

Mining (General) Regulations, 1977

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

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“ordinary block” means a block pegged under an ordinary prospecting licence;
“special block” means a block pegged under a special prospecting licence.

Prescribed forms

3. The forms prescribed in the First Schedule shall be used for the purposes of those provisions of the Act or of these regulations, as the case may be, specified opposite thereto in the First Schedule:

Provided that the corresponding forms prescribed in the First Schedule to the Mining (General) Regulations, 1973, may be used until the 31st December, 1977.

Prescribed fees

4. (1) The fees prescribed for the purposes of various provisions of the Act, other than inspection fees, shall be as specified in Part I of the Second Schedule.

(2) The tariff for search fees, certificates of ownership, copies of agreements and other documents relating to mining locations shall be as specified in Part II of the Second Schedule.

PART I

INDIGENOUS WOOD AND TIMBER

Interpretation of terms in this Part

5. In this Part—
“concession-holder” means the holder of an exclusive prospecting reservation who takes indigenous wood or timber in terms of section 104 of the Act;
“fire-wood” means any indigenous wood or timber used for fuel;
“hut-wattles” means any indigenous wood or timber used in the round for the construction of huts;
“miner” means the miner of a registered mining location who takes indigenous wood or timber in terms of section 167 of the Act;

“mining timber” means any indigenous wood or timber, other than fire-wood or hut-wattles, used—

- (a) by a miner for the purposes of his mining location; or
- (b) by a concession-holder for the purposes of his prospecting operations;

“Mining Timber Permit Board” means the board of that name established by section 40 of the Forest Act [Chapter 125];

“prospector” means—

- (a) the holder of a prospecting licence who takes indigenous wood or timber in terms of section 29 of the Act; or
- (b) the holder of a special grant for prospecting who takes indigenous wood or timber in terms of section 29 as read with subsection (2) of section 277 of the Act.

Application of this Part

6. The provisions of this Part shall not apply to indigenous wood or timber taken under an agreement in terms of subsection (4) of section 104 or subsection (2) of section 167 of the Act.

Timber to be measured

7. (1) No prospector shall remove from any land any indigenous wood or timber for which a tariff is prescribed unless it has first been stacked.

(2) No miner or concession-holder shall remove from any land any indigenous wood or timber for which a tariff is prescribed unless—

- (a) in the case of fire-wood, it has first been stacked; or
- (b) in the case of mining timber or timber required for hut-wattles, it has first been collected in such a manner that it can readily be measured.

Record to be kept of wood taken

8. (1) A prospector shall keep a record showing the volume

in cubic metres of dead indigenous wood or timber taken by him for use as fire-wood and the date on which it was removed.

- (2) A miner or concession-holder shall keep a record showing—
- (a) the amount of mining timber or hut-wattles taken by him; the lengths and mid-diameters of such timber and the date on which the timber or hut-wattles was removed; and
 - (b) the volume in cubic metres of fire-wood taken by him and the date on which the fire-wood was removed.

Right of Mining Timber Permit Board, landowner or occupier to inspect

9. The Mining Timber Permit Board or the owner or occupier of any land on which indigenous wood or timber has been taken by a prospector, or taken or cut by a miner or concession-holder, shall have the right to—

- (a) inspect any record kept by a prospector, miner or concession-holder in terms of section 8;
- (b) measure any indigenous wood or timber stacked or collected by a prospector, miner or concession-holder in terms of section 7.

Prescribed tariff

10. The tariff specified in the Third Schedule shall be the tariff for indigenous wood or timber taken from private or State land by a prospector, miner or concession-holder in terms of section 29 (whether read with section 277 or not), 104 or 167 of the Act.

Penalty for non-payment for timber

11. If any prospector, miner or concession-holder fails to pay in advance for indigenous wood or timber taken by him in terms of section 29, 104 or 167 of the Act, he shall not, while so in default, unless he has the consent of the owner or occupier of the land on which such wood or timber was taken, cut or take any further indigenous wood or timber on or from that land.

Rights to timber limited

12. A miner or concession-holder shall not—
- (a) except upon the written authority of the Mining Timber Permit Board, fell any trees which has a diameter of less than nought comma one of a metre at a height of one comma three metres from the ground, except for hut-wattles or for lagging;
 - (b) fell any tree at a height of more than nought comma two five of a metre from the ground.

PART II

INDICATORY BEACONS AND D.P. PEGS: ROADS, RAILWAY TRACKS AND INACCESSIBLE GROUND

Interpretation of terms in this Part

13. In this Part—

- “forbidden area” means any railway track or road and all ground within fifty metres of either side of any railway track or within fifteen metres of the middle of any road;
- “inaccessible area” means a river, a dam or any inaccessible ground;
- “indicatory beacon” means a peg or beacon erected in terms of this Part outside any forbidden or inaccessible area to indicate the true position of any point on the boundary lines of a mining location falling within such forbidden or inaccessible area at which the erection and maintenance of a peg or beacon is required by the Act.

Erection of indicatory beacons

14. In place of any peg or beacon of a mining location which falls within any forbidden or inaccessible area, there shall be erected and maintained by the pegger one or two indicatory beacons, the positions of which shall be determined in the following manner—

- (a) in the case of a corner-peg or beacon, the indicatory beacons shall be erected on both the boundary lines meeting at such corner immediately without the forbidden area, or as near as possible to the true position

of such peg or beacon in the inaccessible area as is consistent with their safety;

(b) in the case of a centre end-peg or beacon—

(i) where the end-line falls wholly within the forbidden or inaccessible area, an indicative beacon shall be erected on the centre-line of the location immediately without the forbidden area, or as near as possible to the true position of such peg or beacon in the inaccessible area as is consistent with its safety;

(ii) where the end-line falls partly within the forbidden or inaccessible area, an indicative beacon shall be erected on the end-line immediately without the forbidden area at each point where the end-line crosses the boundary of the forbidden area, or as near as possible to the true position in the inaccessible area of such peg or beacon;

(c) in the case of any other intermediate peg or beacon—

(i) where the boundary-line requiring such peg or beacon falls wholly within the forbidden or inaccessible area, an indicative beacon shall be erected within the boundaries of the location as close as possible to the true position of such peg or beacon, immediately without the forbidden area, or as near as possible to the inaccessible area as is consistent with its safety;

(ii) where the said boundary-line falls partly within the forbidden or inaccessible area, an indicative beacon shall be erected on such boundary-line and immediately without the forbidden or inaccessible area at each point where such boundary line crosses the boundary of the forbidden area, or as near as possible to the inaccessible area as is consistent with its safety;

(d) in any case where it is not possible or convenient to erect an indicative beacon in a position required by this Part, the mining commissioner may authorize the erection of an indicative beacon in such other position as, in his opinion, will sufficiently indicate the true

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position of the peg or beacon falling within such forbidden or inaccessible area.

Particulars required on indicative beacons

15. An indicative beacon shall—

(a) conform as far as practicable to the provisions of the Act relating to pegs and beacons; and

(b) show all the particulars which are required by the Act to appear on the peg or beacon which it indicates; and

(c) have clearly inscribed thereon the letters "I.B." and the distance and direction from such beacon of the peg or beacon the position of which it indicates.

Indicatory D.P. Pegs

16. (1) The mining commissioner may, if he considers it necessary, authorize a claim-holder to erect a D.P. peg in a position other than its original position.

(2) A D.P. peg erected under an authorization given in terms of subsection (1) shall—

(a) be known as an indicative D.P. peg; and

(b) conform as far as practicable to the provisions of the Act relating to D.P. pegs; and

(c) show all the particulars which are required by the Act to appear on the peg the position of which it indicates; and

(d) have clearly inscribed thereon the letters "I.P." and the distance and direction of the peg the position of which it indicates.

PART III

PRESERVATION OF MINING RIGHTS AND PAYMENT BY MINER OF "DESIGNATED MINERAL" LEVY

Fee for inspection by declaration of work

17. The fee payable for an inspection certificate obtained by the declaration of work—

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- (a) for a block shall be—
 - (i) for a first inspection certificate, one dollar for every five claims or portion of five claims registered for the block;
 - (ii) for a second or subsequent certificate, two dollars for every five claims or portion of five claims registered for the block;
- (b) for a mining lease shall be—
 - (i) for a first inspection certificate, one dollar for every five hectares or portion of five hectares contained in the area covered by the mining lease;
 - (ii) for a second or subsequent certificate, two dollars for every five hectares or portion of five hectares contained in the area covered by the mining lease.

Prescribed quantities and values for inspection of block by production

- 18. (1) In the case of a block registered for a precious metal, the value of production required for the purposes of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 194 of the Act shall be two thousand dollars for every five claims or portion of five claims registered for the block.
- (2) In the case of a block registered for a base mineral, the quantity or value of production required for the purposes of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 194 of the Act shall be as follows for every five claims or portion of five claims registered for the block—
 - (a) in respect of chrome, twenty-four tonnes or two hundred and forty dollars;
 - (b) in respect of iron, sixty tonnes or two hundred and forty dollars;
 - (c) in respect of limestone, sixty tonnes or two hundred and forty dollars;
 - (d) in respect of any other base mineral, two hundred and forty dollars.

Fee for inspection by survey

19. For the purposes of section 195 of the Act, the fee payable for an inspection certificate shall be as prescribed by paragraph (a) of section 17.

Fee for inspection of precious metal block without development work

20. (1) For the purposes of subsection (1) of section 196 of the Act, the fee payable for an inspection certificate shall be as prescribed by paragraph (a) of section 17.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (2) of section 196 of the Act, the fee payable for an inspection certificate shall be twenty-five dollars for every five claims or portion of five claims registered for the block.

Development work

21. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, it is hereby declared, in terms of subsection (5) of section 197 of the Act, that—

- (a) geological, geochemical or geophysical survey work; and
- (b) metallurgical research work; and
- (c) mining research work;

shall be development work for the purposes of Part IX of the Act.

(2) If it is proved, to the satisfaction of the mining commissioner, that a sum of money, excluding capital expenditure, has been expended by a person on geological, geochemical or geophysical survey work in connexion with a registered mining location of which he is the owner, tributor or option-holder, each unit of three hundred dollars so expended shall count as the equivalent of ten metres of development work executed upon such location:

Provided that no inspection certificate shall be issued unless—

- (a) the Director of Geological Survey is satisfied in regard to the competence of the geologists, geochemists or the

members of the geophysical survey organization employed on the survey; and

(b) a geological, geochemical or geophysical survey plan showing the work done and approved by the Director of Geological Survey is lodged with the mining commissioner when application for the inspection certificate is made.

(3) If it is proved, to the satisfaction of the mining commissioner, that a sum of money, excluding capital expenditure, has been expended by a person on metallurgical research work in connexion with a registered mining location of which he is the owner, tributor or option-holder, each unit of three hundred dollars so expended shall count as the equivalent of ten metres of development work executed upon such location:

Provided that no inspection certificate shall be issued unless—

- (a) the Director, Department of Metallurgy, is satisfied that the separation of the minerals for which the mining location is worked is so complex as to have warranted particular metallurgical research work expressly directed to the purpose of determining an economic process of mineral extraction; and
- (b) the Director, Department of Metallurgy, is satisfied in regard to the competence of the metallurgist employed on the research work; and
- (c) a report on the results of the research work, approved by the Director, Department of Metallurgy, is lodged with the mining commissioner when application for the inspection certificate is made.

(4) If it is proved, to the satisfaction of the mining commissioner, that a sum of money, excluding capital expenditure, has been expended by a person on mining research work in connexion with a registered mining location of which he is the owner, tributor or option-holder, each unit of three hundred dollars so expended shall count as the equivalent of ten metres of development work executed upon such location:

Provided that no inspection certificate shall be issued unless—

- (a) the Chief Government Mining Engineer is satisfied in regard to the competence of the persons employed on the research work; and
- (b) a report on the results of the research work, approved by the Chief Government Mining Engineer, is lodged with the mining commissioner when application for the inspection certificate is made.

Inspection of base mineral blocks by payment

22. For the purposes of subsection (1) of section 201 of the Act, the sum payable for an inspection certificate shall be eight dollars for every five claims or portion of five claims registered for the block.

Protection fee

23. For the purposes of subsection (3) of section 206 of the Act, the fee payable for protection shall be five dollars for each period of two months for which protection is granted.

Annual fee for precious stones block or mining lease

24. (1) For the purposes of subsection (1) of section 207 of the Act, the annual fee payable for a block shall be two dollars for every five claims or portion of five claims registered for the block.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (3) of section 207 of the Act, the annual fee payable for a mining lease shall be two dollars for every hectare or portion of a hectare contained in the area covered by the lease.

Annual fee for alluvial, eluvial, rubble deposit or dump precious metal claims

25. For the purposes of subsection (1) of section 208 of the Act, the annual fee payable for a block shall be two dollars for every five claims or portion of five claims registered for the block.

Inspection of mining leases by production

26. (1) In the case of a mining lease on which the principal mineral being mined or to be mined is a precious metal, the value

of production required for the purposes of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 209 of the Act shall be two thousand dollars for every five hectares or portion of five hectares contained in the area covered by the mining lease.

(2) In the case of a mining lease on which the principal mineral being mined or to be mined is a base mineral, the value of production required for the purposes of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 209 of the Act shall be as follows for every five hectares or portion of five hectares contained in the area covered by the mining lease—

- (a) in respect of chrome, twenty-four tonnes or two hundred and forty dollars;
- (b) in respect of iron, sixty tonnes or two hundred and forty dollars;
- (c) in respect of limestone, sixty tonnes or two hundred and forty dollars;
- (d) in respect of any other base mineral, two hundred and forty dollars.

Inspection of mining lease: making up deficiency of work by payment

27. For the purposes of subsection (3) of section 209 of the Act, the sum to be paid for making up a deficiency of work shall be eight dollars for every five hectares or portion of five hectares contained in the area covered by the mining lease not accounted for by the execution of work.

Amount of "designated mineral" levy

28. (1) For the purposes of paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 210 of the Act, the prescribed sum shall be two dollars for every claim or portion of a claim referred to in that paragraph.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 210 of the Act, the prescribed sum shall be two dollars for every hectare or portion of a hectare referred to in that paragraph.

PART IV

PAYMENT TO LANDOWNERS

Application by landowner for payment in terms of section 177 of Act

29. (1) Every application by an owner of a holding of private land in terms of section 177 of the Act shall be made on the appropriate form to the mining commissioner of the district in which the mining location is situated.

(2) Every application referred to in subsection (1) shall be lodged with the mining commissioner after the 31st December of the year to which the application relates, and not later than the 31st December of the following year.

(3) The owner's rights to any payments in terms of section 177 of the Act shall be deemed to have been forfeited if the application therefor is not lodged before the expiration of a period of twelve months from the 1st January of the year following that to which the application relates.

(4) The mining commissioner may refuse to accept any application referred to in subsection (1) unless the prescribed form has been completed in every particular and the application is otherwise in order.

Amounts of payments to landowners

30. (1) The provisions of this section shall apply only in respect of the year ending on the 31st December, 1977, and subsequent years, and the provision of section 30 of the Mining (General) Regulations, 1973, shall continue to apply in respect of the year ending on 31st December, 1976, and previous years.

(2) The sum prescribed for the purposes of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 177 of the Act in respect of sites and producing mining locations shall be as follows—

- (a) in respect of a site, the sum of eighteen cents for each month or portion of a month exceeding fifteen days for each hectare registered for the site;
- (b) in respect of a producing ordinary block, the sum of eighteen cents for each month or portion of a month

exceeding fifteen days for each claim registered for the block;

- (c) in respect of a producing special block the sum of—
- (i) eighteen cents for each month or portion of a month exceeding fifteen days for each claim registered for the block, up to and including twenty-five claims; and
 - (ii) for each month or portion of a month exceeding fifteen days for each claim registered for the block in excess of twenty-five claims—
 - A. five cents if the block is registered for chrome;
 - B. seven cents if the block is registered for a mineral other than chrome;

(d) in respect of a producing mining lease or special grant, the sum of—

- (i) eighteen cents for each month or portion of a month exceeding fifteen days for each complete hectare contained in the area covered by the mining lease or special grant, up to and including twenty-five hectares; and
- (ii) for each month or portion of a month exceeding fifteen days for each complete hectare contained in the area covered by the mining lease or special grant in excess of twenty-five hectares—
 - A. five cents if the principal mineral thereof is chrome;
 - B. seven cents if the principal mineral thereof is a mineral other than chrome.

(3) The sum prescribed for the purposes of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 177 of the Act in respect of mining locations other than sites or producing mining locations shall be as follows—

- (a) in respect of any block registered for chrome, the sum of six cents for each month or portion of a month exceeding fifteen days for each claim registered for the block;

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- (b) in respect of any block registered for any mineral other than chrome, the sum of nine cents for each month or portion of a month exceeding fifteen days for each claim registered for the block;
- (c) in respect of any mining lease or special grant for which the principal mineral is chrome, the sum of six cents for each month or portion of a month exceeding fifteen days for each complete hectare contained in the area covered by the mining lease or special grant;
- (d) in respect of any mining lease or special grant for which the principal mineral is a mineral other than chrome, the sum of nine cents for each month or portion of a month exceeding fifteen days for each complete hectare contained in the area covered by the mining lease or special grant.

(4) Where a mining location is not situated wholly within one holding of private land, the amount payable to the owner of a particular holding for the purposes of section 177 of the Act shall be a *pro rata* share (calculated by reference to the number of complete claims or hectares, as the case may be, of the mining location which fall within his holding) of the amount that would have been payable to him had the mining location been situated wholly within his holding.

(5) For the purposes of this section—
“principal mineral” means—

- (a) in relation to a mining lease, the principal mineral being mined or to be mined thereon as determined by the Board in terms of subsection (4) of section 209 of the Act;
- (b) in relation to a special grant, the principal mineral determined by the Secretary.

Payment to landowners of “designated mineral” levy

31. Where the land in respect of which a levy referred to in section 220 of the Act has been paid does not consist wholly of Tribal Trust Land or of private land held by one owner, the amount of the levy shall be apportioned amongst the various parcels of land covered by the levy in the same proportions as the

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areas of those parcels of land bear to the total area of the land covered by the levy.

PART V

PROTECTION OF WORKINGS

Manner in which workings shall be protected

32. The manner in which shafts, open surface workings and excavations shall be dealt with for the purposes of subsection (1) of section 252 and subsection (2) of section 399 of the Act shall be any of the following—

- (a) by the erection of fences which—
 - (i) entirely enclose the shaft, open surface working or excavation; and
 - (ii) conform to the requirements specified in the Fourth Schedule;

or

- (b) by filling the shaft, open surface working or excavation from the bottom to a sufficient height above ground-level to ensure that future subsidence will not render the shaft, open surface working or excavation dangerous;

Provided that—

- (i) the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply in respect of a shaft, open surface working or excavation exceeding ten metres in depth, except with the written permission of the mining commissioner;

- (ii) no wood, timber or similar material shall be used for the purpose of filling in any shaft, open surface working or excavation;

or

- (c) by the erection of dry stone walls in accordance with the following provisions—

- (i) they shall be at least one metre in height and six hundred millimetres in width at the base; and
- (ii) they shall be placed at such a distance from the lip of the shaft, open surface working or excavation

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as will ensure that they will not be subject to subsidence, and in no case shall any part of a wall be placed at a distance of less than one metre from such lip;

or

- (d) by sloping back to the shaft, open surface working or excavation to a gradient of not more than one in one;
- or
- (e) by doing such other permanent work as will render the shaft, open surface working or excavation not less safe than if it had been protected by any of the methods previously referred to in this section.

PRECIOUS STONES

Interpretation of terms in this Part

33. In this Part—

“miner” means a miner to whom a licence or permit to mine for precious stones has been issued.

Records and returns of precious stones by miner

34. Every miner shall—

- (a) record in a register kept in form M.M.33 a true and correct statement of all precious stones recovered under each licence or permit, and all entries in such register shall be made within twenty-four hours of the recovery of any precious stones by such miner; and
- (b) render to the Secretary a monthly return in form M.M.34 of precious stones so recovered not later than the tenth day of the month following the month to which the return relates, together with a certified copy taken from the register referred to in paragraph (a) of precious stones recovered in such month.

Precious stones not for the purposes of trade

- 35. (1) Any person wishing to acquire and possess a precious stone not for the purposes of trade shall make application for a permit to the mining commissioner of the district in which the

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person from whom he proposes to acquire such precious stone resides.

(2) On receipt of an application in terms of subsection (1), the mining commissioner may issue a permit in form M.M.35: Provided that the mining commissioner shall not issue a permit unless the person from whom the precious stone is to be acquired is—

- (a) a licensed dealer; or
- (b) the holder of a permit from the Precious Stones Board authorizing such holder to dispose of such precious stone to such person, and such permit is lodged with the mining commissioner at the time of making such application.

Acquisition of precious stones by licensed dealers

36. When any licensed dealer acquires a precious stone from any person who is required by the Act to hold a permit from the Precious Stones Board to dispose of such precious stone, he shall—

- (a) obtain from such person the permit to dispose of such precious stone; and
- (b) within twenty-four hours of such acquisition, transmit to the Precious Stones Board a duly completed return in form M.M.36.

Records to be kept by licensed dealers

37. Every licensed dealer shall—

- (a) record in a register kept in form M.M.37 a true and correct statement of each and all of his dealings in precious stones, and all entries in respect of any such dealings shall be made within twenty-four hours of such dealings; and
- (b) render to the Precious Stones Board a monthly return in form M.M.37 of each and all of his dealings in precious stones not later than the tenth day of the month following the month to which such return relates, together with any permit authorizing the disposal of such precious stones to him.

Finding of precious stones on ground not registered as a mining location

38. (1) If any person finds a precious stone on ground not registered as a mining location, he shall, within ten days of such finding, make a declaration of the circumstances of such finding and full particulars of the nature and mass of such stone to the mining commissioner.

(2) If the mining commissioner is satisfied as to the circumstances and good faith of such discovery, he shall issue a permit in form M.M.38 to such person to possess such precious stone.

(3) If such person wishes to sell or otherwise dispose of such stone, he shall make application to the Precious Stones Board for a permit to do so.

(4) No such person shall possess, sell or otherwise dispose of any such precious stone otherwise than in accordance with a permit issued in terms of this section authorizing him to possess, sell or otherwise dispose of such precious stone.

Inspection of registers

39. Any register required to be kept in terms of this Part may be inspected at all reasonable times by a mining commissioner or any official or member of the Precious Stones Board or any person duly authorized thereto by a mining commissioner or by the Precious Stones Board.

PART VII

MISCELLANEOUS

Application for registration as approved prospector: photographs

40. (1) For the purposes of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 15 of the Act, there shall be submitted two identical copies of a recent studio-type photograph of the applicant, taken full-face without headgear or wig, which comply with the provisions of this section.

(2) The copies required by subsection (1) shall not be glazed on the reverse, and shall not be mounted.

(3) The size of the photograph on each copy shall not be more than sixty-five millimetres by fifty millimetres or less than fifty millimetres by thirty-five millimetres, and the face shown therein shall not be smaller in size than a ten-cent piece.

Tribute agreements: number of copies required

41. Three copies of a tribute agreement shall be submitted together with the original agreement in terms of section 267 of the Act.

Cash rewards

42. (1) Any person who elects in terms of section 422 of the Act to receive a cash reward for his discovery shall give notice, in writing, of his election to the mining commissioner, stating the exact locality of his discovery.

(2) A Government mining engineer shall inspect the block of claims in respect of which the election has been made.

(3) After the inspection referred to in subsection (2), the person who has made the election shall, if he has discharged the onus of proof required by section 422 of the Act be paid a cash reward of not more than four thousand dollars, as determined by the Mining Affairs Board, having regard to the potentialities of the claims:

Provided that, if the claims are considered by the Mining Affairs Board to have an economic potential as a mine, the cash reward shall not be less than five hundred dollars.

Site rent

43. Site rent shall be paid at the rate of two dollars per annum for each hectare or portion of a hectare.

Export of minerals

44. Any person desiring to export any mineral produced within Rhodesia shall furnish the particulars required in form M.M.39.

Penalties

45. Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of

these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or, in default of payment, imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Repeal

46. The Mining (General) Regulations, 1973, published in Rhodesia Government Notice No. 1270 of 1973, are repealed.

FIRST SCHEDULE (Section 3)
PRESCRIBED FORMS

In accordance with the provisions of subsection (2) of section 5 of the Interpretation Act [Chapter 1], the forms are not published herein, but notice is hereby given that the forms may be inspected, free of charge, at the office of any mining commissioner.

Form No.	Description of form	Provision of Act	Provision of these regulations
M.M.1	Prospecting licence		20
M.M.2	Special prospecting licence		20
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M.M.6	Registration notice (base minerals) (pegged under ordinary prospecting licence)		45
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M.M.13	Certificate of registration (secondary reef)		159
M.M.14	Application for payment to landowner		177
M.M.15	Declaration of work done on mining location		189
M.M.16	Inspection certificate		191
M.M.17	Declaration made for the purposes of the issue of certificates of extra work		202
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Form No.	Description of form	Provision of Act	Provision of these regulations
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SECOND SCHEDULE (Section 4)

PRESCRIBED FEES

PART I

MISCELLANEOUS FEES PRESCRIBED FOR PURPOSES OF ACT

Provision of Act	Subject-matter	Fee
		\$ c
Section 15 (1) (c)	Application fee for registration as approved prospector in respect of whole of Rhodesia (applicable to all persons, including tribesmen)	10 00
	Application fee for registration as approved prospector in respect of tribal trust land only (applicable to tribesmen only)	2 00
Section 16 (2) (c)	Application fee for renewal of registration as approved prospector	2 00
Section 19 (2) (a)	Duplicate certificate of registration as approved prospector for whole of Rhodesia	5 00
	Duplicate certificate of registration as approved prospector for tribal trust land only	50
Section 20 (1)	Ordinary prospecting licence	2 00
	Special prospecting licence	20 00
Section 22 (3)	Duplicate prospecting licence	50
Section 46 (1)	Application for registration of precious metal or precious stones block	3 00
	Application for registration of base mineral block pegged under ordinary prospecting licence	6 00
	Application for registration of base mineral block pegged under special prospecting licence	20 00
Section 49 (2) (d)	Registration fee for site	2 00
Section 60 (3)	Duplicate certificate of registration	50
Section 63 (2)	Fresh certificate of registration	50
Section 255 (3) (b)	Application for revocation of forfeiture	10 00
Section 258 (6)	Transfer fee	1 00
Section 258 (7)	Certificate of registration after transfer	2 00
Section 276	Fee for special grant (Part XVI)	4 00

PART II
OTHER FEES

1. Certificate of ownership and status of claims drawn up and issued by the mining commissioner
Ten cents per block, with a minimum charge of one dollar
2. Certificate of ownership and status of claims drawn up by the claimholder and signed by the mining commissioner
Five cents per block, with a minimum charge of fifty cents
3. Copies of any agreement or documents
When prepared by an official, fifty cents per folio; when prepared by the applicant, twenty-five cents per folio
4. Any other search
A fee as determined by the mining commissioner, but not exceeding one dollar per half-hour

THIRD SCHEDULE (Section 10)
PRESCRIBED TARIFF FOR INDIGENOUS WOOD OR TIMBER

1. *Fire-wood*, fifty cents per cubic metre
2. *Hut wattles*

	Rate per hut
	\$ c
(a) For circular huts with a diameter not exceeding three metres or rectangular huts having a floor area not exceeding seven square metres	1 50
(b) For circular huts with a diameter exceeding three metres but not exceeding five metres or rectangular huts having a floor area exceeding seven square metres but not exceeding twenty square metres	2 00
(c) For circular huts with a diameter exceeding five metres but not exceeding six metres or rectangular huts having a floor area exceeding twenty square metres but not exceeding thirty square metres	2 50
(d) For circular huts with a diameter exceeding six metres or rectangular huts having a floor area exceeding thirty square metres	3 00

3. *Mining timber*

<i>Mid-diameter (under bark)</i>	<i>Rate per metre of length</i>
	\$ c
Not exceeding ten centimetres	4
Exceeding ten centimetres but not exceeding twenty centimetres	7
Exceeding twenty centimetres but not exceeding thirty centimetres	11
Exceeding thirty centimetres but not exceeding forty centimetres	22
Exceeding forty centimetres but not exceeding fifty centimetres	39
Exceeding fifty centimetres but not exceeding sixty centimetres	65
Exceeding sixty centimetres but not exceeding seventy centimetres	99
Exceeding seventy centimetres	1 44

FOURTH SCHEDULE (Section 32)

PROTECTION OF WORKINGS: REQUIREMENTS FOR FENCING

1. *Wiring*

- (1) The top strand shall be not less than one comma two metres from the ground.
- (2) There shall be not less than four strands of wire.
- (3) The wire shall be firmly tied to steel straining-posts, standards and droppers, and shall be spaced, commencing from the top of each post or standard, at forty millimetres, three hundred and five millimetres, two hundred and fifty millimetres and one hundred and ninety-five millimetres.

2. *Straining-posts*

- Steel straining-posts shall be—
- (a) drilled to correspond with the required wire-spacings; and
 - (b) firmly established in the ground and anchored with wire; and
 - (c) situated not more than four hundred and twenty metres apart, and at all points of change in the line of fence; and
 - (d) placed at such a distance from the lip of the shaft, open surface working or excavation as will ensure that they will not be subject to subsidence, and in no case shall they be placed at a distance of less than one metre from, or in such a position that a straight line drawn between any two adjacent posts at ground level would be at any point less than one metre from, such lip.

3. *Standards*

Steel fencing-standards shall be—

- (a) drilled to correspond with the required wire-spacings; and
- (b) firmly established in the ground; and
- (c) situated not more than fourteen metres apart.

4. *Droppers*

Steel droppers shall be—

- (a) drilled or crimped to correspond with the required wire-spacings; and
- (b) equally spaced to permit three droppers between standards.

5. *Materials*

- (1) Fencing-wire shall be barbed wire complying with the specifications of Part One of Central African Standard No. N5: 1971.
- (2) Steel straining-posts shall comply with the specifications of Part Seven of Central African Standard No. N5: 1971.
- (3) Steel fencing-standards shall comply with the specifications of Part Two of Central African Standard No. N5: 1971.
- (4) Steel droppers shall comply with the specifications of Part Three of Central African Standard No. N5: 1971.
- (5) Tying-wire for both standards and droppers shall be of a diameter of not less than two comma six five millimetres, and otherwise shall comply with the specifications of Part Four of Central African Standard No. N5: 1971.
- (6) Anchor-wire shall have not less than four strands of wire of a diameter of not less than four millimetres, which comply in other respects with the specifications of Part Four of Central African Standard No. N5: 1971.