TABLE I (for GSA Data Repository)

Paper #G13599, " Large Neogene Subsidence Event along the Middle America Trench off Mexico (18°-19°N): Evidence from Submersible Observations ", B.Mercier de Lépinay, F.Michaud and others

FISSION TRACK ANALYTIC DATA

Sample	Elevation a.s.l. (m)	Latitude N	Longitude W	$\rho\sigma$ x10^5 cm^2 (Ns),[a]	ρi x10^5 cm^2 (Ni)[b]	Number of grains	P(χ2)[c] %	$\rho\Delta$ x10^5 cm^2 (N$_D$)[d]	Age (Ma)	1σ	Mean track length mm ± 1σ	number of tracks
NM 11 06	-3703	18°24'27"	104°32'45"	17.5 (728)	17.2 (717)	9	>99	3.384 (13425)	57	3	15.15 ± 1.01	32
NM 11 11	-3246	18°24'47"	104°32'11"	2.78 (2764)	1.57 (1598)	12	3	2.175 (14379)	64	8	15.55 ± 1.18	102
NM 11 12	-2892	18°25'02"	104°31'55"	1.70 (984)	1.72 (997)	7	95	3.384 (13425)	54	2.5	15.42 ± 0.97	160

Apatite fission track ages are calculated using a zeta of 339 for the samples NM-11-06 and NM-11-12, and a zeta of 324 for the sample NM-11-11, for NBS glass 612 and 962.

    a: Spontaneous track density and number of spontaneous tracks counted.

    b: induced track density and number of induced tracks counted.

    c: probability of obtaining observed χ2 value for N degrees of freedom (N=number of counted grains-1) (Galbraith, 1981). Accordingly age of NM-11-11 was calculated following Green (1981).

    d: track density measured in external detector adjacent to glass dosimeter during irradiation, and number of tracks counted in determining $\rho\Delta$.

REFERENCES

Galbraith, R. F., 1981, On statistical models for fission track counts, Math. Geol., 13, p. 471-488.

Green, P. F., 1981, A new look at statistics in fission track dating, Nucl. Tracks, 5, p. 77-86.