

## Glossary of Terms

<b>Adit</b>	A horizontal or nearly horizontal passage driven from the surface for the working or dewatering of a mine.
<b>Back</b>	The roof or upper part of any underground mining cavity.
<b>Chute</b>	A channel or shaft underground, or an inclined trough aboveground, through which ore falls or is shot by gravity from a higher to a lower level.
<b>Classification Of Minerals</b>	Each mineral species is a unique, naturally occurring combination of chemical composition and crystal system; e.g., graphite is hexagonal carbon and diamond is isometric carbon, and halite is isometric sodium chloride. Thus, minerals may be classified according to their crystal system.
<b>Concrete</b>	A mixture of cement, coarse and fine aggregate, and water, which will "set" or harden to a rocklike consistency.
<b>Conveyor</b>	A mechanical contrivance generally electrically driven, which extends from a receiving point to a discharge point and conveys, transports, or transfers material between those points.
<b>Core</b>	A cylindrical section of rock, usually 5 to 10 cm in diameter and up to several meters in length, taken as a sample of the interval penetrated by a core bit and brought to the surface for geologic examination and/or laboratory analysis. To obtain a core in drilling.
<b>Core Drilling</b>	The process of obtaining cylindrical rock samples by means of annular-shaped rock-cutting bits rotated by a borehole-drilling machine.
<b>Depletion</b>	The act of emptying, reducing, or exhausting, as the depletion of natural resources.

<b>Dredge</b>	Large floating machine used in underwater excavating for developing and maintaining water depths in canals, rivers, and harbors; raising the level of lowland areas and improving drainage; constructing dams and dikes; removing overburden from submerged ore bodies prior to open pit mining; or recovering sub aqueous deposits having commercial value.
<b>Cage Mill</b>	Used for secondary crushing of stone and gravel, and for reduction of slag, fertilizer, etc. This equipment is also used for the production of Aglime.
<b>Face</b>	The surface exposed by excavation.
<b>Igneous</b>	Said of a rock or mineral that solidified from molten or partly molten material, i.e., from magma; also, applied to processes leading to, related to, or resulting from the formation of such rocks. Igneous rocks constitute one of the three main classes into which rocks are divided, the others being metamorphic and sedimentary.
<b>Indurated</b>	Said of a rock or soil hardened or consolidated by pressure, cementation, or heat.
<b>Loader</b>	A mechanical shovel or other machine for loading coal, ore, mineral, or rock.
<b>Metamorphic Rock</b>	Any rock derived from preexisting rocks by mineralogical, chemical, and/or structural changes, essentially in the solid state, in response to marked changes in temperature, pressure, shearing stress, and chemical environment, generally at depth in the Earth's crust.
<b>Mill</b>	A mineral treatment plant in which crushing, wet grinding, and further treatment of ore is conducted.

<b>Mineral</b>	A naturally occurring inorganic element or compound having an orderly internal structure and characteristic chemical composition, crystal form, and physical properties.
<b>Mineral Deposit</b>	A mass of naturally occurring mineral material; e.g., metal ores or nonmetallic minerals, usually of economic value, without regard to mode of origin.
<b>Mohs Scale</b>	A standard of ten minerals by which the hardness of a mineral may be rated. The scale includes, from softest to hardest and numbered one to ten: talc; gypsum; calcite, fluorite; apatite; orthoclase; quartz; topaz; corundum; and diamond.
<b>Ore</b>	The naturally occurring material from which a mineral or minerals of economic value can be extracted at a reasonable profit. Also, the mineral(s) thus extracted. The term is generally but not always used to refer to metalliferous material, and is often modified by the name of the valuable constituent, e.g., "iron ore".
<b>Primary Crusher</b>	The first crusher in a series for processing limestone, dolomite or other rocks. A heavy-duty dry crushing machine capable of accepting run-of-mine coarse stone or ore and reducing it in size to somewhere between 4 in. and 6 inches. Heavy-duty connotes the ability both to handle large tonnages daily and to withstand very rough treatment.
<b>Resource</b>	A concentration of naturally occurring solid, liquid, or gaseous material in or on the Earth's crust in such form and amount that economic extraction of a commodity from the concentration is currently or potentially feasible.
<b>River Gravel</b>	Natural gravel as found in deposits that have been subjected to the action of running water.
<b>River Sand</b>	Sand generally composed of rounded particles, and may or may not contain clay or other impurities. It is obtained from the banks and beds of rivers.

<b>Rock</b>	An aggregate of one or more minerals, e.g., limestone, dolomite, granite, shale, marble; or a body of undifferentiated mineral matter, e.g., obsidian, or of solid organic material, e.g., coal.
<b>Room And Pillar</b>	Said of a system of mining in which typically flat-lying beds of coal or ore are mined in rooms separated by pillars of undisturbed rock left for roof support.
<b>Screen</b>	A large sieve for grading or sizing coal, ore, rock, or aggregate. It consists of a suitably mounted surface of woven wire or of punched plate; it may be flat or cylindrical, horizontal or inclined, stationary, shaking, or vibratory, and either wet or dry operation.
<b>Secondary Crusher</b>	Crushing and pulverizing machines next in line after the primary crushing to further reduce the particle size of limestone, dolomite or other rock.
<b>Sedimentary Rock</b>	A rock resulting from the consolidation of loose sediment that has accumulated in layers; e.g., a clastic rock (such as conglomerate or tillite) consisting of mechanically formed fragments of older rock transported from its source and deposited in water or from air or ice; or a chemical rock (such as rock salt or gypsum) formed by precipitation from solution; or an organic rock (such as certain limestone) consisting of the remains or secretions of plants and animals.
<b>Tertiary Crusher</b>	To further break down coarse aggregate to fine. Third stage crushing.
<b>Tillite</b>	A consolidated or indurated sedimentary rock formed by lithification of glacial till.