

LEGEND

MAP UNIT	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)	GROUND WATER PROSPECTS							RECHARGE STRUCTURES	
(HYDROGEOMORPHIC UNIT) REPRESENTED IN THE MAP WITH ALPHANUMERIC CODE (COLOUR INDICATES YIELD RANGE AND HATCHING INDICATE DEPTH RANGE)					AQUIFER MATERIAL LS = LOOSE SEDIMENTS PR = PERMEABLE ROCK FIR = FISSURED ROCK FR = FRACTURED ROCK WR /= WEATHERED ROCK / WM WEATHERED MATERIAL IR = IMPERIVIOUS ROCK	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	REMARKS (PROBLEMS/LIMITATIONS)
CB111	Hugli/Bhagirathi Formation/Present day Deposits (Present Day) (Present Day) (Present Day) (Present day Deposits (Present day Deposits) (Present day Deposits)	Channel Bar (CB)	No well observed	Excellant	LS	RW TW	5-10 m	400-500 LPM	Very High	P	Nil	Not Required	Groundwater prospects very hig with high recharge potential. Recharge structures not require
PB111		Point Bar (PB)	No well observed	Very Good	LS	RW TW	5-10 m	300-400 LPM	Very High	Р	Nil	Not Required	Groundwater prospects very hig with high recharge potential. Recharge structures not require
FP111		Flood Plain (FP)	<u>17 / 12</u> 1	Very Good	LS	TW	<30 m	250-350 LPM	Very High	P	1.25	Not Required	Groundwater prospects very hig with high recharge potential. Recharge structures not require
APY113	(Early to Late Holocene) (Early to Late Holocene) (Sarly to Late Holocene) (Ilis minimum)	Alluvial Plain Younger (APY)	38	Good	LS	RW TW	25-30 m	200-300 LPM	High	Р	48.5	Not Required	Potable water available at shall depth.
NL13	Sijua/ Rampurhat Formation (Late Pleistocene to Early Holocene) Soward (State of Early Holocene) Soward (State of Early Holocene) (Attended to Early Holocene) (Attended to Early Holocene)	Natural Levee (NL)	No well observed	Good	LS	RW TW	20-30 m	200-250 LPM	High	P	Nil	Not Required	Areas of good groundwater pote at shallow depth.Recharge good recharge structures not required
APO13		Alluvial Plain Older (APO)	36 / 28 33	Moderate to Good	LS	TW	40-60 m	150-200 LPM	Moderate to High	Р	49.90	RW Moderate to Low	Moderate groundwater potential at intermediate depths.
VFS211	Middle to Upper Pleistocene) (Middle to Upper Pleistocene) (Middle to Upper Pleistocene) (Eerricrete-Hard crust, lateritic nodules lithomarge clay) (211)	Valley Fill Shallow & (VFS)	No well observed	Moderate	LS underlain by WM+FR	TW/BW	50-60 m	75-100 LPM	Moderate	P	Nil	Not Required	Very few units, therefore recharg structure not proposed.
PLS34	r Jurassic to Cretaceous) (Application of the control of the contr	t Plateau Dissected (PLS)	<u>13/ 11</u> 4	Limited	WM+FR	TW/BW	40-60 m	75-100 LPM	Moderate	Р	Nil	RP Moderate	Weathered & fractured basalt for the aquifer.Large diameter dug v will produce better yields.

/Q——Q / P—P
These are dykes, quartz reefs and pegmatite veins, which generally act as barriers for ground water movement.

N.B.-The depth range and yield range of wells may vary within the unit because of certain inhomogeneities. Fractures/Lineaments which are clearly observed / inferred from the satellite image are indicated on the map. There could be some obscured fractures which also influence the ground water prospects.

Locations of the recharge structures shown in the map are tentative. This map is useful for narrowing down the target zones, and exact location on the ground be identified based on follow-up ground hydrogeological/geophysical surveys.

