

21 January 2021

Oman Copper Project – Further Mahab 4 Assay Results and First Assays from Hara Kilab

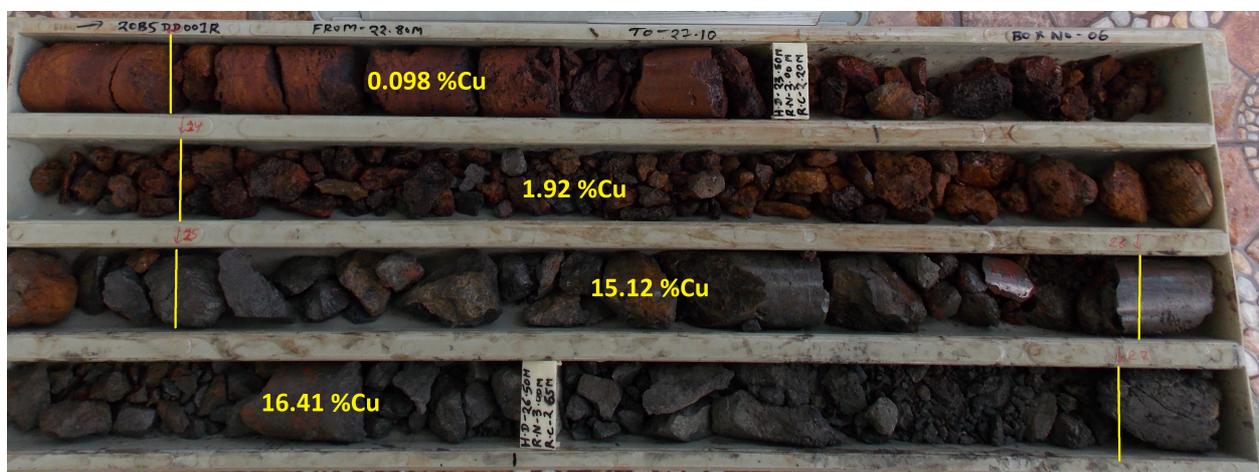
Highlights

- Second diamond hole at Mahab 4 returns a massive copper sulphide intersection of 13 metres at 5.60% Cu from 24 metres downhole. This intersection includes 2 metres at 15.70% Cu from 25 metres downhole
- Disseminated copper sulphide intersections also returned from 37 metres to 60 metres grading at 0.79% Cu and from 78 metres to 124 metres grading at 0.99% Cu
- Significant gold intercept from the same hole returned 32 metres at 1.05 g/t Au from 5 metres down hole
- First infill hole from Hara Kilab returned 8.3 metres at 1.34% Cu from 18 metres down hole

Force Commodities Limited (ASX:4CE) (“Force” or the “Company”), is pleased to provide assay results from drill hole 20B5DD001R drilled into the Mahab 4 deposit (Figure 1 and 3 and Table 1 (Cu) and 2 (Au)) and 20B5DD002 drilled into the Hara Kilab deposit (Figure 2 and Table 1), both located in Block 5 in the Sultanate of Oman.

Best results correlate well with the geologically logged massive and disseminated copper sulphide interval from 24 metres to 124 metres in 20B5DD001R at Mahab 4 and from the interval from 18 metres to 26.3 metres in 20B5DD002 at Hara Kilab.

The holes were drilled for metallurgical purposes and twinned historical holes B5MB4D084A in Mahab 4 and HK11-04 in Hara Kilab to provide sufficient sample for further test work. Copper assay analysis was conducted by Bureau Veritas in Vancouver, BC, Canada.



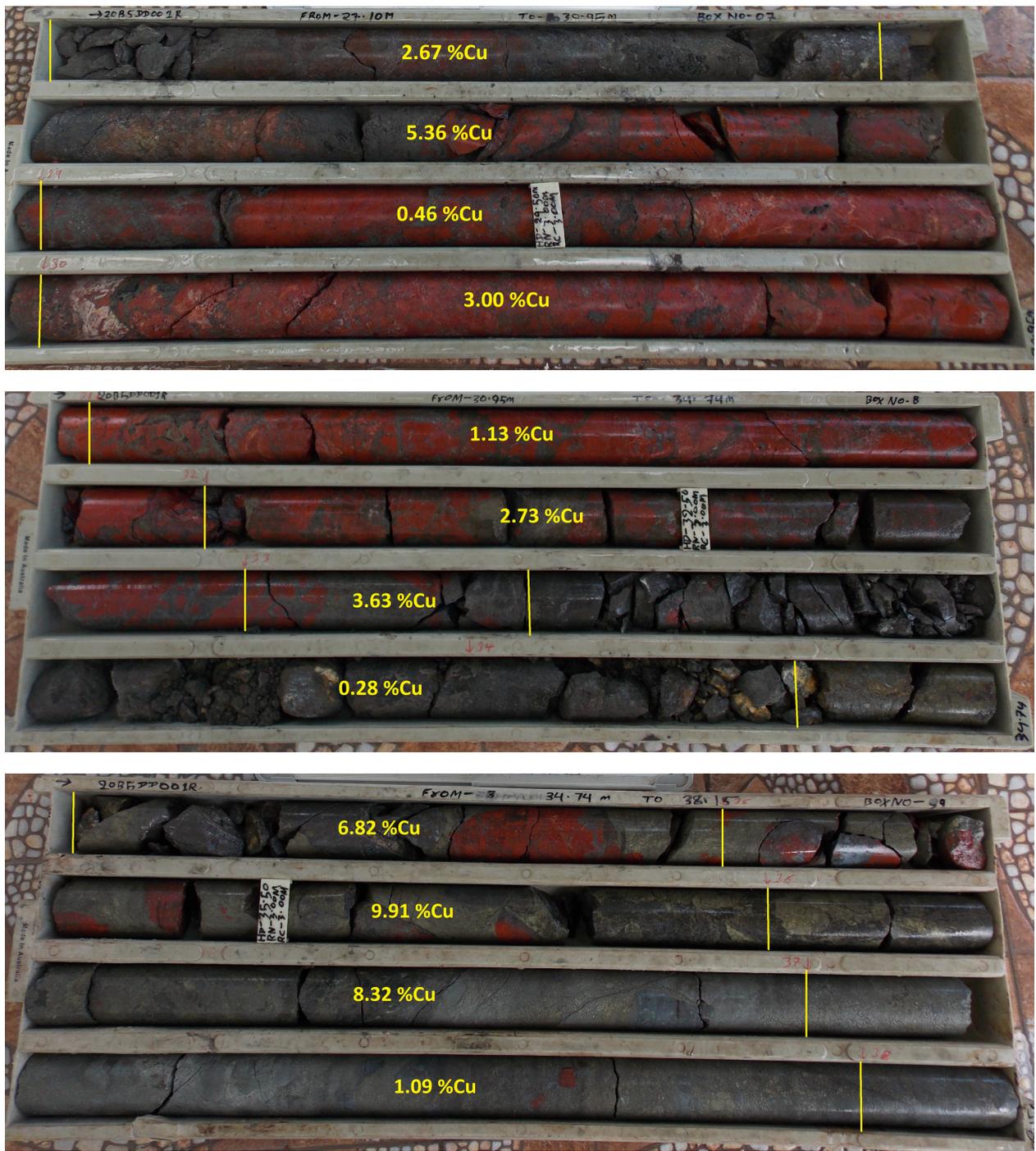


Figure 1: Massive Copper Sulphide Mineralisation at Mahab 4.

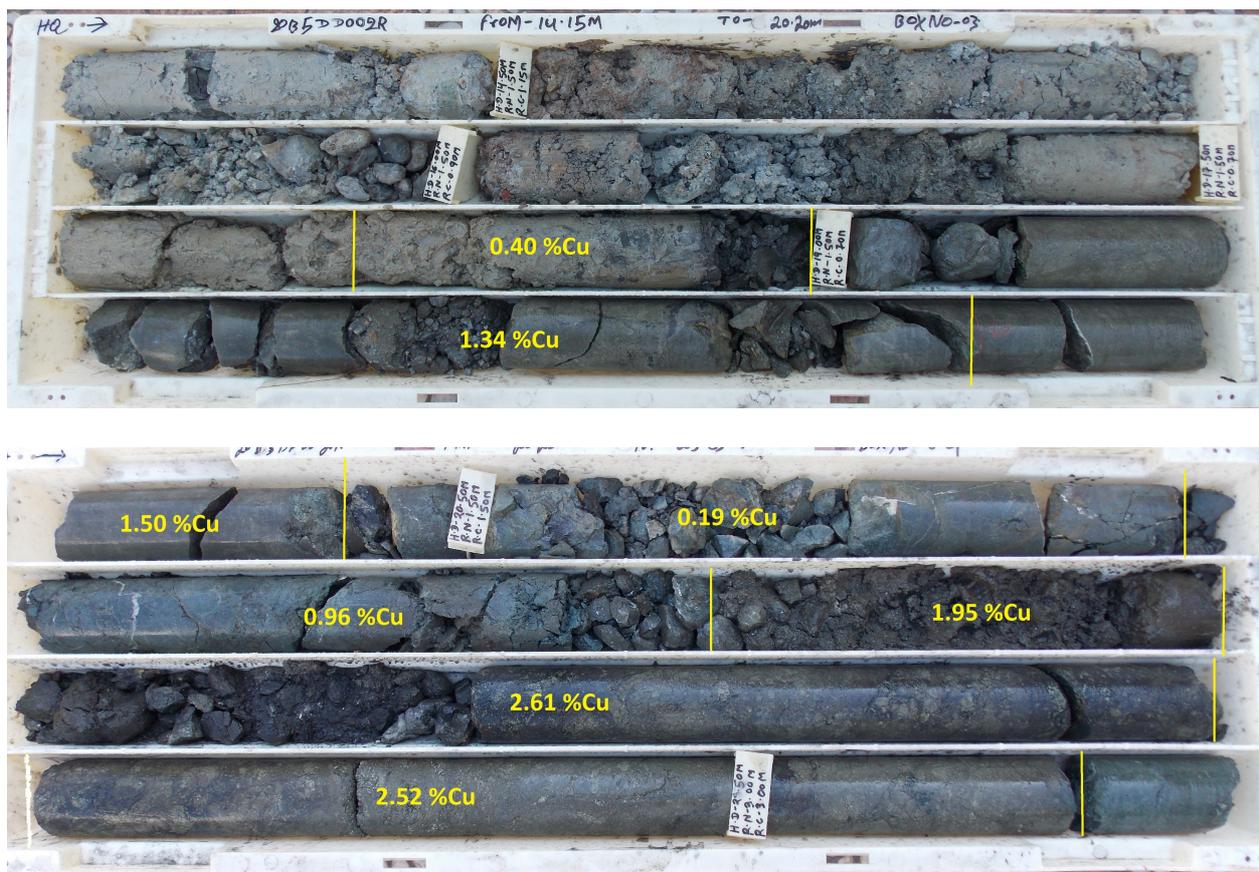


Figure 2: Massive Copper Sulphide Mineralisation at Hara Kilab

Simon Pooley, Force’s CEO commented: “The gold intersection from 5 metres is very interesting as the higher grade zone is reported below the base of oxidation within the massive copper sulphide unit. This is potentially recoverable through a flotation process. Further metallurgical test work will also target the recovery of the gold to copper concentrate.”

This announcement has been authorised for release by Simon Pooley, CEO.

Table 1: Drill Hole Location and Significant Assay Intervals - Copper

Hole ID	Prospect	Northing WGS84_40N	Easting WGS84_40N	RL (m AMSL)	Dip (Deg)	Azimuth (Deg)	EOH (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (% Cu)	Cu Sulphide (Type)
20B5DD001R	Mahab 4	2656157	468757	226	-60	250	132		24	37	13	5.60	Massive
								<i>incl</i>	25	27	2	15.70	Massive
								<i>and</i>	35	37	2	9.11	Massive
									37	60	23	0.79	Disseminated
									78	124	46	0.99	Disseminated
20B5DD002	Hara Kilab	2659947	464563	214	-90	0	50		18	26.3	8.3	1.34	Massive
20B5DD004	Hara Kilab	2659938	464559	214	-70	360	41.5	Assays Awaited					
20B5DD005	Mahab 4	2656101	468765	224	-62	216	70	Assays Awaited					
20B5DD006	Mahab 4	2656101	468765	224	-66	270	77.5	Assays Awaited					

Table 2: Drill Hole Location and Significant Assay Intervals – Gold

Hole ID	Prospect	Northing WGS84_40N	Easting WGS84_40N	RL (m AMSL)	Dip (Deg)	Azimuth (Deg)	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
20B5DD001R	Mahab 4	2656157	468757	226	-60	250	132	5	37	32	1.05
								<i>incl</i> 16	25	9	2.22
20B5DD002	Hara Kilab	2659947	464563	214	-90	0	50	No Significant Assays			
20B5DD004	Hara Kilab	2659938	464559	214	-70	360	41.5	Assays Awaited			
20B5DD005	Mahab 4	2656101	468765	224	-62	216	70	Assays Awaited			
20B5DD006	Mahab 4	2656101	468765	224	-66	270	77.5	Assays Awaited			

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 1st 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 Australasian 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 6 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 for acquisition and appointments of high calibre senior professionals to its Board and Executive.

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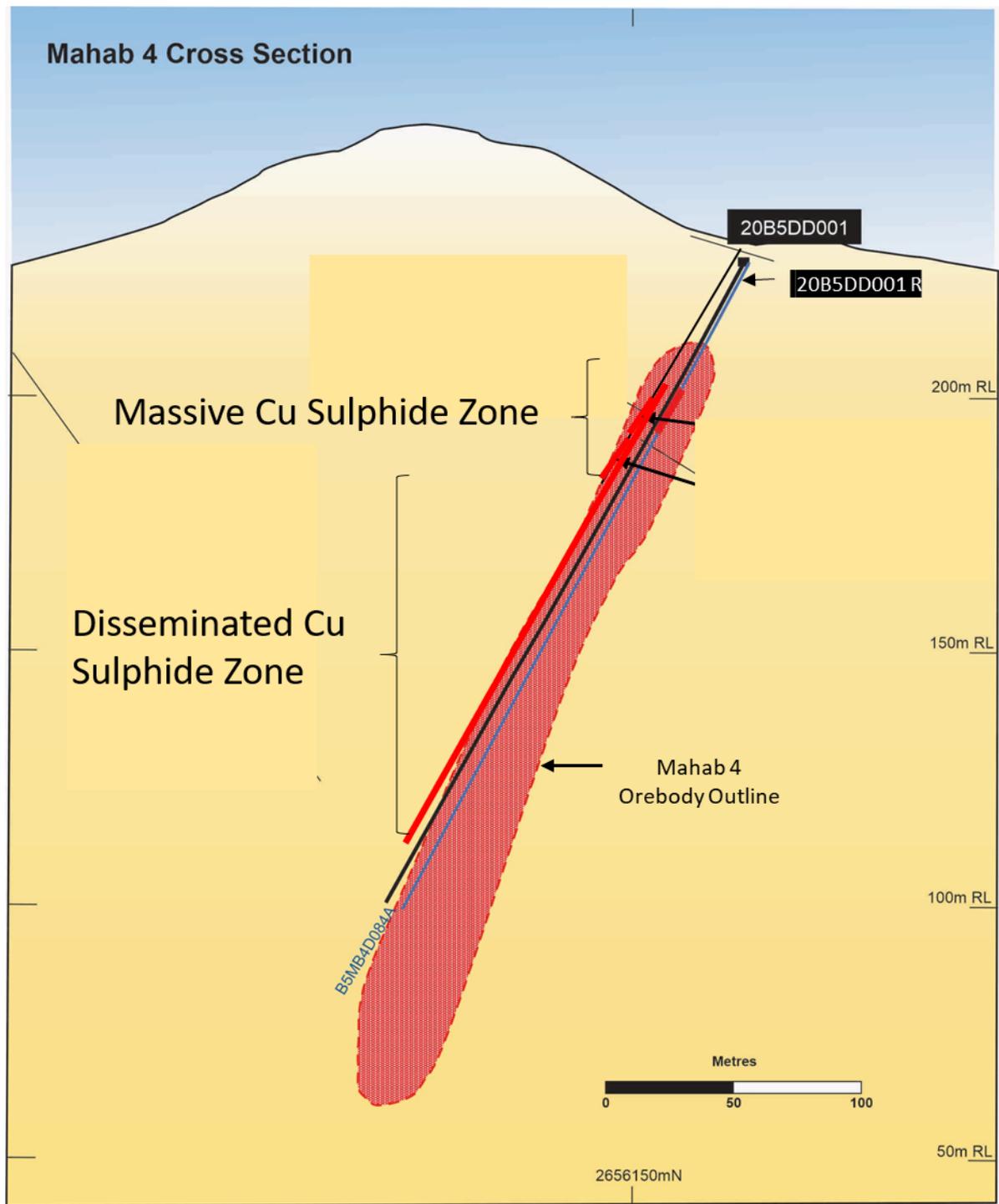


Figure 3: Cross Section Mahab 4 with Completed Diamond Drill Hole 20B5DD001R. Orebody in red.

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 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"> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<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"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<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"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<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"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<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"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No audits or reviews of the sampling techniques or data have been completed.

JORC Table 1 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 license to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Maqail South and Mahab 4 prospects are located with the exploration permit referred to as Block 5. SRBV's wholly owned subsidiary, Gentor Resources Limited hold 65% of the issued capital of the Al Fairuz Mining Company LLC (Al Fairuz). Al Fairuz hold the licence to Block 5. The Exploration Licence has been renewed for a further 12 months. Two Mining Licence applications over the Mahab 4 and Maqail South deposits have interim approval and are awaiting grant pending issuance of the rent notices. The tenement is in good standing with no known impediment to renewal.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous exploration has been completed at Maqail South and Mahab 4 by Gentor Resources between 2010 – 2012 and by Savannah from 2013 to 2019.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposit type being reported is the Cyprus type VMS model; VMS mineralisation is interpreted to have formed on a mid ocean ridge and then emplaced as an ophiolite on the Arabian Craton. Several examples of this model exist in the region; Mineralisation includes massive sulphide at both deposits as well as disseminated, oxide and supergene mineralisation at Mahab 4.
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The location of all holes intersecting the Mineral Resources at Mahab 4 and Maqail South are summarised a release dated 1 September 2020 "Force to acquire high grade copper project in Oman". A substantial number of exploration holes have been completed throughout the tenement which did not intersect mineralisation. These have not been reported in this release
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length weighted average grades have been reported; No high grade cuts have been applied to reported exploration results; Metal equivalent values are not being reported. Significant intersections are based on assays greater than 0.5% Cu and may include up to a maximum of 3.0m of internal dilution, with a minimum composite grade of 0% Cu. The minimum width for an intersection is 0.2m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes are angled to be approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend; • Down hole intervals have been reported and generally represent 60% to 100% of the true width.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant diagrams and maps have been included in the main body of the release.
Balanced Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results have been reported for all drilling which intersected the Mineral Resources; • The location of other exploration drill holes is shown in the diagrams within the body of the report.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional exploration programs have been conducted including geophysical surveys and surface geochemical surveys.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation work is planned to understand the economic potential of the deposits and to determine what additional exploration is warranted at the deposit.