

K-Ar ages for clay-size and silt-size fractions of uranium ore from the Grants mineral belt. New Mexico

D.G. Brookins, M.J. Lee, and M. Shafiqullah

Isochron/West, Bulletin of Isotopic Geochronology, v. 18, pp. 17-18

Downloaded from: <https://geoinfo.nmt.edu/publications/periodicals/isochronwest/home.cfm?Issue=18>

Isochron/West was published at irregular intervals from 1971 to 1996. The journal was patterned after the journal *Radiocarbon* and covered isotopic age-dating (except carbon-14) on rocks and minerals from the Western Hemisphere. Initially, the geographic scope of papers was restricted to the western half of the United States, but was later expanded. The journal was sponsored and staffed by the New Mexico Bureau of Mines (now Geology) & Mineral Resources and the Nevada Bureau of Mines & Geology.



All back-issue papers are available for free: <https://geoinfo.nmt.edu/publications/periodicals/isochronwest>

This page is intentionally left blank to maintain order of facing pages.

K-AR AGES FOR CLAY-SIZE AND SILT-SIZE FRACTIONS OF URANIUM ORE FROM THE GRANTS MINERAL BELT, NEW MEXICO

by D. G. Brookins and M. J. Lee, *Department of Geology, Univ. of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131, and*
M. Shafiqullah, *Department of Geosciences, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721*

Eleven samples of clay minerals (<2 μ size) and silt-clay mineral fractions (2 to 62 μ) samples from the Ambrosia Lake and Laguna Districts, Grants Mineral Belt have been analyzed by the K-Ar method. The purpose of this study was to determine if the K-Ar method could successfully be applied to the dating of the age of uranium mineralization in the Grants Mineral Belt because of the uncertainties involved in published U-Pb dating (see summary in Brookins, 1976). Further, Rb-Sr dates have been obtained from some of the same samples but not from the same split; the Rb-Sr data are reported in Brookins (1976) who reports a Rb-Sr minimum age of sedimentation for authigenic montmorillonites of 147 ± 8 m.y. and probable ages of uranium mineralization for K-bearing chloritic clay minerals from Ambrosia Lake and Smith Lake of 139 ± 10 m.y. and from the Jackpile-Pagate Mines (Laguna District) of $110-115 \pm 10$ m.y. The data below rather convincingly demonstrate that the K-Ar method is not suitable for either the dating of minimum age of sedimentation or for uranium mineralization but may be of some help in commenting on provenance for the silt-size fraction.

Constants used are: ${}^4_0\text{K}:\lambda_{\epsilon} = 5.89 \times 10^{-11}/\text{y}$, $\lambda_{\beta} = 4.76 \times 10^{-10}/\text{y}$, $({}^4_0\text{K}/\text{K})_{\text{atomic}} = 1.18 \times 10^{-4}$.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Partial financial support from the Research Allocation Committee, University of New Mexico; cooperation with US-ERDA.

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

1. CS-1 K-Ar
Minus-two micron fraction clay minerals ($35^{\circ}07'55''\text{N}$., $107^{\circ}19'50''\text{W}$.; Jackpile Mine, Laguna District, Valencia Co., NM). Sample is dominantly 1Md illite plus mixed layer illite-montmorillonite; minor kaolinite. Analytical data: $\text{K} = 1.86\%$; ${}^{40}\text{Ar} = 197.0 \times 10^{-12}$ m/g; ${}^{40}\text{Ar}/\Sigma\text{Ar} = 60.4\%$; collected by: M. J. Lee; dated by: M. Shafiqullah.
(illite) 58.7 ± 1.4 m.y.
2. FS-1 K-Ar
Minus-two micron fraction clay minerals ($35^{\circ}07'55''\text{N}$., $107^{\circ}19'50''\text{W}$.; Jackpile Mine, Laguna District, Valencia Co., NM). Sample is dominantly 1Md illite plus mixed layer illite-montmorillonite with minor kaolinite and organic matter. Analytical data: $\text{K} = 2.11\%$; ${}^{40}\text{Ar} = 172.3 \times 10^{-12}$ m/g; ${}^{40}\text{Ar}/\Sigma\text{Ar} = 60.5\%$; collected by: M. J. Lee; dated by: M. Shafiqullah.
(illite) 45.4 ± 1.0 m.y.
3. AL-35-209 K-Ar
Minus-two micron fraction of chlorite-rich and 1Md illite-rich clay minerals ($35^{\circ}22'30''\text{N}$., $107^{\circ}45'10''\text{W}$.; Section 35 Mine, Ambrosia Lake District, McKinley Co., NM). Minor amounts of mixed layer illite-montmorillonite and organic matter. Analytical data: $\text{K} = 0.833\%$; ${}^{40}\text{Ar} = 155.2 \times 10^{-12}$ m/g; ${}^{40}\text{Ar}/\Sigma\text{Ar} = 71.2\%$; collected by: D. G. Brookins, M. J. Lee; dated by: M. Shafiqullah.
(chlorite, illite) 104.3 ± 2.5 m.y.
4. AL-35-306 K-Ar
Minus-two micron fraction of chlorite-rich and 1Md illite-rich clay minerals ($35^{\circ}22'30''\text{N}$., $107^{\circ}45'10''\text{W}$.; Section 35 Mine, Ambrosia Lake District, McKinley Co., NM). Minor amounts of kaolinite, montmorillonite, organic matter. Analytical data: $\text{K} = 1.08\%$; ${}^{40}\text{Ar} = 271.1 \times 10^{-12}$ m/g; ${}^{40}\text{Ar}/\Sigma\text{Ar} = 79.2\%$; collected by: D. G. Brookins, M. J. Lee; dated by: M. Shafiqullah.
(chlorite, illite) 138.9 ± 30 m.y.
5. AL-35-201 K-Ar
Two to sixty-two micron fraction of whole rock ($35^{\circ}22'30''\text{N}$., $107^{\circ}45'10''\text{W}$.; Section 35 Mine, Ambrosia Lake District, McKinley Co., NM). Rock chips with authigenic clay minerals, silt-size K-feldspar, organic matter. Analytical data: $\text{K} = 3.16\%$; ${}^{40}\text{Ar} = 809.3 \times 10^{-12}$ m/g; ${}^{40}\text{Ar}/\Sigma\text{Ar} = 87.2\%$; collected by: D. G. Brookins, M. J. Lee; dated by: M. Shafiqullah.
(whole rock) 141.7 ± 2.9 m.y.
6. AL-35-205 K-Ar
Two to sixty-two micron fraction of whole rock ($35^{\circ}22'30''\text{N}$., $107^{\circ}45'10''\text{W}$.; Section 35 Mine, Ambrosia Lake District, McKinley Co., NM). Rock chips with authigenic clay minerals, silt-size K-feldspar, organic matter. Analytical data: $\text{K} = 1.43\%$; ${}^{40}\text{Ar} = 650.3 \times 10^{-12}$ m/g; ${}^{40}\text{Ar}/\Sigma\text{Ar} = 81\%$; collected by: D. G. Brookins, M. J. Lee; dated by: M. Shafiqullah.
(whole rock) 244.3 ± 5.2 m.y.
7. AL-35-207 K-Ar
Minus-two micron fraction of whole rock ($35^{\circ}22'30''\text{N}$.,

7. (continued)
 107°45'10"W.; Section 35 Mine, Ambrosia Lake District, McKinley Co., NM). Volcanic ash-derived montmorillonite and illite-montmorillonite; very little organic matter. Analytical data: K = 3.01%; $^{40}\text{Ar} = 365.8 \times 10^{-12}$ m/g; $^{40}\text{Ar}/\Sigma\text{Ar} = 85.2\%$; collected by: D. G. Brookins; dated by: M. Shafiqullah.
 (whole rock) 68.7 ± 1.5 m.y.
8. AL-35-305 K-Ar
 Minus-two micron fraction of whole rock (35°22'30"N., 107°45'10"W.; Section 35 Mine, Ambrosia Lake District, McKinley Co., NM). Volcanic ash-derived montmorillonite and mixed layer illite-montmorillonite with very little organic matter. Analytical data: K = 2.67%; $^{40}\text{Ar} = 405.6 \times 10^{-12}$ m/g; $^{40}\text{Ar}/\Sigma\text{Ar} = 89.5\%$; collected by: D. G. Brookins, M. J. Lee; dated by: M. Shafiqullah.
 (whole rock) 85.5 ± 1.8 m.y.
9. AL-23-303 K-Ar
 Minus-two micron fraction of illite-rich and chlorite-rich clay minerals (35°26'00"N., 107°52'02"W.; Section 23 Mine, Ambrosia Lake District, McKinley Co., NM). Illite and chlorite dominant, rich in organic matter, some kaolinite. Analytical data: K = 1.08%; $^{40}\text{Ar} = 112.6 \times 10^{-12}$ m/g; $^{40}\text{Ar}/\Sigma\text{Ar} = 45.6\%$; collected by: D. G. Brookins; dated by: M. Shafiqullah.
 (illite, chlorite) 59.1 ± 1.6 m.y.
10. AL-23-211 K-Ar
 Minus-two micron fraction of chlorite-rich clay minerals (35°26'00"N., 107°52'02"W.; Section 23 Mine, Ambrosia Lake District, McKinley Co., NM). Illite (some mixed layer) and kaolinite with abundant organic matter. Analytical data: K = 0.474%; $^{40}\text{Ar} = 52.6 \times 10^{-12}$ m/g; $^{40}\text{Ar}/\Sigma\text{Ar} = 18.0\%$; collected by: D. G. Brookins, M. J. Lee; dated by: M. Shafiqullah.
 (chlorite) 62.9 ± 4.1 m.y.
11. AL-23-302 K-Ar
 Minus-two micron fraction of chlorite-rich clay minerals (35°26'00"N., 107°52'02"W.; Section 23 Mine, Ambrosia Lake District, McKinley Co., NM). Relatively abundant illite and organic matter; minor kaolinite. Analytical data: K = 1.11%; $^{40}\text{Ar} = 125.3 \times 10^{-12}$ m/g; $^{40}\text{Ar}/\Sigma\text{Ar} = 50.9\%$; collected by: D. G. Brookins, M. J. Lee; dated by: M. Shafiqullah.
 (chlorite) 63.9 ± 1.6 m.y.

REFERENCE

- Brookins, D. G. (1976) Uranium deposits of the Grants, New Mexico, mineral belt: US-ERDA Tech. Rpt., GJBX-16(76)