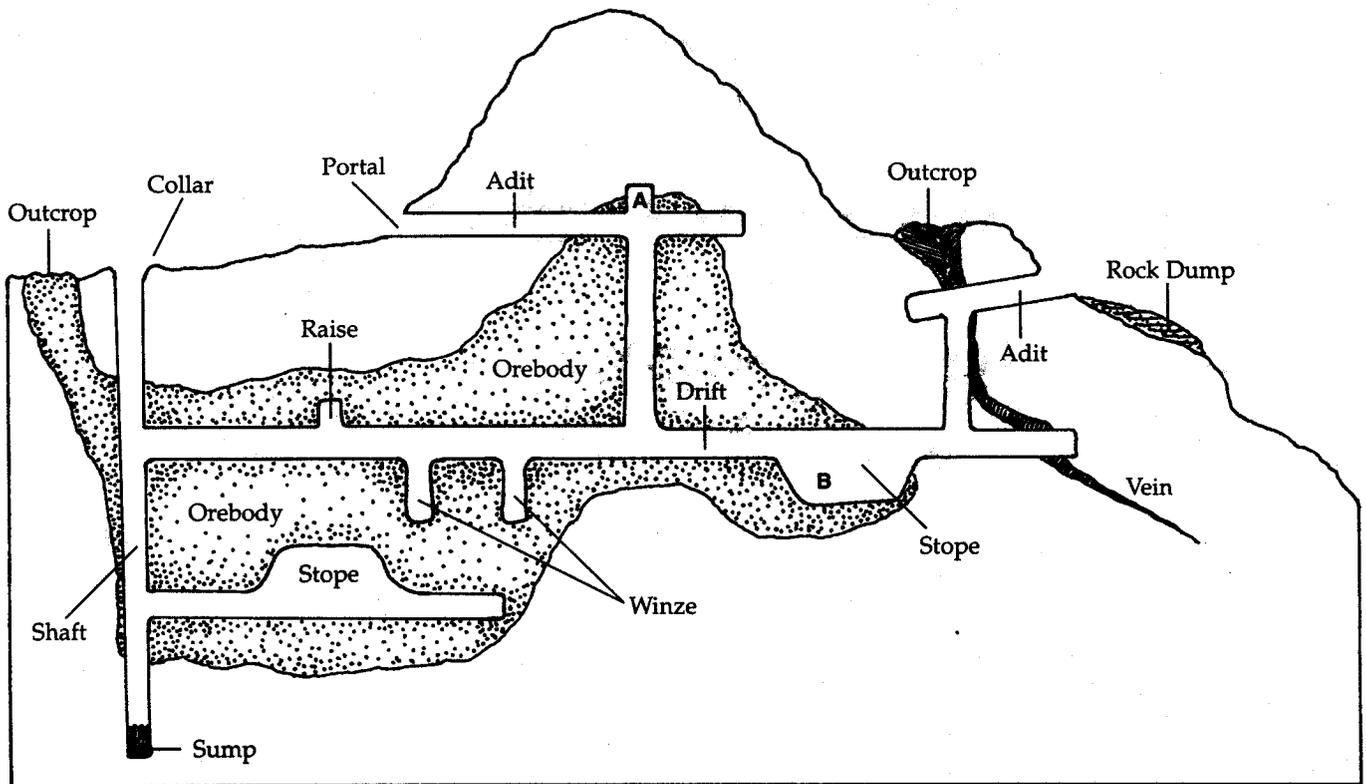


Appendix A. Figure 1. Typical mine features and terminology. In this diagram, it was assumed that the highest and lowest air temperature would be located at position A and B respectively. Reprinted with permission from Bats and Mines, a publication of Bat Conservation International (BCI). For more information about bats or membership in BCI, please visit the BCI web site at [www.batcon.org](http://www.batcon.org) or write or call BCI, P.O. Box 162603, Austin, Texas 78716, USA, (512) 327-9721.



## Mining Terminology

**Adit** — A horizontal mine passage driven from the surface for the working or de-watering of a mine.

**Bald Raise** — A raise with no drifts or horizontal workings.

**Drift** — A horizontal underground mine passage following a vein.

**Orebody** — A mineral deposit that is being mined for its metals.

**Outcrop** — That part of a stratum or vein that appears on the earth's surface.

**Portal** — A horizontal mine entrance.

**Raise** — A vertical or inclined opening driven upward from one mine level to connect with the level above, or used to explore the ground above a level.

**Shaft** — A vertical mine opening from the surface into a mine.

**Stope** — An underground cavity made by the removal of ore. An overhand stope is made by working upward from a mine level, and an underhand stope is made by working downward beneath a mine level.

**Sump** — A hole dug at the bottom of a mine shaft to collect water.

**Vein** — A fault in the ground that contains valuable minerals.

**Winze** — A vertical or inclined opening sunk downward from inside a mine for the purpose of connection with a lower level, or for exploring the ground beneath a lower level.