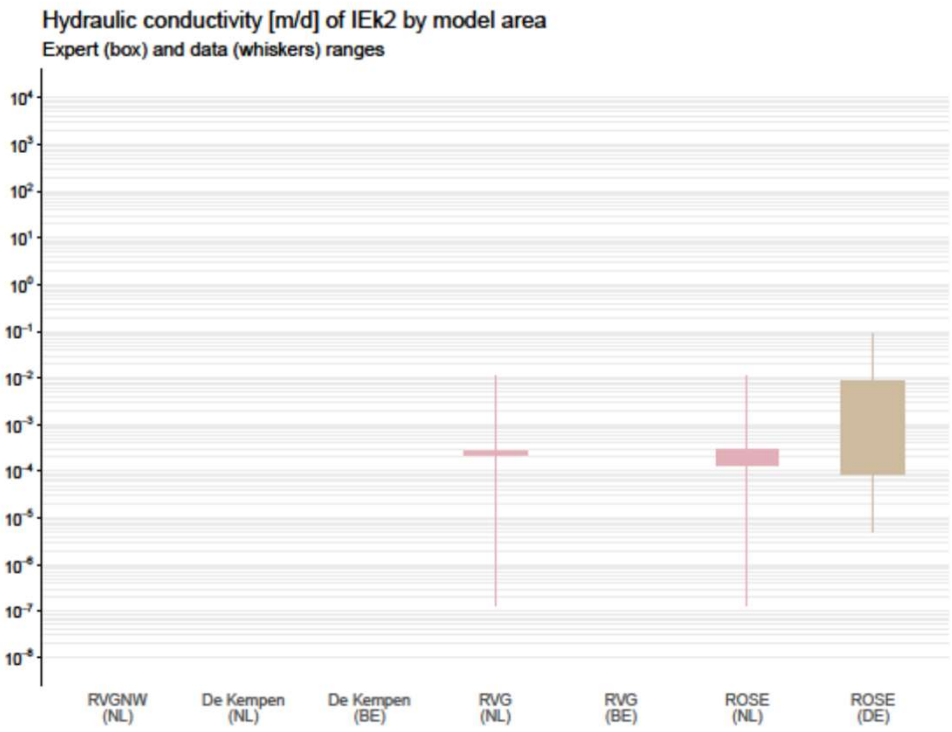
- Relatively good agreement between NL and DE data. Higher NL expert range is based on an analysis of coarseness of the sands.

Unit IEk2

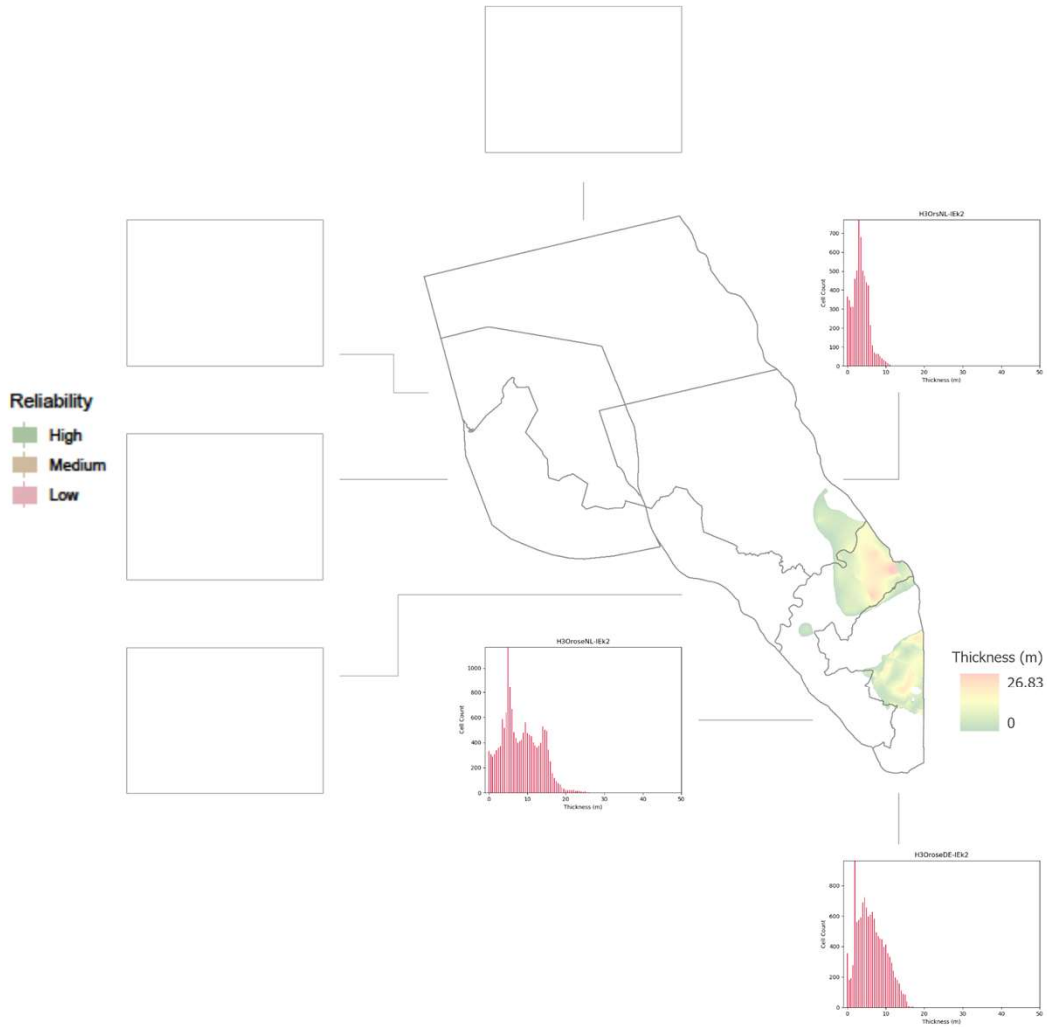
NL: Fm. van Inden, 2e kleiige eenheid

BE:

DE: Inden-Fm., Flöz Friesheim, Hor. 7B



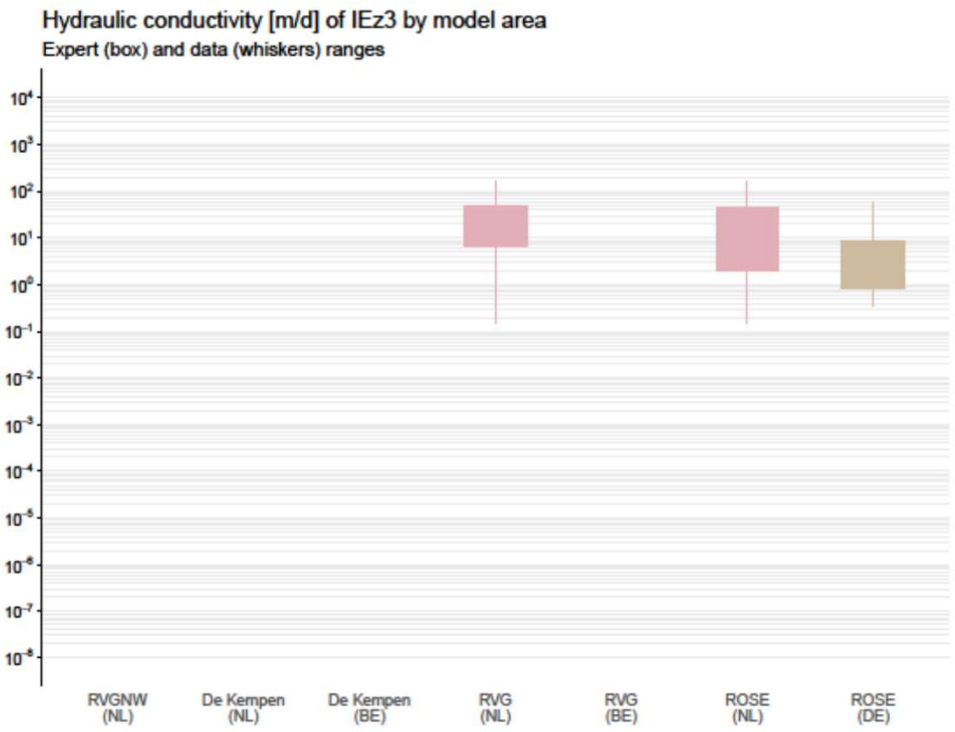
Thickness [m] of IEk2 by model area



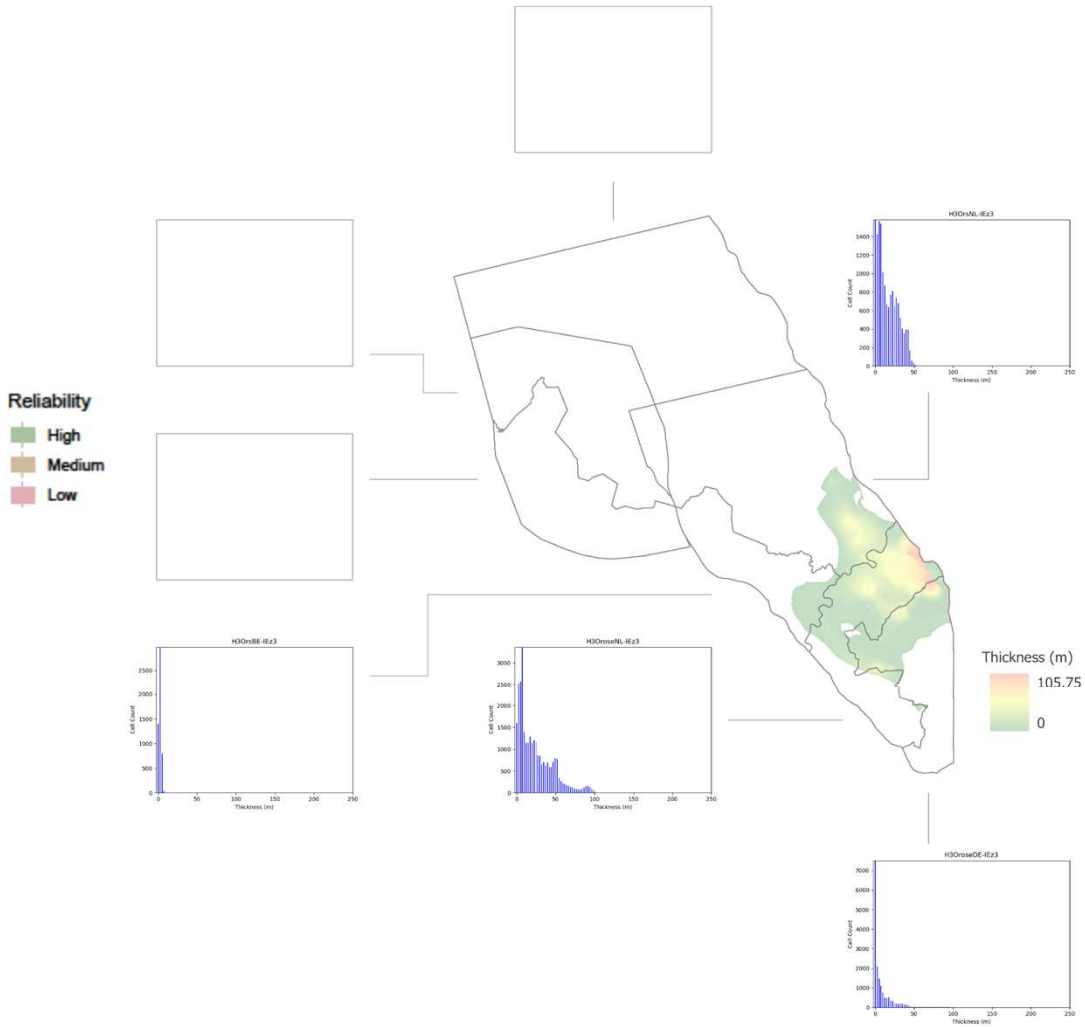
Notes on observed trends and differences:

- The reason for the wider DE expert range is the systematic approach in DE, using in general for aquitards ranges covering 2 magnitudes, higher values could be because of closer distance to source and more sandy interlayers

Unit IEz3
NL: Fm. van Inden, 3e zandige eenheid
BE:
DE: Inden-Fm., Friesheim-Sand, Hor. 7A



Thickness [m] of IEz3 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

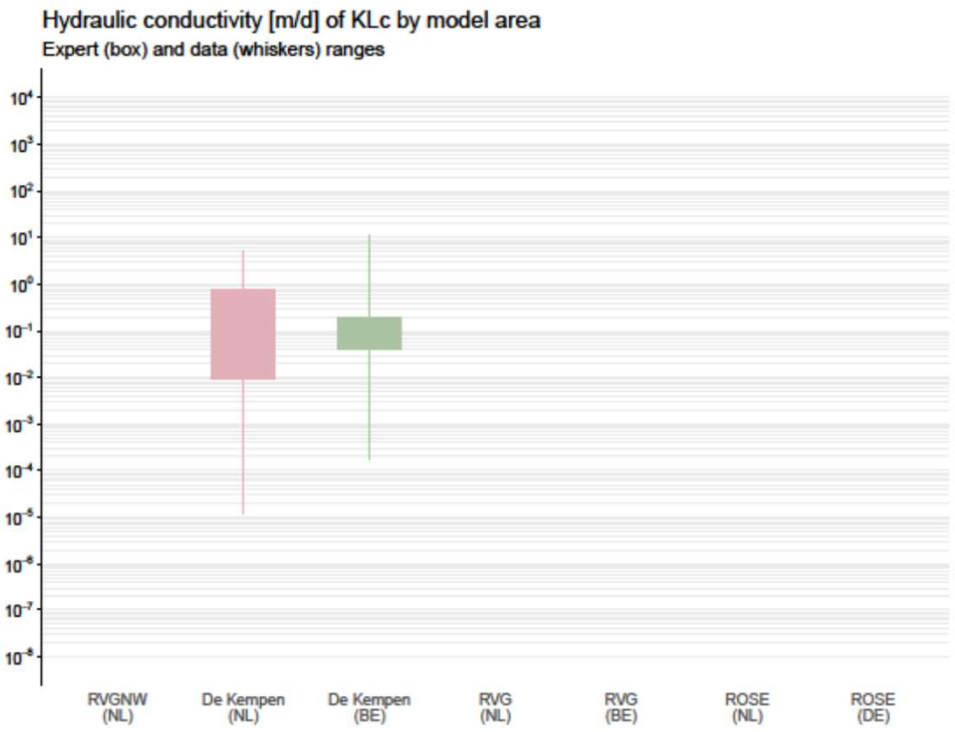
- Relatively good agreement between NL and DE data. Higher NL expert range is based on an analysis of coarseness of the sands.

Unit KLc

NL: Fm. van Breda, 1e zandige eenheid

BE: Clayey transition between Kasterlee and Diest Formations (Kasterlee Clay)

DE:

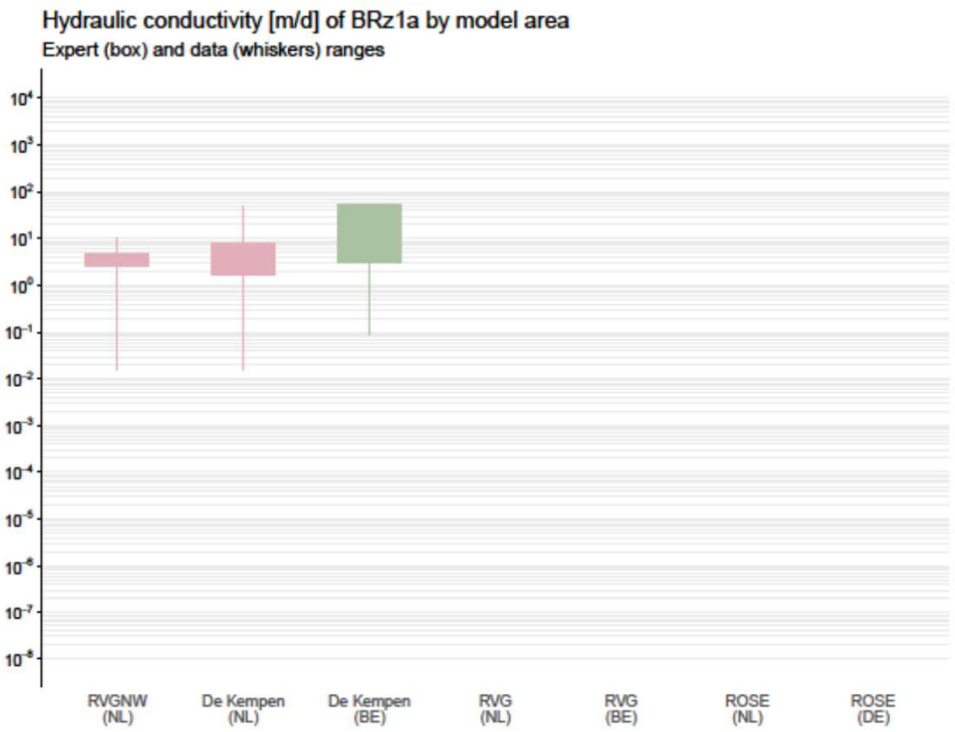


Thickness [m] of KLc by model area

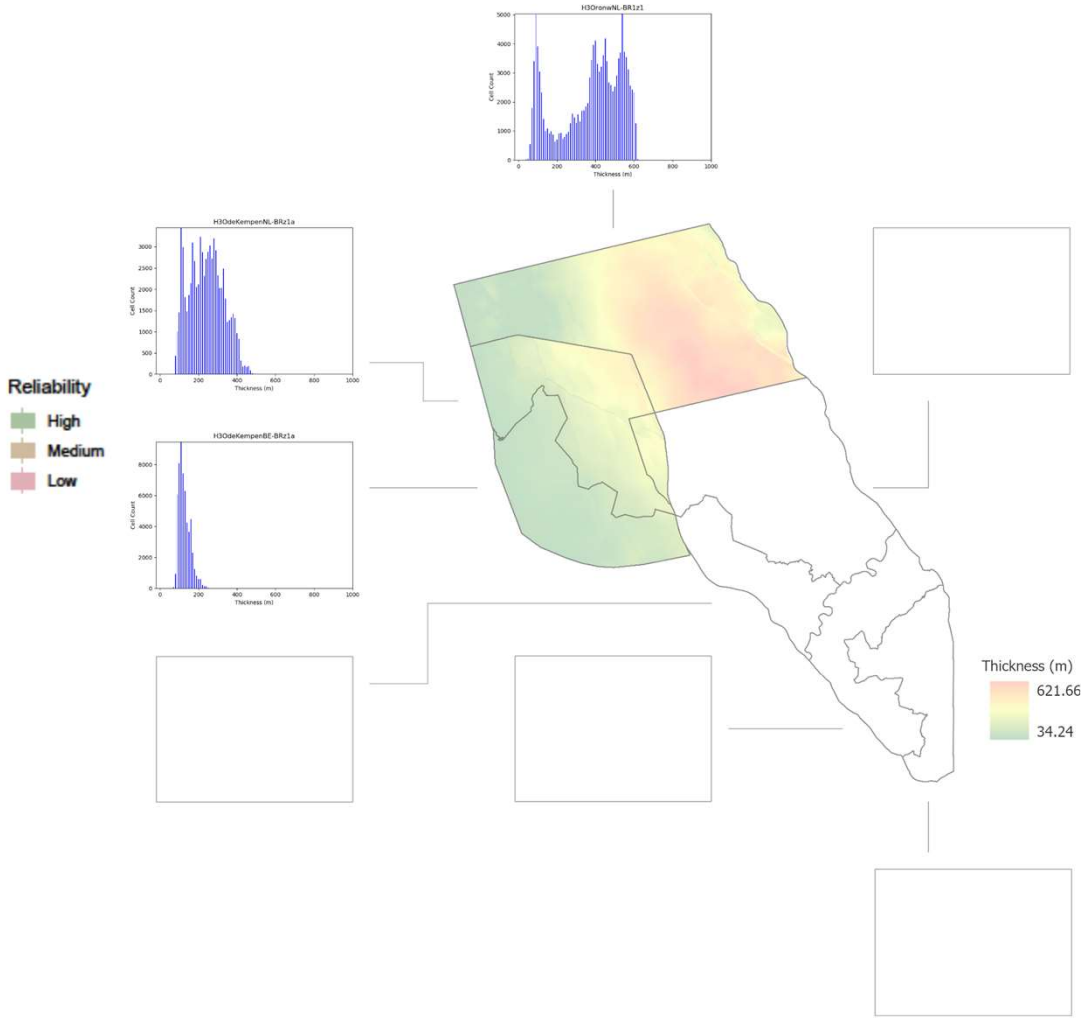
Notes on observed trends and differences:

- Good agreement between NL and BE data, BE expert range is small as a result of many consistent local data

Unit BRz1a
NL: Fm. van Breda, 1e zandige eenheid
BE: Diest Formation
DE:



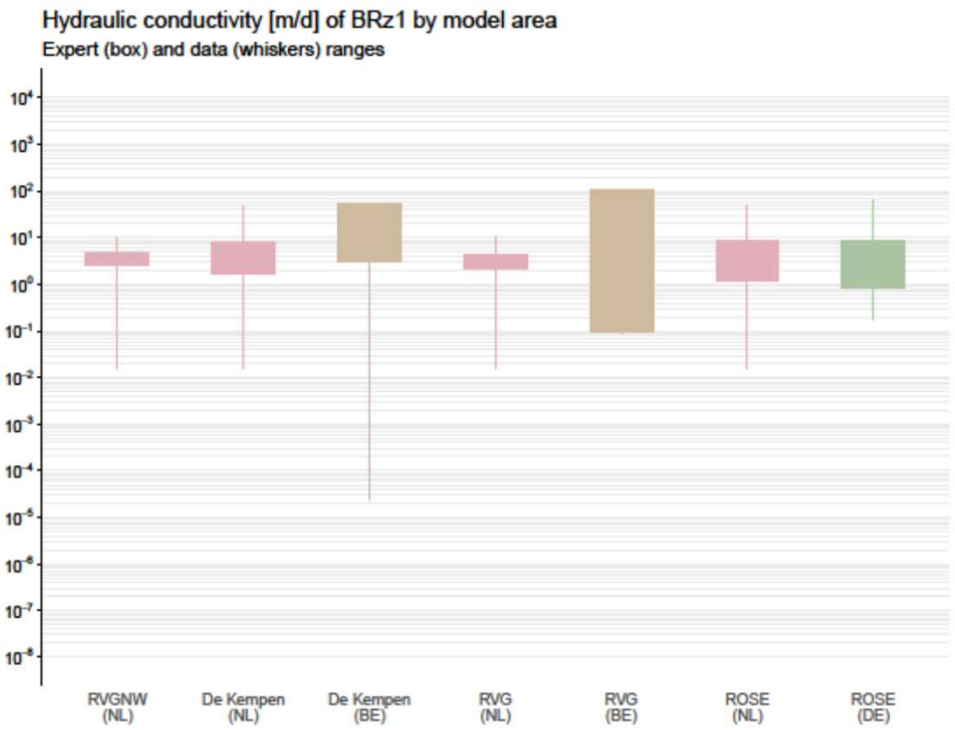
Thickness [m] of BRz1a by model area



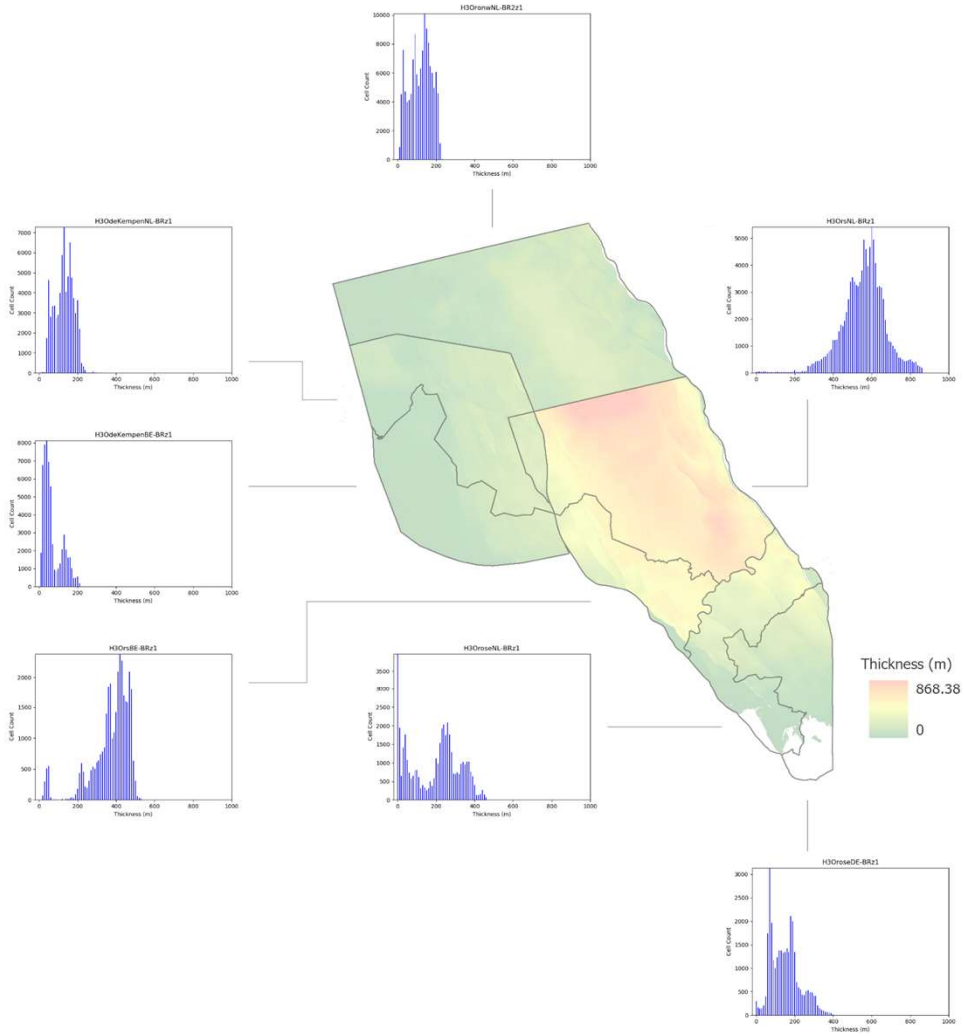
Notes on observed trends and differences:

- Overall good agreement between NL and BE data, the slightly larger BE values may be due to palaeogeographical differences

Unit BRz1
NL: Fm. van Breda, 1e zandige eenheid
BE: Diest and Berchem Formation
DE: Ville-Fm., Neurath-Sand, Hor. 6D



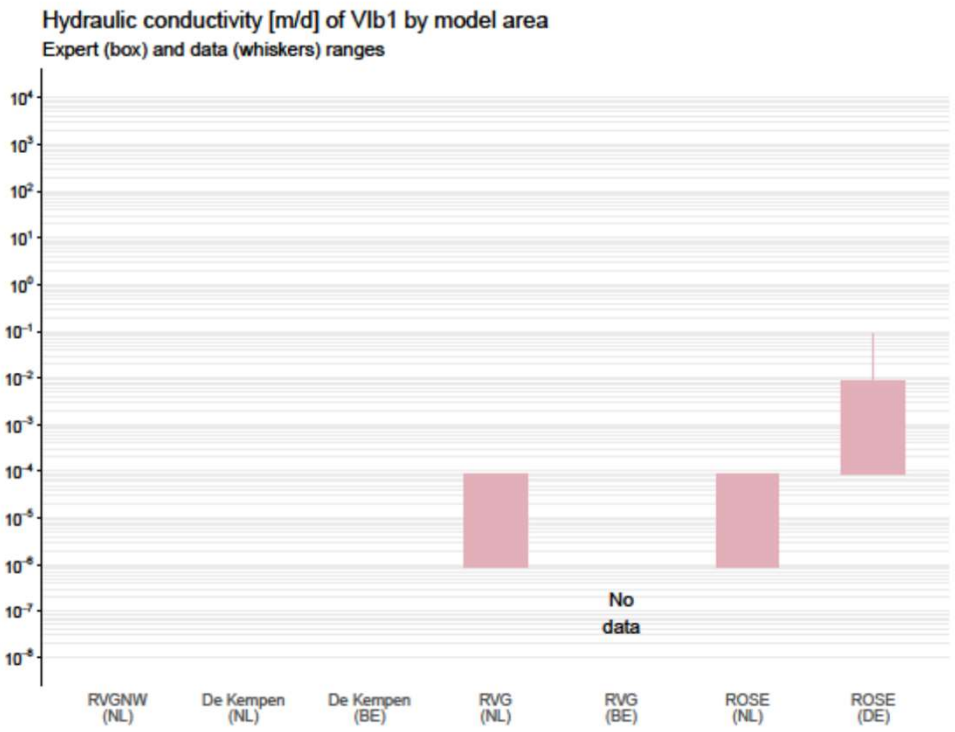
Thickness [m] of BRz1 by model area



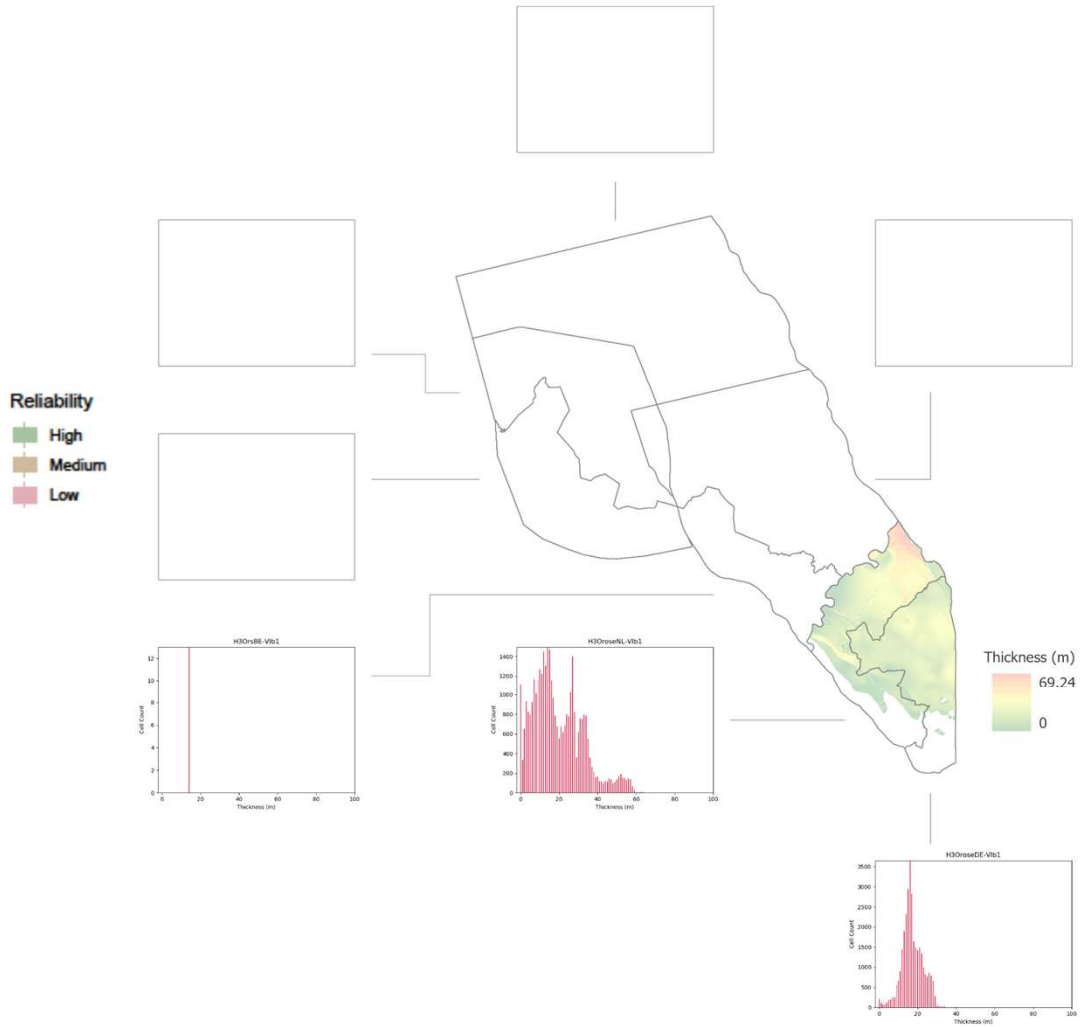
Notes on observed trends and differences:

- BE data show very large ranges, because as a result of the correlation exercise BRz1 includes two different formations with varying K values (Diest and Bolderberg in RVG, and Diest and Berchem in De Kempen)

Unit VIb1
NL: Fm. van Ville, 1e bruinkooleenheid
BE: Miocene Aquifer System
DE: Ville-Fm., Flöz Frimmersdorf, Hor. 6C



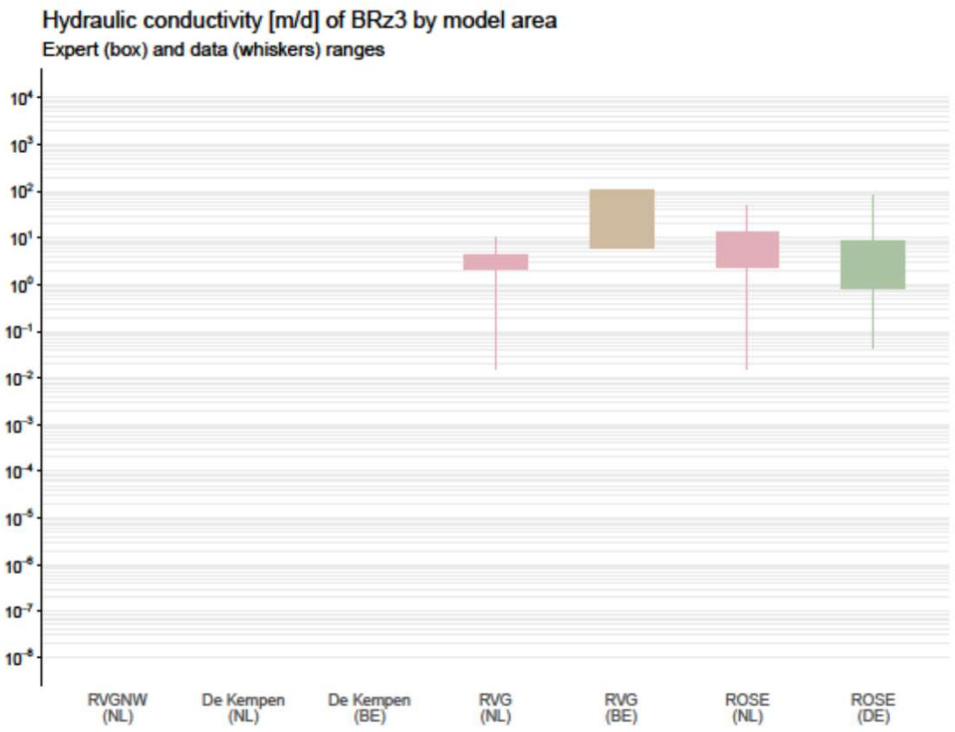
Thickness [m] of VIb1 by model area



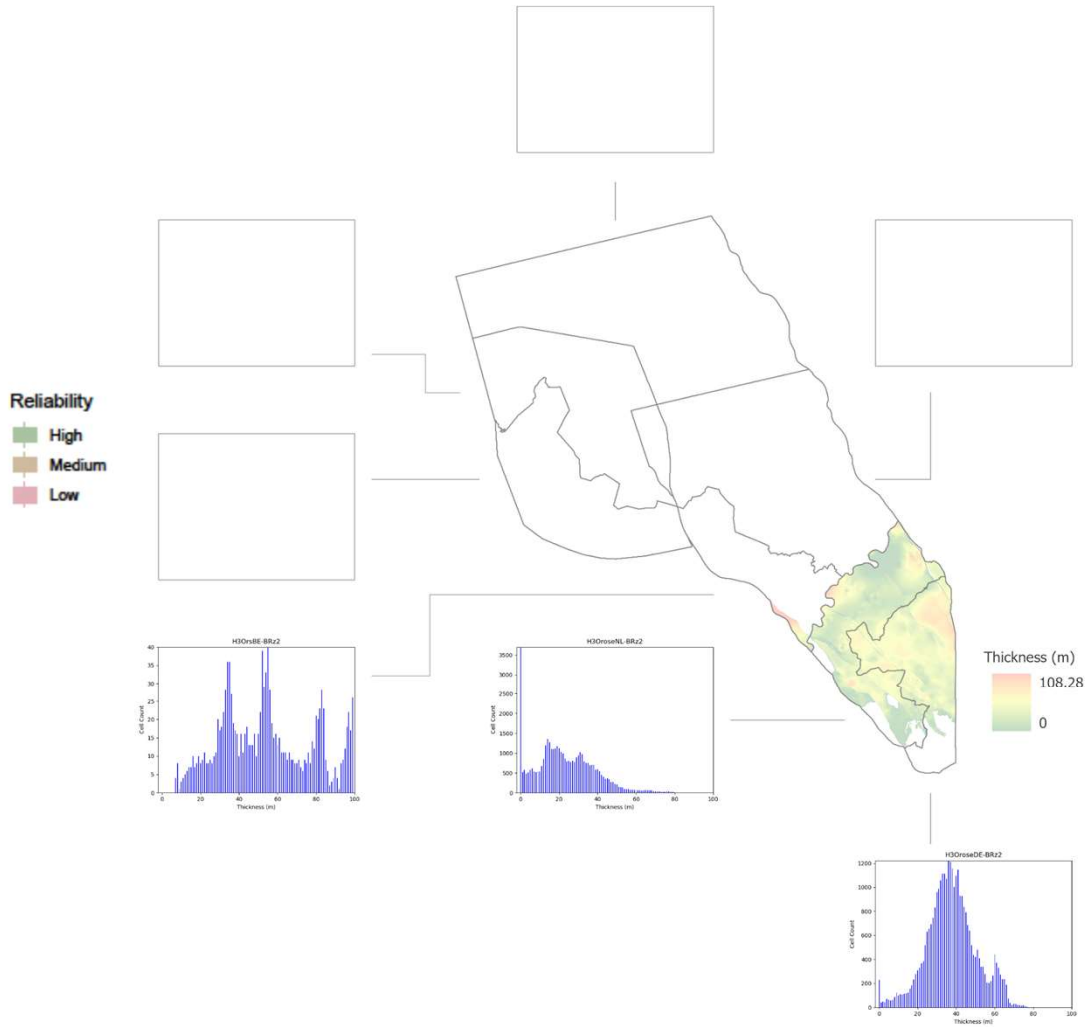
Notes on observed trends and differences:

- The reasons for the significantly higher values for DE project area are not clear and should be investigated in follow-up projects. Due to a lack of data NL values are based on German information.

Unit BRz3
NL: Fm. van Breda, 3e zandige eenheid
BE: Bolderberg Formation
DE: Ville-Fm., Frimmersdorf-Sand, Hor. 6B



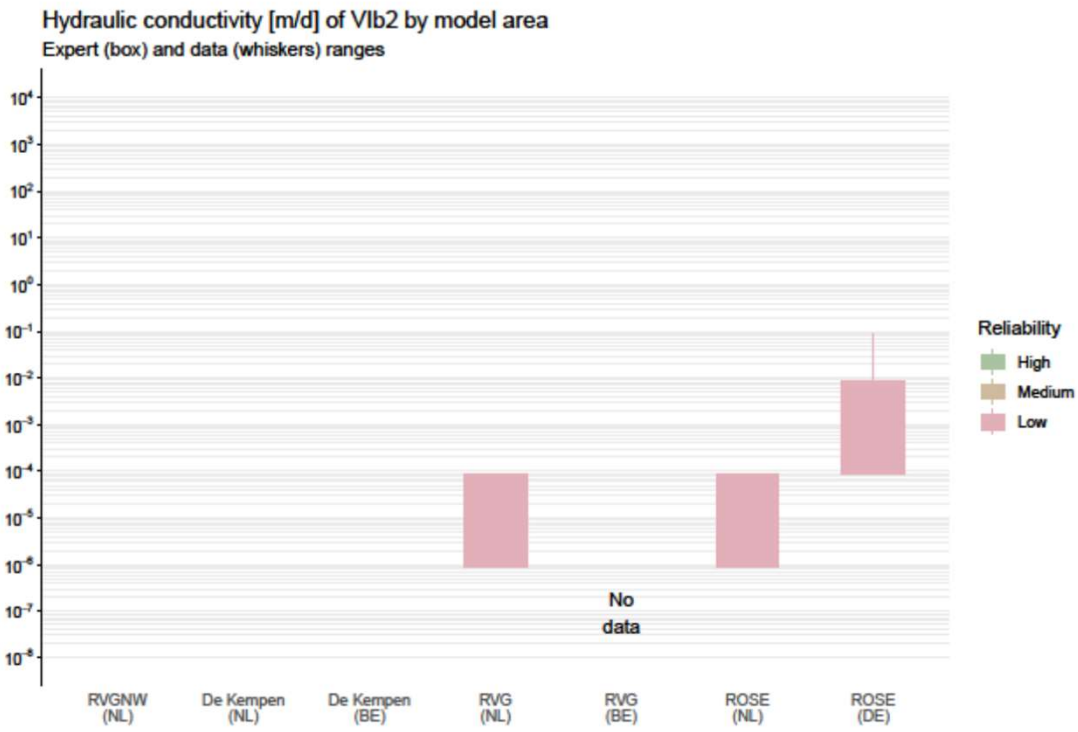
Thickness [m] of BRz3 by model area



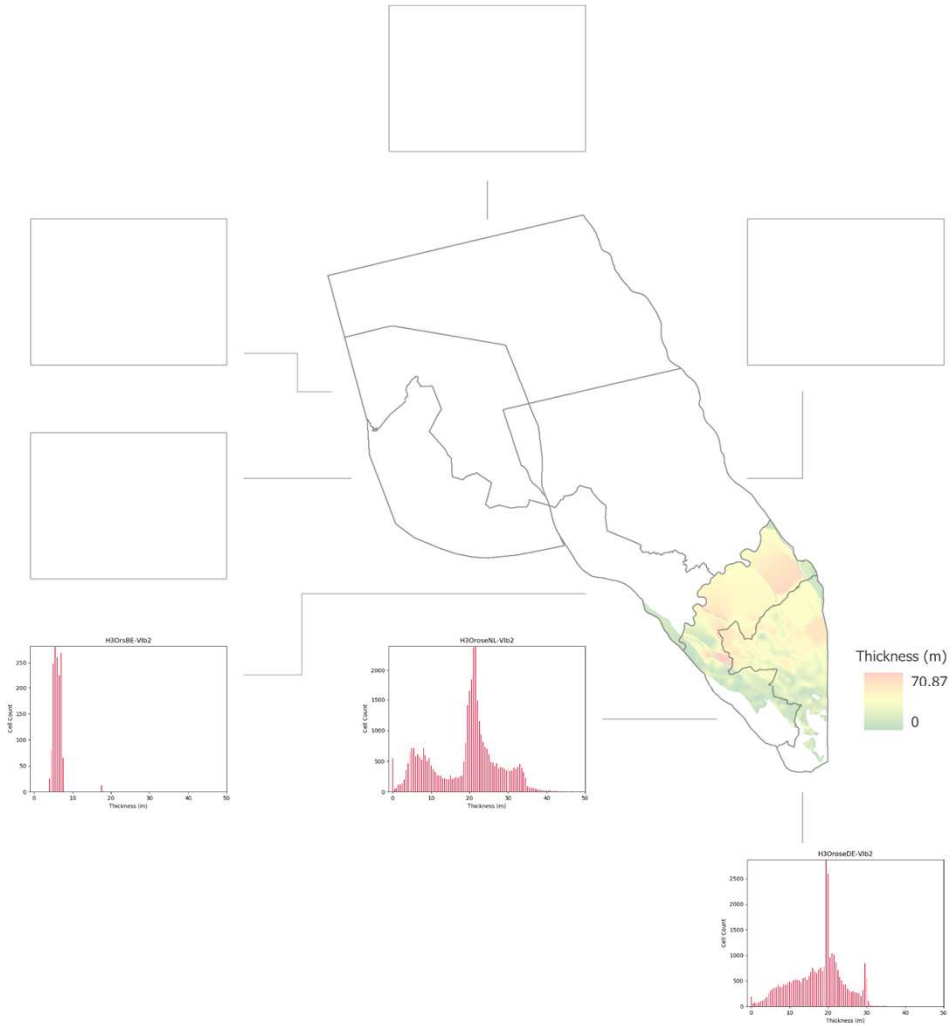
Notes on observed trends and differences:

- Overall good agreement between NL-BE-DE data; BE expert range for RVG is rather large, even though this unit correlates with one formation only (Bolderberg), the reason for this large range remains unknown

Unit VIb2
NL: Fm. van Ville, 2e bruinkooleenheid
BE: Miocene Aquifer System
DE: Ville-Fm., Flöz Morken I, Hor. 6A



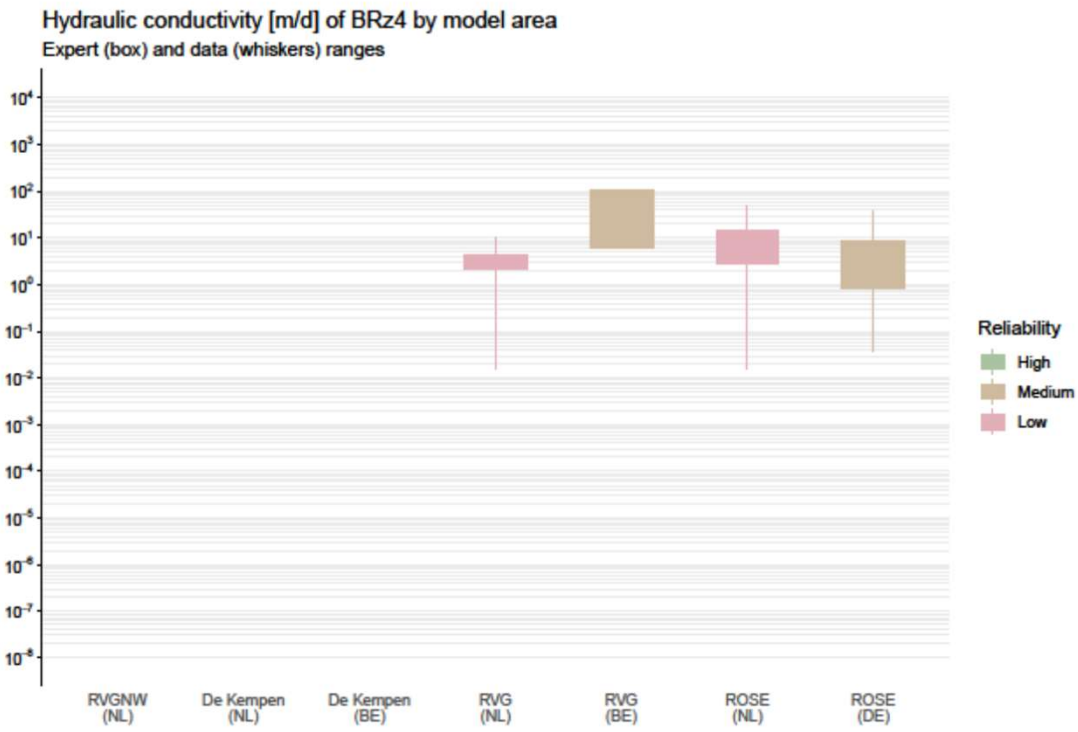
Thickness [m] of VIb2 by model area



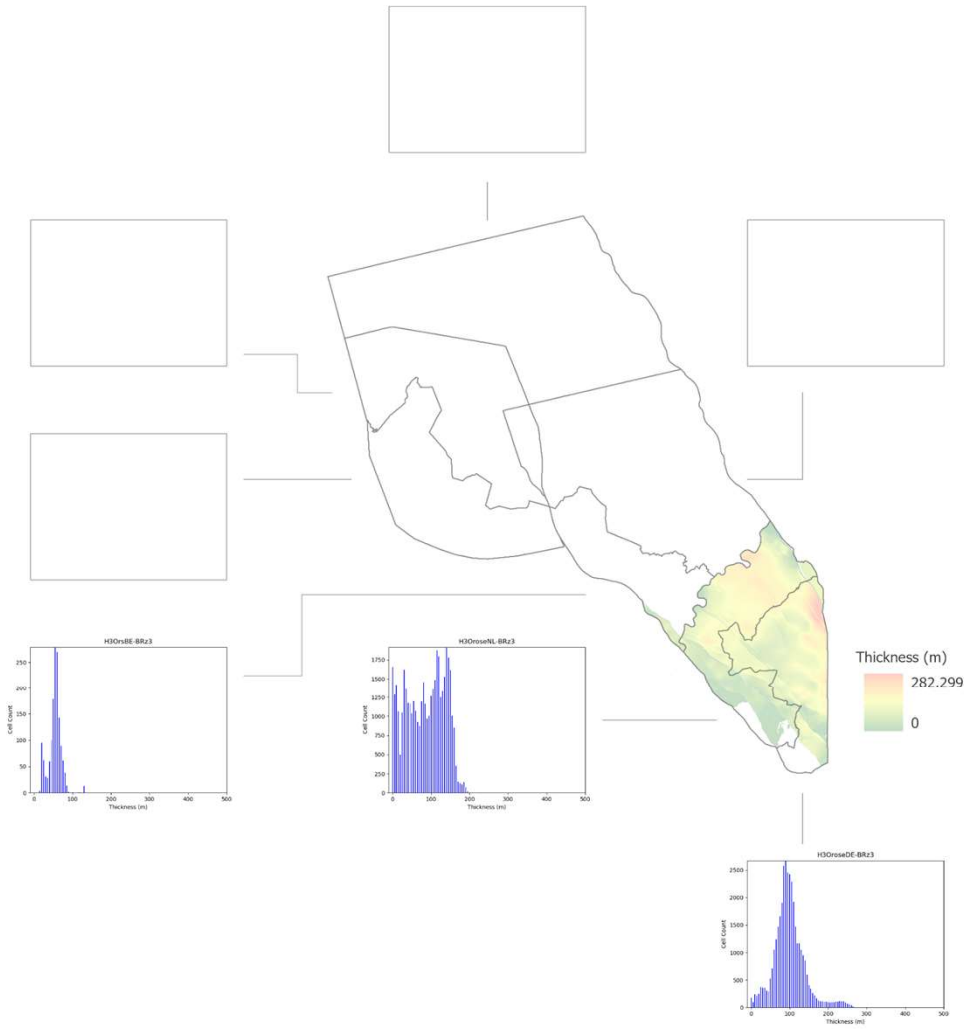
Notes on observed trends and differences:

- The reasons for the significantly higher values for DE project area are not clear and should be investigated in follow-up projects. Due to a lack of data NL values are based on German information.

Unit BRz4
NL: Fm. van Breda, 4e zandige eenheid
BE: Bolderberg Formation
DE: Breda-Fm., Kakert-Sub-Fm.



Thickness [m] of BRz4 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

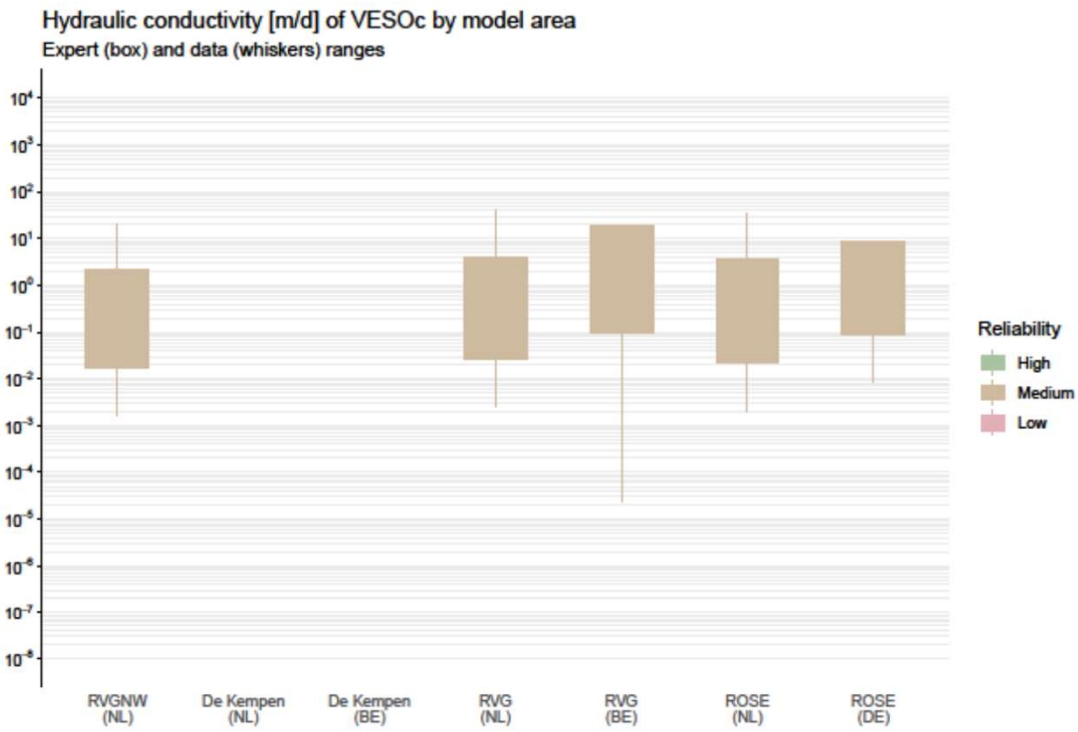
- Overall good agreement between NL-BE-DE data; BE expert range for RVG is rather large, even though this unit correlates with one formation only (Bolderberg), the reason for this large range remains unknown

Unit VESOc

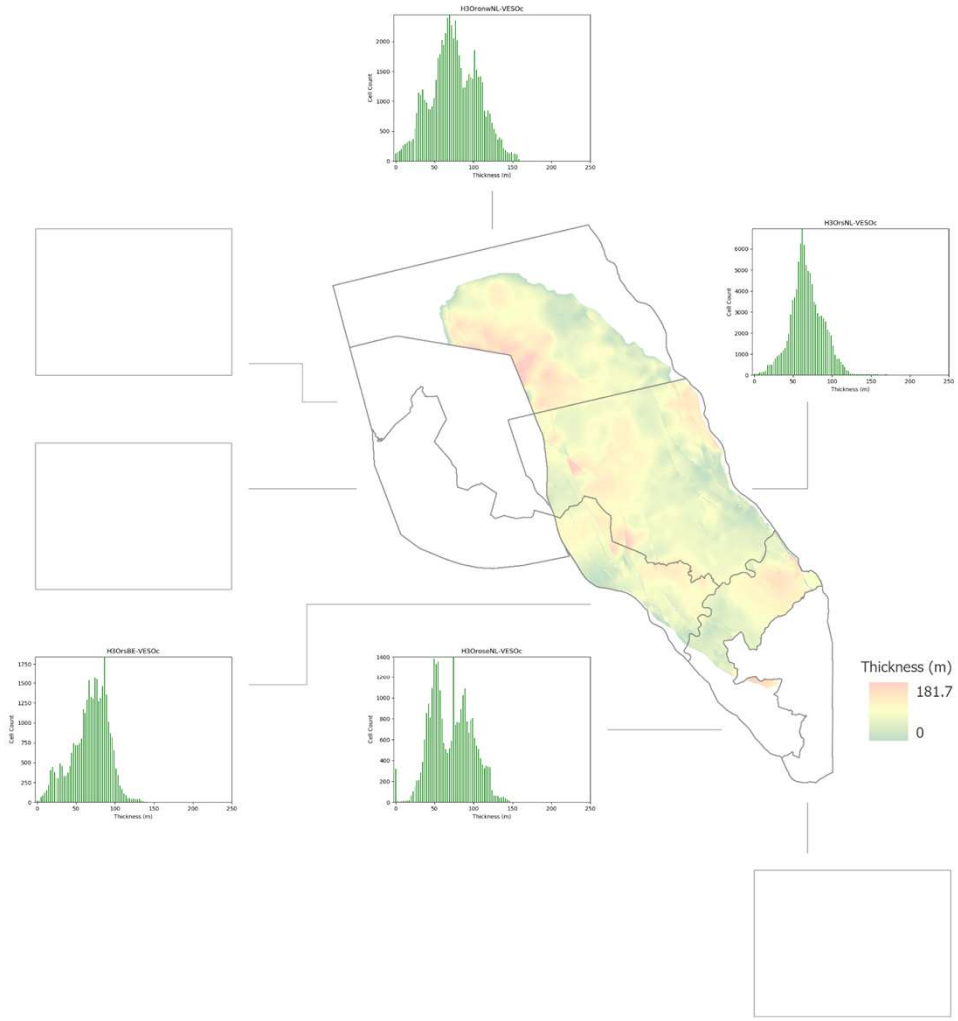
NL: undefined in REGIS II v2.2. Fm. van Veldhoven, Lp. van Someren

BE: Berchem and/or Voort Formation

DE: Grafenberg-Fm., Veldhoven-Fm.



Thickness [m] of VESOc by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

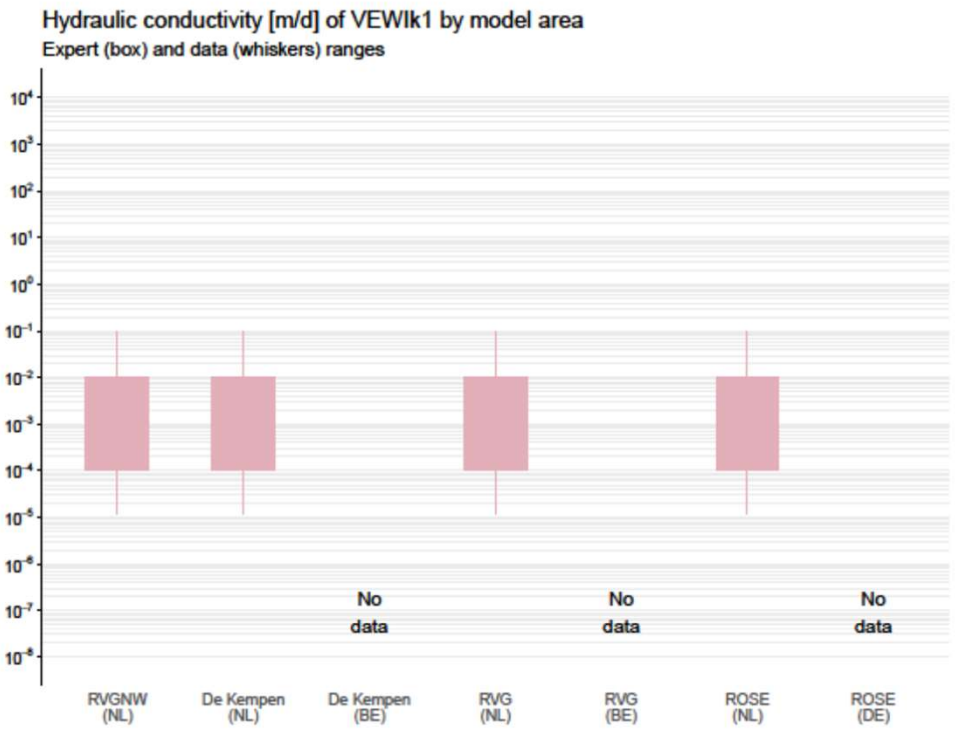
- Overall good agreement between NL-BE-DE data, the slightly larger BE values are probably due to the fact that this unit is at shallower depth, less compacted and contains relatively coarse material

Unit VEWIk1

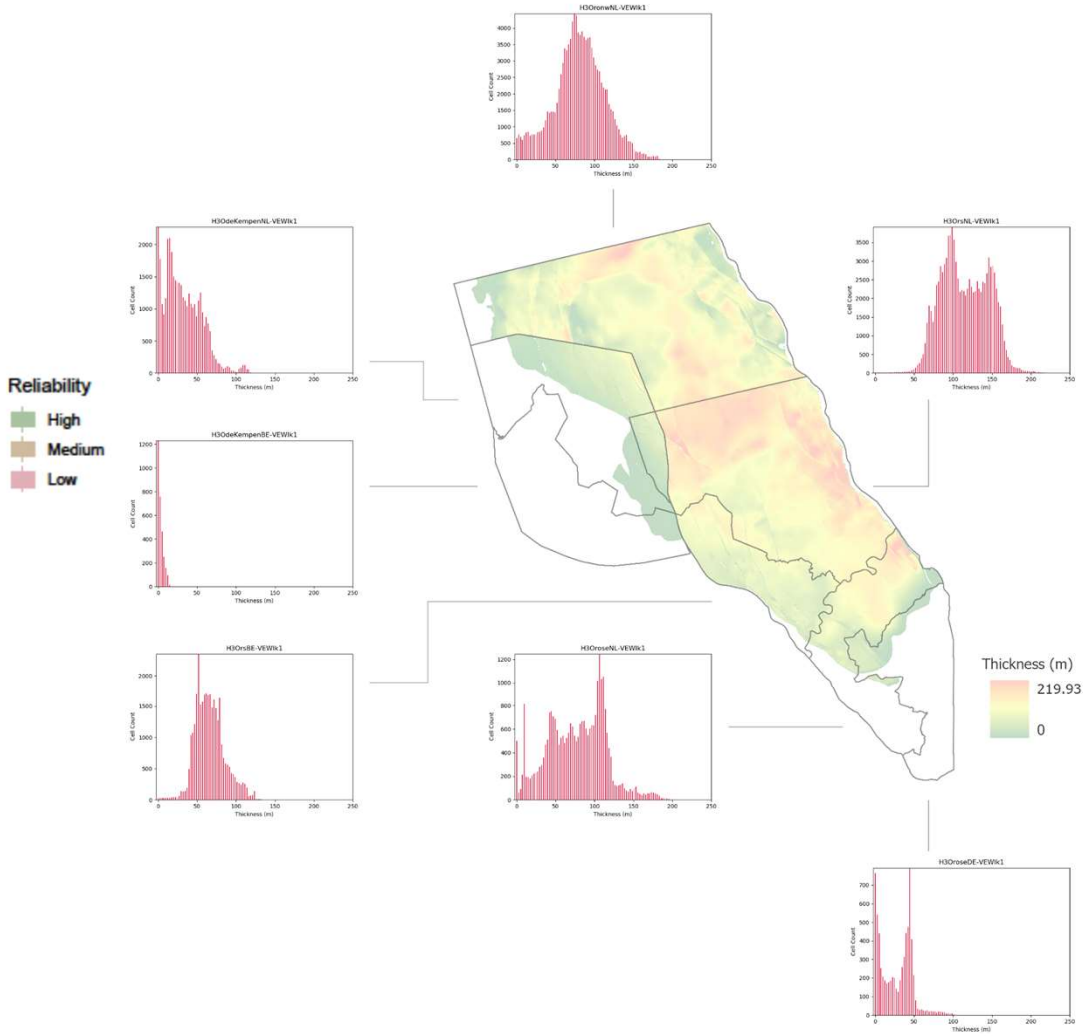
NL: undefined in REGIS II v2.2. Fm. van Veldhoven, Lp. van Wintelre

BE: Voort Formation (Veldhoven Clay)

DE: Veldhoven-Fm.



Thickness [m] of VEWIk1 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

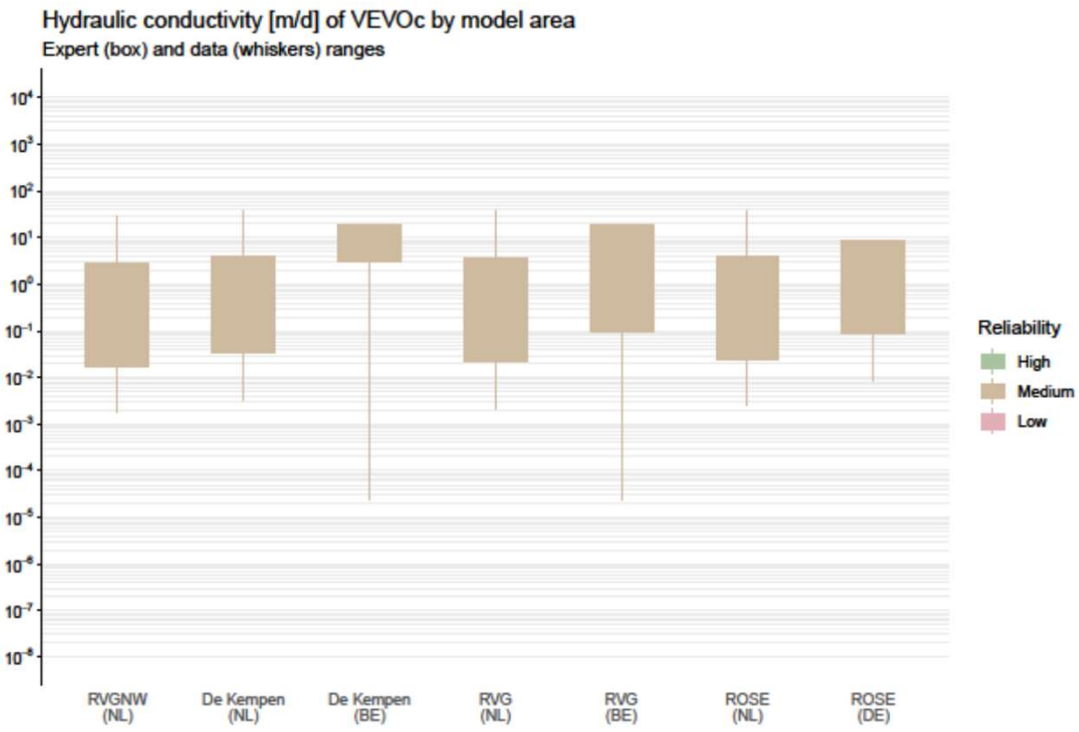
- Only NL data

Unit VEVOc

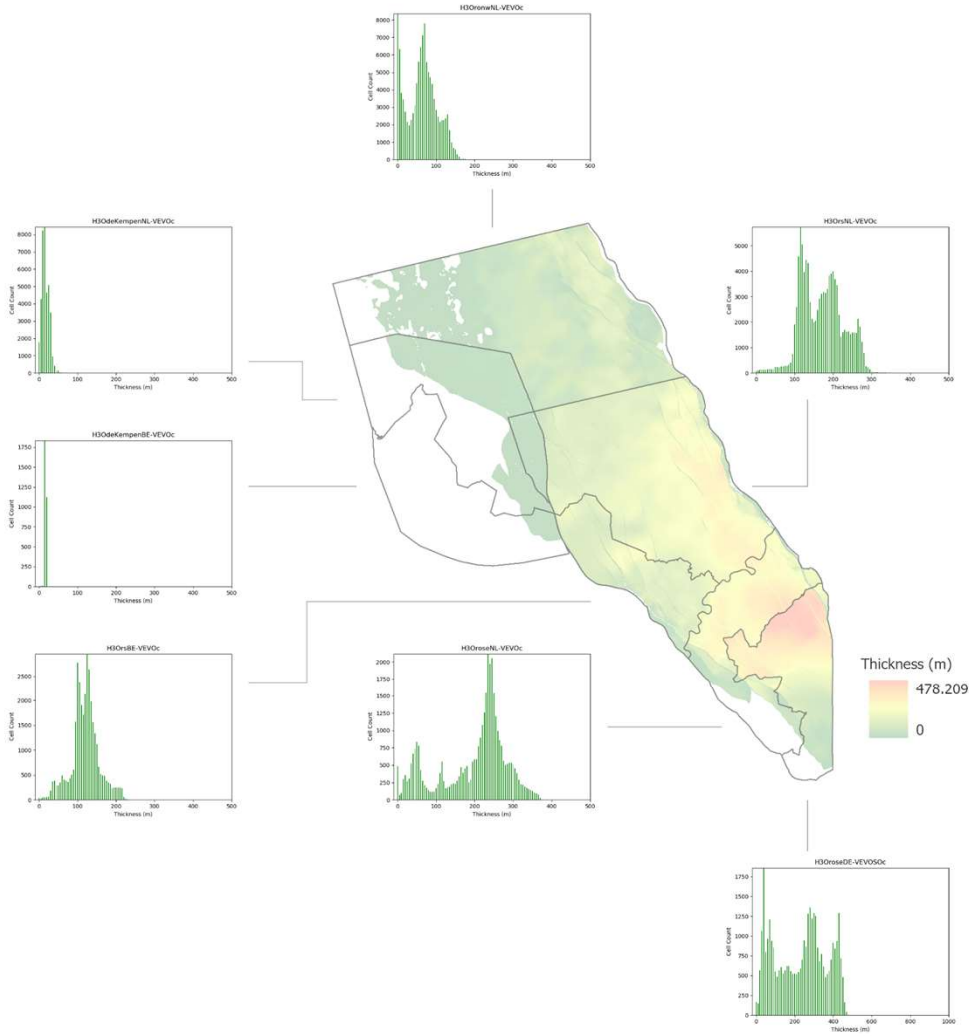
NL: Fm. van Veldhoven, Lp. van Voort, complexe eenheid

BE: Berchem and/or Voort Formation

DE: Grafenberg-Fm., Veldhoven-Fm.



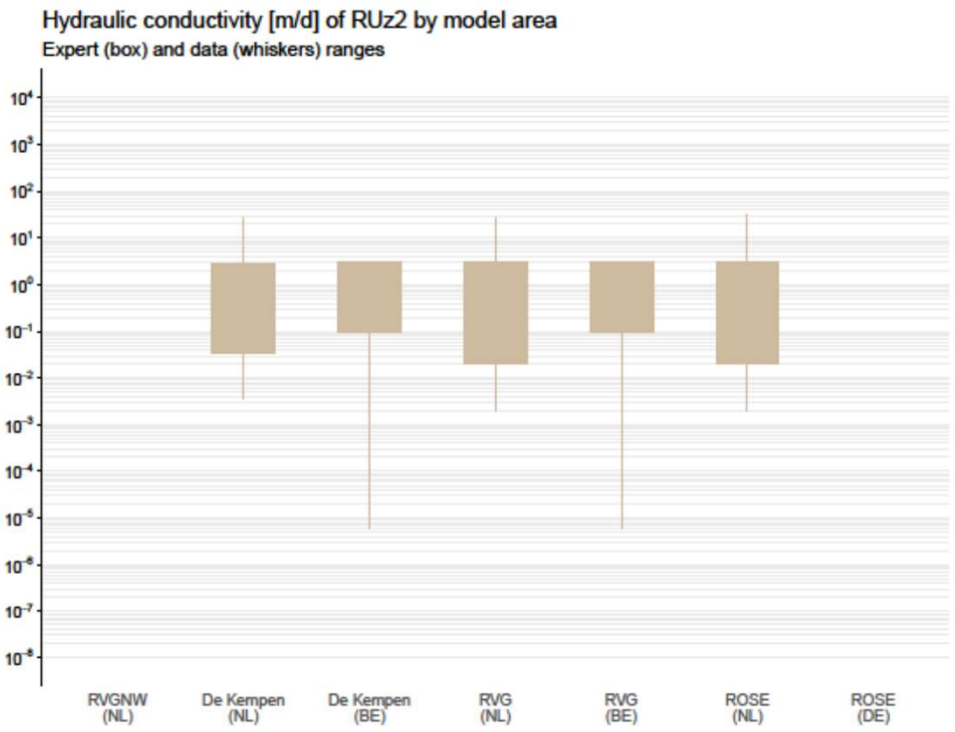
Thickness [m] of VEVOc by model area



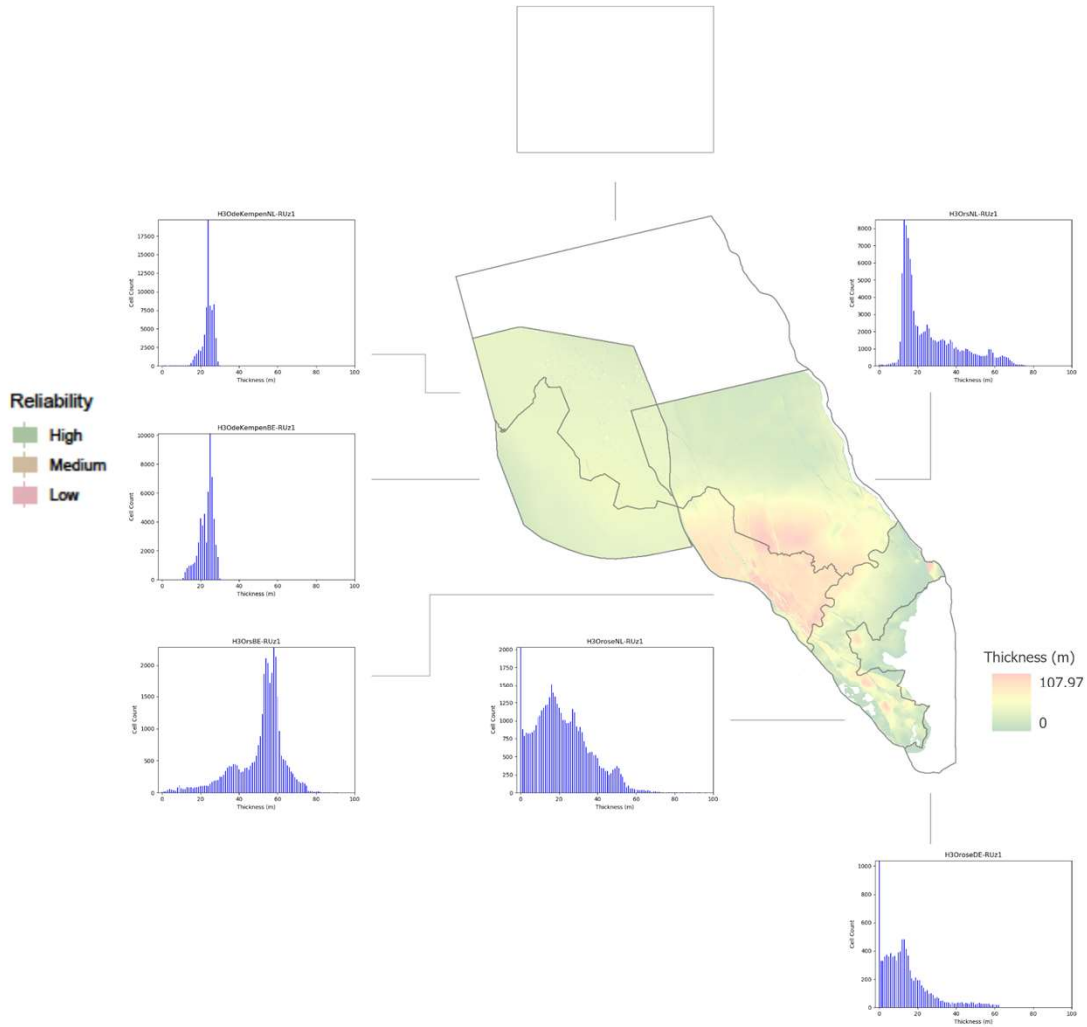
Notes on observed trends and differences:

- Overall fair agreement between NL-BE-DE data, slightly larger BE values are probably due to the fact that this unit is rather sandy in this area

Unit RUz2
NL: Rupel Fm., 2e zandige eenheid
BE: Eigenbilzen Sands
DE: undefined in NRW



Thickness [m] of RUz2 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

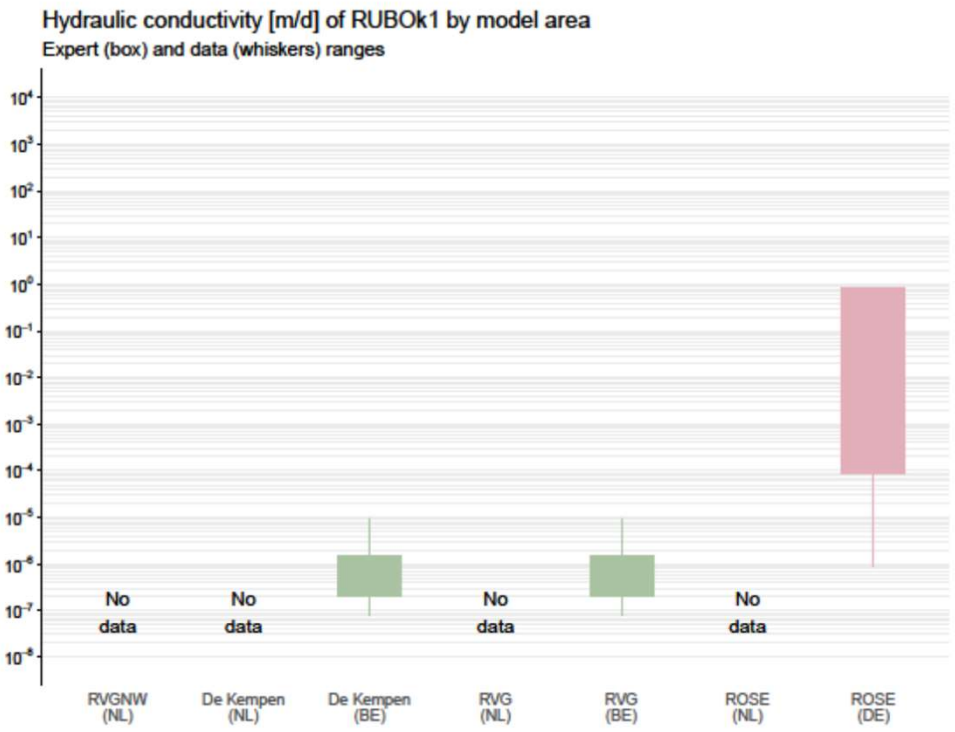
- Relatively good agreement between NL and BE data, the very low absolute minimum for BE data is based on individual small-scale permeameter tests and may not be representative for the entire unit

Unit RUBOK1

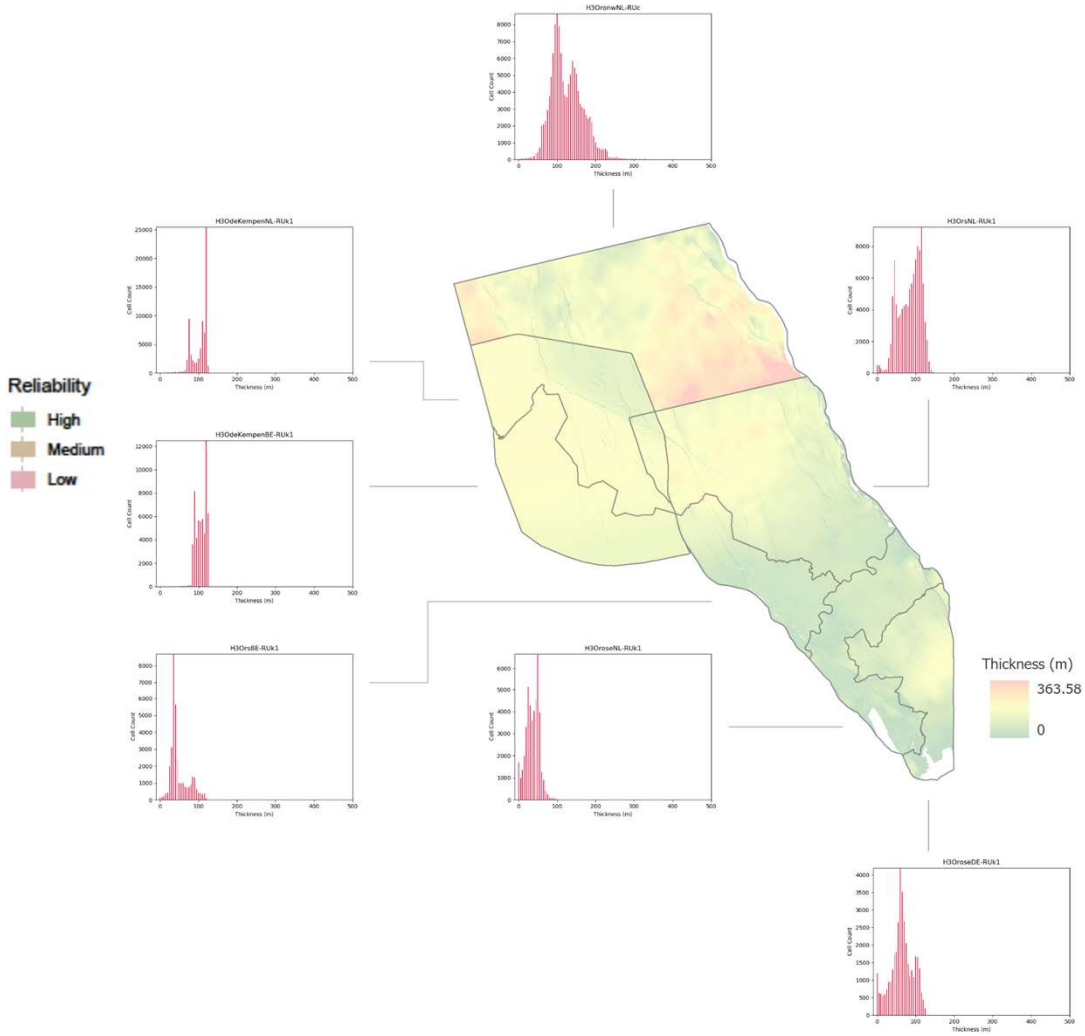
NL: Rupel Fm., (Lp. van Boom,) 1e kleiige eenheid

BE: Boom Clay Aquitard

DE: Rupel-Fm., Ratingen- und Lintfort-Sub-Fm., Hor. 03 und 04A



Thickness [m] of RUBOK1 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

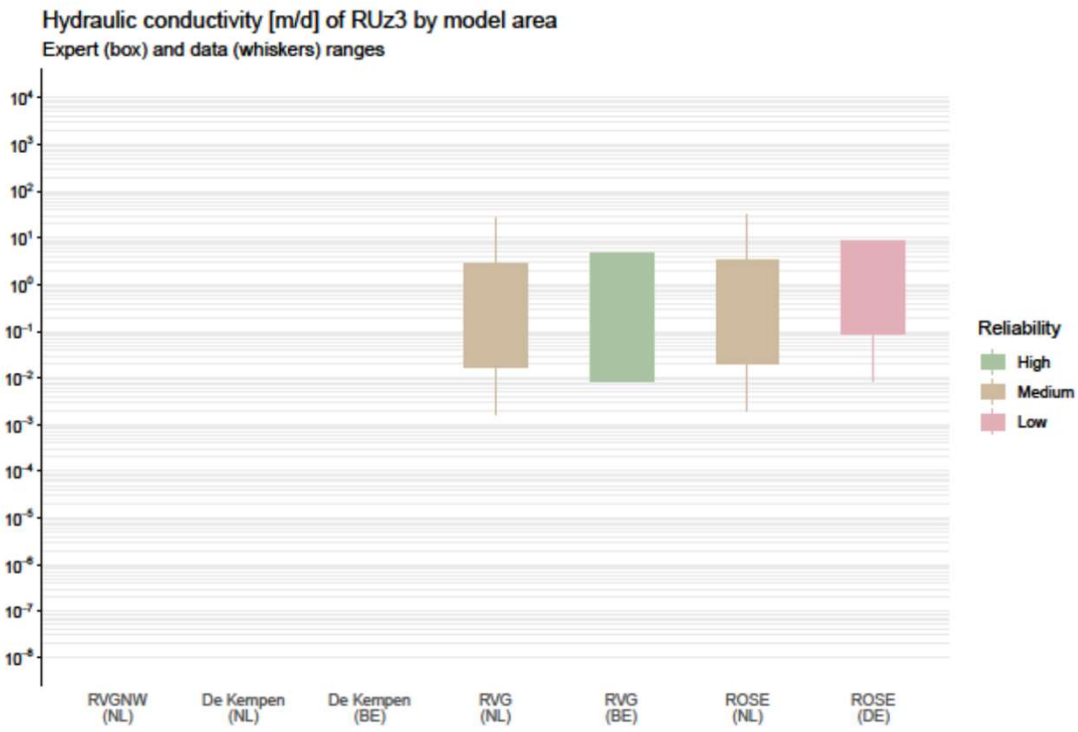
- No data for the NL part. DE values are much higher than BE values as a result of the palaeogeographical situation and possibly also the limited depth of this unit in that area. It is recommended to study the properties of this unit in a follow-up project.

Unit RUz3

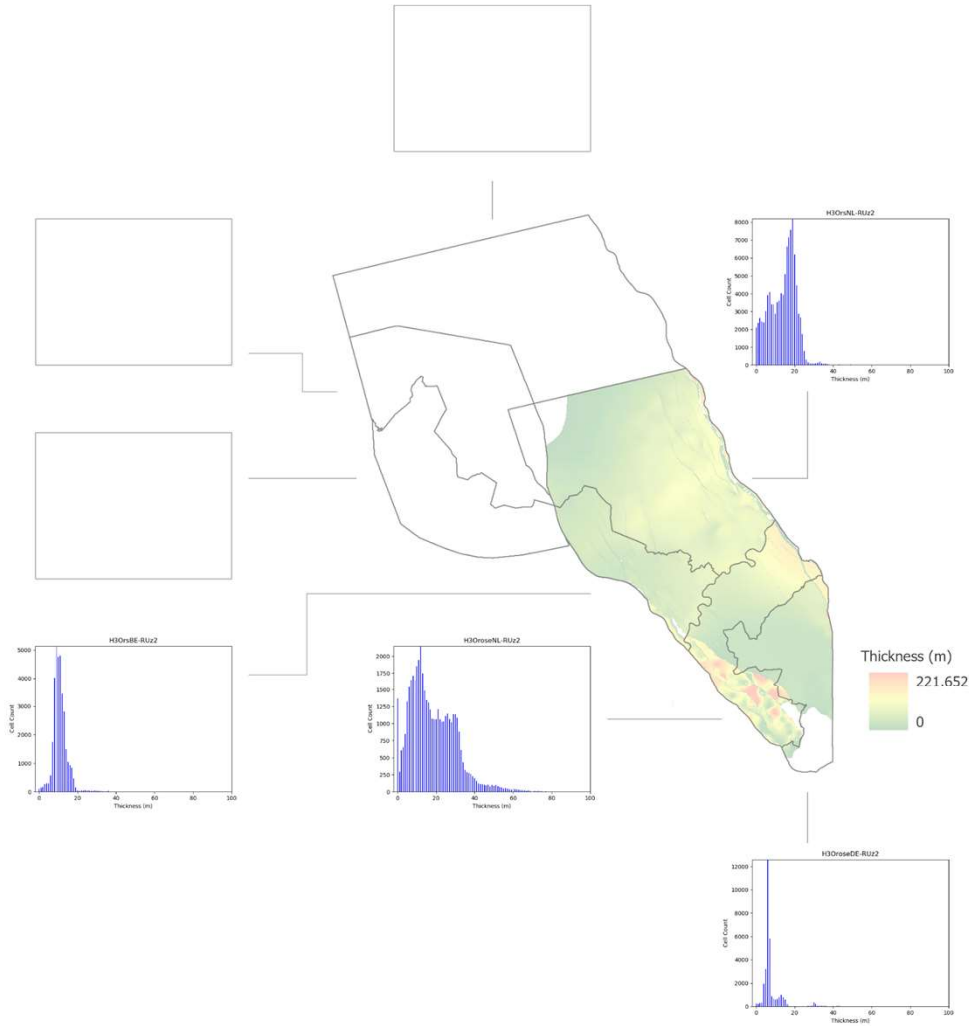
NL: Rupel Fm., 3e zandige eenheid

BE: Kerniel-Kleine Spouwen-Berg Sands

DE: Rupel-Fm., Walsum-Sub-Fm., Hor. 02



Thickness [m] of RUz3 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

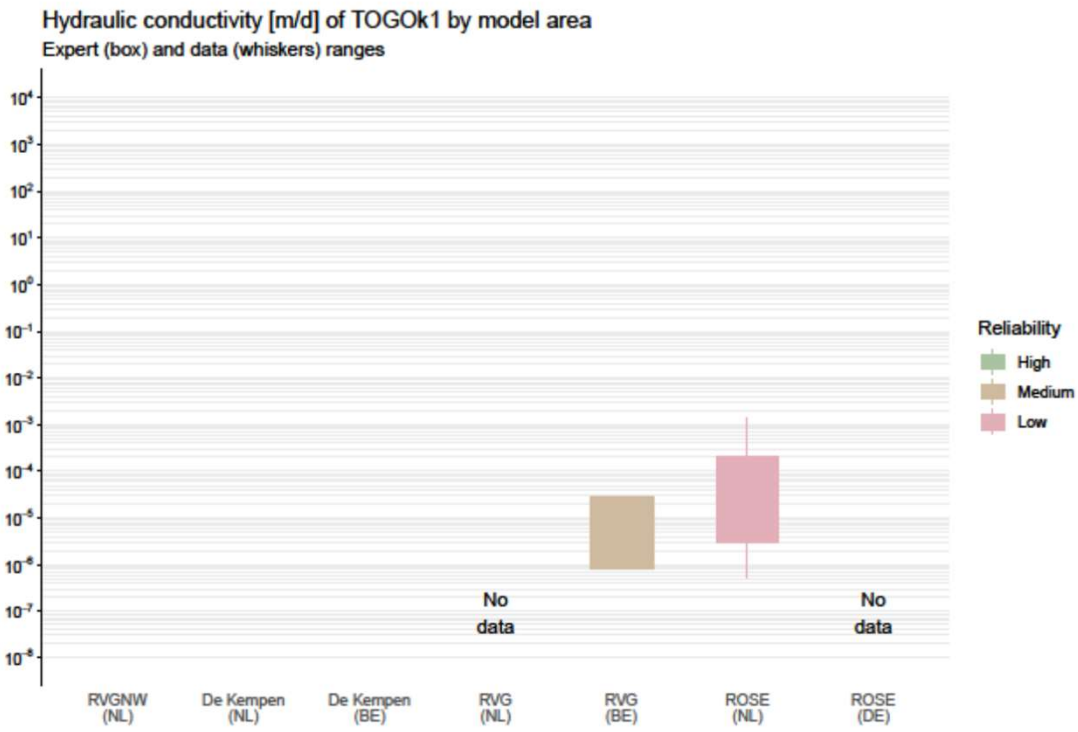
- Very good agreement between NL-BE-DE data

Unit TOGOk1

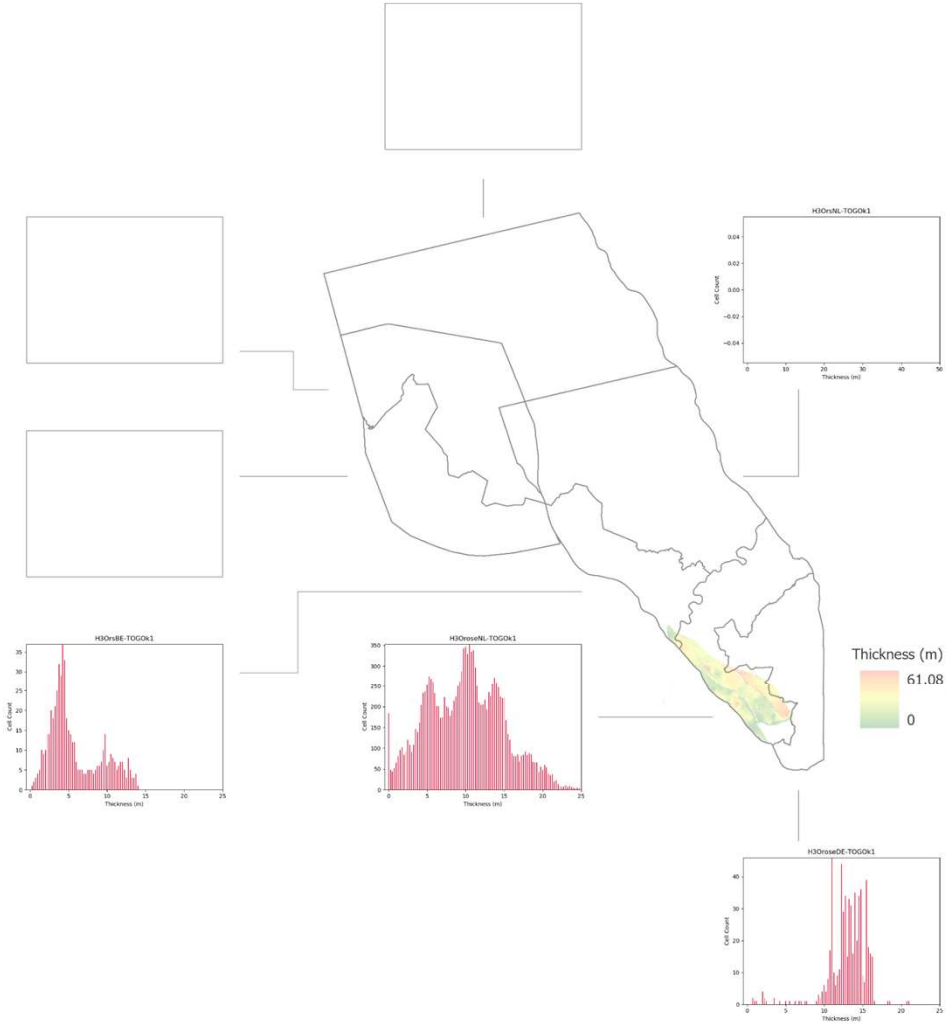
NL: Fm. van Tongeren, Lp. van Goudsberg, 1e kleiige eenheid

BE: Henis Clay

DE: Tongeren-Fm., Gereonsweiler-Sub-Fm.



Thickness [m] of TOGOk1 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

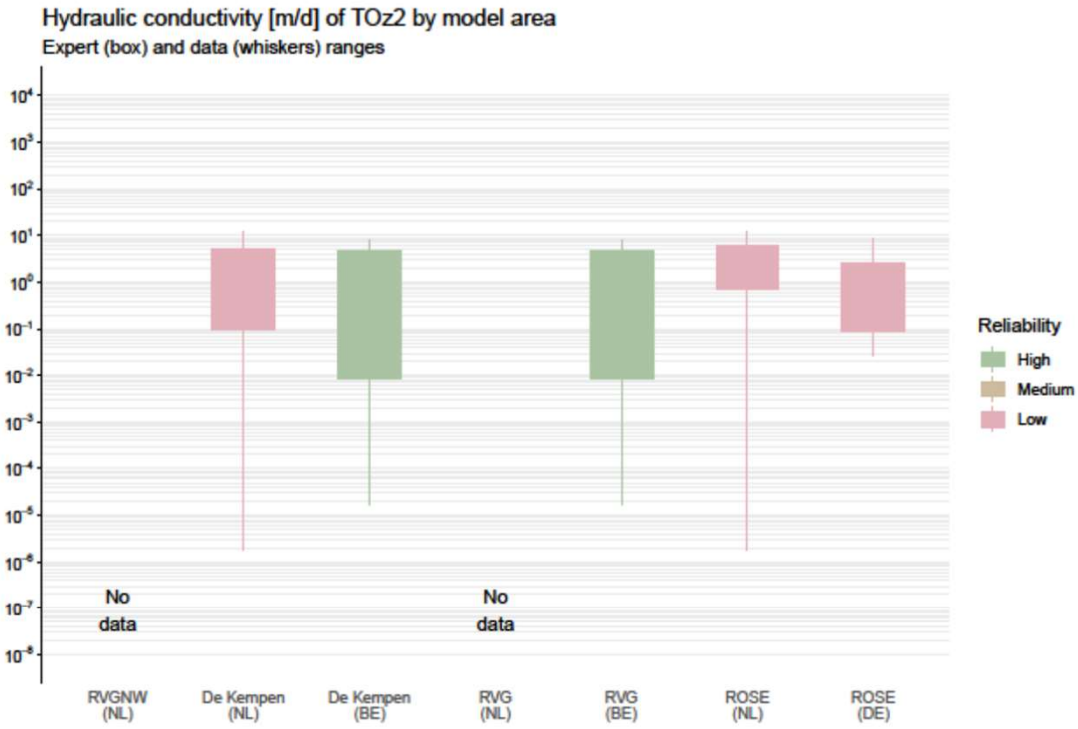
- Very good agreement between NL-BE-DE data

Unit TOz2

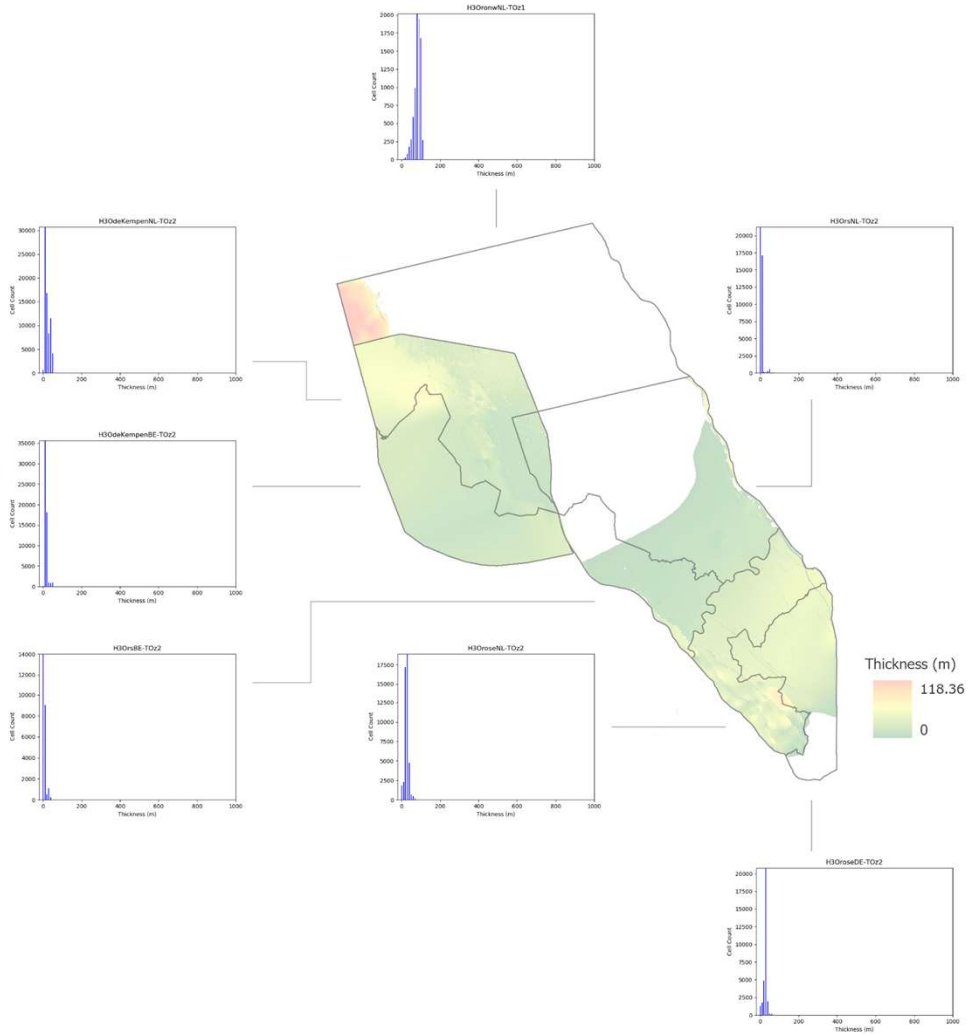
NL: Fm. van Tongeren, 2e zandige eenheid

BE: Ruisbroek-Berg Sands and Lower Oligocene Aquifer(De Kempen), Neerrepen and Grimmertingen Sands(RVG)

DE: Tongeren-Fm., Gereonsweiler-Sub-Fm.



Thickness [m] of TOz2 by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

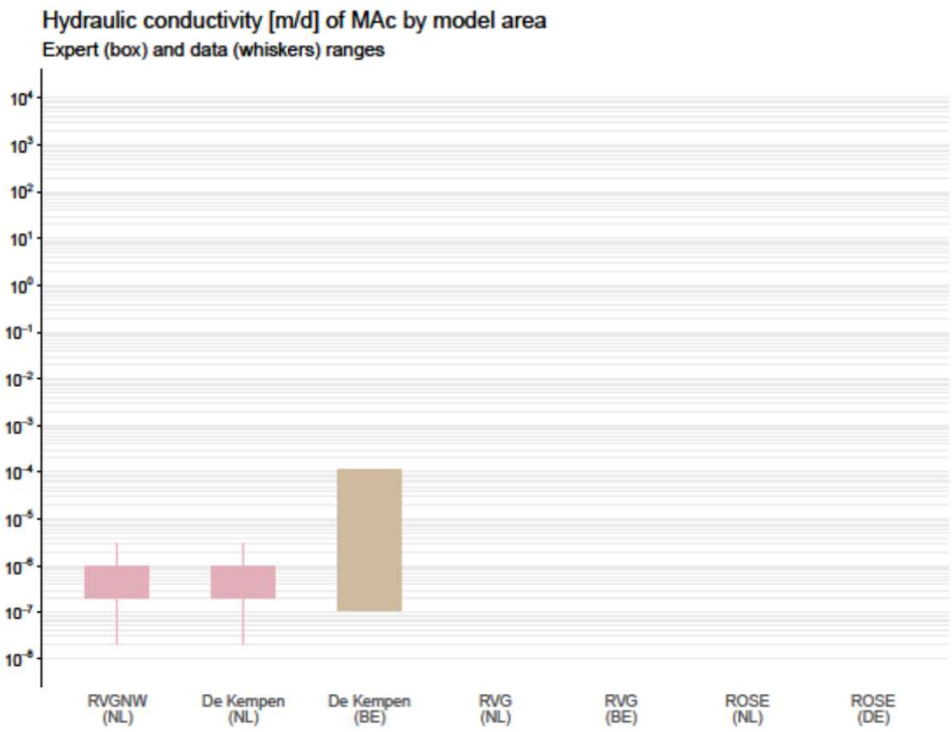
- Relatively good agreement between NL-BE-DE data, the low absolute minima for BE data is based on small-scale permeameter tests. The low absolute minimum for NL is based on the presence of clay layers present in this sandy unit.

Unit MAc

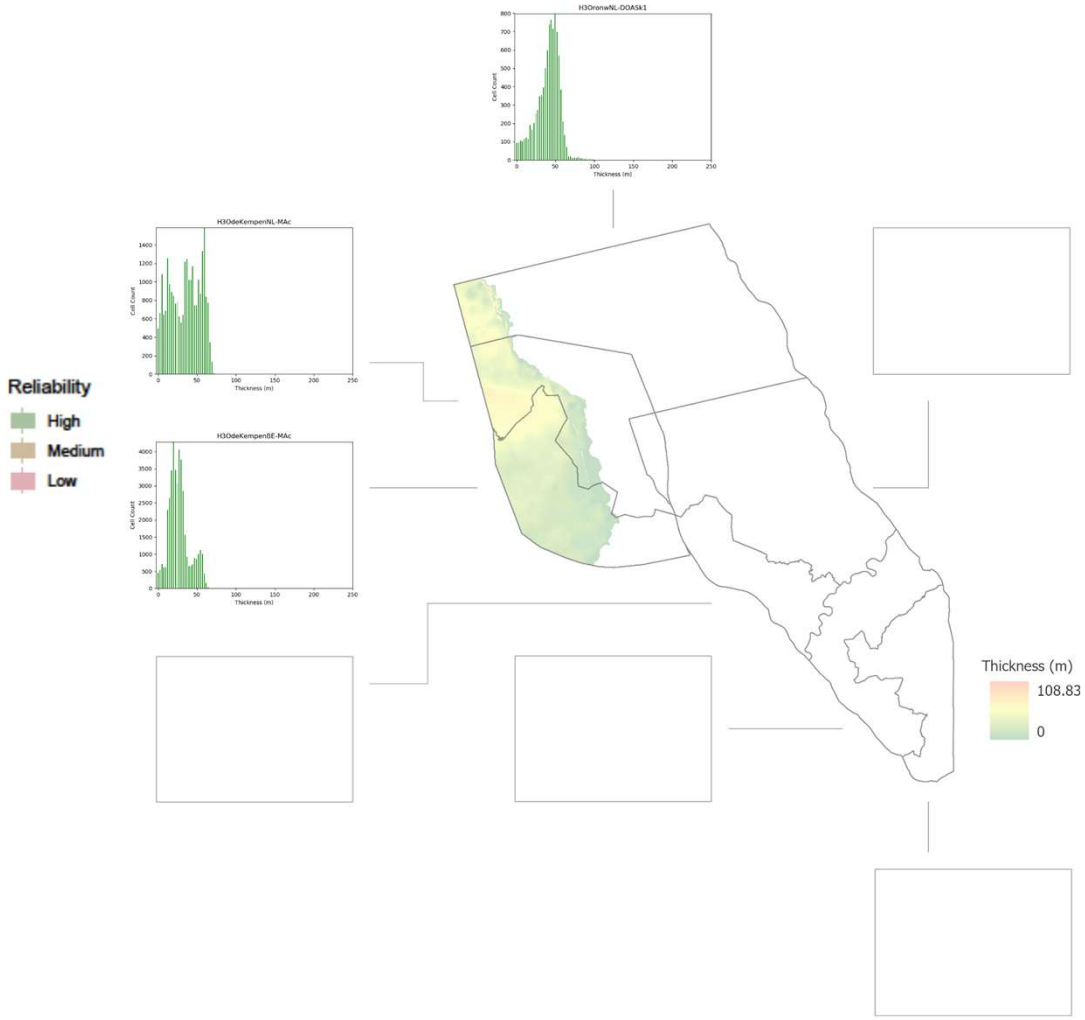
NL: Fm. van Dongen, Laagpakket van Asse, 1e kleiige eenheid

BE: Bartoon Aquitard System and Wemmel Sands

DE:



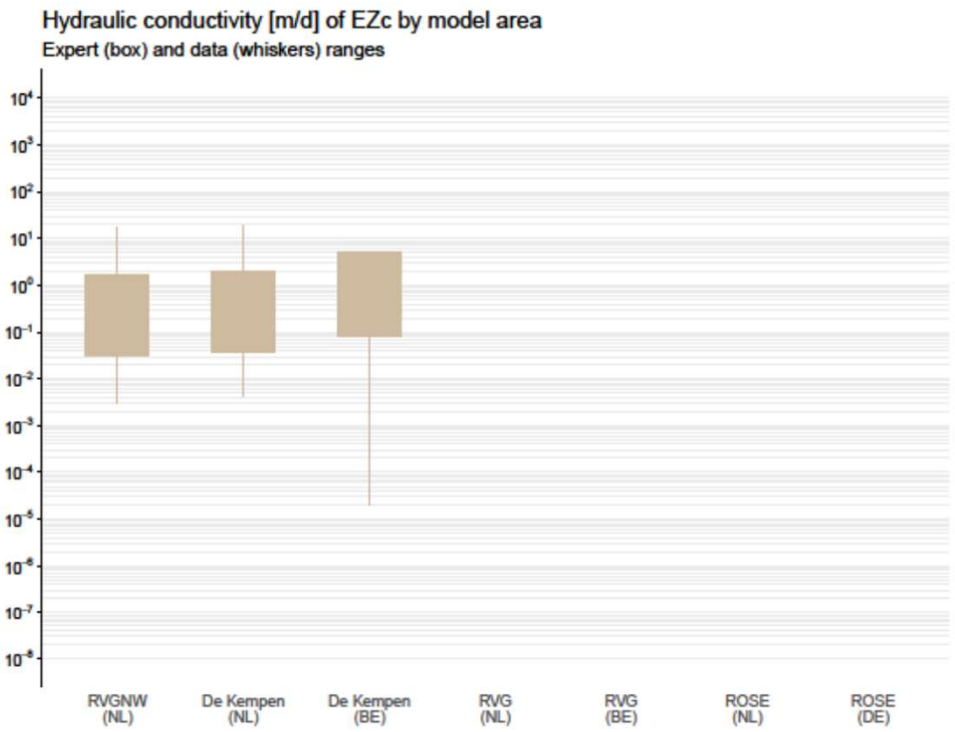
Thickness [m] of MAc by model area



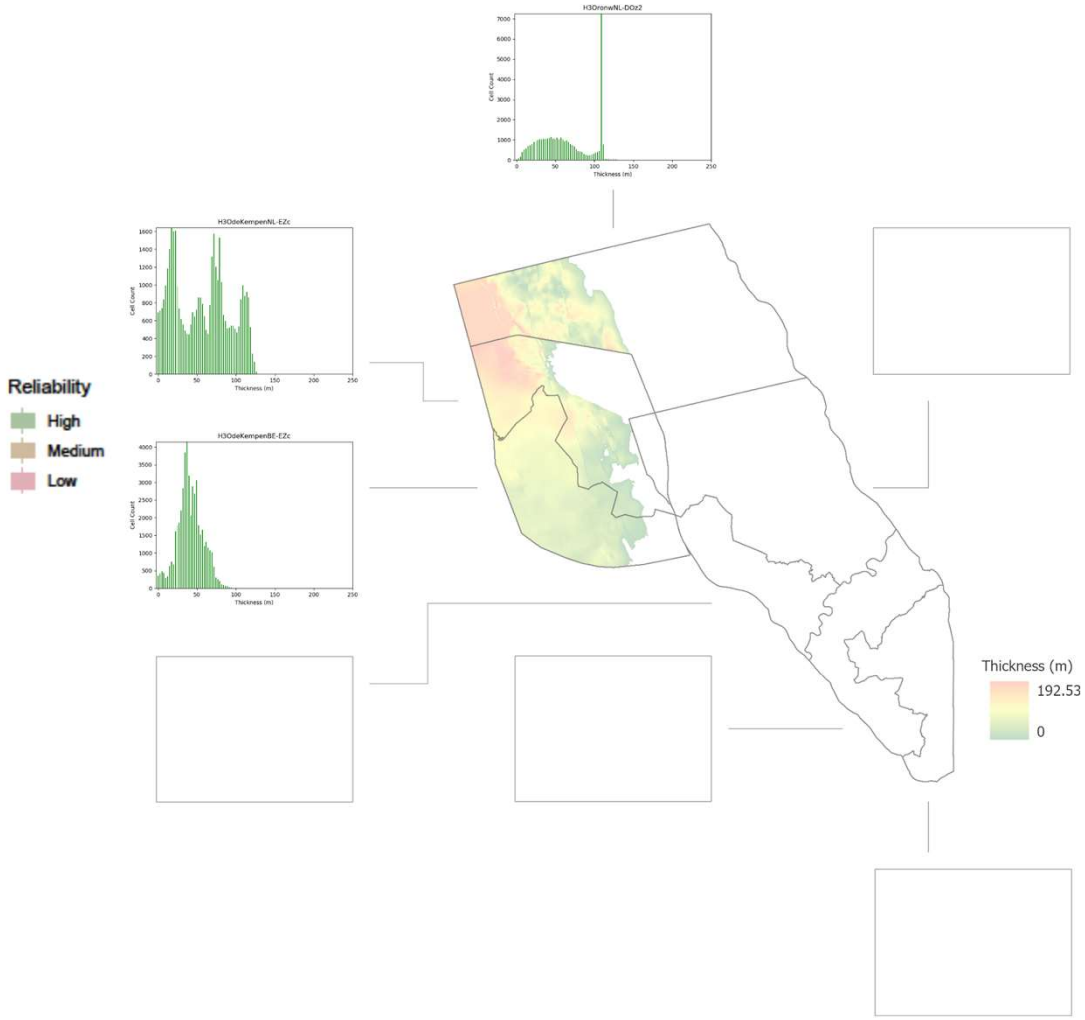
Notes on observed trends and differences:

- NL ranges fall within BE data range, the larger BE ranges remain unexplained

Unit EZc
NL: Fm. van Dongen, 3e zandige eenheid
BE: Brussel and Lede Sands
DE:



Thickness [m] of EZc by model area



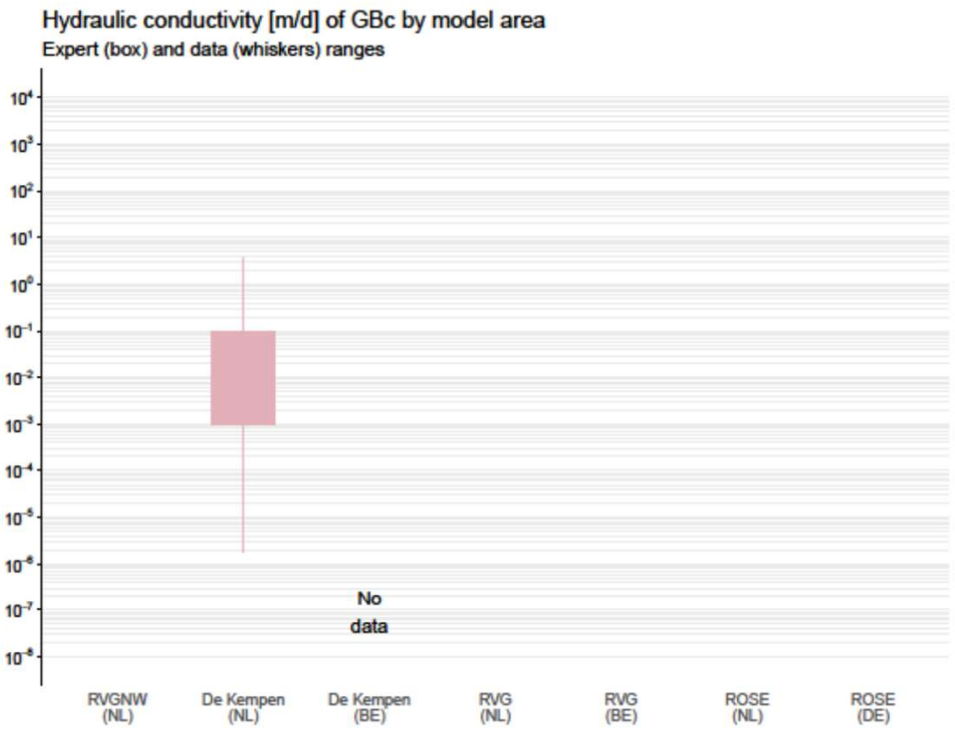
Notes on observed trends and differences:
- Good agreement between NL and BE data

Unit GBc

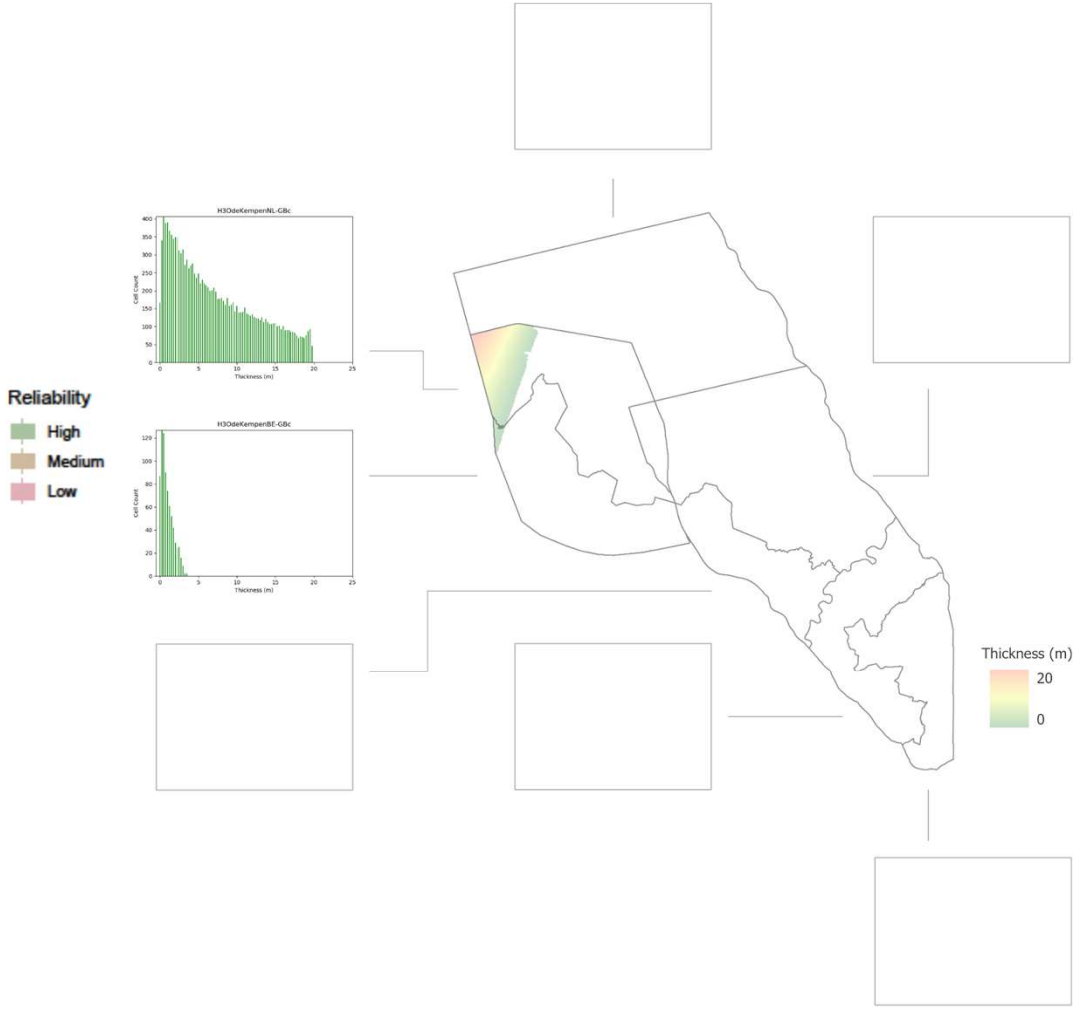
NL:

BE: Pittem and Merelbeke Clay

DE:



Thickness [m] of GBc by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

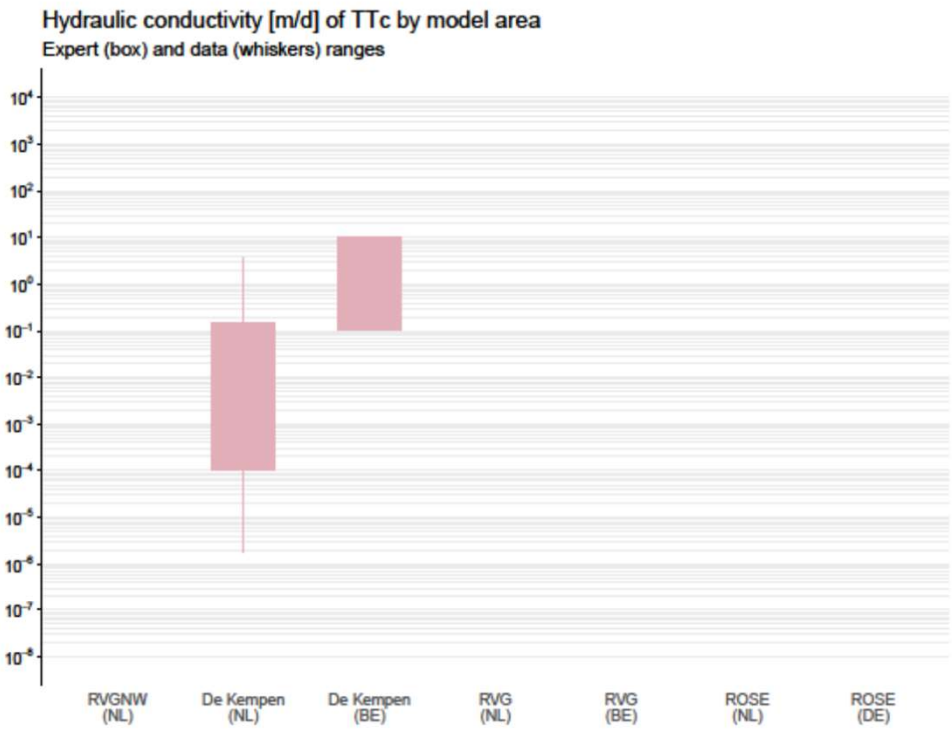
- Only NL data

Unit TTc

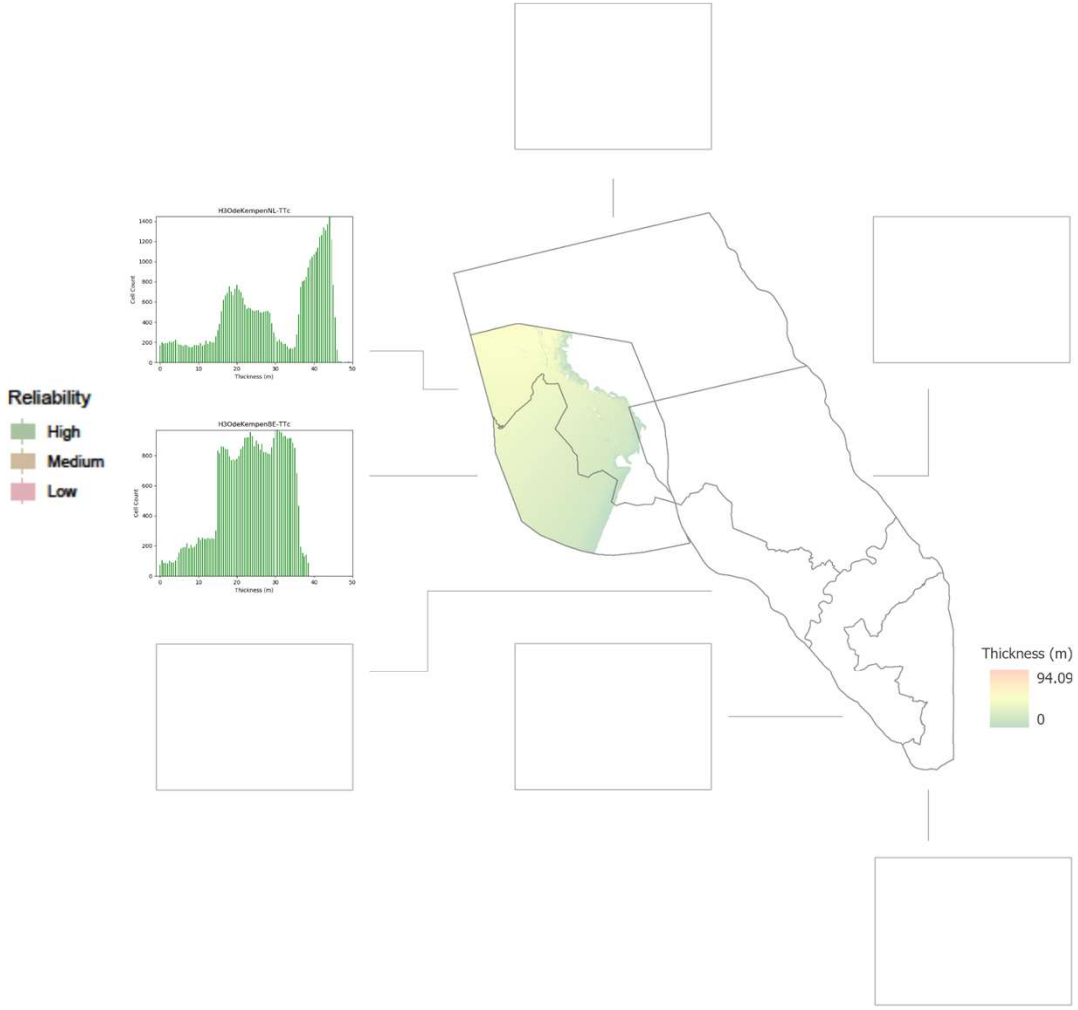
NL: Fm. van Dongen, Laagpakket van Ieper, 1e kleiige eenheid

BE: Ypresian Aquifer and Kortemark Silt

DE:



Thickness [m] of TTc by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

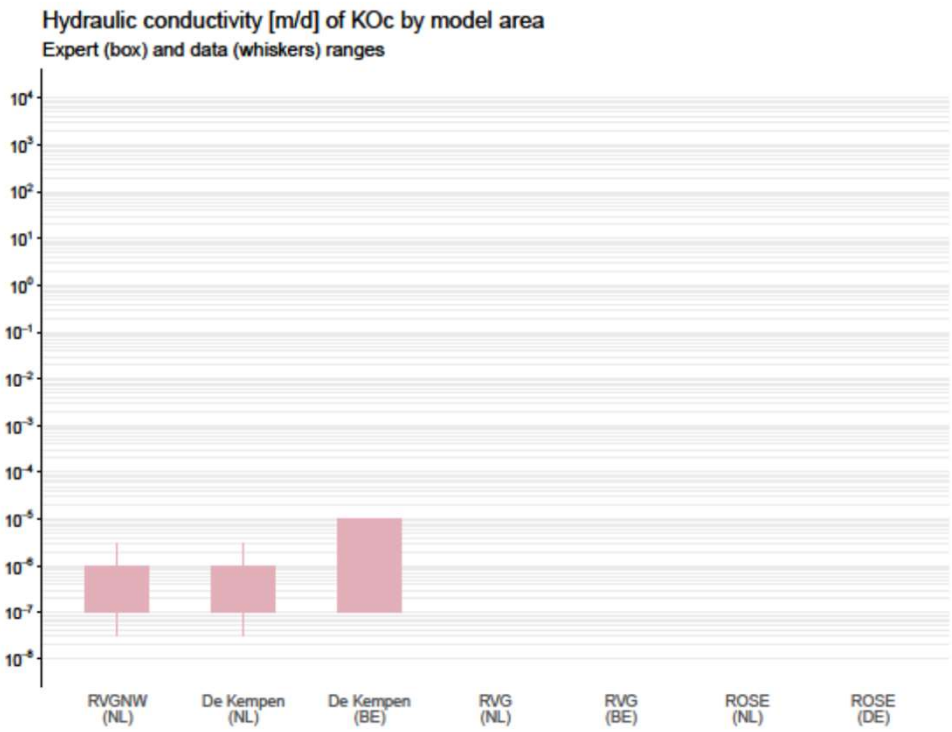
- Values and ranges are lower/smaller for NL data, maybe due to palaeogeographical situation

Unit KOc

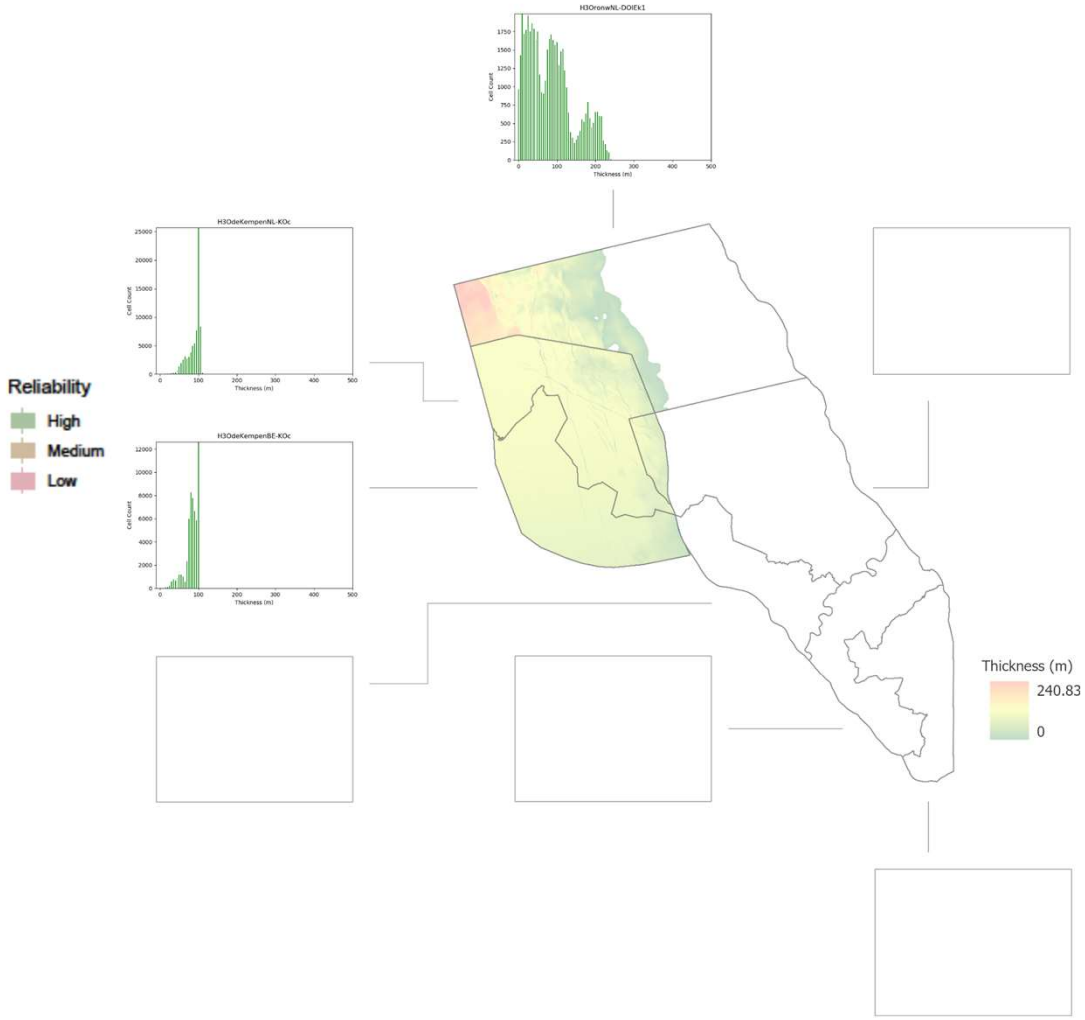
NL: Fm. van Dongen, Laagpakket van Ieper, 1e kleiige eenheid

BE: Ypresian Aquitard System (Kortrijk Formation)

DE:



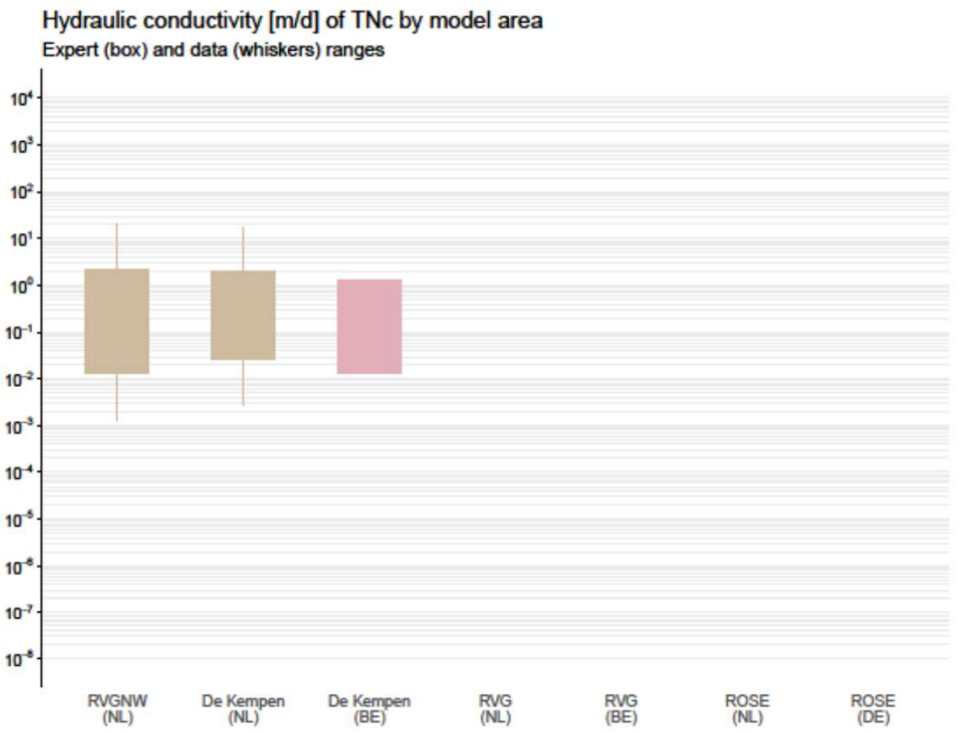
Thickness [m] of KOc by model area



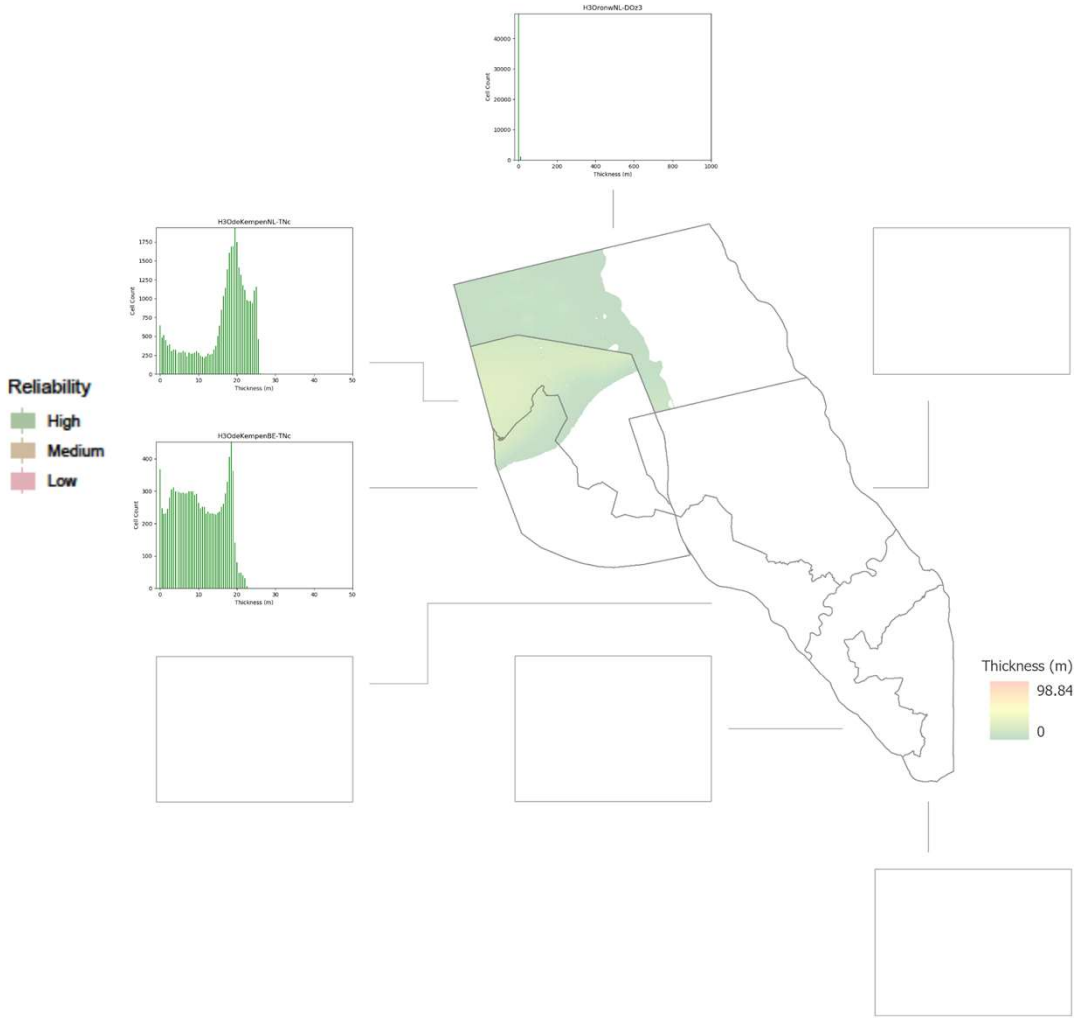
Notes on observed trends and differences:

- Good agreement between NL and BE data

Unit TNc
NL: Fm. van Dongen, 4e zandige eenheid
BE: Loksbergen-Dormaal Sands
DE:



Thickness [m] of TNc by model area



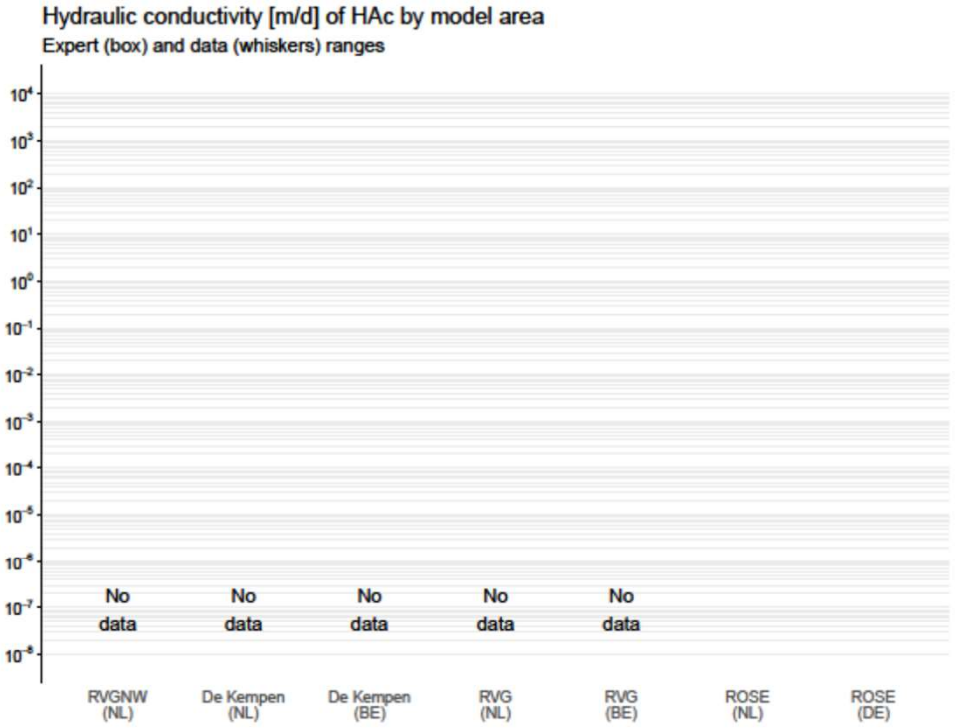
Notes on observed trends and differences:
- Fair agreement between NL and BE data

Unit HAc

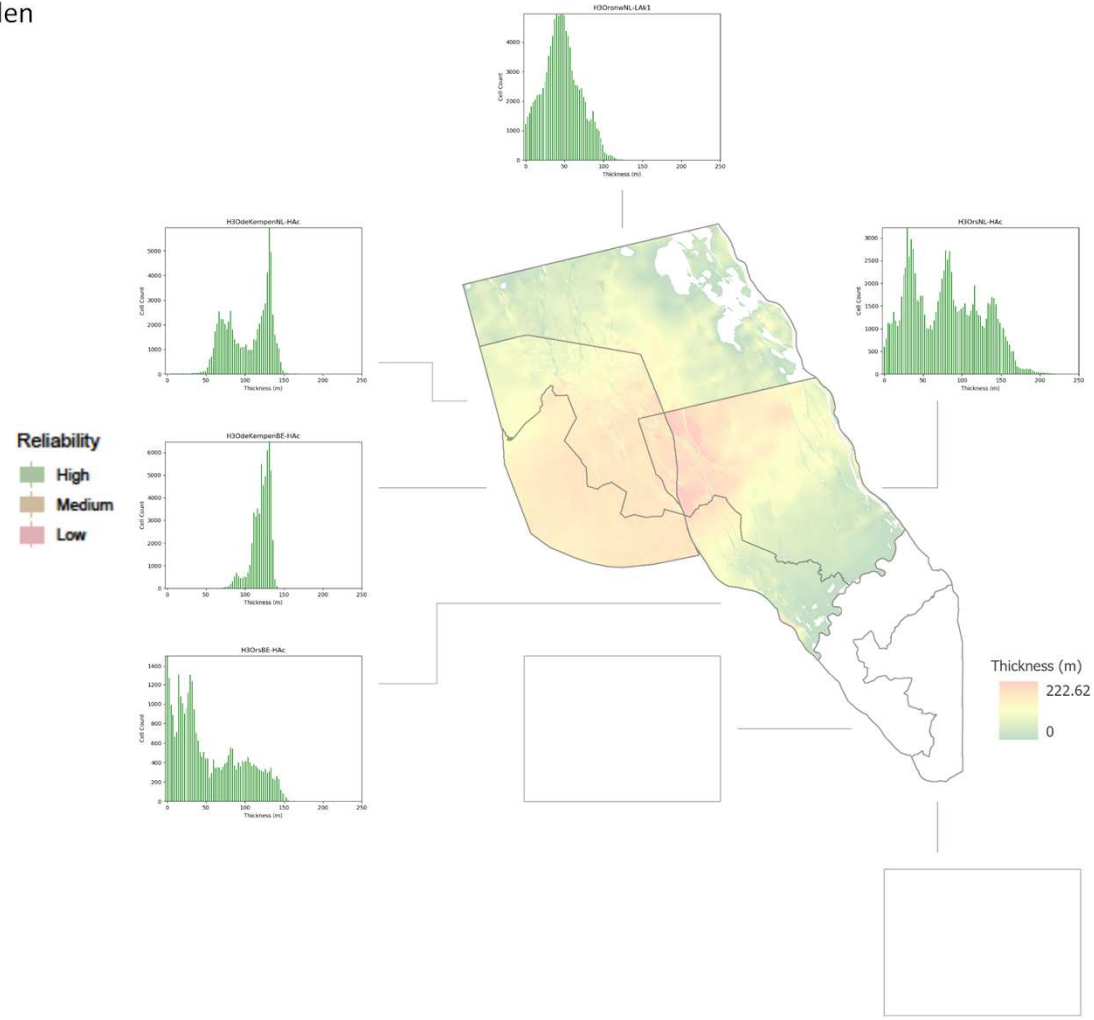
NL: undefined in REGIS II v2.2. Fm. van Landen, Lp. van Reussel, Lp. van Liessel en Lp. van Gelinden

BE: Grandglise Sand, Lincent and Halen-Waterschei Silt-Clay(De Kempen, Halen Silt and Waterschei Clay(RVG)

DE:



Thickness [m] of HAc by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

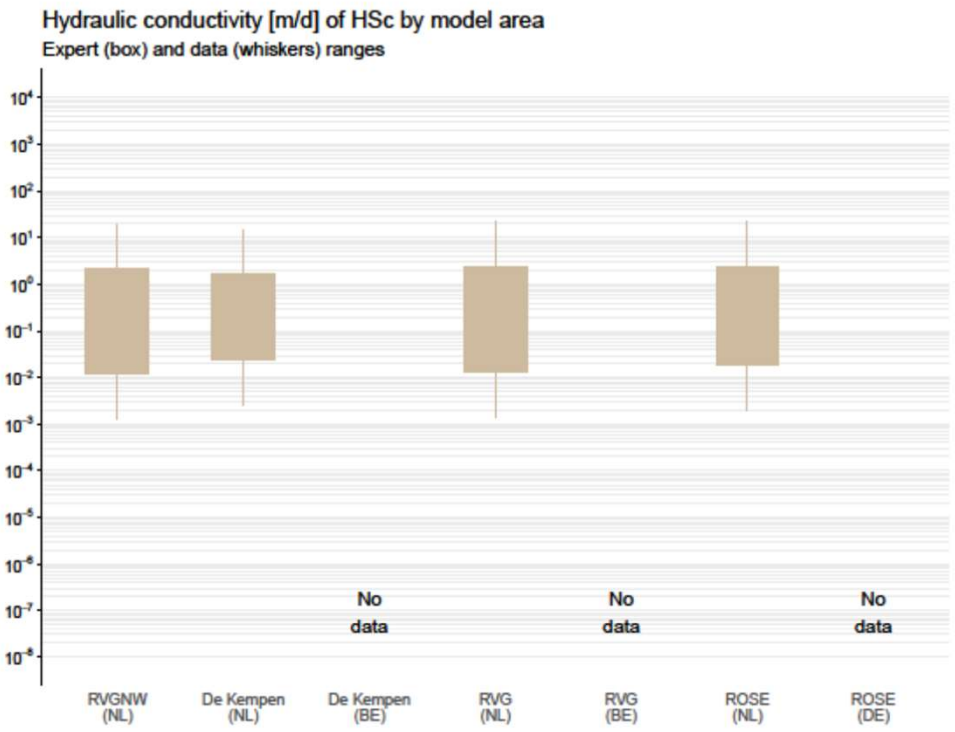
- No data

Unit HSc

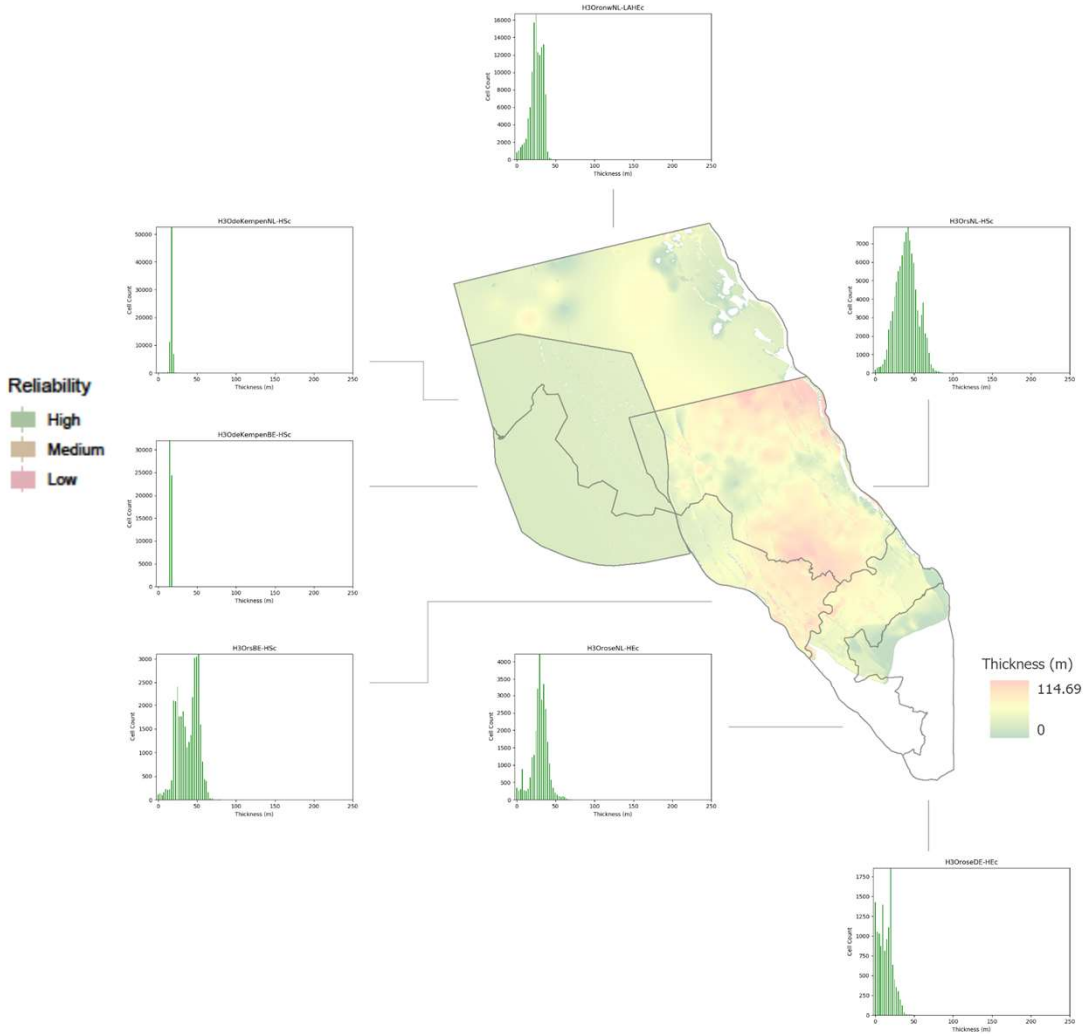
NL: undefined in REGIS II v2.2. Fm. van Landen, Lp. van Orp

BE: Gelinden Marls and Orp Sand

DE: Landen-Fm., Heers-Sub-Fm.



Thickness [m] of HSc by model area

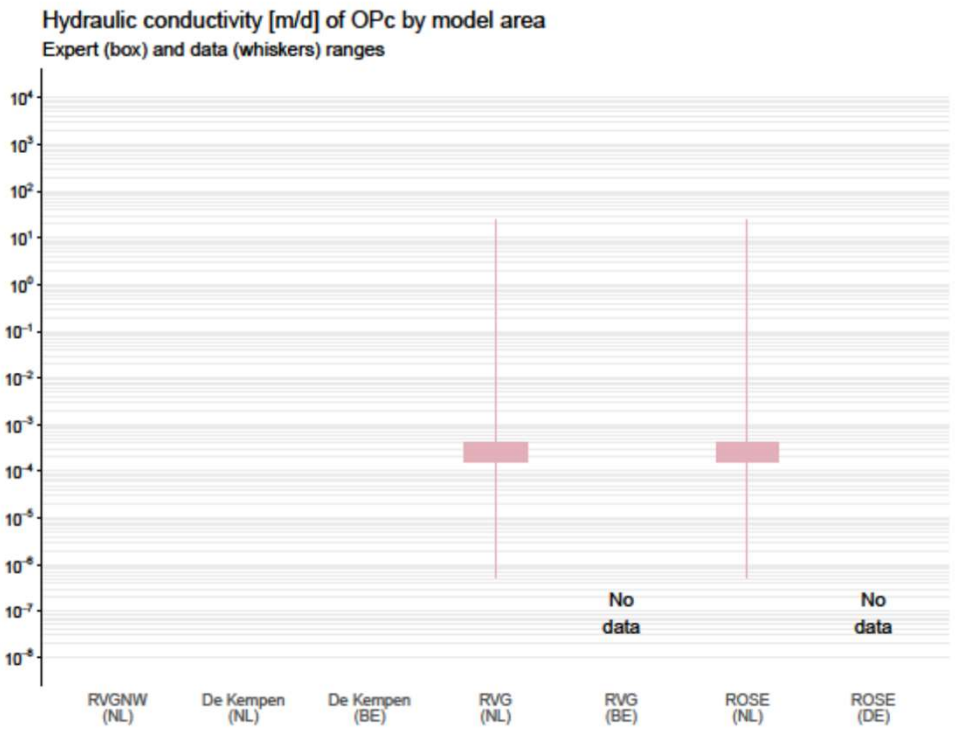


Notes on observed trends and differences:

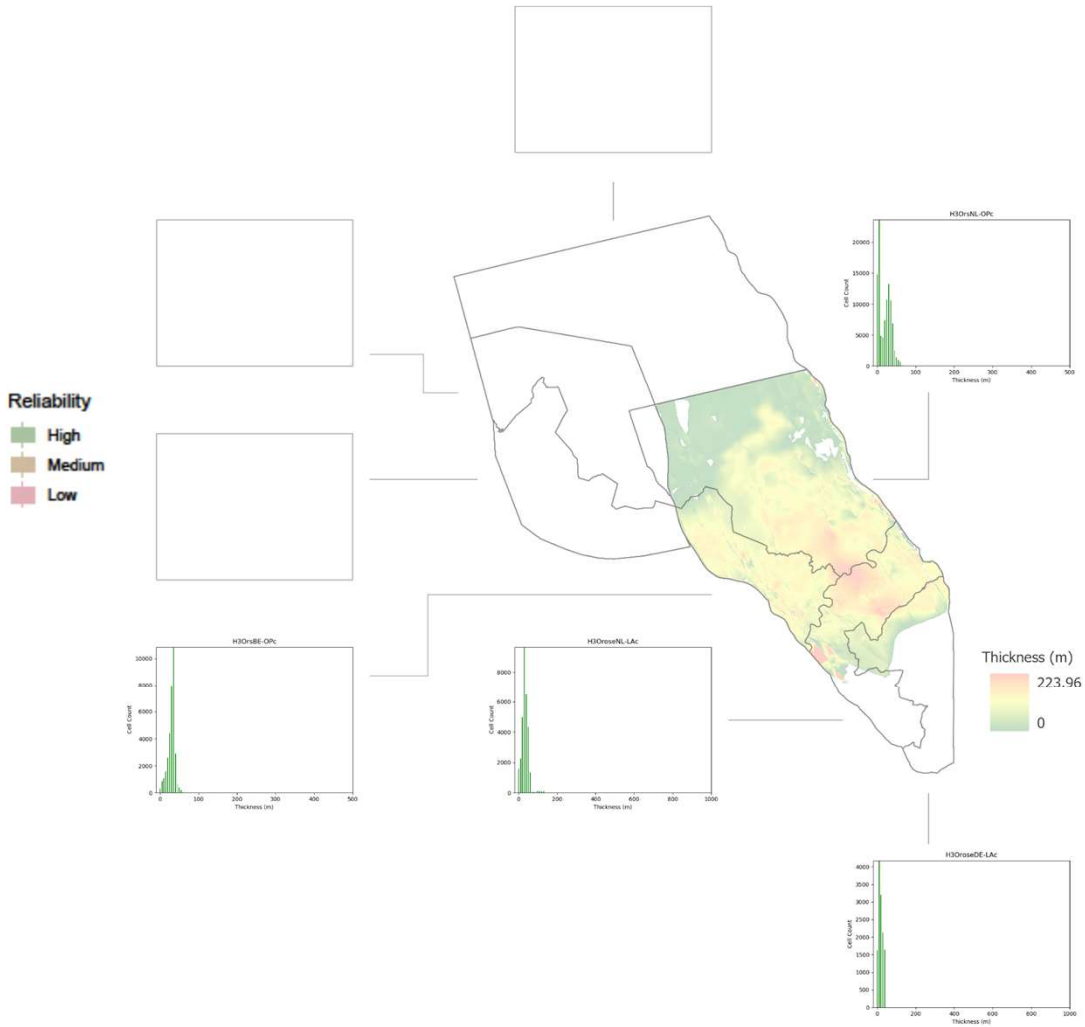
- Only NL data, based on outcrop analogues

Unit OPc

NL: Fm. van Landen (Lp. van Swalmen), complexe eenheid
BE: Eisden Sand and Opoeteren Clay
DE: Landen-Fm., Gelinden-Sub-Fm.



Thickness [m] of OPc by model area



Notes on observed trends and differences:

- Only NL data, predominantly based on borehole information outside the project area