ASX Announcement
15 January 2024

BIJOUX COPPER DISCOVERY VALIDATES ROCHFORD POTENTIAL

Highlights

- **New copper discovery at Bijoux prospect with high-grade copper intercepts in several reverse-circulation (RC) holes. Best intercepts include:**
    - **36 metres (m) at 0.99% copper (Cu) from 41m including 6m at 1.99% Cu from 62m** in BJRC012 (oxide);
    - **10m at 1.48% Cu from 182m including 2m at 5.76% Cu from 184m** in BJRC010 (sulphide); and
    - **11m at 0.94% Cu from 140m including 4m at 1.90% Cu from 144m** in BJRC013 (sulphide).
- **Copper intercepts outline a 200m long NNW-trending zone which is open to depth and along strike.**
- **Bijoux discovery validates and enhances high-grade copper potential of the 30km Rochford Copper Trend.**
- **Follow-up activities at Bijoux will include step out drilling as part of a major drill campaign planned to commence in March testing further targets in the Rochford Copper Trend.**

Helix Resources Ltd (**ASX:HLX**, Helix or the Company) is pleased to announce significant copper intersections from scout RC drilling at the Bijoux prospect, part of an aggressive target generation and testing program aimed at making new copper (and gold) discoveries in the Cobar-Nyngan area of central NSW.

Drill testing at Bijoux in the southern Rochford Trend was completed in late 2023. Assay results have been received and this report provides a summary of the significant copper intercepts returned. A total of nine RC holes (BJRC006 to BJRC014) for 1,716m were completed during the campaign with copper mineralisation reported from all nine RC holes.

Helix's Executive Technical Director, Kylie Prendergast commented:
"Helix is thrilled to report the results from its new Bijoux discovery, where drilling has so far tested only a 200m portion of a much larger 1.6km auger copper anomaly. 'Bijoux' is French for 'jewelry' and these early results have put a fresh sparkle into a historic prospect.

This is an important discovery with wider ramifications as it further validates and enhances the high-grade copper potential of the Rochford Copper Trend beyond our Canbelego Mineral Resource[1] located 9km to the north. The Rochford Trend is a 30km zone containing the Canbelego copper deposit and Western Lodes, the Caballero prospect, numerous historical mines and robust untested copper and VTEM anomalies.

The Exploration Team is working diligently to unravel the copper mineralisation in the Rochford Trend. These Bijoux results are a tremendous start for the year and bode well for the major 2024 drill campaign currently being planned. We are lining up a series of targets for drill testing on the Rochford Copper Trend, on new emerging trends and the eastern Collerina Trend. We are certainly starting to see the results of the past year's target generation activity underpinning an exciting drill campaign to make new discoveries."

[1] Refer to Helix ASX report 14 June 2023 & Appendix A for details on Canbelego Main Lode Mineral Resource

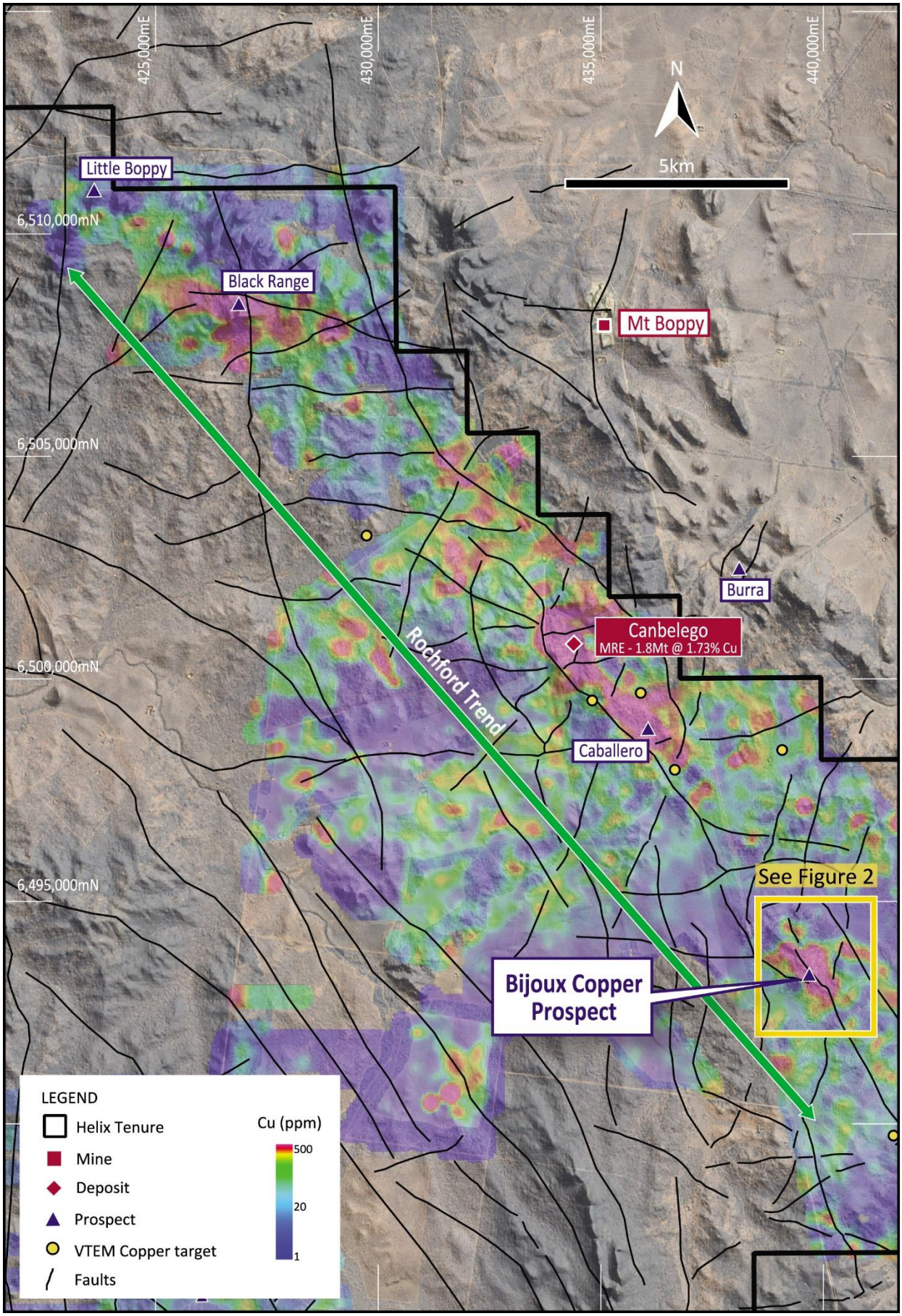

Figure 1 – Rochford Trend copper geochemical anomalies[2]. See Figure 2 for inset.

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

Bijoux Drilling Technical Report

Introduction

The Rochford Copper Trend is a 30km trend with historical mines, copper and VTEM anomalies extending from the Little Boppy and Black Range prospects in the northwest to south of Bijoux in the southeast (**Figure 1**). The Company has undertaken an extensive geochemical sampling program over the Rochford Trend which has generated significant copper (Cu) geochemical anomalies[3]. One of these is the Bijoux Prospect, where a 1.6km x 0.6km copper anomaly was defined by infill and extensional auger sampling and where follow-up reverse-circulation (RC) drilling was completed in November 2023. Downhole EM (DHEM) surveys were also completed on six of the RC holes in December 2023. This report provides an update on the Bijoux RC assay results and the DHEM survey results, which have now been received.

RC Drilling Results

A total of nine RC holes (BJRC006 to BJRC014) for 1,716m were completed, and 891 samples comprising 4m composite and 1m samples were submitted for analysis (**Figure 2**). Assay results have been received and have returned the following significant copper intercepts in both the oxide and sulphide zone at the prospect.

- **36m at 0.99% Cu** from 41m including **6m at 1.99% Cu** from 62m in BJRC012 (oxide).
- **10m at 1.48% Cu** from 182m including **2m at 5.76% Cu** from 184m in BJRC010 (sulphide).
- **11m at 0.94% Cu** from 140m including **4m at 1.90% Cu** from 144m in BJRC013 (sulphide).

The copper intercepts outline a 200m NNW-trending mineralised zone within Ordovician aged Girilambone Group rocks that dip steeply to the NNE and is open to the NNW and SSE, as well as at depth (**Figures 3** and **4**). 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 (**Figure 3**). The mineralised zone comprises oxide copper mineralisation between the base of complete oxidation (weathering) and the top of fresh rock that transitions to sulphide mineralisation in fresh rock (**Figure 4**).

A list of the significant copper intercepts is provided in **Table 1**. All copper intercepts reported in **Table 1** are based on assays from 1m 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).

Several drill holes in the north of the Bijoux Ridge (**Figure 2**) intersected a coarse quartz conglomerate from surface. This unit is part of the basal quartz conglomerate of the younger, Devonian age Cobar Basin that overlies the Girilambone Group. This unit is not geochemically anomalous, and it is possible that many of the auger holes in this area terminated in the conglomerate, and hence did not test the prospective Girilambone Group rocks beneath. Mapping is in progress to define the limits of the conglomerate.

DHEM Results

A total of 6 RC holes were surveyed with DHEM. Minor in-hole or off-hole conductive anomalism was noted in holes BJRC010, BJRC013 and BJRC014, however modelling of the DHEM data did not identify any notable conductors. The significant copper oxide and sulphide mineralisation intersected in the RC holes is non-conductive, consistent with the disconnected sulphide geometry of veins, stringers and disseminations observed in the RC drill samples.

An induced polarisation (IP) survey would be a more effective geophysical tool to map this style of mineralisation and the Company is considering the deployment of an IP survey at Bijoux soon.

[3] Refer ASX report 22 November 2023

Next Steps

The Company is planning orientation IP and gravity surveys at the Canbelego project, which will be undertaken in the first quarter of 2024. The results of these orientation surveys will inform future deployment of geophysical surveys at Bijoux and other new targets, given the mineralisation style is similar and both are hosted within the prospective Rochford Trend.

Geological and structural modelling of Bijoux is currently in progress. Follow-up drilling will be planned when the modelling is completed, with drilling likely to resume in the first quarter of 2024 as part the major drill campaign the Company has planned.

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

Hole ID	0.1% cut-off	0.5% cut-off	1.0% cut-off	Type
BJRC006	19m at 0.19% Cu from 57m	-	-	Oxide
BJRC007	8m at 0.1% Cu from 39m	-	-	Oxide
	11m at 0.17% Cu from 49m	-	-	Oxide
BJRC008	1m at 0.31% Cu from 119m	-	-	Sulphide
BJRC009	1m at 0.11% Cu from 29m	-	-	Oxide
	3m at 0.11% Cu from 39m	-	-	Oxide
	6m at 0.13% Cu from 45m	-	-	Oxide
	2m at 0.15% Cu from 128m	-	-	Sulphide
BJRC010	1m at 0.15% Cu from 170m	-	-	Sulphide
	10m at 1.48% Cu from 182m	**6m at 2.32% Cu from 182m**	**2m at 5.76% Cu from 184m**	Sulphide
	3m at 0.17% Cu from 197m	-	-	Sulphide
	1m at 0.11% Cu from 212m	-	-	Sulphide
BJRC011	6m at 0.12% Cu from 3m	-	-	Oxide
BJRC012	6m at 0.12% Cu from 34m	-	-	Oxide
	36m at 0.99% Cu from 41m	3m at 0.66% Cu from 42m	-	Oxide
		-	**3m at 1.96% Cu from 49m**	Oxide
		1m at 0.78% Cu from 56m	-	Oxide
		9m at 1.63% Cu from 62m	**6m at 1.99% Cu from 62m**	Oxide
		-	**3m at 2.14% Cu from 74m**	Oxide
	4m at 0.15% Cu from 86m	-	-	Oxide
	1m at 0.24% Cu from 96m	-	-	Sulphide
	2m at 0.76% Cu from 102m	-	**1m at 1.23% Cu from 102m**	Sulphide
BJRC013	**11m at 0.94% Cu from 140m**	**8m at 1.23% Cu from 143m**	**4m at 1.90% Cu from 144m**	Sulphide
	1m at 0.12% Cu from 156m	-	-	Sulphide
BJRC014	3m at 0.51% Cu from 135m	-	**1m at 1.17% Cu from 136m**	Sulphide
	1m at 0.32% Cu from 148m	-	-	Sulphide
	5m at 0.16% Cu from 155m	-	-	Sulphide

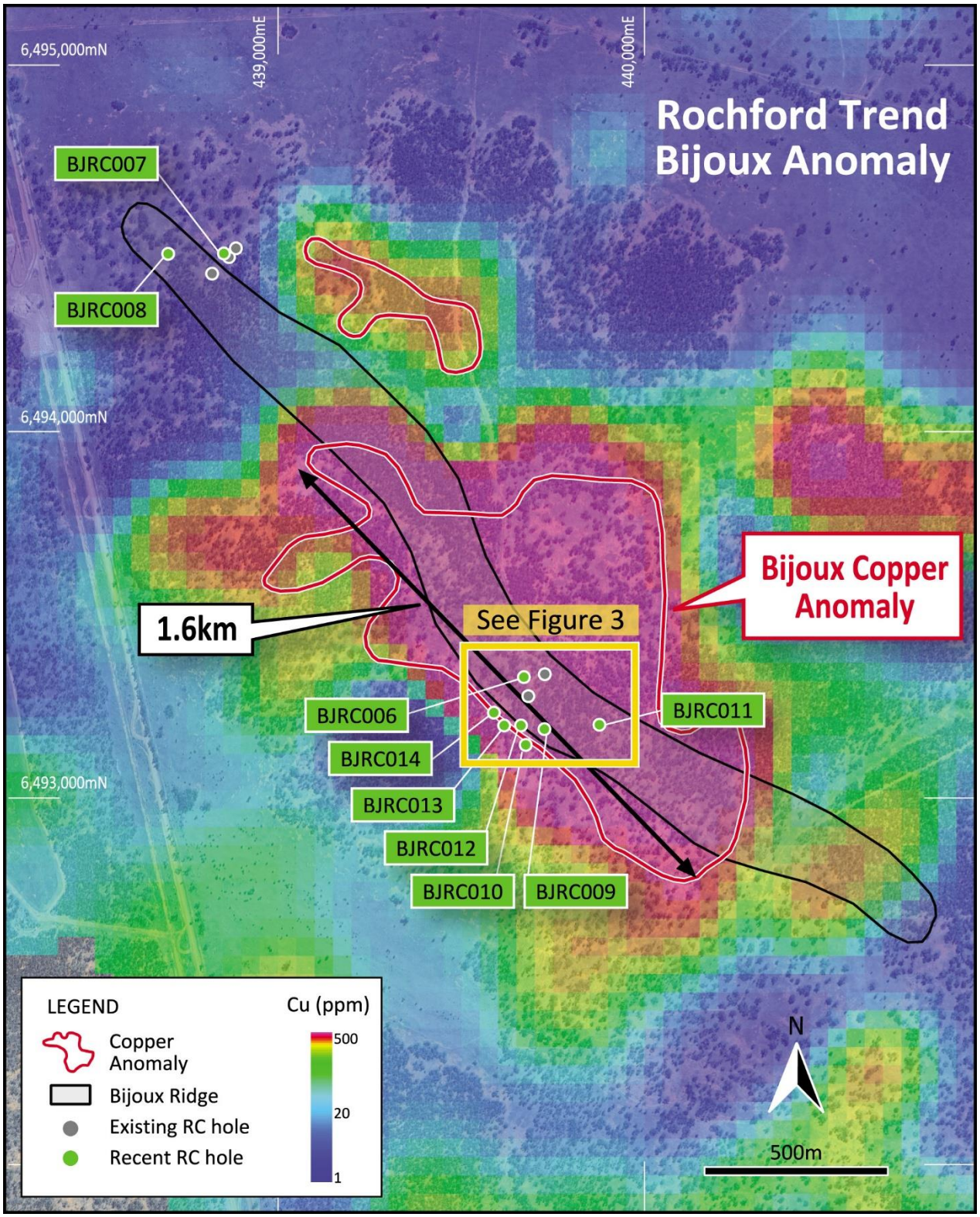

Figure 2 – Bijoux Auger Anomaly showing RC drillhole locations.

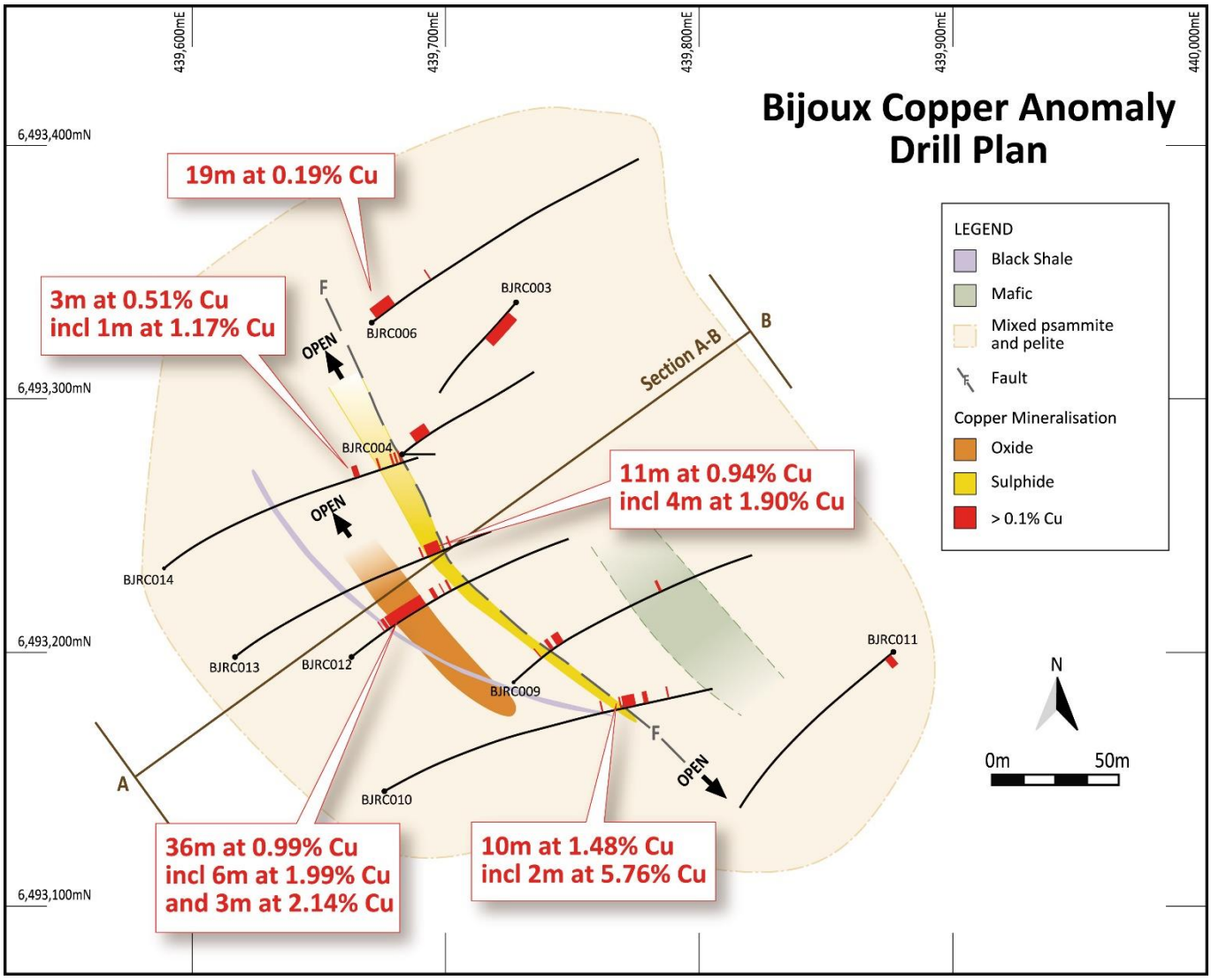

Figure 3 – Bijoux RC drilling plan showing interpreted geology and copper intercepts.

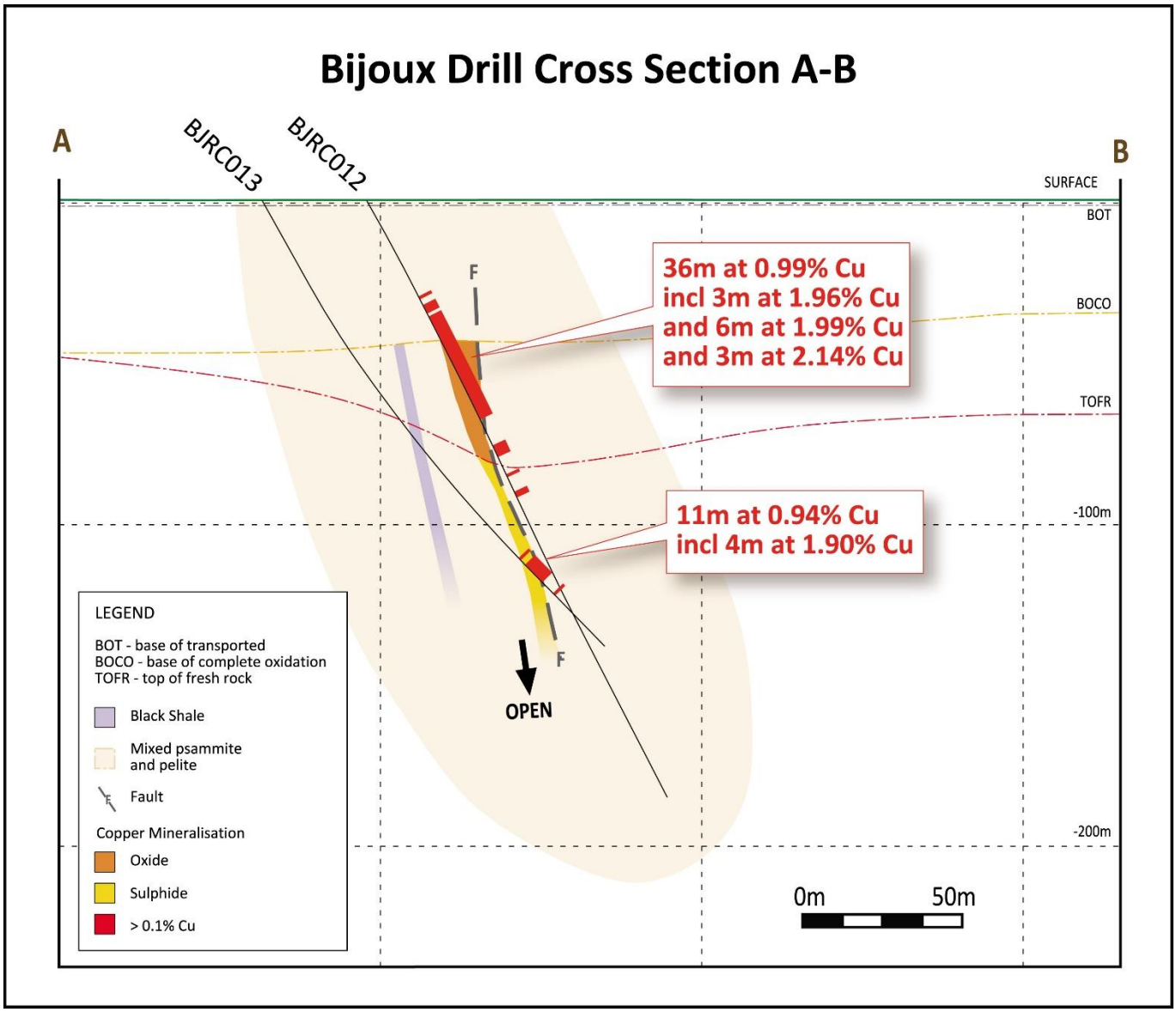

Figure 4 – Bijoux RC drill section showing interpreted geology and copper intercepts.

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

Area	Hole ID	Drill Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Final Depth	DHEM
Bijoux	BJRC006	RC	439671	6493330	305.0	-60	52.4	204	Yes
	BJRC007	RC	438852	6494486	301.1	-60	231.2	114	No
	BJRC008	RC	438700	6494485	301.6	-60	230.6	198	No
	BJRC009	RC	439727	6493188	305.6	-60	47.5	198	Yes
	BJRC010	RC	439676	6493145	303.9	-60	59.7	240	Yes
	BJRC011	RC	439877	6493200	304.5	-60	235.1	204	Yes
	BJRC012	RC	439663	6493198	304.8	-60	51.4	210	No
	BJRC013	RC	439617	6493198	303.8	-60	51.0	180	Yes
	BJRC014	RC	439589	6493233	303.8	-60	50.0	168	Yes

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 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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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 (refer Appendix A). The eastern tenement group encompasses more than 150km of prospective strike and includes the 100% owned high-grade CZ copper project.

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)
Total opencut MRE, ≥240mRL; 0.3 Cu% cut-off grade & underground MRE, <240mRL; 0.8 Cu% cut-off grade			
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)**
Potential opencut MRE, ≥240mRL; 0.3 Cu% cut-off grade			
Indicated	99,700	1.28	1,276
Inferred	282,300	1.21	3,416
Total: potential opencut MRE	**377,000**	**1.23**	**4,637**
Potential underground MRE, <240mRL; 0.8 Cu% cut-off grade			
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

Helix Resources is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Mineral Resource Estimate announced on 14 June 2023.

ATTACHMENT 1: JORC Code Table 1

January 2024 – Bijoux RC Drilling

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 between 050° to 060° or between 230° and 235° (UTM) and were drilled with starting dips of 60°. • Drill hole locations were determined using a hand-held GPS. Downhole surveys were conducted using the Reflex multi-shot gyro system. • Holes were sampled at 1m intervals in zones of mineralisation or significant alteration via a cyclone cone splitter into a numbered calico bag with weights typically from 1.5kg to 3.5kg for the lab sample. • Outside of zones of mineralisation or significant alteration, holes were sampled in 4m composites from the large plastic bag holding the full 1m sample using a spear. The samples were placed into a numbered calico bag with weights typically from 1.5kg to 3.5kg for the lab sample. **Sample Security** • 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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 prospect.

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. • For mineralised and/or significant altered intervals, the 1m sub-sample was submitted for analysis. All other intervals were sampled in 4m composites from the RC bulk bag using a spear. • 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 or from 4m composites and these are considered appropriate and representative for the grain size and style of mineralisation.

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.
		• 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.

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*	• Assays results will be validated by standard database procedures and will be 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• 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.
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 and auger positions were determined using a GPS (±5m). • 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	• *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.
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 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	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The chain of custody is managed by Helix staff and its contractors.
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 held by its 100% subsidiary company, Oxley Exploration Pty Ltd.
		  • 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 estimated 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 and surface geophysical surveys may be planned to evaluate Bijoux. • Further auger and lag sampling may be planned in the broader area. • Confirmed geochemical anomalies will be followed-up with surface geophysics and/or initial RC drilling.