



SDI EDITORIAL COMMENTS FORM

EDITORIAL COMMENT'S on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to editor's comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The authors did not state descriptive including the novelties of the work in the Introduction section as raised by the reviewer. Recent references MUST be added to this section as well. - I do agree with the reviewers to add the chemical formula of each mineral to make it clear for the readership. - The citation of references in the text were not correct, please, add it in serial number and correct that in references section (not alphabetical). Check the journal Guide for authors for more details - Where is the mineralogical analysis of each mineral by XRF or XRD as the raised by the reviewer? 	<p>Documented information on systematic heavy mineral petrographic investigations describing the characteristics of the various heavy mineral varieties of the Neogene sediments found in the area under study is still scarce. On the other hand, the Petroliferous Tertiary Formations occurring on the southern bank of the Brahmaputra River have been extensively studied for their heavy mineral composition. These studies had formed the basis of stratigraphic classification of the Tertiary Succession of Assam; the first place where oil was first discovered in India. Well documented heavy mineral range tables have been instrumental in petrographic classifications (Mathur and Evans, 1964) of these Petroliferous Formations.</p> <p>The novelty/significance of the present work lies in the fact that this work is an attempt to correlate the heavy mineral composition of the Hydrocarbon-bearing Tertiary Formations occurring in the southern bank of the Brahmaputra River with the Neogene Sediments found along the southern periphery of Arunachal Pradesh. Also, this study is significant because hydrocarbon exploration is still being undertaken in and around this area.</p> <p>All recent references related to heavy mineral studies undertaken in the Tertiary Successions occurring in the Arunachal Himalayas had been taken into consideration during this study.</p> <p>Chemical Formulae of all heavy minerals have been tabulated in the form of a table.</p> <p>Necessary corrections have been incorporated in the text</p> <p>This study involves petrographic investigations of individual heavy mineral grains by studying their optical characteristics following standard literature. The size of the grains are around 100 microns. Hence XRF analysis after segregation and concentration was not undertaken. XRD analysis of few of the samples was undertaken. The x-ray diffractograms do not show the peaks of all the optically confirmed minerals. Hence they have been excluded.</p>