

8 February 2021

Oman Copper Project – New high grade massive sulphide intercepts at Mahab 4

Highlights

- Mahab 4 continues to return high grade massive copper sulphide intersections in:
 - Hole 20B5DD006 intersected 49.0 metres at 4.5 % Cu and 0.3 g/t Au from 11.0 metres, including 33.8 metres of 6.1% Cu and 0.3 g/t Au from 19.2 metres.
 - Hole 20B5DD005 intersected 36.4 metres at 2.8 % Cu and 0.3 g/t Au from 29.0 metres, including 10.1 metres of 4.8 % Cu and 0.2 g/t Au from 46.0 metres.
- Force geologists are now reviewing the historic drill data within an 18 x 5-kilometre area enclosing the Mahab 4 and the Hara Kilab prospects in Block 5 to see if the elevated gold values are consistently present in this block.

Force Commodities Limited (ASX:4CE) (“Force” or the “Company”), is pleased to announce the assay results from the infill drilling from holes 20B5DD005 and 20B5DD006 at Mahab 4 within the Company’s Block 5 tenement in the Sultanate of Oman (Tables 1 and 2, Figures 2, 3, and 4).

Table 1: Drill hole locations and significant copper intercepts

Hole ID	Prospect	Northing	Easting	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH		From	To	Interval	Grade	Cu Sulphide
		WGS84_40N	WGS84_40N	(m AMSL)	(Deg)	(Deg)	(m)		(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(% Cu)
20B5DD005	Mahab 4	2656101	468765	224	-62	216	70		29	65.4	36.4	2.80	Massive
								<i>incl</i>	46	56	10	4.80	Massive
20B5DD006	Mahab 4	2656101	468765	224	-66	270	77.5		11	60	49	4.50	Massive
									19.2	53	33.8	6.10	Massive
20B5DD009	Hara Kilab	2659931	464569	214	-70	350	42	Assays Pending					
20B5DD010	Hara Kilab	2659913	464541	214	-70	350	62.7	Assays Pending					
20B5DD011	Hara Kilab	2659934	464539	214	-70	350	44.7	Assays Pending					
20B5DD012	Hara Kilab	2659954	464532	214	-70	350	35.7	Assays Pending					
20B5DD013	Hara Kilab	2659931	464505	214	-70	350	55	Assays Pending					

Table 2: Drill hole locations and significant gold intercepts

Hole ID	Prospect	Northing	Easting	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH		From	To	Interval	Grade
		WGS84_40N	WGS84_40N	(m AMSL)	(Deg)	(Deg)	(m)		(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t Au)
20B5DD005	Mahab 4	2656101	468765	224	-62	216	70		29	65.4	36.4	0.30
20B5DD006	Mahab 4	2656101	468765	224	-66	270	77.5		11	60	49	0.30
20B5DD009	Hara Kilab	2659931	464569	214	-70	350	42	Assays Pending				
20B5DD010	Hara Kilab	2659913	464541	214	-70	350	62.7	Assays Pending				
20B5DD011	Hara Kilab	2659934	464539	214	-70	350	44.7	Assays Pending				
20B5DD012	Hara Kilab	2659954	464532	214	-70	350	35.7	Assays Pending				
20B5DD013	Hara Kilab	2659931	464505	214	-70	350	55	Assays Pending				

Both holes 20B5DD005 and 20B5DD006 were drilled as infill holes to provide additional samples to upgrade Mahab 4's resource category from Inferred to Indicated.

The analytical work was done by the Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories in Vancouver, BC (Canada).

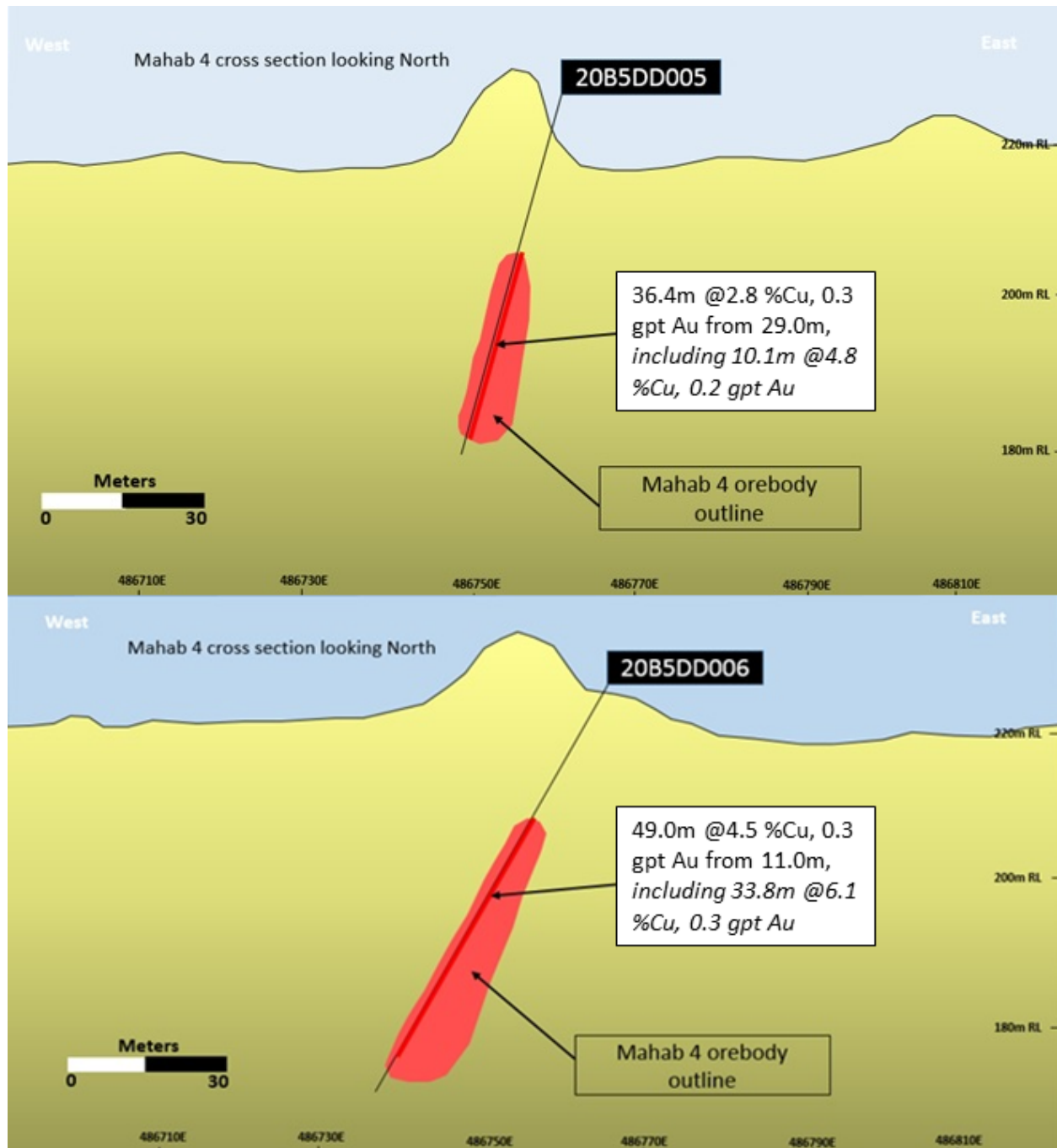
The massive copper sulphide intercepts in both holes 20B5DD005 and 20B5DD006 are hosted by weakly chloritized and oxidised basaltic rock units of the fertile Geotimes volcanic unit, which are cut by minor mafic dikes. Highly anomalously copper and elevated gold values are found mostly as massive sulphides in the basaltic rocks, with rare intercalated disseminated sulphide lenses.

Simon Pooley, Force's CEO remarked that *"We are very pleased to see that the recently returned assay results at Mahab 4 continue to deliver excellent high grade massive sulphide intervals, which ultimately provide us with more confidence in Mahab 4's resource model."*

"The Company will continue to pursue JV and or toll treatment opportunities for medium size, high grade copper deposits that have been able to demonstrate low CAPEX and profitable open-cut development to produce high quality copper concentrates for local or overseas smelters."

"Furthermore, despite the region's rich history of copper production, there has been limited modern exploration in Oman, which Force and its Omani partners aim to capitalise on by applying rigorous, modern exploration techniques. We believe that with the application of systematic exploration currently being conducted, the opportunity exists in Oman to become a significant mid-tier copper producer."

Figure 2: Interpreted massive sulphide ore body intercepts in holes 20B5DD005 and 20B5DD006.



Below are selected core photographs of the best massive sulphide intercepts in holes 20B5DD005 (Figure 3) and 20B5DD006 (Figure 4).



Figure 3: Photos of best massive sulphide intercepts in hole 20B5DD005 (from 51.45m to 58.80m).

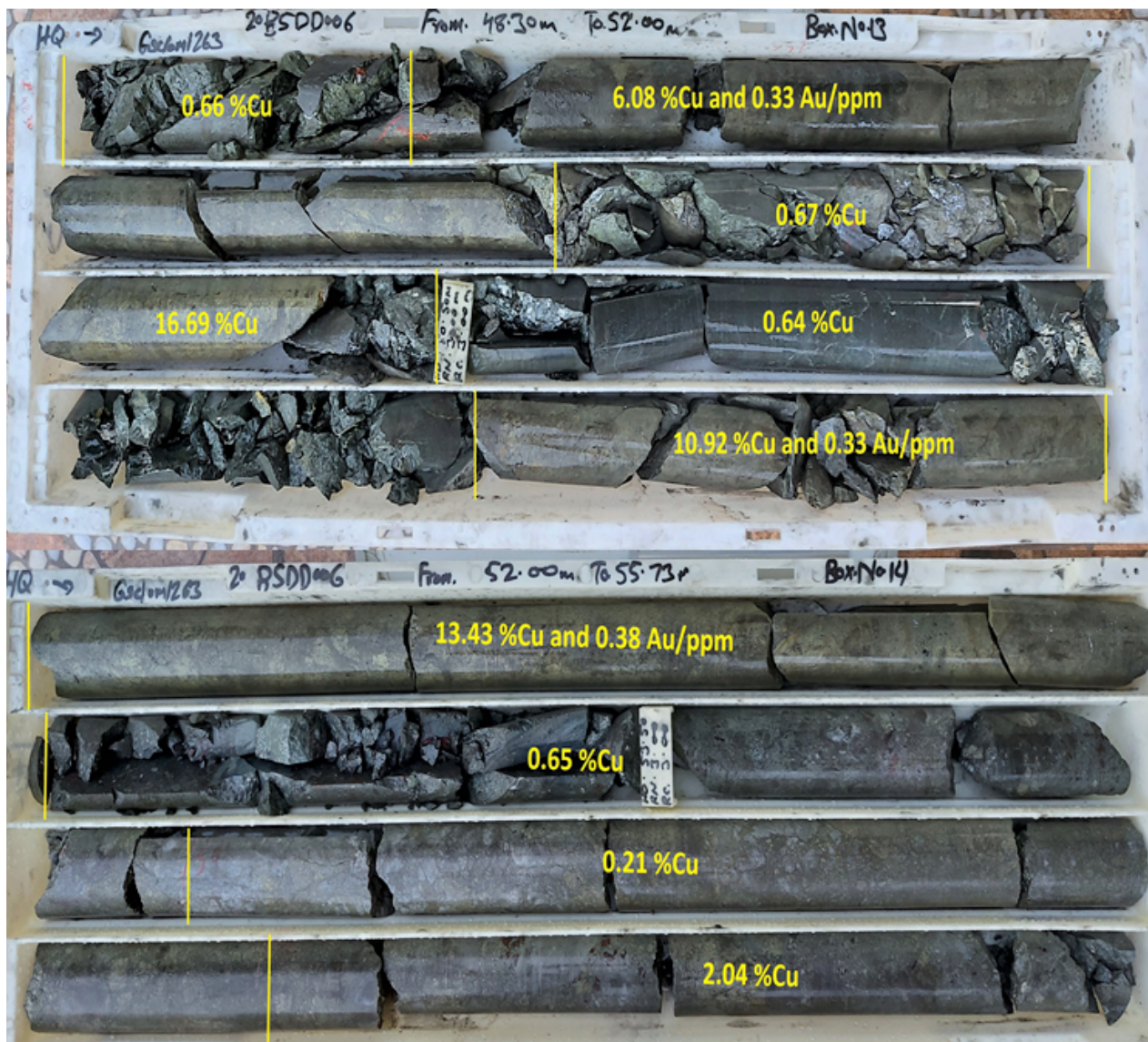


Figure 4: Photos of best massive sulphide intercepts in hole 20B5DD006 (from 48.30 m to 55.73 m).

This announcement is authorised by Robert Martin, Non-Executive Chair

END

Reference to previous market announcements

The information relating to exploration results from the previous drilling at the Oman Copper Project was reported in the announcement titled “Force to Acquire High Grade Copper Projects in Oman” dated 1 September 2020.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

COMPETENT PERSONS' STATEMENT

The information in this ASX Announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Simon Pooley, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Pooley is a full-time employee of Force Commodities Limited. Mr Pooley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Pooley consents to the inclusion in this ASX Announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Force

Force is a base metals exploration and development focused company headquartered in Perth, Western Australia and is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX:4CE). Over the past six months, Force has been undergoing a structured process to relist the company including changing senior management and identifying new sources of capital. Force has steadily gained momentum during the restructure through the identification of a high-quality project acquisition and appoints of high calibre senior professionals to its Board and Executive.

JORC Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes used in the estimate include 48 diamond holes at Mahab 4 and 13 diamond drill holes at Maqail South; The majority of the drilling was completed between 2010 and 2012 by Gentor; Approximately 25% of the drilling was completed by Savannah in 2015 and 2016; All data at the Maqail South and Mahab 4 prospects has been gathered from diamond core. HQ and NQ core sizes have been used. Majority of holes have been angled to optimally intersect the mineralisation; Sampling from diamond drilling is by half core sampling of NQ or HQ core with samples cut using a diamond saw. Samples for metallurgical holes will be quarter core for assay with three quarter core for metallurgy.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling used HQ2 or NQ2 sized equipment. Diamond core was not orientated. More metallurgical holes HQ2 core was used.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core recovery was recorded in the drill logs and was excellent in fresh rock with some core loss in weathered rock; There appears to be no relationship between sample recovery and sample grades.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All diamond drill holes were logged for recovery, RQD, geology and structure; Diamond core was photographed wet; All drill holes were logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HQ and NQ core was cut in half using a core saw; In the case of metallurgical holes, quarter core was cut for assay. Certified reference standards, blanks and duplicates are routinely inserted in the sample sequence to assess the quality of sampling and analysis; Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation expected.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples from Force drilling drilling will be dispatched to Bureau Veritas in Turkey for analysis using the following process route; Whole sample is dried at 85°C, Crush to 70% - 10 mesh (2mm), 100% pulverized to 85% passing -200 mesh (75 µm); Au: 30g Fire Assay I lead collection fusion AAS finish I 5ppb - 10ppm; Au>10ppm (& Ag if also over-limit): 30g fire assay fusion with gravimetric finish; 24 Element (Mo, Cu, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, Sr, Cd, Sb, Bi, Ca,P, Cr, Mg, Al, Na K, W, Hg, S) Aqua Regia Digest ICP-OES finish; The analytical techniques used will be appropriate for the elements and mineralization styles being explored for; QAQC protocols used in the Force drilling will be to industry standards and included the use of certified reference material, field duplicates and blanks; Umpire sampling was included as part of the QAQC protocol for the Force drilling; Bulk density determinations are made for all samples that are assayed, using the Archimedes method. This measurement is completed in Oman by Force employees.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No independent verification of significant intersections has been carried out; Multiple phases of drilling have confirmed the overall tenor and distribution of mineralisation; Primary data documentation is electronic with appropriate verification and validation; Data is well organised and securely stored in a relational database; No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes will be located with DGPS by a licensed surveyor using WGS84 Zone 40N co-ordinates; Holes have been downhole surveyed using a Tropari single shot device; Detailed topographic data is available for the area immediately surrounding the Maqail

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<p>South.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The quality of the topographic data is excellent with elevations recorded to an accuracy of 0.1m.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hole spacing is approximately 25m by 25m at Maqail South; Data at Maqail South Samples were composited to 1m intervals for statistical analysis and grade estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of drill holes are angled approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the lithological trends. Some holes have been angled down the dip of the structure to collect material for metallurgical testing; Reported intervals are down hole widths and are not necessarily true widths of mineralisation; No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of custody was managed by Force Samples are stored on site in a locked yard then transported to Turkey by airfreight (Force) and then by air freight to BV Canada . Company personnel had no contact with the samples once they had been dispatched.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews of the sampling techniques or data have been completed.