

Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Vanadium, Scandium, Gallium and associated minerals in and around Chatnalli village, Bidar district, Karnataka (Chatnalli block)
To



National Mineral Exploration & Development Trust
Ministry of Mines,
Room No. 325 & 326, Wing-F,
Udyog Bhawan, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Marg, Rajpath Area,
Central Secretariat, New Delhi-110011

By



Geo Marine Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
15-17-909/9, Leslie Haven, 5th Cross,
Shivabagh, Mangalore-575005, Karnataka

July 2026

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Mangalore
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Summary of the Proposal for
**“Preliminary Exploration(G3) for Vanadium, Scandium, Gallium and associated minerals
in and around Chatnalli village, Bidar district, Karnataka (Chatnalli block).**
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	Features	Details
	Block ID	GEMS_KA_03
	Current Exploration Agency	Geo Marine Solutions Pvt. Ltd., Mangalore for Preliminary survey of G3 level
	Previous Exploration Agency	Geological Survey of India
	G4 stage Geological Report & G3 stage Exploration report	Report on Critical Mineral Assessment Programme for Vanadium and associated critical minerals in lateritic rocks of Sindol Tanda block, Bidar district, Karnataka by Dr. Deepu T.R. & Dr. M Bawanhun Mawthoh, GSI (FS:2024-25)
	Commodity	Vanadium, Scandium, Gallium and associated minerals
	Mineral Belt	Laterite /Bauxite of Deccan basalt
	Completion Period with entire Time schedule to complete the project	Mobilization: 1 month Mapping: 2 months Drilling months: 4 months Sample & Data Processing & Analysis:3 months Report: 2 months Total:12
	Objectives	Preliminary Exploration(G3) for Vanadium, Scandium, Gallium and associated minerals in and around Chatnalli village, Bidar district, Karnataka (Chatnalli block)
	Whether the work will be carried out by the proposed agency or through outsourcing and details thereof.	The NABET accredited exploration agency (Geo Marine Solutions Pvt Ltd., Mangalore) will be carrying out all the components of the proposed exploration.
	Name/Number of Geoscientists	2 Geologists
	Expected Field Months (Geology)	Field work: Mobilization: 1 month Mapping: 2 months

		Drilling months: 4 months
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1.	Location	Chatnalli village, Bidar district, Karnataka		
			LONGITUDE (DD)	LATITUDE (DD)
		A	77.44258	17.79826
		B	77.41562	17.79438
		C	77.41608	17.7799
		D	77.44866	17.77958
	Villages	Chatnalli		
	Tehsil/Taluk	Bidar		
	District	Bidar		
	State	Karnataka		
2.	Area (hectares/square kilometers)			
	Block Area	5.88 sq.km.		
	Forest Area	0		
	Government Land Area	0.6 sq.km.		
	Private Land Area	5.28 sq.km.		
3.	Accessibility			
	Nearest Rail Head	Bidar railway station		
	Road	SH-15 & Bidar-Chincholi Road		
	Airport	Bidar domestic airport (17 km from study area) & Kalaburagi Airport (100 km)		
4.	Hydrology			
	Local Surface Drainage Pattern (Channels)	Sub-dendritic to dendritic		
	Rivers/Streams	Karanja River		
5.	Climate			
	Mean/Average Annual Rainfall	Approximately 840 mm		
	Temperatures	Tropical semi-arid climate, characterized by hot summers, moderate to low rainfall, and mild winters. Summers, from March to May, are		

		typically hot with temperatures often exceeding 40°C. Winters, spanning November to February, are relatively mild and pleasant, with minimum temperatures occasionally dropping below 15°C.
6.	Topography	
	Toposheet Number	Toposheet No. 56G/5
	Morphology of the area	The study area is a part of the Deccan Plateau and shows a gently undulating terrain formed over basaltic rocks. The region is mainly characterized by pediplains and pediments, with occasional residual hills and rock outcrops. Drainage is dendritic with seasonal streams forming shallow valleys.
7	Availability of baseline geoscience data	
	Geological Map (1:50K&25K)	The proposal is based on the published literatures mentioned in the reference. Geological inputs pertaining to the area falling in 56G/5 is available (1:50K) and referred while preparing the write up.
	Geochemical Map	Geochemical inputs pertaining to the area falling in 56G/5 is available
	Geophysical Map (Aero-geophysical, Ground geophysical, Regional as well as local scale GP maps)	Geophysical inputs (Ground magnetic & gravity) pertaining to the area falling in 56G/5 is available.
8	Justification for taking up G4 stage mineral exploration	• GSI,2025: This study was taken up in the Sindol Tanda block to assess the potentiality of vanadium (V) and scandium (Sc) and associated mineralization. The integrated geological, geochemical, and subsurface investigations in this area, including bedrock (BRS), trench, profile, and borehole sampling revealed a systematic enrichment of Fe-Ti-V-Sc oxides within lateritic horizons. So, in order to delineate the continuity and lateral extent of

		the mineralized horizon, further exploration is recommended in this area including Ground geophysical surveys, along with drilling.
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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSAL

1. Block Summary:

a) Physiography

The study area comes under Pediment Pediplain complex, with a small water body in the northern portion of the block. The elevation of study area varies in between 630m to 669m.

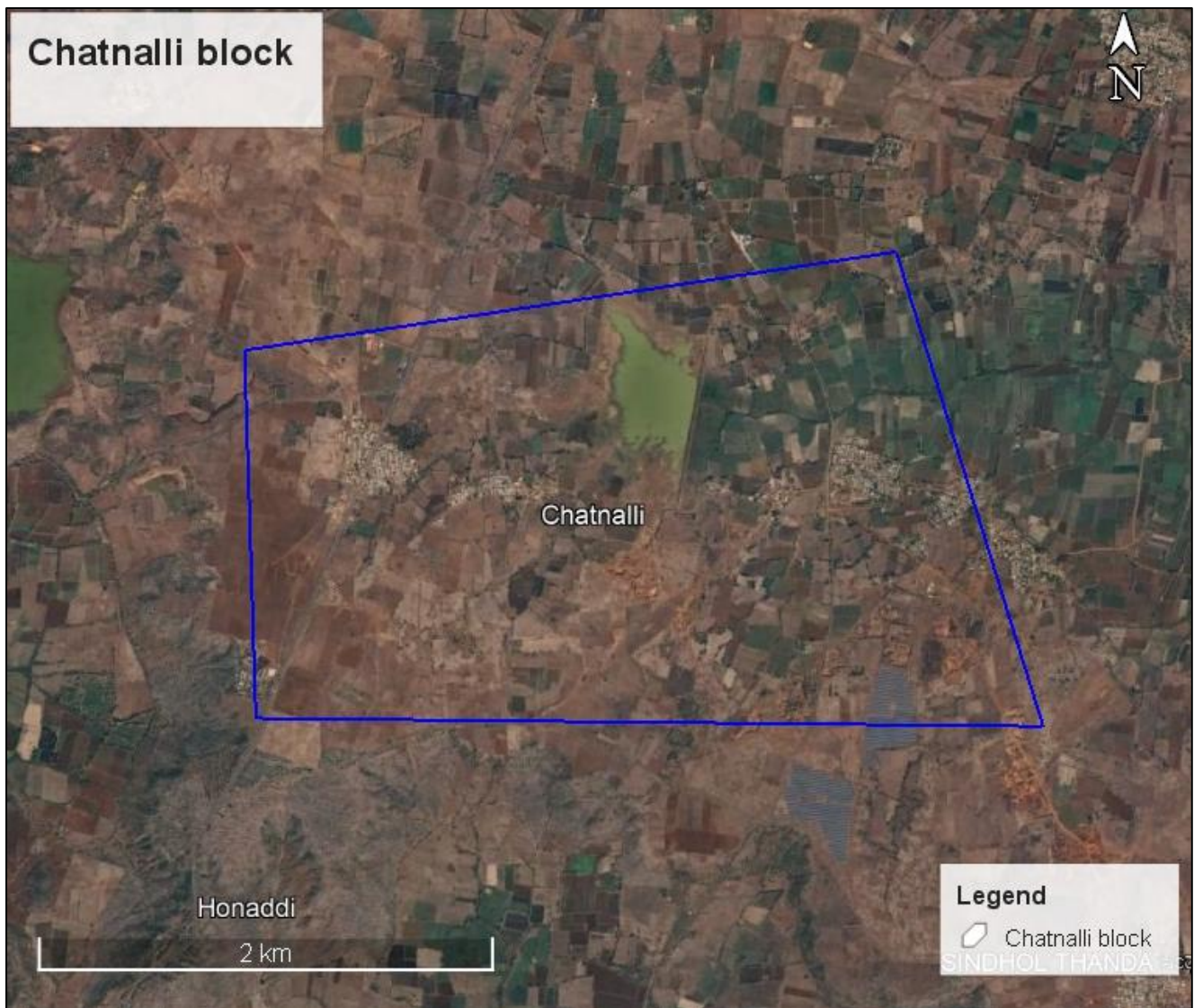


Fig 1: Proposed Chatnalli block boundary on Google Earth Imagery

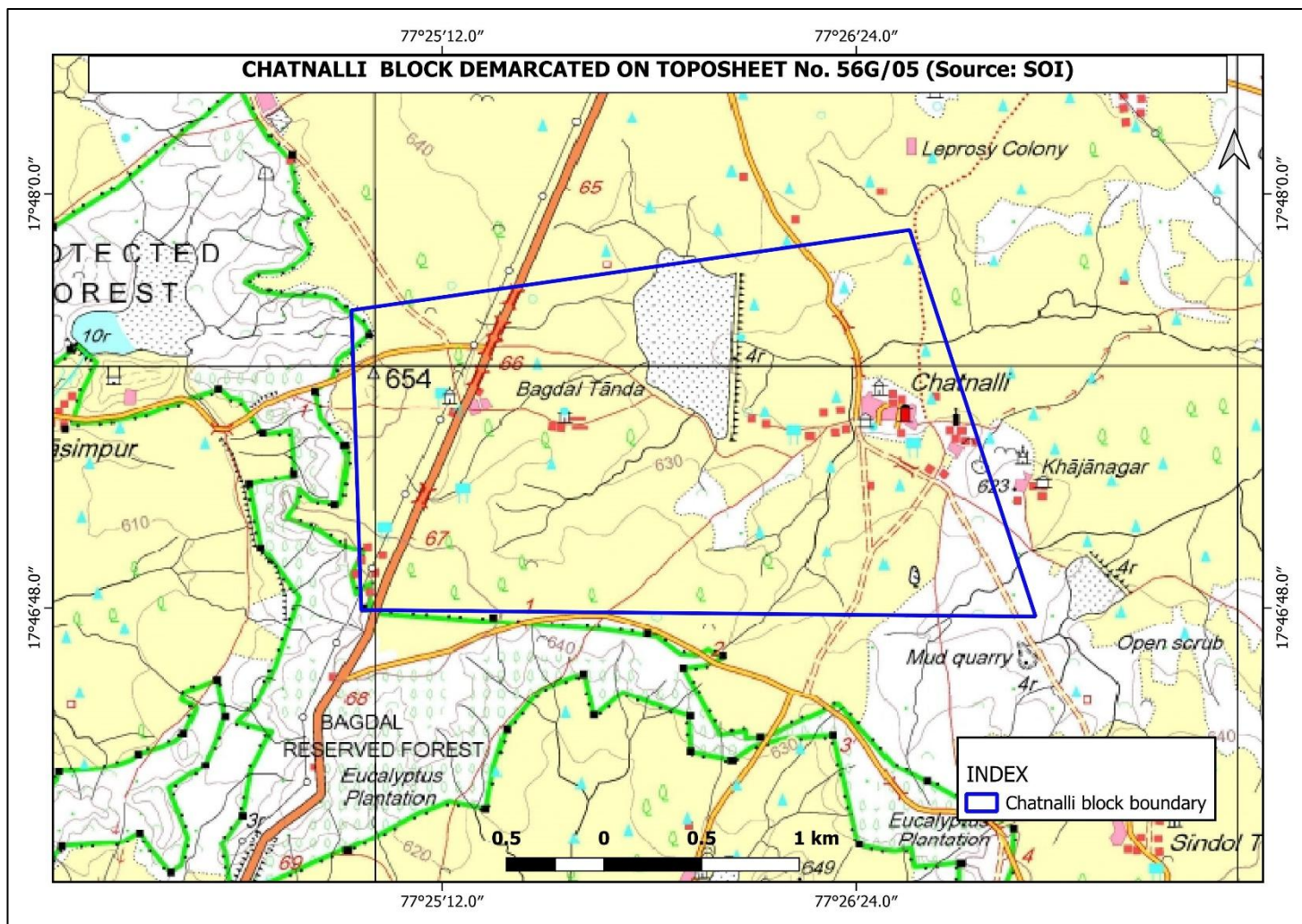


Fig 2: Proposed Chatnalli block boundary on Toposheet no. 56G/5

b) Background Geology

The study area is a part of Deccan Plateau within toposheet 56G/05, which is predominantly characterized by lateritic outcrops/cover of Cenozoic age. Laterite completely covers the proposed area and it covers few scattered mounds in the surrounding area, which form plateaus of various sizes having irregular outlines, linear ridges, and conical and flat-topped blocks of small size. The top part of the laterite formed duricrust due to weathering/chemical leaching and this part is very hard, followed by fericrete with the rubble of laterite. From duricrust to this part specific gravity of the rock samples is high may be due to the high specific gravity of elements/minerals, which are highly oxidized. Laterite is yellowish to reddish brown, limonitic and highly porous with vermicular openings. The contact between the underlying flow and laterite is gradational.

Age	Supergroup	Group	Formation	Lithology
Cenozoic				Laterite
Upper Cretaceous to Palaeocene	Deccan Trap	Sahyadri	Ambaneli	Basalt flow 13
				Basalt flow 11, 12
				Intertrappean
				Basalt flow 10
				Basalt flow 9,10

Fig 3: Regional Stratigraphy of the area (Source: Compiled 50 K Geological Map, GSI)

c) Mineral potentiality based on geology, geophysics, ground geochemistry etc.

- Based on the data accumulated by the **GSI-G4,2024-25** study, the geochemical and mineralogical data collectively point to a residual supergene genesis, involving intense tropical weathering, leaching of mobile cations (Ca, Mg, Na, K), and residual enrichment of immobile oxides (Fe, Ti, V, Sc). The duricrust and ferruginous laterite represent the upper enrichment zones, while the saprolitic horizon acts as a secondary trap for REE and transition metals. The enrichment of V, Sc, and TiO₂ substantially exceeding crustal averages highlights strong potential for Fe–Ti–V–Sc oxide mineralization in lateritized Deccan basalt terrains. The duricrust–saprolite couplet identified in boreholes KBST-1 and KBST-3 represents the prime exploration target for critical metal resources under supergene conditions.
- Based on NGPM data accessed through the NGDR portal, the observation density for ground gravity and magnetic surveys is approximately one station per 2.5 km². The Bouguer gravity data (Fig. 5) within the Chatnalli block show noticeable variations compared to the surrounding areas of the toposheet. A negative Bouguer anomaly is identified within the block, which is showing 1mGal variation from the adjacent points/stations and it is extending towards North. It indicates the presence of relatively low-density rocks. In the study area, laterite is the major exposed rock type which is underlain by basalt. On the basis of density, Laterite is less dense than basalt, and the density further decreases when the laterite is intensely weathered. Therefore, the pronounced negative anomaly within the Chatnalli block may indicate the presence of a thick lateritic cover overlying massive basalt, which is exposed at the surface in the northern and northwestern parts of the toposheet. The anomaly pattern also suggests intense weathering and prolonged tropical alteration in the area.

Meanwhile, the magnetic data of this area doesn't show any anomaly. It indicates a uniform magnetic field without any structural deformations.

- GSI has conducted the G4 (2024-25) study in Sindol Tanda block based on the high V values reported in the toposheet no. 56G/05 during the NGCM project, FS 2021-22. Geochemical contour maps of Toposheet No. 56G/05 indicate an E-W trending anomaly within the B3 and C3 quadrants. The NGCM data (stream sediments) within the proposed Chatnalli block is given below:

Table 1: The NGCM data (stream sediments) within the proposed Chatnalli block (Source: NGDR)

Sample No.	Longitude	Latitude	Ga	Sc	V	V ₂ O ₅	TREE
	DD	DD	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
56G05/038/S/2021-22	77.4292	17.7952	24	27	243	434.97	208.72

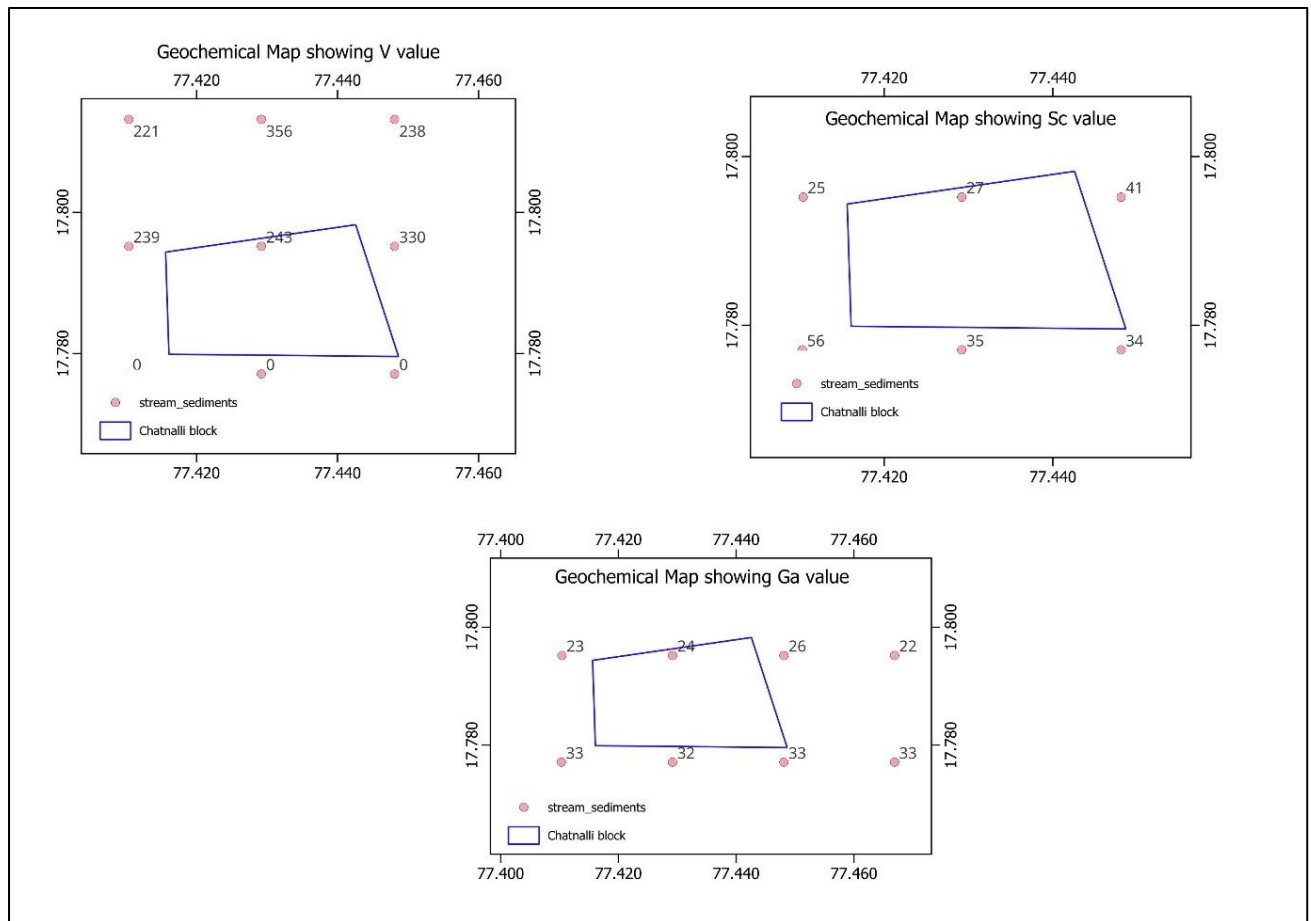


Fig 4: Stream Sediments Geochemical Map of the Proposed Chatnalli block (G3) Source: NGDR

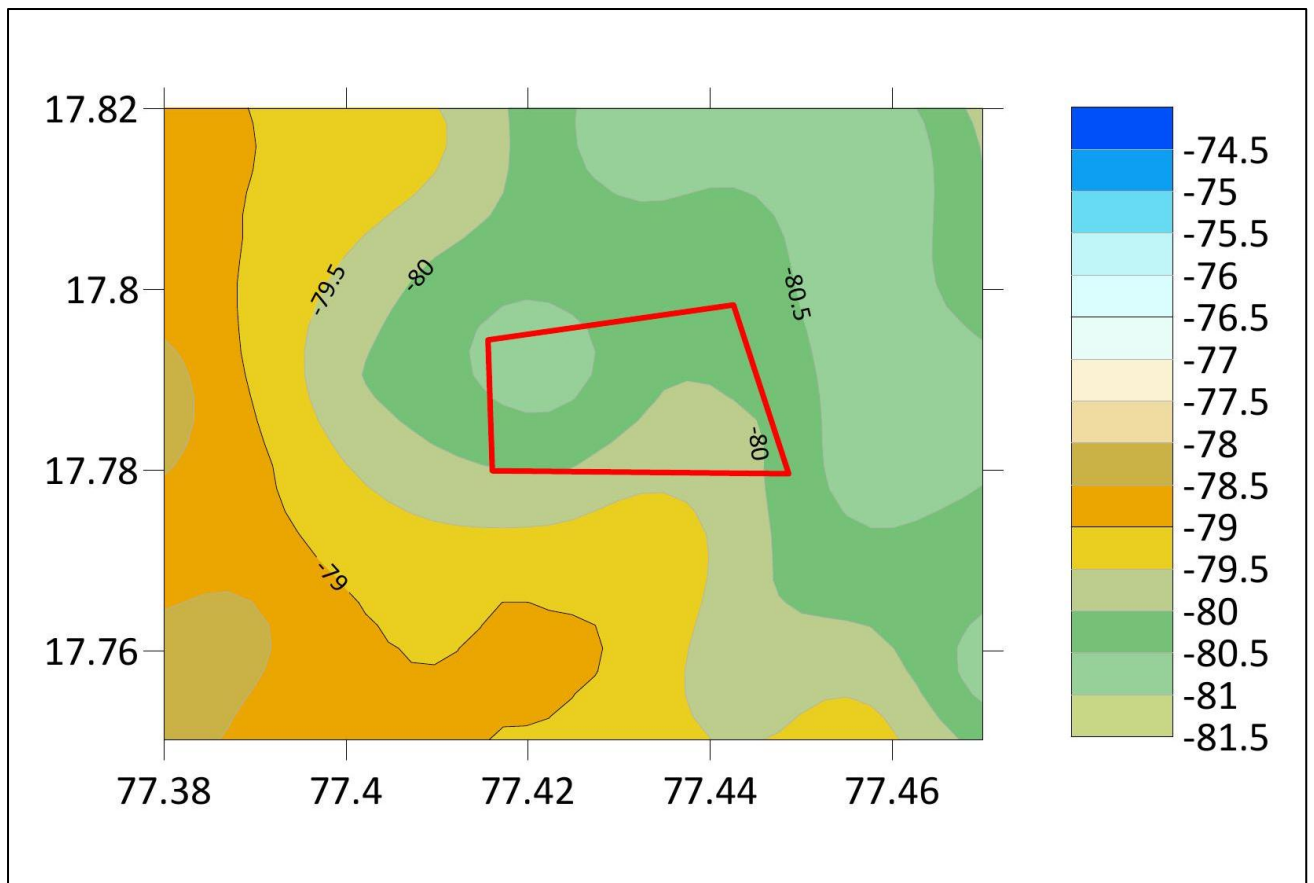


Fig. 5: Bouguer anomaly gravity map of the proposed area (NGPM data,NGDR)

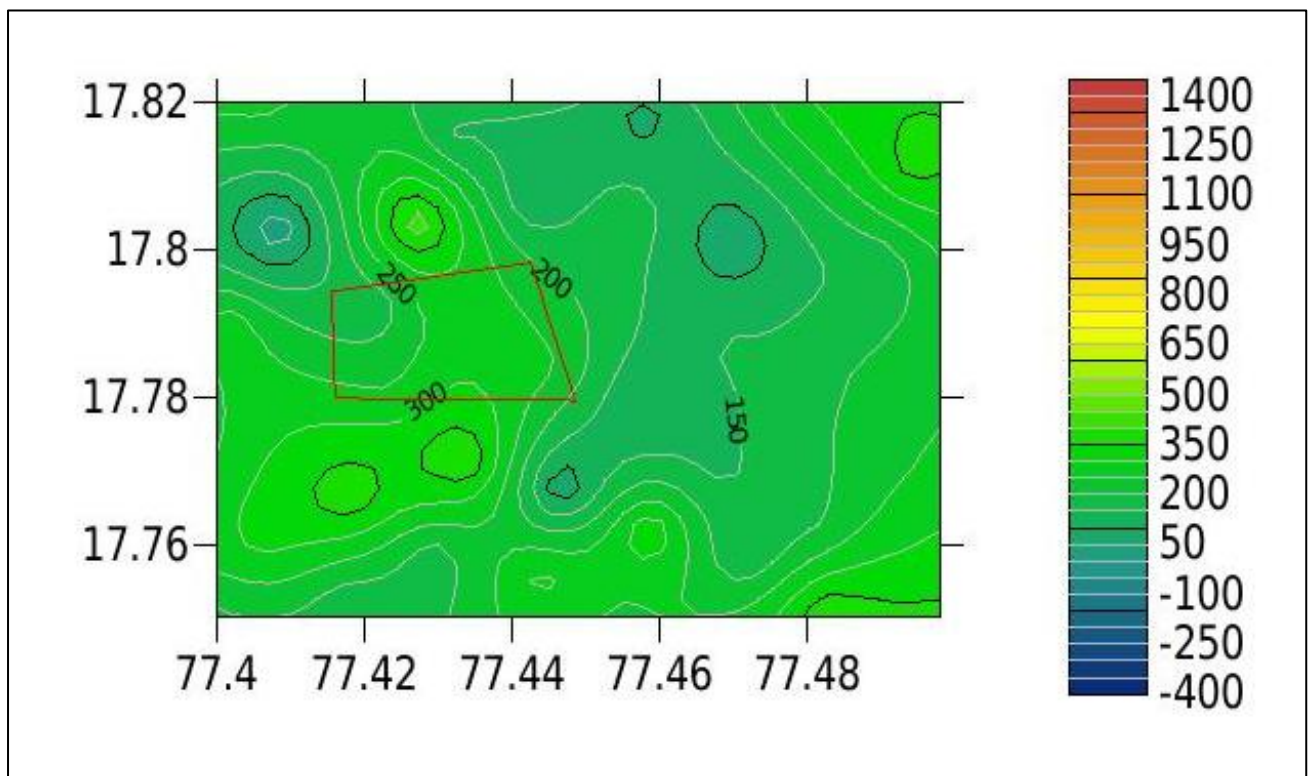


Fig. 6: Magnetic map of the proposed area (NGPM data,NGDR)

d) Scope for proposed exploration

- The study area situated in the southeastern part of the Deccan Plateau which is predominantly characterized by lateritic outcrops of Cenozoic age.
- The basaltic flows of the Deccan Traps are present in the western part of the block
- The top part of the laterite formed duricrust in the study area due to weathering/chemical leaching and this part is very hard, followed by fericrete with the rubble of laterite
- The duricrust and ferruginous laterite represent the upper enrichment zones, while the Saprolitic horizon acts as a secondary trap for REE and transition metals.
- The bedrock samples (BRS) within the block exhibit broad compositional variation, with SiO₂ (16.84-36.1%), Fe₂O₃ (14.16-59.88%), Al₂O₃ (12.07-26.9%), and TiO₂ (1.16-4.25%), indicating variable alteration intensity
- The Sc, Ga, V₂O₅ and Σ REE values of these samples range between 6ppm-87ppm (Avg-54.38 ppm), 17ppm-52ppm (Avg-34.92ppm), 159.31.17ppm-2212.44ppm (Avg-1319.95ppm) and 35.628-382.8ppm (Avg-177.61ppm) respectively.
- In PTS, Fe₂O₃ shows value in a range of 28.14-33.64% with an average of 29.88%.
- The Ga and V₂O₅ values in PTS samples range between 29ppm-33ppm (avg-31.2ppm) and 1467.8ppm-2087.14ppm (Avg-1623.53ppm) respectively. Sc is 57ppm-76 ppm (avg-64.2ppm) in these samples.
- The boreholes KBST-1 and KBST-3, drilled through lateritic profiles developed over Deccan Trap basalts, exhibit broadly similar lithological and geochemical characteristics, indicating a continuous weathering system of supergene origin
- In both profiles, vanadium (V) enrichment is observed predominantly within the ferruginous duricrust and upper lateritic horizons, reflecting partitioning into Fe–Ti oxides under oxidizing supergene conditions.
- Scandium (Sc) shows enrichment in the upper oxidized horizons of both boreholes, although the depth and intensity vary.
- In KBST-1, the Σ REE+Y+Sc concentrations have overall average of 604.69 ppm.
- The KBST-1 exhibits higher concentrations of up to 2096 ppm of V₂O₅ near the surface; Scandium (Sc) shows enrichment in the upper oxidized horizons. the Sc enrichment shows maximum value of 79ppm, with an average of 42.04 ppm
- Borehole KBST-1 (21.5 m) intersected a complete lateritic profile developed on Deccan basalt, comprising ferruginous duricrust (0–6 m), oxidized laterite (6–16.5 m), saprolite (16.5– 18.5 m), and fresh basalt below 19.35 m. V zone: 1035 ppm/6m, Sc zone: 77 ppm/2m, TiO₂ zone: 2.09 %/2m.
- The enrichment of V, Sc, and TiO₂ substantially exceeding crustal averages highlights

strong potential for Fe–Ti–V–Sc oxide mineralization in lateritized Deccan basalt terrains.

- The report has been concluded by recommending further exploration in this area including Ground geophysical surveys, along with drilling, to delineate the continuity and lateral extent of the mineralized horizon.
- KBST-1 initially encountered Laterite then light to dark green saprolite and Bed rock – Basalt was Encountered at 19.35m

e) Recommendations of G4 Stage Mineral Exploration Report

- **GSI (2024-25)** G4 level exploration reveals that, lateritic profiles developed over Deccan basalt exhibit strong geochemical enrichment of V–Sc–Ti, particularly within the ferruginous duricrust and laterite–saprolite horizons. Profiles P4, P5, P7, and P11 and boreholes KBST-1 and KBST-3 demonstrate significant concentrations of vanadium, scandium, TiO₂ and associated REE enrichment, indicating oxide-type secondary mineralization derived from Fe–Ti-rich mafic parent rocks. The identified mineralized zones show vertical continuity and promising thickness. These characteristics suggest potential for economically viable extraction of vanadium, scandium, and titanium-bearing phases. It is recommended that systematic ground geophysical surveys (magnetic and resistivity methods) be conducted to delineate the lateral continuity and geometry of Fe–Ti-rich horizons, followed by closely spaced drilling to define grade, thickness, and resource continuity. Additionally, detailed mineralogical and metallurgical studies should be undertaken to assess recoverability and processing characteristics of V–Sc–Ti-bearing phases.

f) Objectives

- Topographic survey using drone
- Geological mapping (1:4000 scale)
- Core drilling

2. Previous work

a) Previous Geological Report (G4 Stage)

- Report on Critical Mineral Assessment Programme for Vanadium and associated critical minerals in lateritic rocks of Sindol Tanda block, Bidar district, Karnataka by Dr. Deepu T.R. & Dr. M Bawanhun Mawthoh, GSI (FS:2024-25)

b) Previous exploration in adjoining area (Regional area)

- Geological Features and Mineral Resources of Each Districts of Hyderabad State, GSI (G4) (FS:1952)

- A note on the preliminary investigation for clay at Kamthana, Bidar Taluk, Bidar district, Mysore state, GSI (G4) (FS:1963) Mineral resourcesMineral resources of Laterite belt in Bidar Taluk, Bidar district, DMG Bangalore (G4) (FS:1971
- Mineral resources of Laterite belt in Bidar Taluk, Bidar district, DMG Bangalore (G4) (FS:1971)

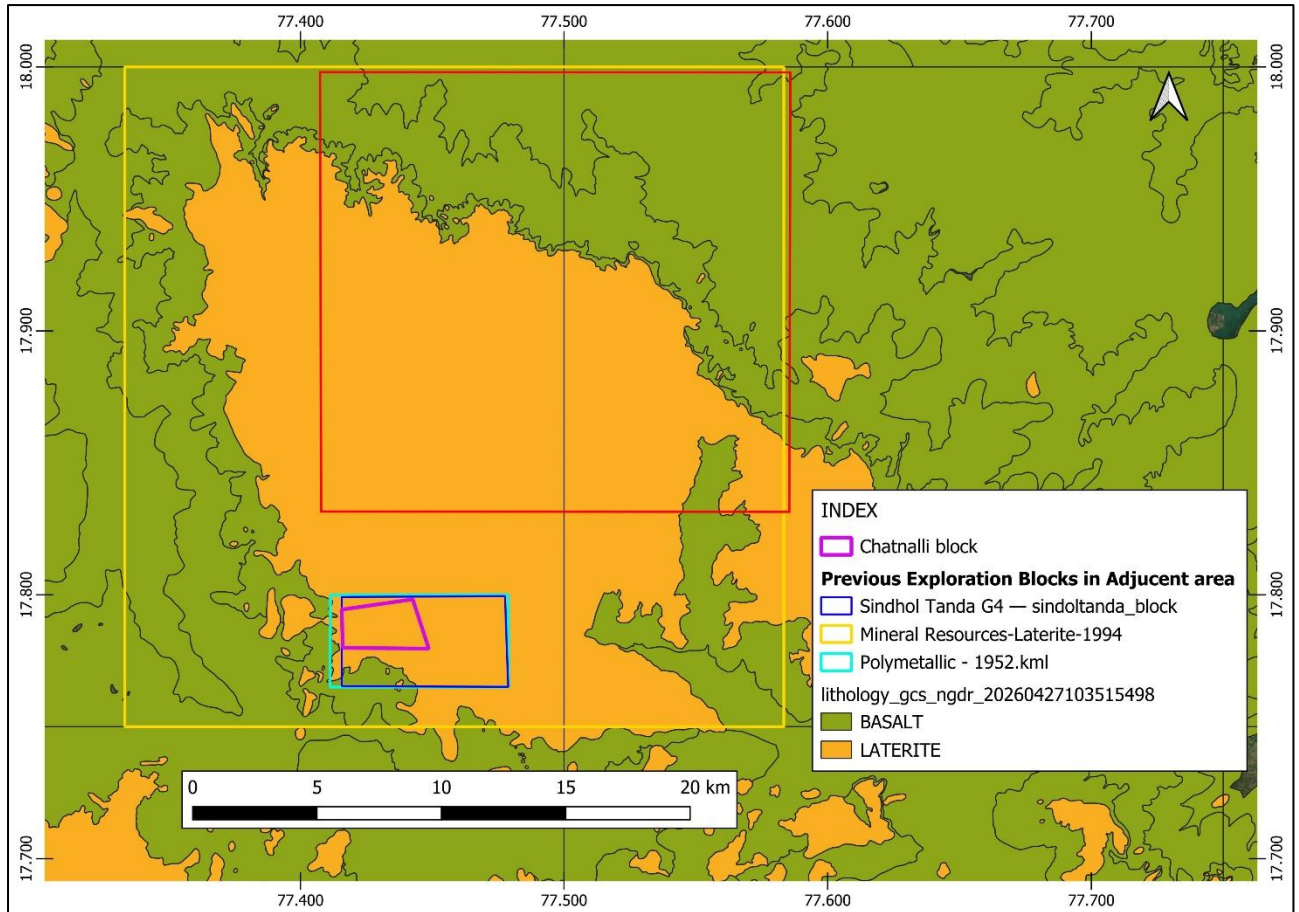


Fig 7: Previous exploration blocks in adjacent area of Chatnalli block, demarcated on Lithological Map (1:50000 scale) of GSI (Source: GSI-NGDR)

c) Previous Exploration details in the proposed block area

- **GSI,2024-25:** The G4 study in the Sindol Tanda block evaluates the potential for vanadium (V), scandium (Sc), and associated mineralization through integrated geological, geochemical, and subsurface investigations. Results indicate systematic enrichment of Fe–Ti–V–Sc oxides within lateritic horizons developed over Deccan Trap basalts. Bedrock samples show significant compositional variation, reflecting varying alteration intensity, with notable concentrations of V_2O_5 (avg ~1915 ppm), Sc (avg ~39.6 ppm), Ga, and REE. Pit/trench samples exhibit consistently high Fe_2O_3 (~45%) and V_2O_5 (~2300 ppm), though Sc is low (<4 ppm). The duricrust and ferruginous laterite form the main enrichment zones,

while the saprolite acts as a secondary host for REE and transition metals. Boreholes KBST-1 and KBST-3 confirm a continuous supergene weathering profile. KBST-3 (within Chatnalli block) shows stronger enrichment, with vanadium up to 1647 ppm near the surface and scandium averaging 157 ppm over 18 m depth. REE values are also significant, averaging ~228 pp. Further exploration is recommended, including geophysical surveys (magnetic and resistivity), closer-spaced drilling, and detailed mineralogical and metallurgical studies to assess resource continuity and recovery potential.

- As a part of the preparation of the DPR, Geo Marine has conducted preliminary sampling in the proposed Chatnalli block during February 2026.
- 4 grab samples have been collected from the Chatnalli block and out of that, 3 samples analyzed through ICP MS and XRF.

The Al_2O_3 values of these samples range between 14.74% to 15.49% and Fe_2O_3 ranges between 43.66% to 52.91%. The SiO_2 values between 15.24% to 24.95%. The $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ratio is consistently greater than 1, indicating iron enrichment. Most samples also satisfy the $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ criterion for ferruginous laterite, although a few silica-rich samples may slightly deviate. Therefore, these samples can generally be classified as ferruginous laterite, indicating a strongly iron-rich lateritic profile developed under intense tropical weathering conditions.

The analyzed laterite samples also show enrichment of critical metals such as vanadium, scandium, and gallium. V_2O_5 values range from 0.268–0.379 mass%, Sc from 47.18–57.47ppm, and Ga from 39.08–42.55ppm. Sample S1 records the highest concentration of all three elements, indicating stronger residual enrichment within the lateritic profile. The association of V, Sc, and Ga reflects enrichment under intense tropical weathering and lateritization processes, suggesting potential for critical metal mineralization within ferruginous laterites.

Table 2: The ICP MS and XRF data of the samples collected by GEOMARINE within the proposed Chatnalli block

Sample locations	Longitude	Latitude	Al_2O_3 (mass%)	Fe_2O_3 (mass%)	SiO_2 (mass%)	V_2O_5 (mass%)	Sc (ppm)	Ga (ppm)
C1	77.42164101	17.7862875	15.49	52.91	15.24	0.379	57.47	42.55
C2	77.43214389	17.78839096	14.96	47.45	22.29	0.306	47.18	40.82
C4	77.43435128	17.78229946	14.74	43.66	24.95	0.268	53.02	39.08

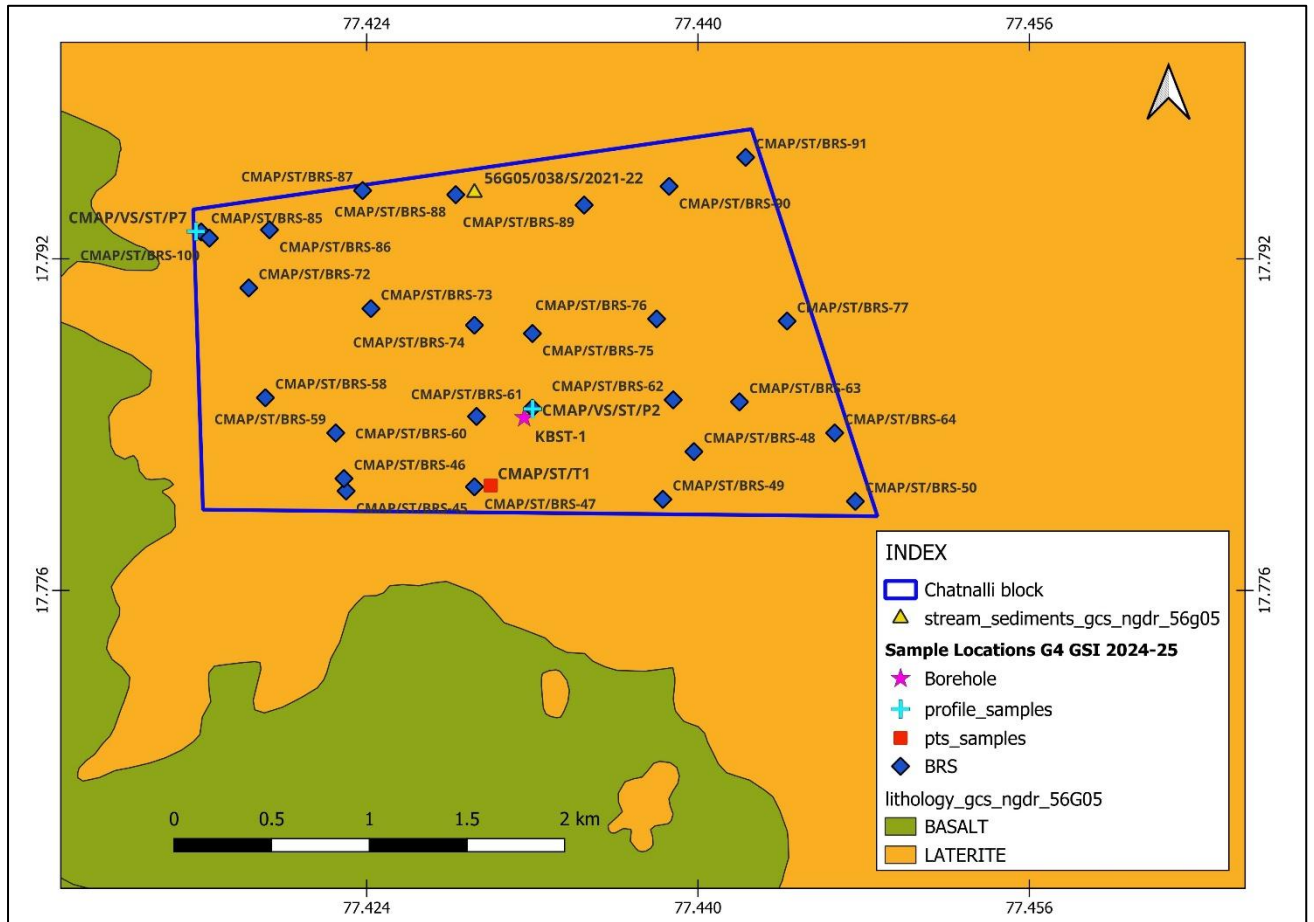


Fig 8: Sample locations of previous works (GSI,2024-25) within Chatnalli block, demarcated on Lithological Map (1:50000 scale) (Source: GSI-NGDR)

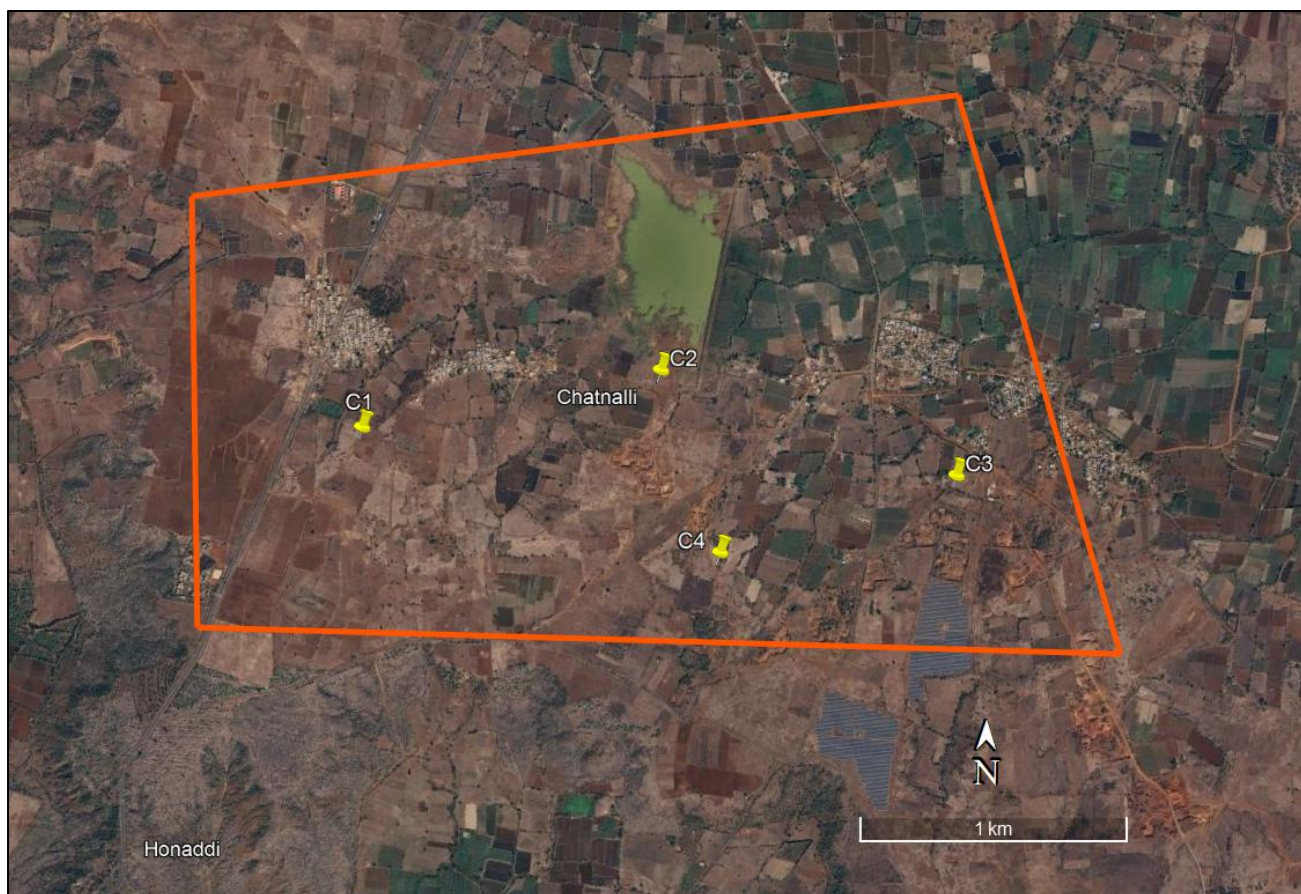


Fig 9: Sample locations by Geomarine within Chatnalli block

3. Block description

a) Boundary coordinates of the proposed block

Table 3: Boundary coordinates of Chatnalli block

	LONGITUDE (DD)	LATITUDE (DD)
A	77.44258	17.79826
B	77.41562	17.79438
C	77.41608	17.7799
D	77.44866	17.77958

b) Coordinates of Proposed Borehole Locations: Geographical coordinates of the proposed borehole locations are given below.

Table 4: Coordinates of Proposed Boreholes, Chatnalli block

BH no.	Latitude (DD)	Longitude (DD)
BH01	17.794596	77.418793
BH02	17.794683	77.422563
BH03	17.794771	77.426333
BH04	17.794859	77.430103
BH05	17.794946	77.433873
BH06	17.795034	77.437643
BH07	17.795121	77.441413
BH08	17.790984	77.418885
BH09	17.791072	77.422655
BH10	17.791160	77.426425
BH11	17.791247	77.430195
BH12	17.791335	77.433965
BH13	17.791422	77.437734
BH14	17.791510	77.441504
BH15	17.787373	77.418977
BH16	17.787460	77.422747
BH17	17.787548	77.426516
BH18	17.787636	77.430286
BH19	17.787723	77.434056
BH20	17.787811	77.437826
BH21	17.787898	77.441596
BH22	17.787986	77.445365
BH23	17.783761	77.419069
BH24	17.783849	77.422838
BH25	17.783937	77.426608
BH26	17.784024	77.430378
BH27	17.784112	77.434147
BH28	17.784199	77.437917
BH29	17.784287	77.441687
BH30	17.784374	77.445456
BH31	17.780150	77.419160
BH32	17.780237	77.422930
BH33	17.780325	77.426700
BH34	17.780413	77.430469
BH35	17.780500	77.434239
BH36	17.780588	77.438008
BH37	17.780675	77.441778
BH38	17.780763	77.445548

4. Planned Methodology

- a) **Topographical survey & Geological mapping:** - Reference points will be established within the mapping area by level transferring of SoI (Survey of India) benchmark point or through SOI CORS network based TBM establishment. The total area of 5.88 sq km will be mapped on 1:4000 scale using drone method to bring out different geological and geomorphological units. All the mapped units will be linked (geo-referenced) to the toposheet 56G/5 pertaining to the area.
- b) **Core drilling:** The collection of sub-samples at 1.0 m interval in 38 boreholes drilled up to 30m or up to bedrock whichever is occurring earlier, at 400 by 400m grid pattern covering the entire block. This will ensure to drill through Laterite, Clay and Saprolite, which area bearing critical minerals like V, Sc, Ga, REE etc.

5 Nature Quantum and Target

Sl. No.	Description of Work	Unit	Time line
1.	Topographical drone survey	5.88 sq km	1 month
2.	Geological mapping in 1: 4000 scale	5.88 sq km	2 months
3.	Core drilling 400mX400m grid- up to 30.0m depth or up to bedrock whichever is occurring earlier	38 BH; 1140m	4 months
5.	Primary + 10 % Check Sample (1m sample length) for major oxides and LOI by XRF; (150+15)	165 Nos	3 months
6.	Primary +check samples for REE, Ga, V and other Trace elements: by ICPMS; (1000+100)	1100 Nos	
7.	Preparation & study of thin section (5+5)	10	
8.	XRD	20	
9.	Report writing (soft copy)	1	2 months

6 Break-up of expenditure and Time schedule: Attached as Excel

1. Manpower deployment
2. Break-up of expenditure
3. References

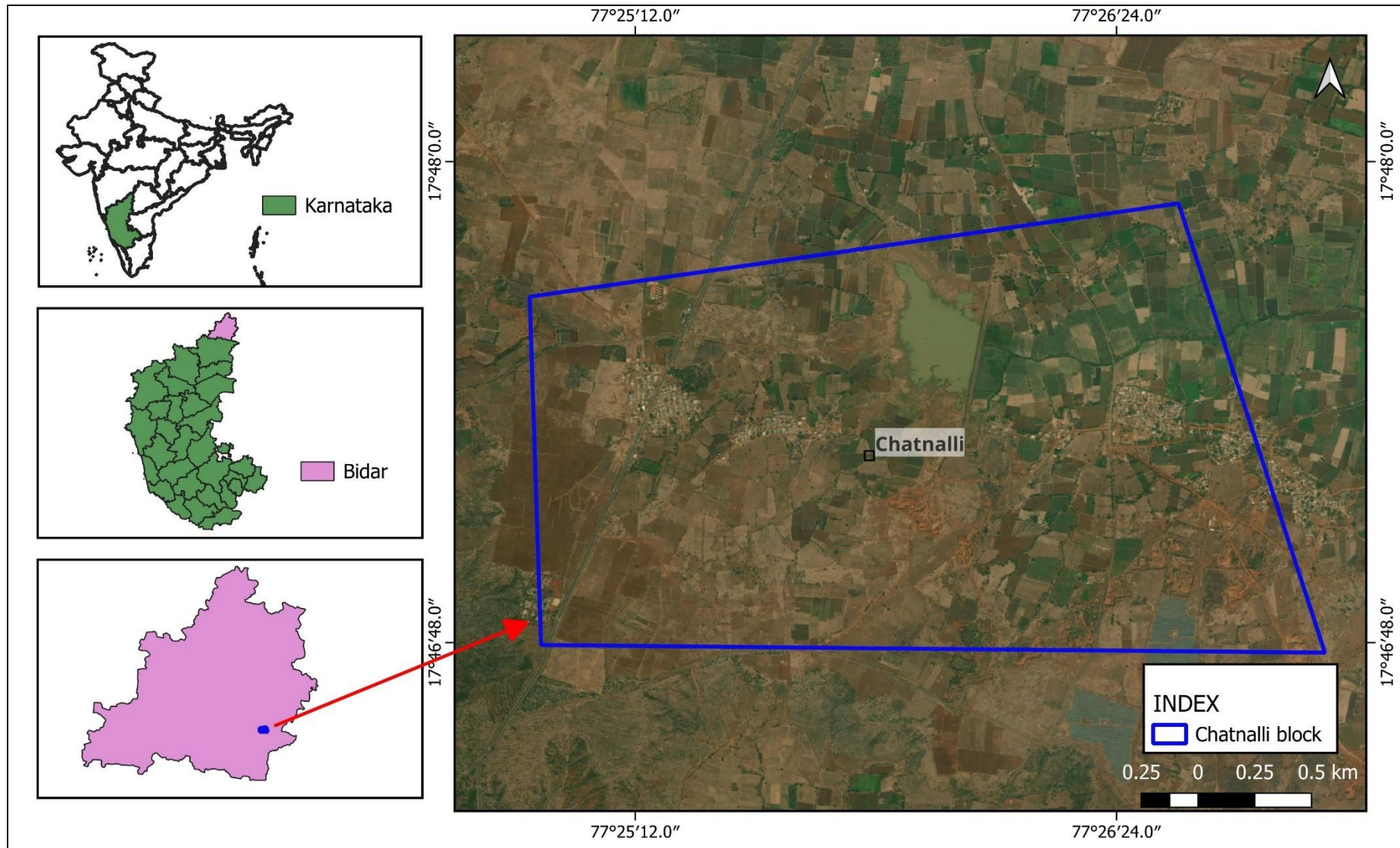


Fig 10. Location map of Chatnalli block

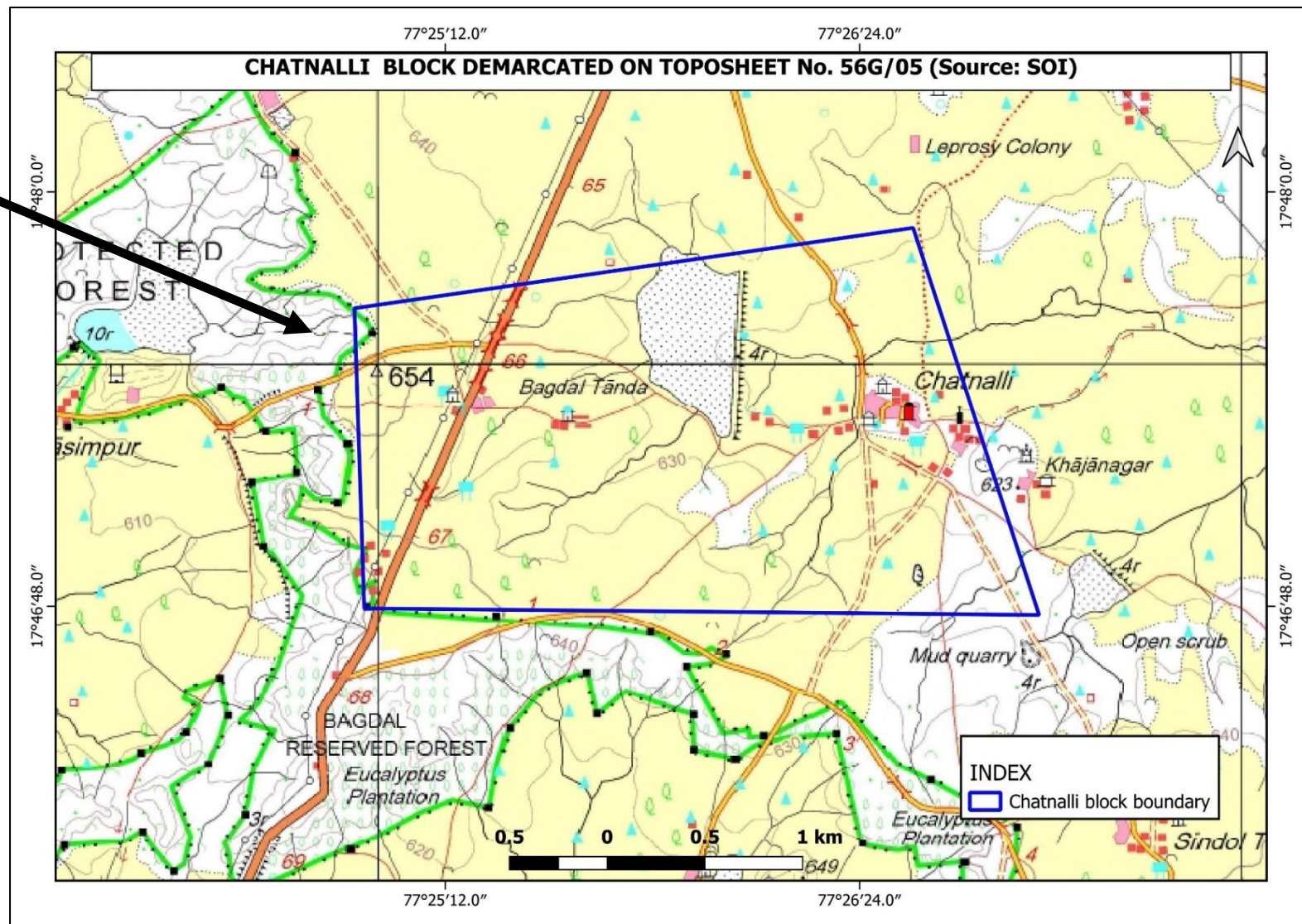
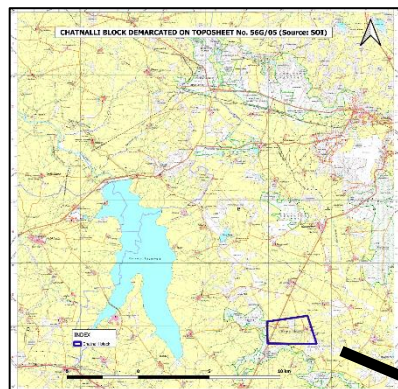


Fig 11: Toposheet map of Chatnalli block

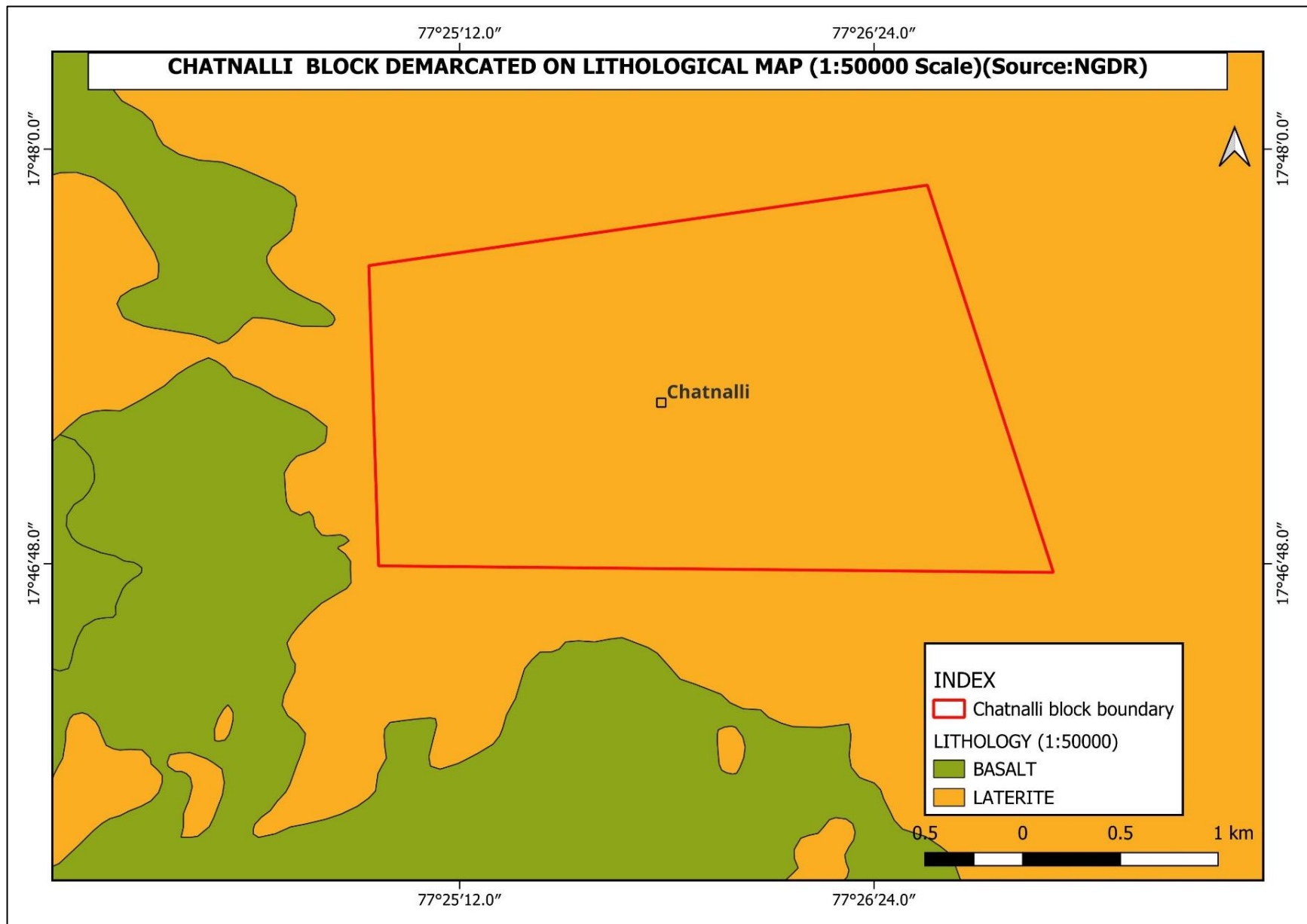


Fig 12. Chatnalli block demarcated on Lithological map (1:50,000) (Source: GSI-NGDR)

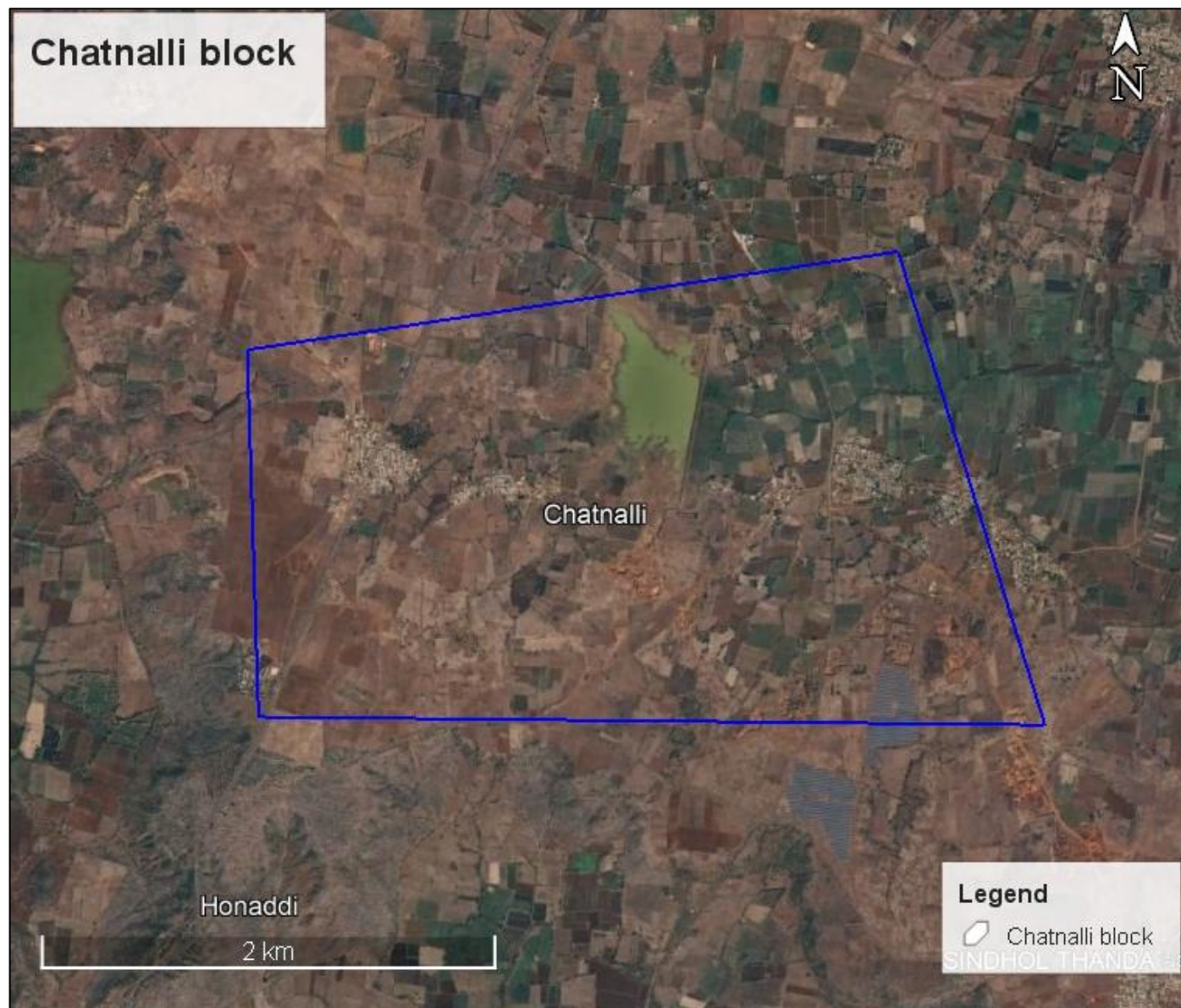


Fig 13. Chatnalli block demarcated on Google earth imagery

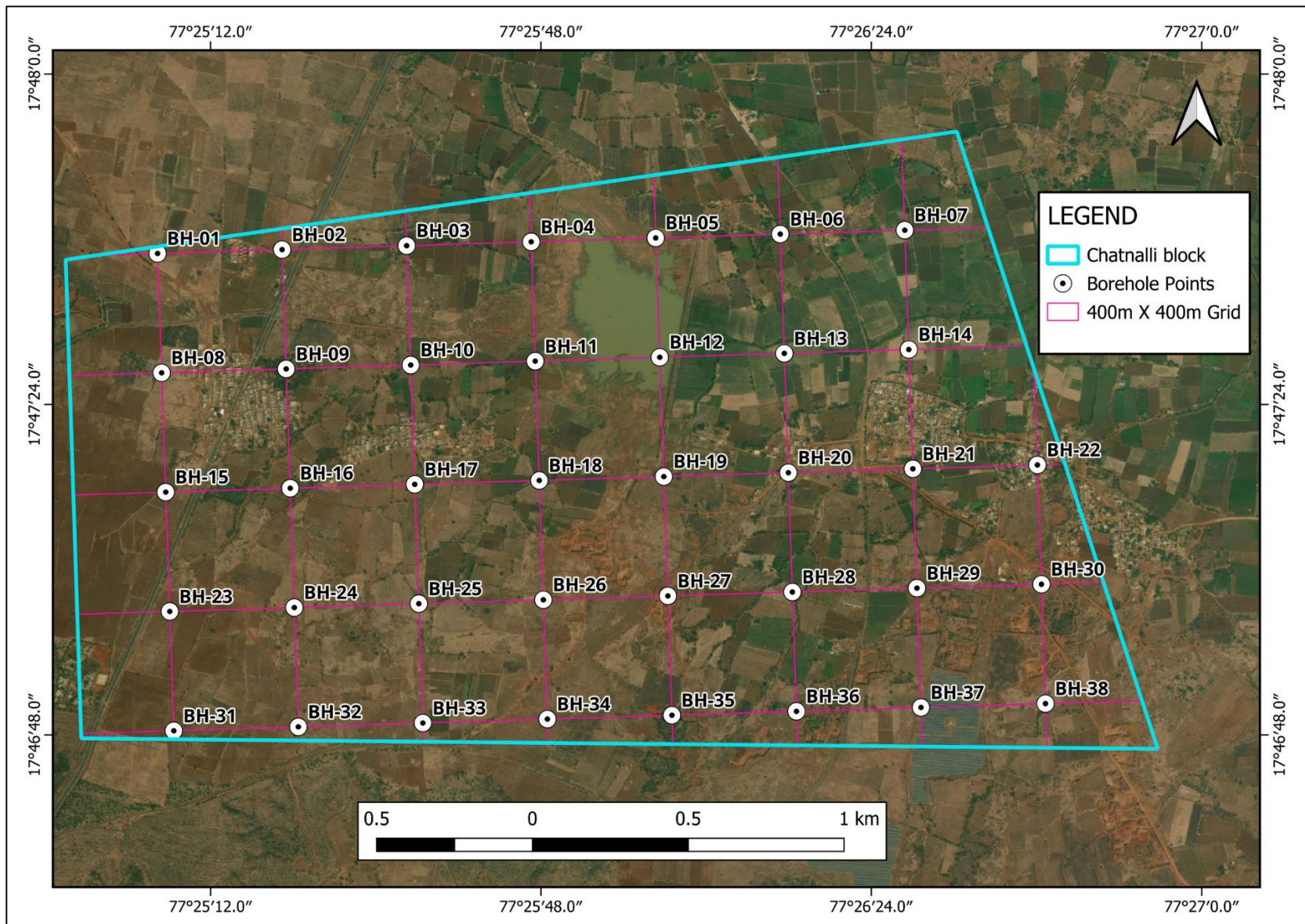


Fig 14: Proposed borehole locations (400x400m grid) in Chatnalli block in 5.88 sq.km.

CHECKLIST FOR EXPLORATION AGENCIES FOR SUBMISSION OF EXPLORATION PROJECT PROPOSALS

Name of Project/Block: Preliminary Exploration(G3) for Vanadium, Scandium, Gallium and associated minerals in and around Chatnalli village, Bidar district, Karnataka (Chatnalli block)

Agency: GEO MARINE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

Nodal Personnel (Agency): P Praveen Kumar

Date: 01/07/2026

Sl. No.	Items to be Verified by Agency	Yes/No	Page Number in submitted Document
1	Geospatial scrutiny completed using KML/coordinate dataset and AOI assessed (including exploration activities, mining areas, eco zones, dependencies).	Yes	Page no. 02 (boundary coordinates)
2	Total Forest area in proposed block - with pic from PM Gatishakti portal. Type of forest (RF/PF/Sanctuary/National Reserve Forest) to be mentioned.	No	There is no forest area within the proposed block as per toposheet and google earth
3	Overlap study of previous exploration work carried out in any exploration agencies/departments, or ongoing/proposed exploration work by any agencies/departments done	Yes	No overlap
4	Baseline data availability (NGCM, NGPM, Geological Maps, Airborne geophysical data etc.) on NGDR confirmed and reflected in comments.	Yes	NGCM map on Page 08 NGPM on page 09 and Geological map on page 20
5	Processing of Baseline Geoscience data (NGCM, NGPM, Geological Maps, Airborne geophysical data etc.), legacy exploration data of proposed area, integration, analysis and interpretation presented in the project proposal/DPR	Yes	NGCM map on Page 08 NGPM on page 09 and Geological map on page 20
6	Existing leases (ML/CL/EL etc.) in and around project area verified through NGDR/State DGM/Ministry of Mines	No	No ML/CL/EL for major minerals .Page No. 4
7	Whether the area falling within the buffer zone of International Boundary, Wildlife sanctuary, no-go zone, Biodiversity Park etc.	No	Page No. 4
8	Literature review and previous findings submitted by agency verified and reflected in DPR/In-principle (Page number of the particular to be mentioned in Reference / Bibliography)	Yes	Page 11-12
9	Whether the agency has carried out field work in the proposed area, collected samples and presented their findings with analytical data in project proposal/DPR	Yes	Page 13-14
10	Justification for proposed commodities and details of previous work included in DPR/In-principle. Reference to NMEDT's ongoing/completed projects verified and included in comments.	Yes	Page 4

Other Information

Accreditation of Agency:

Date: 13.08.2025

Valid Upto: 17.08.2028

Notification of Agency:

Date: 19.03.2025

Valid Upto: 18.03.2028

Personnel Deployed

As per QCI NABET – 2 Geologists

Current strength - 27 (21- Geologist + 3- Geophysicist + 2- RS & GIS + 1- Hydrogeologist)

Total no. of Projects funded by NMEDT: 12

Approved - 12

Completed - 6

Ongoing - 6

Comments of Nodal Personnel (Agency), if any:**Certification**

I hereby certify that the above checklist has been duly completed and all verifications have been carried out as per the guidelines.



Signature of Nodal Personnel (Agency):

Name: P. Praveen Kumar

Designation: Director

Date: 01/07/2026

**Approved BH plan (12 nos.) for First Phase
(34th TCC-II)**

