# Investing in our ENERGY

**Sustainable Development of Uranium Production – Time Challenge** 

**Alexander Boytsov – EVP, Exploration** 

June, 2012 - ATOMEXPO







# **Cautionary Statement**

Readers are advised to refer to independent technical reports containing detailed information with respect to the material properties of Uranium One. These technical reports are available under the profile of Uranium One Inc. at www.sedar.com and provide the date of each resource or reserve estimate, details of the key assumptions. methods and parameters used in the estimates, details of quantity and grade or quality of each resource or reserve and a general discussion of the extent to which the estimate may be materially affected by any known environmental, permitting, legal, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues. The technical reports also provide information with respect to data verification in the estimation.

Scientific and technical information contained herein has been reviewed on behalf of Uranium One by Mr. M.H.G. Heyns, Pr.Sci.Nat. (SACNASP), MSAIMM, MGSSA, Senior Vice President of Uranium One Inc., a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101.

Certain of the statements herein are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include but are not limited to those with respect to the price of uranium, the estimation of mineral resources and reserves, the realization of mineral reserve estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, capital expenditures, costs and timing of the development of new deposits, success of exploration activities, permitting time lines, currency fluctuations, requirements for additional capital, government regulation of mining operations, environmental risks, costs of environmental compliance including reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims and limitations on insurance coverage and the timing and possible outcome of litigation or investigations. In certain cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes" or variations of such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Uranium One to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties include, among others, the actual price of uranium, the actual results of current exploration activities, conclusions of economic evaluations, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, possible variations in grade and ore densities or recovery rates, failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated, accidents, labour disputes or other risks of the mining industry, delays in obtaining government approvals or financing or in completion of development or construction activities, risks relating to the completion or integration of acquisitions and to international operations, as well as those factors referred to in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in Uranium One's Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2011, which is available at www.sedar.com, and which should be reviewed in conjunction with this document. Although Uranium One has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Uranium One expressly disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

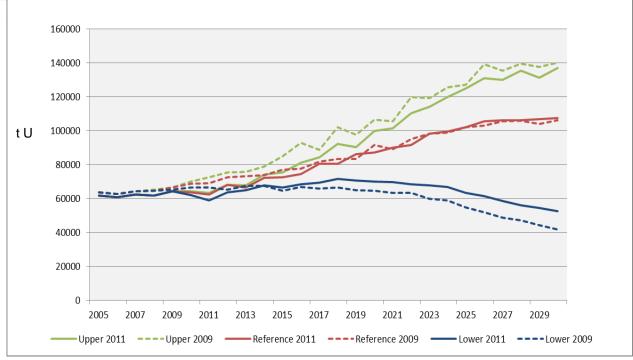
For further information about Uranium One, please visit www.uranium1.com.







# World Uranium Requirements, (WNA 2011 Nuclear Fuel Market Report)

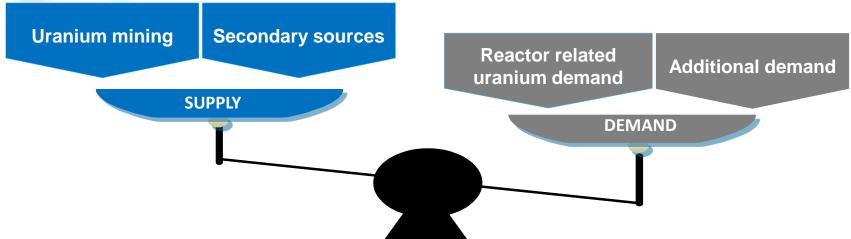


- □ Despite Fukushima accident the prospects for new worldwide reactors construction continue to be strong.
- ☐ In the reference scenario, world reactor-related uranium requirements will grow from 64 ktU in 2010 to 108 ktU in 2030, an increase of nearly 70%.





# **Uranium demand and supply sources**



### Main factors of demand/supply relationship

- Favorable uranium prices
- Sufficient and low cost uranium resources
- Uranium production capacities

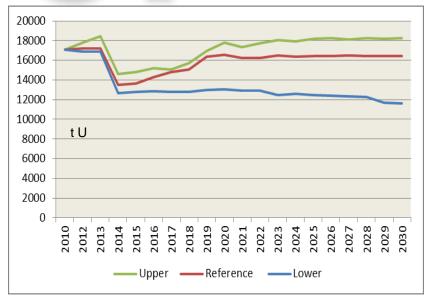
- **HEU-LEU program**
- **Commercial** and government inventories maintenance
- Policy in depleted U reenrichment, spent fuel and HEU reprocessing
- Selection of tails assay
- Load factors
- Extending cycle length and enrichment levels
- Improved fuel design and management
- Increased burn up

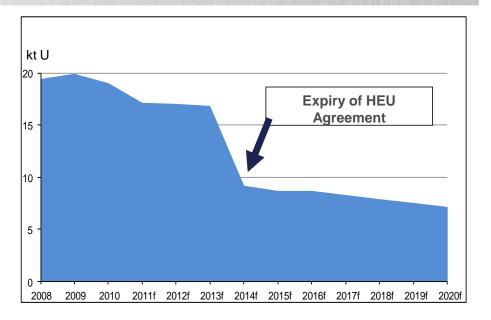
- Uranium as a trading commodity (stocks trading)
- Inventories build





# **Secondary supplies**





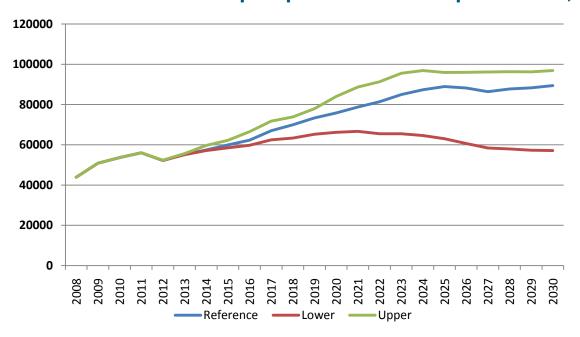
- □ WNA 2011 Nuclear Fuel Market Report. Secondary U supplies decline from 17,000 tU in 2011 to 14,000 tU after 2013, but in 2019 will increase to about 16,000 tU.
- ☐ Ux Consulting Uranium Market Outlook Q1 2012. Secondary U supplies after HEU agreement expires will decline from 17,000 tU to 9,000 tU





# Anticipated uranium production through 2030

### WNA scenarios for prospective uranium production, tU



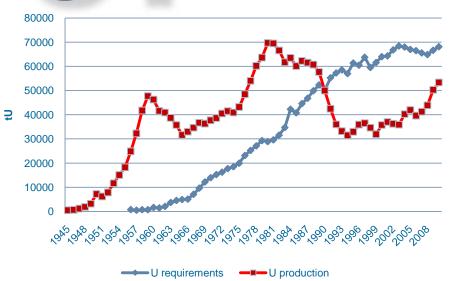
□ Reference production is expected to increase to 75,000 tU by 2020 and to 90,000 tU by 2030.

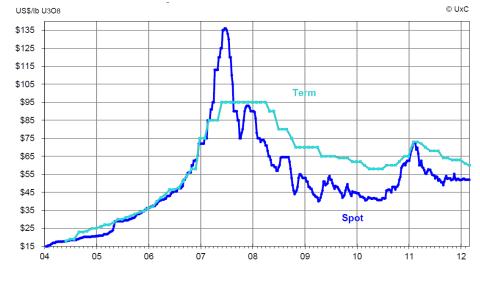
Source: WNA 2011 Nuclear Fuel Market Report





# Historical uranium supply and demand relationship





Source: IAEA/OECD Red Book, January 1, 2009

Source: UxC Uranium Market Outlook Q1 2012

Since 1945	Kt U
Produced	2 519
Consumed	1 978
Stockpiled	541

Production was substantially ahead of reactor requirements until 1985, but has since fallen below. Since 1985, requirements have exceeded production by approximately 450,000 tU. The difference was covered by inventories and other secondary sources. Low uranium prices did not stimulate uranium production.

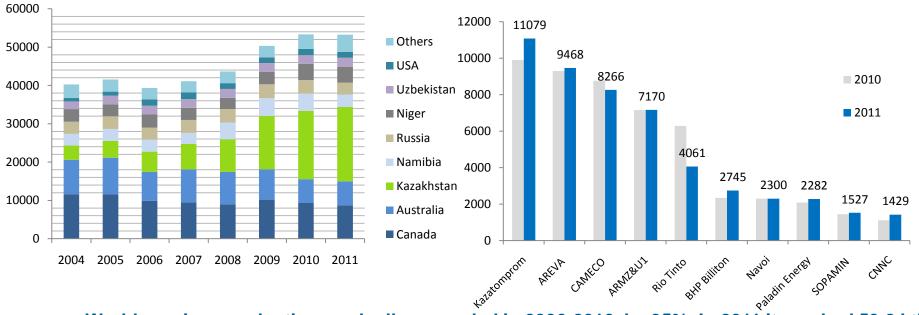




# **Recent world uranium production**

### 2004-2011world uranium production by country, tU

### 2010-2011 U production by leading companies, tU



- World uranium production gradually expanded in 2006-2010, by 35%. In 2011 it reached 53,2 ktU - slightly lower than in 2010
- An estimated 70% of new global production this decade will come from Kazakhstan and Africa
- Kazakhstan targeted production for 2012 of just over 21,000 t U, an increase of 7% from 2011
- ARMZ U1 alliance keeps fourth place in 2011 global uranium production rating





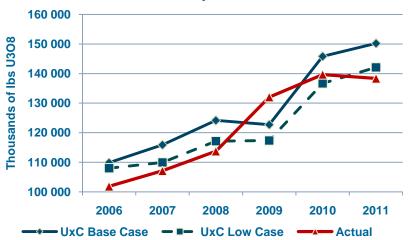
# **Factors affecting uranium production**

### Resources **Financial** risks **Technical** risks Political, **U** production ecological **Geological** and and social mining risks risks

### **Actual production is often behind the forecasts:**

- ☐ Fukushima accident
- **☐** Speculative announcements
- **□** Low price high production cost
- ☐ Technical problems
- ☐ Political, social and environmental factors

### Actual worldwide U production vs. UxC forecasts

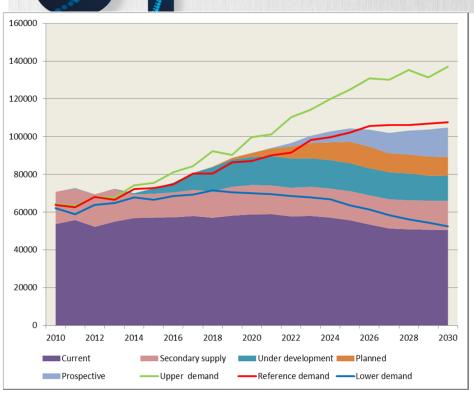


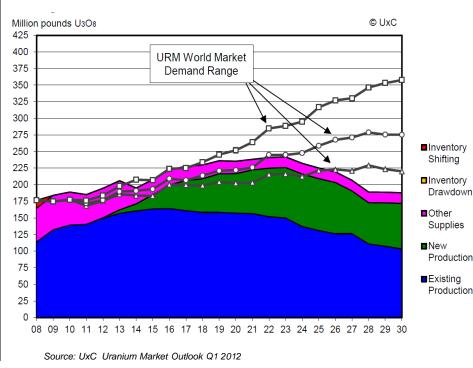
Deposit	Financial risks	Technical risks	Political, social risks
OD expansion	V		V
Cigar Lake	V	V	
Imouraren	V		V
Jabiluka			V
Elkon	V		





# WNA / UxC reference case uranium supply demand





Source: WNA 2011 Nuclear Fuel Market Report

□ In 2010-2011 the market was over-supplied. Primary uranium mining and secondary sources produced 70,755 tU, compared with uranium requirements of 63,824 tU. The explanation is inventory building in China.

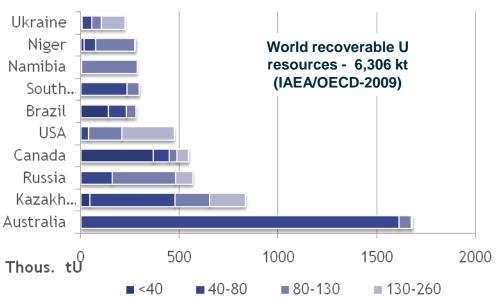
- ☐ Beyond 2011, demand and supply are expected to be very much in balance to 2025, with some small surpluses.
- □ After 2025 demand is expected to continue to rise, with uranium production not quite keeping up





### World uranium resources

### Known uranium resources by countries, ktU



Recoverable Resources (ktU) by Cost range (USD/kgU)

Category	Cost ranges									
Category	<40\$/kgU	<80\$/kgU	<130\$/kgU	<260\$/kgU						
Reasonably Assured Resources	570	2516	3524	4004						
Inferred	226	1226	1879	2302						
Total	796	3742	5403	6306						

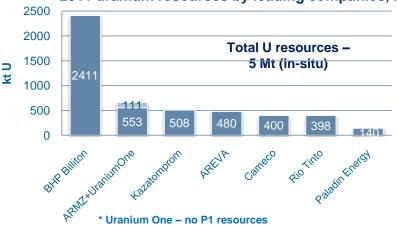
- □ IAEA/OECD Red Book January 1, 2009. Identified Resources at cost US\$ <260/kgU (~US\$ 100/lb U3O8) totalled 6,306 ktU.
- □ Identified uranium the resources of economically viable cost category of US\$ < 80/kgU constitute 3,742 ktU (59 % of total).
- ☐ Australia amounted to 27% of total Identified Resources in 2009 (~1,700 ktU), followed by Kazakhstan (832 ktU, 13%), Russia (566 ktU, 9%).
- □The identified uranium resources are adequate to meet projected future requirements. At the same time, the majority of the world's U resources are not delineated or developed.



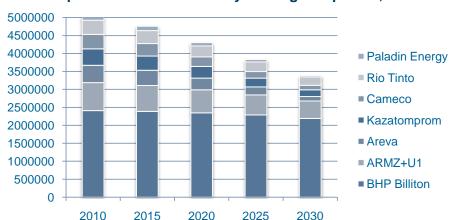


# Uranium resources as a key factor for sustainable uranium production

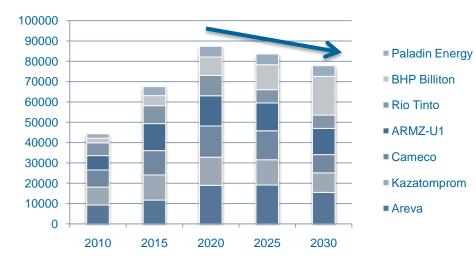
### 2011 uranium resources by leading companies, ktU



#### Depletion of U resources by leading companies, tU

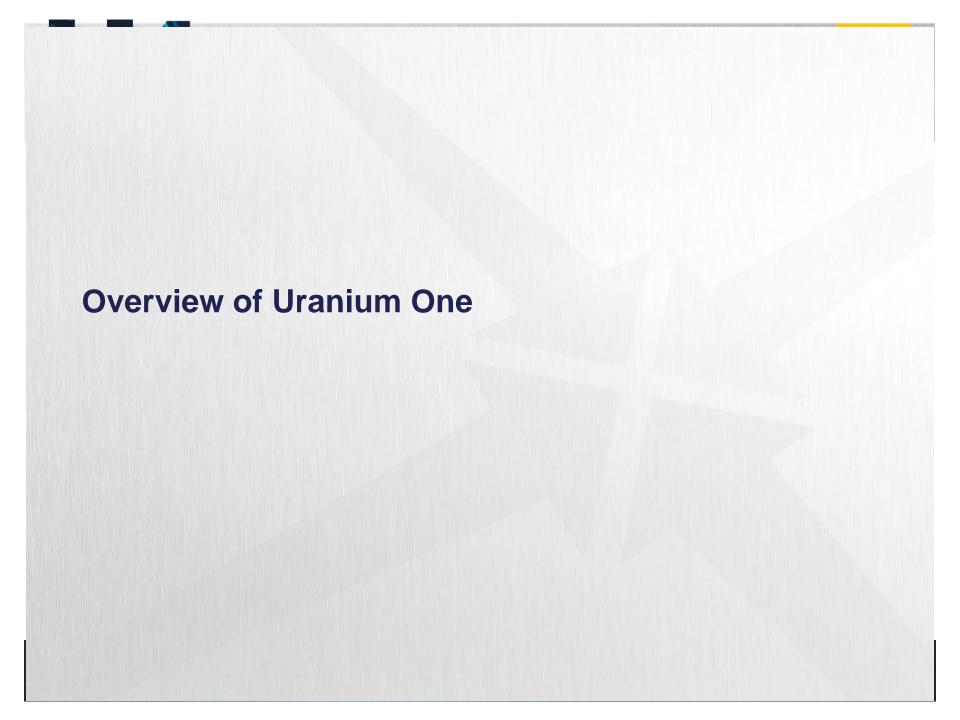


### Uranium production forecast by leading companies, tU



- ➤ Aggregated U production in 2012 2030 estimated at 1,5 MtU, which is 24% of total resources and 40% of resources below US\$80/kgU category
- U resources of primary uranium mines will be decreased by 2030 more than two fold, more than a half of the remaining U resources will be in the Olympic Dam (copper is main)
- After 2020, uranium market may face shortage of low cost
   U resources needed to maintain production.
- ➤ It is necessary to intensify uranium exploration aimed at discovery new low cost uranium resources.







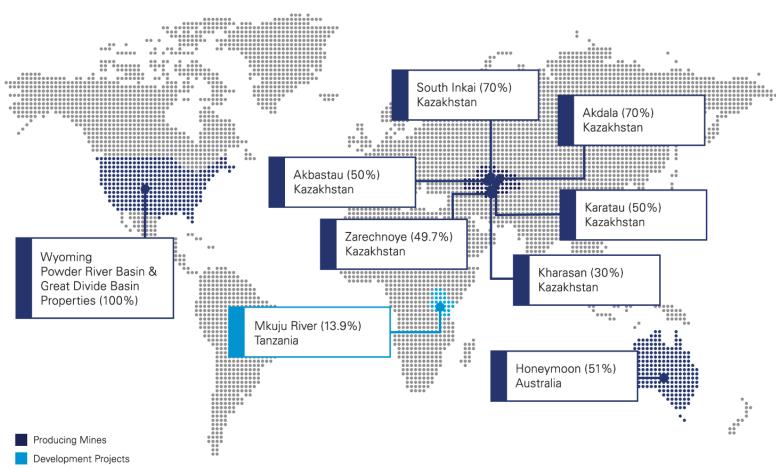
# Why Uranium One became the base for ARMZ growth?

8th place in world 2009 Low cost resources 7<sup>th</sup> place in world uranium production amenable to ISL uranium resources and high growth mining potential Wide assets **Public company** diversification: Synergy of with high management ■ Active mines in Kazakhstan **ARMZ-U1** assets standards and high ■ Mines under development in Kazakhstan market profile in Australia and USA





### **Uranium One Global Asset Base**



Note: Uranium One is also the Operator of the Mkuju River Project.





### **Uranium One pipeline** from early exploration to advanced production

**Exploration:** 

Kazakhstan, Tanzania, Mozambique

**Feasibility study: Tanzania** 

**Development and construction:** Kazakhstan (Akbastau, Karatau), USA, Australia

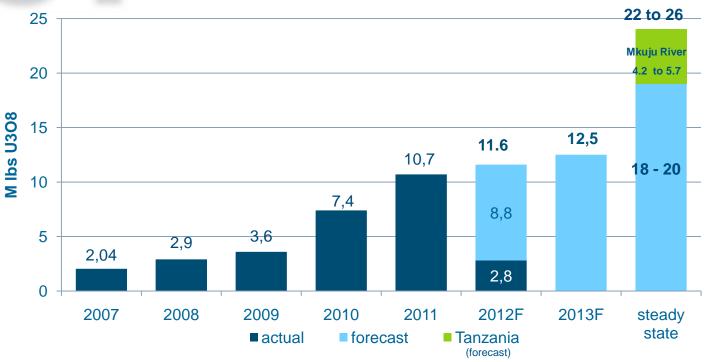
Mining: Kazakhstan (Karatau, Akbastau, Zarechnoe, South Inkai, Akdala, Kharasan), **USA (Powder River), Australia (Honeymoon)** 







# **U Production Profile: history, status, forecast**

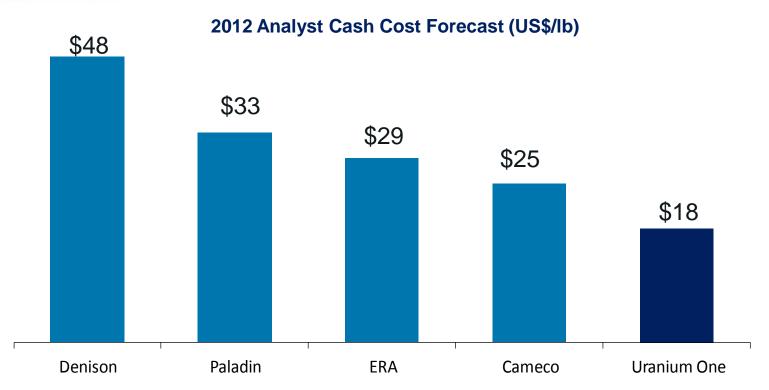


- Since 2007 attributable U output increased more than 5 fold and amounted 10.7 M lbs (4115 tU) in 2011 –
   43% more than in 2010
- Q1 2012 production 2.8 M lbs 18% higher than during Q1 2011
- Forecast to 2020: 22 to 26 M lbs (8.5-10 kt), including 18 to 20 M lbs from existing mines





### **Uranium One is the Lowest Cost Producer**



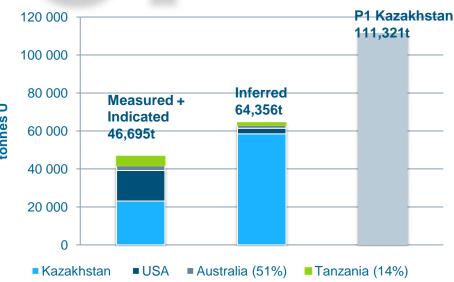
2011-2012 actual average total cash cost of \$14 per pound - lowest in the industry

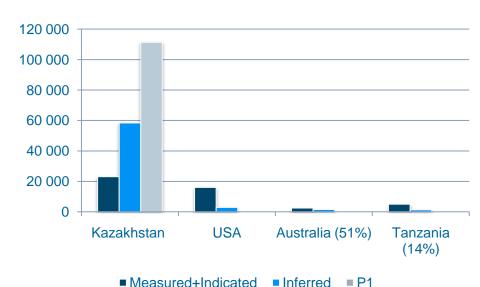
Note: Cash cost shows 2012 median street consensus estimates as of January 10, 2012





### **Uranium One attributable resources\***





- Resources in Kazakhstan, USA and Australia are for ISL mining, Tanzania open pit mining
- Kazakhstan 74% of total known resources plus 111kt of prognosticated P1 resources\*\*
- Significant exploration potential for new resources discovery in Australia and Tanzania

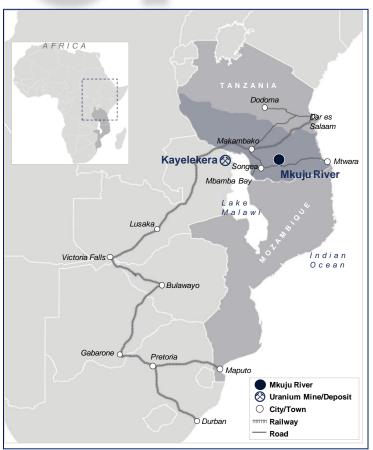
<sup>\*\*</sup> The CIS P1 resource category has no equivalent in the CIM Standards, but is generally comparable to exploration data and is considered conceptual or order of magnitude. P1 resource estimates are conceptual in nature and further exploration is required to determine if such mineralization can be classified as Mineral Resources under CIM Standards. In the past, P1 resources have been successfully converted into Mineral Resources. However, there can be no assurance that further exploration of Uranium One's properties will result in the above P1 resources being converted into Mineral Resources.

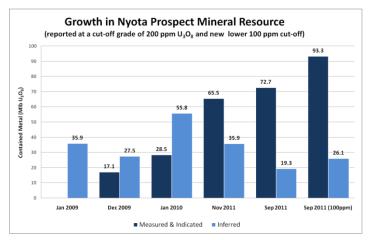


<sup>\*</sup> Represents the portion of total reserves and/or resources notionally attributable to Uranium One's equity interest in the joint venture through which the property is owned. For a detailed breakdown of Uranium One's attributable Mineral Resources, please see Appendix 1. All Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with CIM Standards, except as noted below. Also please see Notes 1-6 in Appendix 1.



### Mkuju River Project (Tanzania)





87% of the Measured and Indicated resources are within 60 metres of surface, excellent exploration potential

#### **Status**

- U1 currently owns 13.9% and is the operator
- Option to acquire remaining 86% of Mantra Resources from **ARMZ**

### **Definitive Feasibility Study Update**

- On track for completion by mid-2012
- Upside to Definitive Feasibility Study:
  - Potential to increase production beyond 4 M lbs
  - Growth via heap leaching being investigated





# Searching for new opportunities worldwide







# **APPENDIX 1 Uranium One Attributable Mineral Resources\***

Assets	Measured		Indicated		Measured & Indicated		Company Share		Assets	Inferred			Company Share				
	Tonnes 000's	Grade	lbs U <sub>3</sub> 0 <sub>8</sub> 000's	Tonnes 000's	Grade	lbs U <sub>3</sub> 0 <sub>8</sub> 000's	Tonnes 000's	Grade	lbs U <sub>3</sub> 0 <sub>8</sub> 000's	Ownership %	lbs U <sub>3</sub> 0 <sub>8</sub> 000's		Tonnes 000's	Grade	lbs U <sub>3</sub> 0 <sub>8</sub>	Ownership	lbs U <sub>3</sub> 0 <sub>8</sub>
Kazakhstan												Kazakhstan					
Akdala	33,230	0.011	7,753	628	0.075	1,037	33,858	0.012	8,791	70%	6,153	Akdala	9.683	0.073	15,640	70%	10,948
South Inkai	21,933	0.020	9,630	12,523	0.050	13,810	34,456	0.031	23,440	70%	16,408	South Inkai	-,		· · · · · ·		
Kharasan	2,000	0.193	8,600	10,800	0.091	21,700	12,800	0.107	30,300	30%	9,090		42,845	0.047	44,450	70%	31,115
Karatau	10,650	0.052	12,100	9,342	0.089	18,300	19,992	0.069	30,400	50%	15,200	Kharasan	17,600	0.120	46,700	30%	14,101
Zarechnoye	7,600	0.032	5,200	18,300	0.064	25,700	25,900	0.054	30,900	50%	15,348	Karatau	9,685	0.085	18,200	50%	9,100
Akbastau	3,494	0.056	4,300	11,194	0.126	31,000	14,692	0.109	35,400	50%	17,700	Zarechnoye	11,600	0.055	14,300	50%	7,103
United States												Akbastau	31,370	0.115	79,600	50%	39,800
Moore Ranch	2,427	0.06	3,210				2,427	0.06	3,210	100%	3,210	United States	01,010	0.110	70,000	0070	00,000
Christensen Ranch	-		-	6,091	0.096	12,905	6,091	0.096	12,905	100%	12,905					4000/	
Irigaray	700	0.007	-	3,516	0.076	5,899	3,516	0.076	5,899	100%	5,899	Irigaray 	94	0.068	141	100%	141
Peterson	763	0.097	1,624	208	0.086	393	971	0.095	2,017	100%	2,017	Jab	219	0.031	150	100%	150
Barge Jab	3,922	0.053	4,590	-	0.077	- 074	3,922	0.053	4,590	100%	4,590	West Jab	119	0.09	236	100%	236
West Jab	1,133 328	0.063 0.115	1,561 830	220 109	0.077 0.059	371 143	1,352 437	0.065	1,932 973	100% 100%	1,932 973	Red Rim	428	0.163	1,539	100%	1,539
Jab RD	1.167	0.113	1,570	109	0.059	143	1.167	0.101	1,570	100%	1,570	Allemand-Ross	1.156	0.098	2,496	100%	2,496
Red Rim	1,107	0.001	1,370	305	0.169	1,142	305	0.061	1,142	100%	1,142	Clarkson Hill	684	0.062	940	100%	940
Allemand-Ross	223	0.085	417	29	0.066	42	252	0.103	459	100%	459	South Sweetwater					
South Sweetwater	151	0.065	217	33	0.091	66	184	0.07	283	100%	283		42	0.078	73	100%	73
New Velvet	329	0.271	1,966	-	0.001	-	329	0.271	1,966	100%	1,966	New Velvet	158	0.174	604	100%	604
Old Velvet	-	0.2.	-	56	0.41	509	56	0.41	509	100%	509	Wood	10	0.157	35	100%	35
Wood	_		_	341	0.281	2,113	341	0.281	2.113	100%	2,113	Frank M	38	0.09	75	100%	75
Frank M	_		-	993	0.101	2,210	993	0.101	2,210	100%	2,210	Wate Breccia Pipe	53	0.076	886	100%	443
Tanzania												Findlay Tank	191	0.223	954	100%	954
Mkuju River	80.300	0.031	55,298	59.300	0.029	38,001	139.600	0.03	93,300	14%	13,062	Tanzania					
Australia	60,300	0.031	55,296	59,500	0.029	30,001	139,600	0.03	93,300	1470	13,002	Mkuju River	42,500	0.028	26,104	14%	3,631
Honeymoon				1,553	0.197	6,761	1,553	0.197	6,761	51%	3,448	Australia					
Goulds Dam				1,700	0.12	4,409	1,700	0.12	4,409	51%	2,249	Honeymoon	12.000	0.03	7,937	51%	4,048
East Kalkaroo				2,639	0.088	5,129	2,639	0.088	5,129	51%	2,616	Total	,	0.00		0170	
Total	169,649		118,836	139,884		191,665	309,533		310,502		142,915		180,475		261,068		127,445
Average		0.032			0.062			0.046				Average		0.066			

<sup>\*</sup> Please see notes 1- 7 on slide 24.





# APPENDIX 1 Notes

#### Notes to slides 20 and 23:

- (1) The above technical and scientific information is based on information compiled by "Qualified Persons" (as defined under National Instrument 43-101) and is also based on assumptions, qualifications and procedures which are set out in the following independent technical reports concerning Uranium One's material mineral properties which are available for review under Uranium One's profile at <a href="https://www.sedar.com">www.sedar.com</a>:
  - Akdala Mine: report titled "Technical Report on the Akdala Uranium Mine, Kazakhstan" dated February 17, 2012 prepared by Wayne W. Valliant, P.Geo and R. Dennis Bergen, P.Eng of Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. ("RPA") (the "Akdala Report");
  - South Inkai Mine: report titled "Technical Report on the South Inkai Uranium Mine, Kazakhstan" dated March 12, 2012, prepared by Wayne W. Valliant, P.Geo and R. Dennis Bergen, P.Eng of RPA (the "South Inkai Report");
  - Karatau Mine: report titled "Technical Report on the Karatau Uranium Mine, Kazakhstan" dated March 1, 2012, prepared by Wayne W. Valliant, P.Geo and R. Dennis Bergen, P.Eng of RPA (the "Karatau Report");
  - Akbastau Mine: report titled "Technical Report on the Akbastau Uranium Mine, Kazakhstan" dated March 1, 2012, prepared by Wayne W. Valliant, P.Geo and R. Dennis Bergen, P.Eng of RPA (the "Akbastau Report");
  - Zarechnoye Mine: report titled "Technical Report on the Zarechnoye Uranium Mine, Kazakhstan" dated February 27, 2012, which was prepared by Hrayr Agnerian, M.Sc.(Applied),
     P.Geo., and R. Dennis Bergen, P.Eng. of RPA (the "Zarechnoye Report"); and
  - Kharasan Mine: report titled "Technical Report on the Kharasan Uranium Mine, Kazakhstan" dated February 14, 2012, which was prepared by Hrayr Agnerian, M.Sc.(Applied), P.Geo., and R. Dennis Bergen, P.Eng. of RPA (the "Kharasan Report").
- (2) All Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with CIM Standards, except for P1 resources, which are not recognized as Mineral Resources.
- (3) Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
- (4) Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves.
- (5) All Mineral Resource estimates are as at December 31, 2011 except for the Mineral Resource estimates for the Mkuju River Project which are as at September 27, 2011.
- (6) Columns and rows may not add correctly due to rounding.
- (7) Attributable resources represent the portion of total resources notionally attributable to Uranium One's equity interest in the joint venture through which the property is owned in the percentage indicated in the table on slide 23.

