

Geochemistry of Termite Hills as a Tool for Geochemical Exploration of Glass Sand in the Iraqi Western Desert

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Abstract

Sand glass deposits was located in the mid of the Western Desert of Iraq. It is situated within Rutba Formation (Ceno-manian). Ancient traditional mining method is still used in exploitation the unconsolidated white glass sand from glass sand quarry. The overburden thickness ranges from 2 to 4 m in average. Termite hills were observed around the glass sand quarry extending far from the quarry area. Termites could burrows down and penetrate the sand glass bringing it up to the surface. The depth of penetration reaches more than 35 m. The field observation of the white color of termite hills which are built up by sand glass gave a good indicator for the hidden subsurface deposit and it appears to be a surface signature for finding glass sand directly under the termite hills. The scattered white hills of glass sand on the surface with high content of SiO_2 , concordant Zr/Hf and Th/U ratios and heavy mineral distribution in both of quarry and termite hills provide a strong evidence of that those termite hills could be an effective tool for exploring subsurface hidden glass sand up to 35 m depth.

Keywords: Geochemistry, Glass Sand, Geochemical Exploration, Termite Hill, Iraqi Western Desert

1. Introduction

Glass sand and unconsolidated sand stone scatter in the Iraqi Western Desert within many geological formations like Rutba, Msaad, Nahr Umar and Najma Formations. A reconnaissance study had done by [1] who was expressed a pioneer in investigation of sand glass in Iraq; he had found a white glass sand in Wadi Amij in the mid of the Iraqi Western Desert and he mentioned to its unsuitability for glass industry. Erindus which is a Belgian Company had achieved detailed classic study in 1959 for glass sand investigating and determined pure white glass sand near Al-Rutba city. These actions were followed by the Soviet geologists who found that the glass sand which is located near Al-Rutba city (Rutba Formation) is suitable for glass manufacturing; and they also concluded the delta was a depositional environment [2] The depositional environment also described as continental and fluvial in most [3-5].

The state of geological survey and mineral investigation in 1985 started seeking and investigating within Najma formation (Upper Jurassic) for new locations of glass sand around Al-Rutba city. The quarry of glass sand which is a part of the study area located south west

of Al-Rutba city in the mid of the Iraqi Western desert (**Figure 1**) which was discovered by Erindus in 1959 is industrially evaluated by Soviet geologists in 1961. Glass sand is still traditionally mined and transported to the factory of glass production in Al-Ramadi city which situated of about 320 km eastward the quarry (**Figure 1**). Termite able to penetrate down the water table at the depth between of 5 to 25 m bringing excavated uraniferous material up to the surface [6].

Termite which can penetrate down tens of meters forming enormous excavation capable to transport up 1 kg/m^2 per day of material from their burrows [7,8]. Many geochemical studies have been carried out on termite and its role in geochemical exploration; some of these studies are that of [9,10] which are done with respect to both gold and zinc, but they are inconclusive. Mineral anomalies were found in termite hills over known gold ore bodies in Zimbabwe [11].

This study based on direct field observations and capability of termite in penetrating down bringing glass sand to the surface then it is going to discuss the use of termite hills as a geochemical tool for exploring hidden glass sand.

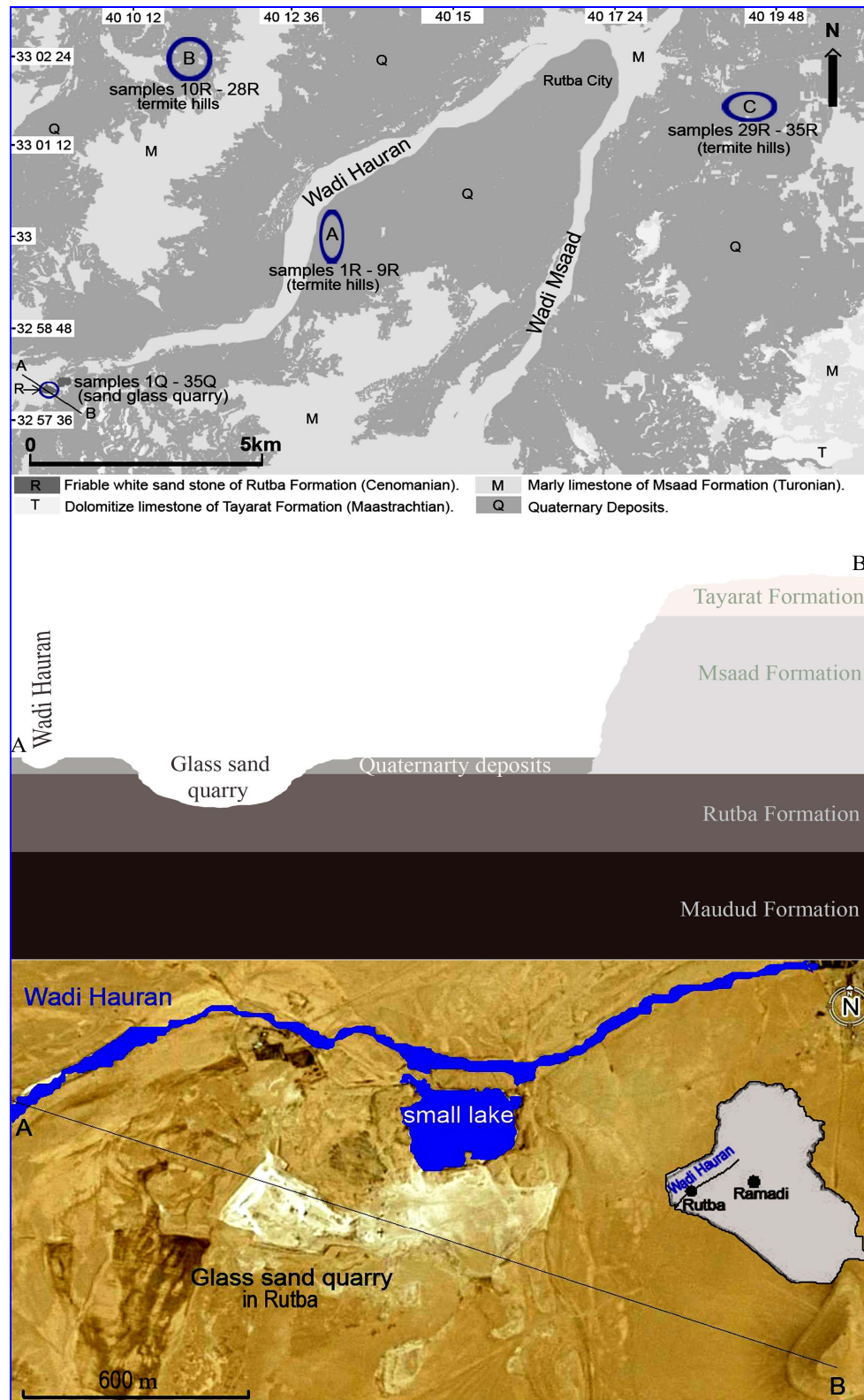


Figure 1. Simplified geological map displays the sampling sites; the three circles A, B and C represent sampling sites of termite hills; whereas the smallest circle represents the quarry site. Sketch diagram of profile A-B in the lower left geological map shows the stratigraphic succession (without scale). Space image shows the actual area of A-B profile and the study area site.

2. Location and Nature of the Study Area

This work is done on Rutba Formation in the mid of Western Desert of Iraq (**Figure 1**) which is one of geological formations exposed in several sites in the Western Desert. Glass sand quarry in Rutba Formation situated of 16 km due west of Rutba city which is an open quarry covered by 3 m (average) overburden of Quaternary deposits.

Sampling included both Rutba Formation represented by glass sand quarry and termite hills scattered around quarry and extended farther of 15 km due north and east. Longitude of E 40° 09' 20" and latitude of N 32° 57' 40" with elevation of 640 m exactly determine the location of glass sand quarry.

Termite trenches exist as network of tubes extended from surface perpendicularly downward penetrating Quaternary deposits (overburden) as well as the hidden ore (glass sand) (**Figure 2**). Termite trenches tend to have brown color due to the biological activities and weathering processes. The ancient colony trenches appear to be filled mostly with clay minerals and calcite descended from sediments of adjacent surface (**Figure 3**). Sometime walls of termite trenches tend to be harder than adjacent glass sand and form small cone like-shapes on the ground of quarry (**Figure 4**).



Figure 2. Network of termite trenches penetrating the overburden (brown color) and glass sand (white color).



Figure 3. Termite hill trenches filled with the surface sediments.

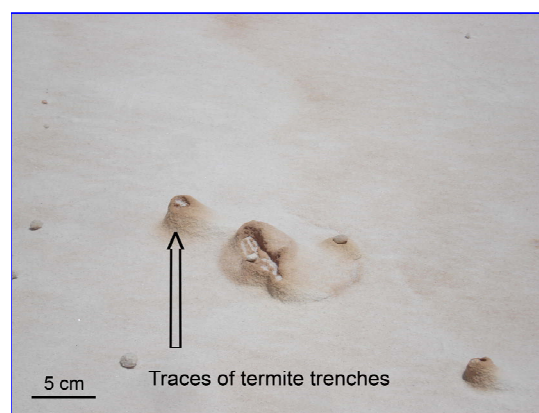


Figure 4. Remnant trace of termite trenches on the ground of the glass sand quarry.

3. Geology of Study Area

Iraqi Western Desert is an extensive semi-flat area which gradually rises westward to maximum elevation of 987 m above the sea level [12]. Tectonically, it lies within the stable shelf according to the tectonic division of Iraq [13]. Net of seasonal valleys running generally north-east ward intervention the Western Desert; one of these called Hauran valley (Wadi Hauran) which passing closely adjacent the quarry of glass sand then connects with valley of Wadi Msaad in the north east Rutba city (**Figure 1**), which eventually drain into Euphrates River. Small scattered hills not exceeding more than 60 m are common morphological features.

Physical weathering is active by wind action and high variation in temperature between the night and the day, while the chemical weathering is becoming weak due to the scarcity of seasonal rainfall. Small sand dunes scatter in the Western Desert on the slope of hills within the shadow zone of the wind's face.

The exposed sedimentary sequence in the Western Desert ranges from Permocarbiniferous to Pleistocene with several regional unconformities punctuating the column [14]. The Cretaceous age in the stratigraphic succession is represented by eight formations deposited during six sedimentary cycles [15]. Rutba Formation (Cenomanian) appears to be the third formation in the second sedimentary cycle in the stratigraphic succession of the Cretaceous period [15]; it overlies unconformably Permocarbiniferous, Triassic, Jurassic formations; also it unconformably emplaces on Maudud Formation (**Figure 1**) which forms mainly from gray limestone of Albian – Cenomanian age [16]; the contact is covered by thick Quaternary sediments [17]. Msaad Formation (Cenomanian – Turonian) represents the fourth formation in the second sedimentary cycle of the Cretaceous period; generally, it consists of shallow marine limestone, marl and sand stone [5] and it overlies gradationally and conformably Rutba Formation (**Figure 1**) [16-18]. Msaad Formation is exposed in Hauran Valley (Wadi Hauran), Msaad Valley (Wadi Msaad) and around Rutba city, it extends along Hauran Valley northward for about 18 km, then extend eastwards parallel the older Cretaceous formations for about 130 km [15].

Sand glass is a deposit of white coarse sand and sandstone locally cemented to quartzite locating within Rutba Formation (**Figure 1**); it is exposed on surface after removal the quaternary overburden which ranges from 2 to 4 m thickness by mining work.

4. Material and Methods

A detail field work was done seeking of termite hill after the determination of three sites of termite hills. Thirty five samples were collected randomly from termite hills which scattered in three sites (A, B and C) on the surface of the Quaternary deposits; nine samples of them (1 R to 9 R), nineteen samples (10 R to 28 R) and seven samples (29 R to 35 R) were collected from sites A, B and C respectively (**Figure 1**). Another 35 samples of glass sand were collected from the quarry itself. All of these samples were analyzed for major oxides (SiO_2 , Al_2O_3 , Fe_2O_3 , CaO and K_2O) by using Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS) as well as trace elements (Zr, Hf, U and Th) by using Neutron Activation Analyses (NAA). Results of major oxides and trace elements for termite hills and quarry are listed in **Tables 1-2** respectively.

In both sample types (termite hills and quarry) sand with a grain size from 0.063 to 0.250 mm was sieved from the bulk samples. The sand grains were immersed in a bromoform liquid to separate the heavy minerals (which sink in the liquid) from the light minerals (which float in the liquid). The heavy sand grains were mounted on glass slides, and were identified. Quantitative and

qualitative mineral analyses were done and illustrated as a flow chart (**Figure 5**) by using Flow 4 program.

5. Mineral Indicators

Most of grain tend to be quartz formed about 97% and 93% of the mineral constitutes in quarry and termite hills respectively (**Figure 5**) and tends to be sub-rounded to rounded in most. Calcite presences as a friable replacement cement. Feldspar is very rare and seems altered. It is possible that originally these sediments were rich in feldspar and due to the reworking in many sedimentary cycles within fluvial and shallow marine environments, climatic effects, and diagenesis. These sediments were changed to orthoquartzite.

Heavy minerals contributed of 0.05% and 0.03% from bulk samples of quarry and termite hills respectively (**Figure 5**); this may give precise information about the types of rock from which the sediment was eroded [19,20]. Quantity of heavy minerals integrates the quality of light minerals (quartz, calcite, clay minerals and orthoclase) which formed 99.5% and 97.5% respectively (**Figure 5**). The opaque heavy minerals (mostly hematite) formed about 40%, whereas the translucent heavy minerals (tourmaline, zircon, rutile, hornblende, staurolite, biotite, epidote, pyroxene and monazite) formed about 60% approximately from the total heavy minerals in both termite hills and quarry samples.

The same heavy mineral suite existed in both quarry and termite hill samples; their content within termite hill appears to be less than of their content within quarry samples (**Figure 5**) due to the additive minerals (calcite and clay minerals) from overburden to the sand glass during penetrating processes by termite for building up their mounds.

The ultrastable heavy minerals (zircon, tourmaline and rutile) and stable heavy minerals monazite exist mainly in subrounded to rounded shapes referring to reworked and long transportation from source of acidic igneous rocks. The moderate stable heavy minerals (epidote and staurolite, hornblende and biotite) originally come from source of metamorphic rocks. The scarce presence of pyroxene doesn't indicate basic igneous rocks were major source for Rutba Formation, but they have a simple contribution.

Biotite has the greatest tendency to include accessories, thereby indirectly controlling the geochemistry of Th and U [21], but the little occurrence of biotite in comparison with zircon and tourmaline made it less important.

6. Geochemistry: Results and Discussion

Major oxides composition of the different sites of termite

hills and glass sand quarry is listed in **Tables 1-2**. Alumina, iron and potassium present very low contents throughout the quarry. Concentration of alumina, iron, calcium and potassium in termite hills which were built on overburden appear to be higher than of their contents

in glass sand. This attributed to the relative abundance of clay minerals and ease of sand to wash and leach.

Calcium mainly originated from calcite appears to occupy the second order after silica. In respect to the silica, basically a common oxide SiO_2 which formed of about

Table 1. Results of chemical composition of termite hill samples.

Sample no.	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	CaO	K ₂ O	Zr	Hf	Th	U	Zr/Hf	Th/U
	%					ppm					
1R	91.2	0.9	0.23	6.2	0.21	20	0.5	1.2	0.41	40	3.0
2R	92.1	1.5	0.41	5.5	0.22	13	0.4	1.2	0.30	33	4.0
3R	94.7	1.2	0.90	2.2	0.31	80	2.1	0.9	0.36	38	2.5
4R	93.9	0.7	0.21	4.1	0.20	100	2.5	1.5	0.41	40	3.6
5R	90.4	1.6	0.25	7.3	0.18	15	0.4	7.2	2.40	36	3.0
6R	93.8	1.6	0.26	3.4	0.12	200	6.2	3.3	0.97	32	3.4
7R	96.4	0.2	0.11	2.7	0.02	40	1.1	1.4	0.43	36	3.2
8R	95.5	0.1	0.04	4.1	0.01	419	11.7	5.4	3.30	36	1.6
9R	95.7	0.2	0.03	3.3	0.04	95	2.2	9.9	4.00	43	2.7
10R	96.2	0.5	0.22	2.6	0.21	175	4.3	3.1	0.73	41	4.2
11R	93.9	1.1	0.33	3.9	0.31	175	3.9	2.8	0.90	45	3.1
12R	94.1	1.5	0.34	3.5	0.32	35	1.1	4.3	1.50	32	2.9
13R	94.2	2.2	0.32	3.0	0.17	425	11	5.8	1.60	39	3.6
14R	94.3	0.5	0.45	4.1	0.20	560	14	6.0	2.60	40	2.3
15R	94.9	1.1	0.11	3.7	0.10	415	12	5.5	1.44	35	3.9
16R	95.4	0.7	0.21	2.9	0.16	165	4.3	1.9	0.48	38	3.9
17R	93.5	0.9	0.53	4.5	0.11	10	0.2	3.2	2.00	50	1.6
18R	93.8	1.2	0.21	4.6	0.10	66	1.8	3.6	1.00	37	3.6
19R	94.0	0.7	0.12	4.2	0.13	205	6.7	3.4	1.70	31	2.1
20R	93.9	0.3	0.18	4.7	0.09	80	2.3	10.1	1.50	35	6.6
21R	93.4	1.2	0.22	4.3	0.11	440	9.4	6.3	3.20	46	2.0
22R	90.1	1.4	0.24	7.7	0.21	311	7.9	4.4	1.40	39	3.1
23R	93.3	0.2	0.44	5.5	0.10	185	4.7	2.5	0.77	39	3.2
24R	90.1	1.0	0.25	7.3	0.94	88	2.1	2.8	0.75	42	3.7
25R	89.3	2.2	0.66	6.8	0.88	320	7.3	3.7	0.92	44	4.0
26R	94.3	2.1	0.33	2.6	0.23	140	3.8	1.6	0.57	37	2.8
27R	90.9	1.9	0.33	7.6	0.65	225	4.7	2.2	1.62	48	1.4
28R	94.3	0.3	0.22	4.3	0.34	30	0.9	3.3	1.50	33	2.2
29R	93.0	1.9	0.11	4.1	0.07	10	0.3	4.2	2.20	33	1.9
30R	93.8	0.4	0.05	4.8	0.03	301	7.7	4.3	1.26	39	3.4
31R	95.2	0.09	0.03	3.4	0.01	43	1.2	2.6	0.86	36	3.0
32R	94.5	1.0	0.3	3.8	0.15	490	12.1	6.6	1.90	40	3.5
33R	96.4	0.02	0.9	2.2	0.09	610	18.4	9.4	3.85	33	2.4
34R	93.7	2.1	1.1	3.0	0.23	144	3.8	1.8	0.63	38	2.8
35R	92.6	2.6	2.1	3.7	0.11	87	2.4	3.2	0.85	36	3.7
Range						10-610	0.4-18.4	0.9-9.9	0.3-4	31-50	1.4-6.6
Average	93.0	1.1	0.4	4.3	0.2	192	5.0	4.0	1.44	38.3	3.1
S D	1.82	0.71	0.39	1.54	0.21	171.6	4.58	2.44	0.99	4.60	0.96

Table 2. Results of chemical composition of quarry samples.

Sample no.	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	CaO	K ₂ O	Zr	Hf	Th	U	Zr/Hf	Th/U
	%					ppm					
1Q	97.2	0.3	0.03	1.1	0.001	22	0.7	0.4	0.13	31	3.1
2Q	98.1	0.5	0.01	0.5	0.005	17	0.4	1.2	0.33	42	3.6
3Q	96.7	0.2	0.05	2.2	0.004	81	2.1	0.9	0.36	39	2.5
4Q	96.9	0.1	0.02	0.2	0.009	80	2.0	0.6	0.18	40	3.3
5Q	98.1	0.1	0.02	0.3	0.002	360	10	7.2	2.32	36	3.1
6Q	95.8	0.1	0.06	2.2	0.002	600	17	9.5	2.87	35	3.3
7Q	97.4	0.3	0.02	1.7	0.006	66	1.6	0.4	0.15	40	2.6
8Q	97.5	0.5	0.06	1.1	0.001	532	14	7.8	4.30	38	1.8
9Q	96.7	0.3	0.11	2.0	0.007	47	1.2	0.5	0.16	39	3.1
10Q	98.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.005	220	5.5	5.3	1.26	40	4.2
11Q	96.9	0.8	0.04	1.6	0.003	111	3.4	3.1	1.00	33	3.1
12Q	97.1	0.4	0.09	1.0	0.002	444	11	7.4	2.55	40	2.9
13Q	98.2	0.1	0.05	0.7	0.002	405	9.9	6.9	1.91	41	3.6
14Q	98.3	0.1	0.02	0.4	0.001	109	2.9	1.1	0.39	37	2.8
15Q	97.9	0.1	0.01	1.4	0.005	640	20	10.3	2.57	32	4.0
16Q	98.4	0.1	0.01	0.9	0.003	169	4.2	1.9	0.54	40	3.5
17Q	96.5	1.0	0.11	2.5	0.005	77	2.2	0.8	0.50	35	1.6
18Q	97.8	0.4	0.07	1.6	0.006	66	2.6	0.6	0.20	35	3.0
19Q	98.0	0.1	0.03	0.8	0.002	355	9.6	7.1	2.95	37	2.4
20Q	97.9	0.6	0.02	0.8	0.001	26	0.7	0.9	0.17	37	5.1
21Q	98.4	0.3	0.01	0.7	0.004	523	12	6.3	2.33	43	2.7
22Q	98.1	0.2	0.01	0.5	0.003	221	5.6	4.2	1.27	40	3.3
23Q	96.3	0.1	0.12	2.5	0.005	203	4.8	3.5	1.10	42	3.2
24Q	98.1	0.2	0.03	1.0	0.008	78	2.1	1.2	0.34	37	3.5
25Q	97.3	0.4	0.05	1.8	0.009	215	6.3	5.5	1.34	34	4.1
26Q	97.3	0.1	0.01	1.7	0.004	211	5.3	4.8	1.92	40	2.5
27Q	96.9	0.2	0.04	1.8	0.003	569	16	8.5	3.10	36	2.7
28Q	97.3	0.1	0.02	0.9	0.006	99	3.3	1.1	0.46	43	2.4
29Q	99.0	0.05	0.004	0.3	0.001	68	2.0	0.8	0.42	34	1.9
30Q	98.8	0.3	0.003	0.5	0.004	295	7.6	4.3	1.45	39	3.1
31Q	98.2	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.004	725	18	11.1	3.46	40	3.2
32Q	96.5	0.6	0.09	1.6	0.007	615	14	9.8	2.80	43	3.5
33Q	96.4	0.7	0.06	1.7	0.010	500	14	9.4	2.41	36	3.9
34Q	97.7	0.1	0.08	1.8	0.006	333	8.3	6.8	1.88	40	3.6
35Q	97.6	0.4	0.04	1.5	0.002	75	2.0	0.7	0.20	35	3.5
Range	95.8-99					17-725	0.4-18	0.4-11.1	0.3-4	31-43	1.6-5.1
Average	97	0.28	0.04	1.19	0.004	261.6	6.92	4.34	1.41	38	3.1
S.D	0.77	0.23	0.03	0.7	0.002	214.3	5.68	3.52	1.17	3.2	0.7

94% and 97% (Tables 1-2; and Figure 5) of the total composition of sand glass in termite hill and quarry respectively, is represented by quartz which is considered as a major constituent. Beside quartz there are little amount of clay minerals and heavy minerals which integrate the chemical composition. Clay minerals contribute a little additional amount of SiO₂ and Al₂O₃ as well as

other oxides such as Fe₂O₃, CaO and K₂O. The content of clay minerals in termite hill samples is greater than those in quarry samples because of the sediments adding from the surface, which especially increases during it is windy and rainy, The added sediments appear to be mainly formed from calcite, this has supported by the correlation coefficient (–0.89) between CaO and SiO₂

(Table 3).

Zircon appears to be an essential mineral containing Hf, U, and Th which show the greatest affinity to Zr. In termite mounds, the relationships of Zr with Hf (0.99); and Th with U (0.81) are positively strong (Table 3). The concordant of the regression curve between Zr - Hf (Figure 6) and Th - U (Figure 7) for both termite hill and quarry samples indicates same origin. Zr/Hf in both of quarry and termite hill samples seems to be similar with slightly increasing within termite hill samples due

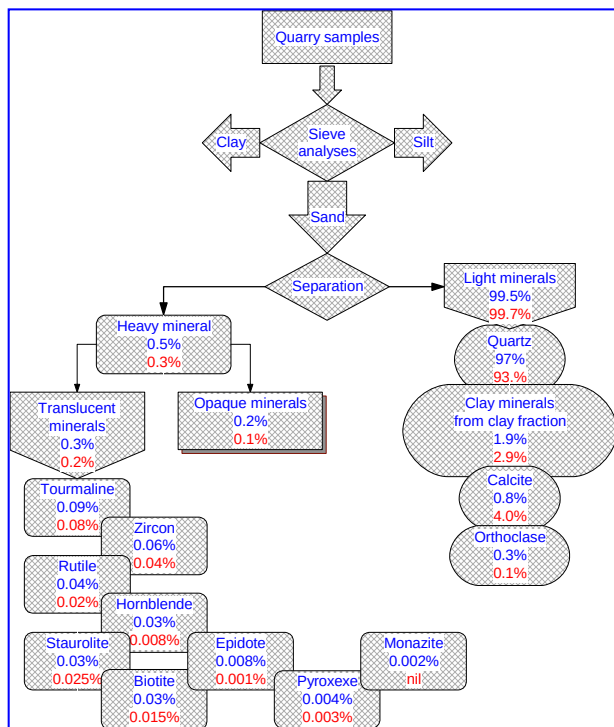


Figure 5. Flow chart displays quantitative and qualitative mineral analyses in both termite hill and quarry samples (values in the upper side represent values in quarry samples, whereas values in the lower represent the values in termite hill samples).

Table 3. Correlation coefficient between elements in sand glass of termite hill samples.

	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	CaO	K ₂ O	Zr	Hf	Th	U
SiO ₂	1.00								
Al ₂ O ₃	-0.54	1.00							
Fe ₂ O ₃	-0.13	0.48	1.00						
CaO	-0.89	0.19	-0.15	1.00					
K ₂ O	-0.64	0.36	0.12	0.53	1.00				
Zr	-0.18	-0.10	0.02	-0.12	-0.05	1.00			
Hf	0.24	-0.14	0.03	-0.17	-0.11	0.99	1.00		
Th	0.17	-0.25	-0.13	-0.04	-0.26	0.46	0.47	1.00	
U	0.21	-0.27	-0.14	-0.05	-0.26	0.49	0.50	0.81	1.00

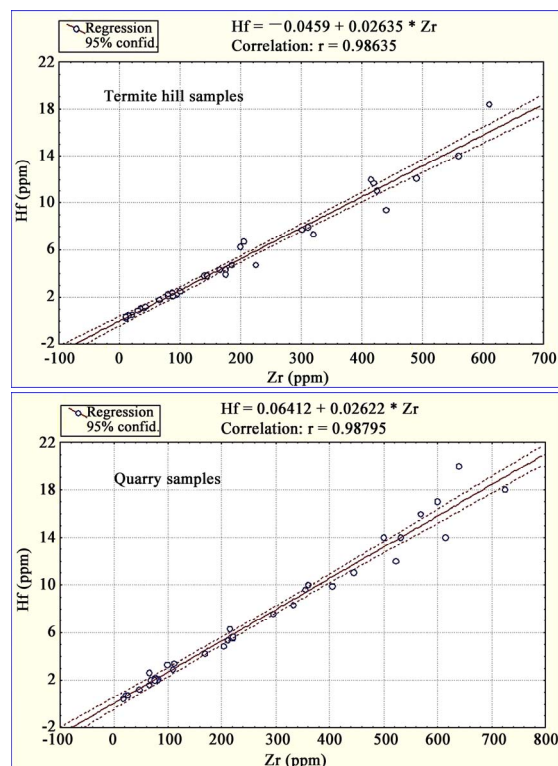


Figure 6. Relationship between Zr and Hf in termite hills and quarry samples.

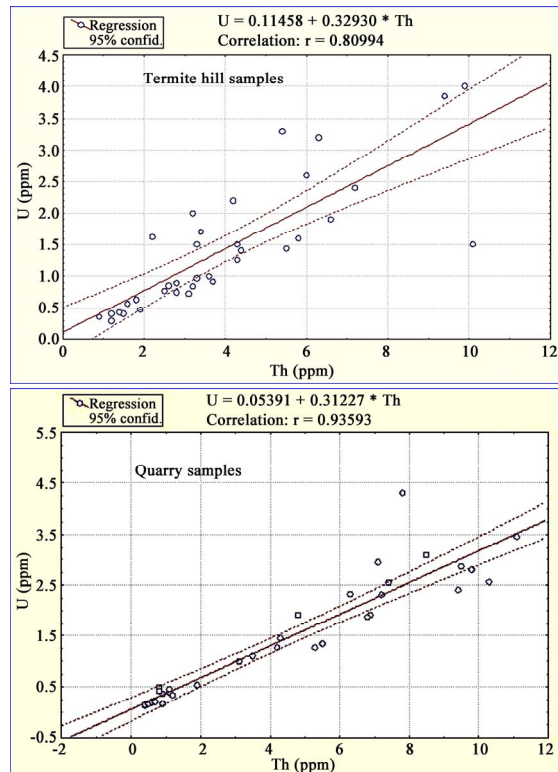


Figure 7. Relationship between Th and U in termite hills and quarry samples.

to surficial processes. Consequently Th/U in both types of samples (quarry and termite hills) is the same (**Figure 8**). This supports a presence of a hidden ore of glass sand deposits directly beneath the termite hills.

In quarry samples, the correlation coefficient revealed a strong positive relationship between Zr and each of Hf (0.99), Th (0.96) and U (0.93) (**Table 4**); whereas in termite hill samples, Zr just linearly correlated with Hf (0.99) but has a weak correlation with each of Th (0.46) and U (0.49) (**Table 3**). In termite hills and quarry Zr/Hf is 38.3 and 38 and Th/U is 3.1 and 3.1 respectively (**Tables 1-2**); as independent percentage ratio of Zr/Hf (92%) and Th/U (8%) in quarry samples but these ratios slightly differed to become Zr/Hf (93%) and Th/U (7%) in termite hill samples (**Figure 8**); this may be attributed to the uranium dissolution by surficial processes. Zircon, rutile and monazite are resistant carrier minerals for U, Th and Hf. Uranium may lose from hosted minerals such as UO_2 due to the high mobility of uranyl ion UO_2^{+2} but thorium has low mobility mainly due to the high stability of insoluble oxide ThO_2 .

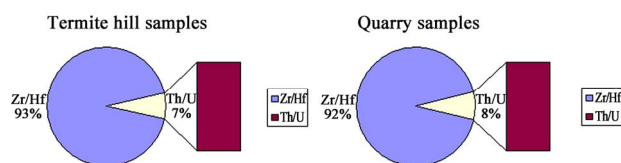


Figure 8. Zr/Hf and Th/U percentage comparison between quarry samples and termite hill samples.

Table 4. Correlation coefficient between elements in quarry sand glass samples.

	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	CaO	K ₂ O	Zr	Hf	Th	U
SiO ₂	1.00								
Al ₂ O ₃	-0.36	1.00							
Fe ₂ O ₃	0.13	0.16	1.00						
CaO	-0.77	0.35	-0.17	1.00					
K ₂ O	-0.32	0.16	0.05	0.27	1.00				
Zr	-0.10	-0.12	-0.20	-0.02	-0.05	1.00			
Hf	-0.11	-0.13	-0.20	0.01	0.04	0.99	1.00		
Th	-0.11	-0.10	-0.16	-0.01	-0.01	0.96	0.96	1.00	
U	-0.09	-0.07	-0.16	-0.02	-0.16	0.93	0.92	0.94	1.00

The tropical to subtropical climate and low relief nature of the area produced chemical weathering, high enough to reach the alteration of feldspar which appeared in rare quantities. The presence of altered feldspar beside fresh grains indicates more than one source.

The mineral and chemical composition of sediments from the Rutba Formation in the study area define three

provenance; these are acidic igneous rocks, metamorphic rocks and basic igneous rocks; the first is represented by granitic rocks of the Arabian-African shield which supplied the ultrastable heavy minerals (zircon, tourmaline, rutile and monazite) as well as quartz and orthoclase; and it was considered the main source of glass sand of Rutba formation. Zr/Hf in granitic rocks is 39 but in basic and intermediate igneous rocks is 45 and in pegmatite is 25 in the sedimentary rocks is 35 [22]. The Th/U ratio in most upper crustal rocks is typically between 3.5 and 4.0 [23]. In sedimentary rocks, Th/U values are higher than 4.0 and may indicate intense weathering in source areas or sediment recycling. High Th/U ratios favor the old upper continental crust provenance [24]. In the study area Th/U is 3.1 in both of termite hill and quarry samples; Zr/Hf is 38.3 and 38.0 in termite hill and quarry samples respectively indicating granitic igneous rocks origin. Reworked mature quartz with little feldspar prefers granitic rocks as source [25]. The second source is metamorphic rocks in the Arabian shield which provided the depositional basin with stable and moderate stable heavy minerals such as hornblende and biotite and the third one is basic igneous rocks which provided the depositional basin with pyroxene. Second and third sources (metamorphic rocks and basic igneous rocks respectively) are quite nearest the main source (granitic rocks).

Reference [26] suggested that only cratonic and passive continental margins have sedimentation rates low enough to allow sufficient reworking to produce first cycle quartzarenite. This can be applied to the Rutba sandstones, which appear to be a craton interior provenance.

The same heavy and light minerals in the termite hills were found also in quarry indicating that they have the same source and origin. Crystalline parent rocks of the Arabian Shield to the west of Saudi Arabia consist of granites and low and high grade metamorphic rocks [27] support this suggestion.

7. Conclusions

Mineralogy and geochemistry of both termite hill and quarry samples appear to be concordant. In general, heavy minerals confirm that the granitic rocks of the Arabian-African Shield were a main source for Rutba Formation. The Zr/Hf supports the concept of granitic rocks origin. Beside this origin, metamorphic and basic igneous rocks located nearest granite rocks contributed in processes of supplying the stable craton with eroded clastics which ultimately formed the Rutba Formation, but they were considered as a secondary origin.

The chemical resemblance of major and trace elements, mineralogical constituents and the similarity of source

and origin of sand glass for both of termite hill and quarry provided us with convincing evidence for accepting the termite sampling and take it in consideration for exploring the subsurface hidden ore especially glass sand under 36 m depth approximately.

8. References

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