

HYDROCENSUS OF THE MUSHA AND NTUNGA MINE CONCESSION AREAS

TRINITY METALS

DRAFT



GroundTruth

AUGUST 2025

GT1377

GroundTruth
PO Box 916
9 Quarry Road, Hilton
KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa
+27 33 343 2229
admin@groundtruth.co.za

www.groundtruth.co.za

Title	HYDROCENSUS OF THE MUSHA AND NTUNGA MINE CONCESSION AREAS TRINITY METALS
Report Issue	DRAFT
Consultant Ref Number	GT1377
Prepared by	
Author	BUSISA NTSHANGASE (Cand. Sci. Nat.)
Document Reviewers	JUAN TEDDER (Cert. Sci. Nat.)
	SIMLINDILE MAHLABA (Cand. Sci. Nat)
Prepared For	

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A hydrocensus was conducted by GroundTruth Environment and Engineering (GroundTruth) for Trinity Metals in the Musha and Ntunga mine concession areas to identify gaps in water supply information, document source availability and dependency, highlight alternatives and associated risks, and guide water supply interventions. This work forms part of Phase 1 of Trinity Metals' Legacy Tailings Management and River Rehabilitation Programme. The study was undertaken during the dry season (June to September) through informal discussions with community members and mine personnel, covering 25 water sources across the two concession areas.

Communities within the concession areas rely on a range of water sources, including government-constructed water collection points, natural springs, and alternative sources such as Nyakiriba Dam, Bisinia Dam, and Lake Muhazi. Natural springs are particularly critical, as they supply the collection points. However, numerous water collection points were found to be non-functional or exhibited intermittent supply during the study period. Water points in Kagarama, Akabare, Gashikiri, and Duha villages were reported as dry, forcing households to travel distances of 2–3 kilometres to alternative sources such as Lake Muhazi. In Ntunga, some collection points only provided water four days a week, while one was reported to function only once a month, leaving residents reliant on rainwater sellers or long trips to Kukaraba spring.

In the Musha concession, the main supply originates from the Gahoko spring, where water is pumped to the Musha Mine tunnel before being redistributed to Gateka and Akabare distribution tanks. The alternating pumping schedule between these two tanks creates frequent disruptions, leaving several villages vulnerable when tanks are being refilled. While some points, such as those in Nyakiriba village and Rugabano, benefited from relatively consistent supply due to proximity to tanks, many others faced recurring shortages. In the Ntunga concession, springs in Kabacuzi village provided some supplementary access for domestic and agricultural use, but the general pattern was one of irregularity especially at some of the water collection points in the concession area.

Alternative water sources are vital but come with challenges. Nyakiriba Dam is commonly used by Karifuru, Gateka, and Nyakiriba villages when collection points are dry, while Lake Muhazi serves as a backup for Gashikiri and Duha. However, both require long walks and residents reported boiling water before consumption to reduce health risks. Reliance on these alternatives imposes physical and time burdens on households.

The hydrocensus highlighted that while certain villages benefit from proximity to distribution tanks or natural springs, many others remain exposed to supply disruptions, long travel distances, and reliance on untreated alternative sources. To address these challenges, the study recommends strengthening existing infrastructure through increased storage and improved pumping reliability at Gateka and Akabare distribution tanks, expanding groundwater development (as already planned for Kagarama), protecting and maintaining critical springs, and promoting household and communal rainwater harvesting to reduce dependency on vulnerable supply systems. These measures will be key in improving water security within the mine area.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to express our gratitude to all the community members who generously shared their time and insights during the hydrocensus, providing valuable information on their water use and challenges. We are also grateful to Trinity Metals Musha Mine staff for their collaboration, logistical support and assistance with fieldwork, which greatly contributed to the successful completion of this study.

1. INTRODUCTION

GroundTruth Environment and Engineering (“GroundTruth”) was appointed by Trinity Metals to conduct a hydrocensus of the communities located in the Musha and Ntunga mine concession areas (**Figure 1-1**) as part of Phase 1 of Trinity Metals’ Legacy Tailings Management and River Rehabilitation Programme. The main objectives of the hydrocensus study were to:

- i) Identify gaps in the information currently available on water supply at villages within the mine concession area;
- ii) Capture information relating to water source availability, dependency and alternatives at the communities within the mine concession area;
- iii) Guide Trinity Metals in terms in terms of communities requiring water supply interventions; and
- iv) Contribute information on community water supply for consideration in the river rehabilitation plans (Phase 2)

This hydrocensus report provides spatially contextualised water source use and dependencies in communities across the mine concession area, gathered from informal conversations with a limited number of respondents as well as mine personnel. The report attempts to supplement the information in the 2023 hydrocensus study conducted by SLR (SLR, 2024) thereby giving more resolution to the water supply situation at the villages within the Nyakabingo Mine concession area.

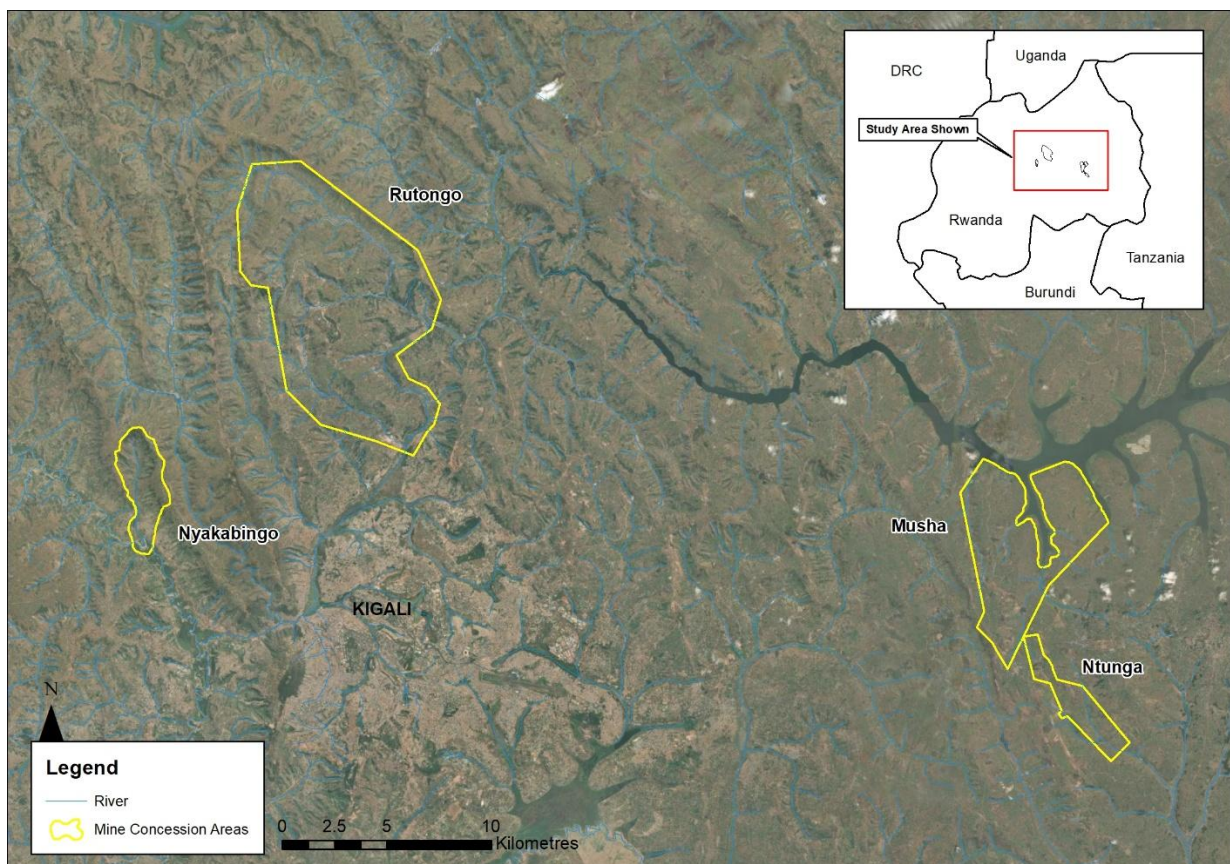


Figure 1-1 Map of the regional locations of the four Trinity Metals mine concession areas.

1.1 Background

Communities within the Musha and Ntunga mine concession areas rely on a range of water sources for domestic and agricultural use, including springs, water collection points, dams, Lake Muhazi, and, to a limited extent, rainwater harvesting (**Figure 1-2**). The Government of Rwanda has invested in developing formal water distribution networks to expand access to safe drinking water. These networks are typically constructed by government agencies and subsequently entrusted to private operators, who assume responsibility for routine maintenance and day-to-day management. Communities access this supply through water collection points, which are usually located in central areas of the villages.

Despite these developments, many households continue to rely directly on natural springs, Lake Muhazi, and nearby dams, due to challenges with the formal supply. Water collection points often experience intermittent availability, operational downtime, or maintenance delays.

The Musha concession area, being relatively flatter than other concessions, has comparatively more reliable and diverse water supply options. However, communities still face difficulties, including long wait times when supply is alternated between villages, as well as the need to travel considerable distances to alternative water sources such as Lake Muhazi and the Bisinia and Nyakiriba dams.

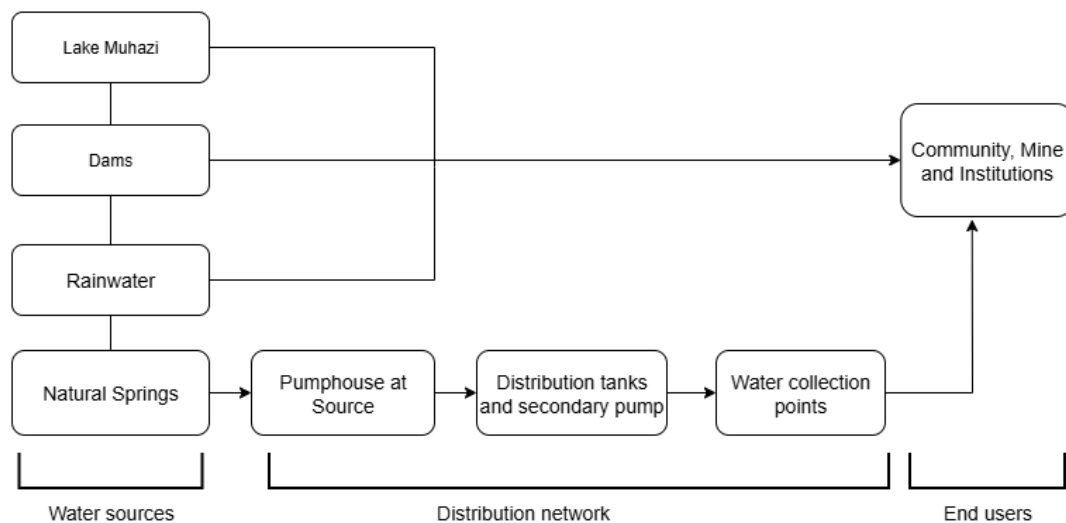


Figure 1-2 Schematic presentation of the typical water supply in the Musha and Ntunga Mine concession areas

1.1 Study Area

The Trinity Musha Mine is the primary site, with the Ntunga site being a satellite site located to the south of the Musha Mine. The mine concession areas are located in the Rwamagana District approximately 52km east of Kigali. The mine concession areas consist of two sectors, 11 cells, an approximately 45 villages.

The study area included the villages within the Trinity Musha and Ntunga mine concession areas (**Figure 1-3**). During the study and due to time constraints, particular focus was placed on locating and assessing water sources for the villages within the concession areas, especially around the active mine area.

1.2 Study Limitations

While the hydrocensus provided valuable insights into community water use, source types, and related challenges, several limitations should be acknowledged:

- Time constraints limited the hydrocensus to villages near active mine areas, so findings may not reflect the full concession area.
- The survey provides a snapshot from one season (dry) and may not capture seasonal variations in water supply and demand.
- Household water use data relied on self-reporting, which may be affected by recall bias or inaccuracies.
- Although many households reported not treating water, no direct water-quality testing was done; instead, available results were drawn from the 2023 SLR study.
- Non-functional infrastructure was noted, but detailed technical assessments of failures or repair needs were not performed as part of this study

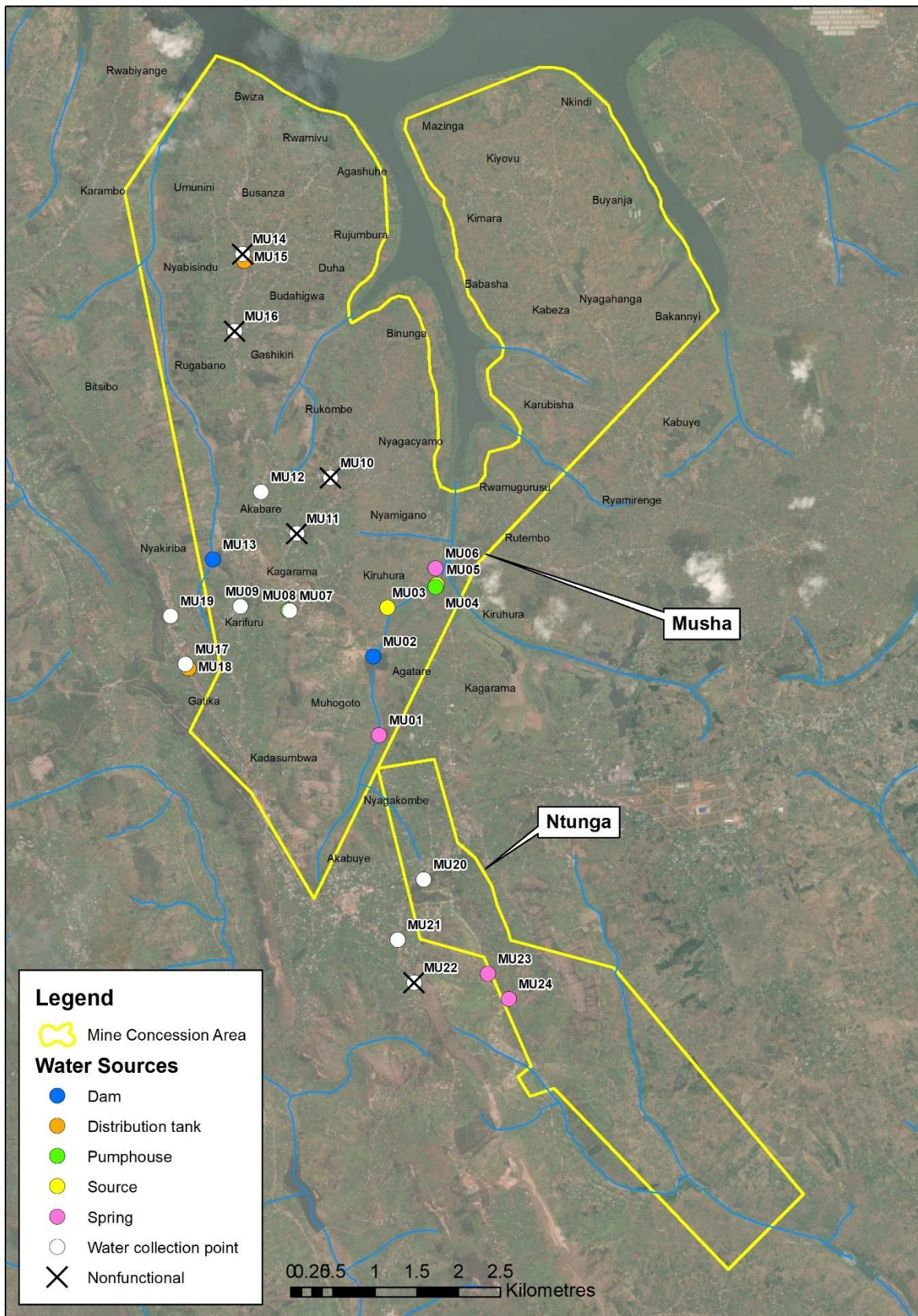


Figure 1-3 Map of Musha and Ntunga mine concession areas, including villages, sites visited during the hydrocensus study characterised according to type (source, spring tanks etc.) and functionality status at the time of the study.

2. APPROACH

Site visits to the water sources within the mine concession area were carried out on 02 August 2025. Where possible, informal discussions with community members and mine personnel were conducted to gather contextual information on patterns of use, accessibility, dependency, and alternative water options within the respective communities in the mine concession area.

The study was done with the assistance of Trinity Musha Mine staff. Several water source points were visited. The locations of the water sources were logged and, where possible, conversations were had with local individuals at the water sources to understand the water source use, dependency and alternatives within their communities.

3. RESULTS

In total, 25 water sources that were visited, comprising natural springs, water collection points, dams and Lake Muhazi.

3.1 Musha Mine Concession Area

The main water distribution network starts at the Gahoko source, from where water is pumped to the Musha mine tunnel, where a secondary pumping system conveys water to the distribution tanks located at Gateka and Akabare villages. From these tanks, water is further distributed to surrounding villages. To manage pressure and ensure equitable supply, pumping is alternated between the two distribution tanks, with one tank receiving water while the other supplies its connected network. A schematic representation of this process is shown below. (Figure 3-1):

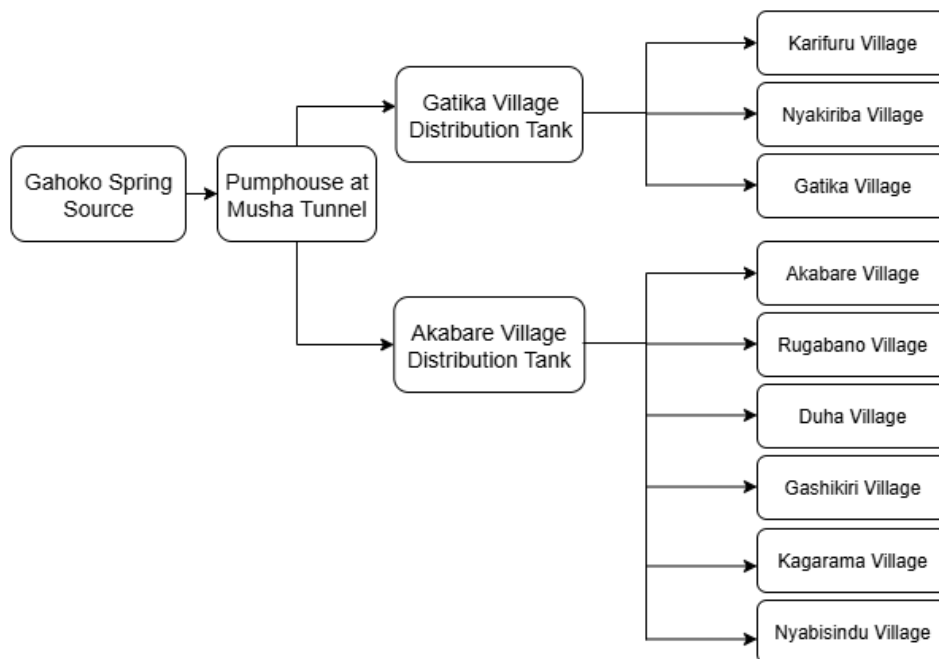


Figure 3-1 Schematic presentation fo the main water supply network in Musha mine concession area

MU03 – Main Water Source Spring at Gahoko



Tank at source



Community water point

Latitude	-1.930966°	Longitude	30.355391°
Cell	Kagarama	Sector	Musha

This spring is the main water source for villages adjacent to Musha Mine, supplying both the mine and the broader Musha sector. No treatment is conducted at the spring itself, although mine staff indicated that the water quality is tested on a quarterly basis. Water from the source is pumped to the Musha Mine site, where a support pump then transfers it to distribution tanks located at Gateka and Akabare villages. From these tanks, water is further distributed to various community collection points. The spring also directly supplies Saint Kizito Technical High School, and a dedicated community collection point is available at the source, with a recorded flow rate of 0.28 litres per second.

MU07 and MU08 – Musha Mine Pump Water Collection Point



Tank and Pump at Musha Mine



Community water point

MU07 and MU08 – Musha Mine Pump Water Collection Point

Latitude	-1.931283°	Longitude	30.344925°
Cell	Musha	Sector	Musha
<p>This water point is located at the Musha Mine Tunnel and includes a secondary pump as well as a community water collection point. The secondary pump assists in transferring water from the Gahoko Spring source to the distribution tanks at Gateka and Akabare villages, from where it is further distributed to the communities. At the tunnel itself, the water is primarily used for drinking and handwashing by mine personnel, while water for mining processes is sourced from underground workings. Mine staff also indicated that groundwater exploration is underway in this area with the aim of developing an additional supply for Kagarama village.</p>			

MU10 – Akabare Village Water Collection Point



Water collection point

Water distribution tank

Latitude	-1.917049°	Longitude	30.349310°
Cell	Akabare	Sector	Musha
<p>The water collection point in Akabare village was not functional at the time of the assessment. This was due to the adjacent distribution tank still being filled during the study period, resulting in a temporary interruption of supply. The distribution tank here supplies Akabare, Rugabano, Duha, Gashikiri and Nyabisundu villages.</p> <p>Although this collection point is an important water source for the community, its reliance on the filling cycle of the distribution system makes it vulnerable to short-term outages. The Akabare distribution tank is located adjacent to the collection point.</p>			

MU11 – Kagarama Village Water Collection Point



Latitude	-1.930864°	Longitude	30.339652°
Cell	Kagarama	Sector	Musha

The water collection point in Kagarama village was observed to be non-functional during the time of the study. Community members reported that they typically do not go more than two days without water, which is likely due to the alternating pumping from the Gateka and Akabare distribution tanks. This collection point is supplied by the Akabare distribution tank, which was still in the process of being filled at the time of the assessment, explaining the temporary lack of water at the site. While the point provides an important backup supply for the village, its reliance on the distribution system and intermittent functionality highlights the need for improved reliability.

MU12 – Akabare Village Water Collection Point



Latitude	-1.923031°	Longitude	30.345685°
Cell	Akabare	Sector	Musha
Flow rate	0.08 litres per second		

MU12 – Akabare Village Water Collection Point

The water collection point adjacent to the Kabare Cell Office exhibited a low flow rate at the time of the assessment. This was attributed to the limited water availability, as the point is supplied by the Akabare distribution tank, which was still being filled during the study period. While the collection point provides an important local supply, its reliance on the distribution tank makes it susceptible to low flow and temporary outages.

MU25 – Rugabano Village Water Collection Point



Latitude	-1.909915	Longitude	30.339897
Cell	Akabare	Sector	Musha
Flow rate	0.5 litres per second		

The water collection point in Rugabano village is supplied by the Akabare distribution tank and was functional at the time of the study. The point exhibited a relatively high flow rate, indicating adequate water availability for community use. While the collection point currently provides a reliable supply, its dependence on the distribution tank means that any interruptions or delays in filling could impact supply to the community.

MU16 – Gashikiri Village Water Collection Point



Latitude	-1.901335°	Longitude	30.339032°
Cell	Akabare	Sector	Musha

The water collection point in Gashikiri village is supplied by the Akabare distribution tank but was not functional at the time of the assessment. Community members reported that, during periods when the point is dry, they travel to Lake Muhazi to collect water, a round trip of approximately 2–3 km. The point plays an important role in local water access, but its reliance on the distribution tank makes the community vulnerable to interruptions. This reliance forces residents to travel to alternative water sources, which, in the absence of formal transport, presents physical challenges and also limits the amount of water they can carry.

MU14 and MU15 – Duha Village Water Collection Point and Distribution Tank



Latitude	-1.893063°	Longitude	30.339871°
Cell	Akabare	Sector	Musha

MU14 and MU15 – Duha Village Water Collection Point and Distribution Tank

The water collection point in Duha village was found to be non-functional at the time of the assessment. Approximately 85 metres away, the Duha village supply tank, which receives water from the Akabare distribution tank, serves as the main supply to the water collection point. The point is situated along the road separating Duha and Nyabisindu villages, making it accessible to both communities.

In the absence of supply at the collection point, community members walk about 2 km to Lake Muhazi to fetch water, which they have to first boil before they use it. Both the primary and secondary schools in the area are connected to the piped network that supplies this collection point. This may suggest that the schools also experience intermittent water supply in the absence of other alternatives closer to them. This highlights the need for a more reliable supply to these villages.

MU13– Lake Muhazi



Latitude	-1.867670°	Longitude	30.379243°
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Lake Muhazi is a freshwater lake that stretches across several districts in Rwanda’s Eastern Province. Communities in the Musha Mine concession area rely on the lake as an alternative water source, particularly during times when local water collection points are not functional. The lake is used for a combination of domestic needs, small-scale agricultural irrigation, and in some cases, fishing activities. Communities reported that they boil the water from the lake before use, to minimise health concerns and risks. Access to the lake for some villages often requires long walks, making it less convenient than nearby water collection points, but it remains an important alternative resource for households facing inconsistent access to water.

MU17- Gatika Village Water Collection Point



Water collection point

Gatika water distribution tank

Latitude	-1.937036°	Longitude	30.333738°
Cell	Musha	Sector	Musha
Flow rate	0.16 litres per second		

The water collection point in Gatika village is situated near the Gateka Village distribution tank located about 60 metres away. The distribution tanks supplies Karifuru, Nyakiriba and Gatika villages. The water collection point here was functional during the study.

Community members reported that, when there is no water at this point, they fetch water from Nyakiriba, which is approximately 1.2 km from the collection point. This water collection point is also subject to interruption when water is still pumped to the Akabare village distrubtion tank.

MU19- Nyakiriba Village Water Collection Point



Latitude	-1.931858°	Longitude	30.332160°
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MU19– Nyakiriba Village Water Collection Point

Cell	Musha	Sector	Musha
Flow rate	0.22 litres per second		

The water collection point in Nyakiriba village is located near the Musha Sector Office with the Association des Parents de Gikoro pour l'Education middle school, and the Musha Cell Office, about 350 metres away. This water collection point is supplied by the distribution tank in Gatika village, situated approximately 650 metres from the point.

Community members reported receiving water daily, likely due to the close proximity to the distribution tank. They also noted that the Nyakiriba Dam, located around 800 metres from the collection point, serves as an alternative source when needed. The Musha Health Centre in the area is directly connected to the Gatika distribution tank.

MU09– Karifuru Village Water Collection Point



Latitude	-1.909915	Longitude	30.339897
Cell	Musha	Sector	Musha
Flow rate	0.21 litres per second		

The water collection point in Karifuru village was functional during the study. This water collection point is supplied by the distribution at Gatika village.

Community members reported that when water is unavailable, they rely on the Nyakiriba Dam as an alternative source, situated about 600 metres away.

MU13– Nyakiriba Dam



Latitude	-1.925826°	Longitude	30.336698°
Cell	Musha	Sector	Musha

Nyakiriba Dam, located along the Rwakiramba River, serves as an important alternative water source for surrounding villages such as Karifuru, Gateka, and Nyakiriba. When local collection points are not functional, community members rely on the dam as a water source, but reported that they often have to boil the water prior to use in order to minimise potential health risks.

MU01 – Muhogoto Village Spring



Latitude	-1.944628°	Longitude	30.354527°
Cell	Kagarama	Sector	Musha
Flow rate	0.4 litres per second		

MU01 – Muhogoto Village Spring

This spring is located approximately 600 m upstream of the Bisinia Dam and serves as a reliable water supply for Muhogoto village. At the source, three pipes have been connected to abstract water directly from the spring. The water is primarily used for domestic purposes, including cooking and drinking, and the spring is relatively accessible to community members. In addition to household use, several cultivated plots were observed both upstream and downstream of the spring, with shallow trenches directing water from the source to irrigate these fields.

MU02 – Bisinia Dam



Bisia Dam

Shallow trenches dug to direct water

Latitude	-1.936217°	Longitude	30.353885°
Cell	Kagarama	Sector	Musha
Flow rate	0.4 litres per second		

Bisia Dam serves as a key water source for agricultural use in both Muhogoto and Cyimbaze villages. During the assessment, community members were observed using the dam water for washing clothes, and some also reported using it for drinking and cooking purposes, with the latter typically involving boiling the water prior to use. In addition to household and domestic uses, shallow trenches have been dug downstream of the dam to channel overflow for crop irrigation in surrounding cultivated fields.

MU04 and MU05 – Cyimbaze and Agatari Village Water Source Spring



Tank at source and pumphouse



Community water point

Latitude	-1.928756°	Longitude	30.360558°
Cell	Kagarama	Sector	Musha
Flow rate	0.21 litres per second		

This source is the main water supply for Agatari and Cyimbazi villages in the Munyiginya Sector. Cyimbazi village is located outside the Musha Mine concession area boundary.

Water is pumped from the site to the villages, with pumping alternated between the two villages to meet community demand. In addition, a community water collection point is located at this source and is used as an alternative supply when water is not available within the villages.

3.2 Ntunga Mine Concession Area

MU20 – Ntunga Village Water Collection Point



Latitude	-1.960117°	Longitude	30.359299°
Cell	Ntunga	Sector	Wulire

The water collection point in Ntunga village is situated about 70 metres from the NR4 road and is supplied by the Bicumbi spring. Community members reported that water is available at this point four days a week. In addition, residents rely on two other collection points within Ntunga village, located approximately 470 (MU25) and 720 (MU21) metres away, respectively, as well as an alternative point in Ahoryahoze village (MU22), approximately 1.3 km from this location.

MU25 – Ntunga Village Water Collection Point



Latitude	-1.964091°	Longitude	30.357102°
Cell	Ntunga	Sector	Wulire

MU25 – Ntunga Village Water Collection Point

Flow rate	0.17 litres per second
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The water collection point in Ntunga village is located about 450 metres from the NR4 road and was operational at the time of the study. It also serves as an alternative source for households in the village when closer collection points are not functional.

MU22 – Ahoryahoze Village Water Collection Point



Latitude	-1.971168°	Longitude	30.358282°
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Cell	Ntunga	Sector	Wulire
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The water collection point in Ahoryahoze village is located about 1.5 kilometres from the NR4 road and was not operational during the study. Community members reported that water was last available the day before the study was conducted. This collection point also serves as an alternative source for some households in Ntunga when closer points do not have water.

MU21 – Ntunga Village Water Collection Point



MU21 – Ntungwa Village Water Collection Point

Latitude	-1.971168°	Longitude	30.358282°
Cell	Ntungwa	Sector	Wulire

The water collection point is located in Ntungwa village. Community members reported that they only receive water once a month from this point. As alternatives, residents make use of other collection points in the village, a private water seller who provides 20L jerry cans of rainwater for 50 Rwandan francs, and the Kukaraba spring, which requires a two-hour round trip.

MU23 and MU24 – Kabacuzi Village Springs



Spring used for domestic purposes



Spring used for washing clothes

Latitude	-1.972944°	Longitude	30.368420°
Cell	Ntungwa	Sector	Wulire

The springs are located in Kabacuzi village. The springs are used for domestic and agricultural purposes.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The hydrocensus conducted in the Musha and Ntungga mine concession areas has provided a spatially contextualised picture of water source availability, functionality, and community dependence across 15 villages in the Rwamagana District. The survey revealed that while communities benefit from a diverse mix of natural springs, dams, and distribution-based collection points, the reliability of these systems remains uneven.

Springs such as Gahoko and Cyimbaze form the critical supply for villages and Musha Mine, while dams like Bisinia and Nyakiriba and Lake Muhazi, provide critical alternatives for domestic and agricultural use. However, the widespread dependence on distribution tanks, particularly at Gateka and Akabare, creates vulnerability, as several connected collection points were found non-functional or with reduced flow during study period as a result of the alternating pumping schedules between the two tanks. This intermittency often forces households to rely on more distant alternatives such as Lake Muhazi, Bisinia and Nyakiriba Dams as well as springs in the area, adding physical burdens. These alternative water source are, however, still very critical to the water security in the area. Trinity Metals is also exploring groundwater development for Kagarama village, which could strengthen water security at this village

Overall, the findings highlight that the current water supply system offers some communities relatively consistent access to water, while others face periodic shortages and long travel distances to alternatives. The study underscores the need for interventions to improve reliability, reduce dependency on single distribution tanks, and expand safe, localised water access. These insights will directly inform Trinity Metals' water supply interventions and support Phase 2 of the Legacy Tailings Management and River Rehabilitation Programme.

To strengthen water security in the Musha and Ntungga concession areas, it is recommended to improve the reliability and accessibility of existing water infrastructure. To improve water supply reliability for villages served by the Gateka and Akabare distribution tanks, several interventions can be considered. Increasing the storage capacity of the existing tanks would help buffer supply interruptions during alternating pumping cycles. Upgrading the system to allow simultaneous or staggered pumping to both tanks could also ensure more equitable distribution, particularly for villages furthest from the tanks. At the community level, alternative measures such as household or communal rainwater harvesting and protection of local springs could supplement formal supply. Alternative sources such as Nyakiriba Dam, Lake Muhazi, and Kukaraba Spring should be protected. Expanding groundwater development, as planned for Kagarama village, will provide additional resilience as well.

5. REFERENCES

SLR. 2024. Trinity Metals ESIA Update: Hydrology Assessment for Trinity Nyakabingo Mine. Report No 02 prepared by SLR for Trinity Metals Group