Highly Significant Massive Sulphide Copper Intercepts at Collerina

New copper-rich intercepts and strong off-hole EM conductors link and extend the open-ended high-grade massive sulphide zone to over 700m down plunge

Highlights

- **Two new drill intercepts plus strong off-hole DHEM conductors deliver potential linkage and extension to the plunge of the high-grade copper mineralisation in the Central Zone.**
- **RC-hole CORC088 has returned a high-grade intercept of *4m @ 3.4% Cu from 290m (including 1m @ 7.0% Cu from 291m)*. Critically, this result has established potential linkage across the 230m down-plunge distance between the previously delineated bottom of the Central Zone and the recently announced high-grade extensional intercept in CORC087[1].**
- **Diamond-hole CORCDD090, targeting the off-hole conductor down dip/plunge of CORC087, has intersected a massive chalcopyrite zone as well as chalcopyrite-rich stringer zones (assays pending). This has increased the known extent of the open-ended Central Zone plunge corridor to almost 750m.**
- **Two strong off-hole EM conductors (2-3 times typical Central Zone conductance) have been modelled from these holes, potentially representing a thickening or increase in copper tenor nearby. Recent successes are also vectoring drilling toward a large, strong and untested fixed-loop EM conductor located approximately 900m down-plunge and 360m below surface. Planning is underway and approvals are being sought to drill test these three high-priority EM conductor targets.**
- **Helix expects to deliver a maiden resource estimate for the Collerina Copper Deposit during the second half of 2018.**

Helix Resources Limited (ASX:HLX) (**Helix** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce that drill testing of recently identified off-hole EM conductors at its flagship Collerina Copper Project has continued to return intercepts of high-grade copper in massive sulphide.

The two recently completed drill holes have delivered mineralised intercepts that have reinforced and extended the plunge corridor of the Central Zone massive sulphide system, with the plunge extent now at almost 750 metres (and still open).

Both holes drilled to depth were immediately followed-up with down-hole EM surveys, with both returning strong (up to 500 Siemens) responses from nearby conductors. These new off-hole conductors represent extensions that may host thickening and/or increase in tenor of the massive sulphide zone and are priority drill targets.

Drilling Update

Deep RC and diamond drilling has intersected more copper-bearing massive sulphide in the plunge corridor of the Collerina Copper Deposit.

An RC hole targeting the off-hole conductor down dip of CORC038 (1m @ 2.3% Cu[1]) has returned a high-grade massive sulphide copper intercept:

- **4m @ 3.4% Cu, 0.15%Zn, 0.2g/t Au & 4g/t Ag from 290m, incl. 1m @ 7.0% Cu from 291m in CORC088.**

This is a key result as it strongly supports the interpreted potential linkage of the recently announced high-grade extensional intercept (5m @ 4.3% Cu intersected at 310m below surface in CORC087[1]) to the previously delineated bottom of the Central Zone approximately 230m up-plunge (9m @ 2.5% Cu intersected at 185m below surface in CORC033[1]).

Figure 1: Photos of core from CORCDD090, the massive sulphide is dominated by copper-bearing chalcopyrite (assays are pending)

A DDH tail on a pre-collar hole (CORCDD090), targeting the off-hole conductors down dip/plunge of CORC087, has also intersected a massive chalcopyrite zone (refer Figure 1) and chalcopyrite-rich stringer zones (assays are pending) within the interpreted plunge corridor. This has increased the known extent of the open-ended Central Zone plunge corridor (to almost 750m) and added further weight to the prevailing geological interpretation.

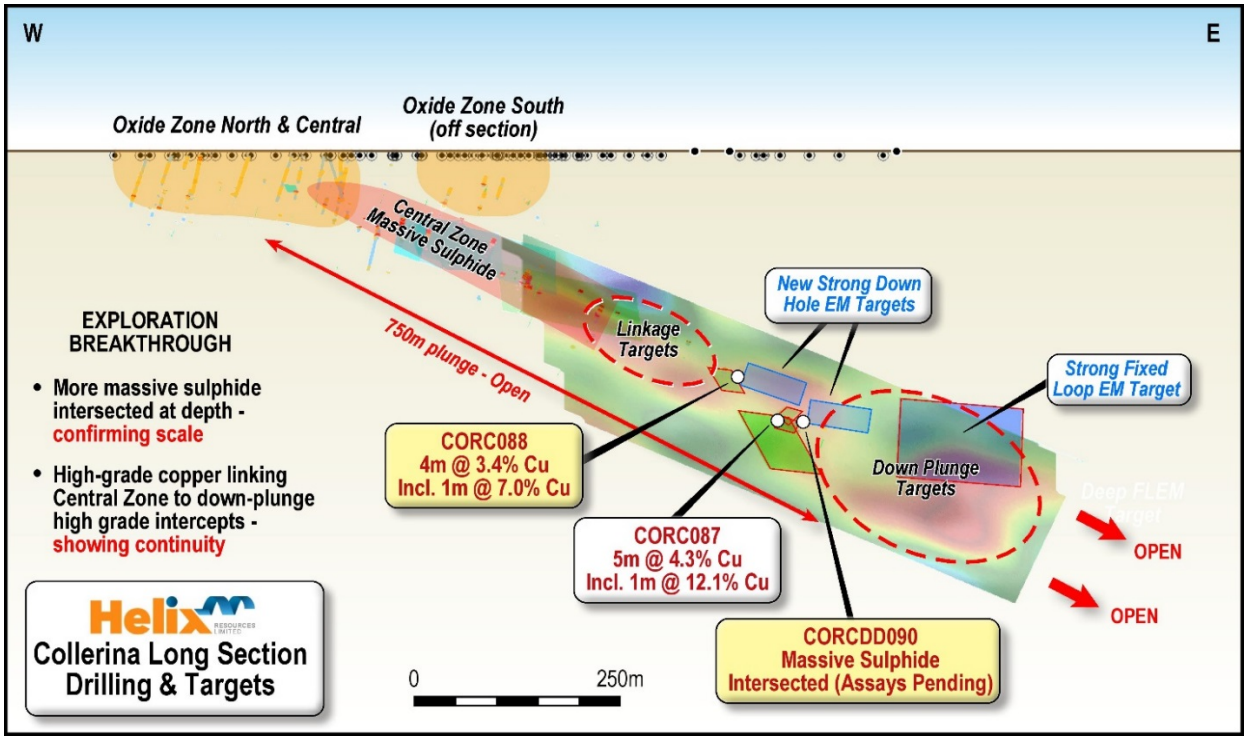

Figure 2: Collerina Long Section Schematic (looking North) showing position of massive sulphide intersections and new strong DHEM modelled plates in plunge corridor.

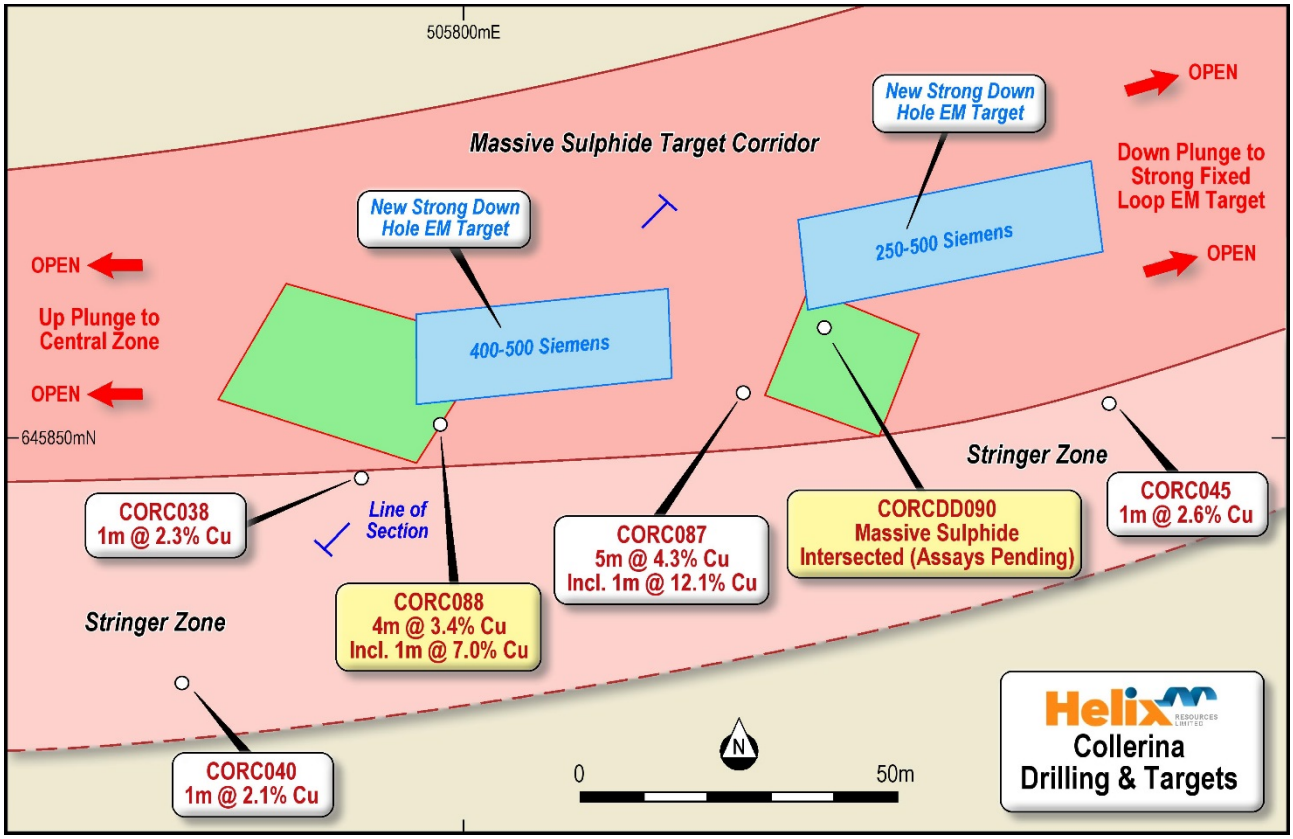

Figure 3: Schematic plan of the deep Central Zone extensions showing drill intercepts and down hole EM plate positions within the target corridor.

Down-Hole EM Survey Update

The two holes were immediately followed-up with down-hole EM surveys, with both holes returning evidence for strong off-hole conductors within 50m of the holes drilled. The conductors are centred in the main plunge corridor being targeted, and their position is consistent with previous DHEM surveying and modelling from surrounding holes (refer Figures 2 and 3).

CORC088 off-hole EM plate: conductance of ~400-500 Siemens (2-3 times typical Central Zone conductance), possibly representing a thicker or higher tenor sulphide zone close by.

CORCDD090 off-hole EM plate: conductance of ~250-500 Siemens interpreted to represent an extension of the massive sulphide zone down-dip and plunge.

Using the knowledge built from the drilling programs and DHEM surveys over the past year, the current program of highly targeted and systematically executed drilling, combined with immediate follow-up down-hole EM, has continued to improve the "hit-rate" for intersecting copper-bearing massive sulphide at depth.

A better understanding of the geometry of the massive sulphide lenses has also improved the ability to vector toward zones of thickening and/or higher tenor massive sulphide accumulation into zones of possible fold noses or fault-related thickening.

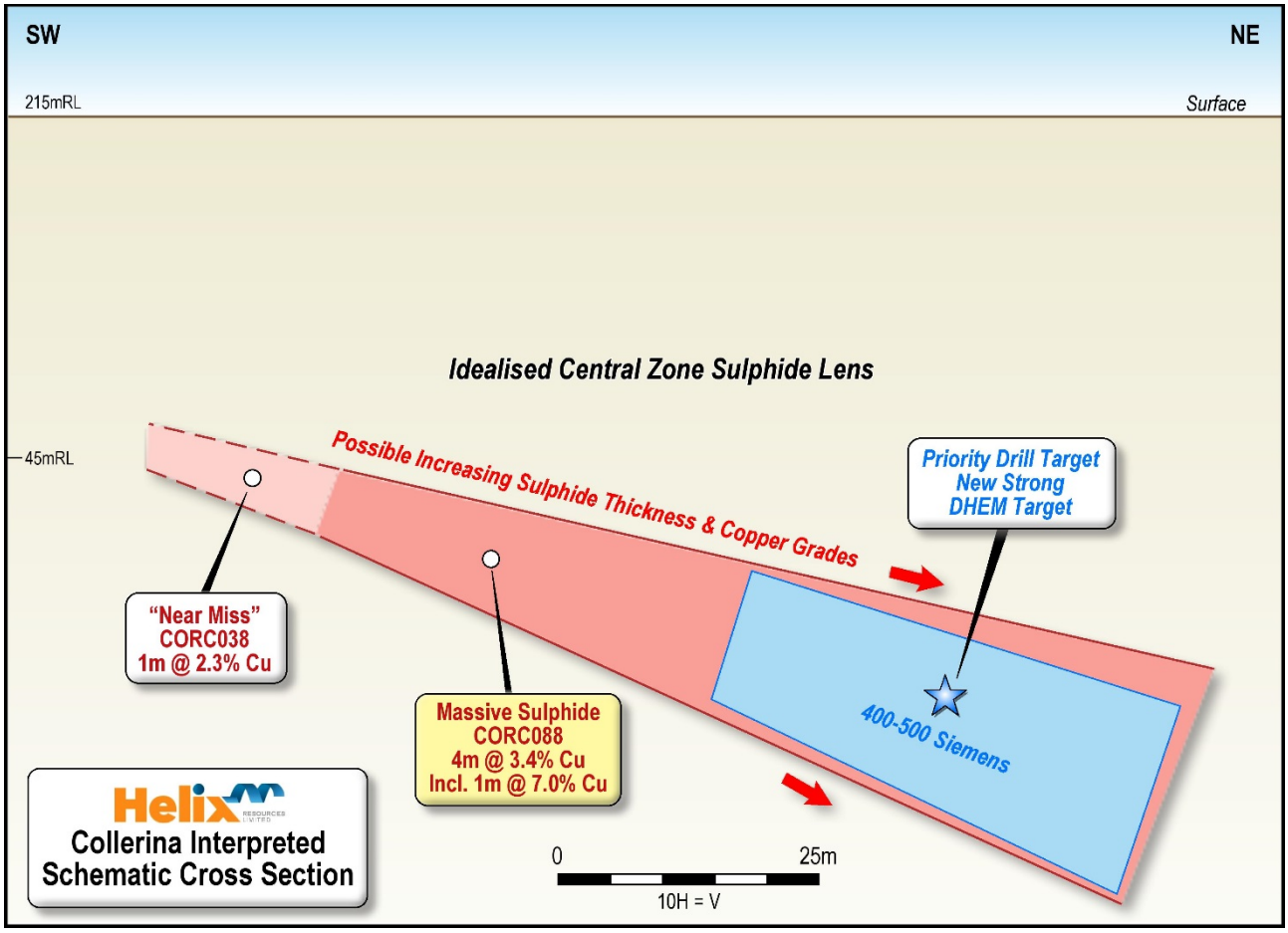

Figure 4: Simple cross-section schematic showing a scale of increasing sulphide and copper tenor that is being targeted close to several "near-miss" holes in the plunge plane at the Collerina Deposit.

Highly Significant Results

The massive sulphide intercepts delivered in recent down-plunge drilling of the Collerina Deposit now show potential linkage up-plunge to the previously delineated Central Zone massive sulphide mineralisation. This open-ended copper system has now also been intersected over almost 750m in the plunge plane to date.

These additional intercepts of massive sulphide and modelled DHEM plates are also vectoring drilling toward a large, strong and untested fixed loop EM conductor (centred at approximately 900m down plunge and approximately 360m below surface).

It is noted that other massive sulphide deposits in the region, such as the Tritton and Murrawombie deposits, are typically plunge extensive.

Planning is underway and approvals are being sort for additional drilling to test these high-quality down-hole and fixed loop EM targets within the plunge corridor. Such testing is expected to be incorporated in the delivery of a maiden resource estimate for the Collerina Copper Deposit during the second half of 2018.

Table 1: Collerina Drilling Collar information and significant results

Project	Site_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	TotalDepth	Start Dip	Azimuth	Intercept / Comment
EL6336	CORC088	505800	6454865	215	342	-70	20	***4m @ 3.4% Cu, 0.15%Zn, 0.2g/t Au & 4g/t Ag from 290m, incl. 1m @ 7.0% Cu from 291m***
EL6336	CORC089	505878	6454888	215	60	-80	13	Pre-collar abandoned (excessive azimuth change from target position)
EL6336	CORCDD090	505870	6454850	215	357.7	-70	20	***Chalcopyrite-rich Massive sulphide zone and stringer zones intersected (Assays Pending)***

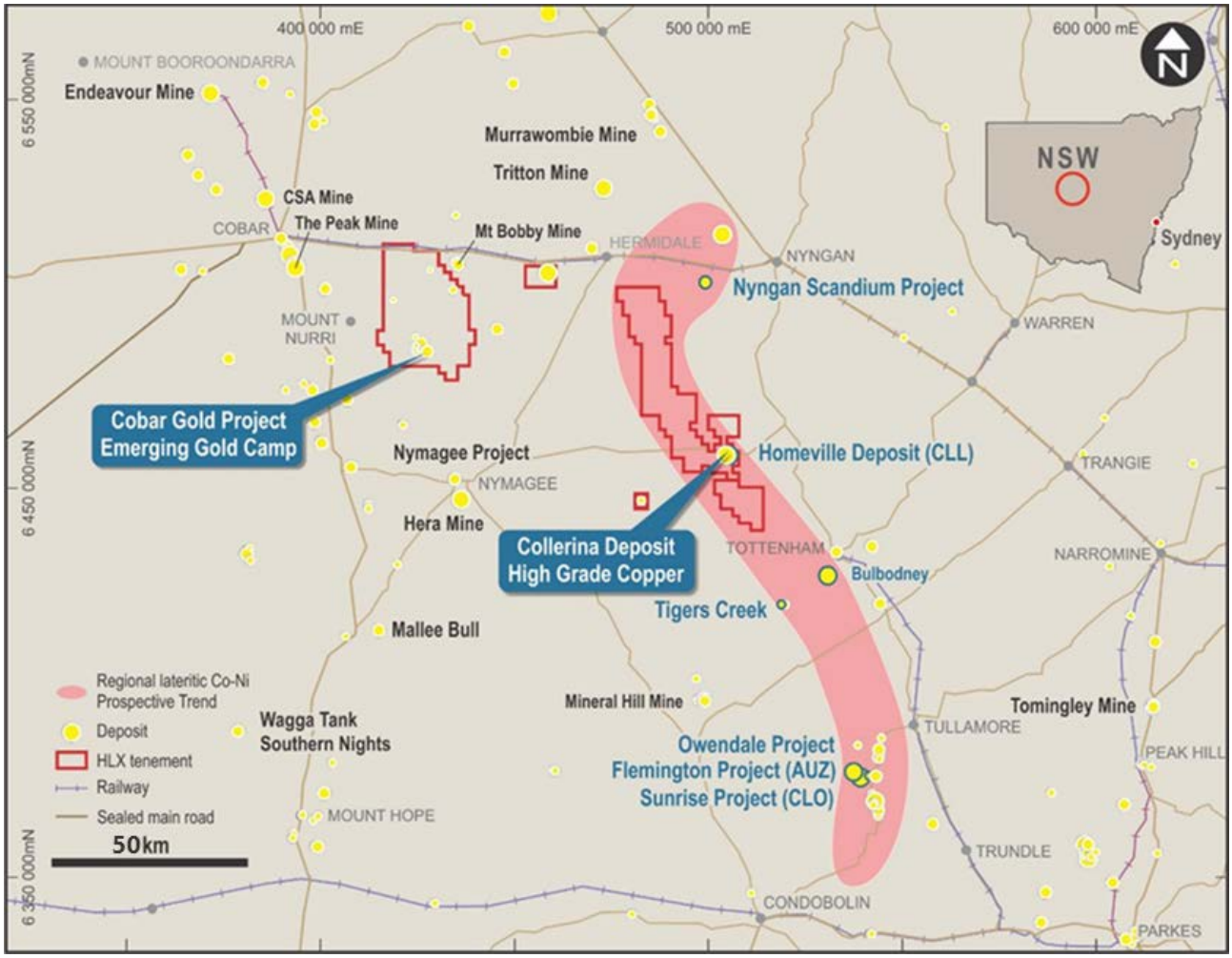

Figure 5: Helix's Central NSW Projects – a strategic asset portfolio in a richly endowed mineral province

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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 4 February 2015, 29 June 2016, 1 December 2016, 3 August 2017, 8 November 2017, 14 February 2018, 27 February 2018, 5 April 2018 and 14 May 2108. 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.

JORC Code – Table 1

Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The Collerina drilling used a commercial contractor for RC and DDH drilling. A total of 3 holes were drilled (refer Table 1 in body of announcement). Holes were orientated generally to grid 020 direction, and were drilled at dips of 70-80°. • 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 split samples from selected intervals. Some sampling was completed as 4m composites around areas of interest. RC was collected at the rig as a split sample from each metre with selected metres collected by Helix staff for assay. DDH used NQ method to collect core, holes were oriented and logged.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC and DDH were the methods chosen for the holes drilled and were drilled with a 150mm face sampling hammer and NQ inner tube method using industry practice drilling methods.
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.*	• 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	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All 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/are to be logged in full.
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.*	• The preparation of RC and DDH samples follow industry practice. This involves oven drying, pulverization of total sample using LM5 mills until 85% passes 75 micron. • 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 RC assays was good.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The drill collar positions 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	• *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.*	• Drill holes at the Collerina Project were targeting geophysical targets. • This was an infill and step-out drilling program conducted by Helix for the Project. • Sampling involved 1m interval samples. Some sampling in areas of low-priority were subject to 4m composite sampling assay. DDH assays are pending.
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.*	• Inclined RC drilling and diamond holes have been previously completed within the copper mineralised zone with good correlation observed between data sets. • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date. • High grade base metals and associated gold was intersected in many of the holes drilled.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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	• *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 Collerina Project is on EL6336.Helix has secured the precious and base metal rights under a split commodity agreement with the owners Augur minerals Limited (now Collerina Cobalt). The tenement is in good standing, with a renewal due in October 2018.There are no known impediments to operating in this area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous modern exploration on the Collerina was limited to 3 holes drilled by CRA in the 1980's all three holes intersected copper mineralisation. Historic shafts and pits are present in the area, which date back to small scale mining activities in the early 1900's.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The prospect is considered to be a hybrid VMS style system similar to the Tritton style systems in the region.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Refer to table 1 in the body of the text • No material information was excluded from the results listed
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	• Results were reported from 1m intervals on a 1% Cu cut-off, with no internal dilution. • No weighting has been used • No metal equivalent results were reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The program was designed to intersect various targets of base metal mineralisation. • From our understanding of the Prospect, drilling is designed to intersect target mineralisation as close to perpendicular as practical.
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 figure 1, 2 and 3
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.*	• Refer to Table 2, remaining results have not been received at the time of release and will be released when they become available
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Previously reported activities Refer to ASX announcements on www.helix.net.au for details
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Additional drilling and geophysics continues to further assess the extent of the Collerina Deposit, with the company aiming to prepare a resource estimate following the next phase of exploration.