

ROBERTSON RESEARCH INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

REPORT NO. 3090P

RESULTS OF POTASSIUM-ARGON AGE DATING
OF A DITCH CUTTING SAMPLE FROM 1839-1842 METRES
IN THE CONOCO NORWAY 10/5-1 WELL, NORWEGIAN NORTH SEA

by

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Project No. RRI/767/IIC/2371

August, 1976

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INTRODUCTION

This report contains the results of a petrographic analysis and a conventional potassium-argon age determination carried out on a ditch cutting sample from 1839-1842.8 metres in the Conoco Norway 10/5-1 well, Norwegian North Sea.

Granite chips were hand picked from the ditch cutting sample for the conventional potassium-argon age determination.

The results of the age dating, and their interpretation are given in Chapters III and IV respectively.

A photomicrograph illustrating some of the petrographic features of the sample is included at the end of the report.

II

PETROGRAPHY

The ditch cutting sample largely consists of fragments of granite composed principally of feldspar with very subordinate quartz. The feldspars include twinned plagioclase and microcline, both of which have been partially altered to minerals of a sericitic type. The degree of alteration of the plagioclase is usually more intense than in the microcline. The feldspars commonly possess fine iron-stained, calcite-filled fractures which often run parallel to the cleavage. The plagioclase is locally riddled with small 'vermicules' of quartz thus displaying a myrmekitic texture.

The quartz usually occurs as small subhedral crystals, often completely enclosed within the feldspars. A very minor amount of small, altered mafic minerals is also present; these could originally have been biotite.

In addition to the granite, the sample contains some fragments of both sandstone and rare shale, both of which may be caved. The sandstone is composed almost entirely of very closely packed subrounded quartz detritals. Most of the sandstone is well sorted but occasional poorly sorted fragments occur.

From the petrographic examination of the ditch cutting sample it is not possible to determine the origin of the granite fragments. They may have originated as pebbles within a clastic sediment or they may form part of an igneous basement complex.

III

POTASSIUM-ARGON AGE DETERMINATION

The results of conventional whole rock potassium-argon age dating on the sample, using the methods described in the Appendix, are given in Table 1. The average K-Ar apparent age is:

689 ± 21 million years (late Precambrian)

TABLE 1

RESULTS OF POTASSIUM-ARGON AGE DATING
OF A DITCH CUTTING SAMPLE FROM 1839-1842.8 METRES
IN THE CONOCO NORWAY 10/5-1 WELL, NORWEGIAN NORTH SEA

Method	K ₂ O %	Atmospheric Contamination %	v/m	Apparent Age and Error in Million Years
K-Ar	5.31	4.7	1.46 x 10 ⁻¹	688 ± 21
85/120	5.31	4.7	1.45 x 10 ⁻¹	687 ± 21
Total rock	5.31	4.8	1.47 x 10 ⁻¹	692 ± 21
Average age and error				689 ± 21 m.y. (late Precambrian)
v/m = volume of radiogenic argon-40 (mm) ³ NTP per weight of sample (g)				

IV

INTERPRETATION

The granite has undergone moderate alteration and therefore, the conventional potassium-argon apparent age of 689 ± 21 m.y. (late Precambrian) must be regarded as a minimum age for intrusion.

APPENDIX

CONVENTIONAL POTASSIUM-ARGON AGE DATING

Samples are crushed and sieved and then treated as whole rocks for dating by the conventional total degassing potassium-argon method.

Each sample is split into a number of aliquants. Potassium oxide content is measured by flame photometry on six of these aliquants and a mean value computed. Argon is extracted and purified from two or more further aliquants using the method described by Miller and Brown (1964), with the addition of molecular sieve and copper/copper oxide furnace facilities. Argon isotope ratios are measured using an omegatron-type mass spectrometer (Grasty and Miller, 1965). Enriched argon-38 is employed as an internal standard (spike). The constants used in the age calculation are assumed to have the following standard values : $\lambda_e = 0.584 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ year}^{-1}$, $\lambda_\beta = 4.72 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ year}^{-1}$. Errors in radiogenic argon volume arising from uncertainties in the isotopic ratios of the argon sample and spike volume, together with those introduced in the determination of potassium oxide are combined. The analytical error in millions of years associated with each individual age determination is calculated according to the method set out by Miller and Fitch (1964). Conventional total degassing K-Ar ages are geochronometrically correct within the limits of the analytical errors quoted, but because of the possible presence of geological errors which cannot be directly measured (Fitch, 1972) all conventional K-Ar ages must be regarded as 'apparent ages' until their geochronological significance has been elucidated.

REFERENCES

- FITCH, F.J., 1972. Selection of Suitable Material for Dating and the Measurement of Geological Error in Potassium-Argon Determinations. In W.W. Bishop and J.A. Miller (Eds), Calibration of Hominid Evolution. Wenner-Grenn Foundation for Anthropological Research, New York.
- GRASTY, R.L. and MILLER, J.A., 1965. The Omegatron: a useful tool for an isotope investigation. *Nature, Lond.*, Vol. 207, 1146-1148.
- MILLER, J.A. and BROWN, P.E., 1964. How Old is Scotland? *Adv. Sci.*, Vol. 23, pp. 527-529.
- MILLER, J.A. and FITCH, F.J., 1964. Potassium-Argon Methods with Special Reference to Basic Igneous Rocks. In Harland, W.B., Smith, A.G. and Willcock, B. (Eds.). The Phanerozoic Time-Scale. *Geol. Soc. London*, pp. 101-117.

PLATE 1

PHOTOMICROGRAPH

PLATE 1

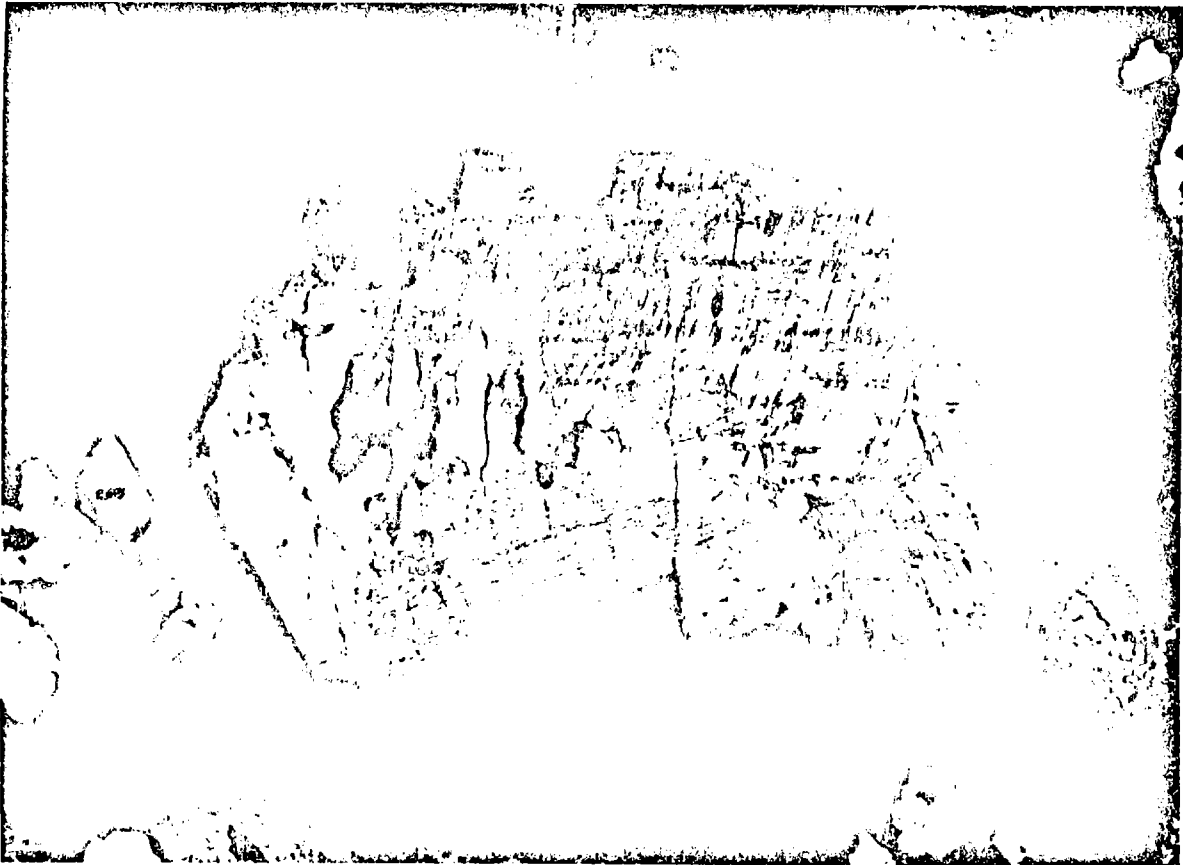
DEPTH: 1839-1842 metres

DESCRIPTION: Fragment of granite composed largely of slightly altered microcline (B7-F11, D4), twinned plagioclase (H6-F10) showing moderate alteration along cleavage planes and untwinned plagioclase (G4-D4). Small subhedral quartz crystals, commonly completely enclosed within the feldspars (F9, C6-D6) and small, altered mafics (G11) are also present. Myrmekitic texture is visible at H5-6 and a calcite filled fracture runs parallel to the feldspar cleavage from G11-E13.

Photomicrograph, x 20; crossed nicols

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
J
K



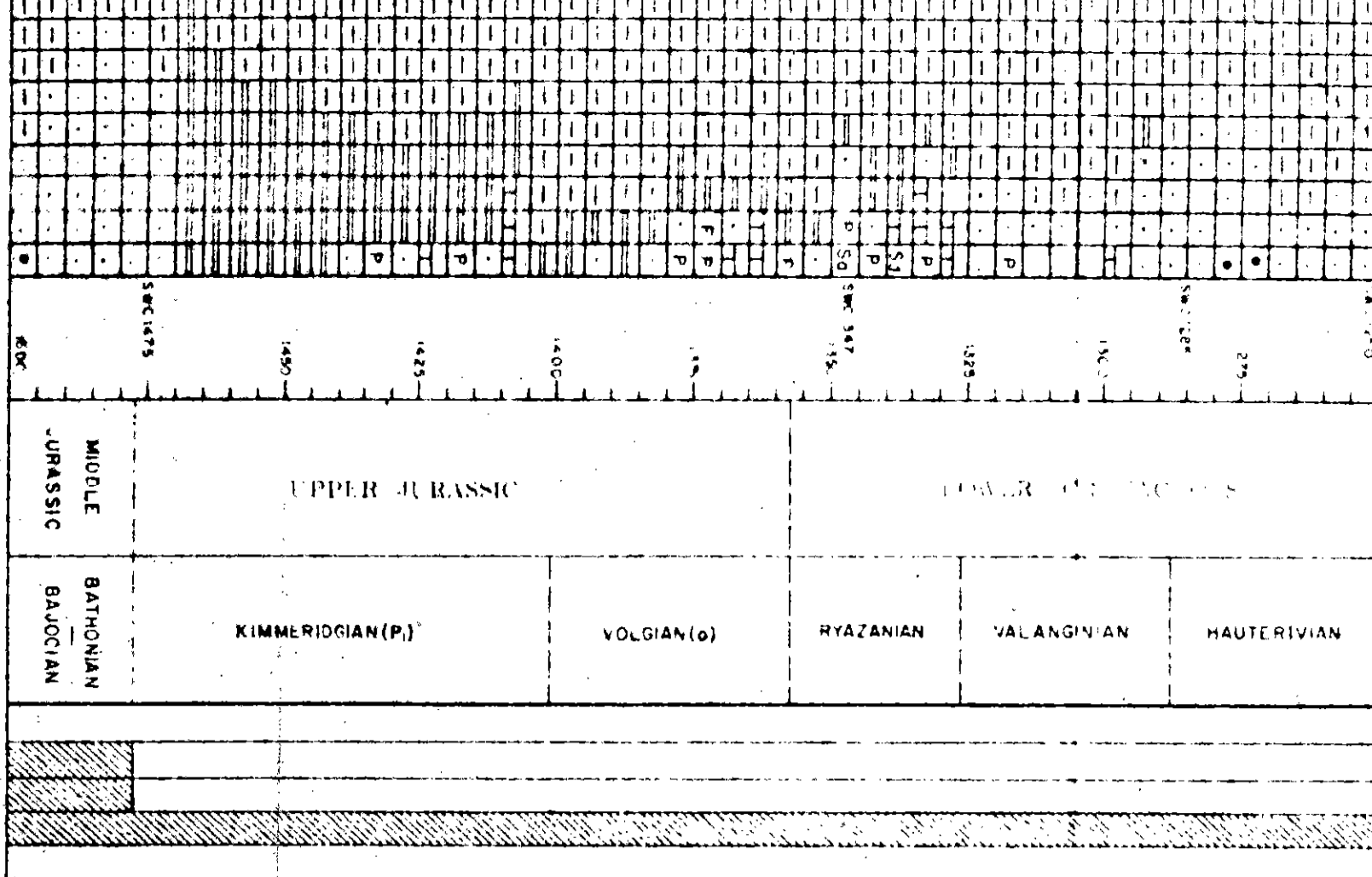
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
J
K

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

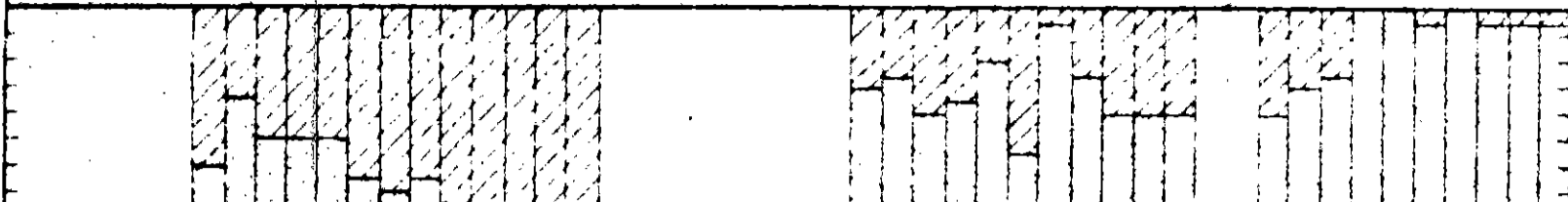
BIOSTRATIGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS CHART

WELL: S011976, COAST NO: 6, LOCATION: NORWEGIAN NORTH SEA 10/5-1 Well, COMPANY: Conoco Norway Inc

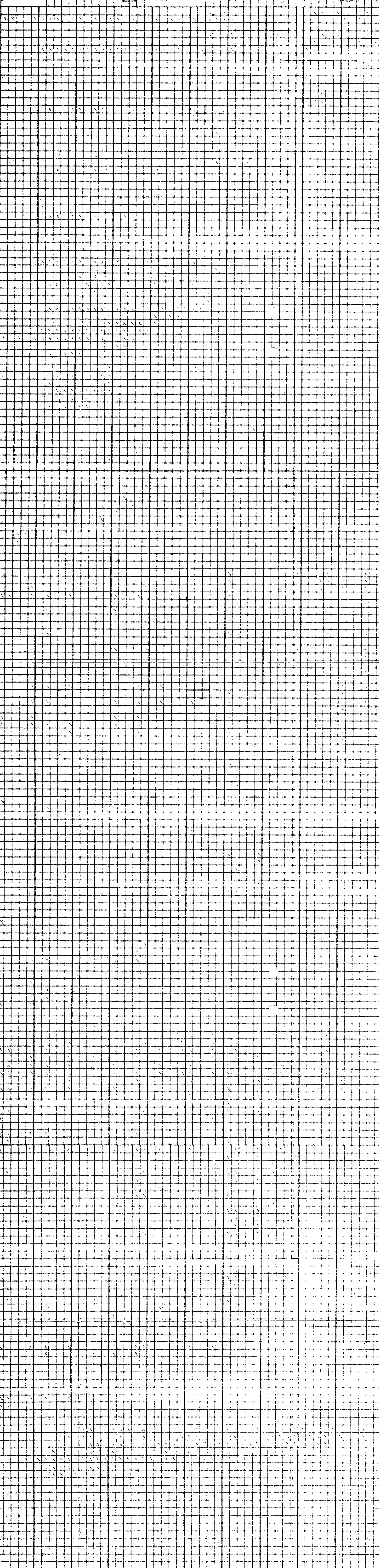
INTERPRETED LITHOLOGY, DEPTH IN METERS, SYSTEM, STAGE, and various lithological and biological checkboxes.



COAST RENTAL, SPACE BY BELTIC, LABORAL, TROPICAL, INNER SUB-TROPICAL, OUTER SUB-TROPICAL, BATHYAL, and other biological/stratigraphic terms.



MICROFOSSILS



Detailed list of microfossil species names, including various foraminifera, ostracods, and microfossils.

Foraminifera

Ostracoda

Microplankton

Micropores

Stratigraphy

Other

BIOSTRATIGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS CHART

DATE: Sept. 1976, CHART No. 3, LOCATION: Norwegian North Sea Well 10-5-1, Core No. Norway Inc., ANALYST: C.G. VAN...

- Legend for lithology and fossils: Limestone, Sandstone, Coal/Lignite, Fossil fragments, Diagnostic species, etc.

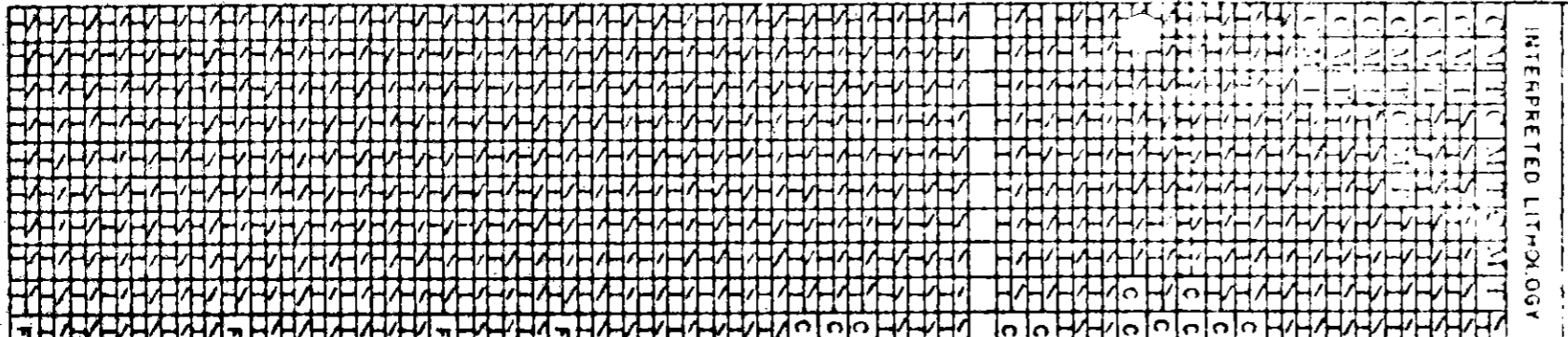
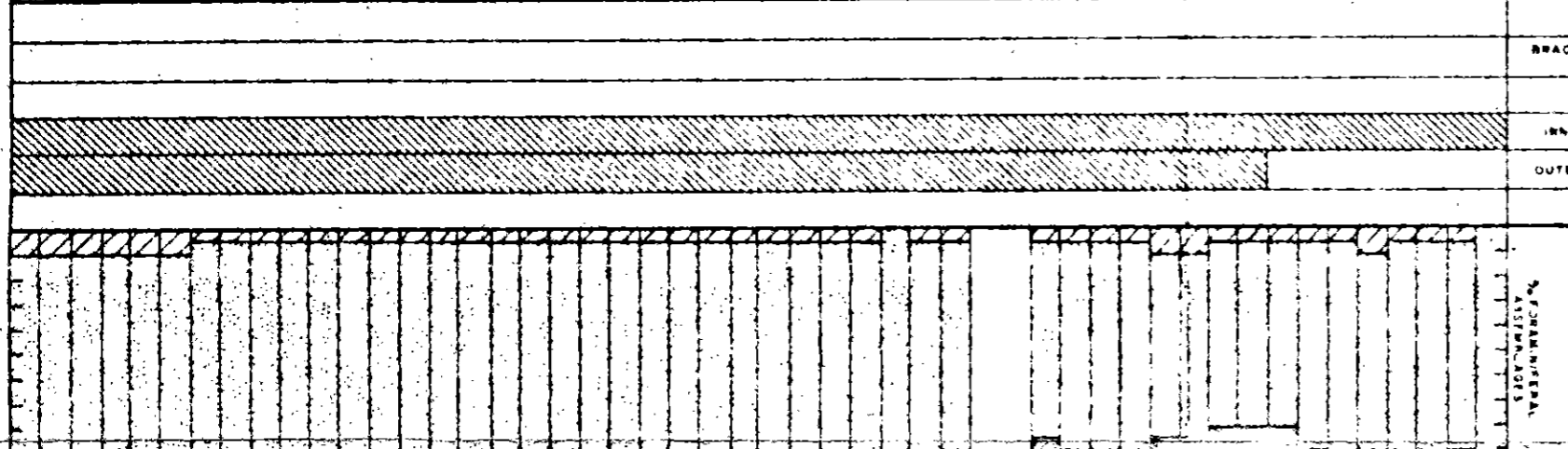


Table with columns for Depth in Metres (750-525), System (UPPER CRETACEOUS), and Stage (EARLY CAMPANIAN, LATE CAMPANIAN, ? EARLY MAASTRICHTIAN, MAASTRICHTIAN).



Main data table with columns for depth and stages, containing 'X' marks indicating fossil presence. Includes a 'MICROFOSSILS' column on the right.

- List of microfossil species: Bolivina incrassata, Praebolivina, Globobulimina, etc.

Foraminifera

Ostracoda

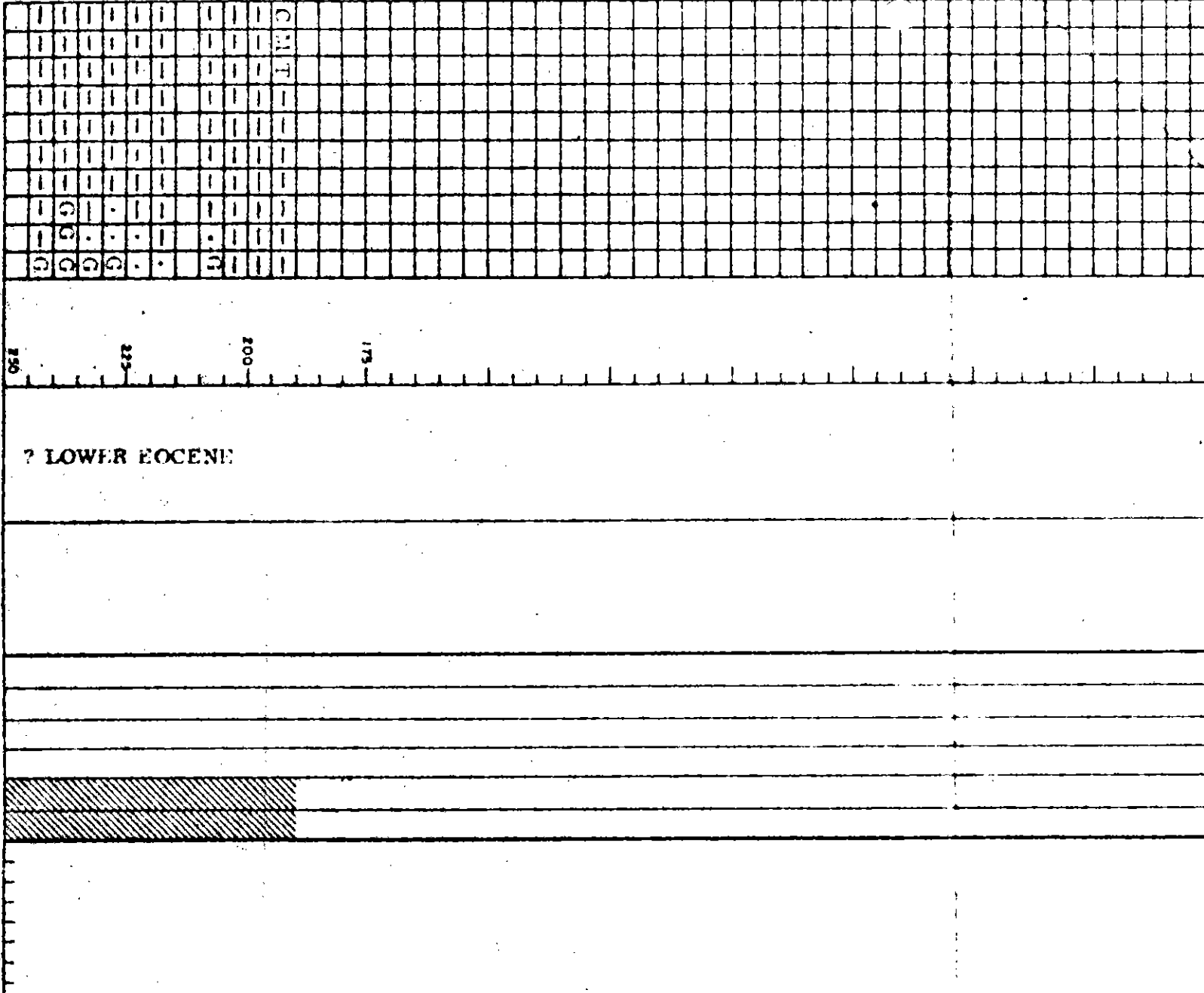
Fossils

BIOSTRATIGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS CHART

DATE: Sept. 1976. CHART No. 1 LOCATION: Norwegian-North Sea Well 10-5-1
 FOR: Conoco Norway Inc. ANALYST: NUBIL. CGL.

LIMESTONE SANDSTONE COAL/LIGNITE CNT CONT. NETWORKED SPECIES R
 DOLOMITE COARSE SAND DIAGNOSTIC SPECIES
 WHITE CHALK CONGLOMERATE
 MARL GYPSUM/ANHYDRITE
 CLAY SALT
 SHALE CHERT
 SILTY/SANDY SHALE PYRITE
 SILTSTONE GLAUCONITE

INTERPRETED LITHOLOGY DEPTH IN METRES SYSTEM STAGE



ENVIRONMENT
 CONTINENTAL
 BRACKISH / DELTAIC / LAGOONAL
 LITTORAL
 INNER SUBLITTORAL
 OUTER SUBLITTORAL
 BATHYAL

MICROFOSSILS
 ACCUMULATING FORAMINIFERA
 CALCAREOUS FORAMINIFERA
 PALAEOBENTHIC FORAMINIFERA
 NEOPALAEOBENTHIC FORAMINIFERA

Depth (m)	System	Stage	Environment	Accumulating Foraminifera	Calcareous Foraminifera	Palaebenthic Foraminifera	Neopalaebenthic Foraminifera	Foraminifera	Other fossils
250									
225									
200									
175									
150									
125									
100									
75									
50									
25									
0									

Foraminifera

Other fossils

ROBERTSON RESEARCH INTERNATIONAL LTD
 BIOSTRATIGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS CHART

DATE: Sept 1976
 CHART No: 1000
 SERIAL: 1000
 LOCATION: Norwegen North Sea 10/5-1 Well
 FOR: Conoco Norway Inc
 ANALYST: CCL/JMCC/O

- LIMESTONE
- DOLOMITE
- WHITE CHALK
- CLAY
- SHALE/CLAYSTONE
- SILTSTONE
- SANDSTONE
- COARSE SAND
- COMPOUNDITE
- GYPSUM/ANHYDRITE
- SALT
- CHERT
- PHALIS
- SILICONITE
- SOAL/LIMITE
- M. MORPHOL. ACIN. ZONAL
- P. PALYMOGAL

INTERPRETED LITHOLOGY METERS

DEPTH IN METERS	SYSTEM	STAGE
0-300	LOWER CRETACEOUS	HAVERIAN
300-400	LOWER CRETACEOUS	VALANGINIAN
400-500	LOWER CRETACEOUS	PRAZNAN
500-600	LOWER CRETACEOUS	MOGAN
600-700	LOWER CRETACEOUS	KIMMERIDGIAN
700-800	MIDDLE JURASSIC	BATHONIAN
800-900	MIDDLE JURASSIC	RAUCOAN
900-1000	TRIASSIC	
1000-1100	UPPER PERMIAN	ZECHSTEIN
1100-1200		
1200-1300		
1300-1400		
1400-1500		
1500-1600		
1600-1700		
1700-1800		
1800-1900		
1900-2000		

- BRACHIOID
- ABNORMAL
- TYPICAL
- INNER SUBTYPICAL
- OUTER SUBTYPICAL
- BATHONIAN

MICROFOSSILS

DEPTH IN METERS	FOSSILS
0-300	<i>Stenotria angulata</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 1</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 2</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 3</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 4</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 5</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 6</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 7</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 8</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 9</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 10</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 11</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 12</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 13</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 14</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 15</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 16</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 17</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 18</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 19</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 20</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 21</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 22</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 23</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 24</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 25</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 26</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 27</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 28</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 29</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 30</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 31</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 32</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 33</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 34</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 35</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 36</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 37</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 38</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 39</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 40</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 41</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 42</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 43</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 44</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 45</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 46</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 47</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 48</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 49</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 50</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 51</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 52</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 53</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 54</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 55</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 56</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 57</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 58</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 59</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 60</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 61</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 62</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 63</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 64</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 65</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 66</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 67</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 68</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 69</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 70</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 71</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 72</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 73</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 74</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 75</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 76</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 77</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 78</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 79</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 80</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 81</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 82</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 83</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 84</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 85</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 86</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 87</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 88</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 89</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 90</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 91</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 92</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 93</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 94</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 95</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 96</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 97</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 98</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 99</i> sp. <i>Con. sp. 100</i> sp.

Foraminifera Microplankton Microspores Kerogen Fossils