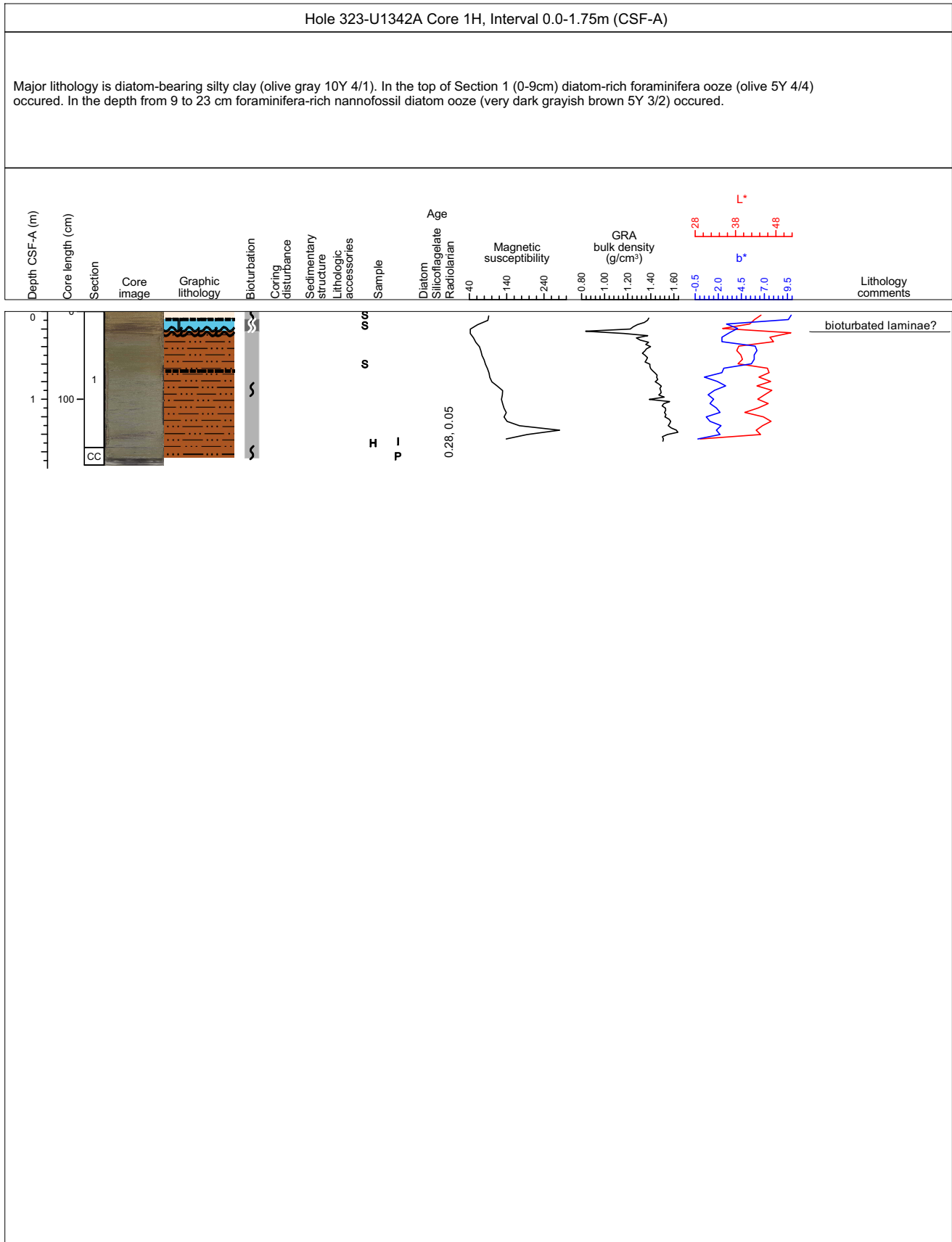
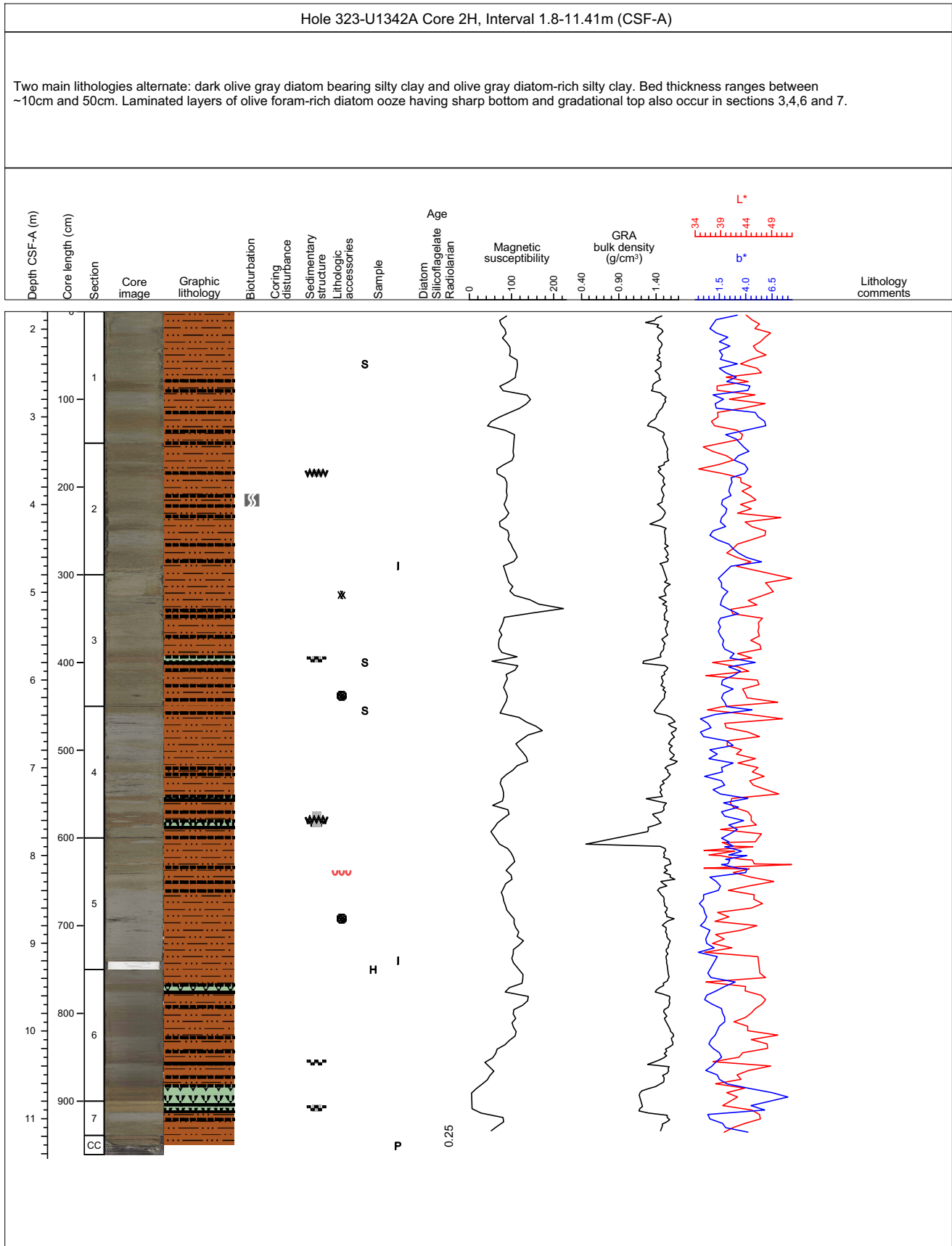


### Core Photo



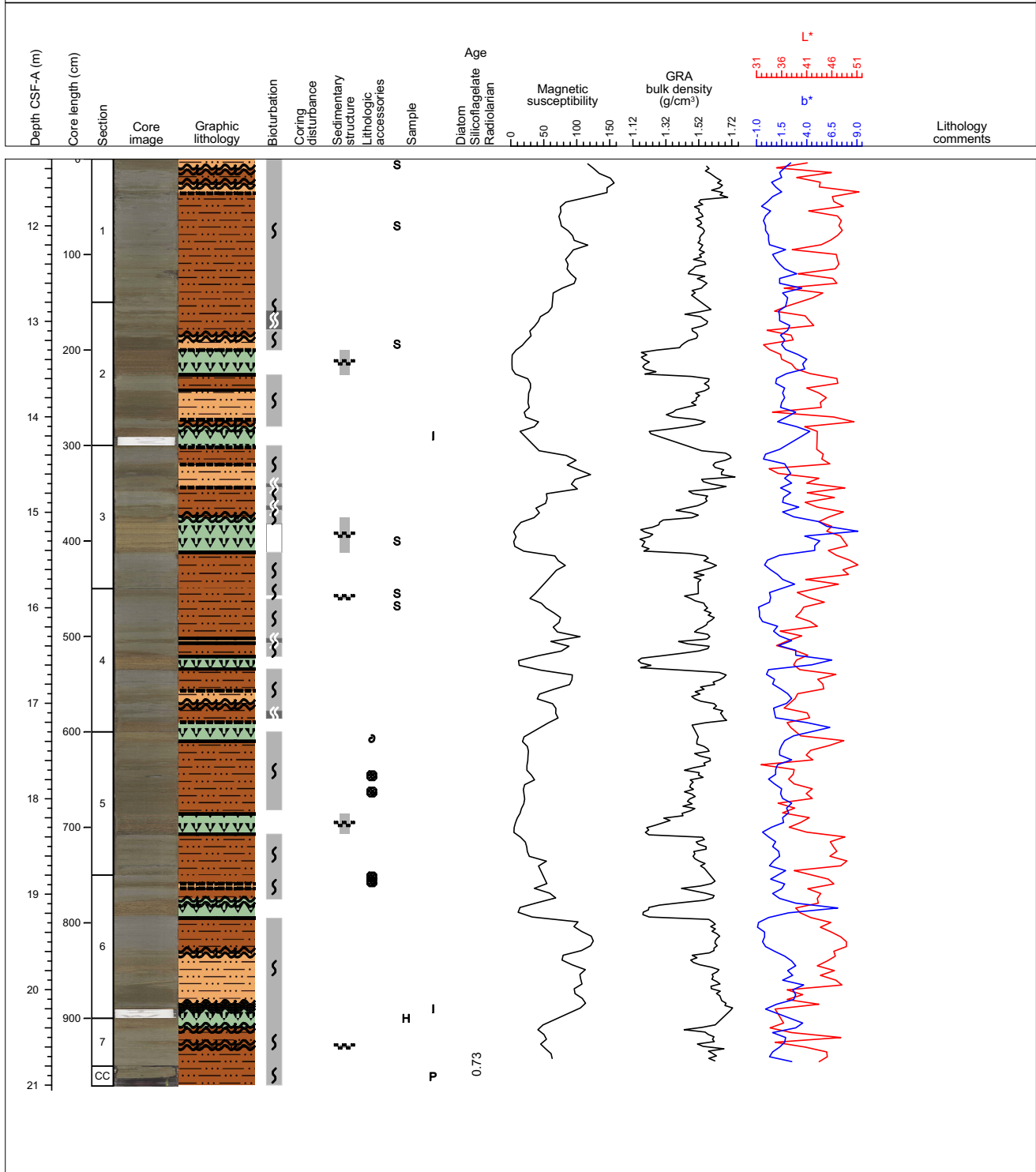
### Core Photo



### Core Photo

Hole 323-U1342A Core 3H, Interval 11.3-21.01m (CSF-A)

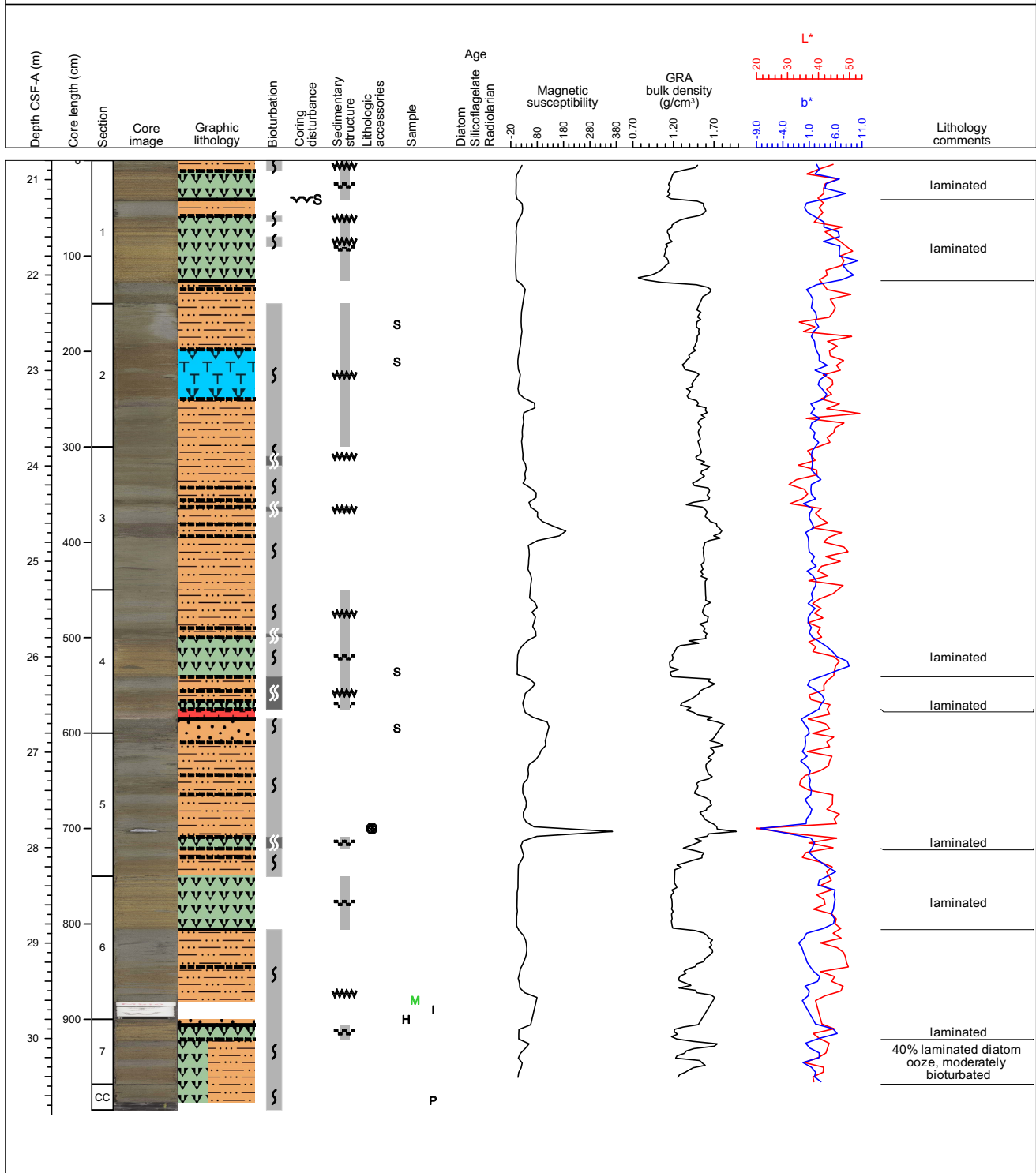
Major lithologies: olive diatom-rich clayey silt, very dark gray silty clay, and olive laminated nannofossil-bearing foraminifer-rich diatom ooze. Diatom ooze generally has a gradational top boundary and sharp lower boundary, while other units have gradational or undulating boundaries that are mottled and bioturbated. Several clasts and a mollusc shell are present in the lower sections. Laminations occur in the diatom ooze with distinct whitish pennate diatom mats visible. Pennate diatoms are aligned perpendicular to the core length and are visible at lithologic boundaries. Foraminifera occur scattered throughout all lithologies. Bioturbation is slight to moderate with many chondrites burrows. Laminated intervals generally display no bioturbation. Disturbance is minimal.



### Core Photo

Hole 323-U1342A Core 4H, Interval 20.8-30.75m (CSF-A)

Major lithologies are laminated diatom ooze, and clayey silt that is diatom rich or diatom and foraminifer rich. Colors range from olive grey to dark grey. There are gradational boundaries between the lithologies, but laminated intervals typically have sharp bottom contacts and gradational top contacts. There is one grey fine-ash layer and one 3 cm rounded clast. There is slight to moderate bioturbation, including in some of the laminated intervals. There are no visible coring disturbances.

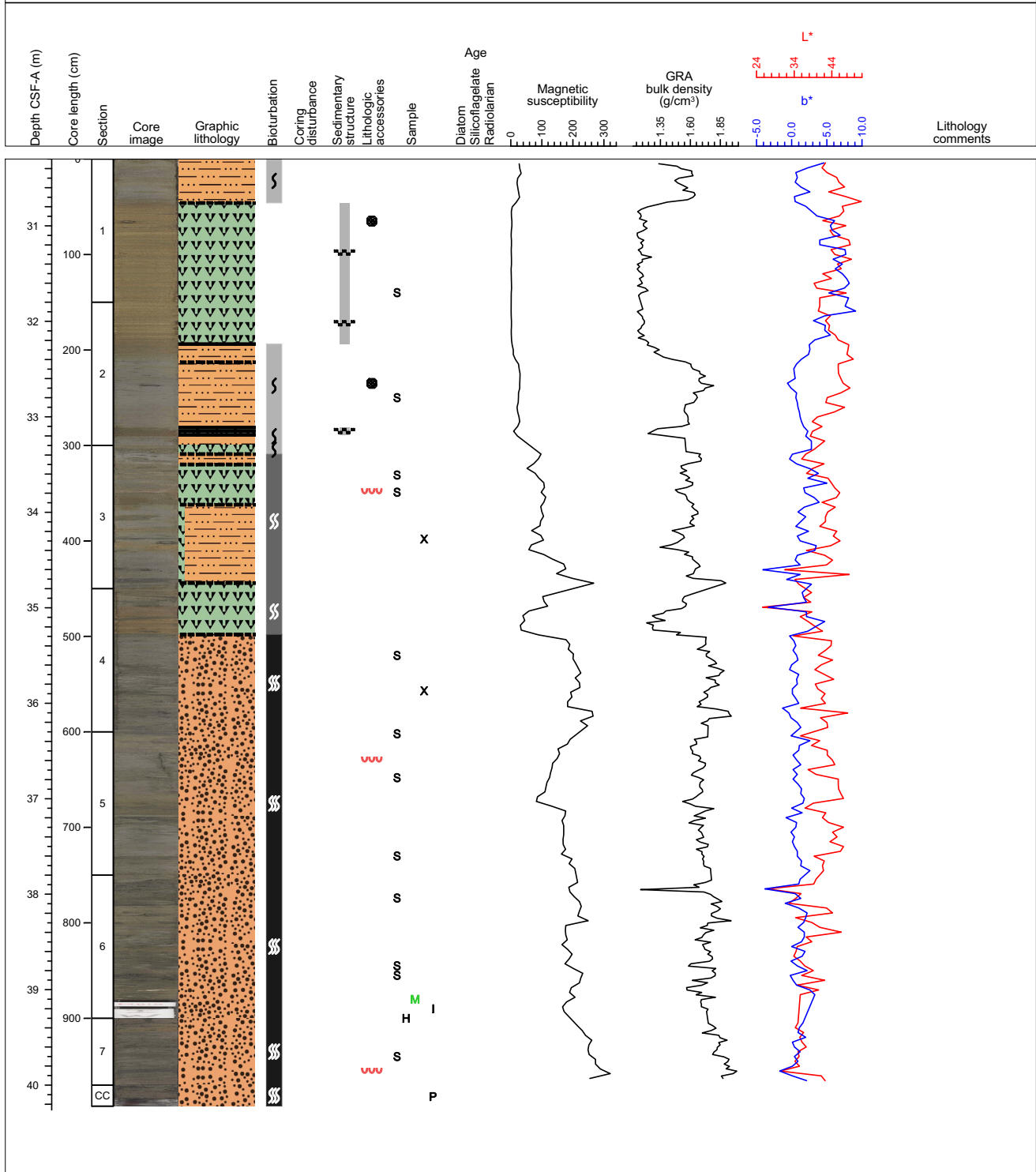




### Core Photo

Hole 323-U1342A Core 5H, Interval 30.3-40.22m (CSF-A)

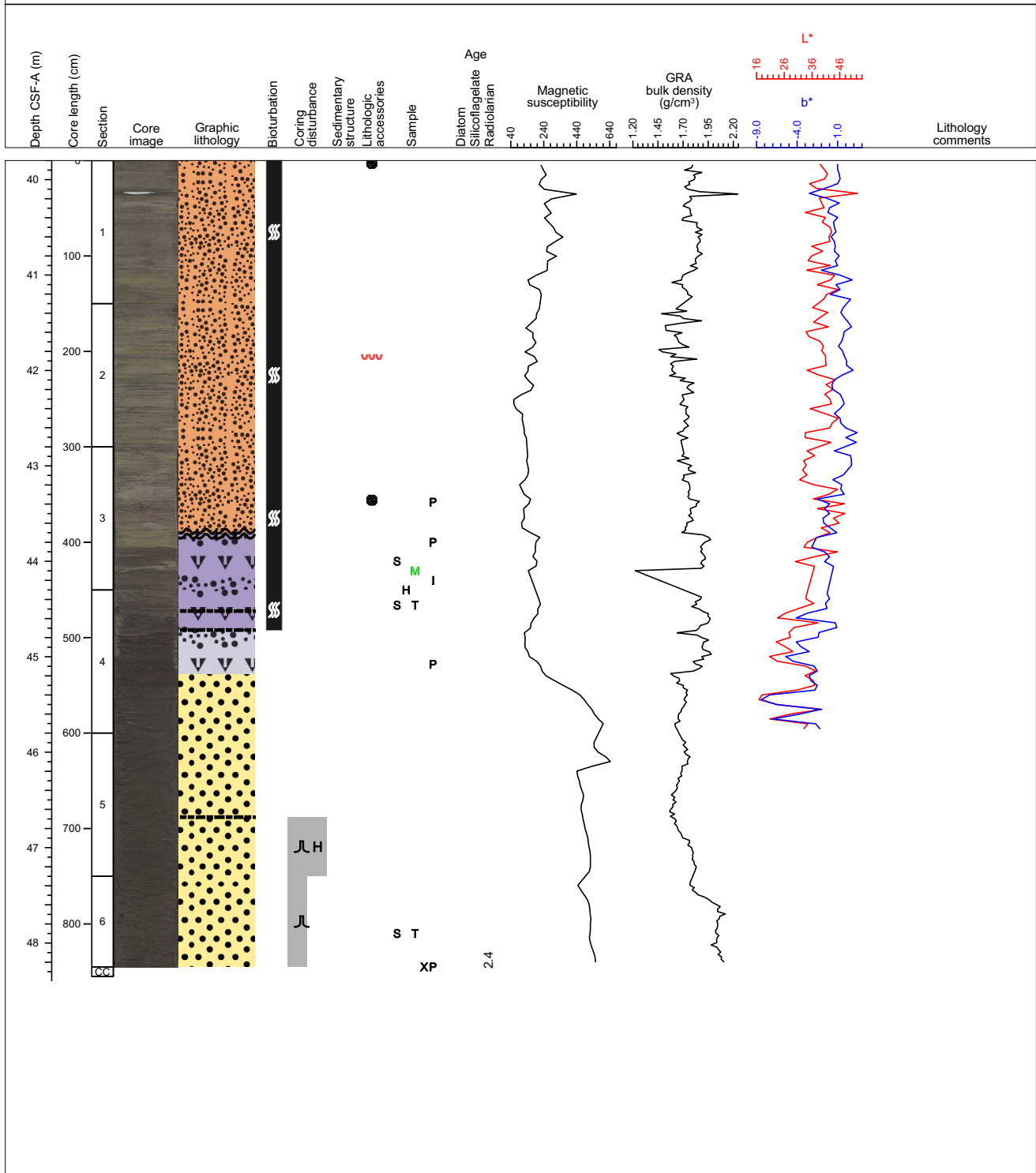
Main lithologies are laminated olive diatom ooze and grey to dark grey clayey silt through 48 cm in section 4, and then a very dark grey sandy silt. There are gradational contacts between lithologies except at the base of laminated sections, which have a sharp contact with the underlying sediment. There are several thin ash layers, which are grey or black. There are two pebble-sized clasts. Bioturbation is absent in the laminated intervals, slight in the upper two sections, and moderate to strong for the remainder of the core. It is not clear if the chaotic variations in texture and color on the scale of 1 cm to several cm in the unit spanning sections 4-CC are due to bioturbation or soft-sediment deformation. Sometimes the origin of a mottle of contrasting color/texture/composition can be deduced as from a bioturbated ash, or from an adjacent unit, but sometimes not.



### Core Photo

Hole 323-U1342A Core 6H, Interval 39.8-48.35m (CSF-A)

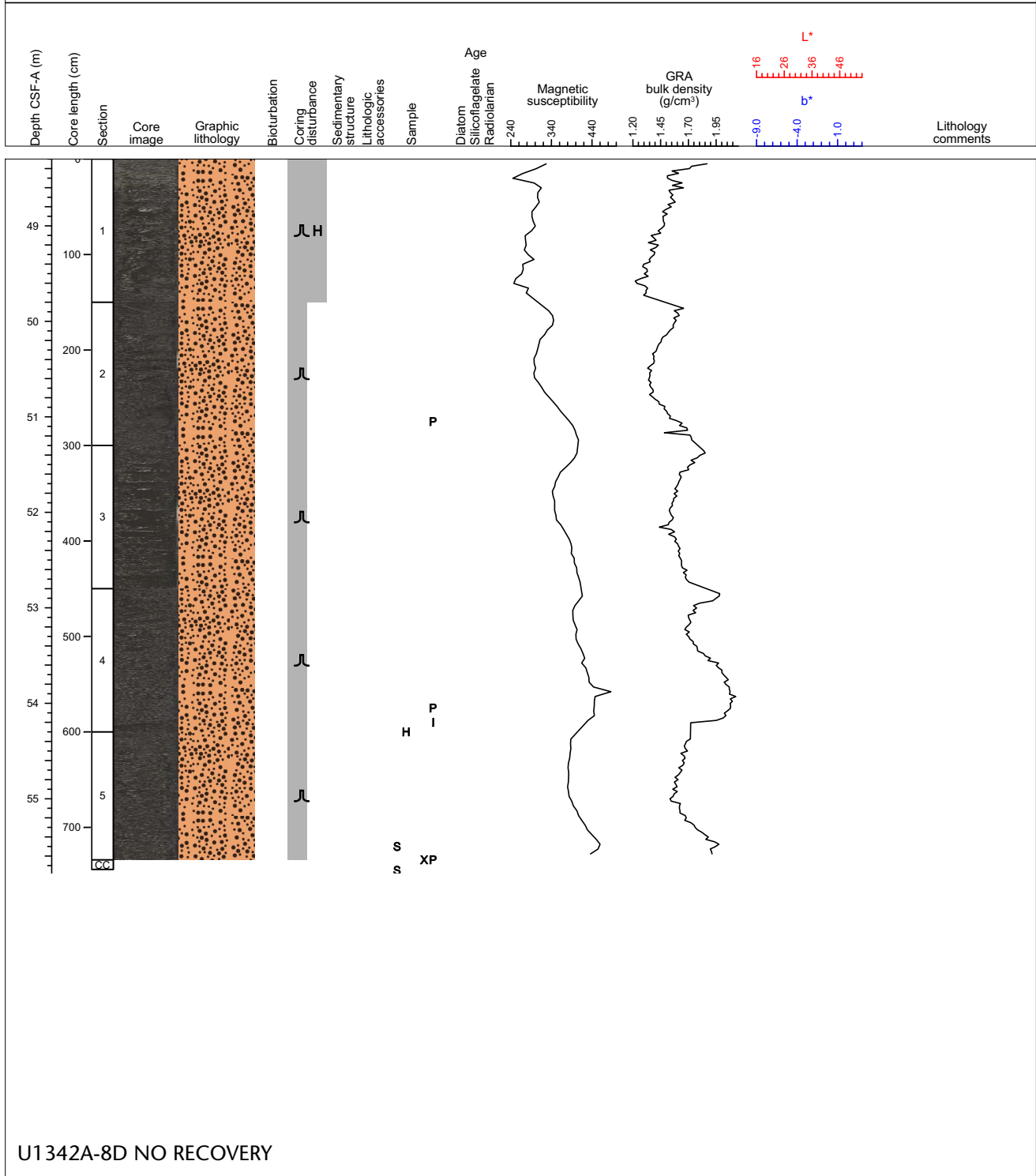
Main lithology is a very-dark-greenish-grey diatom-rich sandy silt, which has a wavy contact to a black diatom sandy silt in section 3. The final unit is a black diatom silty sand in section 4. Below 88 cm in section 4 is a soupy black sand that is not in place; it is the result of flow in. There is a thin, bioturbated black ash layer in section 2 and two clasts, a well-rounded pebble in section 1 and a subangular pebble in section 3. All of the sediment but the diatom silty sand is heavily bioturbated. The diatom-rich sandy silt has a chaotic appearance, with mottling of finer and coarser textures on a cm to several-cm scale. The flow-in is a homogeneous black sand with no significant biogenic components.



### Core Photo

Hole 323-U1342A Core 7H, Interval 48.3-55.74m (CSF-A)

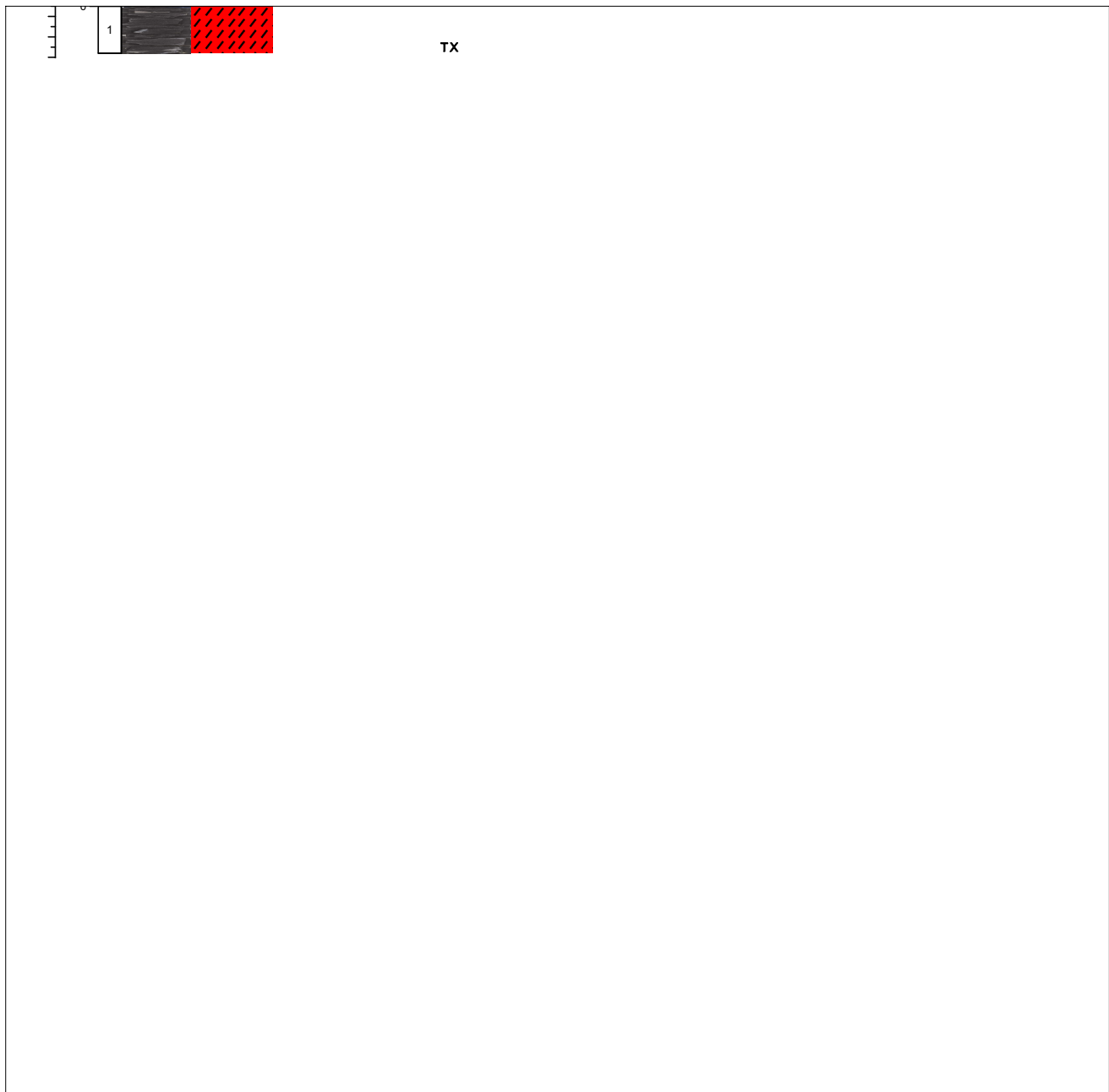
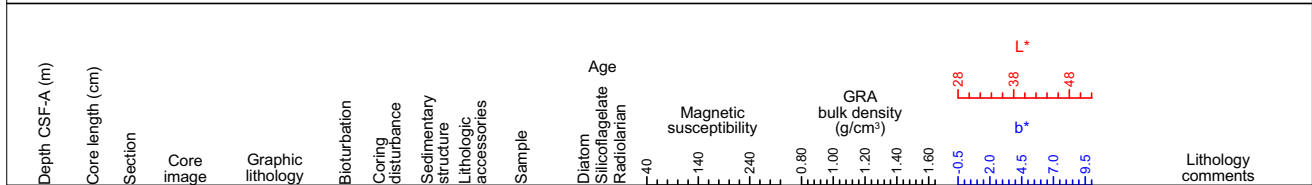
Main lithology: Sponge spicule bearing silty sand. Flow in through out the core. Gradual sorting of grain size from bottom (sand) to the top (silty sand).



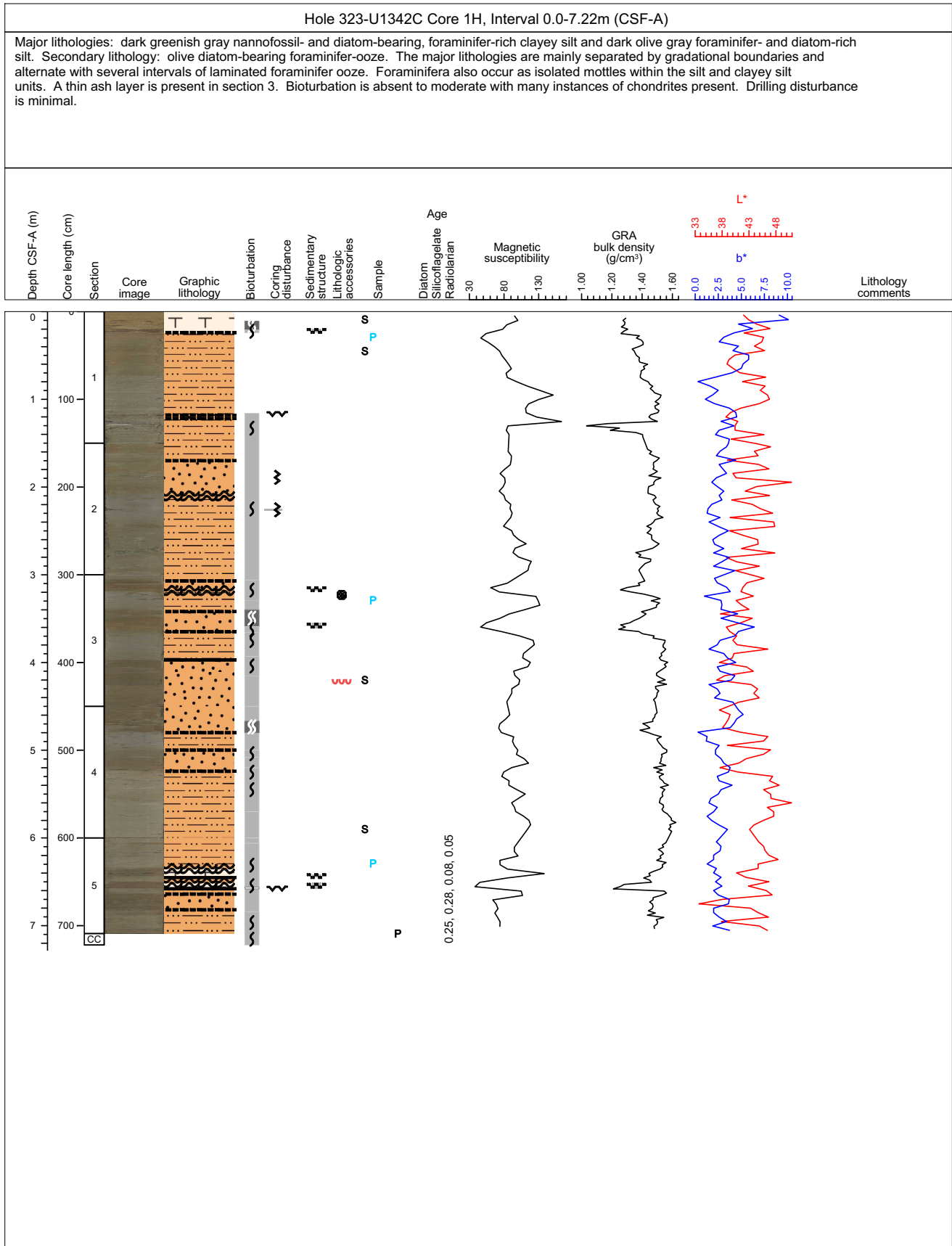
## Core Photo

Hole 323-U1342A Core 9X, Interval 52.3-52.76m (CSF-A)

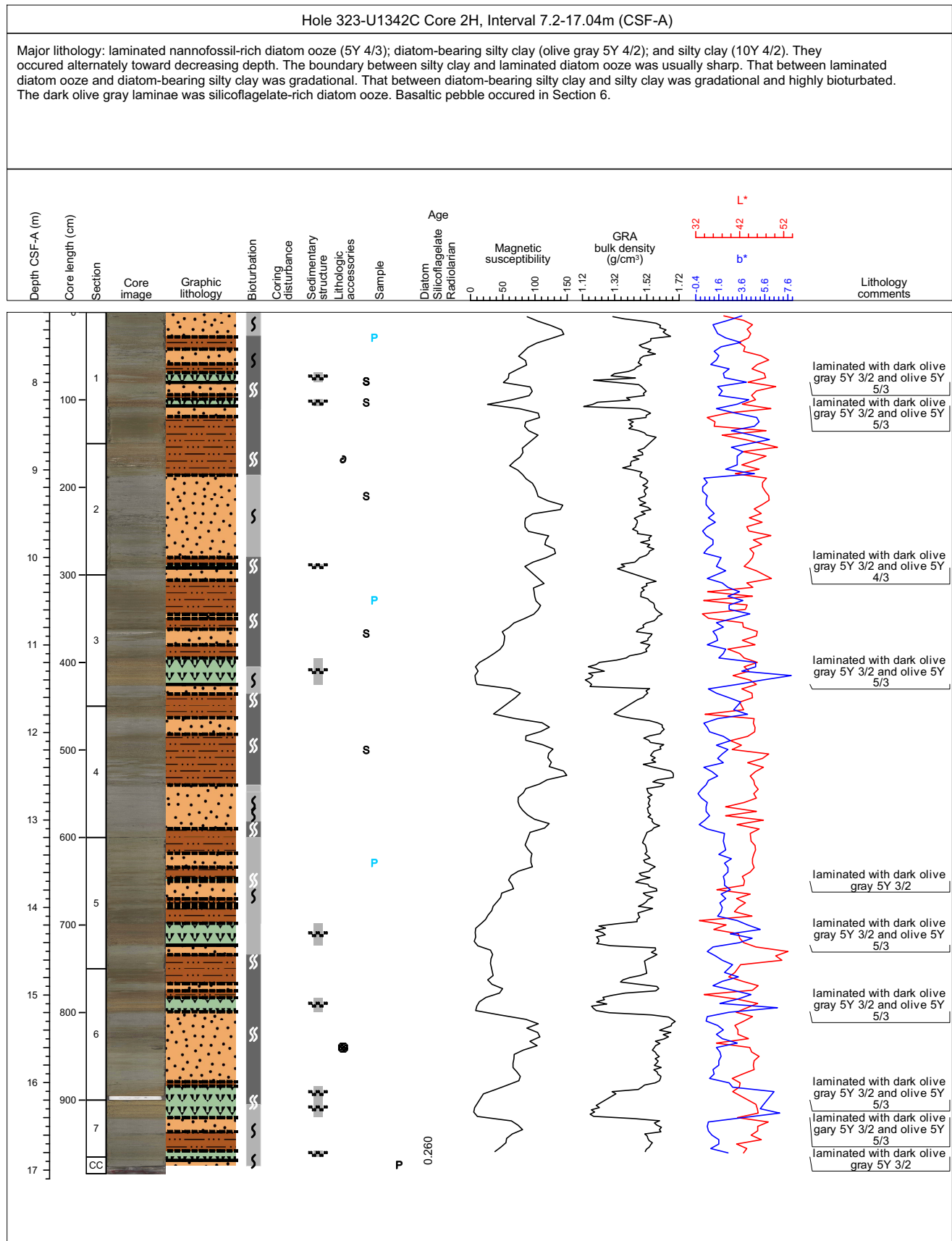
Main lithology is a porphyritic and vesicular basaltic (possibly a basaltic andesite) with a very-fine-grained to aphanitic very-dark-grey (3/N) groundmass. Phenocrysts are mostly plagioclase laths up to 6 mm (~20%) and mafic minerals (pyroxene) to 2 mm (2%). Most phenocrysts are in glomeroporphyritic aggregates. Groundmass has very fine grained plagioclase laths. Vesicles are ovoid to irregular in shape and are up to 15 mm but average of 2-3 mm. They have a coating of a pale blue-grey mineral. The last piece, 43-50 cm, has a fine-grained vein approximately 4-10 mm in width (variable along its length). Minerals are <1 mm and even-grained. The vein is slightly lighter in color than the surrounding rock.



### Core Photo



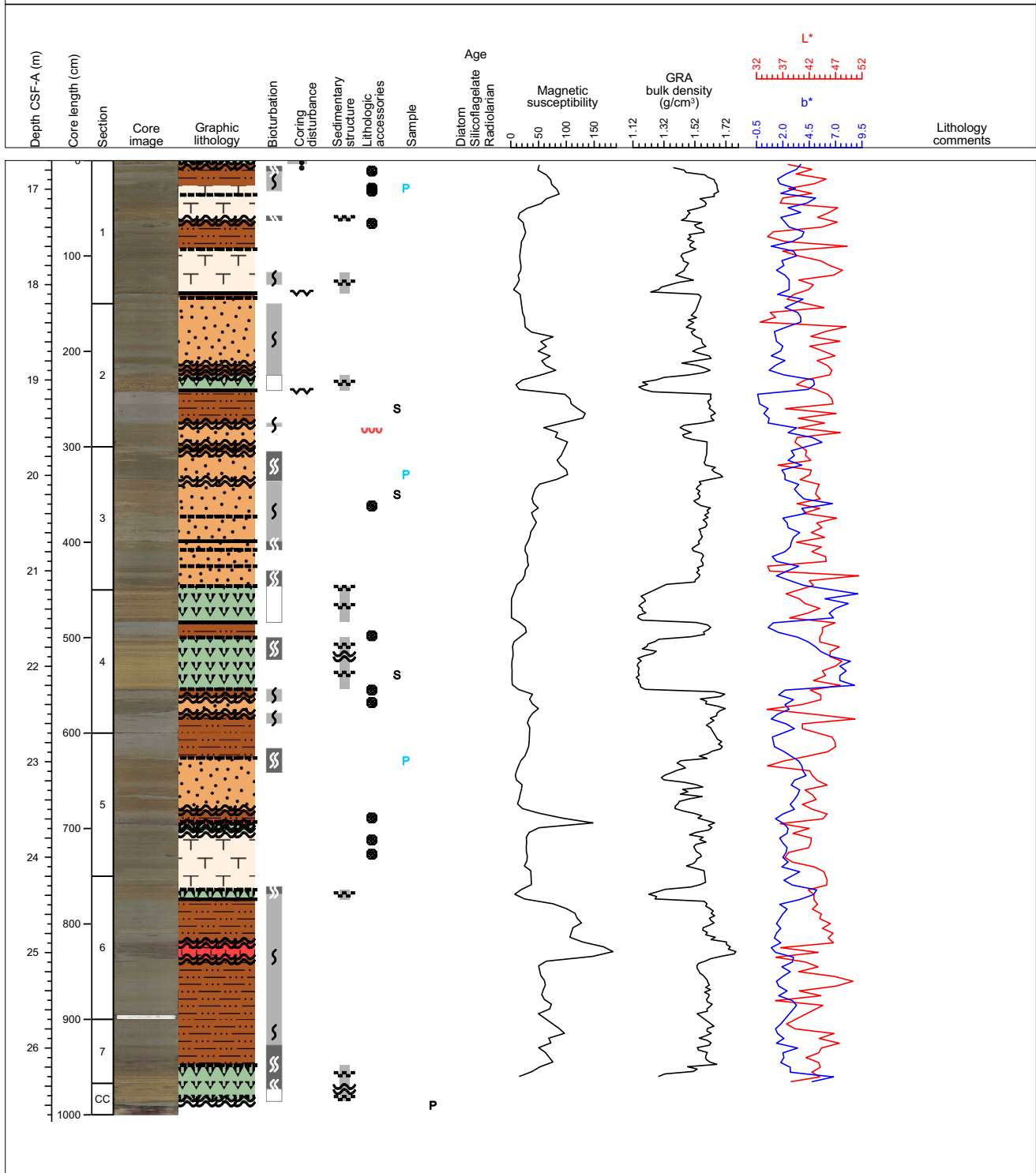
### Core Photo



### Core Photo

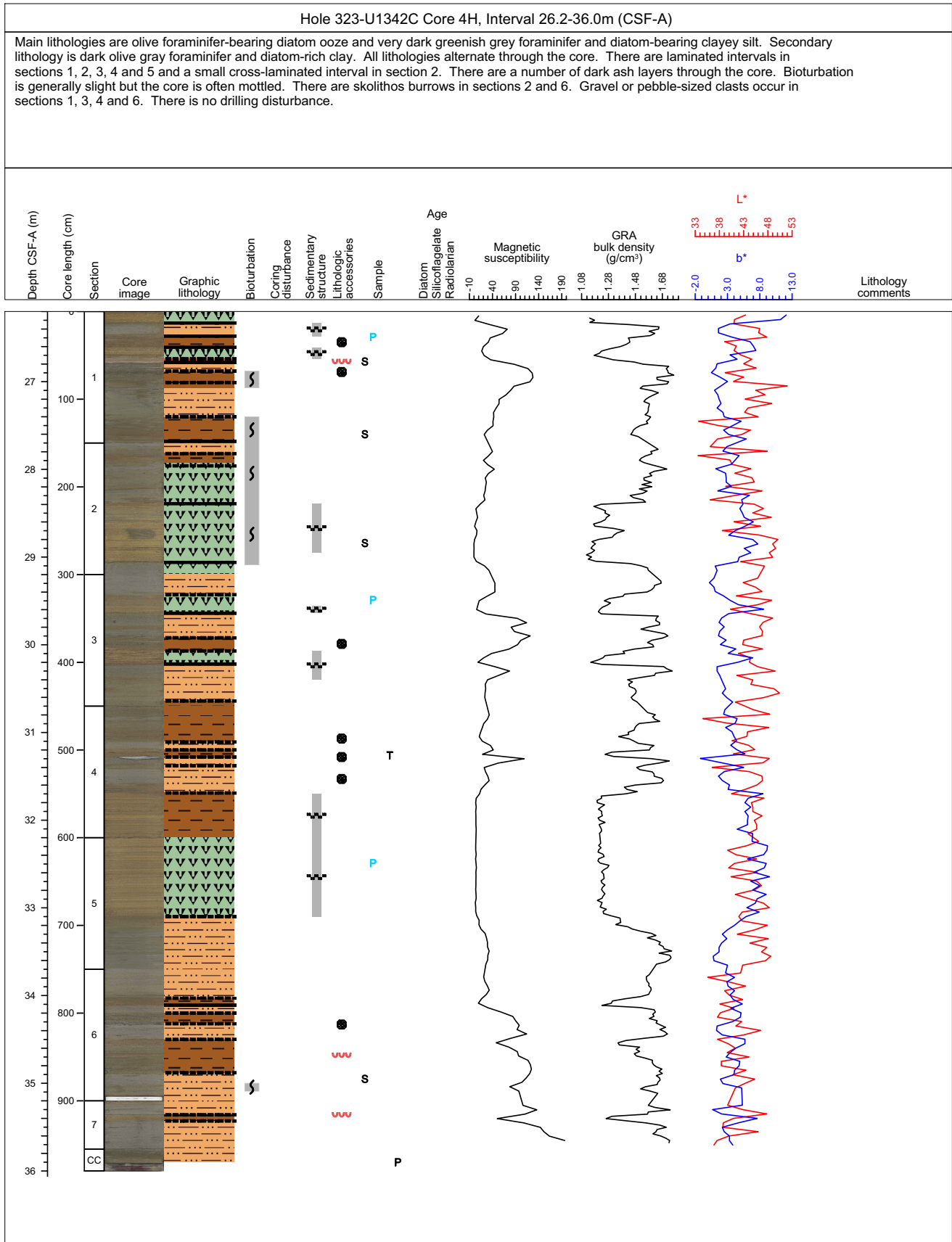
Hole 323-U1342C Core 3H, Interval 16.7-26.7m (CSF-A)

The main lithologies are laminated olive grey foraminifer-rich diatom ooze, very dark greenish grey silty clay and dark greenish grey foraminifer and diatom-rich silt. There is minor dark olive grey diatom-rich foraminifer ooze. Bioturbation is moderate to slight in all but the laminated intervals. There are ash layers in sections 5 and 6 and smaller mottles of ashy sediment in other sections. There is no drilling disturbance.





### Core Photo

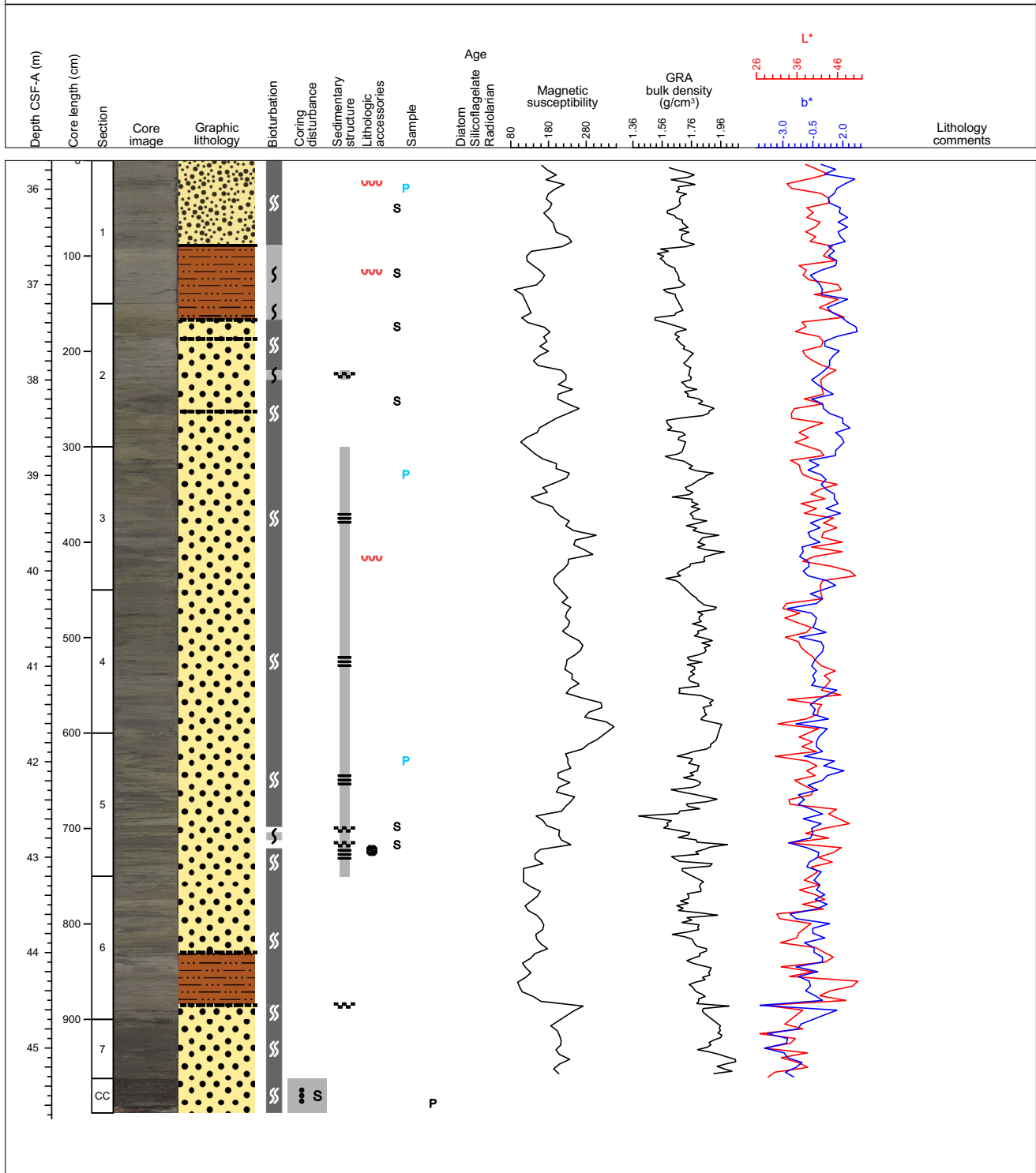




### Core Photo

Hole 323-U1342C Core 5H, Interval 35.7-45.68m (CSF-A)

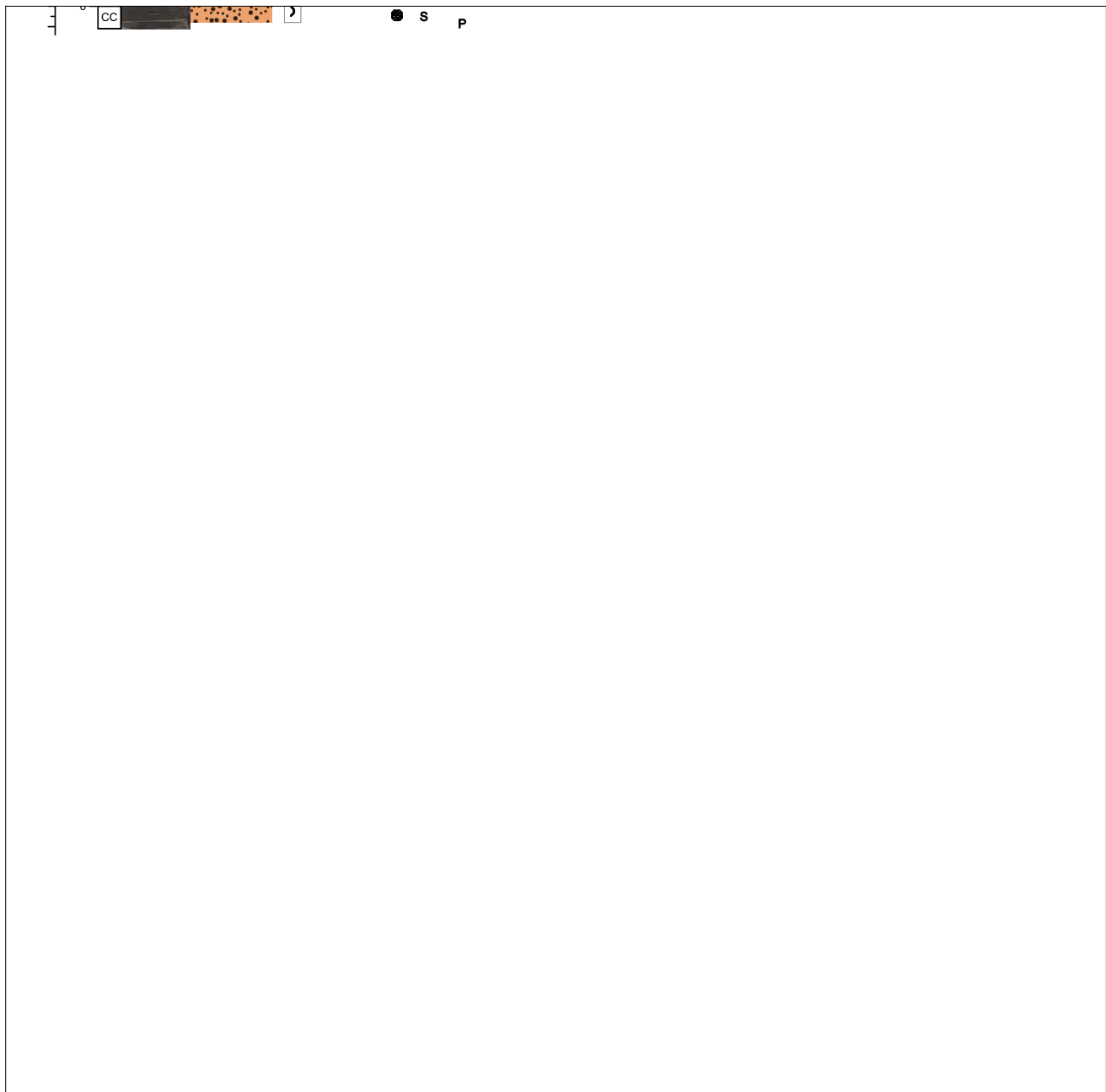
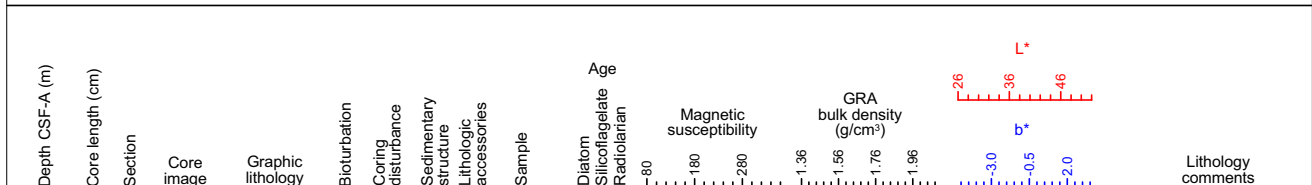
Main lithology is diatom bearing sand; secondary lithologies are diatom-rich silty sand, diatom-bearing silty clay and sponge spicule-bearing diatom-rich sand. There are laminated intervals in Sections 5 and 6 and much of the core is mottled with faint thin bedding. Bioturbation is mostly slight to moderate and characterised by large skolithos burrows. There are a few ashy patches and a clast in Section 5. There is no major drilling disturbance.



## Core Photo

Hole 323-U1342C Core 6H, Interval 45.2-45.42m (CSF-A)

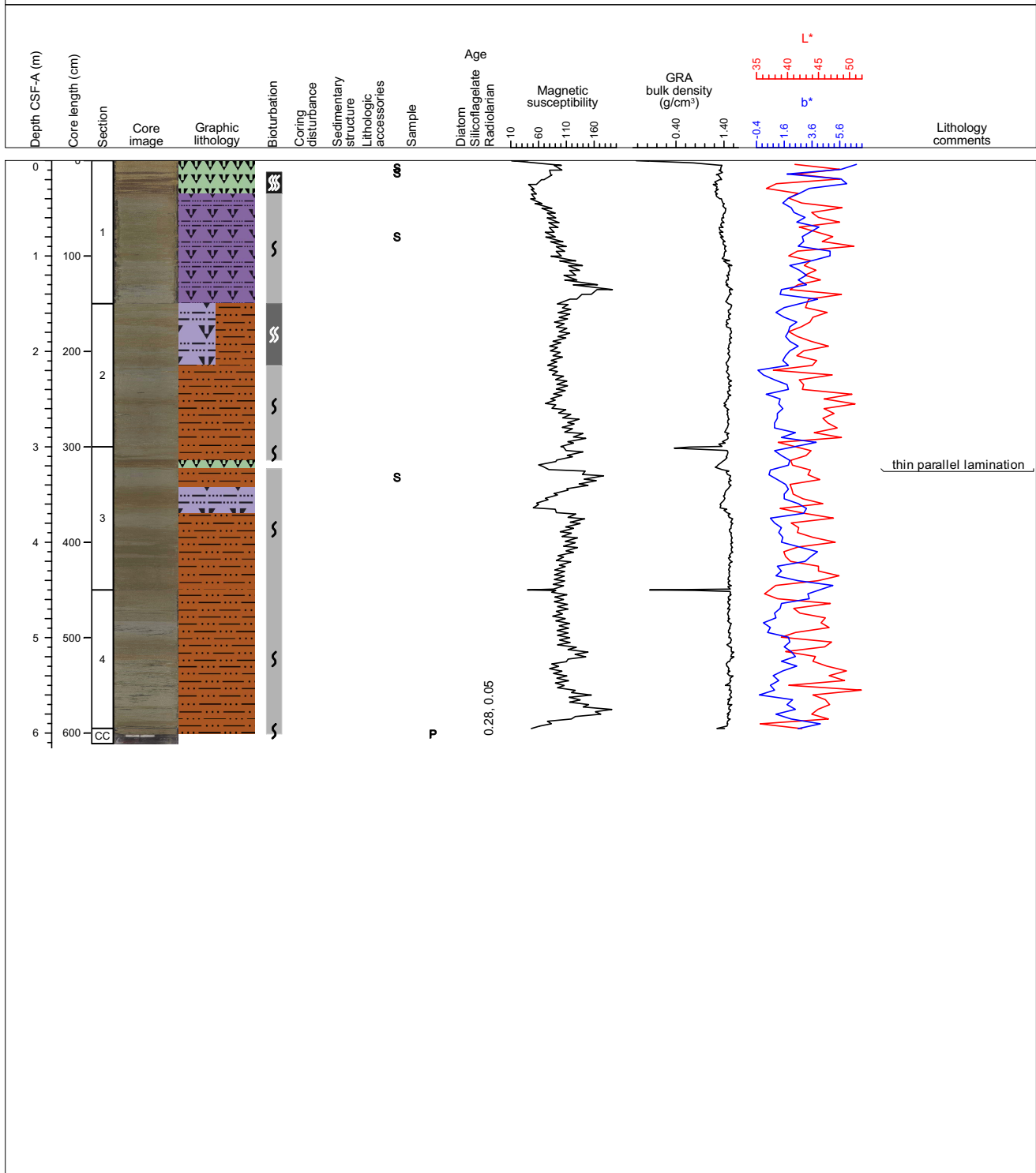
Main lithology: Diatom-rich sandy silt. Color of the sediment is Black (N 2.5). Slightly bioturbated at the very top part of the core, whereas rest of the core seems to be homogeneous.



### Core Photo

Hole 323-U1342D Core 1H, Interval 0.0-6.11 m (CSF-A)

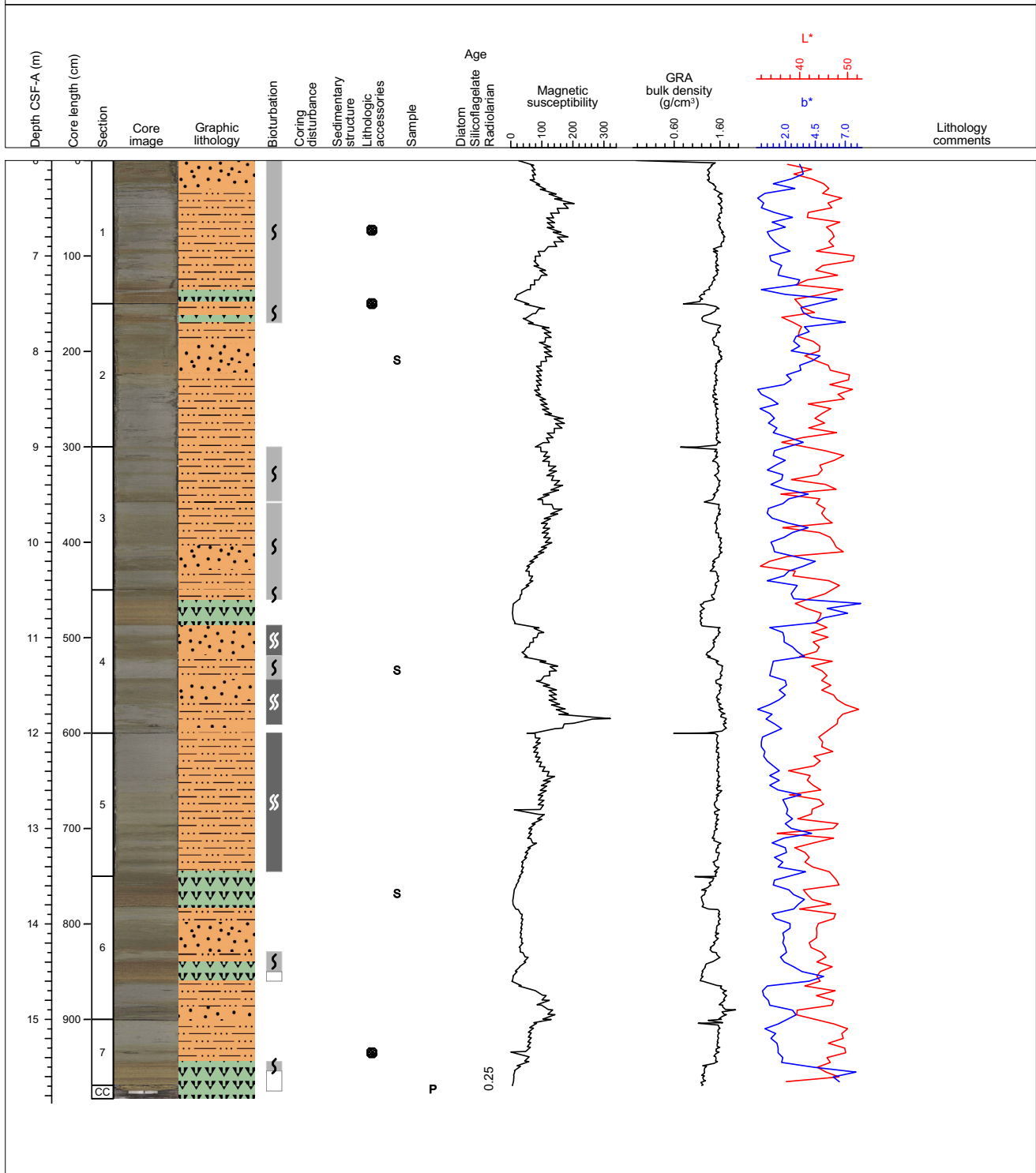
Major lithologies: Soupy to soft, dark gray to dark greenish gray diatom-rich silty clay and foraminifer- and nannofossil-rich diatom silty clay, olive foraminifer-rich diatom ooze, and dark olive gray foraminifer- and nannofossil-rich diatom ooze; both gradational and sharp boundaries between different colours; thinly and parallel- laminated interval in upper section 3; absent to strong bioturbation; slight disturbance during core splitting in lower section 4



### Core Photo

Hole 323-U1342D Core 2H, Interval 6.0-15.83 m (CSF-A)

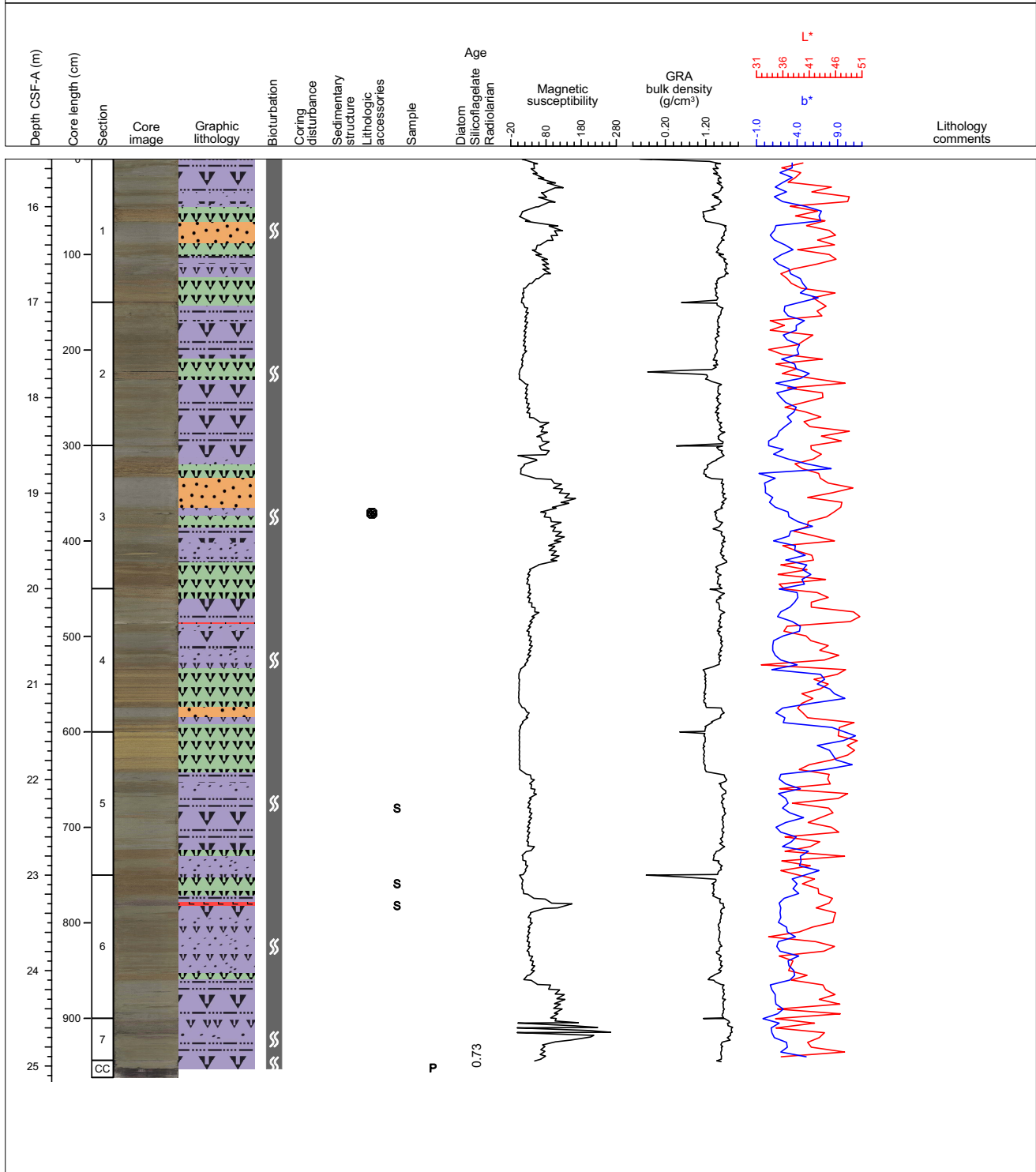
Major lithologies: dark olive gray diatom-bearing foraminifer-rich silt and very dark greenish gray diatom-bearing clayey silt. Secondary lithology: finely laminated olive foraminifer-bearing diatom ooze. Most boundaries are gradational. Clayey silt layers occasionally fine upwards. Clasts occur sporadically in silt layers. Foraminifera are visible throughout the core and occur most frequently in mottles. Bioturbation is slight to moderate throughout with chondrites being the major trace fossil found. Drilling disturbance is minimal.



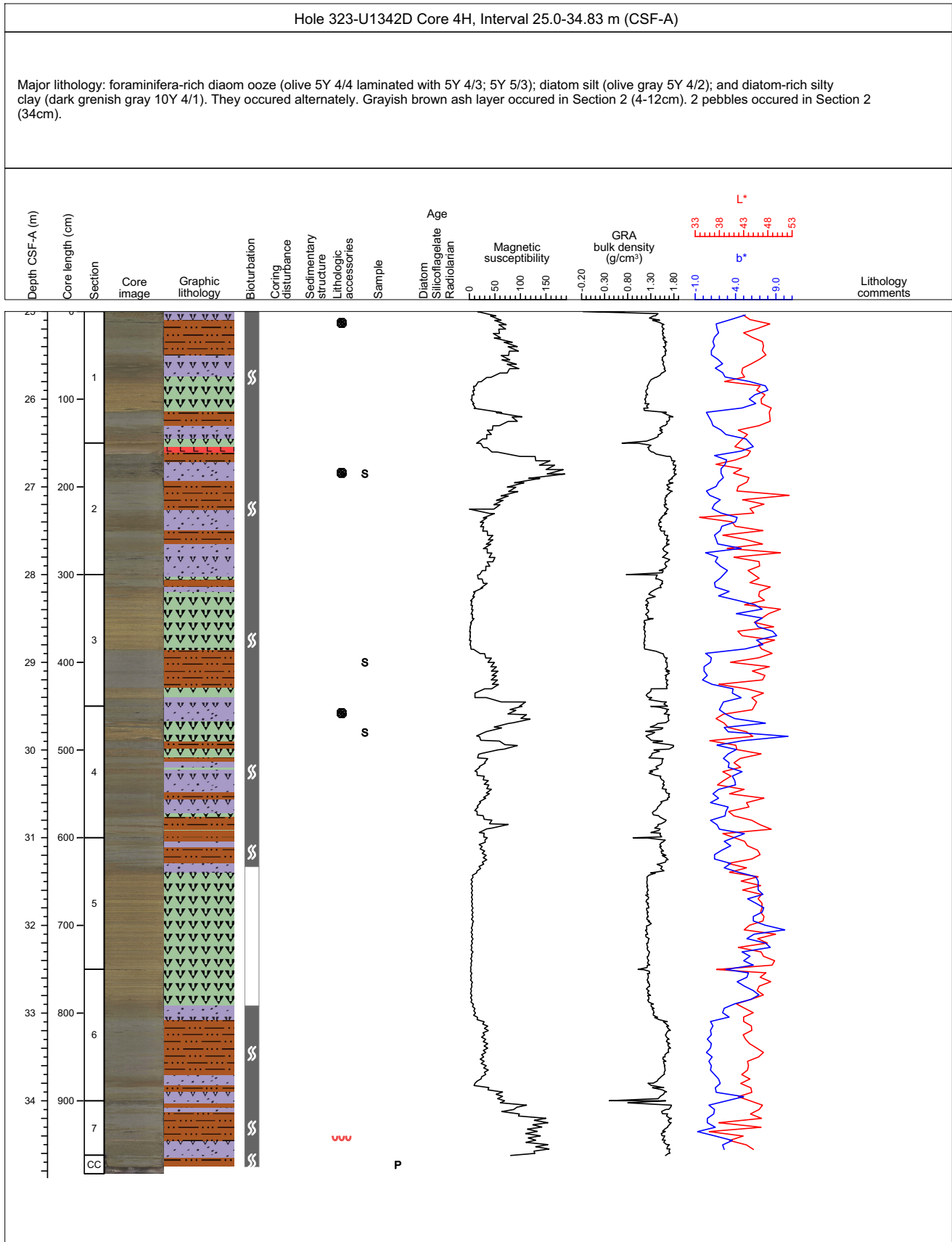
### Core Photo

Hole 323-U1342D Core 3H, Interval 15.5-25.12 m (CSF-A)

Major lithology: foraminifera-rich diatom ooze (olive 5Y 4/3; 5Y 4/4); foraminifera-bearing diatom clayey silt (dark greenish gray 10Y 4/1). They occurred alternately. Dark grayish brown (2.5y 4/2) ash occurred in Section 6 (28-33cm). Bioturbation is moderate.



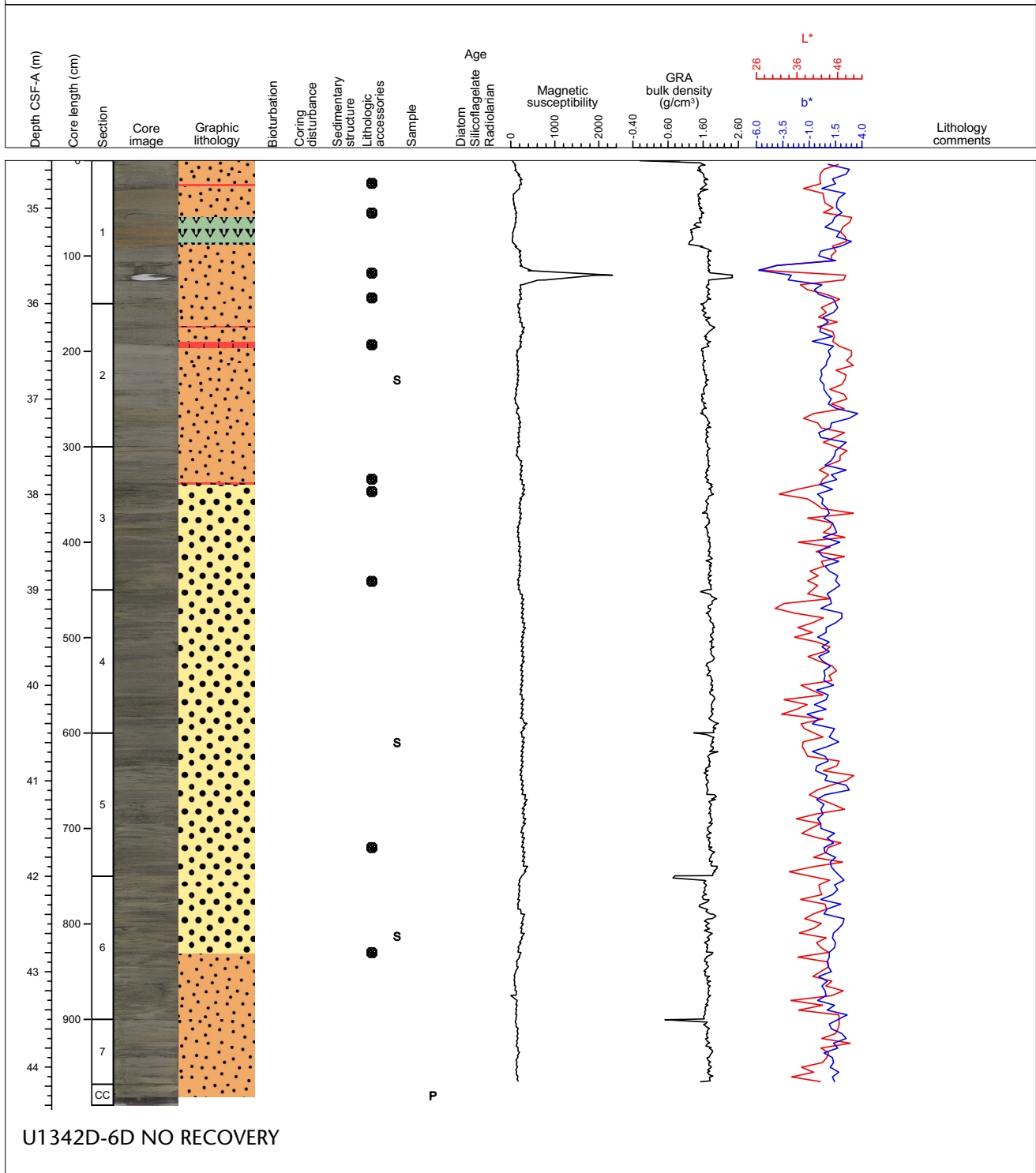
### Core Photo



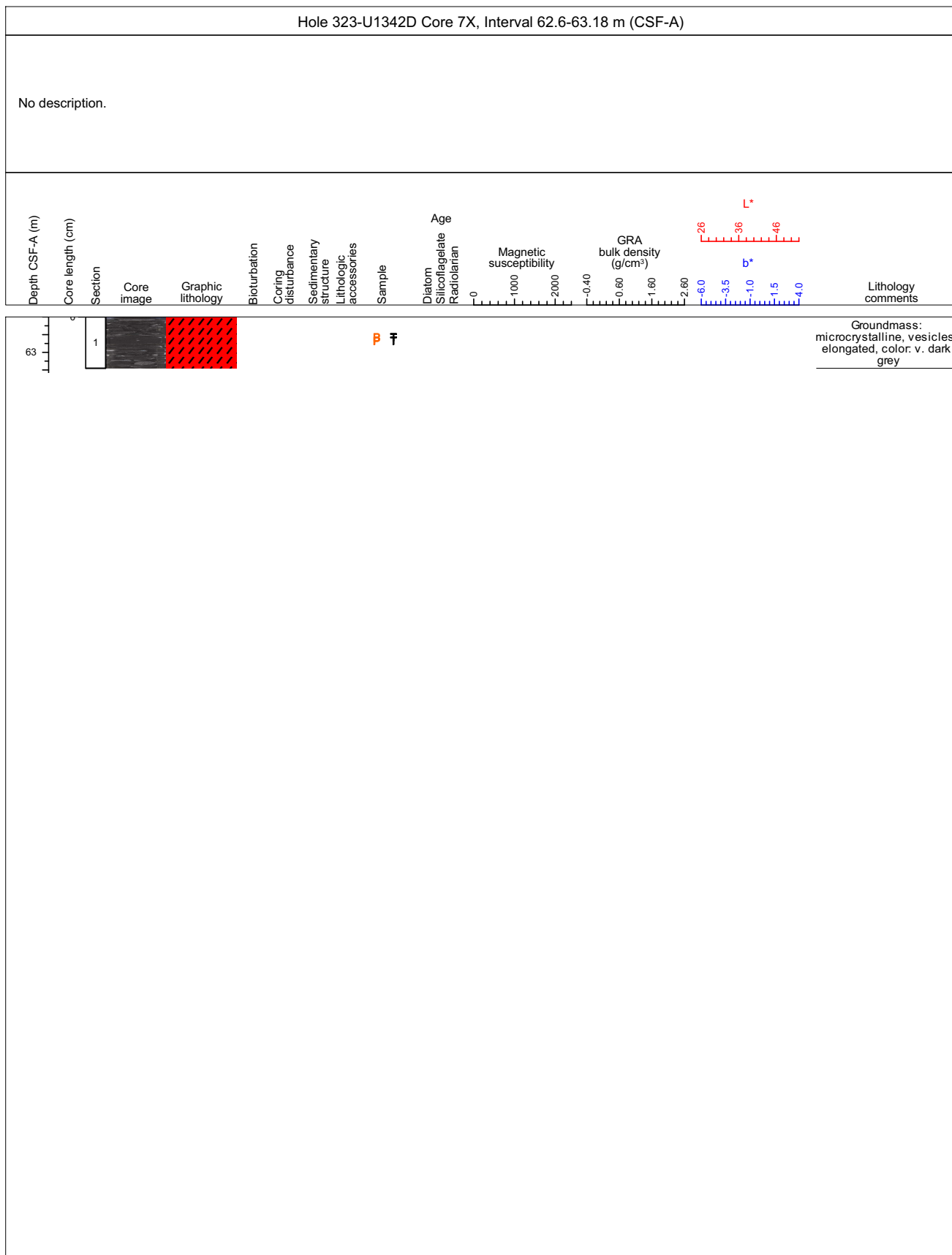
### Core Photo

Hole 323-U1342D Core 5H, Interval 34.5-44.4 m (CSF-A)

Two main lithologies alternate in the upper 2 sections of the core: dark olive gray diatom-rich silt and very dark gray diatom bearing silt. Sections 3 to 6 are dominated by a mottled dark olive gray fine-ash clayey sand. A laminated light olive foram-rich diatom ooze layer occurs near the top of section 1. Several pebble-size clasts were observed throughout the core and a large, cobble-size subrounded basalt clast was observed at the bottom of section 1.

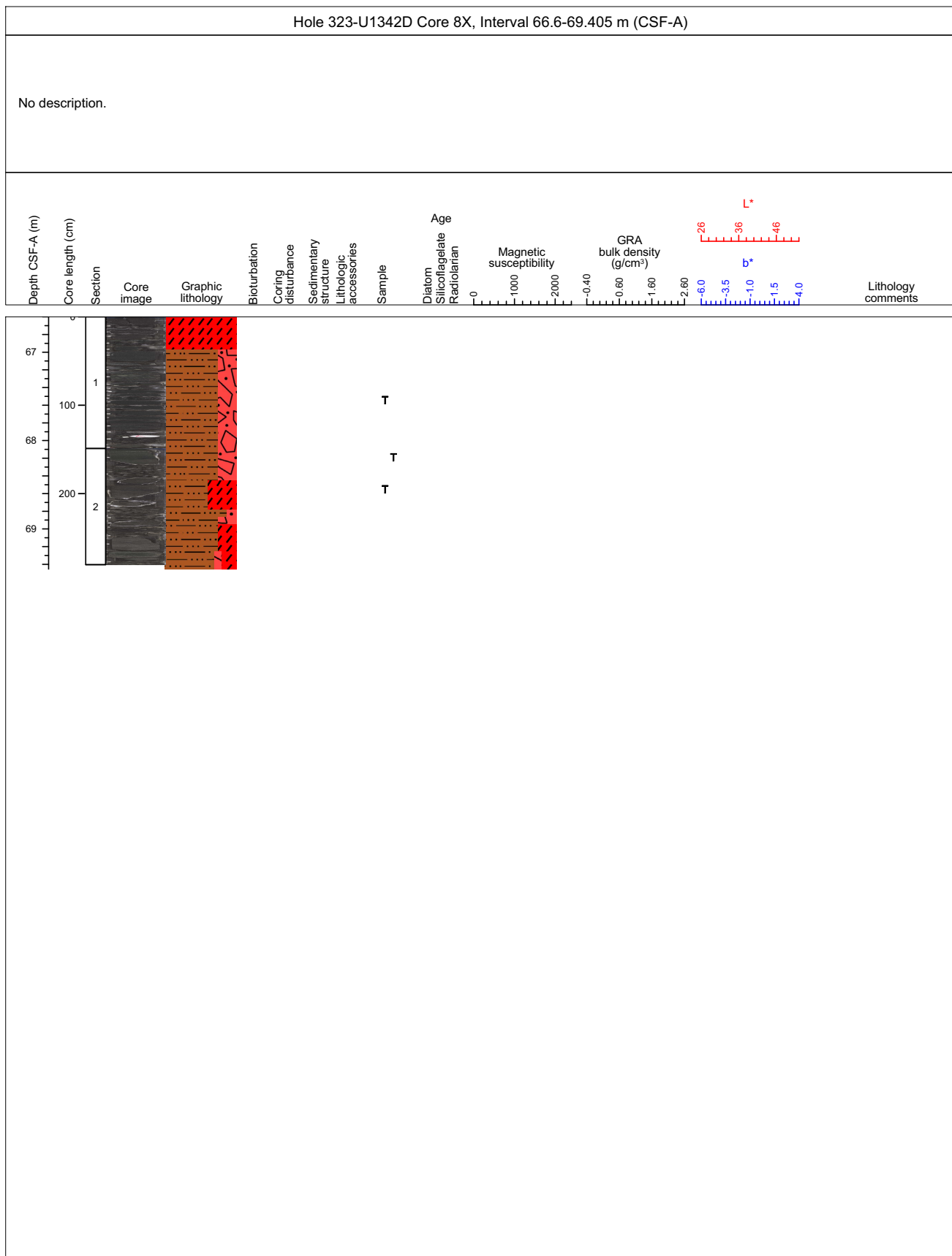


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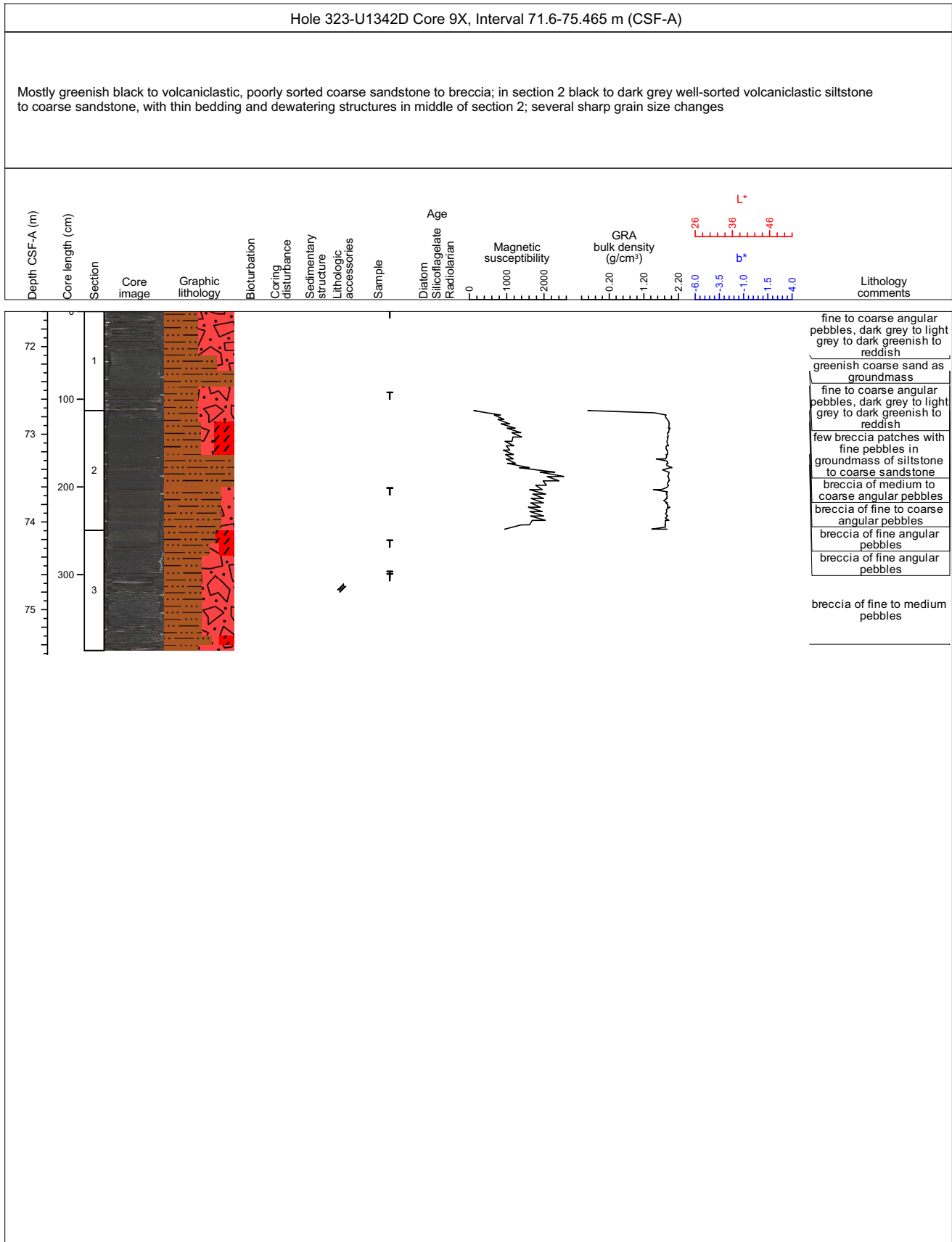




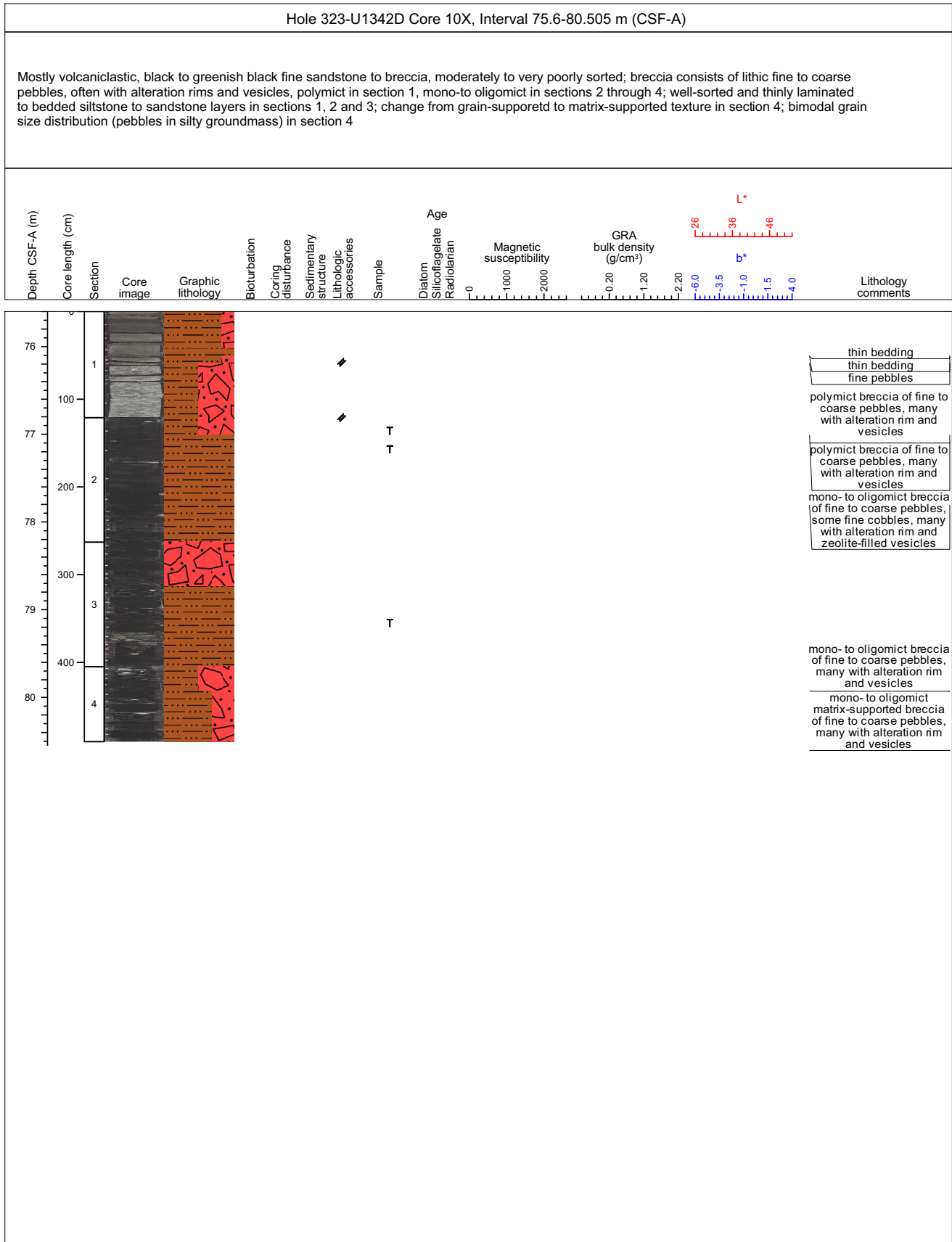
### Core Photo



### Core Photo



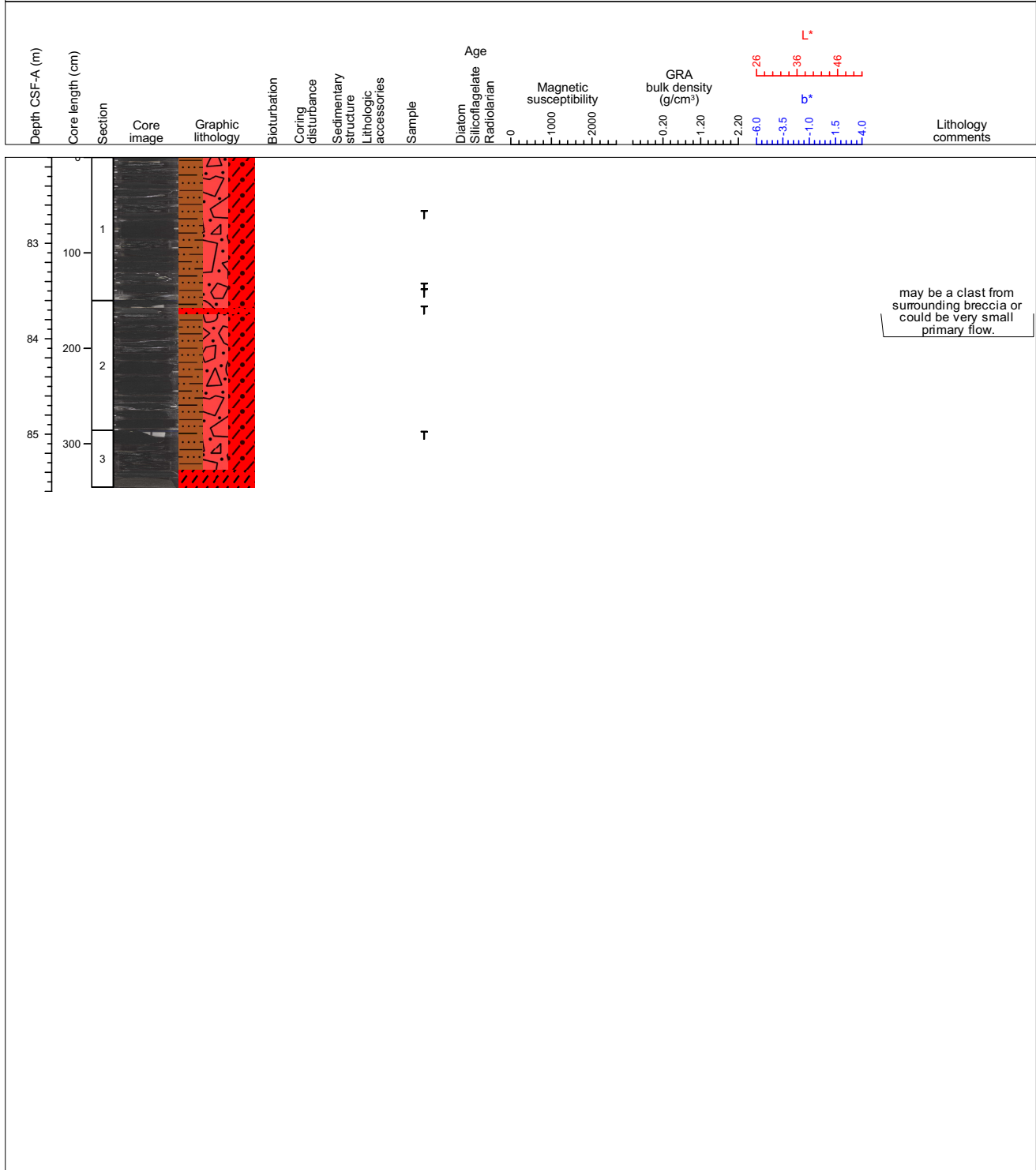
### Core Photo



### Core Photo

Hole 323-U1342D Core 11X, Interval 82.1-85.555 m (CSF-A)

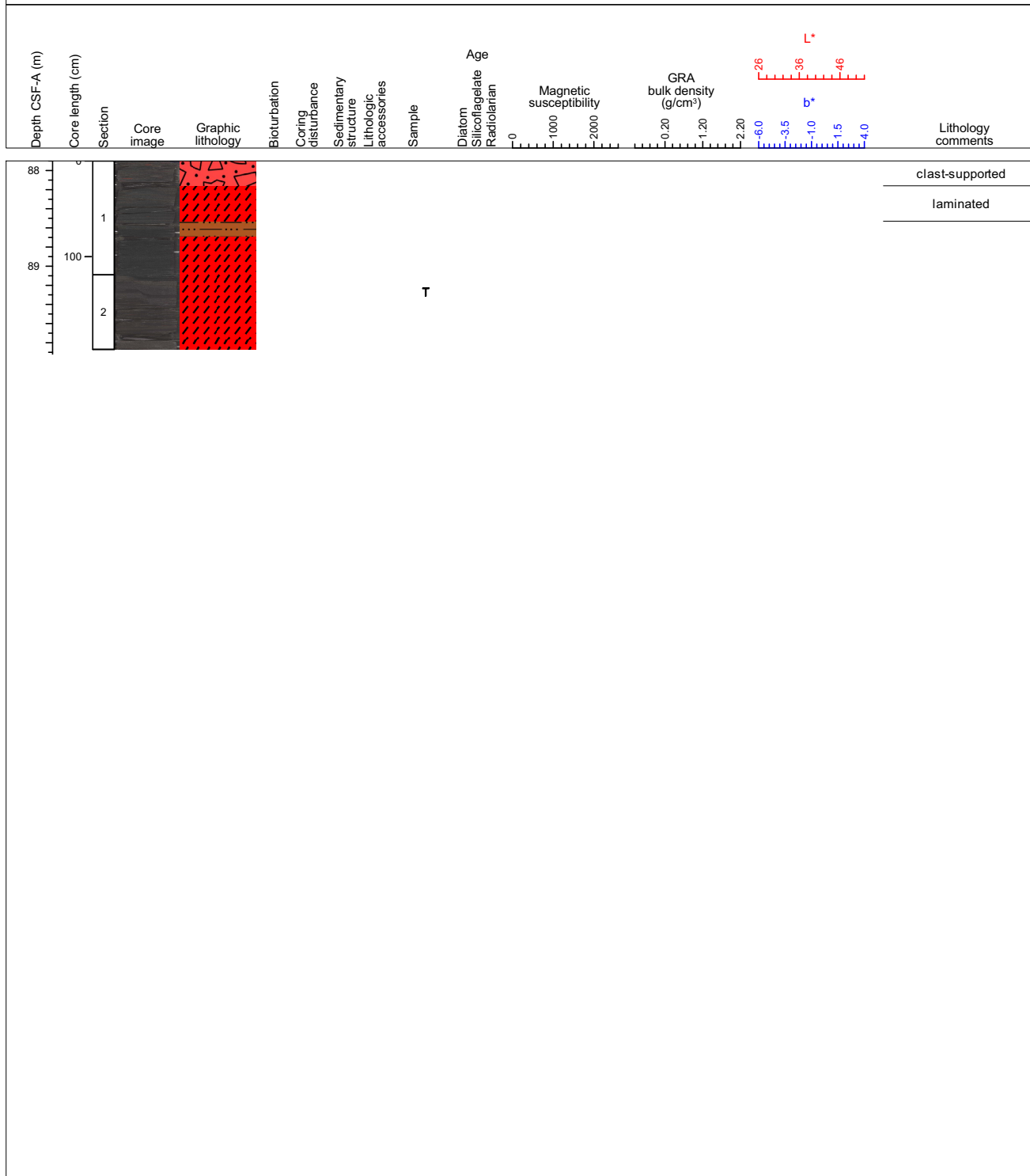
Major lithology: Volcaniclastic breccia. Secondary lithologies: vesiculated basalt and volcaniclastic sandstone. Boundaries are undefined between lithologies because the core is in pieces. The breccia is clast-supported and composed of relatively unaltered, poorly sorted vesiculated basalt clasts. Many have alteration halos around them. Clasts range in size from mm-scale to greater than 5 cm. Vesicles tend to be elongate and oriented parallel to bedding. The smallest vesicles are spheroidal. Some vesicles have a pale blue mineral coating with others are filled with white crystals (CaCO<sub>3</sub>) or pyrite. The groundmass is glassy to very fine grained. No vesicles are visible. Sketches of clasts with alteration on paper description sheets. The basalt may be a large clast within the breccia. The sandstone is divided into a well-sorted fine sandstone above a poorly sorted very fine to very coarse sandstone. Clasts are subangular, red lithic fragments (scoria?). there are some coarqse sand sized basalt



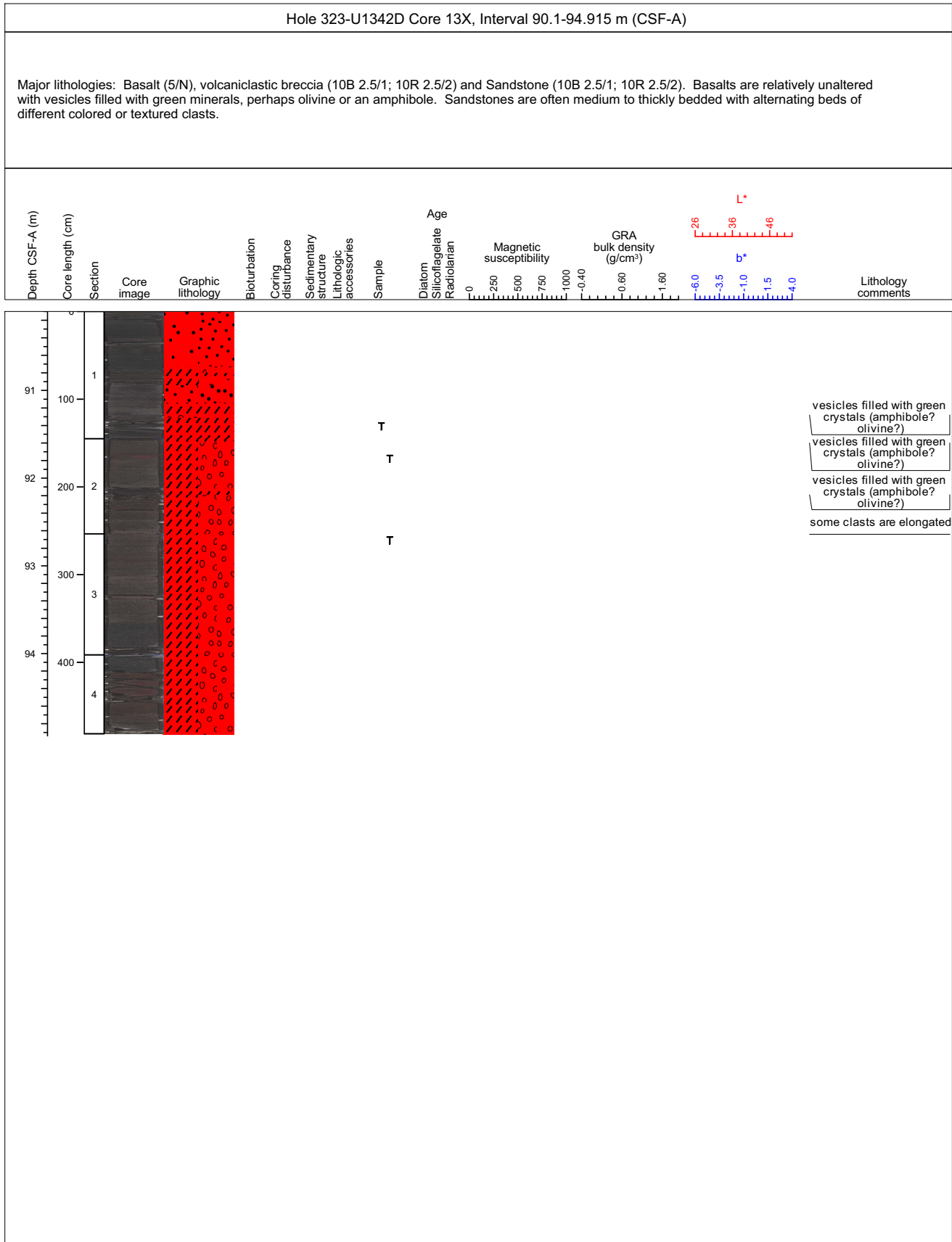
## Core Photo

Hole 323-U1342D Core 12X, Interval 87.9-89.87 m (CSF-A)

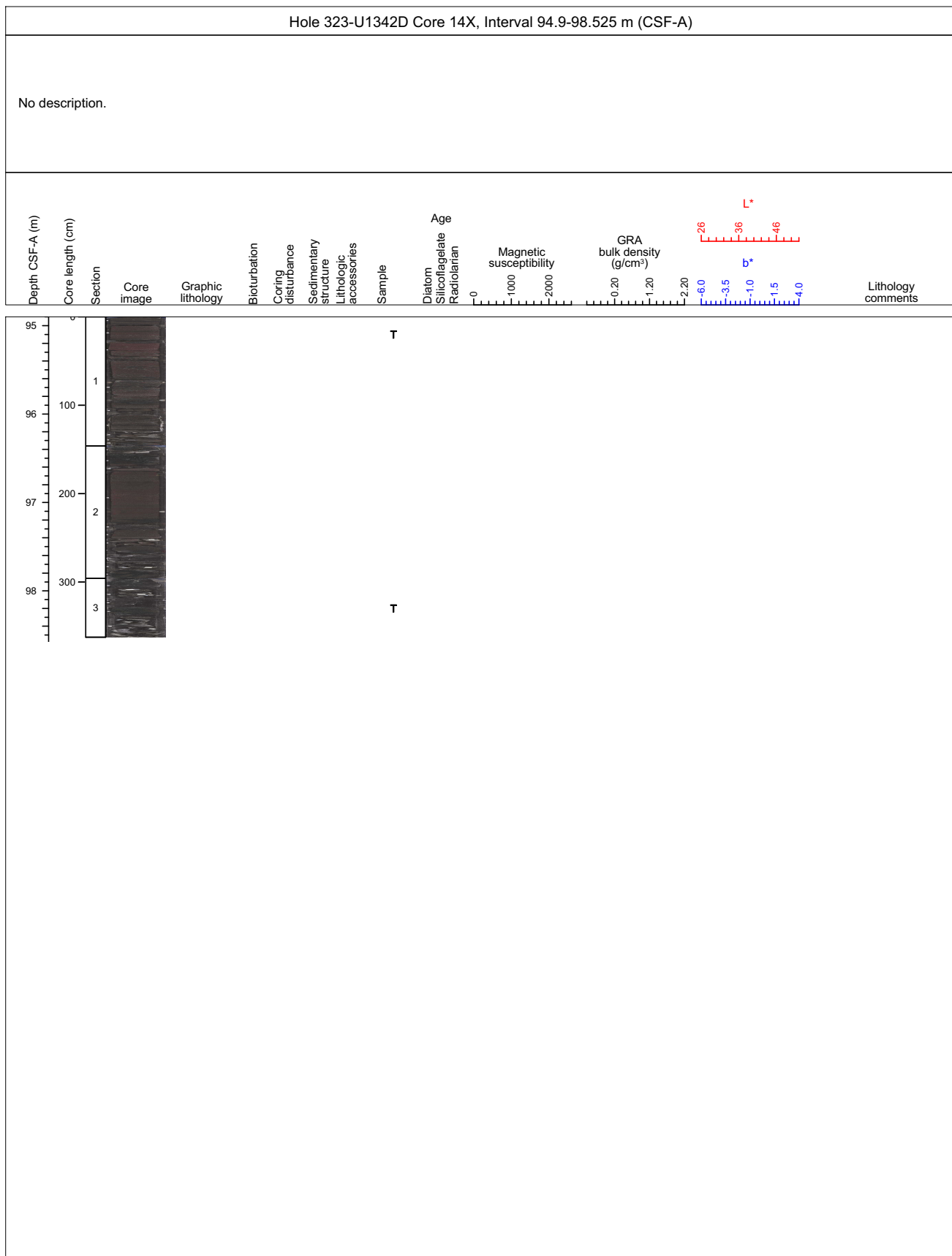
Major lithologies: Volcaniclastic breccia (5/N; 3/N) and volcaniclastic sandstone (5/N; 3/N; 10R 5/1; 10R 2.5/1). Lithologic differences are mainly due to varying grain size and angularity of clasts. Laminations occur in pieces 12X-1-#4 and #5 and 12X-2 #1, #2, and #3. Soft sediment deformation is apparent throughout section 2. A fault occurs in 12X-2 piece 1 exhibiting a 3 cm offset.



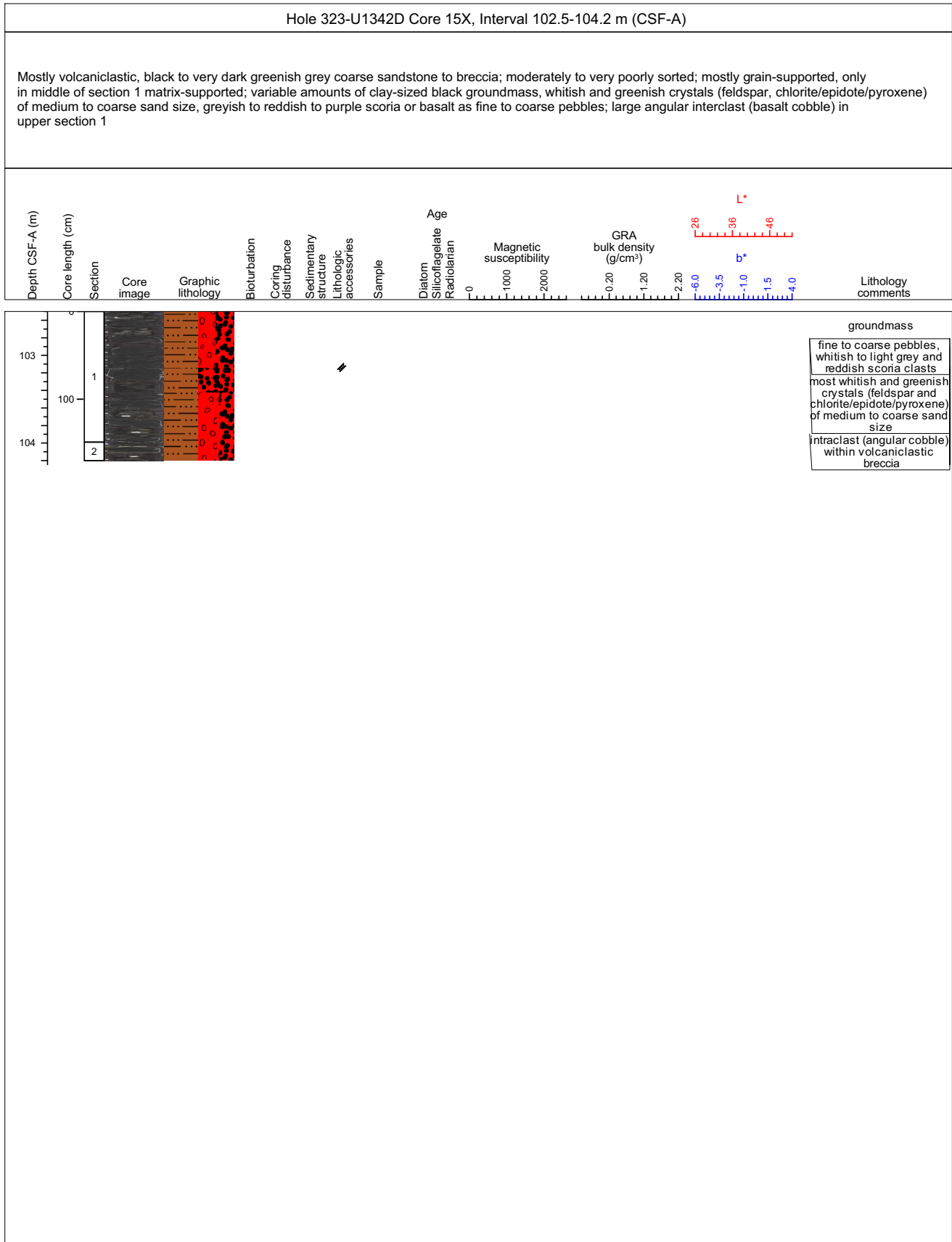
### Core Photo



### Core Photo

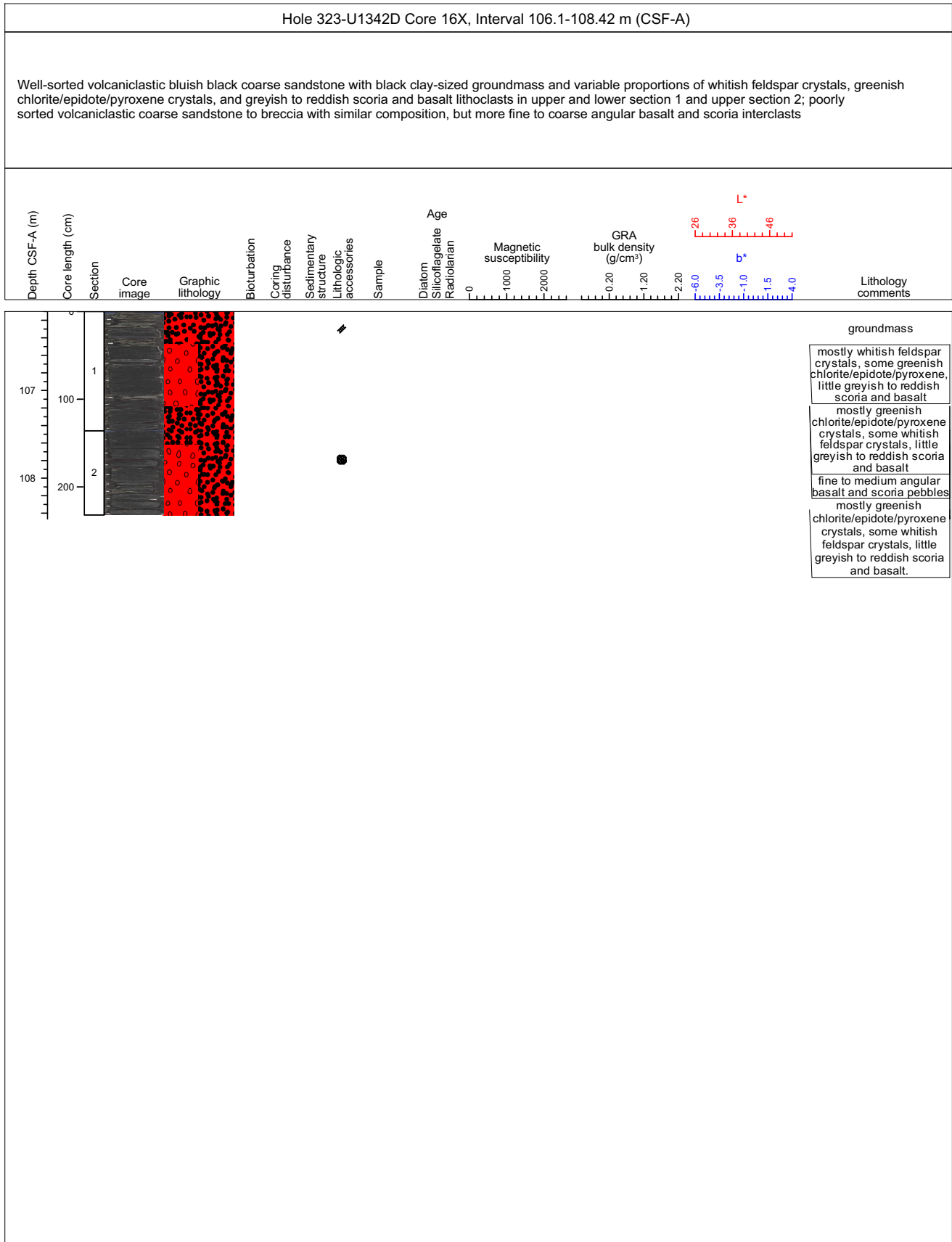


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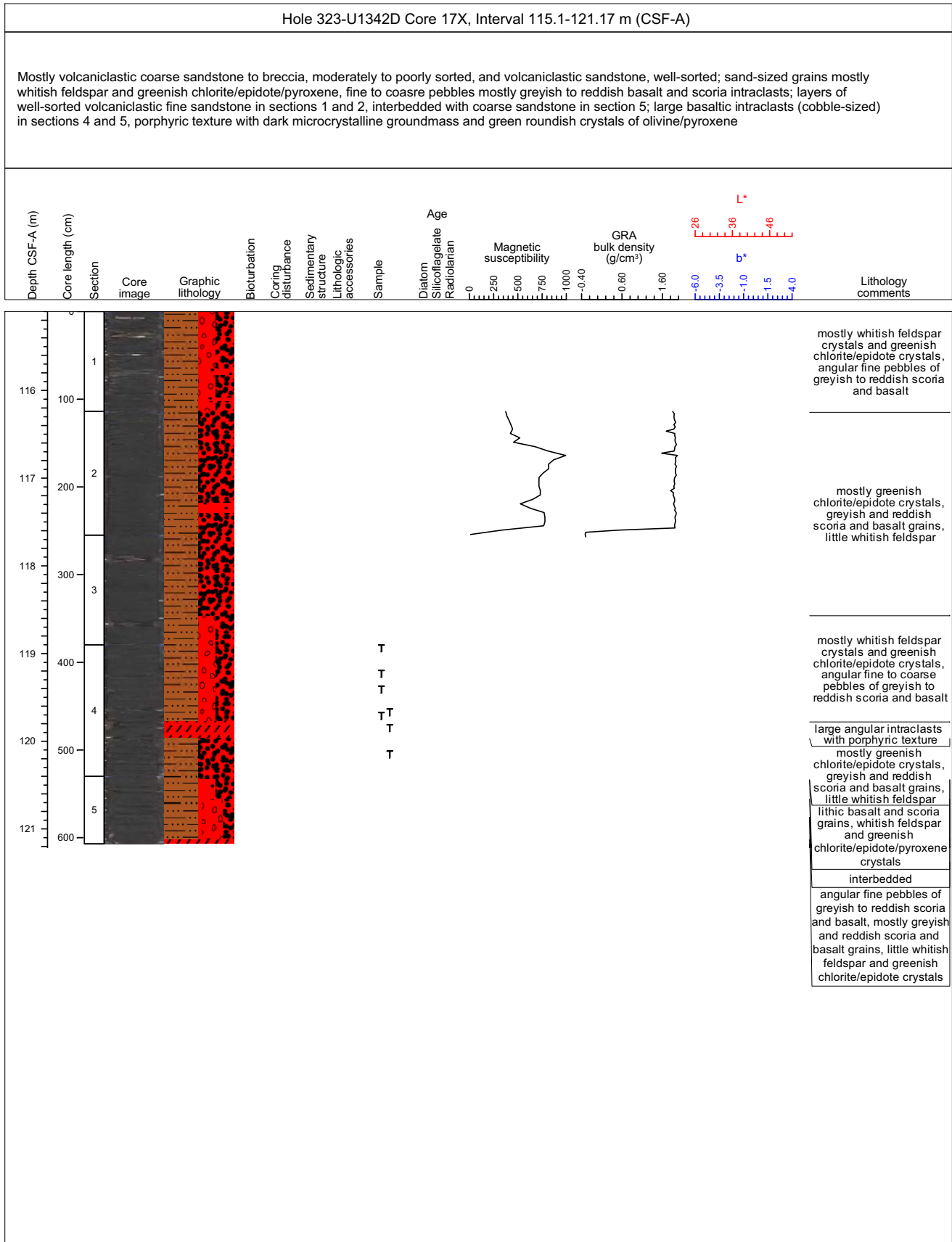




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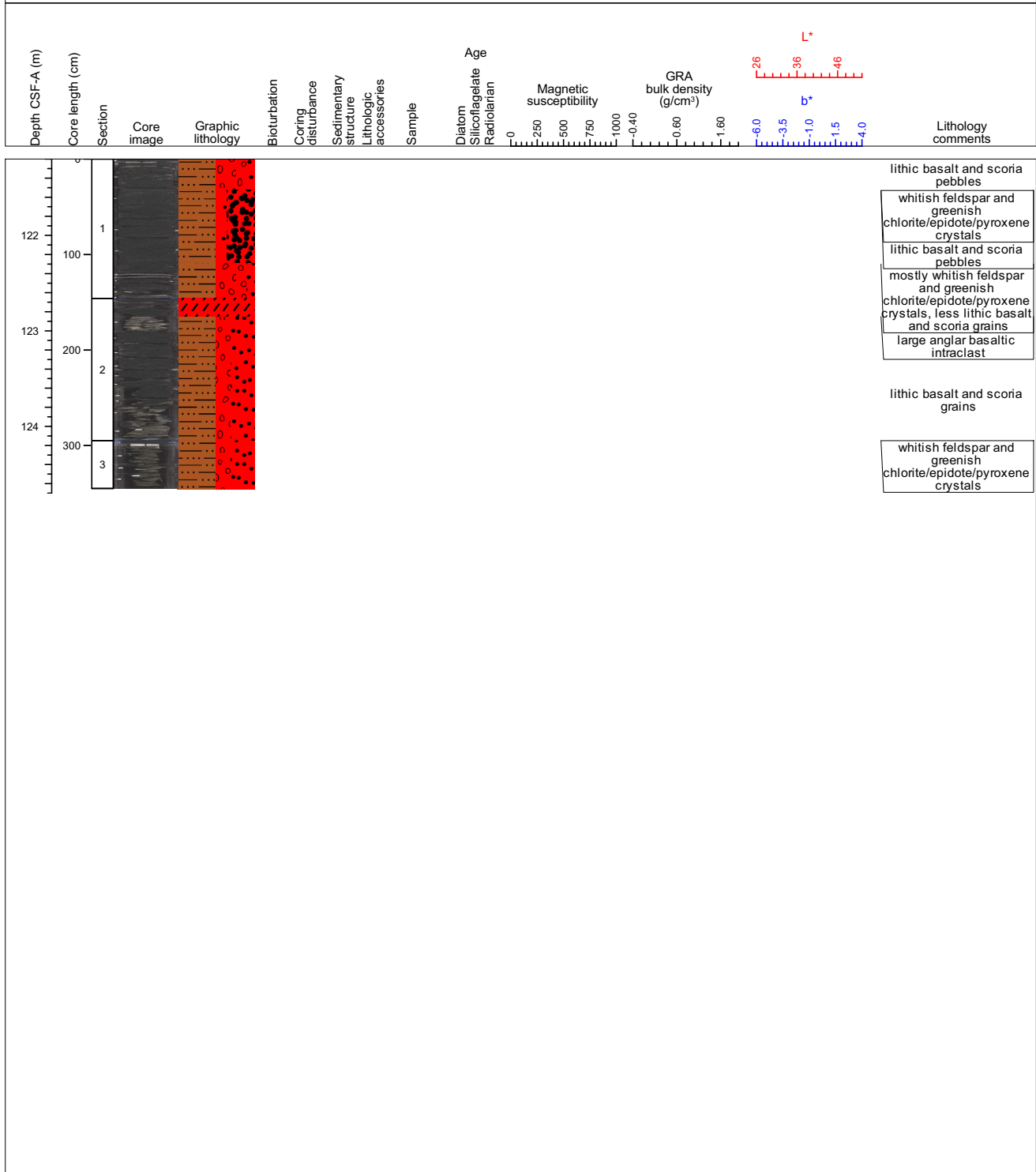
### Core Photo



### Core Photo

Hole 323-U1342D Core 18X, Interval 121.2-124.65 m (CSF-A)

Mostly volcanoclastic sandstone to breccia, poorly sorted; some volcanoclastic coarse sandstone in section 1, moderately sorted; greyish to reddish lithic grains are basalt and scoria fine to coarse pebbles, sand-sized grains are whitish feldspar crystals and greenish chlorite/epidote/pyroxene crystals; large angular basaltic intraclast in section 2, porphyric texture, green roundish olivine/pyroxene crystals



### Core Photo

