

JUNE 2021 QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

Highlights

- Drilling majorly complete at the Challenger Gold Project with plans to move drill rig to Challenger Extended for a rapid 3 hole program.
- Metallurgical tests using spirals showed that low cost spirals can recover 80-85% of the gold in a concentrate grading over 100g/tAu from the Challenger deposit.
- Knelson Concentrator tests to act as a scavenger circuit to recover residual gold from the spiral tailings showed an additional 1-1.5% recoveries
- Mineralisation taken from other mines in the Adelong Project all showed high recoveries of gravity gold at a “coarse grind” so the plant design at Challenger will successfully treat other ores.
- Fines/Slimes generated in milling, that are not suited to gravity recovery, were separately tested. Flotation showed a +61% recovery can be achieved to a final concentrate. Cyanidation achieved a 98.6% gold recovery.
- Cyanidation tests on the gravity gold concentrates also showed a + 98% gold recovery.
- Plant Design completed based on the metallurgical test work
- Mining options include both open cut and underground mining
- Placement completed to raise A\$1.3m (before costs) at A\$0.005 (0.5 cents) per share
- Subsidiary Cosmo Gold IPO withdrawn with 3D Resources holding distributed in specie to shareholders

3D Resources Limited (**ASX:DDD**) (**3D Resources** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide its Quarterly Activities Report for the quarter ending June 2021.

Adelong Goldfield Drilling

As announced on 11 June 2021, DRC Drilling were contracted to complete an initial twelve (12) drill hole program at the Challenger Gold Project. Eleven (11) of the holes are designed to infill some of the existing drilling information to allow the mine plan to be optimised and improve the understanding of the transition from a possible open pit to underground mining.

Drilling has commenced on the twelfth hole in this initial program. This hole targets the planned open cut at Challenger for the purpose of verifying earlier work that shows the waste rock surrounding the Challenger deposit is low in sulphides and is not acid generating.

As at 16 July 2021 the total metres drilled in this program was 1,915 metres. All holes had reached the target depths and several shipments of drill samples have been dispatched.

On completion of drilling at the Challenger Gold Project the rig is scheduled to move for a rapid 3 hole program to explore for the northern extension at the Challenger Extended deposit.



Figure 1: Drill Hole 2 [3D012] - Looking south towards Adelong township emerging from a morning mist.



Figure 2: Drill Hole 2 [3D012] - Drilling the southern extension of the Challenger Deposit from the top of Victoria Hill. View looking along the line of mineralisation towards the processing plant in the valley below. In the valley beyond lies the Caledonian deposit.

Additional Drill Program

Approval has been obtained from the NSW Government to allow drilling to commence on some prime targets within the Company's Exploration License. This approval includes the entire belt of country between the Challenger Mine and Donkey Hill/Lady Clare, the area covering Gibraltar mine and any potential eastern extension through to Lady Clare. Approval has also been granted to drill the prospective Sawpit deposit to the south.



Figure 3: Adelong, pictured from the Challenger Mine looking South with Sawpit located in the distant left of the picture.

Sawpit Gold Project

Several field reconnaissance trips to the historic Sawpit Reef area, which has been part of two very short drilling programs by previous operators, were completed by the Company. This work has been an important part of the Company's exploration planning and preparation.

The Sawpit area and mineralised belt to Lady Mary deposit remains a highly prospective exploration target with historic drilling at Sawpit showing encouraging results, including strong Au results, close to surface and multiple reefs (see Figure 4).

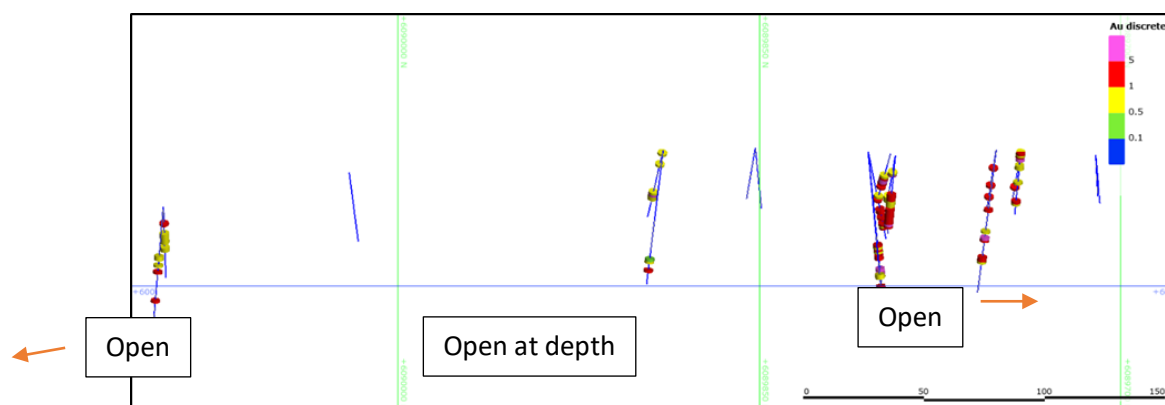


Figure 4: Leapfrog image: Section (looking east) showing previous drill holes at the Sawpit Reef area, also showing Au assays (>0.5ppm Au).

The results from the previous drilling and the interpretation work completed in Leapfrog suggest that there are parallel mineralised structures (running roughly north south, consistent with the Adelong area) that are yet to be fully tested and open in both directions, along strike and at depth.

The Company plans to complete a short soil sampling program and is also undertaking further evaluation of the ground geophysics data to confirm the mineralisation extent and interpretation of structures before finalising a drilling program designed to further test the exploration potential of the area.

Ultimately, the Company hopes to extend this soil sampling program to cover the 3.5km of historic workings from Sawpit to Lady Mary Gold Projects in the North, in order to better assess this largely unexplored mineralised zone. This is an attractive exploration target given the drilling at Sawpit and mapping of the historic workings that show multiple veins are present over a significant strike length.

Metallurgical Test Work

A program of metallurgical testing has been underway since the third quarter 2020. This program was designed to look at options for recovery of gold at a coarse grind. This was essential to increase mill throughput in grinding this very hard Adelong ore and so improve the economics. More recent work has been carried out looking at improving the process options/recoveries. Additional tests have also been undertaken to confirm the planned process route can operate effectively treating ores from other mine sites around Adelong. A number of these metallurgical tests were finalized in the latest quarter, and some were reported in detail in the Company's announcement 16th April 2021, but some additional work has been carried out on material generated from that earlier spiral test work.

Much of the initial test work had focused on producing a high grade gold concentrate for potential sale and as announced the spiral test work generated an excellent result with 80 – 85% gold recovery of gravity gold in a +100g/tAu concentrate. However, more recent test work has looked at the option of generating gold bullion at site.

To this end, the Company undertook further tests to evaluate the recoveries from cyaniding gold concentrates as well as the "fines" generated by the mill that were <38 μ and so not suitable for gravity concentration by the spirals. The results proved excellent (see below for details).

Spiral Testwork

Spirals were chosen for this test work as they operate effectively in the particle size range 50 μ to 2.5mm which suited the particle size range of the pyrites and associated gold. Spirals also offered economic advantages in being low operating costs and simple to operate.

As previously announced, a +1 tonne sample of Challenger Ore was taken from the run of mine (ROM) stockpiles extracted from the 1380mRL level of the Challenger underground mine (Sample 1 JORC Table 1). This was submitted for testing at Mineral Technologies Pty Ltd in Brisbane.

A two stage grind and spiral recovery path was chosen to reflect the potential plans for two stages of milling at the Adelong Plant with:

1. An initial grind (coarse grained P₈₀ 750 μ) and spiral recoveries with preliminary results announced on 2 November 2020, and
2. A Second stage regrind to P₈₀ 350 μ and spiral classification announced on 16th April 2021.

The final concentrates from the 3rd spiral test run at each of the grind sizes, were reprocessed using Wilfley Tables to reflect the “cleaner spiral” stage to the plant design in order to provide the Company with valuable data concerning the grades of concentrate the ore could produce. This testing generated a high grade concentrate from each of the grind sizes that combined assayed in excess of 100g/t representing the combined grade generated from Stage 1 and Stage 2 grinds. This result provided the basis for the conclusions that based on all the spiral test runs, 80-85% of the gold may be recoverable in a high grade concentrate grading +100g/t Au. The combined concentrates from Stage 1 & 2 grinding and spiral classification represent Sample 3 in JORC Table 1)

Figure 5 below shows the extent of these spiral test runs and details of the test results can be found on the Company’s website.

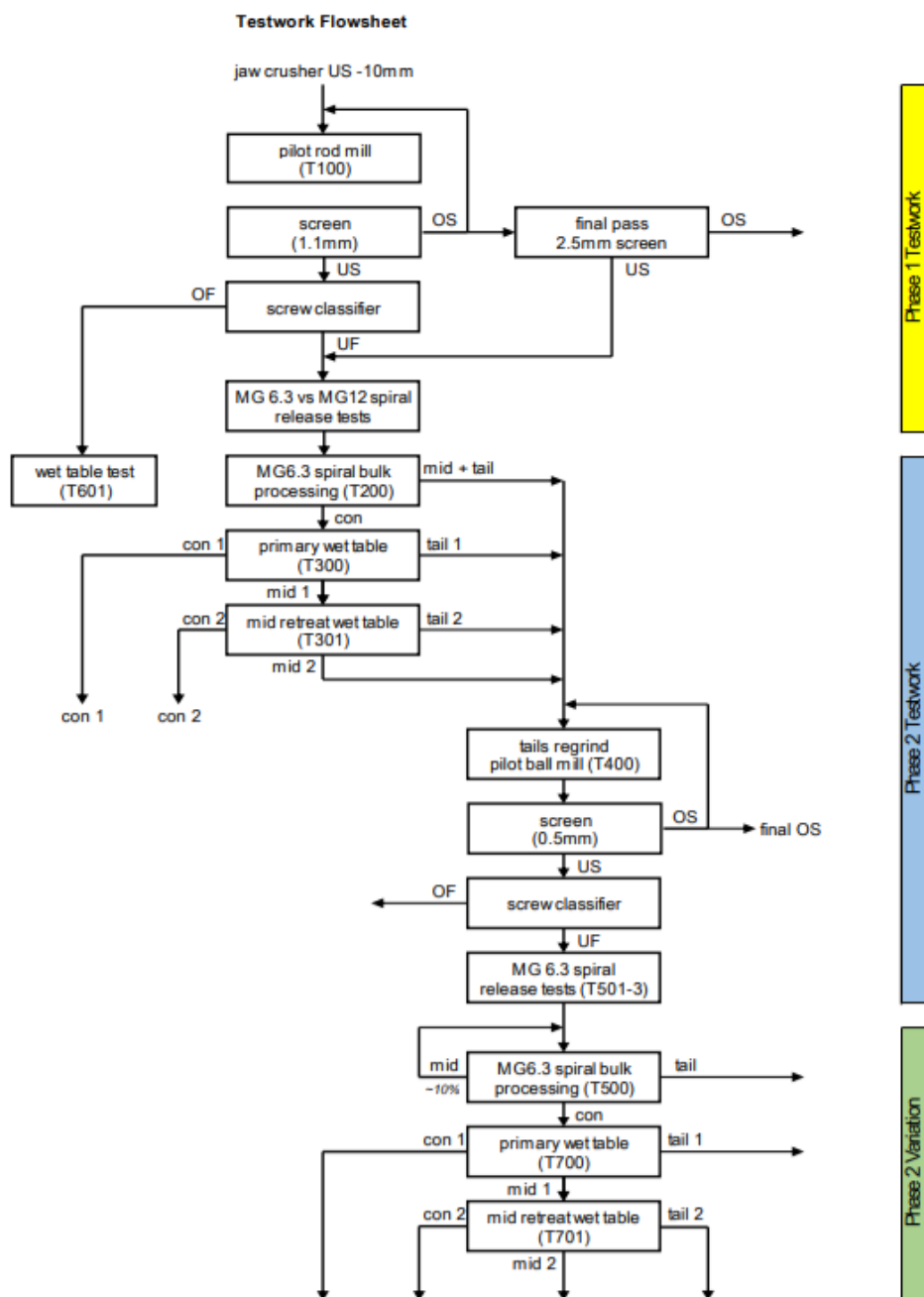


Figure 5: Flow Sheet Spiral Testing Program by Mineral Technologies Pty Ltd.

Two samples taken from this gravity concentrate have been submitted to ALS Laboratories in Brisbane to confirm earlier test results that show the Adelong concentrates contain low levels of impurities (e.g. Arsenic) that can affect the sales price. Tabulated below are the assay results for some of the key elements assayed in the concentrates :

Concentrates	Au ppm	Sulphide %	As ppm	Cu ppm	Mn ppm	Ni ppm	W ppm
Sample 1	128.0	33.7	64.3	1480	346	117	446
Sample 2	114.5	33.7	63.6	1410	325	114	411
Average	121.3	33.7	64.0	1445	335.5	115.5	428.5

These assays show the concentrates generated are a high grade gold concentrate with low impurities that could attract a premium price if sold.

Scavenger Gravity Circuit

The final stage of the planned gravity circuit incorporates a Knelson Concentrator designed to recover any remaining free gold from the spiral tailings. A 200kg sample of tailings from the spiral test work has been submitted to AMML in Gosford to test the effectiveness of the Knelson Concentrator as a “scavenger” circuit (Sample 3 in JORC Table 1). The Company owns a 30” Knelson Concentrator at the Adelong site.

The program of testing involved 4 test runs at different bowl speeds and different mass pulls on the low grade tailings (Average of 6 assays - 0.39g/tAu). The results from this test were completed and showed the Knelson Concentrator was able to recover a further 11.6% to 16.8% of the residual gold in tailings was recovered in a mass pull of just 0.14% to 0.66%. This represented approximately 1-1.5% additional gold recovery from the original sample of Challenger ore.

Cyanidation

As part of considering the processing option at Adelong, further tests were undertaken to assess the option of producing a gold bullion on site from gravity concentrates (Sample 4 in JORC Table 1). A 1.5kg sample of this concentrates was sent to AMML laboratories in Gosford where they undertook an intense cyanide leach test after grinding the concentrate to P₈₀ 100μ. This generated excellent recoveries with 98.6% gold recovery from this high grade concentrate in just 8hrs leach time. (Head Grade calculated on this sample to be 123.9g/t Au).

Test Work on the Fines/Slimes

The “fines/slimes” from grinding the ore were removed prior to undertaking the spiral test work. This material (Sample 2 in JORC Table 1) had a grain size of <38μ and around 90% of this material was <20μ, as such it was unsuitable for gold recovery through spirals. Approximately 6% of the gold in the program completed by Mineral Technologies reported to these fines fraction and had an assayed grade averaging 0.676g/t Au.

Two tests were carried out on a sample of this “fines” material sent to Metallurgy Pty Ltd (Perth):

1. Initial tests were run on a 3kg component of “fines/slimes” for recovery of gold by flotation. As reported in the Company’s announcement of 7 April 2020, 73% of the gold was recovered to a “Rougher Concentrate” and the Company subsequently received a report on the upgrade of that concentrate using a Cleaner Flotation stage that showed overall around 61% of the gold recoverable to a 48g/t Au concentrate with a further 6% additional gold potentially recoverable as it would be recycled through the plant.
2. A second cyanide leach test on a 1.95kg sample of “fines/slimes” was completed by Metallurgy Ltd and this generated an excellent result with +98.3% gold recovery in less than 8 hours using a low grade cyanide leach.

Assessment of other Deposits

All the above metallurgical test work was carried out on samples of ore taken from the Challenger deposit. To verify that the plant design selected would generate similar gravity gold concentrate from other mine sites at Adelong, an additional set of tests were undertaken. As there is no access underground to fresh ore at these sites, the only material available for testing were +20kg grab sample of mineralised rock taken from the mullock dumps at Donkey Hill, Gibraltar and Currajong. These samples were sent to AMML in Gosford for crushing and grinding to P₈₀ 350µ and used Wilfley Tables to generate gravity concentrates. These tests showed:

Mine Site	Mass Pull	Gold Recovery
Donkey Hill	14.8%	90.3%
Currajong	12.7%	84.2%
Gibraltar	11.5%	87.2%

This demonstrated all the mines contain mineralisation that can generate a good gravity concentrate and so the plant design chosen for Adelong will operate effectively on these ore types.

Plant Design

The selected plant design involves a major upgrade in the plant's capacity to provide some economies of scale and initially the plan is to operate this on a 12 hour per day basis that will allow the plant to scale up as additional resources are brought into production. At a planned throughput of approximately 35tonnes per hour the operating costs are estimated to be around \$40/tonne of ore.

The use of gravity as the main recovery method at a coarse grind size has also allowed the Company to target stacking of tailings as a way to manage waste from the operation. These sand tailings may be sold as they contain no chemical additives. Only the slimes/fines which are likely to go to the flotation circuit would require disposal in a Tailings facility.

Metallurgical tests appear to show that a process designed to generate a saleable gravity and flotation concentrate should achieve a net recovery of +85% of the gold.

More recent tests have shown that generating a gold bullion on site from cyanide leaching a gravity concentrate and replacing the flotation circuit to recover gold from the fines with a CIP circuit could increase recoveries to +92% at a lower operating cost. Given the marginal cost increases and the additional flexibility that a cyanide circuit offers, this option has been selected for the project. NB Adelong has approval to use cyanide on site.

Mining Options

The Company is evaluating both open cut and underground mining options for the Challenger Mine. An initial open cut mine plan has been adopted and designed with a two stage cut back and aims to extract sufficient ore for the first three years of operation of the current plant. The complete pit design has an overall stripping ratio of 15:1. This would then allow access from the open cut for underground development to extract any additional commercial resources. Various contract miners were approached to assess the costs of open cut mining and indicative quotes have been received.

Preliminary pit optimisation studies have also been completed for the Currajong and Caledonian Deposits.

Corporate

In late May, the Company completed a placement to sophisticated and professional investors to raise \$1.3m (before costs) at \$0.005 per share with one for two attaching option exercisable at \$0.0042 (Placement). The Placement Options are listed on the ASX (ASX:DDDOA). The Placement was strongly supported by existing and several new high net worth investors.

The Placement was completed using the Company's placement capacity under ASX Listing Rule 7.1 (130,000,000 listed options) and Listing Rule 7.1A (260,000,000 shares).

The Capital Raising price of A\$0.005 (0.5 cents) per New Share represents:

- 0.0% discount to the last traded price on Thursday 27th May 2021 (A\$0.005)
- 4.0% premium to the 5 day VWAP price (A\$0.0048)
- 6.0% premium to the 30 day VWAP price (A\$0.0047)

Funds raised from the Placement enabled 3D Resources to extend exploration activity and drilling at its Adelong Goldfield Projects and provided general working capital.

In late June, the Company's former subsidiary, Cosmo Gold Limited (Cosmo Gold), withdrew its current Initial Public Offer (IPO) following delays associated with the obtaining required ministerial approvals of mining permits, caused by the recent Western Australian (WA) election. The initial Cosmo Gold offer had received commitments of in excess of the \$5M target and initially closed in accordance with the timetable set out in the initial Prospectus but the continued delays in receiving the Mining Entry Permit from the WA government post-election led to the issuing of a Supplementary Prospectus and the adoption of a revised IPO timetable with extended closing date. Funds received from investors have been refunded by Cosmo Gold.

The Company completed an in-specie distribution to shareholders of its interests in Cosmo Gold on 24 March 2021 but has continued supporting Cosmo with a secured loan facility which it will consider converting to equity of up to a 19.9% ongoing interest in the promising Cosmo Gold project. The Company has already received the first \$500,000 of sale consideration from Cosmo Gold with \$250,000 outstanding whilst also having provided funding for Cosmo Gold's initial operating and IPO costs.

Cosmo Gold has substantially advanced the state of its promising WA gold project since acquiring it from the Company with all access and heritage negotiations completed, Land Access Agreements executed and orientation programs underway to enable work to commence.

Cash

As at 30 June 2021, the Company had a reported cash position of \$1.85m.

Related Party Payments

In line with its obligations under ASX Listing Rule 5.3.5, 3D Resources Limited notes that the only payments to related parties of the Company, as advised in the Appendix 5B for the period ended 31 March 2021, pertain to payments of Directors Fees totalling \$69,000.

-ENDS-

Released with the authority of the board.

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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.

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.

Australian Tenement Schedule at 30 June 2021

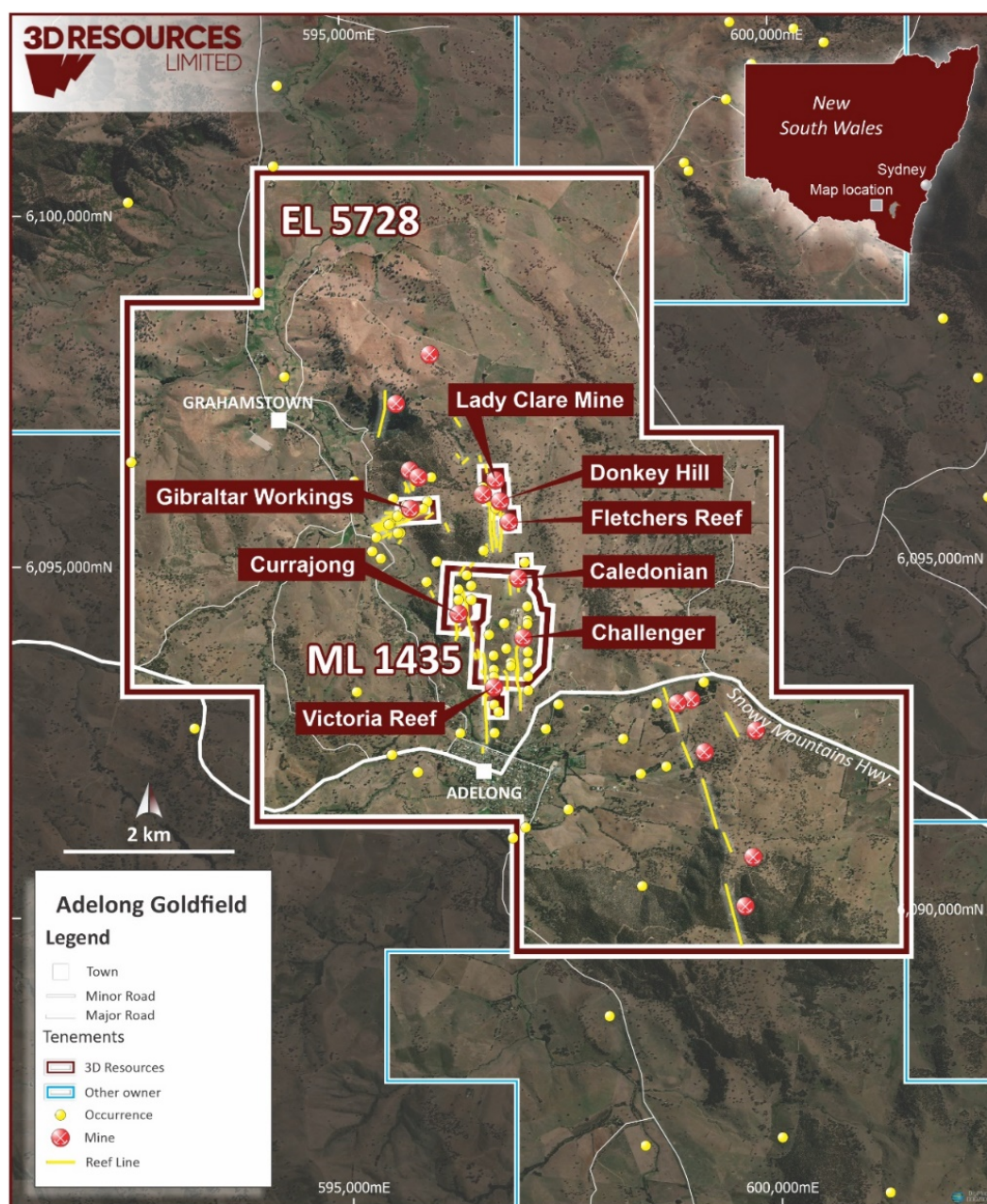
Project and Location	Tenements Held At Commencement of Quarter	Tenements Acquired or Disposed of During Quarter	Beneficial Interest at End of Quarter	Areas Ha	Notes
Adelong, NSW	ML1435, MCL 279-291, MCL 311-313, EL5728	No Change No Change No Change No Change	100% 100% 100% 100%	145Ha 24.4Ha 5.5Ha 6,835Ha	Acquired through the acquisition of Challenger Mines Pty Ltd in May 2020
Cosmo Newbery, Laverton WA	E38/2274, E38/2627, E38/2774 E38/2851 E38/3456 E38/3457 E38/3249 E38/3250 E38/3525	Cosmo Gold, Cosmo Gold, Cosmo Gold, Cosmo Gold Cosmo Gold Cosmo Gold Cosmo Gold Cosmo Gold Cosmo Gold	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	11,780Ha 5,161Ha 5,157Ha 11,210Ha 10,630Ha 3,341Ha 2,732Ha 2,123Ha 11,810Ha	Tenements transferred to Cosmo Gold Ltd and the Company's shares in Cosmo Gold Ltd distributed in specie to the Company's shareholders as a precursor to an IPO.

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).

In May 2020, 3D Resources took control of the Adelong Goldfield 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 as well as 17 freehold properties with all mining and processing plant equipment onsite. Until recently, Adelong was a producing mine



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"> Metallurgical tests have been completed on “bulk” samples of material as follows Sample 1 was a bulk(+1,000kg) sample taken from the low grade stockpile of Run of Mine ore from mining the 1380RL level on the Challenger orebody. The sample was sent to Mineral Technologies laboratory for testing the potential recovery of gold using spirals with two stages of grinding and spiral recovery. The initial spiral test work carried out on material <2.5mm to +38 µ (with approximately 80% passing 760µ) and the second spiral test work carried out on <500µ to +38µ (Average 80% passing 313µ). Spirals were used as the primary concentrator and tables used to clean up the concentrate into a final gravity concentrate (Sample 4). Sample 2 – represents the <35µ after grinding Sample 1 This was removed from the spiral feed using a screw classifier as this Fines/slimes size fraction is generally not amenable to gravity recovery. A 30kg sample of this<35µ material was submitted(wet) to Metallurgy Ltd (Perth). Approximately 3.23kg (dry weight) of this material was used in a flotation test to recover the gold. A further 3.3kg was used in a bottle roll cyanide leach test and detox tests. Sample 3 represents a sample of the tailings taken after recovery of the gold concentrate using spirals from Sample 1. A 200kg sample of this tailings material was sent to AMML in Gosford, to test what residual gold can be recovered from the tailings using a Knelson Concentrator. Sample 4 are samples of the gravity concentrates generated from the spiral test work conducted on Sample 1 that were submitted for assay and cyanide leach

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Samples 5 are grab samples of mineralized material taken from mullock dumps at mine sites at Donkey Hill, Gibraltar and Currajong. These samples were not representative of the grades of these dumps but were designed to test whether the mineralization at these mines could be treated through the proposed plant which is designed primarily to recover gravity gold.
<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"> Not applicable - Sample 1 was a bulk samples from underground mining and Samples 2, 3 and 4 were derived from Sample 1 Sample 5 were grab sample taken from Mullock dumps
<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"> Not applicable
<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"> Not applicable – Sample 1 was a bulk samples of ore taken from underground mining or Sample 5 was a grab samples of mineralization taken from Mullock Dumps
<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – Original Samples include a bulk sample from underground mining (Sample 1) and grab samples of mineralized material (Sample 5). All other sub-samples of these original samples and assaying was completed at accredited laboratories.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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"> All assays and test work was completed at accredited laboratories. Samples 1-4 all assays were carried out by Fire Assay of approximately 40g samples for gold and Sulphur was assayed after total digest in acid by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry. The Sulphur assays were conducted with a view to assessing the performance of the gravity process as pyrite represented the main other heavy mineral. Two samples of Gravity Concentrate (Sample 4) were also submitted separately for assay. 50g Fire Assay with gravity finish, and 4 acid digest and 48elements assay IPC-MS Cyanide leach tests – liquor assayed for gold and residues fire assayed Knelson Concentrator fire assays (in duplicate) on all samples. Sulphur assay by LECO analysis
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable
Location of data points	<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"> Not relevant
Data spacing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>and distribution</i>	<i>degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable (bulk samples)
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample 1 was extracted from the stockpile and placed in sealed bags and transported to Brisbane Samples 2-4 are derived from Sample 1 and Mineral Technologies prepared the sample of the material which was sealed in 10L buckets for transport to the relevant laboratories for further testing Sample 5 each +20kg sample sealed in 2 plastic bags and shipped to laboratory
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audit completed

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 and land tenure status</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, 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"> Sample 1 taken from ML 1435 owned by Challenger Mines Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of 3D Resources Ltd. Sample 5 taken from various dumps also located on Mining Leases held by Challenger Mines Pty Ltd
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling involved
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During these metallurgical tests there are multiple assays of different components of products, residues or waste/tails that are used to derive a “Calculated Head Grade” for the ore on a weighted average

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	basis.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample 1 taken from the underground mining on 1380RL Sample 5 taken from Mullock dumps scattered through the Company's project area.
Diagrams	<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"> See previous announcements for the location of the Challenger, Currajong, Donkey Hill and Gibraltar deposits.
Balanced reporting	<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"> Not applicable
Other substantive exploration data	<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"> Not Applicable
Further work	<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 test work announced in this report represents the major part of the planned test work and a basis on which a Scoping Study can be produced If fresh samples of ore from some of the satellite deposits become available, then some supplemental test work may be carried out. Exploration continues and as part of this exploratory drilling there will

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		be some additional work done on the potential for acid generation from waste rock. Previous tests had shown this is potentially not an issue, but full scale testing has not been completed.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of Entity

3D RESOURCES LIMITED

ABN

15 120 973 775

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 JUNE 2021

Consolidated Statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation	-	(5)
(b) development	-	-
(c) production	-	-
(d) staff costs	-	-
(e) administration and corporate costs	(218)	(1,188)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4 Interest received	-	3
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8 Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9 Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	(218)	(1,190)

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire:		
(a) entities	-	-
(b) tenements	-	-
(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
(d) exploration & evaluation	(123)	(811)
(e) investments	-	-
(f) other non-current assets	(2)	(2)
2.2 Proceeds from disposal of:		
(a) entities	-	-
(b) tenements	-	250
(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
(d) investments	-	-
(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3 Cash flows from loans to other entities	(126)	(126)
2.4 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5 Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6 Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	(251)	(689)

	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
3. Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1 Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities) ¹	1,300	3,421
3.2 Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3 Proceeds from exercise of options	-	147
3.4 Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities ¹	(78)	(178)
3.5 Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6 Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7 Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8 Dividends paid	-	-
3.9 Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10 Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	1,222	3,390

¹Proceeds from the issue of equity securities \$600,000 and transaction costs related to issue of equity securities \$44,000 relates to Cosmo Gold Limited, a subsidiary of the Company that is currently seeking its own listing on the Australian Securities Exchange.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
4. Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1 Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,164	406
4.2 Net cash from /(used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(218)	(1,190)
4.3 Net cash from /(used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(251)	(689)
4.4 Net cash from /(used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	1,222	3,390
4.5 Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6 Effect on deconsolidation of subsidiary	(60)	(60)
4.7 Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	1,857	1,857

	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous Quarter \$A'000
5. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts		
5.1 Bank balances	1,857	1,164
5.2 Call deposits	-	-
5.3 Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4 Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5 Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	1,857	1,164

6. Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates

- 6.1 Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1
- 6.2 Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2

Current quarter \$A'000
69
-

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

7. Financing Facilities <i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity</i> <i>Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
7.1 Loan facilities	-	
7.2 Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3 Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4 Total financing facilities		

7.5 Unused financing facilities available at quarter end -

7.6 Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.

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8. Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1 Net cash from/(used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(218)
8.2 Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities (item 2.1(d))	(123)
8.3 Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + Item 8.2)	(341)
8.4 Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	1,857
8.5 Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (Item 7.5)	-
8.6 Total available funding (Item 8.4 + Item 8.5)	1,857
8.7 Estimated quarters of funding available (Item 8.6 dividend by Item 8.3)	5.4

8.8 If Item 8.5 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:

8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not ?

N/A

8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?

N/A

8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis ?

N/A

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Compliance Statement

1. This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
2. This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 19 July 2021



Authorised by: Andrew Draffin
Company Secretary

Notes:

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standard applies to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the {name of board committee - eg *Audit and Risk Committee*}". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.