

ASX Announcement
7 November 2024

Copper Assays Significantly Expand Bijoux Footprint

- Follow-up reverse-circulation (RC) drilling at the Bijoux prospect has expanded the strike of known copper sulphide mineralisation to 290m and remains open at depth and along strike.
- Best intercepts include:
 - 2 metres (m) at 2.92% copper (Cu) within 26m at 0.58% Cu from 84m in BJRC019 (sulphide).
 - 2m at 1.83% Cu within 10m at 0.72% Cu from 132m in BJRC016 (sulphide).
 - 2m at 1.73% Cu within 4m at 1.06% Cu from 132m in BJRC015 (sulphide).
- Previous reported intercepts included¹:
 - 6m at 1.99% Cu within 36m at 0.99% Cu from 41m in BJRC012 (oxide);
 - 2m at 5.76% Cu within 10m at 1.48% Cu from 182m in BJRC010 (sulphide); and
 - 4m at 1.90% Cu within 11m at 0.94% Cu from 140m in BJRC013 (sulphide).
- Eight RC holes were completed for 1,440m drilled with copper mineralisation intersected in all holes
- Bijoux is considered a CSA-type copper deposit and represents a highly encouraging discovery located 9km directly along strike from the existing Canbelego Mineral Resource².
- Exploration continues to progress across Helix’s NSW tenements:
 - Results for auger drill samples are expected soon from Muriel Tank historical gold field and approvals for RC drilling are being sought to test for extensions to existing high-grade gold veins and historical workings.
 - Results for auger sampling in the Rochford Trend north of Canbelego are expected in late-November 2024 and planning is in progress for EM surveys at the Cobar JV with Legacy Minerals Limited.
 - Programs have been prepared and approvals are in place for drilling at Louis on the Western Group Tenements and for several gold-copper targets in the Eastern Group Tenements.

Helix’s Managing Director, Kylie Prendergast commented:

“We are excited with the latest batch of assays from Bijoux which have delivered encouraging grades as well as significantly expanding the prospect’s strike length. The prospect remains open – both at depth and along strike – and we intend to follow these results with further drilling.

Bijoux is a prime example of the experience and tenacity current management have applied to the Company’s large-scale Cobar tenements. Having been identified and prioritised through a comprehensive geochemical program, the team have worked systematically via further auger and RC drilling to test our CSA-style copper model. Today’s assays validate this approach and continue to highlight that in an area as rich as the Cobar Basin, quality exploration means the Company is potentially just one drill hit away from a new discovery.

View this announcement on our Investor Hub: <https://investorhub.helixresources.com.au/link/vPnz0P>

¹ Refer to ASX report dated 15 January 2024

² Refer to Helix ASX report dated 14 June 2023 & Appendix A for details on Canbelego Main Lode Mineral Resource

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ASX: HLX



Pleasingly, The Helix team is also hard at work across our other prospects and we anticipate assays as well as further drilling at the Muriel Tank gold project, which continues to show considerable promise. A drill program is also prepared for the Louis copper prospect which has had no drilling to date and returned a cluster of geochemical copper anomalies. I look forward to keeping shareholder informed as the Company continues to execute its strategy of unlocking new copper discoveries."

Helix Resources Limited (ASX:HLX, Helix or the Company) is pleased to announce further RC drill assay results from the emerging Bijoux prospect which have delivered encouraging copper grades and significantly increased the mineralisation footprint. The Bijoux prospect is located in Helix's western tenements (Figure 1) and this latest drill campaign is part of the Company's ongoing target generation and testing program aimed at making new copper (and gold) discoveries in the highly prospective Cobar-Nyngan area of central NSW.

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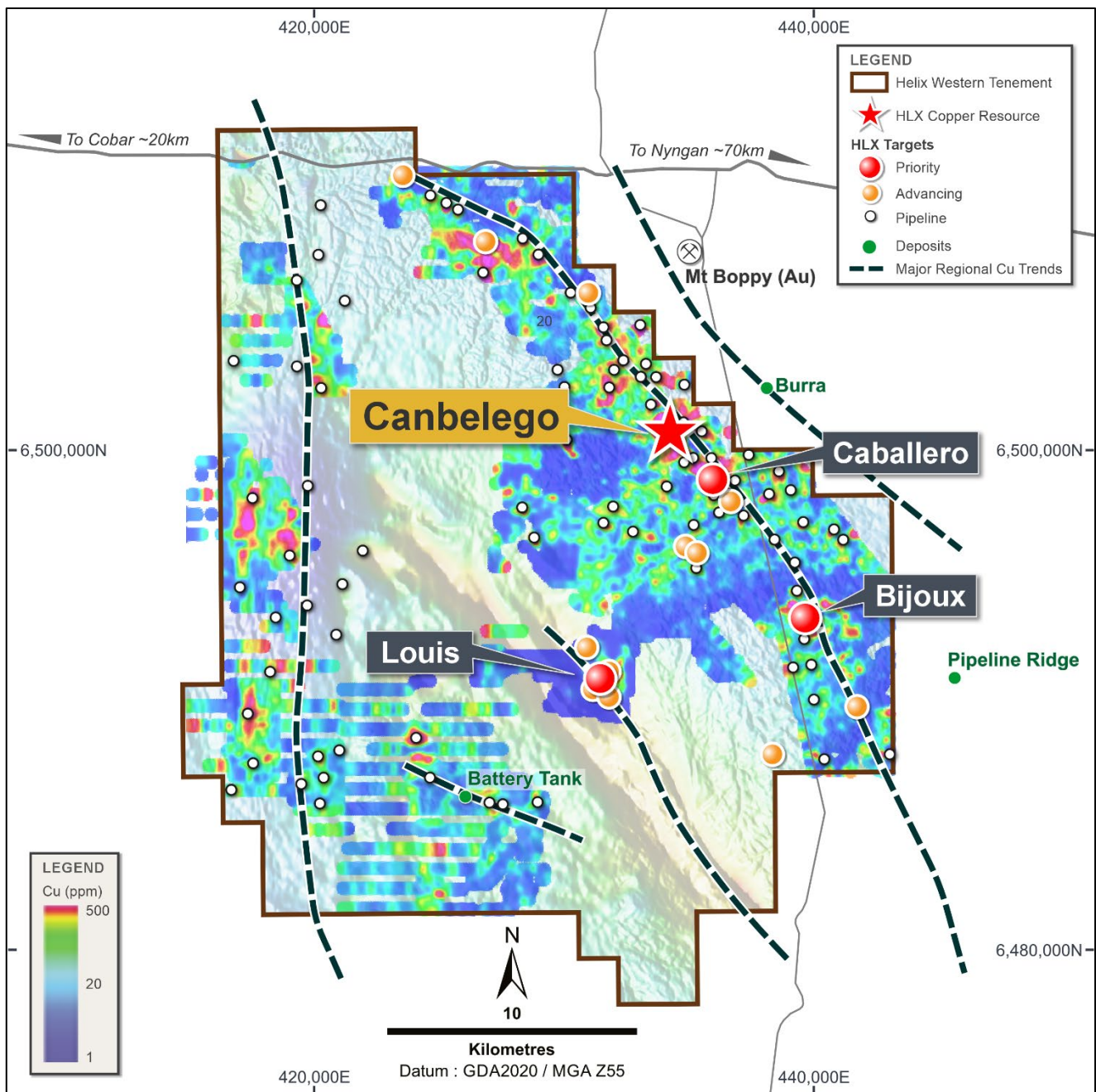


Figure 1 – Location of the Bijoux copper target, 9km south of the Canbelego project.



Technical Report

Introduction

The Rochford Copper Trend is a 30km trend with historical mines and copper prospects (**Figure 1**). The Company has undertaken an extensive geochemical sampling program over the Rochford Trend which generated significant copper (Cu) geochemical anomalies³.

This comprehensive program assisted in the identification of the Bijoux Prospect, where a 1.6km x 0.6km copper anomaly was defined by extensional auger sampling, and where scout reverse-circulation (RC) drilling was undertaken in November 2023. This drilling intersected significant copper mineralisation in all 9 holes drilled and outlined a 200m NNW-trending mineralised zone that is open to the NNW and SSE⁴.

Follow-up infill auger drilling closed the surface sample spacing over most of the anomaly to a nominal 50m x 50m and defined a high tenor NW-trending +500ppm copper zone within the Bijoux copper anomaly⁵.

The NW half of the copper zone delivered the highest surface copper assays and is immediately along strike from previously defined copper oxide and sulphide mineralisation. This area was the focus for the recently completed RC drill program.

RC Drilling Results

Eight RC holes (BJRC015 to BJRC022) for 1,440m were completed and a total of 720 drill samples (2m composites) were submitted for analysis. Assay results have been received and have returned the following significant sulphide copper intercepts at the prospect.

- **4m at 1.06% Cu** from 132m including **2m at 1.73% Cu** from 134m in BJRC015 (sulphide).
- **10m at 0.72% Cu** from 132m including **2m at 1.83% Cu** from 134m in BJRC016 (sulphide).
- **26m at 0.58% Cu** from 84m including **2m at 2.92% Cu** from 92m in BJRC019 (sulphide).

The new copper intercepts have extended the mineralised strike to 290m (200m previously) in a NNW-trending zone that is sub-vertical and is open to the NNW and at depth (**Figure 2**). The copper mineralisation consists of veins, stringers and disseminations and is hosted by a deformed and strongly chlorite altered sequence of psammite and pelite, with peripheral mafic schist and black shale to the east and west of the mineralised zone respectively. The mineralised zone comprises oxide copper mineralisation between the base of complete oxidation and the top of fresh rock that transitions to sulphide mineralisation in fresh rock. The geometry of the copper mineralisation at Bijoux is structurally complex. Further drilling, including oriented diamond core drilling, is required to resolve the structural geometry of the mineralisation.

A list of the significant copper intercepts is provided in **Table 1**. All copper intercepts reported in **Table 1** are based on assays from 2m composite samples. RC drillhole details are provided in **Table 2** and further details on sampling and analytical methods are provided in **Attachment 1** (JORC Table 1).

Next Steps

- The encouraging results from this program have elevated the importance of the Bijoux prospect and Infill and extensional RC drilling and oriented diamond drilling beneath the deeper copper sulphide intercepts is being considered to test the depth potential and to provide structural information at Bijoux.
- Results for auger drill samples are expected soon from Muriel Tank historical gold field and approvals for drilling are being sought to test for extensions to existing high-grade gold veins and historical workings.

³ Refer ASX report 22 dated November 2023

⁴ Refer to ASX report dated 15 January 2024

⁵ Refer to ASX report dated 16 September 2024



- Results for auger sampling in the Rochford Trend north of Canbelego are expected in late-November and planning is in progress for EM surveys at the Cobar JV with Legacy Minerals.
- Programs have been prepared and approvals are in place for drilling at Louis, the next large area of surface copper anomalism on the Western Group Tenements and for several gold-copper targets in the Eastern Group Tenements.

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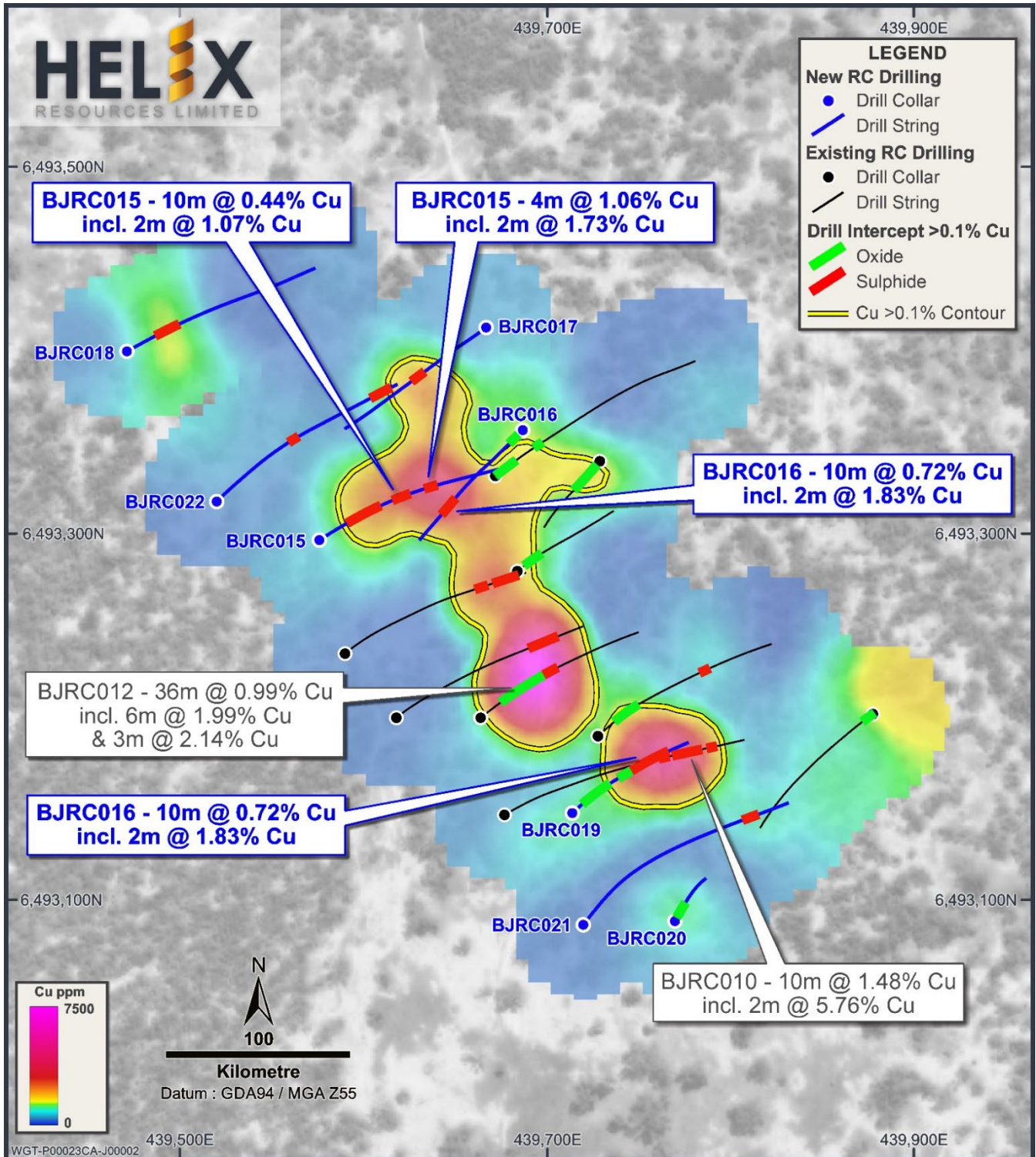


Figure 2 – Bijoux RC drill plan showing drill intercepts > 0.1% Cu over gridded copper image from de-surveyed drilling assay data. Significant drill intercepts are labelled (black = existing, blue= new). See Table 1 for full list of drill intercepts.



Table 1 – Bijoux RC Drilling Copper Intercepts at a range of cut-off grades

Hole ID	0.1% cut-off	0.5% cut-off	1% cut-off	Type
BJRC015	16m at 0.28% Cu from 42m	-	-	Sulphide
	10m at 0.3% Cu from 64m	2m at 0.5% Cu from 70m	-	Sulphide
	10m at 0.44% Cu from 98m	-	2m at 1.07% Cu from 98m	Sulphide
	4m at 1.06% Cu from 132m	-	2m at 1.73% Cu from 134m	Sulphide
BJRC016	4m at 0.11% Cu from 0m	-	-	Oxide
	2m at 0.71% Cu from 124m	2m at 0.71% Cu from 124m	-	Sulphide
	10m at 0.72% Cu from 132m	6m at 1% Cu from 134m	2m at 1.83% Cu from 134m	Sulphide
BJRC017	8m at 0.42% Cu from 90m	2m at 0.94% Cu from 94m	-	Sulphide
BJRC018	2m at 0.11% Cu from 40m	-	-	Sulphide
	2m at 0.21% Cu from 48m	-	-	Sulphide
	2m at 0.2% Cu from 56m	-	-	Sulphide
BJRC019	6m at 0.11% Cu from 20m	-	-	Oxide
	6m at 0.17% Cu from 32m	-	-	Oxide
	4m at 0.17% Cu from 44m	-	-	Oxide
	2m at 0.12% Cu from 68m	-	-	Oxide
	6m at 0.1% Cu from 76m	-	-	Oxide
	26m at 0.58% Cu from 84m	4m at 1.74% Cu from 90m	2m at 2.92% Cu from 92m	Sulphide
	2m at 0.1% Cu from 114m	-	-	Sulphide
BJRC020	14m at 0.14% Cu from 14m	-	-	Oxide
BJRC021	6m at 0.18% Cu from 190m	-	-	Sulphide
BJRC022	2m at 0.15% Cu from 100m	-	-	Sulphide
	2m at 0.28% Cu from 178m	-	-	Sulphide
	2m at 0.43% Cu from 188m	-	-	Sulphide

Table 2 – Bijoux RC Drill Holes (GDA94 Zone 55 coordinates)

Hole ID	Drill Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Final Depth (m)
BJRC015	RC	439575	6493295	303.3	-60.7	57.5	198
BJRC016	RC	439686	6493355	305.0	-59.8	225.1	198
BJRC017	RC	439666	6493411	304.3	-60.2	233.4	198
BJRC018	RC	439470	6493398	300.9	-59.9	61.2	198
BJRC019	RC	439713	6493146	304.3	-60.2	46.9	138
BJRC020	RC	439769	6493087	302.9	-70.1	27.3	90
BJRC021	RC	439719	6493085	303.0	-60.3	37.5	222
BJRC022	RC	439519	6493316	302.6	-60.5	45.2	198

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to exploration results and geological data for the Cobar projects is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr. Gordon Barnes and Dr. Kylie Prendergast who are both employees and shareholders of the Company. Mr. Barnes and Dr. Prendergast are Members of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. They both have sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to each qualify as Competent Person(s) as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. Mr. Barnes and Dr. Prendergast have consented to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

This ASX release was authorised by the Board of Directors of Helix Resources Ltd.



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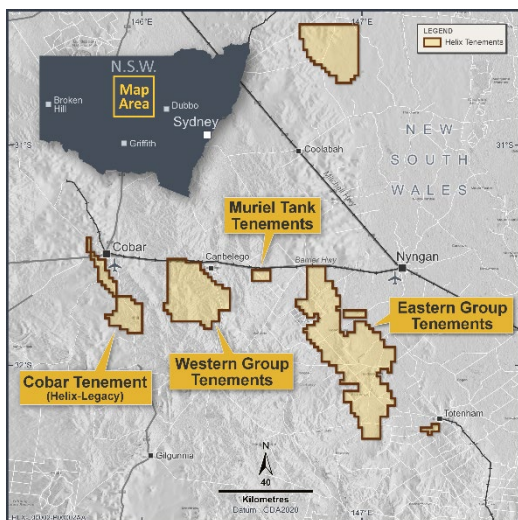


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About Helix Resources

Helix Resources is an ASX-listed resources company which is exploring in the prolific copper producing region of Cobar, NSW. The Company possesses a sizable ground position (~3,300km²) which is largely untested despite being located proximal to significant copper and gold producing operations. The strategy is to generate new copper and gold targets and test them through drilling to make new discoveries.



Helix is the operator of the Helix-Legacy earn-in which is located 10 km west of the Cobar township. The area, which hosts several operating gold, copper and base metal mines, is prospective for Cobar-style copper-gold base metal deposits.

The Western Tenement has 30km of prospective strike and a pipeline of wholly owned copper opportunities, as well as the Canbelego JV Project (70% Helix as operator and 30% Aeris Resources) where a Mineral Resource of 31.8kt of contained copper has been estimated (refer Appendix A).

A 5 km by 1.5 km historical gold field is being evaluated on the Muriel Tank tenement. The Eastern Tenement Group encompasses more than 100km of prospective strike. The company has defined an extensive zone of new anomalies considered prospective for Tritton-style copper-gold deposits.

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Appendix A: Canbelego Main Lode Mineral Resource Estimate

A Mineral Resource estimate for the Canbelego Main Lode was completed by MEC Mining. This was the first update of the Canbelego resource since the 2010 resource estimate.

The 2023 updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Canbelego Main Lode is presented in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: 2023 Canbelego Main Lode Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)

MRE Category	Tonnes	Grade (Cu%)	Cu-Metal (t)
<i>Total opencut MRE, ≥240mRL; 0.3 Cu% cut-off grade & underground MRE, <240mRL; 0.8 Cu% cut-off grade</i>			
Indicated	340,600	1.65	5,620
Inferred	1,493,700	1.75	26,140
Total: Opencut & Underground	1,830,000	1.74	31,842
Comprising:			
MRE Category	Tonnes	Grade (Cu%)	Cu-Metal (t)
<i>Potential opencut MRE, ≥240mRL; 0.3 Cu% cut-off grade</i>			
Indicated	99,700	1.28	1,276
Inferred	282,300	1.21	3,416
Total: potential opencut MRE	377,000	1.23	4,637
<i>Potential underground MRE, <240mRL; 0.8 Cu% cut-off grade</i>			
Indicated	240,900	1.81	4,360
Inferred	1,211,400	1.88	22,774
Total: potential underground MRE	1,453,000	1.87	27,171
* Numbers may not sum due to rounding			
* Numbers are rounded to reflect that they are estimates			
* A top-cut grade of Cu 12% was applied to the MRE			
* Stated MRE complies with Reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction			

The Mineral Resource Estimate was announced on 14 June 2023.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement and, in the case of mineral resource estimate, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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ATTACHMENT 1: JORC Code Table 1

October 2024 – Bijoux RC Drilling results

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sounds, 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 (e.g. ‘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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<p>Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial drilling contractor Resolution Drilling Pty Ltd conducted the RC drilling. The holes were orientated between 027° to 061° or between 225° and 233° (UTM) and were drilled with starting dips of 60° to 70°. Drill hole locations were determined using a hand-held GPS. Downhole surveys were conducted using the Reflex multi-shot gyro system. Holes were sampled in 2m composite intervals via a cyclone cone splitter into a numbered calico bag with weights typically from 1.7kg to 5.0kg for the lab sample (median weight 3.6kg). <p>Sample Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were supervised by Helix staff or appropriately inducted contractors. The RC samples were transported from the drill site to WPE Nyngan depot for transport to the laboratory
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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"> RC: 5 ½ inch diameter drill bit.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC samples were checked by the geologist for consistency and compared to the sample interval data for accuracy. • RC bulk bag samples are not weighed, however recoveries are monitored and recorded by the supervising geologist. • When poor sample recovery is encountered during drilling, the geologist and driller attempt to rectify the problem to ensure maximum sample recovery. • Sample recoveries were good.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RC chips are stored in standard RC chip trays in numbered boxes on pallets at Helix's secure facility in Orange. • The RC chips are comprehensively logged and sampled by experienced Helix geologists, including lithology, alteration, degree of oxidation, structure, colour and occurrence and type of sulphide mineralisation. • The visual estimate of the proportion of copper sulphide is from systematic logging of RC drill chips. The amount of copper sulphide and the relative proportions of the copper sulphide species from metre to metre vary and a detailed estimate of this variability is not possible within the limits of acceptable accuracy. Metal grades are determined by laboratory assay. The copper sulphide typically occurs as disseminations, stringers, laminations, vein fill and semi-massive sulphide. Fine copper sulphide may be underestimated if present. Identification of the sulphide species and visual estimates of the proportions of those sulphide species present have been made by experienced geologists. • RC chips are logged to an appropriate level of detail to increase the level of geological knowledge and increase the geological understanding of the prospect.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RC drilling rig is equipped with an in-built cyclone and cone splitting system, which provided one bulk sample of approximately 20kg to 30kg and a sub-sample of 1.7-5.0kg per two metres drilled. • All RC samples were split using the system described above to maximise and maintain consistent representivity. The samples were mostly dry. • Bulk samples were placed in green plastic bags, with the sub-samples collected placed in calico sample bags. • Field duplicates were collected by spear from green plastic bags. These duplicates were designed for laboratory checks. • Certified Reference Material (CRM) standards and blanks are inserted into the sample stream at approximately 1:35. • Laboratory duplicate samples are split with a riffle splitter. • The sample size is considered appropriate and representative for the grain size and style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<p>The laboratory techniques described below are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation targeted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ALS analysed the drill samples. The laboratory techniques below are for all samples submitted to ALS and are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation at Bijoux: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crush and pulverize sample. • Au-AA25 Ore Grade Au 30g FA AA Finish (only on selected samples) • OG62 Ore Grade finish for non-Au over range samples. • The QA/QC data includes standards, duplicates and laboratory checks. • Duplicates for percussion drilling are collected from the bulk sample bags using a spear. • QA/QC tests are conducted by the laboratory on each batch of samples with CRM standards.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assays results are validated by standard database procedures and are verified by Helix management and are not adjusted. • Geological data is logged into laptop using Company logging templates that include validation procedures to ensure data integrity. • Logged data includes detailed geology (weathering, structure, alteration, mineralisation), sample quality, sample interval and sample number. • QA/QC inserts (standards, duplicates, blanks) are added to the sample stream.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magnetic susceptibility data is collected using a datalogger. • All logged data, the assay data received from the laboratory, and survey data is loaded into a secure database and verified.
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"> • The drill collar positions were determined using a GPS ($\pm 5\text{m}$). • Grid system is MGA94 Zone 55. • Surface RL data is collected using GPS and rectified by high-resolution publicly available digital elevation data (ELVIS 5m data).
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"> • The drilling had been conducted in a manner consistent with the procedures set out in this JORC table.
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"> • The position of the drill holes and the sampling techniques and intervals are considered appropriate for the early-phase exploration. • Drilling is designed to intersect mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible for the mineralised trends. • Drill hole deviation will influence true width estimates of mineralisation. Further drilling is required to estimate the true width of mineralisation. • Drill hole intersections of mineralisation are not considered to be biased. • The drill collar positions are considered appropriate for the early exploration stage of the project. • The structural trend of regional faults is determined by edge-detection algorithms applied to automatic gain control filters of reduced to pole airborne magnetic data with wavelengths of 100m to 800m.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chain of custody is managed by Helix staff and its contractors.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional audits or reviews have been conducted to date.



Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company has 21 Exploration Licenses (EL's) in the Cobar-Nyngan region of NSW held by its 100% subsidiary company, Oxley Exploration Pty Ltd. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19 are held 100% by Oxley Exploration Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Helix Resources: EL6140, EL6501, EL6739, EL7438, EL7439, EL7482, EL8433, EL8608, EL8633, EL8710, EL8768, EL8845, EL8948, EL8703, EL9345, EL9385, EL9386, EL9387, EL9581. EL6105 is a joint venture with Aeris Resources Ltd (30% participating interest) and Oxley Resources Pty Ltd (70% participating interest and Manager). EL9511 is a joint venture with Legacy Minerals Ltd (Helix earning an interest). Native Title Claim NC2012/001 has been determined by the Ngemba, Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and Wayilwan traditional owners in the Cobar-Nyngan region which covers the Oxley Exploration Pty Ltd tenement portfolio. All tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments to operating in this area.
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"> All tenements have been the subject of previous exploration by numerous companies. Previous exploration data has been compiled, reviewed and assessed for all tenements held by the Company.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenements are prospective for structurally controlled base metal and gold deposits.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to tables included with this report.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>detract from 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 (e.g. 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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assays included in intercept calculations are weighted by interval width. Mineralised intercepts for Cu are averaged within a contiguous interval above a specified Cu cut-off grade with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution. Cu intercepts were calculated for Cu cut-off grades of 0.1% Cu, 0.5% Cu and 1% Cu. No assay cut of high-grade material has been applied. No metal equivalent values have been calculated.
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. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is designed to intersect mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible. Drill hole deviation will influence true width estimates of mineralisation. The true width of mineralisation has not been estimated yet. True width will be further assessed on analysis of orientated structural data.
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"> Refer to Figures in this report.
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"> The reporting is balanced, and all material information has been disclosed.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant exploration results are disclosed within the report.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further RC and/or diamond drilling may be planned to evaluate Bijoux. Further auger sampling may be planned in the broader area. Confirmed geochemical anomalies will be followed-up with initial RC



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	<i>extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	drilling.

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