



Figure 2. The physiographic setting of southeastern Georgia–northeastern Florida Atlantic Coastal Plain along with locations of major heavy-mineral deposits. Notice Trail Ridge truncates older ridges to the west. Modified from Pirkle, Pirkle, and Reynolds (1991).

In 1983, Lynd and Lefond provided guidelines for what constituted a commercial heavy-mineral deposit in the southeastern United States. At that time an economic heavy-mineral deposit had (1) sufficient reserves to support depreciation over a period of at least 10 to 20 years; (2) a minimum of 1 million tons

of recoverable  $\text{TiO}_2$ ; (3) an average heavy-mineral content of between 3% and 4% with a cutoff of 2%; (4) an average  $\text{TiO}_2$  content of the raw ore of 1% or a little less and (5) an average ore depth of about 5 m for dredging, with a cutoff depth of 1.5 m. Today, in general terms, companies looking for a new