6 December 2018

ASX Announcements Office
152–158 St Georges Terrace
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Australia

WIDESPREAD, HIGH-GRADE LITHIUM MINERALISATION INTERSECTED PHASE 1 RC DRILLING PROGRAM AT KANUKA LITHIUM PRODUCTION PROJECT

Figure 1: RC drilling at the Kanuka Lithium Production Project in the DRC

- **All lithium assay results now received from the Company's Phase 1 RC drilling program conducted at the Kanuka Lithium Production Project.**
- **Assays confirm the presence of widespread, from-surface, multiple stacked and parallel, high grade lithium mineralised pegmatites.**
- **Assays confirm the Kalombo Mushwima Prospect to be highly prospective, less than 2km west of the current opencast tin and tantalum mining operations of the Company's joint venture partner.**
- **Significant intersections include:**
  - **23m at 0.89% Li_2O** from 30m, including **3m at 1.82% Li_2O** from hole KLJV018
  - **10m at 1.16% Li_2O** from 24m, including **7m at 1.38% Li_2O** from hole KJV006
  - **5m at 1.07% Li_2O** from 3m from hole KLJV011
  - **3m at 1.10% Li_2O** from 1m, **5m at 1.15% Li_2O** from 14m and **2m at 0.99% Li_2O** from 58m and ending in mineralisation from hole KLJV044
  - **6m at 1.09% Li_2O** from 24m and **6m at 1.18% Li_2O** from 34m from hole KLJV017
  - **4m at 0.93% Li_2O** from 18m and **7m at 1.37% Li_2O** from 39m from hole KLJV007

- **6m at 1.00% Li_2O** from 48m and **9m at 0.97% Li_2O** from 52m and ending in mineralisation from hole KLJV019
- **3m at 0.90% Li_2O** from 15m and **9m at 0.97% Li_2O** from 52m and ending in mineralisation from hole KLJV008
- **7m at 1.28% Li_2O** from 52m, including **1m at 2.13% Li_2O** ending in mineralisation from hole KLJV036
- **3m at 1.04% Li_2O** from 8m and from hole KLJV045
- **10m at 0.79% Li_2O** from 10m, including **6m at 1.13% Li_2O** and **4m at 0.88% Li_2O** from 26m from hole KLJV038

- **Results prove the potential of the Kibaran stratigraphy within the Kanuka Lithium Production Project area to host significant pegmatite-hosted lithium mineralisation.**
- **Assay results confirm the potential for higher grade lithium mineralisation at depth, which is to be targeted in the next phase of drilling.**

Force Commodities Ltd (**Force** or the **Company**) (ASX Code: 4CE) is pleased to announce the assay results from the Company's Phase 1 RC Drilling Program at the Kanuka Lithium Production Project, located in Tanganyika Province in the south east of the Democratic Republic of Congo (**DRC**).

The Kanuka Lithium Production Project is a Joint Venture between Force (51%) and established Congolese tin and tantalum mining company, MMR (49%).

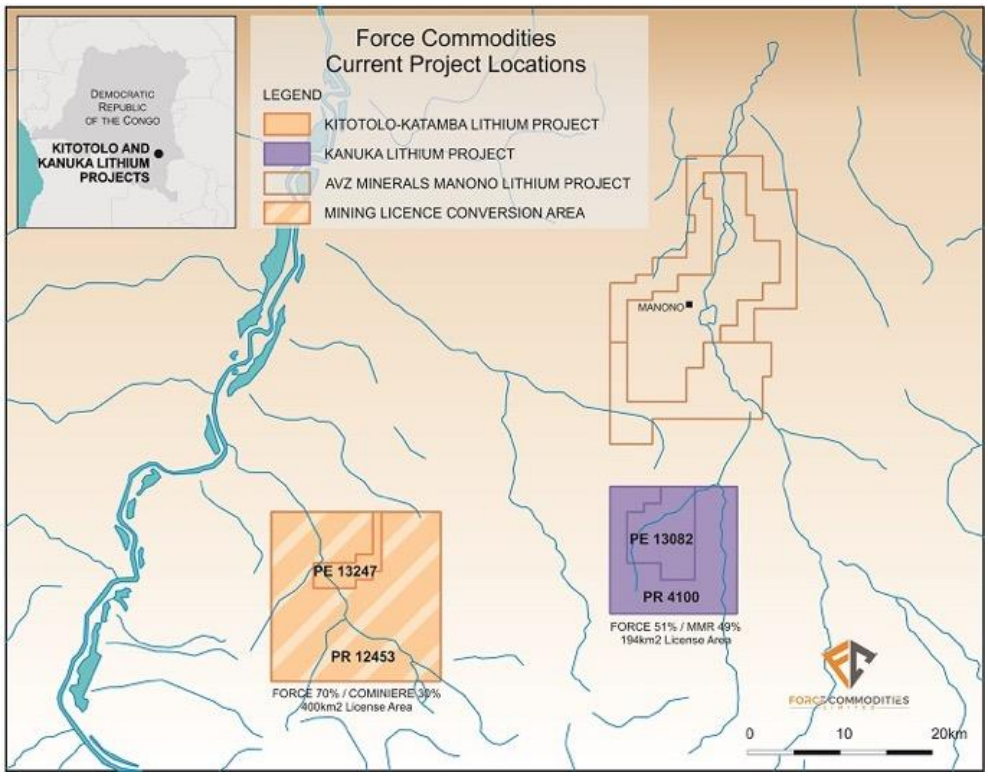

Figure 2: Force's current lithium mining and exploration licenses in the DRC

The Joint Venture includes granted Mining License PE13082 and Exploration License PR4100, which together extend over an area of 194km^2.

The Kanuka Lithium Project Joint Venture is located just 5km immediately south of AVZ Mineral's 'world-class' Manono-Kitotolo Lithium Project licenses and 20km east of the Company's Kitotolo-Katamba Lithium Project.

Phase 1 Drilling Program - Kanuka Lithium Production Project

The Phase 1 RC drilling program conducted in the July to September 2018 period was aimed at rapidly targeting near surface lithium mineralisation (to a depth of ~60m) in a number of identified pegmatite bodies.

The drill program was based on mapping and sampling across MMR's existing alluvial tin and tantalum mining operations.

The Phase 1 RC drilling program comprised a total of 45 drill holes and a total of 2,733m of drilling.

A total of 2,621 RC samples were collected and dispatched to ALS-Lubumbashi for sample preparation and forwarded to ALS-Johannesburg for routine (ME-MS61 48 element four acid digest) sample analysis.

All significant intersections returned from the Phase 1 drilling are listed in Appendix 1.

Details of the collar positions and depths of all drill holes are summarised in Appendix 2.

Drill Fences 1, 2 and 3 targeted the Kania Main Pegmatite and Drill Fence 4 targeted parallel pegmatites identified in an area referred to as the 'Kalombo Mushwima Prospect'.

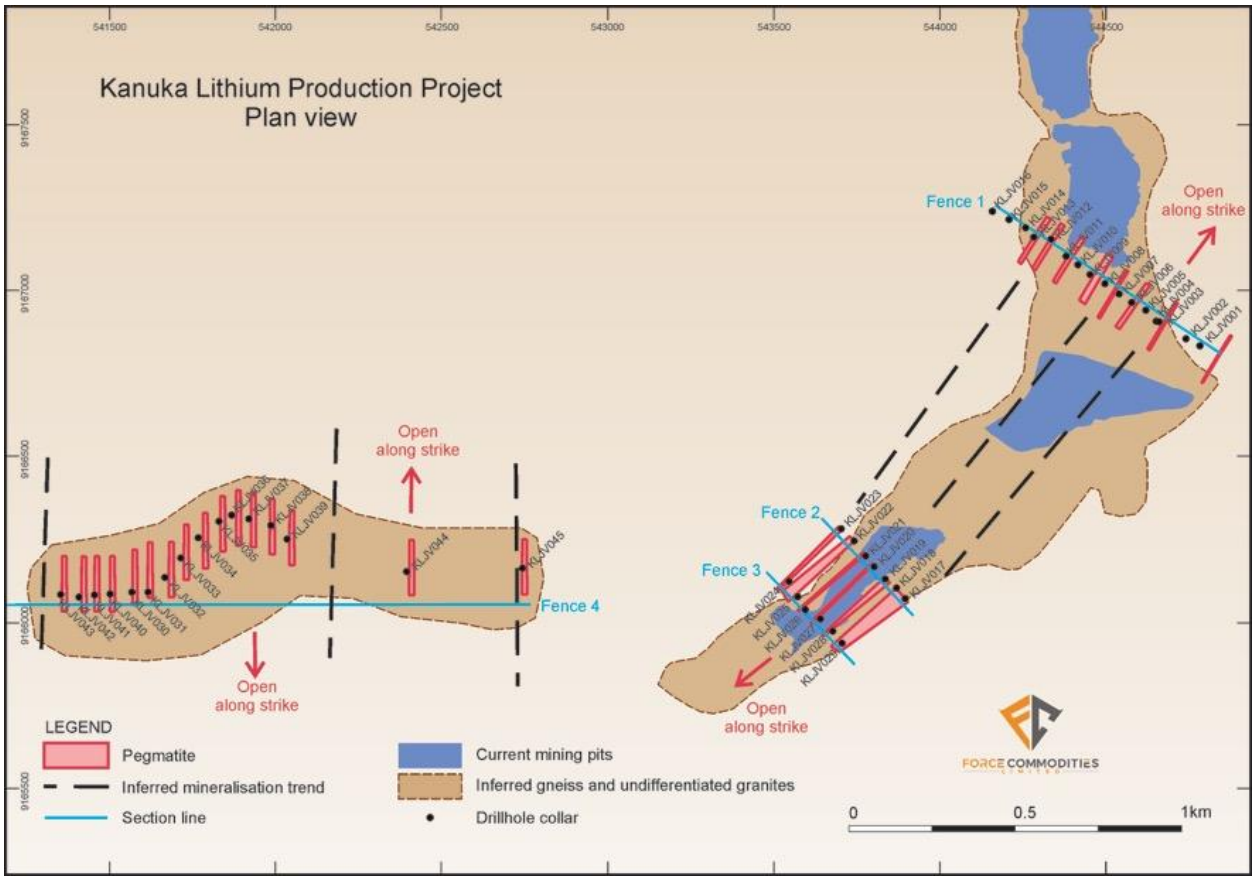

Figure 3: Schematic plan view highlighting geology and completed Phase 1 drilling program

Force completed geological mapping, rock-chip and limited auger sampling undertaken by Force had shown the lithium mineralisation to be hosted within pegmatites, with a Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum "LCT"- geochemical affinity, exposed at surface and in the floor of pits extending beneath alluvial cover.

Figure 4: Drilling Activities at KLJV022 at the Kanuka Lithium Production Project

Figure 5: Samples from the Phase 1 RC drilling at the Kanuka Lithium Production Project

The assay results now received have confirmed that the drilling program has successfully intersected multiple and stacked lithium bearing pegmatite veins over an initial inferred strike of 1.3km at the Kania Main Pegmatite located inside the main open pit mining operation and over a width of up to 300m.

In addition, assays have confirmed that drilling at the Kalombo Mushwima Prospect, west of the Kania Main pegmatite, which has identified a very significant, shallow and broad lithium mineralised system over a width of 1.4km and which remains open in all directions.

Kalombo Mushwima Prospect

A total of 16 RC holes were drilled at the Kalombo Mushwima Prospect.

The drilling determined that the pegmatite dips gently 20^0 - 27^0 towards the north-west and identified a series of closely spaced, stacked pegmatite veins occurring as intercalations within a regional gneiss unit. These pegmatite veins are parallel to the regional foliation and range to over 60m in width.

Assay Results

Assays results from the RC drilling at the Kalombo Mushwima Prospect confirm a heavily and high-grade lithium mineralised system that remains open in all directions.

Significant assay results from the Phase 1 RC drilling program at the Kalombo Mushwima Prospect include:

- 7m at 1.28% Li_2O from 52m, including 1m at 2.13% Li_2O ending in mineralisation from drill hole KLJV036
- 10m at 0.79% Li_2O from 10m, including 6m at 1.13% Li_2O and 4m at 0.88% Li_2O from 26m from drill hole KLJV038
- 3m at 0.91% Li_2O from 5m from drill hole KLJV041
- 2m at 1.11% Li_2O from 18m from drill hole KLJV042
- 3.0m at 0.80% Li_2O from 15m from drill hole KLJV043
- 3m at 1.10% Li_2O from 1m, 5m at 1.15% Li_2O from 12m and 2m at 0.99% Li_2O from 58m and ending in mineralisation from hole KLJV044
- 3m at 1.04% Li_2O from 8m from drill hole KLJV045

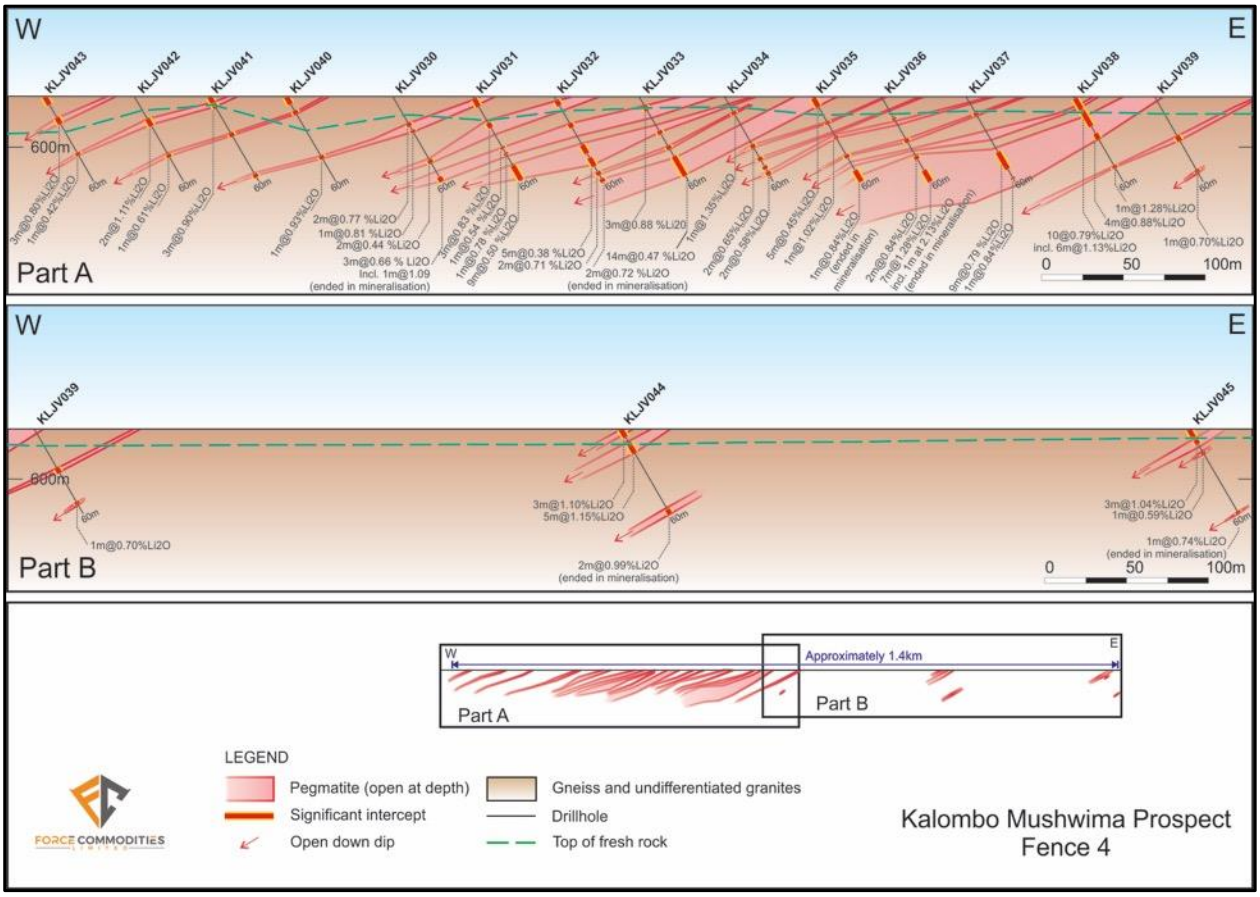

Figure 6: Schematic cross section of Kalombo Mushwima Prospect and significant drilling results – and extended section (A+B).

The close spaced RC drill holes KLJV030 to KLJV043 confirm significant lithium mineralisation from surface in multiple pegmatites.

RC drill holes KLJV044 and KLJV045 completed on a wider spacing indicate favourably that the Kalombo Mushwima Prospect pegmatites extends 1km to the east.

The results indicate the potential for broader higher grade lithium mineralisation at depth, with a number of drill holes showing improving lithium grades with depth and ending in mineralisation.

Force is planning further RC drilling at the Kalombo Mushwima Prospect, targeting potential extensions down-dip and along strike from the lithium mineralisation currently delineated, before undertaking a 1,000m diamond drilling program to ascertain structural orientation and to further constrain lithium mineralisation.

Kania Main Pegmatite

A total of 29 RC holes were drilled at the Kania Main Pegmatite.

The drilling demonstrates that the Kania Main Pegmatite dips gently at 20^0 - 27^0 towards the north-west and, importantly beyond the current area of alluvial mining operations.

The Kania Main Pegmatite comprises a series of stacked pegmatite veins that are hosted by a regional gneiss unit. These pegmatite veins are parallel to the regional foliation and range in size from 1m to over 60m in width.

Assay Results

The assay results received have confirmed that the drilling program has successfully intersected multiple and stacked lithium bearing pegmatite veins over an initial inferred strike of 1.3km at the Kania Main Pegmatite located inside the main open pit mining operation and over a width of up to 300m.

Assays results indicate the current mineralisation is open in all directions.

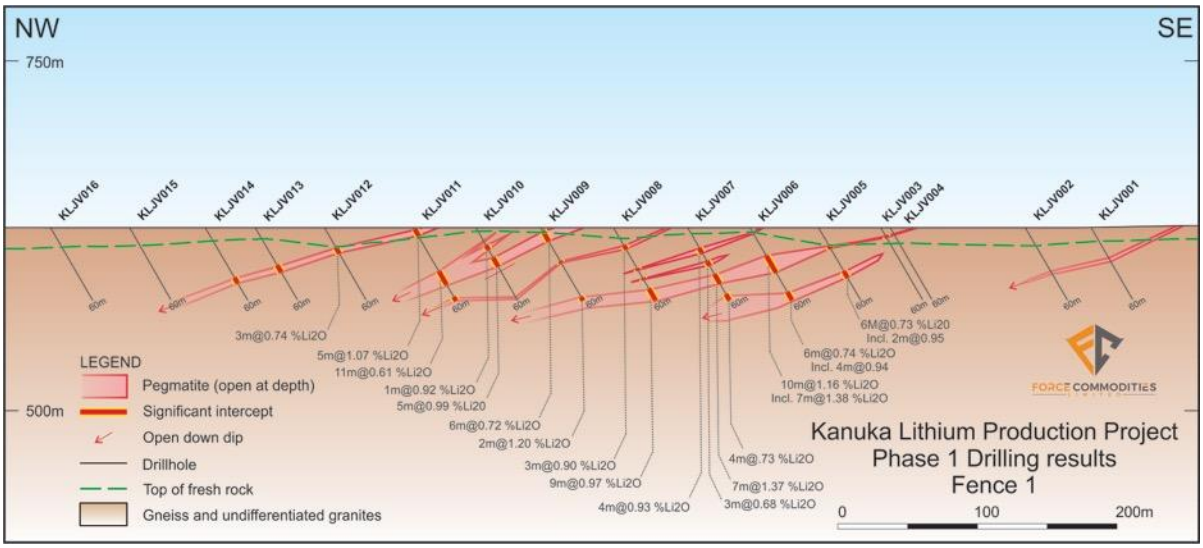

Figure 7: Schematic cross section highlighting Fence 1 and significant drilling results.

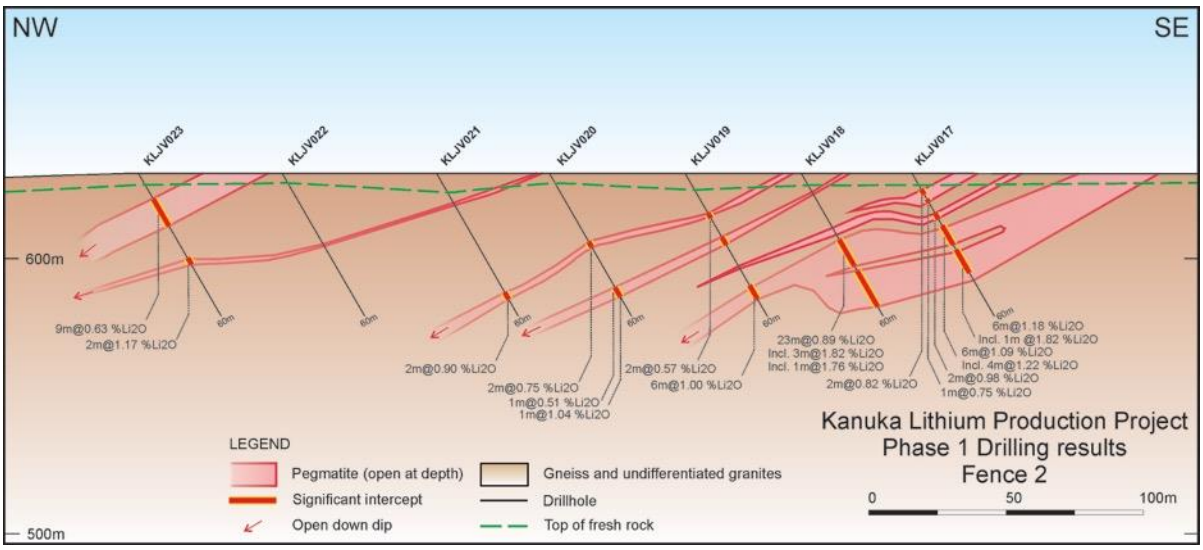

Figure 8: Schematic cross section highlighting Fence 2 and significant drilling results.

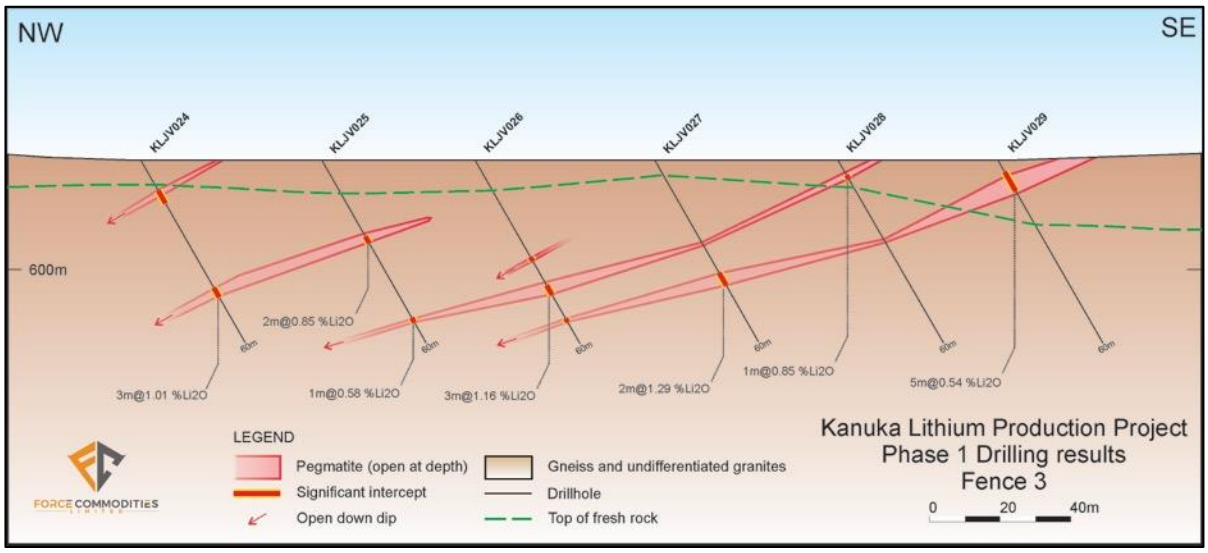

Figure 9: Schematic cross section highlighting Fence 3 and significant drilling results.

Significant assay results from the Phase 1 RC drilling program at the at the Kania Main Pegmatite include:

- 10m at 1.16% Li_2O from 24m, including 7m at 1.38% Li_2O from hole KJV006
- 6m at 1.00% Li_2O from 48m and 9m at 0.97% Li_2O from 52m and ending in mineralisation from hole KLJV019
- 23m at 0.89% Li_2O from 30m, including 3m at 1.82% Li_2O from hole KLJV018
- 5m at 1.07% Li_2O from 5m from hole KLJV011
- 6m at 1.09% Li_2O from 24m and 6m at 1.18% Li_2O from 34m from hole KLJV017
- 4m at 0.93% Li_2O from 18m and 7m at 1.37% Li_2O from 39m from hole KLJV007
- 3m at 0.90% Li_2O from 15m and 9m at 0.97% Li_2O from 52m from hole KLJV008
- 2m at 1.17% Li_2O from 37m from hole KLJV023
- 3m at 1.16% Li_2O from 41m from hole KLJV026
- 2m at 1.29% Li_2O from 39m from hole KLJV027

Further phases of RC drilling are currently being planned, targeting depth extensions of the intercepts and further step outs along strike of the current Phase 1 drilling.

The Company has again engaged Geolabs Global (Pty) Ltd (South Africa) in Johannesburg to complete XRD analyses of selected high-grade lithium samples to provide further information on the lithia mineralogy. Results of these analyses will be released once results have been received.

The Company is also pleased to confirm that it has also transported the remaining samples from the Phase 1 RC drilling program at its Kitotolo-Katamba Lithium Project in the DRC to Lubumbashi, where the samples will be prepared and transported to ALS in Johannesburg for assaying.

END

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this release that relates to sampling techniques and data, exploration results, geological interpretation and Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves has been compiled by Mr James Sullivan is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Sullivan is engaged by Force Commodities as a fulltime employee of Force Commodities Ltd.

Mr Sullivan has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Sullivan consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward looking statements

Information included in this release constitutes forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward looking words such as “may”, “will”, “expect”, “intend”, “plan”, “estimate”, “anticipate”, “continue”, and “guidance”, or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs.

Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company’s actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation.

Forward looking statements are based on the Company and its management’s good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the Company’s business and operations in the future. The Company does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that the Company’s business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by the Company or management or beyond the Company’s control.

Although the Company attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of the Company. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Forward looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, in providing this information the company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements or to advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

APPENDIX 1

Summary of the significant assay results from the Phase 1 RC drilling and reported in this ASX release.

HOLE ID	Dataset	Grid_North	Grid_East	(m)_from	(m)_to	Interval/Grade	Comments
KLJV001	Kanuka	9166833	544781			**(NSR)**	**No significant result (NSR)**
KLJV002	Kanuka	9166854	544739			**(NSR)**	**No significant result (NSR)**
KLJV003	Kanuka	9166907	544650	7	8	1m@0.89 Li2O	
KLJV004	Kanuka	9166906	544657			**(NSR)**	
KLJV005	Kanuka	9166940	544618	36	42	6M@0.73 %Li20	
KLJV005				38	40	**Incl. 2m@0.95**	
KLJV006	Kanuka	9166964	544575	24	34	10m@1.16 %Li2O	
KLJV006	Kanuka	9166964	544575	29	36	**Incl. 7m@1.38 %Li2O**	
KLJV006	Kanuka	9166964	544575	54	60	6m@0.74 %Li2O	**Ended in Mineralisation**
KLJV006	Kanuka	9166964	544575	56	60	**Incl. 4m@0.94**	
KLJV007	Kanuka	9166989	544538	18	22	4m@0.93 %Li2O	
KLJV007	Kanuka	9166989	544538	28	31	3m@0.68 %Li2O	
KLJV007	Kanuka	9166989	544538	39	46	7m@1.37 %Li2O	
KLJV007	Kanuka	9166989	544538	56	60	4m@0.73 %Li2O	**Ended in Mineralisation**
KLJV008	Kanuka	9167020	544495	15	18	3m@0.90 %Li2O	
KLJV008	Kanuka	9167020	544495	51	60	9m@0.97 %Li2O	**Ended in Mineralisation**
KLJV009	Kanuka	9167048	544451	3	5	2m@0.47 %Li2O	
KLJV009	Kanuka	9167048	544451	6	12	6m@0.72 %Li2O	
KLJV009	Kanuka	9167048	544451	58	60	2m@1.20 %Li2O	**Ended in Mineralisation**
KLJV010	Kanuka	9167077	544414	11	12	1m@0.92 %Li2O	
KLJV010	Kanuka	9167077	544414	26	31	5m@0.99 %Li20	
KLJV010	Kanuka	9167077	544414	35	36	1m@0.53 %Li2O	
KLJV011	Kanuka	9167103	544378	3	8	5m@1.07 %Li2O	
KLJV011	Kanuka	9167103	544378	37	48	11m@0.61 %Li2O	
KLJV012	Kanuka	9167154	544334	19	22	3m@0.74 %Li2O	
KLJV013	Kanuka	9167160	544280	32	36	4m@0.44 %Li2O	
KLJV014	Kanuka	9167189	544256	44	47	3m@0.67 %Li2O	
KLJV015	Kanuka	9167213	544207			**(NSR)**	
KLJV016	Kanuka	9167238	544156			**(NSR)**	
KLJV017	Kanuka	9166082	543887	8	10	2m@0.82 %Li2O	
KLJV017	Kanuka	9166082	543887	11	12	1m@0.75 %Li2O	
KLJV017	Kanuka	9166082	543887	17	19	2m@0.98 %Li2O	
KLJV017	Kanuka	9166082	543887	24	30	6m@1.09 %Li2O	
KLJV017	Kanuka	9166082	543887			**Incl. 4m@1.22 %Li2O**	
KLJV017	Kanuka	9166082	543887	34	40	6m@1.18 %Li2O	
KLJV017	Kanuka	9166082	543887			**Incl. 1m @1.82 %Li2O**	
KLJV018	Kanuka	9166114	543862	8	9	1m @0.84 %Li2O	
KLJV018	Kanuka	9166114	543862	25	26	1m @0.75 %Li2O	
KLJV018	Kanuka	9166114	543862	30	32	2m @0.96 %Li2O	
KLJV018	Kanuka	9166114	543862	34	58	23m@0.86 %Li2O	
KLJV018	Kanuka	9166114	543862			**Incl. 3m@1.82 %Li2O**	
KLJV018	Kanuka	9166114	543862			**Incl. 1m@1.76 %Li2O**	
KLJV018	Kanuka	9166114	543862			**incl. 3m@0.76 %Li2O**	
KLJV018	Kanuka	9166114	543862			**Incl. 1m@1.02**	
KLJV019	Kanuka	9166140	543828	17	19	2m@0.57 %Li2O	
KLJV019	Kanuka	9166140	543828	27	28	1m@0.55 %Li2O	
KLJV019	Kanuka	9166140	543828	48	54	6m@1.00 %Li2O	
KLJV020	Kanuka	9166176	543794	30	32	2m@0.75 %Li2O	
KLJV020	Kanuka	9166176	543794	48	49	1m@0.51 %Li2O	

HOLE ID	Dataset	Grid_North	Grid_East	(m)_from	(m)_to	Interval/Grade	Comments
KLJV020	Kanuka	9166176	543794	51	52	1m@1.04 %Li2O	
KLJV021	Kanuka	9166209	543769	51	52	2m@0.90 %Li2O	
KLJV022	Kanuka	9166253	543734			**(NSR)**	
KLJV023	Kanuka	9166289	543696	12	21	9m@0.63 %Li2O	
KLJV023	Kanuka	9166289	543696	37	39	2m@1.17 %Li2O	
KLJV023	Kanuka	9166289	543696	59	60	1m@0.57 %Li2O	**Ended in mineralisation**
KLJV024	Kanuka	9166134	543539	42	45	3m@1.01 %Li2O	
KLJV025	Kanuka	9166089	543566	25	27	2m@0.85 %Li2O	
KLJV025	Kanuka	9166089	543566	31	32	1m@0.57 %Li2O	
KLJV025	Kanuka	9166089	543566	52	53	1m@0.58 %li2O	
KLJV026	Kanuka	9166050	543588	41	44	3m@1.16 %Li2O	
KLJV027	Kanuka	9166023	543634	39	41	2m@1.29 %Li2O	
KLJV028	Kanuka	9165986	543671	5	6	1m@0.85 %Li2O	
KLJV029	Kanuka	9165950	543699	4	9	5m@0.54 %Li2O	
KLJV030	Kanuka	9166102	541567	14	16	2m@0.77 %Li2O	
KLJV030	Kanuka	9166102	541567	19	20	1m@0.81 %Li2O	
KLJV030	Kanuka	9166102	541567	41	43	2m@0.44 %Li2O	
KLJV030	Kanuka	9166102	541567	57	60	3m@0.66 % Li2O	**Ended in mineralisation**
KLJV030	Kanuka	9166102	541567			**Incl. 1m@1.09**	**EOH**
KLJV031	Kanuka	9166102	541616	3	6	3m@0.36%Li2O	
KLJV031	Kanuka	9166102	541616	15	18	3m@0.83	
KLJV031	Kanuka	9166102	541616	32	33	1m@0.54 %Li2O	
KLJV031	Kanuka	9166102	541616	36	37	1m@0.78 %Li2O	
KLJV031	Kanuka	9166102	541616	45	54	9m@0.50 %Li2O	
KLJV032	Kanuka	9166146	541666	2	4	2m@0.76 %Li2O	
KLJV032	Kanuka	9166146	541666	15	18	3m@0.54 %Li2O	
KLJV032	Kanuka	9166146	541666	33	36	3m@0.42 %Li2O	
KLJV032	Kanuka	9166146	541666	39	45	5m@0.38 %Li2O	
KLJV032	Kanuka	9166146	541666	54	56	2m@0.71 %Li2O	
KLJV032	Kanuka	9166146	541666	58	60	2m@0.72 %Li2O	**Ended in mineralisation**
KLJV033	Kanuka	9166202	541718	7	10	3m@0.88 %Li20	
KLJV033	Kanuka	9166202	541718	24	26	2m@0.62%Li2O	
KLJV033	Kanuka	9166202	541718	35	37	2m@0.69%Li2O	
KLJV033	Kanuka	9166202	541718	38	51	14m@0.47 %Li2O	
KLJV034	Kanuka	9166266	541770	7	8	1m@1.35%Li2O	
KLJV034	Kanuka	9166266	541770	34	36	2m@0.65%Li2O	
KLJV034	Kanuka	9166266	541770	43	45	2m@0.50%Li2O	
KLJV034	Kanuka	9166266	541770	49	51	2m@0.48%Li2O	
KLJV034	Kanuka	9166266	541770	53	55	2m@0.58%Li2O	
KLJV035	Kanuka	9166313	541824	2	7	5m@0.45%Li2O	
KLJV035	Kanuka	9166313	541824	18	19	1m@0.57%Li2O	
KLJV035	Kanuka	9166313	541824	28	29	1m@1.02%Li2O	
KLJV035	Kanuka	9166313	541824	41	43	2m@0.61%Li2O	
KLJV035	Kanuka	9166313	541824	59	60	1m@0.84%Li2O	**Ended in mineralisation**
KLJV036	Kanuka	9166329	541866	15	16	1m@0.67%Li2O	
KLJV036	Kanuka	9166329	541866	30	32	2m@0.77%Li2O	
KLJV036	Kanuka	9166329	541866	42	44	2m@0.84%Li2O	
KLJV036	Kanuka	9166329	541866	52	59	7m@1.28%Li2O	
KLJV036	Kanuka	9166329	541866	55	56	**incl. 1m at 2.13%Li2O**	**Ended in Mineralisation**
KLJV037	Kanuka	9166319	541918	11	13	2m@0.98%Li2O	
KLJV037	Kanuka	9166319	541918	42	51	9m@0.79 %Li2O	
KLJV037	Kanuka	9166319	541918	57	58	1m@0.84%Li2O	
KLJV038	Kanuka	9166299	541984	6	9	3m@0.80%Li2O	

HOLE ID	Dataset	Grid_North	Grid_East	(m)_from	(m)_to	Interval/Grade	Comments
KLJV038	Kanuka	9166299	541984	10	20	10@0.79%Li2O	
KLJV038	Kanuka	9166299	541984			incl. 6m@1.13%Li2O	
KLJV038	Kanuka	9166299	541984	26	30	4m@0.88%Li2O	
KLJV038	Kanuka	9166299	541984	49	50	1m@1.28%Li2O	
KLJV039	Kanuka	9166259	542033	52	53	1m@0.70%Li2O	
KLJV040	Kanuka	9166096	541502	43	44	1m@0.93%Li2O	
KLJV041	Kanuka	9166093	541455	3	8	3m@0.90%Li2O	
KLJV042	Kanuka	9166087	541409	18	20	2m@1.11%Li2O	
KLJV042	Kanuka	9166087	541409	43	44	1m@0.61%Li2O	
KLJV043	Kanuka	9166095	541354	15	18	3m@0.80%Li2O	
KLJV043	Kanuka	9166095	541354	40	41	1m@0.42%Li2O	
KLJV044	Kanuka	9166163	542392	1	4	3m@1.10%Li2O	
KLJV044	Kanuka	9166163	542392	12	17	5m@1.15%Li2O	
KLJV044	Kanuka	9166163	542392	58	60	2m@0.99%Li2O	**Ended in mineralisation**
KLJV045	Kanuka	9166173	542740	8	11	3m@1.04%Li2O	
KLJV045	Kanuka	9166173	542740	17	18	1m@0.59%Li2O	
KLJV045	Kanuka	9166173	542740	59	60	1m@0.74%Li2O	**Ended in mineralisation**

APPENDIX 2

Summary of the Phase 1 RC drilling completed and reported in this ASX release.

Dataset	Hole ID	Type	Depth	Northing	Easting	RL	Grid ID	Azim	Dip
Kanuka	KLJV001	AC/RC	60	9166833	544781	631	WGS84_35S	125	-60
Kanuka	KLJV002	AC/RC	60	9166854	544739	631	WGS84_35S	125	-60
Kanuka	KLJV003	AC/RC	60	9166907	544650	631	WGS84_35S	125	-60
Kanuka	KLJV004	AC/RC	60	9166906	544657	631	WGS84_35S	125	-60
Kanuka	KLJV005	AC/RC	60	9166940	544618	631	WGS84_35S	125	-60
Kanuka	KLJV006	AC/RC	60	9166964	544575	631	WGS84_35S	125	-60
Kanuka	KLJV007	AC/RC	60	9166989	544538	631	WGS84_35S	125	-60
Kanuka	KLJV008	AC/RC	60	9167020	544495	631	WGS84_35S	125	-60
Kanuka	KLJV009	AC/RC	60	9167048	544451	631	WGS84_35S	125	-60
Kanuka	KLJV010	AC/RC	60	9167077	544414	631	WGS84_35S	125	-60
Kanuka	KLJV011	AC/RC	60	9167103	544378	631	WGS84_35S	125	-60
Kanuka	KLJV012	AC/RC	60	9167154	544334	631	WGS84_35S	125	-60
Kanuka	KLJV013	AC/RC	60	9167160	544280	631	WGS84_35S	125	-60
Kanuka	KLJV014	AC/RC	60	9167189	544256	631	WGS84_35S	125	-60
Kanuka	KLJV015	AC/RC	60	9167213	544207	631	WGS84_35S	125	-60
Kanuka	KLJV016	AC/RC	60	9167238	544156	631	WGS84_35S	125	-60
Kanuka	KLJV017	AC/RC	60	9166082	543887	631	WGS84_35S	134	-60
Kanuka	KLJV018	AC/RC	60	9166114	543862	631	WGS84_35S	134	-60
Kanuka	KLJV019	AC/RC	60	9166140	543828	631	WGS84_35S	134	-60
Kanuka	KLJV020	AC/RC	60	9166176	543794	631	WGS84_35S	134	-60
Kanuka	KLJV021	AC/RC	60	9166209	543769	631	WGS84_35S	134	-60
Kanuka	KLJV022	AC/RC	60	9166253	543734	631	WGS84_35S	134	-60
Kanuka	KLJV023	AC/RC	60	9166289	543696	631	WGS84_35S	134	-60
Kanuka	KLJV024	AC/RC	60	9166134	543539	631	WGS84_35S	138	-60
Kanuka	KLJV025	AC/RC	60	9166089	543566	631	WGS84_35S	138	-60
Kanuka	KLJV026	AC/RC	60	9166050	543588	631	WGS84_35S	138	-60
Kanuka	KLJV027	AC/RC	60	9166023	543634	631	WGS84_35S	138	-60
Kanuka	KLJV028	AC/RC	60	9165986	543671	631	WGS84_35S	138	-60
Kanuka	KLJV029	AC/RC	60	9165950	543699	631	WGS84_35S	138	-60
Kanuka	KLJV030	AC/RC	60	9166102	541567	631	WGS84_35S	87	-60
Kanuka	KLJV031	AC/RC	60	9166102	541616	631	WGS84_35S	87	-60
Kanuka	KLJV032	AC/RC	60	9166146	541666	631	WGS84_35S	87	-60
Kanuka	KLJV033	AC/RC	60	9166202	541718	631	WGS84_35S	87	-60
Kanuka	KLJV034	AC/RC	60	9166266	541770	631	WGS84_35S	87	-60
Kanuka	KLJV035	AC/RC	60	9166313	541824	631	WGS84_35S	87	-60
Kanuka	KLJV036	AC/RC	60	9166329	541866	631	WGS84_35S	87	-60
Kanuka	KLJV037	AC/RC	60	9166319	541918	631	WGS84_35S	87	-60
Kanuka	KLJV038	AC/RC	60	9166299	541984	631	WGS84_35S	87	-60
Kanuka	KLJV039	AC/RC	60	9166259	542033	631	WGS84_35S	87	-60
Kanuka	KLJV040	AC/RC	60	9166096	541502	631	WGS84_35S	87	-60
Kanuka	KLJV041	AC/RC	60	9166093	541455	631	WGS84_35S	87	-60
Kanuka	KLJV042	AC/RC	60	9166087	541409	631	WGS84_35S	87	-60
Kanuka	KLJV043	AC/RC	60	9166095	541354	631	WGS84_35S	87	-60
Kanuka	KLJV044	AC/RC	60	9166163	542392	631	WGS84_35S	87	-60
Kanuka	KLJV045	AC/RC	60	9166173	542740	631	WGS84_35S	87	-60

APPENDIX 3 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *> Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Drilling geology results reported herein relate to Reverse Circulation (RC) drillholes at Kanuka Lithium Production Project. A full list of hole collars that includes coordinates, azimuth, dip and depth can be found in Drillhole Information Appendix 1, and significant pegmatite intercepts information is contained tables in the body of the report and as Appendix 2. The azimuth of Force's drill holes is oriented approximately perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the mineralised trend. Holes are weakly oblique to orthogonal in a dip sense (see cross-sections). • Forces RC drill spoils are collected into two sub-samples: • 1 metre split sample, is homogenized and riffle split at the sample prep facility and then calico-bagged. Usually these weigh 2-3 kg. • 30-40 kg primary sample is collected in polyweave bags and retained until assays have been returned and deemed reliable for reporting purposes.
Drilling techniques	*> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	RC Drilling technique used by Force and reported herein comprises standard Reverse Circulation (RC) 4 and ¾ inch face sampling hammer (5.5-inchdiameter bit). The rig used is a custom made RC rig and running a 2000 CFM 750 psi compressor. The RC rig is operated by Equity Drilling (DRC),
Drill sample recovery	*> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *> Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	RC sample recoveries are weighed and recorded by 4CE for each metre. To date sample recoveries have averaged >90%. • Contamination is monitored regularly. Minor issues have been encountered in this program, due to large amounts of ground water. • The cyclone and splitter are regularly cleaned using compressed air, especially in wet intervals. • Drill collars are sealed to prevent sample loss and holes are normally drilled dry to prevent poor recoveries and contamination caused by water ingress. Wet intervals are noted in case of unusual results
Logging	*> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* *> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Standard sample logging procedures are utilised by 4CE, including logging codes for lithology, minerals, weathering etc. • A chip tray for the entire RC or RAB hole is completed. A sub-sample is sieved from the large RC bags at site into chip trays over the pegmatite interval to assist in geological logging. • Geology of the RC and RAB drill chips were logged on a metre basis with attention to main rock forming minerals within the pegmatite intersections. • Entire drilled interval of RC logged. • Pegmatite sections are also checked under a LW/SW UV light for mineral identification on an ad hoc basis. These only provide indicative qualitative information.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *> The use of twinned holes.* *> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *> Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	4CE's project geologists are supervised by 4CE's Head of Exploration • All field data is entered into excel spreadsheets (supported by look-up tables) at site and subsequently validated as it is imported into the centralised 4CE database. • Hard copies of survey and sampling data are stored in the local office and electronic data is stored on multiple backup hard drive Samples were assayed for a multi element suite of 48 elements. However, the presented data has been reduced to just Li. In addition Li2O has been reported. It has been calculated from the reported assay result for Li in ppm. The calculation is %Li2O = (ppm Li x 2.153)/10000 and the presented results have been rounded to the second decimal place. No adjustments have been made to reported assay data.
Location of data points	*> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *> Specification of the grid system used.* *> Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	The geological data, including start-point, end-points have been surveyed using handheld GPS devices, giving an accuracy of +/- 3m in open-ground. WGS84 UTM (Zone 35S) No topographic survey has been undertaken. Hand held GPS coordinates have been utilised to locate sampling to date.
Data spacing and distribution	*> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *> Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *> Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Between 300m along strike and between 50 and 200m down-dip across strike. Refer figures in report. This data may be used to support a resource in the future, but only once the drill density has been assessed as sufficient to do so. If not, infill drilling may be required so that confidence is improved sufficiently to do so. Not applicable as no resource estimation. Sampling undertaken to date was of a reconnaissance nature and wide spread along geologic bodies. No sample compositing was used or reported in results
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *> If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Force's drilling is oriented perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralisation (pegmatite body) as mapped or predicted by the geological model. In some areas the rocks may trend at an angle to the drill traverse. Because of the dip of the hole, drill intersections are apparent thicknesses and overall geological context is needed to estimate true thicknesses. All drill holes are orientated -60^0 and were inclined and drilled orthogonal to the strike of the pegmatite. None-the-less, modern exploration software is easily able to visualize these in 3 dimensions and integrate the drill traces with more recently surveyed drilling by 4CE and, which were oriented approximately perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the mineralised trend. Results to date, indicate drilling was orientated correctly.
Sample security	*> The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Rock chip samples were shipped directly from the field by the company in sealed polyweave bags or similar containers using a reputable transport company with shipment tracking capability so that a chain of custody can be maintained. Each bag was sealed with a security strap tag as used by ITRI protocols. The samples were locked in a shed if they were stored overnight at any point during transit, including at the drill site prior to shipping. The laboratory confirmed the integrity of the rice bag seals upon receipt
Audits or reviews	*> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The sampling techniques and data have been reviewed and the assay results are believed to give a reliable indication of the lithium mineralisation within the samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	> *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* > *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Kanuka licences consist of both Exploitation Permits and Research Permits PE 13082 (renewal) valid for 30 years and Exploitation Permit PR4100 valid for 5 years with further renewals of 5 years. See above, no other known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	> *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The licence area is currently being mined for tin and tantalum including "Coltan" through a series of alluvial open pits, the largest over a total length of approximately 3km excavated by MMR and artisanal miners. Apart from the mining and test pit excavations, there has been no other exploration licences below alluvial layers and no lithium exploration has taken place.
Geology	> *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Kanuka Project is an early stage exploration project in terms of Lithium potential. There are high grade lithium occurrences only at this stage. Further exploration programs will be required to determine whether the project has further economic potential. The Project lies within the mid-Proterozoic Kibaran Belt - an intracratonic domain, stretching for over 1,300 km through Katanga and into southwest Uganda. The belt strikes predominantly SW-NE and is truncated by the NS to NNW-SSE trending Western Rift system. The Kibaran comprises a sedimentary and volcanic sequence that has been folded, metamorphosed and intruded by at least four separate phases of granite. The latest granite phase (900 to 950 My ago) is assigned to the Katangan cycle and is associated with widespread vein and pegmatite mineralisation containing tin, Tungsten, Tantalum, Niobium, Lithium and Beryllium. Deposits of this type occur as clusters and are widespread throughout the Kibaran terrain. In the DRC, the Katanga Tin Belt stretches over 500 km from near Kolwezi in the southwest to Kalemie in the northeast comprising numerous occurrences and deposits of which the AVZ (Manono) deposit is currently the largest. The geology of the Manono area is poorly documented and no reliable maps of local geology have been observed for the licence area.
Drill hole Information	> *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* > *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* > *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* > *dip and azimuth of the hole* > *down hole length and interception depth* > *hole length.* > *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should*	Drill hole information is tabled as Appendix 1 in the report.

Data aggregation methods	> *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* > *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* > *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	All results being reported for RC drill samples are based on 1 metre intervals to provide a 2-3kg sample. No top/lower cut have been applied. At this stage it is considered that an insufficient data set has been collected to allow geostatistical methods of any relevance. Methodology may change as the collected dataset increase Not included in the reported results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	> *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* > *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* > *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The nature of drillholes with respect to geology is discussed above. Because of the dip of the hole, drill intersections are apparent thicknesses and overall geological context is needed to estimate true thicknesses. Refer to figures in report. All results being reported for pegmatites mineralisation are based on 1m interval lengths. The mineralisation and host rocks are interpreted to dip consistently between 20^0 and 27^0 NW. The geometry of the mineralisation reported is not well understood, as it is under cover and early stage exploration, however the pegmatite is not of uniform thickness and their orientations vary down-dip and along strike. No top/lower cut have been applied.
Diagrams	> *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional* views.	Refer to this press release body of text
Balanced reporting	> *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Due to the nature of the early stage project status and limited sampling to date, the results should be considered indicative only and not material. All results should be considered in the limited context of the sampling program. The samples collected to date are considered representative of the intersected mineralisation.
Other substantive exploration data	> *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	No further data available.
Further work	> *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* > *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Further work may include mapping, soil sampling and bed rock sampling for geochemical anomalies to identify prospective target zones and then small amount of drill testing of higher priority targets. RC/ Diamond drilling is planned to define further shallow mineralisation along strike and down dip. In-fill drilling also planned between current sections to demonstrate grade continuity.