

Figure F1. Site C0006 location. LTBMS Sites C0002 and C0010 are also shown. Inset shows region in relation to Japan. Black arrow = motion of Kii Peninsula determined from GPS measurements (Heki, 2007). Yellow arrows = computed far-field convergence vectors between the Philippine Sea plate and Japan (Seno et al., 1993; Miyazaki and Heki, 2001).

Figure F2. Interpreted seismic cross section of Kumano transect offshore and southeast of Kii Peninsula (modified from Moore et al., 2009; after Strasser et al., 2014), with LTBMS Sites C0002, C0010, and C0006. NanTroSEIZE Sites C0013 and C0014 on the incoming Philippine Sea plate are not shown. VE = vertical exaggeration.

Figure F3. Interpreted seismic reflection depth section (Profile IL 2435Dep) around Sites C0006 and C0007 based on integrated interpretation of core and log data from the boreholes. Vertical gray line in the background indicates approved drilling location and penetration (1800 mbsf) approved by the IODP Environmental Protection and Safety Panel (EPSP) for Expedition 314 proposed Site NT1-03B (Site C0006).

Figure F4. Seismic section and logging and coring results used to determine configuration of the Expedition 380 LTBMS installation in Hole C0006G. GR = gamma ray, ADN = azimuthal density neutron tool, RAB = resistivity-at-the-bit tool.

Figure F5. Sensor cable and flatpack drum configuration in the moonpool area, Expedition 380.

Figure F6. LTBMS sensor health check connection diagram, Expedition 380. A. Before LTBMS deployment. B. After running the LTBMS CORK assembly into the moonpool.

Figure F7. Strainmeter above the drill floor, Expedition 380.

Figure F8. Strainmeter crossover connection, Expedition 380.

Figure F9. Crossover O-ring, Expedition 380.

Figure F10. Cables and flatpack connected to the 3.5 inch LTBMS tubing, Expedition 380.

Figure F11. Swellable packer reassembled after passing through the flatpack and sensor cables, Expedition 380.

Figure F12. Acoustic modem and UMC cables in LTBMS CORK Bay 2, Expedition 380.