

Report on SHRIMP U-Pb analysis of zircons from 4 porphyritic dykes from Maldon (2), Fosterville and Maryborough (Victoria)

31 October 1997

Prepared by: Frank P. Bierlein

Minerals Industry Research Institute
University of Ballarat
Ballarat, Vic 3353

Samples

Geological Setting

All samples were taken from porphyritic dykes associated with turbidite-hosted gold mineralisation. The current study forms part of an ongoing AMIRA research project investigating the emplacement and timing relationships of gold mineralisation in Central Victoria. In the Nuggetty Reef adit, a granodioritic dyke cross-cuts and truncates the auriferous structure. One sample was taken from underground where the dyke is exposed in the adit, in addition to a drill core sample from what is assumed to represent an intersection of the same dyke at greater depth. At Fosterville, several mineralised and generally pervasively altered quartz porphyries are emplaced along NE-SW-trending faults. The sample analysed in this study was taken from the O'Dwyers Hill. At Bristol Hill in Maryborough, a W-E trending and pervasively altered quartz porphyry cuts across auriferous structures, but is itself cross-cut by a later generation of quartz veins.

Four porphyritic dyke samples were processed at Monash University in June 1997 to separate zircons. The separation procedure applied follows the method put to use at UWA and include:

- washing the crushed sample in water so as to remove the fines,
- LST heavy liquid separation to remove material lighter than about 3.0 gms/cc;
- Di-iodomethane heavy liquid separation to remove material lighter than about 3.3 gms/cc;
- Frantz Isodynamic Separator: magnetic separation to remove strongly to moderately magnetic minerals;
- Handpicking of zircons.

Samples were:	NUGD-13	granodioritic dyke, Nuggetty Reef, Maldon
	NR 9/10	granodioritic dyke, Nuggetty Reef, Maldon
	FO-01	quartz porphyry, Fosterville
	BH 16/10	quartz porphyry, Bristol Hill, Maryborough

Zircons

Mount preparation and imaging

Zircons from all samples were mounted in epoxy (mount no. UWA 97-21) together with 7 chips of the CZ3 zircon standard (564 Ma; $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{236}\text{U} = 0.0914$), ground and polished to remove about half of each grain, and photographed at low and high magnifications for the purposes of SHRIMP analysis. Mount preparation and documentation was carried out at the Centre for Strategic Mineral Deposits, Department of Geology and Geophysics, University of Western Australia. Representative zircons for SHRIMP analysis were imaged using Scanning Electron Microscope techniques at the Minerals Industry Research Institute, University of Ballarat. Images from backscattered electrons were obtained using a Cameca-50 SEM with WDS and EDS detectors. These images highlight impurities, growth zones, internal fractures and cracks and were used to select the position for spot analyses of individual zircons.

Zircon descriptions

Sample NUGD-13: The zircon population in this sample consists primarily of one morphologic type, which is typically euhedral to subhedral in external morphology with continuous euhedral internal zoning from core to rim. Inclusions are common and consist of opaque or rod-like to equant minerals, and rarer irregular inclusions. All inclusions occur throughout the grains and show no preference for core or rim regions. The grains range from clear to pale brown, to dark brown in colour. A sub-population of smaller, somewhat platy grains is translucent, free of fractures and/or inclusions and display well developed growth faces. Larger grains and a second sub-population of smaller grains are commonly fractured, have a rounded to elongate, semi-translucent to opaque appearance and contain abundant inclusions. Internal fractures and inclusions are highlighted by SEM imaging, which also reveals that most grains are characterised by intricate zonation patterns with significant enrichment of heavy elements (possibly REE and/or U) towards the grain rims, while core zones appear to be relatively depleted with respect to these elements. In addition, the development of euhedral (?metamorphic) overgrowth zones around rounded cores is also highlighted by the SEM images. These U-enriched rims vary in width and enable separate analysis of the core and rim zones, respectively, in some of the larger grains. In view of the generally small grain size, however, these rims are often too narrow to allow analysis of the rims without avoiding overlap with the core zones.

Sample NR 9/10: The zircon population in this sample is very similar to those in sample NUGD-13 and represents a single morphologic population. Overall, there is a larger abundance of rounded or fragmented, semi-translucent to opaque grains in NR 9/10. The grains are generally less euhedral and clear 'platy' zircons are less common.

Sample FO-01: Although the population in this sample comprises of only two zircons (one complete grain and one fractured 3/4 grain), both grains are very similar in their appearance and size and can be considered to represent one morphologic population. A massive sub-rounded core is apparent in both grains, which are rimmed by several bands of fine euhedral zoning. The grain rims are defined by sub-rounded to well developed cleavage faces. Due to the presence of several internal fractures and rounded inclusions, both grains have a somewhat stained and semi-translucent appearance. SEM imaging highlights the presence of continuous euhedral zoning around a massive core in both grains. Whereas the 3/4 grain displays no significant variations with respect to heavy element enrichment, the highest heavy element concentrations in the complete grain occur in the core zone.

Sample BH 16/10: The zircons in this sample (which also contains several monazites) are of similar grain size and have a generally sub-euhedral to rounded appearance. The grains display abundant internal fractures and inclusions, and are semi-translucent to opaque. Distinct cores and development of euhedral zoning are apparent in some of the 'fresher' looking grains only. SEM imaging reveals that continuous euhedral zoning is developed in the majority of the grains, but the zircons generally lack the characteristic enrichment of heavy elements in the rim zones, as observed in samples NUGD-13 and NR 9/10. Instead, a reverse trend can be observed in some of the grains, whereby U appears to be concentrated in the core zones. Based on SEM imaging, a sub-population of zircons can be identified in this sample. Zircons of this sub-population are characterised by a complete absence of zoning patterns in highly fractured and disturbed grains.

SHRIMP Analyses

Timetable: The zircons were analysed on SHRIMP II at Curtin University as follows:

23-24 October, 1997	Sample NR 9/10:	64 analyses of 56 grains
	Sample FO-01:	4 analyses of 2 grains
28-29 October, 1997	Sample NUGD-13:	44 analyses of 41 grains
	Sample BH 16/10:	18 analyses of 16 grains

Operating Conditions: The operating parameters for SHRIMP during the period of analysis were as follows:

Mass	Species	Counting time (secs)	Delay time (secs)
196	Zr ₂ O	2	6
204	²⁰⁴ Pb	10	3
204.04	Bkg	10	1
206	²⁰⁶ Pb	10	2
207	²⁰⁷ Pb	10	1
208	²⁰⁸ Pb	10	1
238	²³⁸ U	5	3
248	ThO	5	2
254	UO	2	2

Precision of U/Pb for Standard: The precision for the ²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U for the CZ3 standard for each batch of data is given below:

Date	Samples	No. of Stds.	±1σ
23-24 October, 1997	NR 9/10 and FO-01	20	0.78% (default slope, 2.00) 0.59% (actual slope, 2.44)
28-29 October, 1997	NUGD-13 and BH 16/10	21	0.54% (default slope, 2.00)

- Notes: 1. Default and actual slopes refer to a line fitted to data for the CZ3 standard on a ln UO/U versus Ln ²⁰⁶Pb*/²³⁸U diagram.
2. Precision of ±1 to 3% is considered normal; the precisions obtained are exceptionally good.

Common Lead Correction: The ²⁰⁴Pb/²⁰⁶Pb ratios and calculated f_{206} (i.e. proportion of ²⁰⁶Pb which is attributed to common Pb) are both low (i.e. <1% for analyses used in age calculations). Hence common Pb is assumed to have the isotopic composition of Broken Hill galena, and is a relatively minor correction. Analyses with large common Pb corrections (i.e. $f_{206} > 1-2\%$) are excluded from the interpretations.

SHRIMP Data and Interpretations

Sample NUGD-13

The data for this sample is presented in Table 1 and shown on concordia diagrams in Figures 1 and 2. The data have been divided into three groups:

Group 1 includes all data which are concordant around ca. 370 Ma, and those near-concordant analyses which are not statistically distinguishable from this group on the basis of ²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U. Analyses from Groups 2 and 3 are also excluded from this group.

Group 2 includes data from zircons which have suffered recent lead loss. The Th/U and morphology of Group 2 zircons are indistinguishable from Group 1, although their U-Th and common lead contents are generally higher.

Group 3 includes data from core zones of inherited zircon xenocrysts and rim zones of probable xenocrysts. As with Group 2 zircons, Group 3 zircons are also generally indistinguishable from Group 1 on the basis of their morphology.

Group 1 zircon analyses comprise 25 of the 44 analyses and yield a weighted ²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U age of 369.0 ± 1.5 Ma (95% confidence level). The chi-square for this group is 1.06, indicating that the spread in data is slightly greater than would be expected for a single population (i.e. expected chi-square for a single population <1.0). These analyses include both cores and rims of a single morphological group, which have the typical texture of magmatic zircons and the 369.0 ± 1.5 Ma age is conservatively taken as the age of dyke emplacement. Although the spread in data is greater than would be expected for a single population and culling of Group 2 and Group 3 zircons might appear somewhat arbitrary, most of the concordant and near-concordant analyses plot on the same ²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U isochor defining a single population on a probability diagram. The chi-square for all of the 44 analyses (that is, if all data were included) is 4.83 yielding a weighted ²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U age of 368.9 ± 2.1 Ma, which is almost indistinguishable from the ²⁰⁶Pb/²³⁸U age obtained for Group

1 zircons. Likewise, the overall $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ distribution does not change significantly, if f_{206} is used for the common lead correction.

Group 2 zircons are the same morphological group as Group 1 and are interpreted to be 369.0 Ma zircons which have suffered variable recent Pb-loss. Lead loss in these grains corresponds to generally high uranium and/or common lead concentrations. In some instances, the uranium content is up to one order of magnitude higher in rim zones than in the core.

Group 3 zircons are interpreted to have suffered variable old Pb loss and, as with Group 2 zircons, are characterised by generally high common lead concentrations or low $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ratios. There are few constraints on the timing of Pb-loss, which rather than representing a resetting event, is probably diffusional Pb-loss from radiation damaged zones. This interpretation is supported by the analysis of one xenocryst (morphologically indistinguishable from Group 1) which yielded a $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ age of 928 ± 6 Ma.

Sample NR 9/10

The data for this sample is presented in Table 2 and shown on a concordia diagram in Figures 3 and 4. The data mostly fall in a group near concordia and can be divided into the same three groups as for sample NUGD-13. The Group 1 analyses yield 369.0 ± 1.5 Ma for 31 of the 64 analyses with a chi-square of 0.97. The spread in data is thus somewhat smaller than would be expected for a single population. However, as with sample NUGD-13, a $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ probability plot shows that most analyses fall on a single isochor. Consequently, weighted $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ ages for chi-square values of 1.18 ($n=32$; 369.2 ± 1.5 Ma), 1.38 ($n=33$; 369.6 ± 1.6 Ma) and 6.02 ($n=64$; 368 ± 2.1 Ma) are more or less indistinguishable from the 369.0 ± 1.5 Ma age which is taken as the age of magmatism for this sample.

The Group 2 zircon analyses are interpreted as Group 1 zircons which have suffered recent Pb-loss, similar to those in sample NUGD-13.

Group 3 zircons include four inherited xenocrysts which range in age from meso-Proterozoic to Late Ordovician, as well as data from rim zones of probable xenocrysts which have experienced variable lead loss. As with sample NUGD-13, these zircons are morphologically similar to Group 1 zircons, but are characterised by generally high common lead concentrations or low $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ratios. In view of the (not uncommon) presence of Archaean xenocrysts in igneous rocks elsewhere in Victoria, it is also possible that the xenocrysts recording Proterozoic ages may be mixtures between Archaean cores and younger magmatic rims.

Sample FO-01

The data for this sample is presented in Table 3 and shown on a concordia diagram in Figure 5. Three of the four analyses fall on or near concordia, giving a weighted $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age of 371 ± 6 Ma with a chi-square of 1.65. The fourth analysis is considered to show evidence of recent lead loss and has been omitted from Group 1, as it is characterised by a very low $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ratio. Although naturally imprecise due to the limited data set, the 371 ± 6 Ma is in general agreement with the ages obtained from other dykes in Central Victoria and is thus considered to approximate the age of dyke emplacement at Fosterville.

Sample BH 16/10

The data for this sample is presented in Table 3 and shown on a concordia diagram in Figure 6. As with the dyke samples from the Nuggetty Reef at Maldon, the data from BH 16/10 have been divided into three groups. Seven of the 17 analyses fall on or near concordia and are considered to represent Group 1 zircons, giving a weighted $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ age of 370 ± 3 Ma with a chi-square of 1.43.

Data in Group 2 comprise eight analyses from grains which are morphologically indistinguishable from Group 1. However, the Group 2 zircons yield anomalously young ages (weighted mean age = 344 Ma; chi-square 66.47) and are characterised by high common lead concentrations and/or low $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ratios, indicative of recent lead loss and radiation damage.

Two more grains are also characterised by high common lead concentrations and/or low $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ ratios, but yield noticeably older ages and thus are considered to represent inherited xenocrysts which have suffered partial lead loss.

Summary and Geological Framework

The agreement in age between NR 9/10 (underground grab sample) and NUGD-13 (taken from drill core) strongly suggests that both samples are from the same dyke. The SHRIMP age of 369.0 ± 1.5 Ma is also in

agreement with $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ ages obtained for mica separates from the granodioritic dyke cross-cutting the Nuggetty Reef (373 ± 3 Ma). These ages give a minimum emplacement age for the Nuggetty Reef and, at the same time, constrain the emplacement age of the granodioritic dyke. Based on petrographic and geochemical similarities, it has been assumed that formation of the granodioritic dyke in the Nuggetty Reef adit was coeval with the emplacement of the earliest, granodioritic phase of the Harcourt Granite (the granite contact occurs some 50 metres to the north of the Nuggetty Reef). However and in view of the age constraints, it has to be considered possible that the granodioritic dyke postdated the main intrusion by several millions of years (a recently obtained SHRIMP age for the felsic phase of the Harcourt Granite suggests emplacement occurred at least 5 million years prior to the emplacement of the granodioritic dyke in the Nuggetty Reef adit; S. Keay, pers. commun., 1997). It is therefore strongly recommended to collect suitable material from the granodioritic phase of the Harcourt Granite for SHRIMP analysis in order to resolve the timing relationships between the multi-phase Harcourt Granite and dykes in the Maldon area.

The lack of zircons in FO-01 again precludes the determination of a well constrained emplacement age for the porphyritic dykes at Fosterville. Although a younger zircon population suggested that dyke emplacement and/or mineralisation could have occurred during the Late Devonian, previous SHRIMP analyses have given a rather imprecise Silurian 'best' age for the magmatic zircon population in the Fosterville area (Arne et al., 1996). Clearly, further analyses are required to better constrain the age of dyke emplacement at Fosterville, provided a sufficient amount of magmatic zircons can be obtained from these generally pervasively metasomatised porphyritic dykes.

Despite the limited data set and the pervasively altered nature of the dyke at Bristol Hill in Maryborough, the 370 ± 3 Ma age provides a reasonably well constrained emplacement age, which is in general agreement with ages for dyke emplacement elsewhere in Central Victoria. The dyke at Bristol Hill is inferred to cross-cut auriferous veins, but in turn, is cross-cut by a later generation of (gold-bearing?) quartz veins.

Acknowledgments

Mrs Marion Dahl undertook the zircon separations and prepared the SHRIMP zircon mount. The guidance and assistance by Drs Neal McNaughton and Ian Fletcher is gratefully acknowledged. Zircon analyses were carried out on a Sensitive High Resolution Ion Micro Probe mass spectrometer (SHRIMP II) operated by a consortium consisting of Curtin University of Technology, the Geological Survey of Western Australia and the University of Western Australia with the support of the Australian Research Council. The SHRIMP analyses were funded by AMIRA P487.

Figure Captions

- Figure 1: Concordia plot of all data for sample NUGD-13.
- Figure 2: Enlarged area from Figure 1. The unshaded analyses are the data for the 369.0 ± 1.5 Ma Group 1 zircon analyses; the light-grey shaded data are for Group 2, the dark-grey shaded and black data are for Group 3.
- Figure 3: Concordia plot of all data for sample NR 9/10.
- Figure 4: Enlarged area from Figure 3. The unshaded analyses are the data for the 369.0 ± 1.5 Ma Group 1 zircon analyses; the light-grey shaded data are for Group 2, the dark-grey shaded and black data are for Group 3.
- Figure 5: Concordia plot of all data for sample FO-01. The unshaded analyses are the data for the 371 ± 6 Ma Group 1 zircon analyses; the light-grey shaded data are for Group 2.
- Figure 6: Concordia plot of all data for sample BH 16/10. The unshaded analyses are the data for the 370 ± 3 Ma Group 1 zircon analyses the light-grey shaded data are for Group 2, the dark-grey shaded data are for Group 3.

Table 3: Fosterville FO-01 and Bristol Hill BH 16/10 SHRIMP U-Pb data

spot	group	U (ppm)	Th (ppm)	204/206 (%)	207*/206*	208*/206*	206*/236	207*/235	208*/232	208*/238*	207*/206	Uncertainties		208/206	4f206
												%conc.	Age		
u721.D1-1	1	719	257	0.00025	0.393	0.1045 ± 23	0.059 ± 0	0.43 ± 1	0.0171 ± 4	367 ± 3	0.00116	0.881	0.86555	0.00039	0.00268
u721.D1-2	1	1874	181	-0.00001	0.000	0.0262 ± 5	0.060 ± 0	0.45 ± 0	0.0181 ± 2	373 ± 2	0.00045	0.010	0.00042	0.00039	0.00268
u721.D2-1	2	1434	77	0.00009	0.139	0.0159 ± 11	0.058 ± 0	0.44 ± 1	0.0170 ± 12	361 ± 2	0.00070	0.005	0.00038	0.00025	0.00031
u721.D2-2	1	2007	196	0.00003	0.041	0.0304 ± 6	0.060 ± 0	0.44 ± 1	0.0186 ± 4	373 ± 2	0.00050	0.007	0.00038	0.00025	0.00102
												0.005	0.00038	0.00039	0.000604
BH 16/10															
u721C.3-1	1	160	193	0.00007	0.109	0.3774 ± 82	0.059 ± 1	0.43 ± 3	0.0185 ± 4	371 ± 4	0.00331	0.028	0.00058	0.00045	0.008206
u721C.3-2	1	208	277	0.00005	0.080	0.4134 ± 71	0.059 ± 1	0.42 ± 2	0.0183 ± 4	367 ± 3	0.00278	0.023	0.00053	0.00036	0.007097
u721C.5-1	1	330	239	-0.00012	0.000	0.0525 ± 10	0.059 ± 0	0.43 ± 1	0.0182 ± 2	370 ± 3	0.00089	0.009	0.00045	0.00023	0.002193
u721C.6-1	2	540	395	0.00101	1.623	0.1000 ± 46	0.053 ± 0	0.34 ± 2	0.0073 ± 3	334 ± 2	0.00212	0.016	0.00034	0.00034	0.004826
u721C.11-1	2	436	482	0.00128	2.050	0.1783 ± 65	0.048 ± 0	0.34 ± 2	0.0077 ± 3	301 ± 2	0.00290	0.020	0.00038	0.00029	0.006498
u721C.12-1	2	671	272	0.00090	1.433	0.1181 ± 38	0.058 ± 0	0.42 ± 1	0.0168 ± 6	361 ± 2	0.00175	0.015	0.00055	0.00029	0.002226
u721C.14-1	1	868	506	0.00022	0.350	0.1587 ± 21	0.059 ± 0	0.43 ± 1	0.0160 ± 2	367 ± 2	0.00101	0.009	0.00038	0.00024	0.002128
u721C.15-1	3	266	107	0.00025	0.398	0.1136 ± 58	0.052 ± 1	0.43 ± 2	0.0175 ± 9	367 ± 3	0.00267	0.024	0.00053	0.00091	0.0058
u721C.22-1	1	713	249	0.00064	1.031	0.0967 ± 29	0.057 ± 0	0.42 ± 1	0.0159 ± 5	358 ± 2	0.00137	0.011	0.00040	0.00048	0.002875
u721C.23-1	1	823	500	0.00013	0.201	0.1120 ± 22	0.060 ± 0	0.46 ± 1	0.0192 ± 4	375 ± 2	0.00112	0.010	0.00040	0.00040	0.002226
u721C.26-1	2	887	334	0.00203	3.243	0.1889 ± 18	0.059 ± 0	0.44 ± 1	0.0183 ± 4	375 ± 2	0.00086	0.008	0.00038	0.00022	0.00183
u721C.27-1	3	804	293	0.00063	1.012	0.1141 ± 46	0.057 ± 0	0.45 ± 2	0.0174 ± 7	368 ± 2	0.00211	0.017	0.00038	0.00072	0.00484
u721C.31-1	2	144	128	0.00025	0.405	0.0693 ± 32	0.061 ± 0	0.45 ± 1	0.0149 ± 5	362 ± 2	0.00150	0.013	0.00040	0.00054	0.003165
u721C.3-3	1	203	257	0.00004	0.070	0.2944 ± 108	0.056 ± 1	0.38 ± 4	0.0184 ± 4	349 ± 4	0.00458	0.036	0.00071	0.00071	0.010817
u721C.32-1	2	540	488	0.00032	0.505	0.4010 ± 67	0.060 ± 1	0.44 ± 2	0.0189 ± 4	374 ± 3	0.00260	0.022	0.00055	0.00037	0.006654
u721C.28-1	2	238	136	-0.00005	0.000	0.1694 ± 42	0.055 ± 0	0.42 ± 1	0.0115 ± 3	345 ± 2	0.00187	0.015	0.00040	0.00027	0.004162
						0.1843 ± 26	0.057 ± 0	0.44 ± 1	0.0182 ± 3	354 ± 3	0.00135	0.012	0.00049	0.00031	0.00259

Group 1: Magmatic population
 Group 2: Evidence of lead loss
 Group 3: Inherited zircon xenocrysts and rim zones of probable xenocrysts

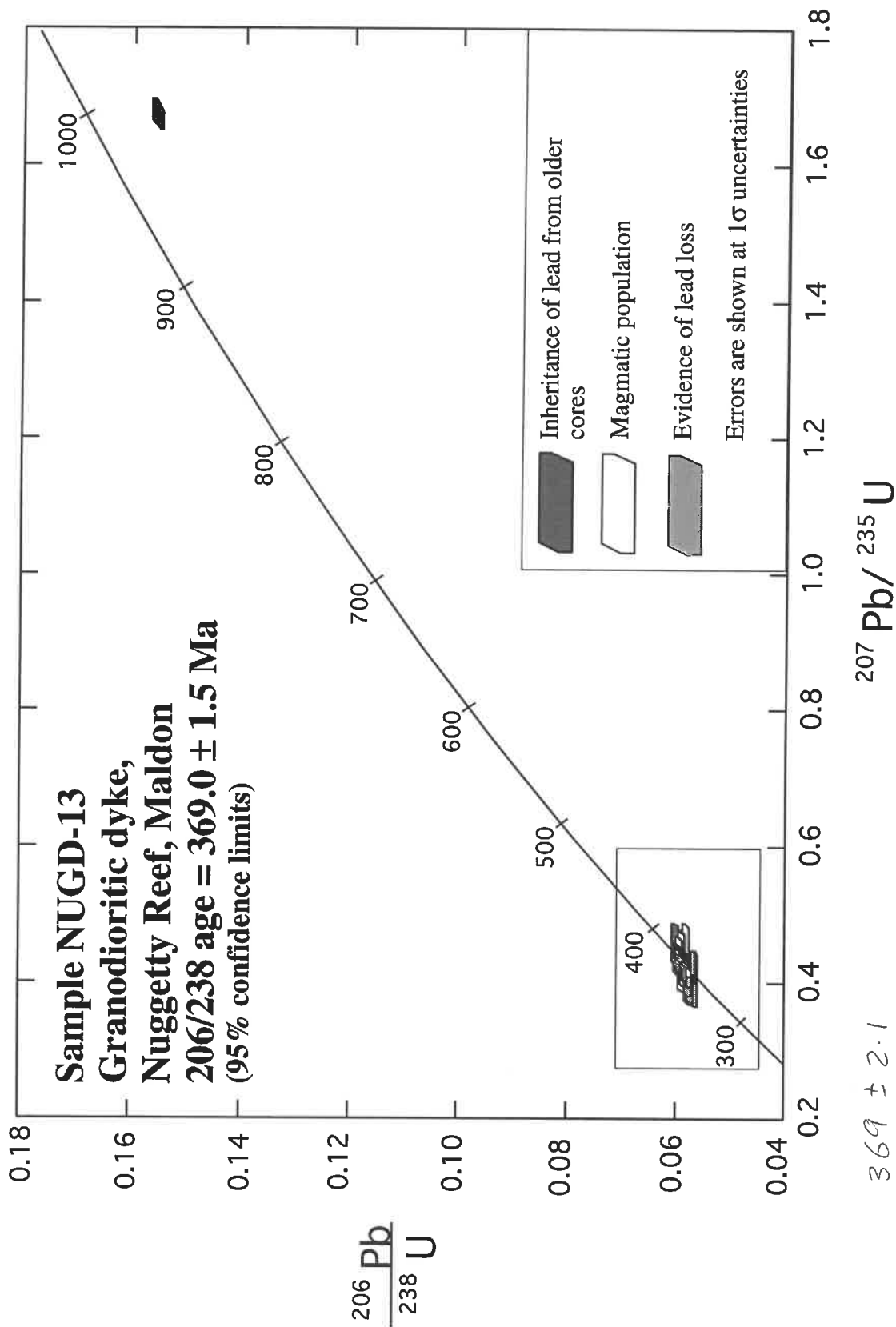


Figure 1

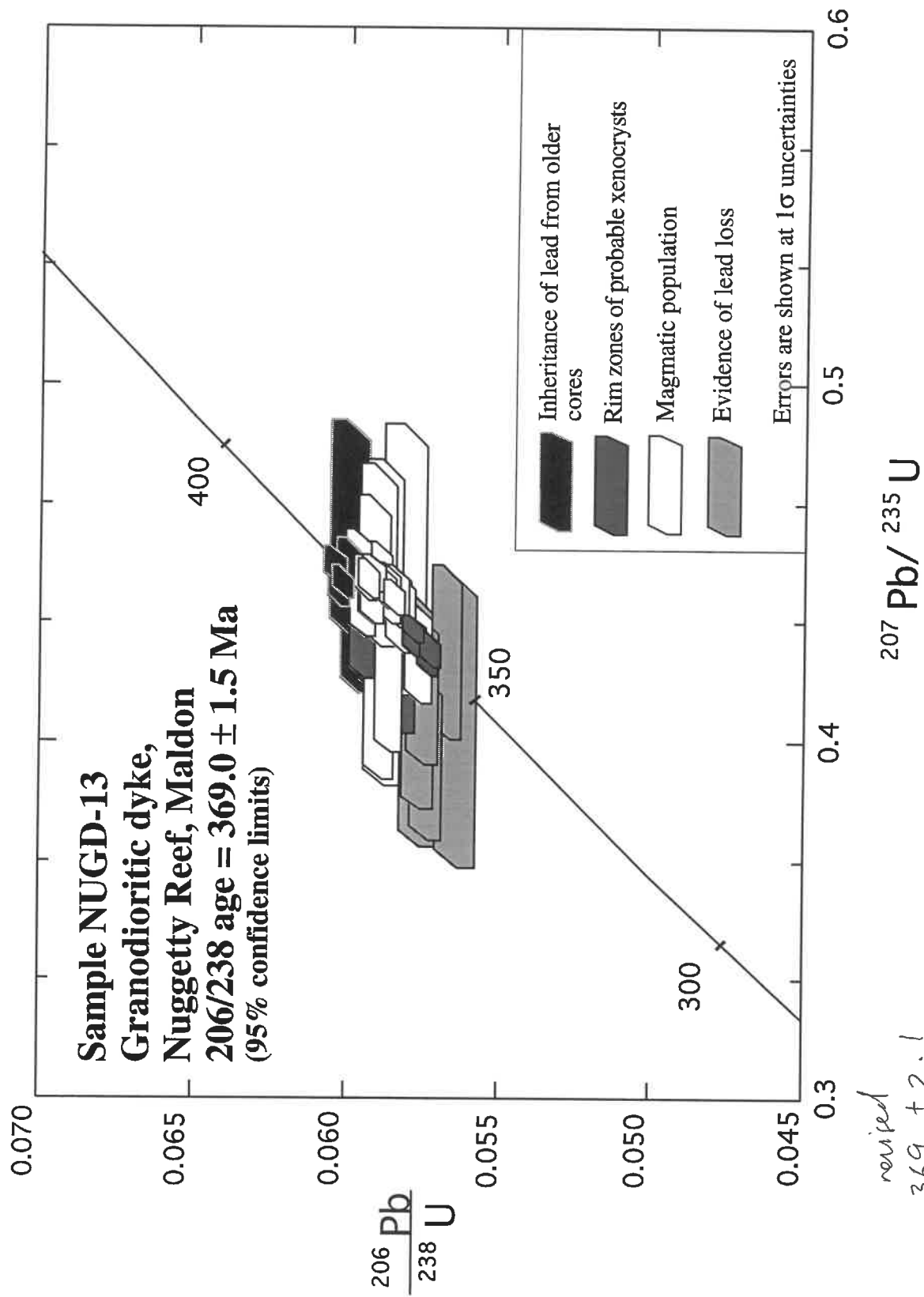


Figure 2

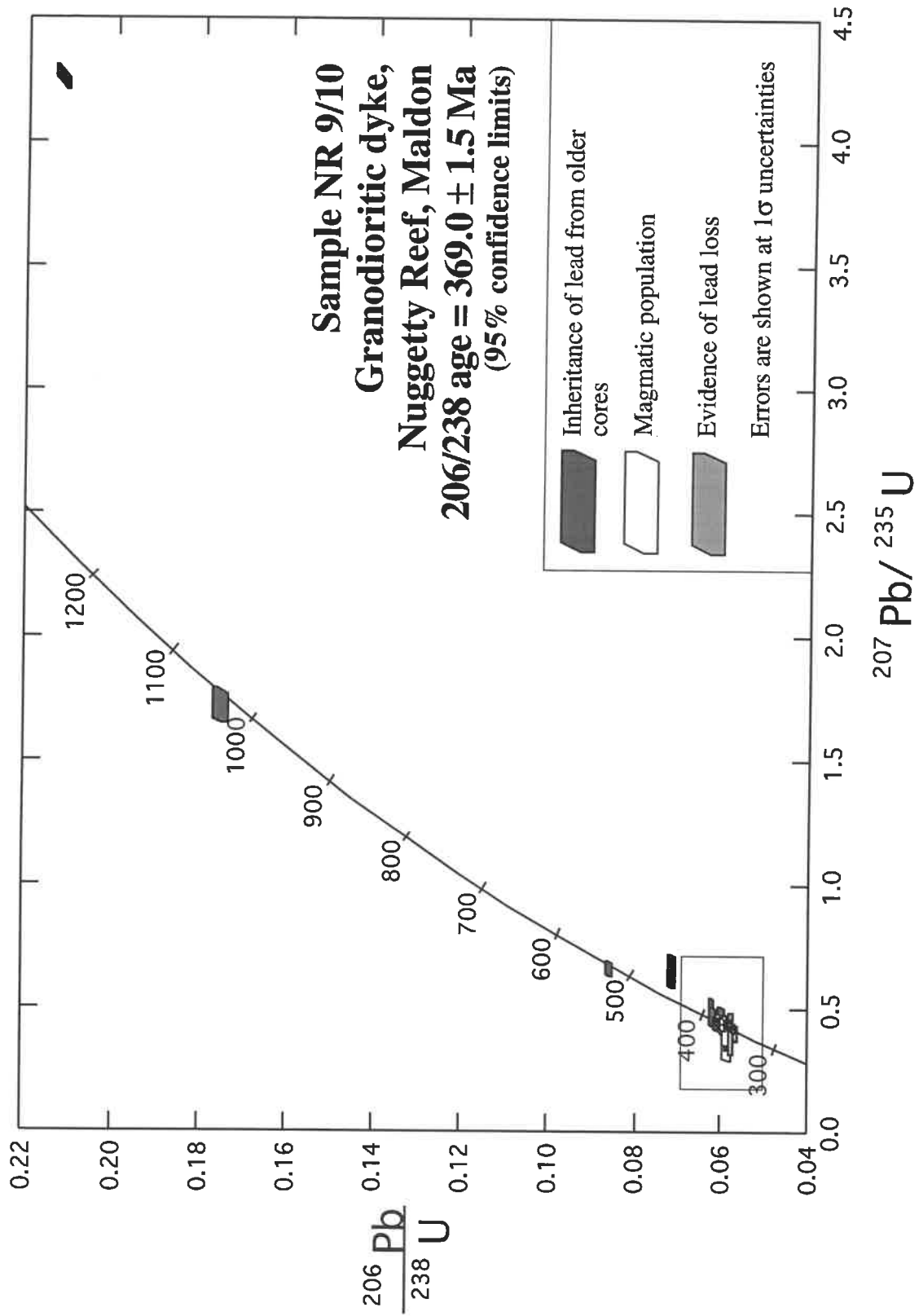


Figure 3

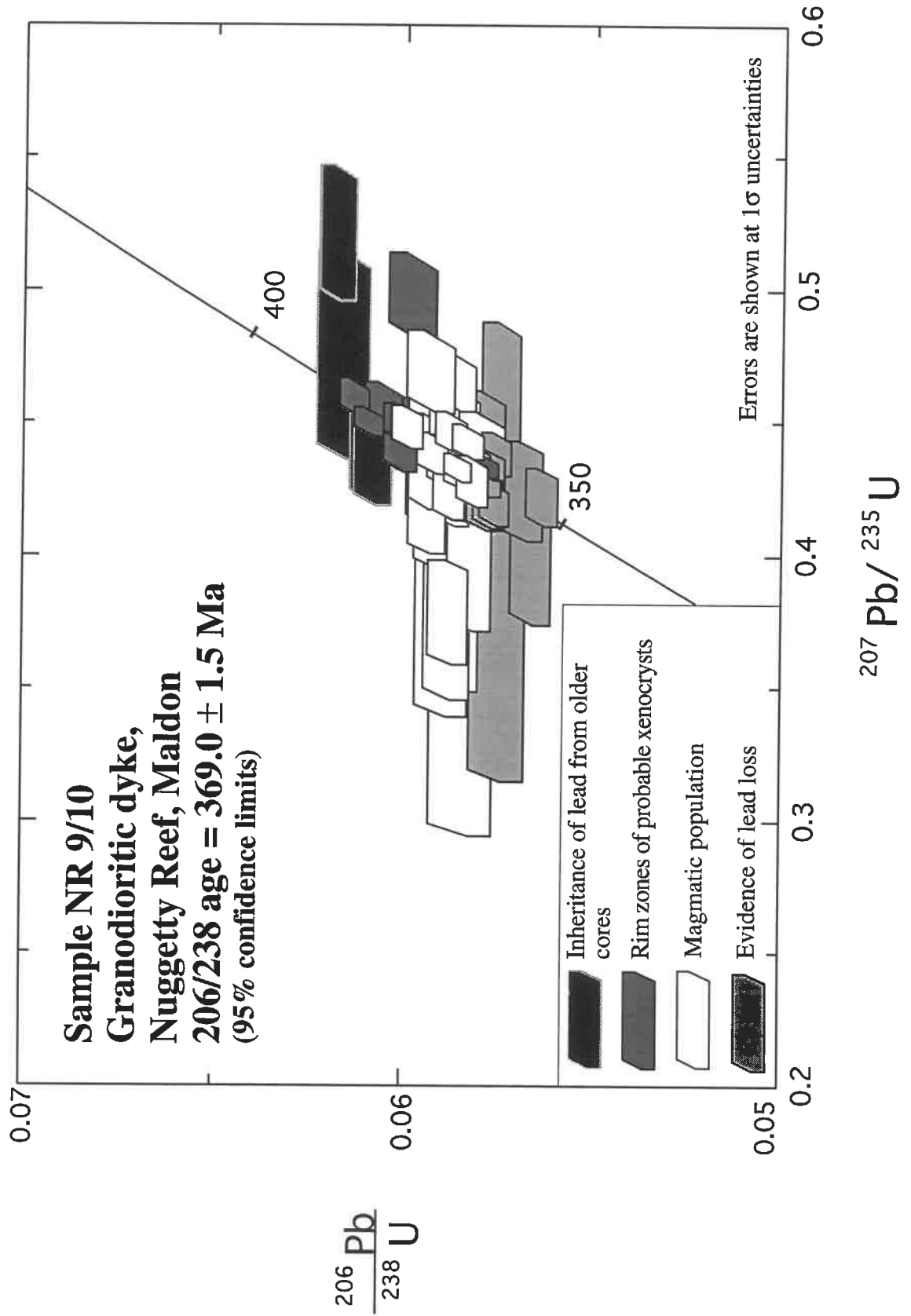


Figure 4

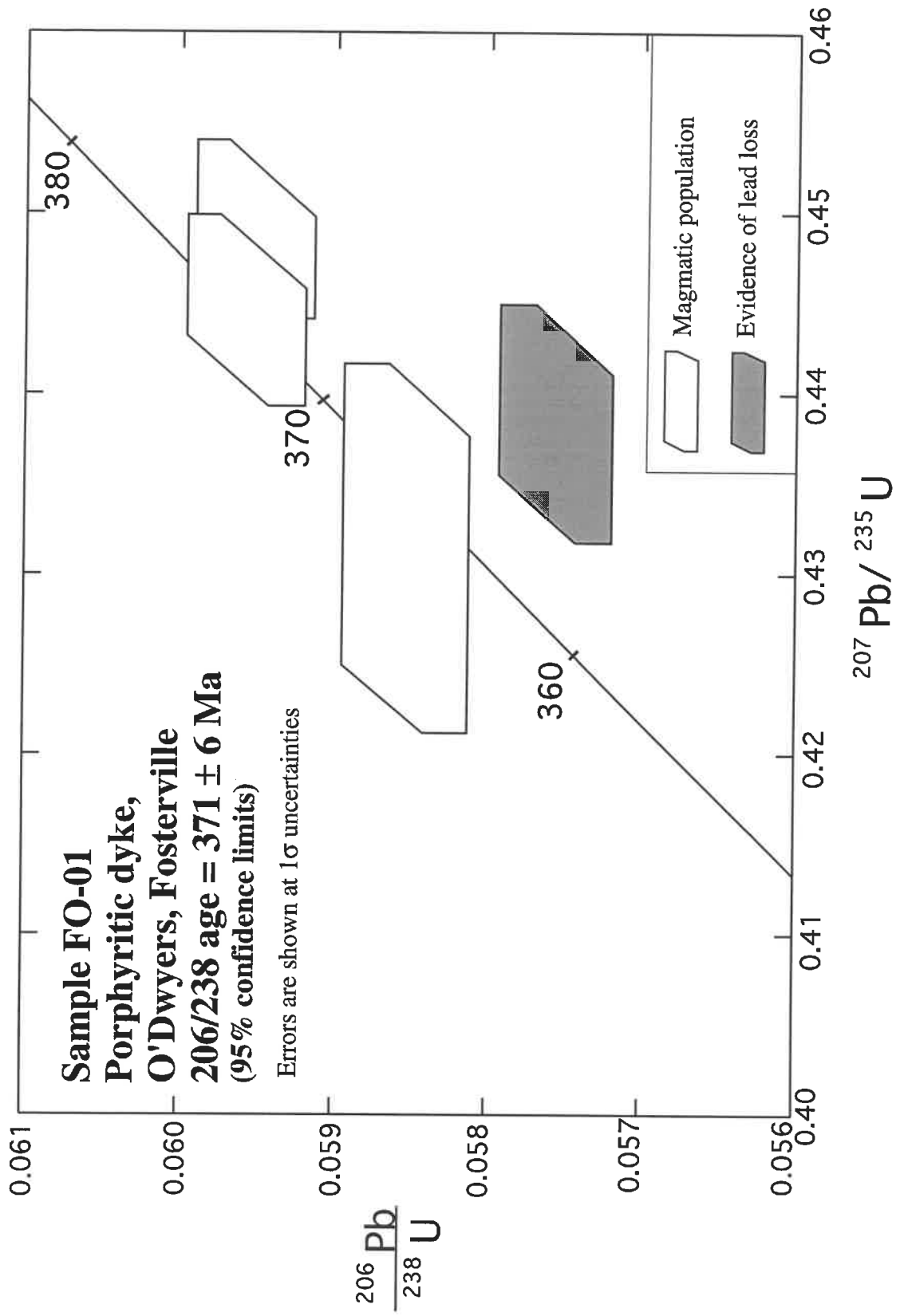
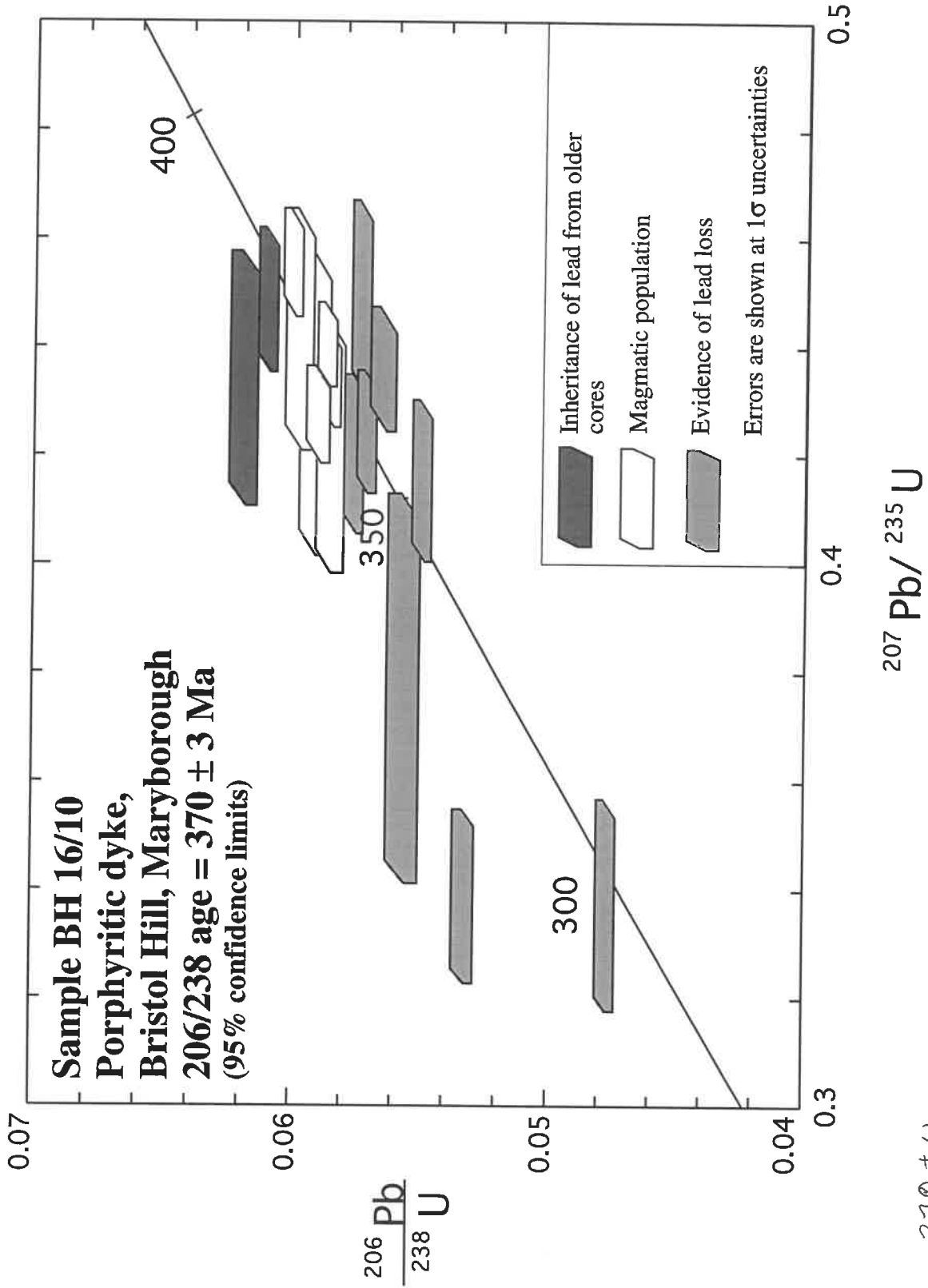


Figure 5



370 ± 4
revised

Figure 6

U721.B63-1	1	132	89	0.677	-0.0001	0.000	0.0573 ±	17	0.2067 ±	25	0.0602 ±	9	0.500 ±	17	0.0184 ±	4	75	502 ±	66	377 ±	6	0.346	376 ±	6
U721.B64-1	3	148	42	0.286	-0.0002	0.000	0.0602 ±	18	0.1115 ±	25	0.0602 ±	9	0.500 ±	18	0.0235 ±	7	62	612 ±	66	377 ±	6	0.671	374 ±	6
U721.B65-1	1	549	48	0.087	0.0000	0.000	0.0550 ±	8	0.0299 ±	6	0.0601 ±	8	0.456 ±	10	0.0205 ±	5	91	412 ±	34	376 ±	5	0.094	376 ±	5
U721.B66-1	2	82	63	0.771	0.0003	0.510	0.0714 ±	27	0.2234 ±	58	0.1769 ±	27	1.742 ±	73	0.0513 ±	16	108	959 ±	77	1050 ±	#	0.185	1053 ±	#
U721.B67-1	1	205	26	0.129	0.0000	0.018	0.0545 ±	25	0.0416 ±	51	0.0602 ±	9	0.452 ±	23	0.0195 ±	24	96	392 ±	104	877 ±	5	0.057	377 ±	5
U721.B68-1	1	379	77	0.203	0.0000	0.016	0.0524 ±	15	0.0648 ±	28	0.0600 ±	8	0.434 ±	14	0.0192 ±	9	123	304 ±	64	376 ±	5	0.000	376 ±	5

grain-spot	group	U (ppm)	Th (ppm)	Th/U	204-corrected -->												207-corrected	
					meas. 204	4f206 (%)	207* 206*	208* 206*	206* 238	207* 235	208* 232	%conc.	207* 206* Age(Ma)	206* 238 Age(Ma)	7f206 (%)	206* 238 Age(Ma)		
u721c.3-1	1	160	193	1.208	0.0001	0.109	0.0526 ± 33	0.3774 ± 82	0.0592 ± 7	0.429 ± 28	0.0185 ± 5	118	314 ± 143	371 ± 4	0.000	371 ± 4		
u721c.3-2	1	209	277	1.328	0.0000	0.080	0.0522 ± 28	0.4134 ± 71	0.0586 ± 7	0.422 ± 24	0.0183 ± 4	124	296 ± 122	367 ± 4	0.000	367 ± 4		
u721c.5-1	1	330	239	0.723	-0.0001	0.000	0.0525 ± 10	0.2235 ± 22	0.0590 ± 6	0.428 ± 10	0.0182 ± 3	120	309 ± 43	370 ± 4	0.000	370 ± 4		
u721c.6-1	2	540	395	0.731	0.0010	1.623	0.0461 ± 21	0.1000 ± 46	0.0533 ± 5	0.339 ± 16	0.0073 ± 3	1386	24 ± 89	334 ± 3	0.867	337 ± 3		
u721c.10-1	2	1366	488	0.357	0.0006	0.895	0.1254 ± 16	0.3767 ± 35	0.0385 ± 4	0.666 ± 11	0.0406 ± 5	12	2035 ± 23	243 ± 2	0.895	243 ± 2		
u721c.11-1	2	436	482	1.106	0.0013	2.050	0.0512 ± 29	0.1783 ± 65	0.0477 ± 5	0.337 ± 20	0.0077 ± 3	120	250 ± 130	301 ± 3	1.927	301 ± 3		
u721c.12-1	2	671	272	0.405	0.0009	1.433	0.0529 ± 18	0.1181 ± 38	0.0576 ± 5	0.420 ± 15	0.0168 ± 6	111	324 ± 75	361 ± 3	1.339	361 ± 3		
u721c.14-1	1	868	506	0.582	0.0002	0.350	0.0538 ± 10	0.1587 ± 21	0.0585 ± 5	0.434 ± 10	0.0160 ± 3	101	363 ± 42	367 ± 3	0.339	367 ± 3		
u721c.14-2	3	266	107	0.403	0.0002	0.398	0.0509 ± 27	0.1336 ± 58	0.0619 ± 7	0.434 ± 24	0.0175 ± 9	166	234 ± 121	387 ± 4	0.009	389 ± 4		
u721c.15-1	2	881	309	0.351	0.0006	1.031	0.0544 ± 9	0.0967 ± 29	0.0571 ± 5	0.424 ± 12	0.0158 ± 5	98	365 ± 57	358 ± 3	1.047	358 ± 3		
u721c.22-1	1	713	249	0.350	0.0001	0.201	0.0552 ± 11	0.1120 ± 22	0.0599 ± 6	0.456 ± 11	0.0192 ± 4	89	419 ± 45	375 ± 3	0.319	375 ± 3		
u721c.23-1	1	823	500	0.607	0.0000	0.031	0.0544 ± 9	0.1889 ± 18	0.0587 ± 5	0.440 ± 9	0.0183 ± 2	95	387 ± 36	368 ± 3	0.083	368 ± 3		
u721c.26-1	2	887	334	0.376	0.0020	3.243	0.0568 ± 21	0.1141 ± 46	0.0574 ± 5	0.450 ± 18	0.0174 ± 5	74	485 ± 82	382 ± 3	3.573	359 ± 3		
u721c.27-1	3	804	293	0.365	0.0006	1.012	0.0533 ± 15	0.0893 ± 32	0.0611 ± 6	0.449 ± 14	0.0149 ± 7	112	342 ± 64	382 ± 3	0.808	382 ± 3		
u721c.31-1	1	144	128	0.892	0.0003	0.405	0.0491 ± 46	0.2944 ± 108	0.0557 ± 7	0.377 ± 36	0.0184 ± 7	227	154 ± 205	349 ± 4	0.000	351 ± 4		
u721c.3-3	1	203	257	1.289	0.0000	0.070	0.0538 ± 26	0.4010 ± 67	0.0598 ± 5	0.443 ± 23	0.0189 ± 4	104	361 ± 109	374 ± 4	0.036	374 ± 4		
u721c.32-1	2	540	488	0.905	0.0003	0.505	0.0548 ± 19	0.1894 ± 42	0.0550 ± 5	0.415 ± 15	0.0115 ± 3	85	405 ± 76	345 ± 3	0.663	344 ± 3		
u721c.28-1	2	238	136	0.572	-0.0001	0.000	0.0559 ± 13	0.1843 ± 26	0.0565 ± 6	0.436 ± 12	0.0182 ± 3	79	449 ± 54	354 ± 4	0.254	354 ± 4		