

20 July 2017

ASX Announcements Office
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Australia

Mt Adrah Gold Project Update – Drilling Confirms Gold Mineralisation below White Deer Reef’s Historic Workings

- ***Assays now received for all samples sent for testing.***
- ***Both drill holes intersect gold mineralisation in discrete veins lying within a broader zone of alteration (mineralised)***
- ***Hole 12 intersects a broad zone of mineralisation extending 39.8 metres from 249.8m (down-hole).***
- ***Hole 12 best intercepts include:
0.32m @6 g/t from 271.3m; and
0.24m @ 2.15g/t from 270***
- ***Hole 13 intersects zone of mineralisation extending 9 metres from 281m (down-hole).***
- ***Hole 13 best intercepts include:
1m @7.52 g/t from 281***
- ***Mineralisation interpreted to be depth extension of White Deer Reef mineralisation***

Force Commodities Ltd (**Force** or the **Company**) (ASX Code: 4CE) is pleased to provide assay results from its recent drilling program at its Mt Adrah Gold Project.

The Mt Adrah Gold Project is located approximately 25 km NW of the township and historic gold mining centre of Adelong.

The recent drill program was targeting high grade mineralisation below White Deer Reef’s historic surface workings, including shafts, adits and pits, and above a high-grade intersection of 1.2 metres at 58.6 g/t Au from 624 metres downhole, being approximately 550 metres vertically beneath the historic surface workings.

The recent drill program consisted of 2 drill holes (GHD012 & GHD013) with a total 290m for each hole for a total of 580 metres.

The table below shows the coordinates, angles and depth of each drill hole (collar coordinates provided are GDA94 datum and UTM grid zone 55H coordinates).

Hole ID	East	North	Relative Level (m)	EOH Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
GHD012	583698	6104726	410	290	-58	080
GHD013	583700	6104733	410	290	-55	020

Table 1: Drill hole details for diamond drill holes completed as part of current Drill Program

The table below is the significant assay results from the drill core sent for assay. Drill intersected widths only. True widths for these intersections have not yet been determined.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (g/t)
GHD012	271.3	271.62	0.32	6.00	3.04	4370
GHD012	271.8	272.1	0.3	0.57	0.28	2240
GHD012	273.0	273.3	0.3	0.5	0.33	2450
GHD012	273.5	273.7	0.2	0.82	0.32	1375
GHD012	274	274.2	0.2	0.63	0.21	1865
GHD012	277.58	277.78	0.2	0.51	0.44	3870
GHD012	278.36	278.56	0.2	1.01	0.14	970
GHD013	229.5	230	0.5	1.54	0.26	3960
GHD013	270	271	1.0	2.8	1.95	3310
GHD013	281	282	1.0	7.52	2.18	5160

Table 2: Significant assay results for diamond drill holes completed as part of current Drill Program

The assays above show that the drill holes intersected discrete veins lying within a broader zone of alteration (all mineralised).

The gold mineralisation is interpreted to be the depth extension of White Deer Reef mineralisation.

Plan view and hole cross-sections follow:

Image 1: Plan view of drill holes GHD012 & GHD013 with 100m contours and location of Mt Adrah, access track and labelled azimuths of each hole.

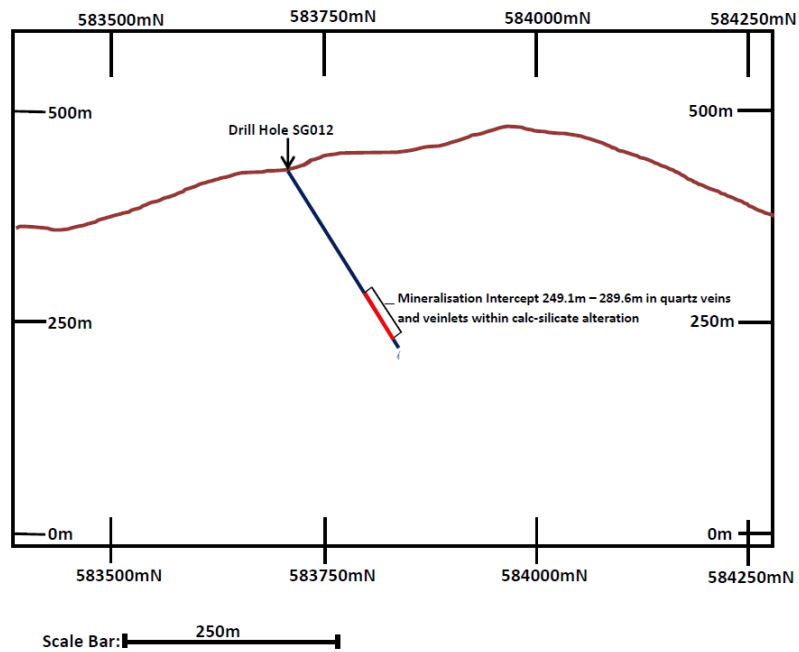


Image 2: Cross section of drill hole GHD012

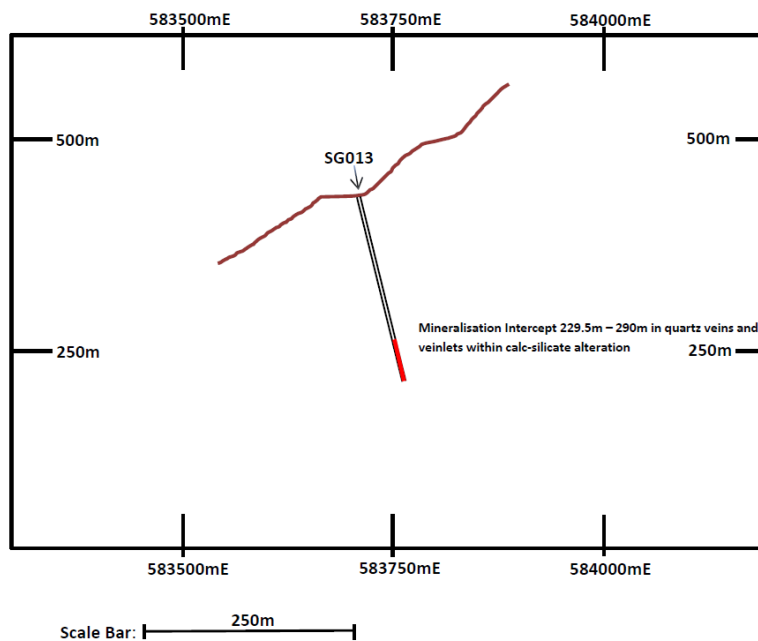
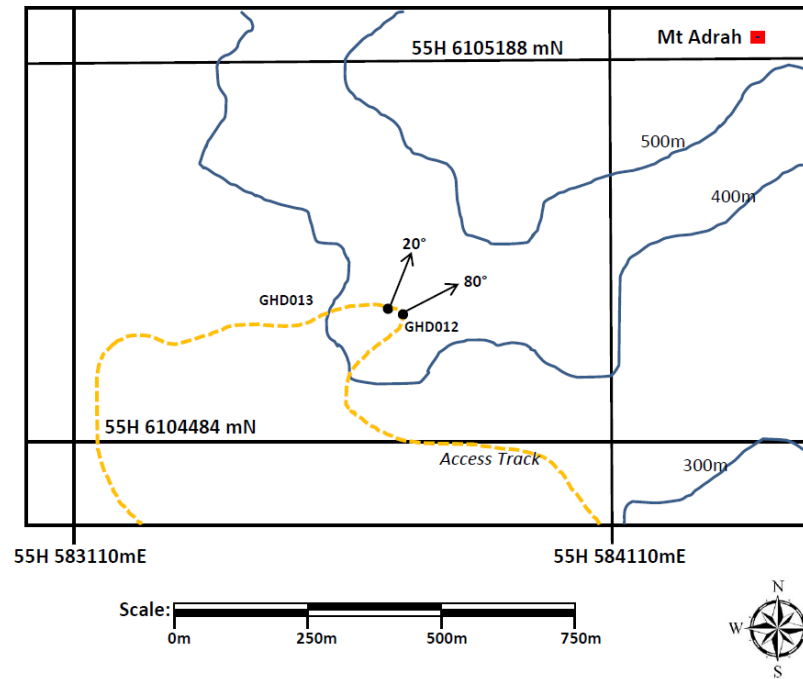


Image 3: Cross section of drill hole GHD013



As announced in the Company's ASX announcement of 17 July 2017, the Company is of the view that Mt Adrah Gold Project is a valuable and prospective project; a view further supported by these latest assay results.

Given the Company's limited cash reserves, the Company is seeking partners to help advance the Mt Adrah Gold Project via an earn-in, joint venture or sale opportunity.

We welcome inquiries for further information.

Please contact Michael Fry (Company Secretary) on +61 8 9328 9368 with any queries.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results in relation to the Mt Adrah Gold Project is extracted from an ASX Announcement dated 28 October 2013 , (see ASX Announcement “Mt Adrah New High Grade Gold Discovery”) and from an ASX Announcement dated 21 November 2013, (see ASX Announcement “Bonanza hit of 1.2m @ 58.6 g/t Au confirms multiple high-grade structures at Mount Adrah”) and from an ASX Announcement dated 27 July 2016, (see ASX Announcement “Mt Adrah Gold Project Targets High Grade Gold Potential”), all of which are available for viewing at www.forcecommodities.com.au and/or www.asx.com.au).

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Exploration Results or Minerals Resource estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are represented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Information is based on information compiled by Richard Robertson who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Robertson is a qualified geologist and is a contractor to Force Commodities Limited.

Mr Robertson has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which he is undertaking 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 Resources. Mr Robertson consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the Exploration Information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Force’s planned exploration programmes and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this announcement, words such as could-plan-target-estimate-expect-intend-may-potential-should and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Force believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

JORC TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- 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.	- Diamond drilling was used to produce drill core with a diameter of 47.6 mm (NQ). - Drill Samples representivity was ensured by a combination of Company Procedures regarding quality control (QC) and quality assurance / testing (QA). Examples of QC include (but are not limited to), daily workplace and equipment inspections, as well as drilling and sampling procedures. Examples of QA include (but are not limited to) collection of "field duplicates", the use of certified standards and blank samples approximately every 30 samples. - Diamond drilling- cut samples of core are to be submitted to ALS in Orange, NSW where sample will be crushed with 70% less than 2mm, riffle/rotary split off 1 kg, pulverise split to >85% passing 75 microns. and Au-AA25fire assay with AAS finish and a full suite of 42 elements using ME-MS61 4-acid digest with an ICP-AES finish
Drilling techniques	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, what method, etc).	Diamond drilling using NQ triple tube was used to produce drill core with a diameter of 47.6 mm (NQ). Core was oriented using a Reflex ACT3 Ori Tool
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.	- Diamond core recoveries for all holes are logged and recorded. Recoveries are estimated to be >97%. No significant core loss or sample recovery problems are observed in the drill cores. - Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the driller.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.	- No sample bias has been established. - Geological logging of core followed Company and industry common practice. Qualitative logging of core included (but not limited to); structure, lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering. Magnetic Susceptibility measurements were taken for each 1m diamond core interval. For diamond core, information on structure type, dip, dip direction, texture, shape and fill material has been recorded in the logs. RQD data has been recorded. Handheld XRF analysis was completed at 50 cm and 1 m intervals on diamond core. - All logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates. Systematic photography of the diamond core in the wet form was completed tray by tray and high resolution super macro close up images of each tray - All diamond drill holes were logged in full. Detailed diamond core logging, with digital capture was conducted for 100% of the core by Force's on-site geologist.
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.	- All core samples were sampled by half core. Selected intervals of quarter core for duplicate sampling as part of the QC protocol. - Company procedures were followed to ensure sub-sampling adequacy and consistency. These included (but were not limited to), daily work place inspections of sampling equipment and practices, as well as sub-sample duplicates ("field duplicates"). - The samples sizes are considered appropriate since gold has been identified as predominantly fine-grained by thin section analysis which would indicate the nugget effect is minimal.
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	Adherence to a stringent QAQC procedure prior to submission of the samples analysed by ALS Orange has resulted in a confidence level above 95% that the analyses performed by ALS are as stated. ALS also perform an internal QC procedure reported on QC certificate No. OR17134519 dated 18/07/2017. ALS QC procedure used

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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.	1 blank, 3 standards and 1 duplicate for the samples analysed for gold by ALs method Au-AA25 and for multi element analysis by ME-MS61. - An Olympus handheld Delta Premium p-XRF was used for qualitative analysis only. 3 x 30 second phase reading times were used for each reading. Calibration of the instrument was conducted every 20 samples using a stainless steel grade 316 calibration disc. - The quality control procedure adopted uses a sample duplicate, and a CRM-standard with a frequency of 1 in 20 samples and a blank every 30 samples. Post analytical control procedure adopted uses a lab repeat and a pulp reassay of mineralisation with a frequency of 1 in 20 samples. The acceptable level of accuracy and precision of the analytical work to be established within 2 standard deviations of the CRM-standard plus standard laboratory internal check assays performed by ALS as part of their analysis method.
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.	- Verification not performed by additional personnel. - Twin holes were not performed. - Documentation of primary data on a company master file and backed up on portable terabyte file. - No adjustment has been made to 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.	- Location of drill hole collars using Garmin Orogen GPS +/- 3m accuracy. - Downhole surveys using Reflex ET6393 downhole camera. - Grid system used – GDA94 - Use of NSW LPI Sixmapper site to confirm accuracy of topographic data
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.	The data spacing for GDH012 drill hole used .2metre sections of core containing quartz veins with macroscopic mineralisation and 5 to 20mm alteration selvages over a depth range from 249.5m to 289.6m. For GDH013 the data spacing used 1m sections of core of with high As readings using the p-XRF. These sections range from 270m to 282m with a single .5m section from 229.5m. From the

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	limited number of samples analysed there is insufficient data available to determine a mineral resource and ore reserve estimation to be made Sample compositing has not been applied to the samples from these two drill holes.
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.	- From the orientation of the core where orientation of the core was confidently measured as the key mineralised structures are parallel to the apparent bedding / preferential mineral foliation a resulting in a schistose foliation. - As the key mineralised structures are parallel to the bedding/foliation it is considered that no sampling bias has been introduced to the assay results
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples checked and placed in a sealed polyweave. and submitted to ALS with detailed sample numbers confirmed by receipt of goods documentation from ALS
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Not applicable

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	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.	Force Commodities Ltd. holds a current exploration licence EL6372 over the area where drilling was performed. Force Commodities also holds a current Access and Compensation Agreement with the Landholder where drilling was performed
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	No appraisal of the exploration reported herein has been made by other parties.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Nearby Intrusion-related Hobbs Pipe and possible orogenic gold mineralisation at the White Deer Reef. From the geochemical results further work to be performed to define the origin of mineralisation in the White Deer Reef.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.	- GHD012 Drill Hole parameters: 55H 583698mE 6104726mN ; 80° Azimuth; -58° Dip; 290m total hole depth; 249.1m intercept - GHD013 Drill Hole Parameters: 55H 583700mE 6014733mN ; 20° Azimuth; -55° Dip; 290m total hole depth; 229m intercept.
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.	- Sampling of GHD-012 was based on selecting >0.2metre sections with multiple quartz veining that contained visible mineralisation and distinguishable alteration selvages. Sampling of GHD-013 was based on selecting 1.0m intervals that contained high Arsenic readings using the p-XRF. - No aggregation of high grade results have been made. - No assumptions were used to report metal equivalent values
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	- Relationship between the mineralisation widths and the intercept lengths have not been determined. - The geometry of the mineralisation is parallel to bedding with the alpha measurements of the core consistently range from 40 to 55 degrees - As only downhole lengths are reported true widths are not known.
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	Plan View of the drill site targeting the White Deer Reef and cross section of the two drill holes as separate cross sections are tabled with this report as Figures 3, 4 and 5.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	<i>of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
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.	The assay results of both drill holes with intercept depths and interval of each sample for drill holes GHD012 and GHD013 are tabled in the body of this report. Sample numbers GHD012-007, GHD012-009, and GHD012-022 from diamond drill hole GHD012 and samples GHD013-008, GHD013-009, and GHD010 are not included as these samples consisted of a blank, a standard and a duplicate as part of Force Commodities Ltd stringent Quality Assurance and Quality Control procedures.
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.	- Data from Drill hole GHD011 drilled in 2013 which targeted the White Deer Reef at depth which resulted in an intercept of high grade mineralisation at 625m is a strong indicator that the gold mineralisation extends from the historical surface workings at the surface and continues at depth at a high grade. Together with results from the two drill holes reported herein is meaningful in that it has been shown that the White Deer Reef has a reliable source of high-grade gold worthy of further exploration at depth. - No other exploration data and material such as bulk sampling or metallurgical testing, bulk density ,groundwater, geotechnical study of rock characteristics or potential deleterious or contaminating substances has been performed on the White Deer Reef area on EL6372
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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 to increase the JORC resource to be planned in the future subject to the present capital raising program and corporate update as per the ASX Release dated 17/0/72017