

Cable bolt	A rock bolt consisting of prestressed, multistrand steel cable. Used for supplemental and primary roof support in underground mines. See <i>rock bolt</i> .
Continuous miner	A mobile apparatus for cutting and extraction of coal, consisting of a cylindrical cutting head and a mechanism for transporting the coal to the rear of the machine. Used in underground coal mines for primary coal production and driving entries for longwall panels.
Cyanide	A chemical compound (KCN or NaCN) that complexes strongly with gold. Used as a leaching agent to extract gold from mined ores.
Dragline	The largest class of earthmoving equipment used in mining, consisting of a large bucket suspended by cables from a boom affixed to a rotating house. Used for removing overburden in surface mines, primarily coal.
Drift	The access tunnel in underground metal mines.
Entry	The access tunnel in underground coal mines.
Geographic Information System (GIS)	Mapping software designed for storage and manipulation of spatial data (i.e., an object's location and features) and typically viewed in a graphic format as data layers or overlays.
Global Positioning System (GPS)	An array of 24 satellites that transmit data received by ground units to enable users to determine their position in three dimensions on the earth's surface.
Ground control	The process of stabilizing the roof, walls, and floor of underground mine tunnels and chambers by means of mechanical supports such as hydraulic shields, shotcrete, or bolts.
Jumbo	A drilling apparatus used for drift development in underground metal mines.

Leaky feeder	An underground mine communication system consisting of a coaxial antenna cable distributed throughout the mine and connected to the surface.
Longwall	An underground coal-mining technology in which the coal is extracted by a rotating shearing drum running on a rail parallel to the coal face. A chain-driven conveyor belt below the shearer removes the broken coal. As the assembly advances, the roof above the mined portion behind the assembly is allowed to collapse.
Miner-bolter	A mobile apparatus consisting of an integrated continuous miner and roof- and rock-bolting machines. Used in underground coal mines for primary coal production and driving entries for longwall panels. See <i>continuous miner</i> .
Muck	Blasted material; mucking is the process of loading and hauling muck.
Operator-assist	Technology in which particular subtasks in equipment operation, such as shovel scooping or continuous miner guidance, are controlled automatically by a computer.
Quarry	A surface mine producing any kind of sand, gravel, stone, or aggregates.
Rock bolt	A steel rod, from four to 12 feet long and up to one inch in diameter, inserted into open rock faces for roof and wall support in underground mines. Bolts are secured by mechanical anchors, epoxy resin, or grout.
Shotcrete	Concrete applied as a spray-coating; a form of ground control in underground mines.
Stope	A chamber blasted within the ore body in an underground metal mine from which ore is extracted.
Tomography	A technique for imaging solids by analyzing the way seismic waves propagate through different regions, such as ore bodies.
Unit operations (unit-ops)	The series of steps involved in ore extraction, traditionally consisting of drilling, blasting, loading, hauling, and dumping.