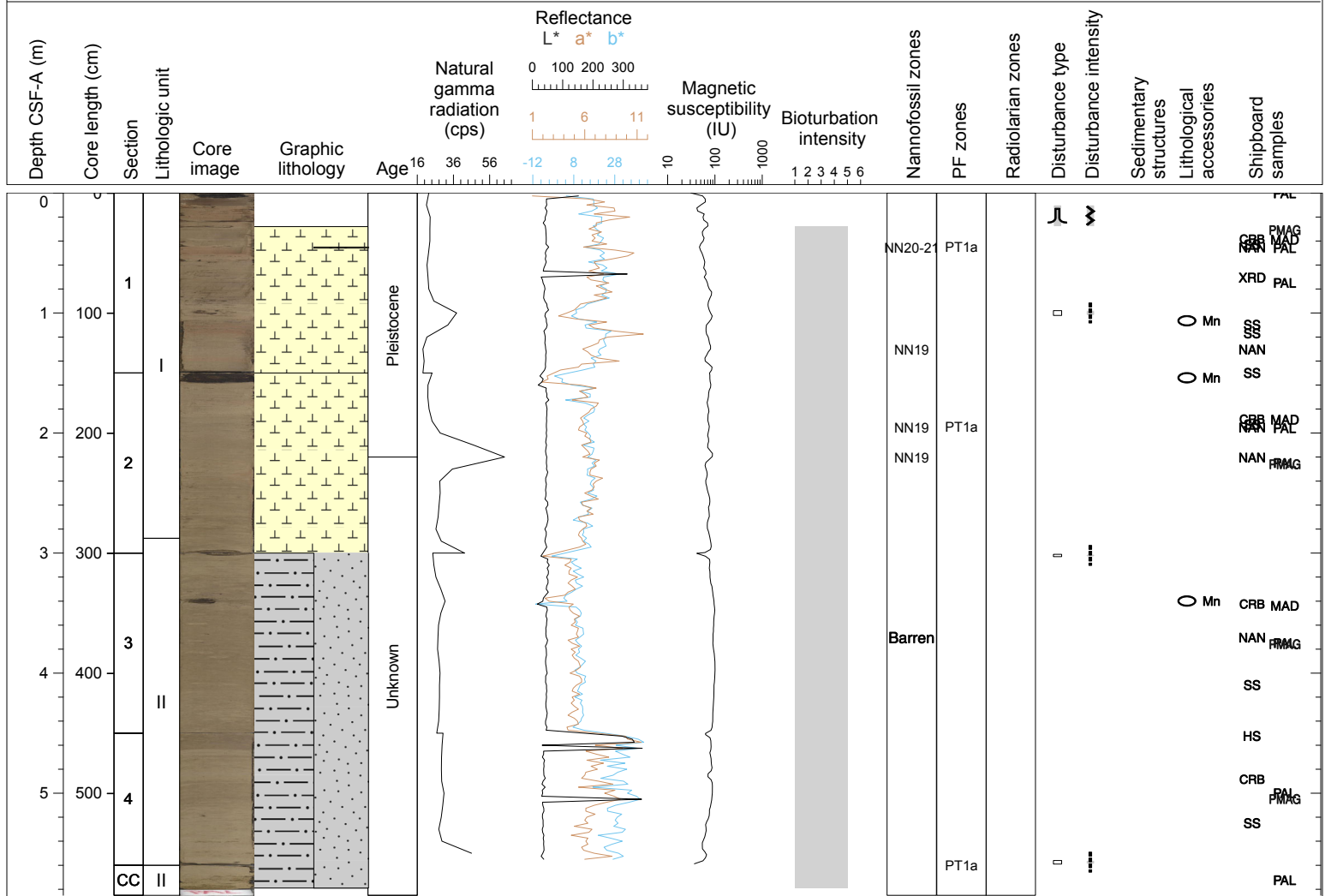


Hole 342-U1403A Core 1H, Interval 0.0-5.85 m (CSF-A)

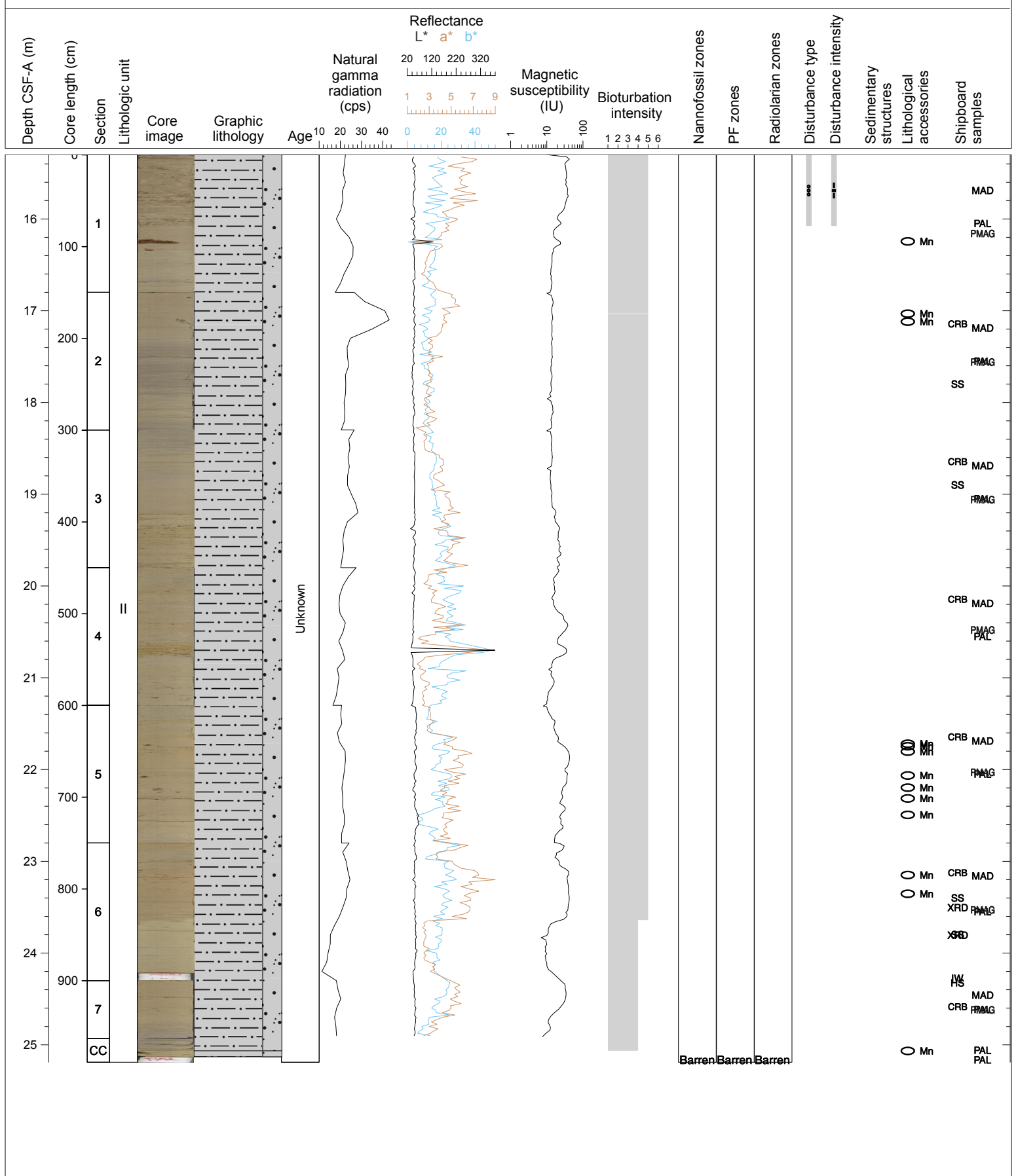
The upper part of Core U1403A-1H (Sections 1 and 2) is a brown (10YR 5/3) nannofossil ooze with forams. Section 1 has a few thin (1-3 cm) layers of fine- to medium-grained foram sand. The lithology in Section 3H-CC is heavily burrowed, light brown (10YR 6/2) to light gray (10YR 7/2) silty clay. Manganese nodules (ranging from 1 cm to at least 10 cm in diameter) are common. Flow-in disturbs the top of Section 1 (10-28 cm) and voids occur in several locations (Section 1, 98-10cm; Section 3, 1-3cm, and Section 4, 106-109 cm).





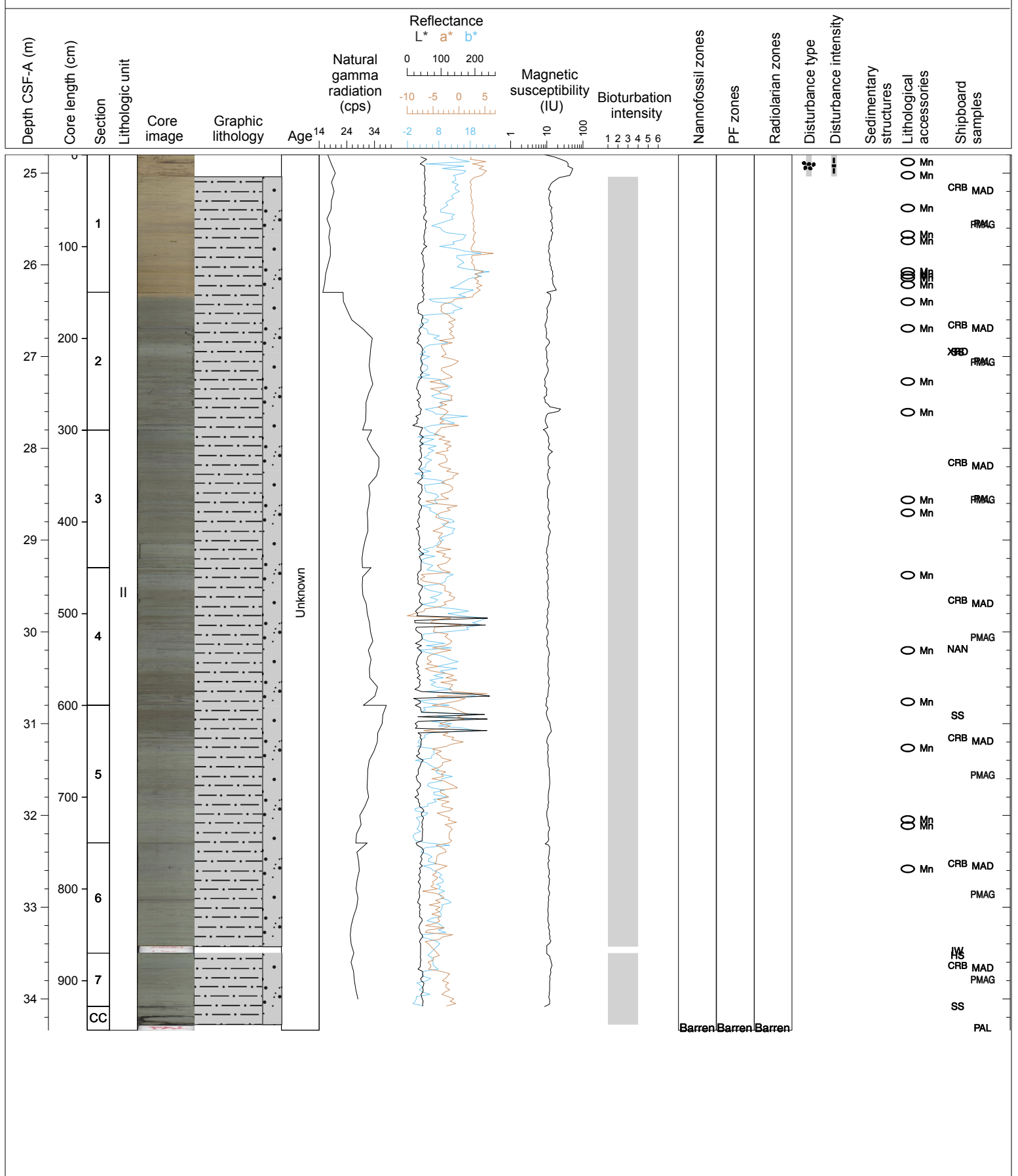
Hole 342-U1403A Core 3H, Interval 15.3-25.19 m (CSF-A)

The lithology in Core U1403A-3H is a light brownish gray (10YR 6/2), pale brown (10YR 6/3), to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay with silt with heavy bioturbation throughout. Manganese nodules are notable in Sections 1-5 to ~80 cm in Section 6, below which they are sparse to absent. The core catcher captures a distinct boundary, a color change from gray (10YR 6/1) to light gray (10YR 7/2) with a thin (0.5 cm) manganese encrusted layer that goes across the entire core width. Sediments are soupy in Section 1, 0-78 cm.



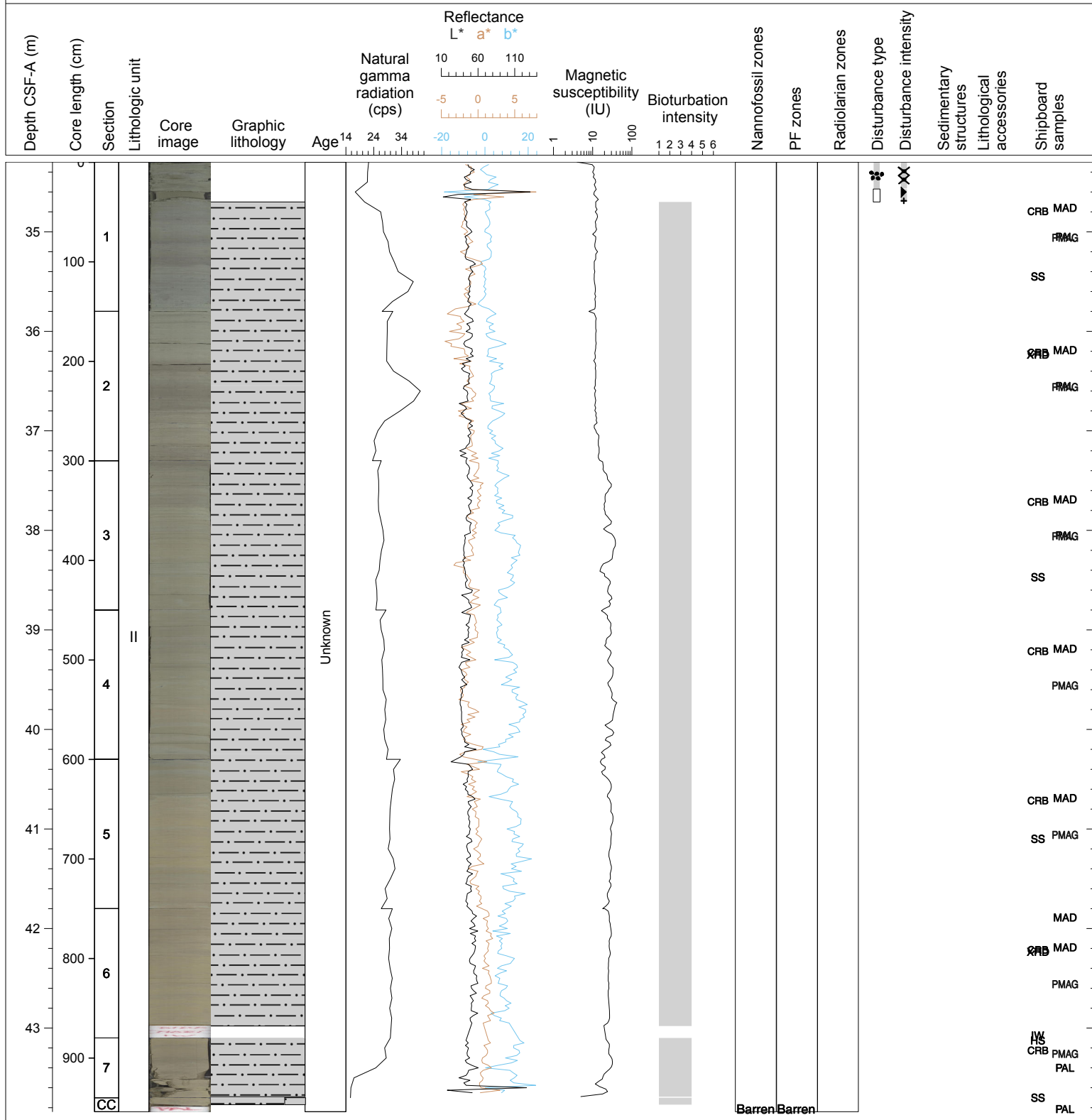
Hole 342-U1403A Core 4H, Interval 24.8-34.34 m (CSF-A)

The lithology of Core U1403A-4H is clay with silt with two distinct colors, a pale brown (10YR 6/3) in Section 1 and Section 2, 0-5 cm, and a greenish gray (5GY 5/1) in the rest of the sections. Smear slide analysis indicates that the greenish gray (5GY 5/1) clay has very little silt-sized material, whereas the pale brown (10YR 6/3) clay has slight more silt and organic matter is present. Zones rich in disseminated manganese are present in both lithologies and commonly as very thin (few mm) horizons. Bioturbation of moderate intensity is seen throughout the core. Fall-in disturbed the top of Section 1 (0-24 cm).



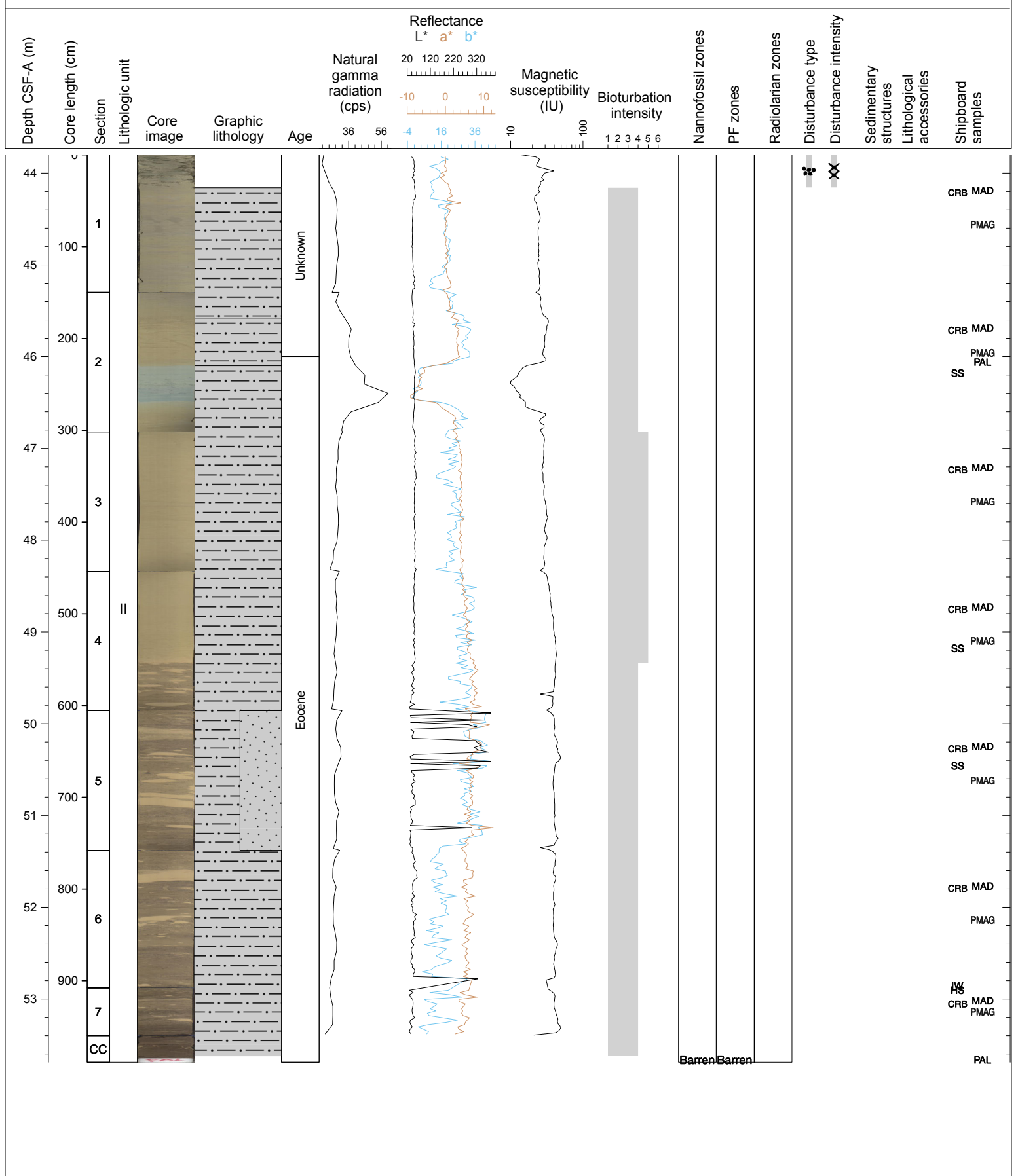
Hole 342-U1403A Core 5H, Interval 34.3-43.84 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403A-5H is composed of greenish gray (10GY 5/1 and 10GY 6/2) to light olive gray (5Y 6/2) clay displaying subtle centimeter-to-decimeter-scale banding disrupted by light to moderate bioturbation. Decimeter-scale intervals of disseminated manganese oxides are common. Core disturbances include, in Section 1, fall-in (0-27 cm) and a void (27-40 cm).



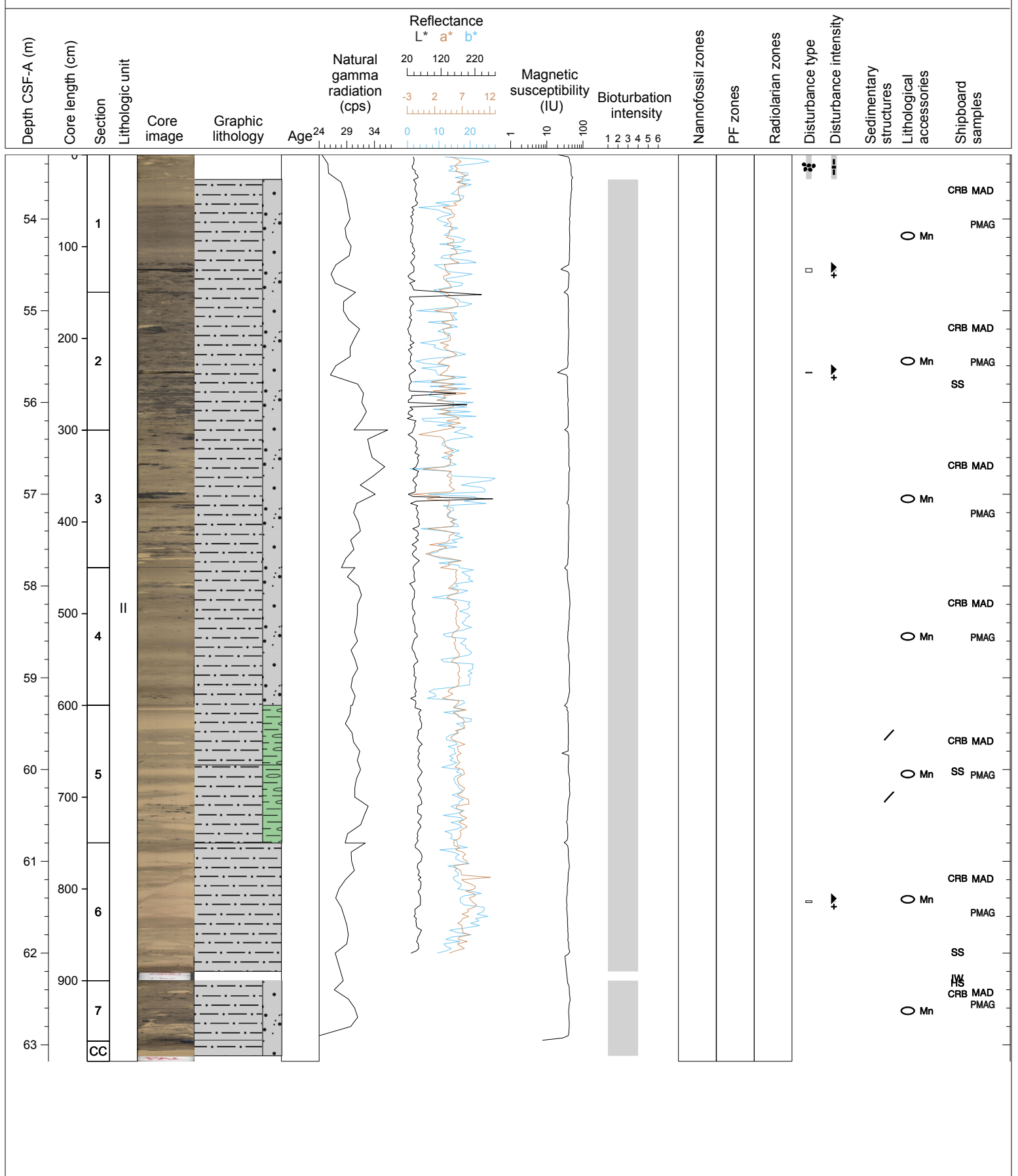
Hole 342-U1403A Core 6H, Interval 43.8-53.69 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403A-6H is composed predominantly of grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2), light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) and light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) clay with minor amounts of silty clay. Bioturbation is moderate to extensive and presents in core as subtle mottling with occasional Zoophycos burrows. Manganese oxide mottling and regions of disseminated oxides are very common. A prominent transition to bluish-green (5G 6/1) is demarcated by a significant negative excursion in magnetic susceptibility values consistent with a diagenetic origin (Fe-reduction) for this feature. Regions with manganese oxides in the lower half of the core are interrupted by elliptical, irregular light yellowish brown blebs. Fall-in disturbs Section 1, 0-36 cm.



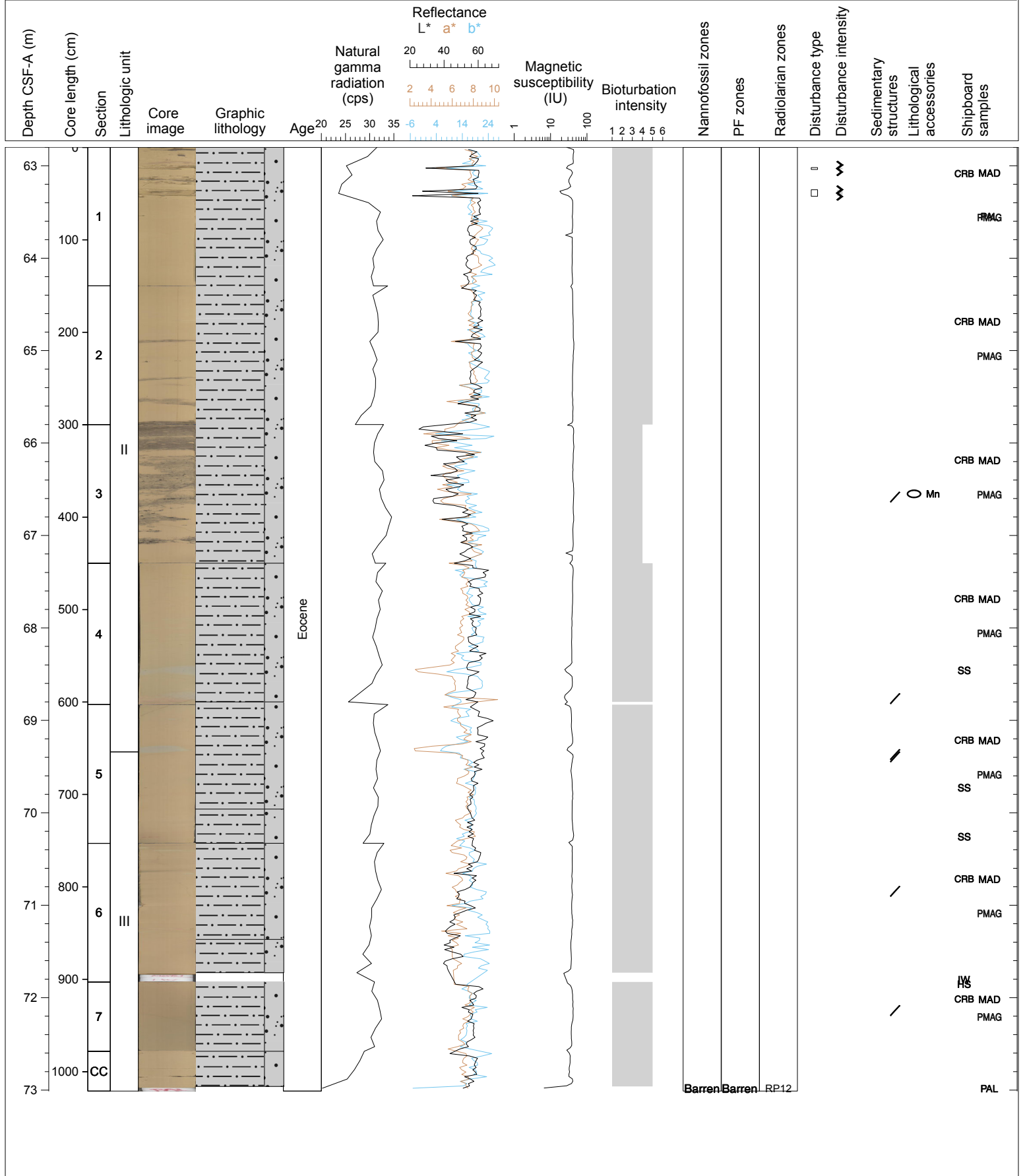
Hole 342-U1403A Core 7H, Interval 53.3-63.18 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403A-7H is composed of brown (10YR 5/3) to very pale brown (10YR 7/4) clay, clay with silt, and clay with zeolites. Bioturbation is moderate to extensive with mottling typically associated with bands of manganese oxides separated by heavily bioturbated homogenous very pale brown clay. Manganese oxide mottling, nodular regions and disseminated oxides are very common. Pink mottles and blebs are found in the bottom of the core (Section 6). Fall-in disturbs Section 1, 0-27 cm, and voids occur in Section 1 (124-128 cm), Section 2 (87-88 cm), and Section 6 (63-65 cm).



Hole 342-U1403A Core 8H, Interval 62.8-73.01 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403A-8H is composed of brown (10YR 7/3) to very pale brown (10YR 5/2) clay with silt and clay with zeolites. Bioturbation is moderate to extensive with mottling typically associated with bands of manganese oxides separated by heavily bioturbated very pale brown intervals, homogenous very pale brown clay. Manganese oxide mottling, nodular regions and disseminated oxides are very common. Minor lithologies include greenish gray (10Y 7/1) regions associated with reducing intervals. Pink (2.5YR 6/4) mottles and blebs of diagenetic carbonate/montmorillonite increasingly common in the bottom of the core and are found as lone blebs or in layers. Microfaults are also found and a void occurs in Section 1 (22-24 cm, 46-53 cm).



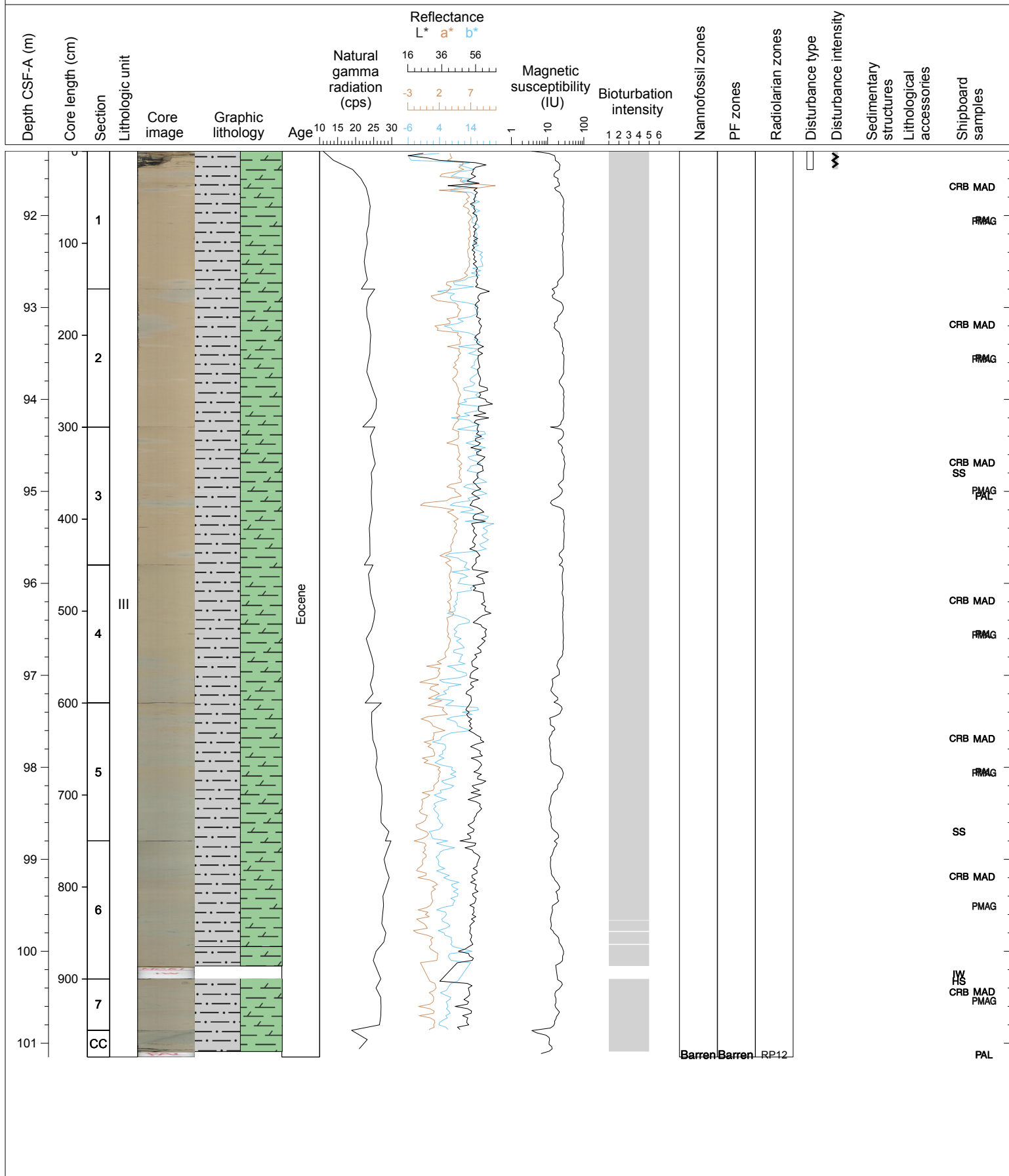






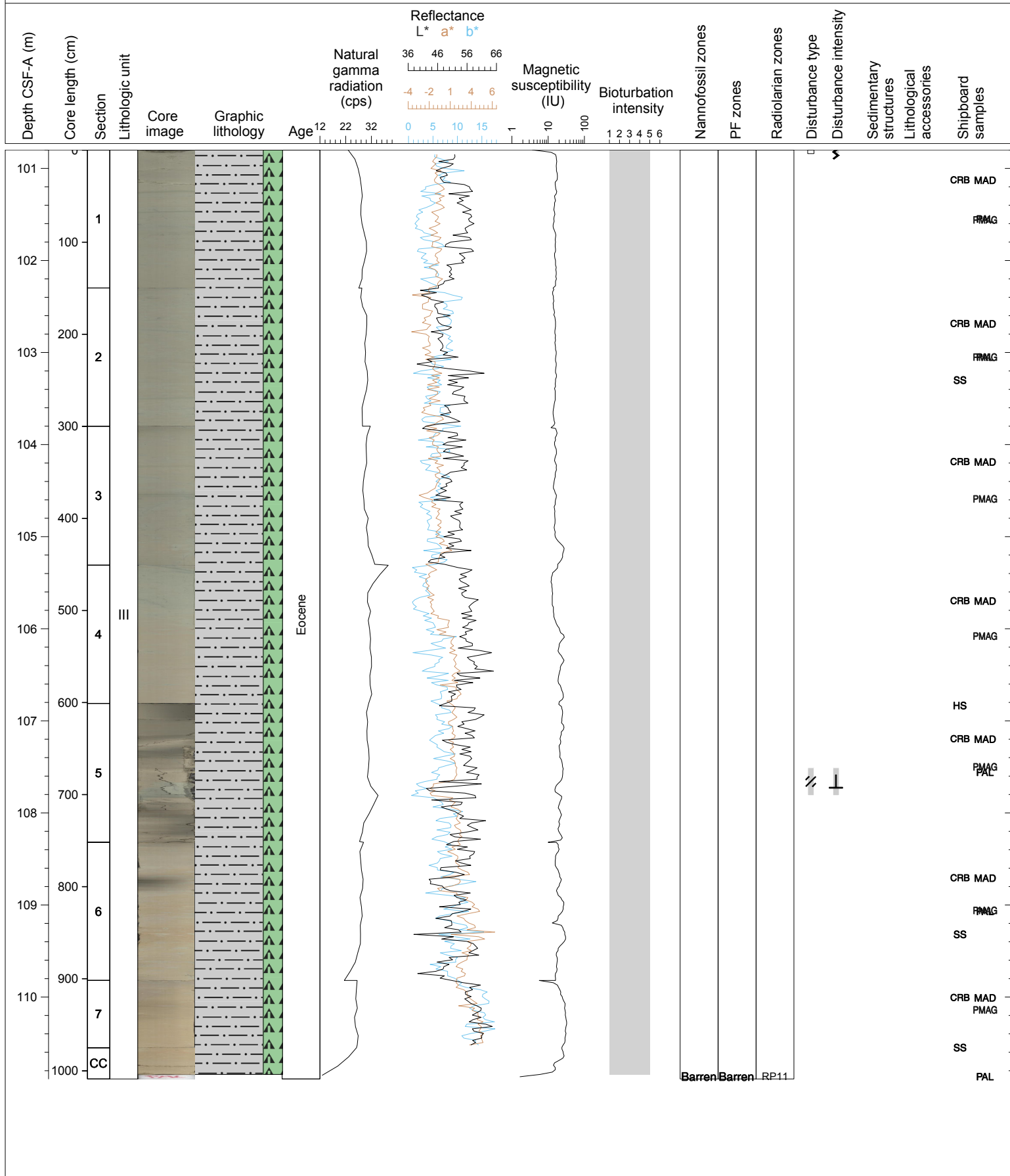
Hole 342-U1403A Core 11H, Interval 91.3-101.15 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403A-11H is a biosiliceous clay with radiolarians and comparably minor amounts of diatoms and sponge spicules that alternates between pink (7.5YR 7/3), pinkish gray (7.5YR 7/2), and pale green (5G 8/2). The pale green zones, which are more abundant in Sections 5-CC, have slightly more organic matter and a very minor amount of dolomite. It appears manganese nodules (<1 cm) are being locally reduced, with pale green haloes around them a few centimeters in diameter. Small (cm-scale) pink (2.5YR 6/4) blebs (diagenetic carbonate/montmorillonite) are observed throughout the core. A void occurs in Section 1 (0-20 cm).



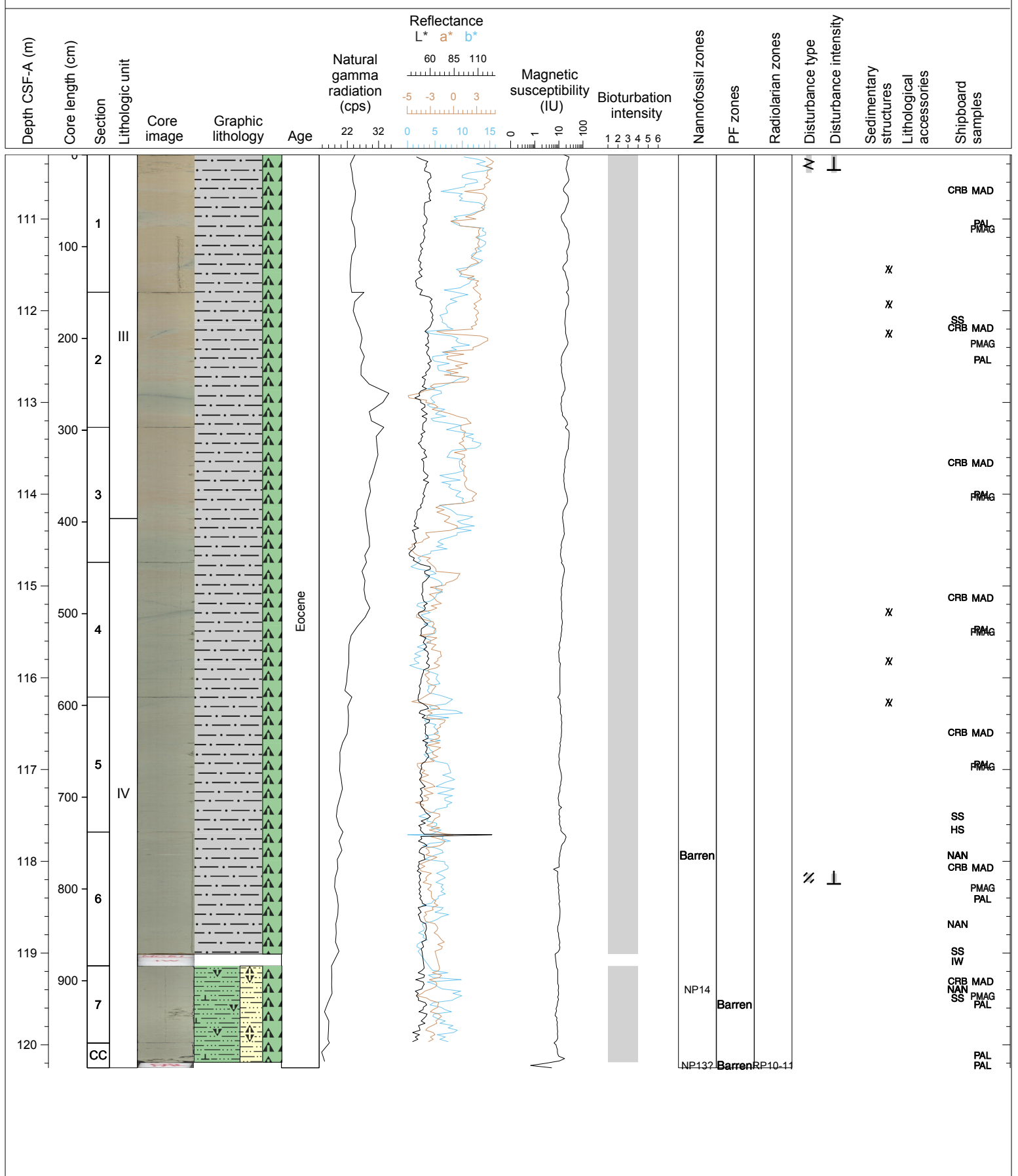
Hole 342-U1403A Core 12H, Interval 100.8-110.89 m (CSF-A)

The lithology of Core U1403A-12H is clay with radiolarians of greenish gray (10Y 6/1) in Sections 1-4, to light gray (5Y 7/2) in Sections 5 and 6, and olive-yellow (2.5Y 7/6) in Sections 7 and CC. Sparse dark flecks with green haloes are observed throughout the core. Core disturbance include Section 1 (0-4 cm, void) and Section 5 (70-100 cm, crack).



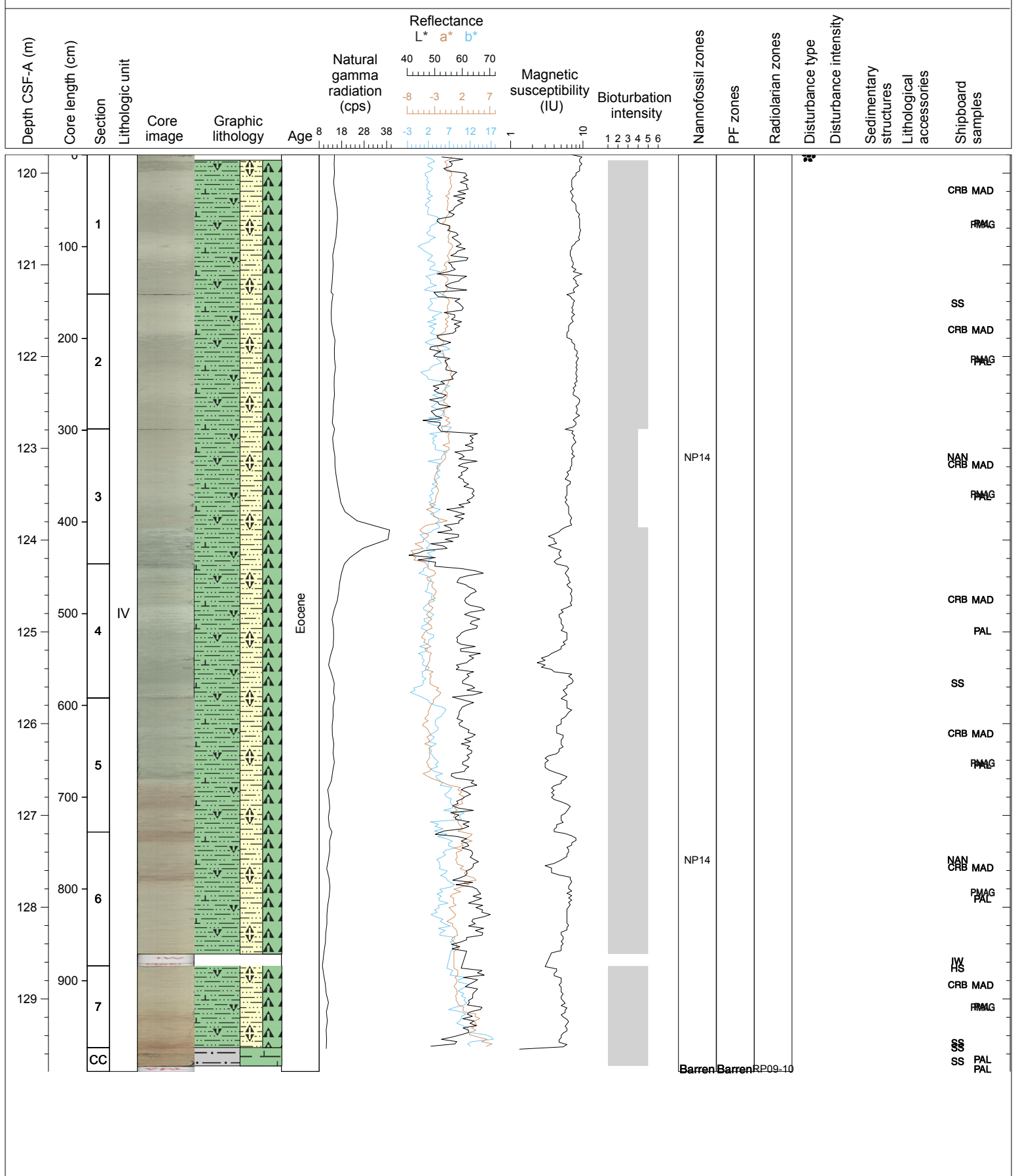
Hole 342-U1403A Core 13H, Interval 110.3-120.25 m (CSF-A)

Sections 1-6 of Core U1403A-13H are light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) and greenish gray (10Y 6/1) clay with radiolarians with a moderate degree of bioturbation. The lithology in Sections 7 and CC is greenish gray (10Y 6/1) nannofossil biogenic ooze with radiolarians. This is the shallowest occurrence of calcareous nannofossils in Hole U1403A. High-angle fractures with pale green (5G 8/2) halos are present in Sections 2 and 4. Core disturbances include fragmentation (Section 1, 0-20 cm, may also include some fall-in) and a crack (Section 6, 45-55 cm).



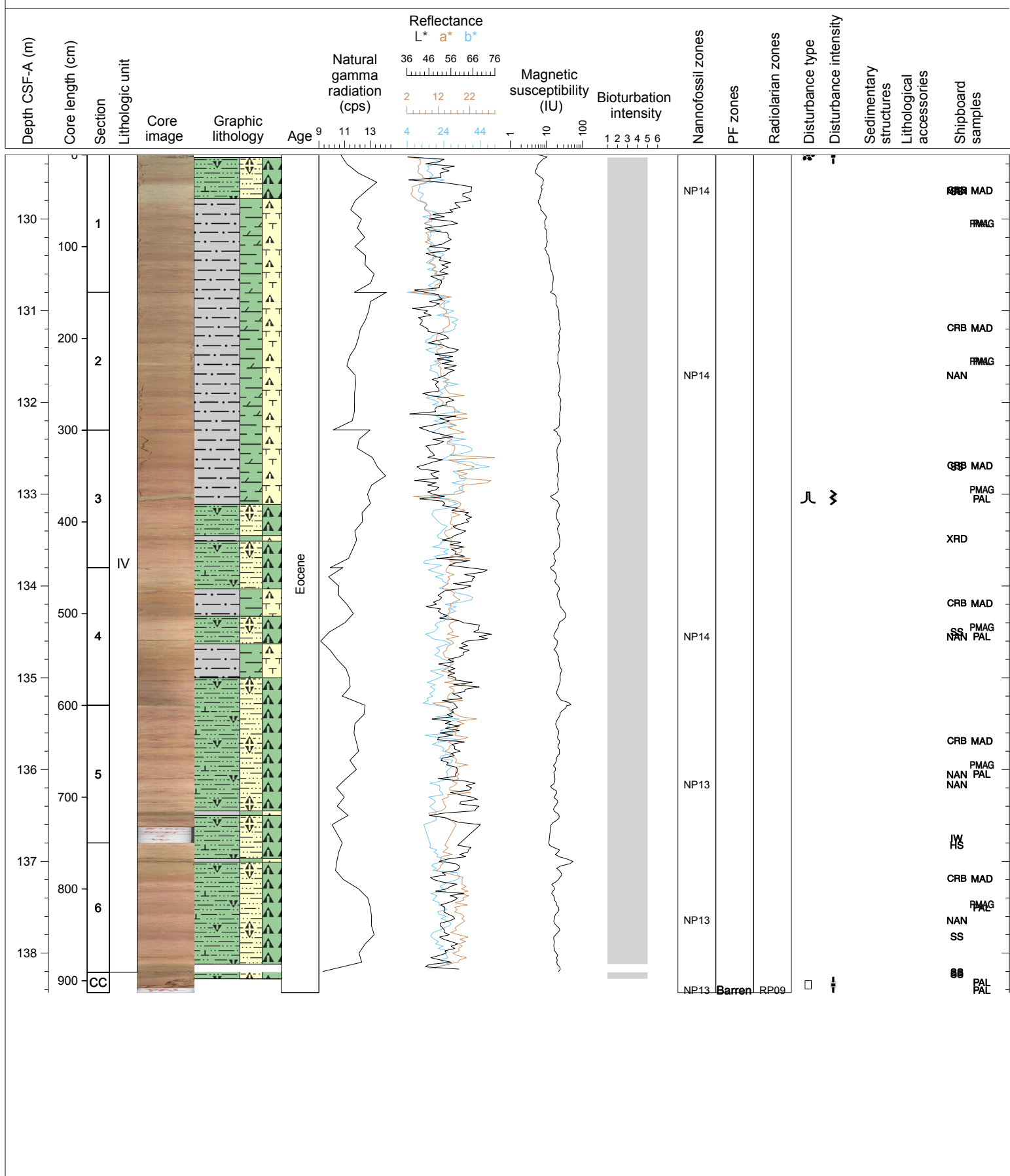
Hole 342-U1403A Core 14H, Interval 119.8-129.79 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403A-14H is dominated by nannofossil biogenic ooze with radiolarians alternating between pale green (10Y 7/2), greenish gray (5GY 6/1), and greenish gray (5G 6/1) in Sections 1-4 and upper part of Section 5 and alternating between light brownish gray (10YR 6/2), pale brown (10YR 6/3), and very pale brown (10YR 8/2) in lower part of Section 5 through Section 7. The core catcher (CC) is pale brown (10YR 6/3) biogenic clay. Bioturbation is heavy throughout the entire core. Fall-in disturbs the top of Section 1 (0-6 cm).



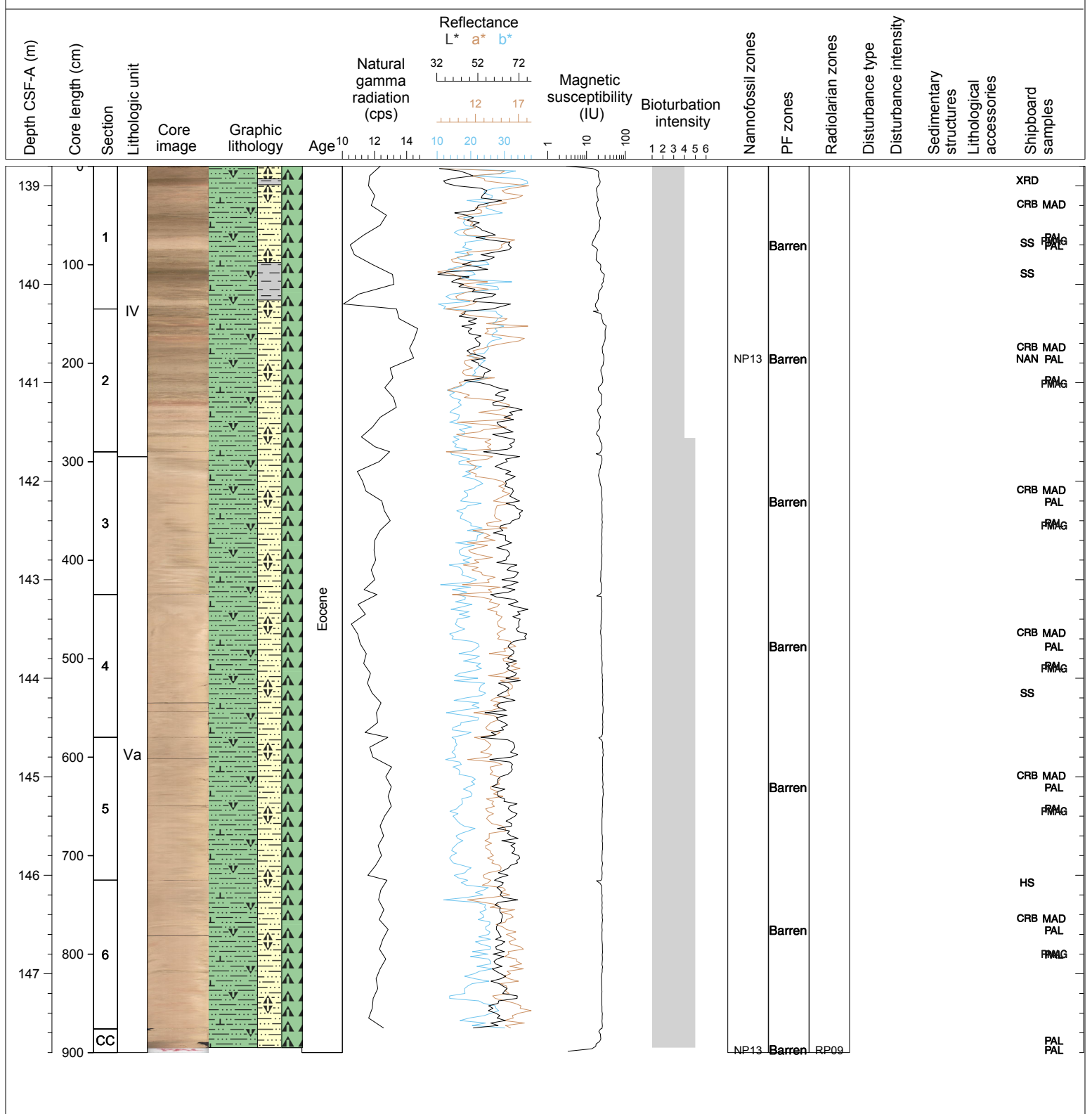
Hole 342-U1403A Core 15H, Interval 129.3-138.43 m (CSF-A)

The lithology of Core U1403A-15H alternates between reddish brown (5YR 5/3) to light gray (10YR 7/2) nannofossil biogenic ooze with radiolarians and reddish brown (5YR 5/3) biosiliceous clay with nannofossils, both of which are heavily bioturbated. The color variations occur at the decimeter scale. Distinct pink (2.5YR 6/4) blebs of diagenetic carbonate/montmorillonite are present throughout most of the core, in varying size and density, and are slightly harder compared to the matrix lithology. Core disturbances include fall-in (Section 1, 0-3 cm), flow-in (Section 3, 70-77 cm), and a void (9-18 cm).



Hole 342-U1403A Core 16H, Interval 138.8-147.8 m (CSF-A)

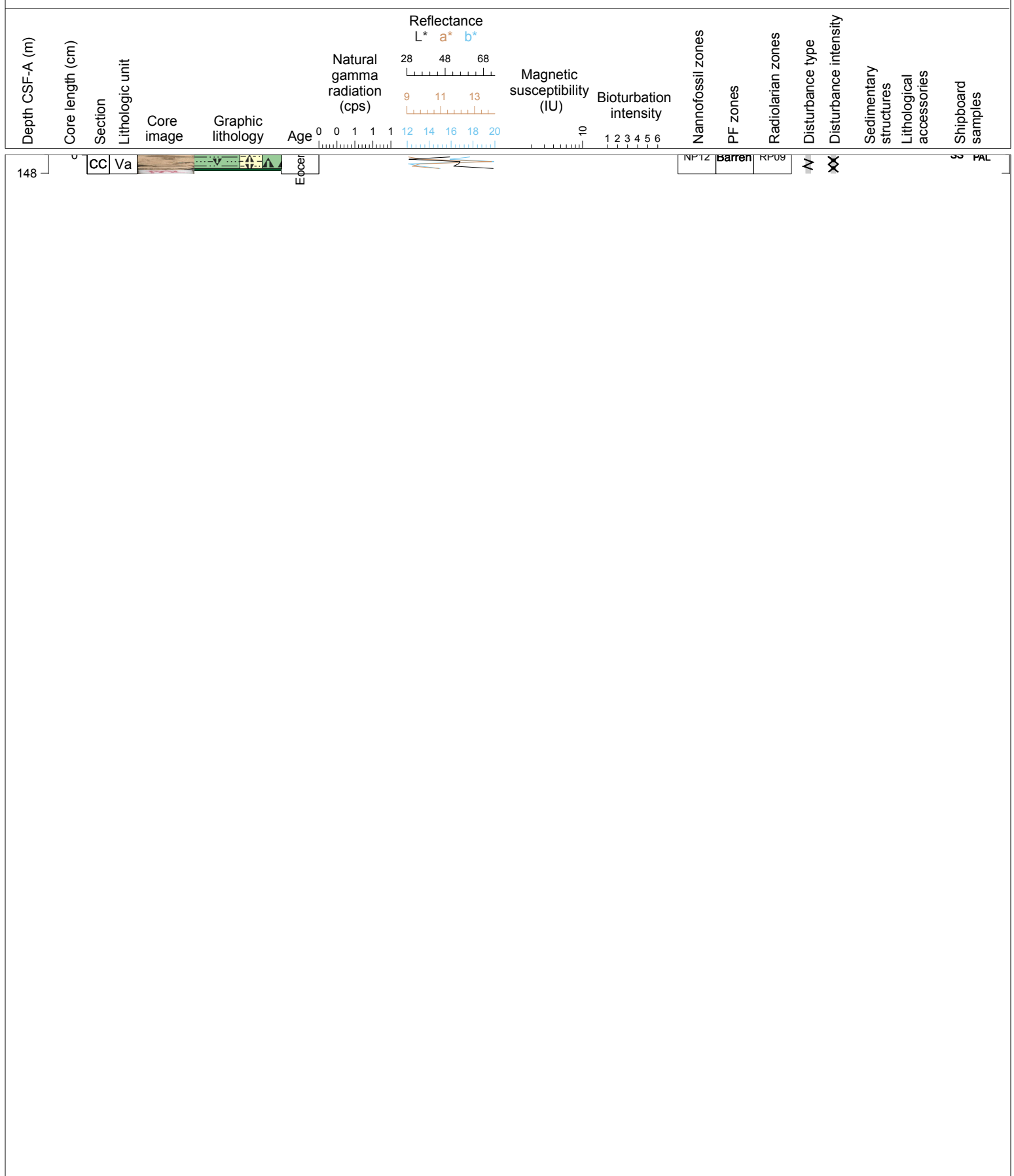
Core U1403A-16H is dominated by nannofossil biogenic ooze with radiolarians varying in color between reddish brown (5YR 5/4), pink (5YR 7/4), and light reddish brown (5YR 6/3). Section 1 has two intervals of reddish brown (5YR 5/3) clayey biogenic ooze with radiolarians. There is a notable change in sedimentary character at 131 cm in Section 2 above which there is noticeable bioturbation with the alternating colors noted above. Below Section 2 the bioturbation increases from moderate to heavy and the color (pink, 5YR 7/4) stays nearly uniform for the rest of the core. Below Section 2 there are horizontal to subhorizontal darker layers 1-2 cm thick with diffuse upper and lower boundaries. Additionally, these layers do not go across the entire core width suggesting a reaction front or other diagenetic feature rather than primary sedimentary layering.





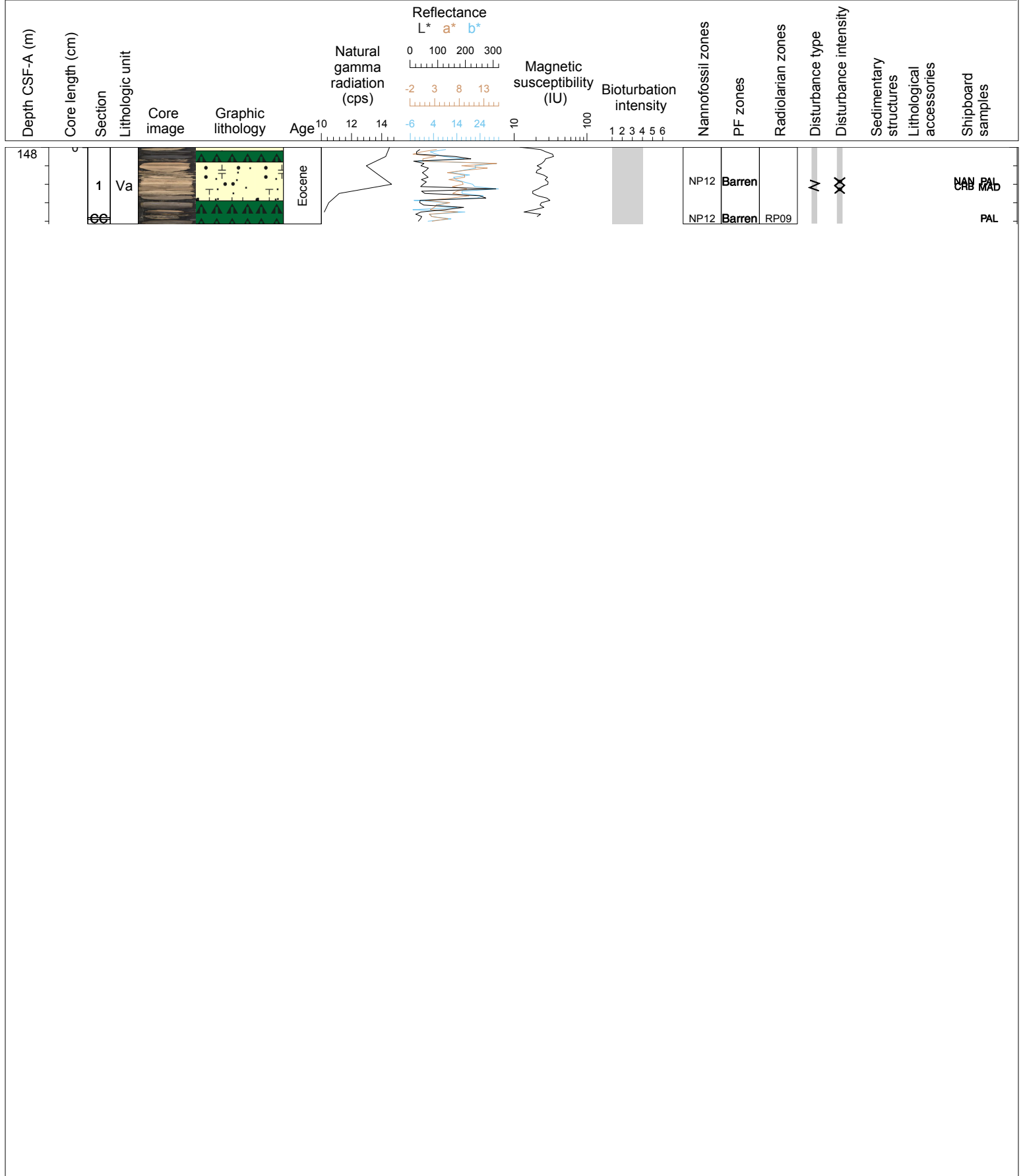
Hole 342-U1403A Core 17H, Interval 147.8-148.01 m (CSF-A)

The whole of Core U1403A-17H is the 21 cm that was recovered in the core catcher. The APC system bounced off a chert layer, chunks of which are preserved in the base of the core catcher section. Lithologies in the core catcher include a pink (5YR 7/4) nanofossil biogenic ooze with radiolarians and a 2 cm thick fragmented chert layer at the bottom. The extent of bioturbation could not be assessed.



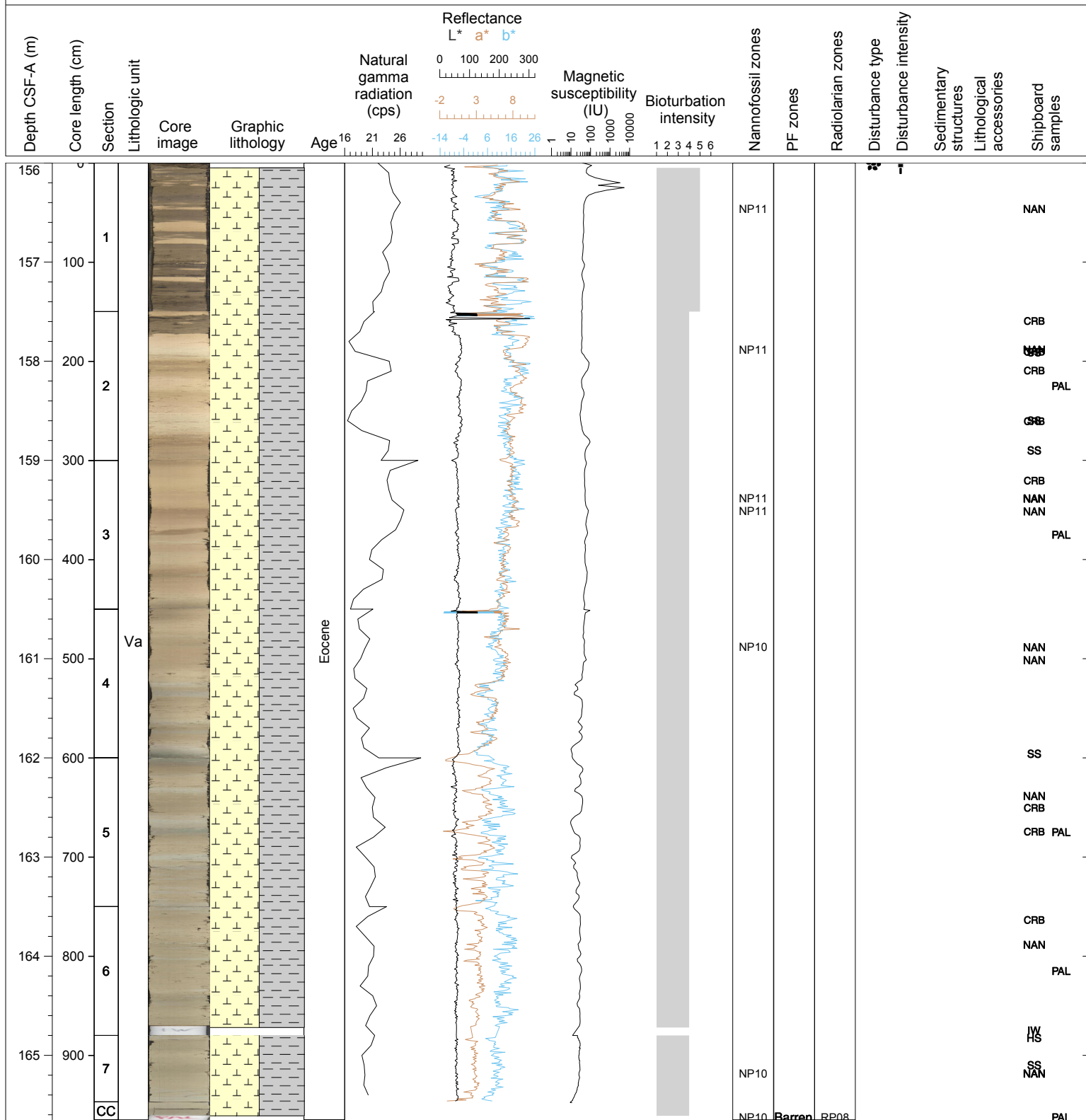
Hole 342-U1403A Core 18X, Interval 148.0-148.83 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403A-18X is only 85 cm long with pink (5YR 7/4) and brown (7.5YR 5/4) calcareous biosiliceous indurated sediment alternating in 3-5 cm thick layers and very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) chert with spectacularly preserved burrows. Section 1 (0-83 cm) is highly fragmented.



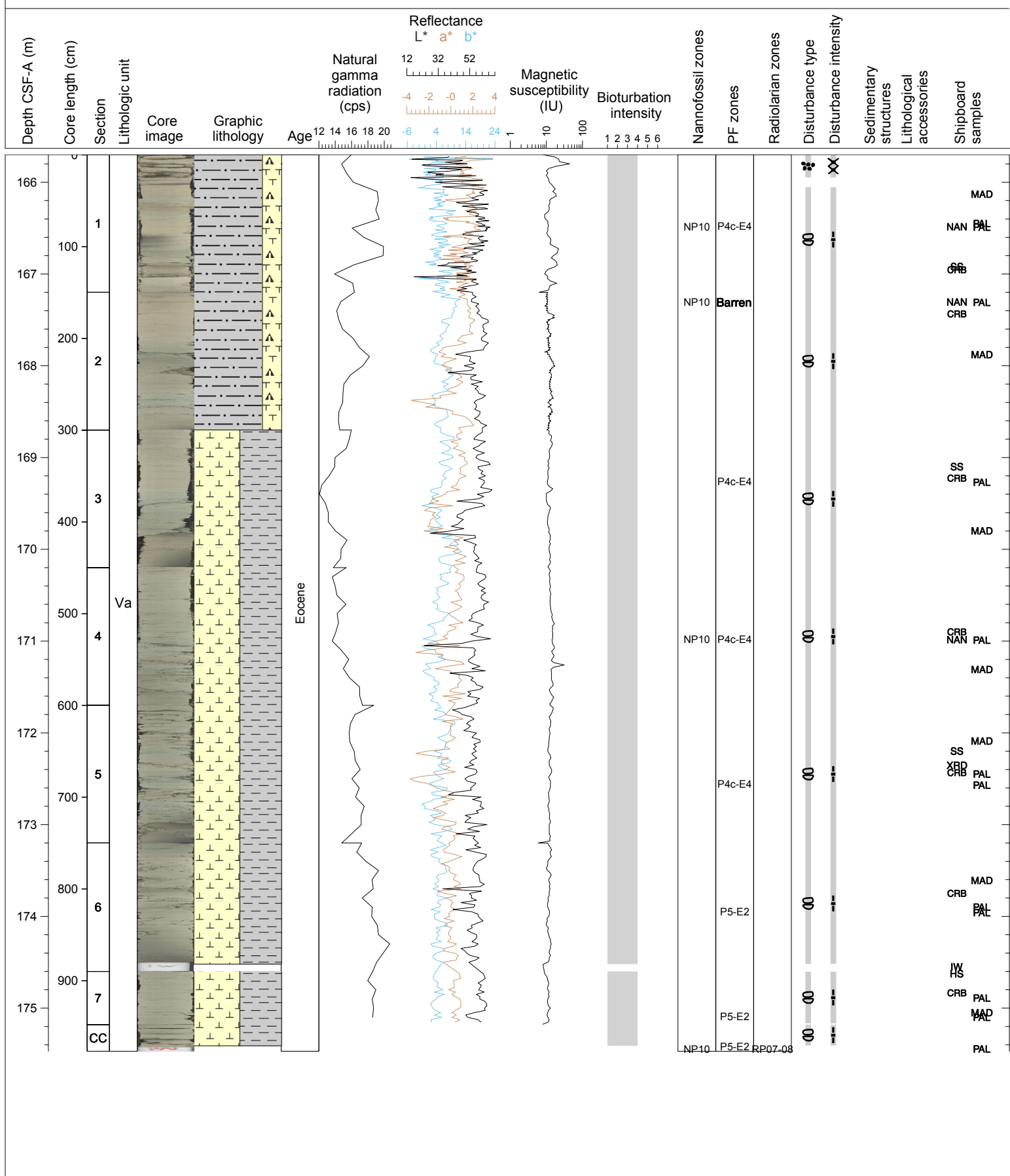
Hole 342-U1403A Core 19X, Interval 156.0-165.65 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403A-19X is composed of brown (7.5YR 5/4) to very light brown (7.5YR 7/3) moderately bioturbated clayey nannofossil ooze and nannofossil ooze with clay. Rhythmic color variations between brown and very light brown are present on a decimeter-scale. From Section 4 through the bottom of the core, color alternations vary between brownish gray (10YR 7/2) and bluish gray (B 7/10). Section 1, 0-5 cm is fall-in.



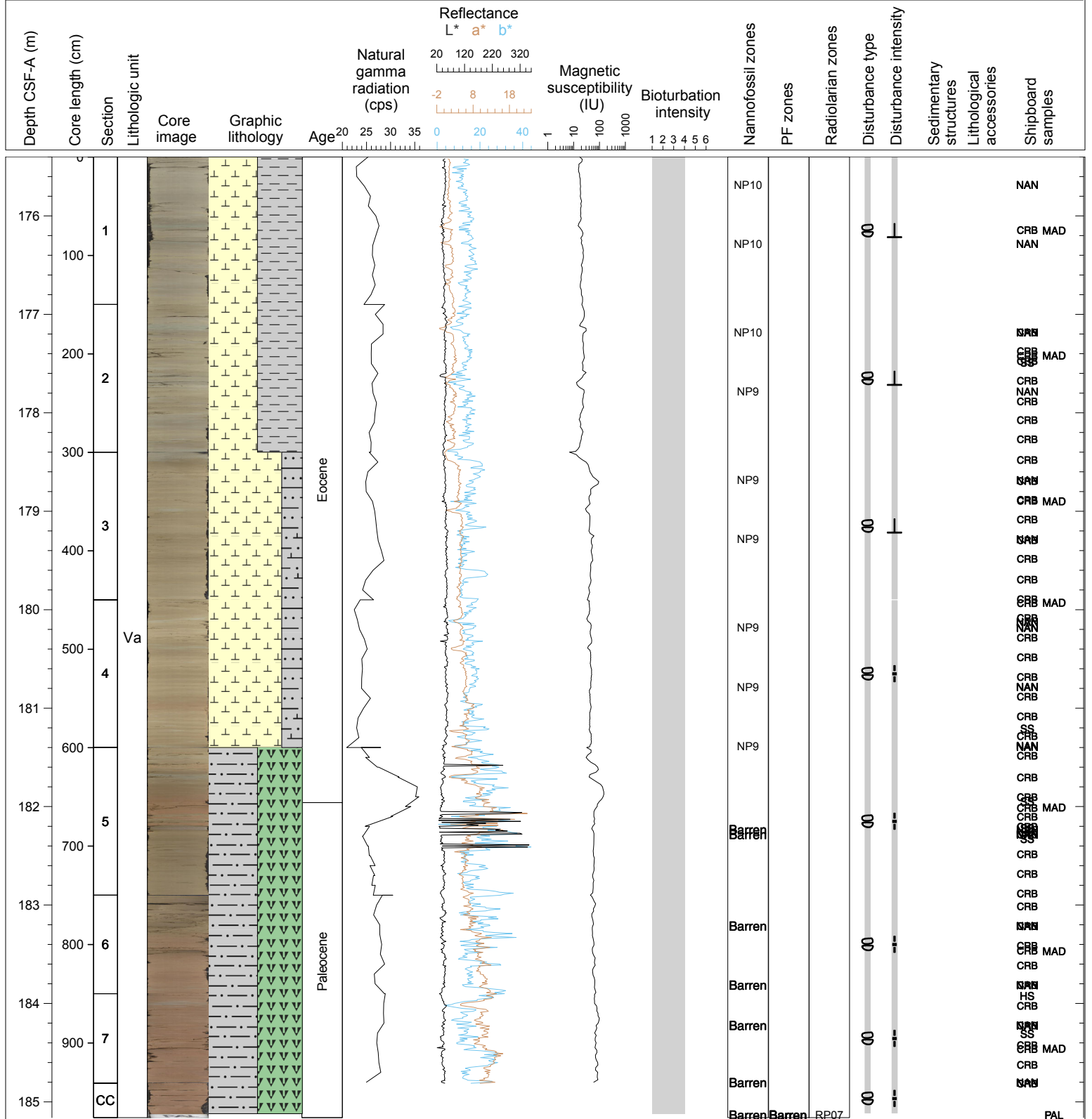
Hole 342-U1403A Core 20X, Interval 165.7-175.47 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403A-20X is composed of greenish gray (10Y 7/1) and light greenish gray (5G 7/1) clay with nannofossils and clayey nannofossil ooze with foraminifers. Color variation between greenish gray and light greenish gray occurs episodically over the decimeter scale. Bioturbation is moderate to extensive with some regions of well-developed burrowing. Biscuiting is significant, but cryptic throughout the core (e.g., chalk biscuits are surrounded by ooze matrix). Fall-in disturbs the top 25 cm of Section 1.



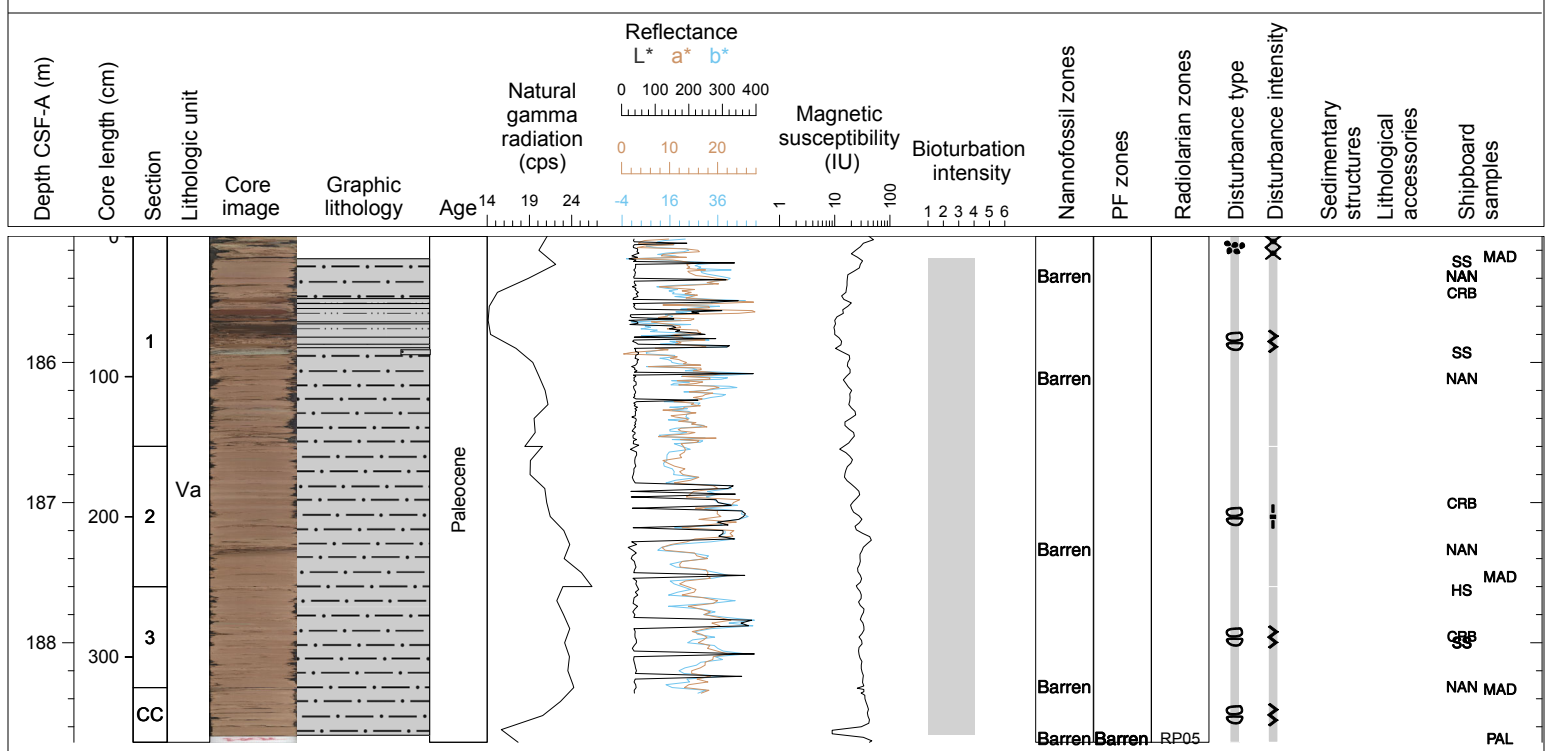
Hole 342-U1403A Core 21X, Interval 175.4-185.16 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403A-21X is composed of pale green (10Y 7/2) to greenish gray (10Y 6/1) clayey nannofossil ooze grading to light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) nannofossil ooze with clay in Sections 3 and 4. The carbonate lithologies grade into carbonate-free light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) and reddish brown (5YR 5/4) radiolarian clay. Rhythmic color variations are superimposed over primary color changes. Bioturbation intensity is moderate to limited to slight. Minor lithologies include brown (5Y 4/3) indurated radiolarian claystone present in Section 5, 70-80 cm. This interval appears to have false-lamination, or laminations that were disrupted by slight bioturbation. This core contains the lithologic expression of the Paleocene-Eocene Thermal Maximum on the basis of the presence of excursion taxa calcareous nannofossils in Section 4. Biscuiting occurs throughout the core.



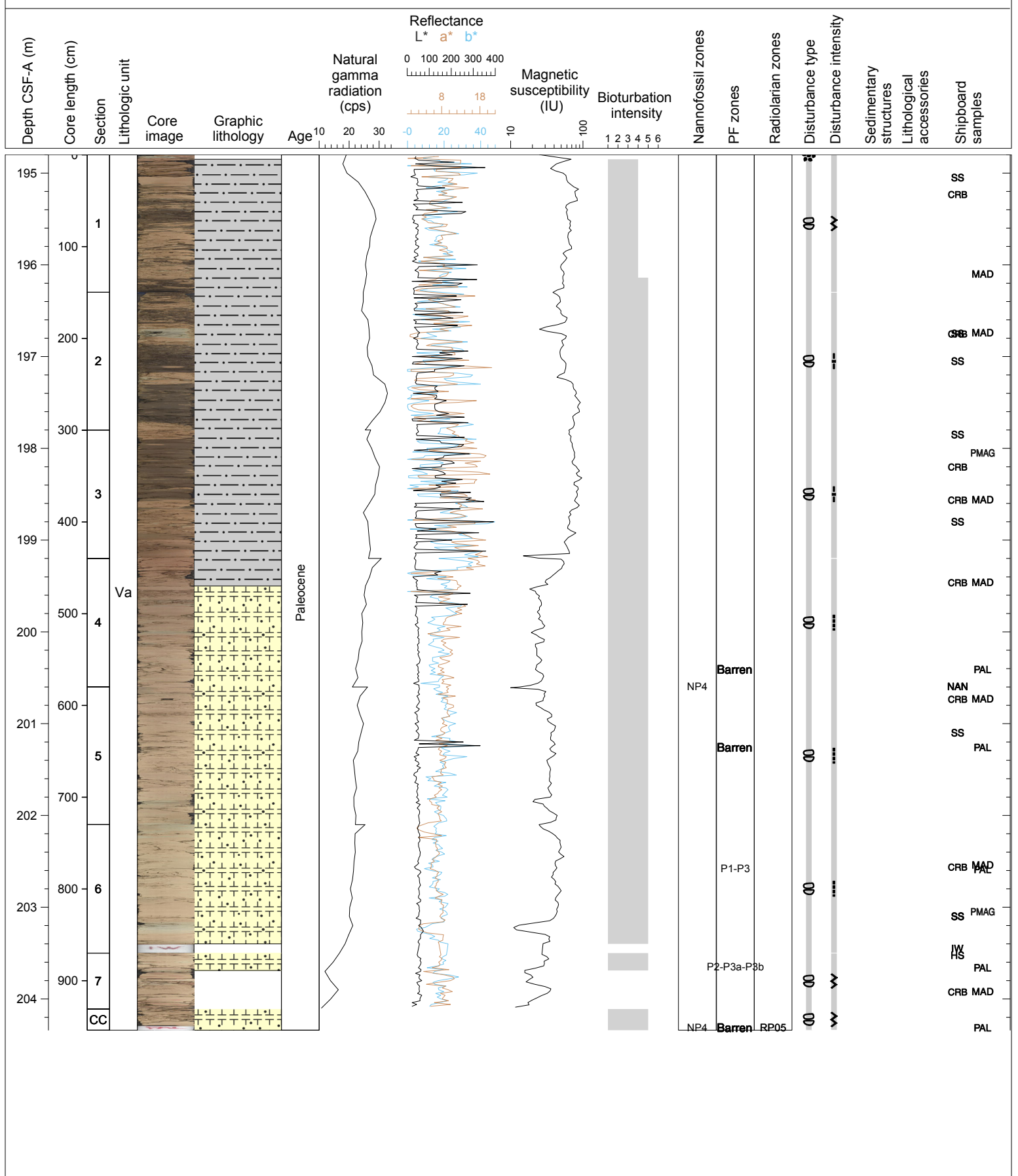
Hole 342-U1403A Core 22X, Interval 185.1-188.71 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403A-22X is composed of heavily bioturbated reddish brown (5YR 5/3) clay and dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) claystone with very minor traces of carbonate (calcareous nannofossils). The core is moderately to significantly disturbed from drilling (biscuiting) throughout and fall-in occurs in Section 1, 0-16 cm.



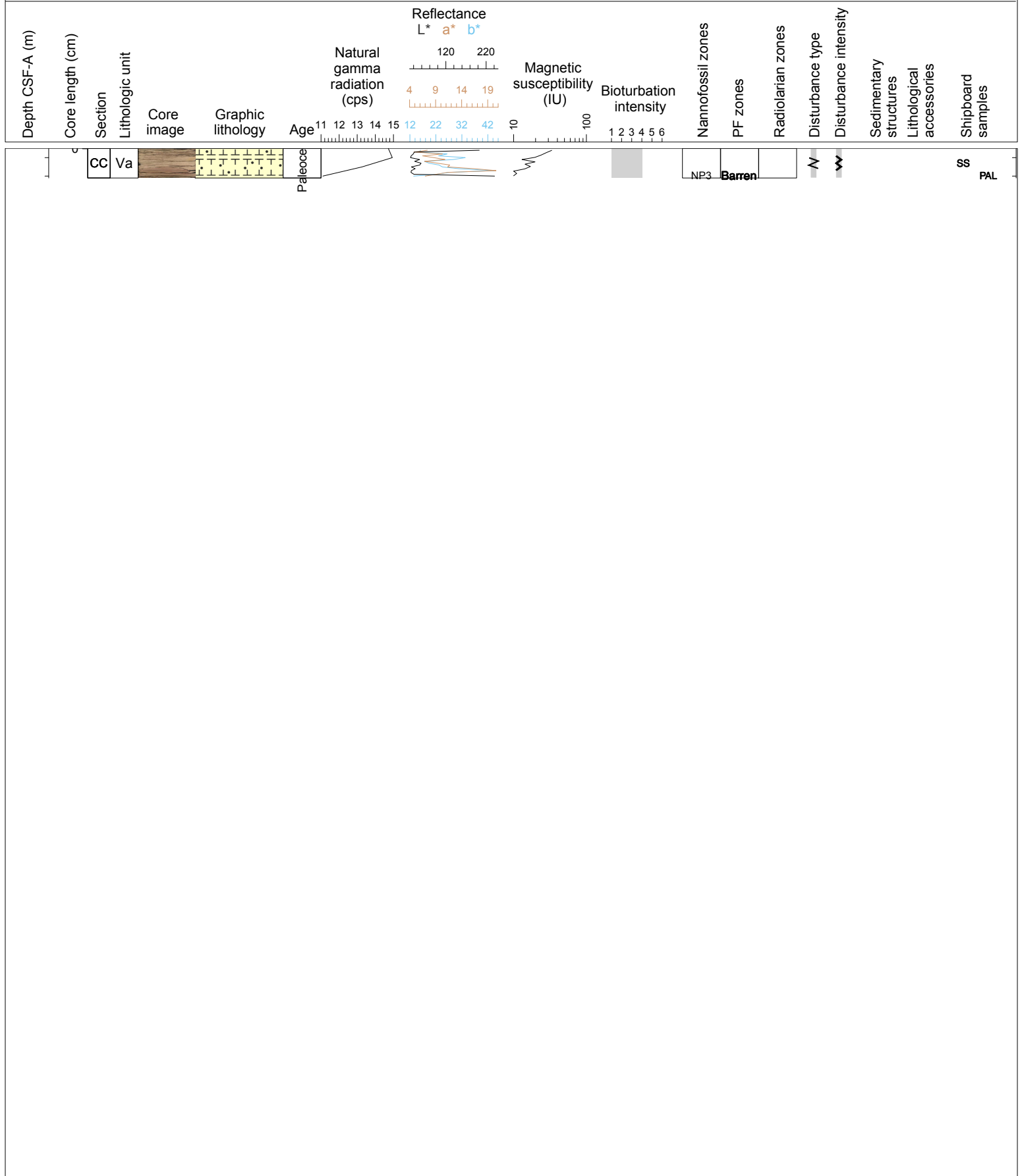
Hole 342-U1403A Core 23X, Interval 194.8-204.34 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403A-23X has two main lithologies. Sections 1-3 have very little to no carbonate and are composed of alternating light reddish brown (5YR 6/4), very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2), and gray (5Y 6/1) clay, which has varying amounts of trace organic matter and zeolites. The lithology in Sections 4-CC is light reddish brown (5YR 6/3) nannofossil chalk (radiolarians sparse to absent). Burrowing is heavy throughout the entire core. Biscuiting drilling disturbance varies from slight to heavy and fall-in occurs in Section 1, 0-5 cm.



Hole 342-U1403A Core 24X, Interval 204.5-204.82 m (CSF-A)

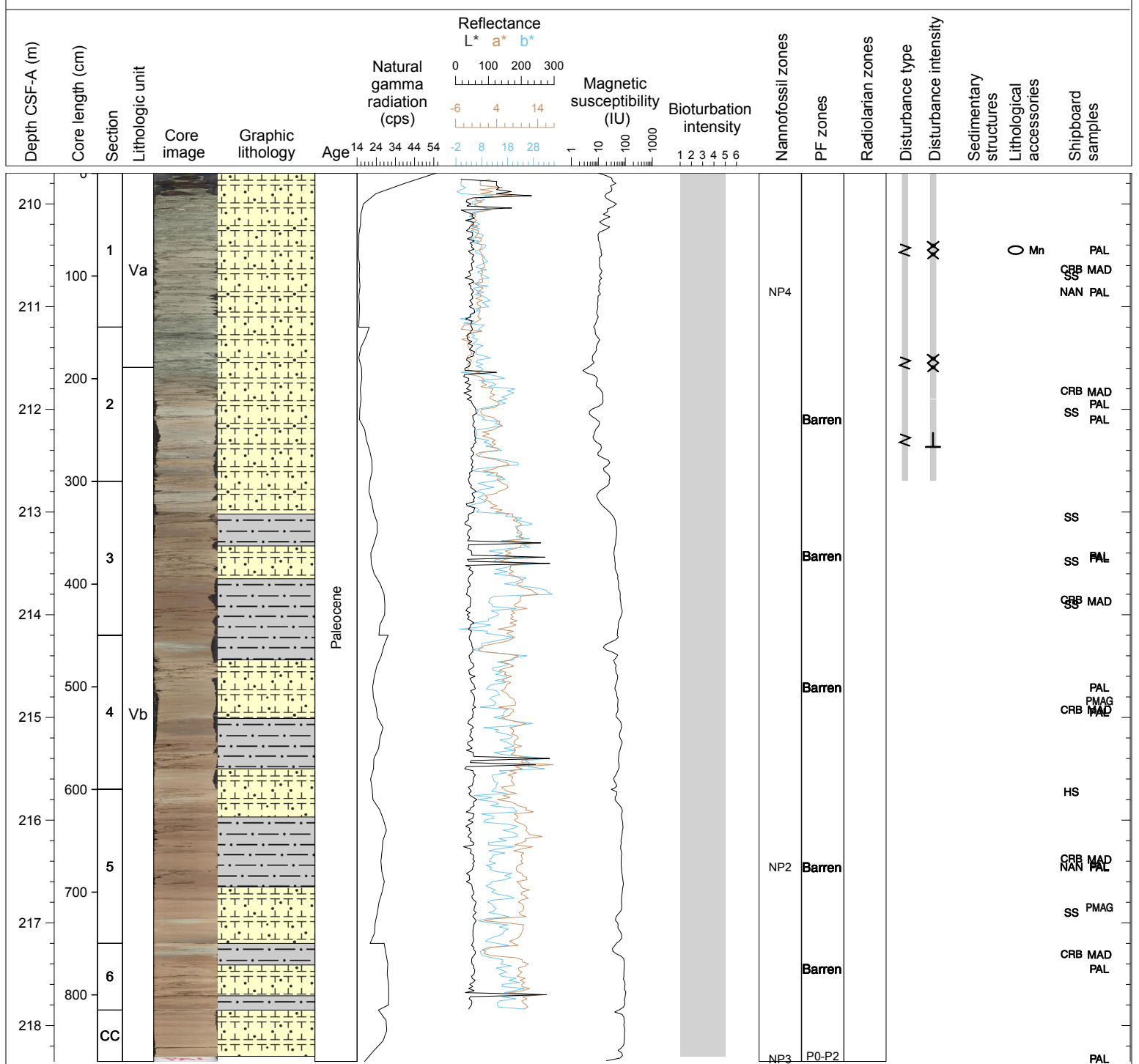
Core U1403A-24X has only 32 cm of total recovery (in the core catcher) and is composed of moderately bioturbated, light reddish brown (5YR 6/3) nanofossil chalk. The core is fragmented throughout.





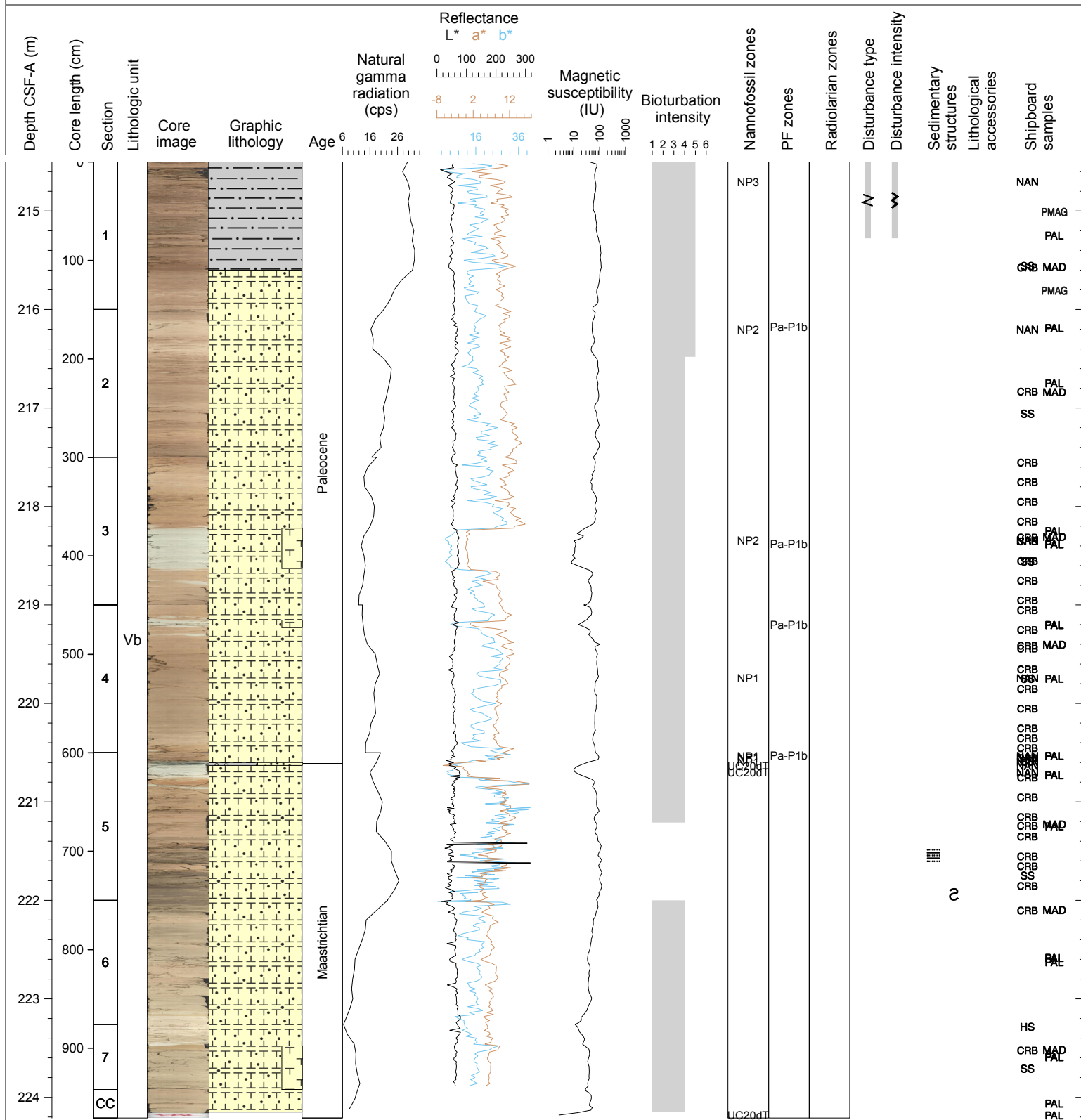
Hole 342-U1403A Core 25X, Interval 209.7-218.35 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403A-25X is composed of two main lithologies. Smear slide analysis indicates the light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) is nannofossil chalk whereas the dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) is devoid of calcareous nannofossils and composed of clay. The alternation of these colors is captured in the Munsell color designations for different intervals at decimeter resolution. Moreover, smear slide analysis of the lighter-colored burrows within a dark brown matrix indicates they are rich in nannofossils within a barren clay matrix. Sections 1 and 2 are fragmented.



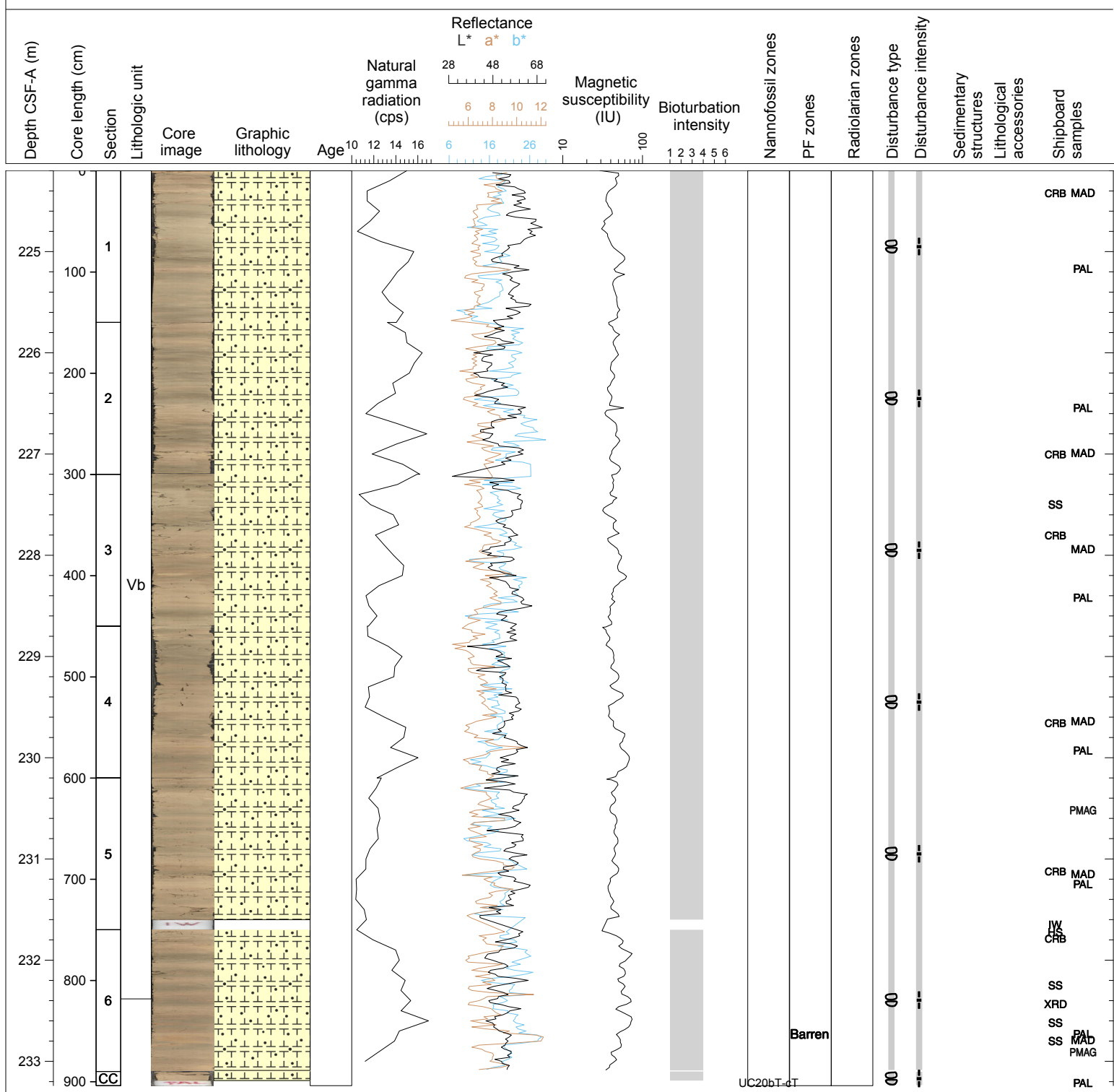
Hole 342-U1403A Core 26X, Interval 214.5-224.21 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403A-26X is dominated by light brown (7.5YR 6/3), pinkish white (7.5YR 8/2), light brown (7.5YR 6/3), to white (5Y 8/1) nannofossil chalk (except for Section 1, which is a reddish brown [5YR 5/4] clay). The whitest intervals contain forams. Burrowing is significant throughout the core. Section 5 contains a greenish black (5G 2.5/1) sandy mud (about 2.5 cm thick) with spherical sand-sized particles (shipboard interpretations strongly suggest this is the K-Pg ejecta layer). Section 1, 0-78 cm is fragmented.



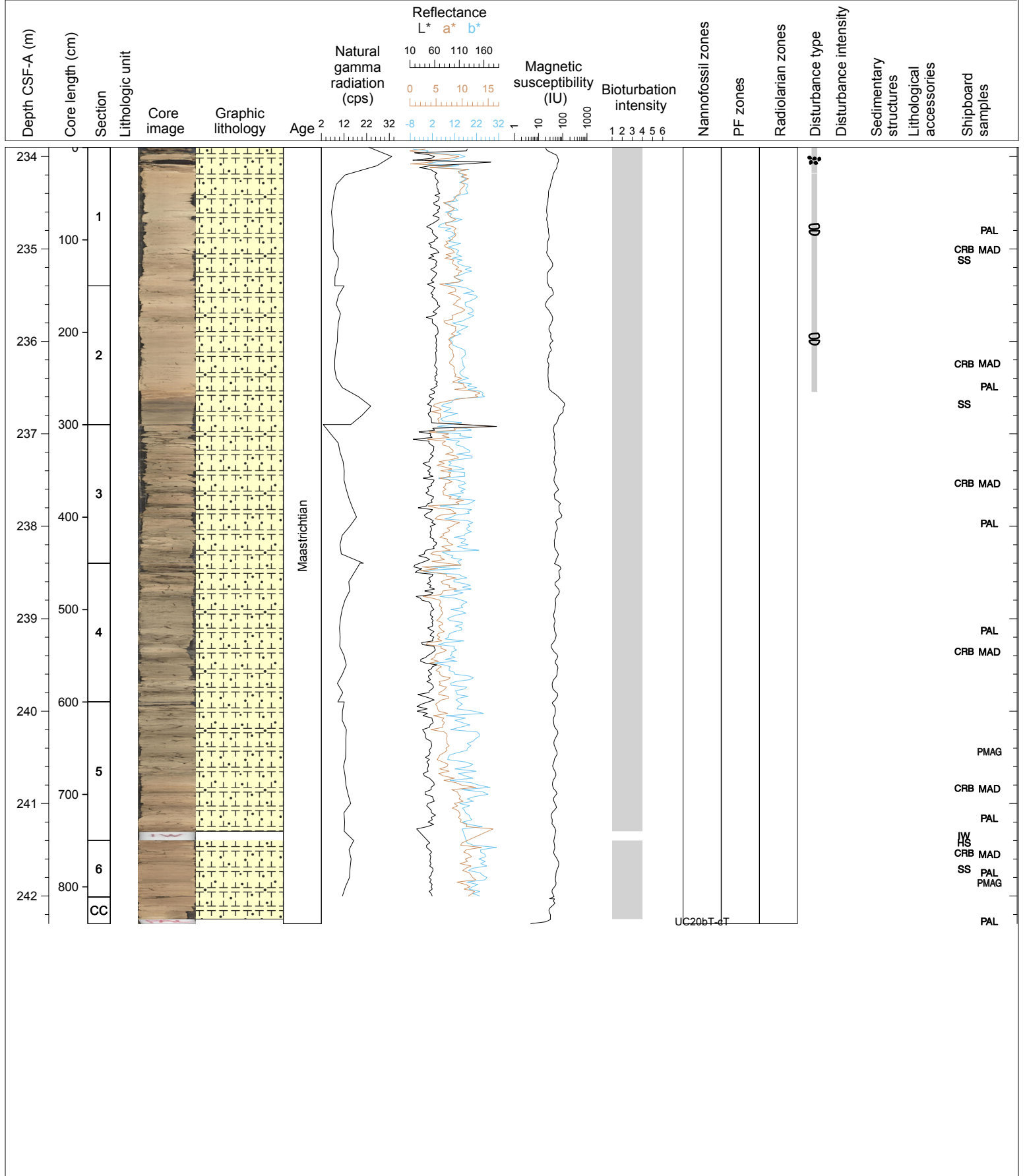
Hole 342-U1403A Core 27X, Interval 224.2-233.24 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403A-27X is composed of pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3) to very pale brown (10YR 7/2) nanofossil chalk. These sediments still within the transition between chalk and ooze; they will deform slightly under pressure but typically fracture, consistent with a more chalk-like affinity. Subtle, decimeter-scale rhythmic color variations are present throughout the core. Bioturbation is well-developed, with Planolites being the dominant ichnofacies. Biscuiting is pervasive throughout this core.



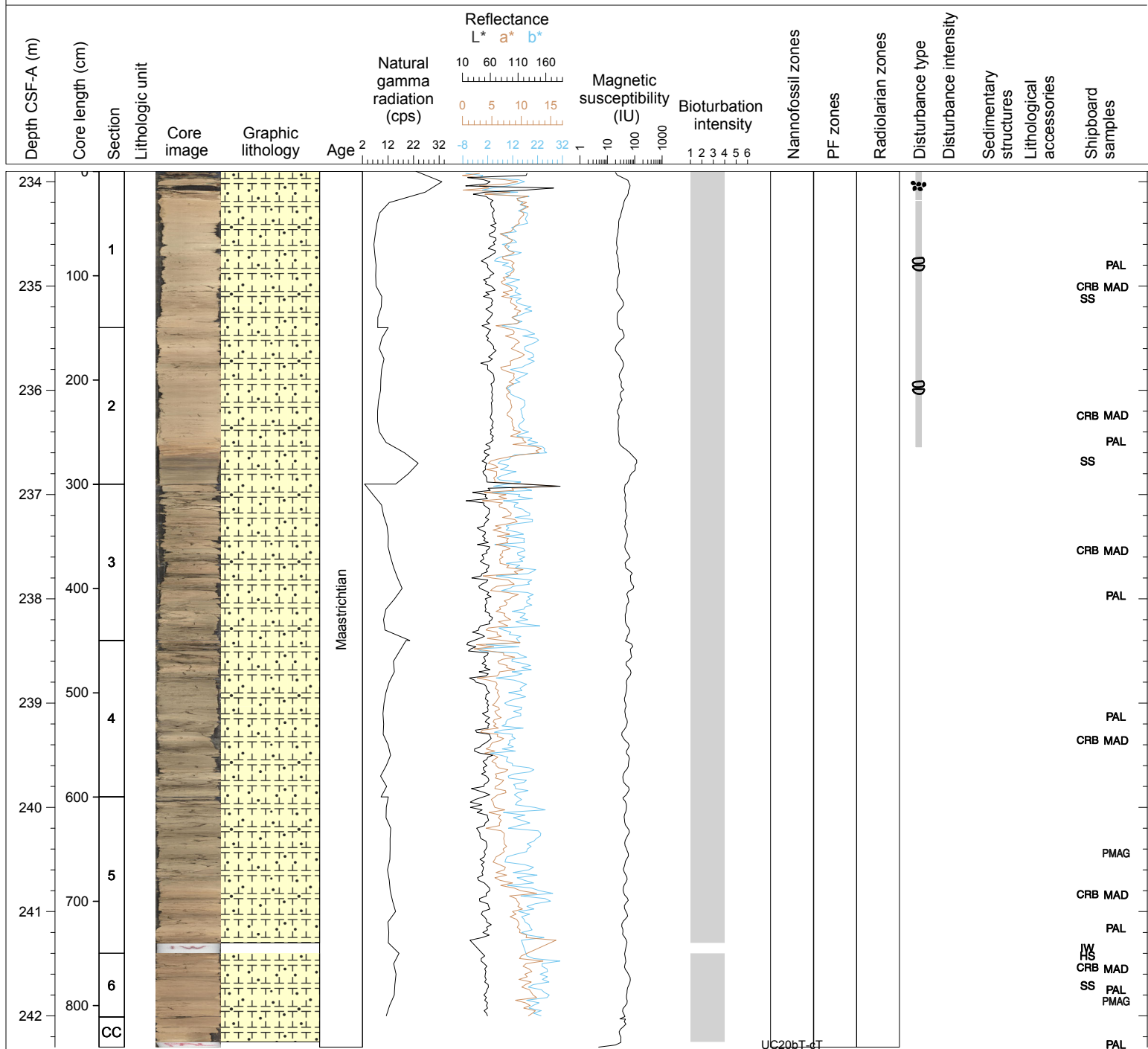
Hole 342-U1403A Core 28X, Interval 233.9-242.3 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403A-28X is composed of pale brown (10YR 8/2) to dark gray (10YR 4/1) nannofossil calcareous chalk with clay. These sediments are at the transition between chalk and ooze; they will deform slightly under pressure but typically fracture, consistent with a more chalk-like affinity. Subtle, decimeter-scale color bundles are present throughout the core. Bioturbation is well-developed, with Planolites being the dominant ichnofacies with some examples of Planolites with secondary Chondrites within Planolites burrows. Biscuiting is pervasive throughout this core and Section 1, 0-75 cm, is completely pulverized. A 3 cm manganese nodule is present in Section 1, 10 cm. Fall-in disturbs Section 1, 0-28 cm.



Hole 342-U1403A Core 28X, Interval 233.9-242.3 m (CSF-A)

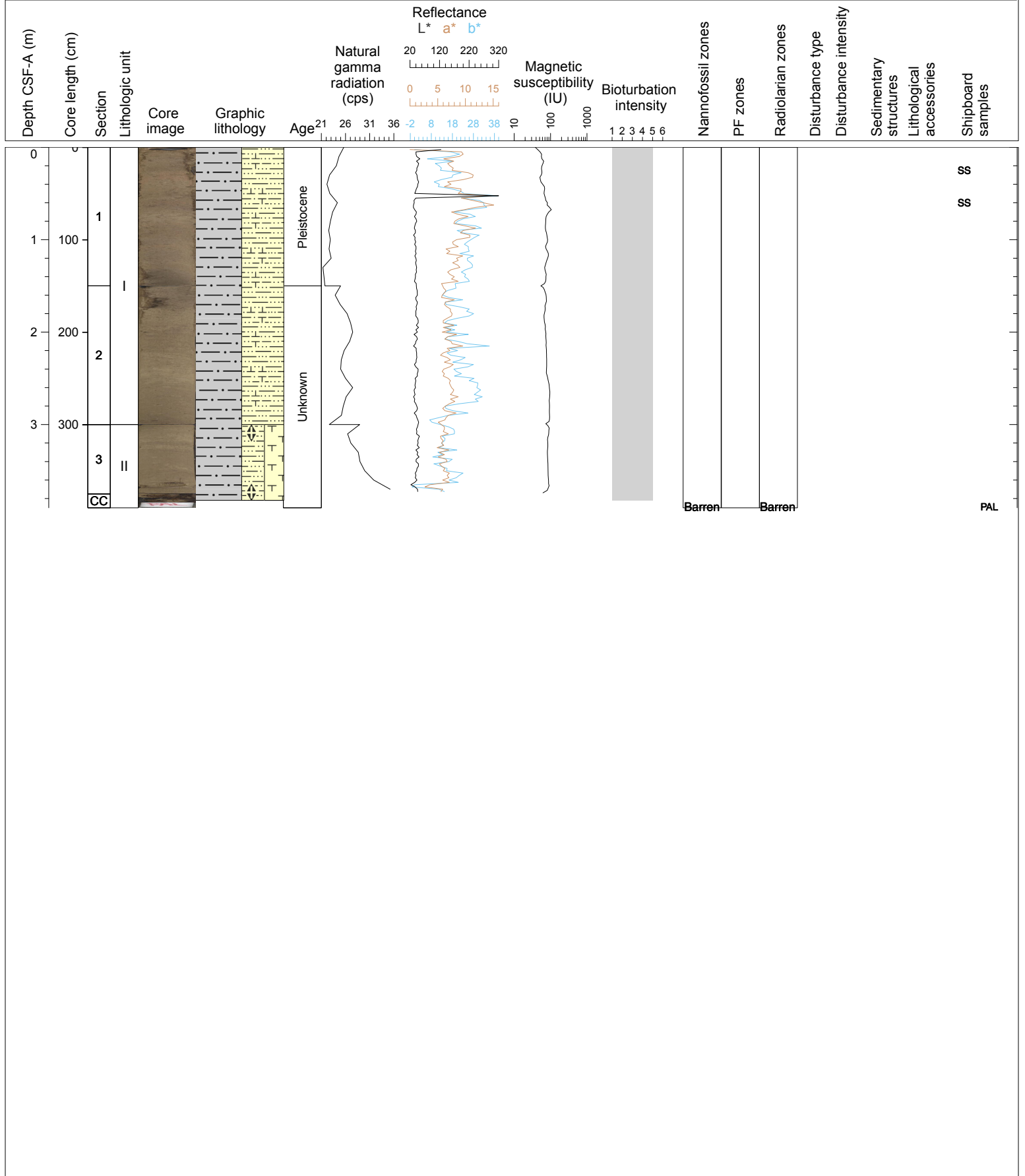
Core U1403A-28X is composed of pale brown (10YR 8/2) to dark gray (10YR 4/1) nannofossil calcareous chalk with clay. These sediments are at the transition between chalk and ooze; they will deform slightly under pressure but typically fracture, consistent with a more chalk-like affinity. Subtle, decimeter-scale color bundles are present throughout the core. Bioturbation is well-developed, with Planolites being the dominant ichnofacies with some examples of Planolites with secondary Chondrites within Planolites burrows. Biscuiting is pervasive throughout this core and Section 1, 0-75 cm, is completely pulverized. A 3 cm manganese nodule is present in Section 1, 10 cm. Fall-in disturbs Section 1, 0-28 cm.



U1403A-29X No recovery

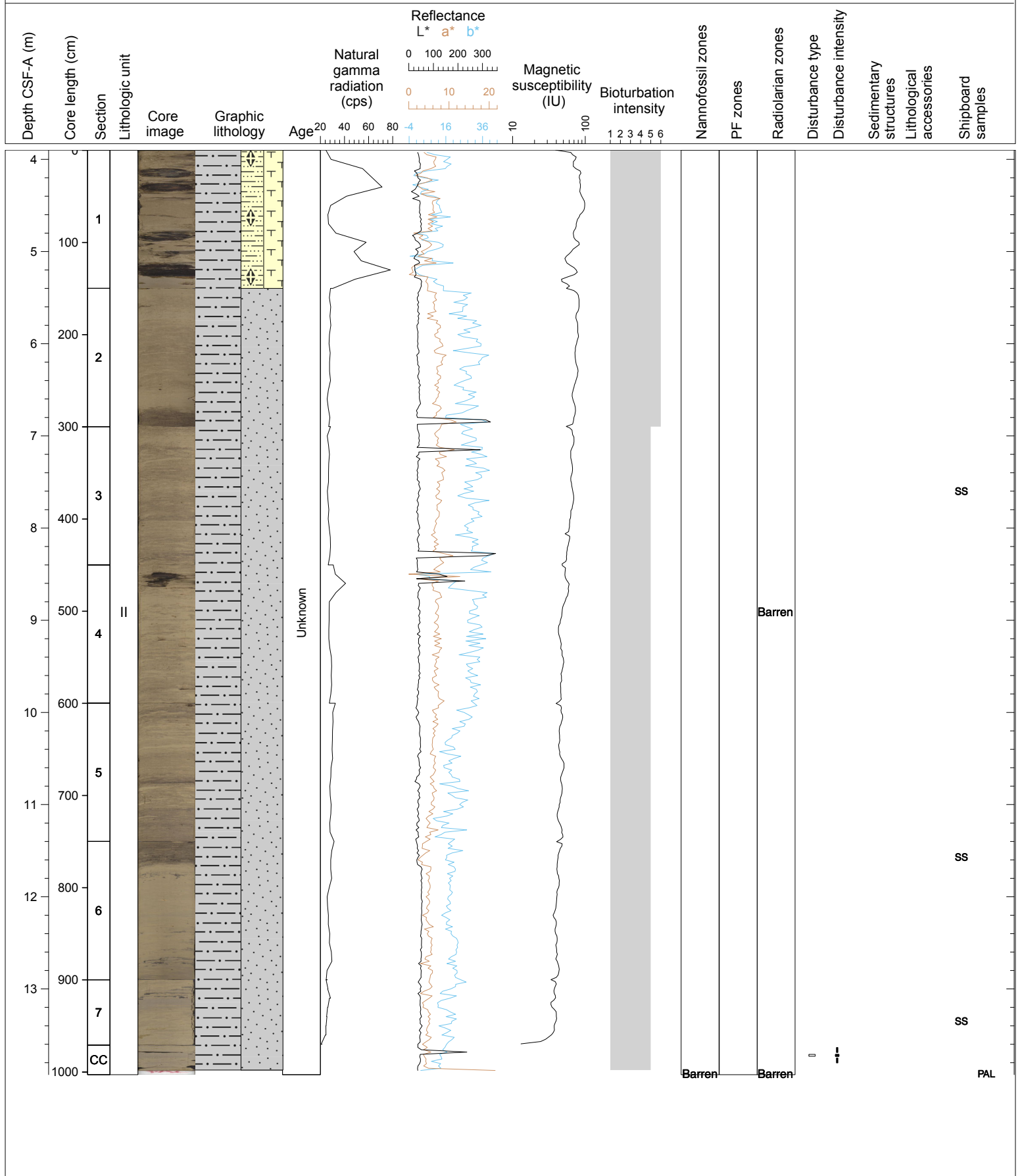
Hole 342-U1403B Core 1H, Interval 0.0-3.9 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403B-1H is composed of largely homogeneous, moderately to well-bioturbated brown (7.5YR 4/3) foraminiferal clay. The degree of compaction increases with depth, along with decreasing foraminiferal abundance. The lithology changes into a brown (7.5YR 4/3) nannofossil clay with foraminifers in Sections 3 and core catcher (CC). A 4 cm cobble (likely a dropstone) is in the top 5 cm of Section 1, and several cm-scale Mn nodules are found at the bottom of Sections 3 and CC.



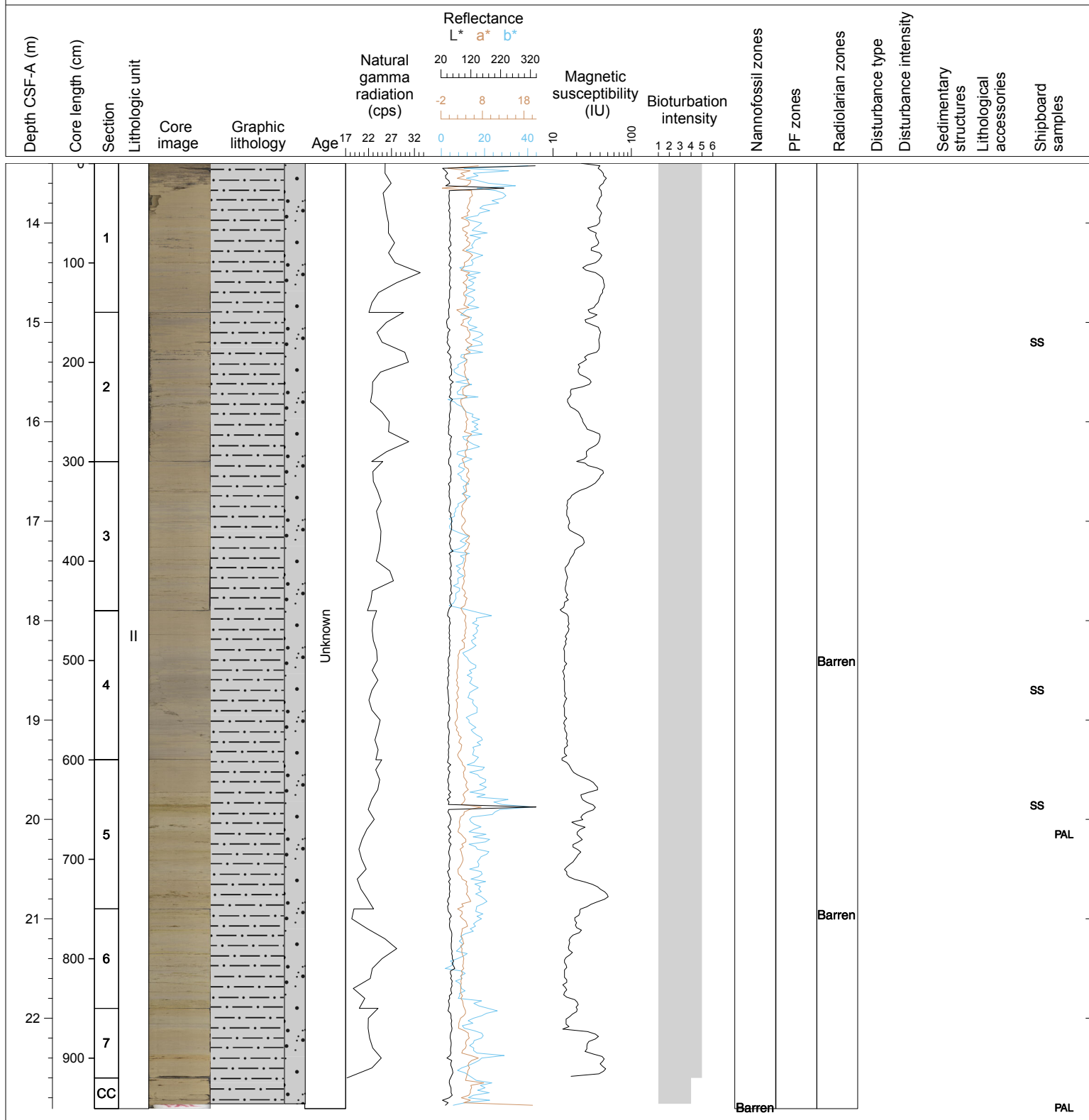
Hole 342-U1403B Core 2H, Interval 3.9-13.93 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403B-2H is composed primarily of mottled brown (10 YR 5/3) to light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) silty clay. Large (up to 10 cm in diameter) manganese nodules are present in Sections 1 and 4. Bioturbation is heavy to complete. Minor grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay with oxides (disseminated Mn-oxides) are more common in Sections 5-CC. Rare foraminifera are noted from Section 1.



Hole 342-U1403B Core 3H, Interval 13.4-22.91 m (CSF-A)

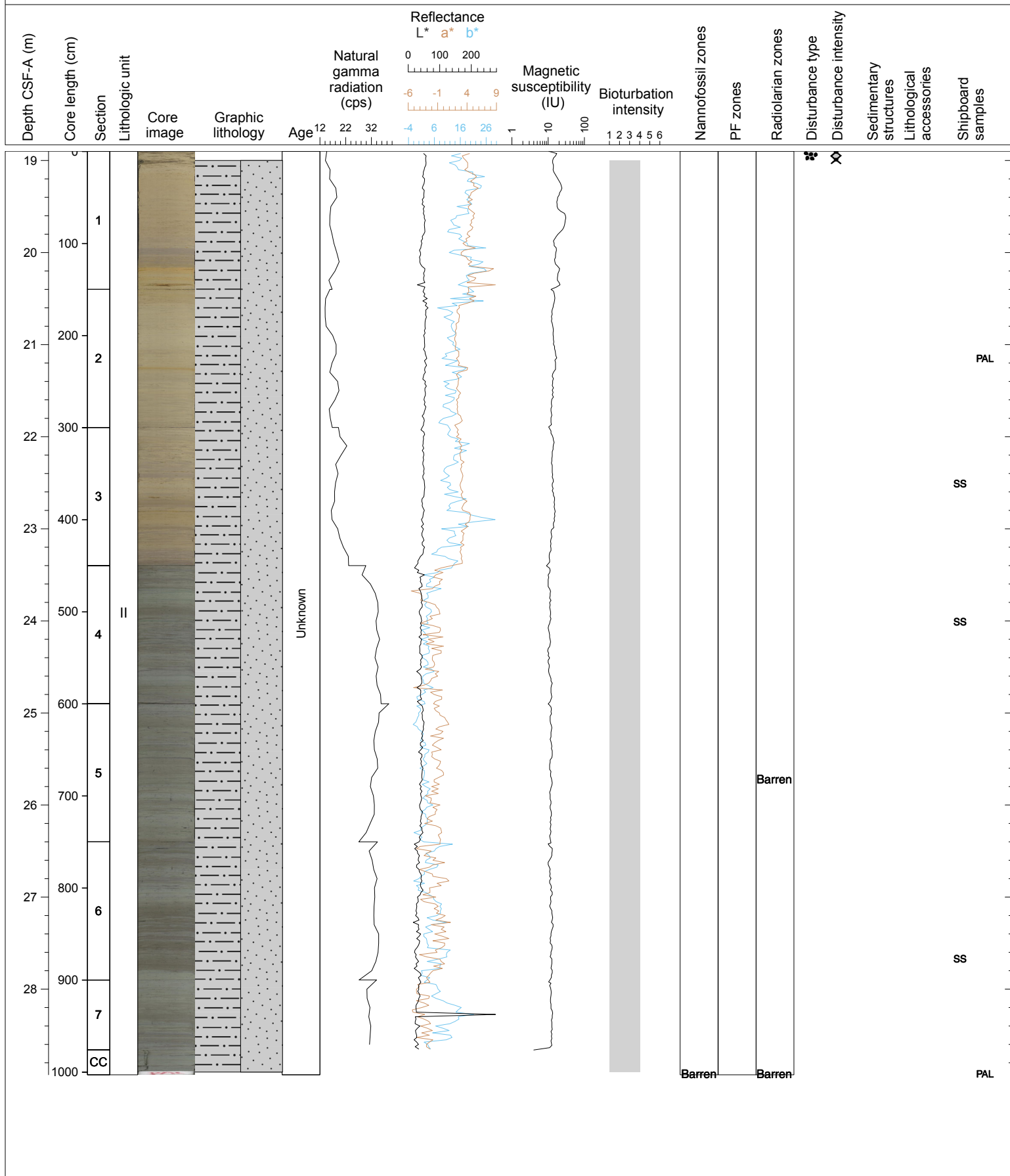
Core U1403B-3H is composed of homogeneous to mottled light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) clay with silt. Bioturbation is significant to complete, with color variations coming largely from the distribution of Mn-oxides. Discrete Mn-oxide layers are present in Section 2, 37-48 cm. Distinct, 10-20 cm light yellowish-brown (2.5Y 6/4) bands are common in Sections 5-CC and contain common radiolarians.





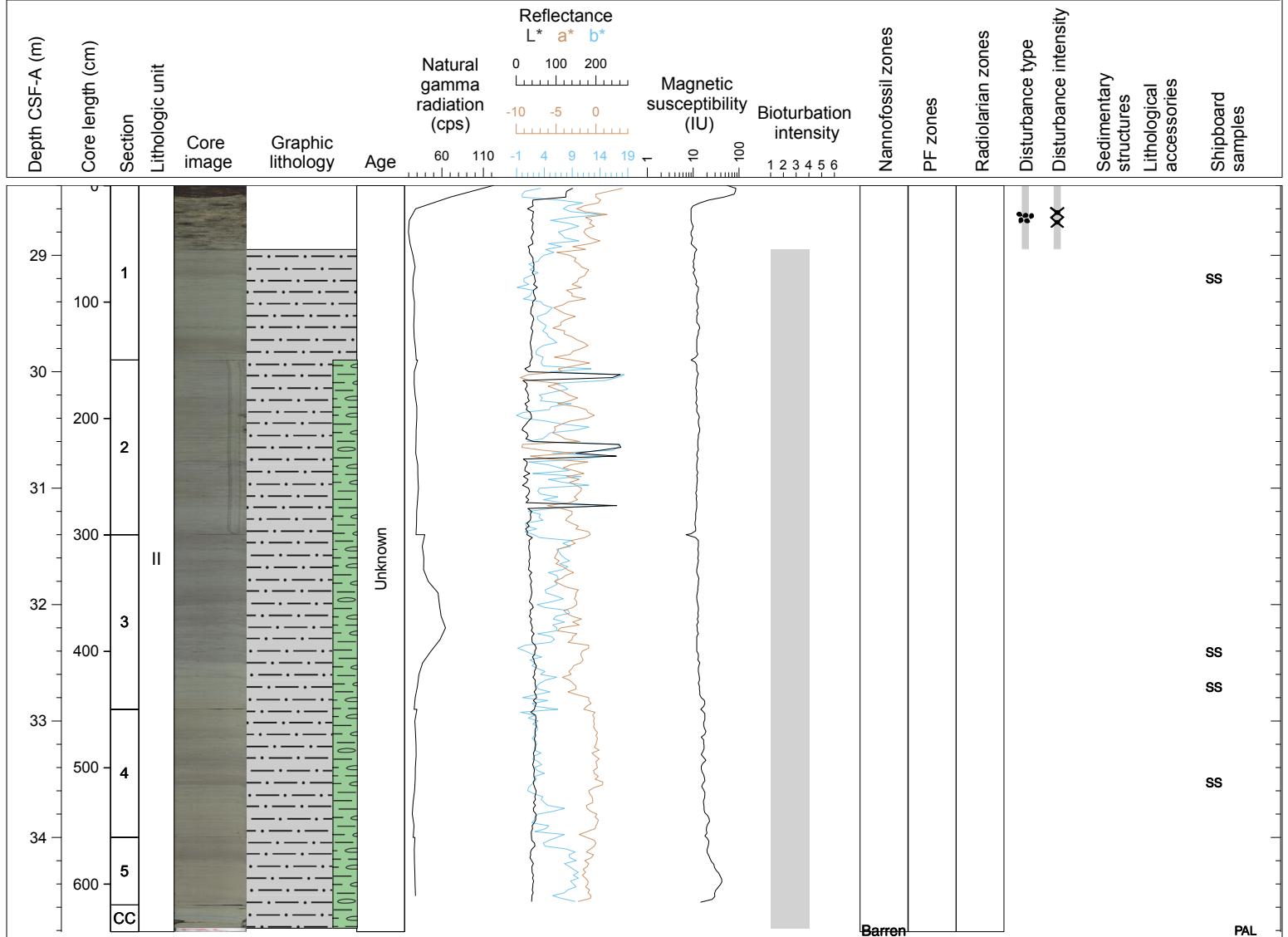
Hole 342-U1403B Core 4H, Interval 18.9-28.93 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403B-4H is composed of light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3), pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3), light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2), to greenish gray (5GY 5/1) silty clay. The notable color change from light yellowish brown to greenish gray occurs at the bottom of Section 4. Centimeter-scale layering is disrupted by moderate bioturbation. Layering in the greenish gray (5GY 5/1) lithologies typically results from alternations in the presence and absence of Mn-oxides. The green color coincides with a strong decrease in the magnetic susceptibility signal, and was also observed in Hole A. Blocky fall-in (a type of coring disturbance) is present in Section 1, 0-10 cm.



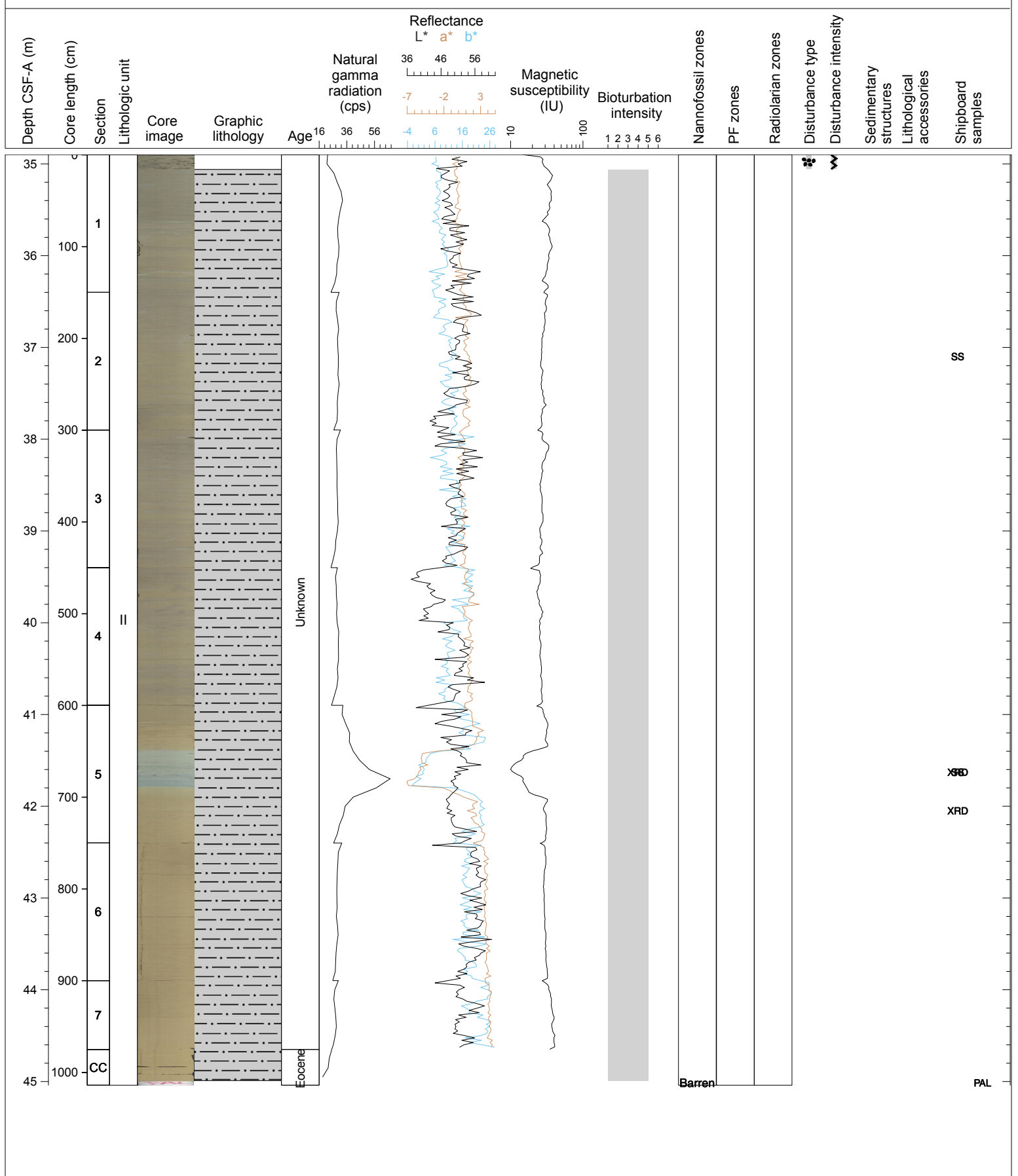
Hole 342-U1403B Core 5H, Interval 28.4-34.81 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403B-5H is greenish-gray (10Y 5/1) clay to clay with zeolites. Centimeter-scale layering of darker brown-blue (10GY 4/1) is disrupted by moderate bioturbation. Layering in the blue-green gray lithologies is typically the result in alternations of the presence and absence of Mn-oxides. A large Mn-nodule in the top of Section 1, is followed by 45 cm of blocky sediment. We interpret this blocky interval as likely fall-in (a type of coring disturbance).



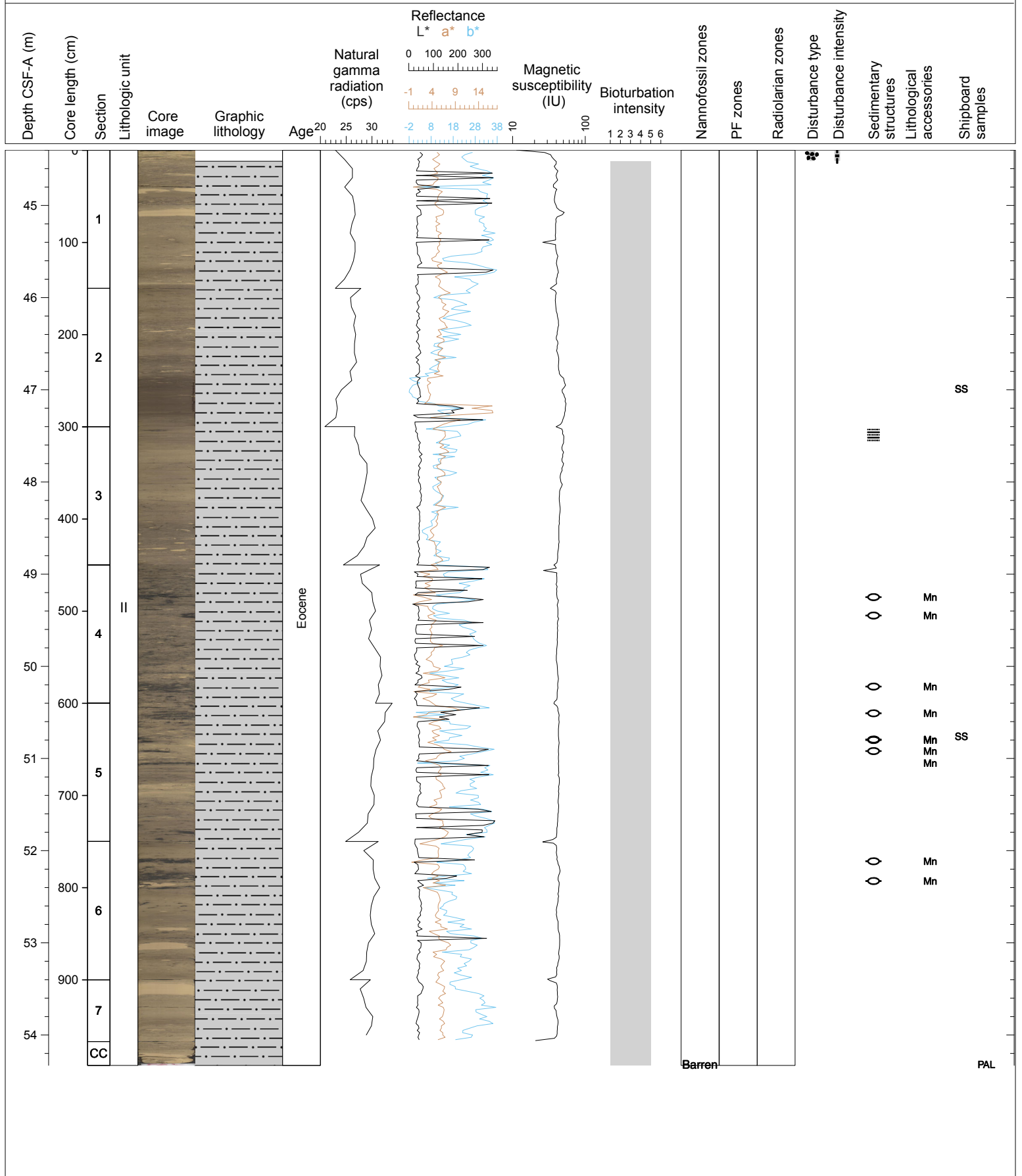
Hole 342-U1403B Core 6H, Interval 34.9-45.04 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403B-6H is composed of lightly mottled, light olive-gray (5Y 6/2) to pale olive (5Y 6/4) clay. Sections 1-5 have some thin (<2 cm) layers of slightly darker clay and zones of mottling from moderate to heavy burrowing. Sections 6-CC are comprised of homogeneous, light olive-gray clay (5Y 6/2). Section 5, 49-89 cm, is a striking blue color (grading from light olive-gray, 5B 8/1, to bluish gray, 5B 6/1), but is of similar composition (clay with minor zeolites). Fall-in is observed from 0-16 cm.



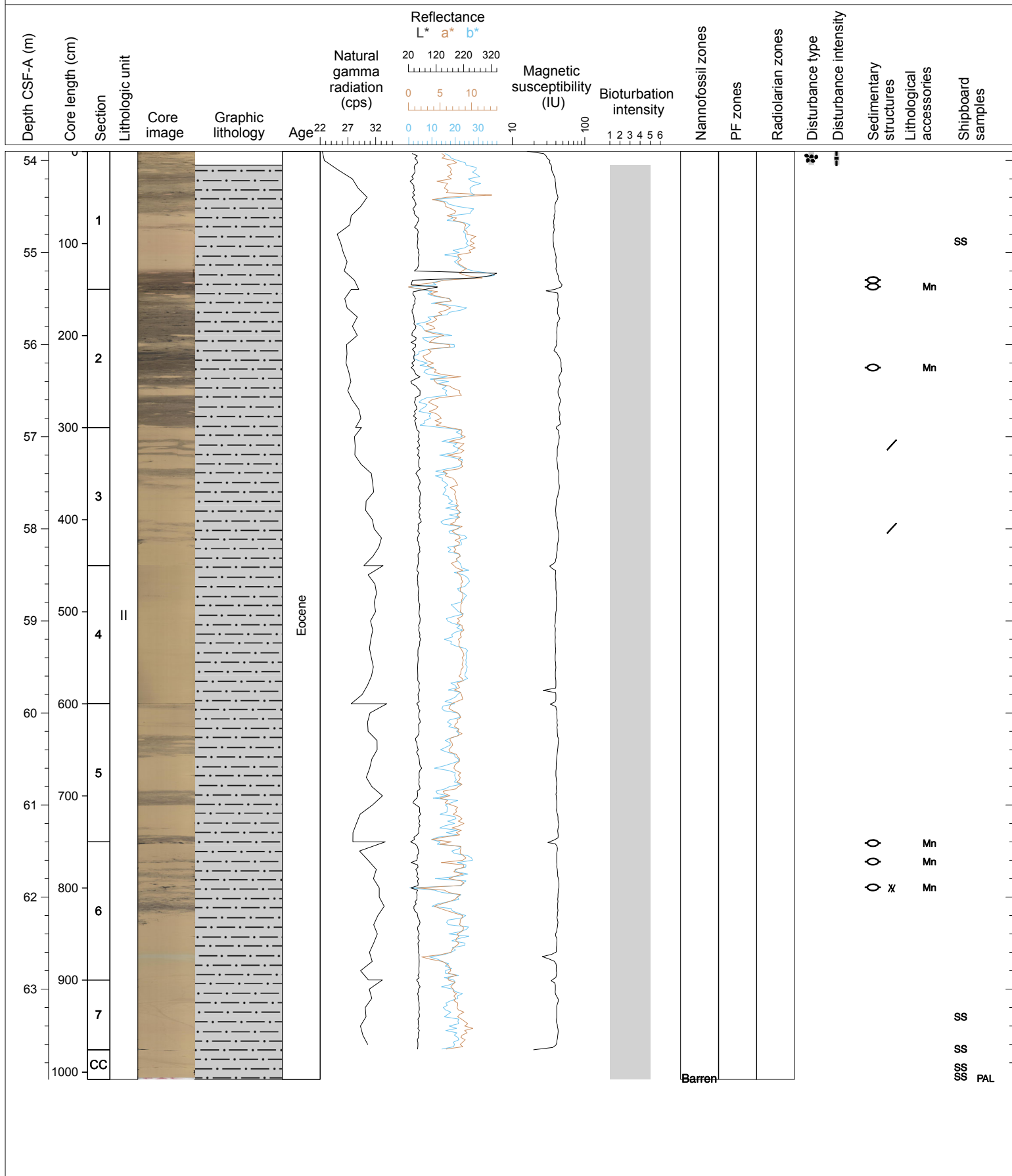
Hole 342-U1403B Core 7H, Interval 44.4-54.33 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403B-7H is light brownish gray (10YR 6/2), very pale brown (10YR 7/4), to dark brown (10YR 3/3) clay with oxides and <5% silt. Core 7H is visually striking due to large light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) blebs, spots, and layers and patches of Mn-oxides. The dark brown (10YR 3/3) in lower part of Section 2 contains clay with higher concentration of Fe oxides. Burrowing varies from moderate to complete and mixes layers of very light to very dark tan clay, creating the mottled appearance. Abundant dark brown to black material (manganese oxides) is disseminated as flecks and in concentrated patches up to 10 cm thick. A coring disturbance (fall-in) disturbs Section 1, 0-12 cm.



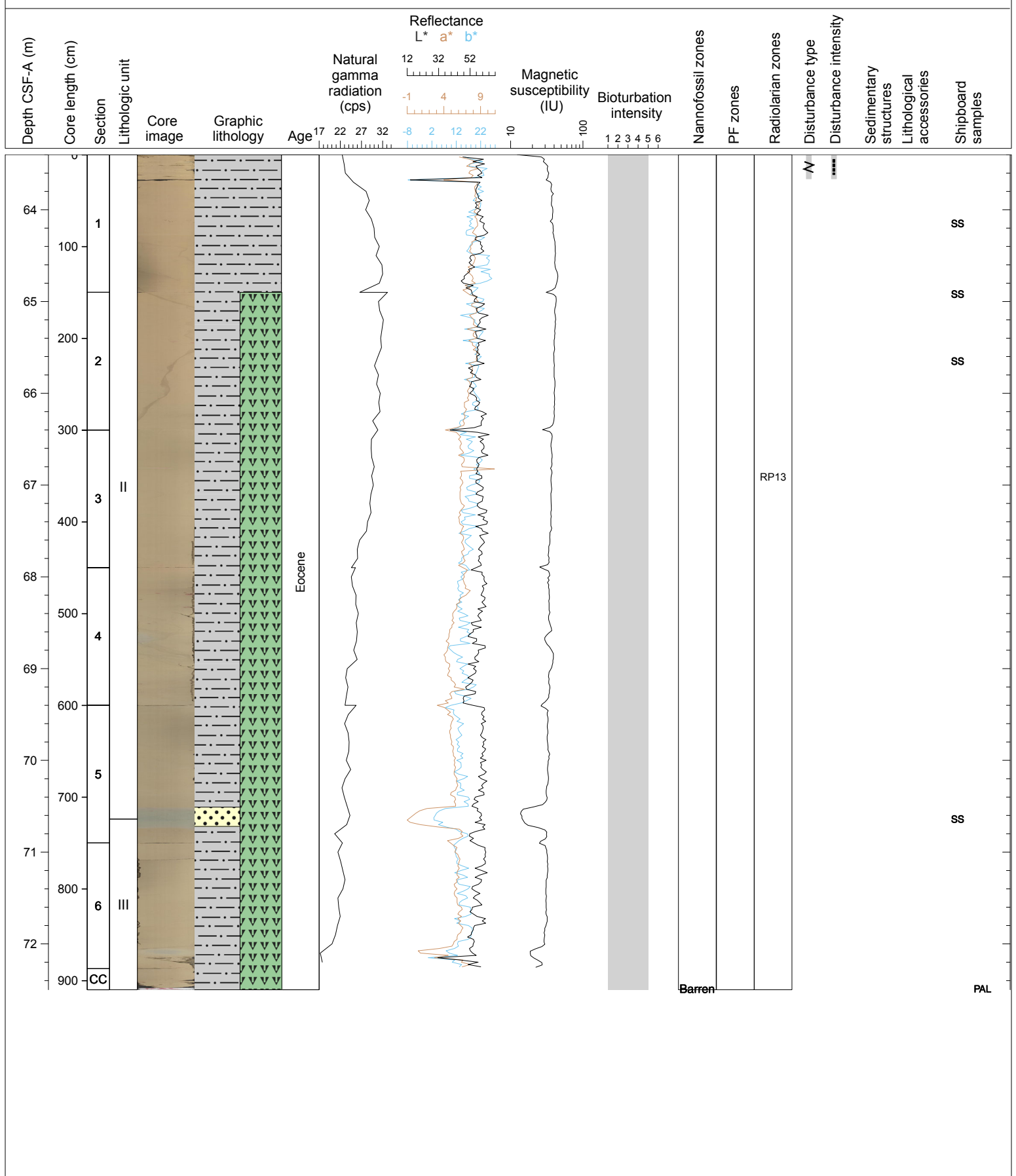
Hole 342-U1403B Core 8H, Interval 53.9-63.98 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403B-8H is pale brown (10YR 6/3) to dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay with some patches of disseminated manganese oxide (dark material) and other zones of completely homogeneous very pale brown (10YR 7/4), featureless clay. Sections 3, 6, and 7 have small subvertical faults (mm to few cm of offset) and fractures. Where there is color contrast, there is evidence for significant burrowing. It is assumed the homogeneous zones are completely bioturbated. Fall-in disturbs the top 15 cm of Section 1.



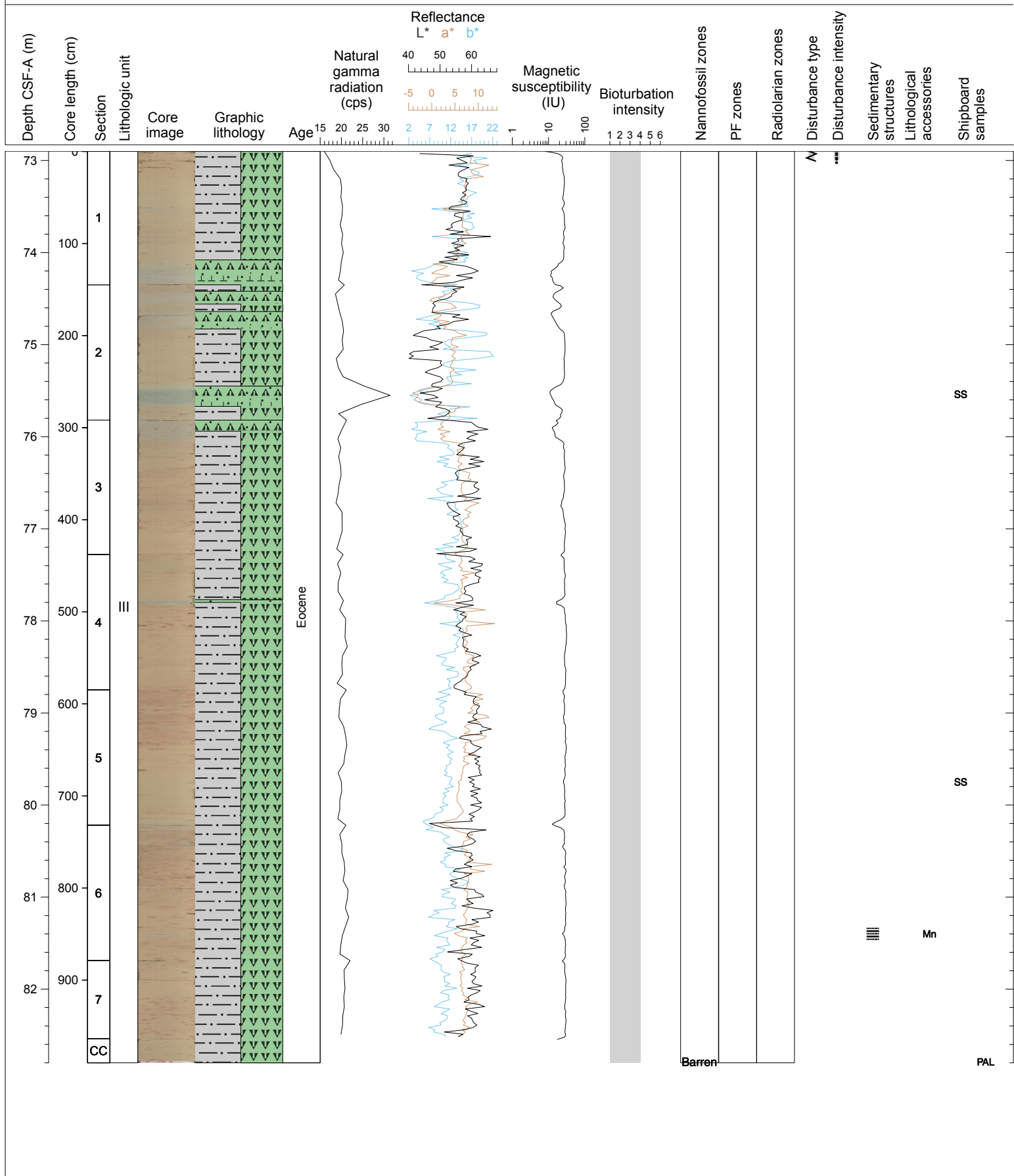
Hole 342-U1403B Core 9H, Interval 63.4-72.5 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403B-9H is a very pale brown (10YR 7/4) clay to radiolarian clay. Pink (2.5YR 6/4) concretions of diagenetic carbonate are seen in Section 4 at 30 cm and 44 cm. The degree of burrowing is difficult to ascertain due to lack of color contrast. Sections 1-4 have vertical to subvertical features resembling fractures, possibly drilling-induced. Section 1, 0-27 cm is fragmented.



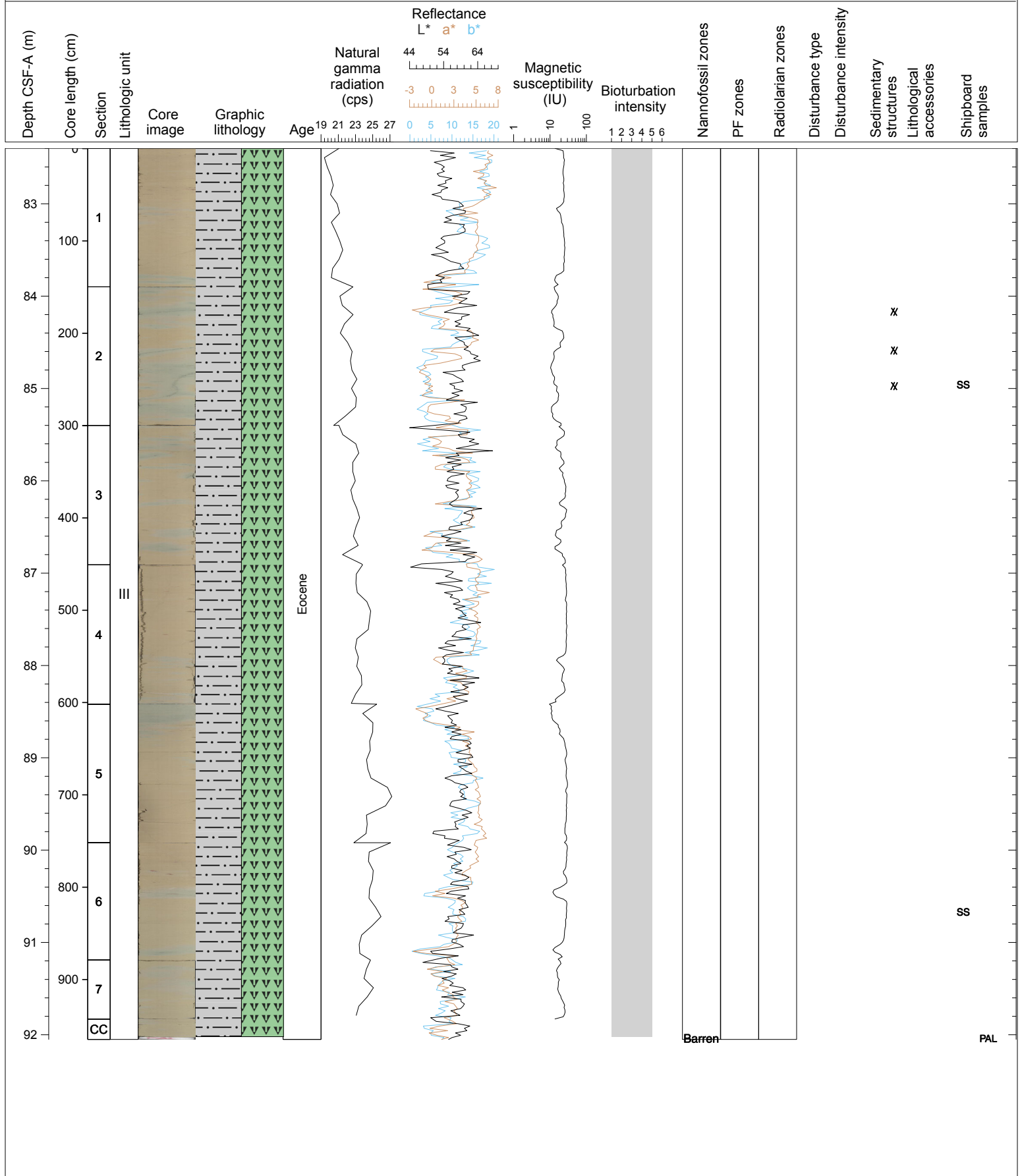
Hole 342-U1403B Core 10H, Interval 72.9-82.8 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403B-10H is very pale brown (10YR 7/3) radiolarian clay to light greenish gray (10GY 7/1) radiolarian ooze or radiolarian clay. Blebs/patches of pink (2.5YR 6/4) diagenetic carbonate/montmorillonite is seen in variable amounts and density throughout the core. Sections 5-7 have more and larger patches (up to 3 cm in diameter) of these blebs. Section 1, 0-10 cm is fragmented.



Hole 342-U1403B Core 11H, Interval 82.4-92.05 m (CSF-A)

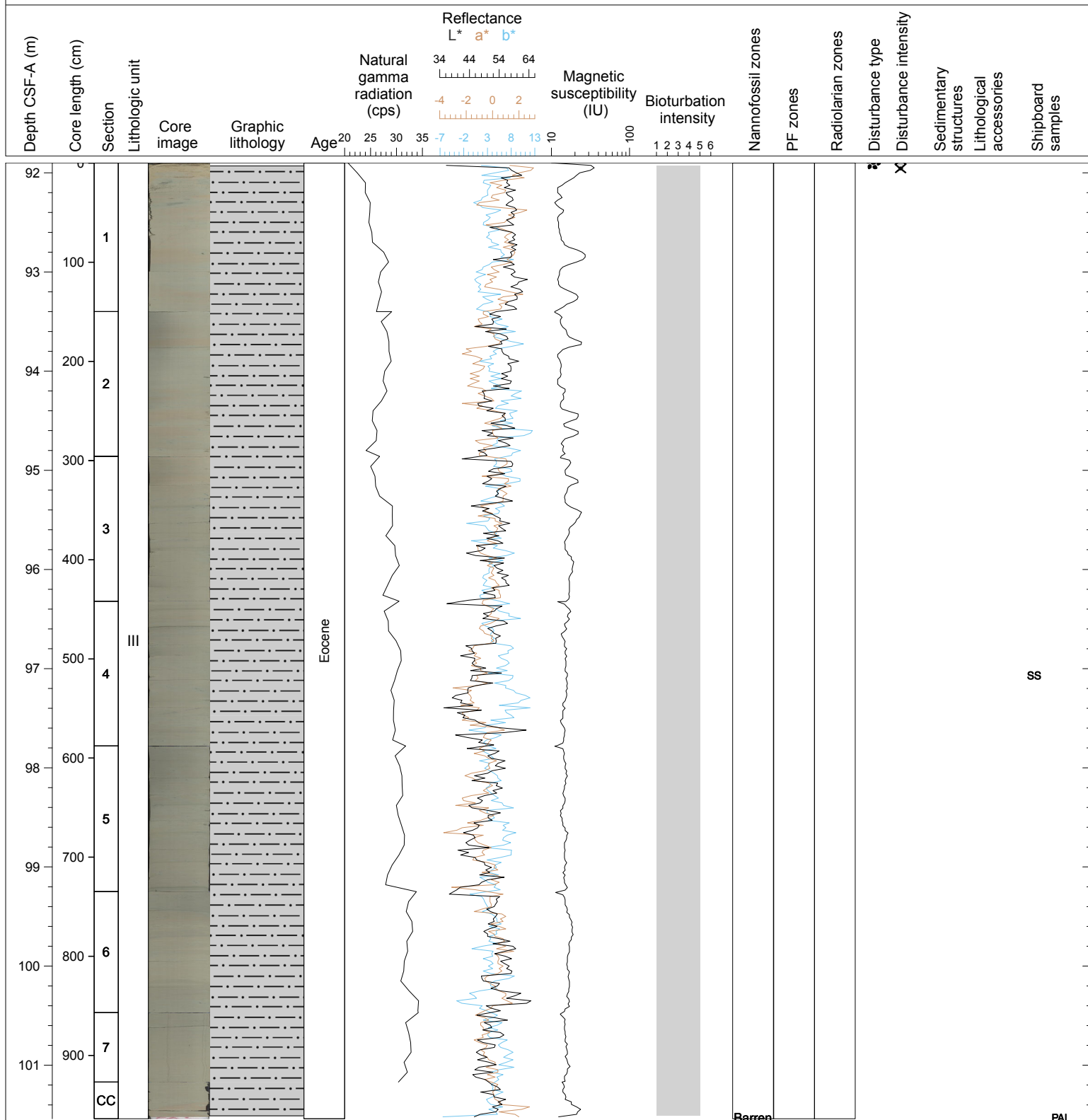
Core U1403B-11H is very pale brown (10YR 7/3) to light greenish gray (10GY 7/1) radiolarian clay, heavily bioturbated throughout. Fractures in Section 2 are filled with radiolarian ooze. Blebs/patches of pink (2.5YR 6/4) diagenetic carbonate/montmorillonite are sparse.





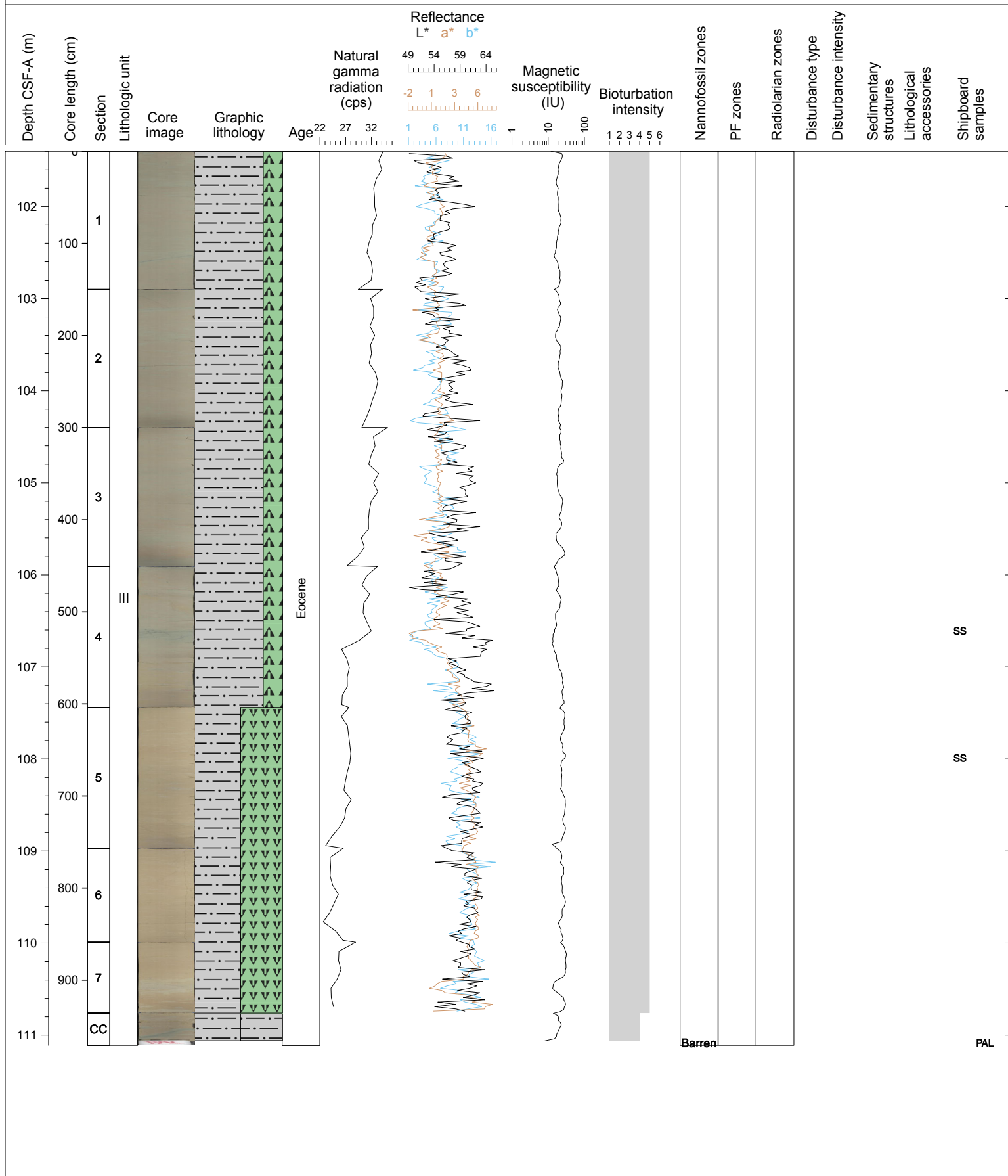
Hole 342-U1403B Core 12H, Interval 91.9-101.54 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403B-12H is heavily bioturbated greenish gray (10Y 6/1) clay with rare manganese flecks. The topmost portion of Section 1 (0-3 cm) contains sediments disturbed by drilling (i.e., fall-in).



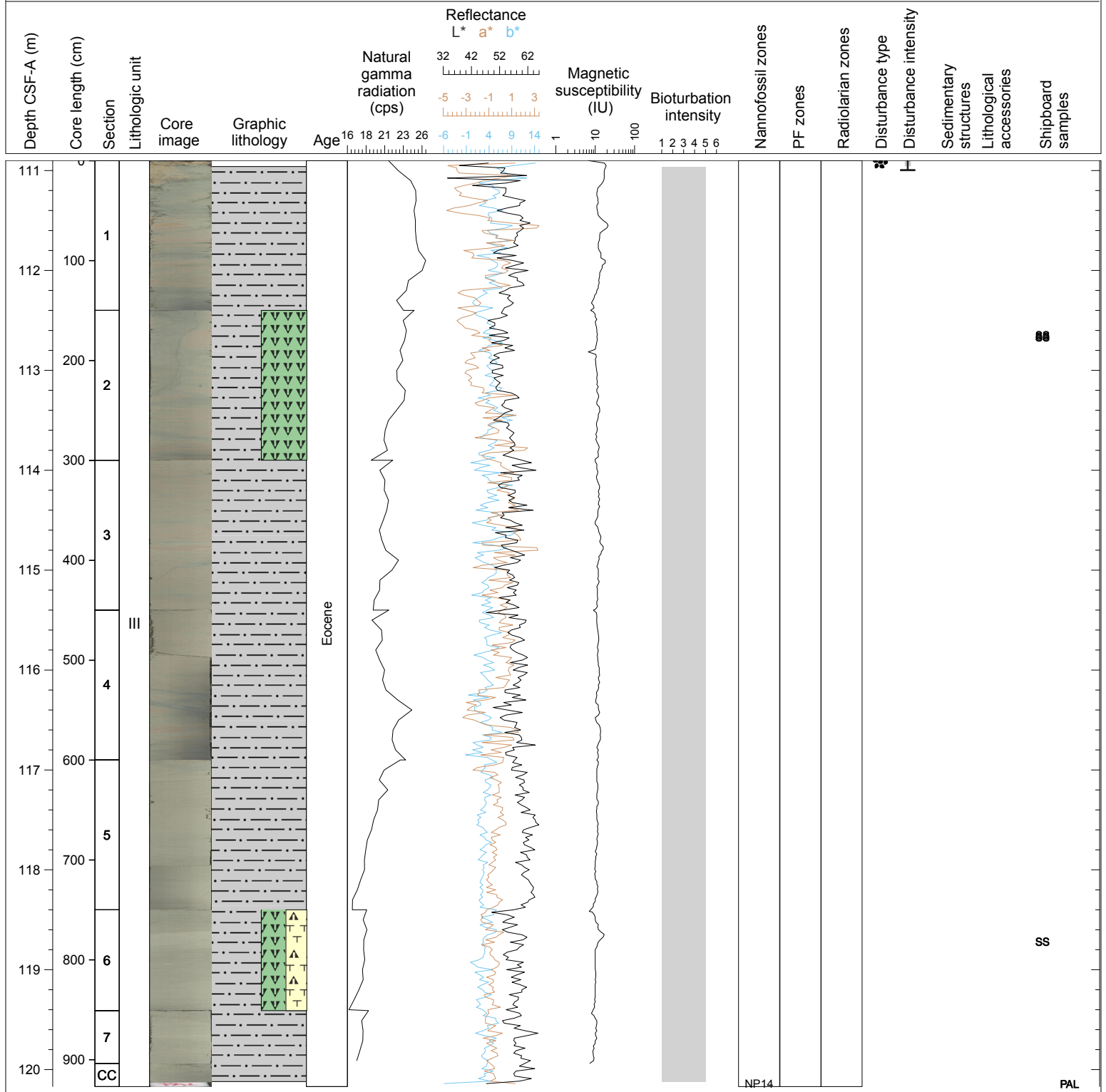
Hole 342-U1403B Core 13H, Interval 101.4-111.11 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403B-13H is greenish gray (10Y 6/1) clay with radiolarians, which grades into a very pale brown (10YR 7/3) radiolarian clay in the bottom 10 cm of Section 4. Smear slide analysis reveals the very pale brown (10YR 7/3) lithology of Sections 4-CC is associated with greater radiolarian abundance. The core is heavily bioturbated throughout. Section 4, 68-78 cm, includes a band of abundant pyrite.



Hole 342-U1403B Core 14H, Interval 110.9-120.17 m (CSF-A)

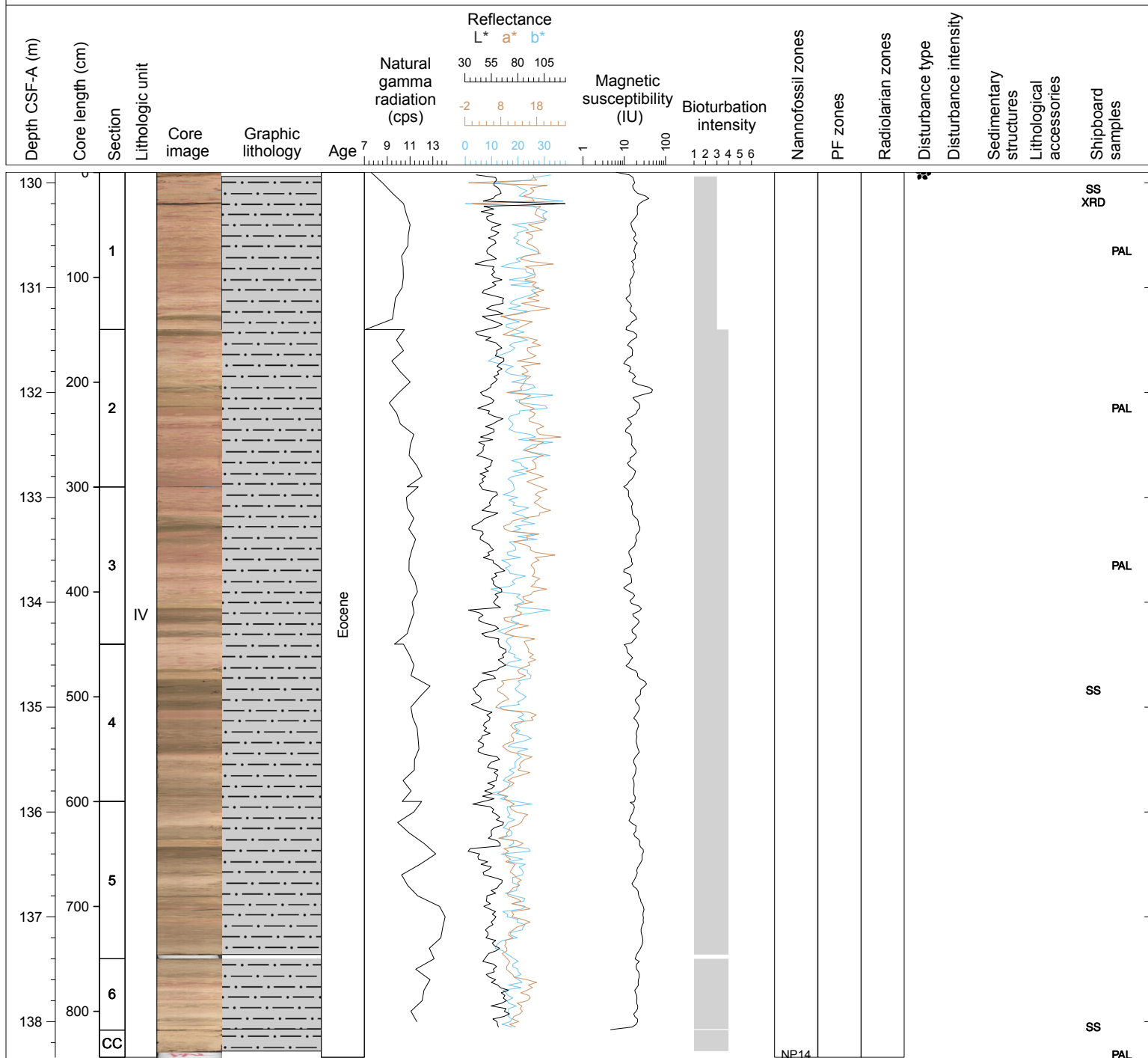
Core U1403B-14H is characterized by homogeneous and heavily bioturbated light greenish gray (5GY 7/1) clay to radiolarian clay. The clay in Section 6 has a higher abundance of calcareous nannofossils (observed in smear slide) compared to the other sections. Small fractures and microfaults (mm to cm of offset) are common throughout the core and especially notable in Section 4. Fall-in disturbs the top of Section 1 (0-6 cm).





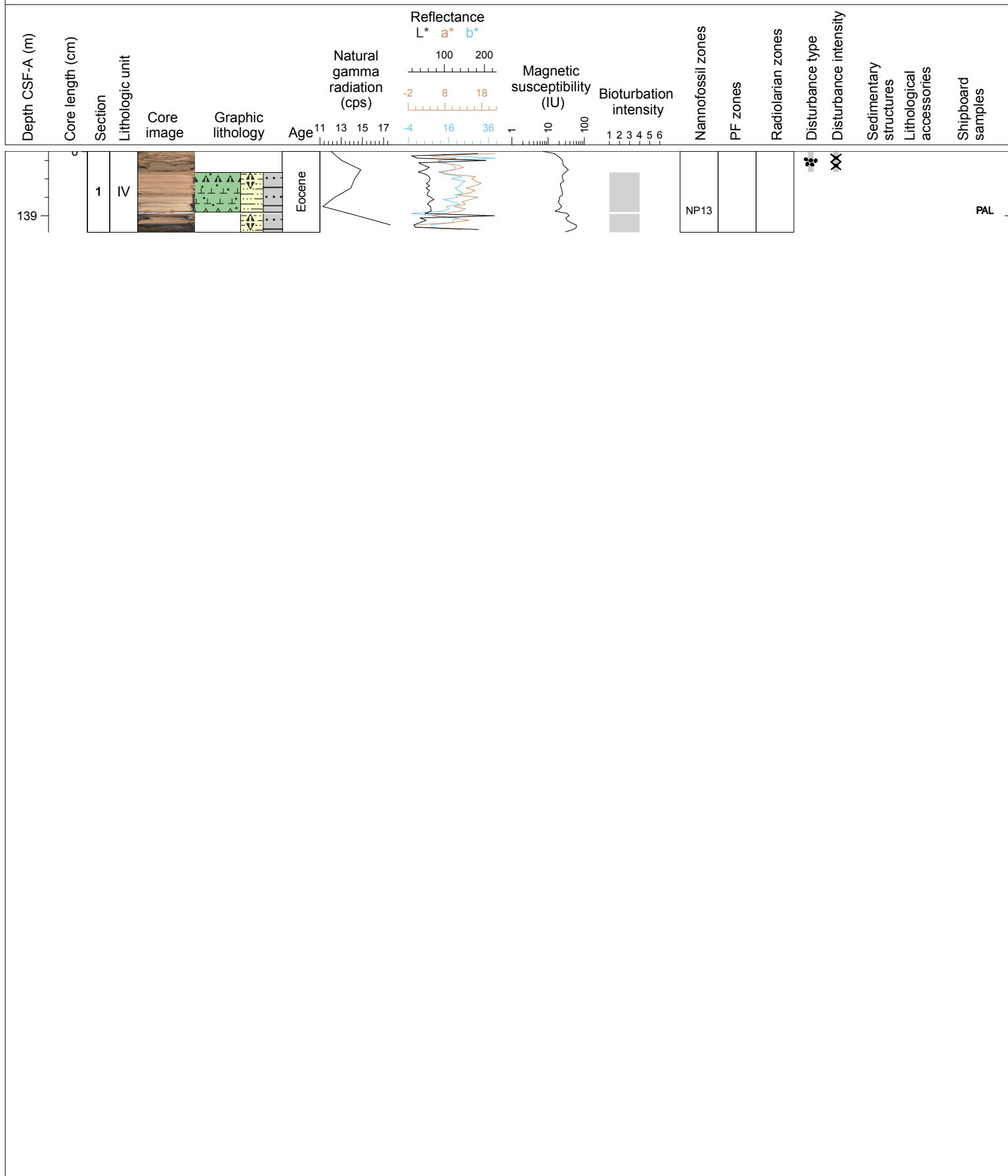
Hole 342-U1403B Core 16H, Interval 129.9-138.34 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403B-16H is predominantly light reddish brown (2.5YR 7/4) moderately bioturbated clay, with distinctive decimeter-scale brown layers (varying between 10YR 4/3 and 10YR 6/4). Two gradational changes occur between Sections 1 and 6: (i) the dominant light reddish brown color lightens to pinkish white (7.5YR 8/2), and (ii) the occurrence and density of brown layers increase. Fall-in disturbs the top of Section 1 (0-4 cm).



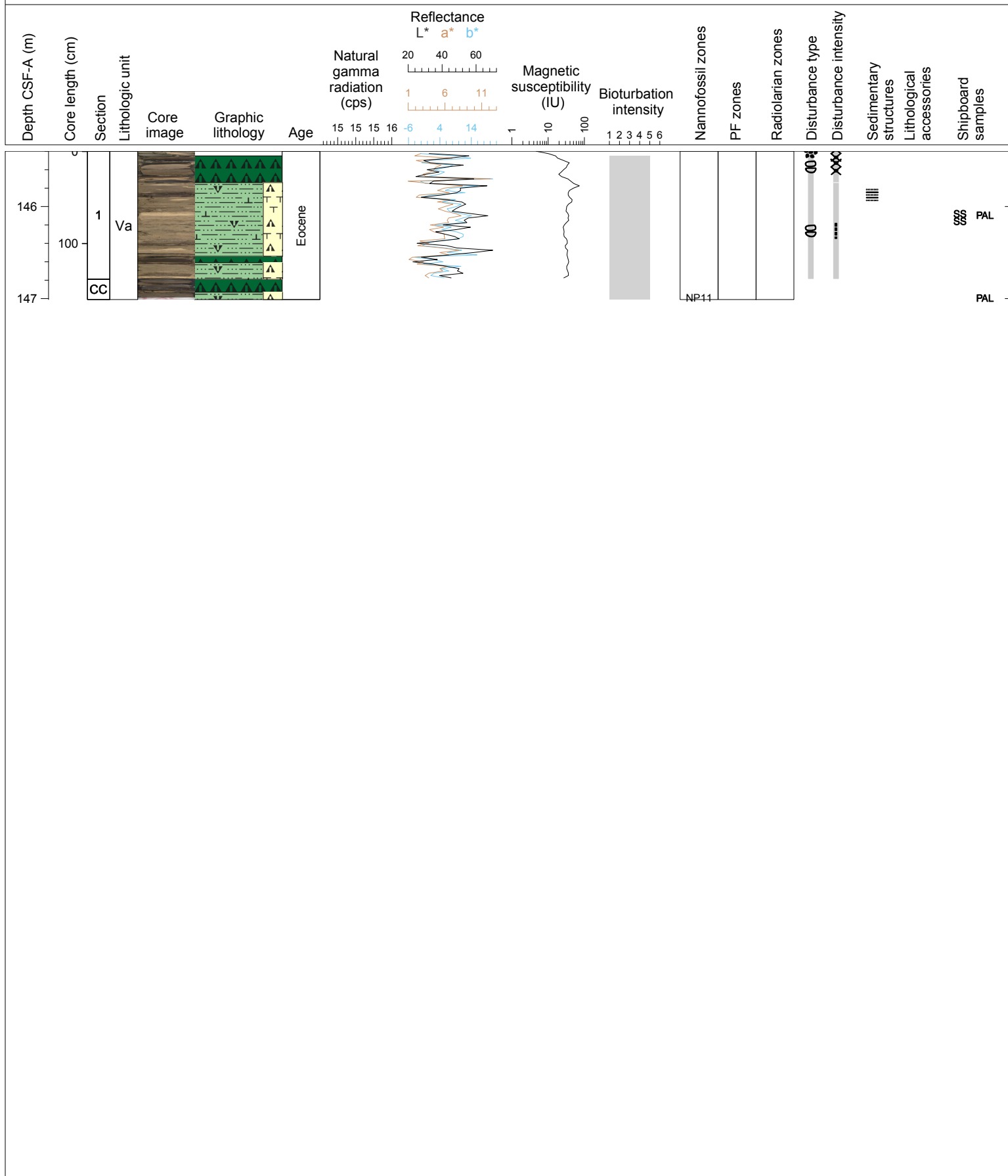
Hole 342-U1403B Core 17X, Interval 138.3-139.18 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403B-17X contains a single, short (88 cm) section of pink (5YR 7/4), moderately bioturbated nannofossil radiolarian ooze with clay, capped by indurate, porcellinous clays and oxides. Clay varies according to lithology as described in greater detail in the Section Notes. The upper 23 cm is highly disturbed from fall-in during drilling.



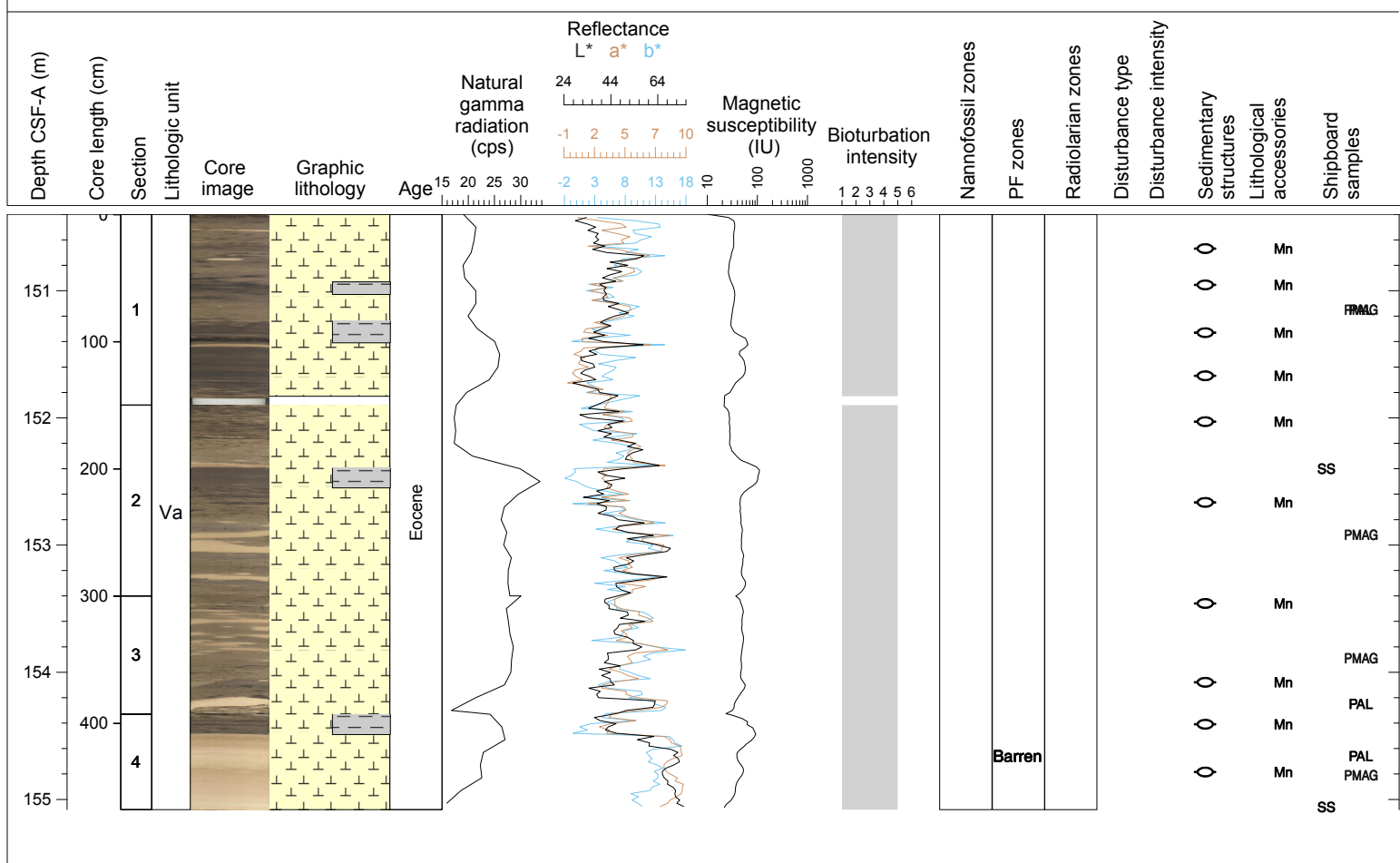
Hole 342-U1403B Core 18X, Interval 145.4-147.01 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403B-18X is dominated by a light brown (7.5YR 6/3), pink (5YR 7/4), to very dark gray (7.5YR 3/1) biogenic ooze with nanofossils with several very dark gray (7.5YR 3/1) chert layers observed in Section 1. Heavy bioturbation is observed throughout the core. The core is affected by biscuiting (type of drilling disturbance) in varying degrees throughout the core and the upper 5 cm of Section 1 is highly disturbed from fall-in.



Hole 342-U1403B Core 19H, Interval 150.4-155.08 m (CSF-A)

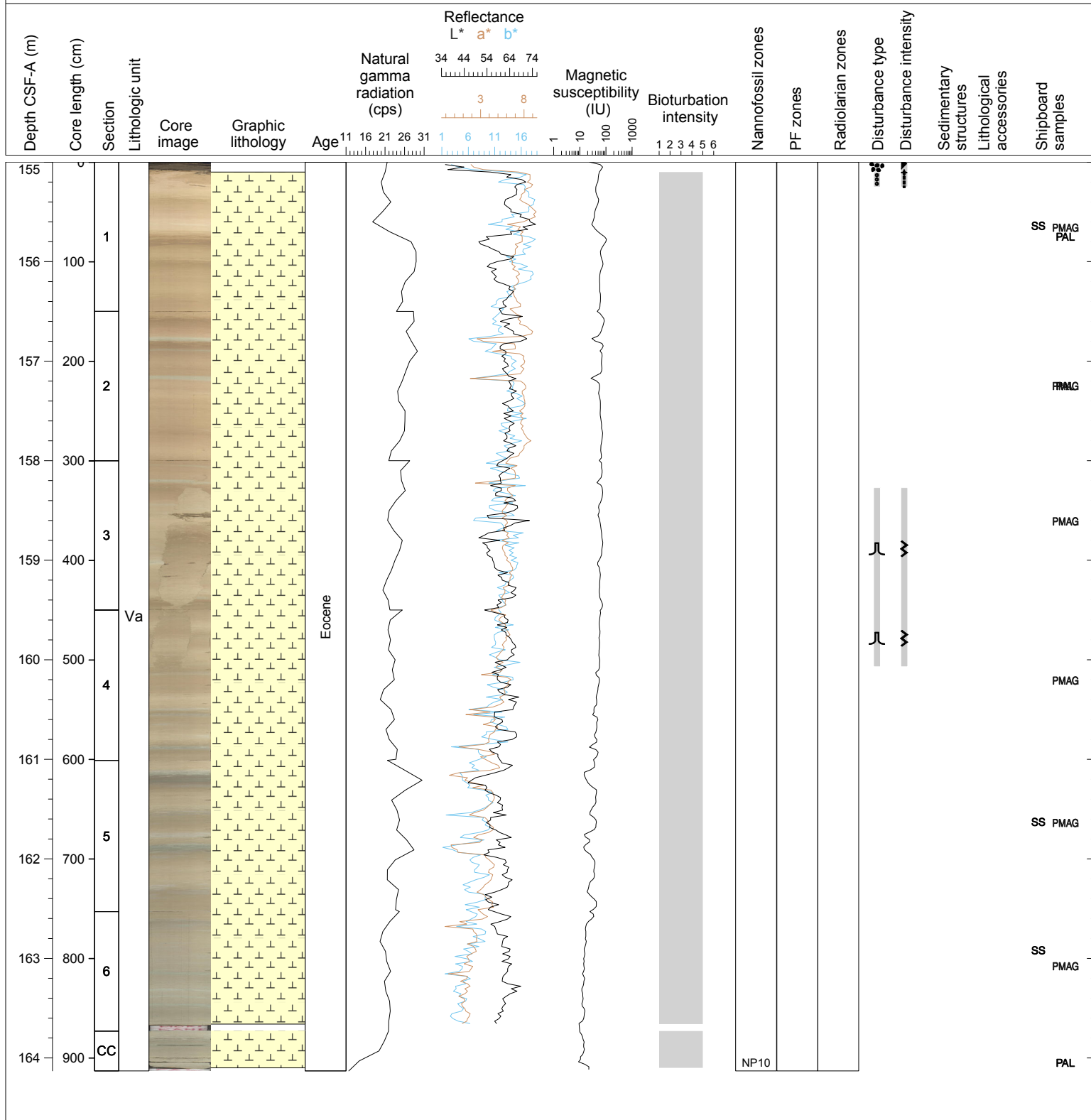
Core U1403B-19H is composed of a heavily bioturbated brown (10YR 5/3) to very pale brown (10YR 8/3) nannofossil ooze and a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clayey nannofossil ooze. Patches/blebs of very dark material, likely disseminated oxides or sulfides, appear in most of the core and are associated with either lithology.





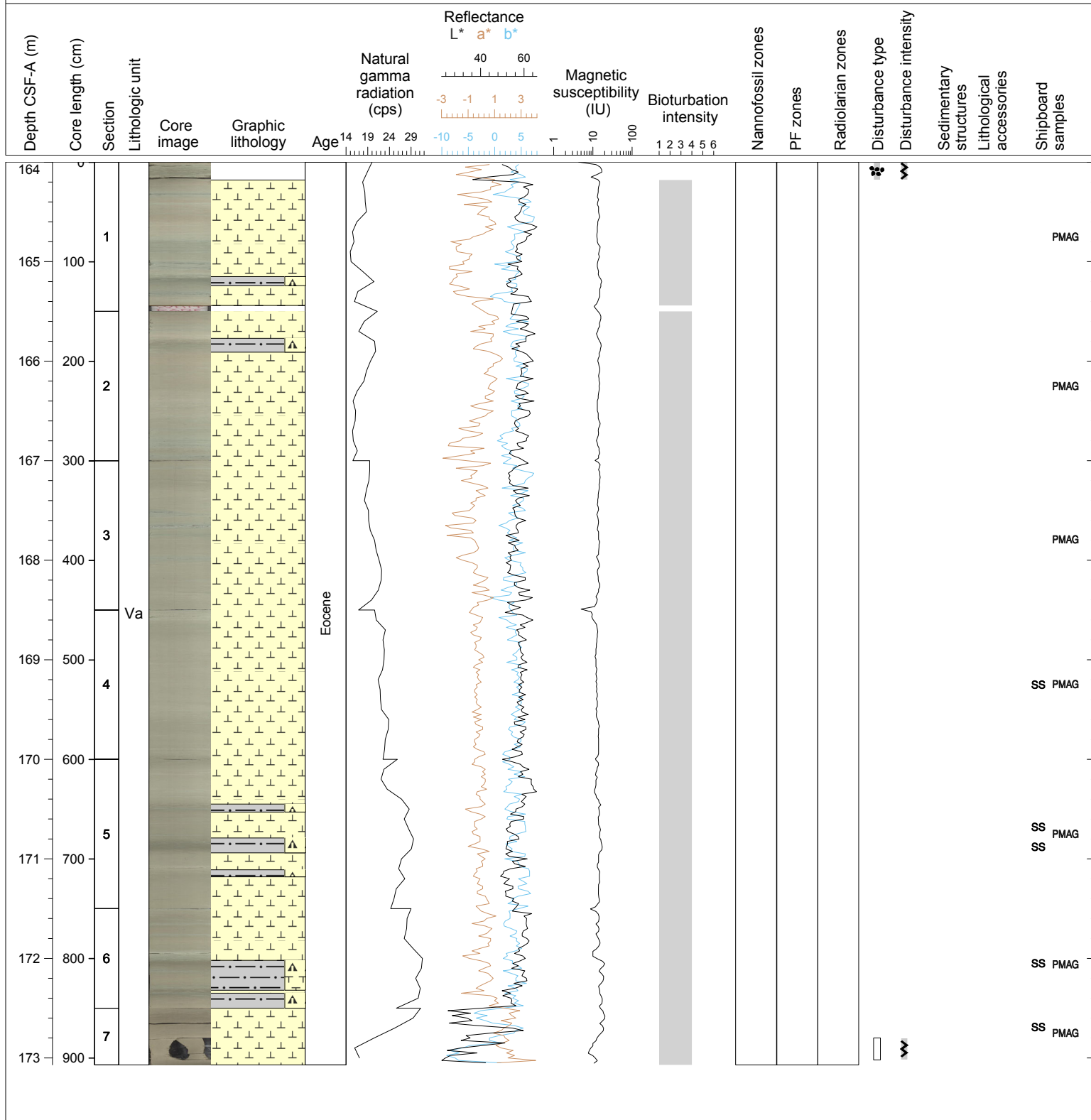
Hole 342-U1403B Core 20H, Interval 155.0-164.13 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403B-20H is composed of heavily bioturbated very pale brown (10YR 8/3), light brownish gray (10YR 6/2), to greenish gray (5G 6/1) nannofossil ooze. Smear slide analysis indicates there is not a significant lithologic change between the color changes. Section 1 contains fall-in from 0-10 cm and soupy sediments from 10-25 cms. Sections 3 and 4 are extensively disturbed from flow-in.



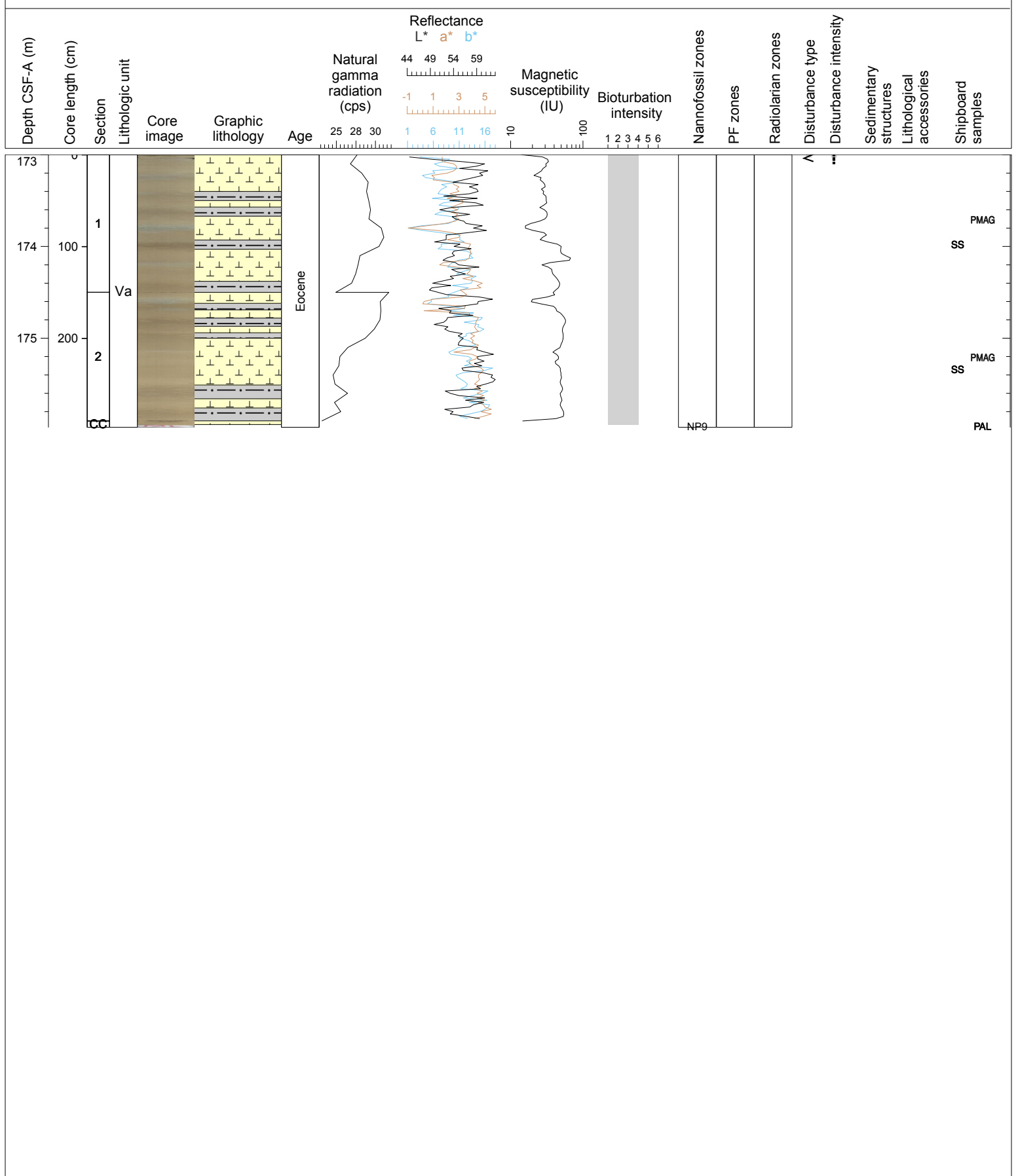
Hole 342-U1403B Core 21H, Interval 164.0-173.07 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403B-21H is moderately bioturbated gray (5Y 6/1) to greenish gray (5G 6/1) nannofossil ooze with several 5-15 cm thick darker greenish gray (10GY 5/1) bands of clay with nannofossils, especially in Sections 5 and 6. The upper 18cm of Section 1 is highly disturbed from fall-in.



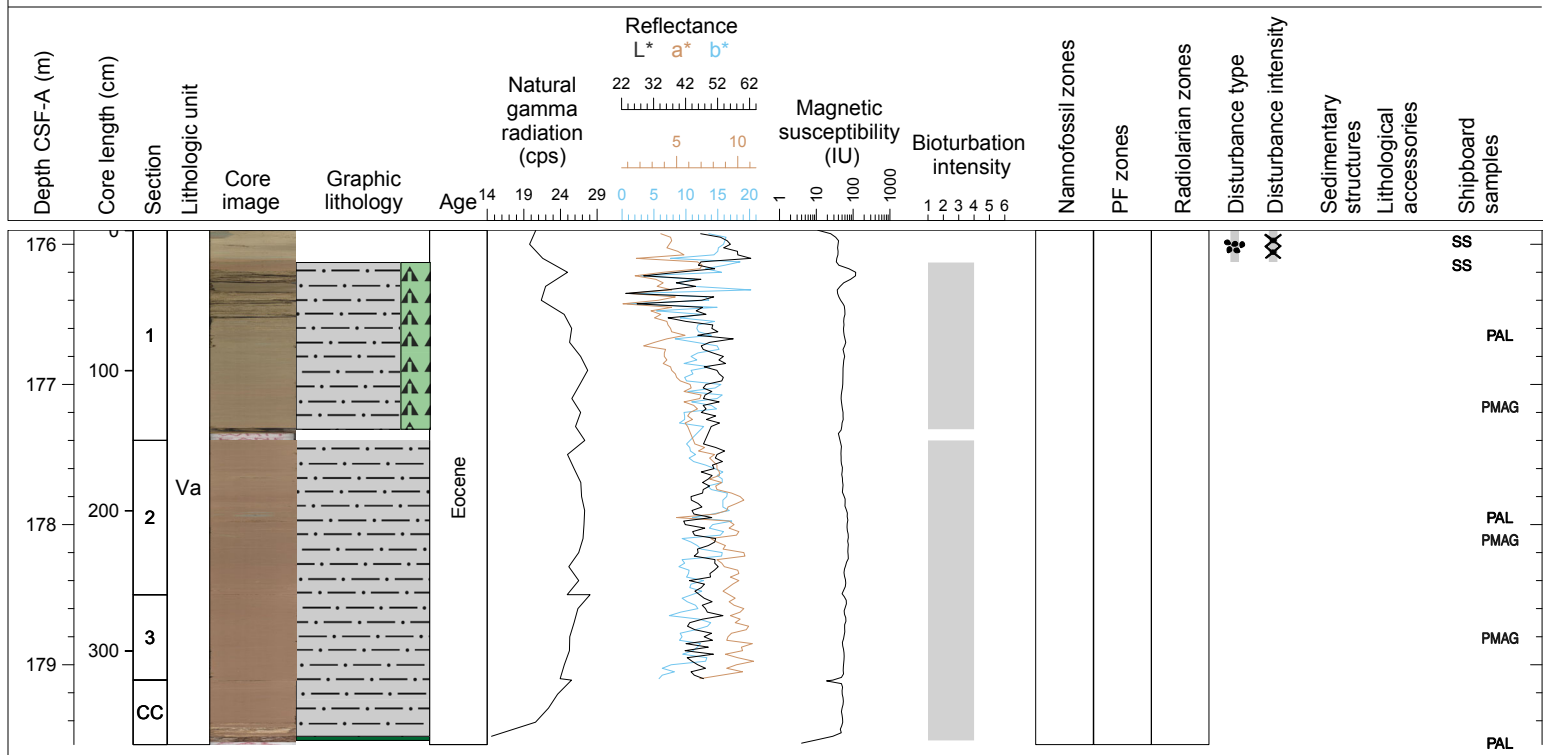
Hole 342-U1403B Core 22H, Interval 173.0-175.97 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403B-22H is a moderately bioturbated light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) to greenish gray (5G 6/1) nannofossil ooze with alternating intervals of brown (10YR 5/3) clay. The clay intervals have zeolites and rare, poorly preserved radiolarians. Section 1 is fragmented from 0-3.5 cm.



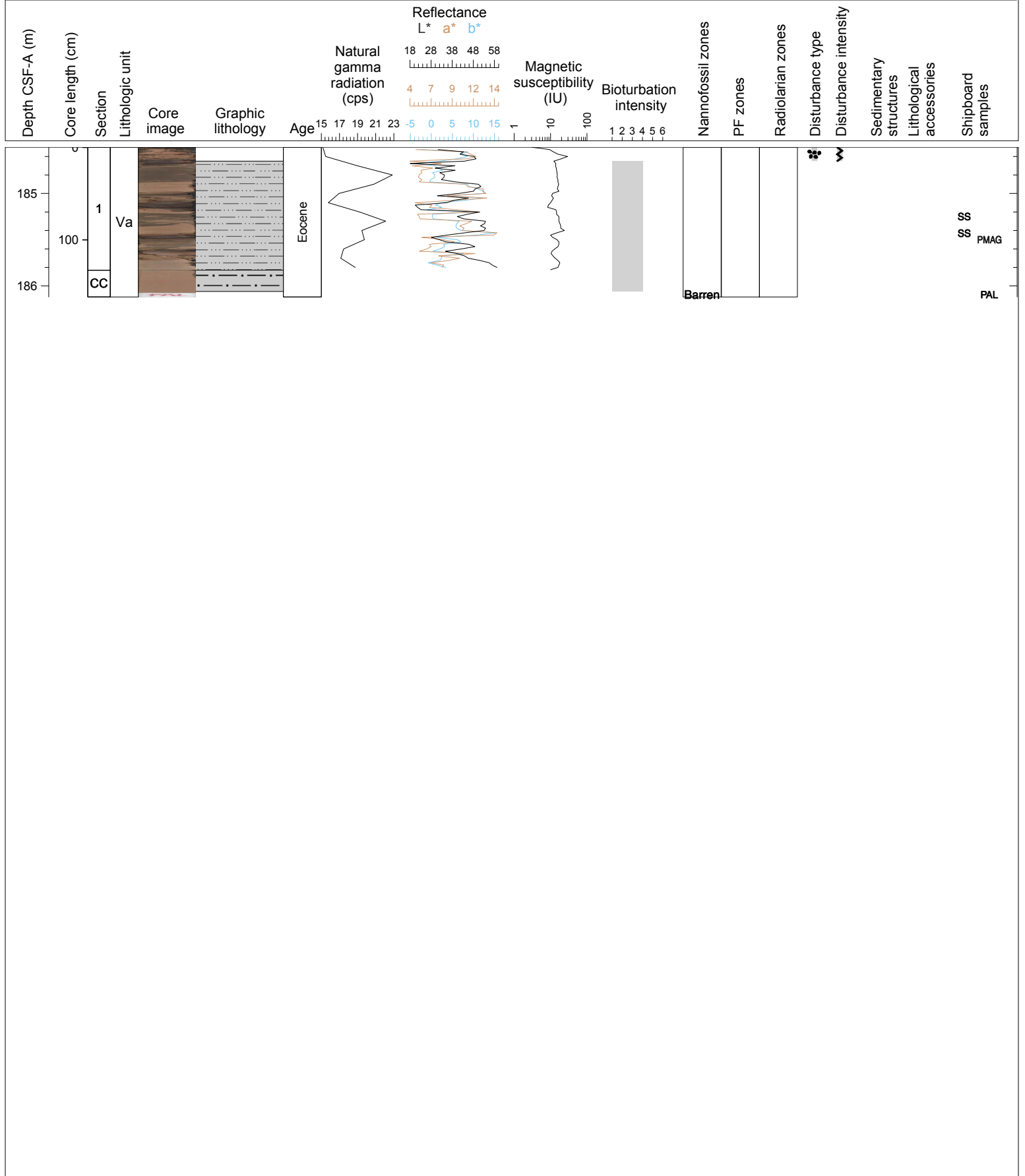
Hole 342-U1403B Core 23X, Interval 175.9-179.57 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403B-23X is brown (7.5 YR 5/3 and 10YR 5/3) clay with radiolarians in Section 1 to brown (7.5 YR 5/3) and reddish brown (5YR 5/4) clay in Sections 2 through the core catcher. The core catcher has a thin (6 cm) reddish brown (5YR 5/4) chert layer. The lithology in the upper 23 cm of Section 1 is fall-in and should not be considered in place.



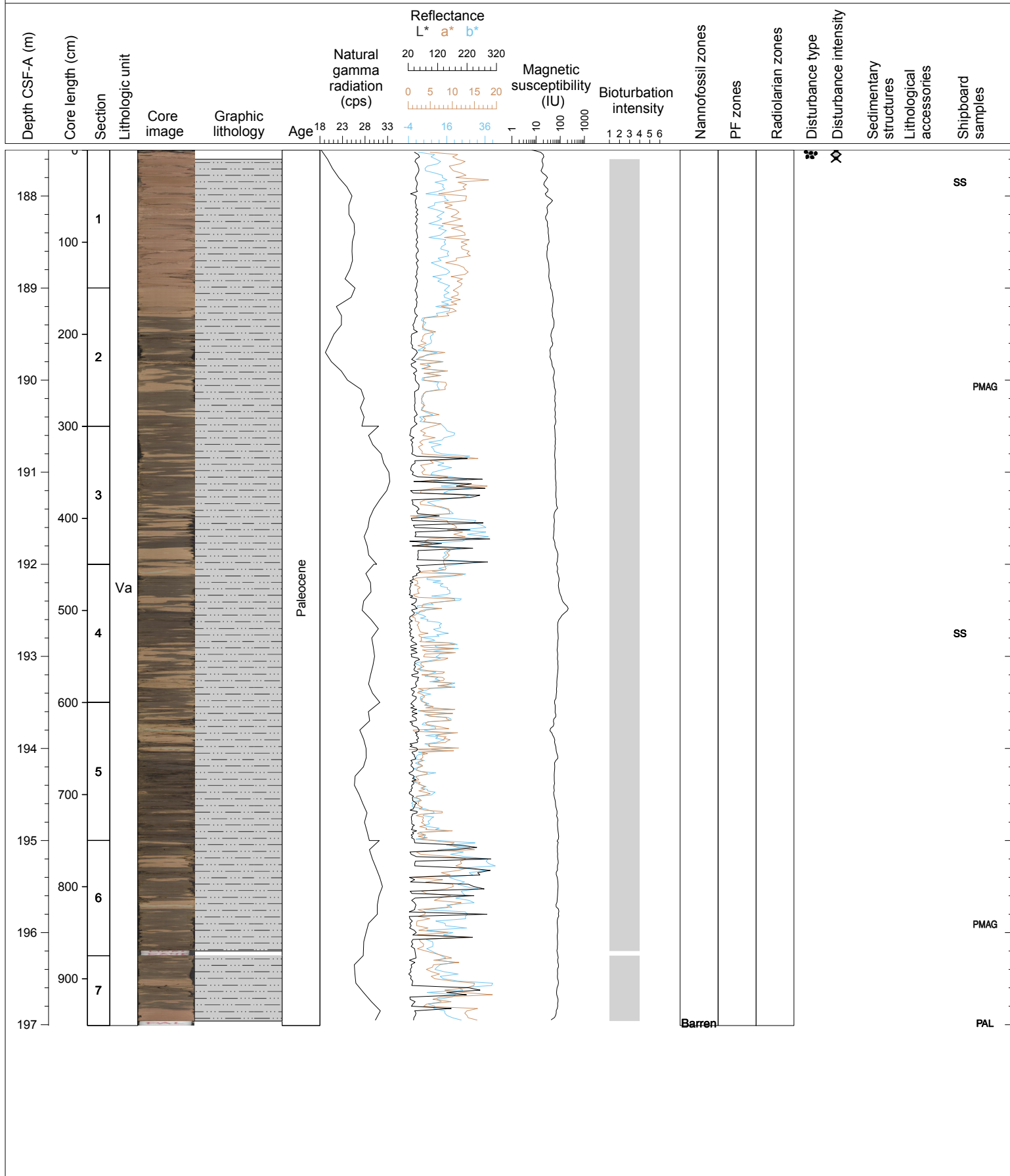
Hole 342-U1403B Core 24X, Interval 184.5-186.12 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403B-24X is a firm claystone with alternating intervals of reddish brown (5YR 5/4) and very dark gray (5YR 3/1) color. Layering is observed but is contorted and convoluted in places (unclear if it's drilling/coring-induced). Patches/blebs of pink (2.5YR 6/4) diagenetic carbonate/montmorillonite is present, but sparse. The upper 15 cm of Section 1 is highly disturbed from fall-in.



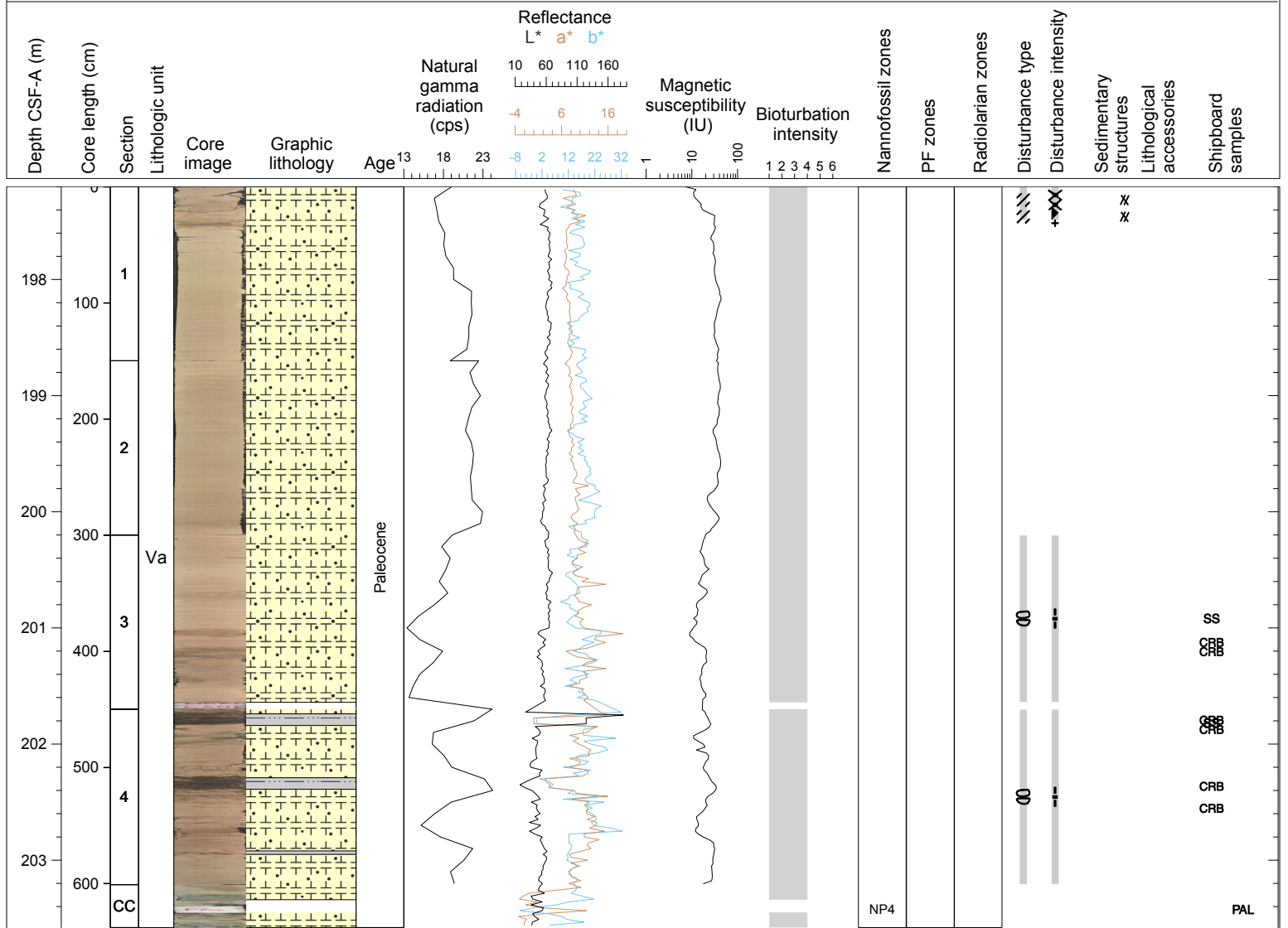
Hole 342-U1403B Core 25X, Interval 187.5-197.01 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403B-25X is claystone with patchy coloration between reddish brown (5YR 5/4) and very dark gray (5YR 3/1). Section 1 has discontinuous lenses of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) claystone from 30-65 cm. Smear slides indicate the darkest areas have higher amounts of organic matter. The upper 10 cm of Section 1 is highly disturbed from fall-in.



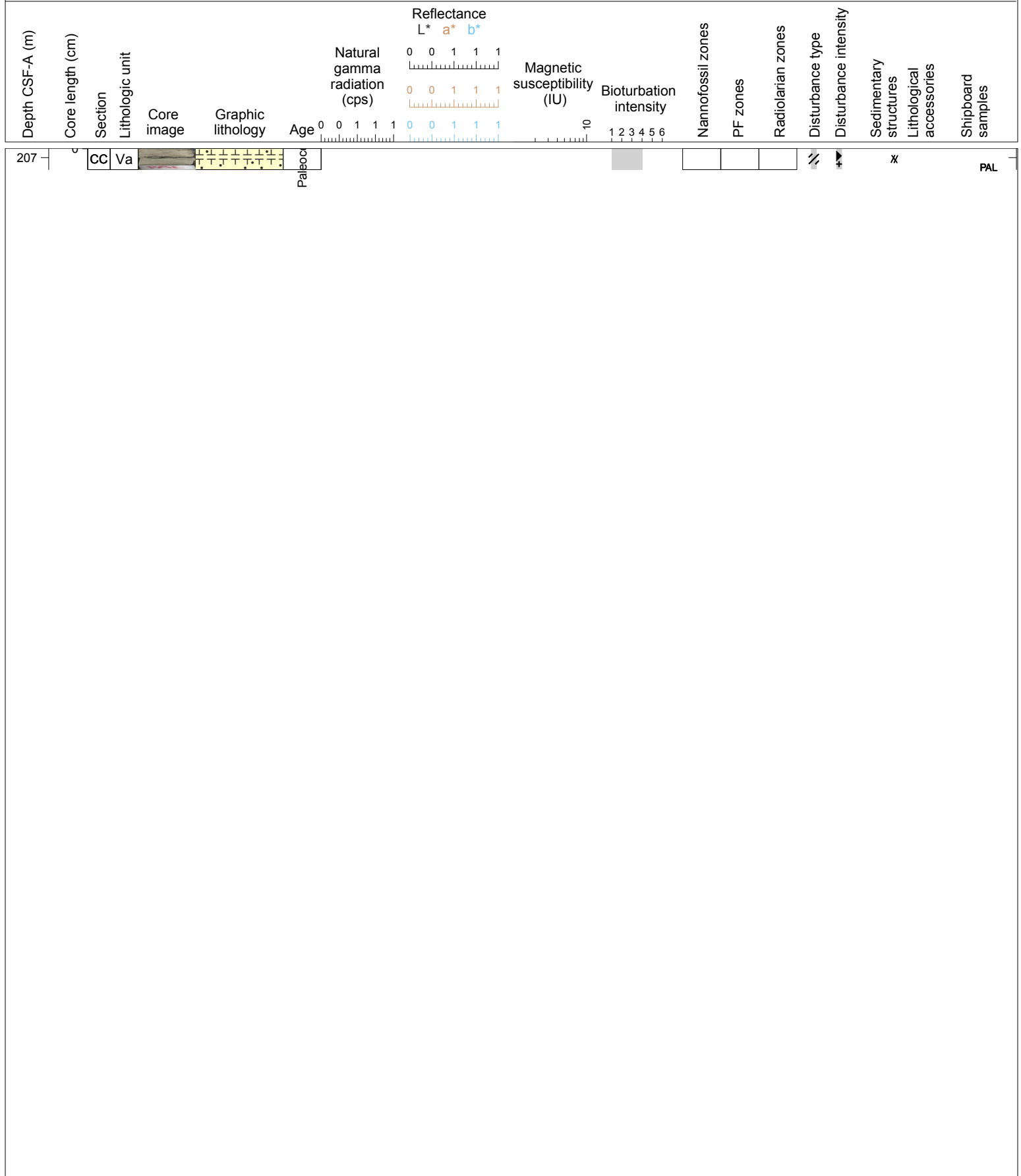
Hole 342-U1403B Core 26X, Interval 197.2-203.58 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403B-26X is a moderately bioturbated, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) to pink (7.5YR 7/3) nannofossil chalk. In Section 4, this chalk is interbedded with very dark gray (7.5YR 3/1) claystone. A few thin (<5 cm) layers of chert are observed throughout the core and sparse patches/blebs of pink (2.5YR 6/4) diagenetic carbonate/montmorillonite are notable in Sections 3 and 4. The upper 30 cm of Section 1 is fragmented/fractured from drilling and Sections 3 and 4 are moderately disturbed from biscuiting (type of drilling disturbance).



Hole 342-U1403B Core 27X, Interval 206.9-207.13 m (CSF-A)

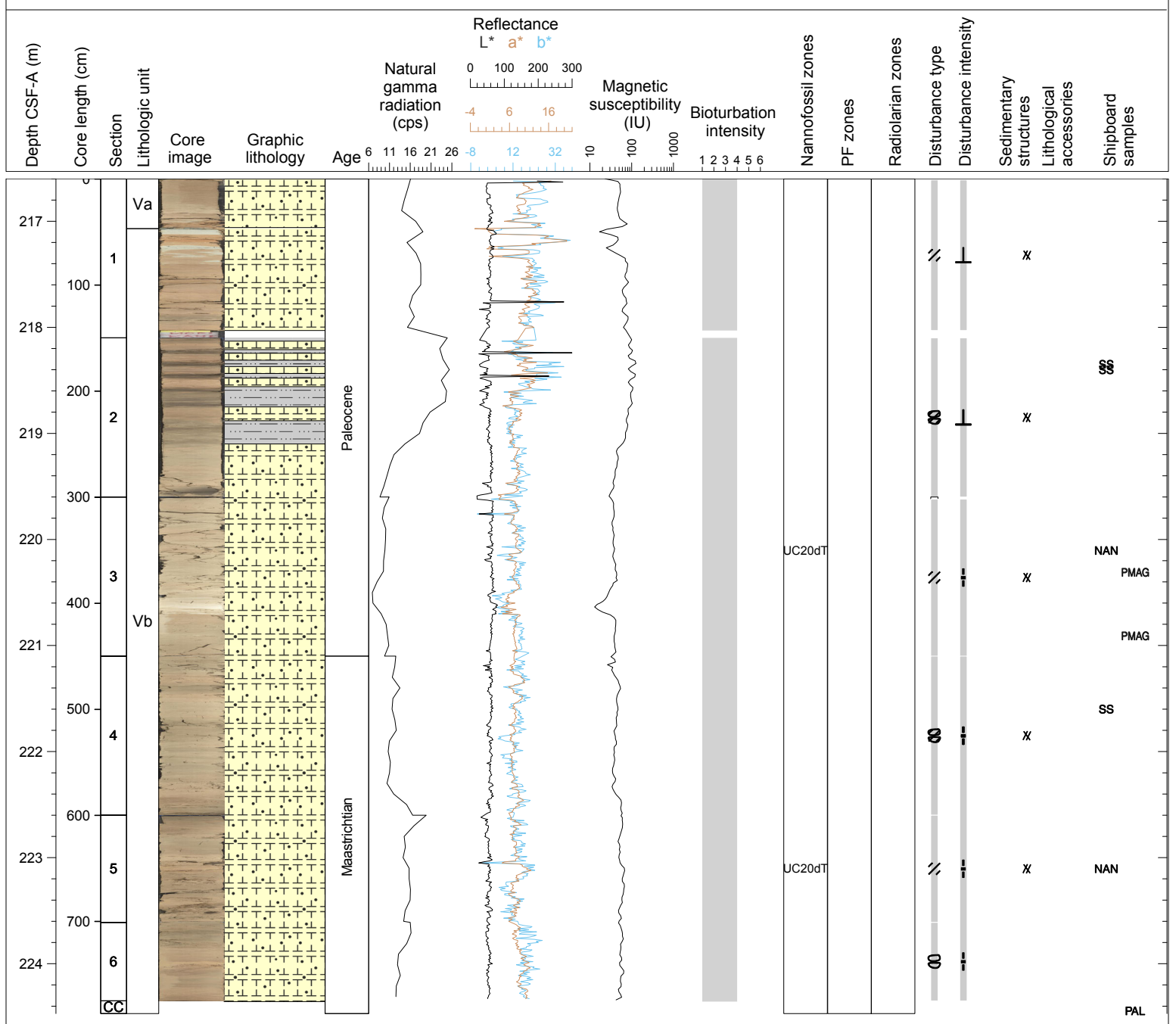
Core U1403B-27X contains a single, short (23 cm) section of highly disturbed blue gray (10Y 7/1) nanofossil chalk surrounded by disturbed nanofossil ooze. This entire section is potentially entirely fall-in during drilling.





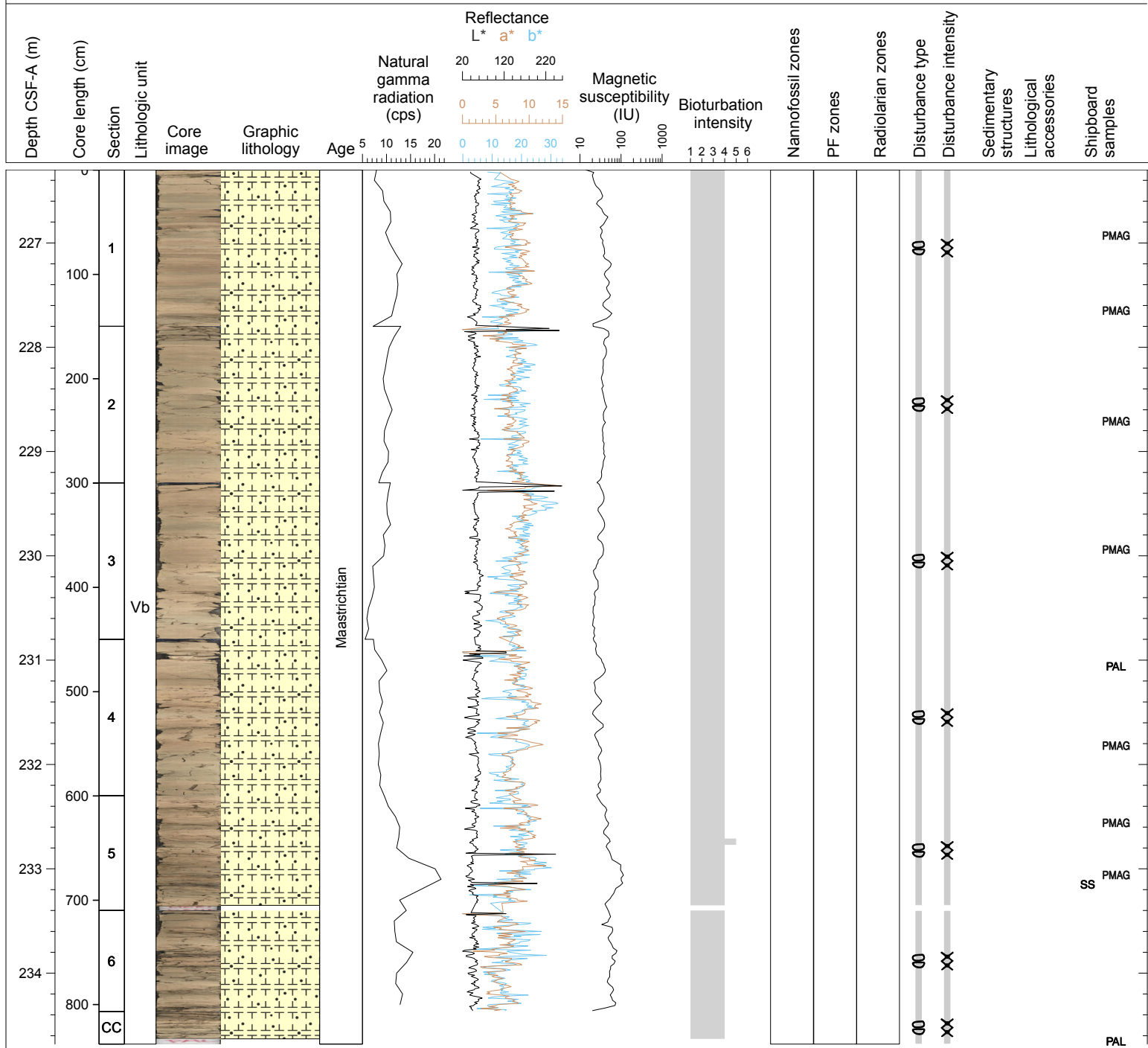
Hole 342-U1403B Core 28X, Interval 216.6-224.47 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403B-28X is moderately bioturbated light brown (7.5YR 6/3), pink (5YR 7/4), reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6), to light gray (10YR 7/2) nannofossil chalk. Section 2 contains two alternating lithologies and colors with a background color grading from brown (7.5YR 7/4) at the top of the section to light brown (7.5YR 6/4) at the bottom. The first lithology is a brown (7.5YR 4/2) claystone with a layered appearance due to compacted Planolites burrows (Chondrites burrows also observed). Section 1 contains a 0.5 cm thick, light greenish gray (10GY 7/1) layer of sediment overlying 0.5 cm thick layer of normally graded, green (5G 2.5/1) spherules (shipboard interpretations strongly suggest this is the K-Pg ejecta layer). Slight to moderate disturbance from biscuiting (type of drilling disturbance) is evident in all sections.



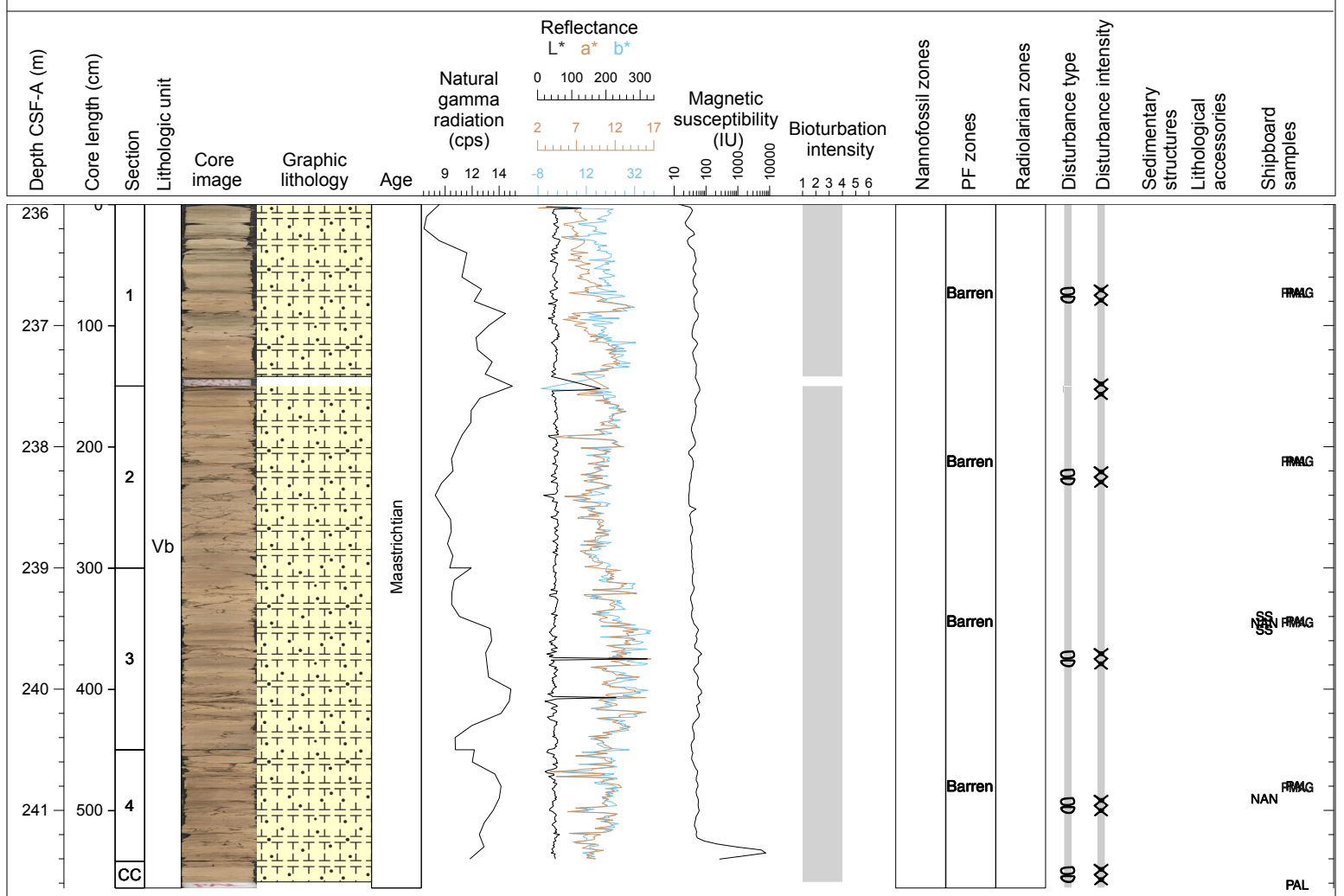
Hole 342-U1403B Core 29X, Interval 226.3-234.68 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403B-29X is composed of nannofossil chalk of alternating pale yellow (2.5 Y 7/3) and dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) color. Color varies on the decimeter-scale as distinct light/dark bundles. Moderate bioturbation presents as distinct mottling throughout the core; Planolites are the predominant ichnofauna with minor Chondrites. Significant disturbance from biscuiting (type of drilling disturbance) is seen throughout the core.



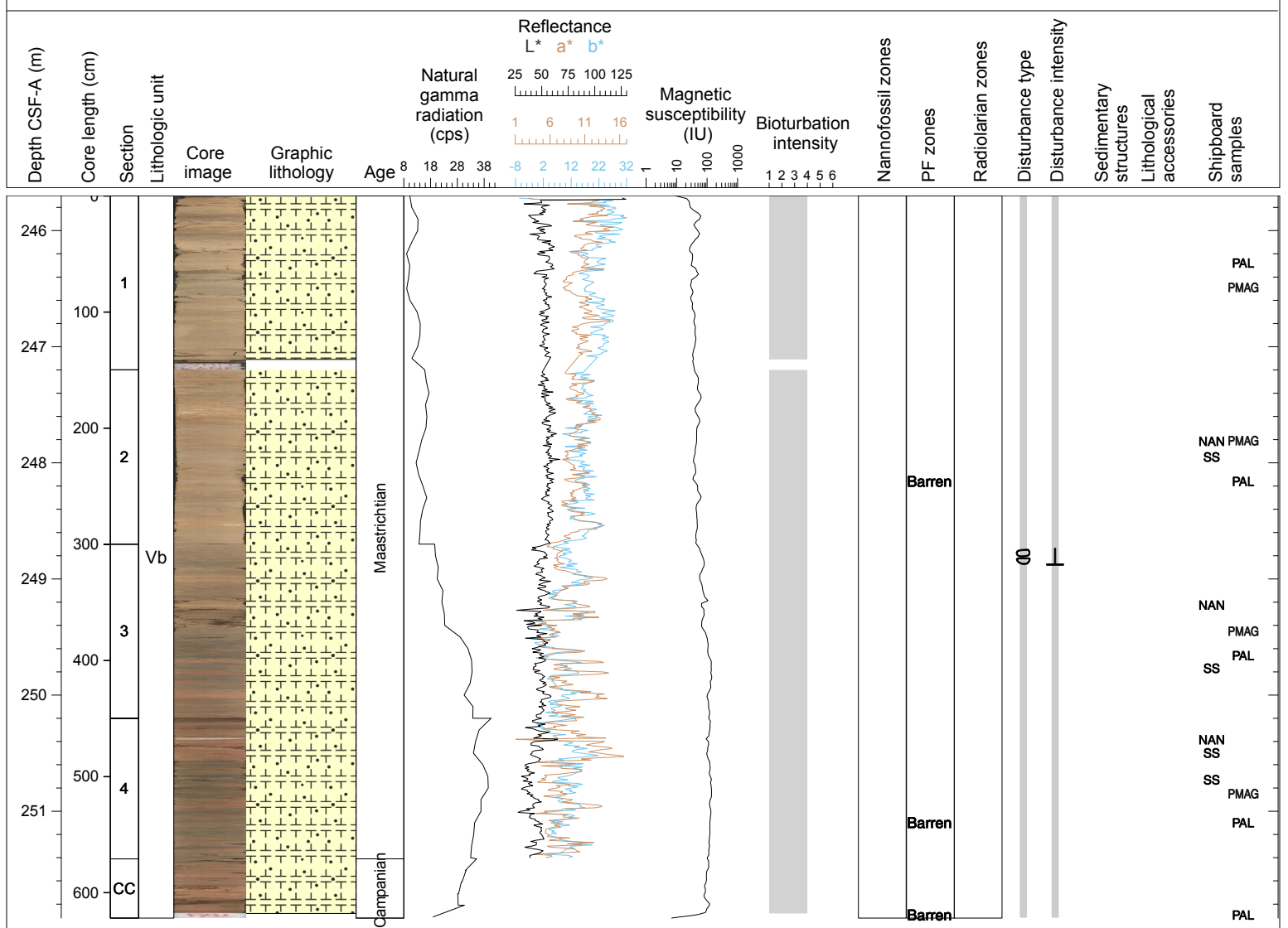
Hole 342-U1403B Core 30X, Interval 236.0-241.64 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403B-30X is composed of nannofossil chalk of very pale brown (10YR 7/3) and light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) colors alternating with brown (10YR 5/3) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4), respectively. Color varies on decimeter-scale as distinct light/dark bundles. Moderate bioturbation presents as distinct mottling throughout the core; Planolites are the predominant ichnofauna with minor Chondrites. Significant disturbance from biscuiting (type of drilling disturbance) is seen throughout the core.



Hole 342-U1403B Core 31X, Interval 245.7-251.92 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403B-31X is a moderately bioturbated nanofossil chalk of varying colors, alternating between a pink (7.5YR 7/4), brown (10YR 5/3), and light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) in Sections 1-2. Sections 3-CC are nanofossil chalk alternating between light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) and light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4), also with a moderate degree of burrowing. Slight biscuiting (type of drilling disturbance) is present throughout the core.



Hole 342-U1403B Core 32X, Interval 255.4-261.91 m (CSF-A)

Core U1403B-32X has two main lithologies. The pink (5YR 7/3) is a nannofossil chalk and olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) is nannofossil chalk with traces of organic matter. The very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) lithology at base of Section 5 is claystone (no carbonate observed in smear slide). Crude, discontinuous layering is present in the nannofossil chalk. Burrowing is moderate and with a dominantly horizontal (bedding-parallel) fabric in the nannofossil chalk and moderate to heavy in the clay. Slight to moderate biscuiting (type of drilling disturbance) is present throughout the core.

