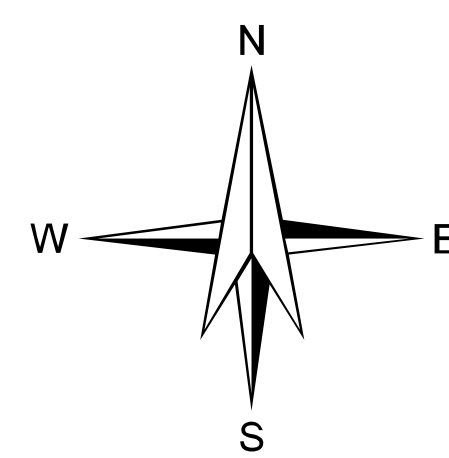
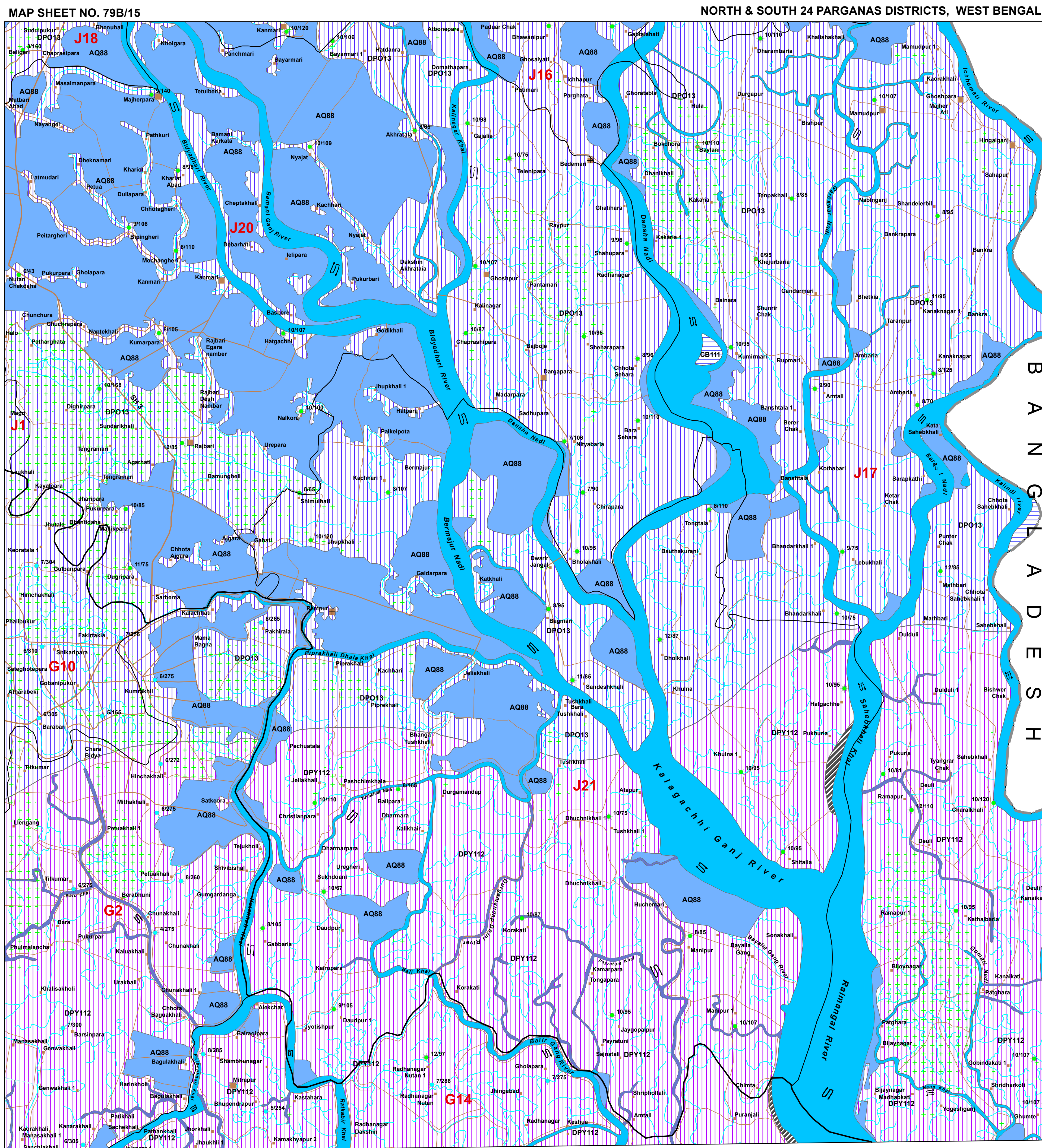


0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

SCALE - 1 : 50,000



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)	GROUND WATER PROSPECTS							RECHARGE STRUCTURES SUITABLE & PRIORITY	REMARKS (PROBLEMS / LIMITATIONS)	
					AQUIFER MATERIAL LS = LOOSE SEDIMENTS PS = PENETRABLE ROCK FR = FRACTURED ROCK WR = WEATHERED ROCK RM = RECHARGE MATERIAL R = IMPERVIOUS ROCK	TYPE OF WELLS SUITABLE DW = DUG WELL RW = RING WELL TW = TUBE WELL DHW = DUG CUM SLORE WELL DTW = DUG CUM TUBER WELL	DEPTH RANGE OF WELLS (SUGGESTED) MIN. MAX (IN METERS)	YIELD RANGE OF WELLS (EXPECTED) MIN. MAX (IN LPM OR m ³ / DAY)	HOMOGENEITY IN THE UNIT & SUCCESS RATE OF WELLS (PROBABILITY) VERY POOR POOR MODERATE LOW	QUALITY OF WATER POTABLE (P) NON-POTABLE (NP) (INDICATE REASON IF NON-POTABLE)	GROUND WATER IRRIGATED AREA (APPROX. RANGE IN PERCENTAGE)			
 OB111		Alluvium (Sand Dominant) (11)	Channel Bar (CB)	No Well Observed	Excellent	LS	TW	5-10 m	400-500 LPM	Very High	P	Nil	Not Required	Groundwater prospects very high with high recharge potential. Recharge structures not required.
 DPY112		Alluvium (Sand and Silt) (12)	Deltic Plain Younger (DPY)	10/7 31	Good	LS	TW	>250 m	>800 LPM	High	NP (Salinity at shallow depth)	8	Not Required	Areas affected by salt water intrusion. Fresh water available at depth ranges >250m
 DPOL13		Alluvium (Sand, Silt & Clay) (13)	Deltic Plain Older (DPO)	11/7 59	Good	LS	TW	>250 m	400-450 LPM	High	NP (As&Salinity)	18	Not Required	Areas affected by Arsenic& Salinity. Fresh water aquifers found at depth ranges of 250m and above.
F = 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. D = Dyke / Quartz reefs and pegmatite veins, which generally act as barriers for ground water movement. Aquaculture (AQ88) & Mud Flat Older (MFO12) are not used for groundwater exploitation. 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 hydrological/geophysical surveys.														

[illegible]