

# 184336: sandstone, Pollock Hills

(*Kiwirrkurra Formation, Amadeus Basin*)

## Location and sampling

WEBB (SF 52-10), POLLOCK (4452)  
MGA Zone 52, 352888E 7475529N

Sampled on 29 July 2007

The sample was collected from a coarse-grained, locally pebbly, sandstone bed containing small, angular lithic fragments, in an outcrop of intercalated pebbly sandstone, sandstone, and minor siltstone, exposed in a series of rugged low hills on the northern side of the western part of Pollock Hills. The sample site is located southwest of the Kiwirrkurra–Gary Junction Road, and about 20 km west of the Kiwirrkurra town site.

## Tectonic unit/relations

The unit sampled is a sandstone layer from a succession of red-weathering lithic sandstone, quartz sandstone and conglomerate, assigned to the Kiwirrkurra Formation, tentatively of the Amadeus Basin. This formation unconformably overlies the Pollock Hills Formation, and unconformably underlies the Heavitree Quartzite, of which sample GSWA 184339 is representative (Kirkland et al., 2009). Bedding is approximately horizontal.

## Petrographic description

This quartz-lithic, medium- to coarse-grained sandstone contains abundant hematite- and sericite-clouded, single-crystal and polycrystalline quartz grains, up to 0.5 mm in diameter, as well as clear, single-crystal quartz grains, up to 0.8 mm in diameter. Scattered larger quartz grains up to 1.5 mm in diameter are also present. Some grains resemble myrmekite, found in plagioclase and formed by exsolution from alkali feldspar during cooling, under conditions in which silica was mobile in the rock. The myrmekite, sericite, and hematite-clouded quartz grains appear to represent altered acid volcanic materials. Rare tourmaline is present, up to 0.3 mm in size. Interstitial material is mostly decussate sericite or illite, but most grains are close-packed, rarely with hematite-rimmed detrital cores and optically continuous overgrowths.

## Zircon morphology

Zircons from this sample show a diverse range of colours and textures. Many are clear and colourless, some are

pale brown, and others are yellow with phyllosilicate inclusions. The crystals range from subhedral and variably rounded to euhedral and well faceted. The zircons are up to 200 µm long with aspect ratios up to 4:1. Most crystals exhibit oscillatory growth zoning, which is truncated at abraded grain margins, consistent with sedimentary transport. Some grains exhibit core and overgrowth relationships indicating a history of growth and regrowth. A cathodoluminescence image of representative zircons is shown in Figure 1.

## Analytical details

This sample was analysed on 29–30 May 2008, using SHRIMP-A. Twenty-seven analyses of the Temora standard were obtained during the session, and indicated an external spot-to-spot (reproducibility) uncertainty of 1.37% ( $1\sigma$ ), and a  $^{238}\text{U}/^{206}\text{Pb}^*$  calibration uncertainty of 0.31% ( $1\sigma$ ). Common-Pb corrections were applied to all analyses using contemporaneous common-Pb isotopic compositions determined according to the Pb isotopic model of Stacey and Kramers (1975).

## Results

Sixty analyses were obtained from 60 zircons. Results are listed in Table 1, and shown in a concordia diagram (Fig. 2) and a probability density diagram (Fig. 3).

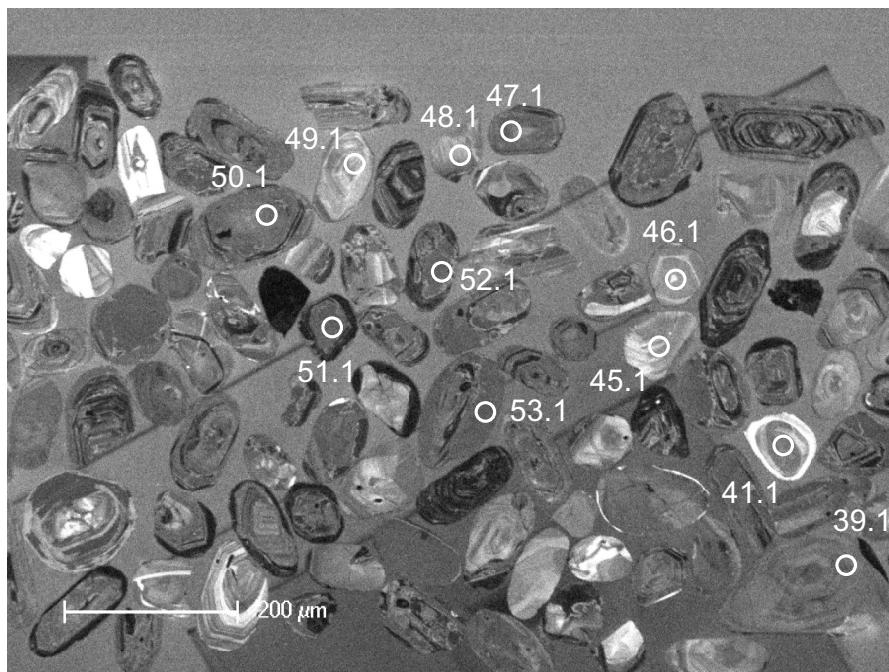
## Interpretation

Most analyses are concordant to slightly discordant (Fig. 2). Six analyses are characterized by slight to moderate discordance (>5%). The dates obtained from these six analyses (Group D; Table 1) are imprecise or unreliable, and are not considered geologically significant. The remaining 54 analyses can be divided into two groups.

Group Y comprises a single analysis (56.1; Table 1), which yields a  $^{207}\text{Pb}^*/^{206}\text{Pb}^*$  date of  $1570 \pm 22$  Ma ( $1\sigma$ ).

Group S comprises 53 analyses (Table 1), which yield  $^{207}\text{Pb}^*/^{206}\text{Pb}^*$  dates of 2482–1578 Ma.

It is possible that all of the analyses are of unmodified detrital zircons, in which case the date of  $1570 \pm 22$  Ma ( $1\sigma$ ) for the single analysis in Group Y can be interpreted



**Figure 1.** Cathodoluminescence image of representative zircons from sample 184336: sandstone, Pollock Hills. Numbered circles indicate approximate locations of analysis sites.

as the maximum age of deposition for the sandstone. A more conservative estimate of the maximum age of deposition is provided by the weighted mean  $^{207}\text{Pb}^*/^{206}\text{Pb}^*$  date of  $1633 \pm 6$  Ma (MSWD = 1.4) for the youngest 40 analyses in Groups Y and S.

The 54 analyses in combined Groups Y and S indicate dates that define significant age components at c. 1640 and 1855 Ma, and several minor components spanning the range 2482–1570 Ma (Fig. 3). These are interpreted as the ages of zircon-crystallizing rocks in the detrital source region of the sandstone, or the ages of detrital components within sediments which have been reworked. Felsic volcanic rocks of the Pollock Hills Formation that unconformably underlie the Kiwirrkura Formation are a likely source for the c. 1640 Ma zircons (Wyborn et al., 1998), indicating that the more conservative estimate of  $1633 \pm 6$  Ma for the maximum depositional age is the more robust.

## References

- Kirkland, CL, Wingate, MTD, Spaggiari, CV and Tyler, IM 2009, 184339: sandstone, Pollock Hills; Geochronology Record 817: Geological Survey of Western Australia, 5p.
- Stacey, JS and Kramers, JD 1975, Approximation of terrestrial lead isotope evolution by a two-stage model: Earth and Planetary Science Letters, v. 26, p. 207–221.
- Wyborn, L, Hazell, M, Page, R, Idnurm, M and Sun, S 1998, A newly discovered major Proterozoic granite-alteration system in the Mount Webb region, central Australia, and implications for Cu–Au mineralisation: AGSO Research Newsletter, 28, 5p.

## Recommended reference for this publication

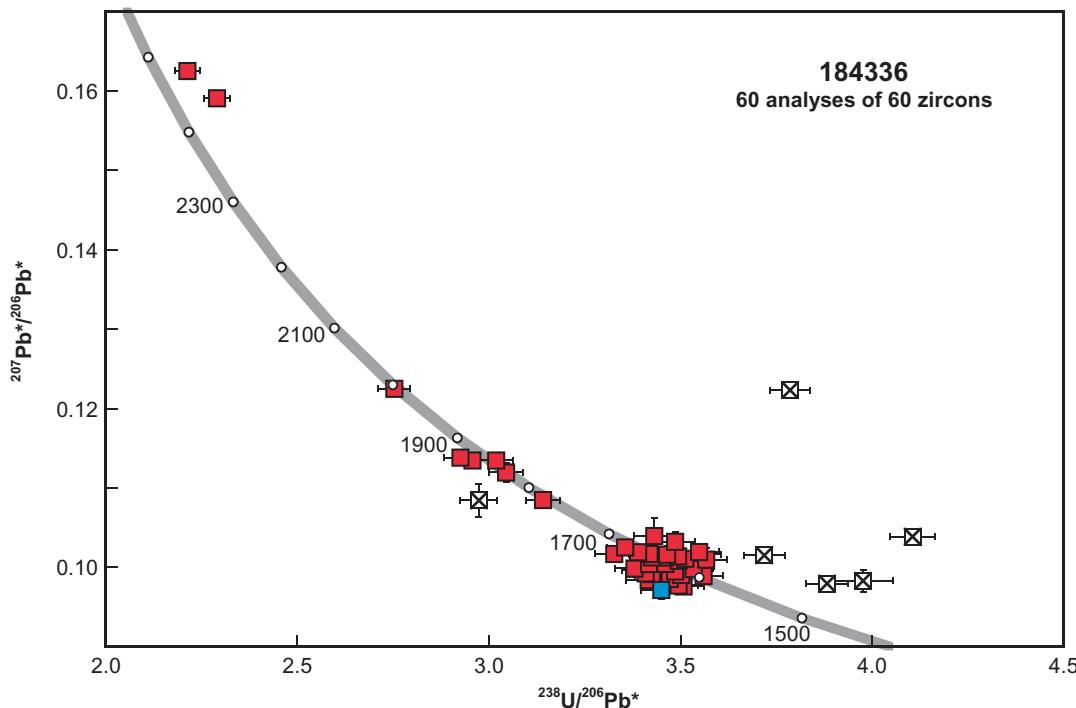
Kirkland, CL, Wingate, MTD, Spaggiari CV and Tyler, IM 2009, 184336: sandstone, Pollock Hills; Geochronology Record 816: Geological Survey of Western Australia, 5p.

Data obtained: 30 May 2008  
Data released: 30 June 2009

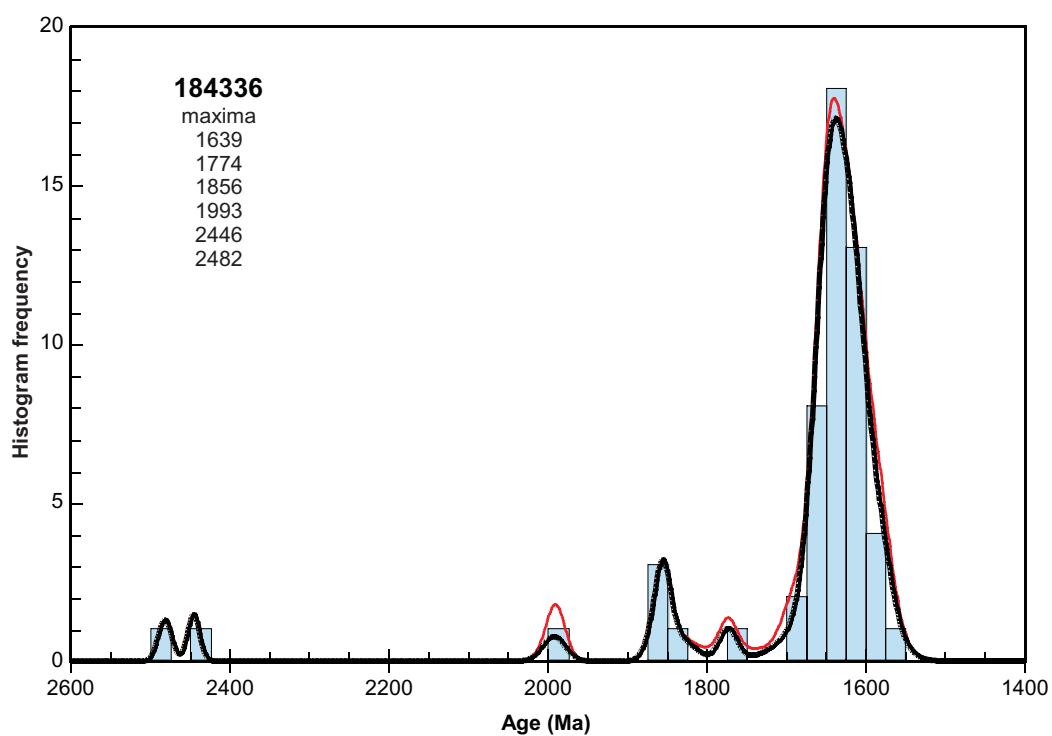
**Table 1.** Ion microprobe analytical results for zircons from sample 184336: sandstone, Pollock Hills

Table 1. (continued)

Group	Spot	Grain, spot	$^{238}\text{U}$ (ppm)	$^{232}\text{Th}$ (ppm)	$^{232}\text{Th}$ $f_{204}$ (%)	$^{238}\text{U}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ $\pm 1\sigma$	$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ $\pm 1\sigma$	$^{238}\text{U}/^{206}\text{Pb}^*$ $\pm 1\sigma$	$^{207}\text{Pb}^*/^{206}\text{Pb}^*$ $\pm 1\sigma$	$^{238}\text{U}/^{206}\text{Pb}^*$ $\pm 1\sigma$	$^{207}\text{Pb}^*/^{206}\text{Pb}^*$ $\pm 1\sigma$	Disc. (%)	
ID.	no.												
S	51	51.1	131	150	1.18	0.059	3.387 0.053	0.10240 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00078	3.389 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.10189 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00081	1667 23
S	16	16.1	205	164	0.83	0.021	3.548 0.051	0.10211 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00065	3.549 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.10192 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00066	1600 21
S	18	18.1	210	164	0.80	0.100	3.352 0.048	0.10337 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00060	3.356 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.10250 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00065	1681 21
S	5	5.1	140	111	0.82	0.134	3.481 0.052	0.10440 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00109	3.486 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.10323 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00127	1626 21
S	33	33.1	118	90	0.78	-0.267	3.441 0.051	0.10162 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00079	3.432 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.10394 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00221	1648 22
S	34	34.1	215	97	0.47	0.042	3.139 0.045	0.10883 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00062	3.141 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.10847 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00066	1782 22
S	59	59.1	120	100	0.86	0.351	3.035 0.045	0.11503 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00084	3.045 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.11197 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00117	1830 24
S	42	42.1	322	173	0.56	-0.010	3.019 0.043	0.11336 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00048	3.019 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.11345 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00054	1844 23
S	53	53.1	192	106	0.57	0.047	2.955 0.043	0.11387 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00064	2.957 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.11346 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00083	1878 24
S	27	27.1	193	70	0.37	0.148	2.922 0.042	0.11510 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00063	2.926 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.11381 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00080	1895 24
S	19	19.1	102	159	1.61	-0.025	2.754 0.042	0.12228 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00088	2.753 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.12251 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00098	1998 26
S	32	32.1	191	95	0.52	0.026	2.289 0.033	0.15932 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00070	2.290 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.15910 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00071	2336 28
S	8	8.1	174	182	1.08	0.064	2.212 0.032	0.16310 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00077	2.213 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.16253 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00082	2404 29
D	11	11.1	68	48	0.73	0.588	2.956 0.047	0.11354 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00109	2.974 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.10842 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00207	1869 26
D	2	2.1	292	166	0.59	0.120	3.878 0.055	0.09898 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00056	3.883 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.09795 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00078	1477 19
D	6	6.1	223	147	0.68	-0.027	3.720 0.054	0.10127 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00064	3.719 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.10150 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00064	1535 20
D	40	40.1	130	150	1.19	0.539	3.956 0.076	0.10295 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00080	3.977 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.09830 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00134	1446 25
D	25	25.1	299	166	0.57	0.118	4.101 0.058	0.10488 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00053	4.106 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.10386 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00071	1405 18
D	57	57.1	346	158	0.47	0.256	3.776 0.053	0.12456 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00053	3.786 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.12231 $\pm 1\sigma$	0.00075	1511 19
													1990 11



**Figure 2.** U-Pb analytical data for zircons from sample 184336: sandstone, Pollock Hills; blue square indicates Group Y (youngest detrital zircon); red squares denote Group S (older detrital zircons); crossed squares denote Group D (discordance >5%).



**Figure 3.** Probability density diagram and histogram for sample 184336: sandstone, Pollock Hills. Heavy curve, maxima values, and frequency histogram (bin width 25 Ma) includes only concordant data (54 analyses of 54 zircons). Light curve includes all data (60 analyses of 60 zircons).