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ASX Announcements Office
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FURTHER HIGH-GRADE LEAD AND SILVER ASSAYS FOR TSHIMPALA PROJECT IN MALAWI

Force Commodities (**Force** or the **Company**) (**ASX Code: 4CE**) is pleased to announce that further assay results have been received from grab samples of galena mineralisation taken at the Tshimpala Project, located in the Dowa District of the Republic of Malawi (**Tshimpala Project**).

Samples were taken by the Company's Head of Exploration Mr Trevor Mashiloane and used primarily for testwork and commissioning work for the mobile crushing and screening plant and equipment (refer ASX Announcement dated 23 August 2019).

Samples were taken from exposed mineralisation at the Grand Canyon Prospect, located within the Tshimpala Project.

Sample material of approx. 1.0kg was then transported to Perth and assayed at SGS Australia Pty Ltd (**SGS**) facilities.

Sample	Lead Grade CON11V	Silver Grade FAG35V	Easting	Northing	Sample Type
GC_0919	83.2 %	1,180 g/t	612411	8488064	Grab Sample
GC_1019	83.3 %	1,180 g/t	612411	8488064	Grab Sample

Table 1: SGS assay results of grab samples from the Grand Canyon Prospect at Tshimpala Project. CON11V: Lead by Acid Digest, EDTA Titration; FAG35V: Ag, FAS, Gravimetric, Variable Weight

The CON11V assay method involved dissolving part of the sample in nitric and hydrochloric acids, followed by hydrobromic acid to evolve antimony, tin and arsenic. The solution was then evaporated in the presence of sulphuric acid to strong fumes. After the addition of water and standing, the precipitated lead sulphate is filtered off and dissolved in ammonium acetate solution. The lead acetate solution is titrated with EDTA using xylenol orange/methylene blue mixed indicator. As not all of the lead in the digest solution may have precipitated out to form lead sulphate, the filtered digest solution may be made up to volume with deionised water and analysed for lead by atomic absorption spectrometry.

Assay results of 83.2% and 83.3% lead were obtained from the two samples.

The lead assay results obtained by the CON11V, acid digest method, now received from SGS are consistent with the reported 85.1% lead chemical assay result and 82.8% lead semi-quantitative X-ray diffraction result received from SGS Lakefield facilities in Canada (refer ASX Announcement dated 9 May 2019).

Assays of the silver grades were determined by fire assay. The FAG35V fire assay method consists of two consecutive pyrochemical separations. The first step involves fusion with a suitable fluxing agent with simultaneous collection followed by removal of lead by cupellation. This results in the isolation of precious metals in a prill which is weighed on a microbalance. Due to the high anticipated levels of silver in the samples, SGS adopted a modified version of its routine FAG35V method.

The fire assay method was selected by SGS due to the >80% lead grade of the samples already determined, which had the potential to cause issues with a standard acid digestion approach. SGS used a silver free flux/litharge mixture and a weighed amount of silver wire as a quality control process.

Assay results of 1,180g/t silver lead were obtained from the two samples.

The Company is pleased with the assay results and is currently in discussions with SGS regarding both the establishment of appropriate testing facilities at its Tshimpala Project operations site and the proposed testing of the exported material by SGS at Beira Port in Mozambique.

Further sampling from pits and trenches at the Company's Tshimpala Project is ongoing at the Grand Canyon and Small Canyon Prospects with samples to be dispatched to SGS this quarter for assaying.

Commenting on the assay results, Force Commodities Managing Director Jason Brewer said:

"The hand held XRF results that we have previously received from material seen in exposed mineralisation at the Tshimpala Project have averaged approx. 60% and whilst positive, they can only be taken as preliminary in nature."

"These chemical assaying results, which we have now received from SGS, are more reliable, however they still require a more systematic sampling program of the pit and trench exposures and drill sampling, which is now planned and underway."

"The assay grades of over 80% from assays received from SGS are in line with the previous SGS Lakefield results of 85.1% from chemical assaying and 82.8% from the semi-quantitative X-ray diffraction results received from a 2.3kg sample that was previously tested there."

"With our resource definition RC drilling program to be completed this quarter and Shire Construction Limited mobilising to site to complete civil engineering and construction works, it will be a very busy quarter for us and I look forward to updating shareholders on our progress."

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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 Jess Oram who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and a Member of the Geological Society of Australia. Mr Oram is engaged by Force Commodities as a non-executive Chairman.

Mr Oram 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 Oram 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 – JORC TABLE 1 CHECKLIST OF ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

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.*	Two selective grab samples taken from a pit exposure This sample is not appropriate for a Mineral Resource estimates and should not be inferred to indicate grade of the mineralized system
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.).*	This information release does not report drill sampling or results.
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.*	This information release does not report drill sampling or 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.*	This information release does not report drill sampling or results. Sampling biased towards extracting galena from vein exposed in pit wall; guided by visual hand selection

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* *> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *> Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	This information release does not report drill sampling or results. The sampling is not appropriate to represent grade of ore, or grade of mineralising system. One sample is not indicative of the grade of the system. For example, the silver in the galena may have been upgraded by supergene processes that are not reflective of the silver grades of the entire system nor subject to supergene processes No quality control processes exist to substantiate the single sample assay.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *> For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *> Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Assaying was undertaken by CON11V, FAG35V and XRF78S methods. CON11V - A 0.5000g sample is dissolved in nitric and hydrochloric acids, followed by hydrobromic acid to evolve antimony, tin and arsenic. The solution is evaporated in the presence of sulphuric acid to strong fumes. After the addition of water and standing, the precipitated lead sulphate is filtered off and dissolved in ammonium acetate solution. The lead acetate solution is titrated with EDTA using xylenol orange/methylene blue mixed indicator. As not all of the lead in the digest solution may have precipitated out to form lead sulphate, the filtered digest solution may be made up to volume with deionised water and analysed for lead by atomic absorption spectrometry. FAG35V - The sample is weighed at a variable mass. The fire assay method consists of two consecutive pyrochemical separations. The first step involves fusion with a suitable fluxing agent with simultaneous collection followed by removal of lead by cupellation. This results in the isolation of precious metals in a prill which is weighed on a microbalance. No QAQC system was used to verify accuracy and precision of the sample.

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.*	No verification of this sample has been completed. This information release does not report drill sampling or results.
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 sample location was picked-up with a handheld GPS devices, giving an accuracy of +/- 10 m WGS84 UTM (Zone 36S)
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.*	Sampling undertaken to date was a highly selective sub-sample of ore designed to extract galena only from gangue contained in the vein system This sampling is not sufficient to complete a Mineral Resource. It is not sufficient to imply the global grade of ore.
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.*	These samples are highly selective in nature, It is not an unbiased sample. It was selected specifically to extract galena only from vein system exposed in pitting. These samples were not obtained from drilling. These samples are not sufficient to be oriented appropriately relative to vein orientation
Sample security	*> The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample was secured and transported by company employee.
Audits or reviews	*> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The sampling techniques and data have not been subject to audit or independent review..

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 samples were extracted from an area within Exclusive Prospecting Licenses EPL 0479, EPL 0483 and EPL 0484 underwhich the Company holds the rights to explore for galena minerals
Exploration done by other parties	> *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Artisanal miners excavations in and around the licenses areas. No production records are available yet. Attempts are being made to collect all historical production/exploration records.
Geology	> *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Tshimpala Project is a late stage exploration project. There are high grade lead and silver occurrences only at this stage. Further exploration drilling programs will be required to determine economic potential size. The Tshimpala Project lies at the Malawi basement which is mostly underlain by early Precambrian (Archean) to early Paleozoic sequences of sedimentary and igneous which have been deformed and metamorphosed during Ubedian (+- 2700 lillion years). Tectonic and metamorphic overprint during the Mozambican orogen was so passive that is responsible for many or most of the features observed in the rocks. The basement which occupies 85% of the land area of the country is mainly composed of gneisses and granulites. It constitutes the Malawi province of the Mozambican orogenic belt and is divided into a northern and southern subprovince separated by the Chimalizo dislocation zone on the southern edge of the Champira dome. A major unit in the southern sub province of the basement complex is a chernockitic suite composed of orthopryroxene bearig granulites and gneisses and intruded by syenite and granite igneous complex. Biotite and hornblende gneisses dominates the northern sub province with minor granulites being intruded granitic, pegmatitic and ultramafic rocks. Biotite and hornblende bearing gneisses are the most commonly encountered rock types in Malawi. The biotite is typically well formed, also common in the basement complex are quartz – femdsapr gneisses and granulites which form bands and lenses in both the amphibolites and granulites facies rocks
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 clearly explain why this is the case.*	This information release does not report drill sampling or results.

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.*	No weighting has been applied to the data; no length increments are used to collect the sample
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').*	These selective samples cannot be used to estimate width of intercept, nor can any relationship exist between sampling and orientation of mineralisation
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 late 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.
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 drilling is scheduled to commence this quarter.