## Approaches to dating deformation using the K-Ar decay system

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The absolute timing of deformation is a critical piece of information for reconstructing the assembly and re-organization of the Earth's crust, relating deformation to driving forces, developing plate tectonic reconstructions, tracking structural pathways of ore-bearing fluids, and investigating fault-related geohazards. The K-Ar decay system is widely used to determine cooling ages for igneous and metamorphic rocks and minerals, because Ar undergoes thermal diffusion under mineral-specific thermal conditions. However, the K-Ar decay system also has great potential for direct dating of certain types of deformation products, at temperatures under which thermal diffusion of Ar is inefficient. These low-temperature situations can include cleavage-forming mica, fault-generated illite-rich gouge in brittle fault systems and dynamically-recrystallized mica in lowtemperature mylonites. Radiogenic <sup>40</sup>Ar reservoirs in minerals forming during or subject to deformation may be disturbed or reset by a variety of processes besides pure thermal diffusion, including intra-grain deformation, recrystallization and interaction with fluids. Consequently, interpreting dates obtained using the K-Ar decay system as deformation ages requires the integration of detailed information about the source rocks/protoliths, conditions of deformation, potential sources and sinks of <sup>40</sup>Ar, chemistry of the dated minerals, as well as geochronological/thermochronological complimentary information. Where possible, spatially-resolved in situ analysis of <sup>40</sup>Ar can also aid interpretations. In this presentation, a range of case studies will be used to explore various approaches to dating deformation using the K-Ar decay system, and how analytical strategy can reduce some interpretational ambiguities.