

การสำราจธนีเคเมชั่นกึ่งรายละ เอียดของໂຄ ເມີນ, ນິເກີລ, ໂຄບອລທ໌ ແລະທອງແດງ
ບຣີເວັນເພື່ອກິນອຸລຕາເມີນຝຶກ ແລະບຣີເວັນໄກລ້ ເສຍງ ອຳເກວງນໍາເຢັນ ສັງຫວັດປຣາຈິນບູຮີ



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ວິທຍານິພນີ້ເປັນລ່ວນທີ່ນີ້ຂອງການສຶກສາຕາມຫລັກສູດປະລິຍາວິທຍາສາສຕຣມທາບໍ່ນິຕ

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SEMI-DETAILED GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY FOR CHROMIUM, NICKEL, COBALT
AND COPPER IN THE ULTRAMAFIC TERRAIN AND VICINITY,
AMPHOE WANG NAM YEN, CHANGWAT PRACHIN BURI

Mr. Pinit Kunavat

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การสำรวจธรณีเคมีชั้นกึ่งรายละเอียดของโครเมียม, นิเกิล,
โคบอลท์ และทองแดง บริเวณพื้นที่ทินอุลตราเมติก และบริเวณ
ไกล์เคียง อำเภอรังน้ำเย็น จังหวัดปราจีนบุรี

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ภาควิชา

ธรรมวิทยา

ปีการศึกษา

๒๕๖๖



บทสรุป

การสำรวจธรณีเคมีได้ทำในบริเวณของทินอุลตราเมติกและบริเวณไกล์เคียง ในท้องที่อำเภอรังน้ำเย็น จังหวัดปราจีนบุรี ชั้นคลุนพื้นที่ประมาณ ๒๕๐ ตารางกิโลเมตร ทำการเก็บตัวอย่างตะกอนท้องน้ำ จำนวน ๓๗๘ ตัวอย่างจากห้วยแพร ก่อต่างๆ ด้วยระยะห่างระหว่างตัวอย่าง ๑๕๐-๒๐๐ เมตรตามลำดับ นอกจากนี้ยังได้ทำการเก็บตัวอย่างดินทั้งสองฝั่งห้วยจำนวน ๖๔๔ ตัวอย่าง จากชั้นดิน ๓-๘ ไฮซ่อน ตัวอย่างตะกอนท้องน้ำและดินทั้งหมดนี้ได้ทำการวิเคราะห์ทางเคมีโดยวิธี อะตอมมิกร แบบซอฟชั่นส เปคโตรโพโต เมตรรี เพื่อหาปริมาณของธาตุ โครเมียม นิเกิล โคบอลท์ และทองแดง การแจกแจงความถี่ของแต่ละธาตุได้ทำโดยวิธีการทางสถิติ และได้อาศัยวิธีการของพรอบเบเบิลลิติกราฟฟิกในการเลือกค่าสูงสุดของค่าภูมิหลัง และจัดทำเป็นแผนที่ธรณีเคมี โดยการใช้ค่าพิสัยชั้นจำกัดโดยช่วงของคิวโน เลกิฟเปอร์เซนไทล์ที่เหมาะสม พน.ว่าบริเวณที่มีค่าโครเมียมสูงกว่าปกติน้อยในบริเวณของทินเซอร์เพนต์ นมีความเกี่ยวข้องกับการกាเนิดแร่โคโรไมต์ บริเวณที่มีค่าของนิเกิล และโคบอลท์ชั้นสูงกว่าปกติก็อยู่ในบริเวณของทินอุลตราเมติก และมีความสัมพันธ์กับค่าที่สูงกว่าปกติของโครเมียมด้วย ส่วนบริเวณที่มีค่าของทองแดงสูงกว่าปกติเพียงเล็กน้อย พน.ว่าจะจัดการกระจายในบริเวณสำรวจและไม่มีความสัมพันธ์กับศินชั้นมีความสัมพันธ์กับโครเมียม นิเกิล และโคบอลท์ การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลโดยวิธีนูฟริง-แอกฟเวอเรจ สามารถที่จะจำแนกล่วงประกอบต่างๆ ของทิวทัศน์ธรณีเคมี โดยใช้ขนาดของเซลล์ต่างๆ กัน ชิงท้ายที่สุดจะได้เป็นแผนที่เรซิวัล ค่าภูมิหลังทร็อฟ เจียนนอลคอมโพเนนต์สามารถ

แยกออกจากแ伦คอมโอลคลาเวริเอชั่น โดยวิธีการวิเคราะห์แบบ เทคนิค เชอร์เฟล โดยใช้
ไมโครคอมพิวเตอร์ช่วยในการคำนวณ และสร้างโพลีโนเมียล เทคนิค เชอร์เฟล รวมทั้งแผนที่
เรซิวัล แผนที่เรซิวัลที่สร้างโดยวิธีมูฟวิงแอฟเฟอ เรจและโดยวิธีการวิเคราะห์แบบ เทคนิค-
เชอร์เฟล มีสักษะและคล้องกับรูปแบบของคำที่สูงกว่าคำปกติอย่างที่สำคัญจากพร้อมเบบิลสิกراف
บริเวณที่มีคำสูงกว่าปกติอย่างมีนัยสำคัญของโครงเมียน นิเกิล และโคบลท์ ซึ่งรองรับด้วยศิน
อุลตรา เม็พิคروبคลูบพื้นที่ประมาณ ๒ ตารางกิโลเมตร ถือได้ว่าเป็นบริเวณที่พิจารณาให้มีความ
สำคัญอันดับแรกในการที่จะทำการสำรวจขั้นรายละเอียดต่อไป

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

Thesis Title	Semi-detailed Geochemical Survey for Chromium, Nickel, Cobalt and Copper in the Ultramafic Terrain and Vicinity, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri.
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ABSTRACT

Geochemical investigation has been carried out in the ultramafic terrain and its vicinity at Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri. The study area covers approximately 250 square kilometres. A total number of 327 stream sediment samples were collected from accessible tributaries at a sampling interval of 150-200 metres along the stream, and 654 B-horizon soil samples were also taken from stream banks. All samples have been determined for Cr, Ni, Co and Cu by atomic absorption spectrophotometric method. The overall frequency distribution of each element was treated statistically. Probability graphical method was employed for the selection of threshold values. The geochemical maps were produced by using the ranges which limited by appropriate cumulative percentile levels. The Cr anomalous zone situates within the serpentized rocks and relates to chromite mineralization. The strong Ni and Co anomalies are also located and relate to the ultramafic terrain. A number of small Cu anomalies with no obvious lithologic association are scattered throughout the sampled area. A moving average method was

applied to separate various components of geochemical landscape by using different cell sizes and finally, the residual maps were obtained. Trend surface analysis was a procedure whereby the background or regional components are separated from random local variations by mathematical process. Microcomputer was used to compute and construct the polynomial trend surface and residual maps. The geochemical surfaces obtained from moving average method and trend surface analysis are coincident with the anomalous patterns produced by probability graph presentations. The cluster of significant Cr, Ni and Co anomalies underlain by ultramafic terrain covering an area of approximately 2 square kilometres are considered to be top priority for further detailed investigation.

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
อุปสงค์และมหาวิทยาลัย



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CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT IN THAI	iv
ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	viii
CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Location and Access	1
1.2 Physiography	3
1.2.1 Topography and Drainage	3
1.2.2 Climate	3
1.2.3 Vegetations	4
1.3 Previous Works	4
1.4 Purpose and Investigated Methodology	5
1.5 Regional Geologic Setting	6
1.5.1 Sedimentary Rocks	6
1.5.2 Igneous Rocks	8
1.6 Mineralizations	10
CHAPTER 2. GEOLOGY AND PETROGRAPHIC STUDY	12
2.1 Geology of Investigated Area	12
2.2 Petrographic Study	14
2.2.1 Ultramafic Rocks	14
2.2.2 Chert	14
2.2.3 Sandstone	15
2.2.4 Tuff	15
CHAPTER 3. GEOCHEMICAL PROCEDURES	24
3.1 Geochemical Sampling Techniques	24
3.1.1 Active Stream Sediment Sampling	24

	Page
3.1.2 Soil Sampling	25
3.2 Laboratory Techniques	27
3.2.1 Preparation of Sample for Analysis	27
3.2.2 Analytical Methodology	28
CHAPTER 4 ANALYSIS OF GEOCHEMICAL DATA	31
4.1 Statistical Treatment of Geochemical Data	31
4.2 Determination of Threshold Values in Geochemical Data by Probability Graphical Representation.	32
4.3 Preparation of Geochemical Maps	40
CHAPTER 5 CONSTRUCTION OF GEOCHEMICAL MAP BY TREND SURFACE ANALYSIS	67
5.1 Application of Trend Surface Analysis to Construct the Geochemical Map	68
5.2 Analysis of Trend Surfaces and Residual Maps...	70
CHAPTER 6 CONSTRUCTION OF GEOCHEMICAL MAP BY MEAN OF MOVING AVERAGE METHOD	92
6.1 Relation Between Cell Size and Trend Components	
6.2 Construction of Geochemical Surface by Moving Average Method	93
CHAPTER 7 INTERPRETATION	108
7.1 Geochemistry of the Elements	108
7.2 Interpretation of Anomalies	113

	Page
CHAPTER 8 CONCLUSIONS	116
REFERENCES	118
APPENDICES	122
BIOGRAPHY	181

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

LIST OF FIGURES

	page
Fig.1.1 Location map of the area under geochemical investigation	2
Fig.1.2 Generalized Geological map of Prachin Buri Province, eastern region, Thailand (After Paijitprapapon et al., 1983)	7
Fig.1.3 Simplified stratigraphy of the investigated area ...	9
Fig.1.4 Sample location map of investigated area, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	11
Fig.2.1 Geological map of investigated area, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	13
Fig.2.2 Simplified stratigraphic relation of rock units in the area studied, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	16
Fig.2.3 General texture of serpentinite (A) and showing sheared surface (B), Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	17
Fig.2.4 Photomicrograph of polished section of serpentinite from location 1, showing chromite grains, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	18
Fig.2.5 Photomicrograph of serpentinite with hypersthene lying in the matrix of mesh texture serpentine (Sample from location 1, X-nicols, x 10)	18

- Fig.2.6 Photomicrograph of polished section of serpentinite from location 2. Chromite grains presented in a matrix of serpentine. (x 25) 19
- Fig.2.7 Photomicrograph of serpentinite, showing the veinlets are completely filled up with fibrous serpentine. (Sample from location 2, X-nicols, x 10) 19
- Fig.2.8 Photomicrograph of polished section of serpentinite from location 3. Chromite grains scattered through the serpentinized rocks 20
- Fig.2.9 Photomicrograph of serpentinite, showing hyperthene in the matrix of serpentine (Sample from location 3, X-nicols, x 10) 20
- Fig.2.10 Photomicrograph of chert, cryptocrystalline quartz is partially stained by iron oxides which fill up the fracture (Sample from location 4, X-nicol, x 25) 21
- Fig.2.11 Photomicrograph of chert crypto-micro crystalline quartz in sharp-walled veinlets and fractures of breccias (Sample from location 4, X-nicol, x 25).... 21
- Fig.2.12 Photomicrograph of sandstone, fragments of quartz, feldspar, chert, argillite are predominant in quartz wacke (Sample from location 5, X-nicol, x 10)..... 22

Fig. 2.13 Photomicrograph of sandstone, poor sorted of subangular grains are embedded in the argillaceous and ferruginous matrix and cement (Sample from location 5, x 10)	22
Fig. 2.14 Photomicrograph of crystal tuff, broken crystals plagioclase and volcanic rock fragments are lying in the matrix (Sample from location 6, X-nicols, x 10)	23
Fig. 2.15 Photomicrograph of vesicular vitric tuff, located nearby the crystal tuff, consist mainly of refilled vesicles in the matrix of volcanic glass (Sample from location 6, X-nicols, x 10)	23
Fig. 3.1 Distribution of chromium, nickel, cobalt and copper in soil profile in ultramafic terrain, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	26
Fig. 3.2 Sample preparation scheme for stream sediment and soil samples	30
Fig. 4.1 Histogram showing the distribution for chromium in stream sediments, Wang Nam Yen, Prachin Buri ...	43
Fig. 4.2 Bimodal probability plot of Cr content in stream sediments, Wang Nam Yen, Prachin Buri	44
Fig. 4.3 Histogram showing the distribution for chromium in soils, Wang Nam Yen, Prachin Buri	45

	page
Fig.4.4 Bimodal probability plot of Cr content in B-horizon soils, Wang Nam Yen, Prachin Buri	46
Fig.4.5 Histogram showing the distribution for nickel in stream sediments, Wang Nam Yen, Prachin Buri	47
Fig.4.6 Bimodal probability plot of Ni content in stream sediments, Wang Nam Yen, Prachin Buri	48
Fig.4.7 Histogram showing the distribution for nickel in soils, Wang Nam Yen, Prachin Buri	49
Fig.4.8 Bimodal probability plot of Ni content in B-horizon soils, Wang Nam Yen, Prachin Buri	50
Fig.4.9 Histogram showing the distribution for cobalt in stream sediments, Wang Nam Yen, Prachin Buri	51
Fig.4.10 Probability plot of Co content in stream sediments, Wang Nam Yen, Prachin Buri	52
Fig.4.11 Histogram showing the distribution for cobalt in soils, Wang Nam Yen, Prachin Buri	53
Fig.4.12 Probability plot of Co content in B-horizon soils, Wang Nam Yen, Prachin Buri	54
Fig.4.13 Histogram showing the distribution for copper in stream sediments, Wang Nam Yen, Prachin Buri	55
Fig.4.14 Probability plot of Cu content in stream sediments, Wang Nam Yen, Prachin Buri	56
Fig.4.15 Histogram showing the distribution for copper in soils, Wang Nam Yen, Prachin Buri	57

Fig. 4.16 Probability plot of Cu content in B-horizon soils, Wang Nam Yen, Prachin Buri	58
Fig. 4.17 Geochemical map for Cr in stream sediments, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	59
Fig. 4.18 Geochemical map for Cr in soils, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	60
Fig. 4.19 Geochemical map for Ni in stream sediments, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	61
Fig. 4.20 Geochemical map for Ni in soils, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri.....	62
Fig. 4.21 Geochemical map for Co in stream sediments, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	63
Fig. 4.22 Geochemical map for Co in soils, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	64
Fig. 4.23 Geochemical map for Cu in stream sediments, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	65
Fig. 4.24 Geochemical map for Cu in soils, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	66
Fig. 5.1 Typical trends from curvilinear regression, trend surface analysis, and hypersurface analysis, involving one, two, and three independent variables. First, second, and third degree trends are shown (Afer Harbaugh, 1964)	68

	page
Fig.5.2 Geochemical contour map for Cr distribution (ppm) in stream sediments based on raw data, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	72
Fig.5.3 Linear trend surface for Cr distribution (ppm) in stream sediments, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	73
Fig.5.4 Residual map for Cr distribution (ppm) obtained from linear trend surface, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	74
Fig.5.5 Quadratic trend surface for Cr (ppm) in stream sediments, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri.	75
Fig.5.6 Residual map for Cr distribution (ppm) obtained from quadratic trend surface, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri.	76
Fig.5.7 Geochemical contour map for Ni distribution (ppm) in stream sediments based or raw data, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	77
Fig.5.8 Linear trend surface for Ni distribution (ppm) in stream sediments, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	78
Fig.5.9 Residual map for Ni distribution (ppm) obtained from linear trend surface, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	79
Fig.5.10 Quadratic trend surface for Ni (ppm) in stream sediments, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	80

	page
Fig.5.11 Residual map for Ni distribution (ppm) obtained from quadratic trend surface, Amphoe, Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	81
Fig.5.12 Geochemical contour map for Co distribution (ppm) in stream sediment based on raw data, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	82
Fig.5.13 Linear trend surface for Co distribution (ppm) in stream sediments, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	83
Fig.5.14 Residual map for Co distribution (ppm) obtained from linear trend surface, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	84
Fig.5.15 Quadratic trend surface for Co (ppm) in stream sediments, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri.	85
Fig.5.16 Residual map for Co distribution (ppm) obtained from quadratic trend surface, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	86
Fig.5.17 Geochemical contour map for Cu distribution (ppm) in stream sediment based on raw data, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	87
Fig.5.18 Linear trend surface for Cu distribution (ppm) in stream sediments, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	88

Fig.5.19 Residual map for Cu distribution (ppm) obtained from linear trend surface, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	89
Fig.5.20 Quadratic trend surface for Cu (ppm) in stream sediments, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	90
Fig.5.21 Residual map for Cu distribution (ppm) obtained from quadratic trend surface, Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Changwat Prachin Buri	91
Fig.6.1 Variation of Mean Cr value with cell size. Based on sample density 2 samples per 1 km ²	96
Fig.6.2 Variation of Mean Ni value with cell size. Based on sample density 2 samples per 1 km ²	97
Fig.6.3 Variation of Mean Co value with cell size. Based on sample density 2 samples per 1 km ²	98
Fig.6.4 Geochemical contour map for Cr (ppm) based on moving cell average of 6 x 6 km ² cell size	99
Fig.6.5 Geochemical contour map for Cr (ppm) based on moving cell average of 2 x 2 km ² cell size	100
Fig.6.6 Residual map for Cr (ppm) based on moving cell average method	101
Fig.6.7 Geochemical contour map for Ni (ppm) based on moving cell average of 6 x 6 km ² cell size	102
Fig.6.8 Geochemical contour map for Ni (ppm) based on moving cell average of 2 x 2 km ² cell size	103

Fig.6.9 Residual map for Ni (ppm) based on moving cell average method	104
Fig.6.10 Geochemical contour map for Co (ppm) based on moving average of $7 \times 7 \text{ km}^2$ cell size	105
Fig.6.11 Geochemical contour map for Co (ppm) based on moving cell average of $2 \times 2 \text{ km}^2$ cell size	106
Fig.6.12 Residual map For Co (ppm) based on moving cell average method	107

ศูนย์วิทยบรังษยการ
อุปกรณ์และวิทยาลัย

LIST OF TABLES

	page
Table 4.1 Range, means, and standard deviation of stream sediment samples in ultramafic terrain Wang Nam Yen, Prachin Buri	32
Table 4.2 Range, means and standard deviation of soils samples in ultramafic terrain, Wang Nam Yen, Prachin Buri	32
Table 4.3 Estimated parameters of partitioned population for Cr in stream sediments, Wang Nam Yen, Prachin Buri	35
Table 4.4 Estimated parameters of partitioned population for Cr in soils, Wang Nam Yen, Prachin Buri	35
Table 4.5 Estimated threshold values for Cr in stream sediments and soils, Wang Nam Yen, Prachin Buri ...	35
Table 4.6 Estimated parameters of partitioned population for Ni in stream sediments, Wang Nam Yen, Prachin Buri	37
Table 4.7 Estimated parameters of partitioned population for Ni in soils, Wang Nam Yen, Prachin Buri	37
Table 4.8 Estimated threshold values for Ni in stream sediments and soils, Wang Nam Yen, Prachin Buri ..	37
Table 4.9 Estimated parameters and selected threshold values of Co distribution, Wang Nam Yen, Prachin Buri....	39

Table 4.10 Estimated parameters and Selected threshold values of Cu distribution, Wang Nam Yen, Prachin Buri	40
Table 4.11 The ranges of geochemical values (ppm) for Cr, Ni, Co and Cu in stream sediments use as the construction of geochemical maps	42
Table 4.12 The ranges of geochemical values (ppm) for Cr, Ni, Co and Cu in soils use as the construction of geochemical maps	42
Table 7.1 Content of Chromium, nickel, Cobalt and Copper in various rock types, soil, stream sediment and river water (After Hawk and Webb, 1962; Andrews-Jones, 1968).	109
Table 7.2 Average cobalt content of igneous rocks (Compiled by J.S. Vhay, 1973)	111