



POPULATED PLACES

Built-up areas: Dense, Sparse or moderate, Not intact, Shantytowns, Settlement, Buildings

ROADS

All weather, hard surface: Divided highway: Wide separation, Narrow separation, Not intact divided, Four or more lanes wide, Two or three lanes wide, One lane wide, All weather, loose surface: Four or more lanes wide, Two or three lanes wide, One lane wide, Not paved, loose surface: Street, Road, Loss, Not intact not divided, Cart track, Trail, Route markers: International, National, National motorway: Local

RAILWAYS

Standards: Broad gauge, Single track, Multi-track, Electric (overhead) power, Station, Turntable

BOUNDARIES

First-order administrative, Military installation

CULTURAL FEATURES

Building: Important, Christian: Islam, Judaism, Pagan: Shinto, Temple, School: Dispensary: Postal: safe, Hospital: Mine: Not intact, Fertilization: Movement: Rain, Hut: Holding post: Surface bunker, Greenhouse: Point: Area

LEGEND

Cemetery: Christian, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism: Unknown, Tower: Communication, Non-communication: Water, Light: Cooling: Water intake, Dish aerial: Smokestack: Flare pipe, Windmill: Wind turbine: Crane, Mooring mast: Ski jump: Rig, Checkpoint: Power substation, Storage tank: Non-water well, Windmill: Wind turbine: Crane, UNESCO World Heritage Site, Dam: Head: Loss, Lock: Station: Water gate, Tunnel: Road: Railway, Bridge, Culvert: Road: Railway, Pipeline: Road: Railway, Wall: Fence, Cart track: Trail, Route markers: International, National, National motorway: Local

HYDROGRAPHIC FEATURES

River: Less than 25m wide, 25m wide or more, Disappearing: Disappearing, Ditch, Natural pool (spring), Water well, Lake, Reservoir, Underground aqueduct with gauging, Waterhole: Cistern: Salt evaporator, Rice: Land subject to inundation: Shallow, Swamp: Other, Nipa/Palm: Mangrove

COASTAL HYDROGRAPHIC FEATURES

Exposed: Rock, Wood, Reef, Vegetation: Wood: Deciduous, Evergreen: Mixed, Unknown: Scattered, trees: Thicket, Viewed: Cane, Orchard: Cropland: Other: Permanent irrigation, Row of trees: Hedge: Row of trees: Hedge, Tree

HYDROGRAPHIC FEATURES

Spot elevation: Highest: Normal: Water, Survey point: Geometric: Benchmark, Mountain: pass: Cave mouth, Revestment: Rock: Volcano, Cut line: Fill, Sand: Gravel/Marine, Distorted surface: Other

NOTES

VECTOR FEATURE DATA CAPTURED FROM 1:50,000 RESOLUTION SPOT IMAGES (2018-2022). A LINE ON THIS MAP IS CONSIDERED TO BE AT LEAST 2.5 METERS (8.2 FEET) WIDE. ROAD CLASSIFICATION SHOULD BE REFERRED TO WITH CAUTION. ONLY THROUGH ROUTES ARE CLASSIFIED IN BUILT-UP AREAS. FORCES ON RIVERS HAVE ONLY BEEN CAPTURED WHERE VISIBLE ON 1:50,000 RESOLUTION SPOT IMAGES. ROAD GAUGE IS 1.067 METERS (3.5 FEET). TO CONVERT METERS TO FEET USE THIS FACTOR: 1 METER = 3.28 FEET. GROUND REFERENCE POINTS WERE COLLECTED FOR THE GREATER PROJECT AREA AND CAN BE REQUESTED FROM THE NSGA. MAP INFORMATION AS OF 2022. INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES AS OF 2022.

TO ENSURE THAT THIS MAP WAS PRINTED AT THE CORRECT SCALE, 10,000 METERS (32,808 FEET) SQUARES SHOULD MEASURE EXACTLY 20 CENTIMETERS (7.87 INCHES).

Scale 1:50,000

Meters 1000 500 0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

1 1/2 3/4 0 1 2 3 4 5 Statute Miles

2 Nautical Miles

ELEVATIONS IN METERS

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METERS

ELIPSOID WORLD GEODETIC SYSTEM 1984
GRID 1,000 METER UTM ZONE 31
PROJECTION TRANSVERSE MERCATOR
VERTICAL DATUM MEAN SEA LEVEL
HORIZONTAL DATUM WORLD GEODETIC SYSTEM 1984
FILE PREPARED BY: Woolpert, Inc.

SAMPLE 1,000 METER GRID SQUARE

46
12 13
45
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-100

100 METER REFERENCE

1. Read large numbers labeling the VERTICAL grid line left of point and extract suffix (100 meters) from grid line to point. 12.1

2. Read large numbers labeling the HORIZONTAL grid line below point and extract suffix (100 meters) from grid line to point. 45.5

Example: 12145.5

WHEN REPORTING ACROSS A 100,000 METER LINE, PREPEND THE 100,000 METER SQUARE IDENTIFICATION IN WHICH THE POINT LIES.

Example: 12145.5

WHEN REPORTING OUTSIDE THE GRID ZONE DESIGNATION AREA, PREPEND THE GRID ZONE DESIGNATION.

Example: 12145.5

TO CONVERT A MAGNETIC AZIMUTH TO A GRID AZIMUTH

SUBTRACT THE MAGNETIC ANGLE FROM THE MAGNETIC AZIMUTH.

TO CONVERT A GRID AZIMUTH TO A MAGNETIC AZIMUTH

ADD THE MAGNETIC ANGLE TO THE GRID AZIMUTH.

BOUNDARIES: NIGERIA

Kaduna State

ADJOINING SHEETS

5747-1 5847-4
5747-2 5847-3
5747-3 5847-2
5747-4 5847-1

ELEVATION GUIDE

12°45'00"N
12°40'00"N
12°35'00"N
12°30'00"N
12°25'00"N
12°20'00"N
12°15'00"N
12°10'00"N
12°05'00"N
12°00'00"N

1°00'00"E
1°05'00"E
1°10'00"E
1°15'00"E
1°20'00"E
1°25'00"E
1°30'00"E
1°35'00"E
1°40'00"E
1°45'00"E
1°50'00"E
1°55'00"E
1°00'00"E

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WGS 84

CAUTION: VERIFY RED-LIGHT READABILITY

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