

Table 2. Estimated sea level rise for the years 2000–2100 for different scenario (in cm, with inches in parentheses)

Year	Conservative	Mid-range moderate	Scenario high	High scenario	Historical extrapolation
2000	4.8 (1.9)	8.8 (3.5)	13.2 (5.2)	17.1 (6.7)	2–3 (0.8–1.2)
2025	13.0 (5.1)	26.2 (10.3)	39.3 (15.5)	54.9 (21.6)	4.5–8.25 (1.8–3.2)
2050	23.8 (9.4)	52.3 (20.6)	78.6 (30.9)	116.7 (45.9)	7–12 (2.8–4.7)
2075	38.0 (15.0)	91.2 (35.9)	136.8 (53.9)	212.7 (83.7)	9.5–15.5 (3.7–6.1)
2100	56.2 (22.1)	144.4 (56.9)	216.6 (85.3)	345.0 (135.8)	12–18 (4.7–7.1)

Source: J. Hoffman, D. Keyes and J. Titus, 1983.

forecasting significant land loss due to sea level rise and its transgressing effects. Investigations on the subject are in progress.

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A note on the uraniferous Breccia along Kui–Chitraseni fault zone, districts Banaskantha (Gujarat) and Sirohi (Rajasthan)

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We report the presence of structurally controlled hydrothermal type uranium mineralization (values up to 0.35% U₃O₈) in granitic (Late Proterozoic) and quartzitic (Middle Proterozoic) breccia along Kui–Chitraseni fault zone. The primary uranium mineral pitchblende has been identified in the samples.

THE Kui–Chitraseni fault zone is traceable along a series of discontinuous hillocks made of brecciated rocks over a distance of approximately 40 km from Kui (Survey of India Toposheet No. 45D/15; 24° 27' 52" N; 72° 47' 30" E) in Rajasthan to Chitraseni (45D/7; 24° 15' 16" N; 72° 29' 35" E) in Gujarat, trending NE–SW¹, with steep southeasterly dips. The fault zone marks the boundary between the Middle Proterozoic Ajabgarh Group of rocks and Late Proterozoic Erinpura Granite. The Ajabgarh Group is represented by chlorite schists, quartzites, calc-silicate rocks and amphibolites. Along

the fault zone, both the Ajabgarh Group of rocks and Erinpura Granites were subjected to intense brecciation, silicification and ferruginization. All along this zone, particularly along the fractures, veinlets and stringers of galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite, with deep red to maroon-coloured limonite, were seen. Limonite at places showed botryoidal and mammillary structures.

This note highlights the presence of uranium mineralization at various places, namely, Mawal, Awal and Dabela along this fault, located at a distance of 10 to 14 km due west of the Abu Road railway station. Some grab samples of granitic and quartzitic breccia analysed from these localities show U₃O₈ as high as 0.35% with ThO₂ less than 0.01%. The primary uranium mineral pitchblende has been identified in the samples.

The widespread nature of radioactivity at the outcrop level in these brecciated rocks with evidence of primary uranium mineralization in a structurally controlled horizon, together with polymetallic sulphide mineralization associated with sericitization, kaolinization, hematization and limonitization, indicative of hydrothermal origin, has opened up a new area for future uranium investigations in this part of Gujarat and Rajasthan.

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