

October 4, 2022 For Immediate Release CSE: **RFR** OTCQB: **RFHRF**

Channel Sampling at Lalonde Uncovers Shear Zone and Associated Battery Mineralization

- July channel sampling program revealed mineralized shear in second channel, previously only seen within the historic pit in the powerline corridor at Lalonde
- July channel sampling confirms second undrilled and not previously seen mineralized horizon at Victoria to the north of the stripped area
- Current stripping program has discovered two shears, a north and a south, at Lalonde
- July channel results include a highlight of 0.42% Ni over 0.6m within channel #2

Renforth Resources Inc. (CSE – RFR) (OTCQB– RFHRF) (FSE-9RR) ("Renforth" or the "Company") announces the release of assay results from the July channel sampling program at Lalonde and offers an update on the ongoing stripping program also at the 9km long Lalonde battery metals occurrence within Renforth's wholly owned Surimeau District Project in NW Quebec.

July Channel Sampling

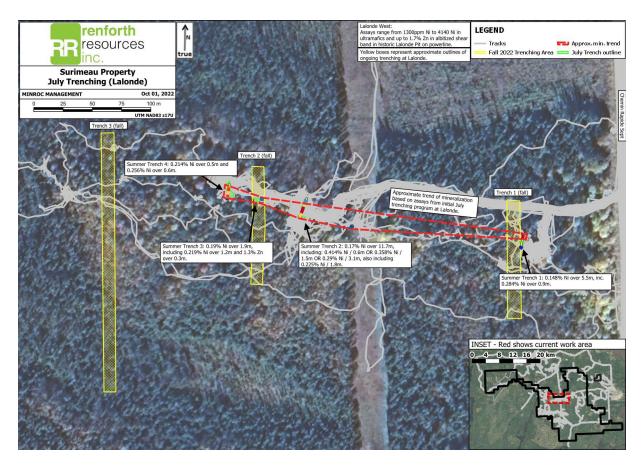
Results obtained from channels cut perpendicular to the strike of mineralization at Lalonde and Victoria in July include;

Channel #		From (m)	To (m)	Interval length (m)	Ni%	Zn%	Co ppm
Channel 1		5.8	10.2		0.148		154.64
Channel 1	incl.	8.9	9.8	0.9	0.284		220
Channel 2		0	11.7	11.7	0.17		128.93
Channel 2	incl.	0	1.8	1.8	0.225		155.83
Channel 2	incl.	0	4.4	4.4	0.165		114.66
Channel 2	incl.	4.9	8	3.1	0.29		182.58
Channel 2	incl.	5.6	7.1	1.5	0.358		195.91
Channel 2	incl.	6.5	7.1	0.6	0.414		240
Channel 2		13.3	14.2	0.9		0.719	
Channel 3		0	1.9	1.9	0.193		150
Channel 3	incl.	0	1.2	1.2	0.219		165
Channel 3		1.9	4	2.1		0.421	
Channel 3		2.5	2.8	0.3		1.295	
Channel 4		0	8.9	8.9	0.138		115.13
Channel 4	or	1.2	8.9	7.7	0.145		122.66
Channel 4	incl.	1.2	1.8	0.6	0.184		170
Channel 4	incl.	2.4	2.9	0.5	0.214		170
Channel 4	incl.	4.4	8.9	4.5	0.164		125.56
Channel 4	incl.	7.6	8.2	0.6	0.256		190
Channel 5		9.25	9.7	0.45		0.629	
Channel 6		0	0.5	0.5		1.7	
Channel 7		0	2.8	2.8	0.164		107.5
Channel 7	incl.	0.7	2.1	1.4	0.203		130
Channel 7		11.4	13.2	1.8		0.594	
Channel 9		1.1	6	4.9	0.156		137.04
Channel 9	incl.	2.6	3.6	1.3	0.192		149.23
Channel 9		4.4	6				
Channel 9	incl.	4.4	6	1.6	0.178		191.25

Renforth had already commenced the follow up stripping program which is now ongoing at Lalonde as the mineralization encountered in July was visually apparent in the channel samples, as well as confirmed in the field at the time of sampling using an XRF by our geological team. The confirmation in the field allowed planning and permitting for the Sept/Oct stripping program to proceed, now the receipt of results from the lab validates Renforth's continued exploration at Lalonde.

At Victoria, exploratory channels were cut to test for the presence of the field interpreted second mineralized horizon to the north of the previously stripped and drilled southern horizon. The channel results, in conjunction with our geophysical data and field evidence confirm that there is in fact a second, northern horizon of mineralization which our drilling, over 2.2km, at Victoria did not intersect. We now know that we only stripped and drilled the southern mineralized horizon. Field results and experience obtained at Victoria, along with our data for Lalonde, caused us to design the current stripping program at Lalonde to run perpendicular to the strike of mineralization in order to capture any parallel mineralized horizons, further discussed below and illustrated in the map.

The July channel sampling delivered the best nickel values from the calc-silicate altered ultramafics within 10 or so meters south of the southern most albitized shear zone. The shear zone itself contains sphalerite and sometimes chalcopyrite within and immediately around the shear zone. At Lalonde and at Victoria (~3.7km to the south) the nickel is usually found in the ultramafics (albitized or calc-silicate altered) "within the vicinity" of the shear zone and occasionally in the contact zone with sediments.



September/October Lalonde Program

Our discovery that we only addressed half of the mineralization in the area we stripped and drilled at Victoria, demonstrated by our results in the field, including the channels reported on in this press release, and supported by our Mag/EM survey (flown after our 2021 drilling/stripping/drilling work at Victoria), caused our field geologists to approach Lalonde with their recent Victoria experience in mind, looking for more than one horizon. Rather than stripping along strike (as we did at Victoria) to expose as much mineralization as we could, we instead decided to strip across strike with three smaller trenches, designed to uncover any possible parallel mineralized horizons.

As of Thursday September 29th, when our geologists made a site visit, the update is as follows; The first two trenches are stripped, washed, and cut. The third trench is about 70% complete as of Thursday morning. All three trenches expose the same sequence of units with massive ultramafics to the south, and sediments to the north. The first two trenches expose two parallel, 1-4m thick mineralized shear zones at the contact zone between the ultramafics and the sediments. The third trench exposes one of the shear zones at the current northern extent of the trenching, however, the second shear zone is likely just beyond the current northern end of the trench and will hopefully be exposed over the next few days. All units are oriented roughly W-NW / E-SE and dip north. The exposures look essentially the same as the Victoria trenching. Since we did not chisel out any samples, mineralization was tough to see, however, the strongest nickel mineralization will likely be found in the bands of calc-silicate altered ultramafics south of the shear zones. Although the exact width of this unit is not yet known, it was observed in the trenching program completed in July and it is likely that its entire width is exposed in the new trenches. The shear zones exposed are albitized and contain relatively strong mineralization as well, 10-15% overall, including pyrite, sphalerite, and traces of chalcopyrite. Samples presented in this press release were selected, bagged, and tagged in the field under the supervision of Francis R. Newton P. Geo (OGQ#2129) and personally delivered to the facilities of ALS Geochemistry in Val d'Or, Quebec, for analysis using the ME-MS89L assay methodology (Trace Level Lithium Exploration by Na-Peroxide Fusion).

Technical disclosure in this press release has been reviewed and approved by Francis R. Newton P.Geo (OGQ#2129), a "qualified person" pursuant to NI 43-101.

For further information please contact: Renforth Resources Inc. Nicole Brewster President and Chief Executive Officer C:416-818-1393 E: nicole@renforthresources.com #Unit 1B – 955 Brock Road, Pickering ON L1W 2X9

Follow Renforth on Facebook, LinkedIn and Instagram!

About Renforth

Renforth is focused on Quebec's newest battery metals district, our wholly owned ~330 km² Surimeau District Property, which hosts several known areas of polymetallic "battery metals" mineralization, each with various levels of exploration, as well as a significant amount of unexplored ground. Victoria West has been drilled over a strike length of 2.2km, within a 5km long mineralized structure, proving nickel, copper, zinc and cobalt mineralization, in the western end of a 20km magnetic anomaly. The Huston target, during initial reconnaissance, resulted in a grab sample grading 1.9% Ni, 1.38% Cu, 1170 ppm Co and 4 g/t Ag. Additionally, the Lalonde, Surimeau and Colonie Targets are all polymetallic mineralized occurrences which, along with various gold showings, comprise the areas of potential of this NSR free property.

In addition to the Surimeau District battery metals property Renforth wholly owns the Parbec Gold deposit, a surface gold deposit contiguous to the Canadian Malartic Mine property in Malartic, Quebec. In 2020/21 Renforth completed 15,569m of drilling which successfully twinned certain historic holes, filled in gaps in the resource model with newly discovered gold mineralization and extended mineralization deeper. Based upon the success of this significant drill program the Company considers the spring 2020 MRE, with a resource estimate of 104,000 indicated ounces of gold at a grade of 1.78 g/t Au and 177,000 inferred ounces of gold at a grade of 1.78 g/t Au to be out of date. With the new data gained Renforth will undertake to complete the first ever structural study of the mineralization at Parbec, as well as additional total metallic assay work in order to better contextualize the nugget effect on the gold mineralization.

Renforth also holds the Nixon-Bartleman property, west of Timmins Ontario, with gold present on surface over a strike length of ~500m.

No securities regulatory authority has approved or disapproved of the contents of this news release.

Forward Looking Statements

This news release contains forward-looking statements and information under applicable securities laws. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward looking. Forward-looking statements are frequently identified by such words as 'may', 'will', 'plan', 'expect', 'believe', 'anticipate', 'estimate', 'intend' and similar words referring to future events and results. Such statements and information are based on the current opinions and expectations of management. All forward-looking information is inherently uncertain and subject to a variety of assumptions, risks and uncertainties, including the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development, fluctuating commodity prices, the risks of obtaining necessary approvals, licenses

and permits and the availability of financing, as described in more detail in the Company's securities filings available at www.sedar.com. Actual events or results may differ materially from those projected in the forwardlooking statements and the reader is cautioned against placing undue reliance thereon. Forward-looking information speaks only as of the date on which it is provided and the Company assumes no obligation to revise or update these forward-looking statements except as required by applicable law.