

DISCUSSION

ANOMALOUS CONCENTRATION OF SILVER IN AURIFEROUS SIWALIK SANDSTONES OF ROMEHRA, HAMIRPUR DISTRICT, HIMACHAL PRADESH by Yamuna Singh, K D.P. Singh, S. Srinivasan, Jyotsna Chhabra and R K Gupta Jour. Geol Soc India, v 62, 2003, pp.495-497.

R.N. Sankaran, 6/24, Sheetal Bagh, Bhosari, Pune - 411 039, comments

Dr Yamuna Singh and co-authors are to be congratulated for their pioneering work in identifying interestingly high values of silver in uraniumiferous Siwalik sandstones of Romehra, Himachal Pradesh and attract the following comments

- 1 In a sandstone, bulk of the material would report as bromo lights and at 4 ppm so would Ag To complete the geochemical picture, one could have taken a look for organo-metal compounds or silver occurring as adsorbate in carbonaceous matter, since both will report as bromo lights
- 2 Hope that silver mineralisation in Siwaliks is not scanty and sporadic as other companion nuclides, to justify potential anticipation

Yamuna Singh and co-authors, AMD, Hyderabad reply

We sincerely thank Shri R N Sankaran for his encouraging words for our work and also for his invaluable suggestion The following are the specific replies to his two

interesting comments

- 1 Presence of organic matter in Siwalik sediments is well documented However, during the course of our initial study, we did not examine Ag-bearing studied sandstone samples with a view to ascertain the presence of carbonaceous matter in them, and if so, then the association of silver with organic matter, i e , either in the form of organometal compounds or as adsorbate in carbonaceous matter
- 2 As apparent from the text of the short communication, our reporting is of preliminary nature, and is based only on the results of study of very limited samples of cupriferous Siwalik sandstones, containing domeykite and koutekite (copper arsenide) minerals (cf Singh et al 2002, *JGSI*, v 60(2), pp 695-699), from only one locality, i e , Romehra Therefore detailed work on several sandstone (and associated rock) samples having mineralogical and geochemical characteristics similar to those sandstone samples which were studied by us, collected systematically from various parts of the vast Siwalik basin, is needed to ascertain about the actual area extent and anticipated potential of silver mineralisation in Siwaliks

FACIES ASSOCIATION AND SEDIMENTARY PETROLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF LAMETA SEQUENCES OF THE DONGARGAON AREA, CENTRAL INDIA by Vimal Singh and S.K. Tandon Jour Geol Soc. India, v.63(1), 2004, pp.39-50

J.P. Shrivastava, Department of Geology, University of Delhi, Delhi - 110 007, comments

- 1 XRD based identification of clay minerals indicated presence of illite, chlorite and smectite However, basic data that pertains to 2θ or d-values or diffraction

patterns are missing and in the absence of these data, identification of minerals remains unconvincing

- 2 Further, XRD analysis by the authors of thinly smeared, extracted sediments on glass slides showed dominance of illite, followed by chlorite and smectite in different lithotypes of the Lameta sequence exposed around