

LEGEND

MAP UNIT (HYDROGEOMORPHIC UNIT) REPRESENTED IN THE MAP WITH ALPHANUMERIC CODE (COLOUR INDICATES YIELD RANGE AND HATCHING INDICATE DEPTH RANGE)	GEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE / ROCK TYPE (REPRESENTED IN THE MAP WITH NUMERIC CODE)	GEOMORPHIC UNIT / LANDFORM (REPRESENTED IN THE MAP WITH ALPHABETIC CODE)	DEPTH TO WATER LEVEL PRE / POST - MONSOON (AVERAGE IN METERS) NO. OF WELLS OBSERVED	RECHARGE CONDITIONS BASED ON AVAILABILITY OF WATER (RAINFALL & OTHER SOURCES)	STRUC [*]							RECHARGE STRUCTURES	JCTURES DEMARKS
					AQUIFER MATERIAL LS = LOOSE SEDIMENTS PR = PERMEABLE ROCK FIR = FISSURED ROCK FR = FRACTURED ROCK WR /= WEATHERED ROCK / WM WEATHERED MATERIAL IR = IMPERVIOUS ROCK IM = IMPERVIOUS MATERIAL	TYPE OF WELLS SUITABLE DW = DUG WELL RW = RING WELL BW = BORE WELL TW = TUBE WELL DBW / = DUG CUM-BORE WELL DTW DUG CUM-TUBE WELL	DEPTH RANGE OF WELLS (SUGGESTED) MIN - MAX (IN METERS)	YIELD RANGE OF WELLS (EXPECTED) (in LPM or m ³ / day)	HOMOGENEITY IN THE UNIT & SUCCESS RATE OF WELLS (PROBABILITY) VERY HIGH HIGH MODERATE LOW	QUALITY OF WATER POTABLE (P) NON - POTABLE (NP) (INDICATE REASONS IF NON POTABLE)	GROUND WATER IRRIGATED AREA (APPROX. RANGE IN PERCENTAGE)	SUITABLE & PRIORITY PT = PERCOLATION TANK CD = CHECK DAM NB = NALA BUND RW = RECHARGE WELL DT = DESILTING OF TANK RP = RECHARGE PIT SD = SUBSURFACE DYKE RS = RECHARGE SHAFT ST = STORAGE TANK SCM = SOIL CONSERVATION MEASURES	(PROBLEMS / LIMITATIONS)
APY113	Panskura/Arambagh F (Early to Late Holocene) (Saud and Silt) (113)	Alluvial Plain Younger (APY)	No wells observed	Very Good	LS	DW TW	10 - 12 m 20 - 30 m	125 -150 m ³ day 200 -250 LPM	Very High	Р	Nil	Not Required	Aquifer is formed of sandy part of alluvius Recharge structures are not required as good recharge conditions prevail.
APO13	Sijua/Rampurhat F (Lt.Pleistocene - Early Holocene) (Saud, Silt and Clay) (13) (13)	Alluvial Plain Older (APO)	7.48 DW - 1	Good	LS	DW TW	10 - 15 m 30 - 40 m	75 - 100 m ³ /day 150 - 200 LPM	High	Р	70%	Not Required	Aquifer is formed of sandy part of alluviur Recharge structures are not required as good recharge conditions prevail.
VFS211	(Middle to Upper Pleistocene) (Middle to Upper Pleistocene) (Perricrete-hard crust, lateritic nodules and lithomarge clay) (211) (211)	Valley Fill Shallow (VFS)	No wells observed	Moderate	LS Underlain by WM + FR	TW / BW	50 - 60 m	75 - 100 LPM	Moderate	P	Nil	DT Moderate	Recharge structure will increase the sustainability of ground water resources
LP211		Lateritic Plain (LP) (Lithomarge clay)	6.79 - 7.5 DW - 2	Limited	WM + FR	DW TW / BW	15 - 20 m 50 - 60 m	25 - 50 m ³ day 50 - 100 LPM	Moderate	Р	10%	RW High	Areas of exposed lithomerge clay. Fracture zones form the aquifer,recharge structure will enhance ground water development.
DLU211		Dissected Lateritic Upland (DLU) (Hard crust and Lateritic nodules)	2.4 - 15.3 DW - 7 HP - 2	Poor to limited	WM + IR (Impervious material)	TW / BW	80 - 100 m	30 - 50 LPM	Low	Р	Negligible	Not required	Essentially run-off zone where hard capp is present. Areas of nodular laterites are recharge zones with deep water table conditions. Primarily forest areas with spa settlements. Not suitable for large scale development of ground water.
VF\$212	Dhalbhum Gravel (Tertiary) (Statesitised) (Statesitised) (Statesitised)	Valley Fill Shallow (VFS)	No wells observed	Moderate	LS Underlain by WM + PR	TW/ BW	70 - 80 m	75 - 100 LPM	Moderate	Р	Nil	DT Moderate	Recharge structure will increase sustainability of ground water resources
LP212		Lateritic Plain (LP)	1.47 - 8.95 ————————————————————————————————————	Limited	IM + PR	TW/ BW	50 - 60 m	50 - 100 LPM	Moderate	Р	10%	RW High	Recharge wells have high priority as the lithomarge clay layer needs to be penetrated to recharge underlying aquifer formed of weathered material and permeable rock
DLU212		Dissected Lateritic Upland (DLU)	2.25 - 9.55 DW - 7	Poor to limited	IM + PR	TW/ BW	80 - 100 m	30 - 50 LPM	Low	Р	Negligible	Not required	Essentially run-off zone where hard capp is present. Areas of nodular laterites a recharge zones with deep water tab conditions. Primarily forest areas with spa settlements. Not suitable for large sca development of ground water
F// —-	These are fa	ult / fracture zones, which ge	l enerally act as conduits for m	ovement of ground water in	l n hard rocks. Along these zone	s, the yields are significant	l tly higher and wells ar	l	ble for longer duration	on. However, the inferred	d fractures need to be	confirmed by detailed ground surv	eys.
D /QQ /	/ PP These are	e dykes, quartz reefs and	d pegmatite veins, which o	generally act as barriers	for ground water moveme	ent.							

