

**MINING TERMINOLOGY**  
**TERM LIST 26-27<sup>th</sup> JUNE 2019**

	<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>	<b>SESOTHO EQUIVALENT</b>
	<b>Abutment</b>	The weight of the rocks above a narrow roadway is transferred to the solid coal along the sides, which act as abutments of the arch of strata spanning the roadway.	<b>Abatemente/Ankere</b>
	<b>Acid Deposition or (Rain)</b>	Refers loosely to a mixture of wet and dry "deposition" (deposited material) from the atmosphere containing higher than "normal" amount of nitric and sulfuric acids.	<b>Mefophodi ya Esete</b>
	<b>Acid Mine Water</b>	Mine water that contains free sulfuric acid, mainly due to the weathering of iron pyrites.	<b>Metsi a Maene a Esete</b>
	<b>Adit</b>	A nearly horizontal passage from the surface by which a mine is entered and dewatered. A blind horizontal opening into a mountain, with only one entrance.	<b>Motjha/Aditi</b>
	<b>Advance</b>	Mining in the same direction, or order of sequence; first mining as distinguished from retreat.	<b>Ho Kenella</b>
	<b>Air Split</b>	The division of a current of air into two or more parts.	<b>Phatlalatso ya Moya</b>
	<b>Airway</b>	Any passage through which air is carried. Also known as an air course.	<b>Motjha/Motjhoporo wa Moya</b>
	<b>Angle of Dip</b>	The angle at which strata or mineral deposits are inclined to the horizontal plane.	<b>Enkele ya Dip</b>
	<b>Angle of Draw</b>	In coal mine subsidence, this angle is assumed to bisect the angle between the vertical and the angle of repose of the material and is 20° for flat seams.	<b>Enkele ya Draw</b>
	<b>Angle of Repose</b>	The maximum angle from horizontal at which a given material will rest on a given surface without sliding or rolling.	<b>Enkele ya Phomotso</b>
	<b>Anticline</b>	An upward fold or arch of rock strata.	<b>Antitlelaene</b>
	<b>Aquifer</b>	A water-bearing bed of porous rock, often sandstone.	<b>Akhwifa</b>
	<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>	<b>SESOTHO EQUIVALENT</b>
	<b>Arching</b>	Fracture processes around a mine opening, leading to stabilization by an arching effect.	<b>Ho etsa Aka</b>
	<b>Auger</b>	A rotary drill that uses a screw device to penetrate, break, and then transport the drilled material (coal).	<b>Oga</b>
	<b>Auxiliary Operations</b>	All activities supportive of but not contributing directly to mining.	<b>Mesebetsi ya Tlatsetso</b>
	<b>Back</b>	The roof or upper part in any underground mining cavity.	<b>Tafole</b>

<b>Backfill</b>	Mine waste or rock used to support the roof after coal removal.	<b>Tshehetso ya Tafole</b>
<b>Barren</b>	Said of rock or vein material containing no minerals of value, and of strata without coal, or containing coal in seams too thin to be workable.	<b>Nyopa/Setjhele</b>
<b>Barricading</b>	Enclosing part of a mine to prevent inflow of noxious gasses from a mine fire or an explosion.	<b>Ho kwalla</b>
<b>Barrier</b>	Barrier pillars are solid blocks of coal left between two mines or sections of a mine to prevent accidents due to inrushes of water, gas, or from explosions or a mine fire.	<b>Sethibela</b>
<b>Beam</b>	A bar or straight girder used to support a span of roof between two support props or walls.	<b>Bimi</b>
<b>Bearing Plate</b>	A plate used to distribute a given load. In roof bolting, the plate used between the bolt head and the roof.	<b>Poleite ya tshehetso</b>
<b>Belt Conveyor</b>	A looped belt on which coal or other materials can be carried and which is generally constructed of flame-resistant material or of reinforced rubber or rubber-like substance.	<b>Lebanta la neletsano</b>
<b>Bed</b>	A stratum of coal or other sedimentary deposit.	<b>Moalo</b>
<b>Belt Idler</b>	A roller, usually of cylindrical shape, which is supported on a frame and which, in turn, supports or guides a conveyor belt.	<b>Lebedi la Lebanta la neletsano</b>
<b>Belt Take-Up</b>	A belt pulley, generally under a conveyor belt and in by the drive pulley, kept under strong tension parallel to the belt line.	<b>Katrolo</b>
<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>	<b>SESOTHO EQUIVALENT</b>
<b>Bench</b>	One of two or more divisions of a coal seam separated by slate or formed by the process of cutting the coal.	<b>Bentjhe</b>
<b>Beneficiation</b>	The treatment of mined material, making it more concentrated or richer.	<b>Ntlafatsafatso</b>
<b>Berm</b>	A pile or mound of material capable of restraining a vehicle.	<b>Qubu</b>
<b>Binder</b>	A streak of impurity in a coal seam.	<b>Ho kgenathela ha leshala</b>
<b>Bit</b>	The hardened and strengthened device at the end of a drill rod that transmits the energy of breakage to the rock.	<b>Biti</b>
<b>Bituminous Coal</b>	A middle rank coal formed by additional pressure and heat on lignite.	<b>Leshala la Bituminous</b>
<b>Black Damp</b>	A mixture of carbon dioxide and nitrogen.	<b>Motswako wa dikgase o kotsi</b>
<b>Blasting Agent</b>	Any material consisting of a mixture of a fuel and an oxidizer.	<b>Seqhomise/Sephatlodi</b>
<b>Blasting Cap</b>	A detonator containing a charge of detonating compound, which is ignited by electric	<b>Konopo ya Seqhomise/Sephatlodise</b>

		current or the spark of a fuse. Used for detonating explosives.	
	<b>Blasting Circuit</b>	Electric circuits used to fire electric detonators or to ignite an igniter cord by means of an electric starter.	<b>Sekete ya ho qhomisa/phatlola</b>
	<b>Bleeder Or Bleeder Entries</b>	Special air courses developed and maintained as part of the mine ventilation system and designed to continuously move air-methane mixtures emitted by the gob or at the active face away from the active workings and into mine-return air courses.	<b>Taolo ya ho tswa le ho kena ha moya</b>
	<b>Borehole</b>	Any deep or long drill-hole, usually associated with a diamond drill.	<b>Mokoti wa Boro</b>
	<b>Bottom</b>	Floor or underlying surface of an underground excavation.	<b>Bofatshe</b>
	<b>Brattice Or Brattice Cloth</b>	Fire-resistant fabric or plastic partition used in a mine passage to confine the air and force it into the working place. Also termed "line brattice," "line canvas," or "line curtain."	<b>Brattice kapa Lesela la Brattice</b>

	<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>	<b>SESOTHO EQUIVALENT</b>
	<b>Break Line</b>	The line that roughly follows the rear edges of coal pillars that are being mined. The line along which the roof of a coal mine is expected to break.	<b>Mola wa ho ritsa</b>
	<b>Brow</b>	A low place in the roof of a mine, giving insufficient headroom.	<b>Lesaete</b>
	<b>Brushing</b>	Digging up the bottom or taking down the top to give more headroom in roadways.	<b>Ho teka</b>
	<b>Btu</b>	A measure of the energy required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit.	<b>Btu</b>
	<b>Bug Dust</b>	The fine particles of coal or other material resulting from the boring or cutting of the coal face by drill or machine.	<b>Lerole la Maene/Morafo</b>
	<b>Bump (Or Burst)</b>	A violent dislocation of the mine workings which is attributed to severe stresses in the rock surrounding the workings.	<b>Ho Swahlamana</b>
	<b>Butt Cleat</b>	A short, poorly defined vertical cleavage plane in a coal seam, usually at right angles to the long face cleat.	<b>Lepatso le Lekgutshwane</b>
	<b>Cage</b>	In a mine shaft, the device, similar to an elevator car, that is used for hoisting personnel and materials.	<b>Ketjhe</b>
	<b>Cap</b>	A miner's safety helmet.	<b>Lekarapa</b>
	<b>Cap Block</b>	A flat piece of wood inserted between the top of the prop and the roof to provide bearing support.	<b>Boloko</b>
	<b>Car</b>	A railway wagon, especially any of the wagons adapted to carrying coal, ore, and waste underground.	<b>Makalanyane</b>
	<b>Carbide Bit</b>	A cutting or drilling bit for rock or coal, made by fusing an insert of moulded tungsten carbide to the cutting edge of a steel bit shank.	<b>Biti ya Khabaete</b>

	<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>	<b>SESOTHO EQUIVALENT</b>
	<b>Cast</b>	A directed throw; in strip-mining, the overburden is cast from the coal to the previously mined area.	<b>Ho lahla masalla</b>
	<b>Chain Pillar</b>	The pillar of coal left to protect the gangway or entry and the parallel airways.	<b>Letoto la Dipilara</b>
	<b>Check Curtain</b>	Sheet of brattice cloth hung across an airway to control the passage of the air current.	<b>Kgaretene e Arolang</b>
	<b>Cleat</b>	The vertical cleavage of coal seams. The main set of joints along which coal breaks when mined.	<b>Lepatso</b>
	<b>Clean Coal Technologies</b>	A number of innovative, new technologies designed to use coal in a more efficient and cost-effective manner while enhancing environmental protection.	<b>Theknologi e Ntlafetseng ya Mashala</b>
	<b>Coal</b>	A solid, brittle, more or less distinctly stratified combustible carbonaceous rock, formed by partial to complete decomposition of vegetation.	<b>Leshala</b>
	<b>Coal Mine</b>	An area of land and all structures, under, or above the surface of such land, used in extracting coal from its natural deposits in the earth by any means or method.	<b>Maene/Morafo wa Mashala</b>
	<b>Coal Reserves</b>	Measured tonnages of coal that have been calculated to occur in a coal seam within a particular property.	<b>Tekanyo ya Phumaneho/Boteng ya Mashalo</b>
	<b>Coal Washing</b>	The process of separating undesirable materials from coal based on differences in densities.	<b>Tlhwekiso ya Mashala</b>
	<b>Column Flotation</b>	A precombustion of coal cleaning technology in which coal particles attach to air bubbles rising in a vertical column. The coal is then removed at the top of the column.	<b>Kholomo ya ho Phaphallisa</b>
	<b>Comminution</b>	The breaking, crushing, or grinding of coal, ore, or rock.	<b>Tshilo ya serafshwa</b>
	<b>Competent Rock</b>	Rock which is capable of sustaining openings without any structural support except pillars and walls left during mining.	<b>Lefika la Tshetso</b>
	<b>Contact</b>	The place or surface where two different kinds of rocks meet.	<b>Mateanong</b>
	<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>	<b>SESOTHO EQUIVALENT</b>
	<b>Continuous Miner</b>	A machine that constantly extracts coal while it loads it.	<b>Mahelaaitlamela</b>
	<b>Contour</b>	An imaginary line that connects all points on a surface having the same elevation.	<b>Molakgokanyo</b> (Refer Weather Term list)
	<b>Conveyor</b>	An apparatus for moving material from one point to another in a continuous fashion.	<b>Seneheletsi</b>
	<b>Core Sample</b>	A cylinder sample generally 1-5" in diameter drilled out of an area to determine the geologic	<b>Mooko wa Sampole</b>

		and chemical analysis of the overburden and coal.	
	<b>Crosscut</b>	A passageway driven between the entry and its parallel air course or air courses for ventilation purposes.	<b>Phapanyetsano ya motjha ya moya</b>
	<b>Cross Entry</b>	An entry running at an angle with the main entry.	<b>Makeno a enkele</b>
	<b>Crusher</b>	A machine for crushing rock or other materials. Among the various types of crushers are the ball mill, gyratory crusher, Handseil mill, hammer mill, jaw crusher, rod mill, rolls, stamp mill, and tube mill.	<b>Sehaili</b>
	<b>Cycle Mining</b>	A system of mining in more than one working place at a time, that is, a miner takes a lift from the face and moves to another face while permanent roof support is established in the previous working face.	<b>Saekele ya ho Rafa</b>
	<b>Demonstrated Reserves</b>	A collective term for the sum of coal in both measured and indicated resources and reserves.	<b>Pontsho ya phumaneho/boteng</b>
	<b>Deposit</b>	Mineral deposit or ore deposit is used to designate a natural occurrence of a useful mineral, or an ore, in sufficient extent and degree of concentration to invite exploitation.	<b>Pokellano ya Dirafshwa</b>
	<b>Detectors</b>	Specialized chemical or electronic instruments used to detect mine gases.	<b>Diutulli</b>
	<b>Detonator</b>	A device containing a small detonating charge that is used for detonating an explosive, including, but not limited to, blasting caps, exploders, electric detonators.	<b>Konopo ya sephatlodi/seqhumise</b>
	<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>	<b>SESOTHO EQUIVALENT</b>
	<b>Development Mining</b>	Work undertaken to open up coal reserves as distinguished from the work of actual coal extraction.	<b>Ntshetsopele ya ho Rafa</b>
	<b>Diffusion</b>	Blending of a gas and air, resulting in a homogeneous mixture. Blending of two or more gases.	<b>Metswako ya Meya/Dikgase</b>
	<b>Dilute</b>	To lower the concentration of a mixture; in this case the concentration of any hazardous gas in mine air by addition of fresh intake air.	<b>Ho Hlapolla</b>
	<b>Dilution</b>	The contamination of ore with barren wall rock in stopping.	<b>Tlhapollo</b>
	<b>Dip</b>	The inclination of a geologic structure (bed, vein, fault, etc.) from the horizontal; dip is always measured downwards at right angles to the strike.	<b>Dip</b>
	<b>Dragline</b>	A large excavation machine used in surface mining to remove overburden (layers of rock	<b>Dreklaene</b>

		and soil) covering a coal seam.	
	<b>Drainage</b>	The process of removing surplus ground or surface water either by artificial means or by gravity flow.	<b>Ho Monyolla</b>
	<b>Draw Slate</b>	A soft slate, shale, or rock from approximately 1 cm to 10 cm thick and located immediately above certain coal seams, which falls quite easily when the coal support is withdrawn.	<b>Letlapa le sa Tsitsang</b>
	<b>Drift</b>	A horizontal passage underground. A drift follows the vein, as distinguished from a crosscut that intersects it, or a level or gallery, which may do either.	<b>Kgang e Kgelohang</b>
	<b>Drill</b>	A machine utilizing rotation, percussion (hammering), or a combination of both to make holes. If the hole is much over 0.4m in diameter, the machine is called a borer.	<b>Boro</b>
	<b>Dump</b>	To unload; specifically, a load of coal or waste; the mechanism for unloading.	<b>Thothobolo</b>
	<b>Electrical Grounding</b>	To connect with the ground to make the earth part of the circuit.	<b>Ho Efa</b>

	<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>	<b>SESOTHO EQUIVALENT</b>
	<b>Entry</b>	An underground horizontal or near-horizontal passage used for haulage, ventilation, or as a main-way.	<b>Monyako</b>
	<b>Exploration</b>	The search for mineral deposits and the work done to prove or establish the extent of a mineral deposit.	<b>Phuputso</b>
	<b>Explosive</b>	Any rapidly combustive or expanding substance. The energy released during this rapid combustion or expansion can be used to break rock.	<b>Qhomane/Sepatlodi</b>
	<b>Extraction</b>	The process of mining and removal of coal or ore from a mine.	<b>Ha Rafa</b>
	<b>Face</b>	The exposed area of a coal bed from which coal is being extracted.	<b>Sefahleho</b>
	<b>Factor of Safety</b>	The ratio of the ultimate breaking strength of the material to the force exerted against it.	<b>Monyetla wa Polokeho</b>
	<b>Fall</b>	A mass of roof rock or coal which has fallen in any part of a mine.	<b>Ho wa ha Tafole</b>
	<b>Fan Signal</b>	Automation device designed to give alarm if the main fan slows down or stops.	<b>Letshwao la Fene</b>
	<b>Fault</b>	A slip-surface between two portions of the earth's surface that have moved relative to each other. A fault is a failure surface and is evidence of severe earth stresses.	<b>Ho ritsa</b>
	<b>Fault Zone</b>	A fault, instead of being a single clean fracture, may be a zone hundreds or thousands of feet wide. The fault zone consists of numerous interlacing small faults	<b>Sebaka sa ho ritsa</b>
	<b>Feeder</b>	A machine that feeds coal onto a conveyor belt evenly.	<b>Sefepedi</b>
	<b>Fill</b>	Any material that is put back in place of the extracted ore to provide ground support.	<b>Sekwalamapatso</b>
	<b>Fissure</b>	An extensive crack, a break, or a fracture in the rocks.	<b>Lepatso/Lefaru</b>
	<b>Fixed Carbon</b>	The part of the carbon that remains behind when coal is heated in a closed vessel until all of the volatile matter is driven off.	<b>Khabone e Thata</b>
	<b>Float Dust</b>	Fine coal-dust particles carried in suspension by air currents and eventually deposited in return entries.	<b>Lerwele la Mashala</b>
	<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>	<b>SESOTHO EQUIVALENT</b>
	<b>Formation</b>	Any assemblage of rocks which have some character in common, whether of origin, age, or composition.	<b>Popeho</b>
	<b>Fossil Fuel</b>	Any naturally occurring fuel of an organic nature, such as coal, crude oil and natural gas.	<b>Ditlhahiso tsa Tlhaho</b>
	<b>Fracture</b>	A general term to include any kind of discontinuity in a body of rock if produced by mechanical failure, whether by shear stress or tensile stress.	<b>Lepatso/Lefaru/Lephao</b>
	<b>Friable</b>	Easy to break, or crumbling naturally. Descriptive of certain rocks and minerals.	<b>Foforeha</b>

	<b>Gasification</b>	Any of various processes by which coal is turned into low, medium, or high Btu gases.	<b>Ho Fetolela Kgaseng</b>
	<b>Gathering Conveyor; Gathering Belt</b>	Any conveyor which is used to gather coal from other conveyors and deliver it either into mine cars or onto another conveyor. The term is frequently used with belt conveyors placed in entries where a number of room conveyors deliver coal onto the belt.	<b>Seneletsi se Bokanyang Lebanta le Bokanyang</b> (Refer page 2)
	<b>Geologist</b>	One who studies the constitution, structure, and history of the earth's crust, conducting research into the formation and dissolution of rock layers, analyzing fossil and mineral content of layers, and endeavouring to fix historical sequence of development by relating characteristics to known geological influences (historical geology).	<b>Jeoloji</b>
	<b>Gob</b>	The term applied to that part of the mine from which the coal has been removed and the space more or less filled up with waste.	<b>Gobo</b>
	<b>Grain</b>	In petrology, that factor of the texture of a rock composed of distinct particles or crystals which depends upon their absolute size.	<b>Kreine</b>
	<b>Ground Pressure</b>	The pressure to which a rock formation is subjected by the weight of the superimposed rock and rock material or by forces created by movements in the rocks forming the earth's crust.	<b>Kgatello ya Lefatshe</b>
	<b>Gunite</b>	A cement applied by spraying to the roof and sides of a mine passage.	<b>Gunaete</b>
	<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>	<b>SESOTHO EQUIVALENT</b>
	<b>Haulageway</b>	Any underground entry or passageway that is designed for transport of mined material, personnel, or equipment, usually by the installation of track or belt conveyor.	<b>Seteishene</b>
	<b>Head-frame</b>	The structure surmounting the shaft which supports the hoist rope pulley, and often the hoist itself.	<b>Foreime ya Sehlooho</b>
	<b>Heaving</b>	Applied to the rising of the bottom after removal of the coal; a sharp rise in the floor is called a "hogsback".	<b>Ho Kokomoha</b>
	<b>High-wall</b>	The unexcavated face of exposed overburden and coal in a surface mine or in a face or bank on the uphill side of a contour mine excavation.	<b>Lebota le Phahameng / Lebopo le Phahameng</b>
	<b>High-wall Miner</b>	A highwall mining system consists of a remotely controlled continuous miner which extracts coal and conveys it via augers, belt or chain conveyors to the outside.	<b>Mahelaaitlamela a Lebopo/Lebota le Phahameng</b>
	<b>Hoist</b>	A drum on which hoisting rope is wound in the engine house, as the cage or skip is raised	<b>Teromo e menang</b>

		in the hoisting shaft.	
	<b>Horizon</b>	In geology, any given definite position or interval in the stratigraphic column or the scheme of stratigraphic classification; generally used in a relative sense.	<b>Moalo wa Mafika</b>
	<b>Horseback</b>	A mass of material with a slippery surface in the roof; shaped like a horse's back.	<b>Mokokotlo wa Pere</b>
	<b>Hydrocarbon</b>	A family of chemical compounds containing carbon and hydrogen atoms in various combinations, found especially in fossil fuels.	<b>Haedrokhobone</b>
	<b>Incline</b>	Any entry to a mine that is not vertical (shaft) or horizontal (adit).	<b>Ho Tshékalla</b>
	<b>Incompetent</b>	Applied to strata, a formation, a rock, or a rock structure not combining sufficient firmness and flexibility to transmit a thrust and to lift a load by bending.	<b>-sa tsitsang</b>
	<b>Indicated Coal Resources</b>	Coal for which estimates of the rank, quality, and quantity have been computed partly from sample analyses and measurements and partly from reasonable geologic projections.	<b>Ponahatso ya Boleng ba Mashala</b>
	<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>	<b>SESOTHO EQUIVALENT</b>
	<b>Inferred Coal Resources</b>	Coal in unexplored extensions of the demonstrated resources for which estimates of the quality and size are based on geologic evidence and projection.	<b>Kakanyo ya Boleng ba Mashala</b>
	<b>Intake</b>	The passage through which fresh air is drawn or forced into a mine or to a section of a mine.	<b>Kgang ya Moya</b>
	<b>Intermediate Section</b>	A term used in belt and chain conveyor network to designate a section of the conveyor frame occupying a position between the head and foot sections.	<b>Karolo e Bohareng</b>
	<b>Jackleg</b>	A percussion drill used for drifting or stopping that is mounted on a telescopic leg which has an extension of about 2.5 m.	<b>Leoto la Jack</b>
	<b>Jackrock</b>	A caltrop or other object manufactured with one or more rounded or sharpened points, which when placed or thrown present at least one point at such an angle that it is peculiar to and designed for use in puncturing or damaging vehicle tires.	<b>Lefika la Jack</b>
	<b>Job Safety Analysis (J.S.A.)</b>	A job breakdown that gives a safe, efficient job procedure.	<b>Tlhophollo ya Polokeho ya Tshebetso</b>
	<b>Joint</b>	A divisional plane or surface that divides a rock and along which there has been no visible movement parallel to the plane or surface.	<b>Lenonyeletso</b>
	<b>Kettle Bottom</b>	A smooth, rounded piece of rock, cylindrical in shape, which may drop out of the roof of a	<b>Lefika la Kettle</b>

		mine without warning.	
	<b>Lamp</b>	The electric cap lamp worn for visibility. Also, the flame safety lamp used in coal mines to detect methane gas concentrations and oxygen deficiency.	<b>Lebone/Lampi</b>
	<b>Layout</b>	The design or pattern of the main roadways and workings. The proper layout of mine workings is the responsibility of the manager aided by the planning department.	<b>Moralo/Polane</b>
	<b>Lift</b>	The amount of coal obtained from a continuous miner in one mining cycle.	<b>Mothamo/Morwalo</b>
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	<b>Liquefaction</b>	The process of converting coal into a synthetic fuel, similar in nature to crude oil and/or refined products, such as gasoline.	<b>Phetolelo mokedikeding</b>
	<b>Lithology</b>	The character of a rock described in terms of its structure, color, mineral composition, grain size, and arrangement of its component parts.	<b>Litholoji</b>
	<b>Load</b>	To place explosives in a drill hole. Also, to transfer broken material into a haulage device.	<b>Ho laesha / ho laela</b>
	<b>Loose Coal</b>	Coal fragments larger in size than coal dust.	<b>Maqhetswana a leshala</b>
	<b>Manhole</b>	A safety hole constructed in the side of a gangway, tunnel, or slope in which miner can be safe from passing locomotives and car. Also called a refuge hole.	<b>Mokoti wa tshireletso</b>
	<b>Man Trip</b>	A carrier of mine personnel, by rail or rubber tire, to and from the work area.	<b>Mankalanyana</b>
	<b>Manway</b>	An entry used exclusively for personnel to travel from the shaft bottom or drift mouth to the working section	<b>Makeno</b>
	<b>Measured Coal Resources</b>	Coal for which estimates of the rank, quality, and quantity have been computed from sample analyses and measurements from closely spaced and geologically well-known sample sites.	<b>Tekanyo ya boleng ba mashala</b>
	<b>Meridian</b>	A surveying term that establishes a line of reference. The bearing is used to designate direction. The bearing of a line is the acute horizontal angle between the meridian and the line.	<b>Meridiene</b>
	<b>Methane</b>	A potentially explosive gas formed naturally from the decay of vegetative matter, similar to that which formed coal.	<b>Methaene</b>
	<b>Mine Development</b>	The term employed to designate the operations involved in preparing a mine for ore extraction. These operations include tunneling, sinking, cross-cutting, drifting, and raising.	<b>Ho qala Morafo/Maene</b>



	<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>	<b>SESOTHO EQUIVALENT</b>
	<b>Mine Safety and Health Administration</b>	A federal agency which regulates coal mine health and safety.	<b>Tsamaiso ya Polokeho le Bophelo bo bottle ba Morafo/Maene</b>
	<b>Miner</b>	One who is engaged in the business or occupation of extracting ore, coal, precious substances, or other natural materials from the earth's crust.	<b>Morafe/Serafe</b>
	<b>Mineral</b>	An inorganic compound occurring naturally in the earth's crust, with a distinctive set of physical properties, and a definite chemical composition.	<b>Minerale/Serashwa</b>
	<b>Mining Engineer</b>	A person qualified by education, training, and experience in mining engineering.	<b>Enjenere ya Morafo/Maene</b>
	<b>Misfire</b>	The complete or partial failure of a blasting charge to explode as planned.	<b>Phatloho/Qhomiso e Nyopileng</b>
	<b>Mud Cap</b>	A charge of high explosive fired in contact with the surface of a rock after being covered with a quantity of wet mud, wet earth, or sand, without any borehole being used.	<b>Qhomiso e Kwahetsweng ka Seretse</b>
	<b>Natural Ventilation</b>	Ventilation of a mine without the aid of fans or furnaces.	<b>Phallo ya moya ya tlhaho</b>
	<b>Nip</b>	Device at the end of the trailing cable of a mining machine used for connecting the trailing cable to the trolley wire and ground.	<b>Nipi</b>
	<b>Open End Pillaring</b>	A method of mining pillars in which no stump is left; the pockets driven are open on the gob side and the roof is supported by timber.	<b>Tshehetso ka Dipilara</b>
	<b>Overburden</b>	Layers of soil and rock covering a coal seam. Overburden is removed prior to surface mining and replaced after the coal is taken from the seam.	<b>Moalo o kwahelang</b>
	<b>Overcast (Undercast)</b>	Enclosed airway which permits one air current to pass over (under) another without interruption.	<b>Phapanyetsano ya Moya</b>
	<b>Panel</b>	A coal mining block that generally comprises one operating unit.	<b>Phanele</b>

	<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>	<b>SESOTHO EQUIVALENT</b>
	<b>Panic Bar</b>	A switch, in the shape of a bar, used to cut off power at the machine in case of an emergency.	<b>Konopo ya Tsitsipano</b>
	<b>Percentage Extraction</b>	The proportion of a coal seam which is removed from the mine. The remainder may represent coal in pillars or coal which is too thin or inferior to mine or lost in mining.	<b>Persente/Presente ya ho rafa</b>
	<b>Percussion Drill</b>	A drill, usually air powered, that delivers its energy through a pounding or hammering action.	<b>Boro tampang</b>
	<b>Pillar</b>	An area of coal left to support the overlying strata in a mine; sometimes left permanently to support surface structures.	<b>Pilara/Tshia</b>
	<b>Pinch</b>	A compression of the roof and floor of a coal seam so as to "squeeze" out the coal.	<b>Ho Petetsa</b>
	<b>Pitch</b>	The inclination of a seam; the rise of a seam.	<b>Pitjhi</b>
	<b>Pneumoconiosis</b>	A chronic disease of the lung arising from breathing coal dust.	<b>Pneumoconiosis</b>
	<b>Portal</b>	The structure surrounding the immediate entrance to a mine; the mouth of an adit or tunnel.	<b>Phothale</b>
	<b>Preparation Plant</b>	A place where coal is cleaned, sized, and prepared for market.	<b>Setsha sa Tlhwekiso / Plante/Polante ya Tlhwekiso</b>
	<b>Primary Roof</b>	The main roof above the immediate top. Its thickness may vary from a few to several thousand feet.	<b>Tafole ya Motheo</b>
	<b>Raise</b>	A secondary or tertiary inclined opening, vertical or near-vertical opening driven upward from a level to connect with the level above, or to explore the ground for a limited distance above one level.	<b>Lesoba la tlatsetso</b>
	<b>Ramp</b>	A secondary or tertiary inclined opening, driven to connect levels, usually driven in a downward direction, and used for haulage.	<b>Rempe</b>
	<b>Ranks Of Coal</b>	The classification of coal by degree of hardness, moisture and heat content. "	<b>Tlhophiso ya Leshala</b>
	<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>	<b>SESOTHO EQUIVALENT</b>
	<b>Reclamation</b>	The restoration of land and environmental values to a surface mine site after the coal is extracted.	<b>Kwahelo ya Morafo/Maene</b>
	<b>Recovery</b>	The proportion or percentage of coal or ore mined from the original seam or deposit.	<b>Tshibollo e Fumanweng</b>
	<b>Red Dog</b>	A non-volatile combustion product of the oxidation of coal or coal refuses. Most commonly applied to material resulting from in situ, uncontrolled burning of coal or coal refuse piles.	<b>Red Dog</b>

<b>Regulator</b>	Device (wall, door) used to control the volume of air in an air split.	<b>Selekanyetsi</b>
<b>Reserve</b>	That portion of the identified coal resource that can be economically mined at the time of determination.	<b>Phumaneho/Boteng</b>
<b>Resin Bolting</b>	A method of permanent roof support in which steel rods are grouted with resin.	<b>Tshehetso ya Tafole ya Moshwelella</b>
<b>Resources</b>	Concentrations of coal in such forms that economic extraction is currently or may become feasible.	<b>Kgonahalo Boteng</b>
<b>Retreat Mining</b>	A system of robbing pillars in which the robbing line, or line through the faces of the pillars being extracted, retreats from the boundary toward the shaft or mine mouth.	<b>Ho Kgutlela Morao</b>
<b>Rib</b>	The side of a pillar or the wall of an entry. The solid coal on the side of any underground passage. Same as rib pillar.	<b>Kgopo</b>
<b>Rider</b>	A thin seam of coal overlying a thicker one.	<b>Sepalami</b>
<b>Ripper</b>	A coal extraction machine that works by tearing the coal from the face.	<b>Sehlephodi</b>
<b>Rob</b>	To extract pillars of coal previously left for support.	<b>Tsetollo ya Dipilara</b>
<b>Robbed Out Area</b>	Describes that part of a mine from which the pillars have been removed.	<b>Sebaka se Tsetollotsweng Dipilara</b>
<b>Roll Protection</b>	A framework, safety canopy, or similar protection for the operator when equipment overturns.	<b>Lephepha la Tshireletso</b>

	<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>	<b>SESOTHO EQUIVALENT</b>
	<b>Roof</b>	The stratum of rock or other material above a coal seam; the overhead surface of a coal working place.	<b>Tafole</b>
	<b>Room and Pillar Mining</b>	A method of underground mining in which approximately half of the coal is left in place to support the roof of the active mining area.	<b>Ho Rafa ka Diphaposi le Dipilara</b>
	<b>Room Neck</b>	The short passage from the entry into a room.	<b>Kgang e Kgutshwane</b>
	<b>Round</b>	Planned pattern of drill holes fired in sequence in tunnelling, shaft sinking, or stopping. First the cut holes are fired, followed by relief, lifter, and rib holes.	<b>Potoloho Maeneng/Morafong</b>
	<b>Royalty</b>	The payment of a certain stipulated sum on the mineral produced.	<b>Ditsiane</b>
	<b>Run-of-Mine</b>	Raw material as it exists in the mine; average grade or quality.	<b>Dirashwa tse tala</b>
	<b>Sampling</b>	Cutting a representative part of an ore (or coal) deposit, which should truly represent its average value.	<b>Sampole</b>
	<b>Scaling</b>	Removal of loose rock from the roof or walls. This work is dangerous and a long bar (called a scaling bar) is often used.	<b>Ho Tsisinya</b>
	<b>Scrubber</b>	Any of several forms of chemical/physical devices that remove sulfur compounds formed during coal combustion..	<b>Ho Fala/Ho Karapa</b>
	<b>Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus</b>	A self-contained supply of oxygen used during rescue work from coal mine fires and explosions; same as SCSR (self-contained self rescuer).	<b>Sesebediswa sa boikhemiso</b>
	<b>Self-Rescuer</b>	A small filtering device carried by a coal miner underground to provide him with immediate protection against carbon monoxide and smoke in case of a mine fire or explosion.	<b>Seitshireletsi</b>
	<b>Shaft</b>	A primary vertical or non-vertical opening through mine strata used for ventilation or drainage and/or for hoisting of personnel or materials; connects the surface with underground workings.	<b>Tjhafo</b>
	<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>	<b>SESOTHO EQUIVALENT</b>
	<b>Shearer</b>	A mining machine for longwall faces that uses a rotating action to "shear" the material from the face as it progresses along the face.	<b>Sekuti</b>
	<b>Shift</b>	The number of hours or the part of any day worked.	<b>Shifti/Tjhifti</b>
	<b>Short-wall</b>	An underground mining method in which small areas are worked (15 to 150 feet) by a	<b>Lebota/Lebopo le le kgutshwane</b>

		continuous miner in conjunction with the use of hydraulic roof supports.	
<b>Slickenside</b>		A smooth, striated, polished surface produced on rock by friction.	<b>Lehlakore le Boreledi</b>
<b>Slip</b>		A fault. A smooth joint or crack where the strata have moved on each other.	<b>Selipi</b>
<b>Slope</b>		Primary inclined opening, connection the surface with the underground workings.	<b>Motheo/Moepa</b>
<b>Slope Mine</b>		An underground mine with an opening that slopes upward or downward to the coal seam.	<b>Ho Rafa ka Motheo/Moepa Ho Mothoe/Moepa</b>
<b>Sloughing</b>		The slow crumbling and falling away of material from roof, rib, and face.	<b>Ho Foforeha</b>
<b>Solid</b>		Mineral that has not been undermined, sheared out, or otherwise prepared for blasting.	<b>-e thata/le tiileng</b>
<b>Sounding</b>		Knocking on a roof to see whether it is sound and safe to work under.	<b>Ho Kokota</b>
<b>Spad</b>		A spad is a flat spike hammered into a wooden plug anchored in a hole drilled into the mine ceiling from which is threaded a plumbline.	<b>Sepete</b>
<b>Span</b>		The horizontal distance between the side supports or solid abutments along sides of a roadway.	<b>Sepene</b>
<b>Split</b>		Any division or branch of the ventilating current. Also, the workings ventilated by one branch. Also, to divide a pillar by driving one or more roads through it.	<b>Karohano</b>
<b>Squeeze</b>		The settling, without breaking, of the roof and the gradual upheaval of the floor of a mine due to the weight of the overlying strata.	<b>Pepeta</b>
<b>Stripping Ratio</b>		The unit amount of overburden that must be removed to gain access to a similar unit amount of coal or mineral material.	<b>Reshio ya kwahollo</b>
	<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>	<b>SESOTHO EQUIVALENT</b>
	<b>Stump</b>	Any small pillar.	<b>Setompo</b>
	<b>Sump</b>	The bottom of a shaft, or any other place in a mine, that is used as a collecting point for drainage water.	<b>Motshwetshwe /Sampo</b>
	<b>Suspension</b>	Weaker strata hanging from stronger, overlying strata by means of roof bolts.	<b>Phanyeho</b>
	<b>Syncline</b>	A fold in rock in which the strata dip inward from both sides toward the axis. The opposite of anticline.	<b>Sintlelaene</b>
	<b>Tailgate</b>	A subsidiary gate road to a conveyor faces as opposed to a main gate. The tailgate commonly acts as the return airway and supplies road to the face.	<b>Theilegeite</b>
	<b>Tension</b>	The act of stretching.	<b>Kgatello</b>
	<b>Through-Steel</b>	The drill steel is hollow, and a vacuum is applied at the base, pulling the dust through the	<b>Boro ya Lerole</b>

		steel and into a receptacle on the machine.	
	<b>Transfer</b>	A vertical or inclined connection between two or more levels and used as an ore pass.	<b>Kgokahano</b>
	<b>Trip</b>	A train of mine cars.	<b>Terene</b>
	<b>Tunnel</b>	A horizontal, or near-horizontal, underground passage, entry, or haulageway, that is open to the surface at both ends.	<b>Thanele</b>
	<b>Undercut</b>	To cut below or undermine the coal face by chipping away the coal by pick or mining machine. In some localities the terms "undermine" or "underhole" are used.	<b>Ho Sehela Tlaase</b>
	<b>Underground Mine</b>	Usually located several hundred feet below the earth's surface, an underground mine's coal is removed mechanically and transferred by shuttle car or conveyor to the surface.	<b>Morafo/Maene</b>
	<b>Underground Station</b>	An enlargement of an entry, drift, or level at a shaft at which cages stop to receive and discharge cars, personnel, and material.	<b>Steishene sa Morafo/Maene</b>
<b>NO</b>	<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>	<b>SESOTHO EQUIVALENT</b>
<b>:</b>			
	<b>Universal Coal Cutter</b>	A type of coal cutting machine which is designed to make horizontal cuts in a coal face at any point between the bottom and top	<b>Motjhini o Sehang Mashala</b>
	<b>Valuation</b>	The act or process of valuing or of estimating the value or worth; appraisal.	<b>Tekolo/Ho Kala</b>
	<b>Virgin</b>	Unworked; untouched; often said of areas where there has been no coal mining.	<b>-e sa thetswang/-e sa sebetswang</b>
	<b>Void</b>	A general term for pore space or other re-openings in rock. In addition to pore space, the term includes vesicles, solution cavities, or any openings either primary or secondary.	<b>Lesoba</b>
	<b>Waste</b>	That rock or mineral which must be removed from a mine to keep the mining scheme practical, but which has no value.	<b>Malahlwa</b>
	<b>Water Gauge (U-Tube)</b>	Instrument that measures differential pressures in inches of water.	<b>Geje ya metsi</b>
	<b>Wedge</b>	A piece of wood tapering to a thin edge and used for tightening in conventional timbering.	<b>Weje</b>
	<b>Weight</b>	Fracturing and lowering of the roof strata at the face as a result of mining operations, as in "taking weight".	<b>Boima</b>
	<b>Winze</b>	Secondary or tertiary vertical or near-vertical opening sunk from a point inside a mine for the purpose of connecting with a lower level or of exploring the ground for a limited depth below a level.	<b>Winze</b>
	<b>Wire Rope</b>	A steel wire rope used for winding in shafts and underground haulages. Wire ropes are	<b>Thapo ya Terata</b>

		made from medium carbon steels.	
	<b>Working</b>	When a coal seam is being squeezed by pressure from roof and floor, it emits creaking noises and is said to be "working".	<b>Ho Tletlerana</b>
	<b>Working Face</b>	Any place in a mine where material is extracted during a mining cycle.	<b>Sefahleho sa Tshebetso</b>
	<b>Working Place</b>	From the outby side of the last open crosscut to the face.	<b>Sebaka sa Tshebetso</b>