

Kudrekonda RPA – Key Facts

The Kudrekonda RPA for 1045 km² was applied in Karnataka on 27 March 2008, to cover gold targets in an Archean greenstone belt of the Dharwar Craton of southern India. Old workings, mostly dating from the British era, occur in the area.

The application is pending in DMG Bangalore.

This area forms part of the **Shimoga Schist (greenstone) belt** of the Dharwar Schist, where there has been significant previous exploration. A +6 km long zone of gold mineralization has been identified, along which some past production during the British-era (100 to 150 years ago) has been reported (some 90 kg at an average grade of 7.23 g/t Au at one set of workings). Nuggets up to 125 g have been reported.

This main set of workings, known as 'Kudrekonda', was visited during IGRPL's initial reconnaissance trip and comprises four shafts, a decline and several pits and trenches (Photos 1 and 2). The shafts seem to be about 30 to 40 m deep – one is flooded. The workings are spread over an area of less than half a kilometre where visited.

Mineralisation is as gold in quartz veins hosted in 'greenstone' of quartz-chlorite schist. Where visited the schist is well foliated, fissile, medium grained with some possible minor sulphides. Quartz detritus is common across the ground, most is milky and granulated, more rarely it is dark grey, smoky and crystalline. Another variety is white granular quartz with coarse grained calcite and feldspar veins, with chlorite in patches and selvages. Much of the quartz contains Fe-oxide after sulphides.

One random sample of quartz collected from here returned an assay of 8.33 g/t Au.

Within the Kudrekonda RP area is another occurrence called Palavanahalli, which is said to include about 3 to 4 shafts; it was not visited due to time limitations.



Photos 1 and 2 - Quartz stringers in schist; on right is covered British era shaft at Kudrekonda occurrence.