



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

Prospecting

in Western Australia



Your rights and obligations when prospecting

EDITION 14 MAY 2018

CHECK LIST

Before you start prospecting you must:

- Have a current Miner's Right
- Be aware of the relevant parts of the *Mining Act 1978* that apply to prospecting
- Know the type of land on which you are prospecting, and get the appropriate permissions that apply to that land, for example pastoral leases, unallocated (formerly vacant) Crown land, grazing leases, reserves for Common, Mining and Public Utility

Before accessing such areas you need to:

- Have written permission from the tenement holder if you are prospecting on a granted mining tenement
- Notify the pastoralist if you intend to prospect on a pastoral lease (and in certain cases, you may need written consent)
- Have a current Section 40E Permit, in addition to a Miner's Right, to access specified granted Exploration Licences

When prospecting it is important to:

- Not remove more than 20 kilograms of samples
- Not undertake strip mining
- Notify the tenement and land holders 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

Remember that under the Mining Act it is an offence to mine or explore on any land in Western Australia without appropriate authorisation and permission. A breach of the Act can incur a penalty of up to \$150,000 for an individual or \$300,000 for a body corporate.

Additional copies of this booklet can be downloaded from our website at:
www.dmirs.wa.gov.au

SAFETY FIRST

Prospecting is a popular pastime for enthusiasts and tourists, but unfortunately many people are setting off into unfamiliar territory without preparing and equipping themselves properly.

You need to:

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

You should also seriously consider:

- Taking some form of telecommunications and a global positioning system to fix locations.
- Carrying a Personal Location Beacon (PLB). This could turn out to be your most important piece of safety equipment. Please read the article below.

If you are new to prospecting, it is recommended that you 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 are 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	4
Do I need a permit when prospecting?	5
Where can I go prospecting?	5
What can I do when prospecting?	6
What restrictions apply on Crown land (including pastoral lease land)?	7
What are my obligations when prospecting?	9
How do I contact the tenement holders, pastoralists and private landowners?.....	10
Where to obtain maps and publications on prospecting	11
How much ground can I disturb or remove when prospecting?	12
What happens if I don't have permission from the tenement holder or mining company when I am prospecting on their ground?	13
What can I do with any gold or other minerals, gemstones etc that I find?	13
What do I do when I have finished prospecting?	14
How do I apply for a mining tenement?	14
eLodgement of tenement applications	14
Powers of authorised Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety officers	15
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 give a complete account of the relevant provisions of the *Mining Act 1978* and Regulations 1981. The booklet contains practical hints to help prospectors and has been compiled with advice from industry groups.

The booklet will inform you of your initial rights and obligations under the Mining Act and what is required before you begin prospecting. It is also important for prospectors to have knowledge of other legislation that can affect them when exercising these rights, e.g. *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*, *Land Administration Act 1997* and *Bush Fires Act 1954*.

If you are not aware of the relevant provisions of the Mining Act and Regulations, then before accessing any land or carrying out any prospecting activities, you should carefully examine a copy of the following information pamphlets available from any office of the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) or from our website at www.dmirs.wa.gov.au

Information pamphlets

- Basic provisions of the Mining Act
- Miner's Right
- Marking out and applying for mining tenements
- Private land provisions (in relation to the Mining Act)
- Prospecting, exploration, mining on pastoral leases
- Section 40E Permit System – access to an Exploration Licence

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

For administration purposes, Western Australia is divided into mineral fields and mining districts. There are nine 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.

Mining tenements and applications are numbered by their tenement type and locality within the State. For a more detailed explanation refer to Information Pamphlet – Basic Provisions of the Mining Act. To be aware of the latest information and amendments to legislation, prospectors should regularly enquire at Mining Registrar offices or through the department's website: www.dmirs.wa.gov.au

Do I need a permit when prospecting?

Yes, you need a Miner's Right which will cost \$25. Each person prospecting requires a Miner's Right. A Miner's Right is not transferable. A Miner's Right authorises the holder to prospect on Crown land which, under the Mining Act, is pastoral lease land (open areas for grazing), vacant Crown land (land not owned or reserved) and land reserved for the purpose of common, mining or public utility.

A Miner's Right can be applied for in person or by mail with the prescribed fee and proof of identity. It can be obtained from DMIRS in Perth or from any Mining Registrar office. A list of the addresses for these offices is provided at the back of this booklet.

Where can I go prospecting?

You can prospect on:

- unallocated Crown land (also called vacant Crown land) that is not covered by a granted mining tenement. No permission is required;
- pastoral lease land that is not covered by a granted mining tenement, after reasonable and practical steps have been taken to notify the pastoralist;
- crown land that is the subject of a lease for grazing and timber and, is not covered by a granted mining tenement, provided prior notice is given to the lessee;
- other Crown land that is the subject of other leases, provided you have permission;
- a mining tenement, provided you have written permission from the tenement holder; and
- a granted Exploration Licence, provided you have a Section 40E Permit. This allows the permit holder access to a nominated area of Crown land on a granted exploration licence, described by graticular blocks. The permit will be valid for a period of three months and only allows the use of handheld tools.

Note: Mining tenement is the general term used in the Mining Act to refer to all granted leases and licences. Tenement application is the term used for a lease or licence not yet granted.

Prospecting cannot be carried out in national parks, nature reserves, within town sites or other classified reserves such as cemeteries.

A Permit to Enter is required to search for any mineral or to mark out a mining tenement on private property (farmland). The permit can be issued by the department. Contact with the landowner should be made before entry.

Permission from the Native Title party is required to enter land where exclusive native title rights have been determined to exist.

Protection is also given to Aboriginal and heritage sites, and prospectors must not interfere with them. Large penalties and fines exist for breaches under the relevant Acts.

What can I do when prospecting?

The holder of a Miner's Right is authorised to carry out the following activities on Crown land *not* covered by a granted mining tenement:

- Prospect for minerals, which includes the use of a metal detector.
- Conduct tests for minerals.
- Undertake limited sampling using hand-held equipment and remove samples weighing up to 20 kilograms.
- Mark out mining tenements.
- Fossick for rocks and gemstones.
- Camp for the purpose of prospecting.

Possession of a Miner's Right *does not* authorise these activities on private land or reserved land, excepting common, mining or public utility reserves unless you have authority/permission to do so.

The holder of a Section 40E Permit is authorised to carry out specific activities on Crown land within a nominated area of a granted exploration licence for up to three months, provided the exploration licence remains in force.

Those activities include to:

- prospect for minerals, including gold, and to fossick for rocks and gemstones; and
- undertake sampling down to a limit of two metres from the natural surface and to a limit of 20 kilograms, using hand-held equipment only. Notification must be given to the exploration licence holder, but the holder's specific consent is not required if the person is prospecting on a nominated area of an exploration licence with a current Section 40E Permit.

It is important to read *Information Pamphlet – Section 40E Permit System – access to an Exploration Licence*, for an understanding of the permit system and the obligations of the permit holder.

What restrictions apply on Crown land (including pastoral lease land)?

A Miner's Right is required for each person wanting to prospect on Crown land. Crown land under the Mining Act is pastoral lease land, vacant Crown land and some reserved lands (common, public utility and mining).

Passing and repassing on a pastoral lease

A prospector may pass or repass over any Crown land for the purpose of conducting activities allowed under a Miner's Right. However, if a prospector wants to pass or repass over any of the restricted land referred to below, to go prospecting on any other Crown land, they must take all reasonable steps to notify the occupier of the Crown land of their intentions.

Notification to the pastoralist for entry to the pastoral lease

When a holder of a Miner's Right intends to prospect on a pastoral lease he/she shall take all reasonable and practicable steps to:

- notify the pastoralist to indicate where they will be and for how long. This is to ensure the safety of the prospectors if the pastoralist has planned activities in the area (such as mustering, baiting, vermin culling activities etc), that the prospector intends to use or prospect;
- take all necessary steps to prevent fire, damage to trees or other property and to prevent damage to any property or livestock;
- cause as little inconvenience as possible to the pastoralist and restrict the number of passes or repasses to the minimum necessary for the purpose of mining on or marking out other land;
- comply with any reasonable request made by the pastoralist in relation to the passing and repassing; and
- repair any damage caused by vehicles to tracks and to lease holder improvements during the passing and repassing.

It is an offence to use firearms on a pastoral lease. *The Land Administration Act 1997* under Offences on Crown Land, section 267 (2)(h) states "A person who, without either the permission of the Minister or reasonable excuse – discharges any firearm or other weapon on Crown land, commits an offence and is liable to a penalty of \$10,000 and, in the case of an offence of a continuing nature, to a daily penalty of \$200".

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.

Taking a dog on to a pastoral lease is also restricted unless the consent of the pastoralist has been obtained. Under Common Law the pastoralist has the right to quiet enjoyment of the pastoral lease land. Dogs could have an adverse impact on the pastoralist's business function with livestock.

You must take all necessary steps to prevent fire damage to trees and other property. You cannot burn off to clear land for prospecting. There are significant penalties under the *Bush Fires Act 1954* for wilfully lighting fires that cause damage or injury.

For further clarification of general rights to prospect and protection of certain Crown land refer to sections 20 and 40D of the Mining Act.

Other legal requirements

You cannot prospect on:

- land within 400 metres of the outer edge of any water works, race, dam, well or bore; and
- land within 100 metres of:
 - land under crop
 - a yard, stockyard, garden, cultivated field, orchard, vineyard, plantation, airstrip or airfield
 - occupied land on which there is a house or other substantial building
 - the site of any cemetery or burial ground

unless you have the consent of the pastoralist/land owner.

If written approval is not obtained from the pastoralist the prospector is in breach and can be subject to fines under the Mining Act, or for compensation to the pastoralist for loss of use or damage to the land. Compensation is to be agreed between the parties or can be determined by the Mining Warden.

Written consent for fossicking (excluding gold and diamonds)

The term "fossick" has a specific definition in the Mining Act. It provides for the collection of samples or specimens of minerals, other than diamonds or gold, for the purpose of a mineral collection, lapidary work or a hobby interest.

The holder of a Miner's Right may only fossick on a mining tenement and/or a pastoral lease when the written consent of the tenement holder and/or pastoralist has been obtained.

A Warden may order access to these areas, other than land in actual occupation, where the Warden is satisfied the land is bona fide required for mining purposes.

What are my obligations when prospecting?

When prospecting on Crown land you are required to:

- ensure that the least possible damage to the surface of the land is caused;
- fill in disturbances on the surface of the land made while conducting activities that are likely to endanger the safety of any person or animal;
- take all necessary steps to prevent fire, damage to trees or other property and to prevent damage to any property or livestock by other means;
- not obstruct any public thoroughfare or undermine any road, railway, dam or building so as to endanger public safety; and
- not remove any fencing, timber, etc. previously erected around, or placed on, an abandoned shaft, pit, etc. in such manner as to render the area unsafe.

Prospectors may remove limited samples from Crown land, however, activities such as strip mining (using front-end loaders and bulldozers or similar machinery to strip the surface of soil or vegetation) are not permitted.

These types of operations may only be carried out on a granted mining tenement and conditions will be applied that require compliance with the methods of rehabilitation laid down by the Executive Director, Environment and Compliance Division, DMIRS or Environmental Officer for that mining district.

While prospecting activities are allowed as described above, it is an offence under the Mining Act to carry out mining and exploration on any land without authorisation. A penalty of \$150,000 (plus \$15,000 per day if the offence is a continuing one) for an individual or \$300,000 (plus \$30,000 per day) for a body corporate will apply.

How do I contact the tenement holders, pastoralists and private landowners?

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

Consent can be sought by sending a letter, fax or email. Names and addresses of tenement holders for each tenement can be found using the Tengraph mapping system available at all Mining Registrar offices or online.

It can be beneficial to include, as part of the request, some kind of formal written agreement that you and the tenement holder can both sign. Many mining companies are satisfied with this approach. Often the only condition a tenement holder requires is for the prospector to report the location of any gold finds. This information provides the tenement holder with spot indications of gold for their records.

Good communications with the holder will improve and confirm relations between prospectors and tenement owners.

When prospecting on a pastoral lease you must take all reasonable and practical steps to notify the pastoralist. This can be in person, by mail or telephone, giving details of where you plan to operate and for how long.

You can obtain the address of the pastoralist by contacting any of DMIRS Mining Registrar offices (see contact list at back of this booklet). This is the only authoritative source for this information and is only released under the terms of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety and the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage.

Prospectors should communicate with pastoralists. The rights of the pastoralist are very important as they are legal occupiers of the land. Cooperation will reduce daily problems and improve long term relationships. Prospectors should abide by instructions about water supply for stock, firearms and dogs while on a pastoral lease. Campsites should be placed well away from stock water supplies and the area kept clean, wear and tear on roads and tracks should be minimised and fences and gates should not be damaged.

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

Addresses for private landowners can be obtained from Landgate. There is a fee charged for this service.

Further information is available in the following publications.

- Information Pamphlet – Prospecting, Exploration, Mining on Pastoral Leases.
- Information Pamphlet – Mining Act Guidelines Basic Provisions.
- Series 5 Paper and You – A guide for a better relationship between pastoralists and miners produced by the Pastoralists and Graziers Association of WA.
- Code of conduct for mineral exploration on pastoral leases published by the Chamber of Minerals and Energy, the Association of Mining and Exploration Companies and the Pastoralists and Graziers Association of WA.

Where to obtain maps and publications on prospecting

It is vitally important that before going prospecting you are aware of the tenement situation for the land you intend to work on. Fines do 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 therefore essential to visit the Mining Registrar office closest to the planned area of interest to obtain the latest information about the ground available for prospecting.

Ground that is only covered by a tenement application is still available for prospecting. However, in many instances there can be a tenement application covering a granted mining tenement. The most common example is when an exploration or prospecting licence is being converted to a mining lease. In this case, the licence will be shown as granted and the lease as an application. For all situations, the granted mining tenement has priority and cannot be entered unless permission is obtained from the tenement holder. If you have any doubts, check with staff at a Mining Registrar office.

Each of the State's 10 Mining Registrar offices is inter-linked with an electronic mapping system called Tengraph. This mapping system shows the ground occupied by mining tenements and the areas available for prospecting. Tengraph shows granted mining tenements (requiring permission to access) and tenement applications (not yet granted).

The system is easy to use but, if required, departmental staff will provide assistance. Tengraph is freely available at each Mining Registrar office or you can access Tengraph online from the department website. This system is free, but to gain access, you must first register on line at the site. Maps and prints from the Tengraph system can be ordered to show the latest tenement situation.

It is suggested Tengraph 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 their location. A complete set of publications is available from the department's Perth office. The department's Perth library also has an extensive range of geological reports, bulletins and maps that can be of assistance.

In addition, the library situated in the Geological Survey office at 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 landowners or prospecting in an area where there is no alluvial gold or gemstones. Talking to experienced prospectors is a good way to obtain information and advice.

Some knowledge of geological terms and map symbology is also useful for the prospector. If unsure of what a term or symbol means you should ask. Safety is very important, so be well equipped, especially if you are journeying to remote localities. Make sure you take a Personal Location Beacon with you. For more information, refer to page one. Obtain knowledge of the terrain for the areas you are to visit and give details of your itinerary to another person.

How much ground can I disturb or remove when prospecting?

Generally very little, 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 rights and obligations of the holder of a Miner's Right need to be followed, such as the 20 kilogram limit on removing samples. Similar restrictions apply to a Section 40E permit holder.

Alternatively, you may have an agreement with the holder of a granted mining tenement that allows you to work this ground. In this instance, you will need to abide by the terms and conditions placed on the tenement by DMIRS. The mining tenement holder will be aware of the conditions and they will let you know what you can and cannot do. Generally, using a detector, digging a hole and refilling a hole would be allowed if the tenement holder's permission is obtained. It is unlikely they would allow any major earthworks.

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

Operating without proper permissions is illegal and this is an offence under the Mining Act and prosecution that carries heavy fines. Only the holder(s) of the granted mining tenement has the right to remove and keep minerals.

Any gold or other minerals, gemstones etc. found by a person convicted of unauthorised prospecting will be confiscated. A liability also exists to rehabilitate any damage to the land and to pay compensation for any loss or damage caused.

Any gold or other minerals, gemstones etc 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, gemstones etc that I find?

Minerals are the property of the Crown. If you discover gold or other minerals, gemstones etc on land not covered by a mining tenement and the ground is Crown land (under the Mining Act), then you are free to keep your find as long as you hold a Miner's Right.

If your find is on a mining tenement where you have permission to prospect, then subject to the terms of your agreement, the minerals should be yours to keep or the percentage agreed upon.

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?

Remove all rubbish and leave the area clean and tidy. Check all holes have been filled to help maintain the environment and stop fauna from becoming trapped or injured. Notify the mining tenement holder you have finished and finalise your agreement with the holder. If on a pastoral lease, notify the pastoralist you are leaving and any other landowner you have contacted.

How do I apply for a 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. Larger areas can be applied for 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.

An application fee and rent is required when the tenement application is lodged with a Mining Registrar. 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.

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

eLodgement of tenement applications

Applicants or their agents may use the department's website to electronically lodge a mining tenement application.

Prior to using the eLodgement system, parties 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 mining tenement applications can be lodged electronically outside the department's opening hours, 8.30am to 4.30pm (WST), those applications will be deemed to be received at 8.30am (WST) on the next working day.

Powers of authorised Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety officers

You should be aware that authorised DMIRS officers (or a 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

You should be aware that 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, 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, 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 tenements holder's authority is up to \$20,000. If the offence is a continuing one, a further fine of up to \$2000 for every day during which the offence has continued;
- assaulting, obstructing, hindering or insulting any DMIRS or police officer in the performance of their duties is up to \$20,000;
- refusing or failing to comply with a lawful request or direction made by an authorised DMIRS or police officer is up to \$20,000; and
- re-entering a mining tenement from which a person has been lawfully evicted of is up to \$20,000.

Investigation Services Unit (ISU)

The ISU has been established to enhance DMIRS compliance and investigation capability, including conducting in-depth investigations into alleged breaches of legislation and, where appropriate, pursuing matters through to prosecution.

A significant role of the ISU 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).

How to report an incident

The jurisdiction of the ISU 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 ISU can contact:

- **Investigation Services Unit: (08) 9222 3565/(08) 9222 3701**
- **DMIRS Nationwide (freecall): 1800 628 767**
 - Email : ieb@dmirs.wa.gov.au
 - Fax: (08) 9218 9850

To ensure that the ISU is able to deal effectively 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 and the suspicious activity.
- Your contact details.

Organisations that can help

GOVERNMENT

Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety

Head Office – Mineral House
100 Plain Street, East Perth WA 6004
Web: www.dmirs.wa.gov.au

Customer Services, Level 1
Telephone (08) 9222 3626

Perth Library, Level 1
Telephone (08) 9222 3657

Liaison Officer, South and Central

Resource Access

Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety

Cnr Hunter and Broadwood Streets
West Kalgoorlie WA 6430
Telephone (08) 9021 9437
Mobile 0437 281 391

Liaison Officer, Pilbara

Resource Access

Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety

The Quarter, 2nd Floor, 20 Sharpe Avenue
Karratha WA 6433
Telephone (08) 9186 8814
Mobile 0409 569 016

Liaison Officer, Kimberley

Resource Access

Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety

Mobile 0428 714 402

Manager, Native Title Unit

Resource Access

Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety

100 Plain Street, East Perth WA 6004
Telephone (08) 9222 3805

Kalgoorlie Core Library

Geoscience and Resource Strategy
Cnr Hunter and Broadwood Streets
Kalgoorlie WA 6430
Telephone (08) 9022 0400

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation of Attraction

17 Dick Perry Avenue, Kensington WA 6151
Telephone (08) 9219 8000
Web: www.dpaw.wa.gov.au

Landgate

Midland Square, Morrison Road
(cnr Great Northern Highway)
Midland WA 6056
Telephone (08) 9273 7373
Web: www.landgate.wa.gov.au

Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage

– Pastoral Lands Board

Telephone (08) 6552 4574
Web: www.lands.wa.gov.au

NON-GOVERNMENT

Association of Mining and Exploration Companies

6 Ord Street, West Perth WA 6005
Telephone 1300 738 184
+61 8 9320 5150
Facsimile 1300 738 185
Web: www.amec.org.au

Amalgamated Prospectors and Leaseholders Association

Postal address:
PO Box 2570
Boulder WA 6432

Chamber of Minerals and Energy of Western Australia

Level 10, 2 Mill Street, Perth WA 6000
Telephone (08) 9220 8500
Web: www.cmewa.com

Pastoralists & Graziers Association of Western Australia

Unit 28, 42 Ventnor Avenue
West Perth WA 6005
Telephone (08) 9212 6900
Web: www.pgaofwa.org.au

Metal detecting clubs in WA also
provide information for field trips.

Mining Registrar Offices and Mineral Field Boundaries of Western Australia

Legend

■ Mining Registrar Offices

● Liaison Officers

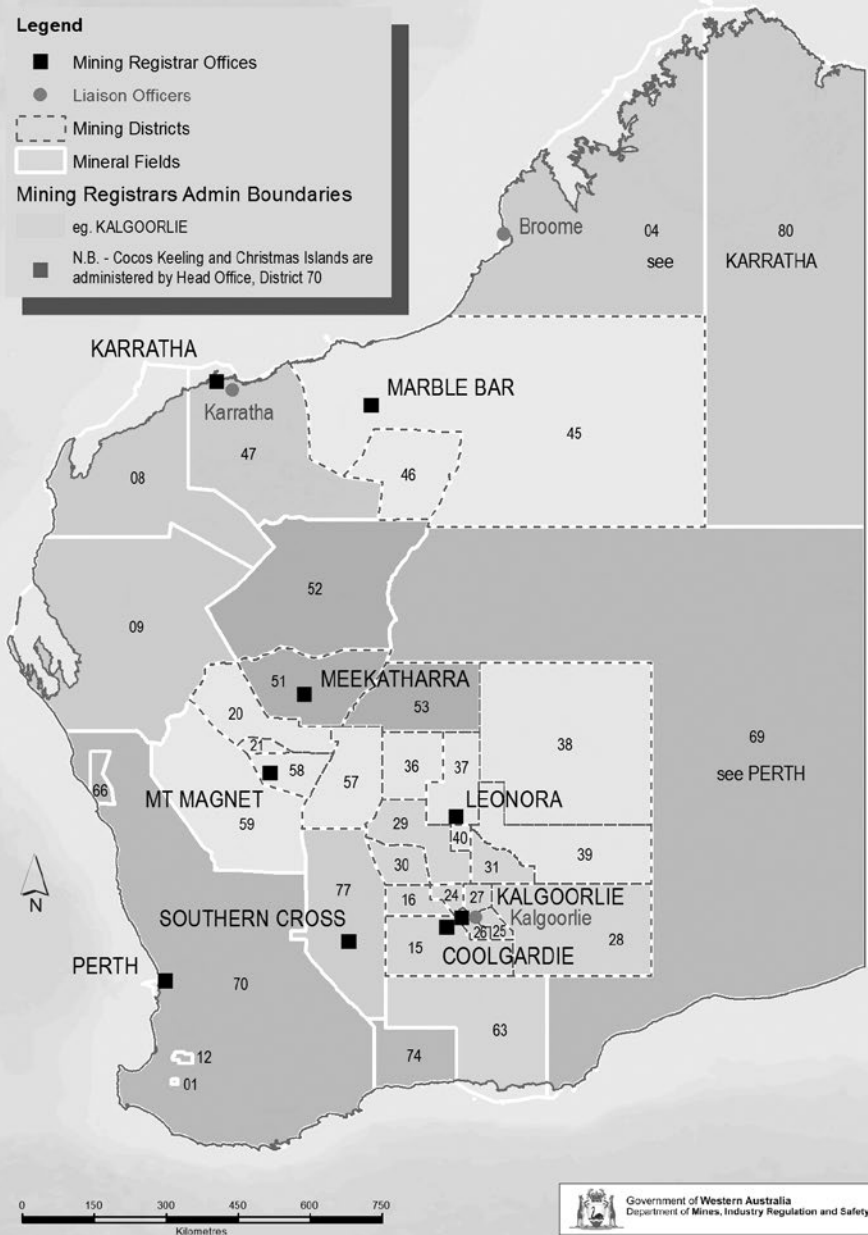
- - - Mining Districts

▭ 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 (Cnr Adelaide Terrace) EAST PERTH WA 6004 Telephone (08) 9222 3111 Facsimile (08) 9222 3444	Greenbushes Collie River Northampton Warburton South West Phillips River	– – – – – –	01 12 66 69 70 74
Kalgoorlie Cnr Hunter and Broadwood Streets West Kalgoorlie WA 6430 Postal address: Locked Bag 405 Kalgoorlie WA 6433 Telephone (08) 9021 9494 Facsimile (08) 9091 2428	Coolgardie Broad Arrow East Coolgardie N/E Coolgardie North Coolgardie Dundas	Coolgardie Kunanalling – Bulong East Coolgardie Kanowna Kurnalpi Menzies Ularring Yerilla	15 16 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 63
Karratha The Quarter, 2nd Floor, 20 Sharpe Ave Box 518 KARRATHA WA 6714 Telephone (08) 9186 8888 Facsimile (08) 9186 8889	West Kimberley Ashburton Gascoyne West Pilbara Kimberley	– – – – –	04 08 09 47 80
Leonora Cnr Tower (Goldfields Hwy) & Rochester Streets Box 173 LEONORA WA 6438 Telephone (08) 9037 7546 Facsimile (08) 9037 6248	East Murchison Mt Margaret North Coolgardie	Lawlers Mt Malcolm Mt Margaret Mt Morgans Niagara	36 37 38 39 40

Mining Registrar	Mineral Field	District	Prefix
Marble Bar Cnr Station & General Streets Locked Bag 7 MARBLE BAR WA 6760 Telephone (08) 9176 1625 Facsimile (08) 9176 1048	Pilbara	Marble Bar	45
		Nullagine	46
Meekatharra Cnr Main Street (Great Northern Hwy) & Savage Streets Box 7 MEEKATHARRA WA 6642 Telephone (08) 9980 1453 Facsimile (08) 9981 1482	Murchison	Meekatharra	51
	Peak Hill	–	52
	East Murchison	Wiluna	53
Mt Magnet Cnr Hepburn and Richardson Streets Box 13 MT MAGNET WA 6638 Telephone (08) 9963 4509 Facsimile (08) 9963 4488	Murchison	Cue	20
		Day Dawn	21
		Mt Magnet	58
	East Murchison	Black Range	57
	Yalgoo	–	59
Southern Cross Canopus Street SOUTHERN CROSS WA 6426 Telephone (08) 9049 1107 Facsimile (08) 9049 1431	Yilgarn	–	77

Government of Western Australia
Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety
Mineral House, 100 Plain Street
East Perth, Western Australia 6004

Tel: +61 8 9222 3333
Fax: +61 8 9222 3862

www.dmirs.wa.gov.au

Published May 2014
Revised May 2018

DMIRSNV18_5545