HELIX RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX Announcement
3 June 2021

New EM Conductors Confirm Growth Potential of Canbelego Copper Mineralisation

- **Strong downhole electro-magnetic (DHEM) conductors defined in DHEM surveys of the first 3 diamond drill holes at Canbelego (CANDD001, CANDD002 and CANDD003).**
- **These strong off-hole conductors are interpretated to relate to high-grade copper sulphide mineralisation and warrant immediate follow-up drill testing.**
- **Surface moving loop electro-magnetic (MLEM) surveys currently in progress to refine the airborne (VTEM) EM anomalies.**
- **Follow-up diamond core drill testing of the DHEM conductive targets is underway to further define and extend the potentially high-grade, massive copper sulphide shoots indicated by the DHEM and intersected in CANDD002.**

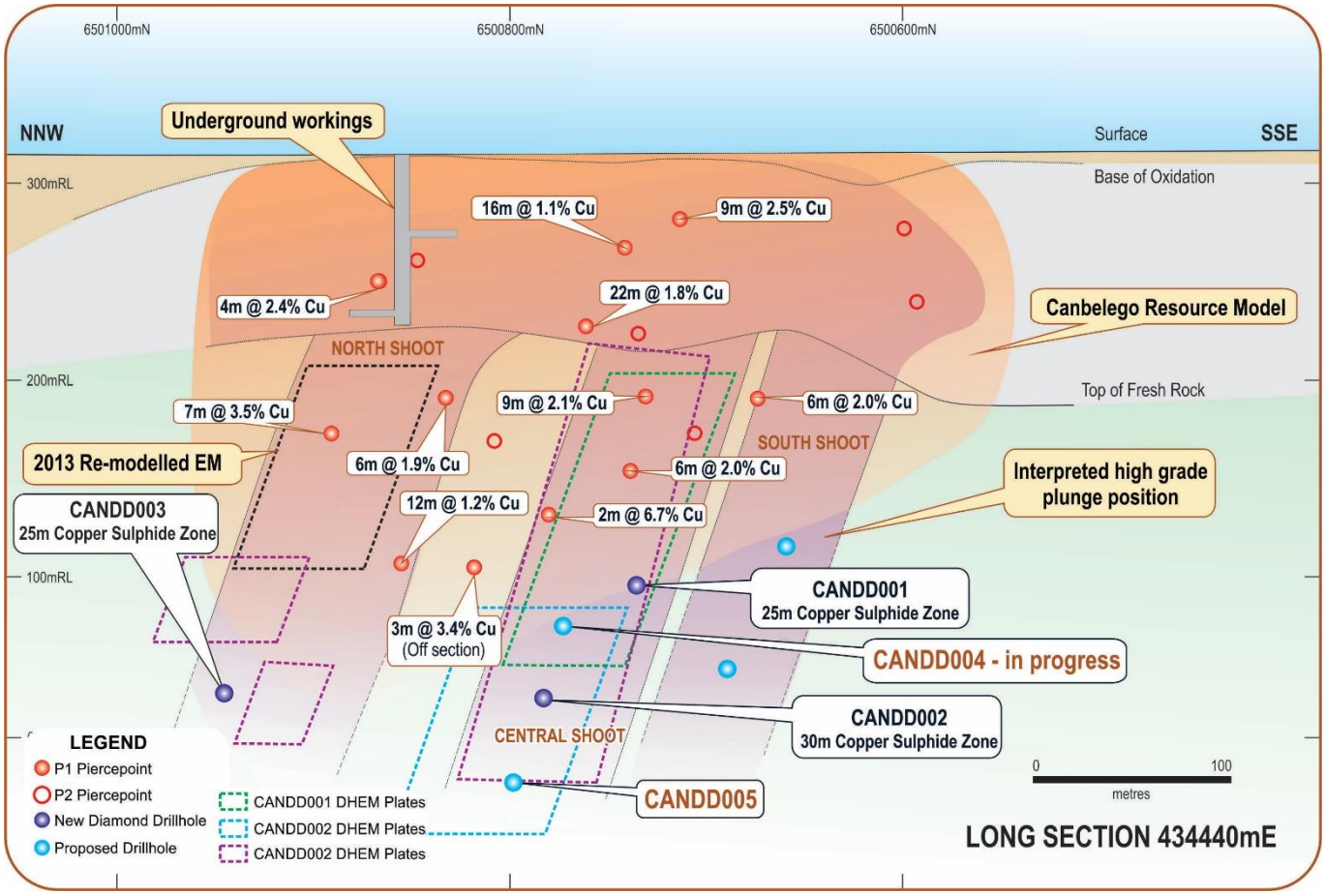

Figure 1: New off-hole EM conductor plates modelled from DHEM surveys in the first three holes at Canbelego

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Helix Resources Limited (ASX:HLX) is pleased to advise that DHEM in all three diamond drillholes has recently been completed, interpreted and modelled confirming potential high-grade massive copper sulphide targets comprising discrete steeply plunging shoots. In addition, a surface MLEM survey is also in progress to follow-up the VTEM Max^{TM} anomalies in the broader Canbelego area ahead of drill testing by reverse circulation (RC) drill traverses.

Helix's Managing Director, Mike Rosenstreich commented "Chalcopyrite, a primary copper sulphide mineral is often conductive and geophysical techniques such as electromagnetic surveys, either airborne, surface or downhole have proven to be very effective in finding copper mineralisation in the Cobar region. The Helix team is using EM with great success to identify the broader structures such as the north-south copper lode at Canbelego and then vectoring in on the high-grade shoots with powerful DHEM surveys. This worked well with CANDD001 which intersected typical Canbelego copper sulphides and the DHEM led to the exciting copper sulphide hit in the nearby CANDD002, which we consider is a high-grade shoot – in this case the Central Shoot. We hope that DHEM on CANDD003, which also hit typical Canbelego copper sulphides will provide a similar vector to maasive sulphides in the North Shoot.

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

Down Hole EM Survey Results

All three drill holes completed so far in the 2021 program have recently been surveyed with the data interpreted and plates modelled by the Company's geophysical consultant, Mr Russell Mortimer of Southern Geoscience Consultants. The modelling of the DHEM data indicates that the conductor targets represent a series of 'dip continuous', stacked shoot positions within a broader north-south trending late-stage copper mineralised structure. The DHEM modelling results for drill holes CANDD001 to CANDD003 are described below.

a. **CANDD001** – the DHEM survey suggests the hole has intersected the southern edge of the target conductor (target from CBLRC018 2013 DHTEM remodelling). The modelling of the new DHEM survey in CANDD001 has defined a strong conductor centred just above and extending north of the hole. The conductor plate models at approximately 70 metres width (N-S) and has over 200 metres dip extent/plunge extent. The conductor models as plunging steeply NW with a dip of 80^0 to 85^0 WNW, and a conductance of 200 to 300S.

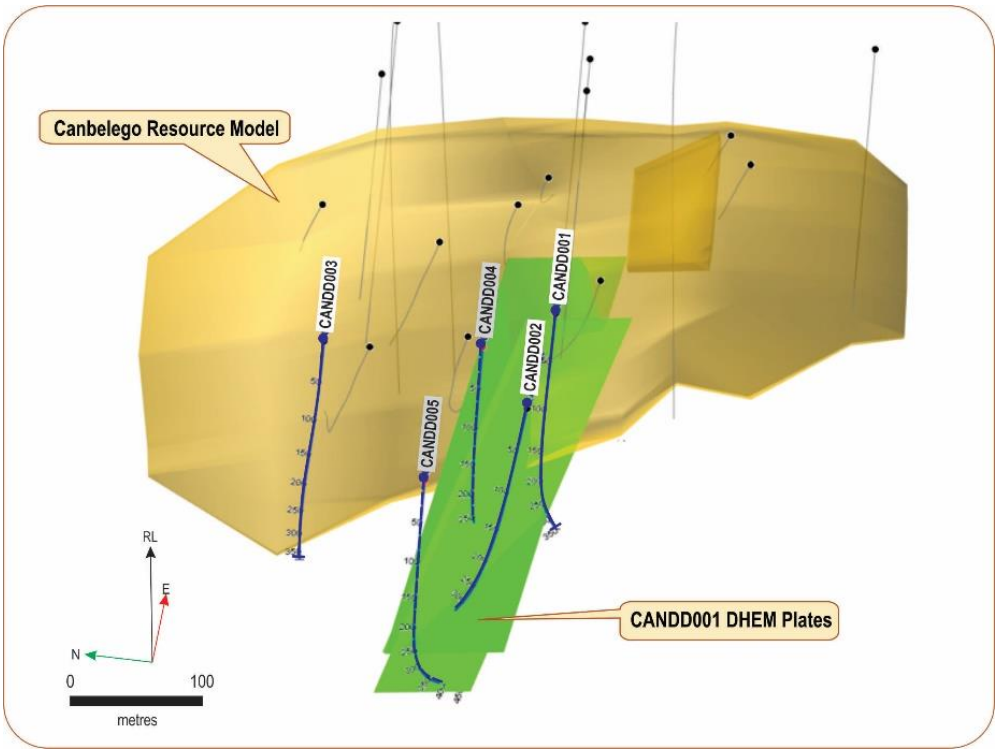

Figure 2: DHEM conductor plates modelled from CANDD001

b. **CANDD002** – this hole clearly intersected the conductor with the strong copper sulphide intercept related to the modelled DHEM conductor. The EM conductor is centred about the hole and extends to the north. This supports the same steep NW plunge, consistent with the CANDD001 intercept. Similarly, the conductor plate models at 70 metres width (NS) and over 125 metres depth/plunge extent. The conductor plate models as a steep 85^0 dip to sub-vertical, and possibly steepens with depth. Conductance from CANDD002 varies between 250 to 500S. This is slightly higher than CANDD001 conductor and suggests strengthening conductance at depth.

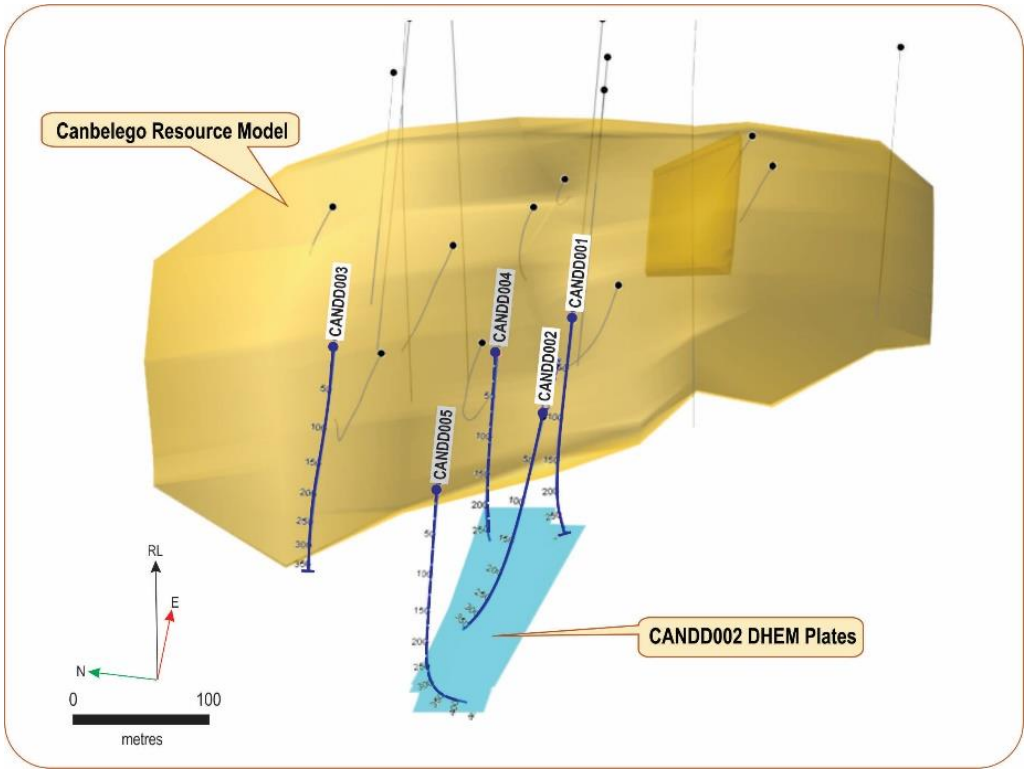

Figure 3: DHEM modelled conductor plates from CANDD002

c. **CANDD003** – initial assessment of the DHEM data suggests there is a clear, local, moderate to strong off-hole anomaly centred at 270 metres to 280 metres down hole. The anomaly source margin is 30 metres above the hole, that's is the hole did not pass through the best part of the conductor identified anomaly, with a 300-600 Siemens conductance. A lower anomaly is also modelled south of the hole, which appears to extend down dip in the later DHEM readings. This has a conductance of 500-700S.

Modelling will refine source position/parameters and importantly a new drill target is expected to emerge from this interpretation, which is broadly in-line with the earlier DHTEM model targets from CANRC017. The northern shoot was the focus of historical mining (refer Figures 1 and 4).

A broader off-hole anomaly centred approximately 260 metres to 290 metres down hole is also apparent in the data. Whilst difficult to fully define given the superimposed localised conductors, it relates to the Central Shoot sulphide zone/conductor, as it is strongly apparent south of hole, and approximately 75 metres off-hole to the conductor margin.

Further modelling in conjunction with the other conductors from CANDD001 & CANDD002 will assist in better refining drill targets in the geometry of these high-grade copper shoots.

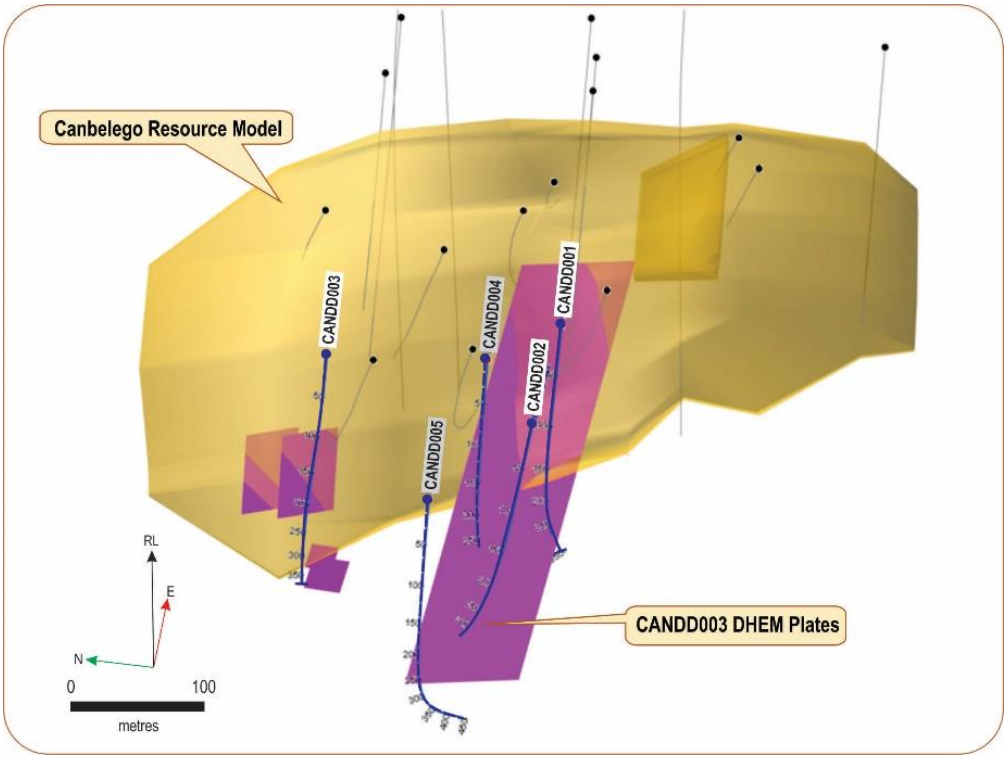

Figure 4: DHEM modelled conductor plates from CANDD003

Surface Moving Loop EM (MLEM) Survey

A surface MLEM survey has commenced over the broader Canbelego area to follow-up anomalies defined by the VTEM Max™ survey[1], which clearly defined bedrock conductors at Canbelego and Canbelego West. The copper sulphide intercepts in recent diamond drilling at Canbelego[2], in conjunction with the DHEM modelling results described above, have confirmed that the bedrock conductor at Canbelego is associated with significant copper sulphide mineralisation. In combination, the surface and DHEM survey techniques are highly effective for the direct detection of copper mineralisation.

The follow-up MLEM survey will further refine the geometry of the VTEM anomalies and provide drill targets for later testing, likely to be RC drill traverse to scope out the target zones ahead of more detailed diamond drilling if results warrant.

Next Steps

Follow-up drilling of the fourth hole (CANDD004) is in progress and is designed to test the Central shoot above the CAND002 intercept, approximately 40 metres north along strike from CANDD001 intercept, where a thickened, higher-grade copper sulphide position is interpreted and modelled from the DHEM data. A fifth drill hole is planned and approved by the joint venture to test further down plunge on the Central Shoot.

Background

The advanced Canbelego Copper Project has an Inferred Mineral Resource of 1.5Mt at 1.2% copper reported in accordance with the 2004 JORC Code[3]. Helix's previous drilling, last undertaken in 2013 and resultant DHEM modelled targets were never followed up, after Collerina was discovered. The DHEM data was recently remodelled by Southern Geoscience Consultants resulting in refinements to the DHEM targets being tested by the current diamond drilling program. The last three diamond drill holes have extended the base of the mineralisation another 90 metres vertically and the strike extent at this depth by approximately 200 metres to

[1] Refer to ASX release dated 23 March 2021.
[2] Refer to ASX releases dated 3 May 2021, 12 May 2021 & 31 May 2021.
[3] Refer to Appendix 1.

the north. The fourth and fifth diamond holes will further test the down dip potential of the Canbelego mineralisation. The Company will update the Canbelego mineral resource estimate at the completion of this program.

Canbelego is a joint venture with Aeris Resources Limited (ASX:AIS) with Helix being the Manager and holding 70% and AIS holding 30% and contributing to exploration expenditure and planning.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to exploration results, Mineral Resource estimates and geological data for the Cobar projects is based on information generated and compiled by Mr Michael Wilson and Mr Mike Rosenstreich who are both employees and shareholders of the Company. Mr Wilson is a Member, and Mr Rosenstreich is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. 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 Wilson and Mr Rosenstreich 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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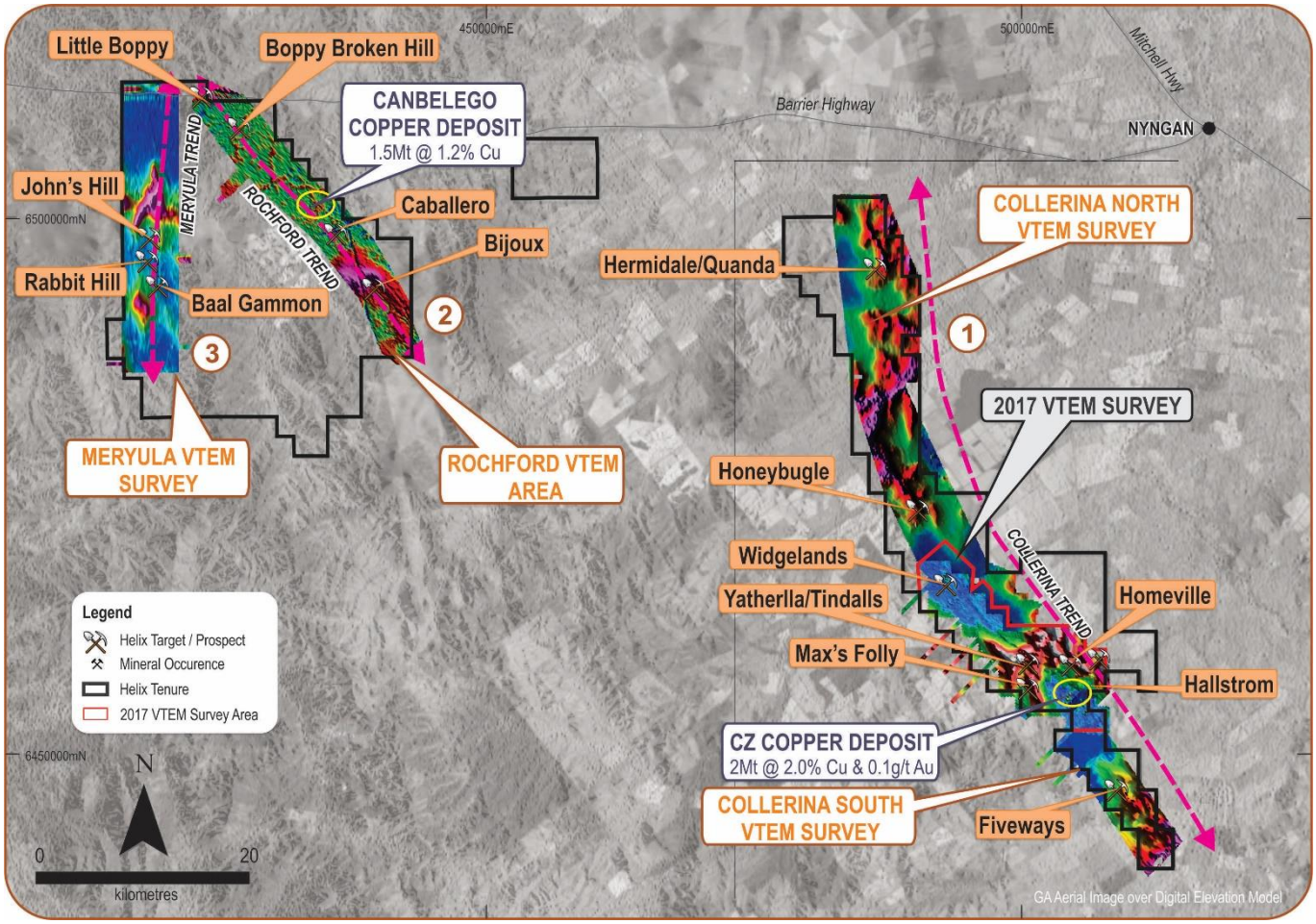
APPENDIX 1: MINERAL RESOURCES – OVERVIEW

Introduction

Helix holds ~1,500km² of tenure in the highly mineralised Cobar Basin, within central NSW, Australia. The Company has recently divided the prospective copper ground into 3 regional trends referred to as Collerina, Rochford and Meryula as shown in the figure above. The Company has two copper Mineral Resources; Central Zone and Canbelego located on the Collerina and Rochford Trends respectively (Refer Tables 1 & 2 below).



Central Zone (CZ) Copper Deposit - Context

The CZ Mineral Resource is a high-grade copper discovery made by Helix in late 2016 along the Collerina Trend.

In June 2019, Helix announced a maiden resource estimate for the CZ deposit of 2.02 Mt at 2.03% Cu and 0.1g/t Au for 40kt copper and 9.4koz gold (Indicated and Inferred) (refer Table 1). Almost 60% of that resource tonnage sits in the Indicated categorisation, with the remainder classified as Inferred (by contained copper).

Other than results contained in this ASX release, Helix confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Mineral Resource information included in Helix ASX release dated 11 June 2019, *Interim Maiden Resource at Collerina Copper Project*. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Table 1: Central Zone Mineral Resource Estimate (June 2019) (0.5% Cu Cut-off)

Classification	Type	Tonnes	Cu	Au	Cu	Au
		Mt	%	g/t	t	oz
Indicated	Oxide / Transitional	0.17	1.1	0.0	1,900	200
Inferred	Oxide / Transitional	0.46	0.6	0.0	2,700	100
Total	**Oxide / Transitional**	**0.63**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**4,600**	**300**
Indicated	Fresh	0.83	2.6	0.2	21,800	6,600
Inferred	Fresh	0.57	2.5	0.1	14,100	2,500
Total	**Fresh**	**1.40**	**2.6**	**0.2**	**35,800**	**9,100**
Indicated	Oxide / Transitional	0.17	1.1	0.0	1,900	200
Indicated	Fresh	0.83	2.6	0.2	21,800	6,600
Inferred	Oxide / Transitional	0.46	0.6	0.0	2,700	100
Inferred	Fresh	0.57	2.5	0.1	14,100	2,500
Total	**Combined**	**2.02**	**2.0**	**0.1**	**40,400**	**9,400**

Canbelego Copper Deposit - Context

The Canbelego Deposit is located 45km south-east of Cobar and 5km south of the historic Mt Boppy Mine along the Rochford Copper Trend. Historic production from the Canbelego Copper mine was reported (1920) to be ~10,000t of hand-picked ore grading 5% Cu with mining stopped at the water table at ~80 metres.

Canbelego is located on EL6105 which is a joint venture with local copper producer Aeris Resources (ASX:AIS). Helix holds 70% and is the Manager and AIS is a contributing, 30% partner.

Structural remobilisation is considered an important control on high-grade copper in these mineralised systems, termed CSA Mine-style base metal deposits. Copper mineralisation is developed as structurally controlled, sub-vertically plunging, semi-massive to massive sulphide shoots.

A mineral resource compliant with the 2004 JORC Code of 1.5Mt @ 1.2% Cu (oxide, transition and fresh), 100% Inferred was reported in October 2010 as presented in Table 2. This Mineral Resource estimate is based on a total of 39 holes for 8,080 metres of RC and diamond drill core. Untested DHEM Conductors remain below the mine workings. No significant work has been undertaken at Canbelego since 2013. The recent VTEM work announced by Helix 23 March 2021 has refocused attention to this area.

Other than results contained in this ASX release, Helix confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Mineral Resource information included in Helix ASX release dated 1 October 2010 *Initial Copper Resources for Canbelego and Exploration Update*. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Table 2: Canbelego* (October 2010) (0.5% Cu cut-off)

Classification	Type	Tonnes	Copper	Gold	Contained Copper	Contained Gold
		Mt	%	g/t	t	Oz
Inferred	Oxide/Transition/Fresh	1.50	1.2	N/A	18,000	N/A
Total	**Combined**	**1.50**	**1.2**	**N/A**	**18,000**	**N/A**

(Rounding discrepencies may occur in summary tables)

* JORC 2004 Compliant Resource: For full details regarding estimation methodologies please refer ASX announcement on 1 October 2010 – reported as 100% of deposit

JORC Code Table

12 May 2021-Canbelego Drilling
Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	• The Down Hole EM survey was conducted by contractors HPEM utilising the following equipment" Receiver: Crone PEM Probes: Z and XY Crone dB/dt Transmitter: ORE_HPTX Current: 180A Loop Size: 600 x 450m Base Frequency: 5Hz Station Spacing: 1-10m Stacking: 128-256stks Readings: Multiple
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• No drilling reported in this release (refer ASX release 31 May 2021 for most recent drilling information)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *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.*	• No drilling reported in this release (refer ASX release 31 May 2021 for most recent drilling information)
Logging	• *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.*	• All survey data was collected by the geophysical contractor, checked daily and made available to Helix and our geophysical consultant for initial review • Preliminary Interpretations have been received with Final data and reporting expected at the end of the current program.
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	• Downhole readings were notionally taken at 5-10m spacing over the majority of the length of the holes • Infill 1-2m spaced readings were taken in areas of interest to refine/define anomalies in and off-hole, beyond those target zones.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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.*	• No drilling reported in this release (refer ASX release 31 May 2021 for most recent drilling information)
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	• Survey data was checked daily by the survey contractor, our consultant geophysicist and Company management. • Data was cross-referenced to drill hole surveys and DH data to confirm the EM data was spatially located and correct
Location of data points	• *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.*	• All holes are read from below HQ casing (~100m down hole) to end of hole. A reflex gyro camera was used to collect azimuth and dip directions down the hole this information is fed into Maxwell software to generate the EM plates.
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• The surface loop configuration and reading spacing down hole used are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being sort.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *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.*	• The surface loop configuration is designed to maximise the coupling with the target zone geometries
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of Custody of data is controlled by the survey contractor from the field to our geophysical contractor
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No additional QA/QC has been conducted for the interpretation yet, however a peer review of the final data is expected to be conducted.

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	• *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.*	• Tenements subject to the survey was EL6105. The tenement is subject to a Joint Venture agreement between Helix the Manager and 70% owner and Aeris Resources 30% owner and contributing. The company is not aware of any material issues that could affect security of tenure, nor access.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Helix has flown the survey area previously with heli-bourne EM and a detailed aeromagnetics survey. Drilling above the RL's has also been undertaken by Helix and previous explorers that defined a small resource in 2011. Subsequent DHEM was undertaken in several holes indication off-hole conductors were present.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The projects are considered prospective for CSA-style copper mineralisation
Drill hole Information	• *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:* • *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.*	• No additional drilling is reported in this release (refer ASX release 31 May 2021 for most recent drilling information)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *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 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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• The plates identified are computer generated models with no thickness attributed, however based on previous drilling, geological interpretations and geophysical information, the modelled plates appear to correlate well with the information available.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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').*	• Bedrock copper sulphide mineralisation is likely to produce a discrete EM conductor with stronger conductance expected to relate to higher volumes of copper-rich sulphide bodies at Canbelego • The survey design took into account the known deposits in the region and is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
Diagrams	• *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.*	• Refer to figures 1-4
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• All modelled plates are depicted in the screen shots (Figures 2-4) with their position aggregated for simplicity in the Figure 1 schematic.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• Previously reported activities Refer to ASX announcements on www.helixresources.com.au for details
Further work	• *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.*	• Follow-up diamond drilling is ongoing, with ground-based geophysical surveys, and further DHEM surveys considered the necessary next steps to continue to test the extent of copper mineralisation at Canbelego.