ASX Announcement
25 October 2023

BLACK RANGE DRILL AND GEOCHEM RESULTS

Highlights

- **Maiden drilling at Black Range target identifies copper mineralisation within regional scale polymetallic surface anomaly**
- **Broad intervals of sulphide mineralisation intersected with anomalous copper including:**
  - 1 metre (m) at 1.11% copper (Cu) within 8m at 0.35% Cu from 126m (BBRC001)
  - 2m at 1.44% Cu within 8m at 0.63% Cu from 76m (BBRC002)
- **Drill results, mapping and geochemical signature suggest a different style of mineralising system to 'Cobar model' such as occurs at Helix's Canbelego Deposit[1]**
- **Further drilling planned at Black Range to test a series of parallel north trending structures along the 6km extent of the geochemical anomaly**
- **A ~3,000 metre drilling program due to commence early November at the Bijoux Prospect, located ~20km southeast of Black Range along the Rochford Trend**

Helix Resources Ltd (**ASX:HLX**, Helix or the Company) is pleased to provide an update on its copper-gold discovery work on the Black Range Prospect located in the Cobar-Nyngan area of central NSW.

An initial reverse circulation (RC) drill program to test a copper target at the Black Range prospect located on the Rochford Trend[2] has been completed. The RC holes intersected broad zones of iron (pyrite) and copper (chalcopyrite) sulphide mineralisation associated with intermittent intervals of anomalous copper including;

- 1 metre (m) at 1.11% copper (Cu) within 8m at 0.35% Cu from 126m (BBRC001)
- 2m at 1.44% Cu within 8m at 0.63% Cu from 76m (BBRC002)

These initial two drill holes were targeted at the eastern end of the large-scale Black Range Cu-bismuth anomaly near two historic shallow shafts. The objective was to assess the mineralisation style and orientation before 'stepping out' to test the full 6km east-west (E-W) trending extent of the anomaly.

The drilling intersected intervals of massive pyrite and chalcopyrite veins and disseminations within a 450m long north-northwest (NNW)-trending mineralised zone defined by gossan outcrop and anomalous rock chip and lag geochemistry, which is open to the north and south (refer **Figure 1 – Black Range Drill Plan**)

Preliminary interpretations suggest that the 6-km E-W trending Cu-Bi anomaly may encompass a series of NNW trending structures which are mineralised. The multi-element geochemical anomaly comprising copper and bismuth with indium, tin, tungsten and zinc is consistent with an intrusive-related mineralising system. Whilst

[1] Refer ASX report 14 June 2023
[2] Refer ASX report 24 August 2023

very early days, the geochemical signature and the wide zones of sulphide mineralisation suggest a different style of mineralisation to what has been delineated at Canbelego Main Lode and described as 'Cobar-style'.

Work is underway to outline the next drilling program at Black Range – given the rugged and wooded terrain significant planning and approvals for site clearance are required. A follow-up drill program is being planned.

Details on the program completed to date follow in the Technical Report and the attached JORC Table 1.

Helix's Managing Director, Mike Rosenstreich commented on the Black Range drilling:

At the Black Range prospect, we have delineated a significant, regional-scale polymetallic anomaly with an intrusive-related geochemical signature. Whilst there are numerous scattered historic copper-mine workings, there has been no previous drilling in the area and the initial RC drilling recently completed by Helix intersected significant pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralisation. Whilst the copper grades in these first two drill holes are not spectacular, within the context of the geochemical and mapping data they do suggest prospectivity for larger scale copper mineralisation.

The style of mineralisation observed suggests something a bit different for the region – than the 'Cobar' copper lode model we have at Canbelego. The large-scale and multi-element nature of the anomaly, now supported by highly anomalous drill intercepts leads us to look within the broader anomaly area to define further drill targets, particularly in potential parallel zones immediately west of Black Range.

Helix has a commanding land position in a highly endowed copper (and gold) province – where we are generating new targets and testing them with the drill bit. It's a numbers game – the more targets you test the greater chance of discovery. The team is working hard making new copper discoveries and I look forward to providing further updates.

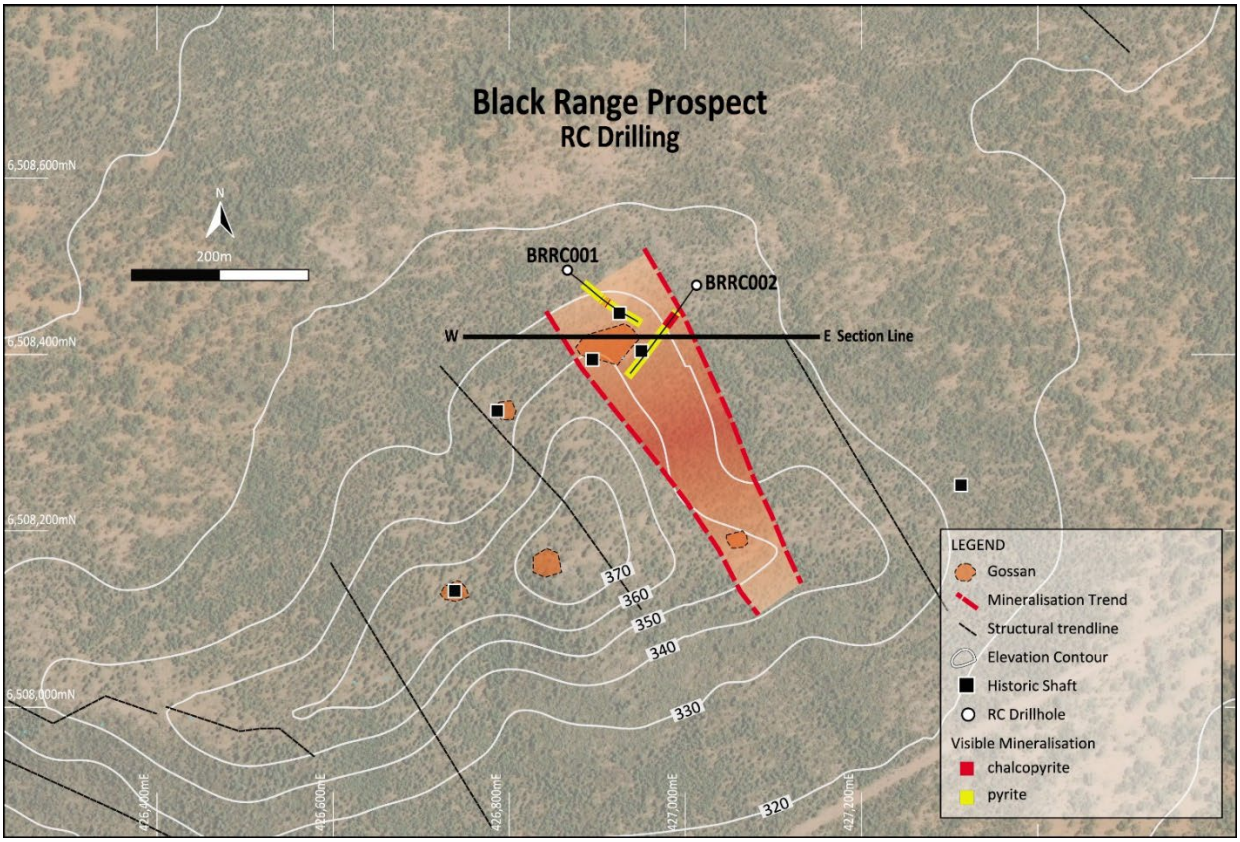

Figure 1: Black Range drill plan. Refer to Figure 2 for drill section.

TECHNICAL REPORT - Black Range RC Drilling

Introduction

This report is focused on the new Black Range prospect and covers the initial drilling of two reverse circulation (RC) holes beneath historical shafts. This is the first drilling in the area and results include assays (with gold pending) and downhole electromagnetic survey results. Results have also been received for infill and extensional lag sampling testing for extensions of the large-scale geochemical anomaly.

RC Drilling

The Black Range prospect is hosted within a deformed turbidite sequence of the Girilambone Group. The prospect is located on the northern flank of a steep hill (**Figure 1**). Prospect-scale mapping identified northwest trending (330^0) bedding with fold hinges and kinks trending from 300^o to 030^o.

The structural data and the alignment of historic workings, gossan outcrops and anomalous rock chip results suggest two possible orthogonal mineralised trends that are oriented approximately northeast and northwest. Two RC holes, BRRC001 and BRRC002, were drilled beneath historic shafts to test the two trends. Both holes were cased with PVC and downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys have been completed.

The holes intersected a turbidite sequence comprising psammite and pelite sediments with minor weathered quartz-feldspar porphyry. Weak pyrite mineralisation is present in broad zones from 115m to 199m in BRRC001 and from 76m to 121m in BRRC002, which include intervals of massive pyrite and chalcopyrite veins and disseminations (**Figures 1** & **2**).Assay results have been received and returned the following significant copper intercepts.

- BBRC001 – 8m at 0.35% Cu from 126m, including 1m at 1.11% Cu from 129m.
- BBRC002 – 8m at 0.63% Cu from 76m, including 2m at 1.44% Cu from 76m.

Copper intercepts at a range of cutoff grades are provided in **Table 1**.

The copper drill intercepts are located within a 450m long NNW-trending mineralised zone defined by gossan outcrop and anomalous rock chip and lag geochemistry, (refer Figure 1) which is open to the north and south. Similar zones are present to the west which may represent potential parallel mineralised positions. These zones are being investigated further. Gold assay results for the intercepts are pending.

Table 1 – Black Range Drilling Copper Drill Intercepts.

Hole ID	0.1% Cu Cutoff	0.5% Cu Cutoff	1% Cu Cutoff
BRRC001	1m at 0.12% Cu from 49m	-	-
	2m at 0.1% Cu from 57m	-	-
	1m at 0.1% Cu from 122m	-	-
	8m at 0.35% Cu from 126m	2m at 0.83% Cu from 129m	**1m at 1.11% Cu from 129m**
	2m at 0.38% Cu from 136m	-	-
	5m at 0.23% Cu from 146m	-	-
	4m at 0.11% Cu from 157m	-	-
BRRC002	1m at 0.11% Cu from 71m	-	-
	8m at 0.63% Cu from 76m	**4m at 1.1% Cu from 76m**	**2m at 1.44% Cu from 76m**
	5m at 0.17% Cu from 89m	-	-
	1m at 0.11% Cu from 98m	-	-
	4m at 0.43% Cu from 129m	2m at 0.57% Cu from 131m	-
	1m at 0.13% Cu from 138m	-	-
	3m at 0.13% Cu from 147m	-	-

The DHEM surveys defined localised inhole/offhole conductors in both holes associated with mineralised intervals, as shown in **Figure 2**. The limited drilling to date, combined with the localised nature of the DHEM conductors, makes it difficult to interpret the geometry and scale of the mineralisation. However, both holes intersected discontinuous pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralisation over drilled widths of 118m in BRRC001 and 85m in BRRC002, within the broader 450m long NNW-trending mineralised zone described above. In cross-section, this zone is approximately 100m wide, assuming a sub-vertical dip for the mineralisation (**Figure 2**).

Further structural data will be collected from the prospect in an ongoing mapping campaign which will be incorporated into the 3D interpretation of the lithology and mineralisation to optimise future drill planning.

The drillhole details are provided in **Table 2**.

Table 2 – Black Range Drill Holes (GDA94 Zone 55 coordinates).

Area	Hole ID	Drill Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Final Depth	DHEM Survey
Black Range	BRRC001	RC	426865	6508495	336	-60	125	246	Yes
	BRRC002	RC	427013	6508480	334	-55	217	204	Yes

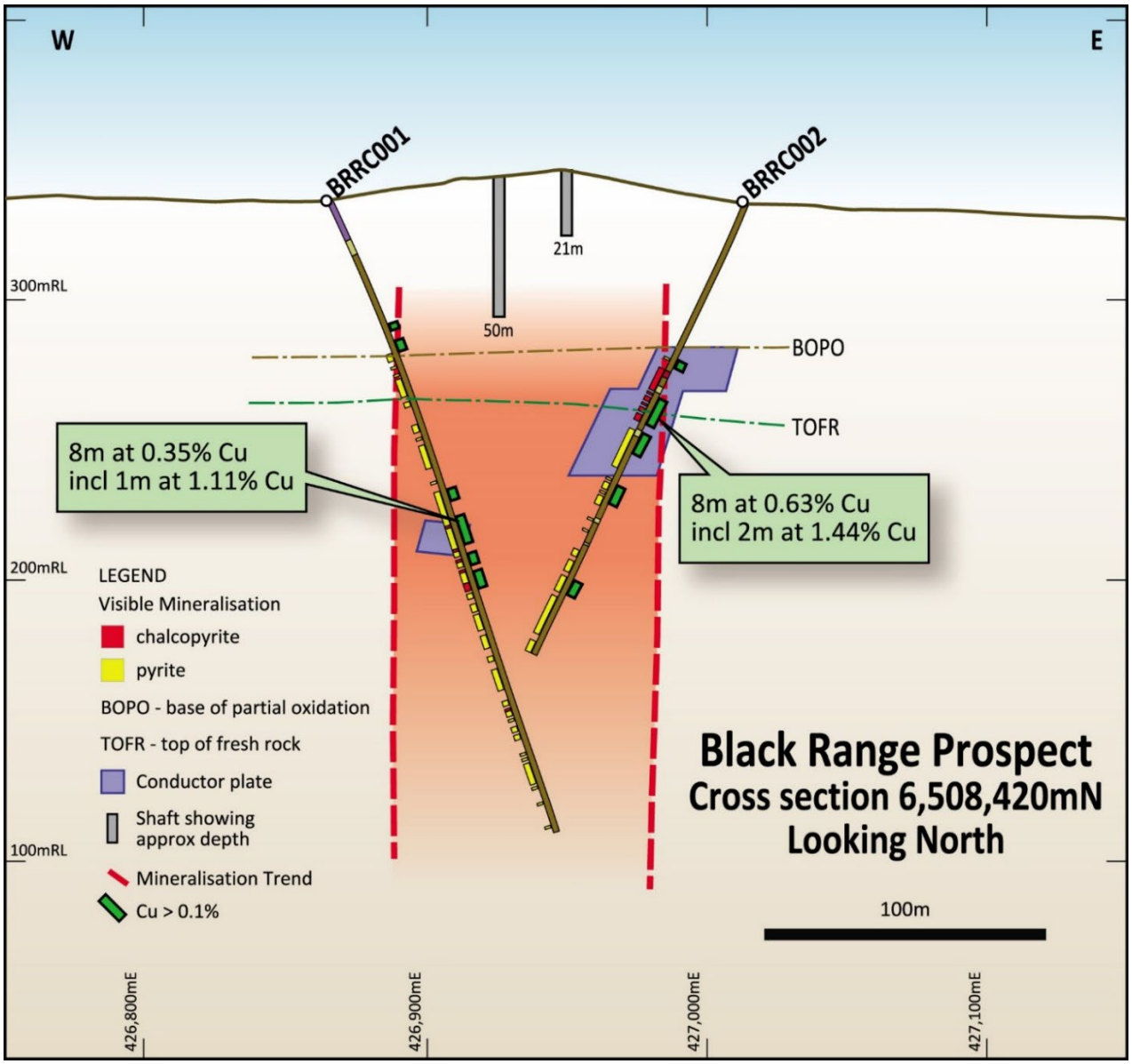

Figure 2: Black Range drill section looking north.

Lag Sampling

The Rochford Trend is a 30km trend with copper and VTEM anomalies extending from Little Boppy through Black Range in the northwest to south of Bijoux in the southeast (**Figure 5**). The Company has compiled an extensive geochemical database over the Rochford Trend in multiple sampling campaigns comprising auger drilling and lag sampling and the data have been levelled to define regional geochemical anomalies[3].

At Black Range, a broad WNW-trending copper anomaly was defined centred on historic workings with a dimension of 4.3km x 1.7km with a polymetallic association of Cu-Bi (± In-Sn-W-Zn) [4]. Significant rock chip sample results have also been returned from these historic workings, confirming the anomalous Cu, Bi, W, Mo and Sn with assays up to 2.6% Cu, 1,661ppm Bi, 20.4ppm W, 37.7ppm Mo and 72.9ppm Sn[5] (**Figure 3**).

A total of 395 lag samples have been collected from the Black Range area. The lag samples consist of rock lag collected from surface in areas of outcrop or subcrop and were analysed for a comprehensive range of elements (refer to Attachment 1 for further details). The lag results confirm the Cu-Bi (± In-Sn-W-Zn) association outlined above. Of the 395 lag samples, 299 assayed >1ppm Bi confirming an extensive regional Bi anomaly (>1ppm Bi is generally considered anomalous for surface geochemistry) as shown in **Figure 4**.

The Cu-Bi (± In-Sn-W-Zn) association is consistent with an intrusion-related system. Whilst quartz-feldspar porphyry was intersected in BBRC001, its relationship with the copper mineralisation is unclear, and it is not mineralised. The scale of anomalous lag geochemistry suggests the presence of a substantial hydrothermal system, the drivers of which are yet to be determined. One possibility that is currently under investigation is the potential for a deeper intrusive body (potential source of 'ore-forming' heat, fluid and metals) that could be the source for the anomalous geochemistry. Gravity modelling which might discern the intrusive body at depth is currently underway.

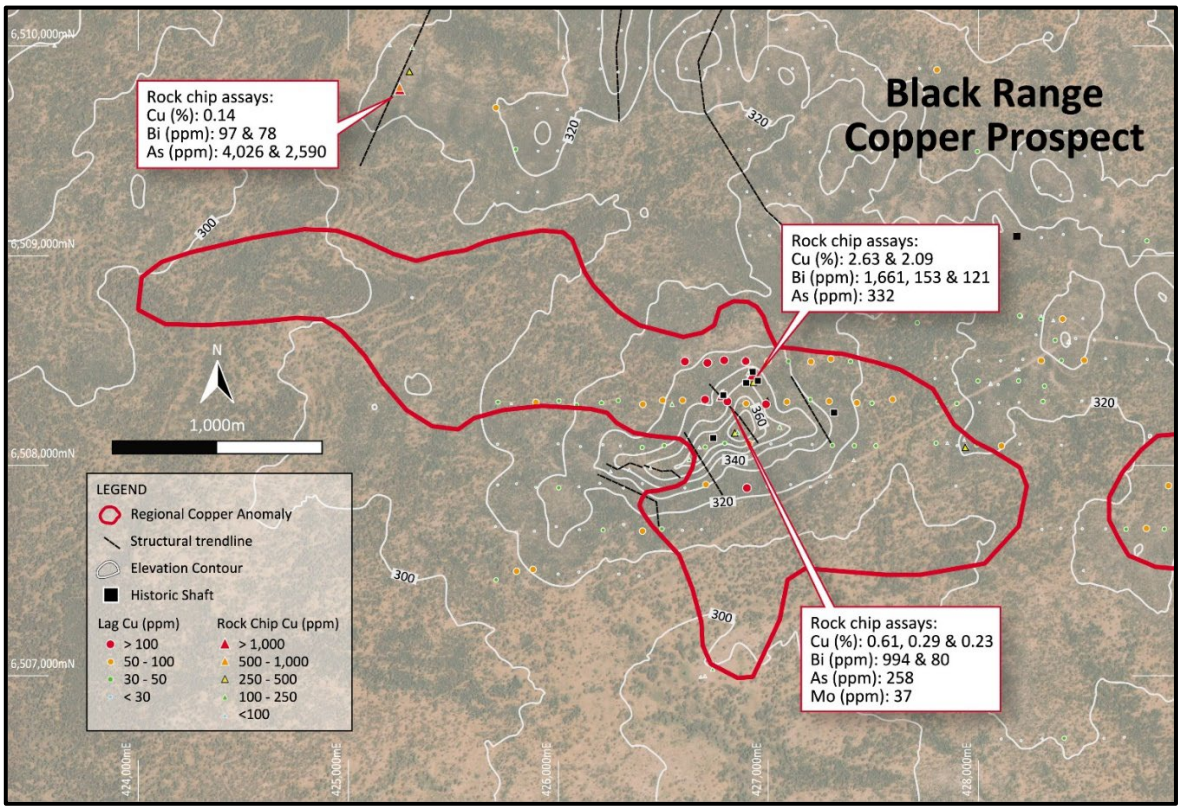

Figure 3: Black Range Copper Prospect showing lag and rock chip copper results.

[3] Refer ASX report 24 August 2023
[4] Refer ASX report 24 August 2023
[5] Refer ASX report 4 May 2023

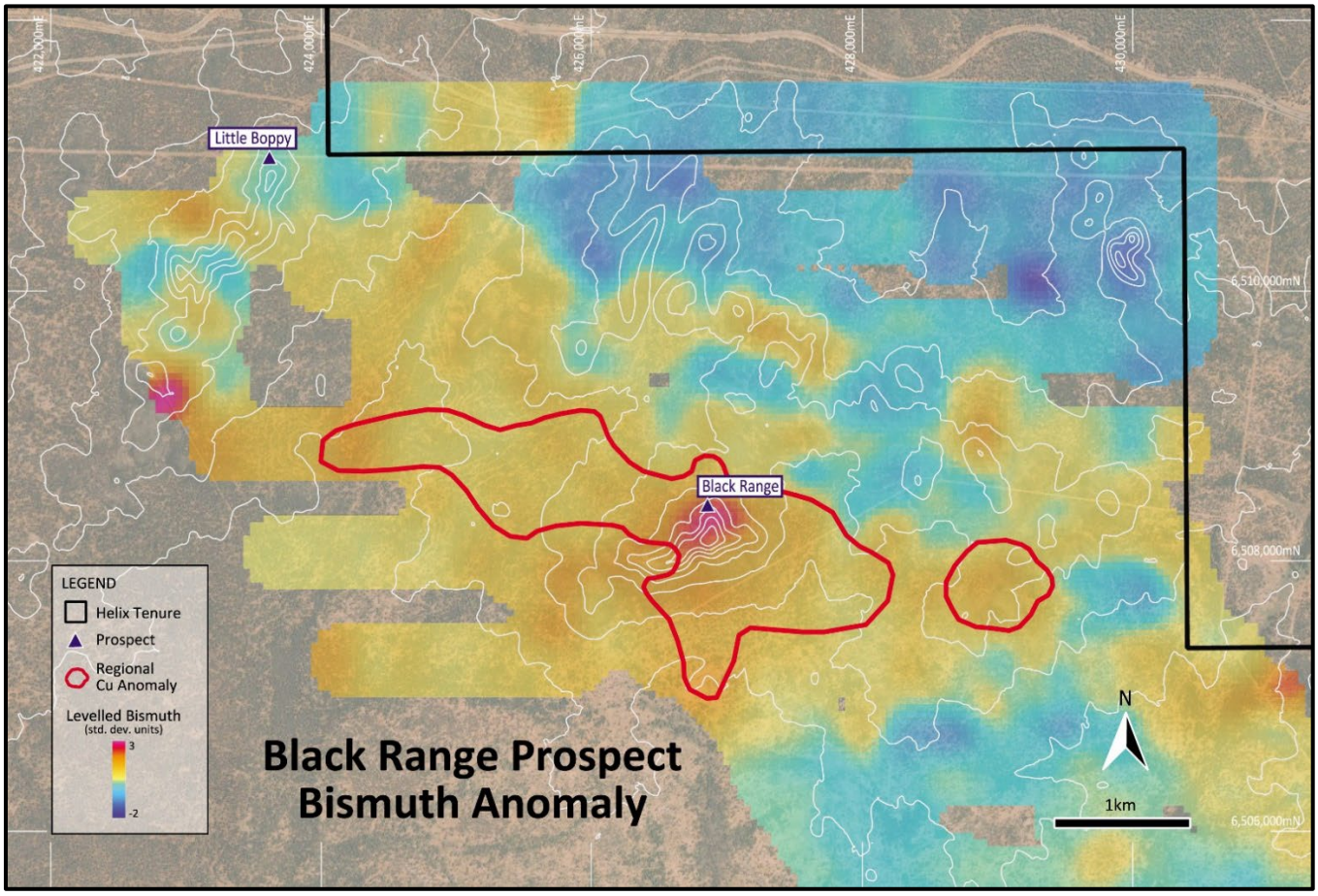

Figure 4: Black Range bismuth anomaly.

Next Steps

Black Range - a structural interpretation for Black Range is currently being prepared that will guide future drilling planned to occur as soon as practical.

Bijoux - a 14-hole (2800m) RC drilling program is scheduled to commence at the Bijoux prospect on 1 November 2023. The objective is to test the enhanced, larger scale, higher tenor 1.5 x 2.2km Cu-arsenic-bismuth anomaly.

Canbelego JV – a detailed geological review is underway to assess the potential of the Western Lodes located approximately 200m west of the Canbelego Main Lode Mineral Resource[6].

Target Generation - the regional auger drilling geochemical program remains in progress, with sampling now focussing on the Collerina Trend. Nearly 900 auger samples are currently at the laboratory, with results expected in late November.

[6] Refer ASX Report 14 June 2023 for details.

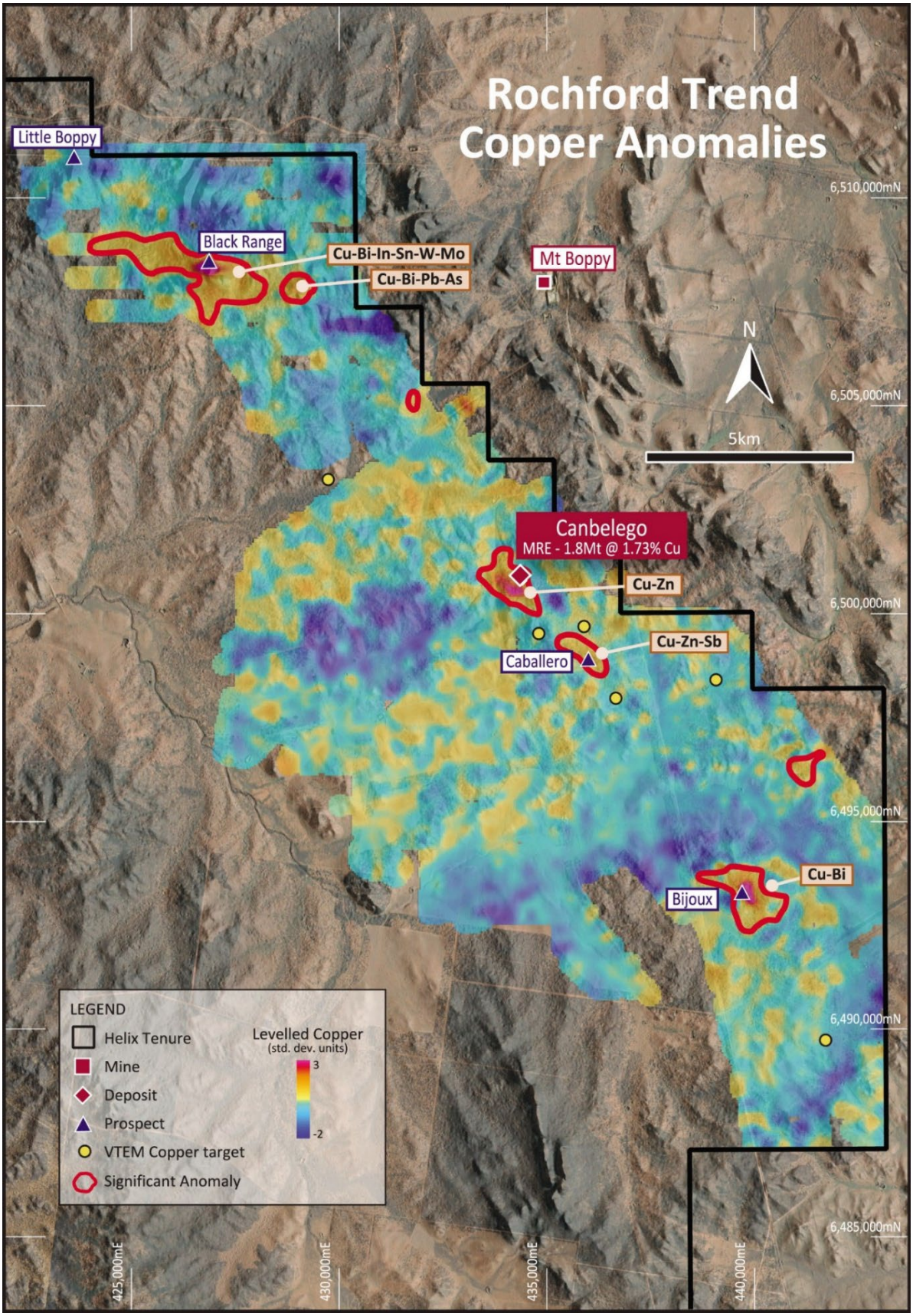

Figure 5: Rochford Trend Copper anomalies (Note for further details on the Canbelego Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) refer ASX report 14 June 2023)

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. Gordon Barnes and Mr. Mike Rosenstreich who are both employees and shareholders of the Company. Mr. Barnes is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists 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. Barnes 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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About Helix Resources

Helix Resources is an ASX-listed resources company which is 'all-in on copper' exploration in the prolific copper producing region of Cobar, NSW.

The strategy is to generate new copper targets on its large, underexplored ground position and test them through drilling to make new discoveries.

The Company possesses a sizable ground position across three tenement groups which are largely untested despite being located within ~50km of significant copper producing operations. The western tenements consist of 30km of contiguous strike and the Company is advancing a pipeline of wholly owned copper opportunities, as well as the Canbelego JV Project (70% owned and operated by Helix and 30% owned by Aeris Resources) where a Mineral Resource of 32.8kt of contained copper has been estimated. The eastern tenement group encompasses more than 150km of prospective strike and includes the 100% owned high-grade CZ copper project.

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ATTACHMENT 1: JORC Code Table 1

October 2023 – Black Range RC Drilling and Lag Sampling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	**Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling** • Commercial drilling contractor Resolution Drilling Pty Ltd conducted the RC drilling. The two holes were orientated 125° and 217° (UTM) and were drilled with starting dips of 55° and 70°, respectively. • Drill hole locations were determined using a hand-held GPS. Down-hole surveys were conducted using the Reflex multi-shot gyro system. • Holes were sampled at 1m intervals via a cyclone cone splitter into a numbered calico bag with weights typically from 1.5kg to 3.5kg for the lab sample, and a large plastic bag for the remaining sample. **Lag Sampling** • Sample spacing ranges from 200m x 100m to 50m x 50m. • Helix staff conducted the lag sampling. • At each site an area of ~5m diameter is swept with a pan and brush to collect ~2-3kg of lag and other surface material into a plastic bag. • Organic material and iron-rich material (magnetic lag fraction and other iron-rich material) is removed. • The remaining sample is passed through sieves to collect the -7 mm +3 mm fraction into a numbered calico bag. **Sample Security** • All samples were supervised by Helix staff or appropriately inducted contractors. • The lag samples were always under the direct control of Helix staff or nominated contractors and were transported to the laboratory by Helix staff. • The RC samples were transported from the drill site to WPE Nyngan depot for transport to the laboratory
Drilling techniques	• *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.).*	• RC: 5 ½ inch diameter drill bit.

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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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 or consultants, 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 deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	**RC Drilling** • 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 1.5-3.5kg per metre drilled. • All RC samples were split using the system described above to maximise and maintain consistent representivity. The samples were 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. • A 1.5kg to 3.5kg RC sample was collected from 1m intervals and is considered appropriate and representative for the grain size and style of mineralisation. **Lag Sampling** • CRM standards and blanks are inserted into the sample stream at approximately 1:50. • Organic material and transported overburden are removed and is not sampled. • Iron-rich material is removed from surface lag samples and is not sampled. • A 0.5kg to 1kg sample is considered appropriate and representative for the style of mineralisation being targeted.

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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*
		The laboratory techniques described below are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation targeted.
		RC Drilling
		• ALS were used for Au and multi-element analysis work carried out on 1m split RC samples. The laboratory techniques below are for all samples submitted to ALS and are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation at Black Range:
		  • Crush and pulverize sample.
		  • Au-AA25 Ore Grade Au 30g FA AA Finish (only on selected samples)
		  • ME-ICP61 48 element 4 acid digest ICP-AES.
		  • 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 one metre sample bag using a spear.
		• QA/QC tests are conducted by the laboratory on each batch of samples with CRM standards.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		Lag Sampling
		• SGS Australia Pty Ltd conducted the samples analysis for the post 2021 samples:
		  • Samples are dried, weighed and pulverised to a nominal 85% passing 75um.
		  • 4 acid digest (GE_DIG40Q20) followed by ICP-MS (GE_IMS40Q20) and ICP-AES (GE_ICP40Q20) finish for a 59-element suite.
		• The QA/QC data includes standards and laboratory checks.
		• QA/QC tests are conducted by the laboratory on each batch of samples with CRM standards.

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.*	• 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. • 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. • The lag assay data is statistically assessed, and if appropriate, the data are log-normal transformed and Z-Score levelling by sample type and analytical method is applied. • The levelled lag data are then gridded to define anomalous trends.
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.*	• The drill collar positions, and lag sample locations were determined using a GPS (±5m). • Grid system is MGA94 Zone 55. • Surface RL data collected using GPS and rectified by high-resolution publicly available digital elevation data (ELVIS 5m data).
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 drilling had been conducted in a manner consistent with the procedures set out in this JORC table. • Lag sample spacing ranges from 400m x 200m to 50m x 50m, which is sufficient to determine anomalous zones for further investigation.

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.*	• Surface sampling, 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 two possible 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 lag sampling and drill collar positions are considered appropriate for the early exploration stage of the project.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The chain of custody is managed by Helix staff and its contractors. Lag samples were transported directly by Helix staff to the laboratory and RC samples were freighted to the laboratory, with appropriate documentation listing submission details including sample numbers and required analytical methods and element determinations.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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	• *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.*
		• The Company has 20 Exploration Licenses (EL's) in the Cobar-Nyngan region of NSW.
		  • 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).
		• Native Title Claim NC2012/001 has been lodged by NTSCORP Ltd on behalf of 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	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The tenements are prospective for structurally controlled base metal and gold deposits.

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:*
	  ○ *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.*
		• Refer to tables included with this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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.*	• 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	• *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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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 yet. • True width will be further assessed on analysis of orientated structural data.
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 in this report.
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.*	• The reporting is balanced, and all material information has been disclosed.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• Further RC and/or diamond drilling is planned to evaluate Black Range. • Further auger and lag sampling is planned in the broader area. • Confirmed geochemical anomalies will be followed with surface geophysics and/or initial RC drilling.