National Mine Map Repository: Quick Fact Sheet and Data Dictionary

- The NMMR map collection stores maps as digital image files with the “.TIFF” or “.TIF” extension. Most image software can open TIFFs. A single map may have multiple digital images associated with it.
- All maps in the collection can be located by searching the NMMR text database. The NMMR text database includes information about the map and every mine that appears on the map. The same mine may appear on many different maps. All maps are identified with a 6 or 7-digit identifier called a “Document Number.”
- The NMMR typically gives customers a flash drive with copies of the map images and a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet with the information about the maps from the database. Every row represents an individual mine on a map. The columns are explained below.
- There is no charge for members of the public or for non-commercial uses of the maps. Commercial uses have a $46/hour research fee for fulfilling requests.

Disclaimer Notice

Mine maps within the National Mine Map Repository (NMMR) are not guaranteed to be accurate, correct, or complete. These maps have been donated to the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) from various sources. The mines, streets, surfaces features, and coal elevations cannot be verified. OSMRE does not warrant the accuracy of the mine maps within the NMMR, nor the reliability of the findings based upon the data from the maps or digital mapping programs.

The quality of the NMMR’s images depends greatly on the quality of the original document or microfilm image from which the images are made.

The best attempts have been made to improve any faults on poor quality originals without compromising the integrity of the image or information that may be drawn from it.

Scans may be made available upon request so that customers may improve upon the images to meet their individual needs.

Data Dictionary

The next few pages give a brief definition of the fields and the data they contain in the NMMR database. Important information for interpreting the NMMR database is found in the “Status” field. In 2017, as part of its database modernization efforts, the NMMR made a major review of its database standards. All maps that pass a Q/A check for conforming to these most recent standards are labeled with a status of “Complete.” All prior map data is distinguished with the status “Legacy.” Legacy data, for the most part, represents data that met NMMR standards at one time but have not been checked against current standards. However, it also includes data from many different sources and time periods, and as a result, may not be as complete, standardized, or thorough as “Complete” data, and the definitions for terms used in various fields may have different meanings than in the current standards. The NMMR expects to review and improve much of its Legacy data to make it Complete data over time.
**Document Number**
A 6 or 7-digit identifier used to refer to an individual map.

**Scenes**
The number of digital images associated with an individual map. Digital image filenames are formatted as the document number followed by 2 digits for the scene number. A scene number of “00” indicates there is only 1 scene. Maps with multiple scenes are labeled starting with “01” up to “99.”

**Status**
The progress of the map in the NMMR’s archive process. “Complete” data have finished the process using the most recent NMMR standards. “Legacy” includes all older data. In-process map data are kept internal to the NMMR until they are Complete.

**Final Map**
Whether the map is marked as the last map produced before a mine is closed, either temporarily or permanently.

**Certified Map**
Whether a registered professional engineer certified the correctness of the map at the time it was drawn.

**Mining Type**
The type of mine map. If mine workings are depicted, this includes the methods of mining present on the map.

**Year**
The latest year that the map was updated.

**Scale**
The horizontal scale, in feet per inch, of the primary planar map that appears on the document. Please note that cross-sectional drawings on a map may have a different horizontal or vertical scale than the planar drawing. If no planar map is depicted, then the horizontal scale of the primary cross-section is used.

**Available Geologic Information**
A checklist of information present on the map that may be relevant for different uses. Includes: Assays, Commodity Elevation, Commodity Outcrop, Commodity Thickness, Cross-Sections, Drill Holes, Mine Hazards, Mine Water, Oil/Gas Wells, Retreat Mining, Stratigraphic Columns, Surface/Mineral Owner Names, Proposed Workings, Auger/Highwall Mining.

**State(s)**
The U.S. states into which the map area crosses.

**County(ies)**
The U.S. counties into which the map area crosses.

**Topographic Quadrangle(s)**
The USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle grid cells into which the map area crosses.

**Condition**
The quality of the original map media at the time it was donated to the NMMR.

**Map-Mines**
The number of mines found on the map.
Mine ID
A database identifier for an individual mine on a particular map.

Company Name(s)
All the listed owners, operators, lessors, or lessees of a mine on the map.

Mine Name(s)
All the listed names of a mine on the map.

Commodity(ies)
All the materials being extracted by a mine on the map. The NMMR has mine maps for both coal and hardrock mines.

Seam(s)
All the seams, beds or veins of the commodity being extracted by a mine on the map. As names for seams vary across time and space, the listed seam uses the name that appears on the map. Each seam also has a “bed code” that identifies it, linking all of its known names across time and space. The codes are adapted from U.S. Bureau of Mines circulars 8655 (1974) and 8693 (1975.) Currently, only coal commodities have seams in the NMMR database.

MSHA ID
The 7-digit identifier for an individual mine used by the Mine Safety & Health Administration.

Geolocated Point Description
The type of real-world feature used to represent the best information the NMMR has on the location of a mine. When the location of a mine is known and can be precisely identified, the real-world feature is the mine itself. When the location is not precisely known, a town, stream, or other feature known to be near the mine may be used.

Latitude
The latitude of the geolocated point in the WGS84 geographic coordinate system, written as decimal degrees.

Longitude
The longitude of the geolocated point in the WGS84 geographic coordinate system, written as decimal degrees.

Location Assurance
A rough estimate of the certainty or confidence the NMMR has in the placement of the geolocated point. However, the NMMR cannot guarantee the accuracy of any mine locations or other information on mine maps.

Remarks
Other miscellaneous information about the mine or map noted during archiving that may be important or useful.
Other Information Available in the Database:

The following fields are typically only used internally. The information is still publicly available, but it is expected to have little utility to most outside users. However, in limited circumstances a “full export” of all the data for the maps in your request may be provided, and these fields will be included.

**Source**
The donor of the original map media to the NMMR.

**Project**
The name for a group of maps that are archived together, purely for organizational purposes.

**Cross-Reference & Cross-Reference Type**
An identifier used for this map in a storage system by another organization. The “type” indicates how to find the system. For example, a common type is “Source.” This means that the organization in the Source field uses the cross-reference on the map in their system.

**ApCard**
Whether the NMMR has a physical microfilm (aperture card) backup of the digital map scans.

**Document or Mine Created/Modified Date**
The date that a map or mine on a map was created or last modified in the database.

**Document or Mine Revisions**
The number of times information in the database for a map or a mine have been edited.