Figure F1. A. Tectonic setting of the Sumatran subduction zone showing plate boundary, Sites U1480 and U1481 (modified from Hüpers et al., 2017). B. Seismic profiles across the Indian oceanic plate west of the Sunda subduction zone, North Sumatra, from the Ninetyeast Ridge to the deformation front, including Site U1480. Seismic horizons A–D show lithologic unit boundaries. Seismic Horizon A (blue line) is the unconformable boundary between the trench wedge and the top of the Nicobar fan sediments. Seismic Horizon B (green line) is the transition from reflective to less reflective stratigraphy. Seismic Horizon C (dashed red line) is the high-amplitude reflector having negative polarity toward the subduction zone (Dean et al., 2010). Seismic Horizon D is an oceanic basement (Dugan et al., 2017). TWT = two-way traveltime, CDP = common depth point.

Figure F2. A. Lithology, Site U1480 (modified from Dugan et al., 2017). B–E. Depth profiles of (B) iodine, (C) bromine, (D) chlorine, and (E) methane concentration measured in interstitial water from Sites U1480 and U1481. Black arrows = standard seawater values (iodine = 0.4 μM; bromine = 860 μM; chlorine = 559 mM).