

ADELONG GOLDFIELD AND COSMO GOLD IPO PROGRESS

Highlights

- Adelong Goldfield metallurgical tests demonstrating high gold recoveries and recovered grades at a coarse grind size, validating the plans for the plant upgrade
- Results of drilling expected in the next 2 weeks
- Mining planning options advancing
- Cosmo Gold Ltd awaiting regulatory approvals

3D Resources Limited (**ASX:DDD**) (**3D Resources** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide metallurgical test results, an update on progress for the Adelong Goldfield and the proposed Cosmo Gold IPO.

Metallurgical Test Results

As previously announced, the Company had been investigating options for gold recovery in a pre-concentration stage for the Adelong Goldfield ores using gravity techniques at a coarse grind size of 80% passing 300 and 1000 microns. The test results to date have shown some very positive results that would indicate that this approach will recover the vast majority of the gold and can also generate a high grade concentrate.

As part of the program two tests have been completed to date, with further testing underway to prove up the initial gravity stage of the planned upgraded plant at Adelong:

1. A 60kg sample of ore was taken from the Run of Mine Stockpiles extracted from the 1380mRL level in the Challenger underground mine was tested at laboratories in Perth using techniques designed to emulate the Falcon Continuous Concentrator. This test was run at 80% passing 300 μ on higher grade ores from the Challenger underground mine. This test generated the following table of results:

Stream	Mass g	Mass %	Grade			
			Au - CN ppm	Au - FA ppm	Au - TOT ppm	S %
Con 1	117.7	3.0%	61.8	0.66	62.5	4.93
Con 2	139.5	3.5%	31.7	0.56	32.3	5.17
Con 3	113.2	2.9%	12.0	0.15	12.2	1.77
Con 4	124.0	3.2%	9.50	0.32	9.82	2.11
Con 5	110.8	2.8%	3.20	0.34	3.54	2.28
Tails	3331.2	84.6%	0.63	0.05	0.68	0.43
Calculated Head Grades	3936.4	100.0%	4.24	0.11	4.34	0.88

Table 1 - Sample results for Adelong ore at 80% passing 300 μ

The results (table 1) highlight that 70% of the gold can be recovered directly to a saleable concentrate of 45g/t Au (Con 1 & 2) and 87.5% of the gold have reported to Con 1-5 (15% Mass pull) with a grade of

24.1g/t Au. This clearly shows that the gravity system can be used as a low cost process for recovering a major portion of the gold. These concentrates can then be upgraded, smelted or sold.

2. An ~1,000kg sample of lower grade ore was drawn from the run of mine stockpiles at the Adelong plant site. This ore had been mined from a lower grade part of the 1380mRL level of the Challenger underground mine. The sample was shipped to Mineral Technologies in Brisbane to test the performance of spirals on the Adelong Goldfield ores. The first test results (table 2) have been received based on an initial coarse grind to 80% passing 1mm (1000µ).

MG6.3 Spiral Tests (closed-circuit)						
Test Number: 211		Test Date: 2778723			Job Number: 2778723	
Separator Model: MG6.3		Stage: Coarse Rougher				
Stream	Individual Streams	Grade			Recovery %	
No.	Mass Dist%	Au ppm	S %		Au	S
1	5	24.4	15.1		85.10%	77.80%
2	6.5	0.25	0.19		1.10%	1.30%
3	88.5	0.22	0.23		13.80%	20.90%
total	100	1.43	0.97		100.00%	100.00%

Table 2 – Sample results for Adelong ore run at 80% passing 1mm

As a first pass test using just a “rougher spiral” this has generated a high recovery of the gold in material that has been ground to just 1mm. The grade of concentrate (24.4g/t Au) is also excellent from such low grade ore and it should be feasible to upgrade this to a saleable concentrate with a simple cleaner spirals step. Again this test shows the amenability of the Adelong Goldfield ore to low cost process routes and it is providing a strong foundation to validate the plans for upgrading the plant.

Further tests are scheduled to be carried out using spirals including:

- i. upgrading of the concentrates from this initial -1mm spiral test to a saleable concentrate using “cleaner spirals”(or more likely using shaking tables to emulate a cleaner spiral)
- ii. Reprocess the “tailings” from the first spiral test after these tailings are reground down to 80% passing 350µ with a similar set of spiral tests applied to the stage 1 test

The location of the Run of Mine Stockpiles and decline to the 1380mRL are depicted in Figure 2. Details of Samples taken for Metallurgical testing is provided in a JORC Table 1 appended to this announcement.

Drilling Results

All samples taken from the completed maiden drilling program are with the laboratory. A total of 1065 samples were submitted including duplicates for quality control purposes. To speed up the process of obtaining results the Company has requested the samples are initially assayed via simple fire assays. Due to COVID related delays in shipping of the samples and a significant backlog at the lab in Victoria, we have been informed that it may take a further 2 weeks to complete this initial fire assay testing and for 3D Resources to receive the results.

To obtain the most accurate results, the Company has requested the lab immediately follow up all the +0.5g/tAu assays with a further test using 48hr intense cyanide leach on 1kg samples. Historically, the test results from

Adelong Goldfield samples have shown that simple fire assays understate gold values and it requires a larger sample (eg 1kg) to be tested to get a clearer picture of the real gold grades. Whilst the process of assaying this number of samples using 48hr bottle roll testing takes considerably longer, the Company are confident this method will ultimately produce the best results.

Exploration Program

The Company is progressing with plans for more than 2,000 metres of drilling as part of a phase two exploration program at the Adelong Goldfield to be completed by the end of Q1 2021. This program aims to target extensions to resources that were outlined in the resource reports previously released (see ASX announcement 17 August 2020) and most of these holes at Donkey Hill, Currajong and Caledonian have focused on potential expansion of resources. Additional drilling has also been planned at Challenger where there is potential for a parallel vein structure that could add to resources as well as a possibility of a southern extension to this deposit.

Phase two of the exploration plans to include:

- Completion of additional drilling on targets generated from the Maiden Resource estimation at Donkey Hill, Caledonian and Currajong East to upgrade those resources;
- Targeting of additional areas of mineralisation that have been identified by historic drilling that could add to future resource assessments or discoveries of new deposits;
- Completion of additional geophysics over areas where detailed interpretation is required to properly target drilling and better assess resources;
- Undertaking geochemical sampling over approximately 2km² to generating further drill targets; and
- Completion of geophysical and geological interpretation to target structures with potential mineralisation that have not been drilled previously.

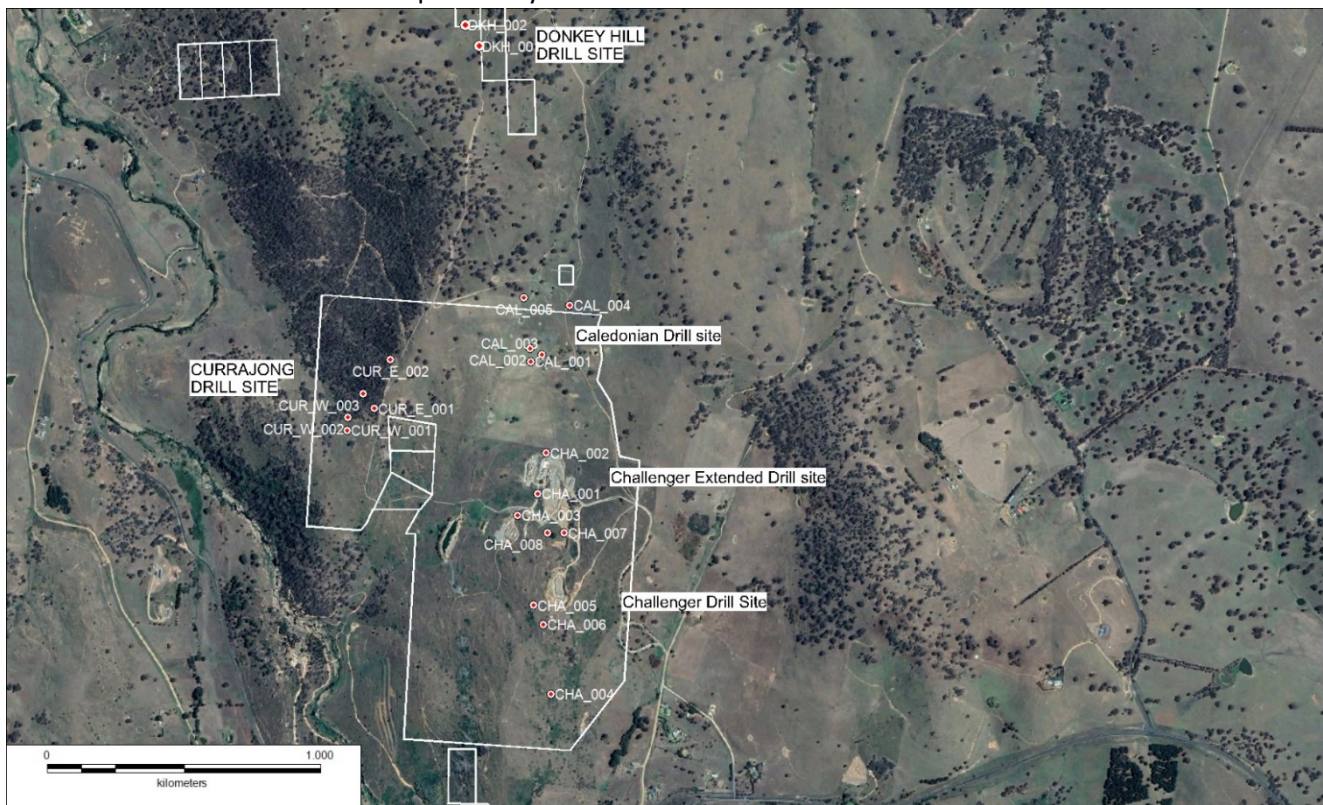


Figure 1 - Planned Drill sites at Adelong Goldfield

The program depicted in the map above (Figure 1) includes more than the 3,000m of Reverse Circulation drilling that is planned so represents also sites that can be carried forward into 2021 plans. Further land access agreements to the Sawpit deposit and some of the potential to the north will be followed up once border restrictions into NSW are removed.

Mine Planning

The Company is progressing its conceptual underground mine plan for the Challenger orebody. This is at an advanced stage and has largely completed the underground optimisation and technical review aspects. This design will now proceed to costing and mine planning aimed at scheduling development and production plans. Historically, there had been a plan to mine the orebody at Challenger and Currajong by open cut, and a review is also underway to see if some of the orebody can be potentially mined more commercially with an open cut.

Cosmo Gold IPO

The Company is well progressed with its proposed spinout of Cosmo Gold Ltd. and is awaiting various regulatory approvals related to the proposed listing and in specie distribution before convening a shareholders meeting to seek shareholder approval. The proposed shareholder's meeting is presently expected to be held in early December.

In the course of finalising the terms of the IPO, the Company has increased the cash payment to be received to \$750,000, of which \$500,000 will be paid from the proceeds of the proposed seed raising to be conducted immediately following receipt of shareholder approval, and the balance from successful completion of the proposed IPO.

Cosmo Gold Ltd. ("Cosmo") has substantially advanced its discussions with the Yilka Talintji Aboriginal Corporation and has agreed in principal terms for a land access agreement with the Corporations lawyers. Cosmo is expecting to meet with the Corporation personally in early November 2020 to finalize the agreement. Cosmo is also well progressed with its land access discussions with the Waturta Group which comprise approximately 10% of the Cosmo Newbery project area.

-ENDS-

Released with the authority of the board.

For further information on the Company and our projects, please visit: www.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

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.



Figure 2 Mine Site Aerial View generated from a Drone Survey that shows the location of the Decline to the Underground 1380mRL Level and location of ROM Stockpiles

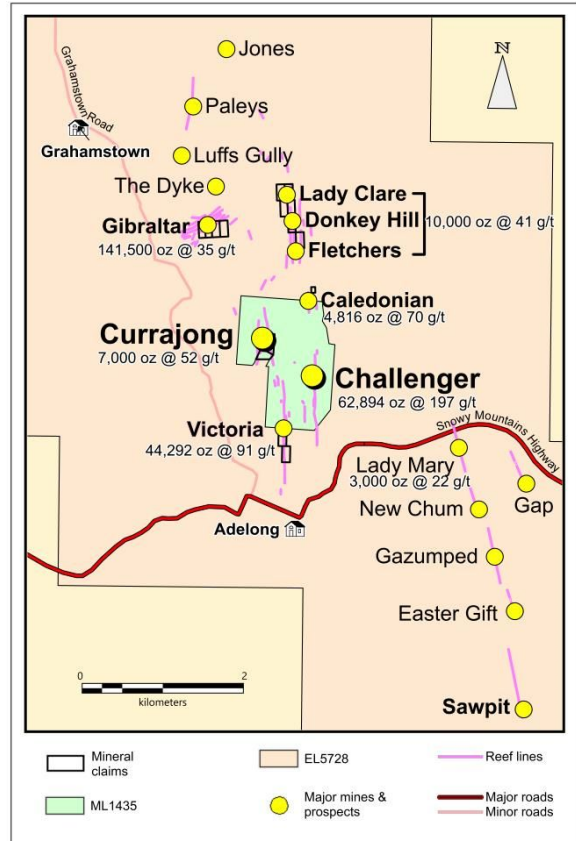
About 3D Resources Ltd

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.

The Company’s Western Australian projects are located in the Proterozoic of the East Kimberley, and the highly prospective Archaean Cosmo Newbery area, in the Eastern Goldfields



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"> 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"> Two Metallurgical tests have been completed on “bulk” samples of ore taken from the Run of Mine stockpiles taken from the 1380m RL level in the Challenger Orebody Sample 1 was a sample of high grade ores (Yellow Stockpile) extracted from the 1380RL level from the Challenger orebody. The sample submitted by JT Metallurgical Services on behalf of Challenger Mines P/L was part of 60kg sample used in a metallurgical testing program carried out by Metallurgical Ltd in Perth in 2018. The recent test was conducted on 6kg of sample remaining from that test work. The test work used a Falcon Concentrator set up to emulate a Falcon Continuous Concentrator. Sample 2 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 sealed on pallettes and sent to Mineral Technologies laboratory for testing.
Drilling techniques	<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 - Samples were bulk samples from underground mining
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – Samples were bulk samples from underground mining

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
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"> Not applicable – Samples were bulk samples of ore taken from underground mining
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"> Not applicable – Samples were bulk samples from underground mining. Assaying at Adelong can be affected by spotty gold and the high nugget effect but on the scale of sample being processed in this test, the method chosen for assaying was appropriate.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample 1 Each concentrate and tailings sample was assayed for gold via intensive cyanide leach with a further 50g sample of residues after leaching, being Fire Assayed to determine total gold grades. An XRF used for assay of Sulphur content. These assays completed in an internationally recognized and a quality tested laboratory. Sample 2 all assays were carried in external quality assured and tested laboratories and to avoid destroying the integrity of the sample by taking large quantities for cyanide leach, the tests were carried out

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	by Fire Assay for gold and Sulphur was assayed with an XRF.
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 and distribution	<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"> Not Applicable
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"> Not Applicable (bulk samples)
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample 1 (unknown) Sample 2 sealed and transported to Brisbane
Audits or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
reviews		

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"> Sample taken from ML 1435 owned by Challenger Mines Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of 3D Resources Ltd.
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
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable
Drill hole Information	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling involved

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
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"> Individual samples taken of samples taken from concentrates generated in these metallurgical tests which are then used to derive a “Calculated Head Grade” for the ore on a weighted average basis.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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 should be a clear statement to this effect (eg ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples taken from underground mining on 1380RL
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 previous announcements for the location of the Challenger deposit and underground access.
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"> Not applicable
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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
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"> A second stage spiral test is planned with a grind size of 350µ. To generate the products for that test it is the intent to run the -1mm test again and take a 8.4% mass pull “concentrate” for tabling to emulate a cleaner spiral run to improve concentrate grades in the final concentrate. The tails from the coarse grind (-1mm) would then be reground to 350µ and grade/ recovery tests carried out on that sample.