

9 October 2017

ASX Announcements Office
152–158 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000
Australia

Assays Confirm High Grade Lithium Mineralisation at Kitotolo Lithium Project

- *Assay results from Independent Technical Due Diligence received and confirm the presence of lithium mineralisation in pegmatite exposures at and near surface*
- *Channel and rockchip sampling of the previously reported visible spodumene in pegmatites have ALL reported significant lithium, tin and tantalum mineralisation.*
- *Assays results of up to 2.15% Li₂O, with channel and rockchip assays within moderate to highly weathered spodumene pegmatite including A2311-A2316: 6m at 0.19% Li₂O from surface (including 1m at 0.39% Li₂O) and A2308: 0.87% Li₂O, A2304: 0.35% Li₂O, A2315: 0.39% Li₂O, and A2319 at 0.43% Li₂O*
- *The channel and rockchip samples were taken from exposed pegmatites at surface and to depths of up to 6m and extending over an initial test area of 3km x 3.5km*
- *The high grade results and extent of near surface mineralisation in predominantly weathered pegmatites, combined with the projects exceptional location within 40km of AVZ Minerals' 'world-class' Manono and Kitotolo deposits, underscores the significant potential of the Company's Kitotolo Lithium Project.*
- *Results support the potential for the underlying fresh pegmatite to host higher grades of lithium as confirmed by recent drilling in the Manono-Kitotolo Pegmatite*
- *The shallow pegmatites and assayed lithium mineralisation confirmed in artisanal workings and pits remain to be tested for depth and strike extensions, which are open in all directions and are considered to extend for several kilometres along a NE-SW trend*
- *Next phase of exploration to include further detailed mapping, test pitting and augering and small drilling program to drill test the fresh pegmatite and spodumene mineralization*

Force Commodities Ltd (**Force** or the **Company**) (ASX Code: 4CE) is pleased to confirm that results of the first ever sampling at the Kitotolo Lithium Project have been received and confirm the presence of high grade spodumene pegmatite-hosted lithium mineralisation at shallow depths, hosted in an inferred structural corridor, just 40km south-west of AVZ Minerals Limited's 'world-class' Manono and Kitotolo Lithium Projects.

The assay results received by the Company are from a limited reconnaissance channel test pit and rock chip sampling program completed over an initial area of 3km x 3.5km at the Kitotolo Lithium Project as part of its Independent Technical Due Diligence review of the Kitotolo Lithium Project and Kiambi Lithium Project located in in Tanganyika Province in the south east of the Democratic Republic of Congo (**DRC**) (**DRC Lithium Projects**).

Force's Consulting Geologist Mr. James Sullivan said:

"The results of the first ever sampling at the Kitotolo Lithium Project are significant, having confirmed the presence of high grade zones of pegmatite hosting lithium spodumene mineralisation at surface and at shallow depths and in predominantly weathered material."

"The results are very encouraging, and continue to highlight the potential of the Kibaran Belt within the Kitotolo Lithium Project to host significant pegmatite hosted lithium mineralisation."

"Further exploration including more detailed mapping, trenching, pitting and a maiden drilling campaign will greatly advance the understanding of the underlying fresh pegmatite at the Kitotolo Lithium Project and the much anticipated higher grades of lithium that are expected."

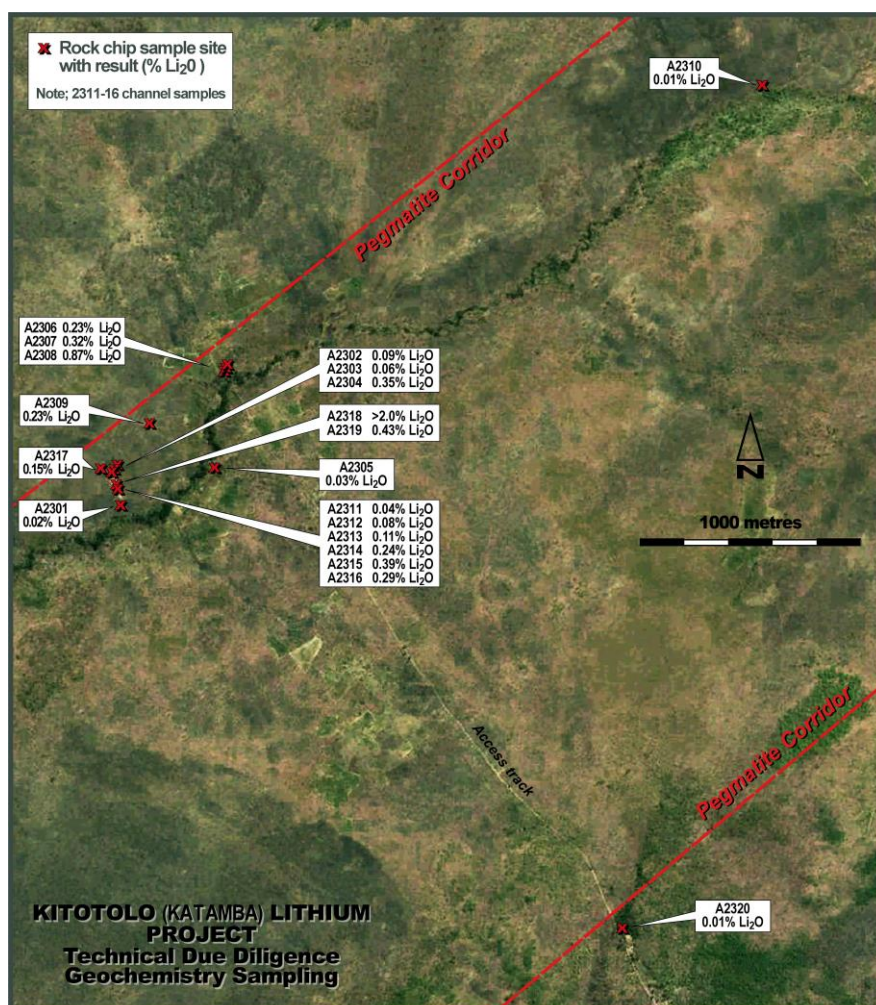


Figure 1: Lithium assays results derived from the Independent Technical Due Diligence

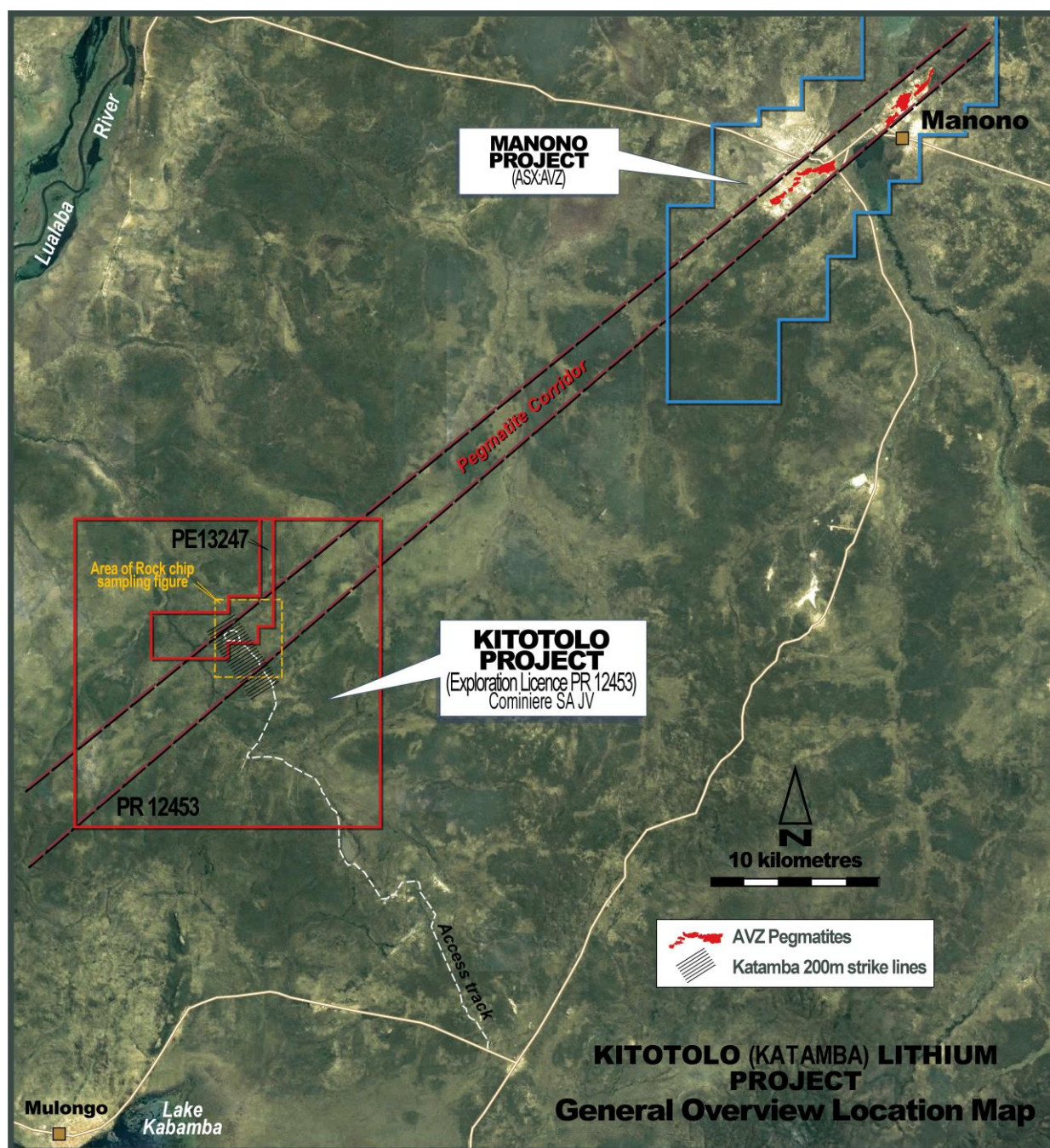


Figure 2: Highlights an Inferred Regional structural Corridor which possibly hosts a larger and wider pegmatite field within the Kibaran Belt.

The KitotoLO Lithium Project contains a large artisanal pit along with numerous smaller and shallow artisanal pits surrounding the larger pit.

Mapping within the area has established the presence of significant occurrences of visible spodumene in pegmatite exposures.

The pegmatites on the KitotoLO Lithium Project were generally observed as being close to surface, and underlying a regional laterite cover of up to 6 metres thickness.

The shallow spodumene mineralisation pegmatites confirmed in artisanal workings and pits remain to be tested for depth and strike extensions, which are open in all directions and are considered to extend for possibly up to several kilometres along a NE-SW trend. Further exploration include detailed mapping, trenching, pitting and drilling is required to confirm whether this is a single or multiple intrusions.

The assay results show in a broad sense, that the lithium mineralisation at the Kitotolo Lithium Project is observed to be preferentially hosted within a near surface and very oxidised pegmatite with an LCT affinity (Rare-Element Classed pegmatite with Lithium, Caesium, and Tantalum enrichment. The strongest mineralisation is frequently observed within or near the contacts between large quartz rich and quartz-albite zones.

These observations and characteristics are typical of LCT type pegmatite deposits and consistent with recent descriptions of the Manono and Kitotolo deposits located 40km to the north-east.

Assay Results and Discussion

The initial assay results for the first 20 test pit and rockchip samples of the Independent Technical Due Diligence campaign have been received and are summarized below.

Samp_No	UTM_E	UTM_N	Locality	Samp_Type	Depth	ME-MS61 Cs	ME-MS61 Li	ME-MS61 Li ₂ O	ME-MS61 Sn	ME-MS61 Ta
					m	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
A2301	508996	9164072	Katamba	rockchip	3.4	5.46	99.4	0.02	3.2	0.1
A2302	508964	9164187	Katamba	rockchip	4.4	129.5	426	0.09	216	52.3
A2303	508953	9164174	Katamba	rockchip	2	42.5	288	0.06	29.7	0.34
A2304	508957	9164183	Katamba	rockchip	6	>500	1640	0.35	421	>100
A2305	509413	9164227	Katamba	rockchip	4	30	130.5	0.03	8.5	1.1
A2306	509466	9164664	Katamba	rockchip	0	107	1060	0.23	49	2.46
A2307	509466	9164664	Katamba	rockchip	0	211	1490	0.32	130	46
A2308	509466	9164664	Katamba	rockchip		491	4040	0.87	75	12.05
A2309	509125	9164421	Katamba	rockchip	0.5	185.5	1050	0.23	50.9	9.08
A2311	508979	9164147	Katamba	Channel	0-1	32.8	178	0.04	6.6	11.15
A2312	508979	9164147	Katamba	Channel	1-2	87.4	385	0.08	15.4	5.58
A2313	508979	9164147	Katamba	Channel	2-3	109	510	0.11	36.3	22.4
A2314	508979	9164147	Katamba	Channel	3-4	195	1110	0.24	48	25.4
A2315	508979	9164147	Katamba	Channel	4-5	264	1810	0.39	116.5	58.3
A2316	508979	9164147	Katamba	Channel	5-6	207	1360	0.29	112.5	>100
A2317	508937	9164177	Katamba	rockchip	0	117.5	710	0.15	49	>100
A2318	508980	9164141	Katamba	rockchip	0	>500	>10000	>2.15	480	50.6
A2319	508980	9164147	Katamba	rockchip	0	496	1990	0.43	449	>100
A2320	511230	9162167	Katamba	rockchip	0	13.8	55.7	0.01	7.6	1.36

Figure 3: Summary assay results for rockchip and channel samples A2301 to A2320 at the Kitotolo Lithium Project.

Samples were taken from 12 main locations in the Kitotolo Lithium Project pegmatite outcrops are included over an area of approx. 3km x 3.5km.

The assay results confirm high grade lithium mineralisation across significant areas in very weathered pegmatite exposures.

These assays from shallow and at surface areas of highly weathered pegmatite demonstrate near-surface weathering-induced lithium depletion which is typical of weathered pegmatites and is still

indicative of a well mineralised system. It further supports the potential for the fresh pegmatite to host higher grades of lithium as has been confirmed by recent drilling in the Manono-Kitotolo Pegmatite

A 48 multi element suit was conducted, however only selected assay results are being reported in this release.

The Company is extremely encouraged by the visual observations of spodumene and lithium mineralisation (refer ASX Announcement dated 3 October 2017) and now with confirmed multi element chemical assays.

Further work, including trenching, pitting, augering and diamond drilling is being planned to determine the depth and strike extensions of the pegmatites, which are open in all directions and are considered to potentially extend for several kilometres along a NE-SW trend at the Kitotolo Lithium Project.

Summary

The assay results returned from the first sampling at the Kitotolo Lithium Project have confirmed high grade near surface lithium mineralisation across significant areas.

The results of this preliminary work, completed to confirm the prospectivity of the Kitotolo Lithium Project is extremely encouraging and continues to highlight the potential to host significant pegmatite-hosted lithium mineralisation.

Subject to shareholders approving the acquisition of the DRC Lithium Projects at its General Meeting to be held on 10 October 2017, the Company's proposed next phases of exploration at the Kitotolo Lithium Project will include further detailed mapping, supported by shallow test pitting/augering and a limited drilling program to further advancing our understanding of the fresh and higher grade pegmatite mineralisation.

The Company, with its established in-country technical and operational capability and existing cash balances, is well positioned to progress its next phase exploration activities to further demonstrate the lithium potential of Kitotolo Lithium Project.

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Contact:

Michael Fry

Company Secretary

Force Commodities Limited

Tel: +61 (0) 8 9328 9368

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 consultant geologist.

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 – JORC TABLE 1 CHECKLIST OF ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	> <i>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.</i> > <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> > <i>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 30g 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.</i>	The pit walls were sampled through collection of rock-chips chiselled from the in-situ pit faces of the pit as a continuous channel-sample over 1m intervals. In some instances, rock chips were collected randomly from artisanal pit spoils and insitu bedrock The continuous channel sampling provides 1m composite samples that are representative of the sampled interval in the locality of sampling but cannot be considered representative of the entire pegmatite body. The channelled samples and rock chips sampling of the pit walls was completed according to best practice and industry standards. Given the purpose of first pass reconnaissance exploration work, sampling practices appear to have been appropriate at the time. None of the rockchips or channel samples are appropriate for, or have been used for, Mineral Resource estimates. Recent channel chip sampling has been completed for the purpose of helping to assist with definition of mineralised zones within the pegmatite outcrops and have been sampled in accordance with standardised sampling procedures and protocols.
Drilling techniques	> <i>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.).</i>	This information release does not report drill sampling or results.
Drill sample recovery	> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> > <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> > <i>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.</i>	This information release does not report drill sampling or results.
Logging	> <i>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.</i> > <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> > <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	This information release does not report drill sampling or results. Logging of the pit faces was both quantitative and qualitative. The Lithology excavated along the length was logged qualitatively, while the interval of the pit wall sampled was measured from a set beginning and end-points. Total lengths of 1m composites have been logged for test pit sampling.

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 insitu 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. This information release does not report drill sampling or results. The samples from the channelled in-situ walls were collected as channel samples comprised of rock-chips. The bagged samples were sent to ALS Chemex Lubumbashi (DRC) where they were crushed and pulverized to a pulp. A 250g subset was split from the pulp and sent to ALS Chemex Modderfontein (RSA) for analytical determinations No duplicate sampling has been undertaken for the rock chip or channel program. In-house laboratory duplicates have been relied upon. For first-pass reconnaissance sampling this is adequate. Sampling of pegmatites is problematic because of the variation in coarse grain size and minerals distribution. Of all the field surface sampling methods, channel sampling is considered to give the most reliable indication of the mineralization present as the resultant sample may incorporate a broader range of pegmatite material. The 2kg-3kg mass of the samples is appropriate to the sampling methodology and the material being sampled.
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.	All samples from the Technical DD sampling were shipped to the ALS laboratory in Lubumbashi, DRC for sample preparation and the JBurg for chemical analysis. The crushing preparation code was CRU-31 (Prep 31B) (Crush to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split off 1kg, pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns. The pulverizing code used was PUL-32 (Prep 31B) (Crush to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split off 1kg, pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns The analyses code was ME-MS61 (multi-acid digestion with ICP-MS finish), which has a range for Li of 1 to 10,000 (1%) ppm Li. Four acid digestion quantitatively dissolves nearly all minerals in the majority of geological materials. However, it may sometimes be necessary to use even stronger dissolution techniques such as fusions in order to achieve fully quantitative results for refractory minerals. No geophysical Instruments were used in collecting or analysis. As sampling undertaken was of a first pass nature, only laboratory introduced standards, blanks and repeats were relied upon. Examination of the QA/QC sample data indicates satisfactory performance of field sampling protocols and assay laboratories providing acceptable levels of precision and accuracy.

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 exploration work has so far been Undertaken at this stage. This information release does not report drill sampling or results. The data from recent exploration is currently stored in hardcopy and digital format on site. A hard drive copy of this is located at the administration office in country and will be frequently uploaded to the company's database in Perth, WA. Samples were assayed for a multi element suite of 48 elements. However, the presented data has been reduced to include Cs, Li, Sn and Ta. 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 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.	Sampling undertaken to date was of a reconnaissance nature and wide spread and focused on existing artisanal activity and mapped pegmatitic exposures. Not applicable as no resource estimation. Sampling undertaken to date was of a reconnaissance nature and wide spread along geologic bodies. By their nature, channel samples are composite samples
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.	Not applicable to the current sampling. Not applicable to the current sampling.
Sample security	> The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Drill core samples were shipped directly from the field by the project geologist in sealed rice 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 with a unique security number. The containers 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.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	> <i>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.</i> > <i>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.</i>	The Kitotolo licences consist of both Exploitation Permits and Research Permits PR 12453 (renewal) valid for 5 years and Exploitation Permit PPPE13 PE13247 13247 (under application) See above, no other known impediments.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The licence area has been previously mined for tin and tantalum including "Coltan" through a series of open pits, the largest over a total length of approximately 120m excavated by Artisanal miners. No production records are available yet. Attempts are being made to collect all historical production/exploration records. Apart from the mining and test pit excavations, there has been no other exploration licences.
<i>Geology</i>	> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Kitotolo Lithium Project is an early stage exploration project. 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 three 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 Manono deposit is currently the largest. The geology of the Kitotolo area is poorly documented and no reliable maps of local geology have been observed for the licence area.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	> <i>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:</i> > <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> > <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> > <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> > <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> > <i>hole length.</i> > <i>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.</i>	This information release does not report drill sampling or results.

Data aggregation methods	> <i>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.</i> > <i>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.</i> > <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	All results being reported for pit faces are based on 1 metre interval lengths and have had sample intervals selected by 4CE personnel based on geological intervals and boundaries. 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	> <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>	All results being reported for pit faces are based on 1 metre interval lengths and have had sample intervals selected by 4CE personnel based on geological intervals and boundaries. 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 increases
Diagrams	> <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>	Refer to this press release body of text
Balanced reporting	> <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>	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 exposed mineralisation.
Other substantive exploration data	> <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>	No further data available.
Further work	> <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>	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 may be included in subsequent phases of drilling.