Tin and Tungsten in Victoria

Yesterday's contaminants become tomorrow's critical minerals

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF VICTORIA Sam.Waugh@ecodev.vic.gov.au Economic Geologist – Critical Minerals

DISCOVER EARTH'S SECRETS

Collaboration

Thank you to our partners





Australian Government

Geoscience Australia





Talk outline

- GSV's critical minerals studies
- Why tin and tungsten?
- History of discovery and production
- Victoria's production in context
- The case for unrealised potential Victoria's northeast
- Our research strategy targeted studies
- Case study how fundamental geoscientific data underpins exploration strategies
- Recap project, progress and goals



GEOLO

GSV's critical mineral studies

Targeted 2-year characterisation studies:

- Tin and tungsten
- Lithium (pegmatite/granite)
- Antimony
- Kaolin-hosted HPA and REE
- Alkaline-silicate REE
- Sedimentary phosphorous-hosted REE
- Sediment-hosted copper
- Platinum-group elements



Why tin and tungsten?

Metals most impacted by new technology





5

Why tin and tungsten?

Tungsten – world production 2018¹

% total world production



Tin – long-term demand²

'000 tonnes refined tin



Tin is on 10 international critical mineral lists, Tungsten is on 14!



Source: 1) Geoscience Australia, 2019; 2) International Tin Association; 3) GSV analysis (unpublished)

Why tin and tungsten?

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF VICTORIA



History of discovery and production





Eldorado dredge (Beechworth-Eldorado Tin Field)



Tungsten Ore (Mount Murphy)

History of discovery and production



TinTungsten

"On some fields, e.g., some lodes at Mt. Tallebung and Pulltop (N.S.W.) and Koetong (Vict.) wolfram and cassiterite occur together, a fact which hindered sales of ore from such lodes at times in the past, because the <u>wolfram was</u> <u>considered to be an undesirable</u> <u>containment</u> of the tin."

"At first the presence of the <u>tin ore was</u> <u>regarded as a nuisance</u>, because the fine gold could not be separated from the cassiterite by panning or using cradles."

Victoria's production in context

Tin concentrate produced to 1968

Total production prior to 1968, '000 tonnes



Tin concentrate produced to 1968 – by deposit

Total production prior to 1968, '000 tonnes



Unrealised potential





11

Unrealised potential





Unrealised potential





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GEOLO

GSV studies

Geochemistry



Regional scale



Source: <u>Blevin et al. 1996 & Nassar et al. 2015</u> 15

GSV studies

Characterisation

- Maia imaging example:
 - Green = iron
 - Blue = bromine
 - Red = arsenic



Bullhead Tin Mine (BHH1) – Mitta Mitta Field



Maia image (example only – not from GSV study)

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16

GSV studies

Geochronology



Case study

How fundamental geoscientific data underpins exploration strategies



147°0'0"E

Omeo Zone



















Summary

- 2-year applied geoscience program
- Multiple critical minerals
- Sample collection and analysis phase

Tin and Tungsten

- Lack of modern analyses
- Geological framework predicts unrealised potential
- New generation geochemistry, geochronology and mineralogy
 - Improve the understanding of existing deposits
 - Potential 'value-add' metals
 - \checkmark Inform mineral exploration strategy and decision making



Sam.Waugh@ecodev.vic.gov.au Economic Geologist – Critical Minerals

gsv_info@ecodev.vic.gov.au



Energy, Environment and Climate Action

