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Significant Sulphide Intersections Identified from Drilling

R3D Resources Limited (**R3D** or the **Company**), a significant copper-gold explorer and developer in the Chillagoe Region in North Queensland, advises that it is completing its third diamond hole on the Tartana mining leases with the drilling designed to test major targets outside the copper mineralized zone occurring in the pit area.

The drilling will assist in the potential parallel advancement of a larger copper /gold project to the restart of copper sulphate production from the existing heap leach – solvent extraction – crystallization plant on site which is currently focused on exploiting shallow copper oxide mineralisation.

With 1,450 metres (m) completed across three holes in the 1,600m program, initial findings are highly encouraging and include:

- Confirmation that geophysical IP anomalies are mapping sulphide mineralisation
- Extensive mineralized zones (~1% 10% sulphides predominantly pyrite/chalcopyrite)
- Over 60m of intensely veined and brecciated/stockwork in sandstone with semi-massive to disseminated mixed sulphides (visual estimate: 5-10% sulphides including chalcopyrite, pyrite) and occurring 400m east of the open pit
- Additional intersections up to 30m of 'more highly mineralized sulphides' down hole intersections east of the pit
- Intersection of a 10m zone of semi massive sulphide in RDD002 which is 300m below historical drilling below the open pit and with likely extension to near surface
- Potential for higher gold, silver and cobalt grades in the Valentino prospect
- Drill core is being cut and submitted for assaying with expected 4-week turnaround



Figure 1 Core section from third hole – sulphides (pyrite/chalcopyrite) in yellow in intensely veined and brecciated stockwork in sandstone.

Importantly the drillholes enable future cost-effective infill drilling using parent/daughter wedging and will provide the opportunity to link historically defined mineralisation in the pit with the results of the drilling in the current campaign.

Managing Director Steve Bartrop commented, "The visible mineralisation evident in the core confirms that Tartana porphyry copper mineralisation is far more extensive than the immediate open pit environs. These holes have enabled broad testing of targets which support the potential for a future copper sulphide project. This includes the polymetallic mineralisation intersected below the Valentino prospect which itself is more than 400m east of the open pit but where mineralized zones may connect both areas.

"We look forward to receiving assays, particularly from the 'new' and larger Valentino zone with historical drilling indicating the potential for higher gold, silver and cobalt grades in the Valentino prospect compared to the main pit area."



Drilling Update

The Company has completed two drillholes (RD0001 and RD0002) for a total of 1,220m and is currently drilling a third hole (current depth 240m out of a planned depth of 400m) as part of the initial 1600m campaign. The drilling is designed to test major IP targets as well as the Valentino zone and depth extensions underneath the existing pit.

These holes are presented in plan view in Figure 2 with RDD001 to the north-west and RDD002/RDD003 both having the same collar location although RDD003 is drilled towards the North-East. The other holes represent historical drilling associated with the main mineralized zone with copper grade represented by the colours (red: >0.7% Cu, orange 0.2-0.7% Cu, yellow: >0.2% Cu).

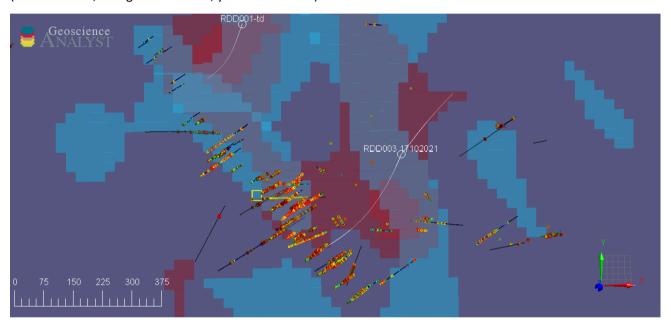


Figure 2 – Plan view of the three drill holes and historical drilling associated with the main pit zone.



Figure 3 presents a cross section of both RD002 and RD003. Note the potential for broad extensions subject to pending assays.

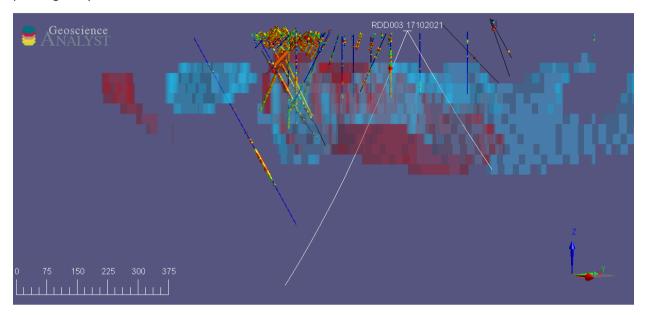


Figure 3 – Cross-section showing the drill paths of RDD002 and RDD003 and the position of historical drilling associated with open pit mineralisation.

Summary drill logs with reference to sulphide mineralisation:

Drillhole RDD001 Highlights

Sporadic trace to low grade sulphides including chalcopyrite throughout the hole from fresh rock at 37m to EOH at 522m in strongly phyllic altered sandstone.

202m-231m: 2-3% visible sulphides including chalcopyrite



Figure 4 – RDD001 (a) Typical core with sulphides around 117.6m; (b) Chalcopyrite mineralisation at 430m.



Drillhole RDD002 Highlights

50cm semi-massive chalcocite at 17m

Trace to low grade sulphides including chalcopyrite throughout the hole from fresh rock at 13m to EOH at 693.8m

299m-333m 3-5% sulphides including chalcopyrite

584.7m-591.3m semi massive sulphides including chalcopyrite

591.3m – 693.8m 3-5% intensely altered and stockwork mixed fine grained sulphide mineralisation in strongly phyllic altered sandstone.



Figure 5 – Semi massive sulphide from RDD002 at around 590m and 300m below historical drilling below the open pit with potential extensions to near surface.

Drillhole RDD003 Highlights

1.0m semi-massive chalcocite at 20m

126m-187m intensely veined and brecciated/stockwork sandstone with semi-massive to disseminated mixed sulphides (5-10% including chalcopyrite, pyrite) throughout the intercept.

220m to 240m (still drilling) highly altered arkose, with 2-5% sulphides throughout and increasing.

At 239m a major fault zone, with a dark sooty gouge made up of mixed sulphides in sooty clay matrix.





Figure 6 – Examples of veined and brecciated phyllic altered sandstone with 5-10% mixed sulphides throughout (from 126m-187m RDD003). Hole is continuing to at least 400m.



For further information

Stephen Bartrop

Managing Director **R3D Resources Limited**

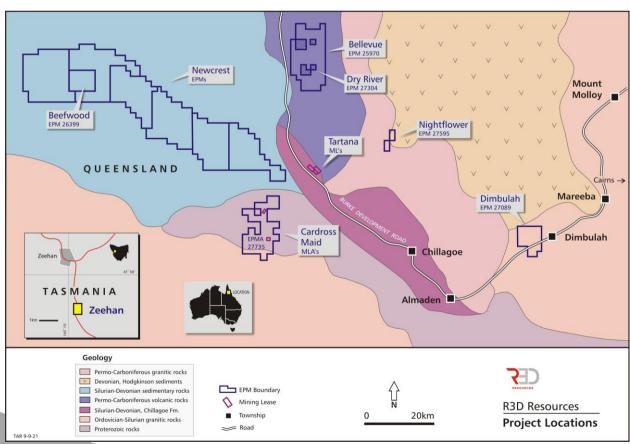
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This announcement has been approved by the Board of R3D Resources Limited.

About R3D Resources Limited

In July 2021 R3D Resources Limited acquired Tartana Resources Limited, a significant copper-gold explorer and developer in the Chillagoe Region in North Queensland. The Company owns several projects of varying maturity, with the most advanced being the Tartana mining leases which contain an existing heap leach – solvent extraction – crystallisation plant. Work has commenced to restart this plant to provide future cash flow through the sale of copper sulphate. In Tasmania, Tartana has secured permitting to excavate and screen for export low-grade zinc furnace slag/matte from its Zeehan stockpiles in Western Tasmania and is shipping zinc slag to South Korea. These two projects have the potential to generate a cash flow to underpin the Company's extensive exploration activities in the Chillagoe region and which are also outlined in its Prospectus dated 26 May 2021.





Qualifying statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Wayne Saunders who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geologists (AIG).

Mr Saunders has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' Mr Saunders is a consultant to R3D Resources NL and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer Regarding Forward Looking Statements

This ASX announcement contains various forward-looking statements. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to uncertainties in that they may be affected by a variety of known and unknown risks, variables and factors which could cause actual values or results, performance or achievements to differ materially from the expectations described in such forward-looking statements.

R3D Resources does not give any assurance that the anticipated results, performance or achievements expressed or implied in those forward-looking statements will be achieved.



Drill Hole Information

Drillhole	Туре	Collar Co-ordinates			Dip	Azimuth	Hole length
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RDD001	Diamond	208450	8126105	233	-75	202	522.9
RDD002	Diamond	2089444	8125770	241	-67	203	693.8
RDD003*	Diamond	2089444	8125770	241	-60	38	240

^{*}Proposed depth: 400m

Notes:

Drilling commenced 21 September 2021 and is expected to be completed by the 31 October 2021

The majority of core size is NQ size. Co-ordinates are 2020 datum and true north

Historical drillhole information available at www.r3dresources.com.au



JORC Code, 2012 Edition Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary		
Sampling techniques	Half core sampling (not yet started)		
Drilling techniques	HQ75 Diamond Core utilizing a UDR650 Drill Rig		
Drill sample recovery	 Initial recoveries are exceeding 99% 		
Logging	 Preliminary logging has been completed for normal drill coring control. Drilling is currently ongoing but expected to be completed within the week. Detailed geological and structural logging commenced 19/10/2021 		
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	All core has been washed and cleaned of drill mud and polymers.		
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	No samples dispatched as yet. Contract with laboratory in place to complete ore grade base metal assays. Gold and trace elements to be test by a low level ICP with follow up Fire Assay gold on all samples grading greater than 0.1 ppm Au.		
Verification of sampling and	No repeat assays or laboratory assays undertaken.		
assaying	 R3D currently has external gold and copper porphyry standards on site as well as internal field duplicates. 		
	 These are planned to be inserted at a rate of each 20th sample (5%). 		
	Repeat and other QAQC steps will be based on assay results.		
Location of data points	 Handheld GPS reading 10+ satellites with a nominal accuracy of 3m was used for initial location of all collars. 		
	 R3D has just completed a drone LIDAR over the whole of the four mining leases. This will enable to improve accuracy of the collar location down to 40mm. R3D are awaiting the final LIDAR results which are in final compilation and correlation phase. 		
Data spacing and distribution	 Sampling is currently planned to be on one metre intervals over all mineralised zones. Unmineralised zone will be sampled at longer intervals but not exceeding three metres. 		
	 All three holes are testing IP anomalies and geology previously untested in all previous drilling and mining operations 		
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	 The drilling was designed to test the three highest IP anomalies at Tartana. These are separate to the lower intensity IP that captures the exploration target and copper intersections at the copper mine location. 		
	 Holes one and two are broadly at 75-90 degrees to the structural trends of the copper mineralisation. Hole three, 		



Criteria	Commentary	
	testing the main Valentino shear, is at right angles to the main shear orientation. However, the holes are designed to test complex shear zoned so final orientations will be determined by the detailed logging.	
Sample security	 Security is in place at the mine site and a reliable transport agent has been engaged to transport the samples to the laboratory in Townsville. 	
Audits or reviews	N/A at this orientation phase.	

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	 ML's 4819, 4820, 5312 and 20489 wholly owned by Tartana Resources Limited.
Exploration done by other parties	 Numerous mining operations and exploration programs. Refer to Independent Geologists Report in 2021 prospectus. The high- level IP anomalies and the geological zones tested have not been drilled before.
Geology	 Sheared clastic sediments of the Chillagoe Formation intruded by high level stocks and acid porphyries with complex quartz carbonate veining. R3D recognize that Tartana is a porphyry copper system but also believe that it is part of a larger mineralising cluster within a 35 sq km area extending out of the mining lease footprint.
Drill hole Information	 Drilling has been completed by a Townsville based drilling contractor with a high level of competence and industry recognition.
	 Other than the collar casing installation, all drilling was diamond core on HQ (75mm) core with recovery rates exceeding 99% (where recoveries have been completed).
	 Downhole surveys are completed at a maximum interval of 30m downhole spacing with spacing in hole one at closer spacing as part of the testing of hole direction and mineralisation.
	 The core is oriented for geological structural analysis both at core recovery runs but also at the survey points. Several zones of broken core have been encountered so orientation results will be affected in those areas.
Data aggregation methods	N/A at this stage



Criteria	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	 R3D is planning to sample all mineralised zones (as defined by as a minimum of 1% total sulphide and/or shearing and alteration) at one metre intervals. Non mineralised sections (as defined by the detailed geological and structural logging will be completed at a longer interval but will not exceed three metres.
Diagrams	See main body of report.
Balanced reporting	Not applicable at this early phase
Other substantive exploration data	Refer to Independent Geologists Report in the 2021 Prospectus
Further work	 Planning is underway to undertake infill drilling on both the Supergene Inferred Resource and also the copper exploration target as detailed in the Prospectus. COVID and border restrictions have made availability of both suitable drill rigs and technical staff in 2021 especially leading up to the wet season.