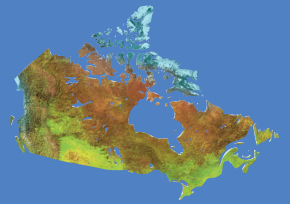




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O. van Breemen and J.A. Ayer

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Critical reviewer

V.J. McNicoll

Authors

O. van Breemen
(ovanbree@nrcan.gc.ca)
Geological Survey of Canada
601 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8

J.A. Ayer
(john.ayer@ndm.gov.on.ca)
Precambrian Geoscience Section
Ontario Geological Survey
933 Ramsey Lake Road
Sudbury, Ontario P3E 6B5

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Uranium-lead geochronology of detrital zircon grains from bedded greywacke, Sangster Township, Abitibi greenstone belt, Ontario

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Abstract: Uranium-lead zircon ages from a sample of metamorphosed bedded greywacke in Sangster Township yield a maximum U-Pb TIMS age of 2697 ± 2 Ma with the data further suggesting that these sedimentary rocks are younger than 2687 Ma. These age constraints are consistent with the rocks being correlative with the Porcupine assemblage of the southern Abitibi greenstone belt. This correlation is further supported by a U-Pb SHRIMP detrital age distribution showing a major peak at 2701 Ma and small peaks around 2794 Ma and 2835 Ma.

Résumé : Les âges U-Pb sur zircon d'un échantillon de grauwacke stratifié métamorphisé du canton de Sangster définissent un âge maximal de 2697 ± 2 Ma (âge U-Pb déterminé par spectrométrie de masse à thermoionisation). De plus, les données laissent supposer que ces roches sédimentaires sont âgées de tout au plus 2687 Ma. Ces limites d'âge soutiennent la corrélation de ces roches avec celles de l'assemblage de Porcupine, dans le sud de la ceinture de roches vertes de l'Abitibi. Cette corrélation est également appuyée par les âges U-Pb de zircons détritiques déterminés à la microsonde SHRIMP, dont la répartition est caractérisée par l'existence d'un pic principal à 2701 Ma et de pics secondaires à environ 2794 Ma et 2835 Ma.

INTRODUCTION

Mapping by the Ontario Geological Survey in the Detour-Burntbush area, north of Cochrane (Fig. 1), outlined an extensive area of clastic rocks consisting mostly of bedded greywacke units that are metamorphosed to amphibolite facies (Ayer et al., 2007). These ‘metasandstones’ are similar to greywacke units of the Porcupine assemblage of the southern Abitibi greenstone belt (Ayer et al., 2002), which is younger than 2690 ± 2 Ma, but older than the Timiskaming assemblage. The age of these metasedimentary rocks determines the stratigraphic position of a large paragneiss terrane north of Cochrane, contributing to stratigraphic knowledge of the Abitibi region and interpretation of the northern part of the Discover Abitibi regional seismic sections northeast of Timmins. In this paper the authors present precise single-grain U-Pb ID-TIMS (Isotope Dilution – Thermal Ionization Mass Spectrometry) analyses in order to place a maximum age constraint on deposition of the metasedimentary rocks. Also presented is a statistically representative population of U-Pb SHRIMP (Sensitive High-Resolution Ion Micro Probe) ages in order to characterize sedimentary provenance.

PROCEDURES

A sample of bedded greywacke was collected from a large outcrop on the west side of the highway to Detour Lake in Sangster Township (NAD 83; UTM Zone 17; 537292E, 5465595N). The outcrop is an enclave of metasedimentary rocks enclosed within an extensive granodiorite pluton. The sampled unit consists of bedded greywacke and siltstone units metamorphosed to amphibolite facies. Zircon grains were separated by standard procedures of disc mill crushing, Wilfley table concentration, heavy-liquid separation, and magnetic purification. Zircon grains consist of subhedral prisms (L:B = 3:1 to 1:1) that feature moderate to weak igneous zoning, some rounding of grains, but no truncation of internal zoning. Cracks and inclusions are abundant.

For ID-TIMS analysis, single, clear zircon grains were selected and strongly abraded (Krogh, 1982). Analytical methods and error treatment are presented in Parrish et al. (1987) and Roddick (1987), respectively. Uranium-lead isotopic data are presented in Table 1 together with $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ages and uncertainties at the 2σ level.

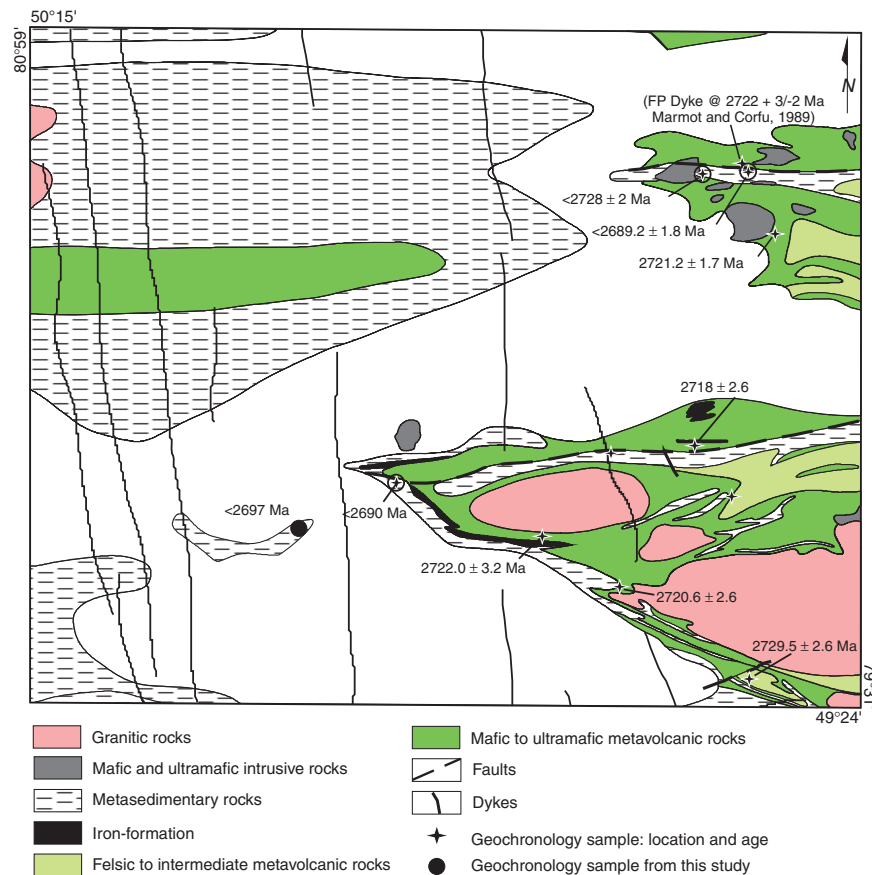


Figure 1. Geological map with ages after Ayer et al. (2009) shows location of bedded greywacke sampled for this study. Nine other published ages are shown on the map including maximum ages (Ayer et al., 2009) for three other greywacke samples (open circles with crosses) and five ages from felsic extrusive rocks that constrain the volcanic stratigraphy. In addition, a minimum age for volcanic host rocks is indicated by the age of a feldspar porphyry (FP) dyke (Marmont and Corfu, 1989).

Table 1. Uranium-lead TIMS analyses on single zircon grains.

Fraction ¹	Weight ² (μg)	U (ppm)	Pb ³ (ppm)	$\frac{^{206}\text{Pb}^4}{^{204}\text{Pb}}$	Pb ⁵ (pg)	$\frac{^{208}\text{Pb}^6}{^{206}\text{Pb}}$	$\frac{^{207}\text{Pb}^6}{^{235}\text{U}}$	$\frac{^{206}\text{Pb}^6}{^{238}\text{U}}$	$\frac{^{207}\text{Pb}^6}{^{206}\text{Pb}}$	$\frac{^{207}\text{Pb}^7}{^{206}\text{Pb}}$	Disc ⁸
Sample 06JAA-066; z9096 (49.342°N; 80.487°E)											
A, N1	3	91	59	1277	7	0.25	13.211 \pm 0.14	0.5182 \pm 0.10	0.18489 \pm 0.07	2697 \pm 2	0.3
B, N1	2	91	56	2287	3	0.21	12.904 \pm 0.13	0.5094 \pm 0.11	0.18374 \pm 0.05	2687 \pm 2	1.5
C, N1	3	42	25	1407	3	0.13	13.553 \pm 0.15	0.5241 \pm 0.14	0.18755 \pm 0.07	2721 \pm 2	0.2
D, N1	5	77	44	576	12	0.14	12.877 \pm 0.23	0.5059 \pm 0.24	0.18460 \pm 0.12	2695 \pm 4	2.5
E, N1	5	52	33	3480	2	0.24	13.016 \pm 0.12	0.5125 \pm 0.10	0.18419 \pm 0.05	2691 \pm 2	1.1
F, N1	5	99	55	3820	4	0.09	13.006 \pm 0.12	0.5072 \pm 0.09	0.18598 \pm 0.05	2707 \pm 2	2.8
G, M1	10	79	49	7346	3	0.24	12.636 \pm 0.11	0.5012 \pm 0.09	0.18286 \pm 0.04	2679 \pm 1	2.7
H, M1	11	96	58	9855	3	0.14	14.220 \pm 0.11	0.5256 \pm 0.09	0.19620 \pm 0.04	2795 \pm 1	3.2
I, M1	44	38	23	7440	7	0.23	12.912 \pm 0.11	0.5095 \pm 0.09	0.18380 \pm 0.04	2687 \pm 1	1.5
J, M1	7	52	29	3548	3	0.08	13.253 \pm 0.12	0.5138 \pm 0.10	0.18709 \pm 0.05	2717 \pm 2	2.0
¹ M = magnetic, N = nonmagnetic at a side slope given in degrees on a Frantz isodynamic magnetic separator operating at 1.8 amps; ² Error on weight = \pm 15 per cent; ³ Radiogenic Pb; ⁴ Measured ratio corrected for spike and Pb fractionation of 0.11 \pm 37 per cent per AMU; ⁵ Total common Pb on analysis corrected for fractionation and spike; ⁶ Corrected for blank Pb and U, common Pb, errors quoted are 1 σ in per cent; ⁷ Age errors quoted are 2 σ in Ma; ⁸ Discordance in per cent along a discordia to origin.											

For SHRIMP microbeam analysis, zircon grains were mounted and polished on a 2.5 cm epoxy disk along with fragments of the BR266 SHRIMP zircon standard ($^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age of 559 Ma). The mount was imaged using a Cambridge Instruments scanning electron microscope in backscattered electron mode for the purpose of guiding the placement of ion probe analyses. A spot size of 17 μm x 23 μm was used. Analytical methods are given in Stern (1997) and Stern and Amelin (2003). Table 2 presents U-Pb analytical data with $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ and $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ages and uncertainties at the 1 σ level. Age uncertainties in the text are given at the 2 σ level.

ID-TIMS RESULTS

Uranium-lead isotopic ratios are plotted in Figure 2a. Of eight grains analyzed, only two yielded concordant analyses, corresponding to $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ages of 2697 \pm 2 Ma and 2721 \pm 2 Ma. The remaining six analyses, 1.1% to 3.2% discordant, have $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ages ranging from 2679 \pm 1 Ma to 2795 \pm 1 Ma. The $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ages for seven analyses are in the interval 2679 \pm 1 Ma to 2721 \pm 2 Ma.

The maximum age of deposition is 2697 \pm 2 Ma, which does not provide a sufficiently tight maximum age constraint to characterize Porcupine assemblage sediments; however, two analyses correspond to $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ages of 2687 \pm 1 Ma and 2687 \pm 2 Ma. These analyses are both moderately discordant (1.5%) and suggest that the time of deposition does not significantly exceed 2687 Ma. In the absence of younger

grains, the data would indicate the greywacke deposits are the same age as the Porcupine assemblage (van Breemen and Bleeker, 2008).

SHRIMP RESULTS

A concordia plot of isotopic ratios (Fig. 2b) shows that the analyses are mostly concordant and are strongly clustered. Figure 2c shows a histogram and probability density plot of 66 $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ages excluding data that are more than 5% discordant. The majority of ages form a Neoproterozoic peak of ca. 2701 Ma. A small peak, corresponding to four ages, centres on 2794 Ma. Another small peak representing two ages is late Mesoproterozoic at 2835 Ma.

DISCUSSION

The detrital zircon age distribution presented above is similar to those analyzed in sandstone and conglomerate samples within more extensive clastic sedimentary rocks intercalated with older volcanic units within the Burntshrub belt to the east (*see* Ayer et al., 2009). While the clastic sediments selected from the Abitibi greenstone belt north of Cochrane are younger than 2697 \pm 2 Ma, the data suggest they are likely younger than 2687 Ma. The maximum depositional age is consistent with these sediments being equivalent to the Porcupine assemblage farther south. The detrital age distribution with a major peak at ca. 2701 Ma is

consistent with the dominant source being synvolcanic plutons, coeval with the volcanic pile of the Abitibi greenstone belt to the south; i.e. the Tisdale, Kinojevis, and Blake River assemblages (Ayer et al., 2002, 2005). Small age peaks at the end of the Mesoproterozoic and beginning of the Neoproterozoic are also characteristic of Porcupine assemblage detrital zircon age distributions found farther south (van Breemen and Bleeker, 2008).

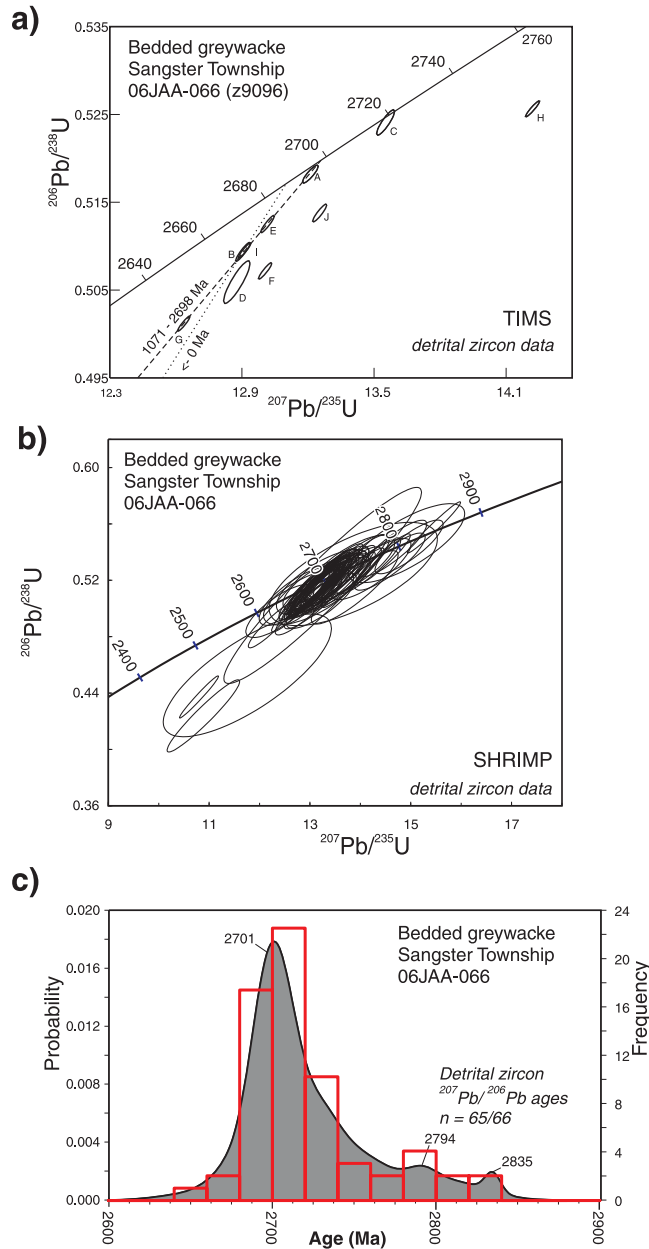


Figure 2. a) Isotope ratio plot of ID-TIMS U-Pb data, b) isotope ratio plot of SHRIMP U-Pb data, and c) probability distribution plot and histogram for SHRIMP $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ages.

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