I Voca II Comeston		L	T	P	C	
I Year II Semester		3	0	0	3	
INTRODUCTION TO MINING GEOLOGY						

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To analyse the importance of geology to mining engineering.
- 2) To classify the minerals based on properties.
- 3) To classify types of mineral deposits.
- 4) To compare the properties of different types of rocks.
- 5) To identify different geological structures.

UNIT - I

Definition of Geology: Branches of Geology, Importance of Geology in Mining, Structure of earth; Mineral, rock, and ore; Weathering and Erosion.

UNIT - II

Definition of mineral – Classification of minerals – Physical properties of minerals –color, lusture, texture, grain size, hardness.

UNIT - III

Classification of Mineral deposits: Mineral resources, reserve classification, mineral distribution of India and World. Grade of ore and coal.

UNIT - IV

Petrology: Classification of rocks – igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic origin, formation, structures, textures; Study of different types of igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks.

UNIT - V

Structural Geology: Folds, faults, dykes/sills, joints, unconformity – types, characteristics, and their significance; Strike, dip, thickness of bedded deposits.

TEXT BOOKS:

- 1. Engineering Geology Parbin Singh, 3rd Edition.
- 2. Principles of Engineering Geology K.M.Bangar, 6th Edition.
- 3. A text book of Geology G.B.Mahapathra, 2nd Edition.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1. P.B. Marland, Structural Geology, prentice Hall of India Pvt.Ltd.,3rd Edition,1990.
- 2. P.K. Mukherjee, A Text Book of Geology, The World Press Pvt.Ltd.,9thEdition, 1993.

Web Links:

- 1. https://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2003/ofr-03-210/IV Geology.pdf
- 2. https://profiles.uonbi.ac.ke/cnyamai/files/lecture_1_mineralogy_and_crystallography-review.pdf
- 3. http://www.d.umn.edu/~jgoodge/geol2312-1/Ch%2001.pdf,

COURSE OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course student will be able to:		
CO 1:	Analyse the importance of geology to mining engineering.	
CO 2:	Classify the minerals based on properties	
CO 3:	Classify types of mineral deposits.	
CO 4:	Compare the properties of different types of rocks.	
CO 5:	Identify different geological structures.	

I Year II Semester		L	T	P	C	
1 Tear II Semester		0	0	0	1.5	
GEOLOGY LAB						

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To apply the knowledge of geology in the field of Mining engineering.
- To determine the megascopic identification of physical properties of various minerals and rocks
- 3) To interpret with Geological, topographical and satellite maps.
- 4) To identify various geological formations.
- 5) To distinguish various landforms and rock formations in constructional areas.

List of Experiments:

- 1) To study different Physical properties of minerals and their identification.
- 2) To determine hardness of minerals using Mohr's scale of hardness.
- 3) To study different Physical properties of igneous rocks.
- 4) To study different Physical properties of sedimentary rocks.
- 5) To study different Physical properties of metamorphic rocks.
- 6) To identify folds, faults in geological maps.
- 7) To measure strike and dip of various outcrops in the field.
- 8) To draw the strike lines, measure the dip of the beds.
- 9) To prepare a geological map and its profile.
- 10) To study crystallographic models of different minerals.

List of Augmented Experiments:

- 11) To identify unconformity in geological maps.
- 12) To calculate true Thickness of the beds.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- 1. 'Applied Engineering Geology Practical's by M T Mauthesha Reddy, New Age International Publishers, 2nd Edition.
- 2. 'Foundations of Engineering Geology' by Tony Waltham, Spon Press, 3rd Edition, 2009

Web Links:

1. https://www.imwa.info/docs/imwa_1988/IMWA1988_Cripps_077.pdf.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

CO 1:	Apply the knowledge of geology in the field of Mining engineering.	
CO 2:	Determine the megascopic identification of physical properties of various minerals and rocks.	
	minerals and rocks.	
CO 3:	Interpret with Geological, topographical and satellite maps.	
CO 4:	Identify various geological formations.	
CO 5 :	Distinguish various landforms and rock formations in constructional areas.	