DR2003010

TABLE DR1. APATITE FISSION-TRACK DATA FROM BURKINA FASO

Sample No.	Rock type	Elev.	Location		No. of crys-tals	Dosimeter		Spontaneous tracks		Induced tracks		Age dispersion		Central age	Mean track length	S.D.	No. of tracks
		(m)	Lat. (°N)	Long. (°W)		ρ_d	N_d	ρ_s	N_s	ρ_i	N_i	$P(\chi^2)$	R.E. (%)	Ma ±1σ	(µm)		
BF 1	granite	340	12°37'	01°15'	20	1.586	8792	0.993	1227	1.497	1851	<1	17.7	179 ± 10	12.81 ± 0.15	1.52	101
BF 2	granite	380	11°21'	01°55'	20	1.586	8792	3.660	2805	4.406	3377	<1	8.9	218 ± 7	12.20 ± 0.18	1.81	100
BF 3	granite	400	12°41'	01°59'	20	1.586	8792	0.399	682	0.601	1025	5	11.5	175 ± 10	12.81 ± 0.16	1.64	104
BF 4	quartz syenite	380	12°15'	00°15'	16	1.586	8792	0.446	283	0.600	381	15	17.9	196 ± 19	12.40 ± 0.20	1.94	100
BF 5	grano-diorite	400	12°01'	01°56'	17	1.586	8792	0.248	1771	3.098	2211	25	6.2	211 ± 8	12.37 ± 0.16	1.57	100
BF 7	granite	320	10°40'	03°12'	20	1.586	8792	0.502	683	0.743	1010	60	0.02	179 ± 9	13.08 ± 0.15	1.49	104

Note: The fission-track age is a central age, i.e., the mean of the log distribution of single-grain ages weighted by individual measurement precision. The 1σ error indicates the analytic precision; and the standard χ^2 statistic test and the relative error were used to assess the dispersion of individual crystal ages. When $P(\chi^2) > 5\%$ and R.E. < 15%, it is considered that the individual apatite fission-track ages are from a single source. N and ρ are number and areal density of tracks per irradiated sample, respectively.