The ILRR is:

A spatially enabled integrated register of over 280 different types of Crown land interests and tenures, regulated uses, land and resource restrictions, and reservations (i.e. parks, mineral reserves).

In addition to the rights and interests, reference layers available in the ILRR include:
- Crown land parcels and private land parcels where available.
- Administrative boundaries including natural resource districts and provincial parks are available in the map viewer.
- Base map information including roads, water features, and map grids.

Why use the ILRR?

- Access comprehensive current land and resource information in minutes, instead of days or weeks.
- A real time acquirer takes interest information from a variety of natural resource sector Ministries and registers it in the ILRR (target within 30 minutes) allowing you to immediately view and status the interests against other requested and active interests.
- Determine the current ownership status of the land (Crown and private).
- Identify if further research may be necessary, and then use ILRR information to locate records in systems such as the British Columbia Geographic Warehouse (BCGW) for digital spatial data and resource information, GATOR for detailed Land Act and survey information and MyLTSA for information on private land.
- Identify potential land use conflicts.
- Supports:
  - land-use planning and treaty negotiations;
  - inter-agency referral processes;
  - applications for interests on land; and
  - emergency planning and response.
- Faster, more consistent decision making using common information.
- Reduced risk in decision making.
- Quickly generate queries, maps, reports, share reports with others, and get email notification if conditions change.

ILRR Mineral, Placer, and Coal Interests Reference Information

Rights to explore and develop minerals (including coal) are obtained as a form of tenure issued by the provincial Crown. The Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources mandate is to manage Crown coal, mineral, and placer rights in a manner that:
- provides continuing economic benefit from resource development
- supports a safe, environmentally responsible and competitive industry
- is responsive to public concerns

Administration for mineral and placer mineral rights in British Columbia is found under the Mineral Tenure Act (MTA) and the Mineral Tenure Act Regulation (MTA Reg.). The Coal Act authorizes the registration of coal titles with the Province and provides the policy framework for Mineral Titles administration. The MTA governs the issuance, use and provisions associated with mineral and placer tenure. The MTA Reg. prescribes the requirements and obligations of the tenure holders.

To fulfill the mandate, the Ministry administers the laws and manages the recording system pertaining to the acquisition and maintenance of mineral, placer and coal rights in the Province. The Ministry maintains records and maps that indicate areas available for location and acquisition of title, and the location and status of mineral and coal titles acquired under the Mineral Tenure Act and Coal Act.

In addition to mineral or placer mineral rights, a mineral title conveys the right to use, enter and occupy the surface of the claim or lease for the exploration and development or production of minerals or placer minerals, including the treatment of ore and concentrates, and all operations related to the business of mining. This right is subject to the related provisions in the Mineral Tenure Act and the Mines Act and may also be subject to other rights and conditions.

A mineral title does not convey "surface rights" such as those held by private property. No residential or recreational rights are included in any mineral or placer claim or lease.

There are certain areas within mineral lands that are not available; these are termed "alienated land" and include all parks and ecological reserves, protected areas and Indian Reserves. Where a mineral title is registered and a portion overlies any of these areas, no rights are acquired to the alienated land.

There are also reserves established under the Mineral Tenure Act that may prohibit the registration of claims within a certain area, or place conditions on any claims registered within that area. The rights of the mineral titleholder to the minerals or placer minerals, and the right to enter onto the land, are governed by the reserve, and may be non-existent for a No Registration Reserve or subject to specific conditions for a Conditional Reserve.

Contacts: ILRR Support

Toll Free (within BC): 1-866-952-6801
Within Victoria: 250-952-6801
E-Mail: NRSEnquiries@gov.bc.ca (to ask a question)

Contacts: Mineral, Placer, and Coal Interest Inquiries

For business questions regarding specific mineral, placer, and coal interests displayed in the ILRR the following contacts are available:
- For Mining Interests: http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/mineral-titles/mineral-placer-titles
- For Coal Interests: http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/mineral-titles/coal-titles
## Mineral, Placer, and Coal Interests in the ILRR

The following interests can be found in the ILRR. There are over 280 interest types in the ILRR and the list provided is just a sample of what is available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interest Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coal lease</td>
<td>Exclusive right to explore for, develop and produce coal on the lease location. Tenure holder must first have held a coal licence. Initial term for a coal lease is 30 years followed by 15 years upon renewal. A valid and subsisting lease issued under section 18 of the Coal Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal licence</td>
<td>Tenure holders have the exclusive right to explore and develop crown owned coal resources as defined in the Coal Act. This exploration tenure has production limited to 100,000 tonne sample for testing purposes. A valid and subsisting licence issued under section 12 of the Coal Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freehold</td>
<td>The mineral rights that were granted as part of another tenure such as the surface or a railway grant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral</td>
<td>An ore of metal, or a natural substance that can be mined, that is in the place or position in which it was originally formed or deposited or is in talus rock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral, placer, and coal reserves</td>
<td>A staking reserve created under Section 21 of the Coal Act prohibits the exploration, development or production of coal, and also prohibits the issuing of a coal licence or lease. A staking reserve created under Section 22 of the Mineral Tenure Act may prohibit the staking or registering of a mineral or placer title, or allow the locating or registering of mineral or placer tenures under circumstances and subject to limitations contained in the reserve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral Claim</td>
<td>Production is limited to a maximum of 1,000 tonnes of ore per unit per year or 10,000 tonne bulk sample as permitted in the regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining Lease</td>
<td>Annual production that exceeds the levels for a mineral claim requires a mineral lease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placer</td>
<td>An ore of metal and every natural substance that can be mined and that is either loose, or found in fragmentary or broken rock that is not talus rock and occurs in loose earth, gravel and sand, and includes rock or other materials from placer mine tailings, dumps and previously mined deposits of placer minerals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placer claim</td>
<td>A claim to the placer minerals within an area which has been located or acquired by a method set out in the Mineral Tenure Act Regulation. For placer cell and legacy claims, production is limited to 20,000 cubic metres of pay dirt per claim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placer lease</td>
<td>A placer lease issued under section 45 of the Mineral Tenure Act and a legacy placer lease. Annual production that exceeds the levels for a placer claim requires a placer lease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregates</td>
<td>Governed under the Land Act, aggregates refer to all types of quarry material such as sand, gravel and rock used to build and maintain roads, bridges, playing fields, buildings, water lines, sewer systems and other physical infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crown granted Mineral claim</td>
<td>A tenure administered under the Land Act that was originally a staked mineral claim that was subsequently surveyed and issued as a Crown Granted tenure. Issued until 1957.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Survey Parcel Search function allows a user to quickly locate a Survey Parcel Type based on a private land Parcel Identifier (PID), a Crown Land Parcel ID Number (PIN), a Title Number (JUROL or BC Assessment Roll Number), or based on the legal description.

The only difference between the Survey Parcel Search and the Legal Description Search within the Custom Status option is the Survey Parcel Search only allows the user to view the results of the search, where the Legal Description Search allows you to view the results AND select a survey parcel to be used as the AOI (area of interest) parameter in a Custom Status Query.

To avoid confusion and to help you identify where you are in the ILRR system, the Survey Parcel Search screens are labeled: Survey Parcel Search, whereas the same screens in a Custom Status are labeled: Custom Status.

The Map Inquiry function utilizes the map viewer to determine existing rights and interests for a specific location. Using the map viewer you can spatially query interests, produce maps, or select an “area of interest” for a land status query.

The map viewer will also show you if there are any pending interests, requests, or restrictions for the area you are viewing.

Some map inquiry functions include:
- Access to information on over 280 different interests.
- The ability to turn on or off any specific layer such as an administrative boundary, survey parcel, or roads (i.e. personalize the layers that you are looking at).
- Enable clients to ‘drill-down’ and generate a list of interests at that point.
- The ability to import a shape file, select a polygon, or draw a polygon to create an AOI (area of interest) then accept the AOI and generate a status report.
- Access to information on private land (PID, JUROL, or legal description).
- Enable clients to print with your customized map view.
Business Reports - Land Owner Notification

Part of the requirement of the mineral tenure holders, is notification. Bill 12 of the Miscellaneous Statutes Amendment Act, 2007 now requires a person to serve notice on the private landowner(s) or Crown land lease holder(s) before commencing a mining activity.

Within the ILRR Business Reports is the Mineral Titles – Land Owner Notification report. This report allows the tenure holder to input their tenure number or to select an area of interest and then view the Land Owner Notification report as a PDF.

Example Workflow:
1. Select the Mineral Titles – Land Owner Notification option and then click Next.
2a. Select the Mineral Tenure Number option and enter a valid mineral or placer tenure number (i.e. 383281), or
2b. Select the Area of Interest option and define the area using the Map Viewer’s Area of Interest tools.
3. Click Submit.
4. Click Open to view the Land Owner Notification Report PDF or click Save to save the PDF to an appropriate location.

Interpreting the Land Owner Notification Report

There are four sections to the report:
1. The General information section
2. The Crown land lease section. This section lists all of the Crown land leases which intersect the AOI, along with the owner’s name and address. If a lease has multiple owners, each owner and their address would be listed.
3. The private land within the AOI section. This section of the report lists the private land parcels which are completely or partially within or overlap the AOI. The Land Title Parcel Identifier (PID) and legal description are listed for each parcel. Ownership information for private land is not part of the ILRR so contact information will need to be acquired using MyLTSA.
4. The private land possibly within the AOI section. This section of the report lists the private land parcels which are possibly within or overlap the AOI. The Land Title Parcel Identifier (PID) and legal description are listed for each parcel. Ownership information for private land is not part of the ILRR so contact information will need to be acquired using MyLTSA.

Determining Ownership of a Parcel

There are a few options for determining the ownership information of a private parcel. If you have a BC Online account, you can look up this information in the Land Title and Survey Authority (LTSA) systems.

Some useful links for MyLTSA:
- LTSA Homepage: https://ltsa.ca/
- LTSA Online Services: https://ltsa.ca/online-services
- LTSA Getting Started Page: https://ltsa.ca/online-services/get-started

If there are only a few overlaps in your Land Owner Notification Report you might want to consider giving the report information to a titles search company and have them provide you with the ownership information you require.

For more information on the procedures for determining the ownership of private land and Crown land leases the following document can be used:

Updated: July, 2018