

Goldbergbau und Gewinnung im alten Ägypten und heute

Bereits 2000 v. Chr. wurde von den ägyptischen Königen, den Pharaonen an rund 90 Stellen Gold gewonnen. Die Südägyptische Provinz trägt den Namen *Nubien* der in den Hieroglyphen gleich gesetzt wird mit dem Begriff *Gold*.

Moderne Prospektionsmethoden erbrachten den Nachweis einer gewinnbaren Goldvererzung im Bereich der altägyptischen Bergbaue. Die moderne Gewinnung erfolgt im Tagebau und mit neuen Laugverfahren.

Gold mining and processing in ancient Egypt and modern times

Egyptian kings (pharaoh's) were interested in extraction of gold, silver and gemstones. Gold mining starts in (NUBA) southern province of Egypt 2000 years B.C. (NUBA) in hieroglyph (old Egyptian language) means gold. Most of the Gold mines (90 historic mines) were located there.

Exploration in modern times was done by diamond drilling in the same areas discovered by ancient Egyptians. Deeper drilling has intercepted a new high grade zone beneath the old zone with some cores containing visible Gold. Open pit mining replaced the old underground works.

Egyptian Gold bearing ores are treated as follows:-

- - Old Gold bearing dumps and tailings averaging 3gm/ton Au (produced by ancient Egyptians) are treated by heap leaching using NACN spray solution followed by activated carbon adsorption and Gold recovery by either electro-winning or zn-dust precipitation
- - Placer Gold deposits are treated by In-situ heap leaching
- -Oxide and refractory ores use CIP&CIL processes followed by gold stripping by loaded carbon and elector-winning

New Gold mines leach Gold bearing ore with the addition of cyanide and lime with subsequent metal recovery in a conventional CIP circuit.

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