

AUSTRALIAN ANGLO AMERICAN LIMITED

COMSTAFF PROPRIETARY LIMITED

THE RENISON BELL TIN DEPOSIT, TASMANIA

1. INTRODUCTION

On 11th July 1977 I had the opportunity of visiting the Renison Bell Tin Mine in Western Tasmania. The visit was arranged by Preussag Australia Pty. Ltd. as part of a familiarisation tour for Dr. K. Rellensmann accompanied by J. Hill and G. Krummei.

2. GENERAL

The Renison Bell Tin Mine is the most successful mine operating in Tasmania, and is a substantial profit earner for the controlling company, Consolidated Gold Fields Australia Limited. Total production up to June 1975 is 28 000 tonnes Sn, and the annual production is 4 000 tonnes Sn. By mid 1978 it will have produced more tin than Mt. Bischoff.

Published ore reserves at June 1974 stood at 9.3 million tonnes (1.36% Sn) proven ore, and 7.6 million tonnes (1.27% Sn) possible ore.

3. GEOLOGY

The geology of the Renison area consists of a folded and faulted series of sediments which have been intruded at depth by a granitic body. The sequence in the mine area is as follows:

	Dreadnought Hill Member	800m+	Hanging Wall
Crimson Creek Formation (Cambrian)	No. 1 Carbonate	5-15m	
	Red Rock Member	20-50m	
	No. 2 Carbonate	15m	
Success Creek Group (Precambrian)	Renison Bell Member	60m	
	No. 3 Carbonate	15m	
	Dalcoath Member	800m+	Footwall

3.1. Dalcoath Member

The footwall beds, called the Dalcoath Member on the Mine, are more generally known as the Oonah Quartzite. They consist of thickly bedded quartz