



Below Hole DHEM Target to be drill tested at Mundarlo

Exploration Model Strengthened and Priority Drill Target Identified

Highlights

- ❑ **Down Hole EM surveys have highlighted a well-defined conductor immediately beneath the maiden RC drilling at Mundarlo, NSW.**
- ❑ **The EM conductor sits within 100m of the initial RC drilling and is a priority target for immediate follow-up.**
- ❑ **Petrographic Studies from Mundarlo RC samples have confirmed:**
 - **Initial drilling intersected variably foliated, brecciated and highly altered cherty meta-sediments and meta-volcanics that were likely to have formed in a submarine seafloor environment.**
 - **Chalcopyrite present in meta-sediments has been replaced and rimmed by chalcocite – providing evidence for potential high-grade copper enrichment.**
 - **The host rocks are likely to have been subject to multiple fluid-flow events and repeated bedding parallel faulting – events that result in good ground preparation for concentrating sulphide related mineralisation.**
- ❑ **This is now a high-quality geophysical target in a geological setting conducive to the styles of mineralisation being targeted.**
- ❑ **Helix has secured 60% project equity by completing the initial RC drilling and is now earning a further 20% by spending A\$150,000 by February 2019.**

Next Steps

- ❑ **Initial holes are to be extended to test the DHEM conductor with a rig expected on-site in the first week of April.**

Helix Resources Limited (ASX:HLX) (**Helix** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce recent down-hole EM (DHEM) surveys from the maiden three-hole drill program at Mundarlo have identified a well-defined below-hole EM conductor within 100m of the end of the holes drilled.

This is a high quality geophysical drilling target that is supported by encouraging findings from petrological studies. The interpreted geological setting is favourable for the targeted mineralisation styles, which includes influences from the nearby significant regional structure, the Gilmore Fault Zone which controls many major deposits in NSW and appears to have propagated re-activation of local faults and fluid flow throughout the project area.

The deepest hole in the initial drilling program, MURC003 (drilled to 225m), intersected mixed and highly altered meta-sediments and meta-volcanics. All three holes finished in highly altered meta-volcanic rocks and did not intercept any conductive bodies that would explain the EM response.

The presence of this pervasive fluid-related alteration is a positive sign that the maiden drilling was potentially close to a zone of metal deposition in this geological setting. Now with confirmation of a below-hole DHEM response within 100m of the holes drilled, the Company has a clear vector to target with further drilling.

Geophysical Surveys

The original moving loop EM (MLEM) survey modelling at Mundarlo in 2017 produced several overlapping plate options in the area targeted by the initial drilling. The shallowest and deepest modelled plates were separated by a distance of approximately 100m, refer Figure 2

Following drilling, a DHEM survey was completed over the full depth extent of MURC001 and MURC003.

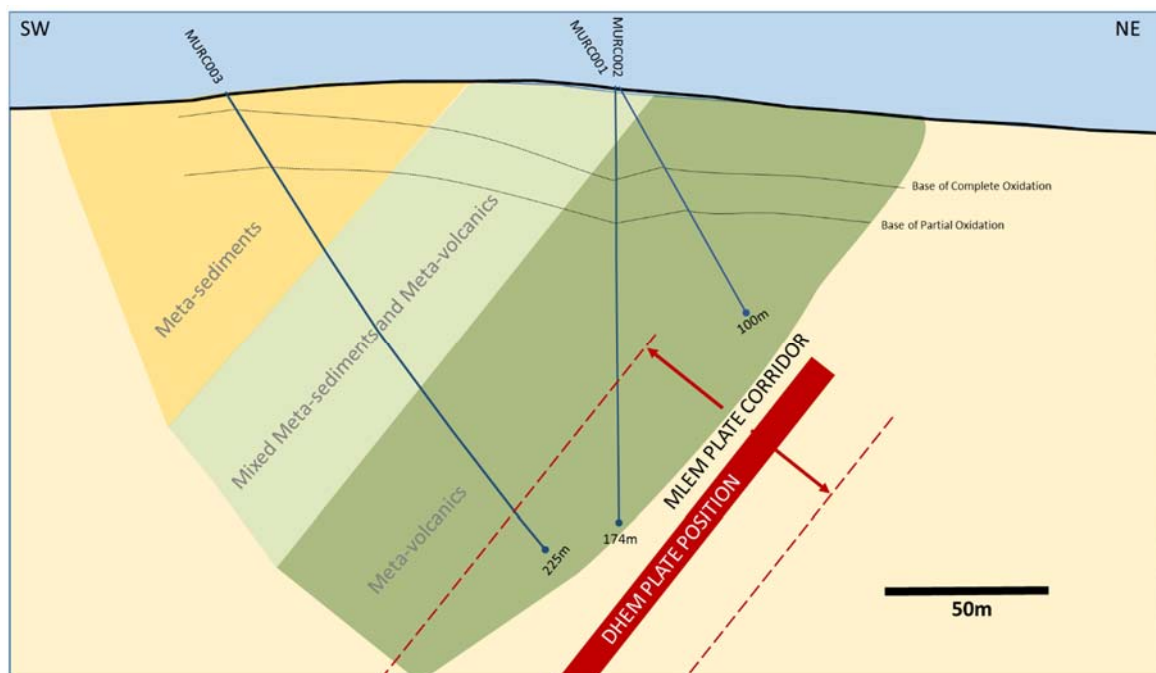


Figure 2: Schematic cross-section showing maiden drilling and position of DHEM priority target.

Data from the DHEM work confirmed the presence of an EM conductor directly below these holes with modelling indicating it is likely to be intersected within 100m of the end of each hole drilled so far. The source size of the DHEM model remains large (approx. 750m in strike) with conductance between 150-250 Siemens, similar to the MLEM modelled plates.

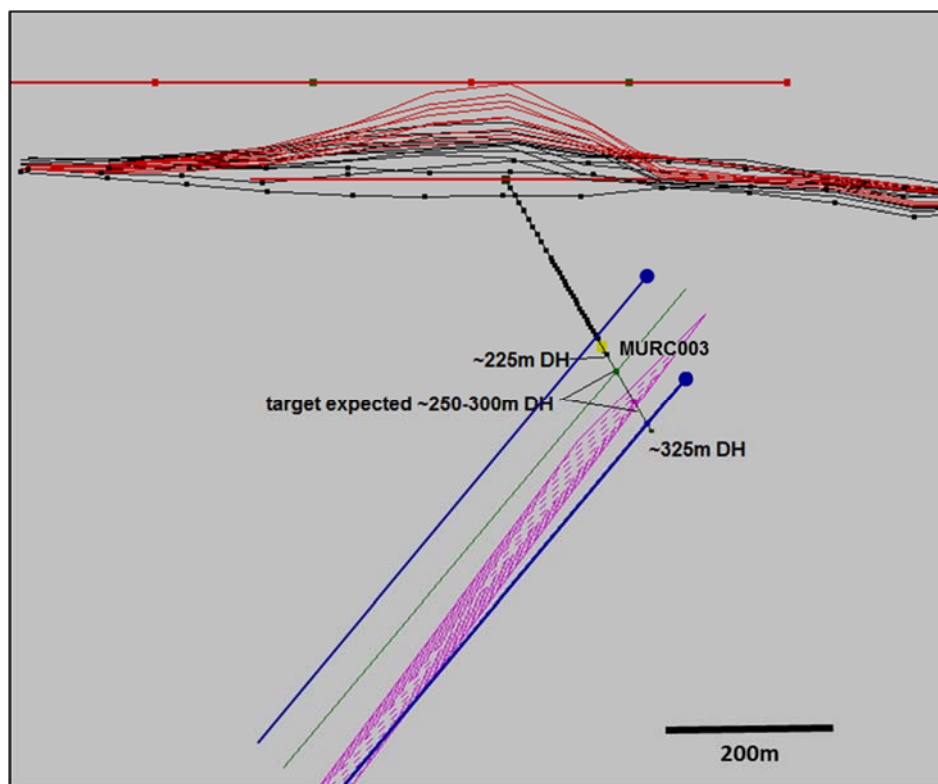


Figure 3: 3D section of MURC003 DHEM survey showing DHEM modelled plate (pink hatch) within MLEM plate positions (blue and green lines)

It is planned to extend the holes to target this zone, with drilling expected to commence in the first week of April.

Petrographic Studies

Petrographic studies of six samples of RC chips selected from the initial RC drilling were undertaken by Dr Anthony Crawford. The report provides a solid geological context for the lithologies that were intersected.

Key Findings

Deposition Setting: The initial RC drilling has intersected variably foliated, brecciated and highly altered cherty meta-sediments and meta-volcanics that were likely to have been deposited/formed in a submarine seafloor environment. The area was subsequently subject to multiple hydrothermal fluid events and metamorphism.

Sulphide Copper Species: In MURC003, fine grains of chalcopyrite were identified and are present in colloform banded quartz veining within cherty meta-sediments. The chalcopyrite has been replaced and rimmed by the high-grade copper species, chalcocite. This suggests the possible existence of copper enrichment or fluid related copper over-printing.

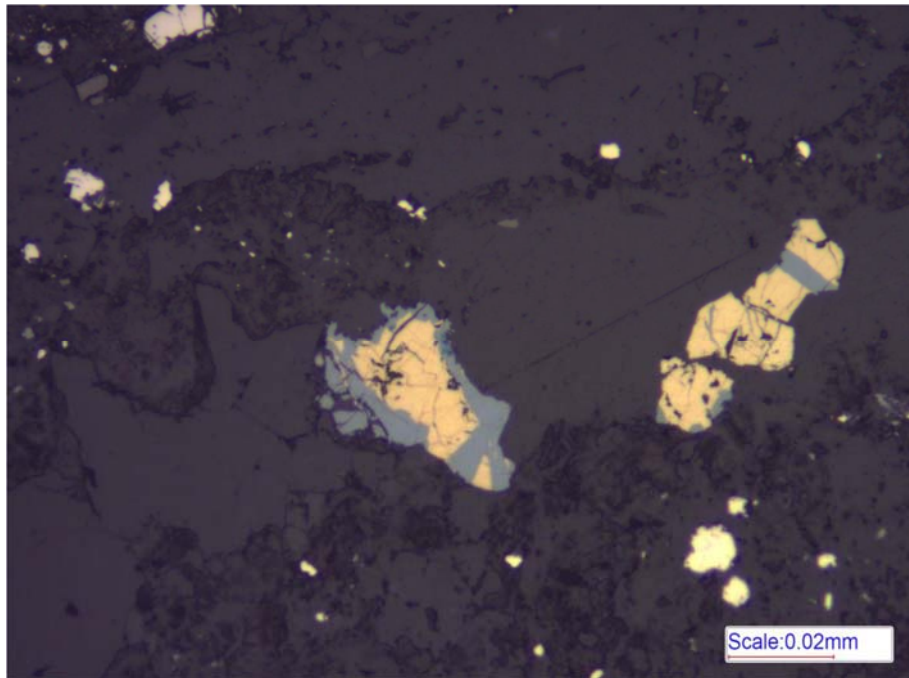


Figure 4: Fine chalcopyrite grains (gold colour) being replaced by chalcocite (grey colour) at 92m in MURC003

Structural Setting: The area appears to be in a high-strain structural environment. The host rocks are likely to have been subject to both multiple fluid-flow events and repeated bedding parallel faulting. These multiple events generally result in good ground preparation and are excellent precursors for concentrating sulphide related mineralisation.

Helix is highly encouraged by these findings, which open up the prospectivity of Mundarlo for several mineralisation styles.

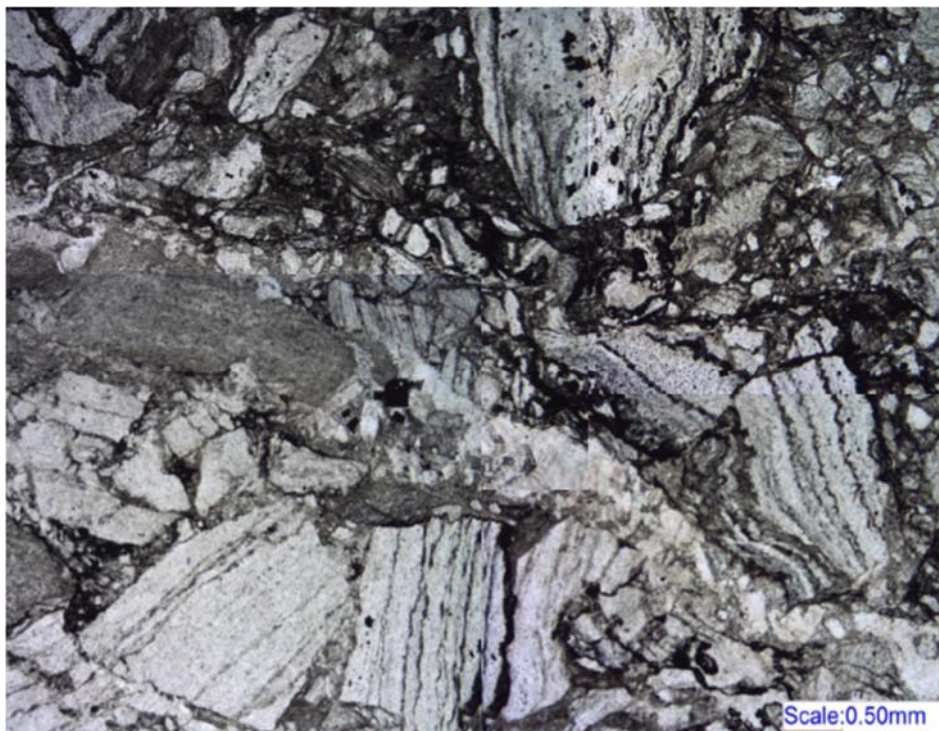


Figure 5: Highly brecciated colloform quartz veining in meta-sediments at 130m in MURC003 shows evidence of significant fluid-flow and structural activity at Mundarlo

First-pass RC assays

Four metre spear composite sampling from the initial three RC holes have been received. The volumes of fine chalcopyrite being replaced by chalcocite was not sufficient to produce significant assays in these samples. This is consistent with the relatively low levels of sulphide observed in the initial RC drilling.

The presence of a well-defined DHEM conductor below this zone of hydrothermal alteration and evidence of copper mineralisation is however a compelling target. Further assessment via extensional drilling to depth levels directly associated with the DHEM conductive response will provide a better test of potential sulphide-related base metal mineralisation at Mundarlo.

Table 1: Mundarlo maiden RC drill hole collar information

Project	Site_ID	Northing	Easting	RL	Azimuth	Dip	TotalDepth	Comment
EL8096	MURC001	6112640	585140	290	45	-60	102	Meta volcanics to EOH
EL8096	MURC002	6112637	585140	290	N/A	-90	174	Meta volcanics to EOH
EL8096	MURC003	6112545	585010	290	45	-60	228	Mixed - meta sediments to 142m with minor sulphides noted and Volcanics to EOH

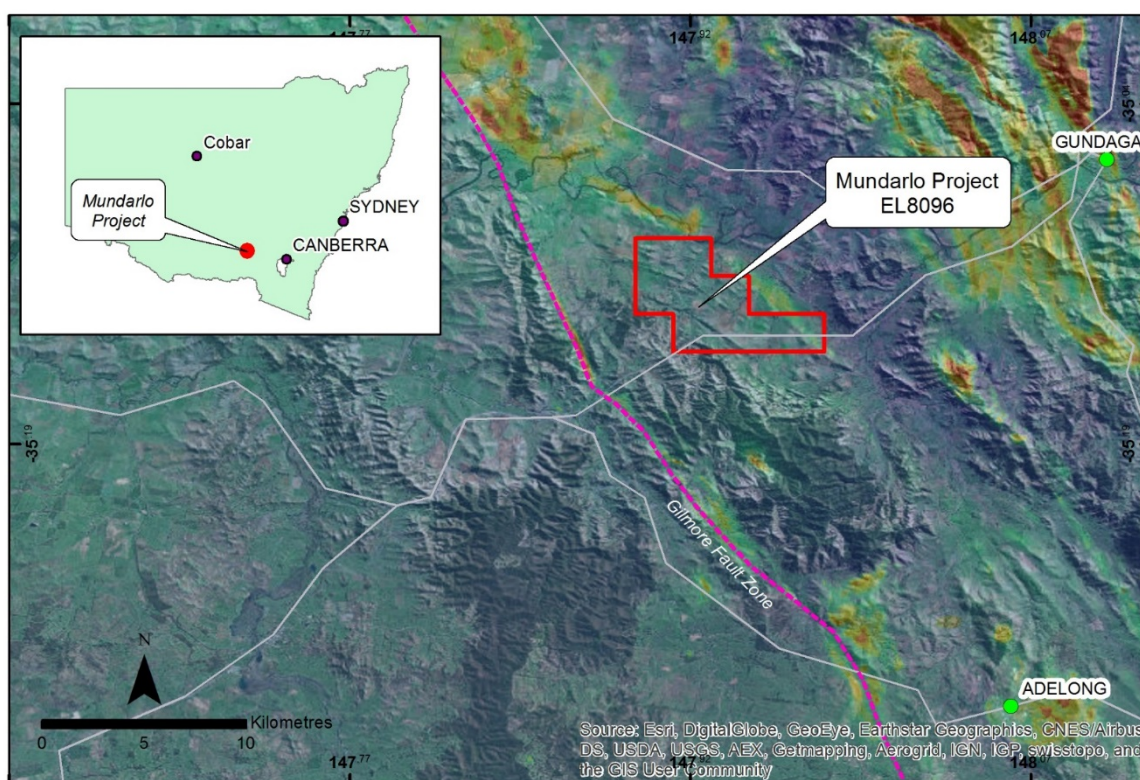


Figure 1: Location of Mundarlo Project adjacent to the regionally significant Gilmore Fault Zone, a controlling structure of several major deposits in NSW.

MUNDARLO JV

Helix has secured a 60% equity interest in the Mundarlo Project having satisfied the first earn-in requirement under the JV terms following completion of the initial RC drill program.

Helix has the sole right to earn a further 20% project equity in the Mundarlo Project (for a total of 80% equity) by spending an additional A\$150,000 on exploration by February 2019.

- ENDS -

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information reviewed by Mr M Wilson who is a full time employee of Helix Resources Limited and a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr M Wilson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 and 2012 Editions of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr M Wilson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Details of the assumptions underlying any Resource estimations are contained in previous ASX releases or at www.helix.net.au

For full details of exploration results refer to previous ASX announcements on Helix's website. Helix Resources is not aware of any new information or data that materially effects the information in this announcement

¹ For full details of exploration results refer to the ASX announcements dated 7 December 2017, 19 January 2018, 13 February 2018, 27 February 2018 Helix Resources is not aware of any new information or data that materially effects the information in these announcements.

Forward-Looking Statements

This ASX release may include forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts but rather are based on Helix Resources Ltd.'s current expectations, estimates and assumptions about the industry in which Helix Resources Ltd operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding Helix Resources Ltd.'s future performance. Words such as "anticipates", "expects", "intends", "plans", "believes", "seeks", "estimates", "potential" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward- looking statements are only predictions and are not guaranteed, and they are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions, some of which are outside the control of Helix Resources Ltd. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements or other forecast. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this presentation. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward looking statements. Any forward- looking statements in this announcement speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and the ASX Listing Rules, Helix Resources Ltd does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this announcement or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward looking statement is based.

No new information that is considered material is included in this document. All information relating to exploration results has been previously released to the market and is appropriately referenced in this document. JORC tables are not considered necessary to accompany this document.

Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mundarlo drilling used a commercial contractor for RC drilling. A total of 3 holes were drilled (refer Table 1 in body of announcement). Holes were orientated to grid 45 grid directions, and were drilled at dips of 60-90°. The drill hole locations were located by handheld GPS with down hole surveys were conducted during drilling, using an in-rod down-hole system. RC Drilling was used to obtain 1m samples. Sampling was completed as 4m composites as a first pass, collected by Helix staff and transported to the laboratory for assay.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC was the method chosen for the holes drilled and were drilled with a 150mm face sampling hammer using industry practice drilling methods.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample weight and recoveries are observed during the drilling and any sample under-sized or over-sized was noted the geological logs. Samples were checked by the geologist for volume, moisture content, possible contamination and recoveries. Any issues are discussed with the drilling contractor.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All RC samples have a representative sieved amount of drill chips collected in trays for future reference. • Logging of Drilling recorded lithology, alteration, degree of oxidation, fabric and colour. • All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The preparation of RC samples follow industry practice. This involves oven drying, pulverization of total sample using LM5 mills until 85% passes 75 micron. DDH assays are pending. • Field QA_QC involved repeat sampling and the laboratories standard QA_QC procedures. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. Repeatability of assays was good.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All assays were conducted at accredited assay laboratory. The analytical technique used for base metals is a mixed acid digest with a MS collection. Gold was assayed via the fire assay method. • Laboratory QA/QC samples involving the use of blanks, duplicates, standards (certified reference materials), replicates as part of in-house procedures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results have been verified by Company management. 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 databases and verified.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill collar positions were picked-up using GPS. Grid system is GDA94 Zone 55. Surface RL data collected using GPS. Topography around the drilled area is a slight slope grading from Grid North-East to drainage west of the main drilled area. Variation in topography is less than 5m across the drilled area.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes at the Mundarlo Project were targeting various geological and structural targets. This was a maiden drilling program conducted by Helix for the Project. Sampling involved 4m interval composite samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This was the first drilling program, and is yet to intersect economic mineralisation, therefore the information available is insufficient to make any such observations. No significant results yet in drilling.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of Custody is managed by the Company. The samples were freighted directly to the laboratory with appropriate documentation listing sample numbers intervals and/or cut, with analytical methods requested.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional QA/QC has been conducted for the drilling to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mundarlo Project is on EL8096. Helix has secured a 60% equity in the project and is earning another 20% at present. The tenement is in good standing, with a renewal due in March 2020. There are no known impediments to operating in this area.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous modern exploration on the Mundarlo was limited to surface sampling by JODODEX in the 1980's. Copper anomalism was noted.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is considered to be prospective for VMS and possibly intrusion related precious and base metal mineralisation styles.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to table 1 in the body of the text No significant results were derived from the initial drilling
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant results were reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The program was designed to target the MLEM position below surface soil geochemistry, subsequent DHEM suggests the target is deeper but within 100m of the end of these initial holes From our understanding of the Geophysics, drilling is designed to intersect target mineralisation as close to perpendicular as practical.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to figure 1,2,3 and 4
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Table 1, remaining results have not been received at the time of release and will be released when they become available
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previously reported activities Refer to ASX announcements on www.helix.net.au for details
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional geophysics and drilling is planned to further assess the potential of the Mundarlo Deposit.