

Geological Survey of Canada

CURRENT RESEARCH 2005-F1

## Detrital zircon geochronology of the **Paleoproterozoic Hurwitz and Kiyuk groups, western Churchill Province, Nunavut**

W.J. Davis, R.H. Rainbird, L.B. Aspler, and J.R. Chiarenzelli

2005

SEARCH CURRENT



Canada



©Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada 2005 ISSN 1701-4387 Catalogue No. M44-2005/F1E-PDF ISBN 0-662-38967-0

A copy of this publication is also available for reference by depository libraries across Canada through access to the Depository Services Program's website at http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca

A free digital download of this publication is available from the Geological Survey of Canada Bookstore web site:

http://gsc.nrcan.gc.ca/bookstore/

Click on Free Download.

All requests for permission to reproduce this work, in whole or in part, for purposes of commercial use, resale, or redistribution shall be addressed to: Earth Sciences Sector Information Division, Room 402, 601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8.

#### Authors' addresses

W.J. Davis (bidavis@nrcan.gc.ca) R.H. Rainbird (rrainbir@nrcan.gc.ca) Continental Geoscience Division Geological Survey of Canada 601 Booth Street Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8

L.B. Aspler (nwtgeol@sympatico.ca) 23 Newton Street Ottawa, Ontario K1S 2S6

J.R. Chiarenzelli (chiarejr@potsdam.edu) State University of New York at Potsdam 44 Pierrepont Avenue Potsdam, New York 13676

Publication approved by Continental Geoscience Division

Original manuscript submitted: 2004-09-17

Final version approved for publication: 2004-12-06

## Detrital zircon geochronology of the Paleoproterozoic Hurwitz and Kiyuk groups, western Churchill Province, Nunavut

W.J. Davis, R.H. Rainbird, L.B. Aspler, and J.R. Chiarenzelli

Davis, W.J., Rainbird, R.H., Aspler, L.B., and Chiarenzelli, J.R., 2005: Detrital zircon geochronology of the Paleoproterozoic Hurwitz and Kiyuk groups, western Churchill Province, Nunavut; Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research 2005-F1, 13 p.

**Abstract:** U-Pb ages of detrital zircons from the Paleoproterozoic Hurwitz Group establish depositional age limits for the upper part of the group (Watterson and Tavani formations) and document significant changes in sediment provenance through time. The lower Hurwitz Group (sequences 1 and 2) was deposited after 2.45 Ga, but before 2.11 Ga. Detrital zircons from Sequence 1 range in age from 2.73 to 2.66 Ga, characteristic of local basement rocks of the Hearne Domain. In contrast, the upper Hurwitz Group (sequences 3 and 4) has a broad-spectrum provenance dominated by 2.4 to 1.9 Ga zircons and a significant population at ca. 2.6 Ga. A weighted mean age of the youngest detrital zircon from the Tavani Formation provides a revised maximum depositional age of  $1.911 \pm 0.007$  Ga. The most likely source for the 2.4 to 1.9 Ga zircons is the Taltson-Thelon Orogen, approximately 500 km to the west of the Hurwitz Basin. Zircon grains of similar age in the unconformably overlying Kiyuk Group suggest reworking and redeposition of Hurwitz Group during Trans-Hudson-related deformation.

**Résumé :** Des âges U-Pb obtenus sur des zircons détritiques du Groupe de Hurwitz (Paléoprotérozoïque) fournissent des limites temporelles pour le dépôt de la partie supérieure du groupe (formations de Watterson et de Tavani) et permettent de documenter d'importants changements de la provenance des sédiments en fonction du temps. La partie inférieure du Groupe de Hurwitz (séquences 1 et 2) a été déposée après 2,45 Ga mais avant 2,11 Ga. L'âge des zircons détritiques de la séquence 1 varie de 2,73 à 2,66 Ga, soit une fourchette d'âges caractéristique des roches du domaine de Hearne qui constituent le socle à cet endroit. Par contraste, la partie supérieure du Groupe de Hurwitz (séquences 3 et 4) contient des zircons de provenance très variée, qui ont livré pour la plupart des âges s'échelonnant de 2,4 à 1,9 Ga, mais dont une population significative date d'environ 2,6 Ga. Un âge moyen pondéré pour le plus jeune zircon détritique extrait de la Formation de Tavani a fourni un nouvel âge maximal de dépôt de 1,911  $\pm$  0,007 Ga. La source la plus vraisemblable des zircons âgés de 2,4 à 1,9 Ga est l'orogène de Taltson-Thelon, à environ 500 km à l'ouest du bassin de Hurwitz. La présence de zircons d'un âge similaire dans le Groupe de Kiyuk, qui repose en discordance sur le Groupe de Hurwitz, suggère qu'il y a eu remaniement et resédimentation de ce dernier pendant la déformation associée à l'orogène trans-hudsonien.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Establishing the time of deposition, as well as the source regions contributing to sedimentary sequences, is key to evaluating tectonic controls on basin formation and evolution. This is a particular challenge for Precambrian basins that typically preserve limited, or no, biostratigraphic control. The depositional ages of many of the extensive Paleoproterozoic intracratonic sedimentary basins of the Canadian Shield remain very poorly established, and the relationships of their sequence stratigraphy to specific tectonic events are correspondingly poorly known. In this paper the authors present U-Pb SHRIMP (Sensitive High Resolution Ion Micro Probe) ages for detrital zircons from the Hurwitz Group and Kiyuk Group, Paleoproterozoic intracratonic successions in the northwestern Canadian Shield. These data establish estimates for the maximum depositional age of the succession that help place their development within the broader tectonic setting of the assembly of Laurentia.

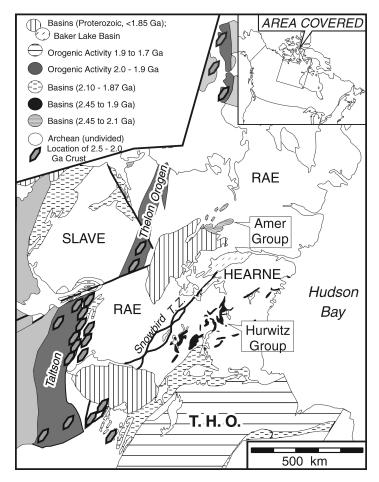
The Hurwitz Group was originally interpreted to represent a passive margin to foredeep developed on the Archean Hearne Domain within the broad tectonic context of the Trans-Hudson Orogen (Bell, 1970; Lewry et al., 1985; Young, 1988). In this model, lower units were interpreted as the deposits of an intracratonic basin associated with a rift-passive margin sequence that developed during opening of the Manikewan Ocean (Stauffer, 1984), and the upper units were related to foredeep-forebulge migration associated with Superior-Hearne collision (Trans-Hudson Orogeny). The lower units, in particular glaciogenic deposits of the Padlei Formation, were correlated with the Huronian and the Snowy Pass supergroups (Young, 1988). This model was subsequently invalidated based on a baddeleyite age of  $2.111 \pm 0.001$  Ga (Patterson and Heaman, 1991) for gabbro sills within the lower Hurwitz Group (but not the upper Hurwitz Group). The basin was reinterpreted to have developed in response to a protracted break-up of a proposed Archean supercontinent between 2.45 Ga and 2.1 Ga (Aspler and Chiarenzelli, 1996, 1997; Aspler et al., 2001).

The protracted break-up model assumed that the Hurwitz Group was a broadly conformable sequence that entirely predated 2.11 Ga, the minimum age constraint imposed by the gabbro sills. However, U-Pb SHRIMP ages of detrital zircons indicate that there was a protracted hiatus in deposition of the Hurwitz Group that was accompanied by a profound change in its provenance (Davis et al. 2000; Aspler et al. 2001).

One of the difficulties in interpreting the data set of detrital ages reported by Davis et al. (2000) was that the precision on the youngest detrital grain in the upper Hurwitz Group, and by inference the maximum depositional age estimate of the succession, was insufficient to constrain different tectonic scenarios. To address this, additional work has been completed that improves the precision on the maximum age estimate of the upper Hurwitz Group previously reported in Davis et al. (2000) and Aspler et al. (2001).

#### **REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING**

The Hurwitz Group is a succession of continental siliciclastic and marine carbonate rocks up to 8.5 km thick, preserved as erosional remnants of basement-cover infolds across the Hearne Domain of the western Churchill Province, west of Hudson Bay (Figure 1; Lord, 1953; Wright, 1967; Bell, 1970; Eade, 1974; Aspler et al. 2001). The western Churchill Province is predominantly composed of Neoarchean rocks that were variably reworked during assembly of Laurentia at 1.9–1.75 Ga (Hoffman, 1988). The region is divided into the Rae and Hearne domains by the Snowbird tectonic zone, a major intracrustal geophysical lineament that records Neoarchean and Paleoproterozoic histories (e.g. Hanmer et al., 1995).



**Figure 1.** Map of principal tectonic elements of northwestern Laurentia (after Hoffman, 1988). Rocks of the Hurwitz Group are indicated by black fill pattern. Locations of potential source rocks for upper Hurwitz sequences with ages between 2.5 Ga and 2.0 Ga are indicated by symbols (after Aspler and Chiarenzelli, 1998). T.H.O — Trans-Hudson Orogen.

The western boundary of the western Churchill Province is the Taltson-Thelon zone, a major plutono-metamorphic belt that developed during collision of the Slave and Buffalo Head terrane with the Rae at 2.0–1.9 Ga (e.g. Hoffman, 1989; Henderson and Loveridge, 1990; McDonough et al., 2000; McNicoll et al., 2000). To the east and southeast lies the Trans-Hudson Orogen that represents the orogenic suture between the western Churchill and Superior cratons at 1.86–1.76 Ga. The Hurwitz group occurs in the Hearne Province.

# STRATIGRAPHY OF THE HURWITZ AND KIYUK GROUPS

Aspler et al (2001) divided the Hurwitz Group into four large-scale sequences of unspecified order. A schematic stratigraphic section is presented in Figure 2 and detailed lithological descriptions are provided in Aspler and Chiarenzelli (1996, 1997, 2002) and Aspler et al. (1994, 2001). Sequences 1 and 2 are informally referred to as the lower Hurwitz Group and sequences 3 and 4 are referred to as the upper Hurwitz Group, with the boundary being at the contact between the Ameto and the Watterson formations. The Hurwitz Group unconformably overlies Archean rocks (ca. 2.8–2.5 Ga) and local wedges of litharenite and conglomerate of the Montgomery Lake Group (Aspler and Chiarenzelli, 1997). A maximum depositional age is provided by the 2.45 Ga Kaminak dyke swarm that cuts basement but not the Hurwitz Group (Heaman, 1997).

Sequence 1 consists of predominantly siliciclastic rocks (Noomut, Padlei, and Kinga formations) deposited in shallowwater marine to fluvial environments. The Padlei Formation comprises conglomerate and sandstone, including horizons of probable glaciogenic origin (Young and McLennan, 1981; Aspler and Chiarenzelli, 1997). The Kinga Formation includes sandstone and conglomerate interpreted to be fluvial deposits, with locally preserved dolostone intercalations indicating short--lived marine incursions (Maguse member). Extensive ripple-marked quartz arenite in the upper (Whiterock) member is interpreted to have been deposited in broad, shallow lakes (Aspler et al., 1994). The Kinga Formation is capped by a discontinuous unit, less than 25 m thick, of bedded chert and chert breccia, originally interpreted as silcrete by Bell (1970), but reinterpreted as hot-spring sinter deposits by Aspler and Chiarenzelli (1997).

Sequence 2 is represented by the Ameto Formation, a succession of fine-grained siliciclastic rocks that mark a period of basin-deepening, with local areas of magmatism. Sequences 1 and 2 are cut by the ca. 2.11 Ga Griffin (formerly Hurwitz) gabbro units, which are interpreted to have been intruded after lithification of the sedimentary rocks (Aspler et al., 2002b).

Sequence 3 is a mixed siliciclastic-carbonate succession interpreted to have been deposited on an emergent, shallow marine ramp (Watterson Formation) that was buried by deltaic, fluvial, and lacustrine deposits (Ducker and lower Tavani formations). Sequence 4 (upper Tavani Formation) is characterized by stromatolitic dolostone and sandstone that mark a marine transgression and return to mixed siliciclasticcarbonate shelf deposition. Sequence 3 unconformably overlies Archean rocks in western and northern Hurwitz Basin; elsewhere it disconformably overlies the lower Hurwitz Group with no indication of significant erosion, tilting, or weathering (Aspler and Chiarenzelli, 2002).

The Kiyuk Group is a continental deposit made up of a fining-upward succession of conglomerate, arkose, and intraformational breccia (Aspler et al. 2002a). These rocks unconformably overlie the entire Hurwitz Group. The Kiyuk Group has most recently been interpreted as continental rift deposits, attending late-stage opening of the Manikewan Ocean (Aspler et al. 2002a).

#### SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

Detrital zircons were separated and analyzed from three samples of the lower Hurwitz Group: one from the Padlei Formation, one from the Maguse member of the Kinga Formation, and one from the Whiterock member of the Kinga Formation. Sample locations are found in Table 1. The Padlei Formation sample is from an arkosic conglomerate collected from the southeast side of Mackenzie Lake, part of a sequence of interbedded conglomerates and sandstones of probable fluvial origin referred to previously as the 'Mackenzie Lake metasediments' (Aspler et al., 2000). Clasts in the conglomerate are well rounded and predominantly quartzose sandstone Crossbedding at the sample locality indicates unimodal transport to the southwest. Detrital zircon grains generally are large and well to very well rounded, with only a few euhedral grains. Magnetite is the other ubiquitous heavy mineral phase in this sample. The sample from the Whiterock member is a kyanite-bearing quartz arenite from the southern end of Mackenzie Lake. Heavy-mineral banding, well developed at the sample locality, outlines tectonically folded bedding and crossbedding. This sample yielded detrital zircons with a wide variety of grain morphologies, including some large tabular euhedral grains in the more magnetic fractions, and smaller, generally well-rounded grains in the less magnetic fractions. The sample from the Maguse member is a mediumgrained quartz arenite with jasper granules from the northeast end of Kaminak Lake. The sample was collected several metres above an erosional unconformity above mafic volcanic rocks of the Kaminak greenstone belt. Trough crossbedding at the sample site indicates paleoflow toward the southeast. Detrital zircons are widely varied in size, colour, and morphology.

Two samples of the upper Hurwitz Group were investigated; one each from the Waterson and Tavani formations. Additionally, one sample from the K2 subunit of the Kiyuk Group was investigated. The sample of the Waterson Formation is from an outcrop of very fine grained, carbonate-cemented quartz wacke, from near the middle of formation. Zircons are small (typically less than 100 microns), and euhedral to moderately rounded . A medium- to coarsegrained, sublithic wacke, collected near the base of the Tavani

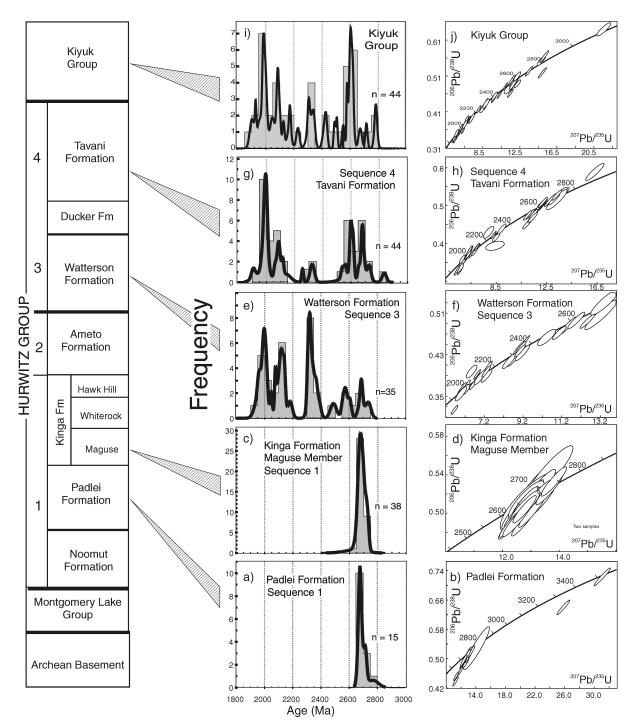


Figure 2. Schematic stratigraphic column showing relationships between Kiyuk, Hurwitz, and Montgomery Lake groups. U-Pb zircon age data are shown in cumulative probability plots, histograms (bin width -50 Ma), and on concordia diagrams. Arrows indicate approximate stratigraphic position of analyzed samples. Data used in cumulative probability diagrams and histograms were screened at <5% discordance.

formation, contains heavy-mineral bands with large, well rounded detrital zircons. The sample of the Kiyuk Formation is a fine-grained arkose.

#### ANALYTICAL METHODS

U-Pb isotopic data were acquired using the Geological Survey of Canada Sensitive High Resolution Ion Micro Probe (SHRIMP II). Analytical methods are provided in greater detail in Stern (1997) and Stern (1998). Zircons were separated from 1 to 2 kg samples using standard crushing, heavy liquid, and magnetic separation techniques, then mounted and polished along with grains of Kipawa zircon standard in a 2.5 cm epoxy disc. Back-scatter electron and cathodoluminescence images were made using a scanning electron microscope to fully characterize the internal structures of the grains and aid in beam positioning. Bias in the measured Pb/U values was corrected relative to the Kipawa zircon standard ( $^{206}$ Pb/ $^{238}$ U age = 993Ma) using a linear calibration curve determined between  ${}^{206}Pb^{+/238}U^{+}$  and  ${}^{254}U^{+/238}U^{+}$ . Final U-Pb ages are reported with 1 sigma errors in Table 1 and shown at two-sigma in concordia diagrams.

# AGE AND PROVENANCE OF DETRITAL ZIRCONS

#### Hurwitz Group: Sequence 1

U-Pb ages of zircons from three samples of the lower Hurwitz Group define a narrow range, with 94% of the analyses between 2.73 and 2.66 Ga (Figure 2 a, b, c, d). These ages are characteristic of local basement rocks, such as those in the Kaminak greenstone belt (Davis et al., 2004). A subordinate component of pre-3.0 Ga zircon in the Padlei sample (two grains:  $3.432 \pm 0.007$  Ga and  $3.529 \pm 0.007$  Ga (Table 1), taken from near the northwestern limit of Hurwitz Basin, represent the only grains with a provenance exotic to the local basement. The well-rounded morphology of many of the zircons, particularly in the Padlei Formation conglomerate, suggests that they may have been reworked from an older, texturally mature source, as also indicated by the rounded quartzite clasts in the conglomerate. The detrital zircon ageprofile is similar to that obtained for the Happy Lake quartzite, a putative outlier of Kinga Formation, located about 40 km northeast of the Maguse member sample site from this study (Rainbird et al., 2002).

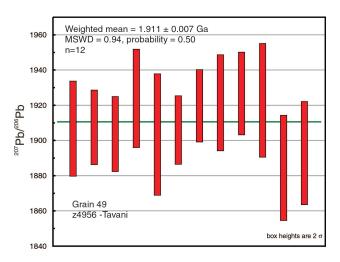
#### **Upper Hurwitz Group: Sequence 3**

In marked contrast to sequence 1, two samples from sequence 3 of the upper Hurwitz Group are characterized by detrital zircons ranging in age from ca. 2.83 Ga to 1.91 Ga (Figure 2e, f, g, h). In the quartz wacke sample from the Watterson Formation, 84% of the 36 grains (35 on plot) analyzed are Paleoproterozoic, with significant peaks on a probability distribution plot at 2.35 to 2.31Ga, 2.15 to 2.10 Ga, and 2.00 to 1.95 Ga (Figure 2e). Rocks of similar ages are common in the southwestern Rae Province, Thelon-Taltson magmatic

zone and Buffalo Head Terrane (*see* compilations in van Breemen et al., 1992; Aspler and Chiarenzelli, 1998; McNicoll, et al., 2000). In particular, the most common detrital ages of 2.35 to 2.31 Ga are similar to the age of basement gneisses from the southern part of the Taltson magmatic zone (McNicoll et al., 2000) and the adjacent southwestern Rae Province (Figure 1; van Breemen and Bostock, 1994; Bostock et al., 1987; van Schmus et al., 1986; R. Hartlaub, pers. comm., 2002). The remaining grains define peaks at both 2.58 and 2.70 Ga, common ages of magmatic rocks in the western Churchill Province. The youngest  ${}^{207}$ Pb/ ${}^{206}$ Pb age at 1.960 ± 0.022 Ga (- 2.9 % discordant) provides an estimate of the maximum depositional age.

The majority of the 50 zircons analyzed from the lower Tavani sandstone are Paleoproterozoic (Fig. 2g, Table 1). The most prominent peak on the cumulative probability plot, representing 25% of the analyses, is at 2.00 to 1.99 Ga. Rocks within this age range include the Deskenatlata igneous suite from the northern end of Taltson magmatic zone (van Breemen et al., 1992), and mylonitic gneisses from the Thelon Orogen (van Breemen et al., 1987a, b). There are several grains showing ages between 2.05 and 2.09 Ga, which are ages that have been recorded in the Buffalo Head Terrane (Villeneuve et al., 1993). Significant populations at ~2.59 and ~2.68 Ga are common ages for rocks from the Slave and western Churchill provinces.

The youngest  ${}^{207}\text{Pb}/{}^{206}\text{Pb}$  age for zircon in the Tavani Formation was previously reported as  $1.907 \pm 0.024$  Ga in Davis et al. (2000). The imprecision in the resulting maximum depositional age estimate of the sequence meant that the relationship of the basin to complex tectonic events that occurred in the area between 1.92 and 1.83 Ga could not be constrained. For this reason additional analyses have been carried out, comprising a total of 12 analyses of three locations on the youngest grain (Grain 49, Table 1; Figure 3). In order to perform as many analyses as possible on a single grain, replicate analyses within one spot were performed.



*Figure 3.* Weighted average age of youngest grain recovered from sample of Tavani Formation (IsoplotEx 2.49; Ludwig, 2001).

je Disc. (%)		13.5	5.2	7.6	0.0	0.0	2.	4.1	4.7	5.8	4.4	0.6	2.0	3.2	-0.1	0.6	9.8	-0.2	0.9	7.1	1.2	2.5		1.6	2.5	1.9	1.1	-0.1	1.1	1.0	1 0		, c f <del>f</del>	4.2	4.0	0.4	3.8	2.1	0.0	 		1.5		- 5 - 5
Apparent Age b		11	17	6	σ	۶ <del>ç</del>	2 9	2	ი	1	10	7	10	80	6	11	6	13	13	7	37	11		20	15	8	10	1	7	14	= ;	o o	ь <del>г</del>	10	<b>0</b>	10	12	10	69	10		16	0 0	<u>o</u> c
App <sup>207</sup> Pb <sup>206</sup> Pb		2708	2709	2699	2682	2679	6107	2089	2674	2718	2679	3529	2715	2672	2675	2714	2668	2677	2679	3432	2770	2662		2692	2684	2660	2722	2665	2716	2706	2699	2002	2677	2676	2673	2730	2689	2688	2628	2724		2662	0000	2007
± <sup>207</sup> Pb <sup>206</sup> Pb		0.0012	0.0019	0.0010	010010	0.0010	+ 100.0	0.0011	0.0010	0.0012	0.0011	0.0014	0.0011	0.0009	0.0010	0.0012	0.0010	0.0015	0.0014	0.0014	0.0044	0.0012		0.0022	0.0017	0.0008	0.0011	0.0012	0.0008	0.0016	0.0013	0.0010	0.0023	0.0012	0.0010	0.0012	0.0014	0.0012	0.0072	0.0011		0.0017		0.0020
<sup>207∗</sup> Pb <sup>206∗</sup> Pb		0.1862	0.1862		_									0.1821		0.1867	0.1817	0.1827	0.1829	0.2926		0.1810		0.1843			0.1877				0.1851				-		0.1840	0.1839		0.1880		0.1810		
± <sup>207</sup> Pb <sup>235</sup> U		0.1866 0	0.2826 0				_							0.2062 0			0.1727 0		0.2424 0	0.4404 0		0.2206 (		0.3117 0		0.1896 (						0 0336	_					0.2070 0		0.2245 (		0.2743 (		_
<sup>207*</sup> Pb		11.2491	12.5730											12.3957		13.3700			12.8524			12.3695		12.9115		12.4419					12.9393						12.5296	12.7810		13.8135		12.5235		
± <sup>206</sup> Pb <sup>238</sup> U		0.0064 1	0.0092 1		-						-			0.0075 1		0.0082 1	0.0061 1	0.0080 1	0.0083 1	0.0101 2		0.0078 1		0.0099		0.0070 1	0.0075 1	0.0074 1									0.0091 1	0.0071 1	-	0.0076 1		0.0094 1		
<sup>206*</sup> Pb <sup>238</sup> U		0.4383 (	0.4897 (											0.4938 (		0.5193 (	0.4524 (		0.5098 (	0.6397 (		0.4956 (		0.5082 (		0.4991 (					0.5071			_				0.5041 (		0.5330 (		0.5019 (		
± <sup>208</sup> Pb <sup>206</sup> Pb		0.0033 0	0.0036 0											0.0019 0		0.0033 0	0.0029 0	0.0030 0	0.0035 0	0.0016 0		0.0031 0	(NAD 27)	0.0023 0		0.0018 0	0.0024 0				0.0025						0.0031 0	0.0021 0		0.0016 0	(NAD 27)	0.0037 0		
<sup>208*</sup> Pb <sup>206</sup> *Pb		0.1960	0.2014	0.3503												0.2302	0.3128	0.3205	0.3613	0.1717		0.3399	N)	0.1023	0.2257	0.2148	0.2428	0.2507	0.2309	0.2344		0 1020/					0.2404	0.1698		0.1098	N)	0.2058		
f(206) <sup>204</sup>	(NAD 27)	0.00046	0.00062											0.00132		0.00017	0.00017	0.00017	0.00046	0.00017	-	0.00017	801233N	0.00017		0.00021	0.00017					10000					0.00017	0.00028		0.00017	906440N	0.00082	_	
<sup>204</sup> Pb <sup>06</sup> Pb	6N	0.000034 0	0.000059 0						_					0.000026 0		0.000010 0	0.000010 0	0.000010 0	0.000040 0	0.000010 0	_	0.000010 0	14: 535647E 6801233N	0.000010													0.000010 0	0.000029 0	_	0.000010 0	14: 365695E 6906440N	0.000072 0		
<sup>204</sup> Pb ± 2 <sup>206</sup> Pb <sup>2</sup>	523E 6947486N	0.000026 0.0	0.000036 0.0		_	_	_	_								0.000010 0.0	0.000010 0.0	0.000010 0.0	0.000026 0.0	0.000010 0.0		0.000010 0.0	tion UTM 14:	0.000010 0.0		0.000012 0.0							_	_			0.000010 0.0	0.000016 0.0		0.000010 0.0	tion UTM 14:	0.000047 0.0	_	
<sup>204</sup> Pb (ppb)	15: 36152	1 0.0	1 0.0	0.0				0.0	3 0.0	0.0	1 0.0	3 0.0	0.0	3 0.0	1 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Locatio	0.0	0.0	1 0.0	0.0	0.0	1 0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0				0.0			0.0		0.0	Locatio	1 0.0		
Pb* <sup>20</sup> (ppm) (r	UTM	41	28	54	41	- 49	2 5	/9	64	56	73	81	35	55	67	49	61	33	46	70	31	74	Z5201	26	33	81	42	59	78	24	4 C 2 C	200	50	34	48	31	35	41	5	39	Z5204	23	0	0
년 기	Location	0.692	0.750	1.286	0 770	0 951	100.0	1.831	0.776	0.594	0.809	0.817	0.924	0.620	1.343	0.828	1.108	1.182	1.313	0.613	61.610	1.243	ember Z5	0.366	0.793	0.756	0.873	0.880	0.831	0.838	0.518	0.530	0.475	0.660	0.581	0.603	0.877	0.604	0.622	0.400	Member Z5	0.748	0200	2/2.0
Th (ppm)	Z5200	54										02									224 6		<b>Maguse Member</b>		: 4				103 (								50			26 (	Maguse Me			t 
) (mqq)	Formation - Z	78	48	86	67	5	2 6	02	110	66	125	86	56	94	97	78	104	50	68	87	4	114		45	55	134	66	94	124	88	13	40 64 64	30	60	86	51	57	69	80	99			) 7	<u>+</u>
Analyses (	Padlei Form	1.1	2.1	3.1	4.1	- <del>-</del>		0.1	7.1	8.1	9.1	10.1	11.1	12.1	13.1	14.1	15.1	16.1	17.1	18.1	20.1	21.1	Kinga Formation	1.1	2.1	3.1	4.1	6.1	7.1	9.1	1.01		1.01	14.1	15.1	16.1	17.1	18.1	19.1	20.1	Kinga Formation	2.1	, r	۰. -

data.
analytical
U-Pb ar
able 1.
-

	Disc. (%)	1.8	1.3	 5	ю. О.	5.6	1.2	1.5	2.9	1.8	0.7	2.9	2.0	3.9	2.8	0.6	0.2	0.9		-0.9	2.5	1.0	11.8	1.8	2.4	5.3	80.1	0,1 0,0	) o	2 0.0	1.8	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.5	3.4	-4.2	-2.4	1. 4.	0.3	2.2	5 8 9	4. 4		- 1-
Ade	<u>ت</u> م			'	'				r		-			-	-		-	-		ľ			-		r												1	r			1				
Apparent Age	± <sup>207</sup> Pb <sup>206</sup> Pb	12	13	œ	5	6	œ	1	18	15	37	12	14	œ	14	11	13	18		5	12	27	11	12	7	10	16	o ;	29	2 4	23	25	ø	12	10	19	7	7	22	12	=	16	o ;	5 00	102
	<sup>207</sup> P	2691	2684	2670	2664	2727	2673	2699	2661	2705	2684	2701	2691	2681	2693	2666	2667	2664		2075	1991	2008	2051	2082	2323	2312	2315	2121	2319	1102	1992	1983	2140	2118	2105	2737	2046	2309	2489	2604	1995	2180	2365	2000	2328
	± <sup>207</sup> Pb <sup>206</sup> Pb	0.0014	0.0015	0.0009	0.0023	0.0011	0.0009	0.0012	0.0019	0.0017	0.0041	0.0013	0.0015	0.0009	0.0016	0.0012	0.0014	0.0020		0.0004	0.0009	0.0019	0.0008	0.0009	0.0006	0.0008	0.0014	0.0007	0.0009	0.0012	0.0015	0.0017	0.0006	0.0009	0.0008	0.0021	0.0005	0.0006	0.0021	0.0013	0.0007	0.0013	0.0008	0.0009	0.0008
	<sup>207•</sup> Pb <sup>206•</sup> Pb	0.1842	0.1835	0.1818	0.1812	0.1883	0.1822	0.1851	0.1809	0.1858	0.1834	0.1854	0.1842	0.1831	0.1844	0.1815	0.1815	0.1812		0.1283	0.1224	0.1236	0.1266	0.1288	0.1480	0.1470	0.14/3	0.1317	0.147/	0.1520	0.1225	0.1218	0.1331	0.1315	0.1305	0.1894	0.1262	0.1468	0.1632	0.1748	0.1226	0.1363	0.1517	0.1230	0.1310
	± <sup>207</sup> Pb <sup>235</sup> U	0.2525							0.3362									0.2740		0.1014									0.19/1															0.098/	
	<sup>207*</sup> Pb <sup>235</sup> U	12.8778	12.8550	13.0428	2.8383	2.7409	2.7220	13.0157	13.2028	13.0620	12.9427	12.8360	12.8286	12.4062	12.7251	12.7235	12.8016	12.6440		6.7935	5.9306	6.1578	5.6534	6.6299	9.1018	8.5043	8.4883	7.4012	8./411	0 1622	5.9886	6.0742	7.1505	7.0598	6.9103	13.2395	6.8247	8.9653	10.4205	11.9525	6.2878	7.3131	9.1149	0.1597	0.3040 9.0881
	± <sup>206</sup> Pb <sup>238</sup> U	0.0088 1			0.0099	0.0073 1	·	·	0.0116 1		·			·	-			0.0088		0.0055			0.0044 5										-		-	-			-	-		-		0.0049 6	
		-																		_								_															_		
	<sup>206*</sup> Pb <sup>238</sup> U	0.5070							0.5294								0.5114	0.5061		0.3839	_	_							0.4293												_	_	_	0.3050	
	± <sup>208</sup> Pb <sup>206</sup> Pb	0.0021	0.0026	0.0022	0.0044	0.0018	0.0020	0.0022	0.0042	0.0038	0.0062	0.0025	0.0028	0.0021	0.0028	0.0020	0.0043	0.0041		0.0006	0.0014	0.0059	0.0024	0.0020	0.0021	0.0021	0.0044	0.0012	9100.0		0.0042	0.0045	0.0008	0.0014	0.0009	0.0050	0.0005	0.0013	0.0049	0.0023	0.0011	0.0026	0.0011	010000	0.0012
	<sup>208•</sup> Pb <sup>206</sup> •Pb	0.1281	0.2331	0.2879	0.1247	0.2164	0.1198	0.1341	0.1108	0.2484	0.1359	0.1296	0.0996	0.2504	0.0906	0.2220	0.2441	0.2329		0.0435	0.1396	0.3552	0.4377	0.1932	0.2584	0.2317	0.1968	0.0970	0.1849	0.4591	0.1750	0.2010	0.0995	0.1296	0.0742	0.3579	0.0115	0.1375	0.2231	0.1089	0.0627	0.1482	0.1099	0.12/0	0.1439
	f(206) <sup>204</sup>	0.00017	0.00017	0.00023	0.00037	0.00017	0.00004	0.00017	0.00017	0.00201	0.00017	0.00072	0.00173	0.00017	0.00169	0.00017	0.00109	0.00114	(NAD 27)	0.00017	0.00154	0.01130	0.00073	0.00055	0.00041	0.00075	0.00.07	0.00012	0020000	000000	0.00017	0.00017	0.00059	0.00020	0.00107	0.00017	0.00017	0.00052	0.00023	0.00285	0.00049	0.00017	0.00097	0.0000	0.00005
	± <sup>204</sup> Pb <sup>206</sup> Pb	0.000010	0.000010	0.000023	0.000087	0.000010	0.000023	0.000010	0.000010	0.000054	0.000010	0.000045	0.000053	0.000010	0.000047	0.000010	0.000050	0.000073	7200N	0.000010	0.000020	0.000098	0.000016	0.000026	0.000014	0.000020	0.000062	0.00008	92000000	0.000017	0.000010	0.000010	0.000011	0.000012	0.000013	0.000010	0.000010	0.000014	0.000087	0.000042	0.000014	0.000010	0.000012	11000000	0.000007
	<sup>204</sup> Pb <sup>206</sup> Pb	0.000010	-		-	-	-	-	0.000010	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	0.000063	0.000066	535647E 6817200N	0.000010	-		0.000042	0.000032	0.000024		-		1900000	_	-	_		-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	0.000010	-		
	<sup>204</sup> pb (ppb)		0								-			-		0	-	1	15:	4					-						10	-		-	-	-				-	-	-	_		> <
	Pb* (mqq)	20	28	85	15	55	54	33	12	35	Ð	70	28	64	35	42	28	32	Location UTM	456	161	96	276	111	263	121	8/	288	19/	99 1 20	35	42	249	124	284	24	177	161	41	196	191	65	240	C01	219
	₽⊃	0.465	0.826	1.049	0.452	0.786	0.430	0.476	0.412	0.903	0.500	0.476	0.361	0.905	0.330	0.803	0.876	0.823		0.149	0.474	1.043	1.456	0.676	0.896	0.809	0.655	0.342	1 500	P.030	0.584	0.650	0.336	0.453	0.253	1.248	0.041	0.481	0.799	0.392	0.217	0.513	0.384	0.442	0.497
	(mqq)	16	38	136	42	73	41	27	6	50	4	58	18	96	21	55	39	42	n - Z5946	176	199	218	921	177	437	197	106	228	900	150	52	67	202	133	181	44	19	158	60	140	109	12	195	180	221
	n (mqq)	35	45	129	27	63	96	57	21	55	6	123	51	106	64	69	44	52	<sup>5</sup> ormatio	1177	421	209	632	262	487	244	162	668	111	14/ 26/	68	102	603	293	715	36	460	329	75	358	504	150	507	422	444
	Analyses	5.1	6.1	7.1	8.1	9.1	10.1	11.1	12.1	13.1	14.1	16.1	17.1	18.1	19.1	20.1	21.1	22.1	Watterson Formation	+-+	2.1	3.2	3.3	4.1	5.1	7.1	9.1	10.1			15.1	16.1	17.1	18.1	19.1	20.1	21.1	23.1	24.1	25.1	26.1	27.1	28.1	1.62	31.1

Table 1. (cont.)

Age Disc.	-2.4	5.6 9.5	0.2	1.7	3.6	-10.9	-2.9		9.1	-0.4	- 0.7	-0.0	0.7	-0.5	0.2	1.5	9.0	4. 1	1.3	3.5	1.4	4.8	4. L	- 0-	8.0	0.3	10.9	2.0	4 4 7 4	- - -	-7.4	-3.9	, C	?	- 5- - 4.1	 - 4	 1.4 6.7 6.7	-3 -1.2 6.7 5.6	
Apparent Age b ± <sup>207</sup> Pb I b <sup>206</sup> Pb	19	5 12	00	10	<del>ი</del>	53	= =		4	10	<u></u>	0	0	7	7	ı ی	► ;	Ω α	23	15	თ	1 00	~ ~	~ 00		18	89	2	2α	15	8	; <del>:</del>	00		80	8 5	8 11 25	51 1 11 25 11 8	9 1 1 22 1 8
<sup>207</sup> P	2683	2559		2013	2345	1945	1959		2020	1996	2682	1995	2614	2616	2679	2597	2256	2560	2717	2324	2539	2610	2001	2675	2617	1984	2401	0662	2084	2099	2144	1995	1979		1902	2599	2599 2599 1994	2001 2599 1994 2621	2001 2599 1994 2621 1945
± <sup>207</sup> Pb <sup>206</sup> Pb	0.0021	0.0012	0.0009	0.0007	0.0012	0.0015	0.0007	-	0.0010	0.0007	0.0015	0.0007	0.0009	0.0007	0.0008	0.0006	0.0006	0.0008	0.0025	0.0013	0.0009	0.0009	0.0005	6000 0	0.0012	0.0012	0.0061	0100.0	00000	0.0011	0.0023	0.0008	0.0005	0.0006		0.0011	0.0011	0.0011 0.0017 0.0012	0.0011 0.0017 0.0012 0.0008 0.0008
<sup>207*</sup> Pb <sup>206•</sup> Pb	0.1834	0.1701 0.1838	0.1499	0.1239	0.1499	0.1193	0.1202		0.1244	0.1227	0.1832	0.1227	0.1758	0.1760	0.1829	0.1741	0.1424	0.1703	0.1871	0.1481	0.1681	0.1754	0.1231	0.1825	0.1762	0.1219	0.1549	0.1/40	0.1200	0.1301	0.1335	0.1226	0.1215	0.1273		0.1742	0.1742 0.1226	0.1742 0.1226 0.1766	0.1742 0.1226 0.1766 0.1192
± <sup>207</sup> Pb <sup>235</sup> U	0.3698	0.1793	0.1393	0.0915	0.1566	0.1406	0.0927		0.1226	0.0989	0.2201	0.0945	0.1816	0.1733	0.1807	0.1778	0.1104	0.0974	0.4066	0.1465	0.1730	0.2360	0.0933	0.1821	0.2010	0.1333	0.3691	0.18/2	0.0024	0.1299	0.2095	0.1309	0.0936	0.0989	0007	0.1999	0.1999 0.1331	0.1999 0.1331 0.1911	0.1999 0.1331 0.1911 0.1229
<sup>207∙</sup> Pb <sup>235</sup> U	13.4328	11.0730	9.0422	6.1408	8.6845	6.5391 7 004E	6.0812	-	5.6487	6.1729	13.1401 13.7280	6.1528	12.0208	12.2162	12.9618	11.6935	8.2876	6.0/44 11.2018	13.3068	8.4971	10.9978	11.3742	6.0815 7.0460	13.0531	10.9942	6.0326	8.4078	11.4/ /0	0.1240 6 0182	6.7936	7.9002	6.4105	6.2337	6.5073	01000	2960.21	12.0952 5.6572	12.0952 5.6572 11.3944 5.4104	12.0952 5.6572 11.3944 5.4104
± <sup>206</sup> Pb <sup>238</sup> U	0.0125	0.0064	0.0059	0.0047	0.0064	0.0062	0.0049		0.0063	0.0053	0.0071	0.0049	0.0068	0.0066	0.0066	0.0070	0.0052	0.0049	0.0133	0.0057	0.0067	0.0092	0.0051	0.0065	0.0073	0.0067	0.0061	0.0010	270000	0.0061	0.0079	0.0071	0.0051	0.0051	0 0079	1.00.0	0.0058	0.0058	0.0068 0.0068 0.0069
<sup>206*</sup> Pb <sup>238</sup> U	0.5314	0.4721	0.4375	0.3594	0.4201	0.3976	0.3670		0.3294	0.3648	0.5204	0.3638	0.4959	0.5034	0.5140	0.4872	0.4222	0.3580	0.5158	0.4161	0.4745	0.4703	0.3583	0.5189	0.4526	0.3590	0.3937	0.4780	0.3890	0.3789	0.4294	0.3791	0.3721	0.3707	0 5035	00000	0.3347	0.3347 0.4679 0.4679	0.3347 0.4679 0.3291
± <sup>208</sup> Pb <sup>206</sup> Pb	0.0030	0.0015	0.0017	0.0006	0.0022	0.0047	0.0018		0.0021	0.0018	0.0025	0.0023	0.0015	0.0021	0.0007	0.0009	0.0013	0.0019	0.0077	0.0021	0.0024	0.0017	0.0009	0.0016	0.0023	0.0020	0.0052	9200.0	0.0010	0.0040	0.0040	0.0016	0.0012	0.0014	0.0015	0	0.0045	0.0045 0.0023	0.0045 0.0023 0.0018
<sup>208*</sup> Pb <sup>206</sup> *Pb	0.1443	0.0786	0.1679	0.0093	0.1525	0.3467	0.1538		0.1210	0.1329	0.2502	0.2405	0.1403	0.3779	0.0752	0.0868	0.1957	0.0924	0.2731	0.1670	0.1693	0.1516	0.0826	0.1517	0.1765	0.1353	0.1861	0.3020	0 1305	0.4227	0.1408	0.1232	0.0903	0.1625	0.1308		0.2502	0.2502 0.1810	0.2502 0.1810 0.1303
f(206) <sup>204</sup>	0.00017	0.00109	0.00062	0.00022	0.00040	0.00683	0.00698	(NAD 27)	0.00017	0.00017	0.00008	0.00017	0.00017	0.00010	0.00017	0.00017	0.00027	0.00020	0.00021	0.00005	0.00051	0.00017	0.00017	0.00012	0.00017	0.00017	0.00021	V.00017	0.00017	0.00086	0.0000	0.00039	0.00017	0.00017	0.00029		0.00017	0.00017 0.00017	0.00017 0.00017 0.00038
± <sup>204</sup> Pb <sup>206</sup> Pb	0.000010	0.000023	0.000016	0.000012	0.000023	0.000071	0.000034	13150N	0.000010	0.000010	0.000030	0.000010	0.000010	0.000023	0.000010	0.000010	0.000011	0.000015	0.000024	0.000027	0.000019	0.000010	0.000010	0.000010	0.000010	0.000010	0.000050	0100000	01000000	0.000037	0.000032	0.000021	0.000010	0.000015	0.000016		0.000010	0.000010 0.000010	0.000010 0.000010 0.000015
<sup>204</sup> Pb <sup>206</sup> Pb	0.000010	0.000063	0.000036	0.000013	0.000023	0.000394	0.000403	559250E 6833150N	0.000010	0.000010	0.000004	0.000010	0.000010	0.000006	0.000010	0.000010	0.000015	0.000025	0.000012	0.000003	0.000029	0.000010	0.000010	0.00000.0	0.000010	0.000010	0.000012	01000000	0.000000	0.000050	0.000005	0.000022	0.000010	0.000010	0.000017		0.000010	0.000010 0.000010	0.000010 0.000010 0.000022
<sup>204</sup> Pb (ppb)	0	90	1 1-	N	2	69 0	ى 95		0	0	0 -	- 0	, <del></del>	0	-	<del>.</del> -	- ,		·	0	<del>.</del> -	- ,		- c	0	0	<del>.</del> (	0 0	- C		0	. –	-	0	-		0	00+	00-0
Pb* (ppm)	30	122 262	249	219	115	255	299	Location UTM 15	45	55	48	88	68	91	123	06	91	22	113	34	47	82	69 0F	0 C C C	31	36	85	19	100	42	85	60	151	60	104		24	35 35	24 35 60
ťο	0.535	0.269 2 800	0.595	0.030	0.542	0.957	0.430	Loc	0.422	0.462	0.897	0.857	0.494	1.356	0.265	0.307	0.692	0.658	1.042	0.583	0.617	0.534	0.293	0.542	0.628	0.481	0.659	1.096	0.452	1.471	0.503	0.431	0.316	0.568	0.472		0.835	0.835 0.654	0.835 0.654 0.452
(mqq)	26	65 836	299	19	132	485	319 319	- Z5945	53	65	67 35	22	09	182	59	52	129	44 65	182	42	53	282	54 150	75	36	45	123	011	131	132	91	63	122	82	87		52	52 42 76	52 42 76
(mqq)	49	241 208	502	626	243	507	742		127	140	73	68	121	135	222	170	187	99	175	72	85	153	184	139	58	93	187	001	000	68	181	147	388	145	185		62	62 65	62 65 169
Analyses	32.1	33.1 34.1	37.1	38.1	39.1	40.1	41.1	Tavani Formation	1.1	2.1	3.1 7	5.1	6.1	7.1	8.1	9.1	10.1	12.1	13.1	14.1	15.1	16.1	17.1	19.1	20.1	21.1	22.1	23.1	25.1	26.1	27.1	28.1	28.2	29.1	30.1		31.1	31.1 32.1 32.1	31.1 32.1 33.1

Ľ.
Ö
6
q
Та

ر ن	<u>_</u>	▶.		œ.	œ.	<u>م</u>	4	o.	<u>۲.</u>	o.	<u> </u>	œ.	o,	ω.	0	4	4	<u>م</u>	IJ.	1 2	4	▶.	▷.	0.0	1.9	2.7	з.1	3.4	2.9	ы.	ţ.	l	ο υ	<u>ب</u> و	O.	<u>م</u>	0	o.	Ņ	<u>م</u>	Ņ	0.0	- c	. <del>.</del>	1.9	-2.0
Age Disc.	_	Ņ	13.1	19.6	-0.8	-2.9	-5.4	-1.0	-0.7	-2.0	-0.7	-1.6	0.0	-5.3	-2.0	-1.4	-7.4	3.9	-4.5	<u>-</u>	2.4	D	8.7	Ö	<u>-</u> .	c,i	ന്	ന്	ci	6.5	4		ດ່ດ	-0.6	N	Ö	-1.0	ю́	0.2	-0.9			- c	- - -	· ·	¢.
Apparent Age b ± <sup>207</sup> Pb [ <sup>206</sup> D1	a	19	25	41	∞ :	44	12	78	16	œ	10	80	=	15	6	15	6	56	13	÷	=	14	17	10	10	14	12	16	15	15	40	•	ר פ	2 ∞	20	œ	12	14	9	ß	വ	99	N c	~ ~	14	12
Ap <sup>207</sup> Pb <sup>206</sup> Db	q.d.	1921	1929	1953	2654	1991	1974	2024	2325	2598	1993	2092	2688	2835	2680	2003	1995	2578	1907	1908	1904	1924	1904	1906	1920	1922	1927	1923	1885	1893	1021		2084	2101	2309	1984	1988	1979	2604	2506	1928	2085	1/92	2086	1898	2781
± <sup>207</sup> Pb	q,	0.0012	0.0017	0.0027	0.0009	0.0009	0.0008	0.0053	0.0014	0.0009	0.0007	0.0006	0.0012	0.0018	0.0010	0.0010	0.0006	0.0057	0.0009	0.0007	0.0007	0.0009	0.0011	0.0006	0.0007	0.0009	0.0008	0.0011	0.0010	0.0009	0.0021	00000	0.0883	0.0993	0.1751	0.0790	0.1034	0.1057	0.1676	0.1377	0.0698	0.1034	0.17/3	0.0914	0.1038	0.2387
<sup>207</sup> ⁺Pb <sup>206</sup> •ъ∟	ал	0.1177	0.1182	0.1198	0.1802	0.1224	0.1212	0.1247	0.1482	0.1741	0.1225	0.1296	0.1839	0.2011	0.1830	0.1232	0.1227	0.1721	0.1167	0.1168	0.1165	0.1179	0.1165	0.1167	0.1176	0.1177	0.1180	0.1178	0.1153	0.1158	0.1187		0.3090 8 7603	6.9650	8.5090	5.9909	6.1573	5.8125	11.9665	10.9083	5.5976	6.7987	0,6020	6.8150	5.3686	14.8404
± <sup>207</sup> Pb				_						0.1845	0.0856								0.0916	0.1068	0.1121	0.1302	0.1469		0.1193					0.1586	7077.0		0.0044			0.0042		0.0053	0.0065	0.0057			1900.0			0.0074
<sup>207*</sup> Pb	D	5.8064	4.8389	4.5575	12.7783	6.3163	6.3612	6.4144	8.9510	12.2070	6.1638	6.9781	13.1191	16.3317	13.3233	6.2934	6.6725	11.1237	5.8273	5.4679	5.3664	5.2826	4.9714	5.5321	5.5003	5.4571	5.4696	5.4227	5.2170	5.0487	0.1300	1	G/GE/0	0.3879	0.4205	0.3565	0.3655	0.3468	0.4966	0.4801	0.3437	0.3820	0.48/8	0.3828	0.3351	0.5531
± <sup>206</sup> Pb				-						0.0070 1	0.0044 6	-			0.0071 1		_	-	0.0047 5	0.0061 5	0.0065 5	0.0073 5	0.0083 4	0.0065 5						0.0093						0.0014 C		0.0021 0								0.0040 C
<sup>206*</sup> Pb ±	_										0.3650 0.									0.3396 0.			3094 0		_					3161 0.		┢				0.1036 0.		0.0991 0.					0.1429 0.			
	_			0							_		o'		0	0					18 0.334	16 0.3251	0						o.	0 0	Ś	┢														17 0.1457
± <sup>208</sup> Pb	Ā	0.0035	0.0046	0.0108	0.0019	0.0024	0.0021	0.0176	0.0027	0.0016	0.0017	0.0027	0.0048	0.0062	0.0020	0.0016	0.0016	0.0051	0.0019	0.0017	0.0018	0.0016	0.0027	0.0016	0.0016	0.0016	0.0030	0.0021	0.0023	0.0018	0.00	0000	0.0024	0.0024	0.0052	0.0013	0.0023	0.0028	0.0013	0.0007	0.0006	0.0023	1100.0	0.0029	0.0032	0.0017
<sup>208*</sup> Pb	q	0.2475	0.2591	0.3197	0.2502	0.2707	0.1941	0.3193	0.2162	0.1758	0.2373	0.3695	0.3469	0.4269	0.2109	0.1598	0.2069	0.0385	0.1325	0.1323	0.1339	0.1301	0.1282	0.1348	0.1345	0.1231	0.1509	0.1535	0.1493	0.1505	(NAD 27)	1	0.3812	0.2977	0.3213	0.2560	0.2389	0.2355	0.1650	0.1108	0.1060	0.3553	0.1670	0.4214	0.3250	0.0711
£0000204	1(206)	0.00143	0.00017	0.00056	0.00017	0.00094	0.00017	0.00017	0.00025	0.00018	0.00021	0.00017	0.00017	0.00017	0.00025	0.00017	0.00017	0.00017	0.00017	0.00035	0.00026	0.00008	0.00062	0.00004	0.00008	0.00017	0.00049	0.00001	0.00128	0.00017	VCZUU.U		0.00005	0.00017	0.00017	0.00017	0.00029	0.00017	0.00039	0.00017	0.00005	0.00017		0.00017	0.00017	0.00015
± <sup>204</sup> Pb	٩d	0.000045	0.000010	0.000123	0.000010	0.000030	0.000010	0.000010	0.000031	0.000011	0.00000	0.000010	0.000010	0.000038	0.000017	0.000010	0.000010	0.000010	0.000010	0.000019	0.000024	0.000015	0.000037	0.000018	0.000018	0.000010	0.000017	0.000029	0.000037	0.000010	6704200N	0,000,0		0.000010	0.000010	0.000010	0.000022	0.000010	0.000012	0.000010	0.000005	0.000010		0.000010	0.000010	0.000019
<sup>204</sup> Pb	-			0.000032	0.000010	0.000054	0.000010	0.000010	0.000015	0.000010	0.000012	0.000010	0.000010	0.000010	0.000015	0.000010	0.000010	0.000010	0.000010	0.000020	0.000015	0.000005	0.000036	0.000002	0.000004	0.000010	0.000028	0.000000.0	0.000074		0.000148 0.000104		0100000		0.000010	0.000010	0.000017	0.000010	0.000022	0.000010		~ `	/ 100000	0.000010		0.000009
<sup>204</sup> Pb	(qdd)	2	0	<del></del>	0	N	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	ო	0 1			- c		-	-	-	-			0		N 0	- c		-
Pb*	(mqq)	31	41	43	47	42	28	34	37	123	91	97	28	47	60	41	96	14	65	54	48	42	37	60	57	51	62	57	51	44	Location UTM		92 176	75	168	86	110	94	66	228	148	20	061	86	40	167
년 :	5	0.860	0.866	1.103	0.872	0.914	0.668	1.107	0.761	0.619	0.817	1.265	1.215	1.539	0.765	0.565	0.713	0.130	0.458	0.4544	0.4512	0.4453	0.4393	0.4393	0.4302	0.4105	0.5215	0.5203	0.5207	0.5175	100.0	0100	0.6147	1.0327	1.1313	0.8807	0.8247	0.8241	0.6023	0.3948	0.3693	1.2489	0.6132	1.4553	1.1147	0.2698
μ	(mqq)	64	100	138	65	86	44	82	54	129	174	244	50	87	72	57	152	4	76	64.6	58.7	51.9	46.9	69	65.5	56.8	85.8	79	72	64	Init Z5944		2/1	163	357	179	211	192	69.9	171	151	128	204	245	108	74.7
D (	(mqq)	74	115	125	75	95	65	74	71	208	213	193	41	57	94	101	214	28	167	147	134	120	110	162	157	143	170	157	143	128	00 - DI		133	158	316	203	256	233	116	432	409	103	332	169	96.5	277
	Analyses	35.1	35.2	35.3	36.1	37.1	38.1	39.1	40.1	41.1	42.1	43.1	44.1	45.1	46.1	47.1	47.2	48.1	49.1	49.1.2	49.1.3	49.1.4	49.1.5	49.2	49.2.2	49.2.3	49.3	49.3.2	49.3.3	49.3.4	Kivuk Groun - K2 Unit Z5944			- <del>-</del> -	4.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	6.1	7.1	10.1	1.11	1.21	- 14	15.1	17.1

Table 1. (cont.)

																		Annarant Ada	
	-	ŕ	Ē		204	204	204		208* 51	2080	206*	2067	207*24	207	207*24	207	20705	207012	
Analyses	n (mqq)	(mqq)	<u>-</u> ⊃	(mqq)	(qdd)		± Рр	f(206) <sup>204</sup>	206*Pb	т 206 Рb	238 U	<sup>238</sup> U	235 <b>U</b>	± PD 235U	206* <b>Pb</b>	± Рв <sup>206</sup> Рb		т 206 Рb	UISC. (%)
18.1	444	176	0.3971	184	-	0.000010	0.000010	0.00017	0.1132	0.0008	0.1103	0.0017	0.3870	0.0050	7.0475	0.0986	2126	7	0.8
19.1	273	84.5	0.309	144	-	0.000008	0.000007	0.00013	0.0854	0.0006	0.1346	0.0020	0.4868	0.0058	11.7107	0.1523	2601	9	1.7
20.1	189	52.7	0.2791	69	-	0.000010	0.000010	0.00017	0.0807	0.0010	0.1016	0.0020	0.3514	0.0047	5.9680	0.0940	2003	12	3.1
21.1	213	86.3	0.4058	96	0	0.000003	0.000019	0.00005	0.1219	0.0015	0.1253	0.0023	0.4171	0.0052	8.0566	0.1188	2228	11	-0.8
22.1	196	158	0.8079	115	-	0.000010	0.000010	0.00017	0.2250	0.0018	0.1354	0.0020	0.4862	0.0060	11.6576	0.1523	2596	9	1.6
24.1	724	698	0.9637	306	ø	0.000037	0.000006	0.00065	0.2862	0.0012	0.1034	0.0034	0.3483	0.0094	5.8453	0.1606	1981	5	2.8
25.1	72.3	57.6	0.7978	46	0	0.000010	0.000010	0.00017	0.2266	0.0018	0.1486	0.0026	0.5230	0.0071	13.4819	0.1991	2716	8	0.1
26.1	583	14.6	0.025	289	-	0.000004	0.000004	0.00007	0.0070	0.0002	0.1372	0.0043	0.4885	0.0056	11.5815	0.1373	2577	ო	0.5
27.1	81.7	52.6	0.6436	33	0	0.000015	0.000029	0.00025	0.1842	0.0029	0.1016	0.0027	0.3551	0.0067	5.9964	0.1318	1993	17	1.7
28.1	115	66.3	0.578	50	0	0.000010	0.000010	0.00017	0.1621	0.0015	0.1091	0.0018	0.3892	0.0050	6.7641	0.1080	2043	14	-3.7
29.1	295	230	0.7791	138	-	0.000010	0.000010	0.00017	0.2244	0.0013	0.115	0.0017	0.3993	0.0050	7.4666	0.1012	2172	9	0.3
30.1	142	77.4	0.544	81	-	0.000014	0.000010	0.00024	0.1541	0.0012	0.1415	0.0022	0.4996	0.0063	12.0774	0.1633	2609	9	-0.1
31.1	82.8	189	2.2887	44	0	0.000010	0.000044	0.00017	0.6469	0.0070	0.099	0.0020	0.3501	0.0054	5.6696	0.1144	1918	20	-0.9
32.1	149	80.1	0.5381	84	0	0.000006	0.000017	0.00010	0.1522	0.0014	0.1402	0.0023	0.4958	0.0062	12.0624	0.1724	2620	10	0.9
33.1	189	110	0.5815	93	-	0.000010	0.000010	0.00017	0.1644	0.0012	0.1234	0.0020	0.4362	0.0056	8.8084	0.1227	2305	7	-1:2
34.1	452	147	0.3245	245	-	0.000007	0.000005	0.00011	0.0902	0.0007	0.138	0.0024	0.4965	0.0067	12.0708	0.1708	2619	5	0.8
36.1	132	97	0.7334	77	-	0.000010	0.000010	0.00017	0.2020	0.0014	0.1356	0.0021	0.4924	0.0063	11.7060	0.1606	2581	9	0.0
37.1	182	69.6	0.3822	69	-	0.000015	0.000012	0.00025	0.1099	0.0015	0.1025	0.0021	0.3564	0.0048	6.0360	0.0892	1998	8	1.6
38.1	232	59.6	0.2566	105	-	0.000010	0.000010	0.00017	0.0711	0.0021	0.1198	0.0041	0.4326	0.0067	8.8417	0.1797	2326	19	0.3
39.1	944	632	0.6698	741	ß	0.000010	0.000010	0.00017	0.1802	0.0030	0.1722	0.0039	0.6401	0.0092	21.5844	0.3785	3150	13	-1.3
40.1	175	214	1.2248	73	0	0.000010	0.000010	0.00017	0.3517	0.0027	0.0953	0.0016	0.3318	0.0045	5.4825	0.0877	1954	12	5.4
41.1	132	41	0.3105	77	-	0.000016	0.000020	0.00029	0.0911	0.0013	0.1522	0.0033	0.5188	0.0073	14.9359	0.2278	2896	7	7.0
42.1	230	201	0.8717	137	0	0.000002	0.000020	0.00004	0.2458	0.0030	0.1372	0.0030	0.4865	0.0082	11.7790	0.2254	2612	12	2.1
43.1	111	147	1.325	99	0	0.000000	0.000025	0.00015	0.3730	0.0026	0.1275	0.0025	0.4531	0.0064	9.7661	0.1651	2416	13	0.3
44.1	715	50	0.0699	279	ω	0.000034	0.000017	0.00059	0.0231	0.0009	0.1295	0.0061	0.3918	0.0068	7.2990	0.1530	2166	17	1.6
45.1	217	115	0.5326	123	-	0.000008	0.000010	0.00013	0.1476	0.0015	0.1382	0.0026	0.4988	0.0071	11.6432	0.1837	2551	6	-2.3
46.1	332	145	0.4355	170	=	0.000087	0.000016	0.00151	0.1341	0.0012	0.1409	0.0022	0.4576	0.0054	10.2987	0.1331	2489	7	2.4
47.1	107	121	1.1328	69	2	0.000155	0.000034	0.00269	0.3066	0.0027	0.1375	0.0024	0.5081	0.0067	12.2015	0.2001	2598	14	-1.9
48.1	99.5	63.6	0.6388	66	0	0.000010	0.000010	0.00017	0.1780	0.0016	0.1572	0.0031	0.5640	0.0083	15.1423	0.2432	2782	8	-3.6
49.1	384	257	0.6685	163	-	0.000010	0.000010	0.00017	0.1925	0:0030	0.1077	0.0025	0.3741	0.0057	6.5571	0.1308	2059	20	0.5
50.1	179	70.2	0.3921	92	N	0.000022	0.000013	0.00038	0.1164	0.0013	0.1372	0.0025	0.4619	0.0059	11.4759	0.1627	2655	8	7.8
Notes (see Stern, 1997 for analytical details):	Stern, 1	997 for ar	nalytical de	<u>etails):</u>															
Analyses identification: grain number.location.analysis number Uncertainties reported at 1 of (absolute) and are calculated by p	aentitcatik es renorte	on: graın. ∋d at 1ה (	number.lo (absolute)	cation.ar	nalysis n calculati	umber ed bv numer	rical propada	Analyses identification: grain number.location.analysis number  Incertainties reported at 1g (absolute) and are calculated by numerical pronagation of all known sources of error	PULICE	es of error									
Pb* - radiogenic Pb	aenic Pb	5		5		62.00													
Calibration	standaro	I: Kipaw	a - Age = {	993.4 Με	1; <sup>206</sup> Pb/	$^{238}$ U = 0.166	355; error 1.	Calibration standard : Kipawa - Age = 993.4 Ma; <sup>206</sup> Pb/ <sup>238</sup> U = 0.16655; error 1.1%; except for z5495- grain 49 replicates: z6266 - Age = 559 Ma; <sup>206</sup> Pb/ <sup>238</sup> U = 0.09059;# error 1.7%.	or z5495- g.	rain 49 repi	licates: z62	.ee - Age =	: 559 Ma; <sup>20</sup>	<sup>36</sup> Pb/ <sup>238</sup> U =	0.09059;1	# error 1.7	7%.		
f206 <sup>204</sup> refers to mole fraction of total <sup>206</sup> Pb that is due to	ers to mol	e fraction	n of total <sup>2(</sup>	<sup>36</sup> Pb that	is due to	common F	<sup>o</sup> b, calculate	common Pb, calculated using the <sup>204</sup> Pb-method; common Pb composition used is the surface blank: 4/6: 0.05770; 7/6: 0.89500; 8/6:	<sup>204</sup> Pb-methc	od; commor	1 Pb compo	sition used	d is the sur	face blank:	4/6: 0.05	3770; 7/6:	0.89500		2.13840
Discordanc	se relative	to origin	i = 100 * (i	1-( <sup>206</sup> Pb/ <sup>4</sup>	<sup>238</sup> U age	)/( <sup>207</sup> Pb/ <sup>206</sup> F	<sup>o</sup> b ages												
																			]

# Table 1. (cont.)

Because Pb/U calibration is sensitive to local charging and analytical pit depth, the accuracy of the Pb/U calibration for some of these analyses is uncertain. However, the analytical conditions have no effect on the  $^{207}$ Pb/ $^{206}$ Pb ratios on which the age determination is based. The best estimate of the youngest grain in the upper Hurwitz Group is revised to 1.911 ± 0.007 Ga; slightly younger than the youngest grains in the Watterson Formation.

The Tavani and Watterson samples are both characterized by ca. 2.5 to 2.0 Ga zircons. However, the proportions of individual age populations as reflected in the principal peaks on the probability diagram are different for the two samples (Figure 2e, g). The Tavani sample is dominated by 2.00 to 1.99 Ga zircons, whereas the underlying Watterson sample has more significant populations at 2.35 to 2.31 Ga and 2.15 to 2.10 Ga. This is interpreted as a change in the dominant crustal age of the source region during the deposition of Sequence 3. The change may reflect unroofing and erosion of rocks with different crustal ages in the source region over time, or a shift in the geographical source area with time. Available data on possible source regions within the Taltson-Thelon and western Rae provinces are insufficient to discriminate between these possibilities.

#### Kiyuk Group

Forty-five detrital zircons analyzed from the Kiyuk Group (K-2 member) yielded U-Pb ages ranging between 2.8 Ga and 1.9 Ga (Figure 2i, j). The range of ages is broadly similar to those documented in the upper Hurwitz group, with significant populations at ca. 1.99 to 2.0 Ga and 2.6 Ga. However, unlike the samples from the upper Hurwitz Group, the Kiyuk Group sample has a more evenly distributed range of ages, possibly indicative of better mixing of source components. This well mixed signature may reflect polycyclic deposition, for example, due to recycling of underlying Hurwitz Group sedimentary units. If this is the case, the primary source area of Kiyuk detrital zircon grains cannot be inferred. The youngest grain analyzed in the Kiyuk Group yielded an age of  $1.898 \pm 0.028$  Ga, within error of the youngest grain from the upper Hurwitz Group.

#### DISCUSSION

The detrital zircon age data revise the age for the upper Hurwitz Group to be  $<1.960 \pm 0.022$  Ga for the Watterson Formation, and  $<1.911 \pm 0.007$  Ga for the Tavani Formation. These maximum depositional ages are significantly younger than the 2.11 Ga minimum age for underlying sequences 1 and 2, and indicate a hiatus of at least 150 Ma between the upper and lower Hurwitz Group (Davis et al. 2000; Aspler et al. 2001). The subtlety of such a significant time break within the succession was interpreted to reflect apparent tectonic stability within the basin during an interval of nondeposition from 2.11 to 1.96 Ga (Aspler et al., 2001). A fundamental difference in the provenance of the Hurwitz Group is documented over the depositional hiatus, from Archean sources with a narrow range of crystallization ages, to mainly Proterozoic sources with a broader range of crystallization ages. The detrital zircons in the lower Hurwitz Group are similar in age to those of the immediately underlying rocks of the central Hearne supracrustal belt and their associated intrusions (e.g. Davis et al., 2004). The lack of age variation upsection among the samples of the lower Hurwitz Group analyzed here, suggests derivation from local sources developed during basin initiation followed by relative tectonic stability as portrayed by eventual widespread deposition of shallow-water quartz arenites of the Whiterock member (Aspler et al., 2001).

The change in provenance after ~1.96 Ga corresponds with development of the Thelon-Taltson Orogen on the western margin of the Rae Province, and opening of the Manikewan Ocean on the south-eastern margin of the Hearne Province. Sources for the Paleoproterozoic zircon grains within the upper Hurwitz Group strata are not known in the local basement; however, the ages are consistent with provenance from the southwestern Rae Province, Taltson-Thelon magmatic-orogenic belt and Buffalo Head Terrane, 500 to 800 km to the west (Aspler et al., 2001; Figure 1; references above). Crustal age domains between 2.5 and 2.0 Ga are uncommon elsewhere within Laurentia, and therefore constitute a relatively diagnostic provenance tracer. Correlation with a Taltson-Thelon source is further supported by the significant population mode at 2.00 to 1.93 Ga, the age of metamorphosed plutonic rocks within the orogen. Eastward transport of detritus across the Rae hinterland during uplift and denudation of the Taltson-Thelon Orogen fed material into Hurwitz Basin (Davis et al., 2000; Aspler et al., 2001), and possibly to a broader passive-margin sequence on the southeast margin of the Hearne Domain (e.g. Wollaston Supergroup; Yeo et al., 2002, Tran et al., 2003).

Although the maximum depositional age of  $1.911 \pm 0.007$  Ga for the Tavani Formation would allow linking the upper Hurwitz Basin to the Trans-Hudson Orogen (Young, 1988; Bell, 1970; Lewry et al., 1985), this hypothesis is not favoured because the detrital zircon age population is uncharacteristic of the dominant crustal age spectra of the accreted La Ronge arc (Lucas et al., 1996). Zircons younger than 1.9 Ga are not represented in the Hurwitz Group as would be expected if sourced within the Trans-Hudson Orogen.

As discussed in Aspler et al. (2001), one of the outstanding issues in understanding the evolution of Hurwitz Basin between 2.11 and 1.9 Ga is reconciling the sedimentary facies and evidence for a cryptic time gap in the upper Hurwitz Group with evidence for high-pressure metamorphism and tectonic exhumation at ca. 1.9 Ga in the basement rocks of the northwestern Hearne Domain (Sanborne-Barrie et al., 2001; Berman et al., 2000; Berman et al., 2002). Although the extent and tectonic significance of these metamorphic events remain poorly known, initial deep-crustal metamorphism is documented as early as 1.917 Ga with subsequent rapid exhumation by 1.900 Ga in the Kramanituar complex within 100 km of the preserved Hurwitz Basin (Sanborne-Barrie et al., 2001). Basement rocks underlying the upper Hurwitz Group apparently do not record this metamorphic event, so there is no direct relationship known between the two events.

It is now clear from the more precise maximum depositional age for the upper Hurwitz reported here that the Tavani Formation was deposited at the same time, or after the regional high-pressure metamorphism documented in the northwestern Hearne Domain. Ambiguity of this point in the earlier data set (Davis et al., 2000) could not exclude the possibility that the upper Hurwitz Group was deposited prior to the ~1.91 Ga metamorphism. The revised maximum age estimate for the Tavani Formation supports the Aspler et al. (2001) hypothesis that the upper Hurwitz Group was deposited *after* the 1.9 Ga high-pressure metamorphism along the northern margin of the Hearne Domain.

#### CONCLUSIONS

Detrital zircon geochronology of the Hurwitz Group indicates a profound break in the succession of more than 150 Ma. This interval defines a change from mainly Archean intrabasinal sources, to mainly Paleoproterozoic extrabasinal sources. The change can be explained as a response to uplift and erosion accompanying the Taltson-Thelon Orogen, which formed on the western margin of the Rae Domain ca. 2.0 to 1.9 Ga, several hundred kilometres to the west of Hurwitz Basin. In this scenario, sediment was transported eastward to be deposited in the shallow intracratonic depressions of Hurwitz Basin where it was reworked by a variety of shallow-water processes.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Richard Stern and Natalie Morisset for their guidance and help in acquiring the SHRIMP data. Pat Hunt facilitated the SEM imaging of grain mounts, and Gerry Gagnon and Ron Christie carefully prepared mineral separates.

#### REFERENCES

#### Aspler, L.B. and Chiarenzelli, J.R.

- 1996: Relationship between the Montgomery Lake and Hurwitz groups, and stratigraphic revision of the lower Hurwitz Group, District of Keewatin; Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, v. 33, p. 1243–1255.
- 1997: Initiation of approximately 2.45–2.1 Ga intracratonic basin sedimentation of the Hurwitz Group, Keewatin hinterland, Northwest Territories, Canada; Precambrian Research, v. 81, p. 265–297.
- 1998: Two Neoarchean supercontinents? Evidence from the Paleoproterozoic Precambrian clastic sedimentation systems; Sedimentary Geology, v. 120, p. 75–104.
- 2002: Mixed siliciclastic-carbonate, storm-dominated ramp in a rejuvenated Paleoproterozoic intracratonic basin: upper Hurwitz Group, Nunavut, Canada; in Precambrian Sedimentary Environments: A Modern Approach to ancient Depositional Systems, (ed.) W. Altermann and P.L. Corcoran; International Association of Sedimentologists, Special Publication 33 p. 293–321.

### Aspler, L.B., Armitage, A.E., Ryan, J.J., Hauseaux, M., Surmacz, S., and Harvey, B.J.A.

- 2000: Precambrian geology, Victory and Mackenzie lakes, Nunavut and significance of "Mackenzie Lakes metasediments", Paleoproterozoic Hurwitz Group; Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research 2000-C10, 10 p.
- Aspler, L.B., Chiarenzelli, J.R., and Bursey, T.L.
- 1994: Ripple marks in quartz arenites of the Hurwitz Group, Northwest Territories, Canada, evidence for sedimentation in a vast, early Proterozoic, shallow, fresh-water lake; Journal of Sedimentary Research, Section A: Sedimentary Petrology and Processes, v. 64, p. 282–298.
- Aspler, L.B., Chiarenzelli, J.R., and McNicoll, V.J.
- 2002a: Paleoproterozoic basement-cover infolding and thick-skinned thrust ing in Hearne domain, Nunavut Canada: intracratonic response to Trans-Hudson orogen; Precambrian Research, v. 116, 331–354.
- Aspler, L.B., Cousens, B.L., and Chiarenzelli, J.R.:
- 2002b: Griffin Gabbro sills (2.11 Ga), Hurwitz Basin, Nunavut, Canada; long-distance lateral transport of magmas in western Churchill Province crust; Precambrian Research, v. 117, p. 269–294.
- Aspler, L.B., Chiarenzelli, J.R., Cousens, BL., McNicoll, V.J.,

Davis, W.J.

2001: Paleoproterozoic intracratonic basin processes, from breakup of Kenorland to assembly of Laurentia; Hurwitz Basin, Nunavut, Canada: Sedimentary Geology, v. 141–142, p. 287–318.

Bell, R.T.

- 1970: The Hurwitz group; a prototype for deposition on metastable cratons; *in* Symposium on Basins and Geosynclines of the Canadian Shield, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 70-40, p. 159–169.
- Berman, R.G., Davis, W.J., Aspler, L.B., and Chiarenzelli, J.R.
- 2002: SHRIMP UPb ages of multiple metamorphic events in the Angikuni Lake area, western Churchill Province, Nunavut: Radiogenic Age and Isotopic Studies: Report 15; Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research 2002-F3, 9 p.
- Berman, R.G., Ryan, J.J., Tella, S., Sanborn-Barrie, M., Stern, R.,
- Aspler, L., Hanmer, S., and Davis, W.
- 2000: The case of multiple metamorphic events in the Western Churchill Province: evidence from linked thermobarometric and in-situ SHRIMP data, and jury deliberations; GeoCanada 2000 — The Millennium Geoscience Summit, Calgary, Alberta, Conference CD, abstract 836, 4 p.
- Bostock, H.H., van Breeman, O., and Loveridge, W.D.
- 1987: Proterozoic geochronology in the Taltson magmatic zone, North west Territories; *in* Radiogenic age and isotopic studies: Report 1; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 87-2, p. 73–80.
- Davis, W.J., Aspler, L.B., Rainbird, R.H., and Chiarenzelli, J.R.
- 2000: Detrital zircon geochonology of the Proterozoic Hurwitz and Kiyuk groups: a revised post-1.92 Ga age for deposition of the upper Hurwitz group; GeoCanada 2000 — The Millennium Geoscience Summit, Calgary, Alberta, Conference CD, abstract 837, 4 p.
- Davis, W.J., Hanmer, S., and Sandeman, H.A.
- 2004: Temporal evolution of the Neoarchean Central Hearne supracrustal belt: rapid generation of juvenile crust in a suprasubduction zone setting; Precambrian Research, v. 134, p. 85–112.

Eade, K.E.

- 1974: Geology of Kognak River area, District of Keewatin, Northwest Territories; Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 377, 66 p.
   Hormon S. Williams M. and Konf C.
- Hanmer, S., Williams, M., and Kopf, C.
- 1995: Striding Athabasca mylonite zone: implications for the Archean and early Proterozoic tectonics of the western Canadian Shield; Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, v. 32, p. 178–196.
- Heaman, L.M.
- 1997: Global mafic magmatism at 2.45 Ga; remnants of an ancient large igneous province?; Geology, v. 25, p. 299–302.
- Henderson, J.B., and Loveridge, W.D.
- 1990: Inherited Archean zircon in the Proterozoic Thelon tectonic zone; U-Pb geochronology of the Campbell Granite, south of McDonald Fault, District of Mackenzie, Northwest Territories; Radiogenic Age and Isotopic Studies, Report 3;Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 89-02, p.63–70.

Hoffman, P.F.

1988: United plates of America, birth of a craton: Early Proterozoic assembly and growth of Laurentia; Annual Reviews of Earth and Planetary Sciences, v. 16, p. 543–603.

1989: Precambrian geology and tectonic history of North America in The Geology of North America — an Overview, (ed.) A.W. Bally and A.R. Palmer; Geological Survey of Canada, Geology of Canada, no. 1, p. 447–512. (also Geological Society of America, The Geology of North America, v. A).

#### Lewry, J.F., Sibbald, T.I.I., and Schledewitz, D.C.P.

1985: Variation in character of Archean rocks in the Western Churchill Province and its significance; *in* Evolution of Archean Supracrustal Sequences, (ed.) L.D. Ayers, P.C. Thurston, K.D. Card and W. Weber; Geological Association of Canada; Special Paper 28, p. 239–261.

#### Lord, C.S.

1953: Geological notes on southern district of Keewatin, Northwest Territories; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 53-22, 11 p.

#### Lucas, S.B., Stern, R.A., Syme, E.C., Reilly, B.A., and Thomas, D.J.

1996: Intraoceanic tectonics and the development of continental crust: 1.92–1.84 Ga evolution of the Flin-Flon Belt, Canada; Geological Society of America Bulletin, v.108, p. 602–629.

#### Ludwig, K.R.

2001: User's manual for Isoplot/Ex rev. 2.49: a geochronological toolkit for Microsoft Excel; Berkeley Geochronology Center, Special Publication 1a, 56 p.

#### McDonough, M.R., McNicoll, V.J., Schetselaar, E.M., Grover, T.W.,

#### and Ross, G.M.

2000: Geochronological and kinematic constraints on crustal shortening and escape in a two-sided oblique-slip collisional and magmatic orogen, Paleoproterozoic Taltson magmatic zone, northeastern Alberta; Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, v. 37, p. 1549–1573.

#### McNicoll, V.J., Theriault, R.J., McDonough, M.R., and Ross, G.M.

2000: Taltson basement gneissic rocks; U-Pb and Nd isotopic constraints on the basement to the Paleoproterozoic Taltson magmatic zone, northeastern Alberta; Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, v. 37, p. 1575–1596.

#### Patterson, J.G. and Heaman, L.M.

1991: New geochronologic limits on the depositional age of the Hurwitz Group, Trans-Hudson hinterland, Canada; Geology, v.19, no. 11, p. 1137–1140.

#### Rainbird, R.H., Davis, W.J., Aspler, L.B., Chiarenzelli, J.R., and

#### Ryan, J.J.

2002: SHRIMP U-Pb detrital zircon geochonology of enigmatic Neoarchean-Paleoproterozoic sedimentary rocks of the central Western Churchill Province; Radiogenic Age and Isotopic Studies: Report 15, Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research 2002-F5, 8 p.

#### Sanborn-Barrie, M. Carr, S.D., Theriault, R.

20 01: Geochronological constraints on metamorphism, magmatism and exhumation of deep-crustal rocks of the Kramanituar Complex, with implications for the Paleoproterozoic evolution of the Archean western Churchill Province, Canada; Contributions to Mineralogy and Petrology, v. 141, no. 5, p. 592–612.

#### Stauffer, M.R.

1984: Manikewan: an early Proterozoic ocean in central Canada, its igneous history and oceanic closure; Precambrian Research, v. 25, p. 257–281.

#### Stern, R.A.

1997: The GSC Sensitive High Resolution Ion Microprobe (SHRIMP): analytical techniques of zircon U-Th-Pb age determinations and performance evaluation; *in* Age and Isotopic studies: Report 10, Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research 1997-F. p. 1–31. 1998: High-resolution SIMS determination of radiogenic tracer-isotope ratios in minerals, *in* Modern Approaches to Ore and Environmental Mineralogy, (ed.) L.J. Cabri and D.J. Vaughn; Mineralogical Association of Canada, Short Course Series, v. 27, p. 241–268.

#### Tran, H.T., Ansdell, K.M., Bethune, K., Watters, B., and Ashton, K.E.

2003: Nd isotope and geochemical constraints on the depositional setting of Paleoproeterozoic sedimentary rocks along the margin of the Archean Hearne craton, Saskatchewan, Canada; Precambrian Research, v. 123, p. 1-28.

#### van Breemen, O., and Bostock, H.H.

1994: Age of emplacement of Thoa Metagabbro, western margin of Rae Province, Northwest Territories; initiation of rifting prior to Taltson magmatism?; *in* Radiogenic Age and Isotopic Studies, Report 8; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 1994-F, p. 61–68.

#### van Breemen, O., Bostock, H.H., and Loveridge, W.D.

1992: Geochronology of granites along the margin of the northern Taltson magmatic zone and western Rae Province; *in* Radiogenic Age and Isotope Studies, Report 5; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 91-2, p. 17–24.

## van Breemen, O., Henderson, J.B., Loveridge, W.D., and Thompson, P.H.

1987a: U-Pb zircon and nonazite geochronology and morphology of granulites and granite from the Thelon tectonic zone, Healy Lake and Artillery Lake map areas, N.W.T.; *in* Current Research, Part A; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 87-1A, p. 783–801.

#### van Breemen, O., Thompson, P.H., Hunt, P.A., and Culshaw, N.

1987b: U-Pb zircon and monazite geochonology from the northern Thelon tectonic zone, District of Mackenzie; *in* Radiogenic Age and Isotopic Studies, Report 1; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 87-2, p. 81–93.

#### van Schmus, W.R., Persons, S.S., Macdonald, R., and Sibbald, T.I.I.

1986: Preliminary results from U-Pb zircon geochonology of the Uranium City region; *in* Summary of Investigations; Saskatchewan Energy and Mines, Miscellaneous Report 86-4, p. 108–111.

#### Villeneuve, M.E., Ross, G.M., Thériault, R.J., Miles, W., Parrish,

#### R.R., and Broome, J.

1993: Tectonic subdivision and U-Pb geochronology of the crystalline basement of the Alberta Basin, western Canada; Geological Survey of Canada, Bulletin 447, 86 p.

Wright, G.M.

1967: Geology of the southeastern barren ground, parts of the Districts of Mackenzie and Keewatin (Operations Keewatin, Baker, Thelon). Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 350, 91 p.

#### Yeo, G.M., Tran, H.T., and Ansdell, K.M.

2002: Rift, passive margin and foreland basin sedimentation in the Paleoproterozoic Wollaston Supergroup, Saskatchewan; Geological Association of Canada, Abstracts v. 28, p. 128.

#### Young, G.M.

1988: Proterozoic plate tectonics, glaciation and iron formations; Sedimentary Geology, v. 58, p. 127–144.

#### Young, G.M. and McLennan, S.M.

1981: Early Proterozoic Padlei Formation, Northwest Territories Canada; in Earth's Pre-Pleistocene Glacial record, (ed.) M.J. Hambrey and W.B. Harland; Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom, p. 790–794.