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For the purposes of displaying areas significantly anomalous in Cu and Zn within the zone of Cambrian Volcanics, it was found that the statistically derived thresholds (above) were highly satisfactory and closely approximated threshold values defined by eyeball techniques. The choice of higher or lower threshold values seriously affected the natural groupings of values highlighted by the statistical approach.

In the case of Pb however, the statistically derived upper threshold (P1) was found to be highly restrictive. Eyeball techniques, aided by the statistical treatment of the data, were selected as the most appropriate method for interpreting the anomalous Pb values. By choosing a lower threshold value and thus incorporating a higher total percentage of values above the threshold, a more natural grouping of anomalous results was possible.

Four major groupings of anomalous results have been observed, namely Voyager 2, Voyager 3 Area, Voyager 9 Area and Voyager 10 which are detailed in the discussion section of this report.

Sheets KT 27/76 5B-8B display in colour coded symbolic format the creek systems interpreted as anomalous by a combination of statistical and eyeball techniques. Threshold values for Cu, Pb and Zn are 5ppm, 65ppm and 55ppm respectively.