CHLORINE ISOTOPE DATA OF CHLORIDES CHALLENGE THE PORE FLUID PARADIGM

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Abstract

In order to examine the seawater-seafloor sediment interactions that influence the chemical composition of seawater through time, we examined hundreds of pore fluid geochemical analyses from 13 clay-rich sedimentary successions drilled by the ODP-IODP. Chemical trends such as monotonous increases in Ca^{2+} , and decreases in Mg^{2+} and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ with depth are traditionally interpreted to result from water-rock interaction. In this view, the release of Ca^{2+} into fluids and the uptake of Mg^{2+} and ^{18}O mainly results from the formation of low-temperature clays in the sediment and within underlying basalts. Chloride concentration profiles and isotopic compositions, however, suggest that different processes may influence pore water geochemistry. The data examined here show relatively constant chloride contents but with a systematic decrease in $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ of chlorides with depth from 0 permil (the seawater value) down to -8.5 permil. The $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ data are highly correlated with $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (with $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ down to -5.7 permil).

The ^{37}Cl -depletions of pore fluid chlorides are found in all studied sedimentary piles regardless of tectonic or sedimentary history. These trends cannot be explained by water-rock exchange reactions because minerals formed at low temperature have Cl contents that are too low to compensate for ^{37}Cl depletions observed in pore fluids. Accordingly, we hypothesize that fluid-specific processes are responsible for the ^{37}Cl -depletions of the fluids and that ^{37}Cl -enriched chlorides were expelled out of the sediments into the ocean. After reviewing the fluid-specific processes that are known to change the chlorine isotope ratios in chlorides, we rule out diffusion and gravitational isotope fractionations of chlorides could generate this isotope pattern. The flow of a ^{37}Cl -depleted fluid from the underlying basaltic basement into the sediments could explain the $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ data. But the mechanism that produces depletion in ^{37}Cl of the fluid remains unknown. It cannot be chloride exchanges between fluids and rocks.

Here we show that compaction-induced ion filtration of chlorides through clay-rich membranes can produce the observed pore fluid ^{37}Cl -depletions, with isotope fractionation factors ranging from 1.000 to 1.008 between the chlorides of the expelled fluid (the permeate) and those of the residual fluid (the retentate). We find that smectite-rich sediments are associated with higher isotopic fractionation factors, while illite/chlorite-rich sediments are associated with intermediate values and with clay-poor sediments associated with lower values. This suggests that chlorine isotope fractionation might be controlled by surface charge associated with specific clay minerals. Our calculations show that compaction-induced filtration has the capacity to produce ^{18}O -depletion for oxygen isotope fractionation factors between the expelled fluid and the retentate ranging from 1.000 to 1.005. ^{18}O -enrichment in the expelled fluid is in agreement with the experimental data of Haydon and Graf (1986). Overall, although

further experimental work on both chlorine and oxygen isotopes is certainly needed, the results of this study indicate that ion-filtration should be considered as a potential mechanism for fractionating isotopic species in sediment pore waters, particularly for oxygen isotope ratios whose variations are often commonly attributed to water-rock exchange.

I) Introduction

Water-rock interactions and transport of solutes by water are means by which chemical elements are redistributed at the surface of the Earth. Through these processes, the Earth's surface and subsurface reservoirs, such as seawater, continental crust, sediments, altered oceanic crust, were created, maintained and modified all along the Earth's history. To decipher this history, geochemical tools were developed. They include stable isotope geochemistry of traditional elements (O, H, C, N, S) and non-traditional elements (e.g., Cl, Li, B, Cu, U, Zn, Se). Although chlorine stable isotope geochemistry started in the early times of the stable isotope geochemistry, it remains an under-utilized tool. Yet, chlorine stable isotopes (^{37}Cl & ^{35}Cl) of dissolved chlorides are proved to be powerful tools to describe transport mechanism of fluids. Physical processes mainly fractionate them during fluid transports in geological media: diffusion (Eggenkamp et al., 1994; Hendry et al., 2000; Eastoe et al., 2001; Lavastre et al., 2005; Eggenkamp and Coleman, 2009; Giunta, 2015; Bernachot et al., 2017), ion filtration by fluid advection through clays (Agrinier et al., 2019), gravitational sorting (Giunta et al., 2017a), absorption (Musashi et al., 2007). They are weakly fractionated by the formation of minerals because Cl does not enter much in low-temperature alteration minerals but in evaporite salts (Eggenkamp et al., 2016; 2019) and rarely involved in redox reactions (Ziegler et al., 2001; Bonifacie 2005, Barnes and Cisneros 2012, Selverstone and Sharp 2015; Bonifacie, 2017, Giunta et al., 2017b, Gue et al., 2018). In this light, chlorine stable isotopes are an ideal geochemical tool for describing the physical history of fluids.

That way the chlorine stable isotope compositions are used to examine chlorides of low temperature pore fluids in oceanic sediments. Depletions in ^{37}Cl have been systematically reported in sediments of accretionary prisms of subduction zones ($\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ ranging from -8.5 to 0 ‰ in comparison to seawater, $\delta^{37}\text{Cl} = 0\text{‰}$; Ransom et al., 1998; Spivack et al., 2003; Deyhle et al., 2003; Godon et al., 2004a; Wei et al., 2008; Agrinier et al., 2019) and in other oceanic contexts ($\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ down to -3.5 ‰ Hesse et al., 2000; Bonifacie et al., 2007). In the sediments of subduction zones, Wei et al. (2008) suggested the advection of exogenous ^{37}Cl -depleted rising fluids produced at deep levels to explain these strongly negative $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ values. This explanation remains problematic because no mineral that might sequester sufficient amounts of ^{37}Cl -enriched chlorides to balance the ^{37}Cl -depleted chlorides of the fluids, have been found (Barnes et al., 2006; Bonifacie et al., 2008; Sharp and Barnes, 2008; Wei et al., 2008b; Barnes and Cisneros 2012; Selverstone and Sharp, 2015, Bonifacie, 2017).

Ion filtration, sometimes referred as reverse osmosis, is a mechanism by which ionic species can be separated or mitigated when a liquid electrolyte is forced-flow through a charged membrane. In nature, it is speculated that clay-rich sediments could act as natural membrane, possibly resulting in modifying the chemical and the isotope compositions of porewater fluids circulating within sediment piles (Philipps and Bentley, 1987; Neuzil and Pearson, 2017). Philipps and Bentley have first suggested that such mechanism might have a role in producing the observed ^{37}Cl -depletions in sediment pore waters because ion filtration might fractionate chlorine stable isotopes as negatively charged clay layers repel the negatively charged lighter ^{35}Cl ion slightly more

than the ^{37}Cl ion. Consequently, ^{35}Cl becomes more enriched behind the clay layer relative to the direction of flow because of its higher ionic mobility (Figure 1). Yet, despite this potential isotopic effect, recent work by Neuzil and Pearson (2017), who simulated transport of NaCl across clay membrane, suggests that in natural conditions such mechanism would only produce modest salinity changes in pore fluids. This ion filtration process was invoked to explain the strongly ^{37}Cl -depleted chlorides in fluids advected in mud volcanoes (Godon et al., 2004), in pore fluids of sediments (Bonifacie et al., 2007; Agrinier et al., 2019).

The purpose of the present study expands upon our previous work (Agrinier et al., 2019) and to explore the variability of pore fluids $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ in a wider variety of tectonic contexts (Table 1, supplementary material): i) oceanic basins, small and large, from the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and ii) rises from the Indian and the Atlantic oceans. These new data are here compared to previously published data on sedimentary piles from the Juan de Fuca Ridge Flank in the East of Pacific Ocean (Bonifacie et al., 2007); the foot of a continental shelf (Hesse et al., 2000) and the accretionary prisms from the West of the Pacific Ocean (Deyhle et al., 2003; Agrinier et al., 2019). This set of sedimentary piles encompasses a wide range of sedimentation styles and conditions ranging from high to very low rates of sedimentation (between 0.137m/ka and 0.003m/ka) and high to low rates of compaction (gradient of porosity between -0.16 %/m and -0.018 %/m). The sediment diagenesis temperature is low, less than 100°C in most of the cases (Table 1). The variations of $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ of the pore fluid chlorides are compared to those of other chemical parameters generally used as indicators of the sediment diagenesis : porosity, mineralogy, Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} and oxygen stable isotopes of water, $\delta^{18}\text{O}$, which all change during the sediment ageing (Lawrence et al., 1975; Gieskes, 1976; Lawrence and Gieskes, 1981, Lawrence, 1991).

After Phillips and Bentley (1987)

Figure 1 : Schematic illustration of the Ion filtration process of chloride ions as described by Phillips and Bentley (1987), only chloride anions are drawn. In the flow of water towards the clay membrane, the movement of chloride ions is controlled by the negative electric potential created by the negatively charged surface of the clay particules and by the mobility of the chloride ions. Light chloride ions (^{35}Cl), more mobile than heavy

chloride ions (^{37}Cl), are repelled faster and further from the membrane. Therefore, they have a smaller probability to go through the membrane. This gives rise to chlorine isotope fractionation as light isotopes (^{35}Cl) are less transported through the clay membrane than heavy isotopes (^{37}Cl). Thus if the ion filtration fractionation is controlled by the density of negative charge on the mineral surface, it should be large for minerals with high density of negative charge on surface such as smectite, small or null for low density of negative charge on surface (kaolinite, carbonates) and medium for intermediate density of negative charge on surface (Illite, chlorite).

For hydrogen and oxygen isotope fractionation in water molecule between the retentate and the permeate, Phillips and Bentley (1987) suggest a different mechanism. The increased activity of heavy isotopic species (HDO and H_2^{18}O) in the membrane in comparison to that of H_2^{16}O , might possibly result in the increase of HDO and H_2^{18}O in the retentate.

If these processes occurring during the filtration of porefluids in sedimentary piles hold true, deep pore fluids should be depleted in ^{37}Cl , and enriched in HDO and H_2^{18}O relative to seawater.

Interestingly, these authors report that the water-sediment interactions are not sufficient to explain the decreases in $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and the increases in $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$ in the pore fluids. As a result of which they invoke fluxes of ^{16}O - Ca^{2+} -enriched fluids from the basaltic basement into the overlying sediments. This suggests looking at other ways to explain these chemical changes in the pore fluids of the sediments. In particular the ion filtration that was suggested as a potential process, for modifying the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and ions concentrations of pore fluids (Phillips and Bentley, 1987; Haydon and Graf, 1986; Demir, 1988; Hanshaw and Coplen, 1973; Kharaka and Berry, 1973; and many other).

II) Samples and Methods

We selected 226 pore fluids from 13 ODP-IODP sites (Figure 2, Table 1) with drill holes that deeply penetrated oceanic crust low temperature sediments. Selected sites are exclusively clay-rich sedimentary piles because we previously observed that clays are systematically present at the sites where the depletion of ^{37}Cl in chlorides occurs (Agrinier et al., 2019). The reasons for this are twofold. First, the low permeability of clay-rich sediments ensures a good preservation of the indigenous pore fluids over the geological history of the sedimentary piles. Geological perturbations, such as the invasion of external fluids at high permeability levels, faults, rock sedimentary interfaces, have less impacts on the indigenous fluids. Second, clays play a role, via ion filtration process, in producing the ^{37}Cl -depleted chlorides as suggested by Agrinier et al. (2019).

Table 1

Sites	645	646	647	757	758	997	1026	1028	1030	1150	1201	C0011	C0012
Leg	105			121		164	168			186	195	322 & 333	322
Sediment pile location	Proto oceanic basins Baffin Bay and Labrador Sea, North of Atlantic Ocean			Rifted fragment of oceanic plateaux Ninetyeast Ridge, Center of Indian Ocean		Carolina Rise, Blake Ridge, west margin of Atlantic Ocean	Juan de Fuca Ridge Flank sediments, East of Pacific Ocean			Japan Trench, West of Pacific Ocean	Philippine Basin West of Pacific Ocean	Philippine plate in front of Nankai subduction zone, West of Pacific Ocean	
Age max (Ma)	20	9	55	55	65	6	1.5	1.25	0.65	10	35	14	19
Depth max (mbsf)	1147	714	649	340	491	747	229	132	42	1168	505	850	529
Simplified mineralogy of the sediments	Clay-rich, Carbonate < 20%	Clay-rich, Carbonate < 20%	Clay-rich, Carbonate < 20%	Cb-rich above 220 mbsf; ash and clay-rich below 0.01	Cb-rich above 350 mbsf; ash and clay-rich below 0.012	Clay-rich, Carbonate ≤ 25%	Clay-rich, Carbonate < 10%			Clay-rich, Carbonate < 15%	Clay-rich, Carbonate : rare	Clay-rich, Carbonate : rare	
Sedimentation rate m/ka ¹	0.137	0.085	0.046			0.06	0.37	0.13	0.07	0.075	0.003	0.034	0.017
Compaction rate %/m	-0.13	-0.062	-0.21	-0.15	-0.07	-0.041	-0.17	-0.18	-0.14	-0.018	-0.16	-0.055	-0.092
Maximum of temperature in sediment (°C)	<100 °C ?	<100 °C ?	<100 °C ?	<100 °C	<100 °C	<100 °C	<65 °C	<50 °C	<50 °C	<100 °C	<70 °C	≤ 80 °C	<65 °C
Porosity model parameters ²	(0.58; 400) ⁴ (0.57; 2200) ⁵	(0.75; 1150)	(0.75; 300) ⁶ (0.83; 900) ⁷	(0.74; 400)	(0.76; 900)	(0.72; 1700)	(0.71; 700)	(0.72; 300)	(0.77; 250)	(0.75; 4000)	(0.60; 900)	(0.76; 1200)	(0.72; 745)
Reference	Srivastava et al., 1987a,b,c,d		Peirce et al., 1989a,b,c	Paul et al., 2005a,b	Davis et al., 1997b,c					Sacks et al., 2005a,b	Richter et al., 2005	Saito et al., 2010a,b, Henry et al., 2012a,b	
Minimum δ ³⁷ Cl	-5.22	-4.78	-4.61	-2.31	-2.18	-3.68	-1.9	-2.1	-0.8	-1.11	-3.2	-8.52	-6.8
Depth of minimum δ ³⁷ Cl (mbsf)	1021	714	369	190	491	747	229	132	42	875	505	779	292
Age of minimum δ ³⁷ Cl (Ma)	>10.4	<8.2	<38.5	≈47.5	>68	≥6	≥1.4	≈1.25	≥0.65	7	>32.7	13.3	12.2
K ³⁵	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.94	0.94	1.15	0.97	0.97	0.97	1.6	0.82	1.02	0.985
K ³⁷ /K ³⁵	1.001-1.002 & 1.005-1.007	1.002-1.003	1.001-1.002 & 1.003-1.004	1.001-1.002	1.001-1.002	1.0025-1.0035	1.002-1.003	1.001-1.002	1.001-1.002	1.0005-1.00075	1.004-1.005	1.008-1.005	1.005-1.007
Chemical data ref	Srivastava et al., 1987b,c,d		Peirce et al., 1989b,c	Paul et al., 2005a,b	Davis et al., 1997b,c					Sacks et al., 2005a,b Mora, 2005	Richter et al., 2005	Saito et al., 2010a,b, Henry et al., 2012a,b	
δ ¹⁸ O data ref	Zachos and Cederberg, 1989		Lawrence, 1991	Hesse et al., 2000	Mottl et al., 2000, Bonifacie et al., 2007					Komor and Mottl, 2006	Komor and Mottl, 2006	Destigneville et al., 2016	
δ ³⁷ Cl data ref	This work		This work	Hesse et al., 2000	Bonifacie et al., 2007, Bonifacie, 2005					Deyhle et al., 2003	This work	Agrinier et al., 2019	

¹ For the top 200 meters of the site.² Mean gradient of porosity.³ Given as (Φ₀, λ) for porosity model: Φ = Φ₀ exp(-z/λ) where z is the depth in meter, Φ is the porosity and λ is the compaction length.⁴ For the 0-200 mbsf depth interval.⁵ For the 201-1200 mbsf depth interval.⁶ For the 0-100 mbsf depth interval.⁷ For the 101-800 mbsf depth interval. Cb: carbonate.

Using the pore fluids from ODP-IODP sites benefits from the policy of pore fluid sample preservation, storage and distribution since 1980 and the large scientific literature and data already published notably for chemical and isotope compositions (Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺ and δ¹⁸O). In this study, we use 127 pore fluids obtained from the ODP-IODP core repositories at Bremen and Kochi via the IODP sample and data request procedure (SaDR). They were analyzed for δ³⁷Cl during the course of this study. Additional 99 published δ³⁷Cl data are also considered in this study (Hesse et al., 2000; Deyhle et al., 2003; Bonifacie, 2005; Bonifacie et al., 2007 and Agrinier et al, 2019).

During these ODP-IODP legs, immediately after recovery, pore fluids were extracted from the sediment by squeezing core sections (Manheim, 1966), filtered through 0.45 μm and then stored in glass vials. The squeezing on board the ship was made at very low pressure (< 170 MPa), which ensured that no or very small chemical and isotope fractionations in the extracted pore fluids occurred (Coleman et al., 2001; Mazurek et al., 2015; Bonifacie et al., 2007). Major element concentrations in pore fluids were determined by HPLC using the methods of Gieskes (1974). Concentration in major elements Ca, Mg, Na were compiled from previous publications: Srivastava et al. (1987b, c and d); Peirce et al. (1989b and c); Davis et al. (1997b and c); Saito et al. (2010a and b); and Henry et al. (2012 a and b). The δ¹⁸O values of the pore fluids were compiled from Zachos and Cederberg (1989), Lawrence (1991), Mottl et al. (2000), Mora (2005), Komor and Mottl (2006) and Destigneville et al. (2016) using the CO₂-H₂O equilibration method of Epstein and Mayeda (1953). Precision is better than 0.1 ‰.

The δ³⁷Cl of the pore fluids for Sites 1026, 1028 and 1030 were reported by Bonifacie et al. (2007) and for Sites C0011 and C0012 by Agrinier et al. (2019) using the AgCl-CH₃Cl method routinely used at IGP (Kaufmann, 1984; Eggenkamp, 1994 and Godon, 2004). The external reproducibility of the seawater standard was 0.09 ‰ (1σ, n = 10) in Bonifacie et al (2007), 0.04 ‰ (1σ, n = 18) in Agrinier et al (2019). The δ³⁷Cl of the pore fluids for Site 997 (Hesse et al., 2000) and for Site 1150 (Deyhle et al., 2003) were

measured at the University of Waterloo, Canada, using the AgCl-CH₃Cl method. Precision on reported $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ are 0.15 ‰ (1 σ).

Figure 2 : ODP-IODP Site sedimentary pile pore fluids studied in this work (large black dots). Sites 645, 646 and 647 are in sedimentary basins with decreasing influence of continental influxes in the Atlantic Ocean. Sites 1150, C0011 and C0012 are located in front of subduction zones offshore Japan, West of Pacific Ocean. Site 1201 is in the northern West Philippine Basin, West of Pacific Ocean. Sites 757 and 758 are on ocean plateaux in the center of Indian Ocean. Site 997 is at the foot of the continental margin of west Atlantic Ocean. Sites 1026, 1028 and 1030 are on the east flank of the Juan de Fuca Ridge, East of Pacific Ocean. Drill site map from ODP-IODP : Green dots are DSDP Legs 1-96. Blue dots are ODP Legs 100-210. Red dots are IODP Expeditions 301-348. Purple dots are IODP Expeditions 349-371.

For the present study, 127 pore fluids from the Sites 645, 646, 647, 757, 758 and 1201 were measured for $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ of chlorides at IPGP using the AgCl-CH₃Cl method and dual-inlet gas source mass spectrometer (Delta plus XP or Delta V from ThermoFisher), as originally described in Eggenkamp (1994) and adapted at Institut de Physique du Globe de Paris as described in Godon et al. (2004). Over the course of the present study, the external reproducibility of the seawater standard was excellent (± 0.025 ‰, 1 σ , n = 48). Eighteen pore fluids were measured twice. The mean absolute $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ difference value between duplicate measurements was 0.022 ± 0.018 ‰.

The many decade long-term storage of the pore fluids since their shipboard sampling has been realized without loss in quality for chlorine isotopes of chlorides as suggested by the strong correlations between the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ data (measured by others: Zachos and Cederberg, in 1989, Lawrence in 1991, Mottl et al. in 2000, Mora in 2005, Komor and Mottl, in 2006) and the $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ data (measured by us in 2007, 2017 and 2019 and taken

from literature), (see below Figure 6 and Figure sup 2). Alterations of chlorine isotopes of chlorides during the handling, storage, shipment, such as contamination, adsorption onto the surface of containers, drying of the pore fluids would certainly have affected the quality of these $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ - $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ correlations.

III) Depth profiles of chemical and isotopic compositions

Figure 3: Geochemical characters of chlorides of the pore fluids (data from Table of supplementary material): **Top** : Depth profiles of chloride concentrations, $[\text{Cl}^-]$. **bottom**: chlorine isotope compositions of chlorides ($\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$) vs. $[\text{Cl}^-]$. Only $[\text{Cl}^-]$ of Sedimentary piles 645, 757, 997, 1150, 1201 and C0012 deviate significantly from the chloride seawater concentration ($\approx 558 \text{ mM}$). In the other sedimentary piles (646, 647, 1026, 1028, 1030 and C0011), $[\text{Cl}^-]$ stays, within a few percent, close to the seawater chloride concentration. ($\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ of seawater chlorides from Godon et al., 2004b).

Chemical and isotope compositions of the pore fluids are given in the Table of the supplementary material. Figures 3 and 4 display depth profiles of the pore fluid chlorine isotopic compositions, $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$, and concentrations, $[\text{Cl}^-]$.

While the chloride concentration is similar to that of seawater at the top of all the sedimentary piles ($\approx 558\text{mM}$), the chloride concentration profiles evolve differently at depth (Figure 3). In sedimentary piles 757, 1201 and C0012, $[\text{Cl}^-]$ increases with depth ($\leq 16\%$) while it decreases with depth in sedimentary piles 645, 997, 1150 and C0011 ($\leq 25\%$), with a significant decrease of 45% in site 1150). In the other sedimentary piles, $[\text{Cl}^-]$ stays roughly close to the seawater concentration ($\pm 15\%$).

In Figure 4, all the investigated sedimentary piles systematically describe a decrease in $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$, from seawater value ($= 0\text{‰}$) at the top of the sedimentary pile to very negative minima (lowest $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ values is -8.52‰ at C0011) which are often found at the greatest depth. Positive $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ values are extremely rare, only 3 values out of 226 data and are weakly ^{37}Cl -enriched relative to seawater (maximum $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ value is $+0.26\text{‰}$). In general, the decrease in $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ is larger than 5‰ for the thick sedimentary piles (645, 646, 647, 1150, C0011 and C0012, that sampled pore fluids deeper than 400 mbsf and small ($\leq 2\text{‰}$) for thinner sedimentary piles (757, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1201). Sedimentary pile 1150 with pore fluids as deep as 1150 mbsf is an anomaly as the maximum depletion in $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ is only -1.1‰ at 875 mbsf.

Near the seafloor, the $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ profiles are rather smooth whatever the complexity of the lithostratigraphy of the sedimentary piles. However, in sedimentary pile 647, the $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ profile present discontinuities associated with porosity jumps and the sedimentary hiatuses, but such discontinuity does not show up for sedimentary pile 758, which also has porosity jumps and a sedimentary hiatus.

Generally, the gradients of the $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ versus depth are about the same, about $\approx -0.009 \pm 0.002\text{‰.m}^{-1}$ except for Sedimentary pile 1150, which has a much smaller gradient, -0.0025‰.m^{-1} . In all the sedimentary piles, when depth is deeper than 300-400 mbsf, the $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ profiles become noisy and their gradients flatten and eventually reversed (Sites 647, C0011 & C0012). The noise in the $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ profiles increases with depth. This can be interpreted as the decrease in the influence of the seawater chlorides into the sedimentary pile. The damping of the gradients suggests that there are minima to the depletion of ^{37}Cl , which are different from one pile to another.

Figure 4 : Depth profiles of the chlorine stable isotope ratio of chlorides ($\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$) of the pore fluids discussed in this work (data from data from Table of supplementary material). Noteworthingly amongst the 226 samples analysed here, all but 3 $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ data, are negative, that is depleted in ^{37}Cl relative to seawater (SMOC, the standard mean ocean chloride, is a very good representation of the seawater whose $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ variability was measured smaller than ± 0.08 ‰ on 24 seawater samples collected worldwide (Godon et al., 2004b). mbsf: meter below seafloor.

Sedimentary pile 1150 $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ minimum is -1.1 ‰; minima of 645, 646, 647 and 997 are -5 ‰, minimum of C0012 is -7 ‰ and that of C0011 is -8.5 ‰. Similar dampings of the gradient of the $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ and minima are common in clay-rich sedimentary piles. They are observed in sedimentary piles of Sites 808, 1173 and 1174 where gradients are

larger, about $-0.022 \pm 0.01 \text{ ‰.m}^{-1}$ and minima are -8, -6 and -6 ‰ respectively, (data from Wei et al. (2008), not reported here). Sites 757, 1026, 1028, 1030 and 1201 do not show constant gradients, and consequently have no local minima probably because the sedimentary pile was not drilled deep enough (only 160 and 360 mbsf for Sedimentary piles 757 and 1201, respectively) and/or because the sedimentary pile was not mature in term of thickness or age (1026-1028-1030, ages $\leq 1.5 \text{ Ma}$) to reach a limit of ^{37}Cl -depletion. The minima are systematically located in clay-rich depth intervals with low permeability, 800-1000 mbsf in 645 (Thiebault et al. 1989); 700-800 mbsf in 646 (Cremer et al. 1989); 400-500 mbsf in 647 (Nielsen et al., 1989); 700-800 mbsf in 997 (Paull et al., 1996); 700-800 mbsf in C0011 and 300-400 mbsf in C0012 (Underwood et al, 2010); Henry et al., 2012a,b); 900-1000 mbsf in 808 (Mikada et al., 2002a); 600-650 mbsf in 1173 (Mikada et al., 2002b); 1000-1050 mbsf in 1174, (Moore et al., 2001)). As suggested by Agrinier et al. (2019), these low-permeability conditions have contributed to create and to preserve ^{37}Cl -depleted chlorides over longer periods up to 50 Ma in Sedimentary piles 646 and 757.

Figure 5: The pore fluid concentrations of Ca^{2+} (upper left), Mg^{2+} (upper center), Na^{+} (upper right), $[\text{Na}^{+}]/[\text{Cl}^{-}]$ ratio (bottom left), $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (bottom center) depth profiles and the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ vs. $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$ graph (bottom right). On the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ vs. $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$ graph, the lines of Lawrence and Gieskes (1981) are reported. They are the mean gradient (-0.13‰ per mM, dash line) and the preferred gradient (-0.08‰ per mM, solid line) of a vast set of oceanic crust pore fluids

All these sedimentary piles have pore fluids that display increase in $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$, decreases in $[\text{Mg}^{2+}]$, $[\text{Na}^{+}]$ contents and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values with depth (Figure 5). These geochemical changes are common features in oceanic sediment pore fluids (Lawrence et al., 1975, 1979; Gieskes et al., 1976; Lawrence and Gieskes, 1981; Gieskes and Lawrence, 1981).

Ca^{2+} increases by a factor 1 to 23 relative to seawater content (10 mM) depending the sedimentary pile. Each sedimentary pile has a specific and well-defined gradient of increase (Figure 5) spanning from very small ($\leq 0.05 \text{ mM.m}^{-1}$ in 997, 645 and 1150) to very large values ($> 0.5 \text{ mM.m}^{-1}$ in 1201 and 757).

Mg^{2+} decreases from seawater value (54 mM) to values as low as zero. The gradient of decrease is large for Sedimentary piles 1030 and 1201, which have lost almost all the Mg^{2+} within the first 200 mbsf. Gradients are medium for most of the sedimentary piles and small for 645, 647 and 758 (less than -0.05 mM.m^{-1}).

$[\text{Na}^+]$ data are available only for 7 sedimentary piles (1026, 1028, 1030, 1150, 1201, C0011 & C0012). The $[\text{Na}^+]$ gradients of decrease are generally small or null at the top of the sedimentary piles then, increase eventually at depths deeper than 200 mbsf (1201, C0012, 1150). The change in $[\text{Na}^+]$ offsets the changes in $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$ and in $[\text{Mg}^{2+}]$.

For $\delta^{18}\text{O}$, the gradient of decrease is large for Sedimentary piles C0012, 1201 and C0011 (-0.02 ‰.m^{-1}), medium for most of the sites and small or null for 1150 and 997 ($< -0.005 \text{ ‰.m}^{-1}$) (Figure 5, subplane of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ vs. depth). As shown in Lawrence and Gieskes (1981) for a large number of sedimentary piles, each sedimentary pile has a specific $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ - $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$ relationship.

Figure 6 : the $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ data of the pore fluids discussed in this work. Most of the data plot on « The main trend » that links the SW extremum, slightly ^{18}O -enriched (by about $+0.5 \text{ ‰}$) in comparison to SMOW, to the A1' extremum (sample 322-C0011B 55R-2), strongly depleted in ^{18}O and ^{37}Cl (of Agrinier et al., 2019). The « main trend », $\delta^{37}\text{Cl} \approx 1.37 * \delta^{18}\text{O} - 0.42$, may be explained by variable contributions of the process that created the

extremum A1'. Note that the $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ - $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ trends of Sedimentary piles 1150 and 1201 are shifted above « The main trend ».

The most striking features emerging from the pore fluid data are the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ - $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ linear correlations illustrated in Figure 6. There, it appears that pore fluids, from 9 of the 13 investigated sedimentary piles (646, 647, 757, 758, 1026, 1028, 1030, C0011 & C0012) plot on a main trend between the seawater extremum (SW: $\delta^{18}\text{O} = +0.5$, $\delta^{37}\text{Cl} = 0$) and the A1' extremum ($\delta^{18}\text{O} = -5.66$, $\delta^{37}\text{Cl} = -8.52$, Sample 322-C0011B 55R-2) of C0011 as defined in Agrinier et al. (2019). This linear correlation has a slope of ca. 1.4 (correlation coefficient is 0.98 with $n = 126$). Sedimentary piles 645, 1150 and 1201 data define three other linear trends above the main trend. Sedimentary pile 1026 linear trend has a much steeper slope, of ca. 2.2, than that of the main trend. The sedimentary pile 997 is the only one to not show a $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ - $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ relationship. However, it should be noticed that no variation of the variation of the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ is observed with depth in this pile. Overall, in 12 of the 13 studied sedimentary piles, strong linear correlations between the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ of water and the $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ of the pore fluids are observed (Table 2).

Table 2 : Slope and intercept of the $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ - $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ relationship for each site ($\delta^{37}\text{Cl} = \text{slope} * \delta^{18}\text{O} + \text{intercept}$), data displayed on Figure 6. Sedimentary pile 997 is not reported because it does not display a clear $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ - $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ linear relationship ($r \approx 0.42$, $n=16$). The main trend is composed of the pore fluids from sedimentary piles 646, 647, 757, 758, 1028, 1030, C0011 and C0012)

Site	645	646	647	757	758	1026	1028	1030	1150	1201	C0011	C0012	Main trend
Number of data	23	18	10	30	13	13	11	6	19	17	20	8	147
Correlation coefficient	0.951	0.988	0.994	0.926	0.964	0.893	0.990	0.974	0.746	0.980	0.994	0.989	0.980
Slope	1.837	1.278	1.229	0.784	0.938	2.244	1.123	1.000	0.782	0.677	1.427	1.306	1.373
Sigma on slope	0.054	0.031	0.039	0.024	0.051	0.184	0.061	0.270	0.028	0.038	0.027	0.048	0.079
Intercept	0.825	-0.484	-0.501	-0.616	-0.720	-0.688	-0.545	-0.547	1.678	1.322	-0.433	-0.628	-0.424
Sigma on intercept	0.120	0.056	0.065	0.022	0.046	0.066	0.042	0.048	0.105	0.136	0.109	0.177	0.0168
r_{error}	0.941	0.807	0.745	0.577	0.735	0.206	0.381	-0.075	0.974	0.978	0.948	0.958	0.682
Fisher's $p(H_0)$ value**	$< 8 \cdot 10^{-18}$	$< 6 \cdot 10^{-17}$	$< 6 \cdot 10^{-8}$	$< 8 \cdot 10^{-23}$	$< 2 \cdot 10^{-8}$	$< 4 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$< 2 \cdot 10^{-8}$	$< 2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$< 3 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$< 3 \cdot 10^{-14}$	$< 4 \cdot 10^{-22}$	$< 7 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$< 10^{-200}$

* the correlation coefficient between the error on slope and the error on intercept. Slope, intercept and errors were calculated using algorithm of Minster et al. (1978). **The probability of obtaining a $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ - $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ relationship equal to or more extreme than the one observed considering the null hypothesis is true.

To compare the $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ - $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ trends, we display the error ellipses (uncertainty domain at the 86% probability level) for the slope and the intercept of each $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ - $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ lines (Table 2 and Figure 7). Ellipses of sedimentary piles that plot on the main trend overlap each other suggesting that these sedimentary piles display the very similar linear relationship.

Figure 7 : Error ellipses at 86% probability level for the slope and intercept of the $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ - $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ relationships displayed on Figure 5. Dashed rectangle delimits the members of the « main trend » between the SW and A1' endmembers of Figure 5. No ellipse is shown for Sedimentary pile 997 because it does not display a clear $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ - $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ linear relationship ($r = 0.42$).

Nine sedimentary piles (646, 647, 757, 758, 1026, 1028, 1030, C0011 and C0012) have linear trends with intercept values concentrated closely to -0.57 ± 0.10 . This means that for $\delta^{37}\text{Cl} = 0 \text{ ‰}$ (the seawater value) the interpolated $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ value is $0.50 \pm 0.18 \text{ ‰}$ (1σ). This interval is in agreement with that of the seawater's $\delta^{18}\text{O}$, ranging from 0.1 to 0.6 ‰, over the last 5 My (Cramer et al., 2011). The three other sites: 645 (= 0.82), 1150 (= 0.37) and 1201 (= 1.32) have intercept values significantly higher than -0.5. The slopes are in the 0.5-1.5 interval mostly.

IV) Discussion

Remarkably, all the pore fluids but those of Sedimentary pile 997 have similar geochemical relationships between their major components: a marked enrichment in Ca^{2+} and marked depletions in Mg^{2+} , ^{18}O , ^{37}Cl in comparison with the seawater concentrations. Chlorinity remains close to that of seawater (within $\pm 20 \%$) but in Sedimentary piles 1150 (decreased by 45 %) and 1201 (increased by 25%). These geochemical characters are occurring in all the clay-rich sedimentary piles whatever the tectonic context: subduction zone accretionary prisms (1150, C0011, C0012), ridge flanks (1026, 1028, 1030), sedimentary basins (645, 646, 647), oceanic plateaux and basins (757, 758, 1201).

IV.1) chlorine isotope composition of chlorides

The systematic depletion of ^{37}Cl in chlorides of all the pore fluids in comparison to seawater is intriguing as chlorides are unreactive which causes them to remain in solution with very little incorporation into minerals at low temperature. Clay minerals can store less than 100 ppm Cl (Kendrick, 2018), which is much lower than the pore fluids ($\approx 19000 \text{ ppm Cl}$). Hence clays cannot compensate for the missing ^{37}Cl of pore

fluid chloride without calling for unrealistic $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ values (≥ 200 ‰) of chloride stored within clays. Therefore the missing ^{37}Cl cannot be sequestered in mineral structure or adsorbed on their surfaces. Bonifacie et al. (2007) investigated whether residual chlorides, either in the form of salts formed by desiccation or adsorbed on mineral surfaces, in the cores and pore fluid chlorides obtained by squeezing have different values $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$. They were shown to be identically ^{37}Cl -depleted. In consequence, the conservation of chlorine isotopes leads to deduce that the process creating the ^{37}Cl -depleted chloride pore fluids expelled out of the sediment ^{37}Cl -enriched chloride fluids or that ^{37}Cl -depleted chloride fluids have invaded the sediments. Thus, the geochemical properties of chlorides suggests that processes that specifically involving the fluids should be examined. In the following part, we address the physical processes occurring in pore fluids, such as mixing of fluid, diffusion and gravity, ion filtration, which are known to change the chlorine isotope ratios of chlorides.

IV.1.1 Mixing by advection of ^{37}Cl -depleted fluid into the sedimentary piles. This process was proposed for subduction zone accretionary sedimentary prisms (Ransom et al., 1995; Spivack et al., 2002 and Wei et al., 2008). Indeed, invasion of exogenous deep fluids into the sedimentary piles could explain the observed ^{37}Cl , ^{18}O , Mg^{2+} and Ca^{2+} changes. It would require the injected fluids to be depleted in ^{37}Cl , ^{18}O and Mg^{2+} and enriched in Ca^{2+} such as the A1' extremum (i.e. sample 322-C0011B 55R-2 with $\delta^{37}\text{Cl} = -8.52$ ‰, $\delta^{18}\text{O} = -5.66$ ‰, $\text{Mg}^{2+} \leq 1.7$ mM and $[\text{Ca}^{2+}] \geq 47$ mM, Table 2 and Figure 6). From a compilation of porefluid in many sedimentary piles, Lawrence and coworkers proposed such contributions of ^{18}O - Ca^{2+} modified deep fluids coming from the basalts of Layer II of the oceanic crust to explain the depletions in ^{18}O and the enrichments in Ca^{2+} which cannot be entirely explained by water-rock exchanges in the sediment (Lawrence et al., 1975, 1979; Gieskes et al., 1976; Lawrence and Gieskes, 1981; Gieskes and Lawrence, 1981). Then, in the sedimentary piles studied here, where altered basalts are constituting the basement, the process of advection of deep fluid upwards may contribute to explain the ^{18}O - Ca^{2+} data. However Bonifacie et al. (2007) measured at the bottom of Sedimentary pile 1026, fluids that advect from the basaltic basement. They measure chlorinity and $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ close to those of seawater (551 mM and -0.28 ‰), thus isotopically distinct from the ^{37}Cl -depleted chloride measured in the local pore fluids (of ca. -1.9 ‰). Similar contrasts occur in Sedimentary Piles C0011 and C0012, where the near the basaltic basement pore fluids, have less marked depletions in ^{37}Cl (respectively -5.16 ‰ & -2.58 ‰) than most ^{37}Cl -depleted pore fluids (respectively -8.5 ‰ and -5.7 ‰). Thus for these three cases, the fluids escaping from the basaltic basements of the oceanic crust have are not impoverished enough in ^{37}Cl to explain the observed ^{37}Cl -depletions in the sediment pore fluids. Moreover, to explain the depletions in ^{37}Cl of the pore fluids of the sediments, the deep fluid upward advection would require very large fluxes ($\geq 10^{-5}$ Mole of $\text{Cl} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{year}$) in order to overprint the pristine seawater-like isotopic composition ($\delta^{37}\text{Cl} = 0$ ‰) of the chloride. Such large fluxes are hardly compatible with a typical characteristic of clay-rich sediments (including those studied here), which is their extremely low permeabilities.

Instead, as the ^{37}Cl -depletion of chlorides is a common character of all the studied sedimentary piles, we suggest that the process responsible for the observed depletions in ^{37}Cl must be specific to the sedimentary piles.

IV.1.2) Diffusion and Gravity : for large chloride concentration gradients, aqueous diffusion of chlorides produces ^{37}Cl -depletions of the low concentration side (Eggenkamp et al., 1994; Hendry et al., 2000; Lavastre et al., 2005; Eggenkamp and

Coleman, 2009, Giunta 2015). Current knowledge on chlorine isotope fractionation factors for diffusion (1.00128 – 1.00192, Eggenkamp and Coleman, 2009) and on chloride diffusion coefficients (1 to 3 10⁻⁹ m²/s, Eggenkamp and Coleman, 2009; Li and Gregory, 1974, Giunta 2015) show that it is not possible to generate a ³⁷Cl-depletion larger than 1 ‰, with chloride concentrations in the 100-1000 mM range within a diffusion time smaller than 100 Ma. ³⁷Cl decreases larger than 3 ‰ are obtained only for chloride concentrations downstream lower than 10 mM i.e. unrealistic conditions in the oceanic sediment pore fluids. Thus diffusion of chlorides cannot be the process that generates the observed ³⁷Cl-depletions in the oceanic crust pore fluids. Recently, Giunta et al. (2017a) have also proposed that in vertical water profile, a dynamic equilibrium between diffusion and gravitational settling would result in typical ³⁷Cl increase with depth – which is the opposite of what is observed in the sedimentary piles studied here.

IV.1.3) Ion filtration induced by compaction: As shown in the figure of the supplementary material (Figure sup. 1), there are good similarities in shape between porosity and ³⁷Cl profiles at most of sedimentary piles. This suggests that the compaction, which drives the evolution of porosity in sedimentary piles, may have some influence on the chlorine isotope compositions of chlorides. Since compaction reduces the porosity, pore fluids are forced to flow through solid part (mainly clays) of the sediment (Berner, 1981; Hutchinson, 1985). This creates the filtration of dissolved ions by clays. As suggested by Philipps and Bentley (1982), it could produce chlorine isotope fractionation because the mobility of ³⁷Cl⁻ is smaller than that of ³⁵Cl⁻ (see Figure 1).

The intensity of the compaction-induced ion filtration can be assessed via F_{fluid} :

$$F_{fluid} = 1 - \left[\frac{\phi_z (1 - \Phi_0)}{\Phi_0 (1 - \phi_z)} \right] \quad (1)$$

which gives the proportion of initial fluid lost by the sediment at depth z due to compaction (Φ_0 , is porosity at depth z=0, and Φ_z , that at depth z, Agrinier et al., 2019). Analogously, at depth z, $F_{chloride}$,

$$F_{chloride} = 1 - \left[\frac{\phi_z (1 - \Phi_0)}{\Phi_0 (1 - \phi_z)} \frac{[Cl^-]_z}{[Cl^-]_{seawater}} \right] \quad (2)$$

the proportion of initial chlorides lost by the sediment is obtained by writing that the change of the quantity of chloride for a given mass of solid ($[Cl^-]_{seawater}$ and $[Cl^-]_z$ are chlorinities at the seawater-sediment interface and at depth z, respectively). In fact, $F_{chloride}$ measures not only the effect of the compaction but also includes the effects of diagenetic processes that changes chlorinity via water consumption and production. $F_{chloride}$ and F_{fluid} are close if $[Cl^-]_z$ is close to $[Cl^-]_{seawater}$. Getting a value Φ_0 from the present day porosity profile is not straightforward as the style of sedimentation and burial history may have changed with time and consequently sediment layers could have compacted at different rates with respect to overburden pressure. Porosity profiles that fit well the steady-state compaction equation ($\Phi_z = \Phi_0 \exp(-z/\lambda)$, where z is the depth and λ , the compaction length; Athy, 1930) are those of Sedimentary piles 646, 757, 758, 997, 1150, C0011 and C0012. Their Φ_0 values can be determined and their F_{fluid} and $F_{chloride}$ calculated.

Figure 8: Comparison of Sedimentary piles 646, 757, 758, 997, 1150, C0011 and C0012 pore fluid chloride data with curves of the 1D model of compaction-induced ion filtration of pore fluids of Agrinier et al. (2019). F_{chloride} is the proportion of initial pore fluid chlorides lost by the reduction of porosity induced by sediment compaction (note Y-axis is inverted). CSP: closed sedimentary pile (expelled fluid migrates vertically through the pile); OSP: open sedimentary pile (expelled fluid migrates out of the pile through fractures). The chloride concentration curves are for K_{Cl} values ($= [\text{Cl}]_{\text{expelled fluid}}/[\text{Cl}]_{\text{residual fluid}}$, the partition coefficient of chloride between the expelled and the residual fluids), which are ranging between 0.94 and 1.60. K^{35} ($= {}^{35}\text{Cl}_{\text{expelled fluid}}/{}^{35}\text{Cl}_{\text{residual fluid}}$) is that for ${}^{35}\text{Cl}$ and K^{37} that for ${}^{37}\text{Cl}$. The $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ curves are for the chlorine isotope fractionation factor, $\alpha^{37}\text{Cl}/{}^{35}\text{Cl}_{(\text{expelled fluid-residual fluid})} = K^{37}/K^{35}$, ranging from 1.008 to 1.001. (nb. The K^{37} values are varied within a few 10^{-3} above the K^{35} values and therefore $K_{\text{Cl}} \approx K^{35} \approx K^{37}$, not necessarily equal to 1). These values of K 's are mandatory to reproduce both the $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ and the chloride concentrations of the pore fluids.

These sites, with « regular » porosity profile, define trends in the $[\text{Cl}^-]$ and $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ diagrams (Figure 8). They can be fitted to a ion filtration model of Agrinier et al. (2019) using a boundary condition at the sediment-seawater interface to open the top of the sedimentary piles to exchange with seawater ($\delta^{37}\text{Cl} = 0$ ‰ and $[\text{Cl}^-] = 558$ mM). This leads to dilute the ${}^{37}\text{Cl}$ -enriched pore fluids that form in the upper part of the pile in contact with seawater.

The partition coefficient of chlorides (K_{Cl}) between the expelled fluid and the residual fluid determines the enrichment or the depletion in chlorides with respect to the seawater value ($K_{\text{Cl}} = [\text{Cl}^-]_{\text{expelled fluid}}/[\text{Cl}^-]_{\text{residual fluid}}$). Modeled K_{Cl} are always very close to

unity at the level of a few percent, reflecting the overall small deviation from the seawater chlorinity within sedimentary piles. Sedimentary piles 997 and C0011 have K_{Cl} of 1.15 and 1.02 respectively and Sedimentary piles 757, 758 and C0012 have K_{Cl} of 0.94, 0.94 and 0.985 respectively. Overall, our model suggest that ion filtration would not partition a lot chlorides across clay membranes. Sedimentary pile 1150 yields K_{Cl} value at 1.60, significantly above unity because $[Cl^-]$ decreases to 307 mM. However, the cause of this decrease in $[Cl^-]$ may be the addition of fresh water from the dehydration of hydrated minerals, destabilization of gas hydrates or fresh water advected from the deep levels (Deyhle et al., 2003; Mora, 2005) that could mask the effect of ion filtration on $[Cl^-]$ but would have no or very little impact on the $\delta^{37}Cl$.

Chlorine isotope fractionation factors (K^{37}/K^{35}) are systematically above 1, ranging between 1.0005 and 1.008, indicating that the expelled chlorides must be enriched in ^{37}Cl in comparison to the residual fluid. These chlorine isotope fractionation factors (K^{37}/K^{35}) values appear weakly dependent on the K_{Cl} values as long as $[Cl^-]$ is within the 400 – 700 mM interval which is generally the case except for the lower part of Sedimentary pile 1150.

Sedimentary piles 1150 fluids fit the model curve with small chlorine isotope fractionation factors between 1.00075 and 1.0005. Such small factors were expected since the ^{37}Cl -depletion of chlorides is only -1.1 ‰ from the seawater' $\delta^{37}Cl$ value. Although clays are abundant in this sedimentary pile, chlorite/kaolinite is more abundant than smectite.

Sedimentary piles 757 & 758 pore fluids fit the model curve with chlorine isotope fractionation factors of between 1.001 and 1.002. There rather small fractionation factors can be explained by the near absence of clay at the top of these two sedimentary piles, dominated by calcareous ooze (carbonate contents > 70 %). In Sedimentary pile 757, clays, chlorite/smectite, are significantly abundant (i.e. > 50 percent) only below 220 mbsf, in the waterlain ashes and tuffs. Similarly in Sedimentary pile 758, clay, chlorite/smectite, is the dominant component only below 300 mbsf (Peirce et al. 1989c). This suggests that chlorine isotopes were fractionated mostly in the lower units and that resulting ^{37}Cl -depleted fluids were transported upwards and partially mixed with seawater-like fluid into the upper carbonate ooze. The carbonate ooze tops would not have the capacity to produce ^{37}Cl -depleted chlorides because they are clay-poor and consequently the chloride electric repulsion by negatively charged clay surfaces is weak. Moreover, the carbonate ooze has reduced capacity to store ^{37}Cl -depleted chlorides because of their relatively high permeability in comparison to clay-rich sediments.

Sedimentary piles 646 & 997 fit the model curve with chlorine isotope fractionation factors of 1.003. Carbonate contents are low in these piles (≤ 25 %). In Sedimentary pile 646, the abundances of smectites and illites largely dominate that of chlorites at the top of the sedimentary pile and the abundance of smectite steady increases with depth. (Cremer et al., 1989). Sedimentary pile 997 clay abundance is large and constant but the nature of clays has not been determined (Paull et al., 1996). As seen above, these sedimentary piles present unusual geochemical features: $[Ca^{2+}]$ and $\delta^{18}O$ are unchanged from seawater values whereas $[Mg^{2+}]$ is consumed.

Sedimentary piles C0011 and C0012 fit the model curve with chlorine isotope fractionation factors of 1.004-1.008. These large fractionation factors are obtained for sedimentary piles with large abundance of clays (smectites and mixed-layer clay minerals, Underwood; 2000) and low carbonate contents (<10%).

From this set of « regular compaction» sedimentary piles, there appears to be a close relationship between the abundance of clays in the sedimentary pile and the chlorine

isotope fractionation. The higher the clay abundance, the larger the chlorine isotope fractionation. In particular, large chlorine isotope fractionations are obtained when clays dominated by smectites. The ages of the ^{37}Cl -depletion maxima are all in the 6 to 19 Ma age interval.

The sedimentary piles 645, 647 and 1201 are older; they have complex histories of sedimentation involving lithologic discontinuities and sedimentary hiatuses. They display non-regular porosity profiles (Figure sup 1) that cannot be fitted with a single compaction equation of Athy (1930) over the whole drilled hole. However, in non-perturbed sedimentary intervals, a $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ – F_{chloride} relationships appears (Figures 9, 10 & 11)

Sedimentary pile 645 data are divided in two intervals on the basis of the lithology and porosity profiles (Srivastava et al., 1987d; Bush, 1989; Figure sup 1). In the shallow depth interval, 0 to 200 mbsf, lithology is made of calcareous silty clays deposited by turbidity currents and clay mineralogy is dominated by illite and chlorite. In the bottom depth interval, below 200 mbsf, lithology is made of sand-bearing silty muds with clay mineralogy dominated by smectite (Thiebault et al., 1989). The shallow interval data fit the ion filtration model curves with chlorine isotope fractionation, in the 1.001-1.002 range while those of the bottom interval fit the ion filtration model curves with large chlorine isotope fractionations in the 1.005-1.007 range (Figure 9).

Figure 9: The $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ – F_{chloride} relationship for Sedimentary pile 645. Above 200 mbsf, clay mineralogy is dominated by illite and chlorite while it is dominated by smectite below 200 mbsf. The $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ – F_{chloride} relationships for the pore fluids sampled above 200 mbsf can be fitted with compaction-induced ion filtration model curves with chlorine isotope fractionation between 1.001 and 1.002, while that for the pore fluids below 200 mbsf requires chlorine isotope fractionation larger than 1.005.

Sedimentary pile 647 is also divided in two intervals. The shallow depth interval ($z < 140$ mbsf) and the bottom depth interval ($z > 140$ mbsf) are separated by a 10 Ma sedimentation hiatus in the Miocene times. This limit corresponds to a change in the mode of sedimentation from ice rafting and bottom currents above to hemipelagic sedimentation below (Bush, 1989; Srivastava et al., 1987d). The shallow depth interval

data plot close the ion filtration model at 1.001 whereas those of bottom depth interval fit the ion filtration model with chlorine isotope fractionation of 1.003 to 1.004 (Figure 10).

Figure 10: The $\delta^{37}\text{Cl} - F_{\text{chloride}}$ relationship for Sedimentary pile 647. Above 140 mbsf, where a major hiatus occurs, clay mineralogy is dominated by Illite and chlorite while it is dominated by smectite under 140 mbsf.

Mineralogy of the bottom depth interval is largely dominated by smectites whose abundance is constant, at about 50 % (Nielsen et al., 1989). Clays of unknown mineralogy dominate the shallow depth interval.

Site 1201 is the only sedimentary pile where pore fluid chloride content increases markedly with depth (Figure 3). Only data from the bottom depth interval (i.e. below the two sedimentary hiatuses Miocene and Oligocene times, $z > 200$ mbsf) are available. They can be fitted with the ion filtration model curves with chlorine isotope fractionation between 1.004 and 1.005 and K_{Cl} as small as 0.82 (Figure 11). In the upper part, $z < 200$ mbsf, the lithology is made of interbedded sandstone and bioturbated silty claystone with breccia deposited by turbidity currents, mineralogy is dominated by expandable and poorly crystallized clay minerals. Below 200 mbsf, a marked change in clay mineralogy is evident with the appearance of well-crystallized smectite downhole (Salisbury et al., 2002).

Figure 11 : The $\delta^{37}\text{Cl} - F_{\text{chloride}}$ relationship for Sedimentary pile 1201. Only chlorides from the bottom interval (i.e. below the two sedimentary Miocene and Oligocene hiatuses, $z >$

200 mbsf) can be fitted with the compaction-induced ion filtration model curves with chlorine isotope fractionation between 1.004 and 1.005 and K_{Cl} as small as 0.82.

In the smectite-rich intervals of these three « perturbed » sedimentary piles suggested $\delta^{37}Cl - F_{chloride}$ relationships fit the ion filtration model with large chlorine isotope fractionations (in the 1.003-1.005 range).

Sedimentary piles 1026, 1028 and 1030 are younger than 1.5 Ma and display porosities that undergo only small reduction with burial. As a consequence, compaction equation parameters cannot be easily estimated. However approximate relationships between $\delta^{37}Cl$ and $F_{chloride}$ can be suggested (Figure 12). For these three young sedimentary piles, small chlorine isotope fractionations, in the 1.003-1.001 interval are inferred. In these piles, clay mineralogy is dominated by illite and chlorite+kaolinite while smectites and carbonates are minor components (Underwood and Hoke, 2000).

Figure 12 : The $\delta^{37}Cl - F_{chloride}$ relationships for Sedimentary piles 1026, 1028 and 1030. The compaction-induced ion filtration model curves with small chlorine isotope fractionation, lower than 1.003, can fit the chlorine data.

The compaction-induced ion filtration modeling of this set of 13 clay-rich sedimentary piles shows that large chlorine isotope fractionations are obtained when clays are dominated by smectites. For clays dominated by illite, chlorite and kaolinite, small chlorine isotope fractionations are obtained, whereas null or very small chlorine isotope fractionations are obtained for carbonate-rich sediments. In all cases but one, the value of the K_{Cl} , the partition coefficient of chlorides between the expelled fluid and the residual fluid obtained is very close to unity, suggesting that ion filtration of chlorides through clay membrane would only have a small impact on $[Cl^-]$. This is surprising if the negative charges of the clay membrane surfaces repel chloride ions and thus would slow the passage of chlorides through the clay membranes as envisaged in the Phillips and Bentley ion filtration theory. In this case K_{Cl} values would be well below 1, thus producing an increase in chlorinity as a function of depth. Such profiles of chlorinity are not observed and this suggests the effects of ion filtration on chlorinity are small.

IV.2) Oxygen isotope compositions of pore fluids and the $\delta^{18}O$ - $\delta^{37}Cl$ relationships

The oxygen isotope compositions of the pore fluids left in these clay-rich sediments are systematically depleted in ^{18}O in comparison to the seawater originally contained in pore fluids. This is usually interpreted as the result of water-rock exchanges during which ^{18}O is sequestered in ^{18}O -enriched minerals, mainly clays, at the expense of the pore fluids (Lawrence et al., 1975; Lawrence and Gieskes, 1981 and many later works). However these works report that in the sediments, the water-rock exchange process is not sufficient to produce large ^{18}O -depletions i.e. to produce $\delta^{18}O$ of pore fluids ≤ -3 ‰. For the sedimentary piles studied here, the closed system model of Lawrence (Figure 13) shows that in situ production of authigenic clay at 25 °C from detrital clay or basaltic ash is capable of lowering the $\delta^{18}O$ of pore fluids of 6 ‰ but it requires the oxygen of all detrital clays to be reequilibrated with that of the pore fluids. This is because the molar fraction of oxygen in the pore fluids is large (> 0.25) for porosity larger than 0.35 and because part of sediment is made of non-exchangeable oxygen atoms (in detrital quartz and feldspaths, at the million year scale and temperatures below 100°C). The production of ^{18}O -depleted pore fluids with $\delta^{18}O$ below -4 ‰ through oxygen exchange between detrital clays or ash and pore fluids is not possible at higher temperatures ($\geq 50^\circ C$) because the oxygen isotope fractionation between clay and water decreases too rapidly with the elevation of temperature. Another possibility to decrease the $\delta^{18}O$ of pore fluids is the formation of clay from volcanic ashes, but such material is generally rare or localized at some levels in the sediment (< 10 % in mass, that is oxygen molar fractions lower than 0.26) and cannot explain ^{18}O depletions as low as -6 ‰.

Figure 13 : The $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ of the pore fluid model of Lawrence et al. (1975) allows to compute the expected $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ of the pore fluid after alteration of detrital clay or basaltic ash to authigenic smectite under isotopic equilibrium conditions in a closed system. The $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ of the pore fluid is plotted as a function of the mole fraction of oxygen in the clay or basalt/basaltic ash. Thick lines describe the reaction of detrital clay to authigenic smectite at 50°C and 20°C. Thin lines describe the reaction of basalt/basaltic ash to authigenic smectite at 85°C and 25°C. The initial $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of the detrital clay, basalt or ash are +15‰ and +6‰ respectively. The equilibrium fractionation factors between authigenic clay and water are from Sheppard and Gilg (1996).

In consequence, the in situ alteration of the sediment is not capable of explaining the large ^{18}O depletion found in many of these pore fluids. By compiling pore fluid data from a large number of sites, Lawrence and coworkers noticed these oxygen isotope balance problems and a similar balance discrepancy for Ca^{2+} . These led them to suggest complementary ^{18}O -depleted and Ca^{2+} -enriched flux from the underlying basalts of layer 2 into the overlying sediments (Lawrence et al., 1975; Lawrence and Gieskes, 1981). Meanwhile, in the basalts of layer 2, ^{18}O -depleted pore fluids as low as $\delta^{18}\text{O} = -6\text{‰}$ have not been found. These problems show that the water-rock exchange is not fully satisfactory to explain the changes in Ca^{2+} and in ^{18}O in pore fluids of clay-rich oceanic sediments.

Alternatively, a solution to these oxygen balance problems might be an oxygen isotope fractionation produced during the filtration of the pore fluids by clay in the sediment. ^{18}O -depleted pore fluid would form if H_2^{18}O is expelled out by filtration through clay membranes more readily than H_2^{16}O . Haydon and Graf (1986) measured such an oxygen isotope fractionation, however small ($\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{upstream}} - \delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{downstream}} = 0.05\text{‰}$ at 180°C to 0.15‰ at 140°C) in centimeter thick smectite membranes through which brines were forced for up to 6 months. Integrating that small isotope fractionation over the scales of

sedimentary piles, i.e. hundreds of meters, and hundreds of thousands of years, may lead to large isotope effects. Meanwhile, Demir (1988) later observed contradicting oxygen isotope fractionation during similar experiments. The ^{18}O -depletion in the pore fluids is also in opposition to the suggestion by Philipps and Bentley (1987) in which the oxygen isotope fractionation would be controlled by the larger activity of heavy water molecules (HD^{16}O and H_2^{18}O) in the membrane in comparison to that of light water molecules (H_2^{16}O). Another mechanism must be found to explain the ^{18}O -depletion of pore fluids during ion filtration. So all this gives matters for a debate and shows the fractionation of oxygen isotopes of water during filtration by clay needs more experimental and theoretical attentions.

Overall, in the literature about pore fluids from the oceanic crust, the water-rock exchange with additional ^{18}O -depleted- Ca^{2+} -enriched flux is by far preferred to filtration. Nevertheless, the ^{18}O - ^{37}Cl relationships bring constraints on the processes that produced the ^{18}O - and ^{37}Cl -depletions:

The ^{18}O - ^{37}Cl relationships are very robust since they include pore fluids from various oceanic contexts and covering a large interval of ages from 0 to 55 Ma. Perturbations of sediment diagenesis had no impact on them or the changes in ^{18}O were highly correlated with that in ^{37}Cl . The main trend fitting through most of the sedimentary piles (646, 647, 757, 758, 1028, 1030, C0011 & C0012, Figure 6) points towards the same endmember, A1', indicating that the process(es) that produced the ^{18}O - ^{37}Cl relationships is(are) widely occurring. The common feature of these sediments is the presence of clays whose mineralogy (smectite, illite-chlorite) and abundance do not appear to influence the slope of the ^{18}O - ^{37}Cl relationship, but they influence the amplitude of the ^{18}O - ^{37}Cl - coupled depletions. Endmember A1', which is the most extreme in terms of isotopes ($\delta^{37}\text{Cl} = -8.52\text{‰}$; $\delta^{18}\text{O} = -5.66\text{‰}$) and chemistry ($\text{Ca}^{2+} = 47\text{ mM}$; $\text{Mg}^{2+} = 1.7\text{ mM}$), would be the fluid most affected by the process that reacts seawater in the clay-rich sediments. Particular processes, such as local injections of exogenous fluids depleted in ^{18}O and in ^{37}Cl like endmember A1', into the sedimentary piles, can hardly explain the worldwide generalization of the main trend. Indeed, local injected external fluids at the favour of highly permeable sediment layers can occur (Agrinier et al., 2019).

Most of the slopes of the ^{18}O - ^{37}Cl relationships are close to unity showing that the depletions in ^{18}O and in ^{37}Cl are of similar magnitudes (Figures 6 and sup. 2). Adapting the compaction-induced ion filtration model of Agrinier et al. (2019) to oxygen isotopes of water allows computing the oxygen isotope fractionations between the expelled fluid and the residual fluid for each sedimentary pile. They are maxima values since in this modeling we make the assumption that the contribution of water-rock exchanges is null. The modeled fractionation factors are in the 1.001-1.005 interval and correlate positively with the chlorine isotope fractionation factors (Figure 14). This correlation is expected since the depletions in ^{37}Cl and in ^{18}O are strongly correlated. The slope of the relationship between O and Cl isotope fractionations is about 0.6 suggesting that the oxygen isotope fractionations are slightly smaller than those of chlorine isotopes. This modeling shows that even small oxygen isotope fractionations can explain the 5 ‰ ^{18}O -depletion of the pore fluids by a process such as compaction-induced ion filtration. As said above, these oxygen isotope fractionations, above unity, are consistent in direction with the results of Haydon and Graf (1986), not consistent with those of Demir (1988) and contradictory with the mechanism suggested by Philipps and Bentley (1987).

Figure 14: Comparison of oxygen and chlorine isotope fractionation factors between the expelled fluid and the residual pore fluid required to explain the ^{18}O and ^{37}Cl -depletions in the studied pore fluids. These fractionation factors were calculated by adjusting the compaction-induced ion filtration model of Agrinier et al. (2019) to the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ depth profiles. A positive correlation exists between oxygen and chlorine isotope fractionation factors at a confidence level better than 99.9 %. The slope is 0.66 ± 0.14 and intercept is 0.35 ± 0.14 . Such a relationship is expected from the ^{18}O - ^{37}Cl relationships observed in Figure 6. The arrow at the top suggests a relationship between the isotope fractionations and the dominant mineralogy (carbonate vs clays) of the sediments, probably through the surface charge of the minerals (as measured by the cationic exchange capacity).

Considering the relationships between Ca^{2+} and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (Figure 5) and that between $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ (Figure 6), it seems that ion filtration process might play a role in the enrichment in Ca^{2+} of these pore fluids. The ion filtration model demands K_{Ca} ($= [\text{Ca}^{2+}]_{\text{expelled fluid}}/[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_{\text{residual fluid}}$) below unity to explain the increase of Ca^{2+} . Enrichment in Ca^{2+} up to 30 mM are obtained only for decreasing K_{Ca} to very small value (< 0.1) thus showing that this modeling of ion filtration is unable to reproduce the highest enrichments in Ca^{2+} (up to 239 mM in 1201 and 151 mM in 757). It is not reasonable to explain all of the Ca^{2+} increase by ion filtration, a significant portion of the Ca^{2+} increase must include contributions from the water-rock exchange that releases Ca^{2+} from the minerals to the pore fluids.

In short, we are facing a problem: a model of compaction-induced ion filtration can explain the coupled depletions in ^{18}O and ^{37}Cl . This model requires chlorine and oxygen

isotope fractionation factors controlled by the nature of clays. Smectites would produce large isotope fractionations, illites-chlorites-kaolinites would produce intermediate or small isotope fractionations, and carbonates would produce null isotope fractionations. The idea of compaction-induced ion filtration invokes only one process but would call for a revision of accepted interpretations of the ^{18}O changes in pore fluids. The alternative explanation, based on accepted knowledge on pore fluid geochemistry, calls for water-rock exchanges to explain the ^{18}O , Mg^{2+} , Ca^{2+} changes and a fluid-specific process, such as ion filtration, to explain the ^{37}Cl -depletions. In this case, our results suggest that both processes, the water-rock exchanges and the fluid-specific process are strongly coupled in clay-rich sedimentary piles.

V) Broader implications

Beyond the clay-rich sediment pore fluids in the oceanic crust, our study clearly shows that chloride concentrations, may no longer be considered as a conservative tracer as proven by the chlorine isotope compositions. Regardless of the mechanism that created the ^{37}Cl -depleted chlorides in clay-rich oceanic sediment, the low temperature minerals do not have the capacity to store the missing ^{37}Cl -enriched chlorides. Hence, as said in §IV.1, the law of conservation of isotopes leads to infer that missing ^{37}Cl -enriched chlorides were expelled out of the sediments into the seawater. This inferred flux of chlorides, out of the sediment into the seawater, is very likely associated to fluxes of other components of pore fluids such as water and dissolved ions (at least to compensate for negative charges). In consequence, part of the dynamic of these geochemical tracers, interpreted to result from water-rock exchanges or to the changes of seawater composition ($^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$, $[\text{Cl}^-]$), might be due to an in situ fluid-specific process such as ion filtration.

This study shows that clay-rich oceanic sediments are places where water-rock interactions, via ion filtration and/or water-rock exchanges, produce large and coupled fractionations of oxygen and chlorine stable isotopes in fluids. It is then likely that similar isotopic fractionations would develop in other contexts where clays and fluids interact such as soils, deep aquifers, etc. But their recognition might be difficult because it could be masked by the variability of the initial $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ of the fluids. That does not happen for the oceanic clay-rich sediments in which the initial pore fluids are always seawater with relatively constant $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ values.

As chlorides in porefluids of oceanic clay-rich sediments are ^{37}Cl -depleted, subduction metamorphism formed minerals, such as hydrous phyllosilicates, amphiboles and lizardite, that incorporate chlorides from pore fluids must also be ^{37}Cl -depleted since the equilibrium isotopic fractionation between silicates and fluid is small, not exceeding 2‰ at 400 °C (Balan et al., 2019). As a consequence, the flux of chlorides into the subduction zones must be depleted in ^{37}Cl as measured in subducted rocks by Barnes et al. (2006, 2019); Bonifacie et al. (2008); Selverstone and Sharp (2015).

VI) Conclusions

We show above that the chlorides of the pore fluids in oceanic clay-rich sediments are systematically depleted in ^{37}Cl in comparison to their original source: the seawater. This depletion is large for smectites-dominated sediments, intermediate for Illite/chlorites-dominated sediments and small or null for carbonate-dominated sediments. Thus showing that mineralogy of the clays might control the chlorine isotope fractionations in fluids. The ^{37}Cl -depletion is observed in a large variety of tectonic contexts. This generality implies that its cause must be a process that occurs in any sediments and suggests that particular processes, such as the invasion by external fluids; diffusion of

chlorides cannot be the cause of the depletion of ^{37}Cl in chlorides. Ion filtration induced by compaction of clay-rich sediment is an in situ process that has the capacity to produce the observed ^{37}Cl depletions.

These ^{37}Cl -depletions are systematically strongly correlated to ^{18}O -depletions in water of pore fluids. A common process that would fractionate both oxygen and chlorine isotopes in fluids, such as ion filtration, might be the cause of that but more experiments are needed since existing experimental filtrations of fluids by smectite membranes were shown to display opposite, and therefore inconsistent, oxygen isotope fractionations in the permeates. On the other hand, two strongly coupled processes, one that would fractionate oxygen isotopes, such as water-rock exchanges and the other, chlorine isotopes; such as ion filtration might as well be the causes.

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Supplementary Material

I) Geology of the sedimentary piles

Sites 645-646-647 of Leg 105 (Srivastava et al., 1987a; Cremer et al., 1989; Thiebault et al., 1989; Nielsen et al., 1989) are located in the North Atlantic Ocean. They document sedimentary piles with decreasing influence of continental influxes and rate of sedimentation. Site 645 is on the continental slope of a narrow failed basin off southern Baffin Island. The sedimentary pile was drilled to 1147 mbsf, into high sedimentation rate, thick sequence of clay-rich terrigenous sediments. Site 646 is located in the Labrador Sea off the southern coast of Greenland, a mature basin that evolved by seafloor spreading. The sedimentary pile was drilled to 760 mbsf, into moderate sedimentation rate thick sequence of clay-rich sediments. Site 647 lies farther in southern Labrador Sea. The sedimentary pile was drilled to 736 mbsf, into relatively low sedimentation rate, thick sequence of clay-rich sediments with a 10 Ma sedimentary hiatus in Miocene times. Site 647 has a terrigenous influx smaller than that of Sites 645 and 646. Conversely the carbonate content increases.

Sites 757 and 758 of Leg 121 (Peirce, et al., 1989a) lie at the ninetyeast ridge on the rifted fragment of oceanic plateaux in the center of the Indian Ocean. The sedimentary pile 757 was drilled to 421 mbsf, into nannofossil calcareous ooze (0 to 212 mbsf), and altered volcanic ash and tuffs (212 to 369 mbsf) and altered basalts (369 to 421 mbsf). Clays occur below 212 mbsf. The sedimentary pile 758 was drilled to 676.8 mbsf, into Nannofossil ooze with clay (0 to 121.7 mbsf), Nannofossil chalk and clay (121.7 to 367.3 mbsf), volcanic clay (367.3 to 431.2 mbsf). Tuff and basalt occur below 431.2 mbsf. A 10 Ma sedimentary hiatus occurs in the Eocene at 250 mbsf. In these two sedimentary piles, there are marked transitions between the upper parts where carbonates are dominant and the bottom parts where carbonates are almost absent.

Site 997 of Leg 164 (Paull et al., 1996) is located offshore Carolina, at the foot of the west margin of the Atlantic Ocean. Sedimentary pile 997 was drilled to 750 mbsf, into high sedimentation rate, young clay-rich carbonate-poor sediments which preserved gas hydrates.

Sites 1026-1028-1030 of Leg 168 (Davis et al., 1997) are along an east-west transect that drilled the Juan de Fuca Ridge east flank young and thin sedimentary piles with distance to ridge decreasing from 100 km (1026) to 40 km (1028 & 1030), East of Pacific Ocean. The sedimentary pile of Site 1026 was drilled to 100 mbsf, into sands and silts, hemipelagic clay-rich sediments. The sedimentary pile of Site 1028 was drilled to

1096 134 mbsf, into sands and silts, hemipelagic clay-rich sediments and reached the basaltic
1097 basement below 132 mbsf. The sedimentary pile of Site 1030 was drilled to 48 mbsf,
1098 into sands and silts, hemipelagic and clay-rich sediments. Carbonates are rare in these
1099 sedimentary piles.

1100 *Site 1150 of Leg 186* (Sacks et al., 2000) is located on the volcanic Arc margin of the
1101 Japan Trench plate subduction zone in the west of Pacific Ocean. The sedimentary pile
1102 was drilled to 1172 mbsf into young soft hemipelagic diatomaceous ooze and
1103 diatomaceous clays changing to hard hemipelagic diatomaceous silty claystone and
1104 clayey siltstone at the bottom. Carbonates are rare.

1105 *Site 1201 of Leg 195* (Salisbury et al., 2002) is located in the Northern West Philippine
1106 Basin, West of Pacific Ocean. The sedimentary pile was drilled to 510 mbsf in a clay-rich
1107 turbiditic sediments (with two large sedimentary hiatuses between 15-24 Ma and 25-30
1108 Ma) and from 510 to 600 mbsf into basaltic basement. Carbonates are rare. The studied
1109 pore fluids were taken below the hiatuses (depth > 80 mbsf, i.e. in sediments older than
1110 30 Ma).

1111 *Sites C0011-C0012 of Legs 322 and 333* (Saito et al. 2010a,b ; Henry et al., 2012) are
1112 located in the Philippine oceanic plate accretionary prism at the front of the Nankai
1113 subduction zone, West of Pacific Ocean. The sedimentary piles of Sites C0011 and C0012
1114 were drilled to 1050 and 550 mbsf, respectively, into Smectite-rich hemipelagic
1115 claystones and reached the basaltic basement at the bottom. Carbonates are rare.

1116 This set of thirteen sedimentary piles covers a wide range of tectonic contexts and
1117 sedimentation styles. At the bottom of all of them, clay-rich sediments are dominant. At
1118 the top, clays may be rare (Sedimentary piles 757, 758).
1119

Figure sup 1: Porosity and $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ depth profiles. Porosity data (small grey disks) are from ODP-IODP literature (Table 1). $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ data (symbols as in previous figures) from data from Table of supplementary material. For 1201, C0011 and C0012, deviant trend data are not reported (see discussion in Agrinier et al., 2019).

Figure sup 2: The $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ – $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ relationship for each sedimentary pile. Least square Line (solid line) and 66 % confidence band for the line (dashed hyperbola) are reported. For Sedimentary piles 1201 and C0012, the sets of data were filtered to exclude outliers that result from external fluid influx (see Agrinier et al. (2019) for discussion). The $\delta^{37}\text{Cl}$ – $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ relationship for Sedimentary pile 997 is not reported because it is poorly determined ($r = 0.42$).

Leg, Site, Hole, Core, Section, interval	Depth (mbsf)	Age (Ma)	Porosity	Cl ⁻ (mM)	Na ⁺ (mM)	Ca ²⁺ (mM)	Mg ²⁺ (mM)	δ ¹⁸ O (‰)	δ ³⁷ Cl (‰)
105-645B 1X2 140-150	2.9	<0.73	0.58	549.09		10.08	49.54	-0.74	-0.03
105-645B 5X2 140-150	35.1	<0.73	0.44	526.39		4.41	32.35	-0.31	-0.42
105-645B 11X2 140-150	93.8	0.73	0.45	545.62		5.45	31.54	-0.81	-0.97
105-645B 14X3 140-150	124.3	0.98	0.44	535.98		5.29	32.56	-0.93	-1.29
105-645B 19X3 140-150	172.5	0.65-1.6	0.38	553.78		4.94	32.52	-1.45	-1.61
105-645B 21X5 140-150	194.8	0.65-1.6	0.40	493.75		7.41	34.31	-1.48	-1.88
105-645B 24X5 140-150	223.6	0.65-1.6	0.49	559.9		4.61	32.53	-1.56	-2.27
105-645B 30X6 140-150	283.1	1.6-3.4	0.49	482.86		6.14	28.05	-1.56	-2.64
105-645D 1R3 140-150	269.8	1.6-3.4	0.45	538.46		7.06	33.71	-1.94	-2.13
105-645D 8R2 140-150	304.7	1.6-3.4	0.40	582.94		7.88	29.54	n.a.	-3.04
105-645D 11R5 140-150	376.8	1.6-3.4	0.55	510.11		7.48	26.9	-2.22	-3.08
105-645D 14R3 140-150	402.7	1.6-3.4	0.41	561.93		7.51	28.19	-2.43	-3.26
105-645D 17R4 140-150	433.1	1.6-3.4	0.44	555.78		7.59	27.57	-2.47	-3.49
105-645D 20R3 140-150	460.6	3.4	0.45	539.14		8.03	26.66	-2.48	-4.04
105-645E 4R3 140-150	459.6	3.4	0.45	545.12		7.73	26.91	-2.49	-3.84
105-645E 7R4 140-150	490	1.6-5.3	0.52	523.37		8.42	25.83	-2.77	-3.94
105-645E 10R2 140-150	515.9	1.6-5.3	0.47	554.23		9.13	24.03	-2.98	-4.25
105-645E 13R5 140-150	549.2	1.6-5.3	0.48	548.59		9.69	20.52	n.a.	-4.19
105-645E 19R4 140-150	605.7	1.6-5.3	0.41	522.07		10.51	24.75	-2.83	-3.64
105-645E 23R2 140-150	631.3	8.92	0.43	543.87		10.73	22.28	-2.74	-3.42
105-645E 26R2 140-150	660	8.92-10.42	0.47	543.71		11.97	21.27	-2.7	-4.34
105-645E 29R5 140-150	693.4	8.92-10.42	0.40	527.15		12.95	18.97	-2.81	-4.73
105-645E 33R3 140-150	719.1	8.92-10.42	0.39	525.99		14.93	20.72	-2.83	-4.36
105-645E 36R1 140-150	745.1	<15	0.47	527.15		13.86	18.29	-2.69	-4.84
105-645E 39R3 140-150	778.6	<15	0.41	498.46		14.15	18.24	-2.55	-4.34
105-645E 43R5 140-150	818.6	<15	0.38	518.26		18.06	15.65	n.a.	-3.52
105-645E 46R3 140-150	844.5	<15	0.37	506.9		17.24	15.48	n.a.	-4.8
105-645E 56R4 140-150	932.6	<15	0.35	533.78		15.8	16.04	n.a.	-4.55
105-645E 62R5 140-150	991.6	< 17	0.34	602.77		18.14	16.34	n.a.	-3.51
105-645E 65R5 140-150	1021	10.4 - 30	0.33	555.02		16.38	13.6	n.a.	-5.22
105-646A 1H3 140-15	4.4	<0.2	0.74	565.82		9.79	49.78	0.34	-0.08
105-646A 7H5 140-150	61	<1.75	0.71	550.59		9.49	38.82	-0.18	-0.8
105-646A 10H4 140-150	90	<1.75	0.69	546.64		11.17	35.59	-0.43	-1.1
105-646B 5H2 140-150	39.8	≈ 0.475	0.72	557.64		8.88	44.71	0.12	-0.48
105-646B 9H5 140-150	79.8	<1.75	0.70	573.15		10.46	38.32	-0.19	-0.97
105-646B 12H3 140-150	107.3	<1.75	0.65	551.72		11.47	34.74	-0.58	-1.24
105-646B 18X2 140-150	162	<2.4	0.66	568.08		12.32	31.87	-0.88	-1.58
105-646B 21X4 140-150	194.1	<3.5	0.63	564.97		15.11	30.63	-1.02	-1.75
105-646B 26X4 140-150	242	<3.5	0.61	571.74		20.66	27.81	-1.51	-2.49
105-646B 30X4 140-150	280.9	<3.5	0.62	567.23		28.43	22.2		-2.61
105-646B 33X4 140-150	310	<3.5	0.62	569.2		34.51	17.99	-2.01	-3.1
105-646B 37X5 140-150	350.2	<4.4	0.51	569.2		46.29	11.03	-2.16	-3.25
105-646B 40X5 140-150	379.1	<4.4	0.52	567.23		49.6	10.21	-2.34	-3.55
105-646B 43X2 140-150	403.6	<4.5	0.51	562.43		54.46	9.88	-2.37	-3.51
105-646B 55X1 140-150	517.9	5.6	0.46	566.67		60.45	9.53	-2.65	-4.07
105-646B 58X2 140-150	578.4	<6.5	0.44	560.74		55.77	13.59	-2.09	-3.16
105-646B 61X1 140-150	575.4	6.5	0.44	556.79		56.6	13.54	-2.33	-3.04
105-646B 65X3 140-150	616.9	<8.2	0.44	558.77		61.88	6.08	-3.2	-4.52
105-646B 72X2 140-150	682.7	<8.2	0.41	558.49		58.24	7.78	-2.84	-4.39
105-646B 75X4 140-150	714.5	<8.2	0.40	552.28		58.72	7.06		-4.78
105-647A 1R5 140-150	7.4	<0.247	0.73	539.59		10.79	50.18	0.27	-0.07
105-647A 6R5 140-150	56	<1.9	0.62	555.67		12.81	46.06	-0.17	-0.84
105-647A 9R2 140-150	82	<1.9	0.54	563.28		14.08	43.47	-0.5	-1.14
105-647A 12R3 140-150	111.1	2.4	0.55	555.1		15.36	43.28	-0.76	-1.59
105-647A 15R2 140-150	138.3	<30.3	0.83	545.51		16.11	45.41	-0.75	-1.51
105-647A 19R5 140-150	181.2	<34.6	0.75	553.69		19.47	41.96	-1.76	-2.86
105-647A 23R2 140-150	215.2	34.6	0.80	555.67		22.37	41.32	-2.1	-3.14
105-647A 27R5 140-150	257.8	<36.8	0.60	560.18		19.26	41.24	-0.6	-0.94
105-647A 36R3 140-150	341.6	<38.5	0.58	530		29.15	33.29	-2.76	-3.67
105-647A 39R2 140-150	369	<38.5	0.55	540.43		31.64	32.04	-3.36	-4.61

Leg, Site, Hole, Core, Section, interval	Depth (mbsf)	Age (Ma)	Porosity	Cl ⁻ (mM)	Na ⁺ (mM)	Ca ²⁺ (mM)	Mg ²⁺ (mM)	δ ¹⁸ O (‰)	δ ³⁷ Cl (‰)
105-647A 67R2 140-150	649.4	<53.6	0.40	524.64		43.88	28.86		-3.14
121-757B 1H-2 140-150	2.7	≈ 1.5	0.74	542		12.3	50.5	0.4	-0.02
121-757B 3H-5 145-150	21.5	≈ 3	0.69	557		23.8	46.8	0.5	-0.28
121-757B 4H-4 148-150	29.6	≈ 4	0.65			28.8	44.5	0.3	-0.33
121-757B 5H-4 148-150	39.2	≈ 4	0.64			33.2	42.6	0.3	-0.44
121-757B 6H-5 145-150	50.3	≈ 5.5	0.62	575		38.3	40.5	0.3	-0.52
121-757B 7H-4 148-150	58.5	≈ 6.5	0.60			42.7	38.9	0	-0.6
121-757B 8H-5 148-150	69.7	≈ 7.8	0.59			47.9	38	0.5	-0.73
121-757B 9H-4 145-150	77.8	≈ 9.5	0.57	568		51.9	34.8	0.4	-0.82
121-757B 11H-5 148-150	98.7	≈ 20.5	0.56			61.9	31.5	-0.2	-0.93
121-757B 12H-5 145-150	108.5	≈ 28.5	0.55	577		66.3	29.4	-0.4	-0.96
121-757B 13H-5 138-150	118	≈ 32	0.51			72	26.1	-0.5	-1.06
121-757B 14H-5 148-150	127.6	≈ 35.5	0.50			76.1	24.6	-0.5	-1.12
121-757B 15H-4 145-150	135.8	≈ 38.5	0.47	579		79.5	23	-0.6	-1.16
121-757B 16H-4 148-150	145.5	≈ 39	0.43			84	22.1	-0.6	-1.17
121-757B 17H-5 148-150	156.6	≈ 42	0.47			91.3	18.2	-0.8	-1.26
121-757B 18H-5 145-150	166.3	≈ 44	0.42	583		93.8	18.3	-0.2	-1.39
121-757B 21X-5 145-150	190.2	≈ 47.5	0.41	598		103.1	15.7	-2.2	-2.31
121-757B 24X-4 140-150	217.7	> 52	0.58	593		109.6	9.1	-1.1	-1.4
121-757B 27X-5 140-150	248.2	> 52	0.50	594		124.9	0	-1.9	-1.83
121-757B 30X-2 140-150	272.7	> 52	0.44	598		131.6	0	-1.9	-1.76
121-757B 35X-CC 0-1	322	> 52	0.56	604		149.3	0	-2.4	-2.28
121-757B 37X-2 140-150	340	> 52	0.35	598		150.7	0	-1.9	-2.16
121-757C 1R-1 148-150	1.5	0.8	0.74			11.4	51.5	0.2	-0.06
121-757C 1R-4 148-150	6	1.9	0.73	551		12.8	51.3	0.3	-0.08
121-757C 1R-6 148-150	9	2	0.72			13.2	51.5	0.2	-0.07
121-757C 2R-1 148-150	123	≈ 33.5	0.50	581		70	30	-0.5	-1.07
121-757C 2R-6 148-150	130.5	≈ 37	0.48			72	27.9	-0.5	-1.05
121-757C 3R-1 148-150	132.6	≈ 38	0.48	583		75.7	26.7	-0.7	-1.11
121-757C 4R-1 148-150	142.3	≈ 39	0.46			79.4	25.3	-0.7	-1.19
121-757C 4R-6 148-150	149.8	≈ 40	0.45	571		81.7	25.7	0	-1.19
121-757C 5R-3 148-150	155	≈ 41	0.45	n.a		85.1	23	-0.8	-1.23
121-757C 5R-6 148-150	159.5	≈ 43	0.44	589		88	22.3	-0.9	-1.23
121-758A 1H3 145-150	4.5	0.47	0.76	547		10.7	51.7	0.5	-0.02
121-758A 6H6 145-150	53.35	≈ 3.6	0.67	563		14.3	48.5		-0.4
121-758A 12X5 145-150	108.9	≈ 9	0.64	549		17.5	46.1	0.1	-0.68
121-758A 15X2 145-150	134.4	≈ 15	0.65	555		20	45.3	-0.1	-0.83
121-758A 18X3 145-150	164.9	≈ 21	0.63	548		21.8	44.2	-0.1	-0.97
121-758A 21X4 145-150	195.3	≈ 24	0.62	558		23.4	43.5	-0.4	-1.12
121-758A 28X5 145-150	264.4	≈ 59	0.54	555		28.1	40.8	-0.6	-1.43
121-758A 31X5 145-150	293.4	≈ 65	0.56	556		30.7	39.7	-0.8	-1.44
121-758A 34X5 145-150	322.4	> 65	0.52	563		33.5	37.9	-0.6	-1.46
121-758A 38X1 145-150	354.1	> 66	0.50	n.a.		42.5	31.9	-1.1	-1.53
121-758A 41X4 140-150	383	> 67	0.74	566		46	30.6	-0.9	-1.7
121-758A 50X4 140-150	452.1	> 68	0.60	548		55	26	-1.3	-2.08
121-758A 54R1 140-150	490.7	> 68	0.57	574		57.7	25.8	-1.6	-2.18
121-758A 57R1 140-150	519.4	> 68	0.40	585		76.3	18.7	-1.7	-1.99
164-997A 1H-1	1.45	< 0.3	0.72	558		10.34	50.25	0.462	-0.07
164-997A 2H-5	10.3	0.3	0.67	561		6.19	42.56	0.27	0.08
164-997A 4H-1	23.3	0.7	0.65	558		3.06	29.23	0.19	0.01
164-997A 4H-6	30.8	0.8	0.69	549		2.65	25.91	0.15	0.26
164-997A 10H-6	79.65	≈ 1.7	0.68	536		1.92	22.89	0.11	-0.76
164-997A 20H-1	158.75	≈ 2.5	0.65	519		2.65	21.42	-0.24	-1.59
164-997A 26X-1	204.75	≈ 2.9	0.63	512		2.7	19.38		-1.88
164-997A 31X-4	246.7	≈ 3.2	0.60	469		2.5	16.88	-0.19	-2.11
164-997A 32X-3	254.8	≈ 3.3	0.59	454		1.35	13.68	-0.22	-2.2
164-997A 32X-4	255	≈ 3.3	0.60	500		1.57	16.54	-0.08	-2.34
164-997A 32X-5	257.8	≈ 3.3	0.60	483		1.95	16.29	-0.49	-2.36
164-997A 46X-5	372.9	≈ 4.4	0.56	492		1.65	14.4	-0.25	-2.79
164-997B 8X-6	451.65	≈ 4.9	0.55	416		2.03	10.41	0.22	-2.85

Leg, Site, Hole, Core, Section, interval	Depth (mbsf)	Age (Ma)	Porosity	Cl ⁻ (mM)	Na ⁺ (mM)	Ca ²⁺ (mM)	Mg ²⁺ (mM)	δ ¹⁸ O (‰)	δ ³⁷ Cl (‰)
164-997B 19X-2	532.35	≈ 5.4	0.54	512		3.12	13.67	-0.2	-3.09
164-997B 28X-2	598.82	≈ 5.7	0.53	516		4.82	15.05	0.28	-3.27
164-997B 38X-2	676.55	≈ 6.0	0.48	517		5.58	14.72	0.16	-2.97
164-997B 47X-4	746.85	> 6.0	0.48	512		8.52	13.66	-0.01	-3.68
168-1026C 5R-1 135-150	124.5	0.4	0.62	575.13	497	18.24	22.59	0.53	0.1
168-1026C 7R-1 128-148	143.7	0.5	0.56	577.14	494	27.95	17.04	0.26	-0.4
168-1026C 8R-1 68-78	152.7	0.6	0.66	574.73	492	31.08	13.68	0.12	-0.7
168-1026C 9R-1 135-150	163	0.6	0.53	575.13	489	38.28	10.06	0.04	-0.8
168-1026C 10R-2 135-150	174.1	0.7	0.50	575.13	488	46.1	6.44	-0.16	-1.2
168-1026C 10R-5 135-150	178.6	0.7	0.54	575.13	483	48.28	7.49	-0.26	-1.3
168-1026C 12R-1 130-150	191.9	0.8	0.51	570.14	472	53.79	6.77	-0.37	-1.6
168-1026C 13R-4 130-150	206	0.9	0.53	565.14	463	59.09	5.64	-0.58	-1.9
168-1026C 15R-3 59-79	223	≈ 1.4	0.53	568.63	463	60.33	5.76	-0.59	-1.9
168-1026C 15R-7 25-45	228.7	> 1.4	0.57	564.13	453	62.82	6.02	-0.65	-1.9
168-1028A 1H-2 140-150	3	≈ 0.01	0.72	555.14	480	10.02	49.34	0.22	-0.1
168-1028A 2H-3 150-160	8.3	≈ 0.02	0.72	560.64	482	9.1	45.97		0
168-1028A 4H-5 140-150	30.2	≈ 0.1	0.68	571.14	490	7.2	40.36	0.56	-0.1
168-1028A 6H-5 140-150	49.2	0.17	0.65	571.12	488	10.12	34.99	0.3	-0.3
168-1028A 7H-5 140-150	58.7	0.21	0.59	572.87	491	11.55	32.87	0.18	-0.3
168-1028A 8H-5 140-150	68.2	0.3	0.56	569.87	486	13.38	32.11	0.15	-0.4
168-1028A 10H-5 135-150	87.1	0.41	0.57	572.11	488	22.24	27.69	0.09	-0.5
168-1028A 11H-5 135-150	96.6	0.6	0.61	572.12	490	24.95	24.45	-0.26	-0.8
168-1028A 12H-5 135-150	106.1	0.84	0.58	571.61	485	30.79	22.51	-0.59	-1.1
168-1028A 13X-5 135-150	115.5	0.99	0.63	566.14	479	32.25	22.59	-0.83	-1.4
168-1028A 15X-3 135-150	128.2	≈ 1.2	0.65	568.08	480	34.44	20.78	-1.36	-2.1
168-1028A 15X-6 0-15	131.4	≈ 1.25	0.64	562.32	474	41.34	16.41	-1.31	-2.1
168-1030B 4H-2 140-150	26	0.26	0.69	574.34	489	57.03	6.7	0.3	-0.3
168-1030B 4H-4 140-150	29	0.28	0.66	571.74	487	57.18	6.53	0.16	-0.4
168-1030B 4H-6 140-150	32	0.36	0.70	571.4	488	57.57	5.86	0.07	-0.4
168-1030B 5H-2 140-150	35.5	0.46	0.70	568.49	488	58.06	6.32	-0.07	-0.6
168-1030B 5H-4 140-150	38.5	0.57	0.65	567.63	486	59.54	5.81	-0.16	-0.7
168-1030B 6X-CC 0-20	41.7	> 0.65	0.65	561.21	485	58.51	5.81	-0.22	-0.8
186-1150A 1H3 144-145	4.5	≈ 0.04	0.73	554	461.4	5.7	49.1	-0.4	0.06
186-1150A 2H3 144-145	12.2	≈ 0.10	0.71	556	457.2	4	48.5	-0.6	0.26
186-1150A 6H3 145-146	50.2	0.36	0.68	527	448.4	3.9	39.8	-0.3	-0.37
186-1150A 9H3 142-143	78.6	0.67	0.66	513	439.9	4.4	31.5	-0.5	-0.51
186-1150A 21X3 144-145	188.1	2.66	0.72	496	433.8	7.3	26.5	-0.9	-0.55
186-1150A 31X3 144-145	283.7	3.88	0.70	506	438.3	8.1	29.2	-0.8	-0.42
186-1150A 43X3 143-144	400.1	4.75	0.69	518	450.8	5.6	30.7	-0.8	-0.35
186-1150A 54X3 144-145	506.1	5.41	0.71	491	424.1	7.2	29.5	-1.1	-0.35
186-1150A 62X3 144-145	583.1	5.7	0.65	394	346.1	9.6	16.4	-1.4	-0.94
186-1150A 69X3 144-145	650.2	6	0.63	344	312.9	8.6	12.7	-1.7	-1.09
186-1150B 1R2 122-123	707.7	6.3	0.63	350	305	7.84	13.3	-1.6	-0.98
186-1150B 9R1 144-145	778.6	6.6	0.61	340	292	10.9	13.2	-1.6	-0.58
186-1150B 19R1 144-145	874.9	7	0.60	331	282	11.5	12.4	-1.6	-1.11
186-1150B 28R3 122-123	964.1	7.3	0.59	325	271	15	11.7	-1.7	-1.02
186-1150B 34R1 144-145	1018.9	7.9	0.58	318	263	16.5	10.9	-1.7	-0.67
186-1150B 37R1 144-145	1047.9	8.2	0.57	318	258	17.3	11.2	-1.5	-0.57
186-1150B 41R3 136-139	1089.6	8.8	0.57	307	250	17.2	10.2	-1.2	-0.75
186-1150B 45R2 139-140	1126.8	≈ 9.4	0.56	310	249	19.7	10	-1.1	-1.01
186-1150B 49R4 139-141	1168.2	≈ 9.5	0.56	324	258	21.4	10.3	-1.1	-0.94
195-1201D 1R-2	83.2	≥ 30	0.51	568.29	450	44.77	25.13		-1.08
195-1201D 7R-CC	146.98	≈ 31	0.56	583.7	343	130	3.27	-2.61	-0.35
195-1201D 8R-4	153.21	≈ 31	0.53	594.64	342	136	2.05	-2.56	-0.38
195-1201D 9R-4	163.14	≈ 31	0.49	600.6	344	140	0.14	-2.24	-0.37
195-1201D 11R-5	183.41	≈ 31	0.41	608.6	327	156	0	-2.66	-0.44
195-1201D-13R-3	199.66	≈ 31	0.50	612.5	307	171	0	-2.77	-0.44
195-1201D 17R-3	238.04	≈ 31.6	0.53	625.46	255	197	0	-3.17	-0.67
195-1201D 20R-3	267.06	≈ 31.6	0.40	635.4	230	218	0	-3.5	-0.86
195-1201D 22R-1	283.52	≈ 31.6	0.47	633.4	224	217	0	-3.6	-1.05

Leg, Site, Hole, Core, Section, interval	Depth (mbsf)	Age (Ma)	Porosity	Cl ⁻ (mM)	Na ⁺ (mM)	Ca ²⁺ (mM)	Mg ²⁺ (mM)	δ ¹⁸ O (‰)	δ ³⁷ Cl (‰)
195-1201D 23R-3	296.08	≈ 32.1	0.45	640.38	210	226	0	-3.66	-1.16
195-1201D 24R-1	302.88	≈ 32.1	0.49	636.4	217	223	0	-3.77	-1.27
195-1201D 26R-2	323.54	≈ 32.4	0.43	641.37	212	226	0	-3.86	-1.37
195-1201D 27R-3	334.22	≈ 32.5	0.47	642.37	215	227	0	-4.13	-1.48
195-1201D 28R-6	347.97	≈ 32.6	0.45	626.46	204	225	0	-4.6	-1.63
195-1201D 30R-1	360.6	≈ 32.7	0.39	640.38	191	237	0	-4.36	-1.75
195-1201D 32R-4	383.9	> 32.7	0.44	646.3	197	239	0	-4.4	-1.99
195-1201D 33R-3	391.9	> 32.7	0.45	643.9	188	243	0	-4.8	-2.14
195-1201D 38R-1	437.1	> 32.7	0.43	648.3	159	260	0	-5.4	-2.62
195-1201D 44R-1	493.7	> 32.7	0.39	651.3	162	257	0	-4.2	-3.05
195-1201D 45R-1	504.6	> 32.7	0.37	660.3	152	275	0	-3.6	-3.20
322-C0011B 7R-3	395.1	8.1	0.51	561	497	25.3	4.8	-4.26	-6.63
322-C0011B 11R-4	434.6	8.6	0.54	561	497	26.6	4.6	-4.44	-6.81
322-C0011B 14R-4	463.1	8.9	0.50	550	486	27.6	3.9	-4.57	-6.76
322-C0011B 21R-2	501.6	9.7	0.45	545				-4.69	-7.29
322-C0011B 26R-2	550.2	10.7	0.44	540				-4.92	-7.53
322-C0011B 28R-2	569.5	11	0.44	547				-4.42	-6.68
322-C0011B 32R-5	601.4	11.5	0.41	535	464	33	2.8	-4.66	-7.49
322-C0011B 36R-2	634.7	12	0.41	517	448	32.8	2.3	-4.74	-7.02
322-C0011B 43R-3	685.9	12.4	0.42	526	449	41.3		-3.92	-6.23
322-C0011B 48R-3	722.5	12.8	0.36	509	423	44.5		-4.21	-6.19
322-C0011B 53R-2	767.7	13.2	0.39	513	430	42.6	14.6	-3.71	-5.16
322-C0011B 55R-2	779.5	13.3	0.35	528	428	47	1.7	-5.66	-8.52
322-C0011B 57R-4	850.4	13.9	0.39	531	388	74.1		-5.17	-7.84
322-C0011B 58R-3	858.3	14	0.36	542	398	74.1		-5.3	-7.81
333-C0011D 3H-5	44.8	1.43	0.63	564	469	8.3	35.7	-0.7	-1.65
333-C0011D 6H-4	68.8	2.25	0.63	563	473	7.8	29.9	-1.23	-2.14
333-C0011D 13H-5	121.7	3.56	0.67	563	475	12.6	24.5	-2	-3.37
333-C0011D 17H-6	154.8	3.94	0.66	565	482	14.9	20.7	-2.42	-3.8
333-C0011D 26X-3	206.7	4.5	0.66	562	486	19.5	13.1		-4.36
333-C0011D 34X-4	254.4	5.38	0.59	555	480	23.5	10.6	-3.2	-5.01
333-C0011D 48X-3	356.5	7.2	0.53	554	486	27.6	4.9	-3.9	-6.22
322-C0012A 5R-2	89.4	5.1	0.63	561	480	24.4	35.7	-1.58	-2.61
322-C0012A 9R-4	124	7.4	0.62	562	481	31.8	22.4	-2.47	-3.67
322-C0012A 13R-2	159.6	7.9	0.56	555	468	38.5	14.6	-2.93	-4.69
322-C0012A 17R-3	198.8	8.6	0.52	565	466	46.5	7.6	-3.62	-5.5
322-C0012A 18R-2	207.9	8.7	0.52	556	450	49.4	6.1	-4.38	-6.41
322-C0012A 21R-2	235.4	10.9	0.51	560		53.2	6.5	-4.39	-6.5
322-C0012A 27R-2	292	12.2	0.48	573	432	63.7	7.7	-3.98	-5.94
322-C0012A 32R-2	340.1	12.8	0.46	574	407	79.7	4.6	-5.06	-6.8
322-C0012A 37R-2	386.3	13.1	0.43	587	381	99.9	5.4	-4.68	-5.8
322-C0012A 43R-4	446	13.8	0.39	605	350	126	5.5	-4.2	-4.41
322-C0012A 45R-3	462.8	14	0.38	613	316	148	4.6	-4.17	-4.18
322-C0012A 48R-1	490	14.3	0.37	607	327	134.3	11.6	-3.46	-3.05
322-C0012A 50R-2	509.3	>14.3	0.38	627	269	175.8	6.1	-4.12	-3.22
322-C0012A 52R-2	529.2	>14.3	0.36	608	282	157.6	12.2	-3.15	-2.58

See Table 1 for references.