

CRITICAL MINERALS

All the Right Elements Behind The Star
of Electrochemistry

Part II : India's Hunt for Battery Minerals

The quantity and quality of domestic lithium resources discovered so far is significantly inferior to other world class deposits in key producing regions

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What's Inside?

1 The Race to Find a World Class Lithium Deposit in India



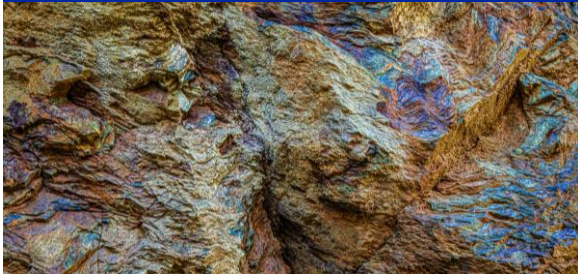
2 Unboxing the Anode - All that's black isn't dirty



3 Cathode's Three Musketeers – Nickel, Manganese and Cobalt



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5 Cathode's Three Musketeers – Nickel, Manganese and Cobalt





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Following the lithium discoveries in Jammu & Kashmir and Chhattisgarh, the Government of India (GoI) has fast-tracked lithium exploration activities in other states as well, most notably in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, and Jharkhand. Public sector undertakings like NMDC have applied for prospecting and mining operation at the Amareshwara lithium block in Raichur, Karnataka. However, given the inferior grade of explored domestic ores, advancement in mineral beneficiation/processing technology remains critical for commercialisation of domestic mines



- Around 64% of the global lithium reserves are in the form of liquid brine deposits, with South America being a key producing region. Hard rock deposits account for around 26% of global lithium reserves, with Australia being the major producer. Only 9% of the global lithium reserves are in the form of clay deposits.
- The lithium mine being auctioned in Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) has clay deposits. While the technology for extracting lithium from hard rock and brine deposits has matured, the same for extracting lithium from clay deposits remains untested globally. Given these challenges, the J&K lithium block received less than three bids, resulting in the GoI re-auctioning the block.
- On the other hand, the lithium block being auctioned in Katghora, Chhattisgarh is a hard rock deposit. Katghora's ore belongs to a broader class of lithium-bearing minerals named lepidolite. China is a large producer of lithium from lepidolite ores. Therefore, competition to acquire the Katghora mine is likely to be much higher compared to the J&K block.
- Graphite accounts for ~40% of the weight of all critical minerals being used in a battery, and ~10% of its overall cost. Indian companies have outlined investments for setting up battery-grade synthetic graphite capacities. However, battery grade anode from natural graphite is expected to gain popularity globally in the future, and India lacks the technological capability in this area.
- While India does not have an operating nickel/cobalt mine, however, nickeliferous-limonite in the chromite overburden of Odisha's Sukinda Valley is the key domestic nickel/cobalt-bearing region. South-east Asian countries, like Indonesia, have perfected the technology of producing battery-grade nickel from limonite ores. India is yet to make some meaningful progress in this regard.
- Carbonate/ high-grade oxide ores remain the preferred starting material for making battery-grade manganese. However, most of India's manganese ore deposits are in the form of low to medium grade oxide ores being used in the steel industry. Though India would depend on manganese imports for making LIB cathodes, the metal is a notable omission from India's critical mineral list.



ICRA Analytical Contact Details

Name	Designation	Email	Contact Number
Girishkumar Kadam	Senior Vice-President	girishkumar@icraindia.com	022 – 6114 3408
Vikram V	Vice-President	vikram.v@icraindia.com	040 – 6939 6410
Ritabrata Ghosh	Vice-President	ritabrata.ghosh@icraindia.com	033 – 7150 1107
Deepayan Ghosh	Senior Analyst	deepayan.ghosh@icraindia.com	033 – 7150 1220
Arpit Arora	Senior Analyst	arpit.arora@icraindia.com	0124- 4545388





ICRA

Business Development/Media Contact Details

Name	Designation	Email	Contact Number
L Shivakumar	Chief Business Officer	shivakumar@icraindia.com	022-61693304
Neha Agarwal	Head – Research Sales	neha.agarwal@icraindia.com	022-61693338
Rohit Gupta	Head Business Development - Infrastructure Sector	rohitg@icraindia.com	0124-4545340
Vivek Bhalla	Head Business Development - Financial Sector	vivek.bhalla@icraindia.com	022-61693372
Vinita Baid	Head Business Development – Corporate Sector - West & East	vinita.baid@icraindia.com	033-71501131
Shivam Bhatia	Head Business Development – Corporate Sector - North & South	shivam.bhatia@icraindia.com	0124-4545803
Naznin Prodhani	Head – Group Corporate Communications & Media Relations	communications@icraindia.com	0124-4545860





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