



Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety**

Prospecting

ON CROWN LAND
IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA



Your rights and obligations when prospecting

EDITION MARCH 2021

CHECK LIST

Before you start prospecting you must:

- Be prepared – safety is paramount.
- Have the required authority to prospect.
- Be aware of the relevant provisions of the *Mining Act 1978* and Mining Regulations 1981 that apply to prospecting.
- Know the type of Crown land on which you are prospecting, and notify the holder or get the appropriate permissions that apply to that land (e.g. pastoral leases, unallocated (formerly vacant) Crown land, grazing leases, reserves for Common, Mining and Public Utility).

When prospecting, it is important to:

- Ensure safety at all times.
- Only remove the authorised amount of samples.
- Notify the tenement holder and landholder/s when you are arriving and leaving.
- Avoid damage to property and livestock.
- Protect the environment by filling all holes, removing all rubbish, and leaving the area clean and tidy.

Mining, prospecting or exploring any land in Western Australia without the appropriate authorisation and permission is an offence under the Mining Act. Breaching the Act may incur a penalty of up to \$150,000 for an individual or \$300,000 for a body corporate. Prospecting is 'mining' for the purposes of the Mining Act and any mining in Western Australia must be duly authorised.

You can download additional copies of this booklet from our website at:
www.dmirs.wa.gov.au

SAFETY FIRST

Prospecting is a popular pastime for enthusiasts and tourists. Unfortunately, many people set off into unfamiliar territory without properly preparing and equipping themselves.

You need to:

- Be aware of what you need to do or carry to be safe before venturing out.
- Research the terrain to minimise risks.
- Be satisfactorily equipped with water, fuel, maps and first aid supplies.

You should also seriously consider:

- Taking telecommunications equipment and a global positioning system to fix locations.
- Carrying a Personal Location Beacon (PLB). This could be your most important piece of safety equipment, as explained in the article below.

If new to prospecting, the department strongly advises you to seek information and advice from experienced prospectors about their field equipment. Prospecting and metal detecting clubs are other useful sources of information.

The case for using Personal Locator Beacons

A massive month-long aerial and land search in 2014 failed to find a man prospecting in the north-west of Western Australia.

If he had been carrying a Personal Locator Beacon (PLB), he may well be alive today.

The Coroner's Court heard police evidence about the difficulties involved in pinpointing the location of individuals lost or stranded in the bush.

The facts of this tragic case were so compelling that the Coroner recommended that all prospectors should be encouraged to carry PLBs when travelling in remote Australia.

The PLB is a small device that, when activated, transmits a message via satellite to emergency services. Coordinates transmitted by the PLB are used by rescuers to pinpoint its location.



An example of a small, lightweight PLB.

The PLB system is the primary emergency communication method for remote areas because it does not rely on telecommunication networks and works worldwide.

There is a range of PLBs on the market that are small and cheap enough to be practical for use by prospectors.

The majority of professional prospectors recognise their duty of care responsibilities and carry a PLB when working in remote areas.

PLBs can be purchased from most quality outdoor stores throughout the State.

DMIRS encourages all prospectors to take responsibility for their personal wellbeing, and invest in and carry a PLB, when venturing into remote locations.

Contents

Introduction _____	5
Prospecting in Western Australia _____	6
1. Miner’s Right _____	6
2. Section 40E Permits _____	8
3. Mining Tenement _____	8
4. Authorisation by Tenement Holder _____	9
Protection of certain Crown land _____	10
Passing over pastoral land _____	10
Compensation _____	11
Evidence of Authority _____	11
Unauthorised mining _____	11
Reporting an incident – Investigation Services Branch (ISB) _____	12
Other relevant legislation _____	13
Frequently Asked Questions _____	14
Government Organisations that can help _____	17
Mining Registrar Offices and Mineral Field Boundaries of Western Australia _____	18
Mining Registrar Offices of the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety _____	19

Introduction

This booklet is a guide only; it does not provide a complete account of the relevant provisions of the *Mining Act 1978* and Mining Regulations 1981. It includes input from industry groups and contains practical hints to help you stay safe and meet your legal obligations.

Prospectors should also know how other legislation might affect them when exercising their rights. This includes the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*, *Land Administration Act 1997*, *Bush Fires Act 1954* and others.

The Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) administers the Mining Act and Mining Regulations. For administration purposes, Western Australia is divided into mineral fields and mining districts. There are seven regional Mining Registrar offices and a head office in Perth. A map showing the locality of these offices, a list of Mining Registrars' addresses and the areas they administer appears at the back of this booklet.

The department numbers mining tenements and applications by their tenement type and locality within the State. To be aware of the latest information and amendments to legislation, prospectors should regularly enquire at Mining Registrar offices or visit the department's website at www.dmirs.wa.gov.au.

If you are unaware of the relevant provisions of the Mining Act and Regulations, you should carefully read the pamphlets listed below before accessing any land or carrying out any prospecting activities. The pamphlets are available from DMIRS' offices and on its website.

Information pamphlets

- Basic provisions of the Mining Act
- Miner's Right
- Prospecting, Exploration, Mining on Pastoral Leases.
- Marking out and applying for mining tenements
- Section 40E Permit System – access to an Exploration Licence

When a prospector intends to mark out a tenement or undertake more intensive ground disturbance, they should seek further advice from the department relating to mining tenement approvals, conditions, mine site rehabilitation and safety obligations.

Prospecting in Western Australia

Minerals in Western Australia

Minerals in Western Australia are generally the property of the Crown with some exceptions where minerals occur on private land.

The Government authorises access to Crown land to search for minerals through the Mining Act and Mining Regulations. There are four methods for accessing Crown land to prospect for minerals:

1. Miner's Right
2. Section 40E Permit (in conjunction with a Miner's Right)
3. Mining Tenement
4. Authorisation by a Tenement Holder

Crown land is all land except that reserved or dedicated for a public purpose, land within a town site, freehold land or land leased for purposes other than a pastoral lease, a grazing lease, a lease for timber purposes, or a lease for the use and benefit of Aboriginal inhabitants.

Land reserved for mining or commons (land or resources belonging to or affecting the whole of a community) and land reserved or dedicated for public utility are also Crown land.

The Mining Act refers to some Crown land as 'available land'. Available land means Crown land that is not the subject of a mining tenement. If the Miner's Right holder also holds a Section 40E Permit over land, that land is available land.

1. Miner's Right

The department can issue a Miner's Right to an individual or to a company (incorporated under the Corporations Law). For a prescribed fee, you can obtain a Miner's Right from DMIRS at Mineral House, 100 Plain Street in East Perth, or at any Mining Registrar's office.

A Miner's Right is for:

- fossicking on Crown land with the approval of the relevant land holder; and
- providing access to Crown land for prospecting to determine whether to mark out land.

Fossicking

A Miner's Right authorises fossicking on Crown land with the prior written consent of:

- any occupier of that land (e.g. a pastoralist); and
- any mining tenement holders (if the land is the subject of a mining tenement).

Fossick means to search for, extract and remove rock, ore or minerals, other than gold or diamonds, as samples or specimens for the purpose of a mineral collection, lapidary work or a hobby interest.

You can only use hand tools to fossick; you cannot use a metal detector, machinery or machine-assisted tools.

Up to 20kg of samples or specimens can be taken at any one time.

Prospecting

A Miner's Right authorises the holder to do the following on Crown land:

- Pass and re-pass over Crown land for the purpose of prospecting and marking out any land that may be made the subject of an application for a mining tenement.
- Camp on any Crown land either in a vehicle or caravan, or a tent or other temporary structure, or in the open air, for the purpose of prospecting.

A Miner's Right authorises the holder to do the following on available land.

- Prospect for minerals and conduct tests for minerals on available land to determine whether to mark out or apply for a mining tenement.
- Extract or remove up to 20kg of samples or specimens of rock, ore or minerals at any one time with as little damage to the surface of the land as possible.
- Keep or use for testing or evaluation purposes any mineral samples and specimens you have found on available land.
- Take and use water from any natural spring, lake, pool or watercourse situated in or flowing through available land for the purpose of prospecting and for domestic purposes; and (subject to the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*) sink a well or bore on available land and take and use water from the well or bore.

The holder of a Miner's Right must:

- Not use explosives or tools other than hand-held tools.
- Backfill and make safe all holes, pits, trenches and other disturbances to the surface of the land.
- Take all necessary steps to prevent fire damage to trees or other property.
- Take all necessary steps to prevent damage to property or to livestock by dogs, the discharge of firearms, the use of vehicles or otherwise.
- Remove all rubbish and leave the area clean and tidy.

2. Section 40E Permits

Miner's Right holders (other than companies) may apply for a permit to prospect for minerals on Crown land that is the subject of an exploration licence. This is known as a Section 40E Permit.

A Section 40E Permit is valid for three months, and there may be up to three permit holders who are jointly liable for any activities conducted under the permit.

Prospecting activities are limited to a depth of two metres from the natural surface, and you may only use hand-held tools to collect up to 20 kilograms of samples. Powered or hydraulically driven hand tools must not be used.

Although consent from exploration licence holders is not required, the department will notify them if it has issued a 40E permit. The licence holder then has 21 days to advise the 40E permit holder in writing of any comments relating to the proposed prospecting activities (licensee statement).

Prospecting can commence on the exploration licence 21 days after the 40E permit was issued. You can start prospecting before this deadline if the exploration licence holder provides a licensee statement.

For detailed information on the rules around Section 40E Permits, refer to the pamphlet *Section 40E Permits System*.

3. Mining Tenement

If you find gold or other minerals and want to apply for the ground, you can peg the area as a prospecting licence or a mining lease, provided it is not covered by a granted mining tenement. You can apply for larger areas as an exploration licence in certain parts of the State. Under certain circumstances, a special prospecting licence for gold only can be applied for over a granted tenement.

Information pamphlets explaining how to mark out and apply for the different tenement types are available from the department.

You must pay an application fee and rent when you lodge a tenement application. For details, refer to the current Schedule of Fees and Charges issued by the department.

The tenement application may be lodged at the office of any Mining Registrar or lodged electronically via the department's website using Mineral Titles Online.

Prior to using the eLodgement system, applicants or their agents will be required to register with Mineral Titles Online and be issued with the necessary logon details and also agree to the terms and conditions. Registration is free.

Note: While you can lodge mining tenement applications electronically outside the department's opening hours, 8.30am to 4.30pm (WST), these applications will be deemed to be received at 8.30am (WST) on the next working day.

All mining tenement applications are subject to a 35-day objection period. In most cases, mining tenement applications are also subject to the future act regime of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth).

The maximum area for a prospecting licence is 200 hectares. There is no limit to the number of licences a person or company may hold.

Prospecting licences are valid for four years, with the provision to extend for one further four-year period. The holder of a prospecting licence may, in accordance with the licence conditions, extract or disturb up to 500 tonnes of material, including overburden, and the Minister may approve extraction of larger tonnages.

Once a tenement has been granted, the tenement holder must apply for environmental approval to undertake ground-disturbing activity to start prospecting, exploring or mining.

For detailed information on the rules around Mining Tenements – refer to the *Mining Act Guidelines Basic Provisions*.

4. Authorisation by Tenement Holder

A mining tenement holder may grant authorisation for third parties to prospect on their:

- mining lease;
- an exploration licence (if you do not have a Section 40E permit); or
- a prospecting licence.

The authorisation must be in writing and may be subject to specified conditions, as mining carried out under an authorisation is regarded as mining carried out by the tenement holder.

When you are prospecting under authorisation from a tenement holder, you are effectively acting as their agent and must comply with all provisions of the Mining Act and Mining Regulations. The written authorisation should acknowledge this.

Protection of certain Crown land

Regardless of the authorisation you are prospecting under, specified categories of Crown land are protected.

Without the consent of the occupier of Crown land, or otherwise without the direction of a Warden, a Miner's Right or tenement does not authorise the holder to prospect or fossick on Crown land that is:

- under crop or within 100 metres thereof;
- used or situated within 100 metres of a yard, stockyard, garden, cultivated field, orchard, vineyard, plantation, airstrip or airfield;
- situated within 100 metres of any land that is in actual occupation and on which a house or other substantial building is erected;
- the site of or within 100 metres of any cemetery or land reserved or demarcated exclusively for the purpose of burials; or
- land that is the subject of a pastoral lease which is the site of, or within 400 metres of the outer edge of, any water works, race, dam, well or bore, not being an excavation previously made and used for mining purposes by a person other than the pastoralist.

Nothing prevents the holder of a mining tenement or a Miner's Right from passing and repassing over the protected Crown land described above to access available land for the purpose of prospecting or fossicking, exploring, mining or marking out.

Passing over pastoral land

Before passing or repassing over the protected Crown land described above, the holder of a mining tenement or Miner's Right must take all reasonable and practical steps to notify the pastoralist of the intention to do so.

When passing or repassing, the holder of a mining tenement or Miner's Right must:

- take all necessary steps to prevent fire, damage to trees or other property and to prevent damage to any property or livestock by dogs, the discharge of firearms, the use of vehicles or otherwise;
- cause as little inconvenience as possible to the pastoralist;
- comply with any reasonable request made by the pastoralist;
- restrict the number of passes or repasses to the minimum necessary for the purpose of mining on or marking out; and
- repair any damage caused by the passing and repassing to any improvements or livestock on the land.

Compensation

The holder of a mining tenement or Miner's Right is liable to pay compensation for any loss or damage caused and not repaired. If you cannot settle compensation by agreement, the pastoralist or other lawful occupier of the Crown land may apply to the Warden's Court to determine compensation.

Evidence of Authority

A Police Officer or DMIRS Authorised Officer may ask anyone fossicking or prospecting to produce evidence of their entitlement to be on that land. They may also require the person to provide an explanation about their fossicking or prospecting activities.

Keep proof of your authority to be on the ground with you – protected and legible.

You should also carry appropriate identification (such as your Driver's Licence) to cross-reference with your proof of authority to prospect.

Unauthorised mining

It is an offence under the Mining Act to carry out mining, including fossicking and prospecting, on any land without authorisation. A penalty of \$150,000 applies for an individual (plus \$15,000 per day if the offence continues).

A DMIRS Authorised Officer (or Police Officer) may:

- enter any mining tenement or land where mining activities are being carried out;
- require a person to produce documentation or evidence of their name, address and authority of that person to mine on the land;
- direct a person to cease mining (which includes prospecting) on the land;
- use necessary force to remove a person and any machinery being used for the purpose of mining from the land if a direction to cease mining is not complied with; and
- arrest a person who does not comply with their request or direction, or who obstructs them in making such a request or direction.

Penalties

Penalties for breaches of the Act can be substantial, for example the penalty for:

- committing the offence of mining (including prospecting) without authority is up to:
 - (a) for an individual – \$150,000. If the offence is a continuing one, there will be a further fine of up to \$15,000 for every day the offence has continued; and
 - (b) for a body corporate – \$300,000. If the offence is a continuing one, there will be a further fine of up to \$30,000 for every day the offence has continued;
- removing any mineral, or other mining product, from a mining tenement of any other person without the tenement holder's authority is up to \$20,000. If the offence is a continuing one, there will be a further fine of up to \$2000 for every day during which the offence has continued;
- assaulting, obstructing, hindering or insulting a DMIRS Authorised Officer or Police Officer in the performance of their duties is up to \$10,000;
- refusing or failing to comply with a lawful request or direction made by a DMIRS Authorised Officer or Police Officer is up to \$10,000; and
- re-entering a mining tenement from which a person has been lawfully evicted is up to \$10,000.

Reporting an incident – Investigation Services Branch (ISB)

The ISB conducts in-depth investigations into alleged breaches of legislation and, where appropriate, pursues matters through to prosecution.

A significant role of the ISB is to facilitate a whole-of-government approach to compliance by liaising and working with industry, peak industry bodies and other areas of the public sector, such as the Gold Stealing Detection Unit, Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) and the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER).

The ISB's jurisdiction covers all of WA, on and offshore, and for this reason the assistance of prospectors and industry is needed.

People wanting to bring suspected breaches of the Mining Act to the attention of the ISB can:

- **Phone: (08) 9222 3565 / (08) 9222 3701**
- **Email: ieb@dmirs.wa.gov.au**

To ensure that the ISB is able to deal with your suspicions, please include as much of the following information as possible:

- The offender's vehicle details.
- Photographs.
- GPS coordinates.
- Description of person(s) involved.
- Description of area.
- Description of suspicious activity.
- Your contact details.

Other relevant legislation

Prospectors should be familiar with the provisions of:

- *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*
- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*
- *Bush Fires Act 1954*
- *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984*
- *Land Administration Act 1997*
- *Dog Act 1976*
- *Control of Vehicles (Off-Road Areas) Act 1978*
- *Firearms Act 1973*

Frequently Asked Questions

Where do I obtain maps and publications on prospecting?

It is vitally important that you are aware of the tenement situation for the land you intend to work on before going prospecting. Fines apply for illegal mining and ignorance of the current tenure is no excuse.

There are no general maps showing specific areas for prospecting. It is essential that you visit DMIRS Perth Mining Information Counter or a Mining Registrar's office to obtain the latest information about the ground available for prospecting. As tenure status can change at any time, it is important to continually obtain updated information.

Similarly you can register to use DMIRS' Tengraph Web. Tengraph Web is the department's spatial enquiry and mapping system displaying the position of Western Australian mining tenements and petroleum titles in relation to other land information. It provides a current and accurate picture of land under mining activity and is used to determine ground that is available for mineral exploration, including prospecting. Tengraph Web is the official system for tenement information. Third party apps may not contain data for all relevant information critical to access, such as land tenure.

Each of the State's Mining Registrar offices has access to Tengraph Web and staff can provide assistance if required. You can also access Tengraph Web using the department's website. This system is free but you need to first register online. Contact the Mining Information Centre if you require assistance by email to **mineraltitles.enquiries@dmirs.wa.gov.au** or call (08) 9222 3626.

Maps and prints can be ordered from the department. It is suggested Tengraph Web printouts showing all tracks and fence lines are requested, as these are useful ground navigation points. Geological maps are also viewable in Tengraph Web.

Geological maps show most major tracks in an area. Mining Registrars usually stock printed maps of the area of the state that the particular office administers. A complete set of publications is available from the department's Perth office. The DMIRS library also has an extensive range of geological reports, bulletins and maps which can be of assistance.

In addition, the library situated in the department's Geological Survey office in West Kalgoorlie can provide information for the Eastern Goldfields region. A list of these publications can be accessed from the department's electronic bookshop at **www.dmirs.wa.gov.au**.

Information about old gold mining areas can also be obtained from books and publications available in other bookshops and libraries. Research is probably the most important part of prospecting. Poor preparation can result in problems with tenement holders and landholders or prospecting in an area where there is no alluvial gold or gemstones.

How do I contact tenement holders?

If you plan to prospect on ground covered by a mining tenement, you must contact the tenement holder(s) and obtain written authorisation to prospect on the ground.

You can seek authorisation by letter, fax or email. Names and addresses of tenement holders for each tenement can be found using the Tengraph mapping system, which is available at all Mining Registrar offices or online at www.dmirs.wa.gov.au

How do I contact pastoralists?

You can obtain the address of the pastoralist by contacting any of the department's Mining Registrar offices.

What rights do pastoralists have?

Pastoralist rights are important, as they are legal occupiers of the land. Cooperation will reduce daily problems and improve long-term relationships. Prospectors should abide by all reasonable requests while on a pastoral lease.

Taking a dog on to a pastoral lease is restricted unless you obtain the pastoralist's consent.

Penalties also apply under the *Firearms Act 1973* for carrying firearms across or using firearms on a pastoral lease without the consent of the pastoralist.

Campsites must be at least 400 metres away from stock water supplies and you should keep the area clean, minimise wear and tear on roads and tracks, and not damage fences and gates. Gates should be left as they are found.

You may be liable for compensation for any damage you cause to a pastoralist's infrastructure, such as a fence or road.

Further information is available in the Information Pamphlet: *Prospecting, Exploration, Mining on Pastoral Leases*.

How much ground can I disturb or remove when prospecting?

You can generally disturb very little ground, but this depends on where you are prospecting. If you are working on ground that is not covered by a granted mining tenement, then the holder of a Miner's Right must follow the relevant rights and obligations. Similar restrictions apply to a Section 40E permit holder.

If you have an agreement with the holder of a granted mining tenement that allows you to work their ground, you will need to abide by the terms and conditions DMIRS placed on the tenement. The mining tenement holder will be aware of these conditions and will let you know what you can and cannot do. Using a detector, digging and refilling a hole is generally allowed, though a tenement holder is unlikely to allow any major earthworks.

What happens if I do not have permission from the tenement holder or mining company when I am prospecting on their ground?

Under the Mining Act, operating without proper permissions is illegal. This may result in prosecution and heavy fines. Only the holder(s) of the granted mining tenement has the right to remove and keep minerals, unless prior written consent from the tenement holder has been obtained by the holder of the Miner's Right, subject to the terms of that agreement.

Any gold or other minerals, such as gemstones, found by a person convicted of unauthorised prospecting will be confiscated. The convicted person is also liable for any damage to the land and to pay compensation for any loss or damage they cause.

Any gold or other minerals, such as gemstones, removed from a tenement that is not yours, or from one with no permission granted, is considered stolen from the Crown – not the tenement holder. This is a serious offence and carries penalties of up to \$20,000.

What can I do with any gold, or other minerals, or gemstones I find?

Minerals are the property of the Crown. Under the Mining Act, as a holder of a Miner's Right, if you discover gold or other minerals on Crown land not covered by a mining tenement, then you may keep your find.

If your find is on a mining tenement where you have permission to prospect, you may keep the find subject to the terms of your agreement with the tenement holder.

The holder of a Section 40E permit must advise the exploration licence holder and the department of any minerals recovered within 14 days of expiry, cancellation or surrender of the permit.

What do I do when I have finished prospecting?

After you have finished prospecting, you must remove all rubbish and leave the area clean and tidy. Check you have filled all holes to help maintain the environment and prevent fauna becoming trapped or injured.

If you are prospecting on a mining tenement, notify the mining tenement holder you have finished and finalise your agreement with them. If on a pastoral lease, notify the pastoralist you are leaving and any other landholder you have contacted.

Government Organisations that can help

<p>Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety</p> <p>Head Office Mineral House 100 Plain Street East Perth WA 6004 Web: www.dmirs.wa.gov.au</p> <p>Customer Services, Level 1 Telephone (08) 9222 3626</p> <p>Perth Library, Level 1 Telephone (08) 9222 3657</p>	<p>Manager, Native Title Unit Resource Access Branch Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety</p> <p>Mineral House 100 Plain Street East Perth WA 6004</p> <p>Telephone (08) 9222 3805</p>
<p>Liaison Officer, South and Central Resource Access Branch Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety</p> <p>Cnr Hunter and Broadwood Streets West Kalgoorlie WA 6430</p> <p>Telephone (08) 9021 9437 Mobile 0437 281 391</p>	<p>Joe Lord Core Library (Kalgoorlie) Geoscience and Resource Strategy</p> <p>Cnr Hunter and Broadwood Streets West Kalgoorlie WA 6430</p> <p>Telephone (08) 9022 0400</p>
<p>Liaison Officer, Pilbara Resource Access Branch Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety</p> <p>The Quarter 2nd Floor 20 Sharpe Avenue Karratha WA 6433</p> <p>Telephone (08) 9186 8814 Mobile 0409 569 016</p>	<p>Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions</p> <p>17 Dick Perry Avenue Kensington WA 6151</p> <p>Telephone (08) 9219 9000 Web: www.dpaw.wa.gov.au</p>
<p>Liaison Officer, Kimberley Resource Access Branch Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety</p> <p>Mobile 0428 714 402</p>	<p>Landgate</p> <p>Midland Square Morrison Road (cnr Great Northern Highway) Midland WA 6056</p> <p>Telephone (08) 9273 7373 Web: www.landgate.wa.gov.au</p>
	<p>Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage – Pastoral Lands Board</p> <p>Telephone (08) 6552 4519 Web: www.dplh.wa.gov.au</p>

Mining Registrar Offices and Mineral Field Boundaries of Western Australia

Legend

■ Mining Registrar Offices

● Liaison Officers

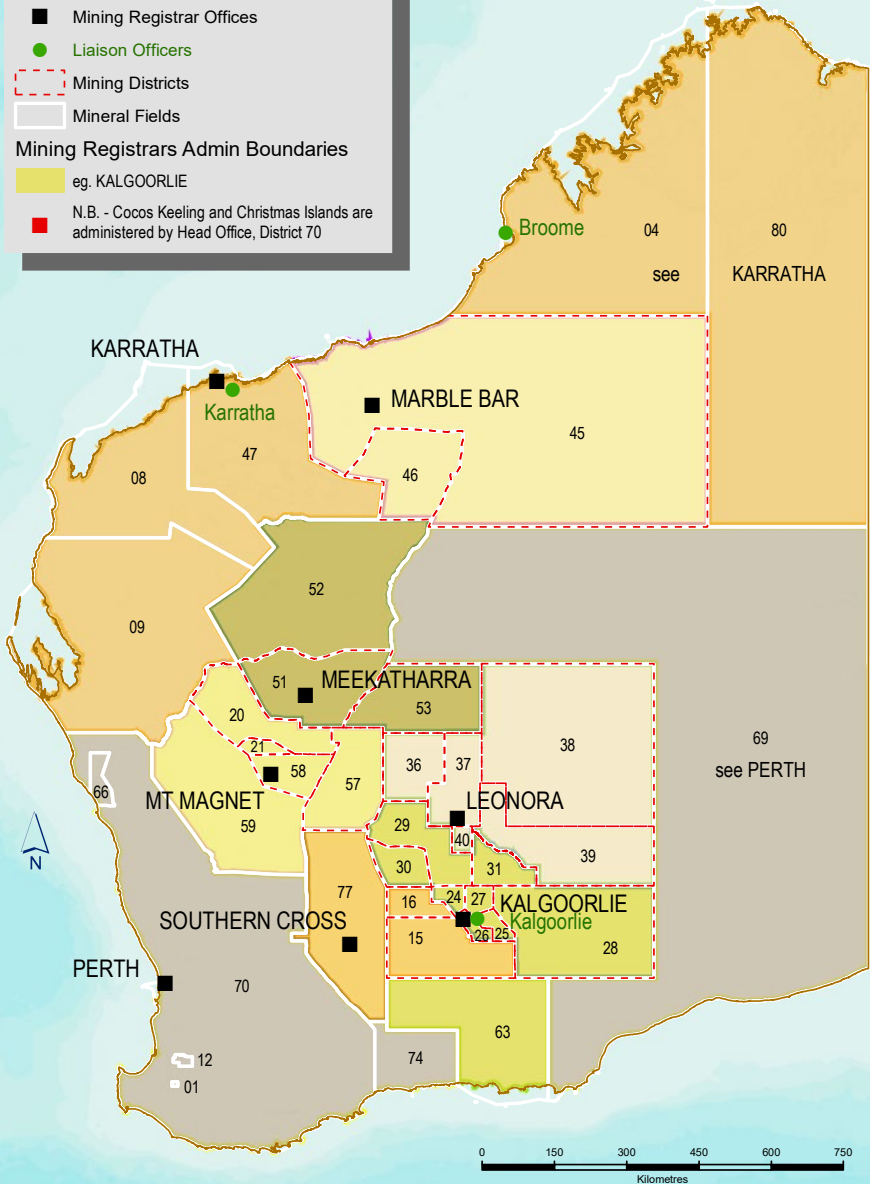
--- Mining Districts

▭ Mineral Fields

Mining Registrars Admin Boundaries

eg. KALGOORLIE

■ N.B. - Cocos Keeling and Christmas Islands are administered by Head Office, District 70



Mining Registrar Offices of the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety

Mining Registrar	Mineral Field	District	Prefix
Perth Mineral House Level 1, 100 Plain Street East Perth WA 6004 Postal address: Locked Bag 100 East Perth WA 6892 Telephone: (08) 9222 3333 Email: mineraltitles.enquiries@dmirs.wa.gov.au	Greenbushes	-	01
	Collie River	-	12
	Northampton	-	66
	Warburton	-	69
	South West	-	70
	Phillips River	-	74
Kalgoorlie Cnr Hunter and Broadwood Streets West Kalgoorlie WA 6430 Postal address: Locked Bag 405 Kalgoorlie WA 6433 Telephone: (08) 9021 9494 Email: mineraltitles.kalgoorlie@dmirs.wa.gov.au	Broad Arrow	-	24
	East Coolgardie	Bulong	25
		East Coolgardie	26
	N/E Coolgardie	Kanowna	27
		Kurnalpi	28
	North Coolgardie	Menzies	29
		Ularring	30
		Yerilla	31
	Dundas		63
Karratha The Quarter, 2nd Floor, 20 Sharpe Ave Box 518 Karratha WA 6714 Telephone: (08) 9186 8888 Email: mineraltitles.karratha@dmirs.wa.gov.au	West Kimberley	-	04
	Ashburton	-	08
	Gascoyne	-	09
	West Pilbara	-	47
	Kimberley	-	80
Leonora Cnr Tower (Goldfields Hwy) and Rochester Streets Box 173 Leonora WA 6438 Telephone: (08) 9037 7546 Email: mineraltitles.leonora@dmirs.wa.gov.au	East Murchison	Lawlers	36
	Mt Margaret	Mt Malcolm	37
		Mt Margaret	38
		Mt Morgans	39
	North Coolgardie	Niagara	40

Mining Registrar	Mineral Field	District	Prefix
<p>Marble Bar Cnr Station and General Streets Locked Bag 7 Marble Bar WA 6760 Telephone: (08) 9176 1625 Email: mineraltitles.marblebar@dmirs.wa.gov.au</p>	Pilbara	Marble Bar Nullagine	45 46
<p>Meekatharra Cnr Main Street (Great Northern Hwy) and Savage Streets Box 7 Meekatharra WA 6642 Telephone: (08) 9980 1453 Email: mineraltitles.meekatharra@dmirs.wa.gov.au</p>	Murchison Peak Hill East Murchison	Meekatharra – Wiluna	51 52 53
<p>Mt Magnet Cnr Hepburn and Richardson Streets Box 13 Mt Magnet WA 6638 Telephone: (08) 9963 4040 Email: mineraltitles.mtmagnet@dmirs.wa.gov.au</p>	Murchison East Murchison Yalgoo	Cue Day Dawn Mt Magnet Black Range –	20 21 58 57 59
<p>Southern Cross Canopus Street Southern Cross WA 6426 Telephone: (08) 9049 1682 Email: mineraltitles.southerncross@dmirs.wa.gov.au</p>	Coolgardie Yilgarn	Coolgardie Kunanalling –	15 16 77

Government of Western Australia

Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety

8.30am – 4.30pm

Mineral House, 100 Plain Street
East Perth, Western Australia 6004
Tel: +61 8 9222 3333
Fax: +61 8 9222 3862

Online

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Email: mineraltitles.enquiries@dmirs.wa.gov.au

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**N.B. The information contained in this pamphlet is
designed to assist in gaining a general awareness
of the requirements of the *Mining Act 1978* and is
not intended to be a substitute for understanding the
statutory requirements of the Act and Regulations
thereunder.**