Long-term global trends for uranium exploration

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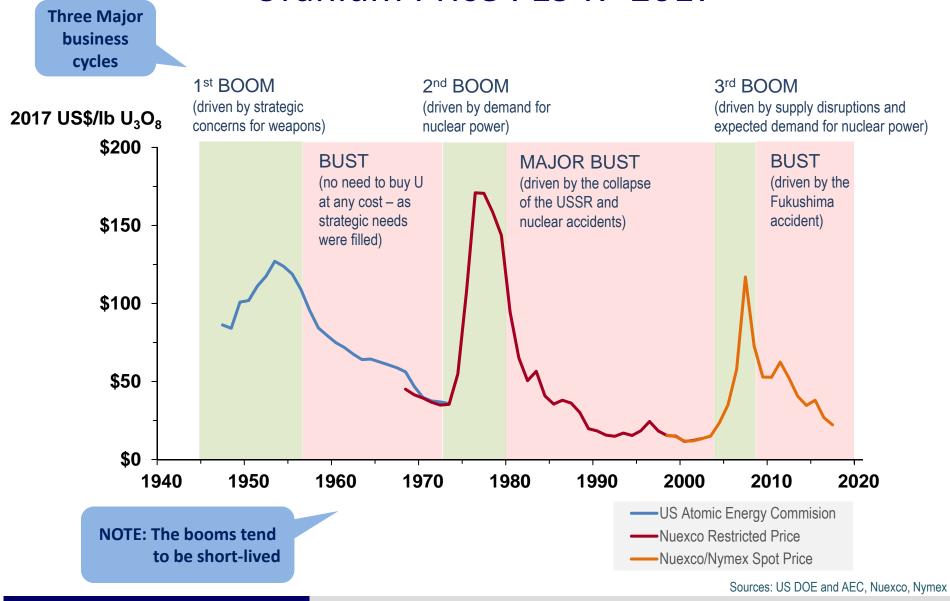
Overview

- 1. Long term trend in the uranium price
- 2. Long term trend in exploration expenditure
- 3. Location of discoveries
- 4. Trend in the number of discoveries over time
- 5. Trend in the amount of metal discovered over time
- 6. Discovery performance and unit discovery costs
- 7. Trend in the discovery rate versus mine production i.e. Is the industry sustainable? What needs to happen to restore the balance?
- 8. Conclusions/Summary

Since 1945 the industry has gone through three major booms and busts

1. LONG TERM TREND IN THE URANIUM PRICE

Uranium Price: 1947-2017

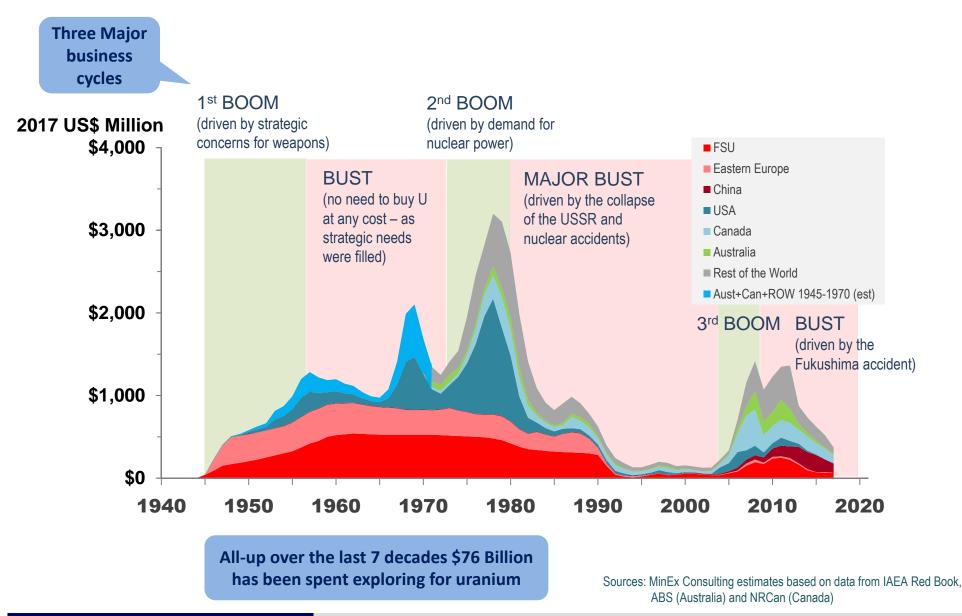


Since 1970 exploration expenditures have moved closely in-line with the price of uranium

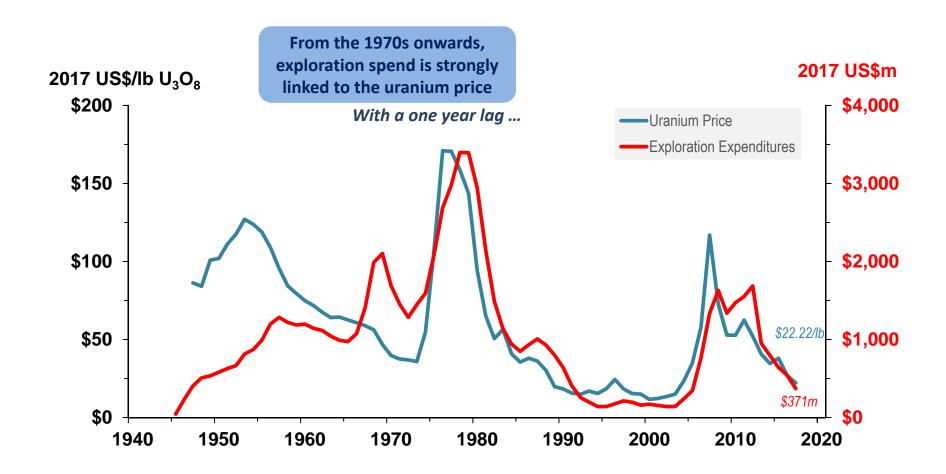
2. LONG TERM TREND IN EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

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Uranium Exploration Spend: 1945-2017

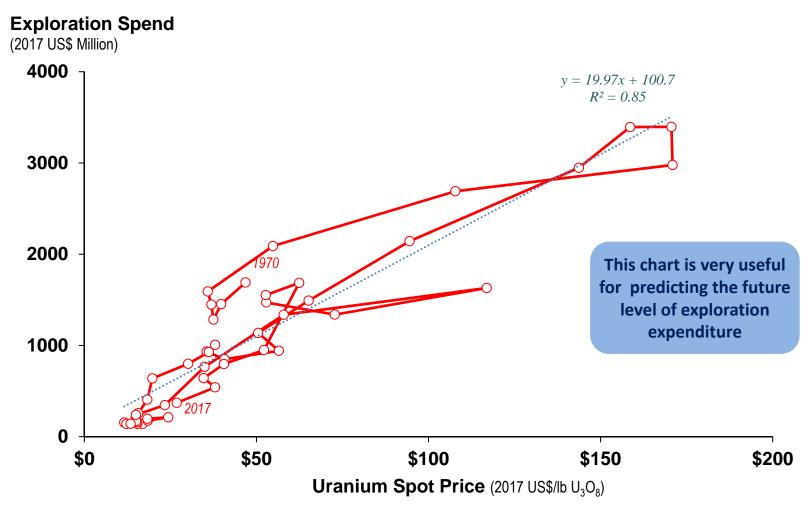


Exploration Expenditures versus Uranium Price World: 1947-2017



Sources: MinEx Consulting estimates based on data from IAEA Red Book, ABS (Australia), NRCan (Canada), US DOE and AEC, Nuexco and Nymex

Relationship between the Uranium Price and World Exploration Expenditures: 1970-2017

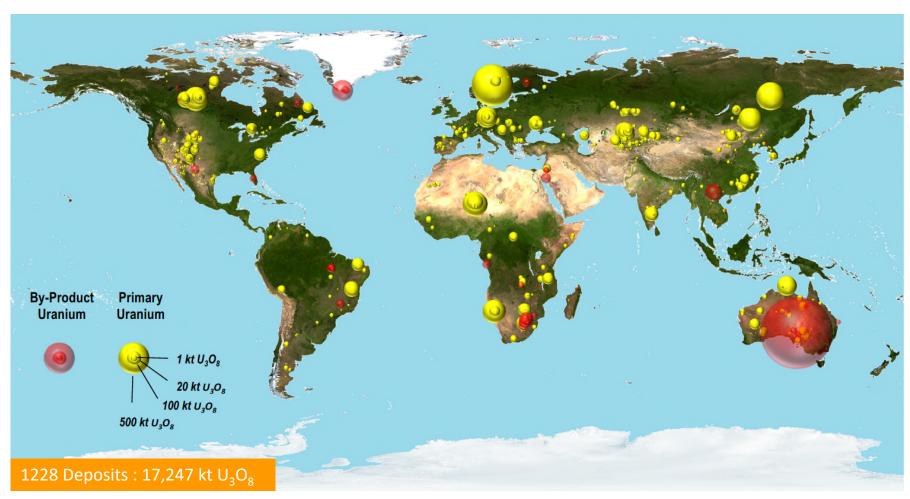


Note: Includes a one-year lag between commodity price and exploration expenditure

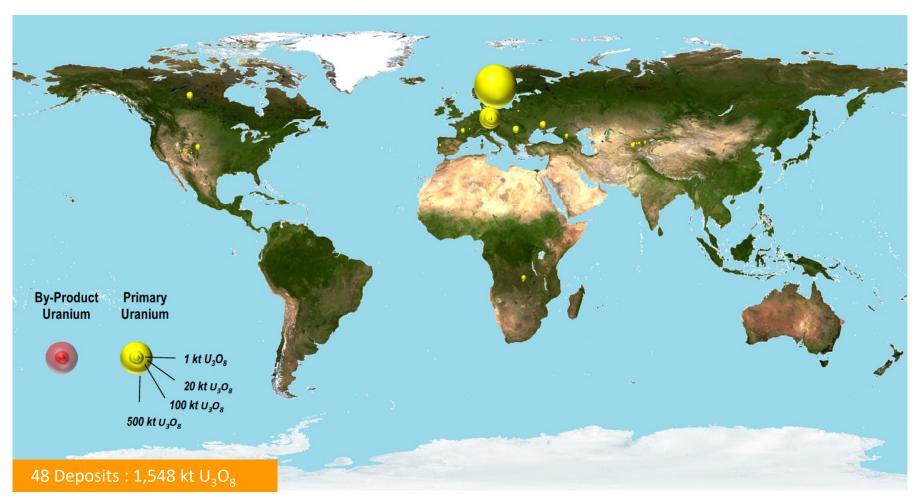
Have identified over 1228 uranium deposits in the World (containing >0.5 kt U_3O_8). Only a handful of these are giant

3. LOCATION OF DISCOVERIES

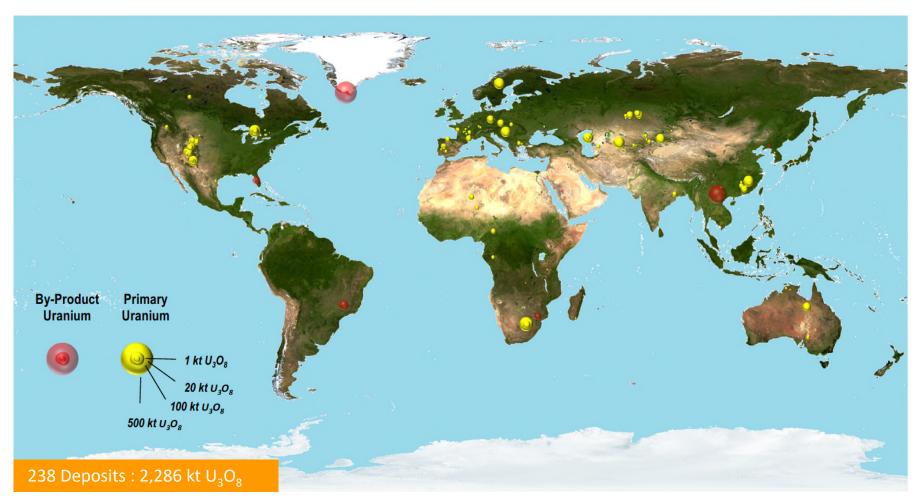
Location of Uranium Deposits in the World: All Years Primary and By-Product >0.5kt U₃O₈



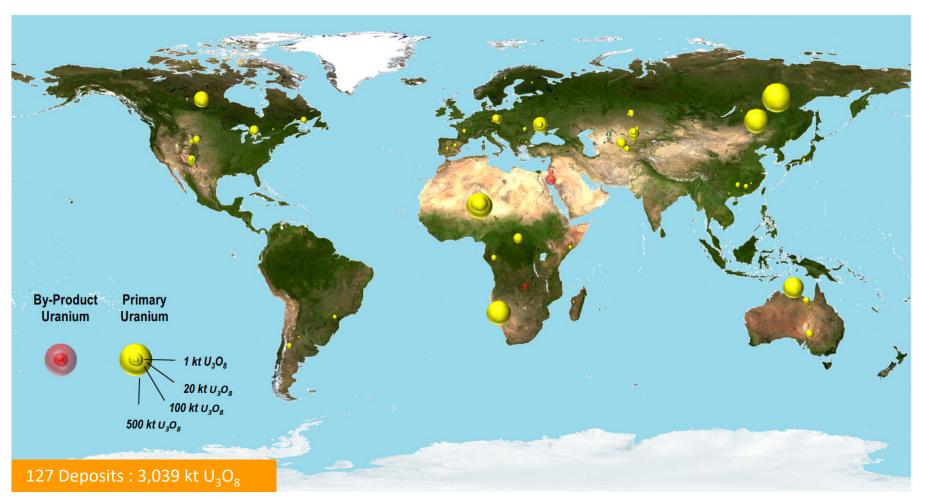
Uranium Discoveries: 1940-49 Primary and By-Product >0.5kt U₃O₈



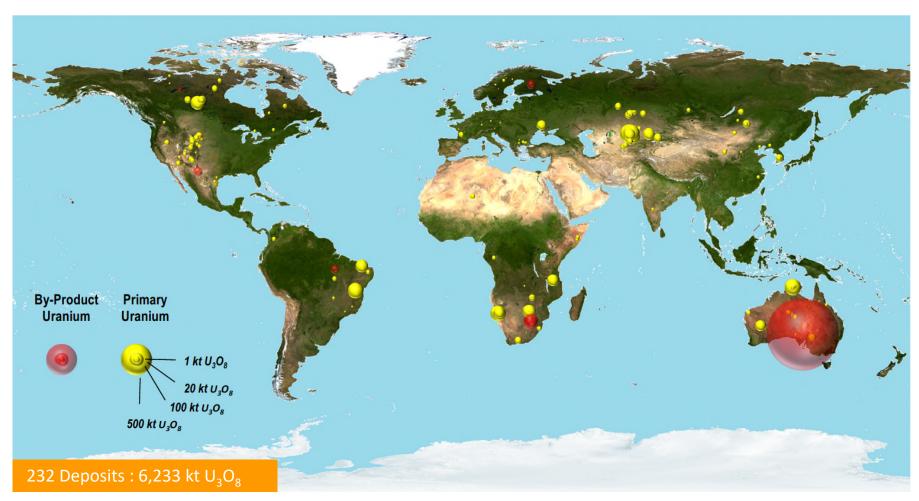
Uranium Discoveries: 1950-59 Primary and By-Product >0.5kt U₃O₈



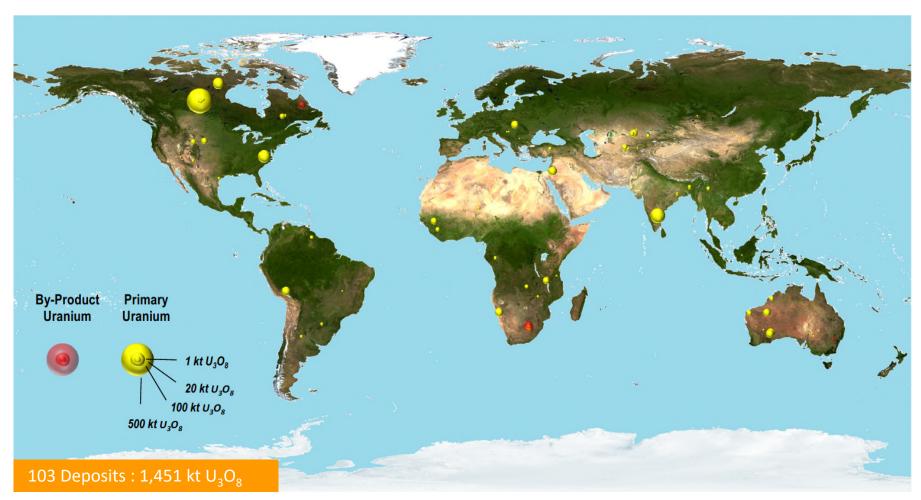
Uranium Discoveries: 1960-69 Primary and By-Product >0.5kt U₃O₈



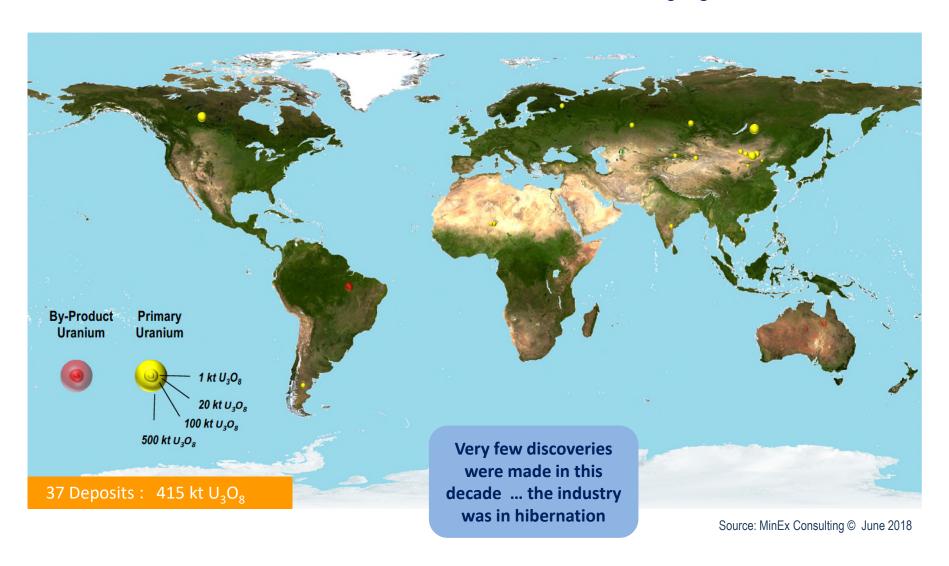
Uranium Discoveries: 1970-79 Primary and By-Product >0.5kt U₃O₈



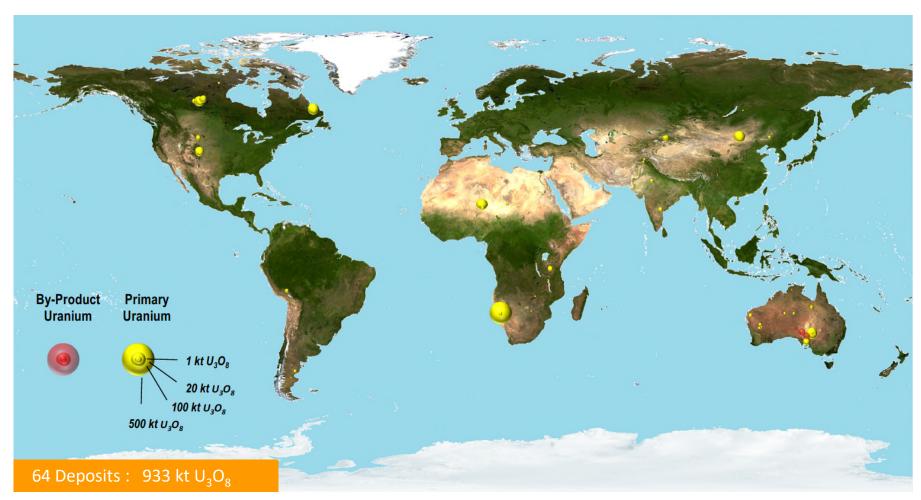
Uranium Discoveries: 1980-89 Primary and By-Product >0.5kt U₃O₈



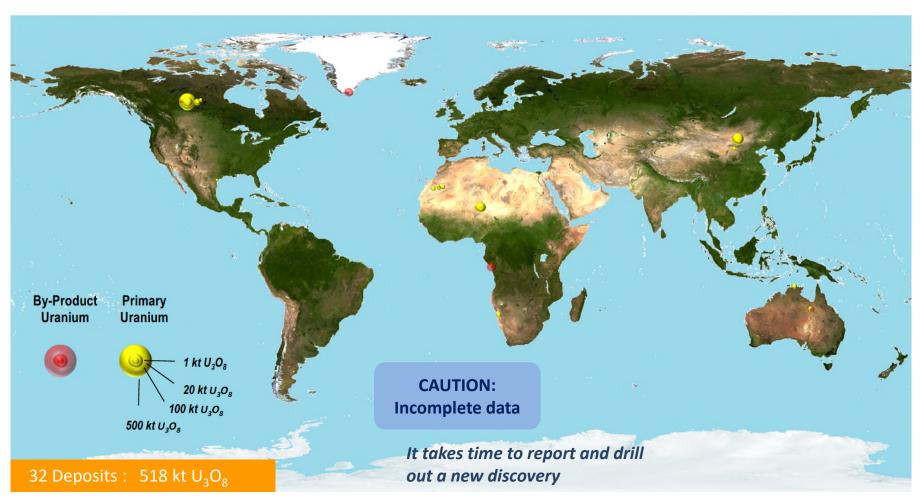
Uranium Discoveries: 1990-99 Primary and By-Product >0.5kt U₃O₈



Uranium Discoveries : 2000-09 Primary and By-Product >0.5kt U₃O₈



Uranium Discoveries: 2010-17 Primary and By-Product >0.5kt U₃O₈



Primary versus By-Product Uranium Deposits containing > $0.5 \text{ kt } U_3O_8 : \text{All Years}$

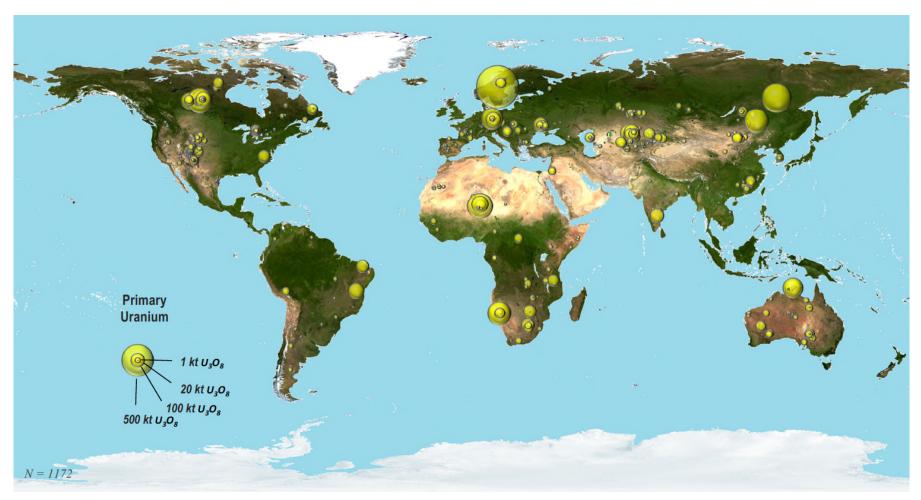
	Primary	By-Product
Total Number (#)	1172	56
Contained Metal (kt U_3O_8) (on a pre-mined Resource basis)	13,130 kt	4,120 kt
Deposits Mined to date		
Total Number (#)	516	6
Contained Metal (kt U ₃ O ₈)	6,940 kt	2,950 kt
Historic Production (kt U ₃ O ₈)	>2,820 kt	>110 kt

Actual cumulative production for 1940-2015 is 3,174 kt U₃O₈ excluding losses

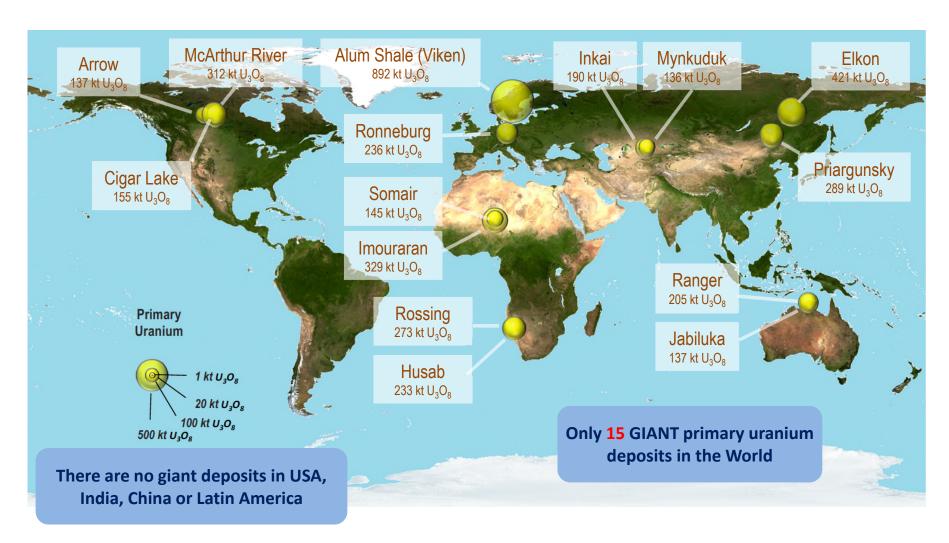
Given the very small level of historic by-product material ... the author has excluded these deposits from the current analysis

Sources: WNA and IAEA

Location of Uranium Deposits in the World: All Years Primary only >0.5kt U_3O_8



Location of Uranium Deposits in the World: All Years Primary only >125kt U_3O_8



Note: Excludes by-product deposits – such as Olympic Dam (with 2717 kt U₃O₈)

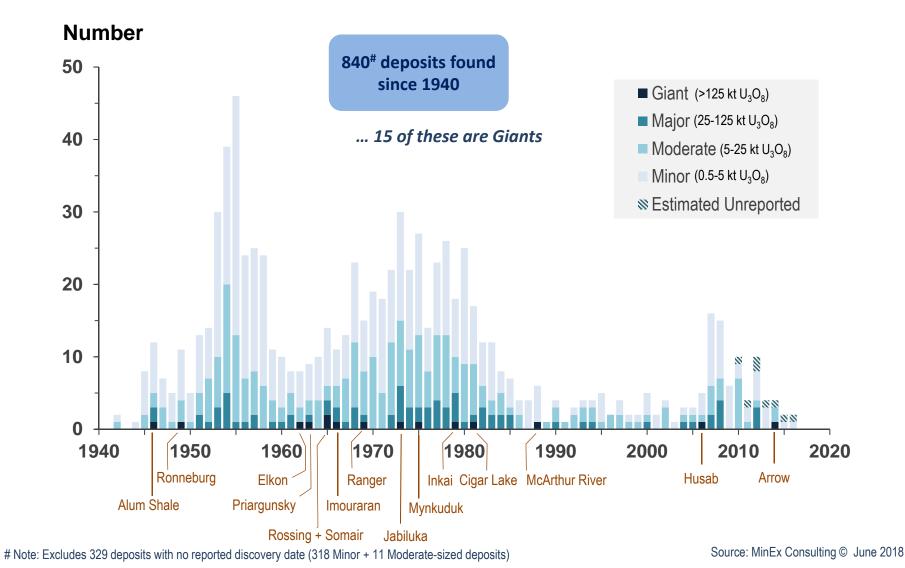
Source: MinEx Consulting © June 2018

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Half of all of the World's uranium deposits were found between 1950 and 1980

4. TREND IN THE NUMBER OF DISCOVERIES OVER TIME

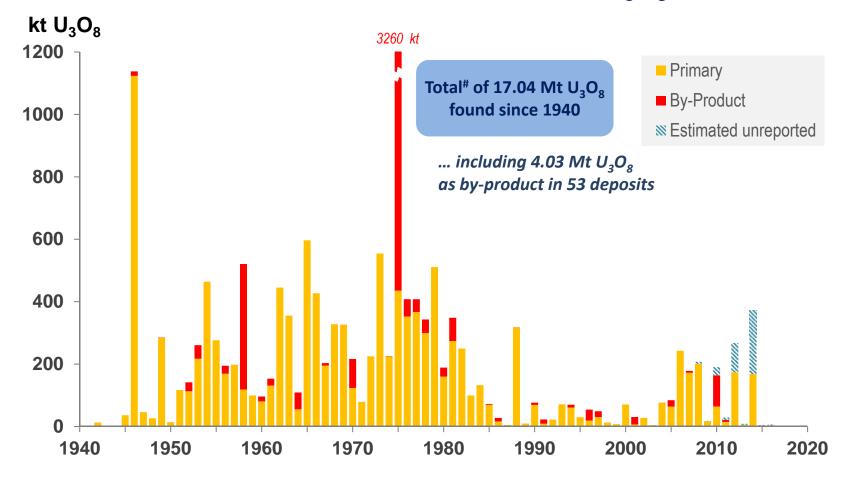
Number of Uranium Deposits found in World: 1940-2016 Primary uranium deposits only



The 1970s were the most fruitful decade – with over 6,200kt U_3O_8 being discovered. That is 15x what was found in the 1990s

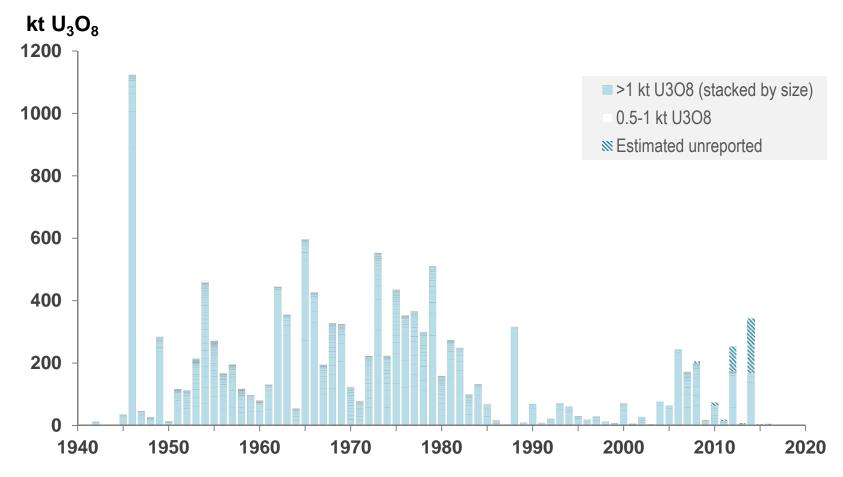
5. TREND IN THE AMOUNT OF METAL DISCOVERED OVER TIME

Total amount of Uranium found in the World: 1940-2016 Primary & By-Product >0.5 kt U₃O₈



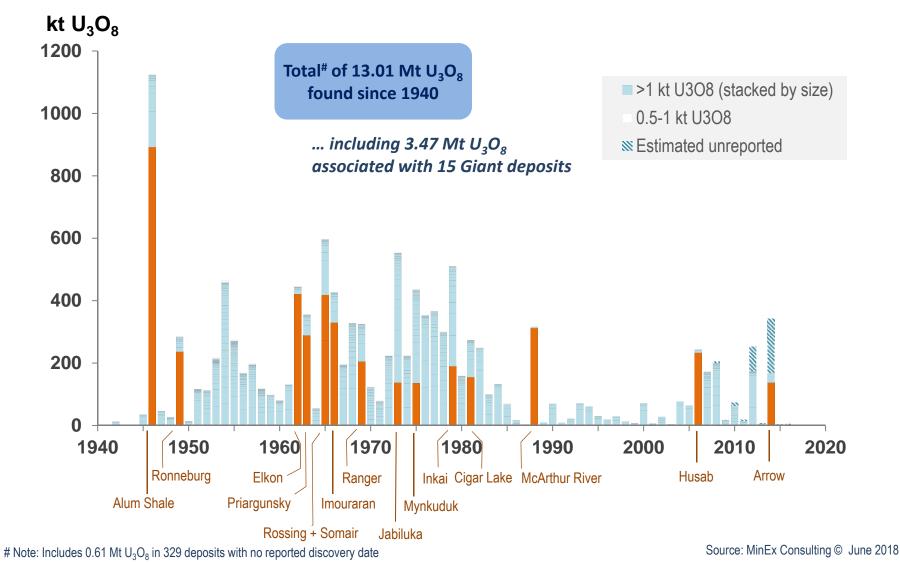
Note: Includes 0.61 Mt $\rm U_3O_8$ in deposits with no reported discovery date

Total amount of Uranium found in the World: 1940-2016 Primary deposits only >0.5 kt U_3O_8



Note: Excludes by-product deposits

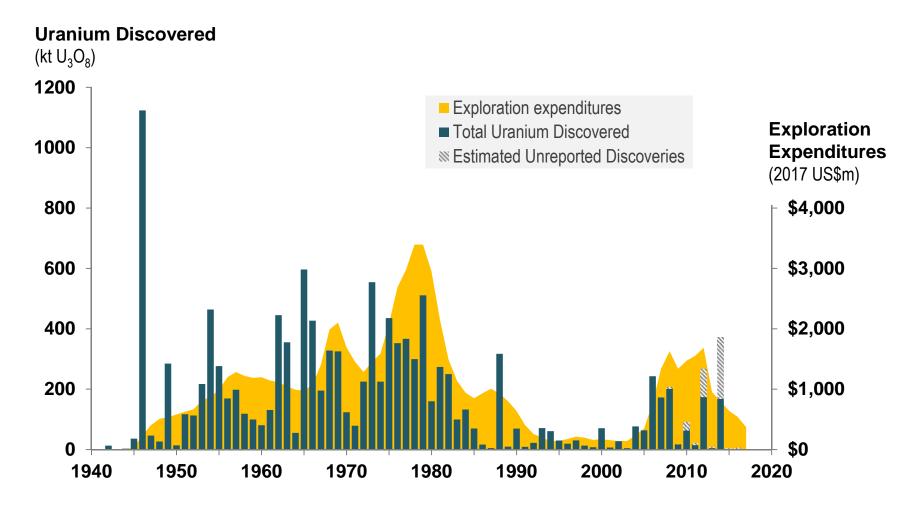
Total amount of Uranium found in the World: 1940-2016 Primary deposits only >0.5 kt U_3O_8



Surprisingly, the average unit discovery cost has remained relatively constant (at 2-4Ib U_3O_8) over the last 3 decades

6. DISCOVERY PERFORMANCE AND UNIT DISCOVERY COSTS

Exploration expenditures versus Uranium Discovered World: 1940-2016

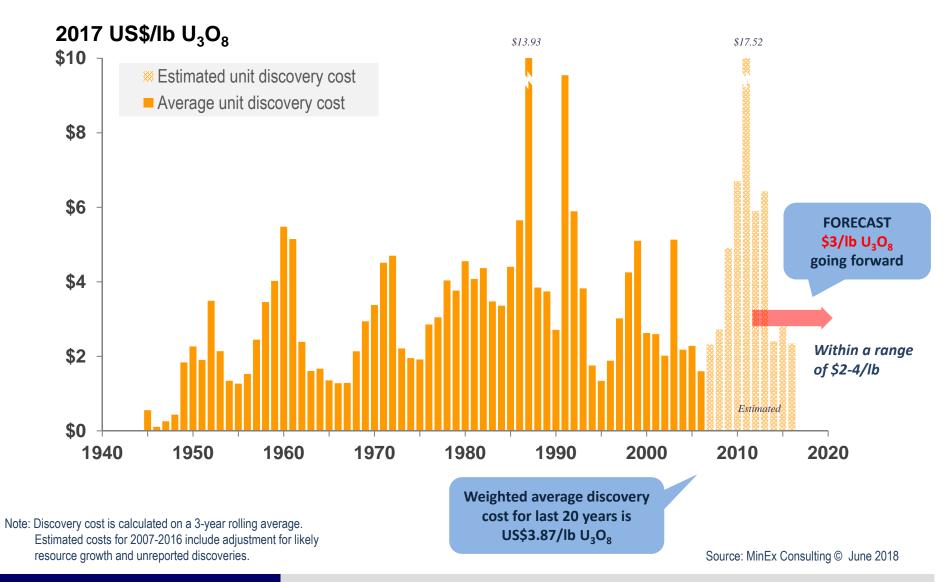


Note: Excludes by-product deposits.

Estimated costs for 2007-2016 include adjustment for likely resource growth and unreported discoveries.

Trend in Unit Discovery Cost for Uranium

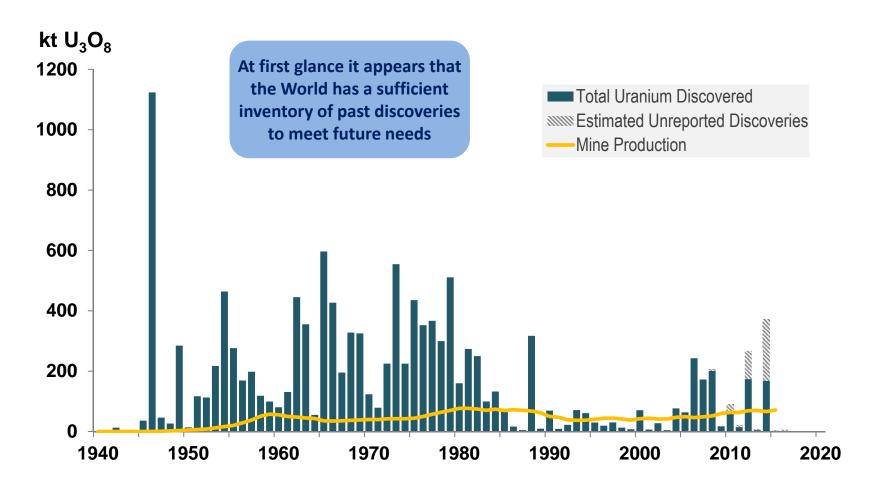
World: 1945-2017



The key question is ... are we finding enough new metal to replace what is mined. How sustainable is the industry ?

7. TRENDS IN THE DISCOVERY RATE VERSUS MINE PRODUCTION

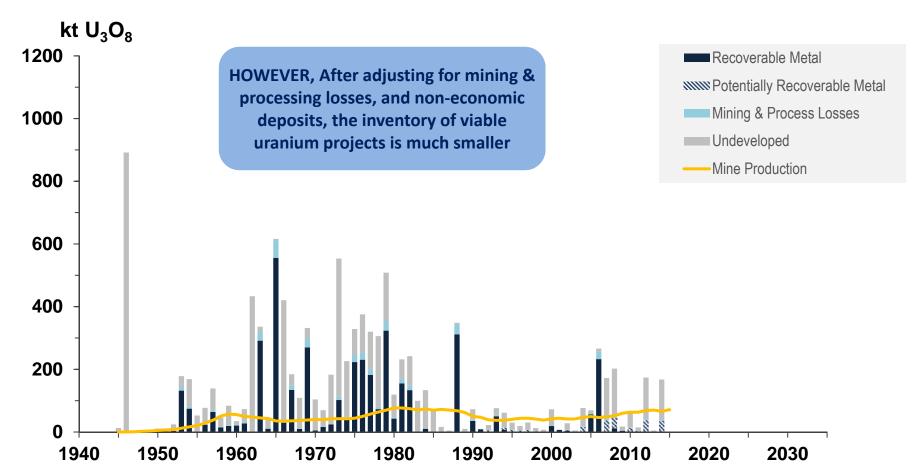
Exploration expenditures versus Uranium Mine Production World: 1940-2016



Note: Excludes by-product deposits.

Estimated costs for 2007-2016 include adjustment for likely resource growth and unreported discoveries.

Recoverable Resources versus Production



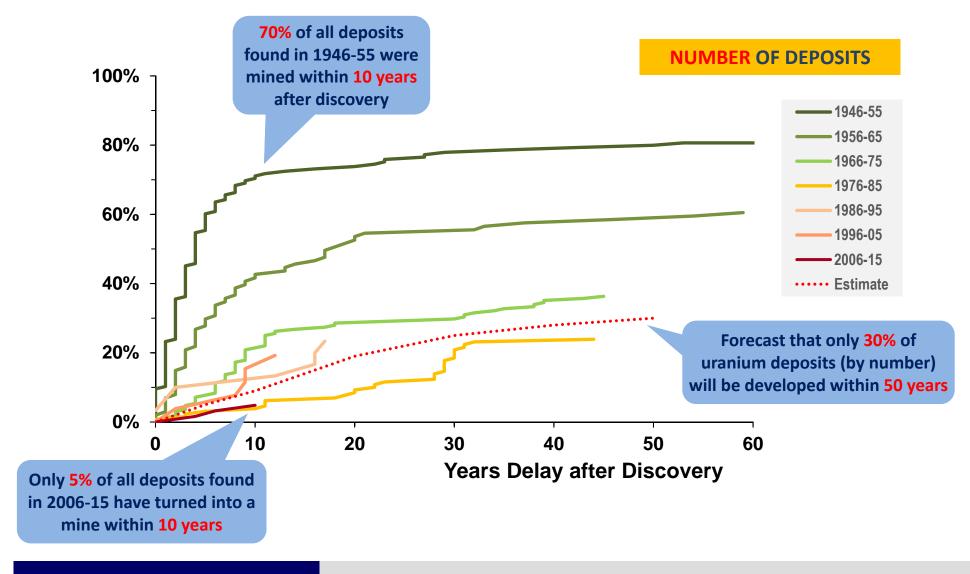
Note: Excludes discoveries and future production from by-product uranium

Potentially recovered metal (from 1997 onwards) assumes that 50% of the discovered resource is developed.

Assumes mining & processing losses of 10%

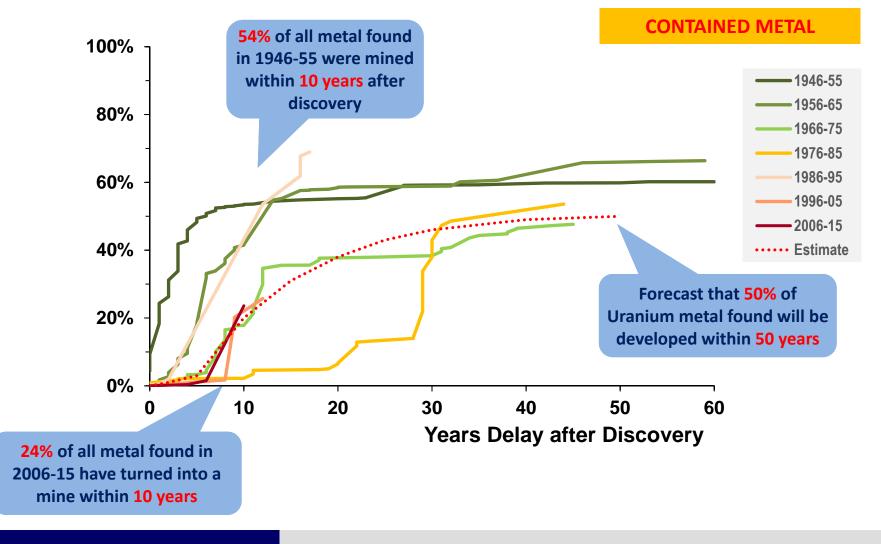
Time delay between discovery and development

Percentage of Primary Uranium Deposits that become Mines: World: 1946-2016

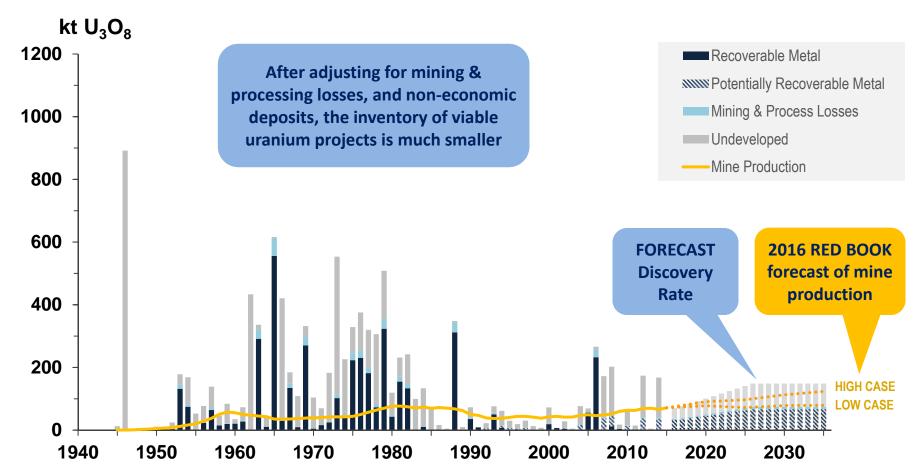


Time delay between discovery and development

Percentage of Primary Uranium Deposits that become Mines: World: 1946-2016



Recoverable Resources versus Production



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Forecast discovery rate is indicative only, and assumes a unit discovery cost of \$3/lb U₃O₈

Forecast also assumes that the uranium price rises from \$23 to \$50/lb U₃O₈ over the next decade

Scale of the Sustainability Challenge

Future uranium demand in 2020 is (say) 70 ktpa U = 82 ktpa $U_3O_8 = 182$ Million lb U_3O_8

However only 50% of all metal discovered will (eventually) be developed into a mine. And 10% of the metal will be lost during mining & processing. So ...

... we need to find (182/50% x 1.1 =) 400 Million lb pa of U_3O_8

Assuming a Unit Discovery cost of (say) \$3/lb U₃O₈, industry will need to spend ...

 $404 \times $3 = $1200 \text{ million pa on uranium exploration}$

This analysis ignores the long leadtimes associated with exploration.

Need to find today what the market needs in 25 years time. Highly likely to be >80 kt U

The challenge is that Industry only spent \$371m in 2017

To stimulate this amount of spend, the uranium price needs to rise to $55/lb \ U_3O_8$ [see Chart 8 for details]

For the industry to be sustainable in the longer term ...

We either need to *double the effectiveness* of our current exploration efforts (i.e. find metal for <\$2/lb U₃O₈),

or

The price of uranium needs to double (if not triple) over the current price... so as to stimulate increased exploration efforts and improve the economics of existing undeveloped projects.

Summary / Conclusions

- 1. Exploration spend is driven by the uranium price
- 2. The rate of discovery has slowed down in recent decades
- 3. Over the last 20 years the average unit discovery cost was \$3.87/lb U_3O_8 (in constant 2017 US Dollars). The author forecasts that, going forward, the future discovery cost will be in the range of \$2-4 /lb U_3O_8
- 4. The industry has a large inventory of undeveloped projects most of which will never be developed (or certainly not quickly)
- 5. Unconventional resources are unlikely to deliver low cost metal. Very few of those will be developed.
- 6. Looking forward, only 30% of all discoveries (by number) and 50% of all metal found will ultimately be developed into a mine. For those that do get developed the average delay between discovery and development is 25 years (and getting longer). Some will take twice as long.
- 7. For the industry to replace what it mines (i.e. be sustainable), the industry needs to find uranium for $<$1.50/lb\ U_3O_8$ (ie half the current rate) or the price of uranium needs to rise to $$50-75/lb\ U_3O_8$ (ie 2-3x the current price)

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