

Chapter 1 : Mr. Jeffrey Brandstadt - Black River Systems Co., Inc. - SBIR Source

Black River is the autobiography of a nonexistent personage. Drawing on literary techniques developed by Beckett, Burroughs and Borges, Black River plunges into a violent and surreal world from which the last traces of the gods have vanished.

Our projects are located within the Abitibi Gold Belt, which is one of only 10 major gold producing zones in the world, and one of three in all of North America, hosting many mines and deposits of Gold, of which millions of ounces of gold have been produced in the last century. The Golden Target Project claims are bordered on the Golden Arrow Properties of Victoria Gold Mines East Timmins, and less than 2 kms from the actively explored Golden Arrow open pit mine, where over 19, ounces of gold have been produced. With modern day gold prices, and limited advanced exploration conducted in the past, these areas may warrant further exploration. Due to processing errors of the independent laboratory, all data reports were deemed invalid. This prospect currently occurs within the mining claim boundaries of claims , , , and , and is currently extending further West and South on the GMEI claims. Three exploratory drill holes were drilled during the field season based on geophysical VLF survey targeting and chip samples. Well-developed shears and faults were discovered during the prospecting and mapping campaign over the newly staked claims. Its relationship to the nearby Destor Porcupine Fault Zone is not yet known. Geophysical surveys conducted over certain areas of the property VLF EM indicated the presence of conductive bodies. From studying the regional aeromagnetic maps of the area, there appears to be several NE-SW breaks or structures. One prime example can be found locally at the Golden Arrow Mine pit where the same magnetic feature can be found cutting across an intrusive. This model is not unique to the area but because of the proximity of the Golden Arrow Mine to the Golden Target Project, the model is a good one the Company will pay close attention to. The summer program of , was successful in identifying some important regional features, discovering the location of pits, shafts, and trenches, and a gold grain anomaly that was previously reported by the MNDM. The results at the end of the campaign shows that with continued prospecting and mapping, areas for further exploration have been identified. The drill program is being executed to explore these gold anomalies and conductive areas in further detail. Key Points of Interest for this Project: Mining friendly jurisdiction in the historic Timmins gold camp of Matheson, Ontario, Canada. Exploration permits and Aboriginal agreements in place. Expansion of claims base ongoing to expand the Gold and base metals prospects. Focus placed on geophysics and drilling to quantify resources in an effort to maximize shareholder value while preserving cash Other past and currently producing mines and occurrences nearby the GMEI properties data: Hislop Mine “ Past gold producer.

Chapter 2 : Wisconsin Geological & Natural History Survey » Magnetite

Black River is the autobiography of a nonexistent personage. Drawing on literary techniques developed by Beckett, Burroughs and Borges, Black River plunges into a violent and surreal world from which the last traces of the gods have vanished. The reader will encounter such creatures as mouthers.

Crystals is about 5 mm across. Magnetite is a common mineral found at many localities in Wisconsin. Only localities that where the mineral is present in great abundance or as unusual material are listed here. Magnetite occurs as an accessory in most igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rocks, where it is found as small equant, euhedral to rounded grains. It is an abundant heavy mineral in sediments and is usually the major constituent of certain metamorphosed iron formations, where it forms an important ore mineral. Magnetite may also form in high-temperature hydrothermal veins in association with ore minerals such as pyrrhotite, sphalerite and galena. Abundant constituent of the iron formation in the Gogebic Range from Mineral Lake to Hurley where it is found as small crystals and masses intergrown with siderite, chamosite, stilpnomelane, ferrodolomite, chlorite, calcite and quartz. Magnetite is also in actinolite schists associated with the iron formation where it forms small crystals, masses and clusters. Also in outcrop on the west side of Hwy. Associated minerals are quartz, talc, dolomite, grunerite and almandine Mudrey, , Laybourn, Mudrey suggests this is due to contact metamorphic effects from the Mellen gabbro. NE of Butternut, N. Dugan and Ervin, Massive magnetite associated with stilpnomelane is found with sideritic carbonate and pyritic chert on the dump from the Dunkel exploration shaft and adit in sec. The magnetite is associated with iron silicates, garnet, chlorite and tourmaline. Magnetite is abundant in the iron formation in the Gogebic Range from Upson to Hurley where it is found as small crystals and masses intergrown with siderite, ferrodolomite, chlorite, calcite and quartz. It is also a component of the actinolite schists with the iron formation, where is forms small crystals, masses and clusters intergrown with actinolite and other iron silicates. Van Hise and Irving, Huber, Van Hise and Irving, Van Hise and Irving, , Laybourn, Dutton and Bradley, It is found as small octahedra and masses associated with quartz, cummingtonite, grunerite, ferroactinolite, biotite, hastingsite, hedenburgite and garnet. It also occurs as euhedral octahedra up to 1 cm. Some examples are in NE sec. Klemic and Ohlson, LaBerge and Myers, Here it is associated with grunerite, pyrrhotite and stilpnomelane. Hollister and Cummings, Magnetite is a minor component of the Pelican River massive sulfide deposit east of Rhineland in Sec. Magnetite is a widespread but minor component of the Keweenawan volcanic rocks exposed throughout the county. Some lodestone present affects instruments lowered down drill holes in the quarry, causing them to stick to the sides of the holes. Titaniferous magnetite is abundant in gabbro and troctolite in the Round Lake Intrusive east of Hayward T. The pluton is only poorly exposed. The magnetite occurs with olivine, plagioclase, augite and apatite Stuhr and Cameron, Magnetite was reported as small crystals in road cuts in pegmatite cutting granite along County G near Keller Lake. Bureau of Mines, , Crowns, Buchholz, , personal communication.

Chapter 3 : Aspen anomaly - Wikipedia

Calling from Black River Falls, Wisconsin, he "telephonically advised this office that an object in the shape of a disc, nineteen inches in diameter had been found on July 10, , by one SCORE-OUT city electrician on the Jackson County fairgrounds, near Black River Falls, Ws, about p.m.

Total world 4, The grade of a typical heavy mineral sand ore deposit is usually low. Generally, as zircon is the most valuable component and a critical ore component, high-zircon sands are the most valuable. Thereafter, rutile, leucoxene and then ilmenite in terms of value given to the ore. Being ancient stranded dune systems, the tonnage of most deposits is in excess of several tens of millions of tonnes to several hundred million tonnes. For example; the medium-sized Coburn mineral sands deposit, Western Australia , is million tonnes at 1. Rocks are occasionally eroded directly by wave action shed detritus , which is caught up in longshore drift and washed up onto beaches where the lighter minerals are winnowed. The source rocks which provide the heavy mineral sands determine the composition of the economic minerals. The source of zircon , monazite , rutile , sometimes tungsten , and some ilmenite is usually granite. The source of ilmenite, garnet, sapphire and diamond is ultramafic and mafic rocks, such as kimberlite or basalt. Garnet is also sourced commonly from metamorphic rocks , such as amphibolite schists. Precious metals are sourced from ore deposits hosted within metamorphic rocks. Transport[edit] The accumulation of a heavy mineral deposit requires a source of sediment containing heavy minerals onto a beach system in a volume which exceeds the rate of removal from the trap site. For this reason not all beaches which are supplied by sands containing heavy minerals will form economic concentrations of the minerals. This factor can be qualitatively or quantitatively measured through the ZTR index. Trap[edit] Black sand concentrates The heavy minerals within the source sediments attain an economic concentration by accumulation within low-energy environments within streams and most usually on beaches. In beach placer deposits the lowest energy zone on the beach is the swash zone , where turbulent surf washes up on the beach face and loses energy. In this zone, heavier grains accumulate because they are denser than the quartz grains they occur with and become stranded. It is for this reason that beach placer deposits are often referred to as "strand-line deposits". The size and position of a heavy mineral deposit is a function of the wave energy reaching the beach, the mean grainsize of the beach sediments, and the current height of the ocean. Anecdotal reports of certain beach placers which are forming in modern times suggest that the greatest enrichment of the sands tends to occur in storm events which are energetic enough to remove most of the beaches sediment loadâ€™a process favoring the lighter minerals. In most cases, fossilised dune systems are exploited for heavy mineral sands because they are from the ocean and because they are often remnants of previous intraglacial highstands. Geelwal Karoo mineral sand deposit, on the west coast of South Africa. Tectonic activity, which results in coastlines rising from the ocean, may also cause a beach system to become stranded above the high-water mark and lock in the heavy mineral sands. Similarly, a beach system which is drowned by the subsidence of a coastline may be preserved, often for millions of years, until it is either covered by sedimentation or rises from the ocean. Specific trap sites for heavy mineral sand placer deposits are in beaches on the leeward side of headlands , as this forms a low-energy zone which traps sediments carried along by the longshore drift. Also, sand bars developed at the mouths of rivers which feed the placer deposits are rich trap sites where the winnowing action of the waves are most efficient, because heavy minerals, if they are going to be too heavy to be moved, will deposit at an isthmus in preference to drifting too far down the beach. Diamond sands[edit] The coast of Namibia is host to economic diamantiferous beach sands, which are exploited by building sea walls and isolating stretches of coastline. The beaches are so isolated that they are sometimes processed in their entirety, down to the bedrock , in search of diamonds. Such deposits have been sought around the world, with sporadic reports of high-value stones but no instances of economic quantities of sediment. Environmental concerns[edit] The mining of beach sands and of fossilized beach placers is often controversial because the operation requires the strip mining of large areas. Often this land is in ecologically sensitive surroundings and contains fragile ecosystems built up on poor sandy soils. The mining process is ideally modelled on the extraction operations underway in Australia , where the strip mining

is followed by rehabilitation of the mined areas including intensive re-vegetation with ecologically similar species, re-contouring of the land to its original shape, including dunes, and management of groundwater resources. In practice, not all mining of sub-Saharan African deposits is carried out in such an environmentally responsible manner, although some South African mines do practice dune rehabilitation [1]. The mining of the coast of South America, in particular Chile and Ecuador, is carried out in an environmentally responsible manner. Examples of environmentally sensitive and politically sensitive mineral sand mining operations which have gained public attention and galvanised environmental activism responses to mining proposals include the Tuart-Ludlow mineral sands mine, Western Australia, and the culmination of conservationist efforts to preserve Rainbow Beach and Fraser Island, Queensland, Australia. These latter campaigns successfully lobbied government and saw Fraser Island and Rainbow Beach protected by the High Court of Australia; however, the Tuart-Ludlow campaign failed to prevent mining works in the Tuart forests in coastal Western Australia.

Chapter 4 : UFO Crashes: Black Falls, Wisconsin

The Black River continues northwest, takes in the left tributary Watabeag River, enters geographic Walker Township in the municipality of Iroquois Falls, takes in the right tributary Shallow River and left tributary Driftwood River, and reaches its mouth at the Abitibi River.

Chapter 5 : Heavy mineral sands ore deposits - Wikipedia

The Black River Group of Indiana is equivalent to the Platteville Group of Illinois, the Black River Group of Michigan, most of the Black River Limestone of Ohio, and the upper part of the High Bridge Group of Kentucky (Droste, J. B., Patton, J. B., and Rexroad, C. B.,).

Chapter 6 : Anomaly : Krista Mcgee :

River knickpoints in Gore Canyon and Black Canyon may mark the point at which the rivers pass through the edge of the region above the anomaly. The Colorado River may be influenced by the anomaly all the way to Lees Ferry, Arizona.

Chapter 7 : Publications - Black River Quadrangle | Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys

"Should we see some abnormality or anomaly with a person when they come in, after they get scanned, then we will be able to separate them. Motorcyclists, first responders bring Black River.

Chapter 8 : Black River (Arkansas-Missouri) | Revolv

The Defiance Project is located in Black Township and bordering Defiance peak which is an historic gold occurrence area. With modern day gold prices, and limited advanced exploration conducted in the past, these areas may warrant further exploration.

Chapter 9 : Exploration Operations | GOOD Mining Exploration calendrierdelascience.com Mining Explorati

fault of the North Branch Porcupine-Destor fault in the Black River- Matheson area of Ontario. Tabling and panning results as well as assays of the heavy mineral.