	H1		ZEUS		H1 + ZEUS		
	e method $y < 0.9$ $\Theta_e > 10^\circ$		2α method $E_{e'} > 20$ GeV ($P_{T,e'} > 30$ GeV for $\Theta_{e'} < 17^\circ$)				
Q^2 cut	data	NC exp.	data	NC exp.	data	NC exp.	$P(N \geq N_{obs})$
$Q^2 > 10000$ GeV^2	20	18.3 $\pm$ 2.4	33	32.2 $\pm$ 2.0	53	50.5 $\pm$ 3.1	0.37
$Q^2 > 15000$ GeV^2	12	4.71 $\pm$ 0.76	12	8.66 $\pm$ 0.66	24	13.4 $\pm$ 1.0	0.0074
$Q^2 > 20000$ GeV^2	5	1.32 $\pm$ 0.27	5	2.76 $\pm$0.24	10	4.08 $\pm$ 0.36	0.010
$Q^2 > 25000$ GeV^2	3	0.51 $\pm$ 0.16	3	1.01 $\pm$0.09	6	1.52 $\pm$ 0.18	0.0053
$Q^2 > 30000$ GeV^2	2	0.23 $\pm$ 0.05	2	0.37 $\pm$0.04	4	0.60 $\pm$ 0.06	0.0035
$Q^2 > 35000$ GeV^2	0	0.08 $\pm$ 0.04	2	0.15 $\pm$0.01	2	0.23 $\pm$ 0.04	0.023

Table 1: Number of observed and expected events from H1 and ZEUS. For the combination, the number of observed and expected events are added and the errors are added in quadrature. The difference for the DIS expectation between H1 and ZEUS reflects the difference in integrated luminosities, the kinematic reconstruction methods, the resolution on Q^2 and the detection efficiency within the kinematic cuts. The last column gives the probability that the expected NC DIS signal fluctuates to values equal to or larger than the number of observed events, where the error on the mean expected number of events is taken into account by gaussian smearing.