Data Policy

Data Access
All of the data presented in the manuscript text and figures must be presented 1) in the paper in Tables or supplemental files; 2) be accessible in cited, readily available, persistent sources; or 3) be available in a public database or data archive, if it exists for the specific data type. For appropriate types of data, making the data available in a format that can be downloaded into a spreadsheet from the electronic supplementary material archive is recommended even if a subset of this data is presented in a Table form in the main manuscript.

For chemical abundance data, elemental or oxide abundance data must be given unless a compelling reason exists why this is not possible. Derivative chemical parameters such as elemental abundance ratios or abundances normalized to some other parameter may be listed only in addition to the primary abundance data.

Data Quality Information
Authors must provide sufficient information (metadata) about the analytical process and reproducibility of measurements in order that the data quality can be evaluated. Correction procedures must be clearly presented. For each measured chemical parameter, the analytical technique (e.g. ICPMS, XRF, EMP) and the laboratory where the measurement was performed should be provided, if possible in tabular format. If a parameter has been analyzed by more than one method or in more than one lab, each method must be documented separately. Analytical accuracy and reproducibility should be reported by providing name(s) and measured value(s) of internationally recognized reference samples measured as unknown samples with the estimated uncertainty of the reference standard measurement and the number of measurements.

Sample Information
Essential metadata about natural samples must be provided in order to allow for identification of their origin and type, and to trace their analytical history. All natural samples for which data are reported require, if applicable, information about the sample location, including latitude and longitude (if these are unknown, coordinates obtained by using Google Earth would suffice); depth below sea level (for marine samples); position within a stratigraphic section or within a core (if applicable). Samples from scientific ocean drilling programs should include complete sample identifiers (e.g. leg, site/hole, core, section, interval) in the data tables. Samples should be classified (e.g. lithology for rocks and sediments, species for minerals and fossils, age). Samples for which previously published data exist should be referred to by the previously used identifiers or, if new sample identifiers are given, cross-referenced to the original identifiers.

Citing Published Data
When citing published data, or showing compilations of published data in figures, sources must be explicitly provided. Complete reference information is required for
data downloaded from on-line geochemical databases, such as PetDB or GEOROC, which give full source references as part of their routine output. If listing of all references would produce an overly long reference list in the main body of the publication, additional data sources may be explicitly listed in on-line electronic supplementary form. It is not sufficient to say, "Data shown were taken from PetDB or GEOROC."