



TRÊS IRMÃOS IRON ORE PROJECT

1 - INTRODUCTION

1.1 - OBJECTIVE

The follow present report has an objective to describe the accomplished works in offices and fields for the geologic and economic description of the area referring to the Entre Rios Project of the Cone Mine Exploration. This work has a main goal elaborate an evaluation of the iron ore reserves in the area of the process, quantifying and qualifying them with accuracy.

1.2 – MINERAL LEGISLATION IN BRAZIL

The laws that conduct the mining activities in Brazil established that the subsoil belongs to the federal government. That way, activities of prospection, exploration and exploitation just are possible with the government authorization through of its department DNPM (National Department of Mineral Production).

Each process of mineral research is evaluated by the DNPM based in technique criteria and the authorizations are granted in two stages: Research License and The Mine Work Concession. The authorization holder of DNPM has full and exclusive rights about the work execution, as well about the commercialization of the area.

1.3 – MINING IN BRAZIL

Brazil stands out worldwide as one of the main producers of the minerals goods.

The mining industry in Brazil has a highest technology level and technique, being forward of a several obtained innovations in this area in the last decades.

In all regions of the country exists an extensive web of education for the formation of professional that attempt to the mining's demand. The high workforce qualification, together to good infra-structure and low productive cost becomes the mining in Brazil object of a great interest by the part of the foreign and national investors.



Brazil is the second biggest producer of the iron ore (approximately 20% of worldwide production) and the third biggest producer of bauxite (approximately 13% of the worldwide production). Data of the IBRAM (Brazilian Institute of Mining) presented that in 2008 the Brazilian mineral sector employed 161 thousand people in the mine work activity and the value of the commercialized national production was US\$ 29 billion.

Adding the commercialized rude ore production to the production of the sector of mineral transformation, the mining of Brazil generated in 2008 US\$ 42 billion, what represents 5.7% of the GIP. The positive scene reflects in the investments of the sector that are foreseen in US\$ 47 billion between 2009 and 2013.

1.4 – IRON ORE IN THE IRON QUADRANGLE

The worldwide iron ore reserves (measure + indicated) are in the order of 310 billion of tons. Brazil has 6,7% of this reserves (21,0 billion tons) and it is in a 5th place between the countries which have the biggest volumes of the ore. However the high grade of iron in its ore (60,0 to 67,0% in hematite and 50,0 to 60,0% in the itabiritos) takes Brazil to occupy the place of prominence in the worldwide scene, in terms of iron contained in the ore. 70% of the Brazilian reserves can find in the state of Minas Gerais (198 million tons), being the big part of these are in the iron quadrangle, traditional region in the extraction of this mineral goods. The region of the Iron quadrangle, had importants itabirítico and hematítico iron ore deposits of high grade (Fe > 60%).

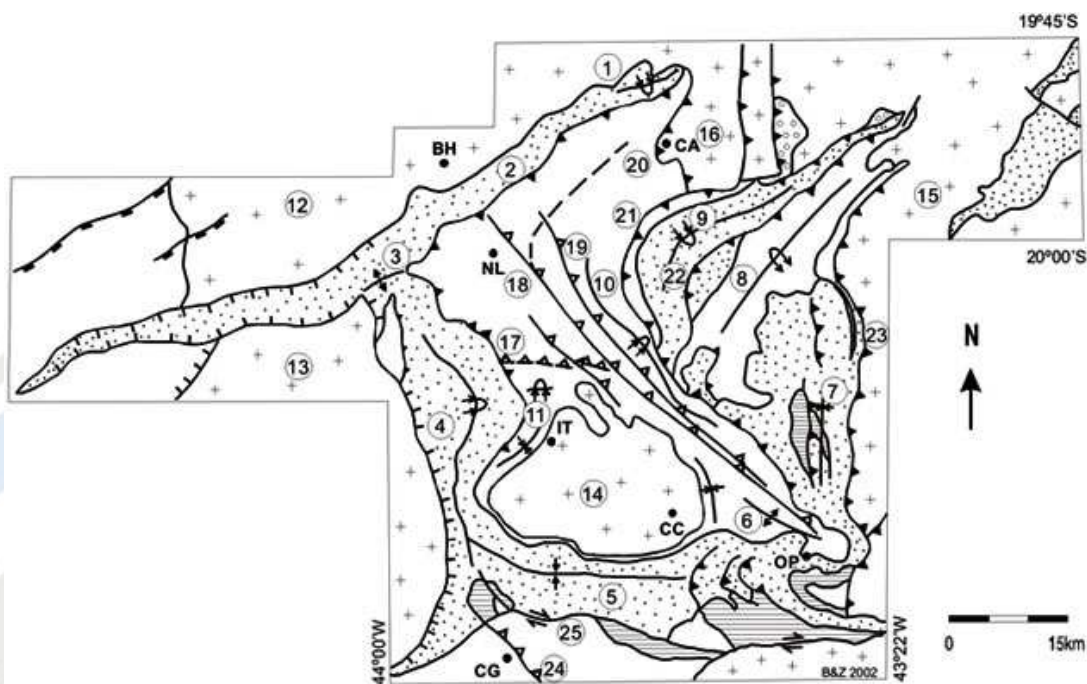


Figure 1- Iron Ore from the Iron quadrangle

1.4.1 – Stratigraphy

Table 1 - Simplified Stratigraphic Column of the Iron Quadrangle - CPRM

RECENT SEDIMENTARY COVERAGE					
PROTEROZOIC	ESPINHAÇO SUPERGROUP	Conselheiro Mata Group	Cambotas Formation		
		Itacolomi Group			
	MINAS SUPERGROUP	Piracicaba Group	Sabará Formation	Barreiro Formation	
			Taboões Formation	Fecho do Funil Formation	
			Cercadinho Formation	Gandarela Formation	
			Itabira Group	Cauê Formation	
			Caraça Group	Batatal Formation	Moeda Formation
		Tamanduá Group			
		RIO DAS VELHAS SUPERGROUP	Maquiné Group	Casa Forte Formation	Palmital Formation
				Nova Lima Group	Schist meta-sedimentary and metavolcanic
			Quebra-Osso Group		Metavolcanic mafic-ultramafic Association
				GRANITE-GNEISSIC-ARCHAEAN TERRAIN	
	ARCHAEAN				



LEGENDA

Supergrupo Espinhaço

Grupo Itacolomi

Supergrupo Minas

Supergrupo Rio das Velhas

Complexos Granito-gnáissicos

Falha de empurrão D1
 Falha de empurrão D2
 Falha de empurrão D3
 Falha normal D4
 Falha de empurrão D5
 Falha transcorrente

Anticinal, anticinal invertido

Sinclinal, sinclinal invertido

Figure 2 -Structural Map of the Iron Quadrangle - CPRM

Subtitles: Fold: 1 - Syncline Piedade, 2 - Homocline Serra do Curral, 3 - Anticline Serra do Curral, 4 - Moeda Syncline, 5 - Dom Bosco Syncline, 6 - Mariana Anticline, 7 - Syncline Santa Rita, 8 - Anticline Conceição, 9 - Syncline Gandarela, 10 - Syncline Vargem do Lima, 11 - Andaimés Syncline. Granite-gneiss Complex: 12 - Belo Horizonte, 13 - Bonfim, 14 - Bação, 15 - Santa Bárbara, 16 - Caeté. Falhas: 17-Bem-Te-Vi, 18 - São Vicente, 19 - Raposos, 20 - Caeté, 21 - Cambotas, 22 - Fundão, 23 - Água Quente, 24 - Congonhas, 25 - Engenho. Cidades: BH - Belo Horizonte, CC - Cachoeira do Campo, IT - Itabirito, NL - Nova Lima, CA - Caeté, CG - Congonhas, OP - Ouro Preto.

1.4.2 – Basic Geology of the Iron Quadrangle

The crystalline basement of the Iron Quadrangle is compound by the gneissic metamorphic complex denominated of Bonfim Complex and Moeda Complex (west side of the Serra da Moeda), Congonhas Complex (to southwest of Iron Quadrangle); Santa Rita Complex (to southwest of the Ouro Branco Mountain Range); Caeté Complex (to east of the Caeté City); Belo Horizonte Complex (to the north of the Serra do Curral); Santa Bárbara Complex (to the east of the Caraça Mountain Range) and Bação Complex (which it is in the center of the Iron Quadrangle).

Geocronological Analyses in rocks' samples by some of these complexes, revealed ages of 2,9-3,2 Ga. And also, two generations of plutons for the Neoarchaean: 2,78-2,77 Ga. (calcium alkaline plutons) and 2,73-2,62 Ga. (granites anorogenic).

Rio das Velhas Supergroup

The ages between 2,776 Ga. and 2,857 Ga. allows say that the Rio das Velhas Supergroup along with the plutonic rocks represents a typical terrain granite-greenstone of the Archaean.

The metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks form the Rio das Velhas Supergroup, subdividing in two groups (Nova Lima (base) and Maquiné (top)). The Maquiné Group divides in two formations:

- Palmital Formation (base); compound by quartz sericite, quartz phyllite and phyllite.
- Casa Forte Formation; compound by quartz sericite, chloritic, schists and phyllite.

The Nova Lima Group represents a sequence of a “greenstone belt” type subdividing in three units, from the bottom to the top:

- Metavolcanic Unit; compound by serpentine, steatite, Talc-schists, amphibolites metamorphosed, metabasalt and metatuffs, besides of komatiites with spinifex structure.
- Chemistry Metasedimentary Unity, represented by carbonetic schists, metacherts, banded iron formation and phyllites:
- Clastic Metasedimentary Unity, represented by quartz-schists, quartz phyllites, impure quartzite and meta-conglomerates.

Minas

Supergroup

The Minas Supergroup is subdividing from the base to the top in the Tamanduá, Caraça, Itabira and Piracicaba Group.

The Tamanduá Group is represented by a set of by a set of quartzite, phyllite, quartz and clay shists, itabirites phyllite and dolomite, conglomerates and coarse quartzite.

The Group Caraça is compound by the Caraça quartzite (Moeda Formation) and Batatal schists (Batatal Formation)

- Moeda Formation represented by conglomerates and coarse quartzite of fluvial origin and fine quartzite and phyllites by transitional-marine origin.
- Batatal Formation; constituted by phyllites sericites, graphitic and locally this formation can presents chloritic and carbonate sediments, being that in the superior part can be seen fine layers of chert and hematite.

The Itabira Group divides in two formations, from the base to the top:

- Cauê Formation; predominately represented by a iron formation of lake superior kind and subordinate by dolomitic and amphibolitic itabirites with small phyllite lenses and marl and some manganiferous horizons.

- Gandarela Formation; compound by layers of carbonate rocks represented by dolomite and subordinate by itabirites, dolomitic phyllites and phyllites.

The Piracicaba Group divides in five formations, from the base to the top:

- Cercadinho Formation; represented by ferruginous quartzite, ferruginous phyllite, phyllite, quartzite and small interpolated of dolomite;

- Fecho do Funil Formation: represented by dolomitic phyllite, phyllite and impure dolomite;

- Taboões Formation: represented by fine and massive quartzite;

- Barreiro Formation: represented by phyllite and graphitic phyllite;

-Sabará Formation: represented by phyllite, chlorite-schist, greywacke and locally tuffs and cherts.

Itacolomi Group

The Itacolomi Group is represented by quartzite, conglomeratic quartzite and lenses of conglomerate with pebbles of itabirite, phyllite, quartzite and vein quartzite, deposited in coastal and deltaic environment.

1.4.3 – Itabiritos of the Iron Quadrangle

The Itabiritos are compound by iron rich bands (mainly hematite and magnetite) interpolated with quartz and/or dolomite rich bands (*BIF - banded iron formations*). The high grade iron ore are mainly compound by hematite, being used directly in blast furnace, as granulated ore.

The area of the process is in the Brumadinho County , region wide aimed for the iron ore's exploitation, where several mines of big range developed. The main ore of the region are rich itabiritos with grade around of 60% and friable hematites.

1.4.4 – Nearest Mining

Near of the process local you can find others process that have Mine Work concession, include mining of the Companhia Vale do Rio Doce (VALE) as the Mina do Feijão, belong to the old Ferteco and incorporated to VALE in august of 2003, which have a ROM ore production in 2006 of 8.455.457 tons.

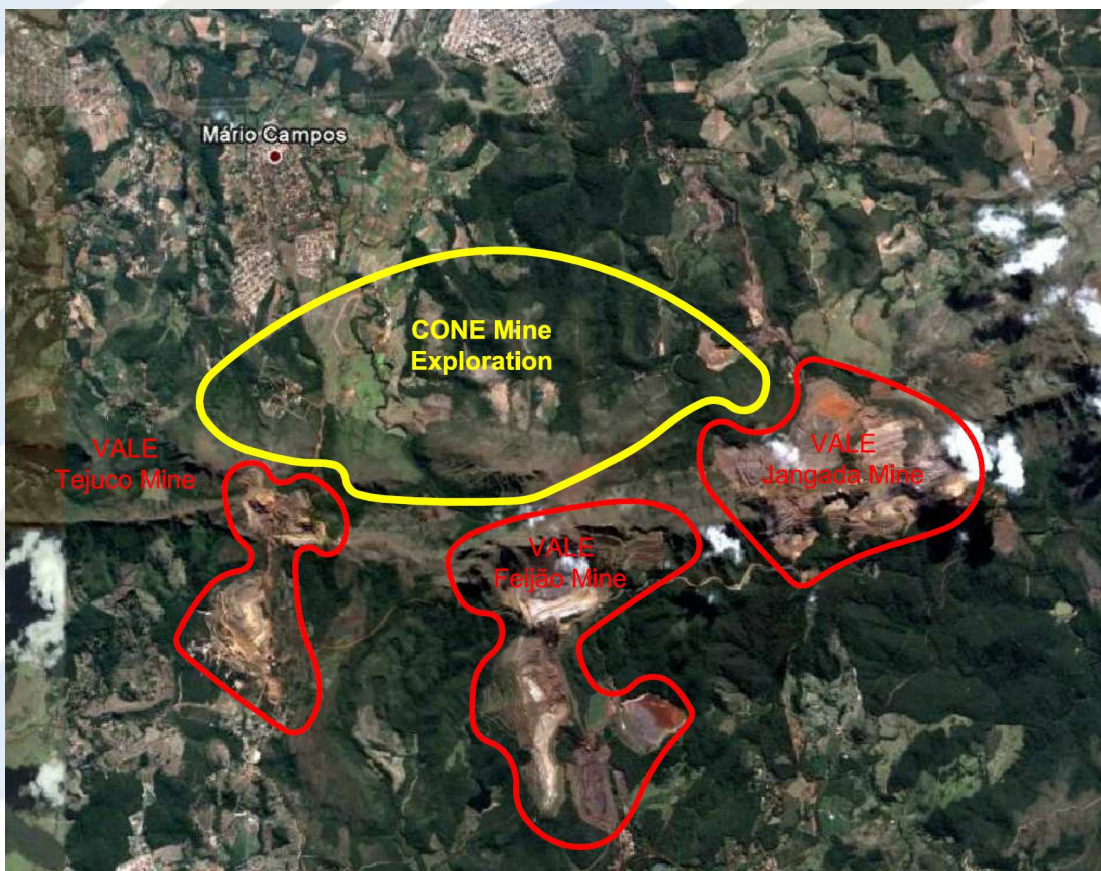


Figure 3 - Nearest Mining

1.5 – ALLOCATION

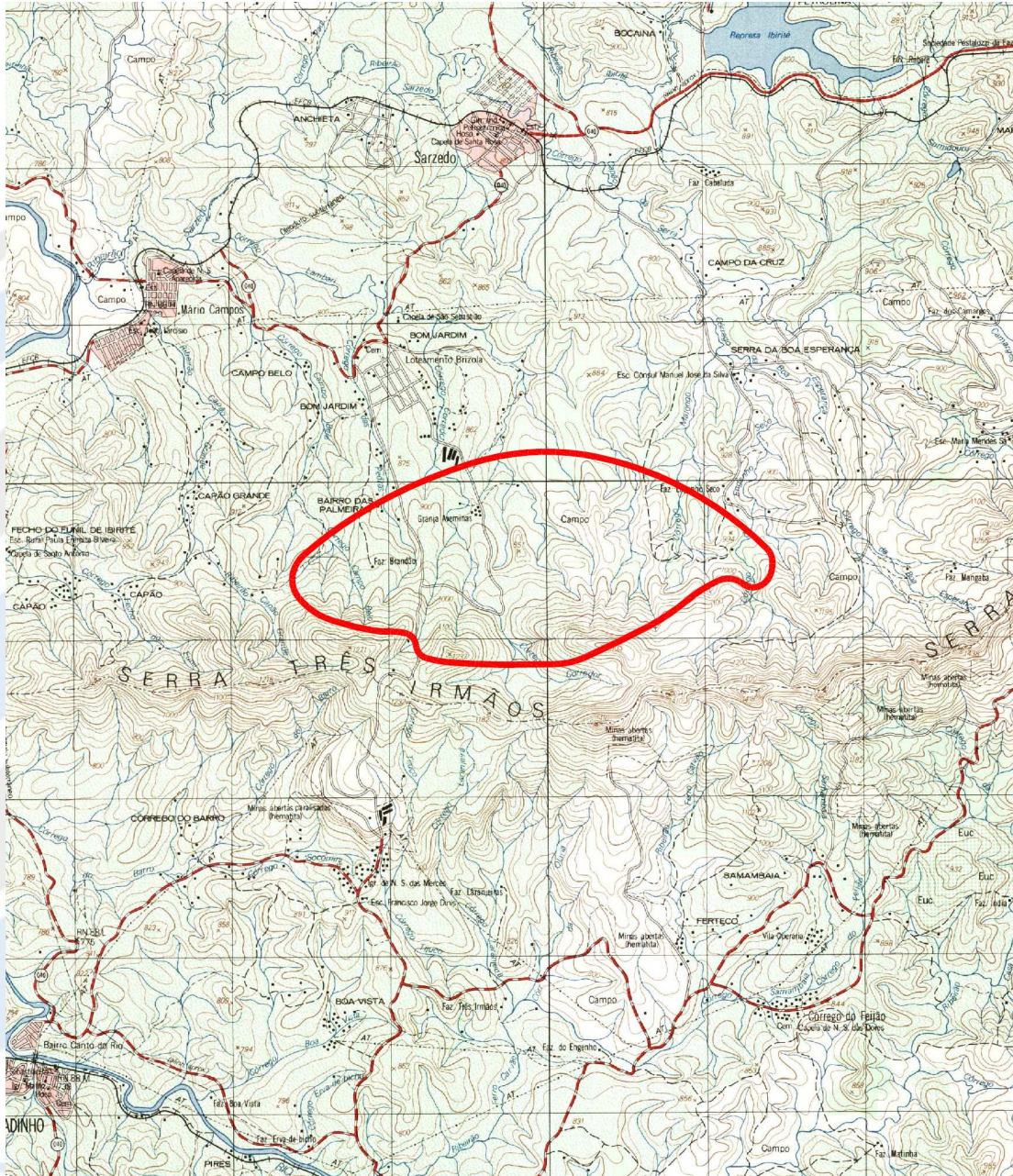


Figure 4 - Allocation (Base – IBGE)

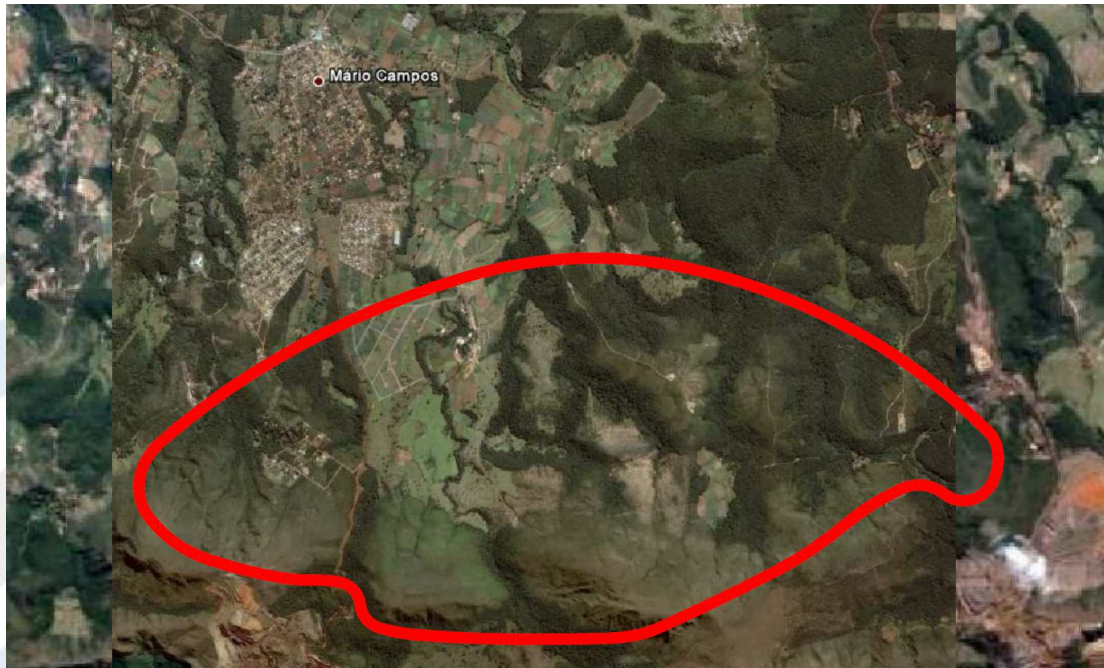


Figure 5 - Allocation

1.6 – BRUMADINHO COUNTY

1.6.1 – Characterization

Area: 640,08 Km²

Altitude:

maximum: 1571 m

place: Serra da Calcada

minimum: 700 m

place: Rio Paraopeba-Cachoeira de Fecho do Funil

Ponto central da cidade: 739,3 m

Temperature:

Average annual: 21,1 C

Maximum average annual: 27,1 C

Minimum average annual: 16,7 C

Average Annual Rainfall: 1491 mm

Relief:

Topography: %

Flat: 5

Wavy: 35

Mountainous: 60

Main Rivers:

RIO VELOSO MANSO

RIO PARAPEBA

Bay: RIO SAO FRANCISCO BAY

1.6.2 Population

YEARS	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
1970	7.136	10.738	17.874
1980	8.611	9.353	17.964
1991	11.583	7.725	19.308
2000	19.367	7.240	26.607

2005(1)		31.191
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Population Resident up to 2005

1.6.3 Transports

Road

Approximate Distances to the main centers (Km):

Belo Horizonte: 49

Rio de Janeiro: 484

São Paulo: 560

Brasília: 792

Vitória: 589

Main highways that connects to Belo Horizonte:

MG-040

Main highways that connects to the County:

BR-381, MG-040

Boundaries Counties:

Ibirité,

Sarzedo,

Mário Campos,

Igarapé,

Itatiaiuçu,

Rio Manso,

Bonfim,

Belo Vale,

Moeda,

Itabirito,

Nova Lima,



São Joaquim de Bicas

2 – LOGISTIC AND ACCESSIBILITY

2.1 – HOW TO ARRIVE

Leaving from Belo Horizonte, take the highway Anel Rodoviário (BR-381) towards to Betim. Take the MG-155 next to the Dicalino Cabral's aggregate and go straight ahead to Mário Campos. In this city, go through in the Três Street and approximately three kilometers turn left in a road that takes to the condominium which is in the process area.

2.2– MAIN HIGHWAYS OF ACCESS

The main access routes to the area of the process are made through the BR – 381, MG – 155 and MG-040 besides the vicinal roads next to the process area.

2.3 – AIRPORT

The main airport next to the area of the process is the Tancredo Neves International Airport, located in the Confins County – MG, metropolitan region of Belo Horizonte, in a trajectory of approximately 83 km up to the area. Another important airport present in Belo Horizonte is the Pampulha Airport, which was considered an international airport before the transference of its activities to the Tancredo Neves International Airport. Nowadays Pampulha operates just the regional

flights. This airport is located about 55 km of distance to the area of the process, being its access by the Tancredo Neves International Airport route, through BR-040.



Figure 6 - Partial View of the Tancredo Neves International Airport

2.4 – RAILROADS

The most near railways is the MRS logistic, that connect the state of Minas Gerais to some mainly brazilian ports as of Rio de Janeiro, Guaíba and Itaguaí, and the Railway Vitória-Minas (EFVM), under the responsibility of the Vale do Rio Doce that leak the large part of iron ore from the state of Minas Gerais up to Tubarão port in Espírito Santo.

The shipment of the iron ore can be made in the Sarzedo County, through the Load Terminal of Sarzedo, under the responsibility of the Link Logistic Group, which is located less than 10 km of distance by the area of the process.

2.4.1 Load Terminal of Sarzedo

Inaugurated in 2006, located at 40 km from the center of Belo Horizonte, with railway access of the MRS Logistic and an area of 700.000 square meters, the Load Terminal of Sarzedo movement actually around eight million of tons per year, distributed in Containers, Pig-iron and Iron ore, among others loads. Through of the established partnership between the Link Logistic Group, the railway MRS Logistic and the Triunfo Operadora Portuária, was created a new channel of Pig-iron exportation by the Rio de Janeiro Port. Nowadays, the group is already responsible by the leaking of more than a half of the Pig-iron production from the south system, having concluded the year of 2007 with more than one million tons shipped.

The terminal located in the rural region of the Sarzedo County, was designed for a initial load capacity of 150.000 tons/month, attending an increasing demand by the railroad transport, by ores and others region products. It was built throughout the railroad of the MRS Logistic and extends for 1.400 meters.



Figure 7 - Area of iron ore storage, already existing

The MRS logistic, managed by the Vale do Rio Doce Company, is a concessionary that operates the call “Southeast Mesh” of the Federal Railways Network S.A. It is responsible by the iron ore and pig ore transport which are stored at the Load Terminal of Sarzedo.

The mesh of MRS gives railroad access to the main Brazilian ports: Rio de Janeiro, Itaguaí and Santos, besides attend to the privative terminal of iron ore shipment in the Ilha de Guaíba, located in Angra dos Reis. The market of the load transports in the area of the mesh influence of MRS is extremely favorable to the railway sector, means by the nature of the active products, means by the demand punctual concentration. In this region concentrates 65% of Brazil’s gross domestic product and are installed in the largest industries in the country (mainly siderurgy and cement plants).

2.4.1.1 Access to the Load Terminal of Sarzedo

The access to the load terminal of Sarzedo, starting from the process area, can be made taking the road that connects the Mário Campos (Três Street) up to arrive at MG – 040. Follow in this same road in direction to the Sarzedo County. In this county follow through the parallel road to the railway line which will give access to the load terminal.



Figure 8 - Load Trains of the MRS Logistic



Figure 9 - MRS' Railway Network

LINK: <http://www.mrs.com.br/ingles/index.php>

2.5 – PORTS

2.5.1 Port of Itaguaí – RJ

The port of Itaguaí, situated at 553 km of distance (railway line) of the load terminal of Sarzedo, present an area of 10 million square meters by flat area, a channel of access with up to 20m by depth and ranks of docking in sheltered waters, with industrial logistic infrastructure and technology in telecommunication and supply, multimodal accesses and facilities of transports. Itaguaí port will offer immediately cost reduction for the user in an international level of productivity. The Itaguaí Port, modernized to follow the competitiveness of the national and international port trade, will be the 1st HUB PORT of the South Atlantic. In a distance of 500 km are located productive agents responsible by the formation around 70% of the Brazilian GDP (Gross Domestic Product). It is a singular port between the Brazilian and Latin-American ports. With competitive physics characteristic, have a maritime access to receive big and updated ships above of 6.000 TEUs.

Terminal of Ore – To assist the crescent demand of its ore, the Vale do Rio Doce Company is developing in the Itaguaí Port an investment of US\$ 120 million dollars. With that it will be enable to export, in the future, from 15 to 20 million tons of iron ore. In the future it will assist ships with up to 230 thousand DWT, in a pier with depth of 18,7m. Its modern equipments allow the ship's loading in a rate up to 10 thousand tons/hour. For the second stage, after additional dredging for 20 meters of depth, the Terminal of Ore Exportation will load super bulkers with up to 230.000 DWT, so assisting the tendency prevailed

in the transoceanic trade of the bulks. Through the MRS railroad capable to move up to 70 million tons of iron ore per year.

The MRS has exclusive access to the terminal of the Itaguaí Port, among them the Sepetiba Tecon (Containers), CSN Tecar (Bulks) and CPBS - CVRD (Iron Ore Exportation).



Figure 10 - Partial View of the Itaguaí Port.

2.5.2 BRAZORE – Port Terminal in the Sepetiba Bay - RJ

An Adriana Resources Inc. through its subsidiary in Brazil, the BRAZORE, is developing an iron ore port in the Brazilian coast, which will operate initially with a capacity of twenty million tons per year with prevision of expansion to the fifty million tons through the development of the deep sea port terminal.



The port area is located 70 kilometers west-bound Rio de Janeiro in the Sepetiba Bay in Brazilian coast, and have direct access to the extensive railway and transportation network. The property consists in 857.575 square meters of low area in the east of Itacuruça Channel. The MRS Logistic Railway passes through the northern edge of the property. The Highway BR-101 runs parallel to the railway, and the Highway RJ-14 runs next to the western side of the property. The Ingussu River forms the eastern boundary and a smaller river called Rio do Papai runs through the property near the western boundary.

The port potential building should start in 2009, and should take from 18 to 24 months to be ready. The fast-start installation will consist of railway wagon receiving, storage, recovery and equipment of barge loading. The iron ore will be loaded in a transfer barge Seabulk of shallow draft "lighters" which will carry and load it directly on the oceanic vessels employees in the transport and maritime trade of iron ore. This transshipment will occur in a deeply place approximately distant 8 nautical miles from the port. With the processed quantity increase, the installation of the terminal will be expanded and will become more efficient with addition of collector forklift stacker-reclaimers and a second anchorage for loading. The maritime capacity will be expanded and will become efficient with the integration of storage floating and transfer vessel permanently anchored near the coast



Figure 11 - Illustration of the transshipment vessel.

Competitive Advantage

- The port site is located 70 kilometers west-bound Rio de Janeiro in the Sepetiba Bay in Brazilian coast, and have direct access to the extensive railway and transportation network.
- The port will provide access to the global steel market for the iron producers and minimized the bottleneck in the iron ore exportation in Brazil.
- Strategic partners ArcelorMittal, Worldlink Resources Ltd and Athena Resources LLC.
- Opportunity to determine the strategic working relations with significant number of independently iron mines, and also with deposit of iron ore and mines acquires recently by big mining company, with or without port limited access.
- The urbanization, globalization and industrialization in China, Índia and others emerging countries indicates the needs to expand the capacity of the iron ore exportation.

- The Iron Quadrangle, located in the Minas Gerais States in Brazil, provides access to some of the largest iron coal bed unexplored in the world.

The Company is evaluating iron ore projects in Brazil, especially in Minas Gerais with a view to obtaining participation on this project of the iron ore or mine development, being the increase of the metals demand, specifically iron ore, in countries that are developing as China and India has created some of the best infrastructure in the last years.

The opportunity of infrastructure in Brazil to the independent iron ore port, become an excellent opportunity to capitalize the restricted market of the many small and medium iron ore producers located in the Minas Gerais State.



Figure 12 - Proposed place for anchorage of the transshipment vessel.

Link : <http://www.adrianaresources.com/splash/>

2.5.3 LLX – Southeast Port– RJ

The Southeast Port is a private terminal of mixing use located in the Itaguaí County, Sepetiba Bay, Rio de Janeiro, next to the public port of Itaguaí.

With a depth of 20 meters, the Southeast Port will be able to receive ships capesize, and will be used for shipment of iron ore.

With an internal area of 52,1 hectares, the Southeast Port will shelter court to stockage and handling of iron ore with storage capacity of 25 million of tons per year (mtpa), in a first phase, may expanding its capacity to 50 million (mtpa) in a 2nd phase. The LLX have already got the previous environmental license for 2 cradles with total of 50 millions tons per year.



Figure 13 - Artistic Conception of the port in operation.



With a privileged allocation, the Southeast Port will go to the benefit of the infra-structure of terrestrial and maritime access already existent. Its integration with railroad MRS (MRS Logistic S.A) will allow that the Southeast Port attend some of the main miners regions located in Minas Gerais. Besides that its connection with the future Anel Rodoviário of Rio de Janeiro will allow an easy access to the metropolitans region of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo.

The Southeast Port will start the operations around the second semester of 2011, with the goal to accomplish the iron ore loading proceeding from the State of Minas Gerais of the MMX Southeast mines and of the other independent miners, than exploring its contiguous privileged condition to the Sepetiba Port. In the first phase, the project will have 1 cradle of mooring, which may, in the second phase, reach 2 cradles of mooring with capacity of 50 million tons per year.

Link: <http://www.llx.com.br>

3 – COSTS

3.1 RESEARCH

To defining the economic possibilities of the area to research, will be accomplished the necessary works of prospection that will consist, in the beginning of the following listed steps. However, having the currently existing data, these can not be considered as definitive.

3.1.1 Base-Map Elaboration

The cartographic base to the programming, register and analysis of the exploratory work will be obtained by the restitution of the air photograph, available at 1:40.000 and 1:20.000 in recent images.

The plan will have scale 1:10.000, adjusted with field topographical control and spaced level curves in 5 m

3.1.2. Opening and Conservation of Roads

The field research implantation should be preceded of recovery works and improvements in the stream bed of the secondary roads that cut the area, opening of new routes, in order to facilitate the access to the distant places.

3.1.3. Geologic Mapping 1: 10.000

It is essential the execution of the basic geological mapping, aiming to the identification and cartography of the levels potentially mineralized, as noted above. So, the whole lithological suite in the area should be identified petrographically, with delimitation as accurate as possible from the contacts of the marked units.

The accurate definition of contacts, and petrographic characterization of the emerging lithology, may eventually require the opening of the trenches, in order to expose the rocky substratum to the geologist observation.

The resulting geological map, as mentioned previously, should be presented at scale 1:10.000. To it will be integrated obtained information posteriorly, during the research with the execution of trenches, boring and galleries.

3.1.4. Geophysical Prospection

Intend to accomplished a geophysical prospection in the area, conciliating two geophysical methods, as seismic and resistivity, aiming to detect possible anomalies that become into target for the investigation work in subsurface, posteriorly.

3.1.5. Digging

It will be executed research's digging, aiming at to obtaining information of sub-surface and to propitiate the exposition of the mineralized bodies for the description of the points and posterior sample collection.

Opted by the execution of the trenches (or "pipe") and galleries to the characteristics' determination of the mineralized bodies, once that these ones present partially emerging and in an area of difficult access and mechanical equipment.

The trenches will be directed perpendicularly to the layers' direction. The digging will be made with manual tools, as pickaxes and shovel. To the execution of the service will be contracted the local workforce.

The works will be following by the responsible technician.

3.1.6. Boring

From the analysis of the obtained data in the geologic mapping, will be leased some orificies of borehole, comprehended in three stages. In the end of each boring stage, an evaluation will be made, aiming to the taking a decision as for the continuity of the research.

It is expected, in the three stages a boring with continuous coring. The works will be contracted with specialized companies.

The description of the testimony will include the petrographic aspects, stratigraphic and structural. The intervals will have maximum length of 1,5m, eventually extended to 2,0 m in the portions confessedly sterile.

3.1.7. Chemical Analysis

The chemical analysis will be executed in a specialized laboratory and will include the grades of Fe, FeO, Mn, SiO₂, Al₂O₃, CaO, MgO, TiO₂, S, P and others elements traces.

3.1.8. Technological Assays

It will be sending samples of ore for the execution of the technological assays in specialized laboratory that include granulometry analyses and the following tests:

- Tumbling Iso
- Crepitation Coismj
- RDI Coismj
- Reduction JIS M 8713
- Midrex Linder Test
- Sulphur Release

These tests propitiated the verification of the material adequacy to the use in siderurgy, consisting of an evaluation for use in blast-furnace and for use in process of direct reduction.

3.1.9. Final Report

Completed the research, the final report will be in charge of the petitioner's technician team, under the technician responsibility of the works' chief geologist and bunched the whole list of the executed activity, the methodology and the reached results. It should be conclusive as to the reserves existence, its dimensions and the ore characterization, and will have all the elements indispensable to the technician, business and politics decisions which will be followed.

3.1.10. Budget

It is considerer on this study the reference Exchange rate as being
US\$1.00 = R\$1,85

For the execution of the research works described above, it is esteem a
total cost of **US\$ 113,500.00**

3.2 MINE WORK AND PROCESSING

The cost with the mine work of iron ore for monthly production estimate in 250.000 tons and its respective processing are presented as follow:

3.2.1. Production Datas (Monthly Estimates)

					Production rate	
Mines' extraction	9	h/day	26	day/month	1068	t/hour
Processing	9	h/day	26	day/month	855	t/hour

Monthly Production of the Extracted Ore = 250.000 tons

Monthly Production of the Processed Ore = 200.000 tons

*P.S.: Considering a recovery of 80% in the process.

Considering the relation sterile/ore = 2/1

3.2.2 Cost of the Mine work (Monthly Estimates)

Cut and ROM Load (R\$1,00/t) = R\$ 250.000,00

ROM Transport = R\$ 200.000,00

Drilling and Dismounting = R\$ 250.000,00

Road Maintenance = R\$ 100.000,00

Sterile Transport (R\$0,50/t) = R\$ 250.000,00

Cut and Load of Sterile (R\$0,50/t) = R\$ 250.000,00

General Expenses = R\$ 87.500,00

Unit Cost = R\$ 5,55 / ton (US\$ 3.00)

MONTHLY TOTAL (USD) = US\$ 750,000.00

3.2.3 Cost of the Processing (Monthly Estimates)

Material/Maintenance = R\$300.000,00

Crusher Feeding = R\$150.000,00

Electric Energy = R\$ 150.000,00

General Expenses = R\$ 100.000,00

Quality Control = R\$40.000,00

Unit Cost = R\$ 3,70 (US\$ 2.00) / ton of product

MONTHLY TOTAL (USD) = US\$ 400,000.00

3.3 ROAD TRANSPORT

The considered road transport is in relation to the distance between the area and the terminal of MRS in Jeceaba. The estimative base is about R\$0,1875/km/ton of sinter in dump trucks of 30 tons.

Mine-terminal distance: 11km

Unit Cost = R\$ 2,06 (US\$ 1.11) / ton

MONTHLY TOTAL (USD) = US\$ 222,972.97

3.4 STORAGE AND LOADING – LOAD TERMINAL

The whole receiving, weighing, handling, storage, transshipment and loading, besides the whole relative documentation to these operations, will be making in the Load Terminal of Sarzedo. So for a monthly estimate, we have:

Unit Cost = R\$ 10,17 (US\$ 5.50) / ton

MONTHLY TOTAL (USD) = US\$ 1,000,000.00

3.5 RAILROAD TRANSPORT

The railroad transport will be making by the iron train of the MRS Logistic up to the destination port.

Unit Cost = R\$ 37,00 (US\$ 20.00) / ton

MONTHLY TOTAL (USD) = US\$ 4,000,000.00

3.6 PORT

The port costs involve unloading, stockage and loading in ships. The estimated average cost for ports in Rio de Janeiro is about R\$27,75/ton of sinter-feed ore.

Unit Cost = R\$ 27,75 (US\$ 15.00) / ton

MONTHLY TOTAL (USD) = US\$3,000,000.00

4 – ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF THE ENTERPRISE

Verifying the research positive result according to the accomplished estimates, the enterprise will make possible the commercialization of the ore FOB (Rio de Janeiro) to the monthly cost of **US\$ 9,472,972.97** to 200 thousand commercialized tons. Considering an extra US\$10.00/ton for additional costs, this give us a FOB cost of **US\$57.36/ton.**

This represents a rude profit potential of **US\$27.64/commercialized ton,** equivalent of **48% of a profit over the total cost** of the productive chain.

Consideration: Exchange: US\$1.00 = R\$1,85 and sale's value of the ore = US\$ 85.00)