ASX Announcement 2 November 2016

Collerina Drilling Extends Mineralisation to 1,000 metres.

- **Drilling of the main mineralised zone at the Collerina Copper-Zinc Prospect has continued to intersect sulphide mineralisation, extending mineralisation to 1,000 metres (refer Figure 1).**
- **Drilling has tested the main mineralised zone for a further 300m east of previous drilling and intersected the target zone to a vertical depth of 350m.**
- **The extension of the main mineralised zone is now well understood with drilling having intersected mineralisation on a very predictable trend that remains open in several directions.**
- **Results from the first two holes of the program include: 7m @ 2.1% Cu, 1.0% Zn. incl. 2m @ 5.9% Cu, 3.0% Zn and 1m @ 2.3% Cu, 0.3% Zn.**
- **Results from remaining holes in the program will continue to be released when they are received over the coming weeks.**

Exploration drilling at the Collerina Copper-Zinc Prospect has continued to intersect sulphide mineralisation on the extension to the main mineralised zone. Drilling on the large step-out pattern has tested a further 300m east of previous drilling and tested the system to a vertical depth of 350m, where visible chalcopyrite was logged within the target zone in the eastern-most hole (results are pending).

Six of eight holes targeting the main zone position have intersected sulphide mineralisation over various widths, the remaining two missed due to hole deviation. The last hole of the program is still underway and expected to be completed in the coming days.

The Company is very encouraged at the presence of sulphide mineralisation at predictable depths within the targeted corridor (Refer Figure 1). The geological controls on the main mineralised zone are now well understood with a foot-wall marker horizon consistently being intersected 10-20m below mineralisation, providing a good geological control within the Prospect.

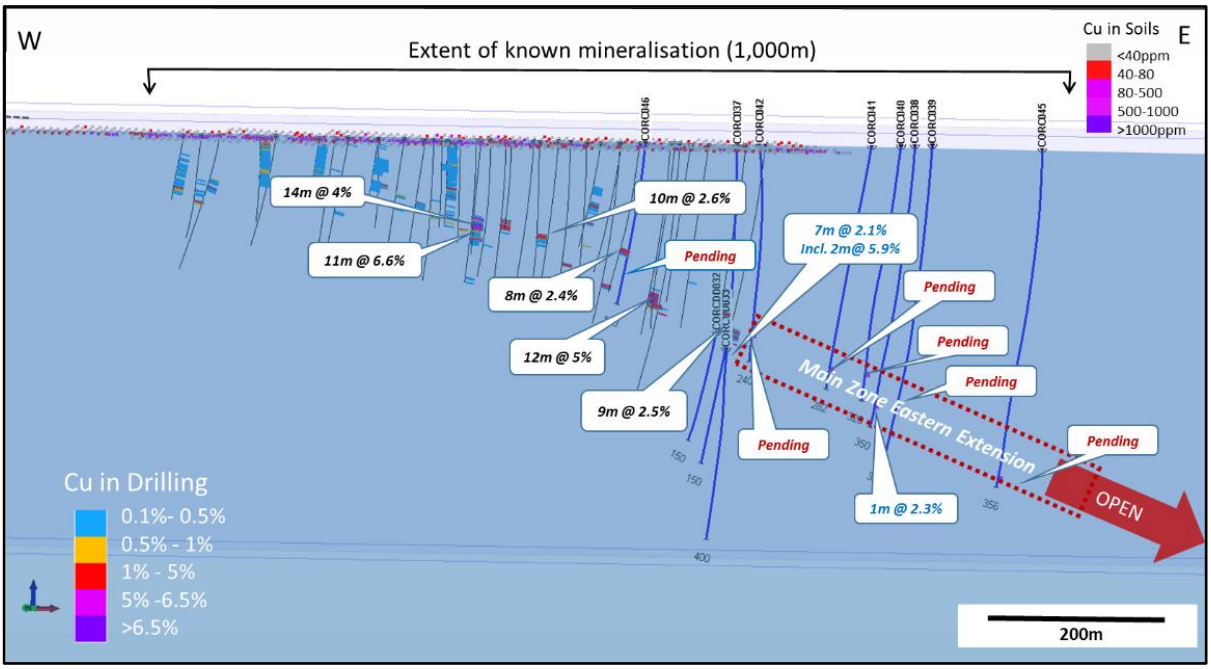

Figure 1: 3D schematic showing drill locations on eastern extension of main mineralised zone at Collerina

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The thicknesses of sulphide mineralisation and the presence of massive pyrite continues to be variable across the 300m of additional trend tested. Results from the first two holes have returned 7m @ 2.1% Cu, 1.0% Zn, 0.2g/t Au & 5g/t Ag. incl. 2m @ 5.9% Cu, 3.0% Zn, 0.5g/t Au & 15g/t Ag from 193m in CORC037 and 4m @ 0.7% Cu, 0.1% Zn incl. 1m @ 2.3% Cu, 0.3% Zn, 0.1g/t Au from 320m in CORC038. Results from the remaining holes are expected in batches over the coming weeks.

The understanding of the geological controls is key to effective targeting with drilling of these systems and targeting at greater depths in future programs. Downhole geophysics, infill and extensional drilling will continue to be used to define the full extent of the mineralised zone at Collerina.

Table 1: Collerina Project Drill Collar details

Project	Site_ID	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azi	Total Depth	HoleType
EL6336	CORC037	505670.000	6454970.000	-90	000	400	RC
	CORC038	505909.698	6455093.942	-80	215	350	RC
	CORC039	505946.715	6455141.162	-80	215	392	RC
	CORC040	505875.284	6455044.793	-75	225	326	RC
	CORC041	505827.000	6455002.000	-75	235	282	RC
	CORC042	505710.000	6455010.000	-76	205	240	RC
	CORC043	505875.000	6455950.000	-60	035	191	RC
	CORC044	505500.000	6456300.000	-60	035	171	RC
	CORC045	506000.000	6454975.000	-90	000	356	RC
	CORCDD046	505585.000	6455005.000	-75	215	Underway	RC/DDT
	CORCDD032	505626.558	6454905.185	-50	226	370(150)	DDT
	CORCDD033	505653.368	6454946.847	-50	215	390(150)	DDT

RC = Reverse circulation, RC/DDT = RC pre-collar and diamond tail, DDT = Diamond Tail

Table 2: Collerina Results from first two holes of the Program.

Hole ID	From	Result
CORC037	From 193m	7m @ 2.1% Cu, 1.0% Zn, 0.2g/t Au & 5g/t Ag. incl. 2m @ 5.9% Cu, 3.0% Zn, 0.5g/t Au & 15g/t Ag
CORC038	From 320m	4m @ 0.7% Cu, 0.1% Zn incl. 1m @ 2.3% Cu, 0.3% Zn, 0.1g/t Au

Reported Intercepts are based on 1m split samples assayed for base metals via a mixed acid digest and MS finish, Gold via fire assay. Intercepts are calculated on a 0.1% Cu cut-off with no internal dilution.

Results from all other holes have not been received at the time of this release.

Two exploration diamond tails were drilled into a modelled off-hole EM conductor position below previous drilling at Collerina. Both holes have intersected highly altered sediments and volcanoclastics with varying amounts of disseminated and veinlet-style pyrite and chalcopyrite that is present throughout both diamond tails. The amounts of sulphide present are not considered sufficient to give the modelled EM response and therefore further down hole EM is planned to identify the source of the anomaly.

Two broad-spaced RC exploration holes were also drilled into the northern EM anomaly and have intersected a mixed package of meta-sediments to a depth of 190m. The holes drilled have not identified a source for the EM response. The eastern-most hole (CORC044) has been selected for DHEM to assess if a definable EM plate can be modelled off-hole at this location for future drill testing.

- 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 compiled 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 2012 Edition 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

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 & DDH drilling. A total of 12 holes are being drilled (refer Table 1 & 2 in body of announcement). Holes were orientated to various grid directions, and were drilled at dips of 60°-90°. • The drill hole locations were located by handheld GPS. 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. RC was collected at the rig as a split sample from each metre with selected metres collected by Helix staff for assay. DDH drilling was used to obtain 1m samples over selected intervals with 1m half core samples collected (~3kg). The 1m samples were cut and collected at a commercial laboratory, pulverized to produce a representative charge with gold assayed.
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 Drilling were the method chosen for theholes drilled. The core diameter was HQ size. The RC was drilled with a 140mm face sampling hammer 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.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support*	• All RC samples have a representative sieved amount of drill chips collected in trays for future reference Core is retained as full or a half

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	core representation of the metres drilled with the core held at the Companies storage facility.. • Logging of RC and Core was 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 core samples follow industry practice. This involves oven drying, coarse crushing (core-only), pulverization of total sample using LM5 mills until 85% passes 75 micron. • Field QA_QC involved 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	• *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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 various geological and geophysical targets. • This was the 4th drilling program conducted by Helix for the Project and therefore the amount of drilling remains insufficient to establish a JORC compliant resource. • Sampling involved 1m interval samples cut at the laboratory for assay.
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 two diamond holes have been previously 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. • High grade base metals and associated gold was intersected in several 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. 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 2 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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Results were reported from 1m intervals on a 0.1% cut-off, with no intenal dilution. • No weighting has been used • No metal equivalent results were reported.
Relationship between	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The program was designed to intersect various targets of base metal mineralisation .

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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').*	• 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
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 release as soon as 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 geophysics, geochemistry and drilling will undertaken to further assess the potential of these prospect and Project.