

May 14, 2020

METALLIC AND INDUSTRIAL MINERALS INFORMATION BULLETIN 2020-01

**Subject: Metallic and Industrial Minerals Royalty Regulation
 Metallic and Industrial Minerals Tenure Regulation**

This information bulletin informs operators about changes to the Metallic and Industrial Minerals Royalty Regulation and the Metallic and Industrial Minerals Tenure Regulation, which came into effect on May 13, 2020.

Metallic and Industrial Minerals Royalty Regulation

- Dolomitic siltstone is added to the definition of quarriable minerals. The regulation clarifies a specific royalty rate for dolomitic siltstone produced in Alberta. [Section 11(b)(i) and 12(1)]
- The regulation now clarifies that silica sand royalty is applicable to silica sand that is produced from sandstone, which is a mineral. [Section 11(b)(i) and 12(1)]
 - Silica sand can also be found as surface sand, which is a surface material and not a mineral under the *Mines and Minerals Act*.
 - Metallic and Industrial mineral royalty only applies to metallic and industrials and does not apply to any surface material.
 - As such, only silica sand produced from sandstone is subject to a royalty under this regulation.
- Minerals that can be cut or polished for ornaments, decorations, or personal adornment are no longer considered to be quarriable minerals. [Section 11(b)(ii)]
- The royalty rate for clay is removed because clay is a surface material and is not subject to a royalty under this regulation. [Section 12(1)]
- The reference to a royalty for a railway company is removed as it is no longer relevant. All companies (including railway companies) are subject to the same prescribed royalty rate regardless of the product's end use. [Section 12(2)]
- The expiry date for the regulation has been removed to ensure it remains in effect.

Metallic and Industrial Minerals Tenure Regulation

- "Occurrence" is added to the definition of assessment work to be technically accurate. [Section 1(a)]
- Geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys now require supervision by a qualified person rather than a prescribed professional. This provides additional flexibility for industry, depending on the specific work being completed. [Section 17(e)]
- The default requirement for mineral assessment reports to be in print format is removed to account for the different formats in which reports may be submitted. [Schedule, section 3]

- The number of copies of Parts B and C that must be submitted is reduced from two to one. With the submission of electronic reports and data, there is no longer a need for multiple paper copies. [Schedule, section 3]
- Expenditure statements are now a standalone part of the mineral assessment report instead of being included as part of the report summary. [Schedule, section 5(c)]
- Clarifies that authorization is required to copy or reproduce Part B, instead of Part A, after the end of the one year confidentiality period. [Schedule, section 5(d)]
- The expiry date for the regulation has been removed to ensure it remains in effect.

The above information is provided for general information purposes only. The information should not be relied upon as a representation of Alberta Energy's official position in law or policy.

Clients wishing to obtain a copy of these regulations can do so through the Queen's Printer at www.qp.gov.ab.ca.

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