

# NI43-101 NAMBUNJU NICKEL PROJECT TECHNICAL REPORT

EXPLORING FOR NICKEL-COPPER MINERALIZATION IN  
SOUTHEASTERN TANZANIA: AN OVERVIEW OF  
EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON NACHINGWEA  
**NAMBUNJU COPPER - NICKEL PROJECT**

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## DECLARATION

G&R Business Investments Limited (G&R) is a Tanzanian Consultancy Firm Registered under the Company Ordinance Section 15 through Brela with a registration Number No: 147136064. G&R declare this NI43-101 Technical Report is preliminary in nature covering a Greenfield project and is written using data obtained in the course of exploration of the project area located at Nambunju area in Liwale and Kilwa Districts, Lindi Region Tanzania and historical work conducted by previous exploration companies. G&R Business Investments Limited has made extensive use of technical aspects of exploration and mining reports and other recognized source. Where possible the work of other were used by acknowledging them.

The Report has been prepared by Mr. Gaudence A. Kalyalya, Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy - Pr. Sci. Nat, MAusIMM- No: 337748 and Member of the Canadian Geological Society.

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In January 2024, a first 43-101 Technical Report (TR) has been realized on demand of Mr. Simon Ntilla, Daresa Investment Limited Managing Director, principal holders of the mineral licenses that comprise the six prospecting licences, one being active, and five recommended, which technically are licences in which work can continue.

Mr. Gaudence Albert Kalyalya, of G&R Business Investment Ltd independent consultants and Qualified Person (QP) for the purpose of Regulation 43-101.

The project is comprised of Prospecting Licenses, PL12573/2023/2023 with an area of 294.93 sq. kms granted on 14/11/2023 and recommended Prospecting Licences, PL/26407/203(122.23 sq. kms) , PL/26252/2023( 46.52 sq. kms) , PL/26605/2023 ( 175.98 sq. kms ,PL/26518/2023 (254.33 sq. kms) and PL/26519/2023 ( 11.33 sq. kms) a total area of 1031 sq . kms .

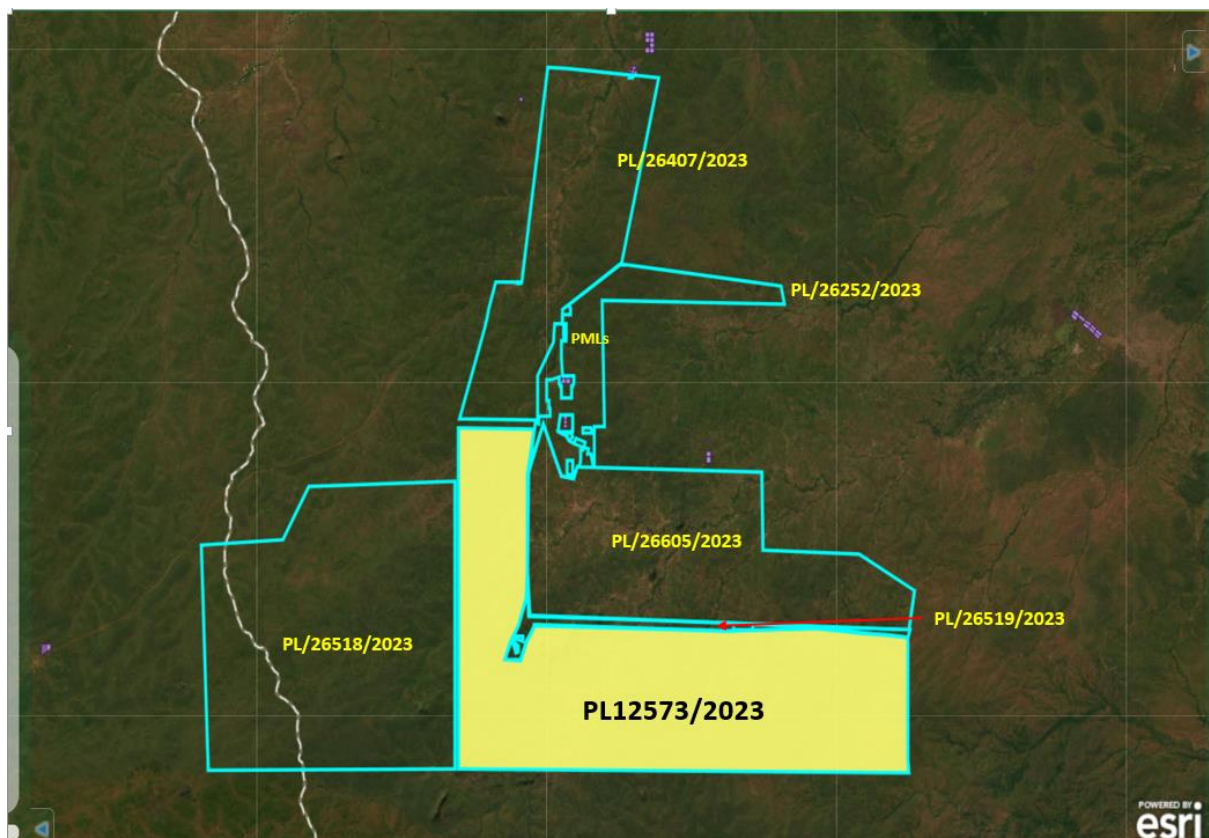


Figure 1- Daresa Investment Ltd Licences on Mining Commission Portal

The following technical report (herein after "the Report"), prepared in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101", summarizes current knowledge of the geology of the property, including mineralization, work conducted by Daresa Investment Ltd , and the historical work carried out on the property.

The Daresa Investment Limited, Nickel – Copper Project is located approximately 70 kilometers north of the Ntaka Nickel - Nachingwea deposit which has been the focus of Continental Nickel (IMX) / Indiana Resources Ltd exploration activity.

Nambunju Nickel-Copper Project is a Greenfield exploration project, 100% owned by Daresa Investment Ltd, a Tanzanian exploration and mining company, with a set of exploration tenements mainly in southern Tanzania for nickel- copper and aims for graphite, gypsum and gold. The Nambunju project is located approximately 290km west of the port city of Mtwara and 406 km by road south of Dar es Salaam, the country's main business center.

The project lies within the late Proterozoic aged Mozambique Belt in a geological setting similar to the Ntaka Nickel Intrusion project to the south and Thompson Nickel Belt in Canada, in which exploration identified high grade magmatic nickel-copper sulphides zones with similar geological setting to Nambunju project

As part of project evaluation, the Company has completed eighteen RC drill holes totaling 796 meters. The RC program targeted historical geochemical and conductive targets selected within a 50 by 40 kilometers area covering the nickel-copper sulphide anomalies identified by GeoSurvey G.M.b.h during their country wide airborne survey between 1976 -1981.

RC drill samples were analyzed at SGS Mwanza, and grab samples were analysed at both GST (Dodoma) and SGS – Mwanza and anomalous samples will be sent to another lab abroad for further analytical lab validation. A summary of drill collar locations and significant laboratory assay results are provided below as Table 2.

Of the eighteen holes completed: ten intersected ultramafic intrusive rocks which are potential host rocks for nickel-copper sulphide mineralization, including three which intersected values over 0.3% nickel; five holes intersected disseminated, polymetallic,

sulphide mineralization with anomalous values in copper, zinc and silver hosted in metasedimentary gneisses; two holes intersected graphitic gneisses targeted EM conductors.

Grab samples analysed at GST lab in Dodoma, gave very promising results, assays include 0.31% Ni, 0.36% Ni, 0.78% Ni and 1.06% Ni. Copper samples assayed up to 0.3% Cu, with Iron reaching 64.33% Fe.

Daresa Investment Limited is involved in the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties in Tanzania, including, gold, gypsum, coal and nickel. Daresa is a Tanzanian exploration company with a head office in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. The company currently holds a 100% ownership of exploration properties containing zones of nickel- NiS-PGE mineralization. Several known deposits with Nickel- Nis-PGE mineralization are known within the Nachingwea mineralized domain in which the Project is lies. The know deposits and occurrences includes Ntaka, Lionja, Misikisi and Naujombo

#### **Positive criterion of the Nambunju Nickel – Copper Project**

- Highly prospective location for high-grade nickel sulphide deposits.
- Favourable Geological setting with nickel bearing massive intrusives occurrences.
- Historical exploration data from work done by INCO/Selection Trust, GeoSurvey G.m.b.H, Broken Hill Proprietary (BHP) and IMX (Continental Nickel)
- Proximity and on strike of the undeveloped Ntaka Nickel sulphide deposit with definition of a total (measured, indicated, inferred) JORC compliant (2013) resource of 56.2Mt @ 0.63% Ni, 0.14% Cu, 0.2% Co for 356,380t of contained nickel.
- Tanzanian Government open to mining business.
- Right Strategy – BHP/IMX data, methodical fieldwork, maximize drilling result potential.
- Focus on the NNE-trending highly mineralized Mozambican Belt.
- All Licences and Applications cover 1031 km<sup>2</sup> are within the highly prospective Mozambican Belt of Tanzania.

- Right geological setting within the Mozambican belt which hosts characterized by the ultramafic intrusions, elevated Ni and Cu values in from historical data.

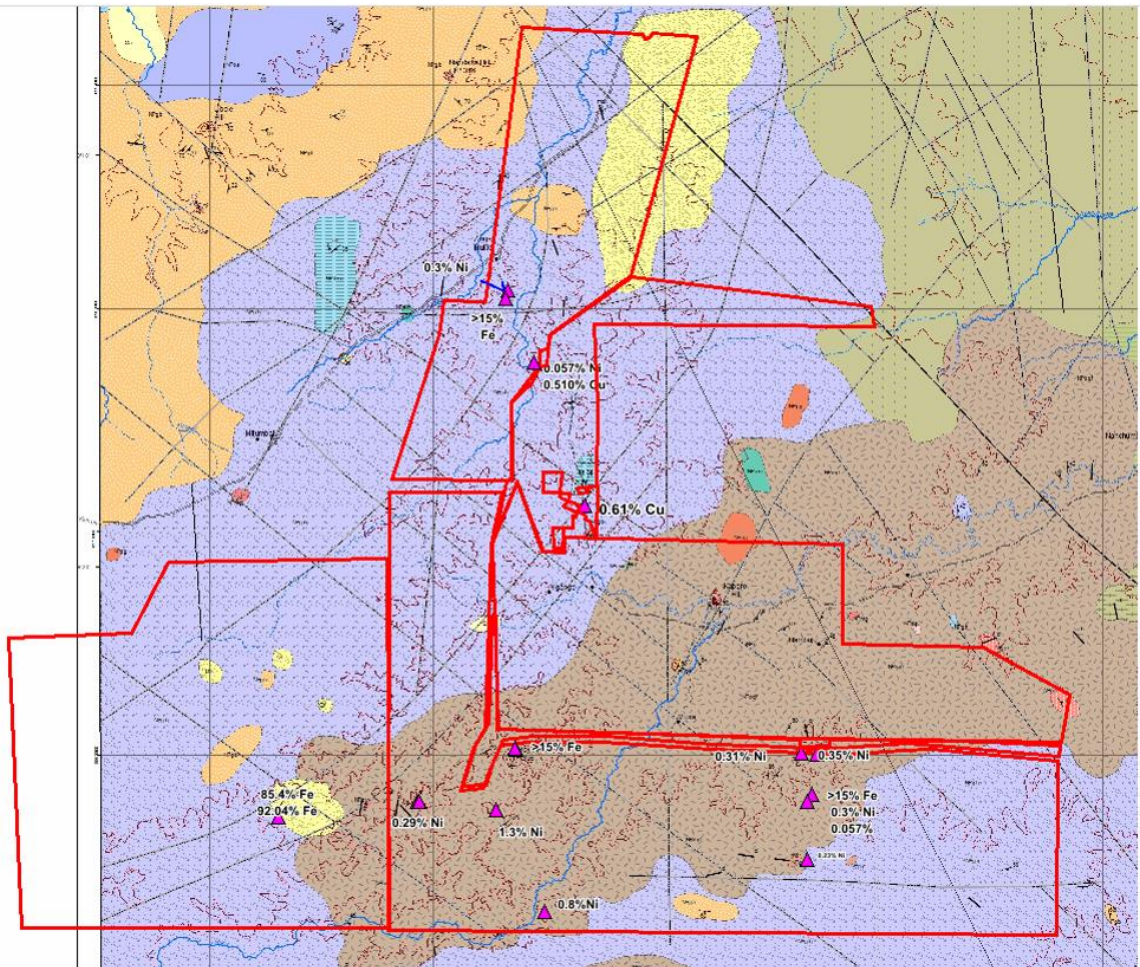


Figure 2- Nambunju Project area with plotted pit and grab assays

Nickel was discovered in Nachingwea area in 1950's by INCO/Selection Trust during regional exploration of southern Tanzania. The mafic-ultramafic intrusions of the Mozambican belt in Tanzania are considered a potential source for nickel-nickel sulphides (Ni-NiS) and platinum group elements (PGE). The intrusions have mainly been studied for their Nickel PGE potential with regard to PGE concentration. Ntaka and a series of nickel anomalous areas, forming a north- south corridor , forms a continuous belt of nickel and PGE hosted in ultramafic rocks.

In December 2023, Daresa Investment Ltd engaged the Consultant, G&R, to review the prospectivity of the company's Nambunju Nickel Project. The work has focused on the

compilation and re-interpretation of historical exploration data from the project area and its surrounds carried out by BHP Minerals International Exploration Inc. and other exploration companies. Also the consultant was involved in a geological mapping of the tenements, grab rock sampling and drilling supervision,

**The review confirms:**

- Nambunju Nickel Project is located within the Mozambican Belt within the same mineralized corridor of Ntaka deposit owned by Indiana Resources Ltd, currently under controversial, which is the one of the undeveloped high-grade nickel sulphide occurrence in Tanzania.
- The Mozambican Belt displays similar geological characteristics to other Proterozoic Orogenic belts around the world, including the circum-superior Belt in Canada that hosts the Raglan, Thompson and Voisey's Bay Ni-Cu camps, as well as the Albany-Fraser Belt of Western Australia that hosts Sirius Resources' recent Nova-Bollinger discovery.
- The Daresa Investment Ltd, Nambunju Nickel Project area remains strategically located, by virtue of geological setting and mineralization. Significantly, the review has identified a standout nickel sulphide exploration target at Daresa, Nambunju Nickel Project that bears many similarities to Ntaka Nickel deposit in terms of its geological setting, magnetic signature, conductivity response and surface geochemical footprint, further exploration will give its true potential.

**Nickel demand**

The price of nickel has climbed to \$20,000 a ton from less than \$14,000 in January 2022 on the back of global demand for electric vehicle batteries.

Nickel prices are expected to reach new record highs by 2027, according to data released by Fitch Solutions, who expect a steady uptrend in prices from 2023-2027, which will then likely peak by the end of the period. However, they predict that that prices should average lower this year at \$17,000 per ton compared to \$18,400 per ton in 2021.

In August 2023, the price of one metric ton of nickel stood at some 20,438.65 U.S. dollars. In comparison, in December 2016, the price of nickel was just below 10,000 U.S. dollars per metric ton. Thus, the nickel price has increased considerably in recent years, though it continuously fluctuates. In the beginning of 2022, however, the price of nickel skyrocketed due to disruptions to supply chains and a wide scarcity of raw materials and metals.

**Monthly price of nickel worldwide from September 2016 to August 2023(in U.S. dollars per metric ton)**

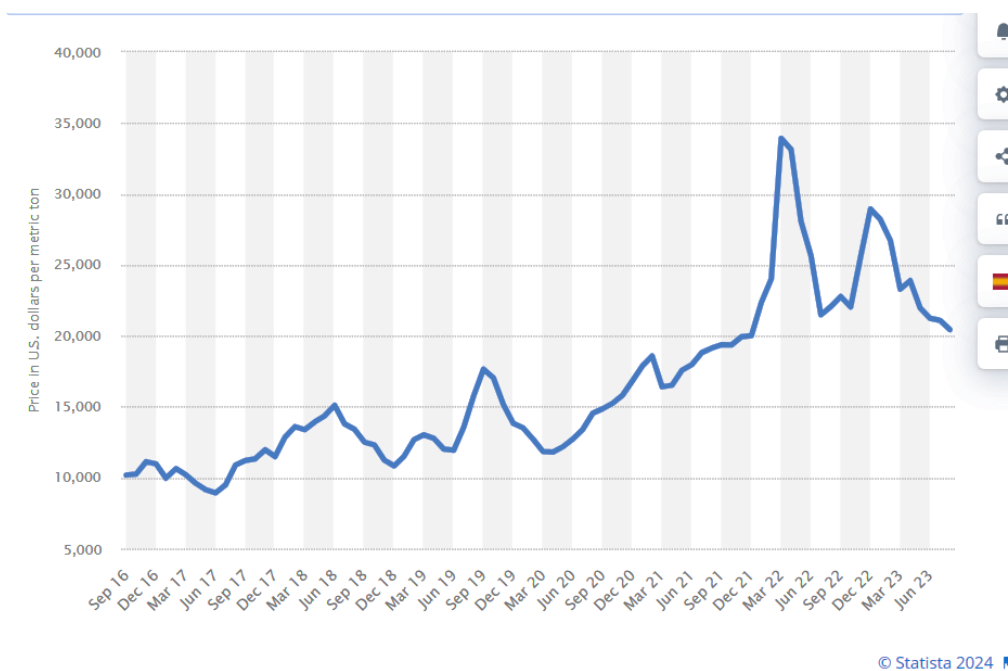


Figure 3 – Monthly Prices Of Nickel From 2021-2023

Global electric vehicle sales are forecast to grow more than 12-fold to 31.1 million by 2030 and account for nearly a third of new vehicle sales, according to Deloitte.

The land Daresa Investment Ltd sits on at Nachingwea mineralized corridor is far from unknown. Part of the BHP portfolio from the 1996 through to 1998, there’s been an extensive amount of work carried out by the major miners and the United Nations Development Program over the years – a substantial collection of data Daresa is now able to leverage to guide its work in the region.



## Mineral Economic Implications for Daresa Investment Ltd

Exploration projects in the area, will bring infrastructure improvements to the area, along with the establishment of goods and service providers to support all aspects of the project exploration activities and possibly mining in the near future. With this level of infrastructure established, feasibility studies for the development of any nickel sulphide discoveries in the region are likely to benefit substantially in terms of cost reductions. Should this occur then Daresa would anticipate real capital cost reductions from

- Introduction of relevant infrastructure; and
- operating cost reductions; and
- Relevant investors and skilled workers to be drawn to this region.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

G&R Business Investment Limited (G&R) was retained by Daresa Investment Limited, Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Simon Ntilla , to prepare an Independent Technical Report on the Nambunju Nickel Project (the Project) north Nachingwea Ntaka Nickel Project in southeastern Tanzania. The purpose of this report is to summarize current knowledge of the geology of the property, including mineralization, work accomplished by the owner and the historical work carried out on the property.

This Technical Report conforms to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. G&R team has visited the Project several times, and worked in the area, most recently on January 25 to 28, 2024.

Daresa Investment Limited (Daresa) is a Tanzanian junior exploration and development company involved in the acquisition and exploration of nickel-copper sulphide mineral properties, and currently venturing in gold, gypsum and graphite exploration. Daresa has a corporate head office in Dar es salaam, Tanzania, and other in the US.

Currently, the major assets associated with the Nambunju Nickel Project are a large 1030 km<sup>2</sup> exploration land position, held under licence and licence applications, containing numerous geophysical anomalies of nickel-copper mineralization which have been and continue to be tested by exploration drill programs.

The Nambunju Project is a Nickel-Copper-PGE exploration project located in the south-east part of the Mozambican Belt east of the Tanzania Craton and Usagaran Belt. This Project is, more precisely, located about 406 kms by road from Dar es salaam and 234 kms by road from Nachingwea , other nearest towns includes , Nangurukuru , 116 kms east and Liwale 113 kms west .

Daresa has recently completed an initial drilling program, samples sent to SGS – Tanzania, with assays received and are incorporated in the main part of the report and Daresa database.

### 2. 1 Scope of Work principal

In January 2024, a first 43-101 Technical Report (TR) has been realized on demand of Mr. Simon Ntilla CEO, and holder of the mineral licenses that comprise six prospecting Licences aforementioned. They hired Mr. Gaudence Albert Kalyalya, of G&R Business Investment

Limited (Registration No. 147136064) of P.O. Box 856, Mwanza, Tanzania, a local consulting Firm, to prepare an Independent Technical Report on the Nambunju Nickel Project. Mr. Gaudence Albert Kalyalya is a Qualified Person (QP) for the purpose of Regulation 43-101, to publish a NI 43-101 compliant Technical Report on the Nambunju Project.

The following technical report (herein after "the Report"), prepared in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101", summarizes current knowledge of the geology of the property, including mineralization, and the historical work carried out on the property.

## 2. 2 Sources of Information

All the data used to prepare this report are based on the assessment historical information from previous licences owners, including online reports, published work by BHP and IMX, data obtained from third party including the Geological Survey of Tanzania, Dodoma and work accomplished by Daresa Investment Limited under the supervisor of geologists, Mr. Ignas Kambona and Mr. Mussa Msamba Motte coupled by the work conducted by the Consultant.

## 2.4 Term Of References

Unless otherwise stated:

- All units of measurement used in this technical report are metric;
- Base metal values (nickel, copper ,Iron , Zinc , lead , and cobalt) are reported in weight percentage ("%") or parts per million ("ppm");
- Precious metal values are reported in grams per ton ("g/t") or ppm;
- Other references to geochemical analysis are reported in ppm or parts per billion ("ppb") as reported by the originating laboratories.
- Maps coordinates are in UTM, ARC 1960, and Zone 37.

## 2.3 Field Validation Work

All the data were compiled by the author from the aforementioned sources and mainly online and third parties.

The author has worked on the project between the September to December 2023 and January 2024.

### 3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report has been prepared by G&R Business Investments Ltd (G&R) for Daresa Investment Ltd.

The information, conclusions and opinions contained herein are based on:

- Information available to G&R Consultants at the time of preparation of this report;
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report;
- Data, personal reports, previous companies releases, and verbal and other information obtained in the previous exploration program;

The Author has gained enormous experience on the area while working in the area with BHP Minerals International Exploration Inc. and SF Resources Ltd.

Some figures and tables in this report have been directly adopted from public available information, personal reports and literatures and every effort has been made to ensure this data is correct.

For the purposes of this report, the author has relied on the ownership information Daresa has provided obtained from the Ministry of Minerals. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws, any use of this report by any third party are at that party's sole risk.

## 4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

### 4.1 Property Location

The Nambunju property is located in south-eastern Tanzania, East Africa, 100 kilometers north of the border with Mozambique, approximately 200 kilometers west of the coastal port city of Mtwara on the Indian Ocean and 406 kilometers by road from Dar es Salaam southern of Tanzania. (Figure 4).

The property is located in Kilwa districts in Lindi Region. The project is approximately 9°22'26"S Latitude and 38°40'01.2"E Longitude, within the villages of Nambunju and Zinga Kibaoni.



Figure 4 – Location of Nambunju Nickel – Copper Project on Tanzania Map

## 4.2 Land Tenure

The Daresa Investment Ltd Project consists of six Prospecting Licenses (PL), one granted and five recommended for licensing.

The project lie within high grade metamorphic rocks in Palaeo-Neo-Proterozoic Mozambique Belt. It comprises a variety of high grade metamorphic rocks of different origin. Main rocks type in the area are of metamorphic and igneous rock types.

The area is dominated by Neoproterozoic metasediments (paragneiss, marble, quartzite, schist, orthogenesis, and migmatites, and amphibolite, granite) and Mozambique belt at the Northern to North east ceiling to southern west part and at the southern east part is covered by Cretaceous sediments, marine and continental formations (Figure 5).

The regional structural trend of the property is NE-SW and dipping at SE direction and the main mineral deposits are gold, copper, Nickel, Iron ores, graphite and gemstones.

## 4.3 Historical Acquisition of the Properties

Historically, the Nambunju Properties were held by several exploration companies and individuals, these individual, entered into optional agreements with the Multinational Companies to explore the areas. Some companies left the exploration activities due to policy changes during the past Government regime and others were looking for easier targets to explore.

Mr Ignas Kambona and Mr. Mussa Joseph Motte, having worked as a geologist with a number of exploration and mining companies in the region in the late 1990s has been instrumental in acquisitions of the areas. Later Mr. Gaudence Kalyalya, has helped in the target selection for ground acquisitions.

The region of Nachingwea- Ruangwa - Masasi – Liwale has always been of particular interest to several exploration companies for years. After a thoroughly ground check, Daresa Investments Ltd, through recommendations of the geologists, and some local miners started to build a portfolio of mineral licenses in the region.

The Project is one of the results of the Team diligent effort to acquire and explore some of the most prospective ground in the region.

The Project, which object of this report, comprises two Primary Mining Licences owned by the same owners cited above, reorganized in a Ni-Cu-PGE objective. Daresa is the responsible of the property claims.

#### 4.4 Property Description and Subdivisions

The Nambunju Nickel – Copper project consisting of six PLs and 2 Primary Mining Licences claims in two blocks totaling 1031 sq. kms and 19.45 hectares respectively. Another 21 Primary Mining Licences lies mainly in the gaps in between the license are applied for copper, iron and feldspar.

The current Project is divided within six exploration Blocks, within the same geological terrain. This was due to the size of the licences and time constraints to cover the initial quarter of exploration activities.

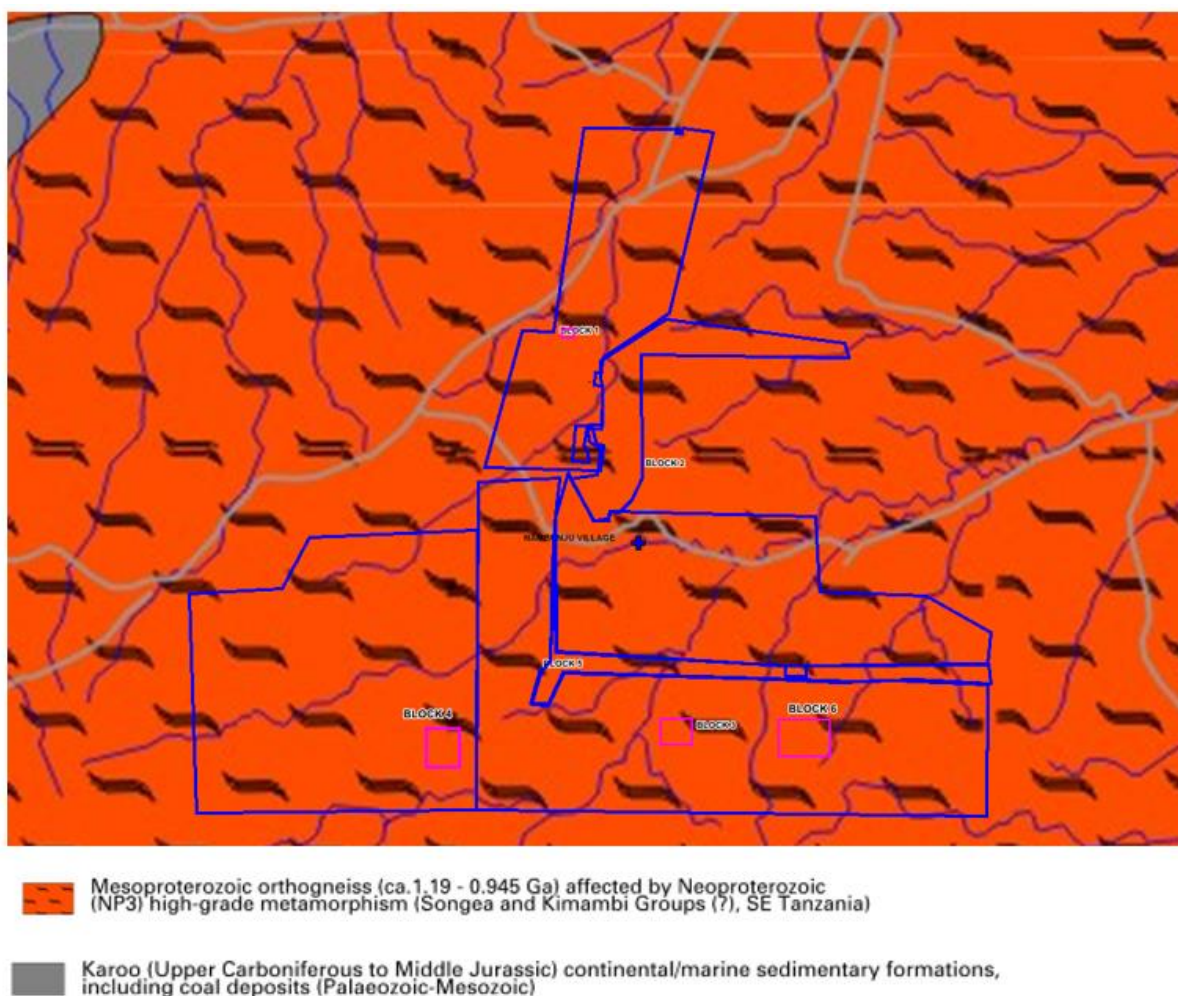


Figure 5– Nambunju Exploration Blocks 1 to 6 (Map after Muhongo et al 2003-5)

#### 4.4.1 Block 1:

Block 1 is within PL/26407/2023 representing an area covered by ultramafic and mafic intrusive suite. The property area is approximately 3 kms west of Zinga Kibaoni; within sparsely habited area. Samples from grab, a gossan gave 0.9% Ni and drilling has given grades up to 0.3% Ni. This Block is highly prospective by virtue of its geological setting.

The UTM ARC center coordinates of block 1 is given below:

Block 1: E 465500m N 8982500m

#### 4.4.2 Block 2

Block 2 is located 3 kms southeast of Block 1, dominantly within the granitoid terrain with some rhyolitic altered granites, sheared and oxidized phyllites and biotite gneiss. Massive sulphides were encountered at about 2m pit and pyrite blebs in granitoid. Lab assays ranged between 0.2% - 0.3% Ni and 64.33% Fe.

The center coordinates of block 2 is given below:

Block 2: E 464800m N 8978000m



Plate 1 – Pyrite Mineralized Rock from Block 1



#### 4.4.3 Block 3

Block 3 is located centrally within the Main licence, PL12578/2023, along a line of NE trending granitic gneiss hill, with varying lithologies, which includes pyroxenite and biotite gneiss. Muira River crosses the Block.

The center coordinates of block 3 is given below:

Block 3: E 470000m N 8957400m



Plate 2 - Typical Felsic Gneiss

#### 4.4.4 Block 4

Block 4 is located within the PL/26518/2023, along a line of NE trending pyroxenite exposures, previous assays gave 0.3% Ni. Block 4 which constitute a geological Ni-Cu deposit lithologies exposed over a strike length of 1.5 km. It comprises a lower ultramafic zone whose parameters are being evaluated. The ultramafic zone is mainly a pyroxenite as shown in pictures below.

The center coordinates of block 4 is given below:

Block 4: E 456000m N 8956500m



Plate 3 – Pyroxenite Exposure on PL/26518/2023

#### 4.4.5 Block 5

Block 5 is located within the Main licence, PL12578/2023, close the magnetic granitic hill, with varying lithologies, which includes pyroxenite and biotite gneiss. **Samples from pit DAR#3 gave 0.78% Ni and 1.06% Ni at 7 m and 9m respectively.**

The center coordinates of block 5 is given below:

Block 5: E 462900m N 8957800m



Plate 4 - Poikiloblastic Pyroxenite from PL12573/2023

#### 4.4.6 Block 6

Located within the Main licence, PL12578/2023, within the Amphibolite Suite. The target looks promising with Samples from **pit DAR#3 gave 0.78% Ni and 1.06% Ni.**

The center coordinates of block 6 is given below:

Block 3: E 462900m N 8957800m



Plate 5– Amphibolite rocks common in the licences



Figure 6 – Location of the six exploration Blocks

#### 4.5 Mining Titles Status

The Nambunju Property is comprised of 6 Prospecting Licences and two Primary Mining Licences, one PL has been granted and other five have been recommended by the Mining Commission for grant. They are pending waiting the signatory, who was abroad

The table below provide the details of the titles for the property and give the details concerning each claim (Number, Surface area and Status)

**Table 1 – Daresa Investment Limited Tenements**

Licence ID	Area (km2)/ ha	Status
PL/26407/2023	122.42	Recommended
PL/26252/2023	46.52	Recommended
PL/26605/2023	175.98	Recommended
PL/26518/2023	254.33	Recommended
PL/26519/2023	11.33	Recommended
PL12573/2023	294.93	ACTIVE
PML200394/SZ	10ha	Recommended
PML200404/SZ	10ha	Recommended
TOTAL	1030	

*\*\*The project area was 905.71 sq kms it has been updated to 1030 sq kms. It will soon reflect in system and updated.*

#### 4.6 SUMMARY OF TANZANIAN MINING ACT

Tanzanian prospecting and mining licenses are governed by the Mining Act of 2010 and its Regulation 2017; and are issued and administered by the Ministry of Minerals (the Ministry) headquartered in Dodoma. The following is a summary of provisions of the Mining Act most relevant to Daresa’s activities and the current status of the licenses that comprise the Southern Tanzania, Nambunju Nickel Project.

Prospecting License (PLs), or Prospecting Licenses with Reconnaissance (PLRs) as they are formally known, are acquired by map designation through an application process and payment of an application fee of US\$300, later \$500 processing fee, and \$100 per square kilometer annual rent. These licenses grant exclusivity and are granted for all minerals, except gemstones and building materials. A PLR is valid for a period not exceeding two years and has a maximum area of 5,000 km<sup>2</sup>.

This license allows a holder to evaluate a large area during an initial grant period with modest annual work commitments. A PLR is non-renewable. Prior to the expiry of a PLR, the holder has an exclusive right to apply for a PL not exceeding 200 km<sup>2</sup> within the boundary of the PLR.

A PL can either be applied for prior to the expiry of the PLR or directly on open ground. A PL has a maximum size of 200 km<sup>2</sup> and may be granted for an initial period up to three years.

An application for a PL must include a proposed work program and details of training and employment opportunities to be offered to Tanzanian citizens.

Once a PL is granted, holders must submit quarterly work and expenditure updates and notify the Ministry in the event of any discovery that may have possible commercial value.

A PL may be renewed for up to two renewal periods of two years each, which can be applied for within three months of expiry of the PL. Each renewal is subject to a 50% relinquishment of the PL area, with the retained renewal area to be a contiguous block. A further renewal may be applied for and approved only if a Feasibility Study is underway. PLR and PL periods can total up to nine years prior to a Feasibility Study.

In the event that a PL holder has found a deposit that is deemed uneconomic but which may be potentially of commercial significance in the future, there is provision for a five-year Mineral Retention License, which may be renewed for one five-year period. If the Retention License is granted, it is only over that part of the PL which the Minister anticipates is required to mine the deposit identified by the holder.

A Special Mining License (SML) is necessary for mining operations and is granted for a period of 25 years with a provision for renewal for a further 25 years. Maximum size is limited to what is reasonably required for the operation and the SML must have surveyed perimeters. An application for an SML must be accompanied by a proposed program for mining operations, a forecast of capital investment, the applicant's environmental management plan, and the proposed employment and training plan.

The state is entitled to a 6% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty relating to the extraction of base metals. There is provision in the Mining Act for a negotiated development agreement between the state and SML holder covering the fiscal and operational aspects of a mining operation.

PLs do not convey surface rights, but a subsequent SML would. Any resettlement of people or destruction of crops as a result of mining would require compensation to be paid. These amounts are nominal by Western standards.

#### 4.7 Past Mining Activity, Environmental Liabilities and Permitting

There has been minor artisanal mining of feldspar and malachite-rich rock in an area in the mid portion of three licence, PL12573/2023, PL/26407/2023 and PL/26605/2023. Iron ore was mined within PL/26518/2023 and PL/26519/2019, where to date iron ore float are handpicked.

This prospect was originally evaluated by Inco Limited (INCO), GeoSurvey International G.m.b.H and BHP, which is related by a huge Cu, Ni, and Zn GeoSurvey Anomaly is now known to relate to the mineralization of Ntaka Intrusion.

Oxidized copper-bearing material including malachite, azurite, and iron-rich gossan have been spotted in several places in area. Gold mining is illegally being conducted within the nearby Game Reserve.

Apart from the above cases, Daresa is not aware of any significant past mining or mineral processing activities that have occurred on the property. Daresa is not aware that the property has any environmental liabilities or registered liens and no actions have been notified to Daresa Investment Ltd.

At the exploration stage, no specific permits are required to undertake exploration work on the prospecting licences. Letters of introduction which introduce the company and outline the planned exploration program for a field season are typically submitted to the Regional Commissioners based in Lindi. The Commissioners then issue letters of introduction and permission which are then shown to the various local government and village officials in advance of the commencement of work. However, airborne geophysical surveys do require permission to be obtained from the Ministry of Lands and Surveys and the Ministry of Defense. A landing permission is also required from the Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority. A permit application typically details the proposed timing of the survey, the area to be surveyed, and the identity of the aircraft and pilots to be employed in the survey. Airborne surveys must also accommodate a military observer to be present for the duration of the survey.

## 5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

### 5.1 Accessibility

The property is located approximately 406km by road from Dar es Salaam to Nambunju village, Kilwa district, Lindi region in southeast Tanzania. The road network comprises approximately 290kms of sealed Dar es salaam Mtwara highway, followed by an all-weather dirt road from the town of Nangurukuru for 116kms , and ultimately to the Zinga village.

### 5.2 Climate and Physiography

#### CLIMATE

The Nambunju Project area has a dry to sub-humid climate as a result of prevailing southeasterly winds which bring rainfall to the southern highlands of Tanzania during the rainy season. Annual rainfall ranges from 750 mm to 1,200 mm, occurring mainly between mid-November and mid-May. This is followed by six months of generally cooler and very dry weather from June to October. Annual minimum and maximum temperatures range between 17°C and 40°C, but may rise even higher.

### 5.3 Physiography, Vegetation, and Fauna

Elevations on the property range from 200 Masl to 915 Masl. The main exploration activity in the Project area has covered the aforementioned Blocks within the 300 m elevation and overall the properties is quite flat, with the occasional high hill rising abruptly from the planar areas. General outcrop exposure is generally poor at 5% to 10%, often obscured after the rainy season by thick grasses. Relative exposure improves as the seasonal fires of the dry season remove the vegetation cover.

The Project area is essentially woodland characterized by dry deciduous forest, scrub forest and thicket, and secondary grasslands and is generally considered to have poor agricultural potential. The area is generally underlain by weathered residual soils with a thin oxidized clay veneer. The weathering profile as intersected in drilling on Block 1 area has been observed to extend to depths of 20 m to 30 m. Most of the river and creek systems are ephemeral, and thus remain dry in the dry season for about six months and become charged during the rainy season and immediately thereafter until residual pools finally evaporate.

The dominant natural vegetation type consists of deciduous miombo woodland. Its dominant species are *Brachystegia spiciformis* and *muyombo B. boehmii* with *Julbernardia globiflora*, bloodwood *Pterocarpus angolensis*, Blackwood *Dalbergia melanoxylon* and *Isoberlinia* spp. with a shrub layer of *Diplorhynchus condylocarpus* and species of leadwood *Combretum*. Other vegetation types include areas of rocky acacia-clad hills, gallery and groundwater forests characterized by wild date palm, associated with seasonally flooded sand rivers and small swamps.

In protected areas of the region, there remains a moderate richness of species with respect to vertebrates, particularly for mammals (up to 160 mammals and 87 reptile species) as well as avian populations of up to 400 species.



Plate 6 – Forested area with a flooded river

## 5.2 Local Resources and Infrastructure

A seasonal exploration camp has been established in the Nambunju Project area from which the exploration programs have been conducted. The camp area is fenced with a manned gate and consists of an iron-sheeted office, covered and enclosed technician office, kitchen, mess, storage, main hanger accommodations for up to 50 field personnel and support staff. Electrical power is generated on site via diesel generators and Internet access is provided by satellite.





Plate 7 – Road Situation during Rainy Season

### 5.3 Existing Infrastructure

From ZingaKibaoni, poorly maintained tracks passable with four wheel drive are useful to access the licences. During the rainy season, portions of these roads/tracks located close to the Project site may be temporarily cut off due to rising rivers and road washouts.

There are several villages and towns located on and near the property and numerous dwellings scattered between the villages. The largest towns/villages are Zingamulike and ZingaKibaoni with a population of approximately 22,585 with approximately 1700 residence of Nambunju area.

In the immediate Project area, there are some commercial farm cooperatives growing cashew nuts and a large amount of subsistence farming. There is no significant industrial activity and there is ample and suitable room available on the property for the establishment of mining and processing operations, waste piles, and a tailings storage facility. There is a plentiful supply of unskilled labour in the area; however, extensive training programs would be required to equip potential employees of a mining operation from the local area with required skills, however, the majority of these skills exist in Tanzania.

Currently, there is grid power in the immediate Project area. Electricity in the larger towns/villages of Njinjo and ZingaMulike, approximately 45 km from site, is supplied by transmission line from the port town of Kilwa where electricity connected to the National Grid.



Plate 8– Dormitories at field Nambunju Camp

## 6.0 HISTORY

Prior to Daresa Investment Ltd activities, exploration in the area of the current Nambunju Nickel Project was carried on intermittently between 1976 and 1981 by GeoSurvey International G.m.b.H, Broken Hill Proprietary (BHP), and IMX.

Between 1996 and 1998, BHP conducted regional airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys over an extensive area, which included the present Nambunju property. The surveys were part of a base metal sulphide exploration program largely targeting “Broken Hill style” lead-zinc-silver deposits.

A regional geochemical sampling program was also completed which included 2,571 stream sediments collected at a sample density of one sample per five square kilometers and 460 soil samples collected over interpreted magnetic targets. Samples were assayed for gold, palladium, platinum, silver, and arsenic using partial leach (BLEG) and conventional total acid digestion. In addition, 97 heavy mineral concentrates were evaluated for base metals using gahnite geochemistry. The geochemical sampling program returned anomalous platinum group element (PGE) and base metal results, which were not followed up. BHP abandoned the Project in 1999 without drill testing any of the targets.

A summary of the work carried out by Daresa is given below. Figure 6 provides a summary of targets tested in the Nambunju area by Daresa. The figure shows targets tested by drilling. The background of the figure is coloured contoured TMI image.

DARESA initially carried out data compilation, and interpretation of the BHP stream sediment data and other data were interpreted by another geologist, formerly with BHP. In 2023, a surface sampling program was initiated on anomalous areas identified during data interpretations. A total of 35 rock chip samples and 475 drill samples were collected and subjected to multi-element analysis. Anomalous nickel and copper values were obtained from rock samples in the Nambunju area. Drilling equally was undertaken with several promising values.

In 2024, more detailed exploration is planned over anomalous areas identified from previous sampling. A drone -borne survey, is planned to be flown over the licences.

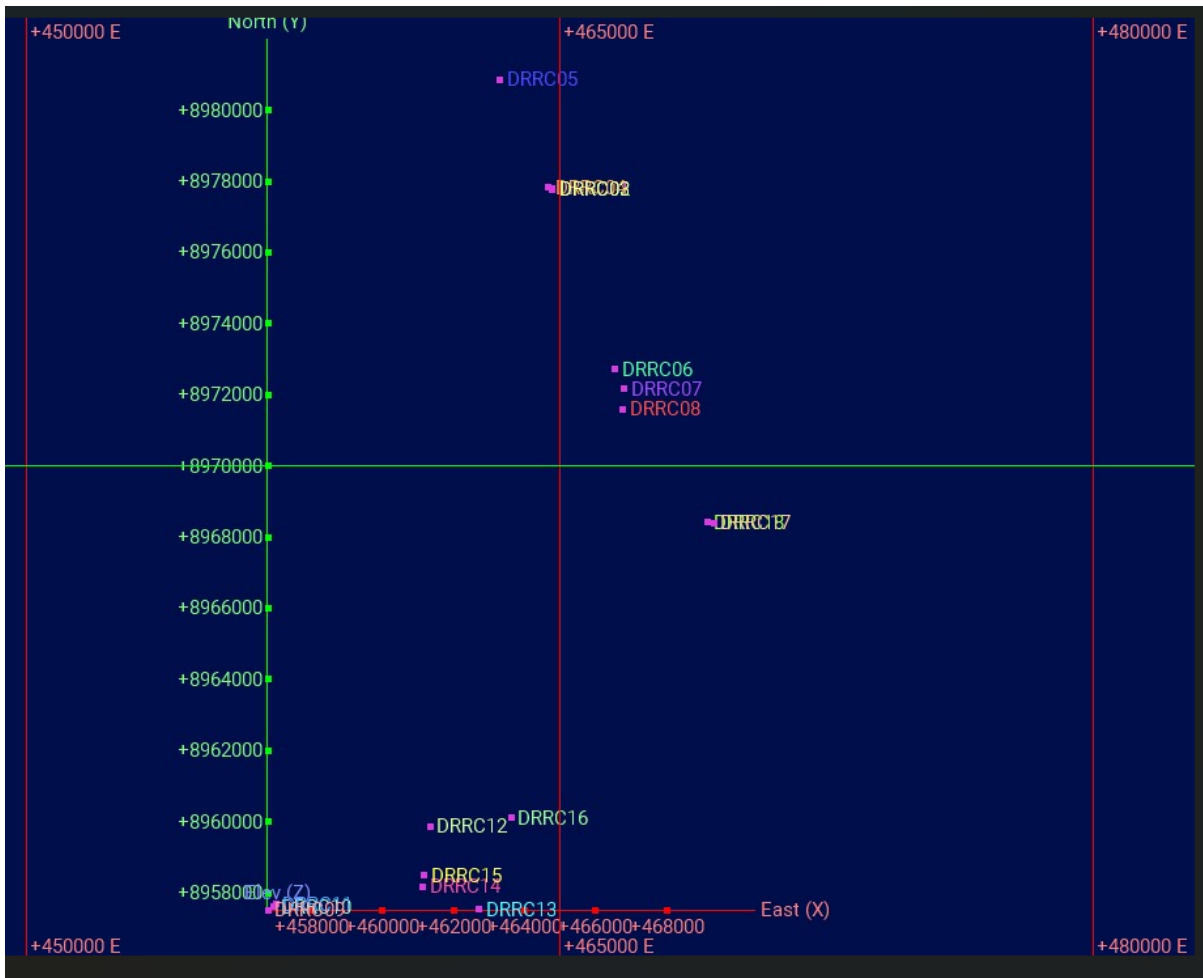


Figure 7 – Plainview of Nambunju Drillholes

In 2023, a basic field camp was established near Nambunju village and a pitting program initiated together with regional sampling. A new Camp has been established which will accommodate all types of staff.

Eighteen drill holes were drilled at Nambunju as shown in Planview above and Figure above. Best samples are few, though many show traces of mineralization which signifies the potential and further work is inevitable. A summary of the Daresa drill results is given in Table 2.

**Table 2 - Summary of Significant Drill Results – Daresa Investment Ltd**

**i) Nickel Significant Samples**

Sample Id	Hole Id	Grade in ppm	Width(m)	From	To
SXRC470	DRRC16	2539	2	30	32
SXRC182	DRRC05	1535	2	0	2
SXRC183	DRRC05	1060	2	2	4
SXRC184	DRRC05	884	2	4	6
SXRC185	DRRC05	713	2	6	8
SXRC186	DRRC05	567	2	8	10
SXRC187	DRRC05	538	2	10	12
SXRC188	DRRC05	448	2	12	14
SXRC189	DRRC05	400	2	14	16
SXRC190	DRRC05	398	2	16	18
SXRC191	DRRC05	356	2	18	20
SXRC192	DRRC05	350	2	20	22
SXRC193	DRRC05	336	2	22	24
20-22m	DRRC04	326	2	20	22
SXRC249	DRRC08	286	2	2	4
SXRC250	DRRC08	284	2	4	6
SXRC257	DRRC08	283	2	18	20
SXRC270	DRRC08	277	2	26	28
SXRC394	DRRC15	227	2	32	34
SXRC412	DRRC16	222	2	14	16
SXRC413	DRRC16	221	2	16	18

**ii) Copper Significant Samples**

Sample Id	Hole Id	Grade in ppm	Width (m)	From	To
SXRC191	DRRC05	2119	2	18	20
SXRC193	DRRC05	886	2	22	24
SXRC223	DRRC07	726	2	28	30
SXRC237	DRRC07	472	2	36	38
SXRC239	DRRC07	446	2	32	34
SXRC248	DRRC08	400	2	0	2
SXRC274	DRRC09	324	2	0	2
SXRC275	DRRC09	308	2	2	4
SXRC276	DRRC09	304	2	4	6
SXRC277	DRRC09	297	2	6	8
SXRC290	DRRC09	282	2	32	34
SXRC291	DRRC10	266	2	0	2
SXRC319	DRRC12	261	2	8	10

## 7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

### 7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY (adopted from IMX)

The geology of Tanzania is dominated by the Archean-aged Tanzanian Craton which consists of granite and greenstone assemblages and is situated more or less in the center of the country. The Tanzanian Craton is bounded to the northwest by the Middle Proterozoic Kibaran Belt, to the southwest by the Early Proterozoic Ubendian-Usagaran Belt, and to the east and southeast by the Late Proterozoic Mozambique Belt (MB).

Mining and exploration activity in Tanzania has historically focused on the Archean greenstone belts of the Lake Victoria gold district. However, the surrounding mobile belts are becoming increasingly recognized for their potential to host Ni-Cu-PGE deposits. The Kibaran Belt hosts the large Kabanga nickel deposits located in northwestern Tanzania, near the border with Burundi, with mineral resources totaling 58 Mt grading 2.6% Ni and 0.4% Cu (Xstrata Nickel, 2009). The Kapalagulu layered intrusion located in western Tanzania and situated at a contact between underlying Ubendian gneisses and overlying Kibaran metasedimentary rocks hosts both PGE and massive nickel sulphide mineralization. Both the Kabanga and Kapalagulu intrusions have been dated at ca. 1400 Ma and are postulated to be part of the same magmatic belt (Maier et al., 2007). The Nachingwea nickel discoveries lie within the late Proterozoic MB in southeastern Tanzania (Figure 8).

The MB is a dominantly north-south trending orogenic domain of highly deformed and metamorphosed rocks that formed during oblique collision of East and West Gondwana and are part of the Pan African orogenic system. Peak metamorphic conditions to granulite facies are dated at 640 Ma (Muhongo et al., 2001; Sommer et al., 2003).

The MB is bounded to the west by the 2.7 Ga Tanzanian Craton with a narrow intervening band of 2.0 to 1.8 Ga Usagaran Belt rocks. The first stage of MB formation occurred between 1,000 and 700 Ma and was marked by large scale magmatic intrusive activity relating to a long period of island arc accretion.

Evidence of this activity can be found in the eastern part of the MB, where meta-anorthosites and meta-igneous granulites record magmatic ages ranging from 950 to 820 Ma. The

ultramafic-mafic intrusions observed on the Nachingwea property may have formed during this period, but no geochronology has been done to confirm this.

The initial phase of MB formation was followed by two collisional phases recorded at 640 to 620 Ma and 580 to 530 Ma, which resulted in west-directed thrust propagation and regional deformation and metamorphism. The 640 to 620 Ma phase involved the onset of deep-seated thrusting and lateral shearing, whereas the 580 to 530 Ma phase of final collision involved thrust propagation and exhumation. Regional metamorphic gradients range from greenschist facies in the west to granulite facies in the east. In the western part of the MB, magmatic rocks have Archean (2.7–2.5 Ga) crystallization ages, similar to those of the Tanzanian Craton, and Early Proterozoic (2.0–1.8 Ga) ages reflecting contributions from the Usagaran Belt.

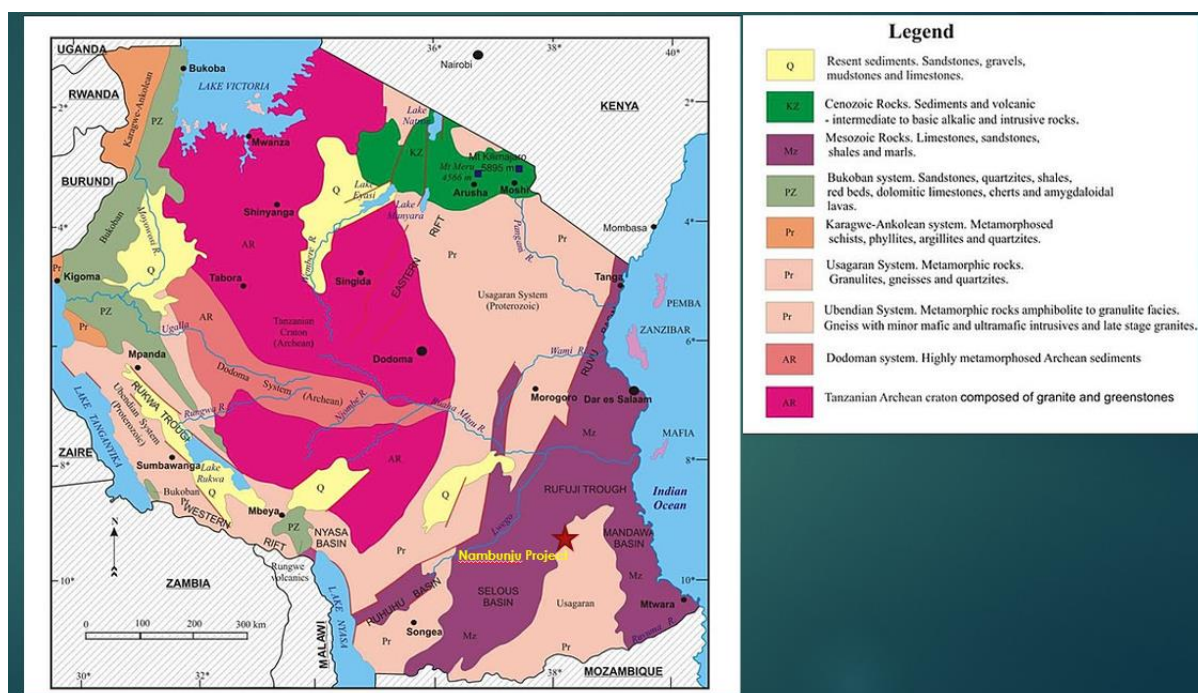


Figure 8 – Tanzania Geological Map

## 7.2 LOCAL AND PROPERTY GEOLOGY

There is little in the way of regional geological mapping information available for the southeastern portion of Tanzania and the Nambunju area. The following description and Figure 8 are based on material developed by the Geological Survey of Tanzania.

In the Nambunju area, MB lithologic units consist of a mixed assemblage of mafic to felsic granulites, gneisses, and migmatites that are interlayered with amphibolites and

metasedimentary rocks, including quartzites, banded magnetic quartzites, pelites, graphitic schists, and marbles (Fozzard and Quinnel, 1957). These lithologic units are crosscut by poorly documented mafic to ultramafic intrusions of unknown age and include the ultramafic intrusion mapped by GST on QDS269 - Zingamulike. All units are complexly deformed and metamorphosed to amphibolite and granulite grades of metamorphism and occur in blocks bounded by major northwest-, east-, and northeast striking fault zones. The high degree of deformation in this area is best illustrated by aeromagnetic data that reveal a complex pattern of folding, which is further disrupted by faulting.

The regional geologic and structural setting of the nickel sulphide deposits in the area, including Ntaka to the south bears a marked resemblance to that of the nickel deposits in the Thompson Nickel Belt, Canada, where boudinaged and dismembered ultramafic bodies are hosted within high - grade gneissic and schistose metasedimentary rocks of the Ospwagan Group in an Early Proterozoic continental margin setting (Bleeker, 1990a, b; Layton-Matthews et al., 2007).



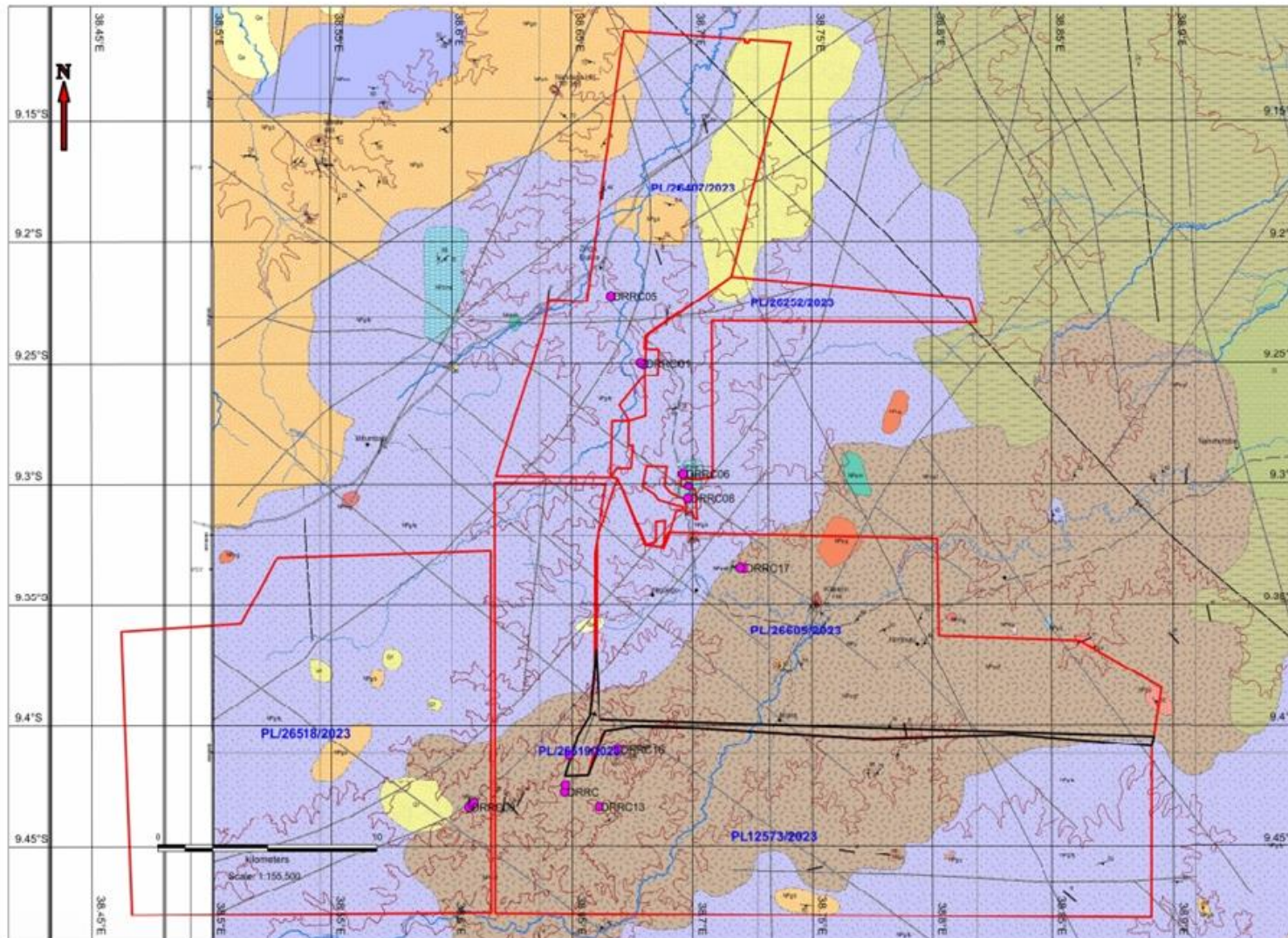


Figure 9 – Nambunju Geological Map with drillholes locations

### 7. 3 NAMBUNJU AREA GEOLOGY

Geological mapping in the project area is being compiled from the ongoing geological survey.

From field observation it was noted, the country rocks of the Nambunju Nickel Project consist of felsic to mafic gneisses and amphibolites, which are interpreted to represent, at least in part, metasedimentary and metavolcanic supracrustal rocks. Felsic pegmatites occur within both the intrusion and the country rocks.

All lithologic units have undergone polyphase deformation and high-grade metamorphism and are extensively recrystallized.

The age of the Nambunju lithologies is correlated with gneisses and amphibolites related to the 1000 to 700 Ma magmatic activity that occurred early in the development of the MB

The general geology of the Nambunju with sampled mineralized areas are shown in the following figures.

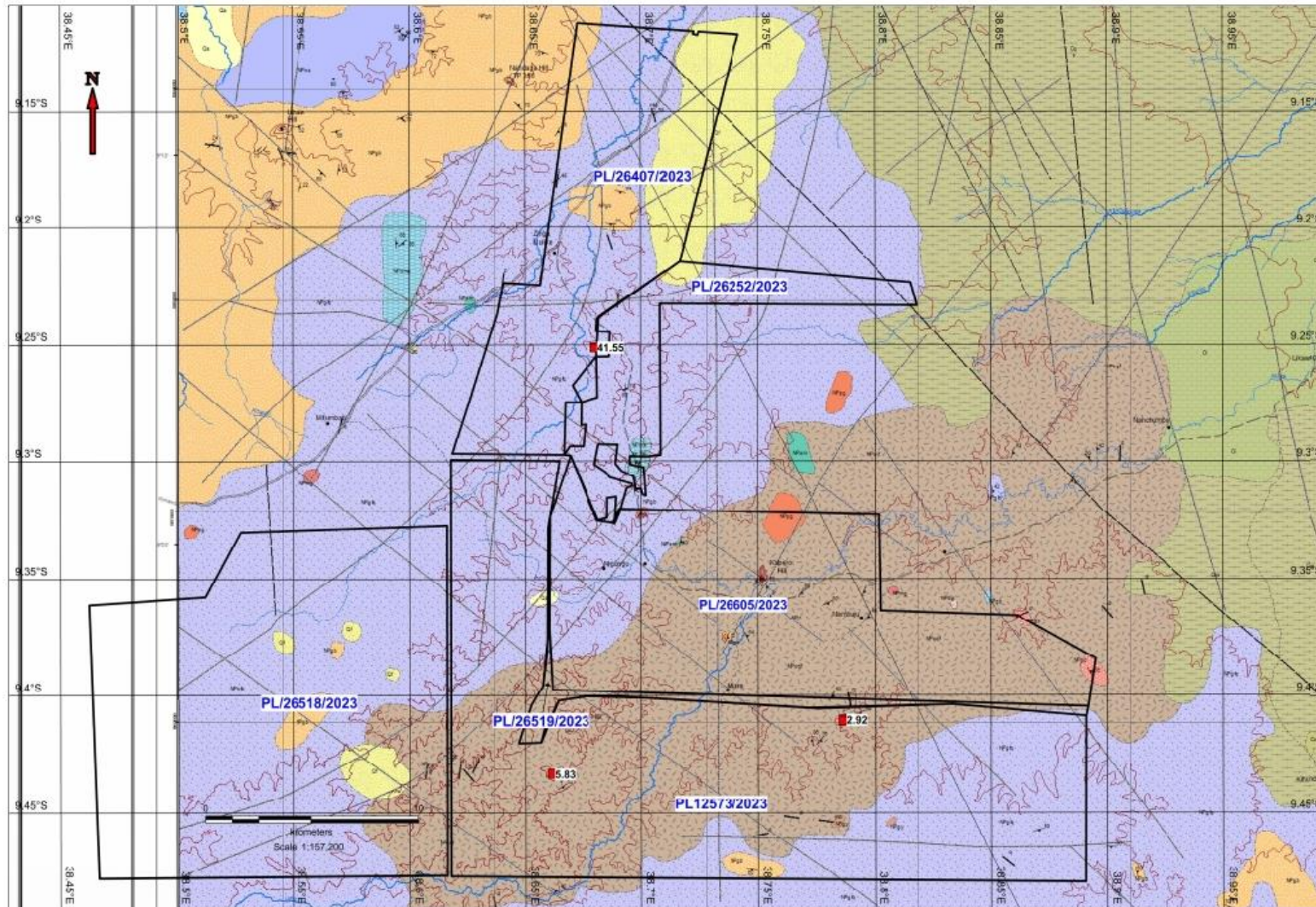


Figure 10 – Geological Map showing pits with Iron sample values

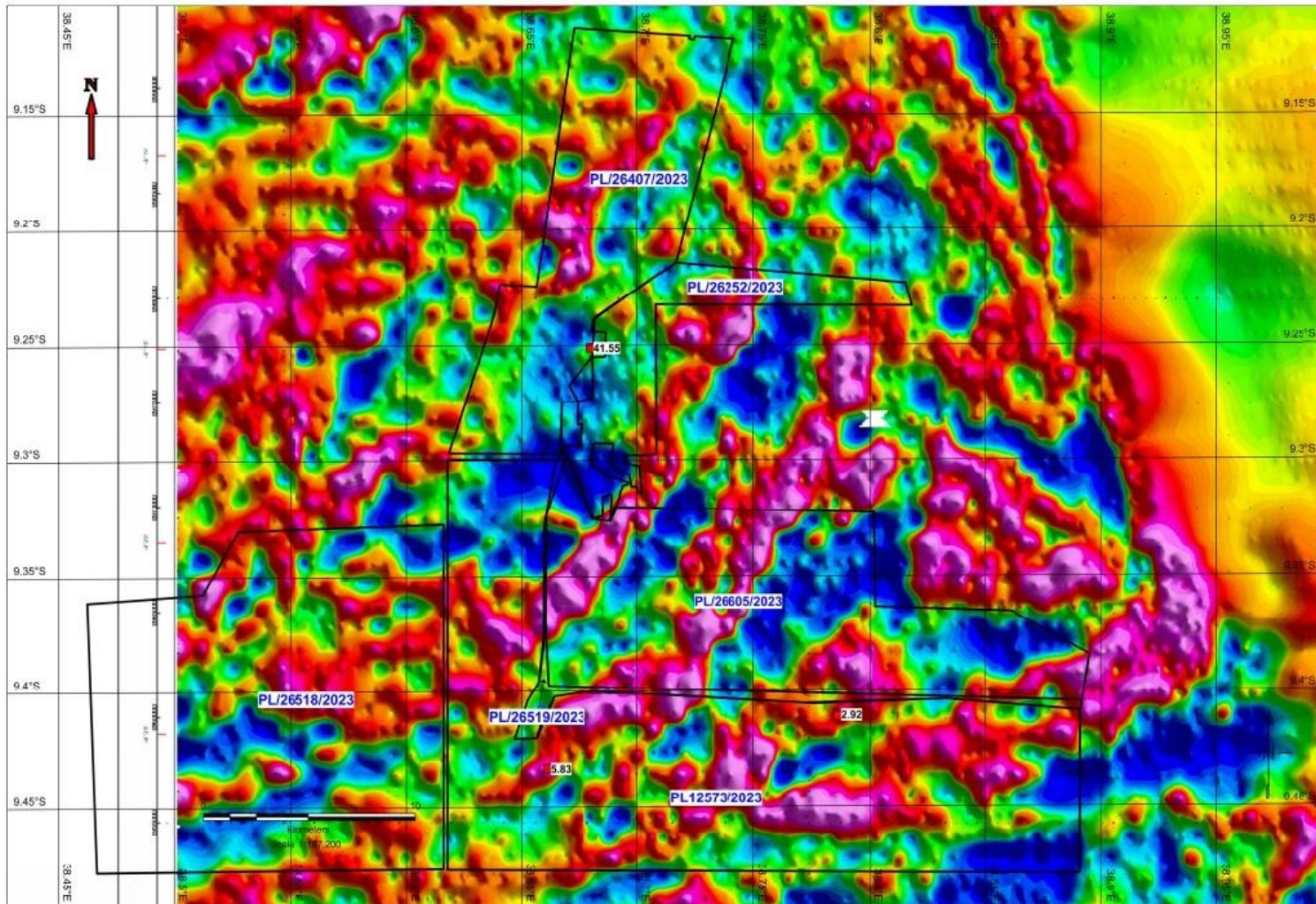


Figure 11 – Total Intensity Magnetic Image With Iron Drilling Grades up to 41.63% Fe.

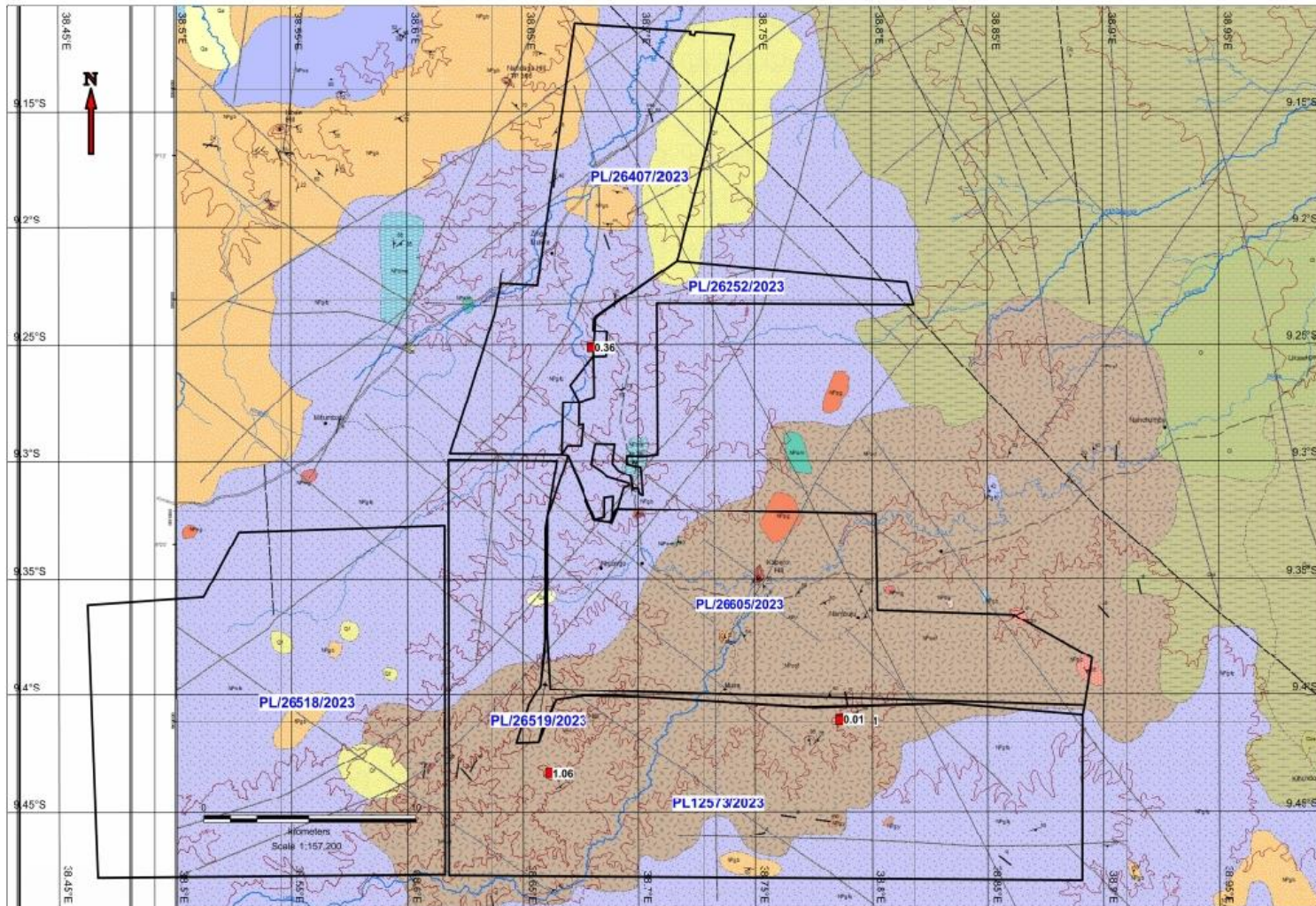


Figure 12 – Geological map showing licences pits with Ni grades up to 1.06 % Ni.

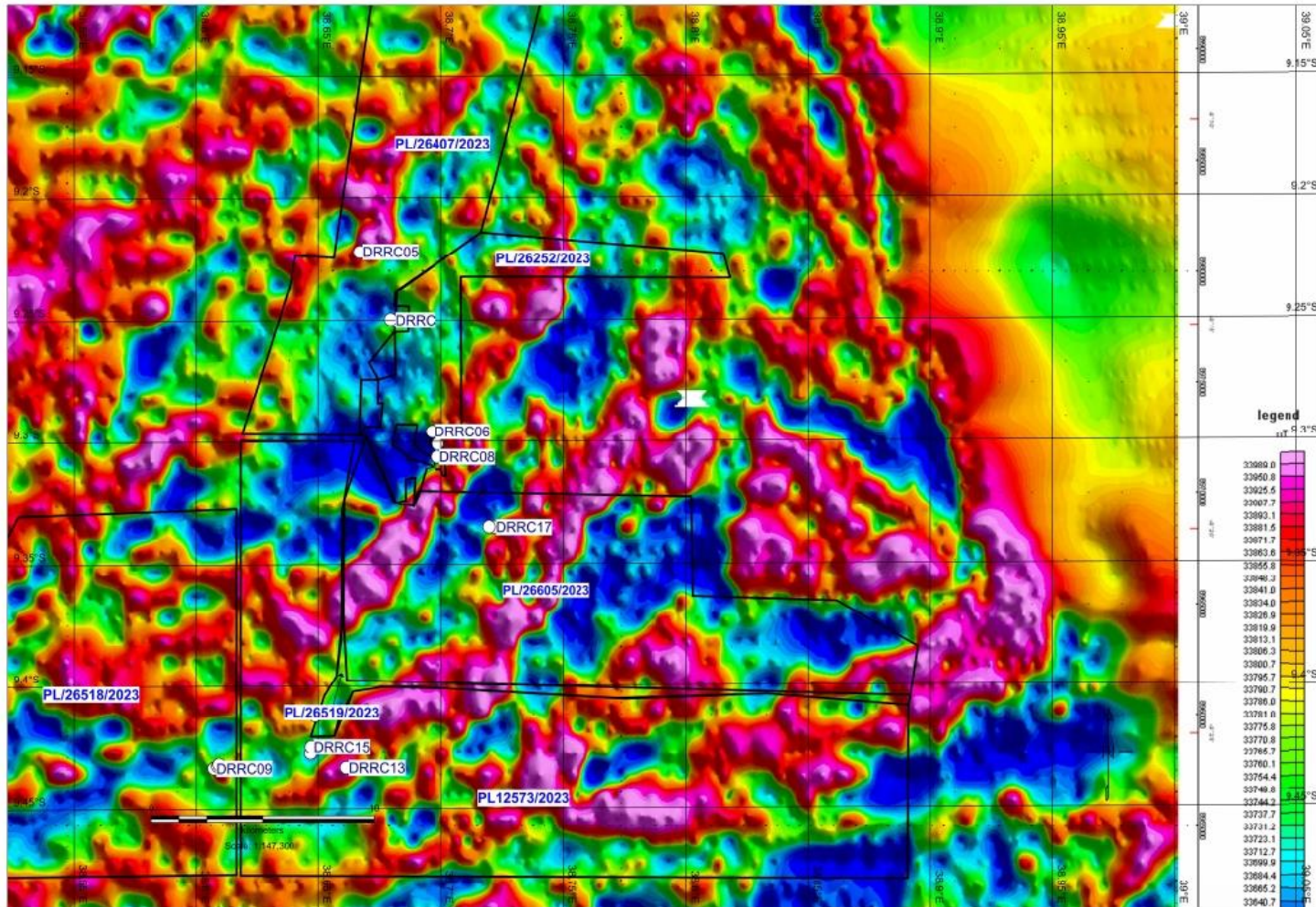


Figure 13– TMI with drill collars

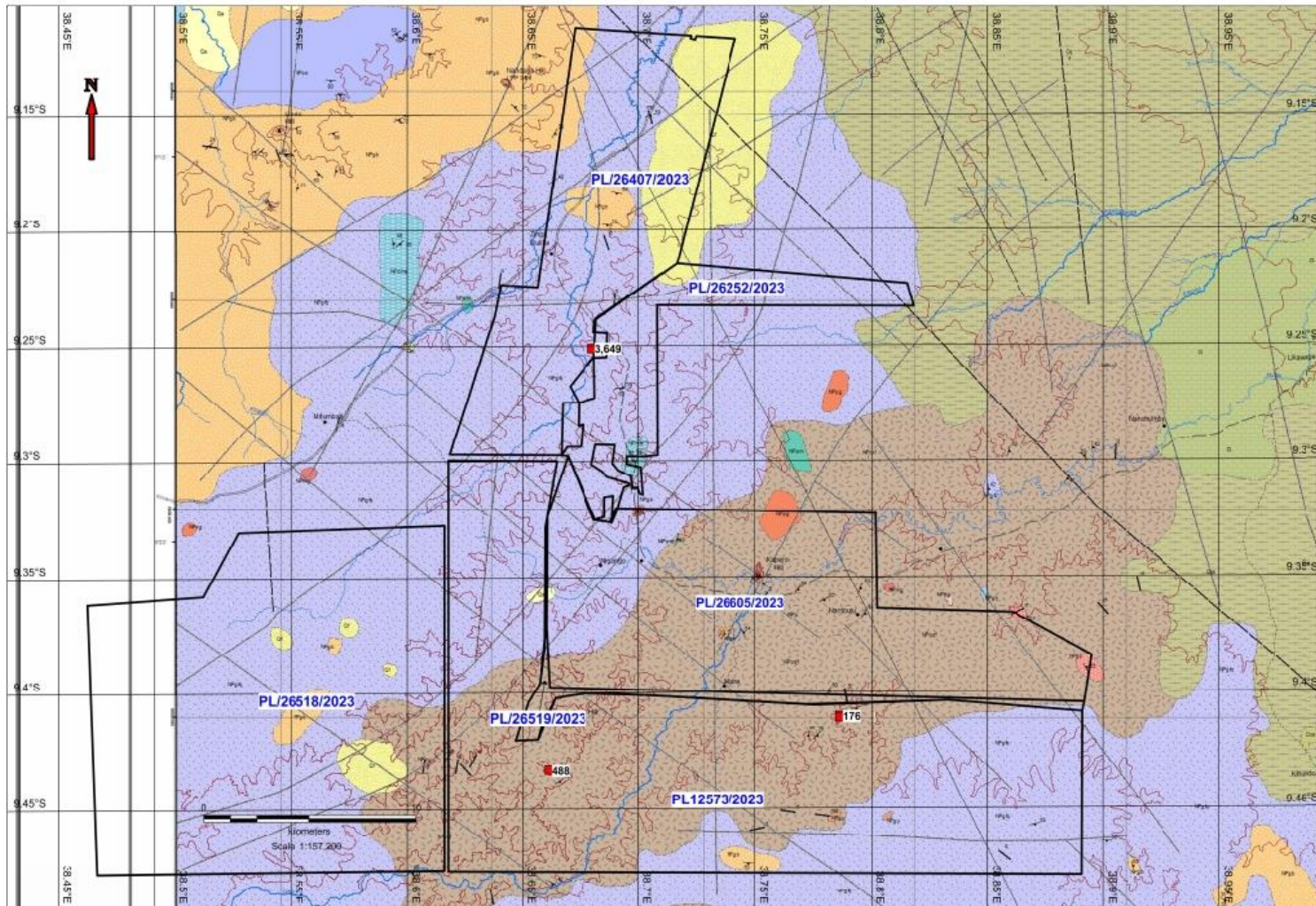


Figure 14 – TMI showing pit locations with Copper samples

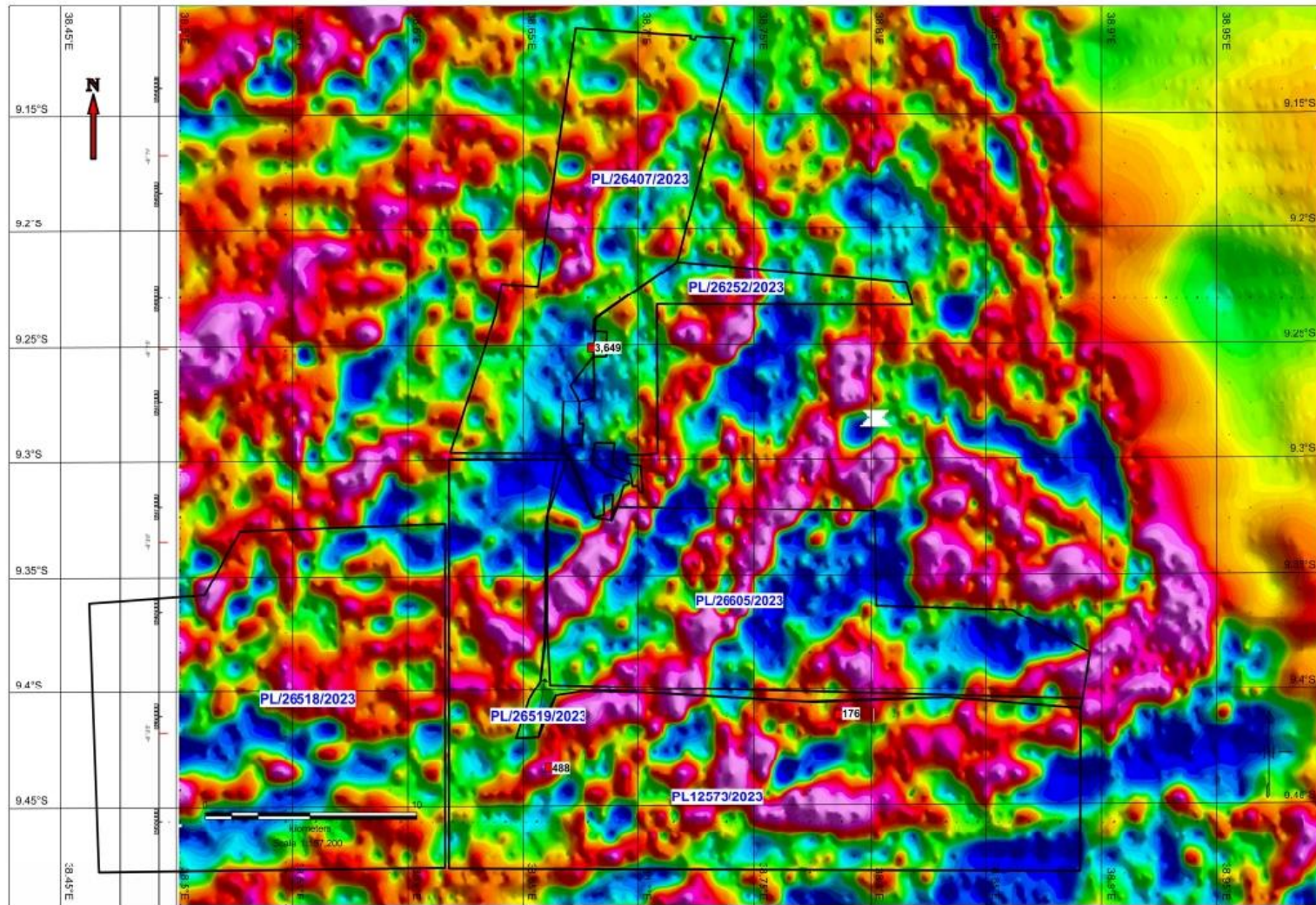


Figure 15 – TMI showing pit locations with Copper samples



## 8.0 MINERALIZATION

The mineralization in the Nambunju area is considered typical of magmatic sulphide deposits but has undergone secondary modification. Three styles of mineralization have been observed in the Masasi – Nachingwea – Liwale – Ruangwa corridor, which include intrusion-hosted magmatic sulphides, remobilized sulphides, and sulphide-graphite contamination zones.

- Sulphide textures range from disseminated to net-textured to massive may be preserved within a host intrusion, with the massive sulphides typically forming at or near the base of the intrusion.
- The most common magmatic sulphide minerals are pyrrhotite, pentlandite, chalcopyrite, and pyrite, with pentlandite and pyrrhotite being the nickel-bearing phases.
- Sediment-hosted copper-silver ± zinc mineralization has been identified as a potential new target type on the regional land holdings.

## 9.0 ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

It is important to note that the economic viability of any deposit depends on a wide range of factors on a wide range of factors including its grade, size, shape, depth below the source, and proximity to infrastructure, and current price of the metal, labour and environmental regulations of the area and many other factors.

At present, sulfide nickel deposits are the primary source of mined nickel. Sulfide ore grades range from 0.15-8% Ni, with 93% of known deposits ranging from 0.2-2% Ni.

Nickel, given its rarity in bulk tonnage, over 20 meters thick with 2% or higher nickel grade is high-grade. It would need to be significantly larger and close to surface to support less than 1%. This could be the case with Ni Oxide deposits.

All nickel ores have relatively low nickel content, the classification is as follows: high-grade nickel ore has Ni content greater than 1.8%, middle-grade nickel ore has Ni content between 1.3-1.7%, low-grade nickel ore has Ni content between 0.6%-1.2% . Nickel is continuously mined, even at these low percentages of ores, because it is in high demand.

The variation in nickel concentration depends on the type of rock deposit that is weathered - ie. Peridotite, dunite, pyroxenite, or serpentinite. Laterite formed from the weathering of serpentinite, for example, contains 45-55% iron and about 1% nickel, this is known as nickeliferous iron laterite. The other type of nickeliferous laterite is known as nickel silicate, which contains less than 30% iron, 30% silicon dioxide, and about 1.6% nickel. In general, laterite has high concentrations of iron, titanium, and aluminum oxides.

Intersections of disseminated nickel sulphides with several 10s of meters, 50 to 100 meters having lower grades between 0.3%-0.6% Nickel that might be significant. Narrower intersections it has to be higher grade, to be lower grade, it has to be wider and thicker.

Thicker intervals than about two meters, and grades that are higher than 1.5% Ni or 2% Ni as sort of a minimum that is in sulphide nickel.

But large scale disseminated sulphide intersections can be equally valuable, and provide a platform for large, long life production, the most obvious example in the area is Ntaka Intrusion.

Typical background and ore levels of some important metals listed below:

**Table 3 – Background and Ore Levels of Some Important Metals**

Metal	Typical Background Level	Typical Economic Grade *
Copper	40 ppm	10,000 ppm (1%)
Gold	0.003 ppm	6 ppm (0.006%)
Lead	10 ppm	50,000 ppm (5%)
Molybdenum	1 ppm	1,000 (0.1%)
Nickel	25 ppm	10,000 ppm (1%)
Silver	0.1 ppm	1,000 ppm (0.1%)
Uranium	2 ppm	10,000 ppm (1%)
Zinc	50 ppm	50,000 ppm (5%)

**Comparison of economic Nickel deposits and their grades:-**

- **Kabanga** Mineral Resource estimate as of 15 February 2023 as attributable to Lifezone of 25.8 Mt (Measured and Indicated resources) at **2.63% Ni, 0.35% Cu and 0.2% Co** and additional 14.6 Mt (Inferred resources) at 2.57% Ni, 0.34% Cu and 0.18% Co each with a recovery percentage of 87.2% for Ni, 85.1% for Cu and 88.1% for Co.

- **Kapalagulu** - The Lubalisi polymetallic oxide deposit is located within Kapalaugulu Nickeliferous Complex which hosts a JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of **111.7Mt @ 0.82% Ni, 0.10% Cu and 0.054% Co** using a 0.5% Ni lower cut-off.
- The current JORC (2013) compliant Mineral Resource Estimate for the **Wamangola and Ngasamo** deposits is estimated resource to **116.7 Mt at 0.91% Ni**, of which 94% is contained in the Indicated Category.
- Nickel-Cu & PGE deposit is associated ultramafic sill in the Amos Group of Canada has been estimated (all categories of resources, NI-43-101 compliant as of August 16, 2010) at: 1,451,000 (000 tons) at 0.25% Ni + minor Cu.,
- Measured and Indicated Resource of 20.3Mt @ 0.58% Ni and 0.13% Cu for 117,880t contained nickel Inferred Resource of 35.9Mt @ 0.66% Ni and 0.14% Cu for 238,500t contained nickel.

## 10. DEPOSIT TYPES

(Adopted from IMX)

The mineralization in the Nachingwea area is considered typical of magmatic sulphide deposits but has undergone secondary modification due to deformation and metamorphism. Magmatic deposits form as the result of the segregation of droplets of immiscible sulphide liquid from an ultramafic or mafic magma and the subsequent accumulation or concentration of the droplets generally towards the base of the magma chamber or conduit as a result of gravity or other magma flow dynamics. Segregation of sulphides from magma occurs if the magma becomes sulphur saturated. This may be achieved through the introduction of sulphur from an external source (i.e., assimilation of sulphide rich country rocks) or as a result of changes in the melt chemistry. Nickel, copper, and platinum group elements strongly partition into immiscible iron-sulphide liquids.

The magmatic segregation and accumulation of sulphides in an intrusion is influenced by a number of factors including the crystallization history of the magma, the availability of an external sulphur source(s), the open versus closed nature and longevity of the magma system, and the flow dynamics within the intrusion. A range of sulphide textures from disseminated to net-textured to massive may be preserved within a host intrusion, with the massive sulphides typically forming at or near the base of the intrusion. The degree to which nickel, copper, and platinum elements are partitioned into the immiscible sulphides will determine the ultimate grade and metal tenor of a resultant sulphide zone.

The most common magmatic sulphide minerals are pyrrhotite, pentlandite, chalcopyrite, and pyrite, with pentlandite and pyrrhotite being the nickel-bearing phases.

Various classification schemes exist for the categorization of mafic to ultramafic rocks hosting nickel-copper sulphide deposits. Most are based on several key parameters including tectonic setting, age, chemistry and whether magma emplacement was intrusive versus extrusive.

## 11. EXPLORATION

### 11.1 Base Metals Exploration Works on the Nambunju Project

In comparison to the southern region which host the Ntaka Intrusion Nickel Project, little exploration work has been carried out in this area, generally based on the reconnaissance of airborne anomalies. Hence, after brief mapping, rock chip sampling, short Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling (18 m to 55m) was conducted for sampling purposes , relying on the Total Magnetic Intensity map , though the scale was small , was quite helpful.

Exploration Programs in the area:

#### 1- Work by BHP International Ltd

Between 1996 and 1998, BHP conducted regional airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys over an extensive area, which included the present Nambunju property. The surveys were part of a base metal sulphide exploration program largely targeting ‘Broken Hill’ style lead/zinc/silver deposits.

A regional geochemical sampling program was also completed which included 2,571 stream sediment samples collected at a sample density of one sample per five square kilometers and 460 soil samples collected over interpreted magnetic targets. The geochemical sampling program returned anomalous platinum group element (PGE) and base metal results, which were not followed up. BHP abandoned the Project in 1999 without completing any drill testing of targets.

#### 2- Work by Continental Nickel Ltd (IMX)

BHP data compilation, processing, and interpretation followed by detailed soil geochemical surveys were completed and a 450 line-kilometer VTEM helicopter-borne survey was flown by Geotech Ltd.

Drilling was undertaken in the areas around Ntaka Intrusion

### 3- Work by Daresa Investment Limited

Table 4- Work conducted by Daresa Investment Ltd is summaries below

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Ground Traverses	
Geological Mapping	
Reverse Circulation Drilling	18 RC holes (798 m) (294 samples analysed -SGS )
Soil Sampling	Planned
Rock Chip sampling	55
Pitting	12 pits

#### Observations

##### Nickel-Copper and PGE mineralization in the Project

Property Nickel-Copper and PGE anomalous values are strongly associated with ultramafic and mafic rocks which are stratigraphically located in the lower sequences of the Nachingwea - Liwale area.

In the Nambunju Project, the most important UMS were observed in Block 1, 3, 4 and 6. Very little exploration (geological mapping, rock chip sampling and drilling) has been done over the area of the UMS. Previous exploration venture generally their objectives were essentially to explore for gold, volcanogenic massive sulphides.

## 12. DRILLING

### 12.1 2023 Drilling Program and Results

Planned reverse circulation drilling at Nambunju Nickel project in 2023, comprised approximately 798 meters of drilling aimed at testing exploration targets which have given positive results, such as the 1.06 % Ni sample from 6-9m pit, testing the gossanous body with previous 0.9% Ni close to Zinga Kibaoni village, testing the outcropping pyroxenite, which regionally seems to along the regional fold of Ntaka Intrusion area.

Drilling was completed in 18 holes in December 2023, after a one month work.

Table 5 - List of Nambunju Drillholes

EAST	NORTH	RL	HOLEID	DEPTH	AZIMUTH	Dip
464782	8977786	300	DRRC01	55	0	60
464791	8977773	316	DRRC02	18	0	60
464781	8977777	330	DRRC03	52	180	60
464675	8977825	330	DRRC04	48	0	90
463317	8980855	333	DRRC05	41	0	90
466550	8972713	363	DRRC06	40	0	90
466796	8972162	333	DRRC07	50	0	90
466772	8971591	343	DRRC08	34	0	90
456778	8957506	352	DRRC09	33	0	90
456950	8957614	299	DRRC10	26	0	90
457011	8957684	300	DRRC11	20	0	90
461350	8959870	375	DRRC12	52	0	90
462733	8957529	343	DRRC13	58	0	90
461145	8958176	365	DRRC14	18	0	90
461174	8958482	375	DRRC15	54	0	90
463627	8960109	333	DRRC16	55	0	90
469328	8968405	315	DRRC17	44	0	90
469133	8968419	297	DRRC18	42	0	90

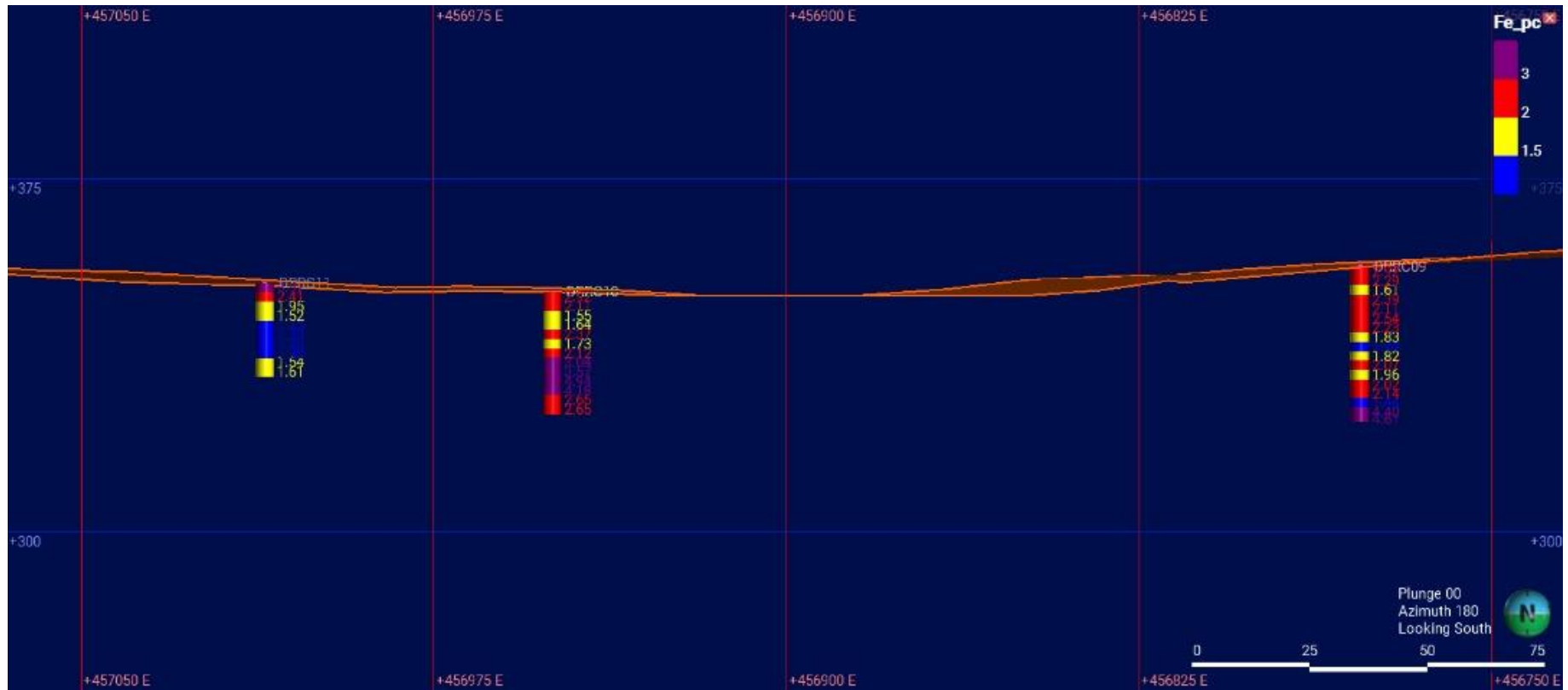


Figure 16 – Iron- Section through Drillholes DRRC09, DRRC10 and DRRC11 on the pyroxenite exposures, deeper drilling is recommended. Initial grades obtained included 0.3% Ni.



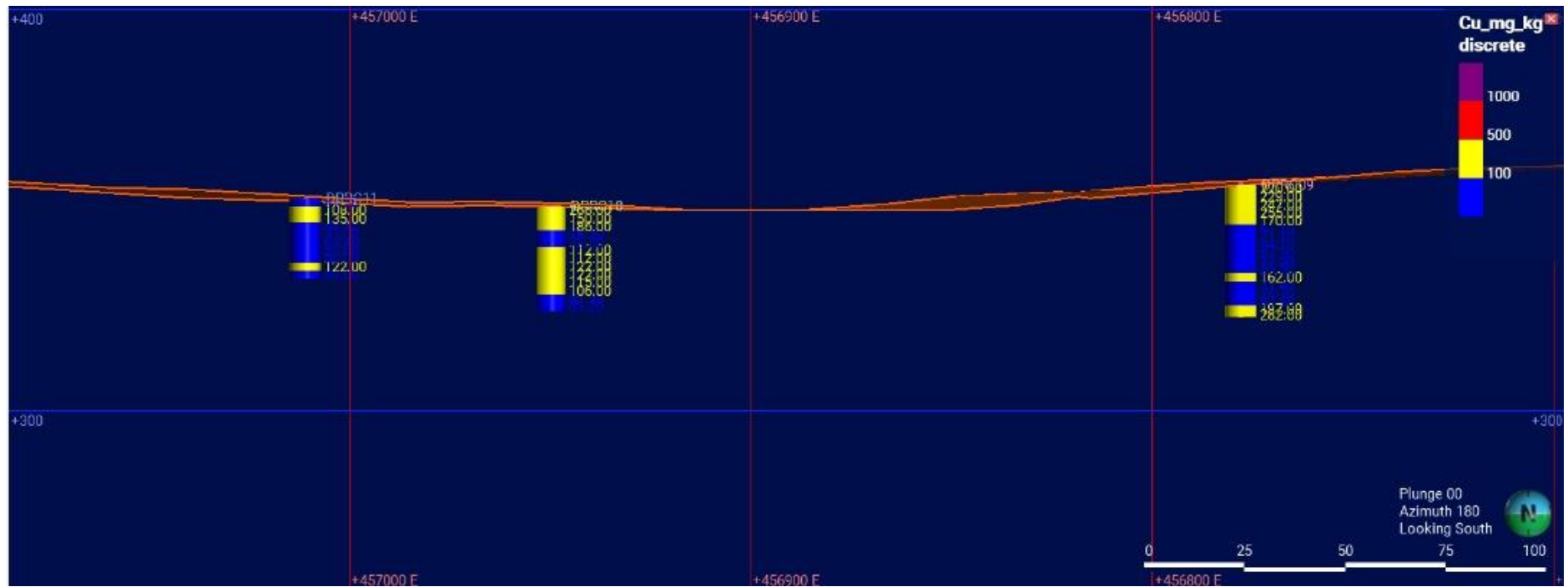


Figure 17 – Copper - Section through Drillholes DRRC09, DRRC10 and DRRC11 on the pyroxenite exposures, deeper drilling is recommended. initial grades obtained included 0.3% Ni.

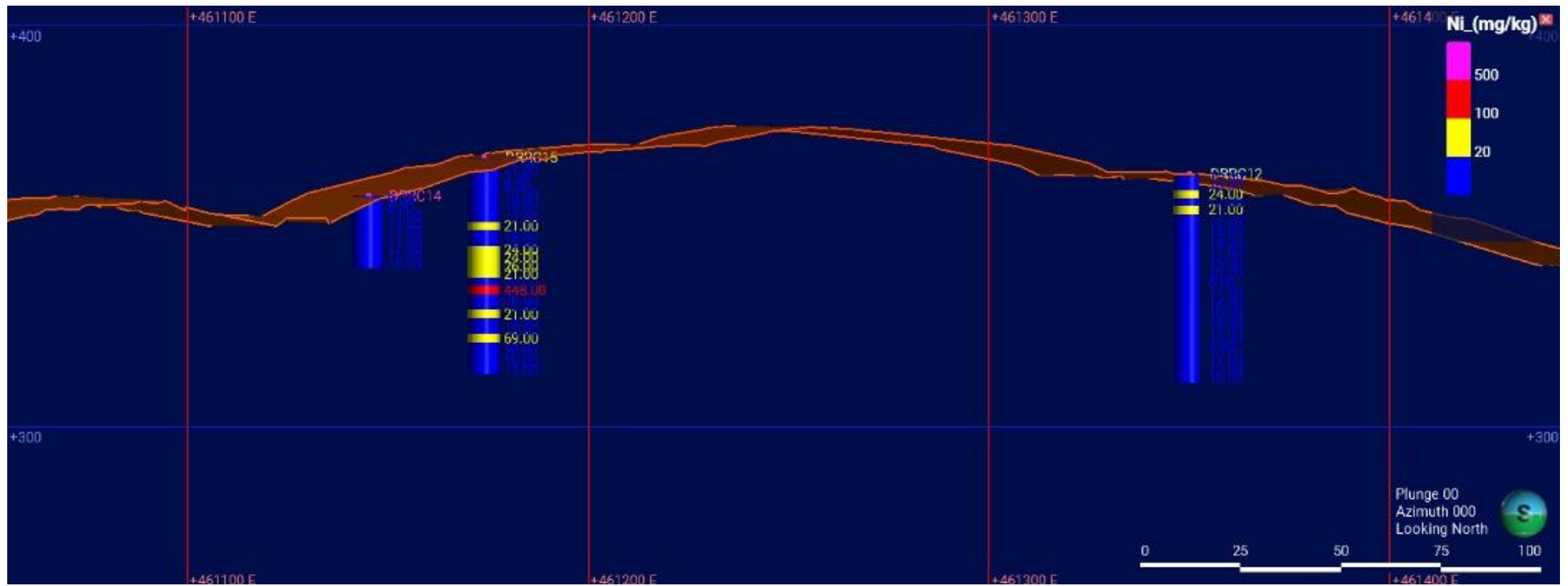


Figure 18– Nickel - Section through Drillholes DRRC12, DRRC14 and DRRC15 on the pyroxenite exposures, deeper drilling is recommended. initial grades obtained included 1.06% Ni.

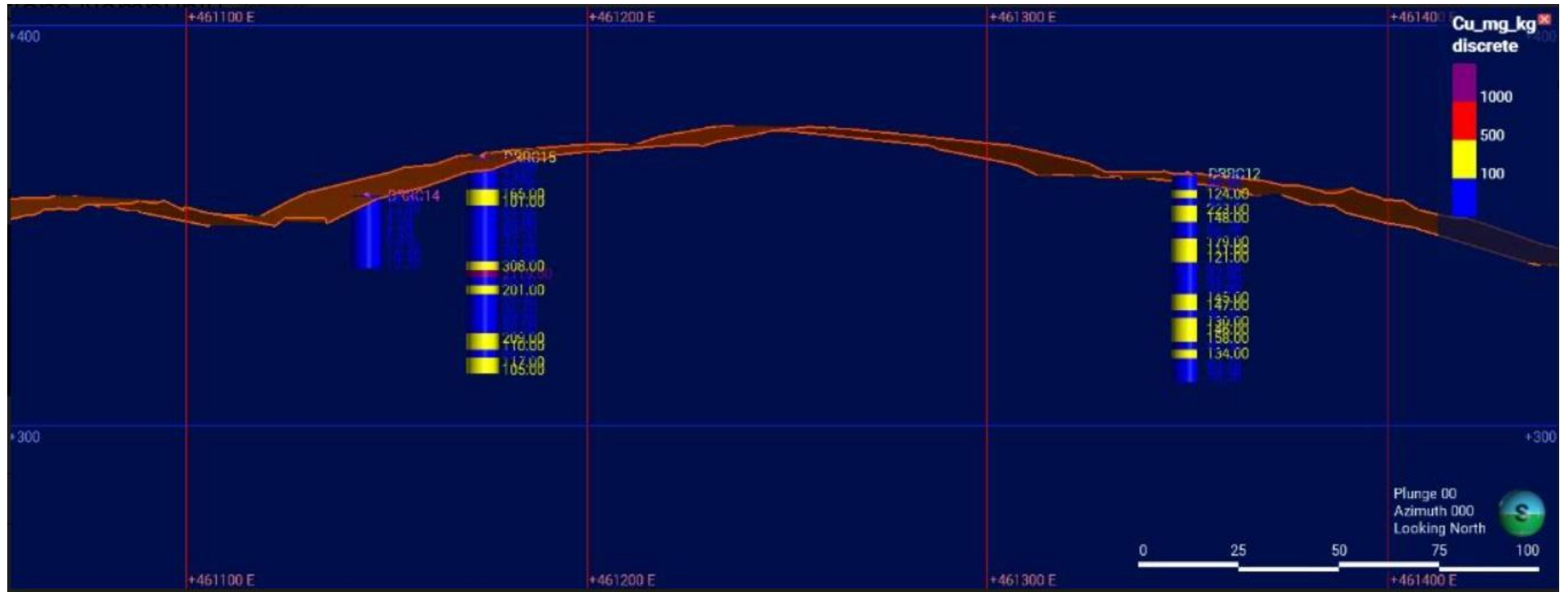


Figure 19 – Copper - Section through Drillholes DRRC12, DRRC14 and DRRC15 on the pyroxenite exposures, deeper drilling is recommended. Initial grades obtained included 1.06% Ni.

## 12.2 GEOPHYSICS

Previous exploration by GeoSurvey International G.m.b.H identified broad anomalous zones which have been useful for follow in the target generation in the areas.

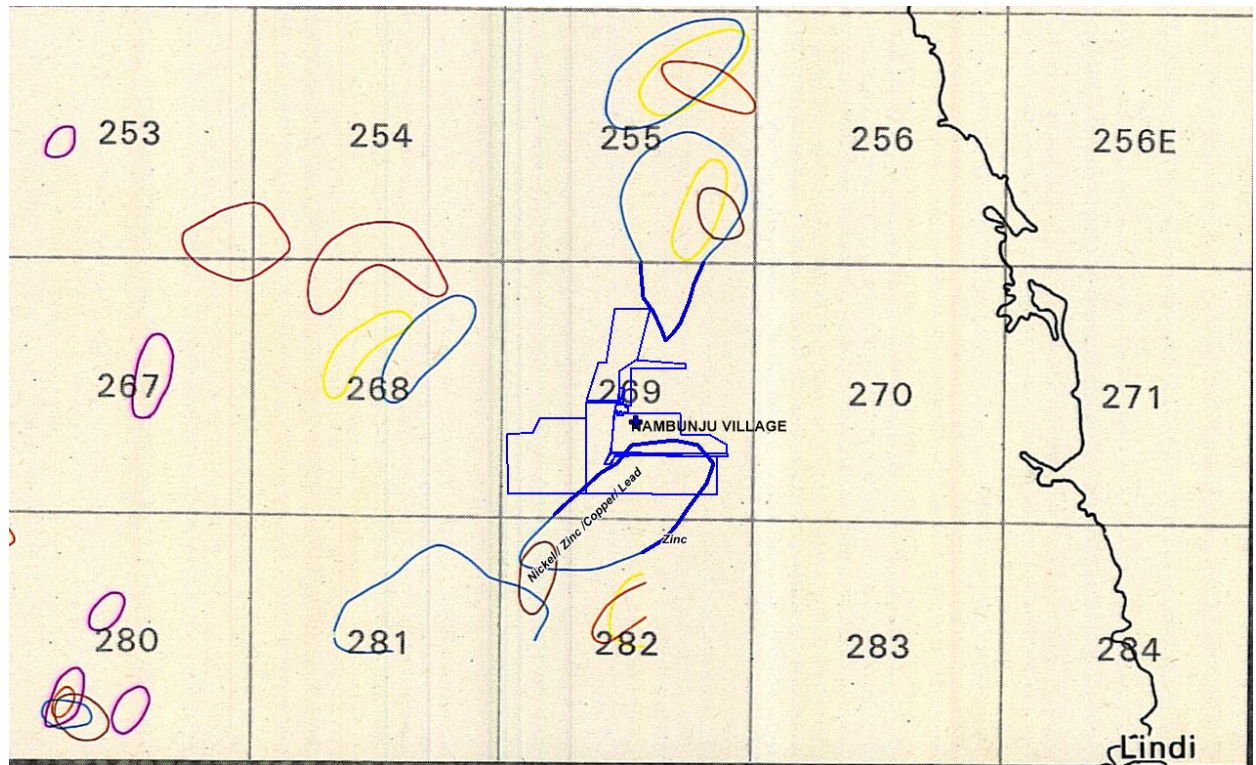


Figure 20 – Element contours anomalous indicate areas of metal dispersion derived from spectrographically analysed gravity concentrates. Geochemical parameters calculated by Williamson Diamonds Ltd.

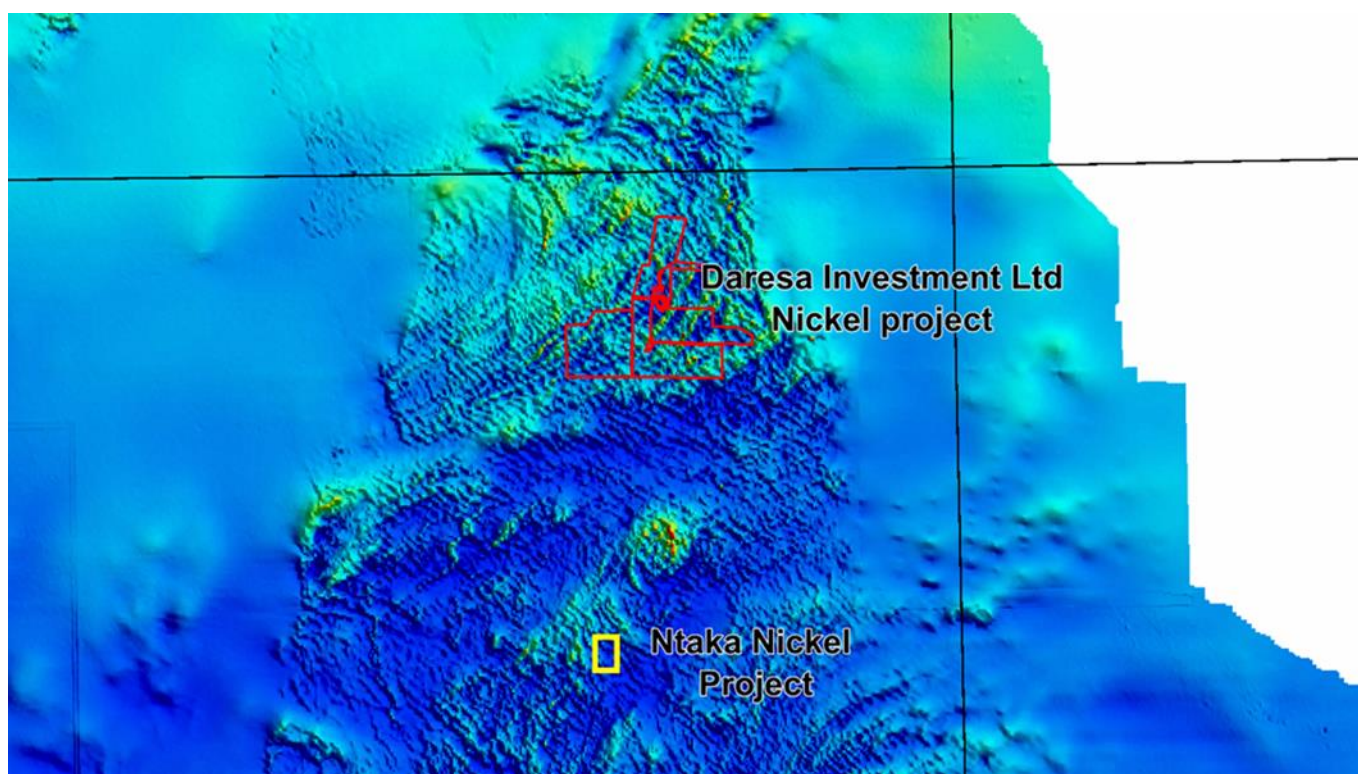


Figure 21 – Regional Geophysical Map showing the Project and Ntaka Intrusion

### 13. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Samples collected by Daresa were assayed at the SGS Laboratories, Mwanza Tanzania, which conforms to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2005, Certificate for the samples are available to support the reporting of this operation

RC chips and grab samples were all sent to SGS Mwanza. On receipt at SGS Minerals Laboratory, the samples were laid out and checked against the shipping list provided by the company.

#### QC/QA

The RC drilling program was carried out by DrillMate Limited of Dar es Salaam Tanzania. RC cuttings were collected from the bottom of the cyclone in large clear plastic bags at successive 2 meter samples intervals over the entire length of the hole. Each 2 meter interval of material was split via riffle splitter and a 1.5 - 2kg sub-sample was collected and stored in a clean calico bag. The residual split material was collected and sequentially piled at the Daresa camp to

form a reference sample farm for quick logging purposes. The bagged samples were assigned a unique sample number, labelled and transported to camp by company personnel.

All samples were dispatched to SGS – Mwanza Tanzania for analysis. Blank samples and commercially prepared and certified Ni sulphide analytical control standards were inserted randomly with a minimum of one each per sample batch.

Multi-element analyses including Ni, Cu, Co, Zn, Pb and Ag were completed using a HNO<sub>3</sub>-HClO<sub>4</sub>-HF-HCl digestion, HCl leach and ICP-AES finish (Analytical Code ME-ICP61).

Analyses for Pt, Pd, and Au were by fire assay with an ICP-AES finish (Analytical Code PGM-ICP23).

#### 14. DATA VERIFICATION

The author, Mr. Gaudence Albert Kalyalya, verify the available data such as the statutory permit status. The G&R collected rock samples during the recent in the area with good grades obtained up to 1.06%Ni. The historical data used in the report were obtained from reliable sources and were also available online.

#### 15. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The Nambunju Project is an early stage project; thus no nickel processing or metallurgical test work has been done.

#### 16. MINERAL RESOURCES ESTIMATE

The Nambunju Project is an early stage property; thus no Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) was done.

#### 17. MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

The project is not an advanced stage exploration property, there is no Mineral Resource defined.

#### 18. MINING METHODS

N/A

#### 19. RECOVERY METHOD

N/A

20. PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Shown as picture / plate 8

21. MARKETS STUDIES AND CONTRATCTS

N/A

22. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

N/A

23. CAPITAL AND OPERATING COST

N/A

24. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

N/A

25. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no exploration prospects and deposits with known reserves, are spatially associated with the Nambunju project. However, a number of licence applications covers the whole area. The licences are for nickel, copper, gold, graphite and feldspar.

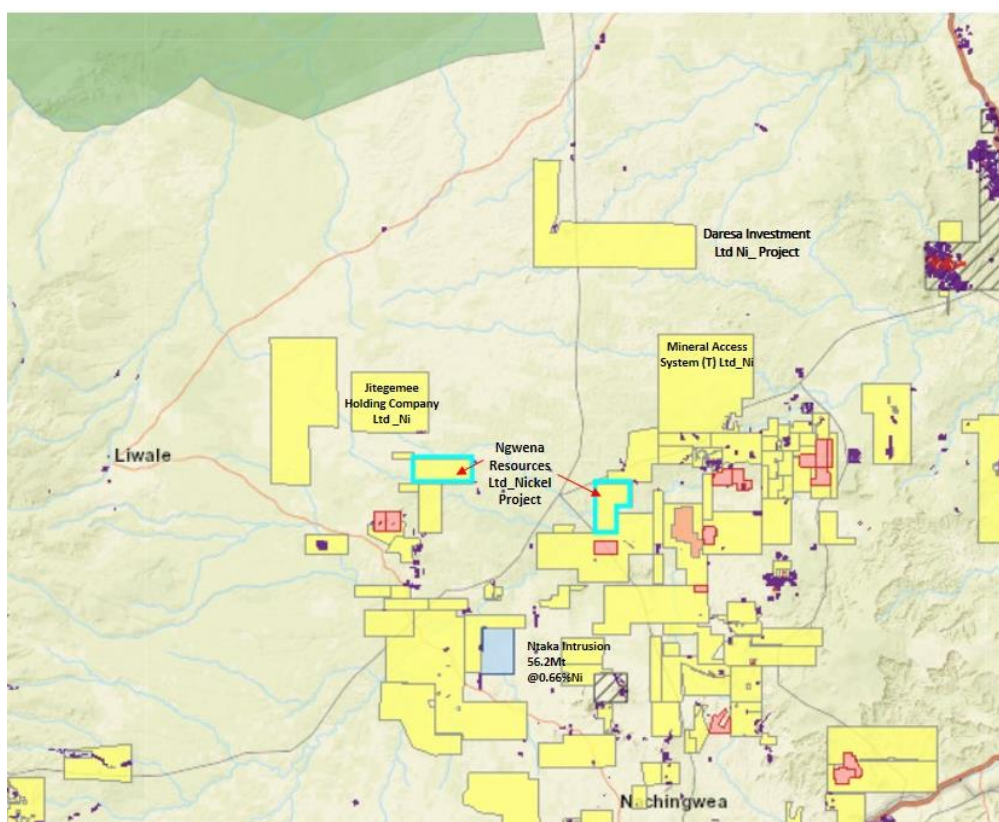


Figure 22– Adjacent project, nickel advanced project to the south and special mining licences for graphite in pale red colour.

## 26. INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

As part of the creation of this Technical Report for the Nambunju Project, the analysis of all the exploration work realized on this property allows to highlight the interesting potential of the different blocks constituting the property for base metals (Ni-Cu & PGE. Zn, Ag, Cu), and Gold (Au).

### 26.1 Base metals potential:

A base metals showing (Zn, Ag & Cu) recognized by a drillhole which gave interesting values (% N and anomalous Au-Cu) in a sequence of felsic intrusives and laterites overlying a possibly mafic volcanic sequence (amphibolite, pyroxenite). This sequence characterizes the area for potentiality for base metals as is attested by the historical reports.

### 26.2 Gold potential of the Property:

Regionally, gold showings and/or deposits seems to be spatially associated with the intrusive, thus the Mbecha Mine near Ruangwa, and some gold showings plus illegal gold workings in the nearby Selous Game Reserve . The Mbecha Gold Mine intrusives is locally in tension quartz-veins and generally associated to NW-SE shear zones in contact with these intrusives, in the surrounding mafic intrusives (gabbro) or in the volcanics. Alteration correspond generally to a silicification-carbonation and/or epidotitization. The paragenesis of the mineralization corresponds to the common association "pyrite-chalcopyrite - sphalerite" and gold can be associated to pyrite and/or native gold.



Plate 9 - Veins in the country rock at Nambunju and copper ore right



REGIONAL EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Graphite

Graphite occurs in the felsic country rocks and, locally, within the ultramafic lithologies contributing to the conductive signature over the south of the Daresa Investments Ltd project. Graphitic metasediments have been observed during regional survey.



Regional graphite sample from Ruangwa, assayed 13.92 TC



Plate 10 -Quartz – feldspar pegamatite



Plate 11 – Artisanal Miners at Mbecha Mine    Plate 12 – A 12 meter Pit at Mbecha Mine



Plate 13 – Lepidolitic pegmatite

Plate 14 – Tuffaceous ore

## 27. RECOMMENDATIONS

### 27.1. Recommendations for Ni-Cu & PGE mineralization

In the objective to concretize the high potential for Ni-Cu & PGE mineralization of the Nambunju Project, which can be considered to be "virgin" ground in terms of exploration, we propose the following:

- Realization of a compilation of all the existent data, including geophysics (EM and magnetics), aerial and ground surveys realized by different companies in this sector,
- Re-interpretation, in the objective of the creation of geological sections, of all the drillholes mentioned above which crosscut the UMS in the area of the property and even elsewhere along the regional 15 km of extent of the UMS,
- Geo-structural mapping of the at the scale of 1:5000 for a lithofacies mapping of the principal ultramafic sill, based on a tight grid (100 m spacing of the lines with stations at 25 meters, for example).
- At the same time than mapping, a prospecting program should be performed including trenching when necessary.
- Depending on the geophysics compilation results, realization of a magnetometer ground survey to help to delimit the UMS, particularly in the west on the Block 4 (lack of outcrops),
- Geophysical ground survey test on a known "disseminated mineralization" zone and "contact mineralization" zone (DRRC12, DRRC 14 and DRRC 15 drillholes zone for example), using different geophysical methods of high resolution. This test has to be conducted by a qualified and experienced Geophysist. The VTEM (Vertical axis Time Domain Electromagnetic), seems to be very effective to localize the contact mineralization in such geological environment. A collaboration with the Daresa exploration Team, could be very useful considering their exploration experience with the same type of mineralization in the same geological environment
- Realization of a first phase exploration drillholes on the basis of the geological.

## 27.2. Recommendations for Base Metals and Gold Mineralization

Considering the numerous small exploration programs realized on the property in the goal of Ni-Nis-Cus discoveries using the geophysical surveys anomalies, aerials surveys (Input EM anomalies) or on ground (VLF, maxMin), accompanied by geological mapping and finally drillholes, we suggest first a compilation of all these data with a field control for the different maps. Depending of the result of this compilation, complementary exploration works can be proposed if necessary.

The table below gives an estimate for this compilation work and particularly the exploration work to do for Ni-Cu & PGE mineralization concerning project.

An exploration and project evaluation program totaling \$1.5 million is planned for 2024. In the Nanyumbu area, the program will involve the completion of technical, economic, and environmental studies to evaluate and advance the project as well as a diamond drill program comprising in-fill/step-out drilling.

## 28. REFERENCES

**Berger, V.I., Singer, D.A., Bliss, J.D., and Moring, B.C., 2011, Ni-Co laterite deposits of the world—Database and grade and tonnage models: U.S. Geological Survey Open File Report 2011–1058, 26p. (Also available at <http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2011/1058/>.)**

**Brand, N.W., Butt, C.R.M., and Elias, Mick, 1998, Nickel laterites—Classification and features: AGSO Journal of Australian Geology and Geophysics, v. 17, p. 81–88.**

**Foose, M. P., Zientek, M. L. and Klein, D. P. 1996. Magmatic sulfide deposits. In: du Bray (Ed.). Preliminary Compilation of Descriptive Geoenvi**

## 29.0 Certificate of Qualified Person

To Accompany the Report Entitled “**NI43-101 Technical Report Nambunju Nickel Project – Liwale and Kilwa Districts, Lindi Region, dated** January 2024.

I, Gaudence Albert Kalyalya, do hereby certify that:

1. I reside at 017/111 Mwanza, Tanzania
2. I graduated from University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania with a B.Sc. degree in Geology (1993), and I have practiced my profession continuously since that time.
3. I am a Principal Geologist Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy - Pr. Sci. Nat, MAusIMM- No: 337748, also Member of Geological Society of Tanzania and The Geological Association of Canada
4. I am a Senior Principal Geologist with G&R Business Investments Limited, a local consultancy firm of consulting geologists and engineers, which has been authorized to practice since 2020.
5. I am a qualified person for the purpose of NI 43-101. I have worked as a geologist for over 29 years since graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of this Technical Report involves geology, operations, project management, assessment and valuation studies covering a wide variety of locations, mineral deposits and mining methods on mineral properties throughout Tanzania, Central Africa and internationally.
6. I have personally worked in the Project area and recently reviewed documents relating to the project owned by the Partners.
7. This report or portions of this report are not to be reproduced or used for any purpose other than to fulfil Project owner’s requirements pursuant to Tanzania securities legislation, and where required, to comply with reporting obligations including disclosure on stock market, and if the owners chooses to do so, to support a public financing, without G&R’s prior written permission in each specific instance. The authors do not assume any responsibility or

liability for losses occasioned by any party as a result of the circulation, publication or reproduction or use of this report contrary to the provisions of this paragraph.

9. Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of the Project, is at present, under an agreement, arrangement or understanding or expects to become, an insider, associate, affiliated entity or employee of the Project or any associated or affiliated entities.

10. Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine own, directly or indirectly, nor expect to receive, any interest in the properties or securities of the Project, or any associated or affiliated companies.

11. Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, have earned the majority of our income during the preceding period from the Project, or any associated or affiliated companies.

12. I have prepared this report in compliance with accepted standards; and have prepared the report in conformity with generally accepted mining industry practice, and as of the date of the certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

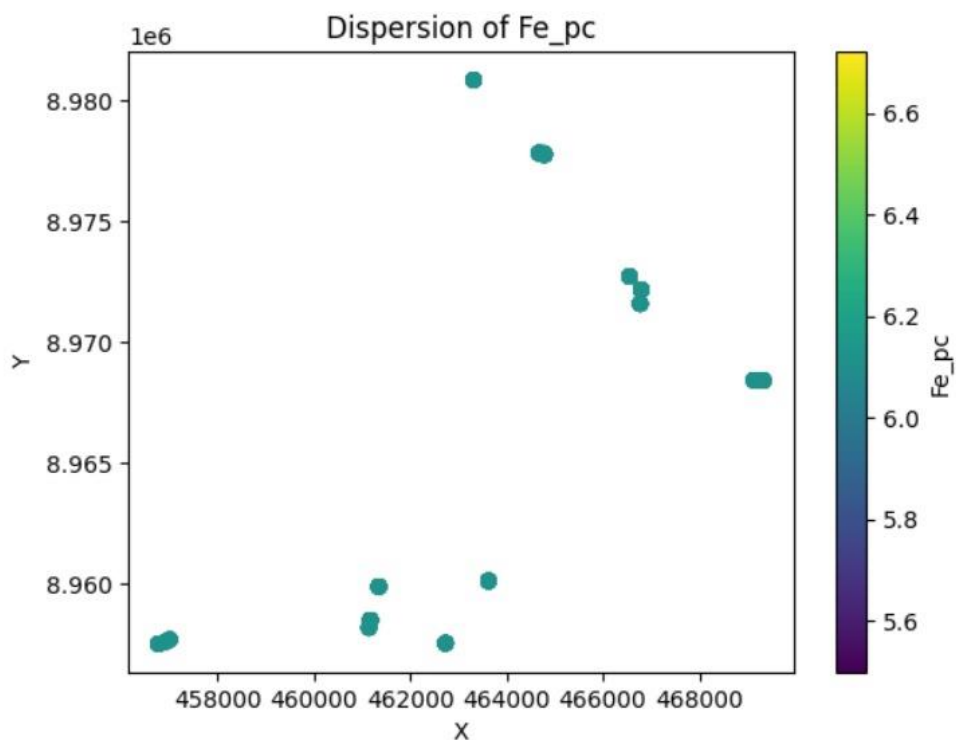
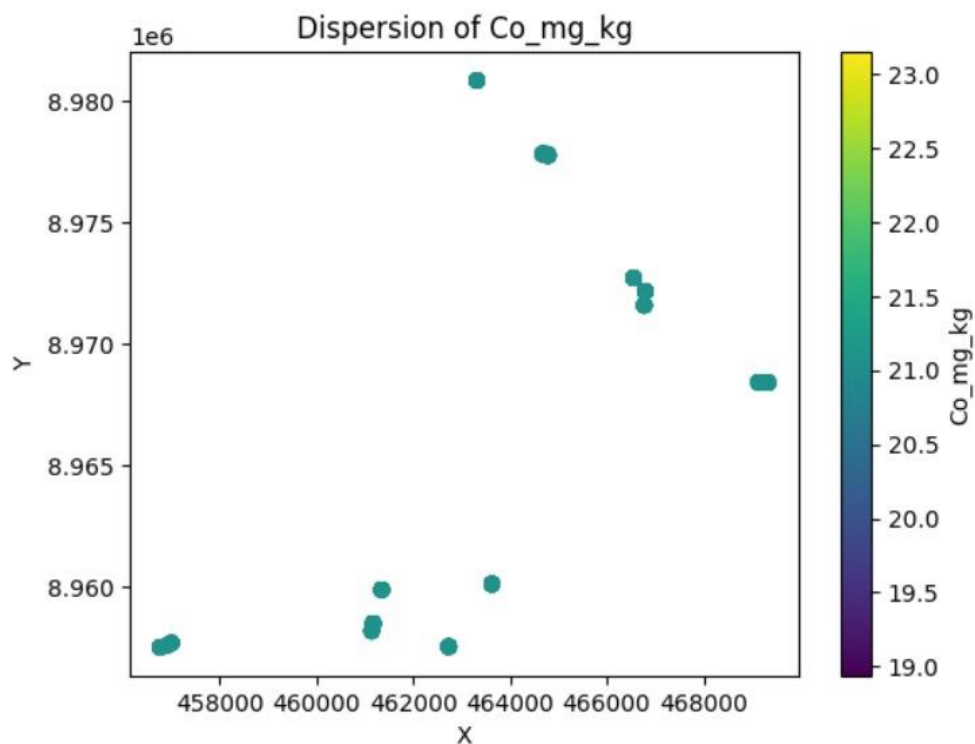


Signed by

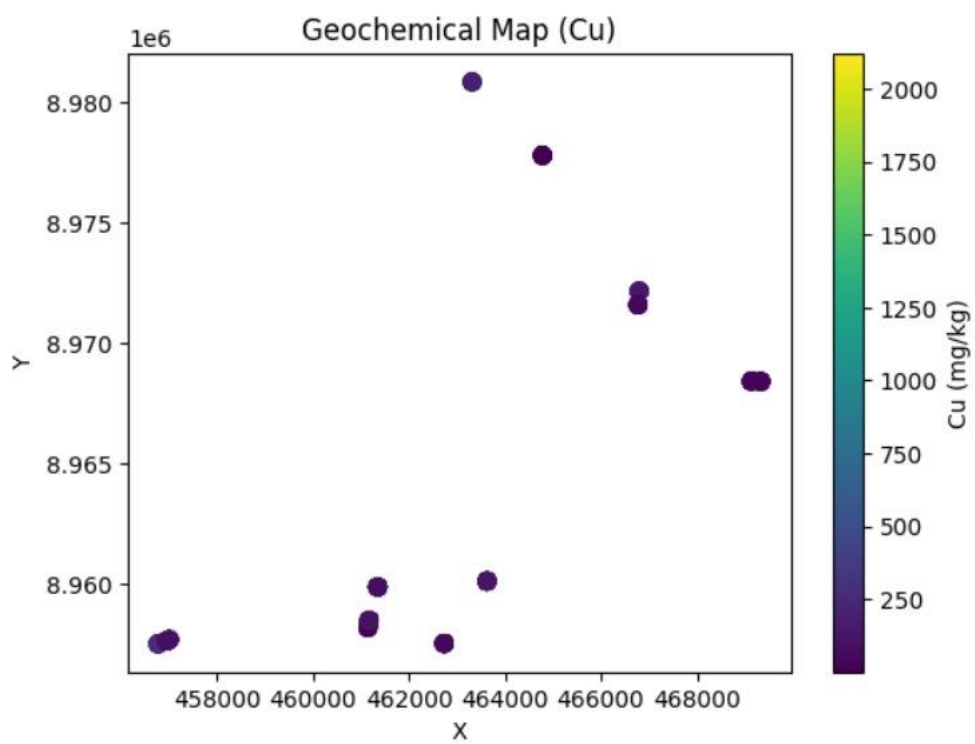
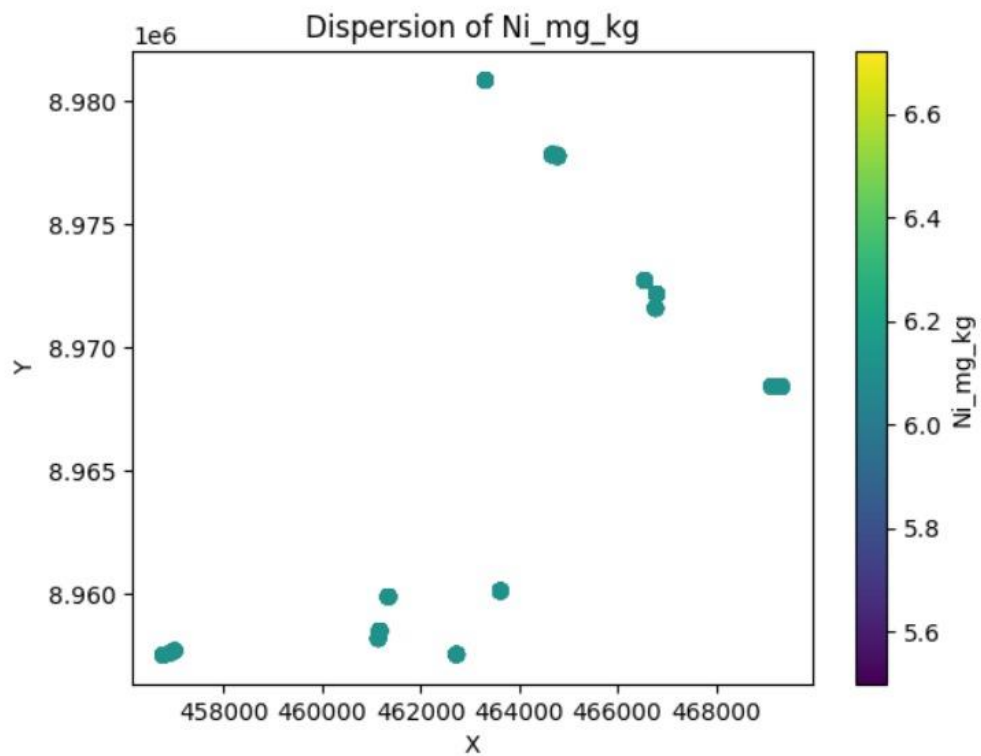
Gaudence Albert Kalyalya,  
P. Geo.  
January, 2024.

Appendices

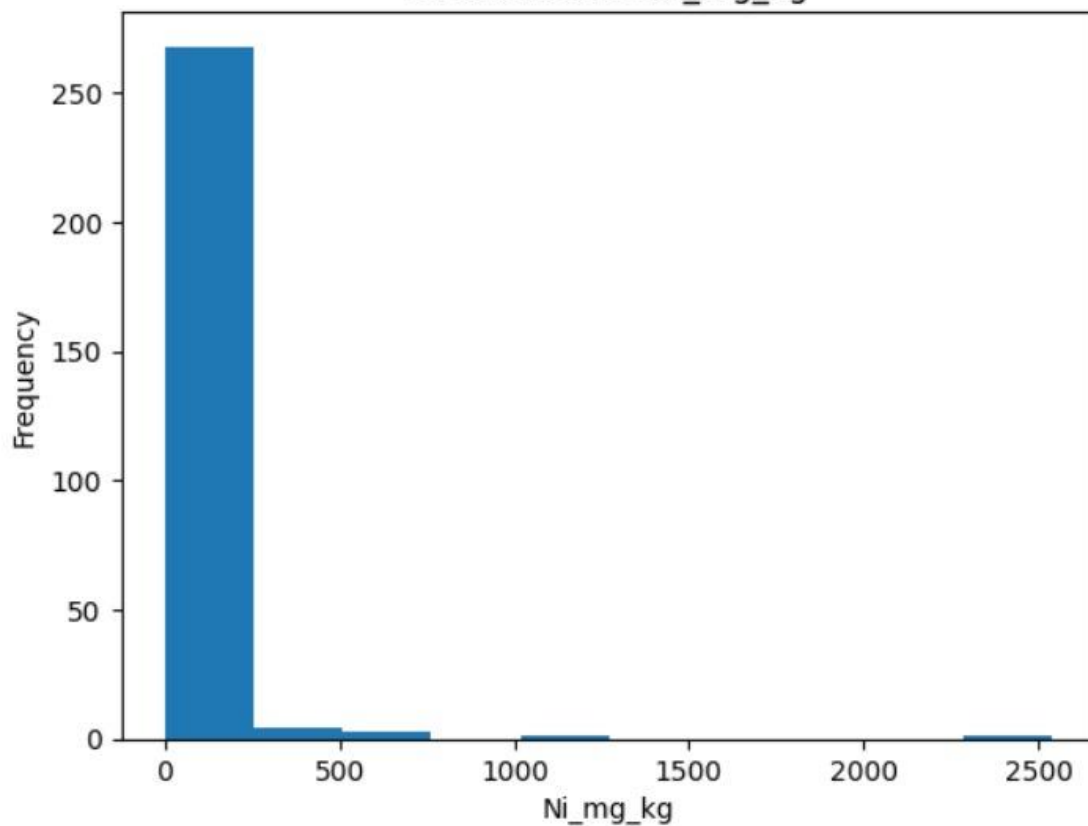
1- DIFFERENT METAL DISPERSION IMAGES



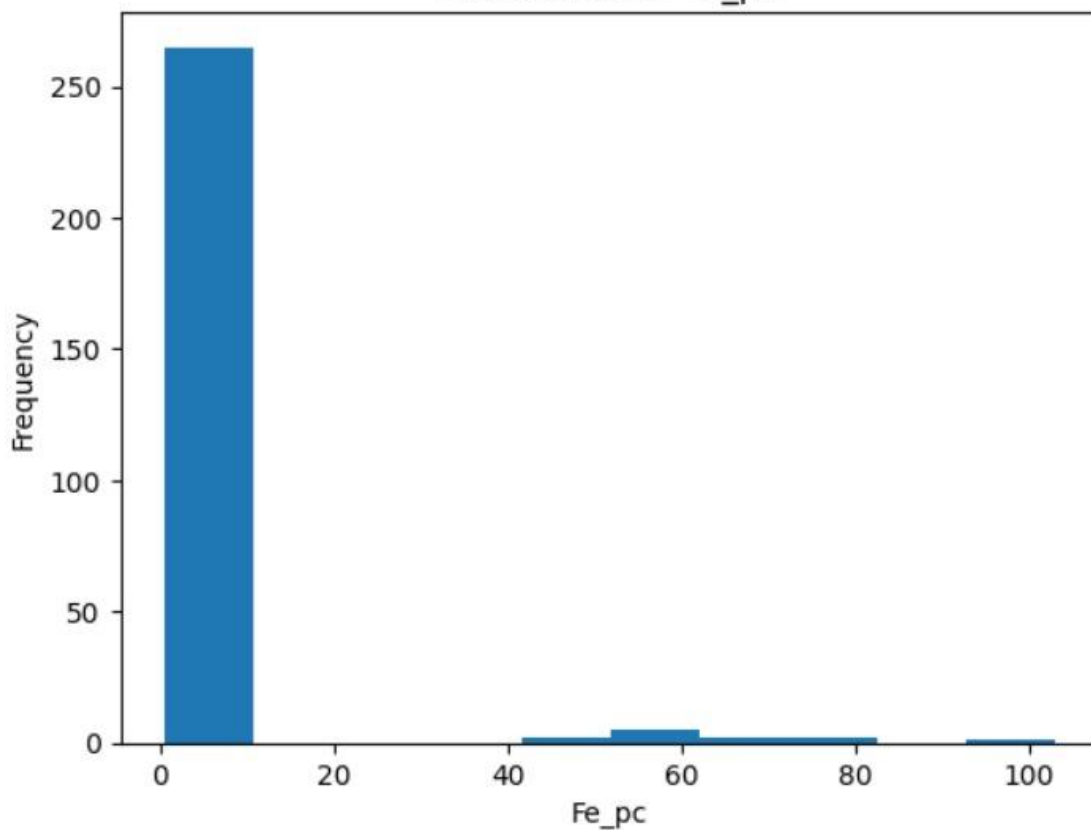


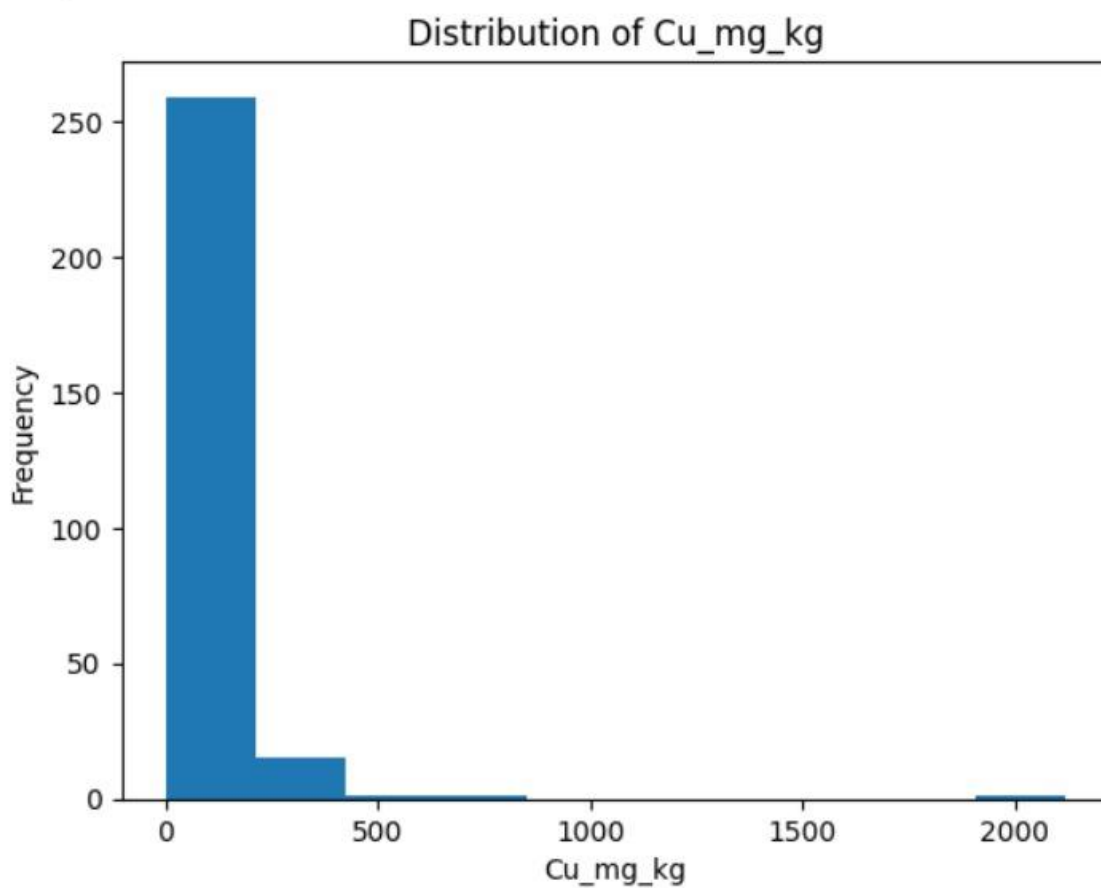
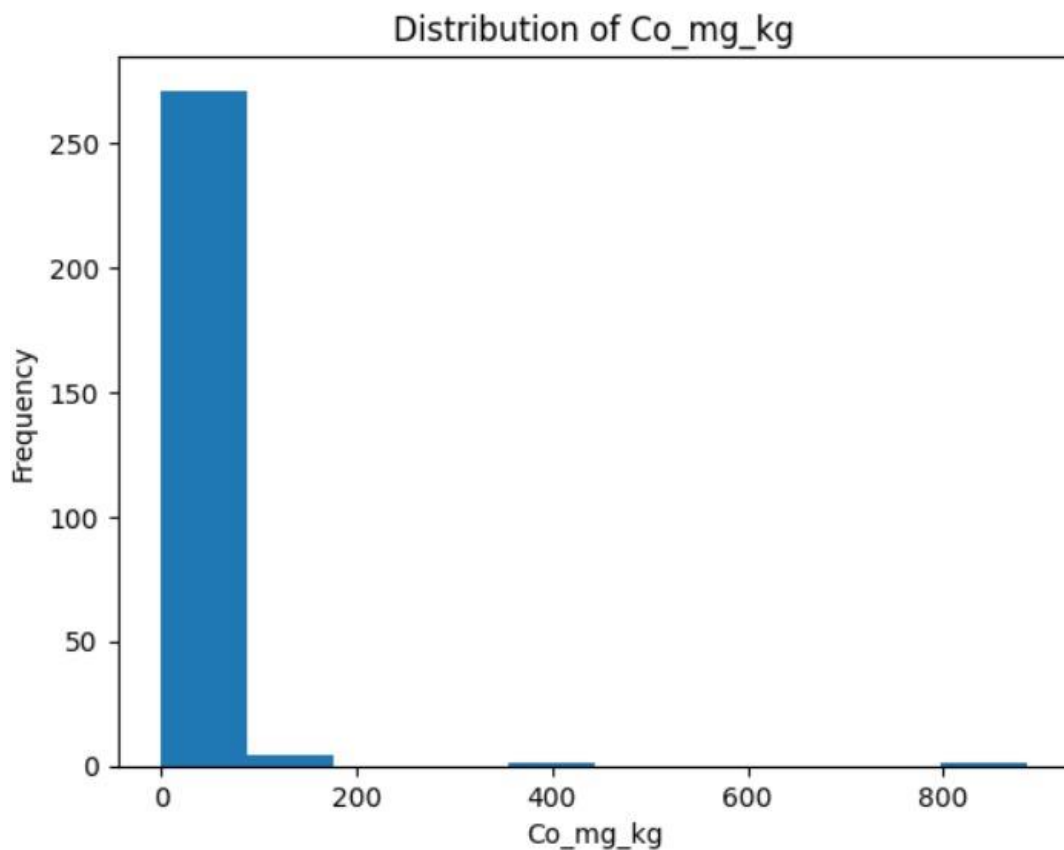


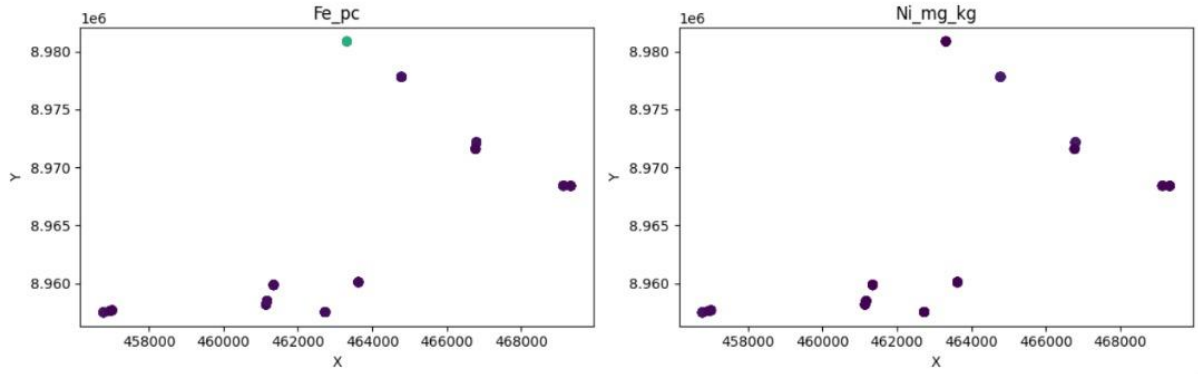
Distribution of Ni\_mg\_kg



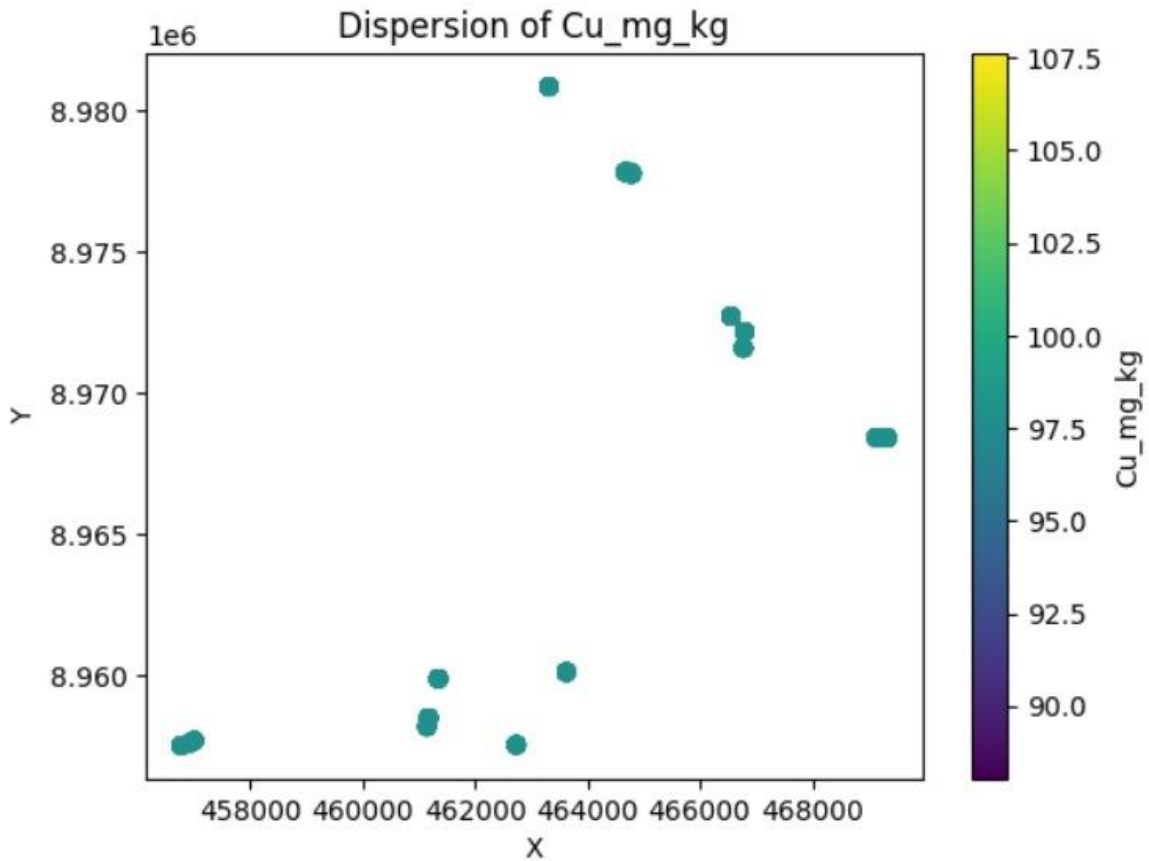
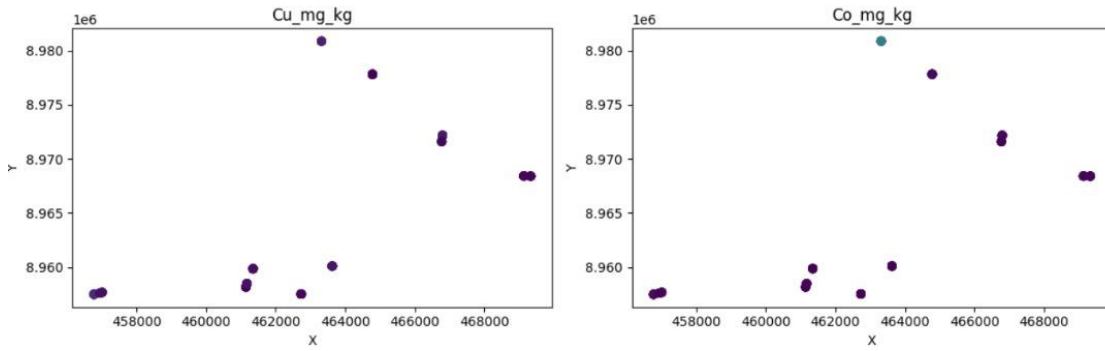
Distribution of Fe\_pc







Dispersion of Elements



## 2- PICTURE GALLERY



Project Geologist during fieldwork



RC Drilling at site





RC chips from recent drilling



Site roads





Drill Team



Copy of Licence\_PL12573/2023

PL 12573/2023

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
MINISTRY OF MINERALS  
MINING COMMISSION

PROSPECTING LICENCE NO. PL 12573/2023

GRANTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 32 OF THE MINING ACT, CAP. 123

WHEREAS **M/S Daresa investment Limited** of P. O. Box 984, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania has fulfilled the conditions for grant of Prospecting Licence pursuant to Section 31 of *The Mining Act, Cap. 123*;

I, Eng. Yahya I. Samamba, **EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**, subject to the provisions of *The Mining Act, Cap. 123* and of the regulations made thereunder or which may come into force during the continuance of this Licence, or any renewal thereof and pursuant to the powers conferred upon me under Section 32 of *The Mining Act, Cap. 123* hereby grant to **M/S Daresa investment Limited** (hereinafter called the Licensee) a **Prospecting Licence - Metallic Minerals**, to prospect for **Copper and Nickel**, at Kilwa area, in Kilwa District, over an area described in Annex A (hereinafter called the Licence Area), conferring on the Licensee the right to carry on such prospecting operations, abide to Annex B, Annex C and Annex D and execute such other works as are necessary for that purpose.


This Licence, unless sooner cancelled, suspended or surrendered pursuant to the provisions of *The Mining Act, Cap. 123* shall be valid for a period of **forty eight (48)** months, effective from the date of grant.

Granted this <sup>14</sup> day of <sup>NOVEMBER</sup> 2023

Eng. Yahya I. Samamba  
**EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**

PL 12573/2023

**INITIAL PERIOD**

From Date	To Date	Prep. Fee and Rent	ERV Number	Date	Signature of ES
		USD 300	995020680474	27.09.2023	
14/11/2023	13/11/2024	USD29,493	995020680474	27.09.2023	

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
MINING COMMISSION

**FIRST RENEWAL**

I HEREBY CONSENT TO THE FIRST RENEWAL OF PROSPECTING LICENCE NO. .... of M/S ..... of P. O. Box ..... for Licence Area described in Annex 'A' and conditions prescribed in Annex 'B', 'C' and Annex 'D' for a period of ..... months effective from the ..... day of ..... year.....

**EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**

From Date	To Date	Annual Rent	ERV Number	Date	Signature of ES

**SECOND RENEWAL**

I HEREBY CONSENT TO THE SECOND RENEWAL OF PROSPECTING LICENCE NO. .... of M/S ..... of P.O. Box ..... for Licence Area described in Annex 'A' and conditions prescribed in Annex 'B', 'C' Annex 'D' for a period of ..... months effective from the ..... day of ..... year.....

**EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**

From Date	To Date	Annual Rent	ERV Number	Date	Signature of ES

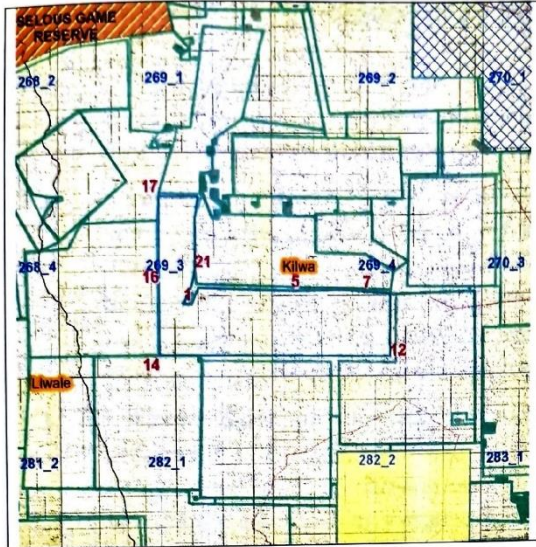
ANNEX A

**DESCRIPTION OF THE LICENCE AREA**

Subject to Section 95 of the Mining Act, Cap. 123 the Licence is at Kilwa area in Kilwa District, QDS 269/3, 269/4 defined by lines of latitude and longitude having the following corner coordinates (Arc 1960):

Corner	Latitude	Longitude
1	- 09 deg. 25 min. 7.61 sec.	38 deg. 38 min. 44.75 sec.
2	- 09 deg. 25 min. 8.08 sec.	38 deg. 39 min. 19.80 sec.
3	- 09 deg. 24 min. 34.54 sec.	38 deg. 39 min. 32.46 sec.
4	- 09 deg. 24 min. 2.23 sec.	38 deg. 39 min. 49.15 sec.
5	- 09 deg. 24 min. 13.51 sec.	38 deg. 46 min. 40.10 sec.
6	- 09 deg. 24 min. 8.63 sec.	38 deg. 50 min. 3.10 sec.
7	- 09 deg. 24 min. 17.17 sec.	38 deg. 51 min. 47.23 sec.
8	- 09 deg. 24 min. 21.43 sec.	38 deg. 52 min. 41.92 sec.
9	- 09 deg. 24 min. 25.70 sec.	38 deg. 53 min. 25.48 sec.
10	- 09 deg. 26 min. 36.18 sec.	38 deg. 53 min. 24.86 sec.
11	- 09 deg. 27 min. 41.71 sec.	38 deg. 53 min. 24.25 sec.
12	- 09 deg. 28 min. 14.63 sec.	38 deg. 53 min. 25.17 sec.
13	- 09 deg. 28 min. 39.93 sec.	38 deg. 53 min. 25.79 sec.
14	- 09 deg. 28 min. 32.00 sec.	38 deg. 37 min. 2.30 sec.
15	- 09 deg. 25 min. 57.46 sec.	38 deg. 37 min. 3.23 sec.
16	- 09 deg. 23 min. 16.19 sec.	38 deg. 37 min. 3.23 sec.
17	- 09 deg. 17 min. 52.98 sec.	38 deg. 37 min. 3.54 sec.
18	- 09 deg. 17 min. 54.20 sec.	38 deg. 39 min. 48.22 sec.
19	- 09 deg. 19 min. 21.11 sec.	38 deg. 39 min. 34.01 sec.
20	- 09 deg. 20 min. 25.75 sec.	38 deg. 39 min. 34.63 sec.
21	- 09 deg. 22 min. 15.66 sec.	38 deg. 39 min. 32.95 sec.
22	- 09 deg. 23 min. 10.54 sec.	38 deg. 39 min. 30.48 sec.
23	- 09 deg. 24 min. 2.98 sec.	38 deg. 39 min. 14.41 sec.
24	- 09 deg. 24 min. 33.63 sec.	38 deg. 38 min. 57.55 sec.

PL 12573/2023



Legend	
Licensed boundary	
Licence Code	PL 12573/2023
District	Kilwa
Direction	

An area of approximately **294.93** Square Kilometres.

PL 12573/2023

ANNEX B

## LOCAL CONTENT PLAN

1. The Licensee and their contractor, subcontractor, corporation or other allied entity carrying out mineral prospecting operations shall ensure that local content component is engaged in.
2. Subject to Clause 1 and to the requirement of any law relating to immigration, the Licensee, contractor and its sub-contractor(s) may bring into Tanzania such expatriate personnel as in the Licensee's judgement, required to carry out mineral prospecting operations efficiently and successfully and the Government shall expeditiously provide the necessary work permits and other approvals required for the employment of such expatriate.
3. A non-indigenous Tanzanian company which intends to provide goods or services to a licensee, contractor, subcontractor, corporation or other allied entity within Tanzania carrying out mining activities shall incorporate a joint venture company with an indigenous Tanzanian company and afford that the indigenous Tanzanian company has an equity participation of at least twenty (20%) per centum.
4. The Licensee, contractor, subcontractor, corporation or other allied entity shall procure goods and services (legal, insurance and financial) available in the United Republic of Tanzania in accordance with the approved procurement plan.
5. The Licensee shall on annual basis prepare a credible social responsibility plan jointly agreed by the relevant Local Government Authority or Local Government Authorities in consultation with the Minister responsible for Local Government Authorities and the Minister responsible for Finance.

PL 12573/2023

ANNEX C

PROSPECTING PROGRAMME AND FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE ESTIMATE.

Subject to Section 30 of *The Mining Act, Cap. 123* and Regulation 9 of the Mining (Mineral Rights) Regulations, 2018, the Licensee shall expend on prospecting operations in respect of the licence granted as per submitted prospecting programme and financial expenditure estimates approved by the Mining Commission.

ANNEX D

INTEGRITY PLEDGE

The Licensee shall comply with the Statement of Integrity Pledge.