رایزن بازرگانی سفارت جمهوری اسلامی ایران
پرتوریا – آفریقای جنوبی

جمهوری اسلامی ایران
وزارت صنعت، معدن و تجارت
سازمان توسعه تجارت ایران

تاریخ: ۱۴۰۴/۰۷/۱۵
شماره:آ.ج/ ۱۱۲۵

جناب آقای صفری حاجت آقایی
سرپرست محترم دفتر آفریقا سازمان توسعه تجارت ایران

"وزارت صنعت، معدن و تجارت"
سازمان توسعه تجارت ایران
شماره ثبت: ۶۲۴۲۰۳۴
تاریخ: ۱۴۰۴/۰۷/۱۷

موضوع: ارسال فرصت های همکاری با گروه Motlekar آفریقای جنوبی

با سلام،
احتراماً پیرو ملاقات اینجانب با آقای Faizal Motlekar مالک و مدیرعاملگروه Motlekar آفریقای جنوبی به استحضار می رساند این گروه در زمینه های مختلف از جمله معدن، زیرساخت، فناوری اطلاعات و تجارت عمومی فعالیت می کند. در این ملاقات زمینه های همکاری بین این گروه و شرکت های ایرانی بطورکامل مورد بررسی قرار گرفت و دو زمینه همکاری برای شروع ارتباط ایشان با شرکت های ایرانی به شرح ذیل پیشنهاد گردید.

۱- خرید ماهانه ۱۰ کانتینر روغن پایه Sn 500 – بسته بندی فلکسی- نوع ویرجین- تحویل بندر دوبان آفریقای جنوبی- قیمت هدف: ۱۸ راند / کیلوگرم (حدود ۱۰۳۰ دلار/ متریک تن)

۲- مشارکت در استخراج و بهره برداری از معدن طلا Ottoshoep. این معدن در استان شمال غرب آفریقای جنوبی در فاصله ۲۶۰ کیلومتری شهر ژوهانسبورگ واقع است و در مقیاس کوچک تعریف می شود. این معدن در گذشته مورد بهره برداری قرار گرفته است و حدود ۴۰ سال است که رها شده است. گزارش شرکت بازرسی که پس از بازدید از معدن در سال ۲۰۲۴ میلادی تهیه شده است به انضمام نتایج آزمایشات ۵ نمونه خاک برداشت شده از بخش های مختلف معدن به پیوست ارسال می گردد.

خواهشمند است در صورت صلاحدید مراتب به شرکت های تولیدی و علاقه مند به همکاری در زمینه های فوق منعکس شده و در صورت آمادگی ایشان جهت بررسی بیشتر ابعاد و جزئیات پیشنهادات همکاری با این دفتر رایزنی تماس حاصل فرمایند.

تلفن: ۲۷۱۲۰۰۱۰۵۵۵+ همراه: ۲۷۶۳۵۰۳۴۶۹۱+ پست الکترونیکی: Southafrica@tpo.ir

فاضل خیاط

رونوشت:

- جناب آقای دکتر دهقان دهنوی- معاون محترم وزیر و رئیس کل سازمان توسعه تجارت ایران جهت استحضار
- جناب آقای شکیب مهر- سفیر محترم جمهوری اسلامی ایران در آفریقای جنوبی جهت استحضار
- جناب آقای دکتر روشن بخش قنبری- معاون محترم ارتقاء کسب وکار های بین المللی سازمان توسعه تجارت جهت استحضار
- جناب آقای دکتر پیلتن - مشاور و دستیار محترم بین الملل رئیس کل سازمان توسعه تجارت ایران جهت استحضار
- جناب آقای سلیمی-مدیر محترم دفتر صادرات محصولات دانش بنیان و خدمات فنی و مهندسی جهت استحضار
- جناب آقای منتظری- مدیر محترم دفتر برنامه ریزی و پایش سازمان توسعه تجارت جهت استحضار
- جناب آقای بازاری- مدیر محترم پروژه احیاء دفاتر کالایی سازمان توسعه تجارت ایران جهت استحضار

تلفن: ۲۷۱۲۰۰۱۰۵۵۵+ همراه: ۲۷۶۳۵۰۳۴۶۹۱+ پست الکترونیکی: Southafrica@tpo.ir

Benzu Minerals
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OTTOSHOEP HISTORIC GOLD MINE

RECOMMENDED WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE EVALUATION OF THE ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF HISTORIC DUMPS

Date: 08/10/2024

Prepared for: Pulamadibogo Resources Proprietary Limited

Compiled by: M Kubanza, S Napon, C Morelli

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1. Introduction: Context & Purpose

Benzu Minerals (Pty) Ltd. (BM) was contracted by Pulamadibogo Resources (Pty) Ltd (PR or the Client), through African Mining and Crushing, to evaluate the dumps of a historic gold mine in the Ottoshoep area in the Northwest Province, with the objective to recommend a work programme for the assessment of the gold potential of such dumps (the Project).

A confidentiality, non-disclosure agreement was signed between the parties on the 25/09/2024. However, very little information is known about this small gold mine which apparently closed down c.40 years ago. Internet searches have not produced any information of value. The Clients have not undertaken any exploration work, except for the collection and analysis of 4 samples which have yielded relatively high gold grades.

On the 1st of October 2024, Dr Medard Kubanza, Chief Geophysicist of BM, made a trip to Ottoshoep for a rapid site visit as well as for the collection of the gold mine and dumps related information. This site visit was organized by Mr Faizal Motlekar, representative of PR.

This report compiles the observations and findings gathered from the site visit and from information provided by PR and it provides the Client with a high-level work programme and related estimated cost for the assessment of the historic dumps.

2. Project location, infrastructure, current status of mine site

The Project is located just 5km NE of the small town of Ottoshoep which is located in the Northwest Province, c.260km WNW of Johannesburg (Figure 1). The main town of Mahikeng is situated c.30km to the SW of Ottoshoep, whereas Zeerust is situated c.30km to the NE.

Figure 1: Location of Ottoshoep and the Project

In terms of infrastructure, access to the site is very easy: a 2.5km on the R49 tarred road towards the NE from Ottoshoep, and c.2.5km in a NE direction on an all-weather dirt

road to the old mine. Eskom electricity, accommodation, natural spring and borehole water and cellphone coverage are all available. The topography of the Project area is virtually flat, with general grassland and scattered trees/bushes, rendering offroad access easy.

The age of the mine and associated dumps is believed to be about 40 years since operation in the main open pit stopped. Thereafter, illegal artisanal mining activities have been taking place in the area, up to date. Except for these small-scale illegal mining operations, there appears not to be any environmental and community issues.

3. Site visit: observations and findings

Dr Medard Kubanza of BM visited the old gold mine on 01/10/2024. The main observations of the site visit are listed below:

3.1 Mine open pits, trenches, tunnels, illegal mining excavations

- There is an old open pit mine 300m long in a NS direction, about 30m wide and about 30-50m deep. The mine floor was completely dry and easily accessible from the North entrance ramp. Illegal artisanal mining activities are taking place inside this open pit and the surrounding areas. There are two recently dug pits at the bottom of the mine with an underground channel connecting the two pits. Figure 3 shows the southern part of the mine and figure 4 a vertical section of the mine sidewalls.

- Twenty-five (25) holes of various depths (3m to 20m or more) were observed. These pits are scattered in the area. Most of them are old, but few are fresh due to current illegal mining activities. Figure 5 illustrates examples of the pits found in the area. Most of the recently dug holes are situated inside the old open pits; clearly the illegal miners are targeting the extensions at depth of the gold “reefs”.

- Two underground mining tunnels are present toward the NW of the main open pit mine. The two channels are about 2.5m high and then extend horizontally to about 30m underground. The illegal miners use these tunnels to hide themselves inside when running away from security. Figure 6 displays examples of the underground mining tunnels.

- At least 6 trenches were observed in the area (but there are more). Most of them are 1 to 3m deep and 15 to 30m long. Three of the visited trenches are E-W oriented and the other three are N-S oriented. The longest trench, about 70m long, is N-S oriented, in line with the main open pit mine. There are seven pits aligned inside this trench. Three of these pits are fresh due to recent illegal mining activities. Figure 7 is an illustration of the trenches.

- Some 2.5km North of the gold mine, there is also another old open pit which was apparently excavated for Manganese (Figure 15). This Mn open pit is about 30m in diameter with 2-5m depth. Access to the bottom of this pit is easy from the West.

3.2 Dumps/tailings

Five (5) dumps were identified within the old mining area. Figure 2 shows the Google satellite image of the area with the positions of the dumps and other mining features.

Figure 2: Ottoshoep old mine site. NB dump #5 falls outside (to the North) of this picture

- ***Dump 1***. It is situated next to the main open pit mine, about 25m away on the western side (Figure 2). This dump could be about 10-15m high, 120m long and 40m wide with gentle side slopes, easy to access from the South. A drill rig could access the top part (Figure 8). Due to its position (adjacent and parallel to the main open pit) and its general composition (mainly rocks and coarse, unsorted material), we believe that this dump is made of waste material excavated from the pit (to access the gold reef); if correct, then this dump likely has no potential in term of gold content.

- ***Dump 2***. It is located toward the northern section of the main open pit mine (Figure 2). This dump is about 10m high, 40m long and 30m wide. In fact, the shape of this dump is irregular with steep slopes (Figure 9). Access to the top is not possible for a rig except if a way is created with a bulldozer. It appears that some material from the northern part of this dump may have been reprocessed and if so, this dump could be considered in the evaluation programme.

- ***Dump 3***. Located c.300m NW of the main open pit mine access ramp and close to dilapidated buildings, this dump is composed of three (or 4?) groups of spoil heaps maximum 5m high, each with a couple of metre space in-between (Figures 2, 10 and 11). Grouping the heaps together, this dump would have a dimension of c. 130m x 20m. The general shape of the dump is irregular hence the general dimensions given

above are just indicative. Access to the top of the dump is not possible except if a way is created with a bulldozer. The heaped form of this dump and its composition (mixture of coarse/rocks and fine material) seem to suggest that we may be dealing with stockpiles for feeding into a plant. Similarly to dump 2, dump 3 appears to have seen some excavation for reprocessing of the material, hence it could have some gold potential, albeit probably quite low.

- ***Dump 4***. Located about 400m NW of the main open pit mine access ramp, this dump is probably the most promising in term of gold potential, at least in term of volume/tonnage. It has a roughly rectangular shape (Figure 2) with steep side slopes. The length of the dump was estimated to be 80m with about 50m width and 5-7m height. The dump appears solid at surface, strong enough for siting and moving a drilling rig on its top (Figure 12). It appears to be composed of coarse material (rocks) mixed with finer material (sand) (Figure 13) and could represent a stockpile for feeding into the plant. If a sampling programme is carried out, this dump 4 should be first priority.

- **Dump 5**. It is located c.750m away NW of the main open pit mine entrance ramp. This dump is composed of several spoil heaps about 3 to 5m high each. The size of each group is relatively small with irregular shapes (Figure 14). It appears that the material is waste rock excavated from the relatively small open pit next to it; and if so, together with the relatively small size of it, this dump is likely to have no gold potential.

On the Google satellite map one can see two other sites that appear to be made of finer tailing material (indicated with "?" in white circles in Figure 2). Unfortunately, due to time constraints, these 2 sites were not visited. However, form the satellite image they appear to be made of finer material and hence could be tailing dumps, i.e. made of processed ore. If correct, these tailings could be of some value in term of the overall gold potential of the Project, even though their sizes are very small.

4. Assessment

Without any factual historic data, our assessment presented here is purely theoretical and based on observations made during the site visit and from Google images.

We believe that only dumps #2, 3 and 4 should be considered for this assessment. Dump #1 is likely made of waste rock only and dump #5 is too small.

To estimate a mineral resource for the dumps, 2 key parameters need to be appraised: size of the dumps (volume and tonnage) and bulk grade. In term of size, based on measurements taken during the site visit by Dr Medard and on the Google image, our high-level calculations for dumps #2, 3 and 4 are given in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Order of magnitude of Ottoshoep historic mine dumps

Dump #	Size	Volume (m^3)	Potential Tonnage (*)
4	80x55x5	22,000	26,400 t
3	130x20x3	7,800	9,360 t
2	40x30x10	12,000	14,400 t
Total potential tonnage			**50,160 t**

* using an empirical bulk SG of 1.2

In term of grade, the only data we have at this stage is a lab report on 4 samples collected from the dumps by the Client. They apparently weighed 15-20kg each and were made of material grabbed from surface of the dumps (a mixture of rocks, coarse and fine material). The sample were prepared and analysed by the Sithanda GeoScience lab (June 2024), an affiliate of African Analytics and Advisory in Johannesburg. The 'Fire Assay' method was used and the assays indicate the presence of gold in all four samples with various high gold grades of 1.76, 3.58, 8.92 and 11.90 g/t, respectively. It goes without saying that these grades from just 4 samples cannot be used to even hypothesize an overall, average grade for the dumps. Furthermore, if the Project goes further, a due diligence exercise will be required on these samples and assays (as part of step #1 of the recommended work programme, see next section).

5. Recommended work programme

For a relatively rapid and cost-effective mineral assessment of the dumps (#2, 3 and 4), we recommend a 3-component work programme, as summarised in Table 2 below. We provide 2 estimates. The first is a conservative programme in term of accuracy and costs, with the dump sampling being undertaken by trenching. The second is an "ideal programme" with the size estimate being obtained from a drone survey and the sampling being done by drilling.

Table 2: recommended work programme

CONSERVATIVE PROGRAMME AND BUDGET				
programme steps	**key activities**	**duration**	**key delieverables**	**estimated budget (ZAR) - conservative**
1. information review	review of historic data site visit to map in detail the various dumps	1 week	confirmation of project potential confirmation of next steps quantities decision to proceed with next steps	40,000
2. estimation of dumps size	filed measurements using tape	1 week	approximate volume estimation conversion to tonnage	15,000
3, estimation of dumps bulk grade	sampling by trenching/pitting (5 trenches, 250m total, 60 samples) lab assays (60 samples, prep and Fire Assay)	3 weeks	average grade of dumps	120,000
reporting	report on mineral resource estimate (MRE)	1 week	MRE prioritisation of dumps for processing	40,000
		6 weeks		**215,000**

IDEAL PROGRAMME AND BUDGET				
programme steps	**key activities**	**duration**	**key delieverables**	**estimated budget (ZAR) - conservative**
1. information review	review of historic data site visit to map in detail the various dumps	2 weeks	confirmation of project potential confirmation of next steps quantities decision to proceed with next steps	50,000
2. estimation of dumps size	drone topographic survey	1 week	3D topographic model of dumps volume estimation conversion to tonnage	67,000
3. estimation of dumps bulk grade	sampling by auger drilling (16 holes, 120m total, 60 samples) lab assays (60 samples, prep and Fire Assay)	3 weeks	average grade of dumps	187,000
reporting	report on mineral resource estimate (MRE)	1 week	MRE prioritisation of dumps for processing	25,000
		7 weeks		**329,000**

NB: the cost estimates provided in Table 2 come from our in-house database; if the Client decided to proceed with the works, then the budget will have to be re-quantified more accurately using actual quotations from service providers, but especially after having completed step #1.

6. Conclusions

- The historic Ottoshoep gold mine features a series of dumps of various sizes.
- Following a site visit and review of scant data, 3 dumps have been earmarked as having potential to contain gold.
- The "resource" size is probably in the order of 50,000t.
- Depending on average bulk grade of the dumps (which must be established before any mining and ore processing are considered), the Project could be viable or not.
- A 3-component work programme is recommended, and its cost has been estimated (2 scenarios provided).
- Whereas the historic dumps could indeed provide an early and easy "quick win" in term of gold mining and production, we strongly advise the PR to explore the extension at depth of the gold mineralisation which could be a very significant mineral resource.

The team who visited the historic Ottoshoep gold mine on 01/10/2024. We would like to thank Mr Faizal Motlekar for arranging and hosting the visit.

Figure 3: Main pit, southern end

Figure 4 : Side wall of open pit showing host geology

Figure 5: Examples of pits dug inside the old mine open pit

Figure 6: Examples of tunnels dug inside the old mine open pit

Figure 7: Examples of trenches excavated around the mine area

Figure 8: Dump 1 - view from the N. A gentle slope is observed at the top from North to South

Figure 9: Dump 2 – view from the N

Figure 10: Dump 3 – view from the E

Figure 11: Dump 3 – spoil heap form looking S

Figure 12: Dump 4 – view from the N

Figure 13: Dump 4 - composition

Figure 14: Dump 5 – small heaps next to shallow open pit, looking W

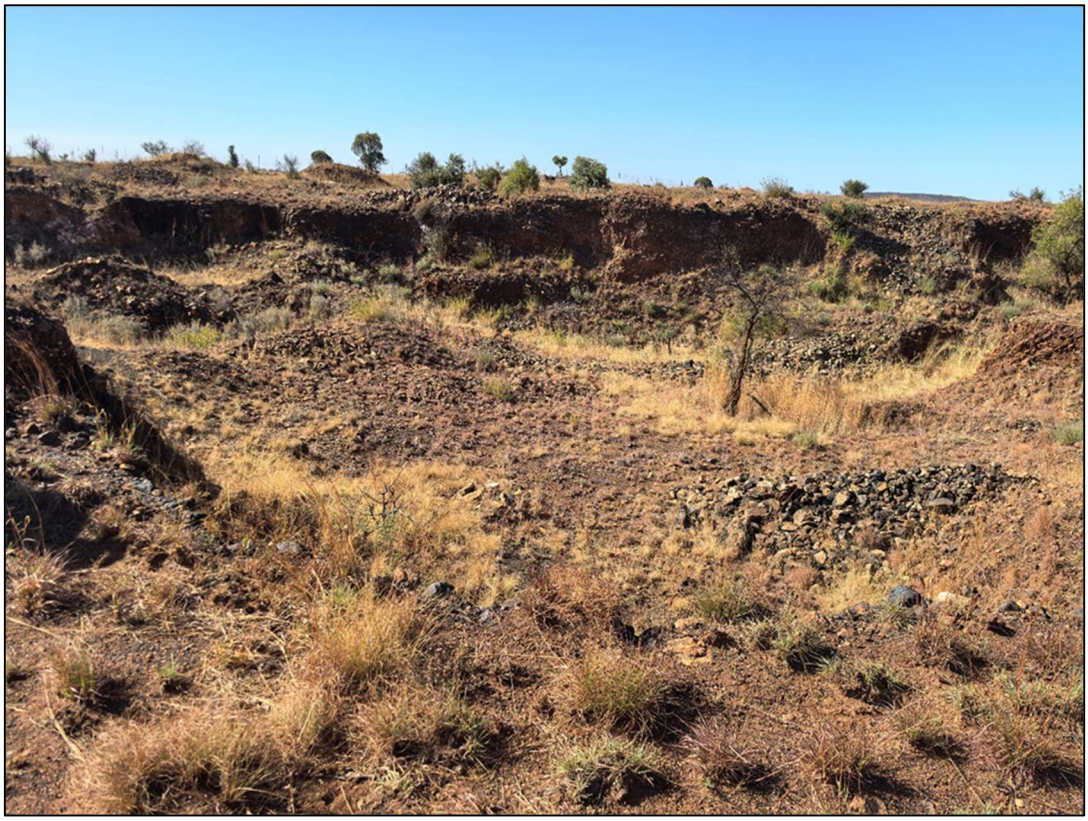

Figure 15: Open pit manganese mine, view from S

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PREPARATION PROCEDURE USED: MC-LP-PP-01-04

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE USED: MC-LP-PGM-01-14 AND MC-LP-IN-32-02

REFERENCE MATERIAL USED: AMIS 0806 AND INHOUSE QC

REPORT OF ANALYSIS TO COMPANY: AMANDLA COAL

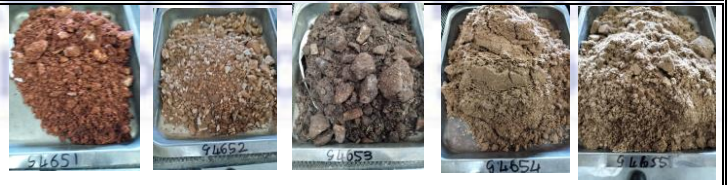
DATE RECEIVED: 10-Jun-25

CUSTOMER NAME: **KWAME** 083 665 3975
kwame@mokoenas.com
info@amandlac.com

DATE OF ANALYSIS: 10-13/06/2025
MATERIAL TYPE: FINES
WAYBILL NUMBER:
REPORT NUMBER: G4651-G4655

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

				Fire Assay	Wet Chem	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	Fire Assay
				ELEMENTS						
Unprepared				4E PGM	Cr_2O_3	Pt	Pd	Rh	Au	Ag
SAMPLE ID	SAMPLING DATE	LAB ID	Mass (kg)	g/t	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
REEF SHATF	10-Jun-25	G4651	1.80	16.5		0.041	0.029	0.037	16.4	
REEF 4 GROUND	10-Jun-25	G4652	2.30	51.7		0.041	0.040	0.088	50.81	
REEF OPENCAST	10-Jun-25	G4653	3.90	9.86		0.051	0.029	0.038	9.69	
POST PENDUKA 2	10-Jun-25	G4654	3.50	12.7		0.053	0.030	0.037	12.5	
POST PENDUKA 3	10-Jun-25	G4655	3.30	8.77		0.071	0.004	0.015	8.64	



Declaration

We, Metchem a fully independent laboratory, hereby certify that, for the product as described above,

1. Metchem Laboratory is not responsible for the sampling activity related to this sample
2. The measurements are traceable to national or international measurement standards, traceable to SI Uints.
3. The results relate only to the items tested and are reported on the dry basis.
4. Control Charts for the QC's are updated and kept for each sample analysed by the laboratory
5. Any deviations outside the estimated uncertainty on each element analysed and reported will be stated.

Approval of certificate

Patrick Nkobongo	Sonja Vorster	13-Jun-25
Laboratory Manager	**Laboratory Manager/Lab Supervisor**	**DATE ISSUED**