

Peer reviewer's comments and justifications on 'Geological Report on Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Gold, Copper, Graphite and associated minerals in Jamtola-Khandapar Block, Balaghat District, Madhya Pradesh.

S.No.	Details of Peer Reviewers observation/suggestions/comments	Justification
	With reference to letter no. MECL/EXPL/File/NMET/P.R./2026-27/240 dated 30.06.2026, the undersigned has scrutinized report thoroughly and the observations and suggestions are given below for improvement of the quality of the report. It is advised to incorporate the suggestions to make the report complete and meaningful.- Shri R.L. Jat, Director (Retd.), GSI.	
1	Minor corrections/ suggestions on the pages of the report are to be attended	Attended, as suggested, all the minor corrections.
2	Complete Hindi Abstract, Locality Index and References (include all the localities and references mentioned in text of the report)	Attended, Hindi Abstract added along with Locality Index and References
3	Attend corrections as suggested in Geological maps, borehole sections and figures	Attended, suggested corrections have been attended in the respective plates/plans/Figures.
4	As mentioned in the report, the Silver lodes are calculated at 1000 ppb cut-off and 1.0m stopping width. But the norms have not been followed strictly. For example, Lode -I in Borehole MJGL-2 has been calculated between 64.50 and 67.00m depth. In this zone out of 5 samples first and last samples yielding silver values above cut-off. In between three samples are having silver values below cut-off and this allowed barren parting width 1.50m which is more than stopping width. Similarly, in Borehole MJGL-2 Lode-I has been calculated between 86.50 and 90.00m depth. In this zone out of five samples the first two samples do not show silver values above cut-off. The thickness of the lode has been increased by including lean values from hanging wall. Although the values included are anomalous, but these things should be clearly mentioned in the assumptions.	Attended, the said suggestions are clearly mentioned in assumptions.
5	The present exploration programme has successfully generated Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical data and delineated favourable lithological and structural controls of mineralization on surface. By integration of geological, geochemical and geophysical datasets most favourable locations were identified to test the subsurface continuity of mineralization and eight scout boreholes were planned in the block. In spite of encouraging geological, structural, geochemical and geophysical signatures the present scout drilling has not indicated sufficient continuity of mineralization either along strike or at depth. In view of the poor analytical results pertaining to Gold and Fixes carbon <u>further detail exploration (G-3) in the block is not justified.</u>	Agreed, although silver does not occur as a primary ore mineral in most Indian geological settings, it commonly occurs in association with sulphide mineralisation involving copper, lead, zinc, gold and related metallic systems. Therefore, the delineation of silver mineralisation within the Khandapar Sub Block area indicates the possibility of concealed polymetallic sulphide mineralisation at greater depths. In view of this, it is recommended that deep geophysical investigations, particularly Magnetotelluric (MT) surveys and high-resolution Deep Induced Polarisation (Deep IP) surveys, be undertaken to delineate deep-seated low-resistivity zones, chargeability anomalies, and favourable structural controls along strike and at depth. These investigations would aid in identifying potential zones favourable for hosting silver, gold, and associated sulphide mineralisation. The geophysical anomalies thus identified may subsequently be validated through a limited programme of strategically planned deep exploratory boreholes.