PEER REVIEW COMMENTS/SUGGESTIONS AND CORRECTIONS FOR
GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON PRELIMINARY EXPLORATION (G-3 STAGE) (PHASE-I) FOR GOLD BY GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY IN KUDREKONDA AREA (2.74 sq.km.), HONNALI GOLD FIELD, SHIMOGA SCHIST BELT
DISTRICT-DEVAGERE, KARNATAKA

Geological report peer reviewed by Dr. P.R. Golani, Dy. D.G. (Retd.), GSI. Observations/suggestions received from peer reviewer through letter dated 12th June, 2025.
Peer review comments/suggestions have been attended and incorporated in the Geological Report.

S.No.	Comments/Suggestions	Compliance
1	**The Chapters 3,4,5 and 6** are constituting about one third of the text part of the report are of little relevance to exploration and therefore should be shortened as far as possible.	Attended.
2	**Chapter-VII: Geology:** Section 7.4, Text Figure 5 at P.31: Legend given in the map does not match with the rocks shown in this large scale map. For example, dolerite, quartz veins an andesite (?) figuring in the legend, are not shown in the map. Linear scale should also be provided in the map. Also change the title of the Text Figure 5 in the List of Text Figures as it is a large sale map. While the Text Figure 4 is regional geological map.	Attended.
	Section 7.5.4 at P.37. It is required to write areal expanse covered by soil and also the thickness of soil cover as both these factors hold significance in planning exploration activity.	Attended.
	Section 7.9.0 P.44 and 45. Despite title of the investigation, gold remains undetected in mineragraphic studies and also in the chemical analyses. The information about mineralisation is scanty and mostly appears to have been retrieved from old reports.	Noted. No surface expression of mineralisation observed as most of the area is concealed under soil cover and land modified for cultivation.
3	**Chapter-VIII: Previous Exploration:** Section 8.18 at P.47: Large scale mapping of reported to have been done in Kudrekonda area by Nimmy et al (F.S.2014-15 on 1:1000. Please site in which way the LSM done by MECL o the same scale and same area, differs from the work of Nimmy et al.?	Kudrekonda area was explored by several previous works in the past but disposition of concealed ore body still unrevealed. Land enforcement and modification for cultivation purpose has left trace of mineralisation in the area. Kudrekonda block was discussed in 55th SGPB of

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		Karnataka and it was informed that heliborne survey indicated deep seated mineralisation and the area to be tested by drilling. Block was handed over to MECL for carrying out G3 stage exploration. Kudrekonda block (4.10 sq.km.) was taken up to carry out ground geophysical survey supported with geological mapping & BR sampling to locate concealed ore bodies at depth.
	Section 8.1.11 at P.48**:** Geophysical surveys (Singh et al. FS 2016-17) are cited as Heliborne sureys in the list of references. Please clarify it with respect to Shashikant and Gawade (2017), GSI (2019) cited in the section 8.1.12 at P.49 does not find place in the list of references.	Attended. Geophysical work outcome mentioned under section 8.1.12 is part of Reconnaissance survey (G4) work in Nyamati Block by Shashikant and Gawade (2017), GSI (2019)
4.	**Chapter-IX: Ground Geophysical Survey:** Table 9.1: Composition of tourmaline should be shown. It is blank.	Attended
	Section 9.6.1, Para 3: Geologically this set up or for that matter gold in southern India is not associated with massive (i.e.>50% sulphides) or semi-massive sulphide mineralization. It is associated with quartz-carbonate veins/quartz reefs as stated in the present report.	Attended. Corrected as per the suggestion.
	Section 9.6.1: Gold mineralization such as reported in the Turnbull Reef in the Kudrekonda area occurs in quartz veins which are typically characterised by high resistivity. The quartz veins are carriers and repository of gold in most of the auriferous belts of Karnataka. The Two low-resistivity zones thus cannot be interpreted as signatures of gold-bearing quartz veins. Probably, while targeting for gold, the geophysical data reveal a strong possibility of occurrence of concealed semi-massive type sulphides.	Attended. Low resistivity observed in shallow depth i.e. up to 100m in and around shaft areas while resistivity increases to moderate high with depth observed from 100m to 450m depth.
	Section 9.6.2: Two steeply dipping, low resistivity anomalous zones are considered to be indicative of gold bearing zones. The last sentence of the P.57 reads “Thus, the low resistivity anomaly zone may be interpreted as the geophysical response of the auriferous body hosted by quartz vein. This statement is scientifically incorrect as quartz veins are known for high resistivity signatures.	From 0.00m to 100.00m – Low to moderate low Resistivity zone interpreted as shaft/debris filled areas. From 100.00m to 450.0m – Moderate low to moderate high Resistivity zone may be interpreted as auriferous body hosted by quartz vein.

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	Section 9.7.2 at P.59: It may also be mentioned that gold mineralization occurs in ppm level, therefore, geophysical methods for gold exploration are planned to target the host/repository rock and favourable structures. Any metal occurring in ppm level cannot be picked by geophysical methods.	Attended
5	**Chapter-X: Exploration undertaken….** Table 10.2 at P. 62: Detailed geological mapping normally also includes topographic survey. Table-10.2 at P.65: Give mean of the analytical values by adding one column in the Table. All the analytical results except one (collected from dump) analyze below 0.01 ppm gold (see AnnexureI/I) and are discouraging (see Last but one Para at P.65)	Attended
6	**Chapter-XI: Location of Datapoints** Section 11.1.3 at P.68: Topographic contours are started to be generated at 2m interval, while in Table 10.1 it is mentioned as 1 m interval. Pl. correct 1m as 2m as given in the map.	Attended.
7	**Chapter-XXIV: Any other information** Section 24.1.0: References at P.40: works of Bruce Foote (1876), Slater (1902), Smith (1909), Sen (1915), Jayram (1915), Puskar Singh (1972-73), Harinadha Babu et.al (1981) and Ramakrishna et al (2010) has been referred in the text of the present report but not cited in the list of References. Please cite the work of these authors in the list at P.90.	Attended.
8	ANNEXURE-III/1: Analytical values in respect of gold vary significantly between primary in house and external check sample by more than 15% i.e. beyond permissible limits. In house sample show higher value. (MKK/BR/23)	Sample MKK/BR/23. In-house lab given 4.27 ppm Au while External lab given 3.53 ppm Au. The 17% difference in gold assay results is within acceptable limits for fire assay, which can vary due to sample heterogeneity & others. Such variation is common in ppm level precious metal analysis.
9	Comments on Plates made on the body of figures may be attended	Attended.