



Field Transect: WR002, Copper mineralisation of Khetri, Rajasthan

Geological Significance:

- Khetri Copper Belt (KCB) extends over a strike length of 80 km from Singhania in the north to Raghunathgarh in the south. As many as 45 deposits and prospects have been explored in and around this belt.
- The extensive Cu mineralization with subordinate iron sulphide, Au, Ag, REE and uranium are generally marked by gossan, old workings, mine dumps and iron staining. The sulphide ore bodies comprise dominantly disseminated and vein type ore minerals viz. chalcopyrite, pyrite, and pyrrhotite intergrown with minor magnetite.
- The important mines in the Khetri belt are Madhan-Kudan, Kolihan, Chandmari and Banwas. The ore zones are disposed in en-echelon pattern in Kolihan and Banwas mines.

International Attraction:

- The Khetri Copper Belt (KCB) is studded with over 45 copper prospects and deposits spread over 80 km with a widespread sodic alteration associated with Cu-Fe-U ± REE mineralization of varying intensity.
- The mineralization is opined to be similar to IOCG Olympic Dam type multimetal deposit of Australia that may eventually enrich global understanding of such type of deposits.



Chandmari open cast mine, Khetri

Duration: 3 Days

Date of Excursion: Pre Congress

Max. Participants: 20

GEOTOURISTS SITES:



Chandmari mine, Khetri



Amer fort, Jaipur



Underground mine, Khetri

Geological Field Photographs:



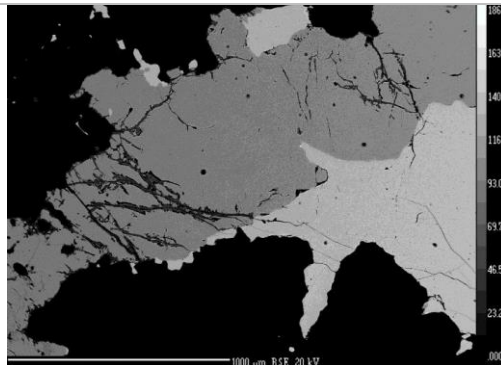
Malachite stain within schist



Chalcopyrite within schist, Kolihan mine



Chalcopyrite ore

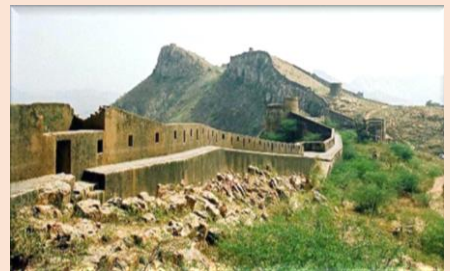


BSE image showing chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite association

GEOTOURIST SITES



Khetri Fort



Boundary wall of Khetri Fort



Khetri Mahal

