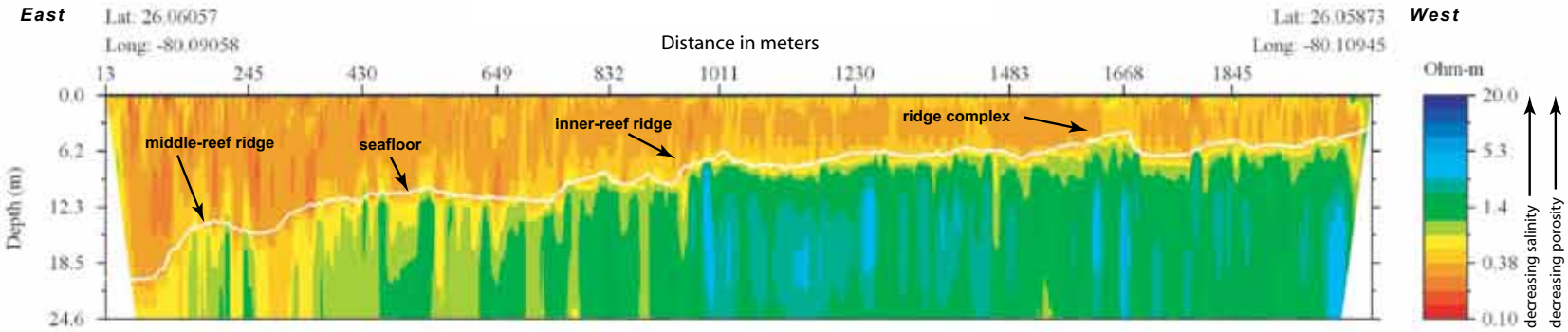
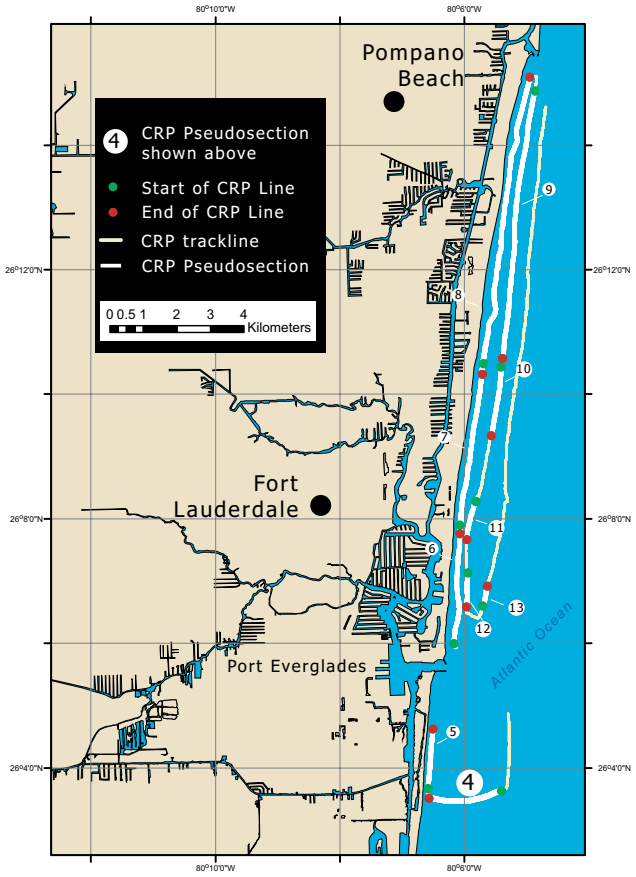
Ft. Lauderdale CRP Line 4





Summary:

General trend of lower to higher resistivity from offshore toward land. Several locations beneath the inner-reef ridge shoreward show higher resistivity (~5 ohm-m at ~1000 m, 1230 m, 1660 m) that indicate either fresher water or a less-porous matrix.

Note: CRP Lines 1-3 are not shown because they contain images of only the water column

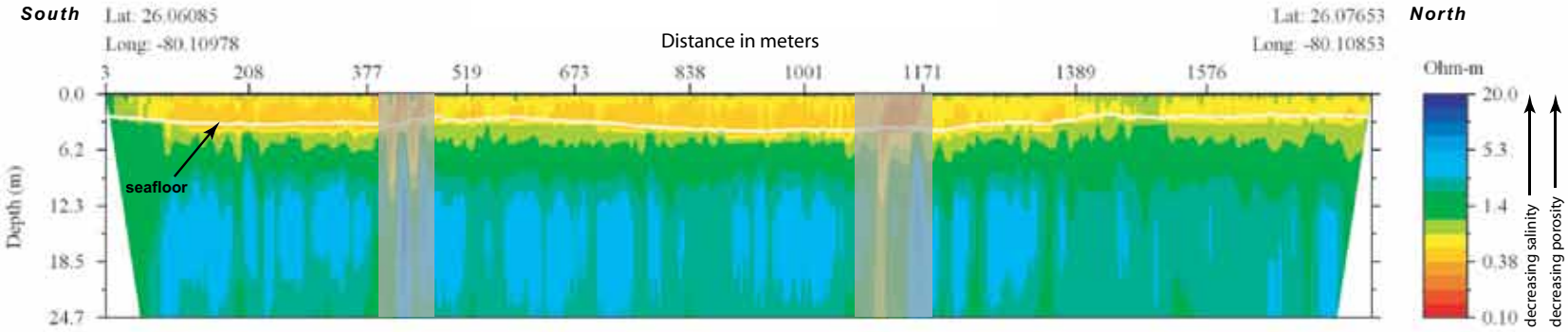
Typical Resistivities

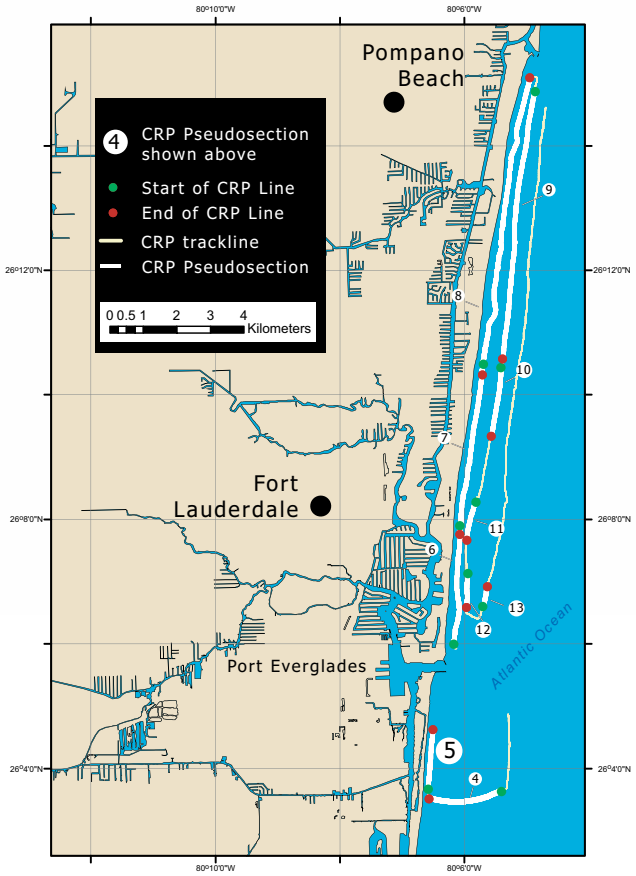
seawater ---------- 0.2 ohm-m
brackish water ------ 5.0 ohm-m
freshwater ---------- 3 to 100 ohm-m

limestone ---------- 50 to 1 x 10^6 ohm-m
sandstone ---------- 1 to 7 x10^8 ohm-m
Quaternary sand ---- 50 to 100 ohm-m

NOTE: electrical resistivities are highly temperature dependent

Ft. Lauderdale CRP Line 5





Summary:

Line 5 is closer to shore. Resistivity in subsurface is slightly higher (~6 ohm-m) than offshore section of Line 4. The two anomalies (~400 m and 1160 m: gray boxes) are a result of instrument error and are not real.

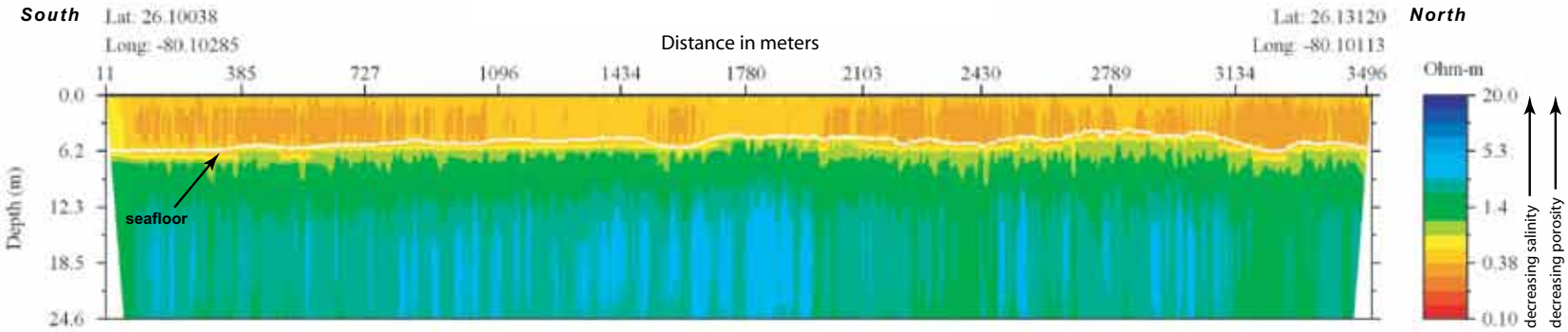
Typical Resistivities

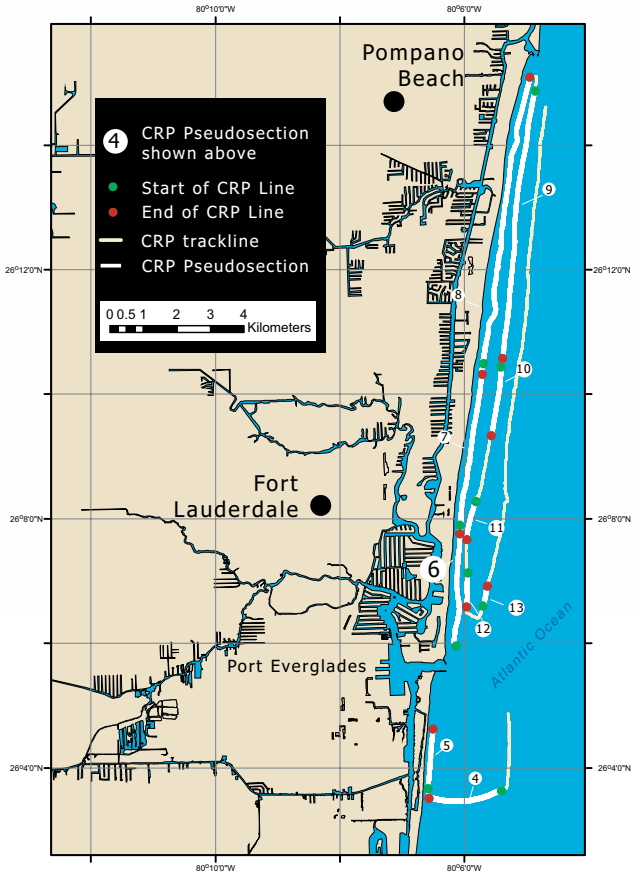
seawater ---------- 0.2 ohm-m
brackish water ------ 5.0 ohm-m
freshwater ---------- 3 to 100 ohm-m

limestone ---------- 50 to 1 x 10^6 ohm-m
sandstone ---------- 1 to 7 x10^8 ohm-m
Quaternary sand ---- 50 to 100 ohm-m

NOTE: electrical resistivities are highly temperature dependent

Ft. Lauderdale CRP Line 6





Summary:

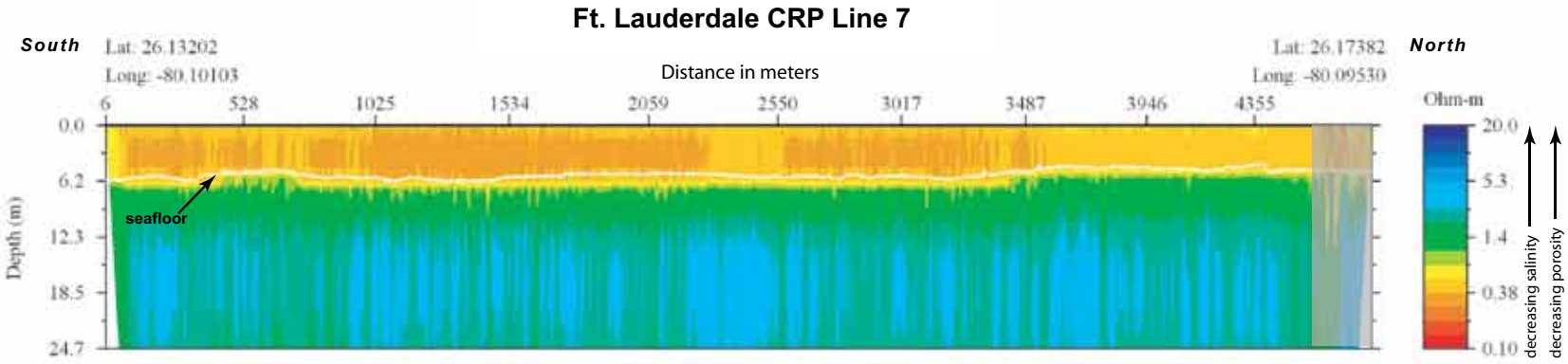
Consistently low resistivity (1 to 5 ohm-m) values in subsurface are indicative of homogeneous material, either limestone or cemented sand.

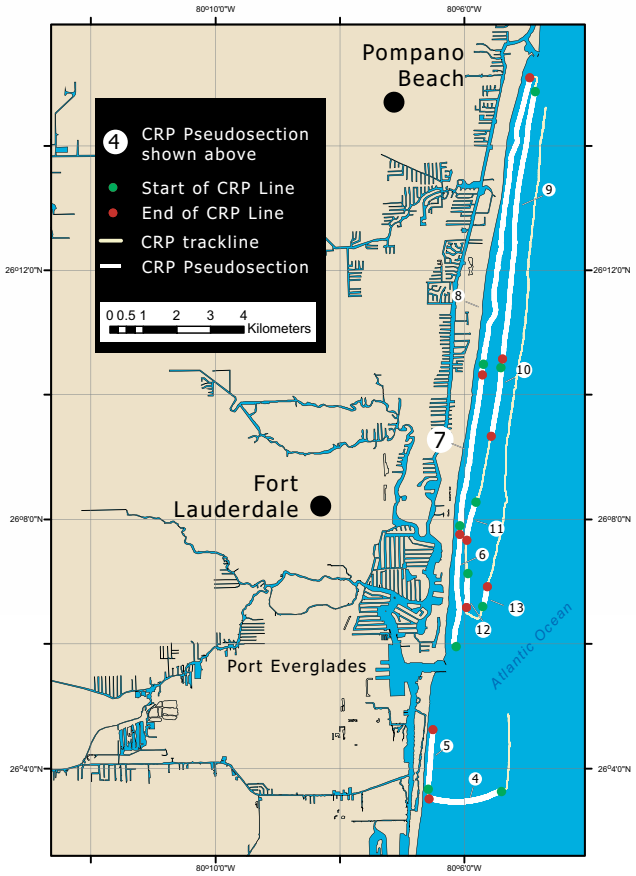
Typical Resistivities

seawater ---------- 0.2 ohm-m
brackish water ------ 5.0 ohm-m
freshwater ---------- 3 to 100 ohm-m

limestone ---------- 50 to 1 x 10^6 ohm-m
sandstone ---------- 1 to 7 x10^8 ohm-m
Quaternary sand ---- 50 to 100 ohm-m

NOTE: electrical resistivities are highly temperature dependent





Summary:

Consistently low resistivity (1 to 5 ohm-m) values in subsurface are indicative of homogeneous material, either limestone or cemented sand.
The anomaly at the northern end (grey box) is a result of instrument error that resulted in abrupt shifts in resistivity.

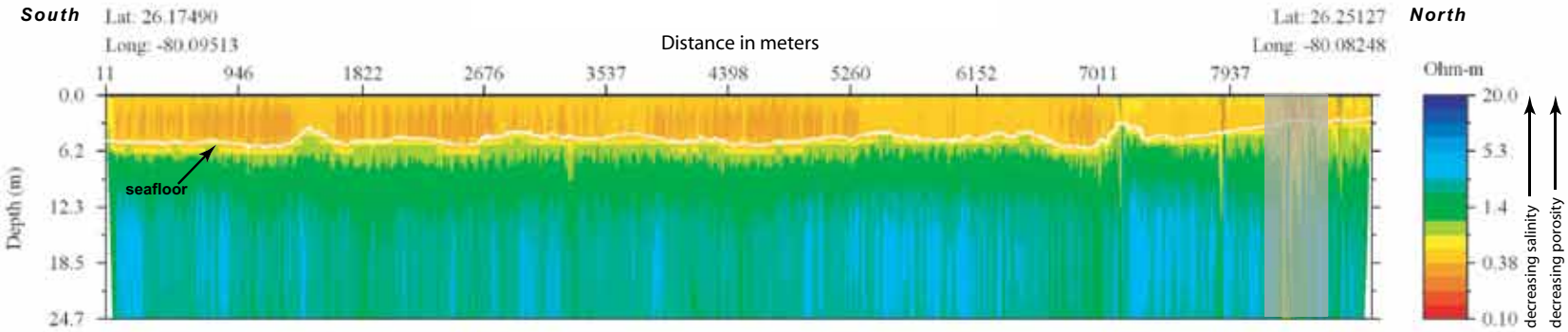
Typical Resistivities

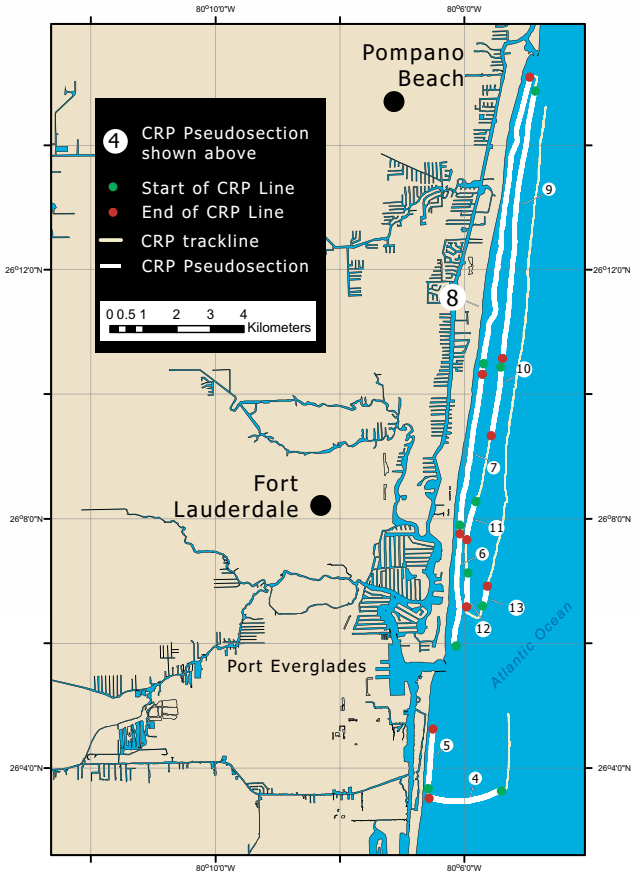
seawater ---------- 0.2 ohm-m
brackish water ------ 5.0 ohm-m
freshwater ---------- 3 to 100 ohm-m

limestone ---------- 50 to 1 x 10^6 ohm-m
sandstone ---------- 1 to 7 x10^8 ohm-m
Quaternary sand ---- 50 to 100 ohm-m

NOTE: electrical resistivities are highly temperature dependent

Ft. Lauderdale CRP Line 8





Summary:

Consistently low resistivity (1 to 3 ohm-m) values in subsurface are indicative of homogeneous material, either limestone or cemented sand.
The anomaly at the northern end (grey box) is a result of instrument error that resulted in abrupt shifts in resistivity.

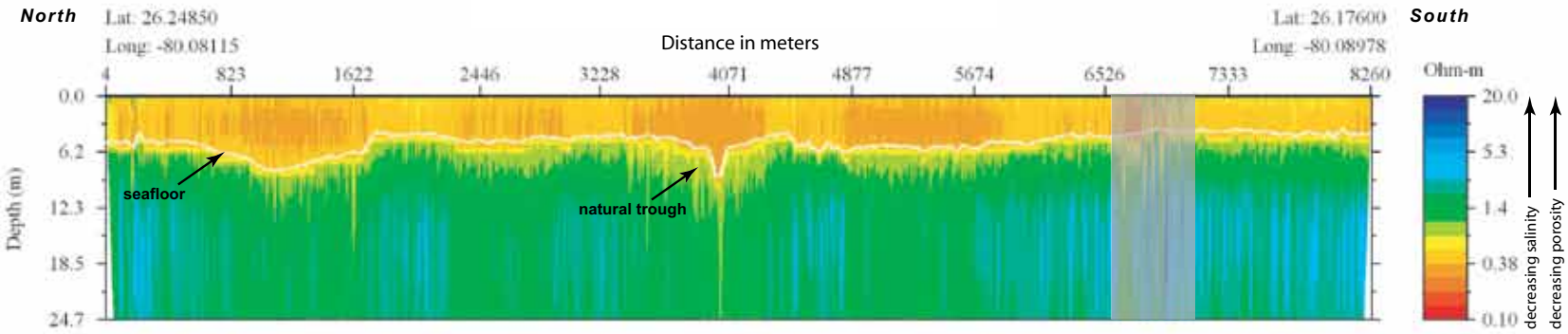
Typical Resistivities

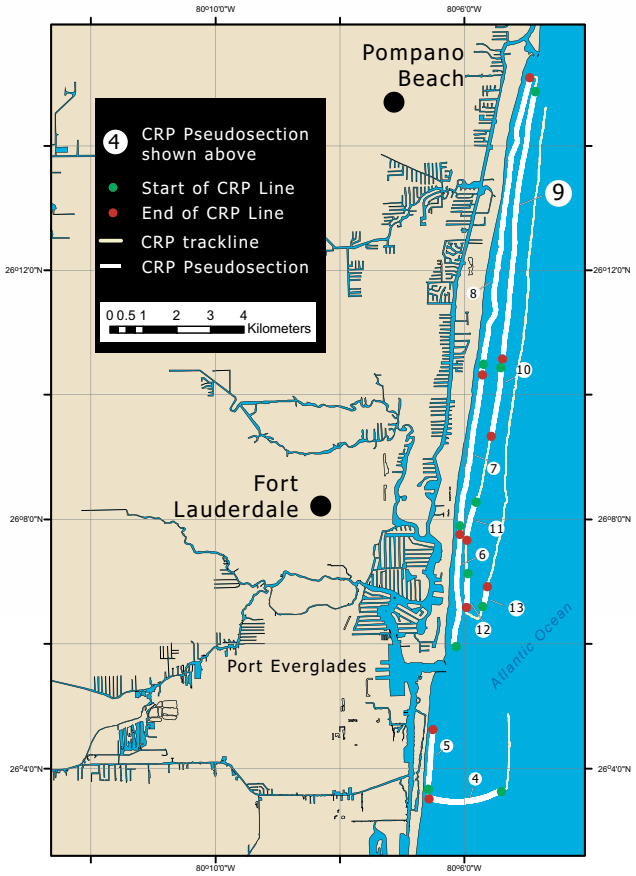
seawater ---------- 0.2 ohm-m
brackish water ------ 5.0 ohm-m
freshwater ---------- 3 to 100 ohm-m

limestone ---------- 50 to 1 x 10^6 ohm-m
sandstone ---------- 1 to 7 x10^8 ohm-m
Quaternary sand ---- 50 to 100 ohm-m

NOTE: electrical resistivities are highly temperature dependent

Ft. Lauderdale CRP Line 9





Summary:

Consistently low resistivity (1 to 3 ohm-m) values in subsurface. The anomaly at the southern end (6600 m: gray box) is a result of instrument error that resulted in abrupt shifts in resistivity.

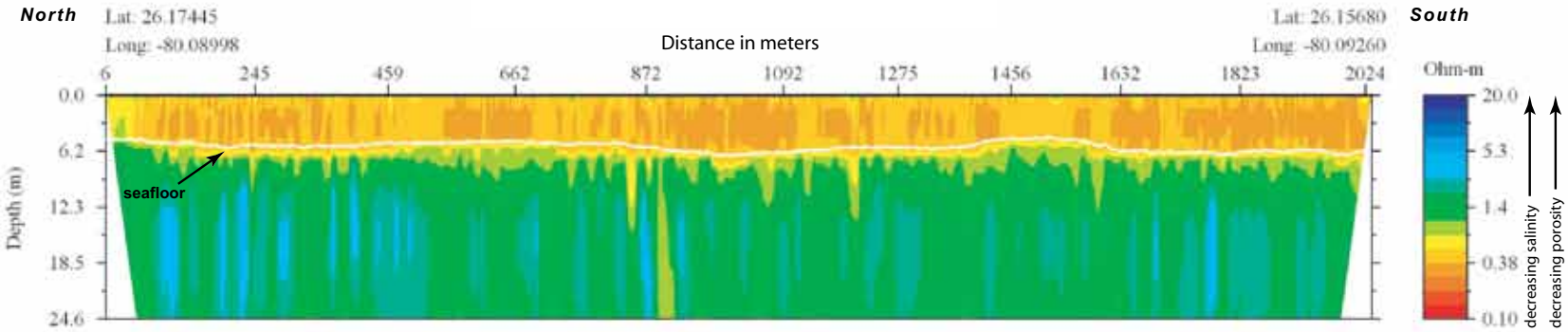
Typical Resistivities

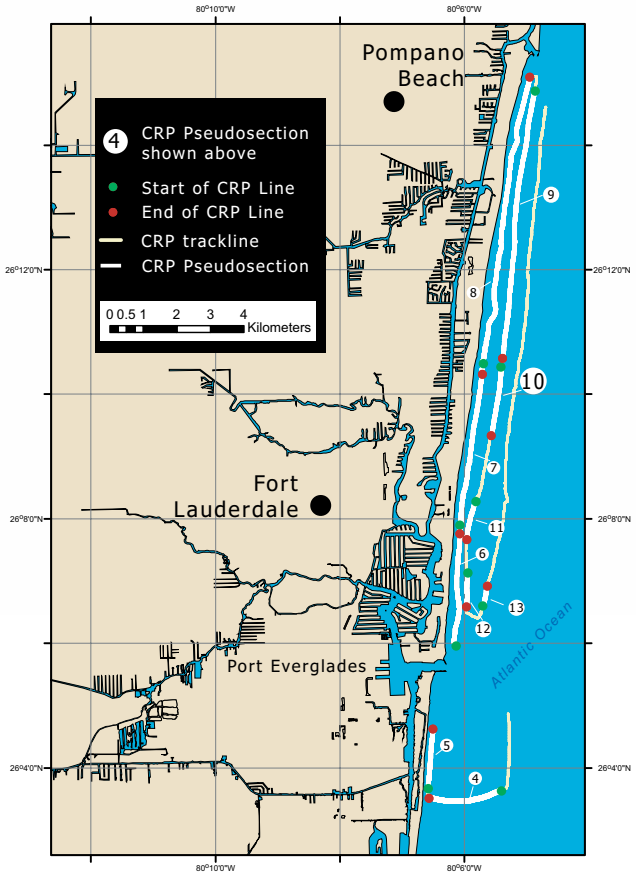
seawater ---------- 0.2 ohm-m
brackish water ------ 5.0 ohm-m
freshwater ---------- 3 to 100 ohm-m

limestone ---------- 50 to 1 x 10^6 ohm-m
sandstone ---------- 1 to 7 x10^8 ohm-m
Quaternary sand ---- 50 to 100 ohm-m

NOTE: electrical resistivities are highly temperature dependent

Ft. Lauderdale CRP Line 10





Summary:

Consistently low resistivity (1 to 3 ohm-m) values in subsurface. The slightly lower resistive bodies (~0.7 ohm-m) that finger beneath the seafloor appear to be the result of missing or sparse data.

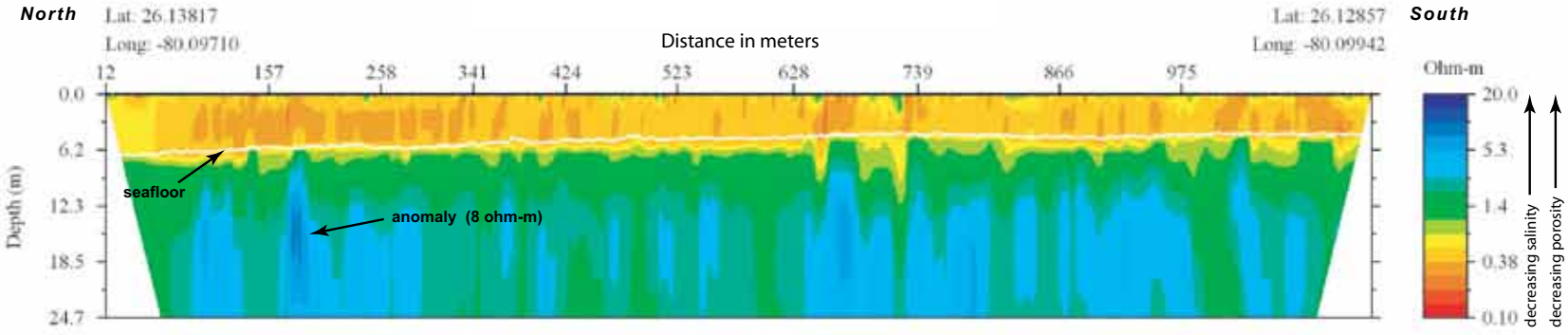
Typical Resistivities

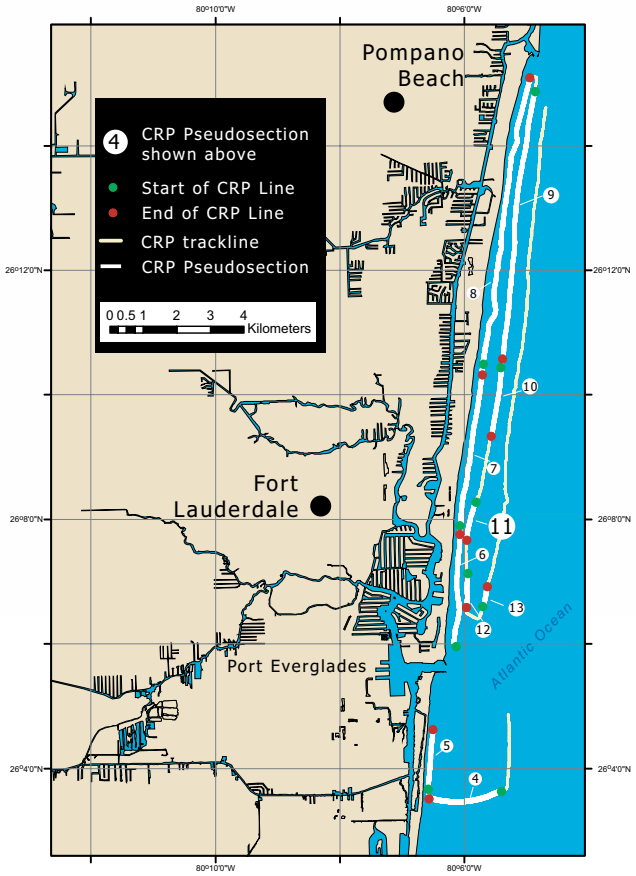
seawater ---------- 0.2 ohm-m
brackish water ------ 5.0 ohm-m
freshwater ---------- 3 to 100 ohm-m

limestone ---------- 50 to 1 x 10^6 ohm-m
sandstone ---------- 1 to 7 x10^8 ohm-m
Quaternary sand ---- 50 to 100 ohm-m

NOTE: electrical resistivities are highly temperature dependent

Ft. Lauderdale CRP Line 11





Summary:

Consistently low resistivity (1 to 4 ohm-m) values in subsurface, except for an anomalously high resistivity (~8 ohm-m) at ~160 m that appears to be real.

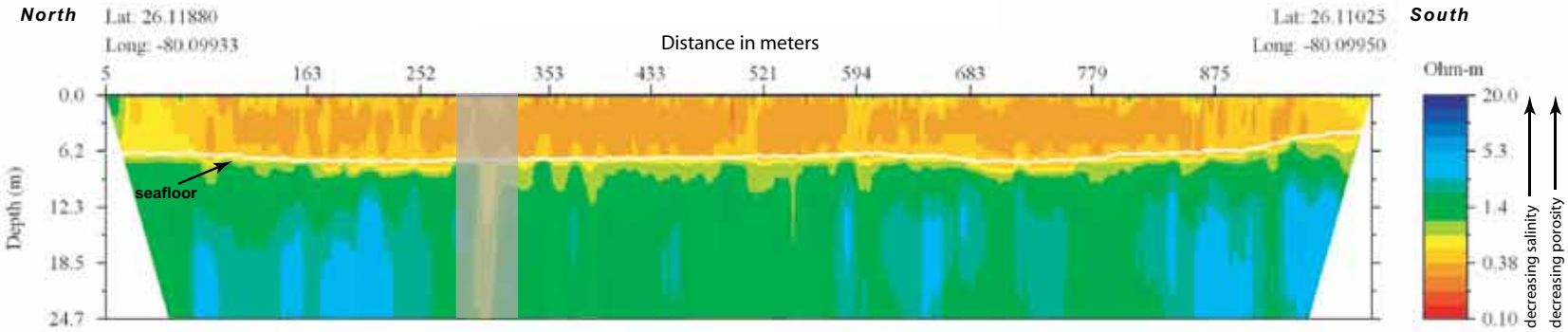
Typical Resistivities

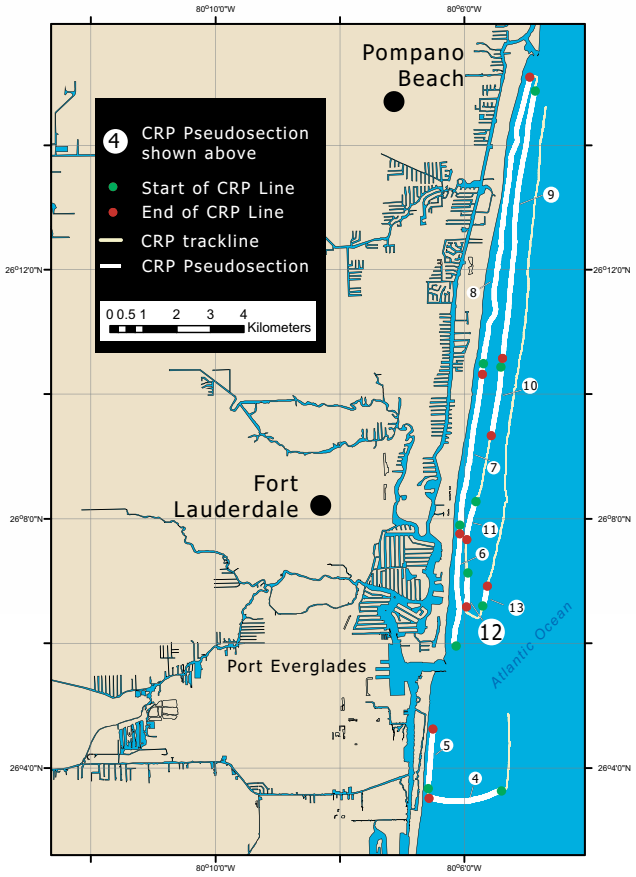
seawater ---------- 0.2 ohm-m
brackish water ------ 5.0 ohm-m
freshwater ---------- 3 to 100 ohm-m

limestone ---------- 50 to 1 x 10^6 ohm-m
sandstone ---------- 1 to 7 x10^8 ohm-m
Quaternary sand ---- 50 to 100 ohm-m

NOTE: electrical resistivities are highly temperature dependent

Ft. Lauderdale CRP Line 12





Summary:

Consistently low resistivity (1 to 4 ohm-m) values in subsurface. The anomaly at ~300 m (grey box) is a result of instrument error that resulted in an abrupt shift in resistivity.

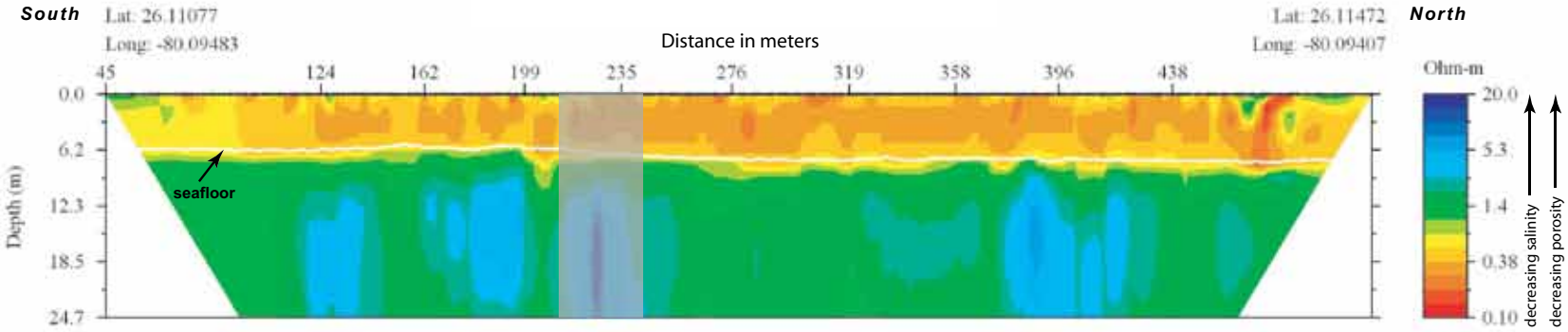
Typical Resistivities

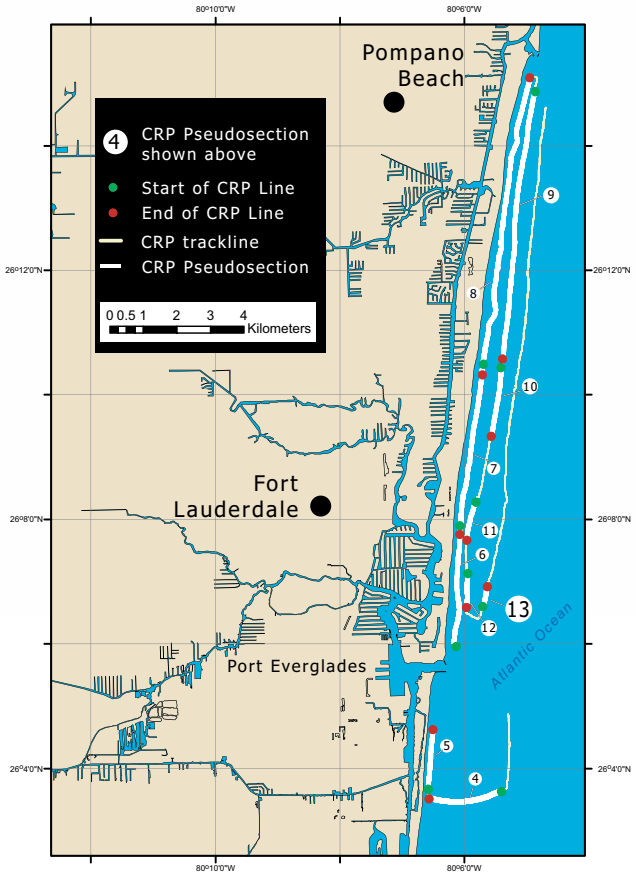
seawater ---------- 0.2 ohm-m
brackish water ------ 5.0 ohm-m
freshwater ---------- 3 to 100 ohm-m

limestone ---------- 50 to 1 x 10^6 ohm-m
sandstone ---------- 1 to 7 x10^8 ohm-m
Quaternary sand ---- 50 to 100 ohm-m

NOTE: electrical resistivities are highly temperature dependent

Ft. Lauderdale CRP Line 13





Summary:

Consistently low resistivity (1 to 4 ohm-m) values in subsurface with a small area at ~200 m (grey box) with a resistivity of 12 ohm-m that may be erroneous due to lack of data on either side.

Note: Data along CRP trackline after CRP line 13 are not displayed because of rough seas and poor data quality

Typical Resistivities

seawater ---------- 0.2 ohm-m
brackish water ------ 5.0 ohm-m
freshwater ---------- 3 to 100 ohm-m

limestone ---------- 50 to 1 x 10^6 ohm-m
sandstone ---------- 1 to 7 x10^8 ohm-m
Quaternary sand ---- 50 to 100 ohm-m

NOTE: electrical resistivities are highly temperature dependent