

(Reprint No. 2)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

MINING ACT, 1971

This Act is reprinted pursuant to the Acts Republication Act, 1967, and incorporates all amendments in force as at 4 March 1993.

It should be noted that the Act has not been revised (for obsolete references, etc.) by the Commissioner of Statute Revision since the reprint published on 31 July 1986.

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SCHEDULE

MINING ACT, 1971

being

Mining Act, 1971, No. 109 of 1971 [Assented to 9 December 1971]¹

as amended by

Mining Act Amendment Act, 1972, No. 142 of 1972 [Assented to 7 December 1972]²
Mining Act Amendment Act, 1973, No. 72 of 1973 [Assented to 6 December 1973]
Mining Act Amendment Act, 1975, No. 1 of 1975 [Assented to 6 March 1975]
Mining Act Amendment Act, 1976, No. 105 of 1976 [Assented to 16 December 1976]³
Mining Act Amendment Act (No. 2), 1978, No. 51 of 1978 [Assented to 20 July 1978]
Mining Act Amendment Act, 1981, No. 71 of 1981 [Assented to 5 November 1981]⁴
Mining Act Amendment Act, 1982, No. 97 of 1982 [Assented to 23 December 1982]⁵
Mining Act Amendment Act, 1983, No. 50 of 1983 [Assented to 16 June 1983]
Statute Law Revision Act, 1986, No. 14 of 1986 [Assented to 20 March 1986]⁶
Aboriginal Heritage Act, 1988, No. 12 of 1988 [Assented to 17 March 1988]⁷
Mining Act Amendment Act, 1988, No. 86 of 1988 [Assented to 1 December 1988]⁸
Mining (Precious Stones Field Ballots) Amendment Act 1993 No. 3 of 1993 [Assented to 4 March 1993]

An Act to regulate and control mining operations; to repeal the Mining Act, 1930; to amend the Petroleum Act, 1940; to amend the Crown Lands Act, 1929; and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor of the State of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Parliament thereof, as follows:

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *Mining Act, 1971*.

¹Came into operation 3 July 1972: *Gaz.* 29 June 1972, p. 2689.

²Came into operation 25 January 1973: *Gaz.* 25 January 1973, p. 274.

³Came into operation 23 December 1976: *Gaz.* 23 December 1976, p. 2317.

⁴Came into operation 5 November 1981: *Gaz.* 5 November 1981, p. 1431.

⁵Came into operation 5 November 1981: s. 2.

⁶Came into operation (except Scheds. 3, 4 and 6) 31 July 1986: *Gaz.* 17 July 1986, p. 269; Sched. 6 came into operation 1 September 1986: *Gaz.* 7 August 1986, p. 474; Sched. 3 came into operation 24 July 1989: *Gaz.* 29 June 1989, p. 1756.

⁷Came into operation 1 March 1989: *Gaz.* 9 February 1989, p. 354.

⁸Came into operation 1 July 1989: *Gaz.* 29 June 1989, p. 1755.

Note: 1. Asterisks indicate repeal or deletion of text.

2. For the legislative history of the Act see Appendix. Entries appearing in the Appendix in bold type indicate the amendments incorporated since the last reprint.

Commencement

2. This Act shall come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

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Interpretation

6. (1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

“the appropriate court” means—

(a) the Land and Valuation Court;

or

(b) in relation to proceedings that do not involve a claim in excess of \$100 000—the Warden’s Court:

“authorized person” means a person authorized in writing by the Director of Mines to exercise the powers conferred by the provisions of this Act in which the expression is used:

“council” means a municipal or district council within the meaning of the *Local Government Act, 1934*, and includes a body corporate that is, by virtue of any Act, deemed to be, or vested with the powers of, a municipal or district council:

“Crown lands” means lands that are Crown lands within the meaning of the *Crown Lands Act, 1929*:

“declared equipment” means equipment of a kind declared by regulation to be declared equipment for the purposes of this Act:

“the Director of Mines” or “the Director” means the person assigned by the Minister to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of the officer so designated by this Act:

“exempt land” means land that is exempt from mining operations under section 9:

“exploring” means operations of any kind in the course of —

(a) exploring for minerals;

or

(b) establishing the extent of a mineral deposit,

and includes prospecting, and “to explore” and “exploratory” have corresponding meanings:

“extractive minerals” means sand, gravel, stone, shell, shale or clay, but does not include—

(a) any such minerals that are mined for a prescribed purpose;

or

(b) fire clay, bentonite or kaolin:

“fossicking” means the gathering of minerals—

(a) as a recreation;

and

(b) without any intention to sell the minerals or to utilize them for a commercial or industrial purpose,

but does not include the gathering of minerals by any means involving disturbance of land or water by machinery or explosives:

“inspector” means a person for the time being holding or acting in the office of inspector of mines under this Act, and includes the Chief Inspector:

“the Land and Valuation Court” means the Land and Valuation Court constituted under the *Supreme Court Act, 1935*:

“machinery” means any device operated otherwise than by muscular force exerted by the operator:

“mine” means any place in which mining operations are carried out:

“mineral land” means any land that is mineral land in consequence of a declaration under this Act:

“minerals” means—

(a) any naturally occurring deposit of metal or metalliferous ore, precious stones or any other mineral (including sand, gravel, stone, shell, coal, oil shale, shale and clay);

(b) any metal, metalliferous substance or mineral recoverable from the sea or a natural water supply;

or

(c) any metal, metalliferous ore or mineral that has been dumped or discarded—

(i) in the course of mining operations or operations incidental to mining operations;

or

(ii) in other prescribed circumstances;

but does not include—

(d) soil;

or

(e) petroleum or any other substance, the recovery of which is governed by the *Petroleum Act, 1940*:

“mining” or “mining operations” means all operations carried on in the course of prospecting, exploring or mining for minerals, or quarrying, and includes operations by means of which minerals are recovered from the sea or a natural water supply, but does not include fossicking, and “to mine” has a corresponding meaning:

“mining operator” means a person by whom, or on whose behalf, mining operations are carried out under this Act:

“a mining registrar” means the Mining Registrar or a person for the time being holding, or acting in, the office of Deputy Mining Registrar under this Act:

“the Mining Registrar” means the person for the time being holding, or acting in, the office of Mining Registrar under this Act:

“mining tenement” means a claim, lease or licence under this Act:

“owner” of land means—

(a) a person who holds a registered estate or interest in the land entitling that person to immediate possession of the land;

(b) a person who has, by virtue of statute, the care, control or management of the land;

or

(c) a person who is lawfully in occupation of the land:

“precious stones” means opal and any other minerals declared by regulation to be precious stones for the purposes of this Act:

“precious stones field” means mineral land declared by proclamation under this Act to be a precious stones field but, where the mineral land has been divided into strata under this Act, the precious stones field consists only of the surface stratum:

“proprietor”, in relation to a private mine, means the person divested of his property in the minerals for the recovery of which the mine is operated or a person lawfully claiming under him:

“prospecting” means operations of any kind in the course of exploring for minerals except such as involve the disturbance of land or water by machinery or explosives, and “to prospect” has a corresponding meaning:

“radioactive mineral” means uranium or any other prescribed radioactive mineral:

* * * * *

“the repealed Act” means the *Mining Act, 1930*, repealed by this Act:

“subsurface stratum” means a stratum resulting from the division of mineral land into strata under this Act, being a stratum that lies beneath a surface stratum:

“surface stratum” means a stratum resulting from the division of mineral land into strata under this Act, being a stratum of which the upper surface is the surface of those lands:

“warden” means—

(a) a magistrate nominated by the Attorney-General to exercise the jurisdiction and powers of a warden under this Act;

or

(b) a person appointed under this Act as a warden:

“the Warden’s Court” means the Warden’s Court constituted under Part X.

(2) Where mineral land is divided into strata under this Act, a reference to land, or an area, shall, where appropriate, be construed as a reference to the surface stratum or a subsurface stratum, as the case may require.

Application of Act

7. (1) Except as otherwise provided, this Act applies only in respect of mineral land.

(2) This Act does not regulate mining operations for the recovery of extractive minerals, or require payment of royalty in respect of extractive minerals recovered in the course of such operations, where the operations are authorized under some other Act.

Declaration of mineral land, precious stones fields, etc.

8. (1) The Governor may, by proclamation—

- (a) declare any land in the State (including land within any gulfs, bays, inlets and harbors of the State and within 3 nautical miles of the low water mark on the seashore) to be mineral land;
- (b) declare any mineral land to be a precious stones field;
- (ba) divide mineral land into a surface stratum and one or more subsurface strata and fix the depth of the surface stratum and the depth of any subsurface stratum below which lies any further subsurface stratum resulting from the division;

or

- (c) reserve from the operation of this Act, or any provisions of this Act, any land specified in the proclamation,

and the proclamation shall have effect according to its terms.

(2) The Governor may, by subsequent proclamation, vary or revoke any proclamation made pursuant to this section.

(3) The depth of strata into which mineral land is divided under this section may vary from place to place but, where the mineral land constitutes a precious stones field or part of a precious stones field, the depth of the surface stratum must be at least 50 metres.

Exempt land

9. (1) Subject to this section—

(a) land that is lawfully and genuinely used—

- (i) as a yard, garden, cultivated field, plantation, orchard or vineyard;
- (ii) as an airfield, railway or tramway;
- (iii) as the grounds of a church, chapel, school, hospital or institution;

(b) land that constitutes any parklands or recreation grounds under the control of a council;

(ba) land—

- (i) that is dedicated or reserved, pursuant to statute, for the purpose of waterworks;
- (ii) that is vested in the Minister of Public Works for the purpose of waterworks;

or

(iii) that is comprised within an easement in favour of the Minister of Public Works;

(bb) land that constitutes a forest reserve under the *Forestry Act, 1950*;

(c) any separate parcel of land of less than 2 000 square metres within any city, town or township;

or

(d) land that is situated—

- (i) within 400 metres of any dwellinghouse (not being a dwellinghouse of a class excluded by regulation from the operation of this subparagraph);

or

(ii) within 150 metres of any factory, building, spring, well, reservoir or dam,

(not being, in either case, an improvement effected for the purpose of mining operations pursuant to this Act), the value of which is not less than \$200,

shall be exempt from mining operations in pursuance of this Act and, unless the land ceases to be so exempt, no miner's right, precious stones prospecting permit, claim, lease or licence shall authorize prospecting, exploring or mining upon such land (but this section does not prevent the pegging out of a claim upon such land).

(2) Where any land is subject to a claim, lease or licence under this Act and that land would, but for this subsection, be land exempt from mining operations in pursuance of this Act by reason only of a fact or circumstance occurring or arising subsequent to the pegging out, or granting, of the claim, lease or licence, that land shall not be exempt from operations in pursuance of this Act.

(3) Where—

(a) the person who has the benefit of an exemption under this section, by agreement with a mining operator, waives the exemption;

or

(b) the appropriate court, on the application of a mining operator, determines compensation to be paid by the mining operator to the person or persons who have the benefit of the exemption,

the land shall cease to be exempt land, but the exemption shall revive upon completion of the mining operations in respect of which the agreement or determination was made or at such earlier time as may be stipulated in that agreement or determination.

(3a) An agreement or determination under subsection (3) may be made upon such terms and conditions as the parties or the appropriate court thinks fit.

(3b) The following persons shall, for the purposes of this section, be regarded as having the benefit of an exemption under this section:

(a) the owner of the exempt land;

and

(b) in the case of land that is exempt from mining operations under subsection (1)(d) by reason of its proximity to other land on which a dwellinghouse, factory, building, spring, well, reservoir or dam is situated—the owner of that other land.

(3c) An agreement or determination under subsection (3) is binding on—

(a) successors in title to those owners of land who had the benefit of the former exemption;

and

(b) the holders from time to time of any mining tenement in pursuance of which mining operations (being mining operations in respect of which the agreement or determination was made) are carried out.

(4) This section does not affect any provision of the *Pastoral Act, 1936*, prohibiting or restricting the conduct of mining operations on lands subject to that Act.

(5) In this section—

“mining operations” include any operations or activity for which a miscellaneous purposes licence may be granted.

Mining in respect of public roads and places

10. Subject to the appropriate regulations for preventing undue interference with public use, the rights conferred by this Act may be exercised in respect of any public road, reserve or place.

Special conditions attaching to mining of radioactive minerals

10a. (1) Subject to this section, no person shall carry out mining operations (other than exploratory operations) for the recovery of any radioactive mineral unless he is the holder of a mining lease or retention lease upon which the Minister has endorsed an authorization to carry out mining operations for that purpose.

(2) An authorization to carry out mining operations for the recovery of a radioactive mineral may be granted upon such conditions as the Minister thinks fit and may be revoked upon breach of any condition.

(3) This section does not prevent the recovery of any radioactive mineral in the course of mining operations carried out for the recovery of other minerals provided that the radioactive mineral—

(a) is stockpiled in accordance with conditions stipulated by the Minister;

or

(b) is of such low concentration that it may, in the opinion of the Minister, be safely discarded as waste and is in fact discarded as waste.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the property in any radioactive mineral—

(a) stockpiled in pursuance of conditions imposed by the Minister under subsection (2);

or

(b) stockpiled in pursuance of subsection (3)(a),

does not pass from the Crown unless and until the Minister, by instrument in writing, authorizes the person by whom the radioactive mineral was mined to sell and dispose of the mineral.

PART II
ADMINISTRATION

The Minister and the Director to be corporations sole

11. The Minister and the Director of Mines shall each be a corporation sole.

Delegation

12. (1) The Minister may delegate any power or function vested in or conferred on the Minister under this Act.

(2) The Director of Mines may, with the Minister's consent, delegate any power or function (including a delegated power or function) vested in or conferred on the Director under this Act.

(3) A delegation under this section—

(a) may be absolute or conditional;

(b) may be made—

(i) to a particular person or body;

or

(ii) to the person for the time being occupying a particular office or position;

(c) does not derogate from the power of the delegator to act in any matter;

and

(d) is revocable at will by the delegator.

(4) In any legal proceedings an apparently genuine certificate, purportedly signed by the Minister or the Director, containing particulars of a delegation under this section, will, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be accepted as proof that the delegation was made in accordance with the particulars.

Officers and employees

13. (1) For the purposes of the administration of this Act, officers and employees—

(a) may be appointed to the Public Service subject to, and in accordance with, the *Government Management and Employment Act, 1985*;

or

(b) may be appointed on some other basis determined by the Governor or the Minister.

(2) A person who is appointed pursuant to subsection (1)(b) is not a member of the Public Service.

Misuse of information

14. Any person employed in the administration of this Act or in the Department of Mines who uses any information derived by him in the course of, or by reason of, his employment for the purpose of personal gain shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding \$2 000 or imprisonment for 2 years.

Powers of Director

15. (1) For the purpose of making any geological, geophysical or geochemical investigation or survey, the Minister or the Director of Mines, or any person authorized in writing by the Minister or the Director, may—

(a) enter and remain upon any land with such assistants, vehicles and equipment as may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the investigation or survey;

(b) conduct such an investigation or survey on the land;

and

(c) take, and remove from the land, any geological specimens or samples.

(2) A person exercising any power under this section shall not unnecessarily impede or obstruct any lawful work or operations being carried out by the owner or occupier of the land.

(3) A person who interferes with or obstructs any person in the exercise of any power conferred by this section shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding \$200.

(4) The Minister may publish, in such manner as he thinks fit, the results of an investigation or survey under this section.

Register of mining tenements, etc.

15a. (1) The Mining Registrar shall keep a register of—

(a) miner's rights and precious stones prospecting permits issued under this Act;

(b) registered claims;

(c) leases and licences issued under this Act;

and

(d) instruments registered under this Act.

(2) Any person may, upon payment of the prescribed fee, inspect the register.

PART III

RESERVATION OF MINERALS AND ROYALTY

Reservation of minerals

16. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other Act or law, or of any land grant or other instrument, the property in all minerals is vested in the Crown.

(2) This section applies in respect of all mineral land and in respect of all other land (including reserved land) in the State.

Royalty

17. (1) Subject to this section, royalty shall be payable to the Minister on all minerals recovered from mineral land and—

(a) sold or intended for sale;

or

(b) utilized, or to be utilized, for any commercial or industrial purpose.

(2) The amount of the royalty shall be 2.5 per cent or, in the case of extractive minerals, 5 per cent, of the value of the minerals as assessed for the determination of royalty.

(3) The Minister shall assess the value of minerals for the determination of royalty.

(4) The assessed value shall be such as, in the opinion of the Minister, fairly represents the amount that could reasonably be expected to be realized upon sale of the minerals, assuming that any processing that would normally be carried out by the mining operator were in fact carried out by him, or at his expense, and the minerals were delivered to a purchaser, at the expense of the mining operator, at the nearest port within the State.

(5) The Minister shall cause a copy of his assessment of the value of any minerals to be served—

(a) upon the holder of the lease in respect of the mine from which the minerals were recovered;

or

(b) in the case of a private mine, upon the proprietor of the private mine.

(6) The person upon whom a copy of an assessment is served under subsection (5) may, within 60 days after the date of service, appeal against the assessment to the Land and Valuation Court.

(7) Upon the hearing of any such appeal, the Land and Valuation Court may vary the assessment of the Minister to such extent as it thinks fit.

(8) The Minister may, with the concurrence of the person liable to pay royalty, determine that royalty shall be payable according to the weight or volume of minerals recovered, and royalty shall thereupon be payable by that person in accordance with that determination.

(9) Royalty may be recovered by the Minister as a debt due to him in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(10) Royalty is not payable on precious stones.

(11) The Minister may, upon the application of a person liable to pay royalty, having regard to the effect that payment of royalty as required by this section would be likely to have on the viability or profitability of mining operations, or related processing operations, carried on by that person, waive payment of royalty, or reduce the rate at which royalty is payable, on minerals recovered in the course of those operations.

Passing of property in minerals

18. The property in minerals shall pass to the person by whom the minerals are lawfully mined upon, and in consideration of, payment of royalty or, if royalty is not payable in respect of the minerals, upon recovery of the minerals.

Private mine

19. (1) Where—

- (a) a person is divested of his property in any minerals under this Act;
- (b) mining operations have been commenced before or after the commencement of this Act for the recovery of any of those minerals or for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of them may be profitably exploited;

and

- (c) an application is made in writing to the Minister within 3 years after the commencement of this Act for a declaration under this section, and the application is supported by such plans and information as the Minister may require,

an area determined in accordance with this section shall, subject to this section, be declared, by proclamation, to be a private mine and, where such a declaration is made, the mine shall, subject to this section and any other section that explicitly applies to a private mine or the operator of such a mine, be exempt from the provisions of this Act.

(2) The Minister may reject an application under subsection (1) where no mining operations have been conducted on the land subject to the application within a period in excess of 12 months before the date of the application, but otherwise no application shall be rejected on the ground of the discontinuance of mining operations.

(3) The Minister may reject an application under subsection (1)—

- (a) where, in his opinion, the mining operations in the area to which the application relates have been insignificant or have not been genuinely conducted for the recovery of minerals or for the purpose of ascertaining whether a deposit of minerals that may be profitably exploited exists;

or

- (b) where the area, or any portion of the area to which the application relates was, at the commencement of this Act and at the date of the application, subject to a mining tenement.

(4) The area to be declared a private mine under this section shall be the whole of the area comprised in the application in which the prospective proprietor of the mine held property in minerals immediately before the commencement of this Act and which is reasonably required for exploitation of minerals.

(5) In the event of any difference between the Minister and the applicant for the declaration as to the area to be declared a private mine under this section, the applicant, or the Minister, may apply to the Land and Valuation Court for a determination of the difference.

(6) The Land and Valuation Court shall, upon the hearing of an application under subsection (5), determine the area to be declared a private mine in such manner as it considers just and reasonable.

(7) The Governor may, by proclamation, vary or revoke a declaration under subsection (1) if he is of the opinion that the whole or any part of the private mine is not being effectively operated.

(8) A declaration under this section shall not be varied or revoked unless the Warden's Court has determined that proper ground exists for the proposed variation or revocation of the declaration under subsection (7).

(9) Royalty is, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of this Act, payable upon extractive minerals recovered from a private mine, but is not payable upon any other minerals so recovered.

(10) The proprietor of a private mine who is liable to pay royalty upon extractive minerals may apply to the Land and Valuation Court for an order that any other person named in the application should indemnify him wholly or partly for the payment of that royalty.

(11) The Court may, upon an application under subsection (10), make such order for indemnity as it considers just and equitable having regard to the relative proportions in which the proprietor and the other person, or persons, named in the application derive profit from the operation of the mine.

(12) While a mine continues as a private mine under this Act, the property in any minerals recovered from the mine shall—

(a) in the case of all minerals except extractive minerals, pass to the proprietor of the mine upon recovery of the minerals;

or

(b) in the case of extractive minerals, pass to the proprietor of the mine upon, and in consideration of, payment of royalty,

and any contract, agreement, assignment, mortgage, charge or other instrument in operation immediately before the commencement of this Act and relating to proprietary rights in the minerals shall, subject to its terms, apply to the minerals so recovered upon the passing of property in those minerals in accordance with this subsection.

(13) Any interested party may, by application to the Land and Valuation Court, seek the determination of any question or dispute as to the effect or enforcement of a contract, agreement, assignment, mortgage, charge or other instrument affected by the provisions of subsection (12).

(14) The Court may, upon the hearing of an application under subsection (13), make such orders as it considers necessary or expedient to give effect, consistently with the provisions of this Act, to the intendment of the contract, agreement, assignment, mortgage, charge or other instrument or to achieve a just settlement of any matters of dispute.

(15) Land comprised within a private mine shall not be subject to a mining tenement under this Act.

(16) An application for the declaration of a private mine may be made under subsection (1) by the person divested of his property in the minerals in respect of which the declaration is sought or a person who, immediately before the commencement of this Act, held any interest in those minerals in pursuance of any contract, agreement, assignment, mortgage, charge or other instrument.

(17) Where—

- (a) a person is divested of his property in any minerals under this Act;
 - (b) a mine is established at any time before or after the commencement of this Act for the recovery of the minerals;
- and
- (c) an application is made, by the person so divested of his property in the minerals or a person lawfully claiming under him, to the Minister for the payment of royalty under this section,

the Minister shall pay all royalty collected upon such of those minerals as are recovered after the date of the application to the person so divested of his property in the minerals or the person or persons claiming under him.

(18) An application shall not be made under subsection (17) in respect of extractive minerals.

(19) The Minister may, subject to the rules of the Supreme Court, refer an application under subsection (17) to the Land and Valuation Court.

(20) Where an application is so referred to the Land and Valuation Court, the Court shall determine whether the application is valid and, if so, to whom, and in what proportions, the royalty should be paid.

(21) Where the property in the minerals in any land was, immediately before the commencement of this Act, vested in a person who was then the proprietor of an estate in fee simple in the land, that person, if he remains the proprietor of an estate in fee simple in the land or, if not, the person who is, for the time being, the successor in title to that person, shall, subject to subsection (22), be the sole legitimate claimant to royalty under subsection (17).

(22) A person may, by instrument in writing lodged with the Director of Mines, divest himself of any actual or potential right to claim royalty under subsection (17) in favour of any other person named in the instrument, and thereupon that person, or a person claiming under him, shall be the sole legitimate claimant to royalty under subsection (17).

(23) A right to claim royalty under subsection (17) shall not be transferred otherwise than in accordance with this section.

(24) The Director of Mines shall maintain a register of the instruments lodged with him under subsection (22).

(25) The register and any such instrument shall, upon payment of the prescribed fee, be available for inspection by any member of the public.

(26) Where a person, upon application to the Land and Valuation Court, proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he was, immediately before the commencement of this Act, in adverse possession of minerals and that, on the balance of probabilities, he would, if this Act had not been enacted, have acquired an indefeasible title to the minerals, the Court may order that the provisions of this section shall apply to that person in all respects as if he had been divested of property in those minerals by this Act, and thereupon the provisions of this section shall apply accordingly.

(27) The Court may, in the course of proceedings under subsection (26), make such orders as it thinks just to ensure, as far as reasonably practicable, that adequate notice of the application is received by persons who may have had, immediately before the commencement of this Act, a better enforceable right to the minerals than the applicant, and to ensure that the interests of any such persons are adequately protected.

PART IV

PROSPECTING FOR MINERALS

Issue, transfer, surrender, etc., of miner's right

20. (1) A mining registrar may, upon receipt of an application in the prescribed form containing the prescribed particulars, issue to any person a miner's right.

(2) An application for a miner's right must be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

(3) A person shall not hold more than 1 miner's right.

(4) A miner's right is not transferable.

(5) A person shall not—

(a) lend a miner's right to any other person;

or

(b) permit any other person to make use, or take the benefit, of his miner's right.

Penalty: \$1 000.

(6) A miner's right may, subject to this Act and in accordance with the regulations, be surrendered.

Term and renewal of miner's right

21. (1) A miner's right shall, subject to this Act, remain in operation for a period of 3 years from the date of issue.

(2) A mining registrar may, upon receipt of an application in the prescribed form lodged with him within 1 month before the date on which a miner's right is due to expire and accompanied by the prescribed fee, renew the miner's right for a further period of 3 years.

Rights attaching to miner's right

22. (1) A miner's right shall, subject to this Act, authorize the holder to prospect for minerals (except precious stones) and to peg out a mineral claim in accordance with the regulations.

(1a) Subject to subsection (1b), where mineral land is divided into strata, a mineral claim may be pegged out, in accordance with the regulations, in respect of land within either the surface stratum or a subsurface stratum.

(1b) A mineral claim shall not be pegged out in respect of land within a subsurface stratum except by a person who holds an exploration licence in respect of that land.

(2) A miner's right does not authorize the conduct of mining operations that involve disturbance of land by machinery or explosives.

(3) A miner's right does not authorize the pegging out of a mineral claim in respect of land within a precious stones field but, where a precious stones field consists of the surface stratum of land that is divided into strata, this subsection does not prevent the pegging out on the precious stones field of a claim in respect of land within a subsurface stratum.

(4) Any number of claims may be pegged out by virtue of a single miner's right.

Area of claim

23. (1) The area of a mineral claim must not exceed the maximum permissible area stipulated by the regulations.

(2) The maximum permissible area of a mineral claim may vary according to the nature of the minerals in respect of which the claim is pegged out.

Registration of claim

24. (1) Application for registration of a mineral claim must be lodged at the office of the Mining Registrar within 30 days after the day on which the claim is pegged out.

* * * * *

(3) A mining registrar shall, subject to this Act and any order of the Warden's Court, register a mineral claim upon receipt of due application for registration of the claim in the prescribed form and accompanied by the prescribed particulars.

(4) Subject to subsection (4a), a mining registrar may refuse to register a mineral claim if he is satisfied that, before the claim was pegged out, an application had been made and lodged with the Director of Mines under Part V for a licence under that Part in respect of an area comprising the claim, or any portion of the claim, and that the application has not been refused.

(4a) A mining registrar shall not exercise his power under subsection (4) to refuse to register a claim if the claim relates solely to extractive minerals.

(5) If application for registration of a mineral claim is not made as required by this section, or if the mining registrar lawfully refuses to register the claim, the claim shall lapse.

Rights conferred by ownership of mineral claim

25. (1) A mineral claim confers on the owner of the claim an exclusive right, subject to the provisions of this Act—

(a) to prospect for minerals in the land comprised in the claim;

(b) to carry out such other exploratory operations on, or in respect of, the land comprised in the claim as are approved in writing by the Director of Mines;

and

(c) to apply for a mining lease or a retention lease in respect of the whole or part of the land comprised in the claim.

(2) A person shall not remove from the area of a mineral claim minerals, or soil and minerals, exceeding a mass of 1 tonne unless authorized to do so by the Director of Mines.

Penalty: \$500.

(3) The ownership of a mineral claim does not confer any right—

(a) to sell or dispose of any minerals recovered in the course of mining operations;

or

(b) to utilize any such minerals for any commercial or industrial purpose.

(4) A mineral claim has no force or effect in relation to precious stones.

Mineral claim not transferable, etc.

26. (1) A mineral claim is not transferable.

(2) Where an application has not been made for a mining lease or a retention lease in respect of land comprised in a mineral claim within 12 months after registration of the claim, the claim shall lapse.

(3) Where an application is made for a mining lease or a retention lease in respect of land comprised in a mineral claim, and the application is refused, the claim shall lapse.

(4) A mineral claim may, subject to this Act and in accordance with the regulations, be surrendered.

Land not to be repegged where claim lapses, etc.

27. Where a mineral claim lapses or is surrendered or forfeited, no claim covering any of the area of that previous claim shall, without the authority of the Warden's Court, be pegged out by, or on behalf of, the person who held the previous claim within 2 years of its lapse, surrender or forfeiture.

PART V
EXPLORATION LICENCE

Grant of exploration licence

28. (1) Subject to this Act, the Minister may grant an exploration licence to any person.

(2) An exploration licence authorizes the licensee to carry out exploratory operations of a kind described in the licence in respect of land described, or referred to, in the licence.

(3) An exploration licence shall not be granted in respect of precious stones or extractive minerals.

(4) The area of the land in respect of which an exploration licence is granted shall not exceed 2 500 square kilometres unless, in the opinion of the Minister, circumstances exist that justify the grant of a licence in respect of a greater area.

(5) The Minister shall, at least 28 days before he grants an exploration licence, cause notice to be published in the *Gazette* describing the land in respect of which he proposes to grant the licence and, where the licence is to be granted in respect of a particular stratum, specifying that stratum.

(6) An exploration licence may be granted to the Director of Mines and, in obtaining and holding such a licence, the Director shall be exempt from the provisions of sections 29, 31 and 32.

Application for exploration licence

29. (1) An application for an exploration licence must be in writing and must be lodged with the Director of Mines.

(2) The applicant shall forward with an application for an exploration licence—

(a) the prescribed application fee;

(b) a map on which are delineated the boundaries of the land in respect of which the licence is sought;

(c) a statement outlining the exploratory operations that the applicant proposes to carry out in pursuance of the licence, showing the estimated expenditure to be incurred in carrying out those operations;

(d) a statement of the technical and financial resources available to the applicant;

and

(e) a statement of the nature of the minerals for which the applicant proposes to explore.

(3) An applicant shall, at the request of the Minister, furnish such further information in relation to his application, or such evidence in support of his application, as the Minister may require.

Incidents of licence, etc.

30. (1) An exploration licence shall—

(a) describe or delineate the lands in respect of which it is granted;

and

(b) be subject to such conditions as may be prescribed and to such additional conditions as the Minister thinks fit and specifies in the licence.

* * * * *

(2) The Minister shall, in determining the conditions subject to which a licence is to be granted under this Part, give proper consideration to the protection of—

- (a) the natural beauty of any locality or place that may be affected by the conduct of operations in pursuance of the licence;
- (b) flora and fauna that may be endangered or disturbed by those operations;
- (c) buildings of architectural or historical interest, and objects and features of scientific or historical interest, that may be affected by those operations;
- (d) any Aboriginal sites or objects within the meaning of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act, 1988*, that may be affected by those operations,

and may take into consideration such other factors as he considers appropriate in the particular case.

(3) It shall be a condition of an exploration licence that the Minister may, at any time, require the holder of the licence to pay to any person an amount of compensation, stipulated by the Minister, to which that person is, in the opinion of the Minister, entitled in consequence of loss or damage suffered by him as a result of operations conducted in pursuance of the licence.

Term of licence, etc.

30a. (1) An exploration licence shall be granted for an initial term not exceeding 2 years, and that term may be extended at the discretion of the Minister from time to time but not so that the licence would remain in force for a total period exceeding 5 years.

(2) The Minister may, upon extending the term of an exploration licence or, with the consent of the licensee, at any other time, alter an exploration licence in either or both of the following ways:

- (a) by adding to, varying or revoking the conditions of the licence, or any of those conditions;
- (b) by reducing the area of the land in respect of which the licence operates.

Fee

31. (1) The holder of an exploration licence shall pay to the Minister, annually and in advance, such fee as may be prescribed.

(2) The Minister may reduce, remit or refund a fee under this section if, in his opinion, it is necessary or expedient so to do.

Licensee to keep and, on request, furnish Director with geological records, etc.

32. (1) The holder of an exploration licence shall keep complete and detailed records of the surveys and other operations conducted in pursuance of the licence and shall, at the request of the Director of Mines, produce the records for the inspection of the Director or an inspector.

Penalty: \$200.

(2) The holder of an exploration licence shall furnish the Director of Mines with such information relating to the surveys and other operations conducted by him in pursuance of the licence, and such geological samples obtained by him in the course of those operations, as the Director may require.

Penalty: \$200.

Cancellation, suspension, etc., of licence

33. (1) Where the holder of an exploration licence has contravened, or failed to comply with, any provision of this Act or any condition of the licence, the Minister may suspend the licence (in which case the licence shall, during the period of suspension, be of no force or effect) or cancel the licence.

(2) Where a licence is cancelled or suspended under subsection (1), the licensee may, within 28 days after the cancellation or suspension, appeal to the Land and Valuation Court and the Court may, if it is satisfied that there is no proper ground for the cancellation or suspension, declare that cancellation or suspension void.

* * * * *

(4) Where, in the opinion of the Minister, any land comprised in an exploration licence is required for a public purpose, the Minister may, by notice published in the *Gazette*, excise that land from the total area comprised in the licence, and the licence shall then cease to apply to that land.

(5) Where the Minister exercises his powers under subsection (4), the holder of the licence may apply to the Land and Valuation Court for an order that the Minister compensate him for the money expended by him in prospecting for minerals in the area excised from the total area comprised in the licence, and the Land and Valuation Court, upon the hearing of any such application, may determine what amount would fairly compensate the holder of the licence for such expenditure and order that the amount so determined be paid by the Minister to the holder of the licence.

(6) The Minister shall pay any amount that he is ordered to pay under subsection (5) out of money provided by Parliament.

(7) The holder of an exploration licence may, with the consent of the Minister, surrender any land comprised in the licence, and the licence shall then cease to apply to that land.

* * * * *

PART VI
MINING LEASES

Grant of mining lease

34. (1) The Minister may grant to the holder of a registered mineral claim a mining lease of the whole or part of the land comprised in the claim.

(1a) Where the registered mineral claim relates to a particular stratum, the lease shall, if granted, relate to the same stratum.

(1b) A mining lease shall not be granted in respect of land within a subsurface stratum except upon the authority of a resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament.

(2) The Minister shall, at least 28 days before he grants a mining lease, cause notice to be published in the *Gazette* describing the land in respect of which he proposes to grant the lease and, where the lease is to be granted in respect of a particular stratum, specifying that stratum.

(3) Mining leases shall be of prescribed classes and subject to prescribed terms and conditions appropriate to each class.

(4) A mining lease shall, in addition to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed, be subject to such additional terms and conditions (if any) as the Minister thinks fit and specifies in the lease.

(5) The maximum permissible area of the land in respect of which a mining lease may be granted shall be as prescribed.

(6) The Minister shall, in determining the terms and conditions subject to which a lease is to be granted under this Part, give proper consideration to the protection of—

- (a) the natural beauty of any locality or place that may be affected by the conduct of operations in pursuance of the lease;
- (b) flora and fauna that may be endangered or disturbed by those operations;
- (c) buildings of architectural or historical interest, and objects and features of scientific or historical interest, that may be affected by those operations;
- (d) any Aboriginal sites or objects within the meaning of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act, 1988*, that may be affected by those operations,

and may take into consideration such other factors as he considers appropriate in the particular case.

(7) It shall be a condition of a mining lease that the Minister may, at any time, require the holder of the lease to pay to any person an amount of compensation, stipulated by the Minister, to which that person is, in the opinion of the Minister, entitled in consequence of the conduct of mining operations in pursuance of the lease.

Application for lease

35. (1) An application for a mining lease must be in the prescribed form and must be accompanied by—

- (a) a statement of—
 - (i) the mining operations that the applicant proposes to carry out in pursuance of the lease;
 - (ii) the measures that the applicant proposes to take to remedy damage to land that may result from the proposed mining operations;

and

(iii) such other information as is prescribed;

and

(b) the prescribed fee.

(2) The Minister may require the applicant to furnish him with such information and surveys as the Minister thinks fit.

(3) The Minister shall not grant a mining lease unless he is satisfied that there is a reasonable prospect that the land in respect of which the lease is sought could be effectively and efficiently mined.

Representations in relation to grant of lease

35a. (1) The Minister shall, within 14 days after receiving an application for a mining lease, send a copy of the application to the owner of the land to which the application relates and invite him to submit written representations on the application to the Minister within a time fixed in the invitation.

(2) Where application is made for a mining lease in respect of land within the area of a council, the Minister shall, within 14 days after receiving the application, send a copy of the application to the council and invite it to submit written representations on the application to the Minister within a time fixed in the invitation.

(3) In determining whether to grant or refuse an application for a mining lease and, if so, the terms and conditions on which it should be granted, the Minister shall have regard to any representations made in response to an invitation under this section.

Approval of application

36. (1) Where a person has applied for a mining lease and has been notified in writing by or on behalf of the Minister that the Minister has approved the application, the applicant shall be liable for the payment of rent, and any other sum, payable by the holder of a mining lease of the kind for which approval has been granted, and shall be deemed to be the holder of such a lease comprising the land in respect of which the lease is sought as from the date of the notification.

(2) Where written notification that the Minister has approved an application for a lease is given under subsection (1), the term of the lease shall commence from the date of the notification.

Nature of lease

37. (1) A mining lease must describe or delineate the land in respect of which it is granted with as much particularity as is reasonably practicable.

(2) A mining lease is not required to be registered under Part IX of the *Real Property Act, 1886*.

* * * * *

Term and renewal of mining lease

38. (1) A mining lease may be granted for such term, not exceeding 21 years, as may be determined by the Minister and specified in the lease.

(2) Subject to the terms and conditions of a mining lease, the holder of the lease shall, if he has complied with the provisions of this Act, and the terms and conditions of the lease during the term for which the lease was granted or last renewed, be entitled, at the expiration of that term, to the renewal of the lease for a further term.

(3) Where a person who is entitled to the renewal of a mining lease under this section makes due application in the prescribed form for the renewal of the lease not more than 6 months, and not less than 3 months, before the date of its expiry, the Minister shall renew the lease for a term, not exceeding 21 years, determined by the Minister.

Rights conferred by lease

39. A mining lease—

(a) confers an exclusive right upon the holder of the lease to conduct mining operations subject to the provisions of this Act and the terms and conditions of the lease for the recovery of minerals from the land comprised in the lease;

and

(b) authorizes the holder of the lease to sell, or dispose of, minerals recovered in the course of mining operations conducted in pursuance of the lease or to utilize any such minerals for any commercial or industrial purpose.

Rental

40. (1) A mining lease shall provide for the payment, by way of rental, of such sum as may be prescribed.

(2) Where a mining lease has been granted in respect of freehold land, the amount paid to the Minister by way of rental under the lease shall, after the deduction of $\frac{1}{20}$ of that amount, be paid to the person who holds an estate of fee simple in the land.

* * * * *

PART VIA
RETENTION LEASES

Grant of retention leases

41a. (1) The Minister may, subject to this section, grant to the holder of a registered mineral claim a retention lease of the whole or part of the land comprised in the claim.

(1a) Where the registered mineral claim relates to a particular stratum, the lease shall, if granted, relate to the same stratum.

(2) A retention lease may, subject to subsection (3), be granted in any of the following cases:

(a) where for economic or other reasons the applicant is, in the opinion of the Minister, justified in not proceeding immediately to mine the land in pursuance of a mining lease;

(b) where in the opinion of the Minister sufficient investigation has not yet been carried out to enable him to determine the terms and conditions upon which a mining lease should be granted;

or

(c) where the applicant seeks an authorization to carry out mining operations for the recovery of a radioactive mineral and the Minister thinks it desirable to defer the granting of a mining lease endorsed with such an authorization.

(3) The Minister shall not grant a retention lease unless he is satisfied that there is a reasonable prospect that the land in respect of which the lease is sought could be effectively and efficiently mined.

(4) A retention lease shall be subject to—

(a) such terms and conditions as may be prescribed;

and

(b) such additional terms and conditions (if any) as the Minister thinks fit and specifies in the lease.

(5) The Minister shall, in determining terms and conditions subject to which a lease is to be granted under this Part, give proper consideration to the protection of—

(a) the natural beauty of any locality or place that may be affected by the conduct of operations in pursuance of the lease;

(b) flora and fauna that may be endangered or disturbed by those operations;

(c) buildings of architectural or historical interest, and objects and features of scientific or historical interest, that may be affected by those operations;

(d) any Aboriginal sites or objects within the meaning of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act, 1988*, that may be affected by those operations,

and may take into consideration such other factors as he considers appropriate in the particular case.

Application for retention lease

41b. (1) An application for a retention lease must be in the prescribed form and accompanied by the prescribed fee.

(2) The Minister may require the applicant to furnish him with such information and surveys as the Minister thinks fit.

Nature of lease

41c. (1) A retention lease must describe or delineate the land in respect of which it is granted with as much particularity as is reasonably practicable.

(2) A retention lease is not required to be registered under Part IX of the *Real Property Act, 1886*.

Term and renewal of retention lease

41d. (1) A retention lease shall be granted for a term, not exceeding 5 years, specified in the lease.

(2) The holder of a retention lease may, not later than 3 months before the expiration of the term of the lease, apply, in the prescribed manner and form, to the Minister for the renewal of the lease.

(3) If the applicant has complied with this Act and with the terms and conditions to which the lease is subject, the Minister may renew the lease for a further term, not exceeding 5 years, on such terms and conditions as he thinks fit.

Rental

41e. (1) A retention lease shall provide for the payment, by way of rental, of such sum as may be prescribed.

(2) Where a retention lease has been granted in respect of freehold land, the amount paid to the Minister by way of rental under the lease shall, after deduction of $\frac{1}{20}$ of that amount, be paid to the person who holds an estate of fee simple in the land.

Rights conferred by lease

41f. A retention lease shall—

- (a) confer an exclusive right upon the holder of the lease to prospect for minerals in the land comprised in the lease;
 - (b) confer on the holder of the lease such other rights to conduct mining operations in respect of the land comprised in the lease as may be stipulated in the lease;
- and
- (c) confer on the holder of the lease an exclusive right to apply for a mining lease in respect of the land comprised in the lease.

PART VII

PROSPECTING AND MINING FOR PRECIOUS STONES

Issue of precious stones prospecting permit

42. (1) A mining registrar may, upon receipt of an application in the prescribed form containing the prescribed particulars, issue to any person (not being a body corporate) a precious stones prospecting permit.

(2) An application for a precious stones prospecting permit must be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

(3) A person shall not hold more than 1 precious stones prospecting permit.

(4) A precious stones prospecting permit is not transferable.

(5) A person shall not—

(a) lend a precious stones prospecting permit to any other person;

or

(b) permit any other person to make use, or take the benefit, of his precious stones prospecting permit.

Penalty: \$1 000.

(6) A precious stones prospecting permit may, subject to this Act and in accordance with the regulations, be surrendered.

Term and renewal of permit

43. (1) A precious stones prospecting permit shall, subject to this Act, remain in operation for a term of 1 year from the date of issue.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), a mining registrar may, upon receipt of an application in the prescribed form lodged with him within 1 month before the date on which a precious stones prospecting permit is due to expire and accompanied by the prescribed fee, renew the precious stones prospecting permit for a further period of 1 year.

* * * * *

Rights of holder of permit

44. (1) A precious stones prospecting permit shall, subject to this Act, authorize the holder to prospect for precious stones and to peg out a precious stones claim in accordance with the regulations.

(2) A precious stones prospecting permit does not authorize the conduct of mining operations that involve disturbance of any land by machinery or explosives.

(2a) Notice of the pegging of a precious stones claim must be given in accordance with the regulations and, if such notice is not given, the claim shall lapse.

(3) A person is not entitled to be the holder simultaneously of more than one precious stones claim.

* * * * *

(6) A person who purports to peg out a precious stones claim and who is not entitled to peg out or to be the holder of, that claim, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding \$500.

(7) A precious stones claim is not transferable.

Area of claim

45. (1) The area of a precious stones claim shall not exceed the maximum permissible area.

(2) The maximum permissible area of a precious stones claim shall be as prescribed.

Registration of claims

46. (1) Application for registration of a precious stones claim must be lodged at the office of the Mining Registrar within 14 days after the day on which the claim is pegged out.

(2) The office at which an application under subsection (1) is to be lodged shall be determined in accordance with the regulations.

(3) A mining registrar shall, subject to this Act and any order of the Warden's Court, register a precious stones claim upon receipt of due application for the registration of the claim in the prescribed form and accompanied by the prescribed particulars.

(4) If application for registration of a precious stones claim is not made as required by this section or if the mining registrar lawfully refuses registration of the claim, the claim shall lapse.

(5) Where due application is made for the registration of a valid precious stones claim, the claim shall be deemed to have been registered as from the time of lodgment of the application at the office of the Mining Registrar.

(6) The registration of a precious stones claim must be renewed as from—

(a) the date falling three months after it was first registered;

and

(b) each anniversary of that date.

(7) A mining registrar shall renew the registration of a precious stones claim upon receipt of due application for renewal in the prescribed form.

(8) If the registration of a precious stones claim is not renewed as required by this section, the claim shall lapse.

(9) Where a precious stones claim lapses or is forfeited, no claim covering any of the area of that previous claim shall, without the authority of the Warden's Court, be pegged out by or on behalf of the person who held the previous claim.

(10) A precious stones claim may, subject to this Act, be surrendered in accordance with the regulations.

Rights conferred by claim

47. A precious stones claim confers an exclusive right upon the owner of the claim—

(a) to conduct mining operations, subject to the provisions of this Act, for the recovery of precious stones from the land comprised in the claim;

and

(b) to sell, or dispose of, precious stones recovered in the course of such operations or to utilize any such precious stones for any commercial or industrial purpose.

* * * * *

Disposal of waste

49. Where a claim has been pegged out upon a precious stones field, a person shall not deposit, or allow to be deposited, soil, overburden or other material from his claim outside the boundaries of his claim, or extend an open cut beyond the boundaries of his claim, without the permission, in writing, of an inspector or an authorized person.

Penalty: \$200.

Precious stones claim shall not be pegged out upon freehold land

50. A precious stones claim shall not be pegged out upon freehold land (otherwise than by the owner of the land) unless the owner consents in writing.

Lease or licence not to be granted in respect of precious stones field

51. (1) No lease or licence shall be granted under this Act in respect of land comprising, or comprised in, a precious stones field.

* * * * *

Unlawful entry on precious stones claim

51a. (1) Subject to subsection (2), a person must not, without lawful authority or excuse, enter or remain on land comprising, or comprised in, a precious stones claim, without first obtaining the permission of the owner of the claim.

Penalty: \$1 000.

(2) This section does not apply to—

(a) a police officer acting in the course of carrying out official duties;

or

(b) any other officer appointed pursuant to statute acting in the course of carrying out official duties.

(3) This section does not affect any civil liability.

Special provisions relating to ballots in certain cases

51b. (1) Where—

(a) it is proposed that the Governor, by proclamation under section 8—

(i) declare any mineral land to be a precious stones field;

or

(ii) vary or revoke a proclamation so that land reserved from the operation of this Act will form, or become part of, a precious stones field;

and

(b) the Minister considers that it is appropriate that this section apply in order to facilitate orderly prospecting and pegging of claims on the land,

the Minister may, by notice published in the *Gazette* at the time that the Governor makes the proclamation, declare that this section applies in relation to the land.

- (2) If the Minister makes a declaration under subsection (1)—
- (a) the holder of a precious stones prospecting permit cannot prospect for precious stones or peg out a precious stones claim on the land to which the declaration relates until a day specified by the Minister in the notice in the *Gazette* (referred to in this section as “the declared day”);
 - and
 - (b) a person appointed by the Minister for the purpose will carry out a ballot on the declared day in accordance with the Minister’s directions to determine who may have the first opportunity to prospect for precious stones and peg out precious stones claims on the land.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (2), the Minister must—
- (a) in the notice in the *Gazette*—
 - (i) set out the conditions that are to apply in relation to the ballot;
 - and
 - (ii) invite interested persons (being the holders of precious stones prospecting permits) to register for inclusion in the ballot before a specified day in a manner and form determined by the Minister;
 - (b) cause the land to be divided into blocks, of such dimensions as the Minister thinks fit, and ensure that each block is allocated an identifying number for the purposes of the ballot;
 - and
 - (c) cause a plan of the land that clearly delineates those blocks with their identifying numbers to be made available for public inspection at the principal office of the Director, or at some other appropriate place specified by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*, at least seven days before the declared day.
- (4) The holder of a precious stones prospecting permit who is registered for inclusion in the ballot in accordance with subsection (3) may participate in the ballot by attending in person on the declared day at a place and time specified by the Minister in the notice given under subsection (1).
- (5) A person who is allocated a block by virtue of his or her participation in the ballot—
- (a) may, no later than 5 p.m. on the day immediately following the day of allocation, peg out the block as a precious stones claim in accordance with directions issued by the Minister at the time of the allocation of the block;
 - (b) must, if the person has pegged out the block under paragraph (a), give notice of the pegging in accordance with the regulations;
 - and
 - (c) may apply to the nearest office of the Mining Registrar to the land for registration of the claim no later than 14 days after the declared day.
- (6) A mining registrar must not, for 14 days immediately following the declared day, register a precious stones claim in respect of any part of the land unless the claim is made by a person under subsection (5).

(7) A person must not, for 14 days immediately following the declared day, prospect for precious stones or peg out a claim on land to which this section applies except on a block allocated to the person by virtue of his or her participation in the ballot.

(8) If—

(a) a person who has been allocated a block—

(i) fails to peg out a precious stones claim in relation to the block within the time prescribed by subsection (5)(a);

(ii) fails to give notice of a pegging in accordance with the regulations;

or

(iii) fails to apply for registration of a claim within the time prescribed by subsection (5)(c);

or

(b) a block is not taken up through the ballot,

the land comprised in the block may, at any time after 14 days from the declared day, be pegged out by any other person in accordance with the provisions of this Act (other than this section).

(9) If a person prospects for precious stones or pegs out a precious stones claim in contravention of this section—

(a) the person is guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding a division 5 fine or division 5 imprisonment;

and

(b) any claim purportedly made by the person is void.

(10) The Minister may, by notice in the *Gazette*, fix a fee for participation in the ballot, and a person who pays the fee but is not successful in the ballot will, on application in a manner and form determined by the Minister, be refunded the fee.

(11) A person is not entitled to obtain more than one block through his or her participation in the ballot.

(12) A right to peg out a block awarded to a person through his or her participation in the ballot is not transferable.

(13) The Minister must ensure that a copy of any notice published in the *Gazette* for the purposes of this section is also—

(a) published, as soon as is reasonably practicable after publication in the *Gazette*, in a newspaper circulating generally throughout the State;

and

(b) displayed, for a reasonable period of time, in the nearest office of the Mining Registrar to the land.

(14) This section applies notwithstanding any other provision of this Act.

PART VIII

MISCELLANEOUS PURPOSES LICENCE

Grant of licence

52. (1) The Minister may grant to any person a miscellaneous purposes licence under this Part in respect of mineral land.

* * * * *

(3) A licence may be granted for any of the following purposes:

- (a) for the carrying on of any business that may conduce to the effective conduct of mining operations or provide amenities for persons engaged in the conduct of mining operations;
 - (b) for establishing and operating plant for the treatment of ore recovered in the course of mining operations;
 - (c) for drainage from a mine;
 - (d) for the disposal of overburden or any waste produced by mining operations;
- or
- (e) any other purpose ancillary to the conduct of mining operations,

and may be granted upon such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Minister and specified in the licence.

(4) The Minister shall, in determining the terms and conditions subject to which a licence is to be granted under this Part, give proper consideration to the protection of—

- (a) the natural beauty of any locality or place that may be affected by the conduct of operations in pursuance of the licence;
- (b) flora and fauna that may be endangered or disturbed by those operations;
- (c) buildings of architectural or historical interest, and objects and features of scientific or historical interest, that may be affected by those operations;
- (d) any Aboriginal sites or objects within the meaning of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act, 1988*, that may be affected by those operations,

and may take into consideration such other factors as he considers appropriate in the particular case.

(5) A miscellaneous purposes licence cannot be granted over an area of land exceeding the maximum permissible area prescribed by the regulations.

(6) A miscellaneous purposes licence must provide for the payment, by way of rental, of such sums as may be prescribed.

(7) Where a miscellaneous purposes licence has been granted in respect of freehold land, the amount paid to the Minister by way of rental under the licence must, after deduction of $\frac{1}{20}$ of that amount, be paid to the person who holds an estate of fee simple in the land.

Application for licence

53. (1) An application for a miscellaneous purposes licence must be in the prescribed form and—

(a) must include a statement of—

(i) the nature and extent of the operations or activity to be carried on in pursuance of the licence;

(ii) the measures (if any) that the applicant proposes to take to remedy damage to land that may result from the proposed operations or activity;

and

(iii) such information as is prescribed;

and

(b) must be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

(2) The Minister, must on receipt of an application for a miscellaneous purposes licence (and at least 28 days before the licence is granted) cause notice to be published in the *Gazette* specifying—

(a) the area in respect of which the licence is sought;

and

(b) the purpose for which the licence is sought.

(3) The Minister may require the applicant to furnish further information and surveys.

(4) The Minister must within 14 days after receiving an application for a miscellaneous purposes licence send a copy of the application—

(a) to the owner of the land over which the licence is sought;

and

(b) if the land is within the area of a council—to the council,

together with an invitation to submit written representations on the application within a specified time.

(5) In determining whether to grant or refuse an application for a miscellaneous purposes licence and, if so, the terms and conditions on which it should be granted, the Minister must have regard to any representations made in response to an invitation under subsection (4).

(6) Where the Minister approves an application for a miscellaneous purposes licence, the licence will, subject to any contrary provision in the licence, take effect from the date on which the applicant is notified of the Minister's approval.

Compensation in respect of grant of licence

54. The owner of any land in respect of which a miscellaneous purposes licence is granted shall be entitled to such compensation as may be mutually agreed upon by the owner and the licensee or as may, in the event of a dispute, be determined, upon the application of any interested person, by the Land and Valuation Court.

Term of licence

55. (1) A miscellaneous purposes licence may be granted for such term, not exceeding 21 years, as may be determined by the Minister and specified in the licence.

(2) The holder of a miscellaneous purposes licence shall, if he has complied with the provisions of this Act and the terms and conditions of the licence during the term for which the licence was granted or last renewed, be entitled, at the expiration of that term, to the renewal of the licence for a further term.

(3) Where a person who is entitled to the renewal of a miscellaneous purposes licence under this section makes due application for the renewal of the licence not more than 6 months and not less than 3 months before the date of its expiry, the Minister shall renew the licence for a term, not exceeding 21 years, determined by the Minister.

Suspension and cancellation of licence

56. The Minister may suspend or cancel a miscellaneous purposes licence if the licensee contravenes, or fails to comply with, any term or condition of the licence or any provision of this Act.

PART IX

ENTRY UPON LAND, COMPENSATION AND RESTORATION

Entry on land

57. Subject to this Part, a person authorized to prospect, explore or mine for minerals under this Act—

(a) may enter any mineral land (except exempt land) for the purpose of prospecting, exploring or mining for minerals in accordance with the authorization;

and

(b) may enter exempt land for the purpose of pegging out a claim.

Notice of entry

58. (1) A mining operator must, at least 21 days before first entering upon any land to which this section applies for the purposes of prospecting, exploring or mining, serve personally or by post on the owner of the land, written notice in the prescribed form of his intention to enter upon the land, describing the operations that he proposes to carry out upon the land.

(2) The form in which notice is given under subsection (1) must contain a statement of the owner's rights of objection and compensation under this Act.

(3) The owner may, at any time within 3 months after the service of a notice under subsection (1), by notice in writing lodged with the Warden's Court, object—

(a) to entry upon his land by the mining operator;

or

(b) to the use, or the unconditional use, of his land, or any portion of that land, for the purpose of mining operations.

(4) The court shall cause a copy of a notice of objection under subsection (3) to be sent to the mining operator.

(5) Subject to subsection (6), the Warden's Court may, upon the hearing of an objection under this section—

(a) determine that the land to which the objection relates, or any part of that land, should not be entered or used by the mining operator for the purpose of mining operations;

or

(b) determine upon what conditions the land may be entered and operations effectively conducted by the mining operator with least detriment to the interests of the owner and least injury to the land.

(6) In any proceedings under this section, the objector must establish that the conduct of mining operations upon the land would be likely to result in substantial hardship.

(7) If a mining operator contravenes, or fails to comply with, a determination, or any condition contained in a determination, under this section, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding \$1 000.

(8) The land to which this section applies is—

(a) freehold land;

and

(b) land held of the Crown pursuant to a perpetual lease or an agreement to purchase.

(9) Where a mining operator enters land and purports to peg a claim without having given notice as required by this section, the claim is invalid.

Entry on certain land for mining purposes

58a. (1) A mining operator must, at least 21 days before first entering upon any land to which this section applies for the purpose of prospecting, exploring or mining, serve personally or by post on the owner of the land, written notice, in the prescribed form, of his intention to enter the land, describing the operations that he proposes to carry out on the land.

(2) Where a mining operator enters land and purports to peg a claim without having given notice as required by this section, the claim is invalid.

(3) This section applies to all land except—

(a) freehold land;

(b) land held of the Crown pursuant to a perpetual lease or an agreement to purchase;

(c) land comprised in a precious stones field.

Use of declared equipment

59. (1) Subject to this section, a mining operator shall not use declared equipment in the course of mining operations except—

(a) upon land subject to a lease or licence granted under this Act;

(b) upon land comprised in a registered precious stones claim or registered access claim within a precious stones field;

or

(c) in pursuance of an authorization granted by the Director of Mines under subsection (1a).

Penalty: \$1 000.

(1a) The Director of Mines may, upon the application of the holder of a claim, authorize him, subject to the provisions of this section and the conditions (if any) specified in the authorization, to use declared equipment upon land comprised in the claim.

(1b) A mining operator shall not use declared equipment in the course of mining operations upon land comprised in a registered precious stones claim or registered access claim within a precious stones field unless he has first served on the Director of Mines—

(a) notice, in the prescribed form, of his intention to use that equipment;

and

(b) prescribed particulars of the equipment and where it will be used.

Penalty: \$1 000.

(2) A mining operator shall, at least 21 days before he uses declared equipment upon land (not being land comprised in a mining lease), serve personally or by post on the owner of the land, written notice, in the prescribed form, of his intention to use declared equipment in the course of mining operations on the land.

(3) The owner may, at any time within 3 months after the service of a notice under subsection (2), by notice in writing lodged with the Warden's Court, object to the use, or the unconditional use, of declared equipment upon his land.

(4) A copy of a notice of objection under subsection (3) must, within 7 days after lodgment with the Warden's Court, be served on the mining operator.

(5) Subject to subsection (6), the Warden's Court may, upon the hearing of an objection under this section—

(a) determine that declared equipment should not be used in the course of mining operations upon the land to which the objection relates or any part of that land;

or

(b) determine upon what conditions declared equipment may be used upon the land with least detriment to the interests of the owner and least injury to the land.

(6) In any proceedings under this section, the objector must establish that the use of declared equipment upon the land would be likely to result in severe or unjustified hardship.

(7) If a mining operator—

(a) uses declared equipment upon land without prior service of a notice as required by subsection (2);

or

(b) fails to comply with a determination, or any condition contained in a determination, under this section,

he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding \$1 000.

(8) Subsections (2) to (7) (inclusive) shall not apply in respect of a precious stones field.

Restoration of land

60. (1) Subject to the terms and conditions of any relevant lease, licence or authorization granted under this Act, where a mining operator uses declared equipment in the course of mining operations, an inspector or an authorized person may direct him, in writing, to restore the ground disturbed by those operations to a condition that is, in the opinion of the inspector or the authorized person, satisfactory.

(2) A mining operator shall comply with a direction under subsection (1).

Penalty: \$500.

(3) The Warden's Court may order that no further claim shall be pegged out by a person named in the order until he has complied with a direction under subsection (1).

(4) Where an order has been made under subsection (3), the person named in the order shall not be entitled to peg out any claim until he has complied with the direction or the order has been revoked.

* * * * *

Compensation

61. (1) The owner of any land upon which mining operations are carried out in pursuance of this Act shall be entitled to receive compensation for any financial loss, hardship and inconvenience suffered by him in consequence of mining operations.

(2) In determining the compensation payable under this section, the following matters shall be considered:

(a) any damage caused to the land by the mining operator;

(b) any loss of productivity or profits as a result of the mining operations;

and

(c) any other relevant matters.

(3) The amount of the compensation shall be an amount determined by agreement between the owner and the mining operator or, in default of agreement, an amount determined, upon application by an interested party, by the appropriate court.

(4) The appropriate court, in determining compensation under this section, shall take into consideration any work that the mining operator has carried out, or undertakes to carry out, to rehabilitate the land.

(5) Upon the hearing of an application for compensation under this section, the appropriate court may order a mining operator to carry out such work to rehabilitate the land as the Court thinks fit.

Bond and security

62. (1) The Minister may, by notice in writing served on an applicant for, or the holder of, a mining tenement, require him to enter into a bond in such sum and subject to such terms and conditions as ensure, in the opinion of the Minister, that—

(a) any civil or statutory liability likely to be incurred by that person in the course of carrying out mining operations;

and

(b) the present and future obligations of that person in relation to the rehabilitation of land disturbed by mining operations,

will be satisfied.

(2) The Minister may require such security for the satisfaction of the bond as the Minister thinks fit.

(3) If the holder of a mining tenement fails to comply with a requirement under this section—

(a) the Minister may, if the requirement has not been complied with at the expiration of one month from the end of the time allowed for compliance, prohibit mining operations in the area of the tenement;

and

(b) the Minister may, if the requirement has not been complied with at the expiration of three months from the end of the time allowed for compliance, cancel the tenement.

(4) If a person conducts mining operations in contravention of a prohibition under subsection (3), he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding \$1 000.

(5) Where the Minister holds, or is entitled to, any money under a bond entered into by a mining operator, the Minister may, in his discretion, expend any portion of that money in compensating any person who has suffered, or is likely to suffer, financial loss as a result of mining operations carried out by that mining operator or in rehabilitating any land disturbed by any such operations.

(6) No action shall lie against the Minister in respect of the expenditure of money under this section.

Extractive Areas Rehabilitation Fund

63. (1) The Minister shall establish a fund entitled the "Extractive Areas Rehabilitation Fund".

(2) The Minister shall pay into the fund all amounts received or recovered by him by way of royalty upon extractive minerals.

(3) The Minister may expend any portion of the fund for any of the following purposes:

- (a) the rehabilitation of land disturbed by mining operations for the recovery of extractive minerals;
- (b) the implementation of measures designed to prevent, or limit, damage to or impairment of, any aspect of the environment by mining operations for the recovery of extractive minerals;

and

- (c) the promotion of research into methods of mining engineering and practice by which environmental damage or impairment resulting from mining operations for the recovery of extractive minerals may be reduced.

PART IXA

ACCESS TO SUBSURFACE STRATA

Pegging out of access claim

63a. (1) A person who holds a mining tenement in respect of a subsurface stratum may peg out an access claim, in accordance with the regulations, on land above the land comprised in the tenement.

(2) The dimensions of an access claim must conform with the requirements of the regulations.

(3) No more than 4 access claims may be held at the same time in respect of the same mining tenement.

Access claim may be pegged by agreement, or by authority of the Warden's Court, over land comprised in mining tenement

63b. (1) Subject to subsection (2), a person is not entitled to peg out an access claim on or above land held under a mining tenement by some other person unless that other person has consented to the pegging out of the access claim or the Warden's Court has, in pursuance of subsection (2), authorized the pegging out of the claim.

(2) Where a person desiring to peg out an access claim satisfies the Warden's Court that there is proper cause for the Court to authorize the pegging out of the claim, notwithstanding absence of the consent of the holder of a mining tenement, the Court may, on such conditions as it thinks just, authorize the pegging out of the access claim.

Registration of access claim

63c. (1) Application for registration of an access claim—

(a) must be in the prescribed form;

(b) must be lodged at the office of the Mining Registrar within 14 days after the day on which the claim is pegged out;

and

(c) must be accompanied by the prescribed particulars.

(2) A Mining Registrar shall, upon receipt of due application for registration of an access claim that has been lawfully pegged out, register the claim.

(3) If application for registration of an access claim is not made as required by this section, or if the Mining Registrar lawfully refuses to register the claim, the claim shall lapse.

Rights conferred by access claim

63d. (1) An access claim confers on the owner of the claim an exclusive right, subject to the provisions of this Act, to conduct mining operations of the kind authorized by the mining tenement to which the claim relates on the land comprised in the claim.

(2) The rights conferred by an access claim are exclusive of the rights of any other person to conduct mining operations on, or in respect of, the land comprised in the claim.

Term, etc., of access claim

63e. (1) Subject to this section, an access claim shall remain in force for an initial term of 12 months and may, upon application being made to a mining registrar in accordance with the regulations, be renewed from time to time for a further term of 12 months.

(2) An access claim shall lapse if, for any reason, the mining tenement to which it relates ceases to be in force.

(3) The holder of an access claim may, subject to this Act, surrender the claim at any time.

PART X

WARDEN'S COURT AND FORFEITURE OF MINING TENEMENTS

Establishment of Warden's Court

64. (1) There shall be a court entitled the "Warden's Court".

(2) The jurisdiction of the Warden's Court shall be exercisable by any warden.

(3) The Warden's Court may sit at such times and places as may be determined by a warden exercising the jurisdiction of the court and the jurisdiction of the Warden's Court may be exercised by a warden notwithstanding that another warden is simultaneously exercising the jurisdiction of the court in some other matter.

Powers, etc., of Warden's Court

65. (1) For the purposes of any proceedings before the Warden's Court, the Warden's Court may—

(a) by summons signed by a warden, require the attendance before the Court of any person whom the warden thinks fit to call before the Court;

(b) by summons signed by a warden, require the production of any books, papers or documents;

(c) inspect any books, papers or documents produced before the Court and retain them for such reasonable period as the Court thinks fit and make copies of any of them or of any of their contents;

(d) require any person to make an oath or affirmation that he will truly answer all questions put to him before the Court (which oath or affirmation may be administered by a warden or any other person);

or

(e) require any person appearing before the Court (whether he has been summoned to appear or not) to answer any question put to him by the Court or any person appearing before the Court.

(1a) Subject to subsection (1b), if any person—

(a) who has been served with a summons to attend before the Court neglects or fails to appear in obedience to the summons;

(b) who has been served with a summons to produce any books, papers or documents neglects or fails to comply with the summons;

(c) misbehaves himself before the Court, wilfully insults the Court or a warden or interrupts the proceedings of the Court;

or

(d) refuses to be sworn or to affirm, or to answer any relevant question, when required to do so by the Court,

he shall be guilty of a contempt of the Warden's Court.

(1b) A person shall not be obliged to answer a question if the answer to that question would tend to incriminate him, or to produce any books, papers or documents if their contents would tend to incriminate him.

(1c) In addition to the powers and authorities conferred on the Warden's Court by this Act, the Court shall have such of the powers and authorities of a justice, or a court of summary jurisdiction, under the *Justices Act, 1921*, as may be conferred on the Court by regulation.

(2) The Warden's Court shall have power to issue injunctions.

(3) An appeal shall lie against a judgment or order of the Warden's Court to the Land and Valuation Court.

(3a) The Director or the Mining Registrar may appeal against a judgment or order of the Warden's Court, whether or not he was a party to the proceedings in which the judgment or order was given or made.

(3b) An appeal against a judgment or order of the Warden's Court must be instituted within 1 month after publication of the judgment or order, but the Land and Valuation Court may, for proper cause, extend the period for instituting an appeal.

(4) Subject to any rules of the Supreme Court, the practice and procedure relating to an appeal from a judgment or order of the Warden's Court shall conform as nearly as practicable to the practice and procedure applicable to an appeal under the *Justices Act, 1921*.

Rules of Warden's Court

66. (1) The Governor may make rules respecting the practice and procedure of the Warden's Court.

(1a) The rules may prescribe, and provide for, the payment of fees in respect of the lodging of documents in the Court or the issuing of documents by the Court.

(2) The rules may provide for the enforcement of judgments and orders, and the punishment of contempt of the Warden's Court and, in particular, may provide that appropriate provisions of the *Justices Act, 1921*, and of the *Local and District Criminal Courts Act, 1926*, shall apply, with such modifications as may be necessary or desirable and specified in the rules, in respect of judgments and orders of the Warden's Court.

Removal of cases to Land and Valuation Court

66a. (1) A case of unusual difficulty or importance in the Warden's Court may be removed by order of the Warden's Court or the Land and Valuation Court into the Land and Valuation Court.

(2) The Land and Valuation Court may exercise (in addition to its ordinary jurisdiction and powers) any of the powers of the Warden's Court in relation to a case removed into the Land and Valuation Court under this section.

Jurisdiction to hear disputes relating to mining tenements

67. (1) The Warden's Court shall have jurisdiction to determine, in such manner as may be just, all suits concerning any right claimed in, under, or in relation to, any mining tenement, or purported mining tenement, or any miner's right or precious stones prospecting permit.

(2) The Warden's Court shall have jurisdiction in any matter in which it is invested with jurisdiction by regulation.

(3) The Director of Mines is entitled to appear in any proceedings before the Warden's Court.

Cancellation of miner's right or precious stones prospecting permit

68. (1) The Warden's Court may, upon the application of the Director of Mines, make either or both of the following orders:

- (a) an order cancelling a miner's right or a precious stones prospecting permit;
- (b) an order prohibiting a person from holding or obtaining a miner's right or a precious stones prospecting permit for a period specified in the order or until further order of the Warden's Court.

(2) An order shall not be made under subsection (1) unless the Warden's Court is satisfied that the person against whom the order is made has contravened, or failed to comply with, the provisions of this Act or of any other Act or regulations regulating mining operations, and the matter is of sufficient gravity to justify the making of the order.

Forfeiture of claim

69. (1) The Warden's Court may, upon application by any interested person, make an order for the forfeiture of any mineral claim or precious stones claim.

(2) An order shall not be made under subsection (1) unless the Court is satisfied that the requirements of this Act in relation to the claim have not been complied with in a material respect and that the matter is of sufficient gravity to justify the forfeiture of the claim.

(3) Where an order for the forfeiture of a claim is made (otherwise than upon the application of the Director) under this section, the person upon whose application the order was made shall have, for a period of 14 days after the date of the order, a preferential right to peg out a claim of the same class as the forfeited claim upon the land comprised in the forfeited claim.

(3a) After an application has been made under this section, the mineral claim or precious stones claim to which the application relates cannot be surrendered, nor will it lapse, until the application has been determined.

(4) For the purposes of this section—

“interested person” means—

(a) the Director of Mines;

or

(b) where the forfeiture of a mineral claim is sought, the holder of a miner's right or, where the forfeiture of a precious stones claim is sought, the holder of a precious stones prospecting permit.

Forfeiture and transfer of leases

70. (1) The Warden's Court may, upon application by any interested person, adjudge that a lease under this Act is liable to forfeiture, and recommend to the Minister that the lease be forfeited.

(2) A recommendation shall not be made under subsection (1) unless the Court is satisfied that the requirements of this Act in relation to the lease have not been complied with in a material particular and that the matter is of sufficient gravity to justify the forfeiture of the lease.

(3) Where the Warden's Court has recommended the forfeiture of a lease—

(a) the Minister may, by notice in the *Gazette*, forfeit the lease to the Crown;

and

(b) the person on whose application the Court recommended forfeiture is then entitled to a transfer of the lease from the Crown for the balance of its term.

(4) A transfer of a lease under subsection (3)(b) takes effect on publication of a notice of transfer in the *Gazette*.

(4a) After an application has been made under this section, the lease to which the application relates shall not be transferred or surrendered until the application has been determined.

(5) For the purposes of this section—

“interested person” means the holder of a miner’s right.

PART XI

ASSISTANCE TO MINING

Minister may assist in conduct of mining operations

71. (1) The Minister may assist in the conduct of mining operations by the loan of mining equipment or of money to be expended in advancing mining operations.

(2) Assistance may be provided upon such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Minister, but any money advanced under subsection (1) shall become a debt due to the Crown, to be repaid in such manner as the Minister may direct.

Research and investigation

72. The Minister may—

(a) conduct research and investigation into problems relating to mining operations or the treatment of ores recovered in the course of mining operations;

(b) stipulate and recover charges for any such research or investigation conducted at the request of any person;

and

(c) pay the cost of any such research or investigation out of money provided by Parliament for the purpose.

Acquisition of mining equipment

73. The Minister may, out of money provided by Parliament, acquire mining equipment for the purposes of this Part.

PART XIA

CAVEATS

Lodging of caveats

73a. (1) A person claiming an interest in a mining tenement may lodge with a mining registrar a caveat forbidding the registration of any transfer or other instrument affecting the mining tenement or interest.

(2) A caveat lodged under this section—

(a) shall be in the prescribed form and shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee;

(b) shall state the full name and address of the caveator;

(c) shall be signed by the caveator or his agent;

and

(d) shall give an address within the State for the service of notices and proceedings in relation to the caveat.

(3) Upon the lodging of the caveat—

(a) a memorial or copy of the caveat shall be entered in the register;

and

(b) notice of the lodging of the caveat shall be sent, by registered post or certified mail, to the holder of the mining tenement affected by the caveat.

(4) Successive caveats shall not be lodged in respect of the same subject matter except by leave of the Warden's Court.

Duration and effect of caveat

73b. (1) Except as provided in this section, a caveat shall lapse upon—

(a) the order of the Warden's Court for the removal of the caveat;

(b) the withdrawal of the caveat by the caveator;

(c) the expiration of 14 days after notification that application has been made for the registration of a transfer or other instrument affecting the subject matter of the caveat has been sent by, or on behalf of, a mining registrar, by registered post or certified mail, to the caveator at the address for service given in the caveat, unless, within that period, the Warden's Court otherwise orders.

(2) When a caveat lapses, a memorial of that fact shall be entered in the register.

(3) Where the holder of a mining tenement has entered into an agreement with any person relating to the sale of an interest in the tenement, then, if the agreement so provides, either party to the agreement may lodge a caveat in accordance with this Part, together with a copy of the agreement, and the caveat shall remain in force for such period as may be specified in the agreement, unless sooner withdrawn by consent of the parties to the agreement or removed by order of the Warden's Court or some other court that is competent to adjudicate upon the rights protected by the caveat.

(4) A transfer or other instrument that would operate in derogation of rights protected by a caveat shall not be registered by a mining registrar, and its operation shall be suspended, while the caveat remains in force, unless the Warden's Court, or some other court that is competent to adjudicate upon the rights protected by the caveat, otherwise orders.

(5) Any person interested in the subject matter of a caveat may apply to the Warden's Court for an order under this section.

PART XII
MISCELLANEOUS**Penalty for illegal mining**

74. (1) A person who—

(a) mines;

or

(b) sells, or disposes of, minerals recovered by him in the course of mining operations, or utilizes any such minerals for a commercial or industrial purpose,

without being duly authorized by or under this Act shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding \$2 000 or imprisonment for 2 years.

(1a) A person who encourages, or procures the commission of an offence under subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding \$2 000 or imprisonment for 2 years.

(2) Where a person is upon a precious stones claim for the purpose of mining in contravention of subsection (1), he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding \$2 000 or imprisonment for 2 years.

(3) The Minister may, by order in writing served personally upon any person, prohibit that person from entering or remaining upon any precious stones field.

(4) The Minister may, at any time, revoke an order made under this section and a person against whom such an order has been made may, at any time after the expiration of 1 year from the date of service of the order upon him, apply to the Minister for its revocation.

(5) An order shall not be made against any person under subsection (3) unless that person has been convicted or has been found guilty by a court—

(a) of an offence against this section;

(b) of an offence involving larceny of minerals or attempted or intended larceny of minerals;

(c) of an offence, committed on a precious stones field, involving an assault;

(d) of an offence, committed on a precious stones field, against section 15(1)(a), 18 or 18a of the *Summary Offences Act, 1953*;

or

(e) of an offence against section 103 or 104 of the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act, 1935*,

and the order is, in the opinion of the Minister, necessary to restore, or safeguard, good order on a precious stones field.

(6) A person in respect of whom an order is in force under subsection (3) who enters, or remains upon, a precious stones field in contravention of the order shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding \$2 000 or imprisonment for 2 years.

(7) Proceedings for an offence against this section shall be instituted and disposed of in accordance with the procedure prescribed for minor indictable offences under the *Justices Act, 1921*.

Provision relating to certain minerals

75. (1) No claim or lease shall be pegged out or granted in respect of extractive minerals upon freehold land except—

(a) by or to the person who owns an estate of fee simple in the land or, where mineral rights in the land were, immediately before the commencement of this Act, separately vested in some other person, that person;

(b) by or to a person who held rights in respect of the land under the repealed Act immediately before the commencement of this Act, and whose rights are preserved (with or without modification) pursuant to the provisions of this Act;

or

(c) in the case of a lease, to a person who held a claim in respect of such minerals under the repealed Act immediately before the commencement of this Act.

(2) The owner of land does not require a mining tenement under this Act for the recovery of extractive minerals from that land for his own personal use.

Returns

76. (1) The holder of a mining tenement must furnish the Director of Mines, in the months of January and July in each year, with a return in the prescribed form containing the prescribed information in relation to the conduct of mining operations and the minerals recovered in the course of those operations during the period of 6 months last preceding the commencement of the month in which the return must be furnished.

(2) A person who fails to comply with this section or who furnishes a return that is false or misleading in any material particular shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding \$500.

(3) The Director of Mines, upon application by the holder of a mining tenement or of his own motion, may extend the time within which a return must be furnished under this section.

(3a) This section extends to the operator of a private mine as if the operator were the holder of a mining tenement.

(4) This section does not apply to—

(a) the holder of a precious stones claim;

(b) the holder of an exploration licence;

(c) the holder of a miscellaneous purposes licence;

(d) the holder of an access claim;

or

(e) the holder of a retention lease.

Records and samples

77. (1) The holder of a mining tenement (except a precious stones claim or a miscellaneous purposes licence) shall keep such records and geological samples as may be prescribed or as the Director of Mines may, by notice served upon him, require.

Penalty: \$500.

(2) A person required to keep records and geological samples under subsection (1) shall, at the request of the Director of Mines or any person acting under his written authority, produce those records or geological samples for inspection.

Penalty: \$500.

(3) The holder of a mining tenement shall, at the request of the Director of Mines or any person acting under his written authority, permit a person nominated in the request to make tests, and take samples of minerals, from the land comprised in the mining tenement.

Penalty: \$500.

(4) The Director of Mines may, with the consent of the Minister, publish the results of—

(a) any tests made in pursuance of this section;

or

(b) the analysis of any samples taken in pursuance of this section.

Provisions as to persons under 16 years of age

78. (1) No person under the age of 16 years is competent to hold a miner's right, precious stones prospecting permit or mining tenement.

(2) The obligations imposed by or under this Act are binding on a minor of or above the age of 16 years who holds a miner's right, precious stones prospecting permit or mining tenement.

Minister may grant exemption from certain obligations

79. (1) Where the Minister is satisfied that circumstances exist that justify him in so doing, he may—

(a) exempt the holder of a lease or licence under this Act from the obligation to comply with a condition of the lease or licence;

or

(b) exempt the holder of a mining tenement from the obligation to comply with a provision of this Act.

(2) An exemption under this section—

(a) may be granted absolutely or on conditions;

and

(b) shall remain in force for a period determined by the Minister.

Conditions under which land may be simultaneously subject to more than one tenement

80. (1) Subject to this section, land shall not be simultaneously subject to more than one mining tenement under this Act.

(1a) Land may be simultaneously subject to an access claim and a mining tenement of some other kind but, in such a case, the rights conferred by the claim are, while the claim remains in force, exclusive of the rights conferred by the other mining tenement in respect of lands comprised in the claim.

(2) Where land is subject to a mining tenement, a further claim, lease or miscellaneous purposes licence may, with the consent of the holder of that mining tenement or the approval of the Warden's Court, be pegged out, or granted, in respect of

any portion of the land comprised in the prior tenement, and the rights conferred by the respective tenements shall then be modified according to the agreement of the parties or the order of the Warden's Court, as the case may require.

(3) The Warden's Court shall not approve the pegging of a claim or the granting of a lease or miscellaneous purposes licence under subsection (2) unless it is satisfied that the rights of the holder of the prior tenement would not be materially diminished by the granting of such an approval.

This Act not to affect Pastoral Act or Local Government Act

81. This Act does not derogate from any provision of the *Pastoral Act, 1936*, or the *Local Government Act, 1934*, relating to the conduct of mining operations.

Surrender of lease or licence

82. The Minister may, upon receipt of an application in the prescribed form by the holder of a lease or licence under this Act, consent to the surrender of the lease or licence.

Dealing with licences

83. (1) Subject to subsection (2), a lease or licence, or an interest in a lease or licence, under this Act shall not be assigned, transferred, sublet, or made the subject of any trust or other dealing, whether directly or indirectly, without the consent in writing of the Minister, and any such transaction entered into without that consent shall be void.

(2) A lease or licence, or an interest in a lease or licence, may be charged without the consent of the Minister, but any assignment or transfer of the licence or interest for the purpose of enforcing the charge shall not be made except with the consent of the Minister and, if made without that consent, shall be void.

(3) The Minister may, before consenting to a transaction subject to the provisions of this section, require the parties to furnish him with such information in relation to the transaction as he may require.

(4) An application for the consent of the Minister under this section shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

Duplicate copy of lease or licence

84. Where the Minister is satisfied, upon application by the holder of a lease or licence under this Act, that the copy of the lease or licence to the possession of which that person is entitled has been lost or destroyed, he may issue, at the expense of the applicant, a duplicate copy of the lease or licence.

Non-payment of money due to Crown

85. A lease or licence shall be liable to forfeiture if any sum payable to the Minister by the holder of the lease or licence is not paid within 3 months after the day on which it fell due.

Removal of machinery, etc.

86. (1) The owner of any machinery or other goods upon the area of a mining tenement that has been transferred, surrendered or forfeited, or has lapsed, may, at any time within the period of 3 months after the date of the transfer, surrender, forfeiture or lapse, enter and remove the machinery or other goods from that area.

(2) The Chief Inspector may cause any machinery or other goods that have been abandoned in the area of a mining tenement that has been forfeited, surrendered or abandoned, or has lapsed, to be sold.

(3) The proceeds from a sale under subsection (2) shall be paid to the Treasurer who shall, upon the receipt of due application by the person by whom the machinery or other goods were abandoned, pay those proceeds to that person.

(4) If money derived from the sale of machinery or other goods under this section is not claimed within 2 years of the date of the sale, it shall be forfeited to the Crown.

Obligations in respect of takeover of corporations

87. (1) A corporation shall not, without the consent of the Minister, enter into any contract or agreement by virtue of which any other corporation that holds a lease or licence under this Act becomes a subsidiary of that corporation.

(2) A corporation that holds a lease or licence under this Act shall not, without the consent of the Minister, enter into any contract or agreement by virtue of which it becomes a subsidiary of another corporation.

(3) Any such contract or agreement entered into without the consent of the Minister is void.

(4) A corporation that is a subsidiary of another corporation shall, in applying for a lease or licence under this Act, lodge with its application a written notice of the fact addressed to the Director of Mines, and shall supply him with such information in relation to the corporation of which it is a subsidiary as the Director may require.

Penalty: \$200.

(5) A corporation is a subsidiary of another for the purposes of this section if it is a subsidiary of that other corporation for the purposes of the *Companies (South Australia) Code*.

Powers of inspection

87a. An inspector or an authorized person may, at any time, enter and remain upon land comprised in a mining tenement for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this Act have been, or are being, complied with.

Obstruction, etc., of officers exercising powers under this Act

88. A person shall not wilfully obstruct or impede any officer appointed under this Act in the execution of his duty.

Penalty: \$500 or imprisonment for 6 months.

Obstruction, etc., of person authorized to mine under this Act

89. A person shall not, without lawful excuse, obstruct or hinder the holder of a miner's right, a precious stones prospecting permit or a mining tenement in the reasonable exercise of rights conferred on him under this Act.

Penalty: \$200.

Evidentiary provision

90. (1) In any proceedings for an offence against this Act, an allegation in the complaint that any land referred to in the complaint is mineral land, or land exempt from operations in pursuance of this Act, shall be deemed to be proved in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

(2) In any proceedings, a document purporting to be a miner's right, precious stones prospecting permit, lease or licence under this Act shall be accepted as such in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

Proceedings

91. Proceedings in respect of offences under this Act shall, subject to any provision of this Act to the contrary, be disposed of summarily.

Regulations

92. The Governor may make such regulations as are contemplated by this Act, or as he thinks necessary or expedient for the purposes of this Act and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, those regulations may—

- (a) regulate and control the issue of miner's rights, precious stones prospecting permits, certificates of registration in respect of claims, leases and licences under this Act;
- (b) provide for the maintenance and inspection of registers;
- (c) regulate, restrict or prohibit operations of any kind upon mining tenements or mining tenements relating to land within an area specified in the regulations;
- (d) declare equipment of any kind to be declared equipment for the purposes of this Act;
- (e) prescribe any matters in relation to the nature or size of any kind of mining tenement, and the incidents attaching to, and the obligations entailed in, ownership of a mining tenement;
- (f) require that a mining tenement be worked with proper diligence, in conformity with the requirements of the regulations, as to the number of men, and the nature of the machinery, to be employed in working the mining tenement and such other matters as may be required in the regulations;
- (g) provide for the amalgamation, in accordance with the regulations, of 2 or more mining tenements, or the conditions affecting 2 or more mining tenements so that the mining tenements may be worked as if they together constituted a single mining tenement;

* * * * *

- (i) provide for the protection of land upon which mining operations are conducted and require the restoration, to the satisfaction of an inspector, of land disturbed by mining operations;

* * * * *

- (k) restrict or prohibit mining operations that may cause nuisance or inconvenience to persons in the vicinity of the mining operations;
- (l) restrict or prohibit mining operations that may result in the pollution of any watercourse or water supply or any natural amenities;
- (m) regulate the expenditure of money from the Extractive Areas Rehabilitation Fund;
- (n) prescribe, and regulate the performance of, the duties of inspectors, mining registrars and other officers appointed under this Act;
- (o) prescribe, and provide for the payment of, any fee for the purposes of this Act;
- (p) prescribe any form for the purposes of this Act;

and

(q) prescribe a penalty, recoverable summarily, not exceeding \$1 000 for breach of, or non-compliance with, any regulation.

* * * * *

SCHEDULE OF TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

1. Any land declared to be mineral land under the repealed Act shall, subject to this Act, be and continue to be mineral land under this Act and any land reserved from the operation of the repealed Act shall, subject to this Act, be and continue to be land reserved from the operation of this Act.

2. A gold lease, mineral lease, coal lease, or miscellaneous lease granted under the repealed Act and in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be a mining lease granted under this Act and shall, subject to this Act, remain in force for the remainder of the period for which it was granted or last renewed.

3. Where a person lawfully entered upon land before the commencement of this Act for the purposes of conducting mining operations, he may, subject to this Act, continue those operations upon the land in all respects as if he had lawfully entered upon the land in pursuance of this Act.

4. A business licence or an occupation licence granted under the repealed Act and in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be a miscellaneous purposes licence under this Act, and shall, subject to this Act, remain in force for the remainder of the period for which it was granted or last renewed.

APPENDIX

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

- Legislative history prior to 3 February 1976 appears in marginal notes and footnotes included in the consolidation of this Act contained in Volume 7 of The Public General Acts of South Australia 1837-1975 at page 326.
- Certain textual alterations were made to this Act by the Commissioner of Statute Revision when preparing the reprint of the Act that incorporated all amendments in force as at 31 July 1986. A schedule of these alterations was laid before Parliament on 5 August 1986.
- Legislative history since 3 February 1976 (entries in bold type indicate amendments incorporated since the last reprint) is as follows:

Section 3:	repealed by 14, 1986, s. 3(1) (5th Sched.)
Section 4:	amended by 51, 1978, s. 3; 71, 1981, s. 3; repealed by 14, 1986, s. 3(1) (5th Sched.)
Section 5(1), (2), (6) and (8):	being transitional provisions have been transferred to the Schedule of Transitional Provisions
Section 5(3) - (5), (7), (9)-(11):	repealed by 14, 1986, s. 3(1) (5th Sched.)
Section 6:	redesignated as s. 6(1) by 71, 1981, s. 4(i) definition of "the appropriate court" inserted by 86, 1988, s. 3(a) definition of "authorized person" inserted by 105, 1976, s. 3(a) definition of "the Director of Mines" or "the Director" substituted by 51, 1978, s. 4(e) definition of "exempt land" inserted by 71, 1981, s. 4(a) definition of "exploring" inserted by 71, 1981, s. 4(a) definition of "extractive minerals" substituted by 51, 1978, s. 4(a) definition of "fossicking" inserted by 51, 1978, s. 4(a); substituted by 71, 1981, s. 4(b) definition of "machinery" inserted by 71, 1981, s. 4(c) definition of "minerals" amended by 105, 1976, s. 3(b), (c); 71, 1981, s. 4(d) definition of "mining" or "mining operations" amended by 51, 1978, s. 4(b); 71, 1981, s. 4(e) definition of "a mining registrar" inserted by 14, 1986, s. 3(1) (5th Sched.) definition of "the Mining Registrar" inserted by 14, 1986, s. 3(1) (5th Sched.) definition of "mining tenement" amended by 105, 1976, s. 3(d) definition of "owner" substituted by 86, 1988, s. 3(b) definition of "precious stones field" amended by 105, 1976, s. 3(e); 51, 1978, s. 4(c); substituted by 71, 1981, s. 4(f) definition of "prospecting" or "to prospect" repealed and definition of "prospecting" inserted in its place by 71, 1981, s. 4(g) definition of "radioactive material" inserted by 51, 1978, s. 4(d) definition of "registrar" or "mining registrar" repealed by 14, 1986, s. 3(1) (5th Sched.) definition of "subsurface stratum" inserted by 71, 1981, s. 4(h) definition of "surface stratum" inserted by 71, 1981, s. 4(h) definition of "warden" amended by 105, 1976, s. 3(f); substituted by 50, 1983, s. 2 inserted by 71, 1981, s. 4(i)
Section 6(2):	redesignated as s. 7(1) by 71, 1981, s. 5
Section 7:	inserted by 71, 1981, s. 5; substituted by 86, 1988, s. 4
Section 7(2):	amended by 51, 1978, s. 5; 71, 1981, s. 6(a)
Section 8(1):	inserted by 71, 1981, s. 6(b)
Section 8(3):	amended by 105, 1976, s. 4; 51, 1978, s. 6; 86, 1988, s. 5(a)
Section 9(1):	substituted by 71, 1981, s. 7; amended by 97, 1982, s. 3(a); 86, 1988, s. 5(b)
Section 9(3):	inserted by 71, 1981, s. 7; amended by 86, 1988, s. 5(c)
Section 9(3a):	inserted by 97, 1982, s. 3(b)
Section 9(3b) and (3c):	inserted by 86, 1988, s. 5(d)
Section 9(5):	inserted by 51, 1978, s. 7
Section 10a:	amended by 71, 1981, s. 8
Section 10a(1):	substituted by 14, 1986, s. 3(1) (5th Sched.)
Section 11:	substituted by 3, 1993, s. 2
Section 12:	substituted by 50, 1983, s. 3; 14, 1986, s. 3(1) (5th Sched.)
Section 13:	inserted by 105, 1976, s. 5
Section 15a:	amended by 71, 1981, s. 9(a)
Section 17(4):	inserted by 71, 1981, s. 9(b)
Section 17(11):	amended by 86, 1988, s. 6
Section 19(1):	amended by 14, 1986, s. 3(1) (5th Sched.)
Section 19(21):	inserted by 105, 1976, s. 6
Section 20(4) and (5):	inserted by 71, 1981, s. 10
Section 20(6):	amended and redesignated as s. 21(1) by 105, 1976, s. 7; amended by 51, 1978, s. 8(a)
Section 21:	inserted by 105, 1976, s. 7(b); amended by 51, 1978, s. 8(b)
Section 21(2):	inserted by 71, 1981, s. 11(a)
Section 22(1a) and (1b):	substituted by 71, 1981, s. 11(b)
Section 22(3):	amended by 14, 1986, s. 3(1) (5th Sched.)
Section 24(1):	repealed by 105, 1976, s. 8
Section 24(2):	amended by 71, 1981, s. 12(a)
Section 24(4):	inserted by 71, 1981, s. 12(b)
Section 24(4a):	substituted by 71, 1981, s. 13
Section 25(1):	substituted by 105, 1976, s. 9
Section 25(2):	amended by 71, 1981, s. 14(a)
Section 26(2):	inserted by 51, 1978, s. 9; amended by 71, 1981, s. 14(b)
Section 26(3):	inserted by 71, 1981, s. 14(c)
Section 26(4):	amended by 105, 1976, s. 10; substituted by 51, 1978, s. 10; amended by 71, 1981, s. 15
Section 27:	substituted by 71, 1981, s. 16
Section 28(1) - (4):	repealed by 105, 1976, s. 11; inserted by 71, 1981, s. 16
Section 28(5):	repealed by 105, 1976, s. 11; inserted by 71, 1981, s. 16
Section 29(2):	amended by 71, 1981, s. 17

Section 30(1):	amended by 71, 1981, s. 18(a), (b)
Section 30(1)(c):	repealed by 71, 1981, s. 18(b)
Section 30(2):	amended by 105, 1976, s. 12; 71, 1981, s. 18(c); 12, 1988, Sched. 2
Section 30(3):	amended by 71, 1981, s. 18(d)
Section 30a:	inserted by 71, 1981, s. 19
Section 33(3):	repealed by 71, 1981, s. 20(a)
Section 33(4) and (7):	amended by 14, 1986, s. 3(1) (5th Sched.)
Section 33(8):	repealed by 71, 1981, s. 20(b)
Section 34(1):	amended by 71, 1981, s. 21(a)
Section 34(1a) and (1b):	inserted by 71, 1981, s. 21(b)
Section 34(2):	substituted by 71, 1981, s. 21(c)
Section 34(5):	substituted by 71, 1981, s. 21(d)
Section 34(6):	amended by 105, 1976, s. 13; 71, 1981, s. 21(e); 12, 1988, Sched. 2
Section 35(1):	substituted by 71, 1981, s. 22(a)
Section 35(3):	inserted by 71, 1981, s. 22(b)
Section 35a:	inserted by 71, 1981, s. 23
Section 37(3) and (4):	repealed by 105, 1976, s. 14
Section 38(2):	amended by 105, 1976, s. 15(a); 71, 1981, s. 24
Section 38(3):	amended by 105, 1976, s. 15(b)
Section 39:	amended by 71, 1981, s. 25
Section 41:	repealed by 71, 1981, s. 26
Part VIA comprising ss. 41a - 41f and heading inserted by 51, 1978, s. 11	
Section 41a(1):	amended by 71, 1981, s. 27(a)
Section 41a(1a):	inserted by 71, 1981, s. 27(b)
Section 41a(5):	amended by 71, 1981, s. 27(c); 12, 1988, Sched. 2
Section 41d:	substituted by 71, 1981, s. 28
Section 41f:	substituted by 71, 1981, s. 29
Section 42(1):	amended by 71, 1981, s. 30(a)
Section 42(4) and (5):	inserted by 105, 1976, s. 16
Section 42(6):	inserted by 71, 1981, s. 30(b)
Section 43:	amended and redesignated as s. 43(1) by 105, 1976, s. 17
Section 43(2):	inserted by 105, 1976, s. 17(b); amended by 71, 1981, s. 31(a), (b)
Section 43(3):	inserted by 71, 1981, s. 31(c); repealed by 14, 1986, s. 3(1) (5th Sched.)
Section 44(1):	amended by 51, 1978, s. 12
Section 44(2a):	inserted by 71, 1981, s. 32(a)
Section 44(3):	substituted by 86, 1988, s. 7
Section 44(4) and (5):	repealed by 86, 1988, s. 7
Section 44(6):	inserted by 105, 1976, s. 18
Section 44(7):	inserted by 71, 1981, s. 32(b)
Section 46(1):	amended by 71, 1981, s. 33(a); 14, 1986, s. 3(1) (5th Sched.)
Section 46(2):	repealed by 105, 1976, s. 19(a); inserted by 71, 1981, s. 33(b)
Section 46(6):	substituted by 86, 1988, s. 8(a)
Section 46(9):	amended by 105, 1976, s. 19(b); substituted by 51, 1978, s. 13
Section 46(10):	inserted by 86, 1988, s. 8(b)
Section 47:	amended by 71, 1981, s. 34
Section 48:	repealed by 71, 1981, s. 35
Section 49:	amended by 105, 1976, s. 20
Section 51:	redesignated as s. 51(1) by 105, 1976, s. 21
Section 51(2) and (3):	inserted by 105, 1976, s. 21; repealed by 71, 1981, s. 36
Section 51a:	inserted by 86, 1988, s. 9
Section 51b:	inserted by 3, 1993, s. 3
Section 52(2):	substituted by 51, 1978, s. 14; repealed by 86, 1988, s. 10(a)
Section 52(3):	substituted by 51, 1978, s. 14
Section 52(4):	amended by 105, 1976, s. 22; 71, 1981, s. 37; 12, 1988, Sched. 2
Section 52(5) - (7):	inserted by 86, 1988, s. 10(b)
Section 53:	substituted by 86, 1988, s. 11
Section 55(2):	amended by 105, 1976, s. 23(a)
Section 55(3):	amended by 105, 1976, s. 23(b)
Section 57:	amended by 71, 1981, s. 38; substituted by 86, 1988, s. 12
Section 58(1):	amended by 71, 1981, s. 39(a)
Section 58(3):	amended by 71, 1981, s. 39(b)
Section 58(4):	substituted by 71, 1981, s. 39(c)
Section 58(5):	amended by 71, 1981, s. 39(d), (e)
Section 58(8):	amended by 105, 1976, s. 24(a)
Section 58(9):	inserted by 105, 1976, s. 24(b)
Section 58a:	inserted by 71, 1981, s. 40
Section 59(1):	substituted by 51, 1978, s. 15(a); amended by 71, 1981, s. 41(a), (b)
Section 59(1a):	inserted by 51, 1978, s. 15(a)
Section 59(1b):	inserted by 71, 1981, s. 41(c)
Section 59(2):	amended by 71, 1981, s. 41(d)
Section 59(8):	amended by 51, 1978, s. 15(b); 71, 1981, s. 41(e)
Section 60(1):	amended by 105, 1976, s. 25; 71, 1981, s. 42(a)
Section 60(5):	repealed by 71, 1981, s. 42(b)
Section 61(3) - (5):	amended by 86, 1988, s. 13
Section 62(1):	amended by 71, 1981, s. 43(a); 86, 1988, s. 14(a)
Section 62(2):	amended by 86, 1988, s. 14(b)
Section 62(3):	substituted by 71, 1981, s. 43(b); 86, 1988, s. 14(c)
Part IXA comprising ss. 63a - 63e and heading inserted by 71, 1981, s. 44	
Section 63c(1) and (2):	amended by 14, 1986, s. 3(1) (5th Sched.)
Section 65(1a):	amended by 105, 1976, s. 26

Section 65(3a) and (3b):	inserted by 71, 1981, s. 45
Section 66(1a):	inserted by 71, 1981, s. 46
Section 66(2):	amended by 105, 1976, s. 27
Section 66a:	inserted by 86, 1988, s. 15
Section 67(1):	amended by 105, 1976, s. 28(a)
Section 67(3):	inserted by 105, 1976, s. 28(b)
Section 68(1):	substituted by 51, 1978, s. 16(a); amended by 71, 1981, s. 47
Section 68(2):	amended by 105, 1976, s. 29; 51, 1978, s. 16(b)
Section 69(3):	amended by 105, 1976, s. 30(a)
Section 69(3a):	inserted by 71, 1981, s. 48; substituted by 86, 1988, s. 16
Section 69(4):	substituted by 105, 1976, s. 30(b)
Section 70(3) and (4):	substituted by 86, 1988, s. 17
Section 70(4a):	inserted by 71, 1981, s. 49
Heading preceding section 71:	substituted by 71, 1981, s. 50
Part XIA comprising ss. 73a and 73b and heading inserted by 71, 1981, s. 51	
Section 73b(1):	amended by 14, 1986, s. 3(1) (5th Sched.)
Section 74(1):	amended by 105, 1976, s. 31(a), (b); 51, 1978, s. 17
Section 74(1a):	inserted by 71, 1981, s. 52(a)
Section 74(4):	substituted by 105, 1976, s. 31(c); amended by 71, 1981, s. 52(b)
Section 74(5):	amended by 71, 1981, s. 52(c), (d); 14, 1986, s. 3(1) (5th Sched.)
Section 75(1):	amended by 14, 1986, s. 3(1) (5th Sched.)
Section 75(2):	substituted by 105, 1976, s. 32
Section 76(1):	amended by 51, 1978, s. 18(a)
Section 76(3a):	inserted by 86, 1988, s. 18
Section 76(4):	inserted by 51, 1978, s. 18(b); amended by 71, 1981, s. 53
Section 77(1):	substituted by 51, 1978, s. 19; amended by 71, 1981, s. 54
Section 77(2):	substituted by 51, 1978, s. 19
Section 77(3) and (4):	inserted by 105, 1976, s. 33
Section 79:	redesignated as s. 79(1) by 51, 1978, s. 20; substituted by 71, 1981, s. 55; amended by 14, 1986, s. 3(1) (5th Sched.)
Section 79(2):	inserted by 51, 1978, s. 20
Section 80(1):	amended by 71, 1981, s. 56(a)
Section 80(1a):	inserted by 71, 1981, s. 56(b)
Section 80(2):	amended by 86, 1988, s. 19(a)
Section 80(3):	amended by 86, 1988, s. 19(b)
Section 83(1):	amended by 14, 1986, s. 3(1) (5th Sched.)
Section 86(1):	amended by 105, 1976, s. 34(a), (b); 71, 1981, s. 57
Section 86(2):	amended by 105, 1976, s. 34(c)
Section 87(1) - (4):	amended by 14, 1986, s. 3(1) (5th Sched.)
Section 87(5):	inserted by 14, 1986, s. 3(1) (5th Sched.)
Section 87a:	inserted by 105, 1976, s. 35
Section 88:	amended by 71, 1981, s. 58
Section 89:	amended by 14, 1986, s. 3(1) (5th Sched.)
Section 92:	amended by 105, 1976, s. 36; 51, 1978, s. 21
Section 92(h):	repealed by 71, 1981, s. 59
Section 92(j):	repealed by 71, 1981, s. 59
Schedule:	repealed by 14, 1986, s. 3(1) (5th Sched.)
Schedule of Transitional Provisions:	transferred from s. 5 where it was designated as s. 5(1), (2), (6) and (8), respectively