

carbon, low-chromium steel containing boron, according to the report; the latter was a low-chromium, austenitic manganese steel. It was concluded that it was most probably produced in a foundry by dumping excess metal from ladles into a hollow in sand, a process known as "pigging."

The accompanying table depicts the results of the various laboratory analyses conducted on samples of this metal. The lack of agreement is noteworthy, but may be partially explainable by the distinct possibility that some laboratories were provided with a sample of the magnetic layer, while others were supplied with a sample of nonmagnetic material. The Mines Branch of the Canadian Government, as noted above, was obviously supplied a sample containing both.

The University of COLORADO UFO PROJECT, directed by Edward CONIXON, displayed an initial interest in this metal, but only to the point of viewing it, reading the CARDE report, and agreeing with the CARDE conclusion that it was foundry slag. No tests were conducted on the metal by the Project.

Of the several mysteries surrounding this metal, the major one is still how the metal arrived on the site where it was found. One explanation, suggested by the Mines Branch, is that it may have been carried there on an ice flow which melted, depositing the metal on the shale, thus accounting for the lack of an impact crater. The fact that the metal evidently arrived on site in June would tend to discredit this theory.

In summary, no proof exists concerning the origin of this metallic mass, and it remains a mystery.
(See also: EVIDENCE FOR UFOS, TYPES OF; PHYSICAL TRACES OF UFOS; UBATUBA (BRAZIL) MAGNESIUM)

ARTHUR BRAY

LABORATORY ANALYSES
LES ECUREUILS IRON MASS
TESTS

ELEMENT	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	
								Magnetic	Nonmagnetic
Ba (Barium)	0.02%	0.02%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Si (Silicon)	2.0	2.0	0.7%	0.12%	0.3%	0.4%	0.10%	0.40%	0.24%
Mg (Magnesium)	0.03	0.03	0.07	—	—	0.3	—	—	—
Mn (Manganese)	6.0	6.0	15.0	11.3	0.3	11.0	12.5	12.37	0.72
Cu (Copper)	0.2	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.10	0.10
Ni (Nickel)	0.6	0.6	0.2	Tr	—	1.4	—	0.07	0.09
Sn (Tin)	0.1	0.1	0.05	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.03
Cr (Chromium)	0.3	0.3	0.7	—	—	0.8	0.56	0.75	0.34
Al (Aluminum)	0.1	0.1	0.06	—	0.3	—	—	Tr	Tr
V (Vanadium)	0.008	0.008	0.02	—	—	—	—	Tr	Tr
Mo (Molybdenum)	Tr	Tr	Tr	Tr	—	—	—	Tr	Tr
Co (Cobalt)	0.04	0.04	0.02	—	—	0.1	—	Tr	Tr
W (Tungsten)	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ti (Titanium)	Tr	Tr	0.004	—	—	—	—	—	Tr
Fe (Iron)	PC	PC	PC	88.403	99.0	85.8	84.6	84.7	96.3
Zr (Zirconium)	—	—	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—
C (Carbon)	—	—	1.18	0.16	—	—	1.47	1.06	0.22
S (Sulphur)	—	—	—	0.017	—	0.1	—	0.01	0.035
K (Potassium)	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
P (Phosphorous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.025
Nb (Niobium)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tr	Tr
Pb (Lead)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tr	—
B (Boron)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tr

NOTES:

Tr = Trace element (normally less than 0.01%)

PC = Principal Constituent