

INTRODUCTION

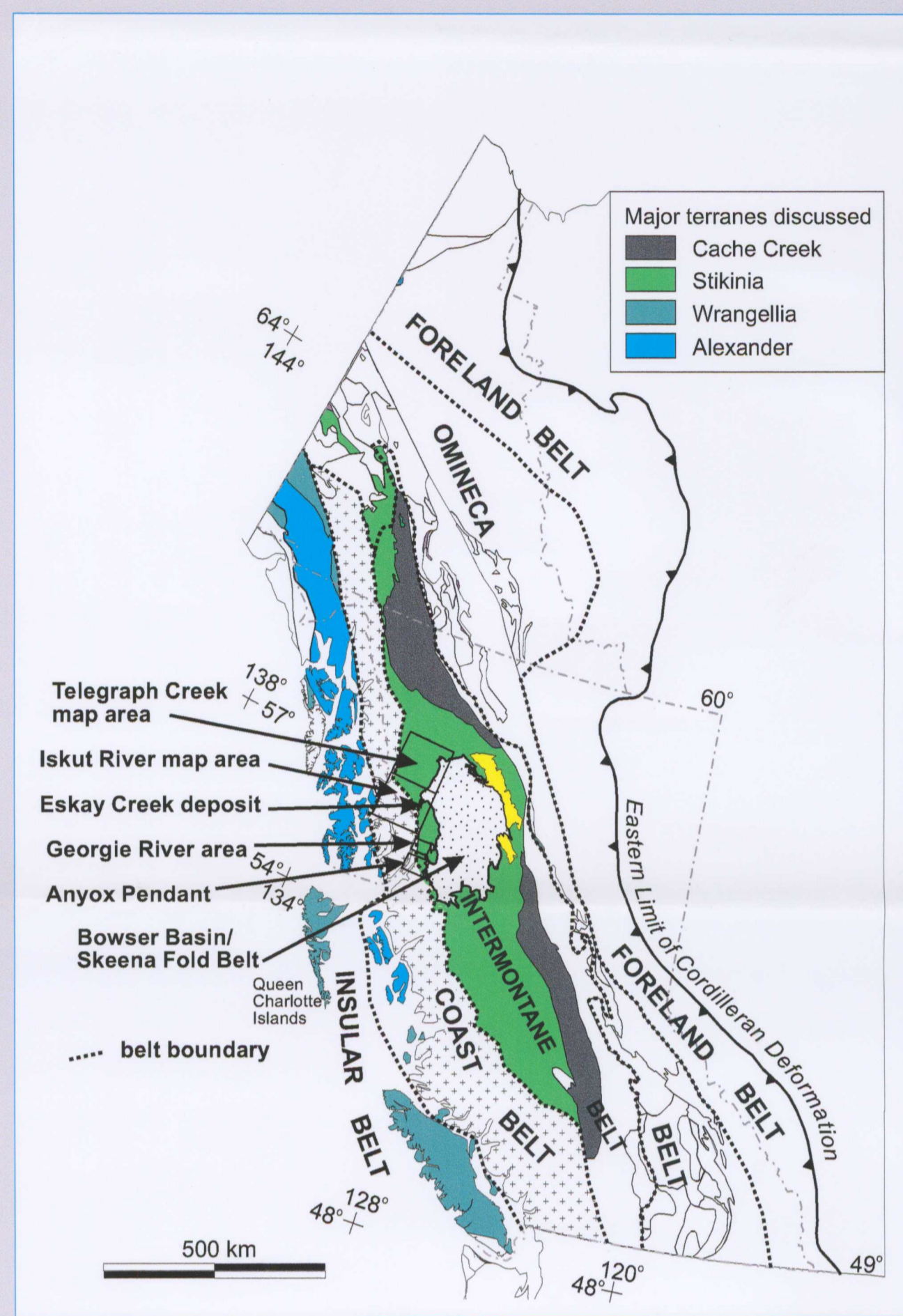
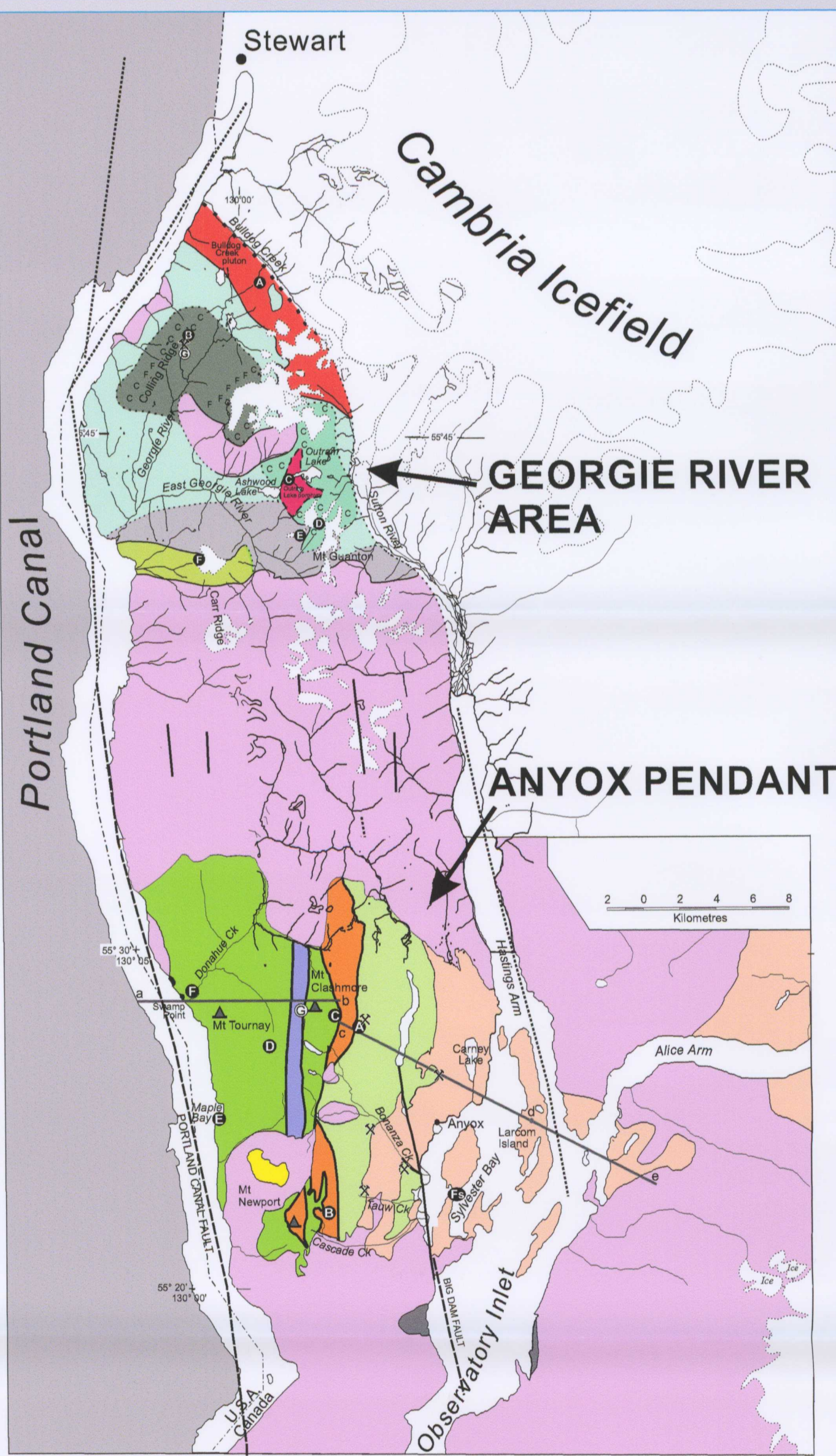


Figure 1 Location of the study area and major regional geologic features, including outlines of geomorphologic belts and major terranes of the Canadian Cordillera, Anyox Pendant, Bowser Basin, Georgie River area, and other features discussed in the text. Modified after Wheeler and McFeely, 1991.

Figure 2 Generalized geology of northwest Nass River area, showing relationship of Anyox Pendant to Georgie River area. Maps simplified from Evencek et al. (1997, 1999). Symbols and unit colours are the same as in figures 3 and 7.



Geological Framework and Sample Locations

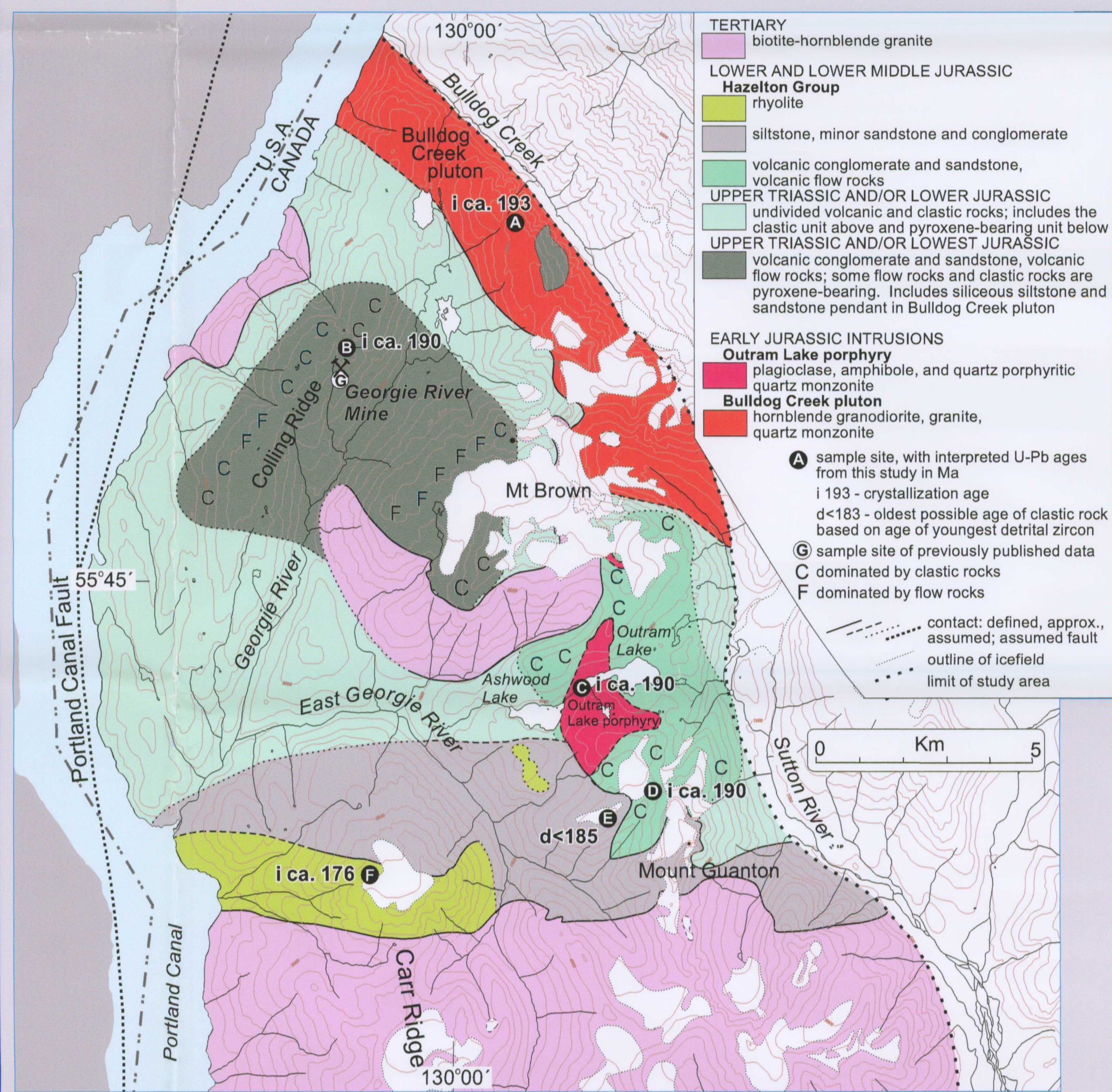
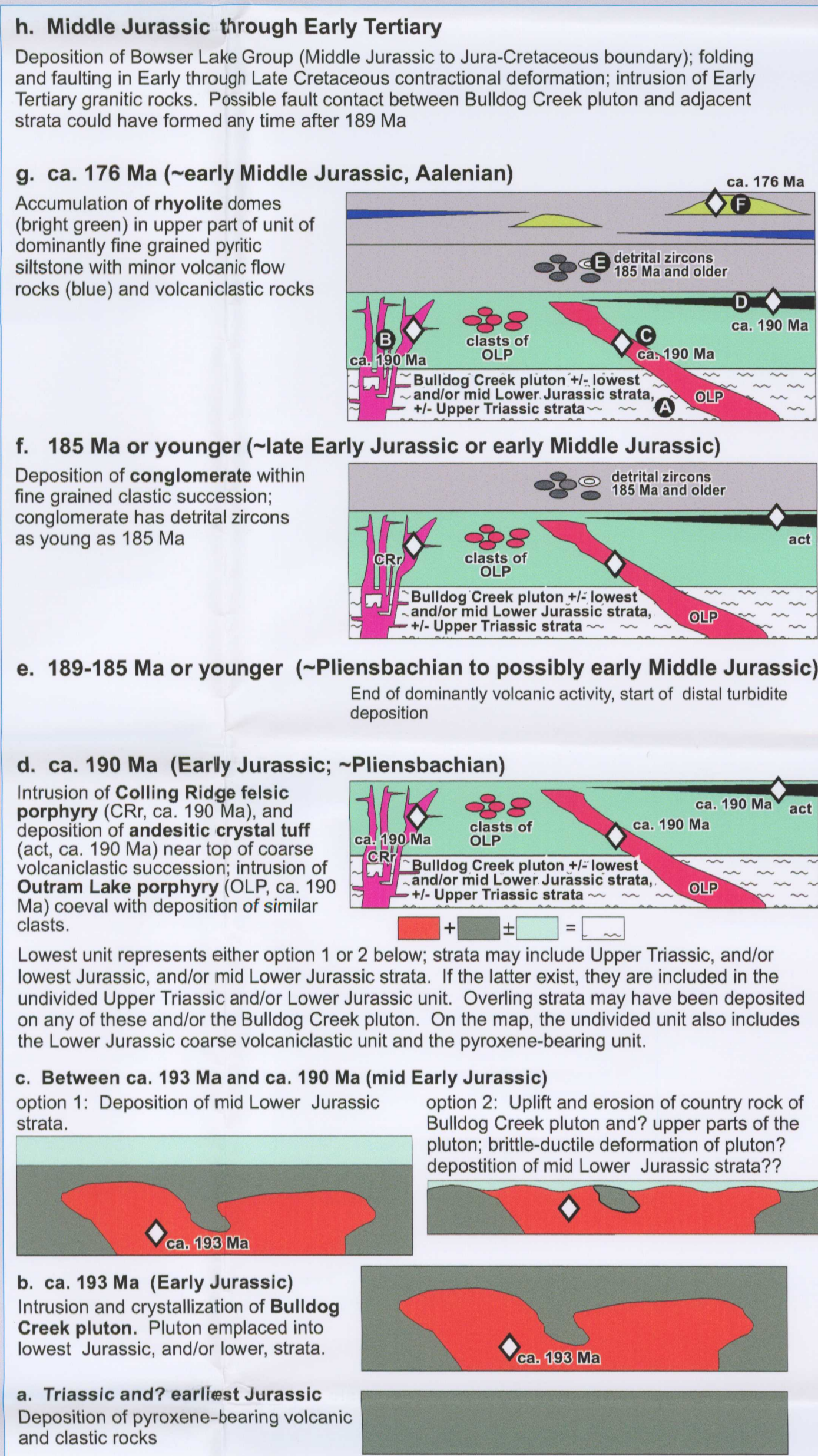


Figure 6 Geological map of Georgie River area, showing locations of sample sites of new U-Pb ages. Map is simplified from Evencek et al. (1999). U-Pb ages are presented in this report. Correlation of units is as discussed in this paper and Evencek and Snyder (1999).

Figure 7 Interpretation of depositional evolution of Georgie River area, based on the new U-Pb data presented in this report.

Evolution of stratigraphic section in Georgie River area, as constrained by U-Pb zircon data



REGIONAL STRATIGRAPHIC CORRELATION

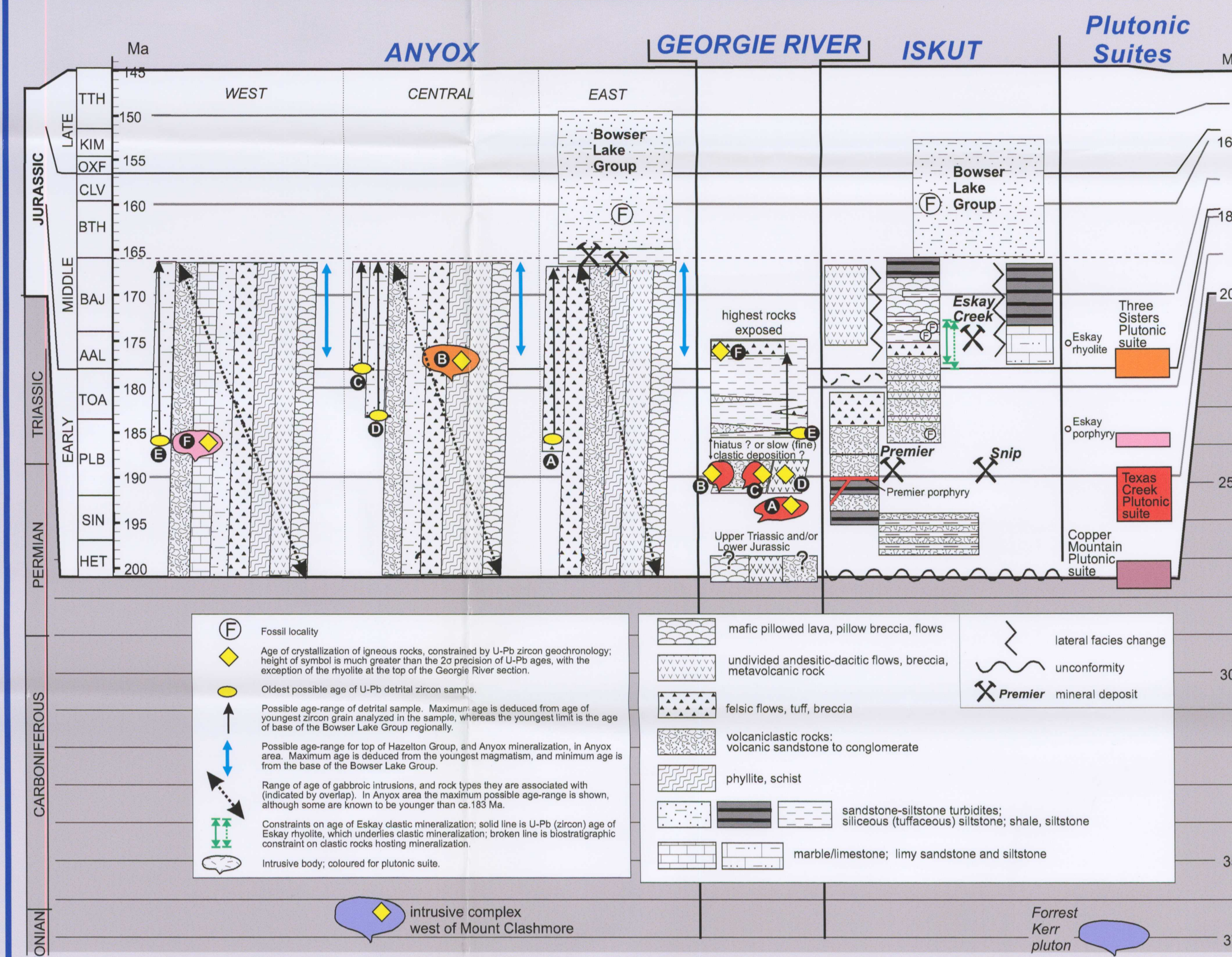


Figure 4 Correlation diagram showing lithologies and positions of strata and dated samples in Anyox Pendant and Georgie River area relative to those in the Iskut region in northwest British Columbia (after Anderson, 1993). Lithology columns for Anyox Pendant show maximum possible age-range. Details of the Eskay Creek stratigraphic column are modified from Roth et al. (1999). Constraints on age of Eskay clastic mineralization are from Childe (1997), Roth et al. (1999), and references therein; biostratigraphic constraints are from Nadaraju (1993). The age of the Forrest Kerr pluton is from Logan et al. (1993). The time scale of Palfy et al. (2000) is used for the Jurassic; Harland et al. (1990) is used for the pre-Jurassic.

Abbreviations of stage names

TTH	Tithonian	AAL	Aalenian
KIM	Kimmeridgian	TOA	Toarcian
OXF	Oxfordian	PLB	Pliensbachian
CLV	Callovian	SIN	Sinemurian
BTH	Bathonian	HET	Hettangian
BAJ	Bajocian		

Geological Framework and Sample Locations

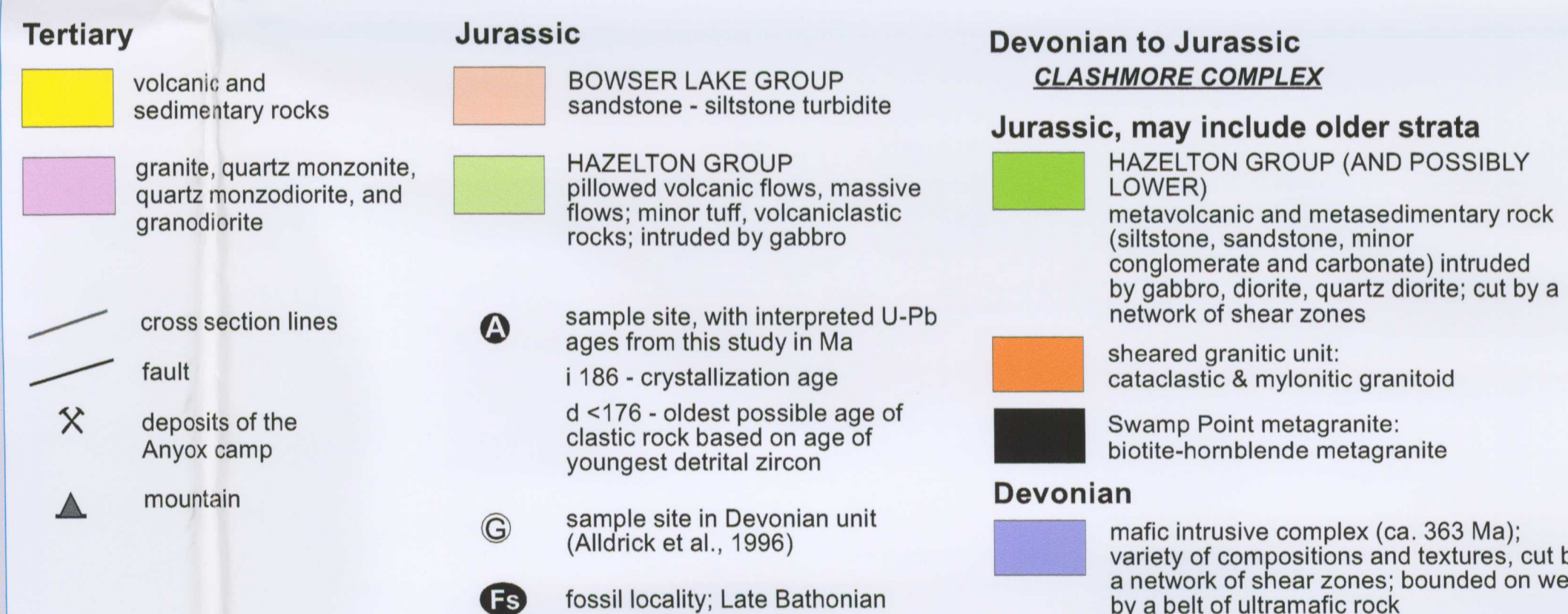
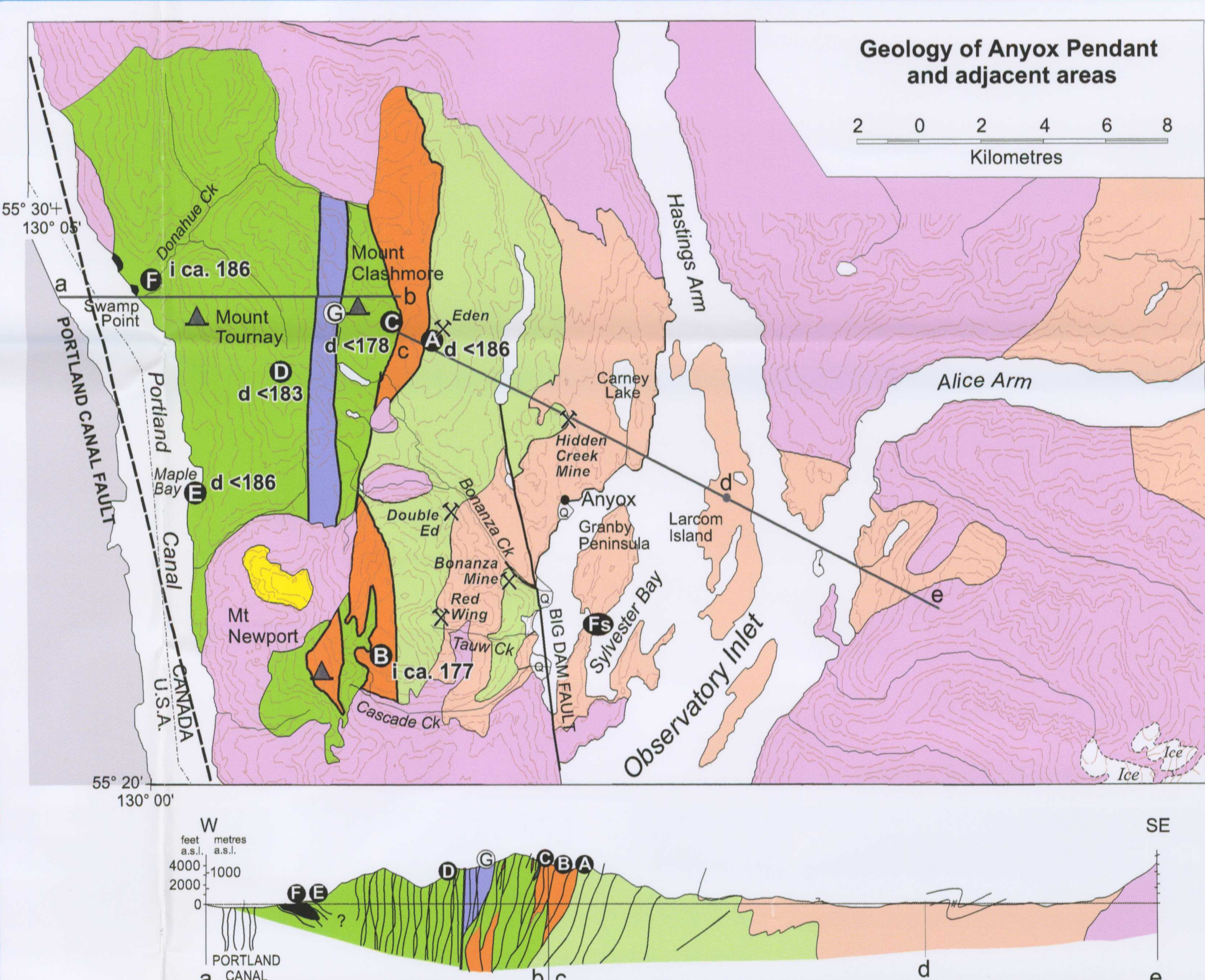


Figure 3 Geological map and cross section of Anyox Pendant, showing locations of sample sites of new U-Pb ages, and major deposits in the Anyox camp. Map is simplified from Evencek et al. (1997, 1999). U-Pb ages are presented in this report. Correlation of units is as discussed in this paper and Evencek and Holm (1997). The cross section shows an interpretation of the large scale structural geometry. The network of faults in the western pendant is diagrammatic; the size of tectonic lenses ranges from outcrop scale to hundreds of metres long, and cannot be accurately portrayed on this diagram.

Evolution of stratigraphic section in Anyox Pendant, as constrained by U-Pb zircon data

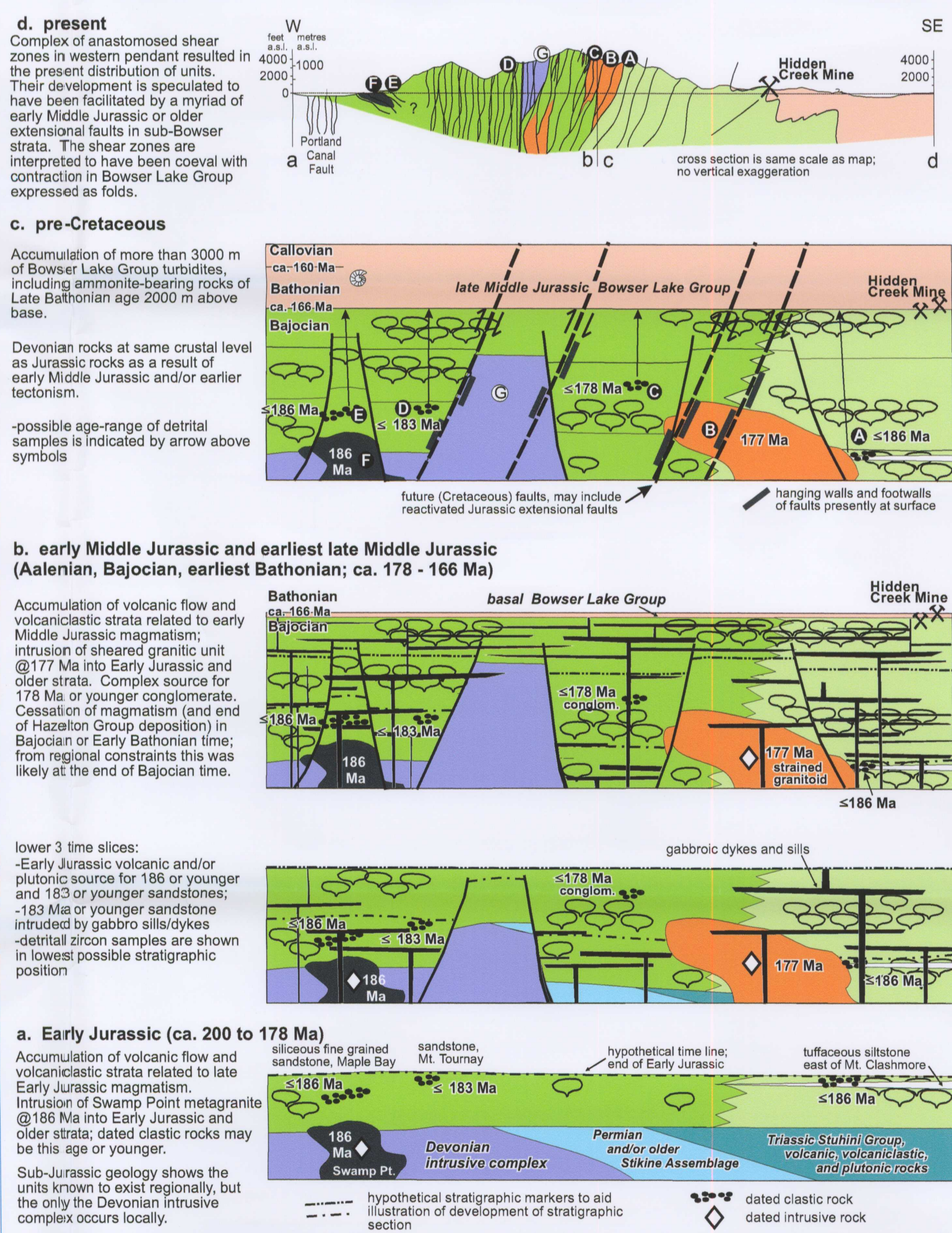


Figure 5 Interpretation of depositional and structural evolution of Anyox Pendant. The 4 lower diagrams show spatial and temporal relationships only; no scale is inferred and geometries of unit boundaries are poorly constrained. The pre-Cretaceous diagram shows inferred restored sample positions, and the present major unit boundaries as hanging wall or footwalls of faults.

Note that the colours depicting the two major stratified volcanogenic units do not portray stratigraphic position. The lighter green is Hazelton Group, whereas the darker green is Bowser Lake Group and possibly lower strata. No stratigraphic boundaries are recognized between these two. Therefore, the nature and position of the boundary between them, shown in this diagram as a lateral facies change, is unconstrained.