near one of the outer edges. By scratching away the potting plastic, it was possible to identify an electronic component which appeared to be a transistor".[3]

Another strange aspect of the metal was that a very large number of inclusions covered its surface and microphotography indicated that these were possibly micrometeorites, which would imply the metal had been in space for some time.[4]

Learning that this metal had now been discarded in the CARDE garbage dump, two members of the Ottawa Flying Saucer Club retrieved it in 1961 and brought it to Ottawa where it rested for a number of years on the lawn of the residence of W.B. Smith (See Smith, Wilbert Brockhouse) from where it was later moved a few miles out of town to the residence of another club member. When a small sample of the metal was heated with a torch, it blossomed into a miniature white cloud with bright sparks in it.[5]

A number of pieces of this metal have been analyzed in various laboratories over the years with inconclusive results due to the lack of agreement among the laboratory reports. Not only does the element content differ considerably from one report to another, but the conclusions drawn vary quite considerably. For example, two reports state that the metal underwent heavy impact that caused the different planes to slip. Another report concluded, contrary to other reports, that the metal does not correspond to any known commercial manganese steel and suggested the possibility of an unknown element.

A professor at McGill University in Montreal who analyzed the metal, but with limited equipment, stated that he was "disturbed" at the results and recommended further testing in a better-equipped laboratory.

The Mines Branch of the Canadian Department of Energy, Mines and Resources found in 1971 that the mass consists of two major components, one magnetic and one non-magnetic. The former was a 0.02% carbon, low-chromium steel containing boron, according