



SUBMITTING [G4 STAGE] PROPOSAL FOR UNDERTAKING EXPLORATION

Chandrapur, Dated the 27th July 2026.

From:

Subrata Sarkar,
Vice President (Projects & Planning),
Gemco Kati Exploration Private Limited
E-77, MIDC Road,
Near Nyara Petrol Pump,
Chandrapur-442406.

To:

The Director & HoD,
National Mineral Exploration & Development Trust (NMEDT),
Secretariat, Ministry of Mines,
9th Floor, Jeevan Prakash Building,
25 Kasturba Gandhi Marg,
New Delhi-110001.

Madam/Sir,

I am submitting the following details for granting 'In-principle' approval' by NMEDT on the proposal of reconnaissance or prospecting surveys to NMEDT under the "Scheme for Engagement of Notified Private Exploration Agencies in Mineral Exploration directly through National Mineral Exploration & Development Trust issued by Ministry of Mines vide OM No. F.No. CG-DL-E-21072025-264840, New Delhi, Dt. 18th July 2025.

1. Name and Address of the Applicant:

(a) Name of NPEA	M/s - Gemco Kati Exploration Private Limited
(b) Name of Authorized Signatory	Subrata Sarkar, Vice President (Projects & Planning)
(c) Postal address:	E-77, MIDC Road, Chandrapur-442406.
(d) Telephone Number (Office):	07172-287200
(e) Fax number (Office):	07172-287200/230562
(f) Mobile No & Telephone Number (Residence):	(+) 91 7044208900
(g) E-mail address:	subrata.sarkar@gemcokati.com

2. Details of Accreditation as Private Exploration Agency and Notification under the provision to the Section 4(1) of the MMRD Act:

(a) Date of accreditation granted by QCI-NABET:	23rd April 2025
(b) Date of expiry of accreditation:	22nd April 2028
(c) Date of Notification under the provision to Section 4(1) of the MMRD Act:	18th July 2025

(d) Date of expiry of Notification:	22nd April 2028		
(e) Category of the exploration Agency (Category A or B) under Notification:	Under category 'A' Exploration agency.		
1. Location Details of the Area Proposed:			
(a) State	Maharashtra		
(b) District (s)/ Taluka(s)/ Block(s) Nearby Village (s)	District: Chandrapur, Taluka-Jiwati. Villages: Mandwa, Karankondi.		
(c) Survey of India (SOI) Toposheet (s) No. Area in sq. km.	56 M/2 50 Sq.km.		
(d) Boundary coordinates of the proposed block (in Degree minute seconds)	S.N.	Latitude	Longitude
	(A)	19°40'03.58"N	79°00'06.23"E
	(B)	19°40'01.77"N	79°03'26.89"E
	(C)	19°35'26.26"N	79°03'30.62"E
	(D)	19°35'28.00"N	79°00'07.65"E
2. Mineral Potential of the Area:			
(a) Name of Mineral(s) identified/ expected in the area/ block	Vanadium, Titanium Bearing Aluminous Laterite & Bauxite		
(b) Title of the Project with name of the block	Reconnaissance Survey (G4 stage) for Vanadium, Titanium Bearing Aluminous Laterite and Bauxite in Mandwa Block (50 sq.km), Chandrapur District, Maharashtra. (Toposheet No. 56 M/2)		
(c) Stage of Exploration	G4		
(d) Basis on which mineral	1. A.K.R. Hemmady (1964-1965) reported that the central portion of the area consists of a plateau of Deccan basalt rising 480 to 550 meters above MSL, capped by scattered hillocks of		

potential in the area has been identified

laterite. There are pockets of bauxites in these laterite cappings. The laterite capping begins from about 487.68 meters or above. Thickness of the laterites varies from 5 to 45 meters.

2. During FS 2024-2025, a G4 stage mineral exploration item for aluminous laterite was carried out in parts of Toposheet No. 55M/02, Sengaoon-Nagarla area, Chandrapur district, Maharashtra by the GSI (Srivastava, Bhilkar and Raut, 2025). Vanadium (V) results for analyzed aluminous laterite samples show **vanadium concentrations between 220.52 ppm and 2775.74 ppm across 83 samples, of these, 54 exceed the 500-ppm threshold and 10 exceed 1000 ppm.**

The GSI recommended G3 stage works in their own block area based on above encouraging results of a G4 stage study.

3. The laterite bearing central plateau (Deccan Traps) extends westwards that is in proposed Mandwa Block.

The Geologists of Exploration Wing of Gemco Kati Exploration Pvt. Ltd had visited the area on **19th October 2025** and **11th June 2026**. During the visit, few grab samples were drawn from the block areas for chemical analysis, analyzed to be **2.18% to 6.32% TiO₂, 0.05% (500 ppm) to 0.31% (3100 ppm) V₂O₅, 16.27ppm to 79.8ppm Scandium and 15.5ppm to 49.12mm Gallium** within laterite cover over Deccan Trap. The Al₂O₃ content varies from **14.24% to 40.92%.**

From 10 samples (**Table 1**) the three samples have **Al₂O₃ content from 20.49% to 25.37%** which indicates aluminous laterite category and two samples have **Al₂O₃ content from 35.48% to 40.92%** which indicates bauxite category as per threshold value classification of Indian Bureau of Mines (2009). **About 50% samples are falling in bauxite and aluminous laterite category.**

Table 1. Chemical analysis of samples from proposed Mandwa Block.

1 st phase samples								
S.N.	Sample ID	Al ₂ O ₃ %	Fe %	TiO ₂ %	V ₂ O ₅ %	Sc ppm	Ga ppm	IBM Classification of Laterites
1	MB-03	16.40	10.65	3.30	0.05 (500 ppm)	42.45	23.69	
2	MB-05	24.53	39.82	2.20	0.11 (1100 ppm)	16.27	34.08	Aluminous laterite
3	MB-06	25.37	38.10	3.54	0.09 (900 ppm)	27.64	41.89	Aluminous laterite
4	MB-07	20.49	30.44	2.23	0.19 (1900 ppm)	49.75	49.12	Aluminous laterite

2 nd phase samples								
S.N.	Sample ID	Al ₂ O ₃ %	Fe %	TiO ₂ %	V ₂ O ₅ %	Sc ppm	Ga ppm	IBM Classification of Laterites
1	MD-BRS-01	18.94	33.33	2.66	0.30 (3000 ppm)	44.7	34.3	

2	MD-BRS-02	40.92	21.60	6.32	0.17 (1700 ppm)	21.9	35.3	Bauxite
3	MD-BRS-03	14.24	39.46	2.18	0.31 (3100 ppm)	79.8	33.6	
4	MD-BRS-04	35.48	9.75	3.24	0.13 (1300 ppm)	24.7	45.0	Bauxite
5	MD-BRS-05	14.54	11.81	2.38	0.06 (600 ppm)	28.4	15.5	
6	MD-BRS-06	15.67	11.11	3.31	0.08 (800 ppm)	33.0	27.1	
Value ranges		[14.24-40.92] %		[2.18-6.32] %	[500-3100] ppm	[16.27-79.8] ppm	[15.5-49.12] ppm	
Above studies and geochemical results indicates potentiality of the proposed block area.								

3. List of documents enclosed with the application:

Map 1. Mandwa Block on Survey of India Toposheet No. 56M/2 (1:50,000 scale).

Map 2. Mandwa Block on Google Earth Imagery.

Map 3. Mandwa Block on Geological Map of Toposheet No. 56 M/2 (1:50,000 scale). (Data: NGDR Portal)

Place: Chandrapur	 VP- Project & Planning GEMCO KATI
Date: 27-07-2026	Signature of applicant



**Proposal for Reconnaissance Survey (G4 stage) for Vanadium, Titanium Bearing
Aluminous Laterite and Bauxite in Mandwa Block (50 sq.km), Chandrapur
District, Maharashtra. (Toposheet No. 56 M/2)**

**Commodity: Aluminous Laterite & Bauxite associated critical
minerals (Vanadium, Titanium, Scandium & other critical
minerals)**

BY

Gemco Kati Exploration Private Limited

E-77, MIDC Road, Chandrapur-442406, Maharashtra

Place: Chandrapur

Date: 27-07-2026



Summary of the Reconnaissance Survey (G4 stage) for Vanadium, Titanium Bearing Aluminous Laterite and Bauxite in Mandwa Block (50 sq.km), Chandrapur District, Maharashtra. (Toposheet No. 56 M/2)			
Features.	Descriptions.		
Block ID.	Mandwa (50 sq. km area)		
Exploration Agency.	Gemco Kati Exploration Pvt. Ltd.		
Commodity.	Aluminous Laterite and Bauxite associated critical minerals (Vanadium, Titanium, Scandium & other critical minerals)		
Mineral Belt.	Laterite capped plateau of the Jiwati area.		
Time Schedule to complete the Project.	12 months.		
Objectives.	1. The current exploration programme (G-4) is formulated based on available geological and geochemical data on the work carried out by the GSI in Toposheet No. 56 M/2 area. The programme has the following objective. 2. To carry out the geological mapping on 1:12,500 scale of the block area to delineate vanadium bearing titaniferous aluminous laterite and bauxite bearing zones. 3. To carry out systematic BRS sampling of bed rocks from the potential mineralization zones. 4. Petrographic and mineral compositional studies of selected samples. 5. To analyze major and minor element concentration in the selected samples using WD-XRF and ICPMS technique to understand and document vanadium bearing titaniferous aluminous laterite. 6. To carry out pits in selected points. 7. To carry out few scout boreholes on demarcated potential mineralized zone to decipher its depth and grade persistent and subsurface continuity to establish the different zones having different grades. 8. To assess G4 category (334) prospect in the Block, as per UNFC norms and MEMC Rule-2015 and preparation of Geological Report (GR).		
Whether the work is to be carried out by the proposed agency or through outsourcing and details thereof.	The work will be carried out by the proposed agency i.e. Gemco Kati Exploration Pvt. Ltd., Chandrapur.		
Components to be outsourced and name of the outsourced agency.	Not applicable.		
Name /Number of Geoscientists.	Two Geologists (2G).		
Expected Field Days	Geologist- 180 days.		
1-Location.			
Co-ordinates of the proposed block.	S.N.	Latitude	Longitude
	(A)	19°40'03.58"N	79°00'06.23"E
	(B)	19°40'01.77"N	79°03'26.89"E
	(C)	19°35'26.26"N	79°03'30.62"E
	(D)	19°35'28.00"N	79°00'07.65"E
Villages.	Mandwa, Karankondi.		

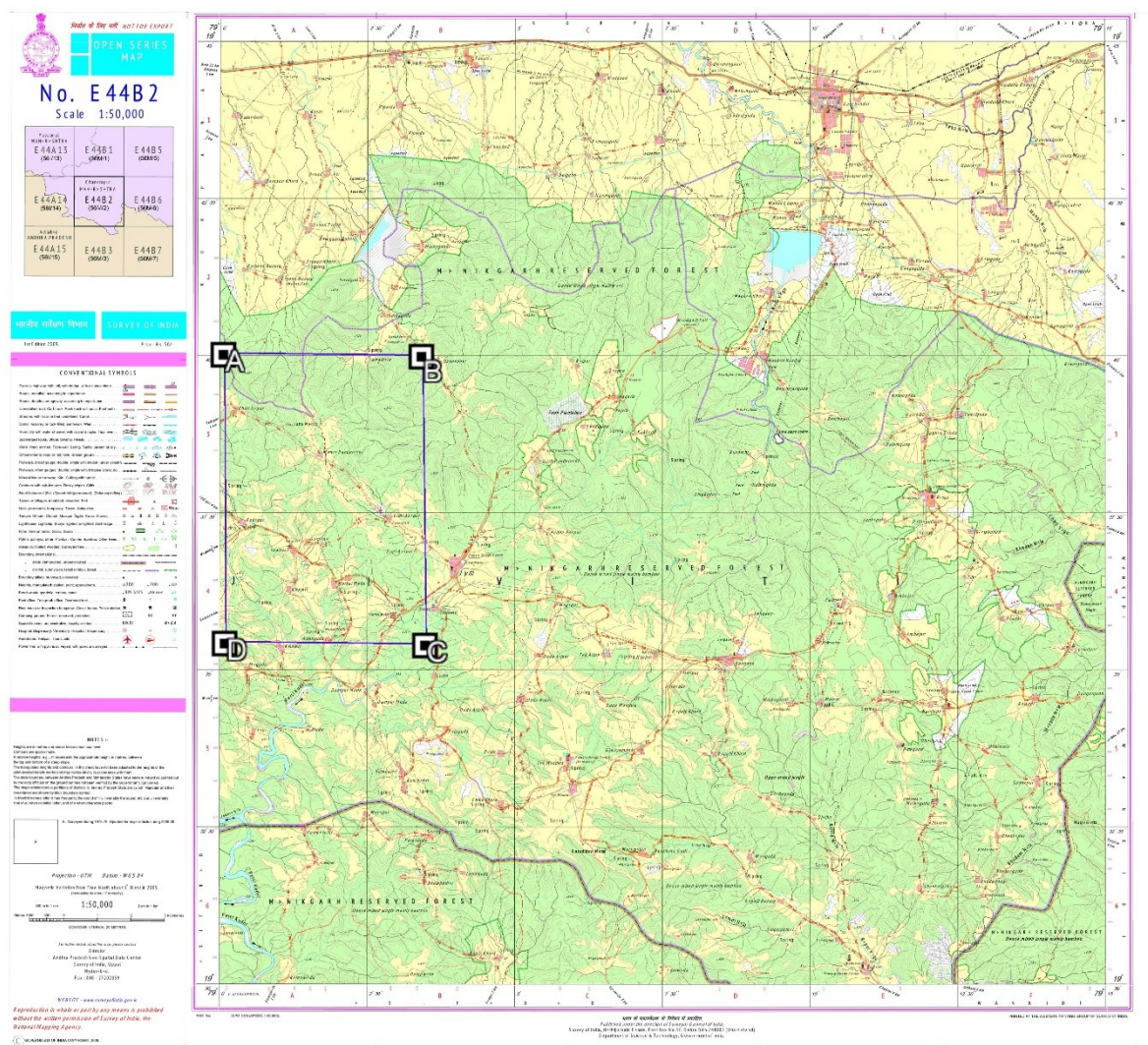
Tehsil/Taluk.	Jiwati
District.	Chandrapur
State.	Maharashtra
2-Area (hectares/sq.km.)	
Block Area.	50 Sq. Km.
Forest Area.	
Government Land Area.	-----
Private Land Area	-----
3-Accessibility.	
Nearest Rail Head.	The nearest rail head is Ballarsah about 20 kms.
Road.	The nearest rail head is about 5.4 km from Adilabad-Korpana Highway; 50 km from Chandrapur.
Airport.	The nearest airport is at Nagpur about 200 kms.
4-Hydrography	
Local Surface Drainage Pattern	Radial drainage system from where the nalas flow into the valleys towards north, east of south. Drainage density is low.
Rivers and Streams.	There are a number of perennial streams like Persikuder.
5-Climate.	
Mean Annual Rainfall.	The average annual rainfall in the area is 1500 mm.
Temperature.	28° C - 45° C
December (Minimum).	Minimum – 28° C
May (Maximum).	Maximum – 45° C
6-Topography.	
Toposheet No.	56 M/2
Morphology of the area.	The block area is situated on Jiwati plateau which forms a marked topographical feature in the Chandrapur district. The central portion of the area consists of a plateau of Deccan basalt rising 480 to 550 meters above MSL, capped by scattered hillocks of laterite. The top surface is an undulating table and/or plateau characterized by steep slopes/scarp faces.
7- Availability of Baseline Geoscience Data.	
Geological Map (1:50K/1:25K).	Available
Geochemical Data.	Not Available
Geophysical	Not Available
8- Justification for taking up G4 stage mineral exploration	1. During FS 2024-2025, G4 stage mineral exploration item for aluminous laterite was carried out in parts of Toposheet No. 55M/02, Sengaon-Nagarla area, Chandrapur district, Maharashtra by the GSI (Srivastava, Bhilkar and Raut, 2025). The laterites found in the Raipur and Nagarla area are characterized by tall, well-formed profile sections. These laterite profiles are among the tallest recorded in the entire study area, reaching heights of approximately 7 to 8 meters. Furthermore, the laterites in this area exhibit a well-developed profile, showcasing distinct layers, including duricrust, mottled and pellicle zones. Vanadium (V) results for analyzed aluminous laterite samples show vanadium concentrations between 220.52 ppm and 2775.74 ppm across 83 samples, of these, 54 exceed the 500-ppm threshold and 10 exceed 1000 ppm. Gallium (Ga) of up to 62ppm have been reported in the bed rock samples.

	2. The proposed adjacent Mandwa Block has shown potential for vanadium- and titanium-bearing aluminous laterites and bauxites. Among the 10 BRS samples analyzed during two phases of block visits, several yielded encouraging results. ➤ TiO_2 - 2.18% to 6.32%, ➤ V_2O_5 - 0.05% (500 ppm) to 0.31% (3100 ppm), ➤ Scandium - 16.27ppm to 79.8ppm and ➤ Gallium - 15.5ppm to 49.12mm, ➤ Al_2O_3 - 14.24% to 40.92% (Bauxite to Aluminous laterite). About 50% samples are falling in bauxite and aluminous laterite category. From 10 samples (Table 1) the three samples have Al_2O_3 content from 20.49% to 25.37% which indicates aluminous laterite category and two samples have Al_2O_3 content from 35.48% to 40.92% which indicates bauxite category as per threshold value classification of Indian Bureau of Mines (2009).
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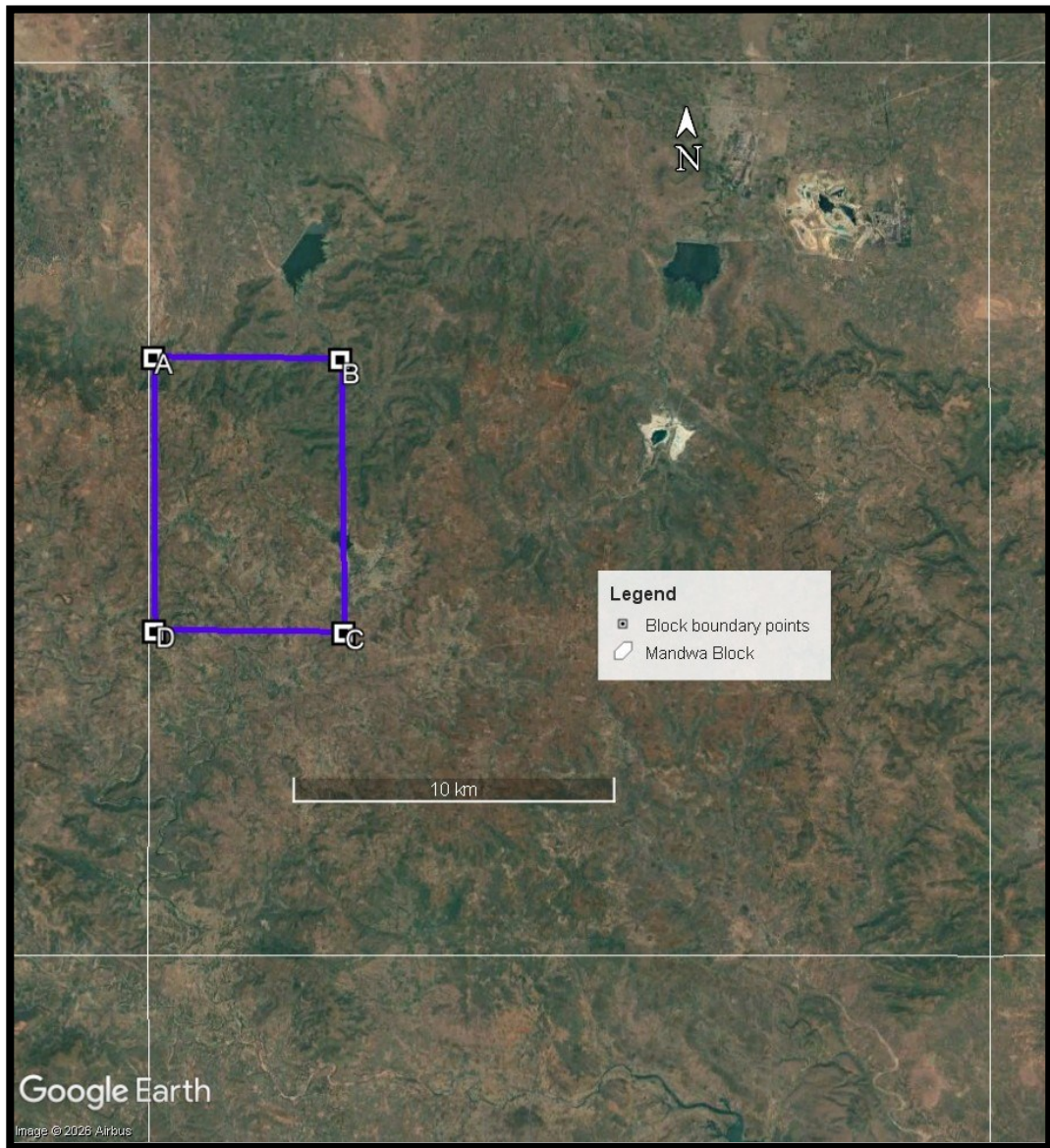
References

1. Report on Reconnaissance Survey for Aluminous Laterite and associated mineralization in and around Sengaon-Nagarla area, Chandrapur district, Maharashtra. (STAGE: G4). Srivastava, Bhilkar and Raut (**GSI FSP: 2024-2025**).
2. Geology of a portion of Chanda district in topo sheet 56M/2 and portions of Chanda and Wardha Districts in topo sheet 55 P/3. A.K.R. Hemmady (**GSI FSP: 1964-1965**).
3. Assessment of grade & reserves of limestone deposit in the Naokari- Kusumbi area, Rajura tehsil, Chanda district of Maharashtra. A.K.R. Hemmady and K. Raghunathan (**GSI FSPs: 1965 -1968**).

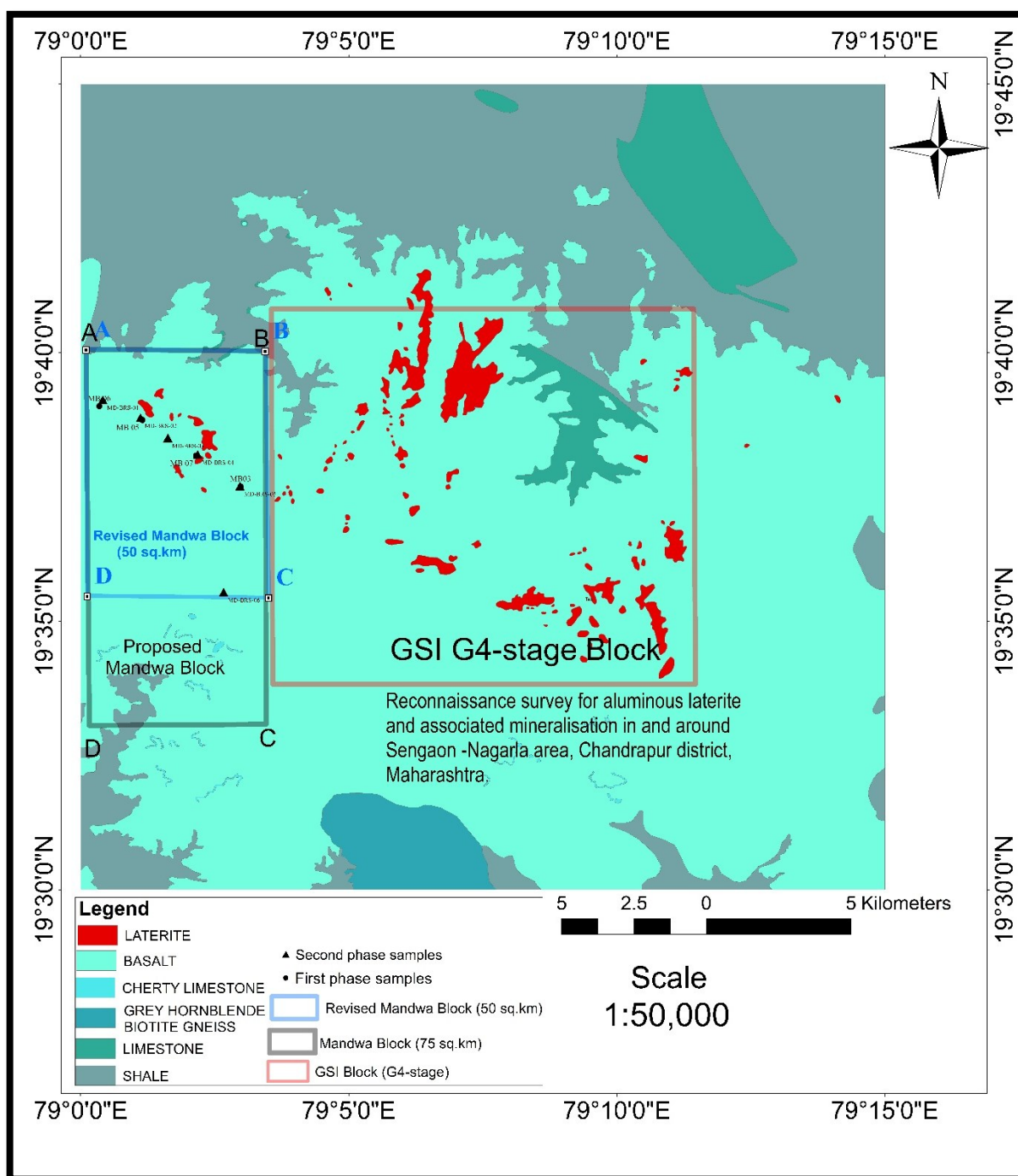
**Map 1. Mandwa Block on Survey of India Toposheet No. 56 M/2
(1:50,000 scale).**



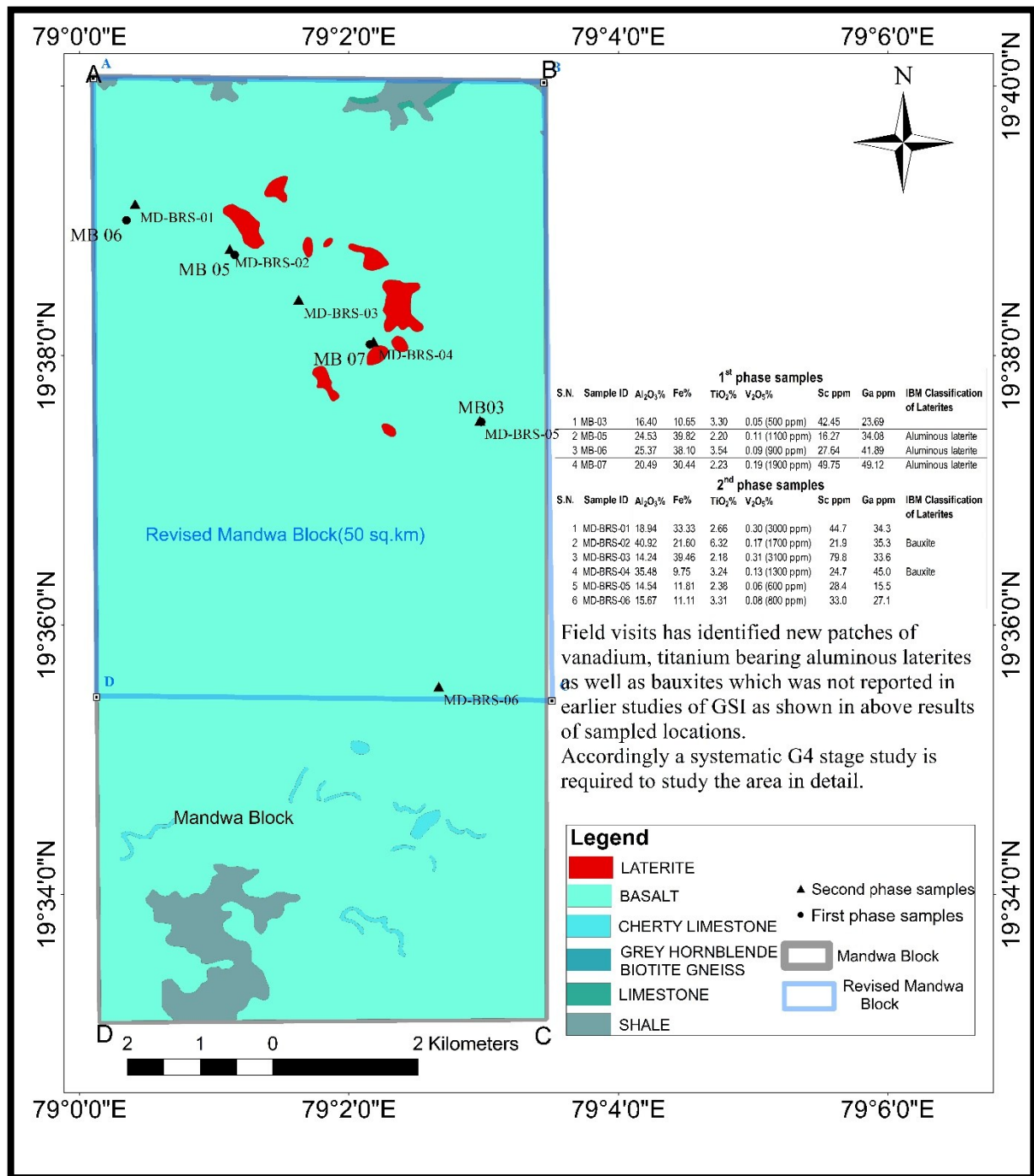
Map 2. Mandwa Block on Google Earth Imagery.



Map 3. Mandwa Block on Geological Map of Toposheet No. 56 M/2 (1:50,000 scale). (Data: NGDR Portal).



Map 4. Mandwa Block on Geological Map with Sample Locations & Results (Map not to scale).



Detailed Project Report

1. Block Summary

1.1 Physiography

The block area is situated on Jiwati plateau which forms a marked topographical feature in the Chandrapur district. The central portion of the area consists of a plateau of Deccan basalt rising 480 to 550 meters above MSL, capped by scattered hillocks of laterite. The top surface is an undulating table and/or plateau characterized by steep slopes/scarp faces.

1.2 Background Geology

The Penganga Series of Precambrian age, occur in a faulted basin within an older unit of purple shales of the same series and is overlain by Deccan Lava Flows [A.K.R. Hemmady and K. Raghunathan (GSI FSPs: 1965 -1968)].

The geological succession in the area is as follows:

Age	Formation
Sub-recent	Laterite
Cretaceous to Eocene.	Deccan basalts
Penganga Series-Puranas (Pre--cambrians?)	Limestones
	Purple shales

Srivastava, Bhilkar and Raut, 2025 (GSI FSP: 2024-2025) provided more detail geological information about the area. Mainly two rock types are exposed in the area, in bird's eye view (1) Basalt (2) Laterites, which occur as cappings over the basalt.

In a cut section in the South-western part of the area, Shales were observed. These are believed to be the lithounit below the first flow of basalt.

(1) Shale

It is the lowermost lithounit in the area, underlying the Deccan basalts. It is exposed in the northwestern part of the area, approximately 2.5 km from Raipur village. These are overlain by the first flow of basalt.

(2) Basalt

Two different flows of basalt have been observed in the area. The lower flow is underlain by shales while the upper flow serves as the host rock over which laterite cappings are present.

Between these two flows, microcrystalline quartz has been observed. It occurs in the form of agate, geode and chalcedony in the area.

Lower flow: The lower flow is distinguished from the upper flow by its characteristic Glomerulo-

porphyritic texture, in which large aggregates of plagioclase are present within the matrix. The top of the lower flow is marked by flat lands that form a table-top-like feature, and the outcrops in this area predominantly consist of vesicular or amygdaloidal basalt.

Upper flow: The upper flow is more massive, compact, fine grained and having uniform grain size within the matrix. The basalts in this flow show prominent spheroidal weathering and iron enrichment. At places, where conditions are feasible, laterites are developed over this flow.

(3) Laterites

The upper flow of basalt in the area is overlain by a thick capping of laterites. At places these cappings are up to 25 feet thick, as exposed in cut sections across the area. Large extensions of laterite on the surface have also been observed in and around Pallejhari/ Sengaon area.

Laterite in the area is marked by typical zoning, with the topmost layer being the duricrust. The duricrust is deep red in colour due to its higher iron content. Below the duricrust, a kaolinized zone is present, which is the major concentration zone of alumina. This duricrust serves as a protection for the underlying more fragile mottled and pellicle zone.

Laterite exposures in the area may be divided into 4 sections

- (a) Laterites exposed in Raipur and Nagarla area.
- (b) Laterites exposed in Pedda Asapur area.
- (c) Laterites exposed in Nagapur area.
- (d) Laterites exposed in Sengaon-Pallejhari area.

Laterites in Raipur and Nagarla area

The laterites found in the Raipur and Nagarla area are characterised by tall, well-formed profile sections. These laterite profiles are among the tallest recorded in the entire study area, reaching heights of approximately 7 to 8 meters. Furthermore, the laterites in this area exhibit a well-developed profile, showcasing distinct layers, including duricrust, mottled and pellicle zones.

1.3 Mineral potentiality based on geology

1. A.K.R. Hemmady (1964-1965) reported that the central portion of the area consists of a plateau of Deccan basalt rising 480 to 550 meters above MSL, capped by scattered hillocks of laterite. There are pockets of bauxites in some of these laterite cappings. The laterite capping begins from about 487.68 meters or above. Thickness of the laterites varies from 5 to 45 meters. It may be necessary to investigate these in detail if their utilization is envisaged, to decipher suitable zones. Analysis of a few random chip samples from these laterites is given below (Hemmady, 1965).

Sl. No.	Locality	SiO ₂ %	Al ₂ O ₃ %	Fe ₂ O ₃ %	TiO ₂ %	Loss on ignition
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	<1686 (19°39':79°11')	20.24	40.57	13.57	6.26	20.05
2.	Below Manikgarh fort wall	29.37	25.52	30.34	3.34	12.08
3.	(19°35'30";79°07'30")	2.57	57.12	4.79	7.09	29.06
4.	Road section SSW of Fort	28.29	21.65	27.95	5.00	13.44

The above analysis results confirm the presence of alumina, having bauxitic grade, in the laterite occurring in toposheet area, along with the titanium.

2. During FS 2024-2025, G4 stage mineral exploration item for aluminous laterite was carried out in parts of Toposheet No. 56M/02, Sengaon-Nagarla area, Chandrapur district, Maharashtra by the GSI (Srivastava, Bhilkar and Raut, 2025). The laterites found in the Raipur and Nagarla area are characterized by tall, well-formed profile sections. These laterite profiles are among the tallest recorded in the entire study area, reaching heights of approximately 7 to 8 meters. Furthermore, the laterites in this area exhibit a well-developed profile, showcasing distinct layers, including duricrust, mottled and pellicle zones.

- Vanadium (V) results for analyzed aluminous laterite samples show vanadium concentrations between 220.52 ppm and 2775.74 ppm across 83 samples, of these, 54 exceed the 500-ppm threshold and 10 exceed 1000 ppm.
- Gallium (Ga) of up to 62ppm have been reported in the bed rock samples.

3. The proposed adjacent Mandwa Block has shown potentiality for vanadium, titanium bearing aluminous laterites and bauxites. Among 10 BRS samples (**Table 1**) analyzed in two phase block visits has provided quite encouraging results.

- TiO₂ - 2.18% to 6.32%,
- V₂O₅ - 0.05% (500 ppm) to 0.31% (3100 ppm),
- Scandium - 16.27ppm to 79.8ppm and
- Gallium - 15.5ppm to 49.12mm,
- Al₂O₃ - 14.24% to 40.92% (Bauxite to Aluminous laterite).

About 50% samples are falling in bauxite and aluminous laterite category. From 10 samples (Table 1) the three samples have Al_2O_3 content from 20.49% to 25.37% which indicates aluminous laterite category and two samples have Al_2O_3 content from 35.48% to 40.92% which indicates bauxite category as per threshold value classification of Indian Bureau of Mines (2009).

Above geological and geochemical results indicate mineral potentiality of the proposed block area.

1.4 Scope for proposed exploration

The scope for proposed exploration is given below:

S.N.	Nature of work	Proposed work
1	Large Scale Mapping (1:12,500)	50 sq. km
2	BRS sampling	100 nos.
3	Pitting (1m*1m*1m)	20 nos. (20 samples)
4	Major oxides by XRF	120
5	ICPMS for 34 elements	120
6	Petrographic study (PS)	10 nos.
7	Ore microscopic study (OM)	10 nos.
8	XRD analysis for identification of minerals (Random)	10 nos.
9	Scout drilling	500 meters (10 BH; 50m depth) [300 CS]
10	Bulk density	10
11	Report preparation (GR)	1

1.5 Observation and Recommendations of previous work

1. Hemmady (1965) documented laterites containing pockets of bauxite on the plateau tops in the area of the toposheet 56M/02. Thickness of the laterites varies from 5 to 45 meters.

It may be necessary to investigate these in detail if their utilization is envisaged, to decipher suitable zones.

2. During FS 2024-2025, a G4 stage mineral exploration item for aluminous laterite was carried out in parts of Toposheet No. 55M/02, Sengaon-Nagarla area, Chandrapur district, Maharashtra by the GSI (Srivastava, Bhilkar and Raut, 2025). Vanadium (V) results for analyzed aluminous laterite samples show vanadium concentrations between 220.52 ppm and 2775.74 ppm across 83 samples, of these, 54 exceed the 500-ppm threshold and 10 exceed 1000 ppm. **The GSI recommended G3 stage works in their own block area based on above encouraging results of a G4 stage study.**

2. Previous Work

2.1 Previous Exploration in adjoining area

A.K.R. Hemmady (1964-1965) reported that the central portion of the area consists of a plateau of Deccan basalt rising 480 to 550 meters above MSL, capped by scattered hillocks of laterite. There are pockets of bauxites in some of these laterite cappings. The laterite capping begins from about 487.68 meters or above. Thickness of the laterites varies from five to 45 meters (**Hemmady, GSI FSP-1964-1965**).

Adjacent to the proposed block, the GSI doing a Reconnaissance survey for aluminous laterite and associated mineralisation in and around Sengaon -Nagarla area, Chandrapur district, Maharashtra (**Map 3**).

The related references are mentioned below:

1. Report on Reconnaissance Survey for Aluminous Laterite and associated mineralization in and around Sengaon-Nagarla area, Chandrapur district, Maharashtra. (STAGE: G4). Srivastava, Bhilkar and Raut (**GSI FSP: 2024-2025**).
2. Geology of a portion of Chanda district in topo sheet 56M/2 and portions of Chanda and Wardha Districts in topo sheet 55 P/3. A.K.R. Hemmady (**GSI FSP: 1964-1965**).
3. Assessment of grade & reserves of limestone deposit in the Naokari- Kusumbi area, Rajura tehsil, Chanda district of Maharashtra. A.K.R. Hemmady and K. Raghunathan (**GSI FSPs: 1965 -1968**).

2.2 Previous Exploration in the proposed block area

No such studies are reported by the GSI in the proposed block area.

3. Block description

S.N.	Latitude	Longitude
(A)	19°40'03.58"N	79°00'06.23"E
(B)	19°40'01.77"N	79°03'26.89"E
(C)	19°35'26.26"N	79°03'30.62"E
(D)	19°35'28.00"N	79°00'07.65"E

4. Planned Methodology

Large Scale Mapping: The geological mapping on a 1:12,500 scale will be carried out in 50 sq. km area by taking traverses. The geological map would be prepared by adding geological features, attitudes of beds, structural features etc. to be picked up and plotted during mapping.

Corp. Office: E-77, MIDC, Ghughus Road, Chandrapur 442406, Maharashtra
www.gemcokati.com Ph. no: 07172-287200 Mail: subrata.sarkar@gemcokati.com

Geochemical sampling: BRSs, pits samples etc. will be collected for analysis.

Chemical Analysis: XRF and ICPMS analysis of major and trace element of selected samples.

Petrographic and ore microscopic studies: Petrographic & ore microscopic studies of possible host rock. Further XRD analysis will be carried out to identify the mineral phases.

Drilling: Scout drilling in the form of few boreholes will be carried out in the identified mineralized area for detail sub-surface characterization.

Reconnaissance survey report: A reconnaissance survey report (G4 stage report) will be prepared as per MEMC-2015 Rule.

5. Nature Quantum and Target (NQT)

S.N.	Nature of work	Proposed work
1	Large Scale Mapping (1:12,500)	50 sq. km
2	BRS sampling	100 nos.
3	Pitting (1m*1m*1m)	20 nos. (20 samples)
4	Major oxides by XRF	120
5	ICPMS for 34 elements	120
6	Petrographic study (PS)	10 nos.
7	Ore microscopic study (OM)	10 nos.
8	XRD analysis for identification of minerals (Random)	10 nos.
9	Scout drilling	500 meters (10 BH; 50m depth) [300 CS]
10	Bulk density	10
11	Report preparation (GR)	1