QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

- At Queixada Zone and at Queixada North Zone the high grade hematite blanket area potential substantially increased to over 67km^2. The remaining 886km^2 ground holding within Sincorá Area has encouraging iron formation mineralisation previously reported along the 30km geological contact of the Tombador Formation within the Coral Zone
- First assay results from five (5) research pits within the Queixada ("QXD") and Queixada North ("QXN") Zones show highly promising results
- Studies are underway to optimise and materially improve final DSO hematite product specifications with minimal complexity
- Grain size analysis confirms a consistently high lump to fines ratio of 71%/29% from research pit material
- Ongoing research pits are exposing hematite mineralised horizons within the QXD Zone at low sub-surficial levels in places where no hematite occurrences at surface were identified with good continuity
- Eight (8) research pits have now been completed within the QXD Zone and two (2) research pits have been completed within the QXN Zone. Assay laboratory results are still pending for five (5) of these pits
- The research pits are proving a quality surrogate to a drill program and will be an invaluable exploration tool to seek to delineate any potential JORC resources in the region
- A deliberate and renewed research pit focus on QXD Zone is underway. All previously planned QXN Pits have been postponed with all efforts and resources diverted to concentrate on QXD Zone where an additional two (2) research pits are underway with more planned
- Cabral is aiming to establish a maiden JORC Inferred Resource within QXD Zone from research pits alone over a circa 1.0km^2 area as "proof of concept"
- Cabral is awaiting the requisite formal environmental approvals from the relevant regulatory authorities, expected in September quarter, before any drill program can commence

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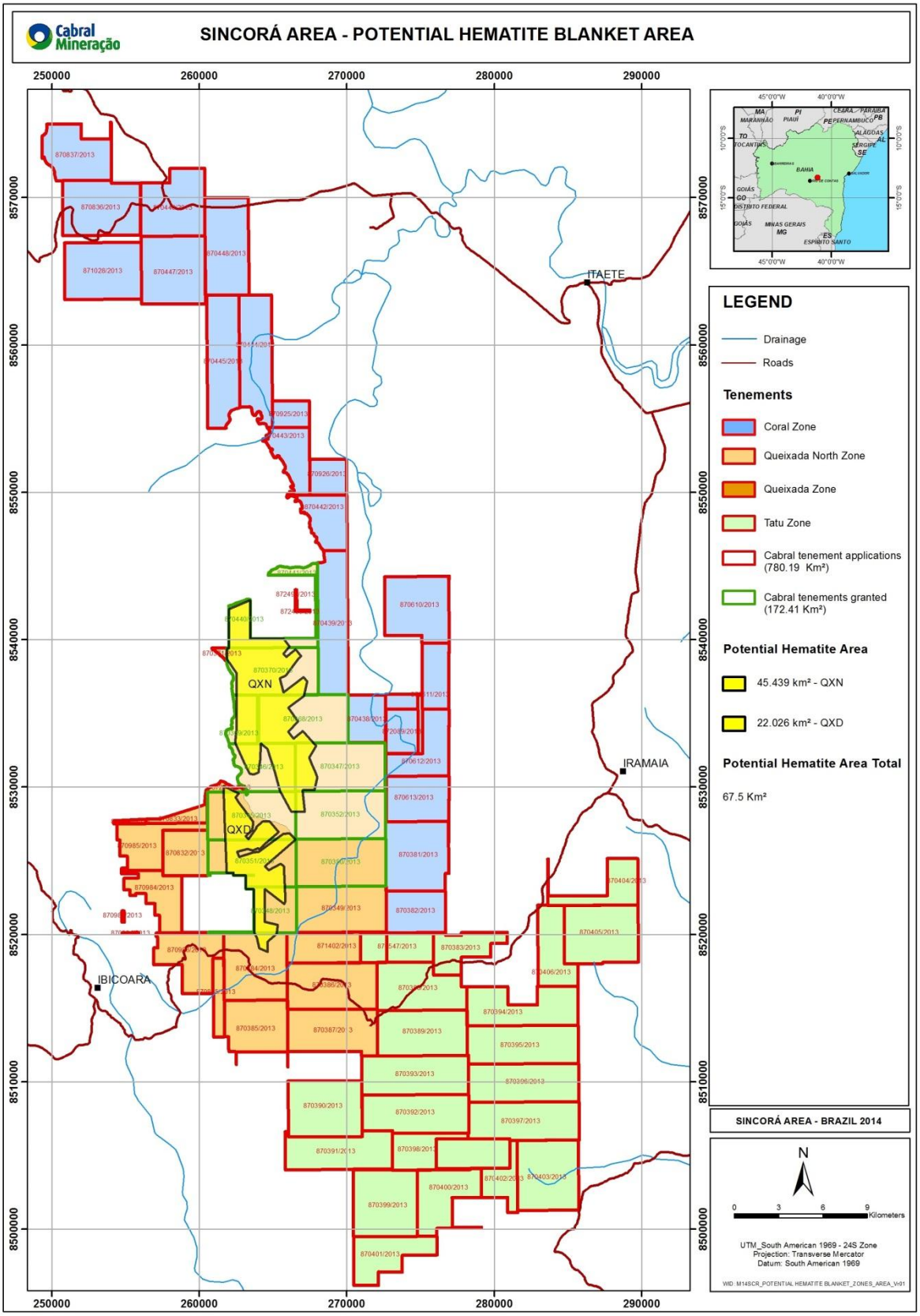


Figure 1: The 67km^2 potential blanket area highlighted within the Sincorá Area and its Zones.

During the quarter Cabral announced that, after extensive exploration reconnaissance work, it has now identified a much broader potential high grade hematite blanket area covering 67km^2 within the Queixada ("QXD") and Queixada North ("QXN") Zones.

This identified potential 67km^2 high grade hematite mineralisation blanket area does not include the encouraging iron formation mineralisation previously reported along the 30km geological contact zone of the Tombador Formation, within the Coral Zone, and the whole remaining 886km^2 ground holding within Sincorá Area.

Figure 1 on the preceding page highlights, in yellow, these aggregate 67km^2 blanket areas, which are inside the Queixada and Queixada North Zones from the remaining potential within the entire Sincorá Area. Cabral continues focusing its efforts on further exploring these two promising targets in priority to other potential targets areas within Sincorá Area, like the Coral Zone.

This is a significant increase from the smaller 3.0km by 3.0km (9.0km^2) potential area previously reported only within the Queixada Zone.

The increase in the potential high grade hematite area from 9km^2 to 67km^2 is attributable to:

- Remarkably similar hematite mineralisation and characteristics observed both within Queixada Zone and the Queixada North Zone which is 12kms to the north;
- The host rocks (the extensive quartzite package of the Sincorá ridge) show a general subhorizontal bedding attitude and the hematite occurrences are restricted to a given range of elevations, with no identifiable trend observed;
- Hematite boulders and cobbles, both within Queixada and Queixada North Zones, show an internal thin lamination evidenced by discrete differences in the grayish colors of the hematite rich blades;
- The more remote and higher altitude Queixada North Zone is currently being analysed as possibly hosting the source of the high grade hematite mineralisation in the region;
- The geological features stated above suggest the possible existence of a rich hematite mineralised layer. The exploration work to date has demonstrated that such a mineralised horizon should have a "sub horizontal" attitude as well, being hosted by quartzite (on its top and bottom);
- High grade hematite occurrences, appearing as possible subcrops, corroborates the hematite rich rock as part of a possible layered mineralisation; and
- If a mineralised subhorizontal layer does exist it would be overlaid by the quartzite package at higher elevations. Such a quartzite package occurs extensively to the west of the Queixada and Queixada North Zones, where the quartzite elevations are higher than the hematite findings.

Assuming the existence of hematite mineralised subhorizontal layer, it's not possible at present to know if such a hematite layer would be continuous under the quartzite package. It could be laterally discontinuous, locally disrupted by faults or even represent lateral differentiations to poorer iron rich rocks (ferruginous quartzite, for example).

Further exploration work and the studies which are being carried out in partnership with the Geology Department at the Federal University of Bahia will assist Cabral in the understanding of the metalogenesis and origin of the hematite mineralisation within the Queixada and Queixada North Zones.

In addition, should it be proven that a subhorizontal hematite mineralised layer exists on the surface/subsurface at Queixada and/or Queixada North Zones, Cabral will undertake geophysics surveying methods to identify and delineate possible layer repetitions at depth.

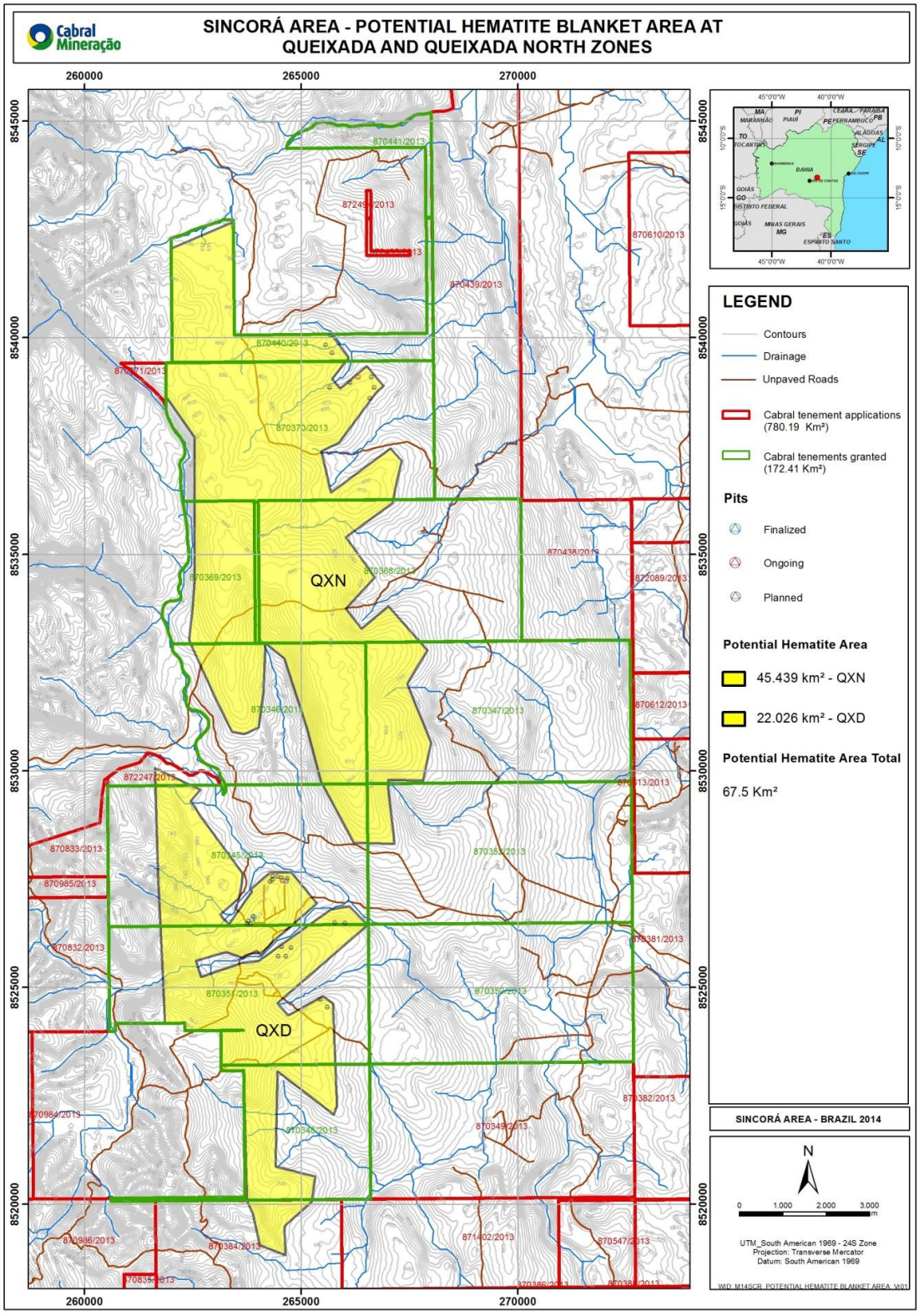


Figure 2: Detail of the 67km^2 potential blanket area at Queixada and Queixada North Zones.

During the quarter Cabral reported the first assay results and grain size analysis obtained from the research pit channel samples derived from Queixada Zone Pits 1 to 4 and Queixada North Zone Pit 1 as follows:

FIRST RESEARCH PIT ASSAY RESULTS AND GRAIN SIZE ANALYSIS

QXD0001 Pit

Pit ID	From (m)	To (m)	Sample ID	Material type	Lump/ Sinter Size (mm)	Lump/ Sinter (%)	Fe (%)	SiO_2 (%)	AI_2O_3 (%)	P (%)	S (%)	LOI (%)
QXD0001PIT	0.0	0.5	**A002002**	Iron mineralisation	>6.3	**68.9**	**62.2**	2.5	2.5	0.06	<0.02	5.4
QXD0001PIT	0.0	0.5	**A002003**		>1.0	**12.2**	**55.5**	7.6	6.6	0.07	0.02	5.3
QXD0001PIT	0.5	1.5	**A002008**	Iron mineralisation	>6.3	**75.4**	**60.5**	3.3	2.4	0.05	<0.02	8.0
QXD0001PIT	0.5	1.5	**A002009**		>1.0	**16.6**	**46.5**	11.6	11.5	0.06	<0.02	9.6
QXD0001PIT	1.5	2.5	**A002014**	Iron mineralisation	>6.3	**84.6**	**60.8**	2.8	1.7	0.03	<0.02	7.9
QXD0001PIT	1.5	2.5	**A002015**		>1.0	**9.3**	**54.1**	7.6	6.3	0.05	<0.02	7.9
QXD0001PIT	2.5	3.5	**A002020**	Iron mineralisation	>6.3	**83.1**	**60.8**	3.2	1.9	0.03	<0.02	7.7
QXD0001PIT	2.5	3.5	**A002021**		>1.0	**8.6**	**53.8**	9.8	5.5	0.04	<0.02	8.0
QXD0001PIT	3.5	4.5	**A002026**	Iron mineralisation	>6.3	**77.1**	**61.2**	3.0	1.8	0.04	0.21	7.9
QXD0001PIT	3.5	4.5	**A002027**		>1.0	**12.6**	**58.0**	5.5	3.8	0.05	<0.02	7.7
QXD0001PIT	4.5	4.9	**A002032**	Iron mineralisation	>6.3	**67.1**	**60.2**	3.1	1.8	0.07	0.22	8.7
QXD0001PIT	4.5	4.9	**A002033**		>1.0	**14.6**	**56.7**	6.0	3.2	0.07	<0.02	9.0
QXD0001PIT	4.9	5.9	**A002038**	Iron mineralisation	>6.3	**30.4**	**49.2**	9.9	8.1	0.21	0.02	9.9
QXD0001PIT	4.9	5.9	**A002039**		>1.0	**22.0**	**36.9**	24.4	12.0	0.13	0.02	9.1
QXD0001PIT	5.9	6.9	**A002044**	Waste material	>6.3	**78.0**	**3.3**	87.3	4.8	0.02	<0.02	1.6
QXD0001PIT	5.9	6.9	**A002045**		>1.0	**11.5**	**2.1**	88.8	5.4	0.02	<0.02	1.7

QXD0002 Pit

Pit ID	From (m)	To (m)	Sample ID	Material type	Lump/ Sinter Size (mm)	Lump/ Sinter (%)	Fe (%)	SiO_2 (%)	AI_2O_3 (%)	P (%)	S (%)	LOI (%)
QXD0002PIT	0.0	1.0	**A002050**	Iron mineralisation	>6.3	**80.9**	**65.9**	2.5	2.0	0.03	0.02	1.5
QXD0002PIT	0.0	1.0	**A002051**		>1.0	**7.9**	**59.8**	6.6	4.7	0.04	0.03	3.0
QXD0002PIT	1.0	1.8	**A002056**	Iron mineralisation	>6.3	**67.6**	**53.0**	11.7	7.5	0.05	0.02	3.9
QXD0002PIT	1.0	1.8	**A002057**		>1.0	**19.9**	**43.1**	19.0	11.8	0.06	0.03	5.9
QXD0002PIT	1.8	2.8	**A002062**	Iron mineralisation	>6.3	**31.8**	**33.9**	28.8	13.7	0.08	0.04	4.9
QXD0002PIT	1.8	2.8	**A002063**		>1.0	**26.7**	**30.4**	33.3	14.2	0.08	0.03	6.1
QXD0002PIT	2.8	3.8	**A002170**	Waste material	>6.3	**29.4**	**3.4**	79.7	10.3	0.02	<0.02	4.0
QXD0002PIT	2.8	3.8	**A002171**		>1.0	**6.9**	**4.6**	77.3	10.7	0.02	<0.02	4.3

QXD0003 Pit

Pit ID	From (m)	To (m)	Sample ID	Material type	Lump/ Sinter Size (mm)	Lump/ Sinter (%)	Fe (%)	SiO_2 (%)	AI_2O_3 (%)	P (%)	S (%)	LOI (%)
QXD0003PIT	0.0	0.1	**A002116**	Iron mineralisation	>6.3	**6.0**	**63.0**	5.4	1.1	0.02	0.06	3.6
QXD0003PIT	0.0	0.1	**A002117**		>1.0	**20.1**	**21.1**	50.5	7.9	0.03	0.02	10.3
QXD0003PIT	0.1	0.9	**A002122**	Iron mineralisation	>6.3	**84.1**	**53.9**	14.3	4.6	0.04	0.04	3.4
QXD0003PIT	0.1	0.9	**A002123**		>1.0	**7.4**	**56.9**	9.4	5.3	0.04	0.04	3.5
QXD0003PIT	0.9	1.9	**A002176**	Iron mineralisation	>6.3	**36.4**	**26.4**	40.7	12.7	0.06	0.03	5.6
QXD0003PIT	0.9	1.9	**A002177**		>1.0	**30.3**	**33.1**	31.3	13.1	0.06	0.03	6.5

QXD0004 Pit

Pit ID	From (m)	To (m)	Sample ID	Material type	Lump/ Sinter Size (mm)	Lump/ Sinter (%)	Fe (%)	SiO_2 (%)	AI_2O_3 (%)	P (%)	S (%)	LOI (%)
QXD0004PIT	0.5	1.5	**A002134**	Iron mineralisation	>6.3	**46.4**	**58.8**	4.7	3.9	0.05	<0.02	7.8
QXD0004PIT	0.5	1.5	**A002135**		>1.0	**28.1**	**55.3**	6.5	6.0	0.06	<0.02	7.9
QXD0004PIT	1.5	2.5	**A002140**	Iron mineralisation	>6.3	**76.7**	**54.8**	6.6	5.8	0.05	<0.02	8.9
QXD0004PIT	1.5	2.5	**A002141**		>1.0	**15.6**	**43.5**	14.1	12.8	0.07	0.02	10.0
QXD0004PIT	2.5	3.5	**A002152**	Iron mineralisation	>6.3	**71.3**	**55.8**	5.7	4.8	0.05	0.02	9.4
QXD0004PIT	2.5	3.5	**A002153**		>1.0	**18.8**	**43.7**	13.9	12.1	0.08	0.03	10.6
QXD0004PIT	3.5	4.5	**A002158**	Iron mineralisation	>6.3	**54.4**	**54.5**	6.5	5.5	0.07	<0.02	9.6
QXD0004PIT	3.5	4.5	**A002159**		>1.0	**29.6**	**41.5**	15.4	13.5	0.09	0.02	11.1
QXD0004PIT	4.5	4.9	**A002164**	Waste material	>6.3	**22.0**	**28.3**	36.8	12.8	0.09	0.03	6.7
QXD0004PIT	4.5	4.9	**A002165**		>1.0	**29.0**	**26.0**	42.2	11.7	0.08	0.03	7.1

QXN0001 Pit

Pit ID	From (m)	To (m)	Sample ID	Material type	Lump/ Sinter Size (mm)	Lump/ Sinter (%)	Fe (%)	SiO_2 (%)	AI_2O_3 (%)	P (%)	S (%)	LOI (%)
QXN0001PIT	0.2	0.5	**A002074**	Iron mineralisation	>6.3	**79.4**	**64.6**	2.6	2.6	0.04	<0.02	2.1
QXN0001PIT	0.2	0.5	**A002075**		>1.0	**8.0**	**52.0**	10.5	8.5	0.09	0.02	5.7
QXN0001PIT	0.5	1.3	**A002080**	Iron mineralisation	>6.3	**59.8**	**48.0**	8.8	10.1	0.18	<0.02	11.5
QXN0001PIT	0.5	1.3	**A002081**		>1.0	**29.3**	**45.2**	12.2	11.0	0.18	0.03	11.1
QXN0001PIT	1.3	1.8	**A002086**	Iron mineralisation	>6.3	**65.8**	**49.5**	7.3	9.0	0.20	<0.02	11.9
QXN0001PIT	1.3	1.8	**A002087**		>1.0	**20.2**	**45.5**	11.8	10.5	0.19	<0.02	11.7
QXN0001PIT	1.8	2.3	**A002092**	Iron mineralisation	>6.3	**76.5**	**64.3**	2.3	2.4	0.06	0.02	3.3
QXN0001PIT	1.8	2.3	**A002093**		>1.0	**13.5**	**49.1**	11.4	8.3	0.07	<0.02	9.2
QXN0001PIT	2.3	2.9	**A002098**	Iron mineralisation	>6.3	**72.9**	**65.2**	2.1	1.9	0.07	0.03	2.9
QXN0001PIT	2.3	2.9	**A002099**		>1.0	**12.3**	**53.0**	12.6	4.8	0.13	0.03	5.9
QXN0001PIT	3.9	4.8	**A002182**	Waste material	>6.3	**2.7**	**2.0**	89.4	5.9	0.02	<0.02	1.5
QXN0001PIT	3.9	4.8	**A002183**		>1.0	**14.4**	**2.0**	91.9	3.8	0.02	<0.02	1.0

Source: ACME/Bureau Veritas laboratory in Vespasiano, Minas Gerais State, Brazil

As can be seen from the above tables, the chemical assay results from the research pit material assayed by ACME show the high Fe grade nature of the hematite mineralisation. This especially applies to the lump material (>6.300mm) which consistently comprises the great majority of the material encountered in the pits. The lump to sinter fines ratio currently averages **71%/29%,** which will ensure that Cabral receives premium lump pricing for the bulk of its end products.

It is important to also note the overall high quality of the hematite and other iron mineralization encountered which has consistently low contaminant levels and a high Loss on Ignition figure which is attributable to the presence of water within some goethite material.

The chemical assay results also highlight negligible sulphur levels which will prove attractive to the intended Chinese market which is growing increasing conscious about the environmental impacts of their future steel mill emissions.

The amount of the sinter size material is also very encouraging where 16.3%, on average, are within the fraction <6.300mm and >1.000mm, for the assayed pits' channel samples. This material is expected to be upgradable to a highly marketable end product and work continues to optimise this material.

Cabral announced it is working closely with the Fundação Gorceix ("FG") in Ouro Preto Town, Minas Gerais State, to seek to further optimise these preliminary assay results from ACME. After extensive consultation with FG, Cabral is confident that some minor changes to the current flowsheet applied by ACME will reap significant improvements to both the lump and sinter fines specifications. These FG works are ongoing over the next several months to better understand the mineralogical characterisation of the research

pit material, to optimise the final product specifications and generally understand the geology and the potential genesis of the hematite mineralisation within the Queixada and Queixada North Zones.

Cabral has already provided one duplicate of two channel samples taken from each of QXD Zone Pits 1 and 2 for mineralogical studies at FG in Ouro Preto. Intentionally, Cabral has sent one higher quality *in situ* material taken from Pit 2 and one lower quality surficial material taken from the first half metre of Pit 1, which includes significant amounts of organic soil and hydroxidised iron formation.

Preliminary mineralogical studies show that it will be possible to improve the quality of the lump size material through a simple introduction of scrubbing and/or jigging in the process route.

The hematitic material is totally free in the mass but with some earth covering *in situ* fragments. It is expected that the scrubbing process will wash away this surficial earth material.

It was also concluded that some minor amount of quartzite gravels were retained at the 6.300mm sieve. This silica rich material can be taken out from the whole mass oversizing 6.300mm by jigging. This is part of the ongoing work being undertaken by FG.

Two 200 litres bulk sample duplicates from the same studied channel samples have been sent to FG for bench tests, which will introduce scrubbing and jigging works on the lump size material.

Spirals and/or magnetic separation testwork could be considered for the remaining sinter fines material if needed.

Photo: Two drums containing channel samples being dispatched from Cabral's warehouse in Brumado to FG in Ouro Preto, Minas Gerais.

RESEARCH PIT WORK IS ONGOING

Figure 3 shows the location of these completed research pits and the continuing pit programme which is currently focused within the more easily accessible Queixada Zone.

Ongoing research pits continue to expose hematite mineralised horizons within the Queixada Zone at low sub-surficial levels in places where no hematite occurrences at surface were identified. This is also highly encouraging. The current programme of research pits continues to prove the thesis that superficial occurrences of high grade hematite are continuous even where they do not outcrop.

At quarter end, a total of eight (8) research pits had been completed within the Queixada Zone and two (2) research pits have been completed within the Queixada North Zone. Assay laboratory results from ACME are still pending for five (5) of these pits which will be reported in due course.

Cabral has made a deliberate decision to focus its research pit efforts on a small circa 1.0km^2 section within the Queixada Zone. All previously planned research pits at Queixada North Zone have been postponed with all resources, personnel and efforts diverted to concentrate on this smaller chosen Queixada Zone area. The mineralisation occurs sub-surface where it can be exposed and characterised by the ongoing manual pit digging, where landowner permission has been obtained and no vegetation removal environmental permits are required. At present two (2) additional research pits are underway with more planned for the near future.

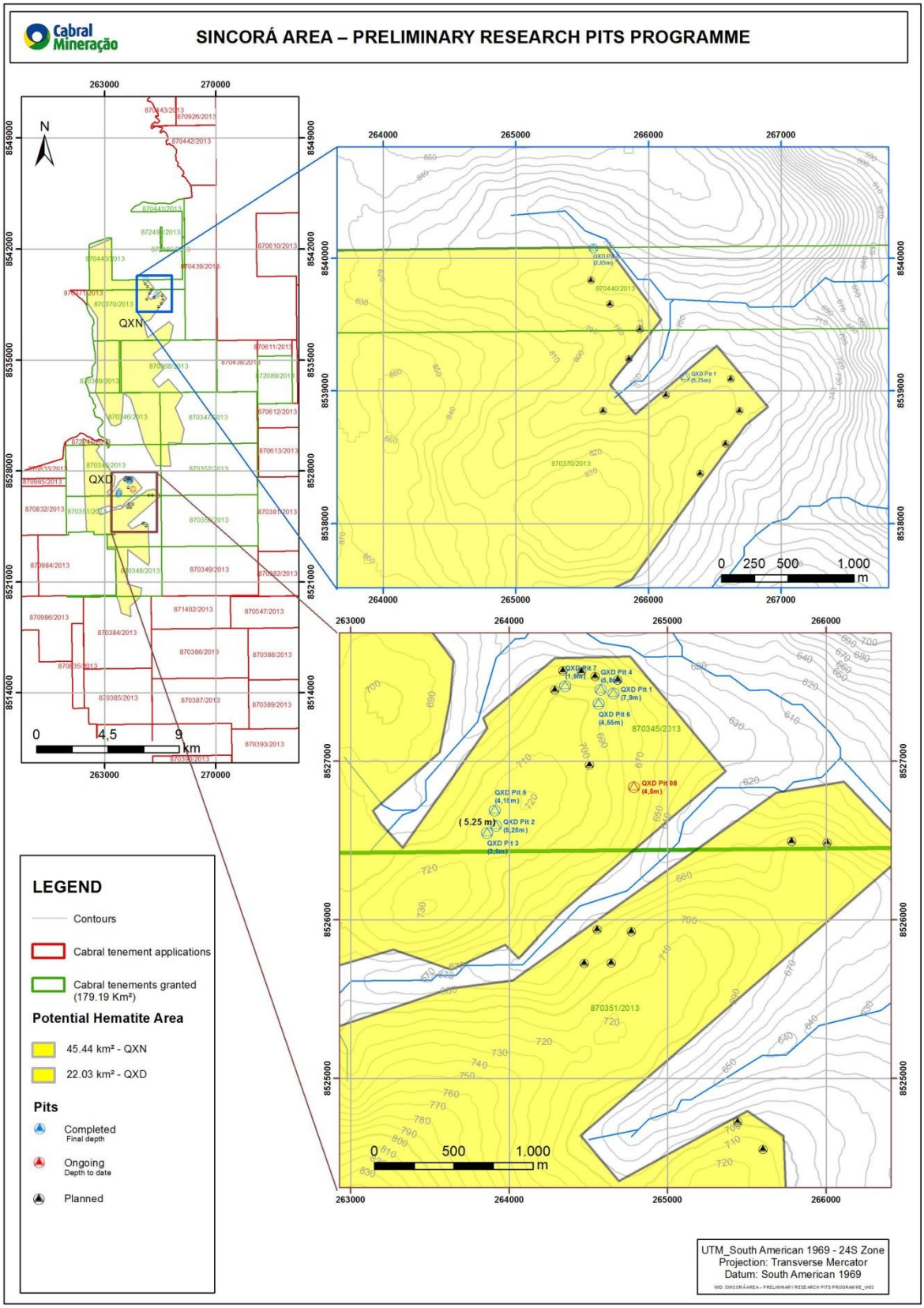


Figure 3: Progress on pit programme related to the identified 67km^2 potential blanket area.

INTENTION TO DELINEATE A MAIDEN JORC INFERRED RESOURCE WITHIN QUEIXADA ZONE AS "PROOF OF CONCEPT"

As announced during the quarter it is Cabral's firm intention to delineate a maiden JORC compliant Inferred Resource over this smaller 1.0km^2 area within the Queixada Zone as soon as practicable utilising its existing resources and only by undertaking research pits. No exploration drilling is anticipated to be required to delineate the intended JORC compliant Inferred Resource with the research pits expected to be sufficient to demonstrate the continuity of the hematite mineralisation for JORC reporting purposes.

It must be emphasised that the intention to delineate a JORC compliant Inferred Resource within the Queixada Zone is being undertaken as "proof of concept" only at this stage. Given the intended area for this work is limited to 1.0km^2 – as compared to the already identified potential hematite blanket area of over 67.0 km^2 – there is ample scope and prospectivity for any maiden Inferred Resource figure reported to grow over time.

No particular timeframe or potential target tonnages have been set for the reporting of any Inferred Resource under the JORC Code pursuant to the exploration strategy outlined above. Whilst the intention is to complete this exercise as expeditiously and cost effectively as possible, the timeframe is dependent upon such factors as weather conditions, continued access rights from local landowners, continued environmental approvals to undertake research pit work, ongoing positive exploration results and locations and continuity of research pit results to delineate a potential Inferred Resource figure.

It is expected that the delineation of any Inferred Resource for a circa 1.0km^2 section as described above will precede the formal receipt of environmental approvals to undertake exploration drilling (reverse circulation and/or diamond drilling). Currently, Cabral expects to receive the requisite environmental approvals for future drilling campaigns within the September Quarter.

Research Pits Sampling Methodology

Cabral described in detail the research pit rationale and sample collection methodology in an ASX release announced on 4 February 2014.

As was reported, the research pit walls have been logged following similar procedures Cabral has adopted for the core logging in older campaigns within the Brumado Complex. The individual intervals of each channel sample are defined according to their lithology. The maximum individual channel sample interval length is established up to 1.0m. At homogeneous lithological intervals deeper than 1.0m, the samples are divided into interval samples of a maximum of 1.0m.

Each research pit is being hand dug with a 1.5 metre diameter to variable depths depending upon visual findings.

Following Cabral's written operating procedures, a minimum of 1.0m must be dug after visual iron mineralisation is observed to end and the ongoing pit digging is showing only likely waste material. At this time, a 15cm (in average) diameter shuvholer is utilised to collect one last sample from the bottom of the pit. These shuvholes into the pit floors provide one last continuous sample varying from 1.0m to 1.5m length in depth. If no significant iron content is found in this last verification, the pit is deemed finalised for current purposes.

In order to mitigate any potential bias in the channel sample assaying techniques and tests due to the sometimes erratic distribution of the iron material in the ground, each

channel sample is meticulously defined according to the divided lithological intervals and formed by a composite of the materials taken from four equalized channels in the same interval, one from each of the four quadrants, consequently equidistant.

Additionally, due to the visually erratic distribution of the rocky materials within the mineralised horizon and the pit walls, channel sample duplicates are collected and analysed in a similar manner, at a rate of 10%.

A minimum of 100kg of material is being taken from each interval (4 channels) to compose one single channel sample. The amount of material is similar to larger diameter drill core samples.

The visual waste material from the bottom of each pit is being channel sampled and is submitted for the same grain size, chemistry and assaying tests as described above. The material recovered from the deeper sampling taken with the shuvholer is logged and submitted to the laboratory only for the conventional RX analysis which Cabral has used for the surface samples.

All remaining material from the logged mineralised intervals of the pits is equally separated, collected as bulk samples and transported to Cabral's exploration office in Brumado for storage for future metallurgical test work as required. Cabral has rented an extra warehouse in Brumado to store the growing number of bulk samples.

Photo: Channel sample collecting at QXD Pit 1.

Photo: Channel sample collecting at QXD Pit 2.

Density Tests

Cabral is carrying out systematic moisture and density tests within each pit. A 10 litre sample for the density tests is being collected at each half metre interval of depth or whenever lithology changes are observed and logged on the pit walls. The density samples are collected on the floor of each pit interval after it has been properly cleaned. This procedure provides two density determinations in average for each lithological interval channel sample within each pit.

The average density value obtained from the samples undertaken within any given channel sample interval is attributed as the average density for this related interval.

Cabral considers this methodology is industry best practice for high confidence density and moisture determination for each channel sample interval as it is being carried out on "in situ" rock material. The material is bagged immediately in at least two resistant plastic bags and delivered to the Brumado exploration office for the bulk density determination test work. This procedure avoids any damage and/or moisture loss to the "in situ" sampled material.

The table below summarises the density tests results for QXD Pits 1 to 4 and for QXN Pit 1.

QXD0001 Pit

From	To	Material type	Wet Weight (g)	Dry Weight (g)	Sample Volume (cm^3)	Wet Basis Density (g/cm^3)	Dry Basis Density (g/cm^3)	Moisture (%)
0	0.1	Iron mineralisation	20340	19620	9000	2.3	2.2	3.7
0.5	0.6	Iron mineralisation	25020	23820	9000	2.8	2.6	5.0
1.0	1.1	Iron mineralisation	29920	28940	9000	3.3	3.2	3.4
1.5	1.6	Iron mineralisation	28060	27000	9000	3.1	3.0	3.9
2.1	2.4	Iron mineralisation	9900	9240	3714	2.7	2.5	7.1
2.6	2.9	Iron mineralisation	10000	9280	3714	2.7	2.5	7.8
3.1	3.4	Iron mineralisation	10380	9900	3714	2.8	2.7	4.8
3.6	3.9	Iron mineralisation	11260	10780	3714	3.0	2.9	4.5
4.1	4.4	Iron mineralisation	30075	29120	9000	3.3	3.2	3.3
4.6	4.9	Iron mineralisation	17120	16180	9000	1.9	1.8	5.8

QXD0002 Pit

From	To	Material type	Wet Weight (g)	Dry Weight (g)	Sample Volume (cm^3)	Wet Basis Density (g/cm^3)	Dry Basis Density (g/cm^3)	Moisture (%)
0.0	0.1	Iron mineralisation	26740	25900	9000	3.0	2.9	3.2
0.5	0.6	Iron mineralisation	36860	35920	9000	4.1	4.0	2.6
1.0	1.1	Iron mineralisation	42960	42760	9000	4.8	4.8	0.5
1.5	1.6	Iron mineralisation	18180	17340	9000	2.0	1.9	4.8
2.0	2.1	Iron mineralisation	17760	17120	9000	2.0	1.9	3.7

QXD0003 Pit

From	To	Material type	Wet Weight (g)	Dry Weight (g)	Sample Volume (cm^3)	Wet Basis Density (g/cm^3)	Dry Basis Density (g/cm^3)	Moisture (%)
0.5	0.6	Iron mineralisation	27200	26340	9000	3.0	3.0	1.0
1.0	1.1	Iron mineralisation	21600	20160	9000	2.4	2.4	1.1
1.5	1.6	Iron mineralisation	17740	16200	9000	2.0	2.0	1.1

QXD0004 Pit

From	To	Material type	Wet Weight (g)	Dry Weight (g)	Sample Volume (cm^3)	Wet Basis Density (g/cm^3)	Dry Basis Density (g/cm^3)	Moisture (%)
0.5	0.6	Iron mineralisation	16820	15540	9000	1.9	1.7	8.2
1.0	1.1	Iron mineralisation	24200	22840	9000	2.7	2.5	6.0
1.5	1.6	Iron mineralisation	25400	23620	9000	2.8	2.6	7.5
2.0	2.1	Iron mineralisation	24780	23440	9000	2.8	2.6	5.7
2.5	2.6	Iron mineralisation	27440	26120	9000	3.0	2.9	5.1
3.0	3.1	Iron mineralisation	22220	20720	9000	2.5	2.3	7.2
3.5	3.6	Iron mineralisation	21140	19620	9000	2.3	2.2	7.7
4.0	4.1	Iron mineralisation	16800	15260	9000	1.9	1.7	10.1

QXN0001 Pit

From	To	Material type	Wet Weight (g)	Dry Weight (g)	Sample Volume (cm^3)	Wet Basis Density (g/cm^3)	Dry Basis Density (g/cm^3)	Moisture (%)
0.5	0.6	Iron mineralisation	23080	21660	9000	2.6	2.4	6.6
1.0	1.1	Iron mineralisation	19400	17380	9000	2.2	1.9	11.6
1.5	1.6	Iron mineralisation	17440	16240	9000	1.9	1.8	7.4
2.0	2.1	Iron mineralisation	25150	25020	9000	2.8	2.8	0.5
2.5	2.6	Iron mineralisation	25320	23760	9000	2.8	2.6	6.6

Photo: Sample collecting for density tests at 1.5m deep, in the bottom of QXD Pit 1.

Photo: Sample collecting for density tests at 3.0m deep, in the bottom of QXD Pit 2. Sampled channels are also evidenced at the pit's wall.

Grain Size Analysis and Fractional Chemical Assays

During the quarter, forty two (42) 100kg channel samples have been sent for grain size analysis and fractional chemical assaying at the ACME/Bureau Veritas laboratory located in Vespasiano Town, Minas Gerais State, Brazil.

Cabral has undertaken grain size separation and to assay five different grain sizes in order to better characterise the iron material it is encountering in the research pits.

The delivered channel samples weigh on average 100kg individually. They are conferred, classified and entered into the laboratory system. They are weighed (wet basis), dried at 105°C and weighed again (dry basis).

Each sample is subsequently crushed to 100% under 38mm size. The samples are then quartered in 12 aliquots and a 2/12 part ("head" sample) of the sample is submitted for physical preparation for later chemical assaying. The remaining 10/12 part of the sample are submitted for wet sieving with 4 sieves grids (6.350mm; 1.000mm; 0.149mm and 0.045mm), generating 5 aliquots of different grain sizes.

Photo: Quartering samples in twelve aliquots.

Photo: The 2/12 aliquot ("head sample") was taken for physical preparation and chemical assays.

Photo: The 10/12 aliquot wet sieving with four sieves grids sizes set.

The 5 aliquots obtained after sieving are again dried at 105°C, individually weighed to provide the grain size analysis and quartered in order for chemical assays to be undertaken. Accordingly, each channel sample generates 6 aliquots to be chemically assayed.

Photo: Part of the size fractioned material obtained by wet sieving over 6.300mm; 1.000mm and 0.149mm.

The obtained fractions (>6.300mm; <6.300mm and >1.000mm; <1.000mm and >0.149mm; <0.149mm and >0.045mm; <0.045mm), after drying and weighing, are individually chemically assayed as well as the global ("head") sample.

The aliquots are again dried at 105°C, crushed to minus 3mm, homogenised, quartered and pulverised in steel mills to minus 150 meshes. The fused disks for reading are obtained by fusion with lithium tetra-borate in order to proceed to the chemical assays.

Chemical assays include X-Ray analysis for the ten main oxides, calcination at 1,000°C (LOI) and the total sulphur content determination by LECO.

The above procedures are undertaken on all channel samples up to 100kg of material. The bulk volumetric samples are being stored for future metallurgical testwork purposes.

The flowchart on Figure 4 summarises the procedures for grain size analysis and chemical assays by fractioned sizes which are being undertaken at the ACME/Bureau Veritas laboratory.

SIMPLIFIED FLOWCHART FOR PIT CHANNEL SAMPLES

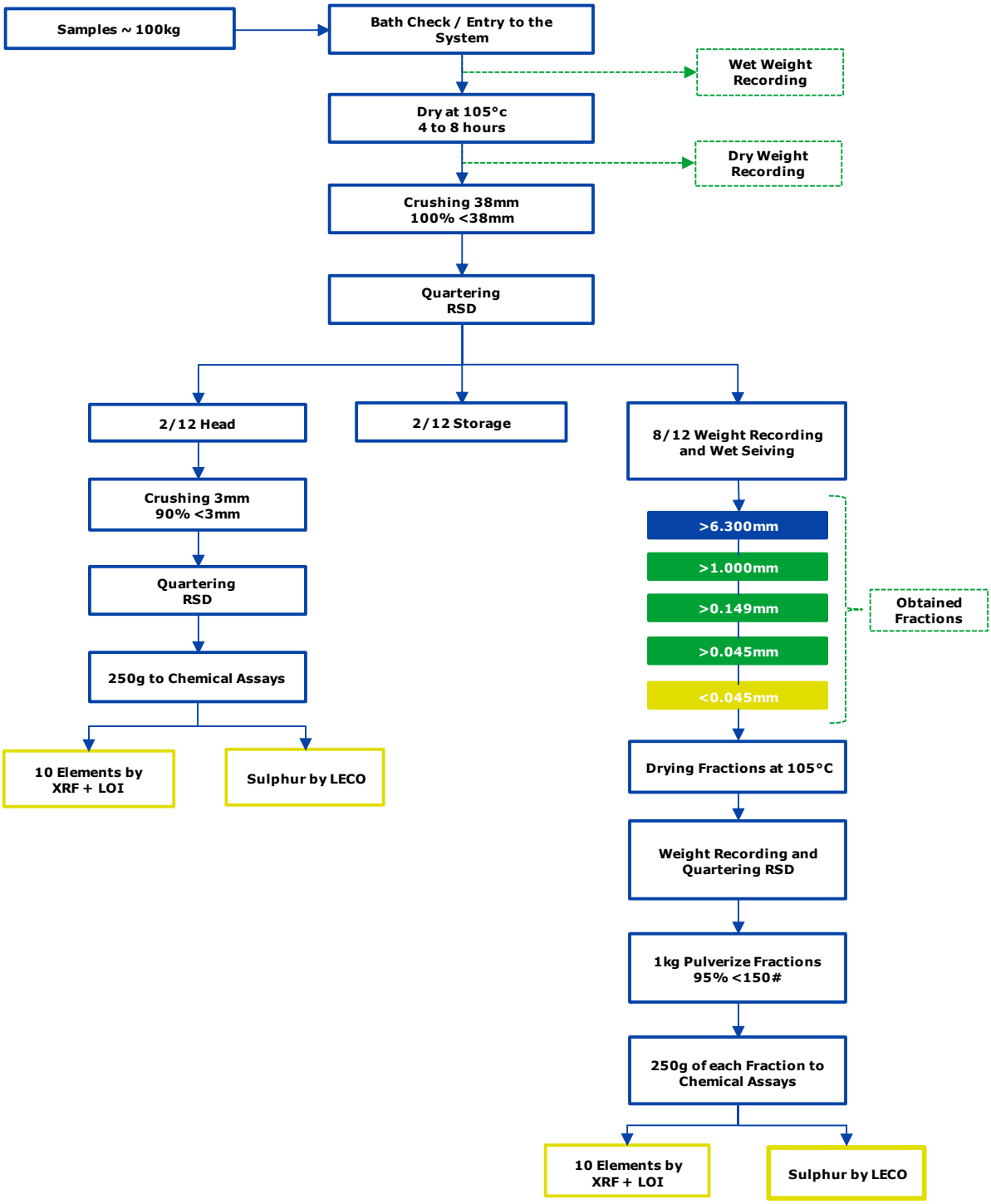


Figure 4: Simplified Flow Chart summarizing the procedures for assaying.

Photo: Cabral's Head of Exploration, Paulo Ribeiro, descending down QXD Pit 1 to its completed depth of 7.90m.

During the quarter, Cabral advised that the ongoing research pits both within the Queixada ("QXD") and Queixada North ("QXN") Zones are producing positive signs with all 5 holes reported to date containing material depths of high grade hematite mineralisation.

Cabral has planned, as a first approach, a total of 34 pits, of which 22 are planned within the Queixada Zone and 12 within the Queixada North Zone.

This preliminary programme was established in order to expose the mineralized horizon in areas where the high grade hematite boulders and cobbles occur at the surface and/or subsurface and the related landowners have been identified and signed-up with appropriate landowner agreements in place before work commenced. The research pits will be a very important tool for Cabral to increase its geological knowledge of the hematite mineralisation and its potential origin.

The pit programme is likely to be increased as long as quality results continue to be achieved. The future drilling programme will be refined with the obtained results and will complement the proposed drill grids on higher altitude areas where pitting can't reach the mineralisation due to the overburden quartzite or other coverage.

The pit locations within the Queixada Zone are chosen to align as much as possible to fit Cabral's proposed 100 x 100 metres grid designed for the future drilling programme. In this way, the pits will be able to substitute some drill holes for the subsuperficial mineralisation delineation. A similar plan and process is being adopted in respect of the Queixada North Zone although access and cover in this region makes this a far more difficult task than within the Queixada Zone.

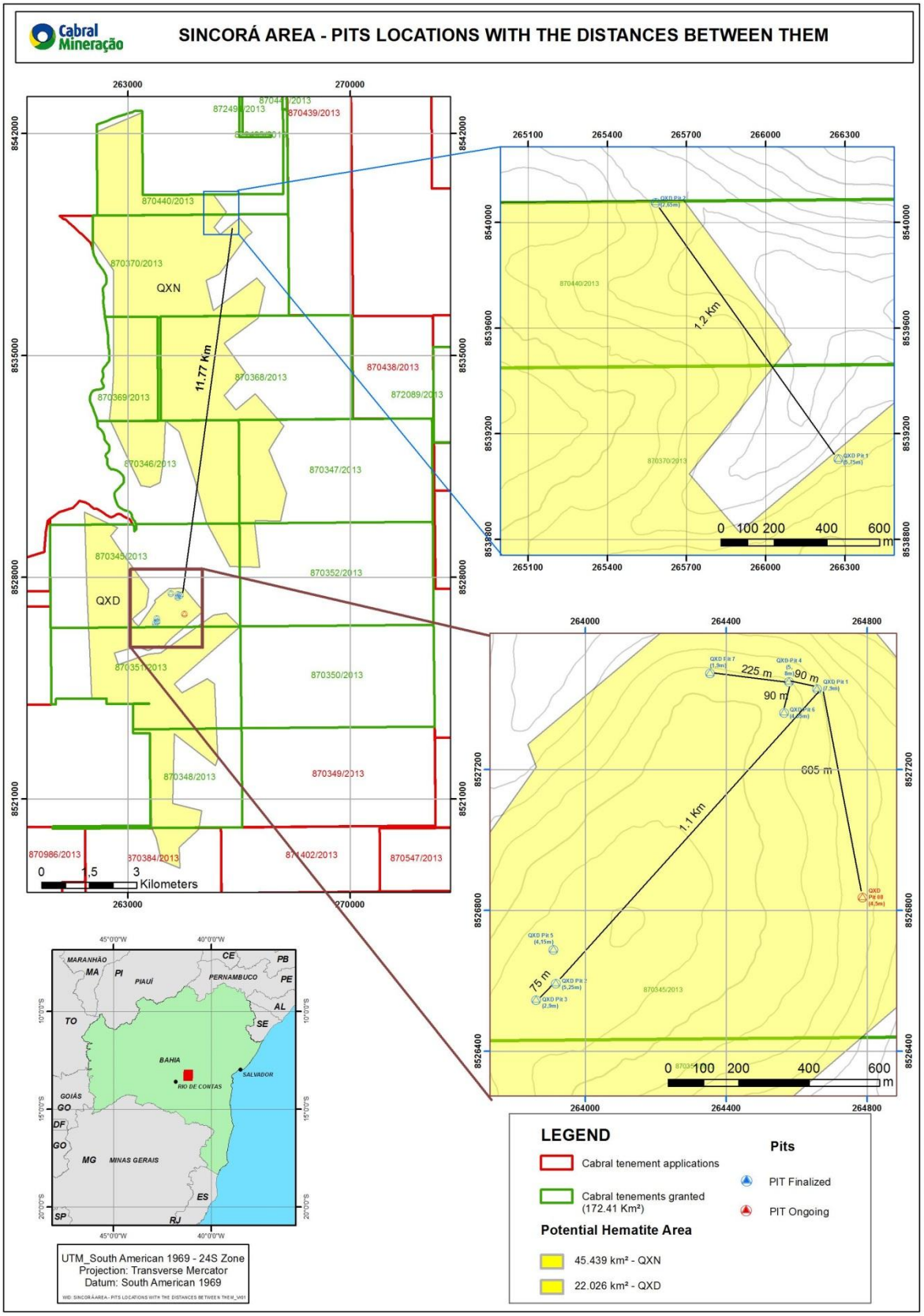


Figure 5: Map showing the distance between pits either finalized or in progress at the date of this Quarterly Report.

Figure 5 highlights the distances between the research pits for both the Queixada and Queixada North Zones. The same style of hematite mineralisation is being observed at both the Queixada pits (some over 1.1km apart) and then up to Queixada North approximately 11.8km away.

Whilst the high grade hematite mineralisation observed from the research pits to date, prima facie, may appear shallow and inconsequential, the existence of even a relatively thin layer of such mineralisation near surface over a broad area has major appeal.

Given the now identified potential high grade hematite blanket area of over 67km^2 within the Queixada and Queixada North Zones, these observed high grade hematite depths are considered material and very encouraging.

QXD Pit 1

Photo: Cabral's Head of Exploration, Paulo Ribeiro, inspecting the bottom of QXD Pit 1 at 7.90 metres depth.

The QXD Pit 1 walls show a thin organic soil layer up to 0.10m from the surface where the mineralised horizon starts.

The mineralised interval was mapped from 0.10m to 4.90m, summing a 4.80 metres horizon composed by compact hematite cobbles with average diameter ranging from 10 to 25cm and hematite gravels dispersed in a silt/sandy matrix. A few hematite cobbles and some gravels show weathered surfaces sometimes covered by clay material that can be reddish, brownish, yellowish or whitish in colour.

The hematite cobbles are estimated to constitute 31% of the contained mineralised material, the hematite gravels are estimated to represent 56% of the contained pit material with the remaining 13% comprising a silt/sandy matrix. These percentage estimations are based on sample logging combined with the observations and descriptions of the materials during digging and visual inspections of the pit walls.

From 4.90 to 7.90m the pit has exposed a weathered light brown clay/silt/sandy material with white and pink decoloured portions and some scattered quartzite gravels interpreted as being an extremely weathered quartzite with no visual iron content.

In addition to the channel sample bulk density material collected, a total of 23.7 tonnes of additional material has been collected from this pit for future test work purposes.

QXD Pit 2

Photo: Cabral's Head of Exploration, Paulo Ribeiro, inspecting QXD Pit 2.

Photo: QXD Pit 2 completed to a depth of 5.25m highlighting where some channel samples have been taken.

The QXD Pit 2 walls show a thin organic soil layer up to 0.10m from the surface where the mineralised horizon starts.

The high grade hematite mineralised interval was mapped from 0.10m to 1.80m, summing a 1.70 metre horizon composed by compact hematite boulders with average diameter ranging from 40 to 60cm up to 1.15m depth, compact hematite cobbles with average diameter ranging from 10 to 40cm and hematite gravels disperse in a sand/silty matrix. A few hematite cobbles and some gravels shows weathered surfaces sometimes covered by clay material that can be reddish, brownish, yellowish or whitish in colour.

The hematite boulders are estimated to constitute 17% of the contained mineralised material, the hematite cobbles 28%, the hematite gravels 40%, with the remaining 15% of the contained pit material estimated to be the sand/silty matrix. Again, the percentage estimations are based on sample logging combined with the observations and descriptions of the materials during digging and visual inspections of the pit walls.

From 1.80 to 5.25m the pit has exposed a weathered light brown clay/silt/sandy material with white and pink decoloured portions and some scattered quartzite gravels interpreted as being an extremely weathered fine grained quartzite with no visual iron content. It can be observed some fragments (up to 10cm) of meta-siltstone within this interval.

In addition to the channel sample bulk density material collected, a total of 9.3 tonnes of additional material has been collected from this pit for future test work purposes.

QXD Pit 3

Photo: Paulo Ribeiro inspecting QXD Pit 3 with Senior Technician Renato Sousa looking on.

Photo: A channel sample being taken from QXD Pit 3.

The QXD Pit 3 walls show a thin organic soil layer up to 0.10m from the surface where the mineralised horizon starts.

The hematite mineralised interval was mapped from 0.10m to 0.90m, summing a 0.80 metre horizon composed by compact hematite boulders with average diameter ranging from 40 to 60cm, compact hematite cobbles with average diameter ranging from 10 to 40cm and hematite gravels dispersed in a sand/silty matrix.

The hematite boulders are estimated to constitute 5% of the contained mineralised material, the hematite cobbles 25%, hematite gravels 50%, with the remaining 20% of the contained pit material estimated to be the sand/silty matrix. Again, the percentage estimations are based on sample logging combined with the observations and descriptions of the materials during digging and visual inspections of the pit walls.

From 0.90 to 1.90m the pit has exposed a weathered light brown sandy material with pink decoloured spots and some scattered quartzite gravels interpreted as being a very weathered quartzite with no visual iron content.

From 1.90 to 2.90m occurs a weathered brownish to reddish orange silt/clay material interpreted as being a very weathered meta-siltstone with no visual iron content.

In addition to the channel sample bulk density material collected, a total of 4.7 tonnes of additional material has been collected from this pit for future test work purposes.

QXD Pit 4

Photo: Hematite cobbles at 1.55m depth in QXD Pit 4.

Photo: The bottom of QXD Pit 4 at 2.30m depth.

QXD Pit 4 walls show an organic soil layer up to 0.50m from the surface. This soil horizon contains 5% of hematite cobbles and 10% of hematite gravels dispersed.

The mineralised horizon was mapped from 0.50m to 4.50m. This horizon is composed of hematite, medium to rich canga and some laterite cobbles and gravels dispersed in a silty/sandy matrix. The diameter of the hematite and rich canga ranges from 10 to 40cm. A significant portion of the cobbles and gravels shows weathered surfaces sometimes covered by clay material that can be reddish, brownish, yellowish or whitish in colour. Radial concentric mineral aggregates, possibly goethite, were observed in some portions.

Rich canga gravels are estimated to constitute 30% of the mineralised material, rich canga cobbles as 15% while hematite cobbles as 5%, with the remaining 40% of the contained pit material is estimated to be poor to medium canga, laterite all immerse in a 10% of silty/sandy matrix.

From 4.50 to 4.90m, 60% of weathered quartzite gravels were observed, 20% of cobbles, 5% of boulders. The remaining material is 5% of laterite in a 10% sandy/silty matrix.

From 4.90 to 5.80m, 90% of quartzite gravels immersed in a remaining 10% sandy matrix was observed.

Again, the percentage estimations are being based on sample logging combined with the observations and descriptions of the materials during digging and visual inspections of the pit walls.

In addition to the channel sample bulk density material collected, to date a total of 4.0 tonnes of additional material has been collected from this pit for future test work purposes.

QXD Pit 5

Photo: Boulder of Hematite at 1.20m depth in QXD Pit 5.

Photo: A density sample being taken from QXD Pit 5.

QXD Pit 5 walls show a soil layer up to 0.95m from the surface where the mineralised horizon starts.

The hematite mineralised interval was mapped from 0.95m to 2.15m, summing to a 1.20 metre horizon composed of compact hematite boulders with diameters ranging from 50 to 60cm, compact hematite cobbles with diameters ranging from 10 to 40cm and hematite gravels dispersed in a sand/clay matrix.

The hematite boulders are estimated to constitute 16% of the contained mineralised material, the hematite cobbles 34%, hematite gravels 19%, meta-siltstone gravels 1% with the remaining 30% of the contained pit material estimated to be the sand/clay matrix. Again, the percentage estimations are based on sample logging combined with the observations and descriptions of the materials during digging and visual inspections of the pit walls.

From 2.15 to 3.15m, the pit has exposed a weathered light sandy material, some quartzite and meta-siltstone gravels within a very weathered quartzite with no visual iron content.

In addition to the channel sample and density material collected, a total of 5.3 tonnes of additional material has been collected from this pit for future test work purposes.

QXD Pit 6

Photo: Rich iron material boulder at 2.55m depth in QXD Pit 6.

Photo: A sample for density tests being taken from QXD Pit 6.

The QXD Pit 6 walls show a thin organic soil layer up to 0.10m from the surface where the mineralised horizon starts.

From 0.10 to 0.70m the pit show a few cobbles and gravels of high to medium grade canga in an 85% sandy/clay material.

The mineralised interval was been separated in seven horizons due to its lithological variability:

- From 0.70m to 1.30m, medium to rich canga that represents 70% of the gravels and 20% of the cobbles in the material were observed, dispersed in a 10% sandy/silty/ferruginous matrix.
- From 1.30m to 1.60m, poor to rich canga that represents 70% of gravels and 15% of cobbles of the material observed dispersed in a 15% sand/silty/ferruginous matrix.
- From 1.60m to 1.90m, 5% gravels of hematite, 20% rich canga, 30% medium rich canga and 7% of poor canga were observed. Cobbles of rich canga make up 13%, medium rich canga was 15% immersed in a 10% sand/silty/ferruginous matrix.
- From 1.90m to 2.50m, rich canga comprising 10% of boulders, 15% of cobbles and 20% of gravels were observed. Cobbles and gravels of hematite made up 10% and high grade itabirite make 10%. Cobbles and gravels of poorer to medium canga make 30%. A sandy/silty/ferruginous matrix makes up 5% of the remaining material.
- From 2.50m to 3.00m, 55% of high grade itabirite boulders, 10% cobbles and gravels and some canga gravels and cobbles were observed in the remaining sandy/silty/ferruginous matrix.
- From 3.00m to 3.50m, 50% of poor canga gravels and 5% cobbles; 20% of medium canga gravels and 5% cobbles with some gravels and cobbles of high grade itabirite up to 5% were observed in a 15% sand/silty/ferruginous matrix.
- From 3.50m to 3.80m, 25% of high grade itabirite gravels, 15% of cobbles and 25% of medium canga gravels and 10% cobbles were observed. Some hematite gravels up to 2.5% and 12.5% of poor canga are also present in the remaining 10% sand/silty/ferruginous matrix.

Again, the percentage estimations are based on sample logging combined with the observations and descriptions of the materials during digging and visual inspections of the pit walls.

From 3.80 to 4.60m, white quartzite fragments in an orange sandy-clay matrix were observed. Quartzite outcrops at the pit bottom.

In addition to the channel sample bulk density material collected, a total of 16.7 tonnes of additional material has been collected from this pit for future test work purposes.

QXD Pit 7

Photo: Hematite cobbles at 1m depth in QXD Pit 7.

Photo: Channel sample with hematite cobbles being taken from 0.55 to 1.05m in QXD Pit 7.

The QXD Pit 7 walls show a thin organic soil layer up to 0.15m from the surface where the mineralised horizon starts.

The mineralised interval was been separated in two horizons due to its lithological variability:

- From 0.15m to 0.55m, hematite cobbles around 40cm large were estimated to constitute 60%, hematite gravels around 15% and hematite with goethite 5% immersed in a silt-clay matrix that represents the remaining 20% of the material.
- From 0.55m to 1.05m, hematite cobbles were estimated to constitute 10% of hematite gravels 10%, hematite with goethite cobbles predominate at the interval with around 40%, gravels 10% and boulders around 50cm large 10%. About 5% of rich canga gravels are also present immersed in the silt-clay soil matrix that represents the remaining 15% of the material.
- From 1.05m to 1.35m, the mineralisation shows 20% of compact hematite with goethite gravels, 10% of hematite with goethite cobbles, medium canga gravels and cobbles as 30% and 15% of gravels and cobbles of quartzite within a silt/clay matrix which comprises the remaining 25% of the material in the interval. From 1.35 to 1.90m, the pit has exposed a weathered light brown clay/silt/sandy material with white and pink decoloured portions and some scattered quartzite gravels interpreted as being an extremely weathered quartzite with no visual iron content.

In addition to the channel sample bulk density material collected, a total of 5.2 tonnes of additional material has been collected from this pit for future test work purposes.

QXD Pit 8

Photo: Rich canga cobbles at 2.15m depth in QXD Pit 8.

Photo: A channel sample being collected in the QXD Pit 8.

The QXD Pit 8 walls show an organic soil layer up to 1.00m from the surface where the mineralised horizon starts.

The mineralized horizon has been described as a rich canga and was mapped from 1.00m to 2.95m. Rich canga cobbles were estimated to constitute 30%, rich canga gravels 40% with the remaining 30% of the contained pit material estimated to constitutes the sand/clay matrix.

Again, the percentage estimations are based on sample logging combined with the observations and descriptions of the materials during digging and visual inspections of the pit walls.

From 2.95 to 4.50m, the pit has exposed a weathered light brown clay/silt/sandy material with white and pink decoloured portions and some scattered quartzite gravels interpreted as being an extremely weathered quartzite with no visual iron content.

In addition to the channel sample bulk density material collected, a total of 8.1 tonnes of additional material has been collected from this pit for future test work purposes.

QXN Pit 1

Photo: Hematite boulders in the ongoing QXN Pit 1 at 2.65m depth.

Photo: Paulo Ribeiro inspecting QXN Pit 1 hematite with Technician Gilson Mascarenhas.

Photo: Taking a 10 litre bulk density sample at 2.0m depth from QXN Pit 1.

QXN Pit 1 walls show a slightly magnetic organic sandy soil layer up to 0.15m from the surface.

The hematite mineralised interval was mapped from 0.15m to 2.90m.

The mineralised interval was been separated in three horizons due to its lithological variability:

- From 0.15m to 0.50m, hematite boulders around 40cm large are estimated to constitute 40% of the material scattered in silt-clay matrix that represents the remaining 60% of the material.
- From 0.50m to 1.75m, hematite cobbles are estimated to constitute only 2% of the interval, laterite and canga gravels 70%, all scattered in silt-clay soil that represents the remaining 28% of the material.
- From 1.75m to 2.90m, a mineralized interval of compact hematite boulders is estimated to constitute 50% of the material, hematite cobbles are estimated to represent 5%, poorer laterite gravels as 20% with the remaining 25% comprising a silt/clay matrix.

Again, these percentage estimations are based on sample logging combined with the observations and descriptions of the materials during digging and visual inspections of the pit walls.

From 2.90m to 3.90m, 99% of sandy material was observed with 1% of weathered quartzite and canga gravels.

From 3.90 to 5.75m, 100% of sandy material was interpreted as being an extremely weathered quartzite.

In addition to the channel sample bulk density material collected, to date a total of 6.6 tonnes of additional material has been collected from this pit for future test work purposes.

QXN Pit 2

Photo: A channel sample being taken from the QXN Pit 2 walls.

Photo: the bottom of QXN Pit 2 with sandy material.

QXN Pit 2 walls have a slightly magnetic sandy soil, with organic matter, layer up to 0.40m from the surface.

The mineralised interval was mapped from 0.40m to 1.35m, composed by compact hematite cobbles 11% with average diameter ranging from 10 to 25cm and hematite

gravels 10%. The highest percentages of material are gravels of poor laterite comprising 24%. Other material observed included a few cobbles and gravels of ferruginous quartzite, hematite with goethite and medium canga. These materials are dispersed in a silt/sandy matrix. A few hematite cobbles and some gravels show weathered surfaces sometimes covered by clay material that can be reddish, brownish, yellowish or whitish in colour.

From 1.35 – 2.35m, the material comprised 6% of cobbles of purple to greyish ferruginous quartzite, 4% of yellow quartzite gravels and 20% of yellow to pink quartzite cobbles. The remaining 70% of the material was composed by a sandy matrix.

From 2.35 – 2.65m, about 40% of quartzite cobbles were observed immersed in a 60% sandy matrix.

NEW TENEMENTS GRANTED

Cabral advises that during the quarter, an additional nine (9) tenements have been formally granted by Brazil's National Department for Mineral Production ("DNPM") for an additional 73 km^2 within the Sincorá Area. This now takes Cabral's aggregate granted tenement areas to over 181km^2. Importantly this area covers almost all of the potential 67km^2 high grade hematite blanket area within Queixada and Queixada North Zones.

Cabral has complied with all the documentation requirements and anticipates that the remaining tenement applications over the Sincorá Area will be granted progressively by DNPM in the months ahead. As previously advised, the DNPM is expected to change some tenement boundaries and to trim the size of some tenement areas before granting tenure. This process continues within DNPM with some of Cabral's tenement application areas being adjusted for third party overlaps and to exclude tenement portions to the west in proximity to the Permanent Protection Area covering the Chapada Diamantina National Park.

Cabral will update the market on the final shape and size of the entire Sincorá Area once all remaining tenement applications have been formally granted by DNPM.

ENVIRONMENTAL APPLICATIONS PROGRESS FOR FUTURE DRILL PROGRAM WITHIN QUEIXADA ZONE

During the December Quarter Cabral formally submitted an environmental licence application with the relevant environmental agency Inema (Instituto do Meio Ambiente e Recursos Hídricos). The application relates to a drill program proposed within the Queixada Zone and, specifically, the original identified 3km by 3km high grade hematite area. Additional environmental licence applications are anticipated to be required in respect of the intended drilling programs designed within Sincorá Area, including within the Queixada North Zone. These environmental licence applications continued to progress during the March quarter including the one already lodged with Inema.

Cabral has obtained written permits for exploration and drilling from the majority of landowners within the Queixada Zone and has progressed negotiations with several other relevant parties in relation to its ongoing exploration efforts.

The first environmental licences relating to Queixada's maiden drilling programme are expected to be received during the September quarter.

THE BRUMADO COMPLEX

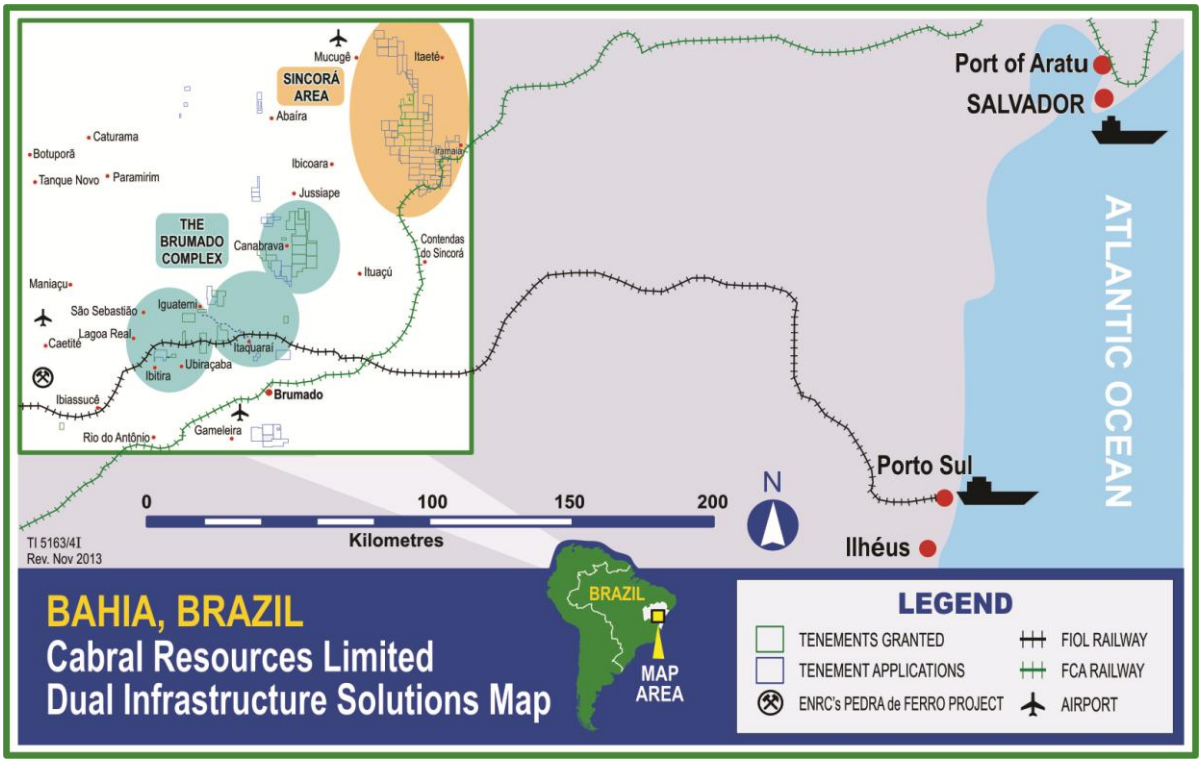
During the quarter Cabral undertook no significant exploration work on the Brumado Complex tenement portfolio with the Cabral exploration team fully focussed on the Queixada and Queixada North Zones within Sincorá Area.

TERMINATION OF AGREEMENT FOR ORIGINAL BRAZILIAN IRON ORE TENEMENTS

On 4 March 2013 Cabral advised that following extensive negotiations over a protracted period of time with the vendor of the original Brazilian magnetite iron ore tenement package, Cabral has terminated the Agreement to acquire such tenements. The impact of this termination is that the vendor is under an obligation to return all historical money paid to it by Cabral plus certain reimbursement costs in exchange for the Cabral returning the nine tenements in question. Notwithstanding these repayment and reimbursement obligations of the vendor, Cabral understands the vendor has insufficient financial resources to fully refund Cabral. Given these circumstances, Cabral will not be returning title to any tenements until such time as full cash repayment and reimbursement is received from the vendor or another satisfactory settlement outcome is achieved. Cabral's decision to terminate the Agreement (and its five Amendments) came as a result of both the vendor's inability to complete its contractual obligations to Cabral as well as the vendor's continual breach of key representations and warranties made to Cabral.

During the March quarter, Cabral has continued to negotiate with the vendor in good faith in relation to finding a final settlement solution in respect of the Agreement (including the five Amendments). However, to date a satisfactory final settlement arrangement has not been reached. Cabral has indicated it is willing to work co-operatively with the vendor in relation to resolving this matter. However, in the interim, Cabral has retained all its legal rights under the Agreement (including the Amendments) including rights to damages and arbitration proceedings.

DUAL RAIL AND PORT INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS



During the quarter the Brazilian Government's rail company, VALEC - Engenharia, Construções e Ferrovias S.A., further advanced the construction of the FIOL Rail Line.

Photo: Progress in the construction of FIOL Rail Line.

Photo: Progress in the construction of FIOL Rail Line.

Constructive and meaningful dialogues continued during the March quarter with the relevant authorities and other stakeholders in relation to Cabral's detailed requirements for both the FIOL Rail Line and the Porto Sul port development.

Cabral has dual rail and port infrastructure solutions for any future production from the Sincorá Area. These are:

1. **FIOL Rail Line and Porto Sul** where Cabral has signed a Protocol of Intentions ("POI") with Bahia State and State Treasury back in March 2012. This POI contemplates access and capacity allocations for up to 15.0 million tonnes of annual iron ore production capacity on publicly-funded FIOL Rail Line and the proposed Porto Sul port development; and/or

2. **Existing, Operating FCA Rail Line and Port of Aratu** which has potential alternative export infrastructure avenues Cabral can pursue for lesser quantities of iron ore production to generate early cash flows. The existing, operating FCA Rail Line passes within Cabral's Sincorá Area tenements and tracks 360 kms to the existing, operating Port of Aratu, Bahia State (near Salvador).

More detailed information on Cabral's dual infrastructure solutions can be found by clicking the link on the homepage of its website **www.cabralresources.com.au**

CORPORATE

As at 31 March 2014, Cabral had cash at bank of approximately $2.18 million and NIL external borrowings.

In addition, as at 31 March 2014, Cabral had another $0.62 million in cash and liquid securities for its 50% share of the joint venture company with China Railway Materials Commercial Corporation Group which has the potential to be realized.

As previously advised, Cabral is actively assessing and pursuing longer term funding alternatives to significantly advance its exploration activities and objectives at Sincorá Area. Discussions and negotiations are ongoing but incomplete with a range of interested parties with the market to be updated as and when appropriate.

For further information please contact:

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Paulo Alexandre Ribeiro, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Paulo Alexandre Ribeiro is a permanent full-time employee of Cabral Resources Limited Group as Head of Exploration. Mr Paulo Alexandre Ribeiro has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Paulo Alexandre Ribeiro consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements made during or in connection with this communication, including, without limitation, those concerning the economic outlook for the iron ore mining industry, expectations regarding iron ore prices, production, cash costs and other operating results, growth prospects, the outlook of Cabral's exploration activities, the potential for future operations including any commencement of commercial operations at Sincorá Area and its liquidity and capital resources and expenditure, contain or comprise certain forward-looking statements regarding Cabral's exploration operations, economic performance and financial condition. Although Cabral believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to have been correct.

Accordingly, results could differ materially from those set out in the forward-looking statements as a result of, among other factors, changes in economic and market conditions, success of exploration, business and operating initiatives, changes in the regulatory environment and other government actions, fluctuations in iron ore prices and exchange rates and business and operational risk management. Cabral undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

About Cabral

Cabral Resources controls an extensive strategic landholding in the emerging iron ore region of Bahia State in Brazil. The 1,782 km^2 landholding amassed contains ground prospective for high grade direct shipping hematite ores, itabirite ores and coarse grained magnetite ores. In March 2012 Cabral signed a Protocol of Intentions with the State of Bahia and State Treasury contemplating up to 15 million tonnes of annual iron ore production on the government-funded FIOL Rail Line and Porto Sul port development. The existing, operating FCA rail line to the Port of Aratu runs within Cabral's highly prospective Sincorá Area. Cabral has a strong local exploration team in Brumado, Bahia, Brazil and driven senior management focused on moving its projects towards production in 2016.

APPENDIX ONE
JORC TABLE 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	The reported results refer to channel samples cut from the pit walls. The pit walls have been logged. Each channel sample's individual intervals are defined according to their lithology. The maximum individual channel sample length is established up to 1.0m. At homogeneous lithological intervals deeper than 1.0m, the samples are divided into samples of a maximum of 1.0m. All channel samples are meticulously defined according to the divided lithological intervals and formed by a composite of the materials taken from four equalized channels in the same interval, one from each of the four quadrants, consequently equidistant. A minimum of 100kg is being taken from each interval (4 channels) to compose one channel sample.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	No drilling work has been undertaken by Cabral to this point at the areas concerned.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	No drilling work has been undertaken by Cabral to this point at the areas concerned.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	No drilling work has been undertaken by Cabral to this point at the areas concerned. The pits have been entirely logged and photographed in detail as well as the channel samples.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	No core samples were used as no drilling work has been undertaken by Cabral to this point at the areas concerned. The pits' channel samples are brought to the Cabral's exploration office facilities at Brumado. No physical preparation is applied to the samples at Brumado's office. The channel samples are delivered "in natura" to Bureau Veritas/ACME laboratory. The channel sampling size and techniques are appropriate for the type, nature and style of mineralization being sampled. A duplicate channel samples, which consist of a composite of four channel samples just beside the original channel samples has been taken at a rate of 20%. Bulk volumetric samples are being separately stored accordingly to their related channel samples intervals.
Quality of assay data and laboratory	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered*	ACME provides the bath conferring, classifying and entrance to the lab system. The channel samples are weighed (wet basis), dried at

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
tests	*partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	105°C and weighed again (dry basis). Samples are crushed to 100% under 38mm. The samples are then quartered in 12 aliquots and a 2/12 part ("head" sample) of the sample is submitted for physical preparation for later chemical assaying. The remaining 10/12 are submitted for wet sieving with 4 sieves grids (6.350mm; 1.000mm; 0.149mm and 0.045mm), generating 5 aliquots of different grain sizes. The obtained aliquots are dryed at 105°; crushed to minus 3mm; homogenized; quartered; pulverized in steel mills to minus 150 mesh; proceed to the "RX" chemical dosage (by fusion with lithium tetra borate) for the 10 main oxides, calcination at 1,000°C and S determined by LECO. ACME applies its own QA/QC procedures using standards, blanks and duplicates within acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	No drilling work has been undertaken by Cabral to this point at the areas concerned. Pits logging and sampling data entries at Microsoft Excel 2010 and preliminary data validations are done. Data is imported into Microsoft Access 2010 (via macros). The data has physical and electronic backups stored in data tapes LTO 5. Data will be stored into GDMS (Geological Data Management Solution - CAE Mining), available at Cabral.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	No drilling work has been undertaken by Cabral to this point at the areas concerned. The pits locations are surveyed by handheld Garmin - GPSmap 62s to this point. Cabral intends to re-survey the pits locations later with differential GPS and/or Total

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Station. The pits are shallow and their verticality is guaranteed by plummets while digging.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	The Cabral's pitting programme takes into account the spacing and distribution of the individual pit locations. The data spacing and distribution will be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate in order to support any Mineral Resource estimation. Sample compositing has been applied for a better representation of the channel samples, which are formed by a composite of the materials taken from four equalized channels (four Quadrants) in the same interval.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	No drilling work has been undertaken by Cabral to this point at the areas concerned. The channel samples are vertical and perpendicular to the mineralization that has been shown to be sub-horizontal.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The channel samples and the volumetric bulk samples have being properly identified and stored at Cabral's fully secured Brumado offices. The pulps from external labs are collected from time to time and properly stored at Cabral's fully secured Brumado offices.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external audits of sampling techniques and data have been undertaken by Cabral at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	Tenement descriptions, numbers and tenure status were shown at Appendix Two in Cabral's latest Quarterly Activities Report. Currently, Cabral has 100% ownership of the tenement areas in question and has no other third party ownership arrangements such as joint ventures, partnerships, earn-ins or royalty arrangements. Cabral owns the totality of the reported mining rights. Cabral pursues a written agreement with all landowners involved in relation to its exploration work. The tenement areas in question are to the East of the Chapada Diamantina National Park. Cabral is not aware of any impediments to obtaining the requisite licences to operate in these tenement areas.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Some old illegal cut lines and 6 sites with evidence of previous illegal shallow drilling works were encountered at the Cabral's granted Tenement 870.345/2013. Cabral does not possess this data and has not relied on or reported on any exploration undertaken by such third parties on this tenement.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The ongoing pit programme is confirming Cabral's thesis that the high quality hematite iron occurrences are sparsely sub-horizontally distributed within a given range of altitudes. The host rocks also present sub-horizontal bedding layers. No economic hematite iron deposit has been confirmed by Cabral at this stage.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material*	No drilling work has been undertaken by Cabral to this point at the areas concerned. Considering the pits diameters

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	drill holes: • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	(about 1.5m) the available topographic base maps, combined with the handheld Garmin - GPSmap 62s, have been shown to be satisfactory for the pits locations surveys. Cabral intends to re-survey the pits locations later with differential GPS and/or Total Station if needed. The pits are all vertical and not deep (up to 10 metres) so the manual measuring methods are sufficient.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No drilling work has been undertaken by Cabral to this point at the areas concerned. Cabral uses a minimum cut-off grade of 20.0% Fe when reporting surface sample assay results. No maximum cut-off grade is applied to reported surface sample assays. For the pits channel samples Cabral uses a minimum 30.0% Fe when reporting pits channel sample assay results as mineralisation. A weighted average assay result is used only in relation to reporting assay results within the various maps within Cabral's ASX releases where the volume of surface samples makes it impractical to show them individually on the one map. Other than as described above, no other data aggregations or metal equivalent values are used or reported by Cabral.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down*	No drilling work has been undertaken by Cabral to this point at the areas concerned. Given the dimensions of the vertical pits the whole mineralization (confirming to be sub-horizontal) is exposed and

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	accessed in the pits' walls.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	No drilling work has been undertaken by Cabral to this point at the areas concerned. Appropriated maps and sections will be available when Cabral reports any resource estimations.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	No drilling work has been undertaken by Cabral to this point at the areas concerned. Cabral reports all channel sample results in the areas concerned subject to the cut-off criteria disclosed above.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	No drilling work has been undertaken by Cabral to this point at the areas concerned. Information related to any geophysical survey results, geochemical survey results, bulk sample results, metallurgical test work results, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics were reported where appropriate. Cabral reports all major deleterious elements in the same table when reporting on its iron mineralization results.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	In future Cabral intends to undertake a systematic exploration program on the areas concerned based upon ongoing encouraging exploration results to date. Work plans include the ongoing research pits digging and channel sampling, geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys, bulk sample and density tests, metallurgical test work and drilling programs to potentially define a Mineral Resource.

APPENDIX TWO

Tenement Information Required by ASX Listing Rule 5.3.3

Tenement Number	Tenement Status	Tenement Location	Cabral Interest Held
872.495/2013	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
872.494/2013	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
872.247/2013	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
872.089/2013	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
871.402/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
871.028/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.986/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.985/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.984/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.926/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.925/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.837/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.836/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.835/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.834/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.833/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.832/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.613/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.612/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.611/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.610/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.547/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.448/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.447/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.446/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.445/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.444/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.443/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.442/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.439/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.438/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.406/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.405/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.404/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.403/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.402/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.401/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%

Tenement Number	Tenement Status	Tenement Location	Cabral Interest Held
870.400/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.399/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.398/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.397/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.396/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.395/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.394/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.393/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.392/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.391/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.390/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.389/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.388/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.387/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.386/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.385/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.384/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.383/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.382/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.381/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.371/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.369/2013	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.349/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.060/2013	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.054/2013	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.352/2013	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.350/2013	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.347/2013	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
872.280/2012	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.759/2012	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.758/2012	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.757/2012	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.734/2012	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.733/2012	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.732/2012	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.731/2012	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
872.581/2011	APPLICATION	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.441/2013	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.440/2013	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.370/2013	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.368/2013	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.351/2013	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.348/2013	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%

Tenement Number	Tenement Status	Tenement Location	Cabral Interest Held
870.346/2013	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.345/2013	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.063/2013	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.062/2013	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.059/2013	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.058/2013	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.057/2013	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.056/2013	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.055/2013	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.053/2013	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.052/2013	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.051/2013	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.050/2013	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.049/2013	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
873.456/2011	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
873.454/2011	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
873.239/2011	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
873.238/2011	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
873.237/2011	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
873.236/2011	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
873.235/2011	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
873.234/2011	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
873.233/2011	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
873.187/2011	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
873.186/2011	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
873.185/2011	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
873.184/2011	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
872.834/2011	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
872.572/2011	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
870.916/2011	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
872.593/2010	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
872.351/2010	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
871.801/2010	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
871.650/2010	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
871.618/2010	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
873.999/2008	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
873.976/2008	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%
873.775/2008	GRANTED	Bahia State, Brazil	100%

No new mining tenements were acquired or disposed of during the quarter by Cabral.

Cabral held NIL beneficial percentage interests in any farm-in or farm-out agreements at the end of the quarter nor acquired or disposed of any such beneficial percentage interests during the quarter.