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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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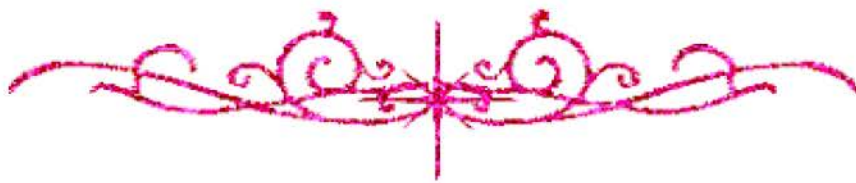
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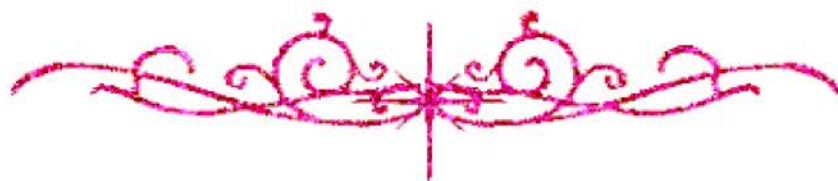
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بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالأصل



B19107



GEOLOGY AND RADIOACTIVITY OF ABU FURAD - UMM TAGHIR AREA, EASTER DESERT, EGYPT

A THESIS

Submitted to Faculty of Science (Qena)

South Valley University

In Partial Fulfilment of the

Requirements for the Degree of M. Sc.

(Geology)

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1995

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All gratitude is due to **all mightly GOD** who guided and aided me to bring-forth to light this thesis.

I would like to express my deepest thanks and gratitude to Prof. Dr. **M. El-Sayed shalaby**, Dean of Qena Faculty of Sceince, South Valley Univerity Prof. Dr. **H.S. Assaf** Vice-president, Research Division, Nuclear Materials Authority of Egypt, Dr. **S.G. Mawas** and Dr. **M.A. El-Tahir** Qena Faculty of Science, South Valley University for supervising the present thesis.

I would like to express my deep thanks to Prof. Dr. **N. El-Hazek** President, Nuclear Materials Authority of Egypt and Prof. Dr. **A.A. Abdel Monem** President Research Division, for their help and valuable facilities.

Particular thanks are due to the geologists of **El-Missikat** Centre, at Qena-Safaga Road, (N.M.A).

Finally, heart-felt thanks are due to my wife and my son **Mohamed** who suffered a lot to make this work possible.

F. Oraby

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION
&
PREVIOUS WORK

CHAPTEFR I

INTRODUCTION AND PREVIOUS WORK

I.1 - Introduction.

The present study deals with the geology and radioactivity of Abu Furad-Umm Taghir area, Eastern Desert of Egypt. The examined area is bounded by latitudes $26^{\circ} 34' 13''$ and $26^{\circ} 42' 20''$ N and longitudes $33^{\circ} 34' 57''$ and $33^{\circ} 45' 56''$ E (Fig. 1). The area, represents a part of the basement rocks of Egypt and covers about 262 km^2 .

Radiometric exploration works in the Central Eastern Desert of Egypt showed potentiality of the younger granite rocks as a source of uranium (Ammar 1973, El-Kassas 1974, Bakhit 1978, El-Tahir 1978, 1985, Hussein et al 1982, and Abu-Deif 1985, 1993).

During the radiometric investigation works in Abu Furad-Umm Taghir area some radioactive anomalies have been discovered. These anomalies are associated with some pegmatite bodies intruding Abu Furad granitic mass and El-Bolla granodiorite.

Taking into account these considerations, Abu Furad-Umm Taghir area was chosen to examine the relation between the

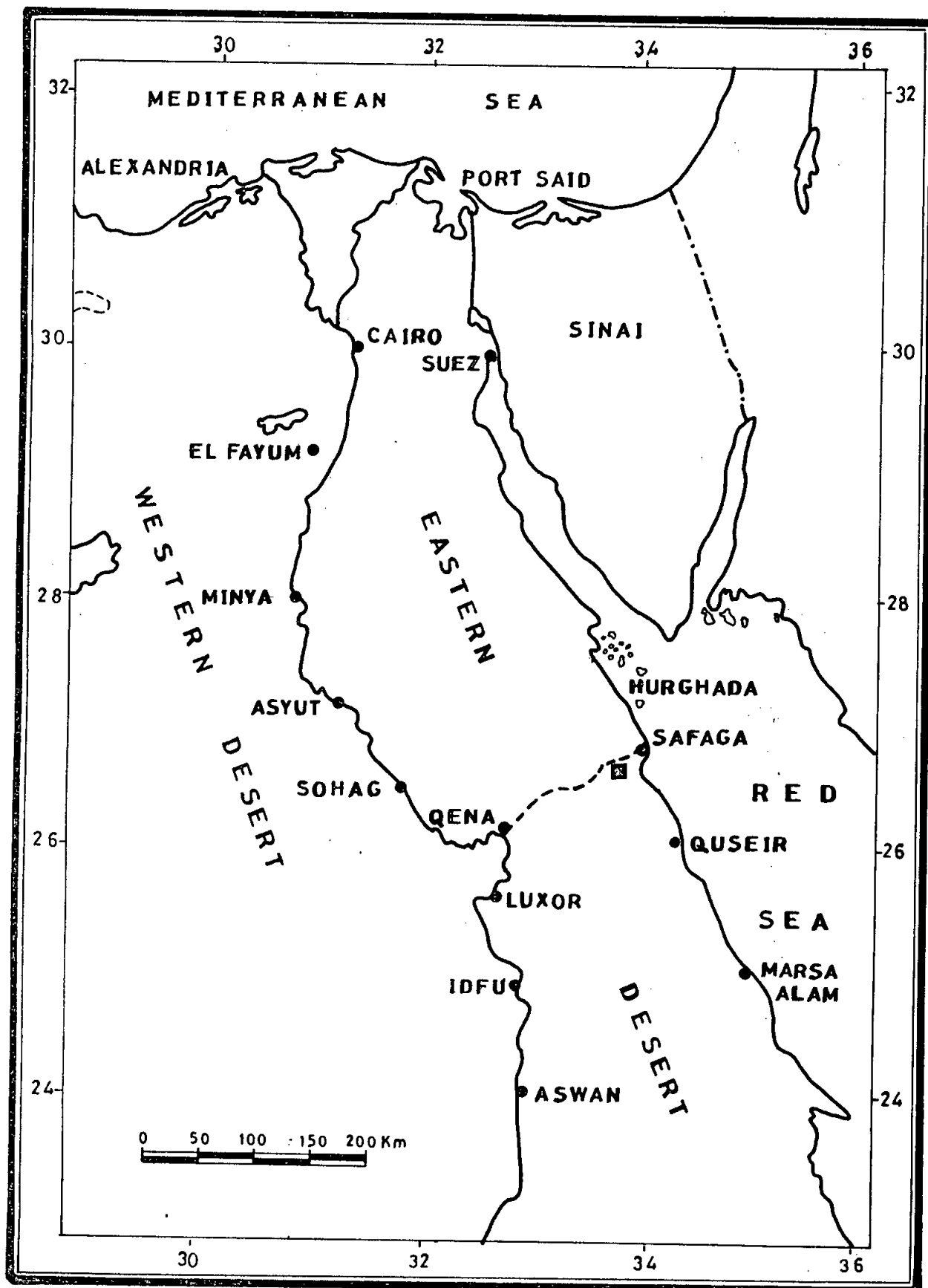


Fig.(1):Location map of Abu Furad - Umm Taghir area , Eastern Desert of Egypt.

radioactivity and the geology of the area, including petrography, structure and geochemistry of the granitic rocks and their surroundings in the area.

I.2 - Previous work.

I.2.1 - Geological investigations.

Hume (1935), Schurman (1953, 1966), El-Ramly (1972), El-Gaby (1975), Sabet et al (1976), Nagy (1977), Akaad et al (1979), Greenberg (1981), Hussein et al (1982), Habib (1982), El-Shatoury et al (1984), Stern (1985), Kabesh et al (1987), and El-Gaby et al (1988) contributed largely to the classification, petrogenesis and tectonism of granitic rocks of Egypt.

Several areas in the central part of the Eastern Desert were mapped at scale 1 : 40000 by the geologists of the Nuclear Materials Authority (N.M.A) around Qena - Safaga road (El-Kassas 1974, Bakhit, 1978, and El-Tahir 1978). In all these works, the authors adopted El-Shazly classification (1964) of the basement rocks, which is basically the classification originally proposed by El- Ramly and Akaad (1960) and elaborated by El-Ramly (1972).

Akaad and Noweir (1969), 1980), mapped the Lithostratigraphic units of the Arabian Desert orogenic belt of Egypt between

latitude $25^{\circ} 35'$ and $26^{\circ} 30'$ N. According to them, the Arabian Desert supergroup, embraces all the metamorphites of the basement, are subdivided into three groups and one individual formation, the Meatig group, Abu Fannani schists as transitional formation, Abu Ziran group and Rubshi group.

El-Gaby (1975), gave the petrochemistry and geochemistry of some granites from Egypt in which Abu Furad was represented by one chemical analysis for the major and trace elements. He concluded that the granitic rock of Abu Furad is granodiorite.

Habib (1972, 1982), investigated the precambrian basement rocks to the south west of port Safaga including Abu Furad-Umm Taghir area. He subdivided the synorogenic granitoid rocks according to the nature of their contacts with the enveloping country rocks into three main divisions namely autochthonous, parautochthonous, and intrusive granitoids. Habib (1982), mentioned that Abu Furad younger granite is a composite pluton obviously represents the passage from the synorogenic granitoids to the arbitrarily differentiated late orogenic granites. He also showed that the studied area lies across the northern boundary of eugeosynclinal basin of the Eastern Desert of Egypt and occupies a major shear zone. Later on, Habib (1987) used infrastructure term for migmatite and granitic gneisses.