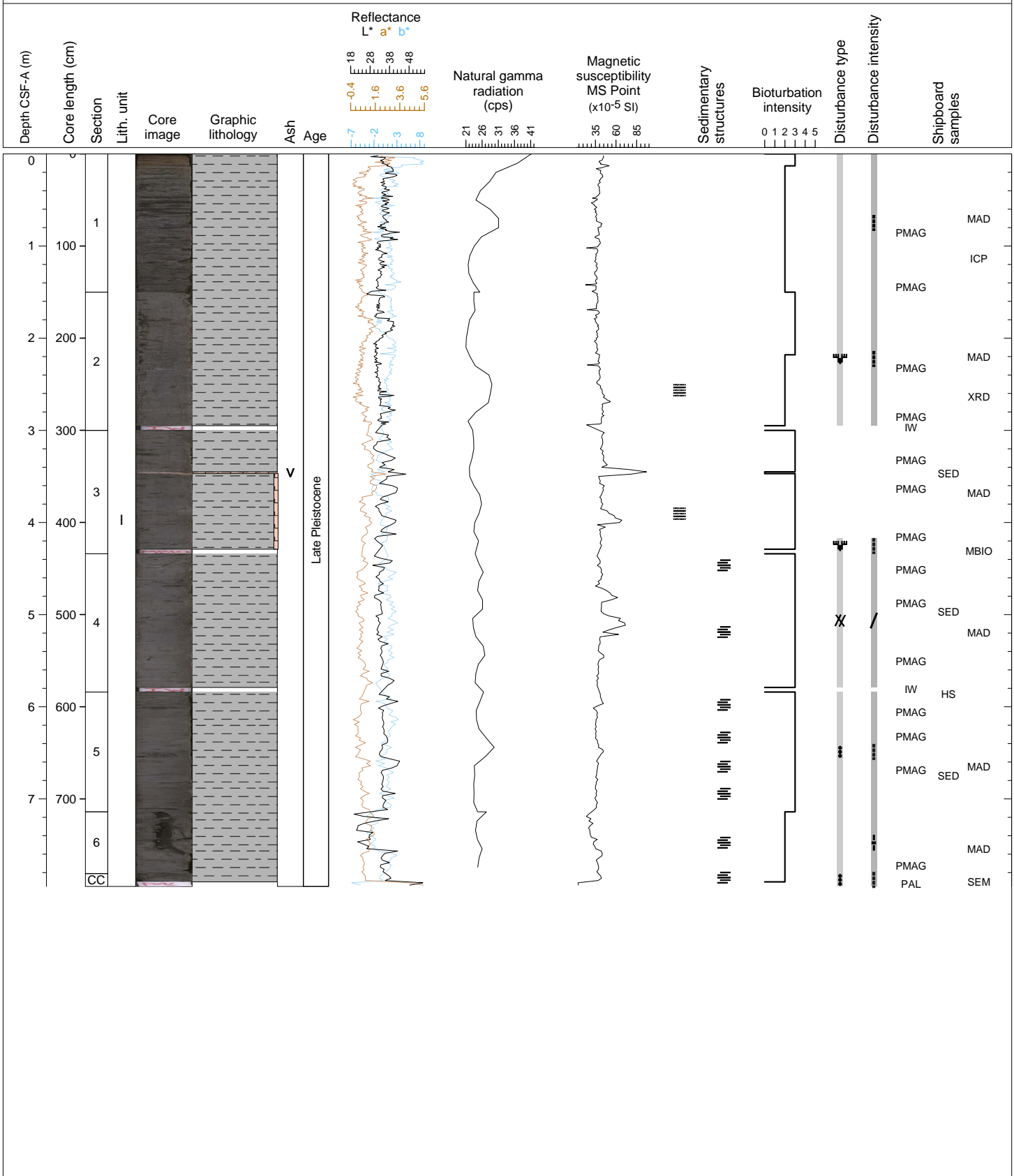


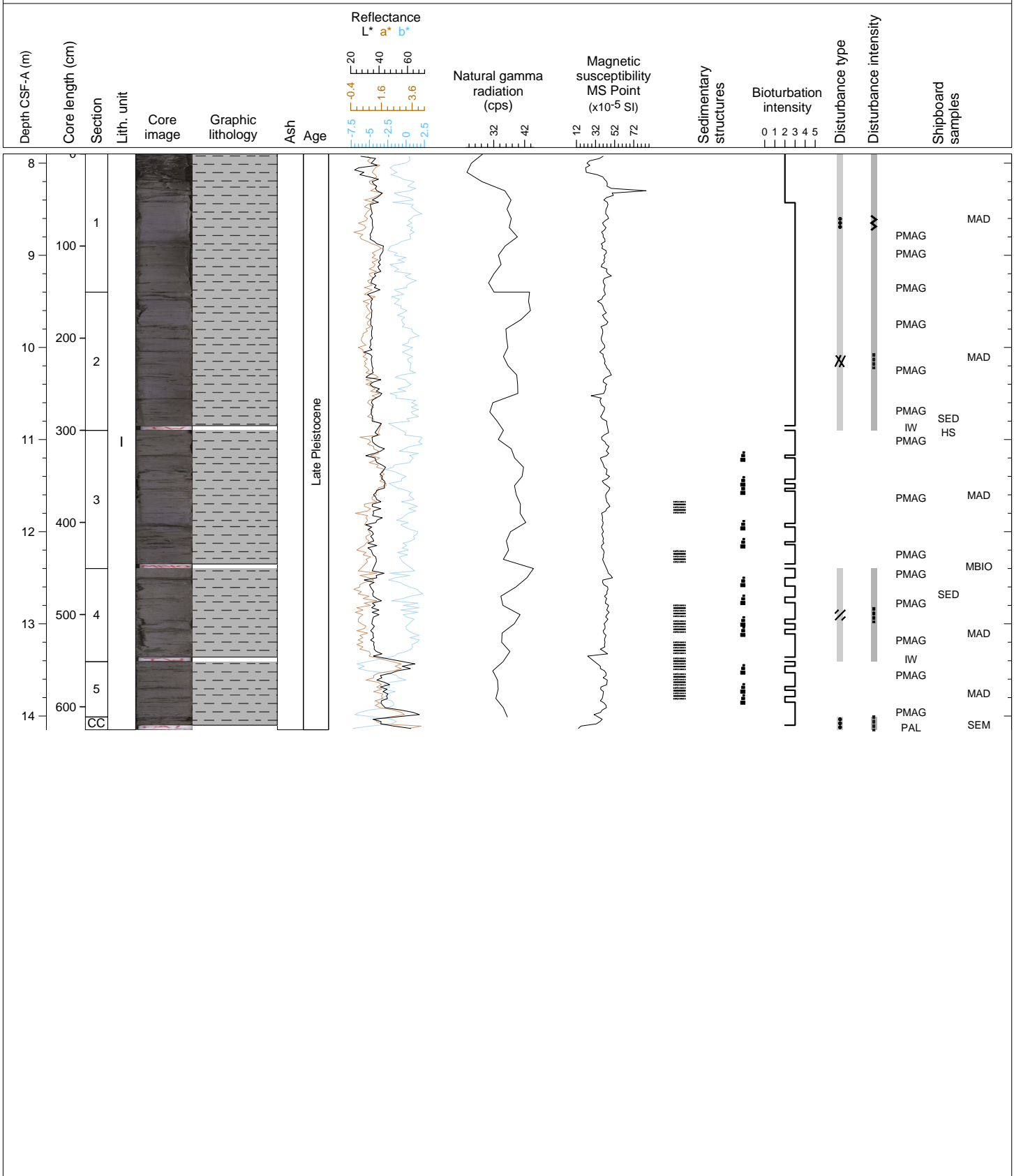
Hole 349-U1432C Core 1H, Interval 0.0-7.95 m (CSF-A)

Dark greenish gray CLAY and CLAY WITH SILT. The core is dominated by gray CLAY WITH SILT with medium to very thick beds. A light-colored ASH layer occurs at 45-47 cm in Section 3. A layer of reddish brown SILTY CLAY with biogenic components (foraminifers, radiolarians) occurs at the core top. The bioturbation is moderate to heavy throughout the core.



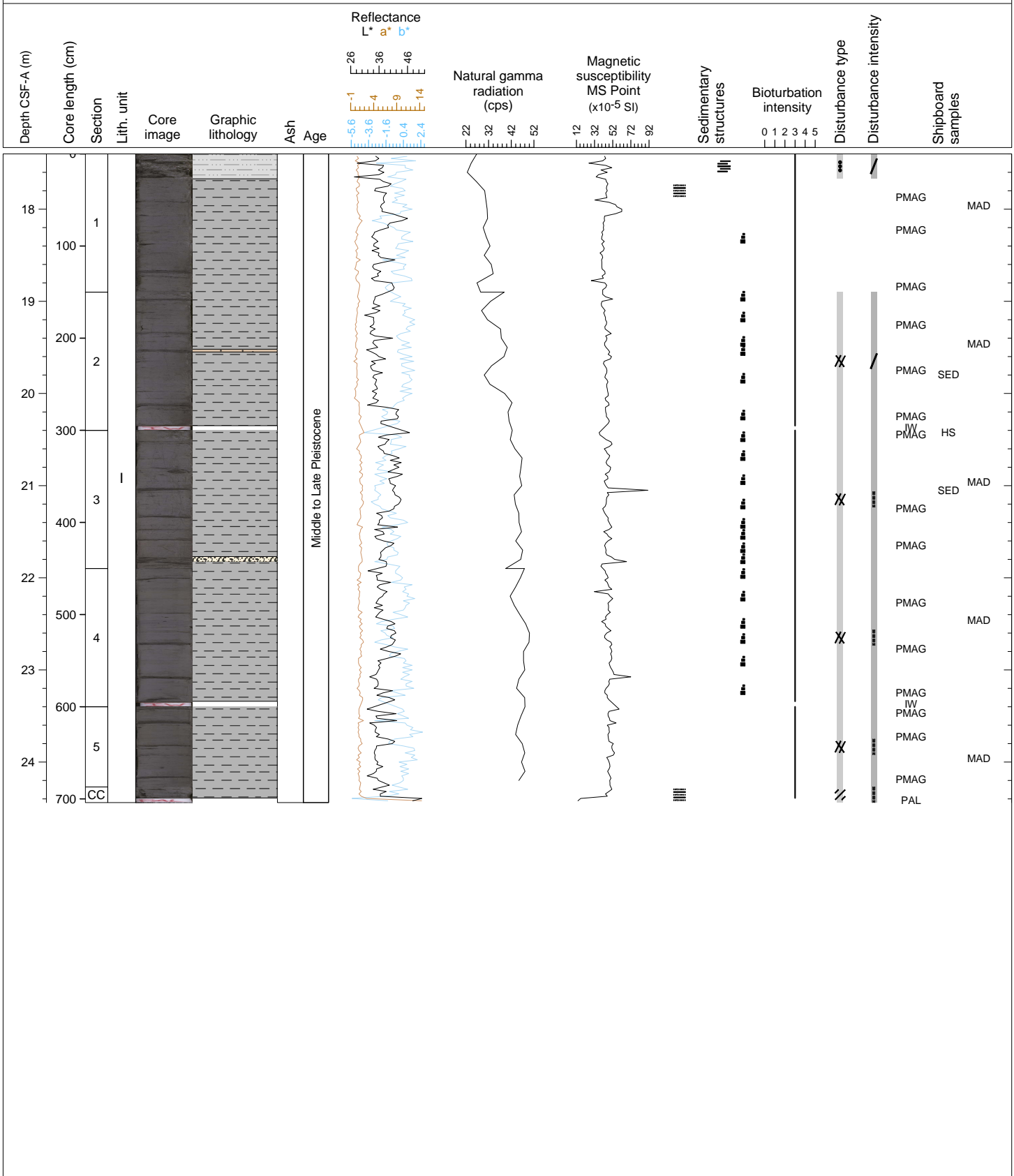
Hole 349-U1432C Core 2H, Interval 7.9-14.15 m (CSF-A)

Dark greenish gray CLAY dominates with minor thin, graded, sharp-based intervals of dark greenish gray CLAY WITH SILT. The CLAY WITH SILT layers are interpreted as turbidites. The finer-grained tops of CLAY WITH SILT layers have heavy bioturbation. Lighter-colored beds are CLAY WITH NANNOFOSSILS.



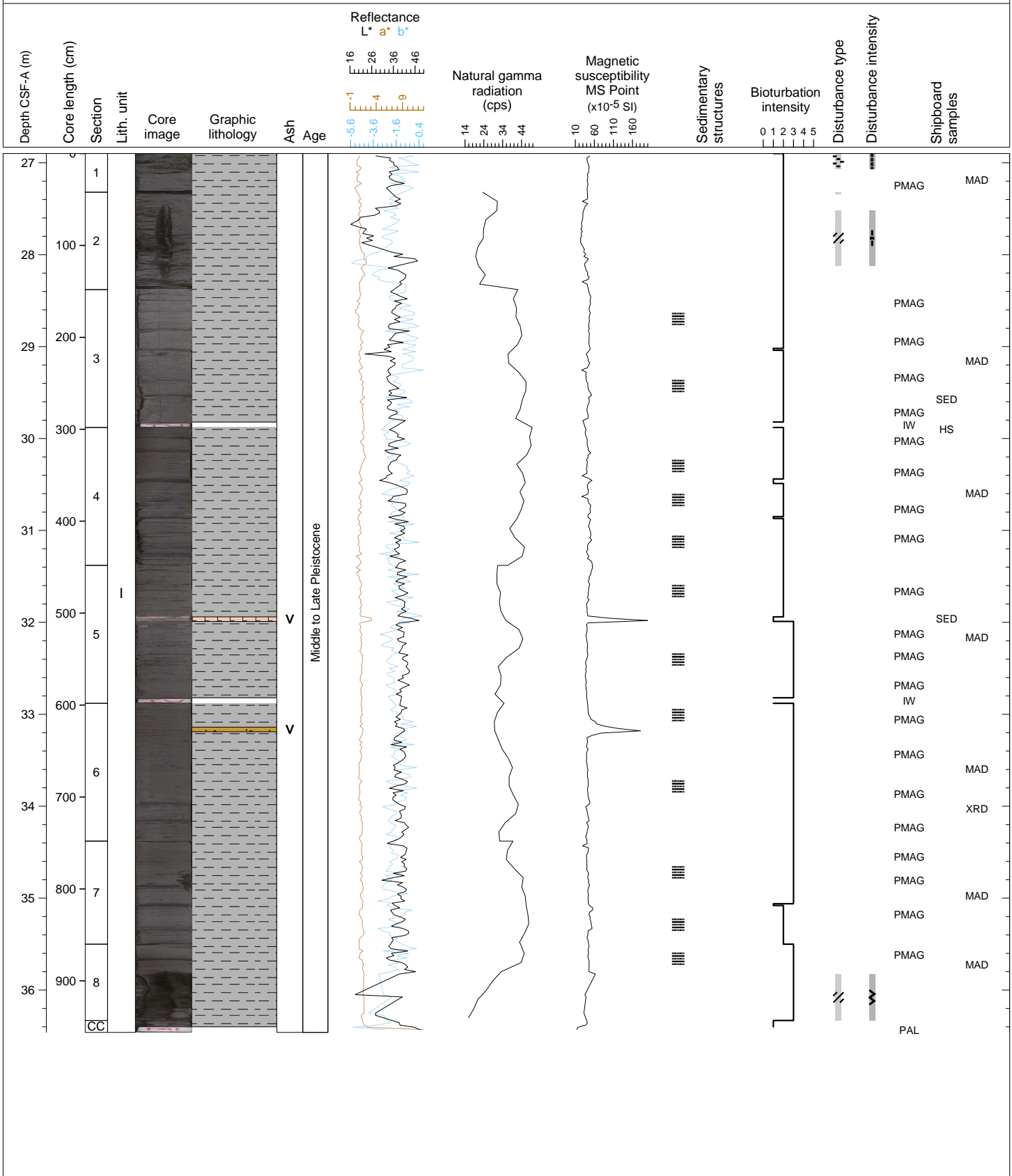
Hole 349-U1432C Core 3H, Interval 17.4-24.44 m (CSF-A)

Dark greenish gray CLAY with thin (up to 4 cm) interbeds of SILT that comprise <5% of the total section. CLAY is generally massive and heavily bioturbated. Locally faint color banding occurs. SILT beds have sharp bases and grade up into dominant CLAY, with no other visible sedimentary structures.



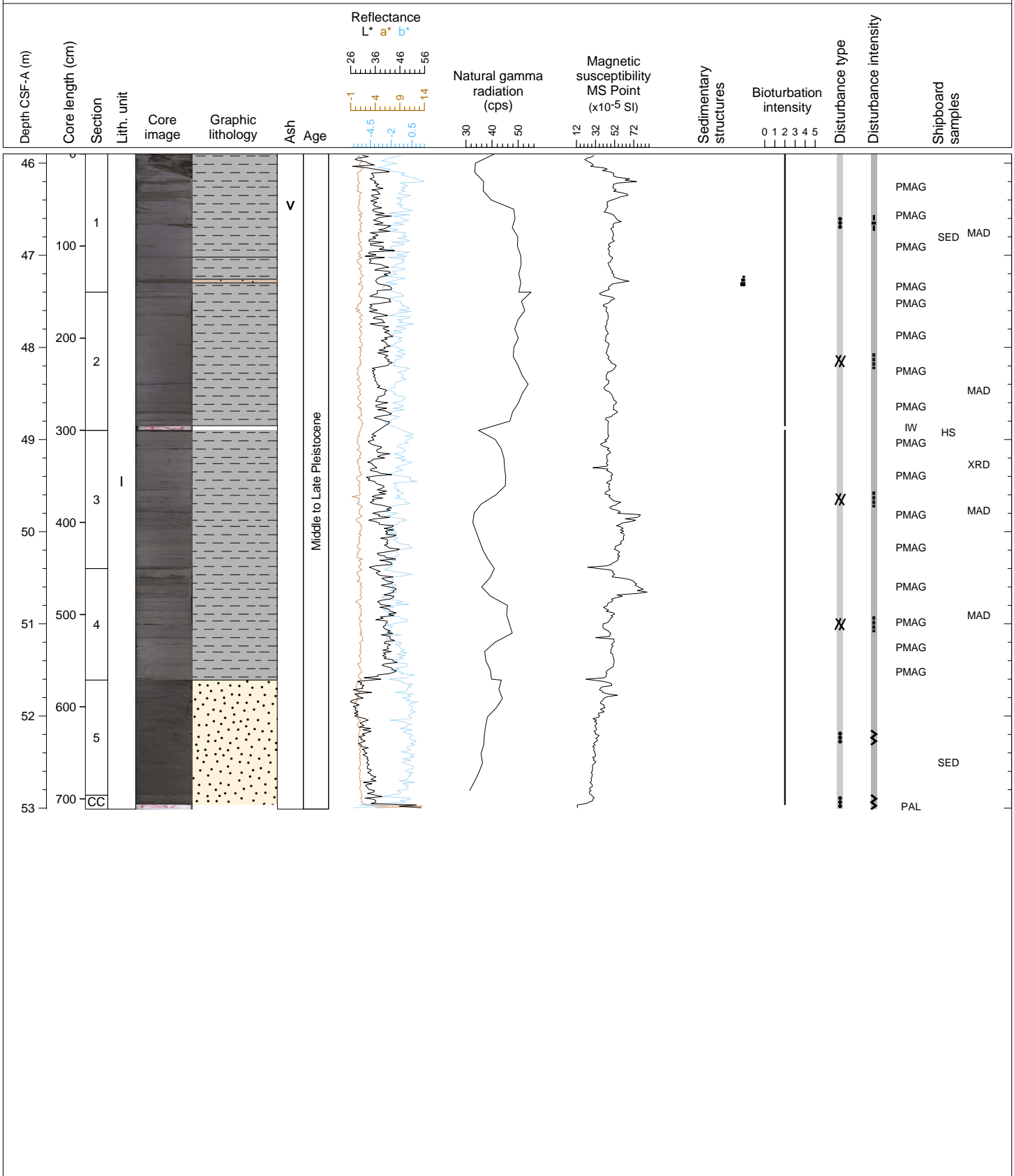
Hole 349-U1432C Core 4H, Interval 26.9-36.46 m (CSF-A)

Dark greenish gray CLAY and CLAY WITH SILT. Sections 3 to 8 have CLAY WITH SILT intervals that are several centimeters thick and interpreted as turbidites, interbedded with CLAY intervals. The CLAY intervals are several tens of centimeters thick. There is an ASH layer at 56-61 cm in Section 5. Bioturbation is moderate to weak. Sedimentary structures are not recognized in Sections 2 and 8 due to drilling disturbance.



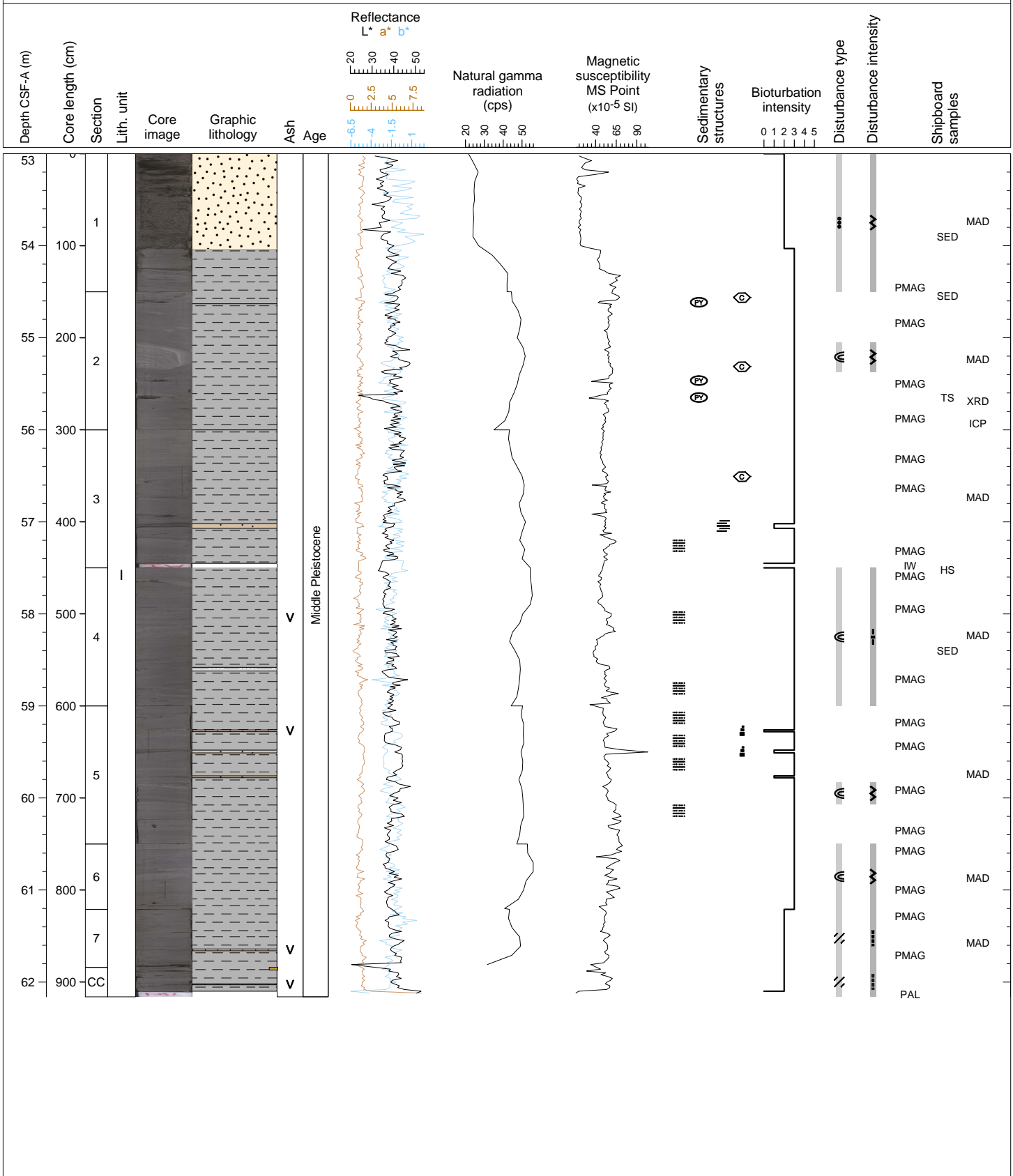
Hole 349-U1432C Core 6H, Interval 45.9-53.01 m (CSF-A)

Dark greenish gray CLAY dominates the upper part of the core with a very thick (~130 cm) dark gray SAND layer in Section 5 and Core Catcher. The finer-grained interval has small volumes of thin, fining upward SILT turbidite beds. A 5 mm thick volcanic ASH is present in Section 1. The SAND is only weakly graded.



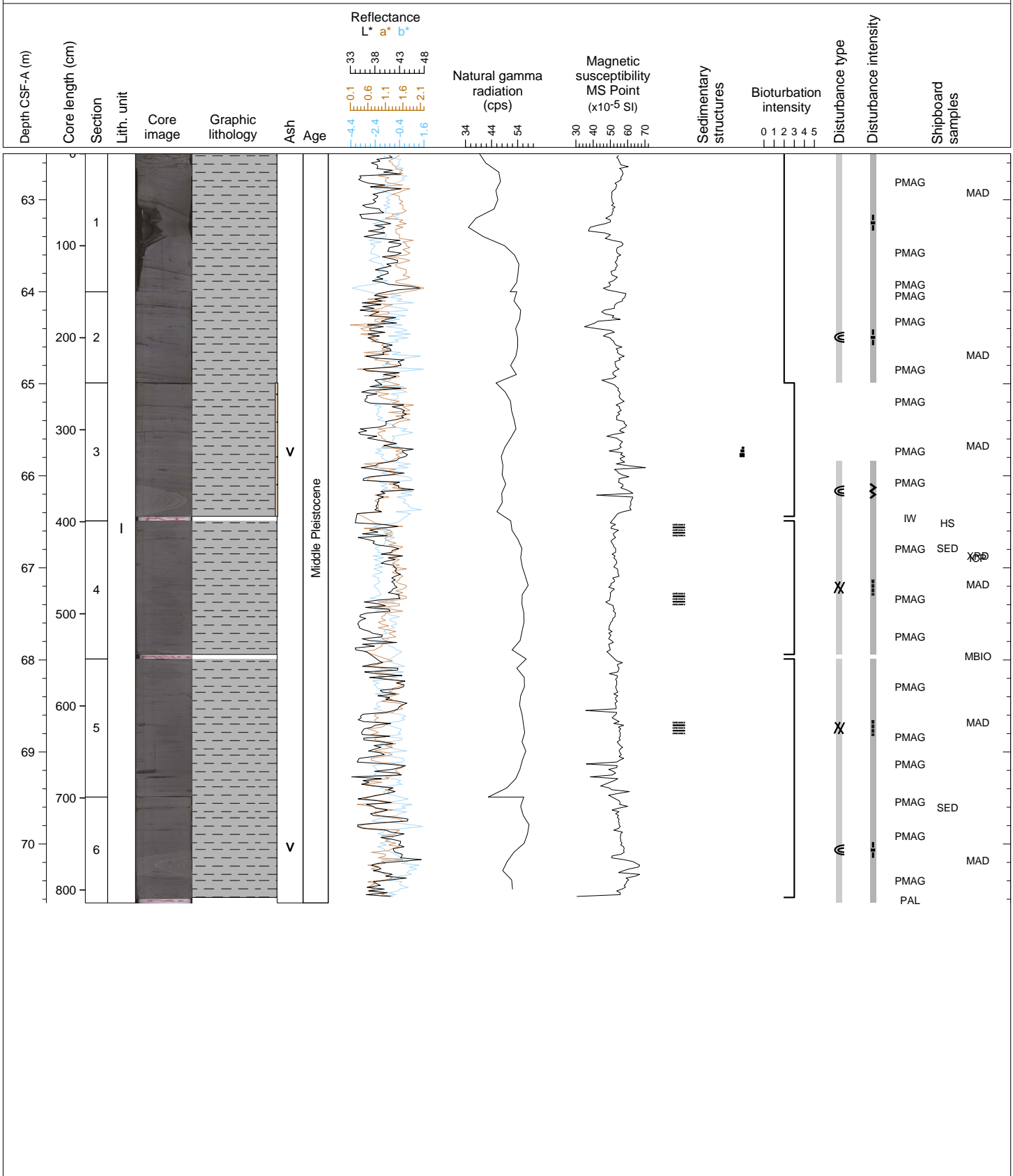
Hole 349-U1432C Core 7H, Interval 53.0-62.16 m (CSF-A)

Dark greenish gray CLAY dominates the lower part of the core with a very thick (~103 cm) dark gray SAND layer at the top of the core. The finer-grained section has small volumes of thin, fining upward SILT turbidite beds within the CLAY. A 1 cm thick volcanic ASH layer is present in Section 5. There are 3 pyrite nodules in Section 2.



Hole 349-U1432C Core 8H, Interval 62.5-70.64 m (CSF-A)

Greenish gray CLAY, mostly massive and homogenous as a result of strong bioturbation. The core is disturbed by strong "suck in" during coring. A small proportion of the lithology is graded SILT in the form of graded beds all <1 cm thick. Rare concretions are noted within the CLAY.



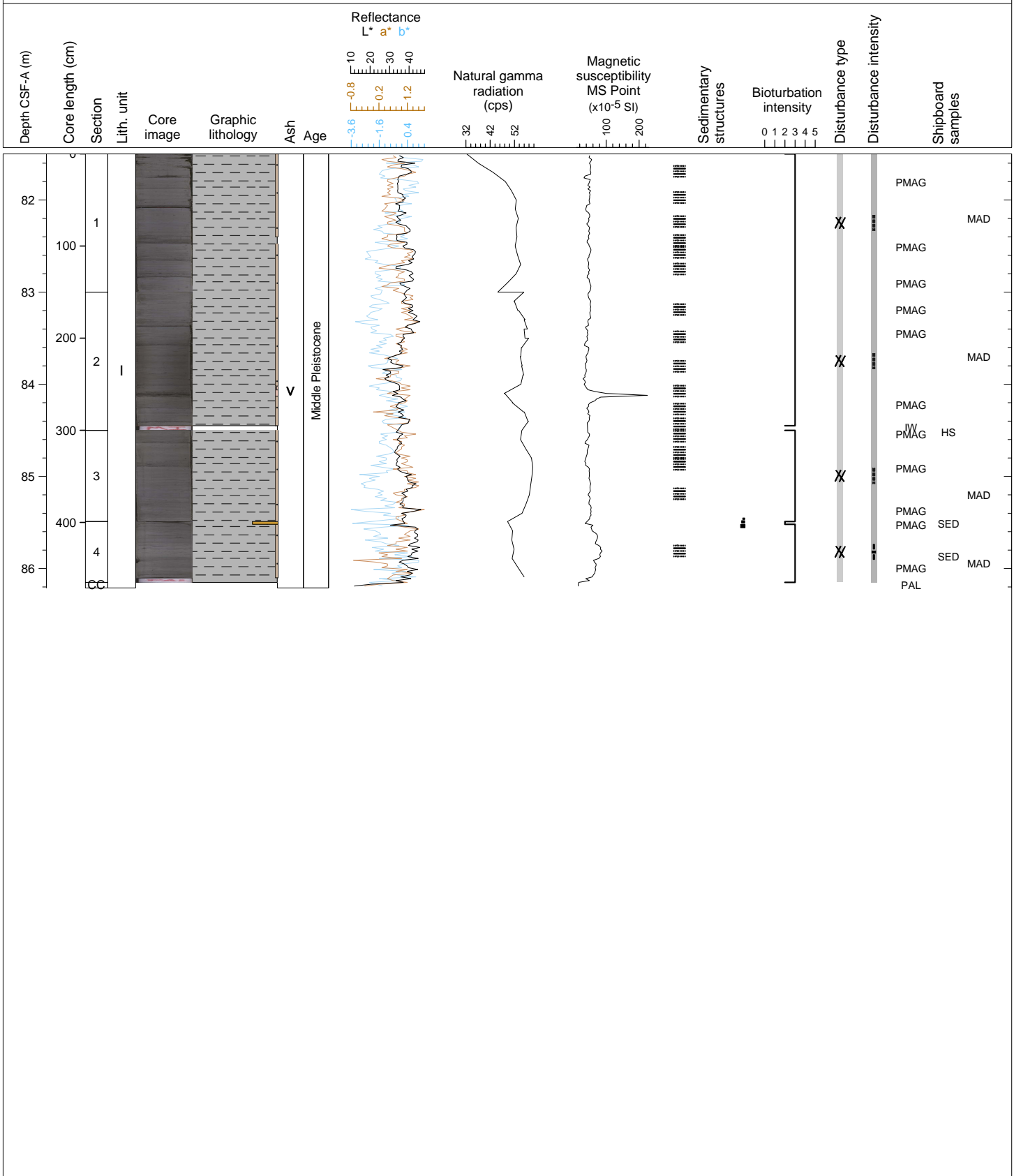
Hole 349-U1432C Core 9H, Interval 72.0-72.16 m (CSF-A)

All core to PAL.

Depth CSF-A (m)	Core length (cm)	Section	Lith. unit	Core image	Graphic lithology	Ash	Age	Reflectance L* a* b*	Natural gamma radiation (cps)	Magnetic susceptibility MS Point (x10 ⁻⁵ SI)	Sedimentary structures	Bioturbation intensity	Disturbance type	Disturbance intensity	Shipboard samples	
72	16	CC	I													PAL

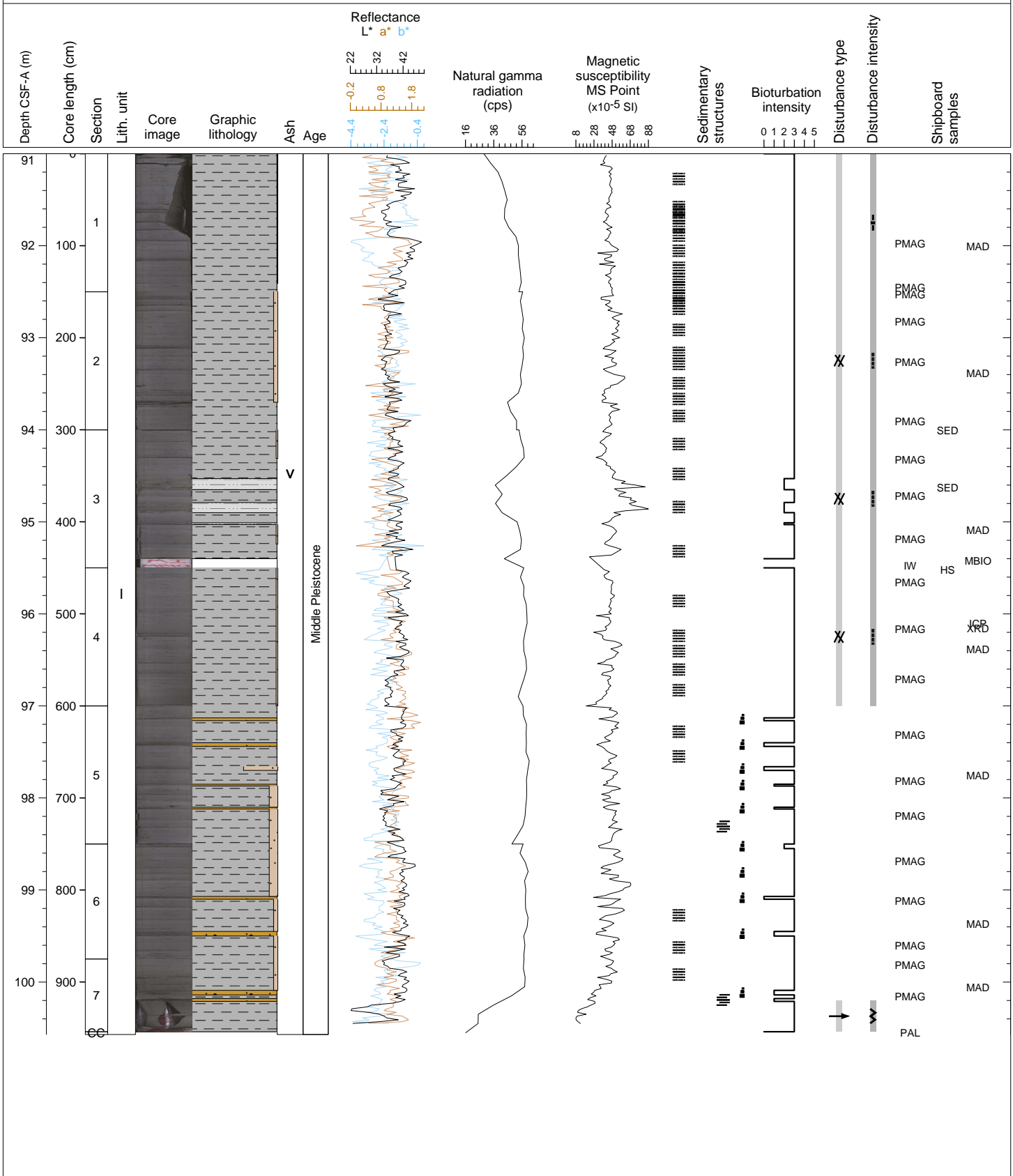
Hole 349-U1432C Core 10H, Interval 81.5-86.21 m (CSF-A)

Greenish gray CLAY with small amounts of graded SILT in the form of graded beds that are all <1 cm thick. Rare concretions are noted within the CLAY.



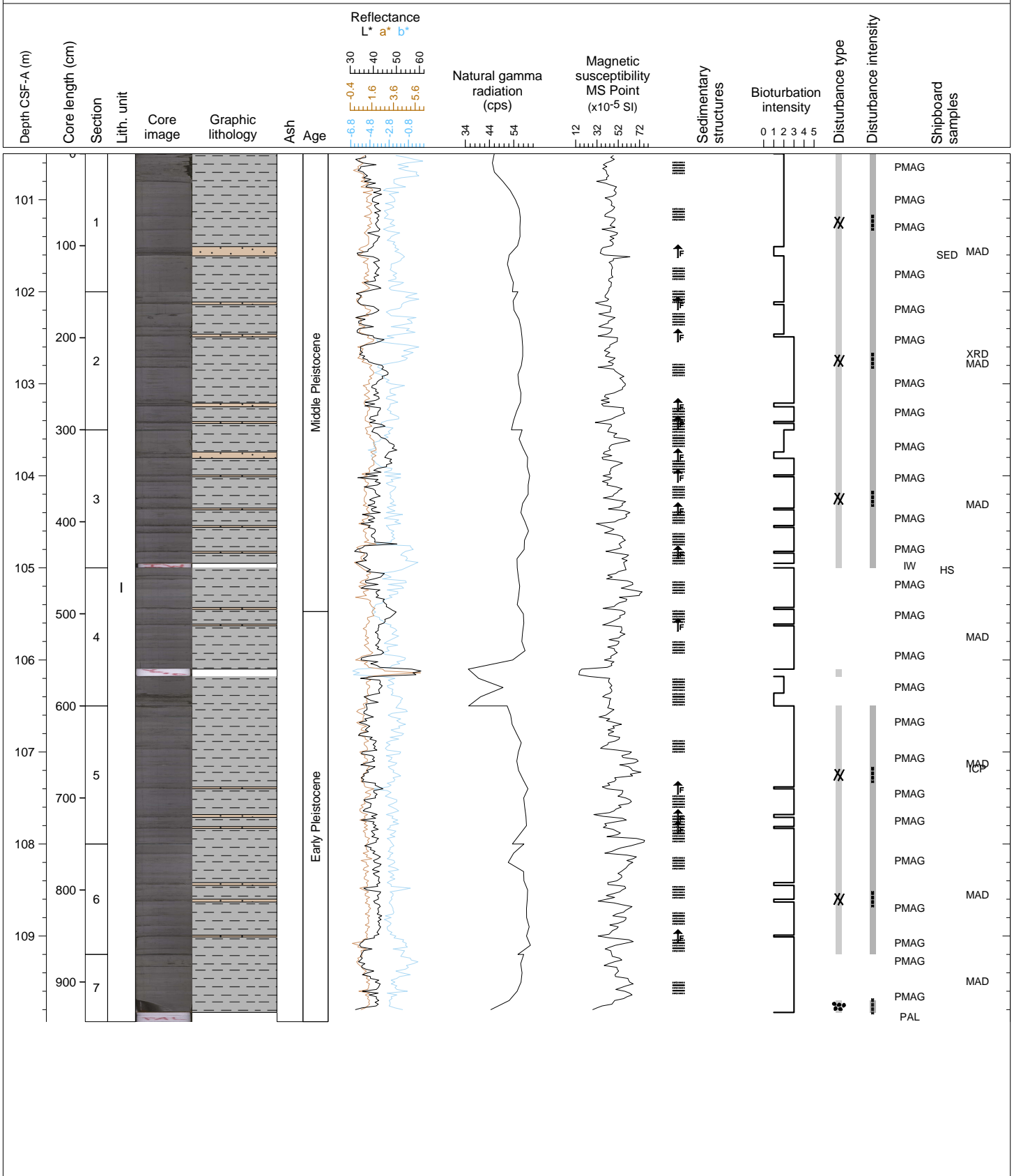
Hole 349-U1432C Core 11H, Interval 91.0-100.57 m (CSF-A)

Greenish gray CLAY with thin interbeds of very dark greenish gray SILTY CLAY and CLAYEY SILT that are mostly <1 cm thick and often just a few millimeters thick. The thickest is 4 cm thick. The SILTY CLAY layers are graded and have sharp bases. These are interpreted as turbidites. A small pod of volcanic ASH is visible in Section 3. Bioturbation in the CLAY layers is heavy.

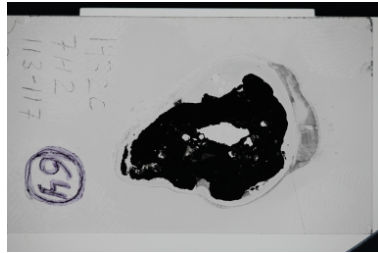


Hole 349-U1432C Core 12H, Interval 100.5-109.93 m (CSF-A)

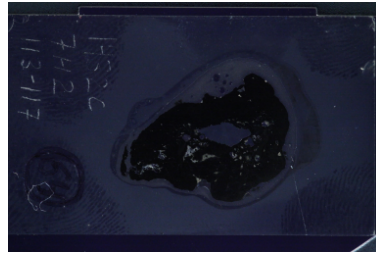
Dark greenish gray CLAY interbedded with very thin-bedded, very dark greenish gray SILT layers that have sharp, erosive bases and fine upward. These are interpreted as turbidites and occur four to eight times in every section. Small ash pods were recognized in Section 4, 5 and 6. The CLAY generally has moderate to high bioturbation. Greenish gray color bands with faint boundaries are observed in Section 4.



THIN SECTION LABEL ID: **349-U1432C-7H-2-W 113/117-TSB(113-117)-TS64** Thin section no.: 64
 Unit/Subunit: Piece no.: Observer: Dadd
 Thin section summary: Pyrite nodule replacing clay with foraminifers. The pyrite is fine-grained. Some grains are round suggesting framboidal pyrite but others show more angular crystal-like edges. There are zones of extremely fine-grained pyrite that are parallel to the edge of the nodule. Foraminifer tests are still visible.



Plane-polarized: 24844851



Cross-polarized: 24844871

SEDIMENT/SEDIMENTARY ROCK

Sample domain name: Domain rel. abundance (%): Observer: Dadd

Lithology: clay

TEXTURE	Percent:	CONSTITUENT	Percent:	GRAIN ROUNDNESS	
Gravel texture		Tephra		Mineral grains	
Sand texture		Siliciclastics		Ash grains	
Silt texture	2	Detrital carbonate			
Clay texture	98	Biogenic carbonate	2		
		Biogenic silica			