

(PREPARED FROM SATELLITE IMAGE INTERPRETATION WITH LIMITED FIELD CHECKS)

MAP UNIT (HYDROGEOLOGIC UNIT) REPRESENTED IN THE MAP WITH ALPHANUMERIC CODE (COLOUR INDICATES YIELD RANGE AND HATCHING INDICATE DEPTH RANGE)		GEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE / ROCK TYPE		GEOMORPHIC UNIT / LANDFORM		RECHARGE CONDITIONS		GROUND WATER PROSPECTS								RECHARGE STRUCTURES SUITABLE & PRIORITY		REMARKS (PROBLEMS / LIMITATIONS)									
						DEPTH TO WATER LEVEL PRE / POST MONSOON (AVERAGE IN METERS)		BASED ON AVAILABILITY OF WATER (RAINFALL & OTHER SOURCES)		AQUIFER MATERIAL		TYPE OF WELLS SUITABLE		DEPTH RANGE OF WELLS (SUGGESTED)		YIELD RANGE OF WELLS (EXPECTED)		HOMOGENEITY IN THE UNIT & SUCCESS RATE OF WELLS (PROBABILITY)		QUALITY OF WATER POTABLE (P) NON- POTABLE (NP)		GROUND WATER IRRIGATED AREA (APPROX. RANGE IN PERCENTAGE)		PT + FASCULATION TANK CD + CHECK DAM SD + SAND TRAP WD + WINDING WELL ET + DRAINING OF TANK DP + DRAINAGE DITCH NS + RECHARGE DAMPT ST + STORAGE DAM TOW + SOIL CONSERVATION MEASURES			
						NO. OF WELLS OBSERVED				L1 = LOOSE SEDIMENTS J1 = FAVORABLE ROCK P1 = FISSURED ROCK F1 = FRACTURED ROCK WR = WEATHERED ROCK WM = WEATHERED MATERIAL R1 = IMPERVIOUS ROCK		TW = TUB WELL RW = RING WELL EW = EJECT WELL TW = TUB WELL DWM = DUG CUM DORE WELL DWF = DUG CUM TUBE WELL		MN = MAX (IN METERS)		IN LPM OR M ³ / DAY											
		Daling Group (Kazung Formation) (Proterozoic)		Phyllite (93)																							
		Daling Group (Gurukhian Formation) (Proterozoic)		Schist (921)																							
		Daling Group (Gurukhian Formation) (Proterozoic)																									
		Central Crystalline Gneissic Complex (Proterozoic)		Granitoid Gneiss/ Gneissic Granitoid/ Granitoid Complex (931)																							
<p>Essentially run-off zone. Drinking water sources primarily from springs and river/stream water. Limited prospects within intermontane valleys.</p>																											
<p>F ____ F / ____ / ____</p> <p>These are fault / fracture zones, which generally act as conduits for movement of ground water in hard rocks. Along these zones, the yields are significantly higher and wells are likely to be sustainable for longer duration. However, the inferred fractures need to be confirmed by detailed ground surveys.</p> <p>D ____ D / Q ____ Q / P ____ P D ____ D / Q ____ Q / P ____ P</p> <p>These are dykes, quartz reefs and pegmatite veins, which generally act as barriers for ground water movement.</p> <p>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 for wells and recharge structures should be identified based on follow-up ground hydrogeological/geophysical surveys.</p>																											

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