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Mineral Facilities of Africa and the Middle East

This map displays over 1,500 mineral facilities in Africa and the Middle East. The mineral facilities include mines, plants, mills, or refineries of aluminum, cement, coal, copper, diamond, gold, iron and steel, nickel, platinum-group metals, salt, and silver, among others. The data used in this poster were compiled from multiple sources, including the 2004 USGS Minerals Yearbook (Africa and Middle East volume), Minerals Statistics and Information from the USGS Web site (http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/), and data collected by USGS minerals information country specialists. Data reflect the most recent published table of industry structure for each country. Other sources include statistical publications of individual countries, annual reports and press releases of operating companies, and trade journals.

Due to the sensitivity of some energy commodity data, the quality of these data should be evaluated on a country-by-country basis. Additional information and explanation is available from the country specialists.

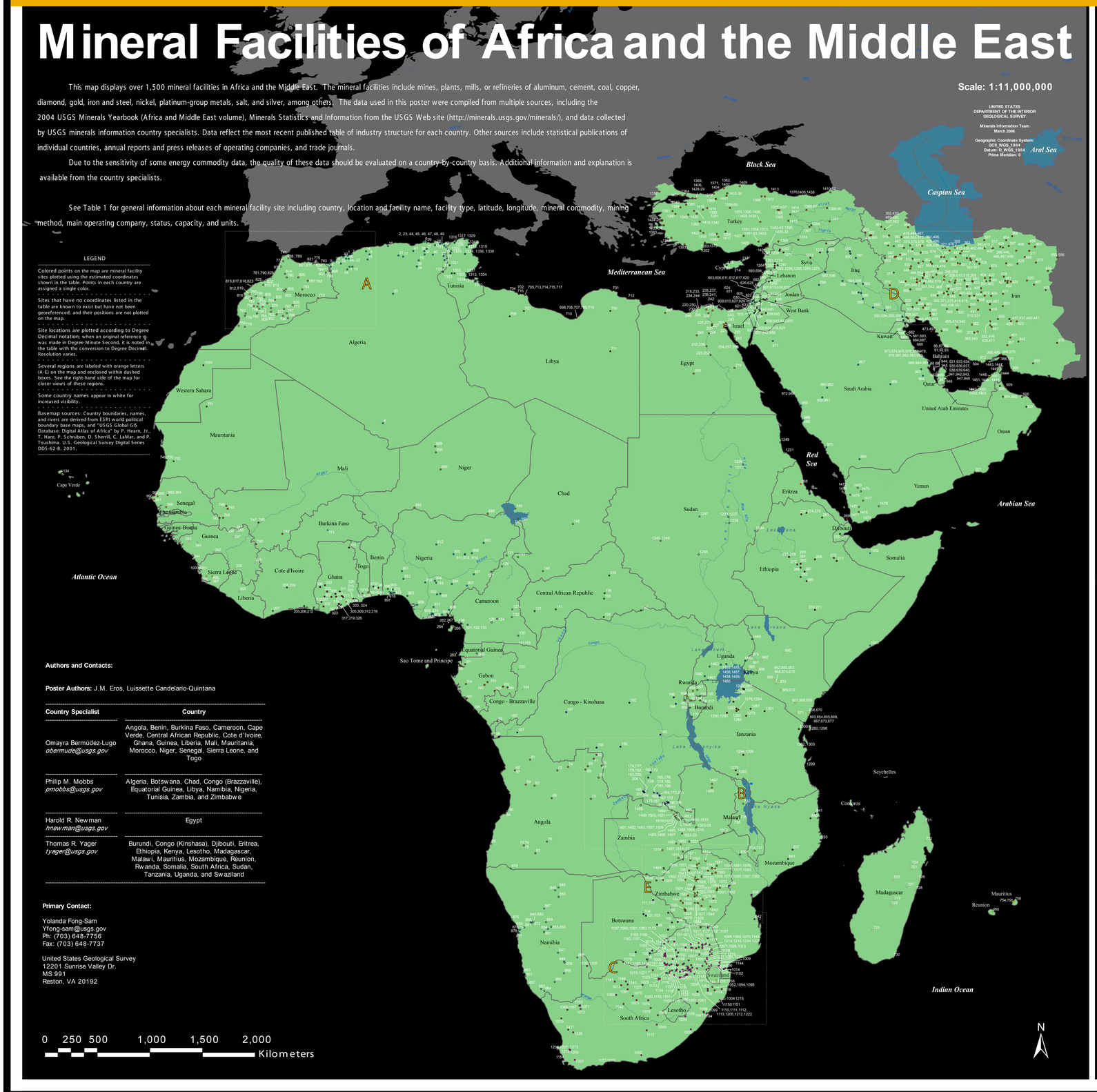
See Table 1 for general information about each mineral facility site including country, location and facility name, facility type, latitude, longitude, mineral commodity, mining method, main operating company, status, capacity, and units.

Scale: 1:11,000,000

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Minerals Information Team
March 2006

Geographic Coordinate System:
GCS_WGS_1984
Datum: D_WGS_1984
Prime Meridian: 0



LEGEND

Colored points on the map are mineral facility sites plotted using the estimated coordinates shown in the table. Points in each country are assigned a single color.

Sites that have no coordinates listed in the table are known to exist but have not been georeferenced, and their positions are not plotted on the map.

Site locations are plotted according to Degree Decimal notation; when an original reference is was made in Degree Minute Second, it is noted in the table with the conversion to Degree Decimal. Resolution varies.

Several regions are labeled with orange letters (A-E) on the map and enclosed within dashed boxes. See the right-hand side of the map for closer views of these regions.

Some country names appear in white for increased visibility.

Basemap sources: Country boundaries, names, and rivers are derived from ESRI world political boundary base maps, and "USGS Global GIS Database: Digital Atlas of Africa" by P. Hearn, Jr., T. Hare, P. Schruben, D. Sherrill, C. LaMar, and P. Tsushima. U.S. Geological Survey Digital Series DDS-62-B, 2001.

Authors and Contacts:

Poster Authors: J.M. Eros, Luissette Candelario-Quintana

Country Specialist	Country
Omayra Bermúdez-Lugo *obermude@usgs.gov*	Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo
Philip M. Mobbs *pmobbs@usgs.gov*	Algeria, Botswana, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Equatorial Guinea, Libya, Namibia, Nigeria, Tunisia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe
Harold R. Newman *hnewman@usgs.gov*	Egypt
Thomas R. Yager *tyager@usgs.gov*	Burundi, Congo (Kinshasa), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Reunion, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Swaziland

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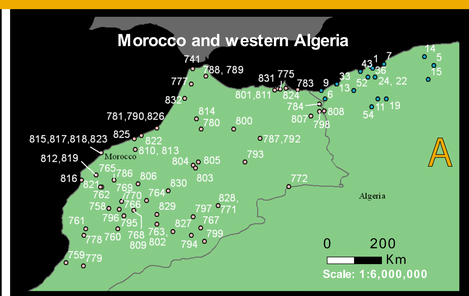
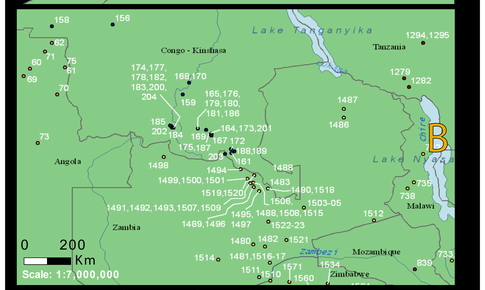
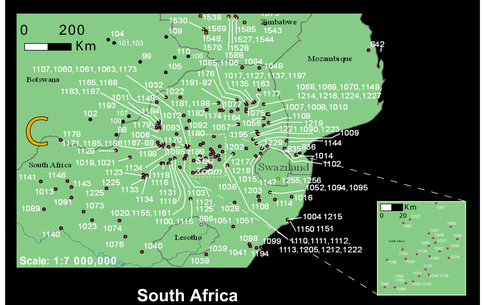
Morocco and western Algeria





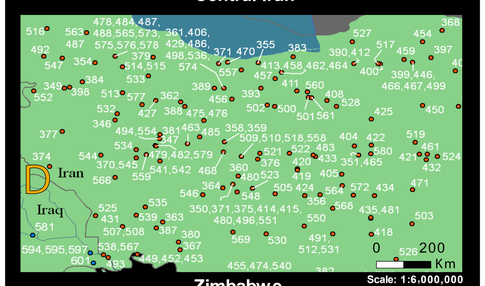
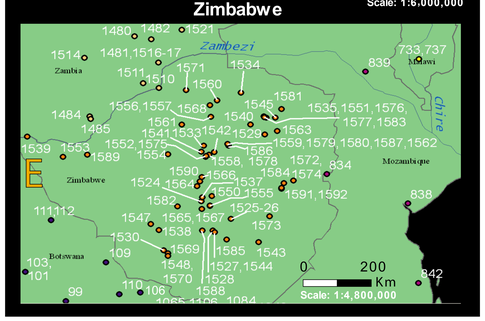
Central African Copper Belt



South Africa

centered on the Witwatersrand Basin

Central Iran



Zimbabwe