



Department of Mines,  
Petroleum and Exploration

Western Australian Mineral and Petroleum

# Statistics Digest 2024–25





## Acknowledgement of Country

The Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE) respectfully acknowledges Aboriginal peoples as being the traditional custodians of Western Australia. We acknowledge the enduring connection Aboriginal people continue to share with the land, sea and sky through both their ancestral ties and custodianship to Country. We pay our respect to Elders both past and present, and acknowledge the value brought to our department through the collective contribution of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples across Western Australia.

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# Foreword



## **It is an honour to introduce my first Western Australian (WA) Mineral and Petroleum Statistics Digest as Director General of the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE).**

DMPE was established on 1 July 2025 as a result of a State Government Public Sector Reform and I commenced as Director General on 4 August 2025.

**The Statistics Digest is an important annual publication that tracks WA's resources sector, including its exploration activity, operational performance, developments, and global standing.**

**Commonly known as 'the Digest', it is widely used by global analysts, investment banks and industry groups, providing a comprehensive snapshot of trends and performance across WA's mining and petroleum sector.**

Overall, the WA resources sector continued to perform strongly in 2024–25, revealing its resilience despite challenging conditions in some commodities.

Iron ore continued to be the backbone of the local mining industry with strong sales, employment, and exploration spending driven by resilient prices and sustained production volumes.

The gold industry shone, recording a stand-out year for sales and employment, as well as strong exploration spending, supported by prices that were previously inconceivable. In the higher price environment, there is also a strong pipeline of new gold operations, restarts and expansions.

The local bauxite and alumina industry enjoyed some of its highest prices on record but was unable to fully capitalise on these conditions due to the closure of aging, inefficient infrastructure and the constraints of bauxite supply and access issues.

There were also challenges in other parts of the sector.

Against slowing global demand and surplus supply, the petroleum industry was resilient. However exploration spending, particularly in Commonwealth offshore areas, resumed its decline.

The lithium and nickel industries experienced considerable market headwinds.

Much of the lithium mining industry in WA remained productive, profitable, and competitive amid global challenges. However, some higher cost mining operations were put onto care and maintenance, while the ramp-up of downstream processing infrastructure remained slow and planned expansions were put on hold.

In contrast the nickel industry faced persistent oversupply, due to higher output from the world's dominant producer Indonesia, which meant much of the local industry was uncompetitive. This led to the suspension of operations and cancellation of development plans, including, most significantly, BHP's WA nickel business.

While there are countless future prospects across WA, investment remains dominated by major iron ore production sustaining projects and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) developments, with few Final Investment Decisions (FID) being made outside of iron ore, LNG, and the gold industry.

Delivering a responsible and sustainable resources sector into the future relies on a clear understanding of the industry's successes, challenges, and opportunities. WA's resources industry is a renowned global leader and the Statistics Digest represents a valuable resource for building and strengthening that understanding.

### **Chris Shaw**

Director General  
Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration

# Overview

Western Australia’s resources sector achieved \$220 billion in sales on production in 2024–25.

This was another strong result, but it remained below the peak levels of over \$250 billion in recent years.

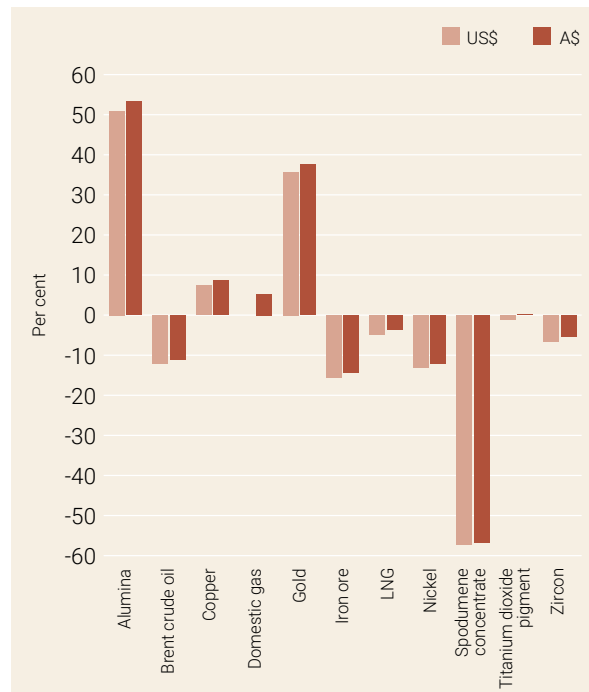
This outcome was driven by the performance of several key commodities:

- **Iron ore:** sales were \$122 billion, which is down on record levels in recent years. However prices remained high, and volumes were at near record levels at 864 million tonnes (Mt).
- **Liquefied natural gas (LNG):** had a sales value of \$36 billion, which is among the highest sales for a calendar or financial year, though less than the record \$57 billion in 2022–23.
- **Gold:** achieved another all-time high sales value of \$29 billion supported by record prices and a slight increase in volumes to 6.7 million troy ounces (209 tonnes).
- **Alumina:** recorded its second highest sales value for a calendar or financial year of \$8.2 billion, with higher prices more than offsetting lower quantities of 10.8 Mt.

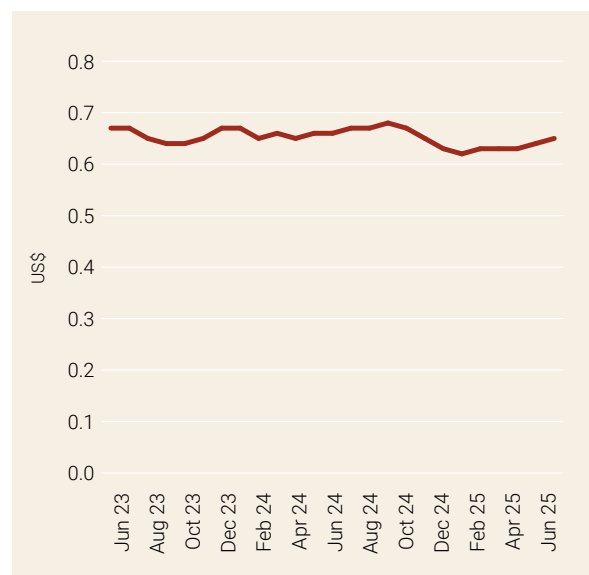
These gains were offset partly amid weaker market conditions and prices for other commodities:

- **Lithium:** sales fell to \$4.3 billion, compared to \$8.5 billion in 2023–24 and the record \$21.5 billion in 2022–23.
- **Nickel:** sales of \$2.1 billion, the lowest level in more than 20 years.

The weaker Australian dollar continued to assist the resources sector, as most commodities are priced in US dollars with associated revenues converted back to Australian dollars. It averaged US 65 cents during 2024–25, compared to US 66 cents in 2023–24.

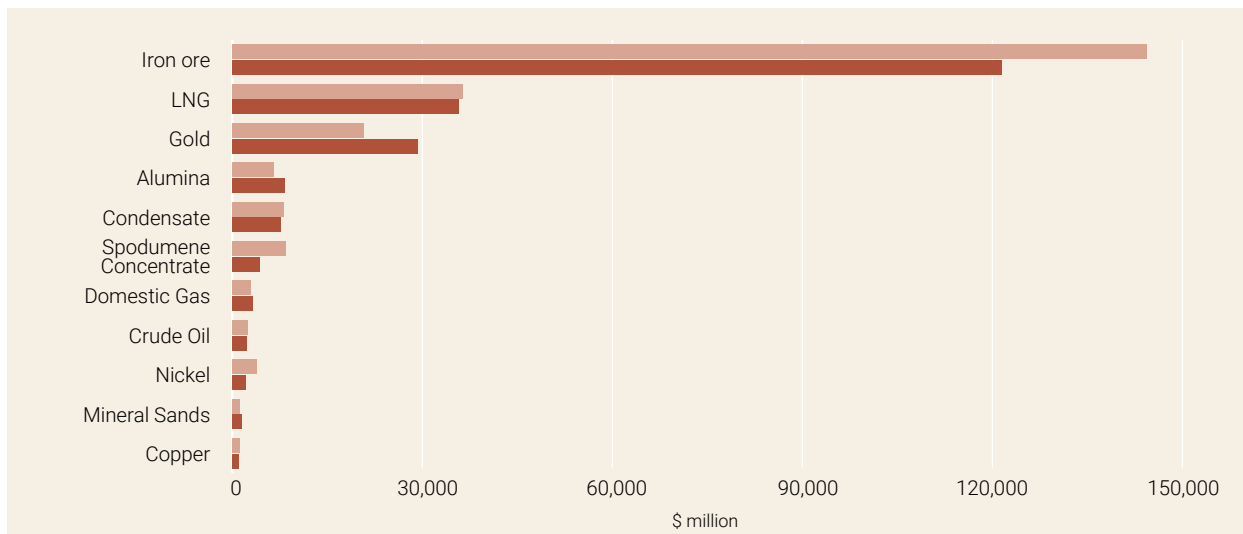


**Figure 1**  
Average percentage price change of selected commodities 2023–24 and 2024–25  
Source: Various



**Figure 2**  
Monthly average exchange rate

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia



**Figure 3**  
Major commodities by value  
Source: DMPE, EnergyQuest, Woodside Energy and Santos

2023-24  
2024-25

**Table 1. Mineral and petroleum quantity Western Australia vs Rest of Australia vs Rest of World 2024**

Commodity	Western Australia	Rest of Australia	Rest of World	Global Ranking
Alumina	8.10%	4.01%	87.89%	2
Cobalt	1.65%	0.00%	98.35%	4
Copper	0.32%	2.98%	96.70%	>13
Crude Oil	0.06%	0.03%	99.90%	46
Diamonds	0.02%	0.00%	99.98%	>6
Garnet	37.13%	0.00%	62.87%	1
Gold	6.26%	2.49%	91.25%	3
Ilmenite	1.79%	2.70%	95.51%	10
Iron ore	35.60%	0.44%	63.96%	1
Lead	1.28%	9.47%	89.25%	12
Lithium	41.60%	0.40%	58.01%	1
LNG	11.90%	8.10%	80.00%	3
Manganese	2.91%	13.68%	83.41%	7
Nickel	3.49%	0.00%	96.51%	5
Rare Earth Oxides	7.63%	0.00%	92.37%	3
Rutile	27.83%	15.74%	56.43%	1
Salt	3.59%	0.29%	96.12%	6
Zinc	0.45%	8.72%	90.83%	>11
Zircon	7.53%	25.92%	66.56%	4

## Minerals

Minerals production led Western Australia's resources sector in 2024–25, generating \$171 billion in sales. While this represents a decline of \$18 billion from the \$189 billion recorded in 2023–24, the previous year's result was among the highest levels on record for either a calendar or financial year.

Minerals made up 78 per cent of all resources sector sales, which is broadly consistent with the 10-year average.

### Iron ore

- **Value:** \$122 billion and top commodity overall, but down on record levels.
- **Quantity:** a near record of 864 Mt, supported by record production from Fortescue and near record production from BHP, which helped offset lower output from Rio Tinto Group due to ore depletion at Paraburdoo and Yandicoogina and the transition to Western Range, as well as the impacts of cyclones and higher rainfalls.
- **Prices:** averaged US\$101 per tonne (\$156 per tonne in Australian dollar terms) – a high level but down from US\$119 per tonne in 2023–24 – amid weakening demand on reduced steel production in China and concerns about China's economy, particularly its domestic property sector.

### Gold

- **Value:** \$29 billion, an all-time high.
- **Quantity:** increased to around 6.7 million troy ounces (209 tonnes), which is around the average of the last decade, with strong performances from Gold Fields, Genesis Minerals and AngloGold Ashanti, as well as the ramp-up of Bellevue Gold and Ramelius Resources' Cue project.
- **Prices:** reached new heights on geopolitical and economic uncertainty, achieving an annual average of US\$2,820 per ounce (\$4,366 per ounce) and exceeding US\$3,300 per ounce (\$5,100 per ounce) at the end of the financial year.

### Alumina

- **Value:** the second highest sales value for a calendar or financial year on record of \$8.2 billion, behind only 2018–19.
- **Quantity:** a 25-year low of 10.8 Mt following the curtailment of the Kwinana refinery and amid bauxite access and quality issues.
- **Prices:** averaged US\$532 per tonne (\$824 per tonne) over 2024–25, amid market volatility on shifting supply and demand factors with prices increasing to a record monthly average of US\$723 per tonne (\$1,141 per tonne) in December 2024 before declining to US\$357 per tonne (\$550 per tonne) in June 2025.

### Lithium

- **Value:** sales fell to \$4.3 billion, compared to \$8.5 billion in 2023–24 and the record \$21.5 billion in 2022–23, but were still higher than any calendar or financial year prior to 2021–22.
- **Quantity:** a record 3.85 Mt of spodumene concentrate for a calendar or financial year. These results were supported by expansions at PLS' Pilgangoora and Mineral Resources' Mount Marion, as well as the ramp-up of Mount Holland and Kathleen Valley, and despite the winding down of Mt Cattlin, and the Bald Hill and PLS's Ngungaju plant (one of two processing plants at the Pilgangoora operations) being placed into care and maintenance in December 2024.
- **Prices:** weakened to an average US\$780 per tonne (\$1,200 per tonne), due to an oversupply and weaker electric vehicle demand, and by the end of the financial year was at its lowest levels since the first half of 2021.

## Nickel

Sales fell to \$2.1 billion, the lowest level in more than 20 years, reflecting lower prices due to market oversupply, largely driven by increased production from Indonesia. Production also declined to 88 kilotonnes following local mine suspensions and operational challenges.

## Copper

Sales fell to \$995 million, the lowest level since the Global Financial Crisis, with sales volumes at a 20-year low of 73 kilotonne (kt). This decrease reflects the end of life of the DeGrussa project, along with reduced copper by-product output from nickel operations, as Savannah, Forrestania, and Wyloo Metals' Kambalda operations were placed into care and maintenance amid challenging nickel market conditions.

## Mineral Sands

Sales totalled \$1.4 billion, a record for a calendar or financial year.

## Other Minerals

- Salt: \$760 million, below record levels in recent years of greater than \$800 million.
- Coal: \$504 million, a record for a calendar or financial year.
- Manganese: \$409 million, second highest level for a calendar or financial year.
- Zinc: \$229 million.
- Construction materials: \$226 million, around recent record levels of greater than \$230 million.
- Lead: \$210 million, a record level from the ramp-up of the Abra project.
- Cobalt: \$155 million, compared to \$220 million in 2023–24 and a record \$525 million in 2022.

## Petroleum

WA's petroleum sector achieved production valued at \$50 billion in 2024–25.

This is among the highest sales for a calendar or financial year on record, though less than the record \$72 billion in 2022–23.

Petroleum accounted for 22 per cent of total mineral and petroleum sales from WA in 2024–25, which is consistent with the 10-year average.

## LNG

- Value: \$36 billion, which is around the same level as in 2023–24 and among the highest sales for a calendar or financial year, though less than the record \$57 billion in 2022–23.
- Quantity: 46 Mt, down from 48 Mt in 2023–24 and the record 50 Mt in 2022–23, predominantly due to natural field decline at the North West Shelf (NWS) that, along with reduced output from Chevron's Gorgon project and Woodside Energy's Pluto project, offset an increase from Shell's Prelude facility.
- Prices: among the lowest levels in several years due to weaker oil prices, which feed into long-term LNG contract prices, and the market fundamentals of softer demand and ample global supply.

## Crude Oil

- Value: \$2.3 billion, slightly down year-on-year and its lowest point since 2020–21.
- Quantity: 3.1 gigalitres (GL), one of the lowest levels since the late 1980s reflective of a broader structural decline that has seen oil output halve over the past decade with the Van Gogh project nearing the end of its life and Barrow Island ceasing production effective from May 2025.

- Prices: trended lower over 2024–25 particularly due to concerns over demand from geopolitical uncertainties particularly in the Middle East and Russia, trade tensions, and weak global economic growth.

### Condensate

- Value: \$7.6 billion, down on recent years and the peak of \$8.7 billion in 2022–23.
- Quantity: 10.9 GL down from 11.3 GL in 2023–24 and the peak of 12.2 GL in 2021 predominantly due to reduced production from the NWS and Ichthys Floating Production, Storage and Offloading unit.

### Domestic gas

- Value: reached a record high of \$3.2 billion.
- Quantity: increased to the highest level on record, due to an increase in gas volumes from Prelude and Wheatstone and despite the winding down of operations at Reindeer and natural field decline at the NWS.
- Prices: were at record levels again on increased demand for gas-fired generation and tighter supply conditions.



## Available resource data

The department publishes detailed resource data on its website. Three separate Excel files are available:

- 1. Major commodities** – this file contains information about the scale and scope of WA's mineral and petroleum industries, as well as detailed information about the State's major commodities. It includes data relating to sales values and quantities, prices, exports, as well as production compared with the rest of Australia and the rest of the world.
- 2. Economic indicators** – this file contains information about how the State's mineral and petroleum industry contributes to the economy through exploration, investment, employment and royalties.
- 3. Spatial and regional** – this file contains information about mining and petroleum tenements, the distribution of the value of mineral and petroleum sales and royalties, and mining employment across the State.

Throughout this digest there are references for more detailed information.

While this report contains data from the 2024–25 financial year, information on some key announcements after the financial year has been included for broader context.

# 1. Industry activity

## 1.1 Principal resource projects

WA's mining industry consisted of 139 predominantly higher value and export-oriented mining projects in 2024–25, which were responsible for the lion's share of the value of minerals production.

The gold industry accounted for almost half of all principal projects (65 projects), followed by iron ore (28 projects or 20 per cent), mineral sands (12 projects), lithium (eight projects), salt (six projects), and nickel (five projects). The remaining 15 projects were for the mining of copper-lead-zinc (two projects), bauxite (three projects), coal (two projects), manganese (one project), rare earths (one project), silica sand (three projects), talc (one project) and tantalum (two projects).

The State's mining industry also comprised 11 principal producers of basic raw materials required for the local construction industry. This includes clays, construction materials (aggregate, gravel, rock and sand), dimension stone, gypsum, limestone, limesand and spongolite.

There were also 15 major mineral processing operations to transform bauxite into alumina; gold doré into gold bars; nickel concentrate into nickel matte, powder, briquettes, and sulphate; rutile and synthetic rutile into titanium dioxide pigment; zircon into fused zirconia; silica sand into silicon metal; spodumene concentrate into lithium hydroxide; and rare earth concentrate into rare earth carbonate.

Production from the WA petroleum industry was from 19 projects that produced LNG, condensate, oil, domestic gas and/or LPG, from 51 fields in onshore and offshore areas of the State.

### A note about principal resource projects

A principal mining project is defined as a project that produced minerals valued at more than \$5 million (or more than 2,500 ounces of gold) in a given financial year. Also included in this definition are mining projects on private land, for which production values are not required to be reported, where full-time equivalents (FTEs) are greater than 50.

Mining projects are grouped according to the main commodity produced and sold.

For basic raw materials (i.e. sand, aggregate, rock, limestone, and limesand), only those producers with sales valued at more than \$5 million are captured. Basic raw materials projects are not specifically captured.

All major producing downstream mineral processing operations are captured.

A principal petroleum project is any project that produced LNG, condensate, oil, domestic gas, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in onshore and offshore areas of the State.



### Available resource data

A list of the **principal resource projects**, including project details and notable events, is available on the department's website and at Table 13, 14 and 15.

## 1.2 Employment

### Mining

WA's mining industry had 134,009 on-site full time equivalent (FTE) positions in 2024–25.

This was a strong result and near the record of 135,978 FTEs set in 2023–24, reflecting the ongoing strength of mine production and construction activities in the State.

However, it also represented a decline compared to 2023–24, bringing an end to seven consecutive financial years of increased FTEs, as well as five consecutive years of record highs.

Mining employment continued to be supported by the iron ore and gold industries:

- **Gold:** grew to 35,672 FTEs (the second largest on-site mining employer), up by almost 4,000 FTEs compared to 2023–24.
- **Iron ore:** grew to 65,496 FTEs (the largest on-site mining employer), up by almost 2,500 FTEs compared to 2023–24.

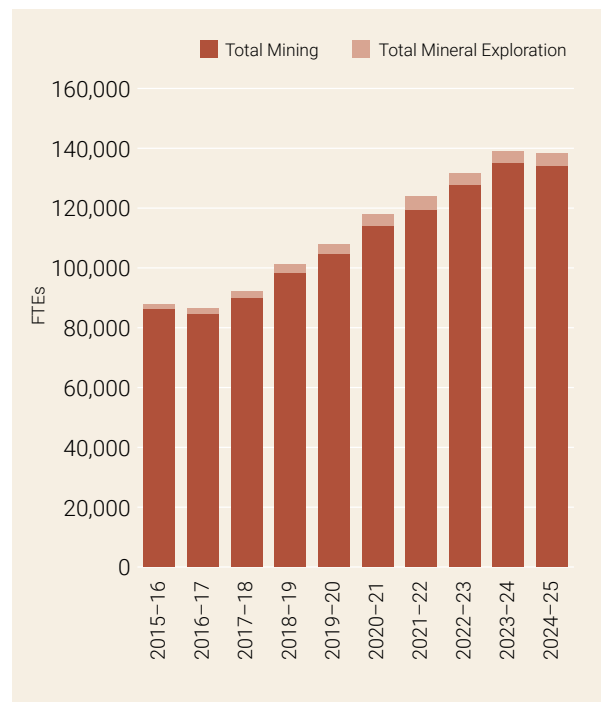
However, this growth was more than offset by mine suspensions and paused development activities amid challenging market conditions, and operational challenges for the nickel, lithium, and alumina sectors:

- **Nickel:** fell to 4,698 FTEs, down by more than 5,700 FTEs compared to 2023–24.
  - Several projects were put into care and maintenance during 2024 including BHP's Nickel West operations and its West Musgrave development project, First Quantum Minerals' Ravensthorpe project, IGO's Cosmos development project, Wyloo Metals' Kambalda operations, and the Savannah nickel project, while IGO's Forrestania mine reached the end of its life.

- **Lithium:** declined to 9,337 FTEs, down by more than 2,000 FTEs compared to 2023–24.
  - Covalent Lithium's Mount Holland and Liontown Resources' Kathleen Valley projects transitioned from construction into production, and several projects were put onto care and maintenance including Mineral Resources' Bald Hill, Rio Tinto's Mt Cattlin, and PLS' Ngungaju plant (one of two processing plants at the Pilgangoora operations).
- **Alumina and bauxite:** dropped to 6,550 FTEs, down by nearly 500 FTEs compared to 2023–24.
  - Alcoa continued to curtail production from its Kwinana refinery ahead of its closure.

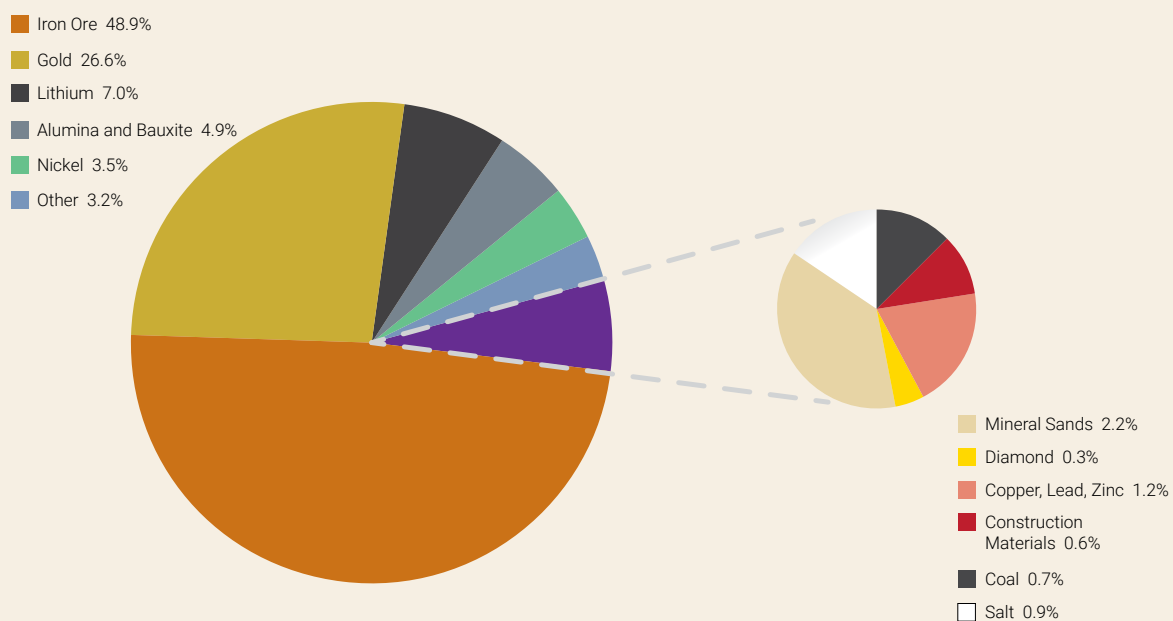
### Exploration

There were 4,248 FTEs in minerals exploration, up from just over 4,200 FTEs in 2023–24, but still below a peak of nearly 4,700 FTEs in 2021–22.

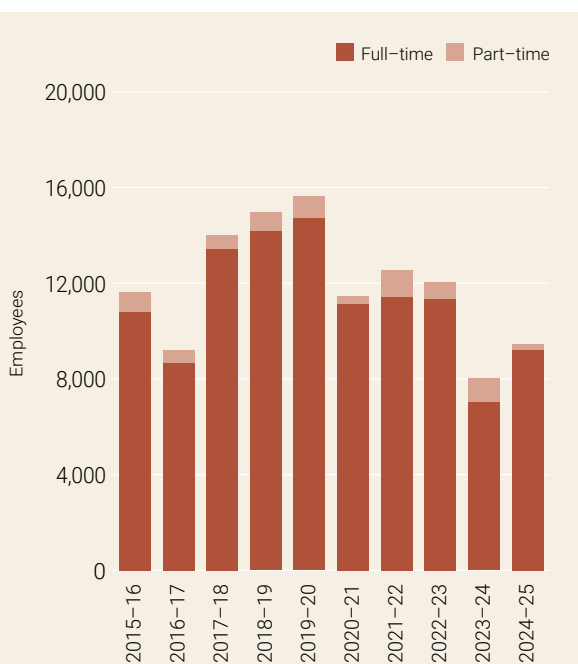


**Figure 4**  
Mining and mineral exploration employment

Source: LGIRS



**Figure 5**  
Mining full-time on-site employment by commodity 2024–25  
FTEs 134,009  
Source: LGIRS



**Figure 6**  
Petroleum employment

Source: ABS

## Petroleum

Employment in the petroleum sector was 9,428 people in 2024–25, an improvement from just over 8,000 people in 2023–24.

It remains well down from peak levels of around five years ago, reflecting a decline in exploration and large-scale new oil and gas development projects in the State.

### Available resource data

The **economic indicators file** provides detailed employment data, including:

- Employment data for the mining industry by commodity, as well as the minerals exploration and petroleum industries.
- Mining employment data by site.

The **spatial and regional file** provides detailed employment data by Local Government Area and region.

### A note about employment data

Mining and mineral exploration employment data is based on reporting under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2020* and, prior to April 2022, the *Mines Safety and Inspection Act 1994*.

Data is submitted monthly (before March 2022) or quarterly (from April 2022).

The reporting provides the number of hours worked on operating sites in the State by those people on site, and, from March 2008, exploration personnel working on greenfield sites. It does not include personnel in administrative locations located outside of operating sites. Port authorities were previously included under the *Mines Safety and Inspection Act 1994* and are now excluded under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2020*. No attempt has been made to adjust for this change.

Data is adjusted to full-time equivalents based on the number of hours workers with an FTE considered to be 2,000 hours worked in a year, 500 hours worked in a quarter, and 166.7 hours worked in a month.

By contrast, petroleum employment data is from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and represents the numbers of persons employed in 'Oil and Gas Extraction' class of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification in WA.

This data includes onshore, coastal waters, and offshore areas and includes persons mainly engaged in producing crude oil, natural gas or condensate through the extraction of oil and gas deposits, including LNG facilities.

It does not include employees engaged in natural gas and petroleum exploration.

Importantly, the mining and mineral exploration and petroleum employment data is not directly comparable and should not be combined.

## 1.3 Investment



### Available resource data

The **economic indicators file** contains historic and current mining investment data, including:

- Mining investment in WA.
- Mining share of new capital investment in WA.

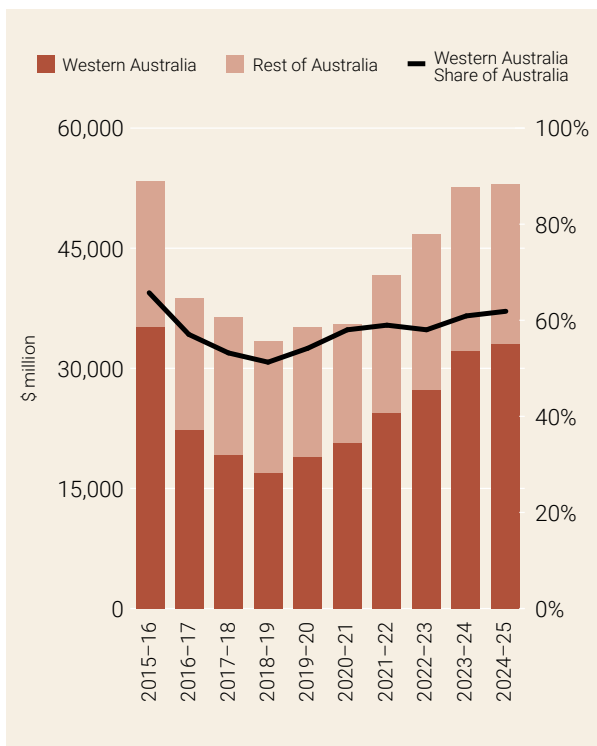
### 1.3.1 Mining Investment

Investment in WA's mining and petroleum industries was \$33 billion in 2024–25, around the level it has been since 2023.

While investment levels have grown year-on-year since the bottom of the investment cycle in 2018–19, they remained at about two-thirds of the peak levels seen during the resources investment boom of a decade ago.

WA accounted for 62 per cent of national mining and petroleum investment. This share is historically high, though below the high point of 66 per cent in 2015–16.

The resources sector remained the dominant driver of capital expenditure in WA, contributing 71 per cent of total new capital expenditure in the State, albeit lower than the peak contribution of more than 80 per cent during the investment boom.



**Figure 7**  
Mining investment

Source: ABS

### 1.3.2 Investment Pipeline

The Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration also monitors and collects information on mineral, petroleum, and associated infrastructure projects in the investment pipeline, and estimates the capital costs of these projects.

Analysis of this information shows that as of September 2025 there were projects:

- **Under construction and committed:** valued at an estimated \$49 billion, compared to \$48 billion as of March 2025; and
- **Medium-to-longer-term planned and possible:** valued at an estimated \$120 billion, down from \$126 billion as of March 2025.

Investment continues to be supported by ongoing construction on:

- Woodside Energy's Scarborough project and LNG backfill developments, such as Shell's Crux project and Chevron's Jansz-Io Compression project;

- Major iron ore sustaining projects;
- Iluka Resources' Eneabba Rare Earths refinery;
- BCI Minerals' Mardie project; and
- Northern Star Resources' Kalgoorlie Consolidated Gold Mines Mill and Superpit expansion.

The increase in the estimated value of projects under construction and committed reflected Financial Investment Decision on:

- Rio Tinto's Brockman Syncline 1 iron ore project;
- Rio Tinto and Hancock Prospecting's Hope Downs 2 iron ore project; and
- BHP's Western Australian Iron Ore Port Debottlenecking Project 2.

These commitments more than offset the completion of construction and start of production on Rio Tinto and China Baowu Steel Group's Western Range project, Covalent Lithium's Mt Holland, and Evolution Mining's Mungari gold mill expansion.

There were significant project updates contributing to the medium-to-long term pipeline of projects that related to:

- POSCO's Port Hedland Iron hot briquetted iron plant;
- Gold Fields' Gruyere Underground gold;
- Rio Tinto's Winu copper-gold;
- Wildcat Resources' Tabba Tabba lithium;
- Fortescue's Turner River Solar Farm;
- BHP's Ministers North iron ore; and
- Alcoa's Myara North and Holyoake bauxite and alumina.

There was also a large number of gold projects that completed new or revised development studies.

At the same time, development plans for some medium-to-long-term projects previously in the pipeline were cancelled, such as K+S Salt Australia's Ashburton Salt and Trigg Mining's Lake Throssell Sulphate of Potash. Others were amended, such as Balla Balla port and rail, Cashmere Downs iron ore and Mount Ida iron ore.

**Table 2. Major mineral and petroleum investment projects (as at September 2025)**

Sector	Commodity	Capital expenditure (\$ million)	
		Committed/under construction	Planned/possible
Minerals	Gold	2,916	7,766
	Iron ore	7,563	33,786
	Nickel	0	10,757
	Copper, Lead and Zinc	112	3,747
	Lithium	985	6,000
	Rare Earths	2,753	1,774
	Infrastructure	3,295	3,828
	Other Minerals	1,629	8,829
	<b>Sub-total minerals</b>	<b>19,253</b>	<b>76,487</b>
Petroleum	Crude Oil	0	3,000
	Domestic Gas	137	1,703
	LNG	30,095	40,806
	Pipelines and infrastructure	0	200
	<b>Sub-total Petroleum</b>	<b>30,232</b>	<b>45,709</b>
<b>Total Forecast Investment</b>		<b>49,485</b>	<b>122,196</b>

### A note about investment pipeline data

Information on investment projects is obtained from various sources including Australian Securities Exchange announcements, the Office of the Chief Economist's major projects data, resources sector market analysts and consultants, as well as media reports.

Projects are categorised based on the following criteria:

- Under construction – those actually under construction.
- Committed – company has reached a positive FID.
- Planned – those that have completed advanced feasibility studies including Definitive Feasibility Studies, Bankable Feasibility Studies, and Front End Engineering and Design.
- Possible – those at an early stage of development including initial Scoping and Pre-Feasibility Studies.

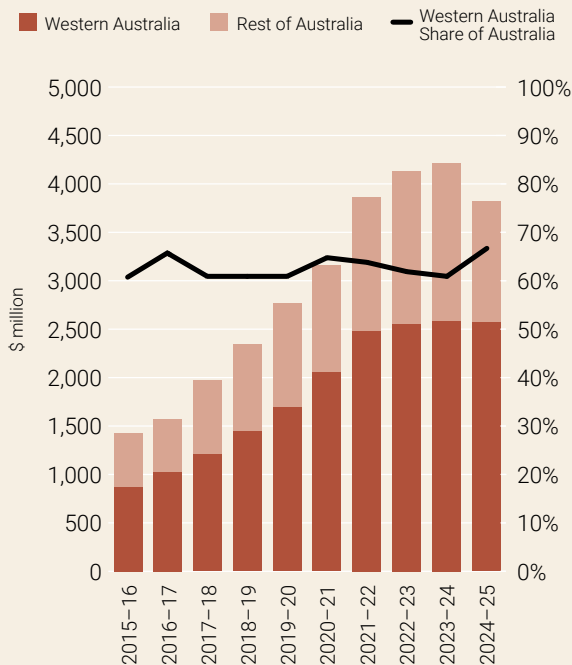
## 1.4 Exploration



### Available resource data

The **economic indicators file** contains detailed exploration expenditure data, including:

- Mineral exploration expenditure in WA and the rest of Australia.
- Mineral exploration expenditure by commodity in WA compared with the rest of Australia.
- Mineral exploration expenditure and drilling metres on new and existing mineral deposits.
- Petroleum exploration expenditure in WA and the rest of Australia.



**Figure 8**  
Mineral exploration expenditure

Source: ABS

### 1.4.1 Minerals

WA's mineral exploration expenditure was \$2.57 billion in 2024–25, virtually the same level as in 2023–24 and only marginally lower than the record \$2.60 billion in 2023.

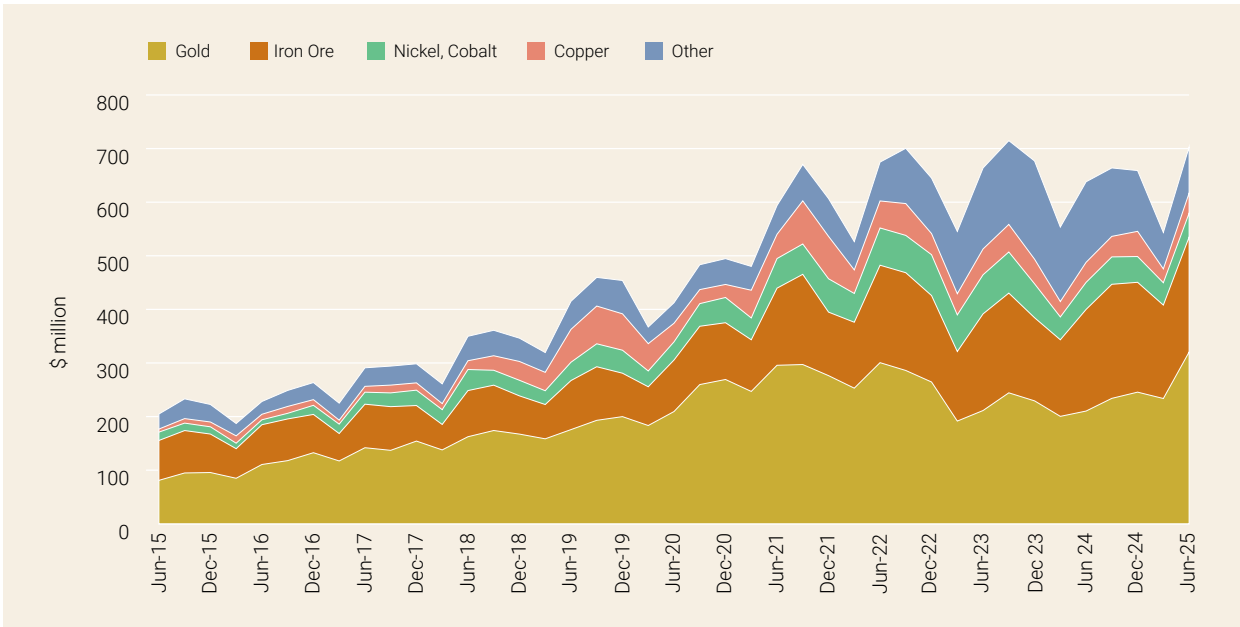
This mineral exploration expenditure reflects ongoing efforts to discover new mineral deposits as well as the impact of costs particularly for labour, equipment, and fuel.

The main trends in exploration spending largely reflected market conditions:

- **Gold:** \$1.03 billion, the highest spend since 2022, but below record levels.
- **Iron ore:** \$806 million, the highest spend in more than a decade.
- **Other minerals (which includes lithium and rare earths):** \$351 million, down from a record \$584 million in 2023–24 but still higher than at any time prior to 2022–23.
- **Nickel and cobalt:** \$186 million, down on recent years and a record high in 2022–23 of \$287 million.
- **Copper:** \$149 million, down on recent years and its 2021–22 peak of over \$250 million.

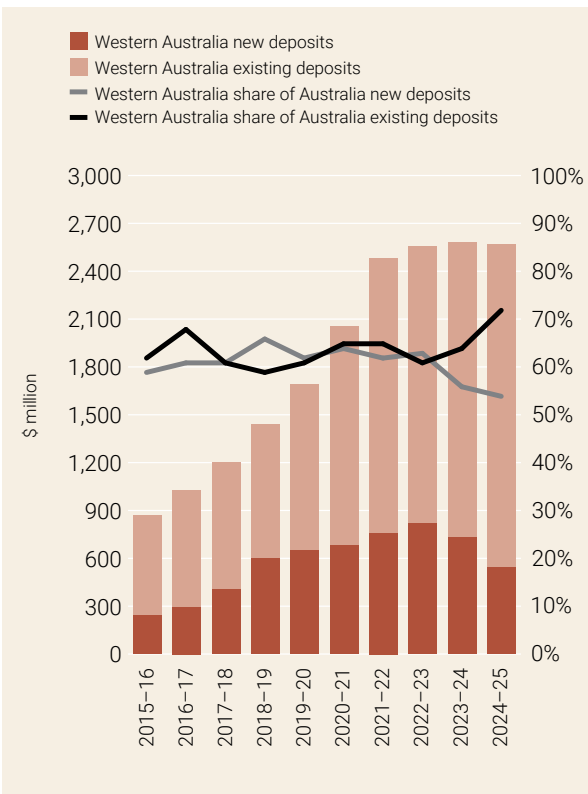
More spending focused on brownfields areas (existing deposits), which hit a record \$2.03 billion in 2024–25, while greenfields (new deposits) spending dropped to \$540 million. Brownfields exploration is often cheaper and less risky, making it more appealing in today's higher-cost environment.

WA remained Australia's top destination for exploration, accounting for 67 per cent of the national spend, above its long-term average of around 60 per cent.



**Figure 9**  
Western Australia mineral exploration expenditure by commodity

Source: ABS



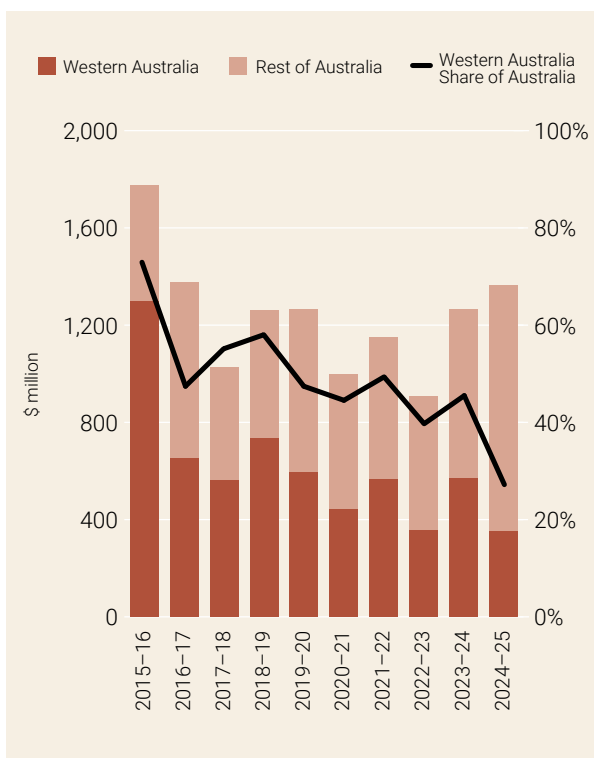
**Figure 10**  
Western Australia mineral exploration expenditure by type

Source: ABS

## 1.4.2 Petroleum

Petroleum exploration expenditure in WA resumed its decline, falling to \$352 million and the lowest level since the mid-1990s. This came in the aftermath of a partial recovery in 2023–24.

WA's share of national petroleum exploration spending declined to 26 per cent due to reduced local spend and increased exploration in the Northern Territory, the lowest level for a calendar or financial year on record.



**Figure 11**  
Petroleum exploration expenditure

Source: ABS

## 1.5 Royalties

The WA mining and petroleum sector continued to be a major source of WA Government revenues.

It received \$10.6 billion in mineral and petroleum royalty payments and royalty-related grants from the NWS project in 2024–25.

While this is the lowest level in five years, below recent levels of more than \$12 billion and the record of \$14 billion in 2021, it does still represent a strong return to the Government.

The result principally reflected lower receipts from the iron ore and lithium industries.

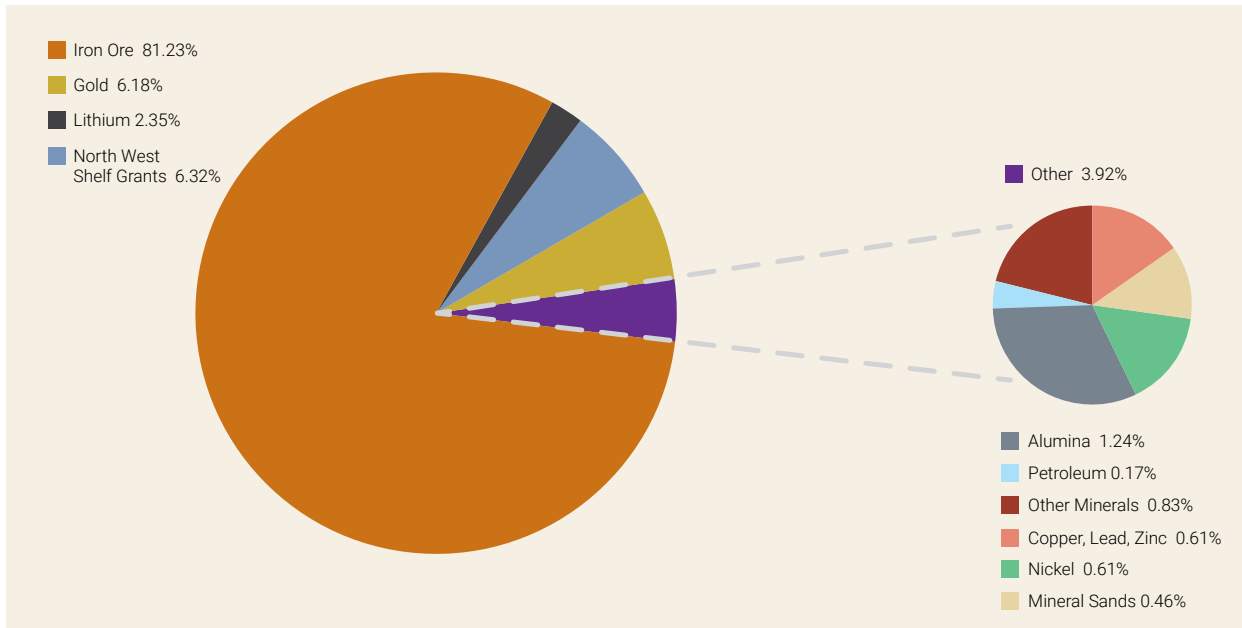
While iron ore royalties were down as prices continued to retreat from historically high levels, the iron ore industry remained the dominant royalty payer. It accounted for 81 per cent of total royalty receipts and royalty-related grants.

The NWS project was the second largest payer through grants of more than \$670 million (seven per cent). However, NWS grants were below average and remained well below the record of more than \$1.5 billion in all-time high price environment during 2022–23.

The gold industry was the third largest payer with a record \$655 million in royalties (six per cent) supported by record prices.

Lithium industry royalties continued to fall concurrent with the price of spodumene concentrate. It paid \$249 million in royalties (two per cent) in 2024–25. It was down from \$710 million in 2023–24 and more than \$1 billion in 2023.

Royalty receipts from the nickel industry also continued to decline amid challenging market conditions and project suspensions.



**Figure 12**  
Royalty receipts and North West Shelf grants

Source: DMPE and DTF

Table 3. Royalty receipts and North West Shelf grants				
	2023–24	2024–25	2024–25 Growth	
Commodity	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	%
Alumina	109.13	131.52	22.40	20.52%
Copper, Lead & Zinc	51.99	64.28	12.29	23.65%
Gold	496.76	655.22	158.46	31.90%
Iron Ore	10,372.33	8,616.69	-1,755.63	-16.93%
Lithium	710.17	249.33	-460.85	-64.89%
Mineral sands	43.22	49.31	6.08	14.07%
Nickel	98.50	64.49	-34.01	-34.53%
Other Minerals	101.26	87.75	-13.51	-13.34%
Petroleum	22.91	18.39	-4.52	-19.73%
<b>North West Shelf Grants</b>	<b>694.41</b>	<b>670.40</b>	<b>-24.01</b>	<b>-3.46%</b>
<b>Total Royalty Receipts</b>	<b>12,006.27</b>	<b>9,937.24</b>	<b>-2,069.03</b>	<b>-17.23%</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>12,700.68</b>	<b>10,607.64</b>	<b>-2,093.04</b>	<b>-16.48%</b>

### A note about royalties

The WA Government received royalties for all minerals and petroleum produced on State land and in State waters.

The figure reported in this publication is the actual cash the State Government received for the relevant period, i.e. 2024–25. This means the royalty receipts are offset from sales figures by one quarter.

Included in the royalty receipts for petroleum is both the State's and Commonwealth's share of royalties collected under the *WA Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967*. The State's share of the Resource Rent Royalty for the Barrow Island project is included, but the Commonwealth's share is not included.

Included in the State's royalty receipts for iron ore is an additional lease rental amount, which is currently applied under Iron Ore State Agreement Acts and the *Mining Act 1978*. The additional lease rental applies to iron ore obtained from a mining lease, following 15 years from the date the iron ore was first obtained from the mining tenement by the lessee.

The State Government also receives about 65 per cent of the royalties from the petroleum produced by the NWS project, in the form of a Commonwealth grant, in accordance with an agreement between the WA and Australian governments.

## 1.6 Exports

WA's mineral and petroleum continued to drive the State's export earnings.

They were valued at an estimated \$212 billion in 2024–25 and accounted for 92 per cent of the State's \$232 billion in merchandise exports.

While this result represents the lowest value since 2020–21, previous exports were achieved in an overheated market and with iron ore and lithium prices at unsustainably high levels.

WA remained unrivalled as the nation's resources sector powerhouse.

It was responsible for an estimated 55 per cent of the nation's \$385 billion in minerals and petroleum exports in 2024–25.

While below the high of 68 per cent in 2020–21 on account of record iron ore prices, this result is around its average level.

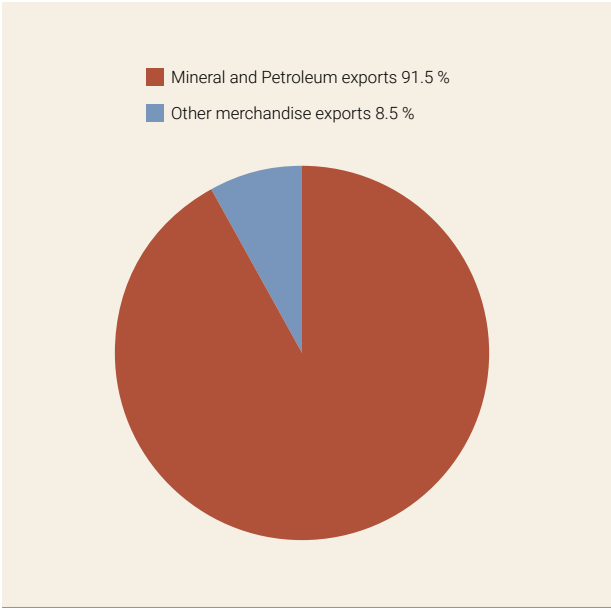
WA's mineral and petroleum exports continued to be highly concentrated with China being the dominant trading partner, followed by Japan, South Korea, Singapore and Taiwan. This is primarily due to these countries being the main destinations for iron ore and LNG shipments.



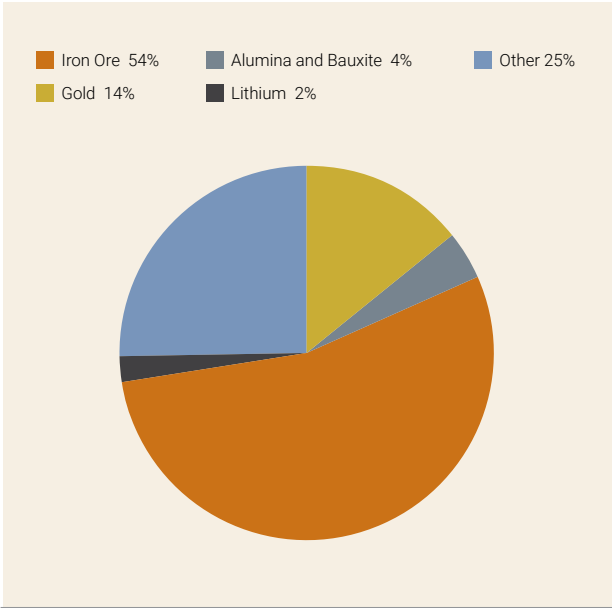
### Available resource data

The [economic indicators file](#) contains royalty receipts by commodity NWS grants.

The [spatial and regional file](#) contains royalty receipts by region.



**Figure 13**  
 Merchandise exports Western Australia 2024–25  
 \$232 billion  
 Source: DMPE and ABS



**Figure 14**  
 Mineral and petroleum exports 2024–25  
 \$212 billion  
 Source: ABS

**A note about exports**

Mineral and petroleum exports include gold, mineral sands and nickel refined or processed in WA but mined in other States and Territories of Australia and overseas.

**Available resource data**

The **major commodities** and **economic indicators** files contain information about mineral and petroleum exports, including export destinations of key commodities produced in WA, such as iron ore, petroleum, lithium, gold, alumina, nickel, copper, lead, zinc, and mineral sands.

## 1.7 Tenements and Titles

There were 26,168 live mining tenements overlaying more than 66.5 million hectares (ha) of land within WA at the end of 2024–25.

This is around 26 per cent of WA's total land area and is a land area almost three times the size of Victoria.

The actual exploration and mining footprint, however, was over a much smaller area.

The number and area were greater for most types of mining tenements.

However, there were fewer Exploration Licences overlaying a smaller area due to a larger than normal number of compulsory partial surrenders and relinquishments.

There was a total of 271 petroleum titles in force in WA as at 18 August 2025. This was the same number as a year earlier.

The area of the titles was 128 thousand square kilometres (km<sup>2</sup>) over 1,699 blocks.

There have been a significant number of Special Prospecting Authorities granted over the past year.

The land area is around five per cent of WA's total land area and is twice the size of Tasmania, though actual operations and works are over a much smaller area.



### Available resource data

The **spatial and regional file** contains information about the number, area and types of mineral and petroleum tenements.

**Table 4. Mining tenements in force**

	2020–21		2021–22		2022–23		2023–24		2024–25	
	Number	'000 ha	Number	'000 ha	Number	'000 ha	Number	'000 ha	Number	'000 ha
Prospecting licences	5,362	658	5,633	692	5,788	711	6,289	763	6,137	724
Exploration licences	6,581	48,854	7,659	61,074	8,137	64,417	9,232	69,419	8,590	57,679
Mining leases	5,954	3,226	5,983	3,275	5,998	3,318	6,051	3,362	6,065	3,358
Other	4,187	3,475	4,357	3,874	4,528	3,776	4,788	4,887	5,000	4,502
<i>Mineral Claims and Other 1904 Act</i>	379	2,098	379	2,098	379	2,114	378	2,158	376	2,164
<b>Total mining tenements</b>	<b>22,463</b>	<b>58,312</b>	<b>24,011</b>	<b>71,013</b>	<b>24,830</b>	<b>74,335</b>	<b>26,751</b>	<b>77,509</b>	<b>26,168</b>	<b>66,537</b>

## A note about tenements and titles

Mining tenements are administered under the *Mining Act 1978*. They include prospecting and exploration licences, mining leases, miscellaneous licenses, general purpose leases, retention leases, special prospecting licences for gold, and mineral claims. There is also some tenure under the *Mining Act 1904*.

State petroleum titles are administered under three Acts:

1. The *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1982* or PSLA generally applies to the State's territorial sea up to the three-nautical mile mark, including the territorial sea around State islands.
2. The *Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources Act 1967* or PGERA generally covers all onshore areas of the State, including its islands. Most areas under petroleum titles are covered under this Act.
3. The *Petroleum Pipelines Act 1969* applies to petroleum pipelines on land within the State.

Reported mining tenements in force represent live tenements only. Tenements granted post a given year and invalid and dead tenements are not included in the totals.

In the reported petroleum titles in force, the total area for the *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1982* excludes Pipeline Licences due to different units (i.e. km<sup>2</sup> vs kilometres [km]). The total area is the sum of the Total Area for the *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1982* and *Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources Act 1967*, and does not include the Total Area of the *Petroleum Pipelines Act 1969* due to different units (i.e. km<sup>2</sup> vs km).

**Table 5. Petroleum titles in force (as at 18/08/2025)**

Title type	Area	Blocks	Number of titles
<b><i>Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1982</i></b>	<b>3,194.2081 km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>69</b>	<b>43</b>
Access authority	–	4	3
Exploration permit	335.4011 km <sup>2</sup>	14	1
Pipeline licence	659.3561 km	0	26
Production licence	2,007.8641 km <sup>2</sup>	31	10
Retention lease	850.9429 km <sup>2</sup>	20	3
<b><i>Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources Act 1967</i></b>	<b>124,635.3092 km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1621</b>	<b>112</b>
Access authority	–	51	27
Exploration permit	96,974.9188 km <sup>2</sup>	1181	52
Petroleum lease	260.1000 km <sup>2</sup>	9	1
Production licence	4,037.1155 km <sup>2</sup>	60	23
Retention lease	759.5347 km <sup>2</sup>	13	5
Special Prospecting Authority	22,603.6402 km <sup>2</sup>	307	4
<b><i>Petroleum Pipelines Act 1969</i></b>	<b>8,043.5961 km</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>116</b>
Pipeline licence	8,043.5961 km	9	116
<b>Total</b>	<b>127,829.5173 km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1699</b>	<b>271</b>

## 2. Commodity review

### 2.1 Minerals

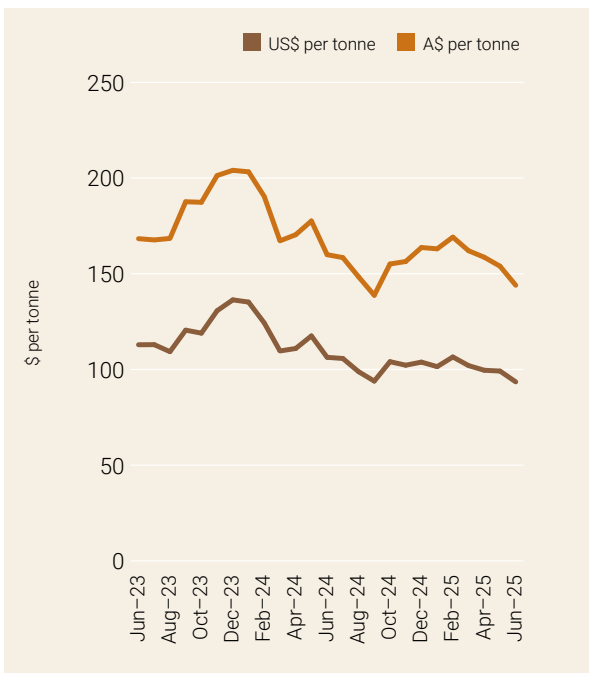
#### 2.1.1 Iron ore

##### Prices

The benchmark grade (62 per cent iron ore fines spot Cost and Freight [CFR] China) iron ore price in 2024–25 was lower year-on-year. It was an average of US\$101 per tonne (\$156 per tonne) in 2024–25, down from US\$120 per tonne (\$182 per tonne) in 2023–24.

This largely reflected concerns about the health of China’s property sector and uncertainty regarding government support. This impacted the construction industry and steel demand in China.

Despite the overall decline, iron ore prices were significantly less volatile and more stable than in recent years. They were generally within a range of US\$90 per tonne (\$140 per tonne) to US\$110 per tonne (\$160 per tonne).



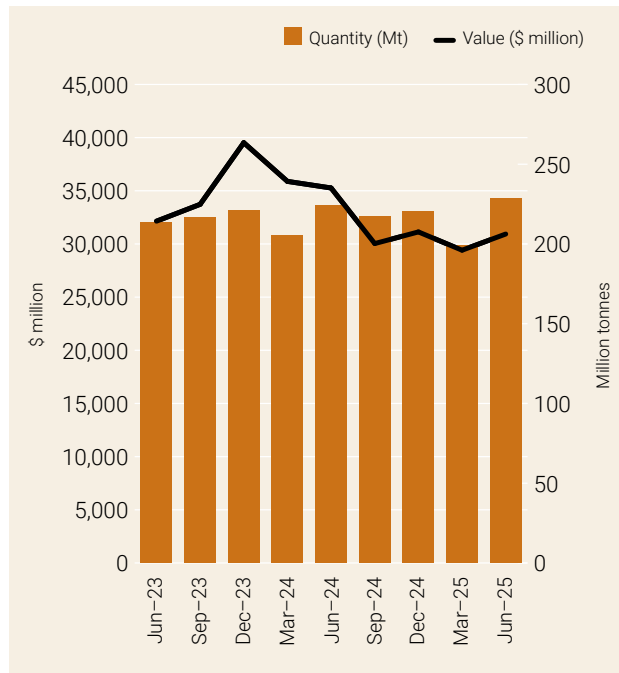
**Figure 15**  
Iron ore  
Monthly average prices  
Source: Argus Metals

##### Quantity and value

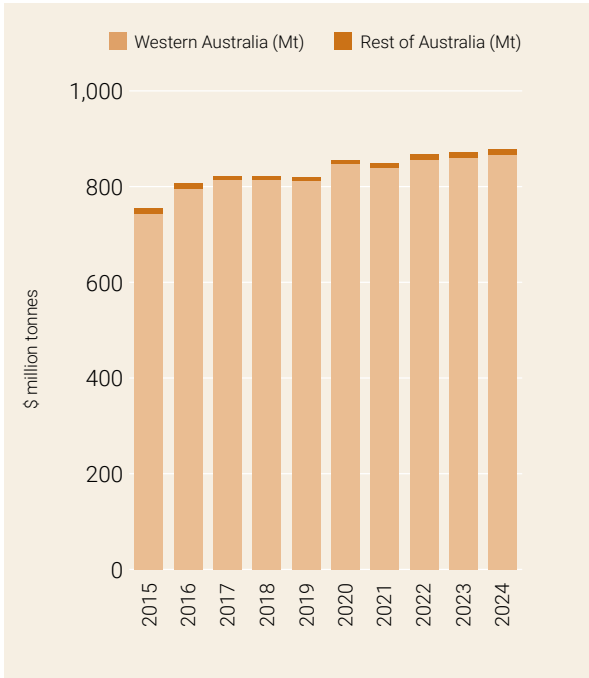
Iron ore continued its dominance of the WA resources sector, representing 71 per cent of all mineral sales and 55 per cent of total mineral and petroleum sales in 2024–25. These shares represented a decline from 2023–24 and the 10-year average of 74 per cent and 58 per cent respectively.

The \$122 billion in sales for 2024–25 made it the top commodity overall. However, it was below record levels and represented a 15 per cent decline from \$144 billion in the previous financial year due to softer overall prices.

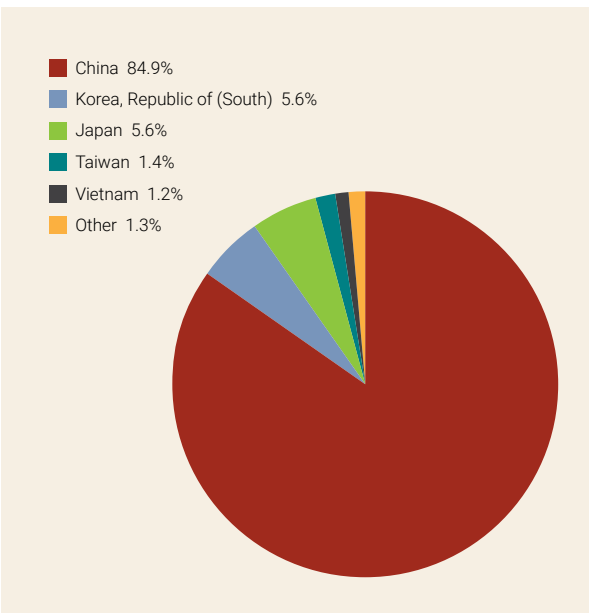
The volume of production in dry tonnes was 864 Mt, marginally lower than the record of 867 Mt in 2024.



**Figure 16**  
Iron ore  
Quantity and value by quarter  
Source: DTF and DMPE



**Figure 17**  
Iron ore  
Western Australia vs rest of Australia  
Source: DMPE and Office of the Chief Economist (OoCE)



**Figure 18**  
Iron ore  
Exports 2024–25; \$115.2 billion  
Source: ABS

The ‘Big 3’ iron ore producers, Rio Tinto, BHP and Fortescue accounted for 86 per cent of the State’s sales by volume. This was roughly in line with previous years:

- Rio Tinto’s output was lower after an above-average cyclone season affected port and shipping operations, and ore depletion at Yandicoogina and Paraburdo as it transitioned to Western Range.
- BHP’s production was down marginally from the record level of 2023–24 due to the offsetting impacts of increased cyclone activity and productivity gains from port debottlenecking.
- Fortescue’s production increased with a marginal uptick in haematite production and the ongoing ramp up of the Iron Bridge magnetite project.

Mineral Resources had a significant increase in output driven by the ramp up of the Onslow project, which more than offset declines in production due to the suspension of its Yilgarn Hub (Koolyanobbing, Parker Range and Carina).

CITIC Pacific Mining’s Sino Iron project had diminished production due to a dispute with Minerology.

WA continued being the world’s largest iron ore producer, accounting for almost 36 per cent of global production and 99 per cent of Australia’s production.

WA’s iron ore export destinations were dominated by China (85 per cent), followed by South Korea and Japan (six per cent each), Taiwan and Vietnam (one per cent each).

## Notable events

- Rio Tinto (54 per cent) and China Baowu Steel Group (46 per cent) officially opened the Western Range mine in June 2025. It has a production capacity of up to 25 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) and could sustain the existing Paraburdoo mining hub for up to 20 years.
- Mineral Resources suspended operations at its Yilgarn Hub (Koolyanobbing, Parker Range and Carina) in late 2024 and subsequently completed the sale of the assets to Yilgarn Iron Investments in June 2025.
  - Yilgarn Iron Investments subsequently loaded its first ores from Koolyanobbing in November 2025.
- The company also completed the acquisition of the Iron Valley project assets from BCI Minerals in July 2024 (previously Mineral Resources was the operator and BCI Minerals was the owner of the project).
- There were several notable investments in major iron ore production sustaining projects during the financial year:
  - In October 2025, Rio Tinto, Mitsui, and Nippon Steel announced they will invest \$US389 million to develop the West Angelas sustaining project, part of the Robe River Joint Venture (JV). The project will extend the life and maintain the 35 Mtpa output of West Angelas with first ore scheduled for 2027.
  - In March 2025, Rio Tinto announced it will invest US\$1.8 billion to develop the Brockman Syncline 1 iron ore project, extending the life of the Brockman region in the West Pilbara. It will have a production capacity of up to 34 Mtpa of iron from 2027.
  - In June 2025, Rio Tinto and Hancock Prospecting announced an investment of \$US1.6 billion to develop the Hope Downs 2 project, with first ore scheduled for 2027.
- BHP announced, in September 2025, a US\$1.4 billion investment in its Port Debottlenecking Project 2 that will increase its export capacity to 305 Mtpa. It is expected to be operational by late 2028.
- In September 2024, Atlas Iron (part of Hancock Iron Ore) made a FID on its McPhee Creek iron ore project with first ore delivery expected late in the December 2025 quarter. It is expected to boost the company's iron ore output.
- Fenix Resources commenced operations at the Shine project in the December 2024 quarter. The operation had previously been suspended by former owner Mt Gibson Iron in October 2021. It also commenced mining at the Beebyn-W11 mine (within the broader Weld Range project) in June 2025, with a maiden shipment in August.
- Gold Valley made a first shipment from its Wiluna West project via the Port of Esperance in October 2024.



### Available resource data

The **major commodities file** contains detailed information about iron ore, including:

- Iron ore prices.
- Quantity and value of iron ore sales.
- Value of iron ore exports by destination.
- Iron ore production in WA compared with the rest of Australia.

## 2.1.2 Gold

### Prices

Gold prices continued to surge to record highs throughout 2024–25.

The average gold price was US\$2,820 (\$4,366) per ounce for 2024–25. This represented a 36 per cent increase over 2023–24 in US dollar terms (38 per cent in Australian dollar terms).

Its record-breaking run reached an all-time monthly average high of US\$3,352 (\$5,156) per ounce in June 2025, with upside potential going forward.

The bull run in the gold price over the financial year was supported by its safe haven status amid geopolitical and economic uncertainty, including escalating trade tensions and tariffs between major trading partners and conflict in the Middle East. Against this backdrop, there was strong demand from central banks and large-scale buying of future positions by commodity traders and hedge funds.

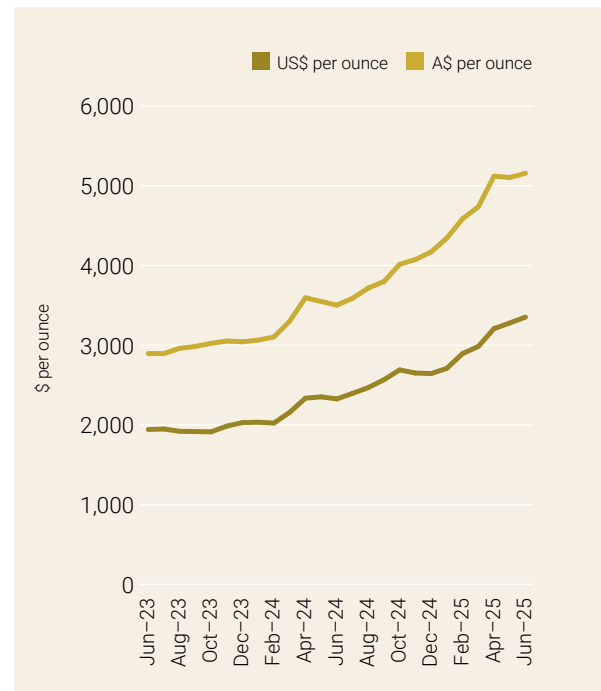
### Quantity and value

With prices at all-time highs, gold set a record of \$29 billion in sales in 2024–25. This was 41 per cent higher than the previous record of \$21 billion in 2023–24.

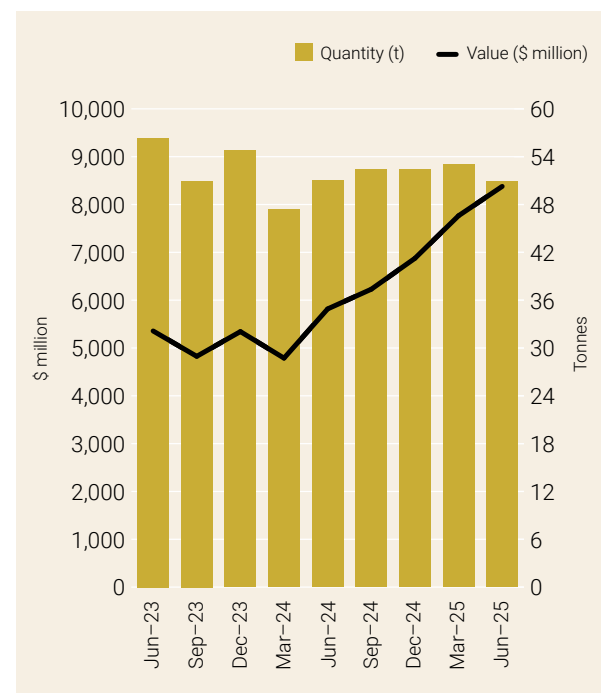
It remained as WA's second most valuable mineral export after iron ore.

Gold accounted for 17 per cent of the value of minerals sold and 13 per cent of the total value of mineral and petroleum sales in 2024–25.

WA gold production edged up slightly from 204 tonnes (6.6 million ounces) in 2023–24 to 209 tonnes (6.7 million ounces) in 2024–25. It represented 72 per cent of Australian gold production.



**Figure 19**  
Gold  
Monthly average prices  
Source: Perth Mint and LBMA



**Figure 20**  
Gold  
Quantity and value by quarter  
Source: DTF and DMPE

Notable production increases occurred at:

- Ramelius Resources' Mt Magnet production centre, as the ramp-up of the high-grade Cue mine improved ore grades;
- Evolution Mining's Mungari project due to the processing of higher-grade ores;
- Genesis Minerals with restart of the Laverton milling operations;
- Bellevue Gold's namesake project due to its ongoing ramp-up; and
- Northern Star Resources' Thunderbox and Bronzewing operations.

Gold Fields' St Ives project saw a rebound in production in the aftermath of a planned reduction in the first half of 2024, coupled with delays in developing new open pits at the operation.

At the same time, production was down at:

- Greatland Gold's Telfer project due to the suspension of operations caused by remediation work at the tailings storage facility;
- Northern Star Resources' Kalgoorlie Consolidated Gold Mines operations, due to decreased access to the higher-grade Golden Pike open pit area while mine remediation works were underway to repair pit wall damage; and
- Newmont's Boddington project because of the processing of lower grade ores as waste stripping progressed to expose new pit cutbacks.

Gold exports from WA also reached a new record of \$30 billion in 2024–25, up from \$25 billion the previous financial year.

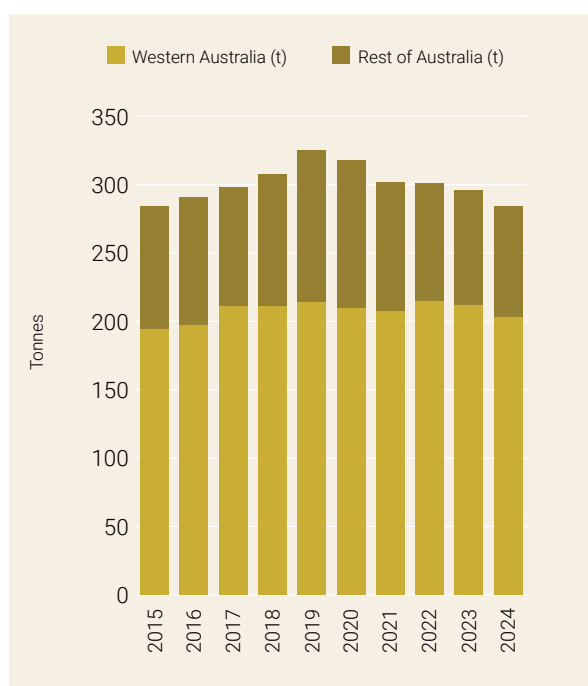
There were significant changes in the export destinations for WA gold in 2024–25: the USA was the largest destination country (33 per cent), followed by the United Kingdom (18 per cent), India (17 per cent), Hong Kong (15 per cent), China (seven per cent) and Singapore (six per cent). These changes are discussed in further detail in the section below on trends in gold exports.

### A note about gold exports

The ABS releases WA exports data that shows exports of gold that are higher than the value of gold produced in WA.

This is because Gold Corporation, or as it is more commonly known, The Perth Mint, refines gold produced in other States and Territories, gold from surrounding countries and also secondary gold, mainly from Asia.

Overseas imported gold also includes scrap, which is refined in WA and exported.



**Figure 21**

Gold

Quantity Western Australia vs rest of Australia

Source: DMPE and OoCE

### Gold export trends

Until 2019–20, WA's gold exports had been predominantly to China, the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand and India.

However, in 2019–20 and 2020–21, the United States of America (US) emerged as the second largest destination for gold from WA, representing 14 and 16 per cent of total WA gold exports respectively. At the same time, the value of gold exports to China decreased.

This was linked to the logistical constraints caused by COVID-19 pandemic restrictions and the suspension of gold mining and processing around the world.

With WA's Perth Mint one of the very few refineries still operating during early-mid 2020, it was able to meet demand and supply American banks that wanted to deliver gold into the Commodity Exchange (COMEX), a division of the New York Mercantile Exchange, capitalising on an arbitrage opportunity that developed relative to the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA).

With the COMEX futures contract price trading above the LBMA spot price, traders took advantage of the opportunity to make a profit by selling COMEX gold futures contracts at a premium and purchasing physical gold for delivery at a discount.

In the intervening period, gold exports to the US, while still above historical norms, were a more modest six to seven per cent of WA gold exports.

However, in 2024–25 the share of WA gold exports to the US surged to 33 per cent, surpassing even the levels seen during 2019–20 and 2020–21.

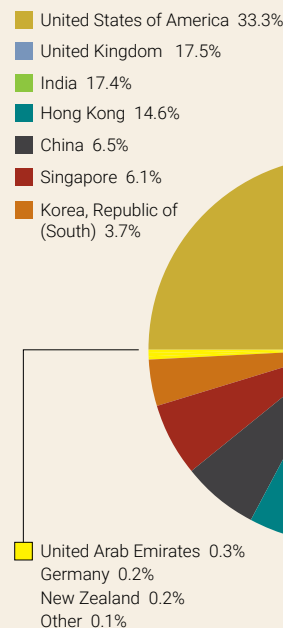
This was primarily driven by another arbitrage opportunity between COMEX and LBMA prices, with the price spread reaching as high as around US\$60 per ounce, compared to a normal difference of around US\$2 per ounce.

It arose from concerns that the Trump administration would impose tariffs on imported gold bullion.

Traders and institutional investors rushed to secure physical gold in US depositories (such as in New York) to hedge futures positions as well as avoid potential tariffs, causing inventories to surge. This demand for physical metal created a strong price incentive for suppliers, including those in WA, to ship gold to the US market.

The spike in gold exports to the US (from WA in particular) meant that Australia ran a monthly trade surplus with the US for the first time in over 20 years in January 2025.

The arbitrage opportunity eventually cooled, and the price dislocation faded as concerns over the tariffs eventually eased and the Trump administration confirmed that gold would be exempt from tariffs.



**Figure 22**  
Gold  
Exports 2024–25; \$30.4 billion  
Source: ABS

## Notable events

- The Warrawoona gold mine was placed into care and maintenance in July 2025 after its owner Calidus Resources went into receivership in June 2024.
  - Ramelius Resources placed its Edna May, Symes and Tampia projects into care and maintenance in the March 2025 quarter. This followed an earlier decision not to proceed with a \$300 million investment in Edna May to prolong its mine life.
  - Evolution Mining completed the Mungari Mull expansion in July 2025. It will increase ore throughput capacity from 2 Mtpa to 4.2 Mtpa.
  - Meeka Metals poured first gold at its Murchison project in July 2025. The company stated it was targeting a production ramp up to 80,000 ounces per year.
  - Black Cat Syndicate achieved first gold from the Mhyree deposit at its Kal East project in October 2024 and from the restarted Paulsens project in December 2024.
  - Horizon Minerals poured first gold from its Boorara project in January 2025 and from its Phillips Find project in February 2025.
  - Capricorn Metals commenced construction of a \$120 million expansion of the Karlawinda project in August 2025. It will increase the project's processing capacity to 6.5 Mtpa of ore, delivering 150,000 ounces of gold per year.
  - Vault Minerals committed and commenced construction on the \$80 million expansion of its King of the Hills mill to 6 Mtpa of ore.
  - Several projects also changed ownership during the past year continuing a theme in recent years of mid to major gold miners seeking expansion through acquisitions.
- Northern Star Resources completed the \$5 billion acquisition of De Grey Mining, owner of the Hemi gold development project, in May 2025.
  - Gold Fields finalised the acquisition of Gold Road Resources and its 50 per cent interest in the Gruyere JV for \$3.7 billion in September 2025.
  - Ramelius Resources completed the acquisition of Spartan Resources and the Dalgaranga project for \$2.4 billion in July 2025.
  - Genesis Minerals completed the acquisition of the Laverton project, including the Laverton mill, from Focus Minerals for \$250 million in June 2025.
- Greatland Gold completed the acquisition of Telfer and its interest in the Havieron project from Newmont Corporation in April 2025 for up to US\$475 million.
  - Black Cat Syndicate acquired the Lakewood mill from Westgold Resources for \$85 million in February 2025.



### Available resource data

The **major commodities file** contains detailed information about gold, including:

- Gold prices.
- Quantity and value of gold sales.
- Value of gold exports by destination.
- Gold production in WA compared with the rest of Australia.

## 2.1.3 Alumina

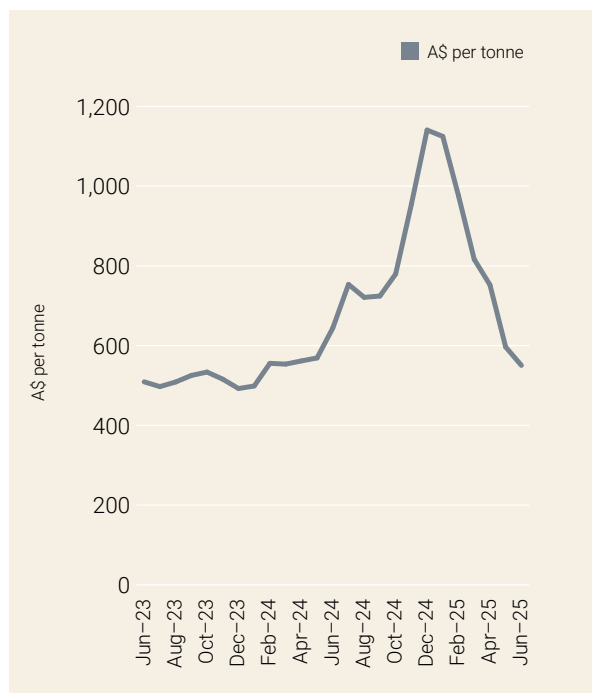
### Prices

Alumina prices averaged \$824 per tonne over 2024–25, up from an average of \$538 per tonne in 2023–24.

However, there was considerable volatility throughout the financial year.

They rose strongly in the second half of 2024, peaking at the highest levels on record in December at a monthly average of \$1,141 per tonne. This was due primarily to supply-side pressures with production disruptions in several major production regions. There was also strong regional demand amid record high aluminium production in China.

Prices then declined across the first half of 2025, settling at around \$550 per tonne in June 2025. This was driven by muted aluminium demand and market oversupply. A surplus in the alumina spot market emerged, particularly from Vietnam, India, and Indonesia.



**Figure 23**  
Alumina  
Monthly average price  
Source: ABS

### Quantity and value

Higher prices saw the value of alumina sales reach \$8.2 billion, the second highest sales value for a calendar or financial year on record behind only \$8.3 billion in 2018–19.

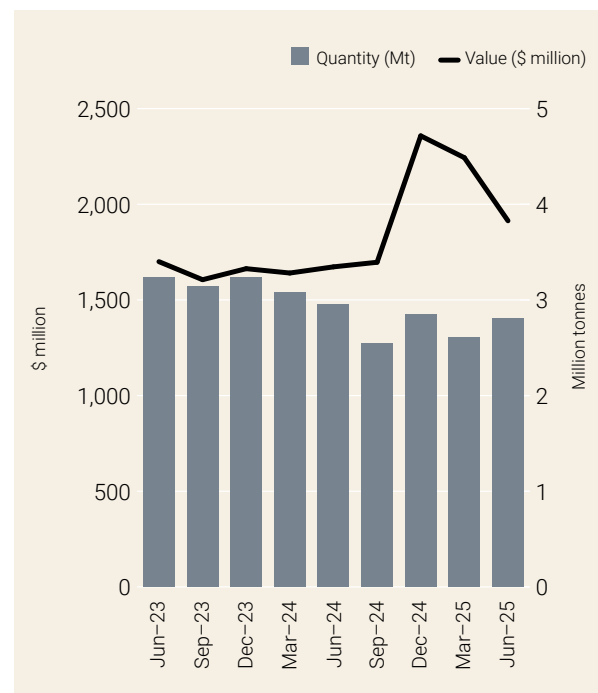
This included the highest value for a quarter ever record in December 2024 of \$2.4 billion.

However, the quantity of local alumina production continued a decline that began in 2020–21.

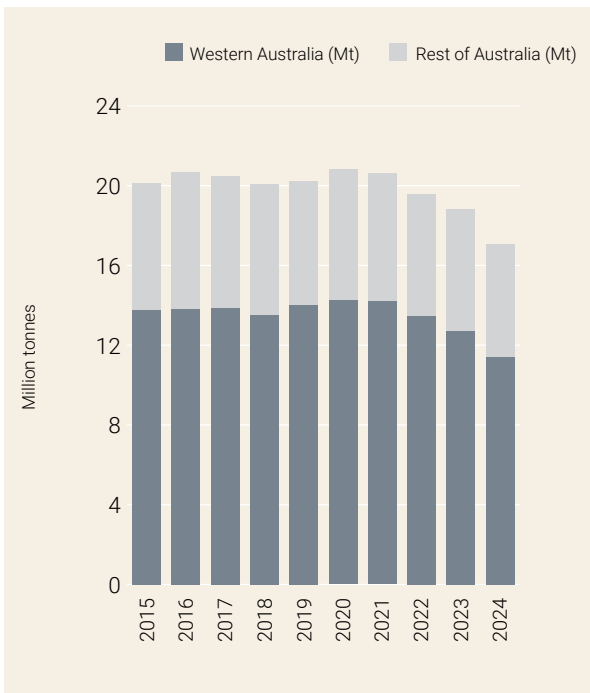
In 2024–25, with only 10.8 Mt in sales, it was at its lowest level in 25 years.

Alcoa Corporation's (Alcoa) output was impacted by the curtailment and eventual closure of the Kwinana refinery and bauxite access and quality issues.

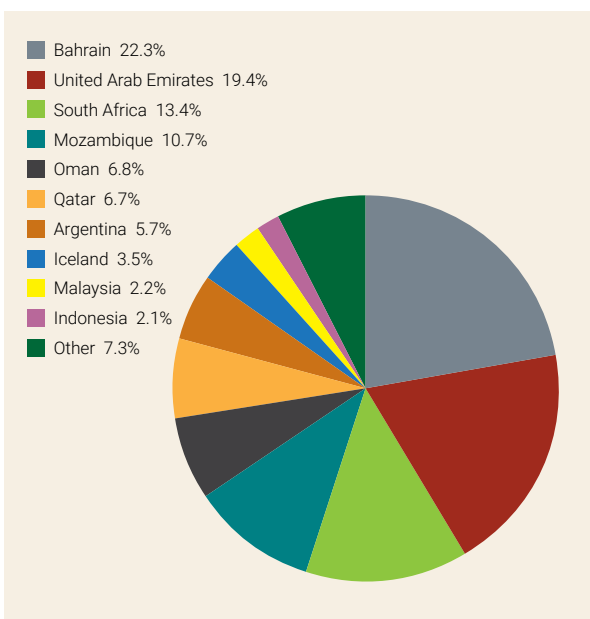
Production from South32's Worsley Alumina was relatively stable, however, it was constrained by bauxite quality and supply issues ahead of approvals for its next phase of mining (the Worsley Mine Development project).



**Figure 24**  
Alumina and Bauxite  
Quantity and value by quarter  
Source: DTF and DMPE



**Figure 25**  
Alumina  
Quantity Western Australia vs rest of Australia  
Source: DMPE and OoCE



**Figure 26**  
Alumina and Bauxite  
Exports for 2024–25; \$8.8 billion  
Source: ABS

## Notable events

- Alcoa announced in September 2025 that it will permanently close the Kwinana alumina refinery. This came after announcing at the start of 2024 that it would halt production from the plant.
- Alcoa acquired Alumina Limited, its 40 per cent JV partner in Alcoa World Alumina and Chemicals, which included its WA assets, through a \$3.4 billion deal completed in August 2024.
- Alcoa also received a \$US200 million investment from the Commonwealth Government, and an equity investment from the US Government, in its Gallium Recovery Project with Sojitz Corporation at the Wagerup refinery. This project is expected to produce 100 tonnes of gallium each year, which is up to 10 per cent of global supply.
- South32’s Worsley Mine Development Project received primary State and Federal environmental approvals in December 2024 and February 2025 respectively. The project will sustain alumina production until at least 2035–36.

### Available resource data

The **major commodities file** contains detailed information about alumina, including:

- Alumina prices.
- Quantity and value of alumina sales.
- Value of alumina exports by destination.
- Alumina production in WA compared with the rest of Australia.

## 2.1.4 Lithium

### Prices

Lithium prices continued to decline over 2024–25.

They were at the lowest levels since 2021 amid an ongoing supply surplus and weaker demand for electric vehicles.

The spodumene concentrate index price (six per cent, CIF China, Asian Metal) trended down across the financial year to an average of \$940 per tonne in June 2025. This compared to \$1,679 per tonne in June 2024 and a peak of more than \$9,200 per tonne in late 2022.

While they have decreased drastically, spodumene concentrate prices remained higher than pre-peak average levels of around \$870 per tonne.

The Asian Metal price of battery-grade lithium hydroxide (56.5 per cent) in China also declined across the financial year, ending it at an average of around US\$8,400 per tonne in June 2025. This compared to US\$12,200 per tonne in June 2024 and its peak of almost US\$80,000 per tonne in late 2022.

While down considerably, battery-grade lithium hydroxide was still higher than the lows of around US\$7,000 per tonne in late 2020.

### Quantity and value

Lithium sales were valued at \$4.3 billion in 2024–25, making it the State's fourth most valuable mineral.

This was around half of the sales value of 2023–24 and one-fifth of the peak of \$21.5 billion in 2022–23 at the height of the lithium price boom.

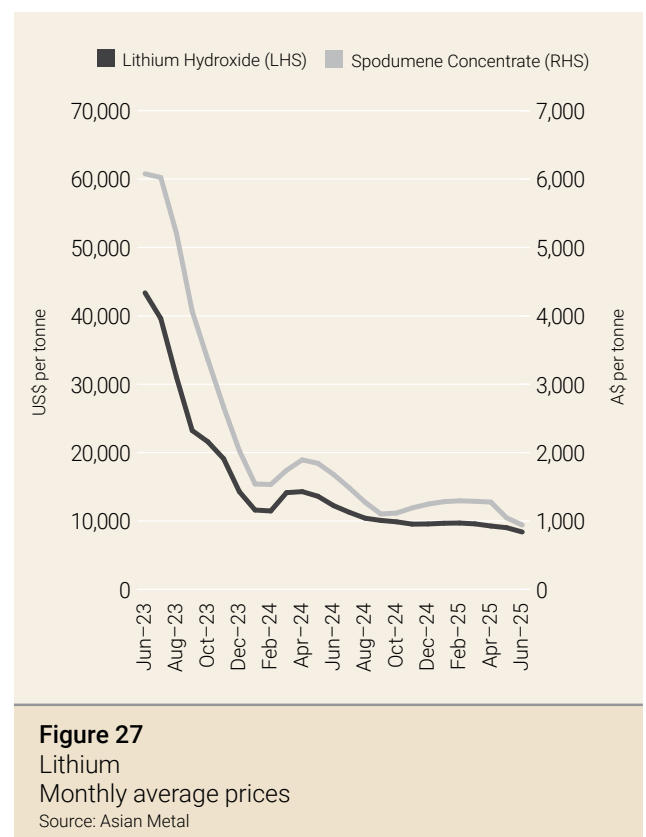
However, the sales value for 2024–25 was still higher than any calendar or financial year prior to 2021–22.

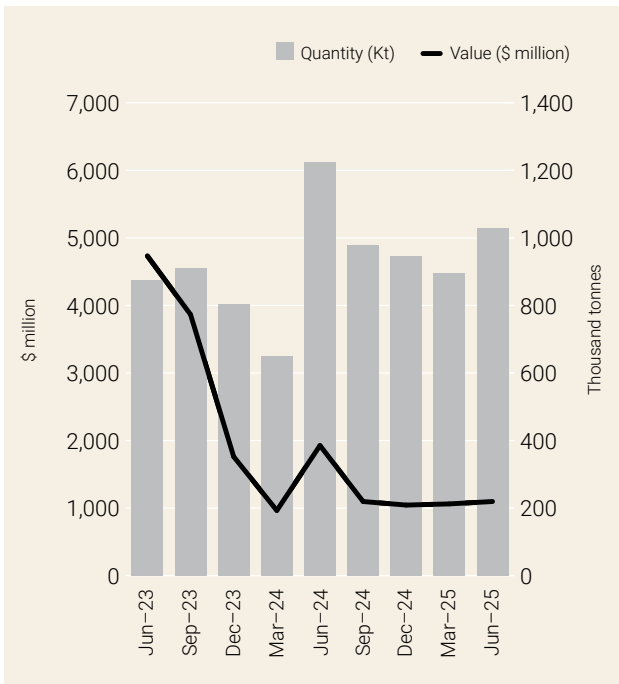
A record 3.85 Mt of spodumene concentrate sold for a calendar or financial year was supported by:

- The ramp-up of the P680 and P1000 expansions at PLS' Pilgangoora operations and expansion of Mineral Resources' Mount Marion project.
- The ramp-up of Covalent Lithium's Mount Holland mine and concentrator and Liontown Resources' Kathleen Valley project.

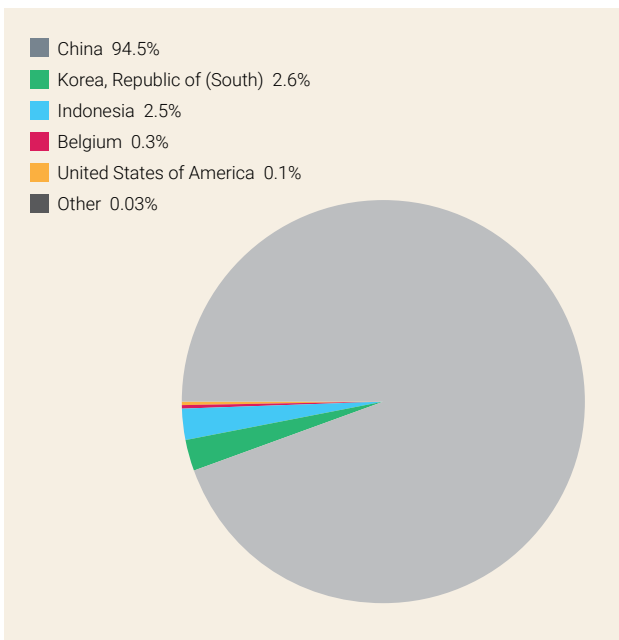
Record sales were achieved despite the winding down of Rio Tinto's Mt Cattlin project to mid-2025, as well as Mineral Resources' Bald Hill project and PLS's Ngungaju plant (one of two processing plants at the Pilgangoora operations) being placed into care and maintenance in December 2024.

Exports of spodumene concentrate from WA were overwhelmingly to China (94 per cent), with South Korea (three per cent) and Indonesia (two per cent) the next two largest markets.





**Figure 28**  
Spodumene concentrate  
Quantity and value by quarter  
Source: DTF and DMPE



**Figure 29**  
Spodumene concentrate  
Exports 2024-25; \$4.3 billion  
Source: ABS

## Notable events

In an environment of challenging lithium market conditions:

- Mineral Resources shifted its Bald Hill project onto care and maintenance from early December 2024.
- PLS put its Ngungaju plant, one of two processing plants at its Pilgangoora operations, into care and maintenance in December 2024.
- Rio Tinto placed its Mt Cattlin project into care and maintenance in July 2025, having acquired its former owner Arcadium Lithium in March 2025.
- Tianqi Lithium Corporation and IGO announced in January 2025 that they would cease all works and activities on developing a second processing train at the Kwinana lithium hydroxide refinery.
- Albemarle Corporation announced in July 2024 that it would place Train 2 at its Kemerton lithium hydroxide plant onto care and maintenance and halt construction activities on Train 3.

In response to market challenges, the State Government announced a \$150 million Lithium Industry Support Package in November 2024 that included the waiving of fees and charges for land, water and electricity for lithium hydroxide refineries, access to waived port fees and mining tenement relief for lithium miners in the ramp up phase, and a loan facility open to all lithium miners.

In other industry developments:

- Covalent Lithium achieved first lithium hydroxide production from its Kwinana refinery in August 2025.
- Liontown Resources produced its first spodumene concentrate from its Kathleen Valley project in July 2024, with a first shipment in September 2024.

- PLS completed its P680 Pilgangoora expansion project in August 2024, and its P1000 expansion project in January 2025.
  - With the Ngungaju plant under care and maintenance, Pilgangoora, through its Pilgan plant, had a capacity of around 850 kt per annum (ktpa) rather than 1,000 ktpa if both plants were in operation.
- Mineral Resources announced in November 2025 that it will sell a 30 per cent stake of its interests in the Wodgina and Mt Marion operations to South Korean steelmaker POSCO for \$1.2 billion. POSCO will acquire an indirect 15 per cent interest in Wodgina and Mt Marion with Mineral Resources retaining a 35 per cent interest and continuing as operator.
- Calix and PLS resumed construction of the Mid-Stream Demonstration Plant project in February 2025 following the award of \$15 million in grant funding from the State Government’s Investment Attraction Fund, having temporarily paused activities in October 2024.



### Available resource data

The **major commodities file** contains detailed information about lithium, including:

- Spodumene concentrate and lithium hydroxide prices.
- Quantity and value of spodumene concentrate sales.
- Value of spodumene concentrate exports by destination.

## 2.1.5 Nickel

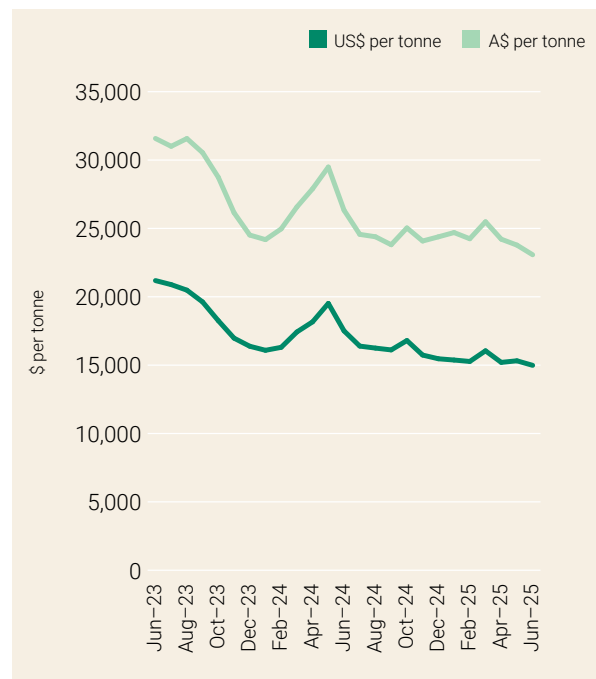
### Prices

While the most significant recent fall in the price of nickel occurred throughout 2023, the 2024–25 financial year offered no reprieve as nickel trended even lower.

Nickel began the financial year at between US\$16,000 to US\$17,000 per tonne (\$25,500 to \$26,500 per tonne) and ended it at around US\$15,000 per tonne (\$23,000 per tonne) on weak market fundamentals. This included persistent oversupply, particularly from a rise in production from Indonesia, and global economic uncertainty, including in China, that has subdued demand.

At around US\$15,000 per tonne (\$23,000 per tonne), the price would seem to be the bottom of the current market.

Overall, the price of nickel was an average of US\$15,746 per tonne (\$24,312 per tonne) in 2024–25, down 13 per cent from an average of US\$18,133 per tonne (\$27,662 per tonne) in 2023–24 and its lowest level in more than five years.



**Figure 30**

Nickel  
Monthly average prices

Source: London Metal Exchange (LME)

## Quantity and value

The value of nickel sales in WA fell to \$2.1 billion in 2024–25, the lowest level in more than 20 years.

This was the result of challenging market conditions, as operations were transitioned to care and maintenance and less value was returned on the remaining nickel sold from WA.

The quantity of sales was just 88 kt (a 38 per cent fall from 2023–23 and the lowest level on a contained nickel basis in more than 30 years) amid project suspensions and operational challenges during the 2024–25 financial years and earlier in 2024:

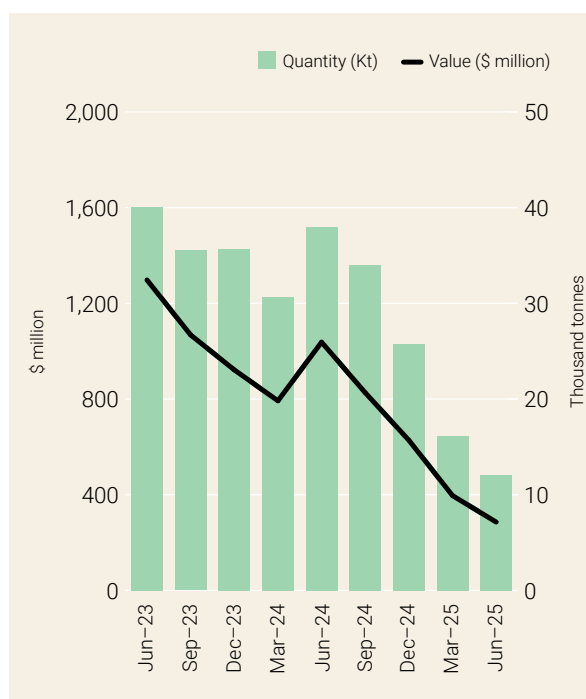
- BHP suspended its Nickel West operations from October 2024.
- IGO’s Forrestania operations were transitioned into care and maintenance in October 2024.
  - The Flying Fox mine reached its end of life and was closed in November 2023.
  - The Spotted Quoll mine completed mining activities after a significant seismic event in July 2024.
- First Quantum Minerals put the Ravensthorpe operation into care and maintenance from May 2024.
- Wyloo Metals put its Kambalda nickel operations into care and maintenance from 31 May 2024.
- Administrators for Panoramic Resources put the Savannah project into care and maintenance in January 2024.
  - Zeta Resources (subsequently acquired by UIL Limited) completed the acquisition of Panoramic Resources in early 2025.

These developments mean that Minara Resources’ (a subsidiary of Glencore) Murrin Murrin project and IGO’s Nova project are the only current major nickel projects in WA. Nova is currently expected to reach its end of life by late 2026.

They are also the only current operating nickel projects in the country.

Nickel remained WA’s fifth most valuable mineral commodity, though it accounted for just one per cent of all minerals sold. This is the lowest it has been in the history of this publication.

WA was the world’s fifth largest producer on a contained nickel basis. However, its share of global production was at its lowest level (just 3.5 per cent) since DMPE began compiling this data in 2008.



**Figure 31**  
Nickel  
Quantity and value by quarter  
Source: DTF and DMPE

## Notable events

The most notable event for the WA nickel industry was the host of suspensions of operating amid difficult market conditions and operational challenges (described above).

Nickel development projects under construction at West Musgrave (BHP) and Cosmos (IGO) were also put on hold from October and May 2024 respectively.

In the aftermath, agreements were reached for the repurposing of nickel processing facilities at Forrestania (for gold by Medallion Metals) and Savannah (for nickel, copper and platinum group metals by Future Metals), as well as the former Black Swan operation (for gold by Horizon Minerals).

In a potentially positive development for the WA nickel industry, the London Metal Exchange (LME) announced in April 2025 its intention to develop a low-carbon price premium for LME-listed nickel. A Discussion Paper was subsequently released in October 2025.



### Available resource data

The **major commodities file** contains detailed information about nickel, including:

- Nickel prices.
- Quantity and value of nickel sales.
- Nickel exports by destination.
- Nickel production in WA compared with the rest of Australia.

## 2.1.6 Mineral Sands

### Prices

Mineral sands prices were overall relatively stable across 2024–25.

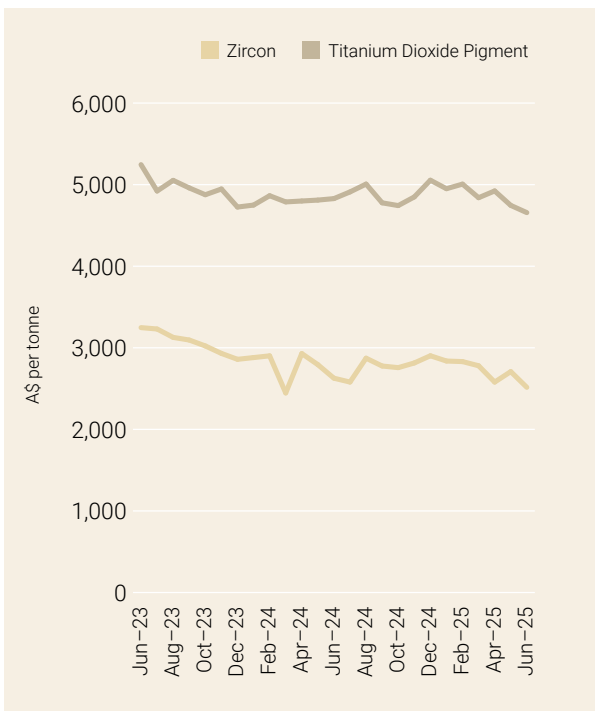
Prices for titanium dioxide and related feedstocks such as rutile, ilmenite and synthetic rutile were fairly stable.

Downstream demand for products containing titanium dioxide was affected by soft consumer spending, as housing and construction markets were weak amid economic and geopolitical uncertainty. However, demand for rutile from the welding market was robust, driven by increased infrastructure spending.

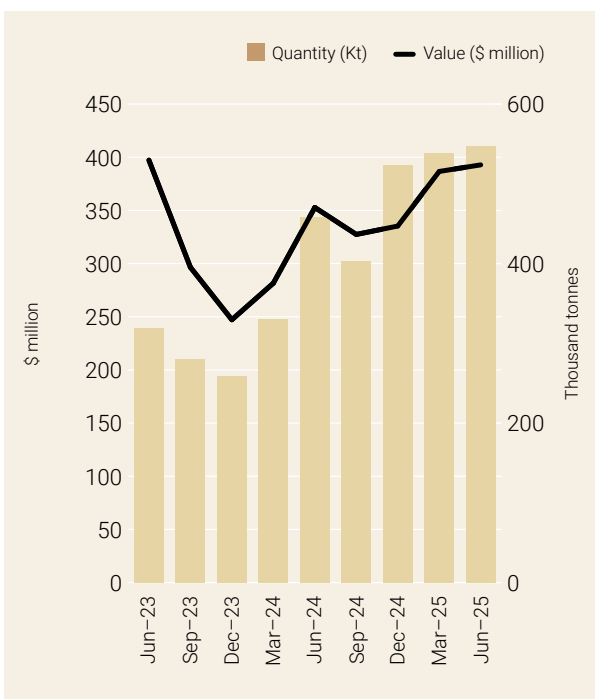
Zircon prices shifted moderately lower with market conditions impacted by:

- New supply including from WA at Thunderbird.
- A downturn in China's housing market, impacting ceramics demand.
- Increased separated zircon sand production (from mineral sands concentrates) in China and price reductions by other producers to remain competitive.
- Heightened trade policy uncertainty, particularly in the US.

Prices for premium grades were more resilient.



**Figure 32**  
Mineral sands  
Monthly average prices  
Source: ABS



**Figure 33**  
Mineral sands  
Quantity and value by quarter  
Source: DTF and DMPE

## Quantity and value

The total value of mineral sands sales in WA was \$1.4 billion, a record for a calendar or financial year.

Mineral sands volumes increased year-on-year primarily on the ramp-up of production of mineral sands concentrates (containing mostly zircon) from Kimberley Mineral Sands' (a JV of Sheffield Resources and Yansteel) Thunderbird project.

The quantity of garnet increased from higher production at GMA Garnet's Port Gregory operations. Synthetic rutile production was also up with Iluka's Synthetic Rutile Kiln 2 (SR 2) running at full capacity through the first half of 2025.

WA continued to be a globally significant producer of mineral sands products. In 2024, it produced:

- All of Australia's and 37 per cent of the world's garnet, making it the world's largest producer.
- 64 per cent of Australia's and 28 per cent of the world's rutile, making it the world's largest producer.
- 23 per cent of Australia's and eight per cent of the world's zircon, making it the world's fourth largest producer.

These figures do not include some ilmenite, rutile, and zircon contained within Heavy Mineral Concentrates produced at Thunderbird and Coburn.

## Notable events

- Strandline Resources, owner and operator of the Coburn project, had Administrators and Receivers appointed in February 2025 with the project entering care and maintenance in June 2025. Iwatani Corporation, a Japanese industrial group and owner of the Doral mineral sands operations, subsequently reached agreement in August 2025 with Administrators for the acquisition of subsidiary Coburn Resources and the Coburn project for around \$15 million.
- Iluka Resources announced a temporary production suspension at its Cataby mine and SR 2 at North Capel, effective from 1 December 2025. Production activities at Cataby are expected to be suspended for 12 months, while SR 2 is planned to be suspended for six months.
- Mineral Resources acquired the assets of Resource Development Group, including the Lucky Bay garnet mine, from Administrators in September 2025.
- Image Resources commenced operations at its Atlas project on 1 April 2025 after the completion of mining and sales from Boonanarring in the second half of 2023.



### Available resource data

The [major commodities file](#) contains detailed information about iron ore, including:

- Zircon and titanium dioxide prices.
- Quantity and value of mineral sands sales.
- Value of mineral sands exports by destination.
- Value of mineral sands production in WA compared with the rest of Australia.

## 2.1.7 Copper

### Prices

Copper prices increased to an average of US\$9,311 per tonne in 2024–25, up from less than US\$8,700 per tonne in 2023–24.

This was the second highest level ever for a financial year, only behind the US\$9,640 per tonne in 2021–22.

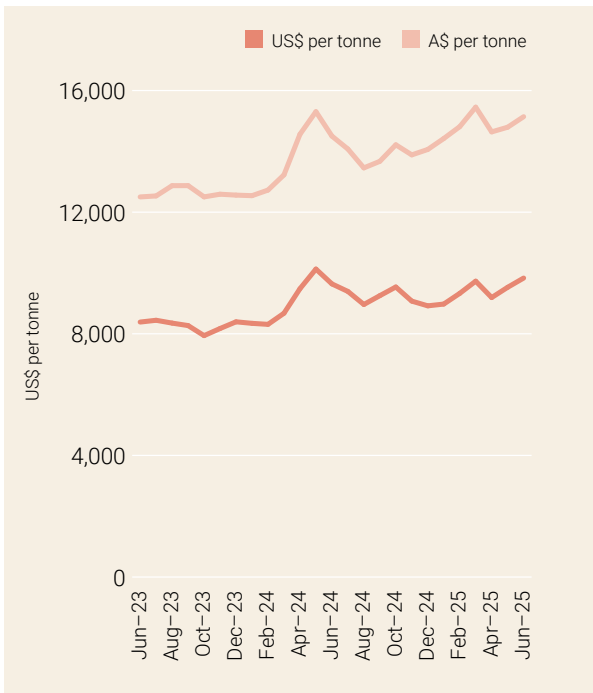
While copper prices were strong across the financial year, they experienced considerable volatility.

After peaking at more than US\$10,000 per tonne in May 2024, copper prices eased through August before partially recovering in September and October. This rebound was driven by falling inventories and measures to support economic growth, including interest rate cuts in the US and stimulus measures in China.

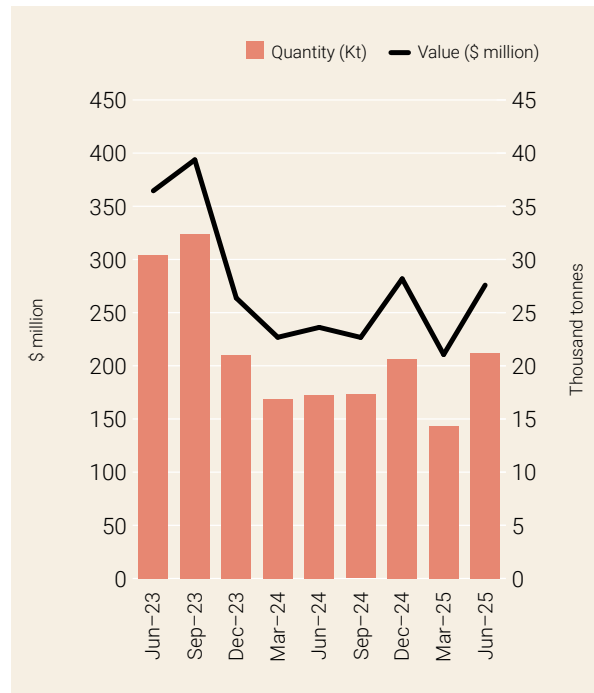
However, most of the gains were lost due to concerns about US tariffs on some copper and copper-containing products, and their impact on global economic growth and copper demand.

While copper prices softened in April amid ongoing trade policy uncertainty, they generally increased through the first half of 2025 supported by a host of supply disruptions, including in Indonesia (a mudslide at Grasberg, the world's second largest copper mine), Chile (an accident at the El Teniente mine), Peru (protests at the Constancia mine), and the Democratic Republic of Congo (flooding at the Kamo-a-Kakkula mine), in addition to the earlier suspension of First Quantum Minerals' Cobre mine in Panama in December 2023.

During the year, price arbitrage between the London Metal Exchange (LME) and The Commodity Exchange (COMEX) had emerged in the market and was widening in anticipation of US import tariffs on copper. COMEX copper attracted a premium that peaked at US\$2,500 to US\$3,000 per tonne over the LME in June 2025. However, it collapsed to near zero in late July – early August after US import tariffs were applied only on copper pipes and wires, while copper ores, concentrates and cathodes were exempt.



**Figure 34**  
Copper  
Monthly average price  
Source: LME



**Figure 35**  
Copper  
Quantity and value by quarter  
Source: DTF and DMPE

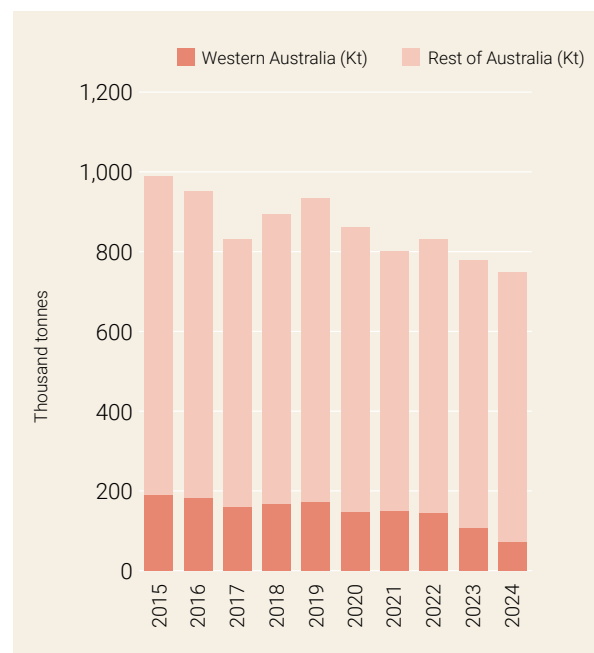
## Quantity and value

Copper sales were valued at \$995 million in 2024–25, the lowest level for a financial year since 2008–09 and continuing a downward trend in recent years due to reduced production and sales.

Sales volumes were 73 kt, the lowest level in 20 years, as:

- the DeGrussa project reached the end of its life;
- there was reduced copper by-product sales from nickel operations, including Savannah, Forrestania, and Wyloo Metals' Kambalda, that were placed into care and maintenance amid challenging nickel market conditions; and
- by-product copper production from Boddington and Telfer was significantly down due to planned mine sequencing and remediation of tailings facilities.

Copper was WA's seventh most valuable mineral. As copper is predominantly mined in WA as a by- or co-product of gold and nickel operations, the State remains a minor producer in both a global and an Australian context.



**Figure 36**  
Copper  
Quantity Western Australia vs rest of Australia  
Source: DMPE and OoCE

## Notable events

- BHP suspended its Nickel West operations (it produced by-product copper) and its West Musgrave nickel-copper development project from October 2024.
- Rio Tinto agreed in July 2025 to a JV with Sumitomo Metal Mining to deliver the Winu copper-gold development project. The JV involves Sumitomo Metal Mining acquiring a 30 per cent interest in the project for \$US430.4 million.
- Greatland Gold completed the acquisition of Telfer and its interest in the Haveron project from Newmont Corporation in April 2025 for up to US\$475 million.
- Cyprum Metals approved a plan in November for the restart of cathode operations at Nifty to support a minimum of 6,000 tonnes per annum of production. First cathode production is anticipated in mid-2026.
- The Australian and State Governments are supporting downstream processing capability:
  - In October 2025, the Australian and Queensland Governments announced an up to \$600 million investment in Glencore’s Mt Isa Copper Smelter and Townsville Refinery.
  - Funding will be provided in three payments of up to \$200 million over the next three years, contingent on the completion of a transformation study, alongside other review points.
- In August 2025, the Australian, South Australian, and Tasmanian Governments announced a \$135 million investment for Nystar’s Port Pirie and Hobart smelters to improve the efficiency of its lead, silver, zinc and copper processing; increase competitiveness; and, deliver an Antinomy Pilot Plant at Port Pirie.



## Available resource data

The **major commodities file** contains detailed information about copper, including:

- Copper prices.
- Quantity and value of copper sales.
- Copper, lead, and zinc exports by destination.
- Copper production in WA compared with the rest of Australia.

## 2.1.8 Other Minerals

### Salt

#### Quantity and Value

In 2024–25 11.7 Mt of salt was sold in WA, which is broadly around the same level as in recent years.

Salt sales were valued at \$760 million in 2024–25, down from a record \$815 million in the previous financial year. However, they remained historically high on strong international demand.

Dampier Salt, with its operations at Dampier and Port Hedland, was the State’s biggest salt producer. Mitsui & Co was also a prominent producer through its operations at Onslow and Shark Bay, as was Liechhardt Industrials via its recently acquired Lake MacLeod operations (described below).

WA accounts for a large majority of Australia’s salt production and it is a globally significant producer ranking sixth in the world.

#### Notable events

- Liechhardt Industrials completed the purchase of the Lake Macleod operations from Rio Tinto in early December 2024.
- K+S Salt Australia announced in June 2025 that it would no longer pursue its Ashburton Salt proposal.

### A note about salt

Salt is not a standard product and its composition differs based on factors such as purity and production processes. There are also differences in contracts between customers and suppliers as well as shipping costs. These factors mean that sales values vary across the world.

The reported sales value able to be derived from the quantities and values reported in the Digest is the Free-on-Board (FOB) sales value received by WA salt producers.

Comparisons between FOB sales and CFR sales paid in the destination country may suggest a discrepancy if full shipping costs are not taken into account.

Highly detailed audits are carried out and include assessment of invoices associated with getting the salt to market. This includes shipping and handling, as well as the price ultimately paid by the customer in the destination country.

The confidential details of the audits confirm that DMPE's reported sales value is an accurate representation of the value of the salt produced.

## Coal

### Quantity and value

Collie coal sales remained steady at around 5 Mt in 2024–25. Sales have been around this level since 2020–21, which is quite low historically.

Coal production from the Griffin and Premier Coal operations has been in long-term decline.

However, the value of coal sales hit a record high of \$503 million, up from \$463 million in 2023–24, due to higher prices paid by customers.

Prices have more than doubled over the past 10 years.

## Notable events

- To support the continued operation of Griffin Coal and short-term continuity of coal supplies, the State Government committed \$49 million of additional funds until 30 June 2026.

## Manganese

### Quantity and value

Manganese sale volumes remained flat at 553 kt in 2024–25.

However, the value of sales increased to \$409 million from \$341 million in 2023–24 driven by higher prices amid supply disruptions, including at South32's Grooye Eylandt mine in the Northern Territory following damage associated with Tropical Cyclone Megan in March 2024.

WA produced about 20 per cent of Australia's manganese production and about three per cent of world production. It was the world's seventh largest manganese producer.

### Rare-earth Element (REE) potential in WA

The mining and processing of REEs, and downstream manufacturing of advanced uses, have traditionally been dominated by China, but geopolitical issues, including trade tensions and security concerns, have created an incentive for supply-chain diversification.

- China accounts for around 50 per cent of global reserves; around 65 per cent of mine production; around 90 per cent of separation and refining capacity; and more than 90 per cent of the manufacturing of magnets, catalysts and metal alloys.
- China has used export controls on REEs and magnets, as well as related technologies and equipment, to influence the market, disrupt global supply chains, and as leverage in an ongoing trade dispute with the US.

REEs of particular focus for supply chain diversification include those for permanent magnets for electric generators and motors that drive wind turbines and electric vehicles, such as neodymium, praseodymium, dysprosium, terbium and samarium. Some of these REEs and many other REEs are also important to electronics, appliances, medical equipment, and defence applications.

While REEs are relatively abundant, economic concentrations are less common and are often mixed with other elements.

The development and competitiveness of REE projects across the value chain outside of China, and to supply an ex-China market, will depend on several factors including supportive geology, mining and processing, infrastructure, technology and equipment, as well as market factors.

**Australia has the world's fourth largest REE resources of 6.26 Mt contained Total Rare Earth Oxides (TREO) with 3.34 Mt contained TREO classified as a reserve. It ranks behind China, Brazil and India. Around half of Australia's known resources are in WA.**

WA's pipeline of REE projects and resources base perhaps represents an opportunity for WA to be at the forefront of supplying REE value chains outside of China.

It is also a potential beneficiary of the US-Australia Framework for Securing of Supply in the Mining and Processing of Critical Minerals and Rare Earths, signed 20 October 2025. Under the framework, the two nations will (among other measures) cooperate to:

- accelerate the supply of rare earths for manufacturing of defence and advance technologies;

- mobilise government and private sector support, including capital and operational expenditure for mining and processing, via guarantees, loans or equity; finalisation of offtake agreements; insurance; or regulatory facilitation; and,
- establish a pricing framework including price floors or similar measurement.

Northern Minerals received non-binding financing commitments from the Export-Import Bank of the US (or EXIM) and Export Finance Australia for Browns Range (described below) in October 2025. While Victory Bore and Tronox's planned cracking and leaching facility (described below) received similar commitments in April and December 2025.

**WA hosts the world's largest producing REE mine outside of China at Mt Weld, near Laverton, operated by Lynas Rare Earths. It produces approximately 30 kt of TREO contained in rare earths concentrates or an estimated eight per cent of global mined production and 22 per cent of ex-China production.**

Mt Weld is currently being expanded to increase contained neodymium and praseodymium production and recoveries downstream.

Lynas Rare Earths is also ramping up the Rare Earths Processing Facility in Kalgoorlie. Kalgoorlie processes some of the rare earths concentrates from Mt Weld into a Mixed Rare Earth Carbonate (MREC) at a capacity of around 12 ktpa contained TREO. The remaining concentrates and the MREC are exported to Lynas' Advanced Materials Plant in Malaysia.

There are also several advanced projects in WA developing capacity to produce upstream and midstream REE products from hard rock and minerals sands deposits, including rare earth concentrates, mixed rare earth carbonate, and separated rare earth oxides.

Iluka is constructing a refinery at the brownfields Eneabba site (a former mineral sands operations). Commissioning is currently expected in 2027, and once fully operational, it will be capable of delivering 17.5 ktpa of TREO and potentially up to 23 ktpa of TREO depending on the feedstock.

The refinery will initially process existing on-site high-grade stockpiles containing monazite and xenotime (rare earth bearing minerals that are weighted towards lower-cerium and lanthanum, but have relatively high concentrations of neodymium, yttrium, and praseodymium) into separated REOs including mixed neodymium, praseodymium, and dysprosium oxides over an initial nine-year mine life.

In the future, it is proposed to be supplied with feedstock from other yet to be developed operations including Iluka's proposed Wimmera project in Victoria and the Balranald project in New South Wales, as well as third party producers such as Northern Minerals' Browns Range (described below).

A JV of Wyloo Metals (60 per cent) and Hastings Technology Metals (40 per cent) is developing the Yangibana project, 250 km northeast of Carnarvon. While the Yangibana deposit is relatively low-grade its strength lies in the fact that around one-third of the contained TREO are neodymium and praseodymium. It also contains niobium. Its initial development case is based on production of 9.9 ktpa of contained TREO (from 37 ktpa of rare earth concentrate) over a 17-year mine. Significant early works and infrastructure

have been completed at Yangibana with the remaining up-front construction works subject to a FID.

Northern Minerals recently completed a DFS on its Browns Range project, located 160km south-east of Halls Creek. It outlines average production of 4.35 ktpa of contained TREO within 17.5 ktpa of rare earths containing xenotime concentrate.

It has an initial 11-year mine life and an up-front capital cost of \$592 million. First production is proposed to commence as early as 2028, subject to a FID. The development is underpinned by the Wolverine deposit and pilot plant stockpiles that, while comparatively small, are rich in heavy rare earths particularly yttrium, along with dysprosium, gadolinium, erbium, and ytterbium.

Tronox has also completed a PFS for a proposed cracking and leaching facility at a greenfields site in Kwinana to produce a mixed rare earth carbonate with other details scant.

Two other rare earth projects are at an early stage of development in WA, having completed more uncertain viability assessments.

Where other more advanced projects in WA are based on hard rock or mineral sands deposits, Victory Metals has identified a large, low-grade, clay-based, REE deposit at North Stanmore, located around 6km north of Cue. It contains a relatively high distribution of praseodymium and neodymium (36 per cent), and dysprosium and terbium (seven per cent), and is prospective for hafnium and gallium. The company released a Scoping Study on its development in March 2025 that outlined total production of 1.913 ktpa of TREO (excluding cerium and lanthanum) contained in MREC, plus 99 tpa of scandium and hafnium oxide over a 31-year mine life.

It has an up-front capital cost of \$337 million and is targeting commissioning in the June 2028 quarter.

Rare X has a proposed hard rock phosphate and REE project at Cummins Range near Halls Creek. Cummins Range is a large but low-grade deposit predominantly of lanthanum and cerium (70 per cent), but with relatively high concentrations of higher-value neodymium and praseodymium (22 per cent).

It also contains phosphate, scandium, and a potential gallium endowment. A September 2023 enhanced Scoping Study outlined a development concept for the project comprising a Stage One direct shipping ore phosphate rock operation (a fertiliser for agricultural purposes) at a capital cost of \$45 million, followed by Stage 2 for the production rare earths and phosphate mineral concentrate (containing 12 ktpa of TREO) at a capital cost of \$304 million. A potential Stage 3 involves expansion of the mining area and processing upgrades at a capital cost of \$63 million.

There is also a considerable pipeline of REE exploration activity underway in WA with key prospects including Dreadnought Resources' Gifford Creek discovery at the Mangaroon project, Marquee Resources' Redlings REE project, Critica's Jupiter and the Brothers project, West Cobar Metals' Salazar project, and Mount Ridley Mines' Mt Ridley project. The Aileron Province in far-eastern WA is also rapidly emerging as a major frontier for hard-rock REE plus niobium discoveries.

## 2.2 Petroleum

The petroleum sector, comprising LNG, condensate, crude oil, domestic gas and LPG, had sales of \$50 billion.

This is among the highest sales for a calendar or financial year on record, though less than the record \$72 billion in 2022–23.

Petroleum accounted for 22 per cent of total mineral and petroleum sales from WA in 2024–25, which is consistent with the 10-year average.

The overwhelming majority of these sales were from Commonwealth offshore areas, particularly the Northern Carnarvon Basin, with a relatively small share in State onshore areas of the Perth Basin.

### A note about petroleum quantity and value

Prior to 2016, DMPE received from the Australian Government, for statistical purposes, sales quantity and value data related to offshore fields in WA. This included data on oil and gas projects such as Pyrenees, Varanus Island, Van Gogh, Macedon, Reindeer/Devil Creek, Enfield, and Cliff Head.

Beginning with the March 2016 quarter, DMPE has used data from EnergyQuest and Woodside for petroleum quantities for WA, with estimates made of the value of production based on prevailing market prices.

The data for the different periods is not directly comparable.

### Available resource data

The **major commodities file** contains more detailed information, including the:

- Crude oil, LNG, and domestic gas prices.
- Quantity and value of crude oil, condensate, LNG, domestic gas and LPG.
- Petroleum exports by destination.
- Crude oil and condensate production and LNG production in WA compared with the rest of Australia.

## 2.2.1 LNG

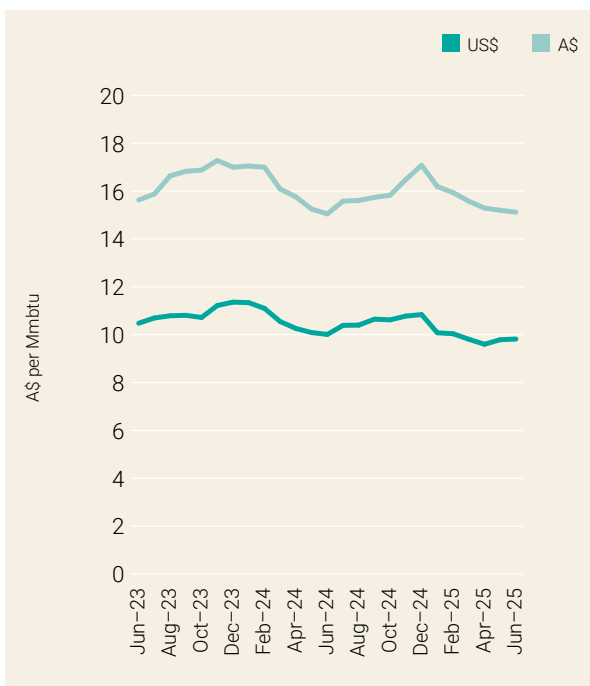
### Prices

Australian LNG prices were among the lowest levels in several years at an average of \$15.80 per million British thermal units (Mmbtu), down from \$16.39 Mmbtu in 2023–24 and previous record levels of almost \$22 per Mmbtu on average across 2022–23.

This was due to weaker oil prices, which are tied to long-term LNG contract prices, and global gas market fundamentals of softer demand and ample supply.

LNG prices trended higher over the second half of 2024 to an average of \$17.08 per Mmbtu in December (the highest price in over a year) with Asia Pacific region spot markets experiencing heightened demand in September and October ahead of the winter season in the Northern Hemisphere.

Prices declined over the first half of 2025 to an average \$14.99 per Mmbtu in June (the lowest price since late 2021). Overall market demand at this time was weaker due, in part, to greater nuclear availability in Japan and a milder winter in China.



**Figure 37**  
LNG  
Monthly average price  
Source: ABS

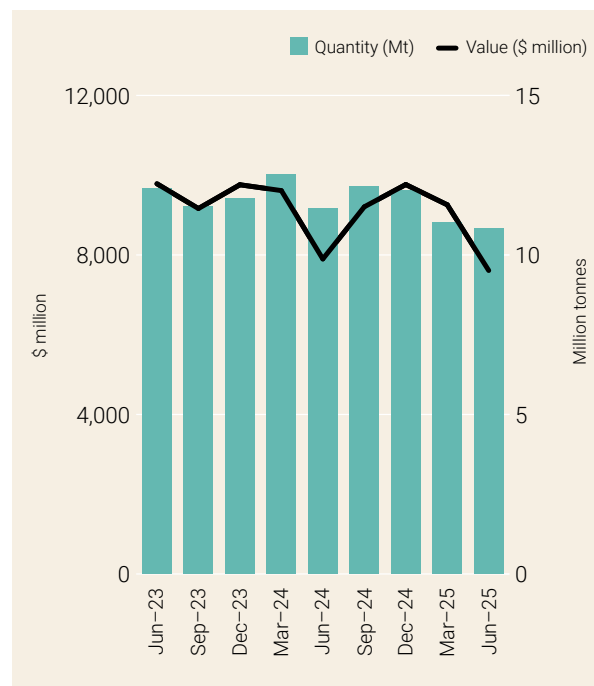
### Quantity and value

LNG was the most valuable petroleum product produced in WA, and second most valuable resource commodity overall at \$36 billion. This was around the same level as in 2023–24 and among the highest sales for a calendar or financial year, though less than the record \$57 billion in 2022–23.

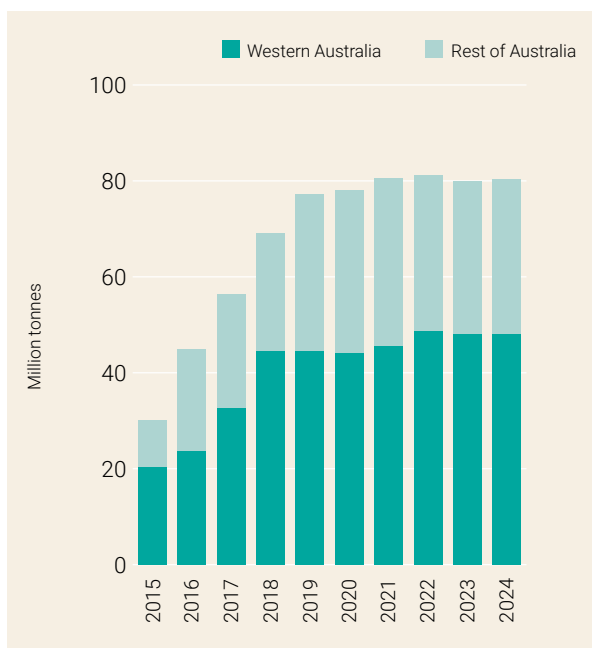
LNG accounted for 72 per cent of petroleum sales and 16 per cent of all mineral and petroleum sales.

WA produced 46 Mt (2,550 petajoule [PJ] or 2.13 trillion cubic feet [Tcf]) of LNG in 2024–25. This was marginally down on 47.3 Mt (2,621 PJ or 2.19 Tcf) in 2023–24 and a record 50.3 Mt (2,791 PJ or 2.33 Tcf) in 2022–23.

Production was lower from most projects, including Chevron’s Gorgon and Wheatstone projects, as well as Woodside Energy’s Pluto. The ongoing decline in LNG production from the NWS project also continued with Woodside Energy taking Train 2 out of service in the June 2025 quarter.



**Figure 38**  
LNG  
Quantity and value by quarter  
Source: Source: DMPE, EnergyQuest, and Woodside



**Figure 39**  
LNG  
Western Australia vs rest of Australia  
Source: DMPE, EnergyQuest, and Woodside

Prelude was the exception having achieved more consistent production after a prolonged maintenance shutdown during 2023–24.

WA accounted for 60 per cent of the nation’s production and, taken alone, was the world’s third largest LNG producer behind the US and Qatar.

LPG, which is produced as a by-product of LNG production, was valued at \$625 million on production of 801 kt. This was up compared with \$552 million and 664 kt in 2023–24.

## Notable events

- Woodside Energy:
  - Completed the sale of a 15.1 per cent interest in the Scarborough energy project to JERA Co., Inc., an equal JV of Japanese electric power companies TEPCO Fuel & Power and Chubu Electric Power Company, for approximately US\$1.4 billion in October 2024.

- Agreed with Chevron in December 2024 to swap its 13 per cent non-operator interest in Wheatstone and 65 per cent operator interest in the Julimar-Brunello project, in exchange for Chevron’s 16.67 per cent interest in the NWS project and NWS oil, its 20 per cent interest in the Angel carbon capture and storage project, and a cash payment of up to \$US400 million.
- Brought the Lambert West gas field online for the NWS in August 2025.
- The State Government provided environmental approval to the NWS Project Extension in December 2024, with the Federal Government approving it in May 2025, subject to conditions. The approvals provide for ongoing operations at the Karratha gas plant to 2070.
- First gas was achieved from Beach Energy and Mitsui & Co’s Waitsia Stage 2 project in December 2025, with gas to be transported to the Karratha gas plant for processing and export.
- Commissioning of Chevron’s Jansz-lo compression project to backfill Gorgon was delayed by at least six months, taking targeted completion from mid-2026 to 2027.
- Chevron committed in December 2025 to the \$3 billion Stage 3 backfill development, which will connect the offshore Geryon and Eurytion natural gas fields in the Greater Gorgon Area to Gorgon’s existing subsea gas gathering infrastructure and processing facilities on Barrow Island.

## 2.2.2 Crude Oil and Condensate

### Prices

Crude oil prices trended lower over 2024–25 on weak demand and global economic growth, as well as uncertainty over future demand from geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and Russia and trade tensions.

Most of the losses occurred in:

- August and September 2024 as weak demand outweighed risks to supply from escalating tensions in the Middle East and saw prices at less than US\$75 per barrel.
- February to May 2025 after US President Trump renewed a pledge to boost domestic oil production, and demand expectations weakened amid escalating trade tensions and weak economic growth, with prices at less than US\$65 per barrel (the lowest level since early 2021).

Prices partially rebounded in June 2025 supported mostly by supply fears related to escalating tensions between Iran and Israel.

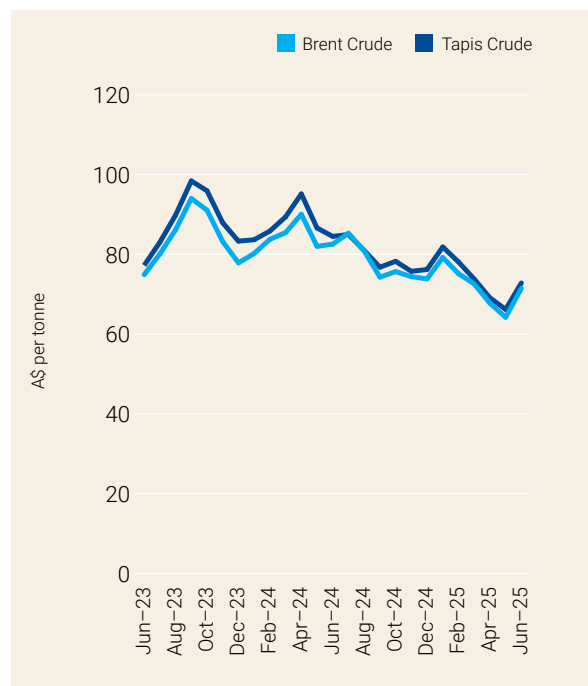
Trends in condensate prices were similar to oil prices, though it was generally sold at a discount to the benchmarks.

### Quantity and value

The value of condensate production was \$7.6 billion in 2024–25. While this was down on recent years and its peak of \$8.7 billion in 2022–23, it remains historically high.

It was the second most valuable petroleum product, accounting for 15 per cent of the value of petroleum production and maintained its spot as the fifth most valuable resource commodity overall.

Condensate production totaled 10.94 giganlitre (GL), remaining below recent years and its peak of 12.2 GL recorded several years earlier. Although output from Prelude increased due to more consistent operations following an extended maintenance shutdown in 2023–24, this was insufficient to offset declines from most producers, including the Ichthys Floating Production, Storage, and Offloading (FPSO) and the NWS, amid ongoing field depletion.



**Figure 40**  
Crude oil  
Monthly average prices  
Source: WA Treasury Corporation

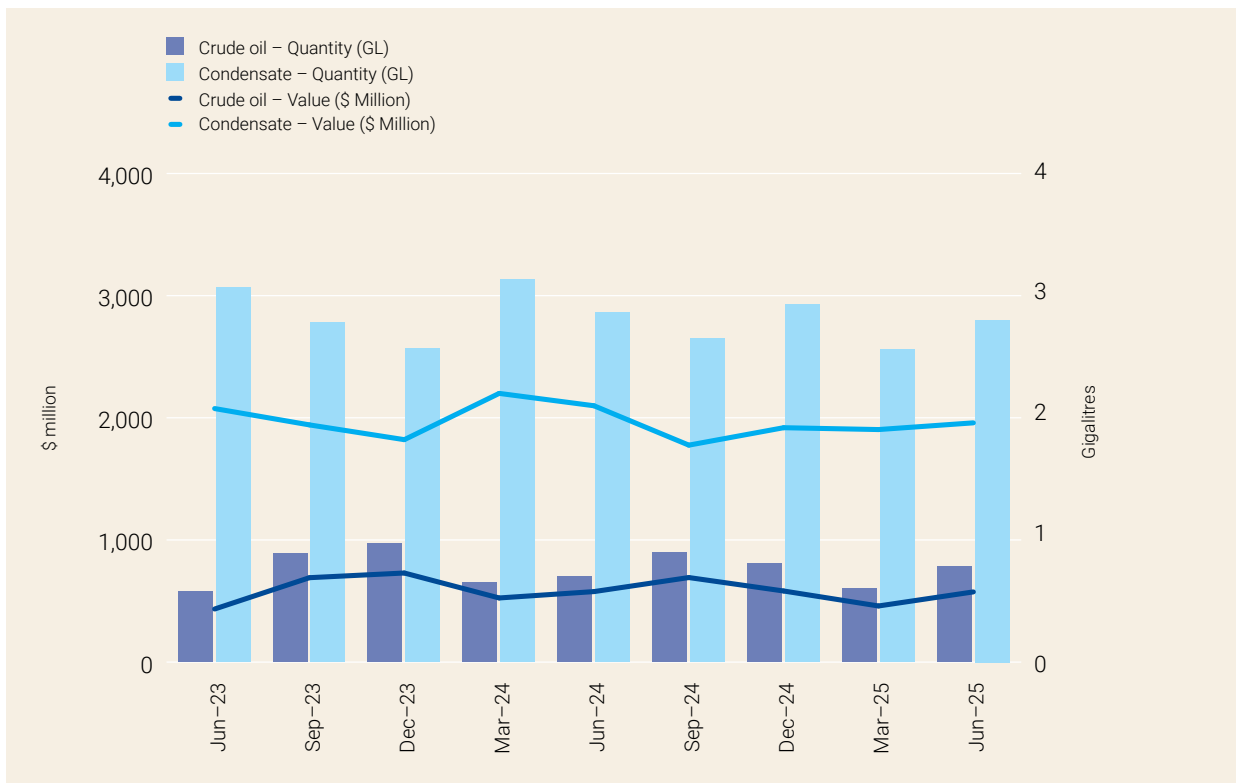
Crude oil production was valued at \$2.3 billion, or five per cent of the value of petroleum production.

Oil production was 3.1 GL, the lowest level since the late 1980s and continuing a long-term trend driven by depleting fields.

Production was lower for most local projects:

- Santos-operated Van Gogh oil project completed production in July 2025.
- Chevron-operated Barrow Island oil project ceased production effective from May 2025.
- There were also marginal declines from the NWS and the State’s largest oil producing project, Enfield/Vincent.

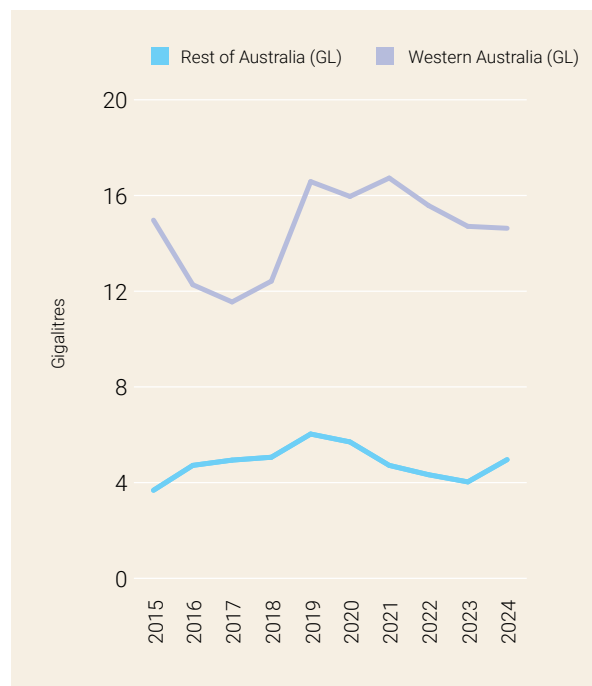
An exception was Woodside Energy’s Pyrenees operation with rising production coming in the aftermath of shutdown for extensive maintenance in 2023–24.



**Figure 41**  
Crude oil and condensate – quantity and value by quarter  
Source: DMPE and EnergyQuest

## Notable events

- The Santos-operated Van Gogh oil project completed production in July 2025, having reached the end of field life.
- The Chevron-operated Barrow Island oil project ceased production effective from May 2025.
- Woodside Energy’s Enfield oil project was fully decommissioned in the March 2025 quarter, having ceased production in November 2018.
- Triangle Energy had final production of oil from its Cliff Head project in August 2024. It also entered an agreement for the sale of the project assets to Pilot Energy, which intends to convert it to a carbon, capture and storage project.



**Figure 42**  
Crude oil and condensate  
Western Australia vs rest of Australia  
Source: DMPE and EnergyQuest

## 2.2.3 Domestic Gas

### Prices

Overall estimated domestic gas prices (comprising a mix of mostly long-term bilateral contact sales plus some short-term spot market trades) were at record levels again on increased demand for gas-fired generation and tighter supply conditions.

The overall estimated WA domestic gas price was an average of \$7.45 per gigajoule (GJ) (\$7.87 per Mmbtu) in 2024–25. This was up from the previous high of \$7.09 per GJ (\$7.48 per Mmbtu) in 2023–24.

It trended upwards over second half of 2024, peaking at \$7.73 per GJ (\$8.15 per Mmbtu) in the March 2025 quarter before retreating somewhat to \$7.51 per GJ (\$7.9 Mmbtu) in the June 2025 quarter.

However, spot gas prices fell from around \$9 per GJ (\$8.7 per Mmbtu) in 2023–24 to an average of around \$7.7 per GJ (\$7.3 per Mmbtu) in 2024–25, reflecting shorter-term sufficient supplies and lower demand.

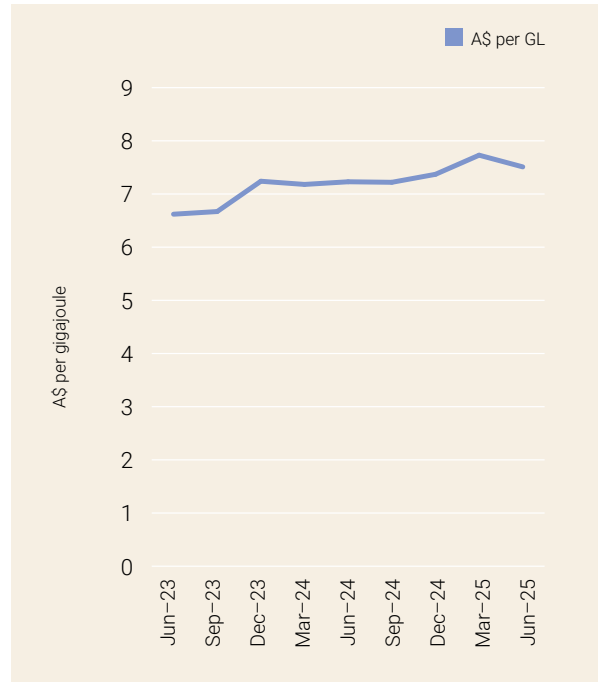
These prices were still considerably lower than on the east coast of Australia and WA continued to have one of the lowest gas prices in the developed world.

#### A note about domestic gas prices

Prior to 2016, the average domestic gas price was derived from all domestic gas sales into WA.

Beginning with the March 2016 quarter, the average domestic gas price was estimated only from domestic gas sales reported to the State Government in relation to the administration of royalties from projects such as the NWS, Waitsia and Beharra Springs.

Over time, the share of domestic gas sales captured through this methodology had diminished considerably.



**Figure 43**

Domestic gas  
Quarterly average price

Source: DTF, DMPE, Woodside, and Santos

DMPE, therefore, undertook a review of its methodology for deriving a domestic gas price for WA in 2022.

The outcome of review was the development of a new domestic gas price and production value series backdated to 2016.

This data series is reflected in this publication.

It is based on a broader set of available pricing data including Woodside and Santos published prices, in combination with prices derived from domestic gas sales data reported to the State Government.

Under the new data series, a domestic gas price is applied to a project based on a determination of the best available price, combination of prices, or average prices at any one time.

The result is a domestic gas price and production value data series that captures a larger subset of the value of domestic gas sales at any one time.

The data for 2016 and earlier is not directly comparable to the data for the post-2016 period.

This series is also not comparable to the previous domestic gas series published by DMPE.

Note that the prices quoted here represent average estimated producer prices, i.e. the sales price at the point of entry of domestic gas into the Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline, or where applicable, the Goldfields Gas Transmission Pipeline or the Parmelia pipeline.

The prices quoted do not include transport costs, other downstream costs, nor any mark-up paid by customers to wholesalers.

## Quantity and value

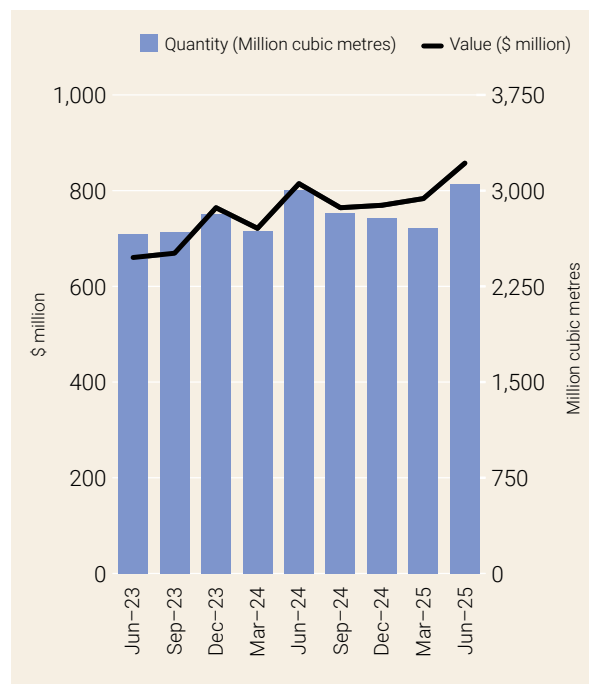
Domestic gas production was valued at a record \$3.2 billion, or around six per cent of the total value of petroleum production.

It was exceptional as the only petroleum product that achieved a greater production value than in 2023–24.

Production increased to 11.4 billion cubic metres (426 Petajoule (PJ) or 0.4 Trillion Cubic Feet (Tcf)) the highest level on record, due to an increase in gas volumes from Prelude and Wheatstone and despite the winding down of operations at Reindeer and natural field decline at the NWS.

## Notable events

- In September 2024, the State Government announced an update to its Domestic Gas Policy:
  - Onshore gas projects are permitted to export 20 per cent of gas production up until 31 December 2030 (and therefore must reserve 80 per cent of gas production for WA domestic use), while WA's gas market is balanced, after which projects will be required to reserve 100 per cent for the local market.



**Figure 44**

Domestic gas

Quantity and value by quarter

Source: DMPE, EnergyQuest, Woodside, and Santos

- The 'first-mover' in the Canning Basin, will be permitted to export up to 85 per cent of gas, while making available 15 per cent of gas for the domestic market.
- Santos ceased operations at the Devil Creek Gas Plant following the end of field life at Reindeer in the June 2025 quarter.
- Santos commenced production at its Halyard 2 infill well off the WA coast in February 2025. It will supply gas and condensate into the Varanus Island processing facility.
- Mineral Resources and Hancock Prospecting completed a deal in December 2024 for Hancock Prospecting to acquire 100 per cent of Mineral Resources' Exploration Permits 368 and 426 in the Perth Basin (containing the Lockyer Deep discovery and Moriarty Deep prospect), as well as a 50 per cent share in Mineral Resources' other Perth Basin and Carnarvon Basin permits, for a cash consideration of \$1.13 billion.

### 3. Supplementary information

<b>Table 6. Quantity and value of minerals and petroleum</b>					
<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>2023-24</b>		<b>2024-25</b>	
		<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Value \$</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Value \$</b>
<b>Alumina and bauxite</b>					
Alumina	t	12,408,629	6,582,478,141	10,808,323	8,211,797,472
Bauxite	t	0	0	0	0
<b>Total alumina and bauxite</b>			<b>6,582,478,141</b>		<b>8,211,797,472</b>
<b>Copper-lead-zinc</b>					
Copper metal	t	87,480	1,120,355,164	73,375	994,907,982
Lead metal	t	45,310	146,772,326	69,023	210,860,381
Zinc metal	t	43,929	178,347,970	54,065	228,936,902
<b>Total copper-lead-zinc</b>			<b>1,445,475,460</b>		<b>1,434,705,265</b>
<b>Chromite</b>	t	0	0	0	0
<b>Clays</b>	t	26,833	2,954,217	38,236	nfp
<b>Coal</b>	t	5,341,133	462,992,460	5,295,430	503,621,309
<b>Cobalt</b>	t	4,900	219,684,416	3,883	154,877,245
<b>Construction materials</b>					
Aggregate	t	4,012,927	164,240,143	3,024,462	123,540,218
Gravel	t	89,602	993,384	393,892	4,769,514
Rock	t	1,682,042	32,410,220	1,386,010	30,394,949
Sand	t	4,395,125	48,924,583	6,256,362	67,642,923
<b>Total construction materials</b>			<b>246,568,331</b>		<b>226,347,605</b>
<b>Diamonds</b>	ct	0	0	24,870	5,120,258
<b>Dimension Stone</b>	t	7,017	3,277,958	20,675	7,589,576
<b>Gems and semi-precious stones</b>	kg	478,480	1,389,672	205,973	555,009
<b>Gold</b>	kg	204,075	20,773,225,963	208,611	29,247,250,033
<b>Gypsum</b>	t	1,649,331	48,890,490	1,572,547	48,532,019
<b>Iron ore</b>	t	866,408,679	144,396,034,092	864,457,973	121,513,433,286
<b>Limesand-limestone-dolomite</b>	t	4,780,965	49,252,689	4,211,489	45,966,911
<b>Lithium</b>					
Spodumene	t	3,588,414	8,516,581,490	3,847,030	4,301,533,732
Lithium hydroxide	t	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total lithium</b>			<b>8,516,581,490</b>		<b>4,301,533,732</b>
<b>Manganese</b>	t	557,612	341,718,367	553,097	409,401,880

Table 6. Quantity and value of minerals and petroleum

Commodity	Unit	2023-24		2024-25	
		Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$
<b>Mineral sands</b>					
Garnet	t	359,907	131,514,218	427,826	140,569,188
Ilmenite	t	212,971	85,123,598	140,487	55,665,667
Leucoxene	t	16,626	18,363,040	39,142	48,412,491
Rutile	t	125,021	123,008,132	88,543	78,956,298
Zircon	t	124,142	360,586,238	108,534	299,011,734
Synthetic rutile	t	169,905	315,728,975	233,981	420,284,529
Other (may include garnet, monazite, rutile, staurolite, and synthetic rutile)	t		143,680,794		399,244,400
<b>Total mineral sands</b>			<b>1,178,004,995</b>		<b>1,442,144,307</b>
<b>Nickel</b>					
	t	139,772	3,820,016,881	87,927	2,135,748,782
<b>Petroleum</b>					
Condensate	kl	11,336,054	8,130,205,212	10,941,247	7,620,409,945
Crude Oil	kl	3,215,463	2,525,228,255	3,088,113	2,308,350,199
LNG	t	47,281,307	36,435,469,389	46,008,845	35,839,286,288
LPG – Butane and Propane	t	664,382	551,643,203	800,623	625,007,804
Domestic Gas	'000m3	11,187,944	2,969,260,945	11,374,235	3,174,565,341
<b>Total petroleum</b>			<b>50,611,807,004</b>		<b>49,567,619,577</b>
<b>Platinum group elements</b>					
	kg	519	24,450,594	278	11,485,429
<b>Potash</b>	t	1,967	nfp	332	nfp
<b>Rare earths</b>	kg	27,651,858	nfp	33,850,445	nfp
<b>Salt</b>	t	11,872,076	814,814,273	11,702,550	760,111,223
<b>Silica sands</b>	t	954,662	21,512,652	795,741	22,190,950
<b>Silver</b>	kg	94,751	116,697,993	100,032	155,950,820
<b>Tin and tantalum</b>					
Tantalum	t	n/a	nfp	n/a	nfp
Tin Metal	t	196	nfp	192	nfp
<b>Total tin and tantalum</b>			<b>61,978,419</b>		<b>49,779,757</b>
<b>Other</b>					
(May include Rare Earths, Manganese, Spongolite, Talc, and Cesium)			281,401,637		283,204,742
<b>Total minerals</b>			<b>189,409,401,190</b>		<b>170,971,347,609</b>
<b>Total minerals and petroleum</b>			<b>240,021,208,194</b>		<b>220,538,967,186</b>

**Table 7. Value of minerals and petroleum by region by commodity 2024–25**

Region	Value \$	Region	Value \$
<b>Pilbara region</b>		<b>Wheatbelt region</b>	
Iron ore	119,042,382,444	Mineral Sands	661,869,432
Spodumene and Tantalum Pentoxide	1,370,004,728	Gold and Silver	511,350,091
Gold	1,077,265,621	Iron ore, Nickel and Cobalt	346,299,365
Salt	599,175,000	Spodumene and Silica	287,586,406
Manganese and Copper	520,410,171	Gypsum	14,307,227
Construction Materials and Dimension Stone	141,225,255	Salt	12,070,108
Silver and Gems and Semi-Precious Stones	5,767,171	Clays	4,653,295
<b>Pilbara total</b>	<b>122,756,230,390</b>	Limesand Limestone	4,144,844
<b>Goldfields–Esperance region</b>		Construction Materials	2,292,225
Gold	21,815,239,590	<b>Wheatbelt total</b>	<b>1,844,572,993</b>
Nickel	2,072,507,501	<b>Perth region</b>	
Spodumene and Tantalum Pentoxide	879,571,681	Construction Materials and Silica	52,697,274
Rare Earth Oxide, Iron ore and Potash	534,449,723	Limesand Limestone	23,922,767
Cobalt, Palladium and Platinum	165,191,037	<b>Perth total</b>	<b>76,620,041</b>
Copper	136,133,801	<b>Great Southern region</b>	
Silver	60,540,638	Silica, limesand limestone and spongolite	8,536,433
Construction Materials	28,655,533	<b>Great Southern total</b>	<b>8,536,433</b>
Limesand Limestone, Gypsum and Granite	17,197,673	<b>Peel region</b>	
<b>Goldfields–Esperance total</b>	<b>25,709,493,177</b>	Alumina, Gold, Copper and Silver	11,163,979,594
<b>Mid West region</b>		<b>Peel total</b>	<b>11,163,979,594</b>
Gold	3,380,848,590	<b>South West region</b>	
Iron ore	1,502,528,293	Tin Tantalum Lithium	1,821,964,566
Zinc and Lead	439,797,283	Coal and Mineral Sands	632,488,074
Copper	288,472,093	Limesand Limestone	4,590,551
Mineral Sands	255,390,349	Construction Materials and Sandstone	2,473,088
Silver	57,451,300	<b>South West total</b>	<b>2,461,516,279</b>
Manganese and Talc	12,116,372	<b>Gascoyne region</b>	
Limesand Limestone	2,822,490	Mineral Sands and Gypsum	175,765,571
Gypsum and Construction Materials	2,262,224	Salt	148,866,115
Clays	741,154	Construction Materials	1,613,109
Gems and Semi-Precious Stones	165,025	Gems and Semi-Precious Stones	332,402
<b>Mid West total</b>	<b>5,942,595,173</b>	Limesand Limestone and Spongolite	296,699
<b>Kimberley region</b>		<b>Gascoyne total</b>	<b>326,873,896</b>
Iron ore	419,557,388	<b>Grand total</b>	
Mineral Sands and Diamonds	252,453,327		<b>170,971,347,609</b>
Construction Materials and Sandstone	8,918,919		
<b>Kimberley total</b>	<b>680,929,634</b>		

**Table 8. Value of minerals by region by Local Government Area 2024–25**

Region	Value \$	Region	Value \$
<b>Perth region</b>		<b>Gascoyne region</b>	
Rockingham	27,141,898	Shark Bay	205,917,520
Swan and Kalamunda	18,300,358	Carnarvon	119,277,053
Cockburn	14,670,345	Exmouth	1,677,668
Kwinana	8,312,362	Upper Gascoyne	1,655
Wanneroo	8,195,077	<b>Gascoyne total</b>	<b>326,873,896</b>
<b>Perth total</b>	<b>76,620,041</b>	<b>Goldfields–Esperance region</b>	
<b>Pilbara region</b>		Laverton	6,180,084,683
Ashburton	64,289,962,012	Leonora	5,379,499,941
East Pilbara	55,363,966,411	Coolgardie	4,363,064,439
Karratha	2,320,234,319	Kalgoorlie-Boulder	3,590,569,956
Port Hedland	782,067,648	Menzies	3,382,729,195
<b>Pilbara total</b>	<b>122,756,230,390</b>	Wiluna	1,665,420,153
<b>South West region</b>		Dundas	999,493,383
Bridgetown-Greenbushes and Manjimup	1,821,990,752	Esperance and Ravensthorpe	148,631,427
Collie and Donnybrook-Balingup	503,682,056	<b>Goldfields–Esperance total</b>	<b>25,709,493,177</b>
Busselton and Augusta-Margaret River	133,394,206	<b>Wheatbelt region</b>	
Harvey	2,449,265	Yilgarn	960,627,546
<b>South West total</b>	<b>2,461,516,279</b>	Dandaragan	666,314,288
<b>Mid West region</b>		Narembeen and Wickepin	97,105,865
Perenjori	1,088,328,071	Kondinin	64,483,279
Meekatharra	1,401,845,869	Westonia	32,634,670
Yalgoo	1,304,201,512	Moora and Northam	9,679,911
Cue	1,225,905,007	Lake Grace	5,202,226
Sandstone and Three Springs	353,311,621	Gingin	3,634,434
Mount Magnet	310,004,443	Dalwallinu	2,353,315
Northampton and Murchison	153,090,161	Koorda	1,536,591
Carnamah	102,939,948	Wyalkatchem	954,617
Irwin	1,572,227	Dowerin and Kellerberrin	46,251
Coorow	1,396,314	<b>Wheatbelt total</b>	<b>1,844,572,993</b>
<b>Mid West total</b>	<b>5,942,595,173</b>	<b>Great Southern region</b>	
<b>Kimberley region</b>		Albany, Denmark and Plantagenet	8,536,433
Derby-West Kimberley	351,875,149	<b>Great Southern total</b>	<b>8,536,433</b>
Broome	253,460,569	<b>Peel region</b>	
Wyndham-East Kimberley	75,593,916	Boddington and Murray	11,163,979,594
<b>Kimberley total</b>	<b>680,929,634</b>	<b>Peel total</b>	<b>11,163,979,594</b>
		<b>Grand total</b>	<b>170,971,347,609</b>

<b>Table 9. Value of petroleum by region by basin 2024–25</b>	
<b>Basin</b>	<b>Value \$</b>
<b>Browse Basin</b>	
Condensate, LNG and LPG	5,751,215,840
<b>Browse Basin total</b>	<b>5,751,215,840</b>
<b>Perth and Canning Basins</b>	
Domestic Gas	208,008,539
Condensate	6,646,280
Crude Oil	1,352,752
<b>Perth and Canning Basins total</b>	<b>216,007,571</b>
<b>Carnarvon Basin</b>	
LNG	33,476,044,903
Condensate	4,463,074,101
Domestic Gas	2,966,556,801
Crude Oil	2,306,997,448
LPG	387,722,913
<b>Carnarvon Basin total</b>	<b>43,600,396,166</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>49,567,619,577</b>

**Table 10. FTE on-site employment in mining by commodity and mineral exploration**

<b>Commodity</b>	<b>2020–21</b>	<b>2021–22</b>	<b>2022–23</b>	<b>2023–24</b>	<b>2024–25</b>
Alumina and Bauxite	6,840	6,733	7,202	7,021	6,550
Coal	642	675	824	885	1,002
Construction Materials	676	773	883	873	812
Copper-Lead-Zinc	1,883	2,067	1,994	1,499	1,579
Diamond	276	256	357	384	380
Gold	28,419	30,766	30,074	31,804	35,672
Iron ore	60,499	59,730	61,203	63,032	65,496
Lithium	1,846	3,801	8,092	11,435	9,337
Mineral Sands	1,870	2,419	2,939	2,892	2,981
Nickel	7,553	8,301	9,826	10,434	4,698
Salt	622	824	999	1,086	1,238
Other	2,792	2,693	3,160	3,580	4,263
<b>Total mining</b>	<b>113,919</b>	<b>119,038</b>	<b>127,553</b>	<b>134,927</b>	<b>134,009</b>
<b>Mineral exploration</b>	<b>4,170</b>	<b>4,685</b>	<b>4,210</b>	<b>4,215</b>	<b>4,248</b>
<b>Total mining and mineral exploration</b>	<b>118,089</b>	<b>123,723</b>	<b>131,762</b>	<b>139,141</b>	<b>138,257</b>

**Table 11. FTE on-site employment by Local Government Area**

Region and Local Government Area	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
<b>Pilbara</b>					
Ashburton	18,236	18,561	16,309	19,813	21,386
East Pilbara	33,583	33,017	36,118	35,414	38,366
Karratha	5,755	5,797	6,282	6,555	6,295
Port Hedland	3,693	4,106	5,330	5,261	4,612
<b>Pilbara Total</b>	<b>61,268</b>	<b>61,481</b>	<b>64,039</b>	<b>67,043</b>	<b>70,659</b>
<b>Goldfields–Esperance</b>					
Coolgardie	3,217	3,323	4,423	5,168	5,461
Dundas	939	1,075	1,229	1,362	1,364
Esperance	181	148	28	31	26
Kalgoorlie-Boulder	4,738	5,686	6,605	6,633	6,685
Laverton	6,385	6,921	6,552	6,720	7,401
Leonora	4,511	5,468	6,808	8,035	6,514
Menzies	2,823	3,074	3,275	3,814	4,396
Ngaanyatjarraku	0	0	175	635	182
Ravensthorpe	1,284	1,313	1,361	1,299	198
Wiluna	3,128	3,158	3,485	4,373	2,430
<b>Goldfields–Esperance Total</b>	<b>27,204</b>	<b>30,165</b>	<b>33,942</b>	<b>38,069</b>	<b>34,657</b>
<b>Peel</b>					
Boddington	2,074	1,880	1,891	2,073	2,124
Mandurah	1	1	1	1	2
Murray	2,109	2,158	2,294	2,287	2,333
Serpentine-Jarrahdale	113	114	108	114	125
Waroona	1,301	1,134	1,264	1,315	1,386
<b>Peel Total</b>	<b>5,598</b>	<b>5,286</b>	<b>5,557</b>	<b>5,790</b>	<b>5,971</b>
<b>Mid West</b>					
Carnamah	86	136	144	184	284
Chapman Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Coorow	4	3	4	2	2
Cue	793	918	672	783	856
Greater Geraldton	321	349	319	322	301
Irwin	35	35	32	23	27
Meekatharra	2,286	2,422	2,348	2,129	2,378
Morawa	0	0	0	0	0
Mount Magnet	845	766	309	209	262
Murchison	13	2	2	15	2
Northampton	68	160	218	253	266
Perenjori	1,500	1,550	1,764	1,686	1,880
Sandstone	12	97	118	109	127
Three Springs	12	18	18	15	17
Yalgoo	1,790	1,684	1,705	1,735	2,088
<b>Mid West Total</b>	<b>7,766</b>	<b>8,140</b>	<b>7,653</b>	<b>7,464</b>	<b>8,491</b>

Table 11. FTE employment in mining by Local Government Area

Region and Local Government Area	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
<b>South West</b>					
Augusta-Margaret River	8	8	5	7	6
Bridgetown-Greenbushes	207	299	381	596	571
Bunbury	537	869	1,505	1,796	2,174
Busselton	45	55	66	69	66
Capel	297	356	380	378	296
Collie	2,314	2,303	2,629	2,712	2,782
Dardanup	0	0	0	0	0
Donnybrook-Balingup	4	3	1	1	0
Harvey	660	728	761	821	990
<b>South West Total</b>	<b>4,072</b>	<b>4,623</b>	<b>5,728</b>	<b>6,379</b>	<b>6,886</b>
<b>Perth</b>					
Armadale	83	95	99	57	0
Belmont	87	96	115	69	0
Canning	0	0	0	0	0
Cockburn	20	18	11	26	17
Fremantle	2	3	2	3	5
Gosnells	114	126	106	91	83
Kwinana	1,418	1,561	2,010	2,290	1,297
Mundaring	7	8	8	9	8
Rockingham	678	607	641	708	436
Stirling	0	0	0	0	0
Swan	96	98	112	95	93
Wanneroo	91	106	87	96	109
<b>Perth Total</b>	<b>2,595</b>	<b>2,716</b>	<b>3,193</b>	<b>3,443</b>	<b>2,048</b>
<b>Wheatbelt</b>					
Brookton	1	0	0	0	0
Bruce Rock	0	0	0	0	0
Chittering	267	192	189	196	203
Cunderdin	0	0	0	0	0
Dalwallinu	2	2	2	2	2
Dandaragan	559	596	647	796	791
Dowerin	0	0	0	0	0
Gingin	232	222	196	48	26
Goomalling	0	0	0	0	0
Kellerberrin	6	9	5	6	4
Kondinin	327	282	291	227	38
Koorda	1	1	1	1	1
Lake Grace	200	193	206	200	79
Moora	13	13	15	19	23
Mount Marshall	3	3	4	12	11
Mukinbudin	0	0	0	1	1
Narembeen	32	173	135	3	0

Table 11. FTE employment in mining by Local Government Area

Region and Local Government Area	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
Narrogin	3	2	1	3	2
Northam	66	78	83	94	90
Toodyay	18	20	15	16	16
Wagin	0	0	0	0	0
West Arthur	0	0	0	0	0
Westonia	337	295	267	277	176
Wickepin	5	21	21	26	26
Wyalkatchem	0	0	0	0	0
Yilgarn	1,712	2,240	2,523	2,317	1,478
<b>Wheatbelt Total</b>	<b>3,785</b>	<b>4,343</b>	<b>4,603</b>	<b>4,244</b>	<b>2,968</b>
<b>Kimberley</b>					
Broome	6	83	355	357	395
Derby-West Kimberley	612	678	652	651	662
Halls Creek	264	545	527	258	16
Wyndham-East Kimberley	411	294	357	406	429
<b>Kimberley Total</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>1,501</b>
<b>Gascoyne</b>					
Carnarvon	106	138	174	173	174
Exmouth	2	3	3	4	6
Shark Bay	77	359	476	396	415
Upper Gascoyne	0	1	143	33	6
<b>Gascoyne Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>602</b>
<b>Indian Ocean Territories</b>					
Christmas Island	124	149	117	173	191
<b>Indian Ocean Territories Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>191</b>
<b>Great Southern</b>					
Albany	21	23	24	26	28
Cranbrook	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	1	0	0	0
Jerramungup	0	0	1	6	0
Plantagenet	8	11	9	11	8
Woodanilling	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Great Southern Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>113,919</b>	<b>119,038</b>	<b>127,553</b>	<b>134,927</b>	<b>134,009</b>

**Table 12. Royalties by region by financial year**

	<b>2021–22</b>	<b>2022–23</b>	<b>2023–24</b>	<b>2024–25</b>
<b>Region</b>	<b>(\$ million)</b>	<b>(\$ million)</b>	<b>(\$ million)</b>	<b>(\$ million)</b>
Pilbara	10,747.40	9,513.68	10,411.48	8,624.90
Goldfields-Esperance	479.87	648.83	575.75	614.07
Peel	168.05	183.32	187.77	221.36
Mid West	206.69	168.99	186.07	198.09
Great Southern	0.23	0.31	0.25	0.20
Wheatbelt	143.30	130.84	139.51	95.30
Kimberley	14.72	35.50	64.84	41.82
South West	101.70	537.16	430.12	129.67
Gascoyne	1.18	2.92	5.07	5.70
Perth Metropolitan and Offshore	5.57	6.18	5.40	6.13
<b>Total Royalty Receipts</b>	<b>11,868.69</b>	<b>11,227.74</b>	<b>12,006.27</b>	<b>9,937.24</b>

**Table 13. Principal mining projects**

Company	Projects	Comments
<b>Copper-Lead-Zinc</b>		
<b>29Metals</b>	Golden Grove	
<b>Endurance Mining</b>	Abra	Endurance Mining is a wholly owned subsidiary of Taurus Funds Management. It acquired Abra after its owner Abra Mining (a JV of Galena Mining and Toho Zinc Co.) was put into voluntary administration in April 2024.
<b>Bauxite</b>		
<b>Alcoa</b>	Huntly	Alcoa acquired Alumina Limited, its JV partner in Alcoa World Alumina and Chemicals (AWAC), which included its Western Australian assets, in August 2024. Alcoa previously had a 60 per cent interest in AWAC.
	Willowdale	
<b>South32</b>	Boddington	
<b>Coal</b>		
<b>Griffin Coal Mining Company</b>	Griffin	
<b>Yancoal</b>	Premier	
<b>Gold</b>		
<b>AngloGold Ashanti</b>	Sunrise Dam	
	Tropicana	Tropicana was owned by a JV of AngloGold Ashanti (70 per cent) and Regis Resources (30 per cent).
<b>Aurene Group</b>	Mt Ida (Bottle Creek)	
<b>Auric Mining</b>	Jeffrey's Find	
<b>Barto Gold Mining</b>	Southern Cross	Minjar Gold, itself a subsidiary of Shandong Tianye Real Estate Development Group, manages the Southern Cross project on behalf of Barto Gold.
<b>Beacon Minerals</b>	Jaurdi (Coolgardie)	
<b>Bellevue Gold</b>	Bellevue	
<b>Black Cat Syndicate</b>	Kal East	New project. First gold production was in October 2024.
	Paulsens	Restarted project. Production recommenced in December 2024.
<b>Brightstar Resources</b>	Jasper Hills	Jasper Hills and Second Fortune were part of the Laverton Hub.
	Second Fortune	
<b>Calidus Resources</b>	Warrawoona	Receivers and Managers were appointed to Calidus Resources in June 2024 with Warrawoona gold mine placed into care and maintenance in July 2024.
<b>Capricorn Metals</b>	Karlawinda	
<b>Catalyst Metals</b>	Plutonic	
<b>Evolution Mining</b>	Carbine	Carbine was part of the broader Mungari operations.
	Mungari	
	Kundana	Included Kundana and Kundara East operations. It was part of the broader Mungari operations.  The Kundana operations included the East Kundana JV (owned by Evolution Mining, 51 per cent; Tribune Resources, 36.75 per cent; Rand Mining, 12.25 per cent).
<b>Focus Minerals</b>	Coolgardie	
<b>FMR Investments</b>	Gordon – Sirdar	
<b>Genesis Minerals</b>	Gwalia	Gwalia and Ulysses were part of the Leonora production centre.
	Ulysses	
	Redcliffe	Redcliffe was part of the Laverton production centre.

Table 13. Principal mining projects

Company	Projects	Comments
<b>Gold Fields</b>	Agnew – Emu	
	Granny Smith	
	Gruyere	Gold Fields acquired Gold Road Resources and its 50 per cent interest in Gruyere in October 2025.
	St Ives	
<b>Greatland Gold</b>	Telfer	Greatland Gold completed the acquisition of Telfer from Newmont Corporation in April 2025.
<b>Hawthorn Resources</b>	Anglo-Saxon (Trouser Legs)	Restarted project. Sales were from stockpiled ore.
<b>Horizon Minerals</b>	Boorara	Restarted project. First gold was in January 2025
	Phillips Find	Restarted project. First gold was in February 2025.
<b>Kumarina Resources</b>	Malcolm Challenger	Restarted project. First gold production was achieved in April 2025. Kumarina Resources is a subsidiary of Zeta Resources.
<b>Legacy Iron ore</b>	Mt Celia	
<b>Newmont</b>	Boddington	
<b>Northern Star Resources</b>	Carosue Dam	Carosue Dam and Porphyry were part of the Carosue Dam operations within Kalgoorlie production centre.
	Porphyry	
	Fimiston	Included Fimiston open pit, Fimiston and Mt Charlotte. Fimiston was part of the Kalgoorlie production centre.
	Kanowna Belle	Kanowna Belle and South Kalgoorlie were part of the Kalgoorlie operations within the Kalgoorlie production centre.
	South Kalgoorlie	
	Jundee	Jundee was part of the Yandal production centre.
	Bundarra	Bundarra and Thunderbox were part of the Thunderbox operations within the Yandal production centre.
	Thunderbox	
	Bronzewing	Bronzewing was part of the Yandal production centre.
<b>Norton Gold Fields</b>	Paddington	Norton Gold Fields was a subsidiary of Zijin Mining.
	Binduli	
<b>Ora Banda Mining</b>	Davyhurst	
<b>Pantoro</b>	Norseman	
<b>Ramelius Resources</b>	Edna May	Edna May was placed into care and maintenance in the March 2025 quarter, following the processing of remaining stockpiles. Edna May was part of the Edna May production centre.
	Marda	Marda was part of the Edna May production centre.
	Mt Magnet	Mt Magnet was part of the Mt Magnet production centre.
	Penny	Penny was part of the Mt Magnet production centre.
	Symes	Symes was placed into care and maintenance in the March 2025 quarter. Symes was part of the Edna May production centre.
	Tampia	Tampia was placed into care and maintenance in the March 2025 quarter. Tampia was part of the Edna May production centre.
<b>Regis Resources</b>	Duketon	Duketon included the Garden Well operations.
<b>Resource Mining Corporation</b>	Goongarrie Lady	
<b>Vault Minerals</b>	Aldiss	Aldiss and Mt Monger were part of the Mt Monger operations.
	Mt Monger	
	Deflector	
	Darlot	Darlot and King of the Hills were part of the Leonora operations.
	King of the Hills	

Table 13. Principal mining projects

Company	Projects	Comments
<b>Westgold Resources</b>	Cue	Cue, Fortnum and Meekatharra were part of the Murchison production centre.
	Fortnum	
	Meekatharra	
	Beta Hunt	Beta Hunt and Higginsville were part of the Southern Goldfields production centre.
	Higginsville	
		Karora Resources was the previous owner of Beta Hunt and Higginsville. It merged with Westgold Resources in August 2024 with the new entity trading as Westgold Resources.
<b>Wiluna Mining</b>	Wiluna	Wiluna Mining exited administration on 31 December 2025.
<b>Iron ore</b>		
<b>BHP</b>	Jimblebar	
	Mining Area C	Mining Area C included South Flank.
	Newman	Newman included Newman East and Newman West.
	Yandi	
<b>CITIC Pacific Mining Management</b>	Sino Iron	
<b>Cockatoo Island Mining</b>	Cockatoo Island	Restarted project. First iron ore sales were in the June 2025 quarter.
<b>Fenix Resources</b>	Iron Ridge	
	Shine	Restarted project. First iron ore sales were in the March 2025 quarter.
<b>Fortescue Metals Group</b>	Chichester	Chichester included Cloudbreak and Christmas Creek.
	Iron Bridge	
	Western	Western included Solomon and Eliwana.
<b>Gold Valley</b>	Wiluna West	
<b>Hancock Iron Ore</b>	Miralga Creek	Atlas Iron and Roy Hill were combined under the Hancock Iron Ore name from 1 July 2025. It was part of the Hancock Prospecting group of companies.  Roy Hill was a JV of Hancock Prospecting (70 per cent), Marubeni Corporation (15 per cent) and Pohrang Iron and Steel Co (12.5 per cent).
	Mt Webber	
	Roy Hill	
	Sanjiv Ridge	
<b>Karara Mining</b>	Karara	
<b>Kimberley Metals Group</b>	Ridges	
<b>Mineral Resources</b>	Iron Valley	Iron Valley was acquired by Mineral Resources from BCI Minerals in July 2024 (previously Mineral Resources was the operator and BCI Minerals was the owner).  Iron Valley was part of the Pilbara Hub.
	Koolyanobbing	Mineral Resource completed the sale of its Yilgarn Hub iron ore operations and assets, including Koolyanobbing, to Yilgarn Iron Investments in June 2025.  Koolyanobbing was part of the Yilgarn Hub.
	Onslow	Onslow was part of the Pilbara Hub.
	Parker Range	Mineral Resource completed the sale of its Yilgarn Hub iron ore operations and assets, including Parker Range, to Yilgarn Iron Investments in June 2025.  Parker Range was part of the Yilgarn Hub.
	Wonmunna	Wonmunna was part of Mineral Resources' Pilbara Hub.
<b>Mount Gibson Iron</b>	Koolan Island	Mining operations at Koolan Island were suspended in October 2025.

Table 13. Principal mining projects

Company	Projects	Comments
<b>Rio Tinto</b>	Hamersley Iron	Hamersley Iron included Mt Tom Price (Tom Price and Western Turner Syncline), Greater Paraburdoo (Channar, Paraburdoo, Eastern Range and Western Range), Gudai-Darri, Marandoo, Brockman 2 – Nammuldi – Silvergrass, Brockman 4, and Hope Downs (Hope Downs 1 and 4).
	Robe River	Robe River included West Angelas and Robe Valley (Mesa A and Mesa J).
	Yandicoogina	
<b>Sinosteel Midwest</b>	Blue Hills	Blue Hills was operated by Kimberley Metals Group.
<b>Lithium</b>		
<b>Covalent Lithium</b>	Mt Holland	Covalent Lithium was a JV between Wesfarmers (50 per cent) and Sociedad Quimica Y Minera De Chile S.A. (50 per cent).
<b>Liontown Resources</b>	Kathleen Valley	New project. First production was in July 2024.
<b>Rio Tinto</b>	Mt Cattlin	The Mt Cattlin project transitioned to care and maintenance in mid-2025. It was acquired by Rio Tinto as part of its acquisition of Arcadium Lithium completed in March 2025.
<b>Mineral Resources</b>	Bald Hill	Bald Hill was placed into care and maintenance in early December 2024.
	Mount Marion	Mount Marion was owned under a JV between Mineral Resources (50 per cent) and Jiangxi Ganfeng Lithium Co., (50 per cent). The project was operated by Mineral Resources.
	Wodgina	Wodgina was owned by the MARBL JV with interests held by Mineral Resources (50 per cent) and Albemarle Corporation (50 per cent). The project was operated by Mineral Resources.
<b>Pilbara Minerals</b>	Pilgangoora	The Ngungaju plant, part of the Pilgangoora operations, was placed into care and maintenance from December 2024.
<b>Talison Lithium Australia</b>	Greenbushes Lithium	Talison Lithium Australia was a JV of Tianqi Lithium and IGO (51 per cent) and Albemarle (49 per cent).
<b>Manganese</b>		
<b>Consolidated Minerals</b>	Woodie Woodie	
<b>Mineral Sands</b>		
<b>Australian Garnet</b>	Lucky Bay	Australian Garnet was acquired by Mineral Resources in September 2025 after parent company Resource Development Group entered administration in July 2025.
<b>Doral</b>	Yalyalup mine and Picton dry plant	Doral is owned by Iwatani Corporation.
	Keysbrook	
<b>GMA Garnet</b>	Port Gregory mine and Geraldton dry plant	
<b>Iluka Resources</b>	Cataby	The Cataby mine was placed into care and maintenance in December 2025.
	Eneabba	Eneabba included the Narngulu mineral separation plant.
	South West	Capel included the operating synthetic rutile kilns 2 at North Capel.  Production from SR2 was temporarily suspended from 1 December 2025.
<b>Image Resources</b>	Atlas	New project. First production was in April 2025.
<b>Kimberley Mineral Sands</b>	Thunderbird	Kimberley Mineral Sands is a JV of Sheffield Resources and Yansteel.

Table 13. Principal mining projects

Company	Projects	Comments
<b>Tronox</b>	Cooljarloo and Chandala	Includes the Cooljarloo mines and Chandala processing plant (dry plant and synthetic rutile plant).
	Wonnerup and North Shore	Includes Wonnerup mine and North Shore dry plant.
<b>Strandline Resources</b>	Coburn	Strandline Resources entered voluntary administration and receivership in February with the Coburn project transitioning into care and maintenance in June 2025.  Iwatani Corporation subsequently reached agreement in August 2025 with Administrators for the acquisition of subsidiary Coburn Resources.
<b>Nickel</b>		
<b>BHP</b>	Leinster Mt Keith	BHP suspended its Nickel West operations from October 2024.
<b>IGO</b>	Cosmos	Cosmos was transitioned into care and maintenance in June 2024. It had final sales of nickel from stockpiles in the September 2024 quarter.
	Forrestania	Forrestania was transitioned into care and maintenance in October 2024.
	Nova	
<b>Minara Resources</b>	Murrin Murrin	Minara Resources was a subsidiary of Glencore Plc.
<b>Rare Earths</b>		
<b>Lynas</b>	Mt Weld	
<b>Salt</b>		
<b>Dampier Salt</b>	Dampier Port Hedland	Dampier Salt was a joint venture of Rio Tinto (68 per cent), Marubeni Corporation (22 per cent) and Sojitz Corporation (10 per cent).
<b>Leichhardt Industrials</b>	Lake MacLeod	Leichhardt Industrials acquired the Lake MacLeod operation from Dampier Salt in December 2024.
<b>Onslow Salt</b>	Onslow	Onslow Salt is a subsidiary of Mitsui and Co.
<b>Shark Bay Salt</b>	Shark Bay	Shark Bay Salt is a subsidiary of Mitsui and Co.
<b>WA Salt Koolyanobbing</b>	Lake Deborah East	
<b>Silica sand</b>		
<b>Hanson</b>	Gnangara	
<b>Simcoa</b>	Moora	
<b>TT Sand</b>	Mindijup	TT Sand is owned by Tochu Corporation (71 per cent), Toyota Tsusho Corporation (a member of the Toyota group, 20 per cent) and Tseneishi Holdings Corporation (9 per cent).
<b>Talc</b>		
<b>Imerys Talc Australia</b>	Three Springs	
<b>Tantalum</b>		

Table 13. Principal mining projects

Company	Projects	Comments
<b>Global Advanced Metals</b>	Greenbushes Tantalum	
	Wodgina Tantalite	

<b>Basic Raw Materials</b>
<b>Company</b>
Archipelago Nominees
Aglime of Australia (Westdeen Holdings)
Boral Resources
BGC
Cockburn Cement (Adbri)
Central Gypsum (formerly Whitfield Minerals)
Heidelberg Materials Australia
Holcim
MLG Oz
Mobile Concreting Solutions
Urban Resources

**Table 14. Principal mining processing operations**

<b>Company</b>	<b>Projects</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Alumina</b>		
<b>Alcoa</b>	Pinjarra alumina refinery	Alcoa acquired Alumina Limited, its JV partner in Alcoa World Alumina and Chemicals (AWAC), which included its Western Australian assets, in August 2024. Alcoa previously had a 60 per cent interest in AWAC.
	Wagerup alumina refinery	
<b>South32</b>	Worsley alumina refinery	
<b>Gold</b>		
<b>Gold Corporation</b>	Perth Mint	
<b>Lithium</b>		
<b>Tianqi Lithium Energy Australia</b>	Kwinana lithium hydroxide plant	Tianqi Lithium Energy Australia was a JV of Tianqi Lithium (51 per cent) and IGO (49 per cent).
<b>Albemarle Corporation</b>	Kemerton lithium hydroxide plant	
<b>Nickel</b>		
<b>BHP</b>	Kalgoorlie nickel smelter	BHP suspended its Nickel West operations from October 2024.
	Kwinana nickel refinery	
<b>Minara Resources</b>	Murrin Murrin nickel refinery	
<b>Mineral sands</b>		
<b>Tronox</b>	Bunbury pigment plant	Tronox's Bunbury pigment plant comprises facilities at Kemerton and Australind.
	Kwinana pigment plant	
<b>Doral</b>	Rockingham fused zirconia plant	
<b>Rare earths</b>		
<b>Lynas Rare Earths</b>	Kalgoorlie rare earths processing facility	
<b>Silica sand</b>		
<b>Simcoa</b>	Kemerton silicon smelter	

**Table 15. Principal Petroleum Projects**

Operator	Projects	Field	Type	Area	Comments
<b>Beach Energy</b>	Beharra Springs	Beharra Springs	Domestic gas	Onshore	
<b>Chevron</b>	Barrow Island	Barrow Island	Oil	Onshore	Barrow Island is owned by Chevron Corporation (57.14 per cent), Santos (28.57 per cent) and ExxonMobil (14.29 per cent).  It ceased production effective from May 2025.
	Gorgon	Jansz-lo, Gorgon	LNG, condensate and domestic gas	Offshore	Gorgon is owned by Chevron Corporation (47.33 per cent), ExxonMobil (25 per cent), Shell (25 per cent), Osaka Gas (1.25 per cent), MidOcean Energy (1 per cent) and JERA (0.42 per cent).
	Wheatstone	Brunello, Iago, Julimar, Wheatstone	LNG, condensate and domestic gas	Offshore	Wheatstone is a JV of Chevron Corporation (64.14 per cent), Kuwait Petroleum Corp (KPC) (13.4 per cent), Woodside (13 per cent), JOGMEC (3.36 per cent), Mitsubishi Corp (3.18 per cent), Kyushu Electric (1.46 per cent), Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha (NYK Line) (0.82 per cent) and JERA (0.64 per cent).  The Julimar and Brunello fields are owned by Woodside Energy (65 per cent) and Kuwait Foreign Petroleum Exploration Company (35 per cent). Woodside Energy is the operator of these fields.
<b>INPEX</b>	Ichthys	Ichthys (Brewster and Plover)	Condensate	Offshore	Ichthys is a JV of INPEX Corporation (66.25 per cent), Total (26 per cent), CPC (Taiwan) (2.63 per cent), Tokyo Gas (1.58 per cent), Kansai Electric (1.2 per cent), Osaka Gas (1.2 per cent), JERA (0.73 per cent) and Toho Gas (0.41 per cent).  Only the condensate produced via a Floating, Production, Storage and Offloading installation is considered as a project for Western Australia. The gas fields are located off the coast of Western Australia, but natural gas is transported to Darwin for processing and export.

Table 15. Principal Petroleum Projects

Operator	Projects	Field	Type	Area	Comments
<b>Jadestone Energy</b>	Stag	Stag	Oil	Offshore	
<b>Mitsui &amp; Co</b>	Waitsia	Waitsia	Domestic gas	Onshore	Waitsia is a JV of Mitsui & Co (50 per cent) and Beach Energy (50 per cent). Stage 2 first gas was in December 2025.
<b>Santos</b>	Reindeer/ Devil Creek	Reindeer	Domestic gas and condensate	Offshore	Reindeer/Devil Creek ceased operating in the June 2025 quarter.
	Van Gogh	Coniston, Novara, Van Gogh	Oil	Offshore	Van Gogh is owned by Santos (52.5 per cent) and INPEX Corporation (47.5 per cent). It ceased production in July 2025.
	Varanus Island	Greater East Spar (Spar, Halyard), John Brookes, Spartan	Domestic gas and condensate	Offshore	
<b>Shell</b>	Prelude FLNG	Prelude	LNG, condensate, and LPG	Offshore	Prelude is jointly owned by Shell (67.5 per cent), INPEX Corporation (17.5 per cent), Korea Gas Corporation (10 per cent), and CPC Corporation (5 per cent).
<b>Strike Energy</b>	Walyering	Walyering	Domestic gas	Offshore	
<b>Triangle Energy</b>	Cliff Head	Cliff Head	Oil	Offshore	It ceased production in August 2024.
<b>Vermilion Energy</b>	Wandoo	Wandoo	Oil	Offshore	

Table 15. Principal Petroleum Projects

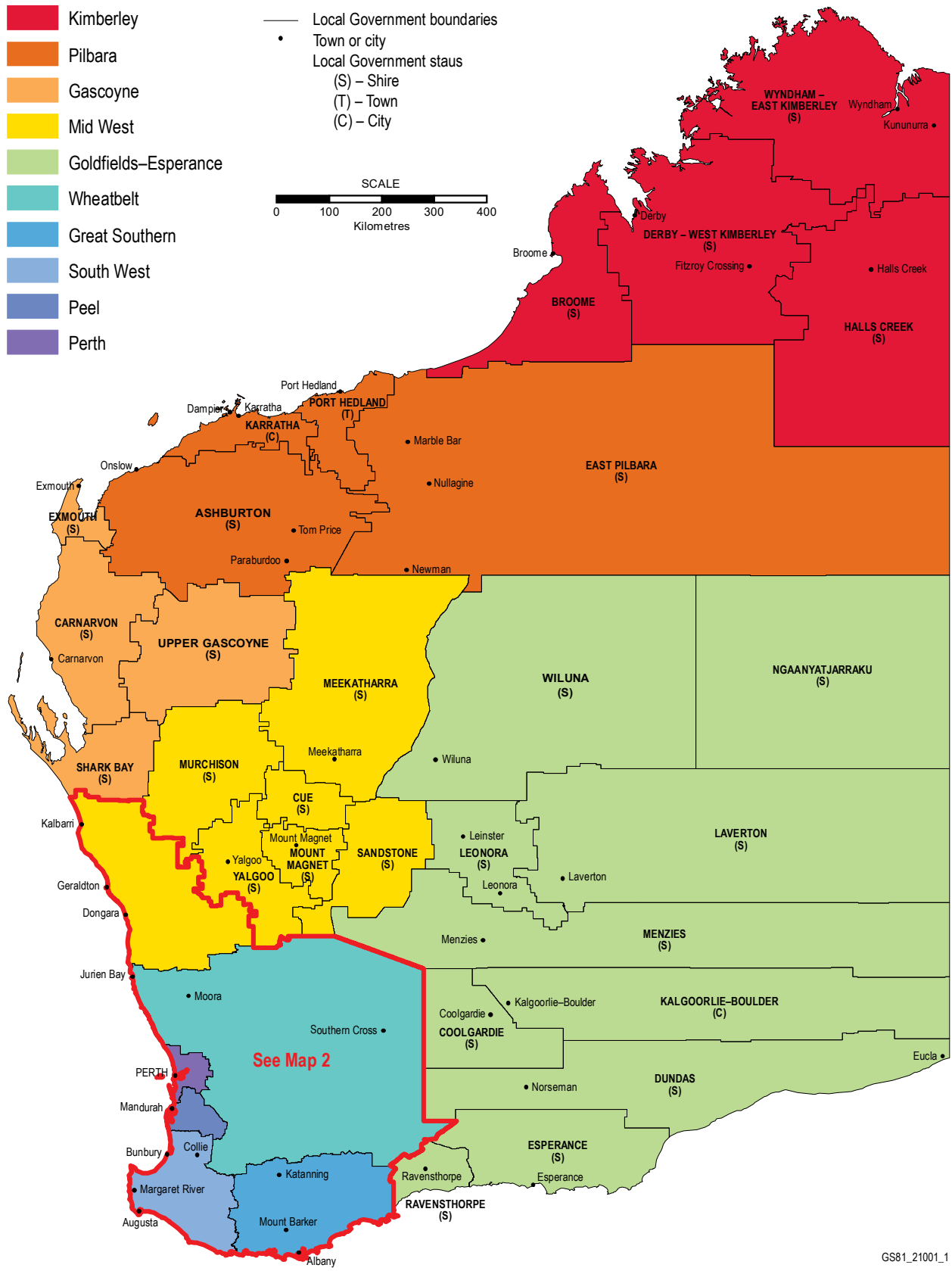
Operator	Projects	Field	Type	Area	Comments
<b>Woodside Energy</b>	Enfield/Vincent	Cimatti, Laverda Canyon, Norton over Laverda, Vincent	Oil	Offshore	Enfield/Vincent is owned by Woodside Energy (60 per cent) and Mitsui & Co (40 per cent).
	Macedon	Macedon	Domestic gas	Offshore	Macedon is owned by Woodside Energy (71.4 per cent) and Santos (28.6 per cent).
	North West Shelf	Goodwyn Alpha – Goodwyn, Perseus/Searipple, Tidepole, Keast/Dockrell, Sculptor, Rankin, and Lady Nora/Pemberton  Angel – Lambert Deep  North Rankin – North Rankin, Perseus, Persephone  Okha FPSO – Cossack, Lambert, Wanaea	LNG, condensate, oil, domestic gas, and LPG	Offshore	The North West Shelf project is owned by a range of JVs.  The Lambert West field was brought online in August 2025.
	Pluto	Pluto, Pyxis, Xena	LNG, condensate, domestic gas, and LPG	Offshore	Pluto is owned by Woodside Energy (90 per cent), Kansai Electric (5 per cent) and MidOcean Energy (5 per cent).
	Pyrenees	Crosby, Moondyne, Ravensworth, Stickle, Tanglehead, Wild Bull	Oil	Offshore	Pyrenees is owned by Woodside Energy, Santos and INPEX Corporation.

# Abbreviations

000	Thousand
A\$	Australian dollar
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AWAC	Alcoa World Alumina and Chemicals
CFR	Cost and freight
DMPE	Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration
DTF	Department of Treasury and Finance
FID	Final Investment Decision
FOB	Free-on-Board
FPSO	Floating, Production, Storage and Offloading Facility
FTE	Full-time Equivalent
GJ	Gigajoule
GL	Gigalitre
ha	Hectares
ktpa	Thousand tonnes per annum
km	Kilometres
km <sup>2</sup>	Square kilometres
kt	Thousand tonnes
LGA	Local Government Area
LGIRS	Department of Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety
LNG	Liquefied natural gas
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas
Mmbtu	Million British thermal units
Mt	Million tonnes
Mtpa	Million tonnes per annum
nfp	Not for publication
OoCE	Office of the Chief Economist, Department of Industry, Science and Resources

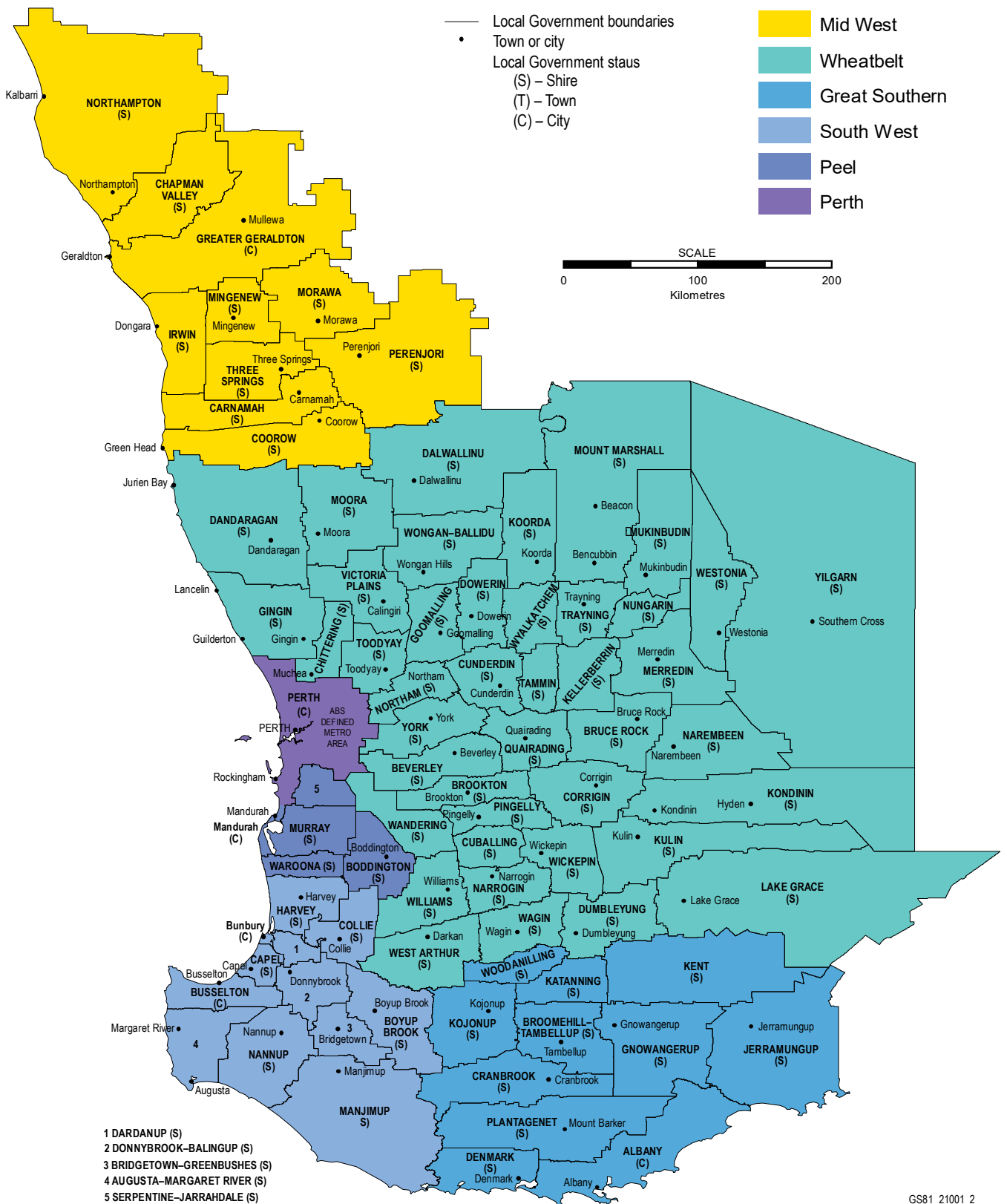
# Abbreviations

PGERA	<i>Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources Act 1967</i>
PJ	Petajoules
PPA	<i>Petroleum Pipelines Act 1969</i>
PSLA	<i>Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967</i>
SR	Synthetic rutile
Tcf	Trillion cubic feet
US	United States of America
US\$	United States dollar
WA	Western Australia



Map 1. Local Government and Regional boundaries

GS81\_21001\_1



GS81\_21001\_2

Map 2. Local Government and Regional boundaries – enlargement

Government of Western Australia

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