

Adelong preliminary fire assay results

Highlights

- **Maiden drilling program confirms wide zones of mineralization at Currajong West and narrow vein mineralisation at Donkey Hill**
- **Preliminary results received based on fire assays with complete results expected shortly that will provide more accurate gold determinations**
- **Follow up and further drill programs targeting potential resources at Caledonian Hill and Gibraltar are being planned for CY2021**

3D Resources Limited (ASX:DDD) (**3D Resources** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce preliminary fire assay results received from its maiden drilling program at the Adelong Gold Project situated in Southern NSW which commenced in August 2020.

This was the first drilling undertaken at the Adelong Gold Project in more than 7 years with total of ten (10) Reverse Circulation (**RC**) holes. Seven (7) holes into Currajong East/Currajong West deposits, and three (3) holes into Donkey Hill South. A total of 989m was drilled. This summary outlines the results of these preliminary fire assays and JORC Table 1 is appended to this report.

Managing Director of 3D Resources, Mr. Peter Mitchell, commented:

“The initial 1,000 metre drilling program focused on the Donkey Hill and Currajong deposits and was not planned to test the company’s priority targets. The program was considered useful to increase the company’s knowledge of the projects geology and to test certain potential mineralisation boundaries and possible open cut modelling, with reinterpretation of historical results and future mine planning continuing alongside this activity.”

Prior experience at Adelong had shown the best analytical results were obtained from intense cyanide leaching of a +1kg sample over a 48hr period. This technique would have limited assays to around 100 each week, and with many exploration companies experiencing major delays in the processing of assays from laboratories due to COVID-19, the Company undertook preliminary fire assays on 25g samples, in order to speed up the process of generating results. Samples showing the presence of mineralisation are currently being re-assayed with full and complete results pending.”

DRILLING SUMMARY

At Currajong, the Company resurfaced and rebuilt over 1km of existing tracks to provide vehicle access to the area for 4WD and the track mounted rig. Targets selected for drilling at Currajong West and Currajong East were located close to this track, with some potential drilling targets not included in the initial drill program due to their distance from the existing track.

Much of the drilling targeted the shallow resource potential in Currajong West and the Northern extensions of the Currajong East deposits. One drill hole which was drilled through the Currajong West deposits, was extended around 60m to determine if any of the Currajong East Deposits could be considered in the potential open cut at Currajong.

Where the drilling reached its targets, the preliminary results at Currajong showed:

- Wide zones of mineralisation with 4 drill intersections of 5m to 14m wide which suggest more disseminated mineralisation at shallow depths rather than the 4 discrete veins previously modelled for Currajong West. These preliminary assays will be further assessed once the more accurate assay results for these zones are received;
- An intersection to the south of the potential open cut (5m @ 1.6g/t Au) could potentially expand the planned open cut; and
- Drilling at the northern end of the Currajong East line did not yield significant gold results (3D002), and while the same was true for the extension drilled into the Currajong East zone (3D003), this hole did intersect major quartz and pyrite mineralisation between 80m to 104m that was unexpected and will be the subject of further investigation.

At Donkey Hill, access was possible to the southern part of the Donkey Hill Deposit, with three holes drilled which were placed progressively south from the historic mine site. Preliminary results received include:

- The first hole (3D006) intersected old mine workings and was unable to reach the target depth;
- Further South, 3D007 intersected discrete narrow quartz veins (2m @ 2.3g/t Au and 1m @ 1.0g/t see below for details); and
- The final hole (3D008) intersected some quartz veining and carbonate veins that carry anomalous gold values that indicate the structures continue south, however detected grades at this locale were low.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Currajong West

A total of 6 holes were drilled into Currajong West of which 2 drill holes (3D004 & 3D009) did not reach target depths as they intersected flooded workings. See location map (Figure 1) and results table (Table 1) below for details.

3D001 was located at the northern edge of the proposed open cut and aimed to test the shallow near surface expression of a vein system between two ore shoots. This hole intersected mineralisation over 14m with 4 discrete one metre samples that assayed +1g/t Au. An additional mineralised zone including a small 2m intercept grading 0.53g/t Au from 53m was also identified. A total of 26m of sample has been resubmitted for assaying to obtain more accurate grade estimate for this mineralisation.

3D003 was also located within the framework of the planned open cut and generated two broad mineralised intersections of 12.0m and 7.0m as tabulated below. This hole was drilled beyond the Currajong East veins to test the potential for extending the planned open cut into the eastern veins. Quite extensive quartz mineralisation containing pyrite formed between 5-60% of a “mineralised” zone intersected from 80m-104m but showed only traces of gold. A total of 28m of samples have been resubmitted for intense cyanide leach assaying which includes three initial samples of the deeper quartz / pyrite mineralised zone to check preliminary assays.

3D004 encountered workings at 68m with a large void of +5m which suggests the ore zone has been mined out. As the drilling was unable to get through these workings it was not possible to test the full extent of the Currajong West mineralisation. The hole had been scheduled to be drilled to 135m.

3D005 was drilled to the south of the planned open cut and intersected a 5.0m zone of mineralisation that assayed 1.63g/t Au. This mineralised zone potentially extends the resources and potential open cut to the south. A total of 13m of samples showing the presence of mineralisation were re-submitted for intense cyanide leach assaying.

3D009 was located at the southern extent of the proposed open cut but was abandoned after hitting workings at 39m. The drill hole was clearly approaching mineralisation as assays showed 4m at 0.34g/t Au immediately prior to intersecting the old workings, but drilling was unable to continue through these flooded workings to test the main targets.

3D010 was drilled over 70m south of the limits of the proposed open cut and targeted the near surface position of possible veins. The hole intersected a silicified zone with minor pyrite and traces (up to 0.3g/t Au) encountered between 62m to 66m near the contact with a norite intrusive. Minor quartz veining was also present between 84-85m giving a low grade 0.68g/t Au.

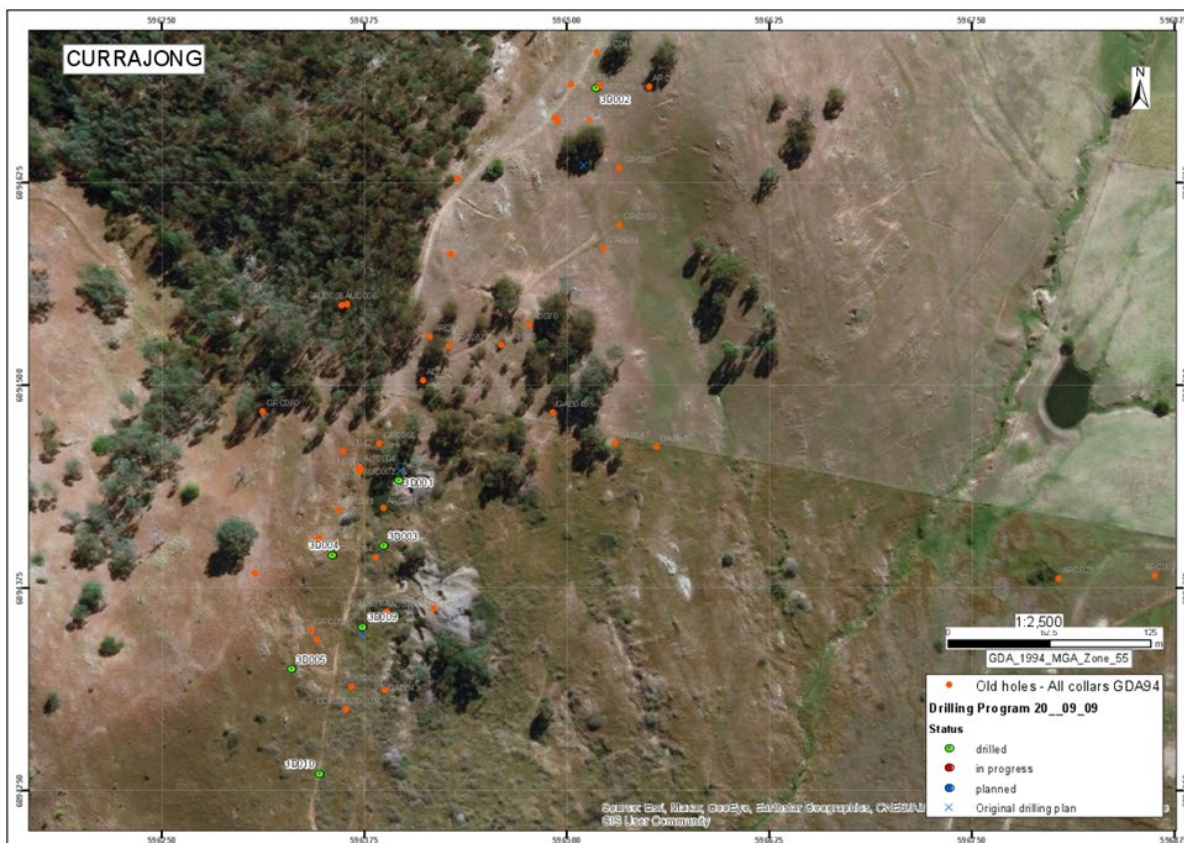


Figure 1 - Location map of holes drilled into Currajong West

Hole ID	Easting MGA95 Zone55	Northing MGA94 Zone 55	RL (m)	Angle	Azimuth (grid)	Depth	From	To	Metres	Grade (g/t Au)
CURRAJONG WEST										
3D001	596,396	6,094,442	445	-61	90	98	4.00	18.00	14.00	0.76
3D003	596,386	6,094,401	443	-56	90	146	26.00	38.00	12.00	0.71
							70.00	77.00	7.00	0.84
3D004	596,355	6,094,395	447	-60	90	73	Hole abandoned at 73m after hitting a 5m cavity/old workings			
3D005	596,330	6,094,325	442	-57	90	123	87.00	92.00	5.00	1.63
3D009	596,374	6,094,351	435	-57	90	39	Hole abandoned at 39m after hitting a cavity/old workings			
3D010	596,347	6,094,260	415	-60	90	115	No significant intersections			

Table 1 - Currajong West drilling results

Currajong East

While two holes had been planned at Currajong East, only one site was accessible (3D002) which did not generate any significant gold values in the northern end of the Currajong East line.

Hole ID	Easting MGA95 Zone55	Northing MGA94 Zone 55	RL (m)	Angle	Azimuth (grid)	Depth	From	To	Metres	Grade (g/t Au)
3D002	596,517	6,094,683	442	-61	270	54	No significant intersections			

Table 2 - Currajong East drilling results

Donkey Hill

Three holes were drilled into the southern extension of the Donkey Hill vein system. The drilling showed that the structures continue, however at the sites drilled, the grades reported were low. The Donkey Hill drilling showed the more typical discrete narrow vein quartz mineralisation with alteration present.

The southern extension of the mineralisation at Donkey Hill was accessible during this program, with all three planned holes drilled.

3D006 was drilled into the deposit close to an earlier hole that had been able to get through the old workings. This hole was designed to confirm the results but the hole was abandoned at 87m when the rig lost circulation after having passed through the flooded workings. The main vein target had been 87-92 metres.

3D007 intersected 2 quartz veins but grades from the preliminary sampling were generally low and these have been resubmitted for re-assaying. Once the re-assaying is complete, results will be incorporated into current resource estimates and planned programs for CY2021.

3D008 has shown that the structures containing the mineralisation have been intersected but are largely un-mineralised at this point.

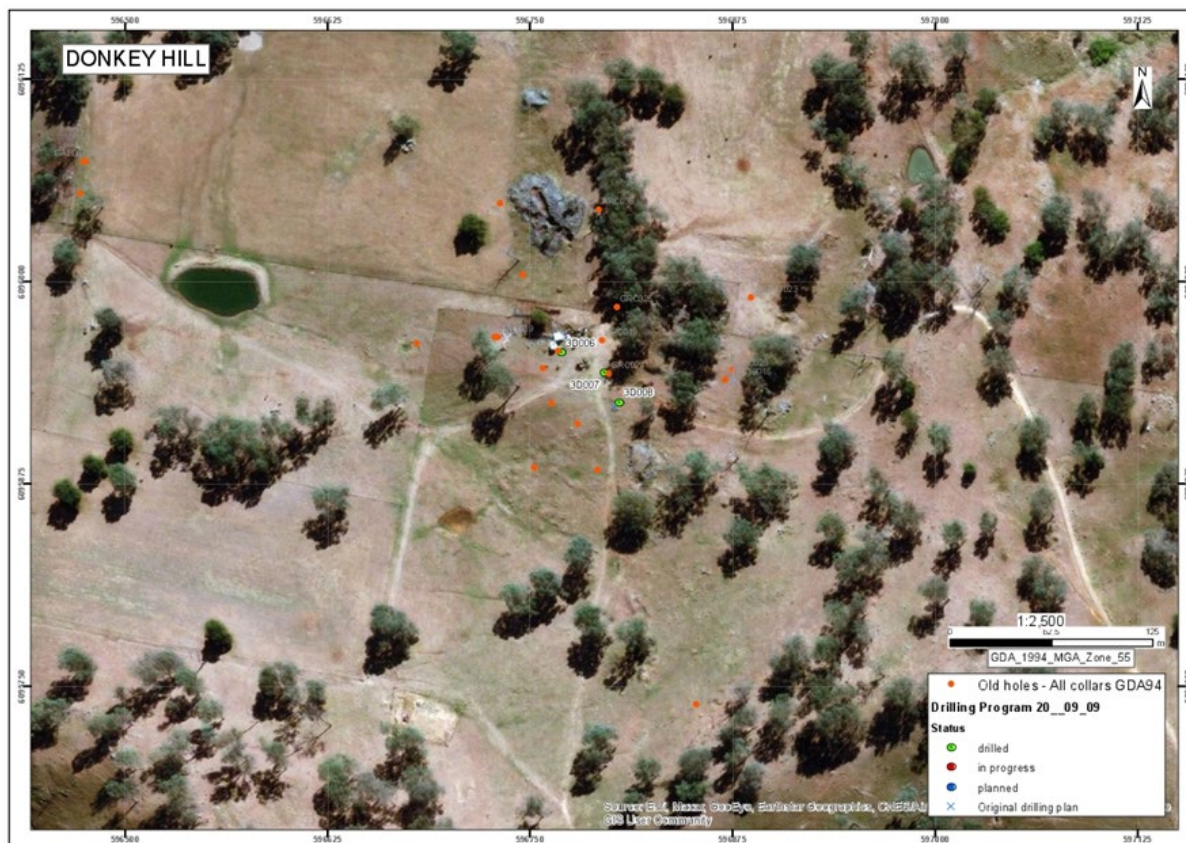


Figure 2 - Location map of holes drilled into Donkey Hill

Hole ID	Waypoint	Easting MGA95 Zone55	Northing MGA94 Zone 55	RL (m)	Angle	Azimuth (grid)	Depth	From	To	Metres	Grade (g/t Au)
DONKEY HILL											
3D006	DKH001	596,769	6,095,956	506	-60	90	87	Hole abandoned at 87m after hitting a cavity/old workings. Target depth was 87-92m with the hole scheduled to go to 102m. Small mineralised vein at 33m (1m @0.7g/t)			
3D007	DKH002	596,796	6,095,944	504	-56.5	90	129	36.00	38.00	2.00	2.30
								43.00	44.00	1.00	1.13
3D008	DKH003	596,805	6,095,925	507	-55	90	125	28.00	29.00	1.00	1.01

Table 3 - Donkey Hill drilling results

Donkey Hill is on the same major shear zone that hosts the Challenger deposits over 2km south, and also hosts other historic gold mines including Challenger Extended, Caledonian, Fletcher's, and Lady Clare. Detailed ground magnetics has shown that there are parallel structures at Donkey Hill that have not been mined, and at Caledonian, drilling has identified 12 parallel veins.

Conclusion

The August 2020 maiden drilling program forms part of the Company's longer term strategy of increasing and upgrading resources for the Adelong Gold Project, with the initial program at Currajong and Donkey Hill examining a few sites of potential interest. When the full and completed assay results are received, they will be integrated with the recent resource assessments to allow a more targeted approach to drill site selection for the CY2021 program.

As previously announced, the Company plans to undertake significantly more drilling at Adelong in CY2021 once approvals have been granted. Proposed drill sites include the entire line from Donkey Hill to Challenger including, Fletchers Caledonian, Challenger Extended, as well as sites including Gibraltar and Sawpit, and further drilling at Currajong.

The maiden drill program has been very useful to increase the Company's geological understanding and knowledge base of the Adelong Gold project. Once all results from the initial drill program have been considered, the Company plans to release more details on its expanded exploration program for CY2021.

-ENDS-

Released with the authority of the board.

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

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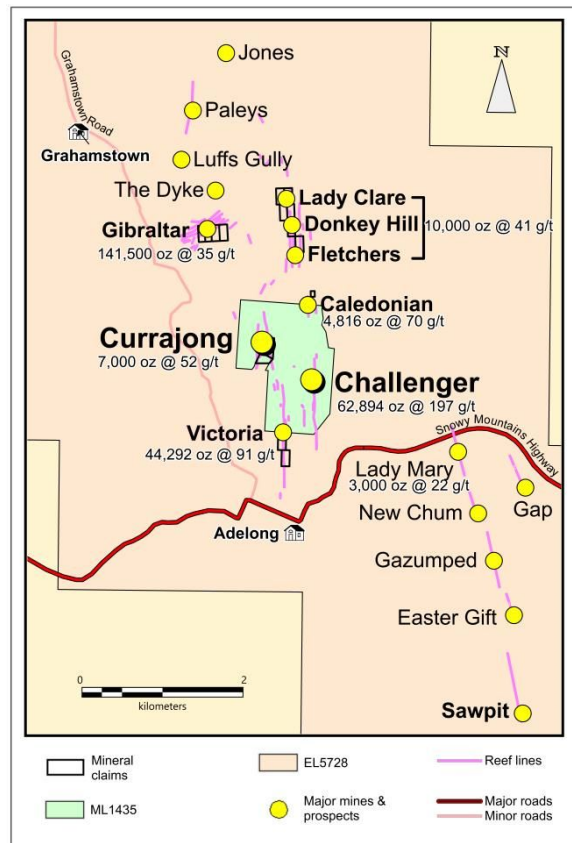
Competent Persons Statement : Information in this "ASX Announcement" relating to Exploration Results and geological data has been compiled by Mr. Peter Mitchell who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is Managing Director of 3D Resources Ltd.

About 3D Resources Ltd

3D Resources Limited is a minerals explorer targeting high value commodities (gold, copper, lead, zinc and nickel) across Australia with a particular focus on Gold and owns the Adelong Goldfield in New South Wales (NSW) together with advanced mineral projects in Western Australia (WA).

In May 2020, 3D Resources took control of the Adelong Gold Project which covers 70km², 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 and 17 freehold properties with all mining and processing plant equipment onsite. Until recently, Adelong was a producing mine.



Map showing exploration and mining licences

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 the sample was quartered by riffles to generate a +1kg sample submitted for assay. The initial assay results reported are based on a 25g charge taken from this initial +1kg sample after it has been pulverized, mixed and sampled. This 25g sample was fire assayed. The coarse nature of the gold at Adelong means that assaying larger samples is preferable and tend to give a more representative result. All zones of mineralization and any samples of geological interest will be re-assayed based on a 1kg intense cyanide leach for 48hrs Drilling conducted during the Covid 19 outbreak 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All material from RC drilling bagged. No obvious losses
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chip samples from Reverse Circulation drilling quartered via riffles and the quarter representing +1kg sent 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. The process of splitting pulverized rock chip samples via a riffle does ensure that the sample submitted to the laboratory is representative .
Quality of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary assay results completed by 25g Fire Assay. Adelong ore

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assay data and laboratory tests	<p><i>laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>does contain coarse spotty gold and so a further 1kg sample of preliminary assay results that show signs of mineralization and detectable gold will be subject to intense cyanide leach with a view to gaining a more accurate gold determination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duplicate samples submitted each 10 samples as a check on the laboratory. • The Laboratory 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is the company's maiden drilling program and verification drilling may be considered in the future.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drill holes were largely exploratory in nature but may in future be reassessed to determine if they may form part of a Resource. • In announcing results a composite result was announced representing the weighted average of grades with individual samples taken on a 1.0m interval.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the exception of drill hole 3D002, all holes were drilled east 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 mineralisation
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples sealed and stored in locked mine building before shipment. The samples were loaded into bulka bags on pallets under the supervision of the geologists.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Currajong deposit is located on ML1435 held 100% by Challenger Mines Pty Ltd a subsidiary of the Company The Donkey Hill deposit is located on MCL279 & MCL 291 owned 100% by Challenger Mines Pty Ltd. These are granted mining titles.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shear hosted veins and stockworks carrying gold
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Details as required are tabulated in the report
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill hole (except 3D002) drilled to East intercepting mineralized zones that dip West at around 70-80°. The drill site 3D002 was selected for reasons of access.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
lengths	<i>should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See maps for drill locations
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full results reported based on preliminary assay data received.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The preliminary samples showing mineralization will be re-assayed with a 1kg intensive leach. • There are plans to undertake further drilling at both Donkey Hill and Currajong before any review of resources is undertaken.