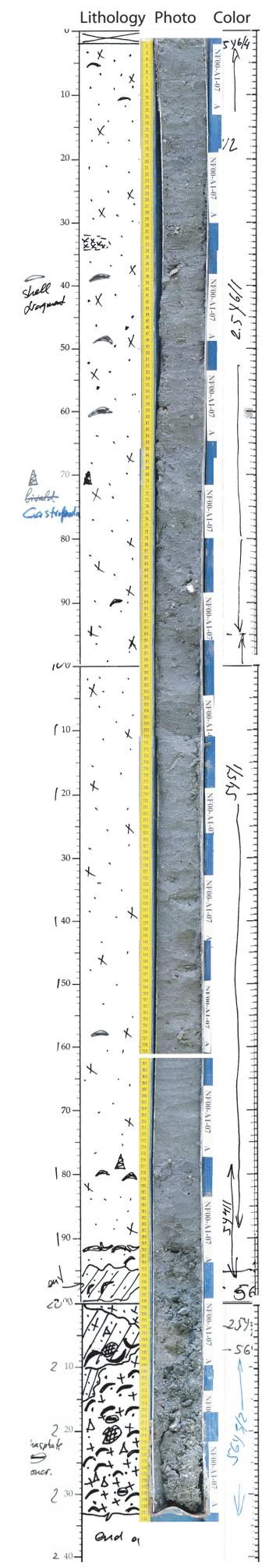


Core ID: NF00-A1-7 Total Length (cm): 233
 Described by: E. Karabonov (5/01)



Water Depth: 7.7 m (25.3 ft)

0 - 0.1 cm:
 Oxidized surface layer - light yellowish brown mud.

0.1 - 192 cm:
 Medium to fine non-carbonate sand. No lamination. Very homogeneous, with shells and shell fragments (1 - 5 mm in diameter).

13 - 25 cm:
 Black colored spot with H₂S smell.

32 - 35 cm:
 Small pocket of shell fragments

192 - 210/215 cm:
 Cemented silty/fine sand calcareous sandstone with shell fragments, shells and rounded gravel grains (3 - 7 mm in diameter). Dark grayish brown color. Rounded, cemented sandstone rock fragments and black shell fragments. Cemented section broken apart during coring. Small rock fragments and fine muddy sand with shell detritus separate cemented pieces.

192 cm:
 Shell enriched bed. Likely represents a lag deposit.

192 - 195 cm:
 fine, silty sand. Olive in color. Similar to sand in section below but not cemented.

210/215 - 233 cm:
 Fine-medium sand enriched with shell fragments (3 - 5 mm in diameter). Some small unbroken shells and a few massive dissolved shell fragments (3 - 5 cm and bigger) are present (50 % sand - 50 % shell). Well rounded gravel grains (5 - 7 mm in diameter), black shell fragments, black phosphate concretions (3 - 5 mm in diameter) and round cemented clast/sandstone rock fragments (3 - 5 mm in diameter) are also present.

Figure 19. Side-Scan Sonar coverage (above, location outlined in Figure 7) overlain by surficial sediment accumulation grid, showing the orientation and sediment thickness associated with the large shore oblique sand body that trends in a NE - SW direction across the inner continental shelf offshore of Myrtle Beach. The feature is ~ 11 km long along its axis, and ~ 3 km at its widest point. In some areas, sediment accumulation within the feature is in excess of 3 m. Vibracore sample NF00-A1-7 (right, location above and in Figure 7) illustrates the sediment type within the feature, as well as the transgressive surface beneath. The feature is considered anomalous, because it is one of the only significant accumulations of surficial sediment that is non-inlet related, and lies north of the inferred Cretaceous/Tertiary boundary. Seismic profiles H - H' and I - I', depicted in Figure 18 (outlined above, and in Figure 7), provide vertical cross sections of the sub-surface in this area.