

KABOROGIN FIELD VIST GEOLOGY REPORT

AKAZETTA COMPANY LIMITED

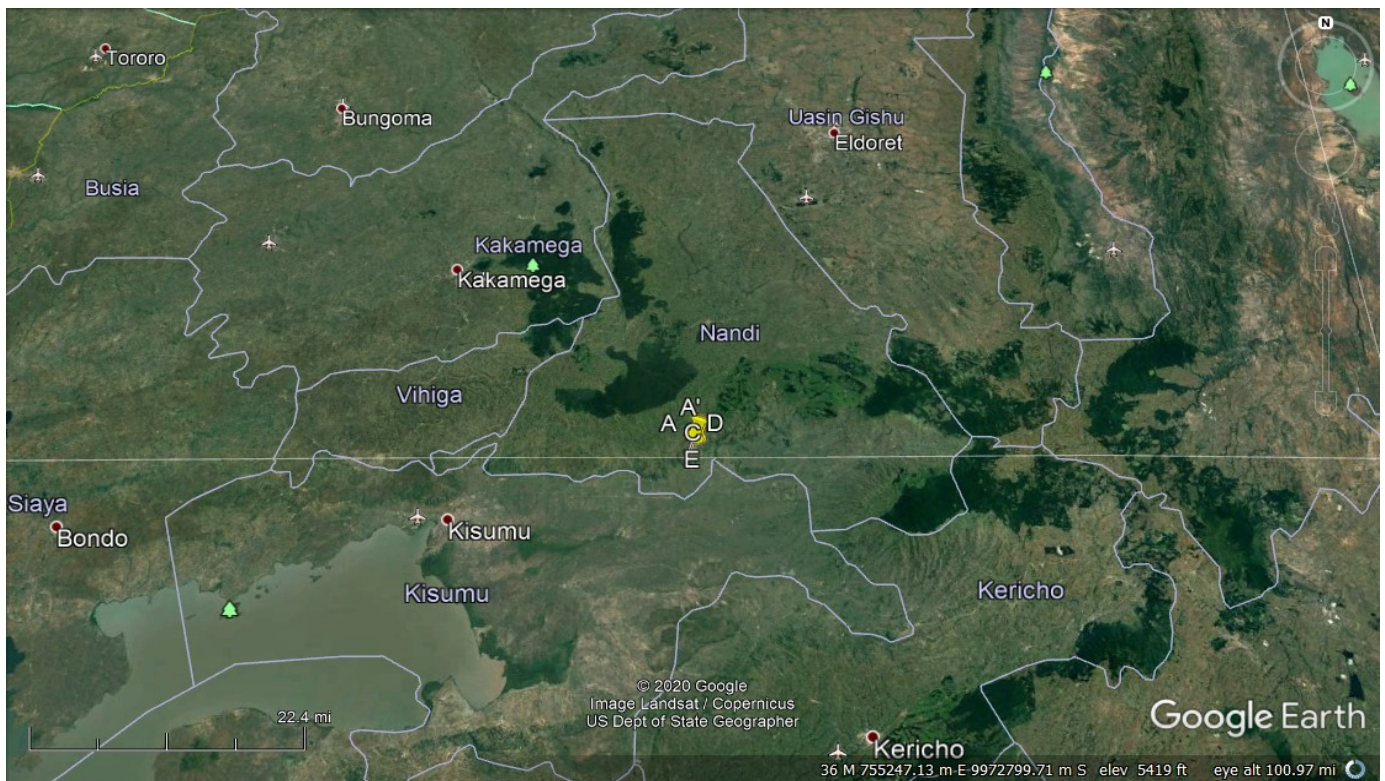
From: Geologist: Maziku Charles Mtingwa
Date: December 01, 2020
Subject: Kaborogin - Field Visit – Geology Report

INTRODUCTION:

On December 01, 2020 Maziku. CM and a team from AKAZZETA Company visited the Kaborogon Area, where there is an old underground mining looking at the Geology of the area in relation to gold mineralization and spent time doing Geological Mapping and correlating the existing artisanal pit to the area visited.

Location and Ownership:

The visited properties are located at Kaborogin, in Kapsabet Region of West – Kenya. Is situated at about 7km South of Kaptumo area on the western of the Nandi hills. The visited site is owned by Akazetta Company Limited. The visited workings area is centered at UTM position 01088E/0730593N, 01240E/0730758N, 01092E, 0730904N, 0000815E, 0730945N and 0000893E/073782N. The area can Accessed all whether through the rough road.



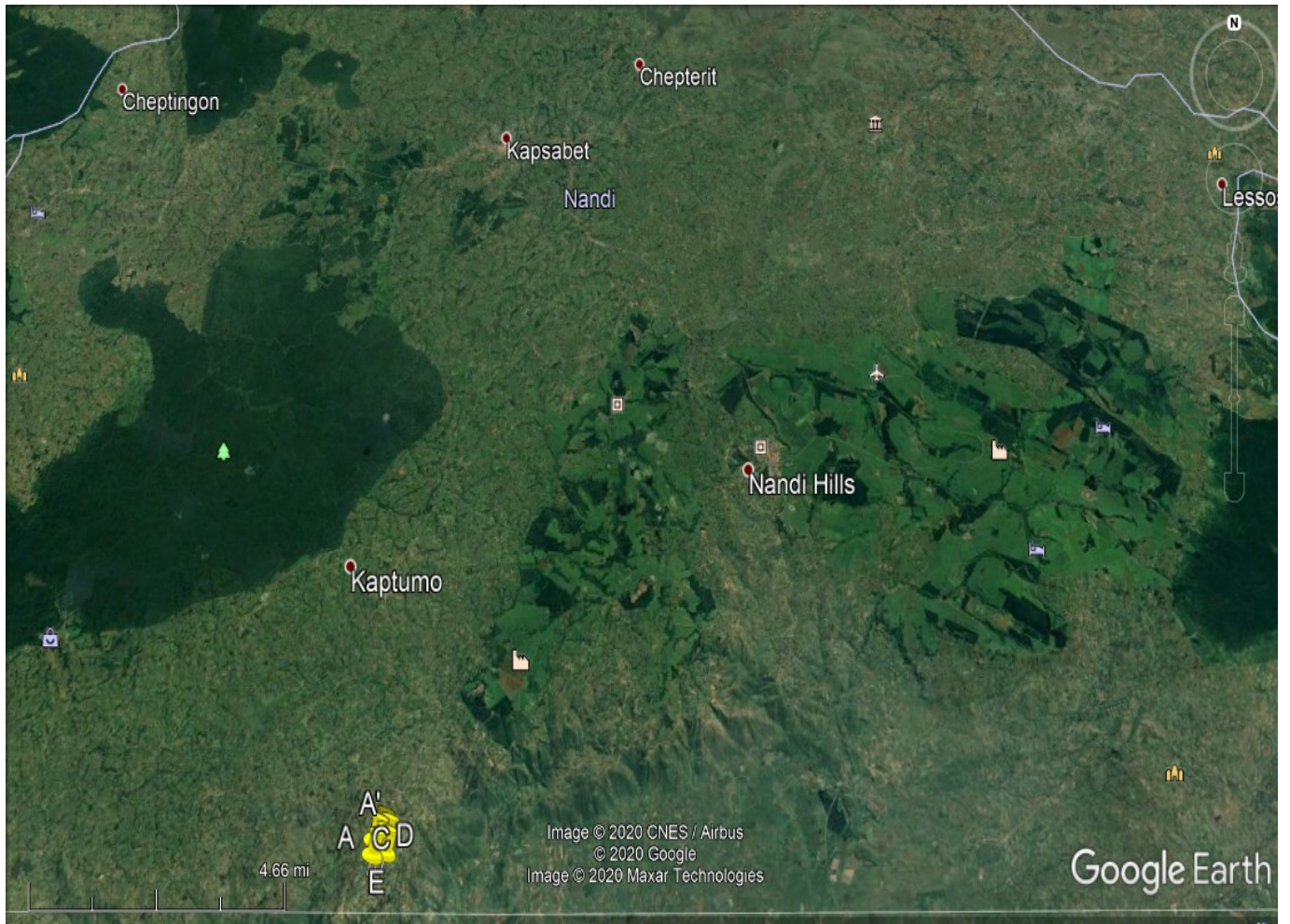


Fig: Google Earth images showing location of the Kiborogon with Yellow highlight and marked with letter A,B, C, D&E

Exploration stage:

Grassroots: No official report which is available about Exploration on this area.

Site Observation

On Surface:

The area from the bottom of the river going to the north is characterized with thick soil. Where no outcrop was exposed. Near to the Underground portal some Granite rock are exposed intercalated with some Quartz vein. Going More North of the area massive Granite rock is exposed in some location with some soil cover. One shaft was seen on the western part of the area/ portal which it breaks through to the Underground excavation. On the Eastern part of the area some shaft tranches and artisanal pit was observed

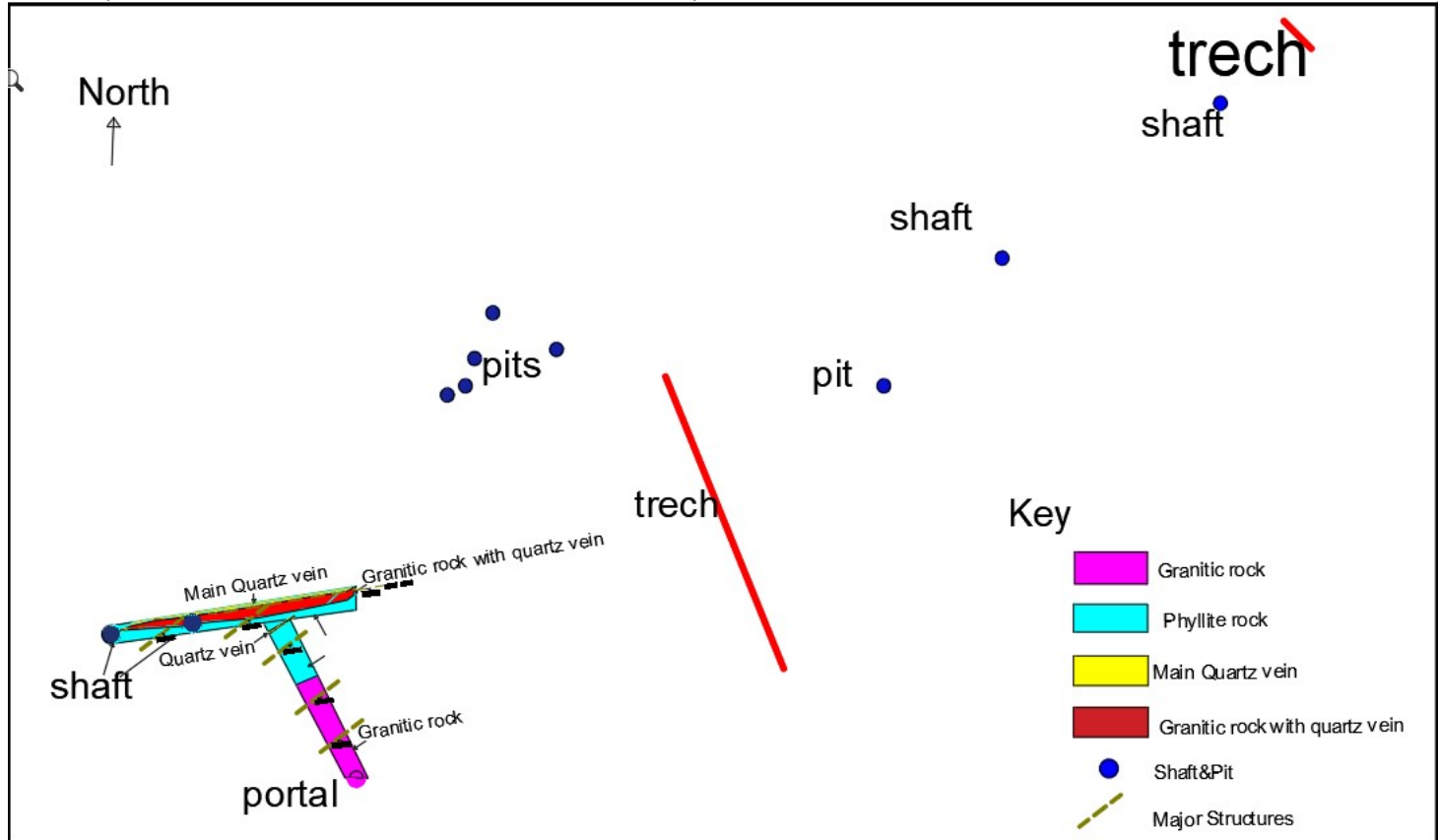


Fig.4: Sketch showing Location of Underground excavation, shaft, pits and trenches

Underground:

The presence of an underground excavation with an entrance portal with a width of 2.5m to 2.0m height. The portal access goes to the first level which was excavated along the main quartz mineralized vein. The developed level which is divided into West and East Part of the mine. The Western part was excavated nearly 50 m from the access and the East part is excavated nearly 30m from the Access. The West part of Mine level it has three raise, the first raise it breakthrough to the surface, the second raise did not breakthrough to the surface and the third raise was sink from the current level going down to access the bottom part of the mine. The ore development was mapped up to the second raise from the second raise going to west of the mine the area was full of water and it cannot be accessed. The east part of the mine ore development was not covered in detail because it cannot be access because the area was full of water. Of Nearby this area they are some Artisanal workings started in 1960 through local prospectors finding.

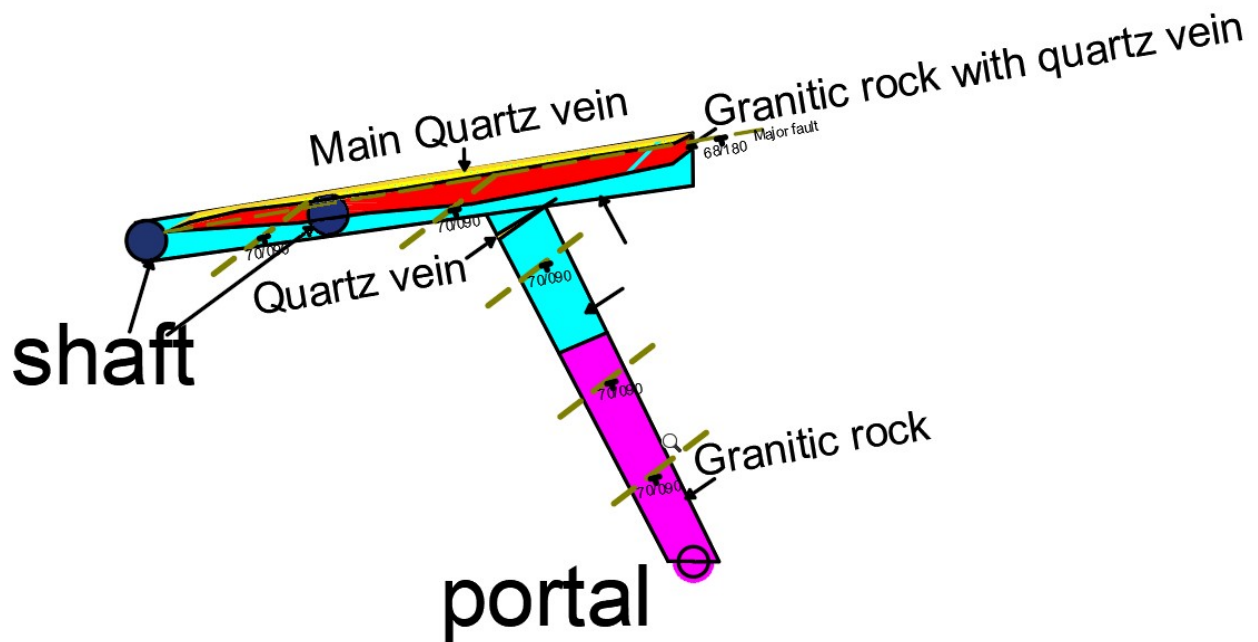


Fig: Sketch Map showing the litho logical unit, mineralized quartz vein and some geological structures

GEOLOGY:

Regional geology:

The area is dominated with coarse-grained, coarsely Granitoid biotite gneiss. The granitoid gneisses weather typically to form large boulders. Quartz—rich rubble which supports little vegetation underlie the area. The rocks are locally intruded by basic sheets and later granites.. Many quartz vein are are found intercalated with the granitic rocks. Phyllite rock also is localized in some location between granitic rocks

Property geology:

The PLs are dominantly comprised of finely dark grey granitic rock surrounded and in some area covered by recent age sediments (quaternary period) and are mostly lucustrine of different lithologies and composition, Also some basements rock of Archean age was observed in some area. Granitic and phyllites have been reported. Granitoids of different ages have intruded this area, some of these have been interpreted as being Archaean basement upon which the overlained with the young rocks. The quartz. Is granular and stained along the shear-planes. Presumably derived from iron oxides or pyrite that originally tilled the cavities that now give the veins their porous structure.

Structure:

The dominant structure is a persistent East to West trending sequence of joints sets. The granite and phyllite rock have enjoyed multiple phases of deformation which can be observed on the exposed granitoid rocks. Throughout the area, the faults and joints cut the lithological structure, the more noticeable being a set of East to West trending cross faults/Joints which can be the main host of mineralization,

Alteration type:

Sericite and clay alteration and weak haematite alteration and weak 'white bleach' were observed during the reported visit.

Regolith:

Topographic high areas are characterized by outcroppings of bedrock, mainly granite, and quartz vein. Colluvium and grey to grayish brown soils, and occasionally laterites generally cover the flanks of the hills. The topography low areas are characterized by alluvium and clay to clayey sandy soils mainly delivered from granitic rock

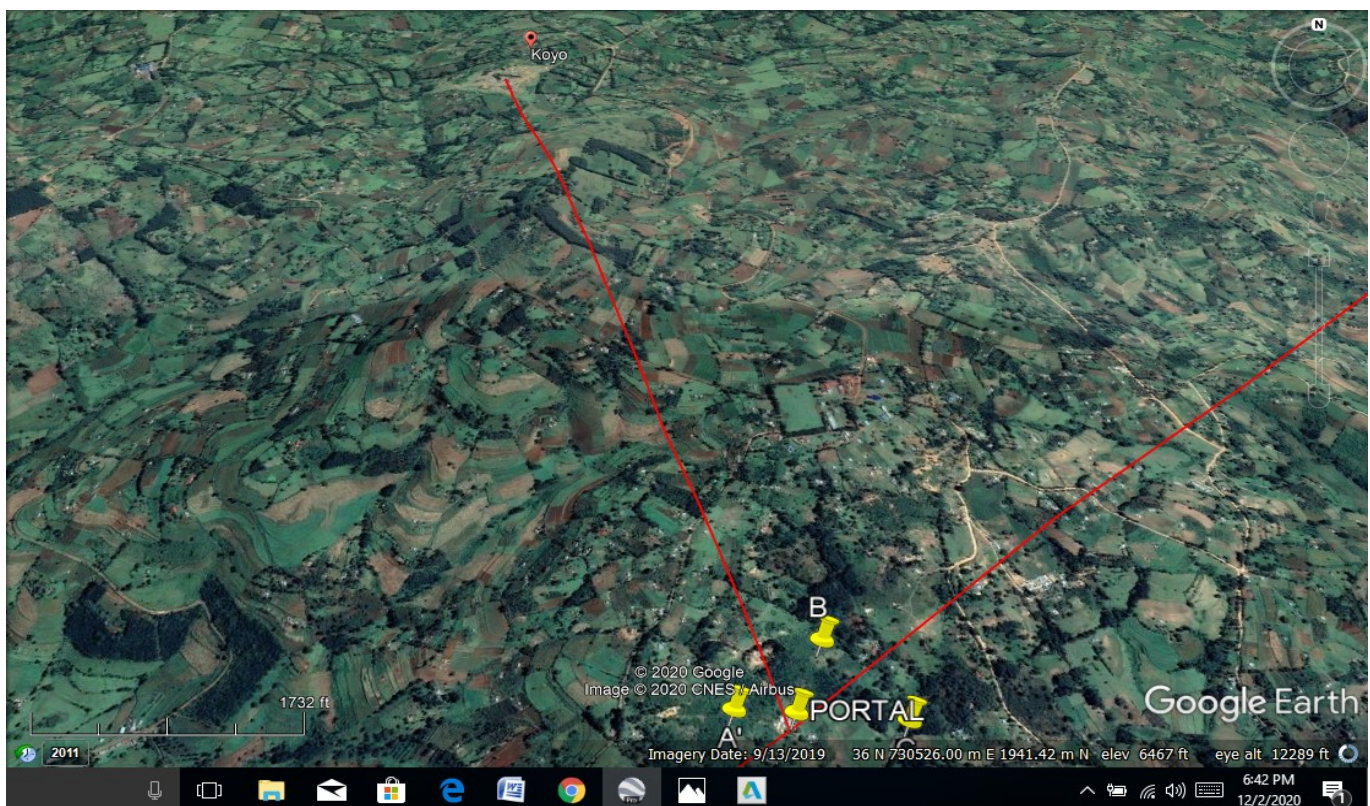
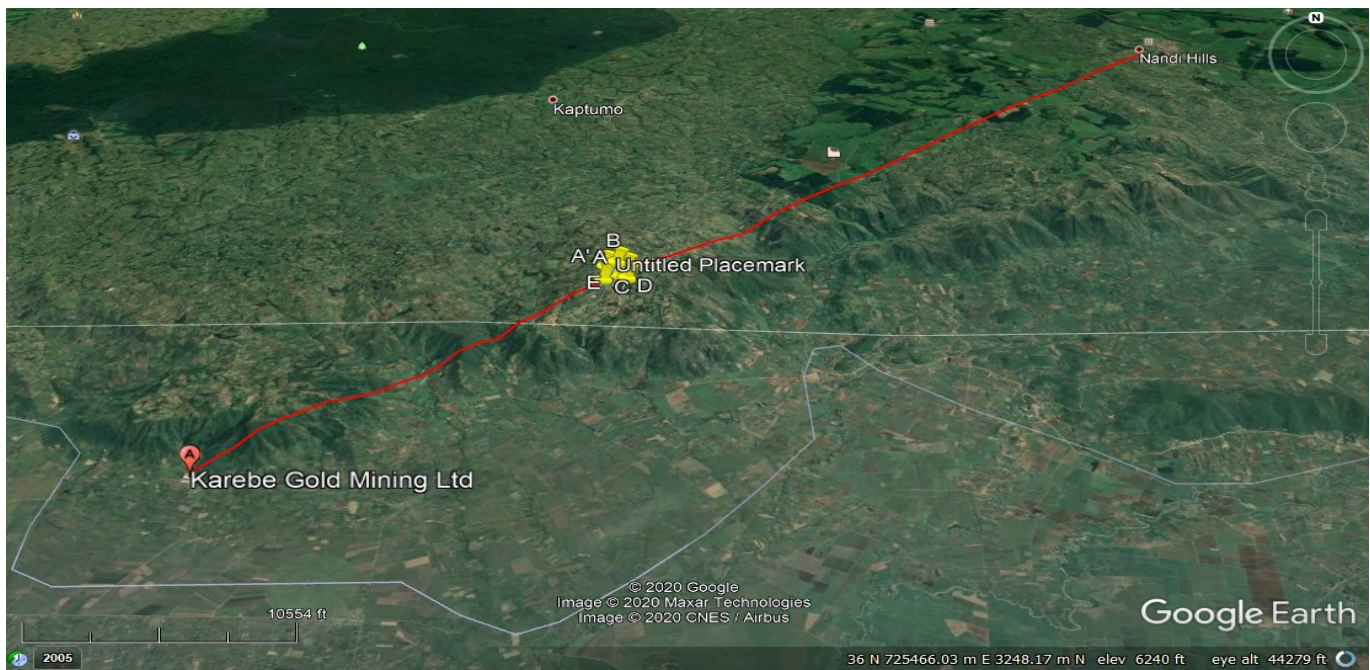
SOME SIGNIFICANT OBSERVATIONS:**Style of mineralization:**

The granitic and phyllite rocks of the area are highly fractured and sheared and injected by mineralized quartz veins. Where the injected quartz veins carry gold in economic quantity. The present mapping has extended the outcrop of this rock type considerably to the north and eastern part of the prospect. But rapid investigation indicated that extensive gold mineralization is not likely. During the mapping inside the excavated ore development it was noticed, we have different phase of quartz formation.

The first quartz vein occurred within the phyllite rock which probably will be barren without gold mineralization. Assaying data will give the clear interpretation of this vein. The second quartz vein was observed at the second contact of phyllite rock. This vein intercalated with granitic rock, it is fractured and by visual observation this quartz vein will have minimal gold mineralization. The third quartz vein occurred within the major geological structures and is dominated with some sulphides mineralization. It seems is the main reef hosting the gold mineralization on this area. In some section the vein is highly oxidized due to co existing with iron sulphides ore. In some point the granite is cut by numerous small quartz veins'some of which carry is not clear will host gold. The assay results from the sample taken in different points within the Underground will give more clear information the main host of gold among those observed quartz vein

The Kaborogin properties:**Positive aspects:**

- There is gold in the system; hosted in oxidized –quartz. The gold bearing quartz in some location exists with pyrite.
- Some indications from the artisanal who continue to mine some pit around the excavated mine and within the underground excavation that the main source of gold they are getting from quartz vein with pyrite.
- The area is under-explored; there is a room for significant discoveries around the area especially on the northern part where they artisanal mining they are going on with small scale mining
- Falls within the same mineralization system which have been reported within the same volcanic suite, and occupy a similar position, geological properties, and mineralization trend with the adjacent reported mining like Koyo (2.5km S of Kiborogon) and Karebe Mining (7km SW of Kiborogon)
- The mineralized sections at Koyo and Karebe are found within a series of quartz veins and hosted by quartz-pyrite





Fig; Google Earth images Showing Kiborogon mining marked with yellow highlight and letter A,B,C,D and E where 7km western there is Karebe Gold Mining other images the open cast mine which was carried around 1960s, the area is 2.5km north of Kiborogon Underground mine

Negative aspects:

- Lack of written previous Geological report and Mining data
- Existence of ground water which hinder full accessibility, observation, mapping, and sampling of entire mining
- Lack of extensive and continuity of pyrite within the quartz vein of mineralization type (only narrow in some spot a zones were observed, most of these localized along narrow (1 – 5cm wide) quartz veins.
- Mineralization focused along narrow shear/fault zones and there is paucity of these shear zones.
- Lack of other sulphides like chalcopyrite, pyrohotite (gold was reportedly occurring in quartz veins. Only pyrite was observed
- Narrow oxide zone (where mineralization was reported)

From our field visit

The current artisanal work is focused in narrow pocket vein recovered from the oxide of quartz vein. We have collected samples from underground from different likely (host) lithologies (Quartz Vein, granitic rock with intercalated with quartz vein, Quartz vein with pyrite, and oxide of quartz) that will be sent to Lab for gold and multi-element geochemical analysis to clearly define the host to gold mineralization in the property area. Results from this study will also give us the elemental association, important for regional targeting

Proposed future forward programs

- After getting the assay results for the sample, trial mining to get at least 20tonne for processing to the gold recovery in big scale. Because from the site visit the mineralization is not uniform, the sampling could not cover the entire mining.
- The trial mining results and gold recovery after processing will give more detail of gold mineralization
- Sampling campaign, to get more and effective coverage of data within the entire mining and the area surrounding area
- Surveying the whole area and underground mine for proper planning
- Regional stream sediment sampling campaign, sampling to get more and effective coverage within a convenient timeframe.
- Regional soil sampling, covering anomalous catchment areas.
- Put a few drill holes RC/DD across the main workings to get a clear picture of the density of mineralized veins and number of shear zone in the mineralized block; this will also quantify how much of dilution to be expected from the barren lithologies.

Concluding remarks

- The sketch drawn is from GPS survey which might not be accurately due to poor coverage on surface and underground. Only one point at the portal was taken to establish the underground excavation.
- Presence of gold mineralization on the prospects, need more study as mentioned above to see if the deposit is economical.
- The high value of gold is expected from the oxidized quartz vein which occurs along the fault/shear system and in the quartz vein with pyrite.
- The mineralization is close to a major W-E trending structure, with more possibility of higher concentrations where you have the sulphides and structural intersections filled with oxidized quartz vein
- Potential exists for a significant deposit to be found in the region but will need more work, also potential for deposits to the north (Koyo area) and East of the prospects
- The company should monitor progress of programs and follow up on any future significant findings nearby the prospects.