

SASSYA EQUIPMENT AND LOGISTICS COMPANY
LIMITED

BUSINESS PLAN

FOR

ESTABLISHMENT

OF

MINING ACTIVITIES IN TANZANIA

BUSINESS PLAN

For the Sassya Equipment and Logistics Company Limited Tanzanian Mining Project

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Overview

Sassya Equipment and Logistics Company Limited proposes to establish a mining operation in Tanzania focusing on the extraction of Coal, Nickel and gemstones. Our project is strategically located in the Namtumbo, Songea and Dodoma area, which, according to the Ministry of Minerals, is endowed with significant mineral reserves. This business plan outlines our operational strategy, market analysis, financial projections, and risk management measures in accordance with Tanzanian government guidelines. We have managed to acquire Commercial Mining activities and manage to acquire different mining licenses of Coal mining at Mtyangimbole in Songea, gemstone mining at Saluti Namtumbo and Nickel mining at Haneti in Chamwino Dodoma.

1.2 Objectives

Resource Extraction:

Begin pilot production within 12 months and scale operations after successful testing.

Economic Impact:

Contribute to local economic development by creating jobs and fostering community development.

Sustainability & Compliance:

Ensure that all operations adhere to Tanzania's regulatory and environmental standards.

Financial Goals:

Achieve a return on investment (ROI) of 22% within 4 years and break even by 2029.

1.3 Key Highlights

The projects are located on, Coal mining at Mtyangimbole in Songea Rula district QDS 287/3 with area of total 7.54 Hectors located on latitude 10 deg 21mm 0.00sec and longitude 21 deg 33 min 57 27 Sec Preliminary surveys indicate an estimated reserve of 1.5 metric tonnes of coal reserve majority are in in southern region in Songea

Nickel mining at Haneti in Chamwino Dodoma located at 5° 29' 12" South , 35° 50' 48" East latitude and longitude with QDS 143/2 and license no PML 4362DOM.

Gemstone mining at Saluti Namtumbo Ruvuma region with registration license no PMS 3613RVM and PMS3625RVM

Mineral Reserves:

Preliminary surveys indicate an estimated reserve of 1.5 metric tonnes of coal reserve majority are in in southern region in Songea

Government Alignment:

Our operations are designed to align with national mining policies and the Tanzania Minerals Development Framework.

Partnerships:

We plan to work closely with local authorities, communities, and industry stakeholders to ensure transparency and sustainable development.

2. COMPANY DESCRIPTION

2.1 Company Background

Sassya Equipment and Logistics Company Limited is a [describe company type: locally registered, joint venture, or international] with expertise in mining exploration, extraction, and processing. With a proven track record in responsible mining practices, our mission is to harness Tanzania's mineral wealth to fuel economic growth while ensuring community and environmental stewardship.

2.2 Vision and Mission

-Vision:

To be a leading mining operator in Tanzania recognized for sustainable and ethical mining practices.

Mission:

To responsibly extract and process minerals in Tanzania, ensuring benefits to local communities, the nation's economy, and our stakeholders.

2.3 Legal Structure

Sassya Equipment and Logistics Company Limited, a Tanzanian registered company, was founded in 2020. The shareholders of the company have vast and long experience in operating the mining and construction business. Registered under Tanzanian law with Limited Liability Company,

- All permits and licenses will be obtained from the Ministry of Minerals and other relevant government agencies.

One of shareholders has been managing the same business for 7 years. The promoters have also experience and expertise in managing and operating a general trade business.

Initially, Sassya Equipment and Logistics Company Limited was established specifically to trade in local merchandising of dealing with logistics and construction products only.

However Over-time, the shareholders identified other opportunities in other related lines of business including mining of coal, Germstone and Nickel dealing with local and international stakeholders from different countries.

In October 31st 2022, the company was granted a license by Ministry of Minerals Tanzania no PML 2445RVM for conducting Coal mining activities in Mtyangimbole in Songea, and July 19th 2024 also mining licence no PML 4362DOM for conducting Nickel mining activities in Haneti Chamwino Donoma. Another mining licence was granted on 27 July 2024 with reference no PMS 3613RVM and PMS 3625RVM

Presently, Sassya Equipment and Logistics Company Limited owns and operates mining sites mentioned above with QDS 143/2, QDS 287/3 two trucks which are engaged in mining locally purchased, mining equipment's and tools that facilitate the business.

3. INDUSTRY & MARKET ANALYSIS

3.1 Overview of the Mining Sector in Tanzania

The mining sector is one of the key sectors in Tanzania, contributing significantly to the country's GDP, employment, and social development. The minerals available in Tanzania include Metal Minerals such as Gold, Copper, Iron, Silver, Nickel; Industrial Minerals such as Graphite, Gypsum.

Other Minerals include Energy Minerals such as Coal, Uranium; Gemstones such as Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, and the unique Tanzanite found only in Tanzania; Rare Earth Elements such as Neodymium, Lanthanum, Cerium; and Construction Minerals such as gravel, sand, marble, and limestone.

Therefore, the government has been implementing various strategies to ensure these abundantly available resources benefit the nation and its citizens as a whole.

Contribution of the Mining Sector to GDP

According to the 2023/2024 financial year report released by the Ministry of Minerals, the mining sector contributed approximately 9.1% of Tanzania's GDP by 2022. In the 2023/2024 financial year, the mining sector's contribution reached TZS 6.4 trillion, showing rapid growth due to the government's efforts to enhance revenue collection and improve the investment environment.

Employment in the Mining Sector

Employment is one of the crucial areas where the mining sector has brought significant changes. By March 2024, the mining sector had created approximately 19,356 jobs, with 97% of these jobs going to Tanzanians. This equates to 18,853 jobs for Tanzanians and 505 jobs for foreigners. The government has established laws and regulations prioritizing Tanzanians in job opportunities arising from mining activities to ensure citizens gain employment and income.

Investment and Mining Economy

Investment in the mining sector has continued to grow rapidly, with the government encouraging both local and foreign companies to invest in exploration, mining, and value addition. In 2023, Tanzanian companies sold goods and services worth USD 1.48 billion (over TZS 3.75 trillion) to mines, accounting for 90% of all sales made to mines. This demonstrates the importance of the private sector in boosting the mining sector and the economy overall.

Government Strategies

Given the sector's importance, the Tanzanian government has implemented various strategies to enhance the mining sector to increase productivity and growth through Vision 2030: Minerals are Life and Wealth. The government plans to conduct comprehensive geoscientific surveys (High-Resolution Airborne Geophysical Survey) for at least 50% of the country, up from the current 16%, by 2030. This survey aims to identify new mineral-rich areas and encourage further investment. Other strategies include:

1. **Improving Infrastructure:** The government has invested in improving road and electricity infrastructure in mining areas to facilitate the provision of essential services and attract investment.
2. **Training Small-Scale Miners:** The government, in collaboration with educational and training institutions, has initiated training programs for small-scale miners to enable them to use better technology and improve production.
3. **Promoting Value Addition:** The government encourages companies to establish value addition industries for minerals within the country rather than exporting raw minerals. This includes the production of refined gemstones and other valuable products.
4. **Technology Support for Small-Scale Mining:** Through the State Mining Corporation (STAMICO), the government has acquired five rig machines to assist small-scale miners, saving them time and production costs. Another 10 machines are expected to arrive soon, bringing the total to 15.
5. **Addressing Capital Challenges for Small-Scale Miners:** Through the Ministry of Minerals and STAMICO, the government has facilitated access to loans and capital for small-scale miners in collaboration with financial institutions. Banks like CRDB, KCB, and NMB have started offering low-interest loans to these miners, enabling them to purchase modern equipment and conduct their activities more efficiently. From July 2023 to March 2024, TZS 187 billion was loaned to small-scale miners.

Future of the Mining Sector

The future of the mining sector in Tanzania looks promising due to the strategies set by the government in collaboration with stakeholders and ongoing investments. Key areas showing great potential include Strategic and Critical Minerals such as lithium, nickel, graphite, and cobalt, essential for producing electric vehicle batteries and other modern technology devices.

3.2 Market Demand and Trends

The market demand and trends for minerals in Tanzania are shaped by several factors, including global economic conditions, technological advancements, and domestic policies. Here are some key points:

Gold: Gold remains Tanzania's most significant mineral export, driven by high global demand and prices. The country is one of Africa's largest gold producers, and the sector continues to attract substantial foreign investment.

Nickel and Cobalt: With the global shift towards electric vehicles and renewable energy, the demand for nickel and cobalt is rising. Tanzania's Haneti project in Dodoma is a notable example of exploration activities targeting these minerals.

Rare Earth Elements (REEs): As the world transitions to cleaner energy and digital technologies, the demand for REEs is increasing. Tanzania has substantial reserves of these elements, which are crucial for manufacturing electronics, renewable energy technologies, and other high-tech applications².

Diamonds: Tanzania is also a significant producer of diamonds, with the Williamson Diamond Mine being one of the largest diamond mines in the world. The demand for diamonds remains strong, particularly in the jewelry market.

Coal: The demand for coal is driven by its use in energy production and industrial processes. Tanzania's coal reserves, particularly in the Songea region, are substantial and continue to be developed to meet both domestic and regional energy needs.

Copper: Copper is essential for electrical wiring, plumbing, and telecommunications. The demand for copper is expected to grow with the expansion of infrastructure projects and the increasing use of renewable energy technologies.

These trends indicate a robust and diverse mineral sector in Tanzania, with significant opportunities for investment and development.

Global Demand: International demand for Tanzanian minerals

The international demand for minerals is driven by several key factors, including technological advancements, economic growth, and the global shift towards clean energy. Here are some notable trends:

Clean Energy Transition: The demand for critical minerals like lithium, cobalt, nickel, and rare earth elements is increasing due to their essential role in clean energy technologies, such as electric vehicles (EVs), solar panels, and wind turbines¹². For

example, lithium demand rose by 30% in 2023, while nickel, cobalt, and graphite saw increases ranging from 8% to 15%.

Electric Vehicles (EVs): EVs are a major driver of demand for minerals like lithium, nickel, and cobalt. As the adoption of EVs continues to grow, the need for these minerals is expected to rise significantly.

Infrastructure Development: The expansion of infrastructure projects, particularly in developing countries, is boosting the demand for base metals like copper and aluminum². These metals are crucial for electrical wiring, plumbing, and construction.

Technological Advancements: The increasing use of high-tech applications, such as smartphones, computers, and renewable energy technologies, is driving demand for rare earth elements and other critical minerals.

Geopolitical Factors: Supply chain disruptions and geopolitical tensions can impact the availability and prices of minerals. Countries are seeking to diversify their sources of critical minerals to reduce dependency on a few major suppliers¹.

These trends indicate a robust and growing demand for minerals globally, with significant opportunities for investment and development in the mining sector.

3.3 SWOT Analysis

Strengths:

- Access to high-quality reserves in a politically stable environment.
- Alignment with government mining strategies.
- Experienced management and technical team.

Weaknesses:

- Initial capital intensity.
- Dependency on global commodity prices.

Opportunities:

- Growing global demand for ethically sourced minerals.
- Government incentives for local beneficiation and foreign investment.

Threats:

- Regulatory changes.
- Environmental and social risks.
- Fluctuations in commodity markets.

4. PROJECT DESCRIPTION & TECHNICAL PLAN

4.1 Project Location and Geology

The project is located in Songea, Coal mining activities in Mtyangimbole in Songea, and July 19th 2024 also mining licence no PML 4362DOM for conducting Nickel mining activities in Haneti Chamwino Dodoma. Another mining licence was granted on 27 July 2024 with reference no PMS 3613RVM and PMS 3625RVM

Presently, Sassya Equipment and Logistics Company Limited owns and operates the mining sites mentioned above with QDS 143/2, QDS 287/3 two trucks which are engaged in mining locally purchased, mining equipment and tools that facilitate the business.

[Region/District], a region recognized by the Ministry of Minerals for its rich [mineral] deposits.

4.2 Extraction and Processing Methods

Mining Technique:

We propose to use surface **mining**, open-pit mining methods based on a detailed feasibility study for Nickel and Coal here are some common methods used in:

Surface Mining

1. **Contour Strip Mining:** This method is used in hilly or mountainous terrain. The overburden is removed along the contour of the coal seam, creating a series of terraces.
2. **Area Strip Mining:** Applied in flat terrain, this method involves removing large strips of overburden to expose the coal seam.
3. **Open-Pit Mining:** Large pits are dug to access coal seams that are close to the surface. This method is efficient for extracting large quantities of coal.
4. **Auger Mining:** Used in conjunction with contour strip mining, augers are used to drill into the coal seam from the side of a hill.

These methods are chosen based on the geology of the coal deposit, the depth of the coal seam, and economic considerations.

- *Processing:

The plant will employ gravity separation, flotation, or leaching to maximize yield and minimize waste.

Processing Techniques

Sulfide Ores: These ores are crushed and grounded to liberate nickel minerals from waste materials. The ore is then concentrated using flotation, where air bubbles are introduced to separate the nickel-rich particles

Oxide Ores (Laterites): These ores are processed using hydrometallurgical methods, such as high-pressure acid leaching (HPAL) or heap leaching, to extract nickel

These techniques are chosen based on the geology of the deposit, the depth of the ore, and economic considerations.

Technology and Equipment:

We plan to invest in state-of-the-art machinery to ensure efficiency, safety, and minimal environmental impact.

4.3 Environmental Management and Social Impact

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Ais underway as per the Environmental Management Act and guidelines from the National Environment Management Council (NEMC).

In Tanzania's mining sector, environmental management primarily focuses on mitigating the negative impacts of mining operations on water quality, land degradation, air pollution, and biodiversity loss, while social impact management aims to address issues like community displacement, livelihood disruption, and unequal distribution of benefits from mining activities, often requiring robust stakeholder engagement and community development initiatives to ensure responsible mining practices.

Community Engagement: In line with government protocols, we will implement Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs focusing on local education, healthcare, and infrastructure.

Sustainability Practices: Water recycling, land rehabilitation, and energy efficiency measures will be integral to operations.

by investing in corporate responsibility projects aimed at improving access to clean water and sanitation, building health facilities and schools, and improving housing conditions, mining companies are able to directly contribute to fostering good health and well-being (Sustainable Development Goal number 3). However, the various potentially positive effects are often offset by adverse impacts. Project-induced immigration puts a burden on local health systems, sanitation and water systems and food security.

Furthermore, a rapid increase in the population density within mining communities can exert a burden on existing essential resources such as e.g. clean water, housing and healthcare. The proliferation of infectious diseases such as malaria, HIV and TB, and water-borne illnesses can emerge as a result of poor local infrastructure (e.g. roads and adequate housing), and low access to health services. Lastly, pollution and environmental damage caused by mining operations, including the haphazard use of hazardous chemicals can also impact key resources communities rely on for their livelihood, health and wellbeing

4.4 Timeline and Milestones

-Year 1:

- Complete detailed feasibility and environmental impact studies.
- Obtain all necessary permits from the Ministry of Minerals and related agencies.
- Commence construction and acquisition of mining equipment.
- Initiate pilot extraction.
- Scale up production to full capacity.

- Achieve steady revenue growth and community development benchmarks.

5. OPERATIONAL PLAN

5.1 Management and Organizational Structure

- Board of Directors: Consisting of industry veterans and local stakeholders.
- Project Management Team:
 - Project Director
 - Technical Manager (Mining and Processing)
 - Environmental & Social Manager
 - Operations Manager
 - Finance and Administration Manager
- Staffing: Plans to employ local Tanzanian professionals and experts to build local capacity.

5.2 Supply Chain & Logistics

Equipment Suppliers:

Established relationships with both local and international suppliers.

Transportation:

A detailed logistics plan includes road and rail access for both inputs and export products, in line with Tanzania's infrastructure development policies.

Quality Control:

Strict quality assurance protocols in line with ISO and government standards.

5.3 Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE)

- Safety Protocols: Comprehensive HSE policies that exceed the minimum requirements set forth by Tanzanian law.
- Training: Regular training sessions for all staff and contractors.
- Monitoring: Continuous monitoring and third-party audits to ensure compliance.

6. FINANCIAL PLAN

6.1 Capital Requirements

Sassya Equipment And Logistics Company Limited is seeking additional working capital facility to the tune of TZS 4 billion to part finance the purchase of mining equipment's and trucks which will covering exploration, equipment, infrastructure, and environmental safeguards.

Funding Sources:

The shareholders of this project are all entrepreneurs with diverse professional and business backgrounds. The company is owned by 2 shareholders, namely: -

Name	No of Shares	Nationality
Ester Fredrick Mbuya	5000	TANZANIAN
Shabbir Ahmed Abdallah	7000	TANZANIAN

The fund of these project will come from Equity Investment from share holders by providing support to four different phases, on due course strategic investors and bank loans will join the project funding.

6.2 Revenue Projections

Production Volume, Projected extraction of 3000 tons of coal annually by full-scale operations for year one and 10 tons of nickel as per above detail

Pricing Assumptions, Based on current market prices from international commodity exchanges and data from the Ministry of Minerals.

Sales Forecast, Expected revenue of 913,687,500 million TZS in the first full year, with a projected growth rate of 60% annually.

	2025	2026	2027	2029
Coal Price/Tones	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000
Tones	3,000	5,000	8,000	10,000
Revenue	396,000,000	660,000,000	1,056,000,000	1,320,000,000
Nickel: Price/Tones	51,768,750	51,768,750	51,768,750	51,768,750
Tones	10	30	50	70
Revenue	517,687,500	1,553,062,500	2,588,437,500	3,623,812,500
	913,687,500	2,213,062,500	3,644,437,500	4,943,812,500

MADINI YA METALI (METALLIC MINERALS)

Aina ya Madini (Mineral Type)	Taraha (Date)	Kizio (Unit)	Bel (Price)
Dhahabu (Gold) – As per Bank of Tanzania			18,825.00
Nikeli (Nickel) – As per LME	01 Oktoba 2023	USD/ ton	8,282.00
Shaba (Copper) – As per LME	01 Oktoba 2023	USD/ ton	24,450.00
Bati (Tin) – As per LME	01 Oktoba 2023	USD/ ton	2,183.00
Risasi (Lead) – As per LME Cash Official	01 Oktoba 2023	USD/ ton	33,420.00
Cobalt – As per LME Cash Official	01 Oktoba 2023	USD/ ton	2,650.00
Zinc – As per LME Cash Official	01 Oktoba 2023	USD/ ton	2,342.00
Aluminium – As per LME Cash Official	01 Oktoba 2023	USD/ ton	

*LME - London Metal Exchange

MAWE YA NAKSHI (DIMENSION STONES)

Aina ya Madini (Mineral Type)	Eneo (Region)	Kizio (Unit)	Bel (Price)
Granite	Morogoro	TZS/ ton	120,000.00
Granite Blocks	Dodoma	USD/ ton	150.00
Marble	Lindi	TZS/ ton	500,000.00
Marble	Mahenge	TZS/ ton	345,000.00
Marble	Mbeya	USD/ ton	450.00
Marble	Songwe	USD/ ton	400.00
Onyx	Mbeya	USD/ ton	400.00
Onyx	Songwe	USD/ ton	400.00
Stone Blocks	Kilimanjaro	TZS/ ton	50.00
Tanga Stone	Tanga – Cut	TZS/ ton	200,000.00
Tanga Stone	Tanga – Rough	TZS/ ton	40,000.00

	2,913,747,500	3,793,750,000	4,792,709,375	6,878,760,000
OPERATIONAL COST				
Mining and Labor cost	120,000,000	436,000,000	560,000,000	617,000,000
Staff cost	150,000,000	187,500,000	234,375,000	292,968,750
Machine				

importation	1,763,060,000	1,000,000,000	450,000,000	311,940,000
Office Administration	20,000,000	26,000,000	33,800,000	43,940,000
Company vehicle cost	12,000,000	14,400,000	17,280,000	20,736,000
Marketing expenses and CSR	38,000,000	52,000,000	120,000,000	398,000,000
Maintenance	9,000,000	11,700,000	15,210,000	19,773,000
Environmental protection fee	25,000,000	150,000,000	180,000,000	180,000,000
Machine repair and maintenance	182,000,000	256,000,000	8,500,000	15,000,000
Mining activities		995,878,125	1,639,996,875	2,224,715,625
Oil and lubricant	14,000,000	16,000,000	98,600,000	246,000,000
	2,333,060,000	3,145,478,125	3,357,761,875	4,370,073,375
	580,687,500	648,271,875	1,434,947,500	2,508,686,625

7. RISK MANAGEMENT & MITIGATION STRATEGIES

7.1 Regulatory and Compliance Risks

Maintain up-to-date knowledge of changes in mining laws and environmental regulations by ensure we have competent human capital in place to have all up to date as per standards.

Establish a dedicated compliance team to liaise with the Ministry of Minerals and other regulatory bodies.

7.2 Environmental and Social Risks

Mining in Tanzania presents several environmental and social risks that need to be managed effectively. Here are some key points:

Environmental Risks

Land Degradation: Mining activities can lead to significant land degradation, including deforestation and soil erosion¹.

Water Pollution: The use of chemicals in mining, such as cyanide and mercury, can contaminate water sources, affecting both human health and aquatic life¹.

Air Pollution: Dust and emissions from mining operations can contribute to air pollution, impacting the health of nearby communities.

Social Risks

Displacement of Communities: Mining projects often require large areas of land, leading to the displacement of local communities and loss of livelihoods.

Health Impacts: Exposure to pollutants and hazardous working conditions can lead to serious health issues for mine workers and nearby residents.

Economic Disparities: While mining can bring economic benefits, it can also exacerbate economic disparities, with profits often not reaching local communities.

Mitigation Strategies

Regulatory Frameworks: Strengthening and enforcing environmental and social regulations can help mitigate these risks.

Community Engagement: Involving local communities in decision-making processes ensures their concerns are addressed and they benefit from mining activities.

Sustainable Practices: Promoting sustainable mining practices, such as land reclamation and waste management, can reduce environmental impacts

7.3 Financial and Market Risks

Mining minerals involves several financial and market risks that can impact the industry significantly. Here are some key risks:

Financial Risks

Capital Allocation: Balancing growth and capital discipline is crucial. Misallocation of capital can lead to financial instability.

Cost Overruns: Mining projects often face cost overruns due to unforeseen geological conditions, regulatory changes, or delays.

Financing Challenges: Securing financing for mining projects can be difficult, especially for junior mining companies. This is due to the high-risk nature of exploration and development².

Market Risks

Commodity Price Volatility: Fluctuations in commodity prices can significantly impact the profitability of mining operations.

Supply Chain Disruptions: Dependence on global supply chains can expose mining companies to risks such as geopolitical tensions, trade restrictions, and logistical challenges.

Demand Uncertainty: Changes in demand for minerals, driven by technological advancements or shifts in consumer preferences, can affect market stability.

Mitigation Strategies

Diversification: Diversifying mineral portfolios can help mitigate the impact of commodity price volatility.

Strategic Partnerships: Forming partnerships with other companies and stakeholders can enhance financial stability and reduce risks.

Risk Management Practices: Implementing robust risk management practices, including hedging and insurance, can protect against financial and market uncertainties

8. IMPLEMENTATION & MONITORING

8.1 Implementation Strategy

Sassya Equipment And Logistics Company Limited is soliciting financial support from the shareholders owners' equity and other reputable stakeholders include commercial bank to strengthen its mining business to tune of TZS 4,045,560,000 (1st batch fund release) to amount 2,000,000,000/= with the view to enable the venture procure two excavator, two wheel Loder, five crusher, ten trucks and fuel tankers for the cargo transport business.

PARTICULAR	TZS
2 Excavators	602,000,000
2 Wheel loader	486,000,000
3 Crusher	750,000,000
10 Tipper	1,215,000,000

3 Toyota Land cruiser Vehicle	405,000,000
1 Fuel Tank	67,500,000
Consultancy and operational permit	71,550,000
working capital	360,000,000
Pre expenses	88,510,000
	4,045,560,000

The proposed expansion aims to strategically position the company in the competitive environment in the mining environment in Tanzania. The company intends to increase its fleet of mining equipment's from the existing two trucks to ten (10) trucks with the view to increase its business volumes and meet customer demands.

The company plans to increase its crusher, wheel loader, excavators and other mining requirements mentioned above to mentioned region which we have mining activities and licenses.

However, our immediate and current plan is first to expand our production and open distribution channel together with value additional of raw minerals extracted from Tanzania to the world.

Detailed project schedules with milestones.

Regular progress reports to stakeholders, including the Ministry of Minerals.

Third-party audits and performance reviews at key project phases.

	ACTIVITY	PERIOD
1.	Processing TIC Certificate of Incentive and Funds Mobilization	On going
2.	Commencement of construction work and ordering of initial five vehicles	Phase 1
3.	Ordering of Heavy Plant machines and vehicles	Phase 1
5.	Soft opening and completion of phase 1, Ordering of Heavy Plant machines and vehicles	Phase 2
6.	Continue with mining activities to take the project to 75% Ordering of Heavy Plant machines and vehicles	Phase 3
7.	Commercial Operations at full capacity	Phase 4

9. CONCLUSION

Sassya Equipment and Logistics Company Limited is committed to developing a mining operation that is economically viable, environmentally sustainable, and socially responsible. By aligning our project with the priorities set by the Government of Tanzania and data from the Ministry of Minerals, we aim to contribute significantly to the nation's economic growth while setting high standards for safety, environmental protection, and community development.

We look forward to engaging with all stakeholders, including government agencies, local communities, and financial partners, to bring this project to fruition.

Prepared and Approved By



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Shabbir Ahmed Abdallah

5th February 2025

Director

Sassya Equipment and Logistics Company Limited



10. APPENDICES

- *Appendix A:* Resumes of Key Management Personnel
- *Appendix B:* Detailed Financial Projections and Assumptions
- *Appendix C:* Relevant Permits, Licenses, and Regulatory Documents