

Five reoccupations of the A05 hydrography section along $\sim 25^{\circ}\text{N}$ in the Subtropical North Atlantic enable us to observe the progression of oceanic transient tracers. This region is key to the monitoring of the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC). The measured tracers, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6), are anthropogenic passive tracers of ocean circulation with known time varying sources functions and are used to visualise the penetration of newly ventilated waters and to calculate water age. Here, we present the variation of the mean transport timescales inferred from the tracers transit time distributions (TTDs) for the 1992-2016 period. The patterns of changes for TTDs mean ages are compared to apparent oxygen utilisation and the reported variability of the overturning circulation.