

**Report
on the

Geology of the Bunda Property,
Victoria Goldfields, Tanzania

for

Ally Mbarak Nahdi

by

SOOTEX RESOURCES LIMITED**

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1. Introduction

This report describes the history and prospecting operations carried out in the Kinyambwiga area in the northern part of Tanzania, encompassing PL 11691/2021 named as Bunda concession, in the period of October – November 2022.

Work done was concentrated on review of the previous data and results obtained so far, site visit and plan for future prospecting programs.

2. Property Description and Accessibility

The Kinyambwiga license (PL 11691/2021) is located in northern Tanzania within Musoma-Mara Greenstone Belt, near the town of Bunda, in Bunda District, Mara Region. The Kinyambwiga license (PL 11691/2021) is owned by Ally Mbarak Nahdi.

The climate in the Bunda area is tropically humid with alternating wet and dry seasons. The annual rainfall has two peaks separated by a brief drier spell. The first of these, the short rains, falls between mid-October to December and the other, the Long Rains, between February to mid- May.

Bunda License Area is located approximately 1200 km NW of Dar-es-Salaam city and about 20 km from the Bunda District Town. Access to the property is by 2- or 4-wheel drive vehicle via the paved road from Mwanza through Bunda, and then from the dirt roads to Kinyambwiga.

3: History

The area was geologically mapped on a regional scale by R. G. Horne (1961) on behalf of the Tanganyika geological survey: QDS 23-Bunda-Scale 1:125,000. Country wide airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys were conducted by Geosurvey International from 1976 to 1979. There was no historical work done on the Murangi or Suguti properties. Prior to the involvement of Geo Can Resources Company Limited and Kilimanjaro Mining Company Inc., a number of international mining companies carried out work on the Kinyambwiga property (Table 2). The focus was on quartz reefs at artisanal workings. Quartz float gold mineralization was identified by Shanta Mining in the northeast of the Kinyambwiga property, (Figure 2). Assay results from pit dumps ranged from 1.2 to 10.8 g/t gold (King and Barber, 2011).

Table 3.1: Summary of Previous Exploration conducted on the Kinyambwiga Prospecting Licenses and proximity.

COMPANY	YEAR	LICENSE NO.	EXPLORATION WORK
Placer Dome (formerly Afrika Mashariki)	19?		
Anglo-Ashanti Gold	1995-96	PL 2399/2005	–Soil sampling

			- Trenching - Pitting - Aeromagnetics - Induced polarization
Shanta Mining Company	2003-05	PL 2399/2005	-Airborne EM - Soil sampling - Trenching - Pitting - IP programs
Geo Can Resources Limited	2008		-Remote Sensing -Regolith Mapping - Artisanal Pit Logging and Sampling -Mapping -Ground Magnetic Survey -Drilling

4.0 Previous works done in area

Up to January, 2013 Lake Victoria Company (LVC) conducted a lot of exploration works in the Kinyambwiga prospecting license. The purpose of detailed exploration works is to estimate gold resources available in Kinyambwiga prospect in order to develop the gold mine.

The exploration works done by LVC were mapping, soil sampling, IP and Schamberger survey (geophysical studies), Trenching and pitting, RAB and RC Drilling.

❖ Geological Mapping

Topographical and, due to poor exposure, limited geological mapping of the Kinyambwiga gold Prospects and their environs were completed on a scale of 1:2000. Detailed mapping, on a scale of 1:1000, was undertaken at the artisanal workings at the Kinyambwiga gold Prospect.

❖ Soil sampling

A total of 347 samples were taken over a 200 X 50-meter grid. An additional 135 samples were collected to follow-up six geochemical anomalies identified in the first programs, and 142 mechanically augered soils were collected in late 2011 and early 2012.

The soil samples were screened to -80 mesh in the field and sent to SGS laboratories in Mwanza for gold assays.

A number of anomalous values were reflected in soils in the artisanal working at the Kanunga 1 Gold Prospect and along a 1.5-kilometer zone to its east and west. The distribution of the analytical values reported is presented in Table 2

Table 4.1: Assay Value Distribution from the 2009 Soil Sampling Program Completed on Kinyambwiga Prospects

Grade (Au ppb)	No. of samples	% of samples
<50	194	91.51
50-100	11	5.19
100-500	5	3.77
500-1000	1	0.47
>1000*	1	0.47

One hundred and thirty-five samples were collected and analyzed in 2011 with a maximum value of 200 ppb.

Table 4.2. Summary of the 2011-2012 soil auger program, including assay results from the stone layer (regolithinterface).

Grade Au (ppb)	No of samples
<10	57
10-20	53
20-30	15
30-40	7
40-50	1
50-100	4
>100	10
TOTAL	147

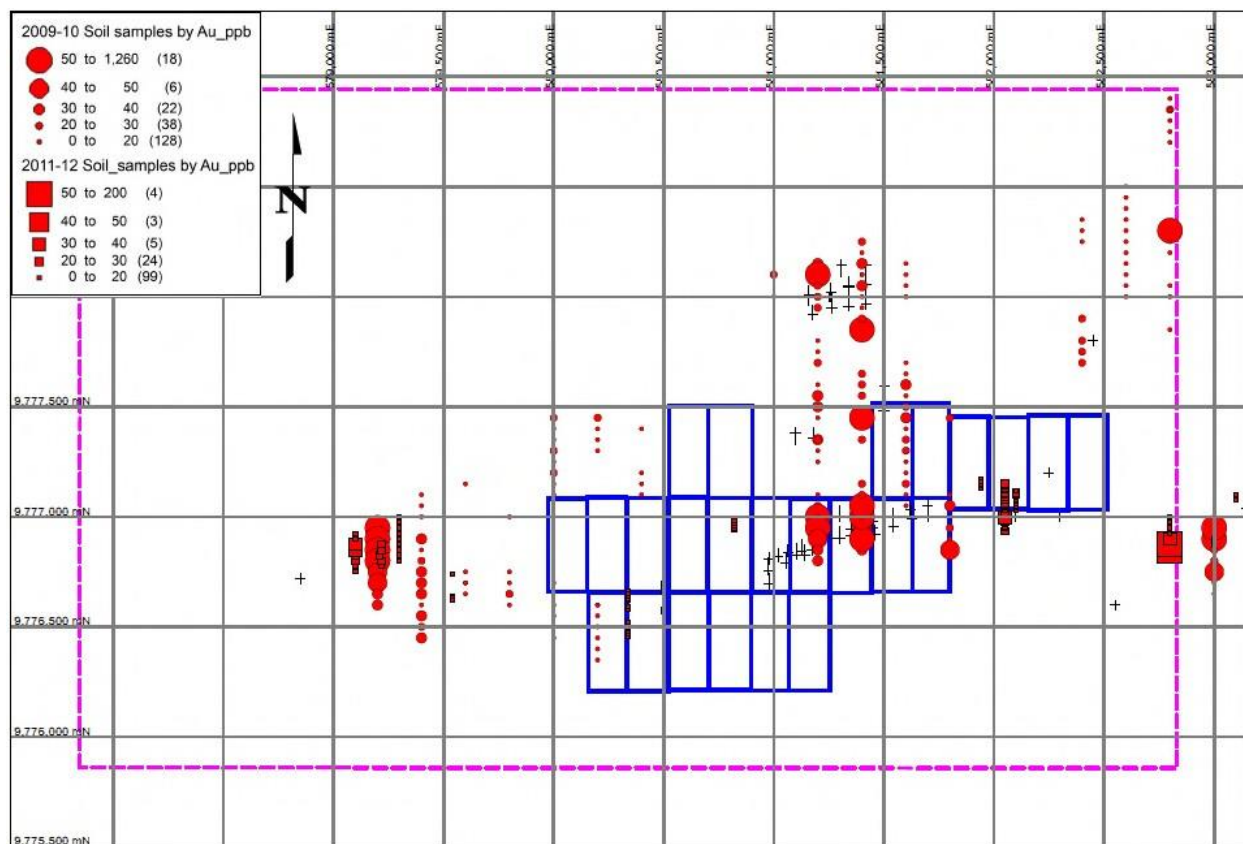


Figure 4.1. Distribution of gold values from soil sample survey, Kinyambwiga Property

One north-south drill fence of 8 Auger holes, spaced 10 meters apart, was completed on the eastern side of the Kanunga School Anomaly (UTM 583000mE, 9776900mN). Results indicate a cluster of anomalous values ranging between 30 ppb to 180 ppb gold and averaging 77 ppb gold over a 40-meter interval.

❖ Trenching

There were 2 phases of trenching on the Kinyambwiga property undertaken, during September 2009, and again between July 2010 and July 2011.

The trenches were oriented north and were excavated on a non-systematic grid pattern. The trenches all went below the surface mbuga and quartz stone-line. A thin stone line, containing anomalous gold values, is characteristically present at the interface between the base of the mbuga and the top of the granitic basement rock.

Initially old trenches were reopened or extended, and in Phase 2, additional trenches were excavated. All excavations are by hand.

Trenching defined a number of sub-vertical dipping quartz veins that pinch and swell over a strike of some 500 meters.

Infrequent northwest striking mafic dykes cross-cut the granite. A number of massive

quartz veins, from 0.5 to 3 meters in width dipping steeply south, are interfoliated within east northeast striking zones of sheared (schistose) granite up to 8 meters in width. The best gold grades recorded are associated with quartz veins but minor anomalous values were also reported in sheared wall-rocks. Where quartz veins >0.3 meters were exposed samples were taken across them and 1meter intervals of the foot- and hanging wall rocks.

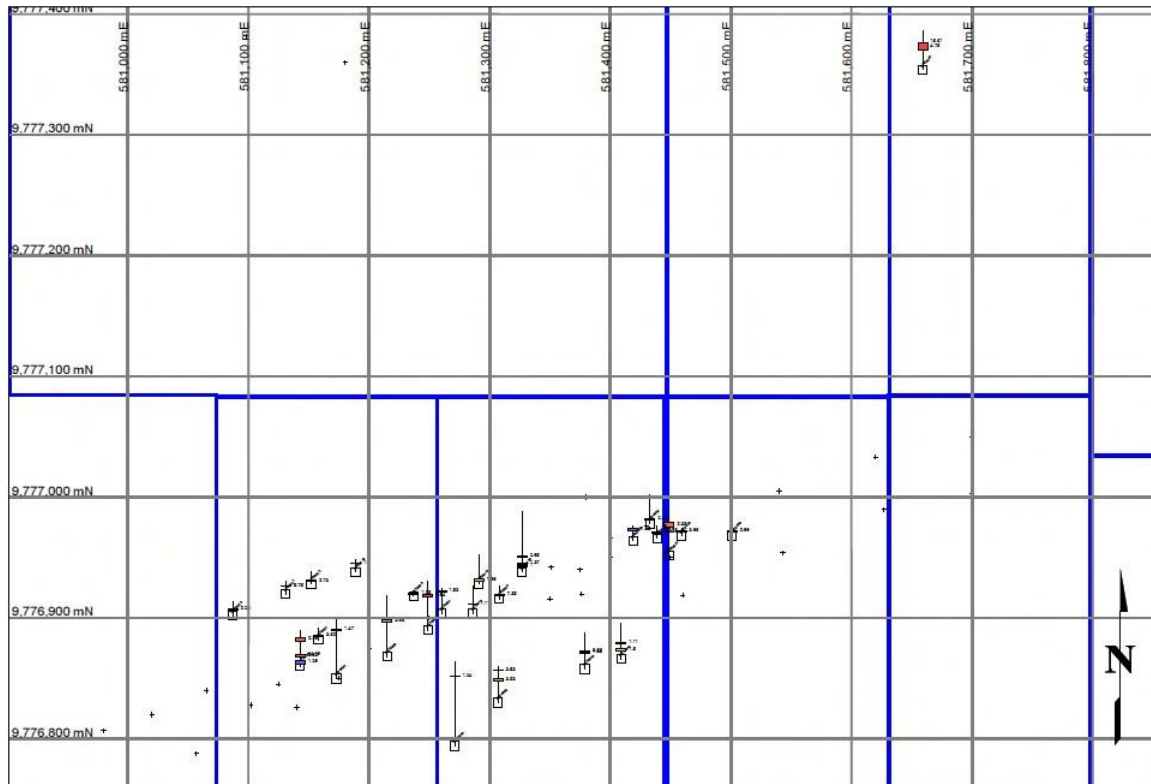


Figure 4.2. Location of Trenches (and drill collars "+", with gold assays in gpt).

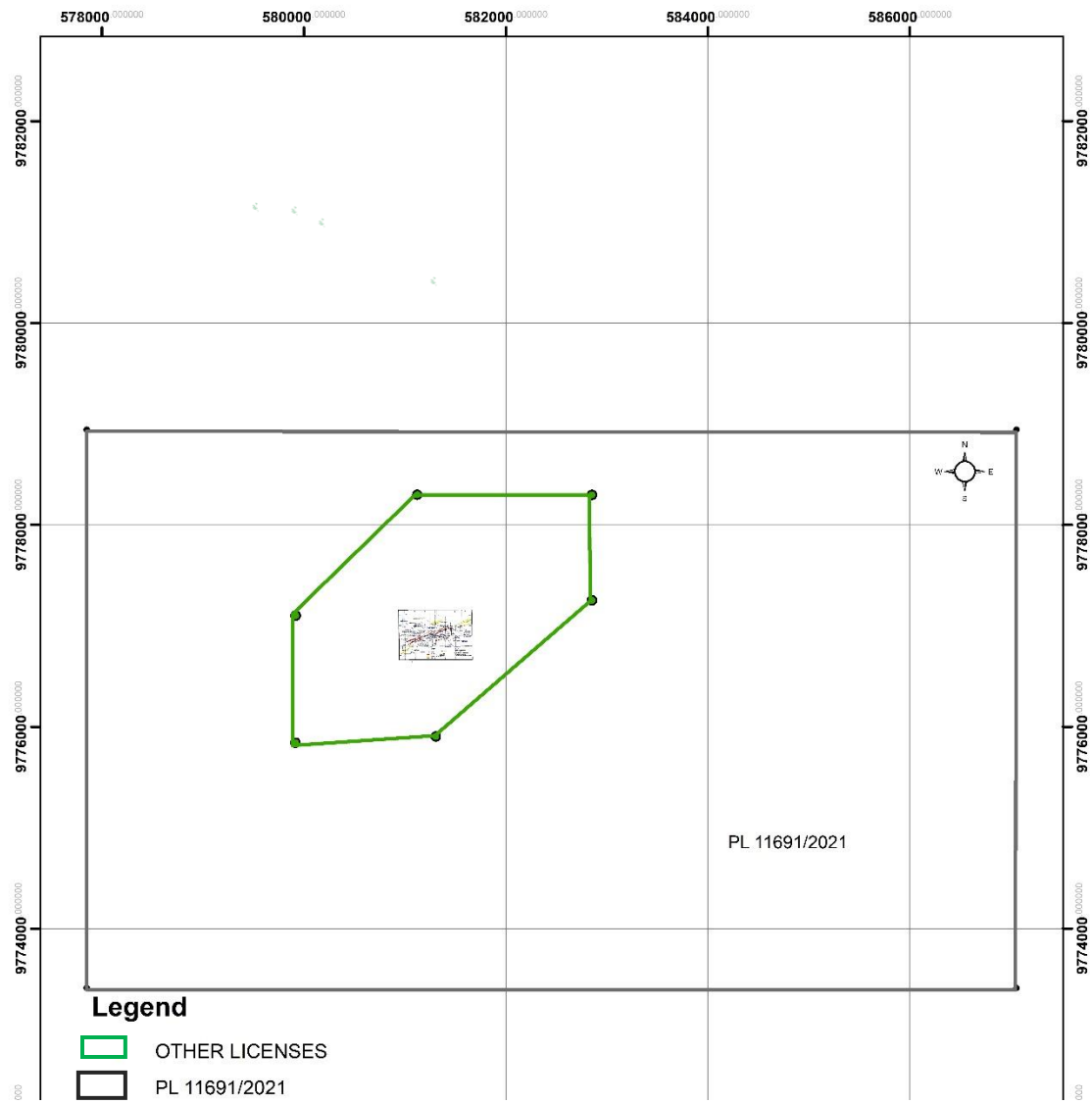


Figure 4.3a. Distribution of Mineralized Quartz Veins in Trenches on the Kinyambwiga Gold Prospect.

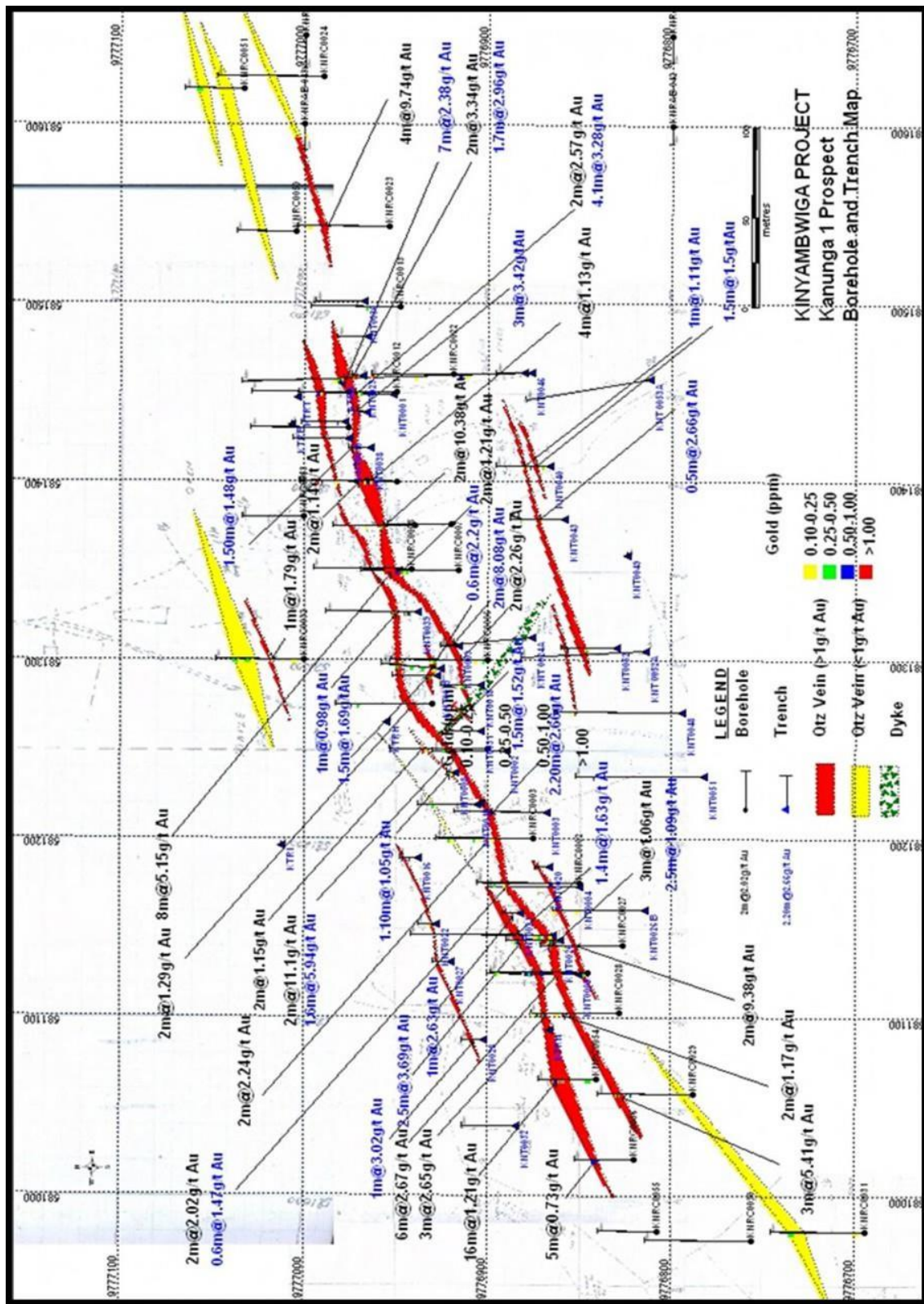


Figure 4.3b. Distribution of Mineralized Quartz Veins in Phases 1& 2 Trenches on the Kinyambwiga Gold Prospect.

❖ IP and Schamberger survey

Gradient array and Schlumberger IP surveys were undertaken over the Kinyambwiga Prospect.

The Kinyambwiga Prospect was divided into 24 blocks, numbered A - W, each 1.1 x 1.4 kilometers in size to facilitate ground survey. Each block was gridded on 200 and 400 meter spaced N- trending traverse lines in the east and west portions of the concession respectively. Each block, gridded on 200 meter spaced lines, contained 8 N-trending profiles to provide tie-lines in adjacent blocks to assure accuracy of data.

The results of both the resistivity and chargeability gradient arrays surveys are shown in Figure 17. The south part of the license is reflected by low resistivity that increases towards the southeast corner of the license suggesting a possible thickening of the overlying sediments. In that regard, it has been interpolated that a series of east northeast trending half grabens, sympathetic to the regional shear foliation, are present in the central to southern part of the area. The Kanunga 1 Gold Prospect is located along the edge of such a regional structure.

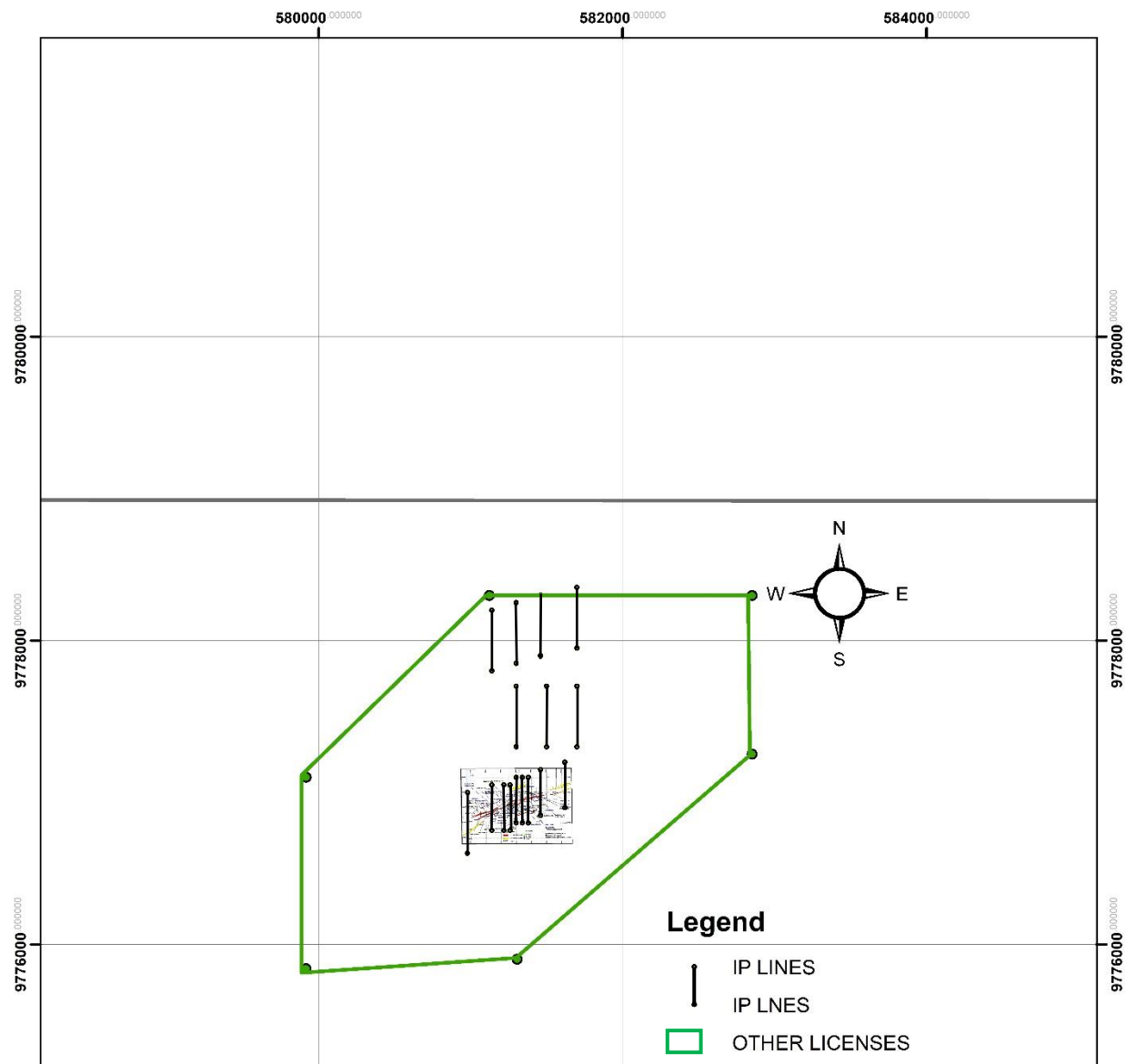
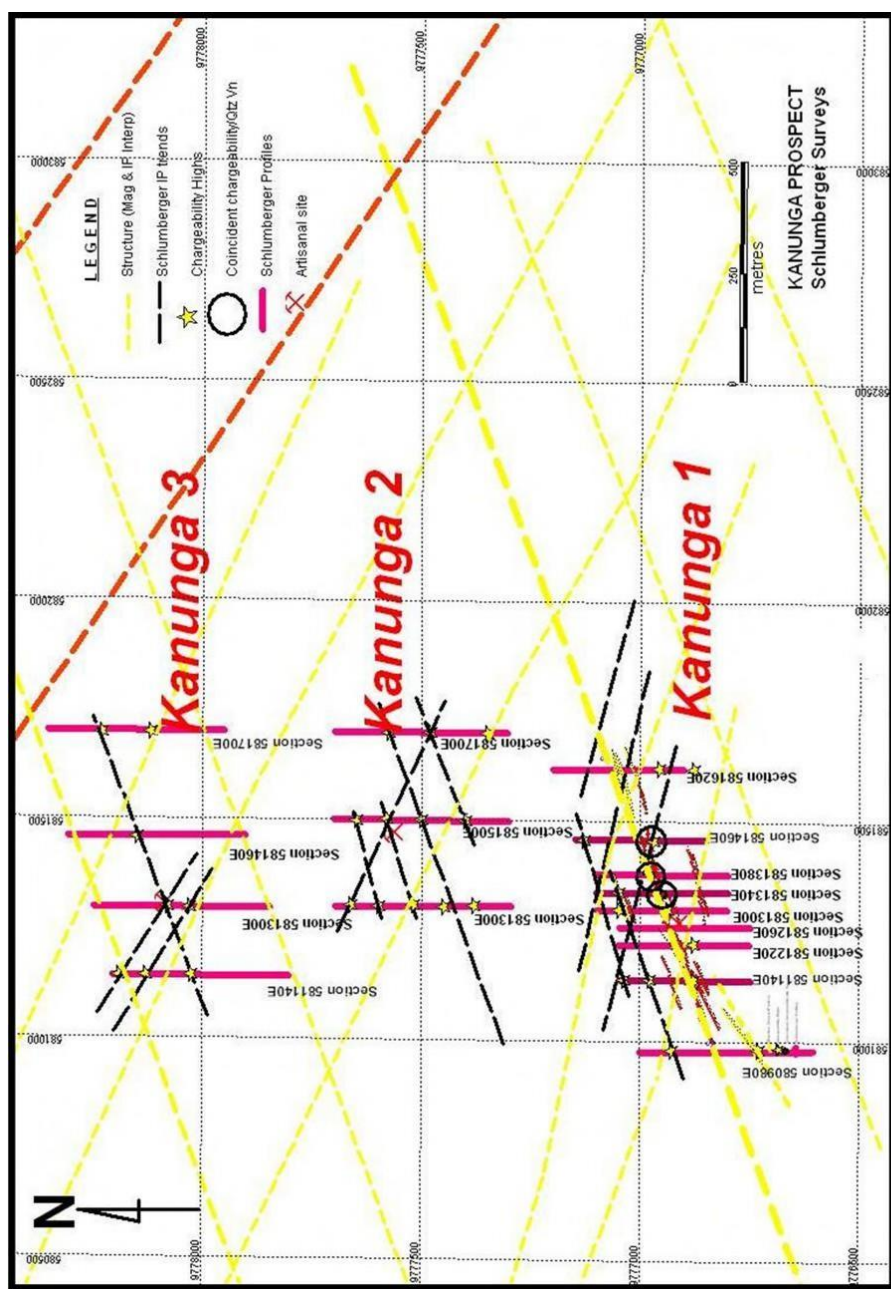


Figure 4.4. Prospect Map Showing the Locations of Schlumberger IP Survey Lines, 2011.



❖ RAB and RC Drilling

Lake Victoria Resources (T) Limited completed 35 Reverse Circulation drillholes totaling 2427 meters in October and November 2010. There were 699 assays taken.

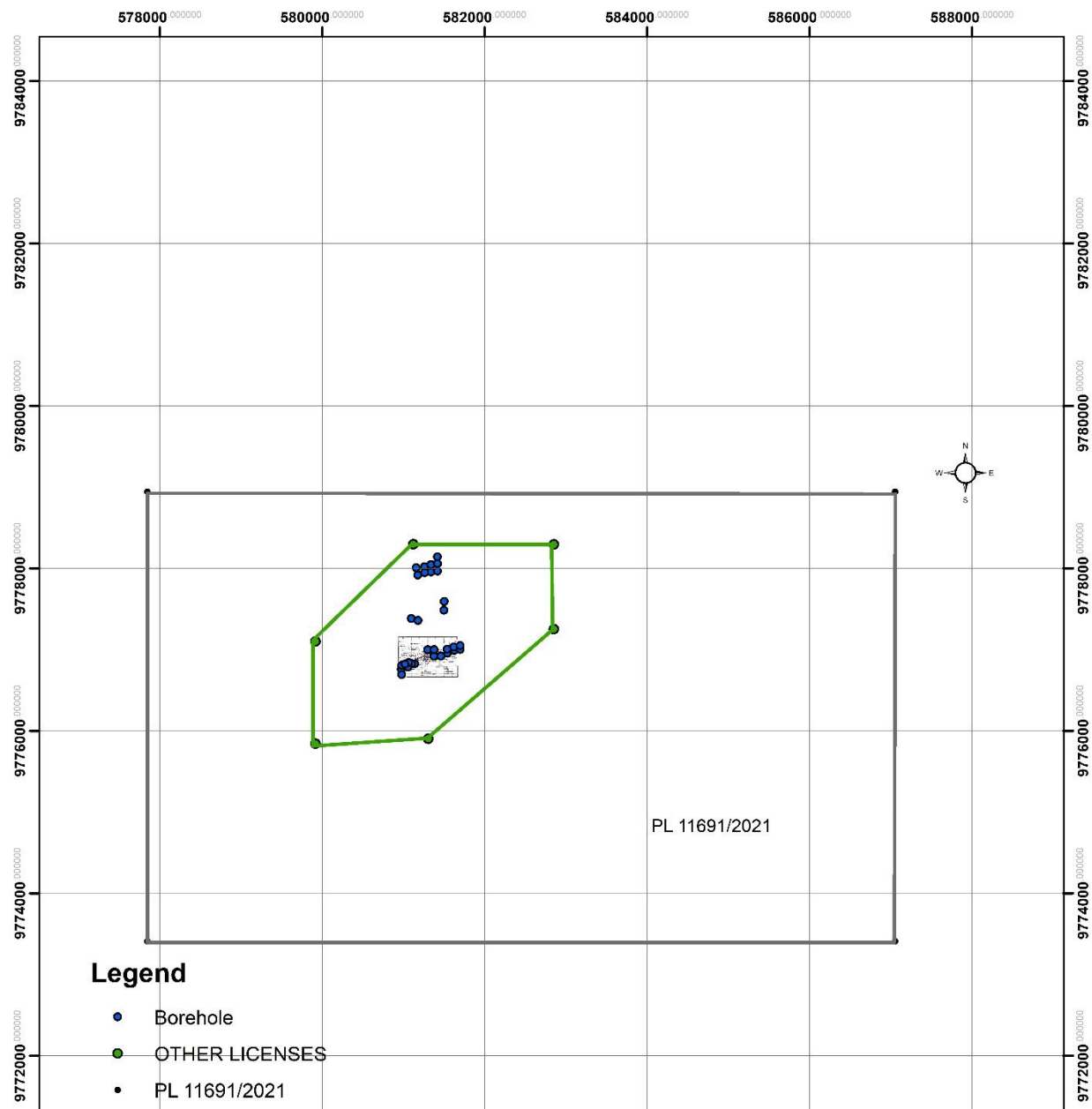


Figure 4.6. Map shows the distribution of Kinyambwiga drilled holes.

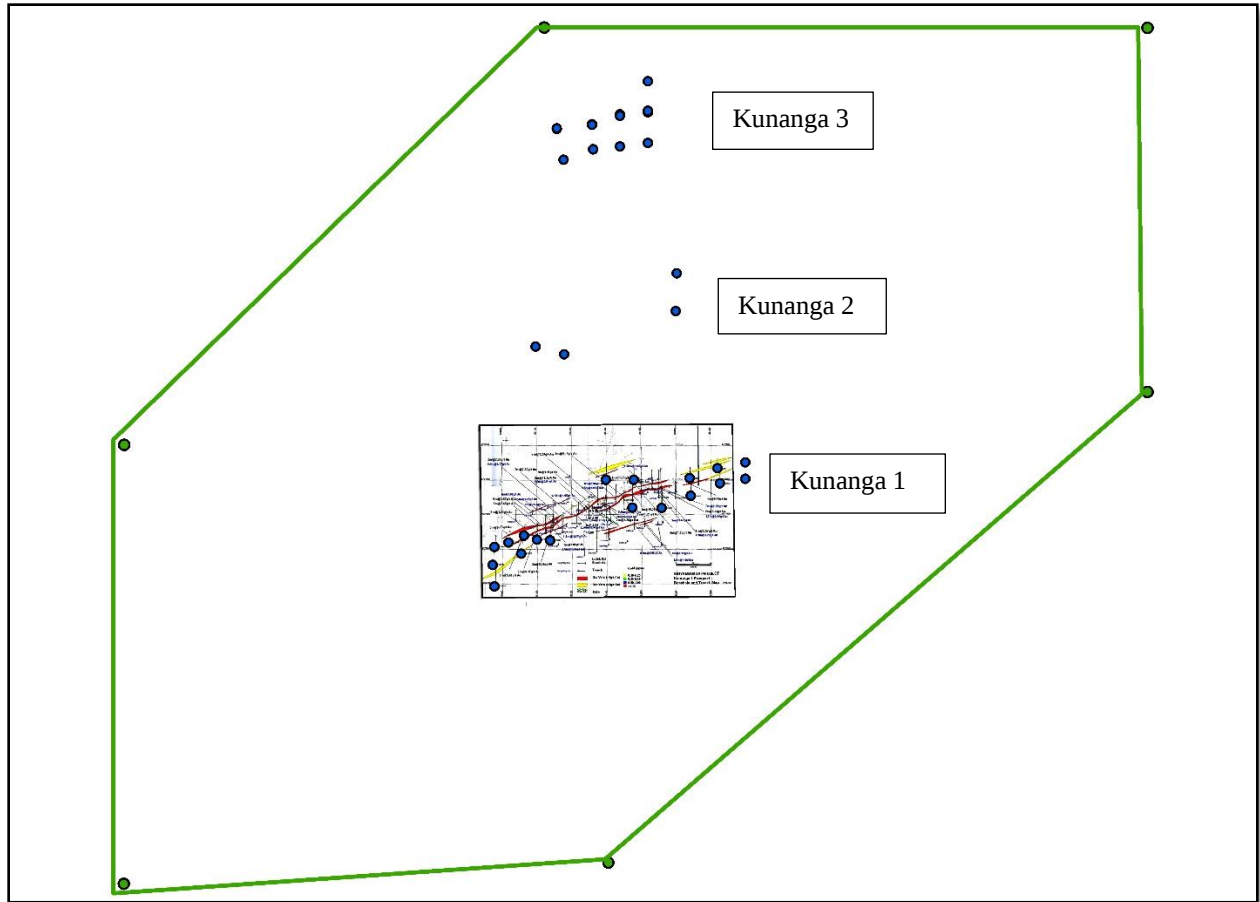


Figure 4.7. Map shows the distribution of Kinyambwiga drilled holes.

Drilling was centred on the Kanunga 1, 2 and 3 Gold Prospects, of Kinyambwiga PL.

Kanunga 1 Gold Prospect

The Company prepared a 40 meter drilling grid focused on following the strike extensions of known mineralized quartz veins for some 200 meters, to both east and west, and testing the depth extension of the known mineralized zones.

Drilling confirmed the presence of at least 2 mineralized structures extending along strike.

Drilling on the east side of the Kanunga 1 Gold Prospect traced the strike extent of the two known mineralized quartz veins for some 200 meters to the east.

Drilling on the west-side of the Prospect traced the two mineralized quartz veins.

An exploration RC hole was drilled to test the prominent IP chargeability anomaly reflected in the Schlumberger profile, and the 2 northeast and northwest cross-cutting IP trends. Drilling intercepted at least 3 anomalous zones down hole. The best intersection returned 1.78 g/t gold over 1 meter.

Kanunga 3 Gold Prospect

Historic drilling failed to intersect any mineralization beneath the trenches and only encountered mineralization in the upper parts of the holes.

Drilling by Geo Can failed to intersect any significant mineralization beneath the surface workings suggesting that the surface quartz rubble may not have been derived from proximal subsurface quartz veins but be alluvial in origin.

5.0 Geological Setting

Kinyambwiga property lie within the west and south parts of the Mara Musoma Greenstone Belt, in the Lake Victoria Gold Field. Barth (1990) compiled a geological map of the Lake Victoria Goldfields at a scale of 1:500,000. The Greenstone Belt extends for over 180 kilometers, from the shores of Lake Victoria in the west into the Serengeti National Park in the east.

The Greenstone belt consists of Lower and Upper Nyanzian rocks, Archaean in age, ranging from mafic to meta-volcanic-sedimentary rocks and chemical sediments (bif) intruded by syn- to postorogenic granitoids and younger intermediate to felsic intrusions. These suites of rocks are in turn overlain by the younger clastic Kavirondian mollasse.

The Greenstone Belt lithologies generally trend east but swing to the northeast in the east. The rocks are cut by Southeast-trending, Nyanzian age, faults and shear zones (Barth, 1990).

The Kinyambwiga area is mainly covered by varying thicknesses of mbuga. Very little outcrop is present.

The granites are intruded in places by syn- and post-orogenic felsic intrusives and mainly Proterozoic age dolerite dykes that, in places, appear to be trend sub-parallel to major structures in the region. Granitic sands often cover mbuga surfaces.

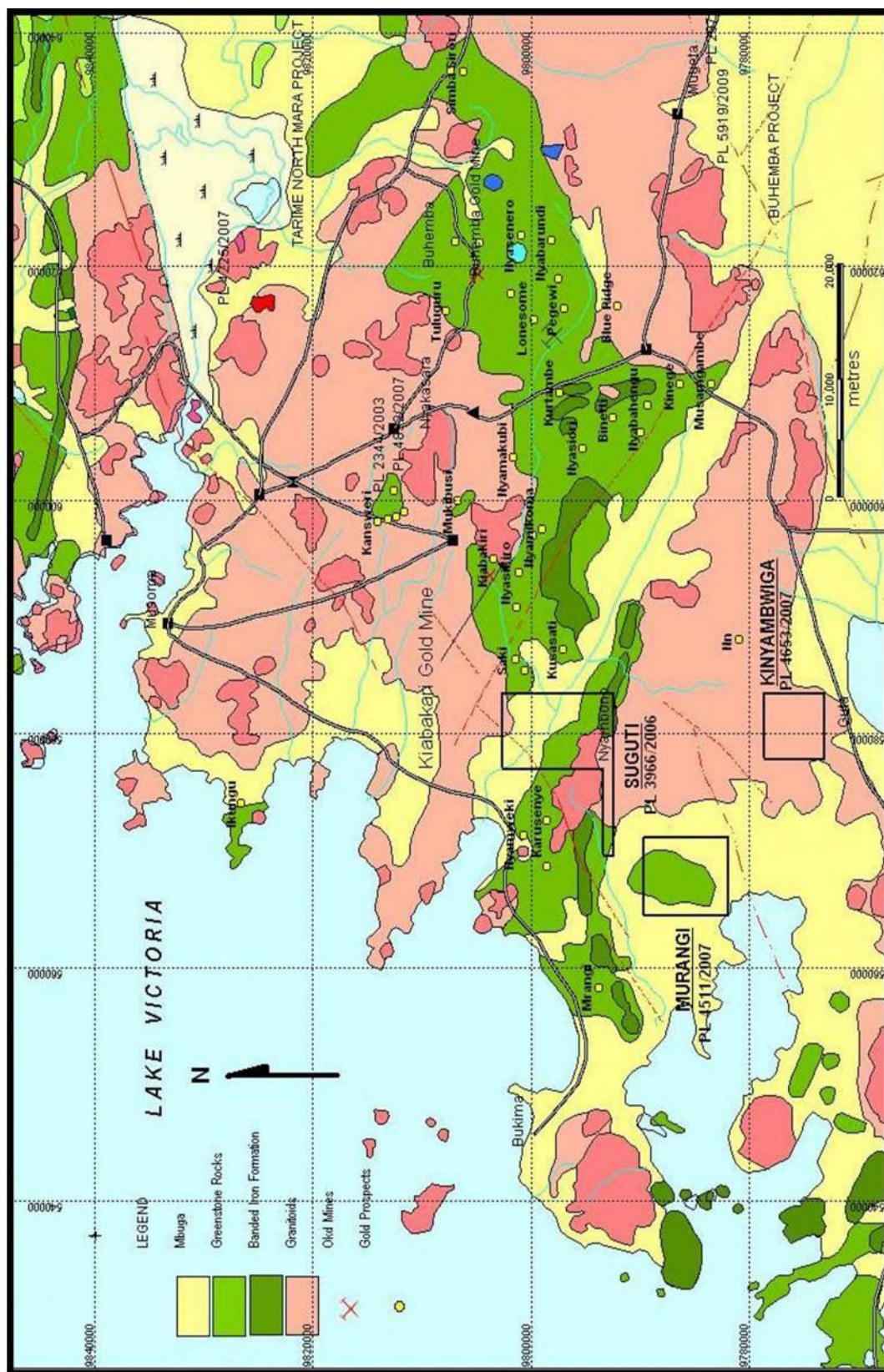


Figure 5.1. Location Map of some of the Known Gold Deposits in the Musoma-Mara Greenstone Belt in Relation to the Kinyambwiga, Properties. Map after Barth, 1990.

6.0 Mineralization

The gold mineralization in the Lake Victoria Goldfields in northwestern Tanzania occurs in all units of the Nyanzian greenstone belts as well as certain of the major felsic intrusive as at Buzwagi and North Mara. The known gold mineralization within the area of the Kinyambwiga project is restricted to historic artisanal mining activities and to a gold quartz vein exposed by trenching. Mineralization is associated mainly with quartz veining at Kinyambwiga prospect.

7.0 Exploration by Sootex Resources Limited

Exploration was begun by visiting the old trenches, exploration pits and artisanal workings within and outside the PL 11691/2021 in order to understanding the gold extension zone from known gold occurrence.

According to the data and reports done by LVC it seems the strike of gold mineralization extend toward to the PL 116961/2021 in two side which is NE of PL 11691/2021, SW of PL 11691/2021 and North of PL 11691/2021.

In November 2022 reconnaissance geological mapping of the license was carried out, primarily along the roads and tracks traversing the area. The Kinyambwiga license area (PL 11691/2021) is mainly covered by varying thicknesses of mbuga. These clays, lacustrine sediments, which were deposited during periodic rises and falls in lake water level over geologic time, cover extensive portions of the Lake Victoria region. Very little outcrop is present, with minor exposures only noted in some of the transecting streams that drain the property. The Kinyambwiga area is predominantly underlain by Precambrian granitic and aplitic rocks that fall into two main groups; syn- and late-orogenic granites.

During the reconnaissance mapping in November 2022, 4 grab samples were collected, primarily selected from muck – pile from artisanal mining site plus pits and quartz veins near Kunanga village. These were sent to SGS Laboratory in Mwanza for gold assays.

8.0 Recommendations

In the next phases of work at the Kinyambwiga Project, Sootex Resources should focus on the geochemical soil sampling, trenching program, ground magnetic survey, IP survey and RAB and/or RC drilling on the IP, trenches and soil gold anomalies.