

Report on the Kwedilima Cheetah Property,
Handeni Region,
Handeni - Tanga Rural District,
Tanzania

Latitude: 5°33'47"S
Longitude: 37° 50'35"E

Prepared For Moshi Mountain Industries Ltd.
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Date: March 4, 2015

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1. SUMMARY

This report is prepared to outline an area (the "Subject Property") of the N500 (Bondo) Gold Property (the "Tanzania Property") held by True Zone Resources Inc. (True Zone) which is proposed to be transferred to Moshi Mountain Industries Ltd. ("Moshi Mountain") as part of a proposed plan of arrangement.

The Tanzania Property is located in Handeni, Tanzania and comprises of two prospecting licenses (PL 6903/2011 and PL 6905/2011). The Subject Property is located within the Tanzania Property (PL6905/2011), west of the village of Kwamagome, 35 kilometres southwest of the city of Handeni in the Handeni Region, Handeni - Tanga Rural District, United Republic of Tanzania, East Africa and is centered on 5°33'47"S and 37° 51'35"E.

The Tanzania Property is owned and held in the name of AFGF Holdings (Tanzania) Limited (AFGF) and AFGF has optioned it to True Zone.

True Zone proposes to, pursuant to a plan of arrangement, assign by way of a sub option a right to earn an 80% interest to approximately 150 hectares of PL 6905/2011 to Moshi Mountain Industries Ltd. The sub-option agreement was subsequently amended by AFGF Holdings (Tanzania) Limited, True Zone and Moshi Mountain on March 4th, 2015.

Exploration work on the Tanzania Property consisted of geological mapping, reconnaissance and detailed soil geochemical sampling and pitting and trenching. As well magnetometer and Induced Polarization (IP) surveying was completed on a small area on the east side of the property. This work identified the continuation of a multi-element anomaly with gold for 2- 3 kilometres extent and possibly crossing the whole property as well as a recent auriferous alluvium deposition that fills the valleys, adjacent to the ridges of outcrop that host the main auriferous structures in the western part of the property.

The Subject Property of this report lies just south of this trend and is part of the main drainage system that is associated with it.

The auriferous alluvium, in a very low energy gradient valley that appears to be un-stratified with the gold pay streak have been found in all the subsidiary drainages both to the north and south of the property located at 6-7 metres depth.

An area has been identified in the north, associated with an elevated hill area which has several large veins and subsidiary veinlets in a felsic gneiss. Coarse gold flakes, up to 2 mm in size, are found in the adjacent valley alluvium which feeds into the main valley where the Properties are located.

To date exploration work on the Tanzania Property has identified zones of gold mineralization associated with placer alluvial deposition. The Subject Property is located on the main river valley that is fed by these subsidiary drainages.

No mineral resources or mineral reserves as defined by National Instrument 43-101 have been defined on the Tanzania Property or the Subject Property of this report.

The author concludes that the Subject Property of this report merits further exploration. It is recommended that placer be test mined and if warranted a mining license be permitted.

Exploration trenching and pitting on the placer deposit is recommended to identify the scope of the gold mineralization, at a budgeted cost of \$150,000 for the Subject Property.

2. INTRODUCTION

This report was requested by Abby Farrage of Moshi Mountain Industries Ltd. (Moshi Mountain) to summarize the exploration work completed on the Tanzania Property and provide detailed information on the Subject Property proposed to be assigned by way of sub-option pursuant to a plan of arrangement to a subsidiary of True Zone, Moshi Mountain, and to outline exploration programs on the Subject Property. The sub-option agreement was subsequently amended by AFGF Holdings (Tanzania) Limited, True Zone and Moshi Mountain on March 4th, 2015.

This report is also prepared to address the regulatory requirement of Moshi Mountain and assist in financing of the proposed exploration and development program.

This “technical report” is based on the work done by the original property optionor, AFGF Holdings (Tanzania) Limited (AFGF), under the direction of its contract exploration manager, Laurence Stephenson, a P.Eng who has directed the area exploration for AFGF Holdings (Tanzania) Limited, Kokanee Minerals Inc., Sidon International Resources Corporation, Encore Renaissance Resources Corp. and several other entities throughout Tanzania. The author was able to review all the data and converse with other independent geologists (specifically Robert Weicker) who had visited the property during the field work being conducted in early 2012.

The author had discussions with Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Paschal Musira, the project manager, with respects to the geology and their observations of the area. The author has acquired data from sources that he believes are reliable with respects to the geology and location of mineralization and from his observations. In writing this report the author relied on his observations in the field, and knowledge of Tanzania and its geology, public information from the internet, as well as the corporate and property information supplied by True Zone. He also examined reports and maps published by the Government of Tanzania, and other relevant reports, papers and data in the public domain, they are cited in the reference and as this property has had no specific reports on it, are general references. The author also reviewed the option agreement between AFGF and True Zone Resources Inc. (True Zone) wherein AFGF granted True Zone an option in the Tanzania Property, and the sub-option agreements among Moshi

Mountain, AFGF and True Zone wherein subject to the completion of a proposed plan of arrangement, True Zone granted Moshi Mountain an option in the Subject Property which is a portion of the Tanzania Property described herein.

The author visited the Subject Property most recently on October 15th of 2014 and taken several geological samples for reference. The investigations on the property consisted of 4-6 hour checking the geology of the property, the work performed on the surrounding area.

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purposes of this report, the author has relied on ownership information which the original property optionor has provided and has reviewed the title opinion of Sesario Silayo dated October 3, 2011 provided in connection with an option for the Tanzania Property then granted to Kokanee Minerals. The author is relying on the title opinion solely with respect to the ownership of the Tanzania Property as stated under the following sections of the report: Summary, and Property Description and Location.

The author is wholly responsible for all the technical observations, interpretations and conclusions. He has held intensive discussions with his field exploration crew and credits them with all the discoveries of gold on the properties.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Subject Property (the Kwedilima Cheetah Property) is located within the Tanzania Property (PL6905/2011), west of the village of Kwamagome, 35 kilometres southwest of the city of Handeni in the Handeni Region, Handeni - Tanga Rural District, United Republic of Tanzania, East Africa and is centered on 5°33'47"S and 37° 51'35"E.

The Tanzania Property is owned and held in the name of AFGF Holdings (Tanzania) Limited (AFGF) and AFGF has optioned it to True Zone.

True Zone proposes to, pursuant to a plan of arrangement, assign by way of a sub option a right to earn an 80% interest to approximately 150 hectares of PL 6905/2011 to Moshi Mountain Industries Ltd. The sub-option agreement was subsequently amended by AFGF Holdings (Tanzania) Limited, True Zone and Moshi Mountain on March 4th, 2015.

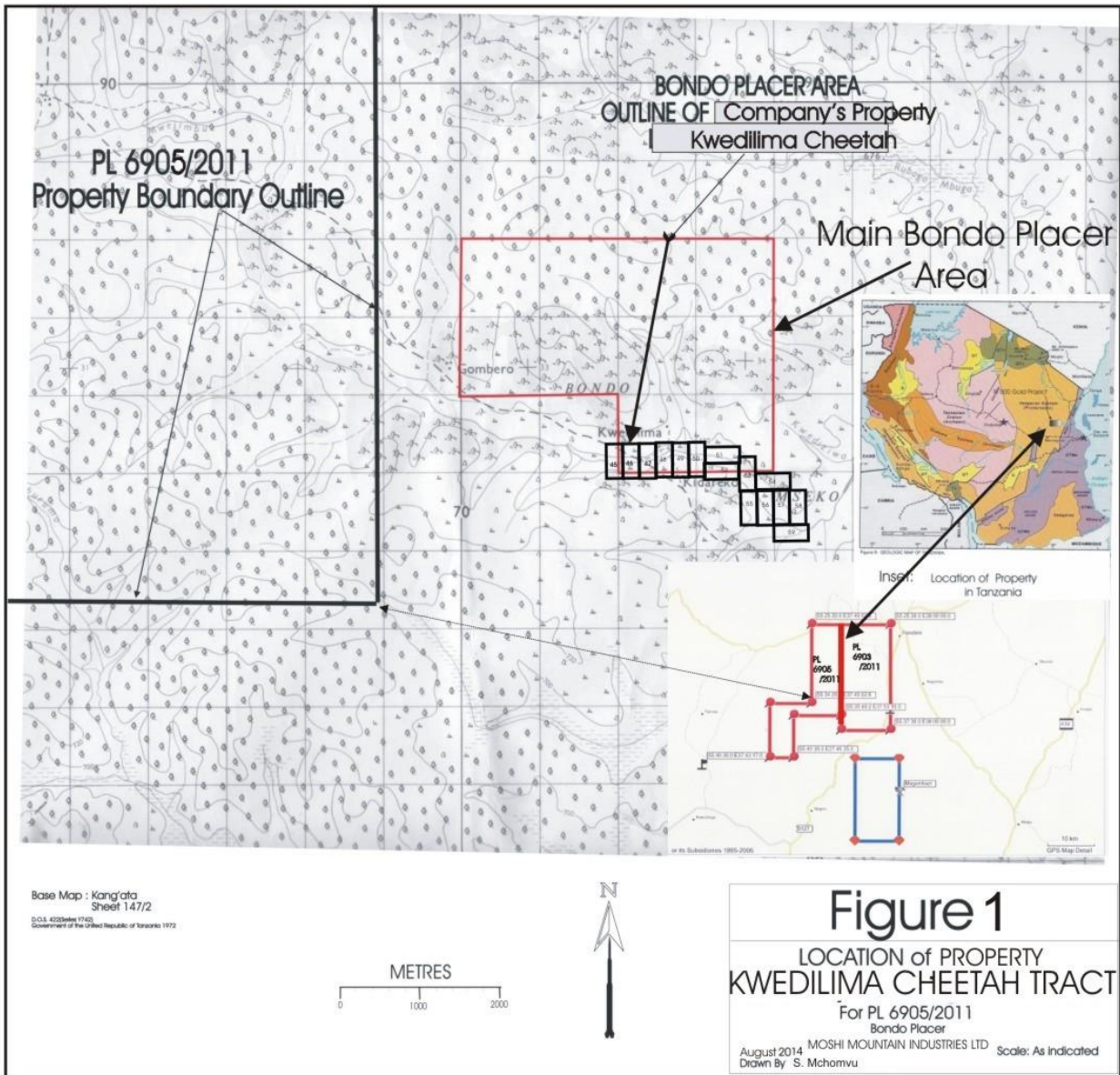
The Subject Property is located west of the main Morogoro – Handeni highway with the central area located 8 km west of the village of Kwamagome.

The Kwedilima Cheetah Property, which property is centered on 5°33'50"S and 37° 50'48.5"E and whose corner locations are listed in Table 1.

The PL (PL 6905/2011) was issued February 28, 2011 and transferred in June 17, 2011 to AFGF Holdings (Tanzania) Limited and grants rights for a period of 48 months effective from the grant date to carry on prospecting operations, and execute other such operations as are necessary for that purpose.

TABLE 1

Corner Post	southing (line north)				Easting		
NW	5	33	43.1	37	50	35.9	42SE43NE45NW
NWe1	5	33	43.1	37	51	26.3	50NE
NWe2	5	33	47.4	37	51	26.3	51NW
NWe3	5	33	47.4	37	51	43.1	51NE
NWe4	5	33	50.7	37	51	43.1	53NW
NEw4	5	33	50.7	37	51	51.5	53NE
NEw3	5	33	57.2	37	51	51.5	54NW
NEw2	5	33	57.2	37	52	8.3	54NE
NEw1	5	34	3.7	37	52	8.3	57NE58NW54SE
NE	5	34	3.7	37	52	16.7	58NE
SE	5	34	23.2	37	52	16.7	59SE
SEw1	5	34	23.2	37	51	59.9	59SW
SEw2	5	34	16.7	37	51	59.9	56SE57SW59NW
SEw3	5	34	16.7	37	51	43.1	55SW
SWe3	5	34	0.4	37	51	43.1	52SE
SWe2	5	34	0.4	37	51	26.3	52SW
SWe1	5	33	56.1	37	51	26.3	50SE
SW	5	33	56.1	37	50	35.9	45SW



Location of the PL co-ordinates of the optioned property was done by map application of ARC 1960 Grid coordinates.

In December 2013, True Zone Resources Inc. (True Zone) entered into a Letter of Intent (LOI) for the grant of an option to acquire an initial 80% interest in the Property from AFG Holdings (Tanzania) Limited (AFGF).

On September 18, 2014, True Zone entered into a formal option agreement with AFG Holdings (Tanzania) Limited to earn an 80% interest in a Tanzania Property in the Handeni District. In order to exercise its option, True Zone must:

- a) Pay \$500,000 to AFGF on or before December 31, 2016

- b) Issue to AFGF a total of 5,000,000 shares on or before the dates below
 - i. 2,000,000 shares are to be issued by December 31, 2014
 - ii. 3,000,000 shares are to be issued by December 31, 2016 and;
- c) Incur expenditures on the Tanzania Property of \$300,000 are to be incurred on or before December 31, 2016.

The property is **not** subject to any royalties, back-in agreements other payments or encumbrances.

On September 26, 2014, Moshi Mountain entered into a sub-option agreement with True Zone and AFGF Holdings (Tanzania) Limited in relation to the Subject Property, the grant of which sub-options is subject to an assignment agreement effective on the same date which provides that the right earn to an 80% interest shall be assigned to Moshi Mountain pursuant to a sub-option: (i) granted under a sub-option agreement and (ii) granted effective the completion of a proposed plan of arrangement among True Zone, Moshi Mountain and several other entities. The sub-option agreement was subsequently amended by AFGF Holdings (Tanzania) Limited, True Zone and Moshi Mountain on March 4th, 2015.

Following the deemed grant by True Zone to Moshi Mountain of such sub-option, Moshi Mountain may earn an 80% interest in the Subject Property as follows:

- a) pay \$25,000 cash to AFGF (paid)
- b) issue 500,000 common shares to True Zone on or before September 26, 2016.
- c) incur \$75,000 in exploration expenses on or before September 26, 2016; and an additional \$75,000 in exploration expenses on or before December 31, 2016.

A Prospecting License grants exclusive exploration rights over an area not exceeding 300 km² for a period of four years. Annual work expenditures are US\$300/km² for the initial 4-year period. Annual land rents are US\$20/km² for the initial 4-year period. Quarterly reporting of exploration activities is required but no other permitting to conduct exploration is required.

Surface rights are not part of a mineral license and agreement should be made with the lawful occupiers of land and their written consent obtained to carry /out mining or prospecting operations. There are no known environmental liabilities to which the Properties are subject. The reported showings are located within the boundaries of the Property.

There are no additional permits that must be acquired to conduct the work proposed for the Property.

The author is unaware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Properties.

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOPOGRAPHY

Access to the Subject Property is south and west from the regional centre of Handeni with an approximate population size of 250,000 people, along the gravel Secondary Highway Handeni Morogoro Highway, and the main Tanga – Handeni Highway west of Handeni, to the property approximately 5 and 10 kilometres, respectively, from the city of Handeni (Figure 1). The highway which is used by cars buses and trucks is passes through the north and western portion of the Tanzania Property. Paths and roads transect the whole PL. and the power grid is at Handeni. The author had no difficulty accessing the area of the PL where the Properties are located, along any of the “roads” with a 4-wheel drive truck.

Topography in the area is moderate to gentle rising from 600 metres to over 660 metres. The land is open pasture or wooded parkland of the Tanzanian interior plateau with typical moderate to thin forest vegetation of the plateau area in the higher elevations. There is a mix of acacia trees with palms and other African species through the area. Undergrowth brush is typically thin with taller grasses in the areas of the rivers.

Tanzania’s climate varies markedly with its topography. There are four main climatic zones: the hot, humid coastal plain with average temperatures of 27-29°C; the hot, semi-arid central plateau where maximum daytime temperatures average 20-32°C; the high-moist lake regions; and the temperate highland areas. Throughout the country there are two rainy seasons, mid-March through May, November through December. Much of central Tanzania is semi-arid with less than 500 mm of rain per year, though the western part of the plateau is generally moister.

This area’s climate is a mix between the eastern interior plateau and the humid coastal plain area with 600 mm of annual precipitation and temperatures in excess of 30° C.

Water is available from local wells and from nearby rivers which flow intermittently.

In Tanzania, mining is a recent development and local mining personnel are available but the scope of their experience is limited and training and supervision by expatriates will be necessary. Geologists educated in Tanzania are available for exploration work, having been variably trained for exploration and production skills by the major mining companies which are locally active. Handeni would be able to supply most casual labour needs.

The Subject Property of the Prospecting License optioned to Moshi Mountain is sufficient in terms of area and topographic relief for potential tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas, and a processing plant site. Year round exploration is possible. Tanzania has had several mines developed over the past 10 -15 years and the surface required was allowable and obtained for commence operations.

6. HISTORY

Gold was exported from Tanzania following the penetration of Arab traders during the 16th to 19th centuries. However, the first commercial mines were developed in 1909 by German colonists at Sekenke in the Lake Victoria goldfields. Following World War I, gold production grew steadily for about 30 years, but then declined. By 1967 output had all but ended as a result of the fixed gold price. There has been a strong revival in gold mining recently based on modern geological models, technologically advanced recovery methods and strategic investment. Gold production reached 1.75Moz in 2008, making Tanzania the third-largest gold producer in Africa.

Ruby deposits were discovered in the 1970s near Morogoro and diamonds in the Shingyanga area.

Artisanal gold mining activity has been noted in recent times in the vicinity of the Tanzania Property.

The area of the Tanzania Property was first investigated by the original property owner in 2005 when he was following up on the Ashanti Gold regional exploration work. The artisanal gold miners then were following up the placer gold in the river alluvium from the rivers draining the area of the property.

Recent Placer workings have been identified to the north and south of the Properties. Prior to AFGF's involvement in the area, there is no recorded exploration for the Tanzania Property.

The PLs relating to the Tanzania Property were originally granted to Abdalla Selemani in February of 2011, and subsequently transferred to AFGF in June of 2011. AFGF originally granted True Zone an option in the Tanzania Property, an area which includes the Subject Property, in December 2013. True Zone granted a sub-options of the Subject Project to Moshi Mountain in September 2014 subject to the successful completion of the plan of arrangement. The author is unaware of ownership of the Tanzania Property or the Subject Property prior to February 2011.

During 2011/12 in association with its work in the area AFGF (Tanzania) Ltd. conducted the first regional and detailed exploration of this area north of the Magambazi discovery (owned by East Africa Metals). This work included taking over 3000 grid soil samples digging several trenches and numerous pits, as well as conducting regional survey forays that collected soil and stream samples as well as detailing the geology. As well several lines of IP were completed over the eastern part of PL 6903/2011 along the extension of the east west zone on the adjacent PL.

In late 2013, AFGF (Tanzania) Ltd. conducted an exploration program to relate the alluvial gold in the valleys to the outcrop gold by trenching and pitting across the valley of the artesianal workings. This preliminary work is on-going. This exploration work on the intermittent stream drainages that feed the main valley of the Properties was funded by True Zone.

That program to investigate the alluvial gold in a subsidiary valley that fed into the main valley outline the presence of gold and with the knowledge of additional of these side drainages to the north and

south of the Main Drainage, there was felt that a good possibility that the main valley drainage would also be auriferous.

In total over \$800,000 was spent on exploration since the Tanzania Property PLs were issued in February 2011 and up until April of 2014.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology of the Area

The Archaean Tanzanian Craton and its surrounding Proterozoic mobile belts underlie much of the Central Plateau of Tanzania (Figure 2). The east and southeast limit of the craton is marked by the Lower to Middle Proterozoic Usagaran belt, dated at 2,000Ma, and by the Late Palaeozoic (900-500Ma) Mozambique collisional belt.

To the southwest, the 2,000Ma Ubendian belt marks the edge of the craton, whereas to the west the boundary is marked by the Late Proterozoic Karagwe-Ankolean belt and the early Palaeozoic Bukoban system. Completing the boundary in the northwest is the Ruwenzorian belt of Uganda.

The main part of the Archaean craton comprises migmatites, biotite gneisses, gneissic granites and local massifs of biotite granites, and the Nyanzian greenstone belts to the south and east of Lake Victoria. These greenstone belts host the major gold deposits in Tanzania.

The Nyanzian is unconformably overlain (locally) by conglomerates, arkoses and quartzites of the Kavirondian System. These rocks appear to have been derived, at least in part, from the Nyanzian and contain clasts of all Nyanzian lithologies, some apparently deformed.

A major period of granitoid emplacement followed the Kavirondian, and was followed in turn by major tectonic deformation. Syntectonic granitoids have been dated at 2450-2500 Ma while some unfoliated granitoids may be post-tectonic. Many hypabyssal intrusives cut these Archaean sequences, including feldspar-porphyrries and lamprophyres. Abundant younger dykes are related to Mesozoic and Tertiary tectonic events.

Tertiary mafic to intermediate volcanics including carbonatites occur mainly in the Kilimanjaro and Eastern Rift areas of the north of the country.

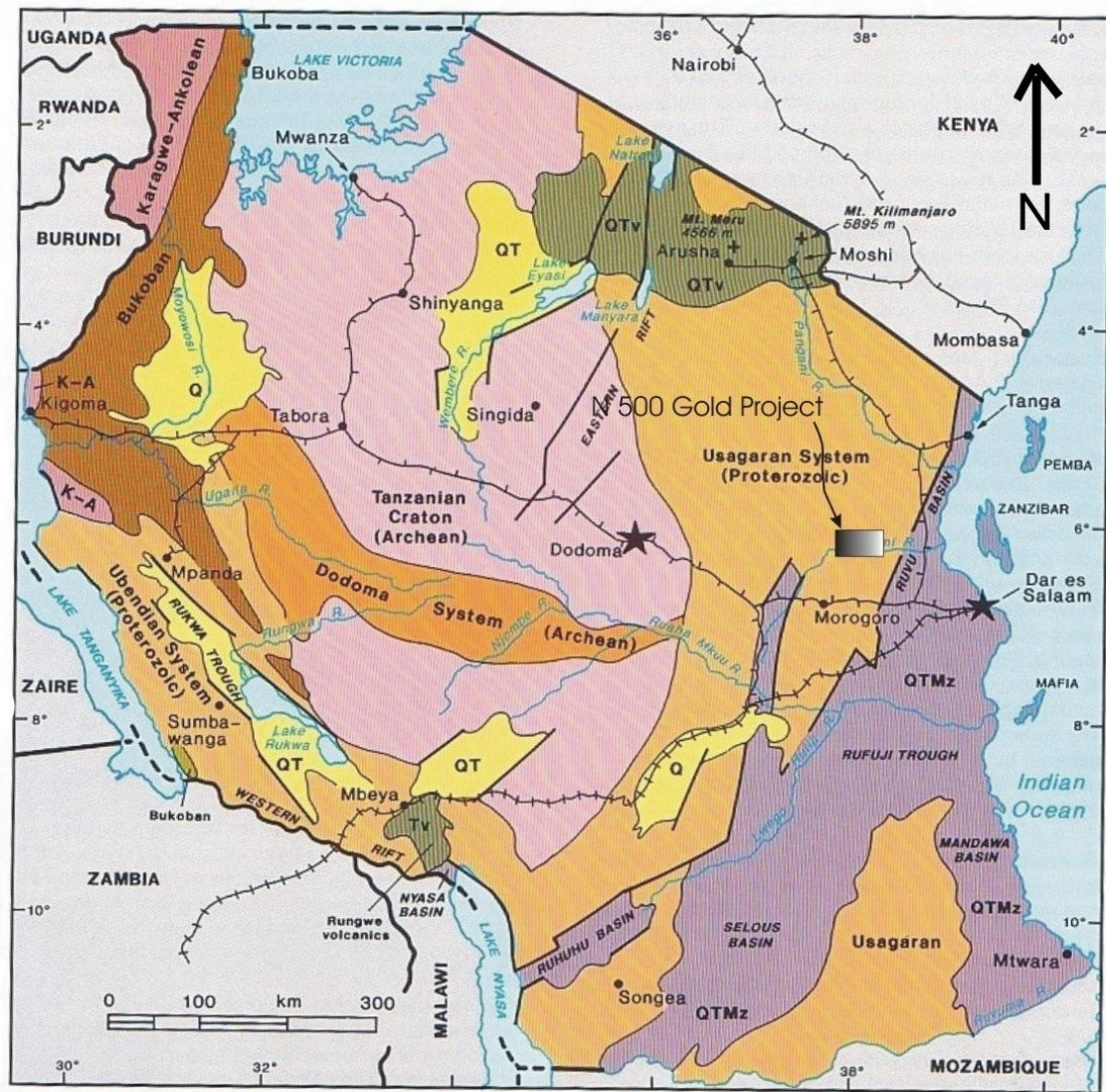
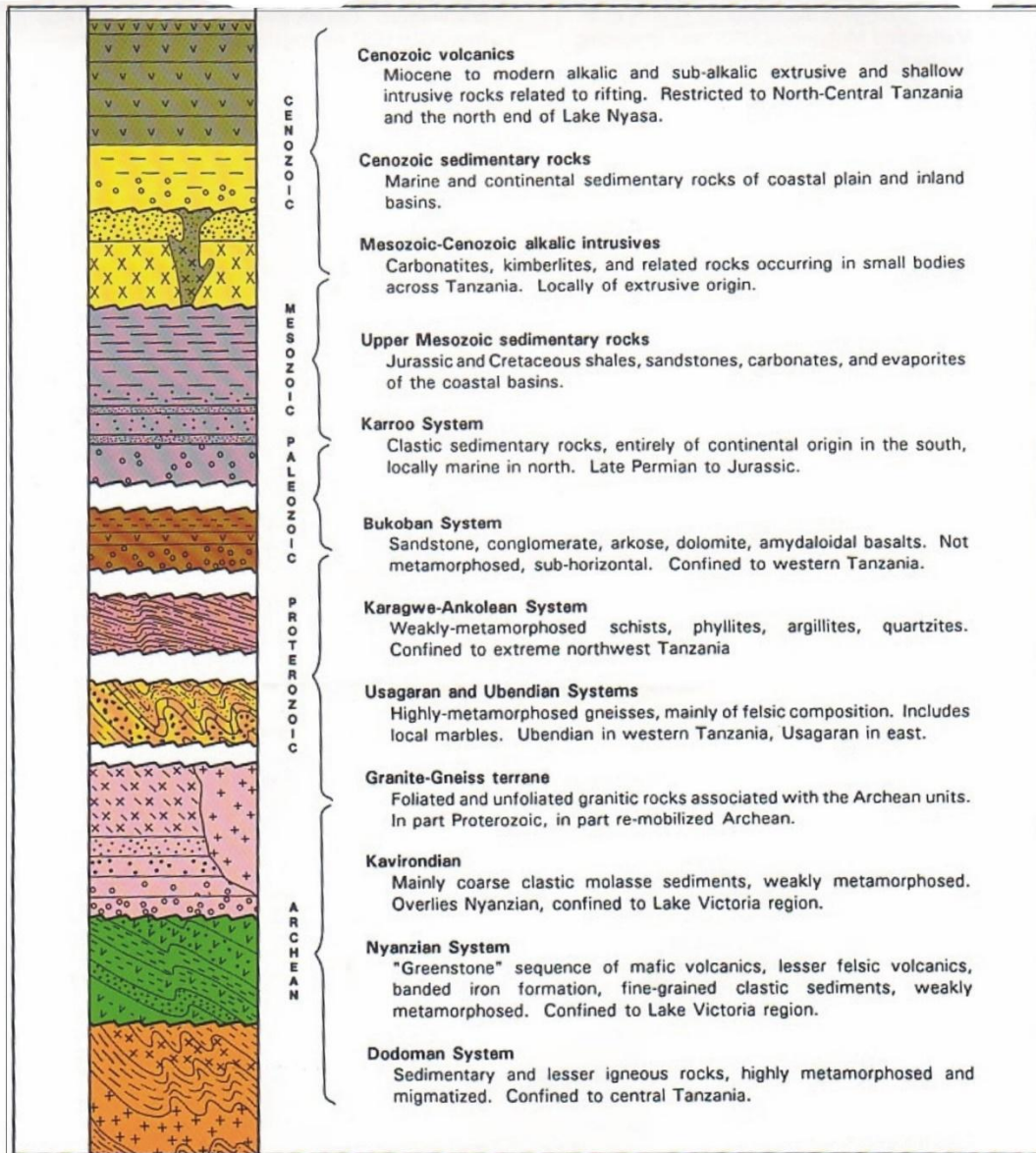


Figure 2 - Regional Geology of Tanzania

(Geological Survey of Tanzania map from 2005 Guide to Tanzania)

Legend For Figure 2



SEOLOGICAL UNITS OF TANZANIA.

7.2 Local Geology

The Subject Property is located within a pan-African belt of metamorphic rocks known as the Mozambique Belt. The Mozambique Belt is a major orogenic belt along the east coast of Africa that stretches from the south of Mozambique to Sudan and Ethiopia.

Geological mapping by the government suggest a northwest southeast striking belt of metasedimentary rocks around a central core of a mafic amphibolite unit in granitic gniesses and/or intrusive equivalents which are striking northwest and associated with the Magambazi zone. The area's biotite gniess' metasedimentary nature has been observed and suggests that the geology is not unlike that found in other areas of this region. The mafic unit could be related to a large dark red lateritic soil profile visible along the main highway on the east side of the property and was observed. The structural complexity of the area remains to be determined and significant folding has been observed in the region.

The resistant "knobs" of hills that is visibly associated with the main Magambazi area are present on the property, although, except in the south portion, with lower relief. Their direct geology has not been related but no exploration has been completed on them. Some showings in metasediment amphibolitic rocks and associated with quartz veins have been identified on the PL. No detailed investigation of them has been conducted and they are noted only to place them in the published record.

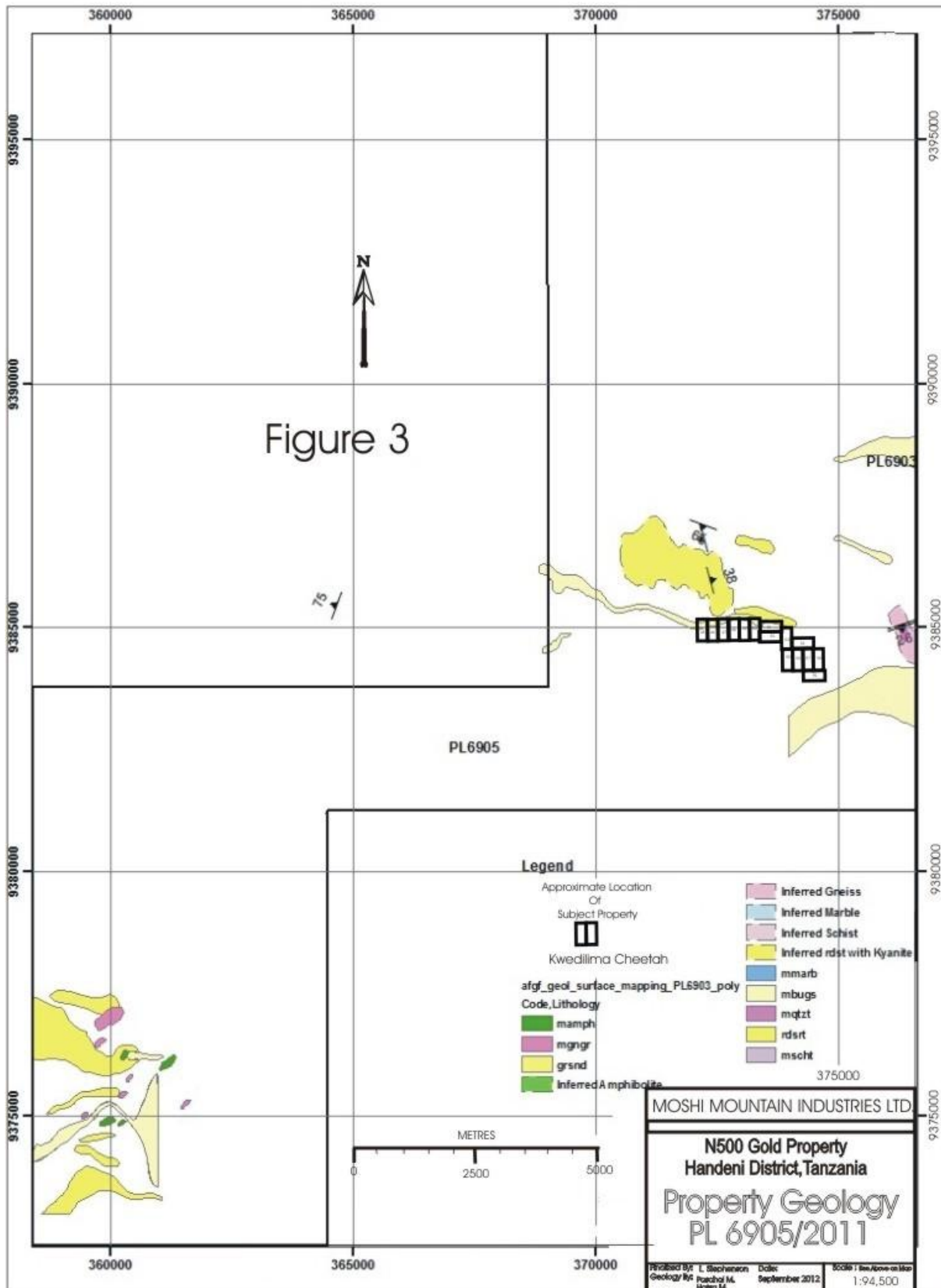
Work by AFGF in the area has expanded our knowledge of the area's local geology and we add the following observations.

The geology of this region represents a non-traditional exploration environment dominated by high-grade metamorphic (granulite to amphibolite facies) of both sedimentary and igneous rocks. Upper amphibolite facies metamorphism has created a sequence including a variety of rocks including Feldspar-quartz biotite gneiss and Pegmatite, Kyanite and Garnet pelite to amphibolites and pyroxene-olivine ultramafic rocks. Quartz feldspathic rocks are more resistant to weathering than the mafic rocks and other units and are most prominent in the hills.

7.3 Property Geology

No geology is outlined on the Subject Property. It is almost entirely covered by alluvium related to the adjacent hills and drainages.

The Subject Property has a recent alluvium deposition that fills the main valley that are adjacent to the ridges of outcrop that host the main auriferous structures in the Bondo area. The Alluvium appears to be un-stratified composing of cobbles, pebbles, gravel and sand. The cobbles and pebbles for the most part appear to be quartz although a few metasediment types were noted. The auriferous unit is sand and almost colluvial in appearance. The "Pay streak" is beneath 5-6 metres of barren clay silt valley fill contains the gold. No reports of intersecting the basal placer bedrock interface were noted.



Report on the Kwedilima Cheetah , Property
Handeni-Tanga Region Tanzania March 4, 2015

7.4 Mineralization

No alluvial gold has been identified on the Subject Property to date but the adjacent feeding drainages have alluvial gold.

The alluvial gold observed in the pan concentrates of the associated drainages alluvium consisted of coarse flakes of gold that showed little sign of flattening or abrasion. The flakes in some instances looked pretty pristine.

One pan of material (approximately 400 cubic centimeters) was panned down by local miners and revealed an estimated tenth of a gram of gold in coarse pristine type flakes that were observed to be in the 1-2 mm range and suggest a very proximal source.

No analysis of the gold content has been completed. Little oxidization was observed on the gold. Black sand of an unknown composition was the other pan concentrate.

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

The main deposit type that has been identified in the area of the Properties is an alluvial river or stream placer gold deposit that is associated with an unknown or unidentified source of primary gold that has been weathered and deposited in the quaternary sediments. In this instance the source of the gold is almost certain to be the lode gold deposits identified in the immediate area.

The model forms by standard erosional processes of the surrounding rock with the fluvial action of the seasonal rains in the stream valley concentrating the gold in the most resistant area to downward migration – the bedrock/alluvium interface. The finer the fraction of gold and more concentrated at this interface suggests a greater distance to source and a longer depositional history.

In this model type, the presence of detrital alluvial gold in coarse flakes and in higher concentrations near or at the apparent bedrock interface is consistent with a very local source and juvenile depositional history. The low gradient of the valley is also consistent with a local recent source.

9. EXPLORATION

No exploration has been done by Moshi Mountain on the Subject Property.

10. DRILLING

No drilling has been completed by Moshi Mountain on the Subject Property.

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

No sampling program has been conducted by Moshi Mountain on the Properties.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

All data for the Tanzania Property, for the geological mapping, soil geochem and pit and trench digging and sampling was completed and supervised by qualified geologists and technicians.

No sampling program has been conducted on the Subject Property.

The writer was able to make observations to confirm that visible gold exists on the adjacent drainages that feed the main river valley system located on the Subject Property. The author's observations have verified the data on the placer alluvium that it is gold bearing.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Gold was observed by the author to be free and easily separated from the alluvium by standard alluvial washing procedures. No other metallurgical testing has been completed.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Placer operations are notorious in the vagaries unique to this type of deposits, because they are related to a fluvial depositional environment that occurred in the past and have no obvious (in most cases) relationship to current observable conditions. Any "mineral resource" calculations will still be considered subjective and speculative, regardless of the density of non-mining investigation techniques. Large test mining programs can and will help reduce this level of uncertainty but there will always remain an element of speculative and subjective classification.

No mineral resource estimate as defined by section 1.2 of NI 43-101 has been made for the potential placer operation described in this report.

Items 15 to 22 of NI 43-101 are not applicable to this report.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Subject Property is wholly contained within the PL that has had extensive exploration work done on it by AFGF (Tanzania) Ltd.

The East Africa Metals' (formerly Canaco Resources) Magambazi property which is south of the Tanzania Property's south boundary is cited. The Magambazi zone which is the subject of an ongoing exploration program that has been publicly reported by Canaco Resources Ltd. is approximately 14 kilometres south southeast of the South boundary of the PL. The information is reported by several reliable financial institutions including TD Bank but the author has not personally verified the mineralization or resource

estimates reported from the Magambazi zone and the information reported on that zone is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Subject Property.

On the Magambazi zone, high gold-grade sulfide-bearing quartz veins are enclosed in up to 40 metre thick alteration zones with lower-grade, sulfide-associated gold ore over an exposed strike of several hundred metres, demonstrating its high economic potential. The host rocks and alteration zones are high-grade gneisses with both silicate and sulfide minerals having granulite textures. This, and the absence of strong foliation, suggests a high-grade metamorphic overprint of an originally lower metamorphic-grade orogenic gold deposit. Magambazi thus demonstrates the potential for discovery of world-class, overprinted, Archean orogenic gold deposits in non-traditional exploration terranes in Tanzania.

Alluvial gold is also associated with this zone.

The Magambazi mineralization and the mineralization in the adjacent drainage systems is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Subject Property.

The pit sampling north of the Properties have followed the techniques over seen by the onsite exploration Manager Paschal Musira and the identified gold in bedrock and the alluvium has been done in a verifiable manner.

The author is confident that there are no factors present that could impact the results that the samples taken from the adjacent properties are representative and the sampling interval and method is proper and consistent with good exploration procedures.

No other adjacent properties are cited.

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data or information.

25. INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Work to date on the Tanzania Property (of which the Subject Property is a part of) has confirmed the potential of the Subject Property to be worthy of continued exploration. The large extent of potential alluvial placer gold feeding the Main Valley Drainage adds an attractive potential of the Subject Property being a collector of the gold from the adjacent drainages. It provides an opportunity for Moshi Mountain to use the knowledge that True Zone has acquired to advance an exploration test program on this main valley drainage.

The auriferous placer valley has had gold being traced towards the main valley which valley in part comprises the Subject Property. The area is an area of low energy gradient with an intermittent flowing water course indicating the source of the gold is proximal.

Visible gold has been identified in outcrops on ridge of rocks to the west. Visible gold in panned soils has been observed for over 1.2 km and in pits dug to bedrock along 600 m of the length have also shown visible gold in pan samples. The whole ridge area which is 2-3 km in diameter is possible mineralized as there is alluvial workings all around the limits and all these adjacent drainages feed into the main valley where the Properties are located.

The recent exploration test pitting of the alluvium and discovery of the gold in the adjacent valley to the west has confirmed that the size of potential area feeding the drainage systems but with the discovery of alluvial gold on the south side of the main river valley the potential size could be increased but has not been delineated.

Exploration has just been commenced on this area and more work is necessary.

The presence of the gold in the alluvium represents an excellent placer operation prospect for the Subject Property.

The author concludes that the Subject Property of this report merit further exploration.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the potential of the Subject Property be delineated by test pitting and trenching. Moshi Mountain has available small scale mining and treating equipment, a bulk test be completed on some of the readily available material exposed in the trenching work will evaluate the potential of the Subject Property.

Test pitting on the valley alluvium should be undertaken.

Phase I (All US\$) Budget

1. AFGF Staff, Vehicles, Accommodations, supervision etc.	\$ 15,000
2. Field costs, including food, fuel, supplies, casual labour, repairs etc. (Trenching & Pitting)	\$ 20,000
3. Fuel and equipment rental for Excavator, dump truck and wash plant Equipment to complete bulk sample	\$ 20,000
4. Contingency additional test pitting analysis of results	<u>\$ 20,000</u>
TOTAL PHASE I	<u>\$ 75,000</u>

Phase II (All US\$) Budget

1. Field costs, including food, fuel, supplies, casual labour, repairs etc. (Trenching & Pitting)Including Fuel etc to expand test pitting)	\$ 55,000
2. Contingency analysis of results	<u>\$ 20,000</u>
TOTAL PHASE II	<u>\$ 75,000</u>
TOTAL PHASES I & II	<u>\$ 150,000</u>

27. REFERENCES

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SIGNATURE PAGE / CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Ramadhani Ndonde, a geologist, of Msasani peninsula, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, hereby certify that:

1. I am the author of this report entitled "Report on the Kwedilima Cheetah Property, Handeni Region, Handeni - Tanga Rural District, Tanzania" dated March 4th. 2015;
2. I am a graduate of University of Dar es Salaam, *University, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, with a Honours Bachelor of Science degree in Geology (2005) and have worked as Geologist for over 9+ years;*
3. I have worked continuously in my profession since graduation. Most recently I have been evaluating Exploration and mining projects, I been working coal, gold and uranium projects as consultant for four (4) years. The that I have been working with several companies which includes AngloGold- Ashanti , Geo can resources(Lake Victoria mining company),Eden, Resolute limited, Falco gold fields , MM resources and Milestone resources Ltd. I evaluated geologic properties and conducted multi-stage exploration programs as a Senior resource Geologist, then Exploration Manager for Milestone Resources Ltd. and am therefore qualified to write this report and recommend the proposed exploration program and budget in this report;
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of American association of professional Geologist (AIPG) , member Australasian institute of mining and metallurgy (MAusIMM) and I am also a member of International Association for Mathematical geosciences (IAMG)
5. I visited the property specifically on October, 15th of 2014. My visit to the property consisted of 4-6 hour checking the geology of the property, the work performed and some of the surrounding area.

7. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading. There are no material facts or material changes in the subject matter of this report that would mislead the reader.
8. I am independent of Moshi Mountain Industries Ltd. within the meaning of section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101. I have no direct and indirect interests, in the properties and shares of Moshi Mountain Industries Ltd.
9. I have had no prior involvement with this property and have read Instrument and Form 43-101 F1, and am qualified to write this report and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with this instrument and Form 43-101 F1, to the best of my ability.
10. I hereby grant my permission for Moshi Mountain Industries Ltd., to use this report for any corporate use normal to the business of the Company.

Dated at Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, this 4th day of March. _



Ramadhani Ndonde, P.Geol.