15 November 2024

Attention: Jo Daneel
Trinity Metals
Kigali
Rwanda

SLR Project No.: 713.P00084.00001

RE: Trinity Legacy Tailings and River Rehabilitation Program – Geochemical and Soil / Sediment Assessments

1.0 Introduction

Thank you for inviting SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd (SLR) to submit a proposal to undertake Soil and Geochemical specialist assessments to inform legacy tailings and river rehabilitation plans at Trinity Rutongo, Trinity Nyakabingo and Trinity Musha mining concessions.

The proposal includes the following:

- This letter, including Scope of Work;
- Details of the professional costs and disbursements (Annexure A);
- The commercial agreement and assumptions linked to the cost estimate (Annexure B);
- The SLR Standard Conditions of Engagement (Annexure C); and
- An acceptance form (Annexure D).

SLR is ISO 9001:2015 certified and has quality management systems in place that assure the quality of the service delivered to our clients.

2.0 Background Information

Trinity Metals Limited was formed in May 2022 with the amalgamation of the three mines under Trinity Metals Group. The Company is committed to the expansion, modernisation and mechanisation of its activities, and to addressing mining-related environmental and social impacts in a responsible and sustainable manner.

All three mines have a long history of artisanal-scale mining dating back to the Belgian times in the late 1930's. This has resulted in significant environmental and social legacy issues, including altering the natural hydrological functioning of the river systems and water quality impacts.

Trinity Metals is in the process of updating the Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and Management Plans for all three mines in line with Rwandan law and international best practice. Technical assistance (TA) programs have been developed to identify and assess existing environmental and social (E&S) impacts of the operational and historical

mining legacies and implement management plans and programs to address those E&S impacts identified. As part of TA 4, the development of legacy tailings management and river rehabilitation plans look to include different specialist studies and technical task teams to address the impacts. Geochemical and soil / sediment baseline assessments of the legacy tailings material and the soils associated with these stockpiles will be undertaken to assess the physical and chemical stability of the tailings and the capacity of the soils to remediate any metal leaching and acid rock drainage still occurring in the stockpiles.

3.0 Scope of Work

The proposed scope of work to achieve the project objectives is detailed below.

1. Desktop study
    a. Gap analysis and request for information.
    b. Sampling schedule plan development using regular point sampling methodology (or gridding) in QGIS and expert knowledge to plot sampling locations.

2. Site sampling visits to Rutongo, Musha and Nyakabingo mine complexes to
    a. Locate QGIS and expert knowledge determined sampling points,
    b. Undertake visual soil assessment to classify the soils based on the IUSS working group reference base,
    c. Collect designated soil and sediment samples for analysis to confirm classification, OM content and delineate any contaminants,
    d. Identify, describe and sample representative legacy tailings for geochemical assessment,

3. Specialist laboratory analysis program
    a. Soil and river sediment assessment analysis will include:
        i. Particle size analysis
        ii. pH, electrical conductivity, cation exchange capacity, bioavailable macro nutrients, trace metals and organic matter content.

    b. Geochemistry assessment analysis will include:
        i. Total concentrations on solids for waste classification
        ii. Total leachable on solids for waste classification
        iii. Acid based accounting and sulfur speciation
        iv. Net acid generation and carbon speciation
        v. XRD minerology
        vi. Synthetic Precipitation Leachate Procedure for source term modelling

4. Baseline soil assessment, waste classification, Geochemical risk assessment for acid rock drainage and metal leaching potential of the legacy tailings.

5. Mitigation measures and recommendations to inform legacy tailings management and river rehabilitation plans.

6. Reporting will include 3 technical geochemical and soil baseline assessment reports for each mine site.

4.0 Approach and Methodology

On completion of the desktop study, gap analysis and request for information (RFI), SLR will compile a sampling plan and recommend the number of geochemical and soil / sediment samples to be collected for analysed to ensure a representative study. For the purposes of compiling the proposal budget the following number of samples have been conservatively estimated and costed for each site as follows:

Table 4-1: Estimated number of samples per site for geochemistry and soil analysis

Geochemistry Analysis		Total		Soil / Sediment Analysis		Total
Rutongo x 6 sites	2 samples per site	12		Rutongo x 6 sites	4 samples per site	24
Nyakabingo site	4 samples per site	4		Nyakabingo site	6 samples per site	6
Musha & Ntunga sites	2 samples per stie	4		Musha & Ntunga sites	2 samples per stie	4
		20				**34**

The number of samples sent for analysis will be confirmed once the infield assessment has been completed. In the unlikely event that there is a requirement for additional samples to be collected and analysed to ensure a comprehensive study, in agreement with the client, a variation order will be submitted to the client for approval. Storage and shipping of the samples to certified laboratories will be the responsibility of the client and has not been costed for in this proposal.

4.1 Laboratory analysis

On completion of site sampling, the materials will be transported by the client to an accredited geochemistry and soil laboratory, accompanied with a chain of custody document, for comprehensive geochemical and soil / sediment analysis.

4.1.1 Waste Assessment

To determine the requisite barrier liner for any proposed waste containment facilities, a waste assessment is required to determine the waste type of the legacy tailings materials. To our best knowledge, Rwanda does not have prescribed waste assessment regulations and therefore we suggest using the South African National Environmental Management: Waste Act (NEMWA) 59 of 2008, which is based on international best practices underpinned by the legal provisions which prescribes the following in terms of waste streams:

- Undertake a waste type assessment in terms of GN R. 635 (23 August 2013); and
- Determine the liner requirements as per GN R. 636. (23 August 2013).

The South African waste classification regulations provide norms and standards for assessing/classifying (GN Regulation 635) waste material. Although the Norms and Standards refer to landfills, the definition of waste in South Africa includes mine residues such as tailings/slimes and waste rock and therefore the norms and standards apply to mine residue classification. In terms of the regulations, the total concentration (TC) of chemical substances specified in Section 6 of GN R. 635 that are known to occur, likely to occur or can reasonably be expected to occur are determined. The TC of the chemical substances is compared to the total concentration threshold (TCT) limits specified in Section 6 of GN R. 635.

The leachable concentrations (LC) of the chemical substances must be determined and compared to the leachable concentration threshold (LCT) limits specified in Section 6 of GN R. 635. The TC and LC limits of elements and chemical substances in the waste material exceeding the corresponding TCT and LCT limits determine the specific waste type according to Section 7 of GN R. 635.

The waste type and related risk-based assessment approach is used to inform the potential liner requirements. Figure 4-1 illustrates the flow diagram of the general processes to be followed to determine the waste type and then associated liner requirements.

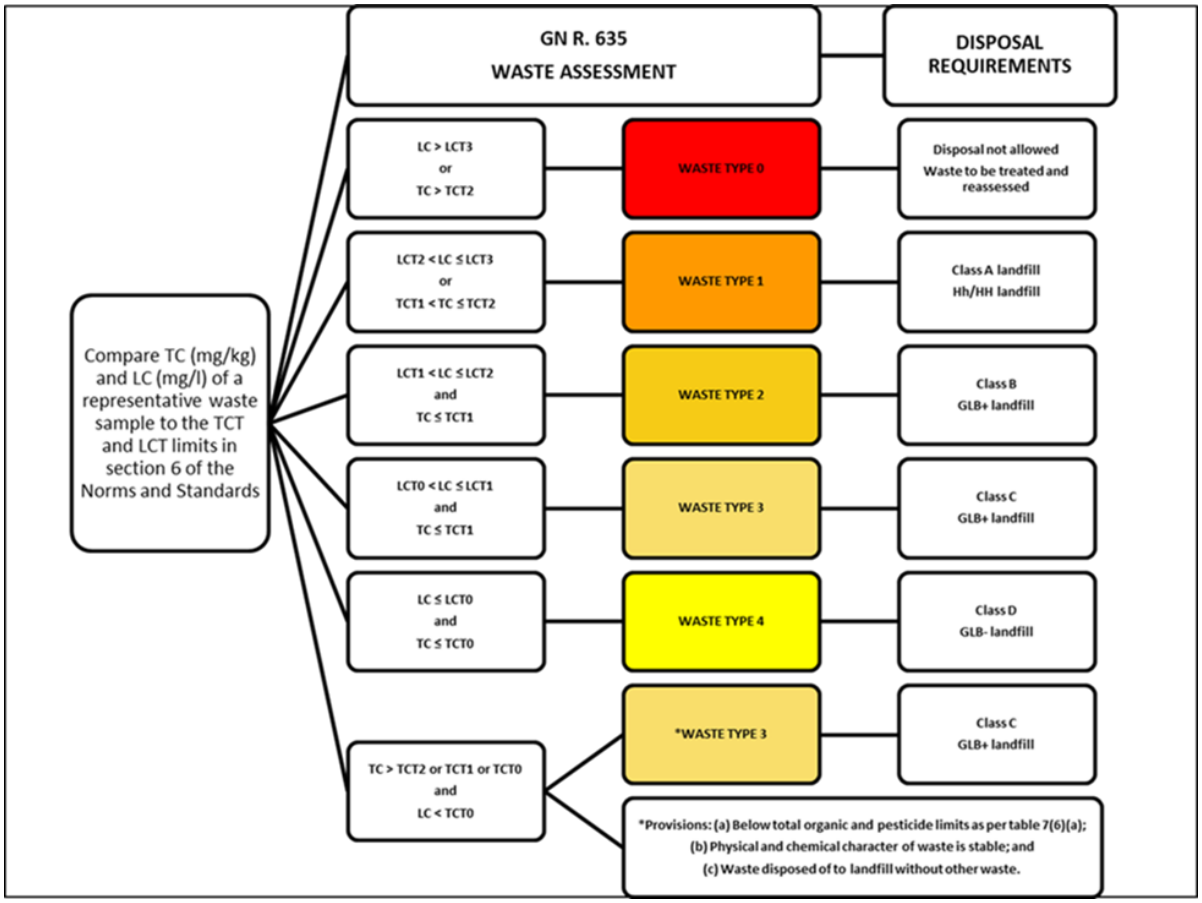


Figure 4-1: Flow Diagram for Assessing Waste in Terms of South African Waste Assessment Regulations (GN R. 635 of 2013).

4.1.2 Acid Base Accounting

Acid Base Accounting (ABA) provides an industry-recognized assessment of the acid generation or acid neutralisation potential of materials. The ABA method used for the characterisation of the samples is the Modified Sobek ABA method (EPA 600), which includes both laboratory analysis and empirical calculations based on acid generating potential (AP) and neutralising potential (NP).

Paste pH analysis is undertaken in conjunction with the ABA test. The test is a simple, rapid, and inexpensive screening tool that indicates the presence of readily available NP (generally from carbonate) or stored acidity and involves the placement of ‘crushed’ sample with distilled water at a low solid to liquid ratio (to produce a paste) and the pH measured after

approximately two minutes. Paste pH values of less than 5 indicate the presence of stored acidity, whereas higher paste pH values suggest the presence of reactive neutralising minerals.

The classification of each material in terms of its potential to generate acid is based on the criteria shown in Table 4-2 below.

Table 4-2: Acid Rock Drainage Classification

Parameter	Potentially Acid Generating (PAG)	Uncertain/Marginal	Non-Potentially Acid Generating (non-PAG)	Reference
Paste pH	<3.5	3.5 - 5.5	>5.5	Price and Errington, 1995
NNP	<-20	-20 – 20	>20	Roberson and Broughton, 1992
NPR	<1	1:1 – 2:1 = Possible 2:1 – 4:1 = Low	>4	Price *et al.,* 1997
Sulphide %	> 0.3%	-	< 0.3%	Soregaroli and Lawrence, 1998

4.1.3 Sulfur and Carbon Speciation

The ABA tests assume that all sulphide minerals in a rock sample are acid generating. Some of the sulfur in the rock may be present in non-acid producing sulfates. If a significant part of the total sulfur occurs as sulphate sulfur instead of sulfide sulfur, the overall risk of acid generation is reduced.

Even though mine waste and extractive materials are not normally associated with high organic content, even low percentages can affect ABA results and therefore carbon speciation must be taken into consideration when interpretating the results.

4.1.4 Net Acid Generation

Static Net Acid Generation (NAG) test work is carried out in order to determine the **maximum potential for acid generation** from the samples. The static NAG test differs from the ABA test in that it provides a direct empirical estimate of the overall sample reactivity, including any acid generated by semi-soluble sulphate minerals as well as potentially acid generating sulphide minerals. As such, the NAG test may provide a better estimate of field acid generation than the more widely used ABA method, which defines acid potential based solely on sulphide content independent of the site mineralogy and geology.

The guidelines used for assessing the acid generation potential based on NAG results are summarised in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3: Acid Generation Capacity for NAG (Price, 2009)

Acid Generation Capacity	Final NAG pH
Potentially Acid Generating	<4.5
Non-Potentially Acid Generating	≥4.5

4.1.5 Minerology: X-Ray Diffraction

Minerals are the building blocks of rocks. Mine drainage quality is generally a function of mineral dissolution (or precipitation) during interaction of rocks with water. X-ray Diffraction

(XRD) analysis identifies the main crystalline mineral phases in each sample. XRD is conducted on whole rock samples that have been crushed and ground to a powder. The powdered sample is placed on a flat holder, which faces the X-ray beam. The X-rays are diffracted by the crystal planes in the minerals, with diffraction peaks at characteristic angles. The phases are identified by comparing the locations and intensities of the diffraction peak with the peaks of mineral reference standards (Price, 2009). Limitations of XRD are that it is not easy to identify non-crystalline minerals, and minerals present in low concentrations may not be detected.

4.1.6 Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure

The Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure (SPLP) is a quick and inexpensive method to determine:

- The mobility/leachability of low volatility organic and inorganic analytes in liquids, soils, and wastes.
- The measure of desorption of contaminants from soil (rather than adsorption).
- The possibility of leaching metals into ground and surface waters.
- A site-specific impact to groundwater soil remediation standard.

Since the test uses custom pH levels to simulate rainfall in a particular geographic region, this test is often recommended over other methods when predicting leachate quality and risk to ground water.

Many factors can affect the leaching potential of organic constituents: pH, redox conditions, liquid-to-solid ratio, solubility, partitioning, presence of organic carbon, and non-aqueous phase extraction. Therefore, SPLP concentrations are used as input concentrations to Geochemical models to simulate realistic field conditions and produce more accurate source terms.

4.1.7 Particle Size Analysis of Soils / Sediments

The particle size distribution of a given material is an important analysis parameter in quality control processes and research applications, because many other product properties are directly related to it. Particle size distribution influences material properties like flow and conveying behaviour (for bulk materials), reactivity, abrasiveness, solubility, extraction and reaction behaviour.

4.1.8 Total Digestion Metal Concentrations of Soils / Sediments

Sample preparation for trace metal analysis involves metal digestion, which aims to destroy the sample matrix by adding an acid (oxidizing agent) and treating it with heat. This process removes unwanted components, leaving only the target analyte and achieving homogenization and pre-concentration. ICP-MS analysis requires a pre-treated sample in which the analytes are present in dissolved and measurable form. The results of the analyses will be reviewed to assess if any element is significantly enriched in the soils / sediments sampled.

4.1.9 Cation Exchange Capacity and Bioavailable Nutrients of Soils / Sediments

Cation exchange capacity (CEC) is a measure of the soil's ability to hold positively charged ions. It is a very important soil property influencing soil structure stability, nutrient availability, soil pH and the soil's reaction to fertilisers and scavenging of heavy metals.

The soil capacity to supply nutrients is termed soil nutrient bioavailability and is the ability of the soil system to supply essential plant nutrients for plant metabolism. Release of nutrients from the solid phase to the soil solution is controlled by the physiochemical processes of desorption and dissolution. It is also a biochemical process by way of mineralization.

5.0 Project Team

The project team will be comprised of the following people.

Dr Andrea Baker – Associate Geochemist (Africa)	
Key qualifications	PhD, Biogeochemistry, Stellenbosch University
Experience	Andrea has 10 years geochemistry research and consulting experience which she gained during her PhD and subsequent postdoctoral research fellowship in the Earth Sciences Department at Stellenbosch University. Her research focused on marine/terrestrial water and soil stable isotope and elemental analysis, statistical assessment, geochemical PHREEQC modelling of groundwater quality and soil redox chemistry. Since joining SLR, Andrea has been involved in complex pit water quality modelling closure projects, mining waste source term generation, ground water quality investigations, TSF performance monitoring, waste assessments and site wide acid rock drainage and metal leaching risk assessments for water use and mining licenses applications. Andrea has generated several redox and speciation dependent geochemical source terms for numerical and reactive groundwater models for mine expansion and waste backfilling feasibility studies, as well as risk assessments for ESIA and prefeasibility studies for proposed mines and recommissioning / reclamation of rehabilitated pits and tailings. Andrea is a registered Professional Natural Scientist with SACNASP (Earth Science). As research professional, she has contributed to numerous publications, conference proceedings and technical workshops.
Professional registration	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professional: PrSciNat Reg # 125024
Email address	abaker@slrconsulting.com
Vibhishan Moodley – Project Consultant – Soil Scientist / Geochemist (Africa)	
Key qualification	MSc. Soil Science, University of Pretoria
Experience	Vibhishan has 3 years' experience in the mining industry of which most is associated with the coal mining sector in the Mpumalanga Province. He offers versatile proficiencies in the fields of geology, soil science as well as environmental monitoring and compliance. He holds a MSc in Soil Science from the University of Pretoria. His research focused on the development of soil liming strategies for irrigation with attenuation of acid mine drainage. Since joining SLR, Vibhishan has been involved in the earth sciences service line as a geochemist and soil scientist consultant. He also assists the land quality and remediation team, in the downstream oil and gas retail section.
Email Address	vibhishan.moodley@slrconsulting.com

Stephen Weber - Service Line Director: Earth Sciences, Land Quality & Remediation	
Key qualification	MSc. Environmental Geochemistry, University of Cape Town BSc Eng. Civil Engineering (Environmental Option), University of the Witwatersrand
Experience	Stephen has extensive experience in the Energy, Mining, infrastructure and industrial sectors, assisting numerous global and local organisations, such as BHP Billiton, Anglo American, Newmont, AngloGold, Lonmin Platinum, Plascon, ACSA, Avis, AECI, CABGOC, PetroSA, BP, Sasol, Total Energies, Total Africa, Shell, Engen, JBS, SFF, SANRAL, SANEDI, GIZ, WRC, KfW, SAPREF, TRANSNET, SAPO and Chevron, to name a few. He has over 20 years of management, research and analysis experience and has been exposed to over 1000 petroleum, mining and chemical facilities throughout Africa and South America, namely exploration and active mining operations, onshore & offshore logistical operations, aviation facilities, marine & port environments, refinery & chemical processes, downstream and midstream facilities (including retail, commercial & bulk storage sites) and transport & distribution networks. Stephen has assisted clients with environmental authorisation processes, permitting & compliance matters, supporting acquisitions and divestiture transactions at downstream and midstream facilities, mining waste source term generation, site wide acid rock drainage and metal leaching risk assessments, waste management, emergency response, toxicological risk assessments (human health and ecological), decommissioning of downstream and midstream facilities and contaminated land related issues (in downstream, midstream and upstream environments). Additionally, Stephen has assisted the mining and the infrastructure sector, through the decommissioning/assessment of waste and water treatment facilities, landfill sites, railway yards, marine ports and road and railway networks.
Email address	sweber@slrconsulting.com

SLR reserves the right to substitute these personnel with equivalent resources, if required. CV's can be provided on request.

6.0 Programme

The starting date, programme and milestone dates will be confirmed upon receipt of a formal order or formal acceptance of this proposal. Only guideline dates and timelines are provided below.

Project initiation can take place within ten days of receipt of written appointment. It is anticipated that the proposed scope of work can be completed within ~ five months from appointment as per Table 6-1 below.

Table 6-1: Estimated timeframe for completion of study

Weeks from start	Work description
1 - 3	Project initiation, desktop study, site mobilisation and HSSE planning.
4 - 5	Site assessment and sampling visit to Rutongo, Nykabingo and Musha mine sites
6 – 8	Shipment of samples to designated laboratories and laboratory admin
9 - 12	Up to 4 weeks will be required to complete the static lab analysis and receive the results.
13 - 20	Once the lab analysis has been received six weeks will be required to complete the geochemical interpretations, modelling and produce the 3 final draft technical reports.

7.0 Cost Estimate

The cost estimate for the proposed work is summarised in Table 7-1 below. A breakdown of the cost estimate associated with the specific tasks is provided in Annexure A.
The commercial agreement and assumptions relevant to this cost estimate are included in Annexure B.

Table 7-1: Detail of Professional Costs and Disbursements

Item	Detail	Cost estimate USD (excl. Tax)
SLR	Professional fees	USD 39 380.00
	Disbursements	USD 6 291.00
Sub-contractors	Specialist Laboratory Analysis	USD 19 091.00
Total (excl. Tax)		USD 64 762.00

While SLR has applied our professional expertise in compiling this proposal, it must be noted that the scope of an environmental process is subject to change. The cost provided is an estimate for budget purposes only. Changes to the project scope or environmental process may result in additional costs not provided for in this proposal.

It is assumed that the client has fully disclosed all information that may materially impact the project and the scope of work detailed in this proposal to SLR.

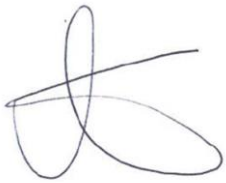
8.0 Conditions of Engagement

The work will be carried out in accordance with the SLR Standard Conditions of Engagement (see Annexure C). An acceptance form to this proposal is provided in Annexure D.

Should the proposal be accepted, it will form the basis of an agreement between SLR and Trinity Metals. The acceptance should be conveyed in writing. Should you need to discuss any aspect of this proposal further please do not hesitate to contact us.

Kind Regards,

SLR Consulting (Africa) Proprietary Limited



Dr Andrea Baker, PhD
Associate Geochemist, Africa
abaker@slrconsulting.com

Stephen Weber, MSc
Service Line Director: Earth Sciences, Africa
sweber@slrconsulting.com

Annexure A Detail of Professional Costs and Disbursements

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION OF SCOPE OF WORK	TOTAL HOURS	TOTAL PROF	TOTAL DISB	TOTAL
1	**Project Initiation and Administration**				
1.1	Project meetings	9	855	64	919
1.2	Project management and admin	24	2 880	216	3 096
2	**Desktop research**				
2.1	Gap analysis and request for information	12	880	66	946
2.2	Desktop study	12	880	66	946
2.3	Sampling plan development and protocols	12	880	66	946
3	**Site assessment by Geochemist & Soil Scientists**				
3.1	Mobilisation, H&S procedures, inductions	20	1 620	122	1 742
3.2	Site visit to Rutongo, Nyakabingo and Musha (10 days)	160	13 600	1 020	14 620
3.3	Travel, flights, per diems and sampling supplies	64	5 440	3 746	9 186
4	**Soil laboratory analysis (34 samples)**				
4.1	Sample prep and lab liaison	4	200	180	380
4.2	Particle size analysis, pH, EC, CEC, bioavailable nutrients, OM			2 870	2 870
4.3	Total and leachable metals			4 153	4 153
5	**Geochemical laboratory analysis (20 samples)**				
5.1	Sample prep and lab liaison	4	480	608	1 088
5.2	Total concentrations on solids for waste classification			2 009	2 009
5.3	Total leachable on solids for waste classification			1 934	1 934
5.4	Acid Base Accounting and sulfur speciation			1 872	1 872
5.5	Net Acid Generation and carbon speciation			2 235	2 235
5.8	XRD minerology			1 169	1 169
5.9	Synthetic precipitation leachate procedure for modelling			2 114	2 114
6	**Geochemical and soil assessments**				
6.1	Baseline soil assessment	16	940	71	1 011
6.2	Waste Classification of legacy tailings	10	640	48	688
6.3	Geochemical risk assessment of legacy tailings	18	1 320	99	1 419
6.4	Source terms modelling	18	1 320	99	1 419
7	**Mitigation measures to inform management plans**	13	1 195	90	1 285
8	**Reporting**				
8.1	3 draft reports with reviews	66	5 370	403	5 773
8.2	Final reports	12	880	66	946
	TOTALS	**474**	**39 380**	**25 382**	**64 762**
	TOTAL (Excl Taxes)	**USD**		**64 762**	

Annexure B Commercial Agreement and Assumptions

Commercial Agreement

- The work will be carried out in accordance with the SLR Standard Conditions of Engagement).
- In the event that Trinity Metals places a formal order on SLR with different terms and conditions to those contained in this letter, and if SLR has already been instructed to proceed with the work by Trinity Metals the terms and conditions as set out hereunder shall apply from the time of notification to proceed with the work to the time that such an order is signed and accepted by both parties. Any work undertaken between the date of acceptance of this proposal and the date of acceptance of the client's order or any revised conditions, shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in this proposal.
- SLR's invoices will be in US Dollars (USD) and will exclude all taxes and levies (VAT, NHIL etc.) where applicable. In the event that withholding tax is applicable, the client will be responsible for the calculation, withholding, paying and securing of the withholding tax certificate from the appropriate tax authority. The client will comply with the agreed payment terms and will timeously pay SLR, regardless of any withholding taxes payable, the amount after the withholding tax % is applied. The client will remain indebted to SLR until the withholding tax certificate, which is issued by the tax authorities as proof of payment of the withholding tax, is provided to SLR.
- All amounts due to SLR in accordance with this Agreement shall be paid within 30 days of the date of SLR's invoice.
- The work will be charged on a Fixed price basis as per Table 7-1. SLR reserves the right to adjust the allocations of the budgets per work scope item whilst maintaining the total as per the budget.
- Note: In the event that the activities described extends across calendar years, SLR reserves the right to escalate the fees at an inflation rate to be discussed and agreed with the client.
- In the event that the project is put on hold for more than one month SLR reserves the right to invoice for all work up to that point irrespective of any agreed payment schedule.
- A professional indemnity insurance policy is maintained by SLR. Professional indemnity insurance cover up to a maximum value of twice the fee value is included in the cost of this proposal.
- This proposal has taken into consideration certain known measures and controls that may be required due to pandemics. SLR notes that the full impacts of pandemics are not fully understood. The proposed scope of services, cost and schedule do not consider additional potential impacts caused by a pandemic, beyond what has been described in the proposal. Any adjustments required due to any additional impacts to accommodate pandemic related concerns (including but not limited to travel restrictions, projects delays, economic interruption, supply chain issues, or any governmental guidance) will require an equitable adjustment in scope, schedule and cost.
- The content of this proposal is the intellectual property of SLR and should not be shared with any third party for any purpose without prior written consent from SLR.

Cost Estimate Assumptions

- Air travel, taxi, parking, accommodation and subsistence will be charged at cost plus 10%.
- Laboratory services and sub-consultants will be charged at cost plus 10 %.
- Mileage will be charged at USD 0.60 cents / km.
- 7.5% of professional fees has been included in the budget and will be charged for incidental office expenses such as IT, telephone, minor printing, etc.
- Incidental printing jobs (on all printers and plotters at SLR), that are not separately priced in the proposal/tender/contract are covered by the mark-up on professional fees.
- SLR reserves the right to postpone or cancel any SLR site visits if the area or proposed travel route is perceived to be unsafe by the SLR Health and Safety management team.
- This proposal will only remain valid for a period of 30 days from 15 November 2024.
- The cost estimate (Table 7-1) only provides for the scope of work as set out, subject to the assumptions set out in Annexure B. Any additional work forming part of an appointment will require an adjustment to the cost estimate.
- SLR will be provided with all relevant project documentation, including applicant information, property information shapefiles of the site and sufficient activity detail in order to describe the project and all its alternatives. If the figures, drawings, or data are in a format that requires additional work, this may require an adjustment to the cost estimate.
- SLR would be provided all the required information timeously, in order to ensure that the deadlines and budgets can be met.
- Client review periods are reasonable so as not to delay the process, and the number of iterations and reviews are agreed upon as soon as possible after commissioning.
- Documentation will be prepared in English only. No allowance is included for translation
- No allowance is included for laboratory test work or field measurements, except where expressly provided for in the scope. Any work required in this regard to confirm design parameters will be included as recommendations in the reports.
- Client will be responsible for transporting the soil and tailings samples to a designate certified laboratory. If the samples must be shipped outside the country, client to secure the services of an international courier company that facilitates custom clearance in both the exporting and importing country and provides door to door delivery.
- Client will source sampling consumables (bottles / sample bags etc.).
- While SLR has applied our professional expertise in compiling this proposal, a conservative estimate of the number of samples (Table 4-1) to be analysis has been included in the costing. This number will be confirmed once the infield assessment has been completed. If the study requires additional samples to ensure a comprehensive study, in agreement with the client, a variation order will be submitted to the client for approval.

Annexure C SLR Conditions of Engagement

See separate electronic file.

Annexure D Acceptance Form

Client: Trinity Metals

Date of Proposal: 15 November 2024

Trinity Legacy Tailings and River Rehabilitation Program – Geochemical and Soil / Sediment Assessments

I _____ in my capacity as

_____ confirm that I am duly authorised to accept this proposal on behalf of Trinity Metals and hereby notify SLR of our acceptance of this proposal and instruct SLR to proceed immediately with the work in accordance with this proposal.

Please confirm the full legal entity information of the paying client below:

_____

Signed at _____Dated _____ 20__

Signature_____

(Sign here in full and initial all preceding pages)