ADELONG GOLDFIELD POSITIVE DRILL RESULTS AT CHALLENGER

Highlights

- **Initial drilling results received for the Challenger Gold Project**
- **Significant drill intersections present including:**
  - **5m @ 9.16g/t Au from 176m (3D016), including 2m @ 20.9g/t Au from 177m**
  - **3m @ 4.87g/t Au from 152m (3D013) , including 1m @ 12.4g/t Au from 152m**

3D Resources Limited (**ASX:DDD**) (**3D Resources** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that the initial drilling results have been received from the recently completed Reverse Circulation drilling program at the Challenger deposit within the Adelong Goldfield in Southern NSW.

Commenting on the drilling results, 3D Resources Managing Director, Mr Peter Mitchell, said:

"We are very pleased with the latest drilling results including some high grade intercepts and with all but one hole intersecting potentially commercial grade mineralisation.

These results show the potential to possibly expand our planned open cut or underground mine development in the future. We look forward to receiving the final results, as the presence of pyrites in the samples at the Northern end of the Challenger deposit could suggest an expansion of resources in that direction."

Challenger Drill Program

As announced on 22 July 2021, the Company had completed a twelve (12) hole 2,059m drilling program at the Challenger deposit, and the drilling results for the first eight (8) holes have been received for the area surrounding the planned open cut mine. The results are tabulated below (MGA94 Datum zone 55):

DH No	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Inclination	Intersections
3D011	597,067	6,093,779	475	120	99°	72°	3metres @ 1.92g/t Au from 72m after passing through old workings (71-72m)
3D012	597,037	6,093,732	480	114	104°	62°	No Significant Intersections
3D013	597,004	6,094,028	429	170	98°	68°	3metres @ 4.87g/t Au from 152m (including 1metre @ 12.4g/t Au from 152m)
3D014	596,986	6,093,985	434	160	92°	50°	3 metres @ 2.3g/t Au from 145m
3D015	596,973	6,093,921	444	192	87°	57°	5metres @ 9.16g/t Au from 176m (including 2metres @ 20.9g/t Au from 177m) ..... In addition, intersected old workings 169-172m and either side of the old workings a 1 metre intersection of 1.12g/t Au and 2.92g/t Au
3D016	596,975	6,093,918	444	210	116°	50°	10metres @ 1.67g/t Au from 162m after intersecting old workings at 160m (includes 4metres @ 2.23g/t Au)
3D017	596,974	6,093,918	444	210	110°	59°	7metres @ 1.55g/t Au from 181m
3D018	596,975	6,093,920	444	192	102°	56°	1metre @ 2.26g/t Au from 168m and a further 3metres @3.07g/t Au from 171m

Table 1: Significant drill hole intercepts to date from Challenger deposit drill program

Figure 1: Drill Hole locations at Challenge deposit

Challenger and Challenger Extended Drill Program

The Company awaits the final assay results of the remaining drill holes from the Challenger and Challenger Extended programs. The Company notes that delivery of the final shipment of samples to the ALS laboratory in Orange NSW was delayed due to the COVID-19 related lockdown in the Central West, and expects to receive these results in the coming weeks.

-ENDS-

Released with the authority of the board.

For further information on the Company and our projects, please visit: **3dresources.com.au**

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About 3D Resources Ltd

3D Resources Limited is a minerals explorer targeting high value commodities with a particular focus on Gold and owns the Adelong Goldfield in New South Wales (NSW).

In May 2020, 3D Resources took control of the Adelong GoldField which covers 70km^2, comprising the old Adelong Goldfield situated in Southern NSW located approximately 20km from Tumut and 80km from Gundagai.

The project now carries a JORC (2012) Resource, following the resource upgrade in August 2020 of 180,600 oz of gold as well as 17 freehold properties with all mining and processing plant equipment onsite. Until recently, Adelong was a producing mine

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this "ASX Announcement" relating to Exploration Results and geological data has been compiled by Mr. Peter Mitchell who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is Managing Director of 3D Resources Ltd.

He has sufficient experience that is relevant to the types of deposits being explored for and qualifies as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code 2012 Edition). Peter Mitchell has consented to the release of the announcement.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code 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.*	• Samples taken from Reverse Circulation drill at regular 1 metre intervals to the End of Hole. From the +5kg sample of rock chips and pulverized rock recovered from the drilling rig a sample was taken to generate a 1-2kg sample submitted to the laboratory for assay. • The initial assay results reported are based on a 50g charge taken from this sample after it has been pulverized, mixed and sampled. This 50g sample was fire assayed. • Drilling was conducted during the Covid 19 outbreak in NSW which prevented the Company's management from visiting the site during the drilling program as a result of border closures between NSW and Victoria. •
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, by what method, etc).*	• Reverse Circulation
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.*	• All material from RC drilling bagged. No obvious losses

Criteria	JORC Code 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.*	• Samples logged geologically for rock type, colour, presence of sulphides, quartz and alteration on 1metre intervals. A representative sample stored in chip trays. Chip trays photographed. The remainder of the RC samples stored on site
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.*	• Chip samples from Reverse Circulation drilling bagged for assay. The remaining RC chips bagged and stored at site. • Additional Check samples/duplicate samples taken and submitted for assay with out of sequence sample numbers for 1 in 10 samples (approx.). These duplicate assays were compared to assays for those intervals.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Preliminary assay results completed by 50g Fire Assay. Adelong ore does contain coarse spotty gold. • Duplicate samples submitted each 10 samples as a check on the laboratory. • The Samples Submitted to ALS(Orange) a laboratory that is NATA accredited and records their own set of duplicate assays, assays as of blanks and standards to ensure assay accuracies. • Results of assaying duplicates to date are within normal parameters for variations in gold values.
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.*	• This is the company's maiden drilling program at the Challenger deposit and additional drilling may be considered in the future based on the results of this deep drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment 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.*	• GPS used to locate and survey holes for drilling and may at some future date be resurveyed where the hole may form a part of a resource .Hole co-ordinates use datum: GDA 94 Zone 55 • Site has been surveyed to provide 2m contours for the areas drilled,
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.*	• The drill holes were targeting areas where historic drilling was mainly >25m spacing so infilling existing holes and designed to improve understanding of mineralization peripheral to the planned open cut. • In announcing results a composite result was announced representing the weighted average of grades with individual samples taken on a 1.0m interval.
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.*	• All holes were drilled eastwards and at an angle to westerly dipping vein structures that typically dip at 70-80° west. So the drilling is orientated to cut across the mineralization. However not all drill site positions were readily accessible so drill holes varied from Azimuth 87 – 116° and inclinations from 49-72 ° to hit specific targets
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples sealed and stored in locked mine building before shipment. The samples were loaded into containers on pallets under the supervision of the geologists.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit review undertaken

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 Challenger and Challenger Extended deposits are located on ML1435 held 100% by Challenger Mines Pty Ltd a subsidiary of the Company • This is a granted mining title.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	•
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Shear hosted veins and stockworks carrying gold
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.*	• All Details as required are tabulated in the report •
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.*	• RC samples taken on 1metre intervals and aggregated to reflect the mean grade of the intersection. • Zones selected as they demonstrate mineralization which on re-assay of larger samples could yield improved assay results.
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*	• All drill hole drilled to the East intercepting mineralized zones that dip West at around 70-80º.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	width 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 of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See maps for drill locations
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.*	• Full results reported based on preliminary assay data received.
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.*	•
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.*	• The data from this drilling will be used in more detailed mine planning and possible resource upgrades and in the Case of Challenger Extended in planning any future exploration drilling