ASX Announcement
28 August 2024

MURIEL TANK HISTORICAL GOLDFIELD

Highlights

- **Helix owns 100% of the historic Muriel Tank gold mining area and has recently completed a major data compilation exercise ahead of undertaking gold focused exploration in this area.**
- **Multiple historic mine shafts that produced high-grade gold ore (estimated at ~15 g/t gold) occur over a 5km by 1.5km area located 20km to the east of the Mt Boppy Gold Mine (owned by Manuka Resources) which has 417,000 ounces of high-grade historical gold production[1].**
- **Completion of the Murial Tank data compilation coincides with record global gold prices and the construction of a gold processing plant at Manuka's Mt Boppy project. Helix considers there is an excellent opportunity to make further gold discoveries, which, based on the historical mine grades, could be trucked to a number of regional processing plants.**
- **At Muriel Tank, gold was historically extracted from quartz veins and breccias up to 2m wide. These mineralised structures occur within several shear zones. Notably, these zones remain open at depth and along strike.**
- **Previous rock chip sample results show that high-grade gold is present in both quartz-vein samples and wall rock (sediment) samples:**
    - **13.8 g/t and 28 g/t gold from quartz at Butlers**
    - **10.8 g/t gold from quartz at Woolshed East**
    - **9 g/t and 5g/t gold from quartz at Russells**
    - **33.8 g/t gold in wall rock greywacke at Fettlers**
    - **15.5 g/t gold in wall rock shale at Browns Hope**
- **Previous shallow RC drilling near historic mine shafts with the following significant intercepts:**
    - **3m at 1.47g/t Au from 30m (BPRC002)**
    - **4m at 1.69g/t Au from 67m (BPRC003)**
    - **1m at 1.74g/t Au from 34m (BPRC007)**
    - **8m at 0.75g/t Au from 8m (BPRC009)**
- **Past mining and exploration have predominantly targeted exposed quartz veins, leaving the potential along strike and at depth largely unexplored. Additionally, wall-rock mineralisation and sub-parallel veins have not been systematically sampled, presenting a significant opportunity to assess the full potential of the gold project.**
- **New work programs will systematically evaluate the extent of gold mineralisation along strike, in wall rocks and in covered areas between exposed veins and existing workings. Helix has built up a detailed regional-scale structural model which provides valuable, new insight on the controls of this style of gold mineralisation. Work programs will incorporate more rigorous drilling and sampling QAQC procedures to effectively test for coarse gold.**

[1] Refer Manuka Resources ASX Announcement 16th April 2024.

Helix Resources Ltd (**ASX:HLX**, Helix or the Company) is pleased to share a compilation of historical results from the Muriel Tank gold project where it is undertaking new exploration for gold and copper. Muriel Tank is located in EL 6739, located approximately 60km west of Nyngan in central, NSW (Figure 1).

Helix's Managing Director, Kylie Prendergast commented:

"With the historical compilation largely complete, the untested opportunities in the Gold Project are clearly emerging. Historical gold is reported over a sizable 5.5km by 1km area and previous drilling was very patchy. Our new regional structural model gives us an edge in understanding the controls on the mineralisation and hence, where we might find more, especially under cover. International gold prices are high, and Muriel Tank is well located close to current processing infrastructure suitable for gold recovery including the new plant under construction at the Mt Boppy Gold Mine 20km to the west as well as Aurelia's Peak Plant and Kingston's Mineral Hill Plant – though further away. Helix is focused on advancing several priority targets in its pipeline which we believe have potential to deliver a new copper-gold discovery in the highly endowed, Cobar region close to established operations and processing facilities."

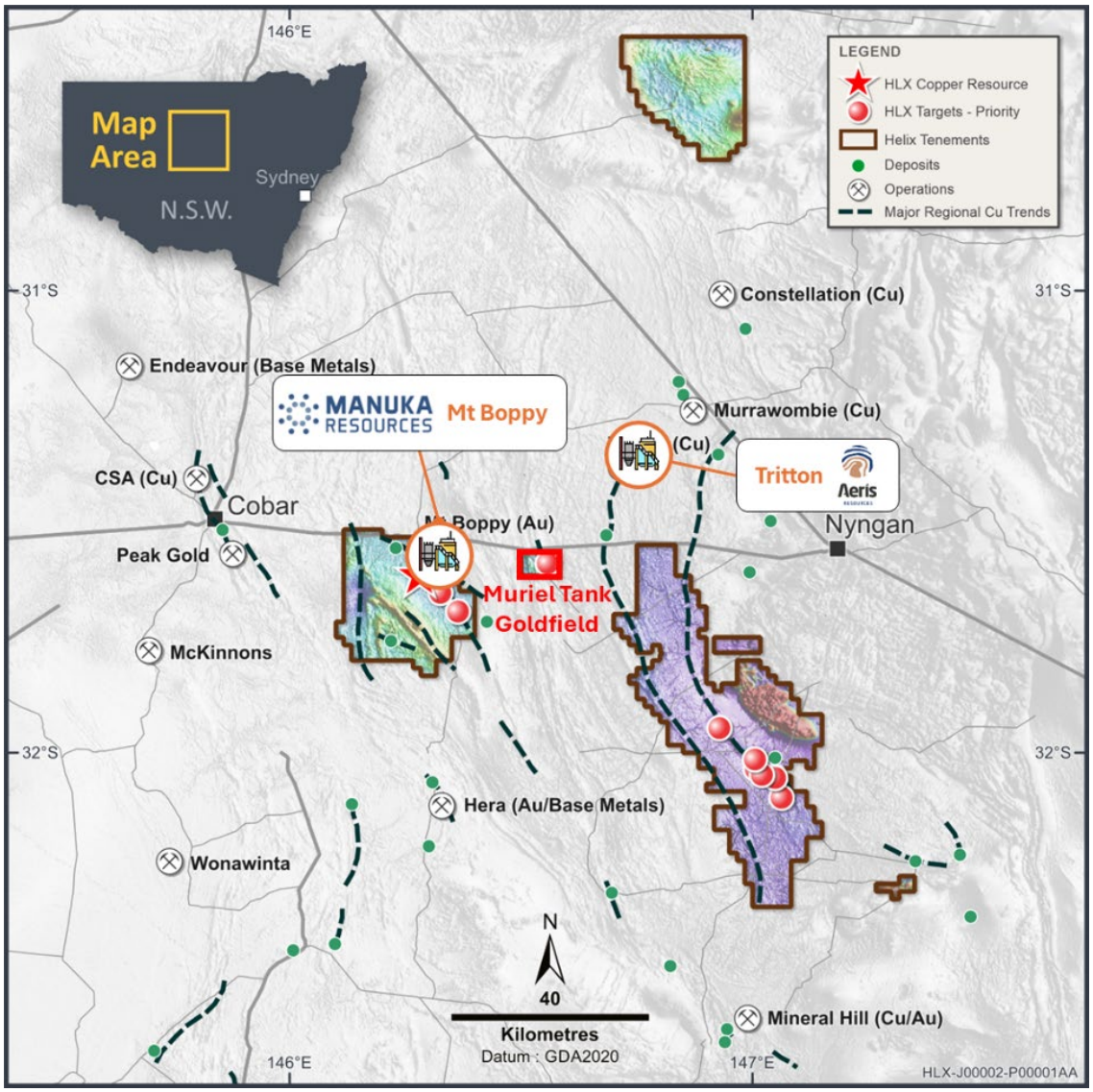

Figure 1: Location of Muriel Tank tenement and proximity to the Mt Boppy Gold Mine and Tritton Copper-Gold Mines.

Muriel Tank Summary

Muriel Tank is a historic goldfield with recorded production of over 400 tonnes at 15 g/t Au from shallow workings up 30m deep[2]. The gold mineralisation is hosted within shear zones up to 4m wide containing quartz veins and quartz breccias up to 2m thick.

Historically the gold at Muriel Tank mineralisation was considered to represent saddle-reef style deposits, analogous to Victorian Slate Belt style gold deposits. The nearest gold deposit of significance in the region is Mt Boppy located 20km to the west, which produced 417,000 ounces of high-grade gold[3], however it is noteworthy that elevated gold values are also present in Tritton-style copper-gold deposits located 14km to the east. Copper mineralisation is also present at Muriel Tank, with malachite observed on rock samples and mullock, suggesting the gold project may also have potential for Tritton-style copper-gold deposits.

A review of the historical records, along with recent field reconnaissance and mapping have identified multiple opportunities to expand the potential scale of the Muriel Tank gold project. The area has received minimal drilling, most of which was shallow RC that did not test the extension of veins along strike. Structural-lithological control on high-grade gold shoots is present within specific lithological units.

Previous rock chip assays and drill hole assays may have underreported gold grade due to the presence of coarse gold and the sub-sampling methods employed. There is an opportunity to expand the gold potential of the historic gold project beyond historical workings in areas with exposed quartz veins.

Exploration approach and next steps

Recent field mapping has identified previously untested sub-parallel zones of blue quartz veins, which are highly prospective for further gold mineralisation. The current workflow is focused on continuing with detailed field mapping and surface sampling along prospective trends, particularly in areas where there is no previous geochemical sampling. Infill and extensional auger drilling will also be undertaken to provide comprehensive geochemical coverage and facilitate definition of drill targets. Upcoming plans include:

- Assessment of current rock chip samples at the laboratory (40 samples).
- Continue with detailed geological mapping over key areas and petrography over main geological units.
- Preparation of updated solid geology map and fault map for EL6739.
- Auger sampling to identify vein extensions and new veins.
- Undertake drilling.

[2] Gilligan L.B. & Byrnes J.G. (1995) Cobar 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH55-14: Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets.

[3] Refer Manuka Resources ASX Announcement 16th April 2024.

Muriel Tank Technical Report

Regional Geology

The Muriel Tank gold project is located within a major structural zone of the Lachlan Orogen, and is hosted within the Ordovician Girilambone Group metasediments, which locally comprise four main units: (1) quartz vein breccia hosting the gold mineralisation; (2) shale units; (3) a coarse and immature sandstone; and (4) silicified siltstone. These units are cut by steep shear zones up to 4m wide striking 340° (Figure 2).

Historical reports describe two main periods of folding identified within the tenement, with an early stage of tight, upright north-south oriented folding and a later generation of north-northwest steeply dipping folding with axial planes striking 340°. Later structures that host the gold reefs and shear zones are sub-vertical and strike 340-350°, sub-parallel to the later fold event. Younger west-northwest to east-west striking faults are identifiable in magnetics and have a consistent apparent sinistral offset in plan view (Figure 2).

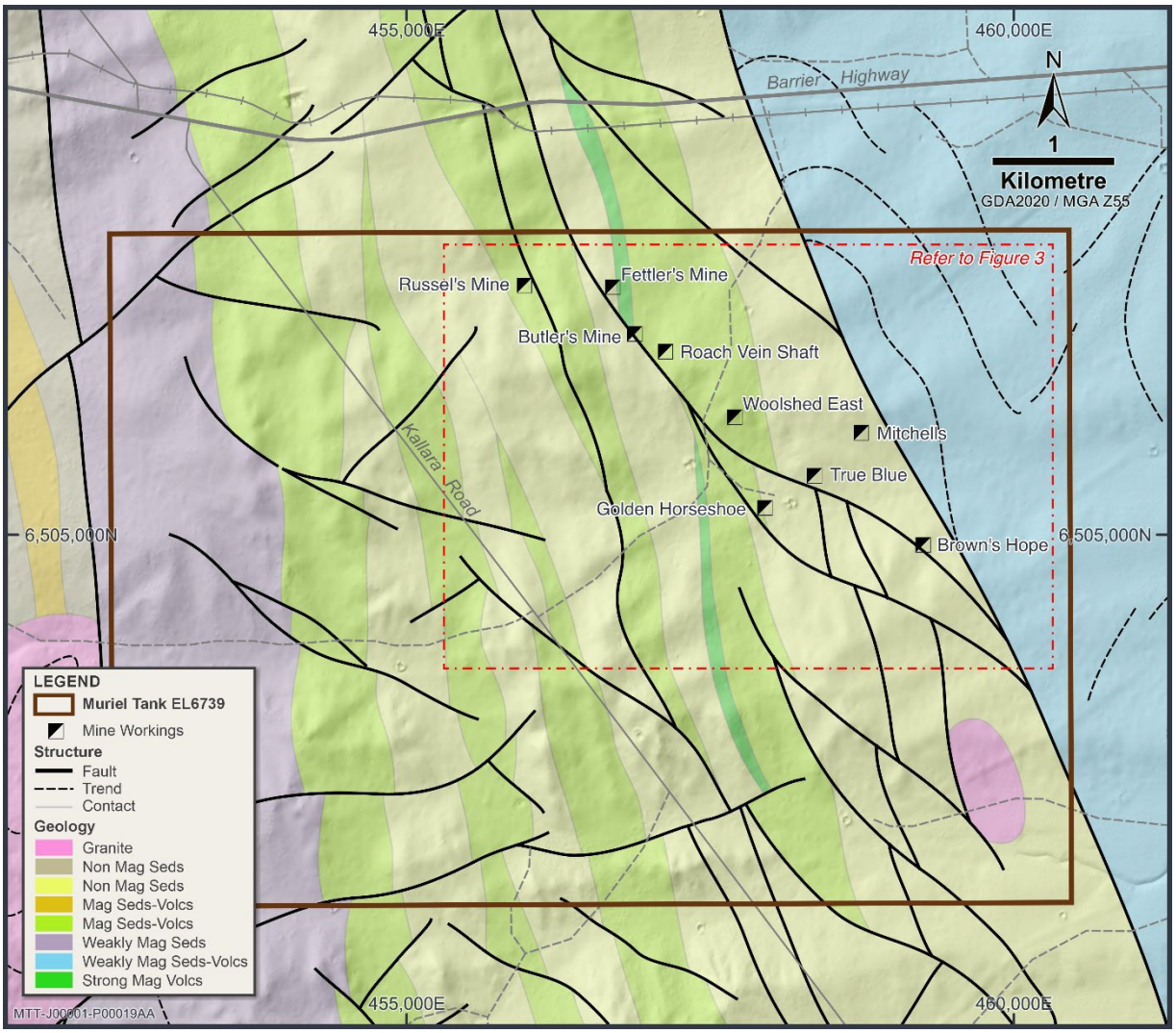

Figure 2: Muriel Tank geology and structure location of historical mines.

Mineralisation

Gold mineralisation occurs within a 5km long by 1.5km wide structural corridor where quartz veins and gossan are developed with the following forms:

- Early blue quartz.
    - Quartz veins and breccia with blue quartz (possibly deformed vein zones).
    - Well-developed stockwork blue quartz veins in coarse sandstone and occasionally as a network of narrow quartz veins in shale units.
- Younger white quartz.
    - Cross cuts blue quartz breccias and veins.
    - Occasionally associated with oxidised sulphide (boxwork) and minor chalcopyrite-malachite.
- Gossanous rocks, veins or gossanous breccia with clasts of country rock and quartz with weathered sulphide (boxwork).

A combination of lithological and rheological contrast with intersecting faults are important controls on the distribution of the gold mineralisation. Shale units contain less veins whereas the coarser sandstone units have evidence of strong stockwork vein development. Gold is also present as free gold and its deportment in historical mines is described in the following section.

Historical Mining

Recorded gold production for the Muriel Tank gold project was less than 10kg from quartz reef mining between 1916 and 1931. Records from the historical mines provide details on mined gold grades and widths (refer to **Table 1**). There is a discrepancy between historical data and current mapping with respect to the location and naming of some shafts, and additional shafts have been identified that were not previously recorded.

Previous Exploration

Several periods of gold exploration have been undertaken since historic mining ceased at the Muriel Tank gold project in 1931. This includes work by Utah Development Company in the 1960's and 1970's, Bendigo Gold Associated (BGA) in the 1980's and Isokind Pty Ltd (Isokind) in the early 2000's. Helix explored in the gold project between 2009 and 2018 and has recently recommenced field exploration after a hiatus of 5 years. Further details are provided in Table 2.

Surface Geochemistry – rock chip sampling

Several generations of rock chip sampling targeted shaft mullock, veins and outcrop, however there has been no systematic follow-up of these units. High-grade gold is present in both quartz-vein samples and wall rock (sediment) samples, including the following.

- Butlers – 13.8g/t and 28g/t Au in quartz.
- Woolshed East – 10.8g/t Au in quartz.
- Russell's – 9g/t and 5g/t Au in quartz.
- Fettler's – 33.8g/t Au in wall rock greywacke.
- Brown's Hope – 15.5g/t Au in wall rock shale.

Further details are provided in Figure 3 and Table 3.

Surface Geochemistry – soil sampling and auger sampling

Surface geochemical soil and auger sampling was undertaken by Isokind and Helix, as shown in Figure 3. Previous soil sampling and hand auger sampling in low-lying areas in the gold project is ineffective due to alluvial cover screening the basement geochemical response, so these samples have been excluded from geochemical assessment.

Several Au anomalies have been defined (>10ppb Au) within a 5km x 1.5km corridor extending from Russell's Mine in the northwest to south of Brown's Hope in the southeast (Figure 3). There are also areas with no surface geochemical coverage between known veins and mine shafts.

Helix has prepared plans for mechanical auger sampling which will be a more effective sampling methodology to verify historical surface geochemical samples and provide new coverage in areas with no prior sampling.

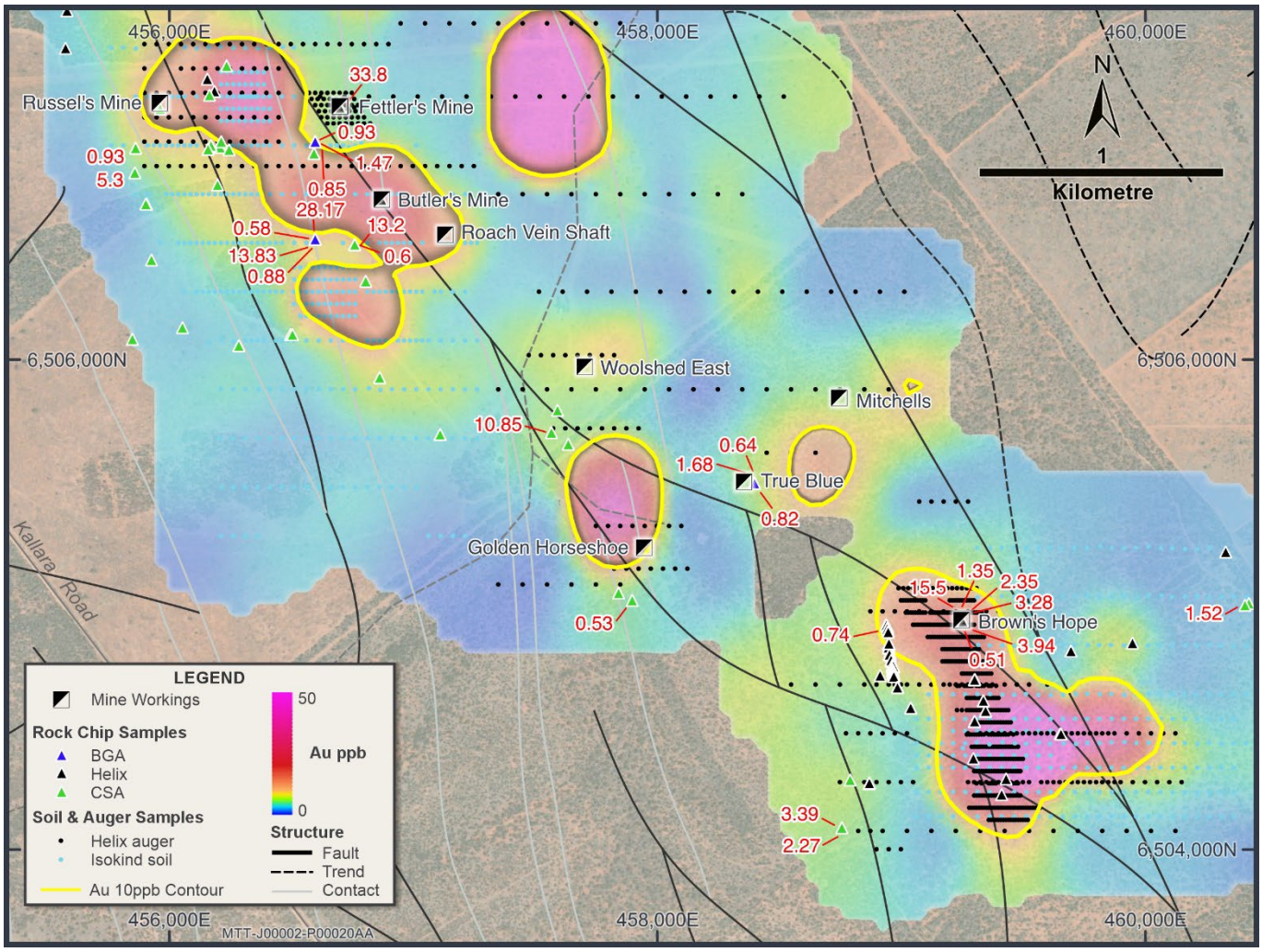

Figure 3: Muriel Tank previous soil, auger and rock chip sampling showing soil gold geochemical grid with rock chip gold results >0.5 g/t labelled.

Drilling

Previous reverse circulation (RC) drilling tested historical shafts and workings in two periods of exploration (Table **4** and Figure 4). Bendigo Gold (BGA) drilled 18 short drillholes (MT prefix) on EL3125 in 1998, testing several historical workings. Helix drilled 11 drillholes (prefix BPRC) on EL6739 in 2015 and 2018 at the Brown's Hope

prospect. The composite and sub-sampling methods employed in these drill programs may not have been optimal for determining coarse gold.

The drill testing is considered incomplete and further work is warranted. The BGA drill results were not followed up with further drilling along strike or at depth. Many drillholes intersected stopes and the lower-grade Au intercepts show that there may be a more extensive gold mineralisation halo surrounding the high-grade historically mined veins. BGA noted that several prospects, such as Woolshed East and Butlers, recorded high-grade Au from mullock, however the drillholes intersected stopes and low-grade Au (Tables 4 and 5). BGA considered that the drill testing was inconclusive and further work was planned but never undertaken.

The logging, sampling and assay data from the BGA drilling program are currently being digitised. As a result, no Au assay intercepts for the BGA drilling are included with this report. However, the following significant Au intercepts were returned from the previous Helix drilling.

- 3m at 1.47g/t Au from 30m (BPRC002)
- 4m at 1.69g/t Au from 67m (BPRC003)
- 1m at 1.74g/t Au from 34m (BPRC007)
- 2m at 0.54g/t Au from 20m (BPRC008)
- 8m at 0.75g/t Au from 8m (BPRC009)
- 8m at 0.6g/t Au from 80m (BPRC011)

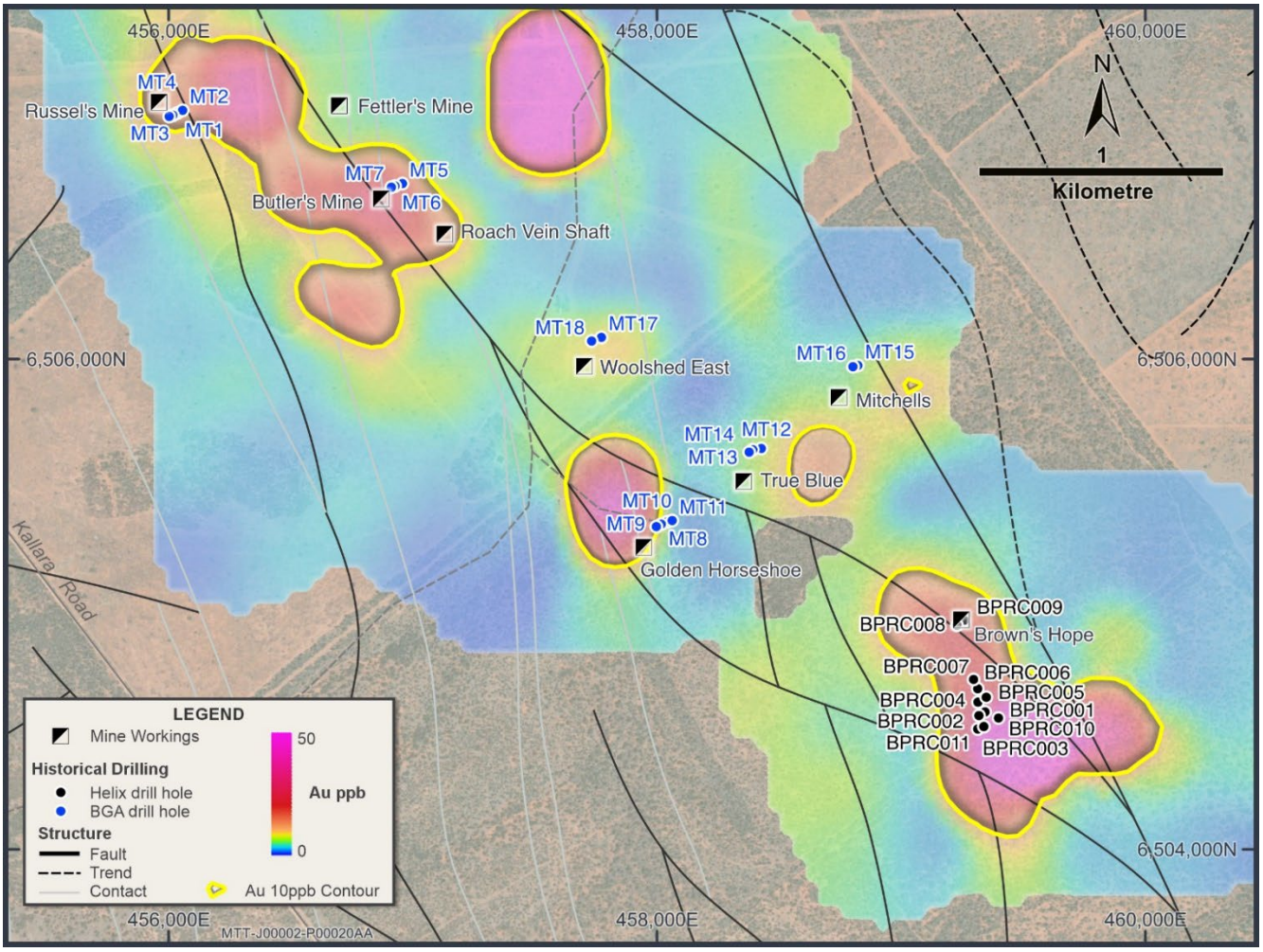

Figure 4: Muriel Tank previous drilling

Table 1: Summary of historical mines in Muriel Tank.

Name	Depth	Historical Production[a]	Description of mineralisation [a, b, c]
Russells Mine	(22m)	Unknown	• Structurally controlled low sulphide Au NSW Deposit Type Classification Hydrothermal metamorphic Au
Fettlers Mine	35m	0.00174t @ 21.4 g/t	• Vein within Metagreywacke and phyllite • Discontinuous quartz and quartz- - sulphides (pyrite/arsenopyrite) veins which are up to 1.5m wide and grading up to 30g/t Au at Fettler's Mine. • The host rocks contain limonite pseudomorphs after pyrite
Butlers Mine	25m	0.0008397t @ 22.3g/t	• At 26 m depth a well-defined reef was met, averaging 0.25 m in width and assaying greater than 25 g Au/t (b). • Trend of workings is 160° • Host rock Metagreywacke
Roach Vein	13m	Unknown	• Quartz vein in sandy slate and phyllite, varying from a thin thread to 15 cm thickness • Driven on at 12 m depth, assaying 20 g/t Au • Uneconomic because of narrow width
Golden Horseshoe	38m by 20m long	0.0052t @ 14.7g/t	• Vein parallels cleavage, dips vertically and strikes 170° • Parallel auriferous reefs occur at this site • One or more reefs of variable thickness were worked • The Mine was equipped with a three-stamper battery and averaged 14.7 g/t Au from quartz treated.
Mitchells Mine	Unknown	Unknown	• Vein hosted within phyllite • Structurally controlled low sulphide Au • NSW Deposit Type Classification Hydrothermal metamorphic Au
Browns Hope	18m	Unknown	• Vein is 25 cm wide, with vertical dip. Strike of vein is 170° • Shafts, cross-cuts and drives on an auriferous quartz vein • Other quartz lenses and a cross leader also followed • A sample from the main 25 cm vein assayed 63 g/t Au • Veins cut cleavage or layering at a low angle, and one was distinctly crosscutting • Vein prospected from two shafts by Separate Parties • Structurally controlled low sulphide Au • NSW Deposit Type Classification Hydrothermal metamorphic Au
Unknown	10m	Unknown	• Multiple shallow shafts within an area known as the Woolshed • Limonite (after pyrite?) filled voids occur in both the quartz and the host rocks

References are publicly available from the NSW Resource Regulator:

(a) Description of historic mine workings sourced from Gilligan L.B. & Byrnes J.G. (1995a) Cobar 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH55-14: Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets

(b) Historical Mines Inspectors Reports - M.R. Taylor, 1922-1932; G.H. Brown, 1922-1924; E.A. Boyd, 1925; J. Budd 1924-1935

(c) Bendigo Gold Associates Annual Report 1989

Table 2: Summary of previous exploration.

Company	Date	Tenement	Work Summary
Utah Development Company	1968 to 1971	EL406	• Mapping and interpretation, speculated on the existence of a major anticline axis running north northwest • Collected 30 petrology samples from within and around the EL6739 footprint • No recorded geochemical sampling
Bendigo Gold Associates	1989 to 1989	EL3125	• Conducted reconnaissance mapping, rock chip sampling, RC drilling • Aerial colour photography to assist with mapping • Sampling of spoil and dump material with up to 35g/t Au - 50 samples • Visible gold observed in quartz-limonite material • Auger bedrock geochemical sampling to define extensions to known mineralisation - 71 samples • Six prospects drilled, 18 x RC holes for 1,058m
Isokind Pty Ltd	2004 to 2009	EL6260 & EL6739	• Review of historic data • Re-processing and interpretation of airborne magnetics data • Reconnaissance mapping • Rock chip sampling - 73 samples • Ground magnetics • Soil geochemistry - 637 samples • Mapping data compilation and interpretation.
Oxley Exploration (Helix Resources)	2009 to 2018	EL6739	• 2011: Aeromagnetic and radiometric survey • Soil sampling and auger sampling – 998 • Rock chips sampling – 135 • 2014: 8 x RC holes (700m), testing one soil anomaly • 2018: 3 x RC holes (309m) • 2018: Structural interpretation report
Oxley Exploration (Helix Resources)	2023 to 2024	EL6739	Recent activities undertaken by Helix includes: • Assessment of effectiveness of previous auger sampling determined numerous ineffective samples (too shallow and fine fraction, causing dilution by aeolian material). • Assessment of historical drilling concluded sub sampling methods may not have adequately tested for coarse gold. • Regional-scale geology and structural interpretation • Prospect scale geological mapping and rock-chip sampling. Results are pending.
References are publicly available from the NSW DiGS portal (https://search.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/) or as ASX announcements. Bendigo Gold Associates: Six monthly report on EL3125 for period ending 8 January 1989. Isokind Pty Ltd: EL6260 "Golden Horseshoe" second Annual and Final Report for the period 22nd June 2004 To 21st June 2006 Oxley Exploration: ASX Announcement 3 June 2014 Large Gold Anomaly Confirmed at Browns Prospect; ASX Announcement 23 July 2014 BROWNS PROSPECT RECEIVES DRILLING APPROVAL; ASX Announcement 17 September 2014 NSW DRILLING PROGRAMS; ASX Announcement 8 October 2014 NSW EXPLORATION PROGRAM – UPDATE; ASX Announcement MARCH 2014 QUARTERLY REPORT			

Table 3: Significant rock chips at Muriel Tank.

Sample Number	Prospect / Working	Sample Type	Easting AGD66	Northing AGD66	Description	As ppm	Au g/t
1027	Golden Horseshoe	DUMP	457899	6505020	Blue/ grey quartz vein samples (feox) from Golden horseshoe workings. (H/S)	170	0.53
4455	Russells	DUMP	455864	6506874	Qtz veined phyllites, some patchy Fe w/boxworks. Irregular veining and moderate silicification	358	0.93
4457	South of Russells	DUMP	455861	6506773	Qtz veined, silicified and ferruginised phyllite from small pit. Limonite/geothite after sulfides (few %), some jasperoidal material	1695	5.3
4471	Nth Russells	DUMP	456236	6507829	Smoky to translucent vein quartz, little Fe, dump from exploration pit	20	9.1
4472	Nth Russells	DUMP	456236	6507829	Smoky to translucent white quartz in silicified phyllites, mod Fe staining, some poss sulphide boxworks	144	0.54
4473	Nth Russells	DUMP	456236	6507829	Smoky to translucent white quartz in silicified phyllites, mod Fe staining, some poss sulphide boxworks, with 50% wallrock	66	0.53
4474	Browns Hope	DUMP	458758	6504088	Clear to smoky massive and laminated vein quartz, some limonite filled cavities, some As staining	462	3.39
4475	Browns Hope	DUMP	458758	6504088	Qtz stockwork veined meta-sediments, some Fe rich stringers, bleached wallrocks plus some silicification	1070	2.27
4477	Woolshed East	DUMP	457568	6505708	Bucky to translucent generally massive qtz, some Fe,	55	10.85
4483	Butlers	DUMP	456762	6506478	Silicified and Fe stained phyllites, some qtz stringers	331	0.6
4484	Butlers	DUMP	456762	6506478	Vein quartz - selectively picked laminated and Mn stained material.	176	13.2
7614	Muriel Tank SE	FLOA	460426	6505007	Quartz float in 40m wide area, with sulphide staining and boxworks. Area of float on low rise in cleared paddock	N/A	1.52
11956	True Blue Shaft	DUMP	458400	6505500	BGA, From shaft, grey-blue translucent Qtz, Lim/Hem	N/A	1.64
11991	Butlers	DUMP	456600	6506500	BGA, From Shaft, Qtz vein fairly massive	N/A	13.83
11992	Butlers	DUMP	456600	6506500	BGA, From shaft, Thin 5cm Qtz vein	N/A	28.17
267058	Fettlers	DUMP	456702	6507038	Greywacke	N/A	33.8
245331	Browns Hope	DUMP	459254	6504932	Chloritic shale with possible tuff input. Small working. Shale band/shear in coarse wacke less than 1m thick	N/A	15.5

Source: Bendigo Gold Associates Annual Report 1989; Record Number: GS1989/048 (https://search.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/)

Table 4: Drillhole details.

Hole ID	Depth	Year Drilled	Dip*	Azi*	Easting MGA94 Z55*	Northing MGA94 Z55*	Prospect / Working	Geology and Mineralisation
MT1	44	1988	-55	260	456039	6507014	Russells	Sandstone/Silt +- Qtz + Fe
MT2	93	1988	-55	260	456059	6507024	Russells	Sandstone/Silt +- Qtz + Fe
MT3	37	1988	-55	80	456019	6507004	Russells	Sandstone/Silt +- Qtz + Fe
MT4	68	1988	-62	80	456004	6506999	Russells	Silt +- Sandstone + Fe stain
MT5	55	1988	-55	260	456959	6506724	Butlers	Siltstone +- Qtz vein
MT6	34	1988	-55	70	456929	6506714	Butlers	Sandstone + Fe +Limonite
MT7	75	1988	-55	70	456914	6506709	Butlers	Silt +- Slate+- Sandstone
MT8	53	1988	-55	250	458044	6505339	Golden Horseshoe	Silt + Sandstone + Abundant Qtz
MT9	35	1988	-50	70	458019	6505329	Golden Horseshoe	Silt + Sandstone + Abundant Qtz
MT10	79	1988	-55	70	457999	6505319	Golden Horseshoe	Sandstone/Silt +- Qtz + Fe
MT11	81	1988	-55	250	458064	6505344	Golden Horseshoe	Sandstone/Silt +- Qtz + Fe + Mn
MT12	62	1988	-55	250	458429	6505639	True Blue	Slate +- Fe staining
MT13	33	1988	-55	70	458394	6505634	True Blue	Siltstone +- Qtz vein +Mn +Fe
MT14	75	1988	-55	70	458379	6505624	True Blue	Slate +- sandstone
MT15	35	1988	-55	70	458824	6505979	Mitchell	Slate +- sandstone
MT16	56	1988	-55	70	458804	6505974	Mitchell	Slate +- Siltstone
MT17	56	1988	-50	250	457774	6506094	Woolshed East	Siltstone +- ferruginous Qtz vein +Mn
MT18	87	1988	-55	70	457734	6506079	Woolshed East	Breccia+ Qtz vein+ Slate
BPRC001	80	2015	-60	60	459345	6504560	Browns	Silt + Shales
BPRC002	80	2015	-60	60	459320	6504545	Browns	Silt + QV+ GW
BPRC003	100	2015	-60	60	459340	6504500	Browns	Shales + Qv
BPRC004	80	2015	-60	60	459316	6504600	Browns	Qv + Shales
BPRC005	80	2015	-60	60	459350	6504620	Browns	GW + Shale + Qv
BPRC006	80	2015	-60	60	459315	6504655	Browns	GW + Qv
BPRC007	120	2015	-60	60	459298	6504693	Browns	Shale + GW with Qv breccia
BPRC008	80	2015	-60	60	459230	6504915	Browns	Shales and Sils
BPRC009	100	2018	-60	60	459260	6504935	Browns	RC chips lost, Pulps existing
BPRC010	103	2018	-60	240	459400	6504535	Browns	RC chips lost, Pulps existing
BPRC011	106	2018	-60	60	459315	6504490	Browns	RC chips lost, Pulps existing

Note: Poor drillhole accuracy for historical holes: MT1-2, 4-7, 9-18 – could not verify datum used for collar coordinates and no downhole survey (dip and azimuth as recorded in paper logs); MT3 and MT8 – could not verify datum used for collar coordinates and no downhole survey (dip and azimuth estimated from cross-section).

Table 5: Significant drilling intercepts at 0.1g/t Au cutoff (intercepts >0.5g/t Au in bold).

Hole ID	From	To	Intercept
BPRC002	3	6	3m at 0.19g/t Au from 3m
BPRC002	10	11	1m at 0.43g/t Au from 10m
BPRC002	15	16	1m at 0.14g/t Au from 15m
BPRC002	30	33	**3m at 1.47g/t Au from 30m**
BPRC002	69	80	11m at 0.15g/t Au from 69m
BPRC003	67	71	**4m at 1.69g/t Au from 67m**
BPRC004	30	34	4m at 0.36g/t Au from 30m
BPRC006	16	18	2m at 0.19g/t Au from 16m
BPRC007	12	15	3m at 0.21g/t Au from 12m
BPRC007	17	18	1m at 0.12g/t Au from 17m
BPRC007	34	35	**1m at 1.74g/t Au from 34m**
BPRC007	39	40	1m at 0.24g/t Au from 39m
BPRC008	4	7	3m at 0.11g/t Au from 4m
BPRC008	20	22	**2m at 0.54g/t Au from 20m**
BPRC008	45	46	1m at 0.11g/t Au from 45m
BPRC009	8	16	**8m at 0.75g/t Au from 8m**
BPRC009	68	72	4m at 0.13g/t Au from 68m
BPRC010	40	52	12m at 0.2g/t Au from 40m
BPRC010	84	88	4m at 0.11g/t Au from 84m
BPRC011	40	48	8m at 0.24g/t Au from 40m
BPRC011	80	88	**8m at 0.6g/t Au from 80m**

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

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

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

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

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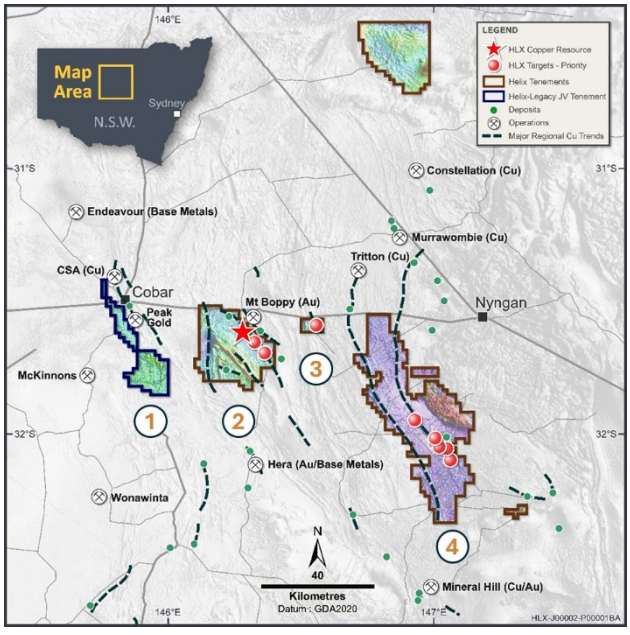
About Helix Resources

Helix Resources is an ASX-listed resources company which is exploring in the prolific copper producing region of Cobar, NSW. The Company possesses a sizable ground position (~3,300km^2) which is largely untested despite being located proximal to significant copper and gold producing operations. The strategy is to generate new copper and gold targets and test them through drilling to make new discoveries.



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

2. The Western Tenement has 30km of prospective strike and a pipeline of wholly owned copper opportunities, as well as the Canbelego JV Project (70% Helix as operator and 30% Aeris Resources) where a Mineral Resource of 32.8kt of contained copper has been estimated (refer Appendix A).

3. A 4 km by 1 km historical gold field is being evaluated on the Muriel Tank tenement.

4. The Eastern Tenement Group encompasses more than 100km of prospective strike. The company has defined an extensive zone of new anomalies considered and is prospective for Tritton-style copper-gold deposits.

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 below.

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

The Mineral Resource Estimate announced on 14 June 2023.

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

ATTACHMENT 1: JORC Code Table 1

August 2024 – Muriel Tank Tenements Historical Information

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.*	*Sampling Prior to 2021 was conducted under previous management and QA/QC systems. The data produced is sufficient to design follow-up exploration programs but is not considered reliable for JORC compliant resource estimates.* Helix 2014-2018 drilling: (refer ASX Announcement 8 October 2014) • In 2013 a commercial contractor was used for Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. A total of 8 holes were drilled for 700m (refer Table 1 in body of announcement). Holes were orientated to the Grid East (060°) and were drilled at dips of 60°. • The drill hole locations were located by handheld GPS. No down hole surveys were conducted during drilling; however, it is expected holes returning economic grades will be surveyed using a down-hole gyro system at a future date. • RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples over the entire hole length with 4m composite spear samples collected (~3kg) and sent to a commercial laboratory, pulverized to produce a representative charge with gold and base metals assayed. • In 2018 an additional 3 holes were drilled for 309m Helix 2014-2018 rock and auger Sampling: (Refer March 2014 quarterly report and ASX Announcement 23 July 2014) • Six rock chip samples were collected randomly from a <1m deep historic prospector within sub-crop of altered sediments. Rock material is collected in calico bags, tagged and geologically described. • Hydraulic Auger samples were collected using a Landcruiser mounted auger rig. Samples are collected from the rock/soil interface at varying depths depending on cover, the material is sieved and an approximate 200g of material is collected in a geochemical paper sachet. A representative sample of the material collected and coarse fragments are also collected in a chip tray for reference. Isokind 2004-2006: • 88 Rock samples were collected as grab and outcrop samples. • 765 Soil samples were collected using a pick and crowbar 30-50cm below surface to collect sample. Too dry for auger.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Samples were taken at the B-C horizon interface with +6mm fraction being collected into a calico bag Bendigo Gold 1989: • 50 Rock Chip samples were grab samples from dumps and nearby prospecting pits • 71 Auger sampling method is not described, shallow hand auger is assumed. • 18 RC Holes sampled every 1m, samples were riffle split with approximately 2kg dispatched to ALS Orange
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.).*	• The auger holes are 110mm diameter and are drilled vertically. • Pre 2021 auger drilling was by either hand auger (2010 to 2012) or mechanical auger (2012 to 2020). All post 2021 drilling is by mechanical auger. • The mechanical auger drill is mounted on a 4WD Landcruiser utility vehicle. The 2014-2018 drilling: (ASX Announcement 8 October 2014) • RC Drilling was the method chosen for all holes drilled. A 140mm face sampling hammer was used. Depths ranged from 80m to 120m. Bendigo Gold 1989 • RC drill sampling, no method description recorded
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.*	The 2014-2018 drilling: (ASX Announcement 8 October 2014) • RC sample weight and recoveries are observed during the drilling and any sample under-sized or over-sized was noted the geological logs. • RC samples were checked by the geologist for volume, moisture content, possible contamination and recoveries. Any issues are discussed with the drilling contractor. Bendigo Gold 1989 • RC drill sampling, no recovery method recorded
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*	*(Logging Prior to 2021 was conducted under previous management and QA/QC systems. The data produced is of sufficient quality to design follow-up exploration programs but not reliable for JORC compliant resource calculations. In some cases, logging was incomplete and some of the RC chips cannot be found in storage)* The 2014-2018 drilling: (ASX Announcement 8 October 2014) • All RC chip samples have a representative grab sample placed in 1m intervals in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	chip trays and geologically logged. • Logging of RC samples recorded lithology, alteration, degree of oxidation, fabric and color. All RC 1m intervals are stored in plastic chip trays, labeled with interval and hole number. Bendigo Gold 1989 • RC drilling was logged on paper logs. Records are available on photocopied pages of the annual report which are somewhat legible. The logs have not been digitized.
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.*	*(Sampling Prior to 2021 was conducted under previous management and QA/QC systems. The data produced is considered sufficient quality to design follow up exploration programs but not reliable for JORC compliant resource calculations)* The 2014-2018 drilling: (ASX Announcement 8 October 2014) • RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples over the entire hole length with 4m composite spear samples collected (~3kg) and sent to a commercial laboratory, pulverized to produce a representative charge with gold and base metals assayed. • The preparation of RC samples follows industry practice. This involves oven drying, coarse crushing (core-only), pulverization of total sample using LM5 mills until 85% passes 75 micron. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. Repeatability of gold assays suggests the presence of coarse gold. 1m Riffle split sampling with screen fire assaying of material returning >2g/t Au results is to be conducted. Bendigo Gold 1989: Holes sampled every 1m, samples were riffle split with approximately 2kg dispatched to a commercial laboratory.

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 (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. *(Sampling Prior to 2021 was conducted under previous management and QA/QC systems. The data produced is sufficient for the design of follow up exploration programs but not reliable for JORC compliant resource calculations)* The 2014-2018 drilling: (ASX Announcement 8 October 2014) • All assays were conducted at accredited assay laboratory. The analytical technique used for Gold was a fire assay from a 30g charge with an ICP- AES finish and for base metals, a mixed acid digest with a ICP-AES & MS detection. • Laboratory QA/QC samples involving the use of blanks, duplicates, standards (certified reference materials), replicates as part of in-house procedures. Standard, repeat and duplicate assays for drilling suggest the presence of coarse gold. The 2014-2018 Rock and Auger Sampling (March 2014 quarterly report) • Rock chips were pulverized to 75 microns (80% pass) and a 40g charge collected for lead collection fire assay for gold. Other elements were assayed via a mixed acid digest with at ICP-MS finish. • Soil Samples were assayed using the Aqua Regia digest method and an ICP-MS determination. Other elements were assayed via a mixed acid digest with at ICP-AES and MS finishes depending on detection limits. • Samples were sent to a commercial laboratory and techniques used are considered appropriate and to an industry standard. • Duplicate samples and reference samples are collected during the soil sampling program to assist in QA/QC of the laboratory results. Isokind 2004-2006 rock and soil samples • SGS Australia Pty Ltd conducted the samples analysis; ME-MS43a; F651 (fire assay for Au), I 104 for base metals ICP Bendigo Gold 1989 • Auger and rock chips were assayed for gold only and no lab certificate is recorded. • RC samples were assayed for Au in ALS Orange-Method PM209, no Lab certificate expect for two samples (13936-13937, Batch Num: Y409)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	*(Sampling Prior to 2021 was conducted under previous management and QA/QC systems. The data produced is considered sufficient for the design of follow up exploration programs but not reliable for JORC compliant resource calculations)* The 2014-2018 drilling: (ASX Announcement 8 October 2014) • Geological data was collected using handwritten log sheets which detailed geology (weathering, structure, alteration, mineralisation), sampling quality and intervals, sample numbers, QA/QC and survey data. This data, together with the assay data received from the laboratory and subsequent survey data were entered into a secure Access database and verified. The 2014-2018 rock and auger sampling (March 2014 quarterly report) • Duplicate samples and reference samples are collected during the soil sampling program to assist in QA/QC of the laboratory results. These refence samples are assessed for correlation prior to the lab jobs being loaded into the database. • No verification samples were collected for the rock chips due to the nature and number of samples collected. Isokind 2004-2006 rock and soil samples • Sample verification is unknown Bendigo Gold 1989 • Sample verification is unknown
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.*	• 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). *(Sampling Prior to 2021 was conducted under obsolete management and QA/QC systems. The data produced is considered sufficient for the design of follow up exploration programs but not reliable for JORC compliant resource calculations)* The 2014-2018 drilling: (ASX Announcement 8 October 2014) • The drill collar positions were picked up using handheld GPS (±5m). The 2014-2018 rock and auger Sampling (March 2014 Quarterly Report)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Locations have been derived from a handheld GPS and are considered accurate to within 30m. GDA94 grid was used for all sampling locations Isokind 2004-2006 rock and soil samples • Locations have been derived from a handheld GPS, accuracy is unknown and is estimated to be within 30m. • Grid references are recorded in UTM AHD AGD66, which may contribute to conversion errors. Bendigo Gold 1989 • No datum or survey instrument are recorded. Locations are uncertain and are interpreted with consideration of the proximity of physical landmarks such as known workings described in the work program.
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.*	• Auger ample spacing ranges from 400m x 200m to 50m x 50m, which is sufficient to determine anomalous zones for further investigation. The 2014-2018 drilling: (ASX Announcement 8 October 2014) • Drill holes at the Browns Prospect were targeting various geological and geochemical targets. • This was the maiden drilling program for the project and therefore the amount of drilling is insufficient to establish a JORC compliant resource. • First-pass sampling involved 4m composite sampling. Intersections of mineralisation exceeding 0.1g/t Au will be re-sampled with a riffle splitter at 1m intervals. The 2014-2018 Rock and Auger sampling (March 2014 Quarterly Report) • Sampling of soils was on 200m lines varying between 25m and 50m apart samples depending on the target area Isokind 2004-2006 rock and soil samples • Sample spacing 50m along east-west lines 200m apart with infill sampling close to 25m and in some cases 12.5m along lines 50m apart. • Samples were taken at the B-C horizon interface with +6mm fraction being collected into a calico bag.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Bendigo Gold 1989 • Auger grids Focused over Russell's and True Blue Shafts. Depths recorded, along with description of each sample in paper log. • Grids were 100 x 25m covering areas of 300 x 200m respectively.
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 sampling and analytical techniques 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. • Prospect-scale mapping and measurement determines local structural orientations The 2014-2018 drilling: (ASX Announcement 8 October 2014) • Inclined RC drilling has been completed within the mineralised zones with good correlation observed between data sets. • No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date. • No down hole surveys were collected for holes drilled and would be insufficient to include in a JORC compliant resource. The 2014-2018 Rock and Auger Sampling (March 2014 Quarterly Report) • Soil samples were collected on E-W lines considered appropriate to determine an anomaly striking approximately N-NW. Isokind 2004-2006 rock and soil samples • Surveys were orientated to cross trends found in mapping and magnetic surveys Bendigo Gold 1989: • Holes coordinates are likely to be offset from the interpreted positions used today due to a combination of grid error, grid-conversion error and lack of digital records. • No down hole surveys are recorded and only planned collar dip and azimuth is recorded. • Five sections were drilled in a scissor pattern (E-W) to ensure all shearing was intercepted. • In some holes dip and azimuth is not recorded and where absent orientation presented are the best interpretations from cross sections produced in the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		original reports. • Data quality is insufficient to include in a JORC compliant resource
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The chain of custody is managed by Helix staff and its contractors. The 2014-2018 drilling: (ASX Announcement 8 October 2014) • Chain of Custody is managed by the Company. RC Samples were collected onsite generally in bags containing 5-10 samples. The bags are securely tied and freighted directly to the laboratory in secure cages with appropriate documentation listing sample numbers and analytical methods requested. The 2014-2018 Rock and auger Sampling (March 2014 Quarterly Report) • Samples were collected, bagged, boxed by Helix staff and then sent to the laboratory via a commercial courier service. Isokind 2004-2006 rock and soil samples • Chain of custody cannot be verified The 1989 drilling: • Chain of custody is unknown
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Numerous previous soil and hand auger geochemical samples collected from low-lying areas were from drainage channels and thus sampled transported material. The assay results for these samples were excluded from geochemical mapping. • The sampling, logging and assay information for the Bendigo Gold drilling program has not been digitised, and no QA/QC on drill results was completed, therefore no assay results for this program are included in this report.

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 determined for 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*
		• This report is focused on evaluating the completeness of historic exploration.
		• A summary of hole information is included in tables in the report body.
		• Considerable caveats are listed on the accuracy of some historic data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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 Au are averaged within a contiguous interval above a specified Au cut-off grade with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution. • Au intercepts were calculated for Au cut-off grade of 0.1g/t Au. • 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').*	• No new RC or diamond drilling is included in this report. • Only historic drilling is reported and previously disclosed drill results. The data is quality is not sufficient to include in any JORC compliant resource and the drilling results are used as an interpretation tool to help guide further exploration. • No true widths are interpreted or reported. • All widths are intercept lengths only, no inference made using these widths to possible true width would be reliable.
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 pertaining to auger sampling is balanced, and all material information has been disclosed. • The results for main geochemical elements of interest have been disclosed on the maps, noting that results are pending for some areas. • All current relevant exploration data was used in formulating plans and discussion to provide a balanced report of the results and the possible implications for ongoing exploration activities and outcomes.
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*	• All relevant exploration results (auger sampling results and interpretation of alluvial cover) are disclosed within the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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 auger sampling is in progress in the broader area. • Continued mapping and rock chip sampling is planned for the area within the tenement. • Confirmed geochemical anomalies will be followed-up with surface geophysics and/or initial RC drilling.