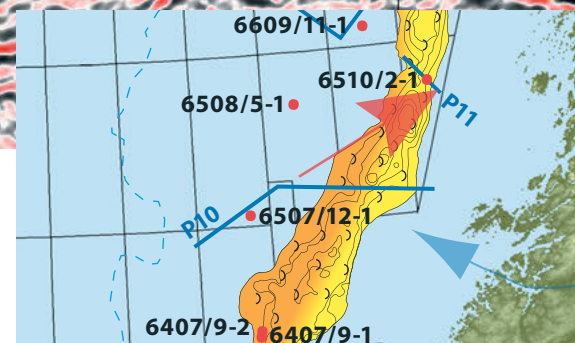


Profile 11: Seismic 2D line SH9601-409 showing the development of the Molo Formation in a profile through exploration well 6510/2-1 on the Vega High. The black rectangle shows the studied interval, dated to Eocene in the lower part and Early Miocene in the upper part. The Miocene section consists of a glauconite-rich, quartzose sand deposited in a neritic environment. In this area, only the outer parts of the Molo sand system, believed to be of a Late Miocene and Early Pliocene age, show a distinct progradation (Eidvin & Riis 2013).



Reference: Eidvin, T. & Riis, 2013: The Lower Oligocene – Lower Pliocene Molo Formation on the inner Norwegian Sea continental shelf (Extent and thickness, age from fossil and Sr isotope correlations, lithology, paleobathymetry and regional correlation). NGF Abstracts and proceedings, no. 1, 2013, p. 31. Poster available from the internet: <http://www.npd.no/Global/Norsk/3-Publikasjoner/Presentasjoner/NGF-Vinterkonferanse-2013/Poster-4-til-NGF-vintermotet-nett.pdf>