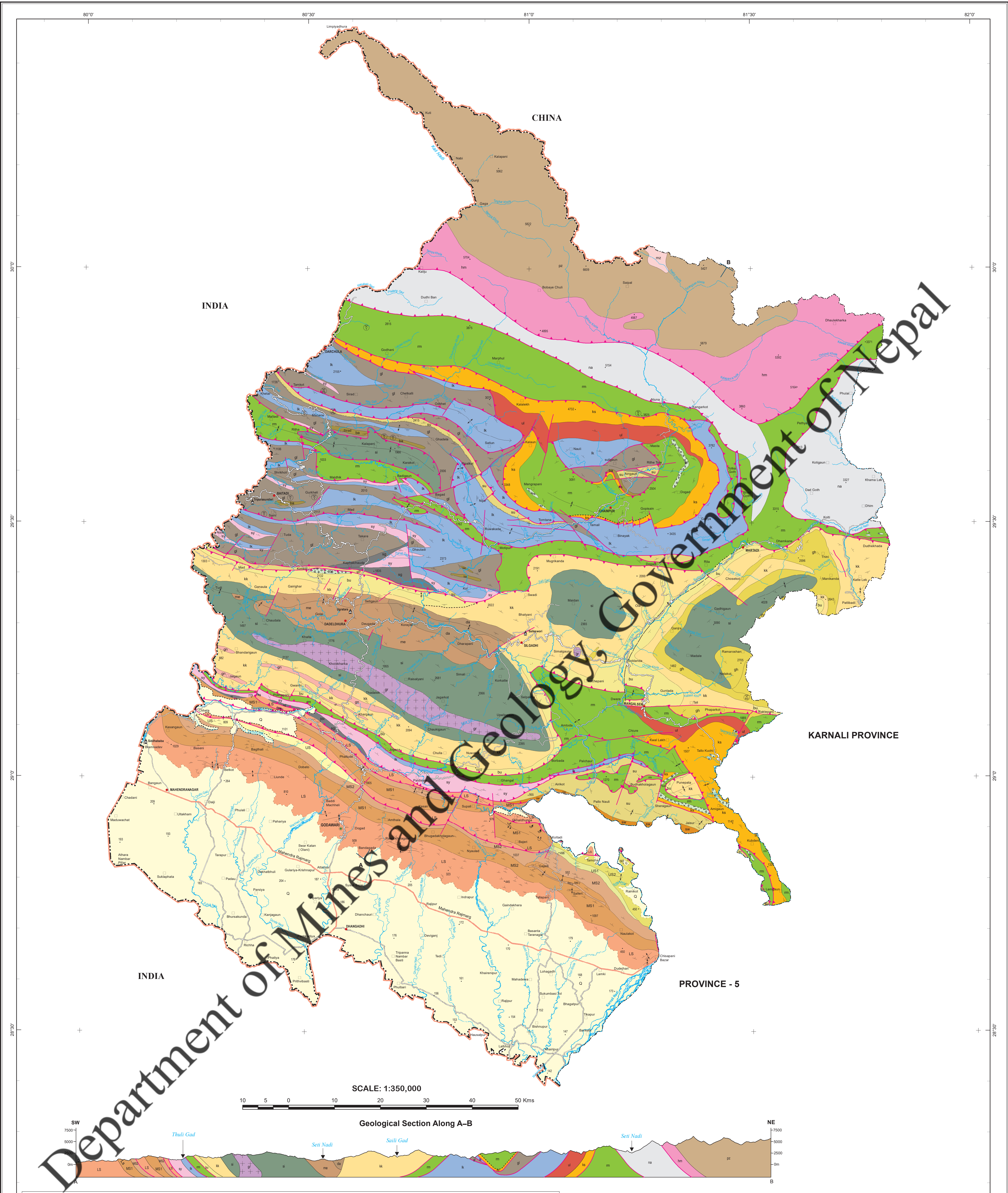


# GEOLOGICAL MAP OF SUDURPASCHIM PROVINCE, NEPAL



LEGEND	
<b>SURFICIAL DEPOSITS (Quaternary – Recent)</b>	
Q	Quaternary: Alluvium, boulder, gravel, sand, silt and clay.
<b>SIWALIK GROUP (Middle Miocene-Lower Pleistocene)</b>	
US <sub>1</sub>	Upper Upper Siwalik: Boulder, cobble, conglomerates with minor yellow, grey mud and silt, sand bands and lenses in the conglomerates.
US <sub>2</sub>	Lower Upper Siwalik: Pebbly conglomerates, yellow and grey mud with minor grey sands.
US	Upper Siwalik: Undifferentiated.
MS <sub>1</sub>	Upper Middle Siwalik: Medium to coarse-grained sandstones, pebbly sandstones with siltstones and mudstones with beds of hard sandstones. Turbidite is present in the sandstones.
MS <sub>2</sub>	Lower Middle Siwalik: Medium, fine to medium grained sandstones with interbeds of siltstones and mudstones. Coaly materials and plant fossils are present.
LS	Lower Siwalik: Fine grained sandstones with interbeds of purple or red colored mudstones, shales, siltstones and occasional marl.
<b>PRE-SIWALIK GROUP (Oligocene ?)</b>	
PSW	Pre-Siwalik: Light grey to grey fine grained sandstones and purple shales with calcareous nodules.
<b>SURKHET GROUP (Cretaceous-Oligocene)</b>	
SU	Surket Formation: Fine to medium grained, greenish grey sandstones and purple shales with interbeds of green siltstone shales.
SW	Swat Formation: Grey to dark grey carbonaceous crumpled shales with bands and lenses of fine grained fossiliferous limestones (Nummulites sp., Assilina sp., etc) and ferruginous quartzites at the base.
<b>MIDLAND GROUP (Upper Precambrian-Late Paleozoic)</b>	
LK	Lakshapat Formation: Fine grained, grey limestones and dolomites with thin intercalations of black to grey shales. At places white pink dolomitic limestones, purple and green shales at the top. Algal structure with stromatolites are present.
SY	Syangga Formation: White to milky white, pale orange, pinkish or purplish calcareous quartzites and dolomitic limestones with dark grey and purple shales and pale green shales at base.
SG	Sangam Formation: Black, dark grey to greenish grey siltstone and shales with thin intercalation of limestones and white fine grained cross-bedded quartzites at base.
GM	Galyang Formation: Dark grey to greenish grey, gritty chlorite phyllites and phyllitic quartzites metasediments and conglomerate beds with white massive quartzites in the upper and lower parts. Basic intrusions are frequent.
<b>DADELHURA GROUP (Precambrian)</b>	
DA	Damadag Formation: Grey to greenish grey calcareous quartzites and crystalline limestones.
ME	Melmura Formation: Grey to dark grey phyllites and phyllitic schists.
SI	Sailyani Gad Formation: Aplites granite gneisses, augen gneisses and biotite gneisses.
KA	Kalkot Formation: Garnetiferous biotite schists and micaeous quartzites with gneisses.
GC	Ghatte Gad Carbonates: Bluish crystalline limestones, calcareous schists and quartz-biotite schists.
BO	Budhi Ganga Gneiss: Augen gneisses, granitic gneisses and felspathic schists.
<b>NAWAKOT GROUP</b>	
NA	Precambrian to Lower Paleozoic: Mainly shallow marine sediments; lower part dominantly clastic (phyllites, sandstones, quartzites and calcareous sandstones). Stromatolitic limestones and black shales occur in the upper part. Basic sills and dykes are present.
<b>TIBETAN SEDIMENTARY ZONE</b>	
MZ	Mesozoic: Triassic to Lower Cretaceous. Mainly shallow continental platform sediments with local pro-delta facies in the Early Cretaceous. Sandstones, shales, shales with glauconite. Mainly ammonites and bivalves in Jurassic. Limestones.
PZ	Paleozoic: Cambrian to Permian. Lower part mainly calcareous, middle part pelagic and upper part is rich in detrital sediments. Limestones, sandstones and shales. Early Permian tilted beds with plant fossils and fossil igneous lava flows.
<b>HIGHER HIMALAYAN CRYSTALLINES</b>	
HM	Precambrian high grade metamorphic rocks comprising gneisses, quartzites and marbles. Migmatites and granite gneisses present predominantly in the upper part.
<b>SYMBOLS</b>	
gr	granites.
gn	Augen gneisses banded gneisses.
BR	Basic rocks.
<b>MINES</b>	
K	Kyanite
L	Lead
Q	Quartz
T	Talc
<b>PHYSIOGRAPHIC FEATURES</b>	
●	District Headquarter
●	Province Headquarter
▲	Peaks with Height in Meter
—	Province Boundary
—	International Boundary
—	Highway, Feeder Road, Other Road
—	Stream, River
▲	Spot Height in Meter
□	Temple, Town, Village
<b>STRUCTURE</b>	
—	Geological Contact
—	Alluvium Boundary
—	Thrust
—	Fault
—	Inferred Contact
—	Unconformity
—	Anticlinal Axis
—	Synclinal Axis
—	Overturned
—	Overturned Anticline
—	Overturned Syncline
<b>ATTITUDE OF BEDDING</b>	
—	0°
—	1°-19°
—	20°-39°
—	40°-69°
—	70°-89°
—	90°

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**Horizontal Datum**  
 Spheroid: Everest 1830  
 Projection: Modified Universal Transverse Mercator  
 Origin: Longitude 81° East, Latitude 0° North  
 False coordinates of origin: 500 000m Easting, 0m Northing  
 Scale factor at Central Meridian: 0.9999

**Data Sources:**  
 This map is compiled from the published "Geological map of Nepal (1:1,000,000)", "Geological Map of Mid Western & Far Western Region of Nepal (1:250,000)" by Department of Mines & Geology (DMG) and "Geological Map of Petroleum Exploration Block no.1 and 2 (1:250,000)" by Petroleum Exploration Promotion Project (PEPP), Nepal.

**Topographical Base:**  
 1:25,000 & 1:50,000 Map of GoN, Survey Department, Kathmandu, Nepal

**LOCATION MAP**