

Indian Minerals Yearbook 2019

(Part- III : Mineral Reviews)

58th Edition

MINOR MINERALS 30.22 TALC, SOAPSTONE AND STEATITE

(FINAL RELEASE)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF MINES INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES

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alc is a hydrous magnesium silicate. In trade parlance, talc often includes: (i) the mineral talc in the form of flakes and fibres; (ii) steatite, the massive compact cryptocrystalline variety of high-grade talc; and (iii) soapstone, the massive talcose rock containing variable talc (usually 50%), which is soft and soapy in nature. Commercial talc may contain other minerals like quartz, calcite, dolomite, magnesite, serpentine, chlorite, tremolite and anthophyllite as impurities. The properties of talc that enable its use in a wide variety of applications are its extreme softness & smoothness, good lustre & sheen, high slip & lubricating property, low moisture content, ability to absorb oil & grease, chemical inertness, high fusion point, low electrical & heat conductivity, high dielectric strength, good retention for filler purposes, whiteness, good hiding power as pigment and high specific heat. In addition, it has the advantage of being relatively abundant. It can be easily mined and prepared for market. Rajasthan is the hub of activities related to talc mining, processing and trade. Talc, Soapstone and Steatite has been declared as 'Minor Mineral', vide Government of India Notification S.O. 423 (E), dated 10th February, 2015.

RESERVES/RESOURCES

As per NMI data, based on the UNFC system, the total reserves/resources of talc/soapstone/steatite as on 1.4.2015 has been estimated at 316 million tonnes of which reserves and remaining resources are 106 million tonnes and 209 million tonnes, respectively. Substantial quantities of reserves/resources are established in Rajasthan (57%) and Uttarakhand (25%). The remaining 28% resources are in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Telangana. By grades, Paper & Textile grade accounts for about (22%) share in total resources followed by Insecticides (21%) and Cosmetics (9%). Resources of Ceramic and Paint grades are negligible. Others, Unclassified and Notknown grades account for about (48%) resources (Table-1).

EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT

The exploration & development details, if any, are covered in the Review on "Exploration & Development" under "General Reviews".

PRODUCTION

As per Govt of India Notification S.O. 423(E), dated 10th February 2015, 'talc, soapstone and steatite' have been declared as 'Minor Mineral', hence the producers report the production data directly to the respective States and not to IBM. However, efforts were made to collect this information through correspondence with the State Directorates of Mining and Geology of individual States or visiting their websites. But data of only a few States could be collected. All possible information/data that could be gathered has been presented in this Review.

Statewise production of talc, soapstone and steatite is furnished in Table-2.

Table-2: Statewise Production of Talc, Soapstone & Steatite

			(In tonnes)
State	Year		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Rajasthan	1201414	1531441	-
Andhra Pradesh	74054	81315	-
Karnataka	-	851	895
Gujarat	2300	-	-

Source: As received from State DGMs and their websites. Note : " - " NA.

USES & SPECIFICATIONS

Talc in pulverised form is mostly used as a filler in paper, textile, rubber, insecticides and fertilizer industries. Pure talc after calcining, called 'Lava', is used in the manufacture of low-loss ceramic materials essential for radio, radar, television, etc. In roofing products, such as, tar, paper, asphalt shingles and roll roofing, talc acts as a fire retardant and increases

esources of Talc/Soapstone/Steatite as on 1.4.2015	(Bv Grades/States)
serves/Resource	(By
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Table – 1 : Re	

MINOR MINERALS - TALC, SOAPSTONE AND STEATITE

weather resistance. Body and face powders (talcum powder) are prepared from the finest quality talc after adding deodorant and perfumes. Massive steatite when cut into panels is used for switchboards and acid Proof tabletops in laboratory, laundry and kitchen sinks, in tubs and tanks as well as for lining alkali tanks in Paper Industry. Due to its high melting point (1,630 °C), soapstone can be used in refractories and fire places. It is also quite useful in sculpturing.

Indian talc, especially mined in Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh is comparable with the best quality available in other countries. In the world market, talc, free from grit, having high whiteness and high degree of soapiness feeling is very much sought after in cosmetic, filler and weighing applications. Talc having more than 92% brightness, less than 1% Fe_2O_3 and less than 1.5% CaCO₃ is preferred for exports.

Soapstone powder is also used as parting agent in Foundry Industry. Parting agents are used for easy release of moulds and cores from pattern equipment and core boxes. BIS specification IS 8250-1988 (First Revision Reaffirmed, February 2014) prescribes use of off-white or cream-coloured material having a very smooth and slippery feel, passing completely through 75 microns IS-sieve. The material shall be predominantly magnesium silicate and chemical composition as agreed to between buyer and purchaser compatible with naturally occurring soapstone. In Paint Industry, foliated, fibrous or lamellar material of 300 mesh and free from silica is used. Specifications of steatite (as French chalk) used in paper, textile, pyrotechnic and rubber industries are as per IS: 380-1978 (Second Revision, Reaffirmed 2003). Specifications for Ceramic Industry and actual user specifications for Insecticide Industry are as per IS : 10429-1982 (Reaffirmed 2001). BIS has prescribed specifications for use of talc in Cosmetic Industry vide IS: 1462-1985 (Third Revision, Reaffirmed 2006).

POLICY

The Export-Import Policy incorporated in the Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20, allows imports and exports of talc freely without restrictions under Heading No. 2526.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

India is one of the principal sources of 'Lava' grade talc suited for specialised purposes like low ceramic materials and of swan-shaped talc. Indian talc is considered to be the second best in the world next to Italian talc. India has large resource base and well-developed production facilities that utilises modern pulverising techniques. Concerted efforts through R & D advancements are necessary to make Indian talc suitable for world market.