Lake 3 deposits were deposited in a sequence of events. Faulting is evident in several layers, withLake 3 sediments being cut and displaced by these events. Dates from radiocarbon analysis suggest that these events occurred in C14 years before present (B.P.). The analysis indicates that Lake 3 sediments were deposited in a sequence of events, with some layers being cut and displaced by faulting.

Dating analysis shows that some layers are older than others, with the oldest samples being dated at 11,150 ± 40 years B.P. and the youngest at 605 ± 20 years B.P. These dates provide a timeline for the deposition and displacement of Lake 3 sediments. The analysis also suggests that the faulting events are related to earthquake activity, with the most recent event dating back to 11,150 ± 40 years B.P.

The sections of the trench are labeled with sample numbers and dates, indicating the sequence of events and the timing of the faulting. The samples are labeled with their location in the trench, such as T2-Sb2-1, T2-Sb2-2, etc., and their dates and types, such as b-hum, b-AAA, etc. The labels also indicate the number of samples, such as 5L, 3L, etc., and the presence of organic or carbonate nodules, such as sh1, sh2, etc.

The analysis of the samples suggests that the faulting events are related to the Earth's seismic activity. The samples indicate that the faulting is related to the central trench and that there is relatively little evidence for paleoearthquakes. The analysis also suggests that the faulting is related to the eastern trench and that the samples indicate a downward angle for this trench.

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