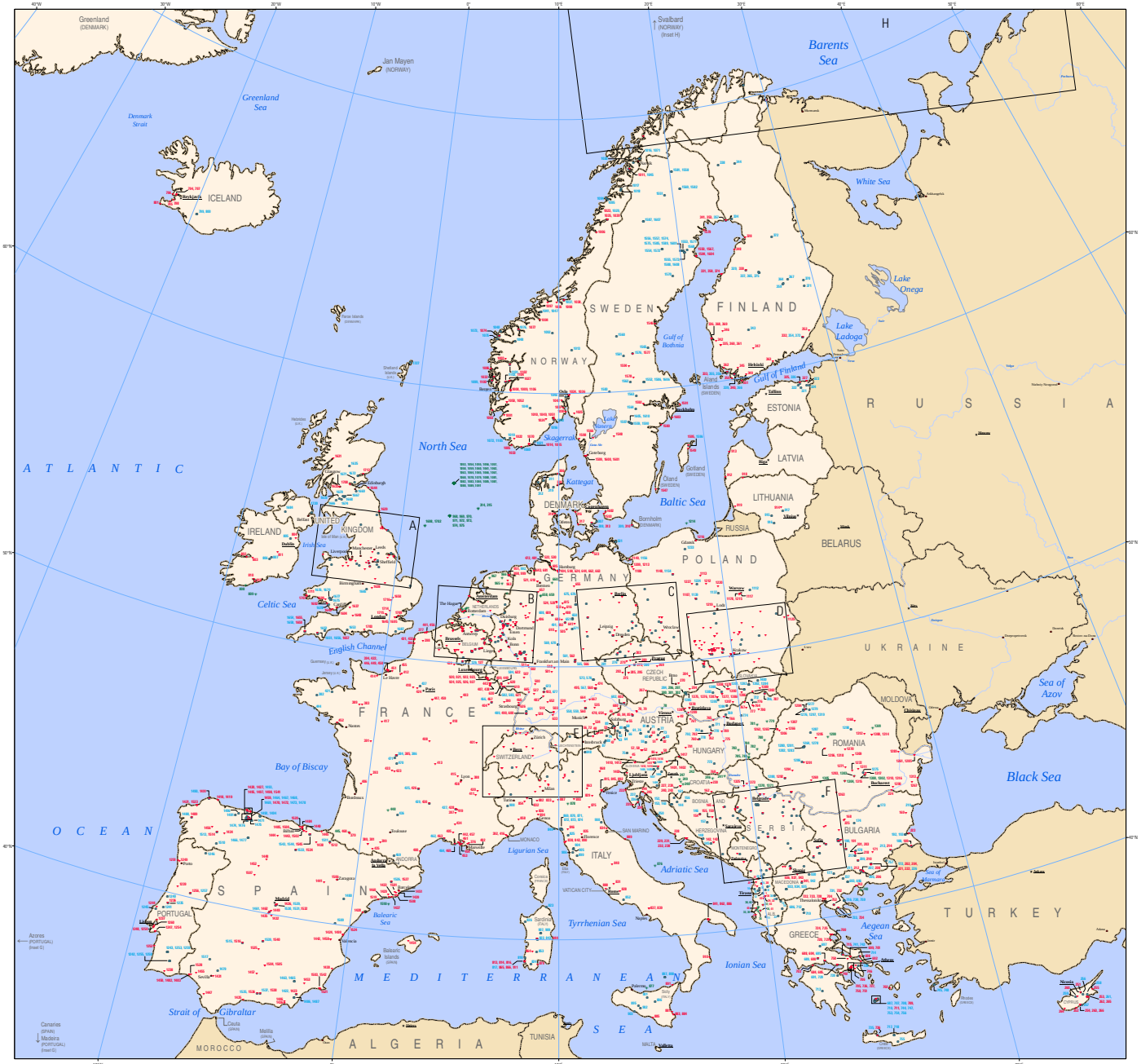
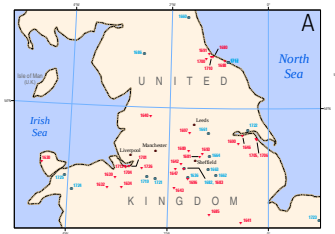
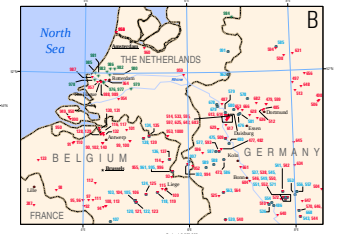
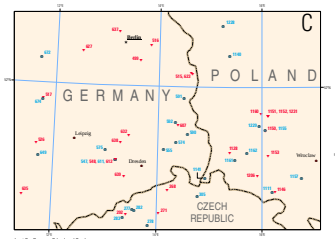
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

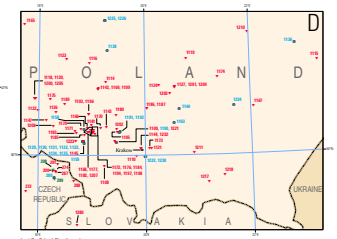
Open-File Report 2010-1257

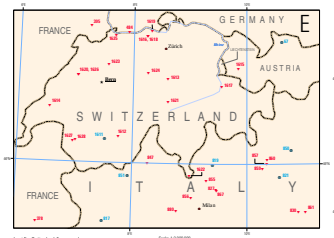


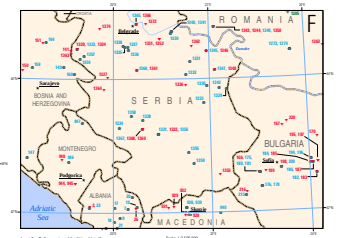


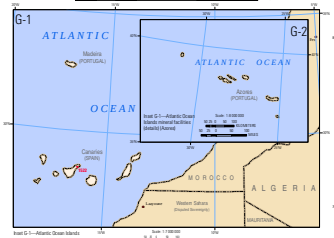


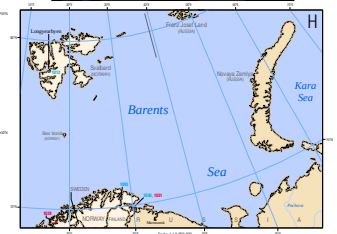












DISCUSSION

This map displays over 1,700 records of mineral facilities within the countries of Europe and western Eurasia. Each record represents one commodity and one facility type at a single geographic location. Facility types include mines, oil and gas fields, and plants such as refineries, smelters, and mills. Common commodities of interest include aluminum, cement, coal, copper, gold, iron and steel, lead, nickel, petroleum, salt, silver, and zinc.

The data shown on this map and in the accompanying table 1 were compiled from multiple sources, including (1) the most recently available data from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Mineral Yearbook (Europe and Central Eurasia volume), (2) mineral statistics and information from the USGS Web site (http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/country/europe.html), and (3) data collected by the USGS minerals information country specialists from sources such as statistical publications of individual countries, annual reports and press releases of operating companies, and trade journals.

Data reflect the most recent published table of industry structure for each country at the time of this publication. Additional information and explanation of the countries facilities is available from the country specialist (table 2).

See table 1 for general information about each mineral facility record including country, commodity, location and facility name, facility type, geographic coordinates, mining method, operating company, main investor(s), other investor(s), status, capacity, and units of measurement.

The facilities were plotted using the coordinates shown in table 1. Both degree-minute-second and decimal degrees are noted in the table for reference. Precision varies where coordinates are not to the second. In some cases, coordinates are estimated or generalized using the nearest city or other administrative unit.

In table 1, facility identification numbers (position numbers) are ordered alphabetically by country, followed by commodity, and annual capacity (descending order), respectively.

Facilities within the five enclosed regions marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H are labeled on the five corresponding inset maps.

The production of these maps was performed jointly by on-site contractors from ETI Professionals and University of Puerto Rico—Mayagüez Campus, Youth Initiative Program students under supervision of USGS National Minerals Information Center (NMIC) Global Minerals Analysis Section (GMA) country specialists.

Table 2. Country specialist country, and contact information.

Country Specialist	Country	Contact Information
Michael Baker	General Inquiries—all countries (primary contact)	U.S. Geological Survey 12201 Sunrise Valley Dr., MS 981 Reston, VA 20192 Email: mbaker@usgs.gov Telephone: (703) 648-5979 Fax: (703) 648-7737
Steven T. Anderson	Austria, Germany	sanderson@usgs.gov
Mark Brininstool	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Macedonia, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia	mbrininstool@usgs.gov
Alfredo C. Gumesindo	Portugal, Spain	agumesindo@usgs.gov
Harold Newman	Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland	hnewman@usgs.gov
Alberto A. Pérez	Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom	aaperez@usgs.gov

EXPLANATION OF MAP SYMBOLS

MINERAL FACILITIES

- Mine—Includes mines, quarries, salt pans, and other extractive facilities
- Oil and gas field—Point in center of field or approximate site/area
- Plant—Includes processing and refining facilities such as refineries, smelters, and mills

POLITICAL FEATURES

- Administrative Capital
- Other City*

*Note: Non-capital cities included in this map are provided for geographical reference. While every attempt is made to place these cities in the correct location, it is not always feasible to do so.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

- Major River
- Major Lake

Authors: Francisco Almárcegui[1], Michael S. Baker[1], Nurudeen Elias[1], and Eric Guzmán[1]

2010

[1] University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez Campus; [2] Contractor

USGS
science for a changing world

Country political boundaries, water bodies, major rivers, city data, and graticules derived from Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) world shapefiles.
Political boundaries are not necessarily authoritative.
World Equidistant Conic projection
Datum: World Geodetic System 1984 | Central Meridian: 10°E
Standard Parallels: 40°N and 58°N | Latitude of Origin: 0°

Mineral Facilities of Europe

Any use of trade, product, or firm names is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the United States Government.