

EXPANDED EXPLORATION OPPORTUNITY AT ADELONG GOLD PROJECT

Highlights

- **Renewal of Exploration License for a further 6 year term paves the way for a more aggressive exploration program**
- **Further drilling program targeted for September (subject to permits) following up the discovery made at Gibraltar and aims to explore for additional resources**
- **Exploration targets include :**
 - **The potential to generate a maiden resource at Gibraltar based on the recent discovery in 3DGIB003**
 - **Additional targets for open cut resource in the multiple vein deposit around Gibraltar**
 - **The potential to generate a maiden resource at Sawpit**
 - **A program of exploration at both Caledonian and Currajong to explore the northern extensions to these deposits that fall within the Exploration License**
 - **Several major structural & mineralised trends that have never been drilled including the Lady Mary to Gazumped trend, the Caledonian to Donkey Hill trend, the area lying between Currajong and Gibraltar, and the Paleys Reef in the North as well as a major N-S Fault identified in airborne magnetic data**
- **Ongoing exploration activities to compliment the company's efforts to reopen the Adelong gold mine**

3D Resources Limited (ASX:DDD) (3D Resources or the Company) is pleased to announce that it has been granted a 6 year extension to its Exploration License EL5728 which now sets the stage for a concerted effort to expand exploration activities and resources at Adelong.

Commenting on the exploration opportunity 3D Resources Managing Director Mr. Peter Mitchell said :

"The Company has spent much of its time since acquiring the Adelong gold project understanding the Adelong geology and economic potential. These steps have led the company to conclude that not only is reopening the mine viable, but substantial further resource opportunity exists within the project and the region. We are now progressing to begin the next steps to take advantage of that opportunity.

A further modest drill program is planned for later in 2022 which aims to follow up the new discovery made at Gibraltar in the April 2022 drilling program".

BACKGROUND

Much of the historical drilling and exploration at Adelong had focused on the main mines covered by the company's mining tenement (ML1435), which had generated JORC Resources for the Challenger and Currajong deposits. Following its acquisition of the Adelong gold project, 3D Resources focused its efforts on two of the other deposits outside of ML1435 (Donkey Hill and Currajong) and thereby increased the project's JORC Resources from 129,000oz to 171,400oz and identified the necessary steps to reopen the existing mine.

Importantly, there is also significant exploration potential within EL5728 both in terms of extensions to known deposits but also major structures that have historically remained untested or undrilled. As the company nears completion of its initial planning phase to reopen the existing mine it has now turned its attention to the project's exploration upside, which is substantial. Obtaining an extension to EL5728 was an essential component of that plan that has been achieved.

FUTURE EXPLORATION OPPORTUNITY

The recent drilling at Adelong at Caledonian and Gibraltar has highlighted the importance of the exploration potential of EL5728 as the high grade intercepts of drill holes at Caledonian (CAL009 and CAL012) and the new discovery at Gibraltar identified in drill hole (3DGIB003) are all located in this exploration license.

Recent drilling at Caledonian also shows that there is some depletion in grades in the near surface environment and supergene enrichment at depth, so a lot of the exploration efforts of the past that tested for the presence of mineralisation using shallow RAB lines between Challenger and Fletchers have failed to properly identify the mineralisation. This is exemplified by a series of RAB holes located above the recent hole CAL009. These RAB holes had not generated any grades >1g/tAu yet the deeper hole drilled recently had generated **6m @ 6.68g/tAu** and further 4m of mine workings that presumably had been mined with grades in excess of **30g/tAu**. This potentially opens up the entire zone from Challenger through to Donkey Hill to additional exploration opportunities and certainly offers scope to expand the Caledonian deposit both North and South of the recent drilling.

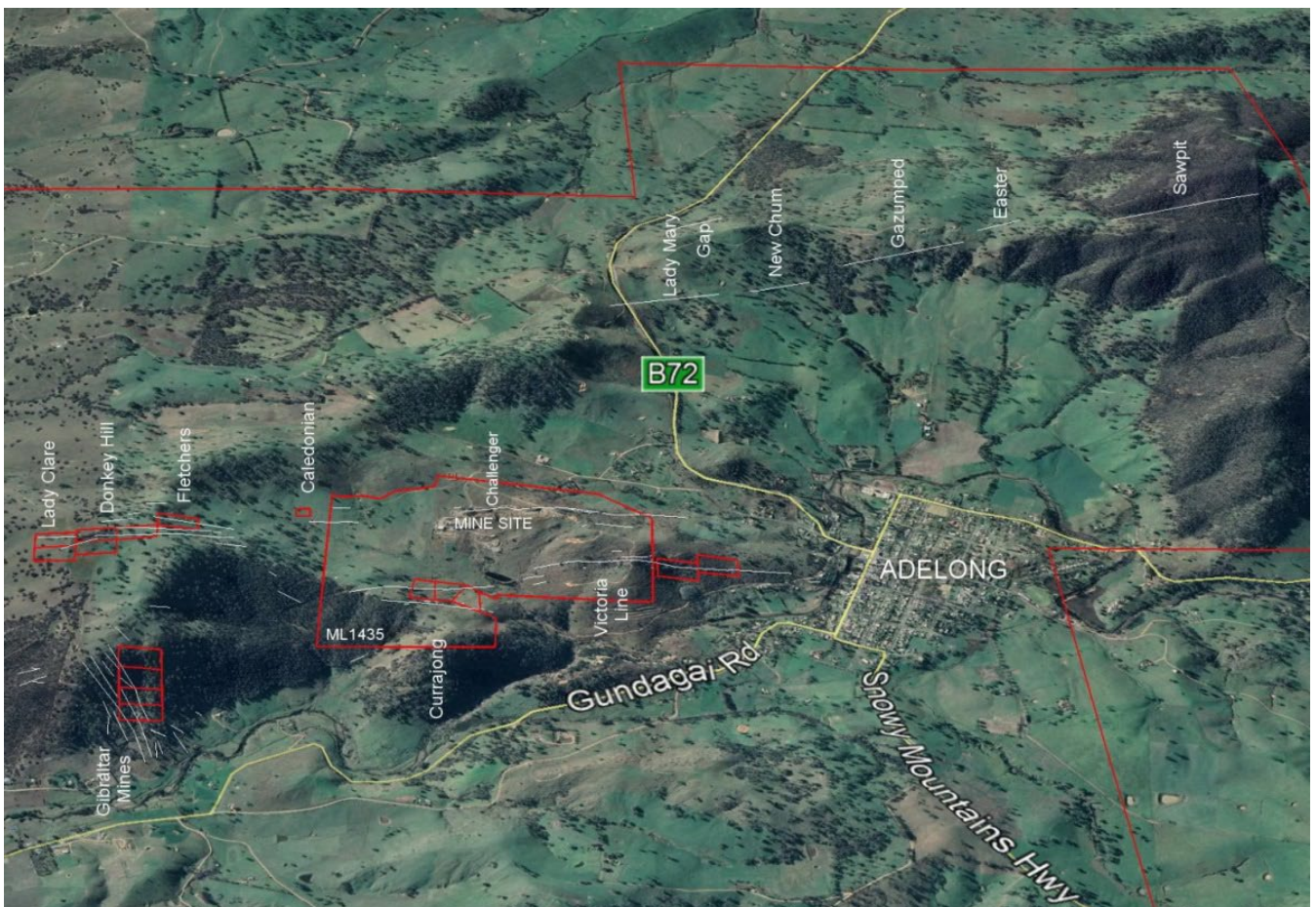


Figure 1: Google Earth image showing the distribution of the historical mines(white lines) and the location of the company's mining and exploration tenements(Red). (North to the Left) Much of the exploration work historically has focused on drilling the deposits in the immediate vicinity of the "MINE SITE".

All the mineralisation mined to date at Adelong has been located in major fault lines that can be traced for kilometres such as the Old Hill Line which is the same structure that contains the Challenger, Caledonian, Fletcher, Donkey Hill and Lady Clare Deposits. Most of these mineralised faults are in North- South trending structures with the major exception being the Gibraltar vein deposits which trend NE-SW.

Recent analysis of the detailed ground magnetics has shown that the main deposits at Adelong are located close to the intersection between these NE trending fault structures and N-S faults. These structures are only visible on the detailed 5m line spaced ground magnetic data which has limited coverage. In particular there is no coverage of the western deposits (Currajong and Gibraltar) nor does it cover the deposits in the South.

One of the findings of the Scoping Study was that any additional open cut resource can add significantly to the potential profitability of the project. For this reason, the 2022 drilling program focused on exploring the open cut resource potential and targets in the Caledonian and Gibraltar Deposits. The Caledonian drilling was designed to upgrade the open cut resources for inclusion in the Scoping study, and the high grade values received at Caledonian will no doubt add some open cut resources to the target production in order to improve the project economics. However, the improved knowledge gained from drilling at Caledonian also shows the potential for further resource extensions both north and south from the areas drilled.

Exploratory drilling at Gibraltar successfully identified the potential for another shallow resource that could add to the open cut resource potential of the project. Hole 3DGIB003 intersected a series of +5 silicified zones/veins that carried gold which cumulatively added up to 11 metres with an average grade of 3.46g/tAu. These 5 veins were intersected in hole 3DGIB003 between 2 metres to 47 metres. All three drill holes into the Percy Workings at Gibraltar had showed signs of silicification/gold values but also shows gold values are progressively increasing to the west and 3DGIB003 is the westernmost drill hole.

Figure 2 provides an overview of the potential of the Gibraltar area. Drill intersection 3DGIB003 is geologically very interesting as some 350m to the west of hole 3DGIB003 is a major N-S shear zone called the Wondalga Shear that is located beneath the Adelong Creek alluvial deposits. This would make this a significant geological target given that it represents the intersection between one of the largest N-S trending shear structures with the NE trending Gibraltar veins. However even close to drill hole 3DGIB003 there is evidence of N-S shearing present in rock exposures in the base of the track. No drilling has ever taken place west of 3DGIB003 so the area could host a major deposit. This represents a prime target for generating additional resources in the near term and is scheduled for the next drilling program.

Figure 2 also highlights other targets within the Gibraltar area that could offer targets for open cut resources including the multiple veins that have historically been untested with drilling and the occasional shallow vein intersections such as 3DGIB004 and some additional historic single vein intercepts that have never been followed up. Gibraltar was one of the significant producers in the past with production of 140,000oz at an average grade of **34g/tAu**. So the relatively small amount of historical drilling at Gibraltar and the multiple vein system makes this site a prime exploration target for further discoveries.

Viewing the regional potential, Figure 1 highlights other major mineralised structures that have largely remained untested. To the south east of Adelong there are a series of historical workings that can be traced for over 3km from Sawpit in the south to Lady Mary to the north.

Sawpit is the only deposit on this major trend and this drilling shows wide zones of mineralisation and also multiple veins to be present, Figure 3(a), and (b) show the results of this historic drilling.

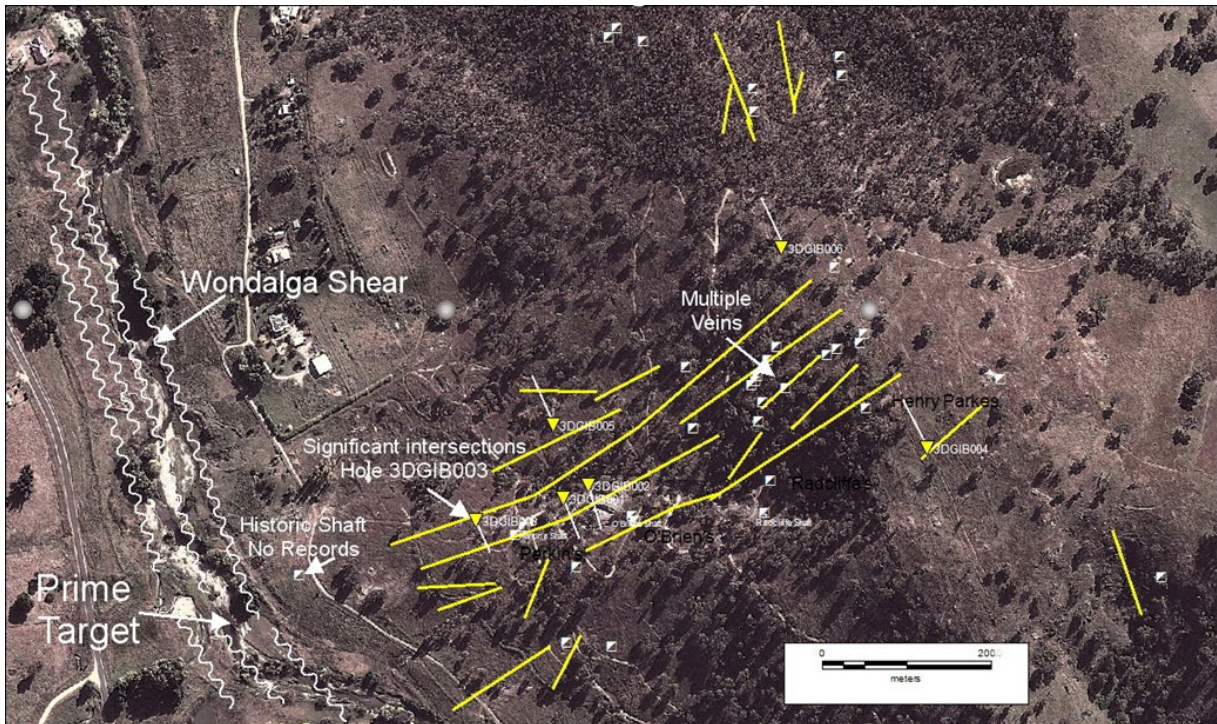


Figure 2: Showing the multiple veins and historical shafts with most of the production coming from just 3 shafts

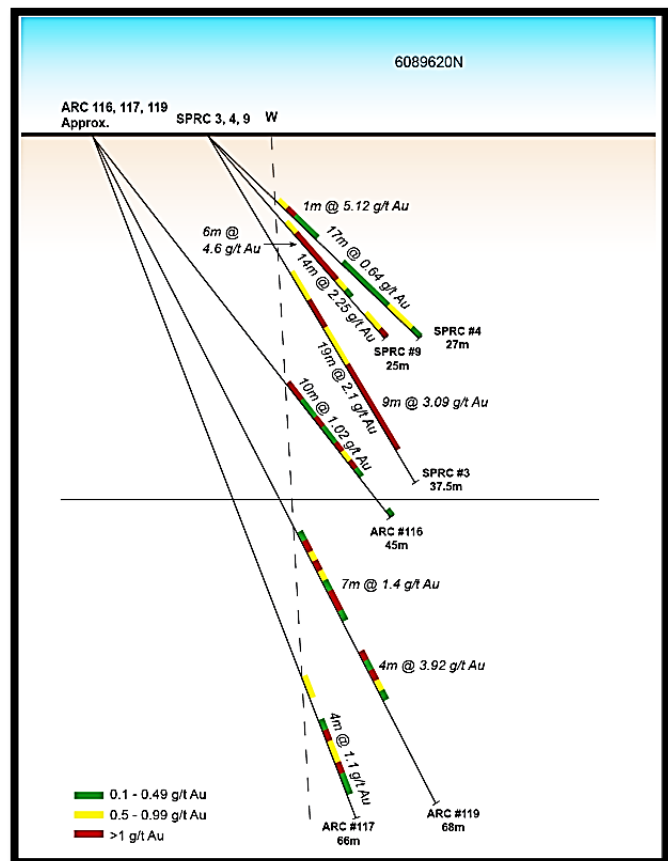
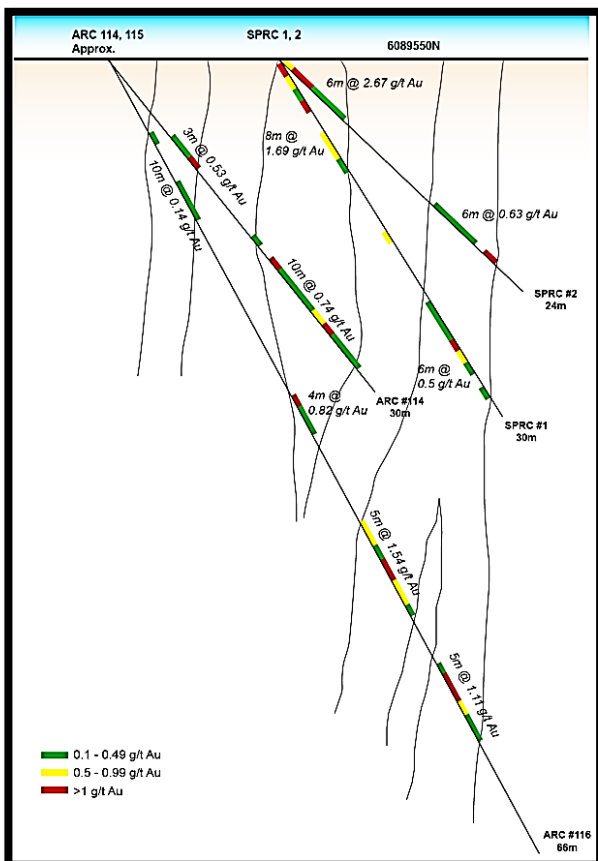


Figure 3: Historical drilling at Sawpit had identified wide mineralised zones at relatively shallow depths (Note these drill holes were not accurately surveyed (+/-20m)) and will need to be located/surveyed before they can be used in resource estimation.

Further infill drilling, accurate surveying of previous drill holes and geological interpretation is needed to generate Resource Estimates for the Sawpit deposit. However the past drilling does demonstrate some of the potential for this 3km mineralised trend as none of the deposits north of Sawpit from the Easter to Lady Mary deposits have yet been drill tested and the Lady Mary is reported as the largest production of all the mines in this trend. Also it should be noted that at Lady Mary there are multiple veins present based on the distribution of workings and even mapping at Sawpit shows the presence of secondary workings between 30 – 70 metres to the east of those drilled that have also not been drill tested. A detailed investigation of this entire trend is needed to generate drill targets.

A similar situation exists north of Gibraltar where the Paley's reef can be traced for 700m and major north south faulting is present, warranting further investigation.

In the area located between Currajong and Gibraltar there is also considerable potential for additional discoveries. Geochemical soil sampling to the North and South of this 1km zone had shown highly anomalous gold values but because of the terrain, this area had not been sampled in detail. There is evidence of mineralisation in this area with 2 veins recorded as having been intersected in an adit level development from the Adelong Creek to below the Currajong workings. These vein intersections were never followed in the past as they were not of an economic grade for the old timers. More recent geological investigation has recorded quartz filled brecciation with generally low grade sample results present in this area. Given the recent experience with depletion of grade near surface at Caledonian, this discovery also warrants further investigation and drilling as its proximity to the Wondalga shear and recent experience at Gibraltar makes this an excellent target for further work.

In assessing the potential at Adelong it is important to bear in mind that historical mining costs and difficulties in crushing this hard ore through the stamp batteries had meant that grades of around 30g/tAu were needed to be commercial. So while a large number of deposits were located, few deposits produced at that grade. This is amply demonstrated by the drilling at Sawpit which recorded low production, and makes areas with multiple shafts/workings and structures such as Paley's Reef and the Sawpit to Lady Mary deposits prime targets for future exploration.

PROPOSED DRILLING PROGRAM AT GIBRALTAR

As noted above, the Company is finalising plans for an extensive exploration program at Adelong to evaluate the multitude of opportunities likely to increase resources and add to the economics of its proposed reopening of the existing Adelong mine.

To that end the Company expects to commence a further modest drill program at Gibraltar in September which will also assist it refine its exploration plans for 2023 and is currently in negotiations with its preferred driller to finalise a start date and hopes to finalise arrangements over the coming weeks

UPDATED SCOPING STUDY

As previously announced, the Company completed drilling at its Caledonia deposit in March 2022 which was designed to upgrade inferred resources for inclusion in an upgraded scoping study. Although the release of the study was targeted for end of 2022 financial year, lack of availability of personnel responsible for some components of the study has meant that the study has been delayed. Given the lengthy history of drilling at Adelong and complex nature of the geology the Company took the view that it was preferable to delay finalisation of the study rather than potentially incur even greater delays by appointing new specialists to complete those aspects of the resource modelling. These delays have however allowed the Company to bring forward its planned exploration reviews which are also likely to bring forward proposed exploration programs targeted to start in the new year.

-ENDS-

Released with the authority of the board.

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

Contact:

3D Resources Ltd

Peter Mitchell

Managing Director

peter.mitchell@3dresources.com.au

+61 400 880 309

Andrew Draffin

Company Secretary

andrew.draffin@3dresources.com.au

+61 3 8611 5333

Mark Flynn

Investor Relations

mark.flynn@3dresources.com.au

+61 416 068 733

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 70km², comprising the old Adelong Gold Project 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 171,700 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, geological data, and metallurgical testing has been compiled by Mr. Peter Mitchell. Mr Peter Mitchell is a Member (#104810) of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum. He is Managing Director and paid by 3D Resources Ltd. Peter Mitchell has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person (CP) as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code) Mr Peter Mitchell believes that these Resource Estimates fairly represent the resources the subject of this Report.

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 |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| <i>Sampling techniques</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples taken from Reverse Circulation drill at regular 1 metre intervals to the End of Hole.. • The initial assay results reported are fire assayed. |
| <i>Drilling techniques</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse Circulation conducted at Sawpit in two programs : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ARC114 – 122 Drilling finished December 1999. ○ SPRC 1- 9 Drilled April 2007 |
| <i>Drill sample recovery</i> | <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"> • Geological Logs of chips . Material from RC drilling bagged and sent to the laboratory. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|--|---|
| <i>Logging</i> | <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"> • Chip samples logged geologically for rock type, colour, presence of sulphides, quartz and alteration on 1metre intervals. |
| <i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i> | <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 bagged for assay |
| <i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assay results completed by 50g Fire Assay. Adelong ore does contain coarse spotty gold that can generate high nugget effect. • . • . |
| <i>Verification of sampling</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The two drilling programs by different project owner provide a degree of consistence in the results. The SPRC program Independently logged and supervised |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|--|---|
| <i>and assaying</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. | |
| <i>Location of data points</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GPS used to locate and survey holes for drilling Sites has not been surveyed so the co-ordinates provided are considered to have an accuracy of +/- 20m No RL level recorded so holes projected on to the +/- 10m DEM model. |
| <i>Data spacing and distribution</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes mainly targeting areas with surface workings and infill drilling and more extensive drilling required to full assess resource potential In announcing results a composite result was announced representing the weighted average of grades with individual samples taken on a 1.0m interval. |
| <i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i> | <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"> All the drilling at Sawpit was drilled to East and initial interpretation appears to show the mineralised veins dip steeply to the west so the orientation appropriate for these deposits.. |
| <i>Sample security</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not known |
| <i>Audits or reviews</i> | <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 |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| <i>Mineral tenement</i> | <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, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sawpit deposit is located entirely on EL5728, held 100% by Challenger Mines Pty Ltd a subsidiary of the Company |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|--|---|
| <i>and land tenure status</i> | <p><i>historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> |
| <i>Exploration done by other parties</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration completed by previous project owners which had been public companies at the time: ARC114 -122 Adelong Consolidated Gold Mines NL SPRC 1- 9 Golden Cross Resources Ltd |
| <i>Geology</i> | <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 /silicified zones carrying gold |
| <i>Drill hole Information</i> | <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"> Two cross sections provided with all the drill holes within 50m of that east west section line |
| <i>Data aggregation methods</i> | <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 weighted mean grade of the intersection. |
| <i>Relationship between</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill hole drilled to intercept the mineralized trend at around 80-90⁰ to that trend to provide a reasonable basis for assessing mineralised |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|---|--|
| <i>mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 width not known'). | width and grades. |
| <i>Diagrams</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only two sections supplied with the section line (Northings) supplied |
| <i>Balanced reporting</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results reported based on assay data that shows low and high grades. |
| <i>Other substantive exploration data</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • |
| <i>Further work</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data from this previous drilling will be used to plan any future exploration drilling at Sawpit • |