**Table 2-1. Selected ancient mines for metallic minerals in the Arabian Shield.**

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| **Name** | **Commodity** | **Age(s) worked** | **Comments** |  |
| Al Amar | Gold |  | Workings cover 150x40m; 60 subvertical open stopes, 30 m long, as much as 30 m deep | Estimated 20,000 t ore extracted |
| Mahd adh Dhahab | Gold | 3,000-2900 BP; 1,250-750 AD | Open stopes as much as 50 m deep | Estimated 1 M oz gold extracted |
| Kutam | Copper | 800 AD | Workings cover 500x100 m; trenches 0.5-5 m wide; up to 15 m deep; collapsed open pits | Slag piles contain estimated 50,000 t material |
| Jabal ash Shizm | Copper | Charcoal from slag dated at 1280±250 BP; 479-997 AD | Workings include 3 pits, slag heaps, traces of settlement |  |
| Umm ad Damar | Copper | Age of ancient activity not certain | Workings in 2 areas (Umm ad Damar North and Umm ad Damar South); include open stopes, shafts as much as 20 m deep, shallow trenches | Major accumulation of slag resulting from copper smelting; slag piles estimated to contain 108,000 t material grading 0.91% Cu |
| Farah Garan |  | 2000 BP |  |  |
| Rabathan |  | 750-1250 AD |  |  |
| Ash Sha’ib |  | ~800 AD |  |  |
| Nuqrah |  | ~1200 AD | Open pits 10s of meters wide and 12 m deep; stopes down to 35 m below surface |  |