

		an assurance fund to ensure completion of decommissioning and reclamation for the mining site. The assurance fund must be in an amount and in a form approved by the minister and may consist of a variety of securities listed in the regulations or others deemed acceptable to the minister.
Manitoba	<i>Mines and Minerals Act (MMA)</i> <i>Environment Act (EA)</i>	The MMA and EA acts contain authority to (1) require a broad array of financial assurances, and (2) recover government costs for mining activities.
Ontario	<i>Mining Act</i> <i>Environmental Protection Act</i> <i>Ontario Water Resources Act</i>	The Mining Act, EPA and the OWRA all contain authority to (1) require a broad array of financial assurances, and (2) recover government costs for mining rehabilitation.
Quebec	<i>Mining Act</i>	The Mining Act regulations and guidelines provide the authority and framework for imposing financial assurance obligation on holders of mining rights and mining operators regarding rehabilitation of sites. The Act, and the regulations under it, includes provisions that require mining companies to rehabilitate the areas affected by their activities. The provisions cover extraction activities, exploration activities that require a specified amount of earth-moving work, and mine tailings sites.
New Brunswick	<i>Mining Act</i>	The Mining Act authorizes the Minister to require security for all instances where a reclamation program is required. The regulations set out the details as to the form and amount of the security and the authority for the Minister to revisit its adequacy where necessary.

	<i>Clean Environment Act</i>	Regulations under the CEA authorize the Minister of Environment and the local government to require, as a condition of approval, that the person acquiring the approval keep in force a rehabilitation bond in the manner and amount approved by the Minister.
Nova Scotia	<i>Mineral Resource Act</i> <i>Environment Act</i>	Both the MRA and the Environment Act authorize security (e.g. money, cash, negotiable bonds, etc.) for reclamation and rehabilitation.
Newfoundland and Labrador	<i>Mineral Act</i> <i>Environmental Protection Act</i>	The Mineral Act authorizes the provincial cabinet to promulgate regulations respecting the form and amount of security applicable with respect to licences. The Act imposes financial assurance obligations on the lessee as part of the rehabilitation and closure plan. The EPA authorizes the imposition of financial security in the context of (1) approvals, (2) EA procedures, (3) orders, and (4) compliance agreements.
Prince Edward Island	Not Applicable for mining	Not Applicable for mining
Yukon	<i>Placer Mining Act (PMA)</i> <i>Quartz Mining Act (QMA)</i> <i>Waters Act (WA)</i>	The PMA, QMA and the WA authorize the government to impose security obligations where there is a risk of significant adverse environmental effects from class 2-4 placer land use operations, quartz exploration programs, planned quartz mining development or production, or deposits of waste as the case may be. The regulations set out the basis upon which the amount, form, default, and return of the security is determined.

	<p><i>Territorial Lands (Yukon) Act (TLYA)</i></p> <p><i>Environment Act</i></p>	<p>The TLYA land use regulations authorize a territorial engineer to impose a security deposit, not to exceed \$100,000, as a permit condition. The regulations also set out the form, return, default, and cost recovery provisions in respect of the security.</p> <p>The Environment Act authorized the Minister to impose financial assurance as a condition of permit issuance or an environmental protection order. The Act also grants the territorial cabinet the authority to promulgate regulations that would allow the imposition of a lien on the property of a person or a permit holder that is not in compliance with an environmental protection order.</p>
<p>Northwest Territories</p>	<p><i>Environmental Protection Act</i></p> <p><i>Northwest Territories Waters Act (NTWA)</i></p> <p><i>Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act (MVRMA)</i></p>	<p>The EPA authorizes the imposition of fees in connection with applications for permits or licences, but does not contain any provisions regarding the imposition of financial assurance and security measure.</p> <p>In terms of financial instruments or measures, the NTWA can require an applicant for a licence to furnish and maintain security with the Minister. The regulations set out (1) how the amount of the security is to be determined, and (2) acceptable forms of security.</p> <p>In terms of financial instruments or measures, the MVRMA imposes security requirements as a condition of permit issuance. The security must be “in a form prescribed by the regulations or a form satisfactory to the Minister and in an amount specified in, or determined in accordance with, the regulations.</p>

Nunavut	<p><i>Environmental Protection Act</i></p> <p><i>Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act (NWNSRTA)</i></p>	<p>The EPA authorizes the imposition of fees in connection with applications for permits or licences, but does not contain any provisions regarding the imposition of financial assurance and security measure.</p> <p>In terms of financial instruments or measures, the NWNSRTA can impose financial security obligations as a condition of licence issuance “in the form, of the nature, subject to such terms and conditions and in an amount prescribed by, or determined in accordance with, the regulations or that is satisfactory to the Minister.”</p>
Federal	<i>Nuclear Safety and Control Act (NSCA)</i>	The NSCA and regulatory guides issued thereunder authorize the imposition of a financial guarantee in a form acceptable to the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission as a condition of licence, including uranium mine license, issuance for uranium mining.

Data collected by NRCAN – Sustainable Minerals and Metals Policy Division