30. DATA REPORT: ULTRAMAFIC REFERENCE MATERIAL FROM CORE 147-895D-10W1

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INTRODUCTION

Ocean Drilling Program (ODP) Washcore 147-895D-10W is the last core taken in Hole 895D. It represents accidental recovery of drilling rubble during hole reaming, and therefore represents a mix of lithologies that could have been derived from 0 to 93.7 meters below seafloor (mbsf). It consists of 15 distinct pieces of serpentinized ultramafic and gabbroic rocks, with numerous gravel-sized pieces of mixed ultramafic material with small amounts of clay occurring at the bottom of the core. More uncurated rubble was sampled when trying to ream the hole. This uncurated rubble is not described in the Initial Reports volume, but was collected by one of the authors (H.P.). Petrographic inspection of the uncurated rubble showed it to be serpentinized olivine with margins of chrysotile asbestos, small amounts of spinels and gabbroic fragments. It was expected that the rubble composition represents well peridotites of the marine mantle, especially in relation to platinum group elements (PGE) (Prichard et al., this volume).

It was decided by the shipboard party to use this uncurated material as a reference for post-cruise geochemical analysis. On board, approximately 4 kg of the uncurated material (Sample 147-895D-10W-Reference 1) was washed clay-free with demineralized water, dried at 110°C, and then ground in a motor-driven agate mortar. Because the grain size was not yet suitable after this procedure for preparing powder pellets aboard ship for X-ray fluorescence (XRF) trace-element analysis, three small splits were ground in tungsten carbide containers in a shatter box.

The results of shipboard XRF-analysis with an Applied Research Laboratories (ARL) machine gave preliminary trace elements only. The data are given in Table 1.

At the end of the cruise, small samples of approximately 200 g of 147-895D-10W-Reference 1 were distributed to interested cruise participants. H. Puchelt received additionally about 6 kg of uncurated rubble (Sample 147-895D-10W-Reference 2) for grinding and analysis at Karlsruhe. This material was carefully ground in portions of about 50 g in a shatter box with agate containers and was homogenized.

ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

On board *JOIDES Resolution* the following methods were used: Wavelength dispersive XRF (WDXRF) for trace elements and gas chromatograph for C, S, N, and H₂O analysis.

The Bristol and Bergen groups used Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometer (ICP-MS) (Kemp et al., unpubl. data) and WDXRF respectively. The Texas A&M INAA techniques are given in Allan et al. (this volume).

In Karlsruhe the following methods were used:

- 1. energy dispersive XRF (EDXRF) (major and trace elements);
- 2. instrumental neutron activation (preferentially trace elements);
- 3. Karl Fischer titration (water determination);
- 4. ICP-MS (trace elements);
- 5. NiS fire-assay (platinum group elements, PGE);
- infrared absorption for CO₂ and SO₂, carbon sulfur analyzer (CSA);
- 7. WDXRF (major and trace elements);
- gas ion mass spectrometry for sulfur isotopes (Puchelt et al., this volume).

For methods 1–3 and 5–7 powders were used for WDXRF after fusion with lithiumtetraborate.

Method 4 required full disintegration with HF, HNO₃, and HClO₄ in a closed Teflon container under pressure in a microwave oven.

RESULTS

The results of the Bristol, Bergen, Texas A&M laboratories, and *JOIDES Resolution* for Sample 147-895D-10W-Reference 1 analysis are given in Table 1. The Karlsruhe group has analyzed the reference Sample 147-895D-10W-Reference 2 and analyzed Sample 147-895D-10W-Reference 1 by INAA. When possible, replicate measurements were made.

Table 1 compares the results of the different groups and the two samples. Table 2 summarizes all the Karlsruhe results. Table 3 gives PGE values of 24 analyses by ICP-MS after fire-assay enrichment. The PGE data are presented in Figure 1. The normalized REE patterns of the reference are shown in Figure 2.

CONCLUSIONS

The REE data compare well between the Bristol, Texas, and Karlsruhe analyses for most elements in Sample 147-895D-10W-Reference 1. However, the major element analyses between Bergen and Karlsruhe show some differences between the two reference samples. Accuracy was determined in Bristol with international reference standards and in Karlsruhe by using single-element calibration curves and applying international reference standards (Kramar and Puchelt, 1982).

The PGE standard available for these analyses so far is a platinum ore (SARM 7). The PGE values of the ODP reference sample are in a range below 5 ppb, which makes it better suited as a standard for analysis of nonmineralized rocks.

Comparison of element data from Sample 147-895D-10W-Reference 1 and Sample 147-895D-10W-Reference 2 shows small differences in the values of some elements. We believe that the differences in element concentration are caused by nonhomogenous material. The two samples were not mixed before homogenization and analyses. We suggest that the remaining 4 kg of 147-895D-10W-Reference 2, which is well homogenized and analyzed, be used as an ultra-

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mafic reference material. If more material is needed, the material from 147-895D-10W-Reference 1, stored in Texas, should be added to it and homogenized.

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Table 1. C	Comparison of	different	working groups,	methods, an	d samples for	Samples	147-895D-10W-Reference	e 1 and	147-895D-10	W-Reference 2
analysis.										

	147-895D-10W Reference 2		1	47-895D-10W Reference 1	/	
	Karlsruhe	Karlsruhe	Bergen	Texas	Bristol	Onboard
		INAA	WDXRF	INAA	ICPMS	WDXRF
Major elements (%)						
SiO	39.20		39.76			
TiO	0.43		0.386			0.34
Al ₂ Ô ₂	3.56		3.21			
Fe ₂ O ₂ tot.	9.34		10.96	8.82		
MnO	0.15		0.128			
MgO	31.11		31.358			
CaO	3.27		3.06			
Na ₂ O	0.44		0.21	0.49		
K ₂ Ô	0.05		0.02	0.000		
PaOs	0.05		0.04			
LOL	0.00		10.39			
H ₂ O	9.62		10107			
CO	0.95					
Total	98.25		99.522			
Minor elements (nom)					
S	600		1880			
Cr			2290			
Ni			1680			
V	160		55			94
Ċr	1826		1976	2609		2391
Co	86		25	85		20
Ni	1635		1914	1553		1766
Cu	36		19	1000		20
Zn	77		69	72		67
Rb	13		1	<5.2		0
Sr	185		231	213		211
Y	10		10	<16.5		8
Zr	28		43	41010		27
Nh	0.92		1			0
Ba	10		31			14
La	127		4			
Ce	3.95		0			2
Nd	3.26		ŏ			-
Ph	10		3			
Th	0.09		9			
11	0.4		2			
Mo	0.1		2			
La	1.27	1.00	-	1.14	1.19	
Ce	3.95	2.60		3.08	3.16	
Pr	0.6	2.00		2100	0.59	
Nd	3.26				2.64	
Sm	1.1	0.90		1.14	1.06	
Eu	0.35	0.30		0.32	0.34	
Gd	1.52				1.40	
Tb	0.26	0.30		0.23	0.24	
Dy	1 74				1.75	
Ho	0.43	0.50			0.35	
Er	1.06				1.02	
Tm	0.15				0.12	
Yb	1.02	0.90		0.9	0.86	
Lu	0.15	0.10		<0.15	0.15	
Hf	0.8	0.6		0.72	0110	
Ta	0.05	0.06		< 0.04		
Th	0.09	<0.1		0.13		
U	0.4	<0.07		0.49		
	0.4	-0.07		0.42		

Notes: INAA = instrumental neutron activation analysis; WDXRF = wavelength dispersive X-ray fluorescence.

	WDXRF			EDXRF			ICP-MS			INAA			Recommended
-	Mean	SD	Repl.	Mean	SD	Repl.	Mean	SD	Repl.	Mean	SD	Repl.	values
Major elements (%)													44,43345
SiO ₂	39.20	0.043	4	11201202	022272	1746							39.20
TiO ₂	0.43	0.002	-4	0.44	0.04	9							0.43
AI ₂ O ₃	3.56	0.007	4		1.00100	1.144							3.56
Fe ₂ O _{3tot} .	9.44	0.059	4	10.3	0.2	9				9.23	0.19	9	9.34
MnO	0.12	0.001	4	0.17	0.01	9							0.15
CaO	2.27	0.017	4	256	0.11	0							2 27
Na O	0.44	0.010	4	5.50	0.11	9				0.56	0.04	0	0.44
K ₂ O	0.05	0.002	4	0.26	0.05	0				0.50	0.04	9	0.05
P ₂ O ₂	0.05	0.001	4	0.20	0.05	2							0.05
H ₂ O	9.62	0.159	5										9.62
CÔ	0.95	0.055	3										0.95
Total	98.25	01000											98.25
Minor elements (ppr	n)												1000
S	600	140	3										600
Li							2.7	0.11	5		1.0		2.7
Sc							100		- C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C	15	0.61	9	15
V							160	5.27	5	2407	225	0	160
Cr							1826	81.74	5	2497	325	9	1826
Ni							85	26.14	5	1575	1.05	9	1625
Cu				22	25	0	1094	1.22	5	1575	21	9	36
Zn				25 66	10.0	9	30	1.55	3	88	30	0	77
Ga				00	10.0	1	48	0.27	5	00	50	1	4.8
As				6	0.9	9	4.0	0.27					6
Br				0	0.7					1.6	0.48	9	1.6
Rb							1.3	0.07	5	6.8	1.48	9	1.3
Sr				189	16.3	9	179	23.81	5				185
Y				10	1.0	9							10
Zr				31	1.8	9	25	2.54	5				28
Nb							0.92	0.06	5				0.92
Ag							0.93	0.21	5				0.93
Cd							0.74	0.16	5				0.74
Sb							107-00	10000	- 22	0.2	0.16	9	0.2
Cs							0.59	0.57	4	0.15	0.04	9	0.15
ва							10	1.45	5		0.00	0	10
La							1.42	0.12	4	1.11	0.08	9	1.27
Dr							4.01	0.20	4	5.88	0.89	9	5.95
Nd							3.26	0.05	4	2.25	0.03	0	3.26
Sm							1.10	0.02	4	1.10	0.08	0	1.1
Eu							0.36	0.01	4	0.33	0.03	9	0.35
Gd							1.52	0.04	4	1.52	0.71	9	1.52
Tb							0.27	0.01	4	0.24	0.02	9	0.26
Dy							1.74	0.04	4				1.74
Ho							0.37	0.01	4	0.48	0.10	9	0.43
Er							1.06	0.02	4				1.06
Tm							0.16	0.00	4	0.13	0.04	9	0.15
Yb							1.02	0.03	4	1.02	0.11	9	1.02
Lu							0.16	0.00	4	0.14	0.02	9	0.15
HI							0.79	0.11	5	0.80	0.07	9	0.8
Ta							< 0.05		4	0.05	0.01	9	0.05
11 Dh				10	1.0	0	<0.1	110	2				<0.1
P0				10	1.8	9	6.8	4.65	5				10
Th							<0.1	0.01	2	0.00	0.01	0	<0.1
U							0.08	0.01	5	0.09	0.01	9	0.4
Trace elements (ppb)	5						10000	a na serie da la compañía de la comp	19. 1				
Ru							4.3	1.0	24				4.3
Pd							4.3	1.0	24				4.3
Ir							1.6	0.4	24				1.6
Pt							4.0	1.3	24				4.0
S-Isotopes AVS δ^{34} S Pyrite	(%0) (%0)	$^{-10.0}_{0}$											

Table 2. Data resulting from Samples 147-895D-10W-Reference 2 analyzed in Karlsruhe by different methods.

Note: WDXRF = wavelength dispersive X-ray fluoresence; EDXRF = energy dispersive X-ray fluoresence; ICP-MS = trace elements; INAA = instrumental neutron activation analysis; SD = standard deviation, Repl. = replicates.



Figure 1. PGE data in ppb of 147-895D-10W-Reference 2 (n = 24). Heavy lines are mean values for Ru (3.8 ppb), Pd (4.3 ppb), Ir (1.4 ppb), Pt (3.7 ppb), and Au (2.4 ppb) and lighter lines are detection limits for Rh (1 ppb), and Os (0.5 ppb).



Replicate	Ru (ppb)	Rh (ppb)	Pd (ppb)	Ir (ppb)	Pt (ppb)	Au (ppb)
1	4.1	<1	5.4	1.8	3.7	1.4
2	3.1	<1	3.2	1.5	3.0	<1
3	4.5	<1	5.0	2.1	(12.7)	<1
4	4.7	<1	4.2	1.8	3.7	<1
5	3.3	<1	4.8	1.5	4.2	2.2
6	3.5	<1	5.2	1.7	3.8	<1
7	4.2	1.5	4.9	2.4	4.8	1.2
8	3.6	<1	4.3	1.6	3.3	<1
9	3.6	<1	4.0	1.7	2.7	<1
10	3.4	<1	5.3	1.8	3.7	<1
11	3.2	<1	4.4	1.3	2.4	<1
12	2.7	<1	2.5	1.2	1.8	<1
13	4.0	<1	4.6	2.1	3.6	<1
14	5.6	<1	4.2	1.6	3.7	<1
15	5.5	<1	4.2	1.4	4.6	1.1
16	4.3	<1	5.1	1.2	5.8	1.2
17	4.8	<1	3.3	1.4	3.4	<1
18	6.3	<1	7.0	0.5	(46.0)	4.9
19	4.0	<1	3.1	0.6	6.8	2.7
20	5.7	<1	4.7	1.8	(13.1)	3.7
21	5.5	<1	4.3	2.2	4.3	1.6
22	4.3	<1	2.9	1.8	4.8	1.0
23	5.6	<1	2.8	1.7	5.2	1.3
24	4.4	<1	2.7	1.7	4.1	1.9
Mean	4.3	<1	4.3	1.6	4.0	1.0
SD	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.1	1.3

Note: SD = standard deviation; values in brackets are not included in mean value.



Figure 2. Comparison of the normalized REE patterns of the two samples and of the different working groups and methods. REE are normalized to Boynton chondrite (Boynton, 1984, table 3.3)