IAEA GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS ON PREPARATION OF
EXTENDED ABSTRACTS FOR PROCEEDINGS

**International Symposium on Uranium Raw Material for the Nuclear Fuel Cycle: Exploration, Mining, Production, Supply and Demand, Economics and Environmental Issues – URAM-2018**

**Vienna, Austria 25 to 29 June 2018 (IAEA-CN-261)**

**Background and rationale**

In order to speed up the process of the preparation of the proceedings for URAM-2018, the IAEA has decided not to request or include full papers as was the case for earlier symposia in this series. Rather, simpler Extended Abstracts are sought to allow timely issuing of the proceedings.

**General requirements for the submission of Extended Abstracts**

The Extended Abstract should ideally not exceed four pages and must be sent, only upon request by the IAEA (signified by the acceptance of an abstract for oral or poster presentation), electronically in text format directly via the INDICO web page by 1 March 2018. No paper copies should be sent. Exceptionally, and only if this submission is unsuccessful, should authors attach it as a file to INDICO or email the Extended Abstract in MS Word format to URAM2018@iaea.org.

Authors have already been requested to sign the Form for Submission of a Paper (*Form B)*, assigning to the IAEA either copyright or a non-exclusive, royalty free licence to publish. Without this, the Extended Abstract cannot be published. Authors are responsible for ensuring that nothing in their abstracts infringes any existing copyright, and that any clearances for proprietary information has been obtained by the authors. If previously copyrighted material is included, authors must provide evidence that the copyright holder has given permission for its use and this must also be stated in the manuscript (e.g. “courtesy of …” or “with permission of …).

The final decision on whether an Extended Abstract will be published in the proceedings will be taken by the IAEA. The IAEA reserves the right to edit or reject submitted Extended Abstracts if they do not meet the requirements of these instructions or the stated aims of URAM-2018. Should the IAEA decide to publish the Extended Abstracts in another form, the authors will be notified.

## Avoiding plagiarism

Authors are reminded that, related to copyright matters, the IAEA routinely scans submitted contributions through commercial plagiarism checking software before accepting them for publication. The wording of contributions should be suitable to avoid plagiarism compared to current publications elsewhere, including self-plagiarism. The use of appropriate quotation and referencing should be used for material that has been presented elsewhere. This does not apply to simple statements of fact or general knowledge such as ‘The management of the Department of Mines and Energy is thanked for permission to publish this material’, or ‘Mondeleiv Exploration is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Comacalco Corporation’.

## Guidelines for Extended Abstract

The manuscript should be supplied in electronic format. No template is provided, as Extended Abstracts will be lightly edited and put in a consistent font by the IAEA.

The Extended Abstract is to have a small number of labelled sections, using all capital letters, such as ‘INTRODUCTION’, ‘METHODS AND RESULTS’, ‘DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS’ and ‘REFERENCES’. Other labels may be used, but excessive numbers of sections are discouraged.

Citations are to be included using a numbered system as per IAEA standard requirements, i.e. [1, 3], [6-8]. References are given at the end of the Extended Abstract in numerical order (see below and examples).

Authors should aim for 4 pages in total, including references. Shorter Extended Abstracts may be acceptable if they provide good information. Authors should contact the Scientific Secretaries if their Extended Abstract exceeds 4 pages. At their discretion and in exceptional circumstances, the Scientific Secretaries may accept a longer Extended Abstract or otherwise may require it to be shortened to meet the 4-page limit.

***Figures and tables*** are not allowed, in order to expedite the editing and formatting process.

The ***SI system of units*** should be followed, or conversions given where non-SI units have to be retained. This includes estimates of quantities of uranium; if given in million pounds of U3O8, the equivalent in metric tonnes of uranium metal (tU) must also be given in parentheses. Similarly, concentrations given as U3O8 should have the equivalent as uranium metal given in parenthesis (e.g. 70 ppm U). Equivalent quantities should be given to the same number of significant figures, e.g. 1.1 Mlb U3O8 as (420 tU), not (423.115 tU).

***Abbreviations*** likely to be unfamiliar to readers must be explained the first time they occur.

***References*** (see *example)* should be numbered (Arabic numerals in square brackets) in the order in which they are first cited, and listed at the end of the Extended Abstract. Attention should be paid to punctuation.

A ***bibliography*** for background reading, i.e. whose entries are not cited in the text, is optional. If provided, it should be set out in reference form and put in alphabetical order by author. The entries should not be serially numbered. References by the same author should be ordered chrono­logically, with the earliest reference first.

***Authors*** will be taken directly from the INDICO database; they should not be included in the text of the Extended Abstract.

***Finally*:** Run the Extended Abstract through a spelling checker before submitting it to the IAEA.

|  |
| --- |
| PROGRESS REPORT OF THE ETC URANIUM PROJECT, REPUBLIC OF MINERALOGIA |

# INTRODUCTION

The ETC (East Tarago Creek) uranium deposit was discovered by Blue Sky Uranium Exploration in 1998 [1]. ...

DESCRIPTION

The ETC uranium deposit consists of five distinct pods of medium grade uranium ore in sandy sediments of the Ordovician ABC Formation in the DEF Basin of the Northern Province of the Republic of Mineralogia, approximately 270 km north of the national capital of Parliament City [2-4]. As of June 2017, it was estimated to comprise XX Mt of ore at an average ore grade of 0.12% U3O8 (0.086% U) with a contained uranium metal content of YY tU [5].

Mineralogical studies [5-7] show the uranium to be present in the following forms:

* Uraninite 50-60%
* Coffinite 40-50%
* Other forms up to 10%

…

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The ETC uranium project is one of the largest potential mineral developments in the Republic of Mineralogia and will be the country’s first uranium mine were development to proceed. The Feasibility Study, including the associated Environmental and Social Impact Study, is expected to be completed by mid-2019. Environmental, metallurgical, mining and infrastructure studies, together with community and other stakeholder consultation, are ongoing. Final applications for mining, water supply, radiological protection and other necessary licences are expected to be submitted to the appropriate provincial and national regulatory bodies by the end of 2019, for the potential start of construction in late 2020. Subject to the findings of the Feasibility Study, a mine life of approximately 15 years at a production rate of around 900 tU/year is anticipated, and with an estimated workforce of 100 during operations. The mine life could be extended subject to successful identification of additional ore in the nearby area.

The authors are grateful to the Tarago Uranium Mining Company for giving permission to publish this abstract. Marcelle Jones and Hammed da Silva are also thanked for their contributions to this extended abstract. Finally, we would like to express our gratitude to the people of Tarago Village and the Department of Mineral Resources of Mineralogia for their support.

REFERENCES

1. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY, INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION, OECD NUCLEAR ENERGY AGENCY, PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION, WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, International Basic Safety Standards for Protection against Ionizing Radiation and for the Safety of Radiation Sources, Safety Series No. 115, IAEA, Vienna (1996).
2. INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY, Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material, Safety Standards Series No. ST-1, IAEA, Vienna (1996).
3. INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY, Quality Assurance for Safety in Nuclear Power Plants and other Nuclear Installations, Code and Safety Guides Q1–Q14, Safety Series No. 50-C/SG-Q, IAEA, Vienna (1996).
4. INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY, Establishing and Implementing a Quality Assurance Programme, Safety Guide Q1, Quality Assurance for Safety in Nuclear Power Plants and other Nuclear Installations, Code and Safety Guides Q1–Q14, Safety Series No. 50-C/SG-Q, IAEA, Vienna (1996).
5. INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY, State of the Art Technology for Decontamination and Dismantling of Nuclear Facilities, Technical Reports Series No. 395, IAEA, Vienna (1999).
6. INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY, Evolutionary Water Cooled Reactors: Strategic Issues, Technologies and Economic Viability, IAEA-TECDOC-1117, Vienna (1999).
7. FIL, N.S., et al., “Balancing passive and active systems for evolutionary water cooled reactors”, Evolutionary Water Cooled Reactors: Strategic Issues, Technologies and Economic Viability, IAEA-TECDOC-1117, Vienna (1999) 149–158.
8. Energy from Inertial Fusion, IAEA, Vienna (1995) 95–111.
9. Topical Issues in Nuclear, Radiation and Radioactive Waste Safety (Proc. Conf. Vienna, 1998), IAEA, Vienna (1999); Contributed Papers (CD-ROM).
10. INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY, Isotope Techniques in Water Resources Development and Management, C&S Papers Series No. 2/C, IAEA, Vienna (1999) (CD-ROM).
11. LAO, L.L., et al., “Effects of plasma shape and profiles on edge stability in DIII-D”, Fusion Energy 1998 (Proc. 17th Int. Conf. Yokohama, 1998), IAEA, Vienna (2000) (CD-ROM file EX8/1).
12. INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION, Evaluation of Radiation Doses to Body Tissues from Internal Contamination due to Occupational Exposure, Publication 10, Pergamon Press, Oxford and New York (1968).
13. Nuclear Power Performance and Safety (Proc. Conf. Vienna, 1987), 6 vols, IAEA, Vienna (1988).
14. TAIT, W.H., Radiation Detection, Butterworth, London (1980).
15. GRAMBOW, B., et al., “Chemical stability of a phosphate glass under hydrothermal conditions”, Scientific Basis for Nuclear Waste Management (Proc. Symp. Boston, 1979), Vol. 2 (NORTHRUP, C.J.M., Jr., Ed.), Plenum Press, New York (1980) 109–116.
16. DURAND, M., KAWASHIMA, R., ibid., pp. 375–379.
17. FORSYTH, R.S. (Ed.), The Hot Cell Laboratory — A Short Description of Programs, Facilities and Techniques, Rep. STUDSVIK/NF(P)‑86/29, Studsvik Energiteknik, Nyköping (1986).
18. NATIONALE GENOSSENSCHAFT FÜR DIE LAGERUNG RADIOAKTlVER ABFÄLLE, Repository for High Level Waste: Construction and Operation, Rep. 85‑04, Nagra, Baden, Switzerland (1985).
19. Del Castillo, D., Dynamics and Transport in Rotating Fluids and Transition to Chaos in Area Preserving Non-twist Maps, PhD Thesis, Univ. of Texas, Austin (1994).
20. KUANG, Guangli, et al., Lower hybrid current drive experiments and improved performance on the HT-7 superconducting tokamak, Nucl. Fusion **39** (1999) 1769.
21. WlLLE, H., BERTHOLDT, H.O., Chemical decontamination of components and systems, Nucl. Eur. **8** 10 (1988) 41.
22. DIAMOND, B.A., Binding of Lectins to the Cell Surface of *T.* *cruzi* (in preparation).
23. VON DRASCHE, R., Acquired cell mediated immunodepression effects in acute Chagas’ disease, J. Clin. Invest. (in press).
24. REFORMATSKIJ, I.A., Laboratories for Work with Radioactive Substances, Atomizdat, Moscow (1979) (in Russian).
25. PHILLIPS, S.M., Kernforschungsanlage Jülich, KOCH, D., Physikalisch‑Technische Bundesanstalt, Braunschweig, personal communication, 1995.
26. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, Aerosol Fog System for Fixing Radioactive Contamination, Technology Deployment Fact Sheet (1999), http://www.hanford.gov/techmgmt/ factsheets/deploys/fogger.htm.