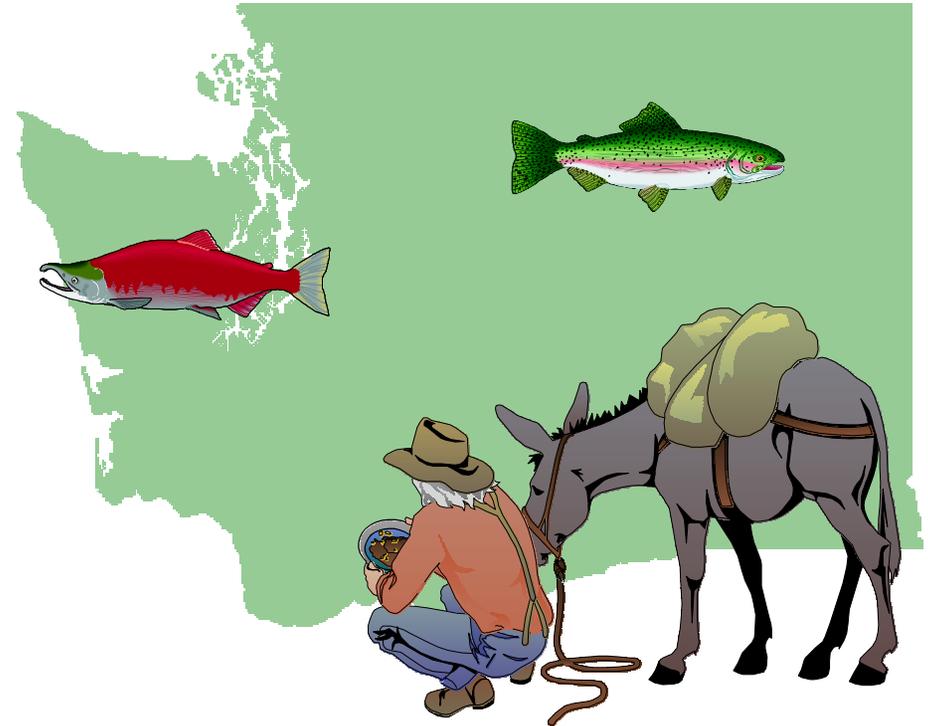


# Gold and Fish

## Rules and Regulations for Mineral Prospecting and Placer Mining in Washington State



*Washington  
Department of*  
**FISH and  
WILDLIFE**



January, 1999

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*Washington  
Department of*  
**FISH and  
WILDLIFE**

# Gold and Fish

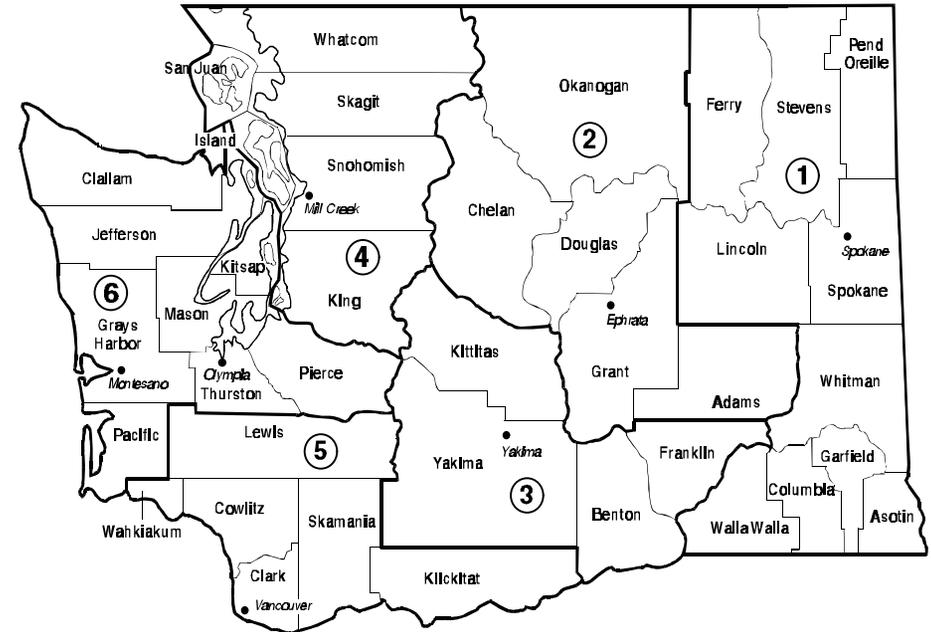
Gold and other minerals helped shape the history of Washington state. Many of the miners bound for the gold fields of Alaska during the Gold Rush of the late 1800's passed through Seattle and other parts of Washington. Much of the gold mined there found its way to Seattle where it influenced the development of that city and much of the state. More recently, interest in the gold-bearing streams of Washington has grown, partly because improvements in mineral prospecting equipment make it easier for the casual or part-time prospector to pursue this activity.

Previous to 1980, a permit was not required from the state to prospect for minerals in Washington state waters. Concern about the effect of certain prospecting activities on fish life prompted Washington Department of Fisheries and Department of Game to require Hydraulic Project Approvals (HPAs) for most prospecting activities after that time. In 1980 the first edition of the Gold and Fish pamphlet was issued which served as the HPA for panning and other small-scale activities, while an individual, written HPA was required for others. Since then, several editions of the Gold and Fish pamphlet have been issued, the last being published in 1987.

In 1997, the Washington State Legislature passed substitute House Bill 1565 [Chapter 415, Laws of 1997] which defined "small scale mining and prospecting" as the use of pans, non-motorized sluice boxes, concentrators and mini-rocker boxes for the discovery and recovery of minerals; prohibited any requirement of obtaining a written HPA prior to conducting small scale mining and prospecting, and required Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) to update the 1987 Gold and Fish pamphlet. This publication is the result of that legislation and was produced with input from members of the mineral prospecting and environmental communities as well as representatives from various state and federal government agencies.

This publication outlines when you need a permit (HPA) from WDFW to prospect or placer mine in the State; how to obtain an HPA; what other agencies you might need to contact before prospecting or mining; what equipment and timing requirements you need to follow in order to protect fish; definitions of important terms; and what is important habitat for fish.

# Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Regions



*This edition of the Gold and Fish pamphlet supercedes all previous editions of it. It remains valid until a new edition is published by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. All mineral prospecting and placer mining in Washington state must be conducted in accordance with the rules contained in this pamphlet, or you must obtain a separate, written permit from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.*

*When conducting mineral prospecting and placer mining activities, the most current edition of the Gold and Fish pamphlet must be on the job site. Please review the provisions contained in this pamphlet for complete details. Questions regarding the pamphlet can be directed to any Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife office. Contact information is listed elsewhere in the pamphlet.*

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# Common Questions and Answers About Permits

## **Do I need a permit to placer mine or prospect for minerals in Washington?**

Yes. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) was given authority by the Washington State Legislature to regulate anyone that “desires to construct any form of hydraulic project or perform other work that will use, divert, obstruct, or change the natural flow or bed of any of the salt or fresh waters of the state” when it passed the Hydraulic Code (Chapter 75.20 RCW). Mineral prospecting and placer mining activities that will use, divert, obstruct, or change the natural flow or bed of waters of the state qualifies as “other work” and you must have a valid permit from WDFW to legally conduct that activity. Other types of mining that will not affect waters of the state are not required to obtain a permit from WDFW, but you will need other permits from other agencies. Contact Washington Departments of Natural Resources and Ecology for more information.

## **What type of permit(s) do I need?**

You must have a *Gold and Fish* pamphlet on the job site when conducting small scale prospecting and mining. Prior to conducting other mineral prospecting or placer mining activities where waters of the state will be affected, you must obtain an Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) issued by WDFW. Two types of HPAs are available - the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet and a separate, written HPA. In most cases the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet will be the HPA you need to authorize mineral prospecting or placer mining. In addition, you might need permits from other state and federal agencies, including authorization from the National Marine Fisheries Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to operate in waters containing species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531-1544).

## **I understand there are different types of HPAs. Which kind is best for me?**

The *Gold and Fish* pamphlet lists the rules which you must follow when conducting small scale prospecting and mining and serves as the permit or HPA authorizing the other activities described in it. If the area you wish to operate in and the method you wish to use is listed in the pamphlet, then use it as your HPA. You must follow all timing, location, equipment and method provisions listed in it. If the activity you propose is not covered in

the pamphlet, you must apply to WDFW for a separate, written HPA or written supplement to the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet.

## **How do I get an HPA?**

There are a number of ways to get an HPA. The *Gold and Fish* pamphlet is available upon request from any WDFW office. No application is required to obtain the pamphlet. Contact information is listed at the end of this pamphlet. Many mineral prospecting clubs and vendors of prospecting equipment have a supply of the pamphlets available to their members or customers. Requests for minor exceptions to the location or timing restrictions may be made by phone or in writing to the WDFW Regional office for the Region in which you plan to work. You will receive a written supplement to the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet for the minor exception if fish life can be protected, and you must still follow all other requirements of the pamphlet. Requests for major exceptions to the technical provision or equipment requirements of the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet must be made in writing by submitting a Joint Aquatic Resource Permit Application (JARPA) to WDFW. If your application is approved you will be issued an HPA with specific timing, location and equipment restrictions.

## **Where do I get a JARPA (HPA application) and how do I fill it out?**

The JARPA is available from any WDFW office, most county planning offices, or from the WDFW internet web site. The JARPA comes with instructions on how to complete it and should be self-explanatory. A written HPA may be issued to only one individual, family, or organization. Applications with multiple names or addresses will not be accepted. All sections of the application must be completed, including legal description (section, range and township), description of work, method, equipment, vicinity map, etc. If you are proposing to work on an existing mining claim, attach a copy of the Notice of Claim Location. Send your completed JARPA to the WDFW address listed on it.

## **How long does it take to get a written HPA?**

Once WDFW has received your complete application we have 45 days to either issue, condition, or deny a permit.

## **Can I appeal a decision to deny my application for exceptions to the limitations in the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet?**

Yes. You can appeal the denial of or conditions in a written HPA within

30 days of the decision. You must follow the procedures included with the denial or the HPA. You cannot, however, appeal the denial of, or conditions in a written supplemental approval to the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet. If you disagree with action taken in this case, you must submit a JARPA requesting a written HPA and then consider an appeal based on the decision made regarding that application.

**Is there any case where I do not need a pamphlet or an HPA for mineral prospecting?**

Yes. If your activity does not use, divert, obstruct, or change the natural flow or bed of any of the salt or fresh waters of the state you do not need an HPA. This case might apply to situations where you are collecting aggregate far away from any water body, you do not withdraw water from any water body, and wastewater and tailings do not enter or influence any water body. Unless you are certain that your activity does not require an HPA, though, it would be wise to consult with WDFW prior to conducting that activity.

**Do I need other permits in addition to an HPA?**

Yes. Every individual conducting activities in areas containing fish species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act will also need authority to conduct those activities if they may harm those species. Contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service for more information. Other permits may be necessary from local, state or federal agencies before prospecting or placer mining operations are legal. It is important for you to consult with all jurisdictions before starting your operation. A contact list of other agencies is provided at the end of this pamphlet for your convenience.

**Do I need a water right prior to prospecting or placer mining?**

In some cases, yes. Removal of water from state waters for any beneficial use, including highbanking and other mineral prospecting and placer mining activities that take water from the stream channel, requires a water right issued by Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE). Dredging, sluicing or panning within a stream where you do not remove the water from the stream does not require a water right. Contact WDOE for more information.

**I prospect for gold as recreation rather than as a commercial operation. Do I still need an HPA?**

Yes. Regulations governing mineral prospecting and placer mining are

designed to protect fish life regardless of whether those operations are “recreational” or “for profit”. These regulations apply to all prospectors and miners conducting operations within or near the waters of the state of Washington.

**How do I know where I can prospect or placer mine and what restrictions I must follow?**

The *Gold and Fish* pamphlet lists all the waters in Washington open to prospecting and placer mining and all other restrictions you are required to follow. Supplements issued to the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet HPA and separate, written HPAs will detail additional provisions and timing when issued.

**Can I prospect or mine anywhere I choose provided I have all required permits?**

No. You must follow the location restrictions outlined in the pamphlet or written HPA. Not all waters of the state are open to prospecting or mining and those that are open are open only during certain times of the year. In addition, no HPA issued by WDFW or other permits issued by other agencies authorizes trespass on public or private property, or trespass on existing mining claims. It is your responsibility to obtain permission from the land owner or claim holder prior to conducting any work on a site.

**What is the difference between waters listed as CLOSED and SUBMIT APPLICATION in the streamlist?**

Waters listed as CLOSED are not open for typical prospecting or mining through any type of HPA because they are either too sensitive to withstand disturbance by that activity (such as marine waters and most freshwater lakes) or are contained in areas where the administrator for the land of that area does not allow prospecting (national parks). An application (JARPA) submitted to WDFW for authorization to prospect or mine by typical methods in any area listed as CLOSED likely will be denied. Applications proposing special methods to protect fish and their habitat will be considered for approval. Waters listed as SUBMIT APPLICATION may be able to withstand some prospecting or mining activity, but are too sensitive to allow it without individual review of an application by a WDFW biologist. To request authorization to work in these waters you must submit a written application (JARPA) to WDFW. If your proposed activity can be conducted without harming fish life you will be issued a written HPA.

**Does everyone in my family (or club or group) need a separate *Gold and Fish* pamphlet?**

No. There need be only one pamphlet per job site. All workers must comply with all provisions and restrictions in the pamphlet. Whether or not you are required to have a *Gold and Fish* pamphlet, you must be familiar with and follow its provisions and information to avoid damaging fish life or habitat.

**I'm going on a club outing to one of my club's claims. Does everyone working that claim have to have a *Gold and Fish* pamphlet?**

No. It is recommended, but not required, that each person prospecting or placer mining have a *Gold and Fish* pamphlet. All workers must be familiar with and follow the contents and provisions of the pamphlet, but there need be only one pamphlet per job site. There may be many excavation sites and job sites on a single club claim, so be sure you are familiar with the meaning of "excavation site" and "job site" listed in the definitions section.

**I want to prospect in a stream listed in the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet but want to go after the season ends. I also want to use a larger dredge than allowed. Is this possible?**

Yes. Because you are asking for exceptions to both timing and equipment limitations, you must submit a JARPA to WDFW for consideration of a separate, written HPA for your activity. Each request is dealt with on an individual case-by-case basis and written HPAs will be issued only when fish life can be protected. If you desire an exception only to the location or timing restrictions for a stream, you may make a verbal request to the WDFW Regional office in which the stream is located. If approved, you will receive a written supplement for attachment to the pamphlet. You must also follow all provisions in the pamphlet.

**I am a claim holder. The 1872 Mining Law allows me to prospect and mine on public land. Do I still have to follow the restrictions of a pamphlet or written HPA?**

Yes. The Hydraulic Code (Chapter 75.20 RCW) authorizes WDFW to regulate those activities that will use, divert, obstruct, or change the natural flow or bed of any of the salt or fresh waters of the state. Nothing in the 1872 Mining Law prohibits the State from exercising its legal authority to protect the state's fish resources.

**How do I find out who owns or is a claim holder of the land on which I want to prospect?**

WDFW does not maintain records of property owners or claim holders and cannot provide that information to you. Private property information can typically be obtained from local governments. Counties and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) both are sources of mining claim records. Those with unpatented mining claims should keep in mind that the general public has a right to cross over and to use (hunt, fish, pick berries, recreate, etc.) the surface of your claim, as long as that use does not interfere with your mining operation.

**Do I have to have the HPA on my body as I work?**

No. The HPA (written or *Gold and Fish* pamphlet) only has to be on the job site at all times that work is being conducted. The HPA should be immediately accessible by you if a WDFW representative asks to see it. This could mean the HPA is in your vehicle within sight of your operation or is in a backpack on the streambank adjacent to your excavation site.

**How long is the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet issued for?**

The *Gold and Fish* pamphlet is valid until a new version is published. The pamphlet will be revised and reissued as needed to continue offering protection of fish life while still allowing certain prospecting and placer mining activities. There is no set schedule for this, but should occur a minimum of every five years.

**How will I know if there is a more recent version of the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet available than the one I have?**

You can contact any WDFW office and ask for the publication date of the most recent version. This information will also be on the WDFW internet web site. To be automatically notified when a new *Gold and Fish* pamphlet is published, provide your name, address and phone number to the Olympia WDFW office (the address is at the end of this pamphlet). Your name will be added to the mailing list of those requesting notification of the latest edition of the pamphlet.

**Is there a fee for the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet or written HPA?**

No. We also do not charge for any pamphlets we distribute to clubs or vendors of prospecting and mining equipment.

**Why are there limitations on how and where I prospect, how many people work my excavation site and how close the sites can be?**

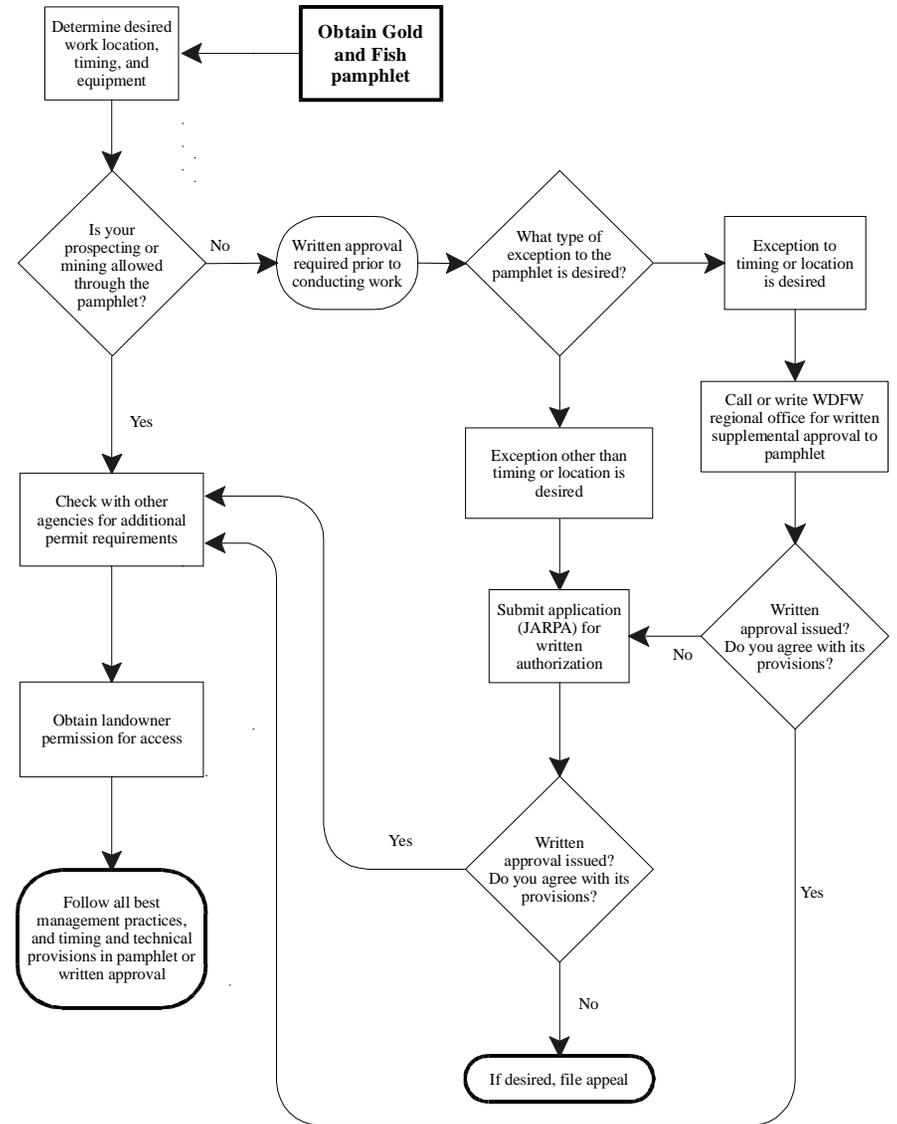
Mineral prospecting and placer mining activities can have a detrimental effect on fish and their habitat if not conducted properly. All the limitations and restrictions included in the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet and any written HPA are designed to ensure the protection of fish life while still allowing as much mining activity as possible. Limitations on the number of people working a site and the distance between sites are to reduce the effect of combining a number of small impacts.

**Are there any special provisions exempting children from the rules?**

Yes. Children under 8 years old are exempted from the limit of no more than 5 individuals working an excavation site. They must follow all the other rules, however.

# How do I legally prospect or placer mine for minerals in Washington?

Please refer to rules outlined in this pamphlet for complete details.



# Fish Habitat and Mining Impacts

Many small scale prospecting and mining activities can be compatible with fish and their habitat if proper mining practices are followed.

## What is Fish Habitat?

Habitat is what any living thing needs to survive, and all fish species require the same basics: good water quality, cover to hide from predators, spawning (reproducing) and rearing areas, access to and from these areas, and food. Loss of any one of these basic habitat needs will reduce or eliminate fish survival.

Water quality is influenced by temperature, sediment, and streamflow. Variations in these factors determine what kinds of fish, and how many, will live in a particular waterway. Most salmon and trout species, for instance, generally require cool, clean, free-flowing water.

When stream water temperatures rise, fish may lose some of their ability to withstand diseases and stress, and to feed, spawn, migrate, and generally thrive. Streamside trees, shrubs, and other vegetation shade the water and keep it cool; removal of that vegetation commonly results in higher water temperatures.

Sediment (particles of dirt and mud debris, either suspended in water or settled on the stream bottom) can affect fish habitat in a number of ways. It can reduce both the kinds and numbers of plants in the water (which host food sources and provide cover) and bottom-dwelling animals (food sources for some fish). It can also directly reduce fish numbers by decreasing food supplies, damaging gills, making it difficult to see and catch food, and covering gravel spawning areas with silt that suffocates eggs and/or young fish incubating in the gravel. Freshwater invertebrates, including mussels, can be smothered because they are not able to migrate to cleaner waters or substrate in which they live.

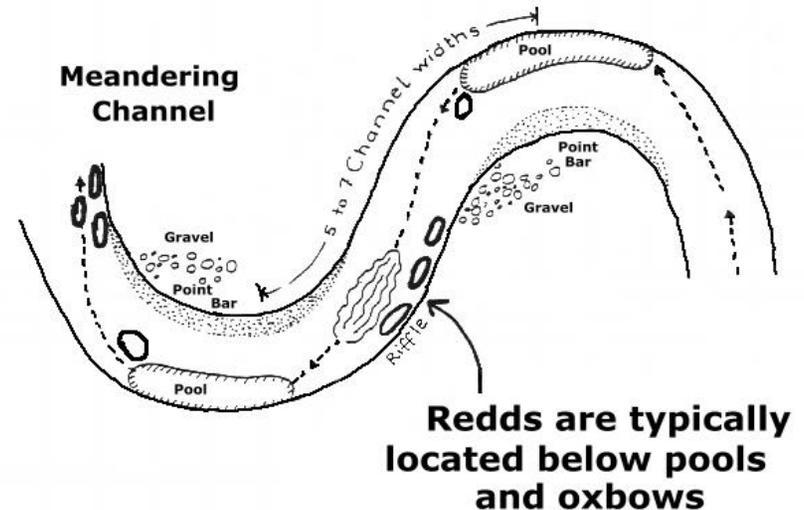
Stream flow is critical to all factors because it affects oxygen levels, sediment loads and deposits, and even some food production. It varies seasonally, with rain, snow fall and runoff, and structurally with the streambed. Fast flowing water is generally full of oxygen, which is needed by all fish and their developing eggs and young. At high flows, sediment is suspended in the water, and at low flows, it is deposited in the streambed.

Feeding, spawning and general survival can be affected by both high and low flows depending on the amount of sediment, the season, and the fish species.

When changes are made to the streambed or bank, water quality changes in ways that can harm fish. The streambed and bank is also the basis for the other fish habitat needs of cover, spawning areas, access and food.

## Characteristics of a Healthy Stream

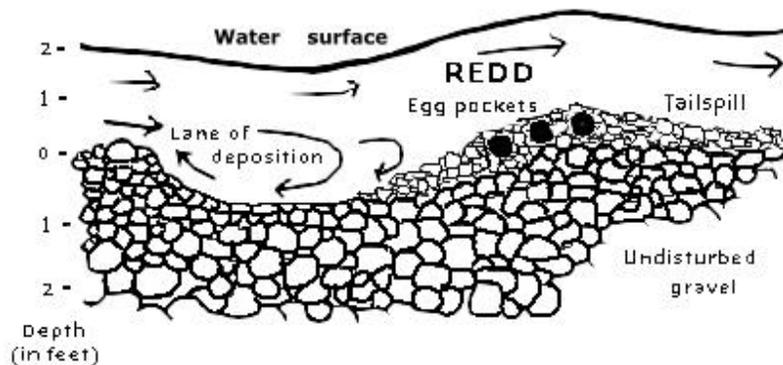
A typical healthy stream has a meandering series of pools spaced every five to seven stream widths apart, with “glides” and shallower “riffles” carrying the flow between them. Higher water velocities occur in riffle areas because of streambed slope, structure, or narrower channel width. They are called the “white water” or turbulent areas of the stream and often include boulders, rocks and coarse gravel or cobble. The faster water and living spaces among rocks make them ideal for insects, so they are important fish food-producing areas of the stream. They are also important spawning areas for some fish species, including trout and salmon.



Overhead view of a typical stream.

Pools are the deeper, wider areas where water flows more slowly and the water surface appears more flat and smooth. An important component of many pool habitats is the presence of large woody debris such as logs and tree root wads, which often help to create the pools and which provide fish with cover from predators and protection from high streamflows. Large woody debris is also excellent insect habitat. The streambed in pools is typically made up of smaller rocks, gravel, or even sand and silt. Pools may be used as resting areas for adult fish and as rearing areas for juveniles.

The “tail” is the end of a pool where flows pick up speed before heading downstream toward the next riffle and pool. Like some riffles, these areas are often used by trout and salmon to create spawning nests or “redds”. Redds are generally oval depressions in the gravel that look brighter or cleaner than surrounding gravel. Trout, including steelhead, usually spawn in the spring with eggs and juveniles remaining in the gravel through mid-summer. Salmon generally spawn from mid-August through mid-February, with eggs and juveniles remaining in the gravel until spring or early summer. Char, including bull trout and brook trout, spawn between August and October, with juveniles in the gravel until mid-April.




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**Salmonid redd (nest) in cross section.** Lengthwise cross section of salmonid redd showing the downstream tailspill where the egg packets are located and the upstream area where excavation stopped. The upstream basin becomes an area of fine sediment deposition. Water accelerates as it approaches the riffle formed by the tailspill. This forces oxygen-rich water through the gravels and to the eggs. This constant flow of fresh water not only supplies oxygen to but removes waste products from the developing eggs.

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One notable exception to the preference of trout and salmon for riffles and tails for spawning nests is in streams with bedrock or large boulder bottoms. Here small patches of gravel located on the downstream side of large boulders may provide the only suitable spawning areas for fish.

Other fish species present in a particular stream, such as whitefish, catfish and minnows, may construct nests on gravel and sand bottoms or otherwise utilize smaller substrate for spawning than that preferred by trout and salmon. They may also spawn at different times of the year.

The streambank helps maintain the system of riffles, pools, and tails. It is the slope of land that adjoins a body of water, extends down to the bed of that water body, and contains that water body except in cases of floods. The streambank includes upland vegetation, undercut banks, large rocks, embedded logs, and low overhanging vegetation. Streambank vegetation root systems help stabilize the soil and prevent erosion and excessive stream sediment. The streambank trees, including fallen trees which are partially in the water, shrubs and other plants provide shade and cover for fish as well as habitat for insects utilized for food.

### What About Mining Impacts and Benefits?

Mining and prospecting activity, if done improperly, can harm fish populations in our waters. Changes created in stream dynamics caused by altering physical features of streams may start a chain of events that results in loss of fish. Keeping streambed and bank structures as natural and intact as possible is the key to keeping fish populations healthy.

The use of proper practices has the potential to enhance certain stream segments that have become degraded over the years. Removal of mercury, lead, trash, debris and fishing line from the aquatic habitat while working in the stream provides additional benefits to fish, wildlife and people.

Examples of mining practices that can help reduce adverse impacts to fish and fish habitat include:

- ✱ Strict compliance with stream closure periods and provisions, thereby protecting important fish spawning/incubation areas.
- ✱ Keeping at least 200 feet between excavation sites to reduce cumulative impacts of mining activities.
- ✱ Not introducing sediment into the stream channel by methods such as excavating streambanks or washing aggregate collected above the ordinary high water line.
- ✱ Protecting streamside vegetation.

- \* Preventing fuel or oil spills. Whenever possible, refueling motorized equipment well away from the stream.
- \* Returning rocks, cobbles and boulders to their original positions.
- \* Leaving large woody material in place.
- \* Not stacking cobbles or depositing tailings on or near the bank.
- \* Replacing tailings when excavation is completed.
- \* Distributing cobbles and tailings as broadly as possible in the channel.
- \* Periodically stopping operations and pivoting the back of the dredge to help spread tailings.
- \* Avoiding areas within 400 feet of fishways and fish hatchery water intakes.
- \* Not using mercury or other hazardous substances for amalgamating gold or other minerals.
- \* Making sure that human wastes are not deposited where they may enter the water. Using low-impact camping methods.
- \* Keeping vehicles on established roads at all times, particularly when in flood plains.
- \* Reporting any observed violations to the nearest WDFW office listed in the Agency Contacts section of this pamphlet.

You can also help the stream environment by keeping the areas you visit clean and free of litter. If you would like to participate in streambank stabilization or other fish enhancement projects, please contact WDFW's Volunteer Program at (360) 902-2235.

# Agencies With an Interest in Mineral Prospecting

While this pamphlet only gives authority to conduct mineral prospecting or placer mining operations from Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, many other federal, state, tribal and local government agencies have their own requirements that must be met before you can legally prospect or mine in areas under their jurisdiction. Below is a brief explanation of the interest these agencies have in mineral prospecting or placer mining. Please contact these agencies as necessary. A contact list is located at the back of this pamphlet.

## **Federal**

### **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps)**

The Corps is responsible for many beneficial uses of water, including transportation, navigation, recreation and power production. Under the Federal Clean Water Act of 1977, the Corps may require suction dredge operators to obtain a Section 404 permit. Further information and permit applications are available from the Corps' District Regulatory Branch Office in Seattle, Washington (see Agency Contacts section).

### **U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM)**

Mining is authorized by a variety of laws on lands managed by the BLM. The Mining Law of 1872, as amended (public lands) and the Mineral Leasing Act of 1947, as amended (acquired lands), are the main laws authorizing placer gold prospecting on federal mineral estate.

BLM manages the surface and mineral estate on some federal lands, and the mineral estate on other lands where the surface is managed by other agencies, or is privately owned. The entry provisions for prospecting and the degree of BLM involvement vary depending on the land ownership and applicable laws.

Under the Mining Law, it is your responsibility to determine if there are prior existing mining claims in your area of interest. Information on existing mining claims, rules, regulations, mineral status maps, survey plats, filing fees, etc., are available in Washington at BLM's Spokane District Office and Wenatchee Resource Area Office, and in Portland, Oregon at BLM's Oregon/Washington State Office. If you locate a mining claim, the Federal

Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 requires you to file a copy of the official notice or certificate of location and a map of claim boundaries with the BLM State Office within 90 days of locating the claim.

Exploration and mining activities on BLM-managed lands are also subject to BLM regulations that vary depending on the authorizing laws and land ownership. On most public lands, the regulations depend on the amount of disturbance and require you to submit either a Notice of Intent (five acres or less) or Plan of Operations (more than five acres). "Casual use" activities causing only negligible disturbance (e.g., hand sample collection) are allowed on most public lands without advance notifications. Occupying the public lands under the mining laws for more than 14 calendar days in any 90 - day period within a 25 mile radius of the initially occupied site requires authorization from BLM.

Instream activities allowed through the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet HPA are considered casual use by BLM. Generally, if WDFW requires a separate HPA for mining activity or if there are highbanking operations above the ordinary high water line, BLM will require a Notice of Intent. Reclamation is required for all surface disturbance and abandonment of a claim does not relieve you of that responsibility.

On acquired lands, you must contact BLM and any surface management agency with jurisdiction to determine if a permit or other conditions are required before entering the lands for hobby or non-commercial collecting. Under the Mineral Leasing Act, commercial activities require filing exploration plans and obtaining a permit for prospecting; if a commercial deposit is found, a lease and an approved mining and reclamation plan is required to mine.

### **U.S. Forest Service (USFS)**

USFS System lands which are open to entry and location under the General Mining Laws are generally open to mineral prospecting and development. Questions about the status of USFS System lands may be addressed to local USFS offices. USFS regulations (36 CFR 228) require that mineral operators file a Notice of Intent with the local USFS Ranger District if significant surface disturbance might be caused by their activities. This determination, even for the same activities, may vary from place to place due to site-specific environmental conditions.

When you intend to (1) suction dredge, (2) highbank, (3) camp for longer than 14 days, or (4) when WDFW issues a supplemental approval or requires a written HPA, you should submit a plan of operation or at least

file a Notice of Intent with the appropriate District Ranger. The District Ranger will then notify you if an operating plan or reclamation bond are necessary. Advance notice to the District Ranger is recommended in case an operating plan and environmental analysis must be completed before your activities can be approved.

### **National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)**

NMFS, which has regulatory authority for anadromous fish issues, and USFWS, which regulates issues involving resident fish, other animals and plants, together govern the Endangered Species Act (ESA). This law requires government agencies to conserve all plants and animals, and their critical habitats, that are listed as threatened or endangered with extinction. In some areas of Washington, chinook, sockeye, chum and coho salmon, steelhead and bull trout are listed or are proposed for listing under ESA.

Instream activities in stream sections containing critical habitat for listed fish species may be restricted or extremely limited in order to fully protect those species.

Both NMFS and USFWS have the responsibility to ensure that no activity will harm or destroy any member of a listed species. One method used to accomplish this is by issuing Incidental Take Permits to holders of permits such as HPAs.

### **National Park Service (NPS)**

Mineral development including exploration, extraction, production, storage, and transportation of minerals may be allowed in National Parks only where there are existing valid mining claims, federal mineral leases, or nonfederally owned minerals. In some parks all or certain types of mineral development are specifically prohibited by law.

All persons who conduct mineral development within parks must do so only in conformance with applicable laws, regulations, and NPS policies. Persons may not use or occupy surface lands in a park for purposes of removing minerals outside the park unless provided for in law.

All parks are closed to the location of new mining claims on federal lands under the General Mining Law of 1872. NPS may permit mineral development only on existing valid mining claims in conformance with the park's enabling legislation and the regulations for mining claims. NPS will perform a validity examination of a claim before approving a plan of operations. All mineral development and use of resources in connection

with a claim will be confined to the boundaries of the claim itself, except for access and transport that are permitted under existing regulations.

All parks are closed to new federal mineral leasing except for five national recreation areas including Lake Chelan and Ross Lake, where Congress has explicitly authorized federal mineral leasing in each area's enabling legislation. Portions of four of these units and all of Lake Chelan National Recreation Area have been closed to federal mineral leasing by the Secretary of the Interior. No person may explore for federal minerals in any of these areas except under an oil and gas lease, or in the case of solid materials, under a prospecting permit issued pursuant to regulations in 43 CFR 3500. Before consenting to a federal mineral lease or subsequent permit in any of these areas, the responsible regional director will determine that leasing, and the subsequent mineral development in connection with leasing, will not result in a significant adverse effect on park resources or administration.

Some park areas contain leases that existed at the time the park was created or expanded. These leases are valid existing rights and will continue to exist until such time as they expire under the regulations that govern federal mineral leasing. When such a lease expires, the minerals and lands containing such minerals cannot be leased again.

### **State of Washington**

#### **Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE)**

WDOE oversees the Shoreline Management Act which sets goals and guidelines for protection of shorelines as valuable natural resources. WDOE also administers water quality standards to prevent interference with or harm to beneficial uses of state waters in lakes, streams, rivers, and marine areas. No degradation of water quality is allowed in waters within national parks, recreation areas, wildlife refuges, scenic rivers, or areas of ecological importance. WDOE checks complaints of water quality violations and can prosecute offenders. Information on water quality degradation is included in the Fish Habitat and Mining Impacts section of this pamphlet.

Water rights are administered by WDOE. A valid water right is required for any surface water removal from waters of the state. Since highbanking removes water from a stream, a water right may be required for this activity. Contact WDOE if you are intending to remove water from any waters of the state.

#### **Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)**

WDFW administers the Washington State Hydraulic Code and therefore is the lead state agency in regulating instream mining and prospecting. This law requires that anyone wishing to use, divert, obstruct, or change the natural flow or bed of any river or stream must first obtain an Hydraulic Project Approval so that potential harm to fish and fish habitat can be avoided or corrected.

WDFW owns and manages various lands and you must obtain the permission of the Land Manager for the area prior to entry. Furthermore, any individual 16 years of age or older who wishes to use department lands or access facilities and who does not already have a hunting, fishing, trapping, or free license from the department must purchase a \$10 Conservation License. A spouse, children under 16 years of age, and youth groups may use department lands and access facilities without possessing their own licenses if they are accompanied by a license holder. Contact the nearest WDFW Regional Office for more information (see Agency Contacts section).

#### **Washington Department of Natural Resources (WDNR)**

The Department of Natural Resources manages, as trust manager, approximately 3 million acres of state-owned uplands and more than 2 million acres of state-owned Aquatic Lands throughout Washington. State-owned uplands managed by the WDNR are identified on the map "Washington State Major Public Lands", which can be obtained from the WDNR office in Olympia or any of the seven regional offices. Each category of trust land provides funds for a specific purpose, spelled out in law. Public use of these lands that is not compatible with the financial obligations of the management of these trust lands may not be permitted.

State-owned aquatic lands managed by the WDNR include shorelines and beds of navigable lakes and rivers, lying below the ordinary high water line. The WDNR also manages state-owned tidelands, which are shores of navigable tidal waters lying between the ordinary high tide line and the extreme low tide line, and Harbor Areas established by the Harbor Line Commission.

Non-motorized panning may be conducted by individuals on WDNR-managed lands that are open to panning, provided that the rules in *Gold and Fish* pamphlet and additional WDNR requirements are followed. A land use license must be obtained for guided groups or groups of 25 or more people. Panning is permitted only during the authorized work times identified in Table 2 with no extensions. WDNR may not have legal access to all lands under its management and may limit access to or the use of an area for panning at any time. Information on WDNR requirements

and land that is open for panning may be obtained by visiting or sending a self-stamped addressed envelope to the regional office managing the area where the panning will be conducted.

The right to explore or develop mineral resources on WDNR-managed lands by means other than non-motorized panning can be acquired by obtaining a mineral prospecting lease, a mining contract, or a placer mining contract. These agreements, which are issued only after a thorough site specific review, require the payment of annual rent, proof of general liability insurance and a performance security. Any work conducted in the leased area must follow the approved plan of operations and any required permits. A royalty is paid to the state for minerals removed.

The WDNR also administers the state's Surface Mine Reclamation Act (SMRA). Exploration activities that disturb more than one acre out of every eight acres or surface mine operations that disturb more than 3 acres must have a SMRA permit.

Information on the geology and mineral resources in Washington can be obtained from the Division of Geology and Earth Resources library in Olympia.

### **Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation**

The preservation of Washington's rich cultural heritage, whether it is an historic building or an ancient Indian campsite, is a responsibility that we all share. Protection of these historic sites on Federal or Indian lands is afforded by the Archeological Resources Protection Act (16 USC 470) of 1979, while state laws protect sites on other public or privately owned lands. These laws prohibit such activities as digging or altering Native American grave sites, removing arrowheads, artifacts, old coins or bottles, and the buying and selling of artifacts found on public or Indian lands. If you find a potential Indian or archaeological historic site, contact the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

### **Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (State Parks)**

Panning, sluicing or dredging for gold or other minerals is not allowed within streams or other waterways in any state park. Such activity is also prohibited in the state Seashore Conservation Area, which lies between the line of extreme low tide and the line of ordinary high water, extending from Cape Disappointment to the south boundary of the Makah Indian Reservation on the outer Washington coast (RCW 43.51.665).

### **Local Government - Cities, Counties, Municipalities, Etc.**

Cities and counties locally administer the Shoreline Management Act through master plans for shoreline protection. They identify areas where activities can or cannot be conducted. They also require permits for any shoreline use or activity valued at \$2,500 or more, or which materially interferes with the normal public use of the waterway or shoreline area. Contact the local planning office before mining to ensure you comply with this law and any other local ordinances.

### **Tribal Governments**

Streams and waterways on treaty Indian tribal lands or reservations are closed to all mineral mining or prospecting unless permission is granted by the tribal government. The tribes are also interested in protection of treaty fish habitat from environmental degradation and in restoring damaged habitat to its full productive potential. Technical staffs of many tribes can provide background fisheries information for various streams and may also provide assistance in fish habitat improvement projects. Please contact the individual tribes for further information.

# Definitions of Terms

The following definitions apply to mineral prospecting activities conducted under authorization of this pamphlet and the Hydraulic Code. Terms in these definitions that are highlighted in **bold** are also defined in this section.

**Aggregate** - A mixture of minerals separable by mechanical or physical means.

**Bank** - Any land surface above the **ordinary high water line** that adjoins a body of water and contains it except during floods. Bank also includes all land surfaces of islands above the ordinary high water line that adjoin a water body and that are below the flood elevation of their surrounding water body.

**Bed** - The land below the **ordinary high water lines** of **state waters**. This definition shall not include irrigation ditches, canals, storm water run-off devices, or other artificial **watercourses** except where they exist in a natural watercourse that has been altered by man.

**Bed materials** - Naturally occurring material, including, but not limited to, gravel, cobble, rock, rubble, sand, mud and aquatic plants, found in the **beds** of state waters. Bed materials may be found in deposits or bars above the **wetted perimeter** of water bodies.

**Boulder** - A **stream** substrate particle larger than ten inches in diameter.

**Concentrator** - A device used to physically or mechanically separate and enrich the valuable mineral content of **aggregate**. **Pans, sluice boxes** and **mini-rocker boxes** are examples of concentrators.

**Entirely artificial watercourse** - Irrigation ditches, canals, storm water run-off devices, highway ditches or other watercourses that were never and are not now part of a natural stream channel, altered or otherwise.

**Excavation site** - The pit, furrow, or hole from which **aggregate** is being removed for the processing and recovery of minerals.

**Fish life** - All fish species, including but not limited to **food fish, shellfish, game fish**, and other nonclassified fish species and all stages of development of those species.

**Fishway** - Any facility or device that is designed to enable fish to

effectively pass around or through an obstruction without undue stress or delay.

**Food fish** - Those species of the classes Osteichthyes, Agnatha, and Chondrichthyes that shall not be fished for except as authorized by rule of the director of the department of fish and wildlife.

**Freshwater area** - Those **state waters** and associated **beds** below the **ordinary high water line** that are upstream of **river** mouths including all **lakes, ponds, and streams**.

**Game fish** - Those species of the class Osteichthyes that shall not be fished for except as authorized by rule of the fish and wildlife commission.

**Glide** - Calm water flowing smoothly and gently, with moderately low velocities (10-20 cm/sec), and little or no surface turbulence.

**Gold and Fish pamphlet** - A pamphlet which details the rules required to be followed when conducting **small scale prospecting and mining** activities as well as other prospecting and mining activities and which serves as the **Hydraulic Project Approval** for certain mineral prospecting and mining activities in Washington State.

**Hand-held tools** - Tools that are held by hand and are not powered by internal combustion, hydraulics, pneumatics, or electricity. Some examples of hand-held tools are shovels, rakes, hammers, pry bars and cable winches.

**Hatchery** - Any water impoundment or facility used for the captive spawning, hatching, or rearing of **fish** and **shellfish**.

**Highbanker** - A stationary **concentrator** capable of being operated outside the **wetted perimeter** of the water body from which water is removed, and which is used to separate gold and other minerals from **aggregate** with the use of water supplied by hand or pumping, and consisting of a **sluice box**, hopper, and water supply. Aggregate is supplied to the highbanker by means other than **suction dredging**. This definition excludes **mini-rocker boxes**.

**Highbanking** - The use of a **highbanker** for the recovery of minerals.

**Hydraulic Code** - Chapter 75.20 of the Revised Code of Washington.

This code authorizes Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to issue and condition **Hydraulic Project Approvals** for the protection of **fish life**.

**Hydraulic project** - Construction or performance of other work that will use, divert, obstruct, or change the natural flow or **bed** of any of the salt or fresh **waters of the state**.

**Hydraulic project application** - A form provided by and submitted to the Department of Fish and Wildlife accompanied by plans and specifications of the proposed **hydraulic project**.

**Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA)** - In the case of mineral prospecting and mining, an HPA is either:

- (a) A written approval for a **hydraulic project** signed by the director of the Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), or the director's designates; or
- (b) A "*Gold and Fish*" pamphlet issued by WDFW which identifies and authorizes specific hydraulic project activities for mineral prospecting.

**Hydraulic** - The use of water spray or water under pressure to dislodge minerals and other material.

**Incidental Take Permit** - A permit issued by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service which authorizes the incidental **take** of a species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act.

**Job site** - The space of ground including and immediately adjacent to the area where work is conducted under the authority of a **Hydraulic Project Approval**. For mineral prospecting and placer mining projects, the job site includes the **excavation site**.

**Joint Aquatic Resource Permits Application (JARPA)** - The application used to apply for a written **Hydraulic Project Approval**.

**Lake** - Any natural or impounded body of standing freshwater, except impoundments of the Columbia and Snake rivers.

**Large woody material** - Trees or tree parts larger than four inches in diameter and longer than six feet and rootwads, wholly or partially waterward of the **ordinary high water line**.

**Mean higher high water** or **MHHW** - The tidal elevation obtained by

averaging each day's highest tide at a particular location over a period of 19 years. It is measured from the **MLLW** = 0.0 tidal elevation.

**Mean lower low water** or **MLLW** - The 0.0 tidal elevation. It is determined by averaging each day's lowest tide at a particular location over a period of 19 years. It is the tidal datum for vertical tidal references in the saltwater area.

**Mineral prospecting equipment** - Any natural or manufactured device, implement, or animal other than the human body used in any aspect of prospecting for or recovering minerals. Classifications of mineral prospecting equipment are as follows:

(a) Class 0 - nonmotorized pans.

(b) Class I.

(i) **Pans**.

(ii) Nonmotorized **sluice boxes, concentrators** and **mini-rocker boxes** with a **riffle** area not exceeding 10 square feet, and not exceeding 50 percent of the width of the **wetted perimeter** of the stream.

(c) Class II.

(i) **Suction dredges** with a maximum nozzle size of 4 inches inside diameter.

(ii) **Highbankers** or suction dredge/highbanker combinations with a maximum water intake size of 2.5 inches inside diameter, when operated wholly below the **ordinary high water line**.

(d) Class III.

(i) **Highbankers** supplied with water from a pump with a maximum water intake size of 2.5 inches inside diameter, when used to process **aggregate** at locations 200 feet or greater landward of the **ordinary high water line**.

(ii) Suction dredge/highbanker combinations supplied with water from a pump with a maximum water intake size of 2.5 inches inside diameter, when used to process aggregate at locations 200 feet or greater landward of the ordinary high water line.

(iii) Other concentrators supplied with water from a pump with a maximum water intake size of 2.5 inches inside diameter, when used to process aggregate at locations 200 feet or greater landward of the ordinary high water line.

**Mini-rocker box** - A nonmotorized **concentrator** operated with a rocking motion and consisting of a hopper attached to a cradle and a **sluice box** with a **riffle** area not exceeding 10 square feet. The mini-rocker box shall only be supplied with water by hand and be capable of being carried

by one individual. A mini-rocker box shall not be considered a **highbanker**.

**Natural conditions** - Those conditions which arise in or are found in nature. This is not meant to include artificial or manufactured conditions.

**Ordinary high water line** - The mark on the shores of all waters that will be found by examining the **bed** and **banks** and ascertaining where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual and so long continued in ordinary years, as to mark upon the soil or vegetation a character distinct from that of the abutting upland: *Provided*, That in any area where the ordinary high water line cannot be found the ordinary high water line adjoining **saltwater** shall be the line of **mean higher high water** and the **ordinary high water line** adjoining **freshwater** shall be the elevation of the mean annual flood.

**Pan** - The following equipment used to separate gold or other metal from **aggregate** by washing:

- (a) An open, metal or plastic dish operated by hand; or,
- (b) A motorized rotating open, metal or plastic dish without pumped or gravity-fed water supplies.

**Panning** - The use of a **pan** to wash **aggregate**.

**Person** - An individual or a public or private entity or organization. The term "person" includes local, state, and federal government agencies, and all business organizations.

**Placer** - A glacial or alluvial deposit of gravel or sand containing eroded particles of minerals.

**Pool** - A portion of the **stream** with reduced current velocity, often with water deeper than the surrounding areas.

**Protection of fish life** - Prevention of loss or injury to **fish** or **shellfish**, and protection of the habitat that supports fish and shellfish populations.

**Provisions** - The conditions in a written or pamphlet **Hydraulic Project Approval** which dictate how the **hydraulic project** shall be conducted in order to protect **fish life**.

**Riffle** - (a) The bottom of a **concentrator** containing a series of interstices or grooves to catch and retain a mineral such as gold; or,  
(b) A shallow rapids in a **stream** where the water flows swiftly over completely or partially submerged obstructions to produce surface agitation, but standing waves are absent.

**River** - See **Watercourse**.

**Saltwater area** - Those **state waters** and associated **beds** below the **ordinary high water line** and downstream of **river** mouths.

**Shellfish** - Those species of saltwater and freshwater invertebrates that shall not be taken except as authorized by rule of the director of the department of fish and wildlife. The term "shellfish" includes all stages of development and the bodily parts of shellfish species.

**Sluice box** - A trough equipped with **riffles** across its bottom, used to recover gold and other minerals with the use of water.

**Sluicing** - The use of a **sluice box** for the recovery of gold and other minerals.

**Small scale mineral prospecting equipment** - Encompasses the equipment included in **mineral prospecting equipment, Class I**.

**State waters** - See **Waters of the state**.

**Stream** - See **Watercourse**.

**Suction dredge** - A machine equipped with an internal combustion engine or electric motor powering a water pump which is used to move submerged **bed materials** by means of hydraulic suction. These bed materials are processed through an attached **sluice box** for the recovery of gold and other minerals.

**Suction dredging** - The use of a **suction dredge** for the recovery of gold and other minerals.

**Supplemental Approval** - A written addendum issued by the department to a pamphlet **Hydraulic Project Approval** for approved exceptions to conditions of that pamphlet HPA or for any additional authorization by the department when required by a pamphlet HPA. See **Hydraulic Project Approval**.

**Tail** - A transition between **stream** habitat types. It is the downstream section of a **pool**, usually shallow and with increasing velocity, and without a broken surface.

**Tailings** - Waste material remaining after processing **aggregate** for minerals.

**Take** - To harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect any species listed under the Endangered Species Act, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.

**Toe of the bank** - The distinct break in slope between the stream **bank** or shoreline and the stream bottom or marine beach or **bed**, excluding areas of sloughing. For steep banks that extend into the water, the toe may be submerged below the **ordinary high water line**. For artificial structures, such as jetties or bulkheads, the toe refers to the base of the structure, where it meets the stream bed or marine beach or bed.

**Watercourse** - Any portion of a channel, **bed**, **bank**, or bottom waterward of the **ordinary high water line** of waters of the state including areas in which **fish** may spawn, reside, or through which they may pass, and tributary waters with defined bed or banks, which influence the quality of fish habitat downstream. This includes watercourses which flow on an intermittent basis or which fluctuate in level during the year and applies to the entire bed of such watercourse whether or not the water is at peak level. This definition does not include irrigation ditches, canals, storm water run-off devices, or other **entirely artificial watercourses**, except where they exist in a natural watercourse which has been altered by humans.

**Water right** - A certificate of water right, a vested water right or a claim to a valid vested water right, or a water permit, pursuant to Title 90 RCW.

**Waters of the state** - All **salt waters** and **fresh waters** waterward of **ordinary high water lines** and within the territorial boundaries of the state.

**WDFW** - Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

**Wetted perimeter** - The areas of a **watercourse** covered with water, flowing or nonflowing.

# Mineral Prospecting Equipment, Method, Location and Timing Requirements

*Note: Terms highlighted in **bold type** have specific definitions which can be found in the definitions section of this pamphlet.*

If you are conducting **small scale mineral prospecting and mining** activities, you must follow the rules listed in this pamphlet. Likewise, if you are conducting other prospecting and mining activities and are using this pamphlet as the **Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA)** for them, you must follow the rules listed in it. Not only must you follow the common technical provisions listed below whenever conducting any mineral prospecting or placer mining activities, but you must also comply with the specific provisions for Class 0, I, II, and III **mineral prospecting equipment** listed after the common technical provisions if you are using that equipment. You may only conduct activities in waters during open seasons as listed in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4. There are limitations on where excavation and processing of **aggregate** may occur in waters open for these activities. These limitations are described in the specific provisions for each class of mineral prospecting equipment and are illustrated below.

If you want to conduct mineral prospecting or mining activities at different times or locations than allowed in this pamphlet or use different equipment, you must obtain written approval from WDFW. You can apply for changes to the location or timing of authorized activity by phoning or writing the WDFW Regional office in which the area you are interested in is located (see the Agency Contacts section of this pamphlet for phone numbers and addresses). You must provide your name, address and phone number and specify the requested exception. Written requests must be signed and dated. For all other changes to the requirements of this pamphlet, you must submit a written application (**JARPA**) to WDFW for review. JARPAs are available from any WDFW, Washington Department of Ecology, Army Corps of Engineers and many local government offices. If **fish life** can be protected from the effects of your proposed activity, a **Supplemental Approval** to the pamphlet, or an **HPA** will be issued to you. You must attach the Supplemental Approval to your *Gold and Fish*

pamphlet, which must be on the **job site** when you are prospecting or mining.

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) may need to change the timing or add additional restrictions to the pamphlet or to an HPA on an emergency basis if it determines that new biological or physical information requires further protection for fish or their habitat. Any changes will be publicized through public media, WDFW's internet website and/or by posting of the affected streams.

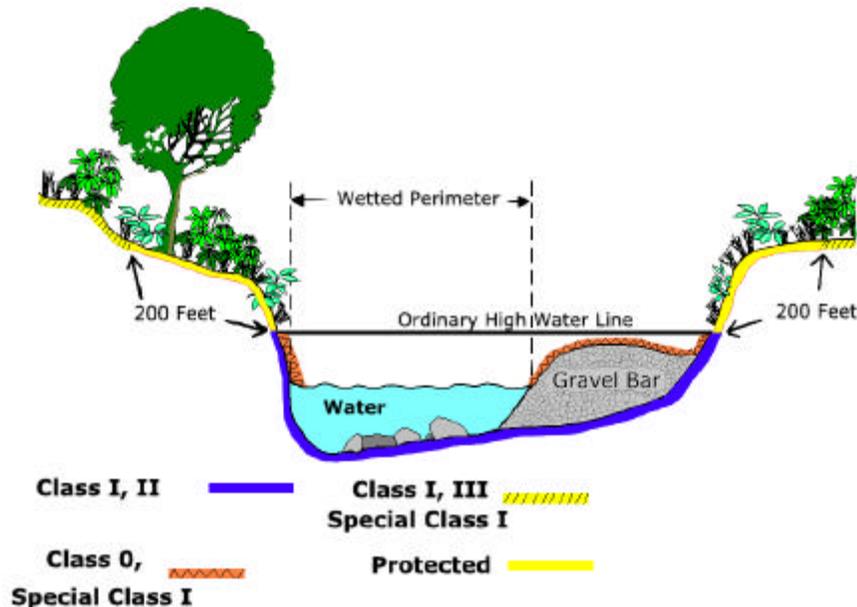
## COMMON TECHNICAL PROVISIONS \*

*\*Note: A water right from Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE) is required before you can legally remove water from state waters for any beneficial use, including highbanking or other activities. Contact WDOE for more information.*

### Collecting and Processing Aggregate

1. Excavation, collection and processing of **aggregate** from the **bed** shall comply with the timing and location restrictions specified in Tables 1-4. Excavation, collection and processing of aggregate within the **wetted perimeter** shall only occur between 5:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m.
2. **Excavation sites** shall be separated by at least 200 feet.
3. There shall be no excavation, collection or processing of **aggregate** within 400 feet of any **fishway**, dam or **hatchery** water intake.
4. Except as specified in Class I, **aggregate** collected from outside the **bed** shall not be washed, sluiced, processed or deposited within 200 feet landward of the **ordinary high water line**.
5. A maximum of five individuals eight years of age and over may collect and process **aggregate** from any **excavation site**. No more than one pit, furrow or pothole at a time shall be excavated by any one individual.
6. Excavations shall not occur between the **ordinary high water line** and 200 feet landward of the ordinary high water line. Excavations between the ordinary high water line and the **toe of the bank** shall not result in undercutting below the ordinary high water line or in disturbance of land surfaces above the ordinary high water line.
7. There shall be no disturbance of live rooted vegetation of any kind. Woody debris jams and **large woody material** shall not be disturbed in any manner.
8. With the exception of **aggregate** excavated by a **suction dredge**, all excavations of aggregate shall only be performed by hand or with **hand-held tools**. A maximum of one hand-operated cable, chain or rope winch may be used to move **bed** material below the **ordinary high water line**. Additional safety cables, chains or ropes may be attached to this material provided they do not offer a mechanical advantage and are used solely to hold material in place. The use of horses, other livestock or motorized **mineral prospecting equipment**, except those specifically authorized under Class I, II, and III, is

### Authorized Zones for Excavation Sites



- prohibited. Materials too large to be moved with a single hand-operated cable, chain or rope winch shall not be disturbed.
9. **Boulders** may be moved only to facilitate collection of **aggregate** underneath them. Boulders shall be immediately replaced in their original location prior to working another **excavation site** or leaving the excavation site. Not working the excavation site for more than 16 hours constitutes leaving the site.
  10. Only equipment, methods, locations and timing for processing **aggregate** specified in the most current edition of the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet are authorized. Exceptions shall require additional authorization from **WDFW** in the form of a supplemental approval to the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet or a written **HPA**. A written HPA shall be required for exceptions in cases where "submit application" or "closed" is listed for state waters in Tables 1- 4. Only the following exceptions may be authorized through a supplemental approval to the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet:
    - a. Timing and location only for Class I and Class II **mineral prospecting equipment**.
    - b. Location only for Class III mineral prospecting equipment.
  11. With the exception of sieves for classifying aggregate, **mineral prospecting equipment** shall not be combined in series, joined or ganged with additional mineral prospecting equipment to increase the **riffle** area or efficiency of mineral recovery of a single piece of mineral prospecting equipment.
  12. There shall be no damming or diversion of the flowing stream except as provided in Class I.
  13. Prior to working another **excavation site** or leaving the excavation site, tailings of **aggregate** collected from below the **ordinary high water line** shall be returned to the location from which the aggregate was originally collected. Sand and lighter material washed away by the streamflow during aggregate processing and **tailings** resulting from **suction dredging** may be left where processed.
  14. Except as required in provision 13 of this section, **tailings** shall not be deposited in existing pools.

#### Encountering Fish

15. Incubating **fish** eggs or fry shall not be disturbed. If fish eggs or fry are encountered during excavation of the **bed**, operations shall immediately cease and **WDFW** shall be notified immediately. No further excavations shall occur until all eggs and fry have emerged from the gravel. Further approval shall be required by **WDFW** prior to resuming mineral prospecting or placer mining activities in that stream.

16. **Beds** containing live freshwater mussels shall not be disturbed. If live mussels are encountered during excavation of the bed, operations shall immediately cease and shall be relocated a minimum of 200 feet from them.
17. All pits, furrows, tailing piles, and potholes created during excavation or processing of **aggregate** shall be leveled or refilled with **bed materials** or tailings prior to working another **excavation site** or leaving the excavation site. Not working the excavation site for more than 16 hours constitutes leaving the site. No more than one pit, furrow or pothole at a time shall be excavated.
18. **Fish** entrapped within pits, furrows or potholes created during excavation or processing of aggregate shall immediately be safely collected and returned to flowing waters and the pits, furrows or potholes leveled or filled.
19. At no time shall mining or prospecting activity create a blockage or hindrance to either the upstream or downstream passage of **fish**.
20. If at any time as a result of project activities or water quality problems, **fish life** are observed in distress or a fish kill occurs, operations shall cease and both **WDFW** and the Department of Ecology shall be notified of the problem immediately. Work shall not resume until further approval is given by **WDFW**. Additional measures to mitigate impacts may be required.

#### Miscellaneous

21. No motorized, tracked, or wheeled vehicles shall be:
  - a. Operated or allowed below the **ordinary high water line** of the stream; or;
  - b. Be operated so as to affect the **bed** or flow of **waters of the state** in any way.
22. Entry onto private property or removal of minerals from an existing mining claim or state-owned lands without the permission of the landowner or claim holder is not authorized. The permittee is responsible for determining land ownership, land status (i.e., open to entry under the mining laws) and the status and ownership of any mining claims.
23. Mercury and other hazardous materials shall not be used on the **job site** for amalgamating minerals.
24. Mercury, lead and other hazardous materials removed from **aggregate** or collected in **concentrators** during processing of aggregate shall not be returned to **waters of the state** and shall be disposed of as specified by the Department of Ecology. Contact the Department of Ecology for direction on disposal.
25. Once mining or prospecting at a job site is completed, or mining or

prospecting is not conducted at the **job site** for more than one week, the job site shall be restored to preproject conditions, all disturbed areas shall be protected from erosion and revegetated with native plants, and all pits, furrows, **tailing** piles, and potholes shall be leveled or refilled as required in provision 17 of this section.

26. A copy of the current *Gold and Fish* pamphlet shall be on the **job site** at all times.

## CLASS 0 EQUIPMENT TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

Class 0 equipment includes:

- ☞ Nonmotorized **pans**

In addition to the Common Technical Provisions, you must comply with the following technical provisions when conducting Class 0 mineral prospecting and placer mining projects.

1. The common technical provisions and the timing and location restrictions as specified in Table 1 shall apply to all mineral prospecting and placer mining projects conducted with Class 0 equipment.
2. The use of a single hand-operated nonmotorized **pan** is authorized.
3. Collection and processing of **aggregate** shall be limited to that portion of the **bed** above the **wetted perimeter**.

# CLASS I EQUIPMENT TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

Class I equipment includes:

- ☞ **Pans**
- ☞ Nonmotorized **sluice boxes, concentrators and mini-rocker boxes** with a **riffle** area not exceeding 10 square feet, and not exceeding 50 percent of the width of the **wetted perimeter** of the stream.

In addition to the Common Technical Provisions, you must comply with the following technical provisions when conducting Class I mineral prospecting and placer mining projects.

1. The common technical provisions and the timing and location restrictions as specified in Tables 2 and 3 shall apply to all mineral prospecting and placer mining projects conducted with Class I **mineral prospecting equipment**.
2. The use of only Class I **mineral prospecting equipment** is authorized. In addition to the use of one hand-held **pan**, no more than one other piece of mineral prospecting equipment shall be operated by an individual at any one time and location.
3. There shall be no **hydraulic**ing.
4. The following shall also apply to all mineral prospecting and placer mining projects conducted with Class I equipment during the general or specific tributary seasons as specified in Tables 2 and 3:
  - a. Collection of **aggregate** shall be limited to the **bed**, or to 200 feet or greater landward of the **ordinary high water line**.
  - b. Aggregate may be processed either on or above the bed: *Provided*, That within 200 feet landward of the ordinary high water line:
    - (i) Any water used shall be fully contained in pans, buckets or similar vessels.
    - (ii) Wastewater resulting from processing of aggregate shall be discharged 200 feet or greater landward of the ordinary high water line.
    - (iii) Settleable solids shall be removed from wastewater. Sediments resulting from collection or processing of aggregate shall be deposited so they will not enter waters of the state.
  - c. Class I mineral prospecting equipment shall only be supplied with water flowing naturally in the stream, or with water collected with and contained in hand-carried buckets or pans.
  - d. There shall be no damming or diversion of the flowing stream beyond that necessary to direct water into a Class I **sluice box** as described in (c) of this subsection, and in no case shall greater than 50 percent of the

width of the **wetted perimeter** of the stream be dammed or diverted. In no case shall the stream be directed outside of the existing wetted perimeter. The site of the dam or diversion shall be restored to its original condition prior to working another site or leaving the site.

5. The following shall also apply to all mineral prospecting and placer mining projects conducted with Class I equipment during the special Class I season as specified in Table 3:
  - a. Collection of **aggregate** shall be limited to that portion of the **bed** above the **wetted perimeter**, or to 200 feet or greater landward of the **ordinary high water line**.
  - b. **Aggregate** shall be processed above the wetted perimeter: *Provided*, That within 200 feet landward of the ordinary high water line:
    - (i) Any water used shall be fully contained in pans, buckets or similar vessels.
    - (ii) Wastewater resulting from processing of aggregate shall be discharged 200 feet or greater landward of the ordinary high water line.
    - (iii) Settleable solids shall be removed from wastewater. Sediments resulting from collection or processing of aggregate shall be deposited so they will not enter **waters of the state**.
  - c. Equipment shall only be supplied with water collected with and contained in hand-carried buckets or pans.
  - d. There shall be no damming or diversion of the flowing stream.

## CLASS II EQUIPMENT TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

Class II equipment includes:

- ☞ **Suction dredges** with a maximum nozzle size of 4 inches inside diameter.
- ☞ **Highbankers** or suction dredge/highbanker combinations with a maximum water intake size of 2.5 inches inside diameter, when operated wholly below the **ordinary high water line**.

In addition to the Common Technical Provisions, you must comply with the following technical provisions when conducting Class II mineral prospecting and placer mining projects.

1. The common technical provisions and the timing and location restrictions as specified in Tables 2 and 3 shall apply to all mineral prospecting and placer mining projects conducted with Class II equipment.
2. With the exception of the use of one hand-held **pan**, the use of only Class II **mineral prospecting equipment** is authorized. In addition to the use of a hand-held **pan**, no more than one piece of **mineral prospecting equipment** shall be operated by an individual at any one time and location.
3. Only one piece of Class II equipment shall be operated at any time at any **excavation site**.
4. Collection of **aggregate** shall be limited to the **bed**.
5. A nozzle greater than four inches inside diameter shall be used on a **suction dredge** only if a reducer or smaller diameter hose is attached to restrict the inside diameter to four inches or less.
6. Any device used for diverting or pumping water from a fish-bearing stream shall be equipped with a fish guard to prevent passage of **fish** into the diversion device pursuant to RCW 75.20.040 and 77.16.220. To prevent fish from entering the system the pump intake shall be screened with either:
  - a. 0.06 inch (eighteen gauge) woven wire mesh with openings no greater than 0.087 inches; or
  - b. Perforated plate with openings no greater than 0.094 inch (3/32 inch); or
  - c. Profile bar with openings no greater than 1.75 millimeter (0.069 inch).

The screened intake shall consist of a facility with enough surface area to ensure that the velocity through the screen is less than 0.4 feet per

second, but in no case shall the surface area be less than one square foot. Screens shall be maintained to prevent injury or entrapment to juvenile fish and screens shall remain in place whenever water is withdrawn from the stream through the pump intake.

7. There shall be no **hydraulic** outside of the **wetted perimeter**. Hydraulic may be conducted only for redistribution of **tailings** within the **bed** to level or fill pits, potholes or furrows, and the nozzle or jet shall be submerged at all times.
8. Petroleum products or other harmful materials shall not enter **waters of the state**. Equipment shall be well maintained and inspected frequently to prevent fuel and fluid leaks.
9. Water shall be pumped only from a water body to a **suction dredge** operated within the **wetted perimeter** or to a **highbanker** located below the **ordinary high water line**.

## CLASS III EQUIPMENT TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

Class III equipment includes:

- ☞ **Highbankers** supplied with water from a pump with a maximum water intake size of 2.5 inches inside diameter, when used to process **aggregate** at locations 200 feet or greater landward of the **ordinary high water line**.
- ☞ Suction dredge/highbanker combinations supplied with water from a pump with a maximum water intake size of 2.5 inches inside diameter, when used to process aggregate at locations 200 feet or greater landward of the ordinary high water line.
- ☞ Other **concentrators** supplied with water from a pump with a maximum water intake size of 2.5 inches inside diameter, when used to process aggregate at locations 200 feet or greater landward of the ordinary high water line.

In addition to the Common Technical Provisions, you must comply with the following technical provisions when conducting Class III mineral prospecting and placer mining projects.

1. The common technical provisions and the timing and location restrictions as specified in Table 4 shall apply to all mineral prospecting projects conducted with Class III equipment.
2. With the exception of the use of one hand-held **pan**, the use of only Class III **mineral prospecting equipment** is authorized. In addition to the use of a hand-held pan, no more than one piece of mineral prospecting equipment shall be operated by an individual at any one time and location.
3. **Aggregate** shall be collected and processed 200 feet or greater landward of the **ordinary high water line**.
4. There shall be no motorized movement of **bed materials**.
5. The pump intake shall be placed in the water without moving or relocating any material in or on the **bed** or **banks**.
6. Any device used for diverting or pumping water from a fish-bearing stream shall be equipped with a fish guard to prevent passage of **fish** into the diversion device pursuant to RCW 75.20.040 and 77.16.220. To prevent fish from entering the system the pump intake shall be screened with either:
  - a. 0.06 inch (eighteen gauge) woven wire mesh with openings no

greater than 0.087 inches; or

- b. Perforated plate with openings no greater than 0.094 inch (3/32 inch); or
- c. Profile bar with openings no greater than 1.75 millimeter (0.069 inch).

The screened intake shall consist of a facility with enough surface area to ensure that the velocity through the screen is less than four-tenths feet per second, but in no case shall the surface area be less than one square foot. Screens shall be maintained to prevent injury or entrapment to juvenile fish and screens shall remain in place whenever water is withdrawn from the stream through the pump intake.

7. Petroleum products or other harmful materials shall not enter **waters of the state**. Equipment shall be well maintained and inspected frequently to prevent fuel and fluid leaks.
8. There shall be no **hydraulic**.
9. Settleable solids shall be removed from wastewater prior to the water reentering **waters of the state**. Sediments resulting from collection or processing of **aggregate** shall be deposited so they will not enter waters of the state.

## LOCATION AND TIMING REQUIREMENTS

Use the following tables to determine where and when mineral prospecting is allowed in state waters. Mineral prospecting and placer mining using Class 0, I, II, or III equipment shall only occur in watercourses and times as specified below. If you wish to prospect or mine at other locations or times than allowed in these tables you must obtain written authorization of Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. See page 28 for more information.

Equipment Class	Work Time and Watercourse Table
Class 0	Table 1
Class I	Tables 2 and 3
Special Class I	Table 3
Class II	Tables 2 and 3
Class III	Table 4

### Table 1. Authorized work times and watercourses for mineral prospecting and placer mining projects using Class 0 equipment only.

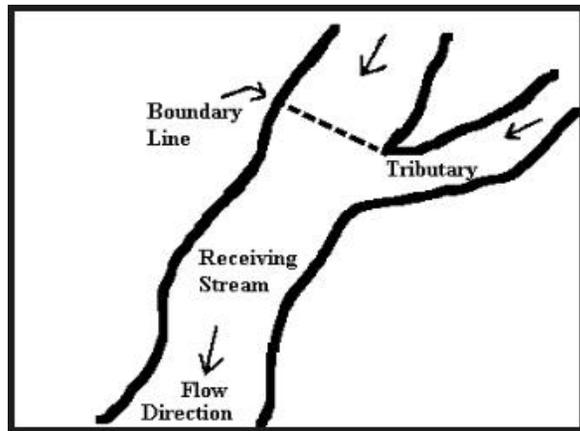
1. The work times apply to all watercourses listed and their tributaries.
2. Mineral prospecting and placer mining within 200 feet landward of the ordinary high water line in state waters listed as "submit application" or "closed" is not authorized under the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet. Site review and a written HPA is required for these state waters.

WATERCOURSE	WORK TIME
All watercourses not listed as "submit application" or "closed" in Tables 2 and 3	January 1 - December 31
All watercourses listed as "submit application" in Tables 2 and 3	submit application
All watercourses listed as "closed" in Tables 2 and 3	closed

**Table 2. Authorized work times and watercourses for mineral prospecting and placer mining projects by specific watercourse, except the Columbia and Snake rivers, lakes, salt waters and waters within National Park boundaries using Class I and II equipment.**

1. The general work time for a county applies to all streams within that county, unless otherwise indicated under specific stream and tributary work times. See Table 3 for Class I and II worktimes in the Columbia and Snake rivers, lakes, salt waters and waters within National Park boundaries.
2. The work time for a listed stream applies to all its tributaries, unless otherwise indicated. Some streams flow through multiple counties. Check the listing for the county in which mineral prospecting or placer mining is to be conducted to determine the work time for that stream.
3. Where a tributary is listed as a boundary, that boundary shall be the line perpendicular to the receiving stream that is projected from the most upstream point of the tributary mouth to the opposite bank of the receiving stream. (See Figure 1)

Figure 1. Stream boundary line



4. Mineral prospecting and placer mining within 200 feet landward of the ordinary high water line in state waters listed as "submit application" or "closed" is not authorized under the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet. Site review and a written HPA is required for these state waters.

COUNTY	GENERAL WORK TIMES	SPECIFIC STREAM & TRIBUTARY WORK TIMES	
		STREAM & ALL TRIBUTARIES	WORK TIME

Grande Ronde River

July 15 - August 15

COUNTY	GENERAL WORK TIMES	SPECIFIC STREAM & TRIBUTARY WORK TIMES	
		STREAM & ALL TRIBUTARIES	WORK TIME
Adams	July 1 - October 31	Esquatzel Creek	July 1 - September 30
		Palouse River	June 15 - October 15
Asotin	July 1 - October 31	Asotin Creek	July 15 - August 15

COUNTY	SPECIFIC STREAM & TRIBUTARY WORK TIMES		
	GENERAL WORK TIMES	STREAM & ALL TRIBUTARIES	WORK TIME
Benton	June 1 - September 30	Yakima River tributaries --Corral Creek --Spring Creek	July 1 - September 30 July 15 - September 30 July 15 - September 30
Chelan	July 1 - August 15	Beaver Creek Colockum Creek Peshastin Creek --mouth to Negro Creek --above Negro Creek Squilchuck Creek Stemilt Creek --mouth to falls Wenatchee River --mouth to lake	July 1 - October 31 July 1 - October 31 July 1 - October 31 July 1 - August 15 July 1 - October 31 July 1 - October 31 July 1 - October 31 July 1 - October 31 July 1 - September 30
Clallam	July 15 - September 30	Bogachiel River Calawah River Clallum River Dungeness River Elwha --mouth to lower dam Hoko River Jimmycomelately Creek Lyre River McDonald Creek Morse Creek Pysht River Sekiu River Sol Duc River Sooes River	July 15 - August 15 July 15 - August 15 July 15 - September 15 submit application July 1 - August 15 July 15 - September 15 submit application July 15 - September 15 July 1 - August 15 July 15 - September 15 July 15 - August 15 July 15 - September 15
Clark	July 1 - September 30	Lewis River --mouth to forks --East Fork Lewis River ----mouth to LaCenter road bridge ----above LaCenter & all tributaries --North Fork Lewis River ----mouth to Merwin Dam ----Cedar Creek ----Merwin Dam to Swift Dam Lake River Washougal River	June 1 - October 31 July 1 - October 31 submit application August 1 - August 31 August 1 - September 30 July 1 - July 31 June 1 - October 31 August 1 - August 31
Columbia	July 15 - October 31	Tucannon River Touchet River	July 15 - August 15 July 15 - August 15
Cowlitz	July 1 - September 30	Cowlitz River --Coweeman River --Toutle River Kalama River	August 1 - August 31 August 1 - September 30 submit application August 1 - August 31

COUNTY	SPECIFIC STREAM & TRIBUTARY WORK TIMES		
	GENERAL WORK TIMES	STREAM & ALL TRIBUTARIES	WORK TIME
Cowlitz (cont.)	July 1 - September 30	Lewis River --mouth to forks --North Fork Lewis River ----mouth to Merwin Dam ----Merwin Dam to Lower Falls ----above Lower Falls	June 1 - October 31 August 1 - August 31 July 1 - July 31 July 1 - October 31
Douglas	July 1 - October 31	None	
Ferry	July 1 - August 31	None	
Franklin	June 1 - September 30	Palouse River --above falls	June 15 - October 15
Garfield	July 15 - October 31	Asotin Creek Tucannon River	July 15 - August 15 July 15 - August 15
Grant	July 1 - October 31	None	
Grays Harbor	July 15 - October 31	Cedar Creek Chehalis River --mouth to Porter Creek --above Porter Creek Cloquallum River Copalis River Elk River Hoquiam River Humptulips River Johns River Moclips River North River Porter Creek Quinalt River Satsop River Wishkah River Wynoochee River	July 15 - September 30 June 1 - October 31 July 15 - September 30 July 15 - September 30 July 15 - October 15 July 15 - September 30 July 15 - October 15 July 15 - October 15 July 15 - September 15 July 15 - September 30 July 15 - August 31 July 15 - August 31 July 15 - October 15 July 15 - October 15
Island	June 15 - September 15	None	
Jefferson	July 15 - October 31	Big Quilcene River Bogachiel River Chimacum Creek Clearwater River Donovan Creek Dosewallips River Duckabush River Dungeness River tributaries Hoh River Little Quilcene River Matheny Creek Queets River Quinalt River Salmon Creek Sams River Snow Creek	July 15 - August 31 July 15 - August 15 July 15 - August 31 July 15 - September 15 July 15 - September 30 July 15 - August 31 July 15 - August 31 submit application July 15 - August 15 July 15 - August 31 July 15 - September 15 July 15 - September 15 July 15 - August 15 submit application July 15 - September 15 submit application

COUNTY	GENERAL WORK TIMES	SPECIFIC STREAM & TRIBUTARY WORK TIMES			
		STREAM & ALL TRIBUTARIES	WORK TIME		
King	July 1 - September 30	Green River (Duwamish)	August 1 - August 31		
		Greenwater River	July 15 - August 31		
		Lake Washington tributaries including Cedar and Sammamish rivers	July 1 - August 31		
		--Issaquah Creek	June 15 - July 31		
		Snoqualmie River			
		--mouth to Snoqualmie Falls	July 1 - September 15		
		--Snoqualmie Falls to mouth of South Fork Snoqualmie River			
		--North, Middle and South Fork Snoqualmie rivers and tributaries	July 15 - October 31		
		--Tolt River			
		----mouth to forks	July 15 - October 31		
		----North Fork			
		-----mouth to Yellow Creek	July 15 - September 15		
		-----above Yellow Creek	July 15 - October 31		
		-----mouth to dam	July 15 - September 15		
		-----above dam	July 15 - October 31		
		White River	July 15 - August 31		
		Kittitas	June 1 - September 30	Colockum Creek	July 1 - October 31
				Yakima River	
				--above Roza Dam	submit application
				--Gold Creek (Lake Keechelus)	July 1 - July 31
		--Kachess River			
		----above Lake Kachess	July 1 - July 31		
		----Box Canyon Creek (Lake Kachess)	July 1 - July 31		
		--Little Naches River	July 15 - August 15		
		--Wenas Creek	August 1 - October 31		
		--other Yakima River tributaries	July 15 - August 31		
Kitsap	July 15 - October 31	Seabeck Creek	July 15 - August 31		
		Gorst Creek	July 15 - August 31		
Klickitat	July 1 - September 30	Klickitat River	July 1 - August 15		
		White Salmon River	July 1 - August 15		
Lewis	July 1 - September 30	Chehalis River			
		--upstream of South Fork Chehalis River confluence	July 1 - August 31		
		Cispus River			
		--mouth to Walupt Creek	August 1 - August 31		
		--above Walupt Creek	submit application		
		--McCoy Creek	August 1 - September 30		
		Connelly Creek	August 1 - September 30		
		Cowlitz River	August 1 - August 31		
		Newaukum River	July 1 - August 31		
		Nisqually River			
		--above Alder Lake	July 1 - September 30		

COUNTY	GENERAL WORK TIMES	SPECIFIC STREAM & TRIBUTARY WORK TIMES	
		STREAM & ALL TRIBUTARIES	WORK TIME
Lewis (cont.)	July 1 - September 30	Skookumchuck River	July 1 - August 31
		Tilton River	August 1 - September 30
		Toutle River	
		--tributaries	submit application
		Walupt Creek	submit application
		Packwood Lake tributaries	submit application
Lincoln	June 15 - October 15	None	
Mason	July 15 - October 31	Cloquallum Creek	July 15 - September 30
		Coulter Creek	July 15 - September 15
		Hamma Hamma River	
		--mouth to falls	July 15 - August 31
		--John Creek	July 15 - August 31
		Johns Creek	July 15 - August 31
		Lilliwaup River	
		--below falls	July 15 - August 31
		--above falls	July 1 - October 31
		Mill Creek	July 15 - October 15
		Satsop River	July 15 - August 31
		Schaerer Creek	July 15 - August 31
		Sherwood Creek	July 15 - September 15
		Skokomish River	July 15 - September 15
		Tahuya River	July 15 - September 15
		Twanoh Creek	June 1 - October 31
		Union River	June 1 - September 15
Okanogan	July 1 - August 15	Aneas Creek	
		--mouth to falls	July 1 - October 31
		Chewiliken Creek	
		--mouth to falls	July 1 - October 31
		Chiliwist Creek	
		--mouth to falls	July 1 - October 31
		Methow River	
		--mouth to Carleton	July 1 - September 30
		Mosquito Creek	July 1 - October 31
		Nine Mile Creek	July 1 - October 31
		Omak Creek	
		--mouth to falls	July 1 - October 31
		Similkameen River	
		--mainstem	July 1 - September 30
		--all Similkameen River tributaries	July 1 - August 15
		Tunk Creek	
		--mouth to falls	July 1 - October 31
Pacific	July 15 - September 30	Chehalis River	July 1 - August 31
		Chinook River	August 1 - August 31
		Grays River	August 1 - September 30
		North River	July 15 - September 15

SPECIFIC STREAM & TRIBUTARY WORK TIMES			
COUNTY	GENERAL WORK TIMES	STREAM & ALL TRIBUTARIES	WORK TIME
Pend Oreille	July 1 - August 31	Big Muddy Creek	June 1 - August 31
		Bracket Creek	June 1 - August 31
		Calispel Creek	
		--mouth to Calispel Lake	June 1 - August 31
		Exposure Creek	June 1 - August 31
		Kent Creek	June 1 - August 31
		Lime Creek	June 1 - August 31
		Little Spokane River	June 15 - August 31
		Lodge Creek	June 1 - August 31
		Marshall Creek	June 1 - August 31
		Pee Wee Creek	
		--above falls	June 1 - October 31
		Renshaw Creek	June 1 - August 31
		Nisqually River	
Pierce	July 15 - August 31	--mouth to Alder Lake	July 1 - August 31
		--tributaries below Alder Lake	submit application
		--above Alder Lake & tributaries	July 15 - September 15
		Carbon River	July 15 - August 31
		--South Prairie Creek	
		----mouth to Forest Service road #7710	July 15 - September 15
		----above Forest Service road #7710	July 1 - October 31
		--Voights Creek	
		----mouth to falls	July 15 - September 15
		----above falls	July 15 - October 31
		--Wilkeson Creek	
		----mouth to Snell Lake	July 1 - September 30
		----above Snell Lake	July 1 - October 31
		Rocky Creek	July 15 - September 30
San Juan	June 1 - August 31	None	
	Skagit	Baker River	
--mouth to dam		June 15 - August 31	
Cascade River		June 15 - July 15	
Illabot Creek		June 15 - July 31	
Samish River		submit application	
Skagit River			
--mouth to Sauk River		June 15 - August 31	
--above Sauk River		June 15 - July 31	
--Sauk River		July 15 - August 15	
----Suiattle River		July 15 - August 15	
Nooksack River		submit application	
Cispus River		August 1 - August 31	
Skamania	July 1 - September 30	Lewis River	
		--East Fork Lewis River	submit application
		--North Fork Lewis River	
		----Cougar Creek	June 1 - July 31
		----Merwin Dam to Lower Falls and tributaries	July 1 - July 31

SPECIFIC STREAM & TRIBUTARY WORK TIMES			
COUNTY	GENERAL WORK TIMES	STREAM & ALL TRIBUTARIES	WORK TIME
Skamania	July 1 - September 30	----above Lower Falls	July 1 - October 31
		Little White Salmon River	July 1 - August 31
(cont.)		McCoy Creek	August 1 - September 30
		Washougal River	August 1 - August 31
		White Salmon River	July 1 - August 31
		Wind River	August 1 - August 15
Snohomish	July 1 - September 30	Lake Washington tributaries	July 1 - August 31
		Sauk River	July 15 - August 15
		--Suiattle River	July 15 - August 15
		Snohomish River	
		--mouth to Highway 9	June 1 - October 31
		--above Highway 9	July 1 - August 31
		--Pilchuck River	July 1 - August 31
		----mouth to city of Snohomish diversion dam	July 1 - August 31
		----above city of Snohomish diversion dam	July 1 - September 15
		--Skykomish River	
		----mouth to forks	July 1 - August 31
		----North Fork Skykomish River	
		----mouth to San Juan campground	July 1 - August 31
		----San Juan campground to Deer Falls	submit application
		----above Deer Falls	July 15 - October 31
		----Salmon Creek	submit application
		----South Fork Skykomish River	
		----mouth to Sunset Falls	July 1 - August 31
		----Sunset Falls to Alpine Falls	July 1 - September 15
----above Alpine Falls	July 15 - October 31		
----Beckler River			
----mouth to Boulder Creek	July 1 - September 15		
----above Boulder Creek	July 15 - October 31		
----Rapid River			
----mouth to Meadow Creek	July 15 - September 15		
----above Meadow Creek	July 15 - October 31		
----Foss River			
----mouth to forks	July 15 - September 15		
----East Fork Foss River	submit application		
----West Fork Foss River	July 15 - October 31		
----Miller River			
----mouth to forks	July 1 - September 15		
----above forks	July 1 - October 31		
----Olney Creek			
----mouth to Olney Falls	July 1 - September 15		
----above Olney Falls	July 1 - October 31		
----Sultan River			
----mouth to old diversion dam	July 1 - August 31		
----old diversion dam to Culmback Dam	July 1 - October 31		
----tributaries above Culmback Dam	August 1 - October 31		

COUNTY	GENERAL WORK TIMES	SPECIFIC STREAM & TRIBUTARY WORK TIMES	
		STREAM & ALL TRIBUTARIES	WORK TIME
Snohomish (cont.)	July 1 - September 30	----Wallace River	
		-----mouth to Wallace Falls	July 1 - September 1
		-----above Wallace Falls	July 1 - October 31
		--Snoqualmie River	July 1 - August 31
		--all other Snohomish River tributaries	July 1 - August 31
		Stillaguamish River	
		--mouth to forks	July 1 - August 31
		--North and South Fork Stillaguamish Rivers	July 1 - August 15
		--Deer Creek	submit application
		--Canyon Creek	submit application
Spokane	June 15 - August 31	Latah Creek	
		--mainstem	June 15 - October 31
Stevens	July 1 - August 31	--all Latah Creek tributaries	June 15 - August 31
		Big Sheep Creek	
		--mouth to Sheep Creek Falls	submit application
Thurston	July 15 - September 15	--above Sheep Creek Falls	July 1 - August 31
		Cedar Creek	July 15 - September 30
		Little Deschutes River	July 15 - October 31
		McLane Creek	July 15 - October 31
		Nisqually River	
		--mainstem	July 1 - August 31
		--all Nisqually River tributaries	submit application
		Porter Creek	July 15 - September 30
		Schneider Creek	July 1 - October 31
		Skookumchuck River	July 1 - August 31
Wahkiakum	July 15 - September 15	Woodard Creek	July 1 - October 31
		Woodland Creek	July 1 - October 31
		Elochoman River	August 1 - September 30
		Grays River	August 1 - September 30
Walla Walla	July 15 - October 31	Naselle River	July 15 - September 30
		Touchet River	July 15 - August 15
Whatcom	July 1 - September 30	Walla Walla River	July 15 - August 15
		Baker River	submit application
Whitman	June 15 - October 15	Nooksack River	
		--above forks	submit application
		--all Nooksack River tributaries	submit application
		Ross Lake tributaries	submit application
		Samish River	submit application
		Skagit River	June 15 - July 31
Whitman	June 15 - October 15	Palouse River	
		--mouth to falls	June 1 - September 30

COUNTY	GENERAL WORK TIMES	SPECIFIC STREAM & TRIBUTARY WORK TIMES	
		STREAM & ALL TRIBUTARIES	WORK TIME
Yakima	June 1 - September 30	Klickitat River	July 1 - August 15
		Yakima River	
		--mouth to Roza Dam	June 1 - September 15
		--Naches River	
		----mouth to Tieton River	June 1 - October 31
		----above confluence of Tieton River	June 1 - August 15
		----Indian Creek (Rimrock Lake)	July 1 - July 31
		----Tieton River	June 1 - August 15
		----Little Naches River	July 15 - August 15
		----Bumping River	July 15 - August 15
		-----American River	submit application
		---Rattlesnake Creek	July 15 - August 15
		--Wenas Creek	August 1 - October 31
		--all other Yakima River tributaries	July 15 - August 31

**Table 3. Authorized work times and watercourses for mineral prospecting and placer mining projects in the Columbia and Snake rivers, lakes, salt waters and waters within National Park boundaries using Class I and II equipment.**

1. Where a tributary is listed as a boundary, that boundary shall be the line perpendicular to the receiving stream and which is projected from the most upstream point of the tributary mouth to the opposite bank of the receiving stream (See Figure 1.).
2. The general and special Class I work times apply only to the watercourses listed. See Table 2 for work times and locations for tributaries to the listed watercourses.
3. Use of Class I equipment only is authorized for the special Class I work times.
4. Mineral prospecting and placer mining within 200 feet landward of the ordinary high water line in state waters listed as "submit application" or "closed" is not authorized under the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet. Site review and a written HPA is required for these state waters.

WATERCOURSE	GENERAL WORK TIME	SPECIAL CLASS I WORK TIME
Columbia River		
--mouth to Snake River	submit application	June 1 - October 31
--Snake River to Priest Rapids Dam	August 1 - August 31	June 1 - August 1
--Priest Rapids Dam to Wenatchee River	October 16 - October 31	June 1 - October 16
--above Wenatchee River	September 1 - October 31	June 1 - September 1
Snake River	August 1 - August 31	June 1 - August 1
Lakes	closed	closed
--Columbia River reservoirs	see Columbia River above	see Columbia River above
--Snake River reservoirs	see Snake River above	see Snake River above
Salt waters	closed	closed
All watercourses, including tributaries, within National Park boundaries	closed	closed

**Table 4. Authorized work times and watercourses for mineral prospecting and placer mining projects using Class III equipment only.**

1. The work times apply to all watercourses listed and their tributaries.
2. Mineral prospecting and placer mining within 200 feet landward of the ordinary high water line in streams listed as "closed" is not authorized.

WATERCOURSE	WORK TIME
All watercourses not listed as "closed" in Tables 2 and 3	January 1 - December 31
All watercourses listed as "closed" in Tables 2 and 3	closed

# AGENCY CONTACTS

## *Federal Government*

### **Bureau of Land Management**

#### *Conducting Placer Operations:*

Spokane District Office  
1103 N Fancher  
Spokane WA 99212-1275  
(509) 536-1200  
FAX (509) 436-1275  
Website: [www.or.blm.gov/Spokane/](http://www.or.blm.gov/Spokane/)

Wenatchee Resource Area Office  
915 Walla Walla Street  
Wenatchee WA 98801-1521  
(509) 665-2100  
FAX (509) 665-2121

#### *Recordation of Mining Claims:*

Oregon/Washington State Office  
PO Box 2965  
Portland OR 97208-2965  
or  
1515 SW Fifth Ave  
Portland OR 97201  
(503) 952-6001  
(503) 952-6297  
Website: [www.or.blm.gov/](http://www.or.blm.gov/)

### **National Marine Fisheries Service**

Washington State Branch Office  
Habitat Conservation Division  
510 Desmond Drive SE, Suite 103  
Lacey WA 98503  
(360) 753-9530

Northwest Regional Office  
7600 Sand Point Way NE  
BIN CI5700, Building 1  
Seattle WA 98115-0070  
(206) 526-6150  
Website: [www.nwr.noaa.gov/](http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/)

### **National Park Service**

Columbia Cascades Support Office  
909 First Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98104-1060  
(206) 220-4020  
FAX (206) 220-4159  
Website: [www.nps.gov/ccso/](http://www.nps.gov/ccso/)

### **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**

Seattle District  
PO Box 3755  
Seattle WA 98124-3755  
Attn: Regulatory Branch  
(206) 764-3495  
FAX (206) 764-6602  
Website:  
<http://www.nws.usace.army.mil/>

### **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**

#### *For areas west of the Cascade crest:*

Western Washington Office  
Endangered Species Division  
510 Desmond Drive SE, Suite 102  
Lacey WA 98503  
(360) 753-9440

#### *For areas east of the Cascade crest:*

Upper Columbia River Basin Field Office  
11103 E Montgomery Drive, Suite 2  
Spokane WA 99206  
(509) 891-6839  
Website: [www.r1.fws.gov/](http://www.r1.fws.gov/)

### **U.S. Forest Service**

Region 6 Regional Office  
PO Box 3623  
Portland OR 97208-3623  
(503) 808-2925  
FAX (503) 808-2454  
Website: [www.fs.fed.us/r6/](http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/)

Colville National Forest  
765 S. Main  
Colville WA 99114  
(509) 684-7000  
FAX (509) 684-7280

Gifford Pinchot National Forest  
10600 NE 51<sup>st</sup> Circle  
Vancouver WA 98662  
(360) 891-5000  
FAX (360) 891-5045

Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest  
21905 64<sup>th</sup> Ave W  
Mountlake Terrace, WA 98043  
(425) 775-9702  
FAX (425) 744-3255

Okanogan National Forest  
1240 Second Ave S  
Okanogan WA 98840  
(509) 826-3275  
FAX (509) 422-2014

Olympic National Forest  
1835 Black Lake Blvd SW  
Olympia WA 98512  
(360) 956-2300  
FAX (360) 956-2330

Wenatchee National Forest  
215 Melody Lane  
Wenatchee WA 98801  
(509) 662-4335  
FAX (509) 662-4368

## *Washington State Government*

### **Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation**

PO Box 48343  
Olympia WA 98504-8343  
(360) 407-0752  
FAX (360) 407-6217  
Website:  
[www.wa.gov/cted/oahphome.htm](http://www.wa.gov/cted/oahphome.htm)

### **Washington Department of Ecology**

*For water quality issues, ask for  
the Water Quality Program.*

*For water right questions, ask for  
the Water Resources Program.*

PO Box 47600  
Lacey WA 98504-7600  
(360) 407-6000  
Website: [www.wa.gov/ecology/](http://www.wa.gov/ecology/)

Central Regional Office  
15 West Yakima Ave, Suite 200  
Yakima WA 98902-3401  
(509) 575-2490  
FAX (509) 575-2809

Eastern Regional Office  
N 4501 Monroe, Suite 202  
Spokane WA 99205-1295  
(509) 456-2926  
FAX (509) 456-6175

Northwest Regional Office  
3190 160<sup>th</sup> Ave SE  
Bellevue WA 98008-5452  
(425) 649-7000  
(425) 649-7098

Southwest Regional Office  
500 Desmond Drive Ave SE  
Lacey WA 98504-7775  
(360) 407-6300  
FAX (360) 407-6305

Southwest Washington - Region 5  
2108 Grand Boulevard  
Vancouver, Washington 98661  
(360) 696-6211  
FAX (360) 906-6776

**Washington Department of Fish and  
Wildlife**

Lands and Habitat Program  
600 Capitol Way N  
Olympia WA 98501-1091  
(360) 902-2534  
FAX (360) 902-2946  
Website: [www.wa.gov/wdfw/home.htm](http://www.wa.gov/wdfw/home.htm)

Coastal Washington - Region 6  
48 Devonshire Road  
Montesano, Washington 98563  
(360) 249-4628  
FAX (360) 664-0689

**Washington Department of Natural  
Resources**

Geology and Earth Resources Division  
PO Box 47007  
Olympia WA 98504-7007  
(360) 902-1450  
FAX (360) 902-1785  
Website: [www.wa.gov/dnr/](http://www.wa.gov/dnr/)

Eastern Washington - Region 1  
8702 North Division Street Spokane,  
Washington 99218  
(509) 456-4082  
FAX (509) 456-4071

**Washington State Parks and  
Recreation**

Resources Development Division  
PO Box 42650  
Olympia WA 98504-2650  
(360) 902-8500  
Website: [www.parks.wa.gov/](http://www.parks.wa.gov/)

North Central Washington - Region 2  
1550 Alder Street NW  
Ephrata, Washington 98823-9699  
(509) 754-4624  
FAX (509) 754-5257

South Central Washington - Region 3  
1701 South 24th Avenue  
Yakima, Washington 98902-5720  
(509) 575-2740  
FAX (509) 575-2474

North Puget Sound - Region 4  
16018 Mill Creek Boulevard  
Mill Creek, Washington 98012-1296  
(425) 775-1311  
FAX (425) 338-1066



## Addendum to the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet

June, 2005

The following information is provided to clarify information in the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet. For further information, please contact any office of Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife listed in the back of the pamphlet.

- L** The term “**power sluice**” is not specifically mentioned in the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet, but is the same as a **highbanker**. You may find a definition for highbanker on page 22. The use of this equipment is restricted by the provisions listed under Class II (page 37) and Class III (page 39).
- L** **Rockhounding** activities are not addressed or authorized by the rules outlined in the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet. Unless you are conducting these activities in a manner that will use, divert, obstruct, or change the natural flow or bed of any of the salt or fresh waters of the state, you may do so without a permit from Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. Other agencies may require authorization for these activities, so be sure to check with them prior to metal detecting or rockhounding. If you will be altering the bed or flow of state waters by these activities, you must first obtain a written Hydraulic Project Approval from Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. If you use mineral prospecting equipment as defined on page 24 of the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet to process material while rockhounding, you must follow the requirements in the pamphlet.
- L** The use of **metal detectors for activities such as searching for coins** is not restricted by the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet or rules. However, excavations and other activities that would affect the bed or flow of waters of the state such as washing objects in a stream require a written Hydraulic Project Approval. If you are using other mineral prospecting equipment such as a pan or dredge to process material while searching for coins or other objects, you must follow the requirements of the pamphlet. For example, if you collect 5 gallons of dirt from an area that your detector indicates a coin might be located and you process that material with a pan or sluicebox in the stream, you must follow the rules in the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet because you are using mineral prospecting equipment in a manner that would recover minerals.
- L** **When used to assist in locating minerals, metal detectors** are classified as mineral prospecting equipment. You may use metal detectors to indicate likely deposits of minerals without restriction, but digging or excavating is restricted to the methods and time periods outlined in the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet. For example, if you are looking for gold and your metal detector gives a signal 100 feet from the ordinary high water line, you may not excavate that site under the authority of the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet because it is within the 200 foot protected area. As with other exceptions to the *Gold and Fish* pamphlet, however, you can apply for a separate, written Hydraulic Project Approval to excavate in this area. If fish life can be protected, you will be issued a permit.
- L** **Year-round panning** is allowed only through the provisions listed under Class 0 (page 34). In order to protect incubating fish eggs and fry you may **not** collect gravel for panning from below the water and you may **not** pan any material in the water (provision 3). All work must be conducted in the dry streambed. **Class 0 does not require you to deposit your wastewater 200 feet above the stream.** You may pan into a tub or in a depression in a dry gravel bar and dispose of tailings and wastewater there while making sure that sediment does not enter the waters of the stream. Any pits or potholes need to be filled before leaving the site.
- L** **Disposal of wastewater more than 200 feet from the stream** while panning is required **only** when you are processing aggregate with Class I equipment within 200 feet of the stream (provisions 4 and 5, pages 35 and 36). As stated above, **Class 0 does not require you to deposit your wastewater 200 feet above the stream.** For example, you want to pan out a bucket of gravel at your campsite which is 50 feet from the stream. To do so, you need to pan into a container of water and then dispose of the wastewater more than 200 feet from the stream. Disposal of wastewater during Class III highbanking must also be done more than 200 feet from the stream (provisions 3 and 9, pages 39 and 40).
- L** **Suction dredge and highbanker pump intakes must be properly screened** to prevent fish from being killed (provision 6, pages 37 and 39). Most intake screens provided by the pump manufacturers have holes that are too large and therefore must be modified or replaced. The three authorized screening materials are woven wire mesh, perforated plate and profile bar. These materials may not be readily available from neighborhood hardware stores, particularly with the hole size and spacing required, but screens may be obtained from irrigation equipment vendors, some pump manufacturers or direct from screen manufacturers. Many of these suppliers also carry or can manufacture the screen material so you can make your own pump intake screens. The unit cost of these materials may be high for individual orders, so it may be beneficial to combine orders for a number of people or from a whole prospecting club to be most economical. A good place to search for manufacturers is to search the Internet using keywords such as “woven wire”, “wire mesh”, “screen”, “perforated plate”, and “profile bar”. You can also check the yellow pages for irrigation suppliers, pump vendors or screen manufacturers.  
An inexpensive substitute for commercially available materials is to make your own. For example, you can drill 3/32

inch holes that are spaced with staggered centers 5/32 inch apart in a plastic bucket or PVC pipe that is sized as described below. You can fit the bucket with a tight-fitting lid and the pipe with a cap that is attached to your pump intake. Alternatively, you can drill holes in the same way in sufficient gauge sheet metal or plastic and construct this into a screen box. The perforated material must be strong enough so that it will not collapse when the pump is operated.

Because of the rule requiring at least 1 square foot of screen you must have a screen at least that size for pumps drawing 180 gallon per minute (gpm) or less. For pumps drawing more water than 180 gpm, the size of the screen depends on how much water the pump can draw. For every cubic foot per second (cfs) of water drawn through the pump, you must have at least 2.5 square feet of screen with holes of the correct size and spacing. Check the ratings plate on your pump or in the operator's manual to determine the maximum listed draw. Size your screen according to that maximum, even if you don't normally run the pump that high. Be sure to use the pump intake rating and not the dredge capacity or water volume through the sluice box.

Here are some helpful formulas and standards:

$$\text{Minimum screen area} = \frac{\text{Maximum pump intake (cfs)}}{0.4 \text{ ft/sec. (Velocity through screen)}} \qquad 1 \text{ cfs} = 450 \text{ gpm}$$

Screen must be at least 2.5 square feet/cfs of pump intake

**Example:** Your dredge pump intake is rated to draw a maximum of 250 gpm. By dividing 250 gpm by 450 gpm/cfs you know that your pump draws 0.56 cfs.

$$\text{Minimum screen size} = \frac{0.56 \text{ cfs}}{0.4 \text{ ft/sec}} = 1.39 \text{ square feet}$$

More information on screening requirements for water diversions may be obtained at the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife website: <http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hab/engineer/fishscrn.htm>

- L Suction dredge nozzles greater than 4" inside diameter** may only be used if either the nozzle or suction hose is attached in a manner that forces all the water and aggregate through a single opening that is no greater than 4" inside diameter. A bell reducer or similar fitting with closed, solid walls terminating in a maximum 4" inside diameter that is attached to the nozzle will meet this requirement. A single ring or series of progressively smaller rings attached to a nozzle greater than 4" inside diameter will **not** comply with this requirement if water or aggregate can pass through any opening other than the 4" ring.



**Acceptable Reducers**

- L Failure to comply** with the provisions of the Gold and Fish pamphlet could result in a civil penalty of up to one hundred dollars per day or a gross misdemeanor charge, possibly punishable by fine and/or imprisonment.

This program receives Federal financial assistance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It is the policy of the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) to adhere to the following: Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. The U.S. Department of the Interior and its bureaus prohibit discrimination on the bases of race, color, national origin, age, disability and sex (in educational programs). If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility, please contact the WDFW ADA Coordinator at 600 Capitol Way North, Olympia, Washington 98501-1091 or write to:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Office of External Programs  
4040 N. Fairfax Drive, Suite 130  
Arlington, VA 22203

Southwest Regional Office  
300 Desmond Drive Ave SE  
PO Box 47775  
Lacey WA 98504-7775  
(360) 407-6300  
FAX (360) 407-6306

**Washington Department of Fish and  
Wildlife**

Habitat Program  
600 Capitol Way N  
Olympia WA 98501-1091  
(360) 902-2534  
FAX (360) 902-2946  
Website: <http://wdfw.wa.gov/habitat.htm>

Eastern Washington - Region 1  
2315 North Discovery Place  
Spokane, WA 99218-1566  
(509) 892-1001  
FAX (509) 921-2440

North Central Washington - Region 2  
1550 Alder Street NW  
Ephrata, Washington 98823-9699  
(509) 754-4624  
FAX (509) 754-5257

South Central Washington - Region 3  
1701 South 24th Avenue  
Yakima, Washington 98902-5720  
(509) 575-2740  
FAX (509) 575-2474

North Puget Sound - Region 4  
16018 Mill Creek Boulevard  
Mill Creek, Washington 98012-1296  
(425) 775-1311  
FAX (425) 338-1066

Southwest Washington - Region 5  
2108 SE Grand Boulevard  
Vancouver, Washington 98661  
(360) 906-6700  
FAX (360) 906-6776

Coastal Washington - Region 6  
48 Devonshire Road  
Montesano, Washington 98563-9618  
(360) 249-4628  
FAX (360) 664-0689

**Washington Department of Natural  
Resources**

Geology and Earth Resources Division  
PO Box 47007  
Olympia WA 98504-7007  
(360) 902-1450  
FAX (360) 902-1785  
Website: [www.wa.gov/dnr/](http://www.wa.gov/dnr/)

**Washington State Parks and Recreation**

Resources Development Division  
PO Box 42650  
Olympia WA 98504-2650  
(360) 902-8500  
Website: [www.parks.wa.gov/](http://www.parks.wa.gov/)

# **ERRATA**

**December, 2005**

# **GOLD AND FISH**

**Rules and Regulations  
for**

**Mineral Prospecting and Placer Mining  
in Washington State**

Several agency contacts listed on pages 55 through 57 have changed since publication of the Gold and Fish Pamphlet in January 1999. The following contacts were current December, 2005, but are subject to change without notice.

# AGENCY CONTACTS

## *Federal Government*

### **Bureau of Land Management**

*Conducting Placer Operations and  
Recordation of Mining Claims:*

Spokane District Office  
1103 N Fancher  
Spokane WA 99212-1275  
(509) 536-1200  
FAX (509) 536-1275  
Website: [www.or.blm.gov/Spokane/](http://www.or.blm.gov/Spokane/)

*Conducting Placer Operations only:*

Wenatchee Resource Area Office  
915 Walla Walla Street  
Wenatchee WA 98801-1521  
(509) 665-2100  
FAX (509) 665-2121

### **National Marine Fisheries Service**

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510 Desmond Drive SE, Suite 103  
Lacey WA 98503  
(360) 753-9530

Northwest Regional Office

7600 Sand Point Way NE  
BIN CI5700, Building 1  
Seattle WA 98115-0070  
(206) 526-6150  
Website: [www.nwr.noaa.gov/](http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/)

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909 First Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98104-1060  
(206) 220-4020  
FAX (206) 220-4159  
Website: [www.nps.gov/ccso/](http://www.nps.gov/ccso/)

### **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**

Seattle District  
PO Box 3755  
Seattle WA 98124-3755  
Attn: Regulatory Branch  
(206) 764-3495  
FAX (206) 764-6602  
Website: [www.nws.usace.army.mil/](http://www.nws.usace.army.mil/)

### **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**

*For areas west of the Cascade  
crest:*

Western Washington Office  
Endangered Species Division  
510 Desmond Drive SE, Suite 102  
Lacey WA 98503  
(360) 753-9440

*For areas east of the Cascade  
crest:*

Upper Columbia River Basin Field Office  
11103 E Montgomery Drive, Suite 2  
Spokane WA 99206  
(509) 891-6839  
Website: [www.fws.gov/easternwashington/](http://www.fws.gov/easternwashington/)

### **U.S. Forest Service**

Region 6 Regional Office  
PO Box 3623  
Portland OR 97208-3623  
(503) 808-2925  
FAX (503) 808-2454  
Website: [www.fs.fed.us/r6/](http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/)

Colville National Forest  
765 S. Main  
Colville WA 99114  
(509) 684-7000  
FAX (509) 684-7280

Gifford Pinchot National Forest  
10600 NE 51<sup>st</sup> Circle  
Vancouver WA 98682  
(360) 891-5000  
FAX (360) 891-5045

Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest  
21905 64<sup>th</sup> Ave W  
Mountlake Terrace, WA 98043  
(425) 775-9702  
FAX (425) 744-3255

Okanogan National Forest  
1240 Second Ave S  
Okanogan WA 98840  
(509) 826-3275  
FAX (509) 826-3789

Olympic National Forest  
1835 Black Lake Blvd SW  
Olympia WA 98512  
(360) 956-2300  
FAX (360) 956-2330

Wenatchee National Forest  
215 Melody Lane  
Wenatchee WA 98801  
(509) 664-9200  
FAX (509) 664-9280

## *Washington State Government*

### **Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation**

PO Box 48343  
Olympia WA 98504-8343  
(360) 586-3065  
FAX (360) 586-3067  
Website: [www.oahp.wa.gov/](http://www.oahp.wa.gov/)

### **Washington Department of Ecology**

*For water quality issues, ask for  
the Water Quality Program.  
For water right questions, ask for  
the Water Resources Program.*

PO Box 47600  
Olympia WA 98504-7600  
(360) 407-6000  
FAX (360) 407-6989  
Website: [www.ecy.wa.gov/](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/)

Central Regional Office  
15 West Yakima Ave, Suite 200  
Yakima WA 98902-3452  
(509) 575-2490  
FAX (509) 575-2809

Eastern Regional Office  
N 4601 Monroe, Suite 202  
Spokane WA 99205-1295  
(509) 329-3400  
FAX (509) 329-3529

Northwest Regional Office  
3190 160<sup>th</sup> Ave SE  
Bellevue WA 98008-5452  
(425) 649-7000  
FAX (425) 649-7098