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3 October 2017

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

Technical Due Diligence Confirms Significant Occurrences of Spodumene and Other known Lithium Bearing Minerals in Pegmatite Exposures

Force to Proceed with DRC Lithium Project Acquisition

Figure 1: Pegmatite hosting spodumene mineralisation at the Kitotolo Lithium Project

- ***Independent technical due diligence has identified significant occurrences of visible spodumene and other lithium bearing minerals in pegmatite exposures across widespread areas within the Kitotolo Lithium Project***
- ***Kitotolo Lithium Project determined to be in the same geological setting as AVZ Minerals Limited's (ASX:AVZ) 'world-class' Manono Project***
- ***Large artisanal cassiterite workings within the Kitotolo Lithium Project license area inspected and confirmed as containing abundant pegmatite rock types and mineralisation, including spodumene, lepidolite and other associated micas***
- ***Pegmatites on the Kitotolo Lithium Project observed as being close to surface, and underlying a regional laterite cover of up to 6 metres thickness.***
- ***Numerous pegmatite inclusions on the Kitotolo Lithium Project mapped in lateritic cover over several hundred metres from the artisanal workings***

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- ***Potential for significant additional discoveries and further in situ hard rock pegmatites hosting spodumene and related lithium mineralisation considered extremely high by the Company's independent technical consultant***
- ***Geological and structural mapping, sampling and trenching work undertaken at the Kitotolo Lithium Project and geochemistry and channel sampling program completed with samples submitted for multi-element analysis with results expected later this month***
- ***At the Kiambi Lithium Project numerous artisanal pits on the southern license boundary identified as containing abundant pegmatite rock types and mineralisation, including lepidolite and other associated micas***
- ***Further exploration warranted at the Kiambi Lithium Project to test north east strike extensions of mineralised pegmatites identified south of the license boundary***
- ***Force to now proceed with the proposed DRC Lithium Project acquisitions subject to receipt of shareholder approval at the General Meeting on 10 October 2017, receipt of regulatory approvals and completion of formal joint venture documentation***

Force Commodities Ltd (**Force** or the **Company**) (ASX Code: 4CE) is pleased to confirm that it's consultants have successfully completed the 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**).

The Board has received and reviewed the Independent Technical Due Diligence Report, completed by Mr James Sullivan after a 4-week on site due diligence review, and based on its findings and the strength of the conclusions and recommendations made, the Board has elected to now proceed with the acquisition of the DRC Lithium Projects, subject to shareholder and regulatory approvals and execution of formal joint venture documentation.

1. Independent Technical Due Diligence Report

In August 2017, the Company appointed Mr James Sullivan, a professional geologist with 20 years' experience, as its Consulting Geologist to complete its technical due diligence review of its proposed acquisition of the Kitotolo and Kiambi Lithium Projects.

Prior to his appointment by the Company, Mr Sullivan was engaged as Project Due Diligence Supervisor for ASX listed AVZ Minerals, where he was involved with the full range of mineral due diligence assessments of the historical Manono-Kitotolo Pegmatite and supervising and exploration management of the Manono Lithium Project which is located approx. 30km north east of the Kitotolo Lithium Project and 50km west of the Kiambi Lithium Project. As part of this role, Mr Sullivan completed detailed deposit scale geological and structural mapping, database management and compilations, reviews and incorporation of historical geological data and the management and co-ordination of all on-ground exploration due diligence activities.

Technical due diligence activities commenced on site at the Kitotolo Lithium Project on 18 August 2017 and continued for a 4-week period and included additional work on the Kiambi Lithium Project.

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The on-the-ground due diligence activities were managed by Mr Sullivan with the support of two local geologists including one from DRC state-owned mining and exploration company La Congolaise d'Exploitation Miniere (**Cominiere**), the Company's proposed joint venture partner on the Kitotolo Lithium Project.

During the technical due diligence period, work was also extended and completed on two further areas of interest:

a) Mining License PE 13247, which is currently the subject of an application by Cominiere to be transformed from an Exploration License (PR - Permit de Reserche) into a 30 year Mining License (PE- Permit d'Exploitation) and which lies within the Kitotolo Lithium Project Exploration License PR 12453 area; and

b) A further Mining License, located within 5km of the Kitotolo Lithium Project, which is considered by the Company and its technical consultants to be highly prospective for spodumene bearing pegmatites.

On 28 September 2017, the Company announced that it had reached agreement with Cominiere to include PE 13247 into the proposed Kitotolo Lithium Project acquisition and was in ongoing discussions with the license holders of the other Mining License.

The technical due diligence work completed on behalf of the Company included a thorough review of all available historical data, geological and structural mapping, trenching and geochemical sampling to identify spodumene.

During the period of the technical due diligence review a total of 40 rock chip and channel samples were taken from pegmatitic exposures identified, and despatched to ALS in Lubumbashi and Johannesburg for preparation and for multi-element analytical determination to confirm spodumene mineralization. The results of these analyses are expected later this month.

2. Key Findings - Kitotolo Lithium Project

The Kitotolo Lithium Project is approximately 30km SW and along strike of the main historical Manono-Kitotolo (Roche Dure) Pegmatite, which is considered a 'world-class' lithium orebody and is currently the subject of exploration by ASX Listed AVZ Minerals Limited.

The Kitotolo Lithium Project area, comprising PR 12453 and PE 13247 extends over an area of approx. 400km^2. It has not been the subject of any modern exploration. What local geology that is known, is largely as a consequence of geologically mapping of artisanal workings and pits targeting cassiterite and columbite-tantalite as well as surface outcrops.

The independent technical due diligence work completed determined the Kitotolo Lithium Project to be in the same geological setting as AVZ Minerals 'world-class' Manono Project.

Significant occurrences of visible spodumene and other lithium bearing minerals in pegmatite exposures were also identified across widespread areas within the Kitotolo Lithium Project.

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Figure 2, 3 and 4: Pegmatite hosting spodumene mineralisation at the Kitotolo Lithium Project

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 pegmatite exposures are dominated by quartz-albite-muscovite, with columbite and spodumene-zinewaldite at the macro-scale. In places the laterite is exposed in small windows above the sandy soil cover. Lateritic outcrops were identified as often having pegmatitic material as large clasts within the concretions and conceptually this is considered to suggest further in-situ pegmatitic material below or in close proximity to these laterite exposures.

Figure 5: Historical artisanal mining activity

Large artisanal workings within the Kitotolo Lithium Project license area were inspected and confirmed as containing abundant pegmatite rock types and mineralisation, including spodumene, lepidolite and other associated micas.

These artisanal workings, typically alluvial in nature have been focused on cassiterite and columbite-tantalite mining.

In the north of the Kitotolo Lithium Project area there is a large artisanal pit measuring approximately 120m long by 50m wide, where visible spodumene, lepidolite and other associated micas were identified.

Further numerous artisanal workings were identified around the perimeter of the pit.

In addition, numerous pegmatite inclusions were mapped in the lateritic cover several hundred metres from the large pit's workings suggesting that the pegmatite lies below the lateritic cover or in close proximity and extends over a significant range.

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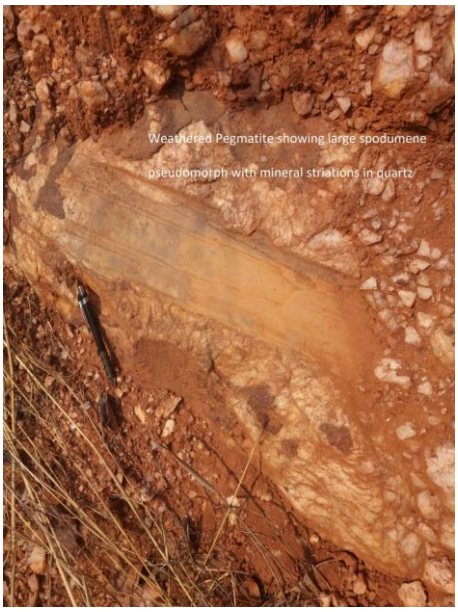

Figure 6 and 7: Spodumene mineralisation at the Kitotolo Lithium Project

Figure 8 and 9: Pegmatitic clasts within regional lateritic cover and further artisanal workings and test pits

Geological and structural mapping, sampling and trenching work was undertaken at the Kitotolo Lithium Project.

A geochemistry sampling program consisting of 20 in-situ channel and rock chip samples were also collected from one of the main artisanal pit areas.

In addition, a channel sample of 6m was sampled from the surface down through weathered in-situ pegmatite, providing a shallow representative portion of the pegmatite.

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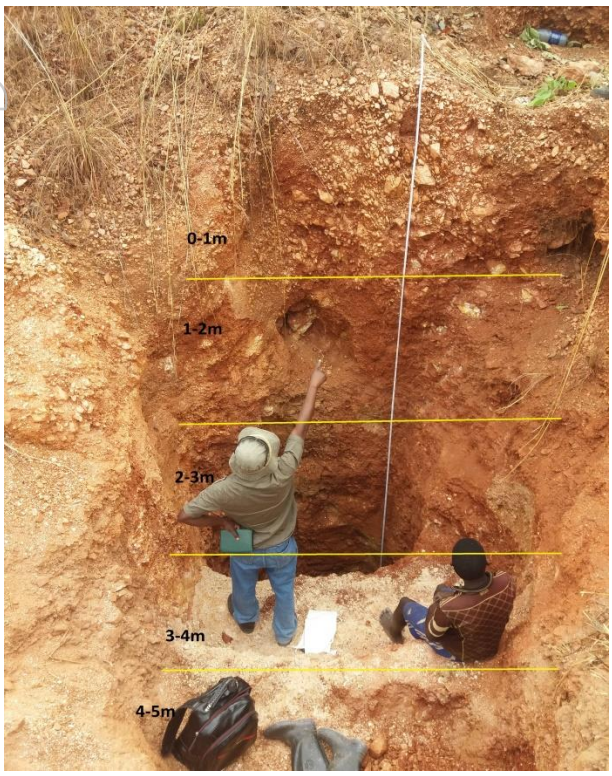

Figure 10 and 11: Channel sampling at the Kitotolo Lithium Project (assays pending)

Initial geological and structural mapping and visual inspection of samples taken by the Company's technical consultants has highlighted potential economic mineralisation on the Kitotolo Lithium Project.

Furthermore, the potential for significant additional discoveries and further in situ hard rock pegmatites hosting spodumene and related lithium mineralisation is considered extremely high by the Company's independent technical consultant

The Company believes that it is clear from the preliminary due diligence and exploration work completed by its technical consultants and the summary conclusions and recommendations in the Independent Technical Due Diligence Report, that the Kitotolo Lithium Project has the potential to be a significant asset for the Company.

3. Key Findings - Kiambi Lithium Project

The Kiambi Lithium Project is located approximately 90km east of Manono and the main historical Manono-Kitotolo (Roche Dure) Pegmatite.

The Kiambi Lithium Project area, comprises PE 8251 and extends over an area of approx. 28km^2. Similar to the Kitotolo Lithium Project it has not been the subject of any modern exploration.

On and just south of the Kiambi Lithium Project boundary there are numerous artisanal pits focussed on cassiterite and columbite-tantalite. These were observed as containing abundant pegmatite rock types and mineralisation, including lepidolite and other associated micas.

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Figure 12: Pegmatitic exposures on the southern boundary of the Kiambi Lithium Project

The depth of cover at the Kiambi Lithium Project is estimated at being up to 6 metres, with regional sand cover and lateritic outcrops of up to 3 metres.

The laterite was seen as being exposed in small windows above the sandy soil cover.

Mineralised pegmatites were identified and observed south of the boundary license and are considered to potentially extend north and below the lateritic cover.

Further exploration is considered warranted at the Kiambi Lithium Project to test the north east strike extensions of these mineralised pegmatites identified south of the license boundary.

3. Force to proceed with acquisition

The Board has completed its review of the Independent Technical Due Diligence Report prepared by Mr James Sullivan.

The Board is pleased to be able to confirm to shareholders that the independent technical due diligence has identified significant occurrences of visible spodumene and other lithium bearing minerals in pegmatite exposures across widespread areas within the Kitotolo Lithium Project. It has further determined the Kitotolo Lithium Project to be in the same geological setting as AVZ Minerals 'world-class' Manono Project

The Kitotolo Lithium Project license area has been confirmed as containing abundant pegmatite rock types and mineralisation, including spodumene, lepidolite and other associated micas. Pegmatites on the Kitotolo Lithium Project have been observed as being close to surface, and mapped in lateritic cover over several hundred metres from the existing artisanal workings.

The technical due diligence has further confirmed the "extremely high" potential for significant additional discoveries at the Kitotolo Lithium Project and further in situ hard rock pegmatites hosting spodumene and related lithium mineralisation.

At the Kiambi Lithium Project, pegmatite rock types and mineralisation, including lepidolite and other associated micas have been identified and further exploration is warranted to test the north east strike extensions of mineralised pegmatites identified south of the license boundary.

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The Company is pleased to advise that based on the due diligence work completed and the strength of the conclusions and recommendations made in the Independent Technical Due Diligence Report, the Board has committed to now proceed with the acquisition of the DRC Lithium Projects subject to conditions noted below.

Upon completion of the acquisition, the Company is proposing to focus its exploration activities primarily on the Kitotolo Lithium Project in the immediate term where it and its Independent Technical Consultants believe the greatest potential exists for the delineation of a significant economic lithium deposit.

The Company's decision to proceed with the acquisition remains subject to receipt of shareholder approval at the Company's General Meeting on 10 October 2017. It will also be subject to execution of formal joint venture documentation with the DRC licence holders, the transfer of the licenses from the existing licence holders to new DRC joint venture companies and all necessary in-country approvals.

Further updates on the Company's progress in finalising joint venture documentation and the results of the geochemistry and channel samples submitted to ALS for multi-element analysis will be provided to shareholders later this month.

END

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this release that relates to sampling techniques and data, exploration results, geological interpretation and Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves has been compiled by 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:

Tenement	Easting	Northing	GRID	Locality	Sample no	Sample Type	Lithology	Assay Result
PR12453	508996	9164072	WGS84_35S	Katamba Pit	A2301	rockchip	Spodumene	Pending
PR12453	508964	9164187	WGS84_35S	Katamba Pit	A2302	rockchip	Mica rich Peg	Pending
PR12453	508953	9164174	WGS84_35S	Katamba Pit	A2303	rockchip	Mica rich Peg	Pending
PR12453	508957	9164183	WGS84_35S	Katamba Pit	A2304	rockchip	Pegmatite	Pending
PR12453	509413	9164291	WGS84_35S	Katamba Pit	A2305	rockchip	Mica schist	Pending
PR12453	509466	9164664	WGS84_35S	Katamba Pit	A2306	rockchip	Aplitic?	Pending
PR12453	509466	9164664	WGS84_35S	Katamba Pit	A2307	rockchip	Greisen/ Lepidolite	Pending
PR12453	509466	9164664	WGS84_35S	Katamba Pit	A2308	rockchip	Micas/ Zinnwaldite	Pending
PR12453	509125	9164421	WGS84_35S	Katamba Pit	A2309	rockchip	Greisen	Pending
PR12453	511847	9165926	WGS84_35S	Katamba Pit	A2310	rockchip	Pegmatite	Pending
PR12453	508979	9164147	WGS84_35S	Katamba Pit	A2311	Channel	Pegmatite	Pending
PR12453	508979	9164147	WGS84_35S	Katamba Pit	A2312	Channel	Pegmatite	Pending
PR12453	508979	9164147	WGS84_35S	Katamba Pit	A2313	Channel	Pegmatite	Pending
PR12453	508979	9164147	WGS84_35S	Katamba Pit	A2314	Channel	Pegmatite	Pending
PR12453	508979	9164147	WGS84_35S	Katamba Pit	A2315	Channel	Pegmatite	Pending
PR12453	508979	9164147	WGS84_35S	Katamba Pit	A2316	Channel	Pegmatite	Pending
PR12453	508937	9164177	WGS84_35S	Katamba Pit	A2317	rockchip	Pegmatite	Pending
PR12453	508980	9164141	WGS84_35S	Katamba Pit	A2318	rockchip	Zinnwaldite specimen	Pending
PR12453	508980	9164147	WGS84_35S	Katamba Pit	A2319	rockchip	Mica schist specimen	Pending
PR12453	511230	9162167	WGS84_35S	Katamba Pit	A2320	rockchip	Foliated Pegmatite	Pending

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition –Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	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.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	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.
	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 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	The channelled rock chips sampling of the pit walls was completed according to industry standards; the 1m composite channel samples were comprised of rock chips and had a mass of 2kg-3kg and equal quantities of sample were collected from throughout the sample interval.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	This information release does not report drill sampling or results.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	This information release does not report drill sampling or results.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	This information release does not report drill sampling or results.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	This information release does not report drill sampling or results.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	This information release does not report drill sampling or results.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography	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 end-point.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	This information release does not report drill sampling or results.

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Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	This information release does not report drill sampling or results.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	This information release does not report drill sampling or results.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	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 will be split from the pulp and sent to ALS Chemex Modderfontein (RSA) for analytical determinations
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Standard sub-sampling procedures are utilized by ALS Chemex Lubumbashi at all stages of sample preparation such that each sub-sample split is representative of the whole it was derived from the original.
	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	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.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sampling of pegmatites is problematic because of the variation in coarse grain size and 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.	The rock-chip channel samples were submitted to ALS Chemex, Modderfontein (Johannesburg) and analysed using method ME-MS61. 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.
	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.	There were no geophysical tools, spectrometers, Handheld XRF instruments used.
	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.	As sampling undertaken was of a first pass nature, laboratory introduced standards, blanks and repeats were relied upon.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	No verification exploration work has so far been Undertaken at this stage.
	The use of twinned holes.	This information release does not report drill sampling or results.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	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.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Samples were assayed for a suite of 61. 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.	The start-point, end-points have been surveyed using handheld GPS devices, giving an accuracy of +/- 3m in open-ground.
	Specification of the grid system used.	WGS84 UTM (Zone 35S)
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	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.	Sampling undertaken to date was of a reconnaissance nature and wide spread and focused on existing artisanal activity and mapped pegmatitic exposures.
	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.	Not applicable as no resource estimation. Sampling undertaken to date was of a reconnaissance nature and wide spread along geologic bodies.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	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.	Not applicable to the current sampling.
	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.	This information release does not report drill sampling or results.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Chain of custody is maintained by Force personnel on-site to Lubumbashi. At Lubumbashi, the prepped samples (pulps) are sealed into a box and delivered by DHL to ALS (Johannesburg).
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.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Kitotolo licences consist of both Exploitation Permits and Research Permits PR 12453 (renewal) valid for 5 years and PE13247 (under application) and valid for 30 years. All indigenous title is cleared and there are no other known historical or environmentally sensitive areas.
	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.	See above, no other known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The licence area has been previously mined for tin and tantalum including "Coltan" through a series of open pits 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.

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Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	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 N-S 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 mineralization 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.
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 drillhole** • **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.	This information release does not report drill sampling or results.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	This information release does not report drill sampling or results

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Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	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
	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.	All channel assays reported are weighted averaged to the Individual sample lengths combined over the reported interval.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values reported. No top-cut has been applied.
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	The historic core holes were drilled at -90 dip to intercept mineralisation generally dipping -30 to sub-horizontal. Recorded intercept lengths will therefore be greater than true width of mineralisation. Given the widely spaced reconnaissance nature of the current drilling the geometry of the mineralisation reported is not known and true width is not known. Current surface sampling results within trenches were generally oriented perpendicular to the pegmatite strike and as such are generally collected at 2 metres across strike width.
	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').	As above.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to this press release body of text
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Due to the nature of the historic drilling and lack of adequate records and survey control data available, they are to be considered indicative only and not material.

Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	No further data available.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	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 the higher priority targets. Diamond drilling may be included in subsequent phases of 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.	These will be provided when drilling is reported.

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