

International Atomic Energy Agency

Harmonization of Energy Reserves/Resources Classification

UNFC and IAEA/NEA Classifications Uranium

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IAEA/NEA Uranium Resources Classification

	lore				
	or m	REASONABLY ASSURED	ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL	ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL	
	130/kgU or more	RESOURCES	RESOURCES I	RESOURCES II	SPECULATIVE RESOURCES
	\$ 1				
SS	\$ 80-130 /kgU	REASONABLY ASSURED RESOURCES	ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL RESOURCES I	ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL RESOURCES II	
Decreasing economic attractiveness	\$ 40-80/kgU	REASONABLY ASSURED RESOURCES	ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL RESOURCES I	ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL	SPECULATIVE RESOURCES
Decreasing econ	\$ 40/kgU or less	REASONABLY ASSURED RESOURCES	ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL RESOURCES I	RESOURCES II	
		Decreasing confidence in	n estimates		

Correlation of Terms used in Major Resources Classifications

NEA/IAEA

RAR	RAR	EAR-I	EAR-II	SR	
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Australia

Reasonably Assured	Estimated	Undiscovered
	Additional I	

Canada

Measured	Indicated	Inferred	Prognosticated	Speculative

USA

Reasonably Assured	Estimated Additional	Speculative

Russian Federation

A+B	C1	C2	P1	P2	P3

Reasonably Assured Resources (RAR)

Known mineral deposits of delineated size, grade and configuration.

Estimates of tonnage and grade based on specific sample data and measurements.

Currently proven mining and processing technology.

High assurance of existence.

Estimated Assured Resources – Category I (EAR-I)

Based on direct geological evidence, in extensions of well explored deposits.

Deposits in which geological continuity has been established, but where specific data and knowledge of the deposits' characteristics are considered in sufficient or inadequate to classify the resources as RAR.

Estimates of tonnage and grade based on available data and on knowledge of deposit characteristics as determined in the best known parts of the deposit.

Estimated Assured Resources Category II (EAR-II)

Uranium that is expected to occur in deposits for which the evidence is mainly indirect and which are believed to exist in well-defined geological trends or areas of mineralization with known deposits.

Estimates of tonnage, grade, cost of discovery, delineation and recovery are based primarily on knowledge of deposits characteristics in known deposits within respective trends or areas.

Speculative Resources (SR)

Uranium that is thought to exist, mostly on the basis of indirect evidence and geological extrapolations.

Location of deposits specified as being somewhere within a given region or geological trend.

Existence and size of such resources are speculative.

Cost Categories

Cost categories are defined as:

US \$ 40 / kg U or less

US \$ 80 / kg U or less

US \$ 130 / kg U or less

Uranium Spot Price as of 14 April 2003: US \$ 10.10 / Ib U3O8

US \$ 26.26/ kg U

Cost Categories

Cost of production includes:

- * Direct cost of mining, transporting and processing the ore
- * Costs of associated environmental and waste management, during and after mining.
- * Costs of maintaining non-operating production units
- * Capital costs which remain un-amortised
- * Capital cost of providing new production units, including the cost of financing
- * Indirect costs such as overheads, taxes and royalties
- * Future exploration and development costs

UN Internation	nal	Detailed Exploration	General Exploration	Prospecting	Reconnaissance	
Framework						
	National	Proven + Probable	Possible	Prognostic	Speculative	
	System	Measured + Indicated	Inferred			
	IAEA/NEA	A+B+C1	C2	P1	P2+P3	
Feasibility	RAR	111				
Study	< 40/80 \$/kgU	Proved Mineral				
and/or		Reserve	Usually			
Mining	RAR	211				
Report	> 80 \$/kgU	Feasibilty Mineral				
		Resource		not		
	EAR I	121	122			
	< 40/80 \$/kgU	Probable Mir	neral Reserve			
Prefeasibility					relevant	
Study	EAR I	221	222			
	>80 \$/kgU	Prefiseability M	ineral Resource			
		RAR in situ	EAR I in situ	EAR II	Speculative Resources	
		331	332	333	334	
Geological						
Study		Measured Mineral	Indicated Mineral	Inferred Mineral	Reconnaissance	
		Resource	Resource	Resource	Mineral Resource	

Correlation between UNFC, IAEA/NEA, National System Classifications



IAEA/NEA

RAR	EAR-I	EAR-II	SR

UNFC

< US \$ 40/kgU	111	121, 122		
US \$ 40-80kgU	211	221, 222	Usually no	ot Relevant
US \$ 80-130/kgU	311	321, 322	_	
< US\$ 130/kgU	331	332	333	334

Terminology : CMMI Definitions

111 : Proved Mineral Reserve

121, 122 : Probable Mineral Reserve

211 : Feasibility Mineral Resource

221, 222 : Prefeasibility Mineral Resource

311 : Potentially Economic Feasibility Mineral Resource

321, 322 : Potentially Economic Prefeasibility Mineral Resource

331 : Measured Mineral Resource

332 : Indicated Mineral Resource

333 : Inferred Mineral Resource

334 : Reconnaissance Mineral Resource



Application of UNFC to Uranium

Advantage: Classification according to Geological knowledge and Economy

Already used by some countries: Hungary, Ukraine,

Will be included to the 2003 Red Book

Analysis of Reserves/Resources by Secretariat according to NEA/IAEA classifications



Difficulties:

Country organizations don't have the personnel to apply the UNFC classification

Will have to rely on company reports

Some countries want to keep their own classification (Australia)

Some countries don't apply the IAEA/NEA classification (USA do no separate EAR-I and EAR-II)

Confidentiality of production costs.

Uranium Resources (as of 1 January 2001) (tonnes U)

	< US \$ 40/kg U	< US \$ 80/kgU	< US \$ 130/kgU
RAR	> 1 534 000	2 242 000	2 853 000
EAR-I	> 552 000	865 000	1 080 000
Total	> 2 086 000	3 107 000	3 933 000

	< US \$ 80/kgU	< US \$ 130/kgU
EAR-II	1 480 000	2 332 000

	< US \$ 130/kgU	Unassigned Cost	Total
SR	4 438 000	5 501 000	9 939 000