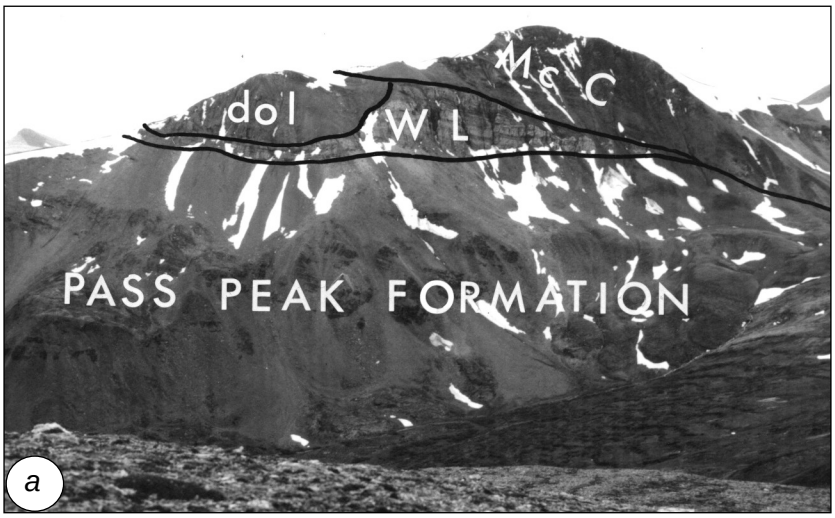
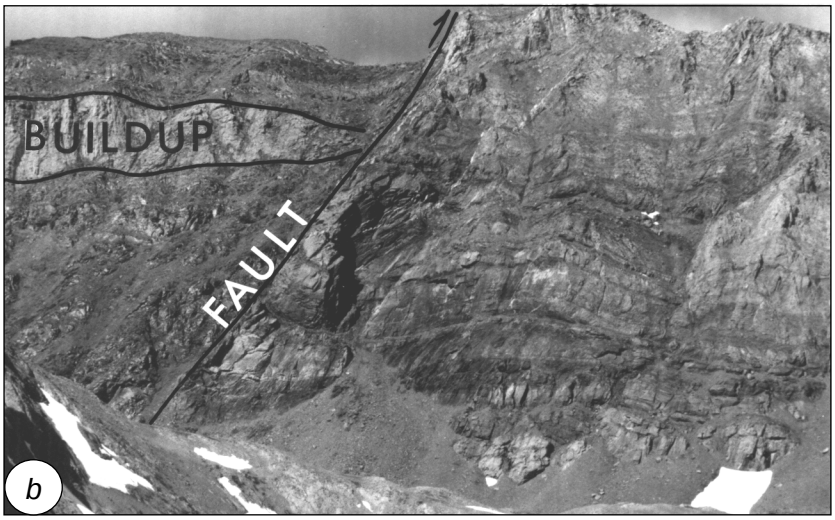
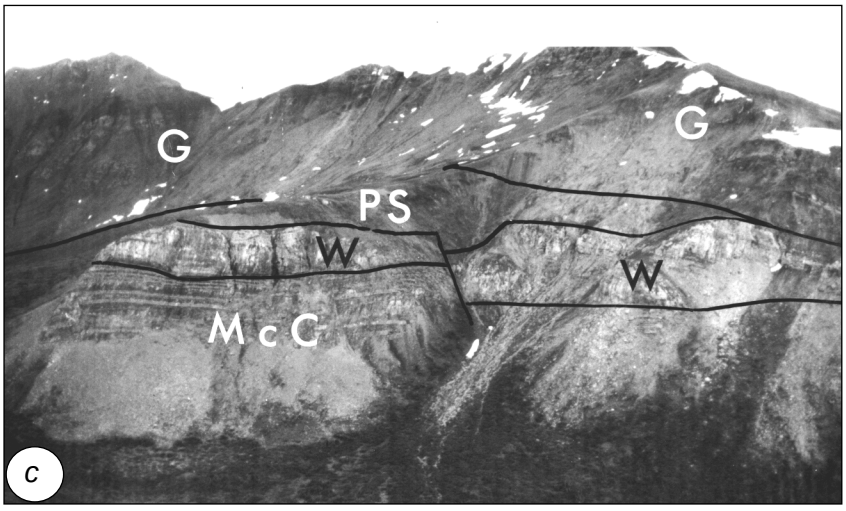
Figure 11 a, b and c: *Photographs of the Ketza group.*



*a. A sequence of the upper Pass Peak formation (greenish quartzite, shale and siltstone) and most of the McConnell River formation (*McC*: argillaceous limestone) separated by a wedge of the White Creek member limestone (*WL*). Orange secondary dolomite (*dol*) has replaced a part of the White Creek member. Viewed from the northeast at 61°32'40"N, 132°17'00"W in central Ketza River area.*



b. Argillaceous limestone and limy argillite of the McConnell River formation is well exposed in a 200 m high cliff. Southwest dipping reverse fault (marked) is Ketza Fault-7. Note the well developed cleavage in the shaly limestone on the right side of the fault. An Archeocyathid *reef (*BUILDUP*) is visible on the left. View northwestward at 61°31'30"N; 132°19'00"W, near Ketza River.*



*c. This exposure on the south side of White Creek shows the McConnell River formation (*McC*) and the thick bedded White Creek member (*W*) within it. The Pyritic Slate member (*PS*) lies directly above, and is overlain by calcareous slate of the Groundhog formation (*G*).*