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An investigation of artificial biasing in detrital zircon U-Pb geochronology due to magnetic separation in sample preparation

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Abstract—The application of detrital zircon geochronology for provenance analysis is complicated by the presence of biases induced by natural processes and sample preparation. The biasing of age distributions as a result of magnetic susceptibility is illustrated using sensitive high resolution ion microprobe dating of detrital zircon from a metaquartzite sample partitioned using a Frantz magnetic barrier separator. The relationship of paramagnetism with U content, α -dose, and discordance is demonstrated, but no relationship between grain size and discordance or age is found. The data also demonstrate that previous limits of zircon survival in sedimentary processes based on U content alone are too simplistic. Two age modes at ~3150 and ~2960 Ma are present in all the paramagnetic fractions; there is a bias toward the ~3150 Ma mode being more prominent in the least-paramagnetic fractions. While the ~2960 Ma is present in the least-paramagnetic fraction, it is argued that such fortuitous representation cannot be assumed before analysis. Such "there or not" provenance interpretations are considered simplistic, and at the very least there is no harm in broadening the range of paramagnetic fractions sampled for analysis. The results indicate a compromise between broad representation and analytical efficiency (avoiding discordant and thus unreliable results) can be made with a Frantz setting of ~1.8 A and 10° side-slope. *Copyright* © 2002 Elsevier Science Ltd

1. INTRODUCTION

Detrital zircon geochronology for provenance analysis has become an increasingly used method for tectonic and crustal evolution issues (e.g., Dodson et al., 1988; Davis et al., 1994; Rainbird et al., 1998). Like all analytical methodologies, detrital zircon geochronology is subject to a variety of assumptions and limitations. In particular, detrital zircon grains in any sedimentary unit sampled for geochronology have been subject to various natural processes before and during deposition that bias interpretations. These include underrepresentation of source rocks with low zircon content, preferential destruction of metamict grains during transportation, and grain-size sorting during deposition. Artificial biases are induced during multiple levels of sample selection (from collection at the outcrop to crushing and hand picking and even ion probe spot location). These biases preclude the ideal situation of being able to exactly match the quantity of analysed grains with the volume of contributing source rock in a pure quantitative interpretation.

One of the fundamental procedures in zircon U-Pb geochronology is the use of magnetic separation to obtain sample fractions that yield more analyses that are concordant. Concordant detrital zircon ages are clearly more powerful than discordant ages. The positive correlation between Pb-loss/discordance, U content, and magnetic susceptibility was noted by Silver (1963a). Refinements to the magnetic separation techniques and the introduction of air abrasion to minimize discordance were developed by Krogh (1982). Heaman and Parrish (1991) later speculated that the routine selection of grains from the least-magnetic fraction introduced the possibility of an artificial bias in the resulting U-Pb age distribution. Such a bias may be negligible for zircons of generally unimodal origin such as those in most igneous and some metamorphic units. However, it is a major concern in sedimentary units where zircons of diverse origin are typical, and reasonable representation is sought.

The aims of this paper are to (1) review the known causes of zircon magnetic susceptibility and the functioning of the Frantz magnetic barrier separator, (2) examine the potential for biasing in a typical provenance analysis project based on detrital zircon geochronology, and (3) provide some guidelines for researchers conducting similar provenance projects to monitor and/or avoid potential artificial paramagnetic biasing.

2. MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY OF ZIRCON

The use of the Frantz magnetic barrier separator to fractionate zircon based on paramagnetism or magnetic susceptibility has become so common in geochronology that it barely receives a mention in the modern literature. This section will discuss the features of magnetic susceptibility in zircon relevant to this investigation. A detailed review of the functioning of the Frantz magnetic barrier separator based on these principles is given in the Appendix.

Magnetic susceptibility is the measure of the ease with which a material is magnetized by the application of a magnetic field. This value can be considered in terms of volume magnetic susceptibility (χ_v) or mass magnetic susceptibility (χ_g), which is derived by dividing volume magnetic susceptibility by the density of the material being examined (4.6–4.7 g/cm³ for zircon; Deer et al., 1992). The density of zircon changes with metamictization up to a saturation level at ~3.9 g/cm³ or a density decrease of ~17% (Murakami et al., 1991). However, the density change itself is not important in the discussion here,

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because the Frantz separator fractionates by relative magnetic susceptibility only. Although magnetic susceptibility is in itself dimensionless, in many references, mass magnetic susceptibility is reported in values based on CGS units such as gauss, centimetre, and gram, and this is often indicated by the nomenclature, e.m.u./g. CGS mass magnetic susceptibility can be converted to a value based on SI units by multiplying by $4\pi/1000$ (Payne, 1981). SI-based values are distinguished by m^3/kg . Although by historical necessity the discussion here will use CGS-based values, both values will be included.

There are three magnetic states of matter relevant for this discussion. Diamagnetic materials have negative magnetic susceptibilities and are weakly repelled by a magnetic field. Paramagnetic materials have positive magnetic susceptibilities and are moderately attracted by a magnetic field. Ferromagnetic materials, such as iron and many iron compounds, have high positive magnetic susceptibilities and are strongly attracted by a magnetic field.

The typical value of mass magnetic susceptibility for zircon ranges from diamagnetic to paramagnetic. Lewis and Senftle (1966) calculated from a theoretical basis that pure zirconium orthosilicate (ZrSiO₄) is diamagnetic at -0.39×10^{-6} e.m.u./g $(-4.9 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}^3/\text{kg})$. They also measured diamagnetic and paramagnetic values for their samples ranging from -0.25 imes 10^{-6} to +6.6 × 10⁻⁶ e.m.u./g (-3.1 × 10⁻⁹ to 8.3 × 10⁻⁸) m³/kg) with most specimens having susceptibilities $< 1 \times 10^{-6}$ e.m.u./g ($1.3 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$). Other reported measurements of mass magnetic susceptibility in zircon range from 0.163 \times 10^{-6} to 0.258 × 10⁻⁶ e.m.u./g (2.0 × 10⁻⁹ to 3.2 × 10⁻⁹) m³/kg) (Powell and Ballard, 1968). S. G. Frantz in the Appendix of Gaudin and Spedden (1943) reported "negative mass susceptibility in the order of -0.3×10^{-6} " (-3.8 $\times 10^{-9}$ m³/kg). The possibility of anisotropic magnetic susceptibility in zircon was raised by measurements of Voigt and Kinoshita (1907): -0.170×10^{-6} e.m.u./g (-2.14×10^{-9} m³/kg) a-axis, and 0.732×10^{-6} e.m.u./g (9.20 $\times 10^{-9}$ m³/kg) c-axis. These anisotropic values have since been repeated in Landolt-Börnstein tables, although the original analysts appear to have used an impure zircon sample and stated that they considered the values to have low reliability.

The actual cause of magnetic susceptibility in zircon has only been briefly examined. Using a series of leaching and heating/oxidizing experiments Lewis and Senftle (1966) demonstrated the cause to be the combination of a readily soluble but unidentified mineral on the zircon surface and iron impurities in the crystal lattice. Lewis and Senftle (1966) also discussed the metamictization of the zircon-enhancing diffusion of iron from external sources, such as groundwater, into the crystal lattice.

3. SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

The sample used in this study is from the Slave craton, Northwest Territories, Canada, and forms part of a Mesoarchean metasedimentary succession that has been extensively studied in the region (Bleeker et al., 1999; Isachsen and Bowring, 1997). The sample had been previously analysed as part of a regional provenance project (Sircombe et al., 2001) that tested and established a regional correlation across lithostratigraphically similar, but widely dispersed, metasedimentary units. The sample was selected because of our familiarity with the location and the provenance issues involved. The previously analysed age distribution contains a broad range of ages, and in particular, two distinct modes that were considered a suitable target to test for provenance biasing. Previous investigations in the area have also provided a geochronologic constraint from overlying volcanics. Finally, the sample had also previously yielded a couple of grains older than 3800 Ma. Because the search for such ancient grains is of particular interest in many studies of Precambrian sedimentary rocks, there was also a desire to understand how the presence of these ancient grains related to magnetic susceptibility.

The sample is a white-to-green fuchsitic metaquartzite sampled on the south shore of Dwyer Lake, ~30 km north of Yellowknife. The quartzite succession overlies ~2900 Ma or older basement granitoids (Isachsen and Bowring, 1997). Remnant decimetre-scale cross-beds are preserved at the sample locality, commonly outlined by fuchsitic (\pm relict detrital chromite) laminae. The quartzite is overlain by a thin felsic volcanic-to-volcaniclastic unit dated at 2853 +2/-1 Ma (Ketchum and Bleeker, 2000), which in turn is overlain by BIF and the main volcanic succession of the Yellowknife greenstone belt.

The age distribution in the sample spans one billion years and includes two principal age modes. The first is a \sim 2960 Ma component and is correlated with a widespread plutonic event in the Central Slave Basement Complex involving the intrusion of tonalites, i.e., Event VII in the nomenclature of Bleeker and Davis (1999). The second component is \sim 3150 Ma and is correlated with plutonic-metamorphic event in the same basement complex involving the intrusion of tonalites to granites and their deformation (Event V: Bleeker and Davis, 1999). A range of older ages with no distinct mode occur up to 3900 Ma.

4. ANALYTICAL METHODOLOGY

Detrital zircon grains were extracted using standard crushing, milling, Wilfley table, and heavy liquid techniques. Five fractions were separated using the Frantz magnetic barrier separator at the settings shown in Table 1 after removing ferromagnetic minerals with a handmagnet. The range of mass magnetic susceptibilities represented by each fraction, from A, the least paramagnetic, to E, the most paramagnetic, is illustrated in Figure 1. Ideally, the absolute mass magnetic susceptibility should be used when describing paramagnetic fractions. The theoretical relationship between these values and the settings on a Frantz is discussed in the Appendix with an example of direct calibration. However, it must be acknowledged that this relationship probably varies to some extent between separators, and the significance of this variation remains to be investigated. For the purposes of this study, it is assumed that the performance of the Frantz used matches the theoretical calculations.

The handpicking process in detrital zircon geochronology attempts to ensure the most-representative sampling possible within the limitations imposed by handling small-sized samples. No preferential selection of zircon was made based on size, color, shape, roundness, and metamictization. This aim is best achieved by minimising individual grain handling and hand picking only to ensure purity of zircon content as a group rather than the quality of individual grains. Extracted zircon grains were poured into a mound under alcohol in a Petri dish. This mound was directly mixed and then a swathe swept from the middle. Non-zircon grains were removed from this swathe, and the remaining zircon grains, typically numbering 100 to 150 grains, were taken from the dish using a pipette. Zircon grains were mounted on double-sided adhesive tape before being set in an epoxy disk and polished to reveal half-sections. Zircon internal structures were analysed and interpreted from backscattered electron imaging. During analysis, an array of mounted zircon grains was systematically analysed with the only

Table 1. Frantz settings and calculated mass magnetic susceptibility values used in this study.

Setting	θ° side-slope	<i>i</i> A amps	<i>H</i> · <i>dH</i> / <i>dx</i> "Gauss ² /cm" [†]	χ_g cgs "emu/g"	$\chi_g SI$ "m ³ /kg"	Fraction [§]
1	5	0.5	3.74×10^{7}	2.28×10^{-6}	2.87×10^{-8}	Е
2	10	1.0	2.21×10^{8}	7.69×10^{-7}	9.66×10^{-9}	D
3	10	1.8	3.60×10^{8}	4.72×10^{-7}	$9.66 imes 10^{-9}$	С
4	5	1.8	3.60×10^{8}	2.37×10^{-7}	$2.98 imes 10^{-9}$	В
5	1	1.8	3.60×10^{8}	$4.75 imes 10^{-8}$	$5.96 imes 10^{-10}$	А

[†] Magnetic energy gradient strength values obtained from documentation supplied by S.G. Frantz Company Inc. and discussed in Appendix. [§] Fraction identification next to upper bound of magnetic susceptibility range, i.e. fraction E comprises grains ranging from 2.87×10^{-8} to 9.66×10^{-8} 10^{-9} (m³/kg). Grains in fraction A potentially range from 5.96×10^{-10} to a theoretically pure zircon diamagnetic value -4.9×10^{-9} (m³/kg). Lewis and Senftle, 1966.

operator choice being the avoidance of any obvious imperfections in the grain surfaces.

Because grain size is a frequent consideration in conventional zircon analysis (Silver, 1963b; Silver and Deutsch, 1963) and a potential provenance feature (Morton et al., 1996), the sizes of analysed grains were also measured using digital image analysis. This approach assumes that the 2-D section of a grain is an accurate measurement of the overall size of that grain. Because zircon grains are typically elongate (with mean breadth/length ratio typically 0.6-0.7), three measurements are reported here: breadth, length, and equivalent diameter. The latter is the diameter of a circle of equivalent area as the digitized grain image (Russ, 1994). This measurement better reflects the potential hydraulic behavior of the grain than breadth alone. Breadth reflects the equivalent sieve mesh size and is thus compatible with conventional sedimentological grain-size measurements. The sorting and skewness parameters described here have been calculated using standard grain-size statistical procedures (Folk and Ward, 1957; Folk, 1980; Boggs, 1995)

Using standard analytical techniques on the Geological Survey of Canada's SHRIMP II ion microprobe (Stern, 1997), Pb/Pb ratios were measured directly and Pb/U ratios by comparison with known standards (BR266, ²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U: 0.09059; Kipawa, ²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U: 0.16654) analysed sequentially with the unknown samples. As described above, at least 60 individual grain analyses are required to satisfy statistical adequacy for detrital investigations (Dodson et al., 1988; Sircombe, 2000a). To reach such a target for all five fractions within a reasonable schedule, the number of scans per analysis was reduced to three. While this has resulted in poorer precision in the age measurements (median ± 1 s.e. in the five fractions range from 47–117 Ma) the results remain adequate to test for any age component bias between paramagnetic fractions. Analyses were corrected for common Pb content using ²⁰⁴Pb measurements and examined for concordance/discordance. Because one purpose of this study was to examine compositional correlations with magnetic susceptibility, the otherwise routine canceling of analyses with high ²⁰⁴Pb was avoided. Nevertheless, only measurements with between 5% and -5% discordance have been utilized for subsequent provenance interpretation. Because analyses with extremely high common-Pb and U content have been included, average values may be

skewed high. To avoid this, median compositional values are reported. Grain ages are calculated using the ²⁰⁷Pb/²⁰⁶Pb ratios and reported with errors at ± 2 s.e. In the cases where multiple analyses have been made on a single grain, statistically similar ages were pooled, whereas significantly different ages, for instance those associated with rims and cores in electron imaging, were treated as separate provenance ages. Mixture modeling procedures (Sambridge and Compston, 1994) were also applied to deconvolve complex age distributions.

 α -dosage values based on U and Th content and age were calculated using the procedures of Murakami et al. (1991) and are used as the basis for quantifying metamictization.

Isotopic, grain-size, and α -dosage data are presented in supplementary tables. Univariate age data are displayed using a combination of histograms and probability/density distributions created by accumulating individual gaussian distributions (Fig. 2) (Sircombe, 2000b).

5. RESULTS

5.1. Previous Analysis: 1.8 A, 5° Non-Magnetic

In the previous examination of this sample (Sircombe et al., 2001), detrital zircon was extracted at the "typical" level as the non-magnetic fraction at an electromagnet current of 1.8 A and 5° side-slope. Grains were analysed with five mass scans. A total of 88 analyses were made on 80 individual grains, yielding 68 concordant ages. The majority of grains have a generally clear appearance and few inclusions. U and common-Pb content have median values of 148 ppm and 3 ppb, respectively, with an average discordance of 2.2%. The concordant ²⁰⁷Pb/ ²⁰⁶Pb ages can be subdivided broadly into three groups: (1) \sim 2960 Ma (29% of total concordant grains), (2) \sim 3150 Ma (34% of total concordant grains), and (3) a broad range between



Fig. 1. Illustration of the potential range of mass magnetic susceptibilities represented by the five fractions used in this study ranging from A, the least paramagnetic and potentially also diamagnetic, to E the most paramagnetic. Magnetic susceptibility values as calculated in the Appendix and given in Table 1.



Fig. 2. Age probability density distributions and histograms for the five paramagnetic fractions. Dark-grey-filled curves represent the accumulation of concordant 207 Pb/ 206 Pb ages scaled to total 1. Light-grey-filled curves represent the combination of concordant and discordant analyses. n = indicates number of concordant ages (between -5 and +5% discordance); (*n*) indicates total number of analyses.

3300 and 3600 Ma (26% of total concordant grains). The oldest analysed grain is at 3918 \pm 10 Ma. Mixture modeling subdivides these groups into several smaller subgroups (Table 2).

5.2. Fraction E: 1.0 A, 10° Paramagnetic

A total of 69 analyses on 68 grains were made, yielding 37 concordant ages. Almost all grains are cloudy and mottled in

appearance with common inclusions and corroded surface texture. U and common-Pb content have median values of 714 ppm and 54 ppb, respectively, with an average discordance of 11.7%. The concordant 207 Pb/ 206 Pb ages are dominated (57%) by an age mode, as defined by mixture modeling, at 2950 ± 10 Ma (Table 2). Two smaller modes occur at 3183 ± 76 Ma (14%) and 3351 ± 17 Ma (19%). Ages ranging between 3300 and 4000 Ma comprise 22% of the total with one age older than 3800 Ma.

Provious			Fraction			
Dwyer Lake [†]	А	В	С	D	Е	Event [‡]
$2945 \pm 13(3)$				$2949 \pm 17(24)$	2950 ± 10 (22)	VII
$2962 \pm 4(15)$	$2960 \pm 17(17)$	$2958 \pm 13(14)$	$2959 \pm 16(25)$			
$3042 \pm 21(3)$						
$3111 \pm 11(8)$						VI
	3131 ± 34 (26)					
3146 ± 8 (10)		3148 ± 11 (20)				
						V
				3170 ± 13 (6)		
3180 ± 11 (5)			3193 ± 56 (4)		3183 ± 76 (5)	
						IV
various	3305 ± 80 (4)					
individual grains		3398 ± 36 (6)	3392 ± 30 (12)		3351 ± 16 (7)	III
C	3439 ± 42 (8)	3475 ± 55 (4)				
	3570 ± 62 (6)	$3586 \pm 5(4)$		$3564 \pm 26(5)$		II
		$3637 \pm 26(3)$				
0.29	0.25	0.27	0.26	0.24	0.21	Sorting ϕ
0.09	-0.12	-0.12	-0.10	0.05	-0.03	Skewness
66 ± 29	56 ± 29	66 ± 29	72 ± 29	69 ± 29	70 ± 29	Breadth μm
148	96	181	317	457	714	U ppm
3	17	12	16	39	54	²⁰⁴ Pb ppb
22	0.1	44	5.6	6.0	117	Discordance

Table 2. Summary of mixture modeling age components, grain-size and compositional data.

All age values given with ± 2 standard errors. The number of individual analyses (n) assigned to the modeled age component is given in brackets. Note that each sample will have several analyses that are independent of these modeled groups and thus will not be accounted for in the table. U ppm and ²⁰⁴Pb ppb values are median values for each fraction. Discordance is the average percentage value of each fraction. [†] Data from original analysis of Dwyer Lake quartzite sample Sircombe et al., 2001. [‡] Data are placed in the context of Slave province crustal formation/reworking events defined by Bleeker and Davis, 1999.

5.3. Fraction D: 1.8 A, 10° Paramagnetic

A total of 62 grains were analysed, yielding 36 concordant ages. The appearance of the grains ranges from cloudy to clear with infrequent inclusions and rare corroded surface textures. U and common-Pb content have median values of 457 ppm and 39 ppb, respectively, with an average discordance of 6.0%. The concordant ²⁰⁷Pb/²⁰⁶Pb ages are dominated (67%) by a mode defined by mixture modeling at 2949 ± 17 Ma (Table 2). Two smaller modes occur at 3170 ± 13 Ma (17%) and 3564 ± 26 Ma (14%). Ages ranging between 3300 and 4000 Ma comprise 14% of the total with no ages older than 3800 Ma.

5.4. Fraction C: 1.8 A, 5° Paramagnetic

A total of 64 analyses on 63 individual grains were made, yielding 44 concordant ages. Grains are generally clear in appearance with infrequent inclusions. U and common-Pb content have median values of 317 ppm and 16 ppb, respectively, with an average discordance of 5.6%. The concordant 207 Pb/ 206 Pb ages are dominated (57%) by a mode defined by mixture modeling at 2959 ± 16 Ma (Table 2). Two smaller modes occur at 3193 ± 56 Ma (9%) and 3391 ± 30 Ma (27%). Ages ranging between 3300 and 4000 Ma comprise 31% of the total, including three ages older than 3800 Ma.

5.5. Fraction B: 1.8 A, 1° Paramagnetic

A total of 67 analyses on 66 individual grains yielded 54 concordant ages. Grains generally have a clear appearance, infrequent inclusions, and rare overgrowths. U and common-Pb

content have median values of 181 ppm and 12 ppb, respectively, with an average discordance of 4.4%. The concordant $^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb$ ages are dominated by two principal modes at 3148 ± 21 Ma (37%) and 2958 ± 13 Ma (26%) (Table 2). Other minor modes occur in the range from 3300 to 4000 Ma and comprise 37% of the total. The oldest age within all five fractions occurs within this latter fraction at 3979 ± 58 Ma (#B25.1).

5.6. Fraction A: 1.8 A, 1° Non-Magnetic

A total of 67 analyses on 65 individual grains yielded 63 concordant ages. The appearance of the grains is generally very clear with rare inclusions and rare preservation of euhedral crystal faces. U and common-Pb content have median values of 96 ppm and 17 ppb, respectively, with an average discordance of 0.1%. The concordant 207 Pb/ 206 Pb ages are dominated by two principal modes at 3131 ± 34 Ma (41%) and 2960 ± 17 Ma (27%) (Table 2). Other minor modes occur in the range from 3300 to 4000 Ma and comprise 29% of the total, including two individual grain ages greater than 3800 Ma.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1. Age Modes, Magnetic Susceptibility, and Metamictization

The most striking feature of this set of data is the presence or absence of grain ages associated with the \sim 3150 Ma component previously identified (Sircombe et al., 2001). While ages associated with the \sim 2960 Ma component are ubiquitous in all



Alpha-dosage 10¹⁵ events/mg

Fig. 3. Scatterplot illustrating the relationship between α -dosage/metamictization and age in the concordant results in the entire set of data. Vertical lines indicate the three divisions of metamictization defined by Murakami et al. (1991) from purely crystalline to highly metamict. Squares, circles, and triangles highlight the ages in the ~2960 Ma, ~3150 Ma, and >3300 Ma age components, respectively.

five fractions, \sim 3150 Ma ages are only seen prominently in the two least-paramagnetic fractions (Fig. 2). The numerical ratio of \sim 2960 Ma ages to \sim 3150 Ma ages varies markedly from 0.41 to 0.70 in fractions A and B, to 3.29, 4.33, and 2.63 in fractions C, D, and E, respectively. The magnetic susceptibility fractionation of the sample clearly influences the presence of zircon grains associated with the \sim 3150 Ma component. Another feature of the age distributions is the reduction in grains in the >3300 Ma range from 29, 35, and 32% in fractions A, B, and C, respectively, to 14 and 21% in fractions D and E, respectively.

The explanation of these age distribution features lies in the correlations between metamictization, magnetic susceptibility, and age. When concordant ages are plotted against α -dose (Fig. 3), it can be seen that, overall, the ~3150 Ma ages have distinctly lower α -doses than the ~2960 Ma ages, with median values of 2.0 and 6.5 × 10¹⁵ α -decay events/mg, respectively.

The correlations between magnetic susceptibility, U content, and discordance, as discussed by Silver (1963a) and Krogh (1982), are further illustrated in this study by Figure 4. The median U content increases with increasing magnetic susceptibility from fraction A to E. Coincident with increased U content is the greater potential for crystal lattice damage as quantified by α -dose (Fig. 4b). The positive correlation between paramagnetism and discordance seen in Figure 4c is consistent with the previous results. These results reinforce the ideas of Lewis and Senftle (1966) that metamictization and the subsequent introduction of Fe-compounds into the zircon lattice contributed to paramagnetism.

6.2. Management of Discordant Results and Paramagnetism

Managing discordant results has long been a major concern of zircon geochronology. Indeed, avoiding discordance is the purpose of the development and continuing wide use of magnetic separation techniques. The relationship between magnetic susceptibility and discordance is further illustrated in this study in which many results, particularly those in the two mostmagnetic fractions, are classified as discordant with unreliable age interpretations. Such discordant analyses are routinely excluded from further interpretation—but does this in itself introduce a bias?

Undoubtedly, some biasing does occur. The discordant analyses are more likely to be from the more paramagnetic grains, as shown in Figure 4c. Given sufficient time between formation and transportation, these grains have already been subject to natural biasing because of preferential destruction during transportation. Assuming a representative selection of available grains during hand picking, artificial biasing against discordant grains occurs in two stages. First, although the SHRIMP ion probe increases the range of material that can be analysed, spot location is not truly random because of limitations imposed by internal structures and the avoidance of obvious surface imper-



Fig. 4. Box diagrams illustrating the relationships between (a) U content and magnetic susceptibility, (b) α -dosage and magnetic susceptibility, with horizontal lines indicating the metamict stages defined by Murakami et al. (1991), and (c) discordance and magnetic susceptibility represented by the five paramagnetic fractions. All data are included. Boxes represent 50% of the data between the lower and upper quartiles. Circles represent outliers defined as being greater or less than the upper quartile plus 1.5 times the interquartile distance.

fections and/or areas of metamictization. In these cases, it is more important to use the spatial ability of the SHRIMP technique to gain some insight into the age and history of the grain rather than arbitrarily analysing a random spot. The impact of spot selection biasing is considered minimal, because at least part of the grain is still being analysed and is available for interpretation.

The second stage of biasing is the exclusion of results with a particular level of discordance. Quantifying this discard bias is difficult because by definition, the results discarded are unreliable, and, therefore, comparisons between complete and edited data are equally unreliable. However, the results presented here do provide some insight into this complex issue and suggest some limits for future work. Even if the ²⁰⁷Pb/²⁰⁶Pb ages of the discordant grains were not to be discarded, it can be

seen in fractions A to C (light-grey curves on Fig. 2) that the overall age distribution does not change significantly. It is in the two most-paramagnetic fractions, D and E, that significant problems emerge. Both fractions require the discarding of over 40% of the analyses-clearly inefficient use of analytical time. The age distributions also alter between the complete age data and concordant-only age data, with various modes altering markedly. Finally and more seriously, some of the supposedly concordant results show signs of unreliability. The age of the youngest mode in fractions D and E are ~ 10 Myr younger than the \sim 2960 Ma components seen in the other fractions. In addition, some "concordant" measurements in fraction E are below the minimum limiting age given by overlying volcaniclastics. This suggests that these apparently concordant grains have sufficient U content, metamictization, and related Pb-loss to cause slight discordance that is not detectable with this analytical method on an individual basis.

These results indicate that the most-paramagnetic fractions (D and E) are generally unreliable and their analysis is inefficient. A good compromise between representation and analytical efficiency/reliability occurs with fraction C at a Frantz separator setting of 1.8 A and 10° side-slope.

6.3. Provenance Interpretations

On a first pass, it could be stated that the least-paramagnetic fraction alone is sufficient to illustrate the age distribution because the major modes are present and their presence does not change in the other fractions. This view is challenged in two ways.

The results here indicate that this "sufficient" representation in the least-magnetic fraction cannot be assumed. The bulk of the ~2960 Ma ages occurs in Stage II metamictization between 3 and 8 × 10¹⁵ α -events/mg (Fig. 3). In this case, some of the ~2960 Ma mode have relatively lower U content and levels of metamictization and are seen in the least-paramagnetic fraction at the Frantz settings used for this study. Can this fortunate coincidence be automatically assumed to occur in all samples examined for detrital zircon geochronology? An even more rigourous setting, especially a diamagnetic setting (reverse slope on the Frantz chute), could easily eliminate the presence of this mode altogether. There are only five ~2960 Ma mode grains with α -doses below 2 × 10¹⁵ α -events/mg and none below 1 × 10¹⁵ α -events/mg.

The second argument against the apparently sufficient representation in the least-paramagnetic fraction involves the nature of the interpretation itself. While it has been acknowledged that quantitative provenance is not possible, this does not mean that the relative size of particular modes has no significance. For example, the prevalence of a particular mode occurring in multiple samples over a wide area would point to the importance of such rocks in the area being eroded. High throughput methods such as available with spot dating methods allow such statistical geochronology to be accomplished, and thus steps should be taken to avoid potential analytical biases, such as taking the least-magnetic fraction.

The study here illustrates what is possible with comparisons between the two principal age modes. By including data from fractions B and C, it can be seen that the \sim 2960 Ma age mode is more prevalent than would be considered using fraction A

alone. This can be added to the provenance interpretation, because it indicates that the \sim 2960 Ma source was a major supplier of the sediment, possibly even more than the \sim 3150 Ma source. The concentration of the \sim 3150 Ma mode in the least-paramagnetic fraction suggests a compositional control and/or the selective destruction of \sim 3150 Ma grains with higher degrees of metamictization during transportation.

The latter interpretation is tempting, because it potentially offers further provenance information about distal and multicycle sources. However, as discussed below, further investigation of the results suggests the assumption of selective destruction during transportation needs careful consideration.

6.4. Metamictization, Sedimentary Transportation, and Paramagnetic Biasing

Grain survivability has been correlated in some cases with U content (Heaman and Parrish, 1991), but survivability depends on metamictization, which in turn depends on uranium content and, possibly most importantly, age. A high U grain will survive transportation through to deposition and subsequent analysis if transportation occurs before α -decay damage becomes too great. The combination of high-energy environments and relatively recent dominant sources (typically 650-150 Ma) can be seen in data from zircon in modern beach sand in eastern Australia (selected for SHRIMP analysis with Frantz settings at 2 A and 5° side-slope and non-biasing criteria; Sircombe, 1999). With over 800 analyses, the median α -dose is 0.44 \times 10^{15} α -events/mg and the 95 percentile is 1.91×10^{15} α -events/mg. (The comparable U content values are 209 ppm and 629 ppm, respectively, again reinforcing the unsuitability of U content alone as a limit.) In comparison, for the Dwyer Lake metaquartzite, the 95 percentile of α -dose in fraction A alone is 5.7×10^{15} α -events/mg. By incorporating concordant results in fractions B and C, this rises to a 95 percentile at $8.5 \times 10^{15} \alpha$ -events/mg.

The comparison between the ancient Dwyer Lake sample and modern beach sand is relevant to the discussion of biasing here. As illustrated in Figure 4, metamictization is correlated to paramagnetism. Hence, this paramagnetic biasing may only occur when metamictization has reached a sufficient level. For instance, biasing is not a problem in the recent beach sands of eastern Australia, because metamictization has not occurred to the degree where the intrusion of Fe-compounds into the damaged lattice will induce paramagnetic biases during sample preparation.

Provenance interpretations explaining modes with restricted U content (such as the ~3150 Ma mode discussed above) by "loss of higher-U grains during transportation" are also incorrect if the time between formation and deposition is not accounted for. The 95 percentile of α -dose on modern beach sands at $1.91 \times 10^{15} \alpha$ -events/mg is taken as an indicator of the degree to which zircon metamictization is destroyed in a high-energy environment. Only those grains from the ~3150 Ma source with extreme U content of >1700 ppm would have reached such a level of α -dose in the ~300 Myr between formation and deposition in the ~2960 Ma mode is even shorter. The low U content and low α -dose in the ~3150 Ma mode (and conversely the relatively higher values in the ~2960 Ma mode) are

taken as reflecting original source composition control rather than sedimentary processes.

6.5. Size, Magnetic Susceptibility, and Age

This set of data also provides an opportunity to assess the relation between zircon grain size in a sedimentary setting and such parameters as discordance and age. Partitioning of zircon samples based on size is often performed in conventional geochronology (Silver, 1963b; Silver and Deutsch, 1963). A correlation between size and age could also yield important provenance information.

However, in this sample, size is not correlated to either discordance (Fig. 5a) or concordant age (Fig. 5b). This suggests, at least for heterogeneous sedimentary zircon suites, that size is not related to discordance and is thus not a useful way to fractionate and select the "best" zircon samples. This example also indicates that zircon grain size may not be a diagnostic provenance feature in mature, well-sorted sediments.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Detrital zircon geochronology is subject to limitations imposed by natural and artificial biases. Natural biases are induced during sedimentary processes and are an acknowledged fact of any provenance analysis project. In contrast, artificial biases are induced during sample selection and preparation and can be monitored and mitigated. This study has focused on one of these artificial biases caused by paramagnetic fractionation during sample preparation using the Frantz magnetic barrier separator.

The results presented here further illustrate the known relationship between paramagnetism and U content/metamictization (Fig. 4). The data clearly illustrate that there is a bias in the distribution of ages depending on paramagnetism. The assumption that despite this biasing, the least-paramagnetic fraction remains sufficient for "there or not" interpretations is considered unreliable and, potentially, an unnecessary source of bias. The nature of the "there or not" provenance interpretation is also considered simplistic, and while a pure quantitative interpretation is not possible, further provenance information is available in a sample selected from a broader paramagnetic range.

The data presented also provide insight into other issues regarding detrital zircon geochronology and provenance interpretations. Careful consideration must be given to metamictization. Previous assumptions about U content and grain survival in sedimentary processes are too simplistic. In addition, paramagnetic biasing may only be an issue in Archean zircons in which sufficient metamictization has occurred to induce a range of paramagnetism. It is possible to differentiate in provenance interpretations between compositional control and possible losses during sedimentary transport by accounting for α -damage and the time between formation and deposition. A secondary issue is grain size, and at least for the heterogeneous sedimentary zircon suite from a mature sediment presented here, grain size has no control over grain discordance.

The management of discordant grains is always of concern in detrital zircon geochronology. While at the very least, including zircon grains from a broader paramagnetic range can only enhance



Fig. 5. Scatterplot illustrating the lack of relationship between (a) breadth and the discordance of all the analysed grains and (b) breadth and concordant 207 Pb/ 206 Pb ages only. Squares, circles, and triangles highlight the ages in the \sim 2960 Ma, \sim 3150 Ma, and >3300 Ma age components, respectively.

provenance interpretations, results from higher paramagnetic fractions become increasingly unreliable and thus analytically inefficient. The results of this study indicate that taking the nonmagnetic fraction of a detrital zircon sample at a Frantz setting of 1.8 A 10° side-slope, or a mass magnetic susceptibility of 4.72×10^{-7} e.m.u./g (5.93 $\times 10^{-9}$ m³/kg), is a reasonable compromise between representation and analytical efficiency. Associate editor: Y. Amelin

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APPENDIX

OPERATION AND CALIBRATION OF THE FRANTZ MAGNETIC BARRIER SEPARATOR

Operation

There have been a number of descriptions of the operation of the Frantz magnetic separators (Gaudin and Spedden, 1943; McAndrew, 1957; Rojas et al., 1965; Gabenisch et al., 1972; Oberteuffer, 1974). Some of these descriptions were based on the earlier L-1 "Isodynamic' model and are often focused on a largely empirical approach to mineral separation (e.g., Rosenblum, 1958; Flinter, 1959). However, the theoretical basis for operation is largely the same for the LB-1 "Barrier' model. (The LB-1 model introduced pole pieces that produced a planar isodynamic magnetic field with an energy gradient approximately four times greater than the broad isodynamic field of the L-1-hence, the "magnetic barrier" nomenclature. This makes the LB-1 more sensitive in separating materials with low ranges of paramagnetic or diamagnetic susceptibilities. The sense of tilt on the side-slope is also reversed with paramagnetic materials being attracted toward the inner edge of the chute in the LB-1 rather than the outer edge of the L-1 chute as described in the earlier literature.)

The two principal forces that act on a grain moving down the chute are illustrated in Figure A1. The gravitational force, F_g , acts down the direction of maximum slope, while the magnetic force, F_m , inducted in the grain, acts perpendicularly to the chute. Following the nomenclature of McAndrew (1957) in CGS units:

$$F_m = \chi_g m H \frac{dH}{dx} \tag{1}$$

where a paramagnetic or diamagnetic particle has mass *m* grams and mass magnetic susceptibility χ_g and is acted on by a magnetic field with strength *H* oersteds (or gauss, assuming a free-space permeability of 1) and a gradient of dH/dx measured in distance of cm. The gravitational component acting across the chute is given by:

$$F'_g = mg \sin \theta \tag{2}$$

where g is the gravitational constant (980 cm/s²) and θ is the side-slope of the chute (Fig. A1). The forward slope of the chute is not considered critical to the separation process, provided the rate of flow is slow



Fig. A1. Schematic illustration of the Frantz mechanical parameters and forces acting on a grain moving in the chute.

enough to allow grains moving in the chute to interact effectively with the magnetic barrier (McAndrew, 1957; Flinter, 1959). A forward slope of 10° was maintained throughout the separations described here.

Eqn. 1 and 2 can be combined to provide a calculation of mass magnetic susceptibility:

$$\chi_g = g \sin \theta \frac{1}{H} \frac{dx}{dH} (\text{emu/g})$$
(3)

This can be converted to SI values by multiplying by $4\pi/1000$. The value of magnetic energy gradient for a given setting of the electromagnet current can be determined using two methods described below.

Magnetic Energy Gradient: Theoretical Calculation

The strength of the magnetic energy gradient (HdH/dx) at the magnetic barrier of the LB-1 is illustrated in Figure A2 using data supplied by S. G. Frantz Co. Ltd. Using a modified sigmoid function, this relationship can be modeled as:

$$H\frac{dH}{dx} = \left(\frac{0.0038544}{0.00032445 + e^{-10.296i}} + \frac{1.0511}{0.037619 + e^{-3.051i}} - 1.0168\right) \times 10^7 \quad (4)$$

where *i* is the electromagnetic current in amperes. This calculation of magnetic energy gradient can then be used in Eqn. 3 to calculate magnetic susceptibility at various side-slope angle settings as illustrated in Figure A3. However, it must be acknowledged that these values are theoretical only. The actual strength of the magnetic field produced by any individual Frantz separator depends on the state of the electromagnet and the accuracy of the current meter. These features will undoubtedly vary from machine to machine, but the significance and range of the resulting inconsistency is unknown at this stage. Ideally, paramagnetic fractions should be reported in absolute terms of mass magnetic susceptibility that is then independent of any individual Frantz machine. As a step toward this, a method for direct calibration of an individual Frantz machine is described below.



Fig. A2. Graph illustrating the magnetic energy gradient vs. electromagnet current for the LB-1 magnetic barrier separator. Based on graph supplied by S.G. Frantz Co. Inc.

Magnetic Energy Gradient: Direct Calibration

McAndrew (1957) presented a method for calibrating the L-1 separator, and although the calculations do not directly apply to the LB-1 separator, the methodology can be applied. By equating Eqn. 1 and 2:

$$\frac{\sin\theta}{\chi_g} = \frac{1}{g} H \frac{dH}{dx}$$
(5)

and assuming that the magnetic field strength will increase at the same rate as the electromagnet current, particularly at low currents, Eqn. 4 can be written as a power-law relationship:

$$\frac{\sin\theta}{\chi_g} = ki^n \tag{6}$$

where *i* is the electromagnet current, *n* is a constant close to 2, and *k* has a constant value. Applying this relationship, McAndrew (1957) used substances of known magnetic susceptibility to find the calibration for the L-1 separator (n = 2, k = 52,000). Using data from S.G. Frantz that directly defines the relationship between magnetic field strength and electromagnet current for the L-1 separator, the derived calibration is close to that based on direct measurement of the magnetic field for electromagnet current values from ~0.5 to 1.0 A. A similar approach was used to check the calibration of the LB-1 separator used in this study.

Two inorganic compounds used by McAndrew (1957), ammonium iron(II) sulphate, Fe(NH₄)₂(SO₄)₂0.6H₂O, and copper (II) sulphate, CuSO₄0.5H₂O, were selected as having mass magnetic susceptibilities suitable for calibrating the Frantz separator at 32.3×10^{-6} e.m.u/g (40.6 $\times 10^{-8}$ m³/kg) and 6.13 $\times 10^{-6}$ e.m.u/g (7.7 $\times 10^{-8}$ m³/kg), respectively, at 20°C (Kaye and Laby, 1973). One limitation is that these substances tend to be only practically useful in the lower range of



Fig. A3. Graph illustrating the relation between Frantz settings (side-slope and electromagnet current) and magnetic susceptibility derived using calculations for the magnetic energy gradient as discussed in the Appendix.

electromagnet current/magnetic field strength, thus requiring extrapolation of the results to higher field strengths more typical of zircon separation.

The separation process used during calibration was identical to that typically used in mineral separations. Materials used were sieved at 48 mesh (~340 microns) to remove large crystals. Material moved from the inside chute toward the magnetic barrier under the influence of gravity, depending on the side-slope. The electromagnet current was increased until a balance between the amount of material flowing along and passing through the barrier was achieved. These measurements are shown in Table A1 and plotted in Figure A4. The resulting best fit (R = 0.99) power-law equation results in k = 87686 and n = 1.0821.

Figure A5 illustrates a comparison between the two methods for calculating magnetic susceptibility as discussed above. The two calculations are within an order of magnitude of each other, indicating that the Frantz separator used in this study is not a radical departure from the expected magnetic field strength. However, it does highlight that the assumption of a power-law relationship between current and magnetic energy gradient is too simplistic for the LB-1 separator. Further work is required, particularly with substances with lower magnetic

susceptibility that is closer to that commonly seen in zircon, to fully develop the Frantz calibration method into an independent test of magnetic field behavior. In the interim, the magnetic susceptibility values discussed in this study have been calculated using Eqn. 3 and 4.

Supplementary data tables

GSC Sample ID: BNB97-008 GSC Geochronology ID: Z6238 GSC Ion-probe mount ID: IP125 Topographic map location: 85-J 9637275E 6953175N Latitude/Longitude: 62°41'6.8"N 114°19'5.6"W

Uncertainties reported at one sigma and are calculated by numerical Uncertainties reported at one sigma and are calculated by numerical propagation of all known sources of error (Stern, 1997). Data have been corrected for common-Pb according to procedures outlined in Stern (1997).

Spot name: Unique identification of spot analysis, in the form

Table A1 Frantz separator electromagnet amperage settings required to paramagnetically balance streams of ammonium iron(II) sulphate and copper (II) sulphate in the chute at various side-slopes.

Side-slope	2.5	5.5	8	10.5	13	15.5	18	20.5	25.5	30.5
Substance					Electrom	agnet amps				
$ \begin{array}{l} Fe(NH_4)2(SO_4)_2.6H_2O\\ CuSO_4.5H_2O \end{array} $	0.10	0.25	0.05	0.075 0.35	0.10	0.12 0.55	0.14	0.15 0.60	0.175 0.70	0.225



Fig. A4. Graph illustrating the direct calibration measurements using substances of known magnetic susceptibility on the Frantz magnetic barrier separator.

grain-number \cdot spot-number, e.g. 12.2 is the 2nd spot on grain 12. 'C' indicates an analysis on a suspected core area of a grain, 'R' indicates an analysis on a suspected rim. † indicates spots < 95% concordant, ‡ indicates spots >105% concordant, \$ indicates spots that have been

discarded from further interpretation because of extreme error related to analytical problems, high common-Pb content or are erroneously younger than geochronologic constraints in the case of Fraction E as discussed in text.



Fig. A5. Graph illustrating the comparison between magnetic susceptibility values derived by using a calculation of magnetic energy gradient and values derived from a power-law relation based on direct measurement of substances of known magnetic susceptibility.

U (**ppm**): Parts per million uranium abundance. Calculated by calibration against Zr20 in standard zircon.

Th (ppm): Parts per million thorium abundance. Calculated by calibration with U content.

Th/U: Thorium to uranium abundance ratio.

Pb (ppm): Parts per million radiogenic Pb content.

204Pb (ppb): Parts per billion 204(common) Pb content.

204Pb/206Pb: As directly measured.

f206: Refers to mole fraction of total 206Pb that is due to common Pb. Calculated with 204Pb method. A negative value indicates where

common Pb content is calculated as less than background. **208Pb/206Pb:** As directly measured.

206Pb/238U: As calculated by calibration to standard zircon.

207Pb/206Pb: As directly measured.

Apparent Ages (Ma): Apparent age calculated from 204Pb-corrected 206Pb*/238U and 207Pb/206Pb ratios.

Cone.%: 100 × (206Pb/238U age)/(207Pb/206Pb age).

Disc. %: 100 - concordance%

Alpha-dose: alpha-dose as calculated using formula in Murakami et al. (1991)

Breadth: Minimum axis of digitized image in μ m.

Length: Maximum axis of digitized image in μ m.

EqDiam: Equivalent diameter of a circle encompassing the same area as the grain.

Form factor: An estimate of roundness varying from 0 to 1 for a perfect circle, defined by $4\pi \cdot \text{area/perimeter}^2$; (Russ, 1994, p. 525).

	Form	Factor	0.67	0.79	0.75	0.70	0.82	0.60	0.79	0.79	0.83	0.71	0.74	0.59	0.67	0.55	0.75	0.78	0.64	0.36	0.70	0.77	0.78	0.47	0.81	0.62	0.74	0.72	0.75	0.85	0.67	0.73	0.74	0.73	0.57	0.72	0.75 0.72	0.64	• • •	0.68	0.76	0.81	0.70	0.73	0.31	0.82	0.78	0.74	0.60	0.81	0./b 0.83	0.80 0.69	0.73
	qDiam	ш	76	75	67	62	62	54	8	56 89	32	59	22	2 8	2 8	88	74	110	99 5 7	6 8	55	55	23	82	8 7	58	69	71	83 :	8 13	8	57	28	88	110	64	9 2	57	- 6	80	80	87	3 8	68	20	3 8	67	96 75	69	55	88 SS	89 89 89	. 92
	ength E	ш	118	26 26	74	38 ç	92	79	100	051	8 8	80	73	83	91	113	67	136	92 7	153	75	71	99	132	60 99	9 1	96	101	69	29 85	95 36	76	75	88	156	81	126	62	- [87 87	113	<u>5</u>	96	129	94 94	86	88	130	110	67	83 83	75 128	. 11
	eadth I	ш	52	8 8	63	47	2 95	46	91	88	32	47	44	88	20	65	67	86	8 [6 69	8 4	48	47	88	38	69	ន	52	51	3/	64	46	<u> </u>	6G	5 8	54	6 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	8 8	• {	6 1 9	57	81	48	62	56	29 29	54	81	3 3	47	53 49	46 58	. 23
lace	ts/mg Br	0^15	1.94	2.94	3.09	4.37	2.04	5.69	5.17	6.51 A 15	4.31	5.66	0.82	1.18	1.40	0.82	1.39	0.51	5.04	1 24	1.01	1.95	0.58	1.83	3.68	0.80	2.57	1.33	1.75	1.05	0.73	2.53	0.95	1.86	1.35	0.87	1.54 1.07	1.15	1.57	1.07	1.15	4.10	1.43	2.10	1.93	0.27	3.13	1.60	4.07	1.13	6.81 2.81	3.57 8.86	1.15
1	even	sc.% x1	-1.8 • •		0.3	-2.0	0.0 6.1-	-0.2	4.1	υ, τ υ α	0.4	0.8	-1.9	-2.1	0.4.0 9.6	-5.3 -5.3	-1.4	-2.5	8.2	n Ç	1.6	-2.5	-1.6	4.0	<u>-</u>	- Q	-1.3	-2.3	-1.8	-1.6 0 2	22	1.8	1.3	0.2	- 0- 1- 0-	0.7	-5.6 0.0	1.4	2.3	c.1 0.7	-1.6	0.1	44	0.1	1.5	4.4	-0.2	3.0	-3.2 -3.2	0.3	-0.6 1.4	0.2 -1.3	
		c.% Dis	01.8	99.9 01.3	99.7	02.0	99.2 01.3	00.2	95.9 21.5	6.10 6 80	9.66	99.2	01.9	02.1	04.0	02.3	01.4	02.5	91.8		98.4	02.5	01.6	4.00	98.4	1.00	01.3	02.3	01.8	01.6 8.99	97.8	98.2	98.7 00.0	98.U 90.8	00.4	99.3	02.6 99 1	98.6	97.7	99.3 99.3	01.6	6.00	98.6	6.66	98.5 ~~	95.6	00.2	97.0	03.2 03.2	99.7	00.6 98.6	99.8 01.3	99.9 02.1
I	Pb/	6Pb Con	30.3 1 74 E	01.0	t0.2	97.6 1	9.2 20.2	39.2 1	36.5 1	2/2	0.1	0.2	35.9 1	5.0		0.3	9.5 1	33.3	1.7	+ 0 	7.4	6.3 1	18.3	5.6	0.0 5 6 1	0.8 0.8	2.5 1	8.7 1	1.3	10.7	6.9	9.7.6	1.0	0.0	3.7 1	1.7	8.03	2.1	0.0	4.0	0.3 14			5.7	6.2	8.7	3.7 10	0.0	7.4 10	1.9	8.6 7.8	3.8	8.2.2
	Pb/ ±207	Pb 20	5.5	- 's' 6.9 3(8.3 24	2.9	5.8 5.9	1.6 16	6.5	8 6 8 6	8.1	5.1 1	6.5 28	0.5	40 20	5.0 10	9.2 12	8.2	7.1 15	9 0.0 9 6	7.1 10	0.1 27	0.3	1.1	1.3 7 2 7 2	8.3	6.7	1.5 17	2.5	9.9	1.5 16	1.7 5	2.6	3.8 3.8 3.8	4.1	1.6 15	5°C 2°C	4.6 25	5.4 6	0.1	7. 2.0	0 1.9 1.9	3.3	5.8 35	3.2	3.5	2.2 9	3.7 13	7.9 14	0.8	9.1 5.8 123	5.2 13 3.6 12	5.3
t Ages (Ma	·b/ 2071	3U 206	1.9 292	5.7 293	11 293	18 294	13 294	1.2 295	.8 295	306 13	1 296	.5 297	.5 304	207	202 307	202 6.	307	.3 308	.8 296	309	.3 311	.6 3120	.8 312	1 312	4 012 212 212	312	.4 313	.1 314	.8 314	5 315	4 315	.0 315	352	./ 315 6 315	2 315	0 316	-4 316 218 318	4 318	1 3196	0 3280	.9 3330	.5 337 ⁻	3410	2 3415	1 342	.1 3456 1.3456	.3 3462	.6 3530 7 3550	.6 357	.2 3596	.5 3599 .1 3629	.3 362(4 388	.4 393(5 394
Apparer	b/ ±206F	U 238	.7 57	4. 116	.1 305	3 108	5 105	8.43	.7 255	9,94 2,04	5 1 2 2	.6 50	6 376	6 6	0 117	0 469	6 152	1 264	- 5 - 291	5 195	5 151	1 408	64	184	111 00	8 196	7 41	8 78	9 427	2993 233	4 259	2 85	6 96 7	5 31/ 9 168	5 47	3 210	2 150 4 95	7 356	8 50	2 50 2 50 2 50	66 66	6 104 6 55	906 907	6 147	4 99	9 134 9 134	4 234	4 122	263	7 154	9 /1 4 562	7 72 9 260	0 110 8 55
	o/ 206Pl	b 238	5 2978	4 2975	1 2928.	4 3000	7 2987	5 2958.	5 2834	3004	5 2956.	9 2951.	3103.	3135.	7 2006.	3145.	3 3121.	2 3164.	2723.	3104	3066.	3198.	3169.	3133.	3158	3130.	3178.	3213.	3197.	5 3201. 5 3143	3083.	3096.	2 3112.	3148	3166.	7 3138.	9 3251. 3152	3140.	3121.	3258.	3384.	3368.	3365.	3412.	33/3.	3305.	t 3470.	9 3429. 2620	3692.	7 3587.	0 362u. 1 3573.	1 3617. 1 3939.	3933.
	/ ±207Pt	0 206P	0.0222	0.0359	0.0293	0.0125	0.0026	0.0213	0.0112	0.0036	0.0110	0.0013	0.0370	0.0277	0.0319(0.02600	0.01813	0.0091	0.02020	0.0372	0.01518	0.0378	0.0071	0.0532	0.00/4	0.0189!	0.0049	0.02570	0.04070	0.03355	0.02428	0.0087(0.01202	0.04900	0.01110	0.0231	0.01385	0.0364	0.00980	0.00698	0.01200	0.01045	0.02949	0.05850	0.0103	0.0146	0.0174	0.02589	0.0292	0.01287	0.17814	0.02721	0.01915
	207Pb	206Pt	0.21261	0.21411	0.21429	0.21490	0.21561	0.21607	0.21672	0.21/160	0.21828	0.21923	0.22921	0.23267	655520	0.23332	0.23393	0.23525	0.21815	0.23695	0.23956	0.24003	0.24005	0.24017	0.24082	0.24126	0.24271	0.24326	0.24343	0.24447 0.24463	0.24481	0.24484	0.24498	0.24516	0.24522	0.24638	0.24/66	0.24997	0.25185	0.26558	0.27419	0.28160	0.28919	0.28966	0.29105	0.29774	0.29845	0.31257	0.32169	0.32611	0.33188	0.33196 0.39459	0.40704
	±207Pb/	235U	1.900	3.122	3.378	1.370	0.822	1.781	2:092	166.0	1.020	0.402	4.549	2.561	8/C./	4.553	2.100	2.364	2.648	3 719	1.881	5.018	0.760	5.013	3 331	2.441	0.589	2.464	5.358	6.887	3.151	1.091	1.386	4.651	1.096	2.836	3 173	4.630	0.996	0.96.0	1.389	1.532	3.048	6.016	1.508	2.076	3.217	3.010	4.704	2.407	1.624 20.138	3.067 5.686	2.996
	207Pb/	235U	17.218	17.316	16.987	17.561	17.525	17.353	16.503	17.124	17.512	17.553	19.544	20.100	20.040	20.230	20.093	20.555	15.814	20.211	20.120	21.257	21.015	20.724	201 002	20.799	21.330	21.678	21.557	21.677	20.703	20.814	20.965	20.799 21.283	21.445	21.305	22.397	21.636	21.633	24.086	26.105	26.647	27.335	27.872	27.593	27.505	29.347	30.268	34.296	33.482	33.898 33.898	34.455 45.842	47.178 48.858
	±206Pb/	238U	0.01419	0.02822	0.07373	0.02666	0.02576	0.01056	0.06038	0.01431	0.01347	0.01233	0.09181	0.02001	102222.0	0.11450	0.03803	0.06561	0.06752	0.04825	0.03732	0.10087	0.01083	0.04577	9/010.0	0.04876	0.01047	0.01984	0.10543	0.13/24	0.06362	0.02117	0.02398	0.04207	0.01192	0.05216	0.03819	0.08756	0.01257	0.01765	0.01746	0.02712	0.02340	0.03833	0.02575	0.03437	0.06114	0.03206	0.07106	0.04124	0.01933	0.01956 0.07295	0.03125
	206Pb/ :	238U	0.58734	0.58654	0.57494	0.59268	0.58952	0.58247	0.55229	0.57068	0.58186	0.58069	0.61842	0.62653	0.59162	0.62883	0.62294	0.63368	0.52574	0.61863	0.60913	0.64231	0.63492	0.62581	0.63222	0.62526	0.63737	0.64632	0.64225	0.62852	0.61335	0.61656	0.62067	85610.0	0.63427	0.62715	0.63070	0.62775	0.62298	0.65776	0.69051	0.68628 0.60445	0.68554	0.69788	0.68759	0.67000	0.71316	0.70231	0.77324	0.74464	0.75363	0.75277 0.84259	0.84061
	208Pb/	206Pb	0.01163	0.07824	0.03045	0.00959	0.00638	0.00457	0.01411	0.00869	0.01513	0.00176	0.03912	0.04826	200862	02359	0.02562	0.01965	01328	07554	03373	01339	00490	0.11385	00410.0	05057	0.00812	0.05707	0.02550	03835	01441	00730	00729	861201	00731	02936	07514	02624	0.02154	04133	0.02826	01202	06584	0.10340	00768	01807	01680	02727	00584	0.02826	0.00148	0.04773	00832
	± /q480	206Pb	16815 (11388 0	19363 (.13606	.15342 (.12898 (07808	17636 (.18014 0	.11022 0	.06559	0 86550	66117	12121 0	.08634 0	.15595 (.18577 (16007	03976	.04661 0	20872 0	14986 0	16256 0	102201	20918 0	.13622 0	14300	07883 0	10137 0	.16799 0	14968 0	13233	23938 0	16364 0	13087 0	12259 0	06290	24413 0	00286 0	09601 0	10429 0	.19111 C	06728 C	12277 0	.16232 0	06499 0	04390 0	11292 0	01911 0	16847 0	14036 0
	64	f206	01092 0	00631 0	01645 0	00193 0	00270 0	00032 0	00234 0		00163 0	00082 0	02130 0	00410 0	0 0013 0	00292 0	00484 0	00199 0	04062 0	01512 0	0 9560 0	00148 0	00578 0	00421 0		00318 0	00418 0	0 813 0	00436 0	0.0611 0.0	00131 0	0.282 0.	0072 0	0 5600	0.475 0.	0 164 0	0.0422 0.0	0 80900	0.358 0.	0.0644	0 87700	00142 0	00324 0.	0.230 0.	20083 0	0.01639	0 08200	0.0010E	0368	0 20073 0	00328 U	00195 0. 00728 0.	00077 0
	14Pb/	06Pb	0014 0.	0237 0.	0019 0.	0014 0.	0016 0.	0008 0.	0042 0.	0002 0.	0010 0.	0004 0.	0030 0.	0148 0.	0.11	0015 0.	0064 0.	0059 0.	0023	0223 0	0100	0029 0.	0000	0337 0.0	0224 0	0034 0.	0019 0.	0174 0	0008	0112 0.0	0000	0012 0.	0000	0.331 0.	0022 0.	0075 0.	0000	0056 0.	0066 0.	0040	0077 0	0017	0206 0.0	0324 0.	0022 0.	0046 0.	0043 0	0058 0.	0008	0 6800	0004 U	0151 0.0	0018 0.0
	4Pb/ ±2(6Pb 2	0083 0.0	0048 0.0	0125 0.0	0015 0.0	0.021 0.0	0.0 0.0	0018 0.0	8000	0.012 0.0	0.0 0.0	0166 0.0	0.032 0.0	2001 2400	0.023 0.0	0.0 8600	0.0	0311 0.0	0.0 0110	0.075 0.0	0.0 2100	0.0	0033 0.0	1014 U.C	0.025 0.0	0.033 0.0	0.064 0.0	0.034 0.0	0.048 0.0	0010 0.0	0.022 0.0	0006 0.0	004 0.0	0.038 0.0	0013 0.C	0.034 0.0	0.048 0.0	0.029 0.0	0.052 0.0	0.0	0.012 0.0	0.0 1.0	0019 0.0	0.0 0.0	0138 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.032 0.0	0.0 0.0	0028 U.L 0048 0.C	0.0 7000	0026 0.0 0007 0.0
	4Pb 20	ppb) 2(55 0.0	48 0.0	125 0.0	22 0.0	14 0.0	5 0.0	30 0.0	18 0.0	17 0.0	12 0.0	48 0.0	13 0.0	41 0.0	6 0.0	18 0.0	3 0.0	477 0.0	48 0.0	26 0.0	8 0.0	8 0.0	20 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 6 0.0	27 0.0	29 0.0	20 0.0	45 0.0	2 0.0	18 0.0	2 0.0	18 0.0	16 0.0	4 0.0	0.0 8 0.0 8	18 0.0	14 0.0	17 0.0	26 0.0	16 0.0 6 0.0	12 0.0	12 0.0	4 0.0	11 0.0	64 0.0	303 0.0	44 0.0	2 0.0	64 43 0.0	18 0.0 177 0.0	12 2 0.0
	Pb 2() (u d	06 06	33 133	139	201	66 66	255	217	298	193	251	37	23	8 1 9	5 8	63	24	207	1 2	84	68	27	8,8	167	36	119	61	81	49 63	32	113	42	88	62	39	48	51	68	49	52	183 77	2 29	95	85 e4	12	141	69	30 188	51	304 122	162	54
		A) (p	.59	.45	.73	50	191	.49	.32	.56 7.3	89	.40	31	53	10	48	34	.65	.62	5	18	.16	.75	20	32	.00	.75	.55	50	32	37	.57	.56	16	86	.54	43	45	.38	83	10.	37	40	.75	26	40	.66	22	19	.41	20	.69 63	50
	Th	m) Th	74	98 98	41 C	42 0	62	80 C	50	22	83 0	46 0	16 0	17	ۍ د ۲	24 r	29 0	19 0	96 96	44	: 11	20 0	25 25	20	5 0	50	, 0 60	42 0	51	50 22	16 0	83 0	31	20	, o	27 0	50	, o , 8	35 C	10 46 0	1	33	58	77 0	26 26	000	01 C	17 C	388	22 0	26 L 27 0	10 29 0	50
	n	ıdd) (u	<u>6</u> 4	ູດ	9	÷ ÷	- · · ·	1.	÷;	2 -	-,≃ ,9	7 1.	9		2 4		6	: = '		- K	o io	9	3	- 1	, α 1	- ··	0	0	ې د ک	2 a	a no	0	<u>-</u>	ۍ م -	-	ज	4 4		4 (, 2 P	89	Ω, e	2 ~	2	ŝ	Ď 4	8		<u>0</u>		., م_ 0	3 5	295
	ŕ	e (ppn	5 5	2 6	1 19	8, 2	13	1 37	1999 1999	1 47 28	52	1 37	ۍ ۲	-	ມ ອ 	, co	8	е 1	4 3			1 12	e :	= : = :	N 5	- 4	15	1 8	1	ی م 		1 15	- -	2÷		- 2	න ජ 		б с	 - -	1 6	52 0		10	50		1 15	ω c	50 °	5.5	1 = 8 4	1 16	04
	Spo.	name	A-39.1	A-27.1	A-15.1	A-16.1	A-55.1	A-56.1	A-60.1	A-8.	A-48.1	A-42.1	A-32.1	A-19.1	A-20.	A-12.1	A-61.1	A-22.1	A-20.11	A-651	A-62.1	A-30.1	A-5.1	A-45.1	A-54.2	A-7.1	A-50.1	A-29.1	A-38.1	A-24.1 A-28.1	A-36.1	A-18.1	A-9.1	A-11.1	A-34.1	A-17.1	A-26.1 A-51.1	A-64.1	A-26.2	A-44.1	A-49.1	A-3.1	A-43.1	A-41.1	A-57.1	A-9.1	A-52.1	A-2.1	A-46.1	A-40.1	A-47. A-63.1	A-31.1 A-23.1	A-10.5 A-10.1

Dwyer Lake Quartzite, Slave Province, Magnetic Fraction A 1.8A 1°NM

	Form	Factor	0.75	0./6	0.67	0.73	0.71	0.74	0.79	67.0 77.0		0.70	0.78	86.0	0.76	0.67	0.80	0.68	0.71	0.73	0.40	0.69	0.78	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.73	0.72	0.68	0.00	0.74	0.72	0.77	0.66	0.72	0.80	0.51	0.70	0.67	0.75	0.58	0.70		0.75	0.75	0.74 0.82	0.71	0.61	0.72	0.78 0.76	0.64
	qDiam	μщ	83	82	8	62	1 66	85	54	5 6	5	65	26	66 108	2 12	114	100	64 64	8 8	63	100	68	76	113	74	282	107	83	62	60 87	62	89 i	75	2 5	73	ہم 89	86	73	701	86	55	90 76	• c 1	8/1/	6/	28 8	67	8 8	69	73 66	7 84
	ength E	шц	126	99	68	104	119	97	63	111		87	122	142	6	148	113	82	t 66	83	109	121	63	153	26	001	138	107	112	124	108	26	109 87	8	88	96	116	83	102	111	66 120	107	- 0	90L 97	103	106 64	92	127 108	87	82 117	105 82
	eadth I	mπ	72	5 2	47	67	0C	11	5	27 80	00	50	82	0/ 10	609	88	67	36	4 6	52	20	70 99	62	93	<u>9</u>	2 13	8 8	99	60	49 67	62	49	61	5 5	65	5 6 7	74	75	65	69	55 76	28	• (09	65	63 56	55	53	64	12 06	69 66
	ts/mg Br	0^15	3.71	2.90 A 70	4.15	2.23	3.52	5.92	7.90	2.38	3.34 1.34	7.80	5.81	3.64	1.67	4.69	9.56	2.70	1.83	4.22	2.43	1.48	3.25	06.0	1.73	2.// 3.18	1.29	2.57	1.74	1.88	4.50	1.74	3.39	2.23	2.90	3.94	4.06	2.24	0.00 7.28	3.23	3.03	8.24	3.67	9.59 0.95	3.45	3.67 6.23	3.54	14.57 2.44	1.23	3.92 146	2.46 3.08
	even even	c.% x10	-1.3	-3.0	0.7	0.8	0.0 1.1	1.7	0.2 7	0.1- 2.5	0.5 0.5	-1.2	0.8	25.3	2.2	11.1	5.7	51.6	0.7	21.5	8.4	 9	0.7	2.8	1.6	13.4	0.0	4.5	3.7	1 1	1.6	1.6	6.0-	2.6	5.4	1.1 0.4	44.3	3.0	1.2	3.8	4.3	- - -	3.9	4 C	9.8	-0.8 -0.1	Ę	-21.5	-0.4	1.0 3.5	0.2
		% Dis	01.3	0.50	9.3	99.2	98.9	98.3	00.2	0.10	90.5 90.5	01.2	99.2 	4./	97.8	38.9	94.3	18.4	30.3	78.5	91.6	16	9.3	37.2	38.4	96.6 20.7	0.0	1 5.5	96.3	8.98 8.98	98.4	38.4	6.00	7.4	94.6	9.90 9.00	5.7	0.70	8.8	96.2	95.7 07.0	1.1	96.1	9.8	90.2	99.2 00.1	1.1	5.5	0.4	99.0 Ma 5	90.3 90.3
1	Pb/	Pb Con	5.6 10		5.0	9.6		6.8	7.7	0.0	9.1	2.2 10	5.2	9.6	2.5	7.1 8	5.0	8.00	6.D	5.0	0.0	9.0	3.7	3.2	8.2	9.9	7.2 10	3.9	2.7	0.0 0.0		2.1	8.2	9.9	9.1	- 55	8.0	4.1	5. 0.6	9.8	6, 0 6, 0	7.8 10	8.7	2 7 7	12	9.0 8.8 10	8.6 10	7.4 7.9	4.7 10	6.03 6.03	19 01 19 01 19 01
	Pb/ ±207	Pb 200	2.3	4 1 1 2 4	5.8 28	9.6	5.3 10 5.3 10	5.6 11	3.7	8 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1.3 2.	5.2 13	0.1	1.1	5.5 5	9.8 14	8.7 4	0.3	8.9 16	7.6 7	2.1 39	13 6	1.7	5.2 13	5.1	9.0 41	0.0	3.2 14	1.2	90 C I	3.5 12	1.4	11	3.6 10	3.8 16	5. 1 5 7 6	3.7 5	7.6 5	0	0.3	1.9 70 00	5.1 20	3.2	5 01 01	3.6 15	5.9 14 3.9 28	5.5	1.2 14	1 0.7	3.3 3	4 0
t Ages (Ma	b/ 2071	U 206	.6 292	1 293	.3 294	.0 2949	. 295(8. 295(.7 295(.9 2958	1. 290° 1.	.7 2962	.3 296!	.2 297	./62 2.	8 2975	8 2979	.3 2990	-302(2000 6	8 307	5 3092	806 208 2	8 311/	5 3129	6 3132	.0 3139 6 2140	8 3150	4 3150	6 3154	./ 3159 5 316-	0 316	2 318	.7 3185 210:	7 3200	0 3206	1 3226	3 3273	9 3337	93396 93396	7 3396	5 3411	5 3465	8 3473	.7 350/	7 3506	.8 355t	7 3575	.3 358/ 5 3611	4 3637	6 3663 5 3750	8 378 0 3978
Apparen	b/ ±206P	U 238	5 59	54 57 67 67	4 132	2 43	4 149	95 95	09 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12/ 12/	3 172	7 195	1 44	9 59 4 29	08	3 51	3 85	5 24	9 250	1 49	3 147	4 242	3 56	0 171	7 165	9 204	1 2	1 203	6 136	0 15/ 4 162	9 192	9 105	2 160 5 268	99	4 233	121 9	7 56	1 57	5 4 4 4 4 6	9 135	5 428	7 113	0 94	0 242 4 56	80	7 232 6 183	8 51	1 192	9 48	7 399 R 144	2 105 89
	/ 206PI	9 238	2959.	9 3021. 2865	3 2924.	2925.	2924.	2905.	2965.	2969.	2683.	3000.	2948.	2219.	2910.	2650.	2823.	1460.	3053.	2415.	2831.	3142	3093.	3039.	3082.	2/1/.	3151.	3011.	3037.	3154.	3117.	3131.	3215.	3121.	3036.	3212	1824.	3238.	3355.1	3268.	3266.	3501.	3339.	3447.1	3161.	3528.	3613.	2707.	3651.	3625.	3774.3951.
	/ ±207Pb	206P	0.0046	0.0054	0.0344	0.0026(0.0138-	0.01506	0.00100	01110.0	0.01167	0.01705	0.00338	0.01/92	0200.0	0.01908	0.00611	0.00387	0.02311	0.01069	0.05044	0.0098	0.00353	0.01923	0.00867	0.05515	0.00263	0.02112	0.01095	0.03734	0.01936	0.00346	0.01790	0.01643	0.02555	0.01508	0.00956	0.00935	0.00375	0.01769	0.00648	0.02002	0.00551	0.00785	0.02848	0.02912 0.05442	0.00180	0.02941	0.00320	0.00667	0.00807
	207Pb/	206Pb	0.21219	0.21374	0.21528	0.21580	0.21669	0.21673	0.21701	81/12.0 81/12.0	0.21777	0.21789	0.21868	0.21869	0.21929	0.21988	0.22179	0.22549	0.23316	0.23371	0.23584	0.23617	0.23920	0.24080	0.24184	0.24290	0.24457	0.24507	0.24523	0.24631	0.24744	0.24947	0.25006	0.25299	0.25382	0.25663	0.26449	0.27550	0.28600	0.28606	0.28893	0.29901	0.30058	0.30662	0.30713	0.31731 0.32085	0.32118	0.32301	0.33431	0.34012	0.36772
	±207Pb/	235U	0.599	0.646	2.996	0.394	1.353	1.443	0.321	3 1 2 9	3.123 1.545	2.116	0.448	1.132	0.858	1.430	0.821	0.212	2.926	0.799	4.136	2.232	0.586	2.249	1.627	4.4/4	0.513	2.557	1.541	3.650	2.463	0.988	2.249	1.593	3.085	2.019	0.639	1.069	196.1	2.238	4.366 5 4 7 0	2.473	1.194	4.112	2.731	4.210 6.220	0.670	3.082 0.994	0.731	5.080 2.794	2.069
	207Pb/	235U	17.046	16.420	17.040	17.086	17.151	17.019	17.476	16 729	15.501	17.809	17.483	12.396	17.251	15.416	16.805	7.906	19.481	14.645	17.932	20.456	20.311	19.996	20.447	17.563 21.012	21.257	20.117	20.353	21 206	21.221	21.517	22.297	21.732	21.055	22.861	11.932	24.787	26.932	26.049	26.286	29.746	28.124	29.758 30.139	26.810	31.883 32.820	33.289	23.242 35.008	35.128	35.404 37.402	40.353
	±206Pb/	238U	0.01457	0.01047	0.03197	0.01047	0.02249	0.02313	0.01001	0.03118	0.04009	0.04752	0.01079	0.01289	0.01957	0.01207	0.02036	0.00473	0.06130	0.01119	0.03510	0.06018	0.01416	0.04207	0.04090	0.04/49	0.01281	0.04956	0.03360	0.03942	0.04759	0.02631	0.04053	0.01671	0.05685	0.03814	0.01154	0.01479	C12120.0	0.03460	0.10675	0.03003	0.02449	0.06304 0.01501	0.02030	0.06132 0.04893	0.01400	0.04473	0.01319	0.10548 n 03885	0.02531
	206Pb/	238U	0.58263	J.59/92	0.57405	0.57424	0.57403	0.56954	0.58406	90085.0	0.51626	0.59279	0.57984	0.41109	0.57053	0.50852	0.54956	0.25427	0.60597	0.45447	0.55147	0.62819	0.61584	0.60228	0.61318	0.52441 62584	0.63037	0.59536	0.60192	0.63110	0.62200	0.62554	0.64668	0.62301	0.60162	0.63893	0.32719	0.65254	02100.0	0.66045	0.65983	0.72151	0.67860	0.70697	0.63310	0.72873 0.74189	0.75172	0.52187	0.76208	0.75495 0.75307	0.79589
	208Pb/	206Pb	01026	01428	04107	00822	00858	02820 (01559 0	0/6001	02800	01415 (01344 (04354 (00736	02133 (.00845	00754 (01551 (.02415 (11219 (02196	00730	03886 (02932	05162 (01436	01998 (01270	05446 0	01565 0	00163	01486 0	03634 (.01414 (01017 0	01428 0	00219 (00216	00883	02039 (04141	01581 0	01010	00474	02677 0	00662	01239 0	00415	01169 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670 (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670) (01670)) (01670) (01670) (01670)) (01670) (01670) (01670)) (01670) (01670) (01670)) (01670) (01670)) (01670) (01670)) (01670) (01670)) (01670) (01670)) (01670) (01670)) (01670)) (01670) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670)) (01670))) (01670)) (01670))) (01670)) (01670))) (0	00522
	:08Pb/ ±	206Pb	13591 C	13862 0	12386 0	20600 0	17033 0	12687 0	15667 0	0 16821	14795 0	17916 0	14740 0	146/2 U	15583 0	22520 0	24510 0	04618 0	13609 0	25970 0	09548 0	13942 0	19171 0	13905 0	21218 0	10328 0 05857 0	15326 0	17243 0	11999 0	21910 0 15539 0	16094 0	11589 0	11198 0	14250 0	12288 0	12651 U	25534 0	19145 0	036077 0	06751 0	14363 0	25355 0	13796 0	13941 U 14530 0	10609 0	12083 U 01976 0	31849 0	13560 0 14104 0	06156 0	16440 0 00311 0	15445 0 25633 0
	a	f206	0122 0	0 24100	0360 0.	0137 0.	00134 0.	01549 0.	00059 0.	00157 0	0 124 0.	0 77000	0028 0.	16425 0. 00125 0.	0013 0.0	0.08246	00112 0.	0222 0.	0.266 0.	3007 0.	0.804 0.	0063 0.	3896 0.	0541 0.	0319 0.	13838 0. 0006 0.	00013 0.	01386 0.	0 86000	0.156 U.	01010 0.	0013 0.	00109 0.	0230 0.	0.717 0.	00280 0. 00153 0	0104 0.	0073 0.	0 76000	0.905 0.	01405 0.	00265 0.	0.000	02798 U. 00385 U.	0628 0.	01623 U. 0015 U.	0073 0.	0041 0.	0108 0.	0475 0. 10274 -0.	0113 0.
	14Pb/	06Pb	0007 0.	0043 0.	0116 0.	0012 0.	0002 0.0	0084 0.	0005 0.	00044 0100	0016 0.	0002 0.	0019 0.	0053 0.	0001 0.0	0010 0.	0005 0.	0020 0.	0007 0.1	0065 0.	0344 0.	0065 0.0	0019 0.	0119 0.	0058 0.	0.097 0.0	0001 0.	0015 0.	0035 0.	0010 010	0019 0.	0001 0.	0081 0.	0112 0.	0015 0.	0 6000	0036 0.	0004 0.	0002 011	0015 0.	0015 0.0	0128 0.1	0031 0.	0021 0.0	0006 0.	0072 0.1	0002 0.	0008 0.1	0012 0.	0020 0.	0010 0.
	4Pb/ ±20	06Pb 2	0.0 9.0	0.0 1100	0028 0.0	0010 0.0	0010 0.0	0119 0.0	0005 0.0	0.013 0.0	0013 0.0	0.0 0.0	0002 0.0	1260 0.0	0001 0.0	0634 0.0	0.0 0.0	0017 0.0	0.021 0.0	0235 0.0	0.063 0.0	005 0.0	0.0 0.0	0043 0.0	0.025 0.0	1093 0.0	0.0	0110 0.0	0.0 8000	0.0 2100	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.009 0.0	0.0	0.0	0022 0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	003 0.0	0.0	0117 0.0	0.022 0.0	0524 0.0	0237 U.C	0053 0.0	0139 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 1000	0.0 6000	0042 0.0	0018 0.0
)4Pb 2(ppb) 2	12 0.0	0.0 11 270 0.0	38 0.0	7 0.0	0.0 55 12 0.0	231 0.0	12 0.0	0.0 2 2 2 2	5 0.0	15 0.0	4 0.0	1288 0.0	1 0.0	0.0 898	24 0.0	0.0 770	12 0.0	187 0.0	46 0.0	0.0	324 0.0	12 0.0	13 0.0	955 0.0 8 0.0	0.0	86 0.0	4 0.0	10 0.0	113 0.0	1 0.0	10 0.0	13 0.0	51 0.0	15 0.0	5 0.0	4 0.0	0.0 7	76 0.0	107 0.0	55 0.0	615 0.0	0.0 0.0	51 0.0	160 U.U 3 0.0	6.0.0	11 0.0	4 0.0	49 0.0 11 0.0	13 0.0 9 0.0
	Pb 2) (ud	169	134	184	101	157	259	357	108	22	358	259	117	73	189	407	49 107	81	116	67	89	146	39	78	102	26	110	74	86 67	198	11	154	261	122	178	92	98	329	137	130	382	159	42/ 42	136	163 277	166	451 113	55	177 61	111
		/U (p	0.50	154 20	.46	1.75	.63	.48	.58	548	54	.67	.54	141	59	.69	.89	.43	52	.62	.35	53	12	.53	.75	.49	56	.64	.48	18.0	64	.43	.42	53	44	57	.95	69	c1. 66	27	.52	86'	.46	.49 158	36	.47	5-1-7	1.68 1.54	22	1.58	.02
	Th	m) Th	22 (00 5	23	03 03	40	82 C	06	50 60	46 0	24 C	9 26	97 C	61 0	00	07 0	72 (57 0	02 2	25 52	47 0	33	28 C	73 0	79 (4 7 0	94 C	49 6	2 C 2 C	62	44	2 82 2 82	99	72 0	95 25 0	97 6	20 62	- 0 96 0	46 C	81 0	76 0	84 (20 (63	33 23 0	84	155 C	13 C	01 0	13 1
	n	dd) (u	50 1	- +	- 1-	13	28	94	16 2	+ 8 2	2 99	31 3	30 1	43 43	. 80	38 2	36 5	75	4	38 5	54	8 F.	32	55	10	88 9	25	51	4	70 80	1	40	÷ و ع	- 2 @	71	13	15	19	5 7 7	. 82	59	96 3	39	17 2	11	28	56 1	4 89	2 02	81 1 70	15 1
	x	ne (ppi	N N	- ×	5	÷ ;	- 7	т Эй	- 12 - 1	X	, +-	1 50	1	~i + +		+ 3	t 5		÷	+	÷ ≻		¥ +	-	≠ . -	ہ ہ + +		1	≓ : + :	- " 	5 5	¥ :	ດັດ 	ч₩ - ₩	+	,		- 3	n n n	;÷ :-	# 6	0 Ř	÷ ÷	4 1	÷;+;	- X2	, ~	+		#" E	
	Spe	nan	B-10.		B-59.	В-4	B-17.	B-61.	B-14.	B-48.	B-12.2	B-43.	B-16.	B-38.1	B-12.	B-62.1	B-42.1	B-29.1	B-49	B-34.1	B-55.1	B-46	B-41	B-64.	B-21.	B-60.1	. 6-B	B-54.	B-53.	H-28. R-58.	B-5.	B-27.	B-57.	B-56.	B-11.1	B-40. B-23.	B-51.1	B-7.	B-50.	B-44.	B-30.	B-37.	B-26.21	B-52.	B-13.1	B-18.	B-2	B-32.1 B-15	9-9-1 1-9-1	B-35. B-65	B-45.

Dwyer Lake Quartzite, Slave Province, Magnetic Fraction 'B' 1.8A 1°M

	Form	Factor	0.73	0.77	0.77	0.71	0.82	0.82	0.81	0.77	0.56	0.79	0.78	0.68	0.74	02.0	0.73	0.75	0.71	0.68	0.82	0.58	0.71	0.79	0.79	1/.0	0.74	0.77	0.72	0.71	0 79 27.0	0.72	0.72	0.81	0.59	0.78	0.75	69.0	0.70	0.74	0.69	0.71	0.67	0.71	0.81	0.80	0.71	0.64	0.73	0.74	0.67	0.76
	CqDiam	m	76	85	96	104	74	64	62	£ 8	00	88	81	59	90 81	104	118	99	138	88 8	2 C	96	104	68	126	6	98 105	85	101	8 8	9/	112	74	66	62 62	102	86	84 08	68	69	110	51	72	83	57	64 99	80	84 86	28	78 106	101	93
	Length F	ш	89 109	102	117	125	06 16	11	73	121	6 R	102	101	87	011 98	148	147	78	197	117	601	153	141	62	161	221	83 148	114	131	121	126	132	67	103	97 75	115	101	011	120	85	141	96	105	123	65	115	E	115 07	94 84	67	147	132
	readth	шī	66 88	62	84	96 F	5 19	57	59	83	88	62	20	20	6/	76	110	62	98	62	8 6	99	76	63	105	8	6 0 K	65	83	22	48	102	99	82	62	100	72	27	72	09	88 103	75	52	58	55	69 26	67	62 76	67	69	76 69	69
-dose	ints/mg B	10^15	5.84 1 07	6.98	1.72	5.14	8.31	8.94	6.05	4.94	20.0 2	6.53	5.67	4.28	4.98 3.5.3	7.61	4.65	4.14	6.81	6.66	5.00	6.57	3.09	1.46	3.04	8.49	4.U8 8.87	10.27	1.71	2.10	1.80	09.6	2.01	13.63	4.58	3.12	6.07	00.2	3.61	11.46	6.39 10.67	8.24	2.51	6.29	4.22	2.89 2.69	10.61	5.06 6.07	5.64	1.75	06.8 0.90	6.58
~	eve	isc.% x	25.7 -1 3	5.1	0.6	5.1	18.3	-1.4	-1.7	0, 0 6, 0	0 0 0 0	3.2	1.1	2.4	0.3	0.10	-1.6	-0.4	-2.2	.	0.0	14.6	2.6	3.4	7.5	9. F	9.9 9.6	47.8	3.5	16.9	0.0	-5.2	2.1	9.3 9.3	3.8	5.0	9.3	20.8 64 1	-0.7	-1.7	1.0	0.3	4.2	1.2	8.9	6.6 1 0	14.1	2.3 11.6	0.0	5.1	 1.3	3.1
		onc.% I	74.3 101.3	94.9	99.4	94.9	81.7	101.4	101.7	100.3	5.001	96.8	98.9	97.6	100.3	0.06	101.6	100.4	102.2	98.9	400 t	85.4	97.4	96.6	92.5	6.86 0.00	90.9 7 00	52.2	96.5	83.1	98.3 97.8	105.2	97.9	103.3	8.88 96.2	95.0	90.7	79.2 35.0	100.7	101.7	99.9 98.5	99.7	95.8 60.6	98.86	91.1	103.3 101.0	85.9	97.7 85.4	100.0	94.9	101.2	96.9
1	07Pb/	206Pb Co	50.7 103 3	145.7	333.5	22.5	27.2	52.2	29.2	338.8	13.0	251.8	77.3	141.0	189.9	6 66	211.7	63.4	26.1	225.6	0.011	339.4	25.2	23.9	125.3	328./	0.12 20.6 3	168.0	288.3	54.3	338.5 153.8	42.1	195.9	236.7	28.8 28.8	133.9	51.5	35.9 48.0	27.3	26.7	50.0 90.5	28.6	173.1	369.7	74.9	117.7 218.2	327.9	131.9	344.4 205.6	69.5 26.6	30.0 69.5	50.6
Ma)	07Pb/ ±2	06Pb	895.5 015 1	916.3	918.6	929.2	932.9	940.6	947.7	948.2	948.0 948.7	954.4	956.8	957.4	958.7 060.2	960.4	961.2	963.1	964.9	965.2	2005	967.0	971.6	971.6	971.9	9/2.1	9/3.6 086.3	993.1	9.900	043.4	0 101	148.3	160.2	172.8	194.9	196.3	201.7	11./	372.5	377.2	402.7 405.0	412.1	429.3	478.9	541.2	554.3 557 5	563.1	590.8 501.6	0.1.60	728.0	845.U 955.4	979.4
irent Ages ()6Pb/ 2	238U 2	31.2 2	200.6 2	401.6 2	45.0 2	66.8 2	68.3 2	118.0 2	359.5 2	43.5	304.7 2	105.3 2	190.4 2	247.1 2	134.6 2	336.3 2	41.2	154.3 2	314.0 2	2 4.001	328.5 2	51.7 2	45.9 2	144.6 2	432.6 70.0	2 7.09 2 7.09	136.0 2	413.0 3	115.7 3	36/.2 3	86.5 3	269.2 3	338.3 3	53.6 3	162.1 3	80.9 3	45.5 3 24.0 3	60.3 3	65.0 3	75.6 3	57.6 3	188.8 3	580.8 3	174.8 3	269.1 3	425.9 3	147.7 3	359.1 3	114.7 3	63.4 3 170.3 3	78.3 3
ddv	06Pb/ ±2	238U	150.1 052.3	767.3	900.1	779.8	910.0 396.2	982.7	997.6	957.2	6.90.9 8.85 8	860.5	923.0	885.3	968.1 752.0	958.8	0.800	976.3	031.5	933.1	001.4	532.7	894.3	870.4	748.0	928.3	91.6	562.1	902.2	530.5	155.6	313.2	092.9	276.7	c.281	037.6	905.1	543.3 101 E	396.6	434.1	399.2 354.3	400.9	284.9	438.3	226.5	543.1 543.0	061.4	507.7 Dec A	906.8	538.5	892.8 006.8	856.2
	17Pb/ 20	06Pb	0641 2	1808 2	3889 21	0294 2	0356 23	0680 21	0386 2	4025 23	0179 20	3095 21	1010 29	1804 20	2392 23	1202 20	2650 30	0836 29	0349 3(2819 29	1172 21	4086 2	0339 28	0321 28	1628 2	3985 23	12 L/SU	2184 19	3631 29	0761 2	2005 30	0637 3:	2838 30	3411 32	0453 30	2033 30	0808 29	1/20	0488 33	0479 34	1619 37	0526 3-	3061 33	6331 3.	1487 32	2322 36 4165 31	6050 30	2657 3! 6445 3!	4087 36	1580 3	1965 40	1390 38
	7Pb/ ±20	6Pb 2	0.0 0.0	1139 0.0	1169 0.0	1309 0.0	1357 0.0	1460 0.0	1555 0.0	1561 0.0	0.0 0.00	1644 0.0	1676 0.0	1684 0.0	1701 0.0	1724 0.0	1735 0.0	1761 0.0	1785 0.0	1789 0.0		1814 0.0	1876 0.0	1876 0.0	1881 0.0	1883 0.0	0.0 1904 0.0	2171 0.0	2358 0.0	2876 0.0	3869 0.0 1075 0.0	1432 0.0	1615 0.0	4811 0.0	5161 0.0	5183 0.0	5269 0.0	5429 0.0	3172 0.0	3257 0.0	3723 0.0 3766 0.0	3897 0.0	9219 0.0	0.0 0.0	1411 0.0	1679 0.0	1860 0.0	2439 0.0	2804 0.0	5486 0.0	5335 U.U 1253 0.0	1920 0.0
	7Pb/ 20	35U 2	421 0.2	031 0.2	.362 0.2	.405 0.2	.UZZ U.Z 517 0.2	.786 0.2	.950 0.2	.359 0.2	359 0.2	.402 0.2	.171 0.2	.074 0.2	.785 0.2	458 0.2	456 0.2	.775 0.2	208 0.2	.368 0.2	200 106	.708 0.2	487 0.2	.441 0.2	.667 0.2	.683 0.2	.494 U.Z	2.0 0.22	.387 0.2	.025 0.2	2.0 950.	012 0.2	.491 0.2	519 0.2	635 0.2	310 0.2	.988 0.2	250 0.2	.815 0.2	.858 0.2	238 0.2 258 0.2	831 0.2	.601 0.2	196 0.34	.462 0.3	443 0.3	199 0.3	.350 0.3		.317 0.3	.750 0.4	.139 0.4
	7Pb/ ±20	35U 2	392 0	627 2	583 4	840 0	257 0	409 0	595 0	304 4	318 Z	668 3	146 1	878 2	497 2 066 2	2 006 1 1 1	819 3	606 0	035 1	310 3	1 022	474 3	0 860	918 0	037 1	349 4	0.220 8.27 8	382 1	529 4	164 1	9/8 120 5	634 1	897 3	662 4	183 1 183 0	900 2	836 0	959 0 626 0	944 0	411 0	499 1	684 0	774 3	312 9	133 2	541 4 654 6	702 7	342 3	914 6	784 2	020 3	328 2
	6Pb/ 20'	38U 2	674 11 654 16	706 15	470 16	071 15	4// 10	675 17	887 17	580 17	1/8 1/	196 16	550 17	553 16	959 17 597 15	21 V0C	106 17	010 17	785 18	494 17	CI 817	359 14	252 17	108 16	398 16	222 17	212 1/	659 8	734 17	634 15	899 19 576 20	229 22	607 20	499 22	332 22	977 20	958 19	043 16 640 7	577 26	708 27	975 27 749 27	507 27	803 26	688 29	413 28	227 33 840 32	280 26	903 32	11 21 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	054 35	/89 43 854 49	197 47
	Pb/ ±200	38U 2	589 0.00	616 0.04	812 0.09	913 0.01	213 0.02	834 0.01	202 0.02	206 0.08	Z38 U.U 756 0.01	852 0.07	370 0.02	453 0.04	475 0.05	248 0.03	460 0.08	677 0.01	041 0.03	617 0.07	50.0 PCC	125 0.07	670 0.01	090 0.01	157 0.03	499 0.10	363 U.U1 096 0.17	420 0.02	864 0.09	075 0.02	/UZ 0.U8	190 0.02	572 0.06	245 0.08	833 0.03 061 0.01	192 0.03	934 0.01	368 0.01	366 0.01	356 0.01	436 0.01 259 0.03	481 0.01	459 0.04	466 0.14	957 0.04	788 0.07 RD5 0.09	786 0.10	310 0.03	00.0 086	137 0.03	918 0.01 182 0.04	883 0.02
	Pb/ 206	SPb 2	367 0.39	128 0.53	779 0.56	580 0.53	720 0.450 720 0.450	951 0.58	748 0.59	326 0.58	1/10 0.58	334 0.55	0.57	389 0.56	277 0.58	017 0.58	477 0.59	211 0.58	372 0.60	133 0.57	190 0.51 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	197 0.48	502 0.56	0.56	310 0.53	561 0.57	5/4 0.56	10.0 210	219 0.56	242 0.48	946 0.60	271 0.67	0.61	207 0.66	416 0.63	727 0.60	376 0.56	482 0.48	454 0.69	359 0.70	372 0.69 347 0.68	793 0.69	387 0.66	329 0.70	437 0.64	496 0.76 360 0.74	304 0.60	730 0.72	349 U.ov 420 0.74	0.73	38.0 / 38.0 98.2 0.86	315 0.81
	Pb/ ±208	Pb 200	198 0.03	10 0 01	119 0.05	56 0.00	10 0.060	348 0.00	58 0.00	42 0.028	74 0.00	14 0.003	86 0.010	09 0.028	738 0.02	49 0.03	73 0.01	30 0.00	38 0.00	813 0.01	194 U.U.3	66 0.04	50 0.00	314 0.010	03 0.02	536 0.02	266 0.000 207 0.081	132 0.0018	337 0.05	35 0.02	546 0.039 135 0.034	14 0.01	36 0.03	857 0.02	10.0 111	74 0.02	85 0.00	111 0.014	03 0.05	900.0	216 0.013	00.0 170	116 0.01	202 0.051 383 0.051	124 0.04	798 0.01	151 0.041	540 0.03	42 0.01	230 0.03	336 U.UU 310 0.00	362 0.00
	2081	06 206	03 0.184	45 0113	23 0.254	55 0.152	70 0.162 70 0.162	09 0.236	53 0.051	39 0.191	60 0.194 32 0.157	47 0.179	12 0.120	82 0.251	54 0.207	41 U.121 56 D.381	17 0.080	09 0.143	15 0.172	62 0.103	580'0 ZG	65 0.057	52 0.140	88 0.256	88 0.174	58 0.135	75 0.132	59 0.178	90 0.133	76 0.311	69 0.226 53 0.154	25 0.073	89 0.107	53 0.163	29 0.264	02 0.041	11 0.118	76 0.248	85 0.147	94 0.113	42 0.182 74 0.130	81 0.040	71 0.091	60 0.276	76 0.174	87 0.137 17 0.137	03 0.200	62 0.245	180.0 487	39 0.142	56 0.183 52 0.216	11 0.106
	₩,	Pb f2	38 0.075	19 0.000	02 0.001	11 0.069	02 0.000	23 0.001	23 0.000	02 0.000	00000 0000	02 0.000	25 0.008	06 0.004	000 0.000	15 0.000	33 0.001	02 0.000	02 0.001	000.0 80	62 0.135 70 0 07	92 0.050	15 0.000	13 0.003	44 0.022	25 0.000	18 0.030	0000 0000	06 0.001	15 0.014	28 0.000	38 0.001	29 0.023	17 0.000	17 0.069	84 0.003	00 0.007	28 0.003	02 0.017	08 0.002	41 0.000	24 0.000	00.0 000	20 0.000	07 0.002	10 0.009	43 0.029	07 0.009	15 0.000	95 0.006	20 0.000 07 0.000	08 0.000
	b/ ±204I	Pb 206	58 0.000	0.000	0.001	30 0.000	0000 35	000.0 80	0.000	03 0.000	0000 0000	0.000	52 0.000	37 0.000	0.000		00000 60	00000	000.0 90	0.000	39 0.000	0000 0 88	0.000	30 0.000	76 0.000	0.000	36 0.000	51 0.000	15 0.000	15 0.000	05 0.000	10 0.000	000.0 06	0.000	18 0.000	24 0.000	57 0.000	30 0.000	47 0.000	24 0.000	04 0.000	00000 20	81 0.000	05 0.000	24 0.000	84 0.000	49 0.000	83 0.000	000 0.000	57 0.000	05 0.000 05 0.000	01 0.000
	Pb 204F	b) 2061	30 0.005	2 0,000	5 0.000	99 0.005	13 0.000	24 0.000	0000.0 6	5 0.000	9 0.000	7 0.0000	17 0.000	t8 0.000	0.000		14 0,000	1 0.000	20 0.000	10 0.000	26 0.010	10000 65	4 0.000	13 0.000	32 0.001	12 0.000	18 0.002	32 0.000	8 0.000	59 0.001	4 0.000	34 0.000	23 0.001	19 0.000	0.000	24 0.000	0.000	14 0.000	72 0.001	0.000	0.0000	18 0.000	0.000	2000.0 1c	26 0.000	00000	77 0.002	20 0.000	9 U.U.U 12 0.000	28 0.000	9 0.000 12 0.000	2 0.000
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	ч) Th/t	0.5		6.0	9 0.5	4.0 7 7 7	0.8	1 0.1	S 0.7	30 0.7	0.6	0.4	1 0.9	0.7	9 V		0.5	3 0.6	7 0.3	5.0 F	5 C	0.5	1 0.9	5 0.5	3.0.5	7 0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1.0	4 0.8	0.2	7 0.4	9.0.6	5.0 9.0 9.0	1 0.2	5 0.3	0.7	3 0.5	9 0.4	2 0.7	4 0.1 0.1	50.3	8 0 0 R	6.0	5 0.5	3 0.6	7 0.9	1 0.3 0.3	5 0.6	0.0 8.0.8	7 0.2
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	ר ג	(mqq)	396	1351	109	345	515	566	425	315	385	924 422	378	267	317	234	317	271	441	447	. 4/£	456	202	96	195	556	270	204	Ē	126	126	597	120	161	12! 265	191	. 362		193	622	325	457	134	300	. 197	141	507	23:	- 30 275	32	345	265
	Spot	name	C-33.11	0-28-1+	C-40.1	C-25.1†	C-38.1	C-59.1	C-5.1	C-18.1	C-39.1	C-47.1	C-21.1	C-27.1	C-57.1	1.26-0	0-34.1	C-46.1	C-16.1	C-17.1	C-31.11	C-18-1	0-2-1	C-35.1	C-14.1†	C-41.1	C-61.1	C-39.11	C-50.1	C-45.11	C-7.1	C-60.1±	C-51.1	C-62.1	C-43.1	C-24.1	C-10.1†	C-22.11	C-58.1	C-23.1	C-63.1	C-49.1	C-20.1	C-32.2H1 C-54.1	C-56.1†	C-12.1	C-53.1†	C-44.1	C-42.11 C-32.1	C-26.11	C-13.1 C-15.1	C-1.1

Dwyer Lake Quartzite, Slave Province, Magnetic Fraction 'C' 1.8A 5°M

ŗ	E off	Factor	0.76	0.75	0.79	0.78	0.71	67.0 0.70	0.61	0.76	0.59	0.74	0.60	0.76	0.70	0.76	0.62	20.0	041	0.83	0.56	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.74	0.87	0.78	0.65	0.70	0./3	0 75	0.79	0.72	0.72	0.79	0.74	0.63	0.77	0.73	0.71	0.75	0.83	0.67	0.57	0.73	0.74	0.74	0.68	0.26	0.72	0.74	0.35	
2	qDiam	E :	81	99	66	85	75	8 6	104	84	79	96	106	89	100	106 27	138	2021	115	92	94	87	89	84 76	2 88	76	77	58	26 20	5.	8 8	65	92	89	68 62	100	85	78	80 8	92	78	75	24	. 4	92	66 20	99 7	111	66	85 91	იყ 65	84	
:	ength	E.	108	85	120	111	96	118	128	108	86	117	160	84	144	671	203 203	3 g	173	101	139	107	- - 	5 8	110	83	95	84	112	88 F	18	8	120	107	00L	123	135	8	151	132	108	00 •	201	67	111	93	135 +07	157	121	110	126 123	127	
:	adth	E S	54 25	5 19	75	67	65	2 2	24	69	75	82	68	60	23	06 09	36	50	76	86	64	76	5 5	5 89	69	72	63	40	96 50	69	70	52	73	82 87	68 89	87	56	69	002	99	59	67 75	205	39	81	53	71	2 8 8	75	76	55 78	61	
ese Se	s/mg Brt	c] .	1.22 0.87	4.67	6.12	6.19	2.46 2.61	0.00	8.84	5.74	3.99	3.21	7.55	6.29	7.63	4.54	1.00 A 79	7.95	2.05	3.90	4.18	7.91	6.28	6 70	8.86	7.84	0.53	9.12	3.85	8.20	0.40	0.77	4.69	7.66	301	2.45	1.71	5.09	5 94	3.03	5.73	7.62	5.48 5.48	0.89	3.15	3.60	9.76	4.06	8.12	9.93	6.33 9.75	9.81	
a-d	event	C.% X10	19.7 2	0.6	24.2	4.6 1	1.5	1.21	1.61	13.4	-2.5 1	2.5	2.3	7.6	1.3	10.2	- 00	3.6	10	3.0	-1.2	8.6	1.3	7.7	0.0	7.1	7.2 1	0.7	3.5			3.2	6.7	9.18	5 G	7.6	5.5	0.6	0.4	-2.0	-1.3 2	0.7	4 G	8.5	5.1 1:	8.7 1	7.8	2.0	5.6	6. r	5.3	1.5	
	2	.% DIS	80.3 17 7	0.7	5.8	15.4	8.5	0.7	60	9.9	2.5	7.5	7.7	2.4	8.7	6.8	1.5	64	0.6	7.0	1.2	4	8./	р. ц ц	0.0	2.9	2.8	9.3	6.5		2.0	6.8	3.3	1.8	5./ 0.8	2.4	4.5	9.4	/./ 6.6	2.0	1.3	0.3	7.1	1.5	4.9	1.3	252	4.0.8	0.7	6. L	4./ 3.8	8.5 8.5	
		FD Conc	4.1 7 4 0	32	7.0	7.5 5	9.6		2.0	8 4.7	3.2 10	1.1	9.6	0.0	5.0	1.0	, c	5 C	6.6	5.0 9	0.3 10			0.4 0.4	0F 60	6 6 6	1.4	9.0 9.0	8.9	9.0 0 0	9.0 8.0 10 4	6 6 6	.3 9	7.6 10	F	3.7 9	S.0 9	6. F		5.3 10	3.8 10	0.0	v 6	4.0	5.7 9	8.7 9	- o	0 0 0	1	2.9 10 2.9	90 12 10 10	6	•
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t Ages (Ma	1/07 /Q	007 0	.4 2769 в 2886	7 2910	2 2912	8 2923	4 2923	1 2920	5 2931	3 2931	5 2932	5 2937	6 2939	5 2946	7 2946	56462 1	0, 2950	0 2951	6 2951	0 2951	2 2955	9 2955	8 2958	1 2062	0 2964	4 2964	8 2966	7 2967	6 2973	8 29/42	C 162 2	5 2982	1 2991	4 2999	8 3013 0 3071	0 3091	6 3125	2 3166	2 3182	2 3196	6 3244	0 3265	5 3330	4 3336	8 3359	6 3388	9 341/ 5 2445	2 3445 2 3445	3 3463	9 3477	2 348/ 7 3534	9 3555	ļ
Apparen	J007∓ /0	222	5 134 279	4	3 173.	3 175.	4.5	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	99	3 184.	4 39.	89.68.	41.	182.	171.		197	100	81.	5 49.	20.	. 66.	166.	266.1	75.	51.	112.	51.	54.		246	227.	3 102.	148.	119.	44.	.66 1	8	45.0	91.	63.	108.	66	579.	126.1	46.	.9/	111.	33.	181.	59. 29.	44	
	14007 /	1962 0	2222.0	2641.	2208.6	2787.6	2879.	2614.6	2372.0	2540.3	3005.4	2865.8	2872.4	2721.5	2909.0	1.10/2	2863.9	28437	2920.5	2864.5	2989.6	2700.6	2919.1	20100	2966.0	2753.8	2753.3	2947.3	2870.3	3011.05	2087 0	2886.1	2791.6	3052.5	2884.5	2857.9	2954.4	3147.2	3074.9	3260.8	3286.6	3243.0	20205	3053.9	3188.7	3091.9	2467.1	3376.6	2447.0	3524.8	33U3.9 3315.1	3502.0	
	04/07T	11002	0.01371	0.00554	0.02052	0.01600	0.01103	0.01544	0.00578	0.03108	0.00239	0.00665	0.00258	0.02018	0.01619	294220.0	0.01787	0.00794	0.01377	0.00476	0.00271	0.00544	0.01445	0.02381	0.00571	0.01466	0.01070	0.00349	0.00613	89220.0	0.02747	0.02699	0.01204	0.01815	0.00926	0.01131	0.01406	0.00113	0 00243	0.01183	0.00550	0.01490	0.01449	0.01573	0.01335	0.00159	0.01115	0.01425	0.00232	0.01932	0.00473	0.00331	10100 0
1000	10.7.0C	0.1007	0.19316	0.21070	0.21093	0.21228	0.21237	0.212.0	0.21338	0.21344	0.21350	0.21422	0.21446	0.21542	0.21543	2/612.0	0.21590	0.21500	0.21600	0.21610	0.21653	0.21656	0.21698	0.21764	0.21781	0.21783	0.21809	0.21815	0.21896	0191910	0.21998	0.22029	0.22144	0.22252	0 23286	0.23581	0.24089	0.24707	0.24967	0.25189	0.25959	0.26318	0.27432	0.27524	0.27936	0.28458	0.29000	0.29524	0.29867	0.30149	0.31272	0.31708	
10100	10,1/077	1007	3 119	0.507	1.682	1.805	0.945	1 594	0.596	2.536	0.366	0.750	0.378	2.049	1.875	6/1.2	2.086	0.959	1.301	0.539	0.584	0.646	1./58	0.940 2.845	0.760	1.180	1.189	0.498	0.655	121.2	3.045	2.828	1.234	1.995	1.214	0.975	1.465	0.537	0.461	1.424	0.819	1.770	1.540	5.559	1.807	0.492	1.059 3 3 1 7	1.900	0.359	2.953	0.841	0.651	
1 10200	104/07	100.01	10.964 15 733	14.710	11.884	15.834	16.486	14.695	13.085	14.214	17.484	16.535	16.600	15.602	16.940 45 045	070.71	16.651	16.513	17.070	16.670	17.616	15.537	11.135	17 189	17.545	16.006	16.022	17.435	16.934	16.671	17.884	17.153	16.547	18.582	12.873	18.139	19.310	21.441	21.041	22.866	23.803	23.724 22.208	21.491	22.997	24.649	24.150	18.643 23 526	28.024	19.012	30.249	28.992	31.546	
- HULL	136L	0.0000	0.02913 0.06580	0.00972	0.03735	0.04146	0.01048	0.03611	0.01483	0.04180	0.00973	0.01648	0.01005	0.04257	0.04128	01070	0.04715	02250	0.01978	0.01181	0.01723	0.01569	0.04018	006374	0.01832	0.01217	0.02659	0.01261	0.01317	00/2010	0.05966	0.05424	0.02422	0.03654	01211	0.01059	0.02424	0.01514	001126	0.02331	0.01633	0.02747	0.02402	0.13806	0.03194	0.01163	0.01/38	0.02888	0.00752	0.04807	0.01545	0.01196	
- HUNG	- 1966	0007	0.41168	.50636	0.40862	.54099	0.56303 0	50019	.44477	.48300	.59396 (.55979 (.56139 (.52528 (1.57028 (60023	55934 (55446 (57316 (.55948 (.59005	52034 (0 4/2/9	060000	58422 (53294 (.53282 (57964 (.56090	0 01110	24100	56472 (.54196 (.60565 (40094	55789 (58139 (62939 (61121 0	.65837 (.66502 (50077 (56820 (60599	.63991 0	.61548 (57808 (.68842	46168 0	.72768 0	.67240 (72157 0	
1000	20505	20101	02191 0	01158 0	02504 0	00942 0	00251 0	01757 0	01281 0	06277 0	00473 0	01019 0	01544 0	04050 U	0211/ U	00346 0	03318 0	00817 0	03575 0	01109 0	00297 0	00420 0	0 51010	01965 0	00499 0	0 27793 0	00677 0	00179 0	00667 0	01620 0	02266 0	01187 0	01479 0	01388 0	04981 0	02520 0	02112 0	00298 0	00520 0	02123 0	00650 0	01143 0	01134 0	03296 0	00488 0	00103 0	00445 0	00258 0	00387 0	00249 0	00394 0	0 16900	0 10010
1.100	1010/ ±	010D	1/083 0	16290 0	23224 0.	12218 0	13593 0.	23351 D	10436 0.	11253 0.	0.7822 0.	10550 0.	12124 0.	17811 U.	20021 U.	18345 0.	22554 0	17067 0	10325 0.	13237 0.	17187 0.	14017 0.	0 86161	18137 0.	16721 0.	27551 0.	10293 0.	0.073 0.	14291 0.	129/ U	0805 0	10854 0.	16551 0.	24285 0.	16359 0.	14482 0.	22088 0.	18733 0.	17211 0.	13757 0.	11066 0.	0.000000000000000000000000000000000000	2341 0.	0.2265 0.	0.7721 0.	14618 0.	10532 U.	0.2129 0.	8917 0.	0.2769 0.	0223 U.	4347 0.	0 .001
,	7 7003	0071	1455 0.	5650 0.	1856 0.3	0089 0	0102 0.	0287 0.5	0928 0.4	2071 0.	0038 0.0	0141 0.7	0255 0.	2635 U.	0343 0.	0.045 0.00	0063 0.5	0083 0.1	0092 0.	0179 0.	0067 0.	0064 0.	0.13 0.0	0020	0112 0.7	5960 0.2	0136 0.	0324 0.(0104 0.	- 0 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	0173 02	0150 0.	1987 0.	0013 0.2	2482 0.1	3299 0.1	0515 0.2	0055 0.1	0531 0.1	0192 0.1	0414 0.1	0605 0.0	4435 0.0	0381 0.0	0850 0.0	0410 0.1	0871 U.1 0358 D.1	0232 0.0	0136 0.1	0086 0.0	1332 U.1 0330 0.2	4803 0.1	0.00
	4170/	010	0011 0.0 0016 0.0	0.0 0.0	013 0.0	0.04 0.0	0.005 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 7000	0.0 0.0	0.0 14 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 8000	0016 0.0	0033 0.0	0.0 5100	0.0 0.00	018 0.0	0.0 0.0	030 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0		0.0 0.0	004 0.0	0.0 4 0.0	002 0.0	0.04 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 2000 0.0	0.0 0.0	016 0.0	0.0 0.0	005 0.0	0.0 0.0 1150 0.0	0.0 7900	038 0.0	005 0.0	0.0 4.00	0.0 0.0	018 0.0	021 0.0	0.0 0.00	0103 0.0	005 0.0	002 0.0	002 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	002 0.0	0.0 0.0	019 0.0	00 1000
100	N77 - 10.1	010	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	1429 0.0	141 0.0	007 0.0	0.08 0.0	0.0 0.0	071 0.0	158 0.0	003 0.0	011 0.0	019 0.0	201 0.0	026 0.0		0.05 0.00	0.0 700	0.0 700	014 0.0	005 0.0	005 0.0		002 000	0.0 900	457 0.0	010 0.0	025 0.0	008 0.0		013 0.0	012 0.0	153 0.0	001 0.00	194 0.00	259 0.00	041 0.00	004 0.00	042 0.0	015 0.00	033 0.00	049 0.00	363 0.0	031 0.00	070 0.00	034 0.00	073 0.0	019 0.00	011 0.00	007 0.00	028 0.00	411 0.00	00 100
100	4LD 204	07 (0d	390 0.00	620 0.00	195 0.00	34 0.00	32 0.00	33 0.00	140 0.00	259 0.00	14 0.00	11 0.00	48 0.00	383 0.00	63 0.00	00.0	10 0.00	18 0.00	5 0.00	17 0.00	24 0.00	12 0.00	00.00 7 7	3 0,00	25 0.00	0.00	34 0.00	77 0.00	10 0.00	00.0 51	00.0	40 0.00	218 0.00	2 0.00	/ U.UU 124 0.00	192 0.00	20 0.00	0.00 1	38 0.00	15 0.00	285 0.00	124 0.00 206 0.00	595 0.00	102 0.00	285 0.00	131 0.00	307 0.00	36 0.00	19 0.00	24 0.00	76 0.00	283 0.00	0000
10			r36 4 174	188	197	583	348	18	320	214	341	139	328	259	341	244	10	42	60	68	349	818 To	8/2	62	668	827 1	128	00	66	11	88	162	94	866 rr	0 88 88	66	73	58	26	39	12	36	04	124	50	50	87	4C	45	148	113	36 1:	21
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-	, -	Indd)	745	314	386	109	83	346	516	385	1.76	215	50	-14	49.	1022	425	517	135	255	92.	52:	14	431	572	47£	706	62:	25:	10	950	716	300	475	501 182	150	100	294	165	176	1490	244 222	321	627	736	725	104% 246	778	415	538	34) 465	480	
	ode	name	D-46.17 D-33 1	D-5.1†	D-48.1†	D-37.1	D-9.1	D-50 11	D-15.11	D-23.1†	D-3.1	D-34.1	D-58.1	D-18.17	D-54.1	TI-12-11	D-10.1	D-6.1	D-19.1	D-45.1	D-2:1	D-47.1†	191-10	D-38.1	D-49.1	D-30.1†	D-57.1†	D-4.1	D-62.1	1.12-U	D-36.1	D-25.1	D-13.1†		D-42.11	D-17.1†	D-7.1†	D-40.1	D-56.1	D-51.1	D-43.1	D-32.1	D-26.11	D-27.1†	D-31.1†	D-28.1†	D-41.17	D-60.1	D-8.1†	D-22.1	D-52.1†	D-11.1	100

Dwyer Lake Quartzite, Slave Province, Magnetic Fraction 'D' 1.8A 10°M

	Form	D 68	0.80	0.70	0.69	0.83	67.0 17 0	0.60	0.53	0.72	0.61 0.72	•	0.73	0.73	0.80	0.72	0.75	0.77	0.37	0.64	0.73	0.70	0.75	0.68	0.57	69.0	0.65	0.76	0.30	0.82	0.79	0.65	0.55	0.75 0.78	0.78	0.56	0.70	0.68	0.71	0.72	0.70	0.53	0.77	0.82	0.70	0.68	0.73 0.73	0.60	0.76	0.71 0.78
	qDiam.		102	94 7	5 5	18	8 1	65	90 87	80	36 60	• ;	83 83	92	82	85	76	87	26	69 118	94	5	84	110	68	14	84	106	71	68	85 80	99	87	90 74	68 F	8 8	100 92	86	6	105	79 83	149	28	93 78	88	3 5	107 78	4 5	88	105
	ength E	ш 120	123	117	5113 1133	63	104	80	123	98	126	•	102	117	103	30 108	6	103	130	137	128	108	109	154	108	16	129	147	98 108	81	46 90	101	108	122 81	101	56 102	124 134	108 95	109	128	100 88	191	5 12	111	118	86	143 108	109 82	119 97	135 130
	adth L	un se	8 8	78	2 2	75	509	62	1. 19	68	76 78	•	69	89	99 5	82	69	80	20	108	12	67	5 42	62	23	61	96 56	78	65 72	09	2 12	47	92 92	69	89	89	81 69	78 62	8	8 19	65 80	123	52	82 56	61 88	88	87 57	02 69	12 19	85 85
	Amg Bre	15	7.60	6.75	207	3 32	3.94 1 03	6.32	9.31	9.51	0.99 1.56	3.55	3.21	3.24	4.20	3.56	2.37	9.05	9.84	60 e	1.13	2.39	171	4.06	7.15	7.17	10.4	7.33	8.15 5.06	2.31	c0:0 14	0.70	0.77	2.52 5.14	06.9	7.25	3.09	5.72	88.9	1.72	2.62 68	12	1,23	4.75 7.89	5.57	90.06	5.56 2.56	5.66 1.66	64	3.22
4	events	10 x 0%	2.5	3.6	 	8.6	3.5	4.4	1.7	2.4	5.5	4.9	2.9	11 6.9	ω c τ τ	- #	3.4	6.0 0.0	0.7	3.6	4	1.1	80.0	0.0	25	0.4	1.3	5 2	4.6	1.5	8.1 1.8	2.2	3.2	2.2 6.5	8.3	0 E	2.4	1.0	0.0	9.6 6.6	8.6 2.0 2.1	20	57 57 57	2 000	9.4 19	10.4	3.7	6.7 15 2.6 1:	0.0	5.0 3.9
	2	% Disc	12	¥.0	10		55 15	9	5 0	4	5	.7.1	- 4	-	1.7		9.9		6	4 0	9	- 4	2 01	59	i Qi	4	8.1	80	4 1	3	N O		, , , ,	80 LC		95	9 9	01 1		6.4	4	0.	t oo	0.0	6. a	10	8 G	6.4	9.5	0.0
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	/ ±207PI	1007	24	15	<u>8</u> 8	8	°, 0	40.	126.	30.	6 12 12	95.	34.	248.	8 8 8	212	86.	78.	46.	9/9/	107.	176.	204.	12.	20.02	106.	130	33.	15.1	70.	6 6	132	156.	39.	135.	57.1	24 5 29 5 29 5	177.	96	30.58.	62.1	17.	.99	32.	69. 254 I	6	51.	470.	21.	108.1
ges (Ma)	207Pb/	0,1007	2706.6	2785.2	2800.1	2814.4	2830.8 2868.6	2875.0	2883.8 2884.3	2893.2	2900.3 2900.9	2909.6	2915.6	2920.5	2922.9	2927.8	2929.2	2934.4	2935.8	2941.7	2947.0	2953.5 2057.6	2963.6	2965.2	2969.5	2970.2	2974.7	3005.9	3009.3	3100.5	3.1615 3.161.9	3166.4	3177.0	3179.2	3194.2	3228.6	3273.2 3274.5	3294.5	3300.3	3312.4 3323.0	3323.2	3358.7	3377.1	3447.6 3468.9	3497.6 3500.5	3528.9	3549.1 3563.6	3599.1 3602.5	3632.2 3643.2	3865.1 3893.8
vpparent A	±206Pb/	0.02	25.2	53.4	24062 3106	86.1	413	50.5	76.1	75.2	65.9 41.7	110.9	43.1 58.5	81.2	43.8	38.1 38.1	46.9	41.8 41.8	70.9	137.7	155.4	252.5	201.8	47.0 176.0	39.7	155.8	44.5	53.0	75.0	34.1	38.0	48.3	67.9 125.1	55.4 38.8	188.5	62.4	88.7 75.0	281.9	122.4	136.0 44.0	123.4 56.9	54:2	6:96	193.8	98.8 175.3	45.4	90.3 70.7	654.6 165.0	58.1	48.4 55.7
	206Pb/	0907	1555.3	2664.2	5 000 2	2426.8	2731.2	2748.7	2259.3 1267.7	2964.1	1279.2 2742.8	2765.7	2831.3 2783.1	2456.8	2797.5	2868.1	2536.2	2934.7	2916.0	2834.7	2904.7	2986.3	2643.0	2629.6 2068.6	2905.9	2982.2	2936.9	2939.1	1968.6 2881.1	2124.9	2907.0	3235.6	3277.6	3109.6 2975.8	2929.5	3116.1 2863.7	3204.8 2867.0	3224.4 2363.7	3105.8	2671.3 2439.6	3036.1	3290.3	3301.4	3377.2 3123.1	2820.5	3386.2	3504.9 3074.5	3359.0 2789.9	3269.9 3208.8	2556.0 3699.8
I	207Pb/	0.01806	0.00278	0.00368	0.001000	0.01014	0.00048	0.00501	0.01538	0.00390	0.00926	0.01198	0.00445	0.02985	0.00496	0.00274	0.01106	0.01008	0.00608	0.00995	0.01379	0.02226	0.02570	0.00162	0.00279	0.01392	03/10/0	0.00454	0.00215	0.01028	0.00167	1.01971	02320	0.00613	0.02050	0.00923	0.00698	0.02853	0.01597	0.04085	0.01067	0.00315	0.01180	0.02283	0.01337	0.00185	0.00318	0.08479	0.01656	0.00372
	07Pb/ ±	0.4007	0.18595	0.19504	0100000	0.19856	20527 0	20609	20721 0	20841	20933 0	21052 0	21131 0	21194 0	21226 (21291	21309 (21378 (21397 (21474 (21545 0	21632 (21767 0	21790 (21848 (21857 (21919 (22347 (22395 (22420 (23708 (24642 (24711 0	24878 (24913 (24967 (25149 (25728 (26441 (26463 (26803	26901	27294 (27298 (27924 (28255 (29566 (29974 (30536 (31161 0	31572 (31870 (32615 (32688 (33327 (38848 (
	7Pb/ 2	0.486	0.174	0.451	0.542	0.918	0.379 0.379	0.530 0	1.061 0.490 0	0.647 0	0.482 0.323 0.	1.237 0	0.480 0.0	2.046 0.	0.510 0.	0.363 0.0	0.835 0.	0.890 0.	0.740 0.	1.304 0.	1.644 0.	2.722 0.	2.407 0.	0.360 0.	0.385 0.	1.704 0.	0.375 0.	0.570 0.	0.737 0. 0.803 0.	0.630 0.	0.355 0.	1.871 0.	2.505 0.	0.750 0.0	2.401 0.	0.941 0.	1.087 0. 0.760 0.	3.870 0.	1.876 0.	3.257 0. 0.532 0.	1.530 0.	0.641 0.	1.546 0.	3.156 0. 1.387 0.	1.502 0. 3.680 0.	0.560 0.	1.127 0. 1.242 0.	1.488 0. 2.557 0.	1.733 0.	1.962 0. 0.967 0.
	7Pb/ ±20	Dec.	6.996	3.869	9.249	8.516	4,563	.109	.992	3775	.335	.551	761	1556	.902 064	.450	.163	\$2594 \$667	.874	353	.910	574	211	132	.157	.727	440	.798	.028	.763	360	211	131 1731	294	949	841	436	378	958	311	.642 840	641	.057	.760	109	686	.446 .854	1.750 1	361	.065
	Pb/ 20	280	9690	1 1	1 90/2	2134	943 15	194 15	666 11 939 6	836 16	241 6 986 15	619 15	392 16	833 13	045 15	920 16	074 14	019 16	719 16	279 16 038 16	738 16	105 17 17 97	644 15	31 190 268 17	964 17	793 17	388 1/	291 17	320 11 807 17	734 12	358 20 923 19	232 22	195 22	386 21	540 19	502 19	248 23 804 20	056 23	044 22	159 19 992 17	036 22	395 25	489 26	001 28 941 25	355 23	187 29	396 31 758 26	259 30 896 24	307 30	112 26 528 42
	³ b/ ±206	20 701 21 701	285 0.00	346 0.01 71 0.02	1010 EU	12 0.00	57 0.00 93 0.00	72 0.01	73 0.01	77 0.01	50 0.01 32 0.00	76 0.02	46 0.01 91 0.01	10.0 09	36 0.01	34 0.00	05 0.01	55 0.01	98 0.01	54 0.03	25 0.03	23 0.06	81 0.04	67 0.01 86 0.04	53 0.00	23 0.03	88 0.04 09 0.01	64 0.01	15 0.02 51 0.01	44 0.00	81 0.00	89 0.01	19 0.03 68 0.03	93 0.01	28 0.04	10.0 ee	03 0.02	01 0.07	96 0.03	44 00 0.03	55 0.03 33 0.01	98 0.01	84 0.02	59 0.05 32 0.02	61 0.02	93 0.01	37 0.02 13 0.01	81 0.16 53 0.03	71 0.01	61 0.01 22 0.01
	b/ 206F	27 0.	88 0.275	0.516	2000 Q	8 0.45)	22 0527 14 0475	9 0.531	6 0.419 4 0.217	1 0.583	16 0.219 11 0.530	8 0.535	6 0.551 4 0.539	4 0.463	0.543	9 0.560	5 0.482	6 0.493	1 0.571	0 0.552	8 0.569	0.589	5 0.506	7 0.503	1 0.569	0 0.588	3 0.577	2 0.577	8 0.357 6 0.563	5 0.390	2 0.569 6 0.569	0 0.651	8 0.644 3 0.662	4 0.586	8 0.575	6 0.559	2 0.644	9 0.649	2 0.618	3 0.513 1 0.460	9 0.601	5 0.665	4 0.668	2 0.688 6 0.623	7 0.548	4 0.690	2 0.722 4 0.611	7 0.683	6 0.660	0 0.486
	/ ±208P	2001	0.006	0.0020	20000 a	0.000	0.0153	0.0040	0.0229	0.0087	0.0743	0.0134	0.0040	0.0299	0/00/0	0.0175	0.0136	dd10.0 1 0.0108	0.0054	0.0023	0.0139	0.0218	0.0184	0.0019	0.0043	0.0016	2120.0	0.0031	0.0029	0.0221	0.00.055	0.0031	0.0023	0.0134	600.0	0.0409	0.0044	0.0049	0.0199	0.0829	0.0101	0.0183	0.0065	0.0031	0.0069	0.0014	0.0063	0.0225	0.0363	0.0390
	208Pb	2005	0.0202	0.0934	0.1085	0.0690	0 2095	0.15498	0.12295	0.1170	0.0721	0.1101	0.13632	0.17008	0.1065	0.29746	0.05684	0.12754	0.1301	0.1550	0.21455	0.20847	0.0474	0.1738	0.18679	0.02355	0.11116	0.15082	0.02790	0.1875	0.17162	0.1461	0.29556	0.25502	0.09528	0.13977	0.15788	0.0456	0.02927	0.11548 0.13571	0.26017	0.0404	0.12213	0.02119	0.01859	0.05816	0.22076	0.0260	0.10268	0.12532
		1206	0.00671	0.00302	0.000/0	0.00145	0.00167	0.00059	0.01540	0.00104	0.08760 0.00044	0.00213	0.00464	0.01953	0.02390	0.00029	0.03221	0.00216	0.00151	0.00019	0.00026	0.00058	0.04487	0.00050	0.00064	0.00021	0.00029	0.00072	0.06459	0.00987	0.02013	0.00120	0.00524	0.00589	0.00823	0.20037	0.00029	0.00035	0.01176	0.13238 0.02114	0.00178	0.00075	0.00038	0.00003	0.03820	0.00533	0.00025	0.01878 0.02303	0.04005	0.25210
	±204Pb/	0.0000	0.00015	0.00003	0.00000	0.00003	0.00001	0.00001	0.00068	0.00001	0.00018 0.00002	0.00013	0.00005	0.00070	0.00021	0.00007	0.00036	0.00029	0.00013	0.00004	0.00008	0.00011	0.00035	0.00006	0.00004	0.00001	600000'0	0.00004	0.00006 0.00014	0.00067	0.00004	0.00001	0.00001	0.00040	0.00008	0.00036	0.00000	0.00001	09000.0	0.00232	0.00002	0.00001	0.00008	0.00007	0.00016	0.00003	0.00011	0.00039 0.00014	0.000113	0.00108
	204Ph/	200Pb	0.00048	0.00022	0.0000	0.00011	0.00018	0.00004	0.00116	0.00008	0.00663	0.00016	0.00035	0.00149	0.00182	0.00002	0.00245	0.00016	0.00012	0.00001	0.00002	0.00004	0.00344	0.00004	0.00005	0.00002	0.00002	0.00006	0.00498	0.00077	0.00006	0.00010	0.00042	0.00047	0.00066	0.00002	0.00002	0.00003	96000.0	0.01075 0.00173	0.00015	0.00006	0.00003	0.00000	0.00323	0.00045	0.00002	0.00162	0.00348	0.02255
	204Pb	(udd)	566 566	5 <u>7</u> 5	5 8	8	64 84	53	276	3	2952	69	150	737	841	6	912	n 6	38	m 9	-	<u>8</u> <	787	4	- F	9	249	ę	1465 27	187	10	8	139	174	312	4021	9 <u>6</u>	15	482	2370 448	49	12,	0 <u>7</u>	510	1315	9 <u>4</u>	4 372	775 503	522	8702 287
	£	(mqq)	6 <u>8</u> 9	219	40.4	710	1036 496	695	309 273	902	522 490	568	574 592	675	598	607	459	405 405	439	319 401	499	570	278	159	315	759	629 180	320	345 635	341	576	495	3// 516	557 256	637	182 282	575 646	677	648	266 359	522 530	522	621	636 308	521	422	294 482	637 370	208	439 557
	i	D/1	0.07	670 5	24 G	0.29	0.79 0.08	0.56	0.42	0.41	0.37 0.83	0.41	0.48	0.54	0.42 0.75	1.10	0.21	0.47 0.47	0.45	0.55	0.76	0.77	0.56	0.61	0.69	0.09	0.53	0.57	0.14 0.33	0.91	0.64	0.56	1.10	0.96	0.36	0./3 0.49	0.60	0.18	0.13	0.41 0.53	0.90	0.17	0.46	0.08	0.12	0.28	0.86 0.69	0.09	0.58	0.33
	، م	. (mg	310 160	347	525	5650	1232	610	262 465	540	765 602	372	415 392	640	394	887	176	280 280	291	300	526	585	275	156 346	305	103	4/2 109	260	125 319	630	179 510	342	621	642 225	333	168 199	424 319	161	122	171 332	570 48	112	345	63 291	98	141	256 403	68 447	143	221
	n ·	d) (iii	236	255	50	425	617	116	549 348	354	159 748	332	397	533	969	933 233	371	281	364	489 203	712	789	100	263	157	208	219	168	398 197	713	128	333	184 585	393 NFF	355	120	729	923	337	35 5 1 55 54	557 740	391	407 168	815 390	333	518	308 399	800	255	554
	ţ	ne (pr	- 63	15		18 18		: = : =	+ = + =	19 12	-' 5'			11 T	5.1	50	±::	+	5	- 4	12	55			- 4	1 12		4	÷	±	: = =		50	5 e	: = :	. + . +	- 9 - 5	:	. "	: •	÷.	50	55	2 0 5 ±	: = 1	==	==		:==	:=:
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Dwyer Lake Quartzite, Slave Province, Magnetic Fraction 'E' 1.0A 10°M