

Indian Minerals Yearbook 2012 (Part-I)

51st Edition

STATE REVIEWS (Madhya Pradesh)

(FINAL RELEASE)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF MINES INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES

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MADHYA PRADESH

Mineral Resources

Madhya Pradesh is the only diamond producing State in the country and is the leading producer of copper conc., pyrophyllite, manganese ore, diaspore and clay (others). The State hosts the country's 90% diamond, 63% diaspore, 61% laterite, 56% pyrophyllite, 41% molybdenum, 29% dolomite, 17% each of rock phosphate & fireclay resources.

Important mineral occurrences in the State are: bauxite in Balaghat, Guna, Jabalpur, Katni, Mandla, Rewa, Satna, Shahdol Shivpuri, Sidhi & Vidisa districts; calcite in Barwani, Jhabua, Khandwa & Khargone districts; china clay in Betul, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Gwalior, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Khargone, Narsinghpur, Raisen, Satna, Shahdol & Sidhi districts; copper in Balaghat, Betul & Jabalpur districts; coal in Betul, Shahdol & Sidhi districts; diamond in Panna district; diaspore & pyrophyllite in Chhatarpur, Shivpuri & Tikamgarh districts; dolomite in Balaghat, Chhindwara, Damoh, Dewas, Harda, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Katni, Mandla, Narsinghpur, Sagar and Seoni districts; fireclay in Betul, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Katni, Narsinghpur, Panna, Sagar, Shahdol & Sidhi districts; iron ore (hematite) in Betul, Gwalior, Jabalpur & Katni districts; limestone in Balaghat, Chhindwara, Damoh, Dhar, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khargone, Katni, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsinghpur, Neemach, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Shahdol & Sidhi districts; manganese ore in Balaghat and Jhabua districts;

ochre in Dhar, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Katni, Mandla, Rewa, Satna, Shahdol & Umaria districts; pyrophyllite in Chhatarpur, Sagar, Shivpuri & Tikamgarh districts; quartz/silica sand in Balaghat, Dewas, Dhar, Jabalpur, Khandwa, Khargone, Morena, Rewa & Shahdol districts; talc/steatite/soapstone in Dhar, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Katni, Narsinghpur & Sagar district and vermiculite in Jhabua district.

Other minerals that occur in the State are: barytes in Dewas, Dhar, Shivpuri, Sidhi & Tikamgarh districts; calcareous shales (used in slate pencil) in Mandsaur district; felspar in Jabalpur & Shahdol districts; fuller's earth in Mandla district; gold in Jabalpur and Sidhi districts; granite in Betul, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Datia, Jhabua, Panna, Seoni & Shivpuri districts; graphite in Betul & Sidhi districts; gypsum in Shahdol district; lead-zinc in Betul district; molybdenum in Balaghat district; potash in Panna district; quartzite in Sehore district; rock phosphate in Chhatarpur, Jhabua & Sagar districts; and sillimanite in Sidhi district (Table - 1). The reserves/resources of coal along with various coalfields in Madhya Pradesh are given in Table - 2.

Exploration & Development

ONGC carried out its seismic survey and drilling for exploration of petroleum & natural gas. One exploratory well with metreage of 3,150 were drilled during 2011-12. The details of exploration activities conducted by various agencies for coal and other minerals during 2011-12 are furnished in Table - 3.

Reserves	Reser	Reser	I G	ves					Remainin	Remaining resources				Total
Probable	Probable			Total	Fe	Feasibility	Pre-feasibility	ibility	Measured	Indicated		Reconnaissance Total	ce Total	resources
STD121 STD122 (A)	STD121 STD122	STD122		(A)	[']	- 117016	STD221	STD222	166016	20016	<i>ссс</i> Пс	400UIC	(g)	(A+B)
tonne							18500	4472	ı	35000	233940	I	291912	291912
000 tonnes 17144 1068 1590 19802	17144 1068 1590	1590		198	02	3151	11733	1199	6640	53715	50551	ı	126989	146791
tonne					ı.	215327	82577	194333	20250	180226	400791	97476	1190980	1190980
000 tonnes					ı.	942		61	·	415	11741		13160	13160
000 tonnes 90909 71481 35929 198319	90909 71481 35929	71481 35929		1983	19		ı	I	49650	33700	95519	I	178869	377188
000 tonnes 1218.18 957.84 467.08 2643.1	1218.18 957.84 467.08	467.08		2643.	-	ı	ı	ı	155.75	104.7	916.02	ı	1176.47	3819.57
carat 1045318 - 1045318		104531	- 104531	104531	8	I	ı	ı	104118	ı	27645359		27749477 28794795	28794795
tonne 719609 562818 174476 1456903	719609 562818 174476 1	562818 174476 1	1	1456903	ŝ	51764	386086	349488	248335	132794	1081412	46068	2295946	3752849
000 tonnes 26637 28553 27244 82434	26637 28553 27244	28553 27244		8243	4	17893	85680	67042	17250	291229	1601188	115087	2195369	2277803
tonne		I				ı	·	I		'	339851		339851	339851
000 tonnes 2167 2026 269 4462	2167 2026 269	2026 269		4462		829	3747	5690	1582	2823	101081	100	115852	120314
tonne				ı		I	ı	ı	I	I	117200	ı	117200	117200
tonne				I		I	I	ı	ı	5841000	1947000	I	7788000	7788000
tonne	•			ı		ı	ı	·	ı	6.18	2.22	ı	8.4	8.4
000 cu m - 160 - 160	- 160 -	ı	- 16(16(_	ı				ı	1885924	108000	1993924	1994084
tonne		1		ı		ı	·				1006660		1006660	1006660
000 tonnes				ı		ı	I	I	I	I	69	I	69	69
000 townee - 40534 - 7000 - 0181 - 56814	40534 7000 0181	7000 0181		26814		0078	587	10170	1710	4014	145162	10	174637	231446
					÷ 1)				158910	129778	288688	288688
														(Contd.)

Table -1: Reserves/Resources of Minerals as on 1.4.2010 : Madhya Pradesh

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			Res	Reserves					Remainin	Remaining resources				Ē
Mineral	Unit	Proved	Prob	Probable	Total Fe	Feasibility cr.D.2.1.1	Pre-feasibility	ibility	Measured cTD 221	Indicated	Inferred erro322	Reconnaissance Total	ance Total	resources
		ווו תופ	STD121	STD122		117711	STD221	STD222	100710	700710	CCCU10	200710		(A+D)
Lead-zinc													I	'
Ore	000 tonnes	ı		ı	ı	129	117		1510	4006	5930	3150	14841	14841
Lead metal	Lead metal 000 tonnes	I	ı	I	I	I	ı	I	26.12	5.13	5.04	I	36.29	36.29
Zinc metal	000 tonnes	ı		ı	ı	5.2	4.71		114.76	41.93	186.02	101.12	453.74	453.74
Limestone	000 tonnes		460445 1166513	24865 1	1651823.09	287634	204089	88311	514783	560472	3971168	264247	5890703	7542526
Manganese ore 000 tonnes	e 000 tonnes	30094	1944	2954	34992	7769	3934	1719	2179	943	4190	ı	20733	55725
Molybdenum														
Ore	tonne	·	'		·	ı					8000000	'	8000000	8000000
Contained														
MOS_2	tonne	ı	'		ı	I					5020		5020	5020
Ochre	tonne		486269 128178	41027	655474	253245	1549706	1094108	267721	2141616	3732142	749250	9787788 10443262	0443262
Potash Mi	Million tonnes	·	'		ı	ı				1206	'	'	1206	1206
Pyrophyllite	tonne	tonne 6779943 5239637		2622217	14641797	585596	3451594	2062603	2407790	3753640	4418648	248405	16928276 31570073	31570073
Quartzite	000 tonnes	I	ı	I	I	I	I	I	ı	I	832	ı	832	832
Quartz/														
silica sand	000 tonnes	144	11	14	169	51	ı	86	47	316	2191	ı	2692	2861
Phosphorite/Rock	tock													
Phosphate	tonne	tonne 6589894 1763187	1763187	9787162	18140243	3131683	18140243 3131683 13700000	5990814		2730000	5725000	'	31277497 49417740	19417740
Sillimanite	tonne	·	'		ı	ı					'	101600	101600	101600
Silver														
Ore	tonne		'		·					2096000	1120000		3216000	3216000
Metal	tonne	ı	'	·	ı	ı	·			150.61	9.25	'	159.86	159.86
Talc/steatite/														
soapstone	000 tonnes	I	ı	I	I	4	375	954	ı	1679	6107	ı	9119	9119
Vermiculite	tonne	I	'		ı	197	ı	66			66	ı	329	329

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Table - 1 (Concld.)

Figures rounded off. Resources of coal bed methane (CBM) of Madhya Pradesh are included in the western offshore areas of India and are not available separately.

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				(in million tonnes
Coalfield	Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total
Total	9308.70	12290.65	2776.91	24376.26
Johilla	185.08	104.09	32.83	322.00
Umaria	177.70	3.59	-	181.29
Pench-Kanhan	1405.24	789.61	692.13	2886.98
Pathakhera	290.80	88.13	68.00	446.93
Gurgunda	-	47.39	-	47.39
Mohpani	7.83	-	-	7.83
Sohagpur	1725.91	4987.62	199.18	6903.71
Singrauli	5516.14	6270.22	1793.77	13580.13

Table – 2 : Reserves/Resources of Coal as on 1.4.2012 : Madhya Pradesh (In million tonnes)

Source: Coal Directory of India, 2011-12.

Table – 3 : Details of Exp	ploration Activities in	Madhya Pradesh, 2011 - 12
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Agency/	Location	Ma	pping	Dr	illing	Sampling	Remarks
Mineral/ District		Scale	Area	No. of	Metreage		Reserves/Resources estimated
GSI Coal Singrauli	Sarai (East)	-	-	-	-	-	Reconnaissance stage (G-4) exploration was taken up to assess the coal development pattern and resource potentiality, establishing stratigraphic set up of the area and to generate CBM baseline data. Seven regional Barakar coal seams (I to VII in ascending order) ranging in thickness from 0.69 m to 3.78 m were intersected at relatively shallow depth between 229.20 m and 597.36 m. Out of these, Seam II, IV, VI & VII are relatively thicker (1.39 m to 3.78 m). Apart from these, two regional Raniganj coal seams (R-II and R-III) ranging in thickness from 0.78 m to 0.92 m were intersected at very shallow depths between 18.27 m and 62.03 m. The coal seams of Raniganj Formation are high rank low volatile bituminous coal. During the period, regional continuity of coal seams was established 5 km along strike and 1.5 km along down- dip direction. The work is in progress.
-do-	Hatta- Dudhmaniya area	-	-	-	-	-	Spillover work was carried out to assess the development pattern and resource potentiality of coal horizons in Ranigan and Barakar formations. Exploration for coal by scout drilling (G-4 stage) has revealed four regional Barakar coal seams (I to IV in ascending order) ranging in thickness from 1.36 m to 3.07 m in between depths of 542.19 m and 676.77 m. Seams II (2.80 m) and IV (3.07 m) are important for their thickness and regional persistency. The work was concluded on 05.05.2011.

Table -	3	(Contd.)
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Agency/	Location	Ma	pping	Dr	illing	Sampling	
Mineral/ District		Scale	Area	No. of	Metreage		Reserves/Resources estimated
-do- Shahdol (Sohagpur Coalfield)	Devanitola	-	-	-	-	-	Regional exploration under G- stage was continued during thi period for establishing develop mental pattern of superior grad Barakar coal seams at shallow depth to decipher major structural setu of the area, and to evaluat additional coal resources. Explora- tion reveals occurrence of fou- regional seams (I to IV in ascendin order) and two local seams (L1 an L2) within Barakar Formatio varying in thickness from less tha a metre to 8.20 m (cumulative) if the depth range from 156.85 m to 287.13 m. Seam III is the thickees (maximum cumulative thickness 8.20 m), composite in nature an characteristically shows two spl sections. The seam is ver significant and is used as a ke horizon for correlation purposed During the period, regional continuity of coal seams wat established 1.5 km along both strik and down-dip direction. The wor has been completed.
-do- Umaria (Sohagpur Coalfield)	Amiliha block	-	-	-		-	Regional exploration under G- stage continued, to establis developmental pattern of superic grade Barakar coal seams a moderate depth, to decipher majo structural set up of this area, t evaluate additional coal resource and to assess CBM potentiality. Th area of exploration is covere mostly by Raniganj Formatio associated with frequent basi intrusives (dolerite), and partly b Barren Measures occurring i southern and western parts. Fou regional Barakar coal seams (I to I' in ascending order) ranging i thickness from less than a metre t 3.60 m have been intersecte between 206.95 m and 370.15 m depths. Coal seams III and I ar important for their thickness an regional persistency. During th period, regional continuity of coa seams was established 1.5 km alon both strike and downdip direction The work has been completed.

Agency/ Mineral/	Location	Ma	pping	Dr	illing	Sampling	Remarks Reserves/Resources estimated
District		Scale	Area	No. of	Metreage		Reserves/Resources estimated
-do- Shahdol (Sohagpur Coalfield)	Pachri block	-	-	-	-	-	Regional exploration under G-2 stage continued to establish develop mental pattern of superior grade Barakar coal seams at shallow depth to decipher major structural setup o the area and to evaluate additiona coal resources. Exploration in Pachr Block revealed occurrences of fou regional seams (I to IV in ascending order) and one local Barakar coa seam ranging in thickness from less than a metre to 3.3 m were intersected between 139.85 m and 309 m. Seam III is the thickest coa seam (1.05 m to 3.35 m) with two split sections and used as a key horizon for correlation of coa seams. The work is in progress.
-do- Umaria (Johilla Coalfield)	Naurazabad		-	-	-	-	Reconnaissance stage (G-4 exploration was initiated to delineate potential area of high rank superio grade coal, evaluation of additiona coal resources, to decipher structura set up of the area and to assess CBM potentiality. The drilling continued during this period and indicated lithoassemblages akin to Barren Measures.
-do- Shahdol (Sohagpur Coalfield)	Maiki (North) block	-	_	-	-	-	Regional exploration under G-2 stage for coal was carried out to a) establish developmental pattern of superio grade Barakar coal seams at shallow depth; b) decipher major structura set-up of the area and c) evaluate additional coal resources. One dolerite body of around 90 m thickness has intruded Barren Measures Formation Exploration has revealed occurrence: of four regional seams (I to IV in ascending order) and two loca Barakar coal seams (LI and L2 ranging in thickness from less than a metre to 6.23 m between 389.40 m and 604. 15 m depths. Seam no. II (3.05 m to 6.23 m) is the thickes with two split sections and is a key horizon for correlation of coa seams. Apart from these, six Ranigan coal seams/bands ranging in thickness from 0.50 m to 2.90 m were intersected at very shallow depths between 9 m to 62.65 m. The work is in progress.

Table - 3 (Contd.)

Agency/ Mineral/	Location	Ma	pping	Dr	illing	Sampling	Remarks Reserves/Resources estimated
District		Scale	Area	No. of	Metreage		Keseives/Kesources estimated
GSI Diamond Chhattarpur, Sagar, Tikamgarh & Lalitpur	Parts of Chhattarpur, Sagar, Tikamgarh & Lalitpur	-	-	-	-	-	Regional ground evaluation of Ac Geophysical anomalies (G-4) w continued to delineate priority blo to locate possible KCR bodies a other type of mineralisation. T study area is mostly covered by t sandstones of Kaimur Formation Vindhyan Supergroup. At plac Deccan Traps and Lametas we noticed. Study of heavy concentrat of stream sediments indicated th three grains as chrome beari diopside (Cr_2O_3 -0.96% to 1.15% The samples have been studied detail with SEM-EDX. The elemen concentration obtained by EDX stu reveal the presence of chrome beari diopside. This find confirms t possible presence of source rock an area of about 1.50 sq km. Furth work did not reveal presence of a KCR body. The work has be completed.
GSI Manganese Jhabua	Parts of Meghnagar	-		3		18	Reconnaissance stage investigati (G-4) was taken up to delineate to manganese ore bearing quartzit phyllite sequence. This ar represents the southern a southeastern extension of Arava fold belt in Jhabua district of Madh Pradesh. The major litho-units a phyllite, quartzite, and dolomite Lunawada Group of Arava Supergroup, which are unconformate overlying the granite gneiss, grani and amphibolite lith-ounits Archaean basement. Mn bands we identified in Naganwat, Phule Guvali - Patra, and Doter areas. Fi Mn bands were traced during the larg scale mapping. The longer manganese band in Mandali area almost 700 m in length with averar width of 5 m. Manganese ore ban in Rampura and Doter area have length of around 30 m and width around 4 m. Out of five manganese

Table - 3 (Contd.)

Mineral/	Location		pping	DI	illing	Sampling	Remarks Reserves/Resources estimated
District		Scale	Area	No. of	Metreage		Keselves/Kesources estimated
GSI Manganese Jhabua (Contd.)	Parts of Meghnagar	_	_	-	-	_	ore bands, three are located in Mandali-Tunia block and one each in Rampura (Anas river block) an Village Doter. A total of three te boreholes were drilled (2 borehold in Mandali-Tuniya block and borehole in Anas river block Analytical results of 18 samples of BH-1 indicated Mn value of 0.5% to 23.3% with an average grade of 7.5% Analytical results of samples of second borehole reveals Mn 0.49% to 25.82% with an average grade of 5.06%. In the third borehole, value of Mn is 0.33% to 7.16% with a average grade of 1.69%. The average
Phosphorite Jhabua	Piploda and		1.0				value of Mn in 45 surface samples = 14%. The work has been completed Reconnaissance stage investigatio
	hanpura- Khatamba						(G-4) was taken up to locate and asset phosphorite bands associated wit dolomitic limestone and che sequence within Lunavada Group of rocks belonging to Aravalli Supergroup. The areas expose the rocks of Tandladara and Kelkua formation of Lunawada Group of Araval Supergroup. The stromato-lytic dolomitic limestone, cherty dolomit and brecciated chert of Kelku Formation are the host rocks of phosphorite in this area and the band are with NNE-SSW trend and steep di on either side. Based on the surfac geochemical sampling a zone of 340 m strike length in Piploda Bloc and a zone of 130 m strike length in Khatamba Block for phosphorite hav been delineated. Subsurface data of drilling indicates presence of sever bands of phosphorite parallel to the main band. A tentative resource of 2,79,625 tonnes of phosphorite wit average 16.44% P2O5 (cut of 5% P2O5) has been estimated if Piploda Block. Analytical results of Khatama Block and Kachaldara Kalikhet Block are awaited

Agency/ Mineral/	Location	Ma	pping	Dr	illing	Sampling	Remarks Reserves/Resources estimated
District		Scale	Area	No. of	Metreage		Reserves/Resources estimated
GSI Phosphorite							
Chhatarpur and Sagar	Lukri-Akrotha- Raipura-Surajpura				-	-	Reconnaissance stage investigat tion (G-4) has been taken up to assess the extent and grade of phosphorite in Bijawar Group Phosphorite is associated with ferruginous shale as irregular band and lenses varying in thickness from 3 m to 20 m. The different types of phosphatic ore are massive ferruginous phosphatic sandstone, ferruginous phosphatic chert breccias, laminated phosphorite and reworked phosphorite. These phosphorit ore bodies (ferruginous phosphatic sandstone and ferruginou phosphatic chert breccia) are confirmed to Hirapur Formation of Bijawar Group of rocks and lithologically (predominantly) a well as structurally controlled Chemical analysis of bed rock and trench samples indicate P2059 values ranging from 10.15% to 33.51% in Surajpura Block 19.32% to 30.50% in Raipura Akrotha Block and 20.75% in Lukr Block. Surajpura occurrence ha twelve detached lensoidal bodies of massive, laminated, reworked and brecciated phosphorite bodie located around Surajpura. The dimension of the ore bodies and analytical results are very much encouraging. The investigation ha been completed.
MOIL Manganese Ore Balaghat	Balaghat	-	-	02	1391.6	-	The strike length of the depositive was found to be 2.8 km. The average true thickness is 10 m and the deposit is thick at its central part and thin on either side Brunite is the principle mineral associated with secondary mineral of oxide & dioxide origin. As of 1.4.2012, the total manganese or

30-50% Mn grade.

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Agency/ Mineral/ District	Location	Mapping		Drilling		Sampling	Remarks		
		Scale	Area	No. of	Metreage		Reserves/Resources estimated		
-do-	Sitapalore/Sukli	-	-	-	-	-	Strike length & depth of the deposit was found to be 1.5 km and 330 m. Average width is 3.5 m. As on 1.4.2012 the total manganese ore resoures were estimated at 0.40 million tonnes which is of 25% - 42% Mn grade.		
-do-	Tirodi	-	-	03	460	-	As on 1.4.2012 the total manganese ore resources were estimated at 1.40 million tonnes of 25% - 38% Mn grade.		
-do-	Ukwa		-		-	-	Strike length of the deposit was found to be 5.5 km and depth 260 m. As on 1.4.2012 the total manganese ore resources were estimated at 8.70 million tonnes.		

Table - 3 (Concld.)

Production

The value of mineral production in Madhya Pradesh at ₹ 11,257 crore in 2011-12 decreased by 9% as compared to the previous year. It was mainly due to decrease in the unit value of coal and bauxite and decrease in the production of limestone (2%), clay (others) (3%), manganese ore 9 (%) and iron ore (37%). Madhya Pradesh contributed 4% in the total value of mineral production among states and claims eighth position in the country. The State was the sole producer of diamond. The State was also leading producer of pyrophyllite with a share of 87%, copper concentrates 58%, clay (others) 57% and diaspore 51% and also the second leading producer of manganese ore with a share of 28% and phosphorite with 10% to total output of the respective minerals.

During 2011-12, the production of phosphorite increased by 83% and that of diamond 65%, fireclay 44%, dolomite 29%, laterite 25% and diaspore 11% as compared to the previous year. However, decline in production was observed in copper ore (7%), copper concentrates (5%) and shale 9% compared to that of the previous year (Table - 4).

The production value of minor minerals was estimated at ₹ 1,688 crore for the year 2011-12.

The number of reporting mines in Madhya Pradesh was 367 in 2011-12 as against 317 in the previous year.

The index of mineral production in Madhya Pradesh (base 2004-05=100) was 133.61 in 2011-12 as compared to 134.35 in the previous year.

Table – 4 : Mineral Production in Madhya Pradesh, 2009-10 to 2011-12 (Excluding Atomic Minerals)

(Value in ₹ '000)

	Unit	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12 (P)		
Mineral		No. of mines	Quantity	Value	No. o mines	-	ity Value	No. of mines	Quantity	v Value
All Minerals		287		112878992	317		123469521	367		112572321
Coal	'000t	75	74074	84933100	71	71104	93673600	71*	71123	83305500
Bauxite	t	17	1056847	365097	19	616319	262437	18	617146	205571
Copper Ore	t	-	1975938	-	-	2233523	-	-	2081959	-
Copper Conc.	t	1	64913	1926362	1	78778	2477950	1	75240	2959609
Iron Ore	'000t	5	1058	359750	8	1762	785316	13	1102	719850
Manganese										
Ore	t	25	607148	4094882	29	716285	4226787	35	648283	4030020
Phosphorite	t	5	212168	122007	5	133378	76946	3	243960	151284
Clay (others)	t	-	235027	20453	-	434722	48025	-	421653	30058
Diamond	crt	2	16891	116279	2	11222	106776	2	18489	198242
Diaspore	t	* *	11042	8540	* *	11165	9251	* *	12399	11660
Dolomite	t	42	277017	36190	43	279859	41788	57	360907	51785
Fireclay	t	8	34704	3193	11	44519	4199	11	64158	7303
Kaolin	t	3	17350	1209	3	6106	484	2	6950	426
Laterite	t	4	133080	7269	5	132539	9995	14	166247	10634
Limestone	'000t	72	28967	3795849	85	33276	4785685	103	32658	3940056
Ochre	t	7	39201	4990	13	44897	5593	13	35060	4397
Pyrophyllite	t	21	209127	53123	20	207521	73945	20	209421	65384
Quartz	t	-	-	-	2	1754	173	2	435	43
Shale	t	-	637088	5734	-	598912	5349	2	543054	5270
Talc/soapstone steatite	e/ t	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	7
Minor Minerals@		-	-	17024965	-	-	16875222	-	-	16875222

Note: The number of mines excludes minor minerals.

* Relates to coal mines as on 31.03.2011.

** Associated with pyrophyllite.

@ Figures for earlier years have been repeated as estimates wherever necessary, because of non-receipt of data.

Mineral-based Industry

The important large and medium-scale mineral-based industries in organised sector in the State are furnished in Table-5.

Table – 5 : Principal Mineral-based Industries in Madhya Pradesh

Industry/plant	Capacity ('000 tpy)
Asbestos Products	
Everest Building Products Ltd,	
Xymore.	NA
Kalani Industries Pvt. Ltd,	
itampur, Dhar.	NA
amco Industries Ltd, Maksi,	
Dist. Sajapur.	66
ement	
CC Ltd, Kymore,	
ist. Katni.	2200
rla Corpn. Ltd (Satna Cement Works),	
atna.	2200
CI Ltd, Mayagaon,	
st. Neemuch.	1400
iamond Cement, Narsingarh,	
ist. Damoh.	1525
ypee Rewa Cement,	
ist. Rewa.	3500
aypee Cement,	
ela.	2200
aihar Cement, Maihar,	
ist. Satna.	3800
ism Cement Ltd,	
tna.	2510

Table-5 (Concld.)

Industry/plant	Capacity ('000 tpy)
Vikram Cement, Khor,	
Dist. Neemuch.	4500
Ceramic	
EID Parry India Ltd, Dewas.	9
H&R Johnson India Ltd,	
Dewas.	6.7
Govind Tiles Pvt Ltd, Garra, Dist.	750
Balaghat.	758 million nos.
Fertilizer	
Khaitan Chemical & Fertilizers Ltd,	400 (SSP)
Nimrani, Dist. Khargone	115.5 (H ₂ SO ₄)
NFL-Vijaipur,	
Dist. Guna.	1452 (Urea)
Ferro-alloys Crescent Alloys Pvt. Ltd,	
Seoni.	4.5
Jalan Ispat Castings Ltd, Meghnagar,	
Dist. Jhabua.	12
MOIL Ferro Manganese Plant, Bharveli,	10
Dist. Balaghat.	
Petroleum Refinery	
Bharat Oman Refineries Ltd,	
Bina, Dist. Sagar.	6000
Refractory	
ACC Refractories,	
Katni.	65
Premier Refractories India Pvt. Ltd,	10.0
Katni.	12.9