



Guidelines for Placer Claim Staking in Yukon *Placer Mining Act*

Before you set out to stake a placer claim in Yukon, you are encouraged to review these guidelines. This guide is intended to provide you with an overview of how to stake a claim and the requirements you must follow. If you have any questions, district Mining Recorder's Office staff can assist you. Their contact information is available on the back of this guide.



Note: this guide is not legal advice and should not be relied upon for legal purposes. It is intended to summarize certain aspects of the Placer Mining Act related to mineral rights and, as such, does not attempt to present all aspects of the Act and regulations. This document may be amended from time to time. For complete information on all place claim and lease staking and mineral tenure, please refer to the Placer Mining Act and Placer Mining Land Use Regulation available at legislation.yukon.ca/.

1. What is a placer claim?

In Yukon, Commissioner's lands are available for prospecting and mining. Before performing these activities, an individual must first acquire a "claim" to gain the exclusive right to the minerals within the boundary of that claim.



Placer claims entitle claim holders to the minerals (gold) located above bedrock in "pay gravels" while quartz claims entitle claim holders to the minerals located in bedrock (i.e., hard rock).

In Yukon, claims are marked or "staked" out by a series of posts on the ground. This means that you must travel to the area you intend to claim and put posts in the ground. There are no provisions in the *Placer Mining Act* or *Quartz Mining Act* that allow for map staking.

The following guide is specific to placer claims only. For more information about quartz claims, see the "Guidelines for Quartz Claim Staking in Yukon" available online at <https://yukon.ca/en/guidelines-quartz-claim-staking-yukon>.

Important Note

Staking a placer claim **does not give the claim holder surface rights** or the exclusive rights to the land. Claims are not private property and you cannot build a permanent structure or residence on a claim. Placer claims cannot be used for commercial purposes (other than prospecting or placer mining) and the owner of a claim cannot give permission to a third party to occupy the surface for any purpose other than prospecting or placer mining.

General qualifications for placer staking

Anyone 18 years or older can stake a claim for themselves, a corporation or another person. There is no requirement for Canadian citizenship or Yukon residency. The person who stakes a claim is legally referred to as a "locator" but is more commonly called a "staker".

Corporations proposing to do business in Yukon, which includes holding placer claims and other business related to claims, must be registered with the Government of Yukon



Corporate Affairs. For more information visit their website at yukon.ca/en/departments-community-services.

Power of attorney for staking claims

Claims can be staked for another individual or company under specific circumstances. To do so, power of attorney (POA) is required. An individual can stake claims for up to two other people and stake a maximum of **three** claims per year using each POA. POA documents must be registered with the district Mining Recorder's Office **before** staking occurs. If you give power of attorney to another party to stake a claim in your name, you become responsible for the activities that occur on that claim or in relation to it.

It is highly recommended that anyone intending to give power of attorney for staking use the form provided at <https://yukon.ca/sites/yukon.ca/files/emr/emr-forms/emr-power-attorney.pdf>. Please understand that generic power of attorney documents may not be accepted for the purpose of staking claims.

2. Check before you stake

Before staking a placer claim, make sure the ground is available for staking (i.e., open ground). Visit <https://yukon.ca/en/science-and-natural-resources/mining/find-information-mineral-tenure> to view existing placer claims in the area via the online map viewer. The map viewer and database, available on this website, are updated frequently by the district Mining Recorder's Offices however, delays may occur. The best and most accurate record of recent staking is available at each office. As such, it is strongly recommended that you check with the district office before staking a claim. Online maps are only a guide.

Staking is **not permitted** in the following areas

- On active placer claims or prospecting leases.
- Within a municipal boundary.
- First Nation Category A Settlement Land.
- Land occupied by a building or within the yard (curtilage) of a dwelling-house.
- Cemeteries or burial grounds.
- Any land removed from staking by Order in Council (often referred to as OICs or prohibition orders), for example:
 - Lands withdrawn from staking for the settlement of land claims

- special land management areas
- parks
- airports
- historic sites

Remember to check your kit before you leave

Make sure you have all the information and equipment you need before going out to stake a claim. It is recommended that you obtain a map of claims and other land dispositions in the area you plan to stake. This will assist you in identifying and sketching possible claim locations. Maps are available online or at Mining Recorder's Offices for a fee.

Safety preparations

Claim staking generally occurs in remote wilderness areas with limited or no cell phone coverage or access to emergency services. Most claims are accessed via unpaved roads or trails, which see varying levels of maintenance. Weather conditions can cause significant changes in road conditions within a few hours, which may render previously drivable sections of road impassable.

Please use sound judgement when exploring areas and ensure you have the appropriate supplies needed to stay safe. This includes safety supplies to deal with changing weather and road conditions and wildlife encounters. Unless you are near a settled area with assured coverage, do not rely on cell phones for communications or mapping.

Mine roads

Exercise caution while driving on mine access roads as heavy equipment and wide loads can be encountered at any time. Also, be aware that there are no street signs or location markers on most mining roads. Claim maps should not be relied upon for navigation as road and trail information is not kept up-to-date and roads within mined areas may be altered at any time to accommodate mining activities.

Individuals staking claims do so at their own risk. Yukon government assumes no responsibility or liability for accidents or damages that may be incurred by persons locating or seeking to locate claims.

3. The two post staking system

In Yukon, every placer claim must be marked on the ground by two legal posts. Each post marks the end boundary of the claim and is planted on the base line. A line of site must be cleared between the two posts, along the base line, which is often referred to as the “location line”. The following sections and illustrations summarize the requirements for posts, inscriptions and location lines. The next section details the size, shape and locations allowed for placer claims.

Please note, once a post is planted, it cannot be moved, defaced or altered in anyway. The maintenance of claim posts is a continuing responsibility of the claim holder. This includes ensuring that claim tags are properly affixed to posts at all times.

Take note of the following staking rules.

- Every claim must have two posts used **only** for that claim.
- You must use two **new** posts for each claim, including back-to-back claims. Combining post No. 1 and post No. 2 of adjoining claims will result in both claims being refused. **Never reuse a claim post.**
- Each post and location line must be on ‘open ground’ (ground available for staking).

The *Placer Mining Act* does not require GPS points (longitude and latitude) of post locations. It is however, extremely helpful for the correct mapping of your claims after you have recorded them.

Important Notes

- Under no circumstances can you place either of your posts within another valid claim. If it is determined that either post or the location line is within a valid claim, the new claim will be refused.
- **If a claim lapses, it cannot be re-staked by the former owner for one year from the day it lapsed.**

Claim boundaries: The boundaries of a claim are called “end boundaries” and “side boundaries”. Side boundaries, which run parallel to the base line, are not marked by claim posts. End boundaries, which run perpendicular to the baseline, are marked by claim posts.



Claim post requirements

Claim posts must:

- be a minimum of 5 inches in diameter and extend 4 feet above the ground);
- have flattened faces on two sides with face dimensions a minimum of 4 inches wide, extending 12 inches from the top; and
- be firmly fixed and secured in the ground so they will stand indefinitely (see [Figure 1](#)).

If trees or stumps are used, the top of the tree must be cut off and sized to the height and face requirements above. If milled lumber is used, milled posts must be a minimum of 5 inches by 5 inches. If 5 inch by 5 inch lumber is not available, 6 inch by 6 inch posts may be used.

Important Notes

- Scabbed posts (2 inch by 4 inch boards nailed together) do not constitute a legal post and are **not permitted**.
- Defacing an existing post may result in disbarment from staking or renewing claims.

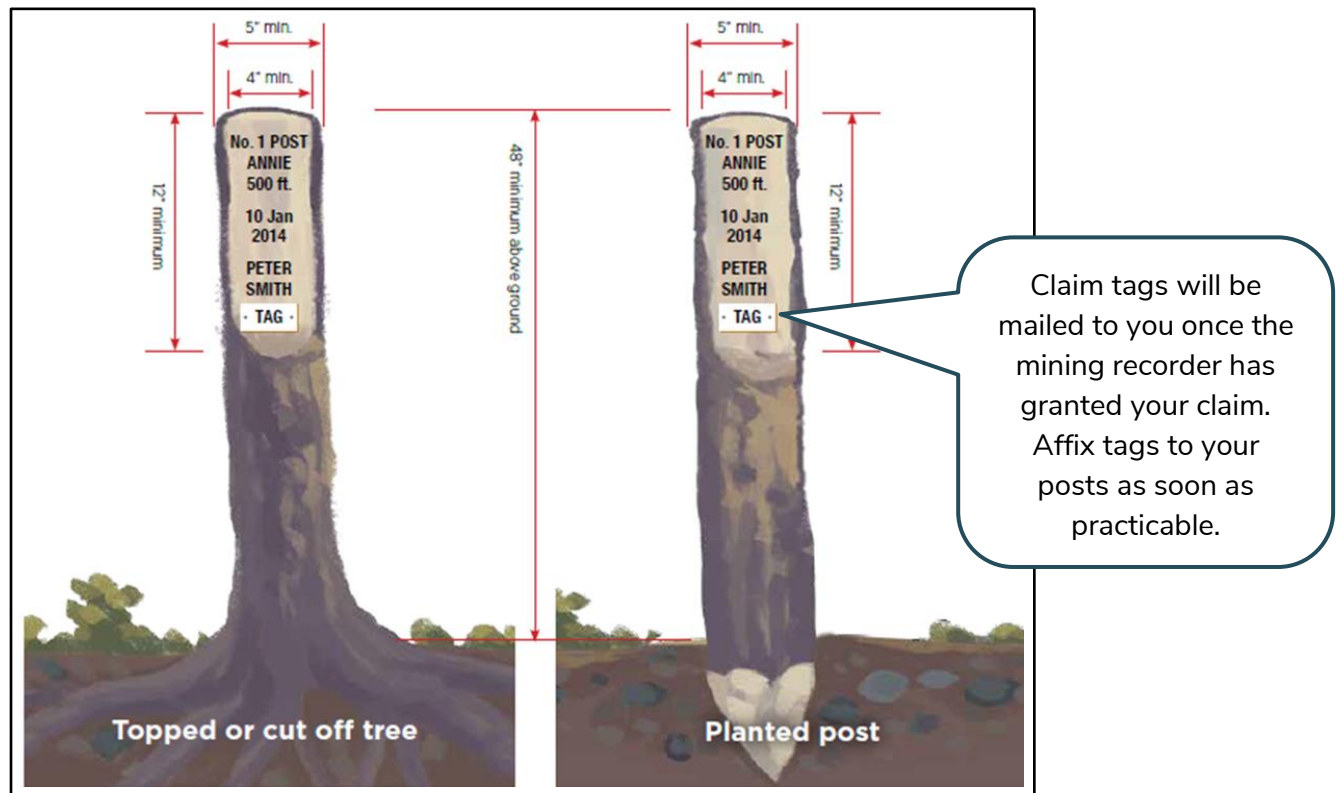


Figure 1: examples of claim posts

Inscription requirements

Each claim post requires an inscription. Inscriptions must be on the flattened side of the post that faces into the claim and towards the other claim post and must match the requirements of the legislation exactly (see [Figure 1](#)). **Five** pieces of information are required:

1. Post No. 1 or Post No. 2.
2. Claim name (the staker can choose any name).
3. Length of the claim (the distance, in feet, between post No. 1 and post No. 2).
4. The staking date (the date the post was planted in the ground).
5. The full name of the staker. Please do not use nicknames or abbreviations.
If staking under a power of attorney or for a company, the claim owner's name or company name must also be inscribed.

Claim names: The use of special characters, such as "&", "!", "_" etc. in the name of your claim is not recommended. Keeping claim names short and meaningful will help you remember them and keep future paperwork simple.

When staking a prospecting lease to claims or when working with a party of stakers, you are encouraged to inscribe a claim name **and number** (if you are using the same claim name). See [section 9](#) for more information about prospecting leases.

Placer claim tags are mailed to claim holder after the claim is granted. Claim tags should be affixed to posts as soon as practicable by claim holders. A claim without tags risks being cancelled.



Location line requirements

You must clear (cut and brush) a line between post No. 1 and post No. 2 of your claim along the base line, or in the case of a bench claim, along the front of the claim parallel to the base line. The purpose of a location line is to ensure that another party interested in staking a claim in the vicinity will be able to cross the location line at any point and recognize they may be on an existing claim.

If the terrain allows, location lines should be cut to create a line of sight from one post to the other. Trees and brush should be cut or removed to leave a clearly visible and straight path through the bush. Each post and location line must be on 'open ground' that is land available for staking.

Important Notes

- Flagging tape alone is not acceptable to delineate a location line.
- Heavy equipment **cannot** be used to establish a location line.

4. Locations of claims

Claims can be staked “on a creek”, known as creek claims, or “elsewhere than on a creek”, known as “bench claims” or “river/lake claims”.

Claims must be staked in conjunction with a base line and cannot be staked in the “middle of nowhere”. If a base line is surveyed, it runs between the survey pins that define it. If a base line is unsurveyed, it is a projected line that follows the general direction of the center of the creek valley bottom or the ordinary high water mark of rivers and lakes. Claim maps produced by the Government of Yukon show surveyed base lines in purple and unsurveyed base lines in red.

Note: claims and subsequent tiers of claims cannot cross over the height of land into the basin of another creek or waterbody (see [Figure 2](#)).

Creek claims

- Posts are staked a maximum of 500 feet apart on the base line that runs up the middle of the creek (see [Figure 2](#)).
- Posts mark the upstream and downstream end boundaries of the claim on the baseline.



- End boundaries of the claim extend for 1,000 feet in each direction from the posts, perpendicular to the base line. This is known as the “throw” of the claim.
- The maximum area of a standard creek claim is 500 feet by 2,000 feet. This distance may be less in order to fill in a ‘hole’ left between other claims.
- There are no posts on the side boundaries of a claim.
- If your claim boundaries extend into another valid claim, then only the open and available ground will be part of your claim.

Bench claims

- Are staked on tiers on either side of a creek claim (see [Figure 2](#) and [Figure 3](#)).
- Do not actually lie on a base line; instead, they lie on a location line parallel to a base line.
- Posts are staked along a line at 1,000 foot intervals away from and parallel to the base line.
- Posts are staked 500 feet apart in a line parallel to the base line on the side of the claim nearest the creek or river.
- Bench claims extend (i.e., throw) only one direction away from the base line.
- The maximum size of a standard bench claim is 500 feet by 1,000 feet.
- Bench claims can be staked in reference to creek, river/lake claims, or other bench claims.

River claims or lake claims

- Are staked in the same manner as bench claims, but along either side of a river (see [Figure 3](#)).
- The base line and location line will be along the ordinary high water mark of the water body.
- The maximum size of a standard river/lake claim is 500 feet by 1,000 feet.

River: a river is defined as a waterbody over 150 feet wide. If you are unsure as to whether the area you are interested in staking is a river or a creek, please contact the district Mining Recorder’s Office. Maps showing a base line on the middle of the waterbody identify a creek. Maps showing a base line running along either side of the water body identify a river.



Discovery and Co-discovery claims

Discovery claims can be staked on a creek or river without any pre-existing claims and allow a distance of 1,500 feet between post No. 1 and post No. 2. The size of discovery claims must be 1,500 feet and cannot be undersize or shorter.

Co-discovery claims are permitted when working with a partner, one claim per person, and allow a distance of 1,250 feet between post No. 1 and post No. 2. Co-discovery claims must be 1,250 feet in length, and cannot be undersized or shorter. Co-discovery claims must be adjoining and must be staked and recorded together.

Important Notes

- Each tier of bench claims may have its own discovery claim or co-discovery claims.
- Co-discovery claims are bound together upon recording. If either claim is determined to be in non-compliance with the Act, both claims will be refused by the Mining Recorder.

River/Lake claims vs. Bench claims – Claims staked along the edge of a river or lake and bench claims are all technically the same kind of claim. In the *Placer Mining Act*, they are referred to as “claims staked elsewhere than on a creek”. They are all limited to a 1,000 foot throw in the direction away from the base line. We use river and lake claims to describe claims that are directly on the base line of a river or lake. A bench claim describes any claim staked on the tiers above a claim staked directly on the base line. A bench claim references the distance of the claim from the base line, and does not necessarily mean that a claim will be situated on the physical benches above a creek or river.

Base line vs. Location line – A base line, as noted in section “Locations of Claims” is either the projected line between survey pins of a surveyed base line or, in the general direction of the creek on an unsurveyed base line. A line must be created, in the form of a cut line, for every claim. It is usually called a location line. When staking creek claims, the location line and base line will be in the same location. When staking bench claims, the location line will run parallel to the base line.



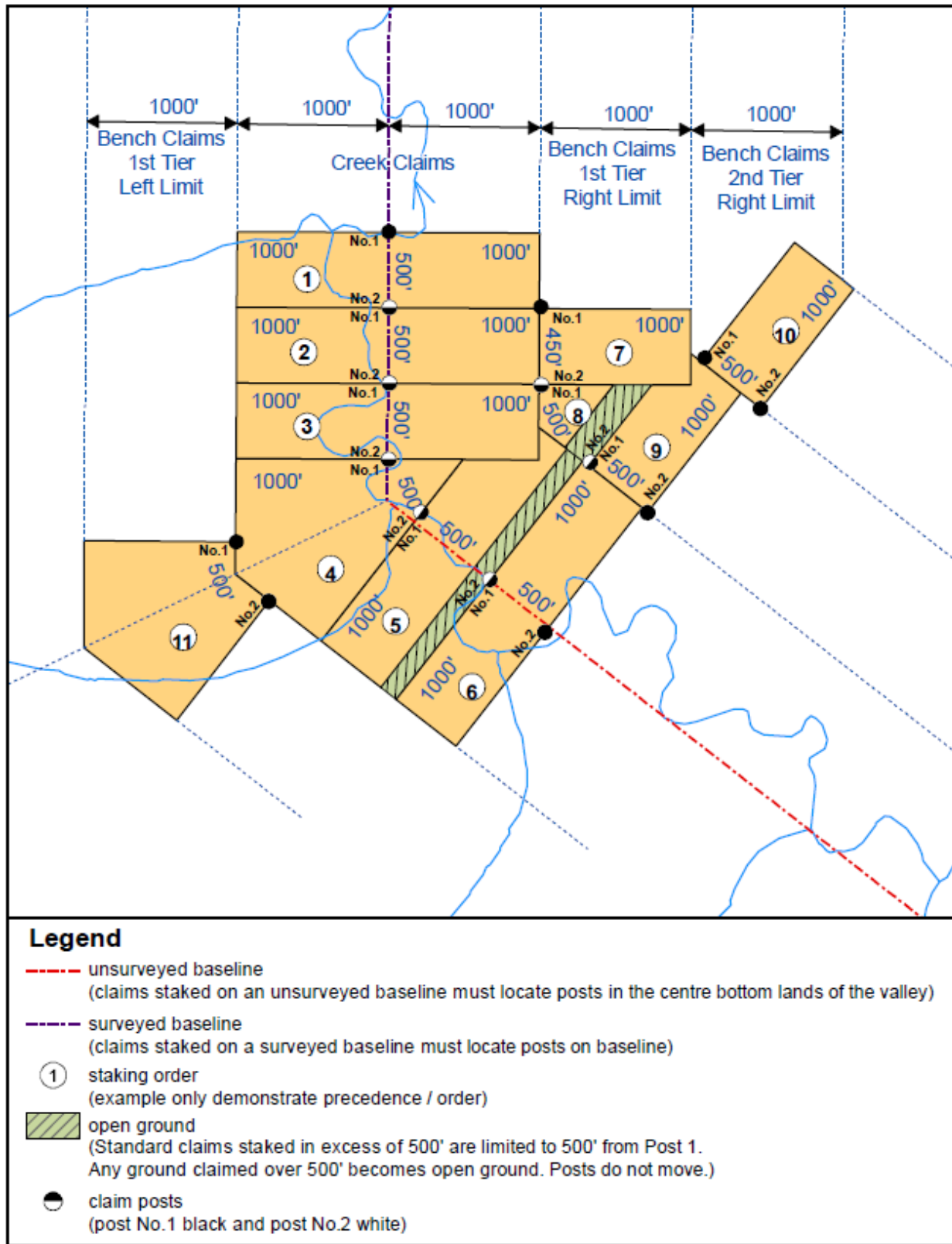


Figure 2: creek claims and bench claims



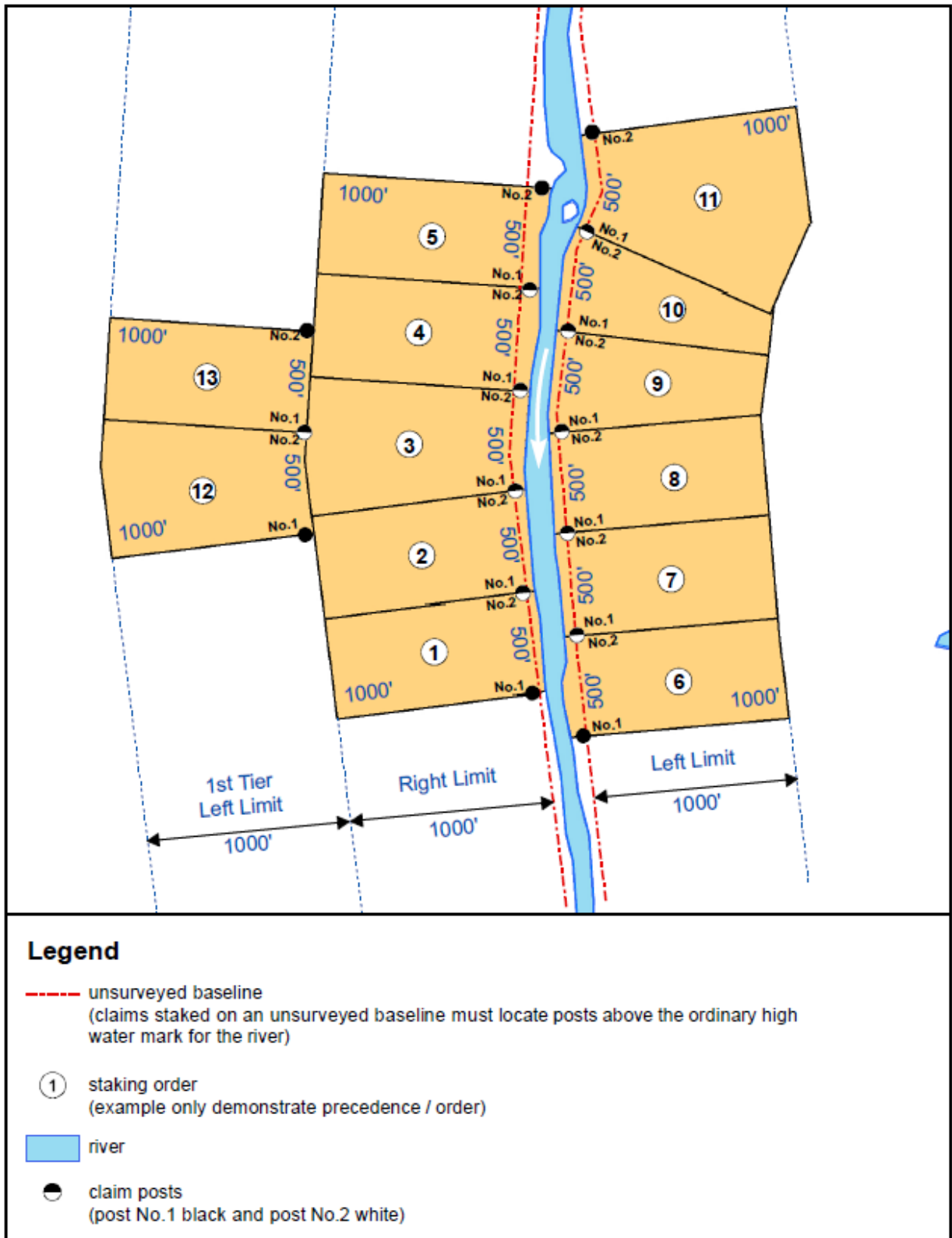


Figure 3: river claims and bench claims



Limitation on staking claims

Stakers can only stake one claim per creek per person every 60 days. If you stake more than one claim on a creek within 60 days the subsequent staking will be refused. “Per person” refers to the claim owner. If you have a **registered** power of attorney (POA) you can stake on the same creek for the party. If someone has used a POA to stake in your name on the same creek within 60 days, you cannot stake another claim (see page 3 for more information about POAs).



5. Record your claim

After you stake a claim you are required to complete an application for a grant of claim (i.e., record your claim). Applications must be filed at the appropriate district Mining Recorder's Office within a specific period, called travel time. The travel time for placer claims is a minimum of 10 days, with an additional day for every 10 miles (as the crow flies) from the district Mining Recorder's Office. Before going out into the field, visit the office to confirm the amount of travel time assigned to the area where you plan to stake so you can avoid missing the deadline to record your claim. Claims cannot be recorded after the allowable travel time has passed.

An application consists of:

- a completed and notarized application form signed by the staker;
- the fee of \$10.00 per claim; and
- a signed and dated sketch of your claim.

Sketches must have the following information:

- **both** post locations;
- a scale;
- north arrow;
- map sheet number;
- the location of any geographical features such as lakes, rivers, or streams;
- claim boundaries; and
- any adjacent claim(s).

Forms and fee schedules are available online at

<https://yukon.ca/sites/yukon.ca/files/emr/emr-forms/emr-application-grant-placer-mining.pdf>.

Important Notes

- **The exact information inscribed on both claim posts must be provided in your application.**
- Mining Recorder's Offices cannot hold partial applications. If the application is not complete it will be returned to the applicant and will not be recorded.



Staking on surface dispositions

When a claim is staked over an existing surface disposition, for example, reservations under the *Lands Act* or titled property, the claim holder may need to provide financial security. When there is overlap with First Nation Category B Settlement Land, financial security is required. The district Mining Recorder can provide further information on a case-by-case basis regarding financial security. Note, chapters 6 and 18 of each Final Agreement contain general provisions regarding access to and across settlement land.

6. Keep your placer claim in good standing

To fully understand what is required to keep your claim in good standing, further information must be obtained from the “Placer Schedule of Representation Work” and the “Placer Grouping Guidelines” available at <https://yukon.ca/en/placer-schedule-representation-work-placer-mining-act>.

If approved, a claim expires one year after the date it is recorded. The date the Mining Recorder’s Office receives your application form, staking sketch and fees is the official recording date. During this one-year period, the claim holder is required to do \$200.00 worth of “representation work” on the claim in order to renew the claim (i.e., keep the claim in good standing) for one more year. Work requirements and fees are standardized and the same rules apply to all placer claims.

Representation work

Many types of work qualify as representation work. The “Placer Schedule of Representation Work” provides a complete list. Some activities listed in the schedule require **prior approval** of the Mining Recorder in order to be used as representation work. The schedule also assigns a dollar amount to different types and quantities of work in order for you to calculate the value of representation work that has been completed. For more information, review the full schedule at <https://yukon.ca/en/placer-schedule-representation-work-placer-mining-act>.



Filing representation work

To apply representation work to a claim, a claim holder must file an “Application for Renewal of Grant for Placer Mining” (Form 2) with the district office. There is a \$10.00 fee per claim per year. Documentation required will depend on the type of work done. At the very least, a description of the work (e.g., trench dimensions), a map showing the work locations, the type of equipment used, the start and end dates of work, who operated the equipment, and/or performed the work will be required.

Take note of the following rules.

- Work must be applied to placer claims in the year it was completed.
- Claim holders can also bank “excess credits” to a maximum of \$800 per claim per year.
- For future renewals, banked excess credit can be applied to a claim in \$200.00 increments.
- When no work has been performed on a claim, but the claim has “excess credits” banked from previously recorded work, an “Application for Renewal of Grant for Placer Mining (Using Excess Work Credits only)” must be submitted with fees to the district Mining Recorder's Office within the legislated timelines or the claim will expire. The application form is available at <https://yukon.ca/en/application-renewal-grant-placer-mining>.
- Once an excess credit is assigned to a specific claim, it is non-transferrable to any other claim.

Important Note

If a claim is in its expiry year, representation work completed in the claim year must be filed before the expiry date. If the claim is not scheduled to expire that year, work must be filed by the anniversary date of the claim. Please contact the Mining Recorder's Office to confirm claim anniversary dates and/or expiry dates.

Anniversary date vs. Expiry date – The anniversary date of a claim occurs yearly on the date the claim was originally recorded. For example, if you staked a claim and recorded it on July 29, 2018, the anniversary date of the claim would be July 29 yearly. The expiry date of a claim is the same date as the anniversary date but, depending on how much representation work has been applied to the claim, the claim might not expire for several years.



Representation work deadline

Applications and fees must be submitted to the applicable district Mining Recorder's Office by the anniversary date of the claim or the claim will expire. If you "common date" your claims, meaning you file a renewal that gives all the claims the same anniversary date, renewals will have to be filed by the new anniversary date of the claims.

There is a two week (14 day) period following the anniversary date when work can still be filed with the Mining Recorder. This is often referred to as the "grace period" for filing work. Complete applications must be received no later than 14 days after the anniversary date of the claim.

If a claim holder allows a claim to lapse (expire) but has done sufficient work to keep it in good standing, the claim holder can apply for a renewal and pay a late fee (i.e., a renewal in penalty). In this case, the claim can only be renewed for **one** year, regardless of how much work has been done. If the ground has been staked since the expiry of the claim, the claim holder may still apply for a renewal in penalty however, the claim holder must reimburse the current claim holder for any expenses incurred to obtain the claim and for any work done on the claim.



The late fees are \$30.00 if the renewal is applied for within 3 months of the expiry date or \$45.00 if it is applied for between 3 to 6 months after the expiry date. Please note that applications for renewals will not be accepted on claims expired for more than 6 months.

Important Note



Work not filed with the Mining Recorder 6 months past the anniversary date of the claim will **not** be accepted.

7. Grouping your claims

Placer claims may be grouped. The purpose of a grouping certificate is to allow an operator to concentrate activities on one or more claims in an area without having to perform representation work on each claim separately. Work done on any claim in the group can be applied to all claims in the grouping for the purposes of renewing. For additional information, please see the Placer Grouping Guidelines available online at <https://yukon.ca/en/placer-grouping-guidelines-placer-mining-act>

To group your claims you must submit a grouping application and the following additional information.

For groupings of a maximum of 10 adjoining claims.

- Provide a map of the claims.
- Show written permission from all the owners of claims included in the application.

For groupings of claims that are not adjoining or that exceed 10 in number.

- Claims must be on the same watershed.
- Provide a map of the claims.
- Show written permission from all the owners of claims included in the application.
- Complete a grouping work program application and demonstrate how the claims are part of one operation.

Important Notes

- Groupings must be recorded with the Mining Recorder's Office **before** work begins or work will only apply to the claim on which it was performed.
- Groupings of non-adjoining or more than 10 claims are subject to approval by the Mining Recorder.
- Transferring a claim or a portion of a claim to another party removes that claim from the grouping.
- Transferring all the claims or a percentage of all claims in a grouping cancels the grouping.
- Groupings cannot cross mining district boundaries.



8. Mining Land Use Regulations

Regulations and working your claim

All work completed on a claim must comply with Part 2 of the *Placer Mining Act* and the *Placer Mining Land Use Regulation*, including the Schedule 1 Operating Conditions of the available online at: yukon.ca/mining.

Operating Conditions are a basic set of rules developed to ensure environmental and public safety. Every placer operation from small scale prospecting to fully operating placer mines must abide by these mandatory procedures.

The *Placer Mining Land Use Regulation* establishes class criteria for placer operations. These criteria categorize operations into four classes. Classes 1 through 4 represent activities with increasing potential to cause adverse environmental impacts. Programs with any activities above the Class 1 criteria is considered Class 2, any activities above the Class 2 criteria is considered Class 3, and any activities above the Class 3 criteria is considered Class 4.

If any of your planned activities are listed on the Operation Class Criteria Table in the regulations at <https://yukon.ca/en/doing-business/licensing/determine-class-your-placer-mining-operation#class-1-operation-limits>, you require an approved Notification or Operating Plan (permitting). All activities above Class 1 require environmental assessment pursuant to the *Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act* (YESAA). Please contact the district Mining Recorder's Office before proceeding with any work to confirm if your work requires an authorization.

On April 1, 2020, the requirement for Class 1 Notification became Yukon-wide. As such, if your planned activities fall within the Class 1 criteria, you must submit a notice, and receive a response, before performing any work on your claim(s). You can submit your notice online at <https://yukon.ca/en/submit-class1-exploration-notice>. You can also visit this website for more specific information about Class 1 Notification and how to submit your notice.

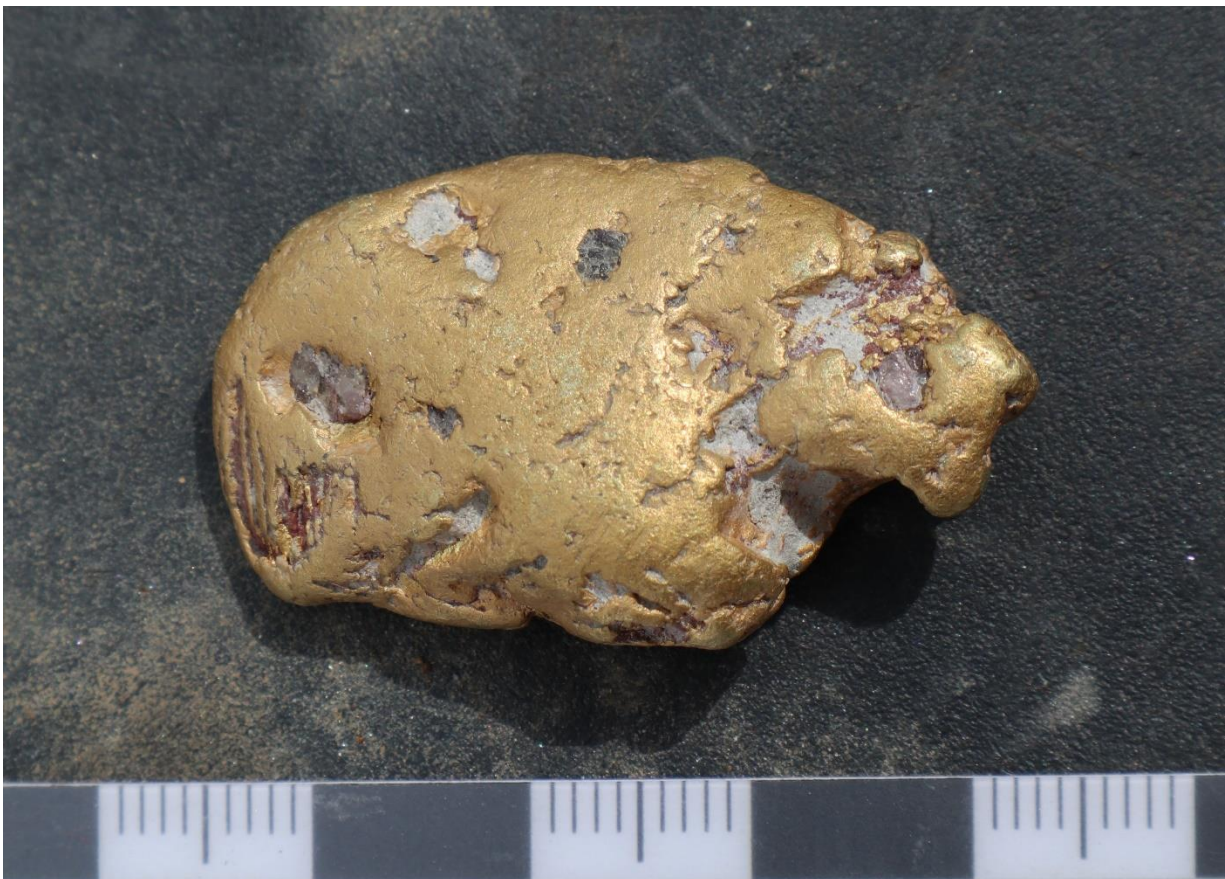
Unless you have a Class 3 or Class 4 Mining Land Use Approval (permit) in place, all disturbances and workings must be reclaimed within one year.



9. What is a prospecting lease?

A prospecting lease is a disposition of land granted under the *Placer Mining Act* for the purpose of prospecting and testing the ground for placer deposits. Prospecting leases offer applicants the opportunity to test a larger area of ground than a placer claim as well as the exclusive right to stake the lease to claims if the requirements under the Act are met. However, it is important to note that prospecting leases **cannot** be used to mine (e.g., large scale sluicing) or to prepare the ground for mining (e.g., stripping large areas of overburden).

For more information about prospecting leases see the “Prospecting Lease Guidelines” available online at <https://yukon.ca/en/prospecting-lease-guidelines-placer-mining-act>. This guide only provides a summary of the requirements for prospecting leases.



Staking a prospecting lease

Prospecting leases are staked in the same manner as placer claims but they can cover an area of up to a maximum of 5 miles. Unlike placer claims, prospecting leases do not get 'named' and therefore, do not require a lease name to be included on the post inscription nor do they require tags.

Prospecting Leases may be staked by power of attorney (POA) however, when the lease is staked to claims, the claims must be staked by the lease owner and cannot be staked into claims by a POA unless the lease owner is a corporation/company. If the lease owner is a company, a director of the company can stake the lease to claims or a POA can be recorded to allow an individual to stake the lease to claims for the company.

An individual may only stake one prospecting lease in the Yukon in their name. Until that lease has lapsed, is staked to claims, or assigned to another owner, the individual cannot stake another lease.

Prospecting leases at a glance

- Prospecting leases staked on creeks or rivers that have been prospected previously can be up to 5 miles in length, are issued for one year, and can be renewed twice.
- Prospecting leases staked on creeks or rivers that have not been prospected can be up to 1 mile in length, are granted for one year only, and can not be renewed.
- A work program is submitted at the time of recording and a new program is submitted upon each renewal, which is subject to approval by the Mining Recorder.
- Any changes to an approved work program **must** be filed and approved by the Mining Recorder.
- The approved work program must be performed and filed **before** the expiry date of the lease in each year.
- Any work that deviates from the approved program will be refused by the Mining Recorder and the lease will not be renewed.
- Prospecting leases can be renewed or staked to claims as soon as the work program for the current year is complete.



- Assignments of prospecting leases will not be accepted before the completion and recording of the first year's work.

Representation work is calculated differently on prospecting leases than on claims; only work costs can be used. For example, mobilization or camp costs do not qualify as representation work on a prospecting lease.

Important Notes

- Mining is not permitted on a prospecting lease. Leases are only for prospecting activities.
- Applicants must wait for their lease application and work program to be approved by the district Mining Recorder before beginning their work program.
- Affidavits of completed work, renewals, and if applicable, geological or drilling reports must be completed and recorded at the Mining Recorder office by the expiry date.
- There is no "grace period" for renewing prospecting leases.
- The staking of a lease to claims **must** be completed by the expiry date of the lease.
- Claims staked from a lease are subject to the same travel time requirements as any other claim.

Please contact the district Mining Recorder's Office before proceeding with any miner-like work as permitting may be required.





Contact us for more information

District Mining Recorder's Offices

Whitehorse Mining Recorder

Location: Room 102 - 300 Main Street
Whitehorse YT Y1A 2B5
Phone: (867) 667-3190
Email: whitehorse.mining@yukon.ca

Dawson Mining Recorder

Location: 1242 Front Street
Mail: PO Box 249, Dawson City YT Y0B 1G0
Phone: (867) 993-5343
Email: dawson.mining@yukon.ca

Mayo Mining Recorder

Location: 207 - 6th Avenue
Mail: PO Box 10, Mayo YT Y0B 1M0
Phone: (867) 996-2256
Email: mayo.mining@yukon.ca

Watson Lake Mining Recorder

Location: 1007 Alaska Highway
Mail: PO Box 269, Watson Lake YT Y0A 1C0
Phone: (867) 536-7366
Email: watson.mining@yukon.ca

