RMB
Rwanda Mines, Petroleum and Gas Board

RWANDA
MINING INVESTMENT PITCHBOOK

May 2025

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NEW MINING INVESTMENT PITCHBOOK

Kigali, 01st May 2025

The Rwanda Mines, Petroleum and Gas Board (RMB) is excited to announce the release of comprehensive Mining Investment Pitchbook. This publication highlights mining investment opportunities available within Rwanda.

The pitchbook presents ready-to-invest in ten (10) mining concessions, accompanied by geological data tailored to responsible investments in the country's rapidly expanding mining sector.

How to Apply:

- Visit the RMB website: www.rmb.gov.rw to access the Mining Investment Pitchbook and detailed application guidelines.

- Upload applications (zipped file) through the link: https://cloud.rmb.gov.rw/index.php/s/aZLJjjyZW8a2Faw under the official company name.

- Site visits for the listed blocks are scheduled from 28th to 30th May 2025. Registrations for the visits must be done three (3) days prior via email to helpdesk.pitchbook@rmb.gov.rw

- Applicants must thoroughly review all requirements outlined in the pitchbook and ensure that applications bear the company's name; multiple submissions will not be accepted.

For further information, please contact us at helpdesk.pitchbook@rmb.gov.rw

The deadline for application submissions is 16th August 2025 at 5:00 p.m. (local time).

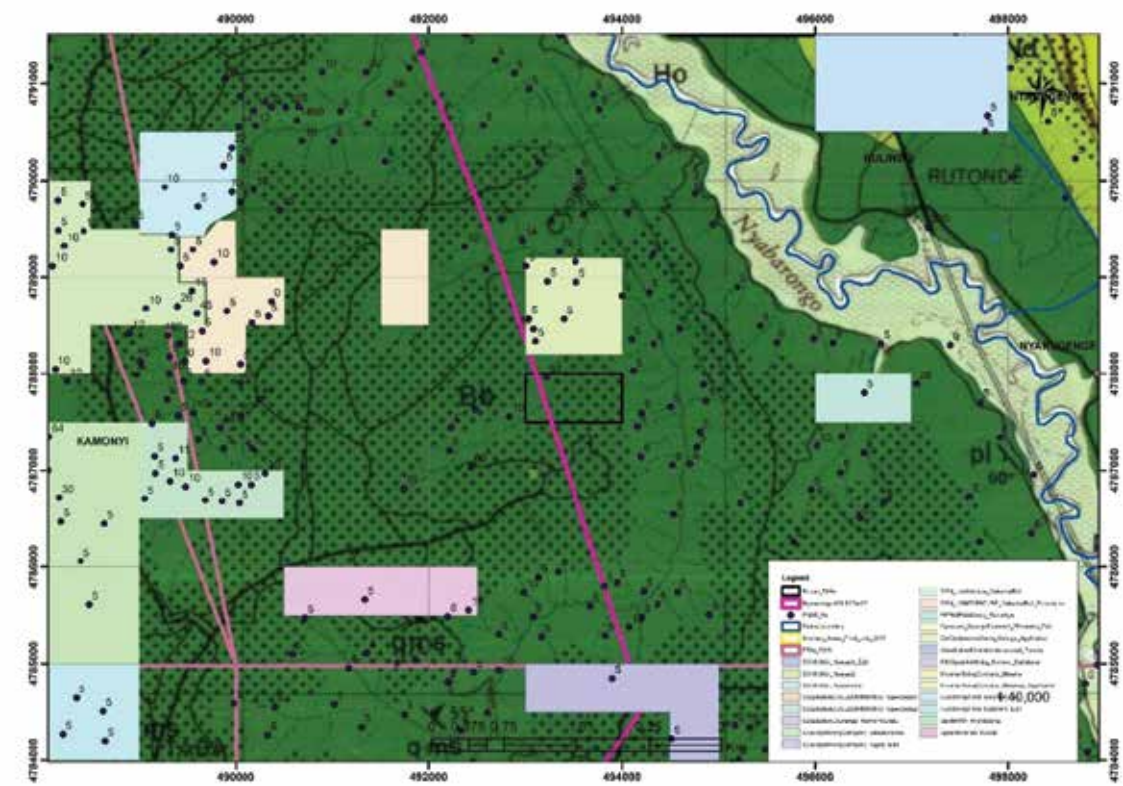
END

BINYERI BLOCK - 50 Ha (Medium-scale)

Exploration Methodology:

Geological and structural mapping, stream sediment and soil sampling, ore body sampling, airborne and ground geophysics including IP, magnetics and Electrical tomography.

- Located 6 km East of Kayenzi granite in Rukoma Sector, Kamonyi district, Southern Province;
- Alternation of layers of quartzite and metapelite of Bumbogo formation cross-cut by fracture zones with high chances to host rare metal pegmatite in the surroundings of the Gitarama-Kayenzi fertile granite;
- Mineral exploration drilling sites have been proposed (Bugoba exploration area) in 2015 by Beak Consultant;
- Pegmatite fields extended from Ruli-Kayenzi to the SE confirmed to host cassiterite and columbite-tantalite by B2B-NML-RMB joint work in 2018;
- Surrounded by brown fields and active licenses for cassiterite, columbite-tantalite, lithium and beryllium minerals: COMIKA Binyeri, COMIKA Gasharara, SRMC Nyakirobane-Gataba, Rukoma Mining Company Kamuzi, Love Each Other Mining Company LTD Rubuye etc.



JURU BLOCK - 1,354 Ha (Large-scale)

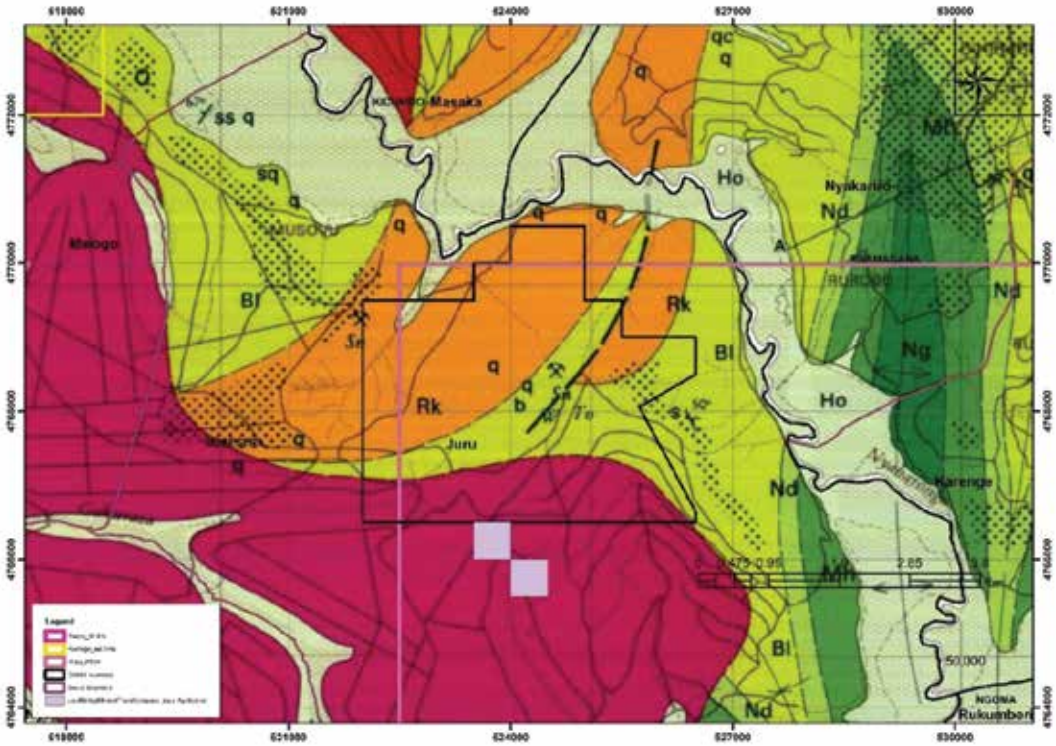
Exploration Methodology:

Geological and structural mapping, stream sediment sampling, airborne geophysics and artisanal mining.

- The Juru block is located in the Juru sector, Bugesera District and is found within the Rukomo geological formation dominated by quartzite and the highly brecciated Bulimbi formation dominated by schists and the Bugesera granite in the South;

- The block hosts the 3Ts (W-, Nb-+Ta- and Sn-) in the form of epithermal deposits but principally, tin mineralisation. The Kigali leucogranite which is outcropping at Gahanga and Bugesera granite are likely the source of mineralising fluids that resulted in mineralisation of the area;

- The 2014 survey report of the Roka Rwanda Mining Company in the Nkama area (Bugesera District) made a ground geophysical survey using magnetic and dipole-dipole IP and VLF electromagnetic (VLFEM) survey with the intention of delineating veins, faults, shear zones or other structures that may give insights on the existence of hydrothermal Rare Earth Element (REE) deposit in the vicinity of Bugesera and the mineral resources estimates based only on ground geophysics are 52,998.4 tons of Cassiterite within the surveyed area and 0.2 MT SnO2 within the whole concession.



MAMFU-RWASAMA BLOCK - 1,300 Ha (Large-scale)

Exploration Methodology:

Geological and structural mapping, stream sediment sampling, airborne geophysics and artisanal mining.

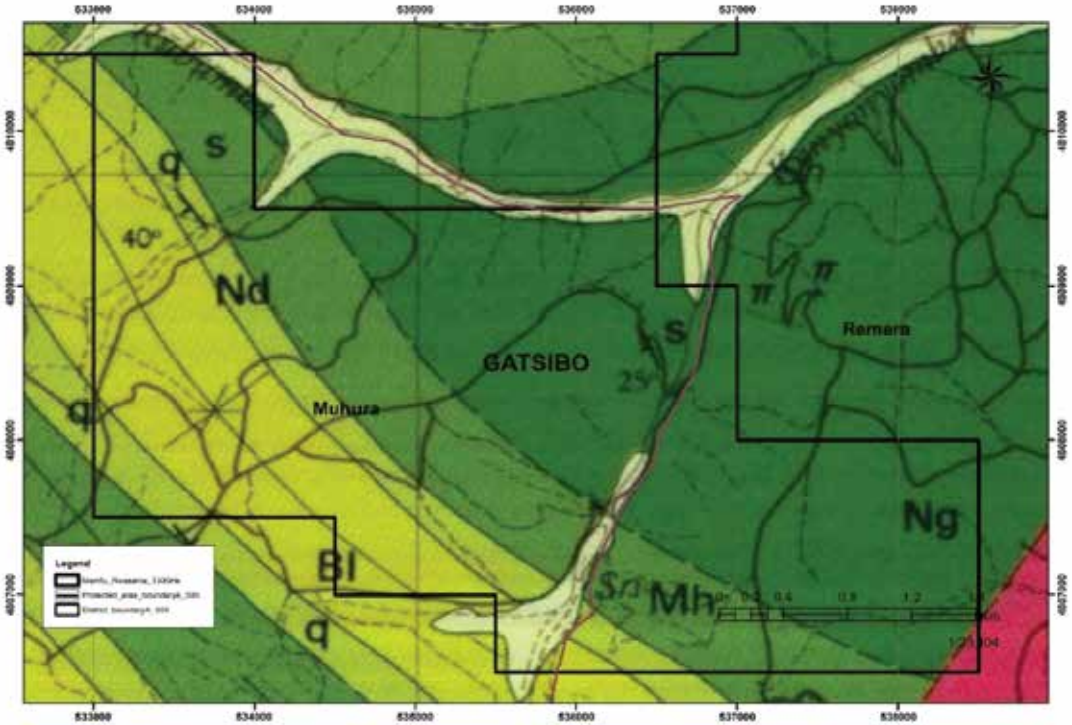
- This block is part of the former Bugarura-Kuruti for which SOMIRWA, REDEMI and Luna Smelter had the historical mining rights;

- Tin-rich district within Nyabugogo, Musha, and Bulimbi meta-sediments. Affected by contact and regional metamorphism from Muhazi-Gikoma–Kiziguro & Rugarama–Bujumu granites;

- Vein Types Identified:
  - Group 1: Likely syn-deformational, linked to folding. High tin/tungsten grades with cassiterite/wolframite, muscovite, sericite, tourmaline, zircon, and minor quartz;
  - Group 2: Later, cross-cutting veins of milky quartz, Fe-rich minerals, and host rock fragments - formed from late tectonic fissures in Eastern Rwanda;

- Mineral Quality:
  - Coltan: Avg. 62.68 wt.% Ta_2O_5 and 19.53 wt.% Nb_2O_5.
  - Cassiterite: Avg. 90.50–99.08 wt.% Sn;

- Structural Trend: dominant NW–SE orientation.

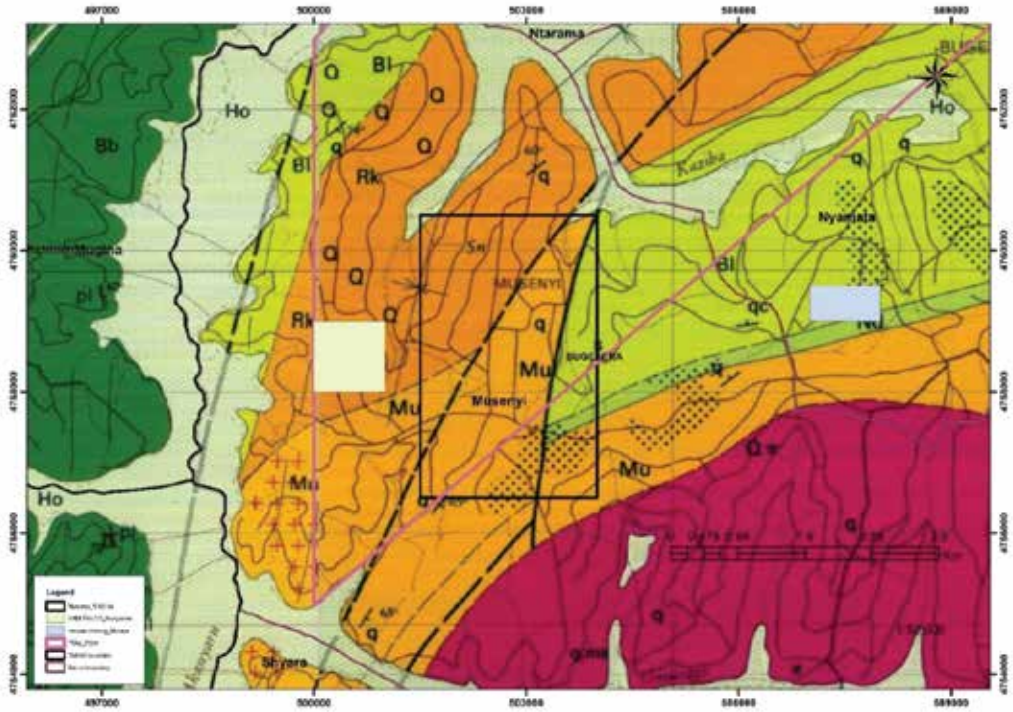


MUSENYI BLOCK - 1,000 Ha (Large-scale)

Exploration Methodology:

Geological and structural mapping, stream sediment and soil sampling, airborne geophysics, ground geophysics including VLF-EM; IP and Magnetic survey, trenching and pitting but also diamond drilling of a total length of 1,678 m.

- Key lithologies: Bulimbi formation with graphite black schists, thick alternating sandstones and schists and Rukomo formation consisting of alternating pale-colored quarzitic sandstone, micro-conglomerate, light to dark grey schists;
- Formerly licensed to Hard Metal, Musenyi block is a Brown field with active licenses in the surroundings: EAMITRACO and Innocent Mining Company (former KOPABAMANYA);
- Beak consultant reports Sn-rich pegmatites are present in many sectors of delineated PTAs BUG-2 and BUG-3. The Sn grades are comparably high reaching 0,2%;
- The production rate is still low amounting to 80t of a combined columbite-tantalite and cassiterite concentrate containing approximately 4 t of Ta and 35 t of Sn metal.

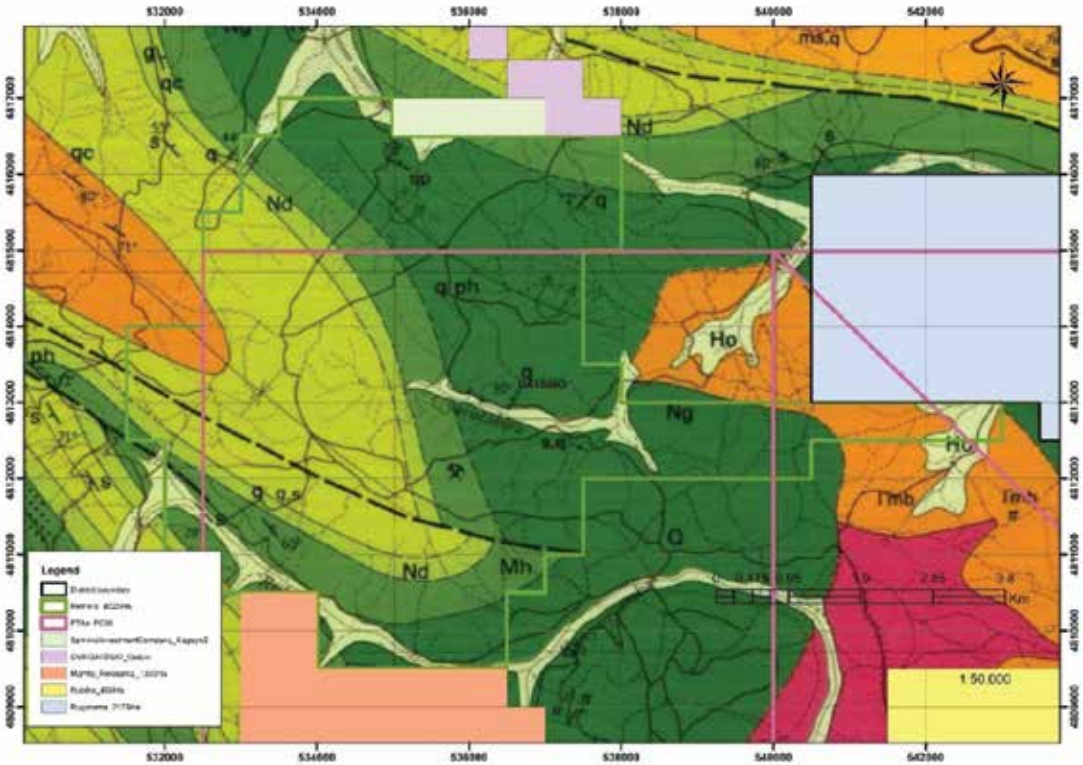


REMERA BLOCK - 4,025 Ha (Large-scale)

Exploration Methodology:

Geological/structural mapping, geophysics, geochemical sampling & small-scale mining by REDEMI, Roka Rwanda & Luna Smelter.

- Brownfield site in former Bugarura-Kuluti concession (SOMIRWA, REDEMI, Luna Smelter). Part of KIG-2 & KIG-3 targets from PGW campaign;
- BRGM reports NW-SE pegmatite and quartz veins primary deposits underneath 10 m of lateritic cover. The maximum thickness reached is between 30 and 40 m. The mineralized zone is 200m long and the reported cassiterite grades are up to 10 Kg/m3;
- Total production, mainly from eluvial deposits, up to 1985 is 4,488 tons of cassiterite;
- Iron ore resources have been mapped along the 2017 delineated Gicumbi-Nyagatare-Gatsibo airborne magnetic anomaly (B2B, 2017) by a team from RMB in 2018;
- Iron mineralization evident only in Kaniga (Mulindi, Rukurura), Gatunda (Kamate) & Kiyombe (Nyangara);
- Iron-rich zones present across Gatsibo, Gicumbi & Nyagatare.

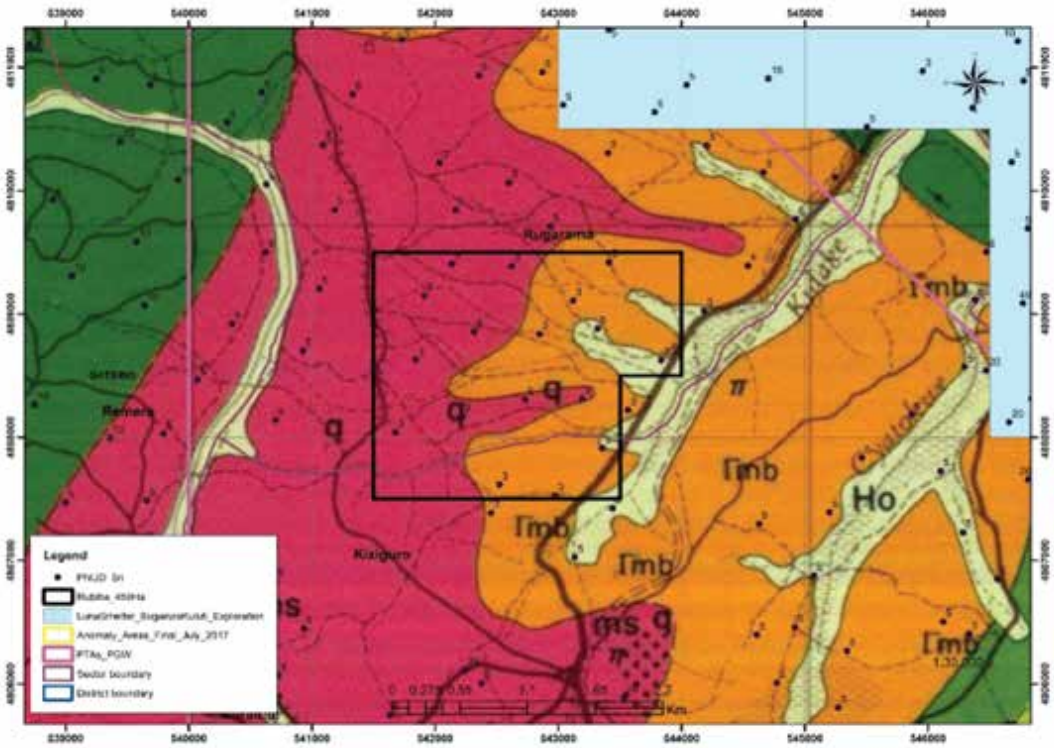


RUBIHA BLOCK - 450 Ha (Medium-scale)

Exploration Methodology:

Geological/structural mapping, geophysics, geochemistry, and small-scale mining by REDEMI, Roka Rwanda & Luna Smelter.

- Former Luna concession between Rugarama, Rwimbogo & Gitoki sectors. Borders western edge of buried Rwamagana granite;
- Tin-rich district in Nyabugogo, Musha & Bulimbi meta-sediments, shaped by contact/regional metamorphism (Muhazi-Gikoma–Kiziguro & Rugarama–Bujumu granites);
- N–S faults intersecting Gikoro metasediments west of granite contact;
- Mineralization: Quartz veins (E–W, NW–SE & N–S) span ~1350m × 500m. Over 20 mineralized veins (2–20m thick) parallel to quartzite layers, located in a lateritized dome core. Nearby Bugarura & Mamfu mines primarily extract cassiterite;
- Petrology & Zoning: Pegmatite zoning identified in Rugarama based on 3 facies types (MINETAIN, 1965). Cassiterite associated with volatile-rich late/post-magmatic fluids;
- Ore Quality: Cassiterite is high-purity tin oxide (SnO_2), averaging 90.50–99.08 wt.%;
- Potential: Strong prospects for both cassiterite and columbite-tantalite across the block.

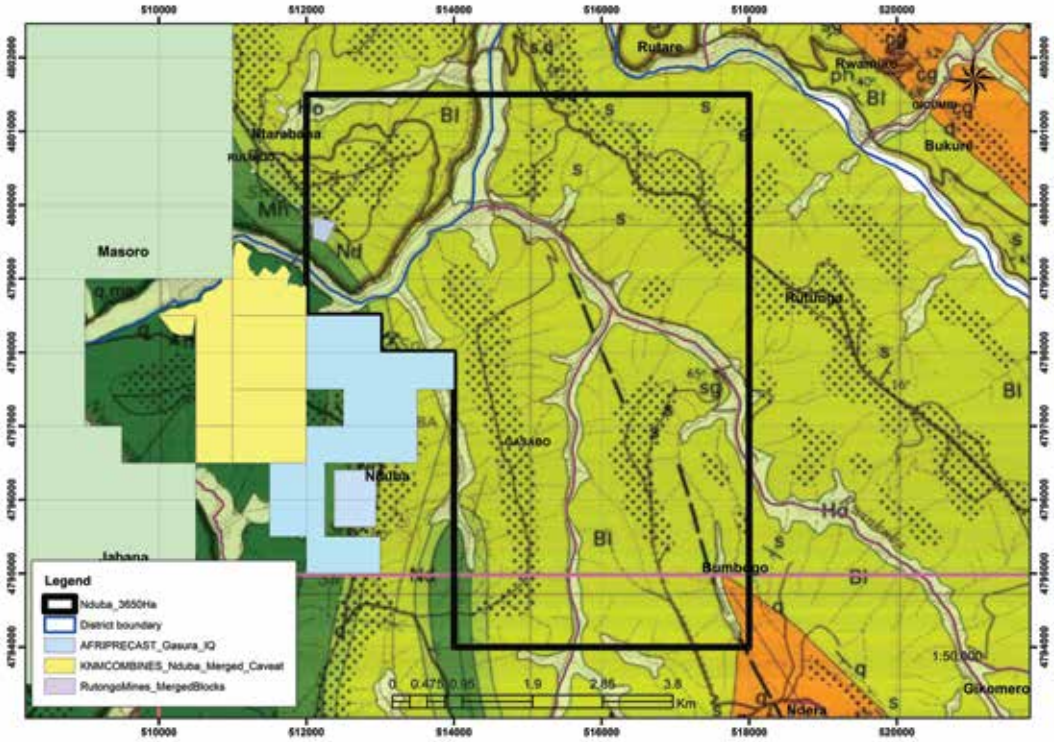


NDUBA BLOCK - 3,650 Ha (Large-scale)

Exploration Methodology:

Geological and structural mapping, stream sediment and soil sampling, airborne geophysics and artisanal mining.

- Located nearby former Rutongo Government concession between Ntarabana and Masoro sectors of Rulindo District and Nduba, Bumbogo and Rutunga Sectors of Gasabo District;
- Key lithologies: Nyabugogo formation, Bulimbi formation with graphite black schists, thick alternating sandstones and schists and Nduba formation consisting of light grey quarzite/metasandstone, micro-conglomerate, light to dark grey schists;
- Conducive environment for the 3Ts (W-, Nb-+Ta- and Sn-) in the form of epithermal deposits but principally, the cassiterite mineralisation;
- The Kigali leuco-granite which is outcropping at Kagugu and along the road Kimihurura-Kabuga is likely the source of mineralising fluids that generated the mineralisation;
- Presence of intensive illegal mining operations, Nduba block is a brown field with active licenses in the surroundings: Rutongo Mines and KNM Combines;
- PGW (2010) reports the existence of Sn-rich quartz veins in many sectors of delineated PTA KIG-1;
- The UNDP stream sediment sampling of 1980s shows elevated Sn concentrations up to 26 ppm Sn;
- The production rate is said to be high but due to illegal operations, it is still unknown.



RUGARAMA BLOCK - 2,175 Ha (Large-scale)

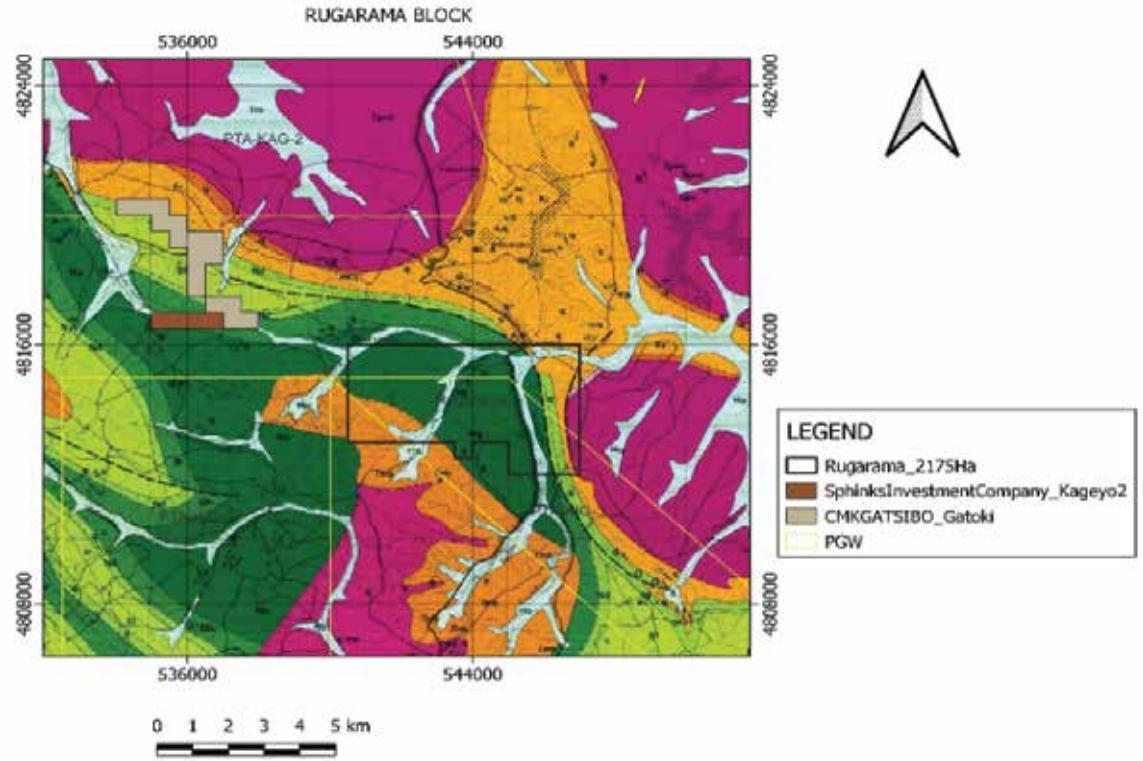
Exploration Methodology:

- 1980s: UNDP stream sediment sampling.
- 1987: BRGM inventory & development proposals.
- 2010: PGW airborne survey & geodata integration.
- 2011: Mapping & petrographic/geochemical study of Sn-W-Nb-Ta pegmatites and quartz veins.

- Located between Rwamagana batholith & NE granites; NNW–SSE structural trend. Underlain by Nyabugogo, Bulimbi, Nduba & Rukomo metasediments. Region part of Byumba synclinorium with complex NW-SE & N–S folds/faults. Intrusions include multi-phase granite/pegmatite, especially in Kuluti. Surrounded by schist, 25–28m conglomerates; granite hosts rose feldspar, biotite, muscovite & large pegmatites;

- Mineralization Highlights: Bugarura-Mamfu: Tin-rich placers under 50–60m laterite. 2 quartz vein stockworks (~1350m × 500m) with 20+ veins (2–20m thick), rich in cassiterite and greisen zones. Kuluti: Biotite zone non-mineralized; tourmaline-sericite schists may host tapiolite & columbite-tantalite. PGW anomaly "5" reported; NE & SE exploration extensions advised;

- Nearby Operators: Sphinks Investment Company (Kageyo2) & CMK (Gatsibo-Gitoki).

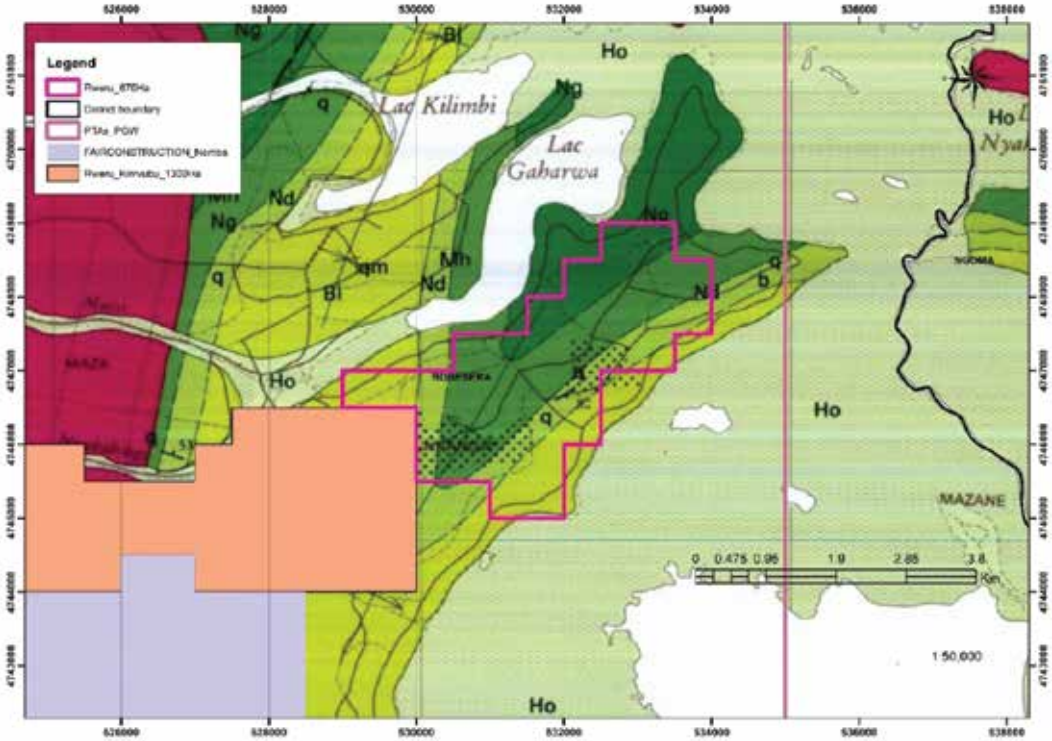


RWERU BLOCK - 875 Ha (Large-scale)

Exploration Methodology:

Geological Mapping, Radiometric dating, Magnetic method, Resistivity and Gravity Modelling.

- Geology: Meso-Proterozoic metasediments intruded by granites. Host rocks include Nyabugogo schists, Nduba quartzite, and Bulimbi phyllites—ideal for rare metal crystallization;
- Structure & Anomalies: Negative Bouguer anomalies extending to Lake Rweru. High thorium content (8–13 eTh ppm) suggests REE potential. Area cut by GN-SZ fault & local E–W faults;
- Mineralization Indicators: Pegmatite fields linked to Bugesera & Mugesera granites contain Sn, Nb-Ta. Rweru lies between two voluminous granite bodies with altered metasedimentary zones. 147 stream sediment & 92 slope samples show confirmed anomalies for Nb, Ta, Sn, W, Au, Li, Pb, As;
- 21 hard rock samples: Nb exceeds Clarke value (1.1 ppm) ×64 | Sn exceeds Clarke (2.3 ppm) ×100 | W and Li also elevated | 91 soil samples confirm high Nb, Ta, Sn (and some W) content;
- Production & Reserves:
  - Cassiterite & coltan cumulative output since 1985: Ngara (242t), Mbuye (216t), Nemba (1,208t), Muhanga-Musenyi (150t);
  - Reserve estimate for Muhanga-Musenyi: 777t. Bugesera–Nkanga (near Burundi): hosts cassiterite, columbite-tantalite, wolframite; 7 mineralized quartz veins (~5×8m);
- Target Summary: Promising PTA zone for Sn, Nb-Ta, W, REEs & other critical minerals.



RWERU BLOCK - 875 Ha

Area (km^2)	Target Mineral	Geochemical Anomalies	Assumed mineralization type
5.08	Ta, Sn	Au, Li, Sn, Ta	Rare metal Pegmatites
5.90	Au	As, Au, Bi	Quartz veins/ shear zones
6.03	Au	Au	Quartz veins/ shear zones
8.13	Ta, Sn	As, Be, Sn, Ta	Rare metal Pegmatites
9.01	Ta, Sn	As, Bi, Pb, Ta	Rare metal Pegmatites
7.63	Ta, Sn	Au, Bi, Ni, Ta, W	Rare metal Pegmatites

Profile of PTA

Location	Target
NW corner of PTABUG-2	Understand the nature of Li, Sn, Ta anomaly
Central western part of PTA BUG-2	Understand the potential of mined pegmatite
SE corner of PTA BUG-2	Understand the nature of W, Ta anomaly

RWERU-KIMVUBU BLOCK - 1,300 Ha (Large-scale)

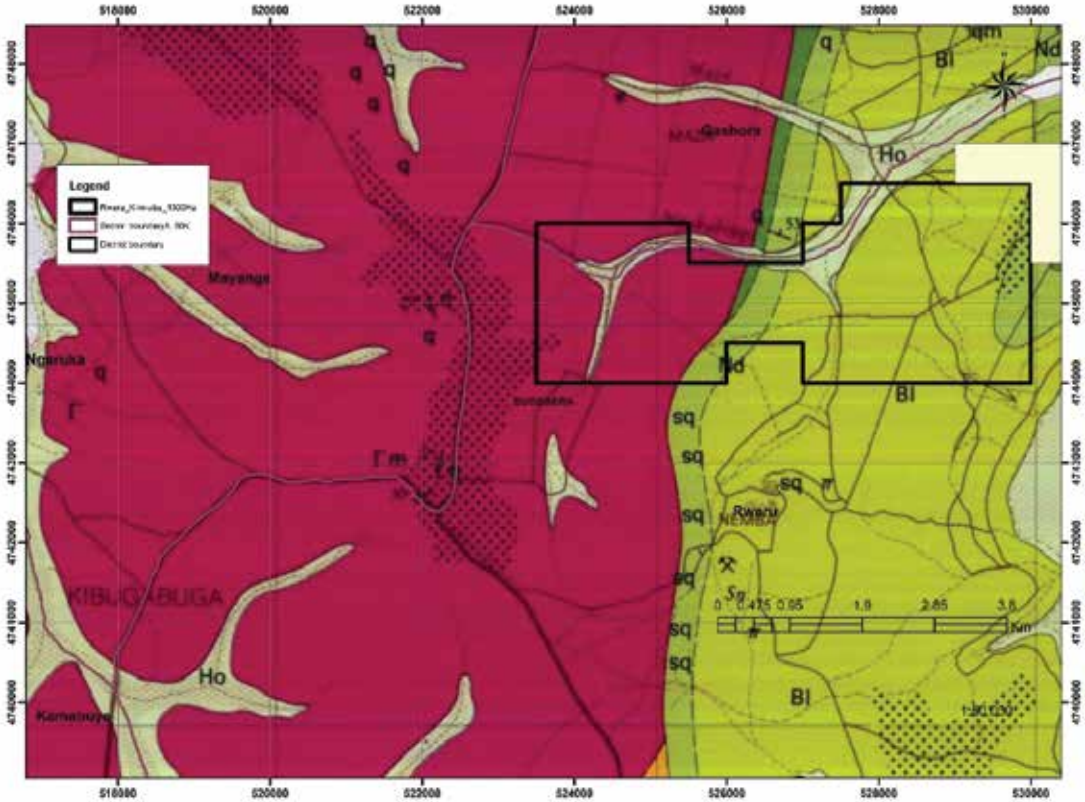
Exploration Methodology:

Geological mapping, radiometric dating, magnetic, resistivity, and gravity modeling applied to assess rare metal potential.

- Geological Setting: Meso-Proterozoic metasediments intruded by granite; hosts include Nyabugogo schists, Nduba quartzite, and Bulimbi phyllites—favorable for rare metal crystallization;

- Geophysical Insights: Negative Bouguer anomalies in Bugesera–Mugesera area, likely extending to Lake Rweru. High thorium levels (8–13 eTh ppm) in the southwest suggest REE potential. Pegmatite fields (Sn, Nb-Ta) tied to Mugesera and Bugesera granites. Rweru–Kimvubu block lies between voluminous granites, underlain by altered metasediments and intersected by GN-SZ and E–W faults;

- Geochemical Sampling: 147 stream sediments + 92 slope samples analyzed for a range of elements (Nb, Ta, Sn, W, Au, Li, Pb, As, REEs, etc.), confirming multiple anomalies;

- 21 hard rock samples show: Nb: ×64 over Clarke value (1.1 ppm) | Sn: ×100 over Clarke (2.3 ppm) | Elevated W and Li also detected | 91 soil samples analyzed: high grades of Nb, Ta, Sn; some W also present;

- Total cassiterite/coltan output (1985–present): Ngara (242t), Mbuye (216t), Nemba (1,208t), Muhanga-Musenyi (150t) | Muhanga-Musenyi reserve estimate: 777t | Bugesera–Nkanga (near Burundi) contains cassiterite, coltan, wolframite across 7 quartz veins (~5m × 8m).