

UNFC How it works in practice

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IAEA-CYTED-UNECE

Workshop on recent developments in evaluation of uranium and thorium resources

Lisbon, Portugal 15-18 October 2012

UNFC - 2009

- What is it?
- How it works
- Alignment
- Current status

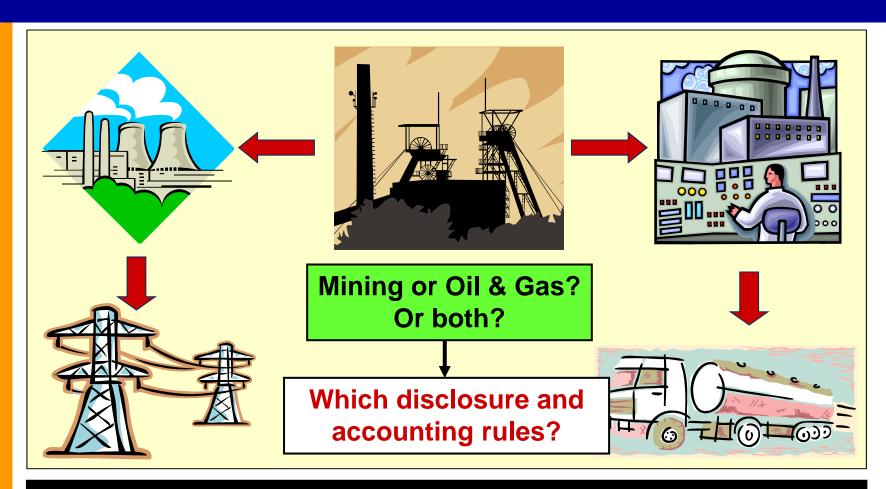
UNFC - 2009

- United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Reserves and Resources
- Generic, principles-based system
 - Applicable to both solid minerals and fluids
- Based on three criteria
 - Economic and social viability
 - Field project status and feasibility
 - Geological knowledge

Why is the UNFC needed?

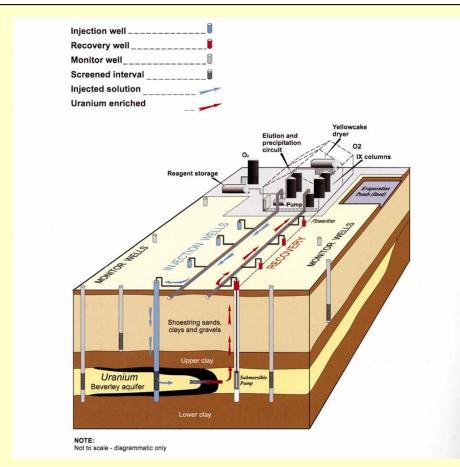
- Need for common global language for energy and mineral resource estimates
 - What are "proved reserves"?
 - What are "resources"?
- Increasing overlap between mining and oil & gas industries
 - Major issue with respect to "unconventional" resources
 - SPE-PRMS is designed for fluids
 - CRIRSCO Template is designed for mined solids
- Increasing need to be able to compare renewable energy resources with non-renewable resources

Coal mining: an oil & gas producing activity?



THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN INDUSTRIES IS NOT CLEAR

Uranium in-situ leaching: a mining activity?



Commercially producing uranium project

Looks like an oil & gas operation to me!
Project would have reserves under PRMS

Mining Rules:
NO RESERVES due to
uncertainty in
recoverable quantities

Schematic of in situ leach uranium mine (Heathgate Resources, 1999)

UNFC - 2009

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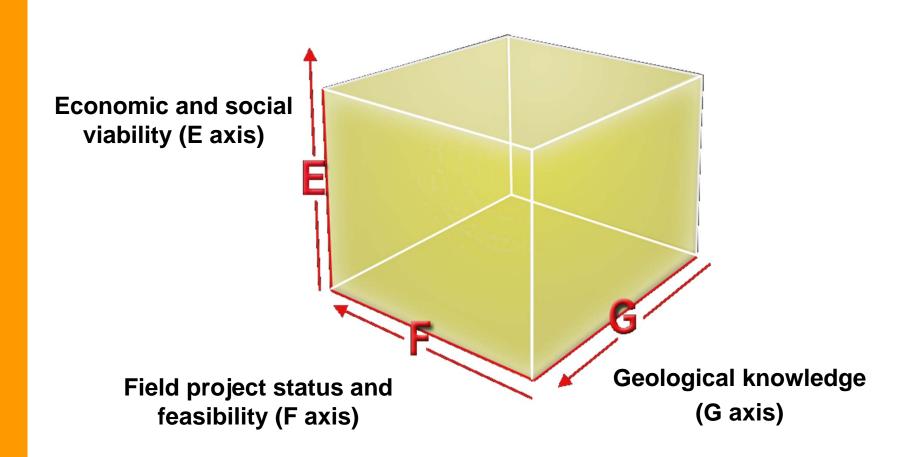
Proved reserves must be ...

Geologically well defined (with high confidence)

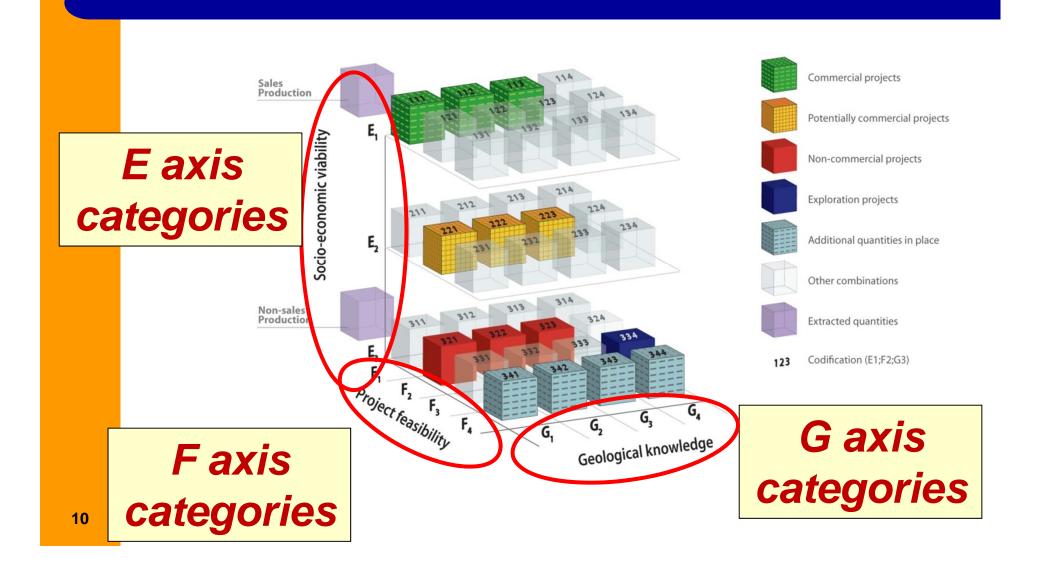
Economic to extract (commercially feasible)

Technically feasible to extract

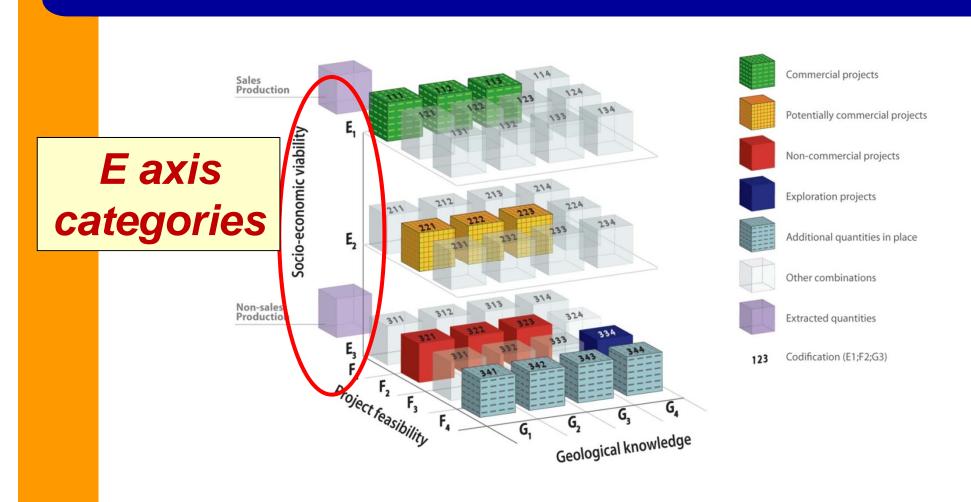
UNFC – Three Criteria



UNFC-2009 – How it works



UNFC – Categories



UNFC – E axis

- Degree of favourability of social and economic conditions in establishing the commercial viability of the project
- Includes consideration of market prices and relevant legal, regulatory, environmental, social and other non-technical factors
- E1, E2 and E3 categories
- E1 is "best"

E axis category definitions

Category	Definition		
E1	Extraction and sale has been confirmed to be economically viable.		
E2	Extraction and sale is expected to become economically viable in the foreseeable future.		
E3	Extraction and sale is not expected to become economically viable in the foreseeable future or evaluation is at too early a stage to determine economic viability.		

Note that UNFC document also provides supporting explanations

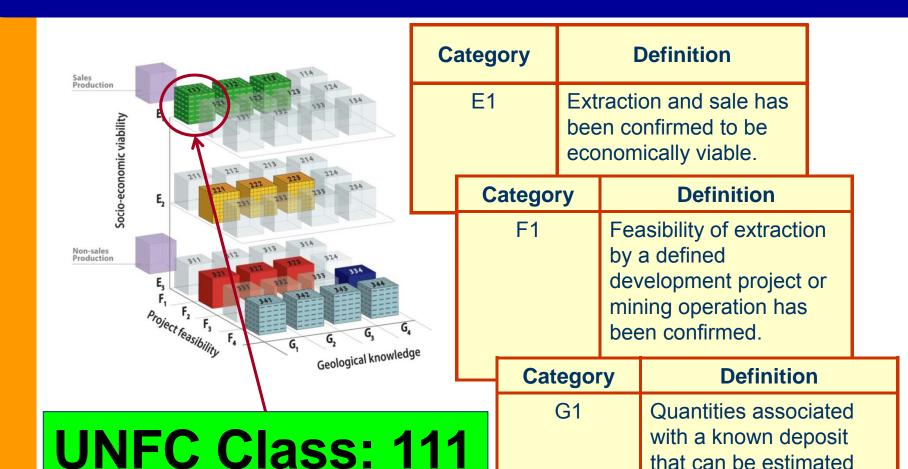
UNFC – How it works

- The category definitions are the building blocks of the system
- These are combined (E, F, G) in the form of classes
- Class 111 means that the reported quantities have satisfied the definitions for:
 - E1, F1 and G1
- There are no constraints on combinations, but not all will be meaningful

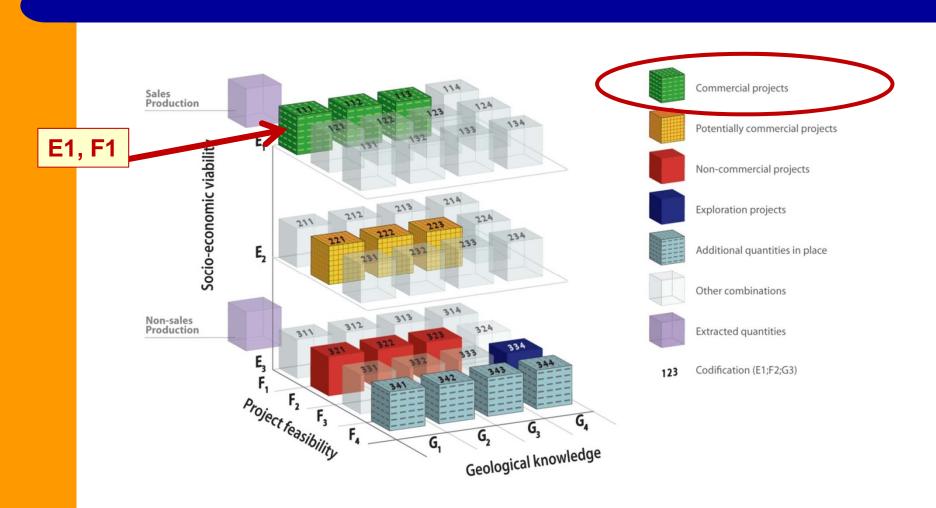
with a high level of

confidence.

UNFC – How it works



UNFC – Examples of classes

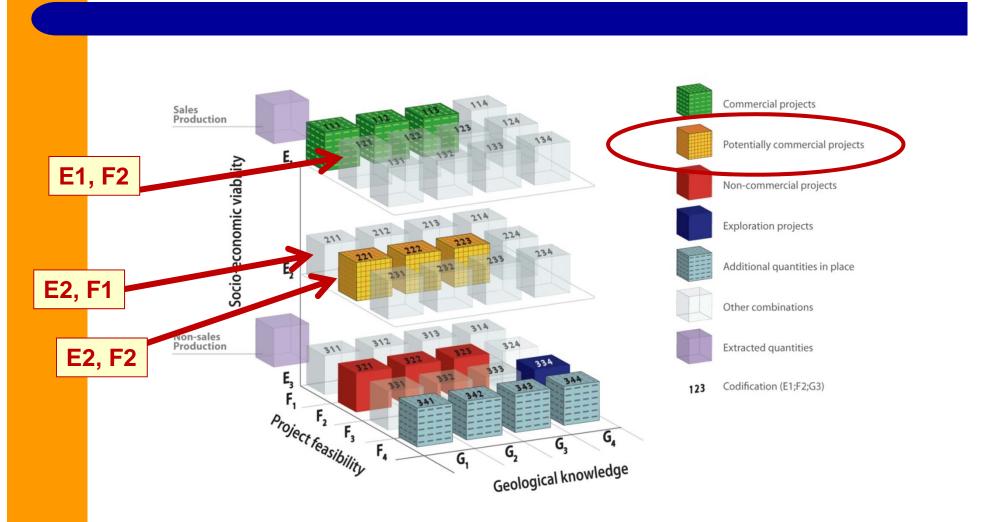


UNFC – 2D representation

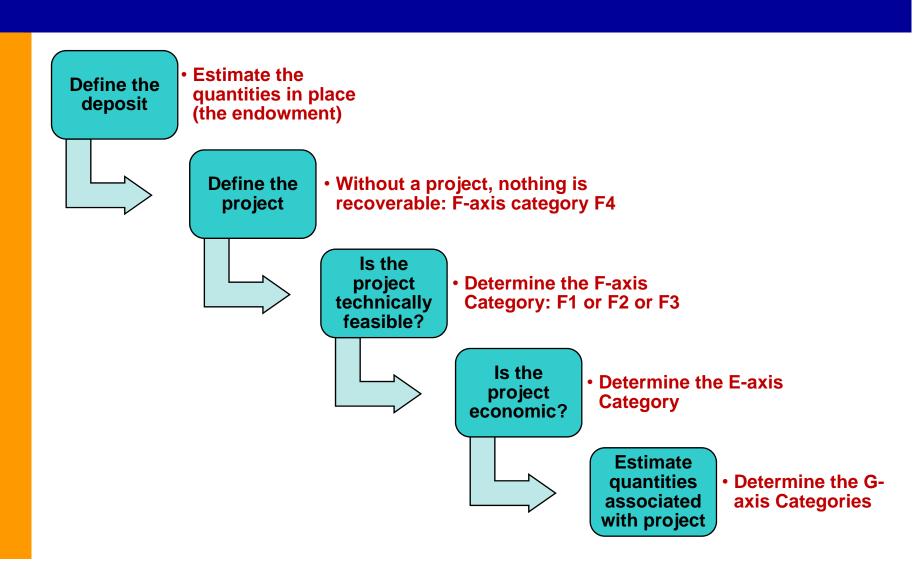
	Extracted		roduction s Production		
Se			<u>Categories</u>		
pla ι		<u>Class</u> E		F	G
Total commodity initially in place	Future recovery by commercial development projects or mining operations	Commercial Projects	1	1	1, 2, 3
odity	Potential future recovery by contingent development projects or mining operations	Potentially Commercial Projects	2	2	1, 2, 3
comn		Non-Commercial Projects	3	2	1, 2, 3
otal	Additional quantities in place associated with known deposits		3	4	1, 2, 3
	Potential future recovery by successful exploration activities	Exploration Projects	3	3	4
	Additional quantities in place associated with potential deposits			4	4

Each class is uniquely defined by its code(s)

UNFC – Additional Granularity



UNFC – How it works



UNFC – How it works

Technical feasibility still under evaluation: F2

Project is not yet demonstrated to be economic, but is expected to be: E2 Quantities are assessed as high confidence (G1), moderate confidence (G2) and low confidence (G3)

Project has quantities in three classes: 221, 222 and 223

Can other projects be defined for the same deposit?

UNFC - 2009

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UNFC-2009

SPE-PRMS CRIRSCO

	Sales Production	
	Non-sales Production	
n place	<u>Class</u>	
Total commodity initially in place	Commercial Projects	
odity i	Potentially Commercial Projects	
comm	Non-Commercial Projects	
otal	Additional quantities in place	
Ĕ	Exploration Projects	
	Additional quantities in place	

Production		
<u>Class</u>		
Reserves		
Contingent Resources		
Unrecoverable		
Prospective Resources		
Unrecoverable		

Extracted		
<u>Class</u>		
Mineral Reserves		
Mineral Resources		
Not reported		
Not reported		
Exploration Results		
Not reported		

UNFC – Sub-categories

- The system allows further granularity through sub-categories
- These are optional
- They facilitate mapping with the project maturity sub-classes of SPE-PRMS
- These sub-classes also align with some mining companies' reporting practices and with the IAEA classification of production centres

F axis sub-category definitions

Category	Definition
F1	Feasibility of extraction by a defined development project or mining operation has been confirmed.

Sub- Category	Definition		
F1.1	Extraction is currently taking place.		
F1.2	Capital funds have been committed and implementation of the development project or mining operation is underway.		
F1.3	Sufficiently detailed studies have been completed to demonstrate the feasibility of extraction by implementing a defined development project or mining operation.		

UNFC – Using all sub-categories

	UNFC Classes defined by categories and sub-categories						
	Extracted	Sales Production					
	Extra	Non-sales Production					
			0.1.1	C	Categories		
		Class	Sub-class	E	F	G	
lace	Commercial Projects Potentially Commercial Projects Non-Commercial Projects Additional of		On Production	1	1.1	1, 2, 3	
Total commodity initially in place		Projects	Approved for Development	1	1.2	1, 2, 3	
initial			Justified for Development	1	1.3	1, 2, 3	
odity			Development Pending	2	2.1	1, 2, 3	
comr			Development On Hold	2	2.2	1, 2, 3	
Total		Development Unclarified	3.2	2.2	1, 2, 3		
		Projects	Development Not Viable	3.3	2.3	1, 2, 3	
		Additional q	uantities in place	3.3	4	1, 2, 3	
	Potential Deposit	Exploration Projects	[No sub-classes defined]	3.2	3	4	
	<u> </u>	Additional q	uantities in place	3.3	4	4	

UNFC-2009		Rio Tinto Corporate Reporting	IAEA Production Centres
Commercial Projects (E1, F1)	On Production (E1, F1.1)		
	Approved for Development (E1, F1.2)		
	Justified for Development (E1, F1.3)		

UNFC-2009		Rio Tinto Corporate Reporting	IAEA Production Centres
Commercial Projects (E1, F1)	On Production (E1, F1.1)	Reserves at operating mines	
	Approved for Development (E1, F1.2)	Reserves at development projects	
	Justified for Development (E1, F1.3)	Other undeveloped reserves	

UNFC-2009		Rio Tinto Corporate Reporting	IAEA Production Centres
Commercial Projects (E1, F1)	On Production (E1, F1.1)	Reserves at operating mines	Existing
	Approved for Development (E1, F1.2)	Reserves at development projects	Committed
	Justified for Development (E1, F1.3)	Other undeveloped reserves	Planned

How can we use alignment?

- Quantities can be estimated using current wellestablished commodity-specific systems
- Reporting under these systems can continue unchanged
- But the same quantities can also be reported under UNFC using the numerical codes
- The reporting is then independent of commodity type, extraction methodology and ambiguous terminology (e.g. "reserves")

UNFC - 2009

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What are Specifications?

Definitions

Specifications

Guidelines

Classification Framework

Application Rules

Non-Mandatory Guidance

Summary of Development Process

UNFC-2009 simplification with generic definitions only



 Survey of stakeholder requirements for specifications



Development of specifications

Draft completed

- Generic specifications
- Commodity-specific specifications (petroleum, solid minerals)
- Public comment period

Mid-October for two months

Generic Specifications for UNFC-2009

Two documents in preparation in draft form:

- Specifications document, including:
 - Generic specifications
 - Bridging documents with CRIRSCO Template and SPE-PRMS
- Specifications task force report, outlining process and basis for recommendations

Draft Table of Contents

- Introduction
- Environmental and social considerations
- Commodity-specific specifications and the relationship with other resource classification systems
- National resource reporting
- Disclosure
- Generic specifications (20 issues)
- Annexes

DRAFT text

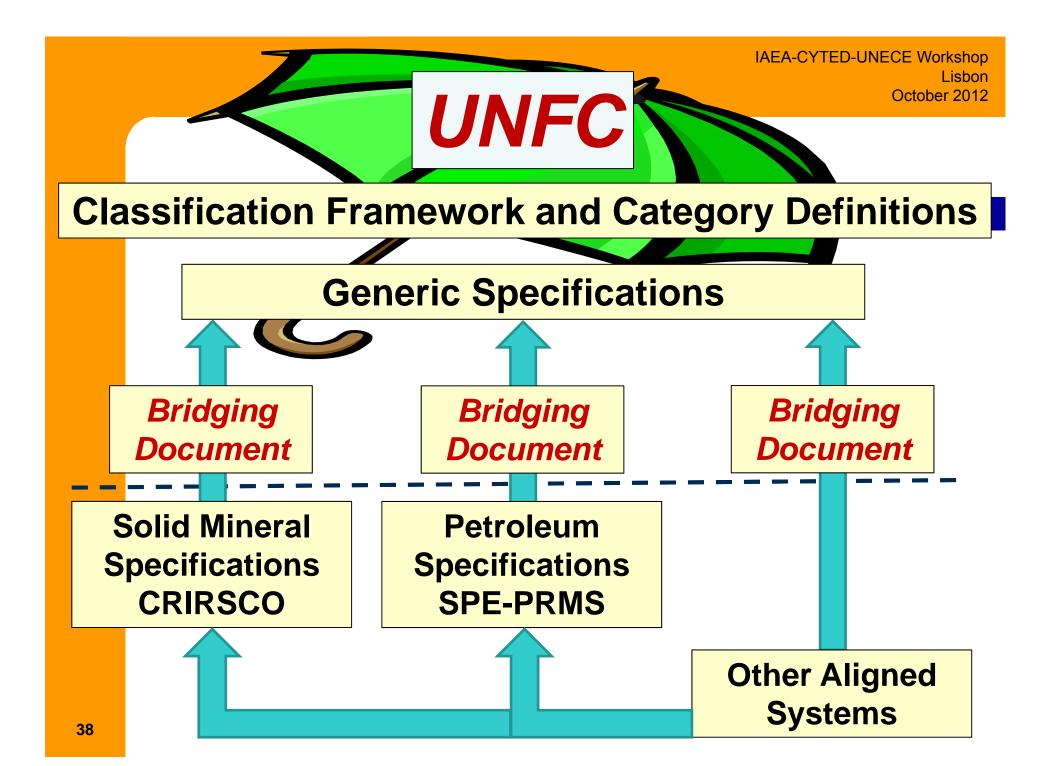
- In these generic specifications, the following words have specific meanings:
 - "Shall" is used where a provision is mandatory;
 - "Should" is used where a provision is preferred; and,
 - "May" is used where alternatives are equally acceptable.

Examples of generic specification issues

- Use of numerical codes
- Bridging documents
- Effective date
- Commodity or product type
- Basis for estimate
- Reference point
- Units and conversion factors
- Etc.

Document annexes

- Glossary of terms
- II. Guidelines on the application of key instructions in UNFC-2009
- III. Bridging document between the CRIRSCO Template and UNFC-2009
- IV. Bridging document between SPE-PRMS and UNFC-2009
- V. Guidelines on the use of project maturity to subclassify projects



What's next?

- Publish specifications document and task force report on UNECE website for public comment
 - Cover letter will explain process and any current differences of opinion between task force members
 - Period for comment: mid-October mid-December
- Review comments and revise as necessary
- Submit to EGRC Bureau for approval
 - Deadline is early February
- Submit to EGRC for endorsement
 - EGRC meeting in Geneva, 24-26 April 2013

In summary ...

- INFC-2009 is a generic, principles-based system
 - Applicable to both solid minerals and fluids
 - Uses a numerical coding system
- Based on three criteria
 - Economic and social viability
 - Field project status and feasibility
 - Geological knowledge
- Direct linkage to SPE-PRMS and the CRIRSCO Template
 - Quantities can be estimated using these systems and reported using the UNFC numerical codes
- Key goal is to provide a tool to facilitate global communications
 - Other systems can be linked to it (e.g. the "Red Book" system)
 - Potential to use system for renewable energy and for CCS projects



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