

4.5 MILLION TPY QESHM ISLAND FREE ZONE

| EDC-1547-00P QESHM STEEL PLANT LOCATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QESHM STEEL PLANT PLANT LOCATION |  |  |  |  |
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Political Map of the World, April 2006


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## UTM COORDINATES

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KERMAN PROVINCE QESHM ISLAND

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## HORMOZ, THE ISLAND OF COLOURS IN IRAN


A couple of miles out of town, we find the first surprise. It's the beach where the largest soil carpets in the world are often displayed. This fabulous mythological bird was created for a festival, thanks to the workshop in Hormuz of the artist Ahmad Nadalian.

QESHM STEEL PLANT PLANT LOCATION

EDC DESIGN DATA

EDC-1547-00P QESHM STEEL PLANT LOCATION


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## INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATE SYSTEMS

A geographic coordinate system is a coordinate system used in geography that enables every location on Earth to be specified by a set of numbers, letters or symbols.[n 1] The coordinates are often chosen such that one of the numbers represents a vertical position, and two or three of the numbers represent a horizontal position. A common choice of coordinates is latitude, longitude and elevation.[1]


The "latitude" (abbreviation: Lat., $\varphi$, or phi) of a point on Earth's surface is the angle between the equatorial plane and the straight line that passes through that point and through (or close to) the center of the Earth.[n 3] Lines joining points of the same latitude trace circles on the surface of Earth called parallels, as they are parallel to the equator and to each other. The north pole is $90^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$; the south pole is $90^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. The $0^{\circ}$ parallel of latitude is designated the equator, the fundamental plane of all geographic coordinate systems. The equator divides the globe into Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
Line across the Earth $0^{\circ}$
Prime Meridian
The "longitude" (abbreviation: Long., $\lambda$, or lambda) of a point on Earth's surface is the angle east or west of a reference meridian to another meridian that passes through that point. All meridians are halves of great ellipses (often called great circles), which converge at the north and south poles. The meridian of the British Royal Observatory in Greenwich, in south-east London, England, is the international prime meridian, although some organizations—such as the French Institut Géographique National-continue to use other meridians for internal purposes. The prime meridian determines the proper Eastern and Western Hemispheres, although maps often divide these hemispheres further west in order to keep the Old World on a single side. The antipodal meridian of Greenwich is both $180^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ and $180^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. This is not to be conflated with the International Date Line, which diverges from it in several places for political reasons, including between far eastern Russia and the far western Aleutian Islands.
The combination of these two components specifies the position of any location on the surface of Earth, without consideration of altitude or depth. The grid formed by lines of latitude and longitude is known as a "graticule". [6] The origin/zero point of this system is located in the Gulf of Guinea about 625 km (390 mi) south of Tema, Ghana.



## UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR SYSTEM-UTM

The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) and Universal Polar Stereographic (UPS) coordinate systems both use a metric-based cartesian grid laid out on a conformally projected surface to locate positions on the surface of the Earth. The UTM system is not a single map projection but a series of sixty, each covering 6-degree bands of longitude. The UPS system is used for the polar regions, which are not covered by the UTM system.


The UTM system divides the Earth between $80^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ and $84^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ latitude into 60 zones, each $6^{\circ}$ of longitude in width. Zone 1 covers longitude $180^{\circ}$ to $174^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$; zone numbering increases eastward to zone 60, which covers longitude $174^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ to $180^{\circ}$.
Each of the 60 zones uses a transverse Mercator projection that can map a region of large north-south extent with low distortion. By using narrow zones of $6^{\circ}$ of longitude (up to 800 km ) in width, and reducing the scale factor along the central meridian to 0.9996 (a reduction of $1: 2500$ ), the amount of distortion is held below 1 part in 1,000 inside each zone. Distortion of scale increases to 1.0010 at the zone boundaries along the equator.
In each zone the scale factor of the central meridian reduces the diameter of the transverse cylinder to produce a secant projection with two standard lines, or lines of true scale, about 180 km on each side of, and about parallel to, the central meridian (Arc cos $0.9996=$ $1.62^{\circ}$ at the Equator). The scale is less than 1 inside the standard lines and greater than 1 outside them, but the overall distortion is minimized.
http://earth-info.nga.mil/GandG/coordsys/mmr201.pdf http://www.latlong.net/place/university-of-tehran-tehran-iran-4466.html


The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) conformal projection uses a 2-dimensional Cartesian coordinate system to give locations on the surface of the Earth. Like the traditional method of latitude and longitude, it is a horizontal position representation, i.e. it is used to identify locations on the Earth independently of vertical position. However, it differs from that method in several respects.
The UTM system is not a single map projection. The system instead divides the Earth into sixty zones, each being a six-degree band of longitude, and uses a secant transverse Mercator projection in each zone.



## UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR SYSTEM-UTM



## UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR SYSTEM-UTM

## Notation

The combination of a zone and a latitude band defines a grid zone. The zone is always written first, followed by the latitude band. For example (see image, top right), a position in Toronto, Canada, would find itself in zone 17 and latitude band "T", thus the full grid zone reference is " $17 \mathrm{~T}^{\prime}$ ". The grid zones serve to delineate irregular UTM zone boundaries. They also are an integral part of the military grid reference system. A note of caution: A method also is used that simply adds $N$ or $S$ following the zone number to indicate North or South hemisphere (the easting and northing coordinates along with the zone number supplying everything necessary to geolocate a position except which hemisphere). However, this method has caused some confusion since, for instance, "50S" can mean southern hemisphere but also grid zone "50S" in the northern hemisphere.[6] There are many possible ways to disambiguate between the two methods, two of which are demonstrated later in this article.

## A Quick Guide to Using UTM Coordinates

Standing at the center of the marker shown on the map below, a GPS unit set to display position in UTM/UPS format, would report a location of:
Let's look at where the various parts of the UTM position come from on the map.

## Location 10 S 0706832 UTM 4344683

The label,, reads "seven hundred and six thousand meters East." The label,, is an abbreviation for,The two grid lines are 1000 meters apart. The horizontal grid lines are labeled in a similar manner.
The $\mathbf{1 0 S}$ is the Grid Zone Designation you are in. The Grid Zone is necessary to make the coordinates unique over the entire globe.
The top set of numbers, 706832, represent a measurement of East-West position, within the Grid Zone, in meters. It's called an Easting. Using a map with a 1000 m grid, the first digits are come from the label for the grid line to the west of the position. The last 3 digits are the distance in meters measured from the western grid line.
The bottom set of numbers, 4344683, represent a measurement of North-South position, within the Grid Zone, in meters. It's called a Northing. Using a map with a 1000 m grid, the first digits are come from the label for the grid line to the south of the position. The last 3 digits are the distance in meters measured from the southern grid line.
http://awsm-tools.com/geo/utm-to-geographic
http://herpnet.org/herpnet/gbif/World UTM Map.pdf


|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| X | 402050 | 405980 | 405980 | 402050 |
| Y | 3196754 | 3196754 | 3195237 | 3195237 |



KERMAN-SIRJAN-DASH-E ZAR IRON ORE DEPOSIT
http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/middle east and asia/iran pol01.pdf

https://www.google.com/maps/dir///@28.7059568.56.2382396.7z?hl=en-US

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KERMAN-SIRJAN-DASH-E ZAR IRON ORE DEPOSIT

\section*{40R <br>  <br> | PROVINCE: | KERMAN |
| :--- | :---: |
| COUNTY: | SIRJAN |
| DISTRICT: | DASH-E-ZAR |}



By virtue of deed of compromise No. 139223453012000003 , dated 24/12/2013, registered by notary public No. 216 of Sirjan, the utilization permit for Chahzar Iron Ore Mine was transferred to the name of Pars Samangan Southwest Mineral Co., located at No. 1, Pirouzi Blvd., Sirjan, Iran. Meanwhile, the named company has presented amount of IRR. 100,000,000 via bank guarantee No. 62629, dated 22/01/2014, Bank Melli, Sirjan Bazaar Branch, for good performance commitment.

Signed by head of Industry, Mine and Commerce Organization of Kerman Province



http://www.latlong.net/place/tehran-iran-4703.html



KERMAN-SIRJAN-DASH-E ZAR IRON ORE DEPOSIT-ONLINE GEOGRAPHIC TOOLS


http://www.latlong.net/

| KERMAN |  | SHIRAZ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Iran | Country | Iran |
| Latitude | 30.283937 | Latitude | 29.591768 |
| Longitude | 57.083363 | Longitude | 52.583698 |
| DMS Lat | $30^{\circ} 17^{\prime} 2.1732^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$ | DMS Lat | $29^{\circ} 35^{\prime} 30.3648{ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$ |
| DMS Long | $57^{\circ} 5^{\prime} 0.1068{ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}$ | DMS Long | $52^{\circ} 35^{\prime} 1.3128^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| UTM Easting | 508,017.18 | UTM Easting | 653,375.37 |
| UTM Northing | 3,350,251.49 | UTM Northing | 3,274,598.25 |
| UTM Zone | 40R | UTM Zone | 39R |
| Elevation (m) | 1,763 m | Elevation (m) | 1,509 m |
| Elevation (f) | 5,784 feet | Elevation (f) | 4,951 feet |
| Category | Cities | Category | Streets |
| Country Code | IR | Country Code | IR |
| Zoom Level | 10 | Zoom Level | 10 |



KERMAN-SIRJAN-DASH-E ZAR IRON ORE DEPOSIT-ONLINE GEOGRAPHIC TOOLS

https://mappingsupport.com/p/gmap4.php?utm=14N.460555.4257618\&tilt=off\&z=5\&t=t1

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QESHM STEEL FATORY LOCATION-QESHM ISLAND FREE ZONE

https://mappingsupport.com/p/gmap4.php?utm=14N,460555.4257618\&tilt=off\&z=5\&t=t1


QESHM STEEL FATORY LOCATION-QESHM ISLAND FREE ZONE


## 40R

plant general location
http://www.geshimisteel.com/Library/QESHM.bmp
(a) plant layout
http://www.qeshimisteel.com/Library/LAYOUT.dwg

- 

PLANT FLOW DIAGRAM
http://www.qeshimisteel.com/Library/FLOW.pdf

$\qquad$ | 400389 | 391458 | 390948 | 400034 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | | Y | 2979653 | 2974791 | 2976423 | 2981269 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |





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